



CANBERRA

2006

A Social Atlas



Canberra

A Social Atlas

2006 Census of Population and Housing

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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PREFACE

This Social Atlas is one of a series of publications that uses maps to highlight key characteristics of the population in Australia's capital cities and selected regional centres. The maps depict social, economic and housing characteristics based on data collected in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. The information provides some insight into the composition and structure of Australian society. The geographic distribution of the data highlights the diversity that exists within the nation's cities and regional centres. A separate atlas is available for each state and territory.

The topics in the atlas are categorised into broad themes covering Population, Cultural Diversity, Education, Labour Force, Income, Families and Households, and Dwellings. Main features are briefly summarised in the commentary that accompanies each map.

The Social Atlas series displays only a small selection of the wide variety of information available from the 2006 Census. This Social Atlas includes maps for Canberra (including Queanbeyan) and is referred to as Canberra-Queanbeyan.

The Census of Population and Housing provides a wealth of information about the Australian community and, in particular, provides detailed information about the Australian population for small geographic areas. This information cannot be readily obtained from any other source and is vital to supporting the planning, administration, policy development and evaluation activities of all levels of government, business, researchers and the general community.

On behalf of the ABS, I would like to thank the people of Australia for their participation, cooperation and support in ensuring a successful 2006 Census.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

ABBREVIATIONS

A	Area
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
C	City
CD	collection district
LGA	local government area
NSW	New South Wales
SD	statistical division
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
UC/L	Urban Centre/Locality

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This Social Atlas is one of a series of atlases that provides a pictorial representation of data collected in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. A separate atlas is available for each state and territory. The atlases use coloured thematic maps to illustrate at a glance various demographic, social, economic and housing characteristics of the population in a region. Brief commentary accompanies each map to highlight the main features of the mapped characteristic. Commentary in italics refers to related map topics within the same atlas. Capital city comparisons throughout the commentary refer to the capital city areas as defined and mapped in each of the atlases.

In previous Census years, Social Atlases contained maps for capital city areas only. For the first time, the 2006 Social Atlas series also includes maps for up to two selected regional areas for each state and territory. However, readers can create maps similar to those contained in this atlas for other standard geographic areas, including regional and rural areas, by using *MapStats*, a mapping product available on the ABS website. In addition, *MapStats* also provides a range of other characteristics that can be mapped that are not included in this atlas. (For further details about *MapStats* see 'Other Census Products' on page 6).

ABOUT THIS ATLAS

This Social Atlas contains maps illustrating selected characteristics of the population in Canberra-Queanbeyan.

Description of mapped region

CANBERRA-QUEANBEYAN

The nation's capital, Canberra, is centred around Lake Burley Griffin and designed with satellite town centres surrounding the city centre. The city centre (known as Civic) is located directly north of the lake and in the middle of the Canberra Central District. This district includes suburbs such as Turner, Braddon and Dickson in the northern section, and suburbs such as Yarralumla, Forrest and Narrabundah in the south.

The districts of Belconnen and Gungahlin are located north of Canberra Central, each comprising several suburbs surrounding a town centre. The village of Hall is also located to the north of the city centre. The districts of Woden Valley, Weston Creek, Tuggeranong and Jerrabomberra are located south of Canberra Central.

The New South Wales city of Queanbeyan is located on the Queanbeyan River, east of the Australian Capital Territory border and approximately 20 kilometres from the centre of Canberra. Queanbeyan includes suburbs such as Karabar, Dodsworth and Jerrabomberra.

Further details regarding the statistical boundaries used to define the region in this atlas are provided under 'Geographic Areas' on page 3.

Population mapped

All data mapped in this atlas relate to the characteristics of the usual residents in the region at the time of the 2006 Census. Usual residence refers to the place where people usually lived or intended to live for a period of six months or more in 2006. As such, all visitors to the region (i.e. intrastate, interstate and overseas visitors) have been excluded. Population counts on this usual residence basis minimise the effects of seasonal fluctuations in population, especially in tourist areas. Note: The 2001 Social Atlas mapped the characteristics of people (excluding overseas visitors) on the basis of their location on Census Night rather than on the basis of their usual residence.

INTRODUCTION *continued*

Population mapped continued

At the 2006 Census, the number of usual residents in the mapped region of Canberra-Queanbeyan, was 356,756 persons (Canberra 322,674 persons and Queanbeyan 34,082 persons).

In this issue

The first seven chapters of this atlas present maps showing selected characteristics of the Canberra-Queanbeyan population. Twenty-nine population characteristics or topics are mapped for Canberra-Queanbeyan. Chapter 1 also includes a map showing the population distribution for the Australian Capital Territory and the Queanbeyan City Council.

At the end of each chapter, there are references to a range of products that inform readers of the wide variety of data available from the 2006 Census, including how to access the detailed statistics underlying the information presented in the maps. The final chapter, Chapter 8, contains reference maps to assist users in identifying areas of interest. Further details about these reference maps and Census products are also provided on pages 4 and 6 respectively.

ABOUT THE CENSUS

The Census of Population and Housing, held every five years, is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the ABS. Its objective is to provide a snapshot of the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on Census Night, and the dwellings in which they live. The Census provides a wealth of information about the Australian community including detailed information about the population for small geographic areas and for small population groups. This information cannot be readily obtained from any other source and is vital in supporting the planning, administration, policy development and evaluation activities of all levels of government, business, researchers and the general community.

For example, population estimates based on Census data are used to allocate Commonwealth funds to state and local governments, and to determine the number of seats each state and territory has in the House of Representatives. Census data are also used to determine where services such as hospitals, aged care facilities, transport routes and schools are needed in the community, while private sector businesses use Census data to target particular demographic groups for their marketing and sales strategies.

The 2006 Census of Population and Housing aimed to count every person who spent Census Night, 8 August 2006, in Australia (with the exception of foreign diplomats and their families). This included people camping out, on vessels in or between Australian ports, on overnight transport, as well as those in private and non-private dwellings. All private dwellings were counted, whether occupied or unoccupied. For non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hospitals and prisons, only those that were occupied were included.

MAP TOPICS

The maps in each Social Atlas are categorised under the broad themes of:

- Population
- Cultural Diversity
- Education
- Labour Force

INTRODUCTION *continued*

MAP TOPICS *continued*

- Income
- Families and Households
- Dwellings.

A common set of topics relating to these themes is mapped in each atlas for the capital city area to provide some consistency between atlases. Each capital city set of maps also contains some additional topics. In this atlas, 29 topics are mapped for Canberra-Queanbeyan including the capital city-specific topics of: 'People aged 15–24 years neither employed nor in the education system' and 'People who worked interstate'.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Topics in this atlas are mapped by Census Collection Districts (CDs), the geographic area used for the collection of Census data and currently the smallest area used for the dissemination of detailed Census information. In urban areas there are on average 220 dwellings per CD. In rural areas the number of dwellings per CD reduces as population densities decrease. As can be seen in the maps, CDs vary in shape and size.

CDs are the basic building blocks for the aggregation of statistics to larger geographic areas, including Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), Local Government Areas (LGAs), Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs), Statistical Divisions (SDs) and Urban Centres – Localities (UC/Ls). SLAs are geographic areas that consist of one or more whole CDs. They are generally based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government, known as Local Government Councils, where these exist. Otherwise, they are also designed to cover unincorporated areas. The areas that Local Government Councils administer are known as LGAs and consist of one or more whole SLAs. For Canberra, SLAs generally represent individual suburbs. SLAs aggregate to form SSDs which, in turn, aggregate to form SDs.

Definition of mapped region

The region mapped in this atlas is mostly based on the UC/L classification structure as defined in the 2006 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). The UC/L structure groups one or more contiguous CDs together to form defined areas, described as Urban Centres or Localities, according to population size and land use criteria. In broad terms, Urban Centres are population clusters of 1,000 or more people while Localities are population clusters of between 200 and 999 people. By definition, UC/Ls refer to the urban or 'built-up residential and industrial areas' of a region and in most cases differ to the other ASGC classifications such as SLAs, LGAs, SSDs and SDs which generally also encompass surrounding rural areas. For example, Canberra UC/L refers to metropolitan Canberra only and differs significantly in size to the Canberra Statistical Division. UC/Ls are defined only in Census years. Also included in the mapped area are the SLAs (or suburbs) of Pialligo, Hume and the remainder of Symonston, which are not classified as part of the Canberra UC/L.

For the purposes of this atlas, the mapped area for Canberra-Queanbeyan comprises the following UC/Ls (with 2006 Census usual resident counts shown in brackets): Canberra (322,035), Hall (336) and Queanbeyan (34,082). The combined population of the additional suburbs of Pialligo, Hume and the remainder of Symonston was 303 people.

Readers can create separate maps for each of these individual UC/Ls by selecting the particular Urban Centre or Locality in *MapStats* (i.e. Canberra UC/L, Hall UC/L or Queanbeyan UC/L).

INTRODUCTION *continued*

Definition of mapped region continued

For further information regarding the UC/L classification, and other geographic classification structures referred to in this atlas, see *Statistical Geography Volume 1 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006* (cat.no.1216.0) and *Statistical Geography: Volume 3 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Urban Centres/Localities, 2006* (cat.no.2909.0).

Reference maps

A set of reference maps, identifying selected locations, Statistical Local Areas and Postal Areas, is included in Chapter 8 of this atlas to assist users in locating areas of interest. These maps may be photocopied onto transparencies to produce overlays that can be placed over the CD-based maps to help identify particular areas.

The reference maps included in this atlas display:

- selected locations in the Australian Capital Territory and the Queanbeyan City Council
- selected locations noted in the text accompanying maps for Canberra-Queanbeyan
- SLAs for Canberra-Queanbeyan
- Postal Areas, based on CD boundaries, for Canberra-Queanbeyan.

INTERPRETING THE MAPS

The maps in this atlas express the number of persons, families, households or dwellings with a selected characteristic as a percentage of a particular population, e.g. 'Unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force', 'One-parent families with dependent children as a percentage of all families' and 'Dwellings being purchased as a percentage of all occupied private dwellings'. People who did not provide a response for an applicable question have been excluded from the population count in the calculation of the percentage. Therefore, the percentages reflect the proportion of persons, families, households or dwellings with a particular characteristic for the 'known' population.

For each map, five class intervals, each with a different colour shade, have been used to help interpret the distribution of the characteristic being mapped. The class intervals were calculated using the Dalenius-Hodges algorithm¹. The aim of this clustering algorithm is to group CDs with similar values in the same class. Therefore, the number of CDs in each class will vary between topics, depending on the distribution of the population being mapped. Class intervals for a particular topic will also be different when mapped for the different cities and regional centres. Consequently, care should be taken when comparing the data across topics or different geographic areas.

No distinction is made between residential, non-residential and farm land within a CD. The usual residents are assumed to be evenly spread across the entire CD, even when this includes parkland or industrial estates. Thus, an entire CD will be shaded even if only half of the CD contains dwellings.

Maps are orientated conventionally with north to the top of the page.

Confidentiality of data

The underlying Census tables used to provide the data being mapped in this atlas may contain cells with very small population numbers. Consequently, all tables are subjected to confidentiality processes to avoid releasing information that may identify particular individuals, families, households or dwellings.

¹ T. Dalenius & J. L. Hodges, Jr, 'Minimum variance stratification', *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, vol. 54, 1959, pp. 88–101.

INTRODUCTION *continued*

Confidentiality of data continued

For the 2006 Census, a new confidentiality technique has been developed. The technique applies small adjustments to all cells in a table to prevent any identifiable data being exposed. These adjustments result in small introduced random errors, but do not impair the overall usefulness of the data. However, the adjustment process has a greater relative impact on small cells and can have a significant effect on percentages. As the data mapped in this atlas are based on percentages, care should be taken when analysing the characteristics of CDs with very small populations.

Further information regarding introduced random error can be found in *Census Dictionary, 2006* (cat.no.2901.0). Other general information on data quality can also be found in the same publication in the chapter titled 'Managing Census Quality'.

Map legend

Each map page contains a legend showing the colour and values for each class of the mapped data, for example:

Per cent	
	33.7 or more
	23.0 – 33.7
	16.3 – 23.0
	9.7 – 16.3
	Less than 9.7

For simplicity, the ranges are shown as '9.7–16.3', '16.3–23.0' and so on. These should be read as 'from 9.7 to less than 16.3' and 'from 16.3 to less than 23.0', etc. Individual values appear in one range only.

Map symbols

The following symbols are used on the maps:

	CD boundaries
	Major roads
	Major airport
	Coastline/Water body

Topographic data are reproduced with permission of PSMA Australia.

OTHER CENSUS PRODUCTS

While thematic maps provide a picture of the geographic distribution of population characteristics, other Census products available on the ABS website can be used to explore these and other characteristics in more detail. For example, the map on page 14 shows 'People aged 75 years and over'. However, users may wish to disaggregate this population group by sex and/or ethnicity.

Below are some of the products and tools that can assist users to access the wide range of Census data for a variety of geographic areas. Please note that these Census products are being progressively released from 2007 onwards and some may not be available when this atlas is released.

MapStats: Provides users with quick and easy access to thematically mapped Census statistics. Most topics presented in this atlas, as well as other characteristics, are available. (See page 8).

QuickStats: Provides summary Census tables relating to people, families and dwellings for the full range of geographic areas. (See page 16).

CData Online: Combines comprehensive information on Australian society, from the 2006 Census, with powerful web mapping application software. Users can select and combine geographic areas most suited to their needs. (See page 22).

The Statistician's Report: A national compendium publication containing key Census information relating to people, families and households. (See page 28).

Census Tables: Designed for users who are interested in either data on a particular geographic area, or data on a specific topic. (See page 38).

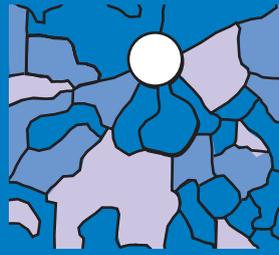
SEIFA 2006: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) are derived from multiple Census topics such as income, educational attainment and occupation. The indexes enable geographic areas to be ranked according to socio-economic characteristics. (See page 42).

Information Consultancy: Enables users to request tailored statistical reports, with tables, graphs, maps and/or commentary, specific to their needs. (See page 48).

Community Profile Series: Six separate profiles are available, aimed at providing key Census characteristics relating to persons, families and dwellings. Together, these Profiles cover most topics on the Census form and are excellent tools for researching, planning and analysing small and large geographic areas. (See page 54).

Free Online

MapStats



Did you know that you too can create a thematic map just like the ones in this Social Atlas, online and for free?

MapStats, as the name suggests, gives you quick and easy access to thematically mapped 2006 Census statistics via the ABS website.

Combining 2006 Census statistics with mapping capabilities, MapStats gives you the tools to create your own thematic maps of areas of interest online, through an easy to use web interface. Whether your interests lie in ethnicity, education, family, income, labour force or dwelling characteristics, MapStats allows you to create mapped Census data for selected geographic regions. Not only are you able to print your maps but you have the option of exporting them in Adobe Acrobat (.PDF files) or Portable Network Graphics (.PNG files) format.

MAP YOUR OWN COMMUNITY

Go online now and create a map of your local area and view a statistical picture of your community.



www.abs.gov.au/census

Chapter One

Population

Population distribution, Australian Capital Territory and Queanbeyan (C)

Population density

Population change

People aged 0–4 years

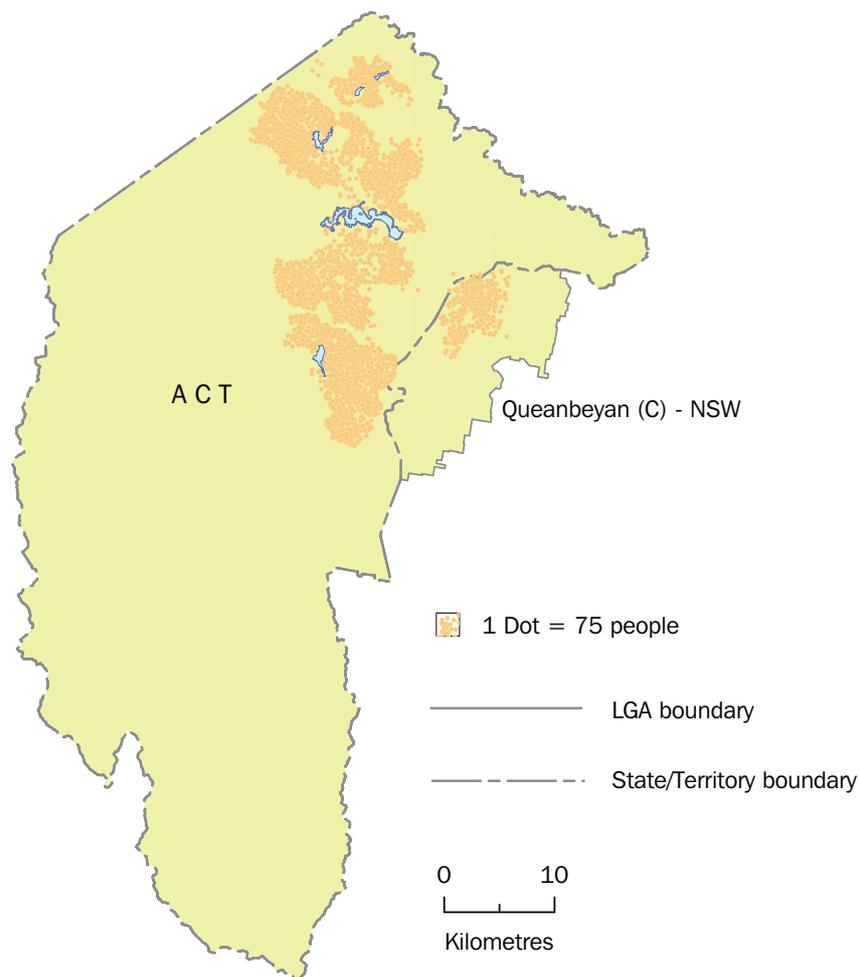
People aged 75 years and over

People who needed assistance



POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Australian Capital Territory and Queanbeyan (C)



In 1911, the Commonwealth of Australia assumed possession of the Federal Capital Territory. The Federal Capital Territory was renamed the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) in 1938 and covers an area of approximately 2,350 square kilometres. The adjacent Local Government Area of Queanbeyan City Council (Queanbeyan (C)) covers around 170 square kilometres. The 2006 Census recorded 359,299 persons usually resident in the ACT and Queanbeyan City Council, making the population density for this total area 142 people per square kilometre. Together, the ACT and the Queanbeyan City Council accounted for 1.8% of the total Australian population.

The rural areas and stretches of natural bushland surrounding both Canberra and the urban part of Queanbeyan are sparsely settled. The population in Canberra and the urban part of Queanbeyan comprises over 99% of the total population of the ACT and the Queanbeyan City Council.

The remaining maps in this Social Atlas illustrate selected characteristics of the population in Canberra and the urban part of the Queanbeyan City Council.

POPULATION DENSITY

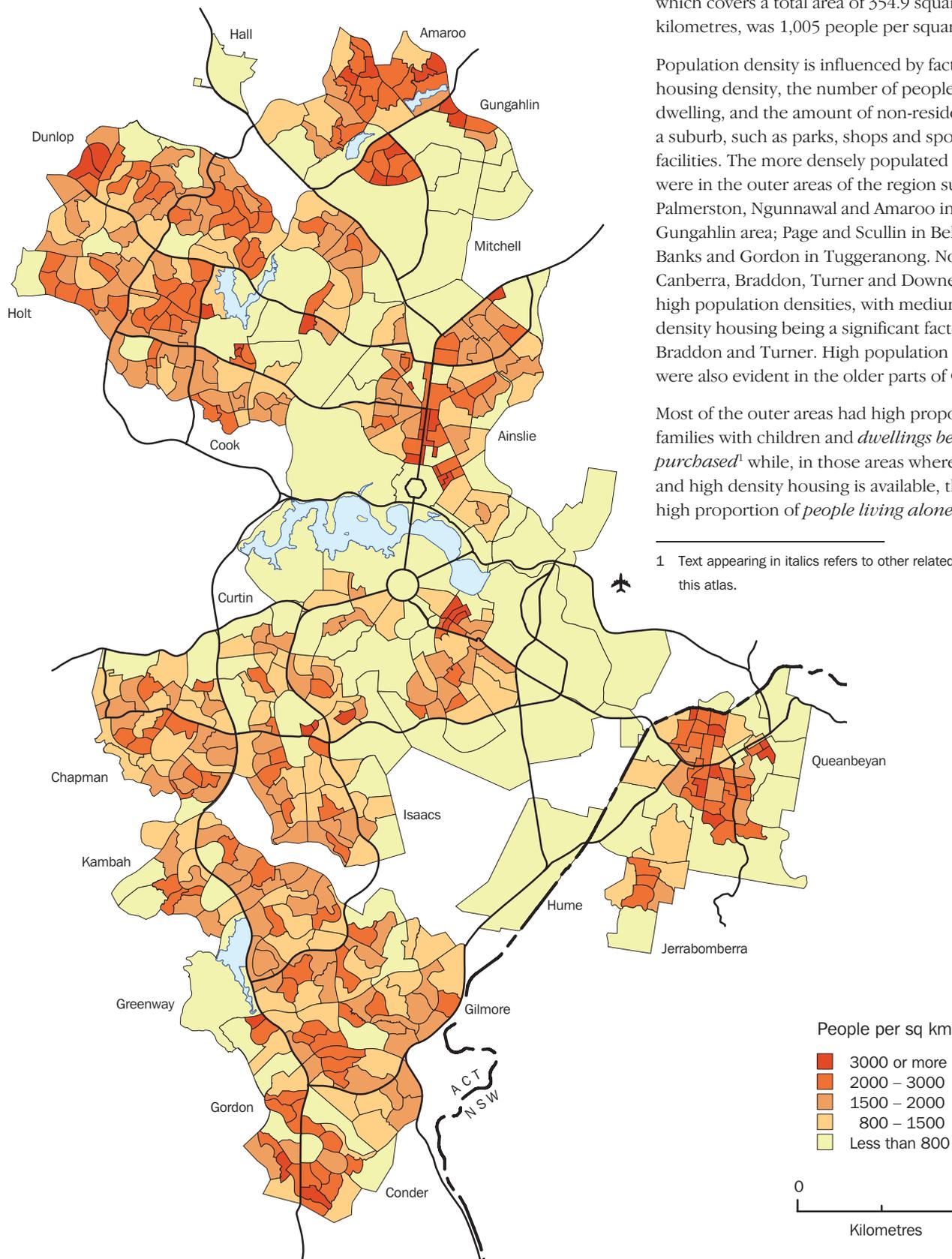
Number of people per square kilometre

The 2006 Census recorded 356,756 people usually resident in Canberra-Queanbeyan. This comprised 322,674 people in the Canberra part of the mapped area and 34,082 people in the Queanbeyan part. The overall population density for the mapped area, which covers a total area of 354.9 square kilometres, was 1,005 people per square kilometre.

Population density is influenced by factors such as housing density, the number of people living in a dwelling, and the amount of non-residential land in a suburb, such as parks, shops and sporting facilities. The more densely populated suburbs were in the outer areas of the region such as Palmerston, Ngunnawal and Amaroo in the Gungahlin area; Page and Scullin in Belconnen; and Banks and Gordon in Tuggeranong. North Canberra, Braddon, Turner and Downer also had high population densities, with medium and high density housing being a significant factor in Braddon and Turner. High population densities were also evident in the older parts of Queanbeyan.

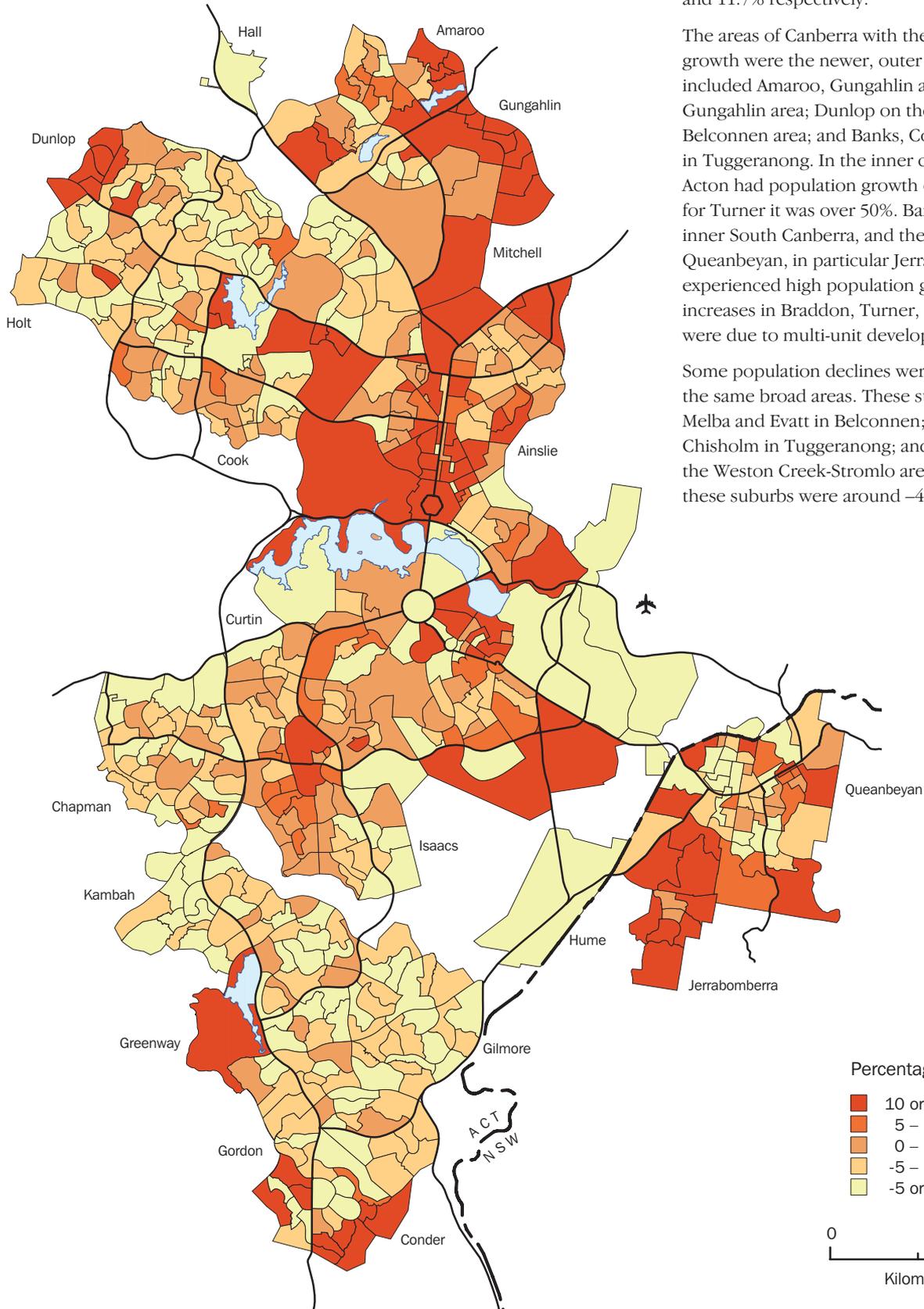
Most of the outer areas had high proportions of families with children and *dwelling being purchased*¹ while, in those areas where medium and high density housing is available, there was a high proportion of *people living alone*.

1 Text appearing in italics refers to other related map topics in this atlas.



POPULATION CHANGE

Percentage change in population between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses



The usual resident population of Canberra-Queanbeyan increased from 338,968 people at the 2001 Census to 356,756 people at the 2006 Census. This represented an increase of 5.2%. Canberra's and Queanbeyan's populations increased by 4.6% and 11.7% respectively.

The areas of Canberra with the greatest population growth were the newer, outer suburbs. These included Amaroo, Gungahlin and Harrison in the Gungahlin area; Dunlop on the outskirts of the Belconnen area; and Banks, Conder and Greenway in Tuggeranong. In the inner city area, Braddon and Acton had population growth of around 25% while for Turner it was over 50%. Barton and Kingston, in inner South Canberra, and the outer parts of Queanbeyan, in particular Jerrabomberra, also experienced high population growth. Most of the increases in Braddon, Turner, Barton and Kingston were due to multi-unit developments.

Some population declines were also recorded in the same broad areas. These suburbs included Melba and Evatt in Belconnen; Richardson and Chisholm in Tuggeranong; and Rivett and Holder in the Weston Creek-Stromlo area. The declines in these suburbs were around -4% and -5%.

PEOPLE AGED 0-4 YEARS

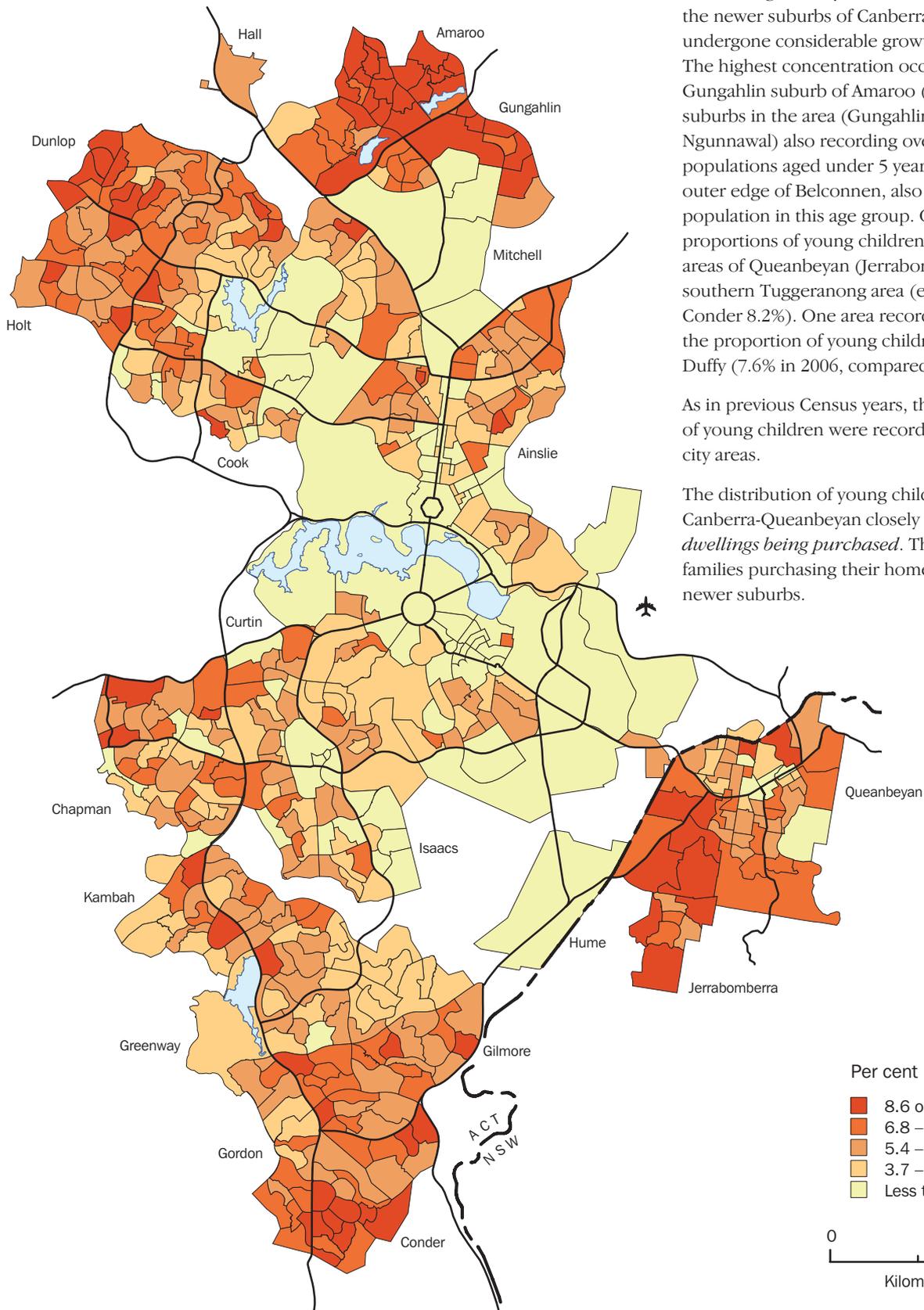
As a percentage of the total population

Of the 356,756 people living in Canberra-Queanbeyan at the 2006 Census, 6.3% (22,559 people) were aged 0-4 years. This represented a slight decrease from the proportion in 2001 (6.7%).

Children aged 0-4 years were most likely to live in the newer suburbs of Canberra, which have undergone considerable growth in the past decade. The highest concentration occurred in the Gungahlin suburb of Amaroo (12.6%), with other suburbs in the area (Gungahlin, Harrison, Ngunnawal) also recording over 10% of their populations aged under 5 years. Dunlop, at the outer edge of Belconnen, also had over 10% of its population in this age group. Other areas with high proportions of young children included the newer areas of Queanbeyan (Jerrabomberra), and the southern Tuggeranong area (e.g. Banks 9.0% and Conder 8.2%). One area recording high growth in the proportion of young children was the suburb of Duffy (7.6% in 2006, compared with 5.6% in 2001).

As in previous Census years, the lowest proportions of young children were recorded in the older, inner city areas.

The distribution of young children across Canberra-Queanbeyan closely resembled that of *dwelling*s being purchased. This reflects young families purchasing their homes, particularly in the newer suburbs.



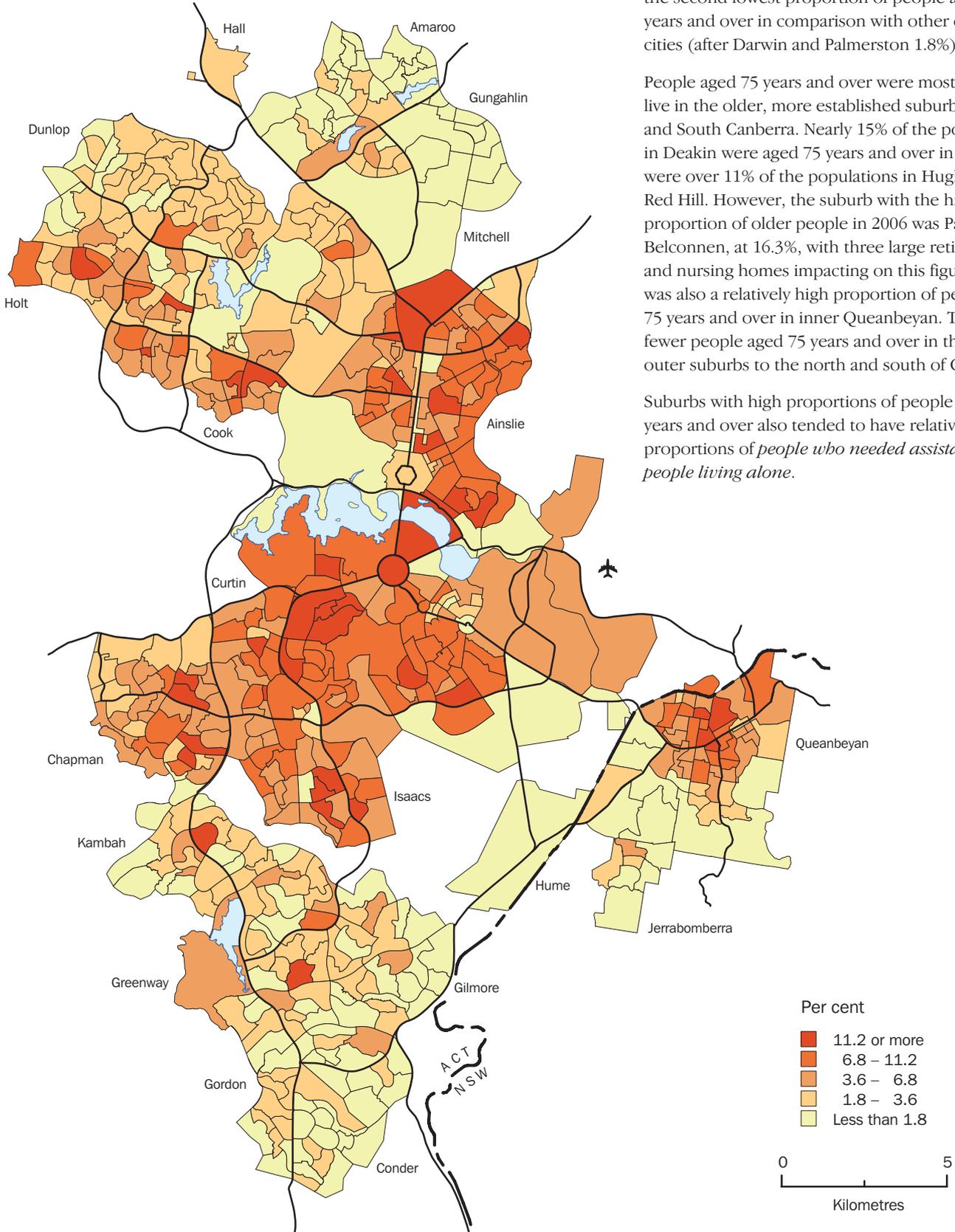
PEOPLE AGED 75 YEARS AND OVER

As a percentage of the total population

At the time of the 2006 Census, 15,722 residents of Canberra-Queanbeyan (4.4% of the total population) were aged 75 years and over. This represented an increase from the proportion in 2001 (3.8%). As was the case in 2001, Canberra had the second lowest proportion of people aged 75 years and over in comparison with other capital cities (after Darwin and Palmerston 1.8%).

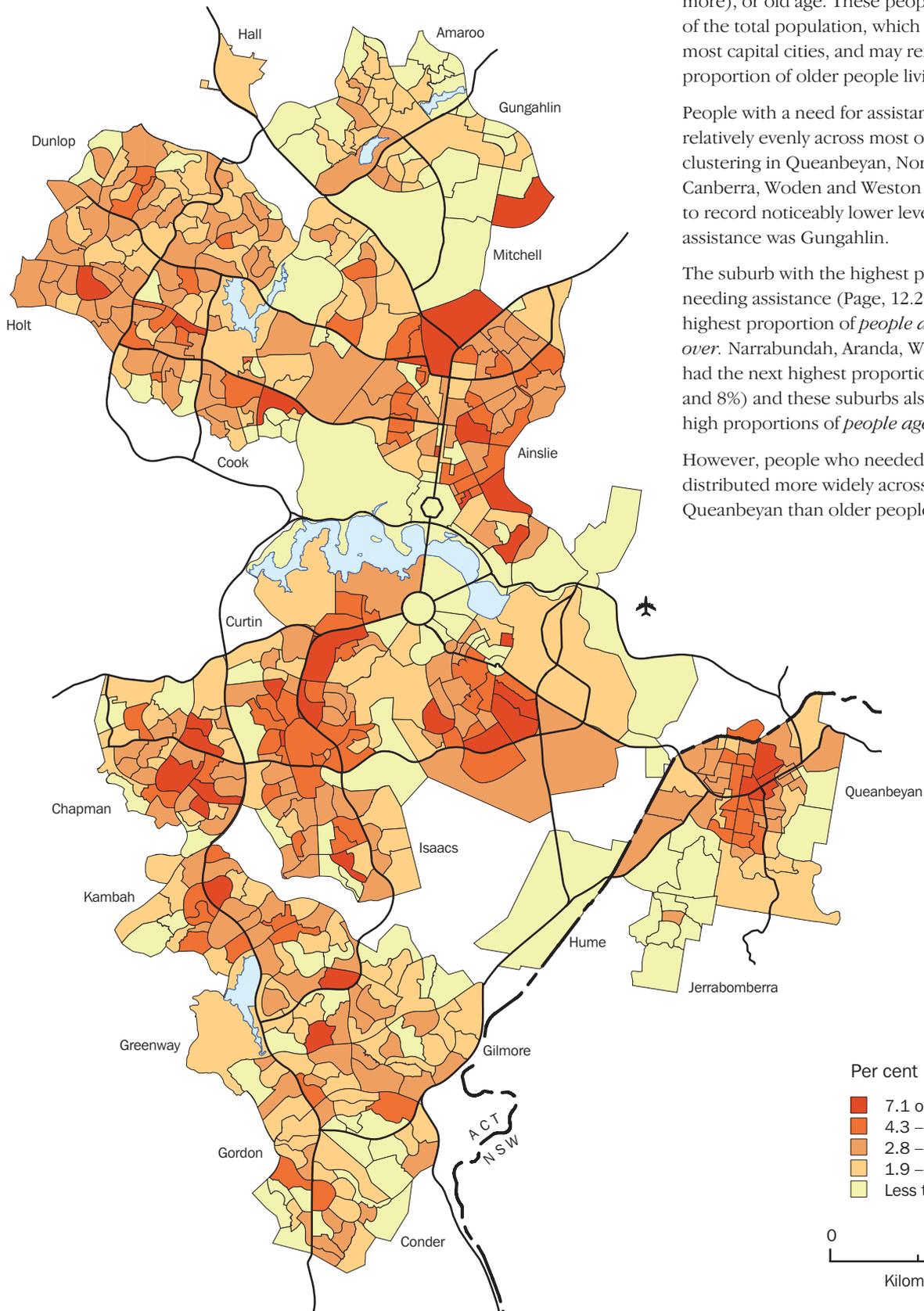
People aged 75 years and over were most likely to live in the older, more established suburbs of North and South Canberra. Nearly 15% of the population in Deakin were aged 75 years and over in 2006, as were over 11% of the populations in Hughes and Red Hill. However, the suburb with the highest proportion of older people in 2006 was Page, in Belconnen, at 16.3%, with three large retirement and nursing homes impacting on this figure. There was also a relatively high proportion of people aged 75 years and over in inner Queanbeyan. There were fewer people aged 75 years and over in the newer, outer suburbs to the north and south of Canberra.

Suburbs with high proportions of people aged 75 years and over also tended to have relatively high proportions of *people who needed assistance* and *people living alone*.



PEOPLE WHO NEEDED ASSISTANCE

As a percentage of the total population



At the 2006 Census, there were 11,347 people living in Canberra-Queanbeyan who needed assistance with a core activity (this includes self-care, mobility and communication) due to a disability or long-term health condition (lasting six months or more), or old age. These people represented 3.4% of the total population, which was lower than for most capital cities, and may reflect the lower proportion of older people living in Canberra.

People with a need for assistance were spread relatively evenly across most of the city, with some clustering in Queanbeyan, North Canberra, South Canberra, Woden and Weston Creek. The only area to record noticeably lower levels of need for assistance was Gungahlin.

The suburb with the highest proportion of people needing assistance (Page, 12.2%) also had the highest proportion of *people aged 75 years and over*. Narrabundah, Aranda, Weston and Red Hill had the next highest proportions (all between 7% and 8%) and these suburbs also all had relatively high proportions of *people aged 75 years and over*.

However, people who needed assistance were distributed more widely across Canberra-Queanbeyan than older people.

Free Online

QuickStats

440 24
136 52
268 783

Do you want to access the vast amount of data that the 2006 Census has to offer?

2006 Census data now available free online.

If you are after a summary of key 2006 Census data relating to persons, families and dwellings, then QuickStats should be your first stop. QuickStats is available free via the ABS website, covering a range of social, economic and demographic statistics.

QuickStats provides you with data on basic Census topics such as age, country of birth, main language spoken at home and religious affiliation, to name just a few. QuickStats is presented, in most cases where applicable, as top 5 responses along with short descriptive commentary.

Whether you want to look at statistics for an area within your community or for all of Australia, QuickStats is a great tool enabling you to gain a better demographic picture of your area of interest.



www.abs.gov.au/census

Chapter Two

Cultural Diversity

Indigenous Australians

People born overseas

Recent arrivals

People not fluent in English



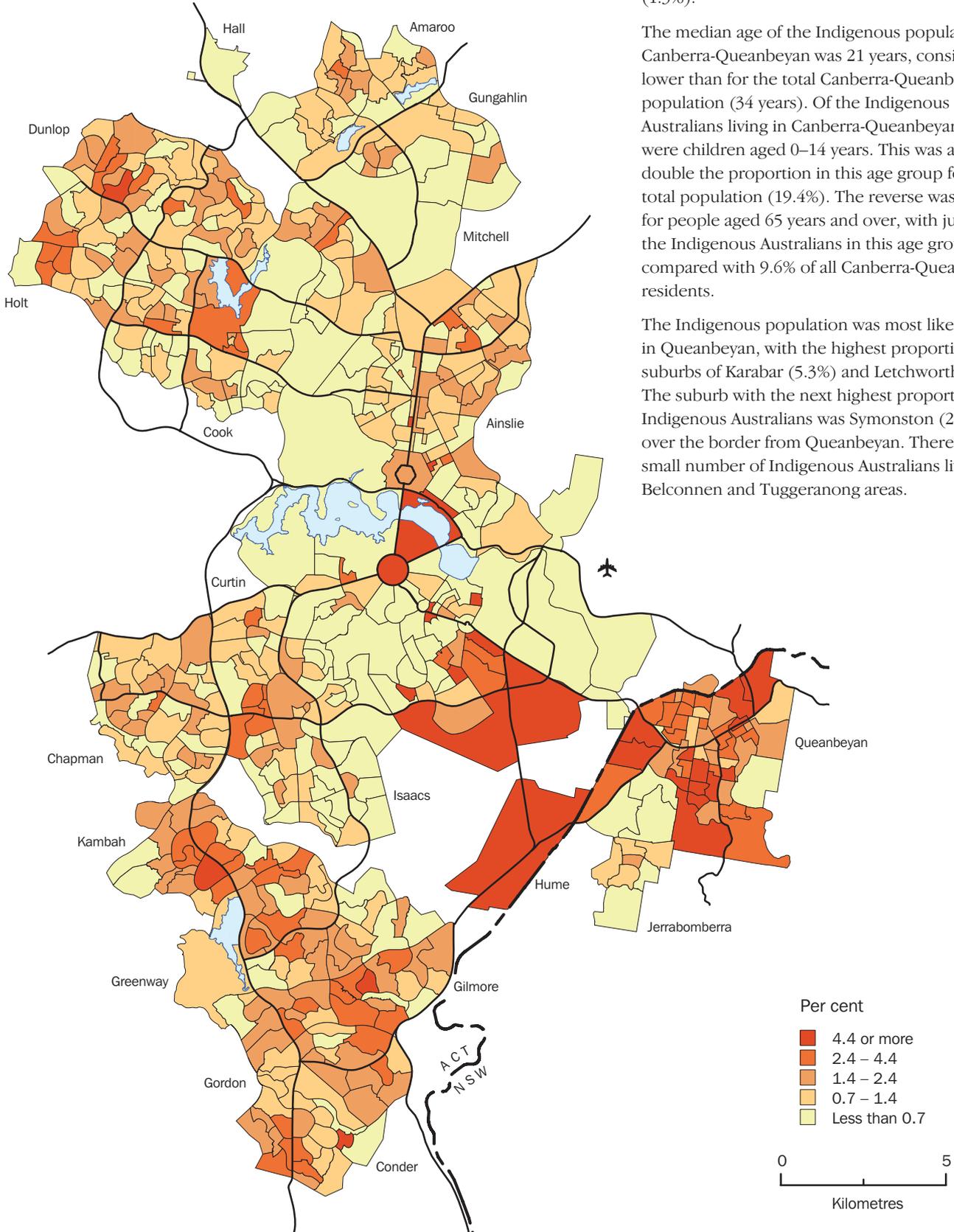
INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS

As a percentage of the total population

At the 2006 Census, 4,757 usual residents of Canberra-Queanbeyan indicated that they were of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin (Indigenous Australians). This represented 1.4% of the total population, which was similar to 2001 (1.3%).

The median age of the Indigenous population in Canberra-Queanbeyan was 21 years, considerably lower than for the total Canberra-Queanbeyan population (34 years). Of the Indigenous Australians living in Canberra-Queanbeyan, 36.8% were children aged 0–14 years. This was almost double the proportion in this age group for the total population (19.4%). The reverse was the case for people aged 65 years and over, with just 1.6% of the Indigenous Australians in this age group, compared with 9.6% of all Canberra-Queanbeyan residents.

The Indigenous population was most likely to live in Queanbeyan, with the highest proportions in the suburbs of Karabar (5.3%) and Letchworth (3.3%). The suburb with the next highest proportion of Indigenous Australians was Symonston (2.9%), just over the border from Queanbeyan. There was also a small number of Indigenous Australians living in the Belconnen and Tuggeranong areas.



PEOPLE BORN OVERSEAS

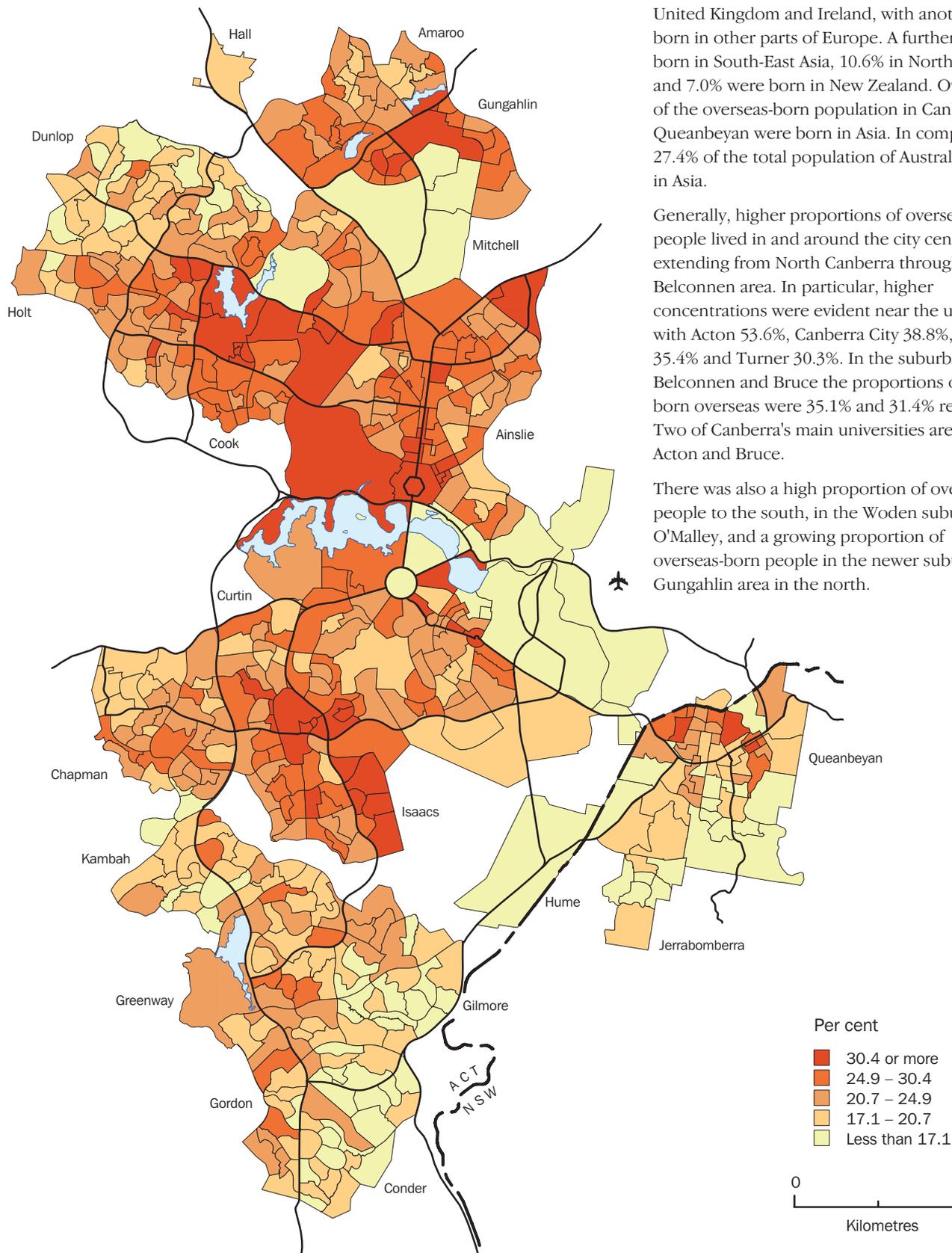
As a percentage of the total population

At the 2006 Census, more than one in five residents of Canberra-Queanbeyan (22.5% or 75,977 people) were born overseas. This was similar to the proportion in 2001 (22.4%).

Of people born overseas, 28.5% were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland, with another 10.2% born in other parts of Europe. A further 15.7% were born in South-East Asia, 10.6% in North-East Asia, and 7.0% were born in New Zealand. Overall, 35.8% of the overseas-born population in Canberra-Queanbeyan were born in Asia. In comparison, 27.4% of the total population of Australia were born in Asia.

Generally, higher proportions of overseas-born people lived in and around the city centre area, extending from North Canberra through to the Belconnen area. In particular, higher concentrations were evident near the universities with Acton 53.6%, Canberra City 38.8%, Braddon 35.4% and Turner 30.3%. In the suburbs of Belconnen and Bruce the proportions of people born overseas were 35.1% and 31.4% respectively. Two of Canberra's main universities are located in Acton and Bruce.

There was also a high proportion of overseas-born people to the south, in the Woden suburb of O'Malley, and a growing proportion of overseas-born people in the newer suburbs of the Gungahlin area in the north.



RECENT ARRIVALS

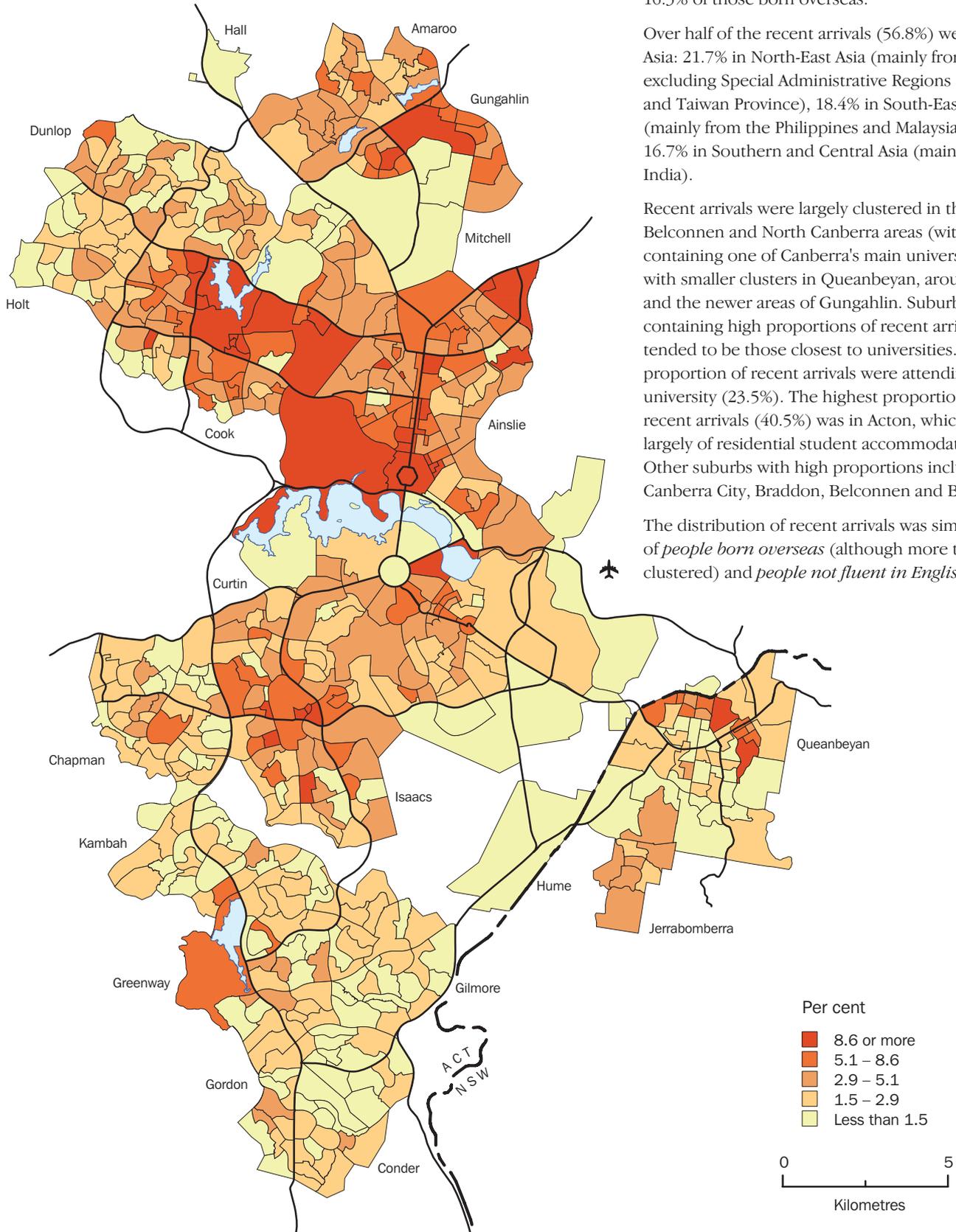
As a percentage of the total population

The 2006 Census recorded 11,886 overseas-born residents of Canberra-Queanbeyan who had arrived in Australia on or after 1 January 2001. These people represented 3.6% (up from 2.9% in 2001) of the total population of Canberra-Queanbeyan, and 16.3% of those born overseas.

Over half of the recent arrivals (56.8%) were born in Asia: 21.7% in North-East Asia (mainly from China, excluding Special Administrative Regions (SARs) and Taiwan Province), 18.4% in South-East Asia (mainly from the Philippines and Malaysia), and 16.7% in Southern and Central Asia (mainly from India).

Recent arrivals were largely clustered in the Belconnen and North Canberra areas (with each containing one of Canberra's main universities), with smaller clusters in Queanbeyan, around Phillip, and the newer areas of Gungahlin. Suburbs containing high proportions of recent arrivals tended to be those closest to universities. A high proportion of recent arrivals were attending university (23.5%). The highest proportion of recent arrivals (40.5%) was in Acton, which consists largely of residential student accommodation. Other suburbs with high proportions included Canberra City, Braddon, Belconnen and Bruce.

The distribution of recent arrivals was similar to that of *people born overseas* (although more tightly clustered) and *people not fluent in English*.



PEOPLE NOT FLUENT IN ENGLISH

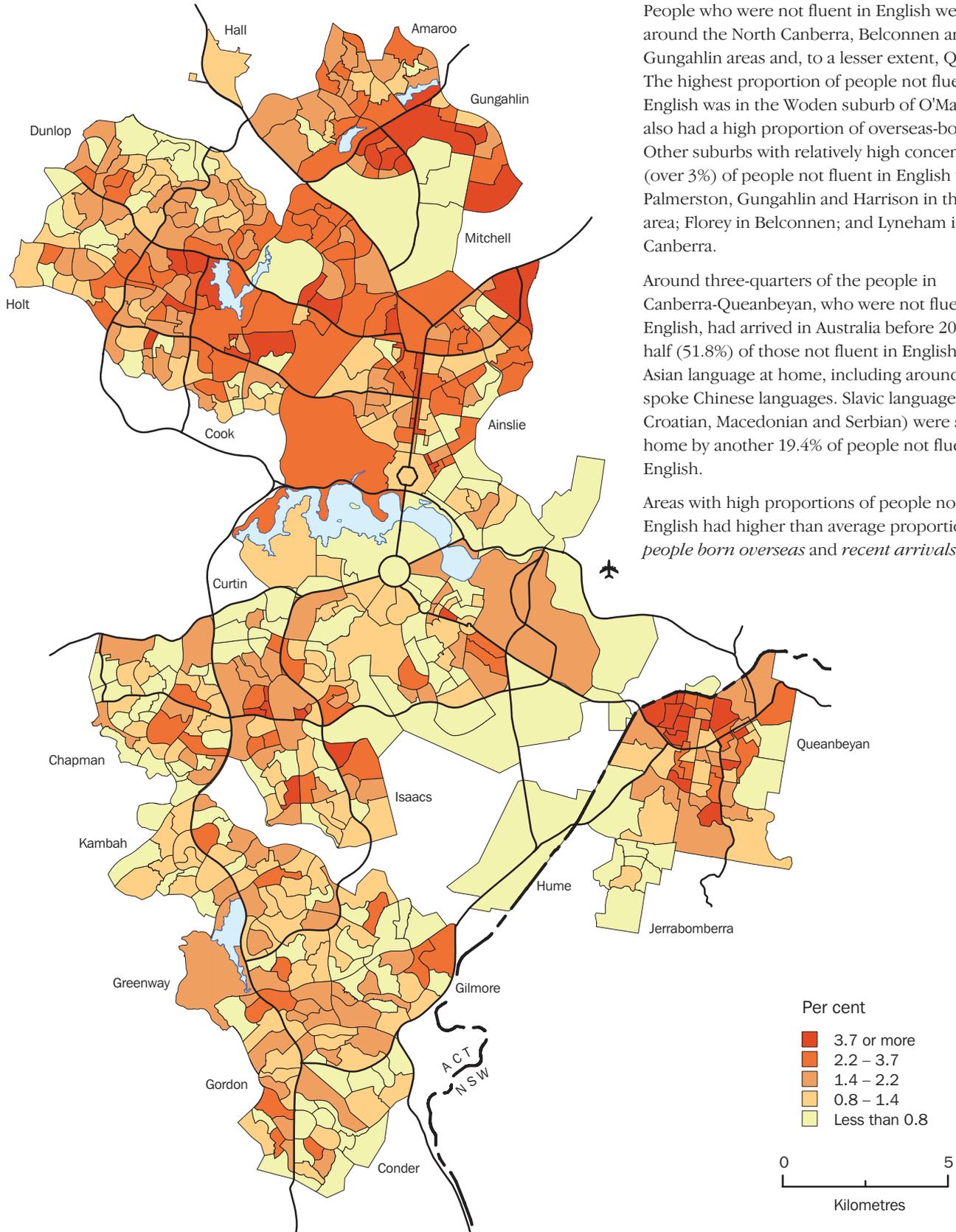
People aged 5 years and over who did not speak English well or at all
As a percentage of the total population aged 5 years and over

At the 2006 Census, 1.6% of Canberra-Queanbeyan residents aged 5 years and over (5,164 people) spoke a language other than English at home and were not fluent in English. This was similar to 2001 (1.7%).

People who were not fluent in English were clustered around the North Canberra, Belconnen and Gungahlin areas and, to a lesser extent, Queanbeyan. The highest proportion of people not fluent in English was in the Woden suburb of O'Malley, which, also had a high proportion of overseas-born people. Other suburbs with relatively high concentrations (over 3%) of people not fluent in English were Palmerston, Gungahlin and Harrison in the Gungahlin area; Florey in Belconnen; and Lyneham in North Canberra.

Around three-quarters of the people in Canberra-Queanbeyan, who were not fluent in English, had arrived in Australia before 2001. Over half (51.8%) of those not fluent in English spoke an Asian language at home, including around 20% who spoke Chinese languages. Slavic languages (mainly Croatian, Macedonian and Serbian) were spoken at home by another 19.4% of people not fluent in English.

Areas with high proportions of people not fluent in English had higher than average proportions of *people born overseas and recent arrivals*.



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Chapter Three

Education

People in the labour force with university qualifications

People in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications

Students who attended government schools



PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH UNIVERSITY QUALIFICATIONS

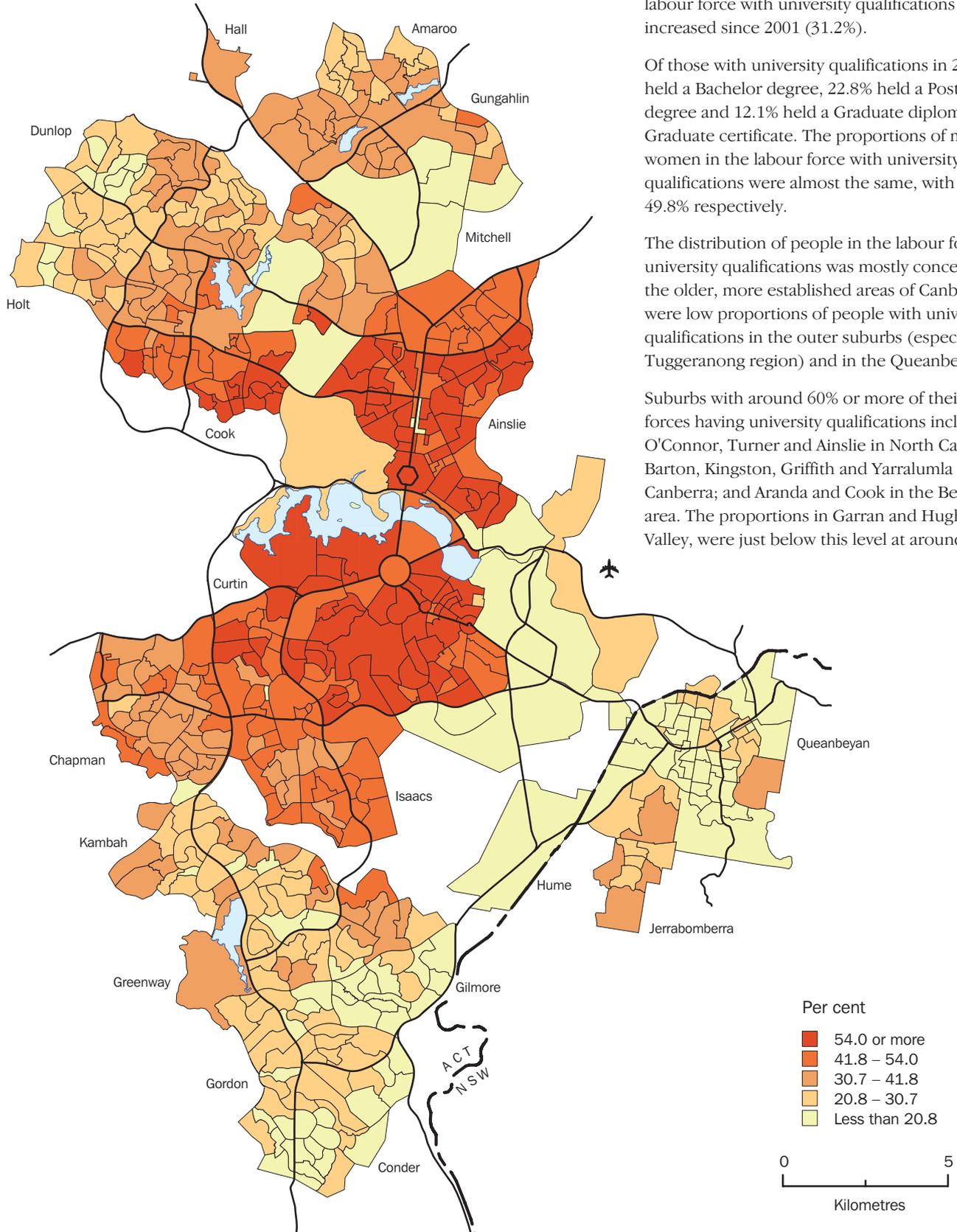
As a percentage of the labour force

At the 2006 Census, there were 69,341 people in the Canberra-Queanbeyan labour force with a degree or higher non-school qualification. This represented 35.6% of the labour force, the highest proportion of any Australian capital city. The proportion of the labour force with university qualifications had increased since 2001 (31.2%).

Of those with university qualifications in 2006, 65.1% held a Bachelor degree, 22.8% held a Postgraduate degree and 12.1% held a Graduate diploma or Graduate certificate. The proportions of men and women in the labour force with university qualifications were almost the same, with 50.2% and 49.8% respectively.

The distribution of people in the labour force with university qualifications was mostly concentrated in the older, more established areas of Canberra. There were low proportions of people with university qualifications in the outer suburbs (especially in the Tuggeranong region) and in the Queanbeyan area.

Suburbs with around 60% or more of their labour forces having university qualifications included O'Connor, Turner and Ainslie in North Canberra; Barton, Kingston, Griffith and Yarralumla in South Canberra; and Aranda and Cook in the Belconnen area. The proportions in Garran and Hughes in Woden Valley, were just below this level at around 56%.



PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH CERTIFICATE III QUALIFICATIONS

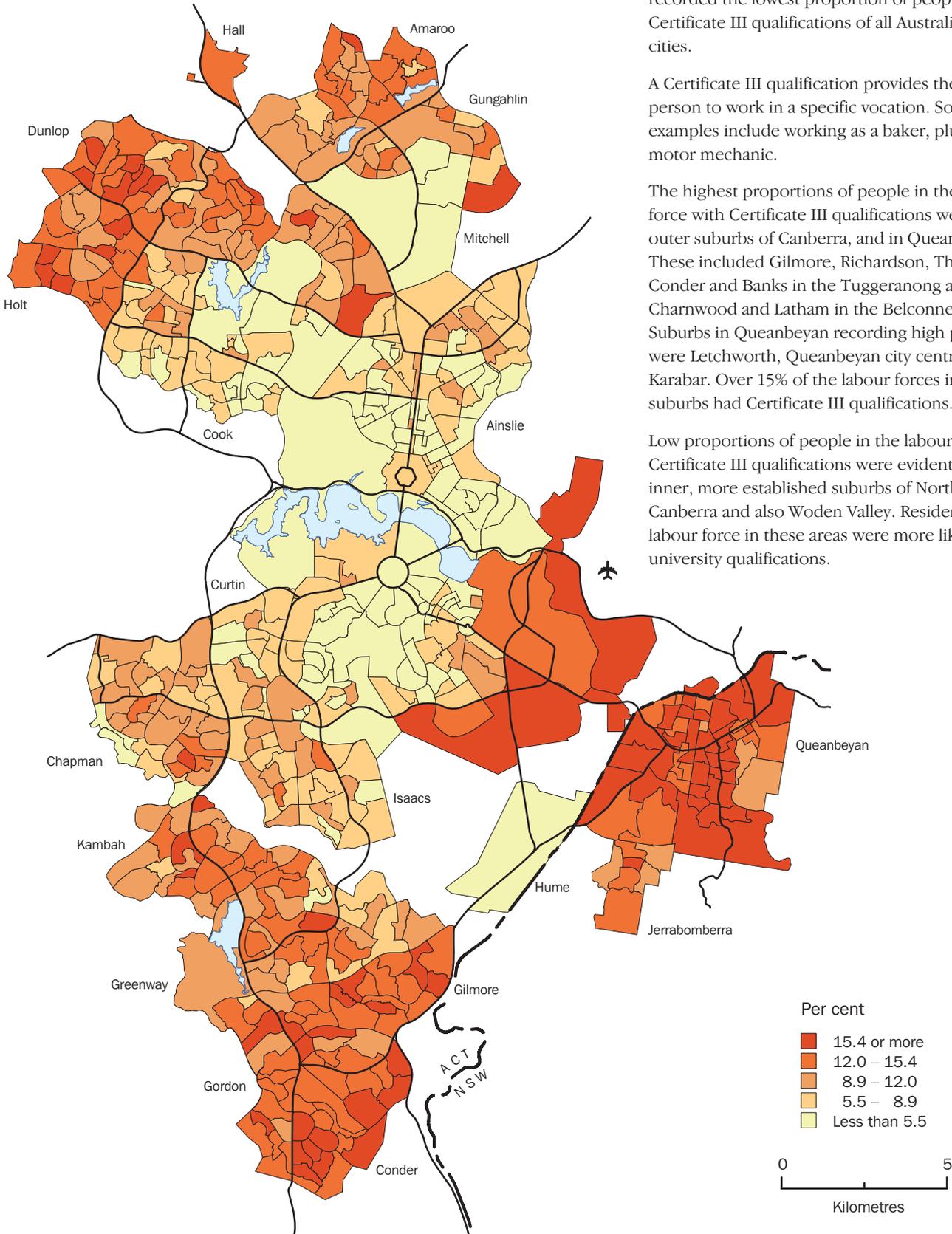
As a percentage of the labour force

At the 2006 Census, there were 20,209 people in the Canberra-Queanbeyan labour force with Certificate III qualifications. This represented 10.6% of the labour force, which was relatively unchanged since 2001 (10.5%). In 2006, Canberra-Queanbeyan recorded the lowest proportion of people with Certificate III qualifications of all Australian capital cities.

A Certificate III qualification provides the skills for a person to work in a specific vocation. Some examples include working as a baker, plumber or motor mechanic.

The highest proportions of people in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications were in the outer suburbs of Canberra, and in Queanbeyan. These included Gilmore, Richardson, Theodore, Conder and Banks in the Tuggeranong area; and Charnwood and Latham in the Belconnen region. Suburbs in Queanbeyan recording high proportions were Letchworth, Queanbeyan city centre and Karabar. Over 15% of the labour forces in all of these suburbs had Certificate III qualifications.

Low proportions of people in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications were evident in the inner, more established suburbs of North and South Canberra and also Woden Valley. Residents in the labour force in these areas were more likely to have university qualifications.



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Chapter Four

Labour Force

Unemployed people

People aged 15–64 years not in the labour force

People aged 15–24 years neither employed nor in the education system

Technicians and trades workers

People who travelled to work by public transport

People who worked interstate

Families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years

People who undertook unpaid voluntary work



UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

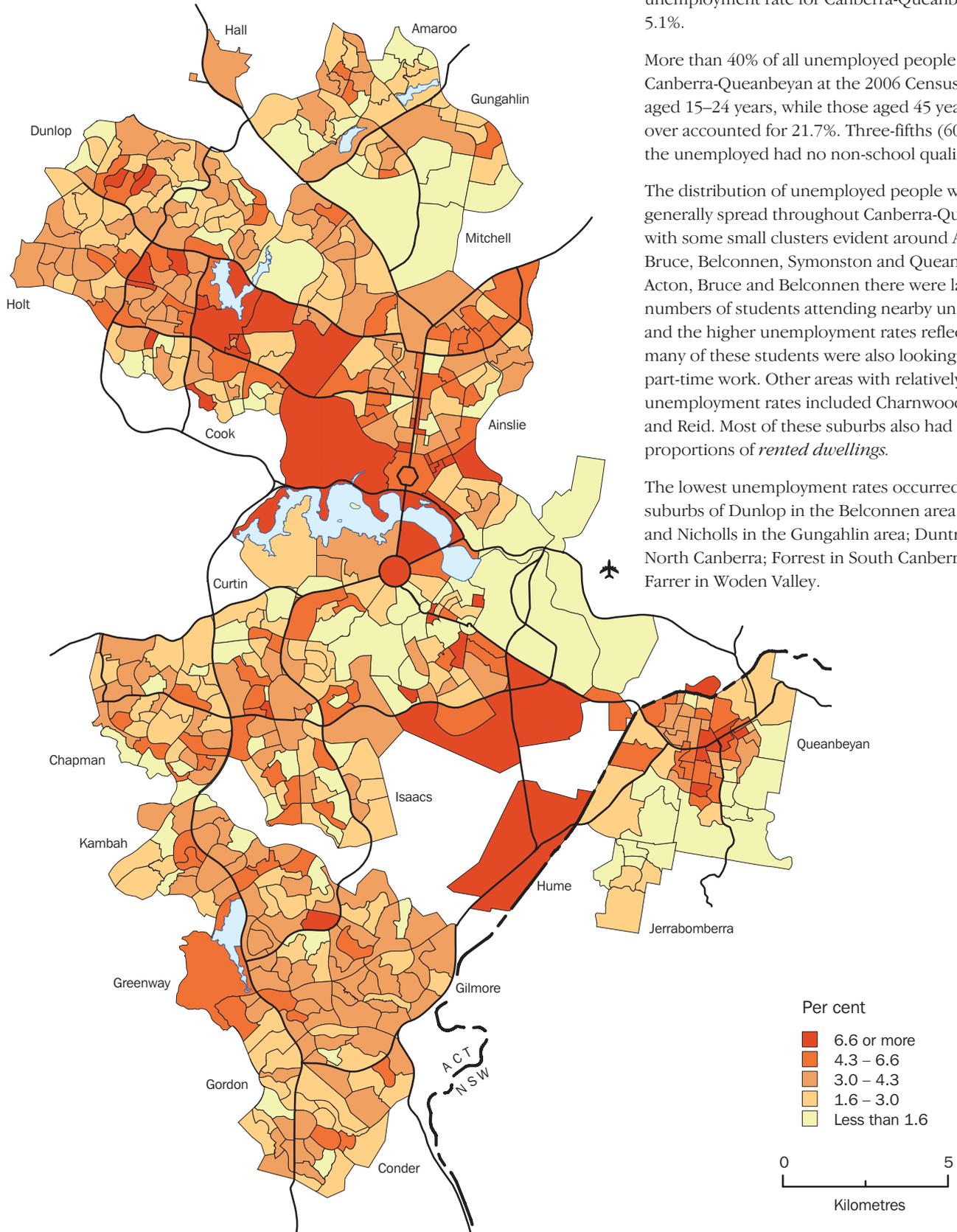
As a percentage of the labour force

At the 2006 Census, there were 6,695 unemployed people living in Canberra-Queanbeyan, representing an unemployment rate of 3.3%. Of all Australian capital cities, Canberra-Queanbeyan recorded the lowest unemployment rate. At the 2001 Census, the unemployment rate for Canberra-Queanbeyan was 5.1%.

More than 40% of all unemployed people in Canberra-Queanbeyan at the 2006 Census were aged 15–24 years, while those aged 45 years and over accounted for 21.7%. Three-fifths (60.6%) of the unemployed had no non-school qualifications.

The distribution of unemployed people was generally spread throughout Canberra-Queanbeyan with some small clusters evident around Acton, Bruce, Belconnen, Symonston and Queanbeyan. In Acton, Bruce and Belconnen there were large numbers of students attending nearby universities and the higher unemployment rates reflect that many of these students were also looking for part-time work. Other areas with relatively high unemployment rates included Charnwood, Dickson and Reid. Most of these suburbs also had high proportions of *rented dwellings*.

The lowest unemployment rates occurred in the suburbs of Dunlop in the Belconnen area; Amaroo and Nicholls in the Gungahlin area; Duntroon in North Canberra; Forrest in South Canberra; and Farrer in Woden Valley.



PEOPLE AGED 15–64 YEARS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

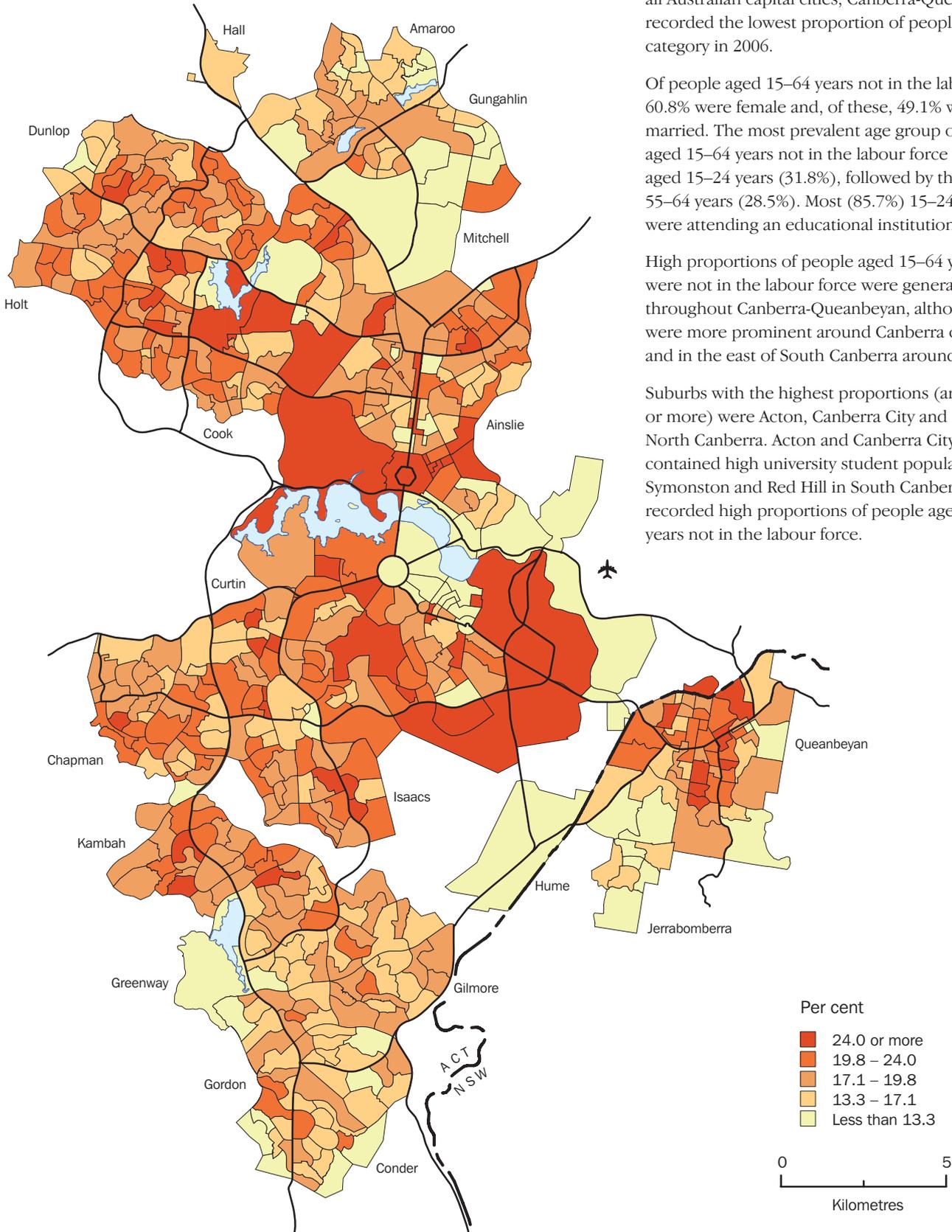
As a percentage of the population aged 15–64 years

At the 2006 Census, 44,741 people in Canberra-Queanbeyan aged 15–64 years were not in the labour force (i.e. were neither employed nor unemployed). This represented 18.5% of all people aged 15–64 years, compared with 21.1% in 2001. Of all Australian capital cities, Canberra-Queanbeyan recorded the lowest proportion of people in this category in 2006.

Of people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force, 60.8% were female and, of these, 49.1% were married. The most prevalent age group of all people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force were those aged 15–24 years (31.8%), followed by those aged 55–64 years (28.5%). Most (85.7%) 15–24 year olds were attending an educational institution.

High proportions of people aged 15–64 years who were not in the labour force were generally spread throughout Canberra-Queanbeyan, although they were more prominent around Canberra city centre and in the east of South Canberra around Fyshwick.

Suburbs with the highest proportions (around 25% or more) were Acton, Canberra City and Reid in North Canberra. Acton and Canberra City also contained high university student populations. Symonston and Red Hill in South Canberra also recorded high proportions of people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force.



PEOPLE AGED 15–24 YEARS NEITHER EMPLOYED NOR IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

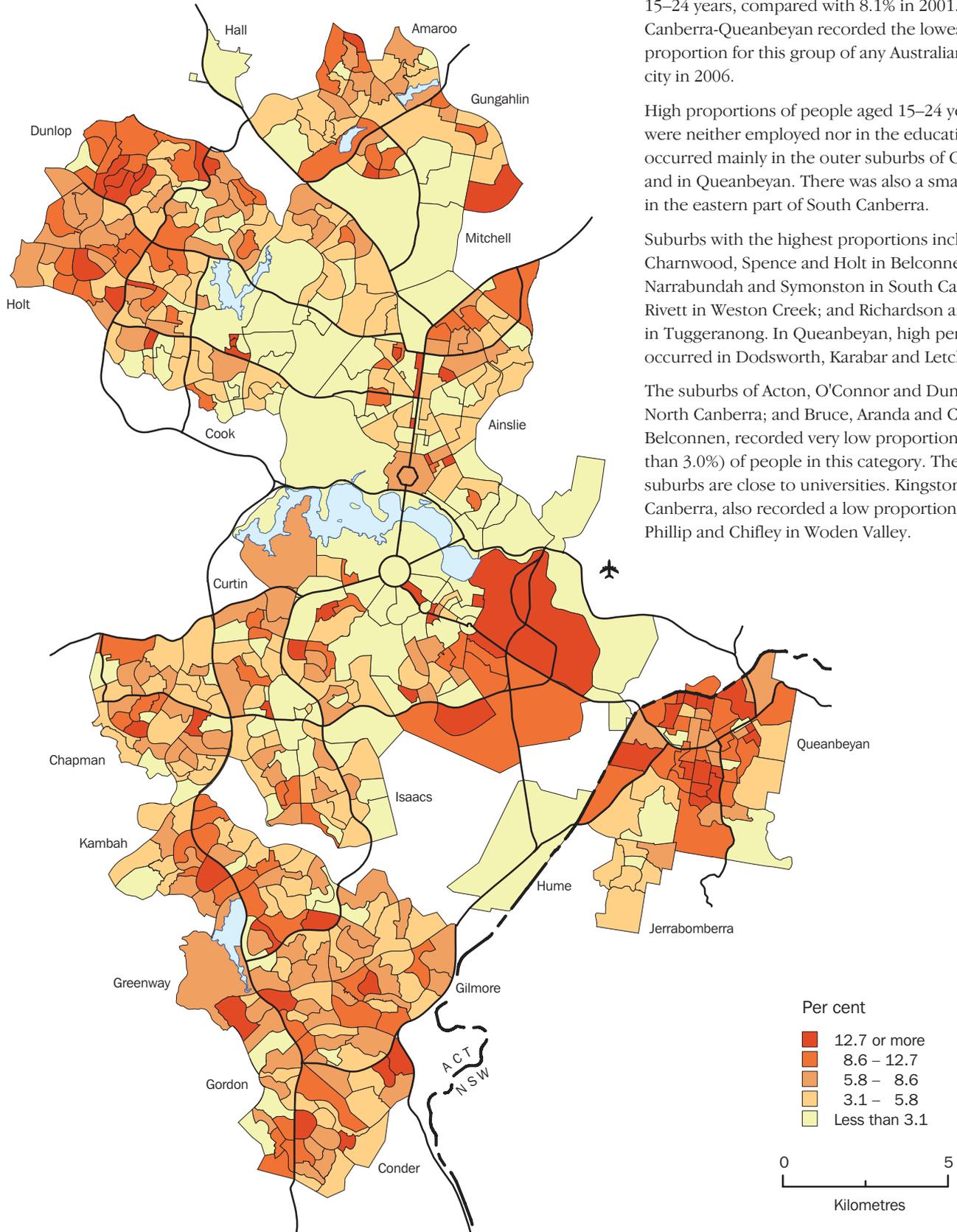
As a percentage of the population aged 15–24 years

At the 2006 Census, there were 3,145 people aged 15–24 years in Canberra-Queanbeyan who were neither employed nor in the education system. This represented 6.1% of the total population aged 15–24 years, compared with 8.1% in 2001. Canberra-Queanbeyan recorded the lowest proportion for this group of any Australian capital city in 2006.

High proportions of people aged 15–24 years who were neither employed nor in the education system occurred mainly in the outer suburbs of Canberra and in Queanbeyan. There was also a small cluster in the eastern part of South Canberra.

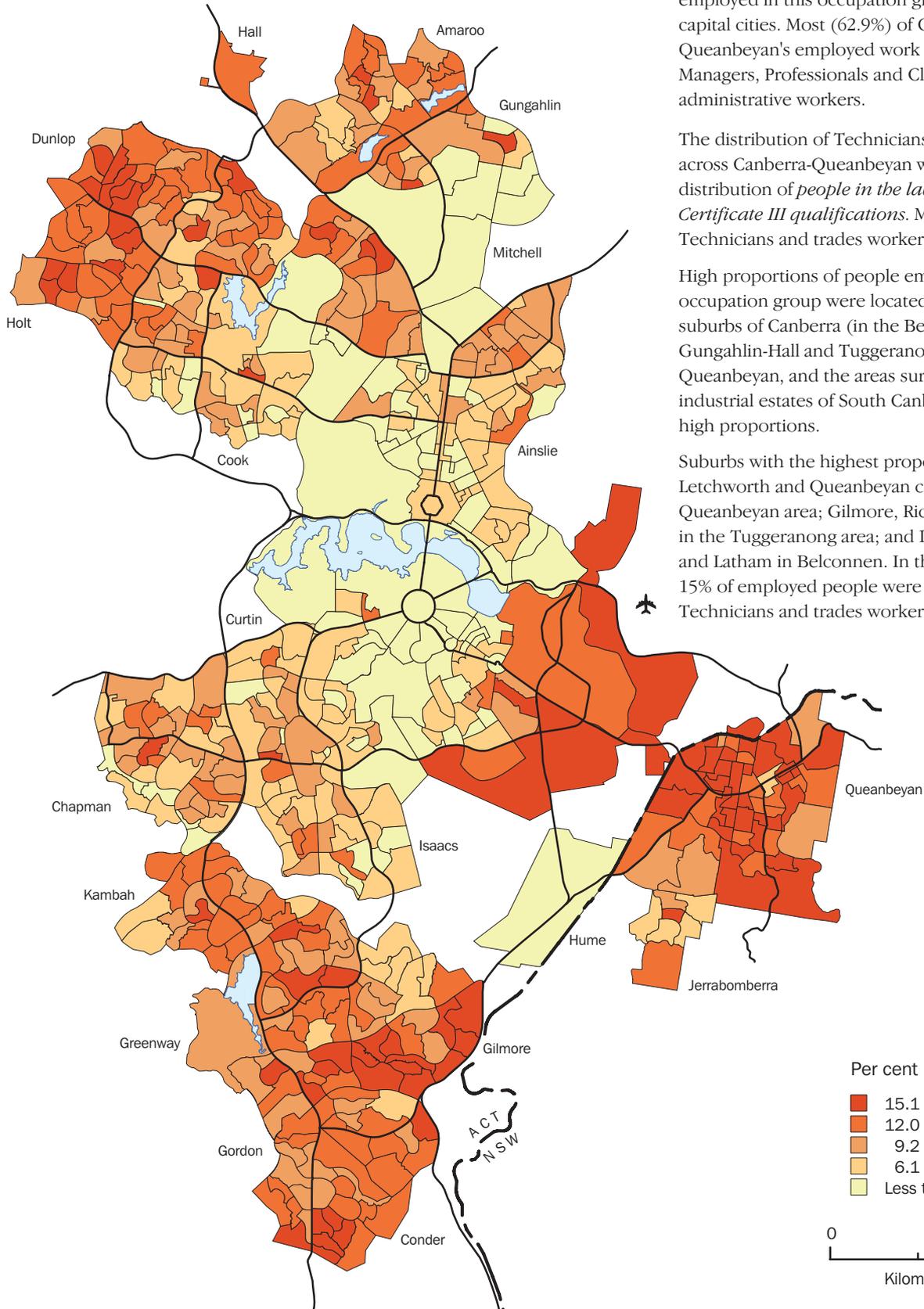
Suburbs with the highest proportions included Charnwood, Spence and Holt in Belconnen; Narrabundah and Symonston in South Canberra; Rivett in Weston Creek; and Richardson and Conder in Tuggeranong. In Queanbeyan, high percentages occurred in Dodsworth, Karabar and Letchworth.

The suburbs of Acton, O'Connor and Duntroon in North Canberra; and Bruce, Aranda and Cook in Belconnen, recorded very low proportions (less than 3.0%) of people in this category. These suburbs are close to universities. Kingston, in South Canberra, also recorded a low proportion, as did Phillip and Chifley in Woden Valley.



TECHNICIANS AND TRADES WORKERS

As a percentage of the employed population



At the 2006 Census, there were 21,144 people employed as Technicians and trades workers in Canberra-Queanbeyan, representing 11.0% of the employed population. Canberra-Queanbeyan recorded the lowest percentage of people employed in this occupation group of all Australian capital cities. Most (62.9%) of Canberra-Queanbeyan's employed work force in 2006 were Managers, Professionals and Clerical and administrative workers.

The distribution of Technicians and trades workers across Canberra-Queanbeyan was similar to the distribution of *people in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications*. Most (82.8%) Technicians and trades workers were men.

High proportions of people employed in this occupation group were located in the outer suburbs of Canberra (in the Belconnen, Gungahlin-Hall and Tuggeranong regions). Queanbeyan, and the areas surrounding the industrial estates of South Canberra, also recorded high proportions.

Suburbs with the highest proportions were Karabar, Letchworth and Queanbeyan city centre in the Queanbeyan area; Gilmore, Richardson and Banks in the Tuggeranong area; and Dunlop, Charnwood and Latham in Belconnen. In these suburbs, over 15% of employed people were working as Technicians and trades workers.

PEOPLE WHO TRAVELLED TO WORK BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT

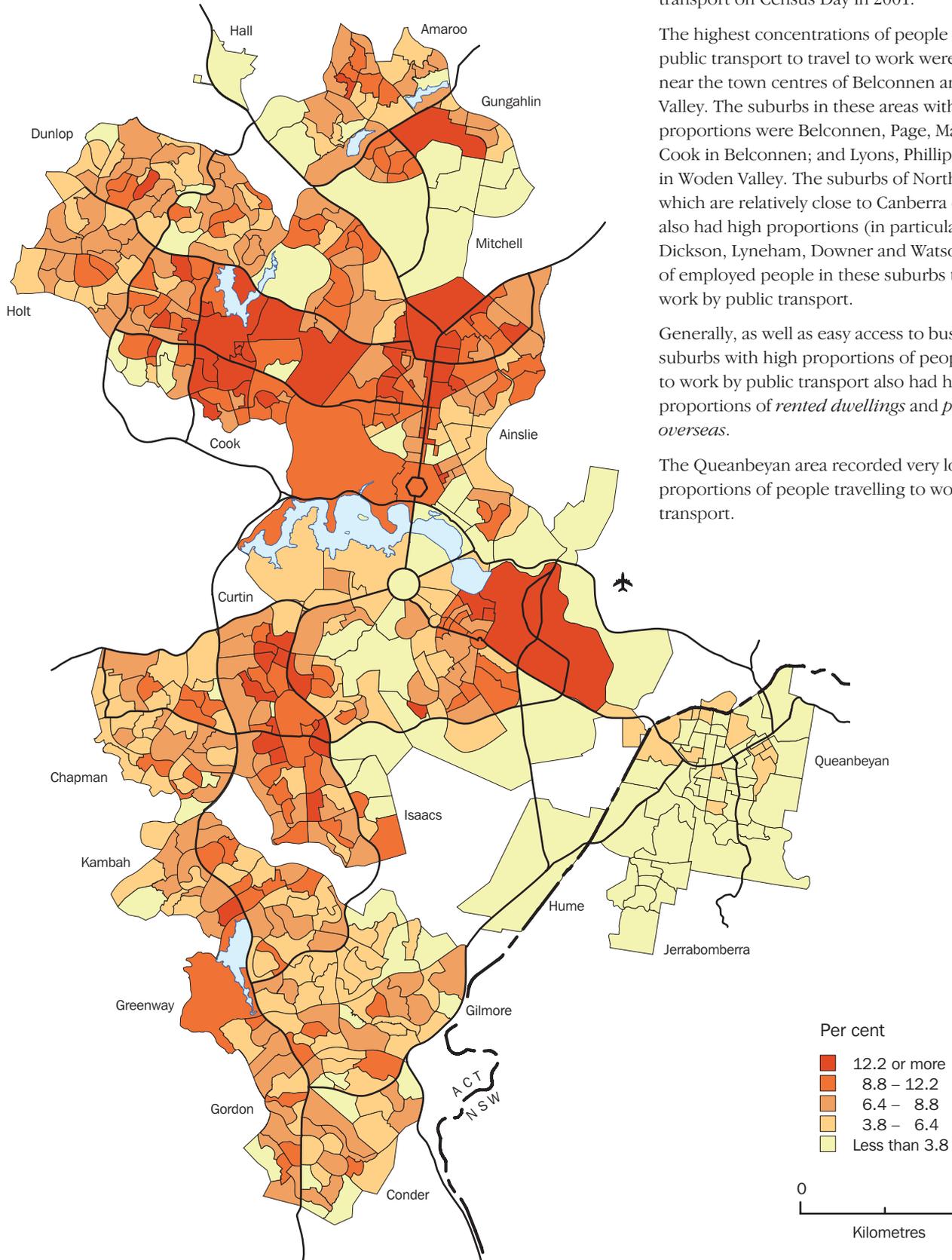
As a percentage of the employed population

On Census Day, 8 August 2006, 12,029 employed people living in Canberra-Queanbeyan travelled to work by public transport for all or part of their journey. This represented 7.1% of all employed people, compared with 6.1% who used public transport on Census Day in 2001.

The highest concentrations of people who used public transport to travel to work were residents near the town centres of Belconnen and Woden Valley. The suburbs in these areas with high proportions were Belconnen, Page, Macquarie and Cook in Belconnen; and Lyons, Phillip and Chifley in Woden Valley. The suburbs of North Canberra, which are relatively close to Canberra city centre, also had high proportions (in particular, Acton, Dickson, Lyneham, Downer and Watson). Over 11% of employed people in these suburbs travelled to work by public transport.

Generally, as well as easy access to bus routes, suburbs with high proportions of people travelling to work by public transport also had high proportions of *rented dwellings* and *people born overseas*.

The Queanbeyan area recorded very low proportions of people travelling to work by public transport.



PEOPLE WHO WORKED INTERSTATE

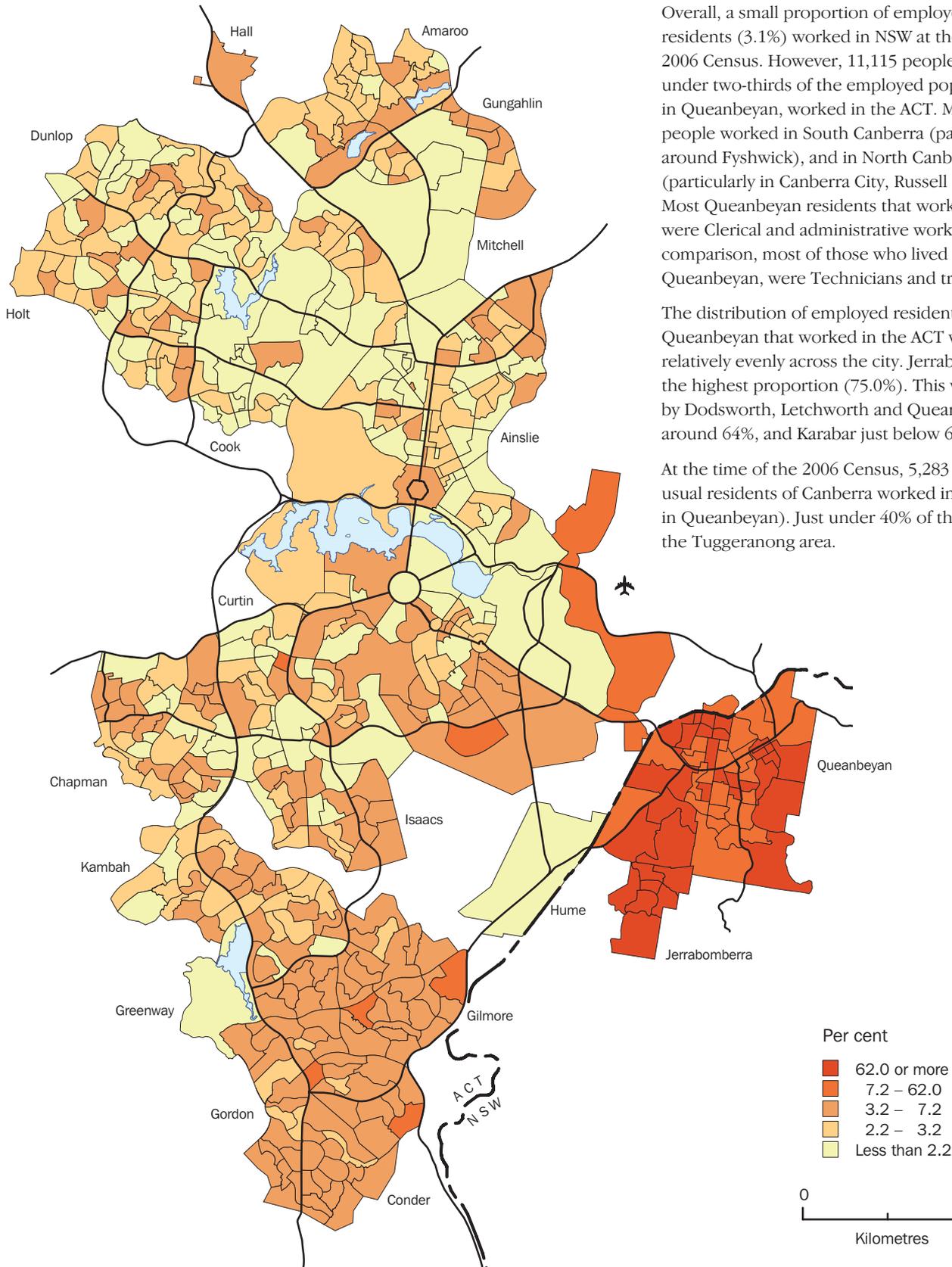
As a percentage of the employed population

This map shows the proportion of the employed population living in Queanbeyan who worked in the ACT at the time of the 2006 Census, and conversely, the proportion of employed residents of Canberra who worked in NSW.

Overall, a small proportion of employed Canberra residents (3.1%) worked in NSW at the time of the 2006 Census. However, 11,115 people, or just under two-thirds of the employed population living in Queanbeyan, worked in the ACT. Most of these people worked in South Canberra (particularly around Fyshwick), and in North Canberra (particularly in Canberra City, Russell and Majura). Most Queanbeyan residents that worked in the ACT were Clerical and administrative workers while, in comparison, most of those who lived and worked in Queanbeyan, were Technicians and trades workers.

The distribution of employed residents of Queanbeyan that worked in the ACT was spread relatively evenly across the city. Jerrabomberra had the highest proportion (75.0%). This was followed by Dodsworth, Letchworth and Queanbeyan with around 64%, and Karabar just below 60%.

At the time of the 2006 Census, 5,283 employed usual residents of Canberra worked in NSW (mostly in Queanbeyan). Just under 40% of these lived in the Tuggeranong area.



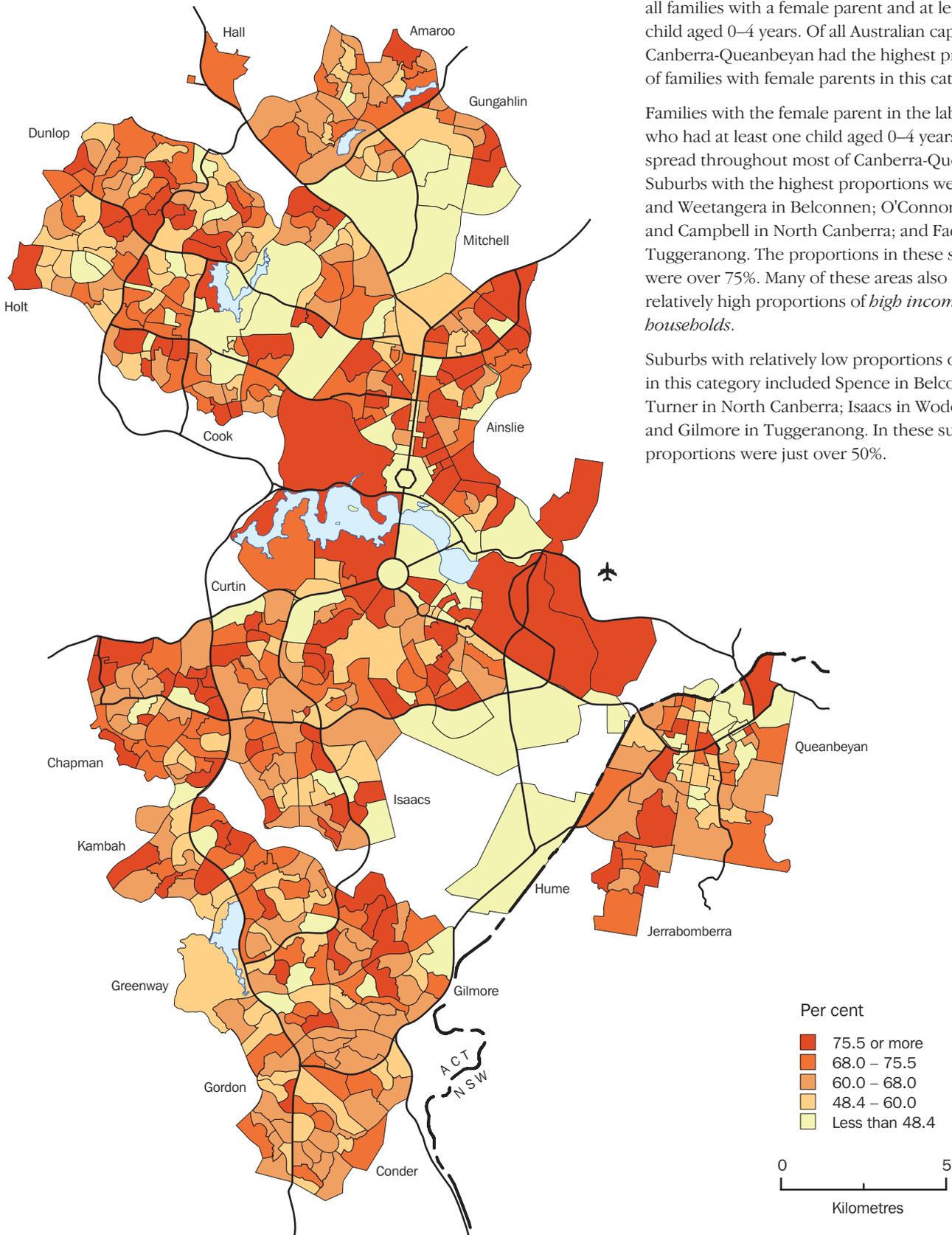
FAMILIES WITH THE FEMALE PARENT IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND AT LEAST ONE CHILD AGED 0–4 YEARS

As a percentage of all families with a female parent and at least one child aged 0–4 years

At the 2006 Census, there were 10,355 families in Canberra-Queanbeyan in which the female parent was in the labour force and the family had at least one child aged 0–4 years. This represented 65.6% of all families with a female parent and at least one child aged 0–4 years. Of all Australian capital cities, Canberra-Queanbeyan had the highest proportion of families with female parents in this category.

Families with the female parent in the labour force who had at least one child aged 0–4 years were spread throughout most of Canberra-Queanbeyan. Suburbs with the highest proportions were Flynn and Weetangera in Belconnen; O'Connor, Hackett and Campbell in North Canberra; and Fadden in Tuggeranong. The proportions in these suburbs were over 75%. Many of these areas also recorded relatively high proportions of *high income households*.

Suburbs with relatively low proportions of families in this category included Spence in Belconnen; Turner in North Canberra; Isaacs in Woden Valley; and Gilmore in Tuggeranong. In these suburbs the proportions were just over 50%.



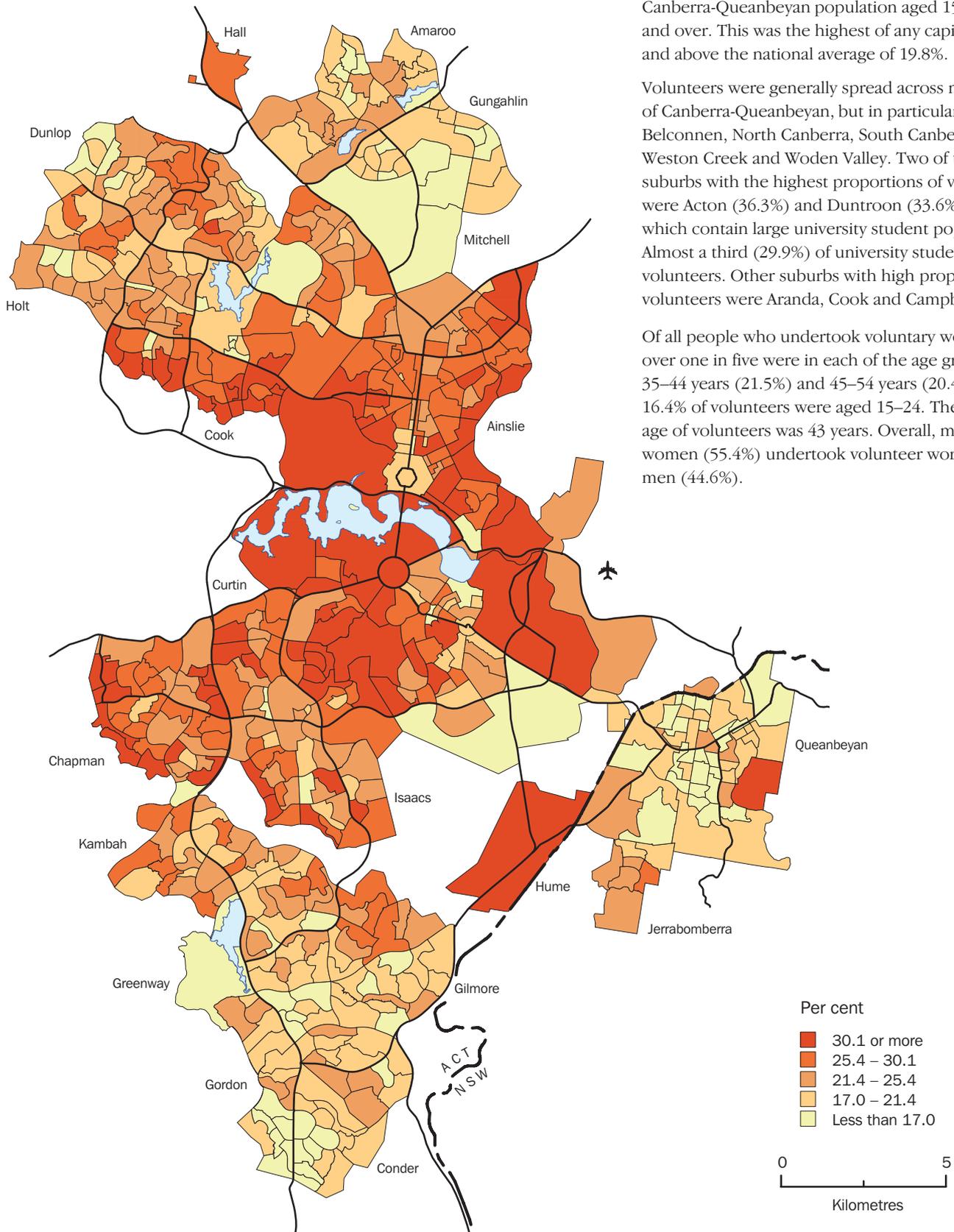
PEOPLE WHO UNDERTOOK UNPAID VOLUNTARY WORK

As a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over

The 2006 Census showed that 62,571 residents of Canberra-Queanbeyan had spent some time doing unpaid voluntary work, for an organisation or group, during the 12 months prior to the Census. These people represented 23.4% of the total Canberra-Queanbeyan population aged 15 years and over. This was the highest of any capital city and above the national average of 19.8%.

Volunteers were generally spread across most parts of Canberra-Queanbeyan, but in particular, parts of Belconnen, North Canberra, South Canberra, Weston Creek and Woden Valley. Two of the suburbs with the highest proportions of volunteers were Acton (36.3%) and Duntroon (33.6%), both of which contain large university student populations. Almost a third (29.9%) of university students were volunteers. Other suburbs with high proportions of volunteers were Aranda, Cook and Campbell.

Of all people who undertook voluntary work, just over one in five were in each of the age groups 35–44 years (21.5%) and 45–54 years (20.4%), while 16.4% of volunteers were aged 15–24. The median age of volunteers was 43 years. Overall, more women (55.4%) undertook volunteer work than men (44.6%).



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Chapter Five

Income

Low income households

High income households



LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

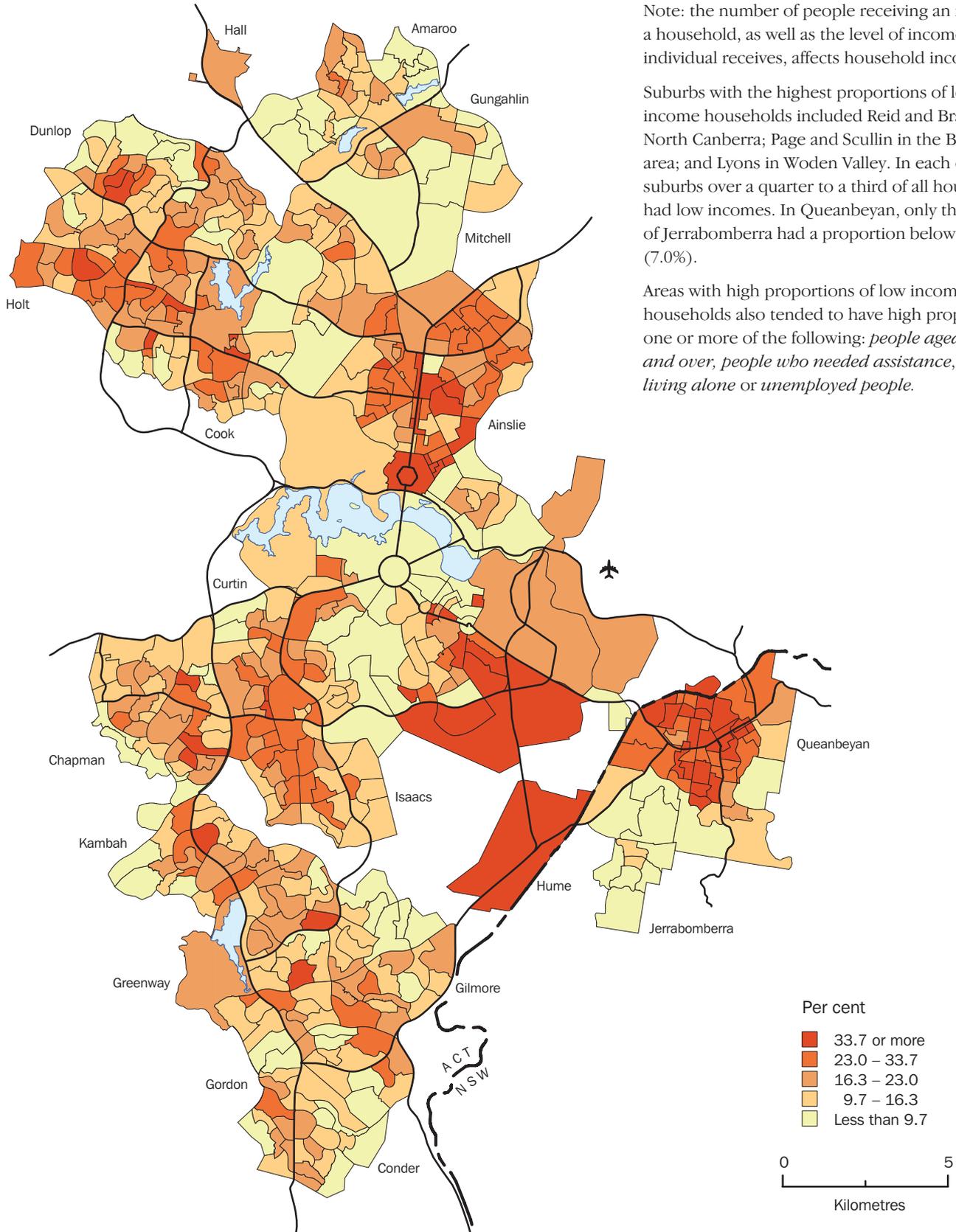
Households with gross weekly income less than \$650
As a percentage of all households

The 2006 Census recorded 22,206 households in Canberra-Queanbeyan that received gross weekly income less than \$650. This was 19.1% of all households.

Note: the number of people receiving an income in a household, as well as the level of income each individual receives, affects household income.

Suburbs with the highest proportions of low income households included Reid and Braddon in North Canberra; Page and Scullin in the Belconnen area; and Lyons in Woden Valley. In each of these suburbs over a quarter to a third of all households had low incomes. In Queanbeyan, only the suburb of Jerrabomberra had a proportion below this level (7.0%).

Areas with high proportions of low income households also tended to have high proportions of one or more of the following: *people aged 75 years and over, people who needed assistance, people living alone or unemployed people.*



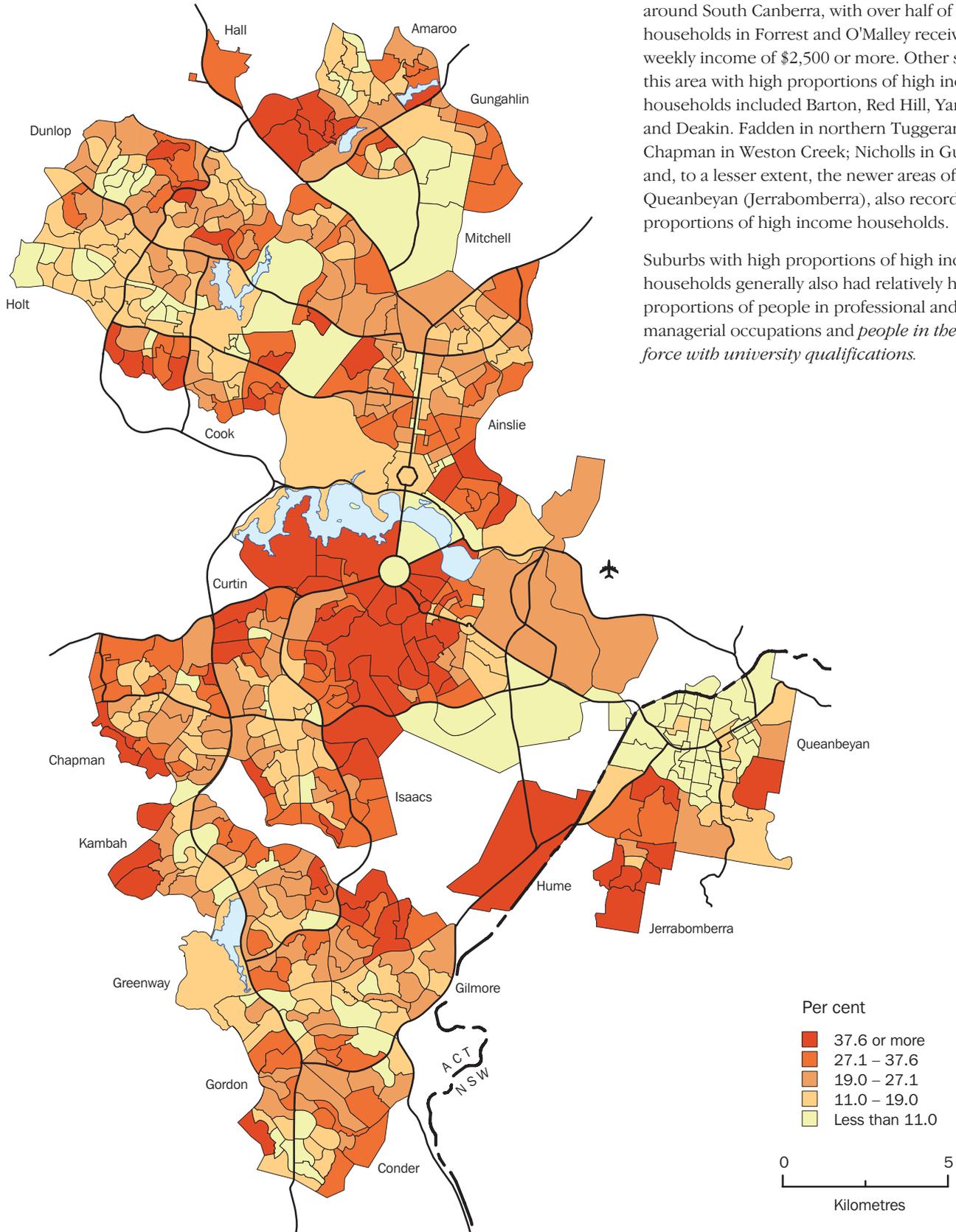
HIGH INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Households with gross weekly income of \$2,500 or more
As a percentage of all households

At the 2006 Census, 26,229 Canberra-Queanbeyan households (22.5% of all households) received gross weekly income of \$2,500 or more.

High income households were concentrated in and around South Canberra, with over half of all households in Forrest and O'Malley receiving gross weekly income of \$2,500 or more. Other suburbs in this area with high proportions of high income households included Barton, Red Hill, Yarralumla and Deakin. Fadden in northern Tuggeranong; Chapman in Weston Creek; Nicholls in Gungahlin; and, to a lesser extent, the newer areas of Queanbeyan (Jerrabomberra), also recorded high proportions of high income households.

Suburbs with high proportions of high income households generally also had relatively high proportions of people in professional and managerial occupations and *people in the labour force with university qualifications*.



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Chapter Six

Families and Households

People living alone

One-parent families with dependent children

Couples with no dependent children



PEOPLE LIVING ALONE

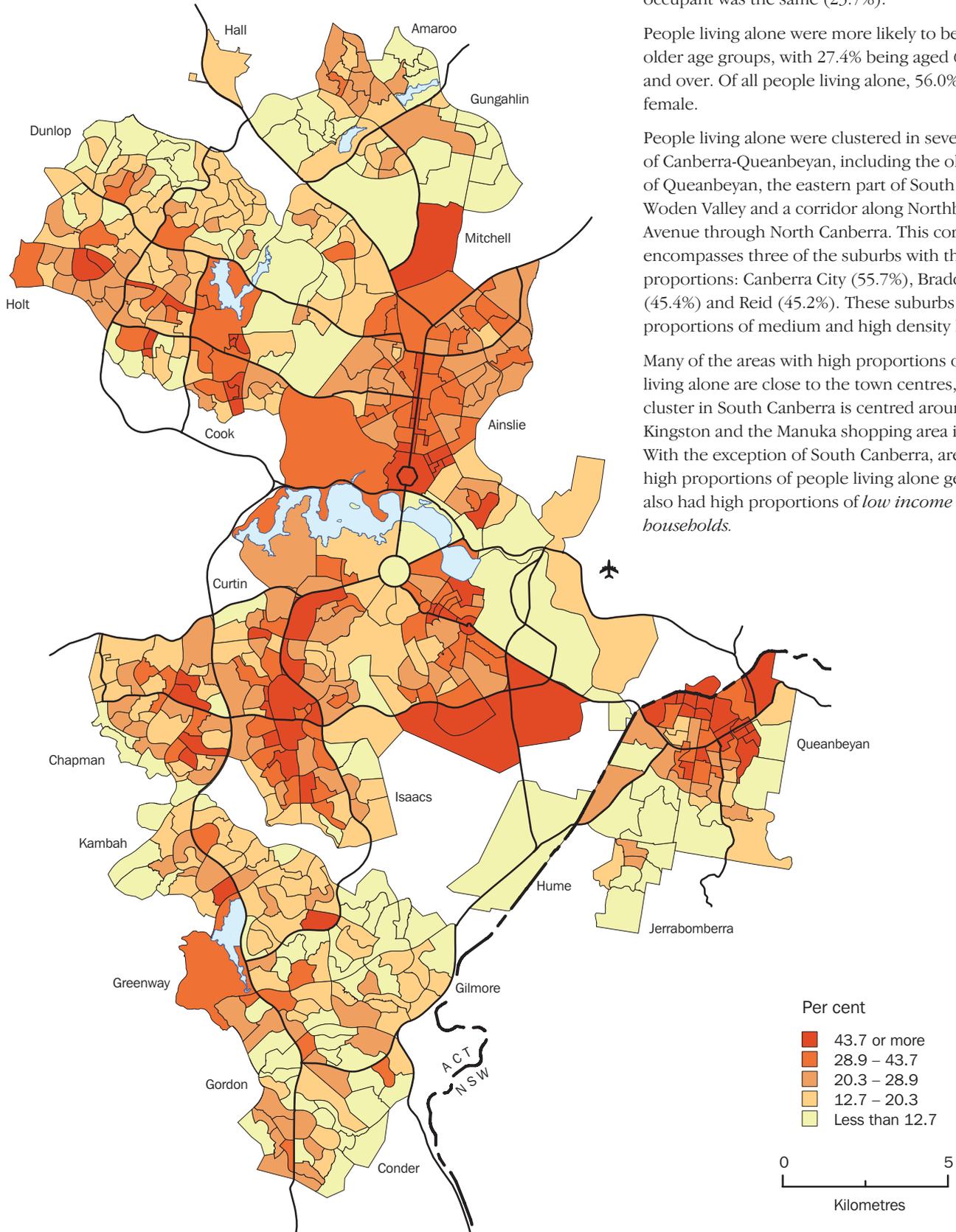
As a percentage of all households

At the 2006 Census, 30,584 people aged 15 years and over were living alone in Canberra-Queanbeyan. This accounted for 10.6% of all people aged 15 years and over, or 23.7% of all households. In 2001, the proportion of households with one occupant was the same (23.7%).

People living alone were more likely to be in the older age groups, with 27.4% being aged 65 years and over. Of all people living alone, 56.0% were female.

People living alone were clustered in several areas of Canberra-Queanbeyan, including the older parts of Queanbeyan, the eastern part of South Canberra, Woden Valley and a corridor along Northbourne Avenue through North Canberra. This corridor encompasses three of the suburbs with the highest proportions: Canberra City (55.7%), Braddon (45.4%) and Reid (45.2%). These suburbs have high proportions of medium and high density housing.

Many of the areas with high proportions of people living alone are close to the town centres, while the cluster in South Canberra is centred around Kingston and the Manuka shopping area in Griffith. With the exception of South Canberra, areas with high proportions of people living alone generally also had high proportions of *low income households*.



ONE-PARENT FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

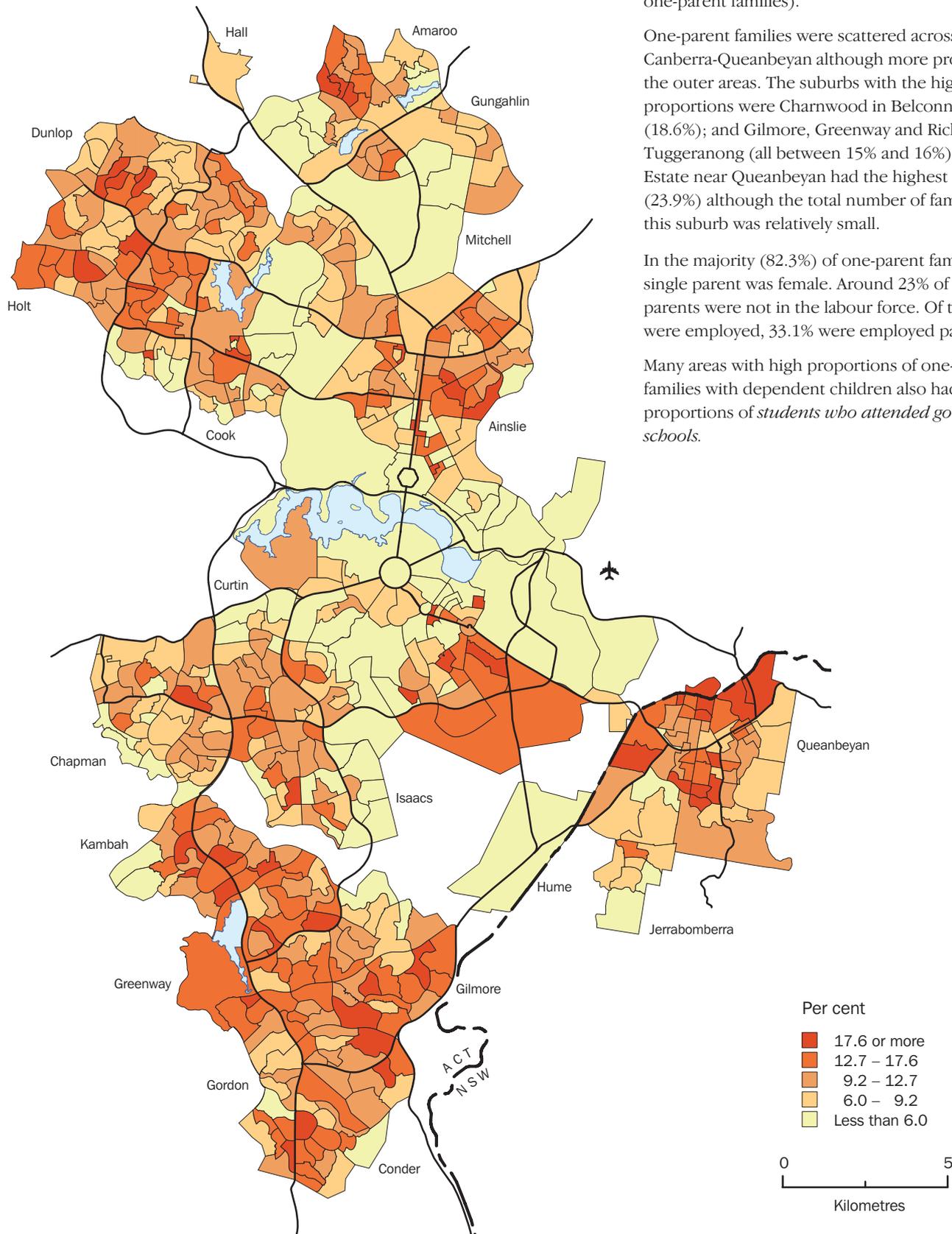
As a percentage of all families

There were 9,982 one-parent families with dependent children in Canberra-Queanbeyan at the time of the 2006 Census, which represented 10.7% of all families. This was a decrease from 2001, when they represented 11.6% of all families (10,193 one-parent families).

One-parent families were scattered across most of Canberra-Queanbeyan although more prominent in the outer areas. The suburbs with the highest proportions were Charnwood in Belconnen (18.6%); and Gilmore, Greenway and Richardson in Tuggeranong (all between 15% and 16%). Oaks Estate near Queanbeyan had the highest proportion (23.9%) although the total number of families in this suburb was relatively small.

In the majority (82.3%) of one-parent families, the single parent was female. Around 23% of all single parents were not in the labour force. Of those that were employed, 33.1% were employed part-time.

Many areas with high proportions of one-parent families with dependent children also had high proportions of *students who attended government schools*.



COUPLES WITH NO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

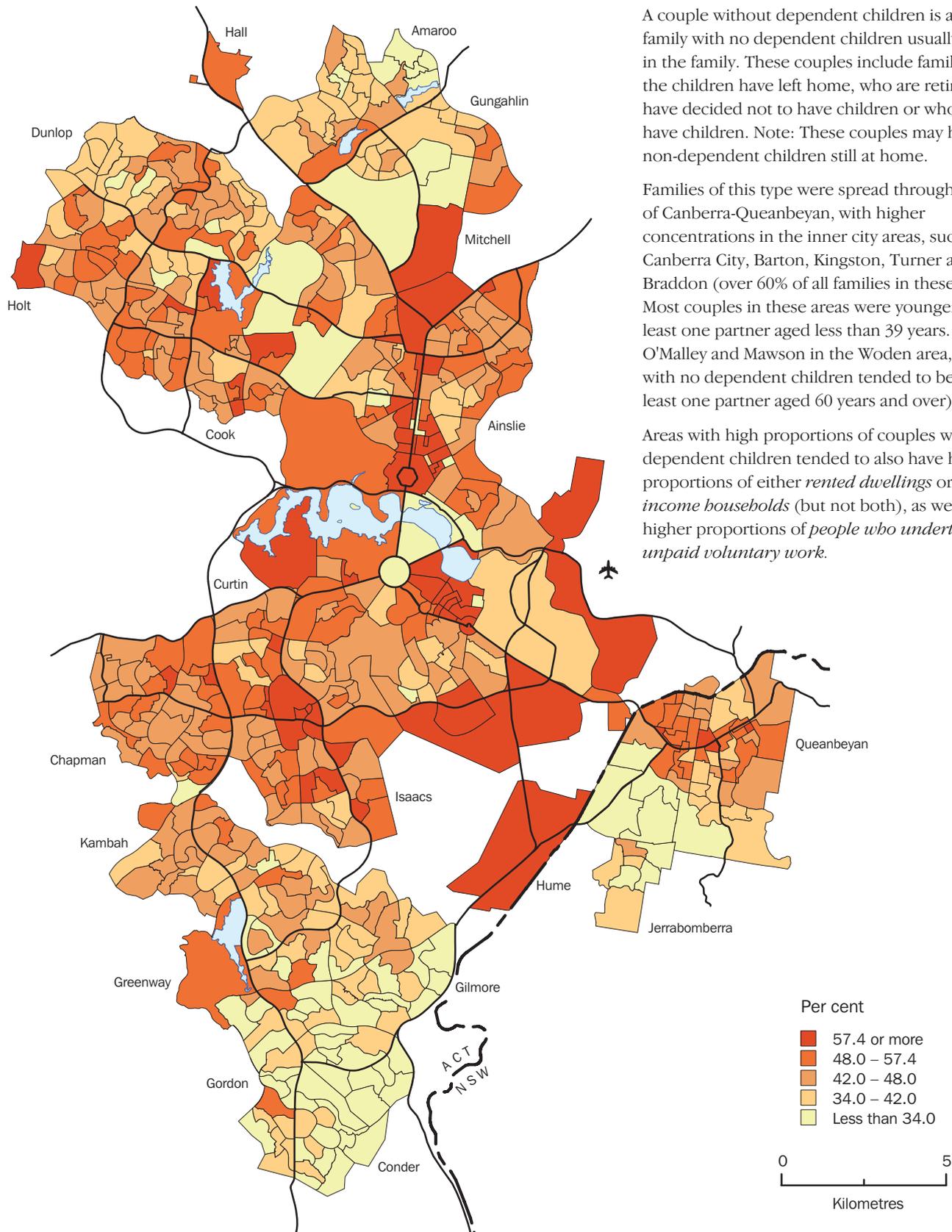
As a percentage of all families

At the 2006 Census, there were 40,503 couples in Canberra-Queanbeyan with no dependent children. This represented 43.5% of all families. In 2001, couples with no dependent children accounted for 40.8% of all families.

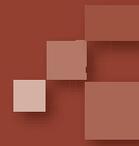
A couple without dependent children is a couple family with no dependent children usually resident in the family. These couples include families where the children have left home, who are retired, who have decided not to have children or who are yet to have children. Note: These couples may have non-dependent children still at home.

Families of this type were spread throughout most of Canberra-Queanbeyan, with higher concentrations in the inner city areas, such as Canberra City, Barton, Kingston, Turner and Braddon (over 60% of all families in these suburbs). Most couples in these areas were younger, with at least one partner aged less than 39 years. In O'Malley and Mawson in the Woden area, couples with no dependent children tended to be older (at least one partner aged 60 years and over).

Areas with high proportions of couples with no dependent children tended to also have high proportions of either *rented dwellings* or *high income households* (but not both), as well as higher proportions of *people who undertook unpaid voluntary work*.



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Chapter Seven

Dwellings

Housing occupancy standard

Rented dwellings

Dwellings being purchased

Dwellings with broadband Internet access



HOUSING OCCUPANCY STANDARD

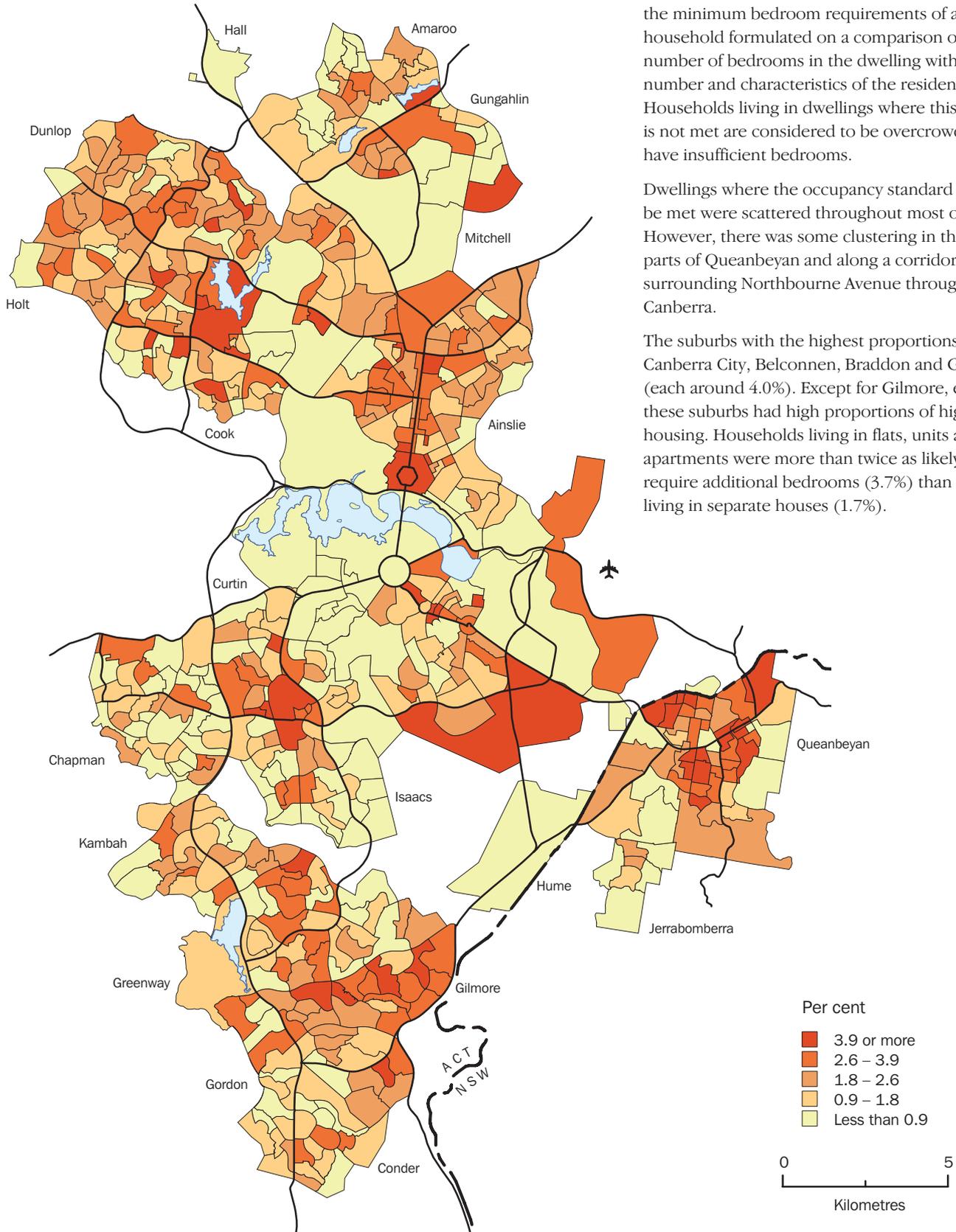
Households that require additional bedrooms
As a percentage of all households

At the 2006 Census, 2,380 households in the Canberra-Queanbeyan area (1.9%) were considered to require at least one extra bedroom.

The housing occupancy standard is used to assess the minimum bedroom requirements of a household formulated on a comparison of the number of bedrooms in the dwelling with the number and characteristics of the residents. Households living in dwellings where this standard is not met are considered to be overcrowded or to have insufficient bedrooms.

Dwellings where the occupancy standard could not be met were scattered throughout most of the city. However, there was some clustering in the older parts of Queanbeyan and along a corridor surrounding Northbourne Avenue through North Canberra.

The suburbs with the highest proportions were Canberra City, Belconnen, Braddon and Gilmore (each around 4.0%). Except for Gilmore, each of these suburbs had high proportions of high density housing. Households living in flats, units and apartments were more than twice as likely to require additional bedrooms (3.7%) than those living in separate houses (1.7%).



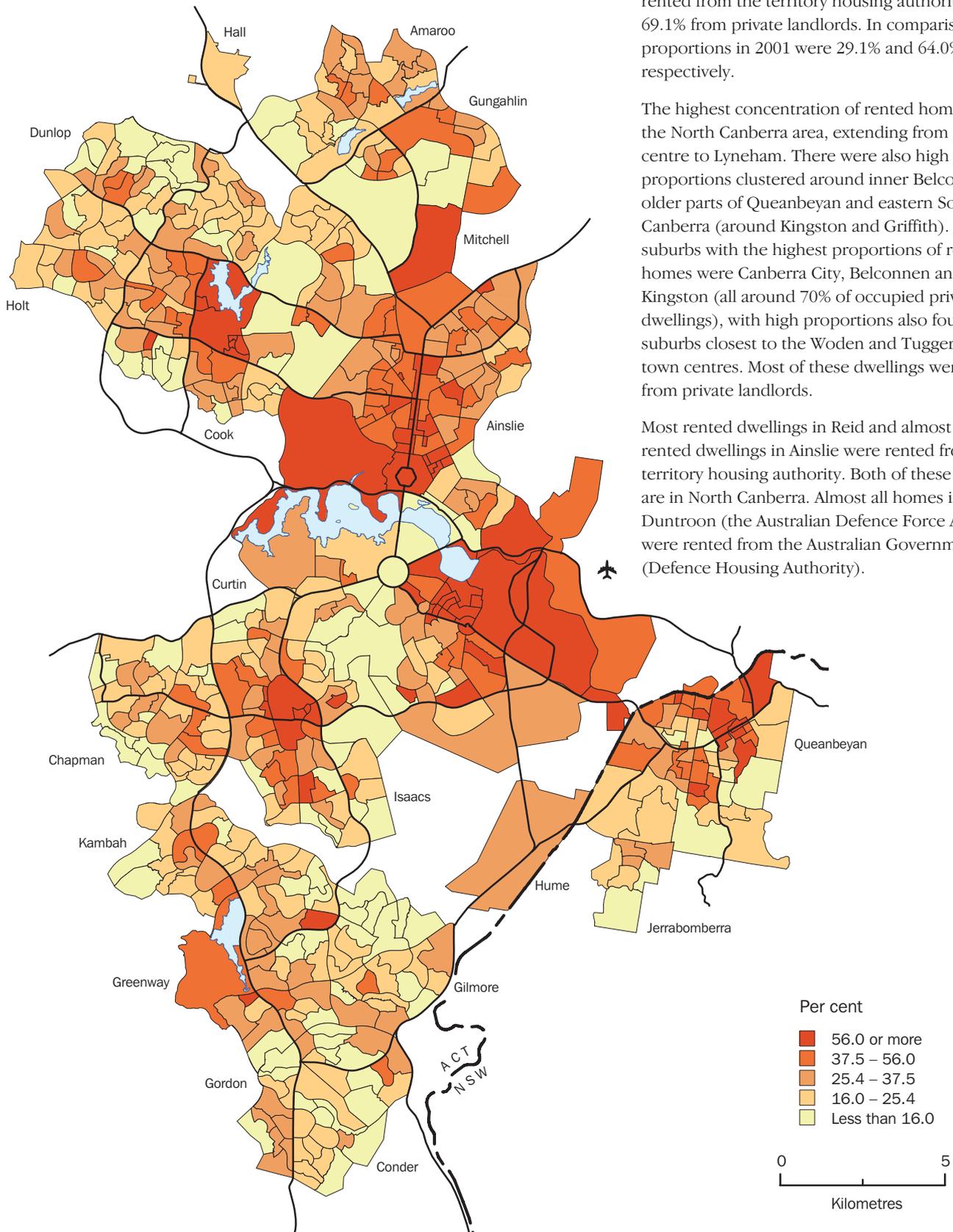
RENTED DWELLINGS

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

At the 2006 Census, 30.2% of occupied private dwellings in Canberra-Queanbeyan (38,378 dwellings) were being rented by usual residents. A similar proportion of homes were rented in 2001 (30.1%). In 2006, 26.1% of rented homes were rented from the territory housing authority and 69.1% from private landlords. In comparison, these proportions in 2001 were 29.1% and 64.0% respectively.

The highest concentration of rented homes was in the North Canberra area, extending from the city centre to Lyneham. There were also high proportions clustered around inner Belconnen, the older parts of Queanbeyan and eastern South Canberra (around Kingston and Griffith). The suburbs with the highest proportions of rented homes were Canberra City, Belconnen and Kingston (all around 70% of occupied private dwellings), with high proportions also found in suburbs closest to the Woden and Tuggeranong town centres. Most of these dwellings were rented from private landlords.

Most rented dwellings in Reid and almost half the rented dwellings in Ainslie were rented from the territory housing authority. Both of these suburbs are in North Canberra. Almost all homes in Duntroon (the Australian Defence Force Academy) were rented from the Australian Government (Defence Housing Authority).



DWELLINGS BEING PURCHASED

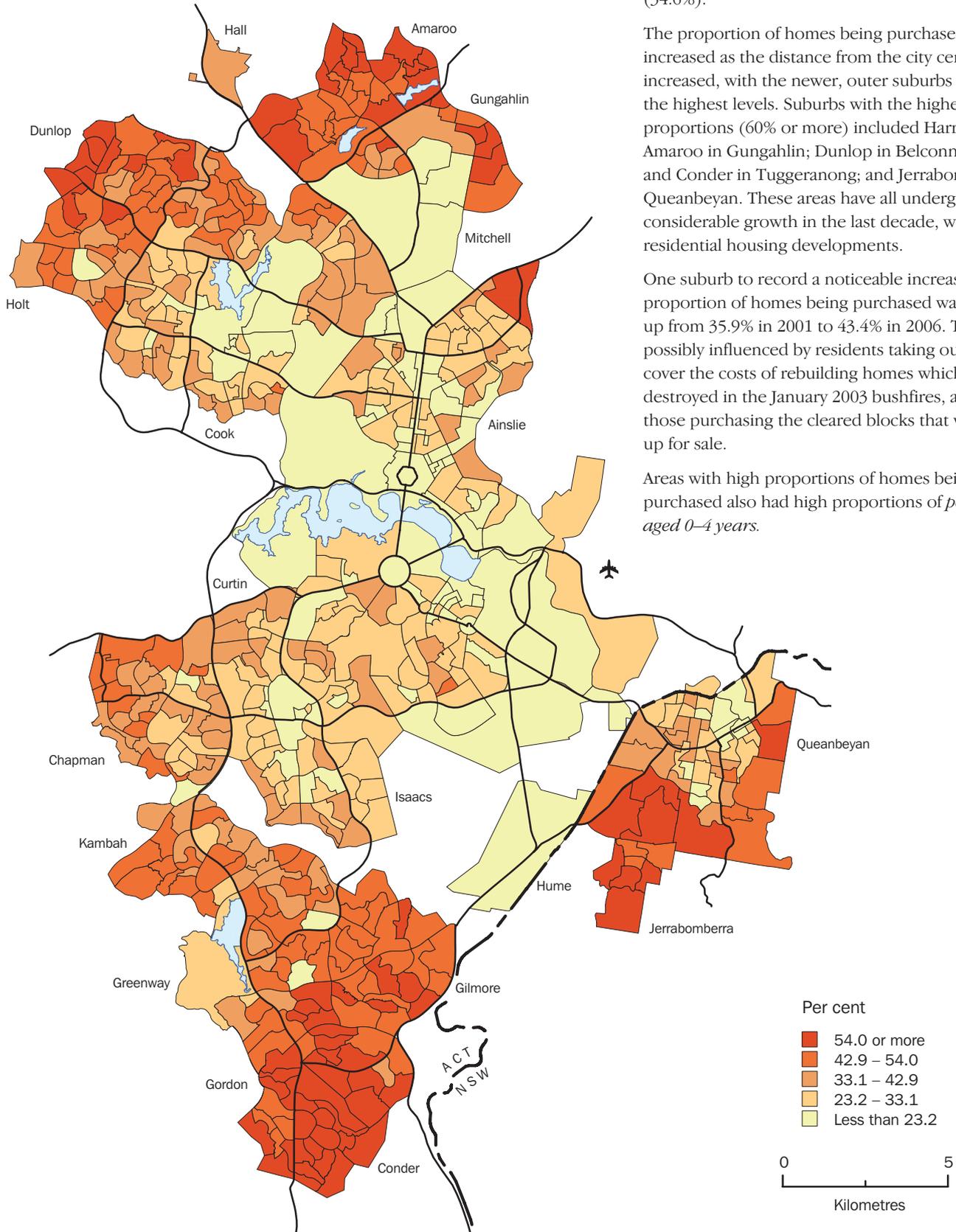
As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

At the 2006 Census, 49,878 homes (39.3% of all occupied private dwellings) were being purchased (i.e. owned with a mortgage or being purchased under a rent/buy scheme) by the current residents. This was an increase from the proportion in 2001 (34.6%).

The proportion of homes being purchased increased as the distance from the city centre increased, with the newer, outer suburbs recording the highest levels. Suburbs with the highest proportions (60% or more) included Harrison and Amaroo in Gungahlin; Dunlop in Belconnen; Banks and Conder in Tuggeranong; and Jerrabomberra in Queanbeyan. These areas have all undergone considerable growth in the last decade, with new residential housing developments.

One suburb to record a noticeable increase in the proportion of homes being purchased was Duffy, up from 35.9% in 2001 to 43.4% in 2006. This is possibly influenced by residents taking out loans to cover the costs of rebuilding homes which were destroyed in the January 2003 bushfires, as well as those purchasing the cleared blocks that were put up for sale.

Areas with high proportions of homes being purchased also had high proportions of *people aged 0–4 years*.



DWELLINGS WITH BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS

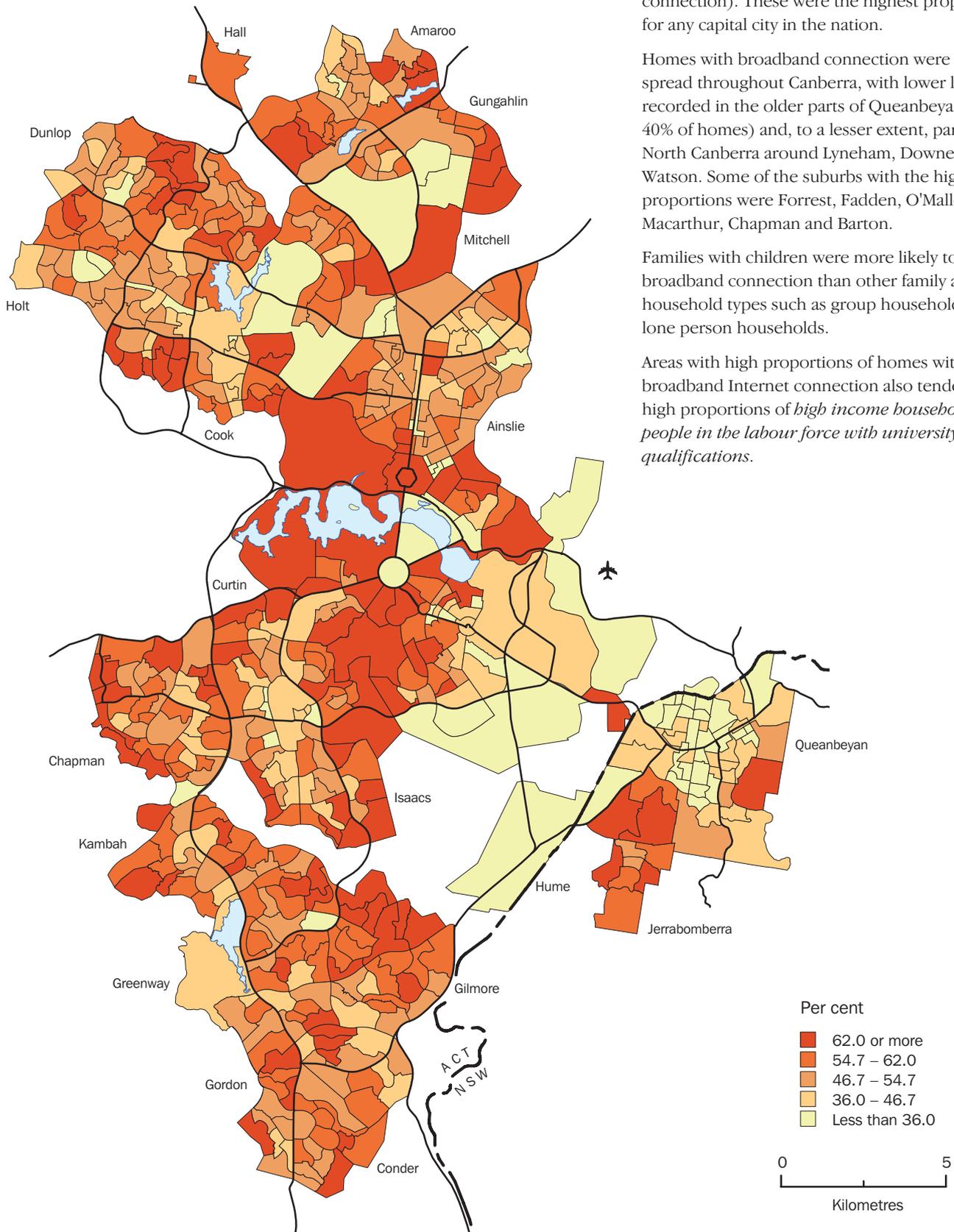
As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

Over half (52.2%) of all occupied private dwellings in Canberra-Queanbeyan had broadband Internet access at the time of the 2006 Census, and nearly three-quarters (74.0%) had some form of Internet connection (i.e. broadband, dial-up or other connection). These were the highest proportions for any capital city in the nation.

Homes with broadband connection were generally spread throughout Canberra, with lower levels recorded in the older parts of Queanbeyan (under 40% of homes) and, to a lesser extent, parts of North Canberra around Lyneham, Downer and Watson. Some of the suburbs with the highest proportions were Forrest, Fadden, O'Malley, Macarthur, Chapman and Barton.

Families with children were more likely to have a broadband connection than other family and household types such as group households and lone person households.

Areas with high proportions of homes with broadband Internet connection also tended to have high proportions of *high income households* and *people in the labour force with university qualifications*.



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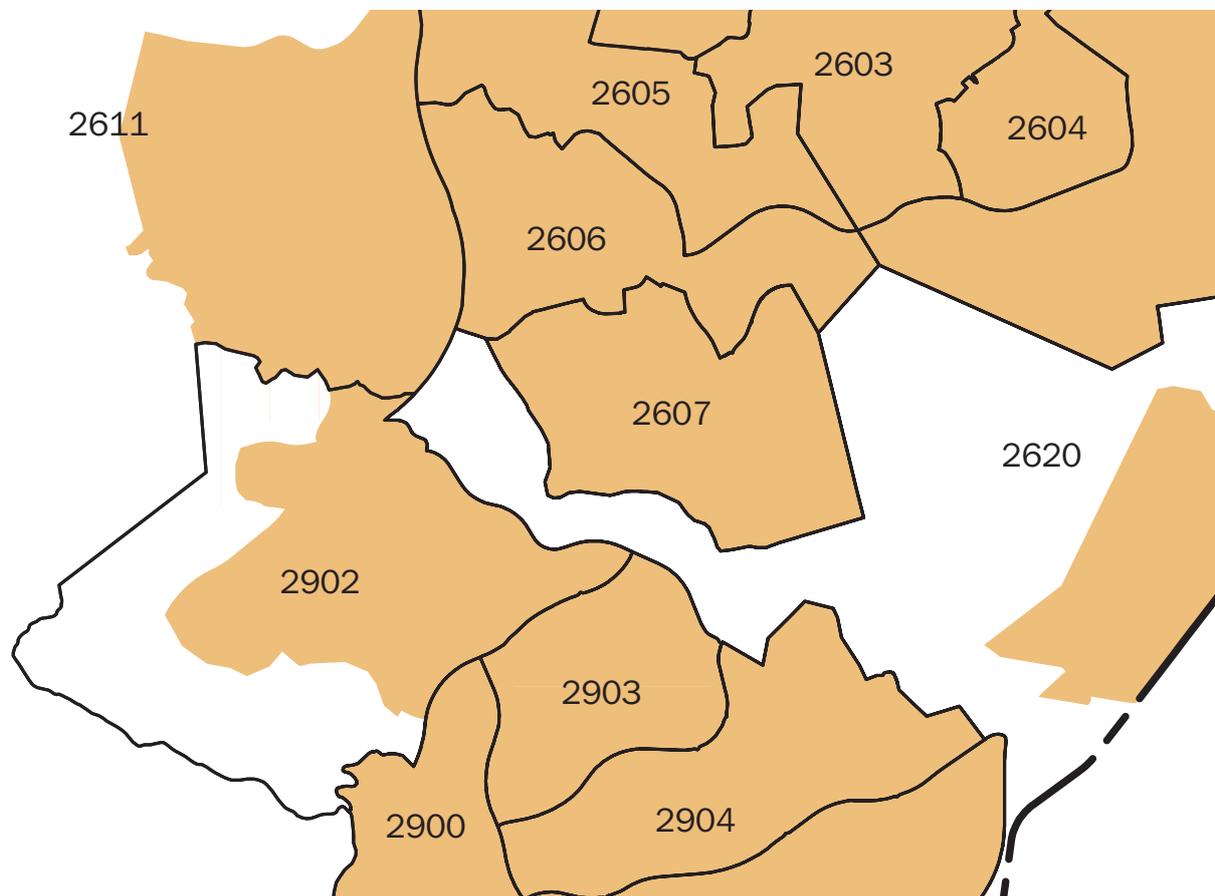
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Chapter Eight

Additional Information

Reference maps

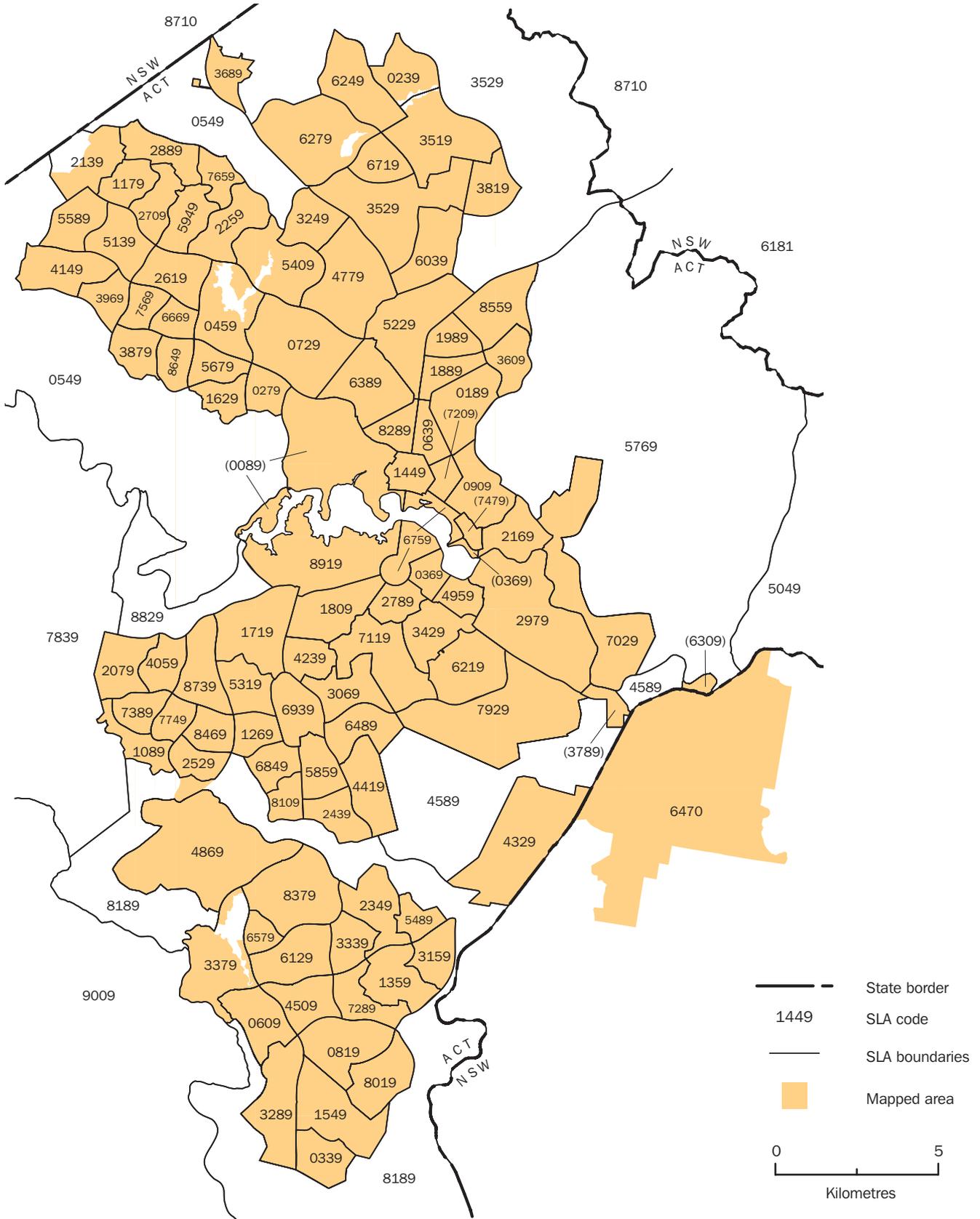
Glossary



REFERENCE MAPS

Canberra-Queanbeyan Statistical Local Areas

This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.



REFERENCE MAPS

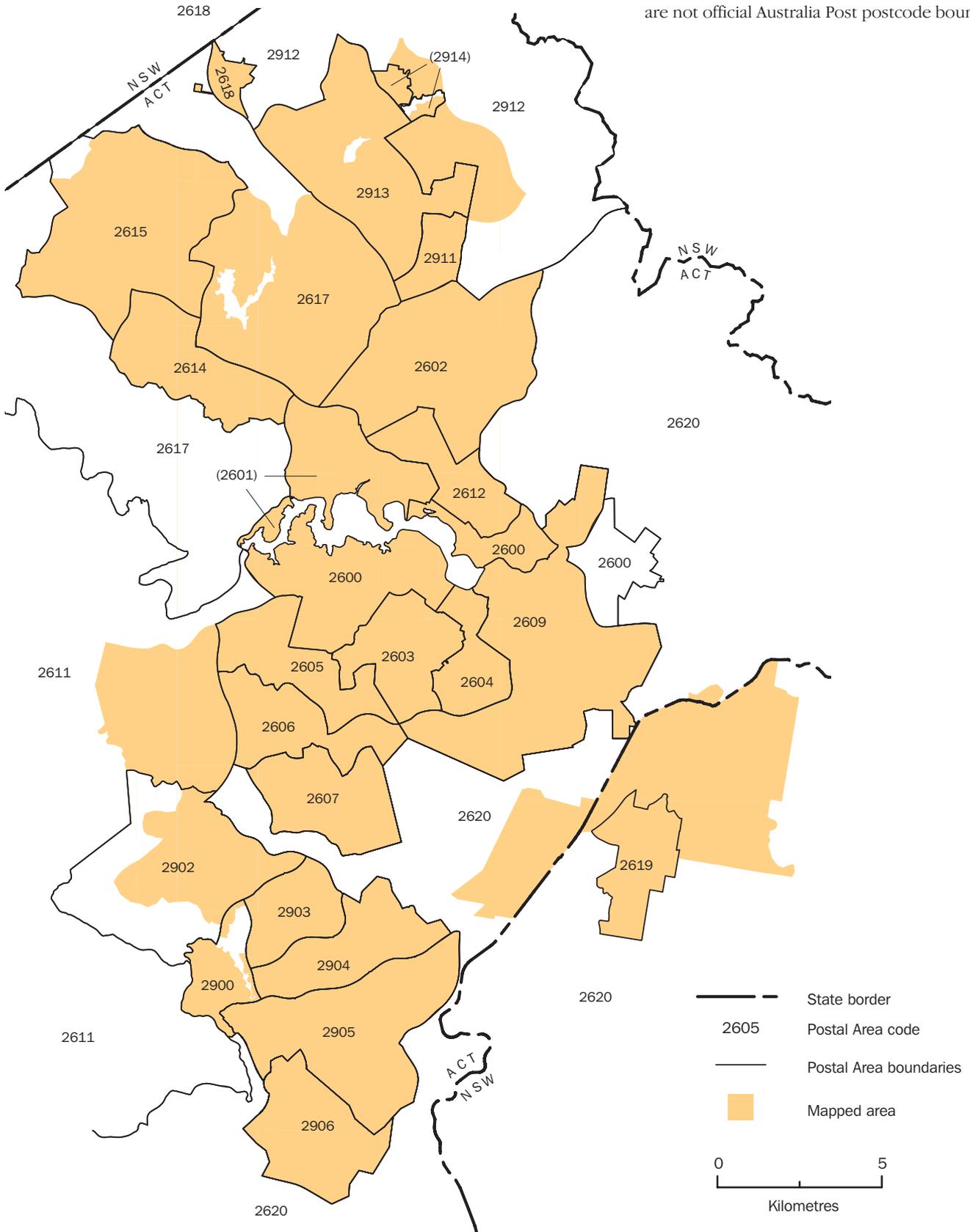
Canberra-Queanbeyan Statistical Local Areas *continued*

SLA Code	SLA Name	SLA Code	SLA Name
North Canberra		Western Creek-Stromlo cont.	
0089	Acton	7749	Stirling
0189	Ainslie	7839	Stromlo
0639	Braddon	8469	Waramanga
0909	Campbell	8739	Weston
1449	City	8829	Weston Creek-Stromlo - SSD Bal
1889	Dickson		
1989	Downer	Tuggerong	
2169	Dunroon	0339	Banks
3609	Hackett	0609	Bonython
5049	Kowen	0819	Calwell
5229	Lyneham	1359	Chisholm
5769	Majura	1549	Conder
6389	O'Connor	2349	Fadden
7209	Reid	3159	Gilmore
7479	Russell	3289	Gordon
8289	Turner	3339	Gowrie
8559	Watson	3379	Greenway
		4509	Isabella Plains
		4869	Kambah
Belconnen		5489	Macarthur
0279	Aranda	6129	Monash
0459	Belconnen Town Centre	6579	Oxley
0549	Belconnen - SSD Bal	7289	Richardson
0729	Bruce	8019	Theodore
1179	Charnwood	8189	Tuggeranong - SSD Bal
1629	Cook	8379	Wanniassa
2139	Dunlop		
2259	Evatt	South Canberra	
2619	Florey	0369	Barton
2709	Flynn	1809	Deakin
2889	Fraser	2789	Forrest
3249	Giralang	2979	Fyshwick
3879	Hawker	3429	Griffith
3969	Higgins	3789	Harman
4149	Holt	4329	Hume
4779	Kaleen	4589	Jerrabomberra
5139	Latham	4959	Kingston
5409	McKellar	6219	Narrabundah
5589	Macgregor	6309	Oaks Estate
5679	Macquarie	6759	Parkes
5949	Melba	7029	Pialligo
6669	Page	7119	Red Hill
7569	Scullin	7929	Symonston
7659	Spence	8919	Yarralumla
8649	Weetangera		
Woden Valley		Gungahlin-Hall	
1269	Chifley	0239	Amaroo
1719	Curtin	3519	Gungahlin
2439	Farrer	3529	Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal
3069	Garran	3689	Hall
4239	Hughes	3819	Harrison
4419	Isaacs	6039	Mitchell
5319	Lyons	6249	Ngunnawal
5859	Mawson	6279	Nicholls
6489	O'Malley	6719	Palmerston
6849	Pearce		
6939	Phillip	Australian Capital Territory - Bal	
8109	Torrens	9009	Remainder of ACT
Western Creek-Stromlo		New South Wales	
1089	Chapman	6181	Palerang (A) - Pt A
2079	Duffy	6470	Queanbeyan (C)
2529	Fisher	8710	Yass Valley (A)
4059	Holder		
7389	Rivett		

REFERENCE MAPS

Canberra-Queanbeyan Postal Areas

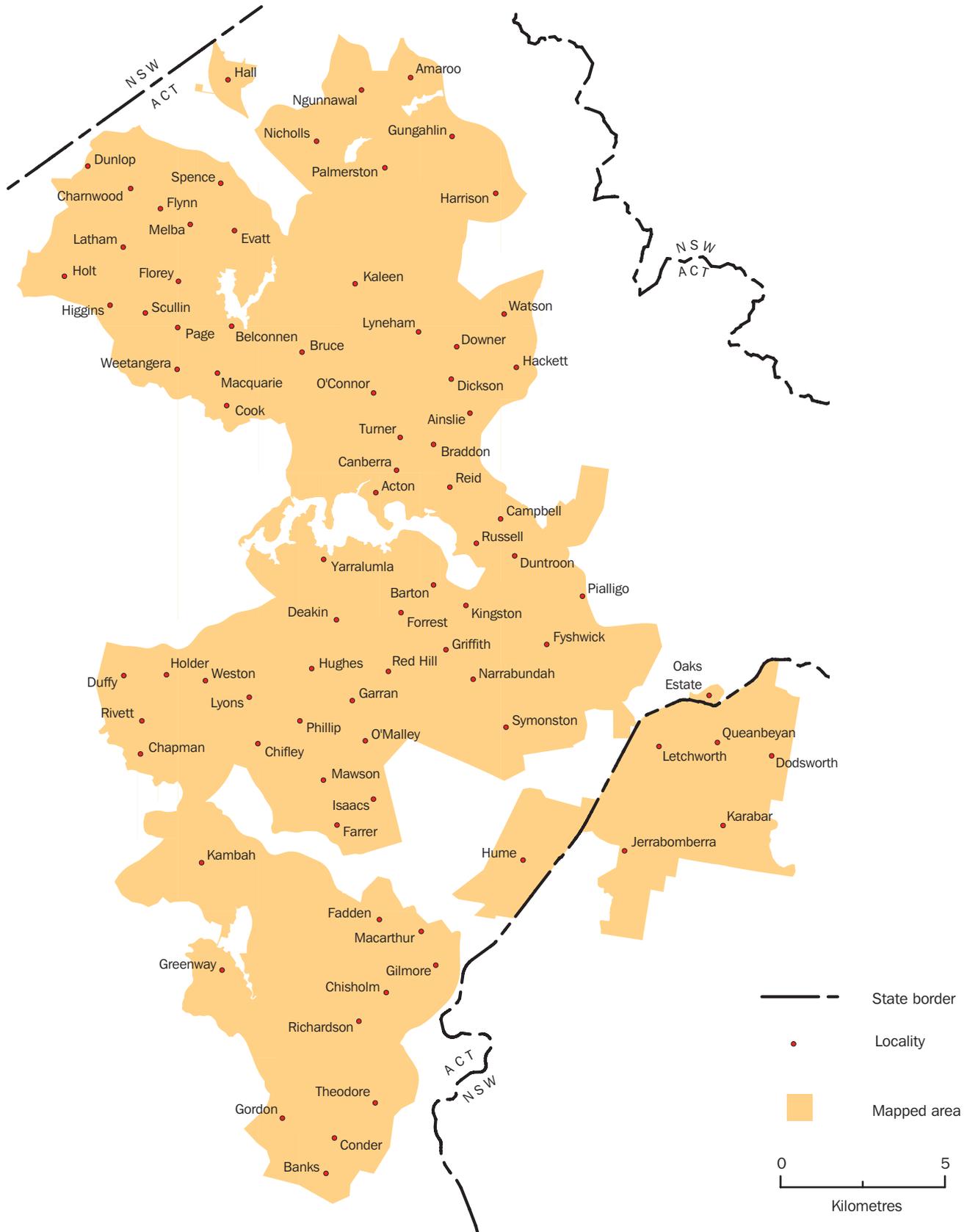
This map can be used to relate Postal Area boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas. These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of 2006 Census Collection District boundaries. They are not official Australia Post postcode boundaries.



REFERENCE MAPS

Canberra-Queanbeyan Locations

This map shows selected locations which have been mentioned in the commentaries which accompany the maps in this atlas.



GLOSSARY

This Glossary contains information about some of the terms used in this atlas. More detailed information about these and other Census terms can be found in *Census Dictionary, 2006* (cat. no. 2901.0).

Asian languages	Includes Arabic, Bengali, Cantonese, Hindi, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Lao, Mandarin, Sinhalese, Tagalog, Tamil, Thai, Urdu, Vietnamese. A complete list of all Asian languages can be found under the Language Spoken at Home (LANP) classification in <i>Census Dictionary, 2006</i> (cat. no. 2901.0). These languages cover Southwest and Central Asian languages, Southern Asian languages, Southeast Asian languages and Eastern Asian languages.
Asia/Asian region	Includes South-East Asia, North-East Asia and Southern and Central Asia. A list of all countries included in these regions can be found under their respective entries below.
Broadband Internet access	Includes ADSL, Cable, Wireless and Satellite Internet connection that can be accessed at an occupied private dwelling. Applicable to all occupied private dwellings including those occupied by visitors only and other not classifiable households.
Certificate III qualification	<p>A Certificate III qualification, awarded in the vocational education and training sector, provides a high degree of practical skill, together with the theoretical and factual knowledge required, for a person to work in a specific vocation. A Certificate III qualification recognises the achievement of specific national industry competency standards and is applicable across a wide variety of trades, industries and enterprises. Some examples of the employment options available as a result of a Certificate III qualification include working as a baker, beauty therapist, child care worker, electrician, hairdresser, homecare worker, motor mechanic, painter and decorator, pastry cook, plumber, signwriter, sound technician, tiler and woodmachinist. For more information, see <i>Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001</i> (cat. no. 1272.0).</p> <p>Note: The qualification refers to the highest non-school qualification completed by the person.</p>
Chinese languages	Consists of Cantonese, Hakka, Hokkien, Mandarin, Teochew, Wu, and Chinese (not further defined or not elsewhere classified).
Collection District	<p>The geographic area used for the collection of data in the Census of Population and Housing. CDs are redefined for each Census and are current only at Census time.</p> <p>For the 2006 Census there were about 38,200 CDs covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. In urban areas CDs comprise, on average, around 220 dwellings, while in rural areas the number of dwellings per CD generally declines as population density decreases. CDs serve as the basic building block in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification and are used for the aggregation of statistics to larger geographic areas such as Statistical Local Areas, Local Government Areas and Statistical Divisions. For more information, see <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Couple family	For Census purposes, a couple family comprises two people usually residing in the same household who share a social, economic and emotional bond and who are either married or in a de facto relationship. A couple family can be with or without children, and may or may not include other related individuals. See also Family.
Dependent children	Individuals under 15 years of age or people, aged 15–24 years in a family, who are full-time students attending a secondary or tertiary institution. To be regarded as a dependent child, the person must not have an identified partner or child(ren) of their own usually resident in the household. Dependent children include adopted children, step children and foster children. See also Family, Non-dependent children.
Dwelling	A structure that is intended to have people live in it and which is habitable on Census Night. Some examples of dwellings are houses, motels, flats, caravans, prisons, tents, humpies and houseboats. Dwellings are classified as:

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Dwelling *continued***
- occupied private dwellings (e.g. houses, flats, apartments)
 - unoccupied private dwellings
 - non-private dwellings (e.g. motels, hotels, prisons, hospitals).

See also Non-private dwelling, Occupied private dwelling, Private dwelling.

Dwelling being purchased A private dwelling being purchased (i.e. mortgaged) and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes dwellings owned outright (i.e. no mortgage is owed on the property) and those occupied under a life tenure scheme, but includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme. See also Dwelling, Private dwelling.

Education system For the purpose of this Social Atlas, refers to people who were attending a Secondary school, a Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE), a University or other Tertiary institution.

Employed people People aged 15 years or over who, during the week prior to Census Night, worked for payment or profit, had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent, were on strike or stood down temporarily, or worked as unpaid helpers in a family business.

Family Two or more people, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by separately identifying each couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Information on people temporarily absent from the household on Census Night is considered in family coding. Unrelated people living in the same household are not counted as family members (unless under 15 years of age).

For the purposes of this atlas, all family topics include only those families where at least one usually resident family member was present in the household on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitor only and other not classifiable households).

Female parent In the Census, data on different types of families are mainly derived from the relationship questions (Questions 5 and 53 on the Census household form), which ask for each person's relationship to Person 1, as listed on the form. For most households, identifying the family structure for the dwelling is quite straightforward. However, reporting relationships in respect of Person 1 only, can make it difficult to establish all the relationships which exist in a household, or to identify whether more than one family is living in the dwelling.

ABS Census coding requires every child under 15 years of age in a household to have a parent. For the map *Families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years*, the female parent may be the natural, adoptive, step or foster mother of the child, or a person who is assigned as the nominal parent. The nominal parent could be a guardian, aunt or grandmother. Where the family consists of a same-sex, female couple, the first female recorded on the Census form has been selected.

Consequently, the child types, in relation to the reference person, included for this topic are:

- Natural, or adopted child (aged 0–4 years)
- Step child (aged 0–4 years)
- Foster child (aged 0–4 years)
- Grandchild (aged 0–4 years)
- Otherwise related child (aged 0–4 years)
- Unrelated child (aged 0–4 years).

If the female parent and/or the child aged 0–4 years were temporarily absent from their usual residence on Census Night, then they have not been included, i.e. both the female parent and the child had to be present in the household on Census Night.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Group household	A household consisting of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years and over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships or other blood relationships in these households.
High income households	<p>Defined as households with gross weekly income of \$2,500 or more.</p> <p>The high income threshold amount was determined by using the income ranges that approximately captured the highest quintile (i.e. the top 20%) of all households in the Australian Capital Territory when ranked according to household income. As Census income data are collected in ranges, the high income threshold amount is based on the range that is closest to incorporating the top 20% of households. For example, if 78.2% of households had an income of less than \$2,000 and 81.3% of households had an income of less than \$2,500, then the closest range that captured the highest quintile of households (i.e. \$2,500 or more) has been used. Note: The household income calculations include households with negative and nil incomes.</p> <p>For the purposes of this atlas, only applicable for households where all usual residents aged 15 years and over were present on Census Night and all had stated their incomes. See also Household income and Income.</p>
Household	<p>Consists of one or more people, at least one of whom is aged 15 years or over, who usually reside in the same private dwelling.</p> <p>For the purposes of this atlas, all household topics include only households where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitors only and other not classifiable households).</p>
Household income	The sum of the individual incomes of each usual resident present in the household on Census Night. If any resident aged 15 years or over was temporarily absent, or did not state their income, then household income has not been calculated for that household. See also Household income and Income.
Housing occupancy standard	<p>Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing suitability, which is formulated on a comparison of the number of bedrooms in a dwelling and the number of usual residents, their relationship to one another and their ages and sexes. It measures the bedroom requirements of a household by specifying that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ there should be no more than two people per bedroom■ children less than five years of age of different sexes may reasonably share a bedroom■ children less than 18 years of age and of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom■ single household members aged 18 years and over should have a separate bedroom, as should parents or couples. <p>Households living in dwellings where this standard cannot be met are considered to be overcrowded or to have insufficient bedrooms.</p>
Income	<p>In the Census, people aged 15 years and over were asked to indicate the range in which their gross income from all sources lies (rather than their exact income). Gross income includes wages, salaries, overtime, business or farm income (less operating expenses), rents received, dividends, interest, superannuation, maintenance (child support), workers' compensation, and government pensions and allowances (including all payments for family assistance, labour market assistance, youth and student support, and support for the aged, carers and people with a disability).</p> <p>Note: Income excludes savings and other forms of accumulated wealth that, if available, some people (and households) may draw upon. However, for most people, income remains the main economic resource available to them.</p>
Labour force	Comprises employed and unemployed people aged 15 years and over. See also Employed people, Unemployed people.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Low income households	<p>Defined as households with gross weekly income less than \$650.</p> <p>The low income threshold amount was determined by using the income ranges that approximately captured the bottom quintile (i.e. the lowest 20%) of all households in the Australian Capital Territory when ranked according to household income. As Census income data are collected in ranges, the low income threshold amount is based on the range that is closest to incorporating the bottom 20% of households. For example, if 17.8% of households had an income of less than \$500 and 21.7% of households had an income of less than \$650, then the closest range that captured the bottom quintile of households (i.e. less than \$650) has been used. Note: The household income calculations include households with negative and nil incomes.</p> <p>For the purposes of this atlas, only applicable for households where all usual residents aged 15 years and over were present on Census Night and all had stated their incomes.</p> <p>See also Household income and Income.</p>
Medium or high density housing	<p>Comprises semi-detached houses, row or terrace houses, townhouses, villa units, home units, flats and apartments.</p>
Needed assistance	<p>People who needed help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability (lasting six months or more), long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age. The Census variable has been developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability.</p>
Non-dependent child/children	<p>A person aged 15 years or more who is a natural, adopted, step or foster child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the same household, who is not a full-time student aged 15–24 years, and who has no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household. See also Dependent children, Family.</p>
Non-private dwelling	<p>An establishment that provides a communal or transitory type of accommodation, e.g. hotel, motel, prison, religious or charitable institution, defence establishment or hospital. Cared accommodation, where meals are provided, in retirement and aged care villages (i.e. not self-contained) is also included. See also Dwelling, Private dwelling.</p>
North-East Asia	<p>Consists of China (excluding Special Administrative Regions (SARs) and Taiwan Province), Hong Kong (SAR of China), Macau (SAR of China), Mongolia, Taiwan, Japan and North and South Korea.</p>
Not in the labour force	<p>Those people who, during the week prior to Census Night, were neither employed nor unemployed. This includes people who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, in gaol, trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and people whose only activity during the week prior to Census Night was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation. See also Employed people, Unemployed people.</p>
Occupied private dwelling	<p>A private dwelling occupied by one or more people on Census Night. See also Dwelling, Private dwelling and Unoccupied private dwelling.</p> <p>For the purposes of this atlas, all topics relating to occupied private dwellings include only dwellings where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitors only and other not classifiable households). The only exception is the topic <i>Dwellings with broadband Internet access</i> which is applicable to all occupied private dwellings.</p>
One-parent family with dependent children	<p>For the purpose of this atlas, a one-parent family with dependent children consists of a lone parent with at least one dependent child who is usually resident in the household. The family may also include any number of other related individuals, e.g. a sister of the lone parent. See also Dependent children, Family.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Overseas-born** Includes people who were born in a country other than Australia, were born at sea, or their country of birth was 'Inadequately described' or 'Not elsewhere classified'. Australia, as defined in the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (cat. no. 1269.0), includes the states and territories and the other territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory, but excludes Norfolk Island and the other Australian external territories (Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard and McDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands and the Coral Sea Territory).
- Private dwelling** A private dwelling is normally a house, flat or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office, or rooms above a shop. Occupied dwellings in caravan/residential parks and manufactured home estates, and self-contained units in retirement villages, are treated as occupied private dwellings. See also Dwelling, Non-private dwelling.
- Public transport** Types of public transport include bus, ferry, train and tram (which includes light rail). Taxis are excluded. In the Census, employed people were asked to indicate all methods of travel they used to get to work on 8 August, 2006. Data mapped in this atlas refers to people who travelled to work by public transport, either as their only mode, or as one of two or more modes of transport.
- This topic is applicable to all employed persons excluding those who did not go to work on Census Day. Employed people who worked at home have been included in the denominator when calculating the percentage.
- Recent arrivals** Overseas-born people who arrived in Australia on, or after, 1 January 2001 (i.e. within the five years prior to the 2006 Census). See also Overseas-born.
- Rented dwellings** Households were asked whether they rented, owned or were purchasing the dwelling in which they were counted on Census Night.
- Dwellings rented from the following sources are included: Real estate agent; Government Housing Authority/Housing Department (Public Housing); Parent/Other relative not in dwelling; Other person not in dwelling; Residential park (including caravan parks and marinas); Employer–Government (including Defence Housing Authority); Employer–Private; or Housing co-operative, Community or Church group. Dwellings being occupied rent free are included, but those being purchased under a rent/buy scheme are excluded.
- The data shown in this atlas for rented dwellings includes only those dwellings where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night. Visitor only households and other not classifiable households have been excluded.
- Slavic languages** Consists of Belorussian, Russian, Ukrainian (East Slavic languages), Bosnian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Macedonian, Serbian, Slovene, Serbo-Croatian/Yugoslavian (South Slavic languages) and Czech, Polish and Slovak (West Slavic languages).
- South-East Asia** Consists of Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Viet Nam, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and East Timor.
- Southern and Central Asia** Consists of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (Southern Asia) and Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan (Central Asia).
- Statistical Local Area** The SLA is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification defined area which consists of one or more Collection Districts. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They consist of a single Local Government Area, or parts thereof. Where there is no incorporated body of local government, SLAs are defined to cover the unincorporated areas.
- For more information, see *Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Technicians and trades workers	<p>People who perform a variety of skilled tasks, applying broad or in-depth technical, trade or industry specific knowledge, often in support of scientific, engineering, building and manufacturing activities. Most occupations in this group have a level of skill commensurate with the qualifications Associate Degree, Advanced Diploma or Diploma, or Certificate Levels III or IV. Examples include Civil, Electrical and Mechanical engineering draftspersons, Medical technicians, Motor mechanics, Carpenters, Plumbers, Electricians, Hairdressers, Chefs, Florists and Veterinary nurses etc.</p> <p>For more information, see <i>ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006</i> (cat. no. 1220.0).</p>
Unemployed people	<p>People aged 15 years and over who, in the week prior to Census Night, did not have a job but were actively looking for work (either full-time or part-time) and were available to start.</p>
Unpaid voluntary work	<p>Help willingly given in the form of time, service or skills, to a club, organisation or association, in the 12 months prior to the Census. Unpaid voluntary work can include assisting at organised events and with sports organisations; helping with organised school events and activities; assisting in churches, hospitals, nursing homes and charities; and other kinds of volunteer work (e.g. emergency services, etc.). Applicable to people aged 15 years and over.</p>
Urban Centre – Locality	<p>Urban Centres – Localities are only defined in each Census year and are based on grouping together Collection Districts to form specific defined areas according to certain population size and land use criteria. These criteria are based on those developed by Dr. GJR Linge in 1965. In broad terms, an Urban Centre is a population cluster of 1,000 or more people, while a Locality is a population cluster of between 200 and 999 people. For statistical purposes, people living in Urban Centres are classified as being in an urban area, while those in Localities are classified as being in a rural area.</p> <p>For more information, see <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0) and <i>Statistical Geography Volume 3 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Urban Centres/Localities, 2006</i> (cat. no. 2909.0).</p>
Usual residence/residents	<p>Refers to the place where people usually lived or intended to live for a period of six months or more in 2006. All visitors to the dwelling have been excluded.</p>

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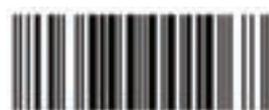
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