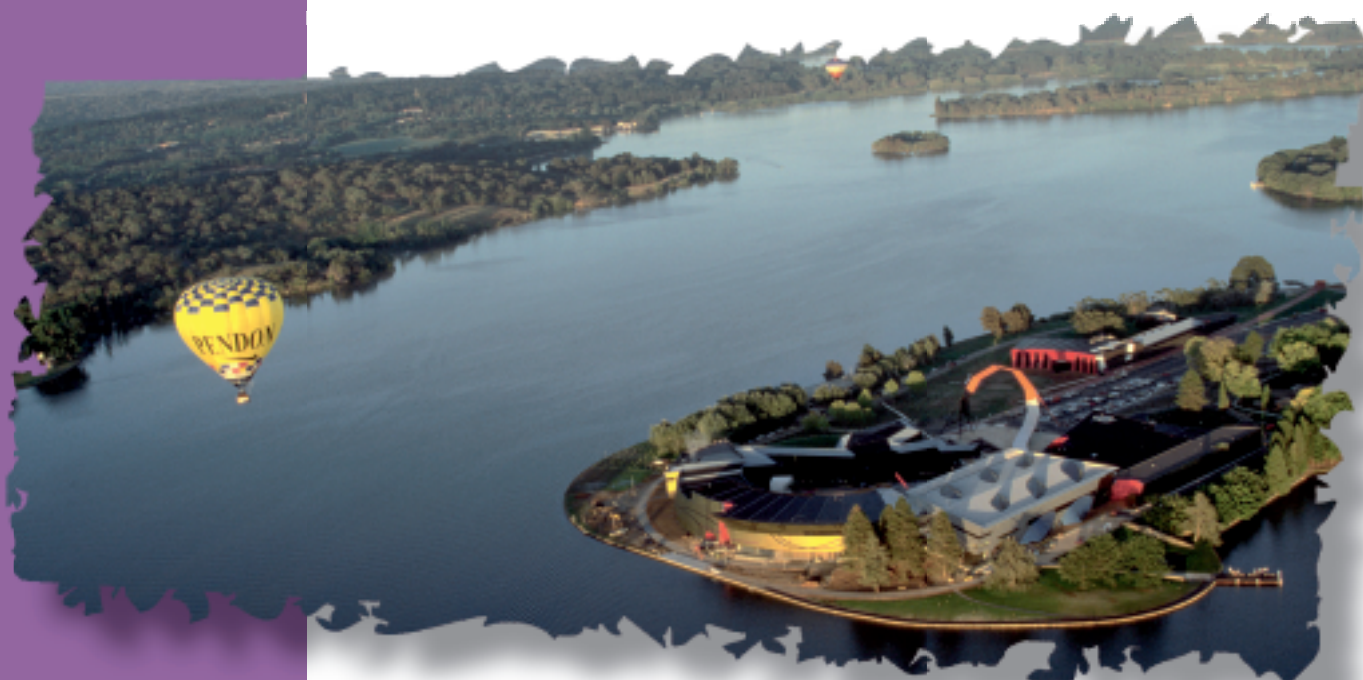


ACT and REGION



... A Statistical Atlas
2005

ACT and Region . . . A Statistical Atlas

2005

Alan Masters

**Acting Regional Director, Australian Capital
Territory**

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------------|---|
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| ACR | Australian Capital Region |
| ACT | Australian Capital Territory |
| AIHW | Australian Institute of Health and Welfare |
| ASGC | Australian Standard Geographical Classification |
| FaCS | Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services |
| LGA | local government area |
| PSMA | Public Sector Mapping Agencies |
| SEIFA | Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas |
| SLA | statistical local area |

INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THE ATLAS

This publication is the second issue in an annual series that replaced *ACT Regional Statistics* (cat. no. 1362.8.55.001). The underlying aim of this publication is to provide a broad picture of the characteristics of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and surrounding Australian Capital Region (ACR). The Statistical Atlas contains maps on a series of topics illustrating a range of social, demographic and economic characteristics. Topics presented in this issue are based on themes – Welfare, Health and Transport. These themes vary for each issue of this publication, over a five-year cycle.

Data has been drawn from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) statistical collections, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) and Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI). A commentary accompanying each map provides a brief analysis of these characteristics and highlights the main features.

Each topic is mapped twice – once for the suburbs of Canberra and once for the statistical local areas (SLAs) of the Australian Capital Region, including the ACT as a whole. This enables comparison between suburbs of Canberra and also between the ACT and the SLAs of the region.

STATISTICAL BOUNDARIES

Topics are mapped by statistical local area (SLA). In Canberra, SLAs generally represent individual suburbs. In the surrounding New South Wales area, SLAs are based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government where these exist. On 11 February 2004, seven new councils surrounding the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) were proclaimed. These new councils changed the local government area (LGA) boundaries, with many previous councils amalgamating to become the new LGAs. At this present time, there is no data relating to these new boundaries and therefore the data in this publication relates to the old boundaries of the Australian Capital Region (ACR). SLAs used in this publication were those appearing in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0), effective 1 July 2002.

INTERPRETING THE MAPS

Each topic is mapped using different colours to represent different value ranges of the mapped characteristics.

MAP SYMBOLS

Maps are oriented conventionally with north to the top of the page, and each map is accompanied by a legend showing the colours and values for each class of the mapped data.

The maps show major roads, selected lakes and SLA boundaries. The following symbols are used on the maps:

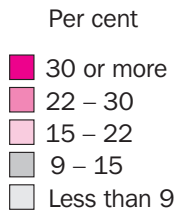
- SLA boundary
- Lakes
- Major roads

Topographic data are reproduced with permission of PSMA Australia.

INTRODUCTION *continued*

MAP LEGEND

The map legend identifies the colours used to shade each class on a map for example:



For simplicity, the ranges are shown as '15-22', '22-30' and so on. These should be read as, for example, 'from 15 to less than 22'. Individual values will appear in one range only.

CLASS INTERVAL
SELECTION

Selecting appropriate class intervals for each map is a key aspect of representing statistical data. For each map, five classes have been used so that the reader is able to distinguish each class clearly. Class intervals which reflect the distribution of the data were calculated using the Natural Breaks algorithm. The aim of this clustering algorithm is to group SLAs with similar values in the same class. Therefore, the number of SLAs in each class will vary between topics, depending on the distribution of the population being mapped.

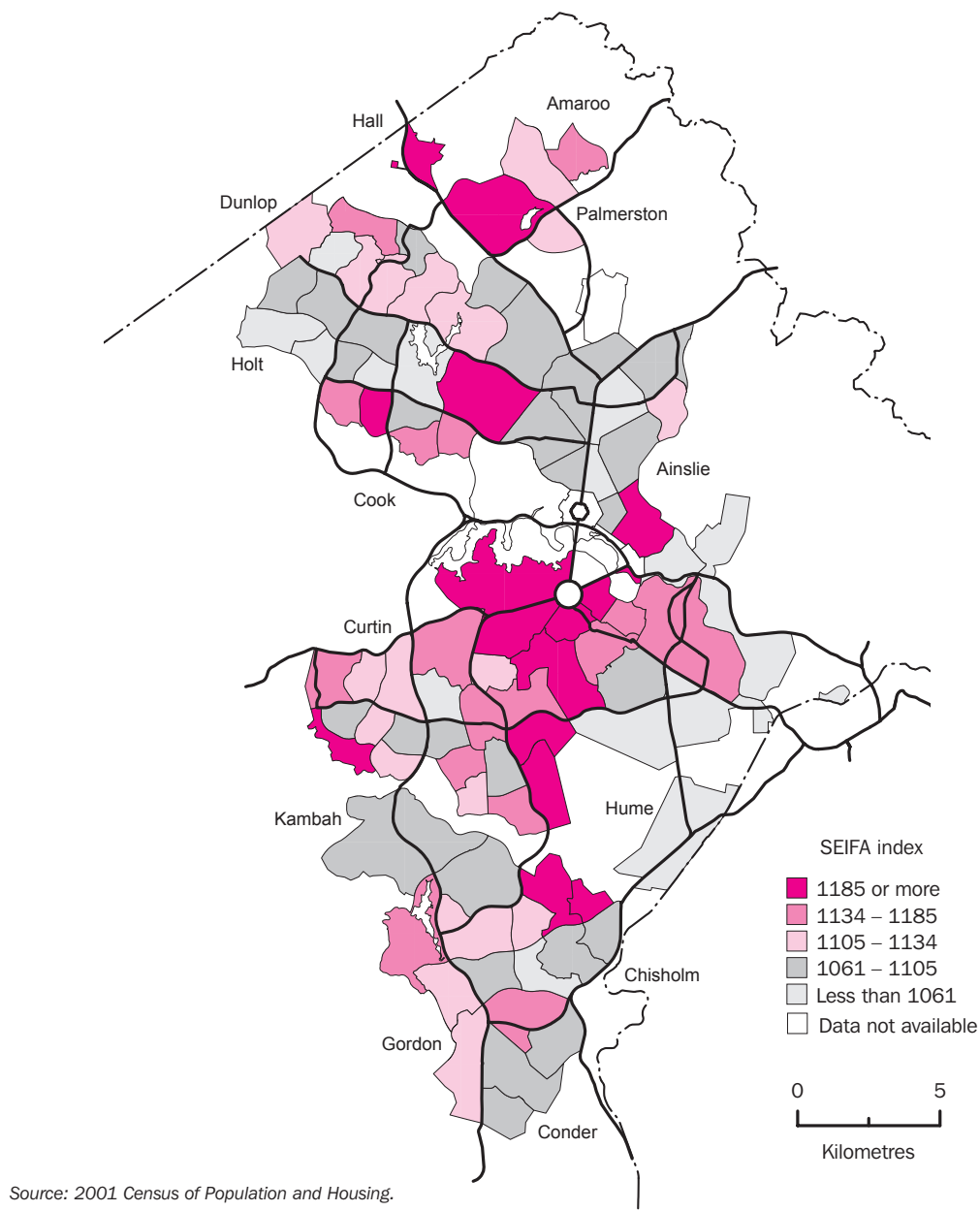
REFERENCE MAPS

Reference maps are also included with this Atlas, showing SLAs in relation to the mapped area for Canberra and for the Australian Capital Region (pp. 26-29).

1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR AREAS

INDEX OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES 2001

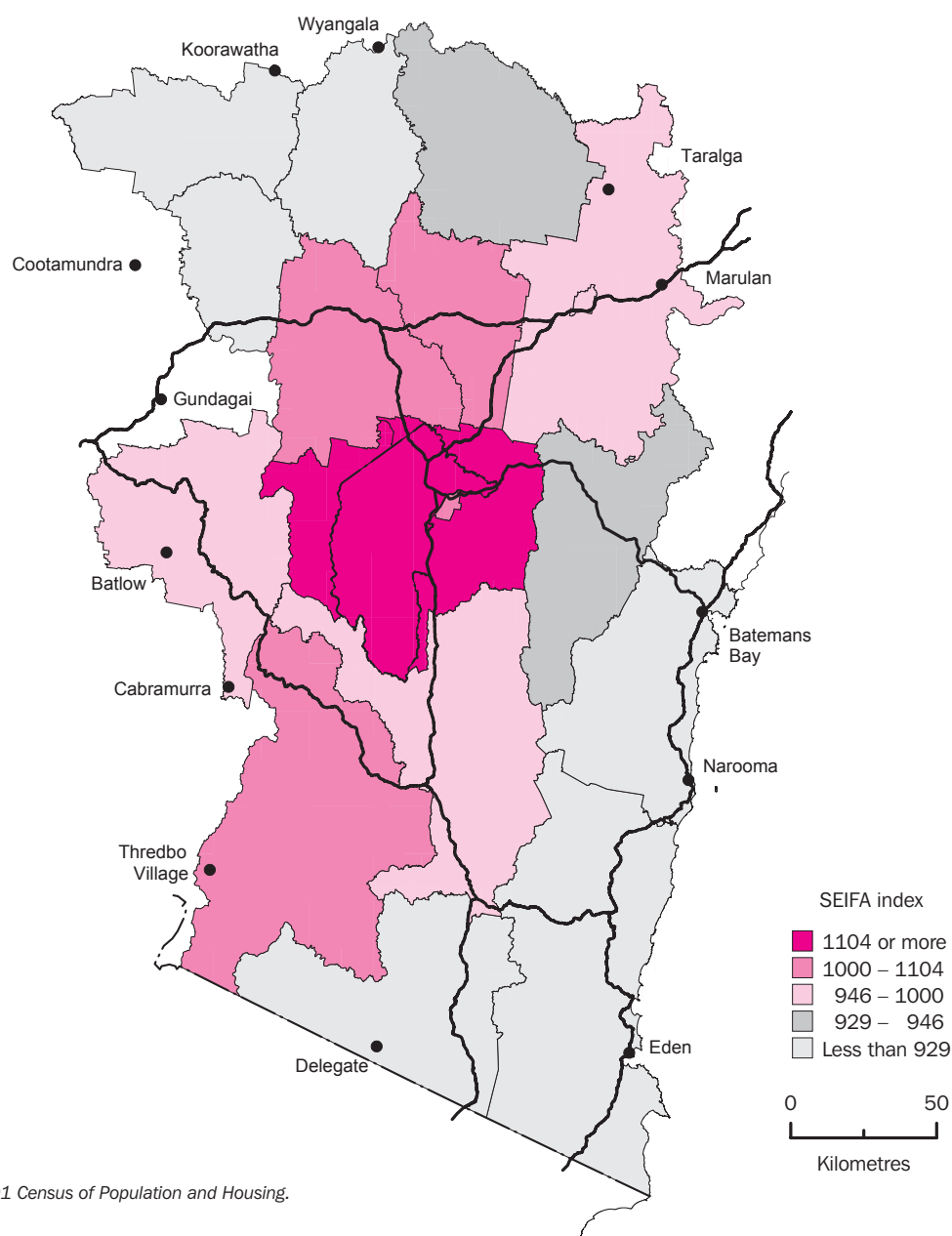
ACT



- The variables included in the index of economic resources are those relating to income, expenditure, and wealth. The lower the index values the more disadvantage in terms of economic resources.
- The index of economic resources for the ACT was 1,113.2.
- Generally, the SLAs of South Canberra had higher indexes than other areas, with Forrest recording the highest.
- Symonston, Oaks Estate and Charnwood had the lowest indexes for the ACT.

1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR AREAS *continued*

ACR



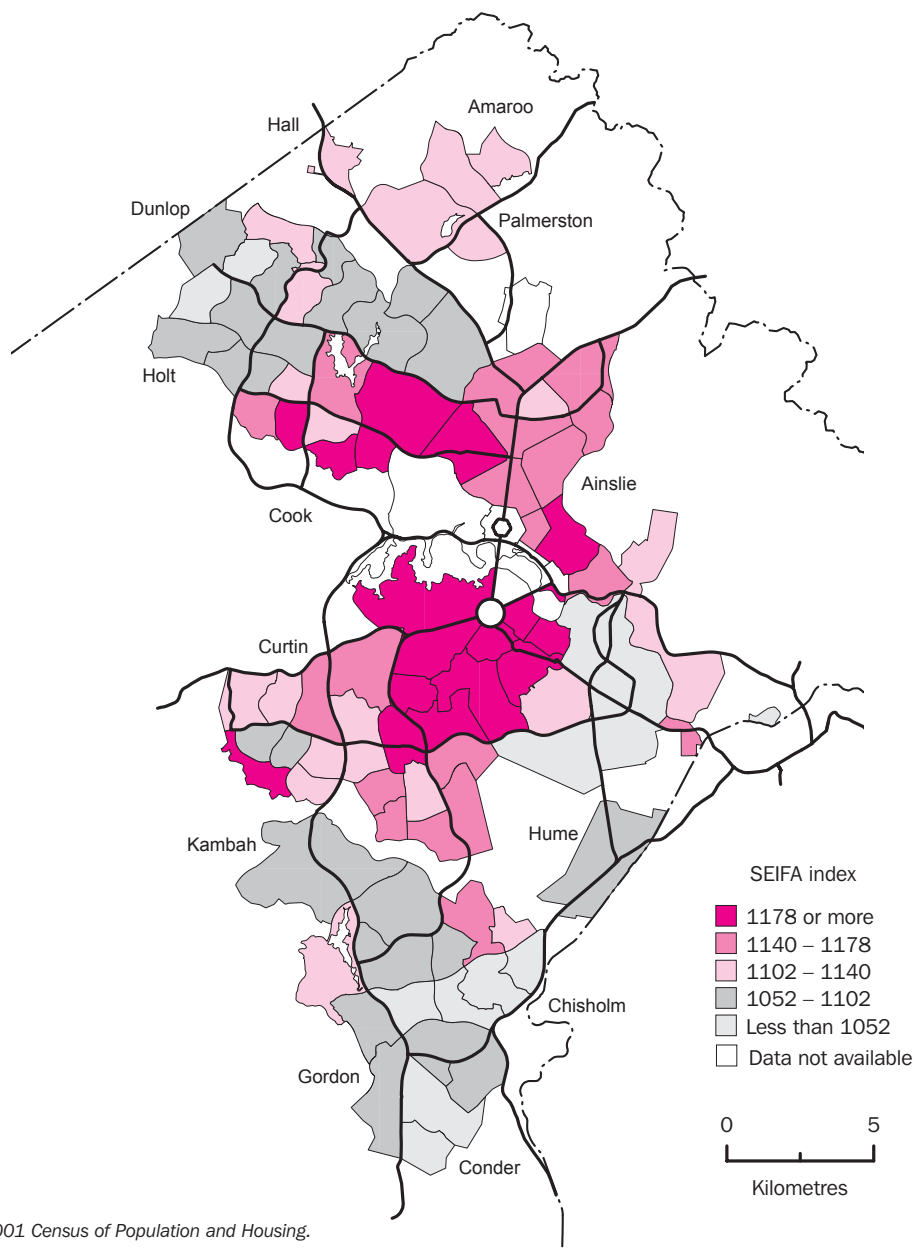
Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

- Yarrawlumla Part B had the highest index of economic resources in the ACR which was higher than the index for the ACT.
- Excluding the Snowy River, lower indexes were generally recorded in the outer SLAs of the ACR, with the higher indexes being in the SLAs immediately surrounding the ACT.

2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR AREAS

INDEX OF EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION 2001

ACT

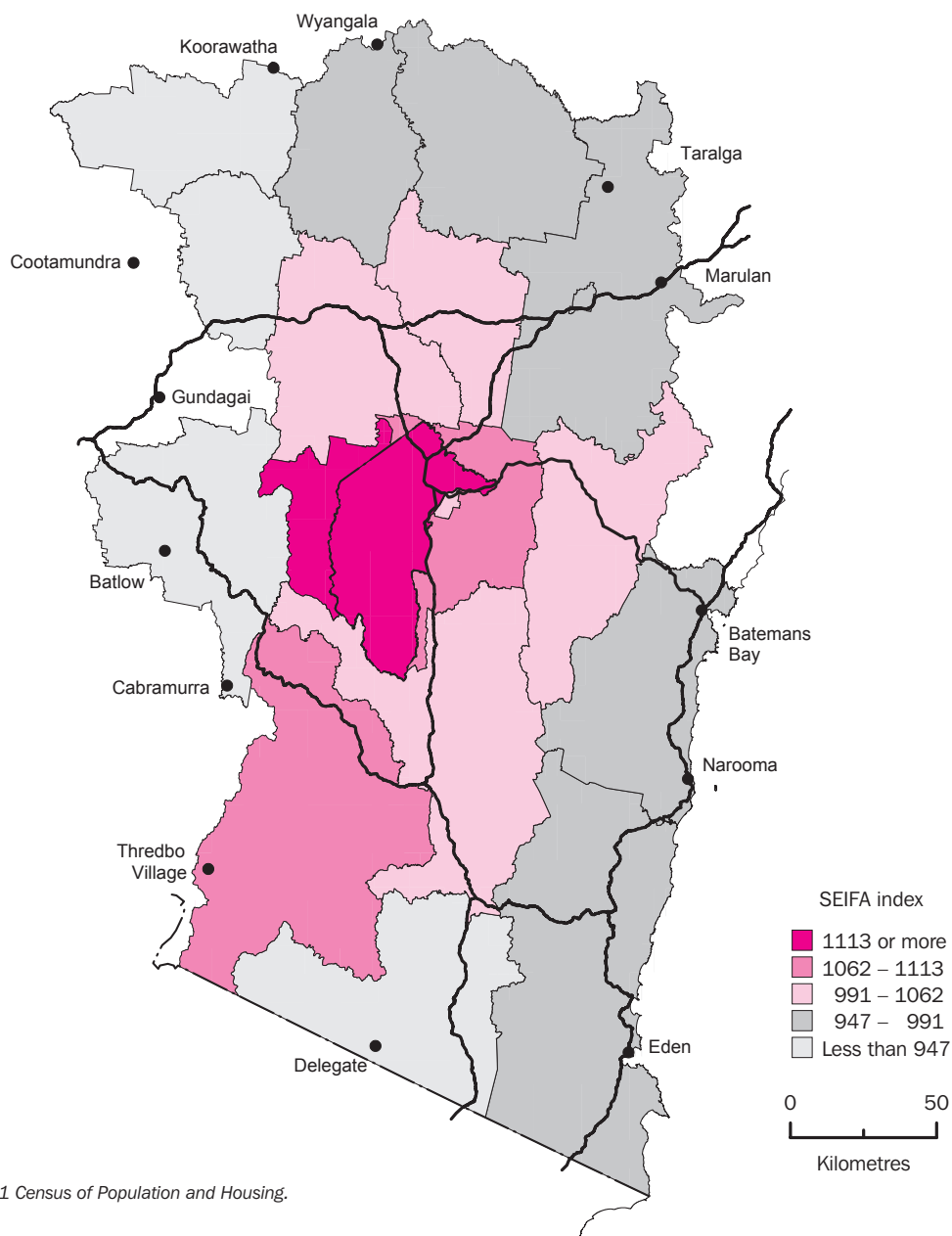


Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

- The variables included in the index of education and occupation relate to the educational and occupational characteristics of communities, such as the proportion of people with a higher qualification or those employed in a skilled occupation. Higher index values are associated with advantage in these areas.
- The index of education and occupation for the ACT was 1,113.0.
- There was a concentration of high indexes in SLAs close to the city – indexes were generally lower in the outer SLAs.
- Barton had the highest index of all SLAs in the ACT followed by Kingston and Forrest.

2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR AREAS *continued*

ACR



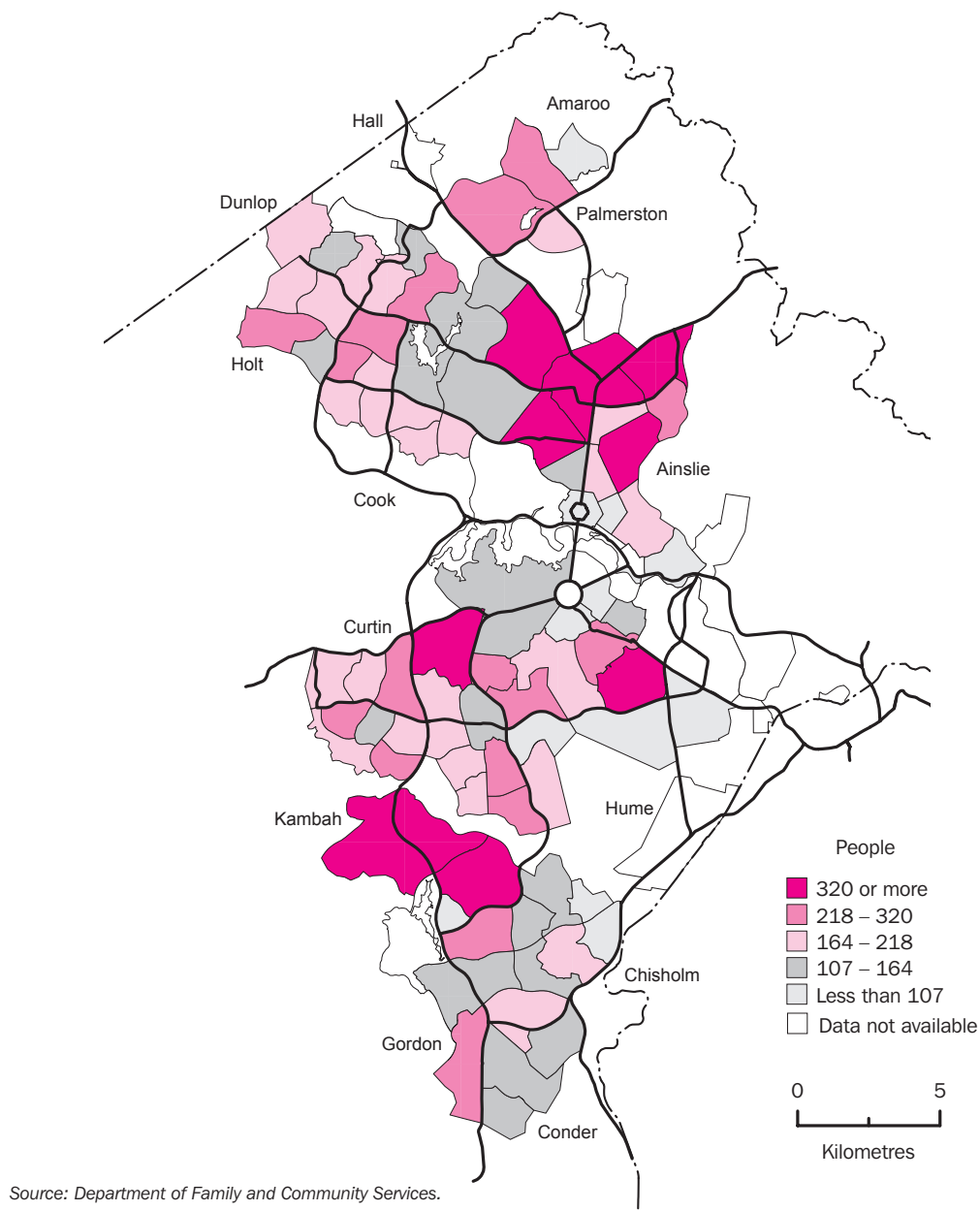
Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

- Yarrawlumla Part B had the highest index of education and occupation for all SLAs in the ACR and was the only SLA in the ACR with an index higher than the ACT's.
- Yarrawlumla Part A had the third highest index for the ACR.
- Generally the outer SLAs of the ACR had the lowest index numbers for the ACR, with Tumut having the lowest.

3 AGE PENSION

NUMBER OF RESIDENTS RECEIVING THE AGE PENSION AT JUNE 2003

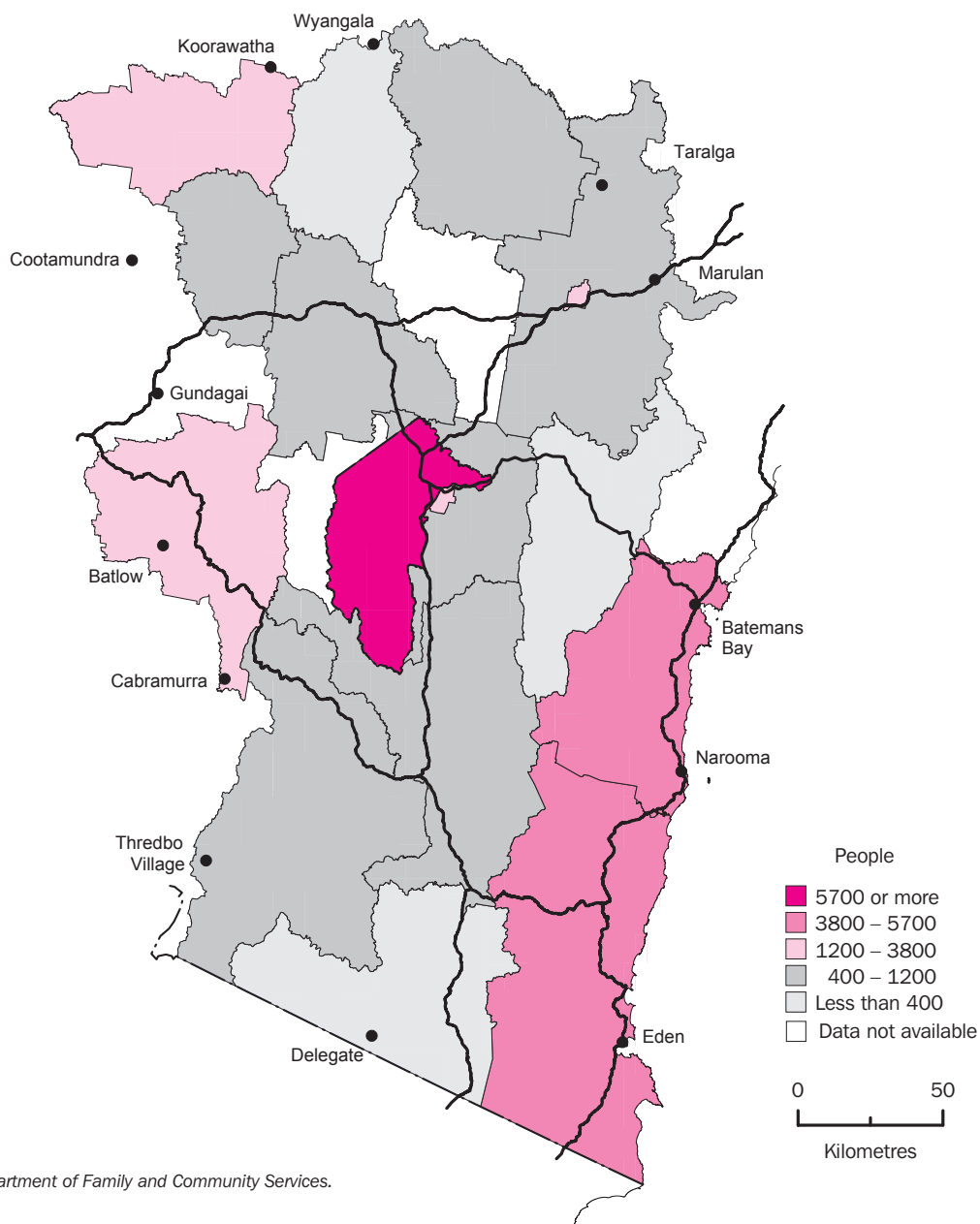
ACT



- At June 2003, 17,160 ACT residents were receiving the age pension.
- Kambah recorded the highest number of residents receiving the pension followed by Narrabundah, Ainslie and Curtin.
- Symonston recorded the lowest number of residents receiving the age pension, followed by Barton and the City.
- There were a high number of North Canberra residents receiving the age pension.

3 AGE PENSION *continued*

ACR

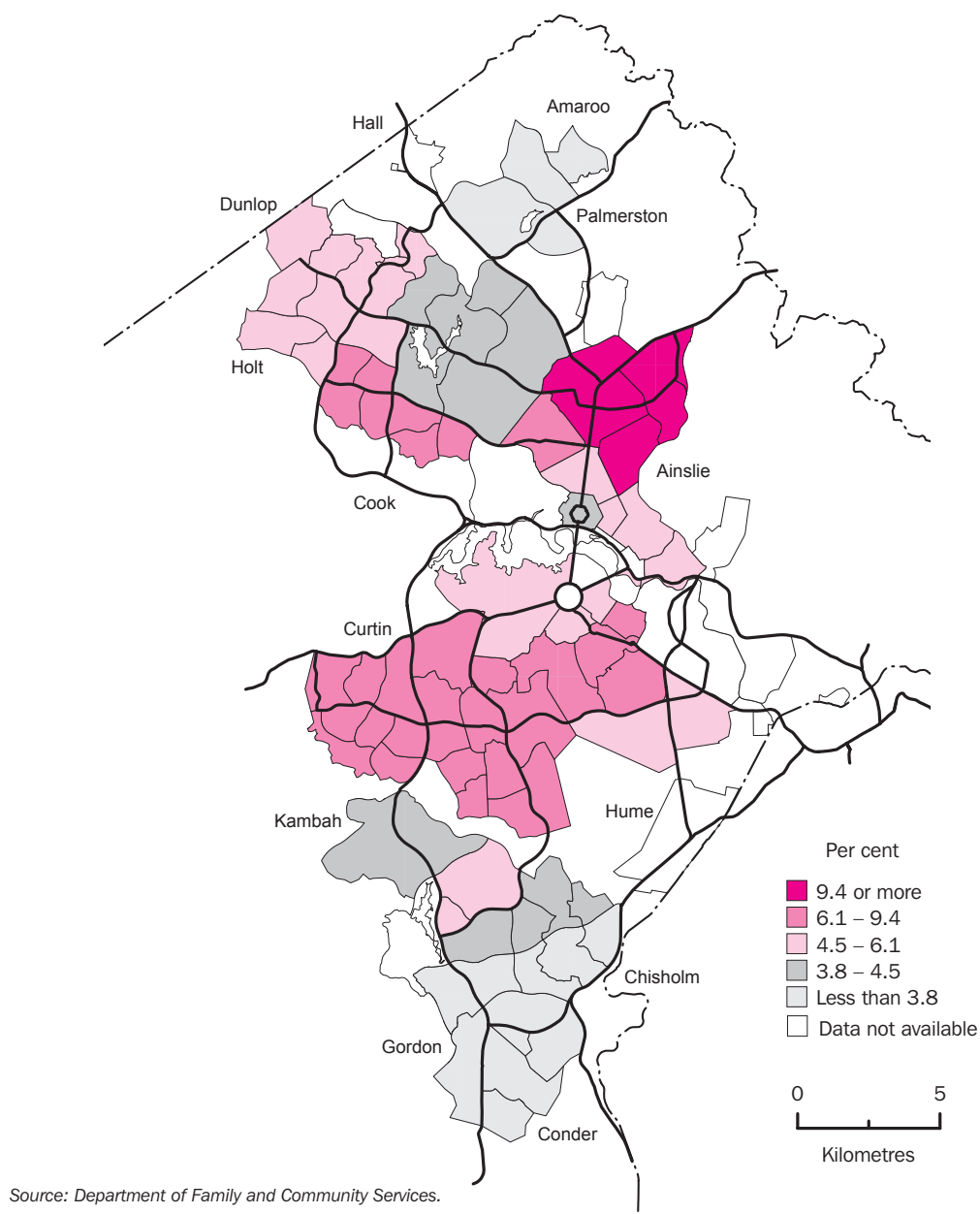


- Besides the ACT, the coastal areas recorded the most residents receiving the age pension in the ACR, with Eurobodalla recording the highest number of recipients. This was followed by the SLAs of Bega Valley and Goulburn.
- Boorowa recorded the lowest number of residents receiving the age pension followed by Tallaganda and Bombala.

4 AGE PENSION

RESIDENTS RECEIVING THE AGE PENSION AS A PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION AT JUNE 2003

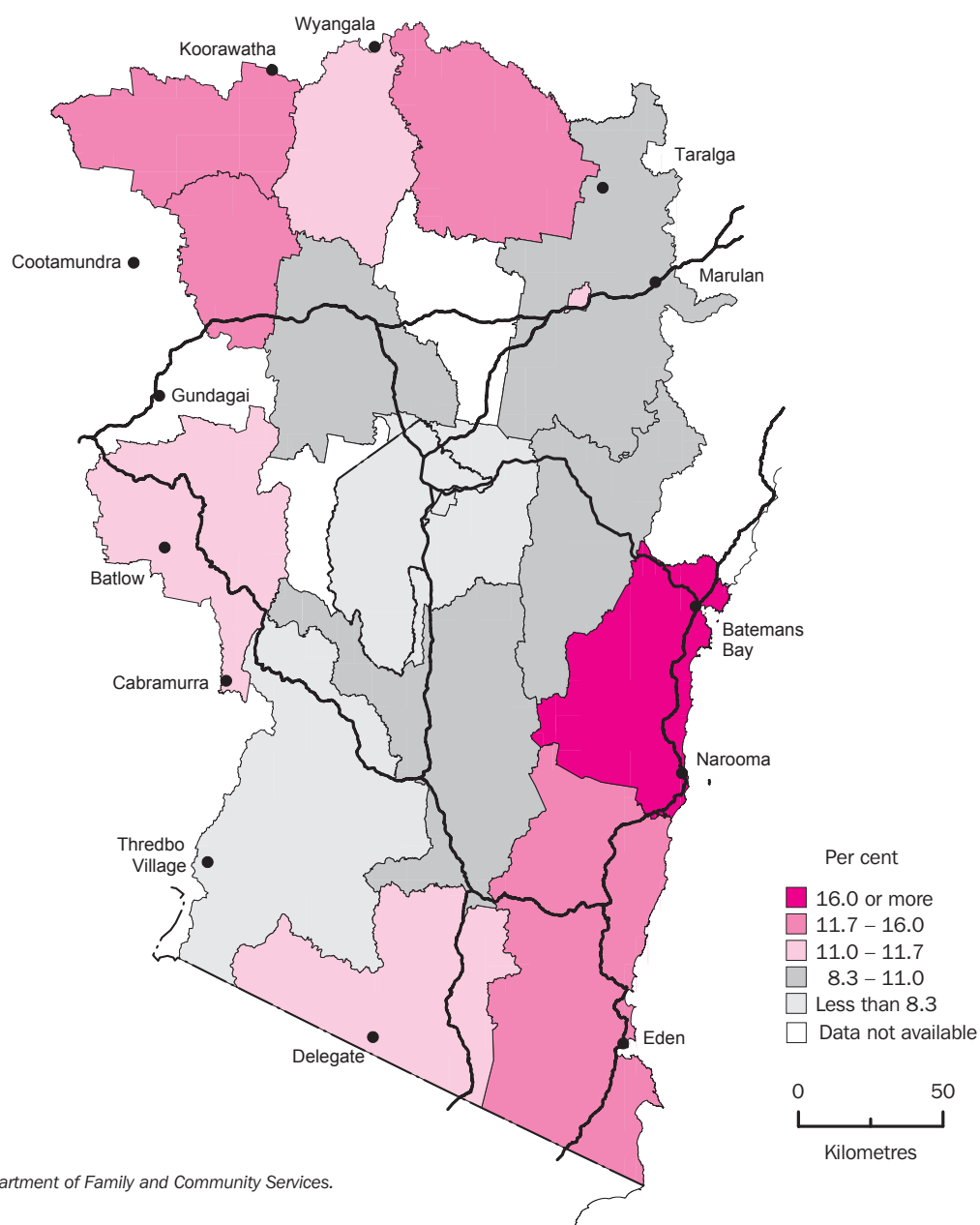
ACT



- Generally, areas with a higher proportion of residents receiving the aged pension were in the older and more established areas such as North Canberra, Weston-Creek Stromlo, Woden Valley and South Canberra.
- SLAs with the highest proportion of their population receiving the age pension were all located in North Canberra, with Ainslie, Dickson, and Hackett all recording the highest proportion of residents receiving the age pension.
- SLAs in Gunghalin-Hall and South Tuggeranong had the lowest population proportions receiving the age pension. These SLAs included Amaroo, Banks and Isabella Plains.

4 AGE PENSION *continued*

ACR



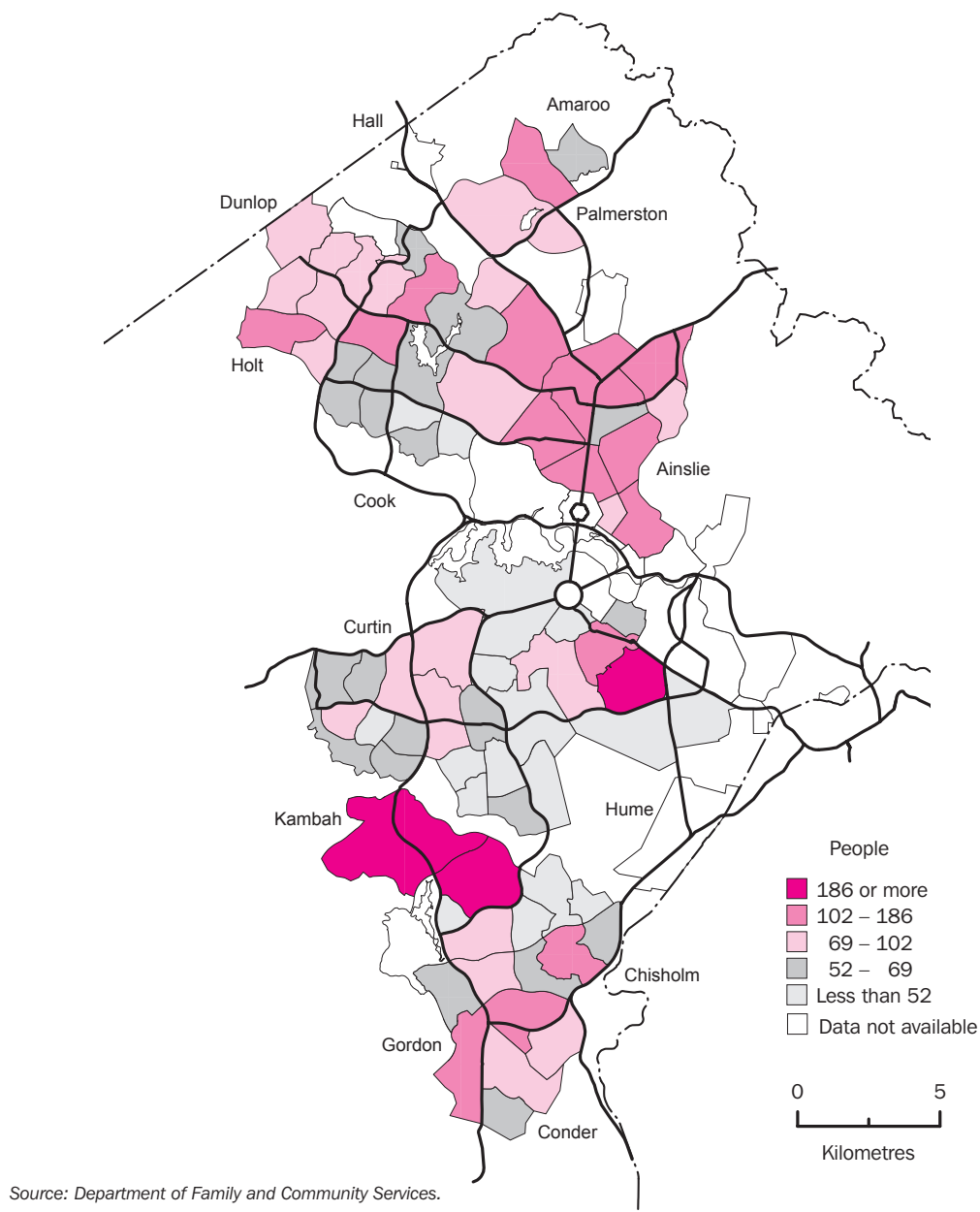
Source: Department of Family and Community Services.

- The Eurobodalla SLA had the highest proportion of its population receiving the age pension. This was followed by the SLAs of Harden and Young.
- The SLAs of Yarrowlunla Part A and Snowy River, along with the ACT, had the lowest proportions of residents receiving the aged pension.

5 DISABILITY SUPPORT PENSION

NUMBER OF RESIDENTS RECEIVING THE DISABILITY SUPPORT PENSION AT JUNE 2003

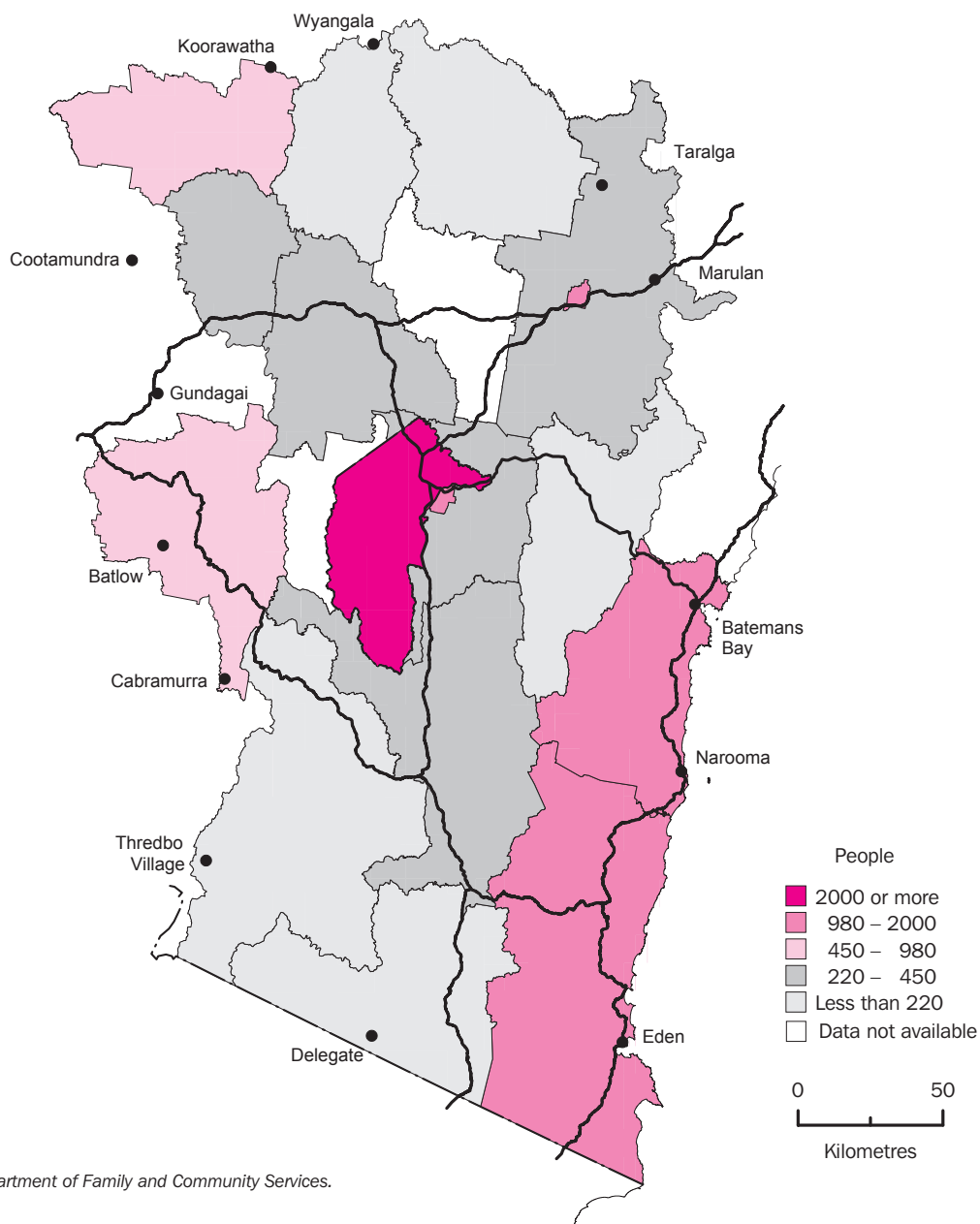
ACT



- At June 2003 there were 6,885 ACT residents receiving the disability support pension. Kambah (the ACT's largest suburb by population size) recorded the largest number of residents receiving this benefit.
- Those SLAs that recorded the lowest number of residents on the disability support pension were Macarthur, Deakin and Yarralumla.

5 DISABILITY SUPPORT PENSION *continued*

ACR



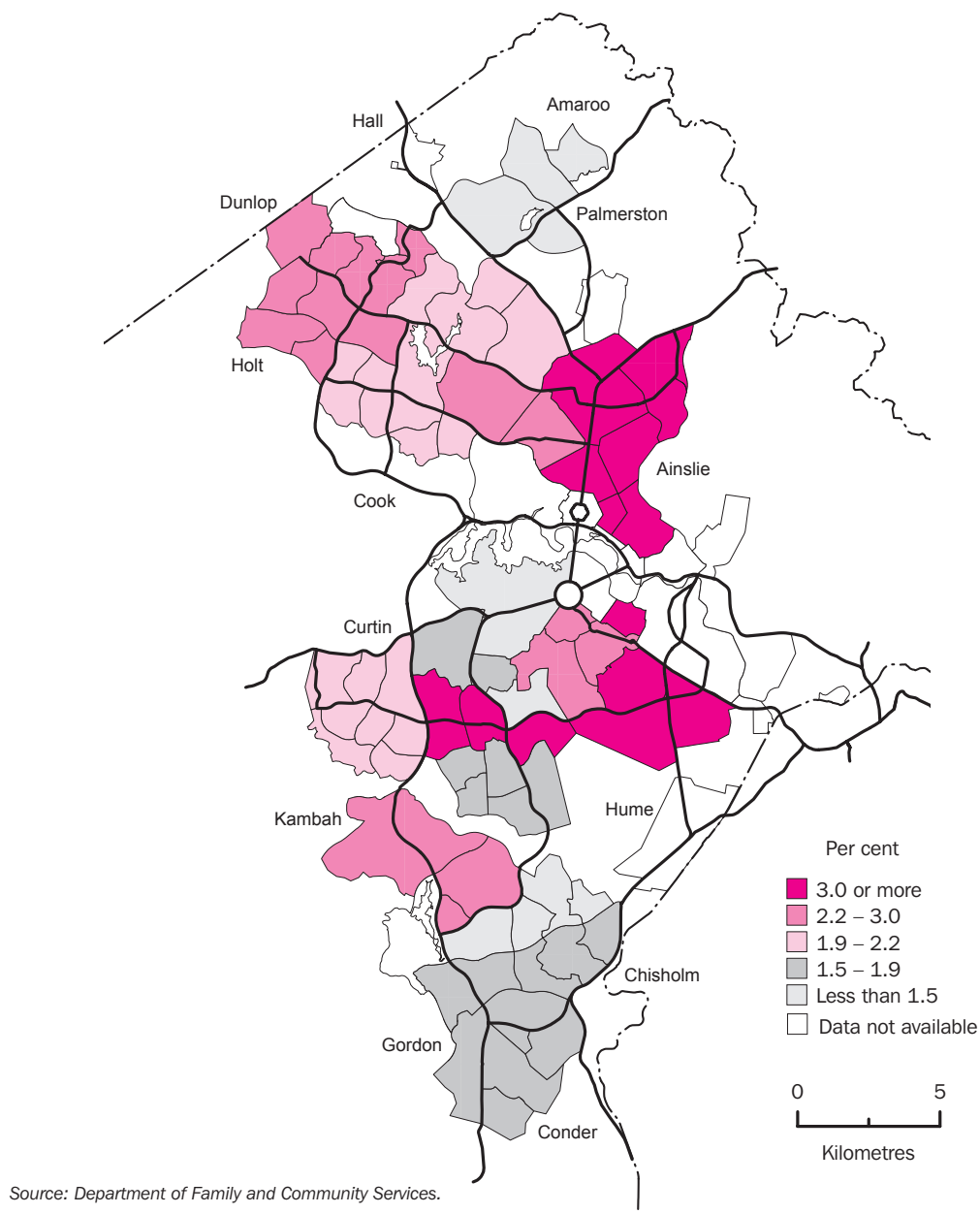
Source: Department of Family and Community Services.

- As well as the ACT, the majority of residents in the ACR on disability support pension resided in the SLAs of Eurobodalla, Bega Valley and Queanbeyan.
- Boorowa recorded the lowest number of residents on the disability support pension.

6 DISABILITY SUPPORT PENSION

RESIDENTS RECEIVING THE DISABILITY SUPPORT PENSION AS A PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION AT JUNE 2003

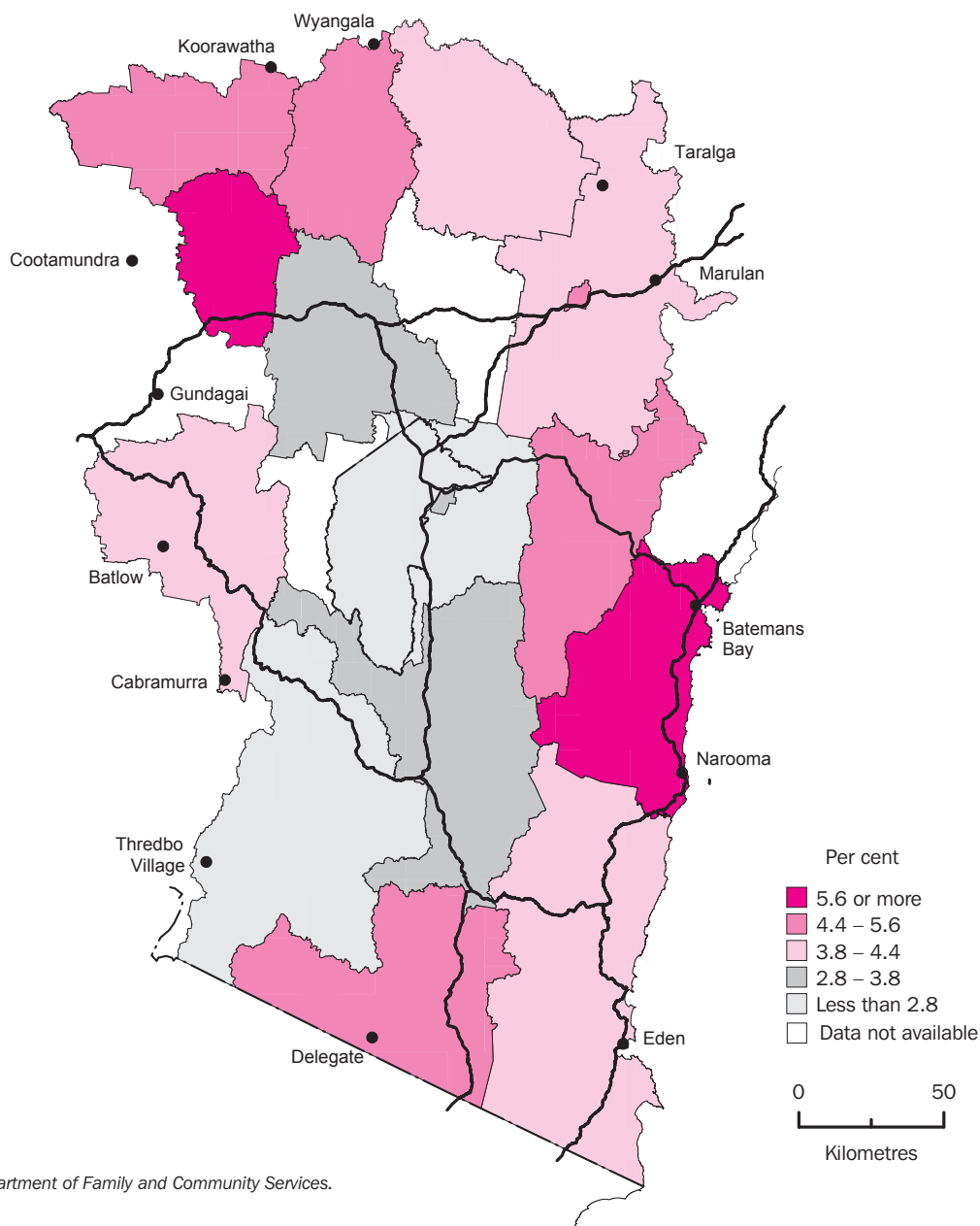
ACT



- At June 2003, 5.3% of ACT residents were receiving the disability support pension.
- Of all the SLAs in the ACT, Symonston recorded the highest proportion of its population on the disability support pension.
- Other SLAs to record high proportions were located in Woden Valley, and North and South Canberra.
- Gungahlin-Hall and Tuggeranong generally had the lowest proportions of residents on the disability support pension.
- Deakin and Yarralumla recorded the lowest proportions of residents on the disability support pension.

6 DISABILITY SUPPORT PENSION *continued*

ACR

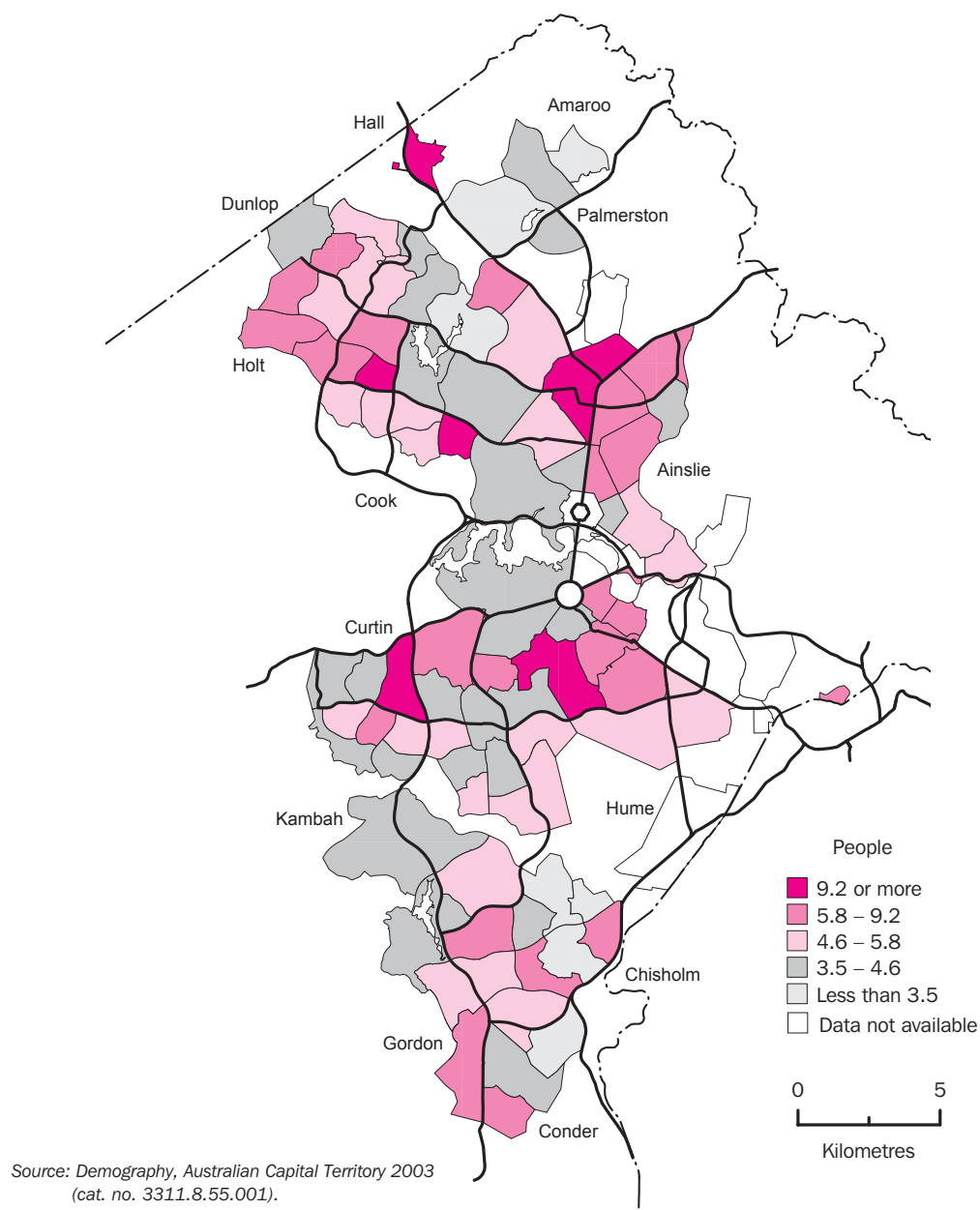


- Generally, the SLAs in the outer regions of the ACR recorded higher proportions of residents receiving the disability support pension.
- Eurobodalla had the highest proportion of residents on the disability support pension, followed by Harden and Young.
- Yarrowlumla Part A had the lowest proportion of residents on the disability support pension, followed by the ACT and Snowy River.

7 INDIRECT STANDARDISED DEATH RATE

RATE OVER THREE YEARS 2001 TO 2003

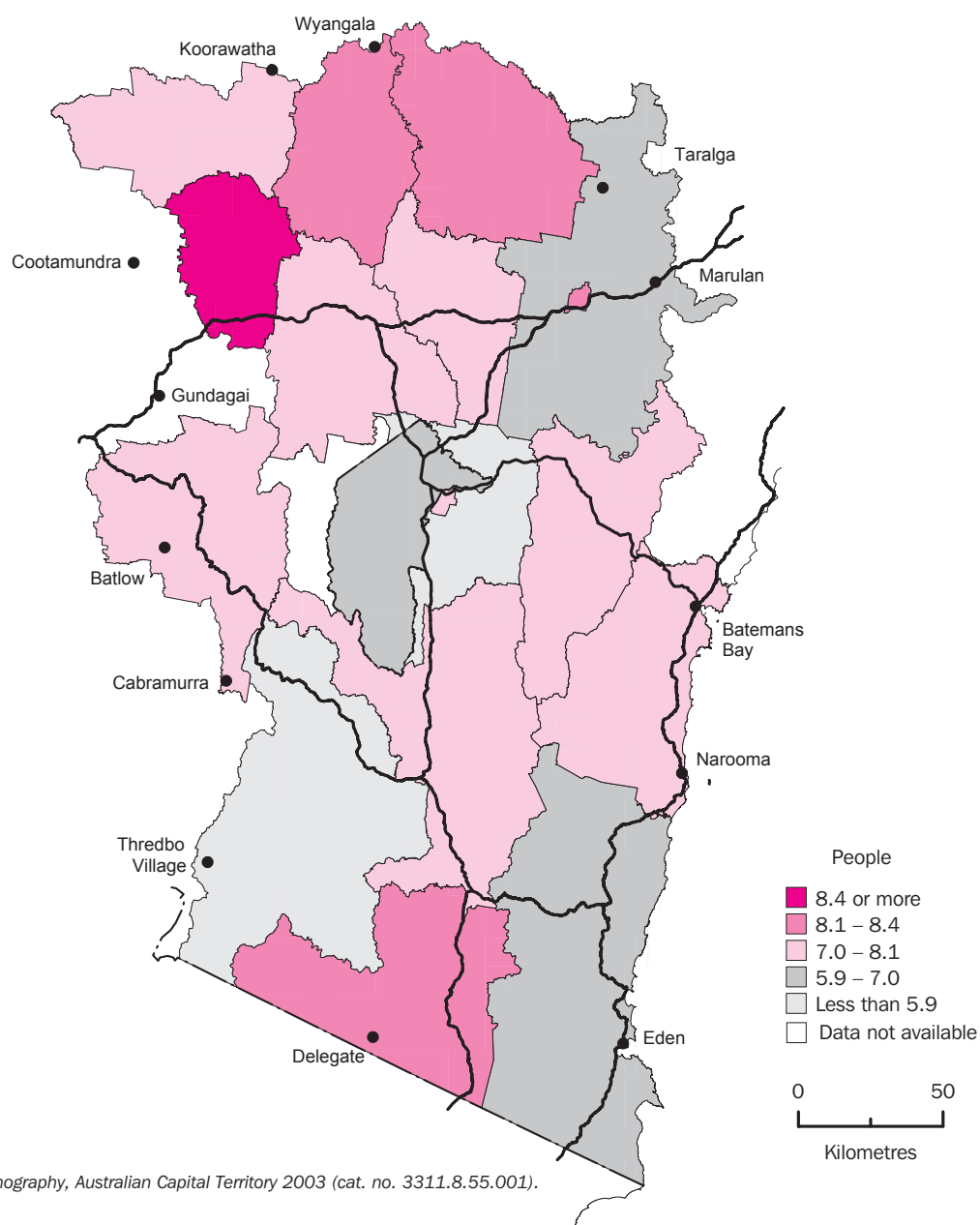
ACT



- The indirect standardised death rate enables the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population.
- The ACT had an indirect standardised death rate of 5.9 over 2001 to 2003. Aranda had the highest rate (17.4), followed by Hall and Page.
- The lowest indirect standardised death rate over 2001 to 2003 was recorded in Macarthur (1.3), which was followed by McKellar, Amaroo and Fadden.

7 INDIRECT STANDARDISED DEATH RATE *continued*

ACR

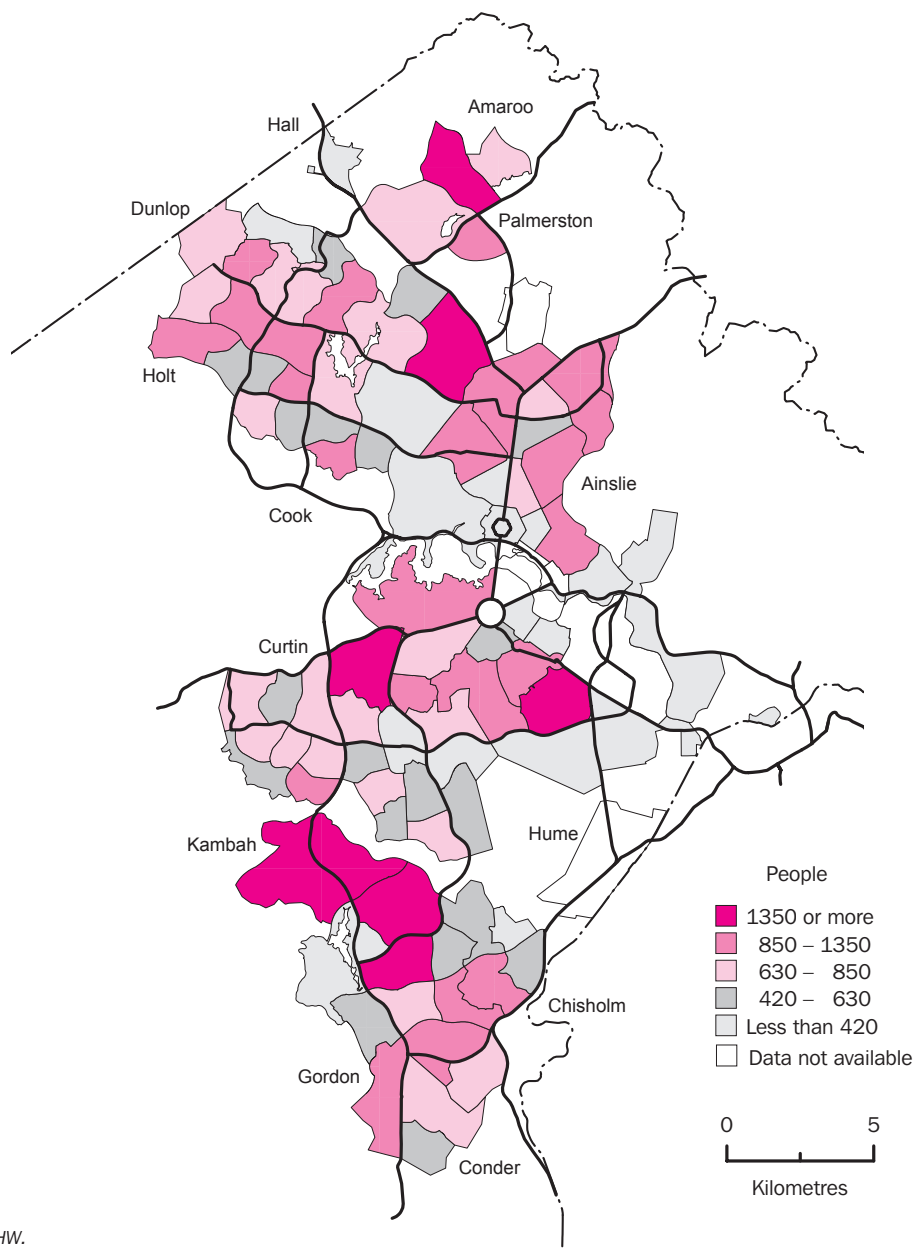


- In the ACR the indirect standardised death rate over the period 2001–2003 was highest in Harden (8.4). This was followed by Goulburn and Bombala.
- Yarrowlumla Part A had the lowest indirect standardised death rate (4.7), followed by Snowy River.

8 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS 2002–2003

ACT

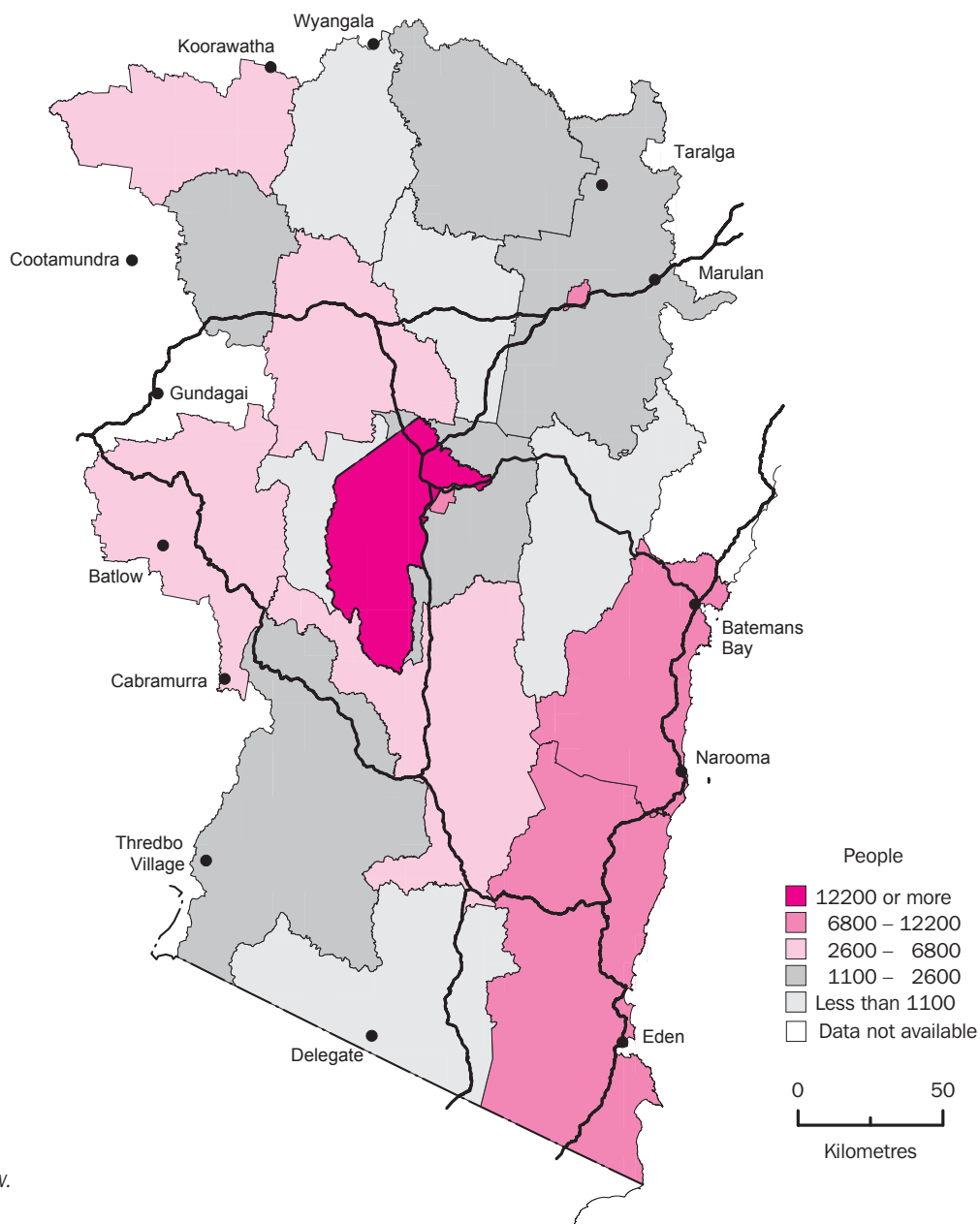


Source: AIHW.

- A hospital separation is the term used to refer to an episode of care for an admitted patient — for example a hospital stay from admission to discharge.
- The ACT recorded 68,937 hospital separations of ACT residents in 2002–03. Kambah had the highest number of hospital separations (3,506), followed by Wanniasa and Ngunnawal.
- Harman had the lowest number of hospital separations (18) followed by Pialligo and Acton.

8 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS *continued*

ACR



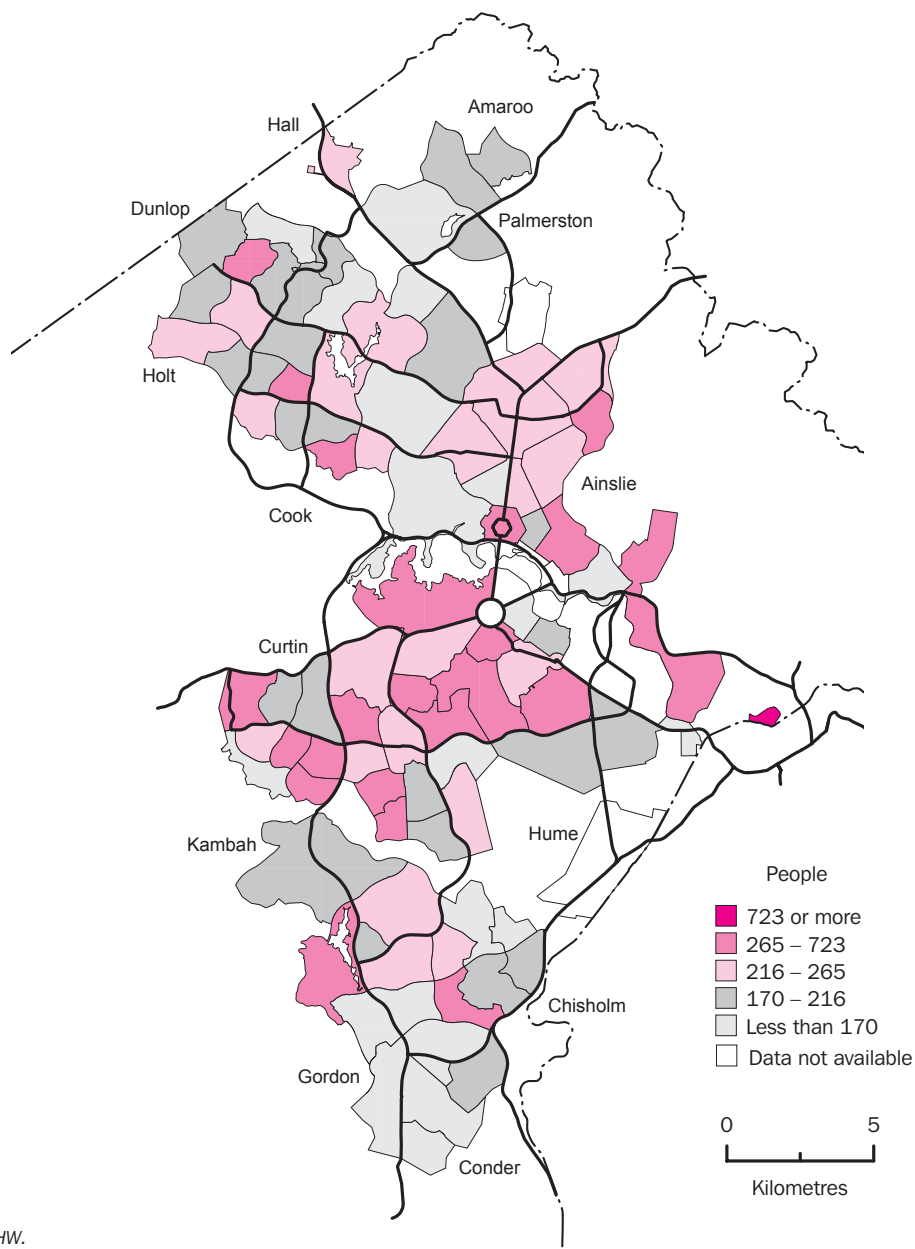
Source: AIHW.

- In 2002-03, ACT had the highest number of hospital separations in the ACR at 68,937. This was followed by Eurobodalla (11,522), Bega Valley (9,092) and Queanbeyan (8,251).
- Yarrawlumla Part B had the lowest number of hospital separations in the ACR, followed by Gunning and Boorowa.

9 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS

RATE PER 1,000 RESIDENTS 2002–2003

ACT

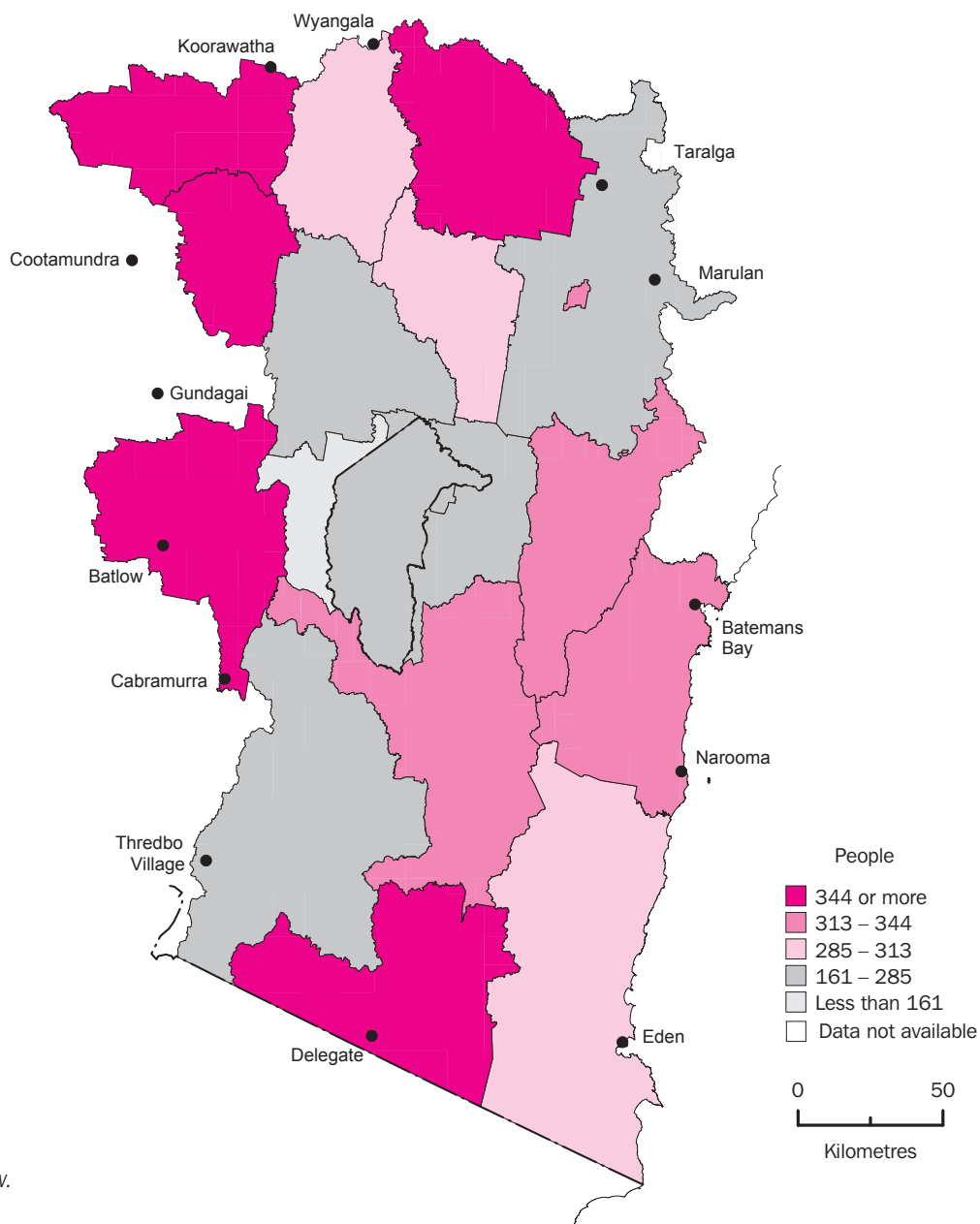


Source: AIHW.

- Oaks Estate had the highest hospital separation rate (723.5). All other SLAs had rates which were at least 45% lower. The SLA with the second highest rate was Pialligo (393.4), followed by Greenway (355.4).
- Acton had the lowest hospital separation rate (40.9), followed by Duntroon (56.6) and Harman (98.4). This may have been influenced by the younger age of the population in these areas.

9 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS *continued*

ACR



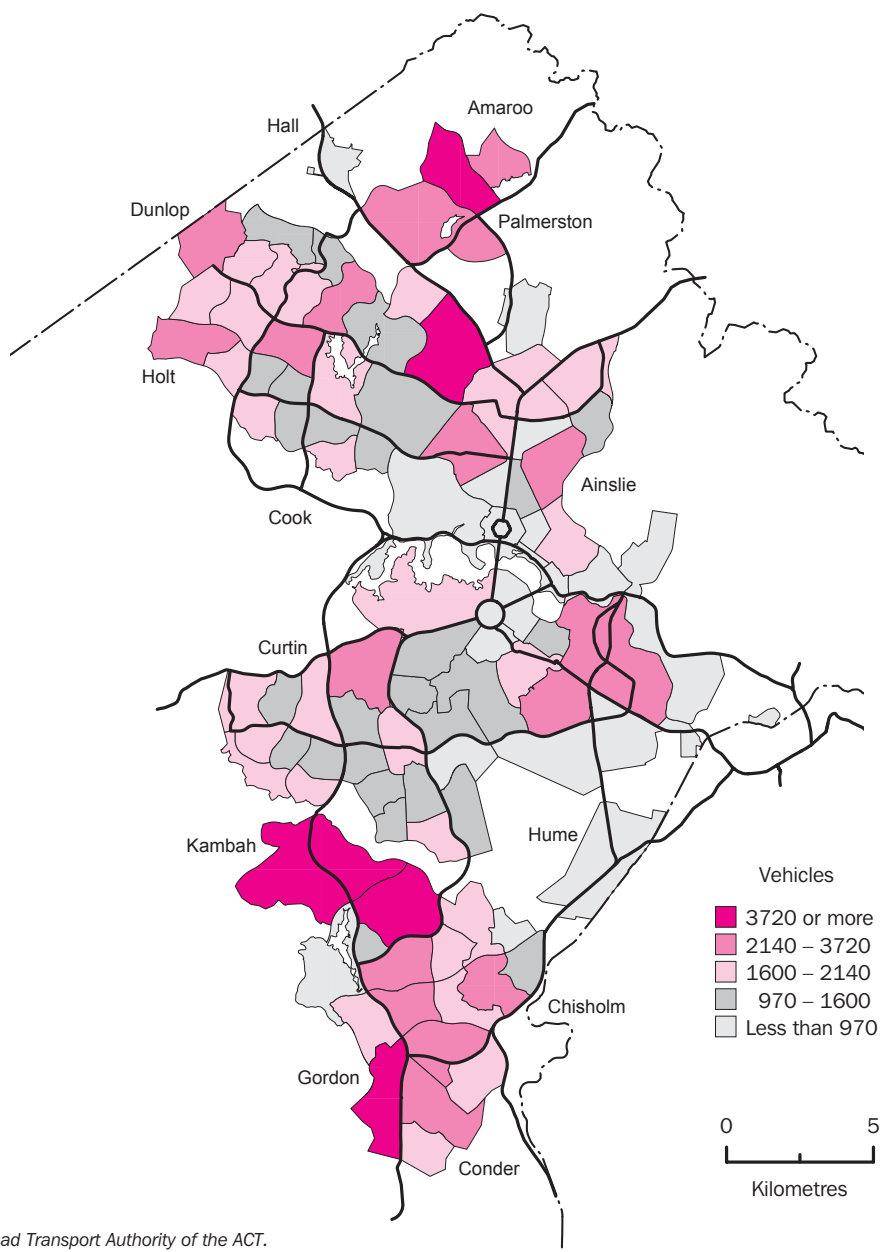
Source: AIHW.

- Young had the highest hospital separation rate (365.4), followed by Bombala (364.4).
- Yarrawlumla Part B had the lowest hospital separation rate (14.5), with all other SLAs recording rates more than 90% higher than this.
- Over three-quarters of the ACR hospital separation rates were higher than the ACT rate (214.6).

10 PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED FOR PRIVATE USE

NUMBER OF PRIVATE PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER AT 30 JUNE 2003

ACT

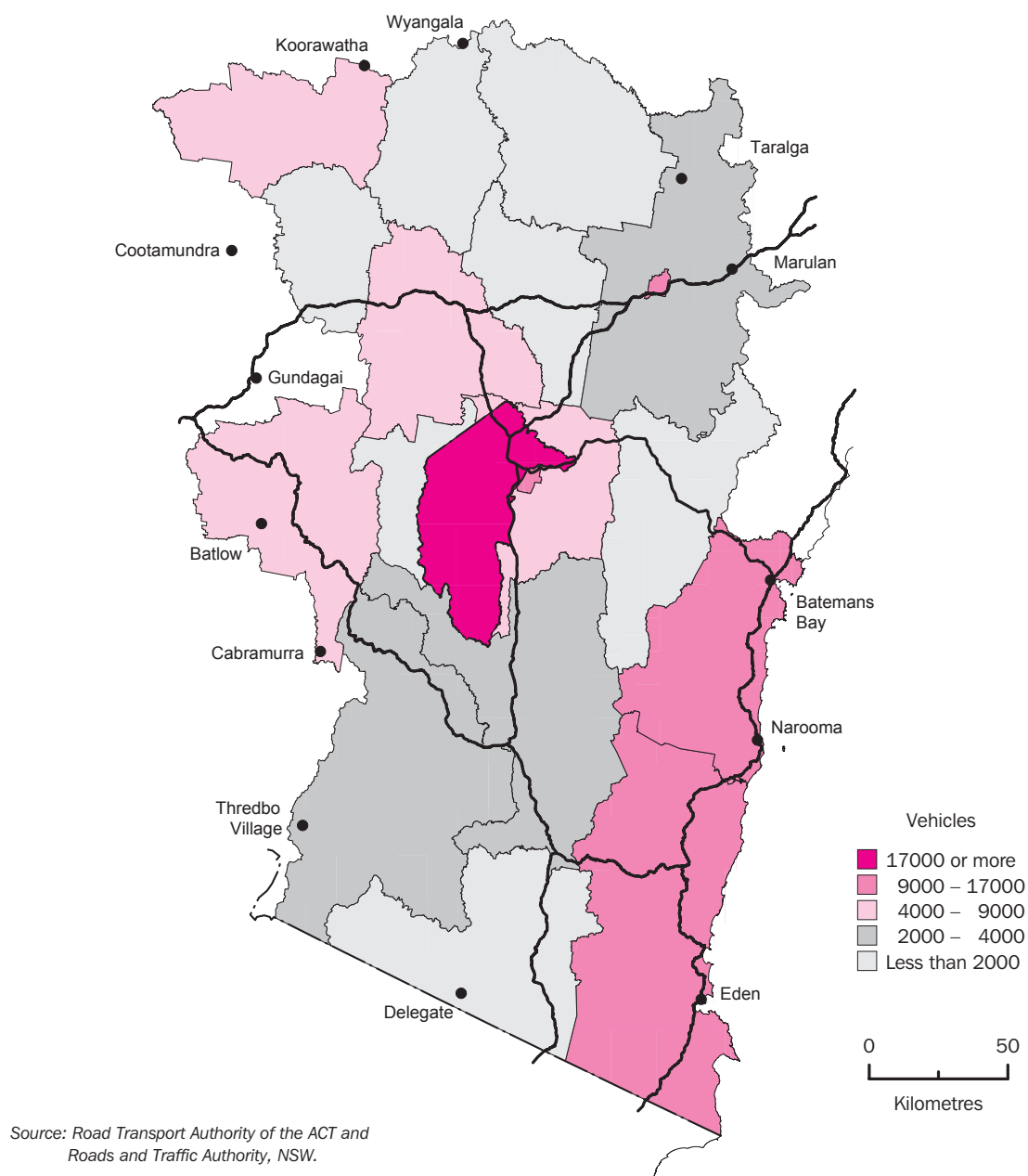


Source: Road Transport Authority of the ACT.

- At 30 June 2003 there were 164,952 passenger motor vehicles in the ACT registered for private use.
- Kambah (the ACT's largest suburb by population size) had the highest number of private passenger motor vehicles on register (9,118). This was followed by Wanniasa (4,429), Kaleen (4,190) and Ngunnawal (4,030).
- Generally, SLAs in Woden Valley, Weston Creek and South Canberra had fewer motor vehicles on register than SLAs in other areas.

10 PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED FOR PRIVATE USE *continued*

ACR

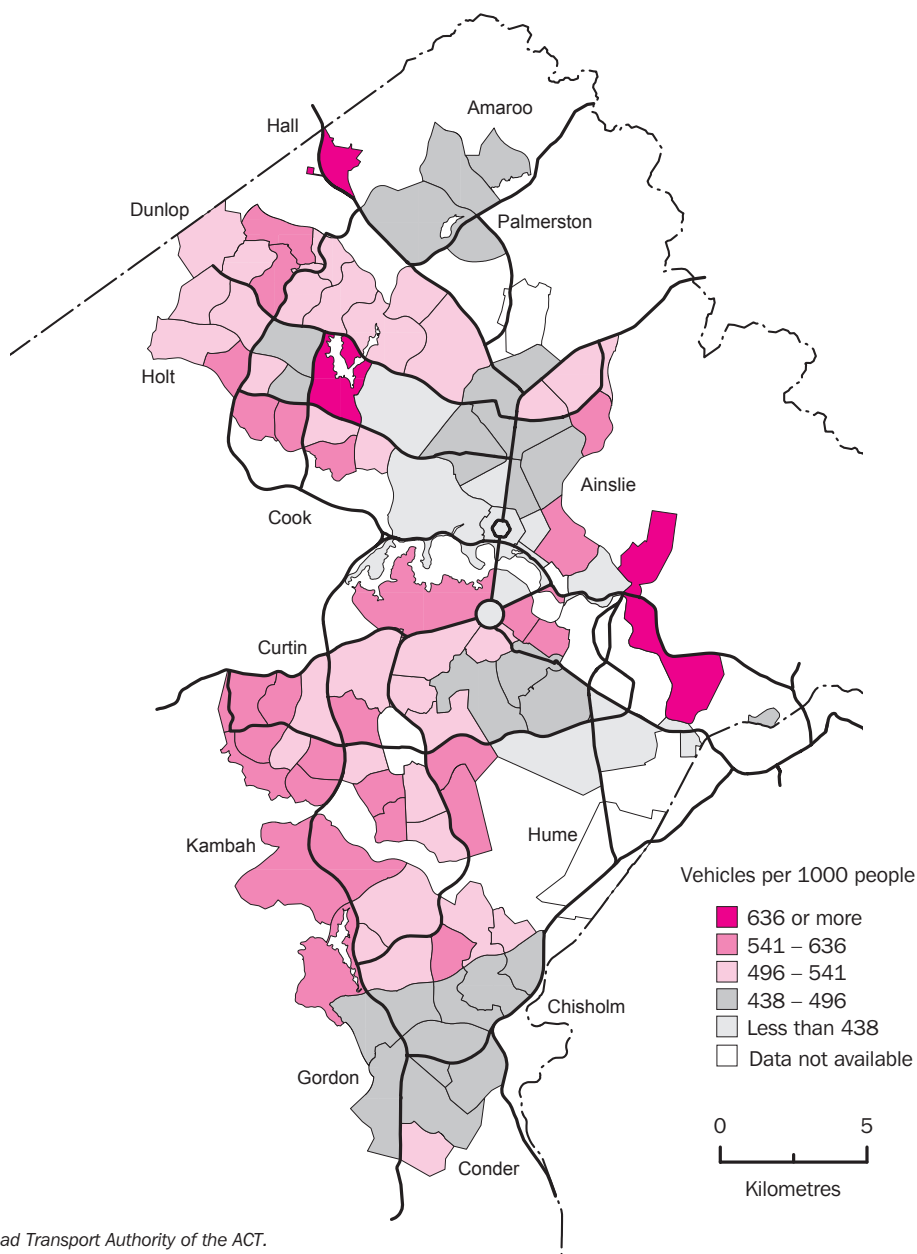


- Besides the ACT, Eurobodalla had the highest number of registered private motor vehicles (16,142) in the ACR. This was followed by Queanbeyan (14,837) and Bega Valley (13,130).
- The number of motor vehicles registered for private use varied with the population size of each SLA. Those with more vehicles were the more populated SLAs, while those with fewer vehicles were the least populated.
- Yarrowlumla Part B had the lowest number of vehicles registered (103), followed by Gunning (886) and Bombala (908).

11 PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLES AND RESIDENT POPULATION

PRIVATE PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER AT 30 JUNE 2003, PER 1,000 RESIDENT POPULATION

ACT



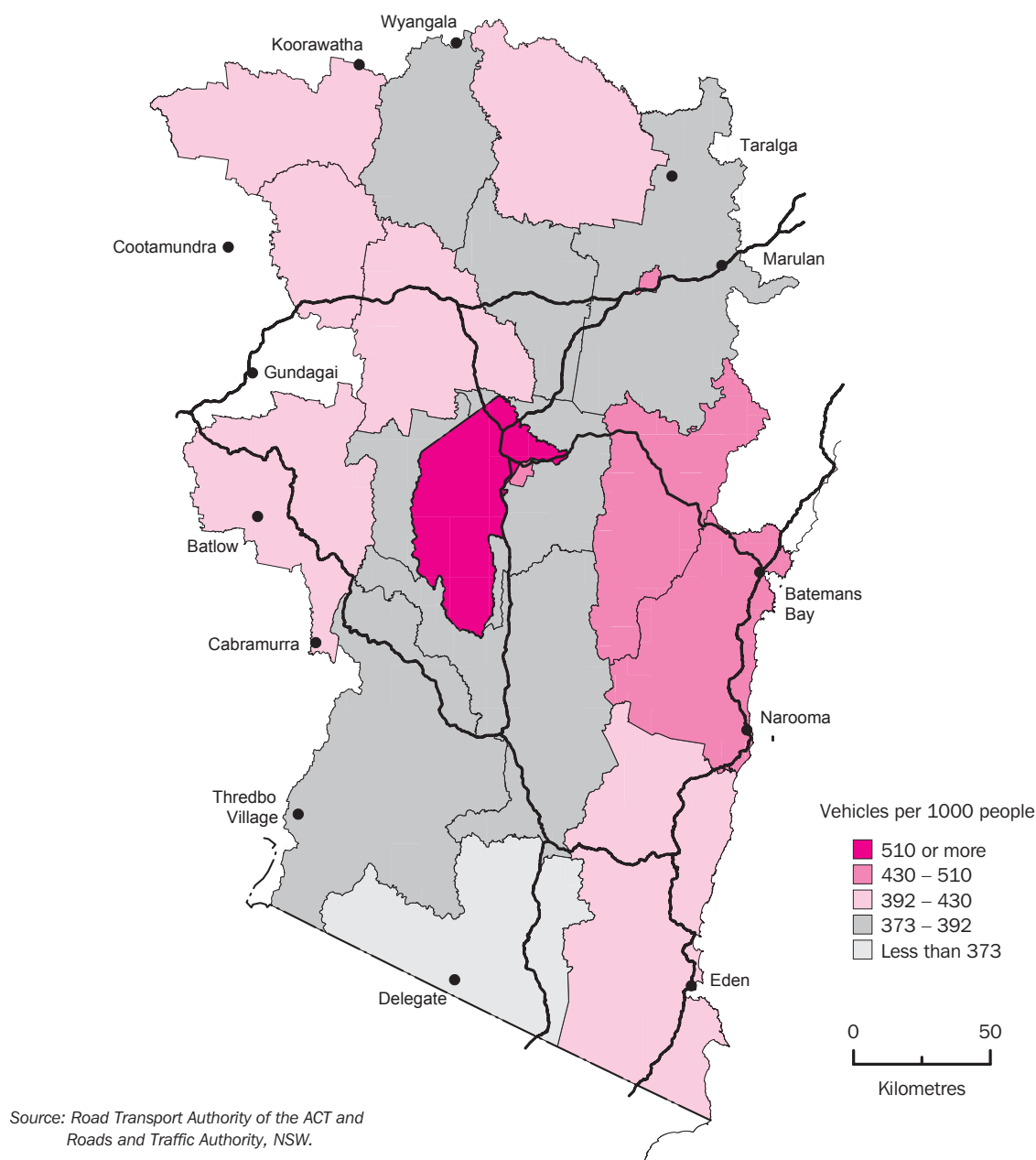
Source: Road Transport Authority of the ACT.

- The SLA of Hall recorded the highest rate of passenger motor vehicles per 1,000 residents (793), followed by Pialligo (752), which recorded a rate 18% higher than the next highest SLA – Belconnen Town Centre.
- Duntroon had the lowest rate (51), followed by Parkes (125) and Acton (126).
- Generally, those areas closer to the City recorded a lower rate of motor vehicles per 1,000 of the population.

11 PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLES AND RESIDENT POPULATION

continued

ACR

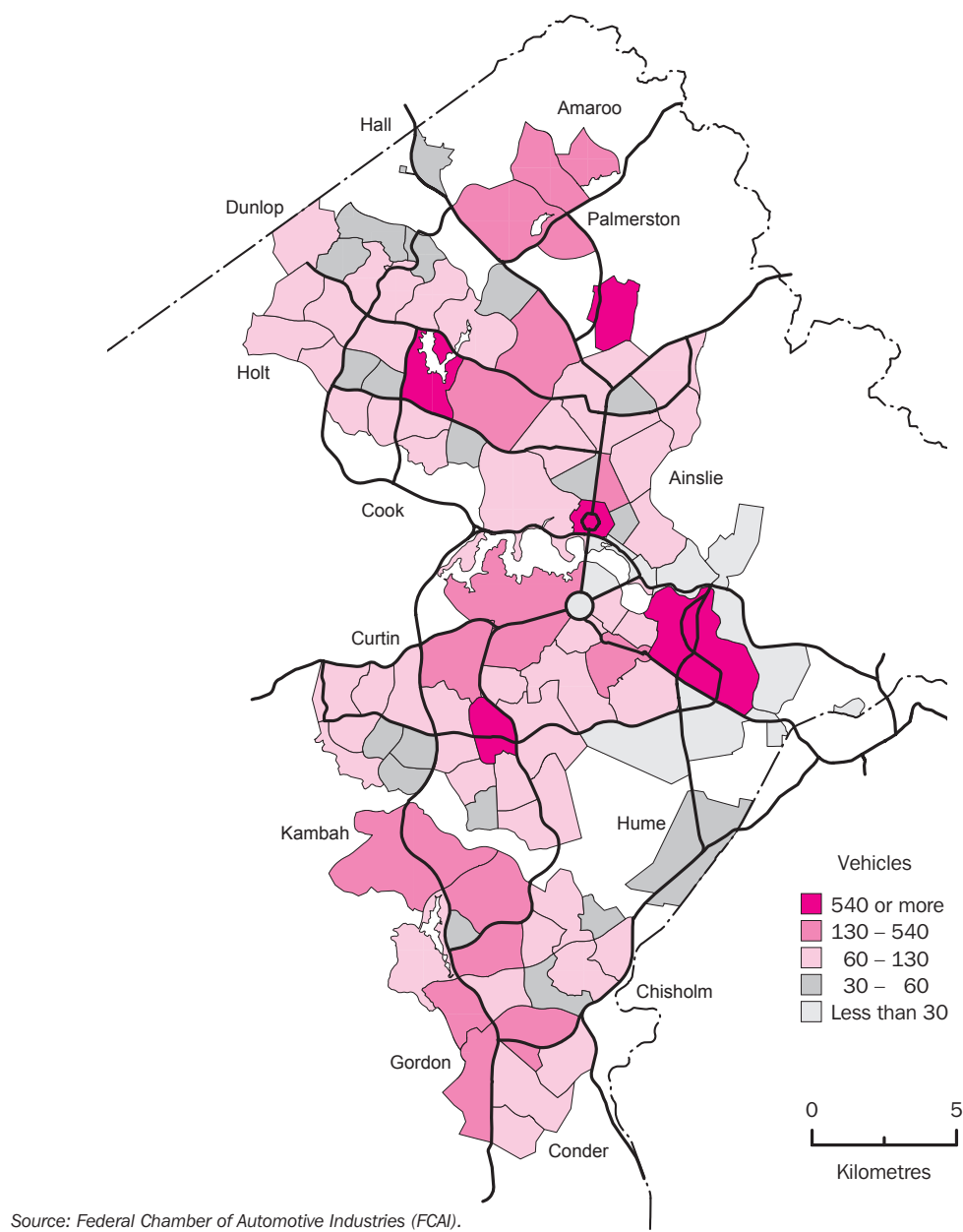


- At 30 June 2003 the ACT had the highest rate in the ACR of private registered passenger motor vehicles per 1,000 residents (510). This was followed by Eurobodalla (458), Tallaganda (438) and Queanbeyan (432).
- Generally, those SLAs along the east and west of the ACR recorded higher rates of private motor vehicles per 1,000 residents.

12 SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES

TOTAL SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES BY LOCATION OF REGISTRATION 2002-03

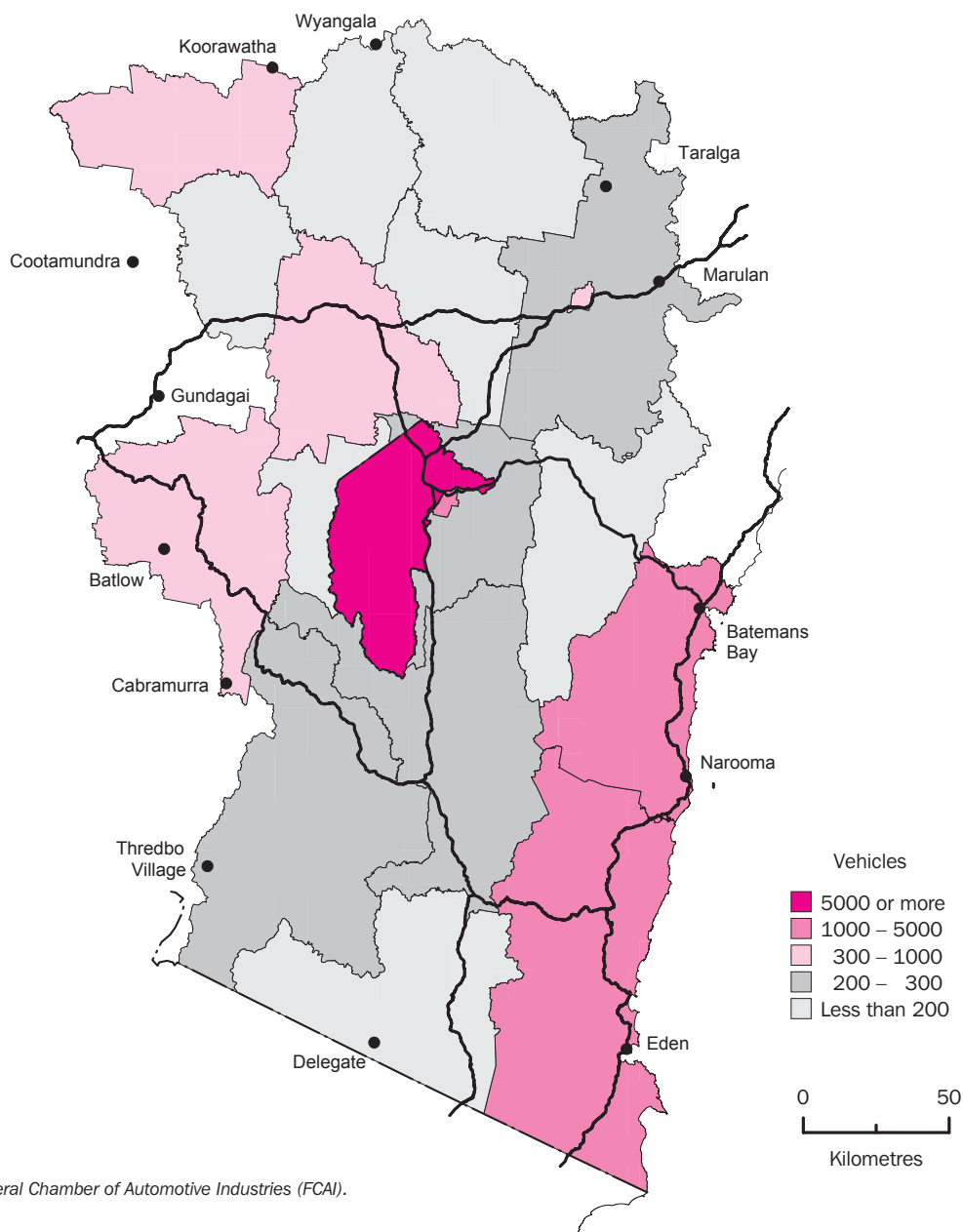
ACT



- There were 14,460 new motor vehicles sales recorded in the ACT during 2002-03.
- SLAs with predominantly commercial activity recorded the highest level of sales – Fyshwick recorded 2,224, followed by Phillip (1,055) and Belconnen Town Centre (899).
- Parkes had the lowest level of sales recorded, followed by Harman and Oaks Estate.

12 SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES *continued*

ACR



Source: Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI).

- After the ACT, the highest level of sales of new motor vehicles was recorded in Bega Valley (1,389) followed by Queanbeyan (1,262) and Eurododalla (1,086).
- Yarrawlumla Part B recorded the lowest level of sales (9), followed by Gunning (74) and Tallaganda (97).

.....

ACT



REFERENCE MAPS AND SLA LISTING *continued*

| SLA Code | SLA Name | SLA Code | SLA Name | SLA Code | SLA Name |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| 0089 | Acton | 4149 | Holt | 8469 | Waramanga |
| 0189 | Ainslie | 4239 | Hughes | 8559 | Watson |
| 0239 | Amaroo | 4329 | Hume | 8649 | Weetangera |
| 0279 | Aranda | 4419 | Isaacs | 8739 | Weston |
| 0339 | Banks | 4509 | Isabella Plains | 8829 | Weston Creek- Stromlo - SSD Bal |
| 0369 | Barton | 4589 | Jerrabomberra | 8919 | Yarralumla |
| 0459 | Belconnen Town Centre | 4779 | Kaleen | 9009 | Remainder of ACT |
| 0549 | Belconnen - SSD Bal | 4869 | Kambah | | |
| 0609 | Bonython | 4959 | Kingston | | |
| 0639 | Braddon | 5049 | Kowen | | |
| 0729 | Bruce | 5139 | Latham | | |
| 0819 | Calwell | 5229 | Lyneham | | |
| 0909 | Campbell | 5319 | Lyons | | |
| 1089 | Chapman | 5409 | McKellar | | |
| 1179 | Charnwood | 5489 | Macarthur | | |
| 1269 | Chifley | 5589 | Macgregor | | |
| 1359 | Chisholm | 5679 | Macquarie | | |
| 1449 | City | 5769 | Majura | | |
| 1549 | Conder | 5859 | Mawson | | |
| 1629 | Cook | 5949 | Melba | | |
| 1719 | Curtin | 6039 | Mitchell | | |
| 1809 | Deakin | 6129 | Monash | | |
| 1889 | Dickson | 6219 | Narrabundah | | |
| 1989 | Downer | 6249 | Ngunnawal | | |
| 2079 | Duffy | 6279 | Nicholls | | |
| 2139 | Dunlop | 6309 | Oaks Estate | | |
| 2169 | Duntroon | 6389 | O'Connor | | |
| 2259 | Evatt | 6489 | O'Malley | | |
| 2349 | Fadden | 6579 | Oxley | | |
| 2439 | Farrer | 6669 | Page | | |
| 2529 | Fisher | 6719 | Palmerston | | |
| 2619 | Florey | 6759 | Parkes | | |
| 2709 | Flynn | 6849 | Pearce | | |
| 2789 | Forrest | 6939 | Phillip | | |
| 2889 | Fraser | 7029 | Pialligo | | |
| 2979 | Fyshwick | 7119 | Red Hill | | |
| 3069 | Garran | 7209 | Reid | | |
| 3159 | Gilmore | 7289 | Richardson | | |
| 3249 | Giralang | 7389 | Rivett | | |
| 3289 | Gordon | 7479 | Russell | | |
| 3339 | Gowrie | 7569 | Scullin | | |
| 3379 | Greenway | 7659 | Spence | | |
| 3429 | Griffith | 7749 | Stirling | | |
| 3529 | Gungahlin - Hall SSD Bal | 7839 | Stromlo | | |
| 3609 | Hackett | 7929 | Symonston | | |
| 3689 | Hall | 8019 | Theodore | | |
| 3789 | Harman | 8109 | Torrens | | |
| 3879 | Hawker | 8189 | Tuggeranong - SSD Bal | | |
| 3969 | Higgins | 8289 | Turner | | |
| 4059 | Holder | 8379 | Wanniassa | | |

ACR



REFERENCE MAPS AND SLA LISTING *continued*

| SLA Code | SLA Name | SLA Code | SLA Name | SLA Code | SLA Name |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 0550 | Bega Valley (A) | 3150 | Goulburn (C) | 7250 | Tallaganda (A) |
| 1000 | Bombala (A) | 3600 | Gunning (A) | 7500 | Tumut (A) |
| 1050 | Boorowa (A) | 3700 | Harden (A) | 8651 | Yarrowlumlra (A) - Pt A |
| 2050 | Cooma-Monaro (A) | 5450 | Mulwaree (A) | 8652 | Yarrowlumlra (A) - Pt B |
| 2400 | Crookwell (A) | 6450 | Queanbeyan (C) | 8700 | Yass (A) |
| 2750 | Eurobodalla (A) | 7050 | Snowy River (A) | 8750 | Young (A) |

GLOSSARY

| | |
|--|---|
| Australian Capital Region (ACR) | The ACT and SLAs surrounding the ACT – includes the SLAs of Bega Valley, Bombala, Boorowa, Cooma-Monaro, Crookwell, Eurobodalla, Goulburn, Gunning, Harden, Mulwaree, Queanbeyan, Snowy River, Tallaganda, Tumut, Yarrowlumlula (Part A), Yarrowlumlula (Part B), Yass and Young. |
| Age pension | A FaCS payment for people who have reached retirement age. There are also other eligibility requirements with regards to assets, income and residency, which must be met. |
| Death | Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place – deaths prior to live birth are excluded. For the purposes of the Deaths and Causes of Death collections conducted by the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to, Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. |
| Disability support pension | A FaCS payment for people whose physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment prevents them from working, or for people who are permanently blind. |
| Estimated resident population (ERP) | The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months. ERP is available down to SLA level. |
| Hospital separation | A hospital separation is the term used to refer to an episode of care for an admitted patient, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death), or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example, from acute to rehabilitation). |
| Index of economic resources | A SEIFA 2001 index that shows where the affluent (as opposed to high income earning) live. |
| Index of education and occupation | A SEIFA 2001 index that shows where the higher skilled and educated (as opposed to the tertiary educated) live. |
| Indirect standardised death rate (ISDR) | <p>Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population – the current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population.</p> <p>The indirect standardised death rate is used when the population under study is small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.</p> |
| Passenger vehicles registered for private use | Includes vehicles designed primarily for the carriage of people, such as cars, station wagons, people movers and motor cycles registered for private use. Also included are four-wheel drive passenger vehicles. Pick up and cab chassis style vehicles are excluded. |
| Sales of new motor vehicles | The statistics are based on the VFACTS series produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI). VFACTS reports the numbers of new motor vehicle sales by dealers and direct sales by manufacturers throughout Australia. |
| Statistical Local Area (SLA) | In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They consist of a single Local Government Area, or part thereof, or any unincorporated area. |

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