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CANBERRA



... A Social Atlas



**2001 Census of
Population and Housing**

Canberra
... A Social Atlas

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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INQUIRIES

- For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.
- For further information about these statistics, contact Gordon Knox on Canberra 02 6207 0484.

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Introduction

ABOUT THIS ATLAS

This Social Atlas is one of a series of atlases of Australian capital cities. It contains maps illustrating a range of social, demographic and economic characteristics of the population of Canberra-Queanbeyan using data collected in the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. A commentary accompanying each map briefly analyses these characteristics and highlights the main features. Commentary appearing in italics refers to other map topics contained in this atlas.

The region mapped in this atlas comprises the Urban Centre of Canberra-Queanbeyan (including Jerrabomberra) and the locality of Hall, and the following areas which are currently classified as non-urban: the suburbs of Pialligo and Symonston in the Australian Capital Territory, and three Census Collection Districts (CDs) adjoining the Queanbeyan urban area in New South Wales. In the commentaries, the mapped region has been referred to simply as Canberra-Queanbeyan.

The number of people counted in the mapped area of Canberra-Queanbeyan on Census Night, 7 August 2001, excluding overseas visitors, was 339,595 of which 307,053 were in the Urban Centre of Canberra-Queanbeyan (Canberra Part) and 29,752 were in the Urban Centre of Canberra-Queanbeyan (Queanbeyan Part).

ABOUT THE CENSUS

The 2001 Census of Population and Housing aimed at counting every person (except diplomatic personnel) who spent Census Night, 7 August 2001, in Australia. This included people in private dwellings, non-private dwellings, camping out, on vessels in or between Australian ports, and on overnight transport. All people, including visitors and tourists, were counted where they actually spent Census Night, which may not have been where they usually lived.

All private dwellings were counted, whether occupied or unoccupied. Occupied non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hospitals and prisons, were also included.

MAP TOPICS

A set of core topics has been selected from the characteristics of the population to enable comparability between atlases. In addition, some city-specific topics have been included in this atlas because of their particular relevance to Canberra-Queanbeyan. These are: People born overseas; People speaking languages other than English at home; People who walked or cycled to work; People who worked in the Canberra CBD; Owner-occupied dwellings; and Dwellings being purchased. Unless stated otherwise, maps in this atlas exclude overseas visitors to Australia.

STATISTICAL BOUNDARIES

Topics are mapped by Collection Districts (CDs), which are the smallest geographic areas used for collection and dissemination of census data. In towns and cities there are usually between 200 to 300 dwellings in each CD and where possible they have easily identified boundaries, such as streets and waterways.

CDs are the basic building blocks for the aggregation of statistics to larger areas, such as Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and Local Government Areas (LGAs). As can be seen from the maps, CDs vary in shape and size.

SLAs are geographic areas bounding one or more CDs and, in Canberra, generally represent individual suburbs. LGAs are administrative areas under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council, of which Queanbeyan is representative. LGAs used in the Census were those appearing in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0), effective 1 July 2001.

INTERPRETING THE MAPS

Each topic is mapped using different colours to represent different proportions of the mapped characteristic. With the exception of two topics, 'Population density' and 'Average household size', the maps express the various characteristics as a percentage of the relevant population; e.g., unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force. 'Population density' shows the number of people per square kilometre, while 'Average household size' shows the average number of people per occupied private dwelling.

MAP SYMBOLS

Maps are oriented conventionally with north to the top of the page, and each map is accompanied by a legend showing the colour and values for each class of the mapped data. CDs containing less than 50 people have been left unshaded.

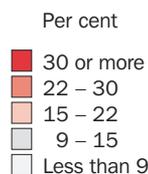
The maps show major roads, selected lakes and CD boundaries. The following symbols are used on the maps:

- CD boundary
- Lakes
- Major roads

Topographic data are reproduced with permission of PSMA Australia.

MAP LEGEND

The map legend identifies the colours used to shade each class on a map e.g.



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

CLASS INTERVAL SELECTION

Selecting appropriate class intervals for each map is a key aspect of representing statistical data. For each map, five classes have been used so that the reader is able to distinguish each class clearly. Class intervals which reflect the distribution of the data were calculated using the 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.

NON-RESIDENTIAL AND FARM LAND

No distinction has been drawn between residential land and non-residential and farm land within a CD. The census data are assumed to be homogeneous, or evenly spread, across the entire CD, even across large parklands and industrial estates, etc.

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

REFERENCE MAPS

Reference maps are also included with this atlas showing:

- SLAs in relation to the mapped area (pp. 40–41);
- Postal Areas based on CD boundaries (p. 42);
- selected locations noted in the text accompanying the maps (p. 43); and
- year of first settlement for SLAs in the mapped area (p. 44).

These may be photocopied to produce overlays to be placed on the CD-based maps.

COMPARABILITY WITH 1996 ATLAS

Birthplace

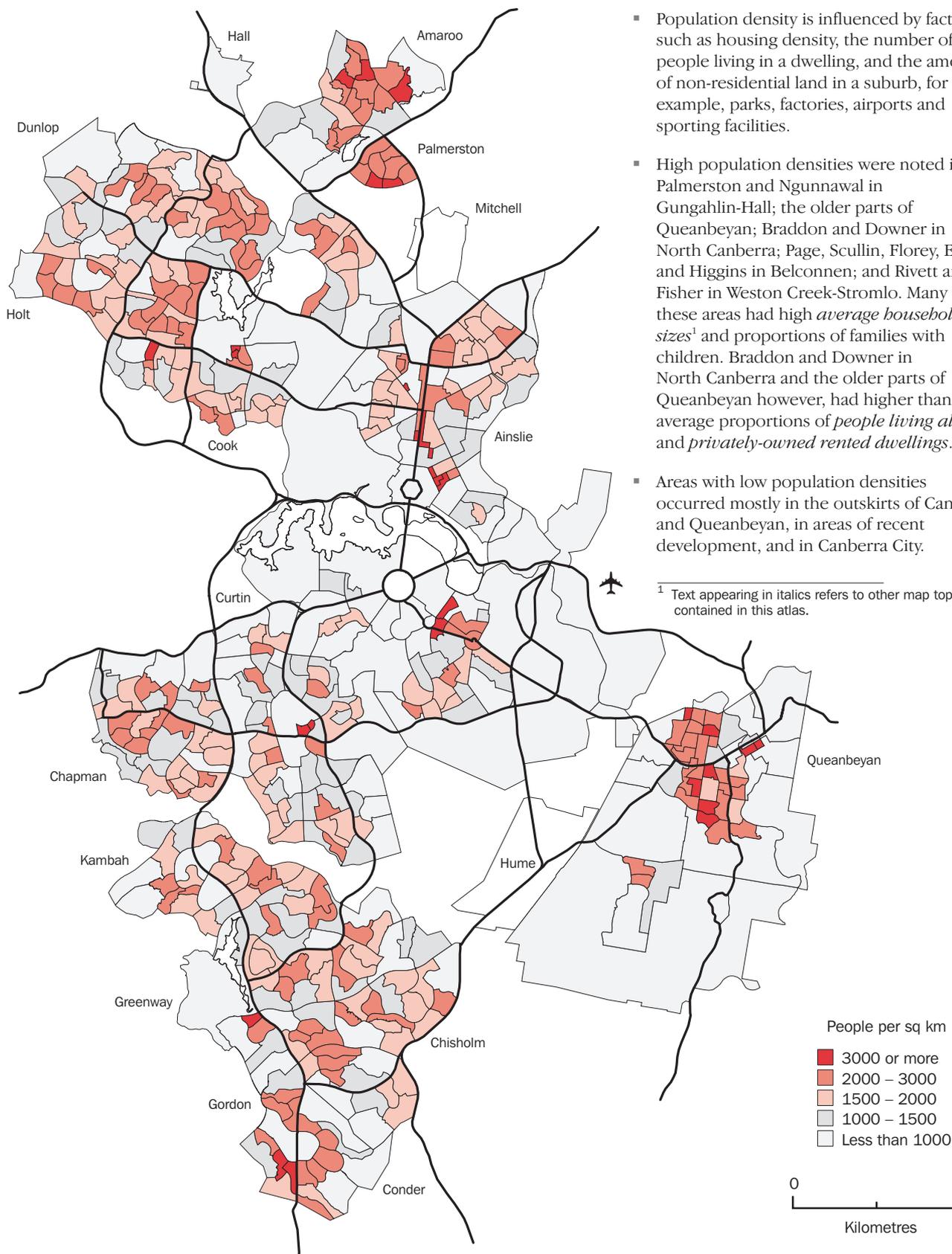
For the 2001 Census, birthplace was classified to the new *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (cat. no. 1269.0). In the 1996 Census, the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)* was used. This change in classification has had no impact on the data aggregated for inclusion in this atlas.

Qualifications

For the 2001 Census, qualifications data were coded to the new *Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)* (cat. no. 1272.0) which replaced the *ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ)* used for the 1996 Census. The new classification includes non-school qualifications such as Certificate Level qualifications which may be attained while the person is still attending school.

Population density

Number of people per square kilometre



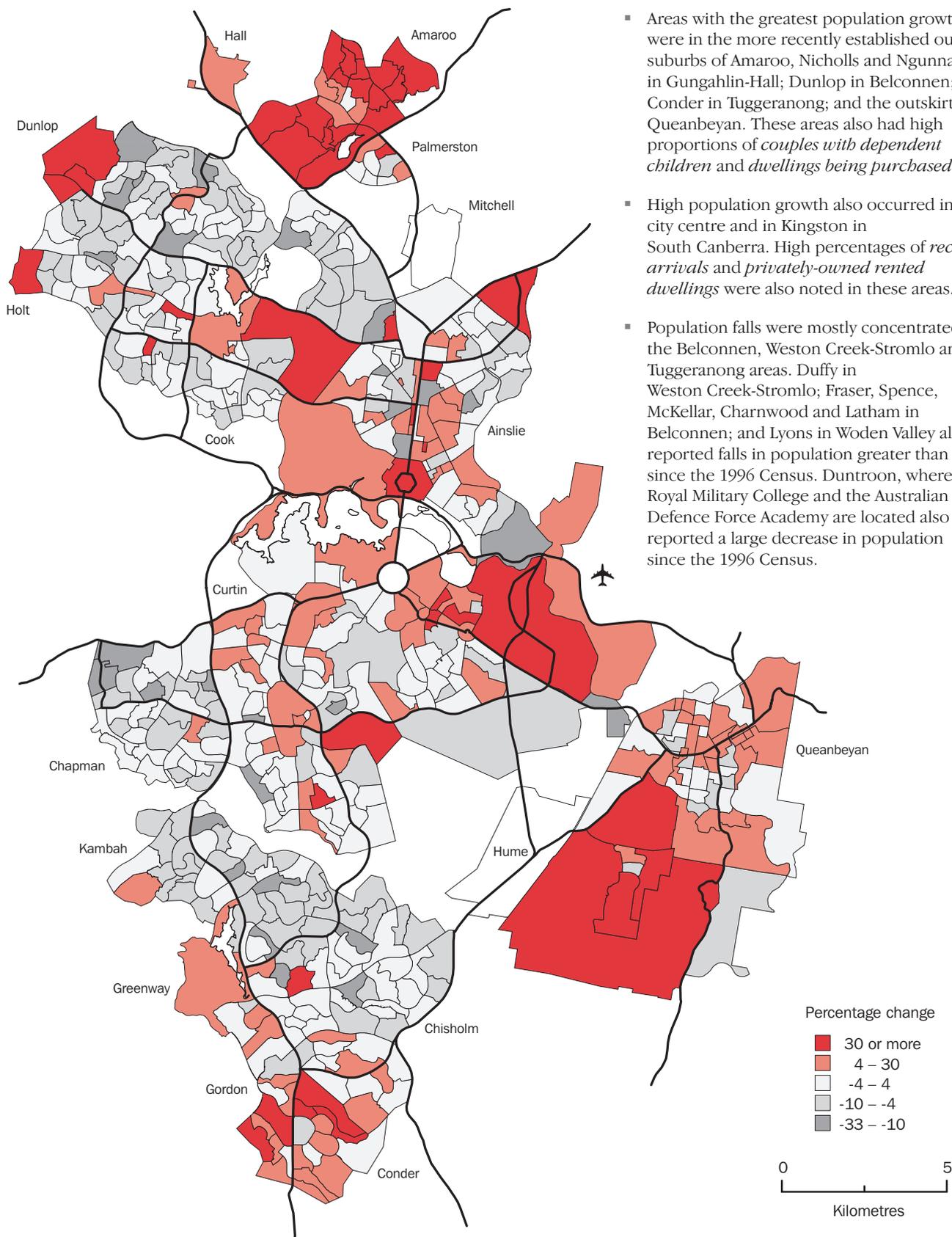
- At the 2001 Census 339,595 people were counted in Canberra-Queanbeyan, excluding overseas visitors. The total population density for Canberra-Queanbeyan was 900 people per square kilometre.
- Population density is influenced by factors such as housing density, the number of people living in a dwelling, and the amount of non-residential land in a suburb, for example, parks, factories, airports and sporting facilities.
- High population densities were noted in Palmerston and Ngunnawal in Gungahlin-Hall; the older parts of Queanbeyan; Braddon and Downer in North Canberra; Page, Scullin, Florey, Evatt and Higgins in Belconnen; and Rivett and Fisher in Weston Creek-Stromlo. Many of these areas had high *average household sizes*¹ and proportions of families with children. Braddon and Downer in North Canberra and the older parts of Queanbeyan however, had higher than average proportions of *people living alone* and *privately-owned rented dwellings*.
- Areas with low population densities occurred mostly in the outskirts of Canberra and Queanbeyan, in areas of recent development, and in Canberra City.

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

Population change

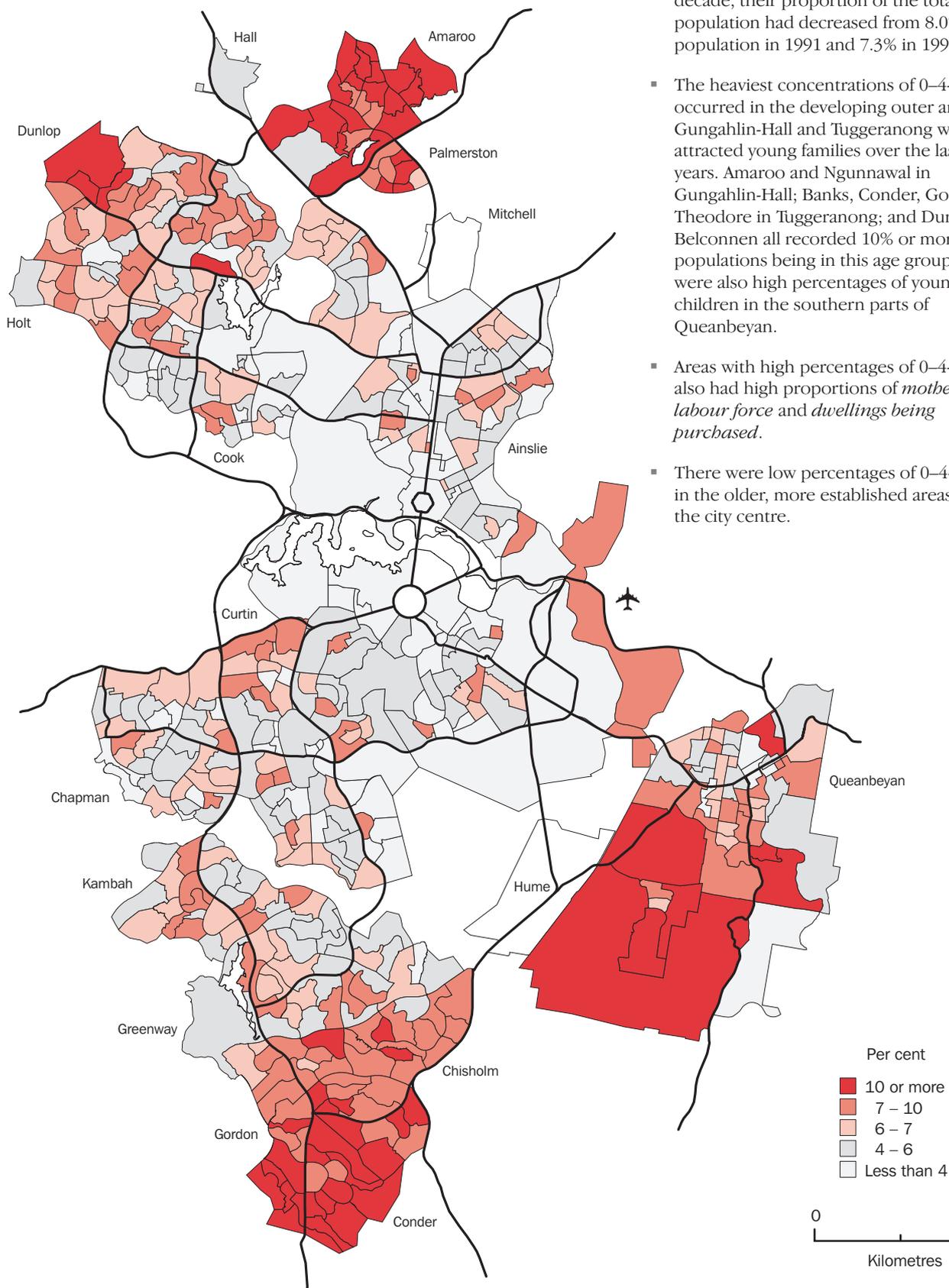
Percentage change in population between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses

- The population of Canberra-Queanbeyan, including overseas visitors, grew by 5.2% between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses. This represents an estimated increase of almost 17,000 people.
- Areas with the greatest population growth were in the more recently established outer suburbs of Amaroo, Nicholls and Ngunnawal in Gungahlin-Hall; Dunlop in Belconnen; Conder in Tuggeranong; and the outskirts of Queanbeyan. These areas also had high proportions of *couples with dependent children* and *dwellings being purchased*.
- High population growth also occurred in the city centre and in Kingston in South Canberra. High percentages of *recent arrivals* and *privately-owned rented dwellings* were also noted in these areas.
- Population falls were mostly concentrated in the Belconnen, Weston Creek-Stromlo and Tuggeranong areas. Duffy in Weston Creek-Stromlo; Fraser, Spence, McKellar, Charnwood and Latham in Belconnen; and Lyons in Woden Valley all reported falls in population greater than 7% since the 1996 Census. Duntroon, where the Royal Military College and the Australian Defence Force Academy are located also reported a large decrease in population since the 1996 Census.



People aged 0–4 years

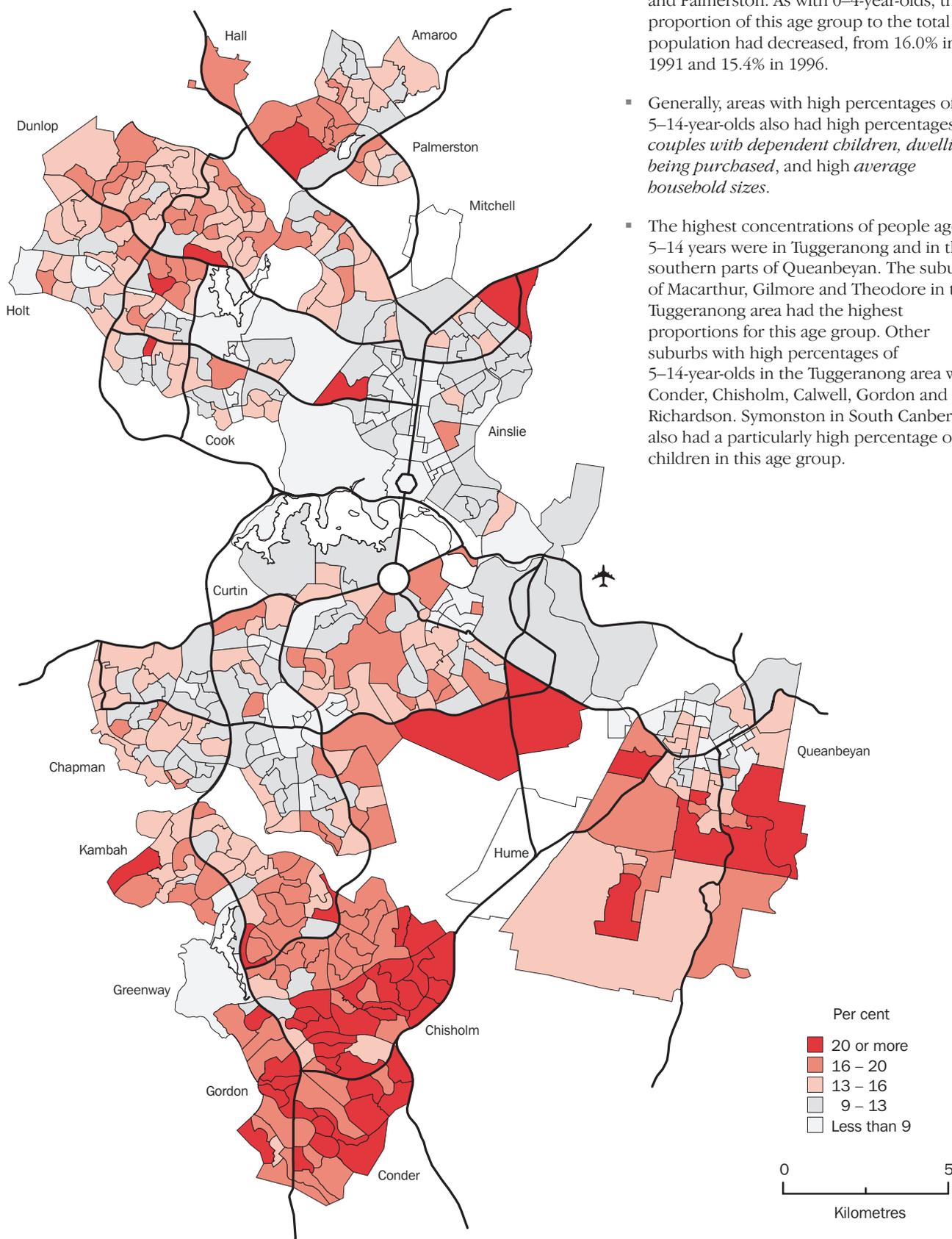
As a percentage of the total population



- Of the 339,595 people counted in Canberra-Queanbeyan at the 2001 Census, 22,748 (6.7%) were aged under 5 years. Although there was an increase in the number of 0–4-year-olds over the last decade, their proportion of the total population had decreased from 8.0% of the population in 1991 and 7.3% in 1996.
- The heaviest concentrations of 0–4-year-olds occurred in the developing outer areas of Gungahlin-Hall and Tuggeranong which have attracted young families over the last ten years. Amaroo and Ngunnawal in Gungahlin-Hall; Banks, Conder, Gordon and Theodore in Tuggeranong; and Dunlop in Belconnen all recorded 10% or more of their populations being in this age group. There were also high percentages of young children in the southern parts of Queanbeyan.
- Areas with high percentages of 0–4-year-olds also had high proportions of *mothers in the labour force* and *dwellings being purchased*.
- There were low percentages of 0–4-year-olds in the older, more established areas towards the city centre.

People aged 5–14 years

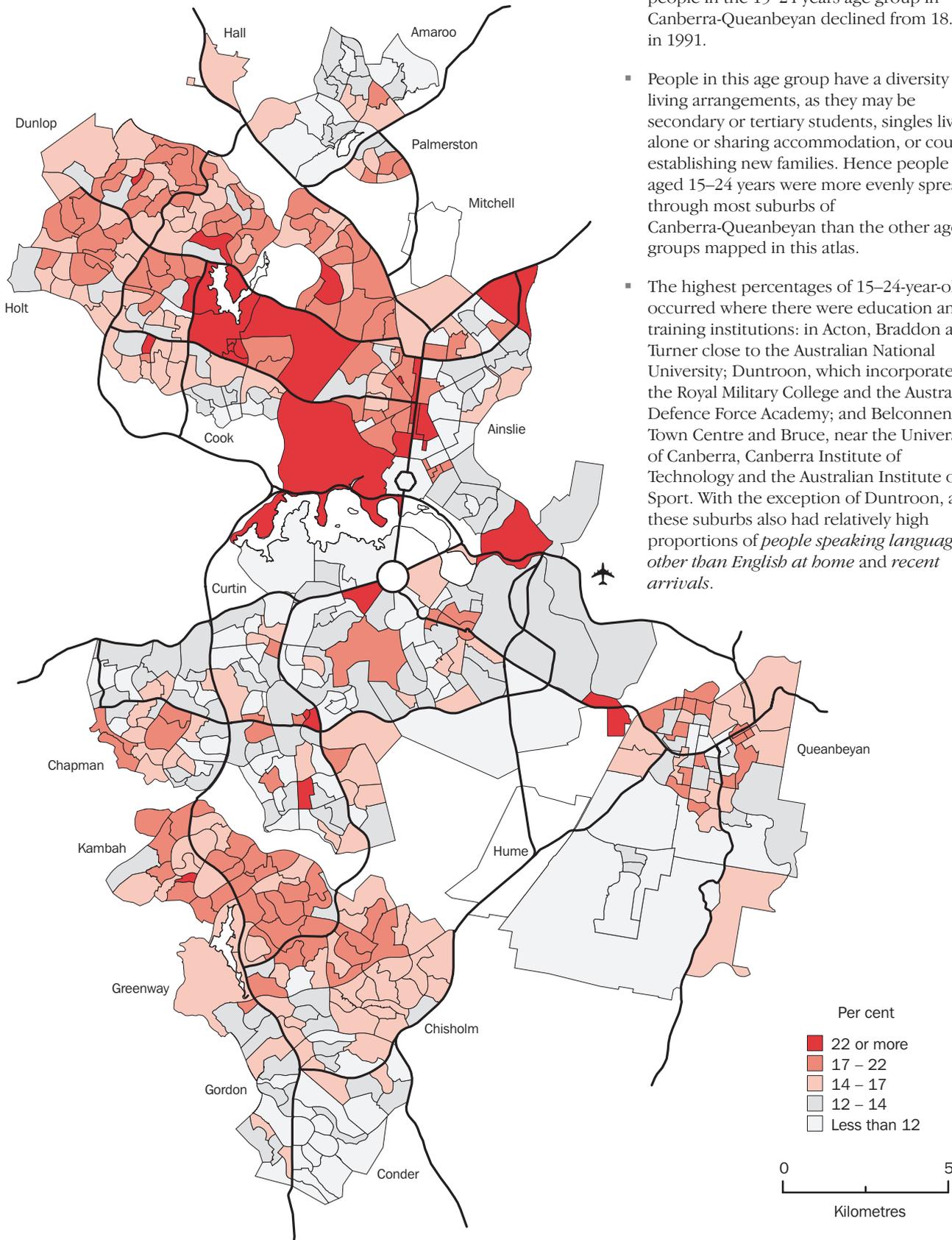
As a percentage of the total population



- At the 2001 Census 49,674 people in Canberra-Queanbeyan were aged between 5 and 14 years. This was 14.6% of the population, the second highest proportion of any capital city in Australia, after Darwin and Palmerston. As with 0–4-year-olds, the proportion of this age group to the total population had decreased, from 16.0% in 1991 and 15.4% in 1996.
- Generally, areas with high percentages of 5–14-year-olds also had high percentages of *couples with dependent children, dwellings being purchased*, and high *average household sizes*.
- The highest concentrations of people aged 5–14 years were in Tuggeranong and in the southern parts of Queanbeyan. The suburbs of Macarthur, Gilmore and Theodore in the Tuggeranong area had the highest proportions for this age group. Other suburbs with high percentages of 5–14-year-olds in the Tuggeranong area were Conder, Chisholm, Calwell, Gordon and Richardson. Symonston in South Canberra also had a particularly high percentage of children in this age group.

People aged 15–24 years

As a percentage of the total population

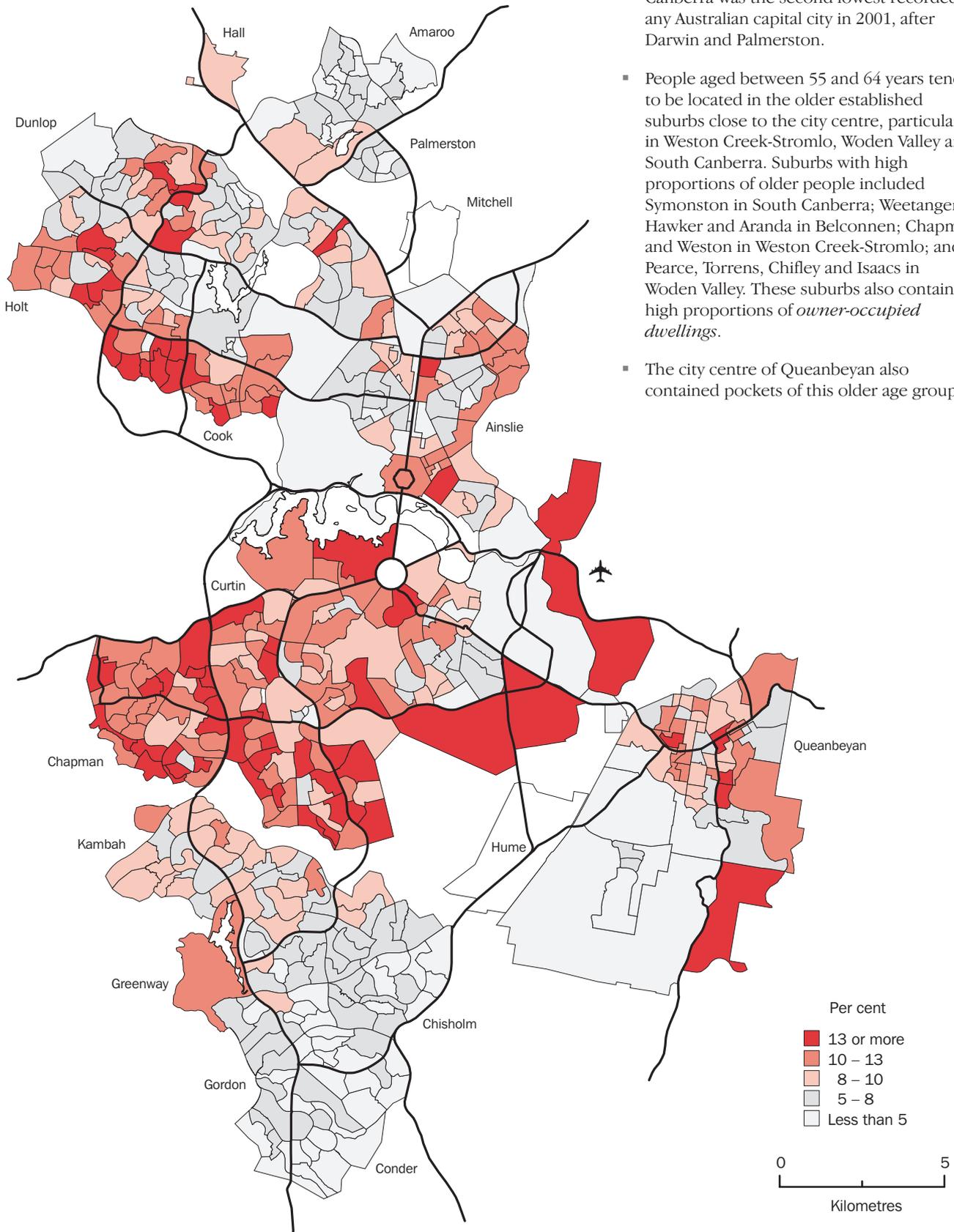


- There were 54,022 people aged 15–24 years who were counted in Canberra-Queanbeyan at the 2001 Census. This was 15.9% of the population, the highest proportion of all capital cities in Australia. The percentage of people in the 15–24 years age group in Canberra-Queanbeyan declined from 18.7% in 1991.
- People in this age group have a diversity of living arrangements, as they may be secondary or tertiary students, singles living alone or sharing accommodation, or couples establishing new families. Hence people aged 15–24 years were more evenly spread through most suburbs of Canberra-Queanbeyan than the other age groups mapped in this atlas.
- The highest percentages of 15–24-year-olds occurred where there were education and training institutions: in Acton, Braddon and Turner close to the Australian National University; Duntroon, which incorporates the Royal Military College and the Australian Defence Force Academy; and Belconnen Town Centre and Bruce, near the University of Canberra, Canberra Institute of Technology and the Australian Institute of Sport. With the exception of Duntroon, all these suburbs also had relatively high proportions of *people speaking languages other than English at home and recent arrivals*.

People aged 55–64 years

As a percentage of the total population

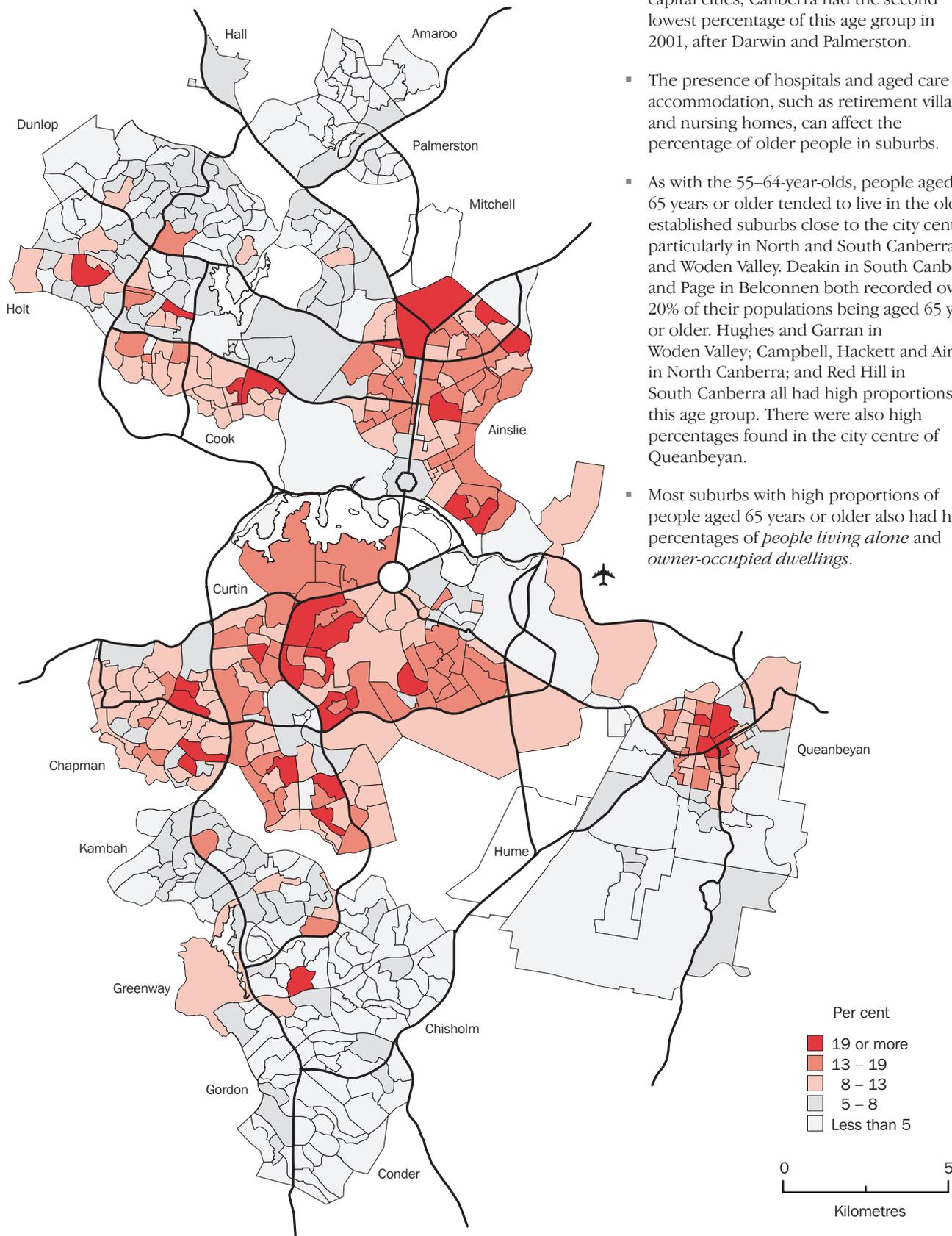
- At the 2001 Census 27,928 people in Canberra–Queanbeyan were aged between 55 and 64 years. This was 8.2% of the population, compared with 6.1% in 1991. The percentage of this age group in Canberra was the second lowest recorded in any Australian capital city in 2001, after Darwin and Palmerston.
- People aged between 55 and 64 years tended to be located in the older established suburbs close to the city centre, particularly in Weston Creek-Stromlo, Woden Valley and South Canberra. Suburbs with high proportions of older people included Symonston in South Canberra; Weetangera, Hawker and Aranda in Belconnen; Chapman and Weston in Weston Creek-Stromlo; and Pearce, Torrens, Chifley and Isaacs in Woden Valley. These suburbs also contained high proportions of *owner-occupied dwellings*.
- The city centre of Queanbeyan also contained pockets of this older age group.



People aged 65 years or older

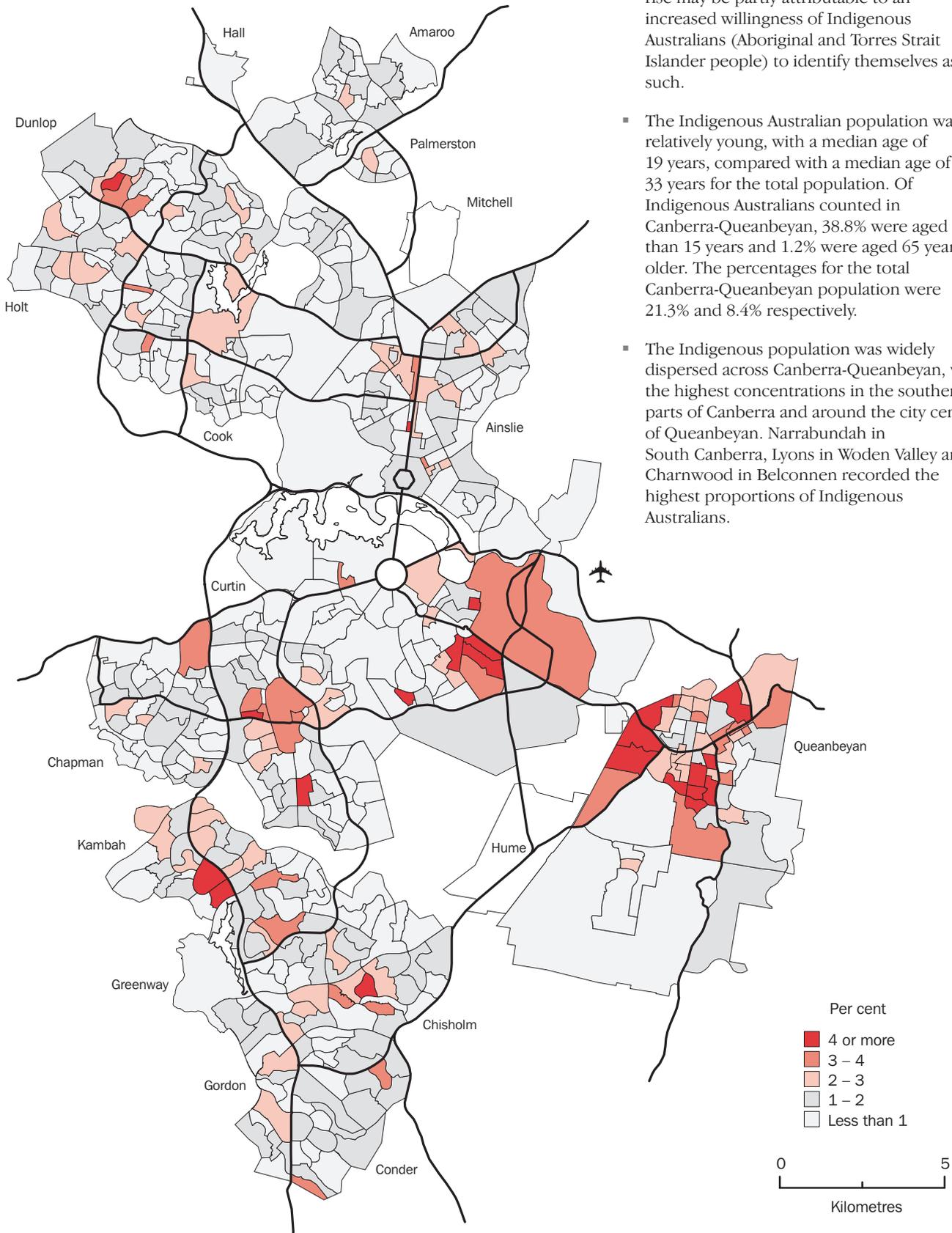
As a percentage of the total population

- There were 28,449 people aged 65 years or older counted in Canberra-Queanbeyan at the 2001 Census. This represented 8.4% of the total population, an increase from 6.3% in 1991 and 7.2% in 1996. Of all Australian capital cities, Canberra had the second lowest percentage of this age group in 2001, after Darwin and Palmerston.
- The presence of hospitals and aged care accommodation, such as retirement villages and nursing homes, can affect the percentage of older people in suburbs.
- As with the 55–64-year-olds, people aged 65 years or older tended to live in the older established suburbs close to the city centre, particularly in North and South Canberra and Woden Valley. Deakin in South Canberra and Page in Belconnen both recorded over 20% of their populations being aged 65 years or older. Hughes and Garran in Woden Valley; Campbell, Hackett and Ainslie in North Canberra; and Red Hill in South Canberra all had high proportions of this age group. There were also high percentages found in the city centre of Queanbeyan.
- Most suburbs with high proportions of people aged 65 years or older also had high percentages of *people living alone* and *owner-occupied dwellings*.



Indigenous Australians

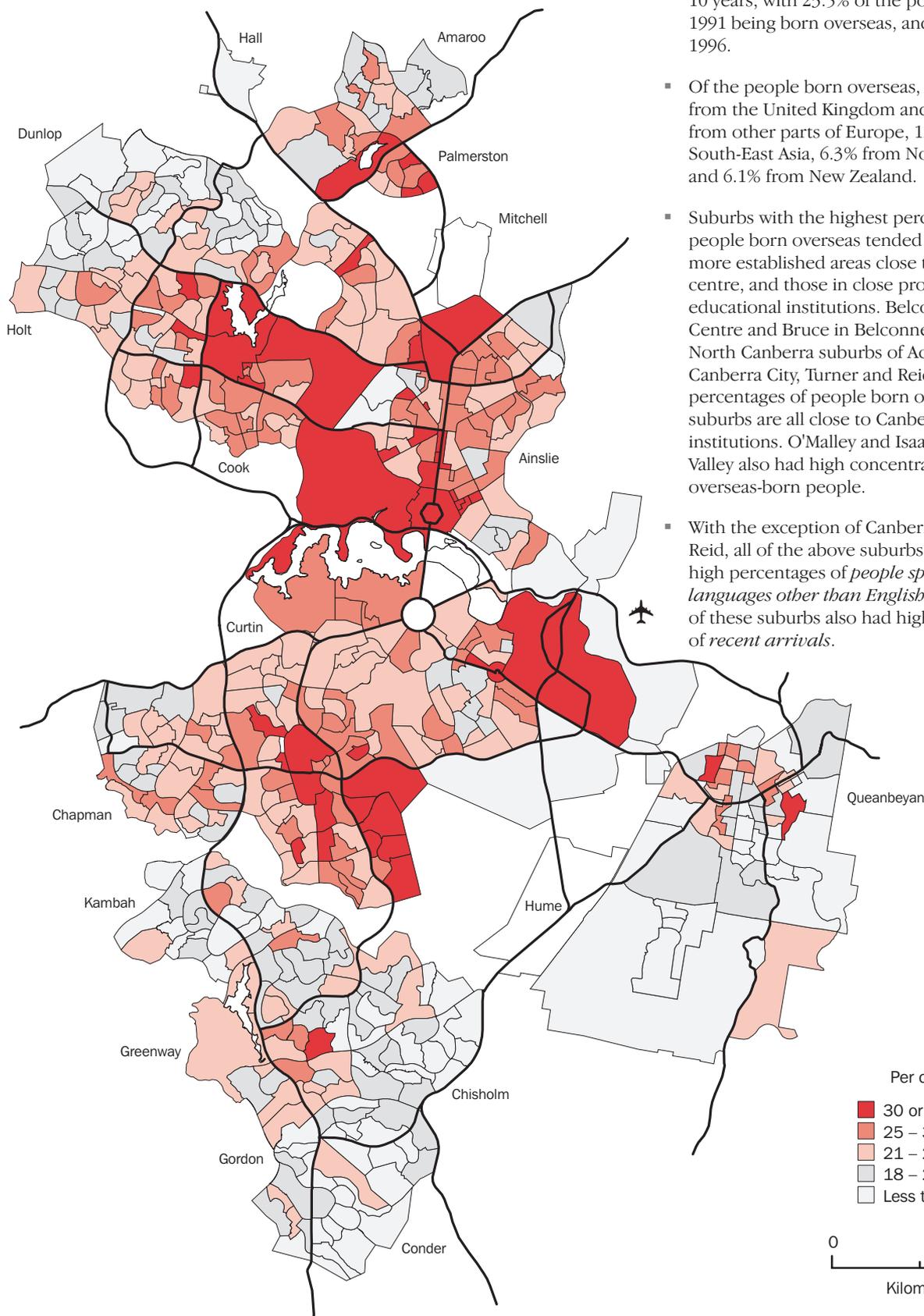
As a percentage of the total population



- At the 2001 Census 4,381 people indicated that they were of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. This was 1.3% of the Canberra-Queanbeyan population, compared with 0.7% at the 1991 Census. The rise may be partly attributable to an increased willingness of Indigenous Australians (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people) to identify themselves as such.
- The Indigenous Australian population was relatively young, with a median age of 19 years, compared with a median age of 33 years for the total population. Of Indigenous Australians counted in Canberra-Queanbeyan, 38.8% were aged less than 15 years and 1.2% were aged 65 years or older. The percentages for the total Canberra-Queanbeyan population were 21.3% and 8.4% respectively.
- The Indigenous population was widely dispersed across Canberra-Queanbeyan, with the highest concentrations in the southern parts of Canberra and around the city centre of Queanbeyan. Narrabundah in South Canberra, Lyons in Woden Valley and Charnwood in Belconnen recorded the highest proportions of Indigenous Australians.

People born overseas

As a percentage of the total population

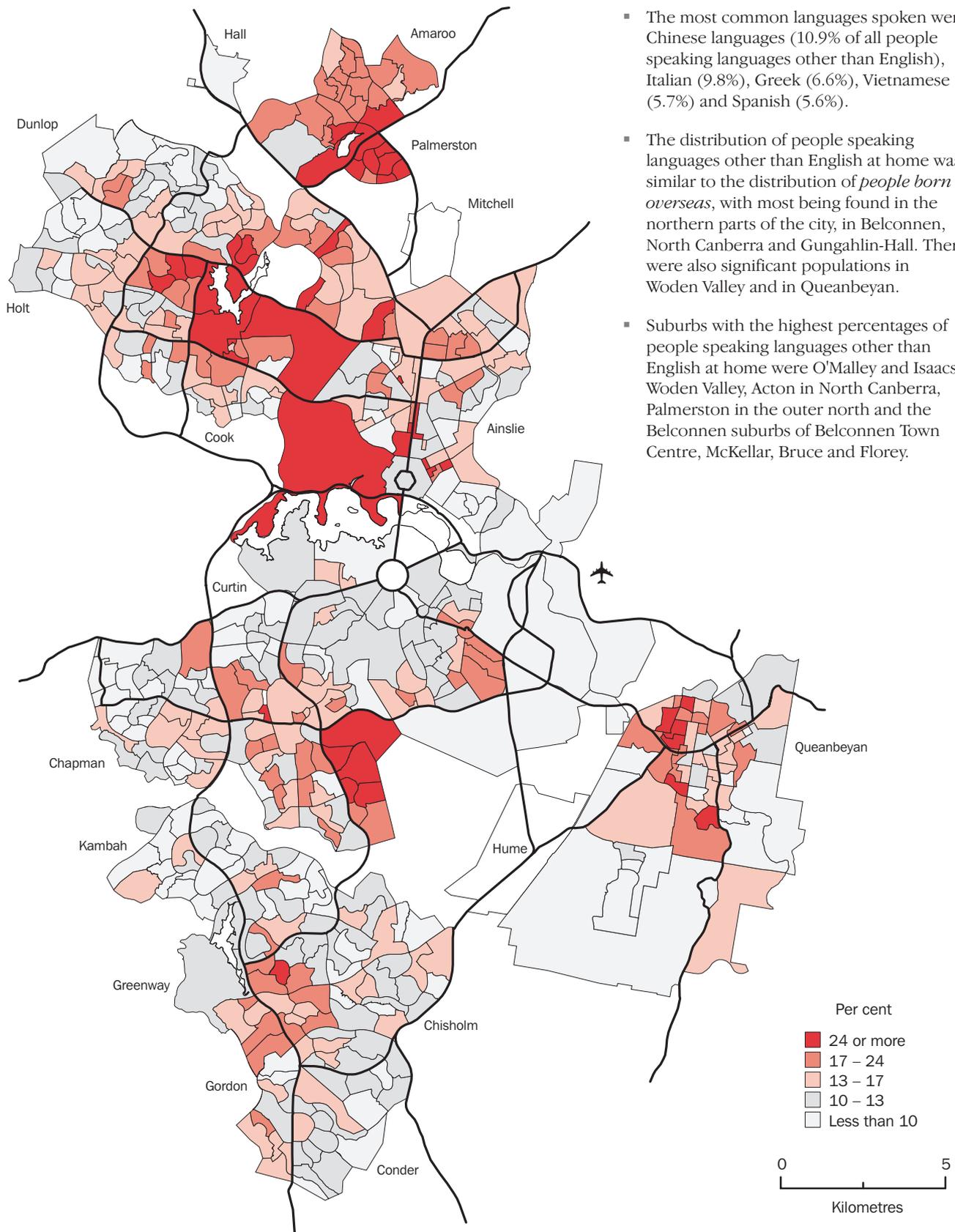


- There were 71,989 overseas-born people in Canberra-Queanbeyan at the 2001 Census. This was 22.2% of the population. The proportion of overseas born people has remained relatively steady over the last 10 years, with 23.5% of the population in 1991 being born overseas, and 22.8% in 1996.
- Of the people born overseas, 26.3% came from the United Kingdom and Ireland, 29.0% from other parts of Europe, 12.2% from South-East Asia, 6.3% from North-East Asia, and 6.1% from New Zealand.
- Suburbs with the highest percentages of people born overseas tended to be in the more established areas close to the city centre, and those in close proximity to educational institutions. Belconnen Town Centre and Bruce in Belconnen, and the North Canberra suburbs of Acton, Canberra City, Turner and Reid all had high percentages of people born overseas. These suburbs are all close to Canberra's tertiary institutions. O'Malley and Isaacs in Woden Valley also had high concentrations of overseas-born people.
- With the exception of Canberra City and Reid, all of the above suburbs had relatively high percentages of *people speaking languages other than English at home*. Most of these suburbs also had high proportions of *recent arrivals*.

People speaking languages other than English at home

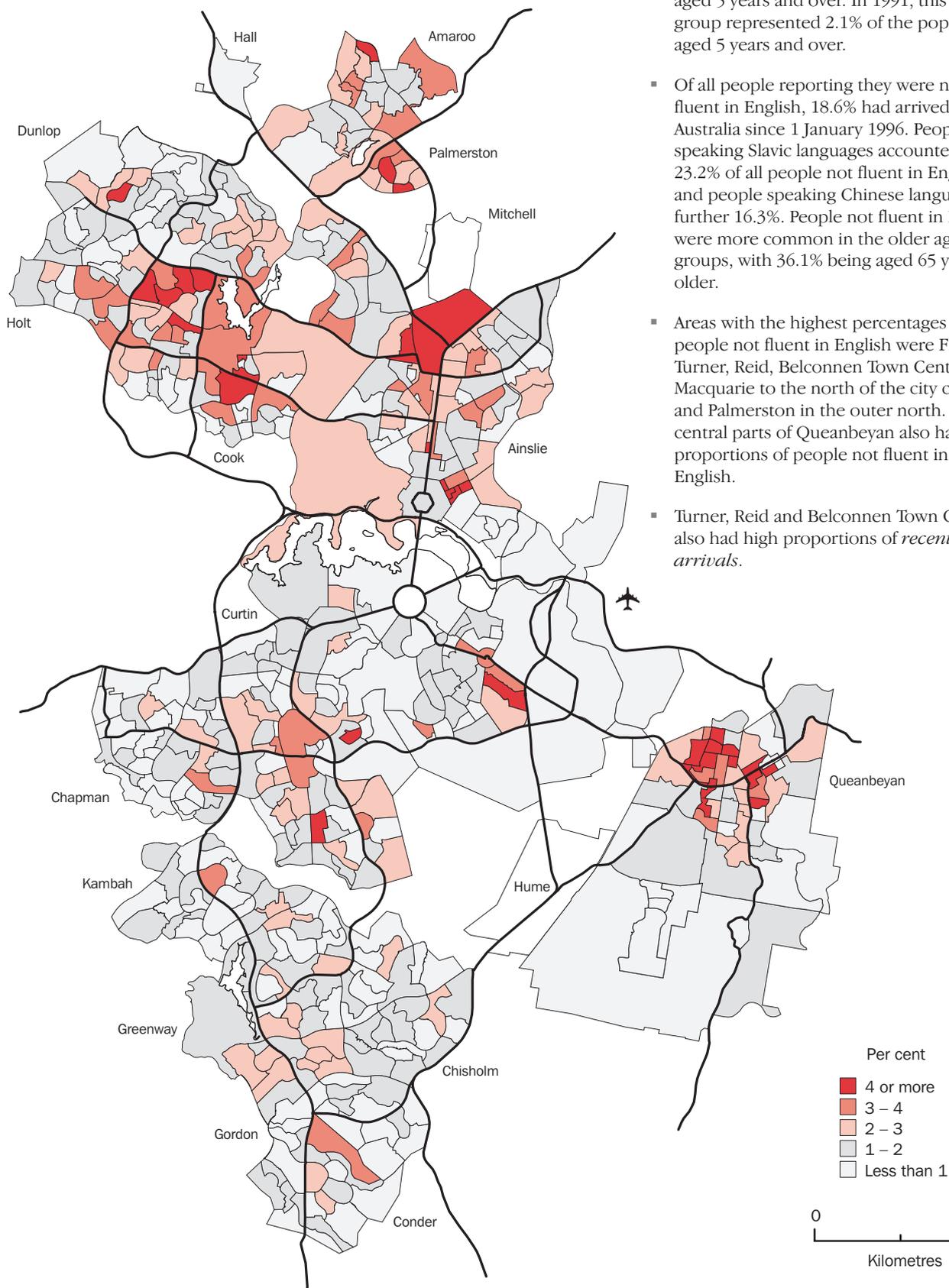
As a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

- At the 2001 Census 44,257 people, or 14.5% of the population aged 5 years or older spoke a language other than English at home. This compared with 14.9% of the population in 1991.
- The most common languages spoken were Chinese languages (10.9% of all people speaking languages other than English), Italian (9.8%), Greek (6.6%), Vietnamese (5.7%) and Spanish (5.6%).
- The distribution of people speaking languages other than English at home was similar to the distribution of *people born overseas*, with most being found in the northern parts of the city, in Belconnen, North Canberra and Gungahlin-Hall. There were also significant populations in Woden Valley and in Queanbeyan.
- Suburbs with the highest percentages of people speaking languages other than English at home were O'Malley and Isaacs in Woden Valley, Acton in North Canberra, Palmerston in the outer north and the Belconnen suburbs of Belconnen Town Centre, McKellar, Bruce and Florey.



People not fluent in English

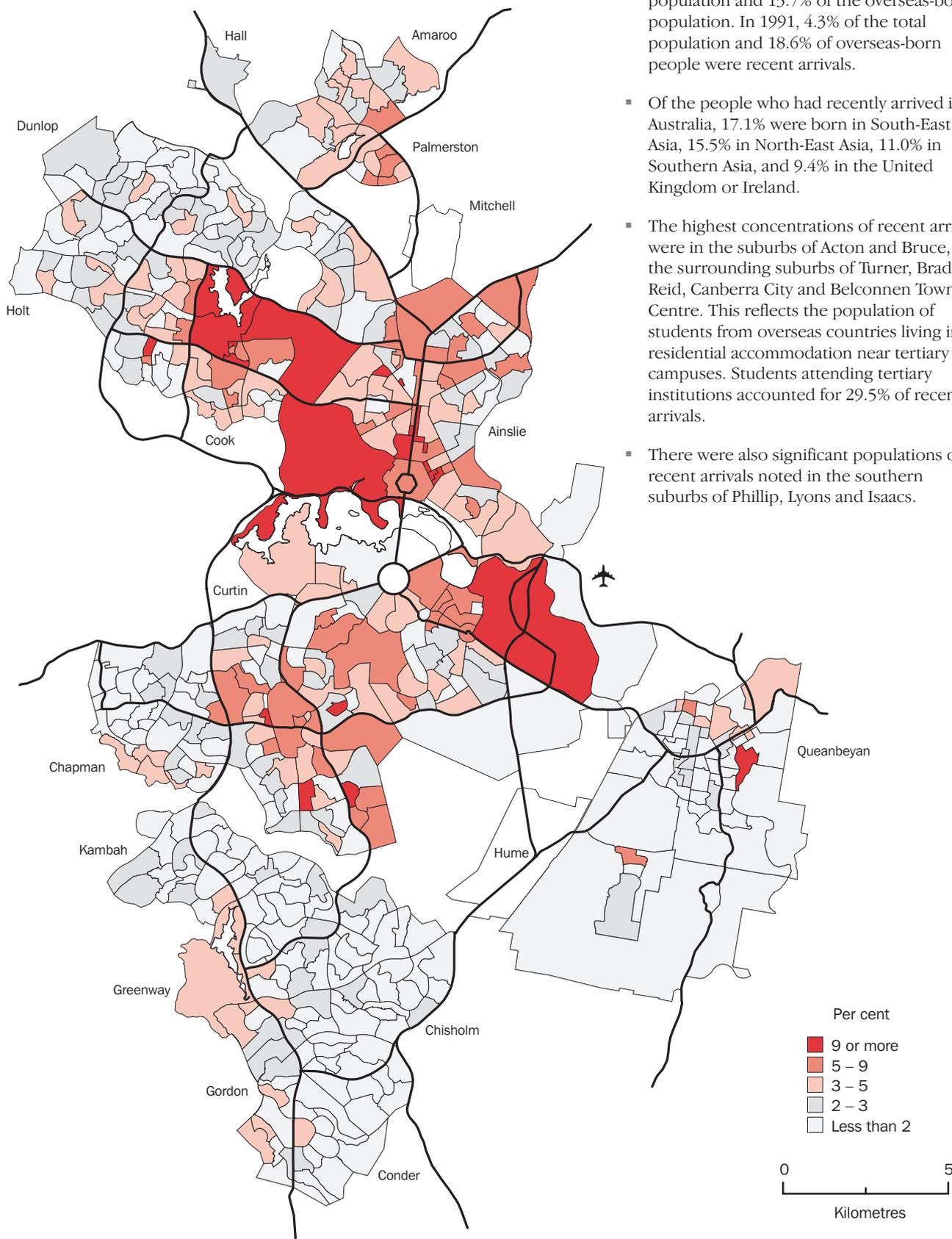
People who did not speak English well or at all as a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older



- At the 2001 Census there were 5,146 people in Canberra-Queanbeyan who spoke a language other than English at home and did not speak English well or at all. This was 1.7% of the population aged 5 years and over. In 1991, this same group represented 2.1% of the population aged 5 years and over.
- Of all people reporting they were not fluent in English, 18.6% had arrived in Australia since 1 January 1996. People speaking Slavic languages accounted for 23.2% of all people not fluent in English, and people speaking Chinese languages a further 16.3%. People not fluent in English were more common in the older age groups, with 36.1% being aged 65 years or older.
- Areas with the highest percentages of people not fluent in English were Florey, Turner, Reid, Belconnen Town Centre and Macquarie to the north of the city centre, and Palmerston in the outer north. The central parts of Queanbeyan also had high proportions of people not fluent in English.
- Turner, Reid and Belconnen Town Centre also had high proportions of *recent arrivals*.

Recent arrivals

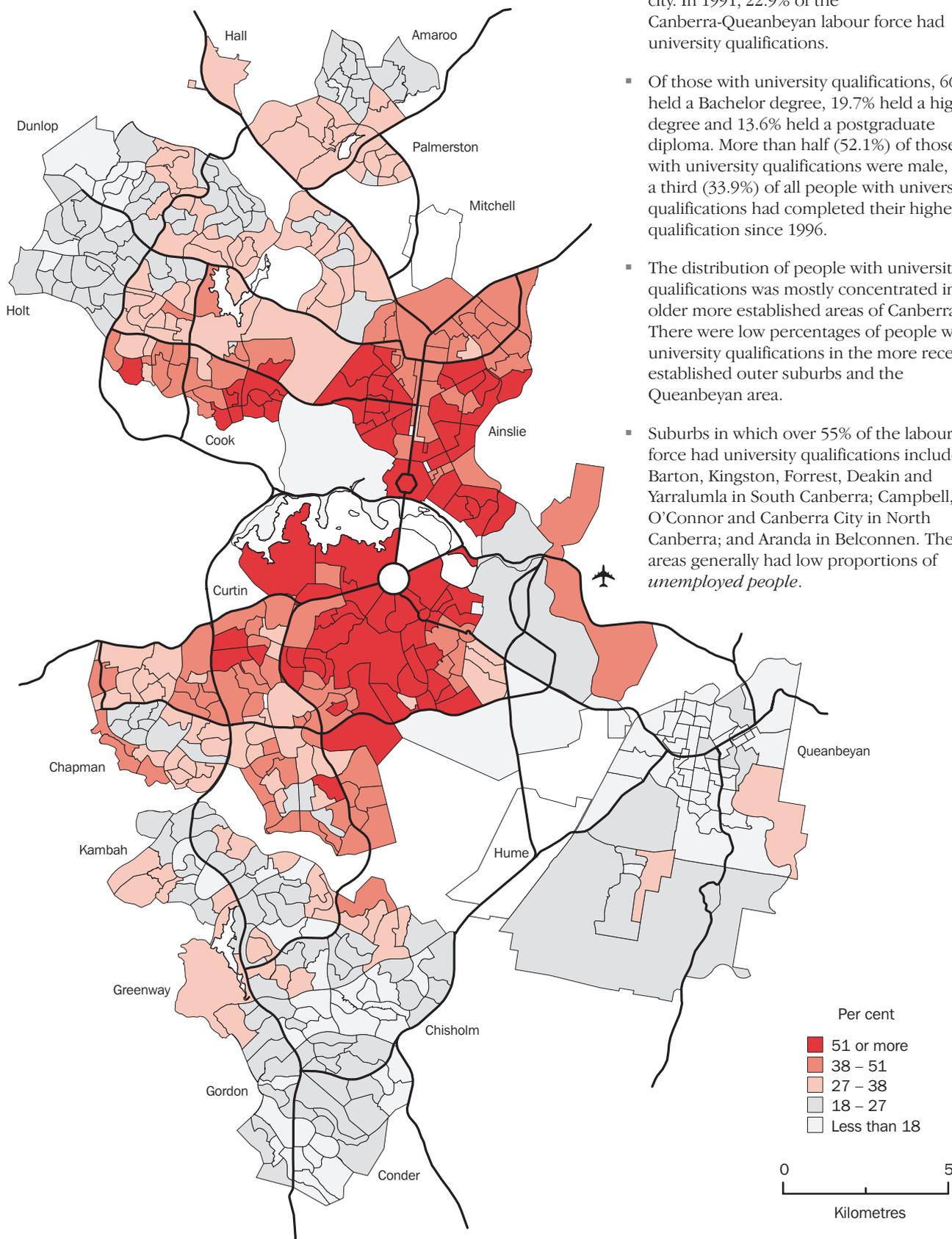
As a percentage of the total population



- At the 2001 Census there were 9,470 overseas-born people counted in Canberra-Queanbeyan who arrived in Australia after 1 January, 1996 intending to stay for at least a year. This was 3.0% of the population and 13.7% of the overseas-born population. In 1991, 4.3% of the total population and 18.6% of overseas-born people were recent arrivals.
- Of the people who had recently arrived in Australia, 17.1% were born in South-East Asia, 15.5% in North-East Asia, 11.0% in Southern Asia, and 9.4% in the United Kingdom or Ireland.
- The highest concentrations of recent arrivals were in the suburbs of Acton and Bruce, and the surrounding suburbs of Turner, Braddon, Reid, Canberra City and Belconnen Town Centre. This reflects the population of students from overseas countries living in residential accommodation near tertiary campuses. Students attending tertiary institutions accounted for 29.5% of recent arrivals.
- There were also significant populations of recent arrivals noted in the southern suburbs of Phillip, Lyons and Isaacs.

People with university qualifications

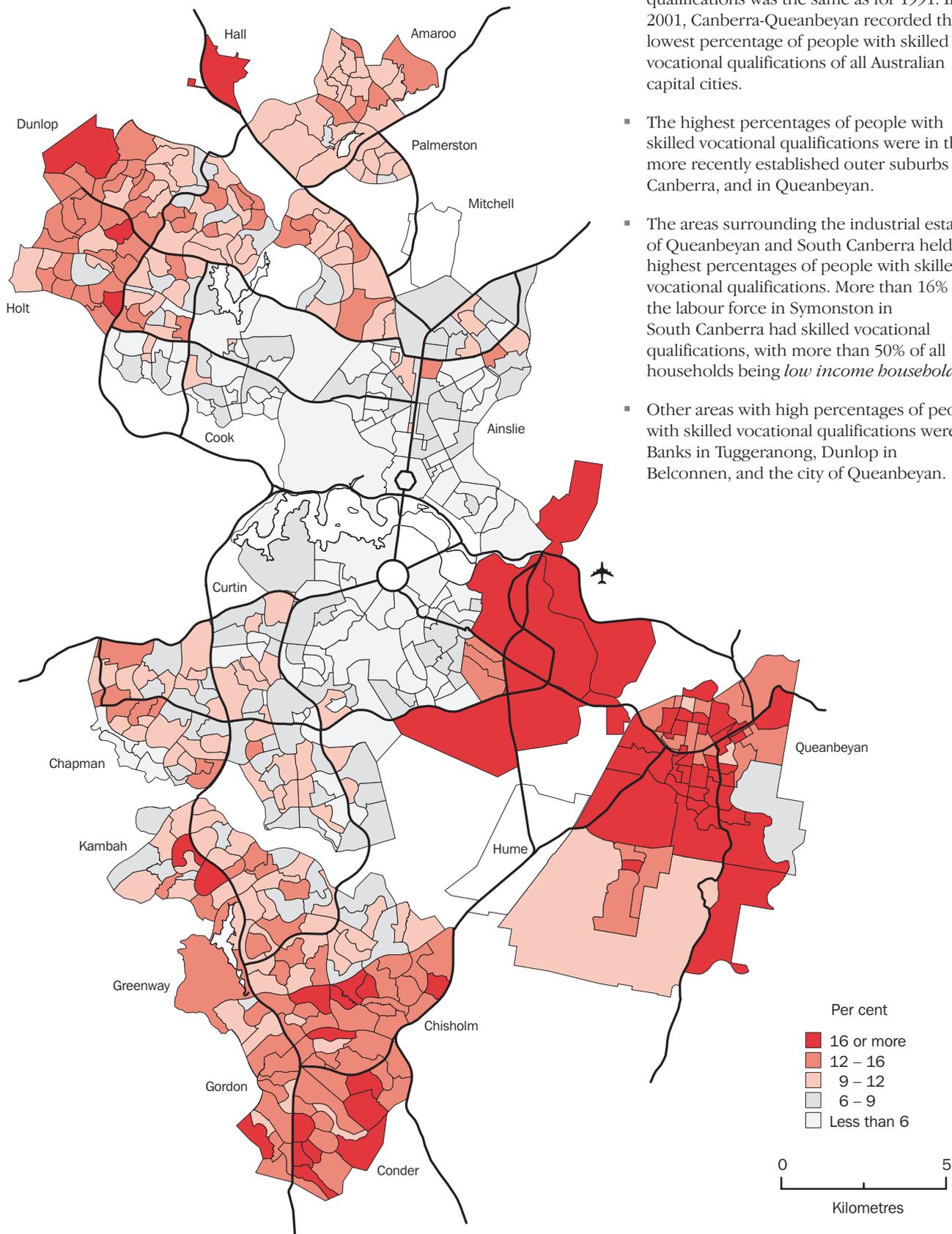
As a percentage of the labour force



- There were 55,654 people in the labour force with a degree or higher qualification in Canberra-Queanbeyan at the 2001 Census. This was 31.1% of the labour force, the highest percentage of any Australian capital city. In 1991, 22.9% of the Canberra-Queanbeyan labour force had university qualifications.
- Of those with university qualifications, 66.7% held a Bachelor degree, 19.7% held a higher degree and 13.6% held a postgraduate diploma. More than half (52.1%) of those with university qualifications were male, and a third (33.9%) of all people with university qualifications had completed their highest qualification since 1996.
- The distribution of people with university qualifications was mostly concentrated in the older more established areas of Canberra. There were low percentages of people with university qualifications in the more recently established outer suburbs and the Queanbeyan area.
- Suburbs in which over 55% of the labour force had university qualifications included Barton, Kingston, Forrest, Deakin and Yarralumla in South Canberra; Campbell, O'Connor and Canberra City in North Canberra; and Aranda in Belconnen. These areas generally had low proportions of *unemployed people*.

People with skilled vocational qualifications

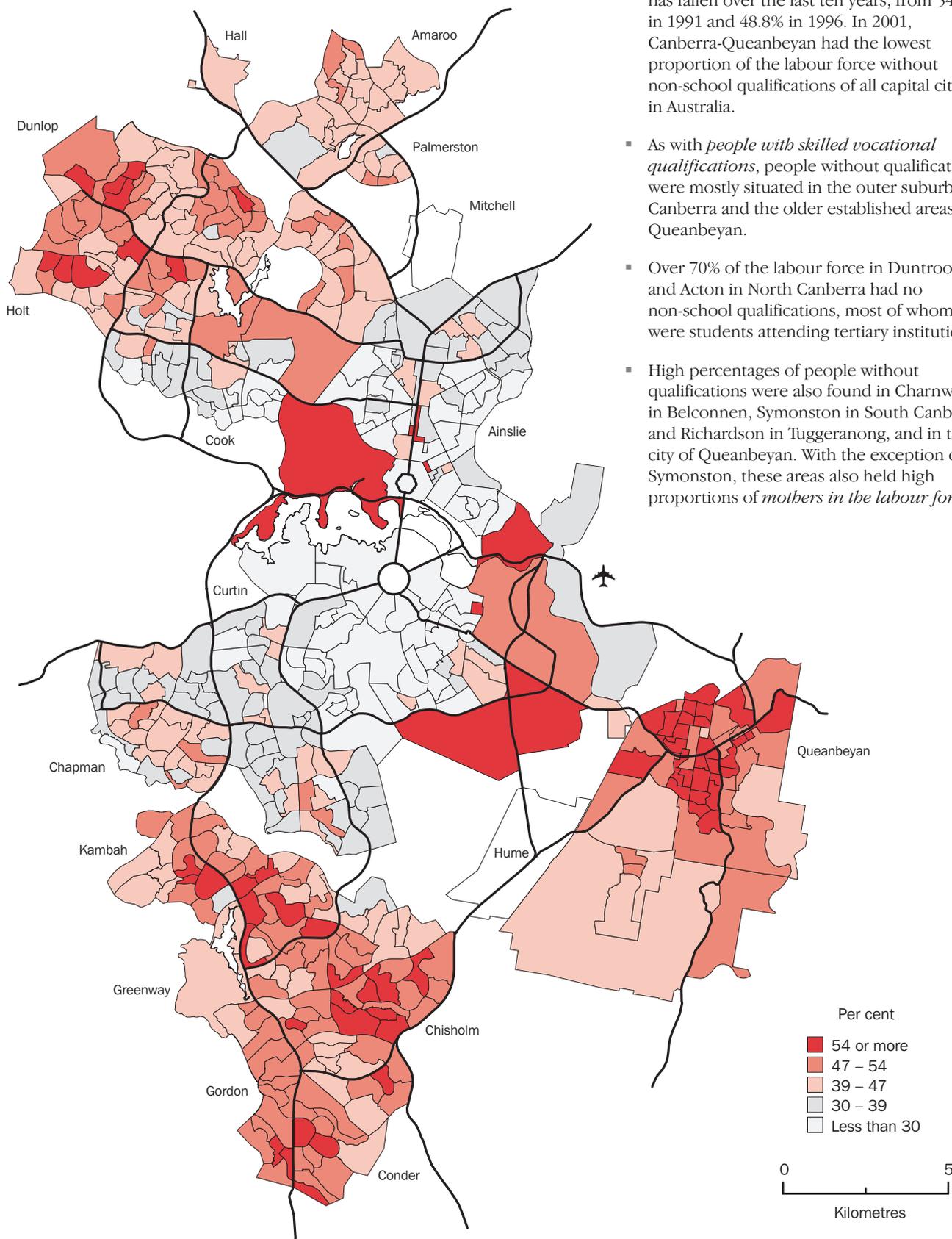
As a percentage of the labour force



- At the 2001 Census there were 18,714 people in the Canberra-Queanbeyan labour force with skilled vocational qualifications, which was 10.5% of the labour force. The proportion of people with skilled vocational qualifications was the same as for 1991. In 2001, Canberra-Queanbeyan recorded the lowest percentage of people with skilled vocational qualifications of all Australian capital cities.
- The highest percentages of people with skilled vocational qualifications were in the more recently established outer suburbs of Canberra, and in Queanbeyan.
- The areas surrounding the industrial estates of Queanbeyan and South Canberra held the highest percentages of people with skilled vocational qualifications. More than 16% of the labour force in Symonston in South Canberra had skilled vocational qualifications, with more than 50% of all households being *low income households*.
- Other areas with high percentages of people with skilled vocational qualifications were Banks in Tuggeranong, Dunlop in Belconnen, and the city of Queanbeyan.

People without qualifications

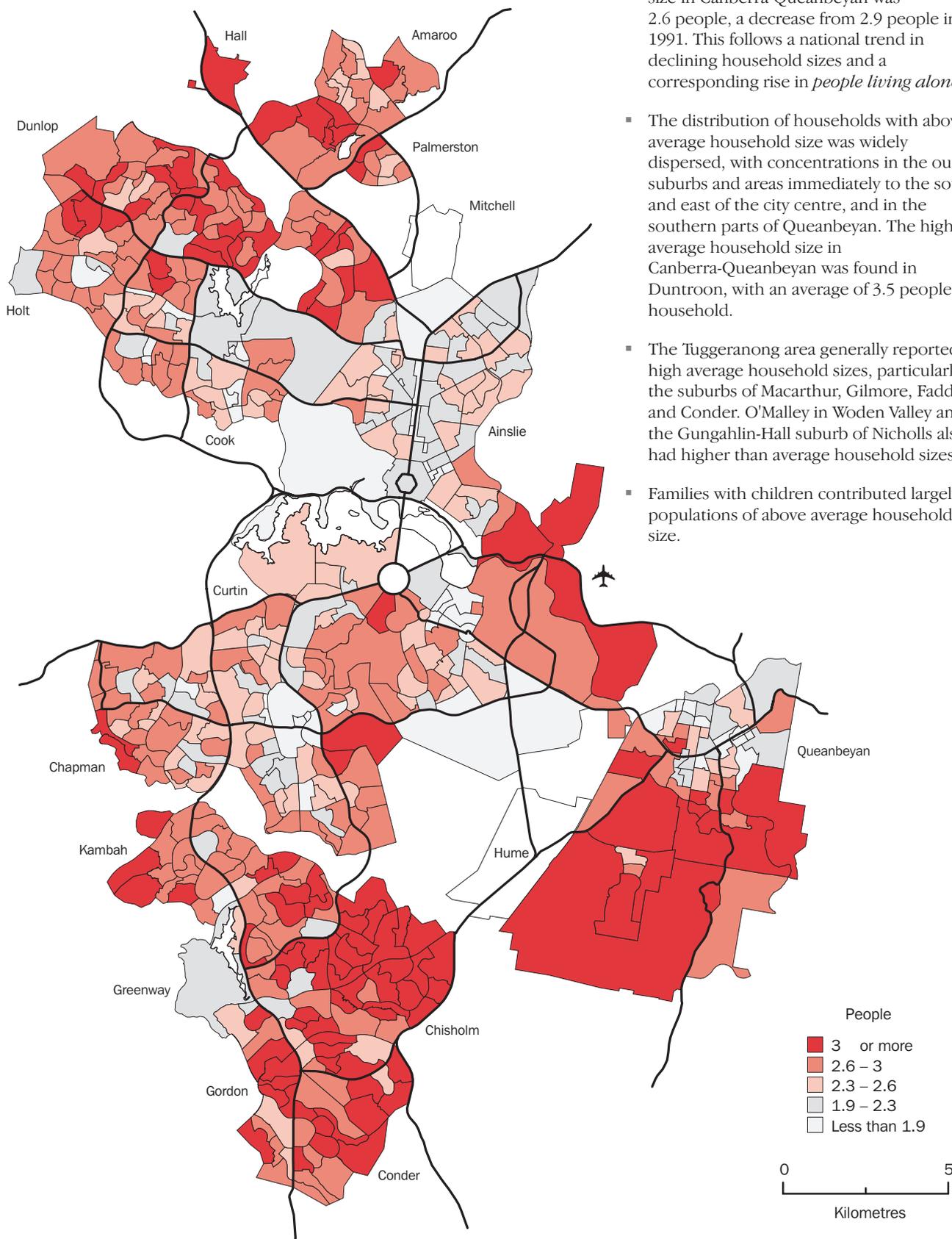
As a percentage of the labour force



- At the 2001 Census there were 77,363 people in the Canberra-Queanbeyan labour force without non-school qualifications, representing 43.3% of the labour force. The proportion of people without qualifications has fallen over the last ten years, from 54.0% in 1991 and 48.8% in 1996. In 2001, Canberra-Queanbeyan had the lowest proportion of the labour force without non-school qualifications of all capital cities in Australia.
- As with *people with skilled vocational qualifications*, people without qualifications were mostly situated in the outer suburbs of Canberra and the older established areas of Queanbeyan.
- Over 70% of the labour force in Duntroon and Acton in North Canberra had no non-school qualifications, most of whom were students attending tertiary institutions.
- High percentages of people without qualifications were also found in Charnwood in Belconnen, Symonston in South Canberra and Richardson in Tuggeranong, and in the city of Queanbeyan. With the exception of Symonston, these areas also held high proportions of *mothers in the labour force*.

Average household size

People in occupied private dwellings



- This map represents the average number of people counted in occupied private dwellings on Census Night.
- At the 2001 Census the average household size in Canberra-Queanbeyan was 2.6 people, a decrease from 2.9 people in 1991. This follows a national trend in declining household sizes and a corresponding rise in *people living alone*.
- The distribution of households with above average household size was widely dispersed, with concentrations in the outer suburbs and areas immediately to the south and east of the city centre, and in the southern parts of Queanbeyan. The highest average household size in Canberra-Queanbeyan was found in Duntroon, with an average of 3.5 people per household.
- The Tuggeranong area generally reported high average household sizes, particularly in the suburbs of Macarthur, Gilmore, Fadden and Conder. O'Malley in Woden Valley and the Gungahlin-Hall suburb of Nicholls also had higher than average household sizes.
- Families with children contributed largely to populations of above average household size.

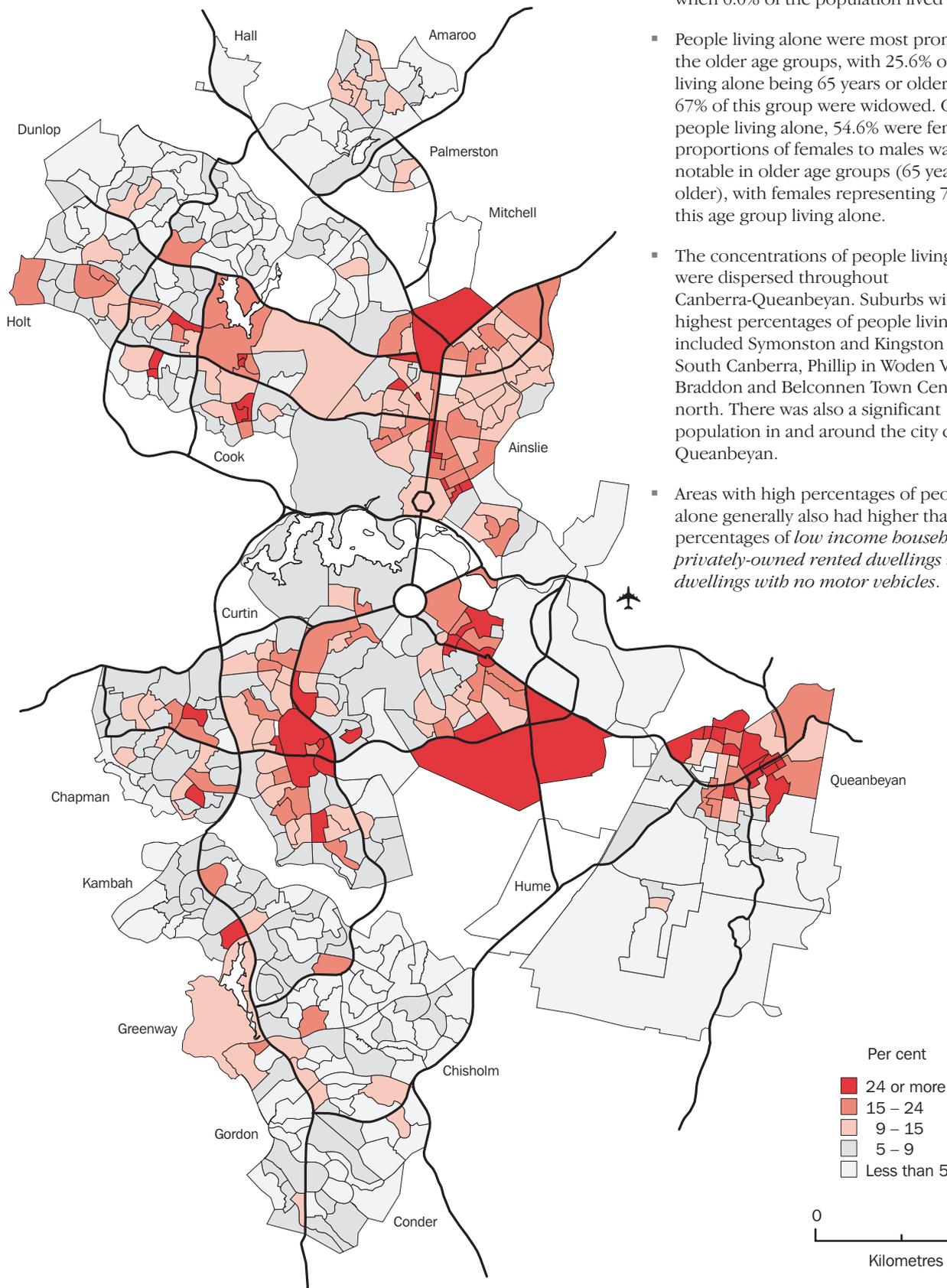
People

- 3 or more
- 2.6 – 3
- 2.3 – 2.6
- 1.9 – 2.3
- Less than 1.9

0 ————— 5
Kilometres

People living alone

As a percentage of the total population

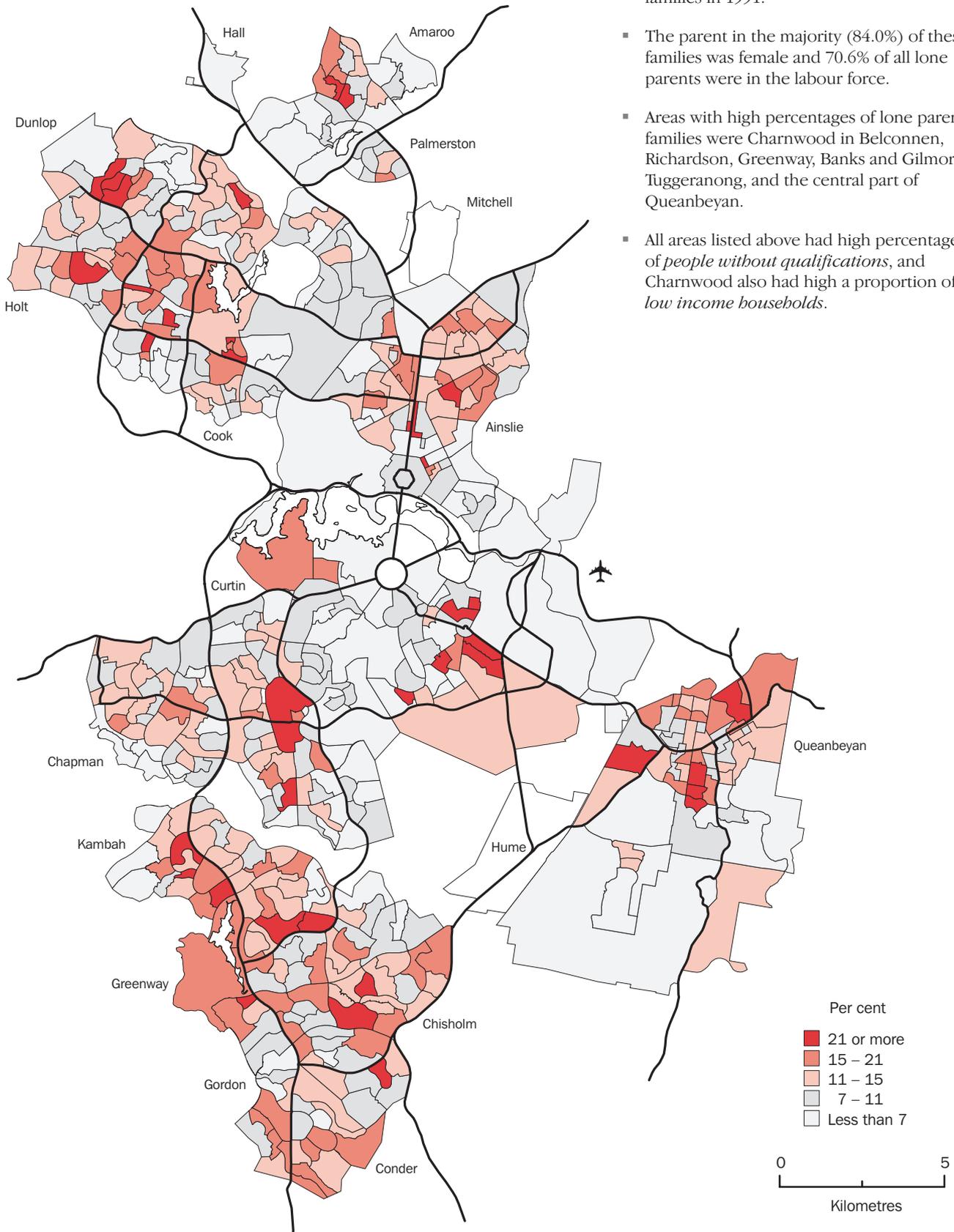


- At the 2001 Census there were 28,783 people living alone in Canberra-Queanbeyan, representing 8.8% of total people and 22.7% of all households. The proportion of people living alone continued to increase from 1991, when 6.0% of the population lived alone.
- People living alone were most prominent in the older age groups, with 25.6% of people living alone being 65 years or older. Over 67% of this group were widowed. Of all people living alone, 54.6% were female. The proportions of females to males was most notable in older age groups (65 years or older), with females representing 74.5% of this age group living alone.
- The concentrations of people living alone were dispersed throughout Canberra-Queanbeyan. Suburbs with the highest percentages of people living alone included Symonston and Kingston in South Canberra, Phillip in Woden Valley, and Braddon and Belconnen Town Centre in the north. There was also a significant population in and around the city centre of Queanbeyan.
- Areas with high percentages of people living alone generally also had higher than average percentages of *low income households*, *privately-owned rented dwellings* and *dwellings with no motor vehicles*.

One-parent families with dependent children

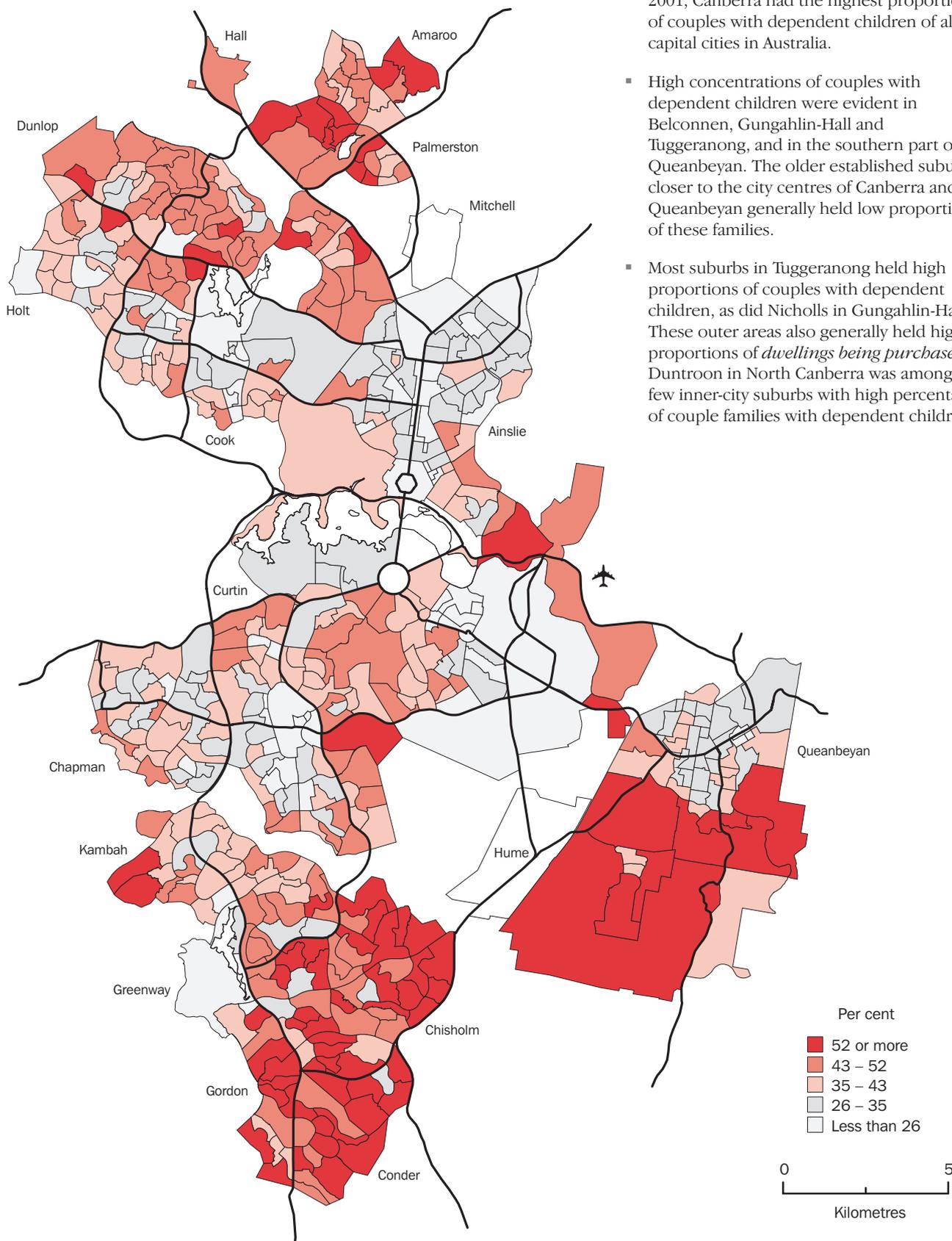
As a percentage of all families

- At the 2001 Census 10,224 (11.6%) of the 88,272 families in Canberra-Queanbeyan were one-parent families with dependent children. One-parent families with dependent children represented 11.0% of all families in 1991.
- The parent in the majority (84.0%) of these families was female and 70.6% of all lone parents were in the labour force.
- Areas with high percentages of lone parent families were Charnwood in Belconnen, Richardson, Greenway, Banks and Gilmore in Tuggeranong, and the central part of Queanbeyan.
- All areas listed above had high percentages of *people without qualifications*, and Charnwood also had high a proportion of *low income households*.



Couples with dependent children

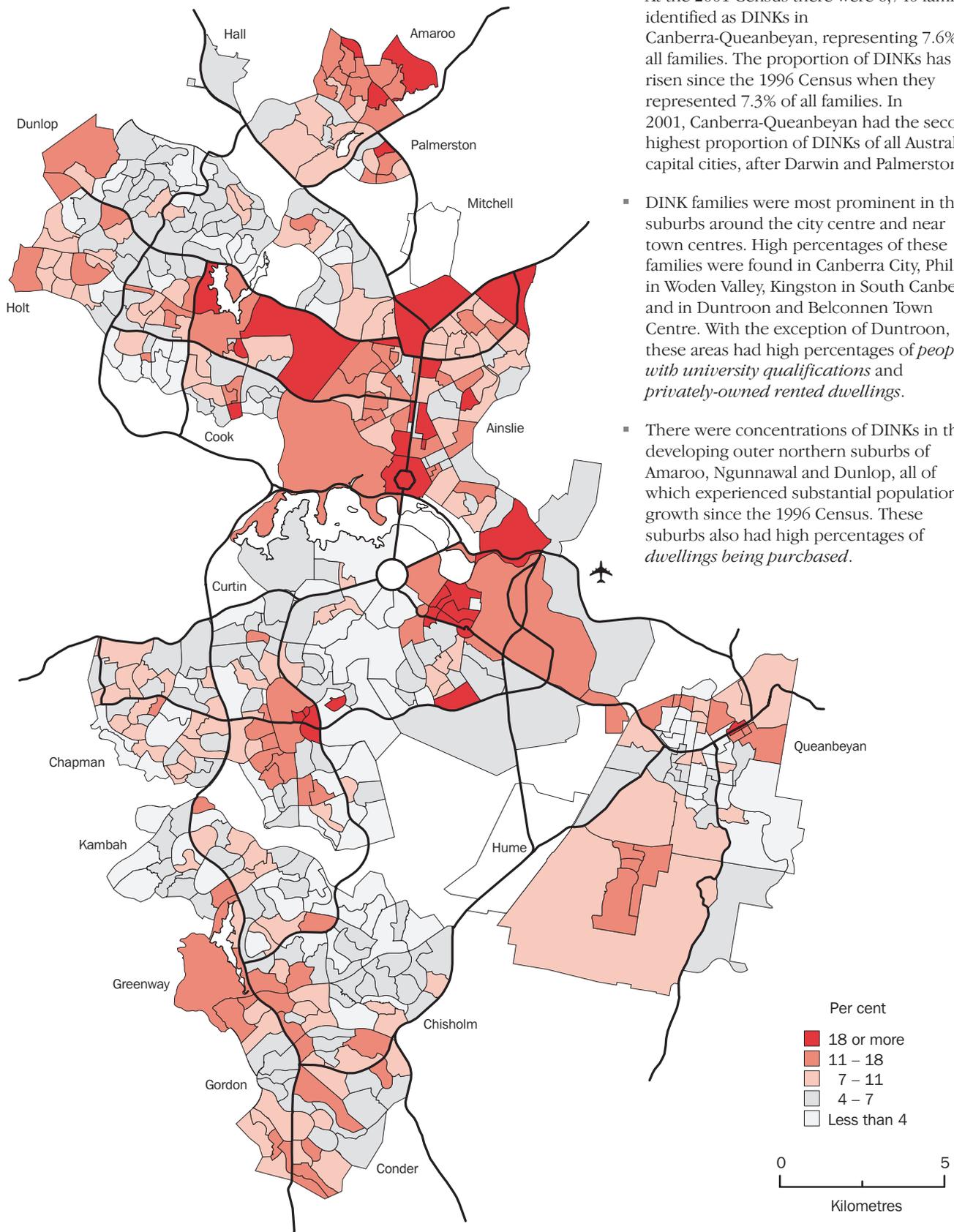
As a percentage of all families



- There were 37,022 couples with dependent children in Canberra-Queanbeyan at the 2001 Census. This was 41.9% of all families, a reduction from the 1991 Census, when these families represented 50.3% of all families. In 2001, Canberra had the highest proportion of couples with dependent children of all capital cities in Australia.
- High concentrations of couples with dependent children were evident in Belconnen, Gungahlin-Hall and Tuggeranong, and in the southern part of Queanbeyan. The older established suburbs closer to the city centres of Canberra and Queanbeyan generally held low proportions of these families.
- Most suburbs in Tuggeranong held high proportions of couples with dependent children, as did Nicholls in Gungahlin-Hall. These outer areas also generally held high proportions of *dwelling being purchased*. Duntroon in North Canberra was among the few inner-city suburbs with high percentages of couple families with dependent children.

DINKs (double income, no kids)

As a percentage of all families

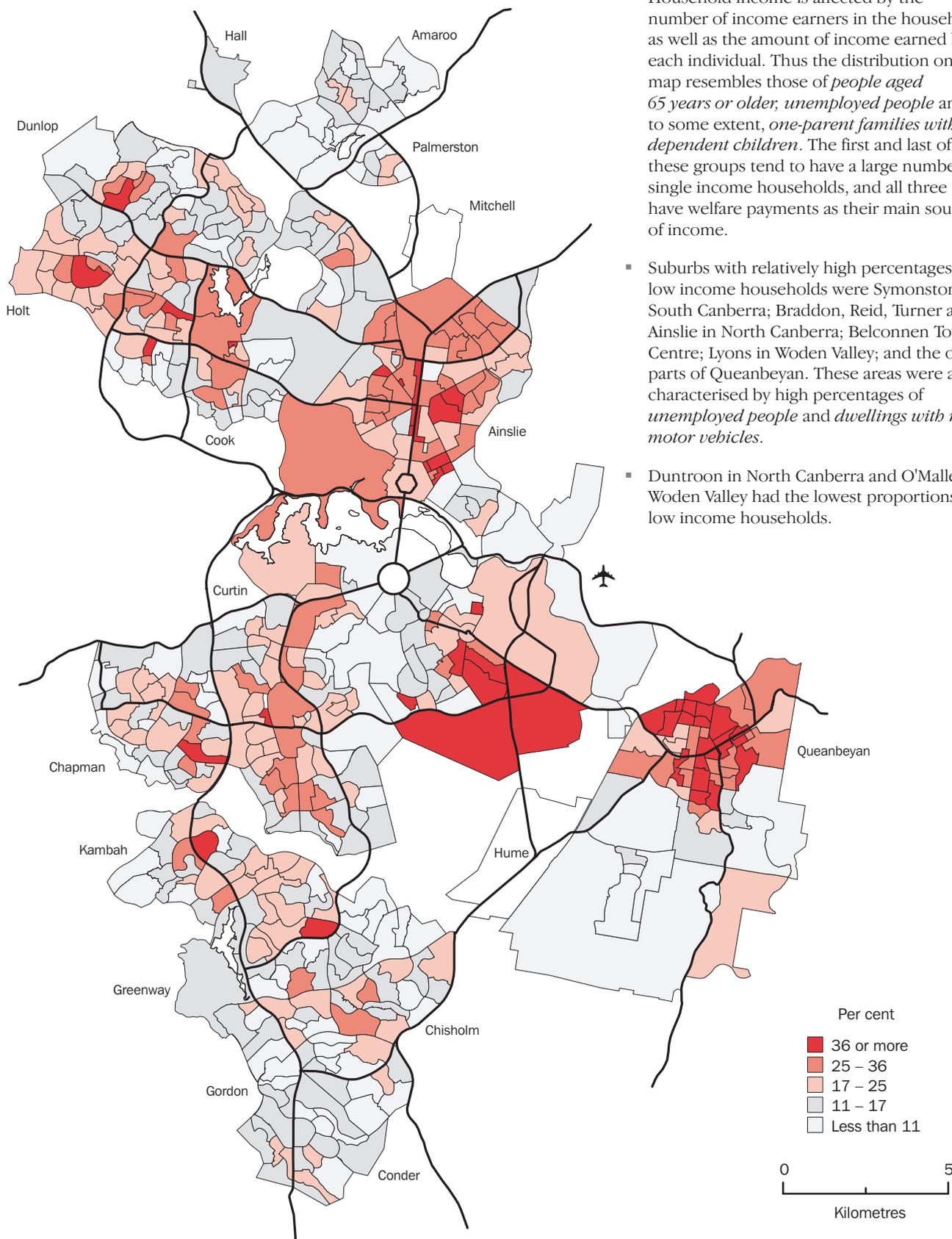


- DINKs are 'couple only' families where both people are in paid employment and work more than 25 hours per week. The younger partner must be aged under 40 years.
- At the 2001 Census there were 6,740 families identified as DINKs in Canberra-Queanbeyan, representing 7.6% of all families. The proportion of DINKs has risen since the 1996 Census when they represented 7.3% of all families. In 2001, Canberra-Queanbeyan had the second highest proportion of DINKs of all Australian capital cities, after Darwin and Palmerston.
- DINK families were most prominent in the suburbs around the city centre and near town centres. High percentages of these families were found in Canberra City, Phillip in Woden Valley, Kingston in South Canberra and in Duntroon and Belconnen Town Centre. With the exception of Duntroon, these areas had high percentages of *people with university qualifications* and *privately-owned rented dwellings*.
- There were concentrations of DINKs in the developing outer northern suburbs of Amaroo, Ngunnawal and Dunlop, all of which experienced substantial population growth since the 1996 Census. These suburbs also had high percentages of *dwellings being purchased*.

Low income households

Percentage of households with weekly income under \$500

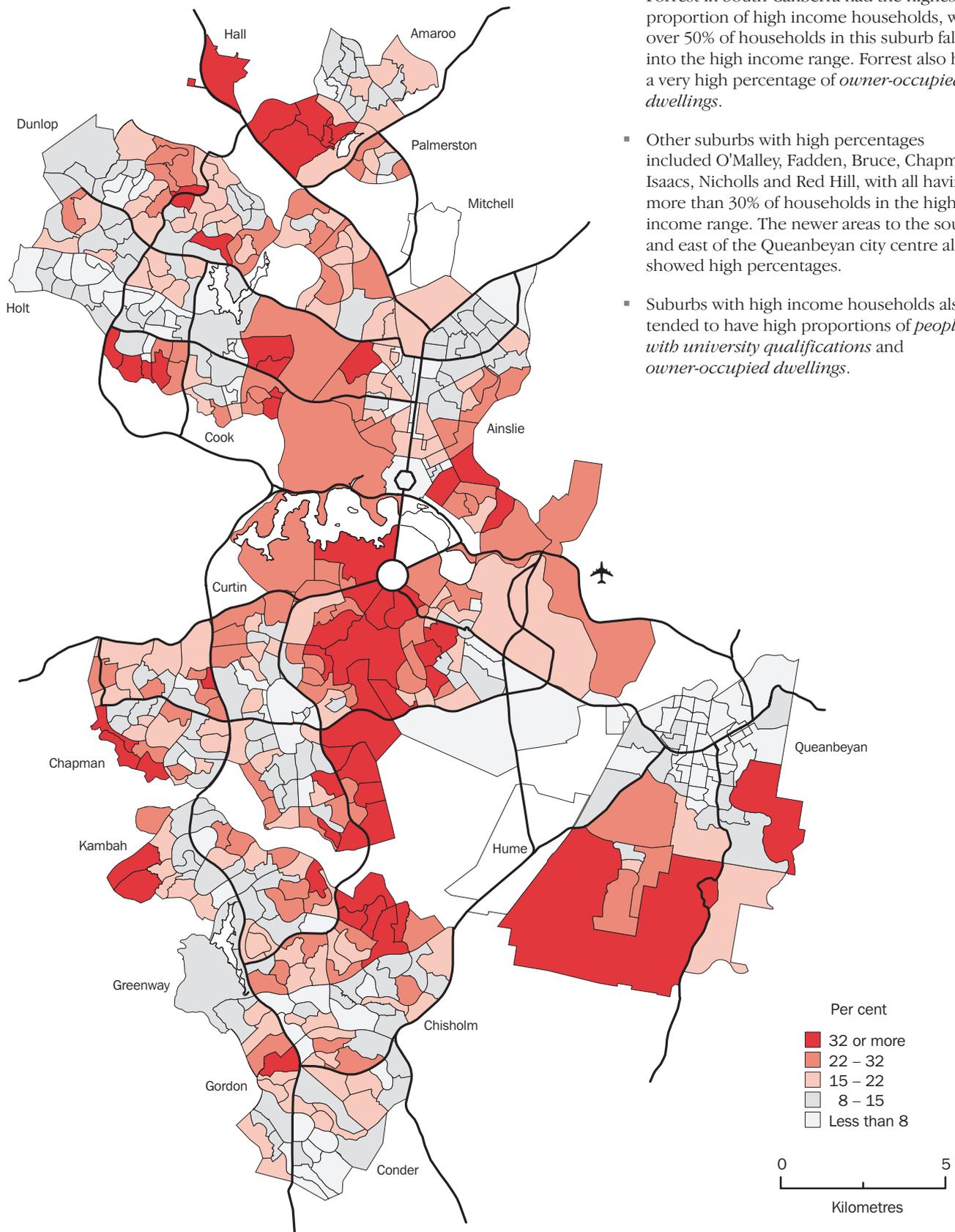
- At the 2001 Census 21,828 households in Canberra-Queanbeyan received a weekly income of less than \$500. This was 19.5% of all households.
- Household income is affected by the number of income earners in the household as well as the amount of income earned by each individual. Thus the distribution on this map resembles those of *people aged 65 years or older, unemployed people* and, to some extent, *one-parent families with dependent children*. The first and last of these groups tend to have a large number of single income households, and all three may have welfare payments as their main source of income.
- Suburbs with relatively high percentages of low income households were Symonston in South Canberra; Braddon, Reid, Turner and Ainslie in North Canberra; Belconnen Town Centre; Lyons in Woden Valley; and the older parts of Queanbeyan. These areas were also characterised by high percentages of *unemployed people* and *dwellings with no motor vehicles*.
- Duntroon in North Canberra and O'Malley in Woden Valley had the lowest proportions of low income households.



High income households

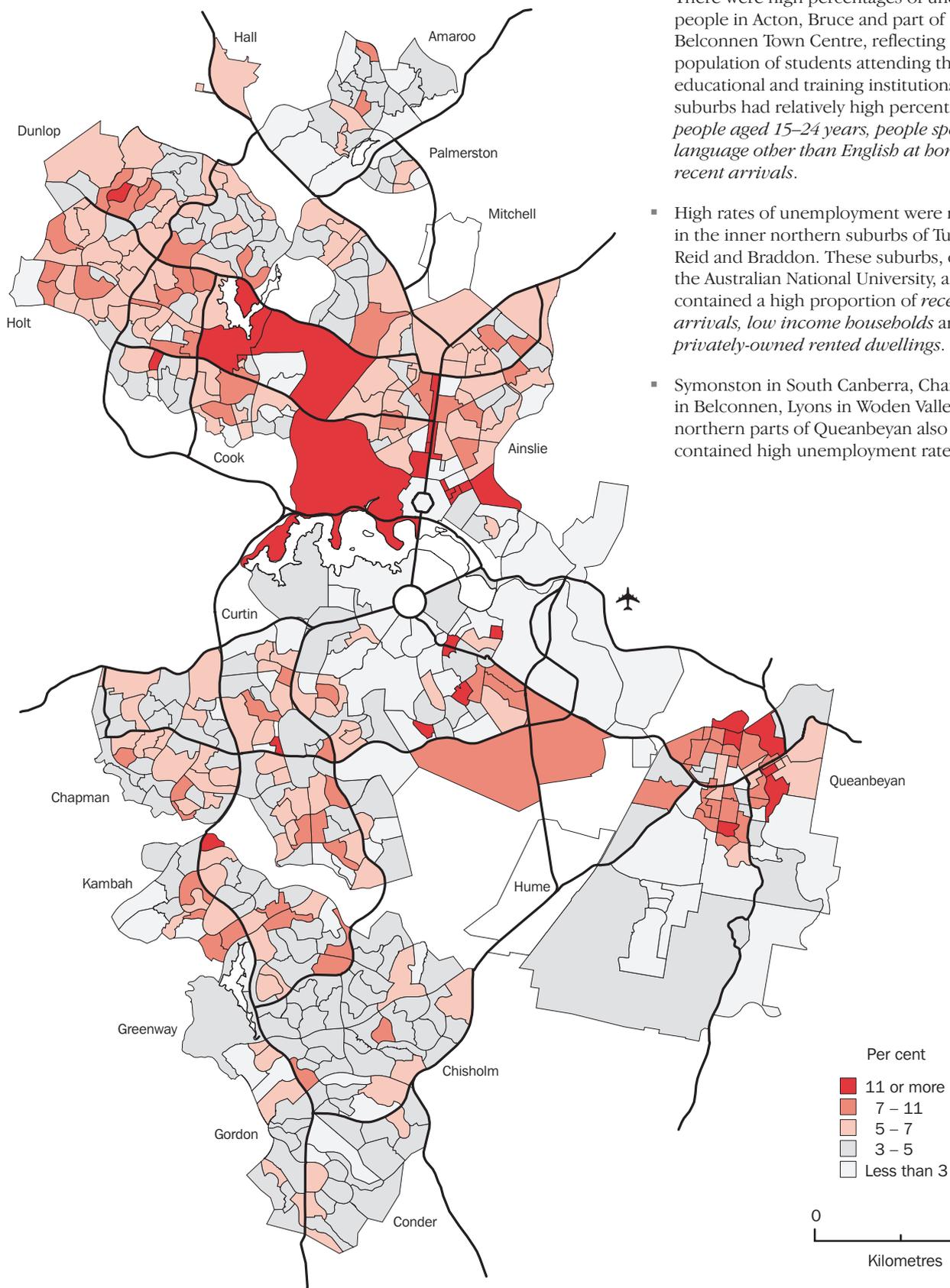
Percentage of households with weekly income of \$2,000 or more

- At the 2001 Census 18,733 households, or 16.8% of all households in Canberra-Queanbeyan received a weekly income of \$2,000 or more.
- Forrest in South Canberra had the highest proportion of high income households, with over 50% of households in this suburb falling into the high income range. Forrest also had a very high percentage of *owner-occupied dwellings*.
- Other suburbs with high percentages included O'Malley, Fadden, Bruce, Chapman, Isaacs, Nicholls and Red Hill, with all having more than 30% of households in the high income range. The newer areas to the south and east of the Queanbeyan city centre also showed high percentages.
- Suburbs with high income households also tended to have high proportions of *people with university qualifications* and *owner-occupied dwellings*.



Unemployed people

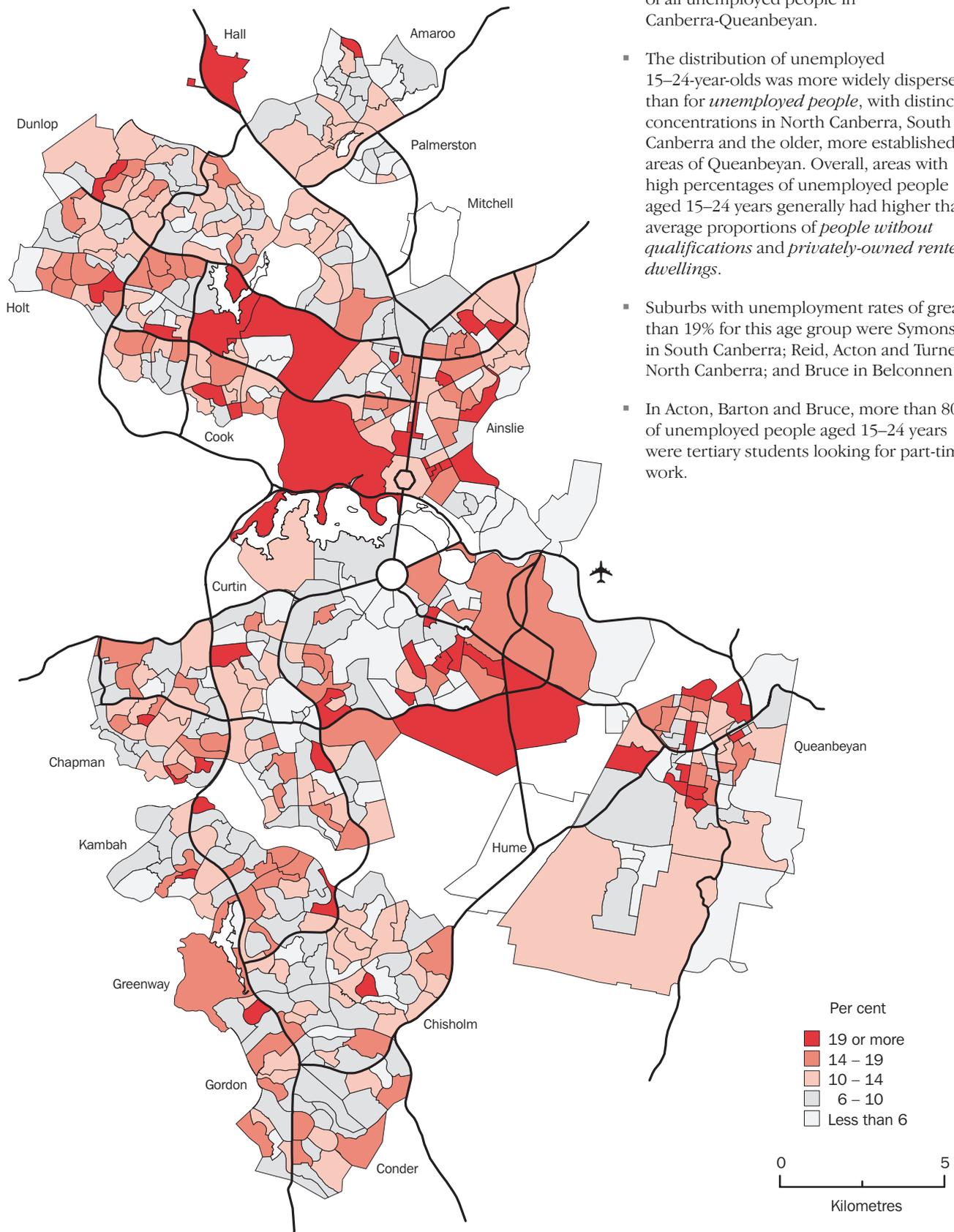
As a percentage of the labour force



- At the 2001 Census there were 9,632 unemployed people counted in Canberra-Queanbeyan. This was 5.2% of the labour force.
- There were high percentages of unemployed people in Acton, Bruce and part of Belconnen Town Centre, reflecting the population of students attending the nearby educational and training institutions. These suburbs had relatively high percentages of *people aged 15–24 years, people speaking a language other than English at home and recent arrivals*.
- High rates of unemployment were recorded in the inner northern suburbs of Turner, Reid and Braddon. These suburbs, close to the Australian National University, also contained a high proportion of *recent arrivals, low income households and privately-owned rented dwellings*.
- Symonston in South Canberra, Charnwood in Belconnen, Lyons in Woden Valley, and the northern parts of Queanbeyan also contained high unemployment rates.

Unemployed people aged 15–24 years

As a percentage of the labour force aged 15–24 years

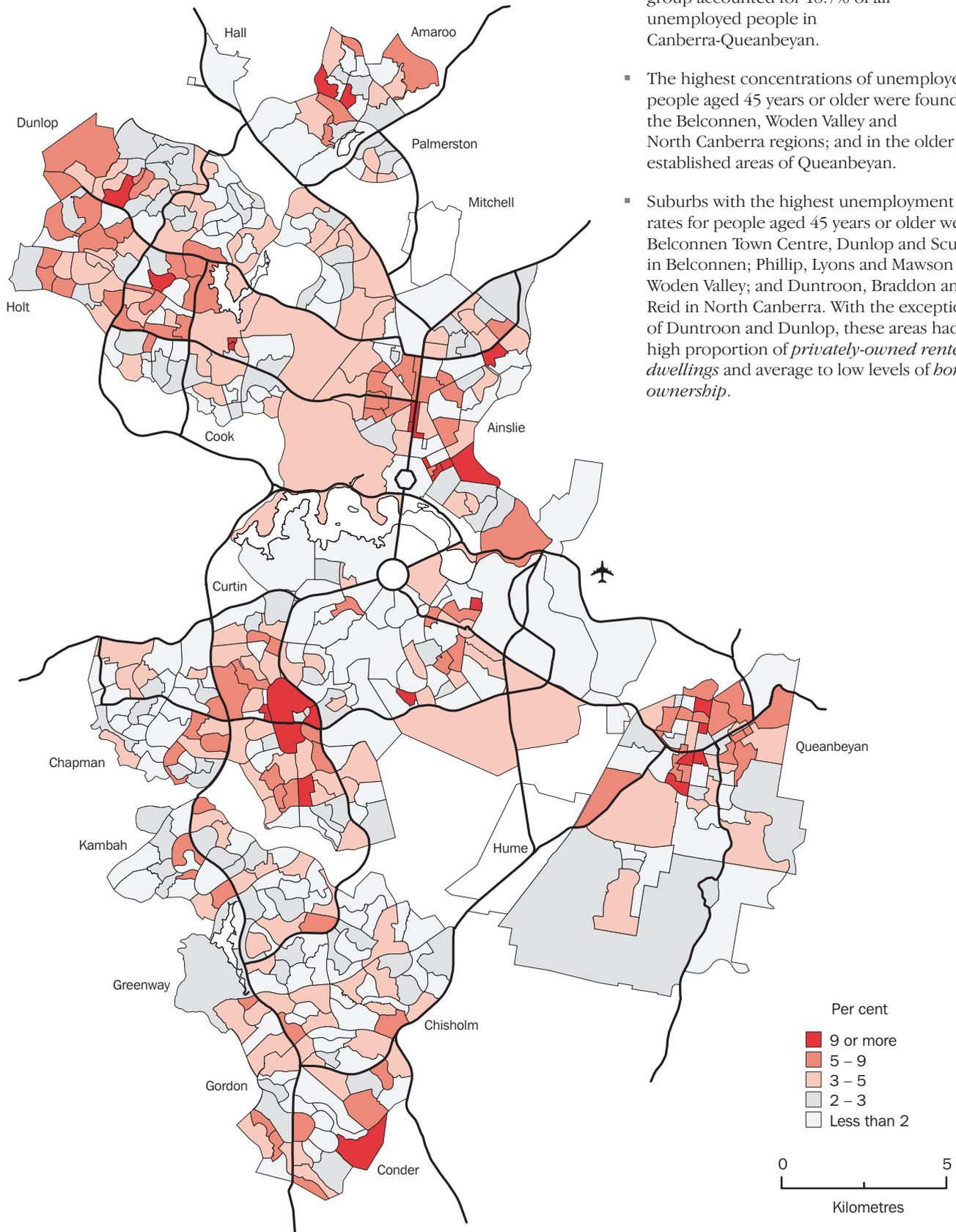


- At the 2001 Census there were 4,126 unemployed people aged 15–24 years counted in Canberra-Queanbeyan, representing 11.2% of the labour force. The 15–24 years age group accounted for 42.8% of all unemployed people in Canberra-Queanbeyan.
- The distribution of unemployed 15–24-year-olds was more widely dispersed than for *unemployed people*, with distinct concentrations in North Canberra, South Canberra and the older, more established areas of Queanbeyan. Overall, areas with high percentages of unemployed people aged 15–24 years generally had higher than average proportions of *people without qualifications* and *privately-owned rented dwellings*.
- Suburbs with unemployment rates of greater than 19% for this age group were Symonston in South Canberra; Reid, Acton and Turner in North Canberra; and Bruce in Belconnen.
- In Acton, Barton and Bruce, more than 80% of unemployed people aged 15–24 years were tertiary students looking for part-time work.

Unemployed people aged 45 years or older

As a percentage of the labour force aged 45 years or older

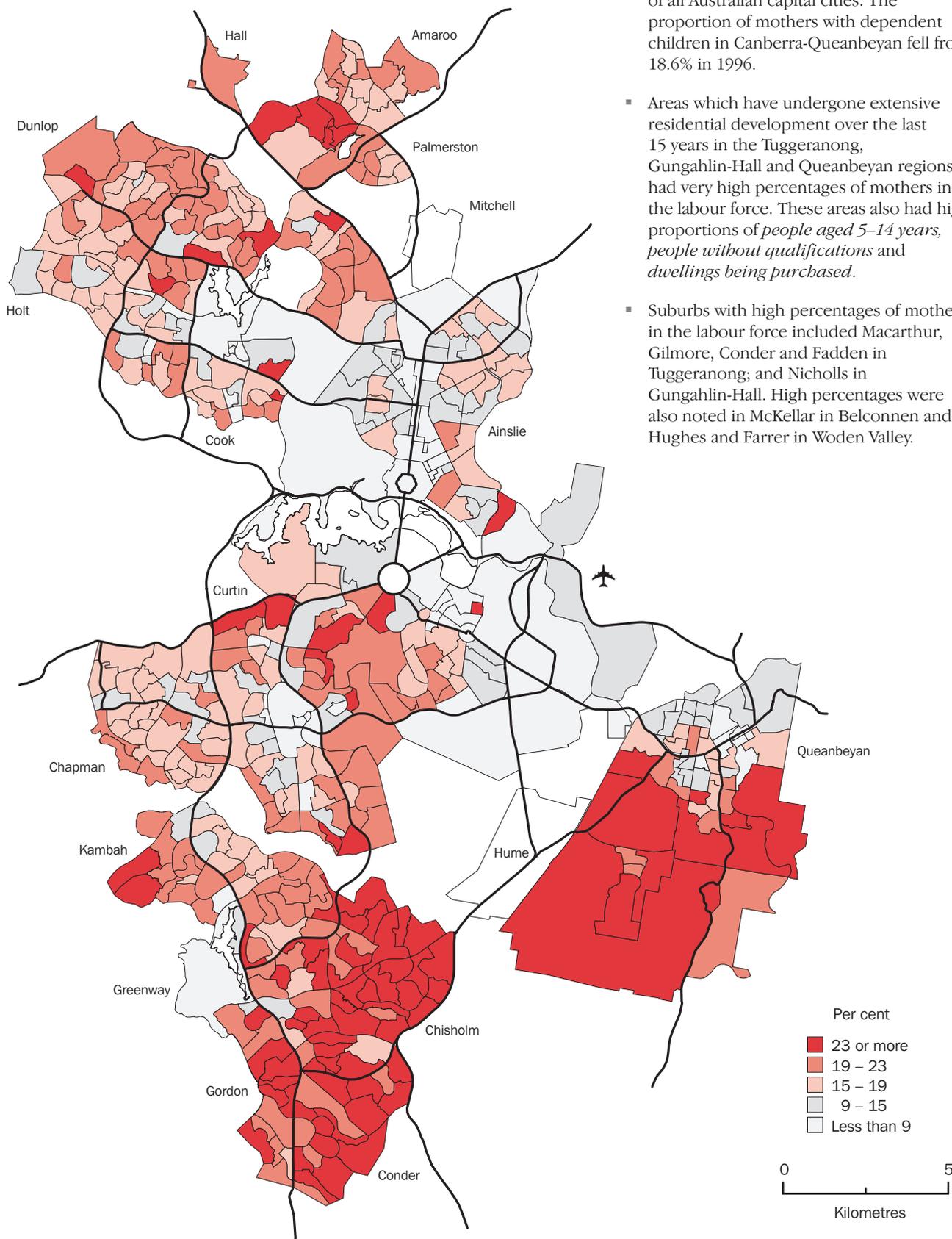
- At the 2001 Census there were 1,797 unemployed people aged 45 years or older in Canberra-Queanbeyan. This represented an unemployment rate of 3.0% for this age group. The 45 years or older age group accounted for 18.7% of all unemployed people in Canberra-Queanbeyan.
- The highest concentrations of unemployed people aged 45 years or older were found in the Belconnen, Woden Valley and North Canberra regions; and in the older established areas of Queanbeyan.
- Suburbs with the highest unemployment rates for people aged 45 years or older were Belconnen Town Centre, Dunlop and Scullin in Belconnen; Phillip, Lyons and Mawson in Woden Valley; and Duntroon, Braddon and Reid in North Canberra. With the exception of Duntroon and Dunlop, these areas had a high proportion of *privately-owned rented dwellings* and average to low levels of *home ownership*.



Mothers in the labour force

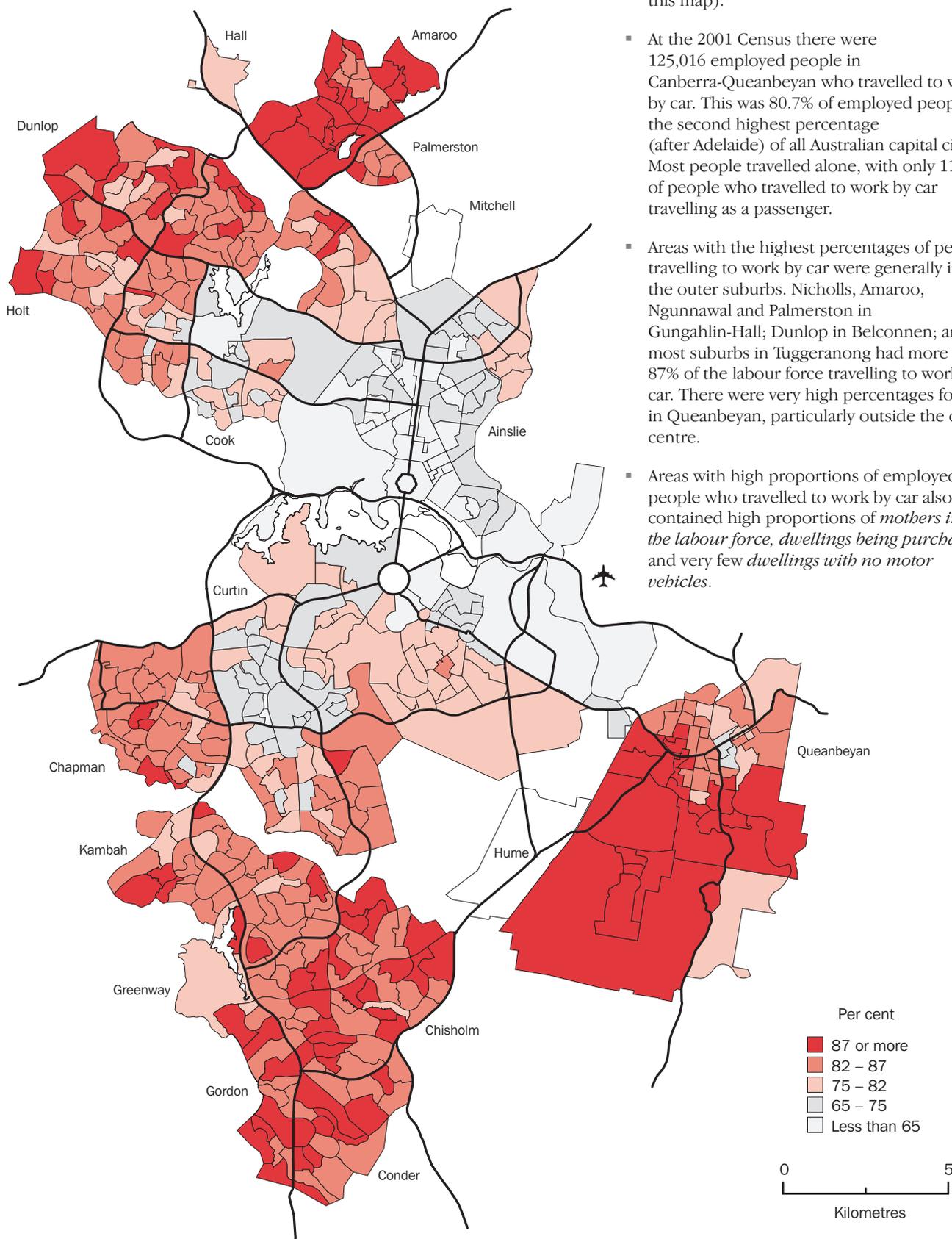
Females, with dependent children, in the labour force as a percentage of the labour force

- Of the 185,351 people in the Canberra-Queanbeyan labour force at the 2001 Census, 33,245 were mothers with dependent children. This was 17.9% of the total labour force, the highest proportion of all Australian capital cities. The proportion of mothers with dependent children in Canberra-Queanbeyan fell from 18.6% in 1996.
- Areas which have undergone extensive residential development over the last 15 years in the Tuggeranong, Gungahlin-Hall and Queanbeyan regions had very high percentages of mothers in the labour force. These areas also had high proportions of *people aged 5–14 years*, *people without qualifications* and *dwellings being purchased*.
- Suburbs with high percentages of mothers in the labour force included Macarthur, Gilmore, Conder and Fadden in Tuggeranong; and Nicholls in Gungahlin-Hall. High percentages were also noted in McKellar in Belconnen and in Hughes and Farrer in Woden Valley.



People who travelled to work by car

As a percentage of all employed people



- This map shows those people who, on the day of the Census, used a car as their only mode of transport to work. They could have travelled either as the driver or passenger (however taxi passengers are excluded from this map).
- At the 2001 Census there were 125,016 employed people in Canberra-Queanbeyan who travelled to work by car. This was 80.7% of employed people, the second highest percentage (after Adelaide) of all Australian capital cities. Most people travelled alone, with only 11.3% of people who travelled to work by car travelling as a passenger.
- Areas with the highest percentages of people travelling to work by car were generally in the outer suburbs. Nicholls, Amaroo, Ngunnawal and Palmerston in Gungahlin-Hall; Dunlop in Belconnen; and most suburbs in Tuggeranong had more than 87% of the labour force travelling to work by car. There were very high percentages found in Queanbeyan, particularly outside the city centre.
- Areas with high proportions of employed people who travelled to work by car also contained high proportions of *mothers in the labour force*, *dwelling being purchased* and very few *dwelling with no motor vehicles*.

Per cent

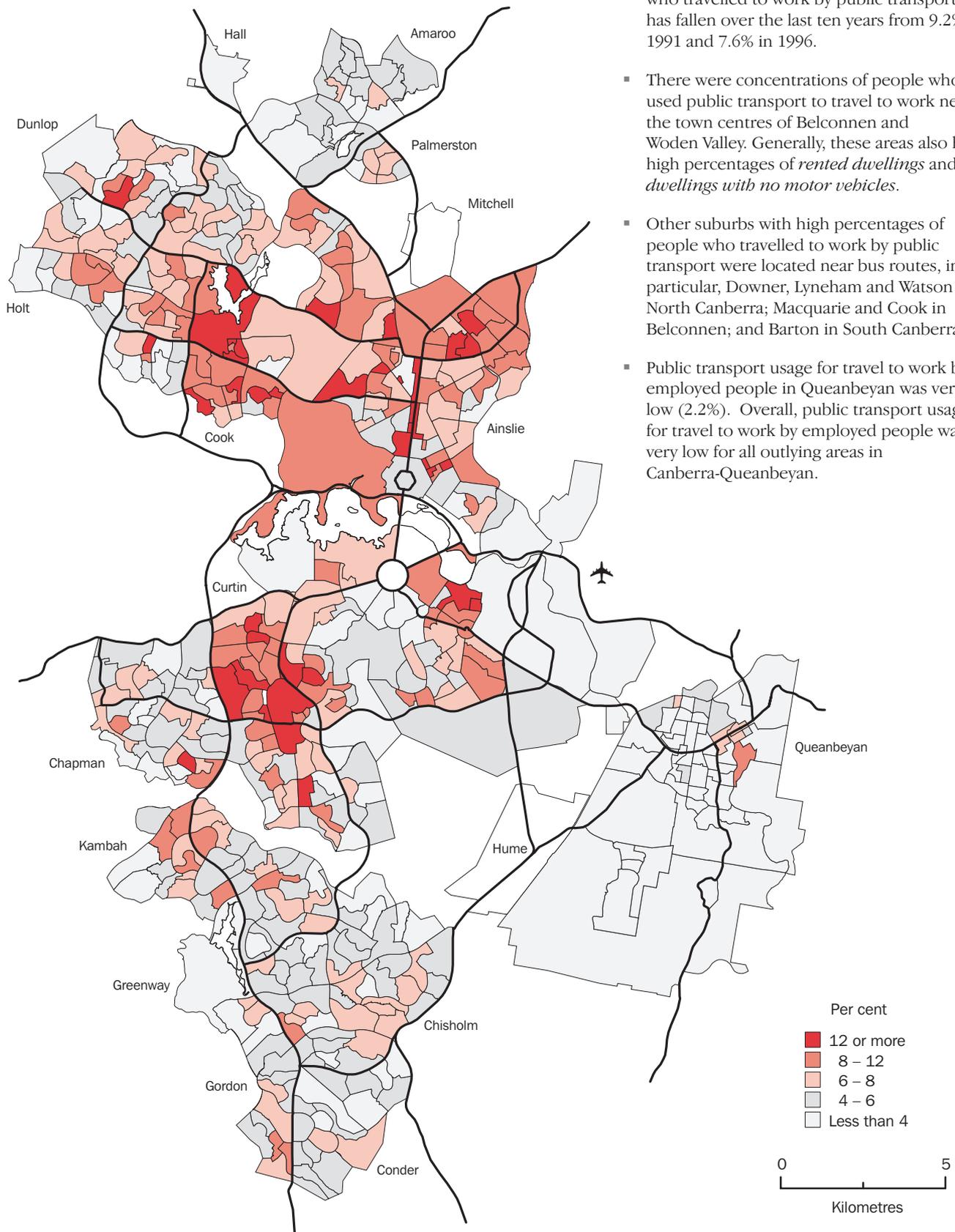
- 87 or more
- 82 – 87
- 75 – 82
- 65 – 75
- Less than 65

0 5
Kilometres

People who travelled to work by public transport

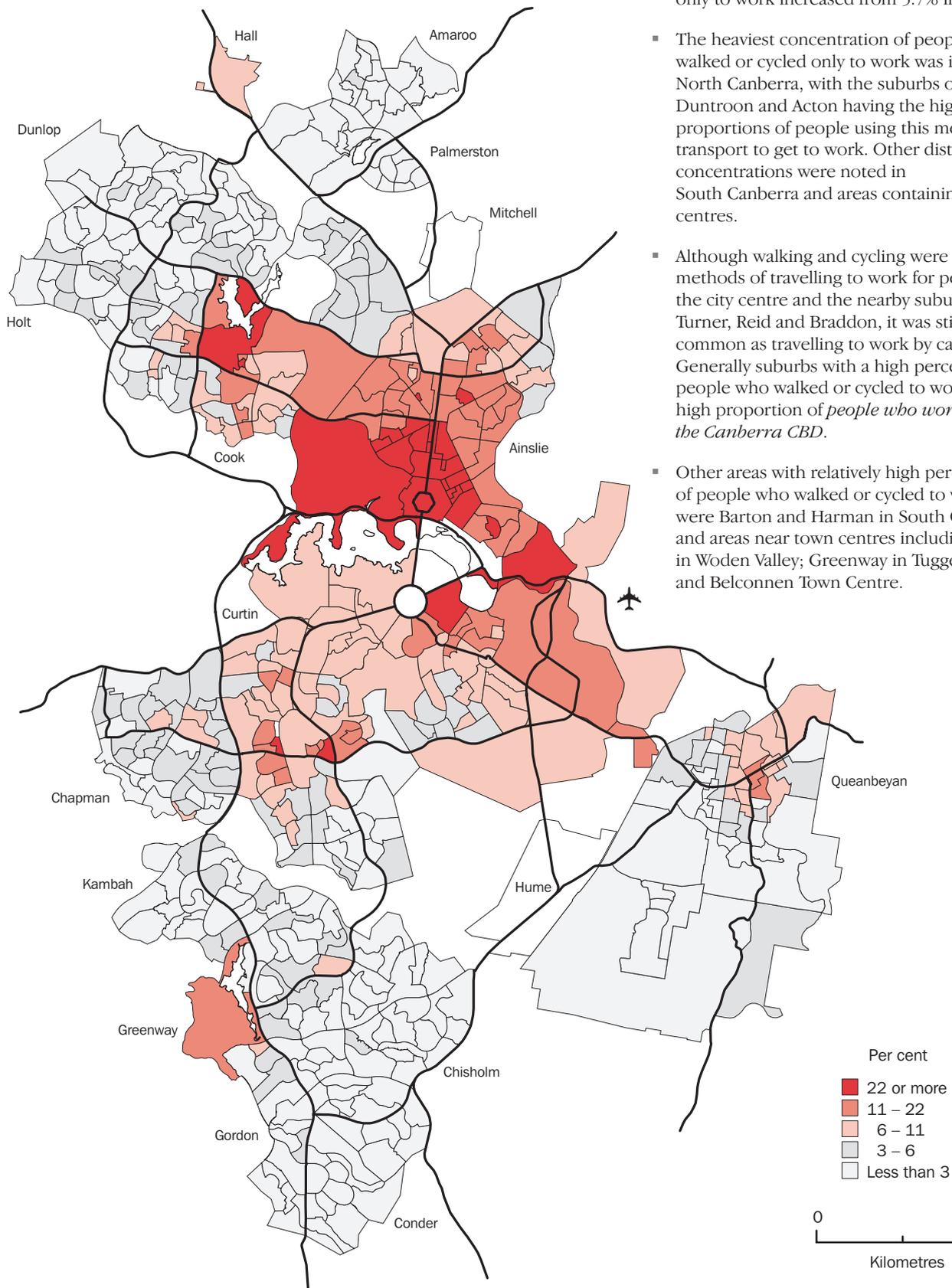
As a percentage of all employed people

- At the 2001 Census there were 9,427 employed people in Canberra-Queanbeyan who travelled to work by public transport. This represented 6.1% of employed people. The proportion of people who travelled to work by public transport has fallen over the last ten years from 9.2% in 1991 and 7.6% in 1996.
- There were concentrations of people who used public transport to travel to work near the town centres of Belconnen and Woden Valley. Generally, these areas also had high percentages of *rented dwellings* and *dwellings with no motor vehicles*.
- Other suburbs with high percentages of people who travelled to work by public transport were located near bus routes, in particular, Downer, Lyneham and Watson in North Canberra; Macquarie and Cook in Belconnen; and Barton in South Canberra.
- Public transport usage for travel to work by employed people in Queanbeyan was very low (2.2%). Overall, public transport usage for travel to work by employed people was very low for all outlying areas in Canberra-Queanbeyan.



People who walked or cycled to work

As a percentage of all employed people

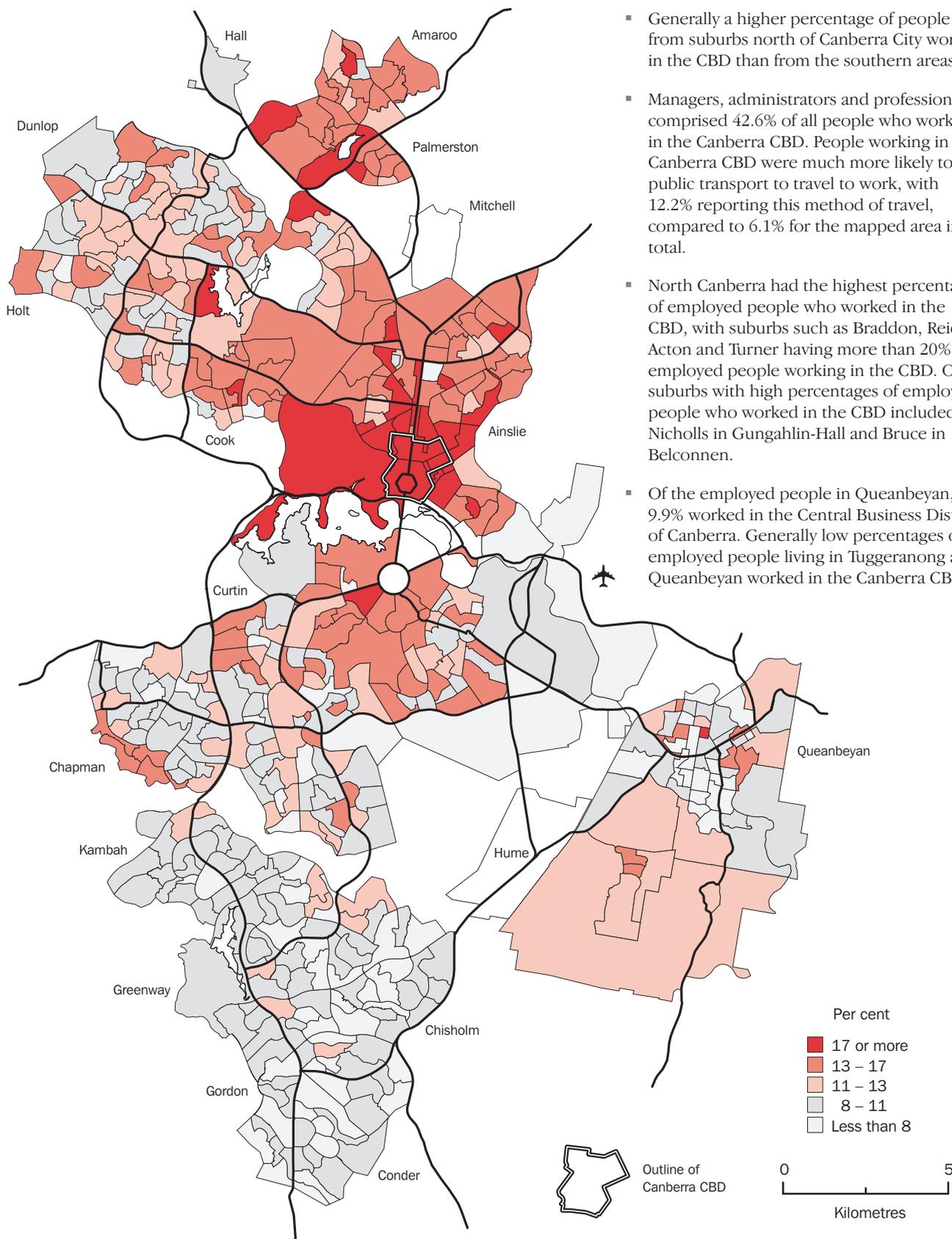


- Of the 154,868 employed people in Canberra-Queanbeyan at the 2001 Census, 9,186 walked or cycled only to work. This represented 5.9% of employed people. The proportion of people who walked or cycled only to work increased from 5.7% in 1991.
- The heaviest concentration of people who walked or cycled only to work was in North Canberra, with the suburbs of Dunroon and Acton having the highest proportions of people using this method of transport to get to work. Other distinct concentrations were noted in South Canberra and areas containing town centres.
- Although walking and cycling were popular methods of travelling to work for people in the city centre and the nearby suburbs of Turner, Reid and Braddon, it was still not as common as travelling to work by car. Generally suburbs with a high percentage of people who walked or cycled to work had a high proportion of *people who worked in the Canberra CBD*.
- Other areas with relatively high percentages of people who walked or cycled to work were Barton and Harman in South Canberra and areas near town centres including Phillip in Woden Valley; Greenway in Tuggeranong; and Belconnen Town Centre.

People who worked in the Canberra CBD

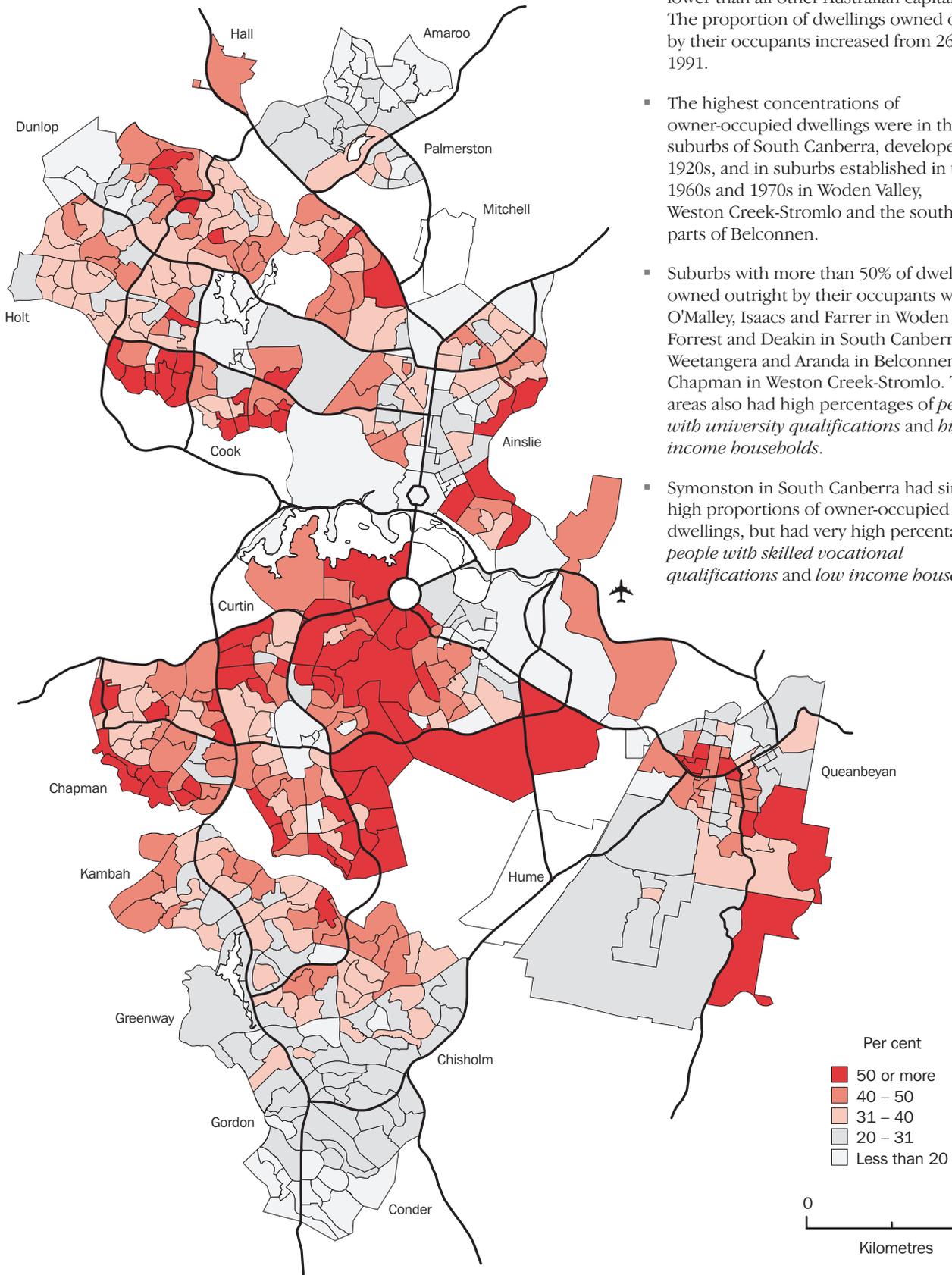
As a percentage of all employed people

- At the 2001 Census there were 19,099 people who worked in the Central Business District (CBD) of Canberra, the area outlined on this map. This was 11.4% of all employed people in Canberra-Queanbeyan.
- Generally a higher percentage of people from suburbs north of Canberra City worked in the CBD than from the southern areas.
- Managers, administrators and professionals comprised 42.6% of all people who worked in the Canberra CBD. People working in the Canberra CBD were much more likely to use public transport to travel to work, with 12.2% reporting this method of travel, compared to 6.1% for the mapped area in total.
- North Canberra had the highest percentage of employed people who worked in the CBD, with suburbs such as Braddon, Reid, Acton and Turner having more than 20% of employed people working in the CBD. Other suburbs with high percentages of employed people who worked in the CBD included Nicholls in Gungahlin-Hall and Bruce in Belconnen.
- Of the employed people in Queanbeyan, 9.9% worked in the Central Business District of Canberra. Generally low percentages of employed people living in Tuggeranong and Queanbeyan worked in the Canberra CBD.



Owner-occupied dwellings

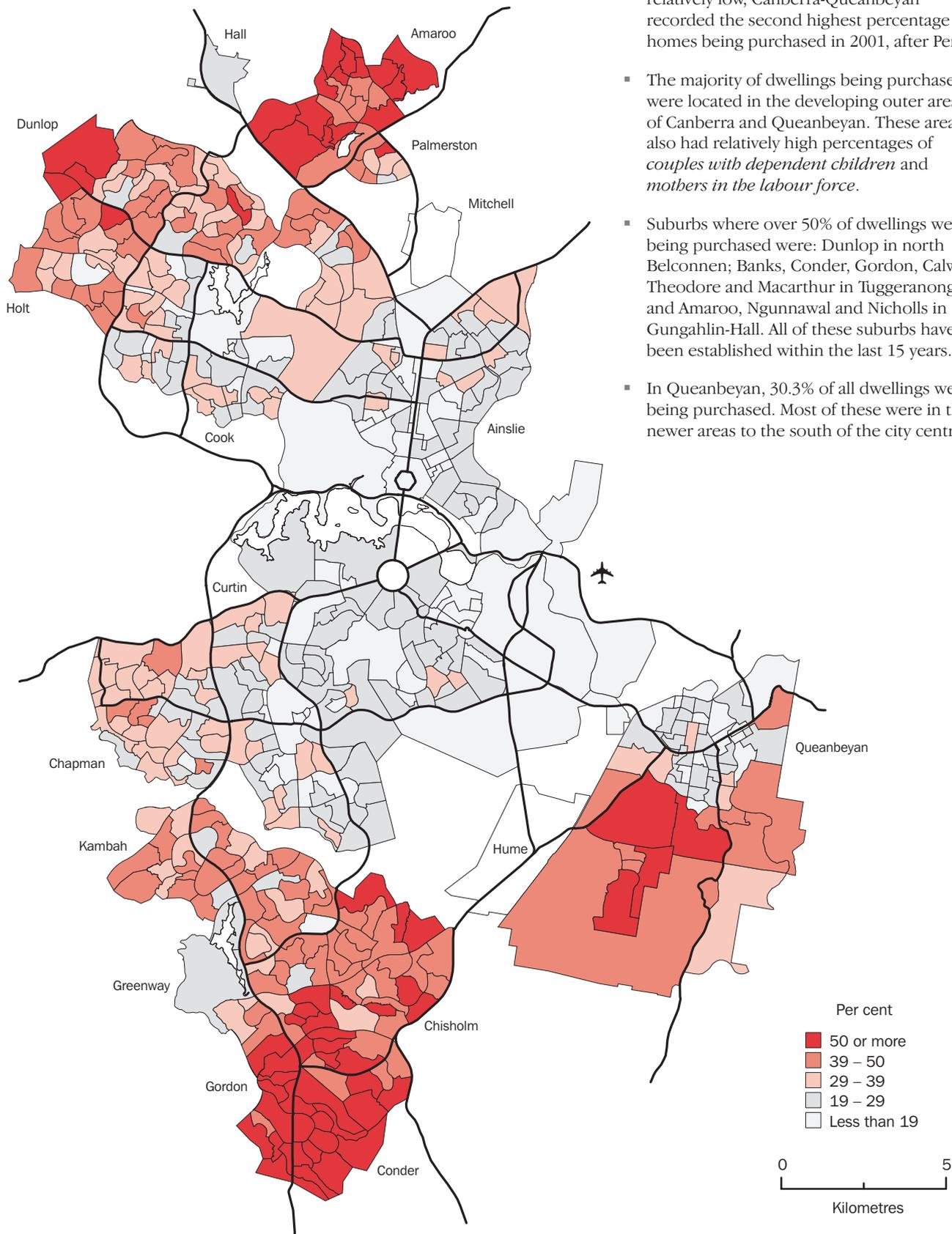
As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



- At the 2001 Census 41,884 dwellings in Canberra-Queanbeyan were owned outright by their occupants. This was 34.4% of all occupied private dwellings and, with the exception of Darwin and Palmerston, was lower than all other Australian capital cities. The proportion of dwellings owned outright by their occupants increased from 26.4% in 1991.
- The highest concentrations of owner-occupied dwellings were in the older suburbs of South Canberra, developed in the 1920s, and in suburbs established in the 1960s and 1970s in Woden Valley, Weston Creek-Stromlo and the southern parts of Belconnen.
- Suburbs with more than 50% of dwellings owned outright by their occupants were O'Malley, Isaacs and Farrer in Woden Valley, Forrest and Deakin in South Canberra, Weetangera and Aranda in Belconnen, and Chapman in Weston Creek-Stromlo. These areas also had high percentages of *people with university qualifications* and *high income households*.
- Symonston in South Canberra had similarly high proportions of owner-occupied dwellings, but had very high percentages of *people with skilled vocational qualifications* and *low income households*.

Dwellings being purchased

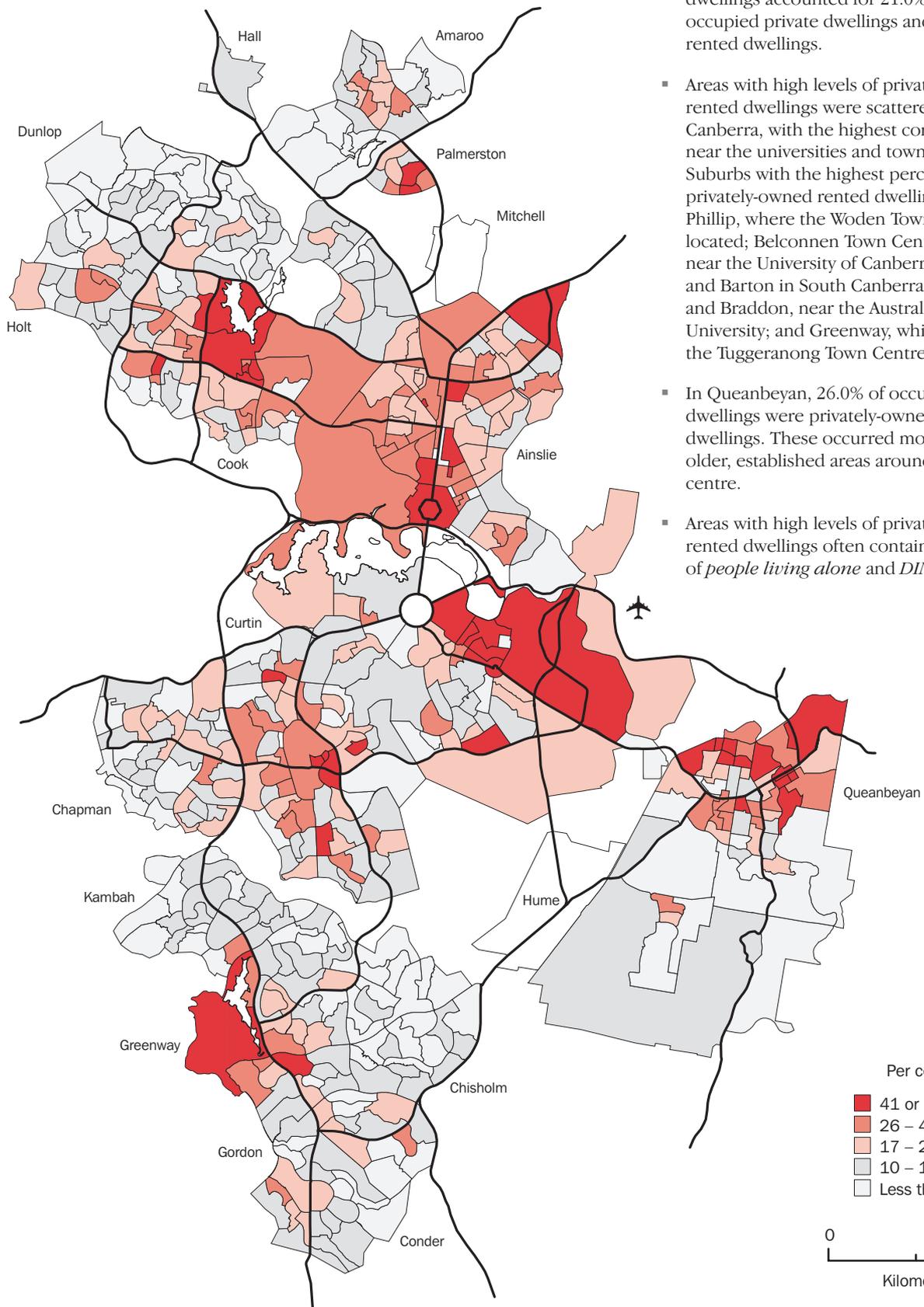
As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



- At the 2001 Census there were 41,905 dwellings being purchased. This was 34.4% of all occupied private dwellings, compared with 39.0% in 1991. While the percentage of owner-occupied dwellings was relatively low, Canberra-Queanbeyan recorded the second highest percentage of homes being purchased in 2001, after Perth.
- The majority of dwellings being purchased were located in the developing outer areas of Canberra and Queanbeyan. These areas also had relatively high percentages of *couples with dependent children* and *mothers in the labour force*.
- Suburbs where over 50% of dwellings were being purchased were: Dunlop in north Belconnen; Banks, Conder, Gordon, Calwell, Theodore and Macarthur in Tuggeranong; and Amaroo, Ngunnawal and Nicholls in Gungahlin-Hall. All of these suburbs have been established within the last 15 years.
- In Queanbeyan, 30.3% of all dwellings were being purchased. Most of these were in the newer areas to the south of the city centre.

Rented dwellings — privately-owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



- At the 2001 Census 23,513 rented dwellings in Canberra-Queanbeyan were privately owned. This was 19.4% of all occupied private dwellings and 64.2% of all rented dwellings. In 1991 privately-owned rented dwellings accounted for 21.0% of all occupied private dwellings and 60.8% of all rented dwellings.
- Areas with high levels of privately-owned rented dwellings were scattered throughout Canberra, with the highest concentrations near the universities and town centres. Suburbs with the highest percentages of privately-owned rented dwellings included Phillip, where the Woden Town Centre is located; Belconnen Town Centre, which is near the University of Canberra; Kingston and Barton in South Canberra; Canberra City and Braddon, near the Australian National University; and Greenway, which contains the Tuggeranong Town Centre.
- In Queanbeyan, 26.0% of occupied private dwellings were privately-owned rented dwellings. These occurred mostly in the older, established areas around the city centre.
- Areas with high levels of privately-owned rented dwellings often contained high levels of *people living alone* and *DINKs*.

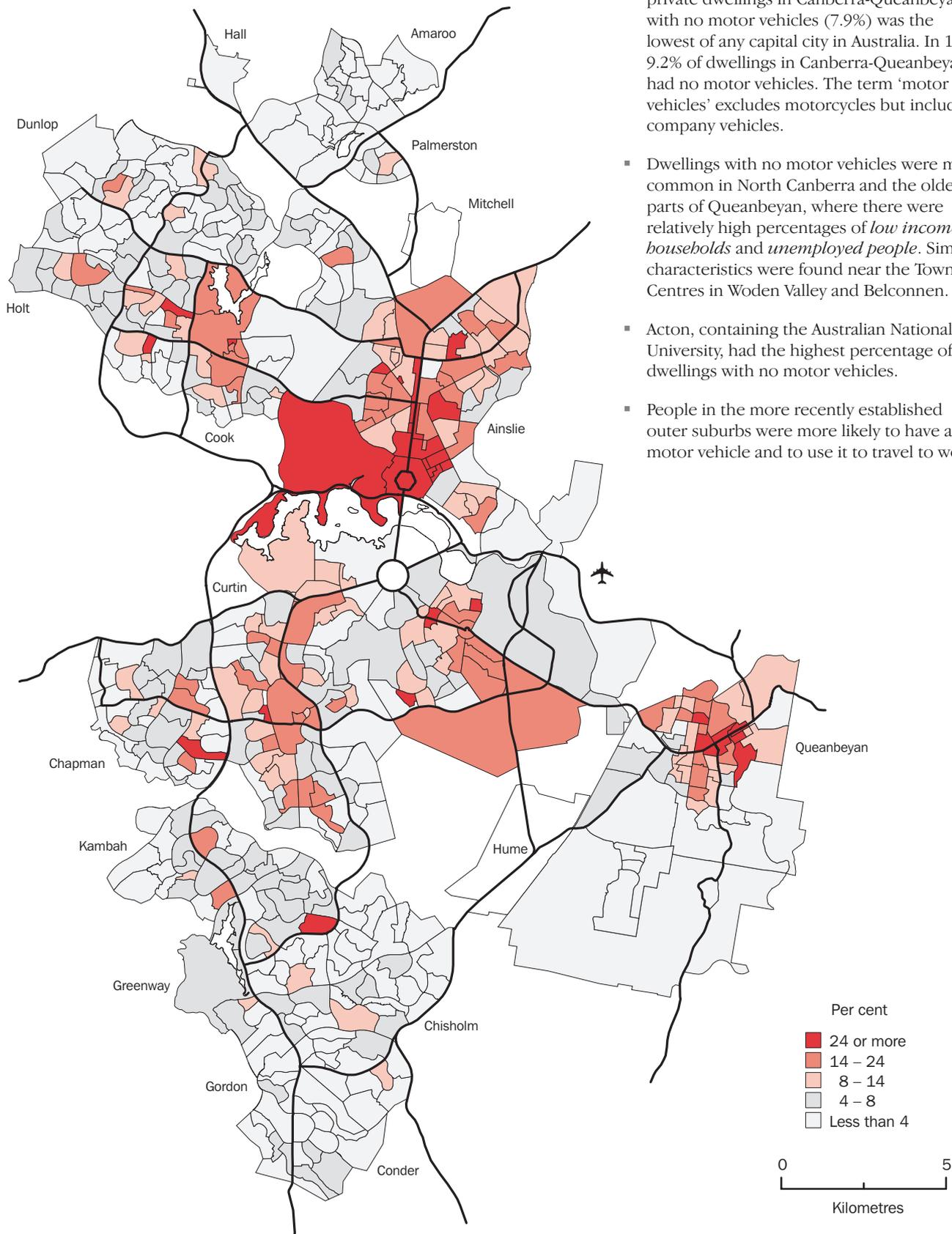
Per cent

	41 or more
	26 – 41
	17 – 26
	10 – 17
	Less than 10

0 5
Kilometres

Dwellings with no motor vehicles

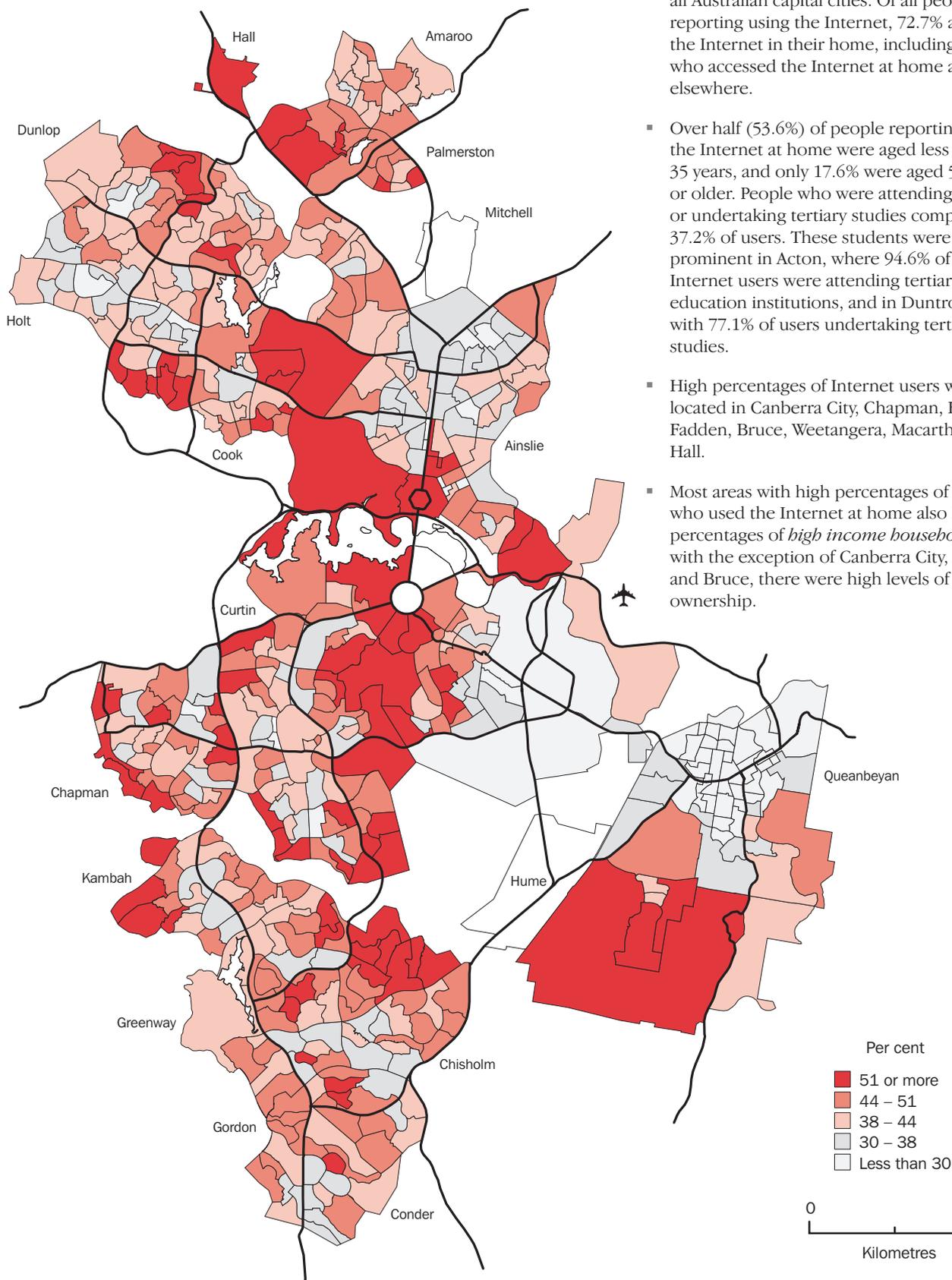
As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



- There were 9,511 occupied private dwellings in Canberra-Queanbeyan which had no motor vehicles owned or used by household members parked at or near the dwelling on Census Night. The percentage of occupied private dwellings in Canberra-Queanbeyan with no motor vehicles (7.9%) was the lowest of any capital city in Australia. In 1991, 9.2% of dwellings in Canberra-Queanbeyan had no motor vehicles. The term 'motor vehicles' excludes motorcycles but includes company vehicles.
- Dwellings with no motor vehicles were most common in North Canberra and the older parts of Queanbeyan, where there were relatively high percentages of *low income households* and *unemployed people*. Similar characteristics were found near the Town Centres in Woden Valley and Belconnen.
- Acton, containing the Australian National University, had the highest percentage of dwellings with no motor vehicles.
- People in the more recently established outer suburbs were more likely to have a motor vehicle and to use it to travel to work.

People who used the Internet at home

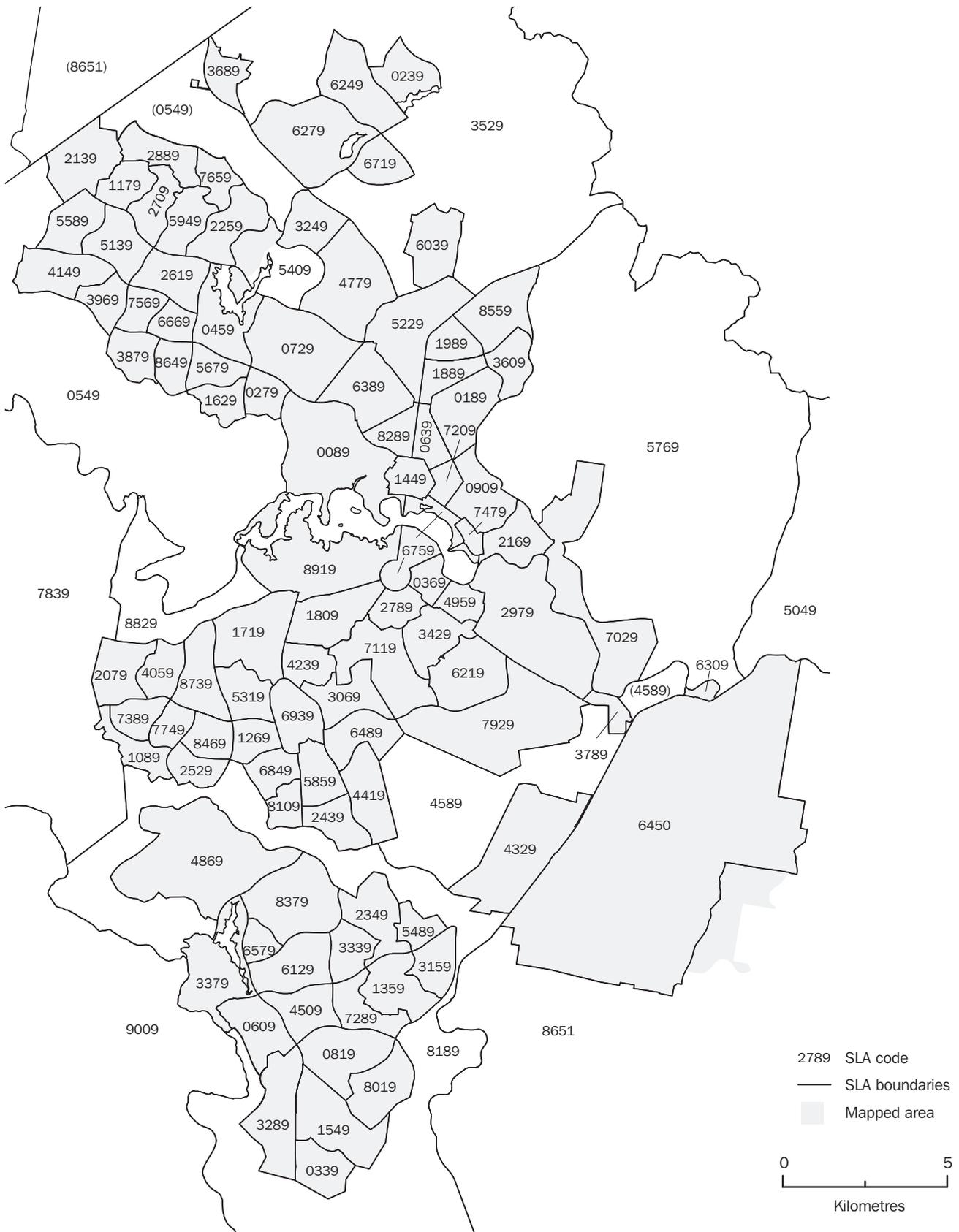
As a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older



- At the 2001 Census 130,910 people used the Internet at home (in the week before Census Night). This was 42.9% of the Canberra-Queanbeyan population aged 5 years and over, the highest proportion of all Australian capital cities. Of all people reporting using the Internet, 72.7% accessed the Internet in their home, including those who accessed the Internet at home and elsewhere.
- Over half (53.6%) of people reporting using the Internet at home were aged less than 35 years, and only 17.6% were aged 50 years or older. People who were attending school or undertaking tertiary studies comprised 37.2% of users. These students were most prominent in Acton, where 94.6% of home Internet users were attending tertiary education institutions, and in Duntroon, with 77.1% of users undertaking tertiary studies.
- High percentages of Internet users were also located in Canberra City, Chapman, Forrest, Fadden, Bruce, Weetangera, Macarthur and Hall.
- Most areas with high percentages of people who used the Internet at home also had high percentages of *high income households*, and with the exception of Canberra City, Acton and Bruce, there were high levels of home ownership.

Statistical Local Areas

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



Statistical Local Areas *continued*

SLA Code	SLA Name	SLA Code	SLA Name
0089	Acton	4589	Jerrabomberra
0189	Ainslie	4779	Kaleen
0239	Amaroo	4869	Kambah
0279	Aranda	4959	Kingston
0339	Banks	5049	Kowen
0369	Barton	5139	Latham
0459	Belconnen Town Centre	5229	Lynham
0549	Belconnen - SSD Bal	5319	Lyons
0609	Bonython	5409	McKellar
0639	Braddon	5489	Macarthur
0729	Bruce	5589	Macgregor
0819	Calwell	5679	Macquarie
0909	Campbell	5769	Majura
1089	Chapman	5859	Mawson
1179	Charnwood	5949	Melba
1269	Chifley	6039	Mitchell
1359	Chisholm	6129	Monash
1449	City	6219	Narrabundah
1549	Conder	6249	Ngunnawal
1629	Cook	6279	Nicholls
1719	Curtin	6309	Oaks Estate
1809	Deakin	6389	O'Connor
1889	Dickson	6450	Queanbeyan (C)
1989	Downer	6489	O'Malley
2079	Duffy	6579	Oxley
2139	Dunlop	6669	Page
2169	Duntroon	6719	Palmerston
2259	Evatt	6759	Parkes
2349	Fadden	6849	Pearce
2439	Farrer	6939	Phillip
2529	Fisher	7029	Pialligo
2619	Florey	7119	Red Hill
2709	Flynn	7209	Reid
2789	Forrest	7289	Richardson
2889	Fraser	7389	Rivett
2979	Fyshwick	7479	Russell
3069	Garran	7569	Scullin
3159	Gilmore	7659	Spence
3249	Giralang	7749	Stirling
3289	Gordon	7839	Stromlo
3339	Gowrie	7929	Symonston
3379	Greenway	8019	Theodore
3429	Griffith	8109	Torrens
3529	Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	8189	Tuggeranong - SSD Bal
3609	Hackett	8289	Turner
3689	Hall	8379	Wanniassa
3789	Harman	8469	Waramanga
3879	Hawker	8559	Watson
3969	Higgins	8649	Weetangera
4059	Holder	8651	Yarrowlumla (A) - Pt A
4149	Holt	8739	Weston
4239	Hughes	8829	Weston Creek-Stromlo - SSD Bal
4329	Hume	8919	Yarralumla
4419	Isaacs	9009	Remainder of ACT
4509	Isabella Plains		

Postal Areas

These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of 2001 Census collection district boundaries. They are not official Australia Post boundaries.



Locations

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



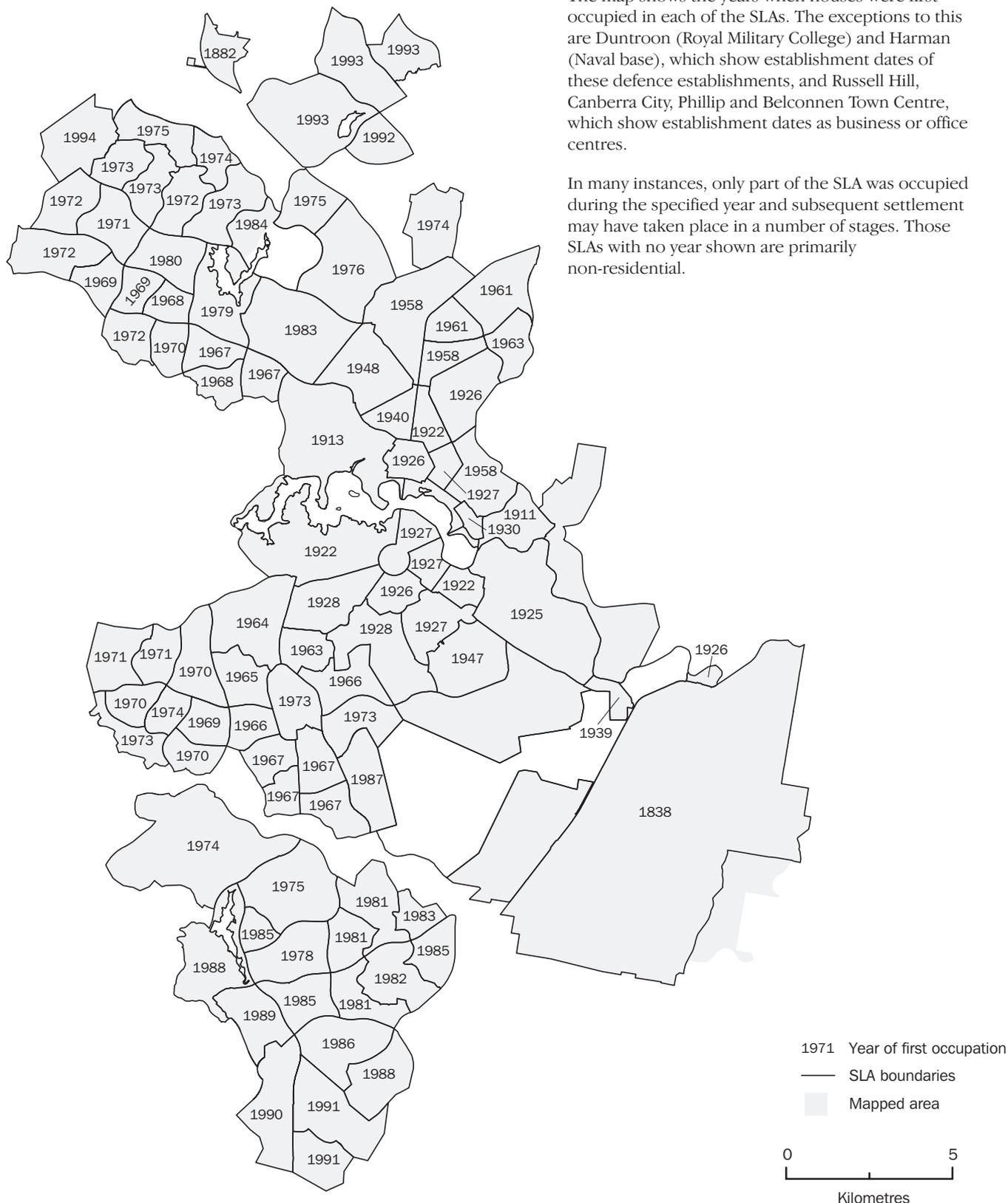
Urban settlement

Year of first settlement for SLAs in Canberra–Queanbeyan

This map has been included to assist readers in interpreting trends which result from historical influences, such as the ageing process, which arise from the sequence of development of Canberra suburbs, Queanbeyan and Hall.

The map shows the years when houses were first occupied in each of the SLAs. The exceptions to this are Duntroon (Royal Military College) and Harman (Naval base), which show establishment dates of these defence establishments, and Russell Hill, Canberra City, Phillip and Belconnen Town Centre, which show establishment dates as business or office centres.

In many instances, only part of the SLA was occupied during the specified year and subsequent settlement may have taken place in a number of stages. Those SLAs with no year shown are primarily non-residential.



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 the *2001 Census Dictionary* (cat. no. 2901.0).

Collection District (CD)	<p>The smallest geographic area used for collection and dissemination of data from the Census of Population and Housing. In urban areas there are usually between 200 and 300 dwellings in each CD.</p> <p>CDs are redefined for each census and are current only at census time. For the 2001 Census of Population and Housing there were about 37,000 CDs covering the whole of Australia. CDs are amalgamated to form larger geographical areas such as Statistical Local Areas.</p>
Couple	<p>For census purposes, a couple is either married or in a de facto relationship and usually resides in the same household. See also Family.</p>
Dependent children	<p>Children under 15 years of age, or children, in a family, aged 15–24 years who are full-time students attending a secondary or tertiary institution and who have no partner or children of their own usually residing in the household. Dependent children include adopted children, step and foster children. See also Family.</p>
DINKs	<p>This acronym stands for 'double income, no kids'. In this atlas, a DINK is defined as a couple with no children or other relatives present, where both partners work more than 25 hours a week in paid employment and the younger partner is aged under 40 years. See also Family.</p>
Dwelling	<p>A structure which 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ occupied private dwellings;▪ unoccupied private dwellings; or▪ non-private dwellings. <p>See also Occupied private dwelling; Private dwelling; Non-private dwelling.</p>
Dwelling being purchased	<p>A dwelling being purchased and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes dwellings owned outright and those occupied under a life tenure scheme but includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme. See also Dwelling.</p>
Employed persons	<p>People aged 15 years and over who, during the week before Census Night, worked for payment or profit or as unpaid workers in a family business, or who had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent.</p>
English (proficiency in the language)	<p>People who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to state how well they spoke English.</p> <p>Because of the subjective nature of responses to this question in the Census, data on the levels of proficiency in English of people who speak a language other than English at home should be interpreted with care.</p>
Family	<p>Two or more persons, 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.</p>

Household	A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling and make common provision for food and other essentials for living; or a person living alone.
Household income	Calculated by adding together all the individual incomes reported by household members. See also Income.
Income	People aged 15 years and over were asked to state their usual gross weekly income, which is all income before tax, superannuation, health insurance or other deductions are made. Gross income includes family payments, additional family payments, pensions, unemployment benefits, student allowances, maintenance (child support), superannuation, wages, salary, overtime, dividends, rents received, interest received, business or farm income (less operation expenses) and workers' compensation received.
Labour force	Comprises people aged 15 years and over who worked for payment or profit, or as unpaid workers in a family business, during the week prior to Census Night; had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent; were on strike or stood down temporarily; or did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work.
Non-private dwelling	This is an establishment which provides a communal or transitory type of accommodation e.g. hotel, motel, prison, religious or charitable institution, defence establishment or hospital. Cared accommodation in retirement villages is included. See also Private dwelling.
Occupied private dwelling	Premises occupied by the household on Census Night. See also Private dwelling.
One-parent family	Consists of a lone parent with at least one child (regardless of age) who is usually resident in the family 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.
Owner-occupied dwelling	A dwelling owned and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes those dwellings being purchased and those occupied under a life tenure scheme. See also Dwelling.
Private dwelling	Usually a house, flat or part of a house, but can also be a house attached to, or rooms above, shops or offices; an occupied caravan in a caravan park or on a residential allotment; a craft in a marina; a houseboat; or a tent if it is standing on its own block of land. Manufactured home estates and self-care units for the retired or aged are also treated as private dwellings. See also Non-private dwelling.
Public transport	This mode of travel to work is defined as travelling to work by train, bus, ferry or tram. It excludes travelling to work by car or taxi.
Qualifications	The highest level of non-school qualification that the person has obtained, based on the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Education</i> (cat. no. 1272.0). <i>University qualifications</i> include bachelor degrees, higher degrees and postgraduate diplomas. <i>Skilled vocational qualifications</i> are Certificate Level III qualifications. Skilled vocational qualifications provide a high degree of practical skill together with the theoretical and factual knowledge required to work in a specific vocation. This category includes trade and other qualifications. <i>People without qualifications</i> include a small number of people who have a qualification that is out of scope of the classification.

Rented dwelling	Households were asked whether they rented, owned or were purchasing the dwelling in which they were counted on Census Night. Households who were renting were also asked who they were renting from.
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	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 part thereof, or any unincorporated area.
Unemployed persons	For 2001 Census purposes, unemployed people are defined as those people aged 15 years and over who, in the week prior to Census Night, did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work.

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