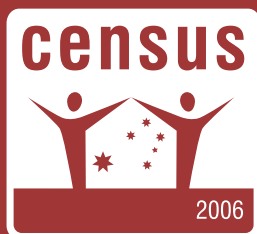


2030.6



HOBART

2006

A Social Atlas



Also includes Launceston and Burnie-Devonport

Hobart

A Social Atlas

2006 Census of Population and Housing

**Also includes Launceston and
Burnie-Devonport**

**Lisa Wardlaw-Kelly
Regional Director**

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PREFACE

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

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

The Social Atlas series displays only a small selection of the wide variety of information available from the 2006 Census. This Social Atlas includes maps for Hobart, Greater Launceston and Burnie-Devonport in Tasmania.

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

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

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
CBD	central business district
CD	collection district
LGA	local government area
SD	statistical division
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
UC/L	Urban Centre/Locality

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

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

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

ABOUT THIS ATLAS

This Social Atlas contains maps illustrating selected characteristics of the population in the following regions:

- Hobart
- Greater Launceston
- Burnie-Devonport.

Description of mapped regions

HOBART

For the purpose of this atlas, the area mapped as Hobart comprises several commuter suburbs and localities along the River Derwent, stretching from Bridgewater-Gagebrook in the north to Kingston-Blackmans Bay on the south-western banks of the river, and Seven Mile Beach and Lauderdale to the south-east on Frederick Henry Bay. These include Old Beach, Otago, Cambridge, Acton Park and Fern Tree. Unless otherwise stated, this mapped region has simply been referred to as Hobart.

GREATER LAUNCESTON

Launceston is located in the north of Tasmania, where the North Esk and South Esk Rivers join to become the Tamar River. Other localities covered in this mapped area include George Town, Beaconsfield, Exeter and Legana to Launceston's north, and Longford, Perth and Evandale to Launceston's south. Launceston is Tasmania's second largest city after Hobart. Unless otherwise stated, this mapped region has been referred to as Greater Launceston.

BURNIE-DEVONPORT

Located in the north-west of Tasmania, Burnie-Devonport, the third mapped region, includes towns and localities on the coastal strip stretching from Sisters Beach in the west to Port Sorell in the east. Burnie and Devonport are both major port cities, with Devonport situated at the mouth of the Mersey River on Bass Strait. Other urban areas shown in this mapped area include Wynyard, Penguin, Ulverstone and Latrobe. Unless otherwise stated, this mapped region has simply been referred to as Burnie-Devonport.

INTRODUCTION *continued*

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

Population mapped

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

At the 2006 Census, the number of usual residents in the mapped region of Hobart was 160,399 people. In Greater Launceston and Burnie-Devonport there were 99,675 and 77,410 usual residents respectively.

In this issue

The first seven chapters of this atlas present maps showing selected characteristics of the Hobart population, while Chapter 8 includes maps for Greater Launceston and Burnie-Devonport. Twenty-nine population characteristics or topics are mapped for Hobart, while five topics are mapped for both Greater Launceston and Burnie-Devonport. Chapter 1 also includes a map showing the population distribution for Tasmania.

At the end of each chapter, there are references to a range of products that inform readers of the wide range of data available from the 2006 Census, including how to access the detailed statistics underlying the information presented in the maps. The final chapter, Chapter 9, contains reference maps to assist users in identifying areas of interest. Further details about these reference maps and Census products are also provided on pages 4 and 6 respectively.

ABOUT THE CENSUS

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

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

The 2006 Census of Population and Housing aimed to count every person who spent Census Night, 8 August 2006, in Australia (with the exception of foreign diplomats and

INTRODUCTION *continued*

ABOUT THE CENSUS

continued

their families). This included people camping out, on vessels in or between Australian ports, on overnight transport, as well as those in private and non-private dwellings. All private dwellings were counted, whether occupied or unoccupied. For non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hospitals and prisons, only those that were occupied were included.

MAP TOPICS

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

- Population
- Cultural Diversity
- Education
- Labour Force
- Income
- Families and Households
- Dwellings.

A common set of topics relating to these themes is mapped in each atlas for the capital city area to provide some consistency between atlases. Each capital city set of maps also contains some additional topics. In this atlas, 29 topics are mapped for Hobart including the capital city-specific topics of: 'People living at a different address one year ago', 'People employed in the government sector', 'People aged 25 years and over in the labour force with no non-school qualifications', 'People who worked 1–15 hours in all jobs' and 'Households with housing costs 30% or more of gross income'.

The five topics that have been mapped for Greater Launceston and Burnie-Devonport have been selected from the common set mapped for Hobart.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

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

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

INTRODUCTION *continued*

Definition of mapped regions

The regions mapped in this atlas are based on different classification structures as defined in the 2006 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).

The mapped area of Hobart is based on the UC/L classification structure. The UC/L structure groups one or more contiguous CDs together to form defined areas, described as Urban Centres or Localities, according to population size and land use criteria. In broad terms, Urban Centres are population clusters of 1,000 or more people while Localities are population clusters of between 200 and 999 people. By definition, UC/Ls refer to the urban or 'built-up residential and industrial areas' of a region and in most cases differ to the other ASGC classifications such as SLAs, LGAs, SSDs and SDs which generally also encompass surrounding rural areas. For example, Hobart UC/L refers to metropolitan Hobart only and differs significantly in size to the Greater Hobart Statistical Division. UC/Ls are defined only in Census years.

For the purposes of this atlas, the mapped area for Hobart comprises several UC/Ls. These, with 2006 Census usual resident counts shown in brackets, are: Hobart (128,579), Bridgewater-Gagebrook (6,824), Old Beach (2,100), Otago (567), Cambridge (208), Acton Park (787), Seven Mile Beach (1,064), Lauderdale (2,388), Fern Tree (599) and Kingston-Blackmans Bay (17,283).

Readers can create separate maps for each of these individual UC/Ls mentioned above by selecting the particular Urban Centre or Locality in *MapStats* (e.g. Hobart UC/L, Kingston-Blackmans Bay UC/L or Seven Mile Beach UC/L).

Both Greater Launceston and Burnie-Devonport are based on the SSD classification structure in the ASGC. SSDs consist of one or more whole SLAs. The 2006 Census usual resident counts for Greater Launceston SSD and Burnie-Devonport SSD were 99,675 and 77,410 people respectively.

Readers can create maps for these same areas, by selecting Greater Launceston SSD or Burnie-Devonport SSD in *MapStats*.

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

Reference maps

A set of reference maps, identifying selected locations, Statistical Local Areas and Postal Areas, is included in Chapter 9 of this atlas to assist users in locating areas of interest. These maps may be photocopied onto transparencies to produce overlays that can be placed over the CD-based maps to help identify particular areas.

The reference maps included in this atlas show:

- selected locations in Tasmania
- selected locations noted in the text accompanying maps for each of the mapped areas
- SLAs in relation to each of the mapped areas
- Postal Areas, based on CD boundaries, for Hobart.

INTRODUCTION *continued*

INTERPRETING THE MAPS

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

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

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

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

Confidentiality of data

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

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






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

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

INTRODUCTION *continued*

Map legend





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

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

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

Map symbols

The following symbols are used on the maps:

	CD boundaries
	Major roads
	Major airport
	Coastline/Water body

Topographic data are reproduced with permission of PSMA Australia.

OTHER CENSUS PRODUCTS

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

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

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

QuickStats: Provides summary Census tables relating to people, families and dwellings for the full range of geographic areas. (See page 18).

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

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

Census Tables: Designed for users who are interested in either data on a particular geographic area, or data on a specific topic. (See page 40).

INTRODUCTION *continued*

OTHER CENSUS PRODUCTS *continued*

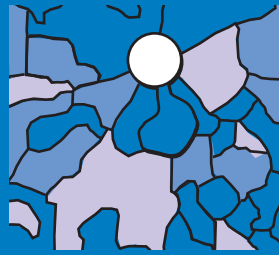
SEIFA 2006: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) are derived from multiple Census topics such as income, educational attainment and occupation. The indexes enable geographic areas to be ranked according to socio-economic characteristics. (See page 44).

Information Consultancy: Enables users to request tailored statistical reports, with tables, graphs, maps and/or commentary, specific to their needs. (See page 50).

Community Profile Series: Six separate profiles are available, aimed at providing key Census characteristics relating to persons, families and dwellings. Together, these Profiles cover most topics on the Census form and are excellent tools for researching, planning and analysing small and large geographic areas. (See page 56).

Free Online

MapStats



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

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

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

MAP YOUR OWN COMMUNITY

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



www.abs.gov.au/census

Chapter One

Population

Population distribution, Tasmania

Population density

Population change

People aged 0–4 years

People aged 75 years and over

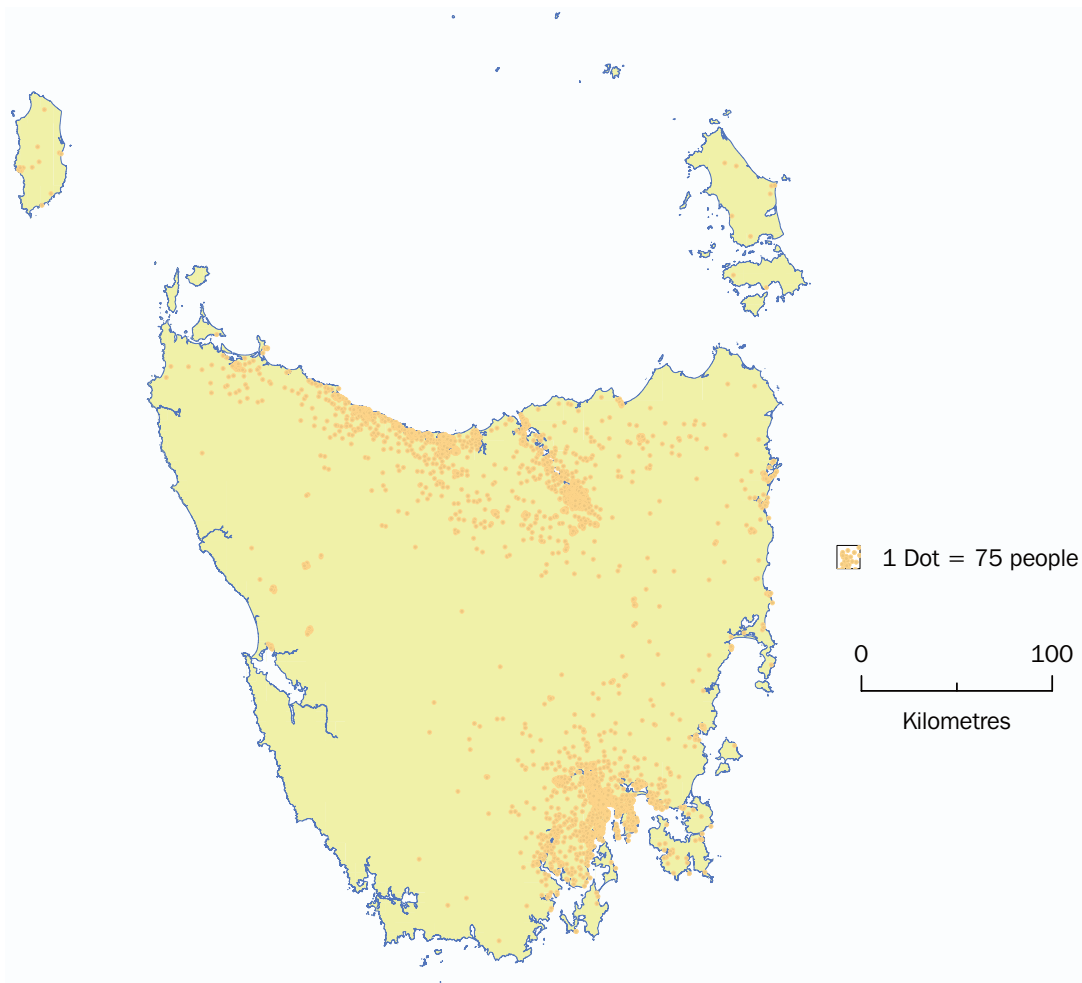
People who needed assistance

People living at a different address one year ago



POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Tasmania



Tasmania, an island lying off the south-east corner of the Australian mainland, covers an area of approximately 68,000 square kilometres, or just under 1% of Australia's total area. It is the smallest of Australia's six states in both population and land area. The usual resident population of Tasmania at the 2006 Census, was 476,479 people, which accounted for 2.4% of the total Australian population. The population density in 2006 was 7.0 people per square kilometre.

Tasmania's population is divided almost equally between the north and south and is the most decentralised in comparison to the other states and territories. This population pattern has resulted from geographical, historical and commercial factors which have led to the development of a number of relatively large cities and regional centres. Hobart, Tasmania's capital city, is situated in the south of the state and is the second oldest city in Australia. It extends over both sides of the River Derwent and functions as the main administrative and commercial centre of the state. On the state's north coast, several regional cities, including Launceston, Devonport and Burnie, serve as the major centres for the agricultural and industrial activities typical in this part of Tasmania.

Other areas with smaller populations are situated along the eastern coastline, in the far north-west corner of Tasmania and on King and Flinders Islands, off the north-west and north-east coasts respectively. Populations along the western coastline and through the centre of Tasmania are sparse. These areas include several natural heritage areas such as Cradle Mountain/Lake St Clair, Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers and Southwest National Parks. Several mining towns, such as Queenstown, Rosebery and Zeehan, are major population clusters on the West Coast.

The remaining maps in this Social Atlas illustrate selected characteristics of the population in Hobart, Greater Launceston and Burnie-Devonport.

POPULATION DENSITY

Number of people per square kilometre

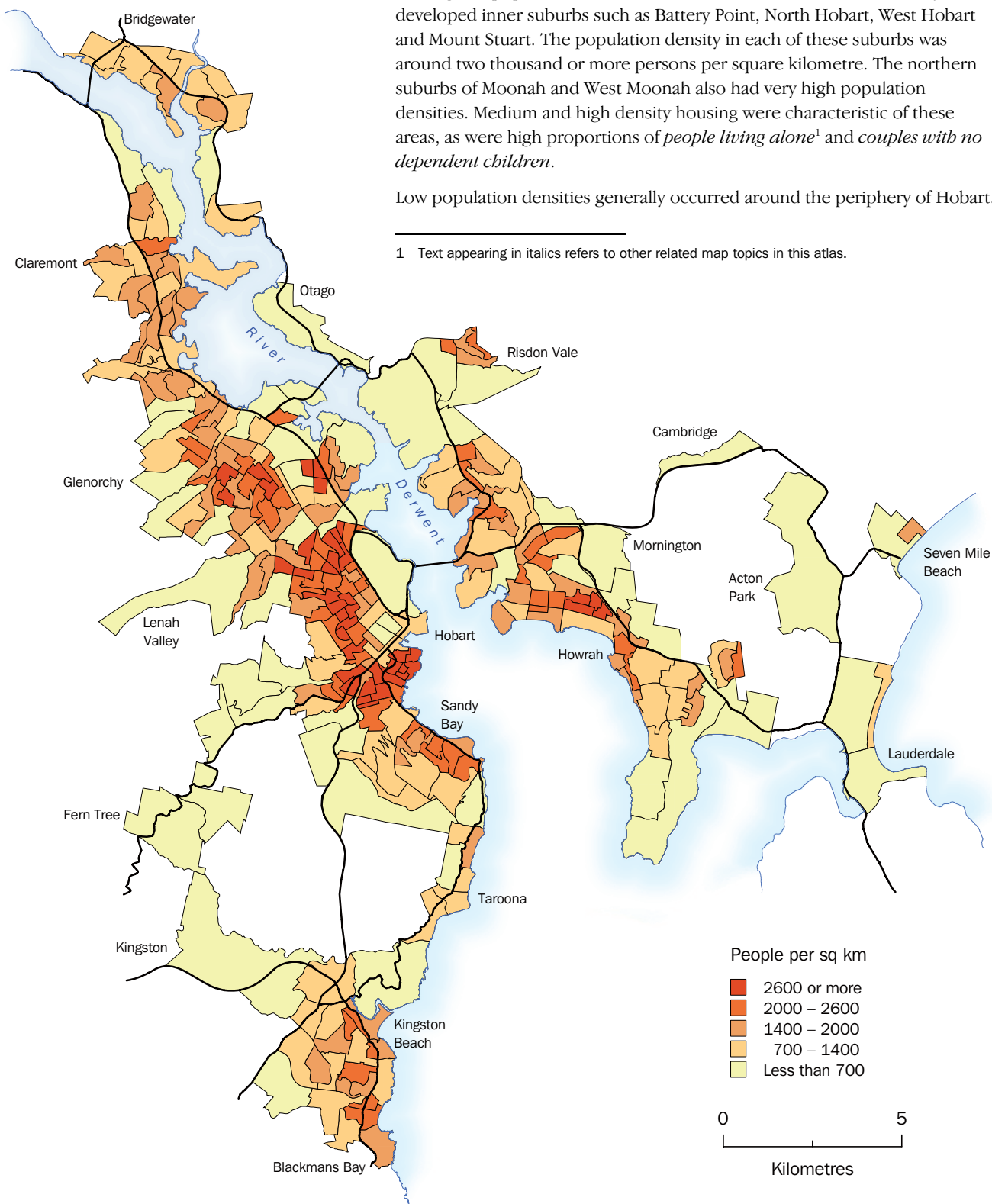
At the 2006 Census, the population usually resident in the mapped area of Hobart was 160,399 people. This was 33.7% of the total population of Tasmania. The overall population density for the mapped area was 895 people per square kilometre.

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 such as Battery Point, North Hobart, West Hobart and Mount Stuart. The population density in each of these suburbs was around two thousand or more persons per square kilometre. The northern suburbs of Moonah and West Moonah also had very high population densities. Medium and high density housing were characteristic of these areas, as were high proportions of *people living alone*¹ and *couples with no dependent children*.

Low population densities generally occurred around the periphery of Hobart.

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



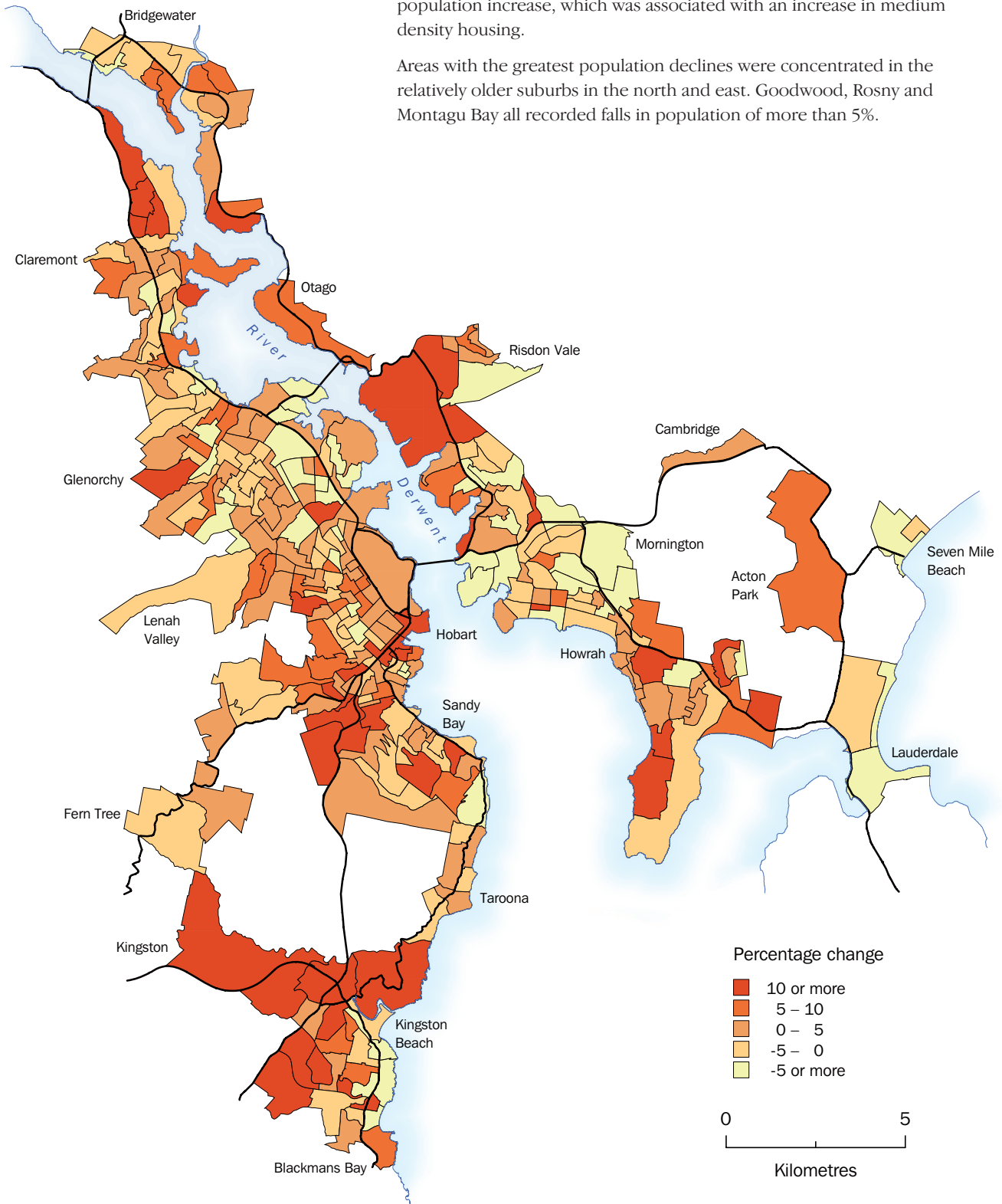
POPULATION CHANGE

Percentage change in population between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses

The population usually resident in Hobart grew by 2.8% between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses. This represented an increase of more than 4,400 people. Of all Australian capital cities, Hobart had the lowest growth rate.

Pockets of population growth were scattered throughout the Hobart area. The suburbs with the greatest increases included Trammere and Oakdowns in the south-east; Tolmans Hill and Dynnyrne in the inner south; Huntingfield and Kingston in the outer south; and Granton, Austins Ferry and Old Beach in the north. In the inner city area, the suburb of Hobart also had a large population increase, which was associated with an increase in medium density housing.

Areas with the greatest population declines were concentrated in the relatively older suburbs in the north and east. Goodwood, Rosny and Montagu Bay all recorded falls in population of more than 5%.



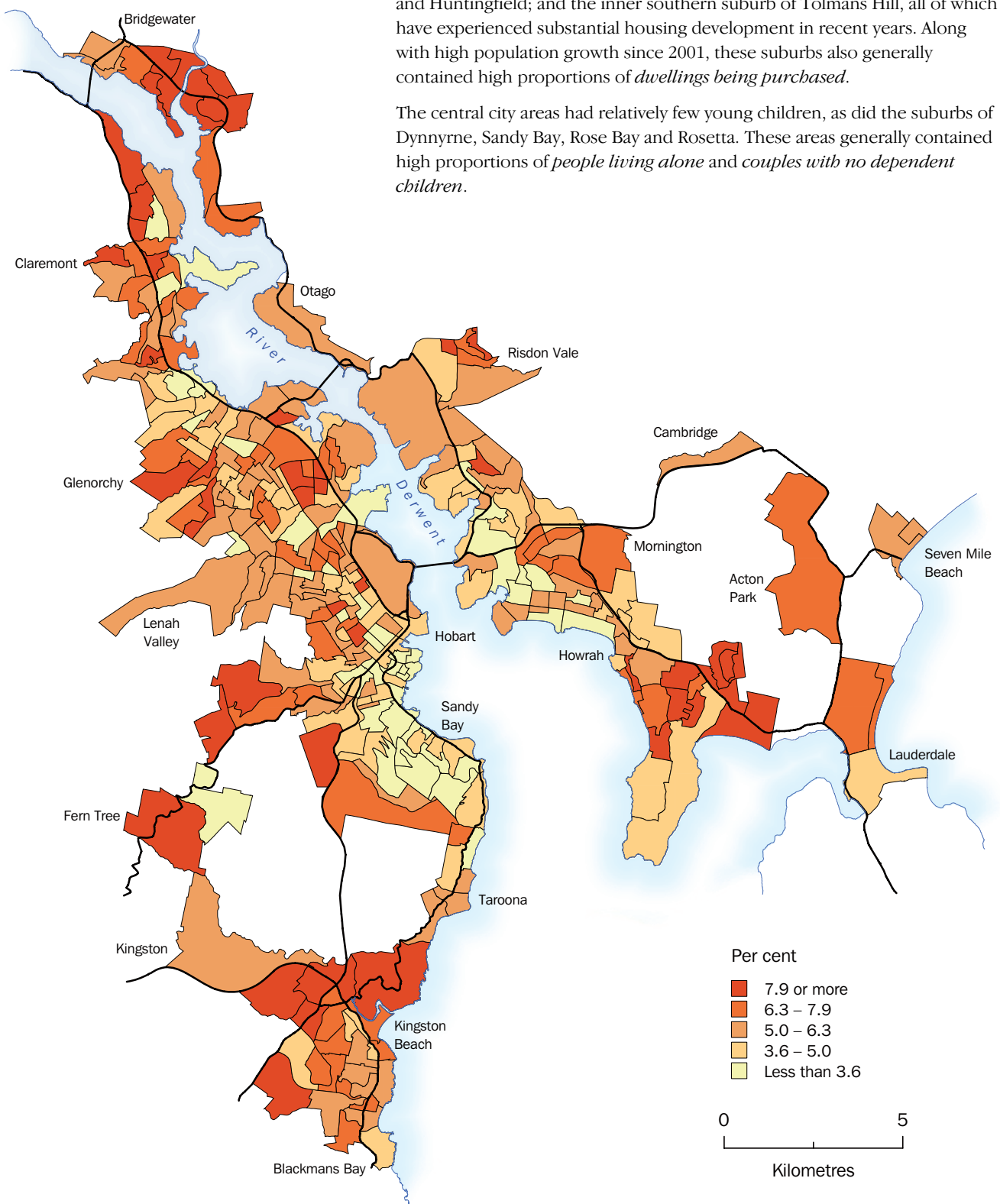
PEOPLE AGED 0–4 YEARS

As a percentage of the total population

Of the 160,399 usual residents in Hobart at the 2006 Census, 9,416 (5.9%) were children less than 5 years of age. This compares with 6.2% at the 2001 Census. In 2006, Hobart had the second lowest proportion for this age group of all Australian capital cities, after Adelaide (5.7%).

High concentrations of children aged 0–4 years were found in the mainly public housing areas of Gagebrook and Bridgewater in the north and Clarendon Vale to the south-east. Large percentages were also recorded in the south-eastern suburb of Oakdowns; the southern suburbs of Bonnet Hill and Huntingfield; and the inner southern suburb of Tolmans Hill, all of which have experienced substantial housing development in recent years. Along with high population growth since 2001, these suburbs also generally contained high proportions of *dwellings being purchased*.

The central city areas had relatively few young children, as did the suburbs of Dynnryne, Sandy Bay, Rose Bay and Rosetta. These areas generally contained high proportions of *people living alone* and *couples with no dependent children*.



PEOPLE AGED 75 YEARS AND OVER

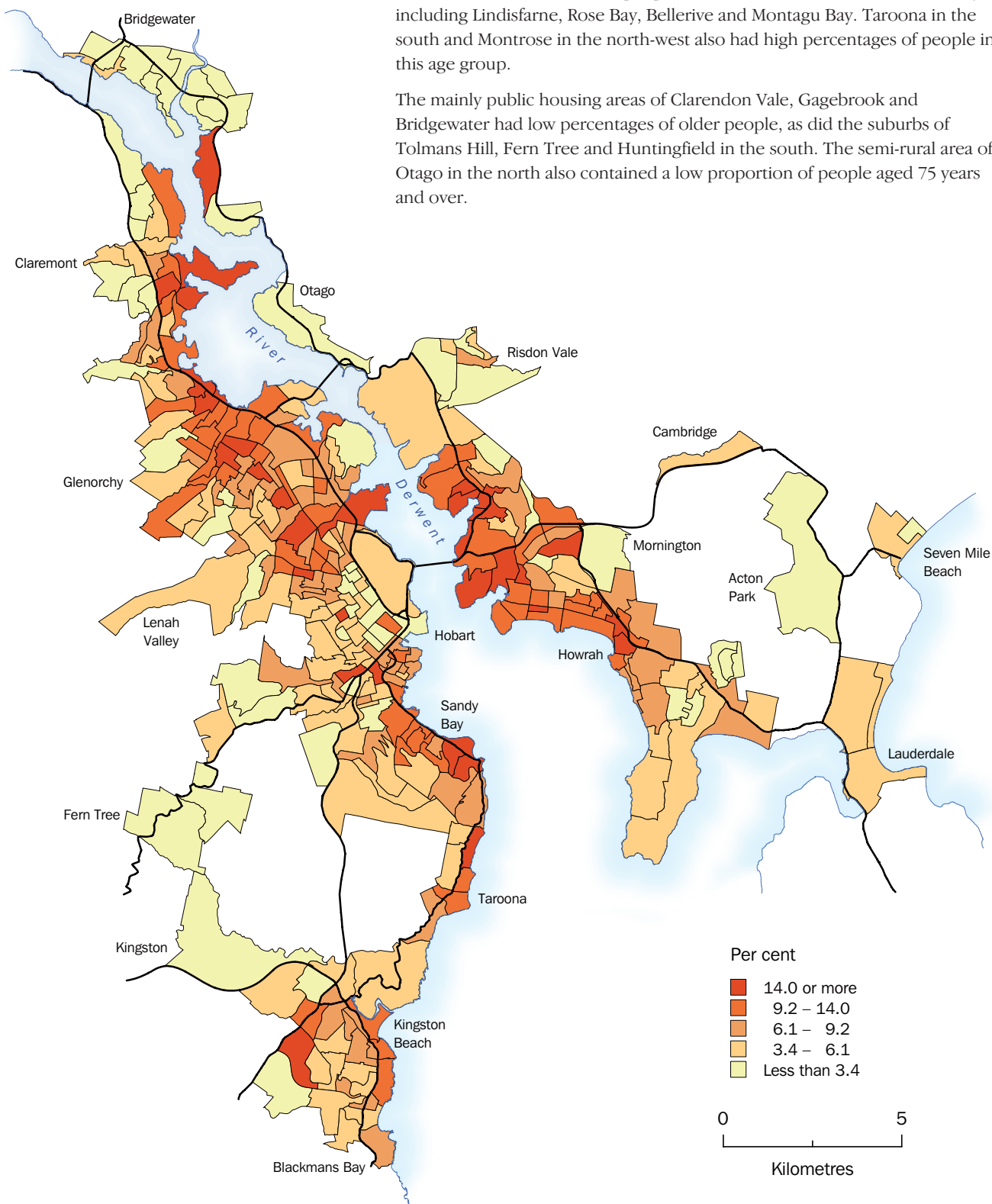
As a percentage of the total population

At the 2006 Census, there were 12,754 people aged 75 years and over in Hobart. This represented 8.0% of Hobart's total population, up from 7.3% in 2001. Of all Australian capital cities, Hobart and Adelaide (also 8.0%) had the highest proportions for this age group in 2006.

The presence of hospitals and aged care accommodation, such as retirement villages and nursing homes, can influence the proportion of older people in suburbs.

Most concentrations of older people occurred in the suburbs around Rosny, including Lindisfarne, Rose Bay, Bellerive and Montagu Bay. Taroona in the south and Montrose in the north-west also had high percentages of people in this age group.

The mainly public housing areas of Clarendon Vale, Gagebrook and Bridgewater had low percentages of older people, as did the suburbs of Tolmans Hill, Fern Tree and Huntingfield in the south. The semi-rural area of Otago in the north also contained a low proportion of people aged 75 years and over.



PEOPLE WHO NEEDED ASSISTANCE

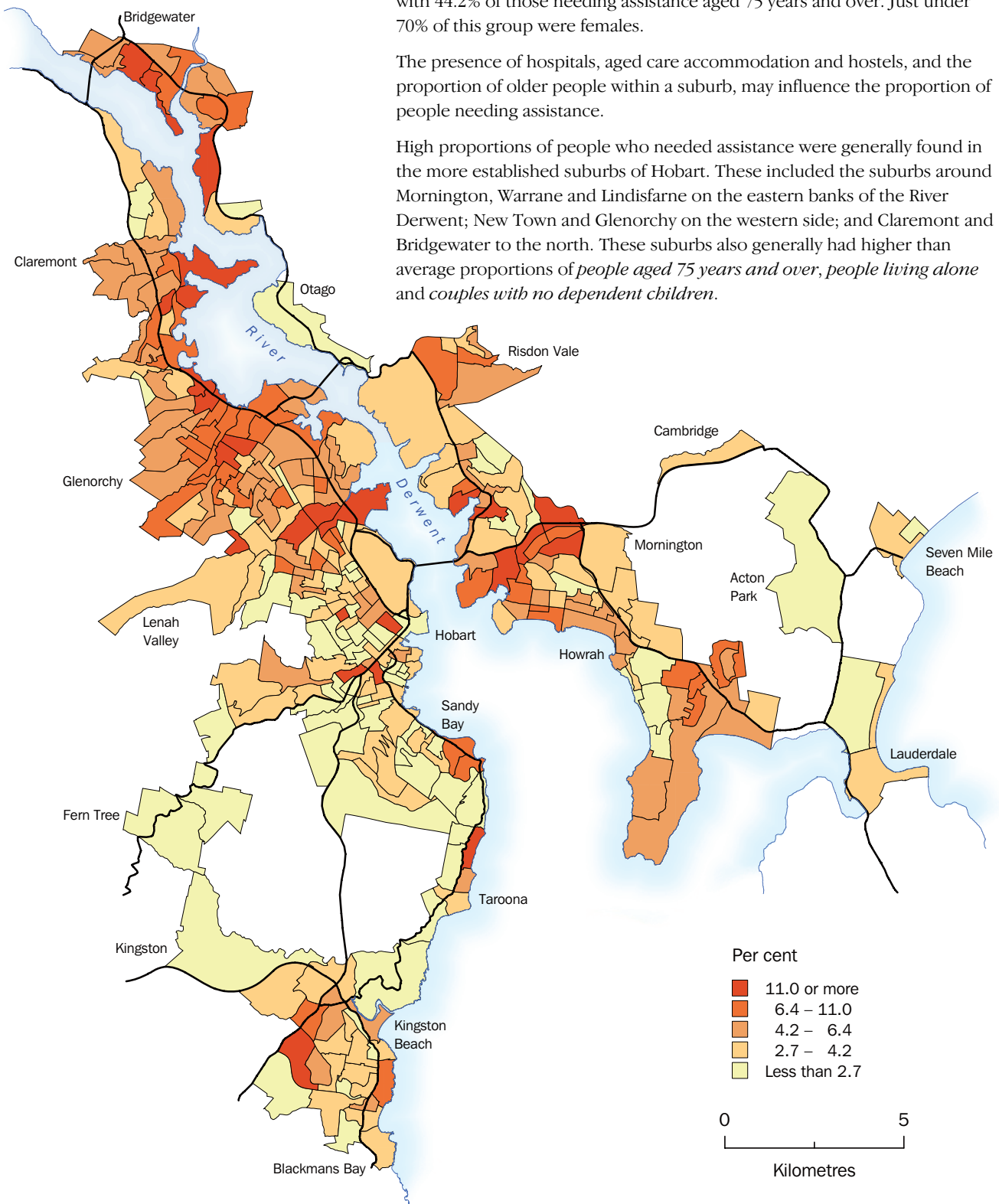
As a percentage of the total population

At the 2006 Census, there were 8,245 people living in Hobart who indicated that they needed help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication. The assistance may have been required because of a disability (lasting six months or more), long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age. The number of people who needed assistance represented 5.5% of Hobart's total population and was the highest proportion of all Australian capital cities.

There were more people who needed assistance in the older age groups, with 44.2% of those needing assistance aged 75 years and over. Just under 70% of this group were females.

The presence of hospitals, aged care accommodation and hostels, and the proportion of older people within a suburb, may influence the proportion of people needing assistance.

High proportions of people who needed assistance were generally found in the more established suburbs of Hobart. These included the suburbs around Mornington, Warrane and Lindisfarne on the eastern banks of the River Derwent; New Town and Glenorchy on the western side; and Claremont and Bridgewater to the north. These suburbs also generally had higher than average proportions of *people aged 75 years and over, people living alone and couples with no dependent children.*



PEOPLE LIVING AT A DIFFERENT ADDRESS ONE YEAR AGO

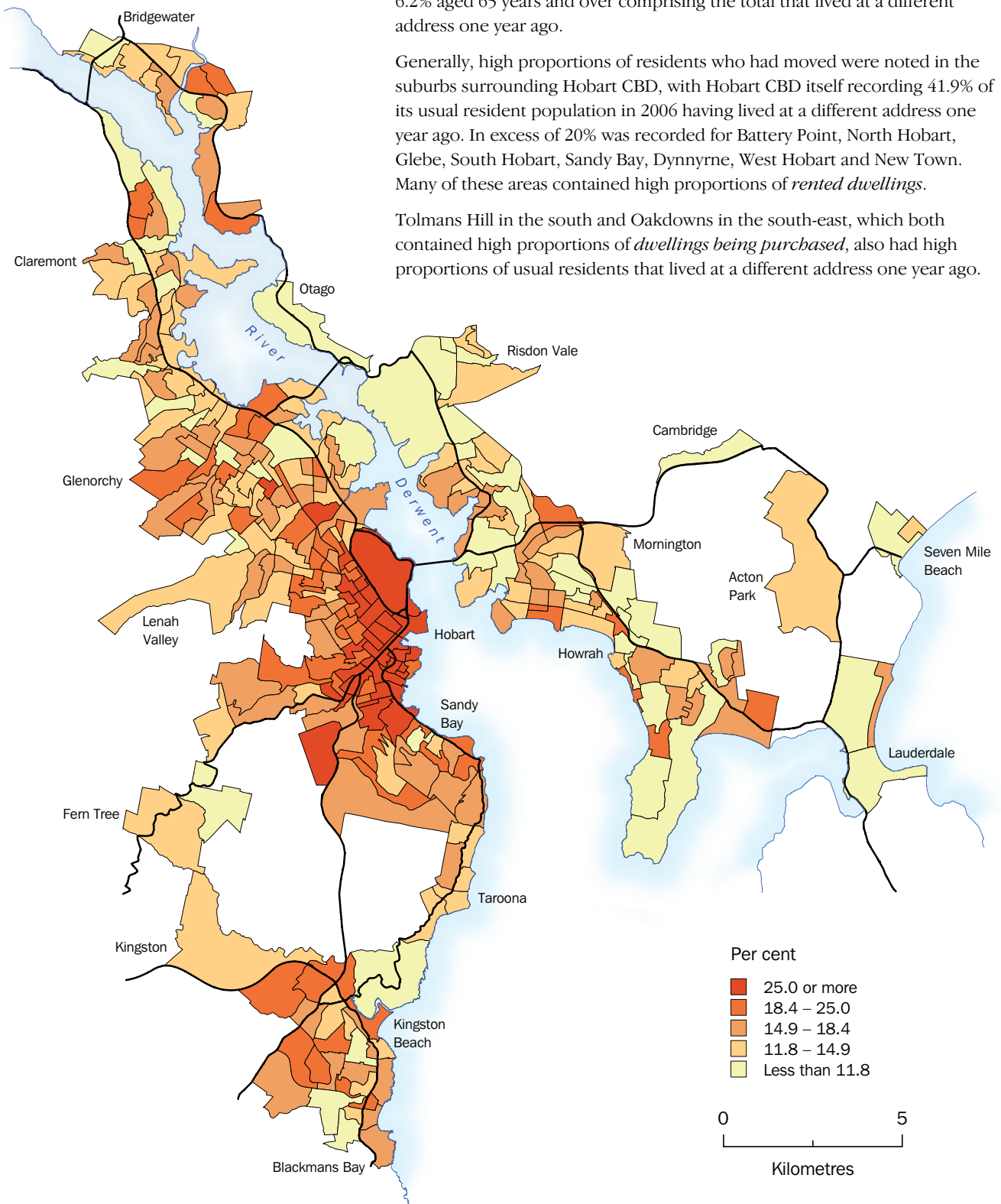
As a percentage of the total population aged one year and over

At the 2006 Census, 24,901 people living in Hobart indicated that they were living at a different address one year ago (i.e. on 8 August, 2005). This represented 16.6% of the total population aged one year and over. These people may have lived elsewhere in Hobart or the rest of Tasmania, or interstate or overseas.

Of all people who indicated that they lived at a different address one year ago, the majority (26.4%) were aged 15–24 years, followed by those aged 25–34 years (22.5%). Older people were less likely to have moved with only 6.2% aged 65 years and over comprising the total that lived at a different address one year ago.

Generally, high proportions of residents who had moved were noted in the suburbs surrounding Hobart CBD, with Hobart CBD itself recording 41.9% of its usual resident population in 2006 having lived at a different address one year ago. In excess of 20% was recorded for Battery Point, North Hobart, Glebe, South Hobart, Sandy Bay, Dynnynrne, West Hobart and New Town. Many of these areas contained high proportions of *rented dwellings*.

Tolmans Hill in the south and Oakdowns in the south-east, which both contained high proportions of *dwellings being purchased*, also had high proportions of usual residents that lived at a different address one year ago.



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Chapter Two

Cultural Diversity

Indigenous Australians

People born overseas



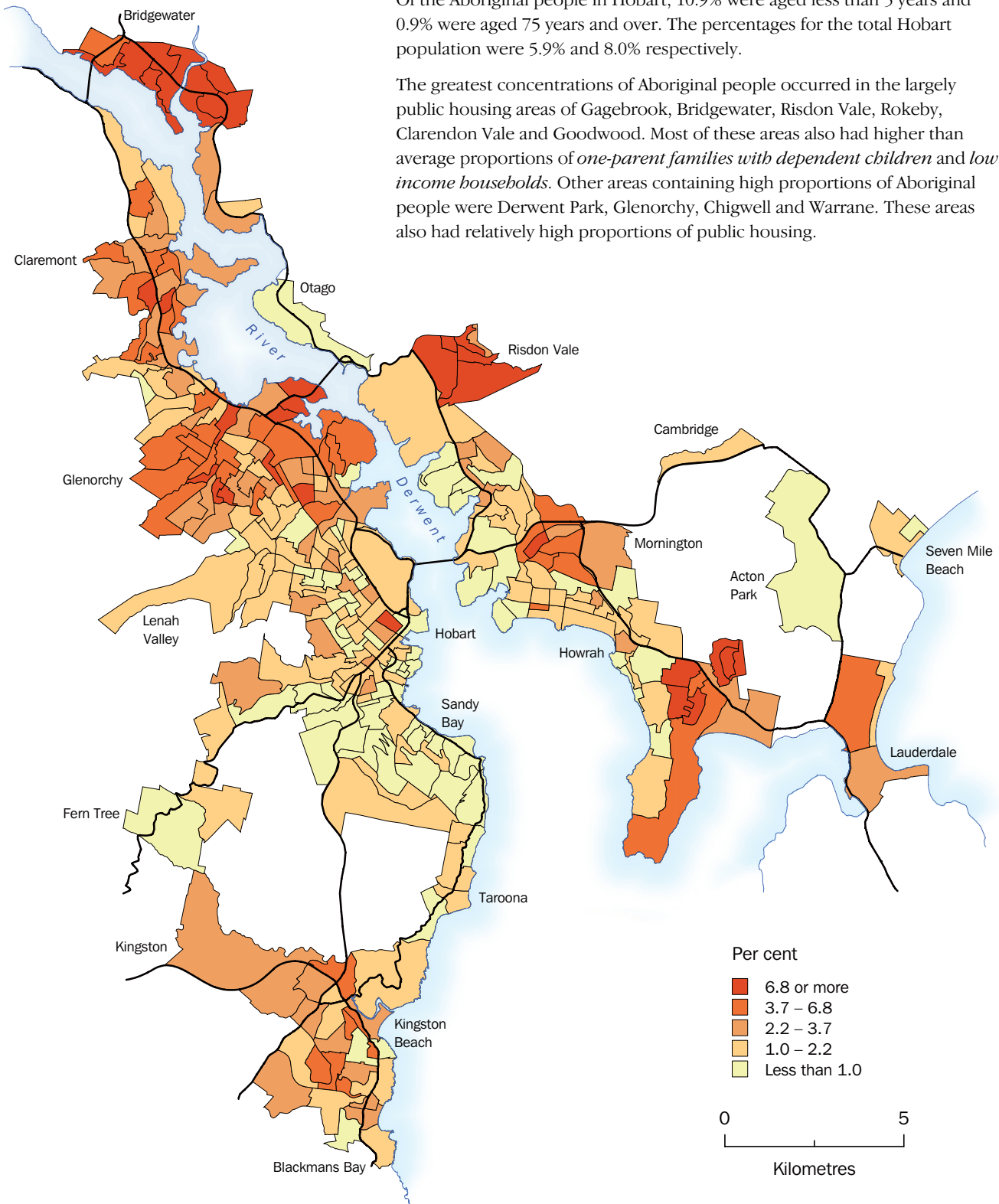
INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS

As a percentage of the total population

At the 2006 Census, there were 4,587 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in Hobart. This represented 3.0% of the total population of Hobart, the same proportion as in 2001. Of the total Aboriginal population in Tasmania in 2006, 27.4% were living in Hobart. Hobart had the second highest proportion of Aboriginal people of all capital cities, after Darwin and Palmerston (11.1%).

The Aboriginal population in Hobart was relatively young, with a median age of 20 years, compared with a median age of 39 years for the total population. Of the Aboriginal people in Hobart, 10.9% were aged less than 5 years and 0.9% were aged 75 years and over. The percentages for the total Hobart population were 5.9% and 8.0% respectively.

The greatest concentrations of Aboriginal people occurred in the largely public housing areas of Gagebrook, Bridgewater, Risdon Vale, Rokeby, Clarendon Vale and Goodwood. Most of these areas also had higher than average proportions of *one-parent families with dependent children* and *low income households*. Other areas containing high proportions of Aboriginal people were Derwent Park, Glenorchy, Chigwell and Warrane. These areas also had relatively high proportions of public housing.



PEOPLE BORN OVERSEAS

As a percentage of the total population

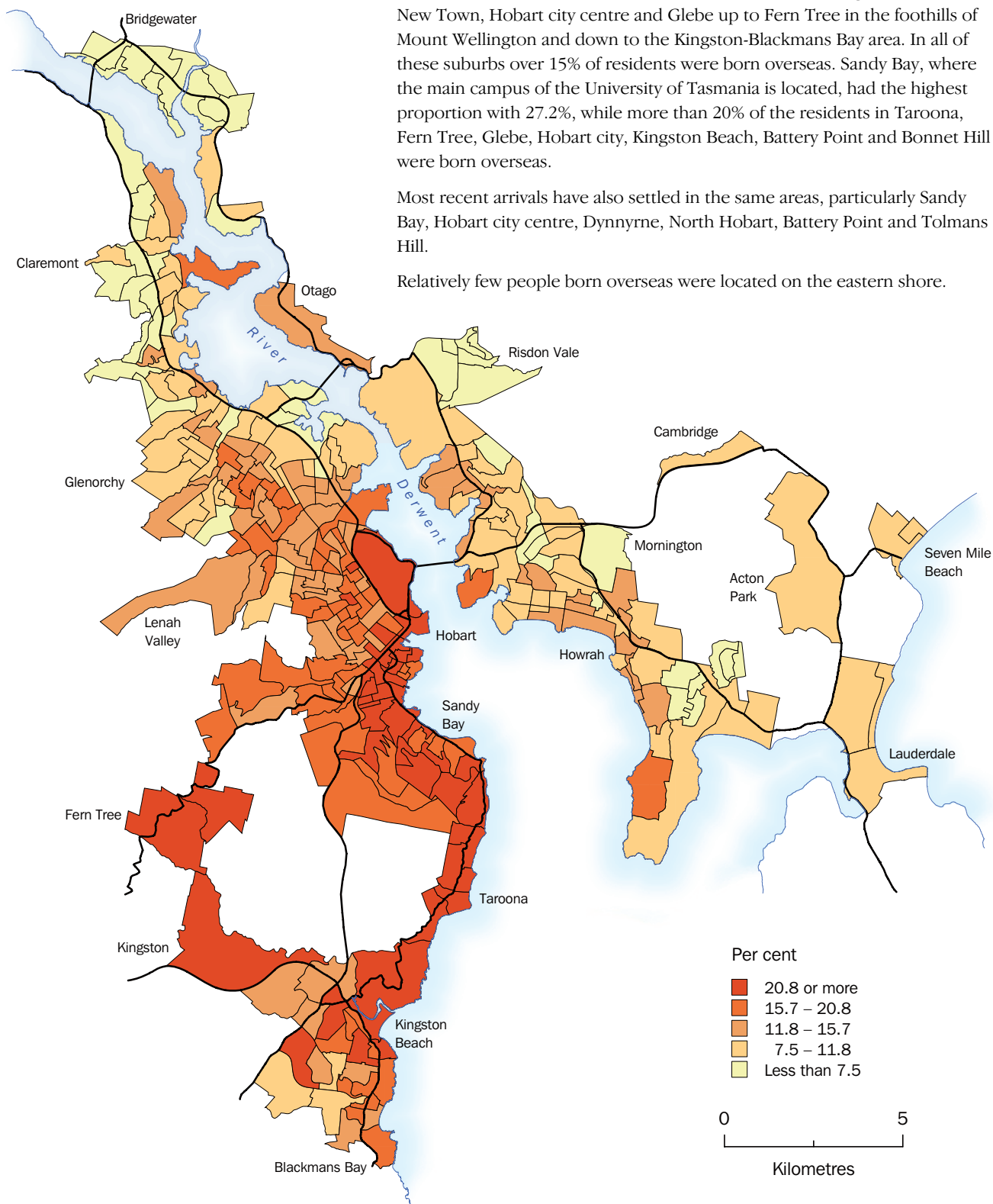
At the 2006 Census, there were 20,364 usual residents of Hobart who were born overseas. This was 13.6% of the total Hobart population, up from 12.9% at the time of the 2001 Census.

Of the overseas-born population in 2006, 38.5% were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland, 22.3% in the rest of Europe, 7.6% in South-East Asia and 6.3% in New Zealand.

The highest proportions of people born overseas were located in a stretch of suburbs on the western side of the River Derwent extending from around New Town, Hobart city centre and Glebe up to Fern Tree in the foothills of Mount Wellington and down to the Kingston-Blackmans Bay area. In all of these suburbs over 15% of residents were born overseas. Sandy Bay, where the main campus of the University of Tasmania is located, had the highest proportion with 27.2%, while more than 20% of the residents in Taroona, Fern Tree, Glebe, Hobart city, Kingston Beach, Battery Point and Bonnet Hill were born overseas.

Most recent arrivals have also settled in the same areas, particularly Sandy Bay, Hobart city centre, Dynnyrne, North Hobart, Battery Point and Tolmans Hill.

Relatively few people born overseas were located on the eastern shore.



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Chapter Three

Education

People in the labour force with university qualifications

People in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications

Students who attended government schools



PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH UNIVERSITY QUALIFICATIONS

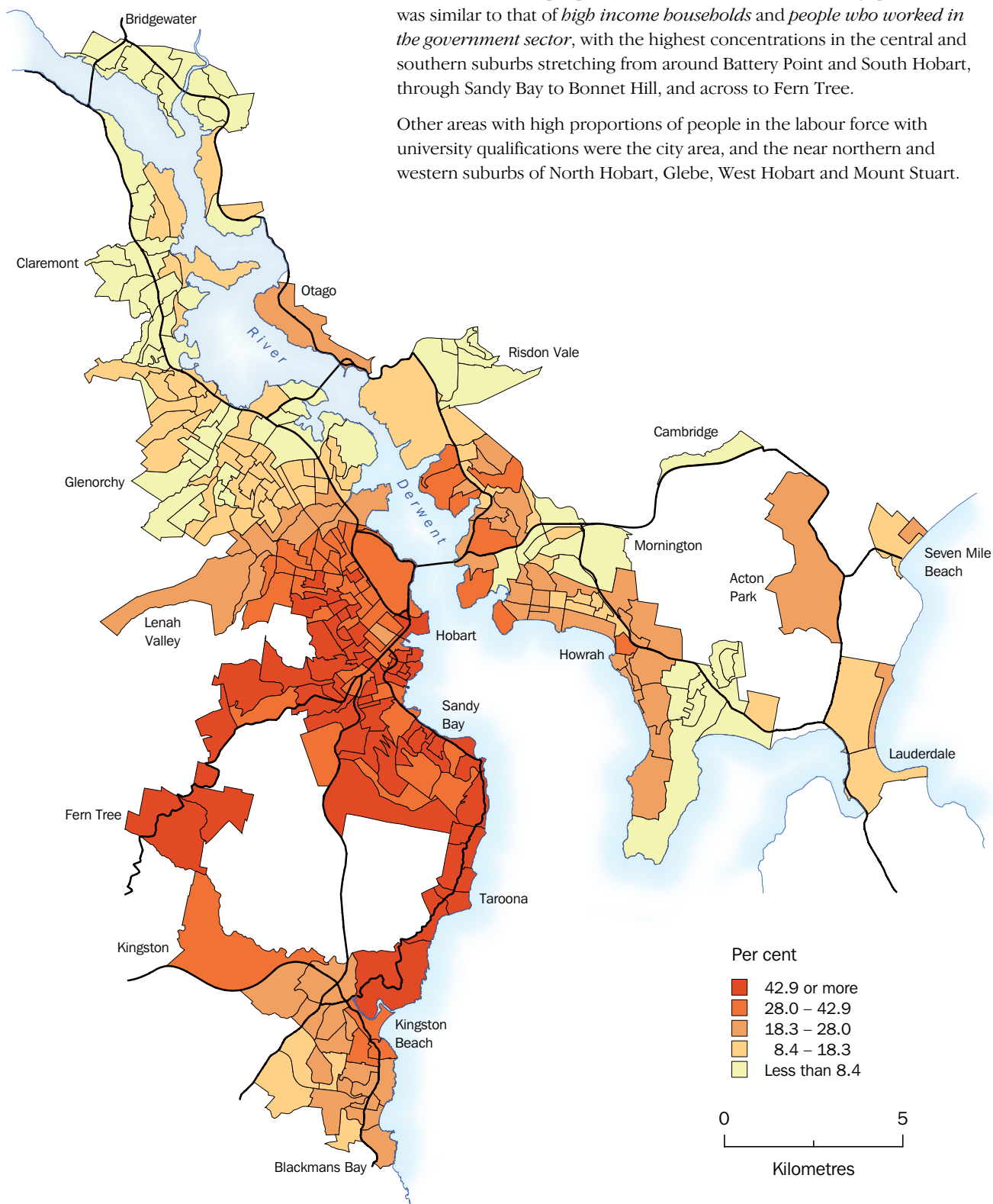
As a percentage of the labour force

At the 2006 Census, there were 17,766 people in the Hobart labour force with a degree or higher non-school qualification. This represented 24.2% of the labour force, up from 20.7% in 2001.

Of those in the labour force with university qualifications in 2006, 74.3% held a Bachelor degree, 15.7% held a Postgraduate degree and 10.0% held a Graduate diploma or Graduate certificate. Over half (53.3%) of those with university qualifications were female.

The distribution of people in the labour force with university qualifications was similar to that of *high income households* and *people who worked in the government sector*, with the highest concentrations in the central and southern suburbs stretching from around Battery Point and South Hobart, through Sandy Bay to Bonnet Hill, and across to Fern Tree.

Other areas with high proportions of people in the labour force with university qualifications were the city area, and the near northern and western suburbs of North Hobart, Glebe, West Hobart and Mount Stuart.



PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH CERTIFICATE III QUALIFICATIONS

As a percentage of the labour force

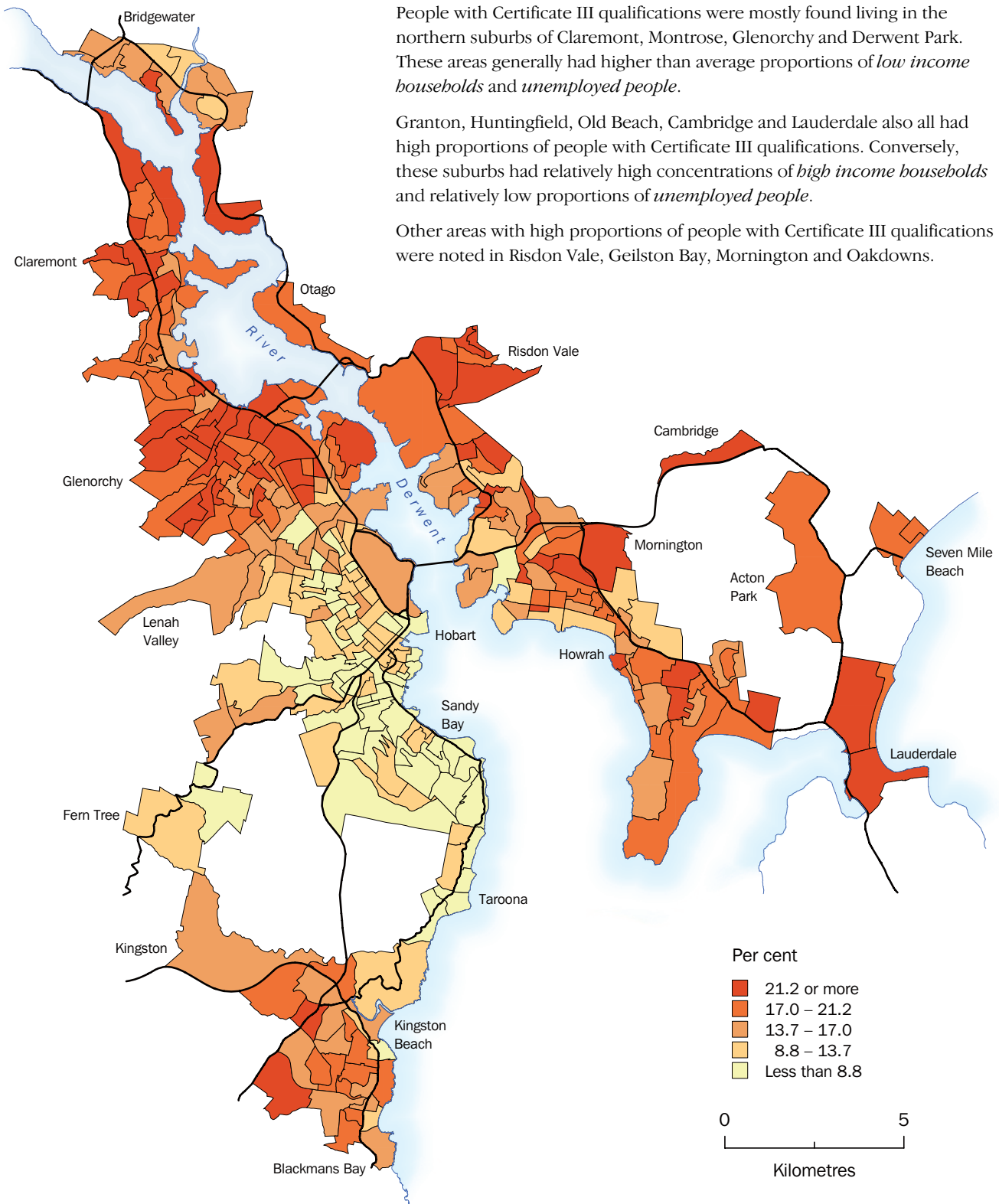
At the 2006 Census, there were 11,034 people in the Hobart labour force with Certificate III qualifications. This was 15.3% of the labour force compared with 14.0% at the 2001 Census.

A Certificate III qualification, awarded in the vocational education and training sector, provides a high degree of practical skill, together with the theoretical and factual knowledge required, for a person to work in a specific vocation. Some examples include working as a baker, child care worker, hairdresser, plumber or motor mechanic.

People with Certificate III qualifications were mostly found living in the northern suburbs of Claremont, Montrose, Glenorchy and Derwent Park. These areas generally had higher than average proportions of *low income households* and *unemployed people*.

Granton, Huntingfield, Old Beach, Cambridge and Lauderdale also all had high proportions of people with Certificate III qualifications. Conversely, these suburbs had relatively high concentrations of *high income households* and relatively low proportions of *unemployed people*.

Other areas with high proportions of people with Certificate III qualifications were noted in Risdon Vale, Geilston Bay, Mornington and Oakdowns.



STUDENTS WHO ATTENDED GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

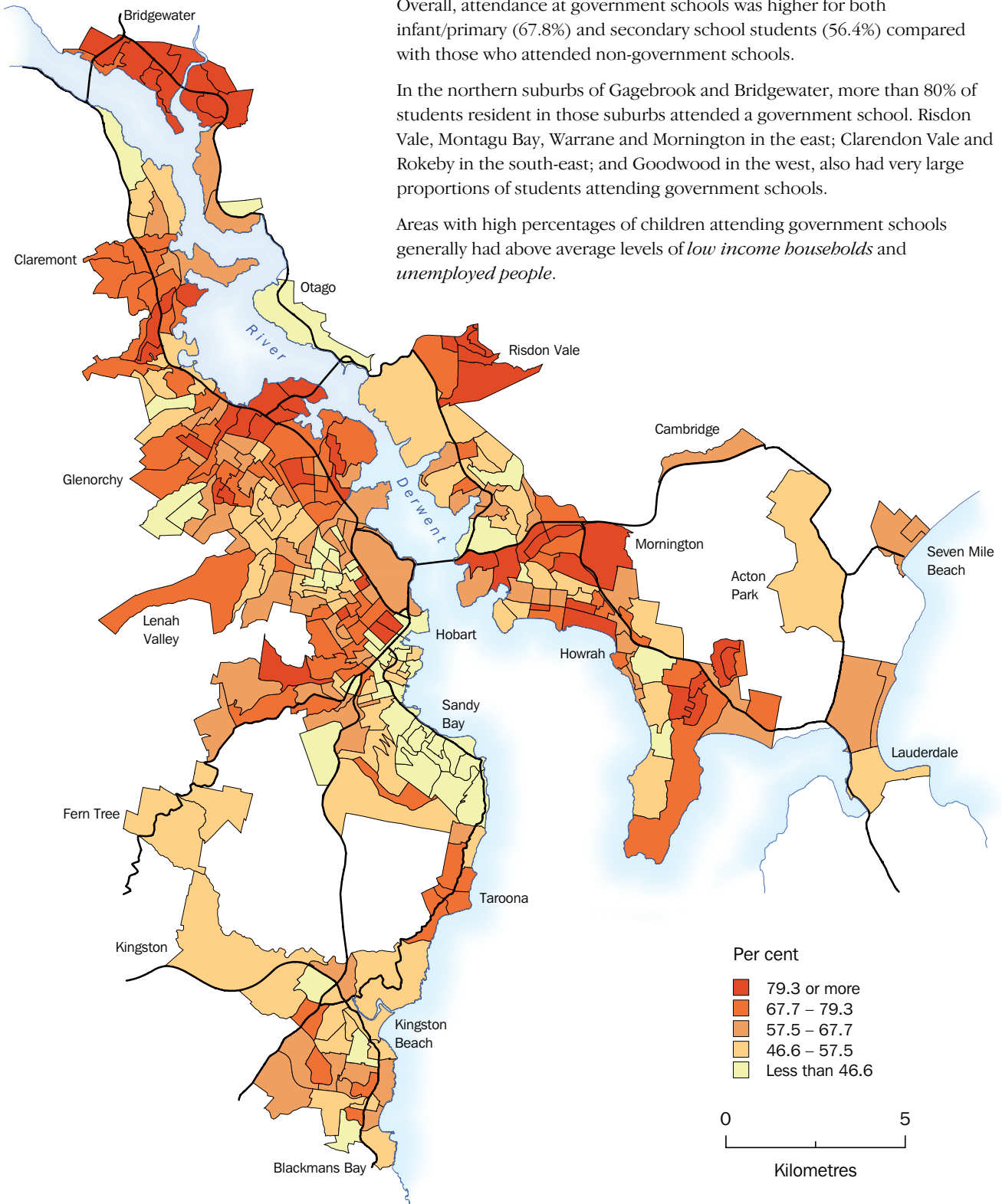
As a percentage of all school students aged 5 years and over

This map shows where students who attended government schools live. The locations of the government schools may differ from the areas in which the students live.

At the 2006 Census, there were 22,894 people in Hobart aged 5 years and over who were attending school. Of this number, 14,375 students (62.8%) were attending government schools, a lower proportion compared with 2001 (65.2%). Of those attending government schools in 2006, 60.4% were infant/primary school students and 39.6% were secondary school students. Overall, attendance at government schools was higher for both infant/primary (67.8%) and secondary school students (56.4%) compared with those who attended non-government schools.

In the northern suburbs of Gagebrook and Bridgewater, more than 80% of students resident in those suburbs attended a government school. Risdon Vale, Montagu Bay, Warrane and Mornington in the east; Clarendon Vale and Rokeby in the south-east; and Goodwood in the west, also had very large proportions of students attending government schools.

Areas with high percentages of children attending government schools generally had above average levels of *low income households* and *unemployed people*.



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Chapter Four

Labour Force

Unemployed people

People aged 15–64 years not in the labour force

Technicians and trades workers

People employed in the government sector

People who travelled to work by public transport

People who worked 1–15 hours in all jobs

People aged 25 years and over in the labour force with no non-school qualifications

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

People who undertook unpaid voluntary work



UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

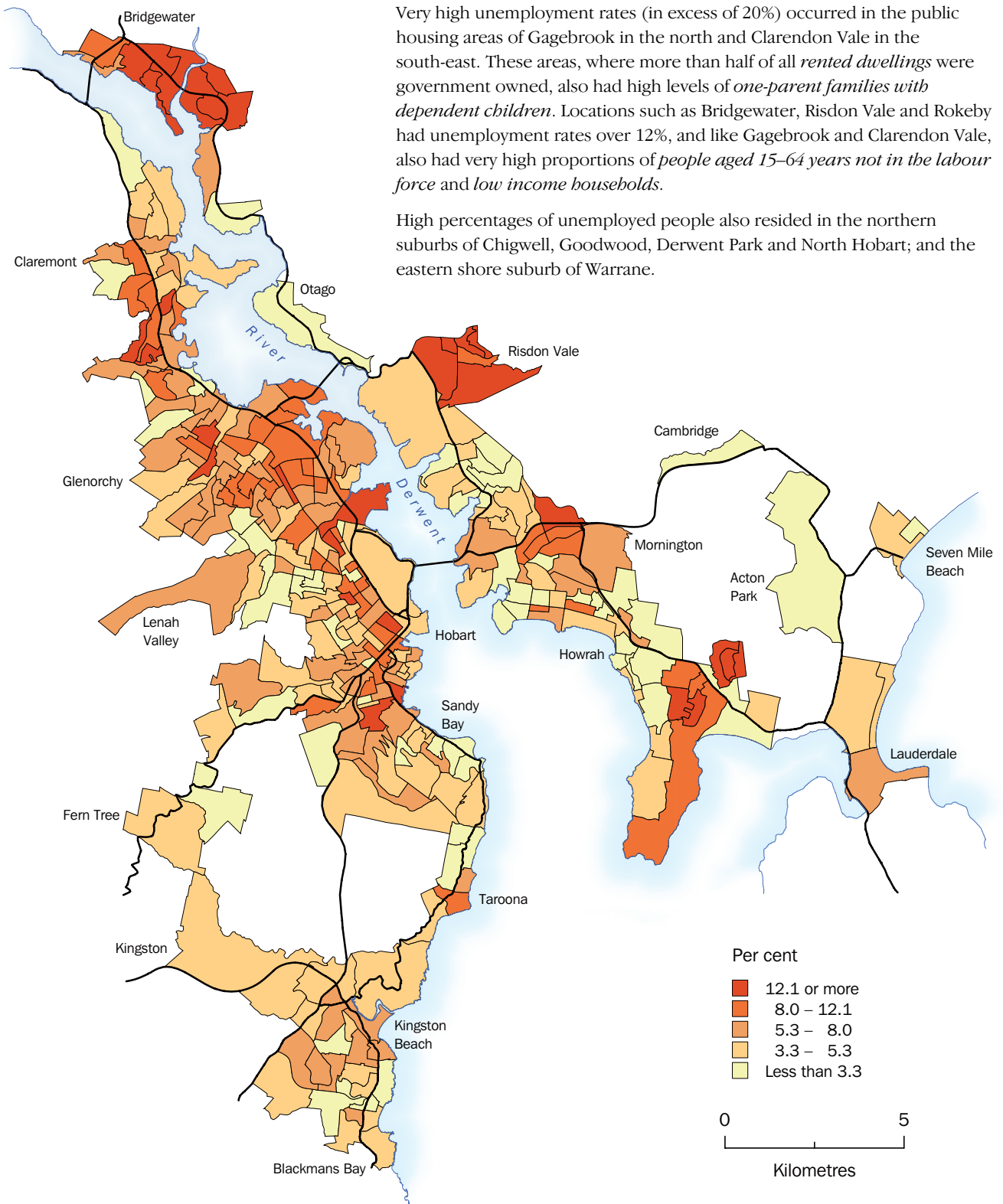
As a percentage of the labour force

At the 2006 Census, there were 4,613 unemployed people living in Hobart, representing an unemployment rate of 6.1%, the highest rate of all Australian capital cities.

Just over 40% of all unemployed people were aged 15–24 years while those aged 45 years and over accounted for more than one-fifth (22.2%). Of those aged 15–24 years, just under half were attending an educational institution. Of the total unemployed population, two-thirds (67.0%) had no non-school qualifications and 57.0% were male.

Very high unemployment rates (in excess of 20%) occurred in the public housing areas of Gagebrook in the north and Clarendon Vale in the south-east. These areas, where more than half of all *rented dwellings* were government owned, also had high levels of *one-parent families with dependent children*. Locations such as Bridgewater, Risdon Vale and Rokeby had unemployment rates over 12%, and like Gagebrook and Clarendon Vale, also had very high proportions of *people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force* and *low income households*.

High percentages of unemployed people also resided in the northern suburbs of Chigwell, Goodwood, Derwent Park and North Hobart; and the eastern shore suburb of Warrane.



PEOPLE AGED 15–64 YEARS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

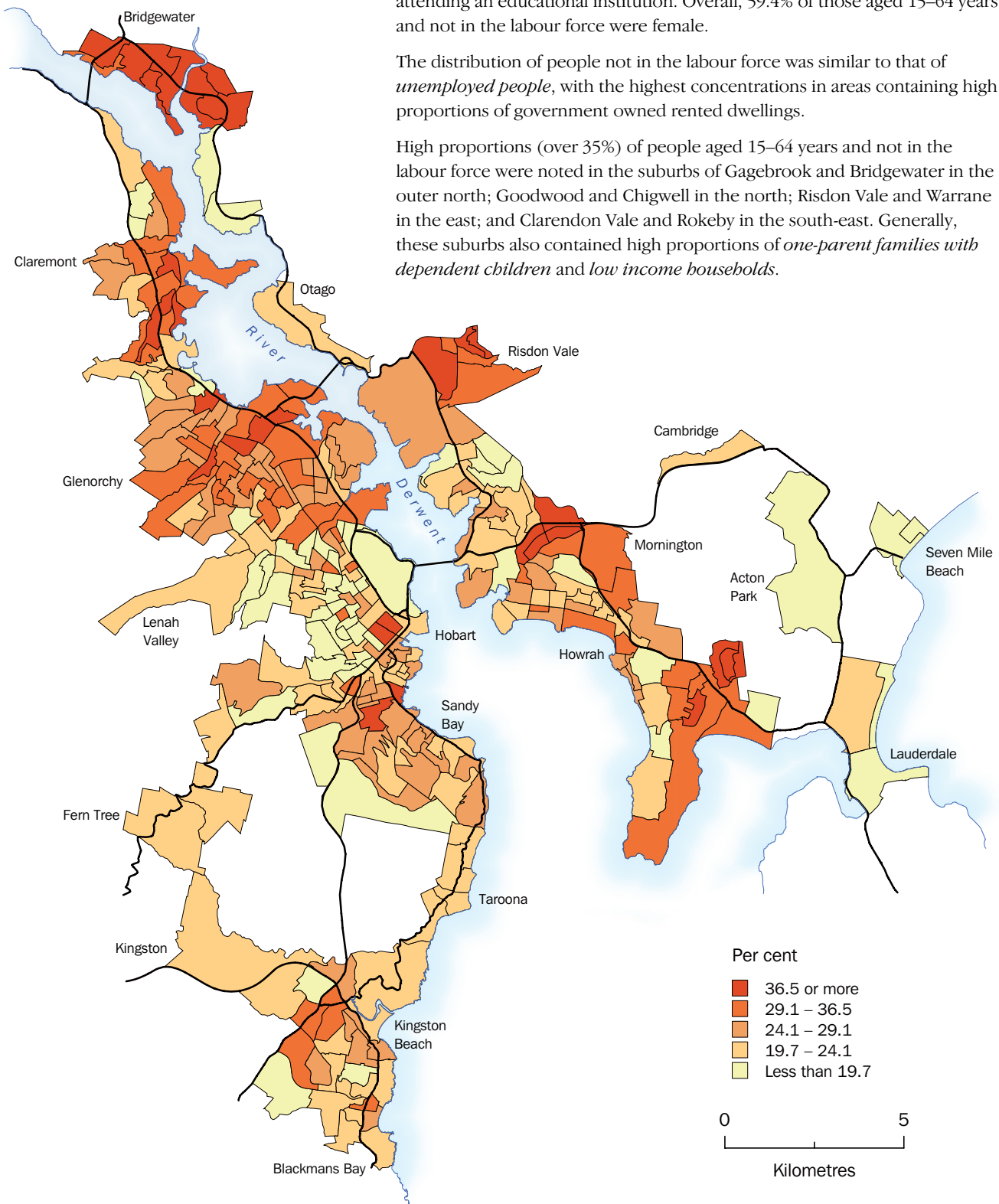
As a percentage of the population aged 15–64 years

At the 2006 Census, there were 26,836 people in Hobart aged 15–64 years who were not in the labour force. This was 26.5% of the total Hobart population aged 15–64 years, compared with 29.9% in 2001. Of all Australian capital cities, Hobart had the highest proportion of people in this group in 2006.

Of the people aged 15–64 years who were not in the labour force, those aged 15–24 years accounted for 29.5%, followed by those aged 55–64 years who accounted for 29.1%. The majority (80.3%) of these 15–24 year olds were attending an educational institution. Overall, 59.4% of those aged 15–64 years and not in the labour force were female.

The distribution of people not in the labour force was similar to that of *unemployed people*, with the highest concentrations in areas containing high proportions of government owned rented dwellings.

High proportions (over 35%) of people aged 15–64 years and not in the labour force were noted in the suburbs of Gagebrook and Bridgewater in the outer north; Goodwood and Chigwell in the north; Risdon Vale and Warrane in the east; and Clarendon Vale and Rokeby in the south-east. Generally, these suburbs also contained high proportions of *one-parent families with dependent children* and *low income households*.



TECHNICIANS AND TRADES WORKERS

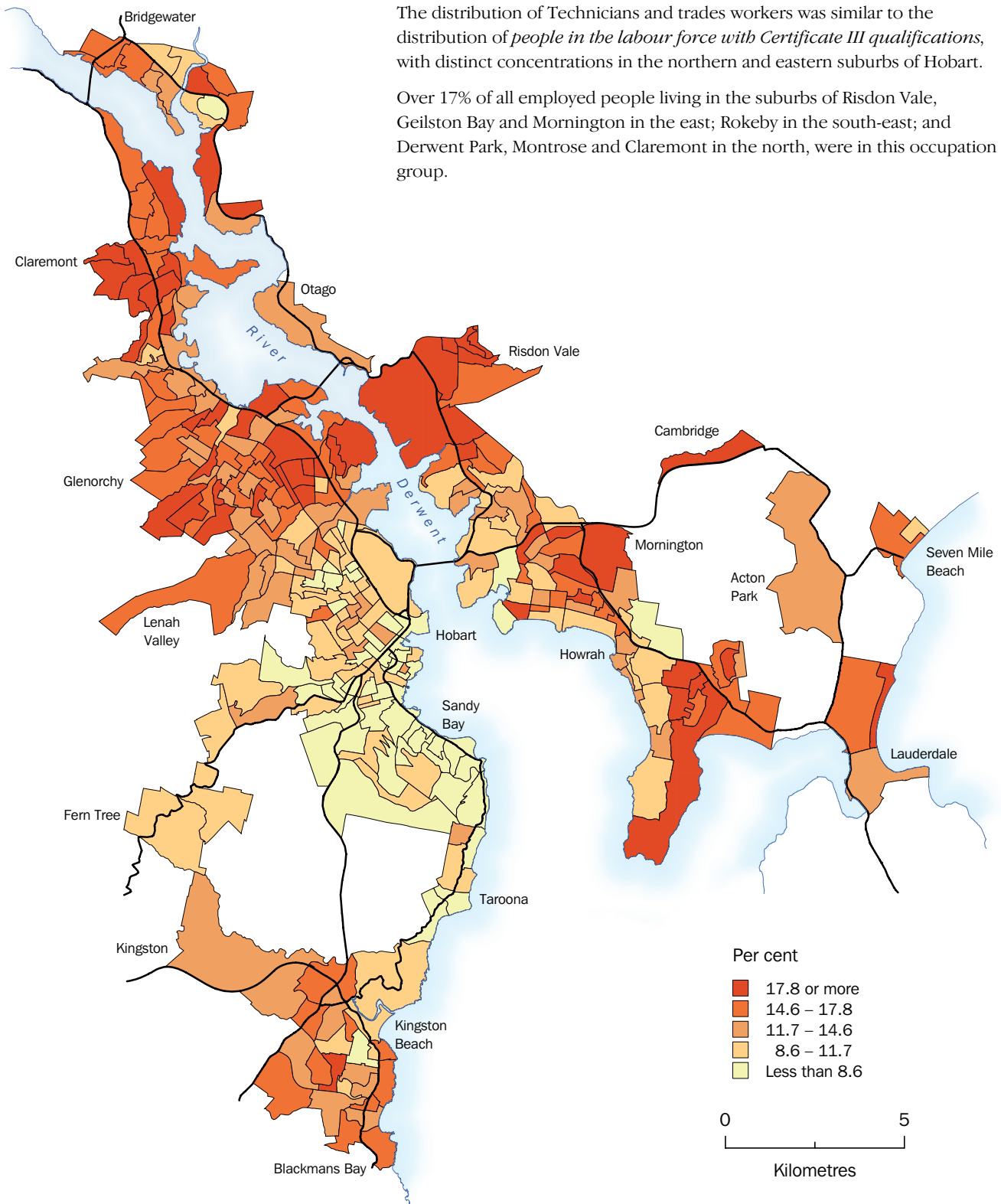
As a percentage of the employed population

At the 2006 Census, there were 9,297 people employed as Technicians and trades workers in Hobart. This represented 13.1% of all employed people.

A quarter of all Technicians and trades workers were employed in the Construction industry followed by Manufacturing (17.4%), Other services, which includes Automotive and other Machinery and equipment repair and maintenance (11.7%), Accommodation and food services (7.4%) and Retail trade (6.1%). Almost half (45.0%) of all employed Technicians and trades workers were aged 25–44 years and, overall, the majority (83.0%) were male.

The distribution of Technicians and trades workers was similar to the distribution of *people in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications*, with distinct concentrations in the northern and eastern suburbs of Hobart.

Over 17% of all employed people living in the suburbs of Risdon Vale, Geilston Bay and Mornington in the east; Rokeby in the south-east; and Derwent Park, Montrose and Claremont in the north, were in this occupation group.



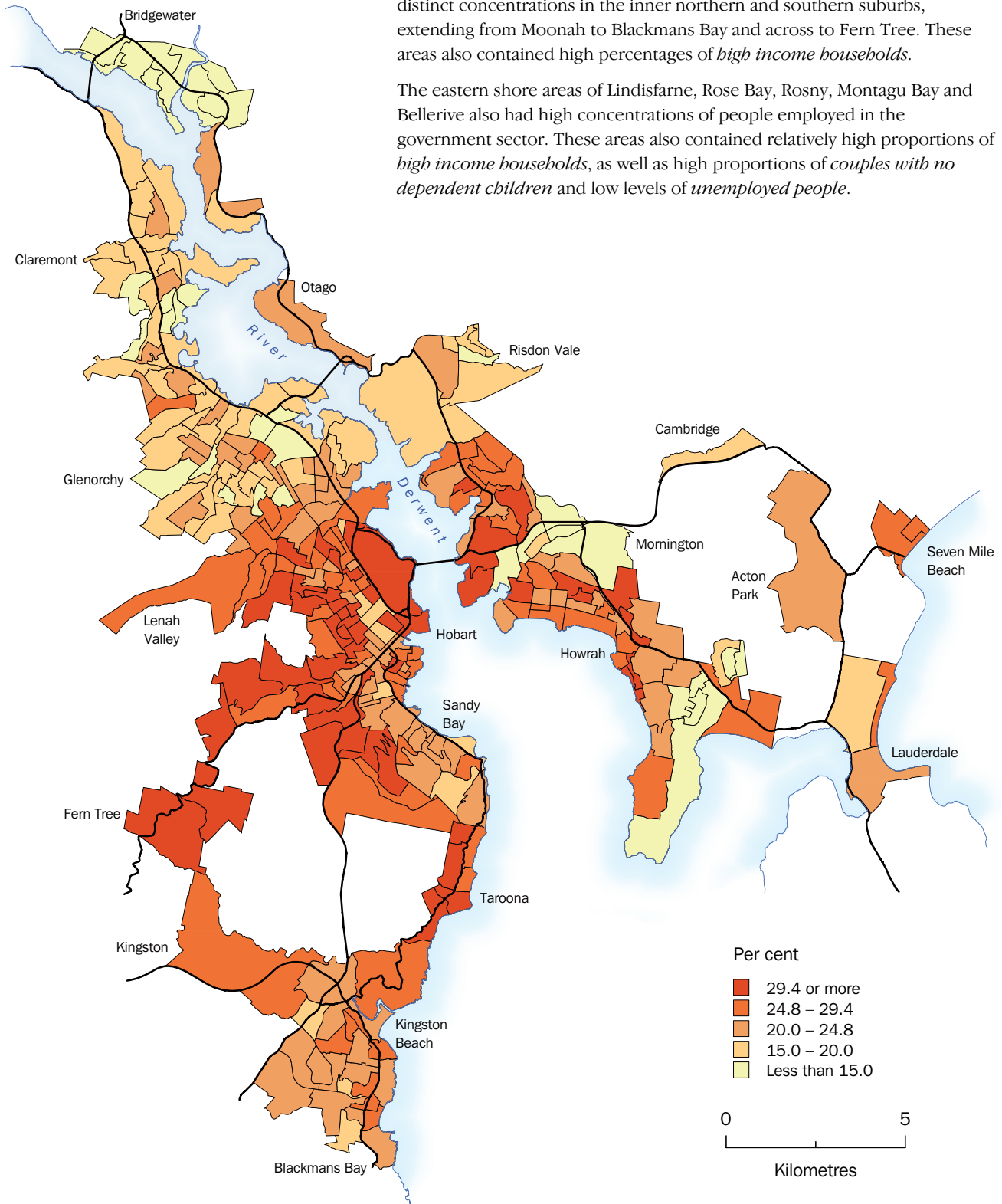
PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN THE GOVERNMENT SECTOR

As a percentage of the employed population

At the 2006 Census, 16,490 people in Hobart were employed in the government sector (i.e. Commonwealth, State or Local Government). This represented 23.4% of the employed labour force, a decrease from 26.1% in 2001. Most government sector employees worked for the State Government (65.5%), with 27.8% employed by the Commonwealth Government and 6.7% by Local Government.

The distribution of people employed in the government sector was similar to that of *people in the labour force with university qualifications*, with distinct concentrations in the inner northern and southern suburbs, extending from Moonah to Blackmans Bay and across to Fern Tree. These areas also contained high percentages of *high income households*.

The eastern shore areas of Lindisfarne, Rose Bay, Rosny, Montagu Bay and Bellerive also had high concentrations of people employed in the government sector. These areas also contained relatively high proportions of *high income households*, as well as high proportions of *couples with no dependent children* and low levels of *unemployed people*.



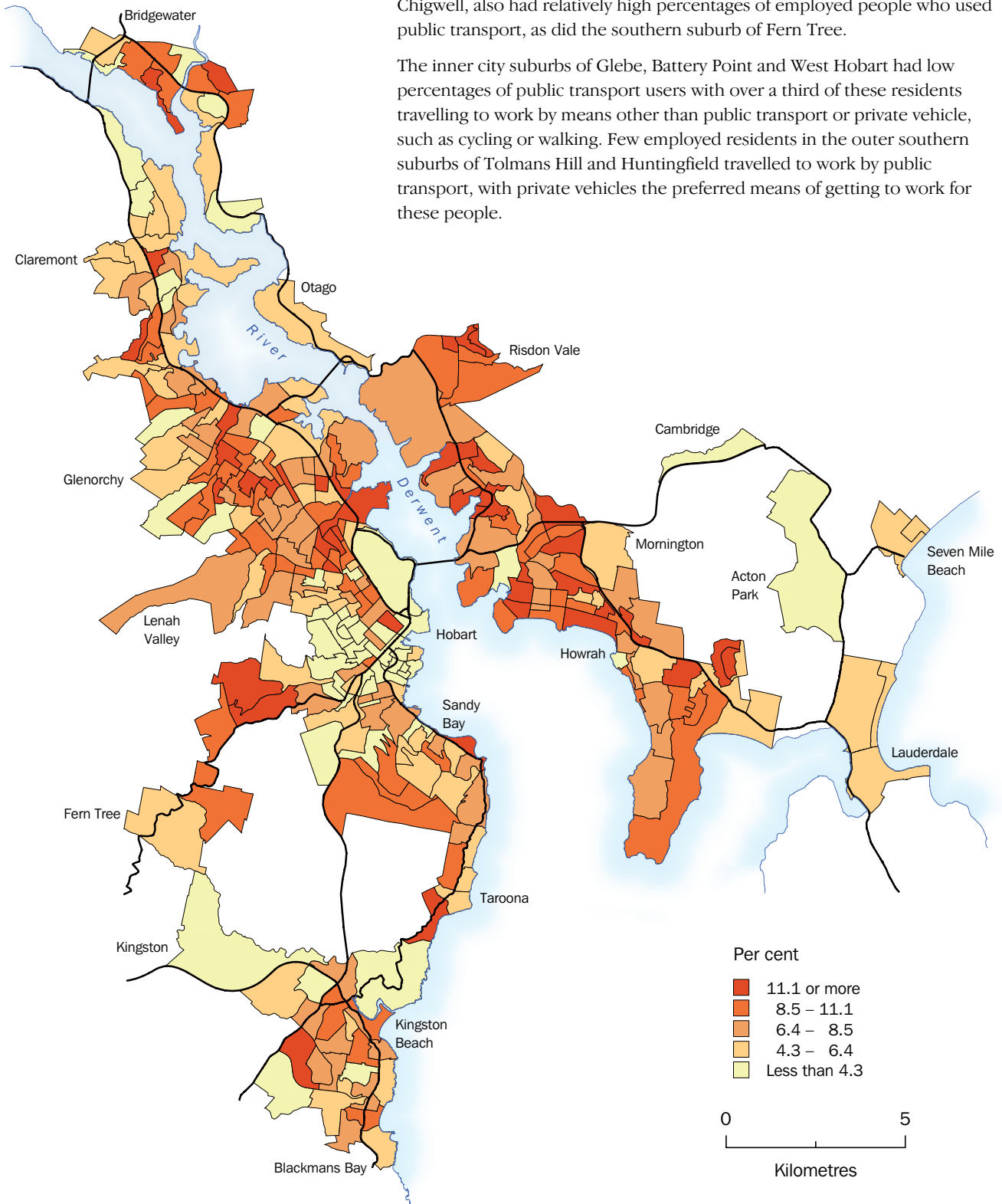
PEOPLE WHO TRAVELLED TO WORK BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT

As a percentage of the employed population

On Census Day, 8 August 2006, 4,358 employed people living in Hobart travelled to work by public transport, either as their only mode or as one of two or more modes of transport. This represented 7.2% of all employed people, compared with 6.7% who used public transport in 2001.

The highest users of public transport to travel to work on Census Day were residents of the eastern shore areas of Risdon Vale, Geilston Bay, Lindisfarne, Warrane, Bellerive, Clarendon Vale and Rokeby. The northern suburbs, on the western side of the River Derwent, from New Town and extending out to Chigwell, also had relatively high percentages of employed people who used public transport, as did the southern suburb of Fern Tree.

The inner city suburbs of Glebe, Battery Point and West Hobart had low percentages of public transport users with over a third of these residents travelling to work by means other than public transport or private vehicle, such as cycling or walking. Few employed residents in the outer southern suburbs of Tolmans Hill and Huntingfield travelled to work by public transport, with private vehicles the preferred means of getting to work for these people.



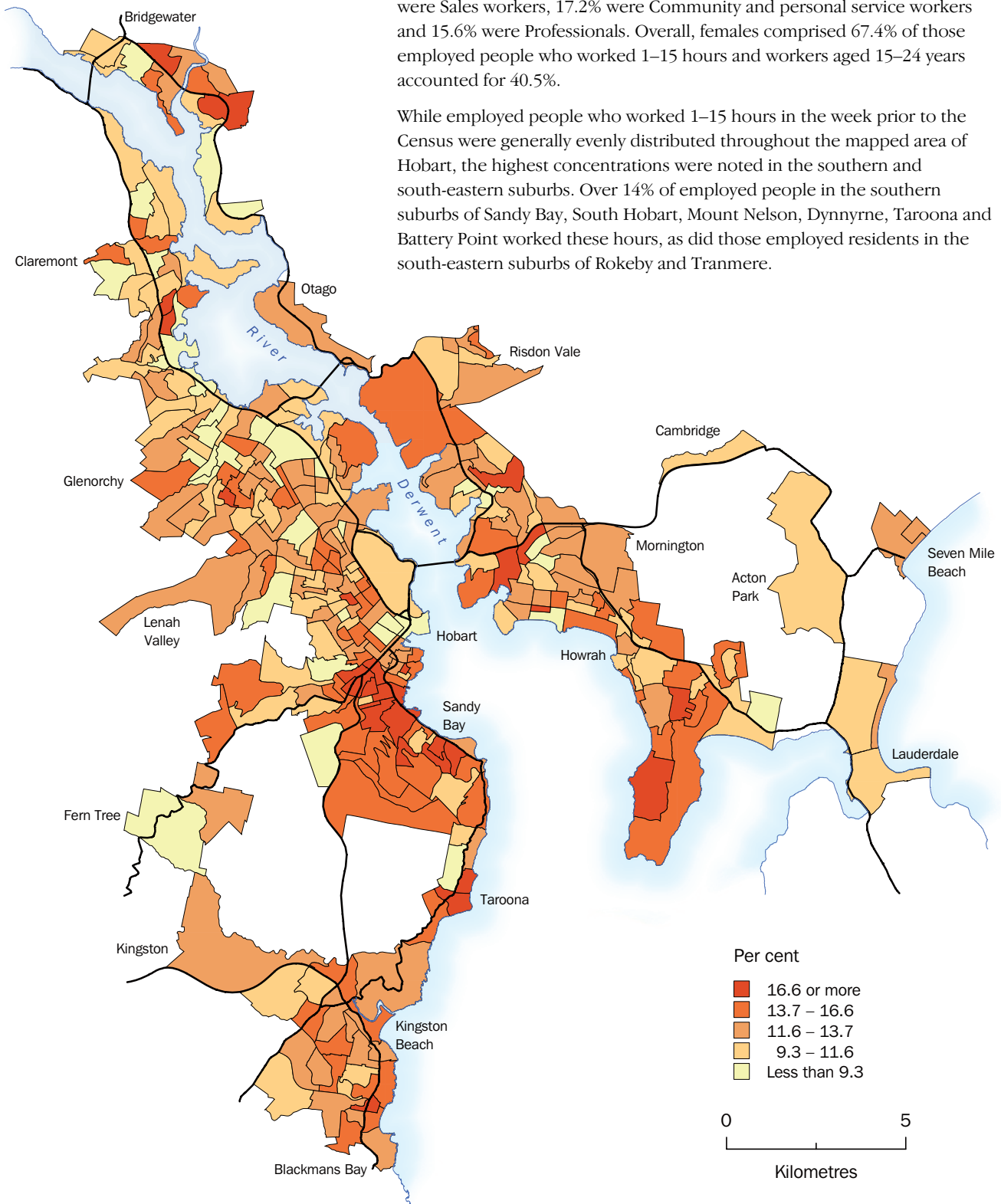
PEOPLE WHO WORKED 1–15 HOURS IN ALL JOBS

As a percentage of employed people who worked at least one hour

In the week prior to the 2006 Census, 8,452 employed residents of Hobart worked 1–15 hours in their paid employment. This represented 12.9% of all employed people (excluding contributing family members) who worked at least one hour or more, which has decreased since the 2001 Census (13.5%). Of those people who worked at least one hour or more in 2006, 64.6% (or 42,424 people) worked full-time (i.e. 35 hours or more) compared with 65.3% in 2001.

Of those who worked 1–15 hours in the week prior to the Census, 24.6% were Sales workers, 17.2% were Community and personal service workers and 15.6% were Professionals. Overall, females comprised 67.4% of those employed people who worked 1–15 hours and workers aged 15–24 years accounted for 40.5%.

While employed people who worked 1–15 hours in the week prior to the Census were generally evenly distributed throughout the mapped area of Hobart, the highest concentrations were noted in the southern and south-eastern suburbs. Over 14% of employed people in the southern suburbs of Sandy Bay, South Hobart, Mount Nelson, Dynnirne, Taroona and Battery Point worked these hours, as did those employed residents in the south-eastern suburbs of Rokeby and Tranmere.



PEOPLE AGED 25 YEARS AND OVER IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH NO NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

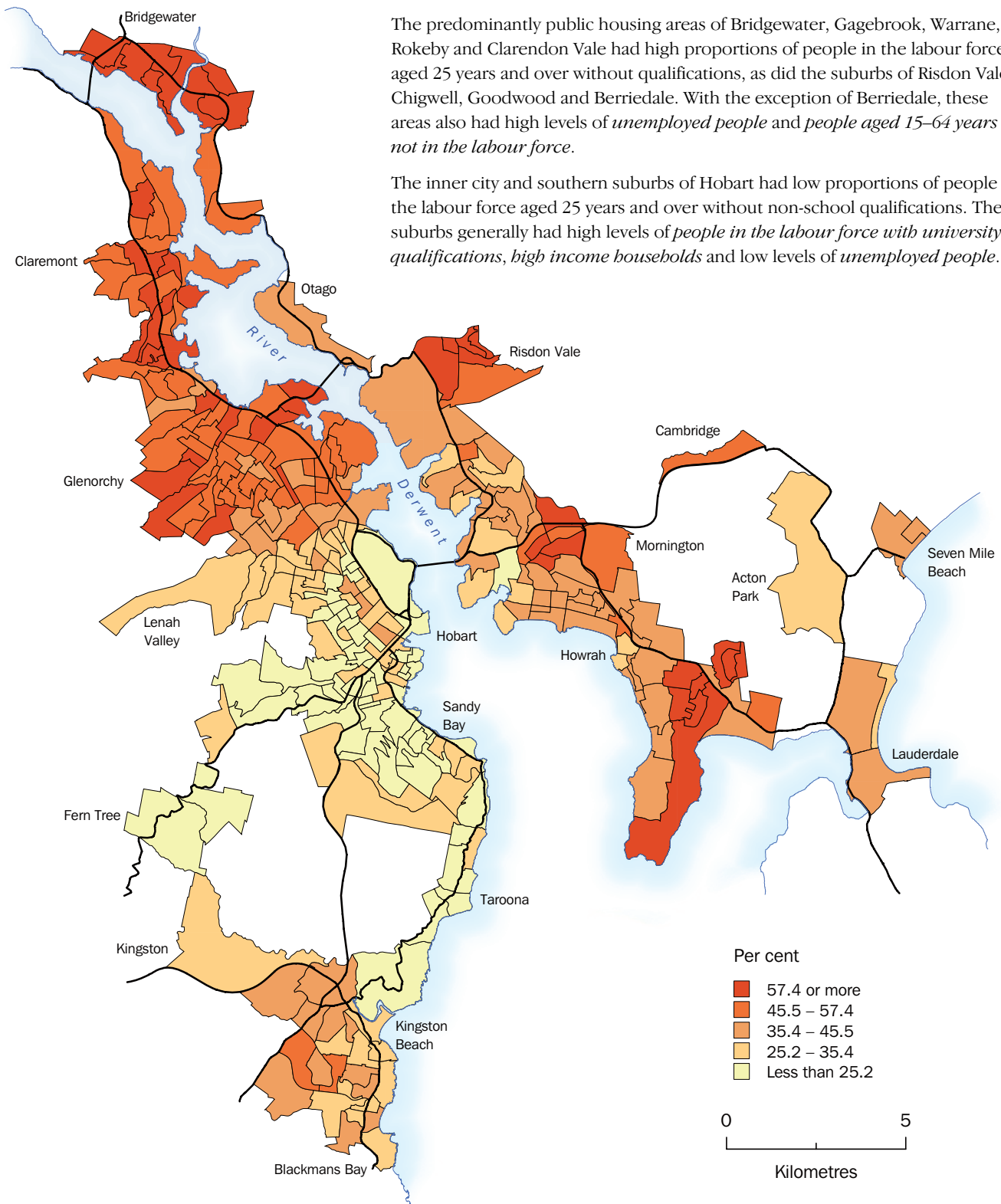
As a percentage of the labour force aged 25 years and over

At the 2006 Census, there were 23,335 people in the Hobart labour force, aged 25 years and over, who had no non-school qualifications. This was 37.9% of the labour force aged 25 years and over, significantly lower than in 2001 (46.6%).

Of this group in the labour force without qualifications, 30.1% were aged 45–54 years, followed by 28.0% who were aged 35–44 years. Overall, females accounted for just over half (52.5%) of the labour force aged 25 years and over without qualifications.

The predominantly public housing areas of Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Warrane, Rokeby and Clarendon Vale had high proportions of people in the labour force aged 25 years and over without qualifications, as did the suburbs of Risdon Vale, Chigwell, Goodwood and Berriedale. With the exception of Berriedale, these areas also had high levels of *unemployed people* and *people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force*.

The inner city and southern suburbs of Hobart had low proportions of people in the labour force aged 25 years and over without non-school qualifications. These suburbs generally had high levels of *people in the labour force with university qualifications*, *high income households* and low levels of *unemployed people*.



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

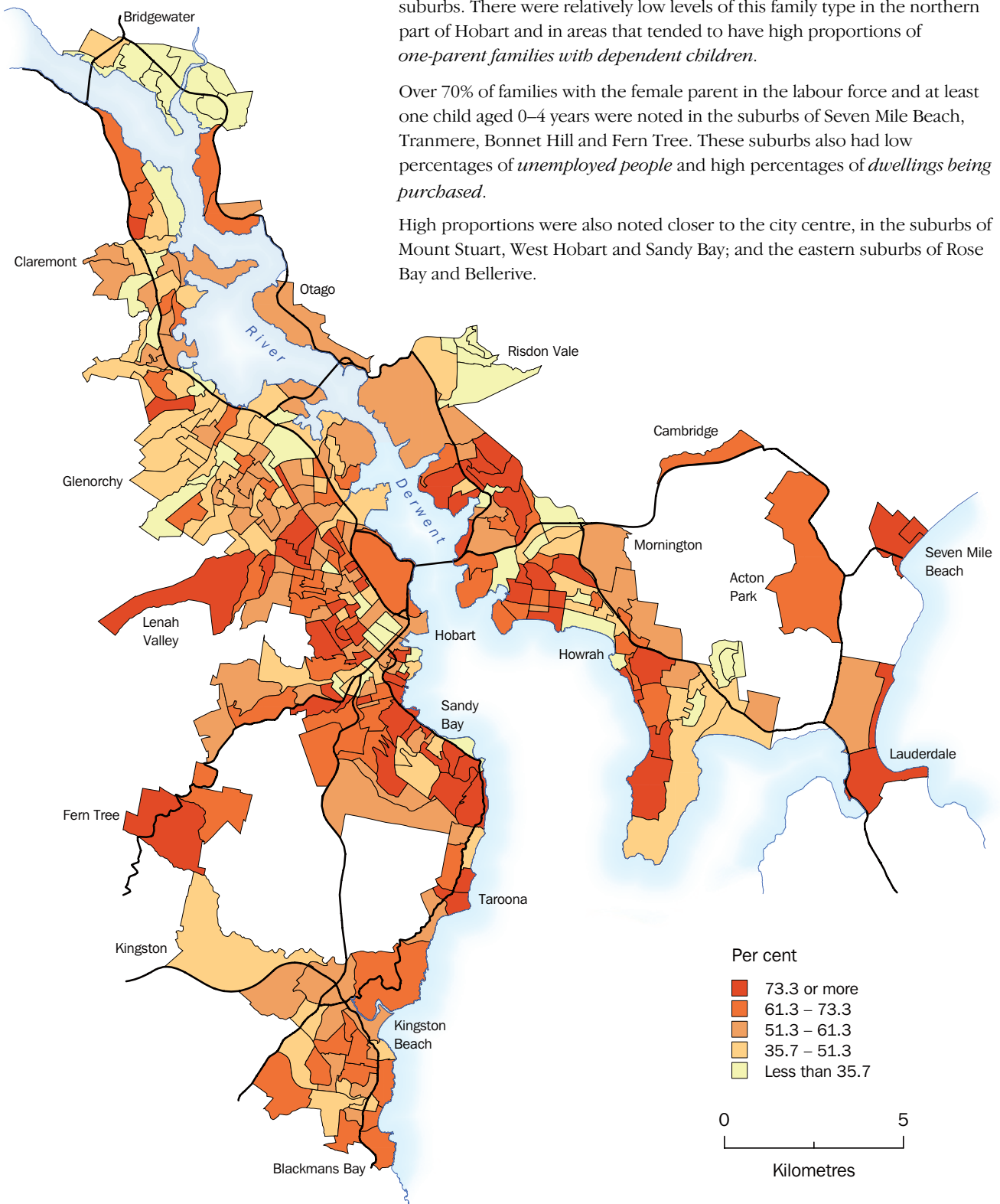
As a percentage of all families with a female parent and at least one child aged 0–4 years

At the time of the 2006 Census, there were 6,540 families with a female parent and at least one child aged 0–4 years in Hobart. In over half of these families (55.4% or 3,620 families), the female parent was in the labour force.

The distribution of families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years was widely dispersed across both sides of the River Derwent, with particularly high concentrations around the Hobart city centre area and the surrounding inner suburbs, and also in the southern suburbs. There were relatively low levels of this family type in the northern part of Hobart and in areas that tended to have high proportions of *one-parent families with dependent children*.

Over 70% of families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years were noted in the suburbs of Seven Mile Beach, Tranmere, Bonnet Hill and Fern Tree. These suburbs also had low percentages of *unemployed people* and high percentages of *dwellings being purchased*.

High proportions were also noted closer to the city centre, in the suburbs of Mount Stuart, West Hobart and Sandy Bay; and the eastern suburbs of Rose Bay and Bellerive.



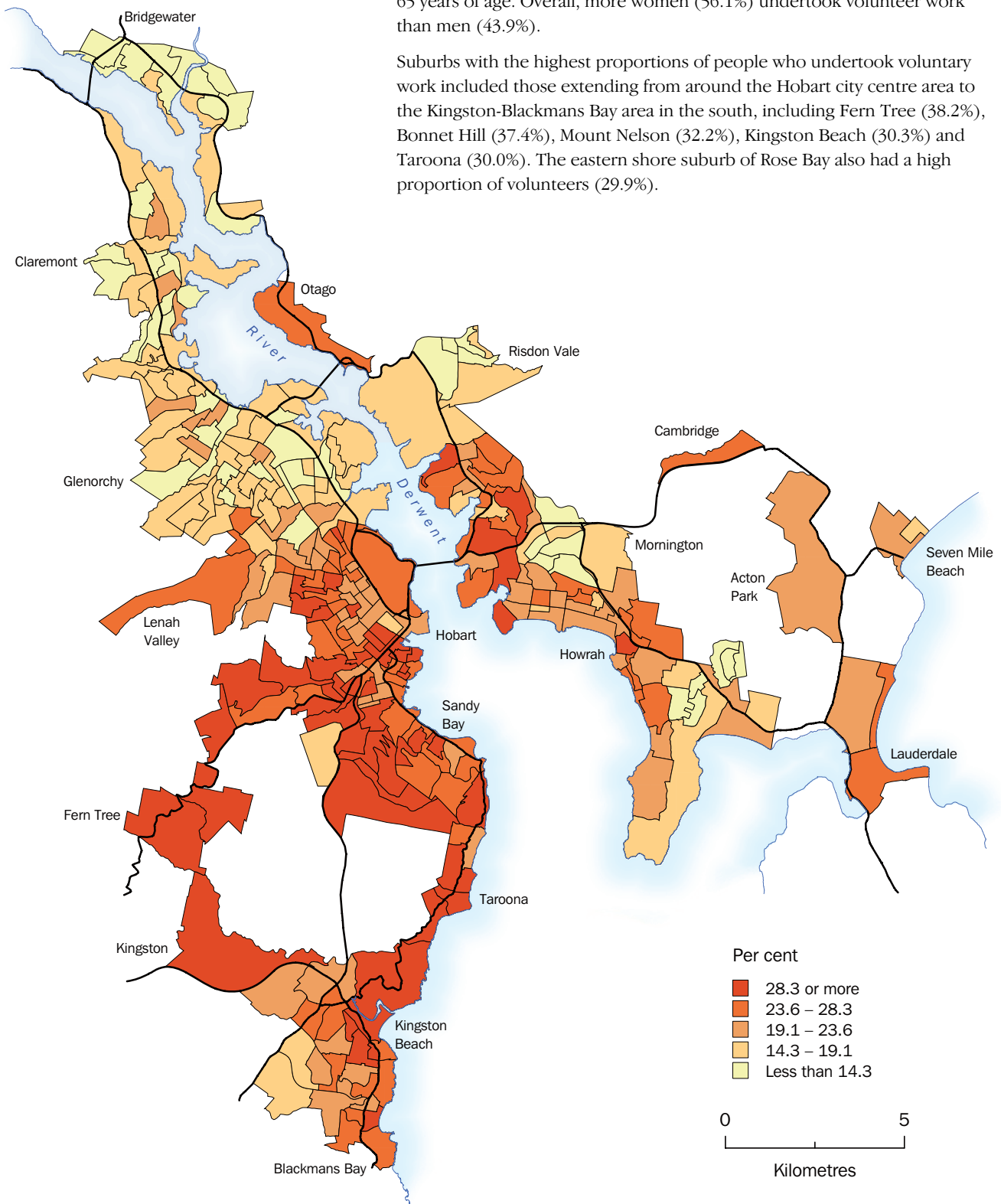
PEOPLE WHO UNDERTOOK UNPAID VOLUNTARY WORK

As a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over

At the 2006 Census, 25,534 people aged 15 years and over living in Hobart reported that they had undertaken some unpaid voluntary work, through an organisation or group, in the twelve months prior to Census. This was 21.4% of the total population aged 15 years and over and was the second highest percentage of all Australian capital cities, after Canberra-Queanbeyan (23.4%).

Of all people undertaking voluntary work, one in five (20.6%) were aged 45–54 years. This was the highest proportion for all age groups, while those aged 25–34 years (12.6%) had the lowest proportion of those people under 65 years of age. Overall, more women (56.1%) undertook volunteer work than men (43.9%).

Suburbs with the highest proportions of people who undertook voluntary work included those extending from around the Hobart city centre area to the Kingston-Blackmans Bay area in the south, including Fern Tree (38.2%), Bonnet Hill (37.4%), Mount Nelson (32.2%), Kingston Beach (30.3%) and Tarooma (30.0%). The eastern shore suburb of Rose Bay also had a high proportion of volunteers (29.9%).



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Chapter Five

Income

Low income households

High income households



LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Households with gross weekly income less than \$350

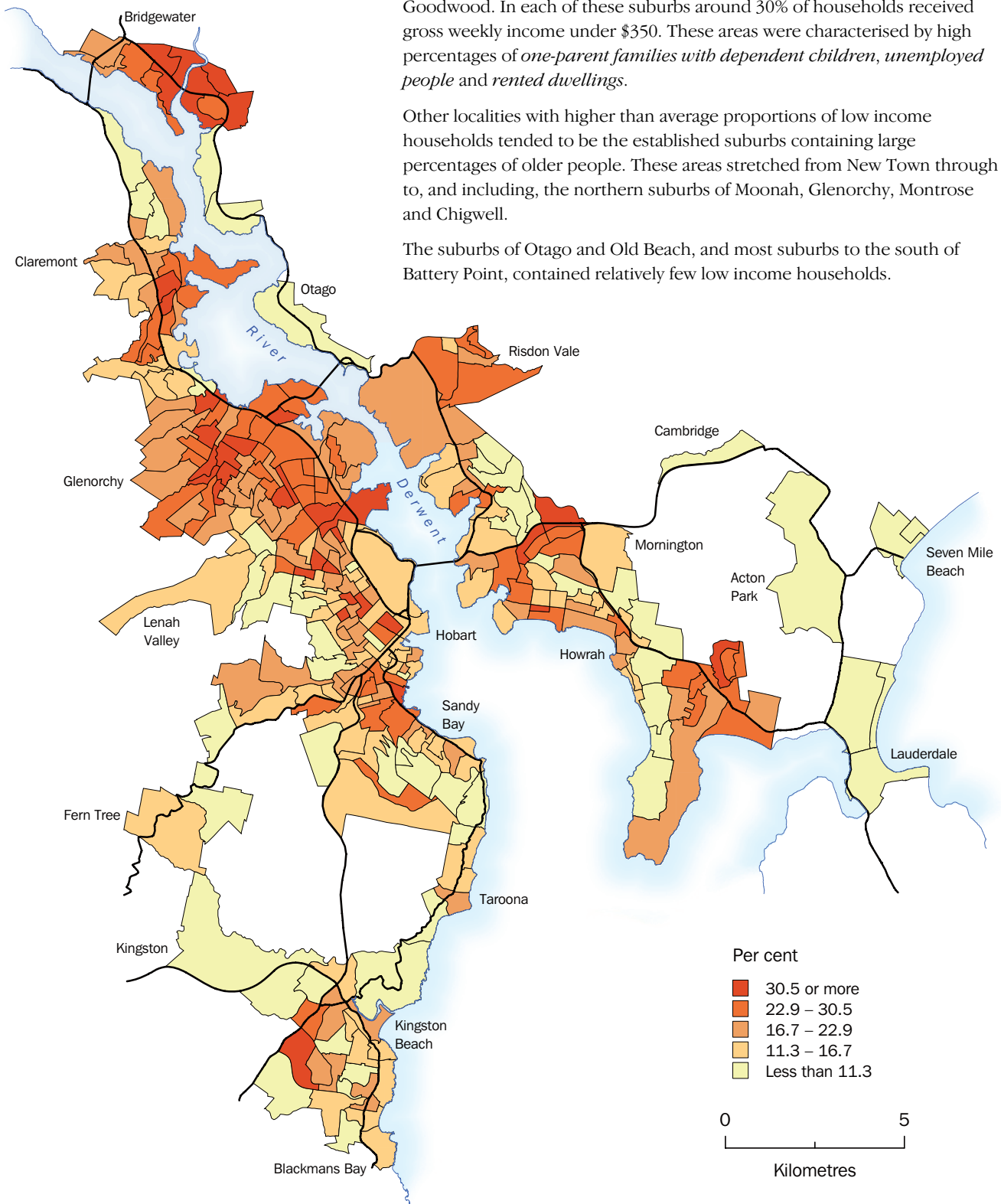
As a percentage of all households

At the 2006 Census, 10,720 households in Hobart were classified as low income households (i.e. received gross weekly income less than \$350). This represented 19.2% of all households. 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, Clarendon Vale and Goodwood. In each of these suburbs around 30% of households received gross weekly income under \$350. These areas were characterised by high percentages of *one-parent families with dependent children, unemployed people and rented dwellings*.

Other localities with higher than average proportions of low income households tended to be the established suburbs containing large percentages of older people. These areas stretched from New Town through to, and including, the northern suburbs of Moonah, Glenorchy, Montrose and Chigwell.

The suburbs of Otago and Old Beach, and most suburbs to the south of Battery Point, contained relatively few low income households.



HIGH INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

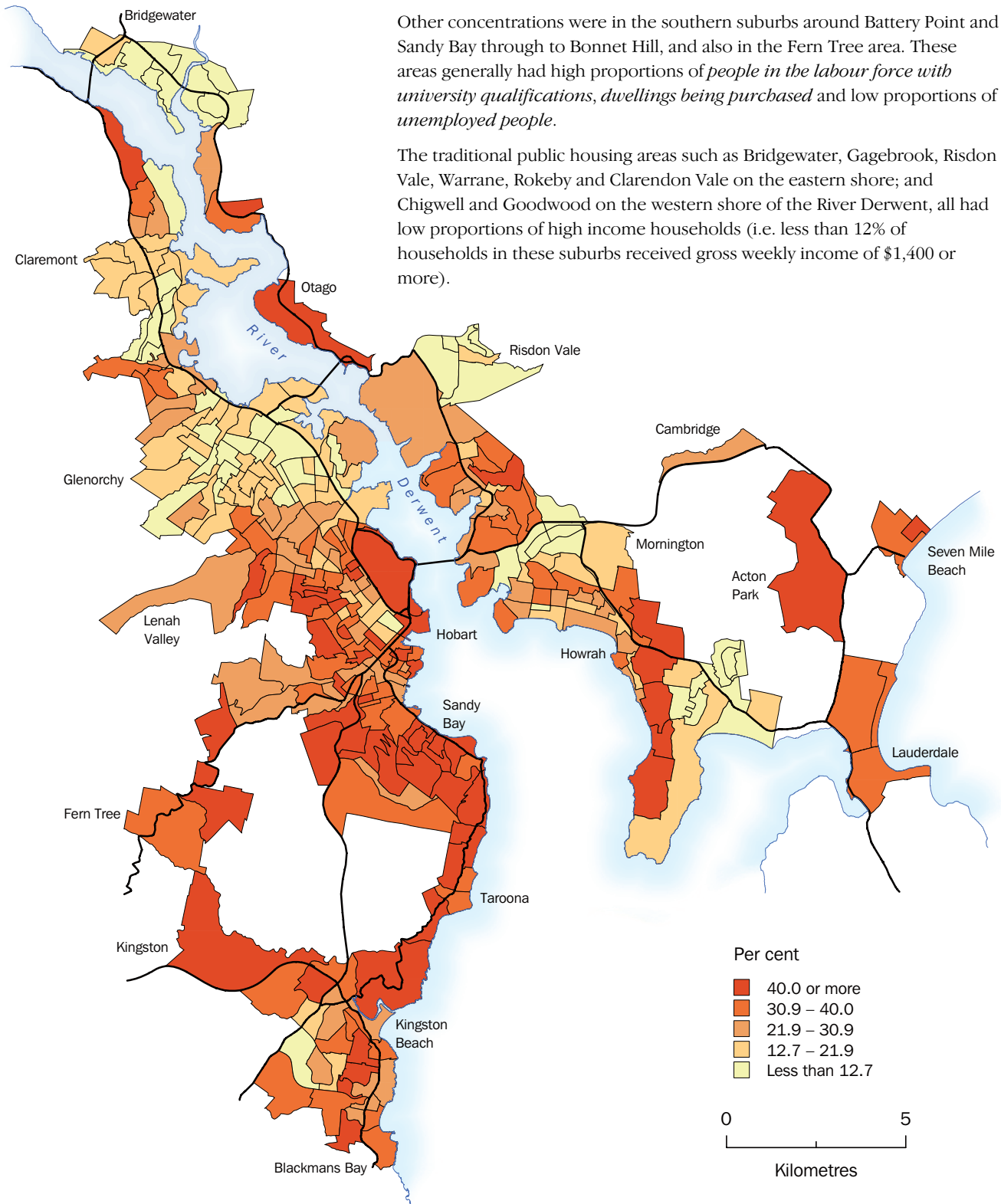
Households with gross weekly income of \$1,400 or more
As a percentage of all households

At the 2006 Census, 15,017 households in Hobart received gross weekly income of \$1,400 or more. This represented 26.9% of all households.

Over half of households in Otago were high income households, while for Tranmere and Seven Mile Beach, the proportions were around 45%. Each of these areas also generally had high percentages of *families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years and dwellings being purchased*.

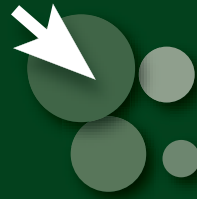
Other concentrations were in the southern suburbs around Battery Point and Sandy Bay through to Bonnet Hill, and also in the Fern Tree area. These areas generally had high proportions of *people in the labour force with university qualifications, dwellings being purchased* and low proportions of *unemployed people*.

The traditional public housing areas such as Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Risdon Vale, Warrane, Rokeby and Clarendon Vale on the eastern shore; and Chigwell and Goodwood on the western shore of the River Derwent, all had low proportions of high income households (i.e. less than 12% of households in these suburbs received gross weekly income of \$1,400 or more).



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Chapter Six

Families and Households

People living alone

One-parent families with dependent children

Couples with no dependent children



PEOPLE LIVING ALONE

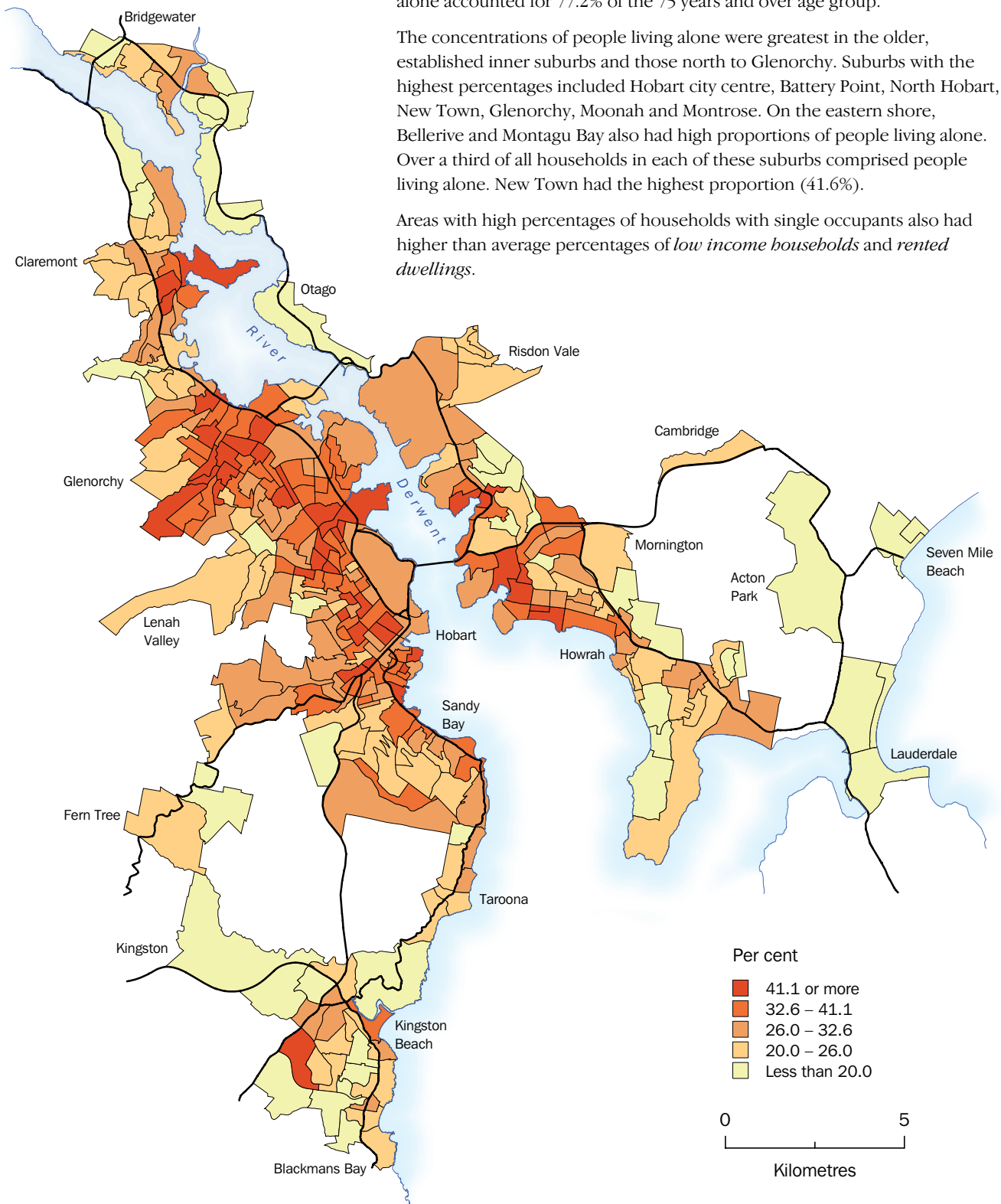
As a percentage of all households

At the 2006 Census, there were 18,202 people living alone in Hobart. This represented 29.3% of all households or 13.9% of all people aged 15 years and over. Hobart had the highest proportion of lone person households of all Australian capital cities.

People living alone were most prevalent in the older age groups, with 23.8% being aged 75 years and over. Over 80% of this group were widowed. Of all people living alone, 59.3% were women. The proportion of women to men was also most notable in the older age groups. For example, women living alone accounted for 77.2% of the 75 years and over age group.

The concentrations of people living alone were greatest in the older, established inner suburbs and those north to Glenorchy. Suburbs with the highest percentages included Hobart city centre, Battery Point, North Hobart, New Town, Glenorchy, Moonah and Montrose. On the eastern shore, Bellerive and Montagu Bay also had high proportions of people living alone. Over a third of all households in each of these suburbs comprised people living alone. New Town had the highest proportion (41.6%).

Areas with high percentages of households with single occupants also had higher than average percentages of *low income households* and *rented dwellings*.



ONE-PARENT FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

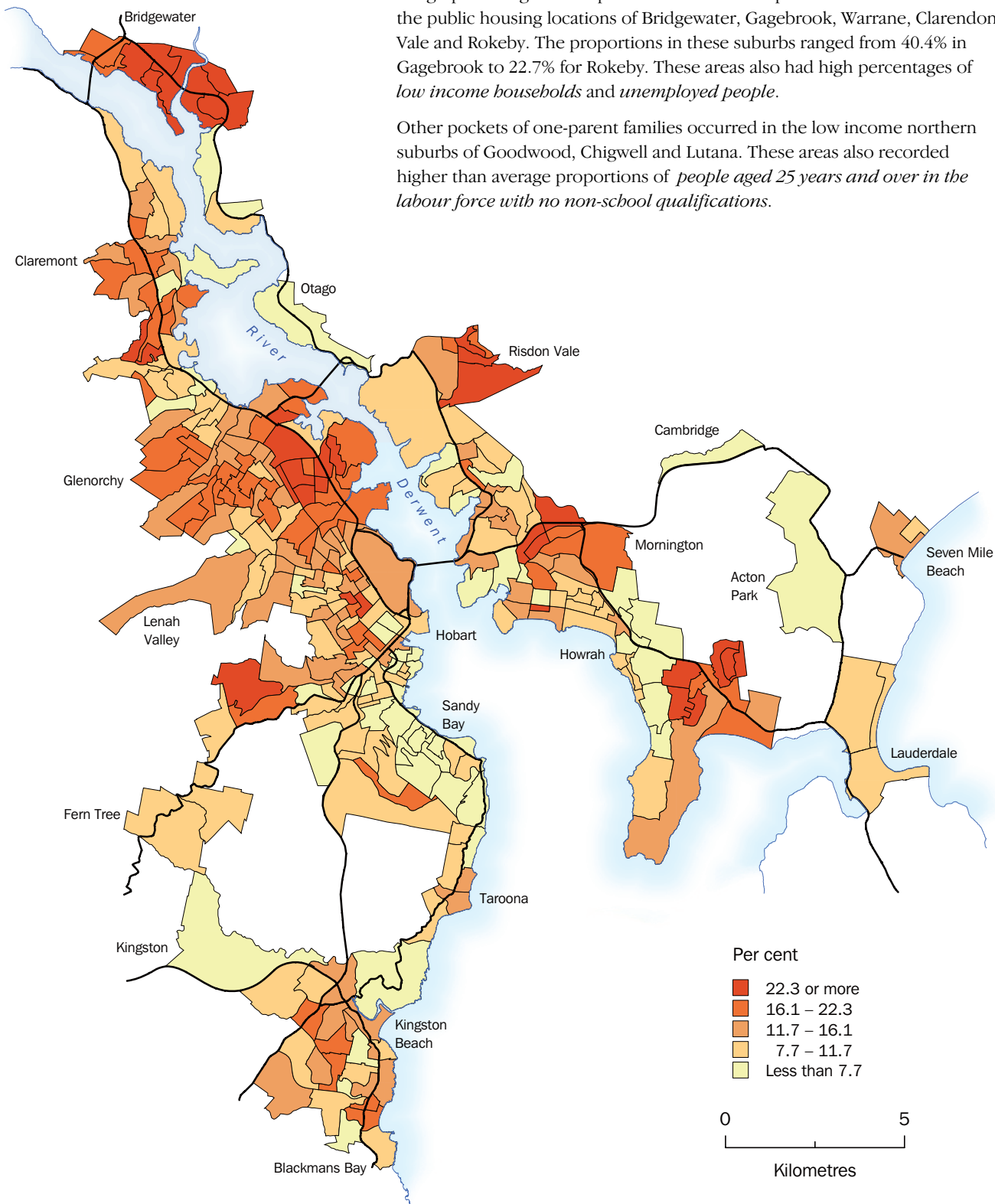
As a percentage of all families

At the 2006 Census, there were 5,803 one-parent families with dependent children in Hobart. This was 13.9% of all families, compared with 12.8% in 1996 and 14.0% in 2001. In 2006, Hobart recorded the second highest percentage of one-parent families of all capital cities, after Darwin and Palmerston (14.2%).

The parent in the vast majority (85.6%) of these families was female. Over half (65.8%) of all sole parents were in the labour force.

A high percentage of one-parent families with dependent children resided in the public housing locations of Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Warrane, Clarendon Vale and Rokeby. The proportions in these suburbs ranged from 40.4% in Gagebrook to 22.7% for Rokeby. These areas also had high percentages of *low income households* and *unemployed people*.

Other pockets of one-parent families occurred in the low income northern suburbs of Goodwood, Chigwell and Lutana. These areas also recorded higher than average proportions of *people aged 25 years and over in the labour force with no non-school qualifications*.



COUPLES WITH NO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

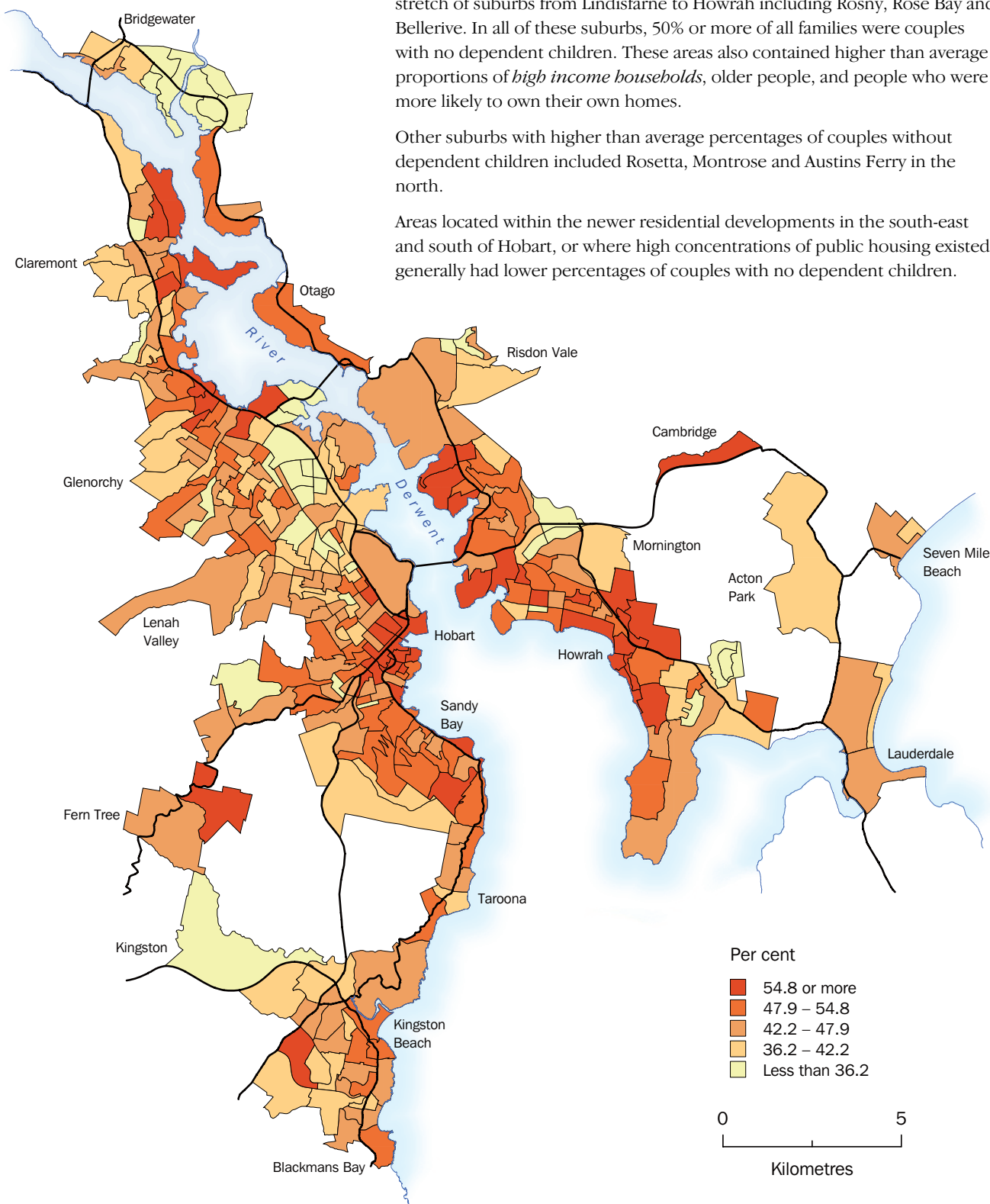
As a percentage of all families

There were 18,942 couples without dependent children in Hobart at the time of the 2006 Census. This represented 45.3% of all families in Hobart and was the second highest proportion of all Australian capital cities, after Adelaide (46.8%). This family type has been steadily increasing. At the 1996 and 2001 Censuses, the proportions were 42.8% and 44.0% respectively.

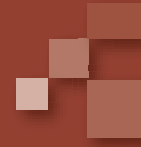
Older, more established suburbs tended to have higher concentrations of couples without dependent children. In particular the inner suburbs of Battery Point, Hobart city centre and Sandy Bay and, on the eastern shore, a stretch of suburbs from Lindisfarne to Howrah including Rosny, Rose Bay and Bellerive. In all of these suburbs, 50% or more of all families were couples with no dependent children. These areas also contained higher than average proportions of *high income households*, older people, and people who were more likely to own their own homes.

Other suburbs with higher than average percentages of couples without dependent children included Rosetta, Montrose and Austins Ferry in the north.

Areas located within the newer residential developments in the south-east and south of Hobart, or where high concentrations of public housing existed, generally had lower percentages of couples with no dependent children.



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Chapter Seven

Dwellings

Rented dwellings

Dwellings being purchased

Households with housing costs 30% or more of gross income

Dwellings with broadband Internet access



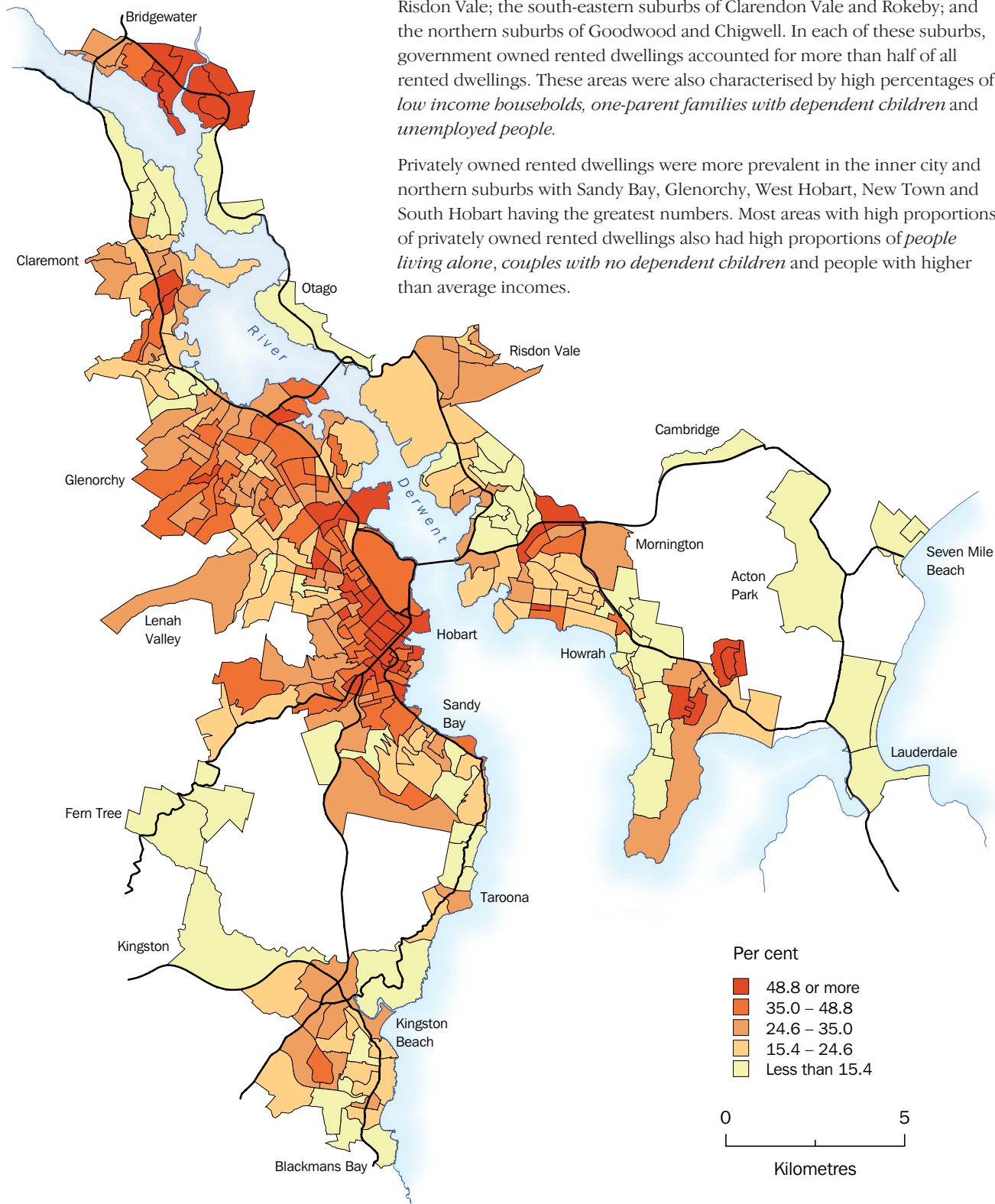
RENTED DWELLINGS

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

At the 2006 Census, 17,779 dwellings were rented by usual residents in Hobart. This was 29.4% of all occupied private dwellings. The majority (70.3%) of these rented dwellings were privately owned, while state government housing authority (Housing Tasmania) owned dwellings accounted for 26.9%. The proportion of dwellings rented has steadily fallen from 31.3% in 1996 and 30.0% in 2001.

Housing Tasmania rented dwellings were predominant in the outer northern suburbs of Bridgewater and Gagebrook; the eastern suburbs of Warrane and Risdon Vale; the south-eastern suburbs of Clarendon Vale and Rokeby; and the northern suburbs of Goodwood and Chigwell. In each of these suburbs, government owned rented dwellings accounted for more than half of all rented dwellings. These areas were also characterised by high percentages of *low income households, one-parent families with dependent children and unemployed people.*

Privately owned rented dwellings were more prevalent in the inner city and northern suburbs with Sandy Bay, Glenorchy, West Hobart, New Town and South Hobart having the greatest numbers. Most areas with high proportions of privately owned rented dwellings also had high proportions of *people living alone, couples with no dependent children* and people with higher than average incomes.



DWELLINGS BEING PURCHASED

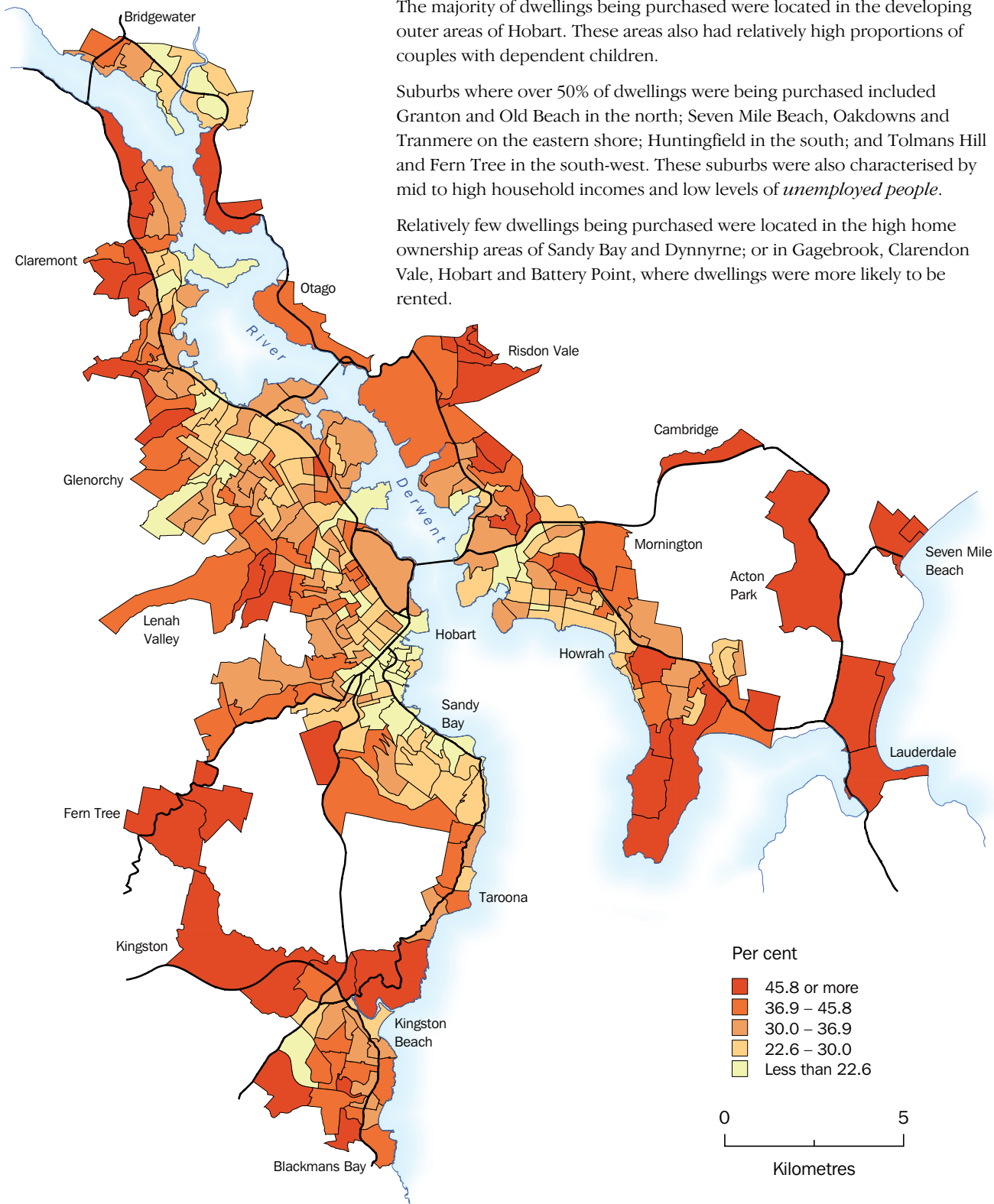
As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

At the 2006 Census, there were 20,524 dwellings being purchased by their occupants in Hobart. This was 33.9% of all occupied private dwellings, the second lowest rate of all Australian capital cities, after Sydney (33.7%). The percentage of dwellings being purchased has steadily increased since the 1996 Census (28.3%). At the 2006 Census, a further 21,741 dwellings, or 36.0% of all occupied private dwellings, were fully owned by the occupants (i.e. no mortgage was owed on the property). This was the highest rate of all Australian capital cities.

The majority of dwellings being purchased were located in the developing outer areas of Hobart. These areas also had relatively high proportions of couples with dependent children.

Suburbs where over 50% of dwellings were being purchased included Granton and Old Beach in the north; Seven Mile Beach, Oakdowns and Tranmere on the eastern shore; Huntingfield in the south; and Tolmans Hill and Fern Tree in the south-west. These suburbs were also characterised by mid to high household incomes and low levels of *unemployed people*.

Relatively few dwellings being purchased were located in the high home ownership areas of Sandy Bay and Dynnyrne; or in Gagebrook, Clarendon Vale, Hobart and Battery Point, where dwellings were more likely to be rented.



HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING COSTS 30% OR MORE OF GROSS INCOME

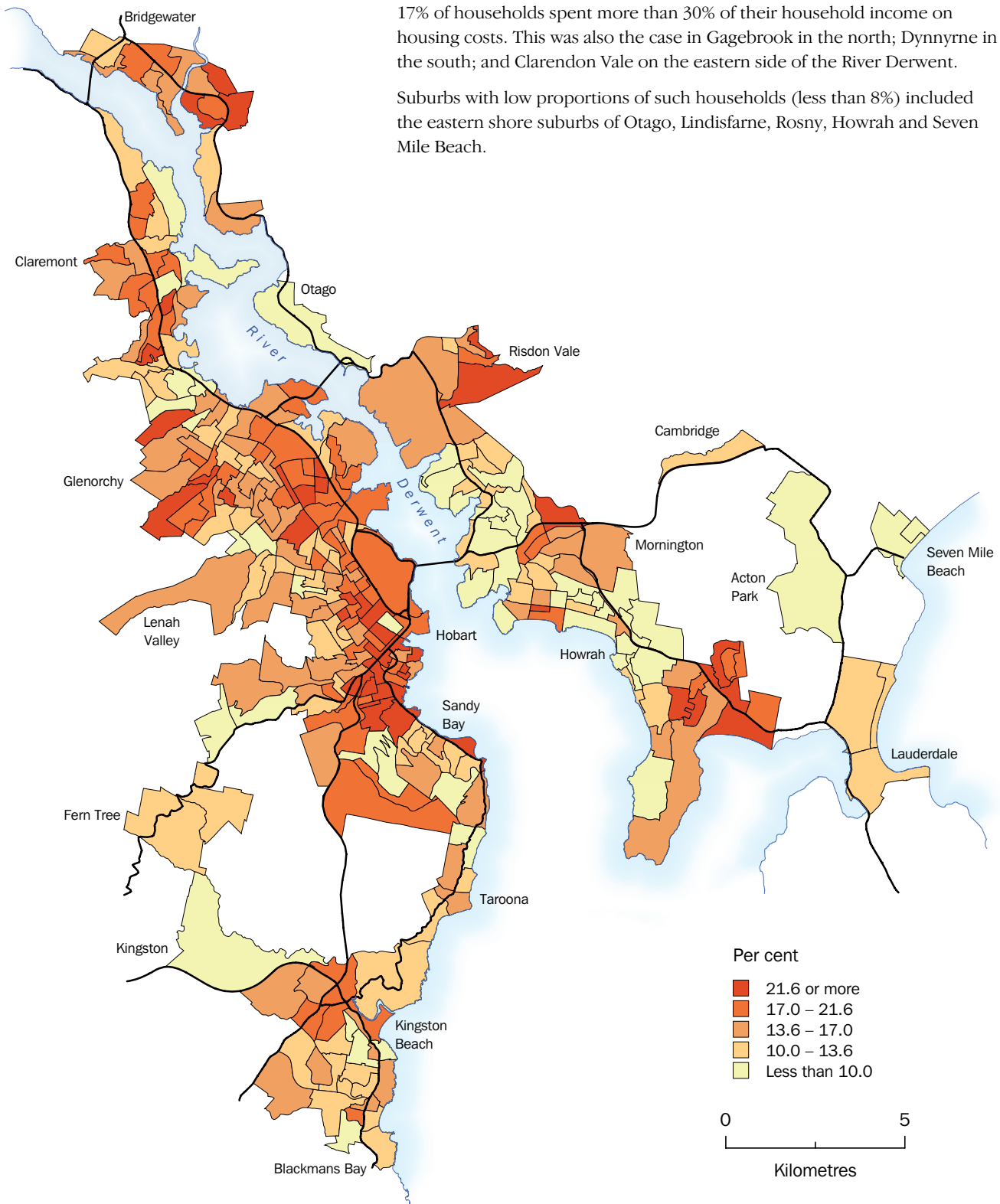
As a percentage of all households

At the 2006 Census, 8,283 households in Hobart had expenditure on housing costs that amounted to 30% or more of their gross household income. This was 15.0% of all households.

Housing costs comprise rent or mortgage repayments and site fees if the dwelling is a caravan or manufactured home in a caravan park or manufactured home estate. Water rates, council rates, repairs, maintenance and other fees are excluded.

In the city centre suburbs of Hobart, North Hobart and Battery Point, over 17% of households spent more than 30% of their household income on housing costs. This was also the case in Gagebrook in the north; Dynnyrne in the south; and Clarendon Vale on the eastern side of the River Derwent.

Suburbs with low proportions of such households (less than 8%) included the eastern shore suburbs of Otago, Lindisfarne, Rosny, Howrah and Seven Mile Beach.



DWELLINGS WITH BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS

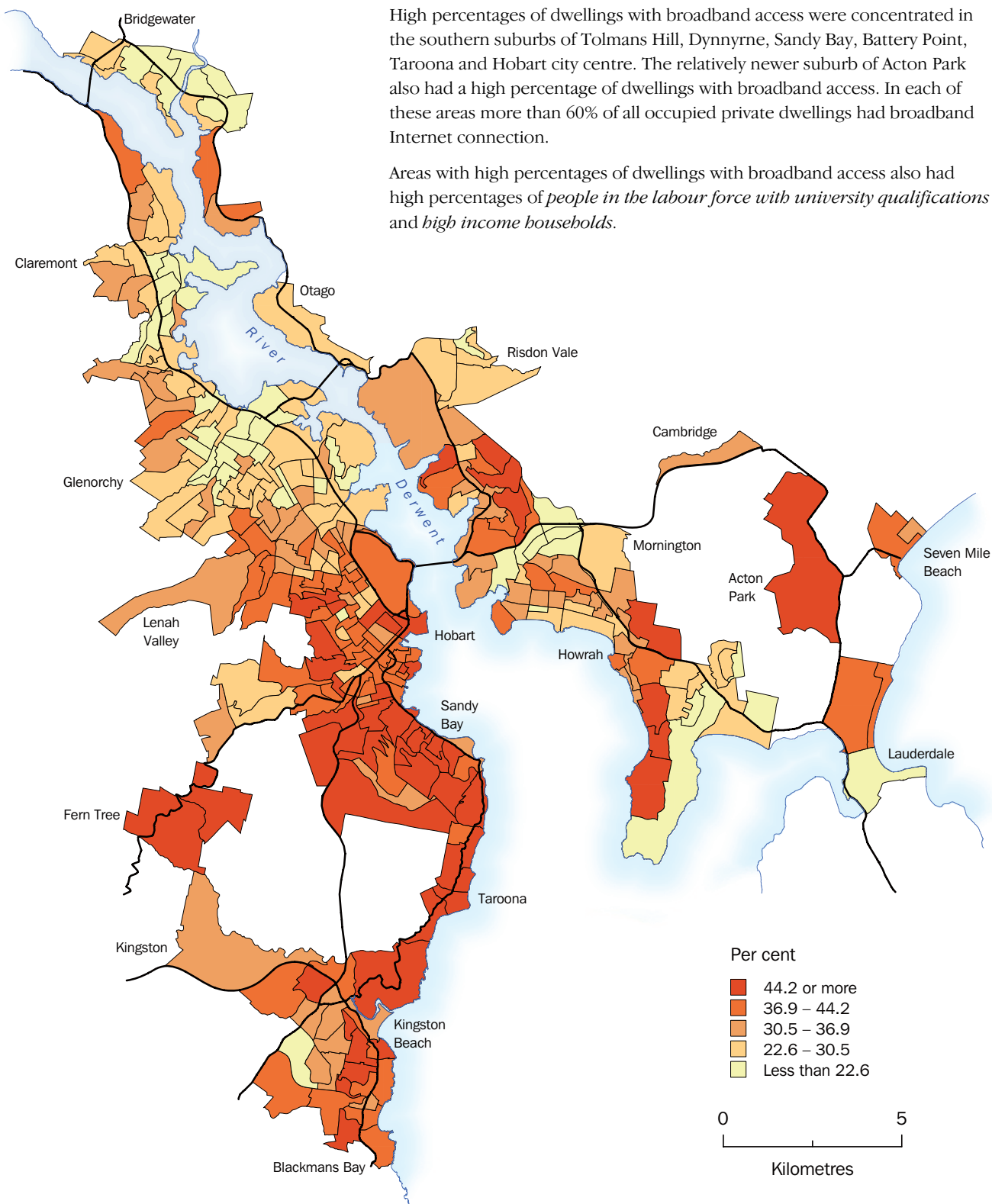
As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

At the 2006 Census, there were 20,582 occupied private dwellings in Hobart with broadband Internet access. This was 33.9% of all occupied private dwellings and was the second lowest percentage of all Australian capital cities, after Adelaide (33.2%).

Of all occupied private dwellings with broadband access, 29.7% were owned outright by their occupants, 47.2% were being purchased and 22.8% were rented dwellings. Families with dependent children were more likely to have broadband access than other family and household types.

High percentages of dwellings with broadband access were concentrated in the southern suburbs of Tolmans Hill, Dynnyrne, Sandy Bay, Battery Point, Tarooma and Hobart city centre. The relatively newer suburb of Acton Park also had a high percentage of dwellings with broadband access. In each of these areas more than 60% of all occupied private dwellings had broadband Internet connection.

Areas with high percentages of dwellings with broadband access also had high percentages of *people in the labour force with university qualifications* and *high income households*.



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Chapter Eight

Regional Centres

Greater Launceston

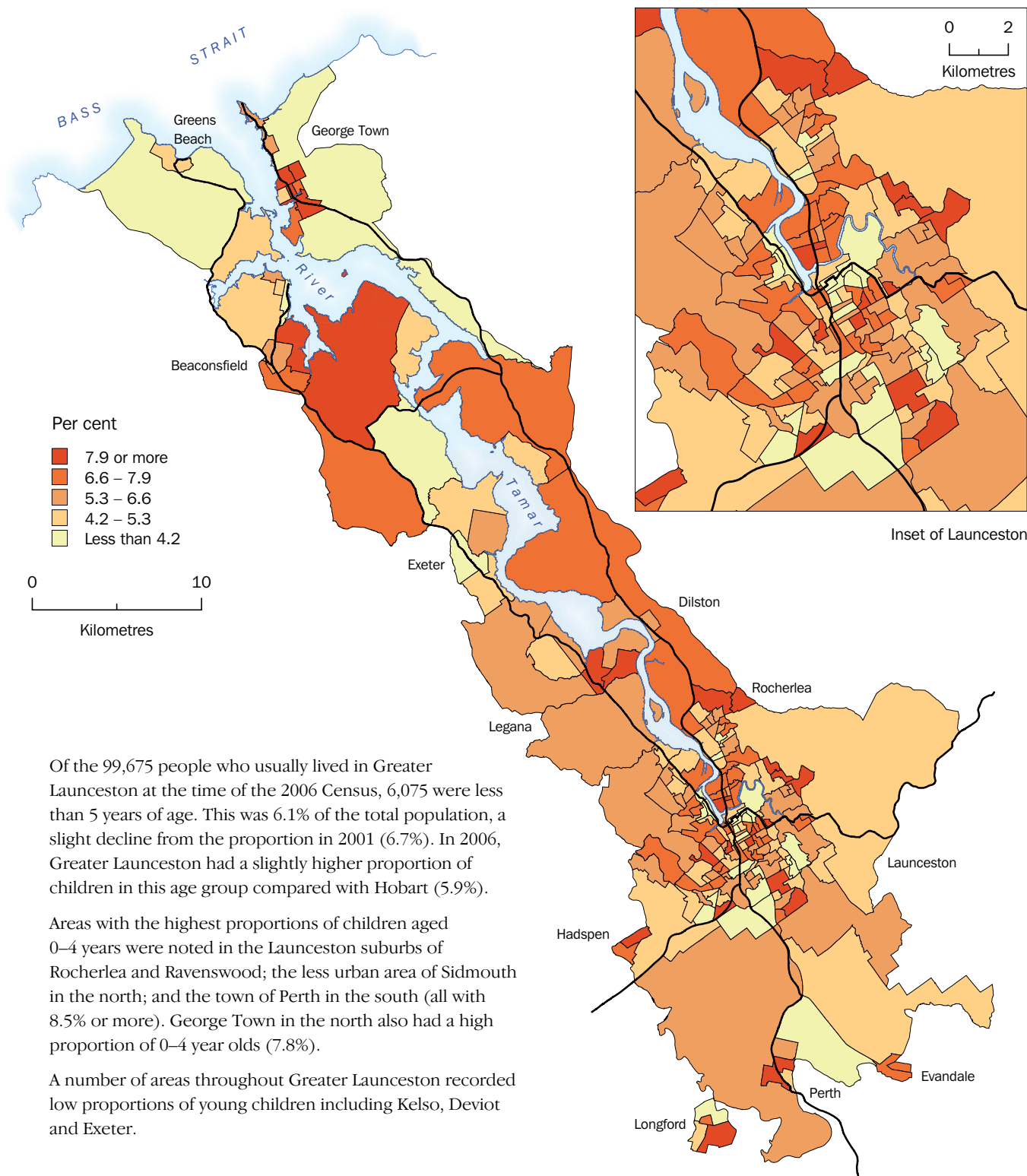
Burnie-Devonport



GREATER LAUNCESTON

People aged 0–4 years

As a percentage of the total population



Of the 99,675 people who usually lived in Greater Launceston at the time of the 2006 Census, 6,075 were less than 5 years of age. This was 6.1% of the total population, a slight decline from the proportion in 2001 (6.7%). In 2006, Greater Launceston had a slightly higher proportion of children in this age group compared with Hobart (5.9%).

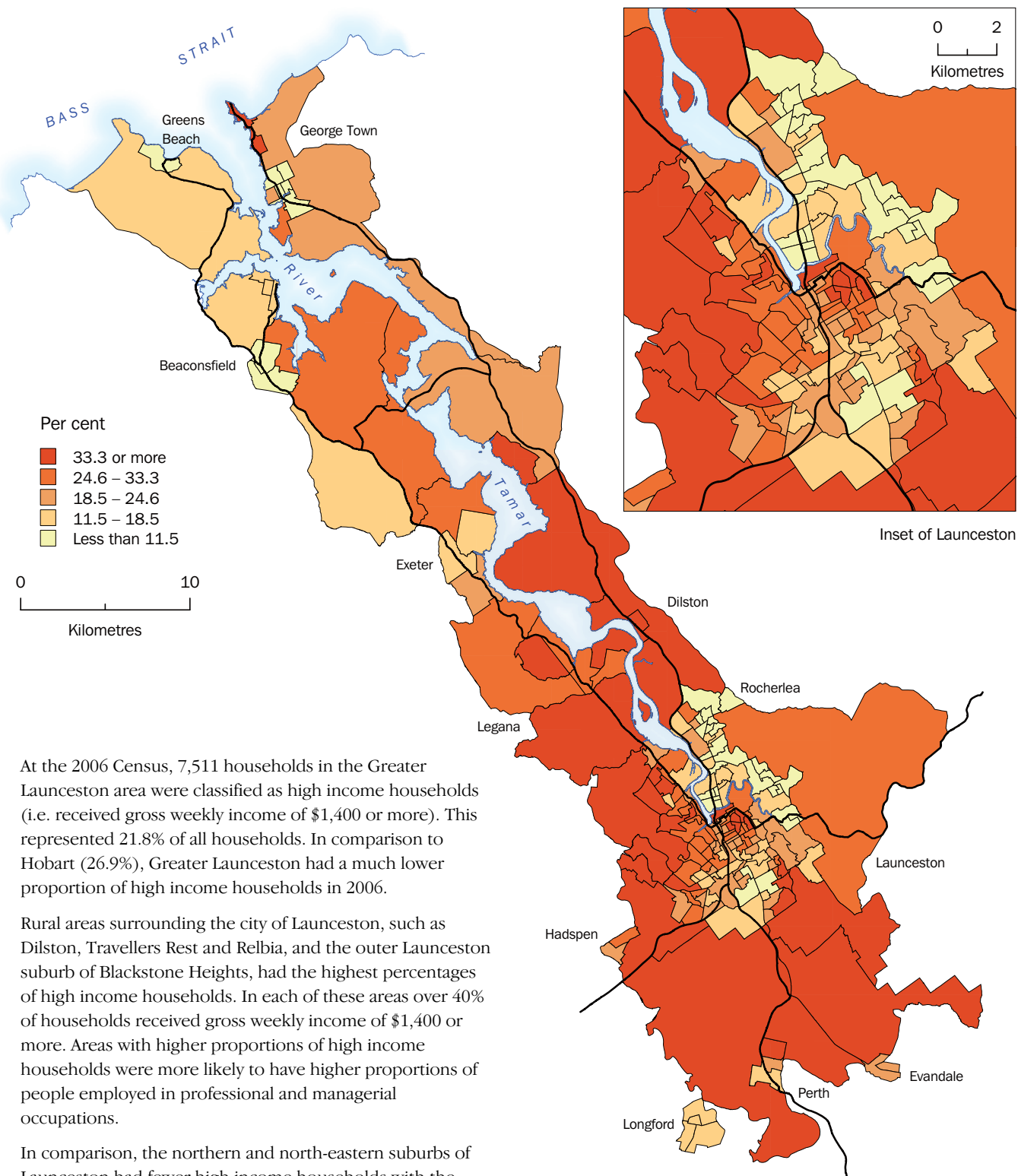
Areas with the highest proportions of children aged 0–4 years were noted in the Launceston suburbs of Rocherlea and Ravenswood; the less urban area of Sidmouth in the north; and the town of Perth in the south (all with 8.5% or more). George Town in the north also had a high proportion of 0–4 year olds (7.8%).

A number of areas throughout Greater Launceston recorded low proportions of young children including Kelso, Deviot and Exeter.

GREATER LAUNCESTON

High income households

Households with gross weekly income of \$1,400 or more
As a percentage of all households



At the 2006 Census, 7,511 households in the Greater Launceston area were classified as high income households (i.e. received gross weekly income of \$1,400 or more). This represented 21.8% of all households. In comparison to Hobart (26.9%), Greater Launceston had a much lower proportion of high income households in 2006.

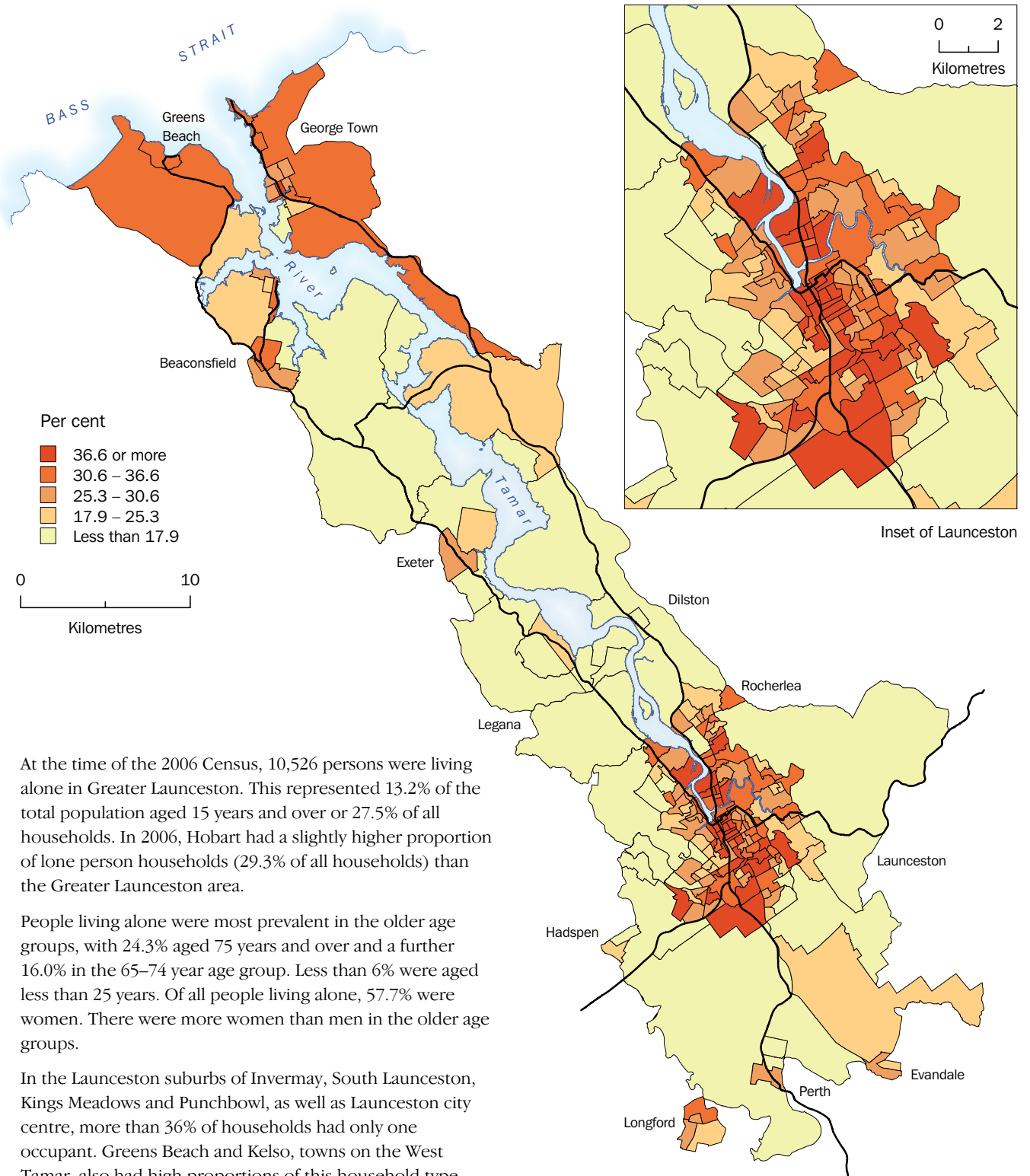
Rural areas surrounding the city of Launceston, such as Dilston, Travellers Rest and Relbia, and the outer Launceston suburb of Blackstone Heights, had the highest percentages of high income households. In each of these areas over 40% of households received gross weekly income of \$1,400 or more. Areas with higher proportions of high income households were more likely to have higher proportions of people employed in professional and managerial occupations.

In comparison, the northern and north-eastern suburbs of Launceston had fewer high income households with the suburbs of Mayfield, Rocherlea, Ravenswood and Waverley recording less than 10% of this household type, as did the northern towns of Greens Beach and Beaconsfield.

GREATER LAUNCESTON

People living alone

As a percentage of all households



At the time of the 2006 Census, 10,526 persons were living alone in Greater Launceston. This represented 13.2% of the total population aged 15 years and over or 27.5% of all households. In 2006, Hobart had a slightly higher proportion of lone person households (29.3% of all households) than the Greater Launceston area.

People living alone were most prevalent in the older age groups, with 24.3% aged 75 years and over and a further 16.0% in the 65–74 year age group. Less than 6% were aged less than 25 years. Of all people living alone, 57.7% were women. There were more women than men in the older age groups.

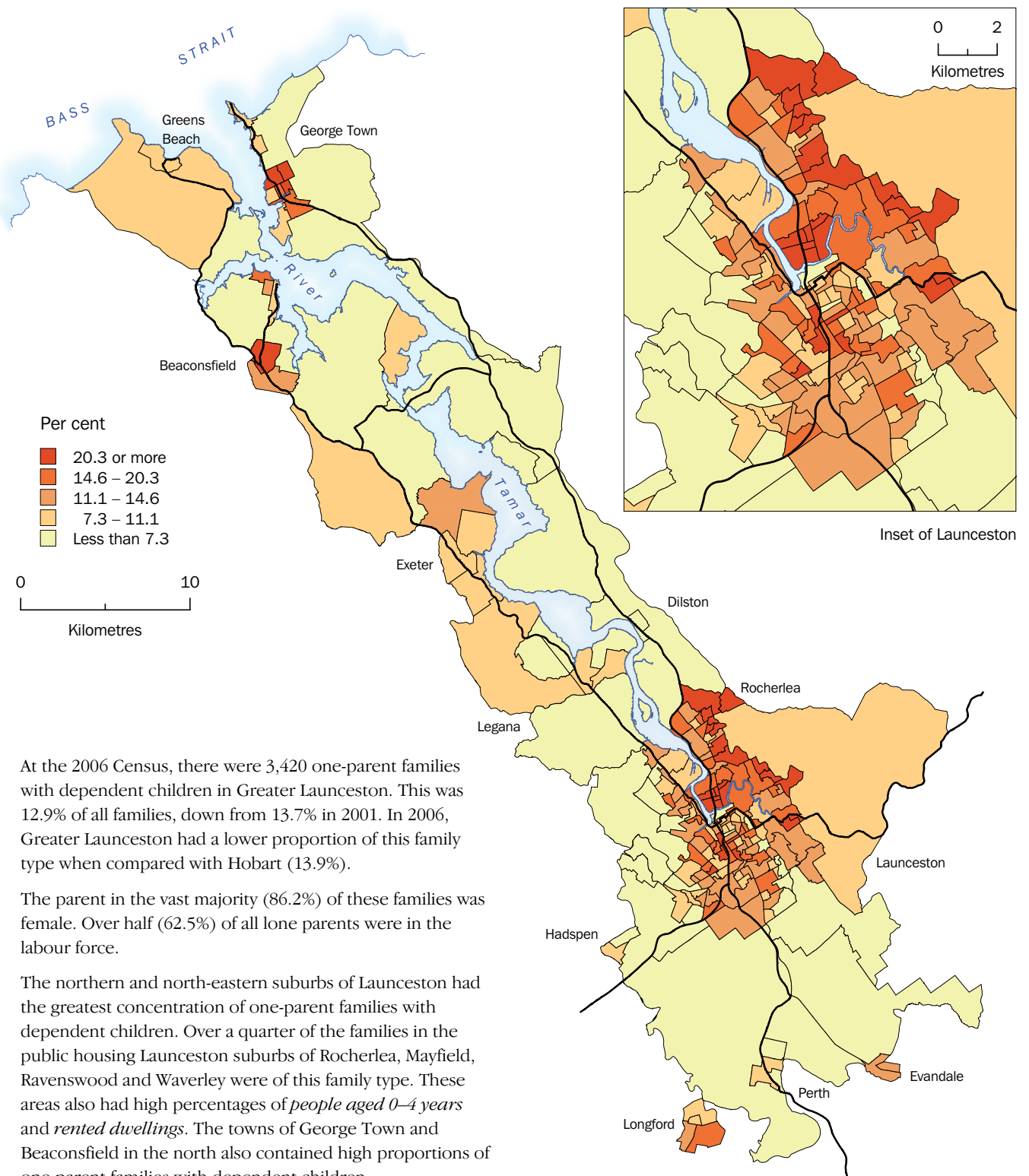
In the Launceston suburbs of Invermay, South Launceston, Kings Meadows and Punchbowl, as well as Launceston city centre, more than 36% of households had only one occupant. Greens Beach and Kelso, towns on the West Tamar, also had high proportions of this household type (around 34%). Overall, rural areas throughout Greater Launceston contained few lone person households.

Areas with large populations of lone person households also had higher proportions of *rented dwellings* and lower proportions of *high income households*.

GREATER LAUNCESTON

One-parent families with dependent children

As a percentage of all families



At the 2006 Census, there were 3,420 one-parent families with dependent children in Greater Launceston. This was 12.9% of all families, down from 13.7% in 2001. In 2006, Greater Launceston had a lower proportion of this family type when compared with Hobart (13.9%).

The parent in the vast majority (86.2%) of these families was female. Over half (62.5%) of all lone parents were in the labour force.

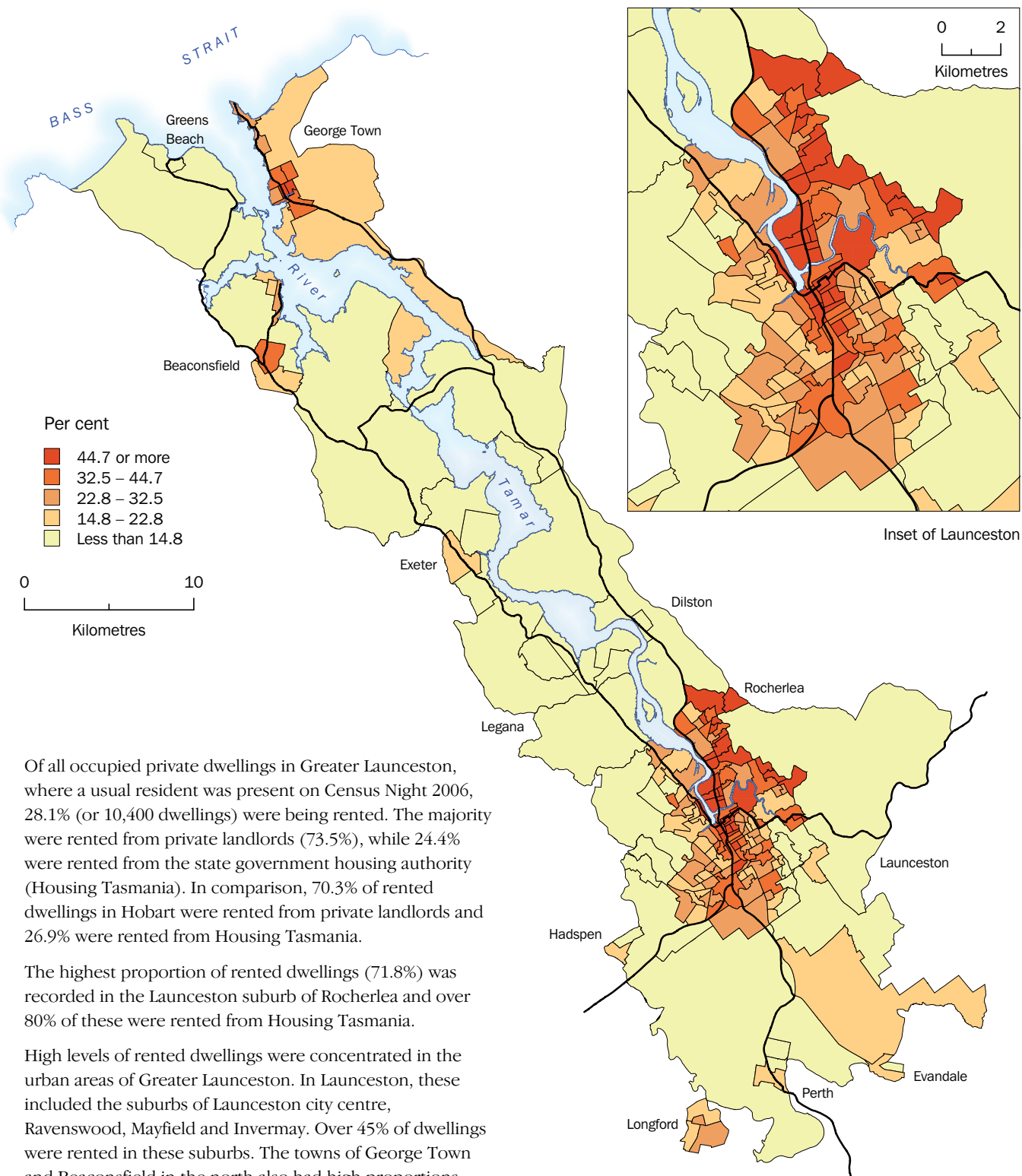
The northern and north-eastern suburbs of Launceston had the greatest concentration of one-parent families with dependent children. Over a quarter of the families in the public housing Launceston suburbs of Rocherlea, Mayfield, Ravenswood and Waverley were of this family type. These areas also had high percentages of *people aged 0–4 years* and *rented dwellings*. The towns of George Town and Beaconsfield in the north also contained high proportions of one-parent families with dependent children.

Generally, rural areas throughout Greater Launceston were less likely to contain this family type.

GREATER LAUNCESTON

Rented dwellings

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



Of all occupied private dwellings in Greater Launceston, where a usual resident was present on Census Night 2006, 28.1% (or 10,400 dwellings) were being rented. The majority were rented from private landlords (73.5%), while 24.4% were rented from the state government housing authority (Housing Tasmania). In comparison, 70.3% of rented dwellings in Hobart were rented from private landlords and 26.9% were rented from Housing Tasmania.

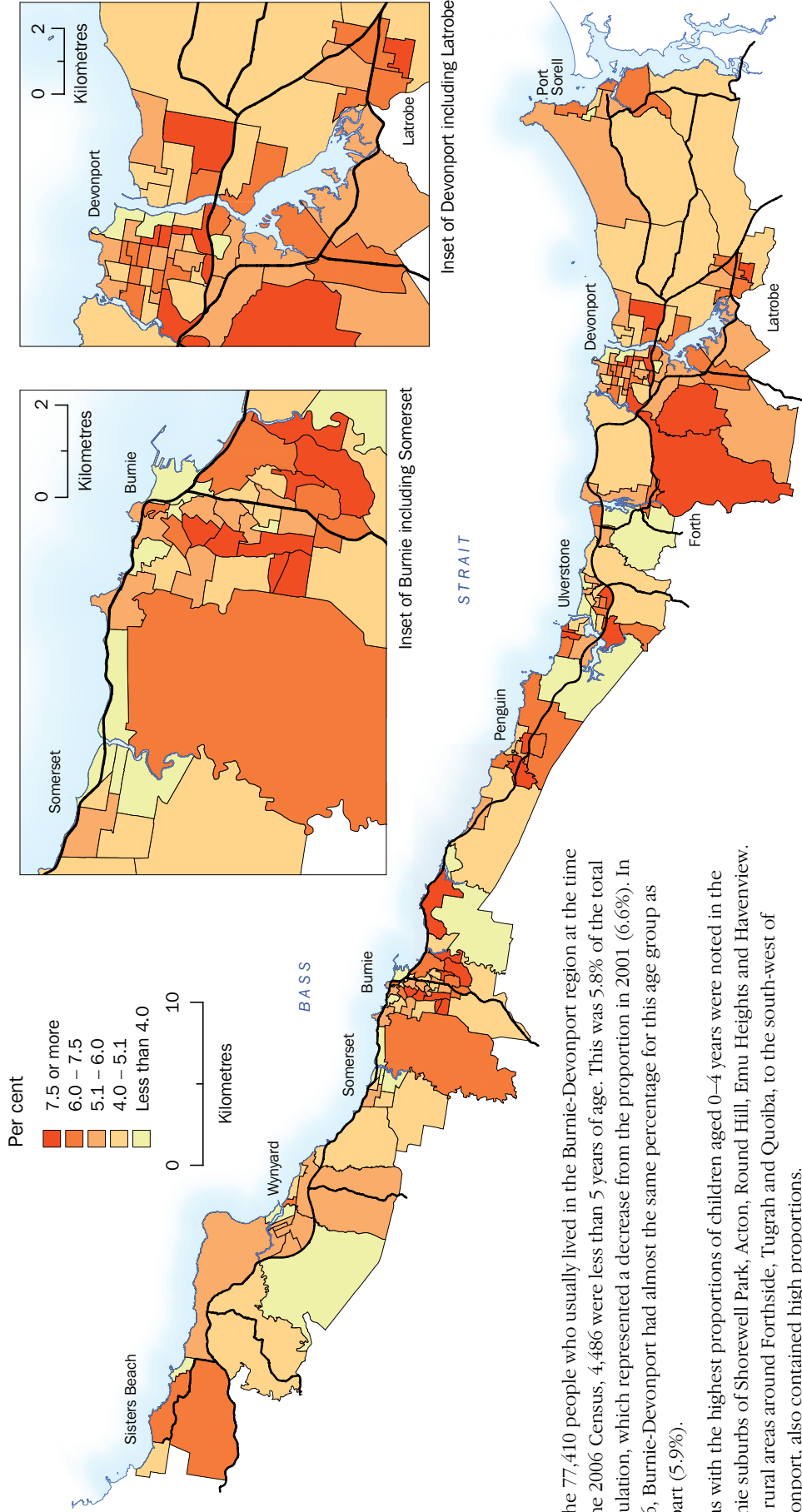
The highest proportion of rented dwellings (71.8%) was recorded in the Launceston suburb of Rocherlea and over 80% of these were rented from Housing Tasmania.

High levels of rented dwellings were concentrated in the urban areas of Greater Launceston. In Launceston, these included the suburbs of Launceston city centre, Ravenswood, Mayfield and Invermay. Over 45% of dwellings were rented in these suburbs. The towns of George Town and Beaconsfield in the north also had high proportions. These areas also generally had high proportions of *people living alone*.

BURNIE-DEVONPORT

People aged 0–4 years

As a percentage of the total population



Of the 77,410 people who usually lived in the Burnie-Devonport region at the time of the 2006 Census, 4,486 were less than 5 years of age. This was 5.8% of the total population, which represented a decrease from the proportion in 2001 (6.6%). In 2006, Burnie-Devonport had almost the same percentage for this age group as Hobart (5.9%).

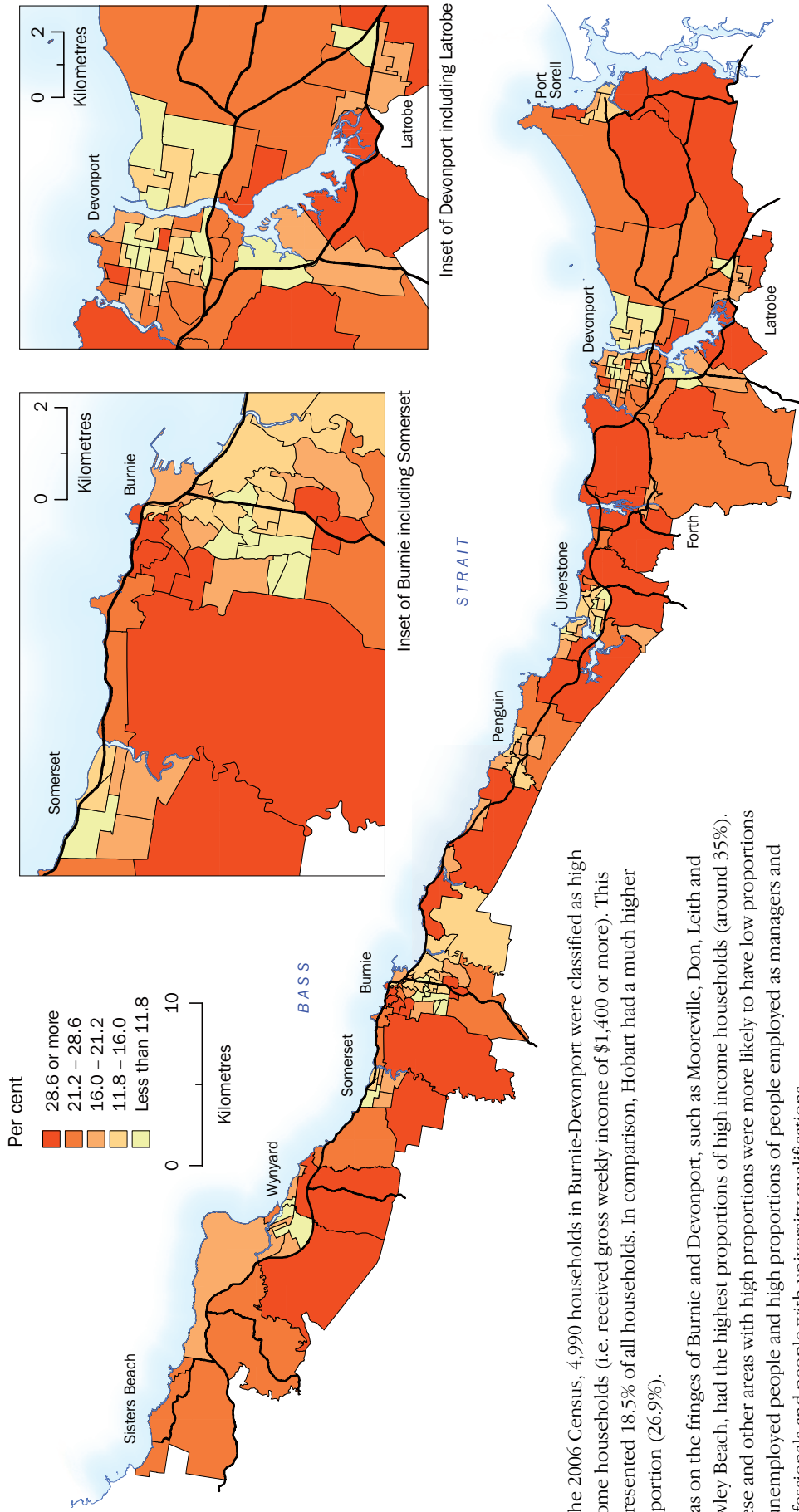
Areas with the highest proportions of children aged 0–4 years were noted in the Burnie suburbs of Shorewell Park, Acton, Round Hill, Emu Heights and Havenview. The rural areas around Forthside, Tugrah and Quoiba, to the south-west of Devonport, also contained high proportions.

A number of areas throughout Burnie-Devonport had very low proportions of young children, including Heybridge, Ocean Vista, Boat Harbour Beach and Stowport (around 3% or less).

BURNIE-DEVONPORT

High income households

Households with gross weekly income of \$1,400 or more
As a percentage of all households



At the 2006 Census, 4,990 households in Burnie-Devonport were classified as high income households (i.e. received gross weekly income of \$1,400 or more). This represented 18.5% of all households. In comparison, Hobart had a much higher proportion (26.9%).

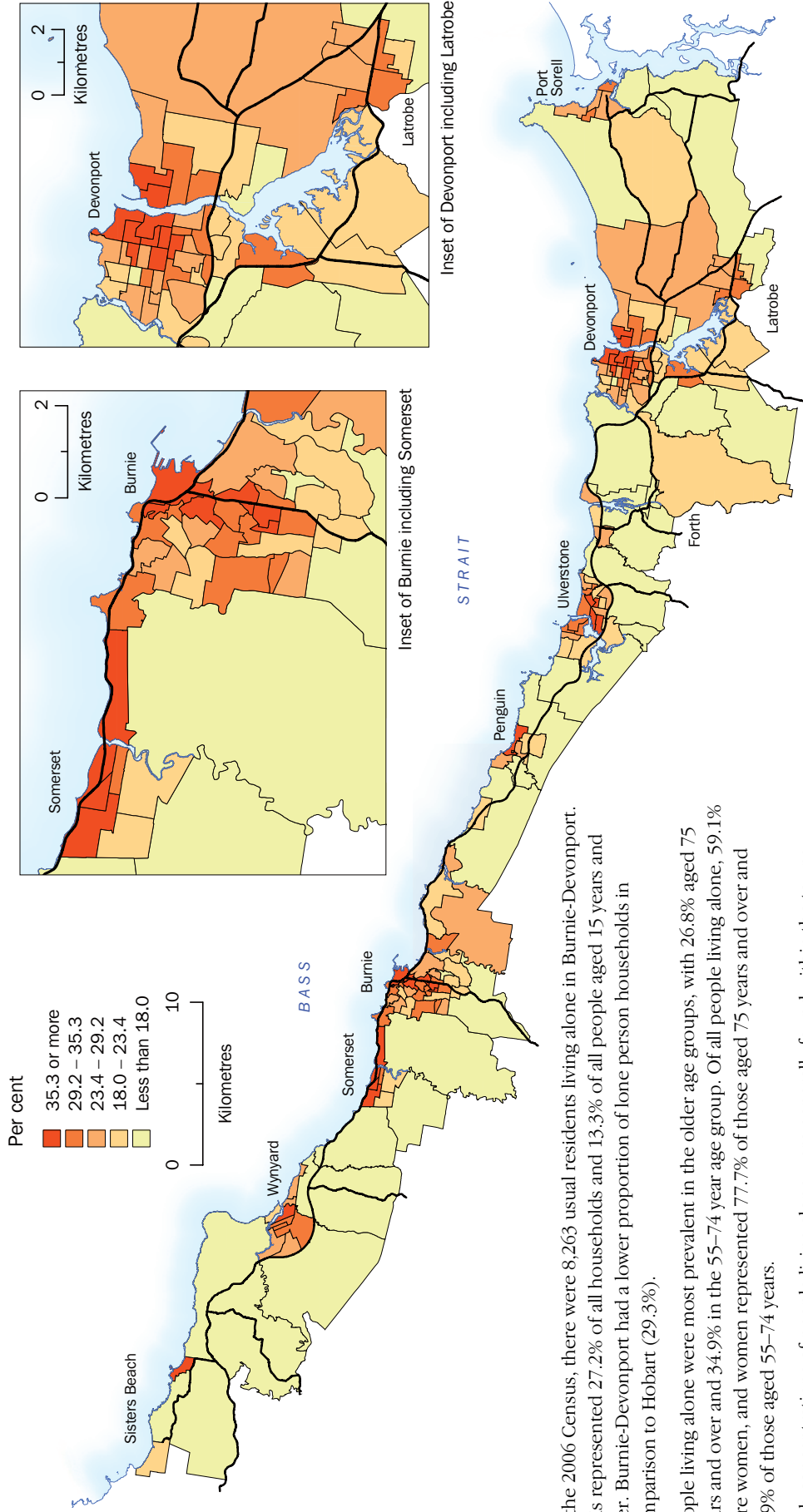
Areas on the fringes of Burnie and Devonport, such as Mooreville, Don, Leith and Hawley Beach, had the highest proportions of high income households (around 35%). These and other areas with high proportions were more likely to have low proportions of unemployed people and high proportions of people employed as managers and professionals and people with university qualifications.

Urban areas throughout Burnie-Devonport had low proportions of high income households, compared with the fringe and rural areas. The suburbs of Acton, Shorewell Park and Hillcrest all recorded less than 11% for this household type.

BURNIE-DEVONPORT

People living alone

As a percentage of all households



At the 2006 Census, there were 8,263 usual residents living alone in Burnie-Devonport. This represented 27.2% of all households and 13.3% of all people aged 15 years and over. Burnie-Devonport had a lower proportion of lone person households in comparison to Hobart (29.3%).

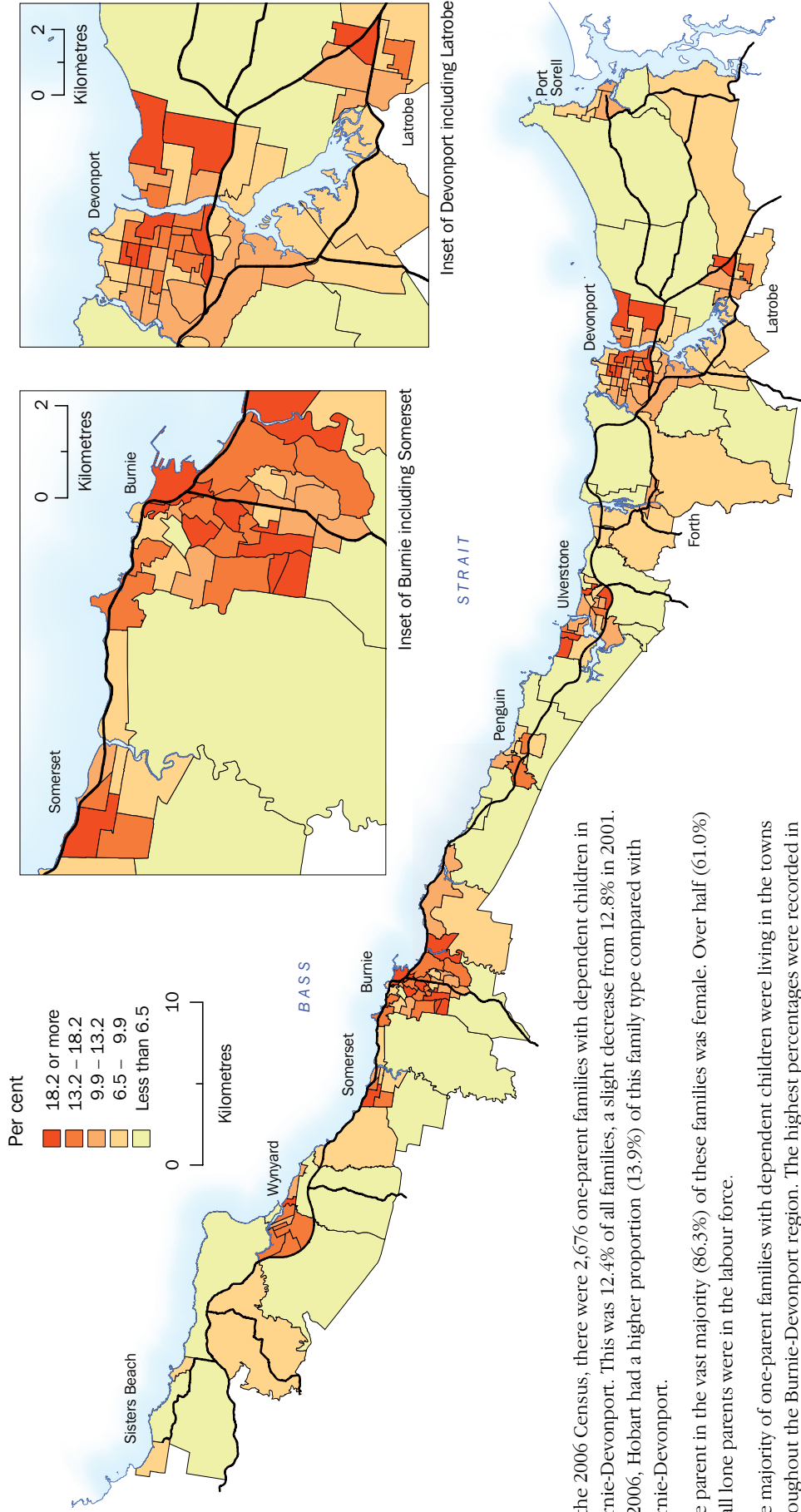
People living alone were most prevalent in the older age groups, with 26.8% aged 75 years and over and 34.9% in the 55-74 year age group. Of all people living alone, 59.1% were women, and women represented 77.7% of those aged 75 years and over and 64.9% of those aged 55-74 years.

High concentrations of people living alone were generally found within the towns throughout the Burnie-Devonport region. The Burnie suburbs of Ocean Vista, Upper Burnie and Wivenhoe, as well as Burnie city centre, all had more than 35% of households with only one occupant, as did the town of Boat Harbour Beach. In Devonport, Ulverstone and Wynyard, just under one in three households were occupied by people living alone and in Penguin the proportion was just below 25%.

BURNIE-DEVONPORT

One-parent families with dependent children

As a percentage of all families



At the 2006 Census, there were 2,676 one-parent families with dependent children in Burnie-Devonport. This was 12.4% of all families, a slight decrease from 12.8% in 2001. In 2006, Hobart had a higher proportion (13.9%) of this family type compared with Burnie-Devonport.

The parent in the vast majority (86.3%) of these families was female. Over half (61.0%) of all lone parents were in the labour force.

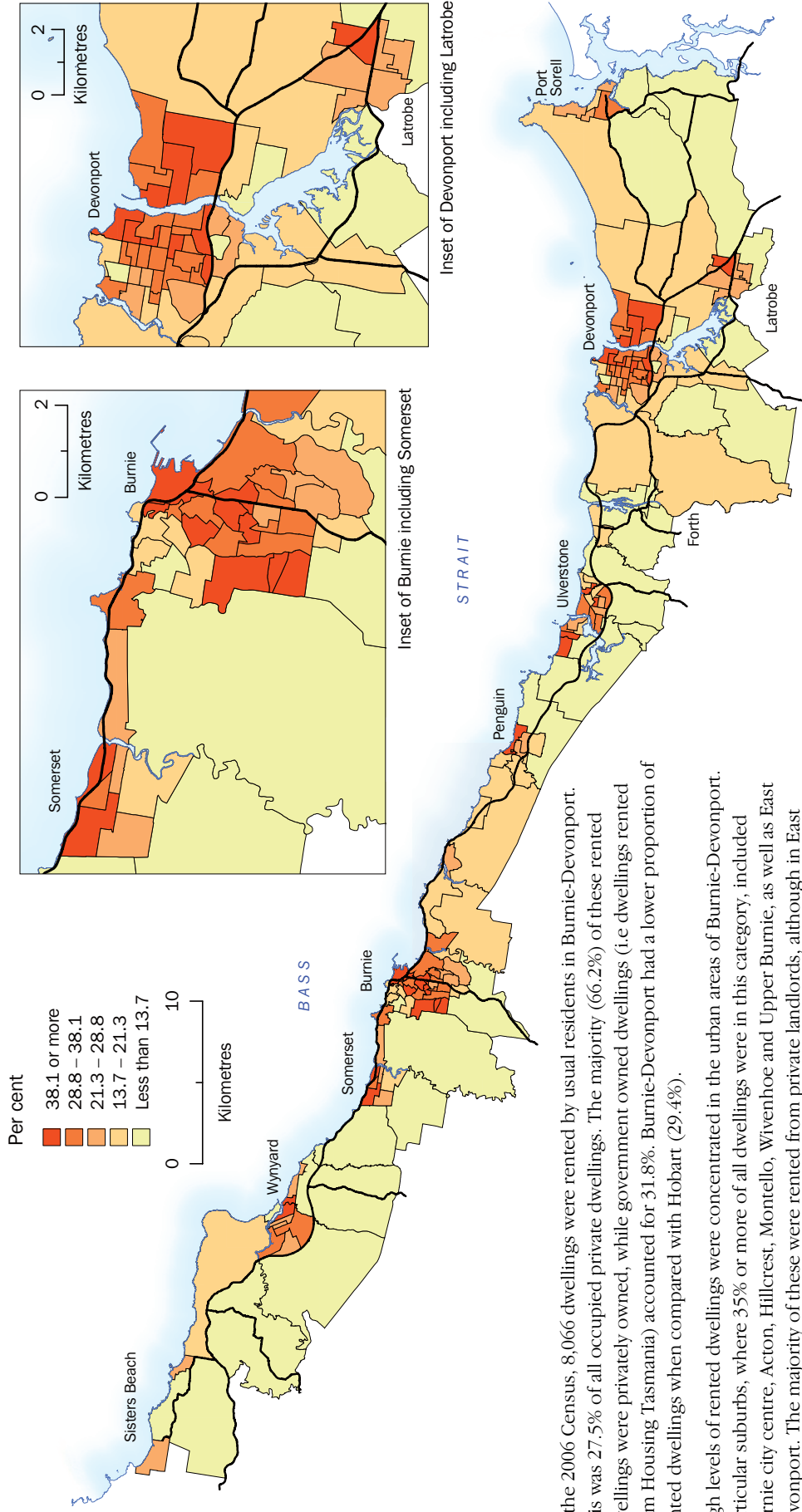
The majority of one-parent families with dependent children were living in the towns throughout the Burnie-Devonport region. The highest percentages were recorded in the Burnie suburbs of Shorewell Park, Acton, Hillcrest, Emu Heights and Wivenhoe, as well as in Burnie city centre. These areas also had high percentages of *people aged 0-4 years* and *rented dwellings*. The suburbs of Devonport and East Devonport also contained high percentages of one-parent families with dependent children.

Rural areas throughout Burnie-Devonport were less likely to contain this family type.

BURNIE-DEVONPORT

Rented dwellings

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



At the 2006 Census, 8,066 dwellings were rented by usual residents in Burnie-Devonport. This was 27.5% of all occupied private dwellings. The majority (66.2%) of these rented dwellings were privately owned, while government owned dwellings (i.e dwellings rented from Housing Tasmania) accounted for 31.8%. Burnie-Devonport had a lower proportion of rented dwellings when compared with Hobart (29.4%).

High levels of rented dwellings were concentrated in the urban areas of Burnie-Devonport. Particular suburbs, where 35% or more of all dwellings were in this category, included Burnie city centre, Acton, Hillcrest, Montello, Wivenhoe and Upper Burnie, as well as East Devonport. The majority of these were rented from private landlords, although in East Devonport almost half were rented from Housing Tasmania. The highest proportion of rented dwellings (64.2%) was recorded in the Burnie suburb of Shorewell Park. Over 70% of the rented dwellings in this suburb were government owned.

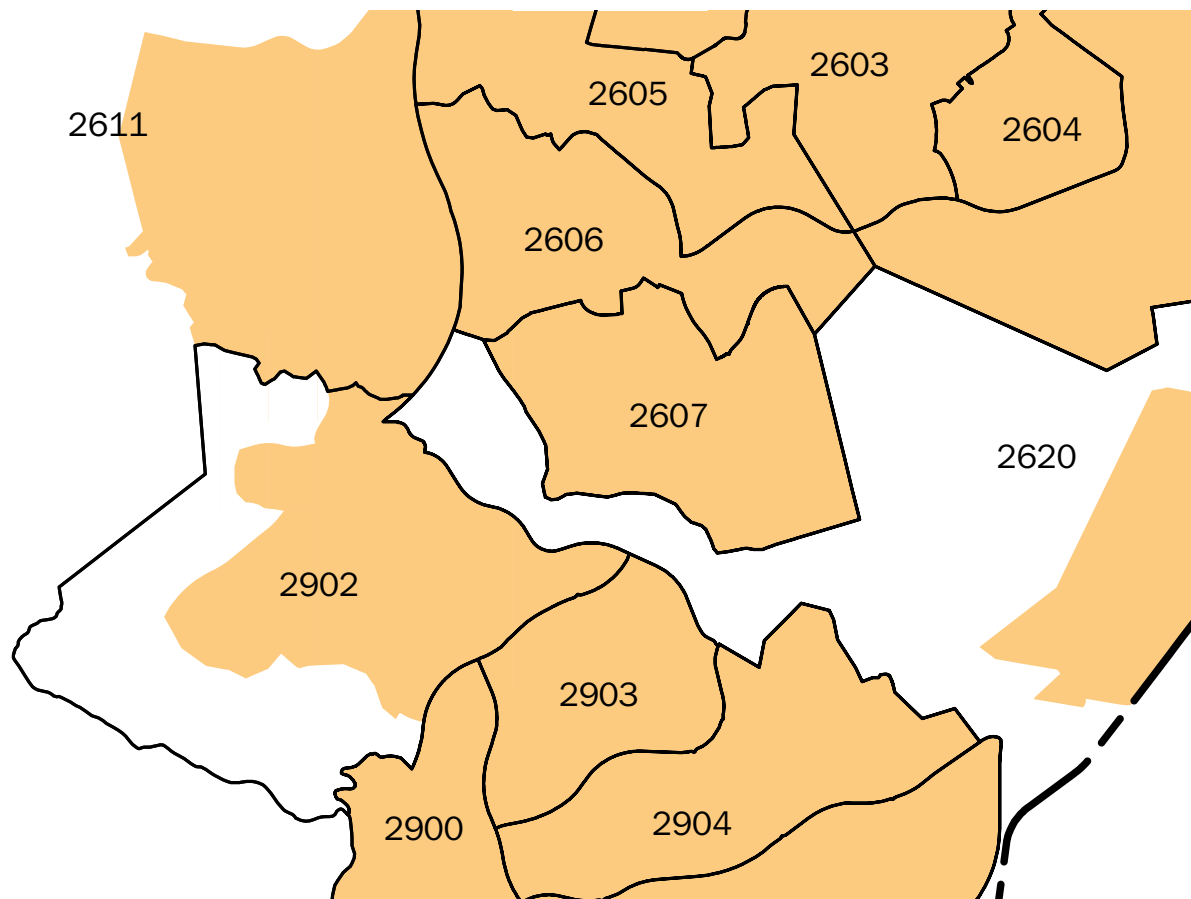
These suburbs also generally had high proportions of *people living alone*.

Chapter Nine

Additional Information

Reference maps

Glossary



REFERENCE MAPS

Tasmania Locations



REFERENCE MAPS

Hobart Locations

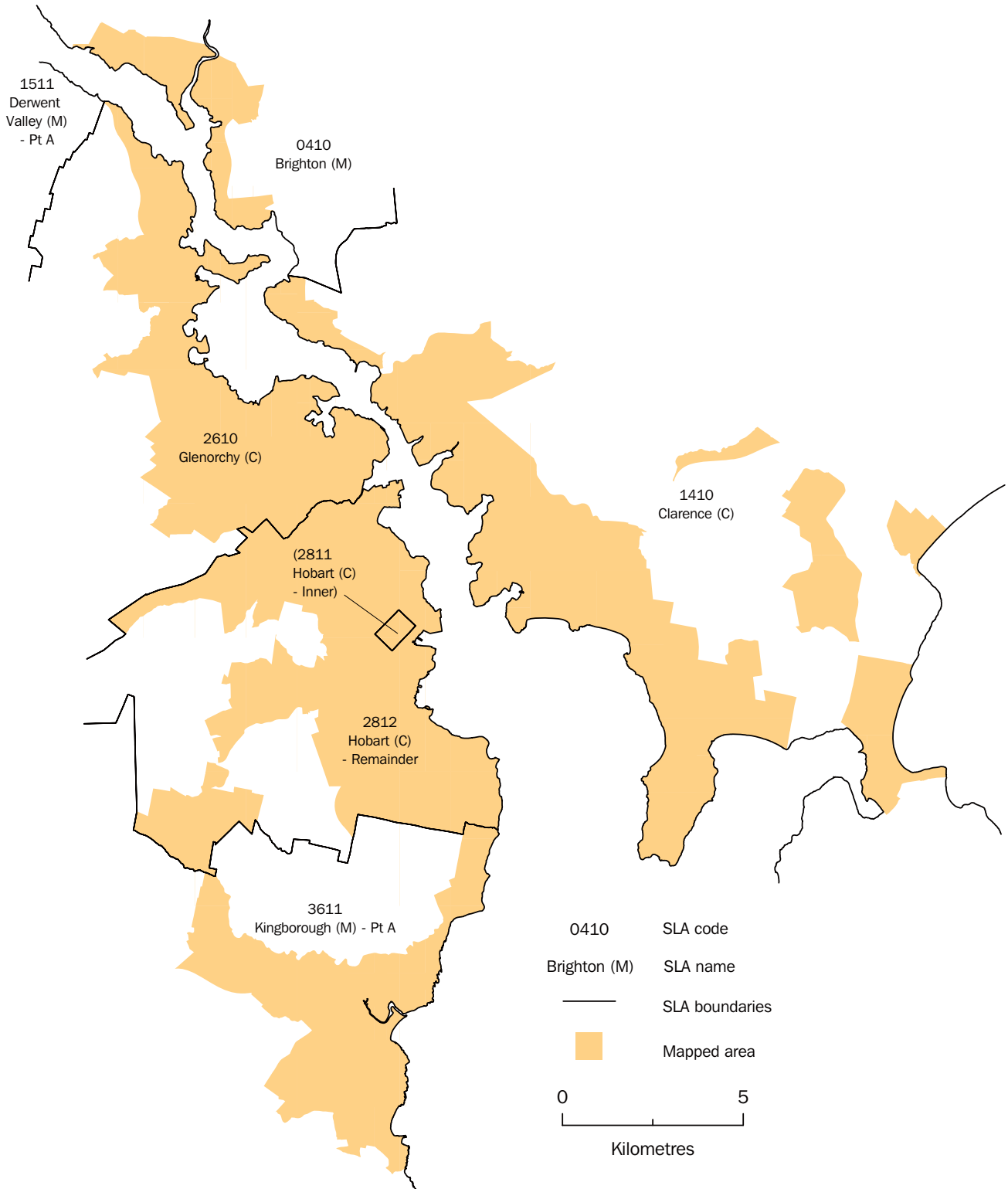
This map shows selected locations which have been mentioned in the commentaries which accompany the maps in this atlas.



REFERENCE MAPS

Hobart Statistical Local Areas

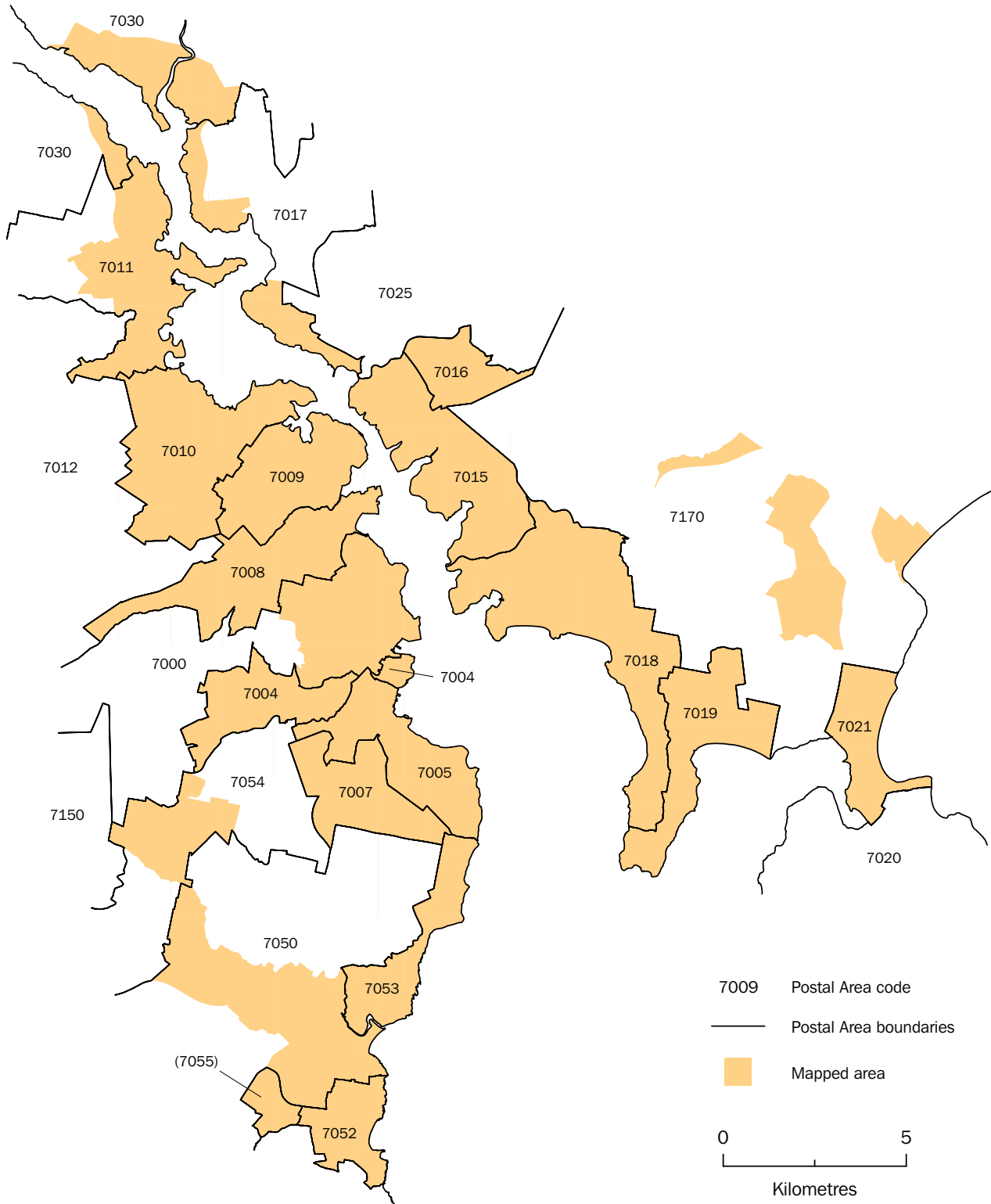
This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.



REFERENCE MAPS

Hobart Postal Areas

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



REFERENCE MAPS

Greater Launceston Locations

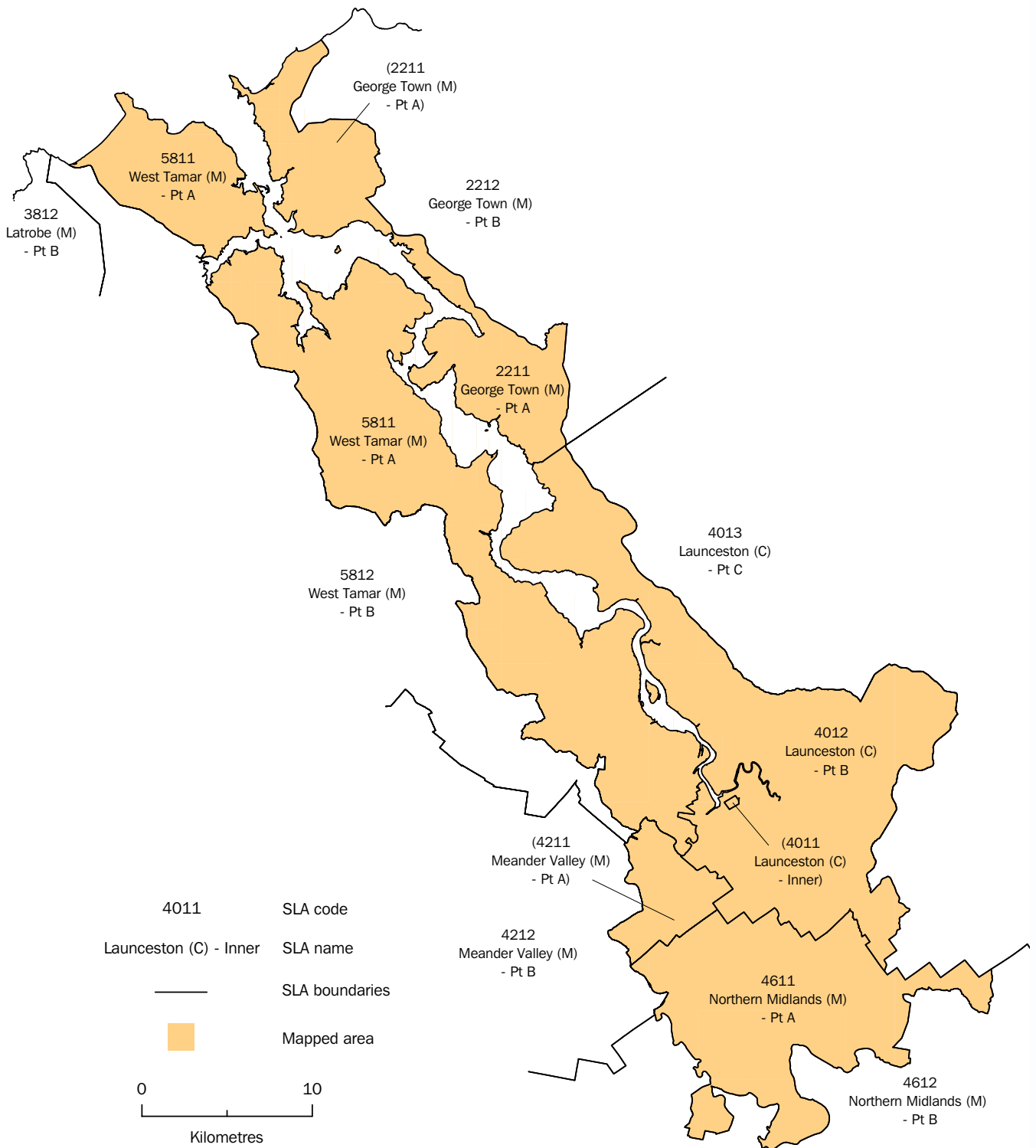
This map shows selected locations which have been mentioned in the commentaries which accompany the maps in this atlas.



REFERENCE MAPS

Greater Launceston Statistical Local Areas

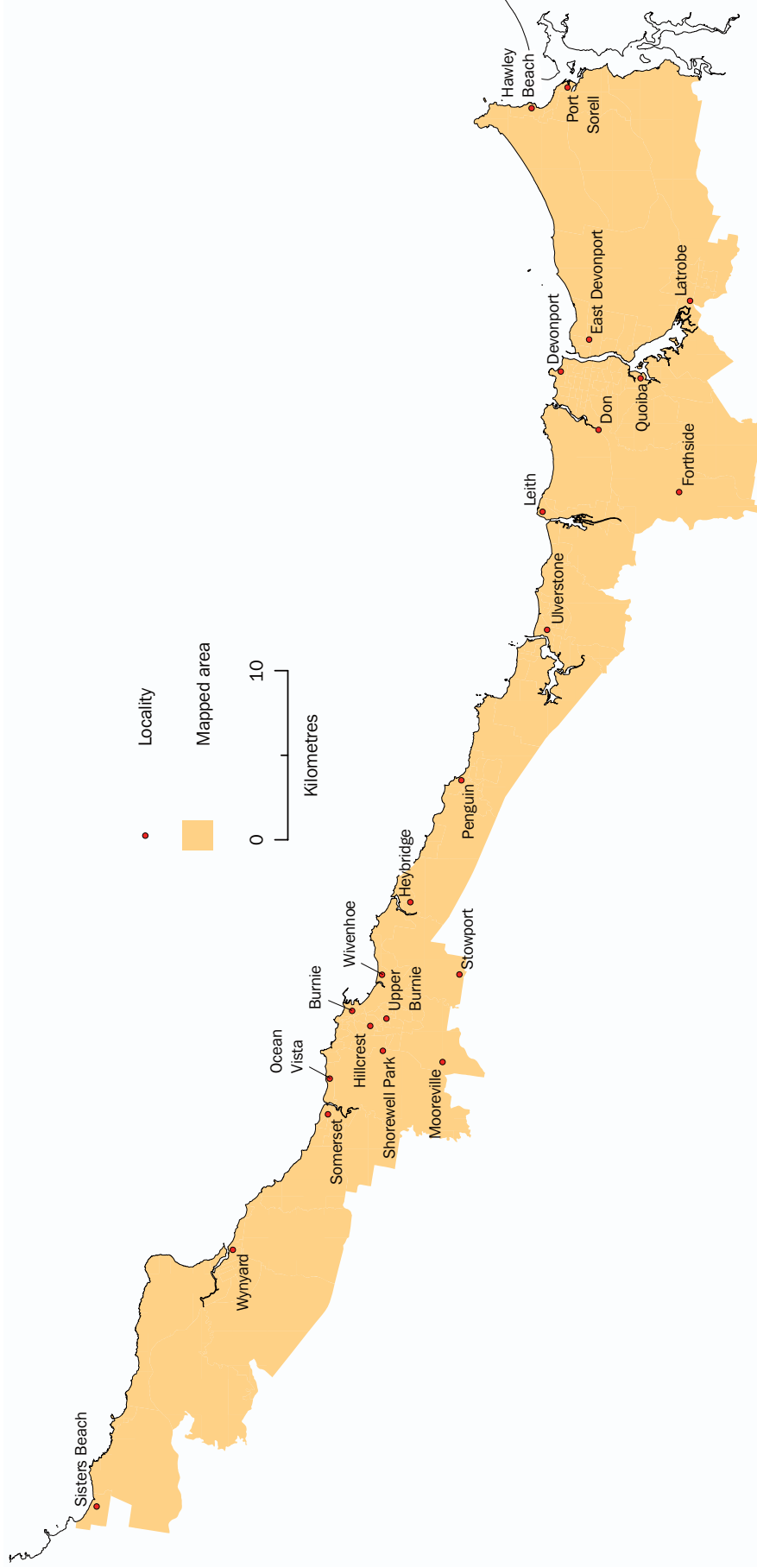
This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.



REFERENCE MAPS

Burnie-Devonport Locations

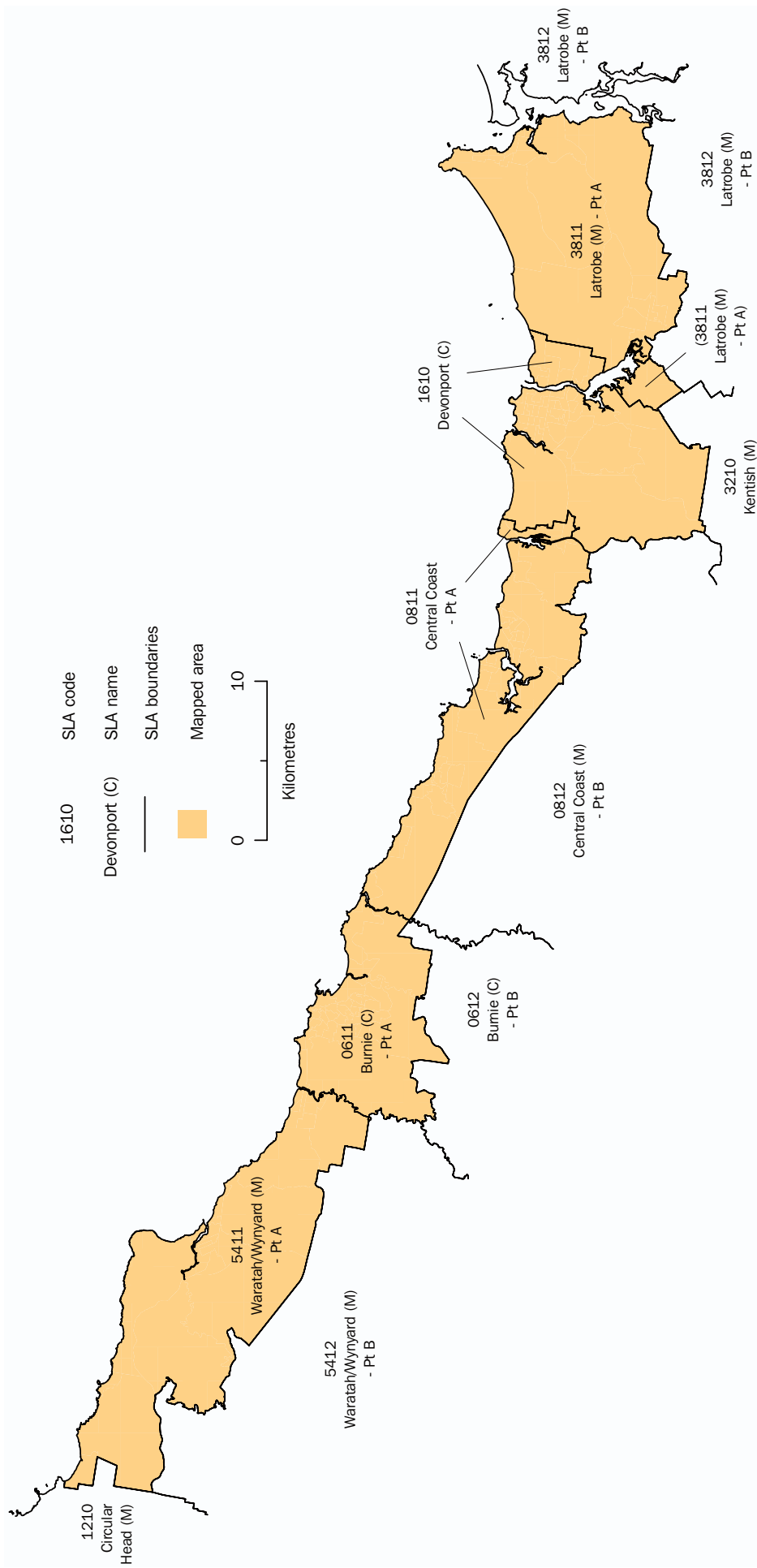
This map shows selected locations which have been mentioned in the commentaries which accompany the maps in this atlas.



REFERENCE MAPS

Burnie-Devonport Statistical Local Areas

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



GLOSSARY

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

- Broadband Internet access** Includes ADSL, Cable, Wireless and Satellite Internet connection that can be accessed at an occupied private dwelling. Applicable to all occupied private dwellings including those occupied by visitors only and other not classifiable households.
- Certificate III qualification** A Certificate III qualification, awarded in the vocational education and training sector, provides a high degree of practical skill, together with the theoretical and factual knowledge required, for a person to work in a specific vocation. A Certificate III qualification recognises the achievement of specific national industry competency standards and is applicable across a wide variety of trades, industries and enterprises. Some examples of the employment options available as a result of a Certificate III qualification include working as a baker, beauty therapist, child care worker, electrician, hairdresser, homecare worker, motor mechanic, painter and decorator, pastry cook, plumber, signwriter, sound technician, tiler and woodmachinist. For more information, see *Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001* (cat. no. 1272.0).
- Note: The qualification refers to the highest non-school qualification completed by the person.
- Collection District** The geographic area used for the collection of data in the Census of Population and Housing. CDs are redefined for each Census and are current only at Census time.
- For the 2006 Census there were about 38,200 CDs covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. In urban areas CDs comprise, on average, around 220 dwellings, while in rural areas the number of dwellings per CD generally declines as population density decreases. CDs serve as the basic building block in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification and are used for the aggregation of statistics to larger geographic areas such as Statistical Local Areas, Local Government Areas and Statistical Divisions. For more information, see *Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0).
- Contributing family worker** A person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.
- Couple family** For Census purposes, a couple family comprises two people usually residing in the same household who share a social, economic and emotional bond and who are either married or in a de facto relationship. A couple family can be with or without children, and may or may not include other related individuals. See also Family.
- Dependent children** Individuals under 15 years of age or people, aged 15–24 years in a family, who are full-time students attending a secondary or tertiary institution. To be regarded as a dependent child, the person must not have an identified partner or child(ren) of their own usually resident in the household. Dependent children include adopted children, step children and foster children. See also Family.
- Dwelling** A structure that is intended to have people live in it and which is habitable on Census Night. Some examples of dwellings are houses, motels, flats, caravans, prisons, tents, humpies and houseboats. Dwellings are classified as:
- occupied private dwellings (e.g. houses, flats, apartments)
 - unoccupied private dwellings
 - non-private dwellings (e.g. motels, hotels, prisons, hospitals).
- See also Non-private dwelling, Occupied private dwelling, Private dwelling.
- Dwelling being purchased** A private dwelling being purchased (i.e. mortgaged) and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes dwellings owned outright (i.e. no mortgage is owed on the property) and those occupied under a life tenure scheme, but includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme. See also Dwelling, Private dwelling.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Employed people	People aged 15 years or over who, during the week prior to Census Night, worked for payment or profit, had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent, were on strike or stood down temporarily, or worked as unpaid helpers in a family business.
Family	<p>Two or more people, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by separately identifying each couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Information on people temporarily absent from the household on Census Night is considered in family coding. Unrelated people living in the same household are not counted as family members (unless under 15 years of age).</p> <p>For the purposes of this atlas, all family topics include only those families where at least one usually resident family member was present in the household on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitors only and other not classifiable households).</p>
Female parent	<p>In the Census, data on different types of families are mainly derived from the relationship questions (Questions 5 and 53 on the Census household form), which ask for each person's relationship to Person 1, as listed on the form. For most households, identifying the family structure for the dwelling is quite straightforward. However, reporting relationships in respect of Person 1 only, can make it difficult to establish all the relationships which exist in a household, or to identify whether more than one family is living in the dwelling.</p> <p>ABS Census coding requires every child under 15 years of age in a household to have a parent. For the map <i>Families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years</i>, the female parent may be the natural, adoptive, step or foster mother of the child, or a person who is assigned as the nominal parent. The nominal parent could be a guardian, aunt or grandmother. Where the family consists of a same-sex, female couple, the first female recorded on the Census form has been selected.</p> <p>Consequently, the child types, in relation to the reference person, included for this topic are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Natural, or adopted child (aged 0–4 years)■ Step child (aged 0–4 years)■ Foster child (aged 0–4 years)■ Grandchild (aged 0–4 years)■ Otherwise related child (aged 0–4 years)■ Unrelated child (aged 0–4 years). <p>If the female parent and/or the child aged 0–4 years were temporarily absent from their usual residence on Census Night, then they have not been included, i.e. both the female parent and the child had to be present in the household on Census Night.</p>
Government sector employees	People aged 15 years or over who were employed in Commonwealth, State/Territory, or Local government.
High income households	<p>Defined as households with gross weekly income of \$1,400 or more.</p> <p>The high income threshold amount was determined by using the income ranges that approximately captured the highest quintile (i.e. the top 20%) of all households in Tasmania when ranked according to household income. As Census income data are collected in ranges, the high income threshold amount is based on the range that is closest to incorporating the top 20% of households. For example, if 78.2% of households had an income of less than \$1,200 and 81.3% of households had an income of less than \$1,400, then the closest range that captured the highest quintile of households (i.e. \$1,400 or more) has been used. Note: The household income calculations include households with negative and nil incomes.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

- High income households**
continued For the purposes of this atlas, only applicable for households where all usual residents aged 15 years and over were present on Census Night and all had stated their incomes. See also Household income and Income.
- Household** Consists of one or more people, at least one of whom is aged 15 years or over, who usually reside in the same private dwelling.
For the purposes of this atlas, all household topics include only households where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitors only and other not classifiable households).
- Household income** The sum of the individual incomes of each usual resident present in the household on Census Night. If any resident aged 15 years or over was temporarily absent, or did not state their income, then household income has not been calculated for that household. See also Household and Income.
- Housing costs** Comprises rent and mortgage repayments for private dwellings, and site fees if the dwelling is a caravan or manufactured home in a caravan park or manufactured home estate. Excludes water rates, council rates, repairs, maintenance and other fees. Applicable only for those dwellings where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night. Visitor only households and other not classifiable households have been excluded.
It should be noted that measures comparing housing costs to household income data compiled from the Census are subject to a number of limitations. As the Census only collects individual income in ranges, household income has been derived using a specific dollar amount imputed for each person aged 15 years and over in the household. The specific dollar amount is based on the median value for each income range, based on data from the *2003–04 Survey of Income and Housing*.
This method, to impute personal income values within the reported individual income ranges, is deemed to be the best practical approximation that would result in the majority of households being included in the same Census household income range that would have been derived had individuals reported their incomes in dollar amounts rather than in ranges.
However, this imputation is likely to understate some household incomes, for lower household incomes in general, but particularly for single income households. Another issue with the use of the imputed household income measure is that the income ranges are very wide making ratio analysis very difficult to interpret. For example, for the household income range of \$250 to \$349, even for those households that are reasonably placed in this range, any error in allocation within the range can be relatively very large. Therefore a fixed housing costs amount could result in an income ratio that is in the range of 14% to 20%.
A more general issue with Census individual income reporting is that studies have shown that individuals tend to understate their incomes compared with the amounts that would be reported in surveys designed specifically to measure incomes.
Care should be therefore exercised in any use of Census household income information that relies on the imputed value rather than the broad range within which that imputed value lies. In particular, the ratio of Census reported housing costs to Census imputed household incomes may significantly overstate that ratio for lower income households and for single person households. This caution extends to comparisons of housing costs to income ratios across geography where the socio-demographic characteristics such as income, age and family and household composition vary across those geographies.
- Income** In the Census, people aged 15 years and over were asked to indicate the range in which their gross income from all sources lies (rather than their exact income). Gross income includes wages, salaries, overtime, business or farm income (less operating expenses), rents received, dividends, interest, superannuation, maintenance (child support),

GLOSSARY *continued*

Income <i>continued</i>	<p>workers' compensation, and government pensions and allowances (including all payments for family assistance, labour market assistance, youth and student support, and support for the aged, carers and people with a disability).</p> <p>Note: Income excludes savings and other forms of accumulated wealth that, if available, some people (and households) may draw upon. However, for most people, income remains the main economic resource available to them.</p>
Labour force	<p>Comprises employed and unemployed people aged 15 years and over. See also Employed people, Unemployed people.</p>
Low income households	<p>Defined as households with gross weekly income less than \$350.</p> <p>The low income threshold amount was determined by using the income ranges that approximately captured the bottom quintile (i.e. the lowest 20%) of all households in Tasmania when ranked according to household income. As Census income data are collected in ranges, the low income threshold amount is based on the range that is closest to incorporating the bottom 20% of households. For example, if 17.2% of households had an income of less than \$350 and 23.1% of households had an income of less than \$500, then the closest range that captured the bottom quintile of households (i.e. less than \$350) has been used. Note: The household income calculations include households with negative and nil incomes.</p> <p>For the purposes of this atlas, only applicable for households where all usual residents aged 15 years and over were present on Census Night and all had stated their incomes.</p> <p>See also Household income and Income.</p>
Medium or high density housing	<p>Comprises semi-detached houses, row or terrace houses, townhouses, villa units, home units, flats and apartments.</p>
Needed assistance	<p>People who needed help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability (lasting six months or more), long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age. The Census variable has been developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability.</p>
Non-private dwelling	<p>An establishment that provides a communal or transitory type of accommodation, e.g. hotel, motel, prison, religious or charitable institution, defence establishment or hospital. Cared accommodation, where meals are provided, in retirement and aged care villages (i.e. not self-contained) is also included. See also Dwelling, Private dwelling.</p>
Not in the labour force	<p>Those people who, during the week prior to Census Night, were neither employed nor unemployed. This includes people who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, in gaol, trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and people whose only activity during the week prior to Census Night was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation. See also Employed people, Unemployed people.</p>
Occupied private dwelling	<p>A private dwelling occupied by one or more people on Census Night. See also Dwelling, Private dwelling and Unoccupied private dwelling.</p> <p>For the purposes of this atlas, all topics relating to occupied private dwellings include only dwellings where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitors only and other not classifiable households). The only exception is the topic <i>Dwellings with broadband Internet access</i> which is applicable to all occupied private dwellings.</p>
One-parent family with dependent children	<p>For the purpose of this atlas, a one-parent family with dependent children consists of a lone parent with at least one dependent child who is usually resident in the household. The family may also include any number of other related individuals, e.g. a sister of the lone parent. See also Dependent children, Family.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Overseas-born** Includes people who were born in a country other than Australia, were born at sea, or their country of birth was 'Inadequately described' or 'Not elsewhere classified'. Australia, as defined in the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (cat. no. 1269.0), includes the states and territories and the other territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory, but excludes Norfolk Island and the other Australian external territories (Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard and McDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands and the Coral Sea Territory).
- People who worked 1–15 hours** Applicable to employed persons excluding contributing family workers.
- Private dwelling** A private dwelling is normally a house, flat or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office, or rooms above a shop. Occupied dwellings in caravan/residential parks and manufactured home estates, and self-contained units in retirement villages, are treated as occupied private dwellings. See also Dwelling, Non-private dwelling.
- Public transport** Types of public transport include bus, ferry, train and tram (which includes light rail). Taxis are excluded. In the Census, employed people were asked to indicate all methods of travel they used to get to work on 8 August, 2006. Data mapped in this atlas refers to people who travelled to work by public transport, either as their only mode, or as one of two or more modes, of transport.
- This topic is applicable to all employed persons excluding those who did not go to work on Census Day. Employed people who worked at home have been included in the denominator when calculating the percentage.
- Recent arrivals** Overseas-born people who arrived in Australia on, or after, 1 January 2001 (i.e. within the five years prior to the 2006 Census). See also Overseas-born.
- Rented dwellings** Households were asked whether they rented, owned or were purchasing the dwelling in which they were counted on Census Night.
- Dwellings rented from the following sources are included: Real estate agent; Government Housing Authority/Housing Department (Public Housing); Parent/Other relative not in dwelling; Other person not in dwelling; Residential park (including caravan parks and marinas); Employer–Government (including Defence Housing Authority); Employer–Private; or Housing co-operative, Community or Church group. Dwellings being occupied rent free are included, but those being purchased under a rent/buy scheme are excluded.
- The data shown in this atlas for rented dwellings includes only those dwellings where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night. Visitor only households and other not classifiable households have been excluded.
- South-East Asia** Consists of Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Viet Nam, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and East Timor.
- Statistical Local Area** The SLA is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification defined area which consists of one or more Collection Districts. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They consist of a single Local Government Area, or parts thereof. Where there is no incorporated body of local government, SLAs are defined to cover the unincorporated areas.
- For more information, see *Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0).
- Statistical Subdivision** A general purpose spatial unit of intermediate size between the SLA (smaller unit) and the Statistical Division (larger unit). SSDs consist of one or more SLAs and are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. For more information, see *Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0).

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

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