



2030.6



H O B A R T



... A Social Atlas



**2001 Census of
Population and Housing**

Hobart
... A Social Atlas

Stevan R. Matheson
Regional Director

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 29 OCT 2002

ABS Catalogue No. 2030.6

ISBN 0 642 47869 4

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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 Chris Sweeney on Hobart 03 6222 5853.

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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 Hobart 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 Centres of Hobart, Bridgewater-Gagebrook, Kingston-Blackmans Bay, Lauderdale, Old Beach and Seven Mile Beach, together with the Localities of Fern Tree and Otago. In the commentaries, this region has been referred to simply as Hobart.

The number of people counted in the Urban Centre of Hobart on Census Night, 7 August 2001, excluding overseas visitors, was 125,162; Bridgewater-Gagebrook 6,692; Kingston-Blackmans Bay 14,767; Lauderdale 2,437; Old Beach 1,979; Seven Mile Beach 1,082; Fern Tree 591; and Otago 514. The total census count of the mapped area, excluding overseas visitors, was 153,224.

ABOUT THE CENSUS

The 2001 Census of Population and Housing aimed at counting every person 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 Hobart. These are: People born in the United Kingdom or Ireland; People born in the rest of Europe; People born in Asia; Couples without dependent children; Managers, administrators and professionals; People employed in the government sector; People not in the labour force; 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.

LGAs are geographic areas under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council. In Hobart, the SLAs are the same as LGAs, except for the LGAs of Hobart (C) and Kingborough (M), each of which comprises two SLAs. 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.

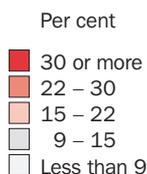
The maps show major roads, selected coastline and CD boundaries. The following symbols are used on the maps:

- CD boundary
- Coastline
- 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.

REFERENCE MAPS

Reference maps are also included with this atlas showing:

- SLAs in relation to the mapped area (p. 41);
- Postal Areas based on CD boundaries (p. 42); and
- selected locations noted in the text accompanying the maps (p. 43).

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

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

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.

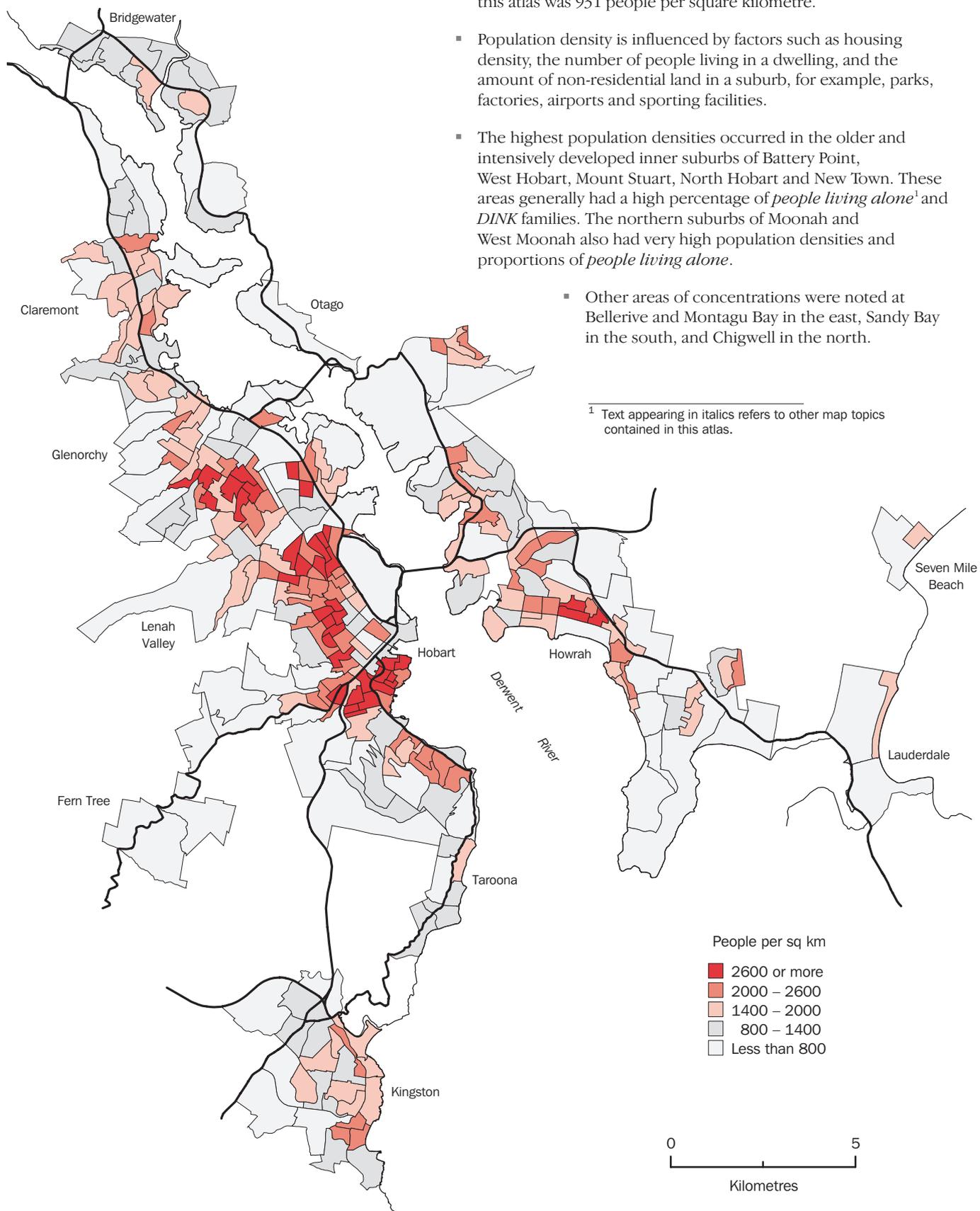
Qualifications

For the 2001 Census, qualifications data was 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 153,244 people were counted in Hobart, excluding overseas visitors. This was 33.7% of the population of Tasmania. The overall population density for the area mapped in this atlas was 931 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.
- The highest population densities occurred in the older and intensively developed inner suburbs of Battery Point, West Hobart, Mount Stuart, North Hobart and New Town. These areas generally had a high percentage of *people living alone*¹ and *DINK* families. The northern suburbs of Moonah and West Moonah also had very high population densities and proportions of *people living alone*.
 - Other areas of concentrations were noted at Bellerive and Montagu Bay in the east, Sandy Bay in the south, and Chigwell in the north.

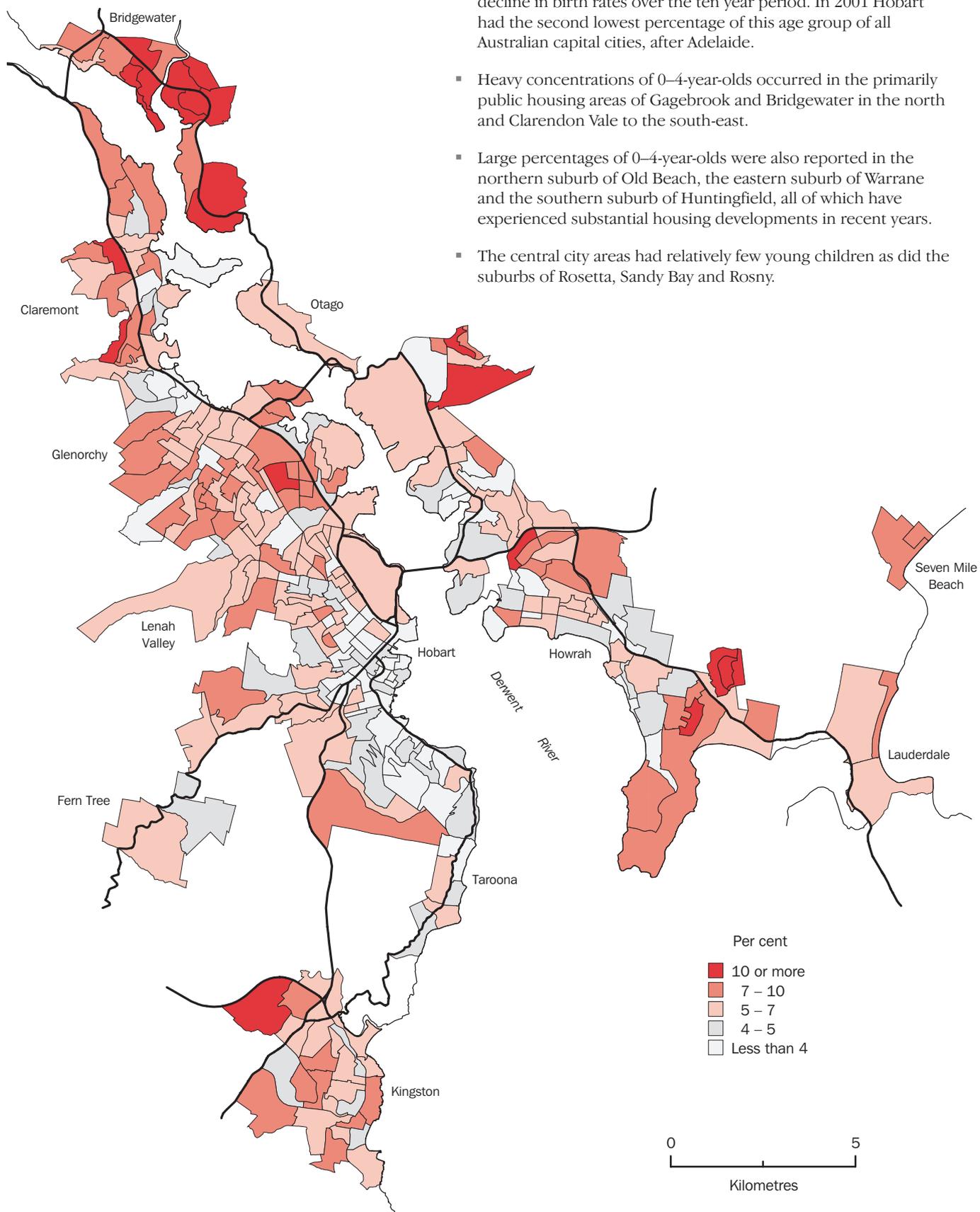


¹ Text appearing in italics refers to other map topics contained in this atlas.

People aged 0–4 years

As a percentage of the total population

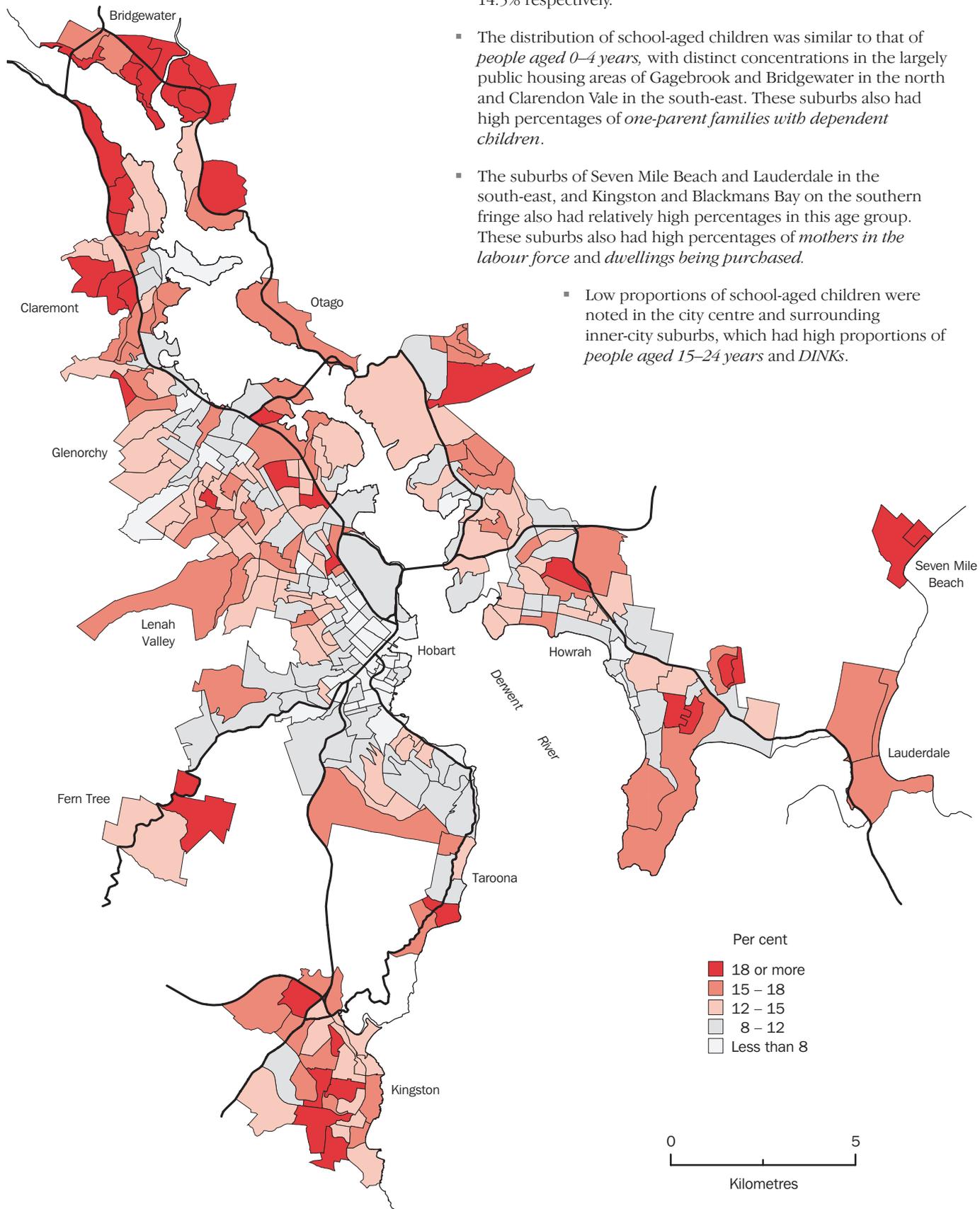
- Of the 153,224 people counted in Hobart at the 2001 Census, 9,530 (6.2%) were aged less than 5 years. This compares with 7.3% at the 1991 Census and 6.6% in 1996, reflecting in part the decline in birth rates over the ten year period. In 2001 Hobart had the second lowest percentage of this age group of all Australian capital cities, after Adelaide.
- Heavy concentrations of 0–4-year-olds occurred in the primarily public housing areas of Gagebrook and Bridgewater in the north and Clarendon Vale to the south-east.
- Large percentages of 0–4-year-olds were also reported in the northern suburb of Old Beach, the eastern suburb of Warrane and the southern suburb of Huntingfield, all of which have experienced substantial housing developments in recent years.
- The central city areas had relatively few young children as did the suburbs of Rosetta, Sandy Bay and Rosny.



People aged 5–14 years

As a percentage of the total population

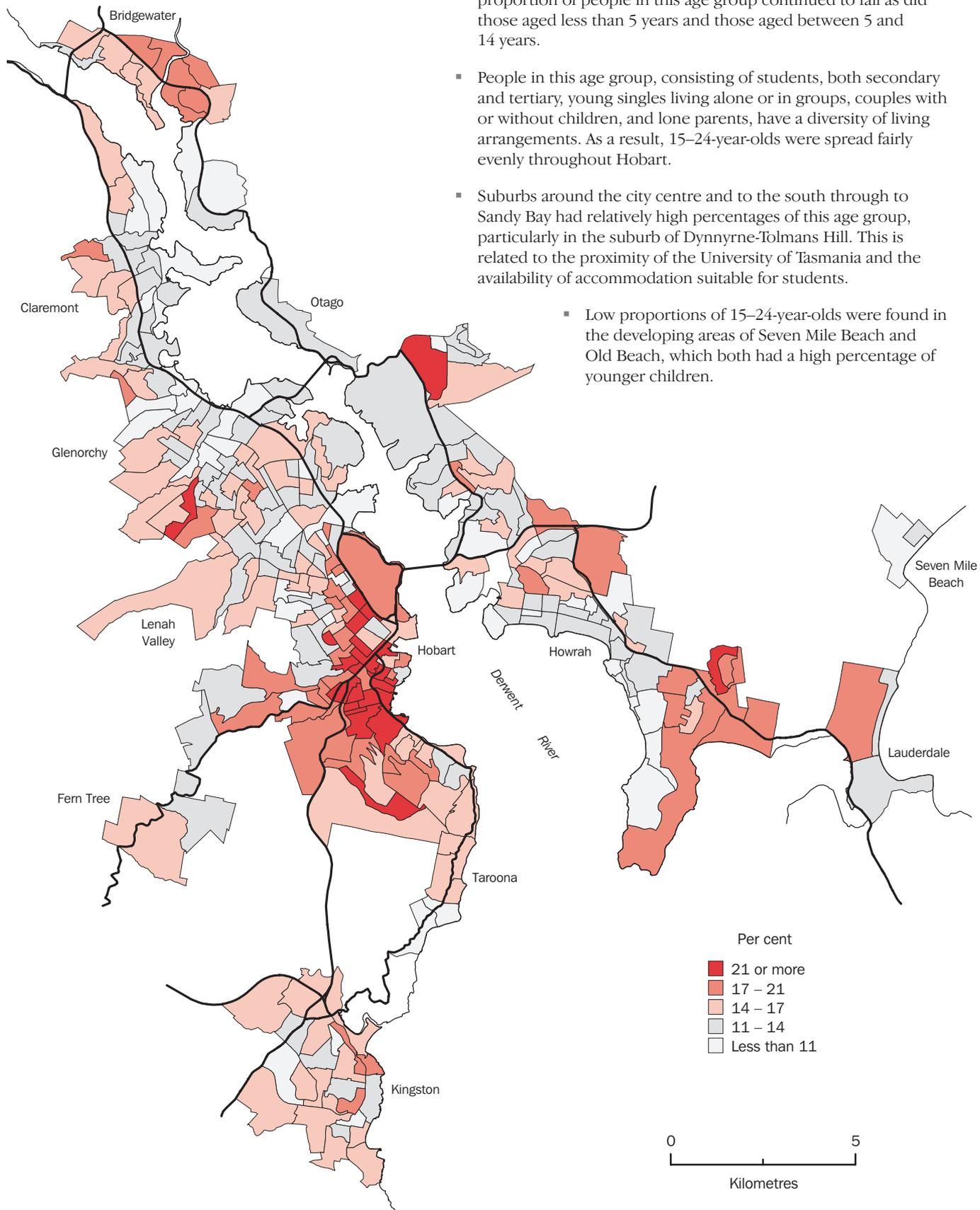
- At the 2001 Census there were 20,582 people aged 5–14 years in Hobart. This represented 13.4% of the population and was well below both the 1991 and 1996 Census percentages of 15.1% and 14.5% respectively.
- The distribution of school-aged children was similar to that of *people aged 0–4 years*, with distinct concentrations in the largely public housing areas of Gagebrook and Bridgewater in the north and Clarendon Vale in the south-east. These suburbs also had high percentages of *one-parent families with dependent children*.
- The suburbs of Seven Mile Beach and Lauderdale in the south-east, and Kingston and Blackmans Bay on the southern fringe also had relatively high percentages in this age group. These suburbs also had high percentages of *mothers in the labour force and dwellings being purchased*.
- Low proportions of school-aged children were noted in the city centre and surrounding inner-city suburbs, which had high proportions of *people aged 15–24 years and DINKS*.



People aged 15–24 years

As a percentage of the total population

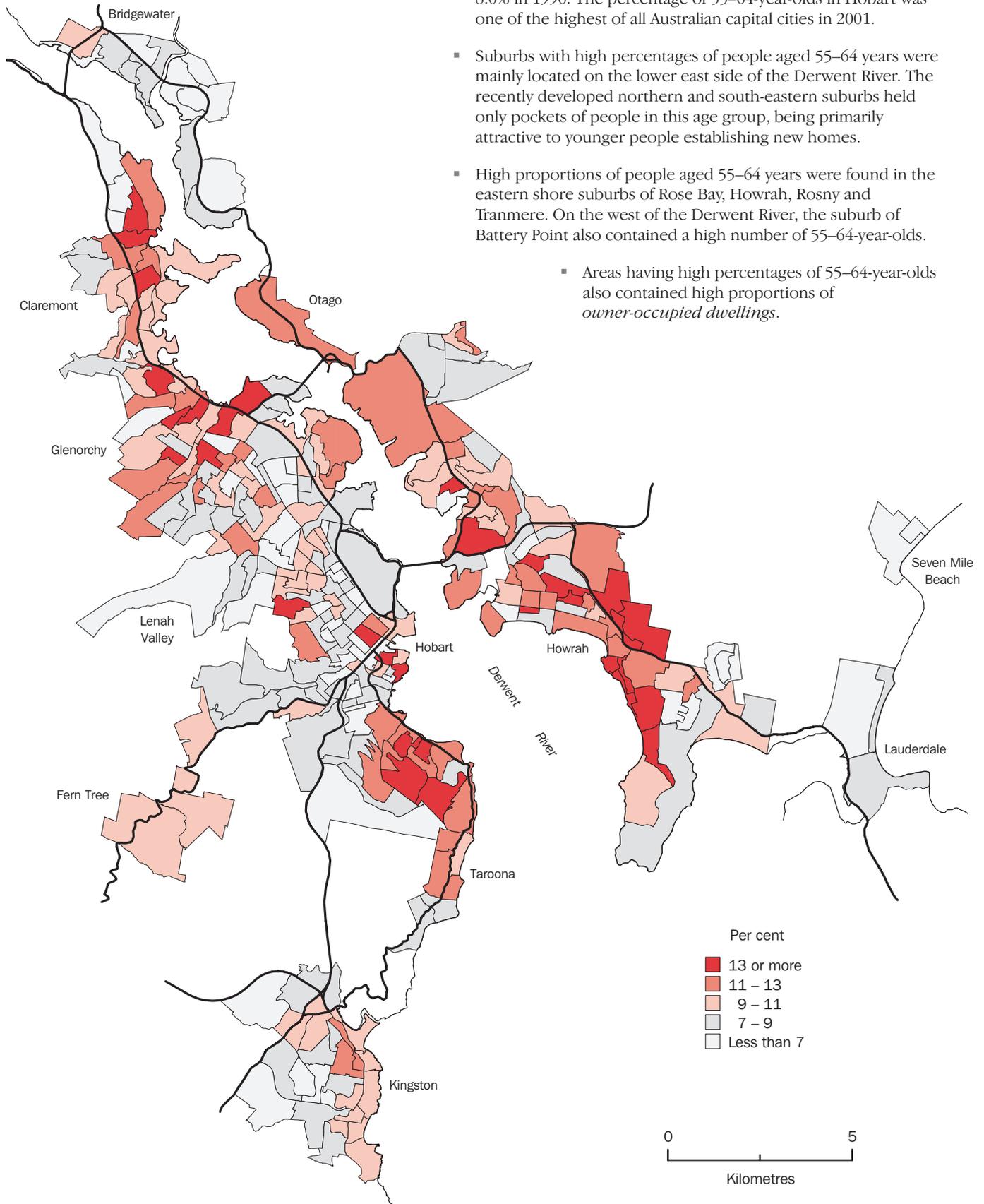
- At the 2001 Census there were 22,892 people aged 15–24 years in Hobart, representing 14.9% of the population. This was below previous Census results of 16.4% in 1991 and 15.6% in 1996. The proportion of people in this age group continued to fall as did those aged less than 5 years and those aged between 5 and 14 years.
- People in this age group, consisting of students, both secondary and tertiary, young singles living alone or in groups, couples with or without children, and lone parents, have a diversity of living arrangements. As a result, 15–24-year-olds were spread fairly evenly throughout Hobart.
- Suburbs around the city centre and to the south through to Sandy Bay had relatively high percentages of this age group, particularly in the suburb of Dynnyrne-Tolmans Hill. This is related to the proximity of the University of Tasmania and the availability of accommodation suitable for students.
- Low proportions of 15–24-year-olds were found in the developing areas of Seven Mile Beach and Old Beach, which both had a high percentage of younger children.



People aged 55–64 years

As a percentage of the total population

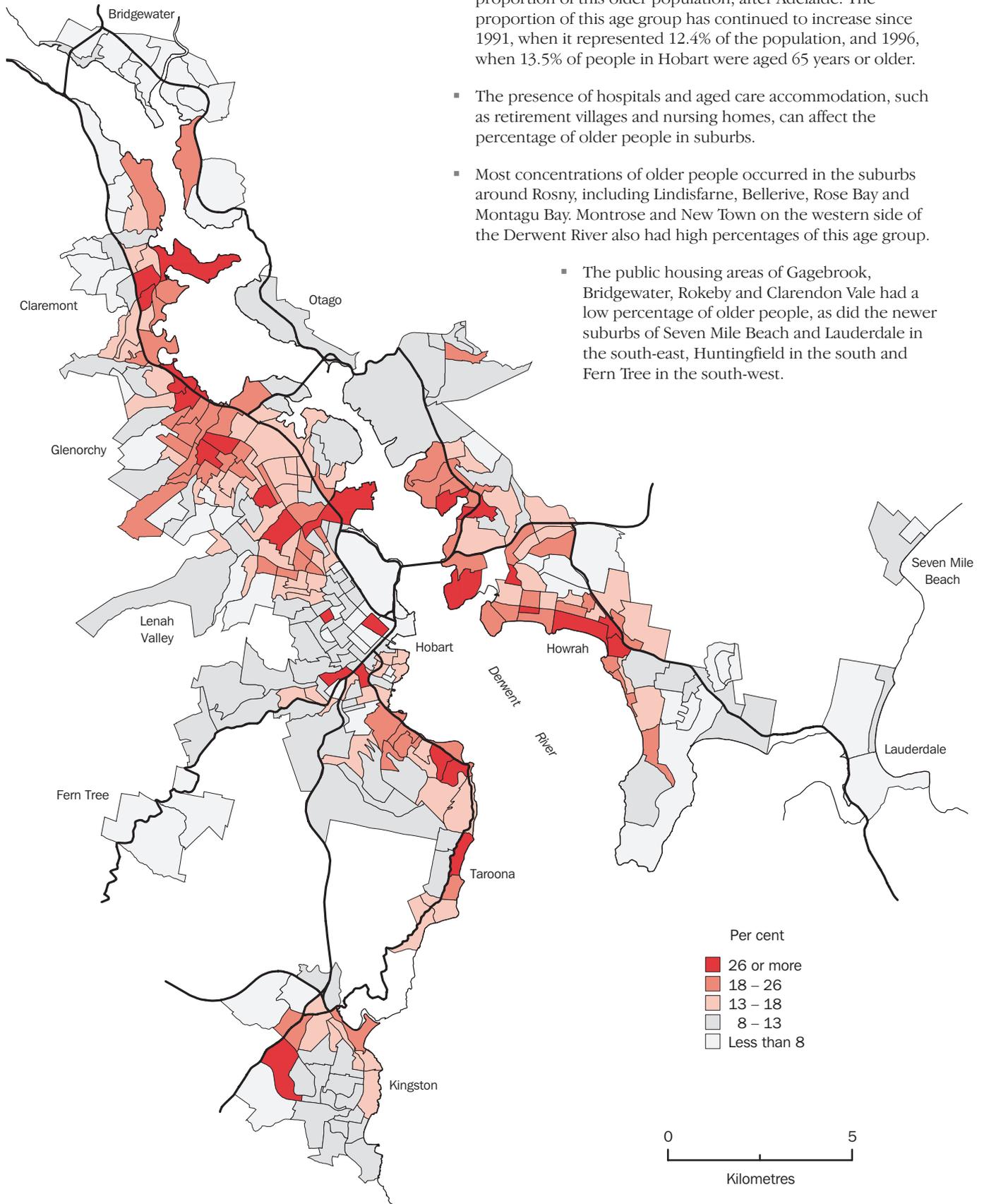
- Of the 153,224 people in Hobart at the 2001 Census, 14,253 were aged between 55 and 64 years, representing 9.3% of the population. This compares with 8.1% at the 1991 Census and 8.0% in 1996. The percentage of 55–64-year-olds in Hobart was one of the highest of all Australian capital cities in 2001.
- Suburbs with high percentages of people aged 55–64 years were mainly located on the lower east side of the Derwent River. The recently developed northern and south-eastern suburbs held only pockets of people in this age group, being primarily attractive to younger people establishing new homes.
- High proportions of people aged 55–64 years were found in the eastern shore suburbs of Rose Bay, Howrah, Rosny and Tranmere. On the west of the Derwent River, the suburb of Battery Point also contained a high number of 55–64-year-olds.
 - Areas having high percentages of 55–64-year-olds also contained high proportions of *owner-occupied dwellings*.



People aged 65 years or older

As a percentage of the total population

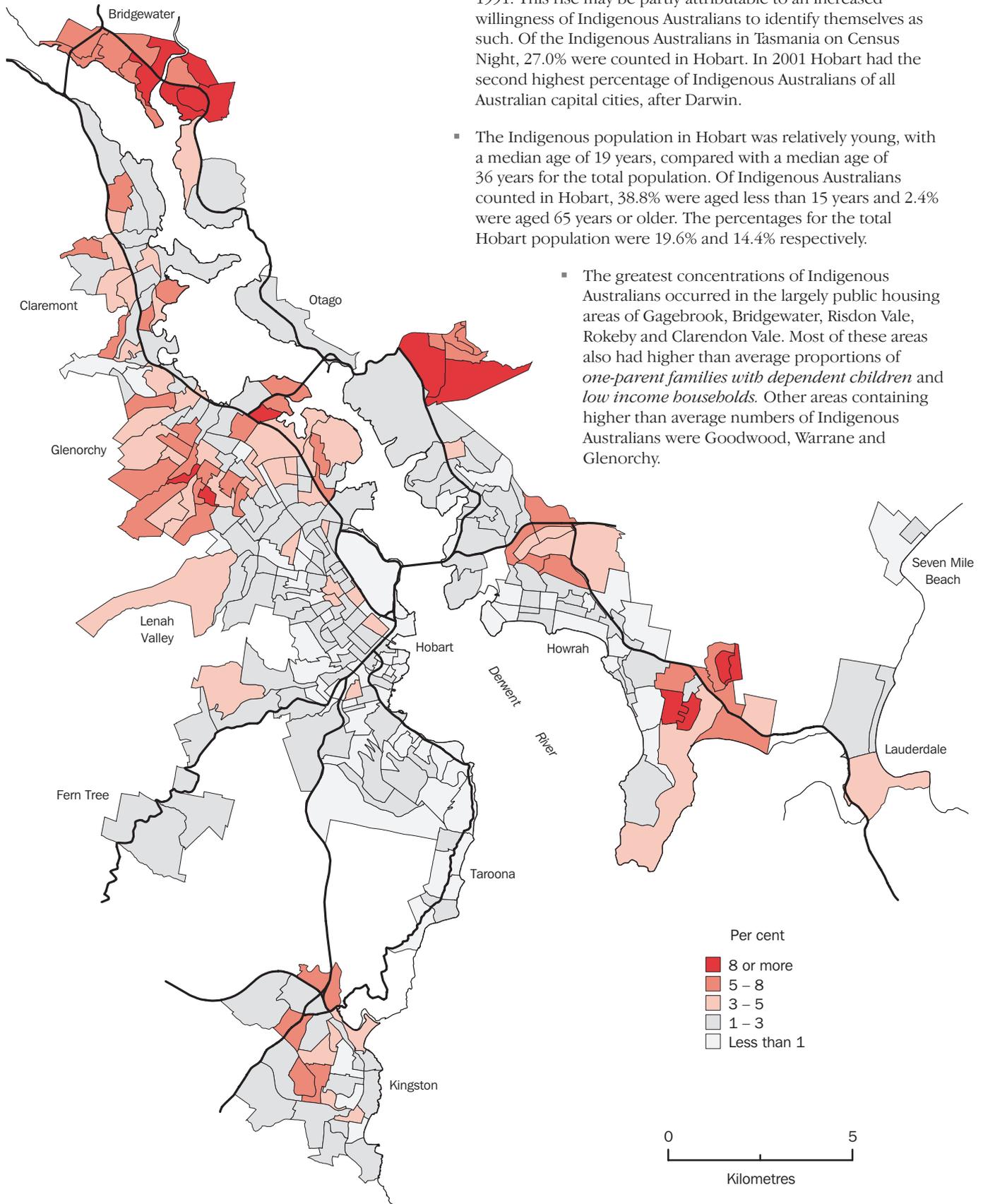
- At the 2001 Census there were 22,135 people aged 65 years or older in Hobart. This represented 14.4% of the population. Of all Australian capital cities, Hobart had the second highest proportion of this older population, after Adelaide. The proportion of this age group has continued to increase since 1991, when it represented 12.4% of the population, and 1996, when 13.5% of people in Hobart were aged 65 years or older.
- The presence of hospitals and aged care accommodation, such as retirement villages and nursing homes, can affect the percentage of older people in suburbs.
- Most concentrations of older people occurred in the suburbs around Rosny, including Lindisfarne, Bellerive, Rose Bay and Montagu Bay. Montrose and New Town on the western side of the Derwent River also had high percentages of this age group.
 - The public housing areas of Gagebrook, Bridgewater, Rokeby and Clarendon Vale had a low percentage of older people, as did the newer suburbs of Seven Mile Beach and Lauderdale in the south-east, Huntingfield in the south and Fern Tree in the south-west.



Indigenous Australians

As a percentage of the total population

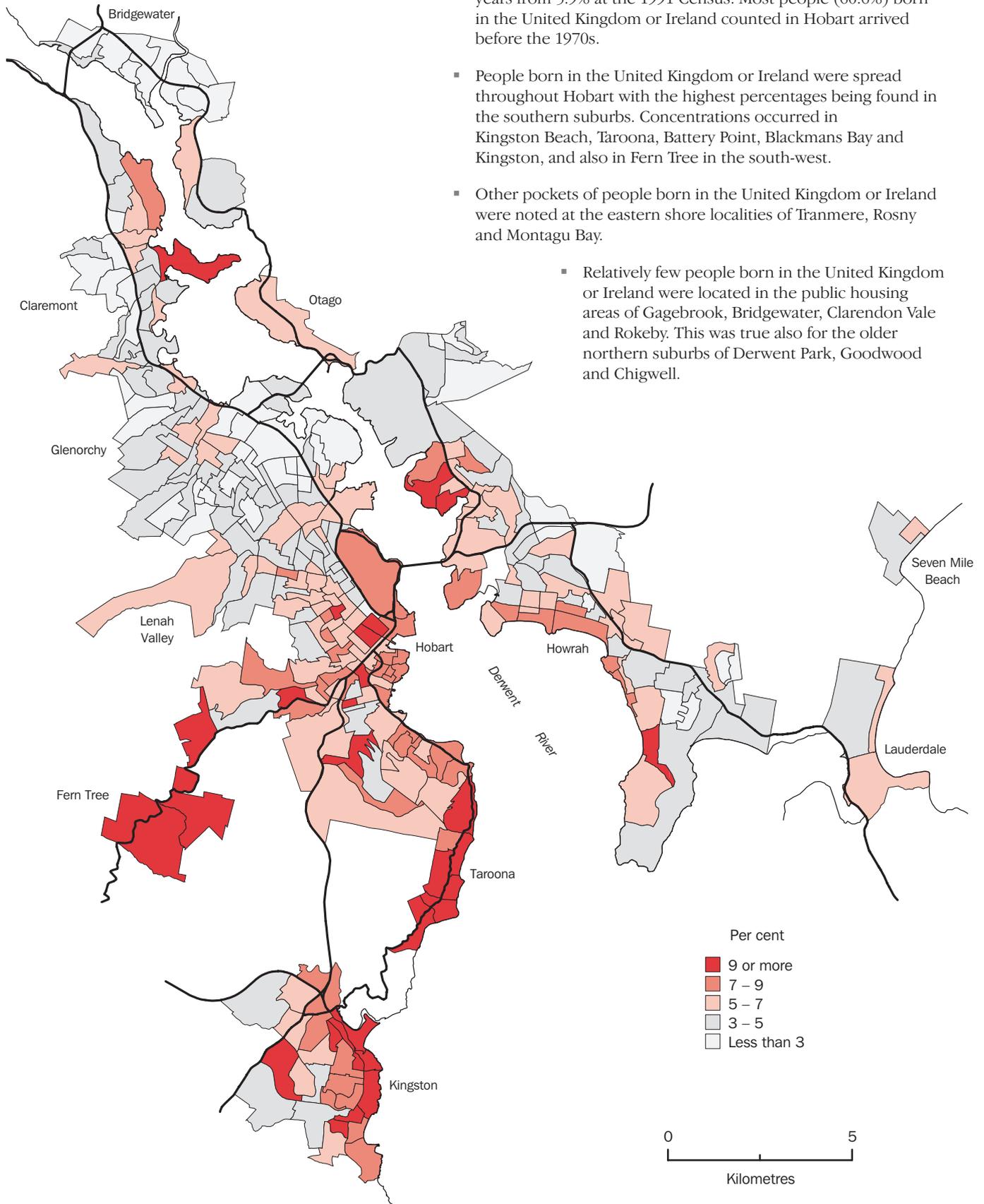
- At the 2001 Census 4,392 Indigenous Australians (Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders) were counted in Hobart. This amounted to 3.0% of the population, compared with 1.8% in 1991. This rise may be partly attributable to an increased willingness of Indigenous Australians to identify themselves as such. Of the Indigenous Australians in Tasmania on Census Night, 27.0% were counted in Hobart. In 2001 Hobart had the second highest percentage of Indigenous Australians of all Australian capital cities, after Darwin.
- The Indigenous population in Hobart was relatively young, with a median age of 19 years, compared with a median age of 36 years for the total population. Of Indigenous Australians counted in Hobart, 38.8% were aged less than 15 years and 2.4% were aged 65 years or older. The percentages for the total Hobart population were 19.6% and 14.4% respectively.
- The greatest concentrations of Indigenous Australians occurred in the largely public housing areas of Gagebrook, Bridgewater, Risdon Vale, Rokeby and Clarendon Vale. Most of these areas also had higher than average proportions of *one-parent families with dependent children* and *low income households*. Other areas containing higher than average numbers of Indigenous Australians were Goodwood, Warrane and Glenorchy.



People born in the United Kingdom or Ireland

As a percentage of the total population

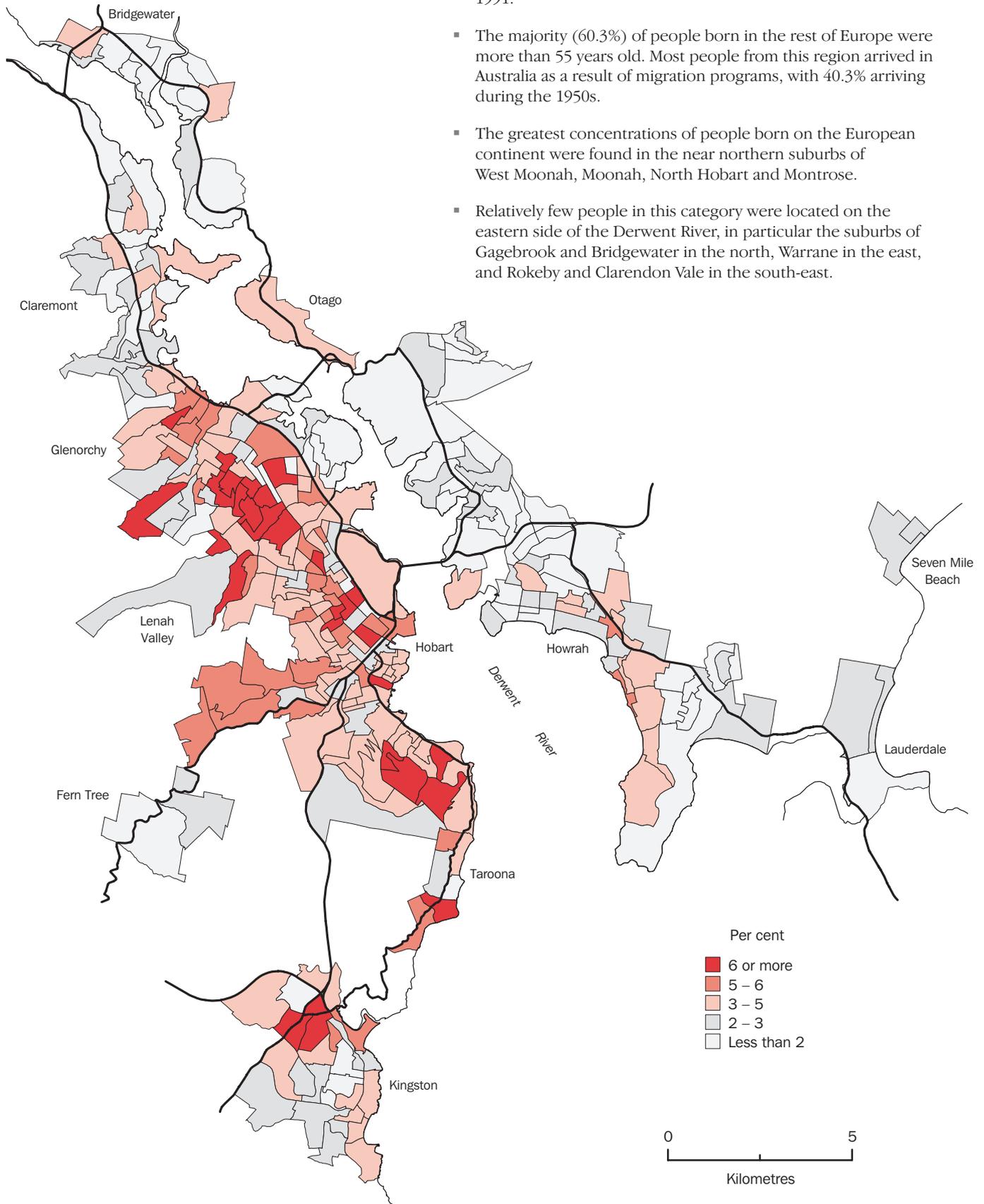
- At the 2001 Census there were 7,810 people in Hobart who had been born in the United Kingdom or Ireland, representing 5.4% of the population. This proportion has fallen over the past ten years from 5.9% at the 1991 Census. Most people (60.6%) born in the United Kingdom or Ireland counted in Hobart arrived before the 1970s.
- People born in the United Kingdom or Ireland were spread throughout Hobart with the highest percentages being found in the southern suburbs. Concentrations occurred in Kingston Beach, Taroona, Battery Point, Blackmans Bay and Kingston, and also in Fern Tree in the south-west.
- Other pockets of people born in the United Kingdom or Ireland were noted at the eastern shore localities of Tranmere, Rosny and Montagu Bay.
- Relatively few people born in the United Kingdom or Ireland were located in the public housing areas of Gagebrook, Bridgewater, Clarendon Vale and Rokeby. This was true also for the older northern suburbs of Derwent Park, Goodwood and Chigwell.



People born in the rest of Europe

As a percentage of the total population

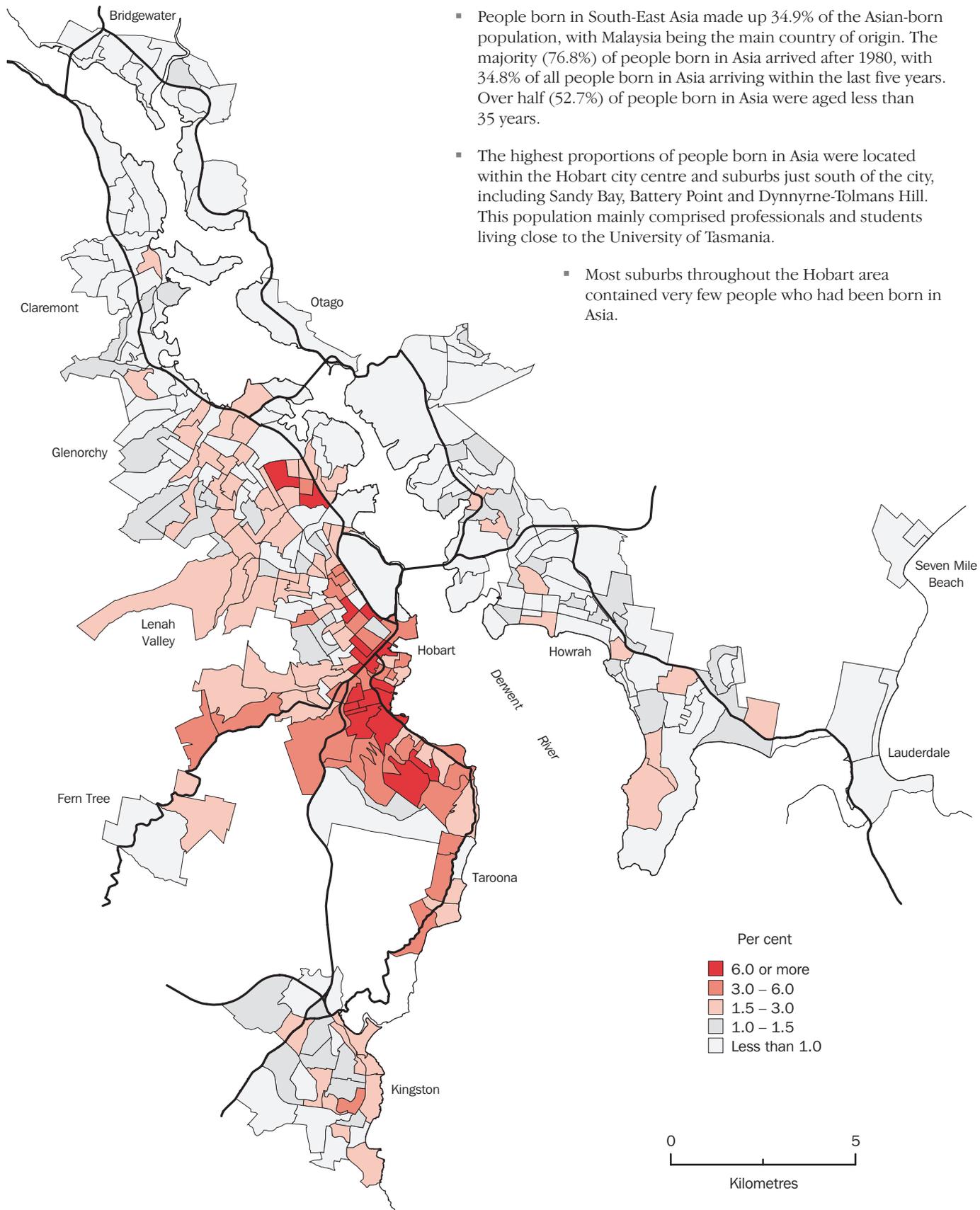
- At the 2001 Census there were 4,931 people in Hobart who had been born in Europe, excluding the United Kingdom and Ireland. This was 3.4% of the population, compared with 3.6% in 1991.
- The majority (60.3%) of people born in the rest of Europe were more than 55 years old. Most people from this region arrived in Australia as a result of migration programs, with 40.3% arriving during the 1950s.
- The greatest concentrations of people born on the European continent were found in the near northern suburbs of West Moonah, Moonah, North Hobart and Montrose.
- Relatively few people in this category were located on the eastern side of the Derwent River, in particular the suburbs of Gagebrook and Bridgewater in the north, Warrane in the east, and Rokeby and Clarendon Vale in the south-east.



People born in Asia

As a percentage of the total population

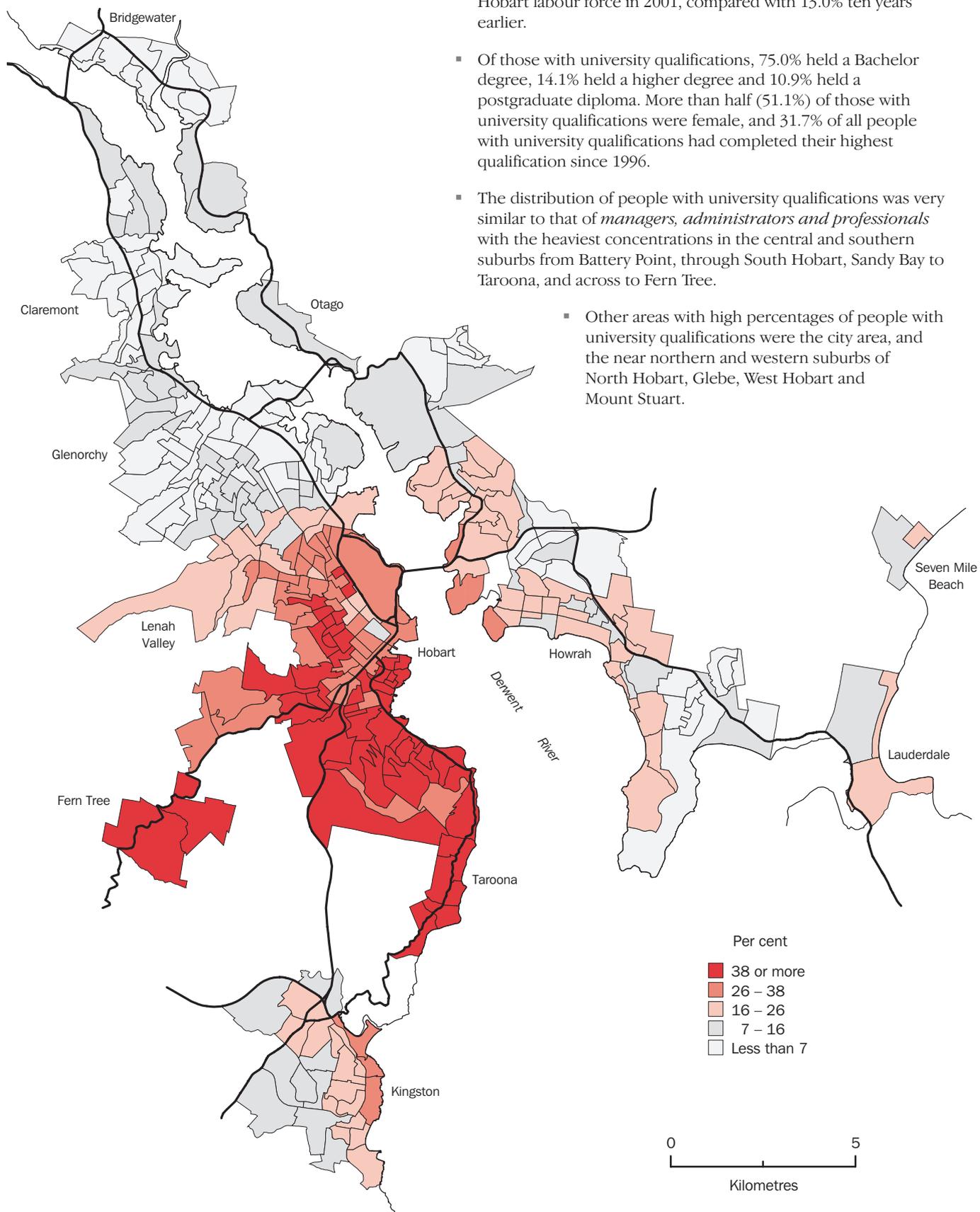
- At the 2001 Census there were 2,538 people who were born in Asia living in Hobart. This represented 1.7% of the population, compared with 1.5% in 1991.
- People born in South-East Asia made up 34.9% of the Asian-born population, with Malaysia being the main country of origin. The majority (76.8%) of people born in Asia arrived after 1980, with 34.8% of all people born in Asia arriving within the last five years. Over half (52.7%) of people born in Asia were aged less than 35 years.
- The highest proportions of people born in Asia were located within the Hobart city centre and suburbs just south of the city, including Sandy Bay, Battery Point and Dynnyrne-Tolmans Hill. This population mainly comprised professionals and students living close to the University of Tasmania.
- Most suburbs throughout the Hobart area contained very few people who had been born in Asia.



People with university qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

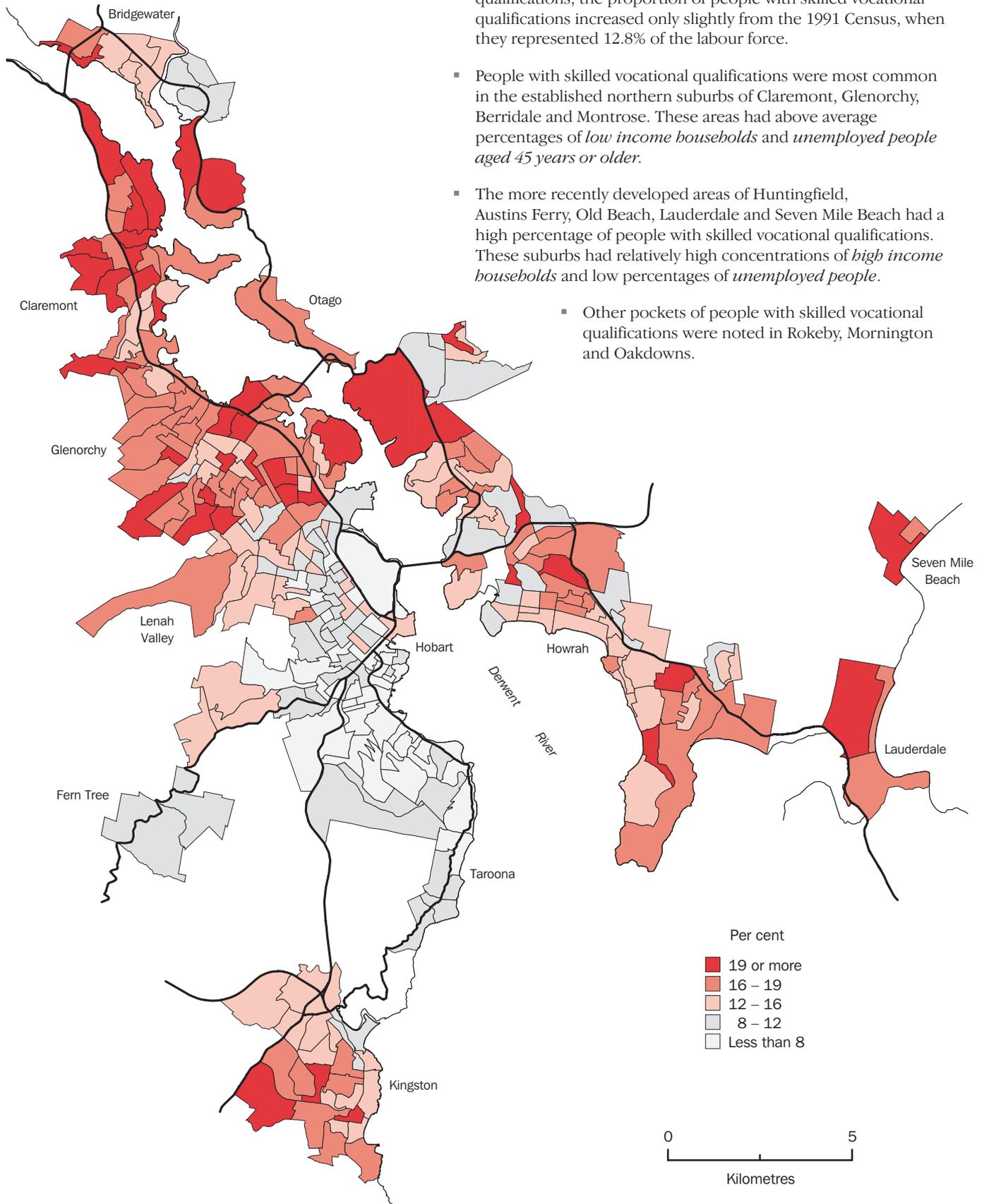
- At the 2001 Census there were 13,809 people in the labour force with a degree or higher qualification in Hobart. This number has increased since the 1991 Census and represented 20.5% of the Hobart labour force in 2001, compared with 13.0% ten years earlier.
- Of those with university qualifications, 75.0% held a Bachelor degree, 14.1% held a higher degree and 10.9% held a postgraduate diploma. More than half (51.1%) of those with university qualifications were female, and 31.7% of all people with university qualifications had completed their highest qualification since 1996.
- The distribution of people with university qualifications was very similar to that of *managers, administrators and professionals* with the heaviest concentrations in the central and southern suburbs from Battery Point, through South Hobart, Sandy Bay to Taroona, and across to Fern Tree.
 - Other areas with high percentages of people with university qualifications were the city area, and the near northern and western suburbs of North Hobart, Glebe, West Hobart and Mount Stuart.



People with skilled vocational qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

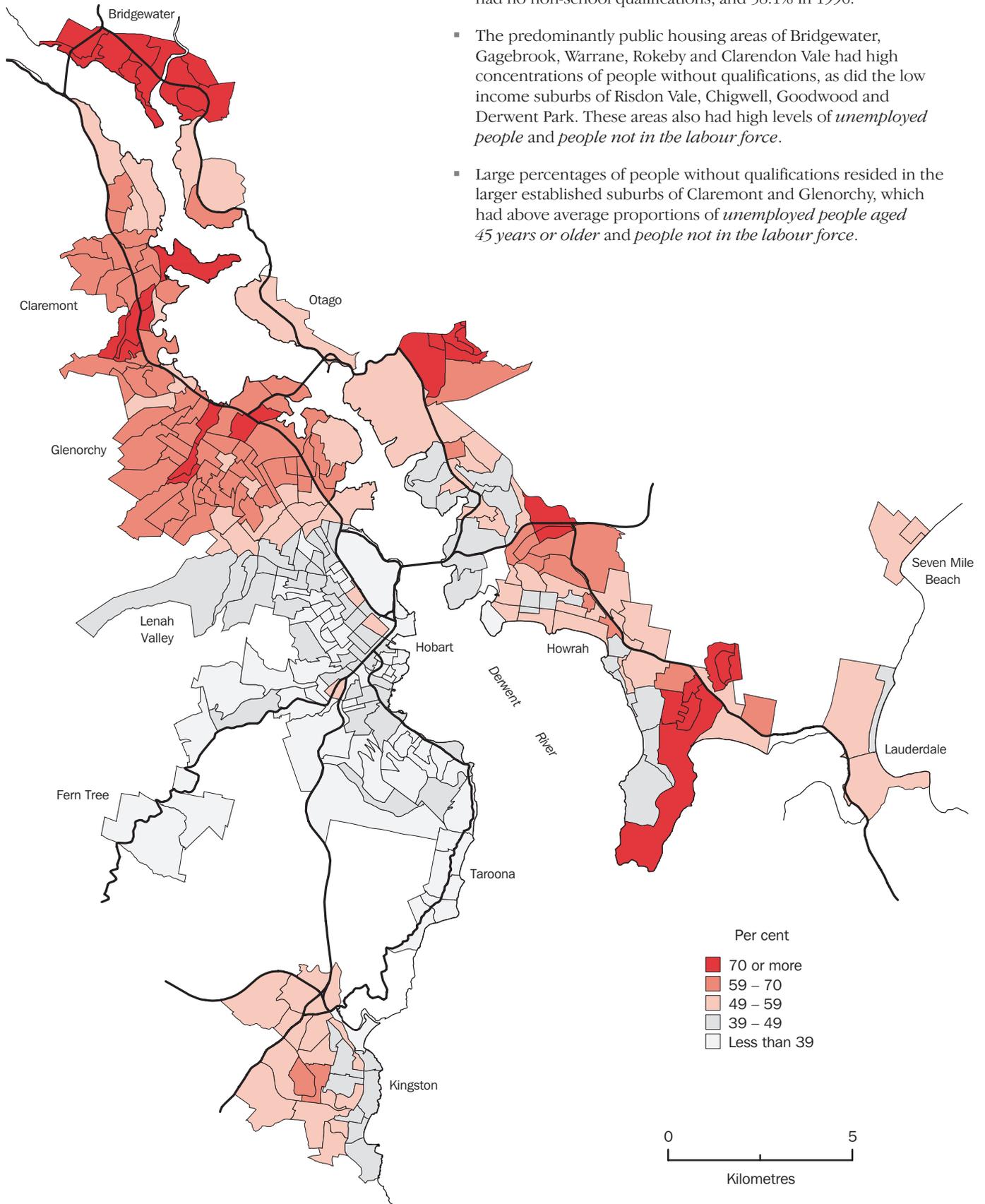
- At the 2001 Census there were 9,317 people in the Hobart labour force with skilled vocational qualifications, which was 13.8% of the labour force. Unlike the percentage of people with university qualifications, the proportion of people with skilled vocational qualifications increased only slightly from the 1991 Census, when they represented 12.8% of the labour force.
- People with skilled vocational qualifications were most common in the established northern suburbs of Claremont, Glenorchy, Berridale and Montrose. These areas had above average percentages of *low income households* and *unemployed people aged 45 years or older*.
- The more recently developed areas of Huntingfield, Austins Ferry, Old Beach, Lauderdale and Seven Mile Beach had a high percentage of people with skilled vocational qualifications. These suburbs had relatively high concentrations of *high income households* and low percentages of *unemployed people*.
- Other pockets of people with skilled vocational qualifications were noted in Rokeby, Mornington and Oakdowns.



People without qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

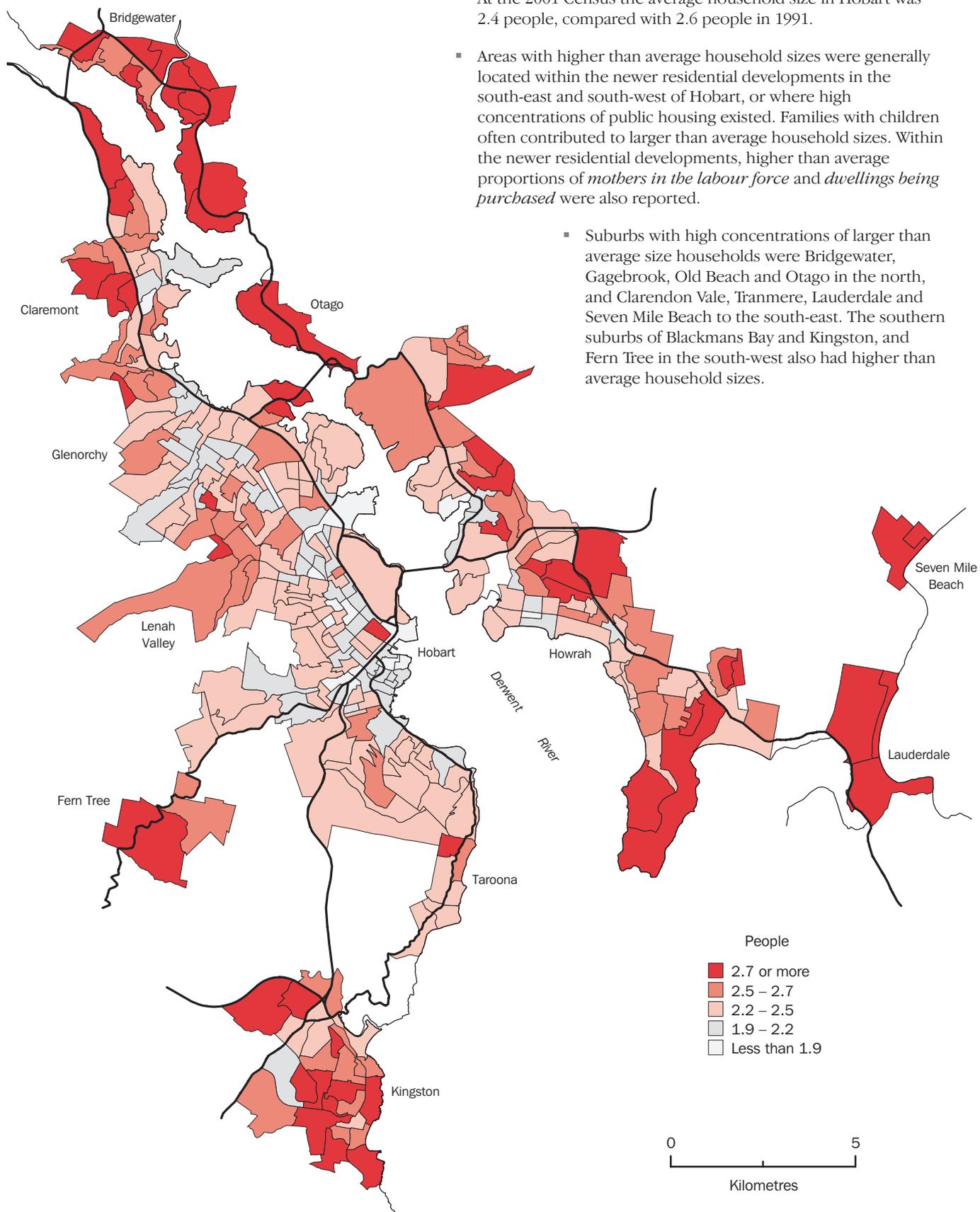
- At the 2001 Census there were 35,040 people in the Hobart labour force without non-school qualifications. This was 52.0% of the labour force. In 1991, 62.3% of people in the labour force had no non-school qualifications, and 58.1% in 1996.
- The predominantly public housing areas of Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Warrane, Rokeby and Clarendon Vale had high concentrations of people without qualifications, as did the low income suburbs of Risdon Vale, Chigwell, Goodwood and Derwent Park. These areas also had high levels of *unemployed people* and *people not in the labour force*.
- Large percentages of people without qualifications resided in the larger established suburbs of Claremont and Glenorchy, which had above average proportions of *unemployed people aged 45 years or older* and *people not in the labour force*.



Average household size

People in occupied private dwellings

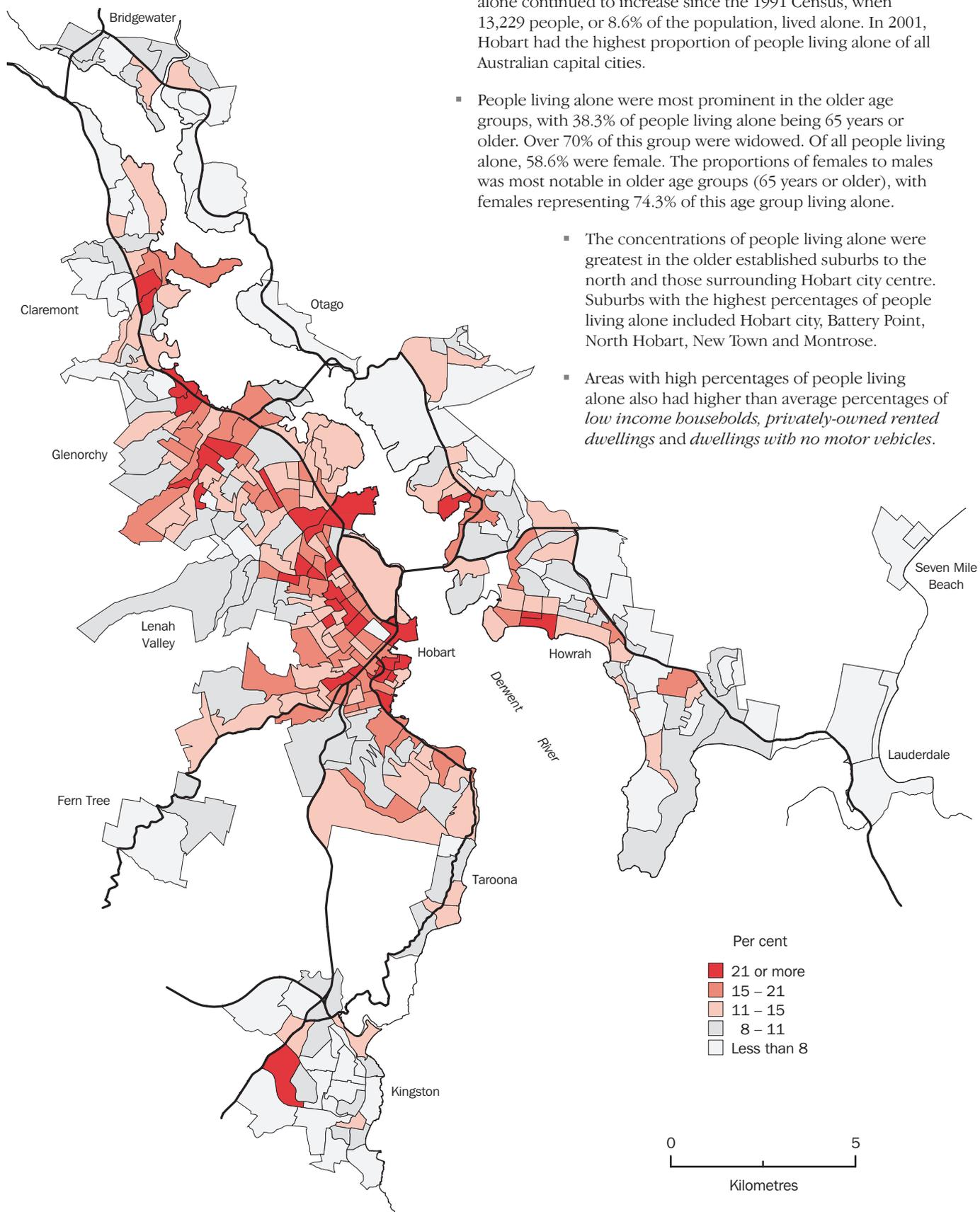
- This map represents the average numbers of people counted in occupied private dwellings on Census Night.
- At the 2001 Census the average household size in Hobart was 2.4 people, compared with 2.6 people in 1991.
- Areas with higher than average household sizes were generally located within the newer residential developments in the south-east and south-west of Hobart, or where high concentrations of public housing existed. Families with children often contributed to larger than average household sizes. Within the newer residential developments, higher than average proportions of *mothers in the labour force* and *dwellings being purchased* were also reported.
- Suburbs with high concentrations of larger than average size households were Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Old Beach and Otago in the north, and Clarendon Vale, Tranmere, Lauderdale and Seven Mile Beach to the south-east. The southern suburbs of Blackmans Bay and Kingston, and Fern Tree in the south-west also had higher than average household sizes.



People living alone

As a percentage of the total population

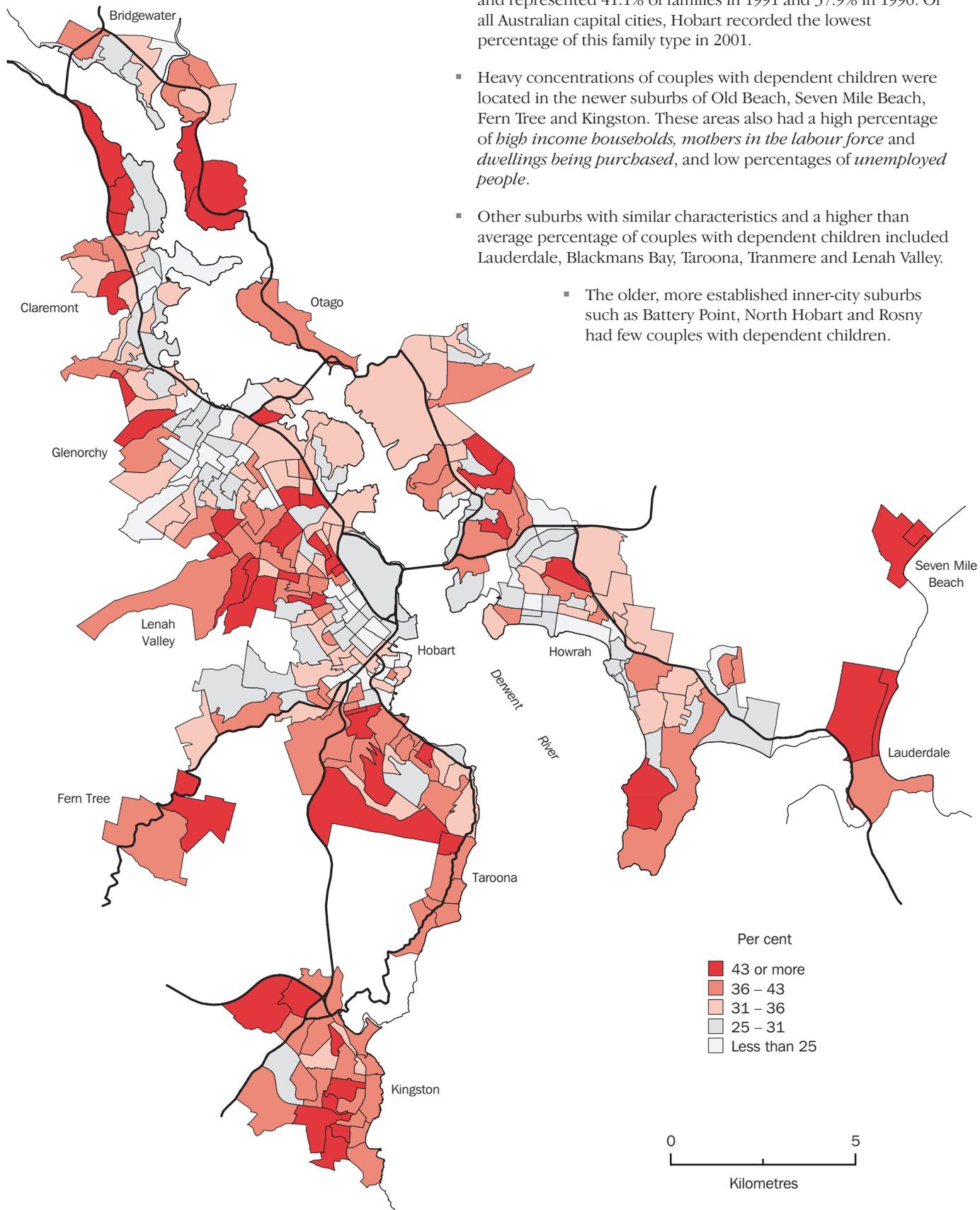
- At the 2001 Census there were 18,001 people living alone in Hobart. This represented 12.1% of all people, or 28.8% of all households. The numbers and proportions of people living alone continued to increase since the 1991 Census, when 13,229 people, or 8.6% of the population, lived alone. In 2001, Hobart had the highest proportion of people living alone of all Australian capital cities.
- People living alone were most prominent in the older age groups, with 38.3% of people living alone being 65 years or older. Over 70% of this group were widowed. Of all people living alone, 58.6% were female. The proportions of females to males was most notable in older age groups (65 years or older), with females representing 74.3% of this age group living alone.
 - The concentrations of people living alone were greatest in the older established suburbs to the north and those surrounding Hobart city centre. Suburbs with the highest percentages of people living alone included Hobart city, Battery Point, North Hobart, New Town and Montrose.
 - Areas with high percentages of people living alone also had higher than average percentages of *low income households, privately-owned rented dwellings and dwellings with no motor vehicles.*



Couples with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

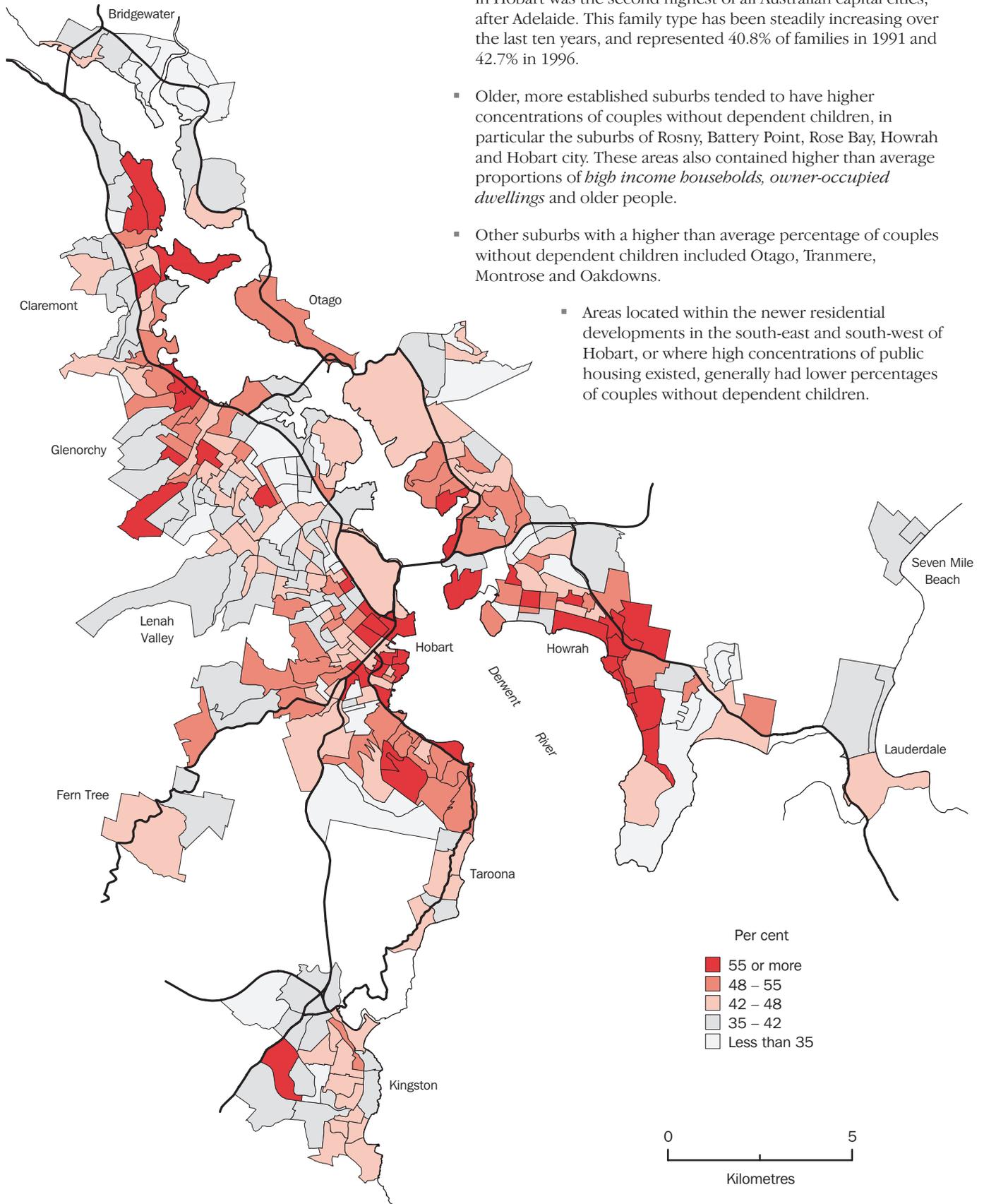
- There were 14,247 couples with dependent children in Hobart at the 2001 Census. This was 35.0% of all families in Hobart. This family type has been steadily decreasing over the last ten years, and represented 41.1% of families in 1991 and 37.9% in 1996. Of all Australian capital cities, Hobart recorded the lowest percentage of this family type in 2001.
- Heavy concentrations of couples with dependent children were located in the newer suburbs of Old Beach, Seven Mile Beach, Fern Tree and Kingston. These areas also had a high percentage of *high income households*, *mothers in the labour force* and *dwellings being purchased*, and low percentages of *unemployed people*.
- Other suburbs with similar characteristics and a higher than average percentage of couples with dependent children included Lauderdale, Blackmans Bay, Tarooma, Tranmere and Lenah Valley.
- The older, more established inner-city suburbs such as Battery Point, North Hobart and Rosny had few couples with dependent children.



Couples without dependent children

As a percentage of all families

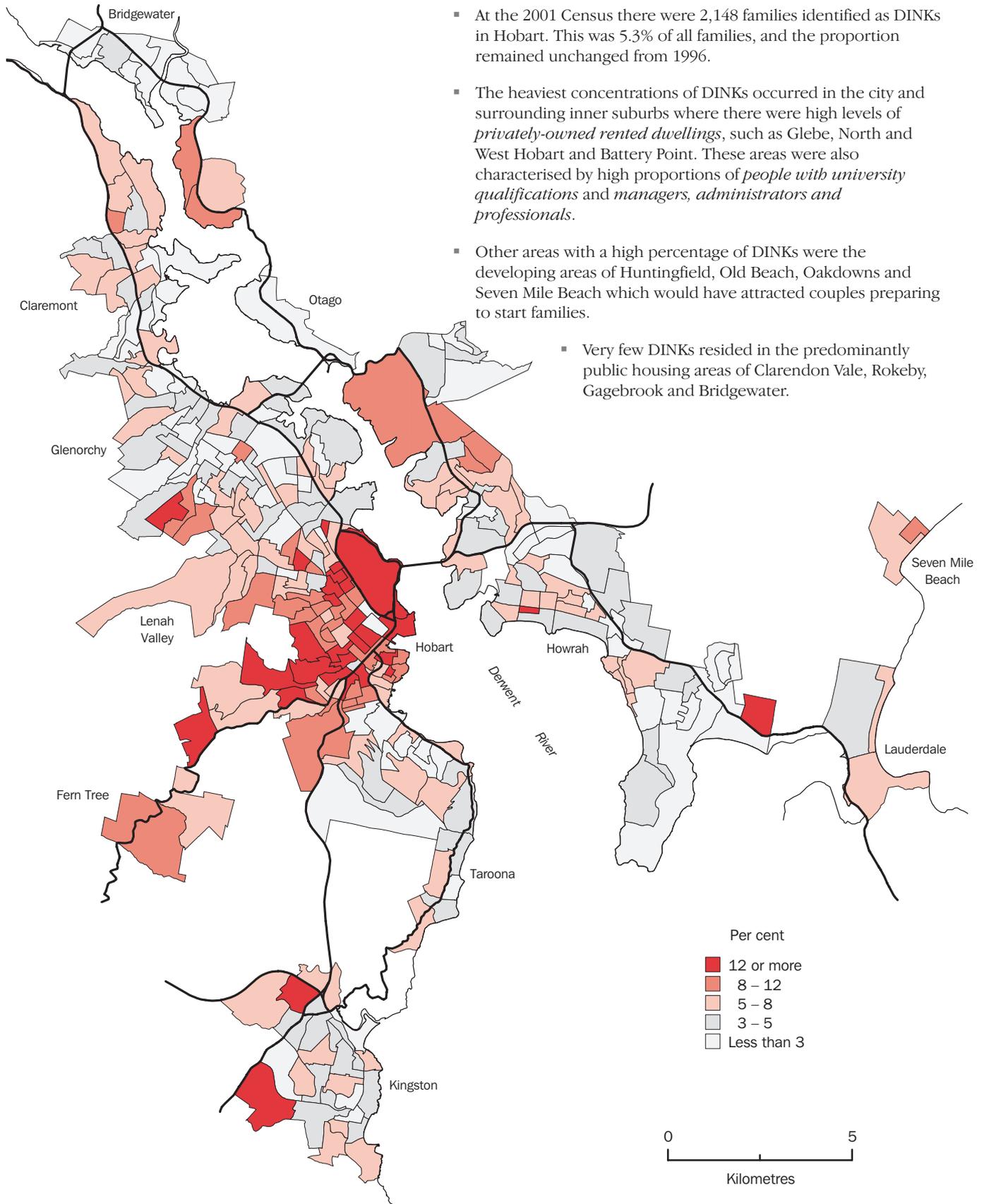
- There were 17,887 couples without dependent children in Hobart at the 2001 Census, representing 44.0% of families in Hobart. The percentage of couples without dependent children in Hobart was the second highest of all Australian capital cities, after Adelaide. This family type has been steadily increasing over the last ten years, and represented 40.8% of families in 1991 and 42.7% in 1996.
- Older, more established suburbs tended to have higher concentrations of couples without dependent children, in particular the suburbs of Rosny, Battery Point, Rose Bay, Howrah and Hobart city. These areas also contained higher than average proportions of *high income households*, *owner-occupied dwellings* and older people.
- Other suburbs with a higher than average percentage of couples without dependent children included Otago, Tranmere, Montrose and Oakdowns.
- Areas located within the newer residential developments in the south-east and south-west of Hobart, or where high concentrations of public housing existed, generally had lower percentages of couples without dependent children.



DINKs (double income, no kids)

As a percentage of all families

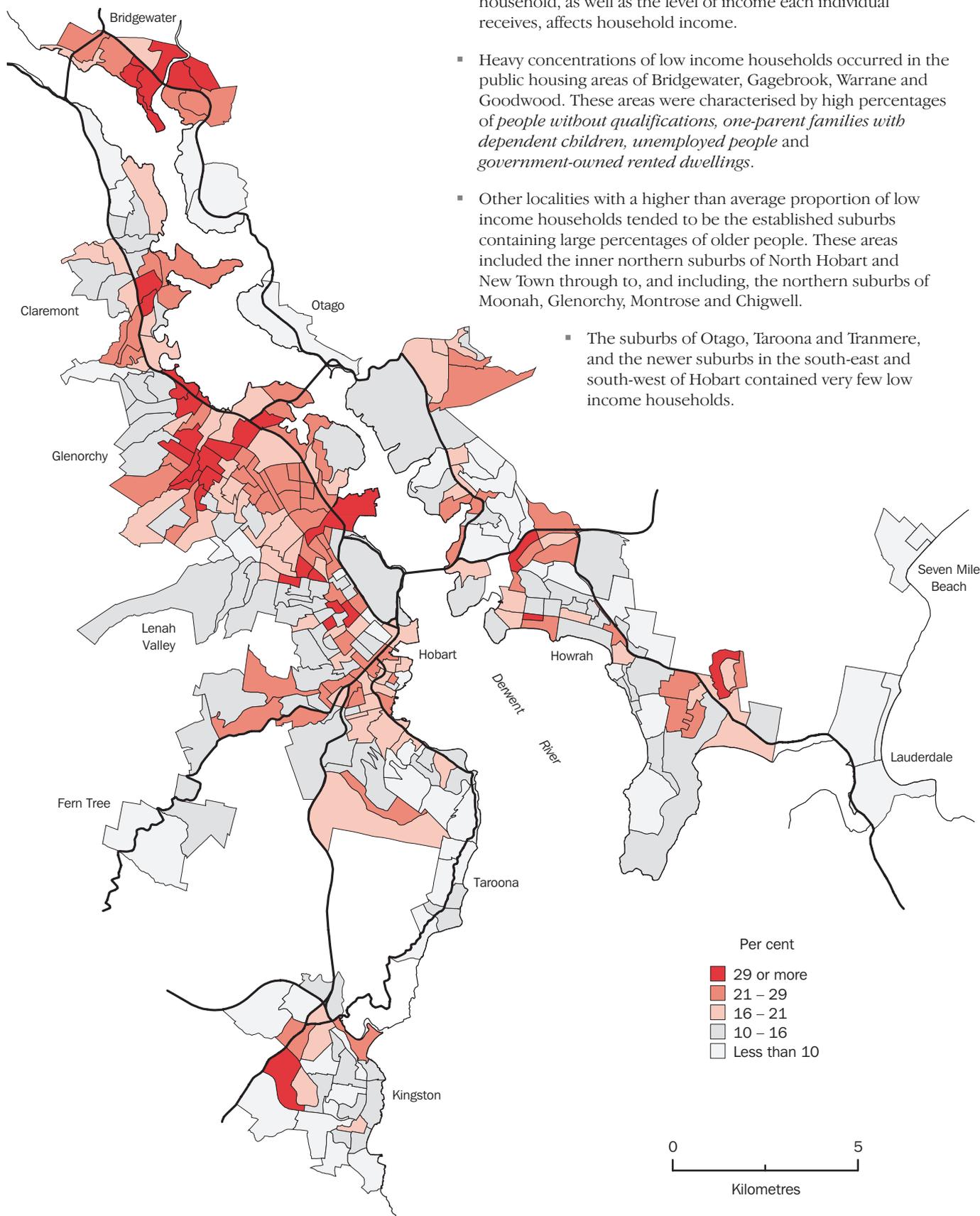
- DINKs are 'couple only' families where both people are in paid employment and work more than 25 hours per week. The younger partner must be aged under 40 years.
- At the 2001 Census there were 2,148 families identified as DINKs in Hobart. This was 5.3% of all families, and the proportion remained unchanged from 1996.
- The heaviest concentrations of DINKs occurred in the city and surrounding inner suburbs where there were high levels of *privately-owned rented dwellings*, such as Glebe, North and West Hobart and Battery Point. These areas were also characterised by high proportions of *people with university qualifications and managers, administrators and professionals*.
- Other areas with a high percentage of DINKs were the developing areas of Huntingfield, Old Beach, Oakdowns and Seven Mile Beach which would have attracted couples preparing to start families.
- Very few DINKs resided in the predominantly public housing areas of Clarendon Vale, Rokeby, Gagebrook and Bridgewater.



Low income households

Percentage of households with weekly income under \$300

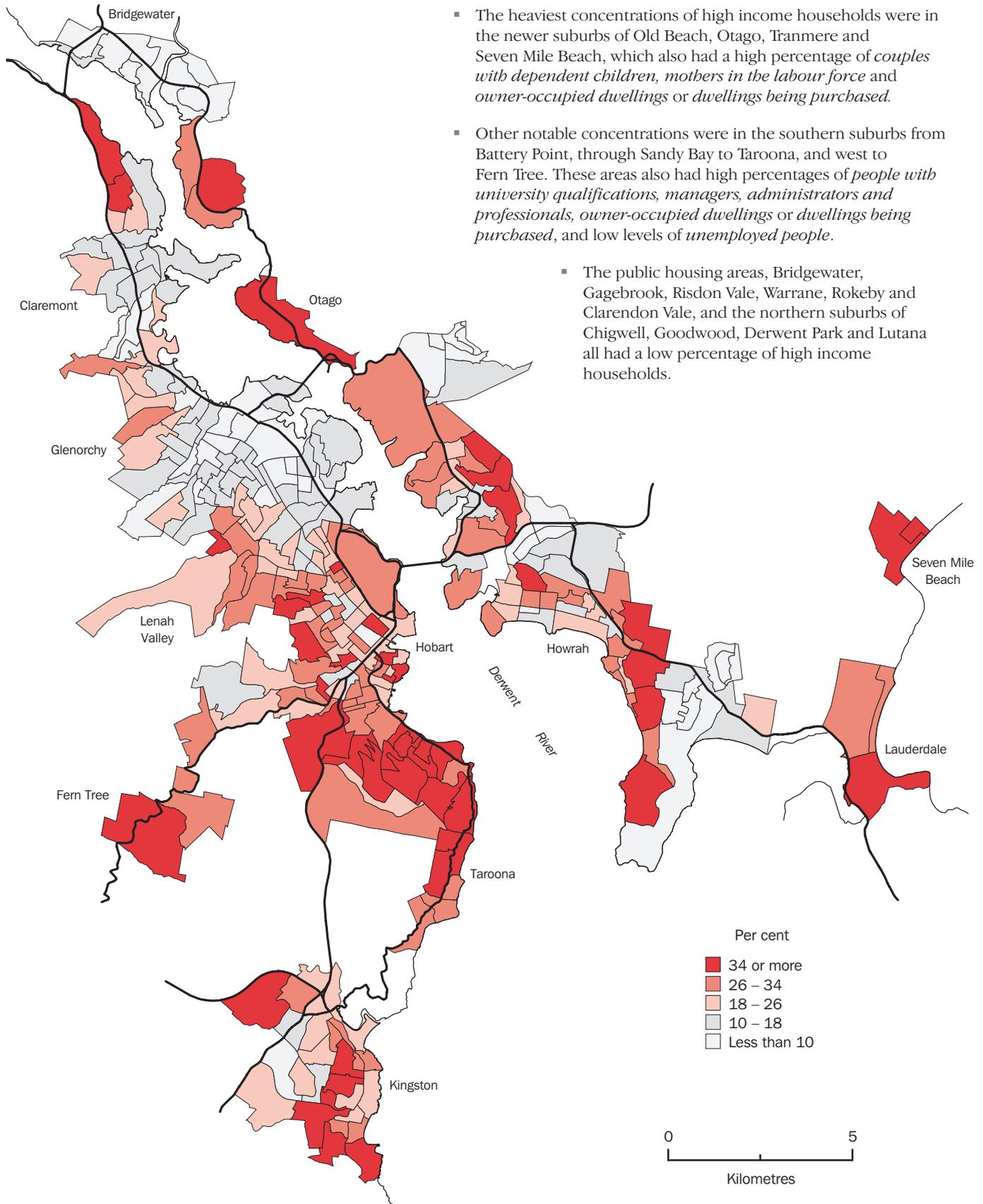
- At the 2001 Census 9,776 households received a weekly income of less than \$300. This represented 17.7% of all households in Hobart. Note that the number of people receiving an income in a household, as well as the level of income each individual receives, affects household income.
- Heavy concentrations of low income households occurred in the public housing areas of Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Warrane and Goodwood. These areas were characterised by high percentages of *people without qualifications, one-parent families with dependent children, unemployed people and government-owned rented dwellings*.
- Other localities with a higher than average proportion of low income households tended to be the established suburbs containing large percentages of older people. These areas included the inner northern suburbs of North Hobart and New Town through to, and including, the northern suburbs of Moonah, Glenorchy, Montrose and Chigwell.
- The suburbs of Otago, Taroona and Tranmere, and the newer suburbs in the south-east and south-west of Hobart contained very few low income households.



High income households

Percentage of households with weekly income of \$1,200 or more

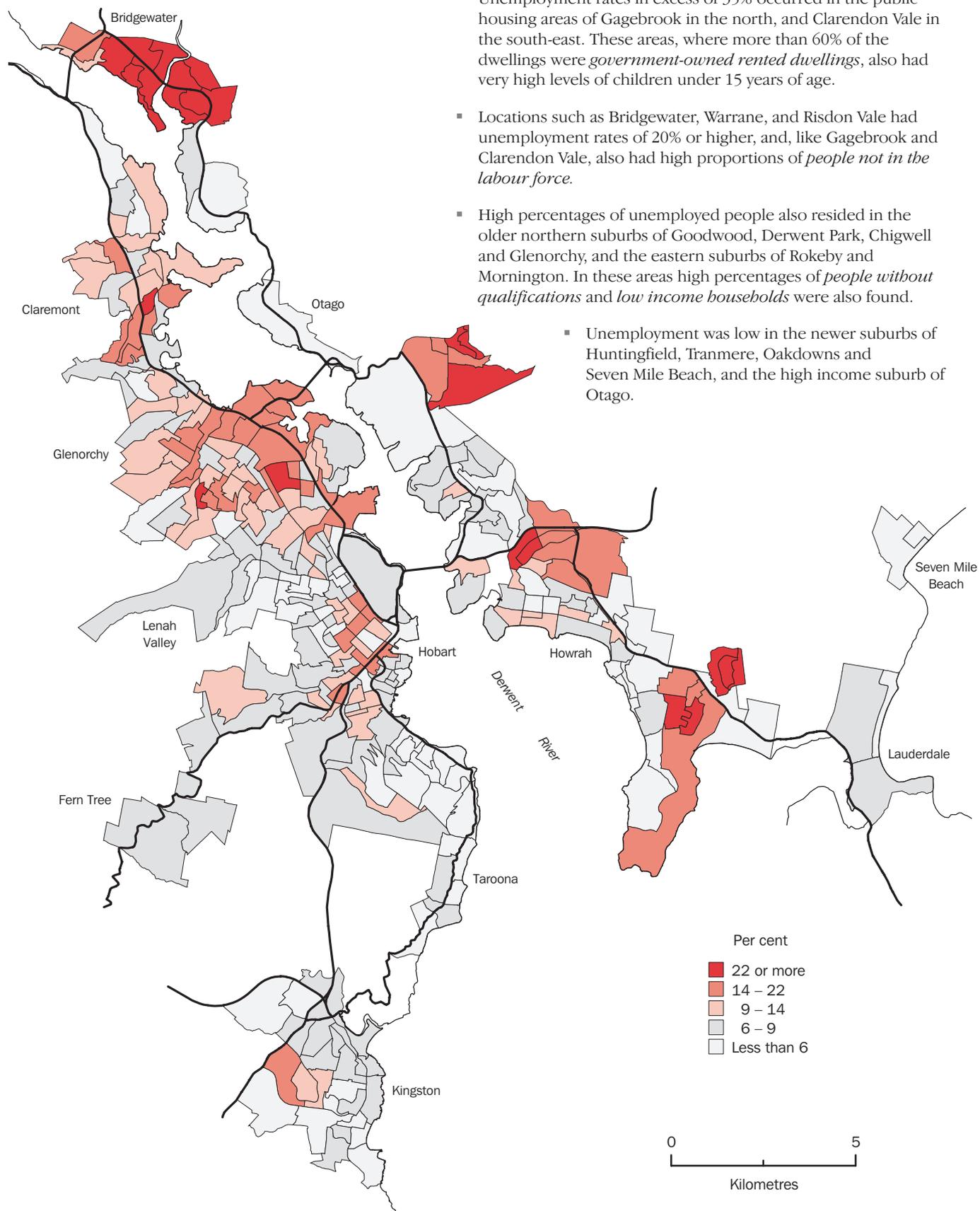
- At the 2001 Census 12,104 households received a weekly income of \$1,200 or more. This represented 22.0% of all households in Hobart.
- The heaviest concentrations of high income households were in the newer suburbs of Old Beach, Otago, Tranmere and Seven Mile Beach, which also had a high percentage of *couples with dependent children, mothers in the labour force and owner-occupied dwellings or dwellings being purchased*.
- Other notable concentrations were in the southern suburbs from Battery Point, through Sandy Bay to Tarooma, and west to Fern Tree. These areas also had high percentages of *people with university qualifications, managers, administrators and professionals, owner-occupied dwellings or dwellings being purchased*, and low levels of *unemployed people*.
- The public housing areas, Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Risdon Vale, Warrane, Rokeby and Clarendon Vale, and the northern suburbs of Chigwell, Goodwood, Derwent Park and Lutana all had a low percentage of high income households.



Unemployed people

As a percentage of the labour force

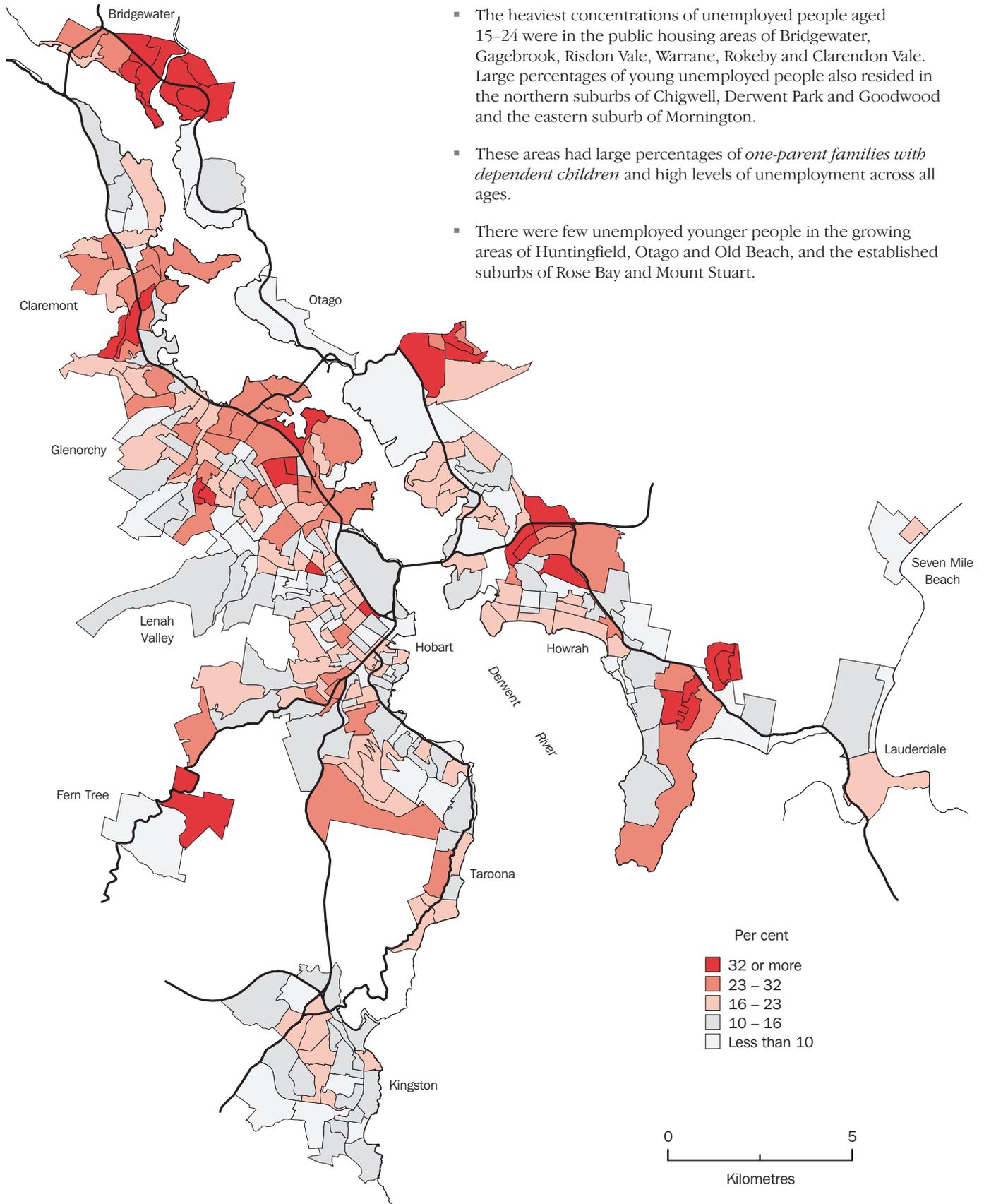
- At the 2001 Census there were 6,709 unemployed people in Hobart, representing an unemployment rate of 9.5%.
- Unemployment rates in excess of 35% occurred in the public housing areas of Gagebrook in the north, and Clarendon Vale in the south-east. These areas, where more than 60% of the dwellings were *government-owned rented dwellings*, also had very high levels of children under 15 years of age.
- Locations such as Bridgewater, Warrane, and Risdon Vale had unemployment rates of 20% or higher, and, like Gagebrook and Clarendon Vale, also had high proportions of *people not in the labour force*.
- High percentages of unemployed people also resided in the older northern suburbs of Goodwood, Derwent Park, Chigwell and Glenorchy, and the eastern suburbs of Rokeby and Mornington. In these areas high percentages of *people without qualifications* and *low income households* were also found.
- Unemployment was low in the newer suburbs of Huntingfield, Tranmere, Oakdowns and Seven Mile Beach, and the high income suburb of Otago.



Unemployed people aged 15–24 years

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

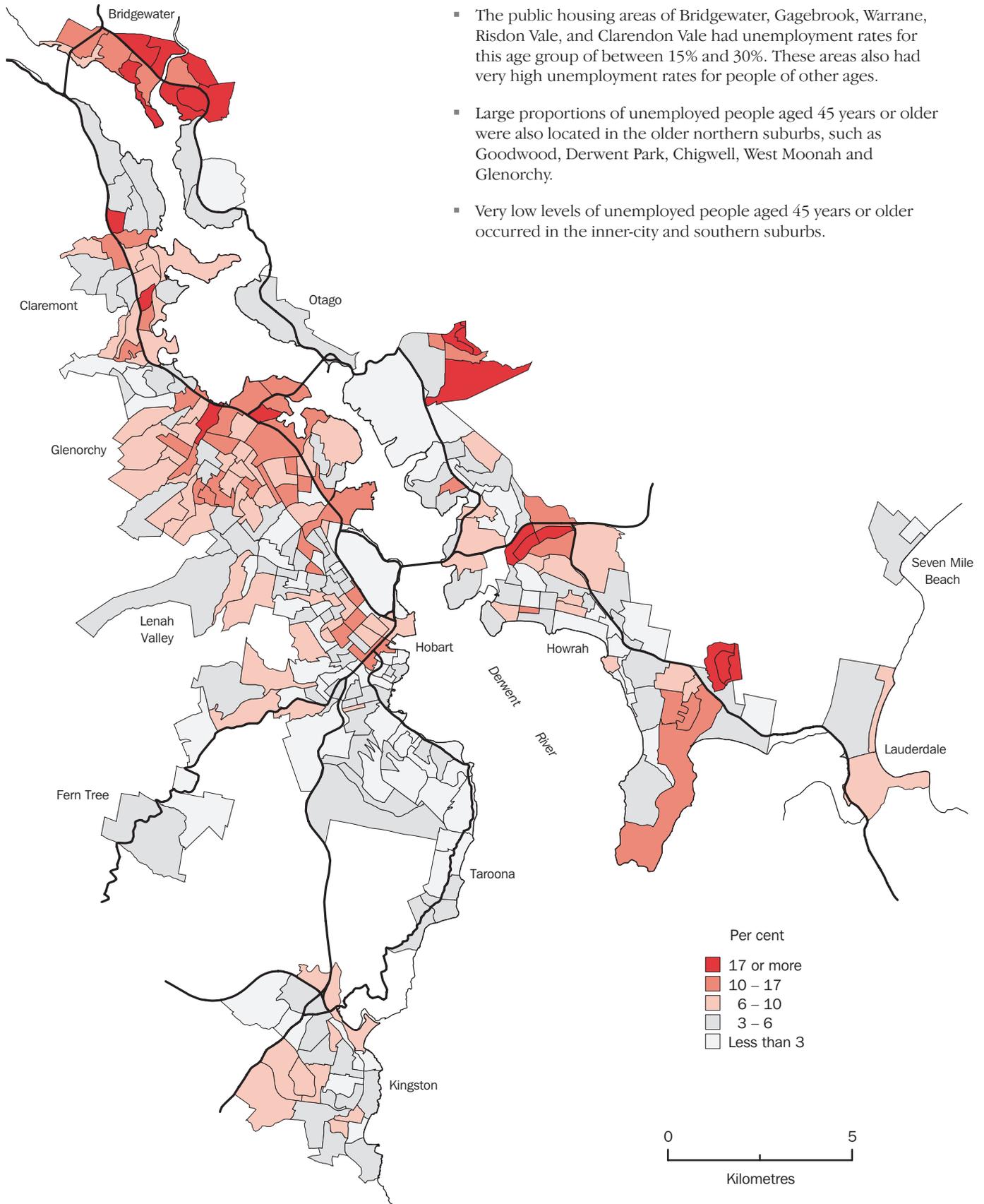
- At the 2001 Census there were 2,585 unemployed people aged 15–24 in the Hobart labour force, representing an unemployment rate of 18.9% for this age group.
- The heaviest concentrations of unemployed people aged 15–24 were in the public housing areas of Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Risdon Vale, Warrane, Rokeby and Clarendon Vale. Large percentages of young unemployed people also resided in the northern suburbs of Chigwell, Derwent Park and Goodwood and the eastern suburb of Mornington.
- These areas had large percentages of *one-parent families with dependent children* and high levels of unemployment across all ages.
- There were few unemployed younger people in the growing areas of Huntingfield, Otago and Old Beach, and the established suburbs of Rose Bay and Mount Stuart.



Unemployed people aged 45 years or older

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

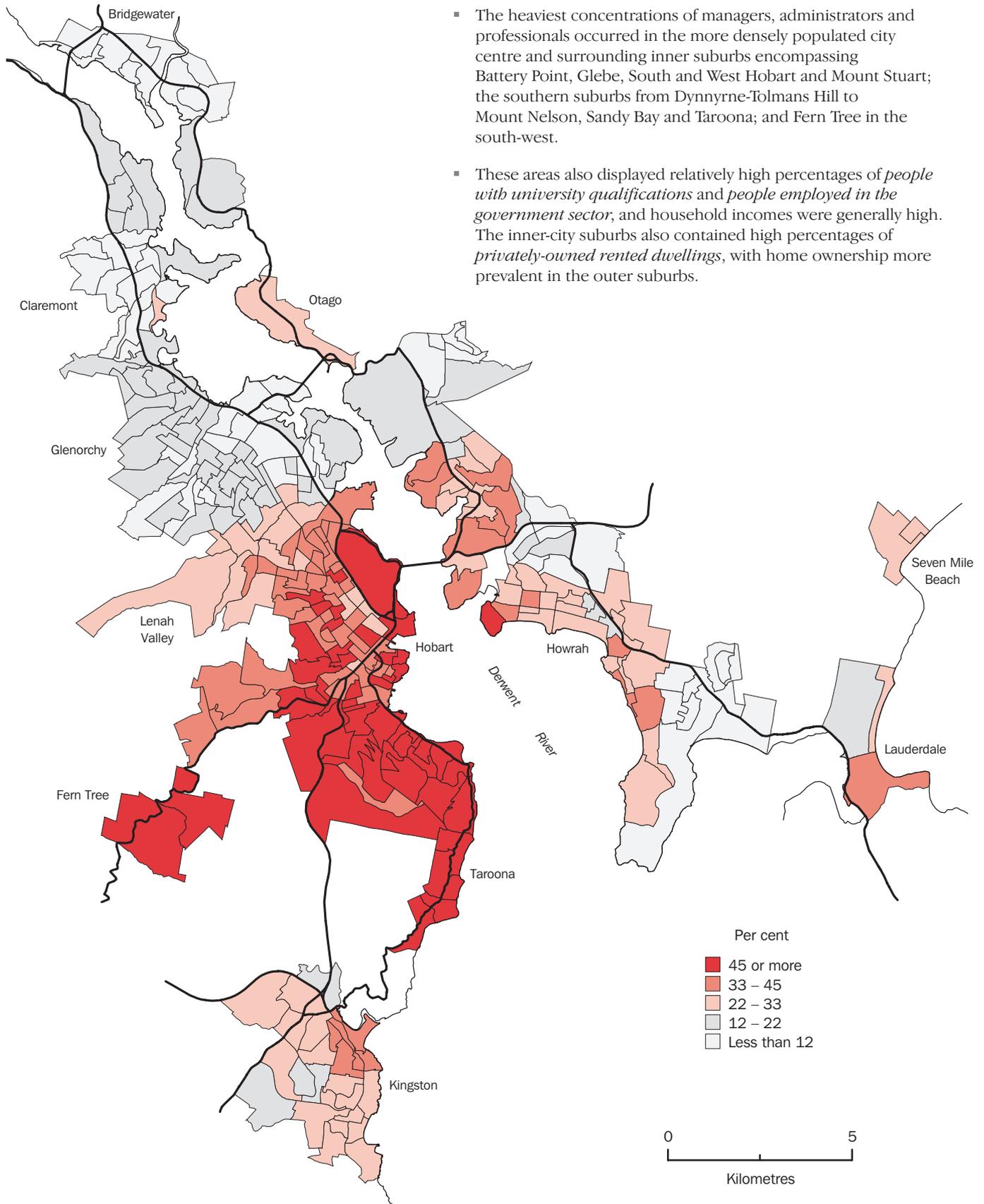
- At the 2001 Census there were 1,412 unemployed people aged 45 years or older in the Hobart labour force, representing an unemployment rate of 5.9% for this age group.
- The public housing areas of Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Warrane, Risdon Vale, and Clarendon Vale had unemployment rates for this age group of between 15% and 30%. These areas also had very high unemployment rates for people of other ages.
- Large proportions of unemployed people aged 45 years or older were also located in the older northern suburbs, such as Goodwood, Derwent Park, Chigwell, West Moonah and Glenorchy.
- Very low levels of unemployed people aged 45 years or older occurred in the inner-city and southern suburbs.



Managers, administrators and professionals

As a percentage of all employed people

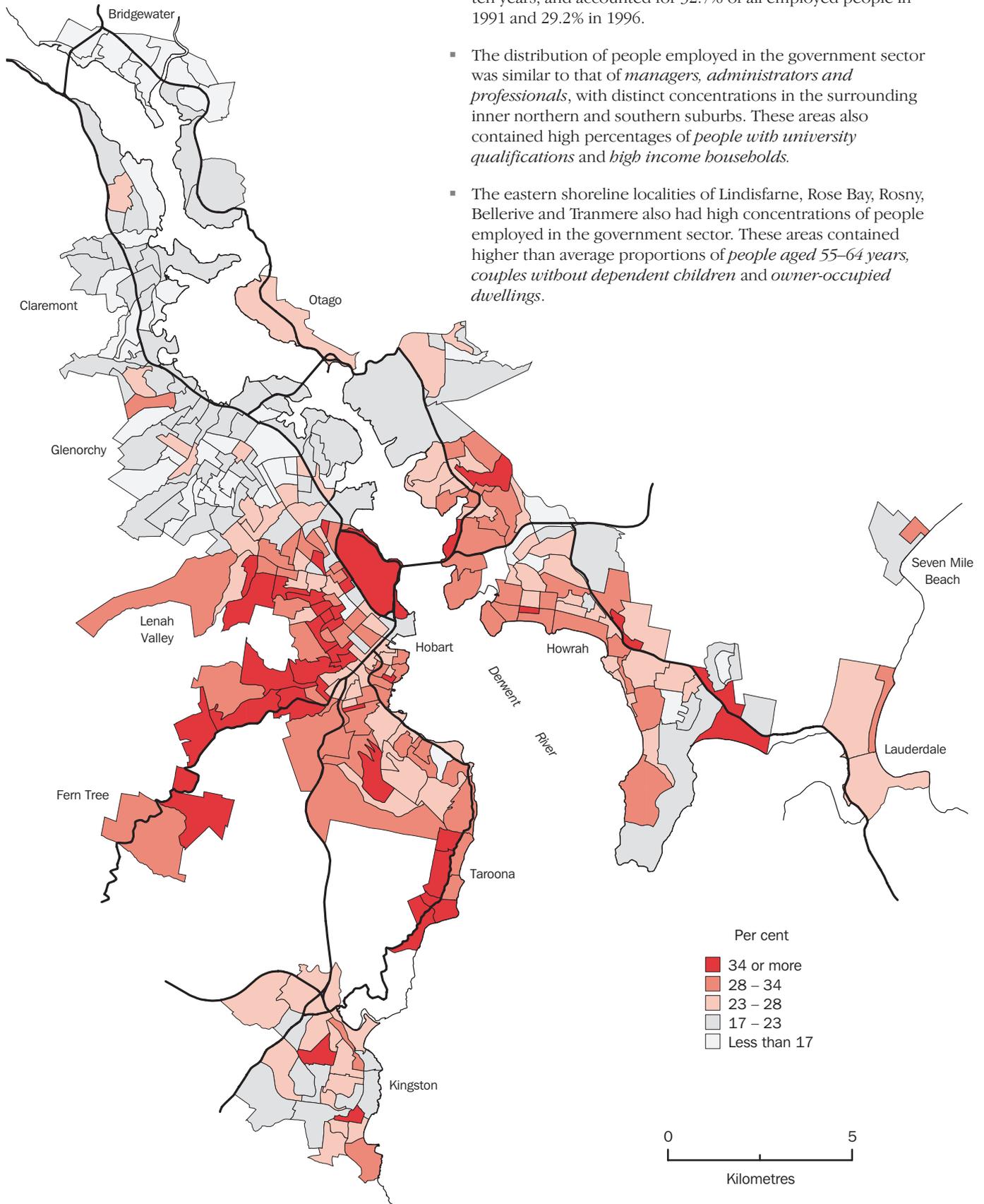
- At the 2001 Census there were 18,180 people employed as managers, administrators or professionals in Hobart. This was 28.9% of all employed people.
- The heaviest concentrations of managers, administrators and professionals occurred in the more densely populated city centre and surrounding inner suburbs encompassing Battery Point, Glebe, South and West Hobart and Mount Stuart; the southern suburbs from Dynnyrne-Tolmans Hill to Mount Nelson, Sandy Bay and Taroona; and Fern Tree in the south-west.
- These areas also displayed relatively high percentages of *people with university qualifications* and *people employed in the government sector*, and household incomes were generally high. The inner-city suburbs also contained high percentages of *privately-owned rented dwellings*, with home ownership more prevalent in the outer suburbs.



People employed in the government sector

As a percentage of all employed people

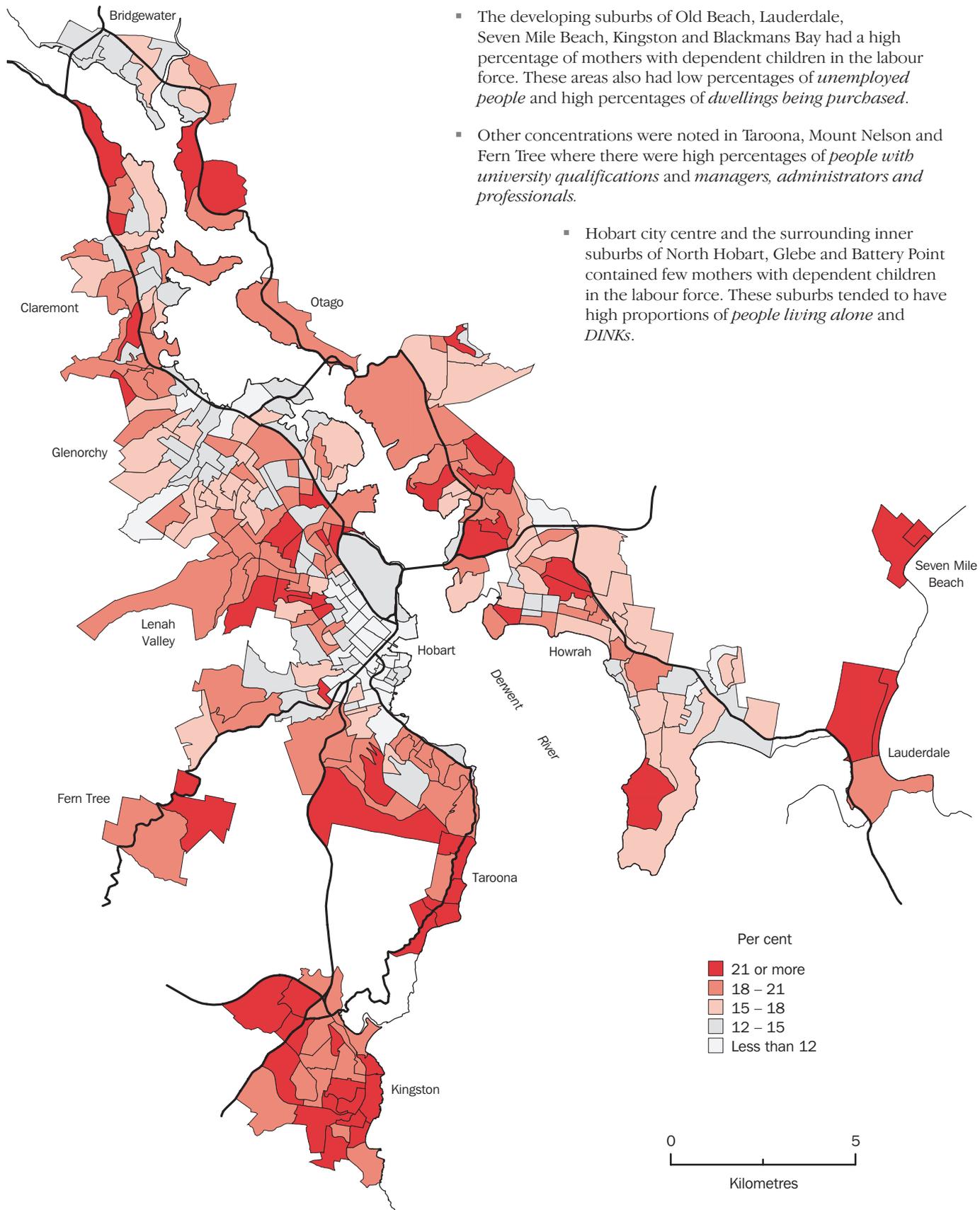
- Of the 62,450 employed people in the Hobart labour force at the 2001 Census, 16,181 (25.9%) were employed in the government sector. This proportion has been steadily decreasing over the last ten years, and accounted for 32.7% of all employed people in 1991 and 29.2% in 1996.
- The distribution of people employed in the government sector was similar to that of *managers, administrators and professionals*, with distinct concentrations in the surrounding inner northern and southern suburbs. These areas also contained high percentages of *people with university qualifications* and *high income households*.
- The eastern shoreline localities of Lindisfarne, Rose Bay, Rosny, Bellerive and Tranmere also had high concentrations of people employed in the government sector. These areas contained higher than average proportions of *people aged 55–64 years*, *couples without dependent children* and *owner-occupied dwellings*.



Mothers in the labour force

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

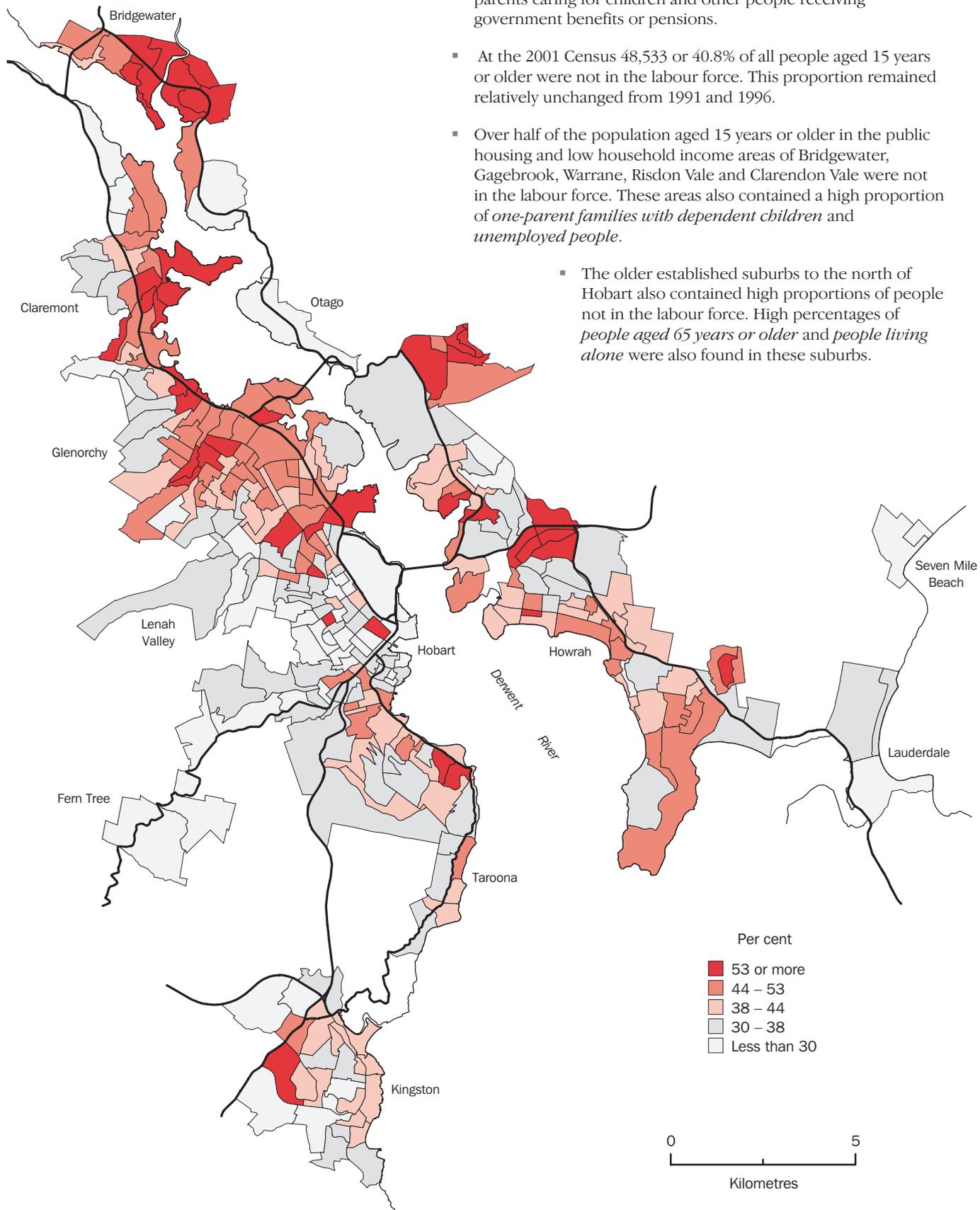
- Of the 70,342 people in the Hobart labour force at the 2001 Census, 12,277(17.5%) were mothers with dependent children.
- The developing suburbs of Old Beach, Lauderdale, Seven Mile Beach, Kingston and Blackmans Bay had a high percentage of mothers with dependent children in the labour force. These areas also had low percentages of *unemployed people* and high percentages of *dwellings being purchased*.
- Other concentrations were noted in Taroona, Mount Nelson and Fern Tree where there were high percentages of *people with university qualifications* and *managers, administrators and professionals*.
- Hobart city centre and the surrounding inner suburbs of North Hobart, Glebe and Battery Point contained few mothers with dependent children in the labour force. These suburbs tended to have high proportions of *people living alone* and *DINKs*.



People not in the labour force

As a percentage of all people aged 15 years or older

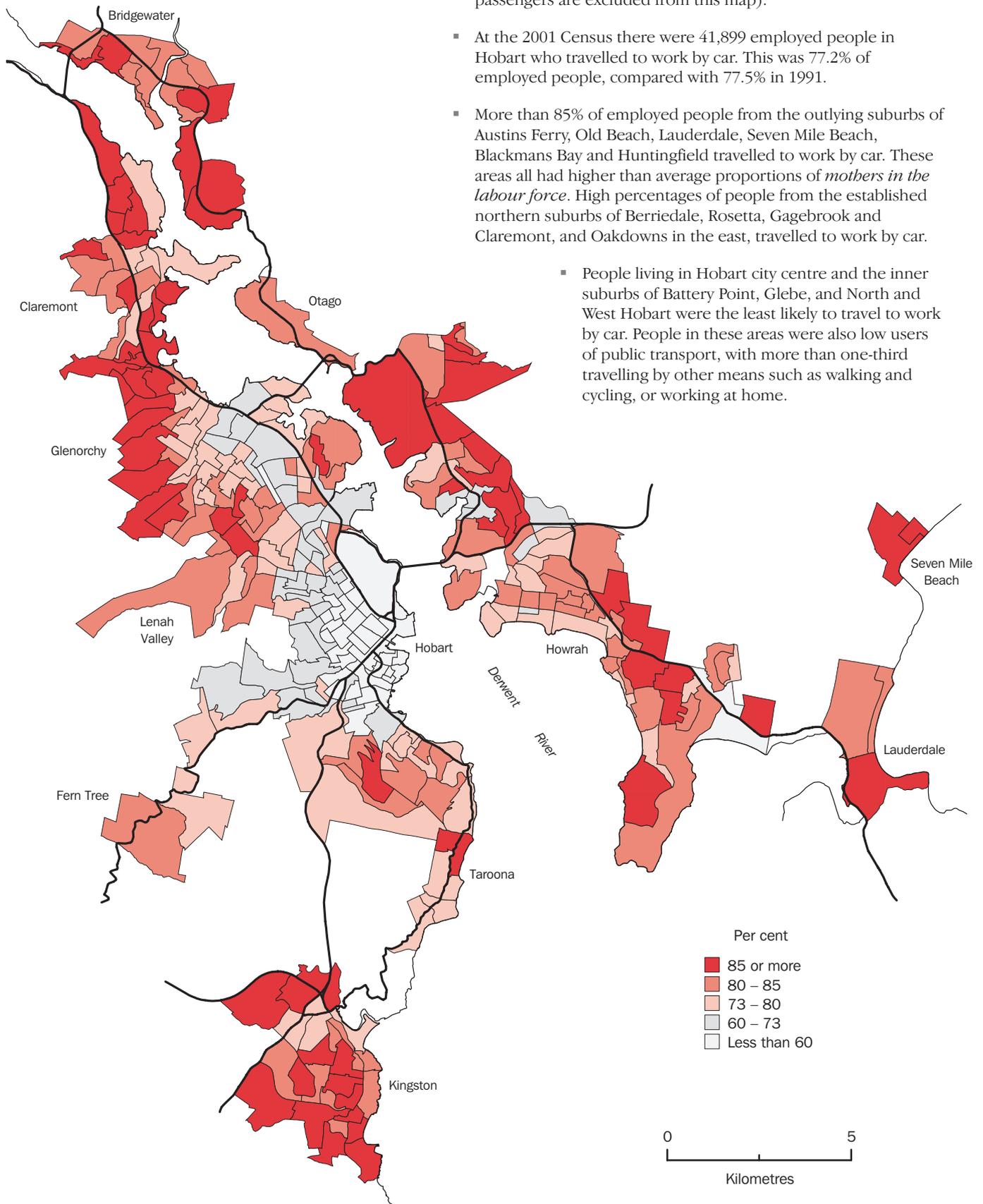
- The labour force is defined as being those people who are either employed or are unemployed and seeking employment. People not in the labour force could include retired people, students, parents caring for children and other people receiving government benefits or pensions.
- At the 2001 Census 48,533 or 40.8% of all people aged 15 years or older were not in the labour force. This proportion remained relatively unchanged from 1991 and 1996.
- Over half of the population aged 15 years or older in the public housing and low household income areas of Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Warrane, Risdon Vale and Clarendon Vale were not in the labour force. These areas also contained a high proportion of *one-parent families with dependent children* and *unemployed people*.
- The older established suburbs to the north of Hobart also contained high proportions of people not in the labour force. High percentages of *people aged 65 years or older* and *people living alone* were also found in these suburbs.



People who travelled to work by car

As a percentage of all employed people

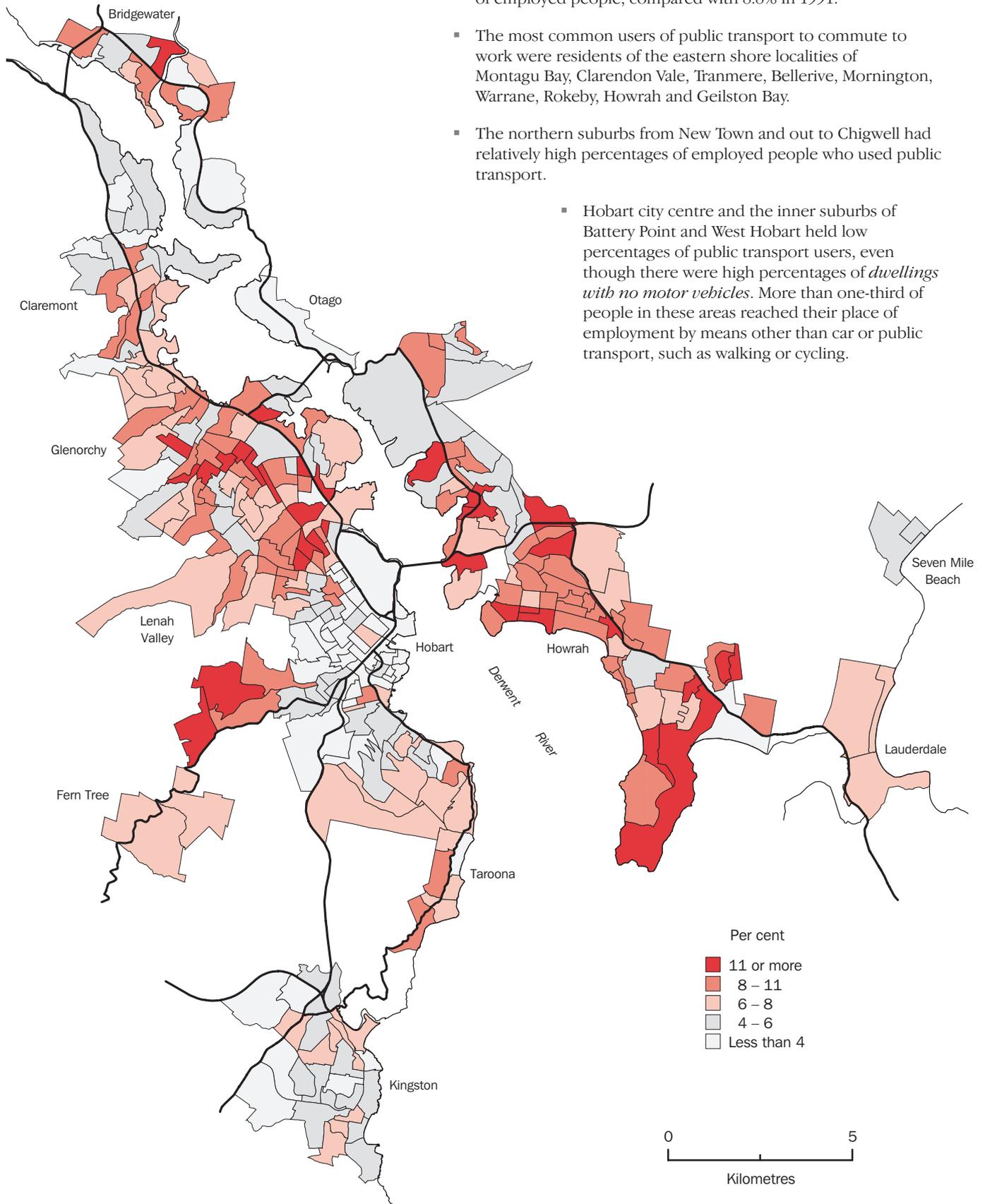
- This map shows those people who, on the day of the Census, used a car as their only mode of transport to work. They could have travelled either as the driver or passenger (however taxi passengers are excluded from this map).
- At the 2001 Census there were 41,899 employed people in Hobart who travelled to work by car. This was 77.2% of employed people, compared with 77.5% in 1991.
- More than 85% of employed people from the outlying suburbs of Austins Ferry, Old Beach, Lauderdale, Seven Mile Beach, Blackmans Bay and Huntingfield travelled to work by car. These areas all had higher than average proportions of *mothers in the labour force*. High percentages of people from the established northern suburbs of Berriedale, Rosetta, Gagebrook and Claremont, and Oakdowns in the east, travelled to work by car.
- People living in Hobart city centre and the inner suburbs of Battery Point, Glebe, and North and West Hobart were the least likely to travel to work by car. People in these areas were also low users of public transport, with more than one-third travelling by other means such as walking and cycling, or working at home.



People who travelled to work by public transport

As a percentage of all employed people

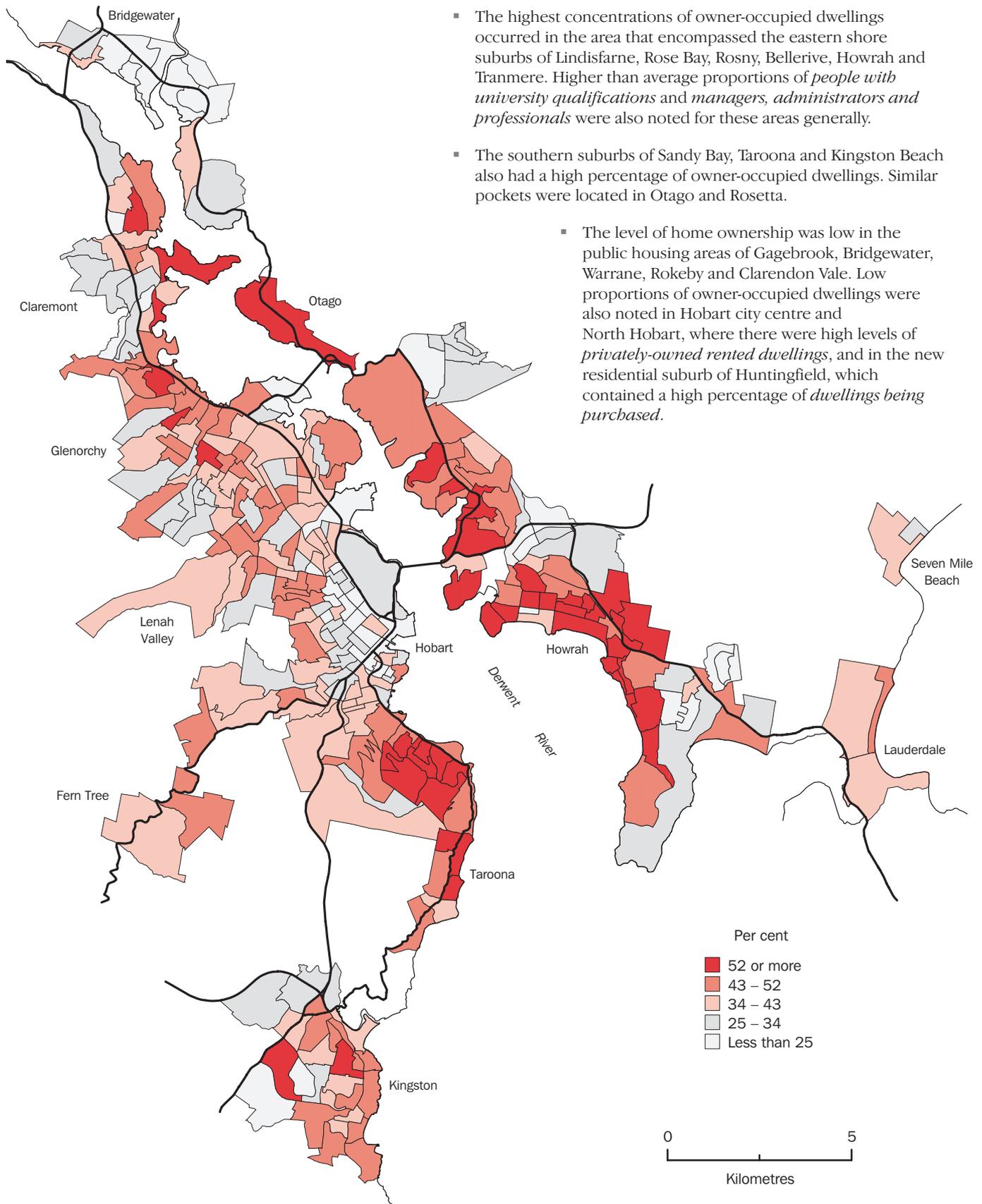
- At the 2001 Census there were 3,641 employed people in Hobart who travelled to work by public transport, either as their only mode or one of their modes of transport. This represented 6.7% of employed people, compared with 8.8% in 1991.
- The most common users of public transport to commute to work were residents of the eastern shore localities of Montagu Bay, Clarendon Vale, Tranmere, Bellerive, Mornington, Warrane, Rokeby, Howrah and Geilston Bay.
- The northern suburbs from New Town and out to Chigwell had relatively high percentages of employed people who used public transport.
 - Hobart city centre and the inner suburbs of Battery Point and West Hobart held low percentages of public transport users, even though there were high percentages of *dwelling*s with no motor vehicles. More than one-third of people in these areas reached their place of employment by means other than car or public transport, such as walking or cycling.



Owner-occupied dwellings

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

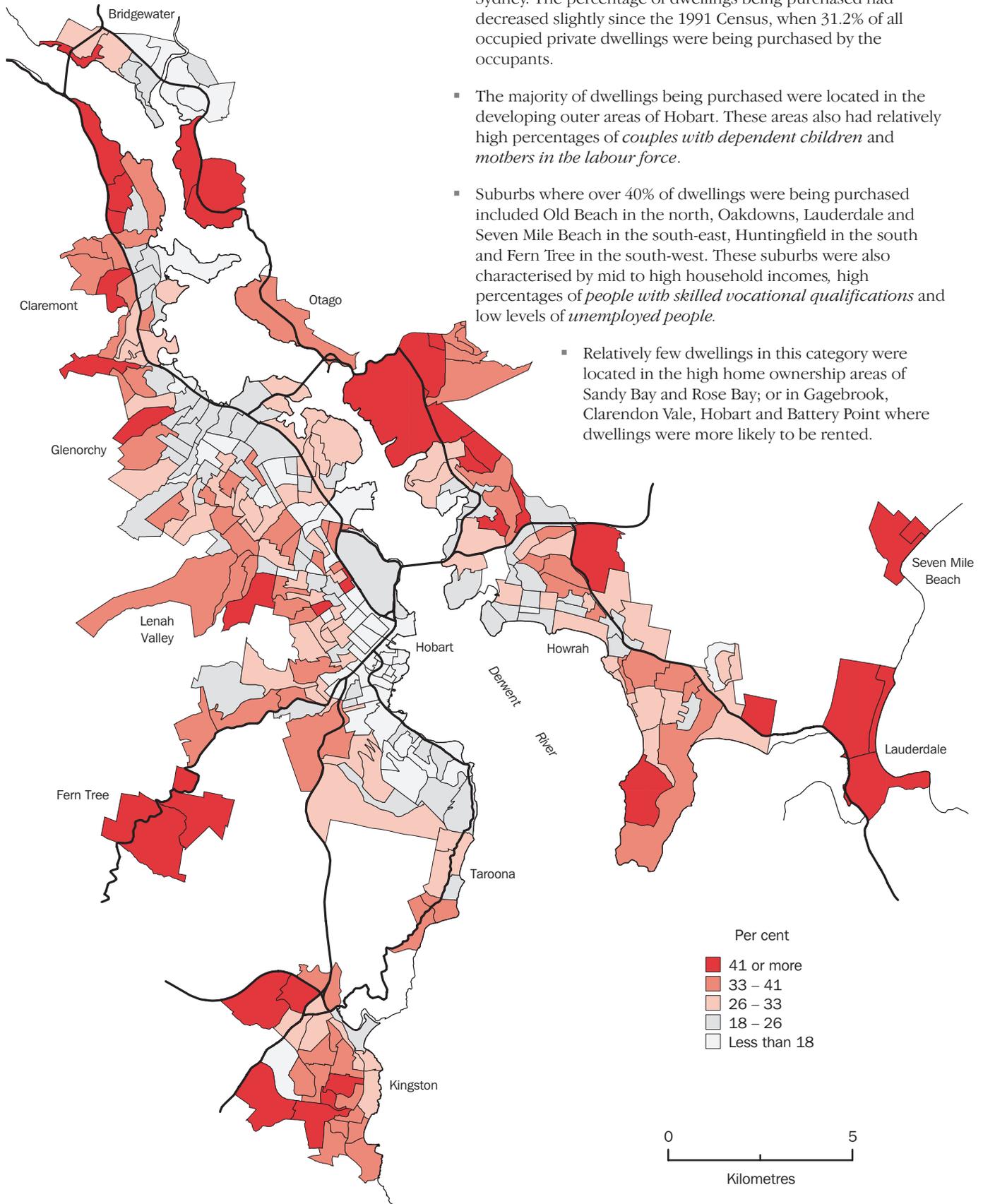
- At the 2001 Census there were 23,836 dwellings owned outright by their occupants. This was 39.5% of all occupied private dwellings in Hobart, compared with 38.3% in 1991.
- The highest concentrations of owner-occupied dwellings occurred in the area that encompassed the eastern shore suburbs of Lindisfarne, Rose Bay, Rosny, Bellerive, Howrah and Tranmere. Higher than average proportions of *people with university qualifications and managers, administrators and professionals* were also noted for these areas generally.
- The southern suburbs of Sandy Bay, Tarooma and Kingston Beach also had a high percentage of owner-occupied dwellings. Similar pockets were located in Otago and Rosetta.
- The level of home ownership was low in the public housing areas of Gagebrook, Bridgewater, Warrane, Rokeby and Clarendon Vale. Low proportions of owner-occupied dwellings were also noted in Hobart city centre and North Hobart, where there were high levels of *privately-owned rented dwellings*, and in the new residential suburb of Huntingfield, which contained a high percentage of *dwellings being purchased*.



Dwellings being purchased

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

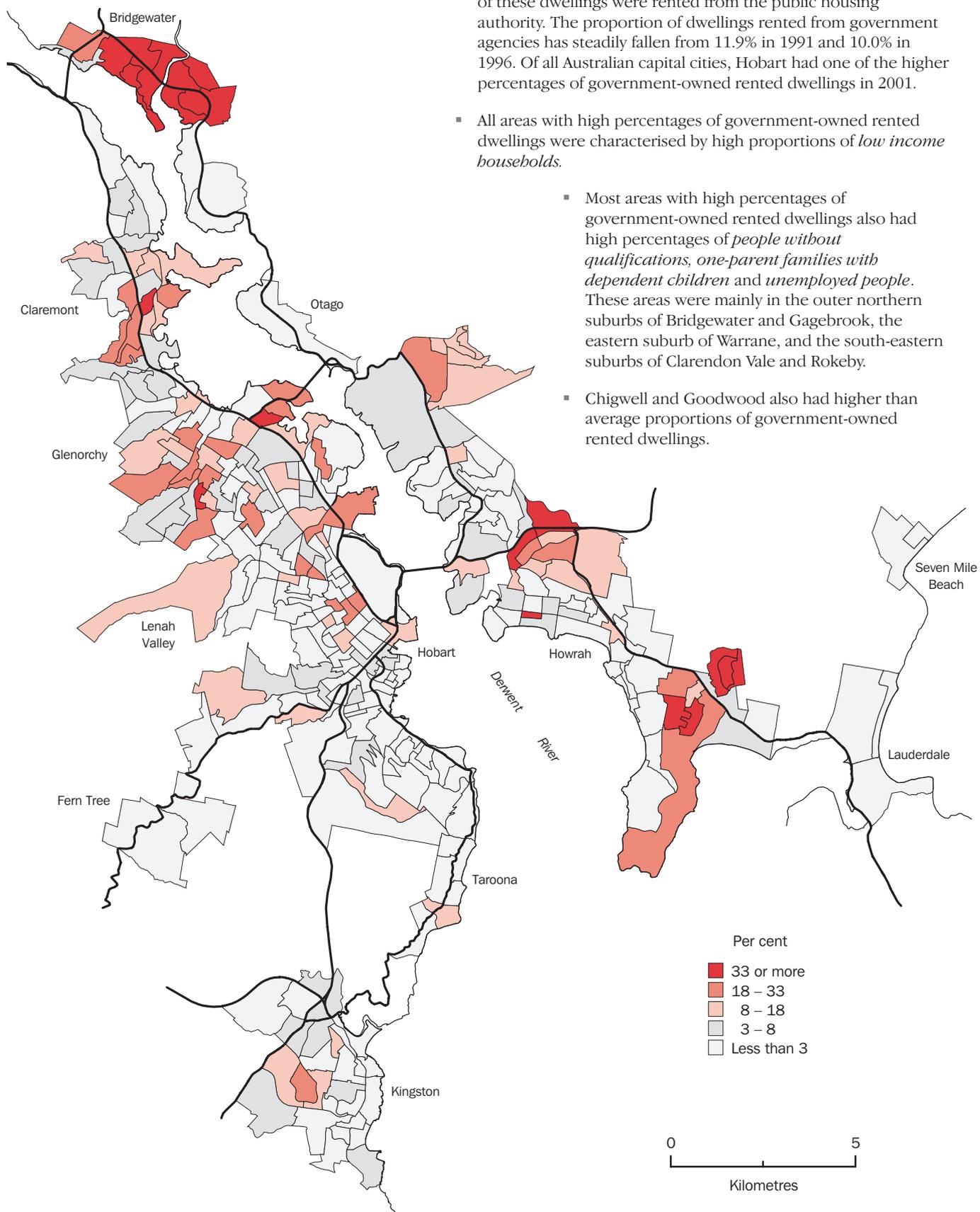
- At the 2001 Census there were 17,523 dwellings being purchased in Hobart. This was 29.1% of all occupied private dwellings and was the second lowest rate of all Australian capital cities, after Sydney. The percentage of dwellings being purchased had decreased slightly since the 1991 Census, when 31.2% of all occupied private dwellings were being purchased by the occupants.
- The majority of dwellings being purchased were located in the developing outer areas of Hobart. These areas also had relatively high percentages of *couples with dependent children* and *mothers in the labour force*.
- Suburbs where over 40% of dwellings were being purchased included Old Beach in the north, Oakdowns, Lauderdale and Seven Mile Beach in the north-east, Huntingfield in the south and Fern Tree in the south-west. These suburbs were also characterised by mid to high household incomes, high percentages of *people with skilled vocational qualifications* and low levels of *unemployed people*.
- Relatively few dwellings in this category were located in the high home ownership areas of Sandy Bay and Rose Bay; or in Gagebrook, Clarendon Vale, Hobart and Battery Point where dwellings were more likely to be rented.



Rented dwellings — government-owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

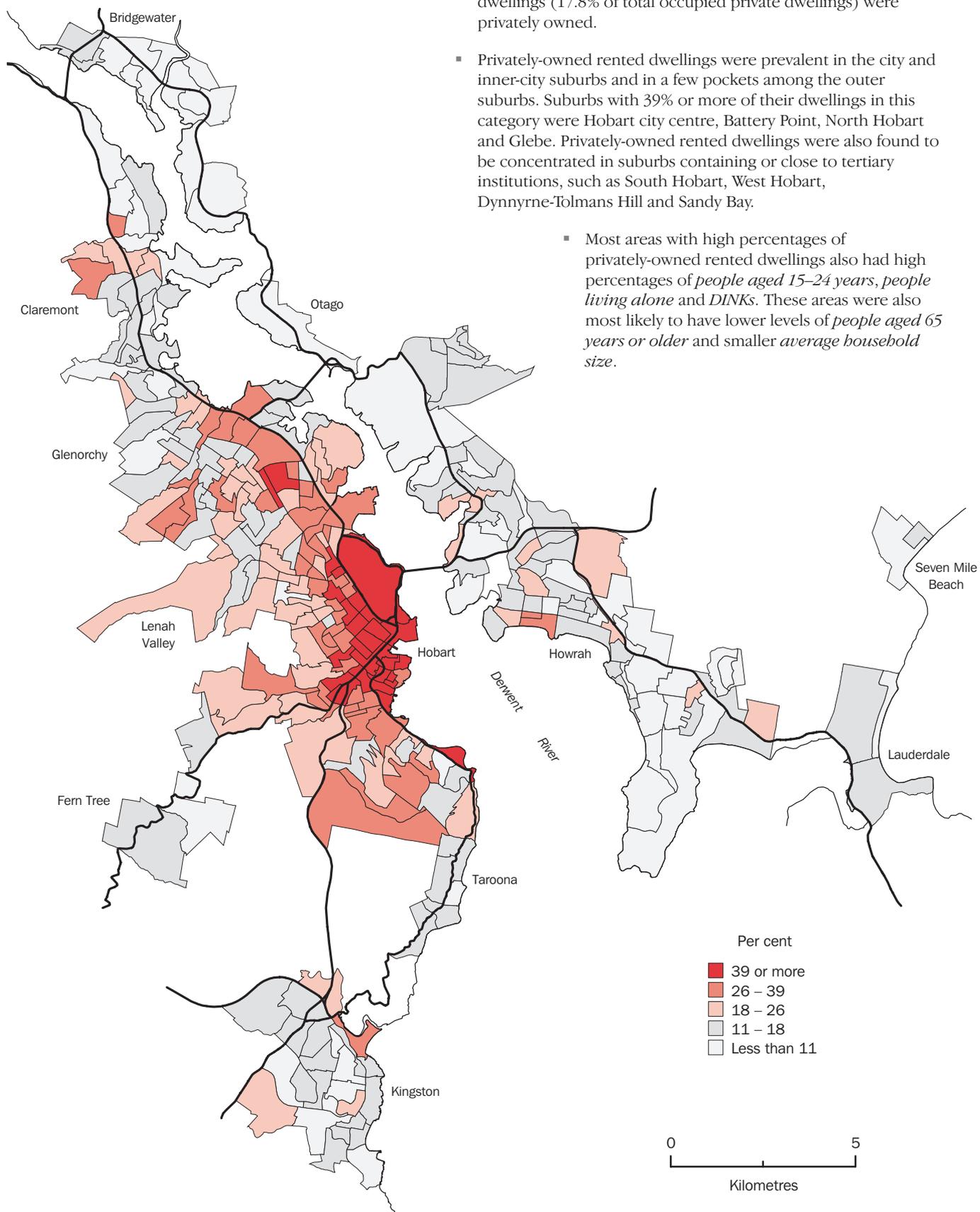
- At the 2001 Census 5,420 rented dwellings in Hobart were government-owned. This was 30.1% of rented dwellings and 9.0% of all occupied private dwellings. The vast majority (98.7%) of these dwellings were rented from the public housing authority. The proportion of dwellings rented from government agencies has steadily fallen from 11.9% in 1991 and 10.0% in 1996. Of all Australian capital cities, Hobart had one of the higher percentages of government-owned rented dwellings in 2001.
- All areas with high percentages of government-owned rented dwellings were characterised by high proportions of *low income households*.
 - Most areas with high percentages of government-owned rented dwellings also had high percentages of *people without qualifications, one-parent families with dependent children and unemployed people*. These areas were mainly in the outer northern suburbs of Bridgewater and Gagebrook, the eastern suburb of Warrane, and the south-eastern suburbs of Clarendon Vale and Rokeby.
 - Chigwell and Goodwood also had higher than average proportions of government-owned rented dwellings.



Rented dwellings — privately-owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

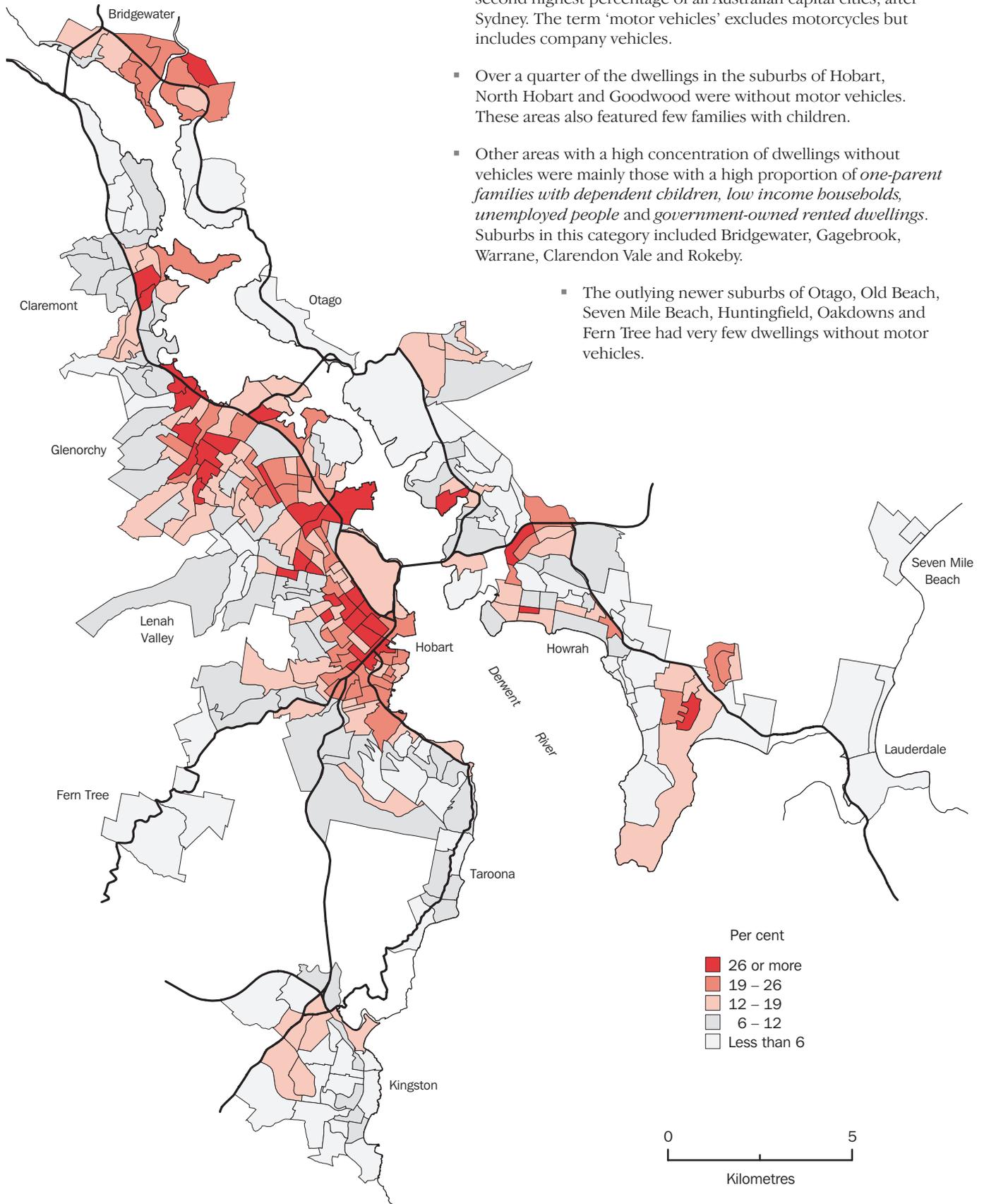
- At the 2001 Census 11,654 rented dwellings in Hobart were privately owned. This was 64.8% of rented dwellings and 19.4% of all occupied private dwellings. In 1991, 58.6% of rented dwellings (17.8% of total occupied private dwellings) were privately owned.
- Privately-owned rented dwellings were prevalent in the city and inner-city suburbs and in a few pockets among the outer suburbs. Suburbs with 39% or more of their dwellings in this category were Hobart city centre, Battery Point, North Hobart and Glebe. Privately-owned rented dwellings were also found to be concentrated in suburbs containing or close to tertiary institutions, such as South Hobart, West Hobart, Dynnyrne-Tolmans Hill and Sandy Bay.
- Most areas with high percentages of privately-owned rented dwellings also had high percentages of *people aged 15–24 years*, *people living alone* and *DINKs*. These areas were also most likely to have lower levels of *people aged 65 years or older* and smaller *average household size*.



Dwellings with no motor vehicles

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

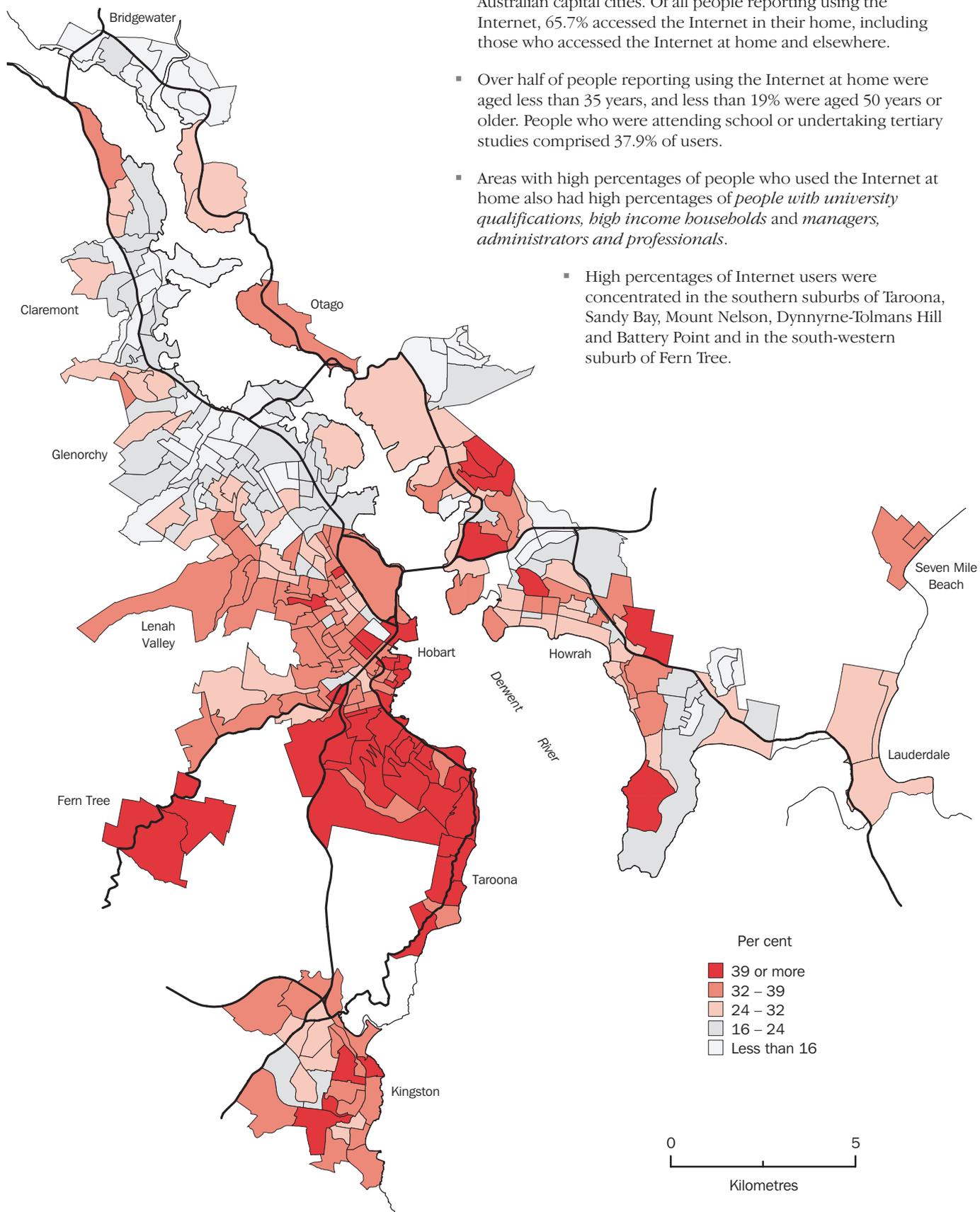
- At the 2001 Census there were 7,843 dwellings in Hobart which had no motor vehicles garaged at or near the dwelling. This represented 13.3% of all occupied private dwellings and was the second highest percentage of all Australian capital cities, after Sydney. The term 'motor vehicles' excludes motorcycles but includes company vehicles.
- Over a quarter of the dwellings in the suburbs of Hobart, North Hobart and Goodwood were without motor vehicles. These areas also featured few families with children.
- Other areas with a high concentration of dwellings without vehicles were mainly those with a high proportion of *one-parent families with dependent children, low income households, unemployed people and government-owned rented dwellings*. Suburbs in this category included Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Warrane, Clarendon Vale and Rokeby.
- The outlying newer suburbs of Otago, Old Beach, Seven Mile Beach, Huntingfield, Oakdowns and Fern Tree had very few dwellings without motor vehicles.



People who used the Internet at home

As a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

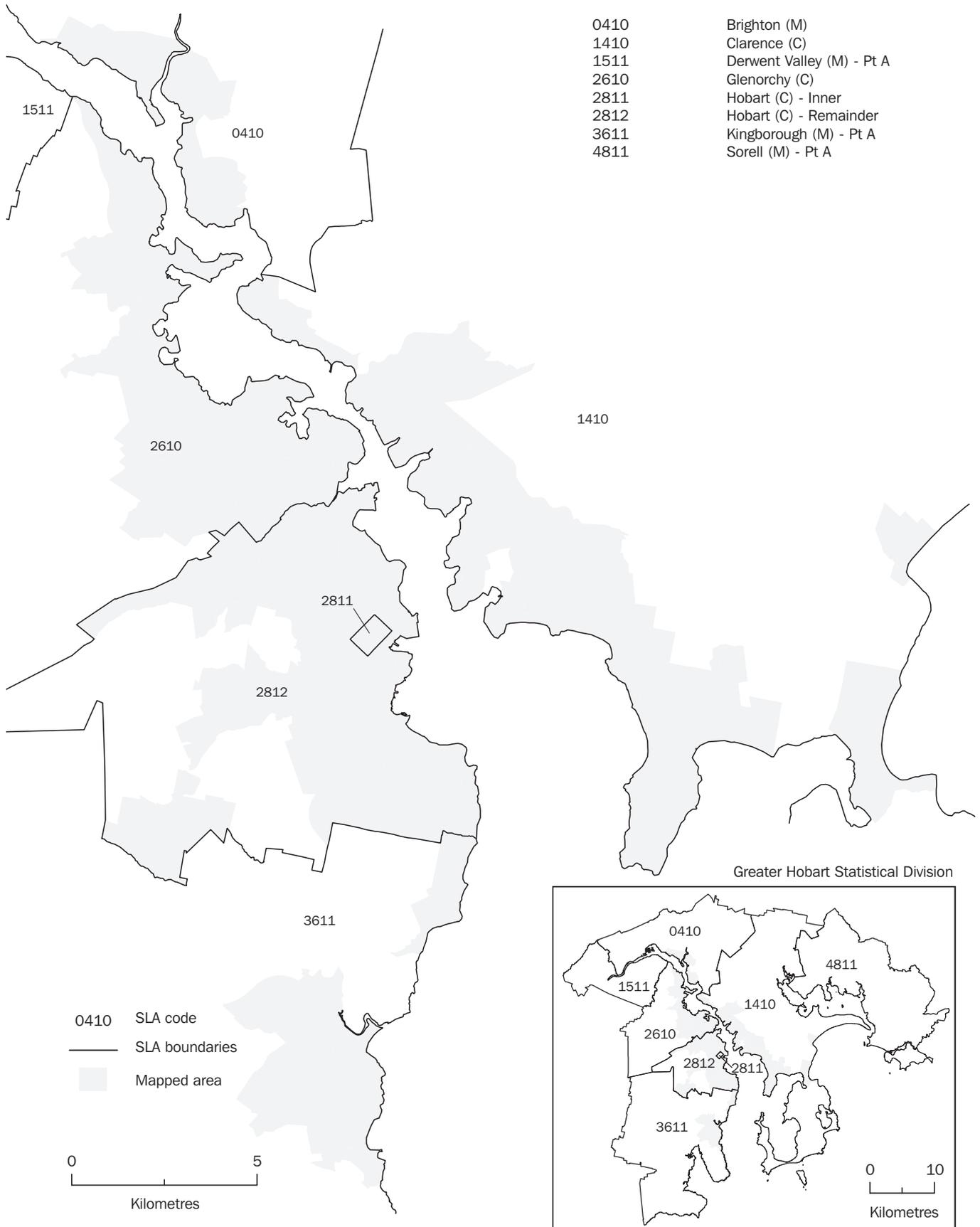
- At the 2001 Census 39,065 people in Hobart used the Internet at home (in the week before Census Night). This was 28.1% of the population aged 5 years and over, the lowest percentage of all Australian capital cities. Of all people reporting using the Internet, 65.7% accessed the Internet in their home, including those who accessed the Internet at home and elsewhere.
- Over half of people reporting using the Internet at home were aged less than 35 years, and less than 19% were aged 50 years or older. People who were attending school or undertaking tertiary studies comprised 37.9% of users.
- Areas with high percentages of people who used the Internet at home also had high percentages of *people with university qualifications, high income households and managers, administrators and professionals*.
- High percentages of Internet users were concentrated in the southern suburbs of Taroona, Sandy Bay, Mount Nelson, Dynnyrne-Tolmans Hill and Battery Point and in the south-western suburb of Fern Tree.



Statistical Local Areas

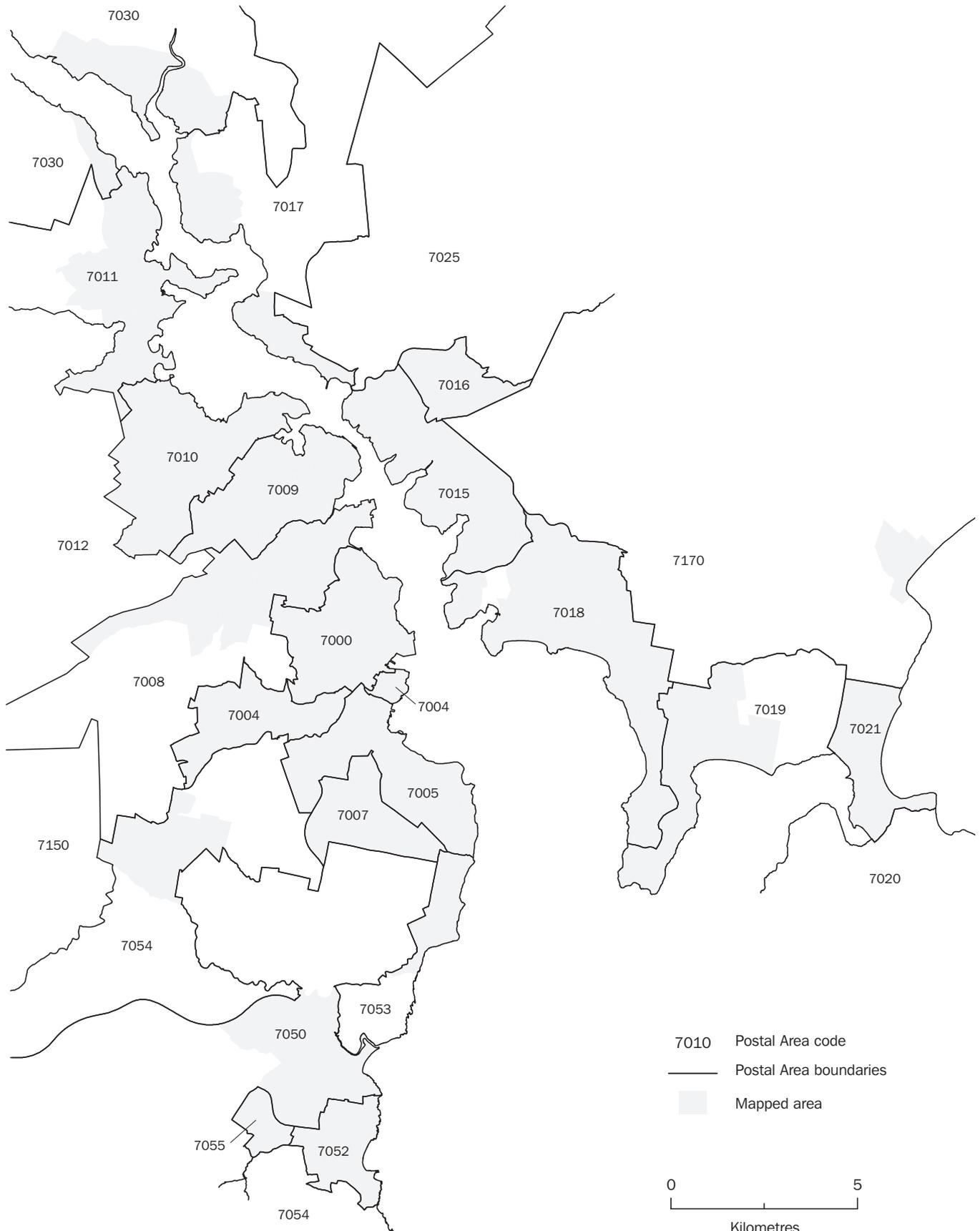
This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.

SLA Code	SLA Name
0410	Brighton (M)
1410	Clarence (C)
1511	Derwent Valley (M) - Pt A
2610	Glenorchy (C)
2811	Hobart (C) - Inner
2812	Hobart (C) - Remainder
3611	Kingborough (M) - Pt A
4811	Sorell (M) - Pt A



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.



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).

Asia	Comprises <i>South-East Asia</i> which includes Brunei Darussalam, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam; <i>North-East Asia</i> which includes China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), Hong Kong, Japan, Macau, Mongolia, Republic of Korea (South Korea) and Taiwan; and <i>Southern and Central Asia</i> which includes Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Georgia, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.
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	For census purposes, a couple is either married or in a de facto relationship and usually resides in the same household. See also Family.
Dependent children	Children under 15 years of age, or children, in a family, aged 15–24 years who are full-time students 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.
DINKs	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.
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	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.
Employed persons	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.

Family	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.
Government sector	Employed people are classified according to whether they are employed in the government or non-government (private) sector. People employed in the government sector include those employed in Commonwealth government, state/territory government, and local government. This category excludes those people employed in the private sector or in Community Development Employment Programs.
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.
Managers, administrators and professionals	These definitions follow the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (cat. no. 1220.0). <i>Managers and administrators</i> head government, legislative, industrial, commercial, agricultural and other establishments, or departments within these organisations. They determine the policy of the organisation or department, and direct its functioning, usually through other managers, and coordinate economic, social, technical, legal and other policies. <i>Professionals</i> perform analytical, conceptual and creative tasks through the application of theoretical knowledge and experience in the fields of science, engineering, business and information, health, education, social welfare and the arts. See also Occupation.
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.
Occupation	The ABS uses the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (cat. no. 1220.0) to group employed people into occupations according to the set of tasks that is performed in their jobs. Occupation is collected in the Census for all employed people aged 15 years and over.
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. 1270.0). <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.
Rest of Europe	Total Europe excluding the United Kingdom and Ireland. Comprises <i>Western Europe</i> which includes Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands and Switzerland; <i>Northern Europe</i> which includes Denmark, Faeroe Islands, Finland, Greenland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden; <i>Southern Europe</i> which includes Andorra, Gibraltar, Holy See, Italy, Malta, Portugal, San Marino, Spain; <i>South-Eastern Europe</i> which includes Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Slovenia and Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and <i>Eastern Europe</i> which includes Belarus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia and Ukraine.
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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Recommended retail price \$55.00



2203060001019
ISBN 0 642 47869 4