



2030.5



# P E R T H



... A Social Atlas



# **2001 Census of Population and Housing**

## **Perth ... 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 Graham Walker on Perth 08 9360 5332.

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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 Perth 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 areas of the Perth Statistical Division and the City of Mandurah. In the commentaries, this region has been referred to as the Perth-Mandurah region.

The number of people counted in the Perth-Mandurah region on Census Night, 7 August 2001, excluding overseas visitors, was 1,302,126.

## 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 the Perth-Mandurah region. These are: People aged 50–59 years; People aged 60 years or older; People born overseas; People born in South-East Asia; People born in Southern Europe; Managers, administrators and professionals; People who worked in the Perth CBD; and People occupying medium or high density housing. 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 the Perth-Mandurah region SLAs are the same as LGAs, except for the LGAs of Fremantle (C), Joondalup (C), Perth (C), Stirling (C) and Wanneroo (C), each of which comprises two or more 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.

Per cent	
	30 or more
	22 – 30
	15 – 22
	9 – 15
	Less than 9

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 algorithm<sup>1</sup>. 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:

- selected locations noted in the text accompanying the maps (p. 41);
- SLAs in relation to the mapped area (p. 42); and
- Postal Areas based on CD boundaries (p. 44).

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

<sup>1</sup> 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 <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)</i> (cat. no. 1269.0). In the 1996 Census, the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)</i> 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 <i>Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)</i> (cat. no. 1272.0) which replaces the <i>ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ)</i> 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.
People born in Southern Europe	The region defined as Southern Europe in the 1996 Census has been classified in 2001 as Southern and Eastern Europe. In this atlas, only the Southern Europe region is included. A description of this region can be found in the Glossary to this atlas.

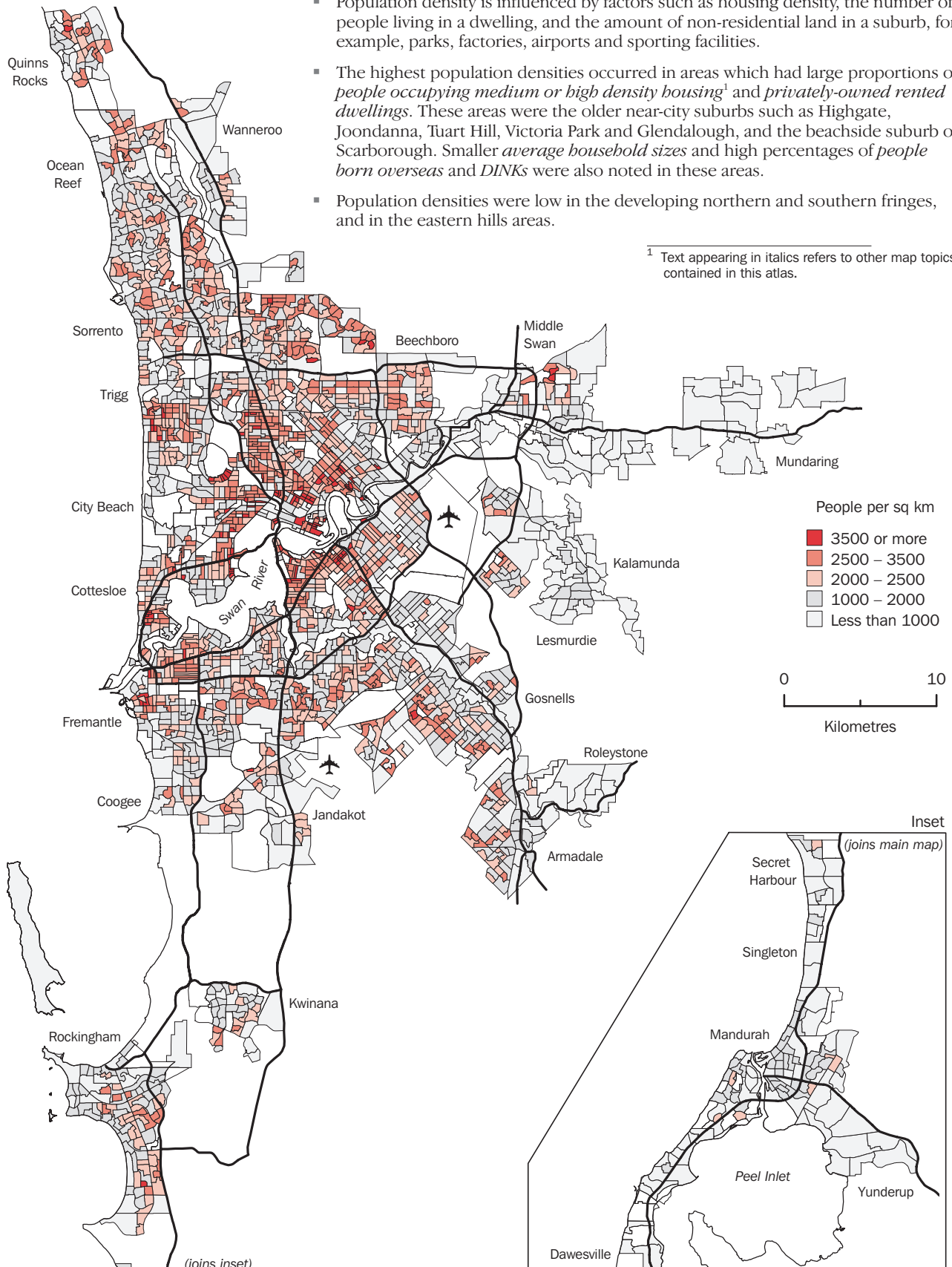


# Population density

Number of people per square kilometre

- At the 2001 Census 1,302,126 people were counted in the Perth-Mandurah region, excluding overseas visitors. This was 71.1% of the population of Western Australia. The overall population density for the area mapped in this atlas was 1,111 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 areas which had large proportions of *people occupying medium or high density housing*<sup>1</sup> and *privately-owned rented dwellings*. These areas were the older near-city suburbs such as Highgate, Joondanna, Tuart Hill, Victoria Park and Glendalough, and the beachside suburb of Scarborough. Smaller *average household sizes* and high percentages of *people born overseas* and *DINKs* were also noted in these areas.
- Population densities were low in the developing northern and southern fringes, and in the eastern hills areas.

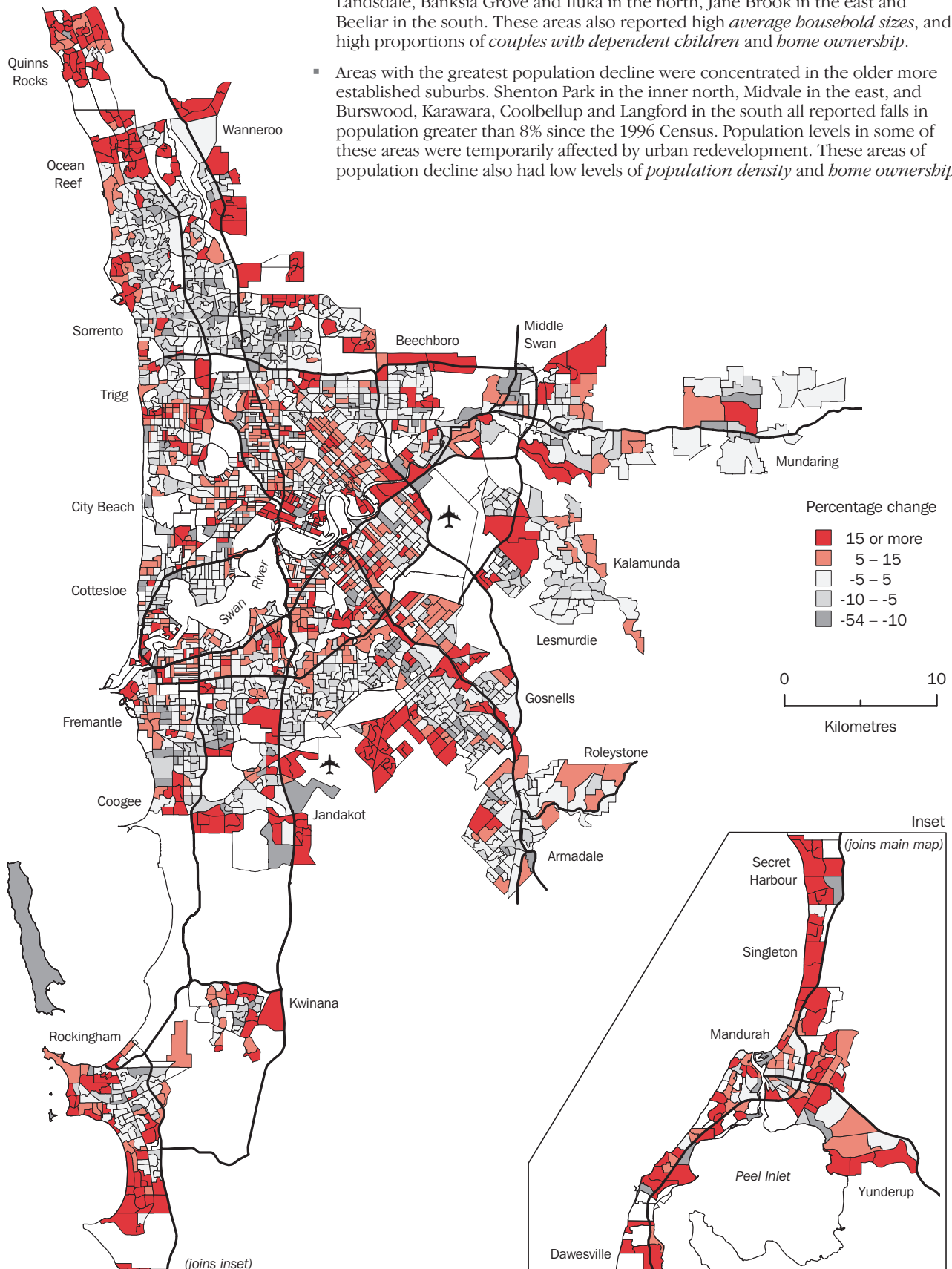
<sup>1</sup> Text appearing in italics refers to other map topics contained in this atlas.



# Population change

Percentage change in population between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses

- The population of the Perth-Mandurah region, including overseas visitors, grew by 7.2% in the five year period between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses. This represented an estimated population increase of more than 88,000 people.
- Very high growth rates were recorded in the newly developed fringe suburbs of Landsdale, Banksia Grove and Iluka in the north, Jane Brook in the east and Beeliar in the south. These areas also reported high *average household sizes*, and high proportions of *couples with dependent children* and *home ownership*.
- Areas with the greatest population decline were concentrated in the older more established suburbs. Shenton Park in the inner north, Midvale in the east, and Burswood, Karawara, Coolbellup and Langford in the south all reported falls in population greater than 8% since the 1996 Census. Population levels in some of these areas were temporarily affected by urban redevelopment. These areas of population decline also had low levels of *population density* and *home ownership*.

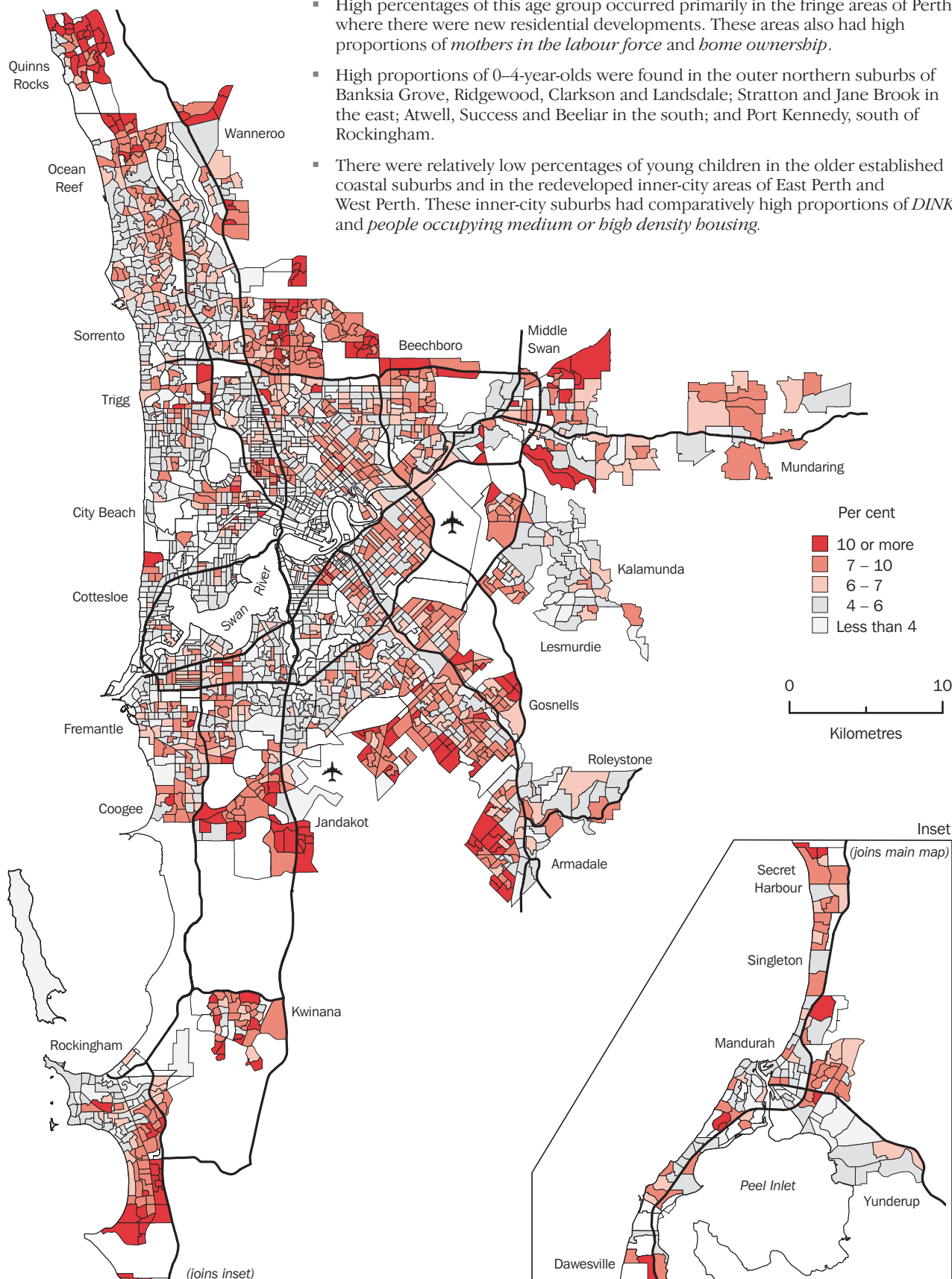




# People aged 0–4 years

As a percentage of the total population

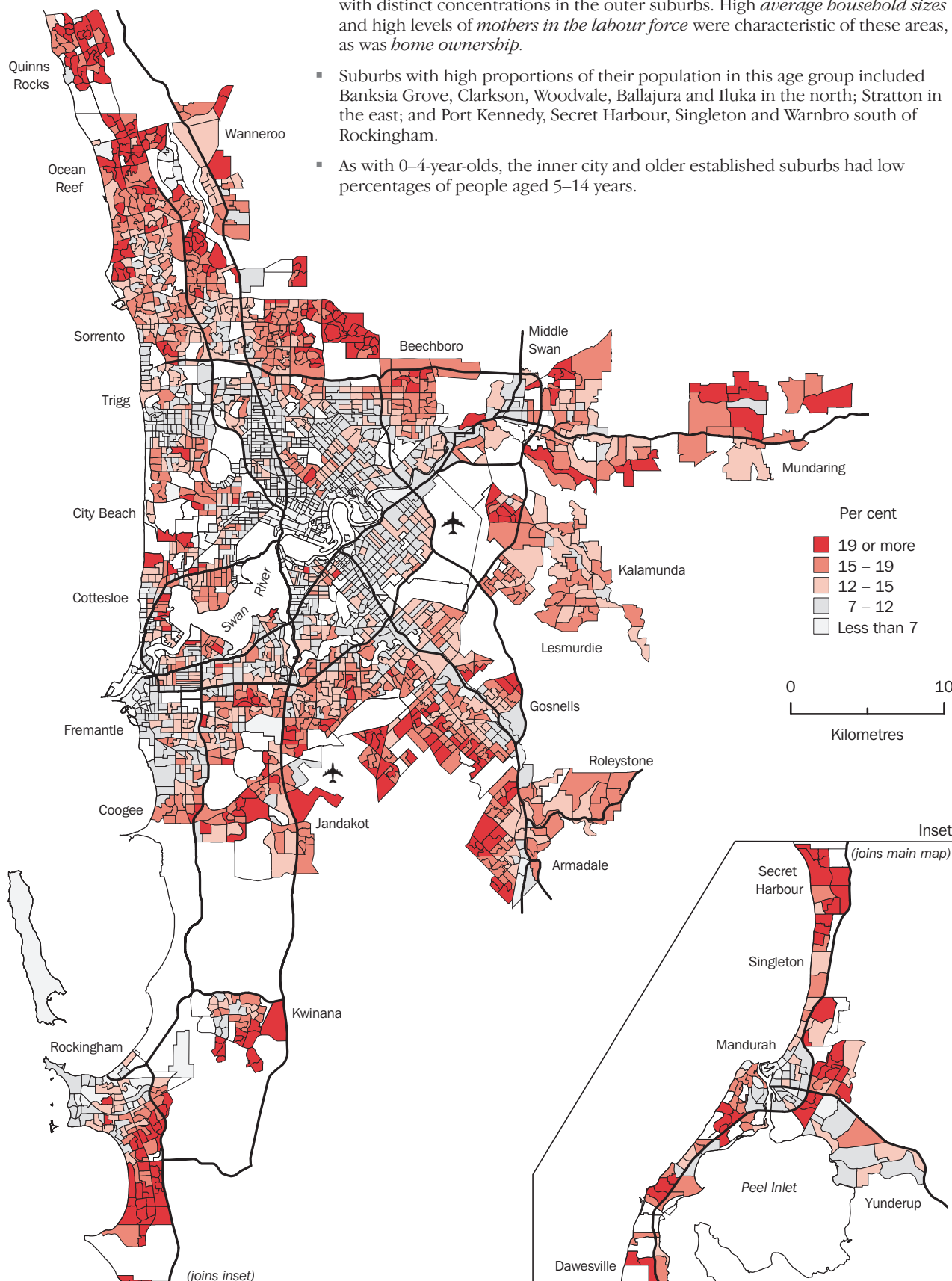
- Of the 1,302,126 people counted in the Perth-Mandurah region at the 2001 Census, 83,560 (6.4%) were aged under 5 years. This compares with 7.4% in this age group at the 1991 Census. The lower proportion in 2001 reflects a decline in birth rates and an ageing population.
- High percentages of this age group occurred primarily in the fringe areas of Perth where there were new residential developments. These areas also had high proportions of *mothers in the labour force* and *home ownership*.
- High proportions of 0–4-year-olds were found in the outer northern suburbs of Banksia Grove, Ridgewood, Clarkson and Landsdale; Stratton and Jane Brook in the east; Atwell, Success and Beeliar in the south; and Port Kennedy, south of Rockingham.
- There were relatively low percentages of young children in the older established coastal suburbs and in the redeveloped inner-city areas of East Perth and West Perth. These inner-city suburbs had comparatively high proportions of *DINKs* and *people occupying medium or high density housing*.



# People aged 5–14 years

As a percentage of the total population

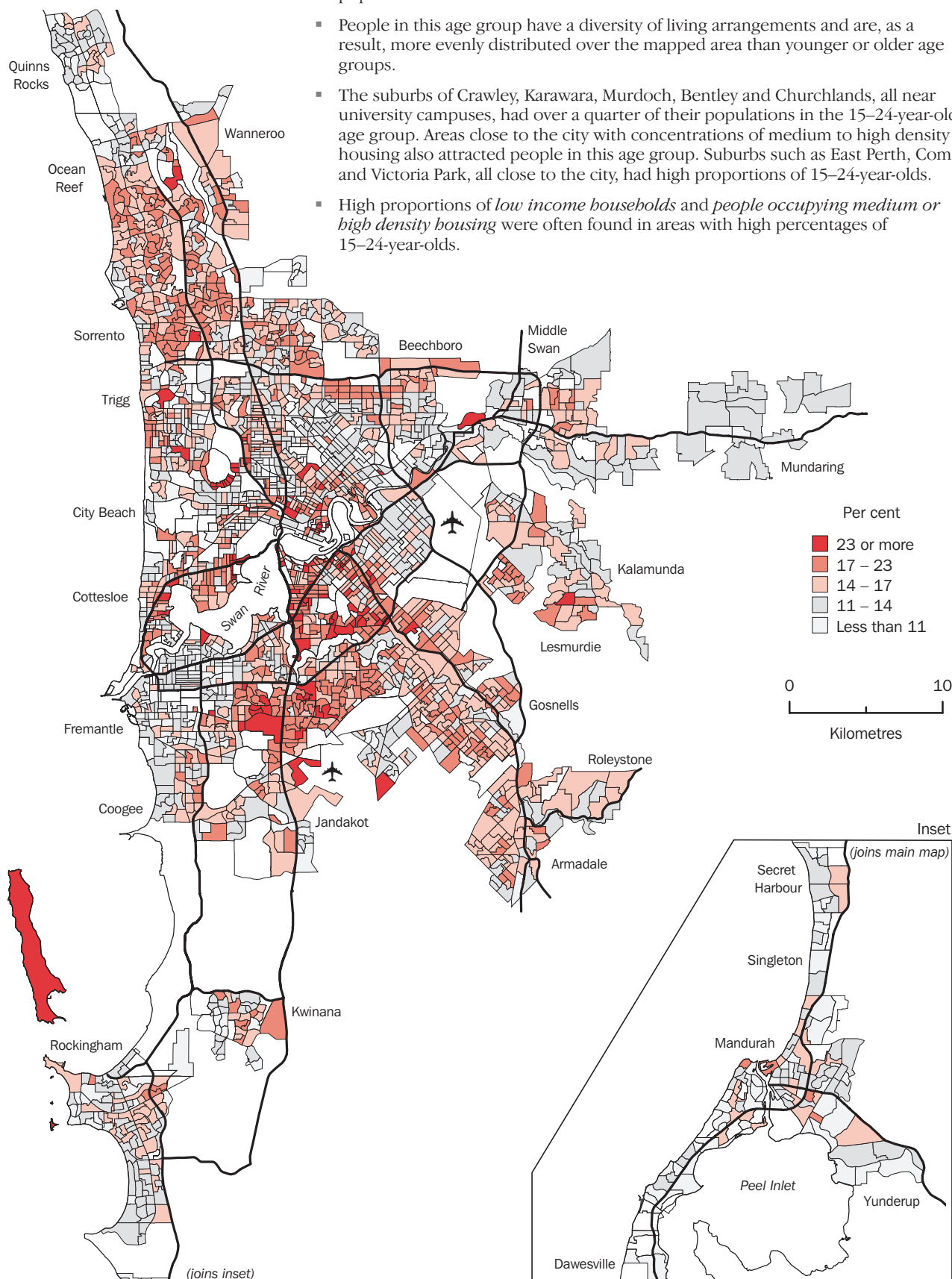
- At the 2001 Census there were 184,401 people aged 5–14 years in the Perth-Mandurah region. This represented 14.2% of the population, compared with 15.1% in 1991.
- The distribution of school-aged children was similar to that of the 0–4 age group, with distinct concentrations in the outer suburbs. High *average household sizes* and high levels of *mothers in the labour force* were characteristic of these areas, as was *home ownership*.
- Suburbs with high proportions of their population in this age group included Banksia Grove, Clarkson, Woodvale, Ballajura and Iluka in the north; Stratton in the east; and Port Kennedy, Secret Harbour, Singleton and Warnbro south of Rockingham.
- As with 0–4-year-olds, the inner city and older established suburbs had low percentages of people aged 5–14 years.



# People aged 15–24 years

As a percentage of the total population

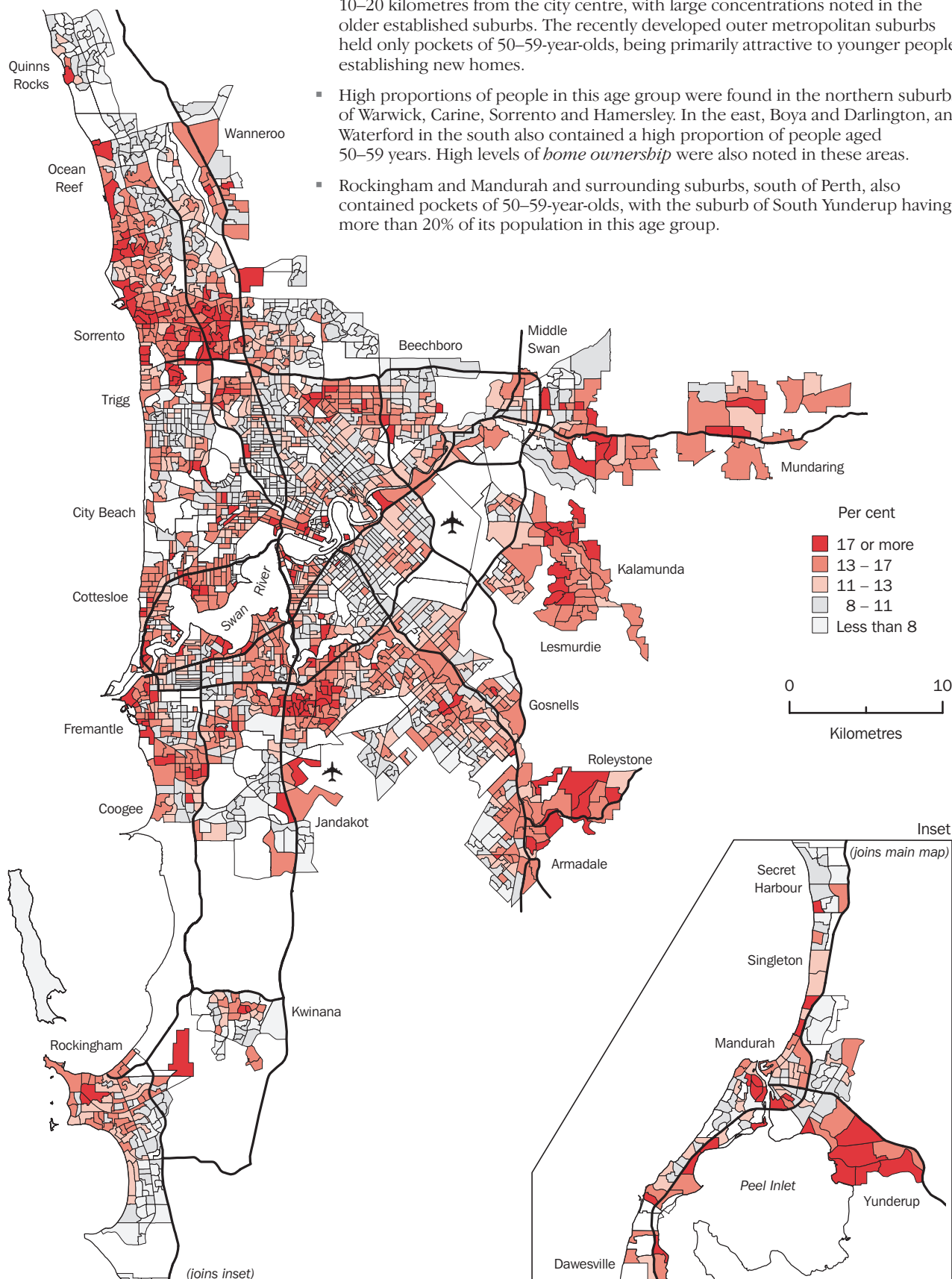
- There were 195,699 people aged between 15 and 24 years in the Perth-Mandurah region at the 2001 Census. This represented 15.0% of the population, compared with 16.4% in 1991 and 15.6% in 1996. The reduction in this age group reflects declining birth rates since the mid 1970s and is an early indicator of an ageing population.
- People in this age group have a diversity of living arrangements and are, as a result, more evenly distributed over the mapped area than younger or older age groups.
- The suburbs of Crawley, Karawara, Murdoch, Bentley and Churchlands, all near university campuses, had over a quarter of their populations in the 15–24-year-old age group. Areas close to the city with concentrations of medium to high density housing also attracted people in this age group. Suburbs such as East Perth, Como and Victoria Park, all close to the city, had high proportions of 15–24-year-olds.
- High proportions of *low income households* and *people occupying medium or high density housing* were often found in areas with high percentages of 15–24-year-olds.



# People aged 50–59 years

As a percentage of the total population

- At the 2001 Census 152,505 people, or 11.7% of the Perth-Mandurah population, were aged 50–59 years. This age group has grown from 8.7% in 1991 and 9.7% in 1996.
- Most suburbs with high percentages of people in this age group were in a band 10–20 kilometres from the city centre, with large concentrations noted in the older established suburbs. The recently developed outer metropolitan suburbs held only pockets of 50–59-year-olds, being primarily attractive to younger people establishing new homes.
- High proportions of people in this age group were found in the northern suburbs of Warwick, Carine, Sorrento and Hamersley. In the east, Boya and Darlington, and Waterford in the south also contained a high proportion of people aged 50–59 years. High levels of *home ownership* were also noted in these areas.
- Rockingham and Mandurah and surrounding suburbs, south of Perth, also contained pockets of 50–59-year-olds, with the suburb of South Yunderup having more than 20% of its population in this age group.

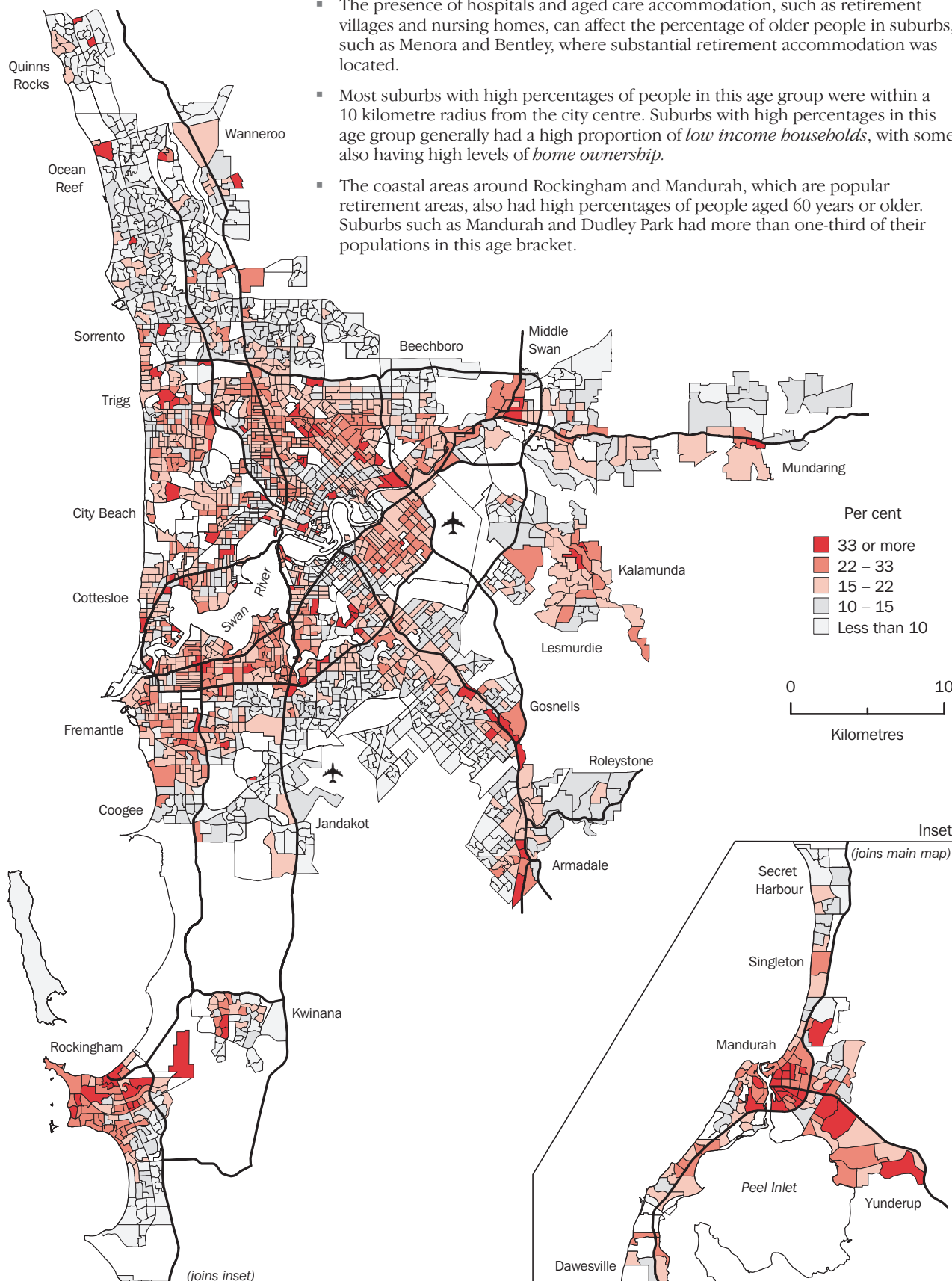




# People aged 60 years or older

As a percentage of the total population

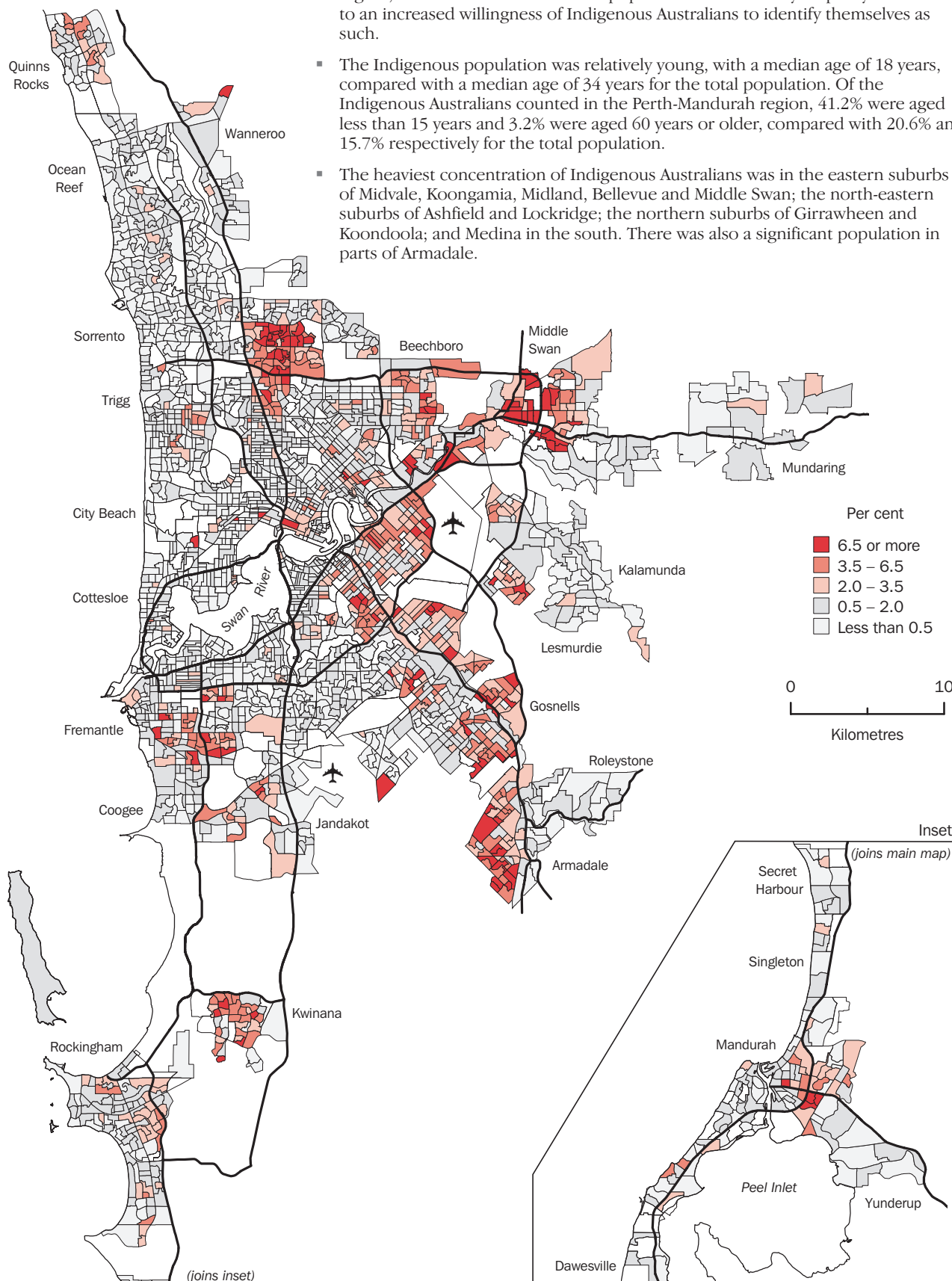
- At the 2001 Census there were 203,893 people aged 60 years or older in the Perth-Mandurah region. This represented 15.7% of the population, compared with 14.4% in 1991. The rise in proportion for this age group is consistent with an ageing population and a longer life expectancy.
- The presence of hospitals and aged care accommodation, such as retirement villages and nursing homes, can affect the percentage of older people in suburbs, such as Menora and Bentley, where substantial retirement accommodation was located.
- Most suburbs with high percentages of people in this age group were within a 10 kilometre radius from the city centre. Suburbs with high percentages in this age group generally had a high proportion of *low income households*, with some also having high levels of *home ownership*.
- The coastal areas around Rockingham and Mandurah, which are popular retirement areas, also had high percentages of people aged 60 years or older. Suburbs such as Mandurah and Dudley Park had more than one-third of their populations in this age bracket.



# Indigenous Australians

As a percentage of the total population

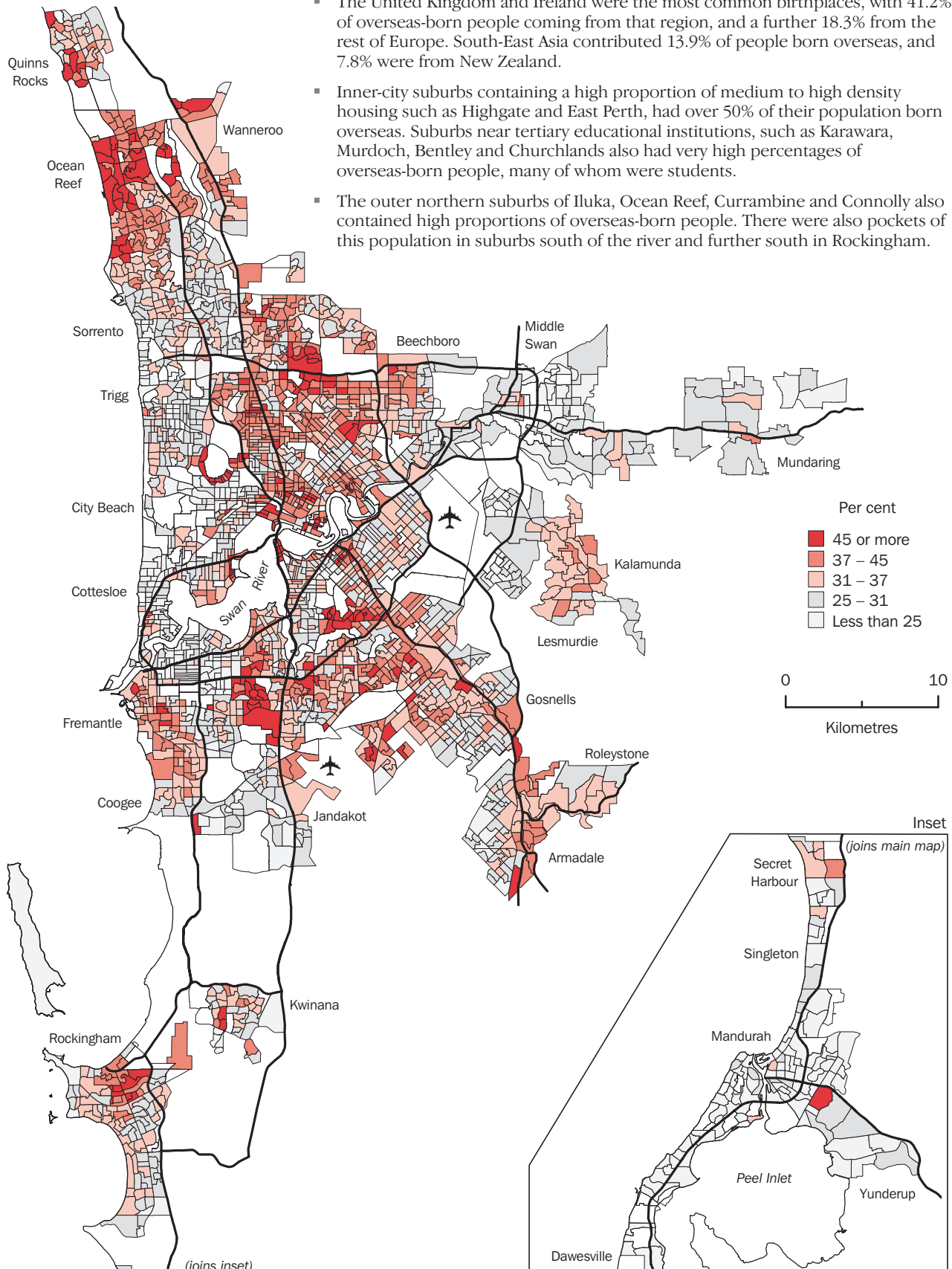
- At the 2001 Census there were 19,603 Indigenous Australians (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders) in the Perth-Mandurah region. This amounted to 1.6% of the population and 33.5% of Western Australia's total Indigenous population. At the 1991 Census there were 11,399 Indigenous Australians in the Perth-Mandurah region, which was 1.1% of the total population. The rise may be partly attributable to an increased willingness of Indigenous Australians to identify themselves as such.
- The Indigenous population was relatively young, with a median age of 18 years, compared with a median age of 34 years for the total population. Of the Indigenous Australians counted in the Perth-Mandurah region, 41.2% were aged less than 15 years and 3.2% were aged 60 years or older, compared with 20.6% and 15.7% respectively for the total population.
- The heaviest concentration of Indigenous Australians was in the eastern suburbs of Midvale, Koongamia, Midland, Bellevue and Middle Swan; the north-eastern suburbs of Ashfield and Lockridge; the northern suburbs of Girrawheen and Koondoola; and Medina in the south. There was also a significant population in parts of Armadale.



# People born overseas

As a percentage of the total population

- At the 2001 Census there were 408,029 overseas-born people in the Perth-Mandurah region. This represented 32.9% of the population, compared with 33.8% in 1991. In 2001, Perth had the second highest proportion of people born overseas of all Australian capital cities, after Sydney.
- The United Kingdom and Ireland were the most common birthplaces, with 41.2% of overseas-born people coming from that region, and a further 18.3% from the rest of Europe. South-East Asia contributed 13.9% of people born overseas, and 7.8% were from New Zealand.
- Inner-city suburbs containing a high proportion of medium to high density housing such as Highgate and East Perth, had over 50% of their population born overseas. Suburbs near tertiary educational institutions, such as Karawara, Murdoch, Bentley and Churchlands also had very high percentages of overseas-born people, many of whom were students.
- The outer northern suburbs of Iluka, Ocean Reef, Currambine and Connolly also contained high proportions of overseas-born people. There were also pockets of this population in suburbs south of the river and further south in Rockingham.

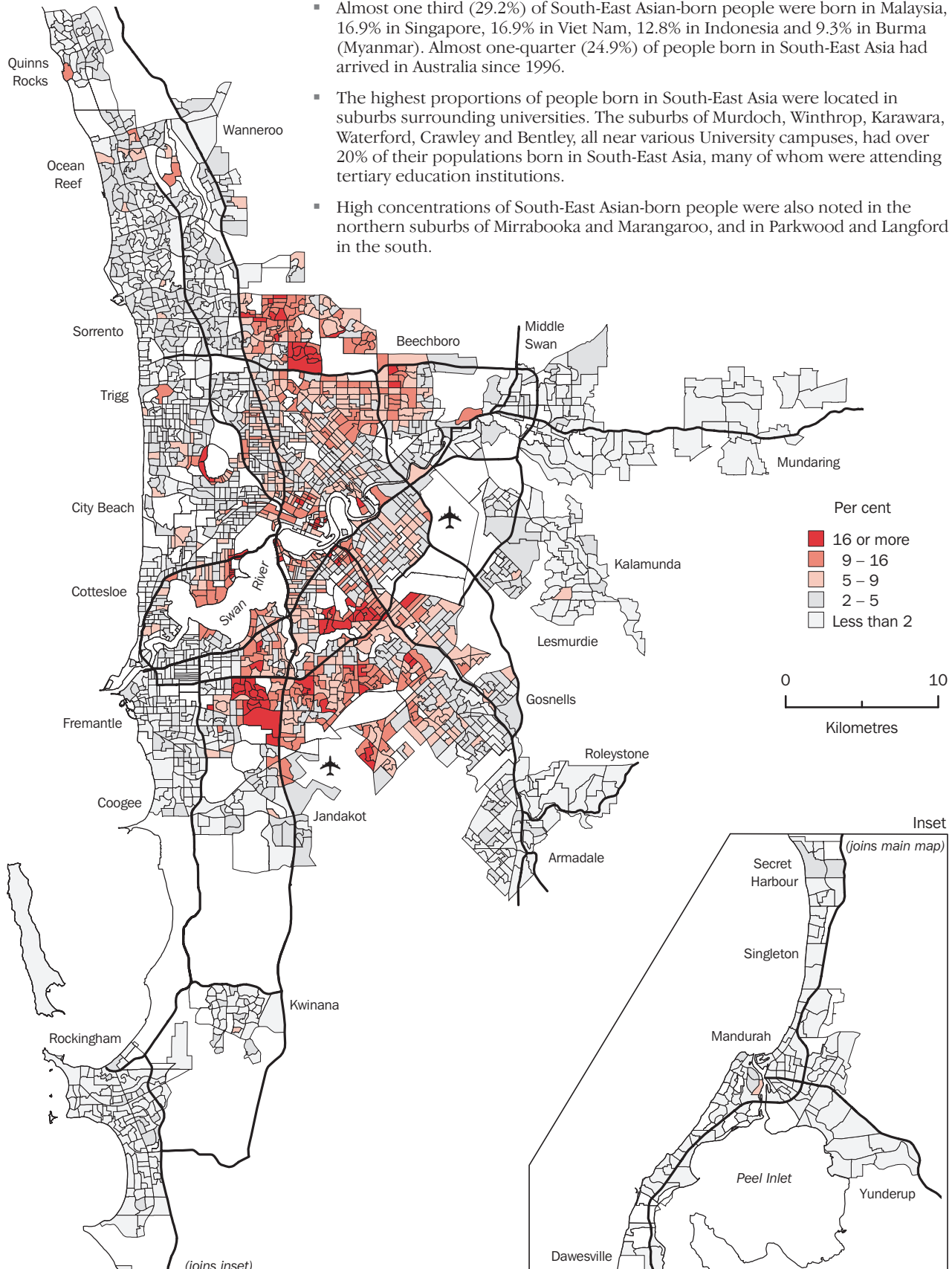




# People born in South-East Asia

As a percentage of the total population

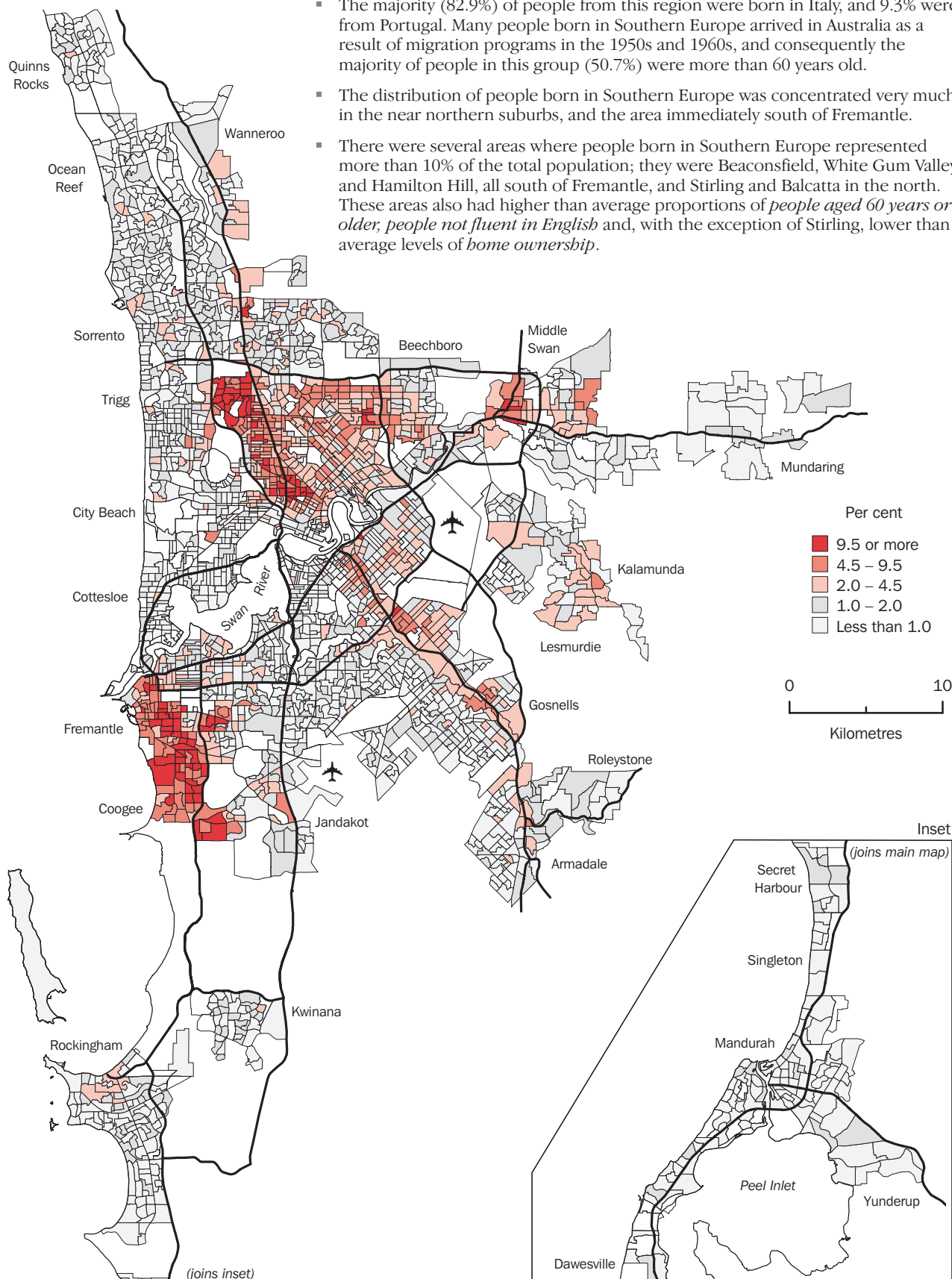
- In the Perth-Mandurah region, there were 56,682 people born in South-East Asia counted at the 2001 Census. This represented 4.6% of the population and 13.9% of the overseas-born population. In 1991, this group accounted for 3.9% of the total population and 11.6% of overseas-born people.
- Almost one third (29.2%) of South-East Asian-born people were born in Malaysia, 16.9% in Singapore, 16.9% in Viet Nam, 12.8% in Indonesia and 9.3% in Burma (Myanmar). Almost one-quarter (24.9%) of people born in South-East Asia had arrived in Australia since 1996.
- The highest proportions of people born in South-East Asia were located in suburbs surrounding universities. The suburbs of Murdoch, Winthrop, Karawara, Waterford, Crawley and Bentley, all near various University campuses, had over 20% of their populations born in South-East Asia, many of whom were attending tertiary education institutions.
- High concentrations of South-East Asian-born people were also noted in the northern suburbs of Mirrabooka and Marangaroo, and in Parkwood and Langford in the south.



# People born in Southern Europe

As a percentage of the total population

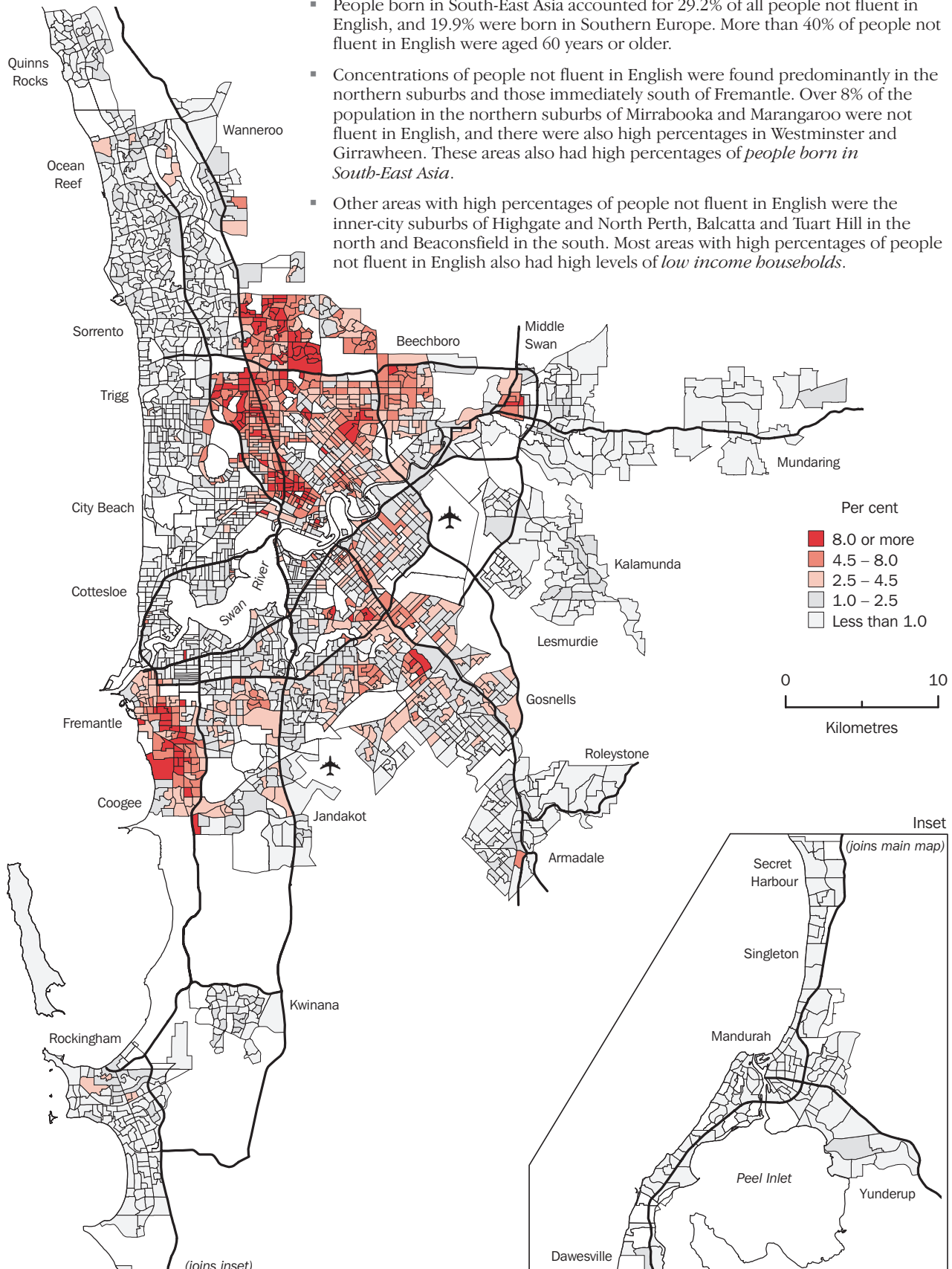
- At the 2001 Census there were 23,897 people in the Perth-Mandurah region who were born in Southern Europe, representing 1.9% of the total population, and 5.6% of all overseas-born people. This compares with 2.5% of the total population and 7.3% of the overseas-born population in 1991.
- The majority (82.9%) of people from this region were born in Italy, and 9.3% were from Portugal. Many people born in Southern Europe arrived in Australia as a result of migration programs in the 1950s and 1960s, and consequently the majority of people in this group (50.7%) were more than 60 years old.
- The distribution of people born in Southern Europe was concentrated very much in the near northern suburbs, and the area immediately south of Fremantle.
- There were several areas where people born in Southern Europe represented more than 10% of the total population; they were Beaconsfield, White Gum Valley and Hamilton Hill, all south of Fremantle, and Stirling and Balcatta in the north. These areas also had higher than average proportions of *people aged 60 years or older*, *people not fluent in English* and, with the exception of Stirling, lower than average levels of *home ownership*.



# 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

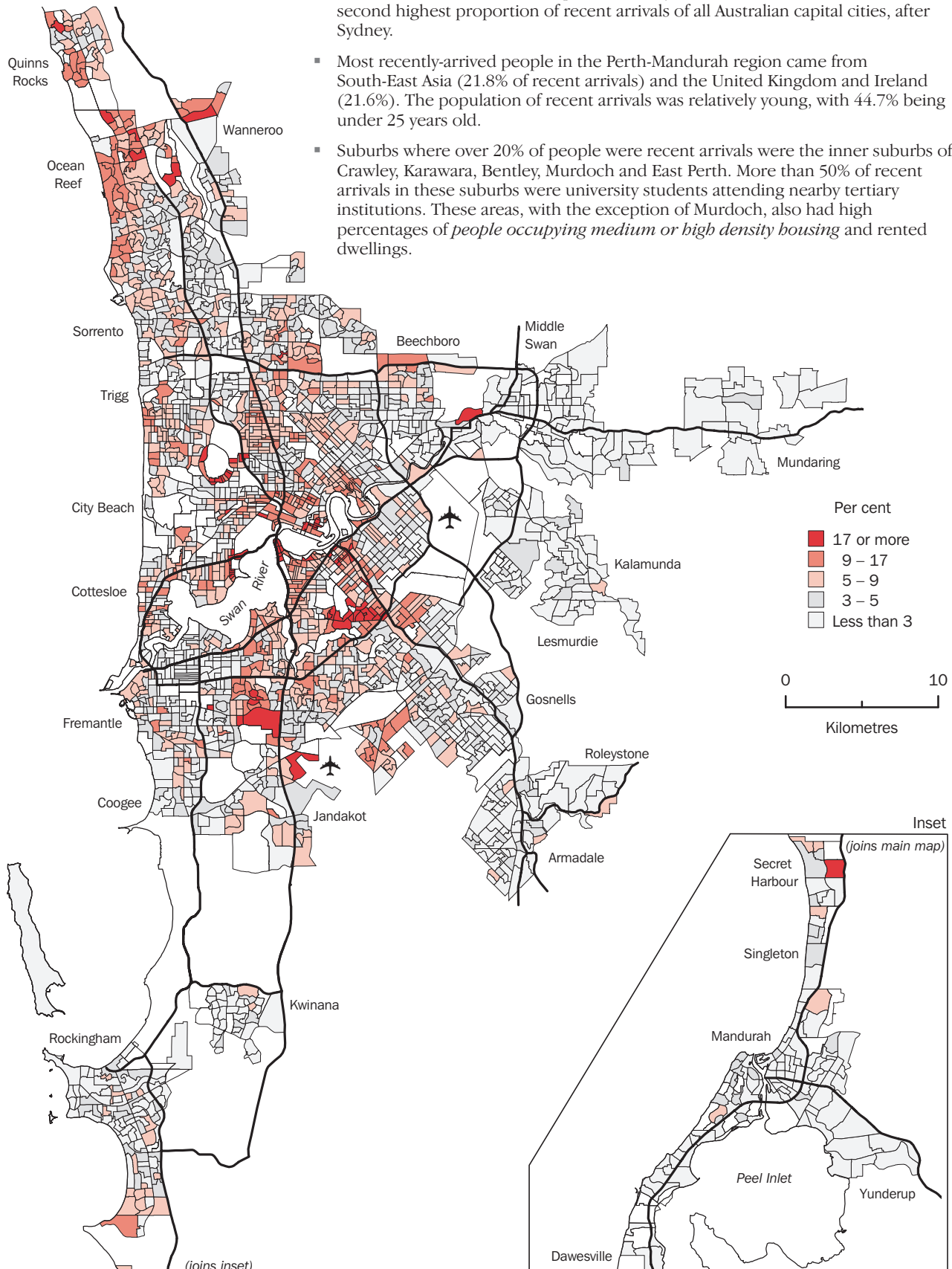
- At the 2001 Census there were 25,270 people who spoke a language other than English at home and did not speak English well or at all. This amounted to 2.2% of the population aged 5 years and over, compared with 2.4% in 1991.
- People born in South-East Asia accounted for 29.2% of all people not fluent in English, and 19.9% were born in Southern Europe. More than 40% of people not fluent in English were aged 60 years or older.
- Concentrations of people not fluent in English were found predominantly in the northern suburbs and those immediately south of Fremantle. Over 8% of the population in the northern suburbs of Mirrabooka and Marangaroo were not fluent in English, and there were also high percentages in Westminster and Girrawheen. These areas also had high percentages of *people born in South-East Asia*.
- Other areas with high percentages of people not fluent in English were the inner-city suburbs of Highgate and North Perth, Balcatta and Tuart Hill in the north and Beaconsfield in the south. Most areas with high percentages of people not fluent in English also had high levels of *low income households*.



# Recent arrivals

As a percentage of the total population

- At the 2001 Census there were 61,826 overseas-born people in the Perth-Mandurah region who arrived in Australia after 1 January 1996 intending to stay for at least a year. This was 5.1% of the population and 15.8% of overseas-born people. This proportion has decreased since 1991, when 7.9% of the population had arrived in Australia in the previous five years. In 2001, Perth recorded the second highest proportion of recent arrivals of all Australian capital cities, after Sydney.
- Most recently-arrived people in the Perth-Mandurah region came from South-East Asia (21.8% of recent arrivals) and the United Kingdom and Ireland (21.6%). The population of recent arrivals was relatively young, with 44.7% being under 25 years old.
- Suburbs where over 20% of people were recent arrivals were the inner suburbs of Crawley, Karawara, Bentley, Murdoch and East Perth. More than 50% of recent arrivals in these suburbs were university students attending nearby tertiary institutions. These areas, with the exception of Murdoch, also had high percentages of *people occupying medium or high density housing* and rented dwellings.

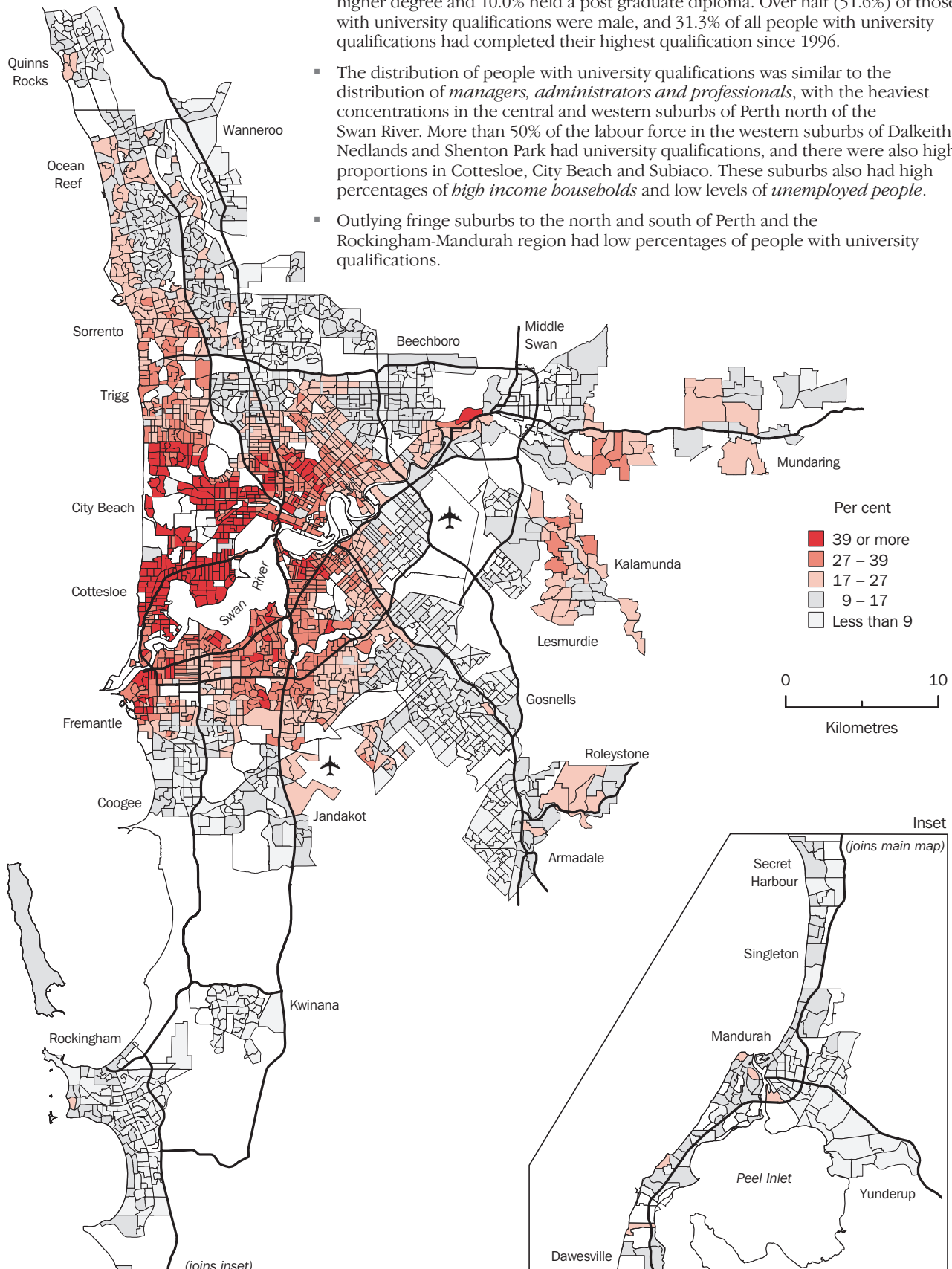




# People with university qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

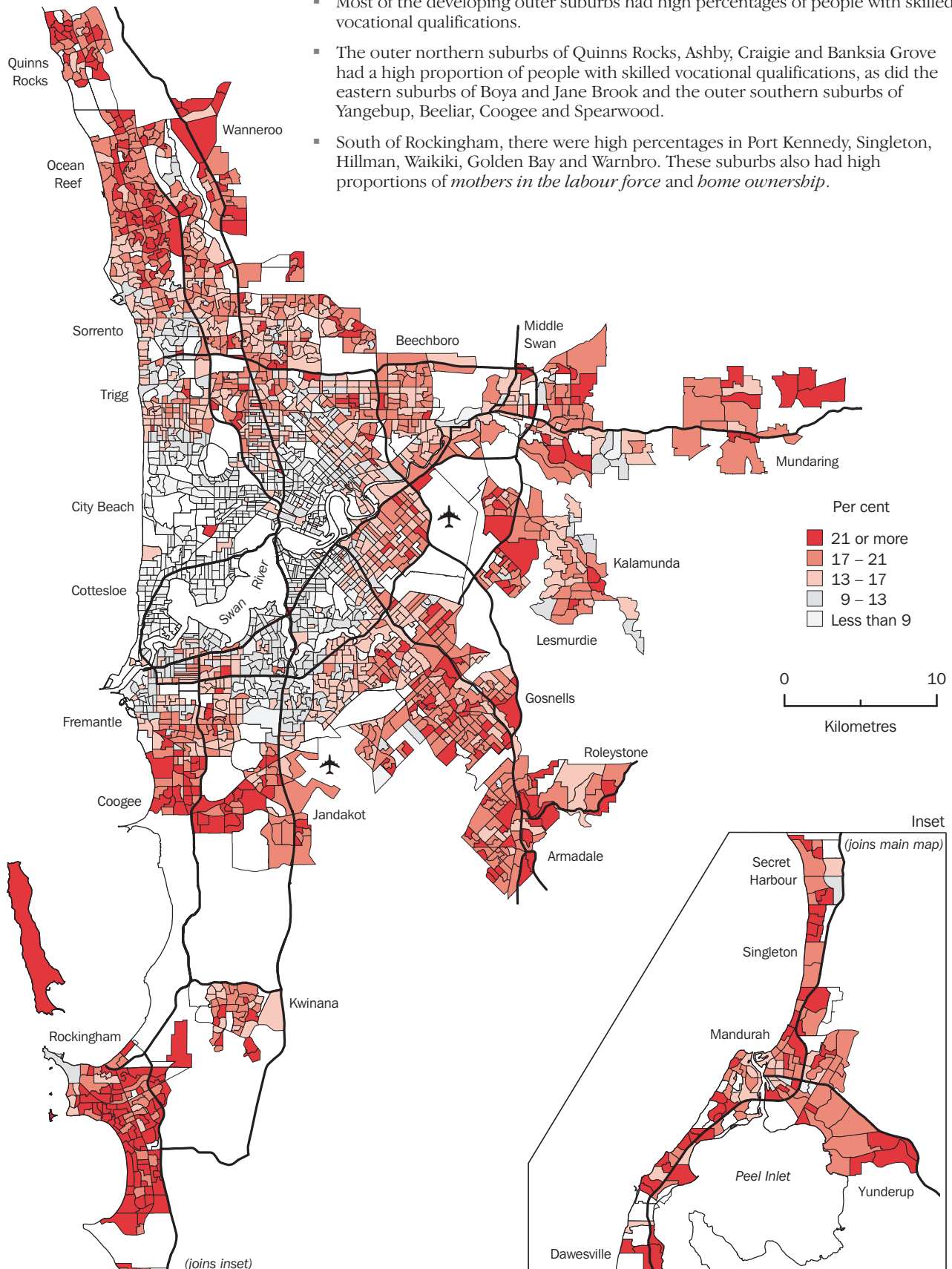
- At the 2001 Census there were 116,595 people in the labour force with a degree or higher qualification in the Perth-Mandurah region. This was 19.0% of the labour force, compared with 12.3% at the 1991 Census.
- Of those with university qualifications, 76.9% held a Bachelor degree, 13.1% held a higher degree and 10.0% held a post graduate diploma. Over half (51.6%) of those with university qualifications were male, and 31.3% of all people with university qualifications had completed their highest qualification since 1996.
- The distribution of people with university qualifications was similar to the distribution of *managers, administrators and professionals*, with the heaviest concentrations in the central and western suburbs of Perth north of the Swan River. More than 50% of the labour force in the western suburbs of Dalkeith, Nedlands and Shenton Park had university qualifications, and there were also high proportions in Cottesloe, City Beach and Subiaco. These suburbs also had high percentages of *high income households* and low levels of *unemployed people*.
- Outlying fringe suburbs to the north and south of Perth and the Rockingham-Mandurah region had low percentages of people with university qualifications.



# People with skilled vocational qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

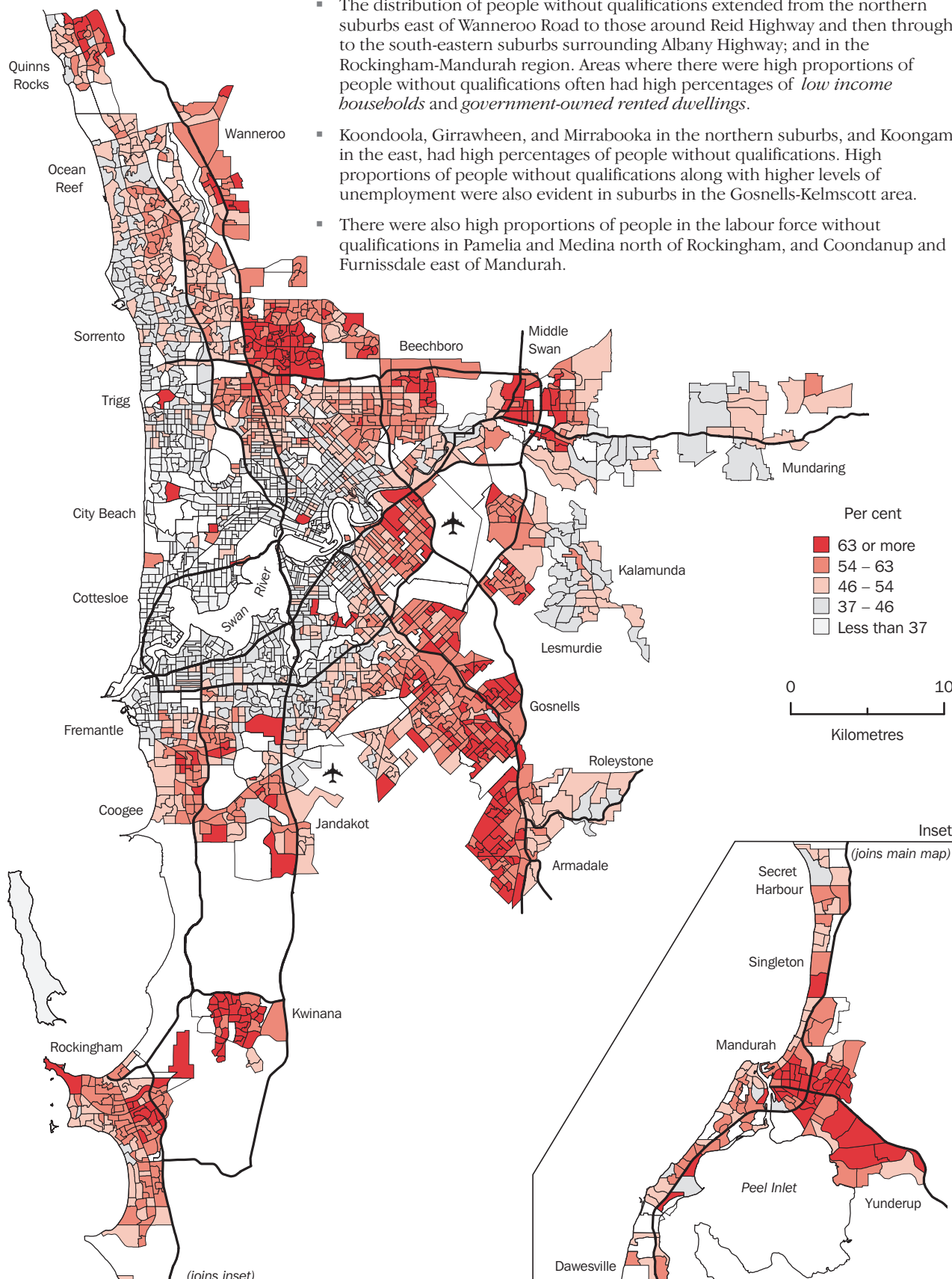
- At the 2001 Census there were 96,528 people in the Perth-Mandurah labour force with skilled vocational qualifications, which was 15.7% of the labour force. The proportion of people with skilled vocational qualifications was similar to the 1991 Census, when they represented 15.8% of the labour force.
- Most of the developing outer suburbs had high percentages of people with skilled vocational qualifications.
- The outer northern suburbs of Quinns Rocks, Ashby, Craigie and Banksia Grove had a high proportion of people with skilled vocational qualifications, as did the eastern suburbs of Boya and Jane Brook and the outer southern suburbs of Yangebup, Beeliar, Coogee and Spearwood.
- South of Rockingham, there were high percentages in Port Kennedy, Singleton, Hillman, Waikiki, Golden Bay and Warnbro. These suburbs also had high proportions of *mothers in the labour force* and *home ownership*.



# People without qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

- At the 2001 Census there were 306,033 people in the labour force without non-school qualifications in the Perth-Mandurah region, representing 49.9% of the labour force. The proportion of people without qualifications has fallen over the last ten years, from 59.1% in 1991 and 55.1% in 1996.
- The distribution of people without qualifications extended from the northern suburbs east of Wanneroo Road to those around Reid Highway and then through to the south-eastern suburbs surrounding Albany Highway; and in the Rockingham-Mandurah region. Areas where there were high proportions of people without qualifications often had high percentages of *low income households* and *government-owned rented dwellings*.
- Koondoola, Girrawheen, and Mirrabooka in the northern suburbs, and Koongamia in the east, had high percentages of people without qualifications. High proportions of people without qualifications along with higher levels of unemployment were also evident in suburbs in the Gosnells-Kelmscott area.
- There were also high proportions of people in the labour force without qualifications in Pamela and Medina north of Rockingham, and Coondanup and Furnissdale east of Mandurah.

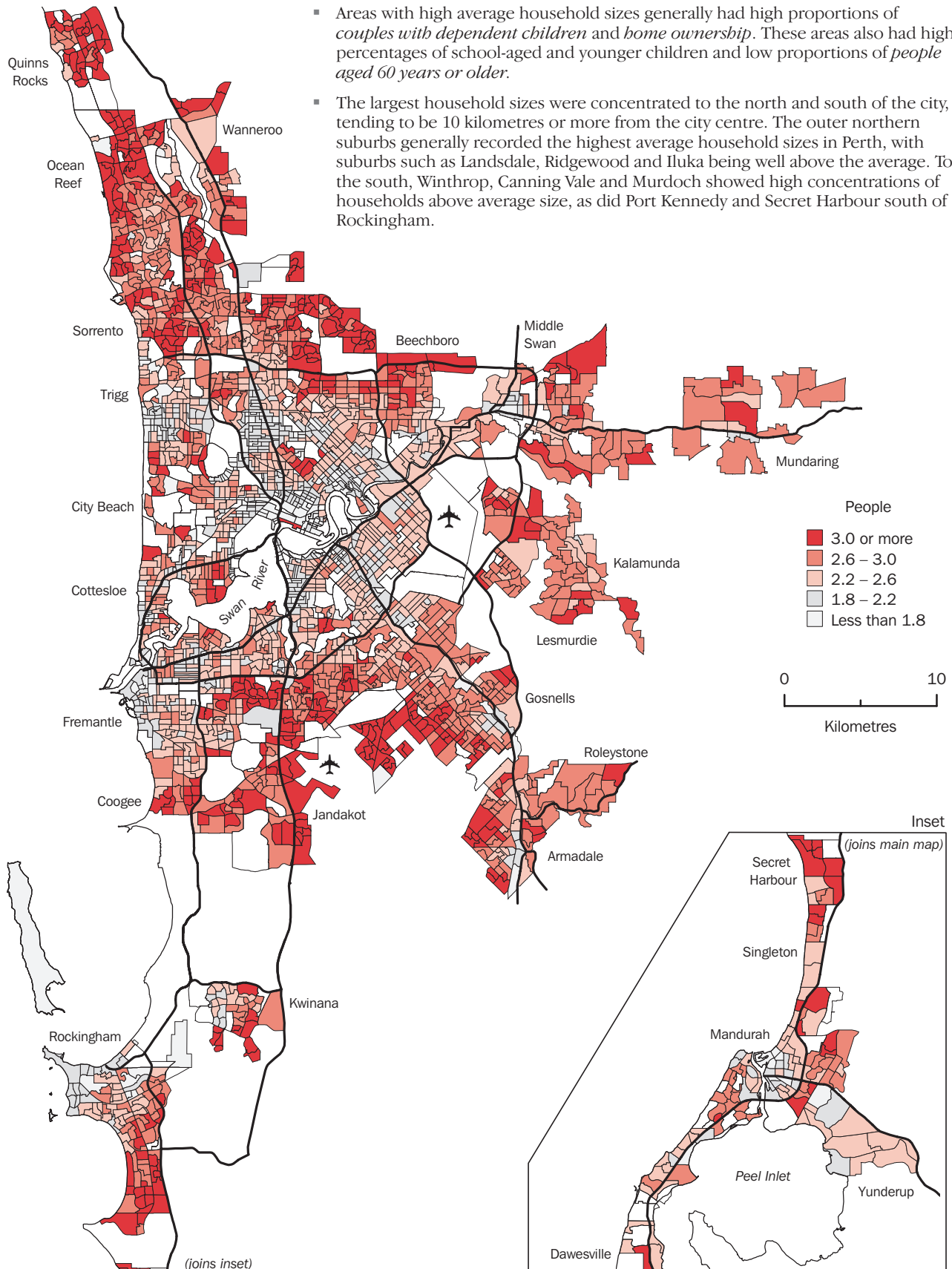




# Average household size

People in occupied private dwellings

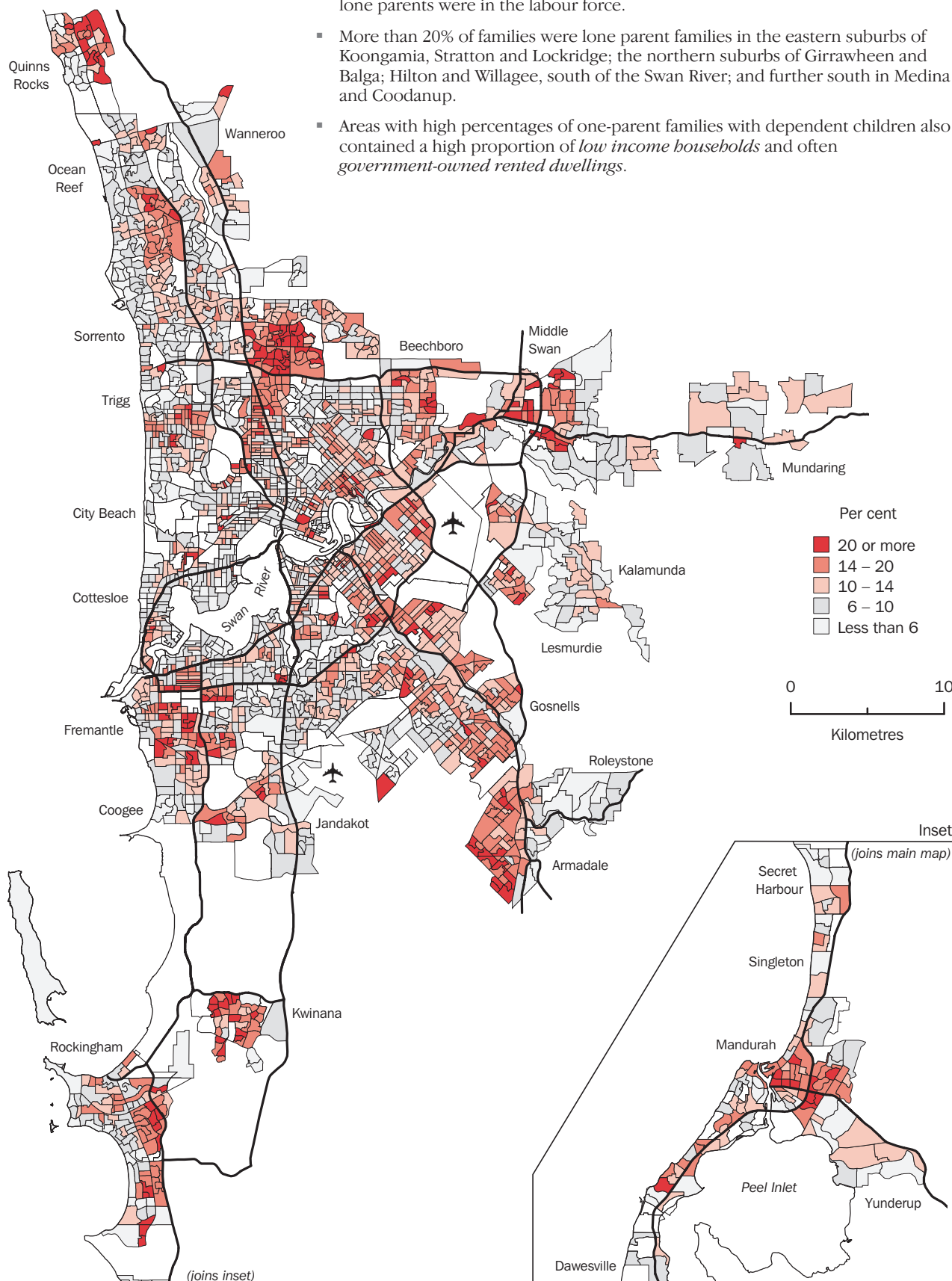
- This map represents the average number of people counted in occupied private dwellings on Census Night.
- The average household size in the Perth-Mandurah region at the 2001 Census was 2.5 people, compared with 2.7 people in 1991.
- Areas with high average household sizes generally had high proportions of *couples with dependent children* and *home ownership*. These areas also had high percentages of school-aged and younger children and low proportions of *people aged 60 years or older*.
- The largest household sizes were concentrated to the north and south of the city, tending to be 10 kilometres or more from the city centre. The outer northern suburbs generally recorded the highest average household sizes in Perth, with suburbs such as Landsdale, Ridgewood and Iluka being well above the average. To the south, Winthrop, Canning Vale and Murdoch showed high concentrations of households above average size, as did Port Kennedy and Secret Harbour south of Rockingham.



# One-parent families with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

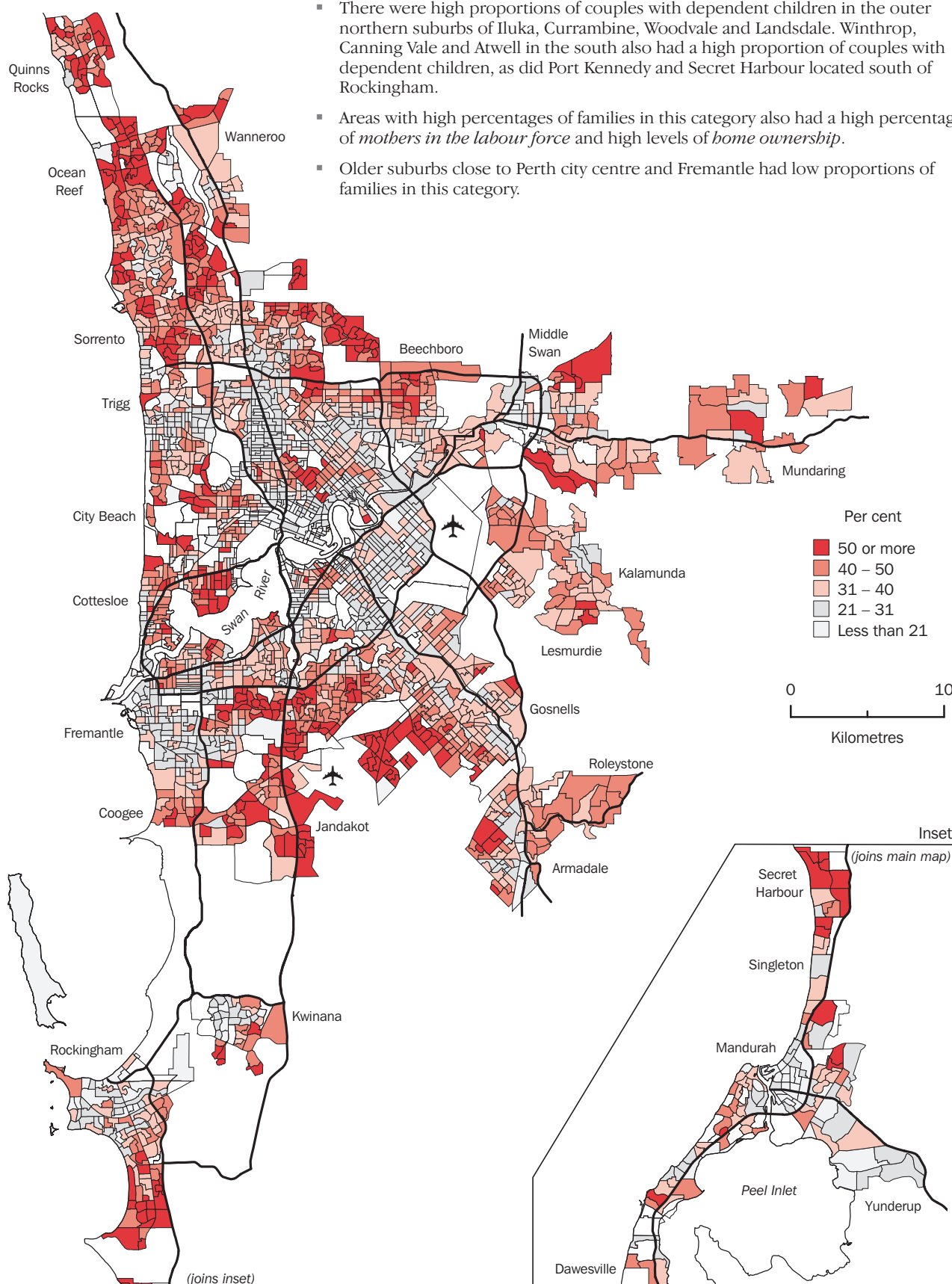
- At the 2001 Census there were 39,064 one-parent families with dependent children in the Perth-Mandurah region. This represented 11.2% of all families and had increased from 9.8% of all families in 1991.
- The parent in the majority (86.1%) of these families was female and 60.8% of all lone parents were in the labour force.
- More than 20% of families were lone parent families in the eastern suburbs of Koongamia, Stratton and Lockridge; the northern suburbs of Girrawheen and Balga; Hilton and Willagee, south of the Swan River; and further south in Medina and Coodanup.
- Areas with high percentages of one-parent families with dependent children also contained a high proportion of *low income households* and often *government-owned rented dwellings*.



# Couples with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

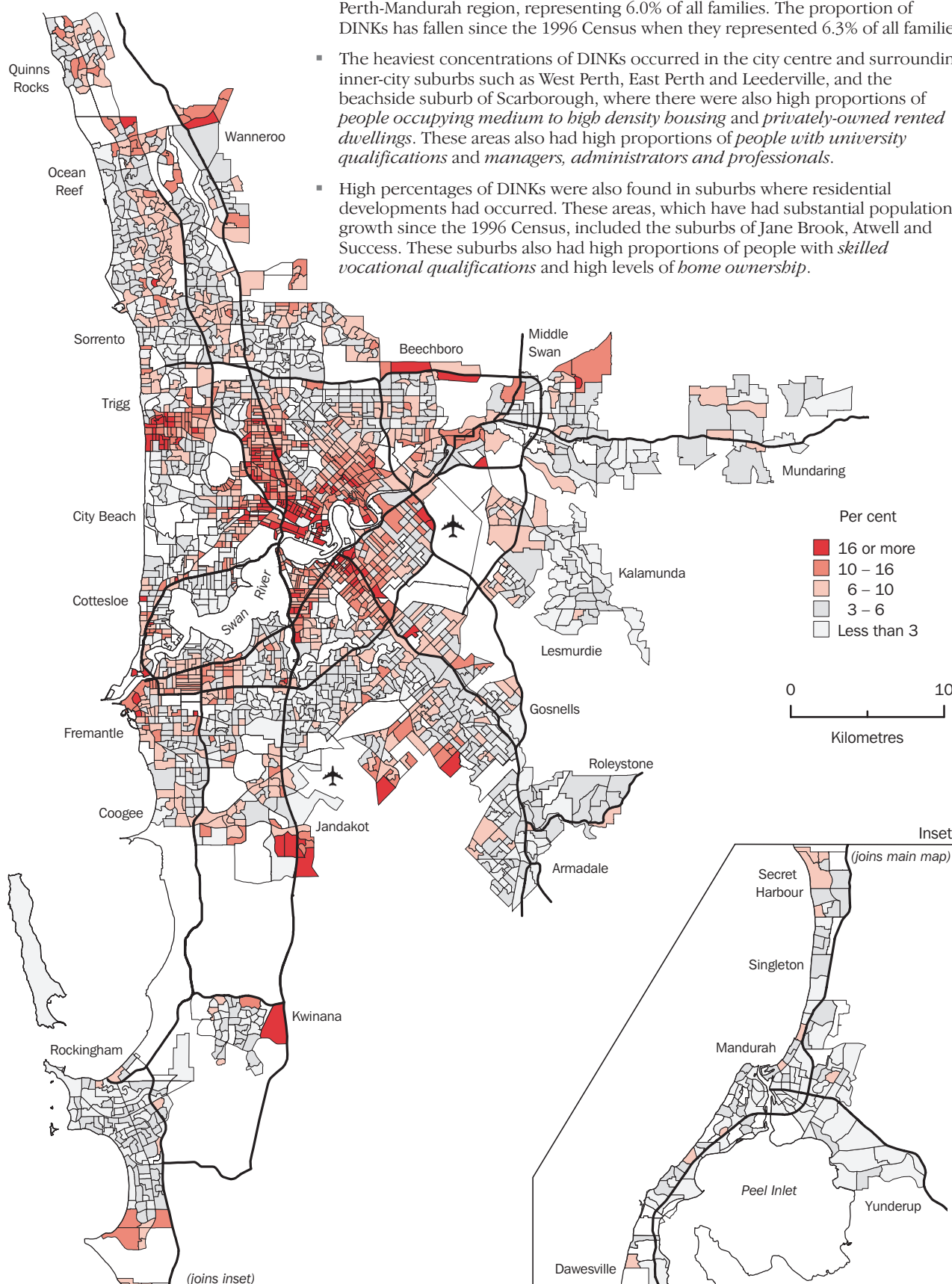
- There were 134,305 couples with dependent children in the Perth-Mandurah region at the 2001 Census, representing 38.4% of all families. This family type has decreased since 1991, when 44.0% of families were couples with dependent children.
- There were high proportions of couples with dependent children in the outer northern suburbs of Iluka, Currambine, Woodvale and Landsdale. Winthrop, Canning Vale and Atwell in the south also had a high proportion of couples with dependent children, as did Port Kennedy and Secret Harbour located south of Rockingham.
- Areas with high percentages of families in this category also had a high percentage of *mothers in the labour force* and high levels of *home ownership*.
- Older suburbs close to Perth city centre and Fremantle had low proportions of families in this category.



# DINKs (double income, no kids)

As a percentage of all families

- DINKs are 'couple only' families where both partners 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 21,092 families identified as DINKs in the Perth-Mandurah region, representing 6.0% of all families. The proportion of DINKs has fallen since the 1996 Census when they represented 6.3% of all families.
- The heaviest concentrations of DINKs occurred in the city centre and surrounding inner-city suburbs such as West Perth, East Perth and Leederville, and the beachside suburb of Scarborough, where there were also high proportions of *people occupying medium to high density housing and privately-owned rented dwellings*. These areas also had high proportions of *people with university qualifications and managers, administrators and professionals*.
- High percentages of DINKs were also found in suburbs where residential developments had occurred. These areas, which have had substantial population growth since the 1996 Census, included the suburbs of Jane Brook, Atwell and Success. These suburbs also had high proportions of people with *skilled vocational qualifications* and high levels of *home ownership*.

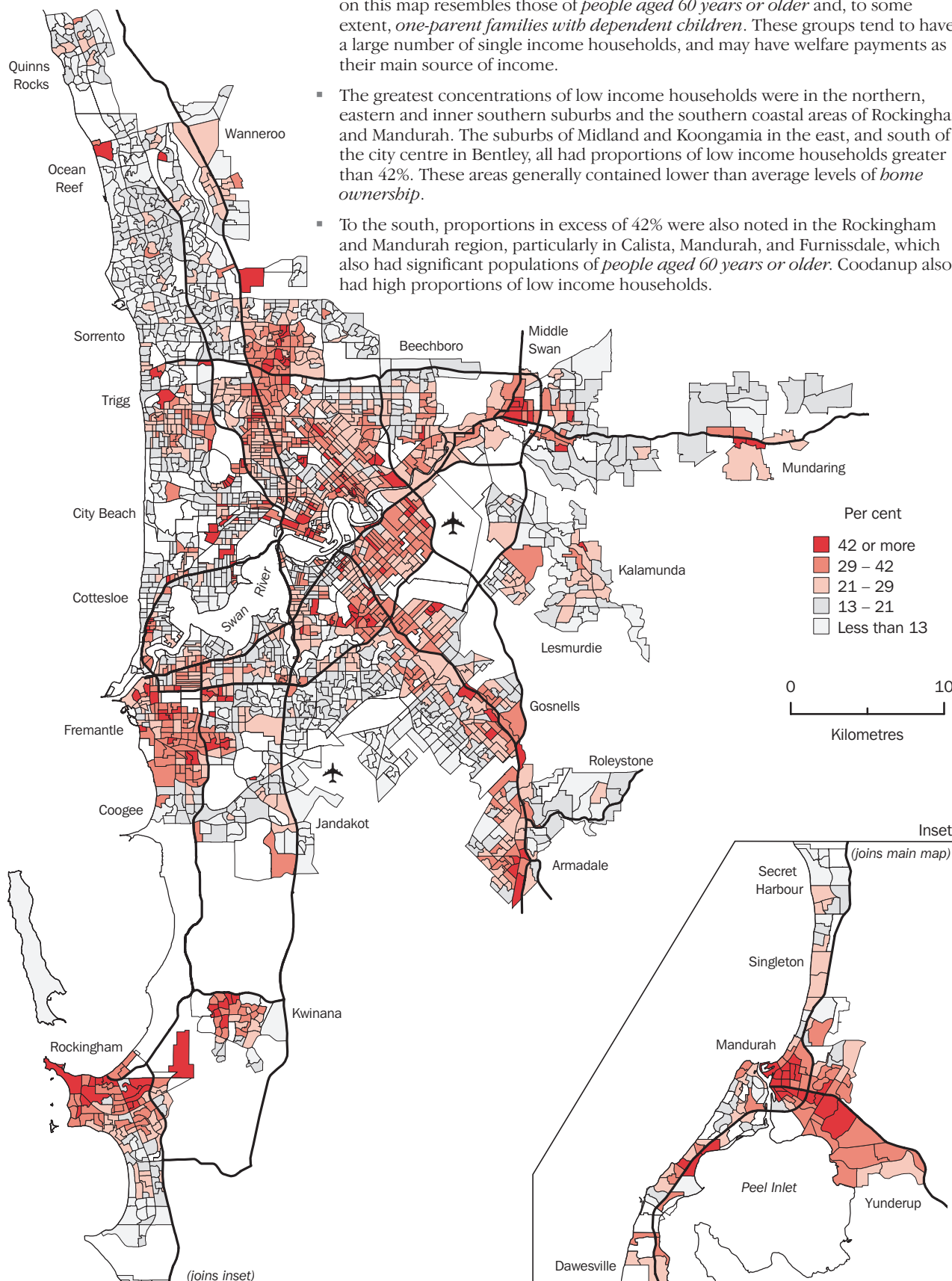




# Low income households

Percentage of households with weekly income under \$400

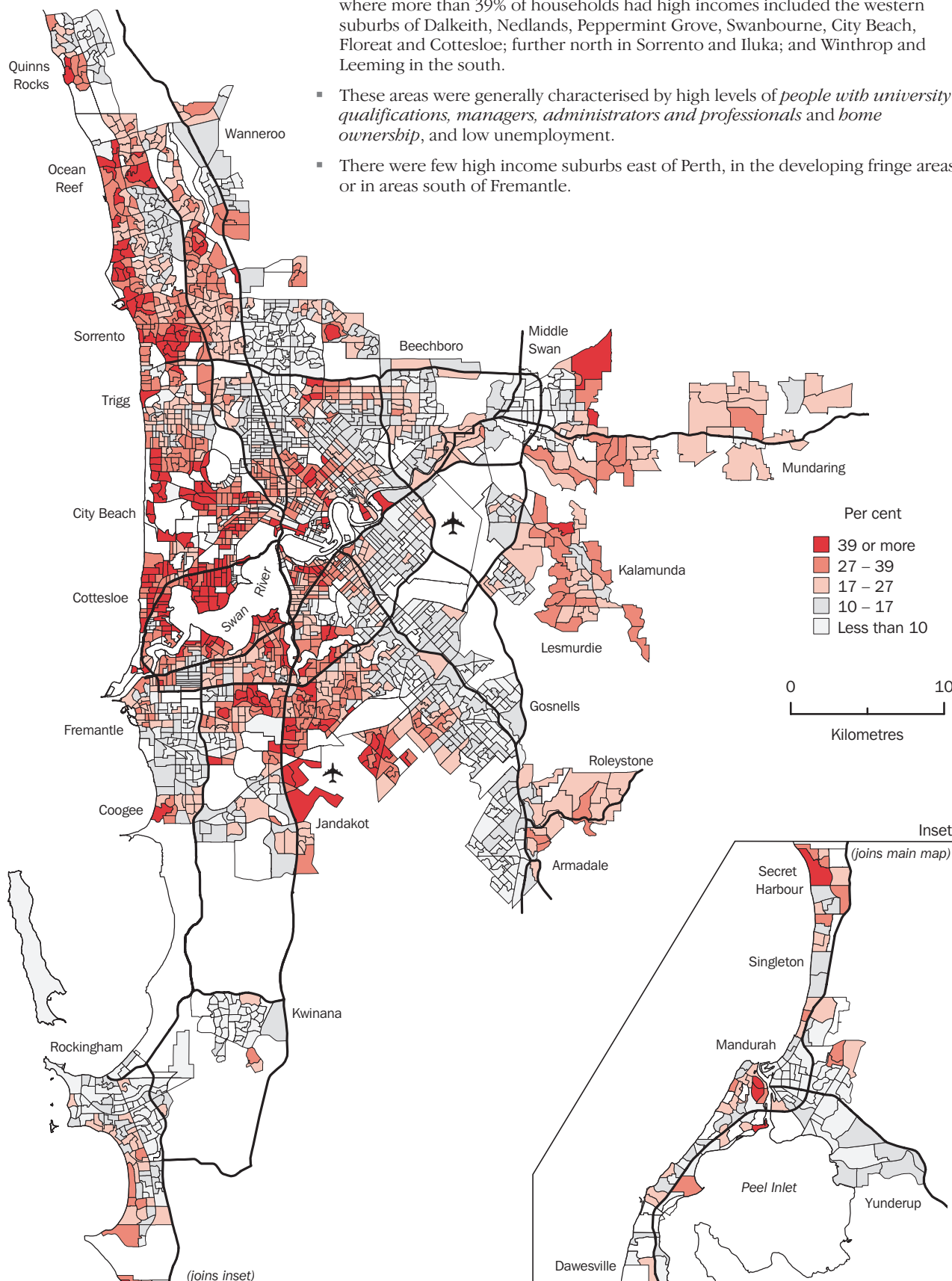
- At the 2001 Census 102,842 households in the Perth-Mandurah region received a weekly income of less than \$400. This was 23.4% of all households.
- Household income is affected by the number of income earners in the household as well as the amount of income earned by each individual. Thus the distribution on this map resembles those of *people aged 60 years or older* and, to some extent, *one-parent families with dependent children*. These groups tend to have a large number of single income households, and may have welfare payments as their main source of income.
- The greatest concentrations of low income households were in the northern, eastern and inner southern suburbs and the southern coastal areas of Rockingham and Mandurah. The suburbs of Midland and Koongamia in the east, and south of the city centre in Bentley, all had proportions of low income households greater than 42%. These areas generally contained lower than average levels of *home ownership*.
- To the south, proportions in excess of 42% were also noted in the Rockingham and Mandurah region, particularly in Calista, Mandurah, and Furnissdale, which also had significant populations of *people aged 60 years or older*. Coodanup also had high proportions of low income households.



# High income households

Percentage of households with weekly income of \$1,500 or more

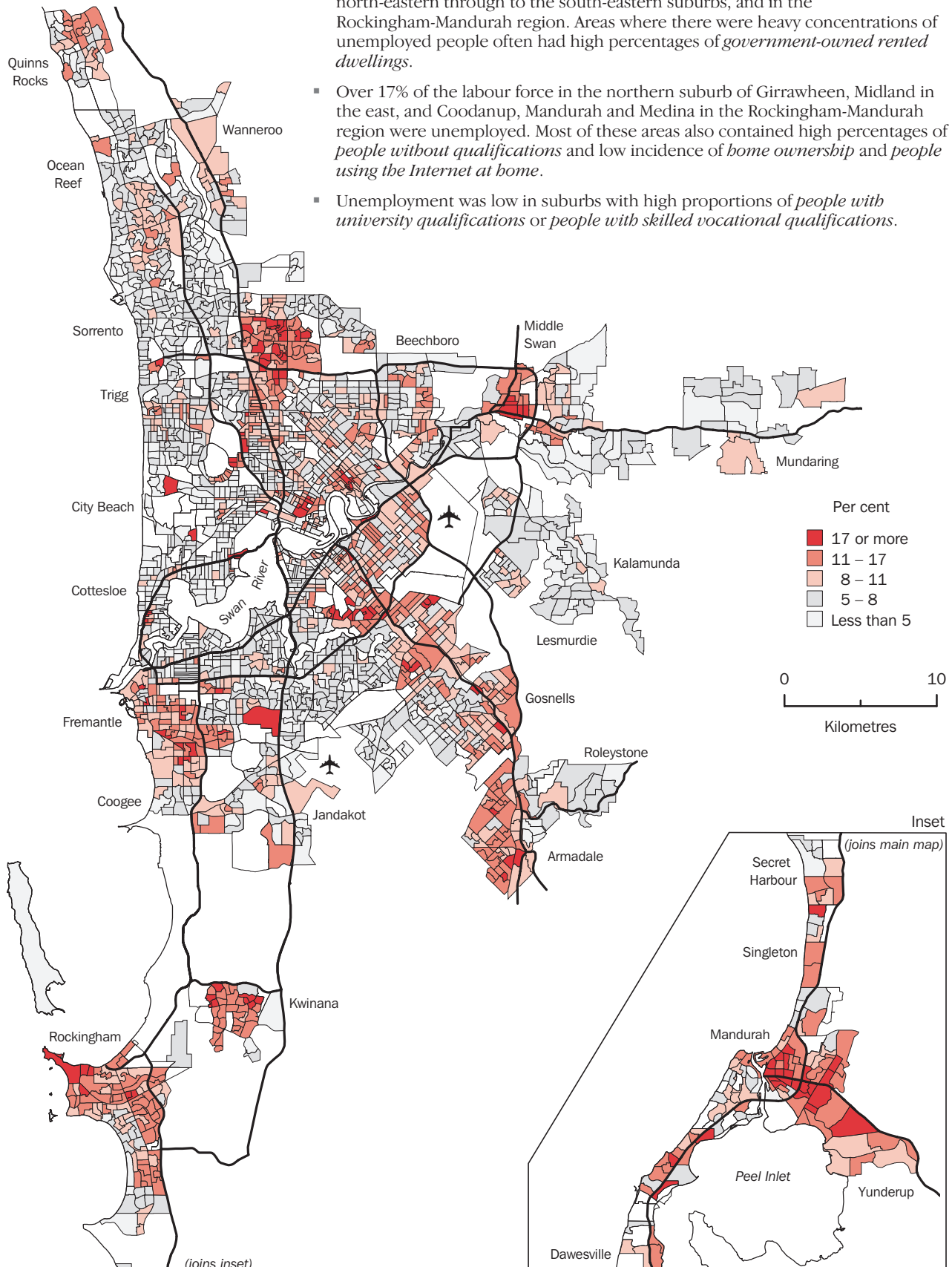
- At the 2001 Census 86,143 households in the Perth-Mandurah region received a weekly income of \$1,500 or more. This was 19.6% of all households.
- The major concentrations of high income households were along the coastal suburbs north of the Swan River, and parts of the inner southern suburbs. Suburbs where more than 39% of households had high incomes included the western suburbs of Dalkeith, Nedlands, Peppermint Grove, Swanbourne, City Beach, Floreat and Cottesloe; further north in Sorrento and Iluka; and Winthrop and Leeming in the south.
- These areas were generally characterised by high levels of *people with university qualifications, managers, administrators and professionals and home ownership*, and low unemployment.
- There were few high income suburbs east of Perth, in the developing fringe areas, or in areas south of Fremantle.



# Unemployed people

As a percentage of the labour force

- At the 2001 Census there were 50,408 unemployed people in the Perth-Mandurah region. This represented an unemployment rate of 7.9%.
- The distribution of unemployed people was similar to the distribution of *people without qualifications*, with the heaviest concentrations extending from the north-eastern through to the south-eastern suburbs, and in the Rockingham-Mandurah region. Areas where there were heavy concentrations of unemployed people often had high percentages of *government-owned rented dwellings*.
- Over 17% of the labour force in the northern suburb of Girrawheen, Midland in the east, and Coodanup, Mandurah and Medina in the Rockingham-Mandurah region were unemployed. Most of these areas also contained high percentages of *people without qualifications* and low incidence of *home ownership* and *people using the Internet at home*.
- Unemployment was low in suburbs with high proportions of *people with university qualifications* or *people with skilled vocational qualifications*.

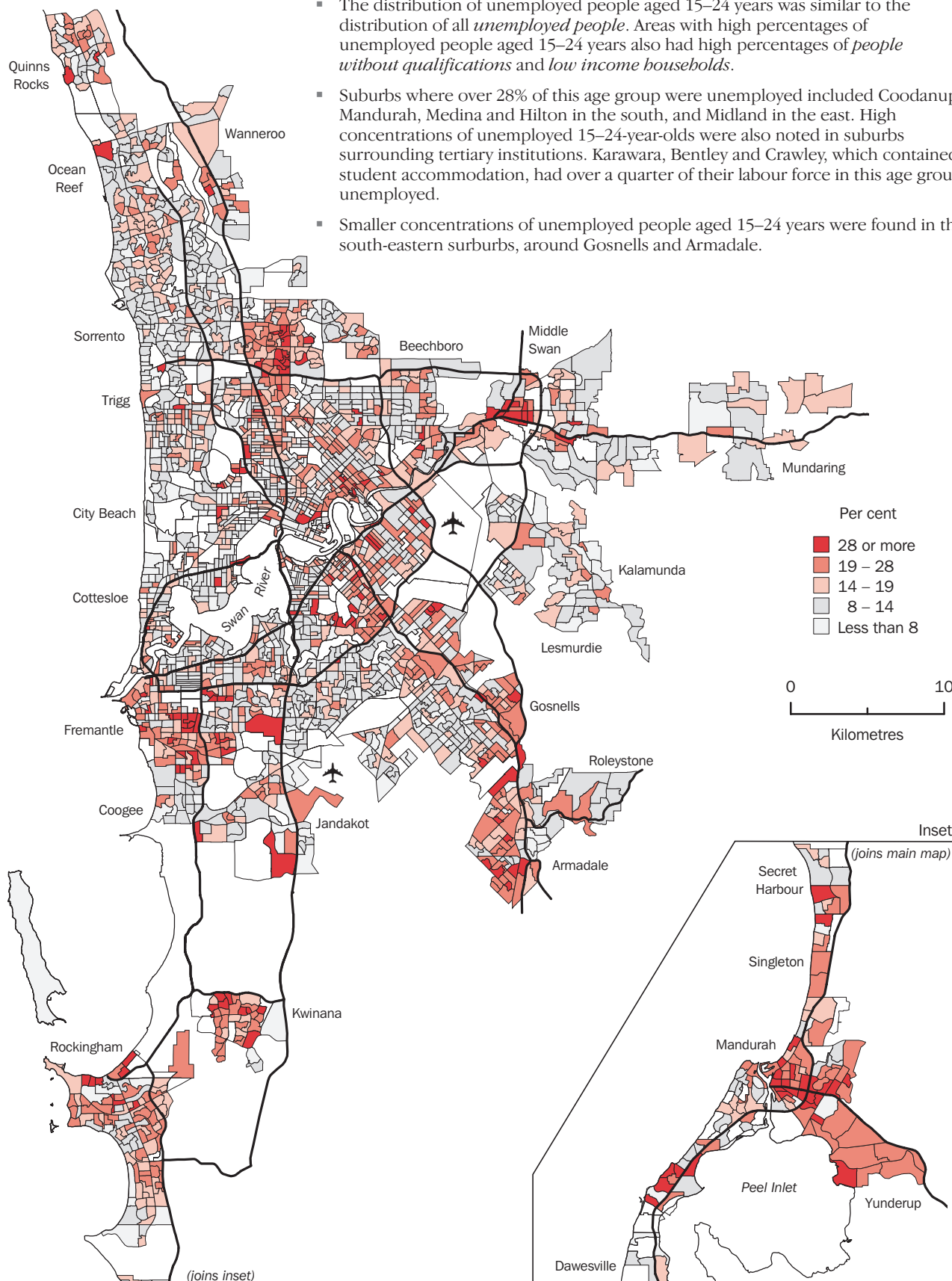




# Unemployed people aged 15–24 years

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

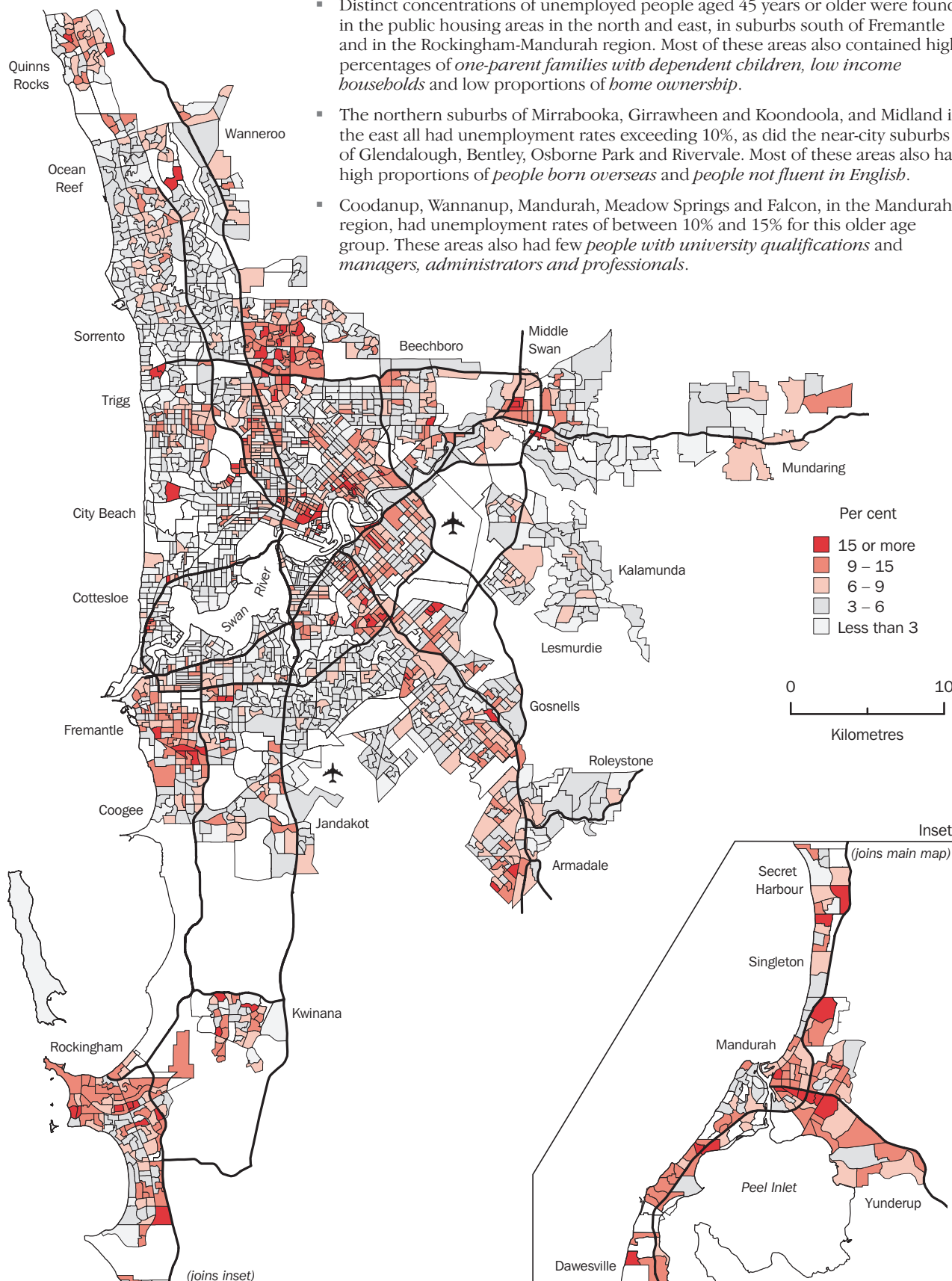
- At the 2001 Census there were 18,291 unemployed people aged 15–24 years in the Perth-Mandurah region. This represented an unemployment rate of 14.4% for this age group. The 15–24 age group represented 19.8% of the labour force but accounted for 36.3% of unemployed people.
- The distribution of unemployed people aged 15–24 years was similar to the distribution of all *unemployed people*. Areas with high percentages of unemployed people aged 15–24 years also had high percentages of *people without qualifications* and *low income households*.
- Suburbs where over 28% of this age group were unemployed included Coodanup, Mandurah, Medina and Hilton in the south, and Midland in the east. High concentrations of unemployed 15–24-year-olds were also noted in suburbs surrounding tertiary institutions. Karawara, Bentley and Crawley, which contained student accommodation, had over a quarter of their labour force in this age group unemployed.
- Smaller concentrations of unemployed people aged 15–24 years were found in the south-eastern suburbs, around Gosnells and Armadale.



# Unemployed people aged 45 years or older

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

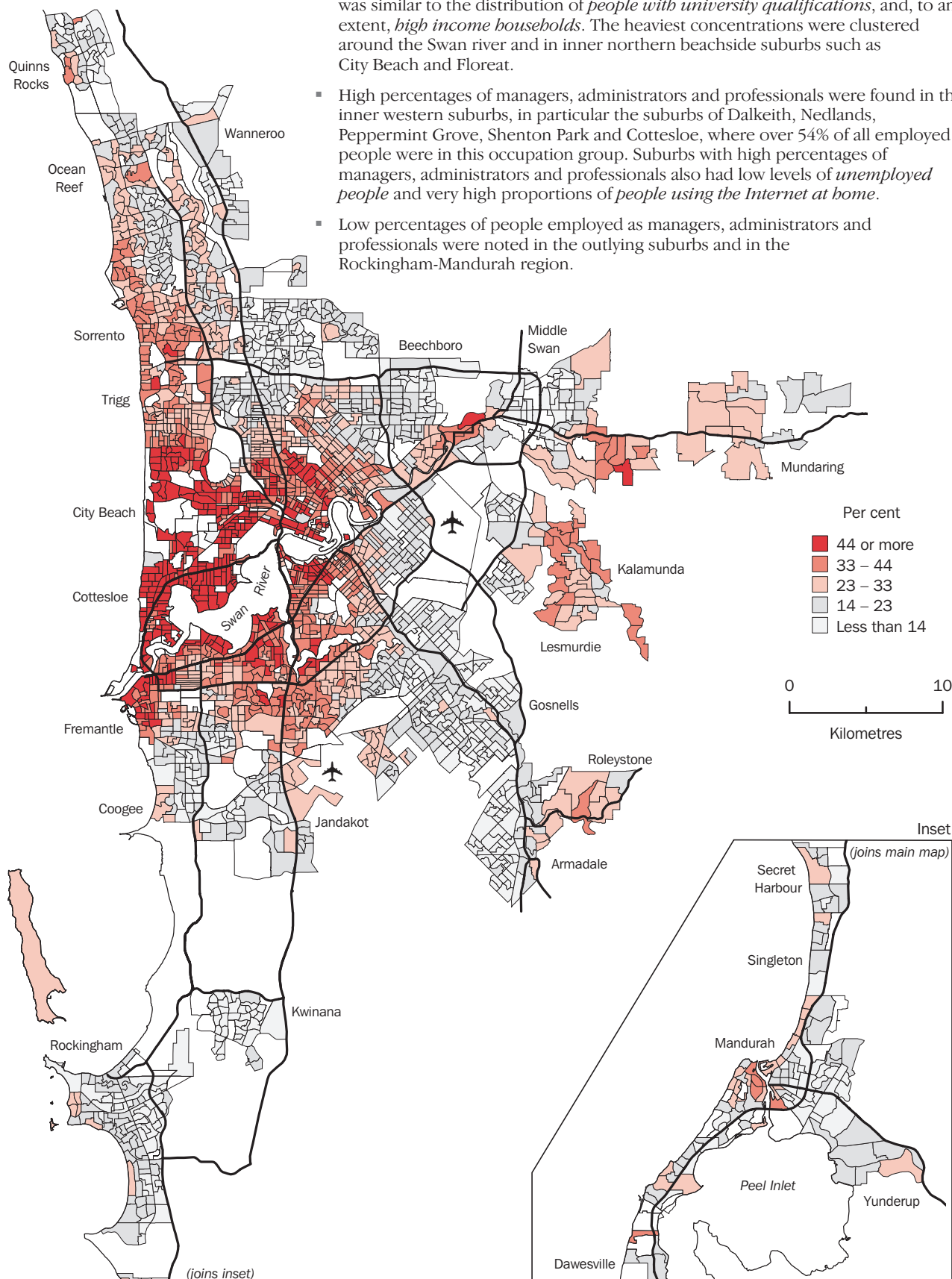
- At the 2001 Census there were 10,993 unemployed people aged 45 years or older in the Perth-Mandurah region. This represented an unemployment rate of 5.2% for this age group. This age group accounted for 33.2% of the total labour force and 21.8% of unemployed people.
- Distinct concentrations of unemployed people aged 45 years or older were found in the public housing areas in the north and east, in suburbs south of Fremantle and in the Rockingham-Mandurah region. Most of these areas also contained high percentages of *one-parent families with dependent children*, *low income households* and low proportions of *home ownership*.
- The northern suburbs of Mirrabooka, Girrawheen and Koondoola, and Midland in the east all had unemployment rates exceeding 10%, as did the near-city suburbs of Glendalough, Bentley, Osborne Park and Rivervale. Most of these areas also had high proportions of *people born overseas* and *people not fluent in English*.
- Coodanup, Wannanup, Mandurah, Meadow Springs and Falcon, in the Mandurah region, had unemployment rates of between 10% and 15% for this older age group. These areas also had few *people with university qualifications* and *managers, administrators and professionals*.



# Managers, administrators and professionals

As a percentage of all employed people

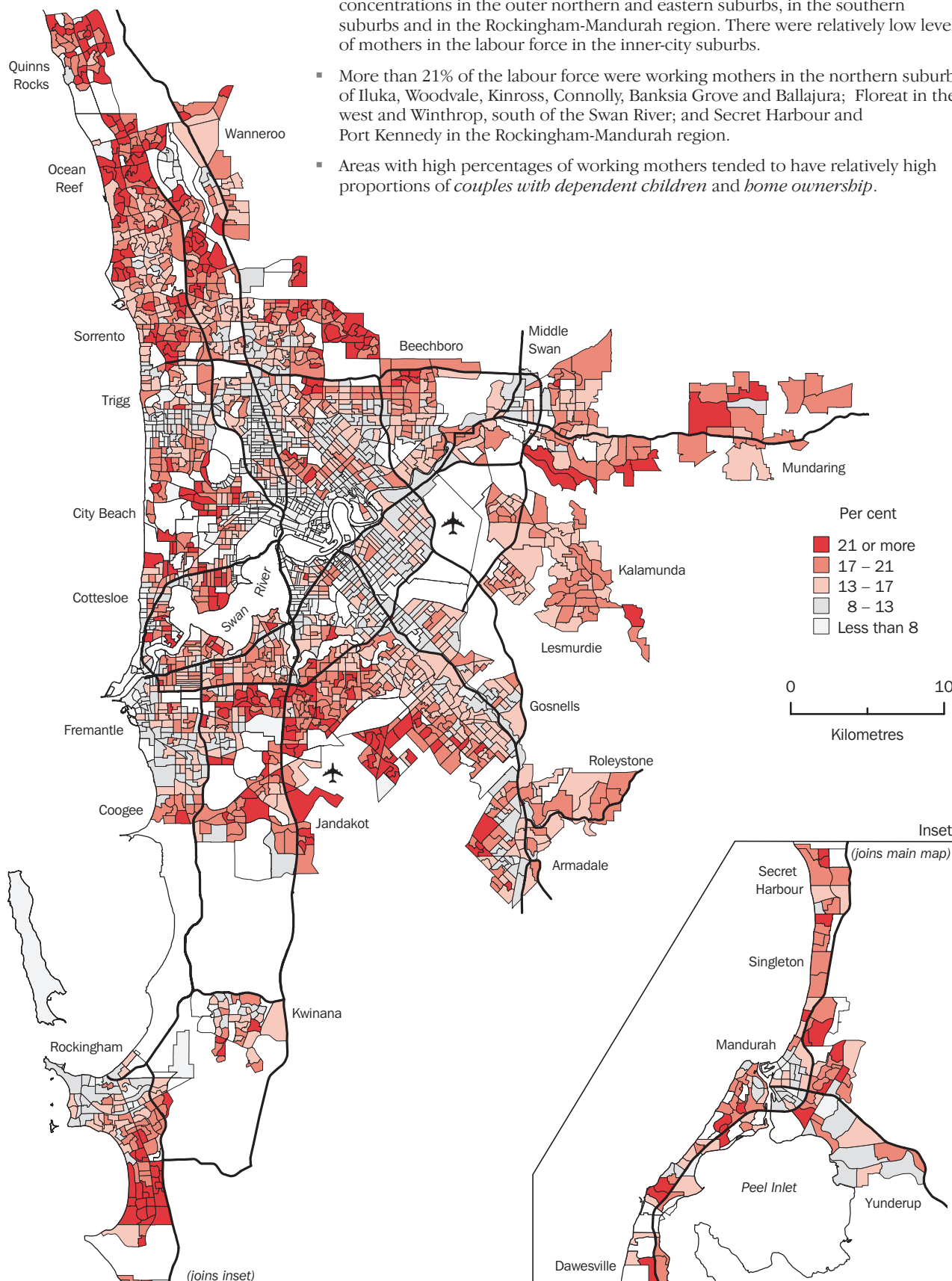
- At the 2001 Census there were 152,132 people employed as managers, administrators or professionals in the Perth-Mandurah region. This was 26.0% of all employed people, compared to 25.4% in 1996.
- The distribution of people employed as managers, administrators or professionals was similar to the distribution of *people with university qualifications*, and, to an extent, *high income households*. The heaviest concentrations were clustered around the Swan river and in inner northern beachside suburbs such as City Beach and Floreat.
- High percentages of managers, administrators and professionals were found in the inner western suburbs, in particular the suburbs of Dalkeith, Nedlands, Peppermint Grove, Shenton Park and Cottesloe, where over 54% of all employed people were in this occupation group. Suburbs with high percentages of managers, administrators and professionals also had low levels of *unemployed people* and very high proportions of *people using the Internet at home*.
- Low percentages of people employed as managers, administrators and professionals were noted in the outlying suburbs and in the Rockingham-Mandurah region.



# Mothers in the labour force

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

- Of the 640,538 people in the Perth labour force at the 2001 Census, 102,572 were mothers with dependent children. This was 16.0% of the labour force, compared with 16.1% in 1996.
- The distribution of this population was widely dispersed, with notable concentrations in the outer northern and eastern suburbs, in the southern suburbs and in the Rockingham-Mandurah region. There were relatively low levels of mothers in the labour force in the inner-city suburbs.
- More than 21% of the labour force were working mothers in the northern suburbs of Iluka, Woodvale, Kinross, Connolly, Banksia Grove and Ballajura; Floreat in the west and Winthrop, south of the Swan River; and Secret Harbour and Port Kennedy in the Rockingham-Mandurah region.
- Areas with high percentages of working mothers tended to have relatively high proportions of *couples with dependent children* and *home ownership*.

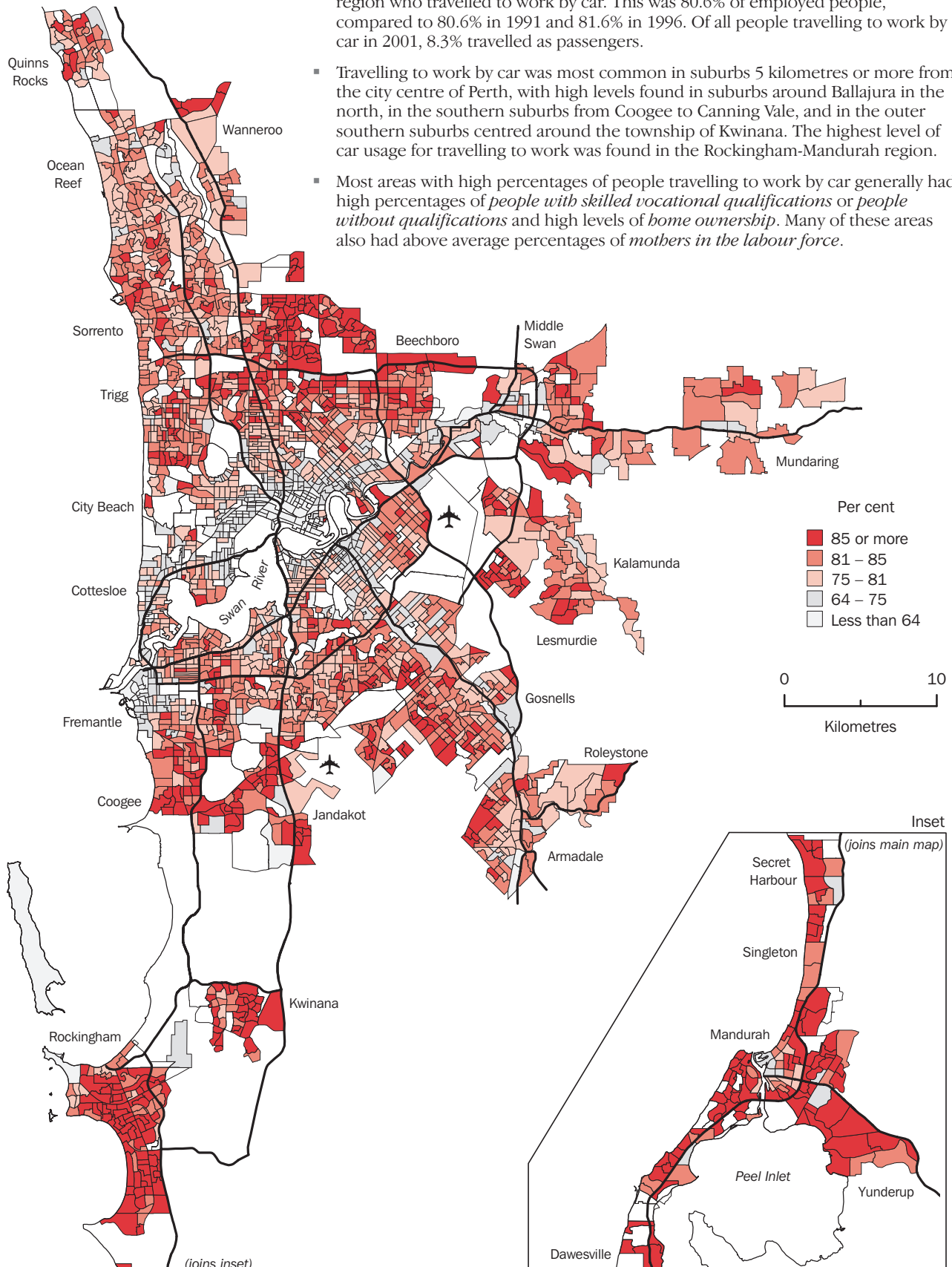




# People who travelled to work by car

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 410,358 employed people in the Perth-Mandurah region who travelled to work by car. This was 80.6% of employed people, compared to 80.6% in 1991 and 81.6% in 1996. Of all people travelling to work by car in 2001, 8.3% travelled as passengers.
- Travelling to work by car was most common in suburbs 5 kilometres or more from the city centre of Perth, with high levels found in suburbs around Ballajura in the north, in the southern suburbs from Coogee to Canning Vale, and in the outer southern suburbs centred around the township of Kwinana. The highest level of car usage for travelling to work was found in the Rockingham-Mandurah region.
- Most areas with high percentages of people travelling to work by car generally had high percentages of *people with skilled vocational qualifications* or *people without qualifications* and high levels of *home ownership*. Many of these areas also had above average percentages of *mothers in the labour force*.

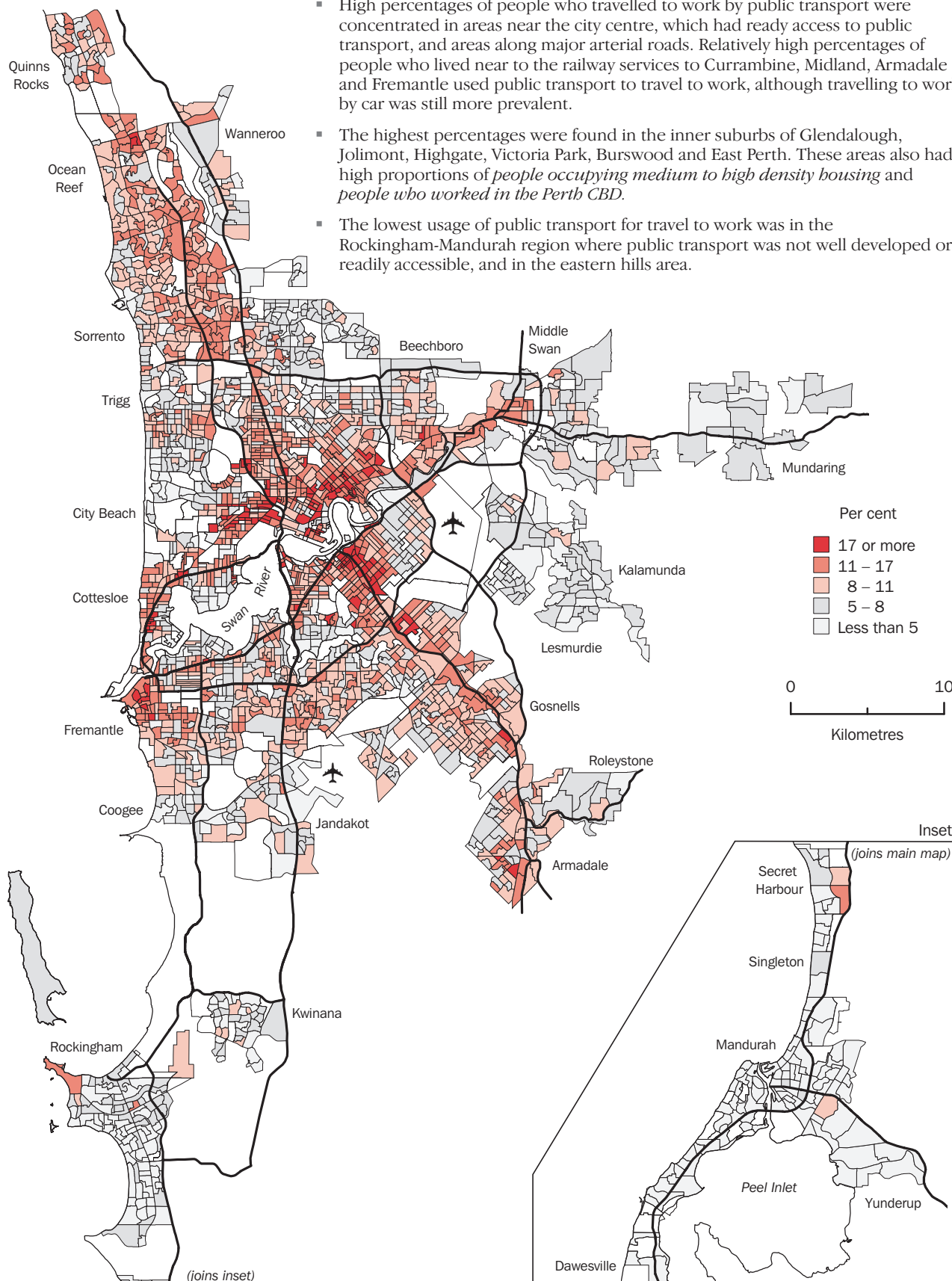




# People who travelled to work by public transport

As a percentage of all employed people

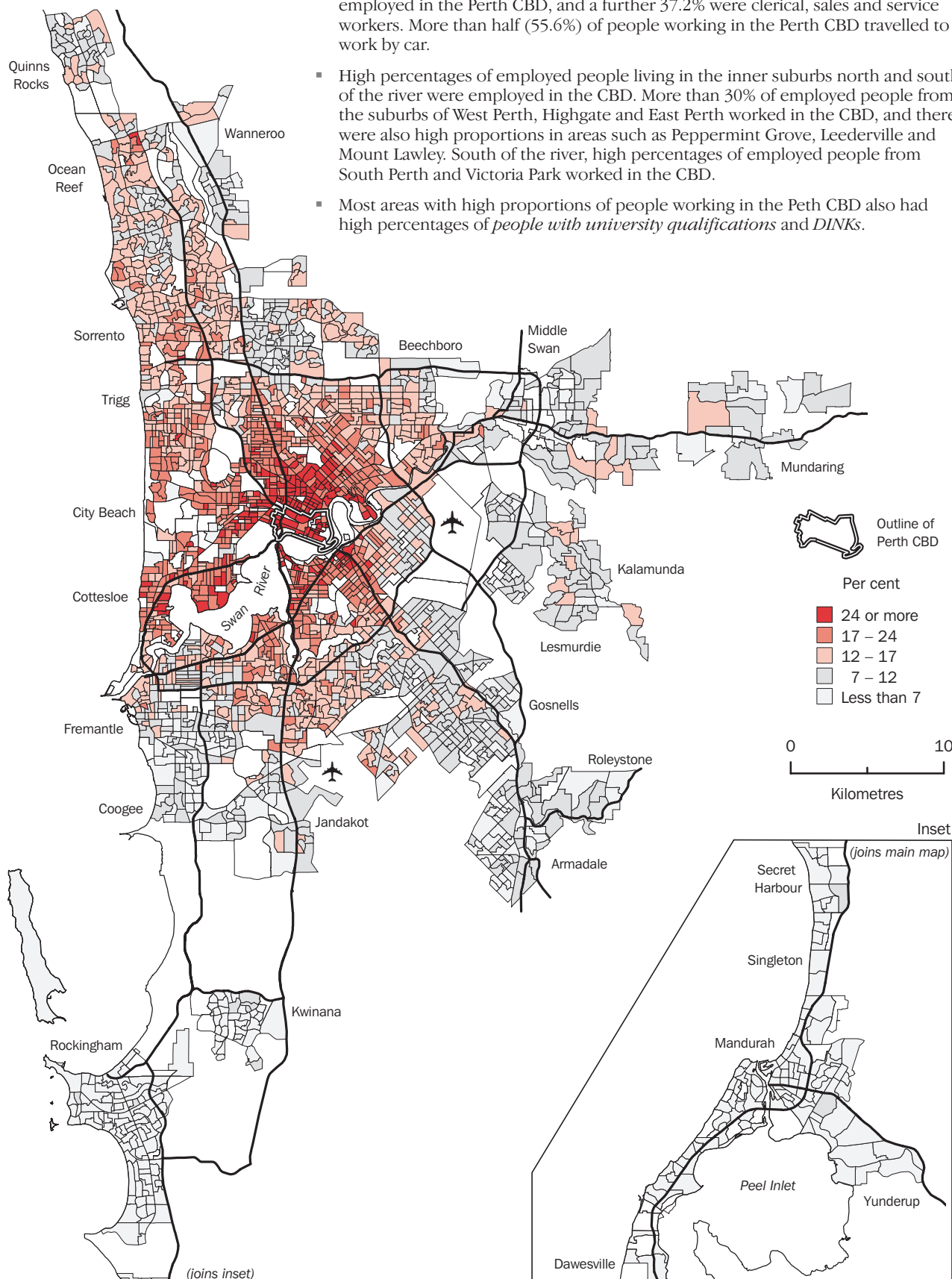
- At the 2001 Census there were 45,010 employed people in the Perth-Mandurah region who travelled to work by public transport; either as their only mode or one of their modes of transport. This represented 8.8% of employed people, compared with 8.9% in 1991 and 8.6% in 1996.
- High percentages of people who travelled to work by public transport were concentrated in areas near the city centre, which had ready access to public transport, and areas along major arterial roads. Relatively high percentages of people who lived near to the railway services to Currambine, Midland, Armadale and Fremantle used public transport to travel to work, although travelling to work by car was still more prevalent.
- The highest percentages were found in the inner suburbs of Glendalough, Jolimont, Highgate, Victoria Park, Burswood and East Perth. These areas also had high proportions of *people occupying medium to high density housing and people who worked in the Perth CBD*.
- The lowest usage of public transport for travel to work was in the Rockingham-Mandurah region where public transport was not well developed or readily accessible, and in the eastern hills area.



# People who worked in the Perth CBD

As a percentage of all employed people

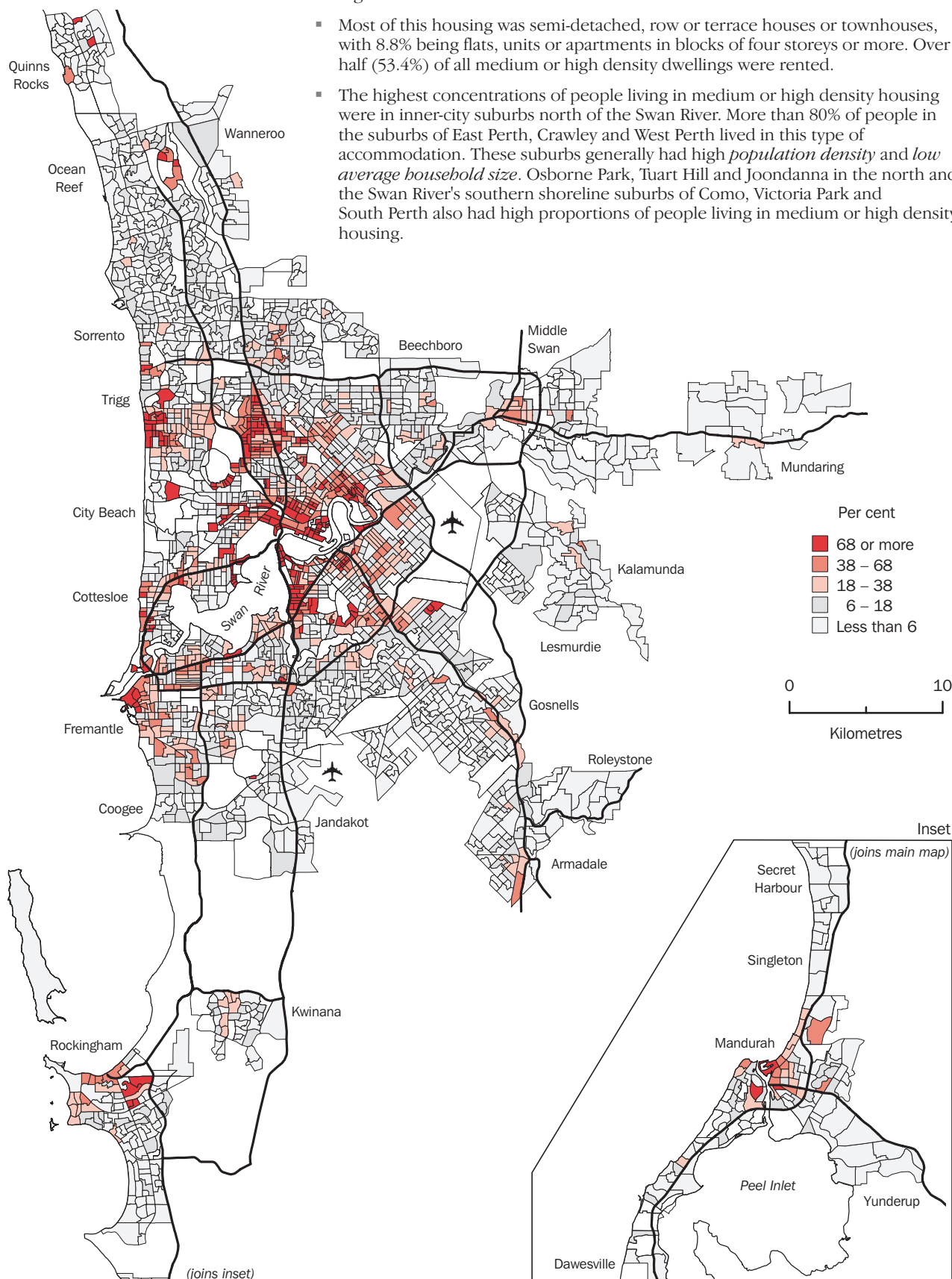
- At the 2001 Census there were 74,715 people who worked in the Central Business District (CBD), the area outlined on this map. This was 13.2% of all employed people in the Perth-Mandurah region.
- Managers, administrators and professionals comprised 37.7% of all people employed in the Perth CBD, and a further 37.2% were clerical, sales and service workers. More than half (55.6%) of people working in the Perth CBD travelled to work by car.
- High percentages of employed people living in the inner suburbs north and south of the river were employed in the CBD. More than 30% of employed people from the suburbs of West Perth, Highgate and East Perth worked in the CBD, and there were also high proportions in areas such as Peppermint Grove, Leederville and Mount Lawley. South of the river, high percentages of employed people from South Perth and Victoria Park worked in the CBD.
- Most areas with high proportions of people working in the Perth CBD also had high percentages of *people with university qualifications* and *DINKs*.



# People occupying medium or high density housing

As a percentage of all people living in private dwellings

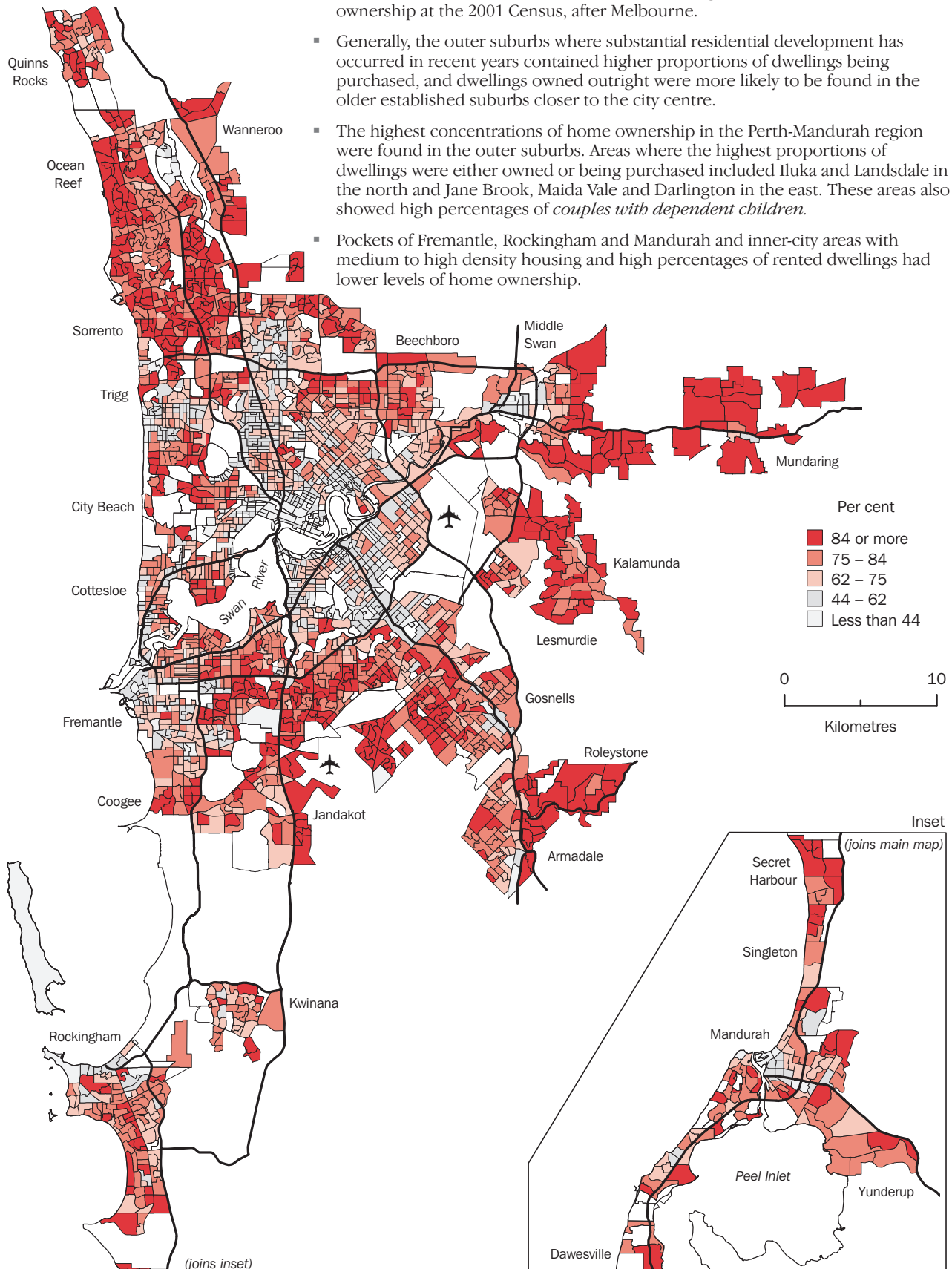
- At the 2001 Census 185,172 people lived in flats, units or other forms of medium or high density accommodation. This represented 14.6% of all people living in private dwellings, compared with 14.1% in 1991. Medium or high density housing accounted for 23.2% of all occupied private dwellings in the Perth-Mandurah region in 2001.
- Most of this housing was semi-detached, row or terrace houses or townhouses, with 8.8% being flats, units or apartments in blocks of four storeys or more. Over half (53.4%) of all medium or high density dwellings were rented.
- The highest concentrations of people living in medium or high density housing were in inner-city suburbs north of the Swan River. More than 80% of people in the suburbs of East Perth, Crawley and West Perth lived in this type of accommodation. These suburbs generally had high *population density* and *low average household size*. Osborne Park, Tuart Hill and Joondanna in the north and the Swan River's southern shoreline suburbs of Como, Victoria Park and South Perth also had high proportions of people living in medium or high density housing.



# Home ownership

Dwellings that were owner-occupied or being purchased as a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

- At the 2001 Census 181,360 dwellings in the Perth-Mandurah region were owned outright by their occupants, and a further 170,610 were being purchased. Together, they represented 72.4% of all occupied private dwellings, compared with 72.7% in 1991. Perth recorded the second highest incidence of home ownership at the 2001 Census, after Melbourne.
- Generally, the outer suburbs where substantial residential development has occurred in recent years contained higher proportions of dwellings being purchased, and dwellings owned outright were more likely to be found in the older established suburbs closer to the city centre.
- The highest concentrations of home ownership in the Perth-Mandurah region were found in the outer suburbs. Areas where the highest proportions of dwellings were either owned or being purchased included Iluka and Landsdale in the north and Jane Brook, Maida Vale and Darlington in the east. These areas also showed high percentages of *couples with dependent children*.
- Pockets of Fremantle, Rockingham and Mandurah and inner-city areas with medium to high density housing and high percentages of rented dwellings had lower levels of home ownership.

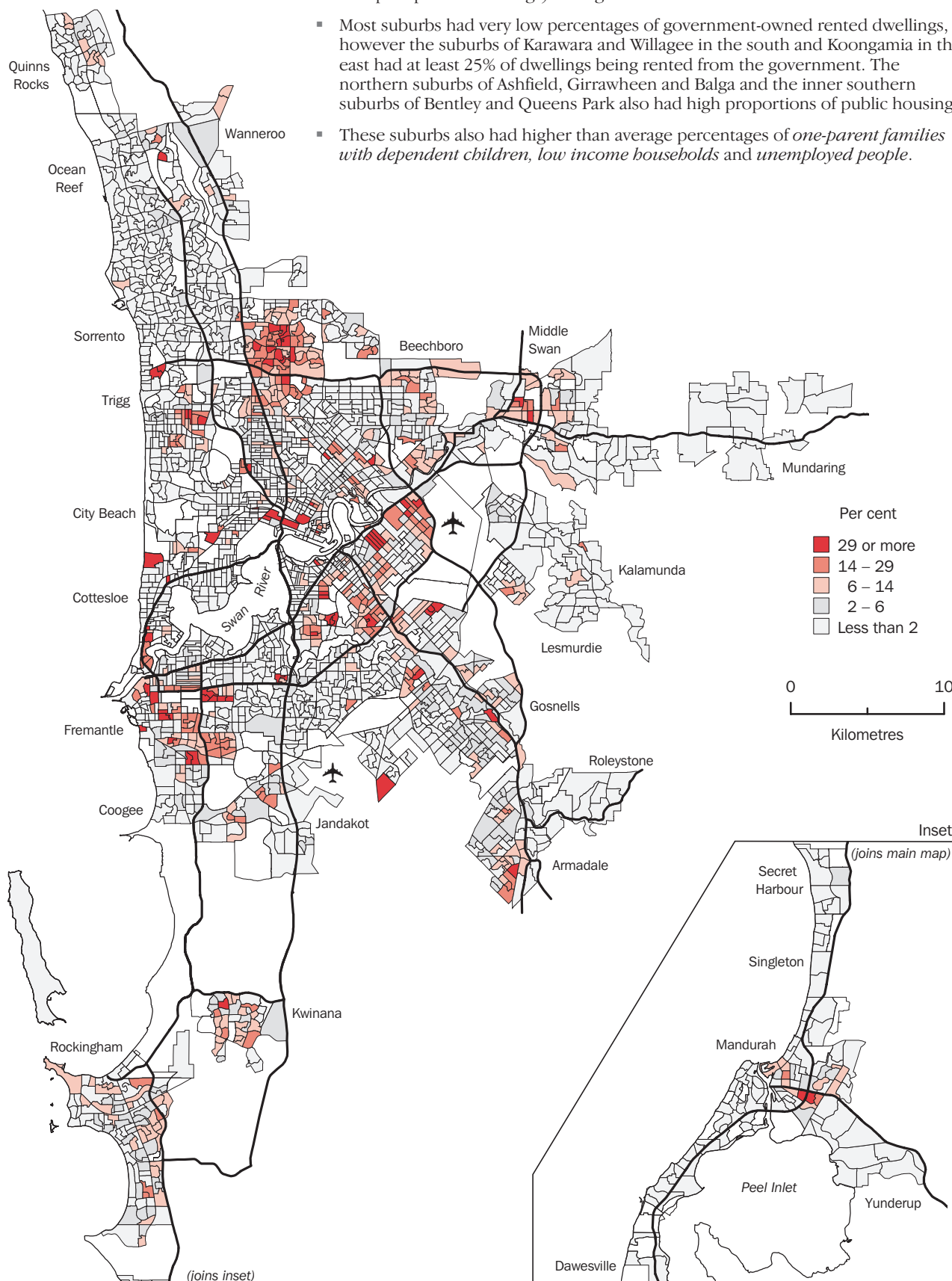




# Rented dwellings — government-owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

- There were 21,296 dwellings in the Perth-Mandurah region at the 2001 Census which were rented from government agencies. This was 17.1% of rented dwellings and 4.4% of all occupied private dwellings. Government ownership of rented dwellings has decreased since 1991, when 23.7% of rented dwellings (6.5% of all occupied private dwellings) were government-owned.
- Most suburbs had very low percentages of government-owned rented dwellings, however the suburbs of Karawara and Willagee in the south and Koongamia in the east had at least 25% of dwellings being rented from the government. The northern suburbs of Ashfield, Girrawheen and Balga and the inner southern suburbs of Bentley and Queens Park also had high proportions of public housing.
- These suburbs also had higher than average percentages of *one-parent families with dependent children, low income households and unemployed people*.

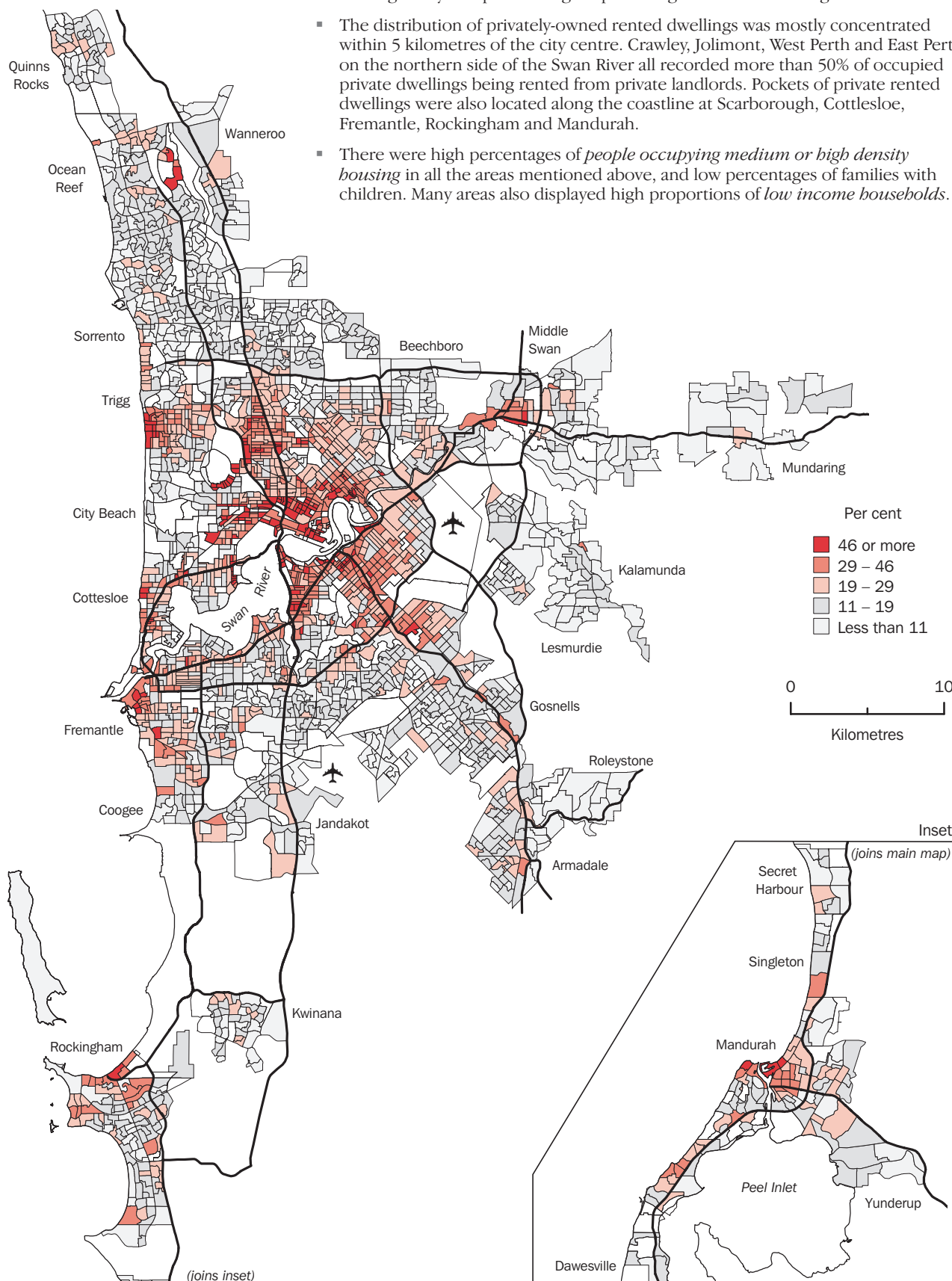




# Rented dwellings — privately-owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

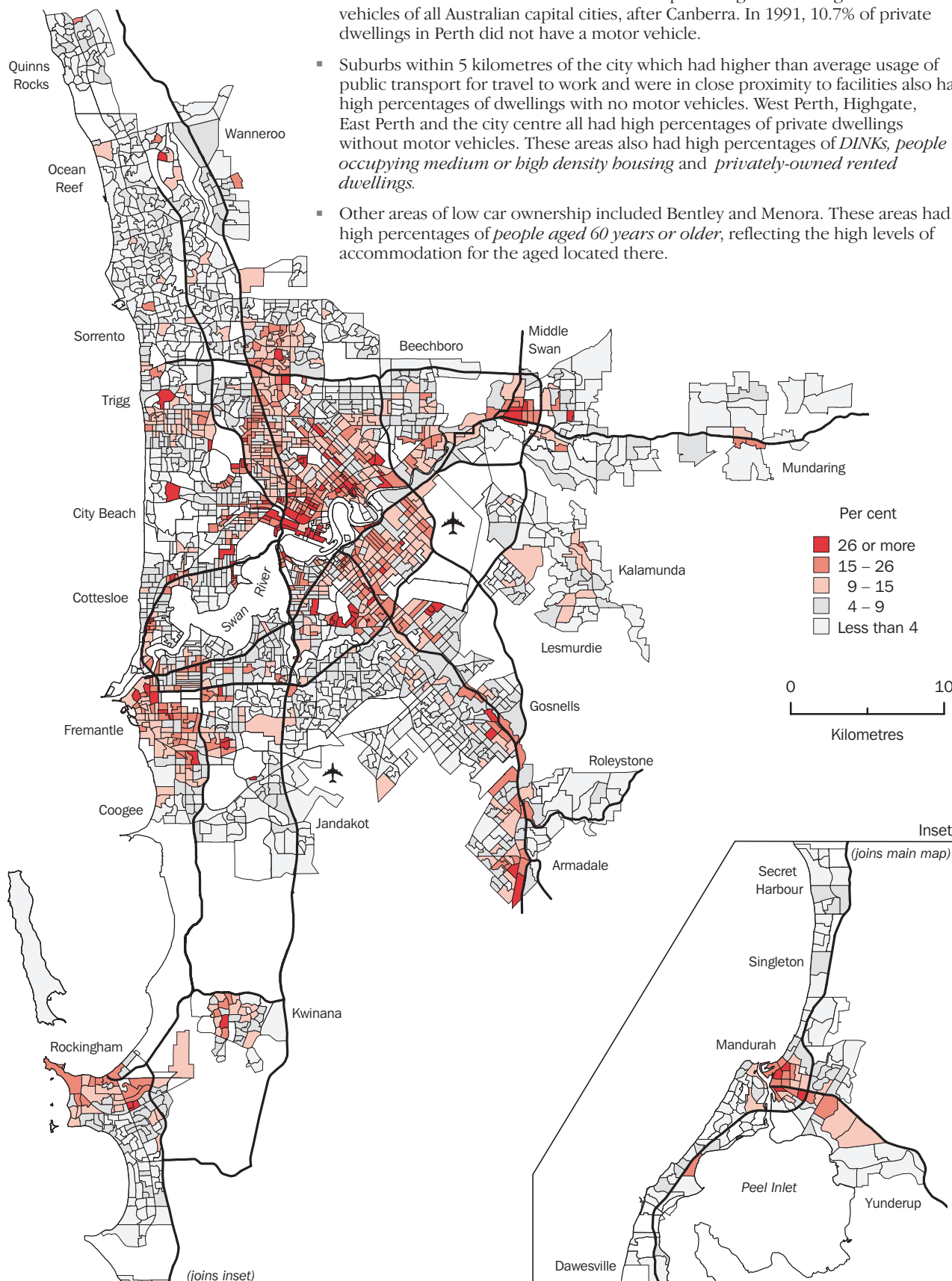
- At the 2001 Census 96,744 rented dwellings were privately owned in the Perth-Mandurah region. This was 20.0% of all occupied private dwellings and 77.6% of all rented dwellings. The proportion of privately-owned rented dwellings to total occupied private dwellings remained relatively unchanged from 1991, although they comprised a higher percentage of rented dwellings.
- The distribution of privately-owned rented dwellings was mostly concentrated within 5 kilometres of the city centre. Crawley, Jolimont, West Perth and East Perth on the northern side of the Swan River all recorded more than 50% of occupied private dwellings being rented from private landlords. Pockets of private rented dwellings were also located along the coastline at Scarborough, Cottesloe, Fremantle, Rockingham and Mandurah.
- There were high percentages of *people occupying medium or high density housing* in all the areas mentioned above, and low percentages of families with children. Many areas also displayed high proportions of *low income households*.



# Dwellings with no motor vehicles

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

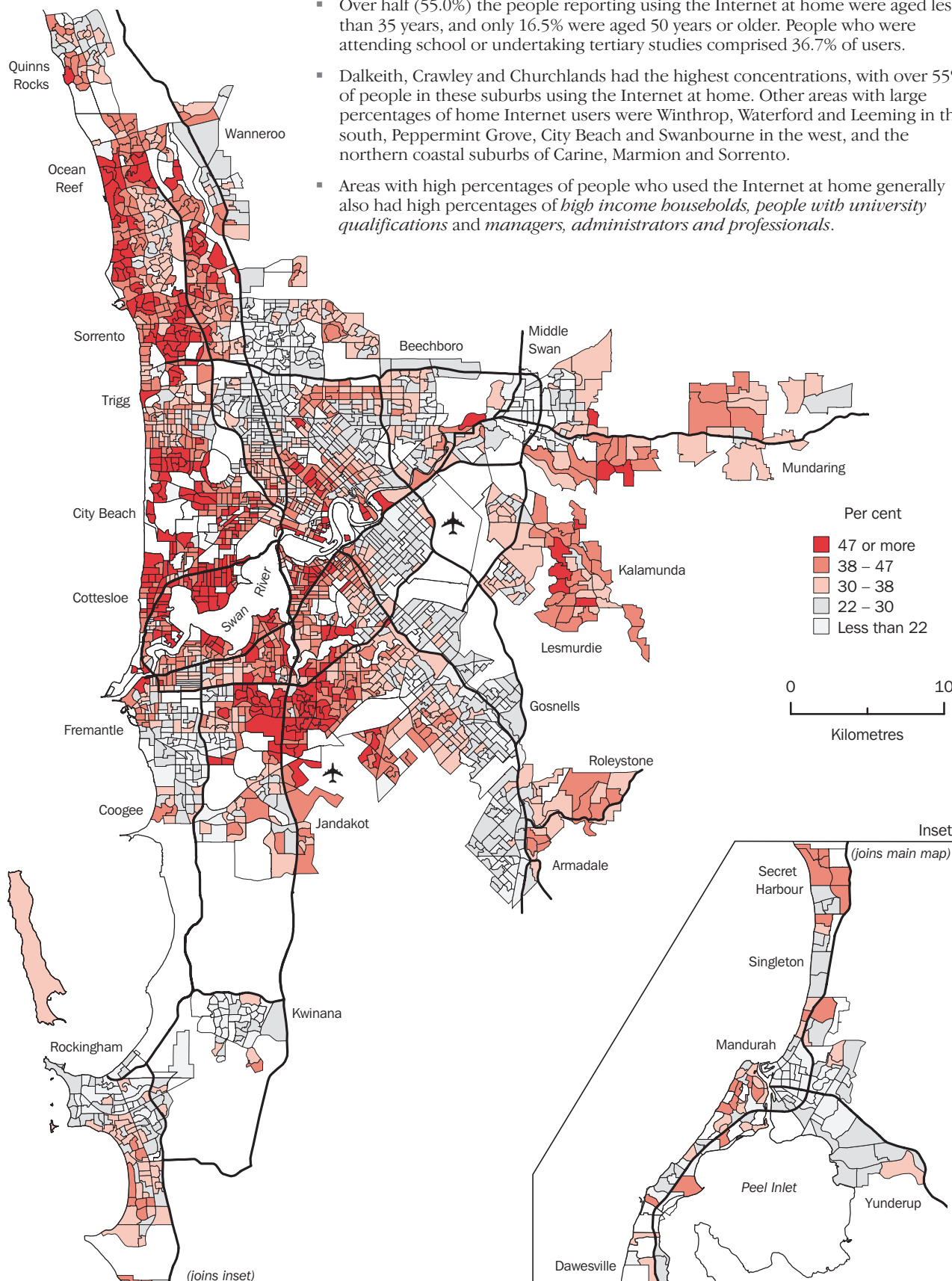
- There were 40,755 occupied private dwellings (8.5% of total occupied private dwellings) in the Perth–Mandurah region which had no motor vehicles owned or used by household members parked at or near the dwelling on Census Night in 2001. The term ‘motor vehicles’ excludes motorcycles but includes company vehicles. Perth recorded the second lowest percentage of dwellings without motor vehicles of all Australian capital cities, after Canberra. In 1991, 10.7% of private dwellings in Perth did not have a motor vehicle.
- Suburbs within 5 kilometres of the city which had higher than average usage of public transport for travel to work and were in close proximity to facilities also had high percentages of dwellings with no motor vehicles. West Perth, Highgate, East Perth and the city centre all had high percentages of private dwellings without motor vehicles. These areas also had high percentages of *DINKs*, *people occupying medium or high density housing* and *privately-owned rented dwellings*.
- Other areas of low car ownership included Bentley and Menora. These areas had high percentages of *people aged 60 years or older*, reflecting the high levels of accommodation for the aged located there.



# People who used the Internet at home

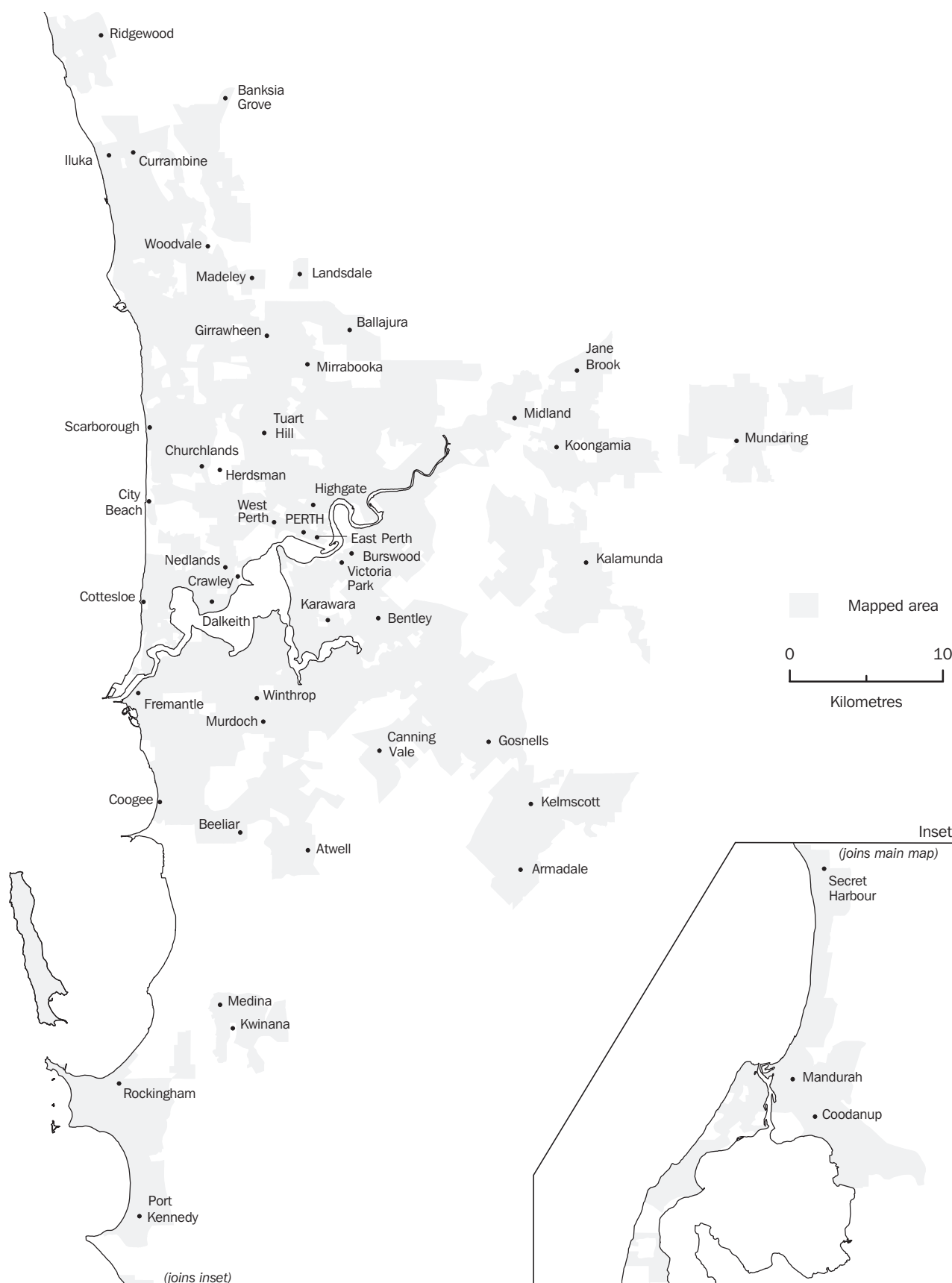
As a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

- At the 2001 Census 404,629 people used the Internet at home (in the week before Census Night). This was 34.4% of the Perth-Mandurah population aged 5 years and over. Of all people reporting using the Internet, 75.2% accessed the Internet in their home, including those who accessed the Internet at home and elsewhere.
- Over half (55.0%) the people reporting using the Internet at home were aged less than 35 years, and only 16.5% were aged 50 years or older. People who were attending school or undertaking tertiary studies comprised 36.7% of users.
- Dalkeith, Crawley and Churchlands had the highest concentrations, with over 55% of people in these suburbs using the Internet at home. Other areas with large percentages of home Internet users were Winthrop, Waterford and Leeming in the south, Peppermint Grove, City Beach and Swanbourne in the west, and the northern coastal suburbs of Carine, Marmion and Sorrento.
- Areas with high percentages of people who used the Internet at home generally also had high percentages of *high income households*, *people with university qualifications* and *managers, administrators and professionals*.



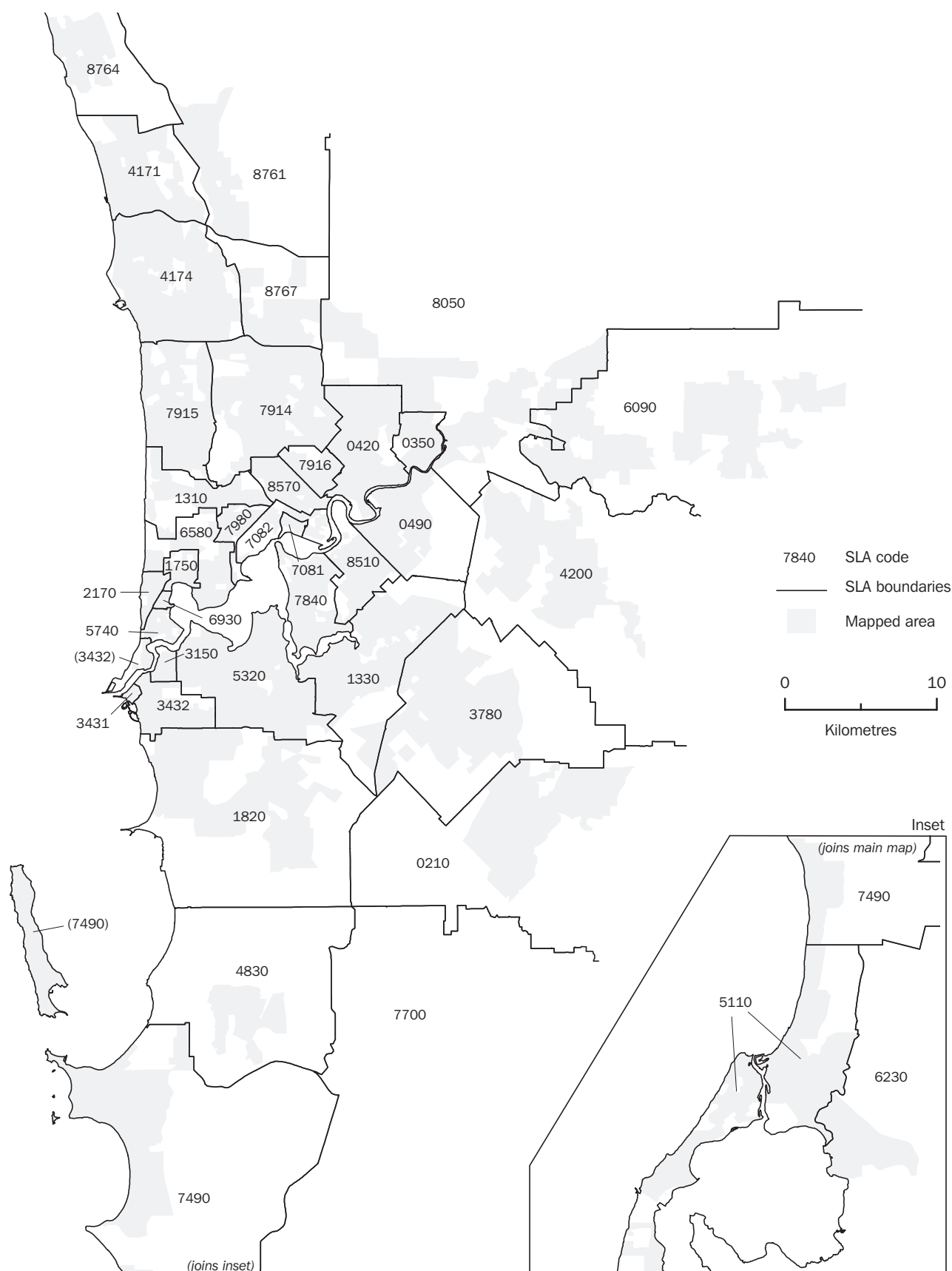
# Locations

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



# Statistical Local Areas

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



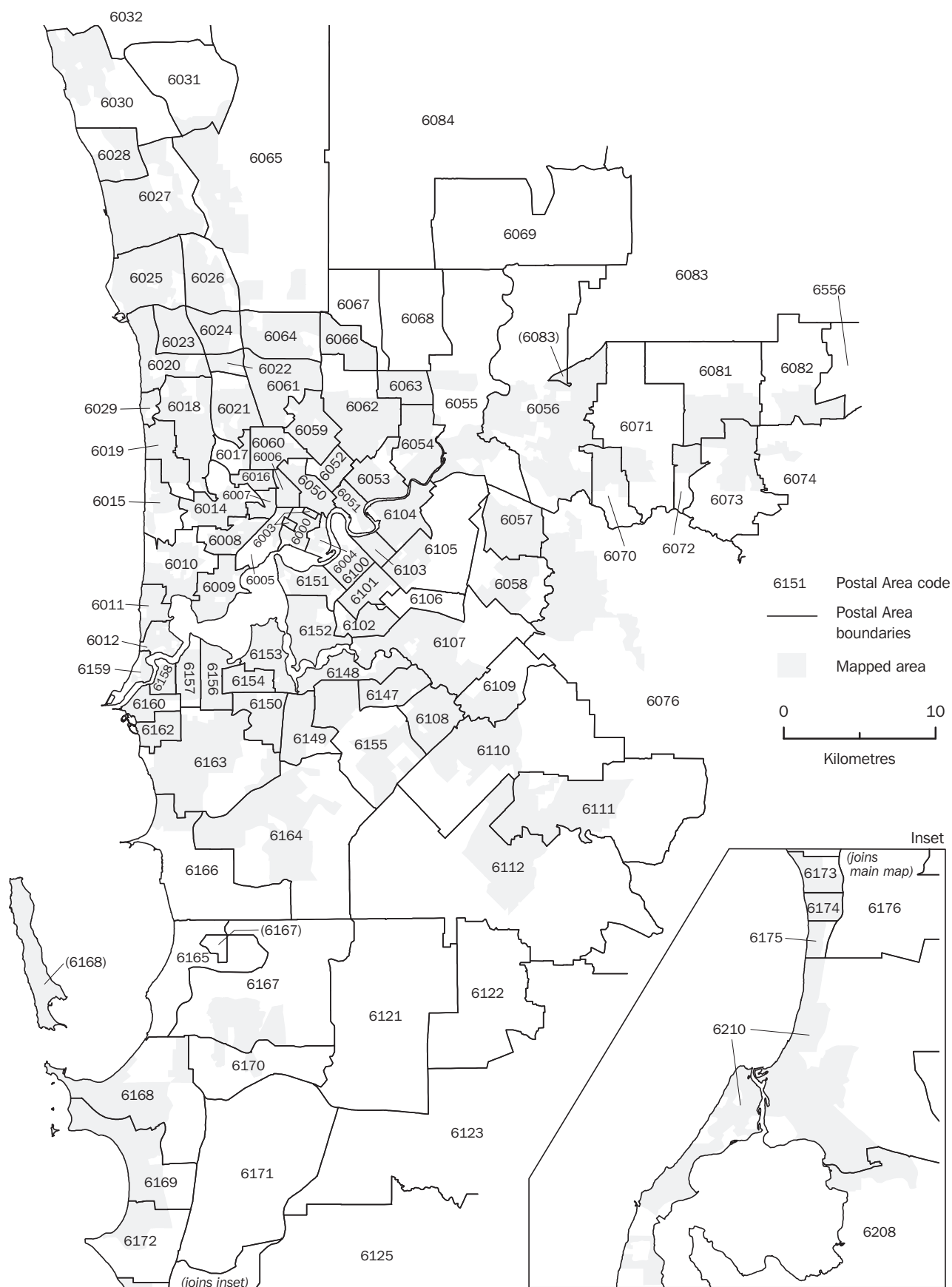


## Statistical Local Areas *continued*

SLA Code	SLA Name
0210	Armadale (C)
0350	Bassendean (T)
0420	Bayswater (C)
0490	Belmont (C)
1310	Cambridge (T)
1330	Canning (C)
1750	Claremont (T)
1820	Cockburn (C)
2170	Cottesloe (T)
3150	East Fremantle (T)
3431	Fremantle (C) - Inner
3432	Fremantle (C) - Remainder
3780	Gosnells (C)
4171	Joondalup (C) - North
4174	Joondalup (C) - South
4200	Kalamunda (S)
4830	Kwinana (T)
5110	Mandurah (C)
5320	Melville (C)
5740	Mosman Park (T)
6090	Mundaring (S)
6230	Murray (S)
6580	Nedlands (C)
6930	Peppermint Grove (S)
7081	Perth (C) - Inner
7082	Perth (C) - Remainder
7490	Rockingham (C)
7700	Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)
7840	South Perth (C)
7914	Stirling (C) - Central
7915	Stirling (C) - Coastal
7916	Stirling (C) - South-Eastern
7980	Subiaco (C)
8050	Swan (C)
8510	Victoria Park (T)
8570	Vincent (T)
8761	Wanneroo (C) - North-East
8764	Wanneroo (C) - North-West
8767	Wanneroo (C) - South

## Postal Areas

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



# 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).

<b>Collection District (CD)</b>	<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>
<b>Couple</b>	For census purposes, a couple is either married or in a de facto relationship and usually resides in the same household. See also Family.
<b>Dependent children</b>	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.
<b>DINKs</b>	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.
<b>Dwelling</b>	<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"> <li>▪ occupied private dwellings;</li> <li>▪ unoccupied private dwellings; or</li> <li>▪ non-private dwellings.</li> </ul> <p>See also Occupied private dwelling; Private dwelling; Non-private dwelling.</p>
<b>Dwelling being purchased</b>	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.
<b>Employed persons</b>	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.
<b>English (proficiency in the language)</b>	<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>

<b>Family</b>	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.
<b>Household</b>	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.
<b>Household income</b>	Calculated by adding together all the individual incomes reported by household members. See also Income.
<b>Income</b>	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.
<b>Labour force</b>	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.
<b>Managers, administrators and professionals</b>	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.
<b>Medium or high density housing</b>	Comprises semi-detached houses, row or terrace houses, villa units, townhouses, flats, home units and apartments.
<b>Non-private dwelling</b>	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.
<b>Occupation</b>	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.
<b>Occupied private dwelling</b>	Premises occupied by the household on Census Night. See also Private dwelling.
<b>One-parent family</b>	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.

<b>Owner-occupied dwelling</b>	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.
<b>Private dwelling</b>	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.
<b>Public transport</b>	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.
<b>Qualifications</b>	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.
<b>Rented dwelling</b>	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.
<b>South-East Asia</b>	Includes Brunei Darussalam, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.
<b>Southern Europe</b>	Includes Andorra, Gibraltar, Holy See, Italy, Malta, Portugal, San Marino and Spain.
<b>Statistical Local Area (SLA)</b>	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.
<b>Unemployed persons</b>	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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