

ACT and Region



...A Statistical Atlas
2006

ACT and Region . . . A Statistical Atlas

2006

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Front cover images courtesy of John Macdonald.

1. Canberra Balloon Festival, 22nd April, 2006
2. Looking towards Black Mountain from Red Hill, 16th February, 2006

INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Antony Perera on Canberra (02) 6252 0315.

CONTENTS

	page
Abbreviations	v
Introduction	vi

POPULATION

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

1	Estimated resident population: ACT — as at 30 June 2005	1
2	Estimated resident population: ACR — as at 30 June 2005	2

POPULATION GROWTH

3	Population growth rate: ACT — 2004–05	3
4	Population growth rate: ACR — 2004–05	4

POPULATION DENSITY

5	Population density: ACT — as at 30 June 2005	5
6	Population density: ACR — as at 30 June 2005	6

BIRTHS

7	Registered births, by mother's usual residence: ACT — 2004	7
8	Registered births, by mother's usual residence: ACR — 2004	8

PERSONS AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER

9	Proportion of population aged 65 years and over: ACT — as at 30 June 2005	9
10	Proportion of population aged 65 years and over: ACR — as at 30 June 2005	10

HOUSING

PRIVATE DWELLING APPROVALS (NUMBER)

11	Number of private dwelling approvals: ACT — 2004–05	11
12	Number of private dwelling approvals: ACR — 2004–05	12

PRIVATE DWELLING APPROVALS (VALUE)

13	Value of private dwelling approvals: ACT — 2004–05	13
14	Value of private dwelling approvals: ACR — 2004–05	14

WORK AND WELFARE

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

15	Unemployment rate: ACT — March quarter 2006	15
16	Unemployment rate: ACR — March quarter 2006	16

MEAN TAXABLE INCOME

17	Mean taxable income: ACT — 2003–04	17
18	Mean taxable income: ACR — 2003–04	18

CONTENTS *continued*

page

INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS

19 Number of income support customers: **ACT** — 2003 19

20 Number of income support customers: **ACR** — 2003 20

STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA LISTING AND REFERENCE MAPS

21 Statistical Local Area listing: **ACT** — 2005 21

22 Reference map: **ACT** — 2005 22

23 Statistical Local Area listing: **ACR** — 2005 23

24 Reference map: **ACR** — 2005 24

Glossary 25

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACR	Australian Capital Region
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
DEWR	Australian Government Department of Employment and Workplace Relations
ERP	estimated resident population
FaCS	Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services
LGA	local government area
NSW	New South Wales
PSMA	Public Sector Mapping Agencies
SLA	statistical local area

INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THE ATLAS

This publication is the third issue in an annual series that replaced *ACT Regional Statistics* (cat. no. 1362.8.55.001). The aim of this publication is to provide a broad picture of the characteristics of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and the surrounding Australian Capital Region (ACR). *ACT and Region... A 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 – Population, Housing, Work and Welfare. These themes vary for each issue of this publication.

Data have been drawn from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) statistical collections, the Australian Tax Office and the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations. A commentary accompanying each map highlights some of the main features..

STATISTICAL BOUNDARIES

Topics in this publication are mapped by Statistical Local Areas (SLAs). In Canberra, SLAs generally represent individual suburbs. In the surrounding areas of New South Wales, SLAs are based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government where these exist. These bodies are the Local Government Councils and the geographical areas which they administer are known as Local Government Areas (LGAs).

The ACR comprises the ACT, the South Eastern Statistical Division (SD) and Tumut Shire (A) Statistical Local Area (SLA) of New South Wales.

According to the 2005 edition of the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0), the South Eastern Statistical Division includes the following LGAs – LGA names followed by (C) refer to Cities, while those followed by (A) refer to other Areas: Bega Valley (A), Bombala (A), Boorowa (A), Cooma-Monaro (A), Eurobodalla (A), Goulburn Mulwaree (A), Harden (A), Palerang (A), Queanbeyan (C), Snowy River (A), Upper Lachlan (A), Yass Valley (A) and Young (A).

Most statistical collections that are used in this publication were disaggregated to the 2005 ASGC SLA boundaries. For those collections that were disaggregated to pre-2005 ASGC SLAs, the data were concorded by using spatial overlays.

SLA naming conventions

In many cases, SLAs are named after their corresponding LGAs. Where this occurs, the type of LGA is indicated in the SLA name. In some cases legal LGAs overlap statistical subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C)

In the case of NSW SLAs within the ACR, (A) refers to Areas and (C) refers to Cities.

INTERPRETING THE MAPS

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

Each topic is mapped twice – once for SLAs within the ACT, and once for SLAs in the ACR, including the ACT as a whole. This enables comparison between suburbs of Canberra, and also between the ACT and other SLAs in the ACR.

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.

INTRODUCTION *continued*

MAP SYMBOLS *continued*

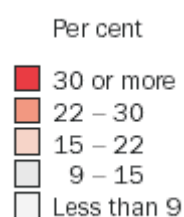
The maps show major roads, selected lakes and SLA boundaries. The following symbols are used on the maps:

- SLA boundary
- Lakes
- Major roads

Topographic data are reproduced with permission of PSMA Australia.

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

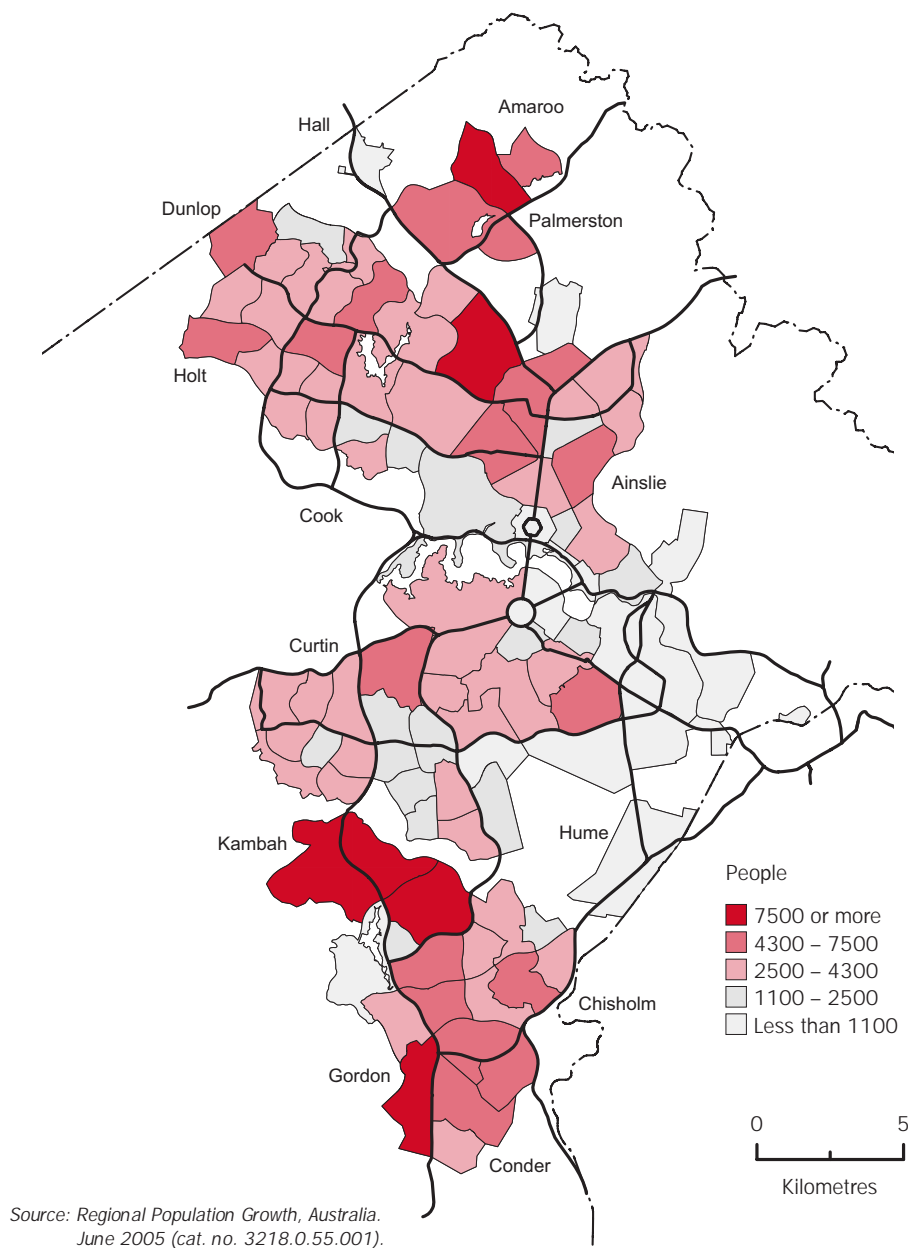
Selecting appropriate class intervals for each map is a key aspect of representing statistical data. For each map, five classes have been used so that the reader is able to distinguish each class clearly. Class intervals which reflect the distribution of the data were calculated using the Natural Breaks 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 and SLA listings are also included with this publication, showing SLAs in relation to the mapped area for Canberra and for the Australian Capital Region (see pages 21 to 24).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

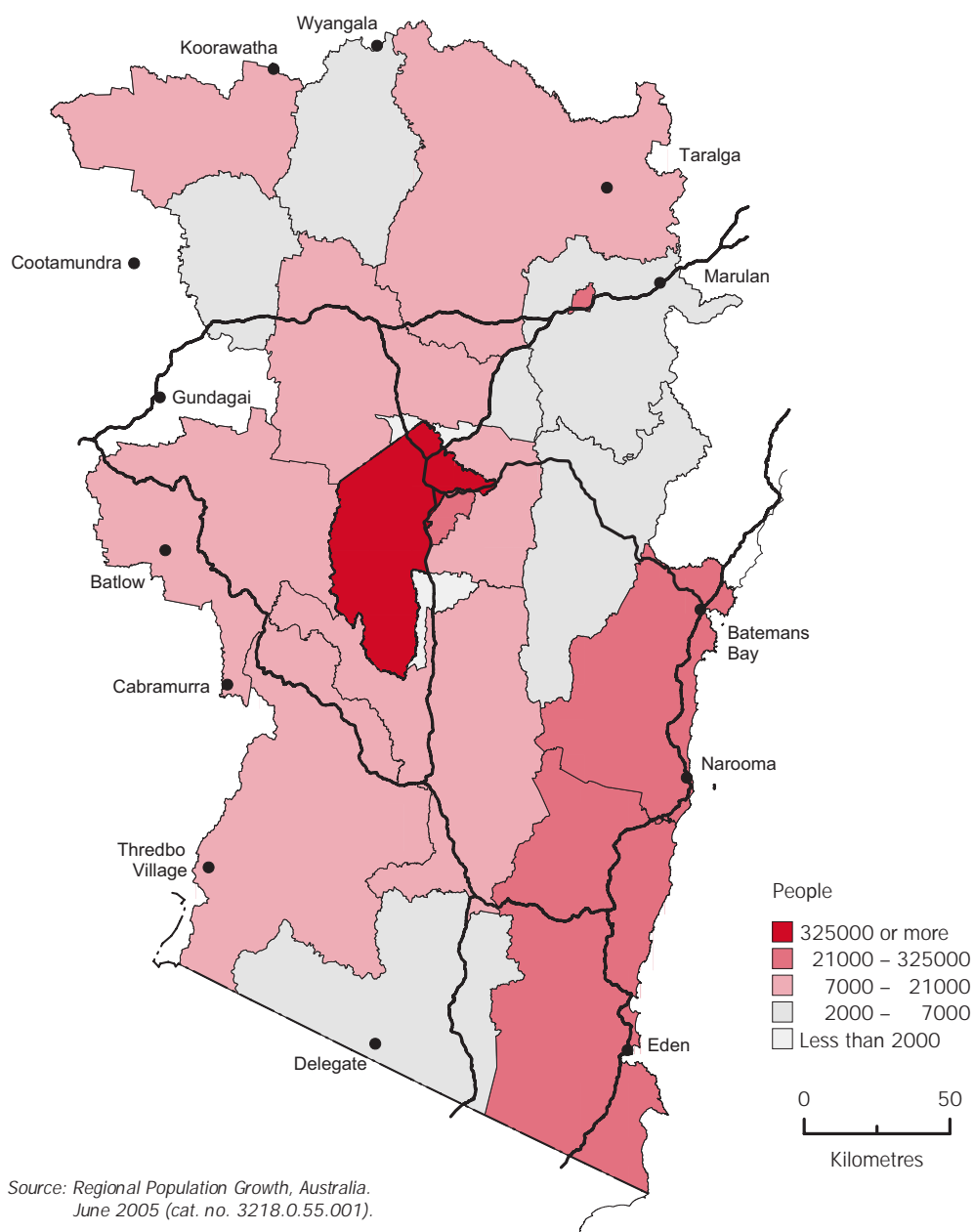
1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: ACT—as at 30 June 2005



- As at 30 June 2005, Kambah was estimated to have the largest resident population in the ACT (16,100 persons), followed by Ngunnawal (8,700 persons), Wanniasa (8,200 persons), Gordon (8,000 persons) and Kaleen (7,900 persons).
- SLAs with very low population estimates tend to be those primarily used as office space (e.g. Russell) or industrial areas (e.g. Mitchell, Hume and Fyshwick).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION *continued*

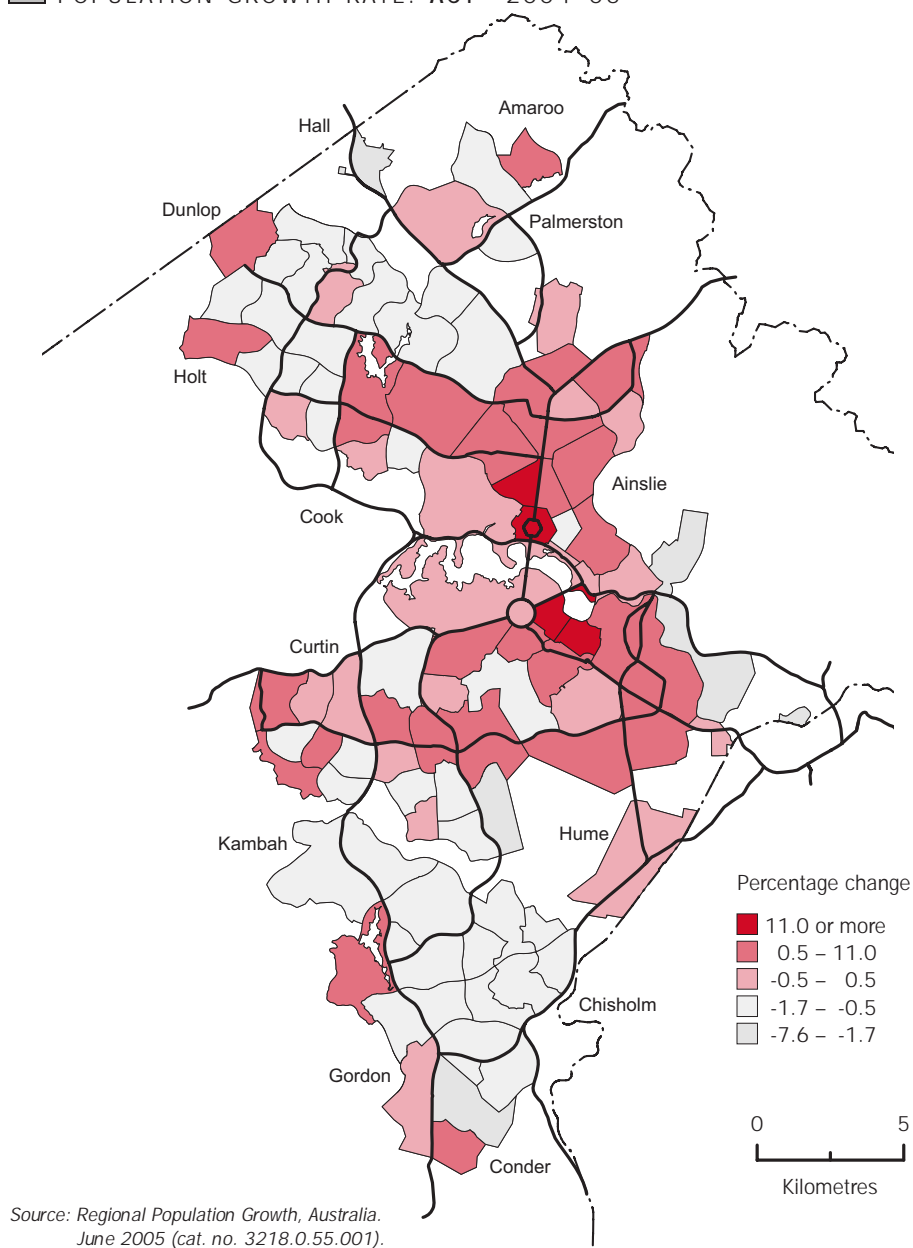
2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: ACR—as at 30 June 2005



- Besides the ACT, Queanbeyan (C) has the highest estimated resident population in the ACR. As at 30 June 2005, the population of the ACT was 325,200 persons, compared with 37,200 for Queanbeyan (C). The next highest population estimates were in Eurobodalla (A) (36,400 persons), Bega Valley (A) (32,400 persons) and Goulburn Mulwaree (A) – Goulburn (21,300 persons).
- The lowest population estimates were recorded in Cooma-Monaro (A) – Pt A (320 persons), Yass Valley (A) – Pt A (900 persons) and Boorowa (A) (2,500 persons).

POPULATION GROWTH

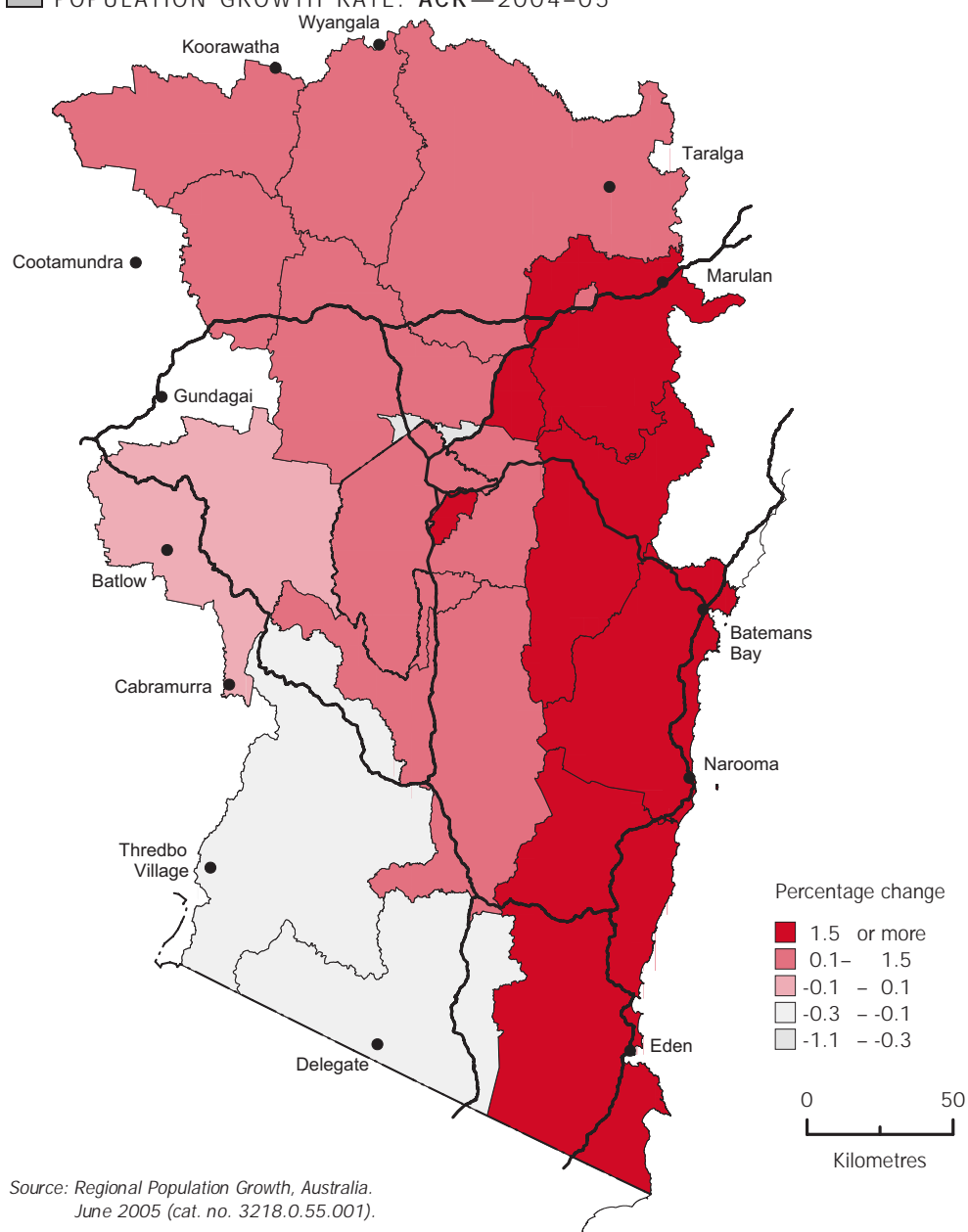
3 POPULATION GROWTH RATE: ACT—2004–05



- Between June 2004 and June 2005, the estimated resident population of the ACT increased by 0.3%. SLAs with the highest population growth rates were Barton (41.8%), Gungahlin-Hall SSD Bal (which includes the suburbs of Gungahlin Town Centre and Harrison) (39.3%) and City (16.3%).
- Of the 107 SLAs within the ACT, just over half recorded population decreases between June 2004 and June 2005. The largest such decreases were in Pialligo (-7.6%) and Isaacs (-3.2%).

POPULATION GROWTH *continued*

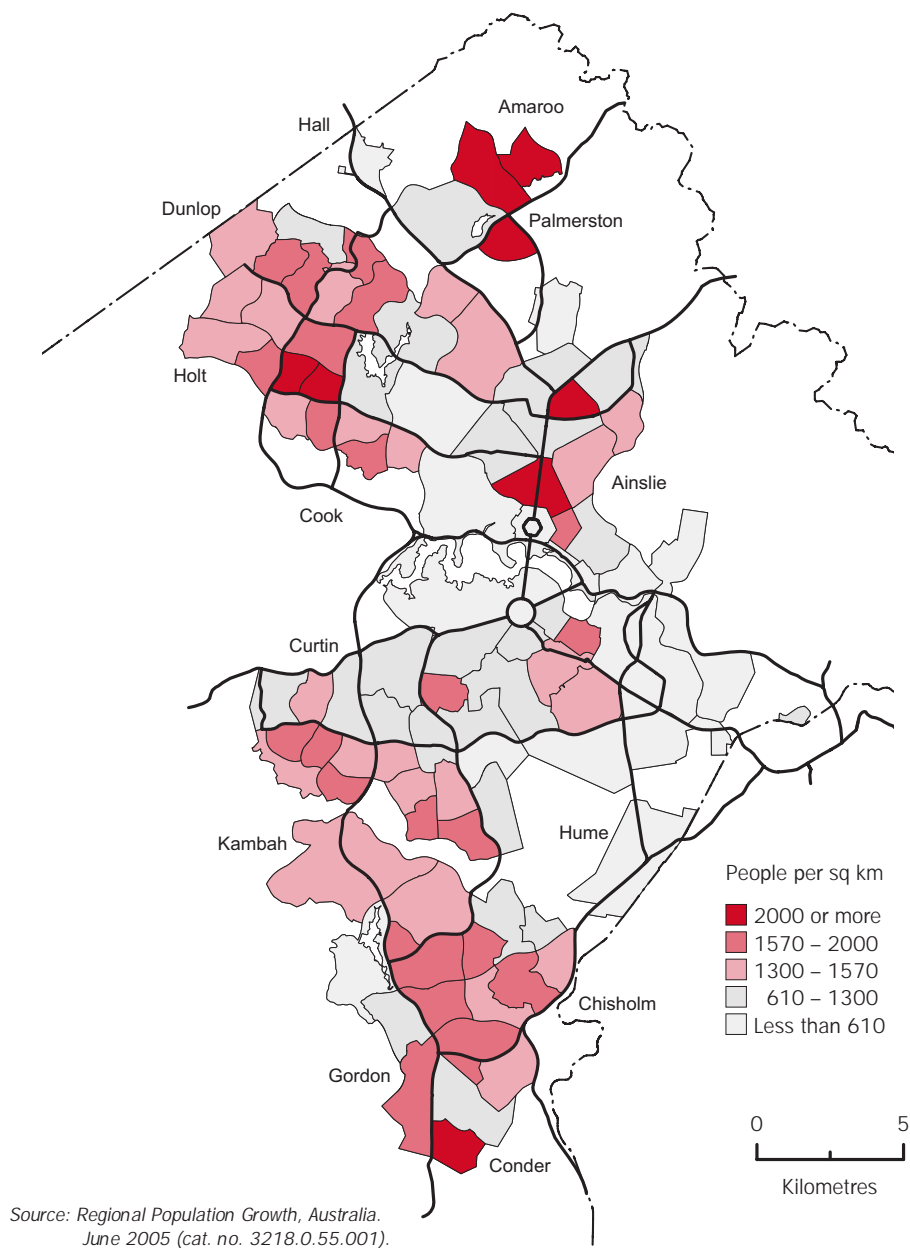
4 POPULATION GROWTH RATE: ACR—2004–05



- Four of the 18 NSW SLAs in the ACR experienced a decrease in their estimated resident population between June 2004 and June 2005. These were Yass Valley (A) – Pt A (–1.1%), Bombala (A) (–0.3%), Snowy River (A) (–0.2%) and Tumut Shire (A) (–0.1%).
- Between June 2004 and June 2005, Queanbeyan (C) experienced the largest population growth rate within the ACR (2.5%), followed by Goulburn Mulwaree (A) Bal (2.1%) and Bega Valley (A) (1.6%).

POPULATION DENSITY

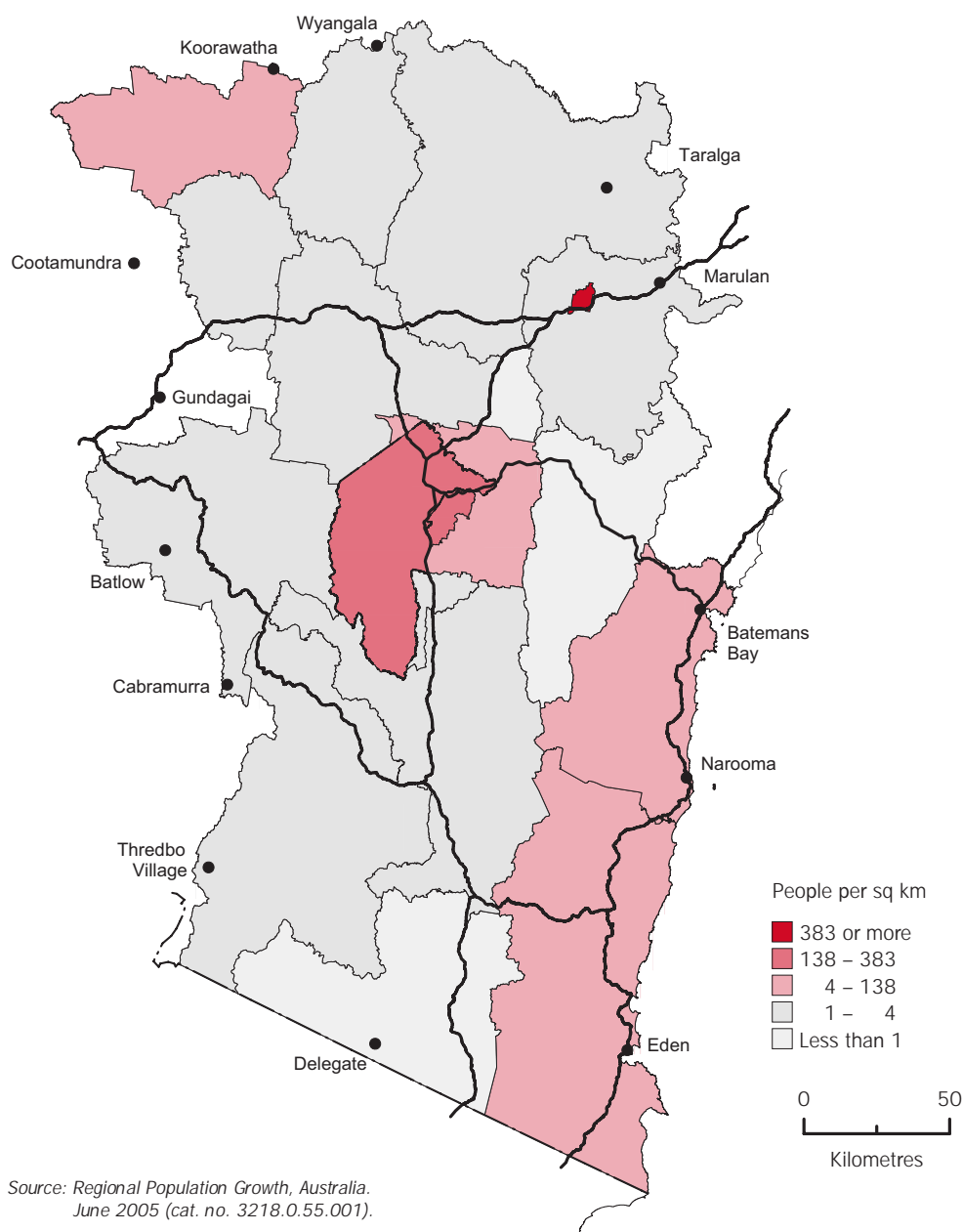
5 POPULATION DENSITY: ACT—as at 30 June 2005



- Population density measures persons per square kilometre. It is influenced by factors such as housing density, the number of people living in the dwelling, and the amount of non-residential land in a suburb, for example, parks, factories, airports and sporting facilities.
- As at 30 June 2005, Palmerston was estimated to have the highest population density within the ACT (3,010 person per square kilometre), followed by Braddon (2,621 persons per square kilometre), Amaroo (2,442 persons per square kilometre) and Turner (2,234 persons per square kilometre).

POPULATION DENSITY *continued*

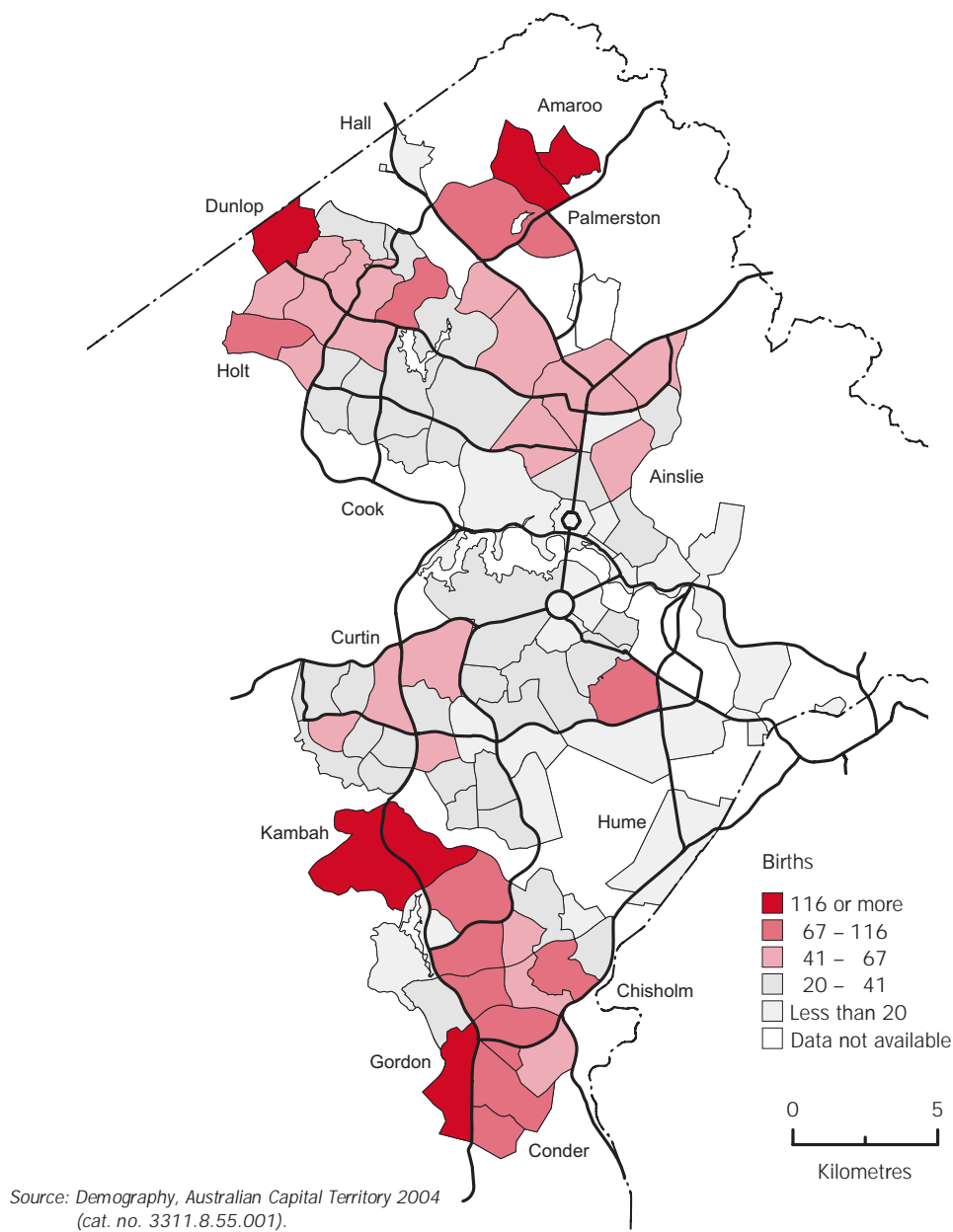
6 POPULATION DENSITY: ACR—as at 30 June 2005



- The ACR population is concentrated in major cities and towns within the region. As at 30 June 2005, population density for the ACR was the highest in Goulburn Mulwaree (A) – Goulburn with 384 persons per square kilometre, followed by Queanbeyan (C) with 216 persons per square kilometre. In comparison, the population density of the ACT was 138 persons per square kilometre.
- In June 2005, the lowest population density within the ACR was in Bombala (A), with 0.6 persons per square kilometre. This was followed by Palerang (A) – Pt B (0.9 persons) and Upper Lachlan (A) and Boorowa (A) (both 1 persons).

BIRTHS

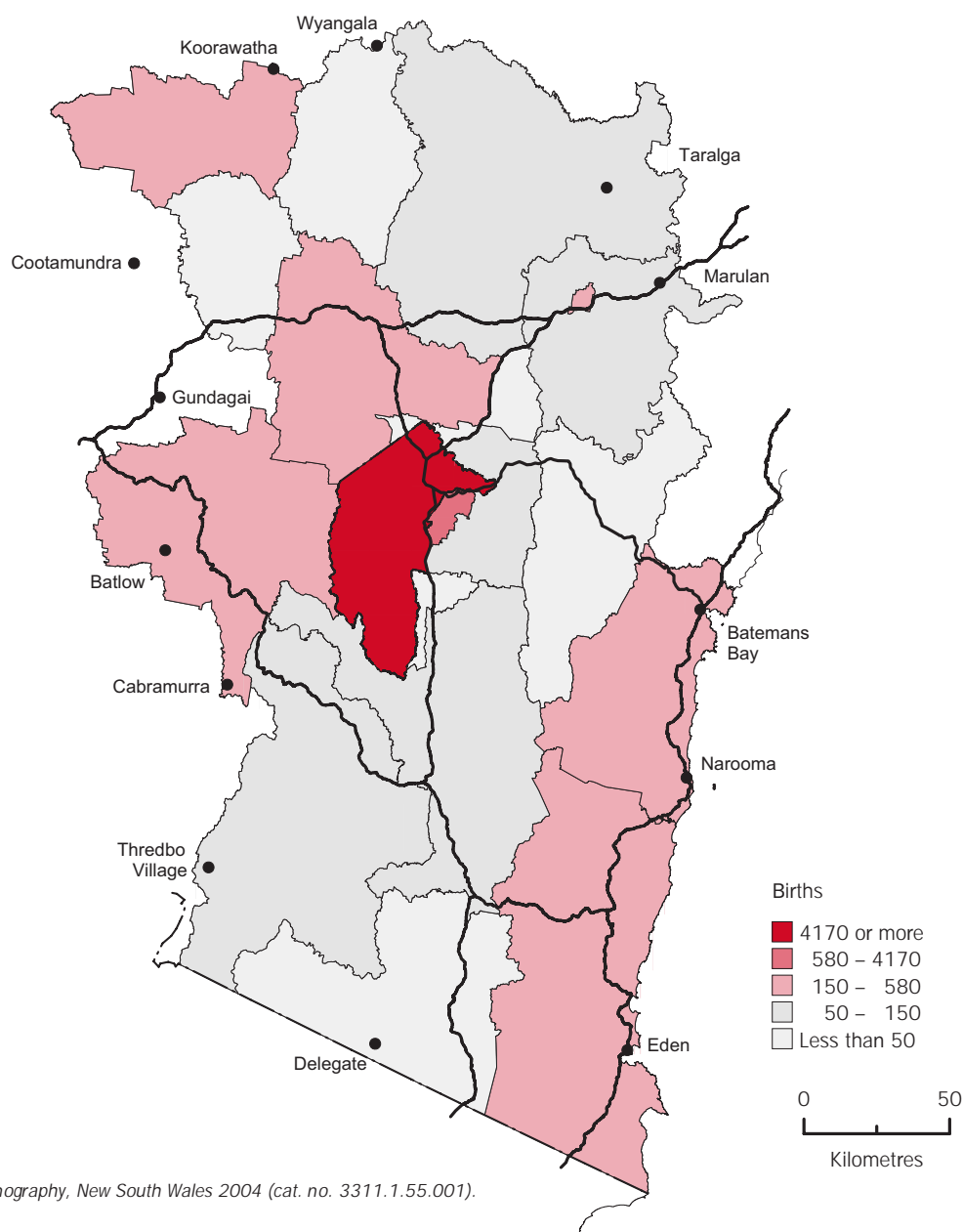
7 REGISTERED BIRTHS, By mother's usual residence: ACT – 2004



- Birth statistics included in this publication refer to those registered during the 2004 calendar year.
- Within the ACT, the highest numbers of births were recorded to mothers usually resident in the SLAs of Ngunnawal (200), Kambah (190), Amaroo (158), Gordon and Dunlop (both 120).

BIRTHS *continued*

8 REGISTERED BIRTHS, By mother's usual residence: ACR – 2004

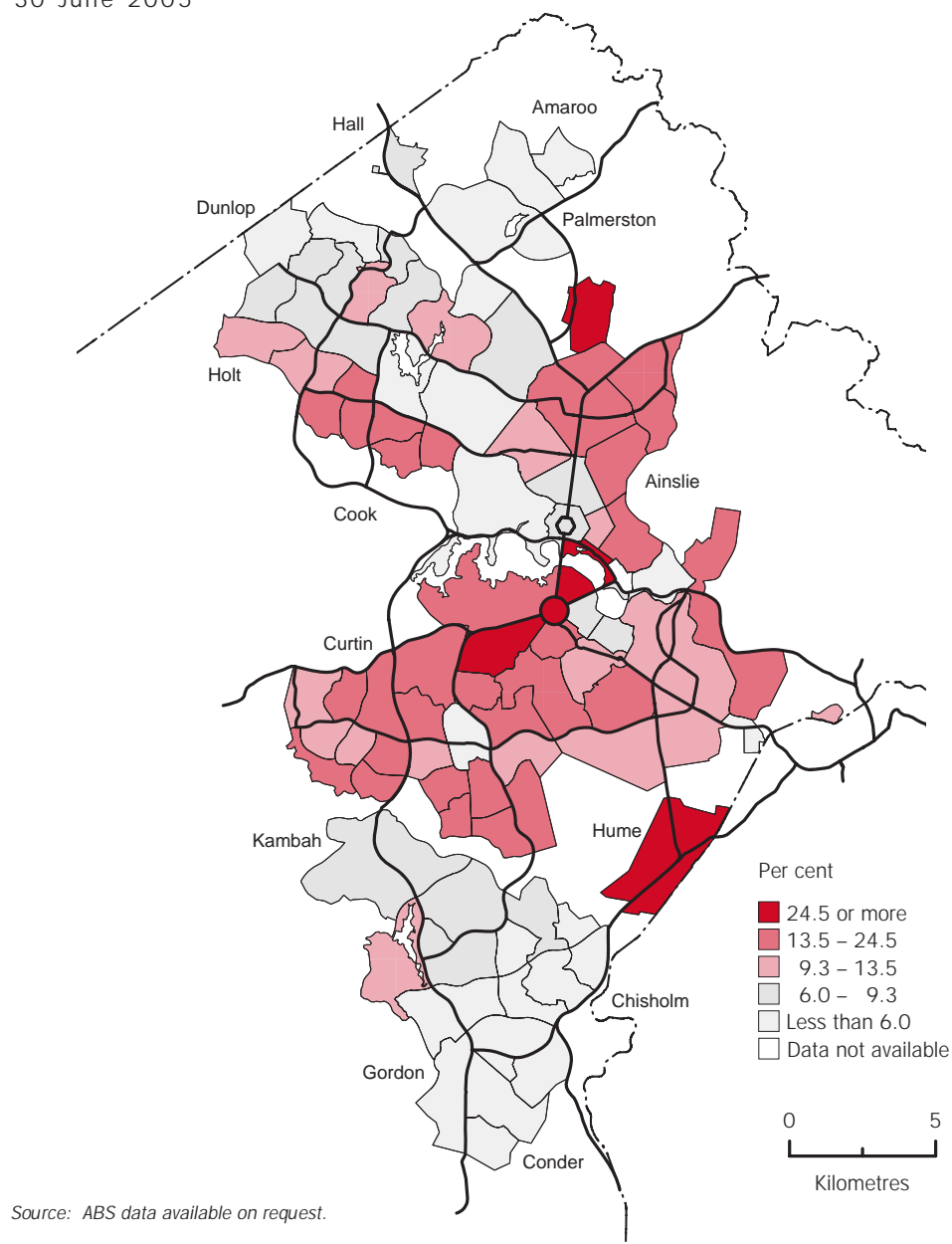


Source: Demography, New South Wales 2004 (cat. no. 3311.1.55.001).

- During the 2004 calendar year, there were 4,200 births registered to mothers usually resident in the ACT. Elsewhere within the ACR, the highest numbers of births were in Queanbeyan (C) (590), Eurobodalla (A) (310), Bega Valley (A) (260) and Goulburn Mulwaree (A) – Goulburn (220).

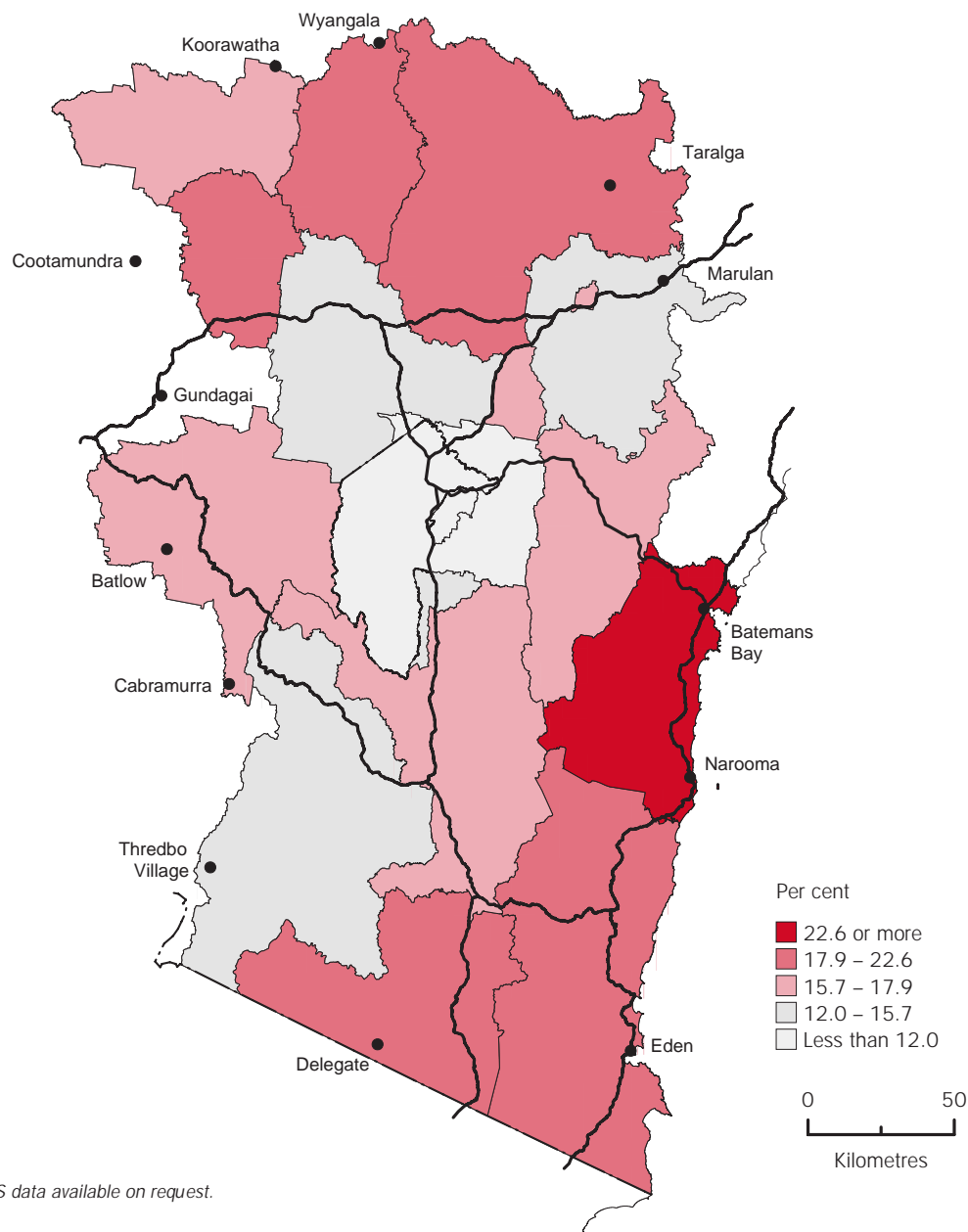
PERSONS AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER

9 PROPORTION OF POPULATION AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER: ACT—as at 30 June 2005



- As at 30 June 2005, SLAs with the highest proportion of their population aged 65 years and over (excluding those where the total population was less than 100 persons) were Deakin (25%), Hughes (21%) and Hackett (19%). In general, SLAs located in the inner north and inner south of Canberra tended to have a higher proportion of their population in this age group.
- SLAs with the lowest proportion of their population aged 65 years and over were Acton (0.5%), Duntroon (1.4%) and Harman (1.7%).

10 PROPORTION OF POPULATION AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER: ACR—as at 30 June 2005

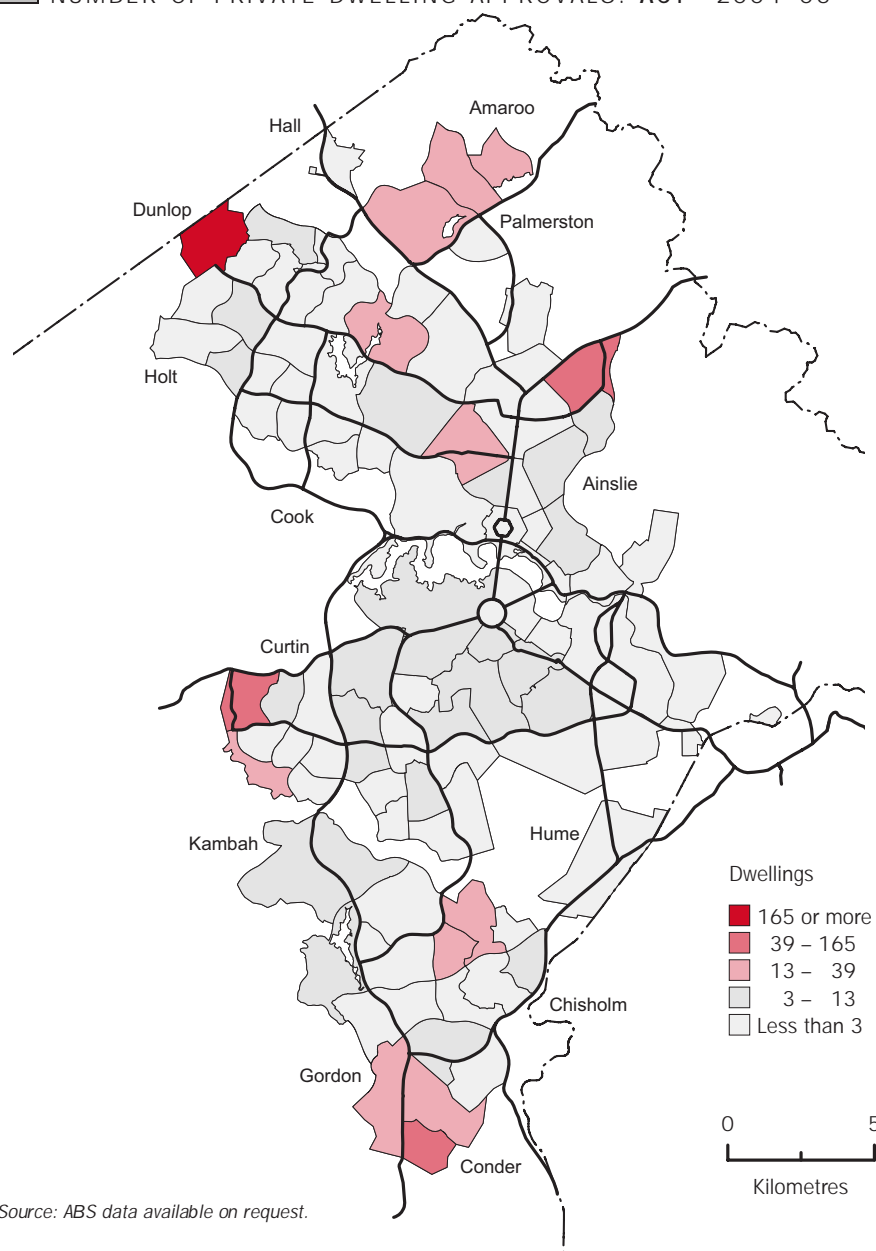


Source: ABS data available on request.

- Across the ACR, the coastal area of Eurobodalla (A) recorded the highest proportion of persons aged 65 years and over (33%), followed by Bombala (A) (19%) and Upper Lachlan (A) (18%).
- The ACT and areas immediately surrounding the ACT recorded comparatively low proportions of residents aged 65 years and over. As at 30 June 2005, 10% of all ACT residents were in this age group, along with 10% of persons Yass Valley (A) – Pt A, 9% of persons in Queanbeyan (C) and 8% of persons in Palerang (A) – Pt A.

PRIVATE DWELLING APPROVALS NUMBER

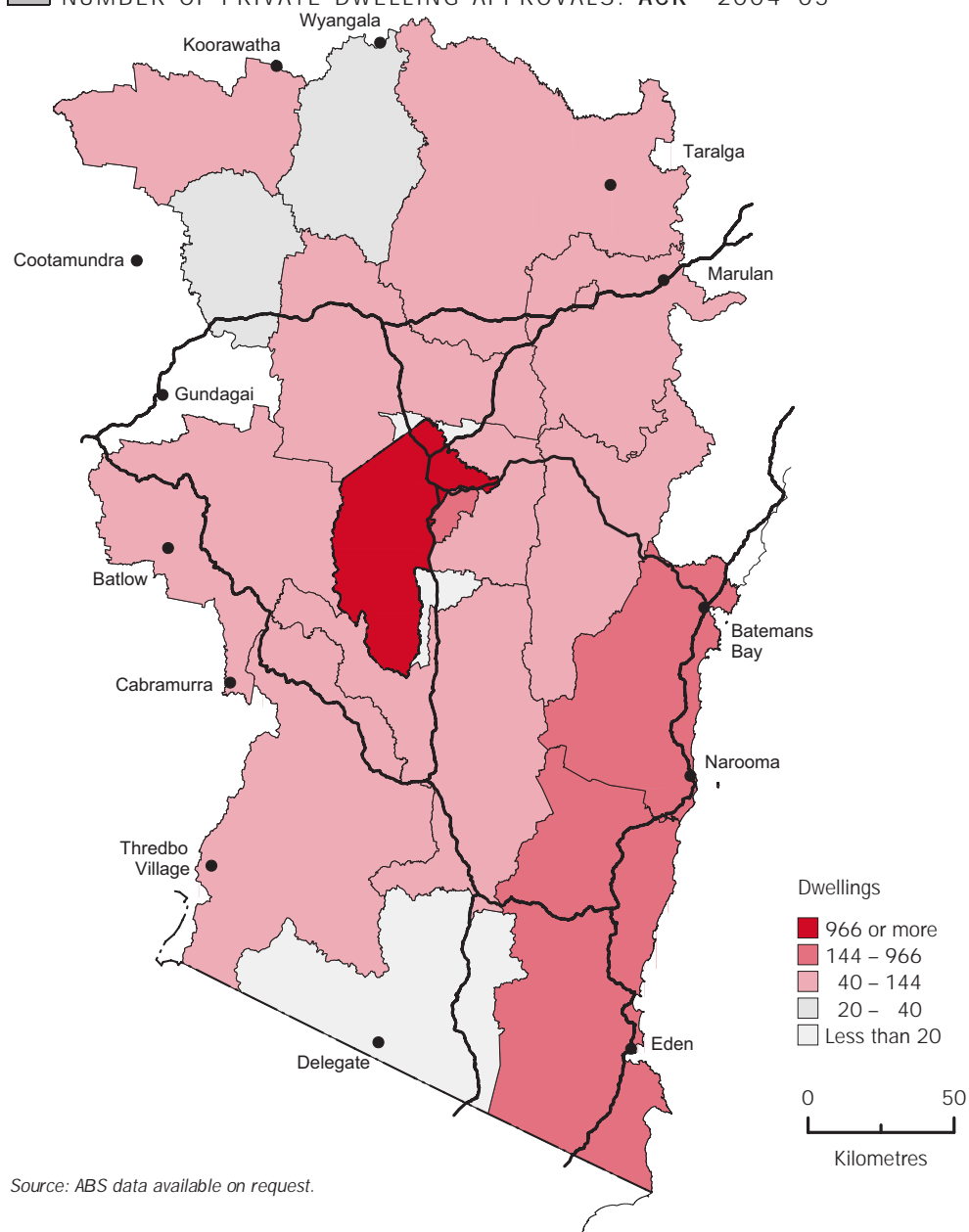
11 NUMBER OF PRIVATE DWELLING APPROVALS: ACT—2004–05



Source: ABS data available on request.

- During the 2004-05 financial year, the highest number of building approvals within the ACT were recorded in the SLA of Gungahlin-Hall SSD Balance (269). This includes the suburbs of Gungahlin Town Centre and Harrison, but is outside the mapped area shown above. The next highest numbers of building approvals were recorded in the SLAs of Dunlop (165), Watson (73) and Banks (52).
- Duffy recorded the fourth highest number of approvals (39). This is associated with rebuilding following the January 2003 bush fires.
- Of the 107 SLAs within the ACT, 46 had no new building approvals during 2004–05.

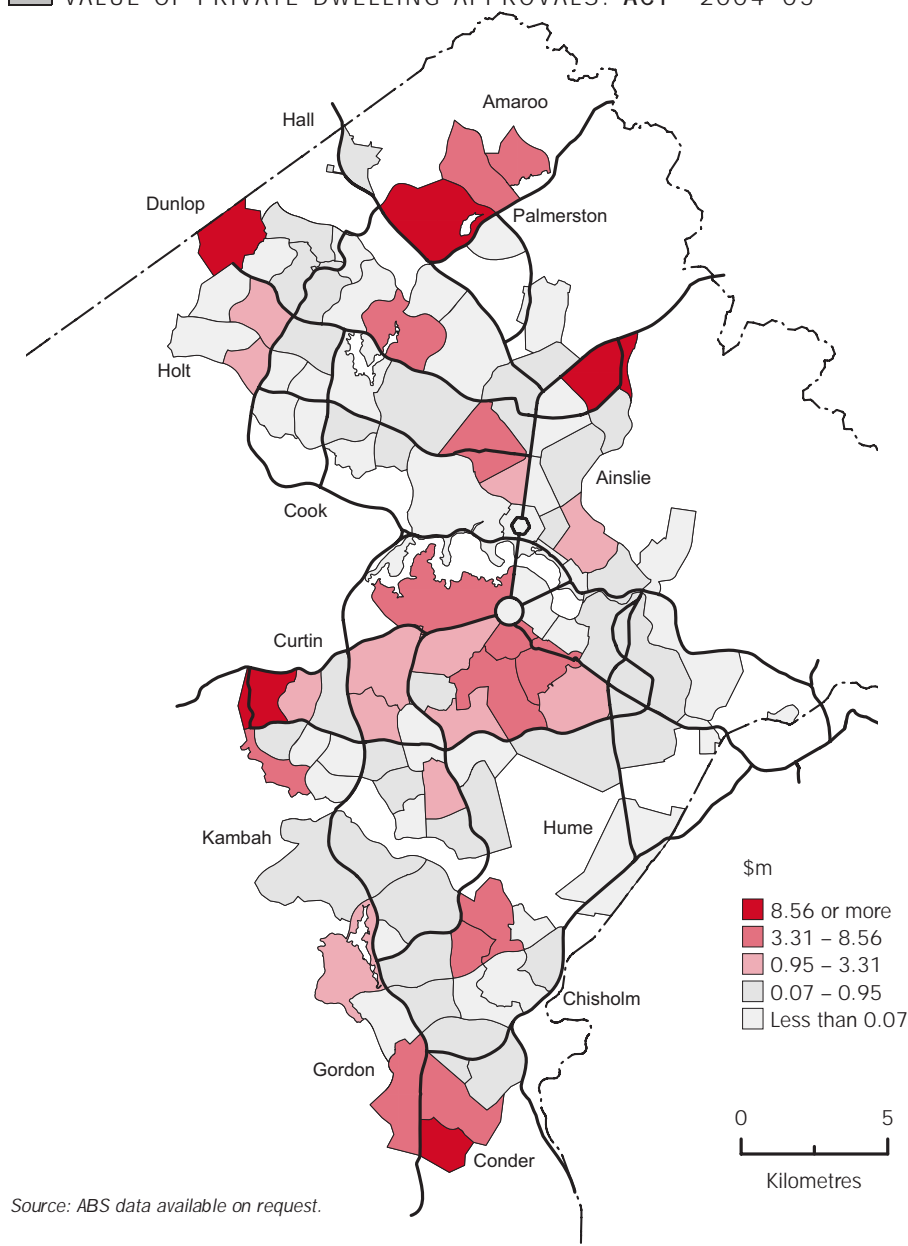
12 NUMBER OF PRIVATE DWELLING APPROVALS: ACR—2004–05



- The ACT recorded a total of 966 building approvals during 2004-05. Elsewhere in the ACR, the highest numbers of building approvals were in Eurobodalla (A) (289), Bega Valley (A) (192) and Queanbeyan (C) (144).
- The lowest numbers of building approvals were in Yass Valley (A) – Pt A , Cooma-Monaro (A) – Pt A and Bombala (A).

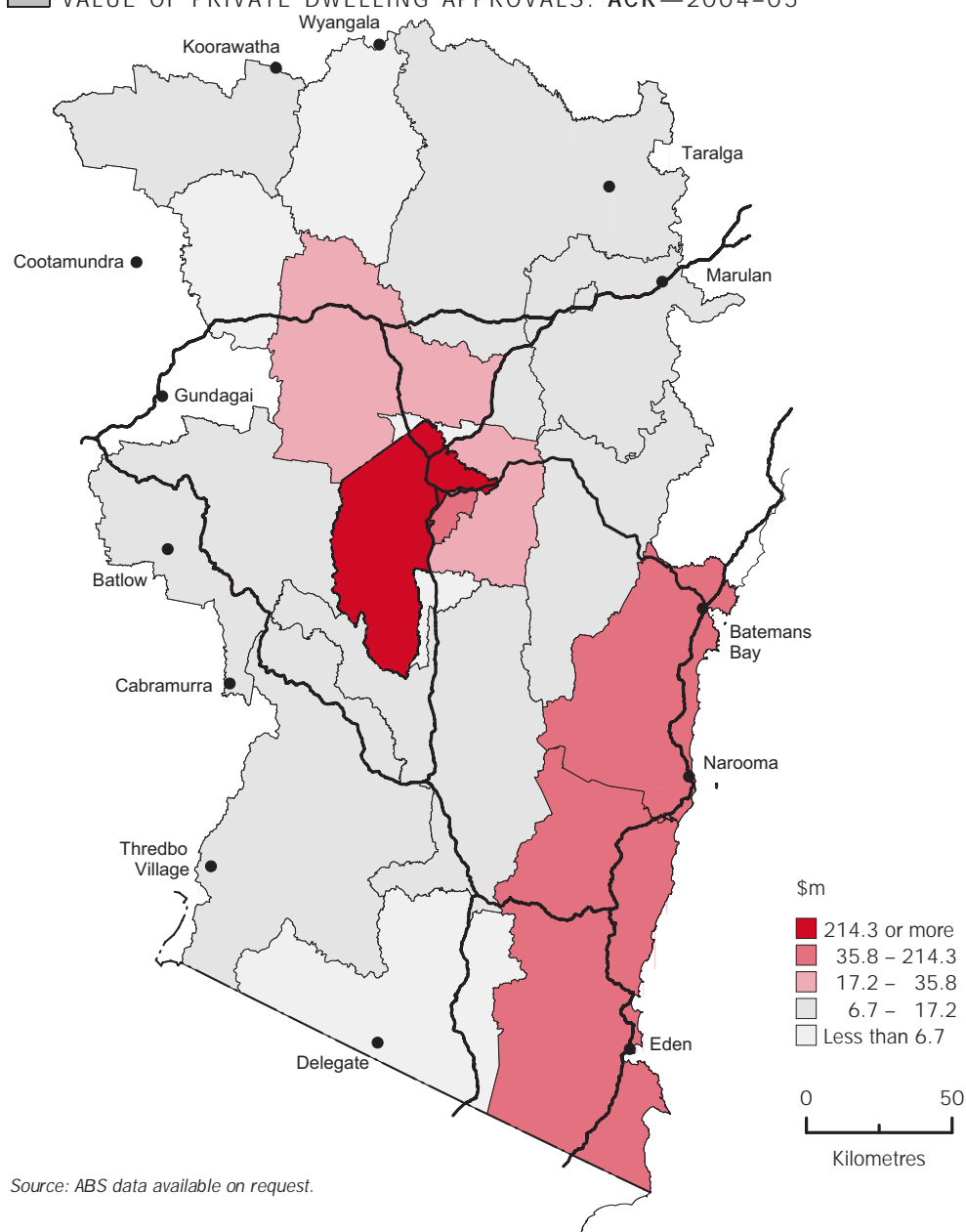
PRIVATE DWELLING APPROVALS VALUE

13 VALUE OF PRIVATE DWELLING APPROVALS: ACT—2004-05



- During the 2004-05 financial year, the highest value of residential building took place within the SLAs of Gungahlin-Hall SSD Balance (including the suburbs of Gungahlin Town Centre and Harrison), with \$53.2m. The next highest values were in the SLAs of Dunlop (\$31.3m), Watson (\$14m) and Banks (\$12.8m).
- SLAs with the lowest value of residential building (excluding those where no new development took place) were Symonston, Hall and Isabella Plains.

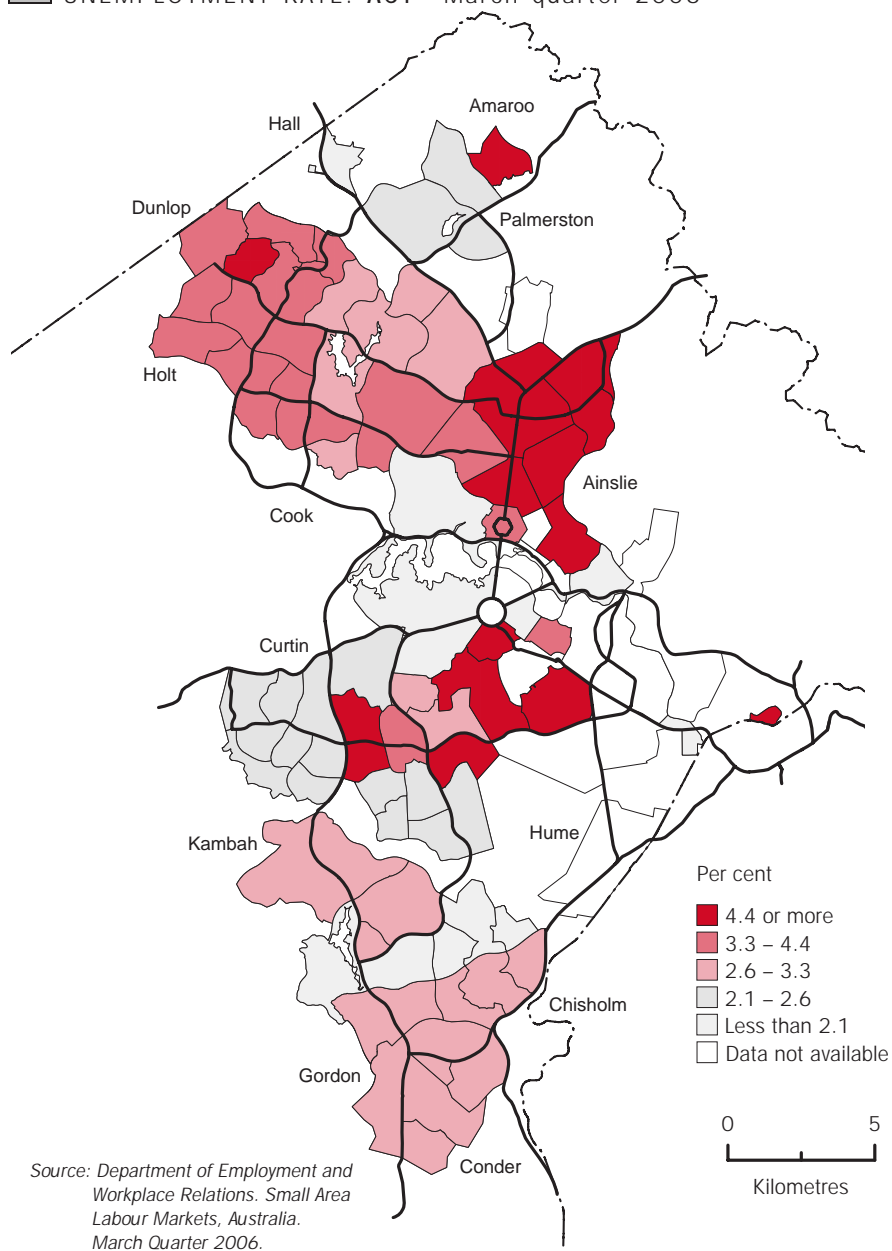
14 VALUE OF PRIVATE DWELLING APPROVALS: ACR—2004-05



- During 2004-05, the total value of residential building in the ACT was \$214.4m. Elsewhere in the ACR, the next highest values were in Eurobodalla (A) (\$55.5m), Queanbeyan (C) (\$36.1m) and Bega Valley (A) (\$35.8m).
- The lowest value of residential building occurred in Cooma-Monaro (A) – Pt A, Yass Valley (A) – Pt A and Bombala (A).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

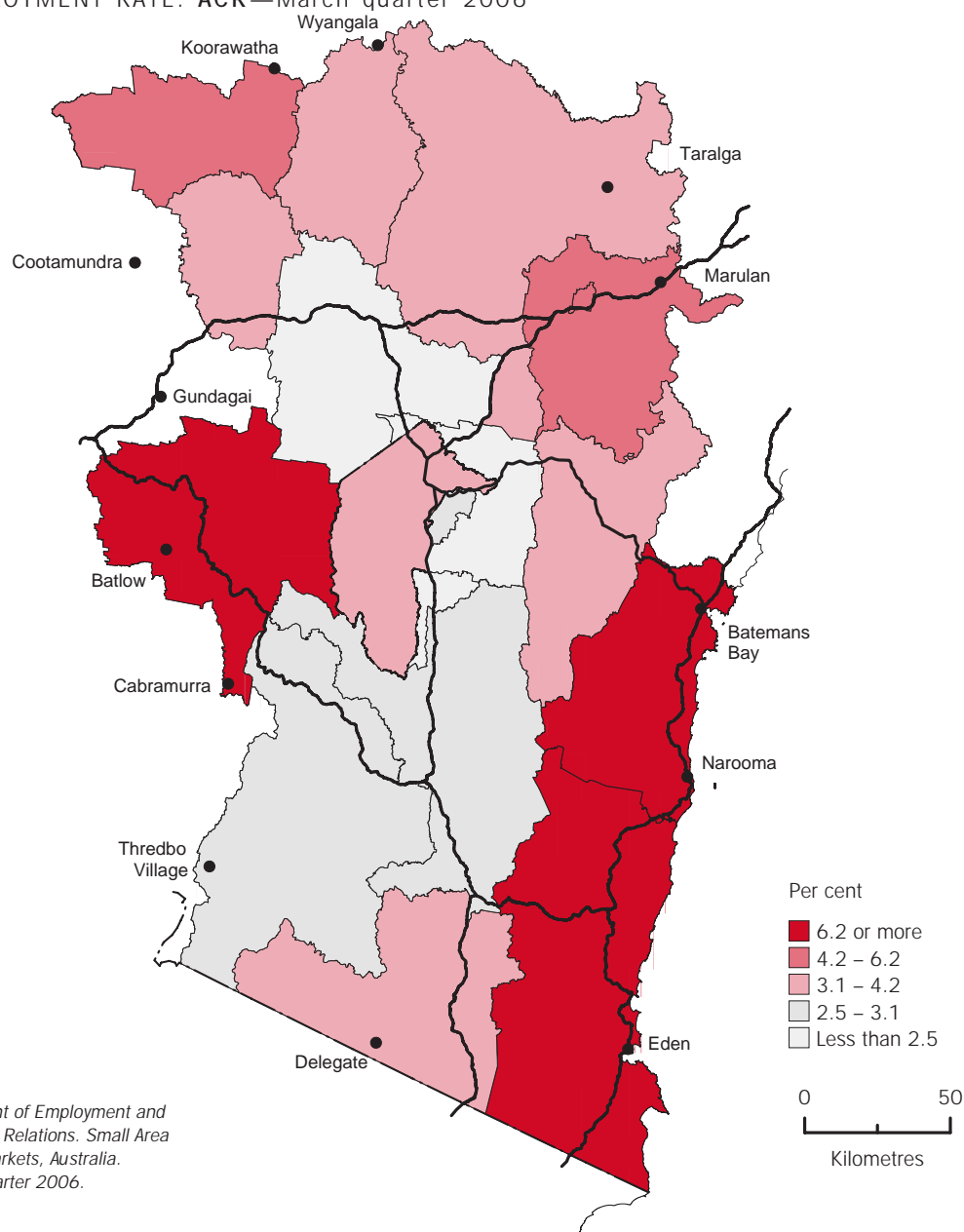
15 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: ACT—March quarter 2006



- In the March quarter 2006, the Statistical Subdivision of North Canberra tended to experience higher levels of unemployment than elsewhere in the ACT. SLAs with the highest unemployment rate were Braddon (8%), followed by Turner (7%) and Campbell (6%).
- The lowest unemployment rates were in the SLAs of Duntroon, Harman and Yarralumla.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *continued*

16 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: ACR—March quarter 2006

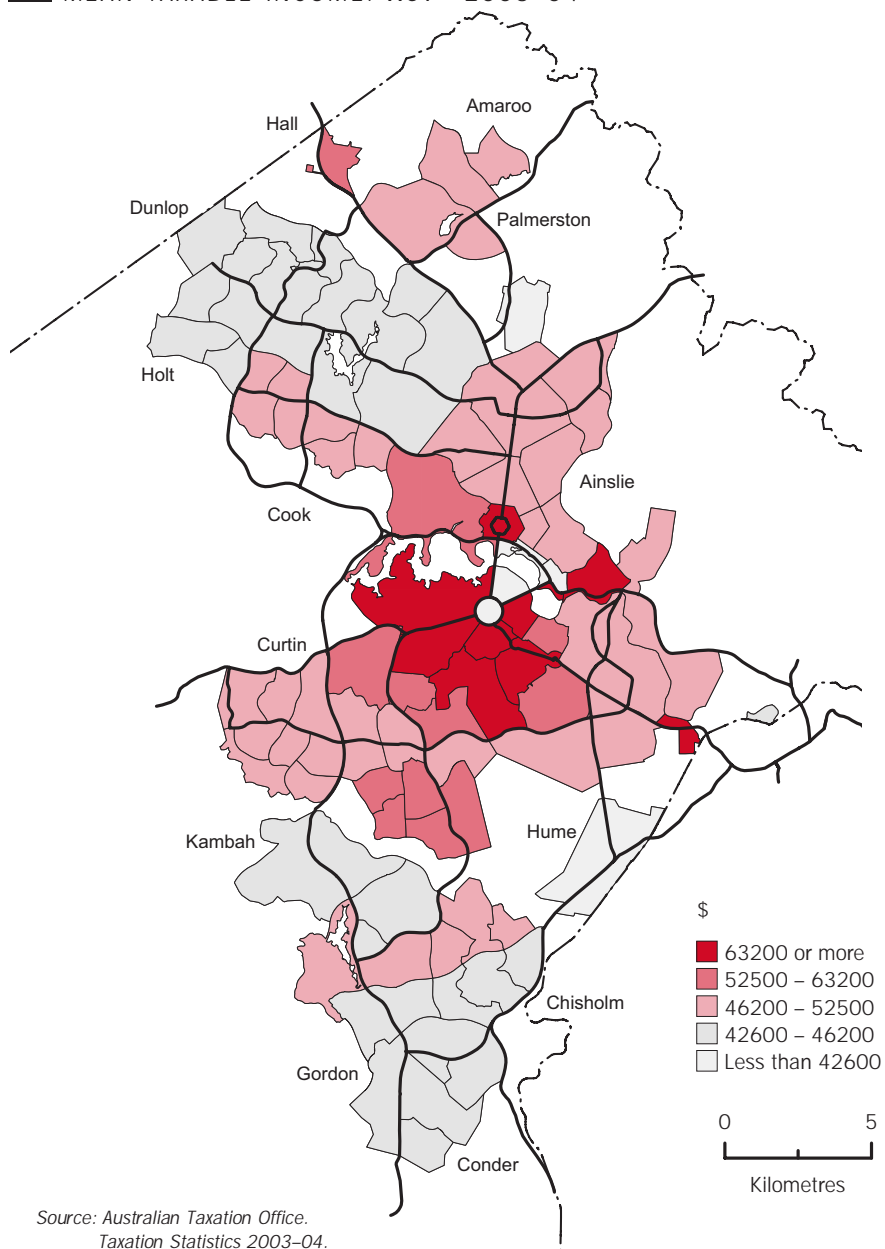


Source: Department of Employment and Workplace Relations. *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia. March Quarter 2006.*

- In the March quarter 2006, unemployment rates in the ACR were highest in Eurobodalla (A) (9%), Tumut Shire (A) (7%) and Bega Valley (A) (6%).
- The lowest unemployment rates were in Yass Valley (A) – Pt B, Yass Valley (A) – Pt A, Cooma-Monaro (A) – Pt A and Palerang (A) – Pt A.

MEAN TAXABLE INCOME

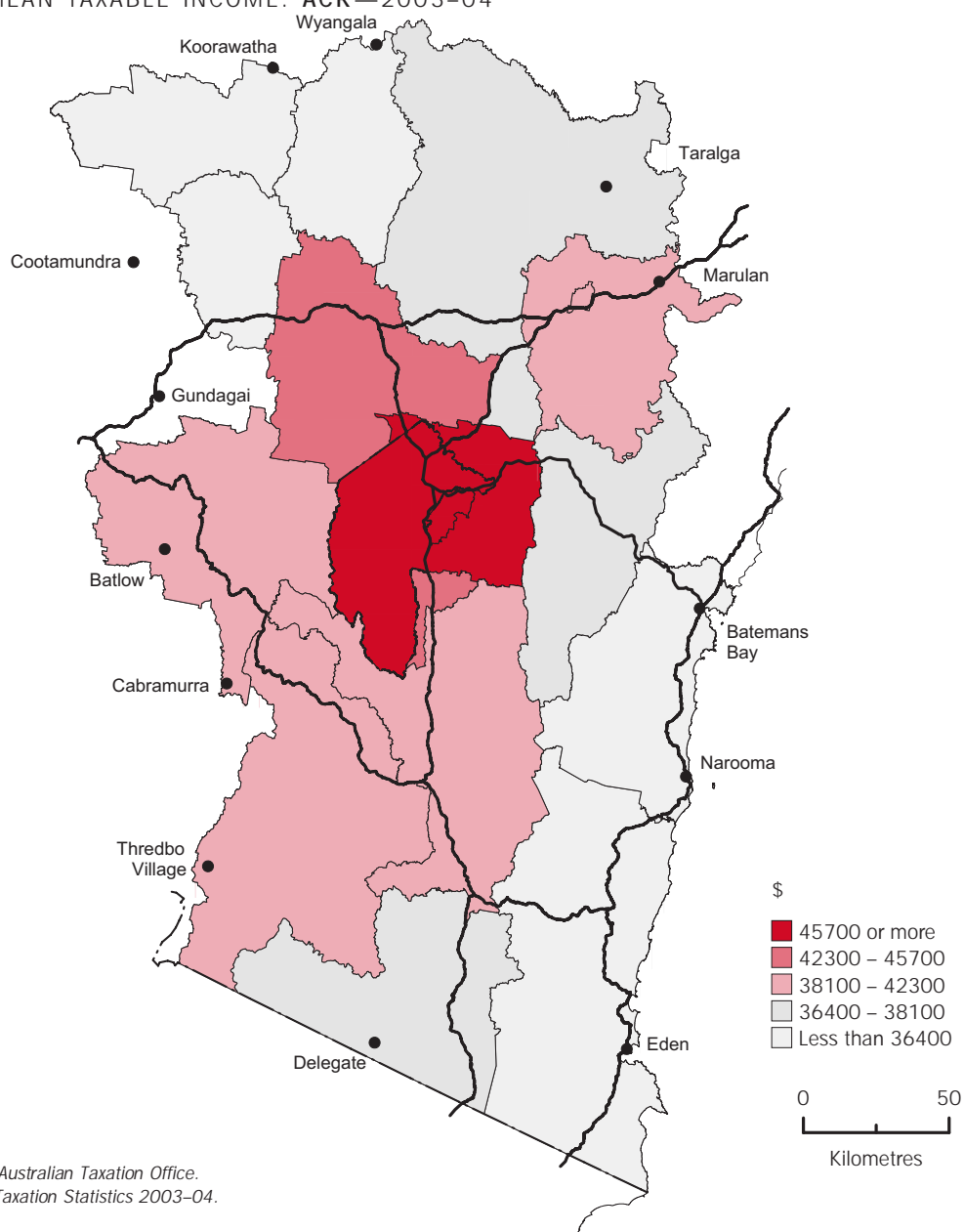
17 MEAN TAXABLE INCOME: ACT—2003-04



- In 2003-04, SLAs in the statistical subdivision of South Canberra tended to record higher levels of mean taxable income than elsewhere in the ACT. The SLAs of Red Hill and Forrest recorded the highest mean taxable income (both \$73,100), followed by Griffith (\$70,500).
- The lowest levels of mean taxable income were found in SLAs in the Statistical Subdivision of Belconnen.

MEAN TAXABLE INCOME *continued*

18 MEAN TAXABLE INCOME: ACR—2003–04

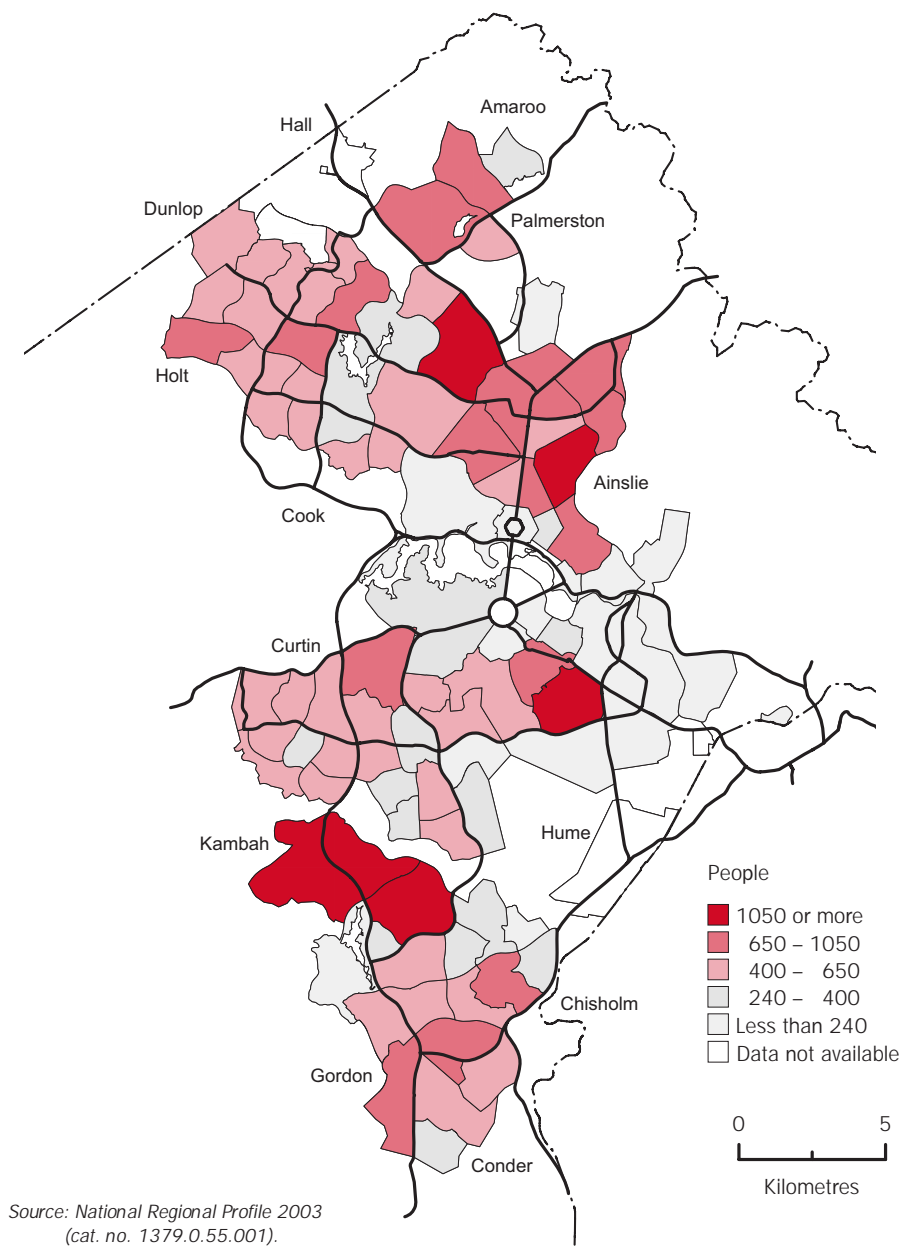


Source: Australian Taxation Office.
Taxation Statistics 2003–04.

- In 2003-04, Yass Valley (A) – Pt A recorded a higher mean taxable income than the ACT (\$51,900, compared with \$48,300). The next highest mean taxable incomes in the ACR were for Palerang (A) – Pt A (\$47,000) and Queanbeyan (C) (\$45,800).
- The lowest mean taxable incomes were in Young (A) (\$34,800), Boorowa (A) (\$35,200) and Harden (A) (\$35,300).

INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS

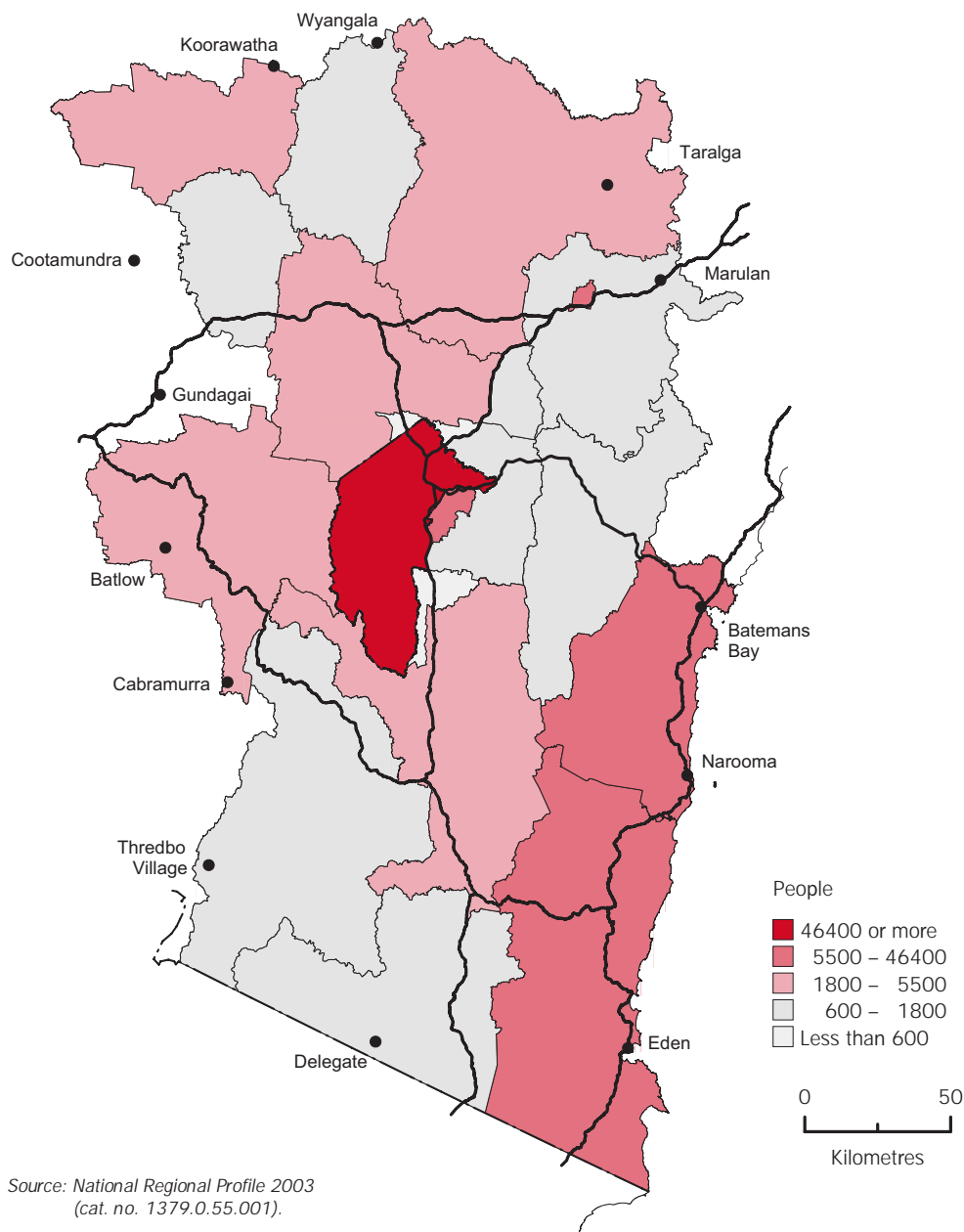
19 NUMBER OF INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS: ACT — 2003



- Statistics on income support customers in the ABS National Regional Profile have been sourced from data provided by Centrelink.
- In 2003, Kambah recorded the highest number of residents receiving income support within the ACT (2,300 persons), followed by Wanniasa (1,200), Narrabundah, Ainslie and Kaleen (each 1,100).

INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS *continued*

20 NUMBER OF INCOME SUPPORT CUSTOMERS: ACR — 2003



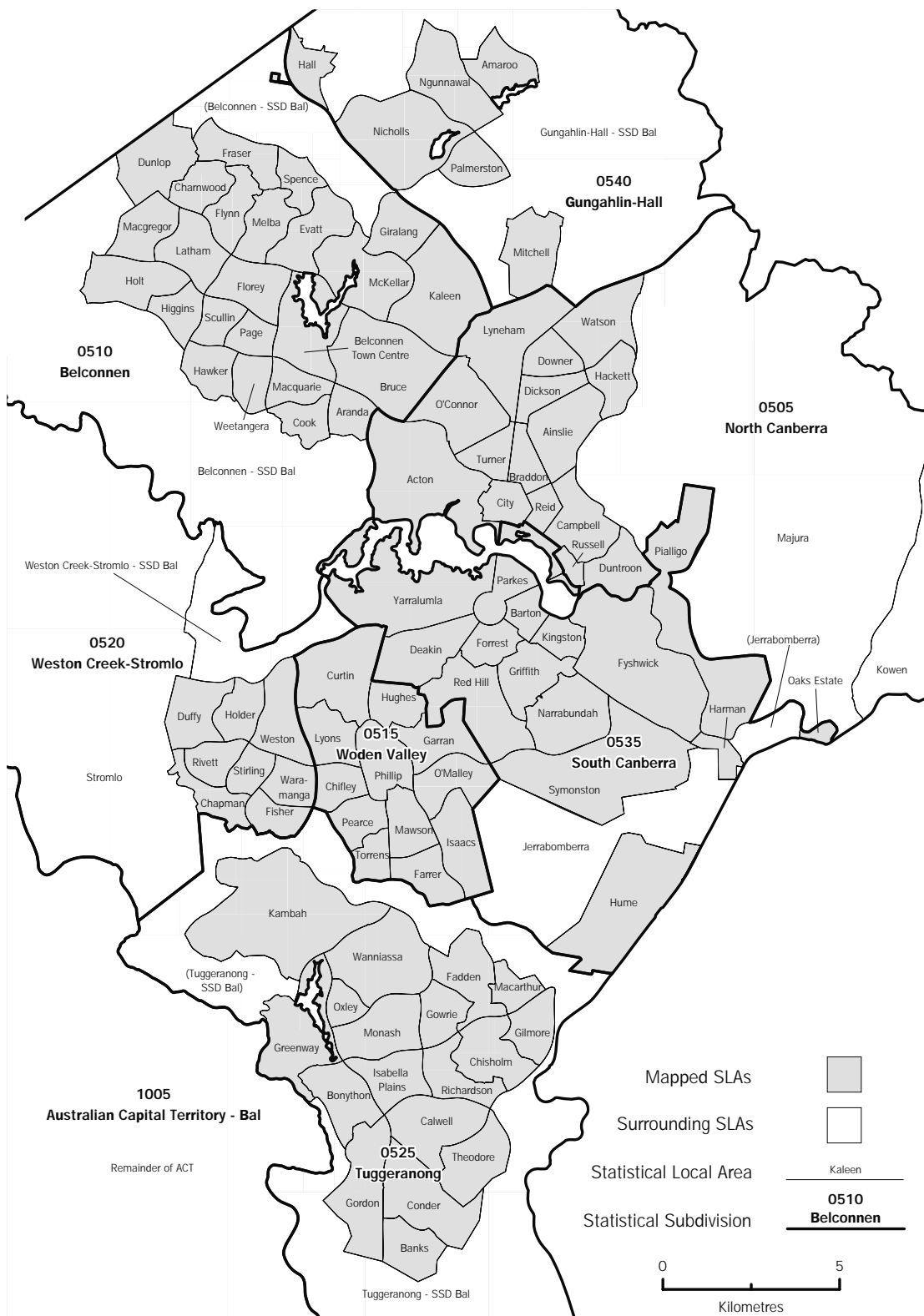
- Statistics on income support customers in the ABS National Regional Profile have been sourced from data provided by Centrelink.
- In 2003, a total of 46,400 ACT residents were receiving income support.
- Elsewhere in the ACR, regions with the highest numbers of income support customers were Eurobodalla (A) (12,700 persons), Bega Valley (A) (9,100), Queanbeyan (A) and Goulburn Mulwaree (A) – Goulburn (each 5,600).

SLA LISTING AND REFERENCE MAPS

21 SLA LISTING: ACT—2005

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

22



SLA LISTING AND REFERENCE MAPS *continued*

23 SLA LISTING: ACR—2005

<i>SLA Code</i>	<i>SLA Name</i>	<i>SLA Code</i>	<i>SLA Name</i>
0550	Bega Valley (A)	6181	Palerang (A) - Pt A
1000	Bombala (A)	6184	Palerang (A) - Pt B
1050	Boorowa (A)	6470	Queanbeyan (C)
2051	Cooma-Monaro (A) - Pt A	7050	Snowy River (A)
2054	Cooma-Monaro (A) - Pt B	7500	Tumut Shire (A)
2750	Eurobodalla (A)	7640	Upper Lachlan (A)
3311	Goulburn Mulwaree (A) - Goulburn	8711	Yass Valley (A) - Pt A
3314	Goulburn Mulwaree (A) Bal	8714	Yass Valley (A) - Pt B
3700	Harden (A)	8750	Young (A)

24 REFERENCE MAP: ACR — 2005



GLOSSARY

Australian Capital Region (ACR)	<p>The ACR comprises the ACT, the South Eastern Statistical Division (SD) and Tumut Shire (A) Statistical Local Area (SLA) of New South Wales.</p> <p>According to the 2005 edition of the <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0), the South Eastern Statistical Division includes the following LGAs – LGA names followed by (C) refer to Cities, while those followed by (A) refer to other Areas: Bega Valley (A), Bombala (A), Boorowa (A), Cooma-Monaro (A), Eurobodalla (A), Goulburn Mulwaree (A), Harden (A), Palerang (A), Queanbeyan (C), Snowy River (A), Upper Lachlan (A), Yass Valley (A) and Young (A).</p>
Births	<p>The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat.</p> <p>Births statistics in this publication are presented on the basis of the usual residence of the mother regardless of where in Australia the birth occurred or was registered. The data refer to births registered for the financial year shown and are compiled from data provided to the state/territory's Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.</p>
Dwelling unit	<p>A dwelling unit is a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use. Regardless of whether they are self-contained or not, units within buildings offering institutional care (e.g. hospitals) or temporary accommodation (e.g. motels, hostels and holiday apartments) are not defined as dwelling units. Such units are included in the appropriate category of non-residential building approvals. Dwelling units can be created in one of four ways: through new work to create a residential building; through alteration/addition work to an existing residential building; through either new or alteration/addition work on non-residential building or through conversion of a non-residential building to a residential building.</p>
Estimated resident population (ERP)	<p>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.</p> <p>Estimates of the resident population are based on census counts by place of usual residence (excluding overseas visitors in Australia), with an allowance for net census undercount, to which are added the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the census.</p> <p>Population estimates for Australia and the states and territories are updated by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (births minus deaths, on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence.</p> <p>For post-censal years, the absence of migration data at the SLA level means that it is not possible to estimate SLA populations by taking into account natural increase and net migration. Instead, these ERPs are calculated using a mathematical model.</p> <p>A more detailed explanation of the concepts and methods associated with ERP, as adopted by the ABS for official population estimates, is contained in <i>Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i>, ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>.</p>
House	<p>A house is a detached building primarily used for long term residential purposes. It consists of one dwelling unit. For instance, detached 'granny flats' and detached dwelling units (e.g. caretaker's residences) associated with a non-residential building are defined as houses. Also includes 'cottages', 'bungalows' and rectories.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Income support customers The statistics shown have been compiled from data collected by Centrelink which is the government agency delivering income support payments and services to eligible members of the community on behalf of the Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) for the years shown.

Included are persons whose main payment type is Age Pension, Austudy, Carer Allowance, Carer Payment, Disability Support Pension, Double Orphan Pension, Exceptional Circumstances, Mobility Allowance, Newstart Allowance, Newstart Mature Age Allowance, Parenting Payment Partnered, Parenting Payment Single, Partner Allowance, Sickness Allowance, Special Benefit, Widow Allowance, Wife pension, Widow Class B and Youth Allowance.

Excluded from income support customers are persons whose main payment type is Bereavement Allowance, Childcare Benefit, Farm Family Restart and Family Tax Benefit Parts A and B. For the years shown, these payments were the responsibility of FaCS.

Local Government Area (LGA) The Local Government Area (LGA) is a geographical area under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council, or an incorporated Community Government Council in the Northern Territory. The LGAs in Australia collectively cover only a part of Australia. The main areas not covered by LGAs are the extensive northern parts of South Australia, a large part of the Northern Territory, all of the Australian Capital Territory and the Other Territories.

The number of LGAs and their boundaries can change over time. Their creation and delimitation is the responsibility of the respective State/Territory Governments, and are governed by the provisions of State/Territory local government Acts.

For more information and a list of the Local Government Areas in each State and the Northern Territory, refer to the annual edition of *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (cat. no. 1216.0)*.

Mean taxable income Mean (or average) taxable income is calculated by dividing the aggregate taxable income by the number of taxable individuals. The statistics for the 2003–04 income year were sourced from 2004 individual income tax returns and associated business and professional items schedules processed by 31 October 2005.

Population density The population density for a region is calculated by dividing the estimated resident population (ERP) by the land area to obtain the number of persons per square kilometre.

Population growth For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy.

Private dwelling approvals Statistics on private dwelling approvals are sourced from the monthly Building Approvals (BAPS) collection conducted by the ABS. The BAPS collects data relating to residential and non-residential building work above certain value limits that have been approved within the reference month, and is derived from:

- permits issued by local government authorities and other principal certifying authorities
- contracts let or day labour work authorised by commonwealth, state, semi-government and local government authorities
- major building approvals in areas not subject to normal administrative approval e.g. building on remote mine sites.

The scope of the BAPS comprises:

- construction of new buildings
- alterations and additions to existing buildings
- approved non-structural renovation and refurbishment work
- approved installation of integral building fixtures.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Rate of population growth	Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.
Residential building	A residential building is a building consisting of one or more dwelling units. Residential buildings can be either houses or other residential buildings.
Other residential building	An other residential building is a building other than a house primarily used for long-term residential purposes. An other residential building contains more than one dwelling unit. Other residential buildings are coded to the following categories: semidetached, row or terrace house or townhouse with one storey; semidetached, row or terrace house or townhouse with two or more storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of one or two storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of three storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of four or more storeys; flat, unit or apartment attached to a house; other/number of storeys unknown.
State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence	In this publication, data on state or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refer to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the population (estimated resident population) ■ the mother (birth collection)
Statistical Division (SD)	Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). The divisions are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SDs is contained in the <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (cat. no. 1216.0)</i> .
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) are, in most cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole Local Government Areas (LGAs). In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a state or territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap statistical subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C). Further information concerning SLAs is contained in the <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (cat. no. 1216.0)</i> . In Canberra, SLAs generally represent individual suburbs.
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)	In aggregate, Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SSDs is contained in Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (cat. no. 1216.0).
Unemployment estimates	DEWR unemployment estimates are produced by apportioning the level of unemployment for a region, as published by the ABS, across each of the SLAs within that region in accordance with the distribution of Centrelink Newstart and Youth Allowance (Other) beneficiaries, taking into account ABS unemployment estimates benchmarked at the metropolitan/non-metropolitan level. For the purposes of this publication, DEWR unemployment statistics for the March quarter 2006 have been concorded to ASGC 2005 boundaries by using spatial overlays.
Usual residence	Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year.
Value of private dwelling approvals	Statistics on the value of building work approved are derived by aggregating the estimated 'value of building work when completed' as reported on building approval documents provided to local councils or other building approval authorities. Conceptually these value data should exclude the value of land and landscaping but include site preparation costs. These estimates are usually a reliable indicator of the completed value of 'houses'. However, for 'other residential buildings'

GLOSSARY *continued*

Value of private dwelling
approvals *continued*

and 'non-residential buildings', they can differ significantly from the completed value of the building as final costs and contracts have not been established before council approval is sought and gained.

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