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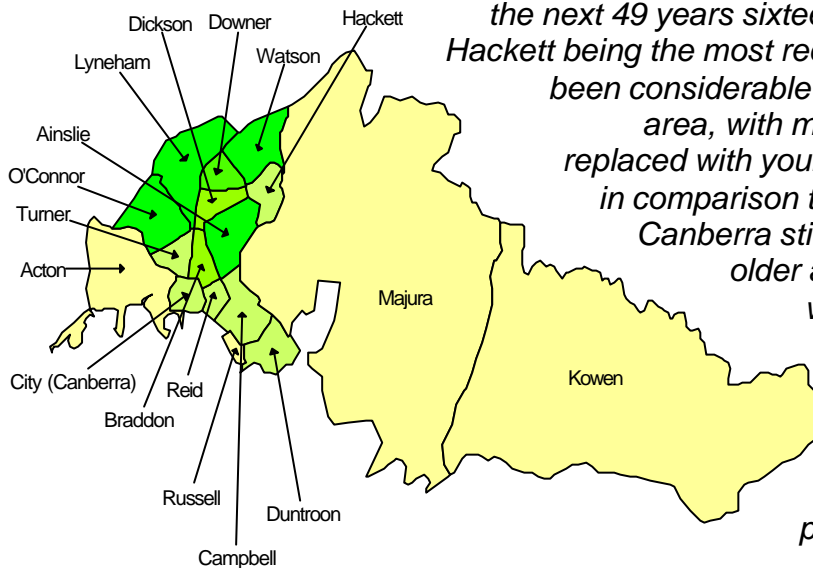
**Snapshots of Health
ACT Subdivisions**



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Health Snapshots: Statistical Subdivisions in the ACT

No.1 North Canberra



North Canberra began with the establishment of Acton in 1913. Over the next 49 years sixteen more suburbs were established with Hackett being the most recent in 1963. Over the years there has been considerable redevelopment and rejuvenation of the area, with many older age group households being replaced with younger age group households. However in comparison to other sub divisions in the ACT, North Canberra still has a high proportion of people in the older age groups. This in part contributes to why morbidity rates are the highest and mortality rates the second highest in North Canberra. Another contributing factor may be that many of the suburbs in North Canberra contain a relatively high proportion of households that are socio-economically disadvantaged.

Suburbs	Estimated mid-year population (1998)	Age Groups					
		Age	North Canberra	%	ACT	%	Nth Canberra as a proportion of the ACT
Acton	1481						
Ainslie	4631						
Braddon							
Campbell	3170						
City	254	0 - 4 yrs	1,858	4.82	21,177	6.86	8.77
Dickson	1958	5 - 14 yrs	3,487	9.04	44,321	14.37	7.86
Downer	3358	15 - 24 yrs	8,294	21.51	52,139	16.90	15.9
Duntroun	1887	25 - 64 yrs	19,682	61.06	166,753	54.06	11.8
Hackett	3055	65 - 74 yrs	3,027	7.85	14,341	4.64	21.1
Kowen	16	75 + yrs	2,193	5.70	9,681	3.13	22.65
Lyneham	4046	Total	38,541	100.00	308,411	100.00	12.5
Majura	358						
O'Connor	4677						
Reid	1576						
Turner	1946						
Watson	3334						

Demographics

- The estimated resident population as at 30 June 1998 was 38,541.
- As at 30 June, 1998 there was a 0.3% decrease in the resident population of North Canberra from that recorded at 30 June, 1997.
- In 1998, North Canberra was recorded as having the second highest proportion of people aged 65 years and over (13.5%).
- In 1996 North Canberra was recorded as having the highest proportion of couple families with no children.
- Along with South Canberra, North Canberra was also recorded as having the highest proportions of single person and group households.
- At 9.7% in 1996, North Canberra had the highest unemployment rate compared to other subdivisions.
- In 1998, next to Woden, North Canberra ranks with South Canberra as having the second highest social security dependency ratio (29%).

Hospitalisations

General

In 1997-98 there were 6,924 public hospital separations involving residents of North Canberra (crude rate of 179.6 per 1,000 persons which is the highest hospital separation rate of all ACT subdivisions).

Major reasons for hospitalisation for females were complications of pregnancy, childbirth & puerperium, disorders of the digestive system, disorders of the circulatory system, and neoplasms.

For males, major reasons were disorders of the circulatory system, disorders of the digestive system, and injury and poisoning.

Injuries and accidents

• **Suicide attempts**

With a crude rate of 1.5 per 1,000 people, North Canberra ranks with South Canberra as having the highest proportion of hospital separations for attempted suicide during 1997-98. This was fairly evenly distributed between males and females (28 males & 29 females). The main age group was 30 –34 years for males (53.6%) and 35 – 39 years for females (24.1%).

Mortality

Number of deaths

- There were 260 deaths recorded for people living in North Canberra during 1997. North Canberra has the second highest death rate (6.7 per 1,000) of all ACT subdivisions. 55% of deaths occurred in the 75 years and over age group. Less than 18% occurred in the 60 years and under age group.

Main causes of death

- During 1997, 37.3% of all deaths recorded for people living in North Canberra was due to diseases of the circulatory system, followed by 29.2% resulting from neoplasms and 11.2% from diseases of the respiratory system.

Suicide

- Of the 42 suicides recorded in the ACT during 1997, 6 were for people living in North Canberra. Of these deaths, 4 were male and 2 were female. All were aged between 20 and 70 years.

North Canberra in comparison to ACT

	North Canberra	ACT	North Canberra as a proportion of the ACT (%)
General Characteristics			
Estimated resident population	Males 19,387	Males 153,537	12.6
	Females 19,154	Females 154,874	12.4
Growth rate (%)	-0.3	0.1	***
Median age	32.5 years	33.2 years	***
No. persons of indigenous origin	408	2898	14.1
Fertility rate	1.23	1.82	***
Australian born (%)	72	81.8	***
Births	407	4208	9.7
Social security dependency ratio*	28.0	26	***
Median personal weekly income	\$336	\$430	78.1
Housing type %:			
Separate dwelling	65.3	77.3	***
Other dwelling	33.3	21.8	***
Number of preschools	12	81	14.1
Number of preschool enrolments	327	3952	8.0
Number of schools	19	138	14.0
Number of school students	7657	63053	12.6
Morbidity			
Hospitalisations in public hospitals			
Total separations	6,924	48,347	14.3
Crude rate per 1,000 persons	179.6	156.8	***
Diagnosis - primary and secondary (Crude rate per 1,000 persons)			
Diabetes	9.6	9.8	***
Mental disorders	17.8	13.1	***
Circulatory disorders	38.9	47.2	***
Respiratory disorders	18.6	26.2	***
Neoplasms	4.9	7.4	***
Injuries & poisons	17.8	24.1	***

	North Canberra	ACT	North Canberra as a proportion of the ACT (%)
Suicide & self-inflicted injuries			
Number	57	367	15.5
Crude rate per 1,000 persons	1.5	1.2	***
Mortality			
Total deaths	260	1334	19.5
Crude rate per 1,000 persons	6.8	4.3	***
Causes of death (Crude rate per 1,000 persons)			
Diabetes	0.2	0.1	***
Mental disorders	0.2	0.1	***
Circulatory disorders	2.5	1.7	***
Respiratory disorders	.8	0.4	***
Neoplasms	2.0	1.2	***
Injuries & poisoning	0.5	0.3	***
Suicide			
Number	6	42	15.6
Crude rate per 1,000 persons	0.1	0.1	***

Sources: ABS, Age and sex, Australian Capital Territory, 1998.

ABS, Regional Statistics, 1999

ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 1996

ABS, Schools, 1997

ABS, Deaths Data, 1997

ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection, 1997-98

*Social security dependency ratio in this case refers to the proportion of residents in North Canberra that are social security recipients.

General Health Services

North Canberra is well served by both government and private health services. These include:

- ❖ 22 private general practitioner surgeries
- ❖ 1 government dental service and 26 private dental surgeries
- ❖ 12 pharmacies
- ❖ City health clinic and mobile SPOT immunisation bus
- ❖ Various medical specialist services

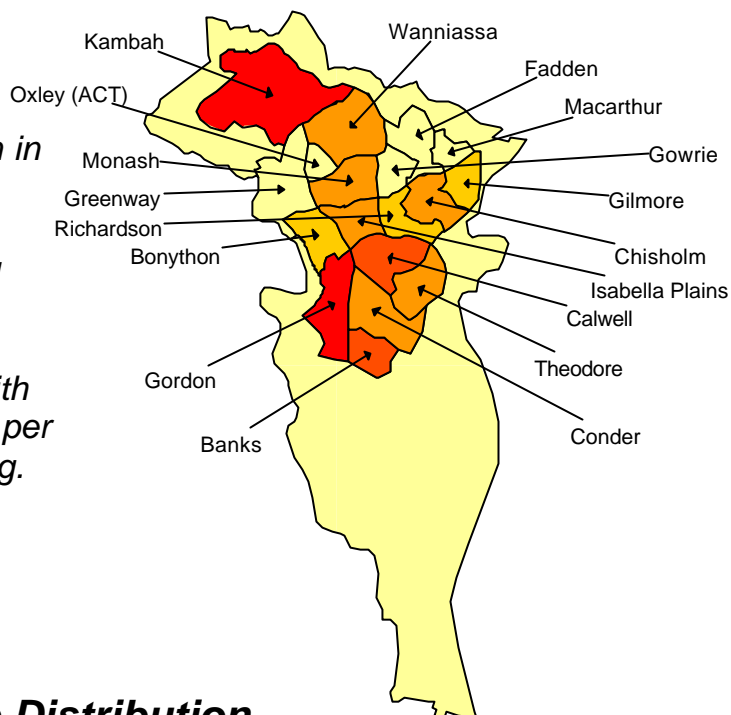
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Health Snapshots: Statistical Subdivisions in the ACT

No.2 Tuggeranong

The name Tuggeranong has Aboriginal origins. 'Togranon' means cold plains. The planning of Tuggeranong began in 1969, but the first residents did not move into Kambah until 1974. As of 1998 Tuggeranong had 18 suburbs. It is one of the newer subdivisions mainly comprising of couple families with children. There are 554 people per square kilometre in Tuggeranong.



Suburbs Estimated mid-year population

Banks	3,583
Bonython	3,529
Calwell	6,074
Chisholm	5,904
Conder	4,060
Fadden	3,496
Gilmore	3,166
Gordon	7,108
Gowrie	3,558
Greenway	988
Isabella Plain	4,402
Kambah	17,306
Macarthur	1,728
Monash	5,852
Oxley	1,879
Richardson	3,650
Theodore	4,169
Wanniasa	8,882

Age Distribution

Age (years)	Tuggeranong	%	ACT	%	Tuggeranong as a proportion of the ACT
0-4	8,183	9.15	21,177	6.87	38.64
5-14	17,177	19.21	44,321	14.37	38.76
15-24	13,176	14.74	52,139	16.91	25.27
25-64	47,856	53.53	166,752	54.07	28.70
65-74	1,969	2.20	14,341	4.65	13.73
75+	1,037	1.16	9,681	3.14	10.71
Total	89,398	100.00	308,411	100.00	28.99

Demography

- The estimated resident population at 30 June 1998 was 89,398.
- At 30 June 1998 there was a recorded 0.2% decrease in the estimated resident population of Tuggeranong.
- In 1998, Tuggeranong was recorded as having the highest proportion of children between the ages of 0-14 and the lowest proportion of people aged over 65 years compared to other subdivisions.
- In 1997 Tuggeranong was recorded as having the greatest number of births in the ACT- 1,552 births or 36.88% of total births.
- In 1996 Tuggeranong was the only subdivision in the ACT, which exceeded the national fertility rate. (2.16 compared to the national fertility rate of 1.69).
- Tuggeranong in 1996 had the largest proportion of the ACT Indigenous population, (32.3%).
- In 1996 Tuggeranong was recorded as having 67.8% of couple families with children, 12.9% of couple families without children and 19.3% of others.
- The median age in Tuggeranong was 29.4 years in 1998.
- In 1998 Tuggeranong was recorded as having the highest social security recipients (17,958) compared to other subdivisions in the ACT.

Morbidity

- There were a total of 12,218 public hospital separations for the Tuggeranong subdivision in 1997-98. This was the lowest crude rate in the ACT (136.67 per 1,000 persons).
- Tuggeranong residents represented 26.5% of total hospital separations in the ACT.
- The number of hospital separations in Tuggeranong is lower than other subdivisions in the ACT this is because it is comprised of a younger population.
- The three main reasons for hospitalisation for males were digestive system problems, followed by injury and poisoning and respiratory system conditions. Females on the other hand were hospitalised for complications of pregnancy, digestive system problems and genitourinary system problems.
- In 1997-98 in Tuggeranong the 0-4 year age group accounted for the highest proportion of hospital separations (17.43%), followed by the 35-39 year age group (10.50%) and the 40-44 year age group (9.42%).
- The total number of hospital separations for suicide attempts in 1997-98 for the Tuggeranong subdivision was 70 (23 males, 47 females), with a crude rate of 0.78. This was the lowest crude rate per 1,000 in the ACT.
- The age group with the highest cases of attempted suicide and self-inflicted injury was the 40-44 year age group with 12 cases,

followed by the 15-19 and 20-24 year age group with 11 cases.

Mortality

- In 1997 there were 161 deaths in the Tuggeranong subdivision.
- The main causes of death were neoplasm (34.2% of deaths), disease of the circulatory system (29.8%) and disease of the respiratory system (6.8%).
- The 75 plus age group had the highest numbers of death in 1997.
- There was a fairly even breakdown between male and female deaths in Tuggeranong (80 and 81 respectively).

- Of the eleven suicides and self-inflicted injuries in 1997, 8 were male and 3 were female.
- The age groups with the highest number of suicides and self-inflicted injury were the 30-34 and 40-44 year age group (n=4).

General Health Services

Tuggeranong is well served by both government and private health services. These include:

- 19 private general practitioner surgeries
- 2 government dental services and 16 private dental surgeries
- 10 pharmacies
- various medical specialist services
- Mobile SPOT immunisation bus.

Tuggeranong in comparison to the ACT

	Tuggeranong	ACT	Tuggeranong as a proportion of the ACT (%)
General characteristics			
<i>Estimated resident population (ABS- 1998)</i>	Males 44,542 Females 44,856	Males 153,537 Females 154,874	29.0 29.0
<i>Growth rate (% 1997-98)</i>	-0.2	0.1	...
<i>Median age</i>	29.4 years	33.2 years	...
<i>No. persons of indigenous origin</i>	937	2,898	32.3
<i>Fertility rate</i>	2.2	1.8	...
<i>Australian born (%)</i>	78.4	81.8	...
<i>Births (ABS-1997)</i>	1,552	4,208	36.9
<i>Social Security dependency ratio*</i>	28.0	26.0	...
<i>Median personal weekly income</i>	\$460	\$430	1.1
<i>Housing type %</i>			
<i>Separate dwelling</i>	87.2	77.3	...
<i>Other dwelling</i>	12.8	22.7	...
<i>Number of preschools</i>	19	81	23.5
<i>Enrolments</i>	1,526	3,952	38.6
<i>Number of schools</i>	33	138	23.9
<i>Number of school students</i>	17,851	63,053	28.3

Tuggeranong in comparison to the ACT

	Tuggeranong	ACT	Tuggeranong as a proportion of the ACT (%)
Morbidity			
Total separations public hospitals	12,218	48,347	25.3
Crude rate per 1,000 persons	136.7	156.8	...
<i>Diagnosis- primary and secondary (Crude rate per 1,000 persons):</i>			
Diabetes	4.1	9.8	...
Mental disorders	5.9	13.1	...
Circulatory disorders	16.6	47.2	...
Respiratory disorders	13.9	26.2	...
Neoplasms	2.9	7.4	...
Injuries and poisoning	12.5	24.1	...
<i>Suicide and self-inflicted injuries:</i>			
Number	70	367	19.1
Crude rate per 1,000 persons	0.8	1.2	...
Mortality			
Total deaths	161	1,334	12.1
Crude rate per 1,000 persons	1.8	4.3	...
<i>Causes of death (Crude rate per 1,000 persons):</i>			
Diabetes	0.02	0.1	...
Mental disorders	0.01	0.1	...
Circulatory disorders	0.5	1.7	...
Respiratory disorders	0.1	0.4	...
Neoplasms	0.6	1.2	...
Injuries and poisoning	0.3	0.3	...
<i>Suicide and self inflicted injuries:</i>			
Number	11	42	26.2
Crude rate per 1,000 persons	0.1	0.1	...

*Social security dependency ratio in this case refers to the proportion of residents in Tuggeranong that are social security recipients.

Sources: ABS, Age and sex, Australian Capital Territory, 1998.

ABS, Regional Statistics, 1999

ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 1996

ABS, Schools, 1997

ABS, Deaths Data, 1997

ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection, 1997-98

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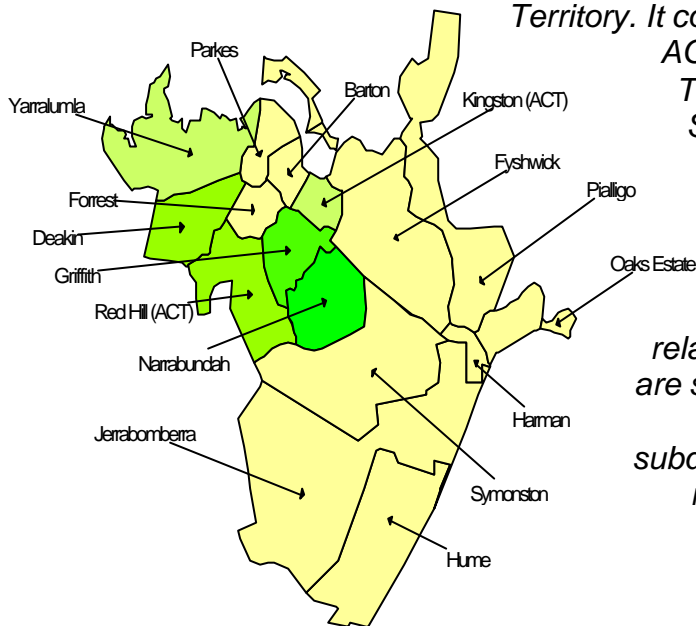
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Health Snapshots: Statistical Subdivisions in the ACT

No.3 South Canberra

South Canberra is one of the oldest subdivisions in the Australian Capital Territory. It comprises only 3.7 percent of the total area of the ACT and contains one of the smallest populations.

There are a total of sixteen suburbs that make up South Canberra. Over the years South Canberra has undergone considerable redevelopment with many of the dwellings in the inner suburbs being transformed from separate dwellings to private semi and high density dwellings. Consequently, South Canberra is a relatively affluent subdivision in total however there are still large pockets of poverty. This factor coupled with the high proportion of older people in this subdivision contribute to why mortality and morbidity rates in South Canberra are relatively high when compared to most other ACT subdivisions.



Suburbs

Estimated mid-year population (1998)

Barton	590
Deakin	2497
Forrest	1217
Fyshwick	86
Griffith	3747
Harman	184
Hume	6
Jerrabomberra	24
Kingston	1906
Narrabundah	5559
Oaks Estate	314
Parkes	12
Pialligo	104
Red Hill	3218
Symonston	457
Yarralumla	2887

Age Groups

Age	South Canberra	%	ACT	%	South Canberra as a proportion of the ACT
0 - 4 yrs	1,058	4.6	21,177	6.9	5.0
5 - 14 yrs	2,629	11.5	44,321	14.4	5.9
15 - 24 yrs	3,286	14.4	52,139	16.9	6.3
25 - 64 yrs	12,203	53.5	166,753	54.1	7.3
65 - 74 yrs	1,895	8.3	14,341	4.6	13.2
75 + yrs	1,737	7.6	9,681	3.1	17.9
Total	22,808	100.0	308,412	100.0	7.4

Demographics

- The estimated resident population as at 30 June 1998 was 22,808.
- In 1998, South Canberra had the highest median age (36.8 years).
- As at 30 June, 1998 there was a 0.7% decrease in the resident population of South Canberra from that recorded at 30 June, 1997.
- In 1998, South Canberra was recorded as having the highest proportion of people aged 65 years and over (15.7%).
- Along with North Canberra, South Canberra has the highest proportions of single person and group households recorded in 1996.
- In 1998, next to Woden, South Canberra ranks with North Canberra as having the second highest social security dependency ratio (29%).

Hospitalisations

General

In 1997-98 there were 3,884 public hospital separations involving residents of South Canberra. With a crude rate of 170.3 per 1,000 persons South Canberra has the second highest hospital separation rate in the ACT.

Major reasons for hospitalisation for females were complications of pregnancy, childbirth & puerperium, disorders of the digestive system and disorders of the circulatory system.

For males, major reasons were disorders of the circulatory system, disorders of the digestive system, and injury and poisoning.

Injuries and accidents

- **Suicide attempts**
During 1997-98 there were 24 suicide attempts by residents of South Canberra (14 males and 10 females). With a crude rate of 1.0 per 1,000 people, South Canberra had the

second highest proportion of hospital separations for attempted suicide during 1997-98. The main age group was 25 –34 years for males (50%) and 15 - 24 years for females (58%).

Injuries resulting from road accidents

- 29 residents of South Canberra were hospitalised during 1997-98 for this cause. 76 percent were male. With a separation rate of 1.3 per 1,000 South Canberra has ranks the highest when compared with other ACT subdivisions.

Mortality

Number of deaths

- There were 242 deaths recorded for people living in South Canberra during 1997. With a death rate of 10.6 per 1,000 South Canberra has the highest death rate of all ACT subdivisions. 65% of deaths occurred in the 75 years and over age group. Less than 12% occurred in the 60 years and under age group.

Main causes of death

- During 1997, 41.3% of all deaths recorded for people living in South Canberra was due to diseases of the circulatory system, followed by 28.5% resulting from neoplasms and 14.0% from diseases of the respiratory system.

Suicide

- Of the 42 suicides recorded in the ACT during 1997, 4 were for people living in South Canberra. Of these deaths, 1 was male and 3 were female. All were aged between 15 and 39 years.

Homicide and injury intentionally inflicted by someone else

- During 1997 three residents of South Canberra died as a result of an injury intentionally inflicted by someone else.

South Canberra in comparison to the ACT

	South Canberra	ACT	South Canberra as a proportion of the ACT (%)
General Characteristics			
<i>Estimated resident population</i>	Males 11,284	Males 153,537	7.3
	Females 11,524	Females 154,874	7.4
<i>Growth rate (%)</i>	-0.7	0.1	***
<i>Median age</i>	36.8	33.2 years	***
<i>No. persons of indigenous origin</i>	342	2898	11.8
<i>Fertility rate</i>	1.42	1.82	***
<i>Australian born (%)</i>	71	81.8	***
<i>Births</i>	407	4208	9.7
<i>Social security dependency ratio*</i>	22	26	***
<i>Median personal weekly income</i>	\$481	\$430	111.9
<i>Housing type %:</i>			
<i>Separate dwelling</i>	61.3	77.3	***
<i>Other dwelling</i>	37.9	21.8	***
<i>Number of preschools</i>	8	81	9.4
<i>Number of preschool enrolments</i>	284	3952	6.9
<i>Number of schools</i>	16	138	11.8
<i>Number of school students</i>	10560	63053	17.4
Morbidity			
<i>Hospitalisations in public hospitals</i>			
<i>Total separations</i>	3,884	48,347	8.03
<i>Crude rate per 1,000 persons</i>	170.3	156.8	***
<i>Diagnosis - primary and secondary (Crude rate per 1,000 persons)</i>			
<i>Diabetes</i>	10.7	9.8	***
<i>Mental disorders</i>	15.6	13.1	***
<i>Circulatory disorders</i>	40.5	47.2	***
<i>Respiratory disorders</i>	19.9	26.2	***
<i>Neoplasms</i>	4.7	7.4	***
<i>Injuries & poisons</i>	19.2	24.1	***
<i>Suicide & self-inflicted injuries</i>			
<i>Number</i>	24	367	6.53
<i>Crude rate per 1,000 persons</i>	1.0	1.2	***

	South Canberra	ACT	South Canberra as a proportion of the ACT (%)
Mortality			
<i>Total deaths</i>	248	1334	18.6
<i>Crude rate per 1,000 persons</i>	10.9	4.3	***
<i>Causes of death</i> (Crude rate per 1,000 persons)			
<i>Diabetes</i>	0.08	0.1	***
<i>Mental disorders</i>	0.1	0.1	***
<i>Circulatory disorders</i>	4.4	1.7	***
<i>Respiratory disorders</i>	1.5	0.4	***
<i>Neoplasms</i>	3.0	1.2	***
<i>Injuries & poisoning</i>	0.3	0.3	***
Suicide			
<i>Number</i>	4	42	9.5
<i>Crude rate per 1,000 persons</i>	0.2	0.1	***

Sources: ABS, Age and sex, Australian Capital Territory, 1998.

ABS, Regional Statistics, 1999

ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 1996

ABS, Schools, 1997

ABS, Deaths Data, 1997

ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection, 1997-98

*Social security dependency ratio in this case refers to the proportion of residents in North Canberra that are social security recipients.

General Health Services

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- ❖ 18 private general practitioner surgeries
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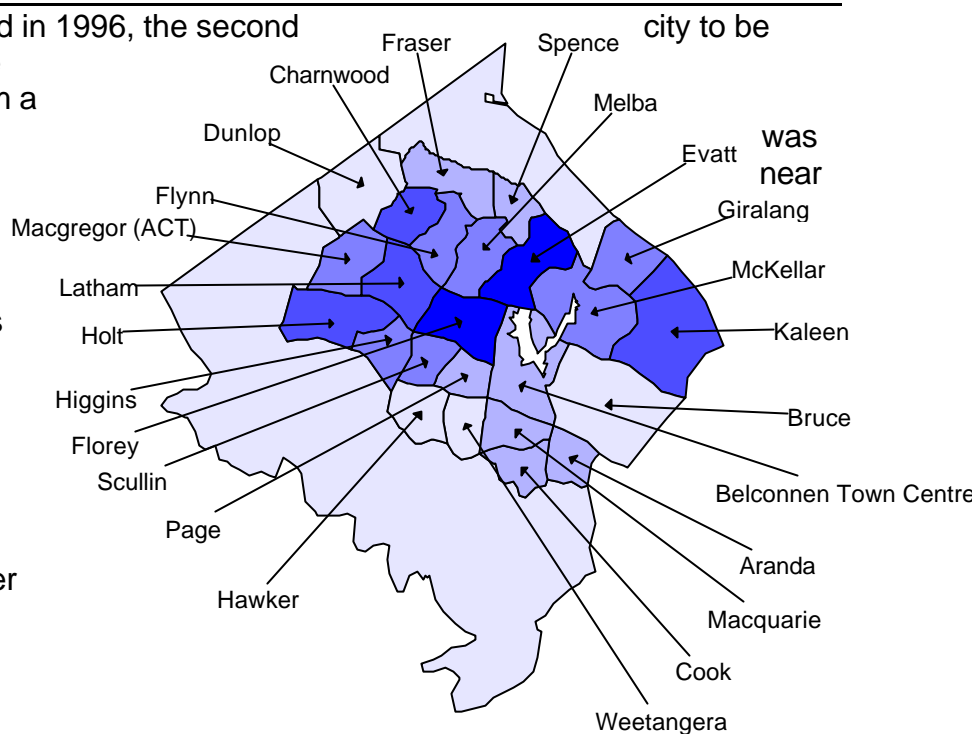
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No.4 Belconnen

Belconnen was established in 1996, the second city to be built in Canberra. Its name 'Belconnen' originated from a tale of an Aborigine who sent to find a stockman Connen Creek. When he couldn't find him he said 'bail connen', 'bail' being a negative word. As of 1998 Belconnen had 24 suburbs. It has high proportions of people aged over 65 years and contains the largest number of dwellings in the ACT. It has 651 people per square kilometre.



Suburbs Estimated mid-year population (1998)

Aranda	2,586
Belconnen	
Town Centre	2,912
Bruce	2,337
Charnwood	3,314
Cook	2,981
Dunlop	1,116
Evatt	6,102
Florey	5,592
Flynn	3,825
Fraser	2,332
Giralang	3,754
Hawker	3,017
Higgins	3,324
Holt	4,612
Kaleen	8,372
Latham	3,980
McKellar	2,998
Macgregor	3,895
Macquarie	2,489
Melba	3,515
Page	2,690
Scullin	3,002
Spence	2,943
Weetangera	2,757

Age Distribution

Age (years)	Belconnen	%	ACT	%	Belconnen as a proportion of the ACT
0-4	5,353	6.33	21,177	6.87	25.28
5-14	11,793	13.96	44,321	14.37	26.61
15-24	16,443	19.46	52,139	16.91	31.54
25-64	45,413	53.74	166,752	54.07	27.23
65-74	3,319	3.93	14,341	4.65	23.14
75+	2,178	2.58	9,681	3.14	22.50
Total	84,499	100.00	308,411	100.00	27.40

Demography

- The estimated resident population at 30 June 1998 was 84,499.
- At 30 June 1998 there was a recorded 0.3% decrease in the estimated resident population of Belconnen.
- Belconnen's population is largely comprised of adolescents or young adults, which is influenced by the university and the Australian Institute of Sport, which is within its vicinity.
- In 1998, a majority of suburbs in Belconnen were recorded as having very low proportions of people aged over 65 years. The exceptions were areas where retirement villages or nursing homes are situated.
- In 1997 Belconnen was recorded as having the second largest number of births in the ACT- 1,023 births or 24.3% of total births.
- In 1996, Belconnen had the second largest proportion of indigenous people, (22.3%).
- The median age in Belconnen was 31.8 years in 1998.
- In 1996, the second highest rate of unemployment in the ACT was recorded in Belconnen (8.0% or 3,637 persons).

Morbidity

- There were a total of 13,658 public hospital separations for the Belconnen subdivision in 1997-98.
- The three main reasons for hospitalisation for males were digestive system problems, followed by injury and poisoning and circulatory system conditions. Females on the other hand were hospitalised for complications of pregnancy, digestive system

problems and genitourinary system problems.

- In 1997-98 in Belconnen the 0-4 year age group accounted for the highest proportion of hospital separations (12.6%), followed by the 45-49 year age group (8.2%) and the 55-59 year age group (7.8%).
- The total number of hospital separations for suicide attempts in 1997-98 for the Belconnen subdivision was 106 (39 males, 67 females), with a crude rate of 1.25. This was the second highest crude rate per 1,000 in the ACT.
- The age group with the highest number of attempted suicides and self-inflicted injuries was the 20-24 year age group (n=25), followed by the 15-19 year age group (n=17) and the 25-29 and 35-39 year age group (n= 14).

Mortality

- When compared to the other subdivisions in the ACT, Belconnen recorded the highest number of deaths (313 deaths or 23.5% of total deaths).
- The main causes of death were diseases of the circulatory system (38.7% of deaths), neoplasms (28.4%) and disease of the respiratory system (7.3%) and injury and poisoning (7.3%).
- The 75 plus age group had the highest numbers of death in 1997.
- The number of deaths in 1997 for males was greater than females (167 and 146 respectively).
- Of the nine suicides and self-inflicted injuries in 1997, 7 were male and 2 were female.
- The age groups with the highest number of suicides and self-inflicted

injuries were the 45-49 year age group (n=3).

- 22 private general practitioner surgeries
- 1 government dental service and 15 private dental surgeries
- 15 pharmacies
- various medical specialist services
- Mobile SPOT immunisation bus.

General Health Services

Belconnen is well served by both government and private health services. These include:

Belconnen in comparison to the ACT

	Belconnen	ACT	Belconnen as a proportion of the ACT (%)
General characteristics			
<i>Estimated resident population (ABS- 1998)</i>	Males 42,018 Females 42,481	Males 153,537 Females 154,874	27.4 27.4
<i>Growth rate (% 1997-98)</i>	-0.3	0.1	...
<i>Median age</i>	31.8 years	33.2 years	...
<i>No. persons of indigenous origin</i>	647	2,898	22.3
<i>Fertility rate</i>	1.6	1.8	...
<i>Australian born (%)</i>	74.7	81.8	...
<i>Births (ABS-1997)</i>	1,023	4,208	24.3
<i>Social Security dependency ratio*</i>	25.0	26.0	...
<i>Median personal weekly income</i>	\$404	\$430	0.9
<i>Housing type %</i>			
<i>Separate dwelling</i>	81.3	77.3	...
<i>Other dwelling</i>	18.7	22.7	...
<i>Number of preschools</i>	23	81	28.4
<i>Enrolments</i>	980	3,952	24.8
<i>Number of schools</i>	38	138	27.5
<i>Number of school students</i>	15,138	63,053	24.0
Morbidity			
Total separations public hospitals	13,658	48,347	28.3
<i>Crude rate per 1,000 persons</i>	161.6	156.8	...
<i>Diagnosis- primary and secondary (Crude rate per 1,000 persons):</i>			
<i>Diabetes</i>	5.6	9.8	...
<i>Mental disorders</i>	9.9	13.1	...
<i>Circulatory disorders</i>	26.7	47.2	...
<i>Respiratory disorders</i>	15.6	26.2	...
<i>Neoplasms</i>	4.2	7.4	...
<i>Injuries and poisoning</i>	14.0	24.1	...

Belconnen in comparison to the ACT

	Belconnen	ACT	Belconnen as a proportion of the ACT (%)
<i>Suicide and self-inflicted injuries:</i>			
<i>Number</i>	106	367	28.9
<i>Crude rate per 1,000 persons</i>	1.3	1.2	...
Mortality			
<i>Total deaths</i>	313	1,334	23.5
<i>Crude rate per 1,000 persons</i>	3.7	4.3	...
<i>Causes of death</i>			
<i>(Crude rate per 1,000 persons):</i>			
<i>Diabetes</i>	0.1	0.1	...
<i>Mental disorders</i>	0.1	0.1	...
<i>Circulatory disorders</i>	1.4	1.7	...
<i>Respiratory disorders</i>	0.3	0.4	...
<i>Neoplasms</i>	1.1	1.2	...
<i>Injuries and poisoning</i>	0.3	0.3	...
<i>Suicide and self inflicted injuries:</i>			
<i>Number</i>	9	42	21.4
<i>Crude rate per 1,000 persons</i>	0.1	0.1	...

*Social security dependency ratio in this case refers to the proportion of residents in Belconnen that are social security recipients.

Sources: ABS, Age and sex, *Australian Capital Territory, 1998*.

ABS, *Regional Statistics, 1999*

ABS, *Census of Population and Housing, 1996*

ABS, *Schools, 1997*

ABS, *Deaths Data, 1997*

ACT *Hospital Morbidity Data Collection, 1997-98*

This report was developed by the Health Status Monitoring Epidemiology Unit, ACT Department of Health and Community Care.

The aim of this report is to provide evidence and guidance for appropriate policy development and service delivery for the people of the ACT. For further information contact Olivia Phongkham on:

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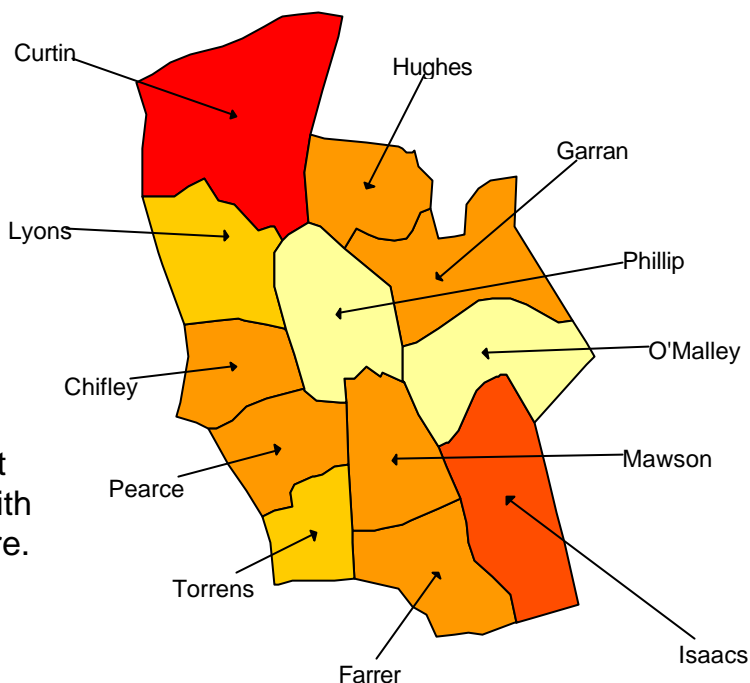
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Health Snapshots: Statistical Subdivisions in the ACT

No.5 Woden

The first satellite city of Woden was developed in 1962, with Hughes being the first suburb (1963). The name 'Woden' was derived from the Norse God of War who was also the patron of learning. There are 12 suburbs in Woden (1998). Woden has a mixed age population, but also has a relatively high number of older persons. Woden has the highest population density in the ACT, with 1,136 people per square kilometre.



Suburbs **Estimated mid-year population (1998)**

Chifley	2,324
Curtin	5,214
Farrer	3,495
Garran	2,783
Hughes	3,031
Isaacs	2,656
Lyons	2,705
Mawson	2,914
O'Malley	825
Pearce	2,552
Phillip	1,735
Torrens	2,258

Age Distribution

Age (years)	Woden	%	ACT	%	Woden as a proportion of the ACT
0-4	1,749	5.38	21,177	6.87	8.26
5-14	3,795	11.68	44,321	14.37	8.56
15-24	4,565	14.05	52,139	16.91	8.76
25-64	18,382	56.57	166,752	54.07	11.02
65-74	2,516	7.74	14,341	4.65	17.54
75+	1,485	4.57	9,681	3.14	15.34
Total	32,492	100.00	308,411	100.00	10.54

Demography

- The estimated resident population at 30 June 1998 was 32,492.
- At 30 June 1998 there was a recorded 0.4% decrease in the estimated resident population of Woden.
- Woden had the second highest median age (36.6 years) among the subdivisions in the ACT in 1998.
- The age structure of Woden is more evenly spread out compared to the other subdivisions.
- In 1998 Woden was recorded as having the highest proportion of unemployed people looking for full time work (74.0% or 873 persons).
- The proportion of the population who were Australian born was lowest in the Woden subdivision (69.1%) in 1996.

Morbidity

- In 1997-98 Woden residents represented 11.9% of total hospital separations in the ACT.
- There were a total of 5,518 public hospital separations for the Woden subdivision in 1998.
- The three main reasons for hospitalisation for males were circulatory system problems, followed by digestive system problems and injury and

poisoning. Females on the other hand were hospitalised for complications of pregnancy, digestive system problems and circulatory system problems.

- In 1997-98 in Woden the 55-59 year age group accounted for the highest proportion of hospital separations (11.4%), followed by the 60-64 year age group (10.0%) and the 0-4 year age group (8.8%).
- The total number of hospital separations for suicide attempts in 1997-98 for the Woden subdivision was 40 (16 males, 24 females), with a crude rate of 1.23.
- The main age group was the 30-34 and 35-39 year age group with 8 cases.

Mortality

- In 1997 there were 207 deaths in the Woden subdivision.
- The main causes of death were disease of the circulatory system (43.5% of deaths), neoplasms (23.2%) and disease of the respiratory system (9.2%).
- The 75 plus age group had the highest numbers of death in 1997.
- The breakdown for male and female deaths in Woden was 107 and 100 respectively.
- Of the four suicides and self-inflicted injuries in 1997, 2 were male and 2 were female.

- The age group with the highest number of suicides and self-inflicted injury was the 65-69 year age group with 3 cases.
- 18 private general practitioner surgeries
- 1 government dental service and 9 private dental surgeries
- 7 pharmacies
- various medical specialist services
- Mobile SPOT immunisation bus.

General Health Services

Woden is well served by both government and private health services. These include:

Woden in comparison to the ACT

	Woden	ACT	Woden as a proportion of the ACT (%)
General characteristics			
<i>Estimated resident population (ABS- 1998)</i>	Males 16,194 Females 16,298	Males 153,537 Females 154,874	10.6 10.5
<i>Growth rate (% 1997-98)</i>	-0.4	0.1	...
<i>Median age</i>	37.5 years	33.2 years	...
<i>No. persons of indigenous origin</i>	283	2,898	9.8
<i>Fertility rate</i>	1.5	1.8	...
<i>Australian born (%)</i>	69.1	81.8	...
<i>Births (ABS-1997)</i>	365	4,208	8.7
<i>Social Security dependency ratio*</i>	29.0	26.0	...
<i>Median personal weekly income</i>	\$460	\$430	1.1
<i>Housing type %</i>			
<i>Separate dwelling</i>	68.8	77.3	...
<i>Other dwelling</i>	31.2	22.7	...
<i>Number of preschools</i>	10	81	12.4
<i>Enrolments</i>	346	3,952	8.8
<i>Number of schools</i>	16	138	11.6
<i>Number of school students</i>	7,094	63,053	11.3
Morbidity			
<i>Total separations public hospitals</i>	5,518	48,347	11.4
<i>Crude rate per 1,000 persons</i>	169.8	156.8	...
<i>Diagnosis- primary and secondary (Crude rate per 1,000 persons):</i>			
<i>Diabetes</i>	6.1	9.8	...
<i>Mental disorders</i>	12.4	13.1	...
<i>Circulatory disorders</i>	35.3	47.2	...
<i>Respiratory disorders</i>	17.8	26.2	...
<i>Neoplasms</i>	4.1	7.4	...
<i>Injuries and poisoning</i>	17.3	24.1	...

Woden in comparison to the ACT

	Woden	ACT	Woden as a proportion of the ACT (%)
<i>Suicide and self-inflicted injuries:</i>			
<i>Number</i>	40	367	10.9
<i>Crude rate per 1,000 persons</i>	1.2	1.2	...
Mortality			
<i>Total deaths</i>	207	1,334	15.5
<i>Crude rate per 1,000 persons</i>	6.4	4.3	...
<i>Causes of death</i> (Crude rate per 1,000 persons):			
<i>Diabetes</i>	0.2	0.1	...
<i>Mental disorders</i>	0.1	0.1	...
<i>Circulatory disorders</i>	2.8	1.7	...
<i>Respiratory disorders</i>	0.6	0.4	...
<i>Neoplasms</i>	1.5	1.2	...
<i>Injuries and poisoning</i>	0.4	0.3	...
<i>Suicide and self inflicted injuries:</i>			
<i>Number</i>	4	42	9.5
<i>Crude rate per 1,000 persons</i>	0.1	0.1	...

*Social security dependency ratio in this case refers to the proportion of residents in Woden that are social security recipients.

Sources: ABS, Age and sex, *Australian Capital Territory, 1998*.

ABS, *Regional Statistics, 1999*

ABS, *Census of Population and Housing, 1996*

ABS, *Schools, 1997*

ABS, *Deaths Data, 1997*

ACT *Hospital Morbidity Data Collection, 1997-98*

This report was developed by the Health Status Monitoring Epidemiology Unit, ACT Department of Health and Community Care. The aim of this report is to provide evidence and guidance for appropriate policy development and service delivery for the people of the ACT.

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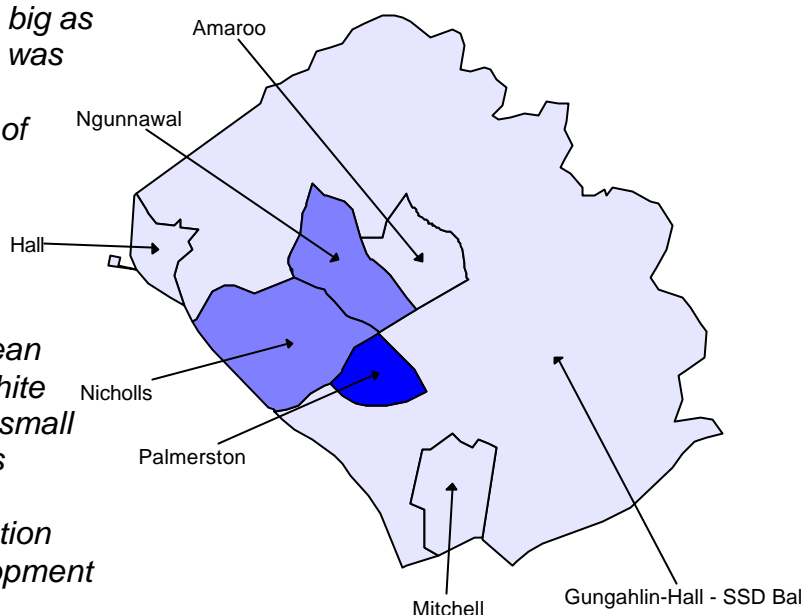
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Health Snapshots: Statistical Subdivisions in the ACT

No.6 Gungahlin-Hall

Gungahlin was envisaged to be as big as Belconnen (up to 100,000) when it was first being developed in the early 1990's. In 1992 the first residents of the subdivision moved into Palmerston. From Aboriginal origin, the name 'Gungahlin' has two meanings attributed to 'Goongarline' or 'Gungahlin' as it is now called. The name could mean either 'wonderful or beautiful' or 'white man's house'. Gungahlin-Hall is a small subdivision comprising six suburbs (1998). However, it is the only subdivision that recorded a population increase in 1998 due to the development of the new suburbs. There are 178 people per square kilometre in Gungahlin-Hall.



Suburbs	Estimated mid-year population (1998)	Age Distribution					
		Age (years)	Gungahlin-Hall	%	ACT	%	Gungahlin-Hall as a proportion of the ACT
Amaroo	1,453	0-4	1,727	10.68	21,177	6.87	8.16
Hall	407	5-14	2,285	14.14	44,321	14.37	5.16
Mitchell	10	15-24	2,481	15.35	52,139	16.91	4.76
Ngunnawal	6,132	25-64	9,279	57.41	166,752	54.07	5.56
Nicholls	2,763	65-74	279	1.73	14,341	4.65	1.95
Palmerston	5,351	75+	112	0.70	9,681	3.14	1.16
		Total	16,163	100.00	308,411	100.00	5.24

Demography

- The estimated resident population at 30 June 1998 was 16,163.
- At 30 June 1998 there was a recorded 10.8% increase in estimated resident population of Gungahlin-Hall.
- When compared to the other subdivisions in the ACT Gungahlin-Hall recorded the lowest proportions of people aged over 65 years in 1998.
- In 1998 Gungahlin-Hall was recorded as having the lowest proportion of age pension recipients (11% of the total social security recipients for the Gungahlin-Hall subdivision).
- The median age in Gungahlin-Hall was 28.3 years in 1998.

Morbidity

- There were a total of 2,523 public hospital separations for the Gungahlin-Hall subdivision in 1997-98.
- Gungahlin-Hall residents represented 4.8% of total hospital separations in the ACT
- The three main reasons for hospitalisation for males were digestive system problems, followed by conditions originating in the perinatal period and respiratory system conditions. Females on the other hand were hospitalised for complications of pregnancy,

digestive system problems and conditions originating in the perinatal period.

- In 1997-98 in Gungahlin-Hall the 0-4 year age group accounted for the highest proportion of hospital separations (23.3%), followed by the 25-29 year age group (14.7%) and the 30-34 year age group (10.2%).
- The total number of hospital separations for suicide attempts in 1997-98 for the Gungahlin-Hall subdivision was 17 (4 males, 13 females), with a crude rate of 1.05 per 1000 persons.
- The age group with the highest cases of attempted suicide and self-inflicted injury was the 30-34 year age group (n=5), followed by the 20-24 and 25-29 year age groups (n=4).

Mortality

- In 1997 there were 19 deaths recorded for people in the Gungahlin-Hall subdivision.
- The main cause of death was disease of the circulatory system (26.3%); followed by neoplasms (21.1%) and congenital anomalies (21.1%).
- The 75 plus age group had the highest numbers of death in 1997.
- The breakdown between male and female deaths in Gungahlin-Hall was 11 and 8 respectively.

- Only one suicide and self-inflicted injury was reported for the Gungahlin-Hall subdivision in 1997.

General Health Services

Gungahlin-Hall is well served by both government and private health services. These include:

- 6 private general practitioner surgeries
- 2 private dental surgeries
- 3 pharmacies
- various medical specialist services
- Mobile SPOT immunisation bus.

Gungahlin-Hall in comparison to the ACT

	Gungahlin-Hall	ACT	Gungahlin-Hall as a proportion of the ACT (%)
General characteristics			
<i>Estimated resident population (ABS- 1998)</i>	Males 7,971 Females 8,192	Males 153,537 Females 154,874	5.2 5.3
<i>Growth rate (% 1997-98)</i>	10.8	0.1	...
<i>Median age</i>	28.3 years	33.2 years	...
<i>No. persons of indigenous origin</i>	65	2,898	2.2
<i>Fertility rate</i>	1.4	1.8	...
<i>Australian born (%)</i>	74.3	81.8	...
<i>Births (ABS-1997)</i>	390	4,208	9.3
<i>Social Security dependency ratio*</i>	25.0	26.0	...
<i>Median personal weekly income</i>	\$503	\$430	1.2
<i>Housing type %</i>			
<i>Separate dwelling</i>	69.0	77.3	...
<i>Other dwelling</i>	31.0	22.7	...
<i>Number of preschools</i>	3	81	3.7
<i>Enrolments</i>	271	3,952	6.9
<i>Number of schools</i>	6	138	4.4
<i>Number of school students</i>	1,763	63,053	2.8
Morbidity			
<i>Total separations public hospitals</i>	2,523	48,347	5.2
<i>Crude rate per 1,000 persons</i>	156.1	156.8	...
<i>Diagnosis- primary and secondary (Crude rate per 1,000 persons):</i>			
<i>Diabetes</i>	2.4	9.8	...
<i>Mental disorders</i>	5.9	13.1	...
<i>Circulatory disorders</i>	13.7	47.2	...
<i>Respiratory disorders</i>	13.4	26.2	...
<i>Neoplasms</i>	2.7	7.4	...
<i>Injuries and poisoning</i>	11.4	24.1	...
<i>Suicide and self-inflicted injuries:</i>			
<i>Number</i>	17	367	4.6
<i>Crude rate per 1,000 persons</i>	1.1	1.2	...

Gungahlin-Hall in comparison to the ACT

	Gungahlin-Hall	ACT	Gungahlin-Hall as a proportion of the ACT (%)
Mortality			
Total deaths	19	1,334	1.4
Crude rate per 1,000 persons	1.2	4.3	...
<i>Causes of death</i>			
<i>(Crude rate per 1,000 persons):</i>			
Diabetes	0	0.1	...
Mental disorders	0	0.1	...
Circulatory disorders	0.3	1.7	...
Respiratory disorders	0.1	0.4	...
Neoplasms	0.3	1.2	...
Injuries and poisoning	0.2	0.3	...
<i>Suicide and self inflicted injuries:</i>			
Number	1	42	2.4
Crude rate per 1,000 persons	0.1	0.1	...

*Social security dependency ratio in this case refers to the proportion of residents in Gungahlin-Hall that are social security recipients.

Sources: ABS, Age and sex, Australian Capital Territory, 1998.

ABS, Regional Statistics, 1999

ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 1996

ABS, Schools, 1997

ABS, Deaths Data, 1997

ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection, 1997-98

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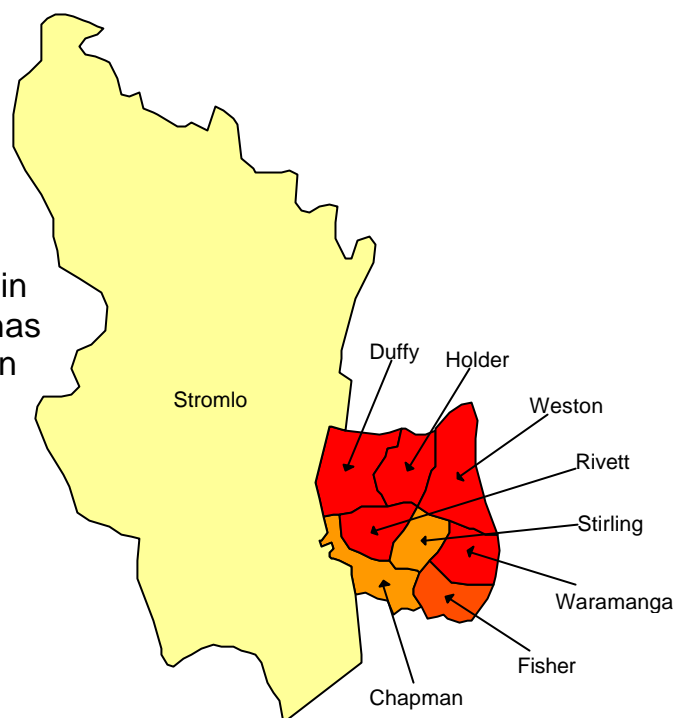
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Health Snapshots: Statistical Subdivisions in the ACT

No. 7 Weston Creek-Stromlo

The development of Weston Creek-Stromlo commenced in 1968 and the first residents moved into Waramanga in 1969. The Weston Creek subdivision was named after Captain Edward Weston, Superintendent of the Hyde Park Convict Barracks in Sydney who was granted land in the area in 1841. Weston Creek-Stromlo has the highest urban area population density in the ACT with 1,554 people per square kilometre. At 30 June 1998 the median age of the Weston Creek-Stromlo population was 37.2 which was 4 years greater than the ACT median age.



Suburbs Estimated mid-year population

Chapman	2,977
Duffy	3,397
Fisher	3,088
Holder	2,854
Rivett	3,385
Stirling	2,217
Stromlo	84
Waramanga	2,699
Weston	3,458

Age Distribution

Age (years)	Weston Creek-Stromlo	%	ACT	%	Weston Creek-Stromlo as a proportion of the ACT
0-4	1,229	5.08	21,177	6.87	5.80
5-14	3,106	12.84	44,321	14.37	7.00
15-24	3,851	15.92	52,139	16.91	7.39
25-64	13,750	56.85	166,752	54.07	8.25
65-74	1,315	5.44	14,341	4.65	9.17
75+	934	3.86	9,681	3.14	9.65
Total	24,185	100.00	308,411	100.00	7.84

Demography

- The estimated resident population at 30 June 1998 was 24,185.
- At 30 June 1998 there was a recorded 0.4% decrease in the estimated resident population of Weston Creek-Stromlo compared to 1997.
- In 1996, Weston Creek-Stromlo comprised of 57.6% of couple families with children and 42.4% of others.
- The median age in Weston Creek-Stromlo was 37.2 years in 1998.

Morbidity

- In 1997-98 Weston Creek-Stromlo residents represented 7.7% of total hospital separations in the ACT.
- There were a total of 3,577 public hospital separations for the Weston Creek-Stromlo subdivision in 1997-98.
- During 1997-98, the three main reasons for hospitalisation for males were digestive system problems, followed by circulatory system problems, and injury and poisoning. Females on the other hand were hospitalised for complications of pregnancy, digestive system problems, and circulatory system problems.
- In 1997-98 in Weston Creek-Stromlo the 0-4 year age group accounted for the highest

proportion of hospital separations (10.7%), followed by the 20-24 year age group (9.7%) and the 50-54 year age group (9.2%).

- The total number of hospital separations for suicide attempts in 1997-98 for the Weston Creek-Stromlo subdivision was 20 (5 males, 15 females), with a crude rate of 0.83. This was the second lowest crude rate per 1,000 in the ACT.
- The age group with the highest cases of attempted suicide and self-inflicted injury was the 15-19 year age group (n=6), followed by the 40-44 year age group (n=4), and the 30-34 and 35-39 year age groups (n=3).

Mortality

- In 1997 there were 124 deaths in the Weston Creek-Stromlo subdivision.
- The main causes of death were disease of the circulatory system (37.9%), neoplasms (25.8%); and disease of the respiratory system (8.9%) and injury and poisoning (8.9%).
- The 75 plus age group had the highest numbers of death in 1997.
- There was a fairly even breakdown between male and female deaths in Weston Creek-Stromlo (63 and 61 respectively).

- Of the five suicides and self-inflicted injuries in 1997 all were males.
- The age group with the highest number of suicides and self-inflicted injury was the 25-29 year age group (n=4).

General Health Services

Weston Creek-Stromlo is well served by both government and

private health services. These include:

- 8 private general practitioner surgeries
- 1 government dental service and 2 private dental surgeries
- 4 pharmacies
- various medical specialist services
- Mobile SPOT immunisation bus.

Weston Creek-Stromlo in comparison to the ACT

	Weston Creek-Stromlo	ACT	Weston Creek-Stromlo as a proportion of the ACT (%)
General characteristics			
<i>Estimated resident population (ABS- 1998)</i>	Males 11,959 Females 12,226	Males 153,537 Females 154,874	7.8 7.9
<i>Growth rate (% 1997-98)</i>	-1.4	0.1	...
<i>Median age</i>	37.2 years	33.2 years	...
<i>No. persons of indigenous origin</i>	213	2,898	7.4
<i>Fertility rate</i>	1.5	1.8	...
<i>Australian born (%)</i>	74.7	81.8	...
<i>Births (ABS-1997)</i>	224	4,208	5.3
<i>Social Security dependency ratio*</i>	23.0	26.0	...
<i>Median personal weekly income</i>	\$448	\$430	1.0
<i>Housing type %</i>			
<i>Separate dwelling</i>	84.2	77.3	...
<i>Other dwelling</i>	15.8	22.7	...
<i>Number of preschools</i>	5	81	6.2
<i>Enrolments</i>	203	3,952	5.1
<i>Number of schools</i>	8	138	5.8
<i>Number of school students</i>	3,172	63,053	5.0
Morbidity			
<i>Total separations public hospitals</i>	3,577	48,347	7.4
<i>Crude rate per 1,000 persons</i>	147.9	156.8	...

Weston Creek- Stromlo in comparison to the ACT

	Weston Creek- Stromlo	ACT	Weston Creek- Stromlo as a proportion of the ACT (%)
<i>Diagnosis- primary and secondary (Crude rate per 1,000 persons):</i>			
<i>Diabetes</i>	8.1	9.8	...
<i>Mental disorders</i>	10.2	13.1	...
<i>Circulatory disorders</i>	33.0	47.2	...
<i>Respiratory disorders</i>	17.0	26.2	...
<i>Neoplasms</i>	4.5	7.4	...
<i>Injuries and poisoning</i>	16.3	24.1	...
<i>Suicide and self-inflicted injuries:</i>			
<i>Number</i>	20	367	5.5
<i>Crude rate per 1,000 persons</i>	0.8	1.2	...
Mortality			
<i>Total deaths</i>	124	1,334	9.3
<i>Crude rate per 1,000 persons</i>	5.1	4.3	...
<i>Causes of death (Crude rate per 1,000 persons):</i>			
<i>Diabetes</i>	0.04	0.1	...
<i>Mental disorders</i>	0.04	0.1	...
<i>Circulatory disorders</i>	1.9	1.7	...
<i>Respiratory disorders</i>	0.5	0.4	...
<i>Neoplasms</i>	1.3	1.2	...
<i>Injuries and poisoning</i>	0.5	0.3	...
<i>Suicide and self inflicted injuries:</i>			
<i>Number</i>	5	42	11.9
<i>Crude rate per 1,000 persons</i>	0.2	0.1	...

*Social security dependency ratio in this case refers to the proportion of residents in Weston Creek-Stromlo that are social security recipients.

Sources: ABS, Age and sex, *Australian Capital Territory, 1998*.

ABS, *Regional Statistics, 1999*

ABS, *Census of Population and Housing, 1996*

ABS, *Schools, 1997*

ABS, *Deaths Data, 1997*

ACT *Hospital Morbidity Data Collection, 1997-98*

This report was developed by the Health Status Monitoring Epidemiology Unit, ACT Department of Health and Community Care. The aim of this report is to provide evidence and guidance for appropriate policy development and service delivery for the people of the ACT.

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