

GLOSSARY

POPULATION DEFINITIONS

Average Annual Growth Rate

The average annual rate of population growth is calculated as a percentage using the formula:

$$\left(\frac{(Pn)^{1/n}}{(Po)} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

Where *po* is the population at the start of the period and *pn* is the population at the end of the period and *n* is the length of the period between *pn* and *po* in years.

Excel Formula: = (final figure/start figure) ^ (1/n) - 1

Birth

Live births occurring in that year. A live birth is the delivery of a child irrespective of the duration of pregnancy who, after being born, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as a heartbeat.

Census Collection District (CD)

The CD is the smallest spatial unit used by ABS.

Census Population Measures

The Census takes place every five years and provides two measures of the population on Census night:

Place of Enumeration - This refers to the number of persons located in a given area on Census night.

Place of Usual Residence - This refers to the number of persons who "usually" reside in a given area on Census night. "Place of usual residence" is defined as the address at which a person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more. Place of usual residence counts excludes short term overseas visitors.

These two measures approximate the official Estimated Resident Population (ERP) estimates and are important because cross tabulations of census data (eg. number of females by age by qualification by locality) only give population counts on these bases. ERP counts are not able to be calculated for Census cross tabulations.

Deaths

Deaths occurring in that year.

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

The estimated resident population (ERP) is the official estimate of the Australian population. The ERP of an area is the estimate of the number of people who usually reside in that area, irrespective of where they were at the date of the estimate.

The June 30 ERP in a census year takes 'place of usual residence' Census counts as a starting point. Adjustments are made to account for the estimated net Census undercount and the number of residents temporarily overseas on Census night. Since the Census is not usually held on June 30, a final adjustment brings it to June 30 using births, deaths and migration data.

In the 5 yearly period between Censuses, ERP at the State/Territory and Australian levels is updated using births, deaths and migration data. At local levels (SLA and LGA) migration data is unavailable so instead ERP's are updated using a mathematical model which describes a relationship between population growth and changes in various indicators such as dwelling approvals and Medicare enrolments. In addition, adjustments are made to take into account the expert local knowledge of Councils.

Local Government Areas (LGA)

The LGA is a spatial unit which represents the whole, undivided geographical area of responsibility of a Local Government Council.

Natural Increase

The excess of births over deaths during the year.

Net Intrastate Migration

The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of an SD but have stayed within a given State or Territory and the number who have changed their place of residence by moving into an SD but within a State or Territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.

Net Internal Migration

The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of residence by moving into a defined geographical area and the number who have moved out of that defined geographical area during a specified time period. This difference may be either positive or negative.

Net Interstate Migration

The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of residence by moving into a given State or Territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that State or Territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.

Net Overseas Migration

Permanent and long-term arrivals minus permanent and long-term departures during the year, plus an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping. This net effect may be either positive or negative.

Overseas Visitors

An overseas visitor is any persons who stated that they would be in Australia for less than 12 months.

Percentage Change

Percentage change represents the change over time from a particular base year. For example, if in 1996 the total population was 125,000 and in 2001 this had increased to 140,000, this represents a 12% increase between 1996 and 2001. That is, the percentage change is 12%.

Percentage Point Change/Proportionate Change

Percentage point change represents the difference between percentages for two different time periods. For example, if the number of persons aged over 65 years in 1991 was 24,000 and the total population was 120,000, then persons aged over 65 represent 20% of the population in 1991. In 2001, if the number of persons aged over 65 is 40,000 and the total population is 155,000 then this age group represents 25.8% of the population in 2001. Thus the percentage point change between 1991 and 2001 is the difference between the two percentages (ie. 20% and 25.8%) which in this example would be 5.8%.

Population Density

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

Population Growth

Increase in the population during the year, measured as the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For dates prior to 1996, differences between growth and the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration arise from retrospective adjustments to population estimates (which are made after each census) to compensate for intercensal discrepancy. Population growth rate expresses the increase as a proportion (per cent) of the population at the beginning of the year.

Population Projections

ABS population projections take the base year population for each sex by single years of age and advance it year by year by applying assumptions about future mortality and migration. Assumed age-specific fertility rates are applied to the female populations of child-bearing ages to provide the estimates of new births for each year. The ABS produces several series of population projections based on different combinations of assumptions about mortality, fertility and migration. The assumptions underlying Series II most closely reflect prevailing trends and comprise: declining rates of mortality; the total fertility rate for Australia falling to 1.6 by 2008, and then remaining constant; low levels of overseas migration (annual net gain of 90,000 from 2001 to 2002); and medium levels of interstate migration. The base year for these projections is 1999.

Postal Area

A postal area is formed by aggregating whole collection districts (CD's) that fall within physical boundaries of a postcode on a best fit basis.

Social Atlas

A social atlas attempts to illustrate spatial differences in the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of a defined community within an area. It is based on census information and published in the form of choropleth maps.

Statistical Local Area (SLA)

These geographic areas, are in most cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole LGA's.

Statistical Subdivisions (SSD's)

These are of intermediate size, between SLA's and SD's. They are defined as socially and economically homogenous regions characterised by identifiable links between inhabitants.

Statistical Division (SD's)

These consist of one or more SSD's. The divisions are designed to be relatively homogenous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities.

Sydney Statistical Division (SD)

Comprises the following local government areas:

Ashfield	Manly
Auburn	Marrickville
Bankstown	Mosman
Baulkham Hills	North Sydney
Blacktown	Parramatta
Blue Mountains	Penrith
Botany Bay	Pittwater
Burwood	Randwick
Camden	Rockdale
Campbelltown	Ryde
Canada Bay (formerly Concord and Drummoyne)	South Sydney
Canterbury	Strathfield
Fairfield	Sutherland
Gosford	Sydney
Hawkesbury	Waverly
Holroyd	Willoughby
Hornsby	Wollondilly
Hunter's Hill	Woollahra
Hurstville	Wyong
Kogarah	
Ku-ring-gai	
Lane Cove	
Leichhardt	
Liverpool	

Table Population

Table population is a description of what the table is counting. For example, tables containing marital status have a table population of persons aged 15 years and over. The population appears under the table title.

Usual Residence

Usual residence 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.

**DEMOGRAPHY,
FAMILY AND
HOUSEHOLD
DEFINITIONS**

Blended family

A blended family is a couple family containing both natural and step-children ie. at least one child who is the natural child of both parents and one child who is the step-child of either parent.

Couple Family

A couple family is a family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household.

Couple Family With Children

A couple family with children is a couple family who have children (regardless of age) usually resident in the family.

Couple Family Without Children

A couple family without children is a couple family with no children usually resident in the family (includes families where children have left home).

De Facto Couple

Two people who live together in a consensual union who are not registered as married to each other.

Dependent Child

A dependent child is an individual who is either a child under 15 or a dependent student, which is any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15 to 24 years and who is a full-time student. To be regarded as a dependent child the individual can have no partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the same household.

Divorce

Decreases absolute or dissolution of marriage.

Family

A family is defined as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years who are related by blood, marriage (registered or defacto), adoption, step or fostering who are usually resident in the same household.

Household

A household is defined as a group of two or more related or unrelated persons who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and make common provisions for food and other essentials for living; or a persons living in a dwelling who makes provisions for his/her own food and other essentials for living without combining with another person.

For Census purposes, the total number of households is equal to the total number of occupied private dwellings.

Indigenous Population

Estimates of the resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. Estimates are experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and migration are not generally available. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the Indigenous population, due in part to changes in the propensity of persons to identify as being of Indigenous origin

Lone Parent

A person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.

Lone Person Household

A person who makes provisions for his/her food and other essentials without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. He or she may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or household.

Mean Age

The average of the population.

Median Age

For any distribution the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

Occupied Private Dwelling

An occupied private dwelling is a private dwelling occupied by a household on Census night.

One Parent Family

A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is usually resident in the household. The family may also include any number of other dependent children, non-dependent children and other related individuals.

Other Families

Are families of related individuals, in which none of the individuals form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the family.

Sex Ratio

The ratio of males to females multiplied by 100.

Step Family

A step-family is a couple family containing at least one child who is the step-child of either parent, and no children who are the natural children of both parents.

HOUSING DEFINITIONS

Affordability problems

Proportion of households in the bottom 40% of income distribution with housing costs above 30% of their disposable income. Housing costs including rent, mortgage and rate payments are calculated as a proportion of the households unequivalised disposable income.

Median Monthly Housing Loan

Median monthly housing loan repayments are applicable to occupied private dwellings being purchased and include dwellings being purchased under a rent buy scheme.

Median Weekly Rent

Median weekly rent is applicable to occupied private dwellings being rented. It excludes dwellings being occupied rent free, visitor only households and non-classifiable households.

Median Household Size

This is applicable to the number of persons usually resident in occupied private dwellings. It includes partners, children and co-tenants (in group households) who were temporarily absent on Census night. A maximum of three temporary absentees can be counted in each household.

Multiple Unit Dwellings

Multiple unit dwellings refer to dwellings other than separate houses. Included in this category are flats, units, townhouses, villa units, row and terrace housing and duplexes.

Public Sector Rental Dwelling Stock

Those rental dwellings held by State and Territory Housing authorities.

Semi Detached Dwellings

These refer to dwellings which have their own private grounds and no other dwelling above or below it. They can be classified as one, or two or more storeys. Semi detached dwellings include duplexes, row or terrace houses, townhouses and villa units.

Separate Dwelling

Occupied private dwellings which are self contained and separated from other structures by a space of at least half a metre to allow access on all sides.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING DEFINITIONS

Advanced Diploma and Diploma or Below

An advanced diploma, associate degree, diploma, Certificate IV, Certificate III, Certificate II or Certificate I.

Bachelor Degree or Above

A bachelor degree (including honours), a graduate or post-graduate diploma, master's degree or a doctorate.

Computer Use at Home

Respondents were asked whether or not they has used a personal computer at home in the week prior to the Census.

Education Participation

All persons enrolled and attending any institution with a primary role of education. Included are schools, higher education establishments, colleges of technical and further education, public and private colleges.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)

A measure of total staff resources used. The FTE of a full-time staff member is equal to 1.0. The calculation of part-time staff is based on the proportion of time worked compared with that worked by full-time staff performing similar duties. Casual staff are excluded.

Government School

One administered by the Department of Education.

Higher Education Student

A person who has been admitted to a higher education institution and who was enrolled (either full-time, part-time or externally) in a higher education award course at any time in the year prior to the reference date of March 31.

Data for the proportion of 15 to 24 year olds attending higher education refers to persons aged 15 to 24 years attending at least one of the following higher education institutions: University, College of Advanced Education, Institute of Higher Education, Institute of Advanced Education, Agricultural College or Institute of Technology.

Internet Use

Respondents were asked whether or not they had used the internet in the week prior to Census night and if so where they had used it. The question on the internet allows for multiple responses. For example, a person who had used the internet at home, at work and elsewhere, would be recorded as such for each category.

Primary Education

Full-time education which typically commences around five years and lasts for seven to eight years.

Secondary Education

Education which typically commences after completion of primary education at around 12 years of age and lasts for five to six years.

Tertiary Education

Formal education beyond secondary education including higher education, vocational education and training, or other specialist post-secondary education or training.

**EMPLOYMENT AND
INCOME
DEFINITIONS**

Vocational Education and Training (VET) Student

A person aged 15 to 64 years for whom there is a full-time or part-time vocational stream enrolment in a TAFE college or a course provided by some private or adult and community education providers.

Year 12 Apparent Retention Rate

The percentage of full-time students in a given cohort group who continue from the first year of secondary schooling to Year 12.

Employed

Persons aged 15 years and over who either worked during the reference week for pay, profit, commission, payment in kind or without pay for one hour or more in a family business, or who had a job but were not at work. Also includes employers, own account workers or family workers who had a job, business or farm but were not at work.

Employed Full-Time/Part-Time

Employed full-time means that the persons worked 35 hours or more during the week prior to Census night. Employed part-time means that the person worked less than 35 hours in all jobs during the week prior to the Census.

Employee

A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee by their employer while working on a commission basis or payment in kind, or a person who operates his or her own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.

DEWR Estimates of Unemployment

Unemployment estimates for small areas are produced by the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) using the Structure Preserving Estimation (SPREE) methodology.

SPREE uses Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (Centrelink) statistics of persons in receipt of unemployment benefits and ABS population. It estimates by labour force regions to estimate unemployment levels.

This methodology produces original, unadjusted estimates which can exhibit considerable variability. The data shown have been 'smoothed' by averaging the original data over the last four quarters to June in order to dampen the variability.

Family Income

Family income is the sum of individual incomes of each resident family member aged 15 years and over who is present in the household on Census night. If any family member aged 15 years and over did not state their income or was temporarily absent family income is not calculated. These families fall into "partial income stated" category. Family income is not applicable to non-family households, such as group households or lone person households or to people in non-private dwellings.

Household Income

Household income is the sum of the individual incomes of each resident household member aged 15 years and over who is present in the household on Census night. If any household member did not state their income, or was temporarily absent income is not calculated. These households fall into the 'partial income stated' category.

Industry

The industry classification is an indication of the main job only.

Labour Force

For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed as defined.

Long-Term Unemployed

Persons employed for a period of 52 weeks or longer.

Median Weekly Family Income

This is applicable to families in occupied private dwellings. It excludes families where at least one family member aged 15 years and over did not state an income and where at least one family member aged 15 years and over was temporarily absent.

Median Weekly Household Income

This is applicable to occupied private dwellings. It excludes households where at least one member aged 15 years and over did not state an income and households where at least one member aged 15 years and over was temporarily absent.

Median Weekly Individual Income

This is applicable to persons aged 15 years and over.

Occupation

The occupation classification is an indication of main job only.

Participation Rate

For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over.

Proportion of the Total Population in Work

The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the total population.

Selected Income Support Customers

Define persons receiving specific payments from various Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FACS) welfare programs. The statistics shown have been compiled from data collected by Centrelink which is the government agency delivering if support payments and services to eligible members of the community.

People receiving more than one FACS payment are only counted once by using the main payment type.

Other includes Austudy, Carer Allowance, Carer Payment, Double Orphan Pension, Exceptional Circumstance, Mobility Allowance, Newstart Mature Age Allowance, Parenting Payment Partnered, Partner Allowance, Sickness Allowance, Special Benefit, Widow Allowance, Wife Pension and Widow Class B.

Underemployed

Underemployed persons are employed persons who worked less than 35 hours during the reference week, who wanted to work additional hours and were available to work additional hours within the next four weeks.

Unemployed

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week and had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any given time in the four week period up to the end of the reference week and were available to work in the reference week or were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Unemployed Looking for Full-Time Work

Unemployed persons who actively looked for full-time work and were either available for work in the reference week or were not available for work in the reference week because they were waiting to start a new full-time job.

Unemployment Rate

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

TRAVEL DEFINITIONS

Census Day Travel

Not all people in the workforce made a trip on Census Day. The Census Day travel table is presented to give a breakdown of those who made a journey to work and those who did not.

Census Day Travel Categories

Travelled to Work	Persons who made a journey to work (this is the total for the mode look-up table).
Did Not Travel	Person who worked at home or did not go to work.
Unknown	Unknown whether person traveled to work or not.

Home SLA (Origin)

This is the Statistical Local Area of the person's place of enumeration (where the persons was on Census night) for each person over 15 years employed on Census night. In the majority of cases this is the place where the person lives.

Workplace SLA (Destination)

This is the Statistical Local Area of the person's workplace in the week preceding Census day. In previous Censuses it was the address of the person's employer, which in the majority of cases, is the place where the person went to work on Census day.

Mode

This means the mode used to travel to work on Census day, which is not necessarily the mode "usually" used to travel to work. The Census question relating to method of travel allows for up to three responses for each person. Multiple responses are possible for each category except "walk only". There are 235 combinations possible for the mode variable, through only 11 have been used in these tables. The combinations of the modes have been recoded according to the following hierarchy:

Highest	Train
	Bus
	Ferry
	Tram/Light Rail
	Taxi
	Car Driver
	Car as Passenger
	Truck
	Motorbike
	Bicycle
	Other
Lowest	Walk

As such, a person whose journey to work consisted of walking to catch a bus, then taking a train would be coded in the train category. Similarly, a trip involving the modes bus and ferry would be coded to the bus category.

SLA Categories

Inner Sydney:	Botany Bay, Leichhardt, Marrickville, South Sydney, Sydney City
Eastern Suburbs:	Randwick, Waverly, Woolahra
St. George - Sutherland:	Hurstville, Kogarah, Rockdale, Sutherland,
Canterbury-Bankstown:	Bankstown, Canterbury
Fairfield-Liverpool:	Fairfield, Liverpool
Outer South Western:	Camden, Campbelltown, Wollondilly
Inner Western Sydney:	Ashfield, Burwood, Concord, Drummoyne, Strathfield
Central Western Sydney:	Auburn, Holroyd, Parramatta
Outer Western Sydney:	Blue Mountains, Hawkesbury, Penrith
Blacktown:	Blacktown
Lower Northern Sydney:	Hunters Hill, Lane Cove, Mosman, North Sydney, Ryde, Willoughby
Central Northern Sydney:	Baulkham Hills, Hornsby, Ku-ring-gai
Northern Beaches:	Manly, Pittwater, Warringah
Illawarra SD:	Kiama, Shell Harbour, Wollongong, Shoalhaven, Wingecarribee

Other Categories

Sydney Undefined:	Persons with an undefined workplace within the Sydney area.
NSW Undefined	Persons with an undefined workplace in NSW.
No Fixed Address	Persons with no fixed workplace eg. Taxi driver, pilot.
Unknown:	Persons with a destination that was not known (excludes where origin is outside the Greater Metropolitan Region and destination unknown). People who worked at home or did not go to work on Census day were assigned to the Workplace SLA of their normal place of work.

Source: Transport Data Centre, 2003.

HEALTH DEFINITIONS

Bed Days

This refers to the total number of days each patient remains in hospital for a given episode of care. Bed days includes same day separations as well as longer episodes of care.

Episode of Care

An episode of care describes a period of time a patient spends in hospital under a particular type of care. This is not equivalent to an admission or a separation, because a patient may have several episodes of care in the one admission.

Hospital Separations

A separation is an episode of care which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death) or a portion of a hospital stay ending in a change in status (for example from acute care to rehabilitation).

Infant Mortality Rate

The number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

Length of Stay

Length of stay refers to the number of days each patient remains in hospital for a given episode of care, excluding leave days and same day patients. This is usually expressed as the average length of stay for all patients in a given time period.

Life Expectancy

The average number of years a newborn infant of a given sex would be expected to live if the age-specific death rates of the reference period continued throughout his or her lifetime.

For further information on classifications and Census concepts please refer to the 2001 Census Directory (ABS Cat. No. 2901.0) or Australian Social Trends 2003 (ABS Cat. No. 4102.0).

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