

**1996 Census of  
Population and Housing**

**Canberra**  
**... A Social Atlas**

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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## INQUIRIES

- For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.
- For further information about these statistics, contact Bill Syms on Canberra (02) 6207 0285.

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# Introduction

## ABOUT THIS ATLAS

This *Social Atlas* is one of a series of atlases of Australian capital cities. It contains maps illustrating a range of social, demographic and economic characteristics of the population of Canberra and Queanbeyan using data collected in the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. A commentary accompanying each map briefly analyses these characteristics and highlights the main features.

The region mapped in this atlas comprises the Urban Centres of Canberra and Queanbeyan, and the following areas which are currently classified as non-urban: the locality of Hall and the suburbs of Pialligo and Symonston in the Australian Capital Territory, and four census collection districts (CDs) adjoining the Queanbeyan urban area in New South Wales. In the commentaries, the mapped region has been referred to simply as Canberra–Queanbeyan.

The number of people counted in Canberra–Queanbeyan on census night, 6 August 1996, excluding overseas visitors, was 323,749 of which 294,983 were in the Urban Centre of Canberra and 25,627 were in the Urban Centre of Queanbeyan. The Canberra area mapped in this atlas represents 99.6% of the population of the Australian Capital Territory.

## ABOUT THE CENSUS

The 1996 Census of Population and Housing aimed at counting every person who spent census night, 6 August, in Australia. This included people in private dwellings, non-private dwellings, camping out, on vessels in or between Australian ports, and on overnight transport. All people, including visitors and tourists, were counted where they actually spent census night, which may not have been where they usually lived.

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

## MAP TOPICS

A set of core topics has been selected from the characteristics of the population to enable comparability between atlases. In addition, some city-specific topics have been included in this atlas because of their particular relevance to Canberra–Queanbeyan. These are: People speaking a Chinese language at home, People speaking Italian at home, People speaking Croatian at home, People who worked in the Canberra CBD, and Urban Settlement.

## STATISTICAL BOUNDARIES

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

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

SLAs are geographic areas bounding one or more CDs and, in Canberra, generally represent individual suburbs. LGAs are administrative areas under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council, of which Queanbeyan is representative. LGAs used in the Census were those current at 5 August 1995.




## INTERPRETING THE MAPS

Each topic is mapped using different colours to represent different proportions of the mapped characteristic. With the exception of one topic, 'Population density', the maps express the various characteristics as a percentage of the relevant population; e.g., unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force. Population density shows the number of people per square kilometre.

## MAP SYMBOLS

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






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

	CD boundaries
	Lakes
	Major roads

Topographic data are provided under an agreement with the Public Sector Mapping Agencies.

## MAP LEGEND

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

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

Although the value '15' is shown on the legend twice, any region with this value for the mapped attribute falls into one class only. The class '15 – 22', for example, will include all values from and including 15 and up to but not including 22. However, for simplicity, the ranges are shown as '15 – 22', '22 – 30' and so on.

## CLASS INTERVAL SELECTION

Selecting appropriate class intervals for each map is a key aspect of representing statistical data. For each map, five classes have been used so that the reader is able to distinguish each class clearly. Class intervals which reflect the distribution of the data were calculated using the Dalenius-Hodges algorithm<sup>1</sup>. The aim of this clustering algorithm is to group CDs with similar values in the same class.

## NON-RESIDENTIAL AND FARM LAND

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

## REFERENCE MAPS

Reference maps are also included with this atlas showing:

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

These may be photocopied to produce overlays to be placed on the CD-based maps. Translucent tracing paper is recommended for this purpose rather than transparent film as it is easier to identify selected areas.

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

## COMPARABILITY WITH 1991 ATLAS

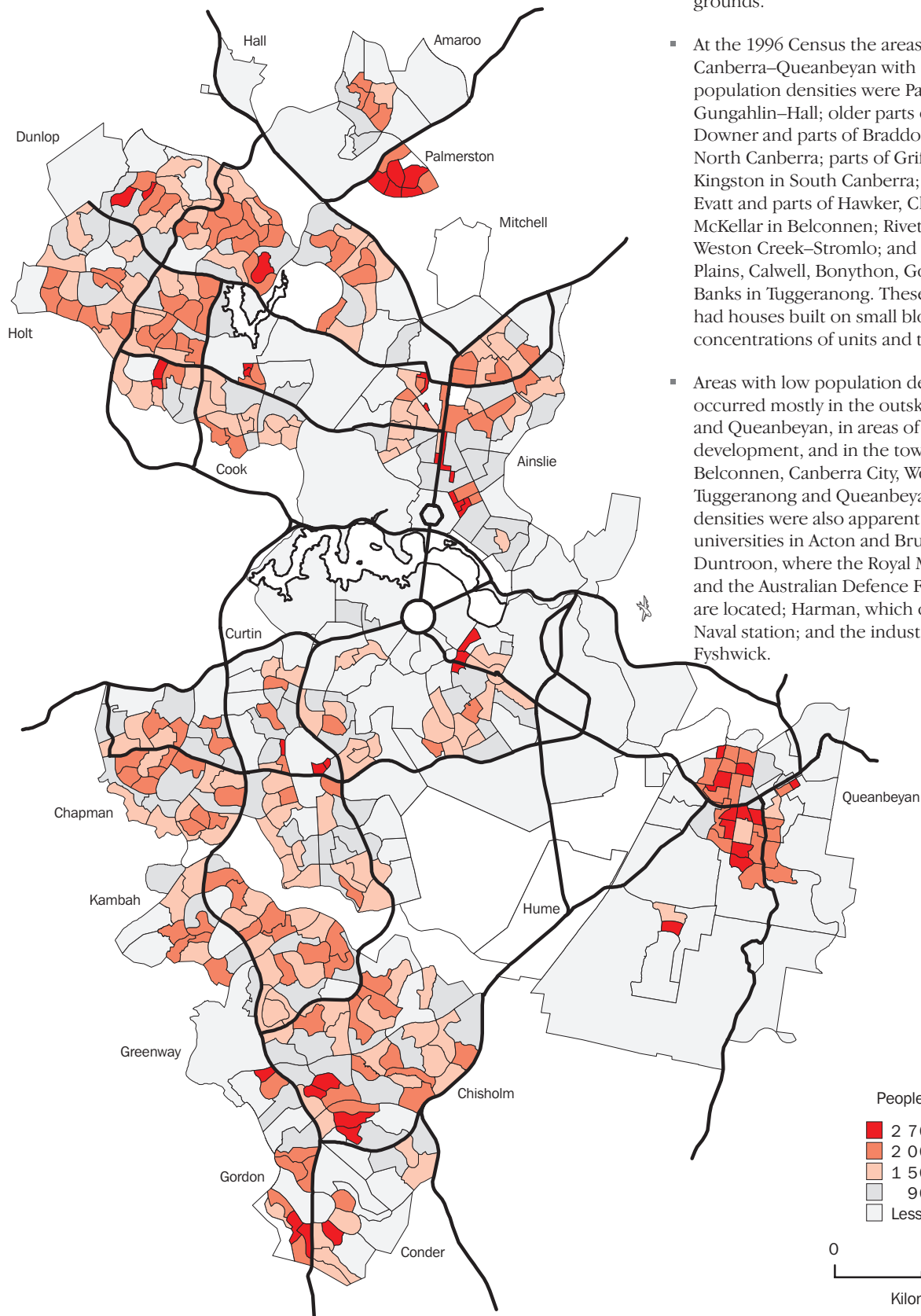
DINKs	The definition of DINKs is the same as that for 1991 with the exception that the younger partner of the couple must be less than 40 years old. In 1991 the female partner had to be less than 36 years old.
Family relationships	There have been several changes to the classification of family relationships (including dependent children). For further information consult the <i>1996 and 1991 Census Dictionary</i> (Cat. no. 2901.0) or contact the ABS.
Income	Additional categories were included in the 1996 Census for nil and negative incomes. For purposes of aggregation to household income, negative income is given a value of zero.
One parent families	The map relating to one parent families excludes those families with non-dependent children only. These families were included in this topic in 1991.
Overseas visitors	There were 2,125 overseas visitors counted in the mapped area on census night. These people have been excluded from all maps except for the 'Population change' map. Overseas visitors were included in previous atlases.
Private dwellings	Self-care units in retirement villages and manufactured homes on estates are classified as private dwellings. These were treated as non-private dwellings in previous censuses.
Qualifications	Qualifications maps refer to people in the labour force. In 1991 these maps related to the population aged 15 years and over.





# Population density

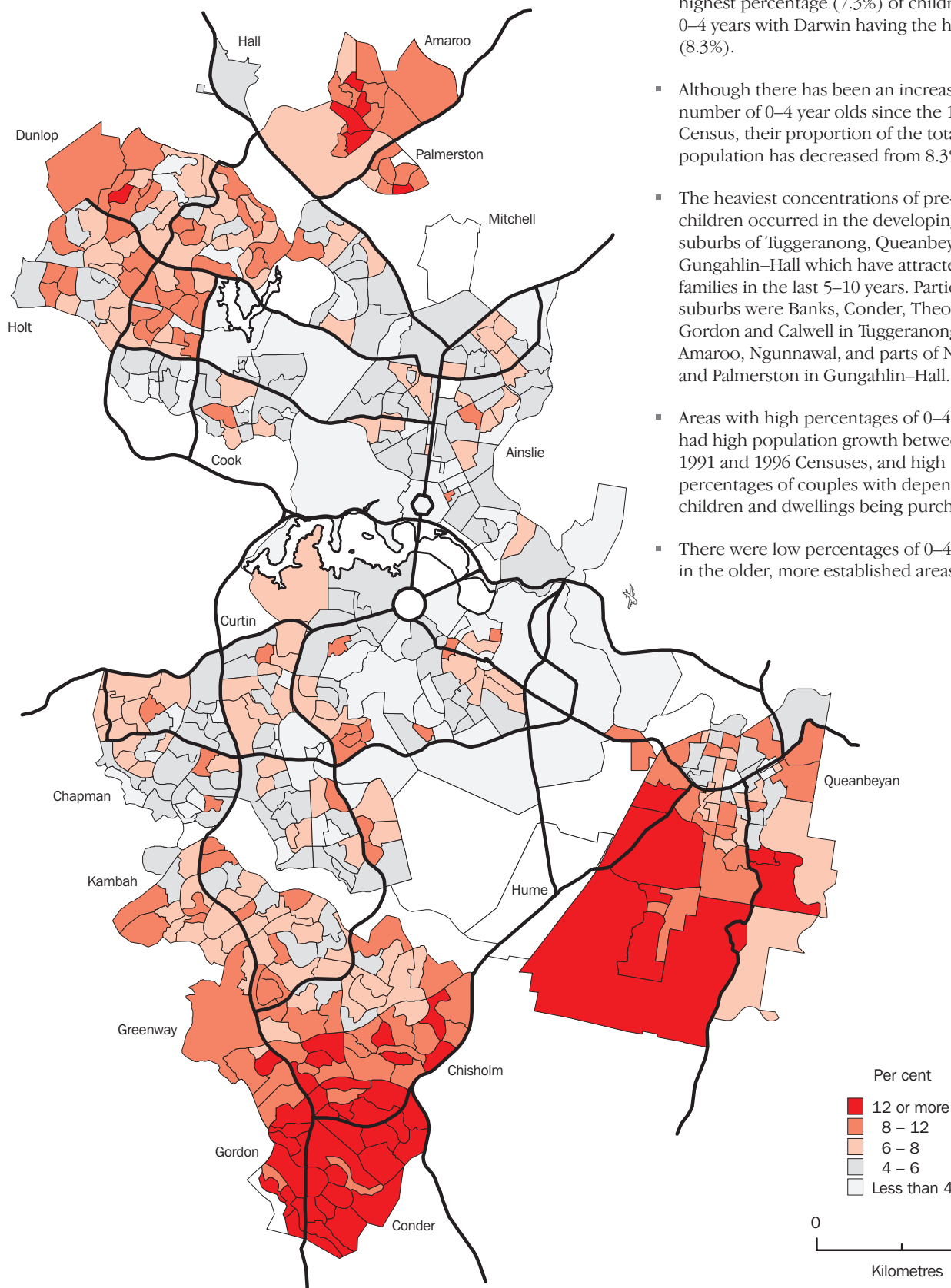
Number of people per square kilometre



- Population density is influenced by factors such as housing density and the amount of non-residential land in a suburb, for example factories, educational institutions, town centres, public buildings, parks and sporting grounds.
- At the 1996 Census the areas in Canberra–Queanbeyan with the highest population densities were Palmerston in Gungahlin–Hall; older parts of Queanbeyan; Downer and parts of Braddon and Reid in North Canberra; parts of Griffith and Kingston in South Canberra; Scullin, Florey, Evatt and parts of Hawker, Charnwood and McKellar in Belconnen; Rivett and Fisher in Weston Creek–Stromlo; and parts of Isabella Plains, Calwell, Bonython, Gordon and Banks in Tuggeranong. These areas mostly had houses built on small blocks of land or concentrations of units and townhouses.
- Areas with low population densities occurred mostly in the outskirts of Canberra and Queanbeyan, in areas of recent development, and in the town centres of Belconnen, Canberra City, Woden Valley, Tuggeranong and Queanbeyan. Low densities were also apparent around the universities in Acton and Bruce; in Duntroon, where the Royal Military College and the Australian Defence Force Academy are located; Harman, which contains the Naval station; and the industrial area of Fyshwick.

# People aged 0–4 years

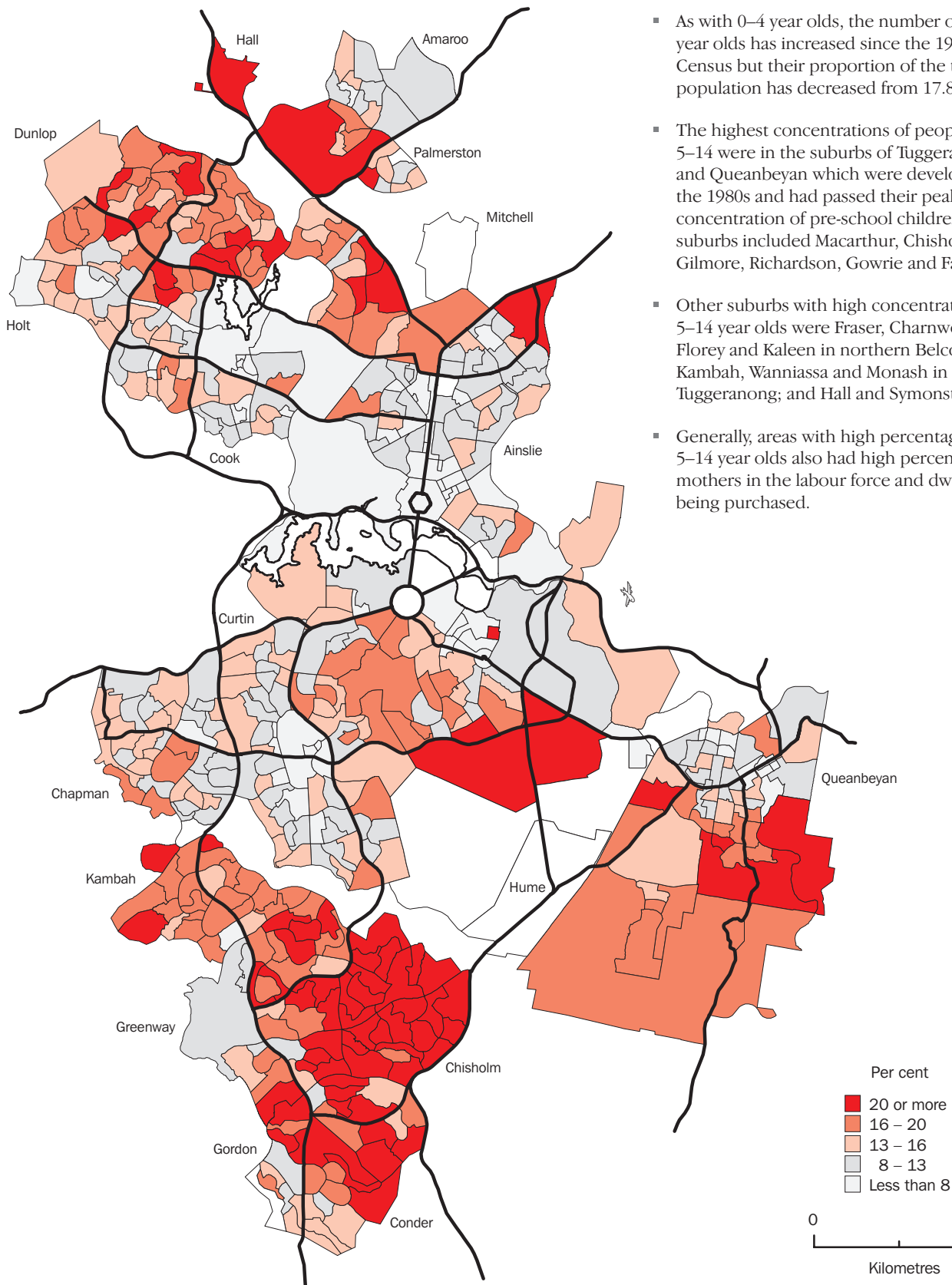
As a percentage of the total population



- Of the 323,749 people counted in Canberra–Queanbeyan at the 1996 Census, 23,719 were aged under 5 years. Compared with the other capital cities in Australia, Canberra–Queanbeyan had the second highest percentage (7.3%) of children aged 0–4 years with Darwin having the highest (8.3%).
- Although there has been an increase in the number of 0–4 year olds since the 1986 Census, their proportion of the total population has decreased from 8.3%.
- The heaviest concentrations of pre-school children occurred in the developing outer suburbs of Tuggeranong, Queanbeyan and Gungahlin–Hall which have attracted young families in the last 5–10 years. Particular suburbs were Banks, Conder, Theodore, Gordon and Calwell in Tuggeranong; and Amaroo, Ngunnawal, and parts of Nicholls and Palmerston in Gungahlin–Hall.
- Areas with high percentages of 0–4 year olds had high population growth between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses, and high percentages of couples with dependent children and dwellings being purchased.
- There were low percentages of 0–4 year olds in the older, more established areas.

# People aged 5–14 years

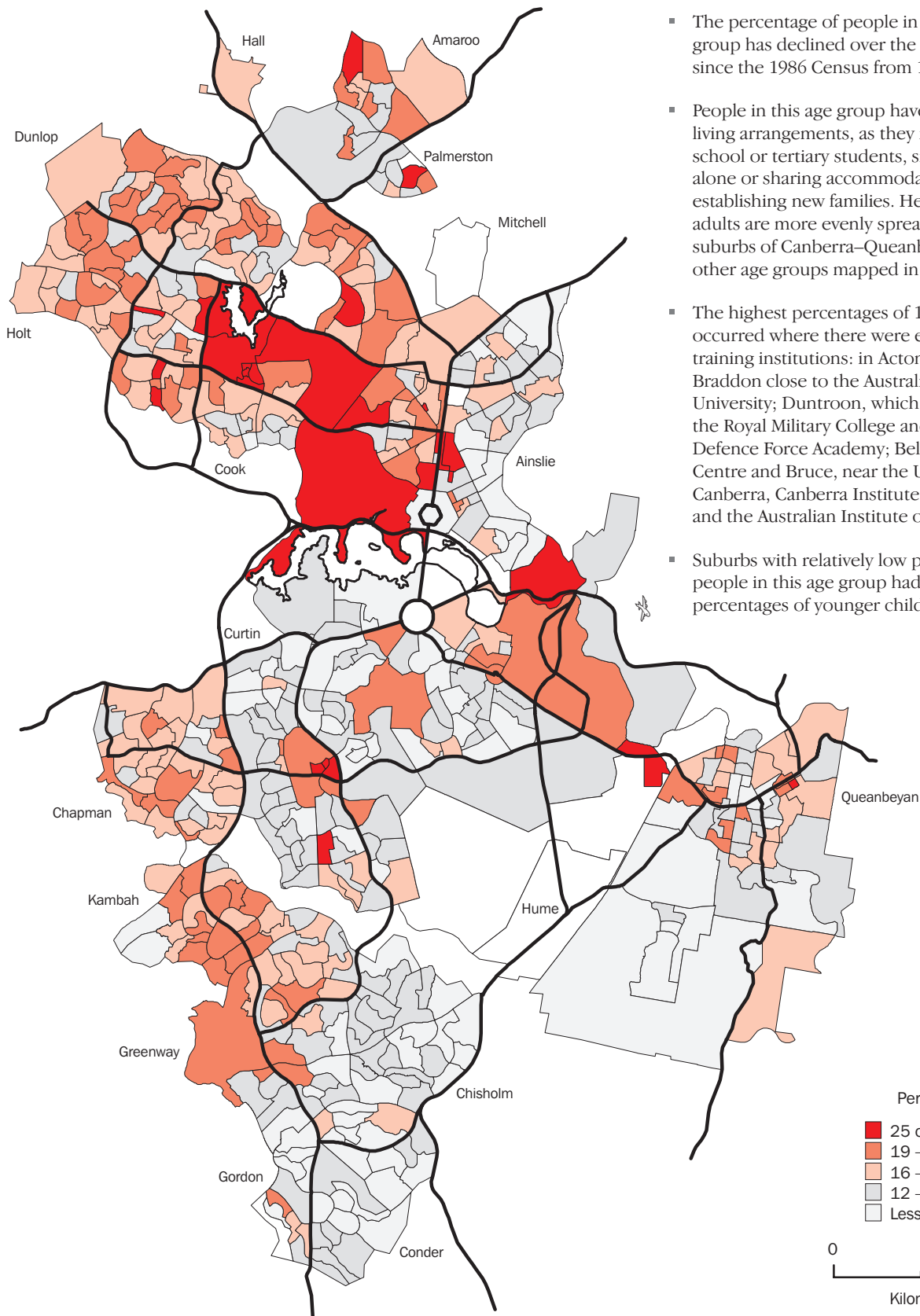
As a percentage of the total population



- At the 1996 Census 49,785 people in Canberra–Queanbeyan were aged between 5 and 14 years. This was 15.4% of the population, a higher proportion than in any other capital city.
- As with 0–4 year olds, the number of 5–14 year olds has increased since the 1986 Census but their proportion of the total population has decreased from 17.8%.
- The highest concentrations of people aged 5–14 were in the suburbs of Tuggeranong and Queanbeyan which were developed in the 1980s and had passed their peak concentration of pre-school children. Such suburbs included Macarthur, Chisholm, Gilmore, Richardson, Gowrie and Fadden.
- Other suburbs with high concentrations of 5–14 year olds were Fraser, Charnwood, Florey and Kaleen in northern Belconnen; Kambah, Wanniasa and Monash in Tuggeranong; and Hall and Symonston.
- Generally, areas with high percentages of 5–14 year olds also had high percentages of mothers in the labour force and dwellings being purchased.

# People aged 15–24 years

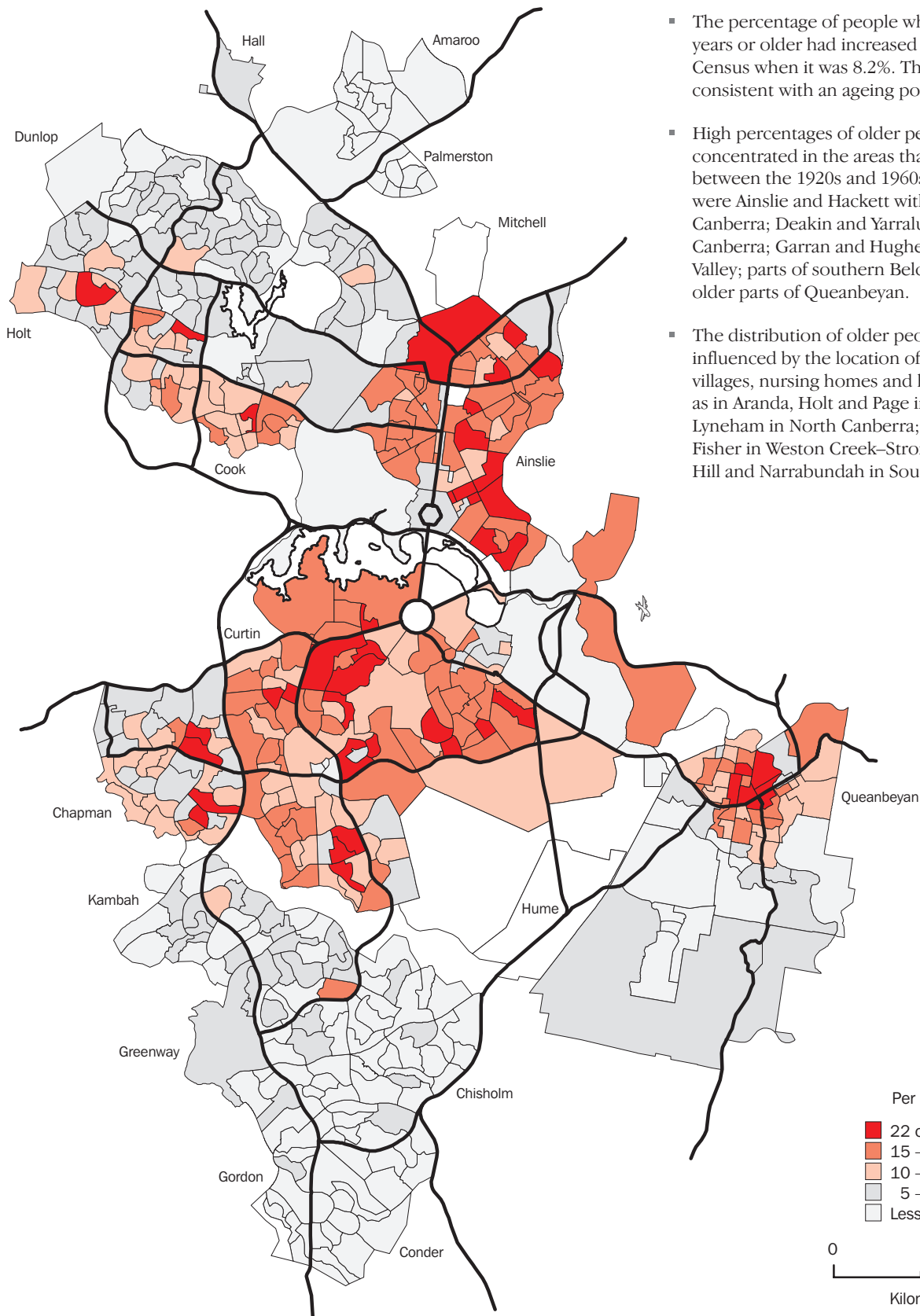
As a percentage of the total population



- There were 55,789 people aged 15–24 who were counted in Canberra–Queanbeyan at the 1996 Census. This was 17.2% of the population and was a higher proportion than in all other capital cities in Australia.
- The percentage of people in the 15–24 age group has declined over the 10 year period since the 1986 Census from 18.4%.
- People in this age group have a diversity of living arrangements, as they may be high school or tertiary students, singles living alone or sharing accommodation, or couples establishing new families. Hence young adults are more evenly spread through most suburbs of Canberra–Queanbeyan than the other age groups mapped in this atlas.
- The highest percentages of 15–24 year olds occurred where there were education and training institutions: in Acton, Turner and Braddon close to the Australian National University; Duntroon, which incorporates the Royal Military College and the Australian Defence Force Academy; Belconnen Town Centre and Bruce, near the University of Canberra, Canberra Institute of Technology and the Australian Institute of Sport.
- Suburbs with relatively low percentages of people in this age group had the highest percentages of younger children.

# People aged 60 years or older

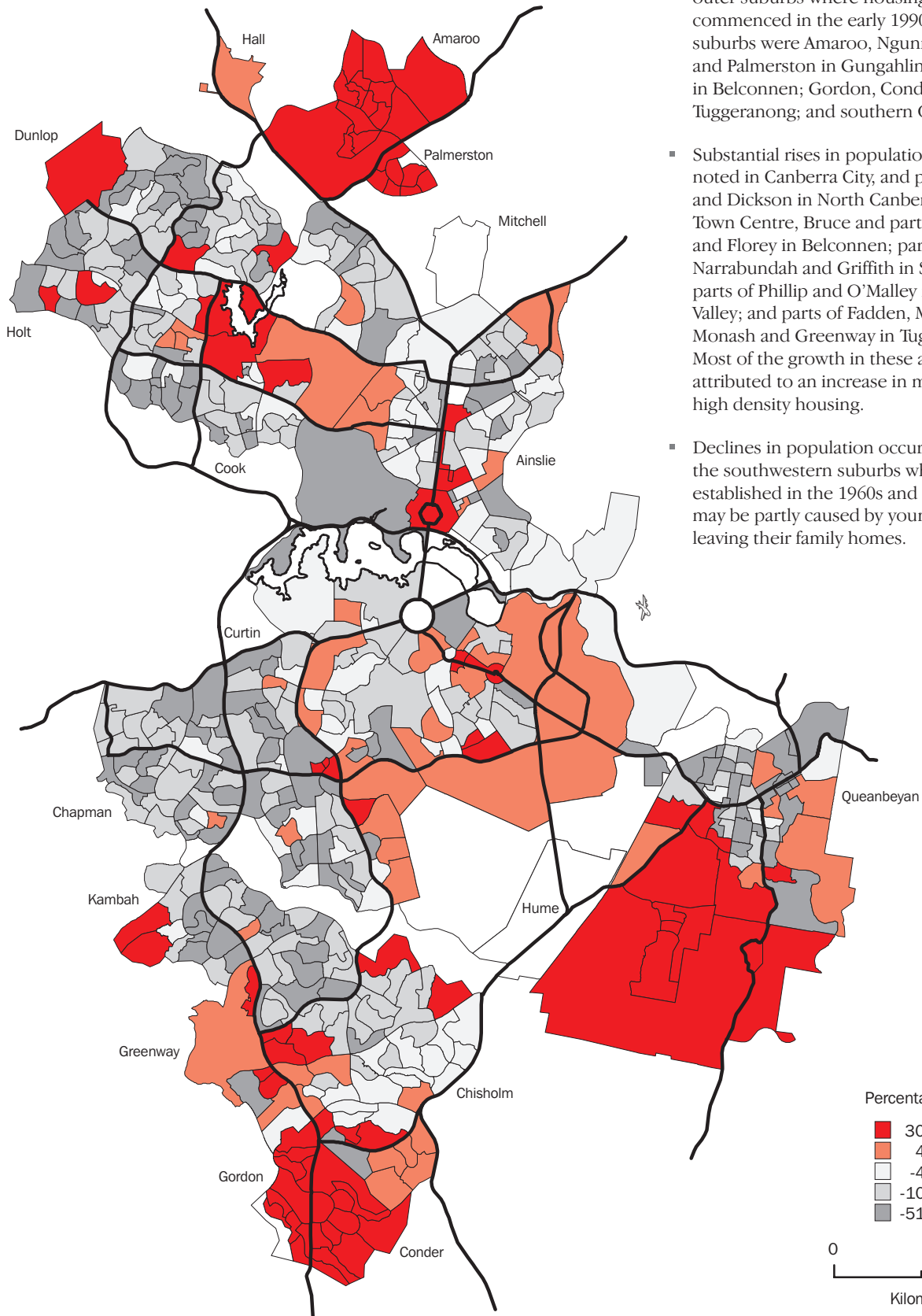
As a percentage of the total population



- There were 32,289 people aged 60 years or older in Canberra–Queanbeyan at the 1996 Census. This was 10.0% of the population and was a lower proportion than all other capital cities except Darwin (7.4%).
- The percentage of people who were 60 years or older had increased since the 1986 Census when it was 8.2%. This change is consistent with an ageing population.
- High percentages of older people were concentrated in the areas that were settled between the 1920s and 1960s. Such areas were Ainslie and Hackett within North Canberra; Deakin and Yarralumla in South Canberra; Garran and Hughes in Woden Valley; parts of southern Belconnen; and the older parts of Queanbeyan.
- The distribution of older people is influenced by the location of retirement villages, nursing homes and hospitals, such as in Aranda, Holt and Page in Belconnen; Lyneham in North Canberra; Weston and Fisher in Weston Creek–Stromlo; and Red Hill and Narrabundah in South Canberra.

# Population change

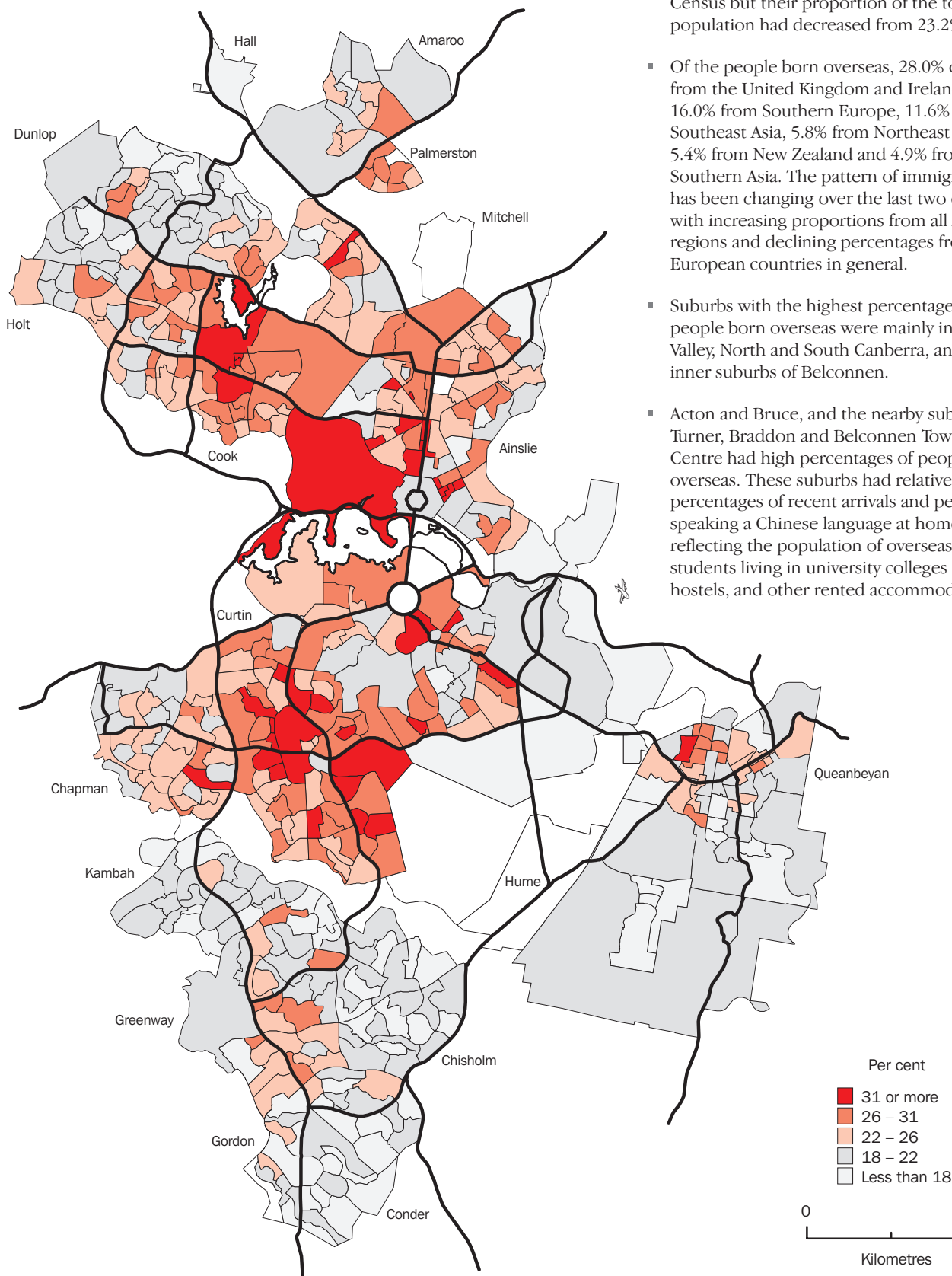
Percentage change in population between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses



- The population of Canberra–Queanbeyan, including overseas visitors, grew by 7.9% between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses.
- Increases in excess of 30% occurred in the outer suburbs where housing developments commenced in the early 1990s. Such suburbs were Amaroo, Ngunnawal, Nicholls and Palmerston in Gungahlin–Hall; Dunlop in Belconnen; Gordon, Conder and Banks in Tuggeranong; and southern Queanbeyan.
- Substantial rises in population were also noted in Canberra City, and parts of Braddon and Dickson in North Canberra; Belconnen Town Centre, Bruce and parts of Melba, Holt and Florey in Belconnen; parts of Narrabundah and Griffith in South Canberra; parts of Phillip and O’Malley in Woden Valley; and parts of Fadden, Macarthur, Monash and Greenway in Tuggeranong. Most of the growth in these areas can be attributed to an increase in medium and high density housing.
- Declines in population occurred mostly in the southwestern suburbs which were established in the 1960s and early 1970s, and may be partly caused by young adults leaving their family homes.

# People born overseas

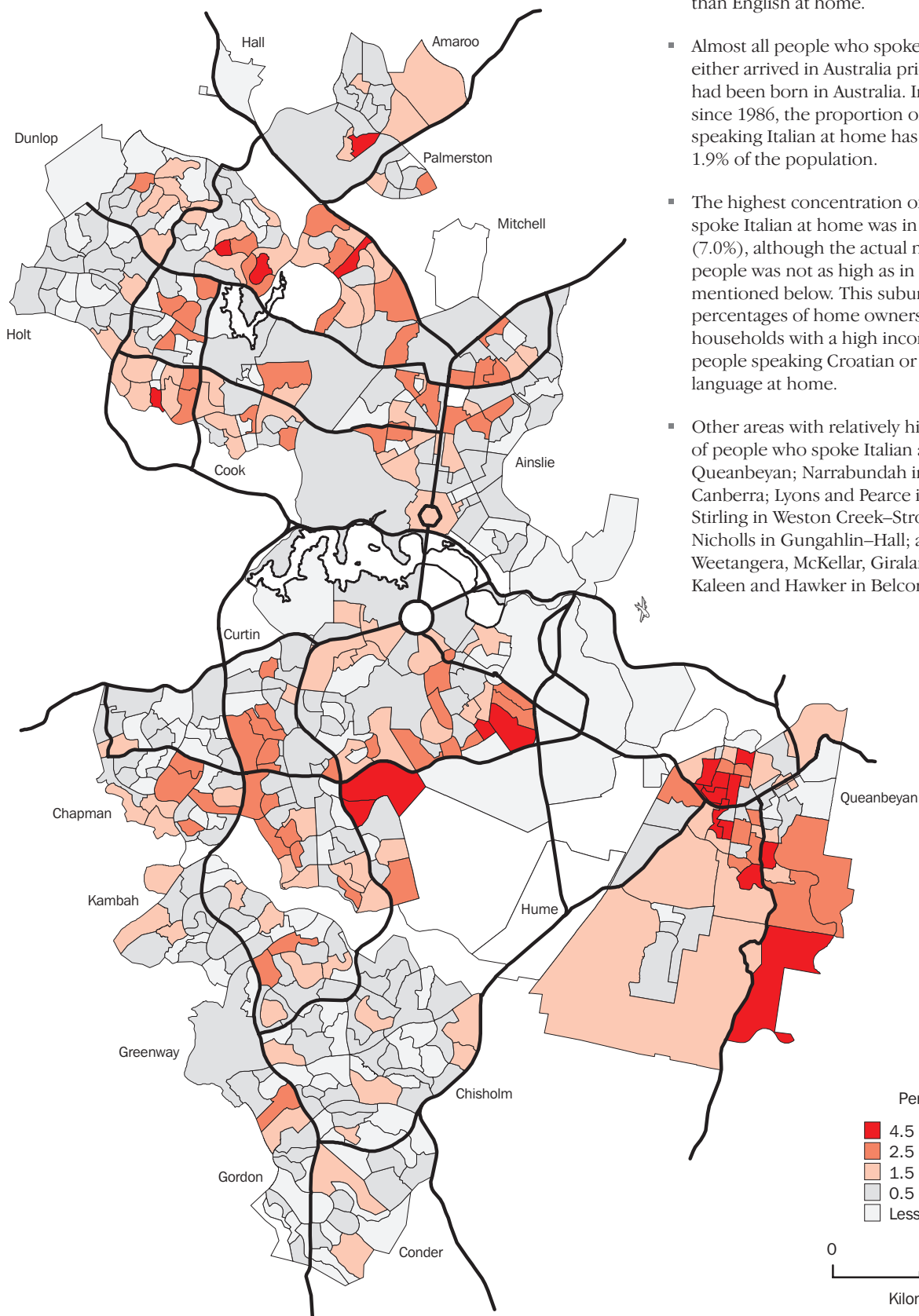
As a percentage of the total population



- There were 71,918 overseas born people in Canberra–Queanbeyan at the 1996 Census. This was 22.9% of the population. The number of overseas born people had increased by just over 10,000 since the 1986 Census but their proportion of the total population had decreased from 23.2%.
- Of the people born overseas, 28.0% came from the United Kingdom and Ireland, 16.0% from Southern Europe, 11.6% from Southeast Asia, 5.8% from Northeast Asia, 5.4% from New Zealand and 4.9% from Southern Asia. The pattern of immigration has been changing over the last two decades with increasing proportions from all Asian regions and declining percentages from European countries in general.
- Suburbs with the highest percentages of people born overseas were mainly in Woden Valley, North and South Canberra, and the inner suburbs of Belconnen.
- Acton and Bruce, and the nearby suburbs of Turner, Braddon and Belconnen Town Centre had high percentages of people born overseas. These suburbs had relatively high percentages of recent arrivals and people speaking a Chinese language at home, reflecting the population of overseas students living in university colleges and hostels, and other rented accommodation.

# People speaking Italian at home

As a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

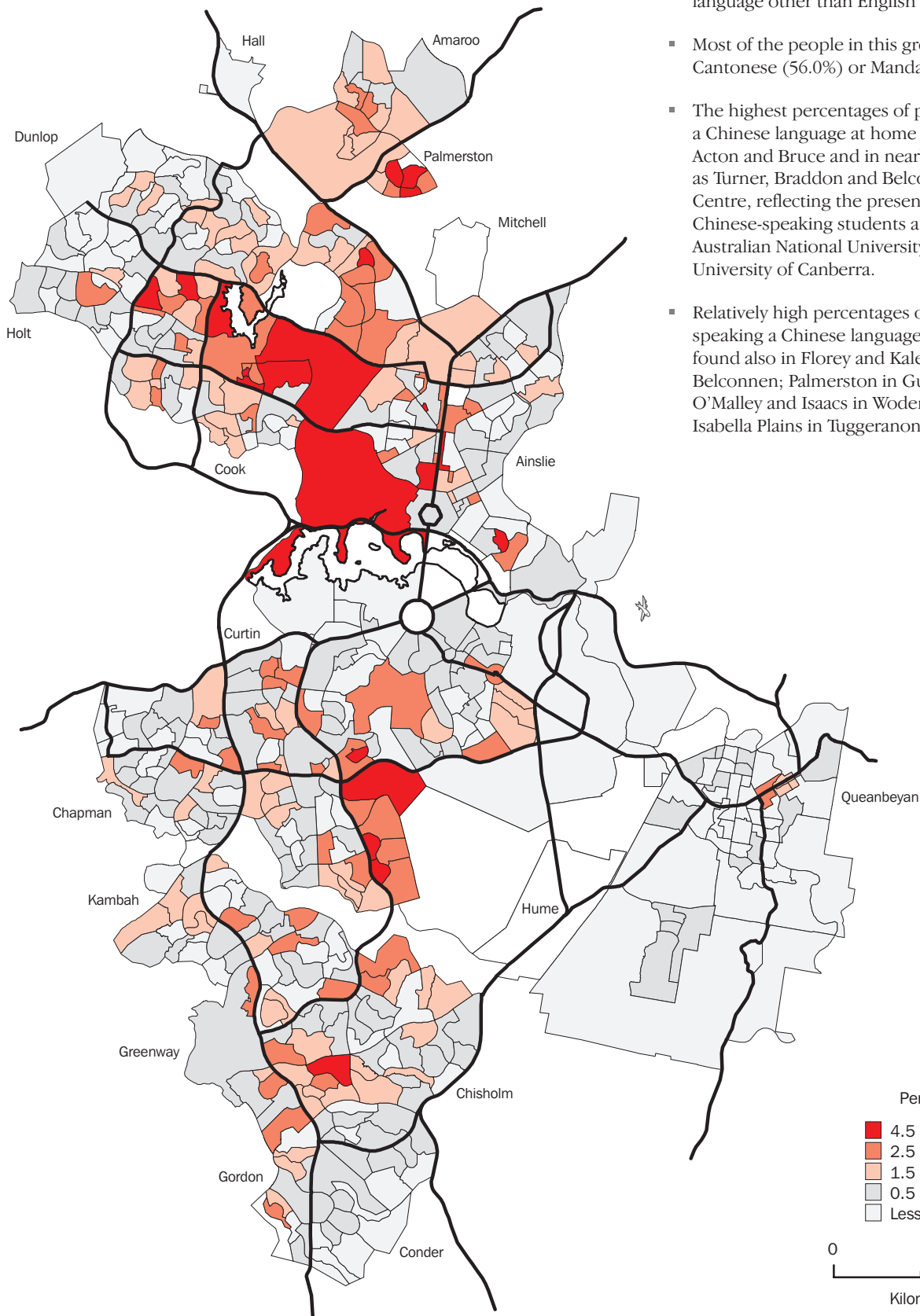


- At the 1996 Census 4,402 people in Canberra–Queanbeyan stated that they spoke Italian at home. This was 1.5% of the population aged 5 years or older, and 10.5% of all people who spoke a language other than English at home.
- Almost all people who spoke Italian at home either arrived in Australia prior to 1981 or had been born in Australia. In the ten years since 1986, the proportion of people speaking Italian at home has dropped from 1.9% of the population.
- The highest concentration of people who spoke Italian at home was in O'Malley (7.0%), although the actual number of people was not as high as in most suburbs mentioned below. This suburb also had high percentages of home ownership and households with a high income, as well as people speaking Croatian or a Chinese language at home.
- Other areas with relatively high percentages of people who spoke Italian at home were Queanbeyan; Narrabundah in South Canberra; Lyons and Pearce in Woden Valley; Stirling in Weston Creek–Stromlo; part of Nicholls in Gungahlin–Hall; and parts of Weetangera, McKellar, Giralang, Evatt, Kaleen and Hawker in Belconnen.



# People speaking a Chinese language at home

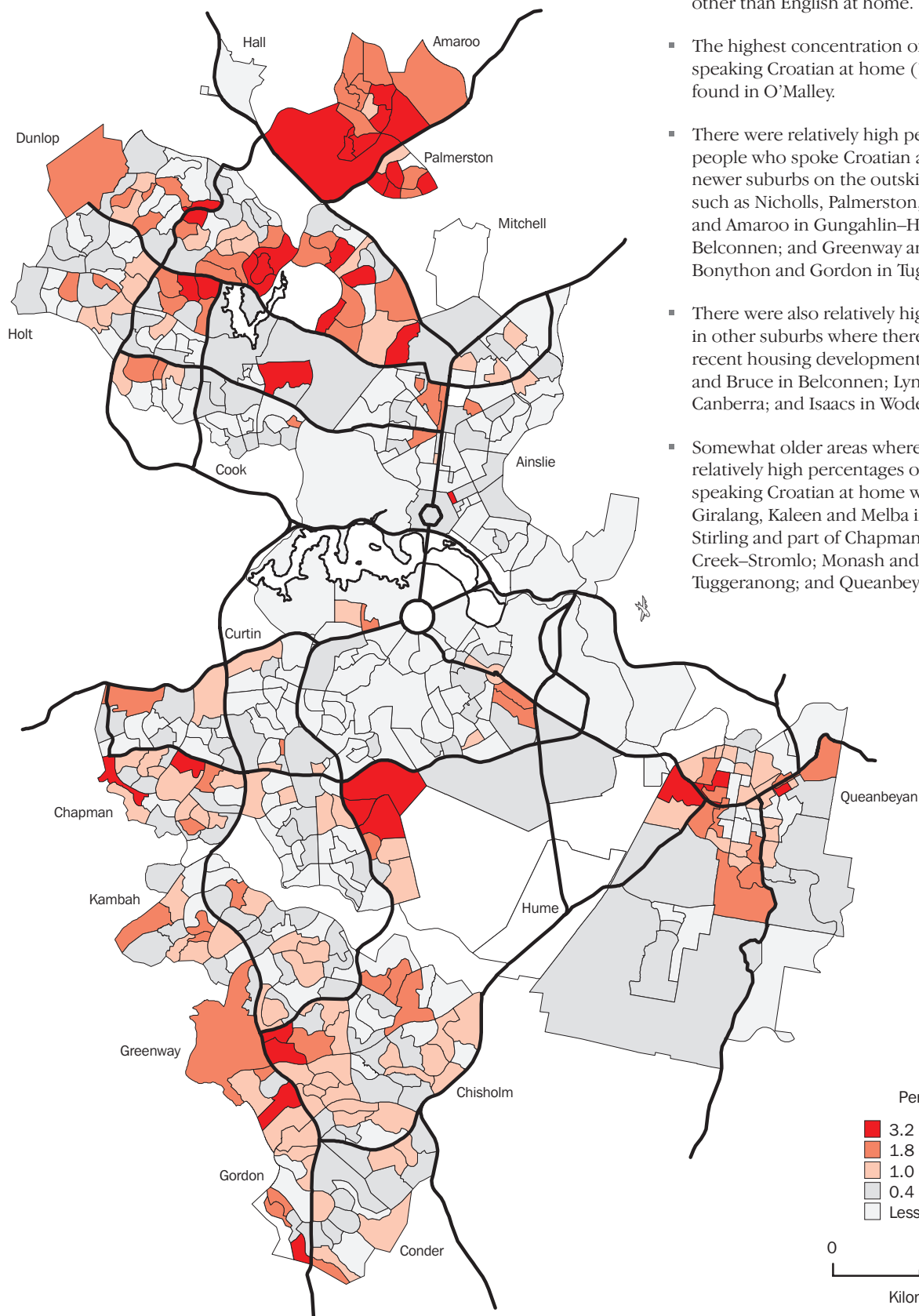
As a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older



- At the 1996 Census 4,211 people in Canberra–Queanbeyan stated that they spoke a Chinese language at home. This was 1.4% of the population aged 5 years or older, and 10.0% of those people speaking a language other than English at home.
- Most of the people in this group spoke Cantonese (56.0%) or Mandarin (31.3%).
- The highest percentages of people speaking a Chinese language at home were found in Acton and Bruce and in nearby suburbs such as Turner, Braddon and Belconnen Town Centre, reflecting the presence of Chinese-speaking students attending the Australian National University and the University of Canberra.
- Relatively high percentages of people speaking a Chinese language at home were found also in Florey and Kaleen in Belconnen; Palmerston in Gungahlin–Hall; O’Malley and Isaacs in Woden Valley; and Isabella Plains in Tuggeranong.

# People speaking Croatian at home

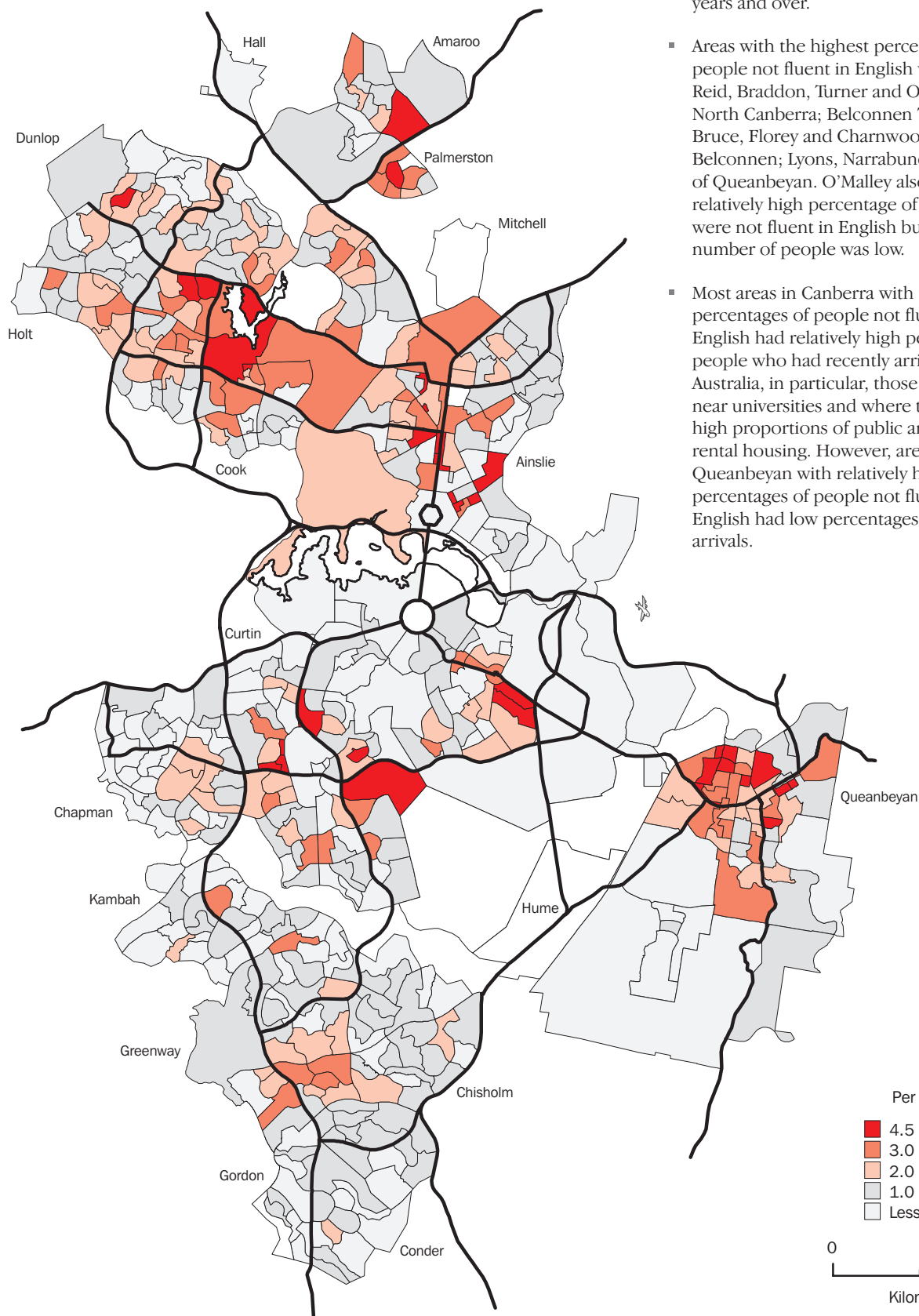
As a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older



- At the 1996 Census 3,282 people in Canberra–Queanbeyan stated that they spoke Croatian at home. This was 1.1% of the population aged 5 years or older, and 7.8% of all people who spoke a language other than English at home.
- The highest concentration of people speaking Croatian at home (11.0%) was found in O'Malley.
- There were relatively high percentages of people who spoke Croatian at home in the newer suburbs on the outskirts of Canberra, such as Nicholls, Palmerston, Ngunnawal and Amaroo in Gungahlin–Hall; Dunlop in Belconnen; and Greenway and parts of Bonython and Gordon in Tuggeranong.
- There were also relatively high percentages in other suburbs where there has been recent housing development, such as Florey and Bruce in Belconnen; Lynham in North Canberra; and Isaacs in Woden Valley.
- Somewhat older areas where there were relatively high percentages of people speaking Croatian at home were McKellar, Giralang, Kaleen and Melba in Belconnen; Stirling and part of Chapman in Weston Creek–Stromlo; Monash and Fadden in Tuggeranong; and Queanbeyan.

# People not fluent in English

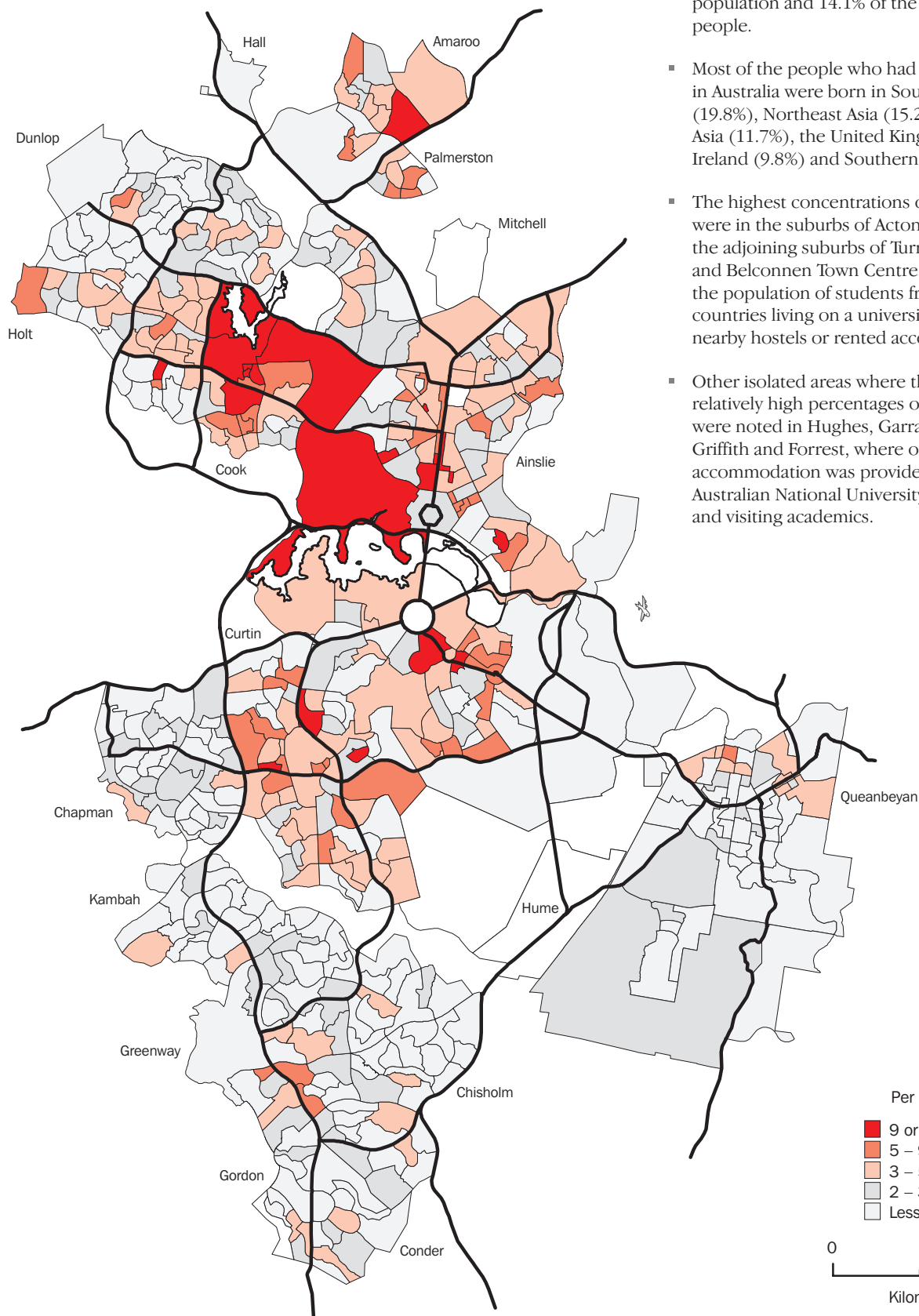
People who did not speak English well or at all as a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older



- At the 1996 Census there were 5,550 people in Canberra–Queanbeyan who spoke a language other than English at home and did not speak English well or at all. This was 1.9% of the population aged 5 years and over.
- Areas with the highest percentages of people not fluent in English were parts of Reid, Braddon, Turner and O'Connor in North Canberra; Belconnen Town Centre, Bruce, Florey and Charnwood in Belconnen; Lyons, Narrabundah and parts of Queanbeyan. O'Malley also had a relatively high percentage of people who were not fluent in English but the actual number of people was low.
- Most areas in Canberra with the highest percentages of people not fluent in English had relatively high percentages of people who had recently arrived in Australia, in particular, those areas located near universities and where there were high proportions of public and private rental housing. However, areas in Queanbeyan with relatively high percentages of people not fluent in English had low percentages of recent arrivals.

# Recent arrivals

As a percentage of the total population

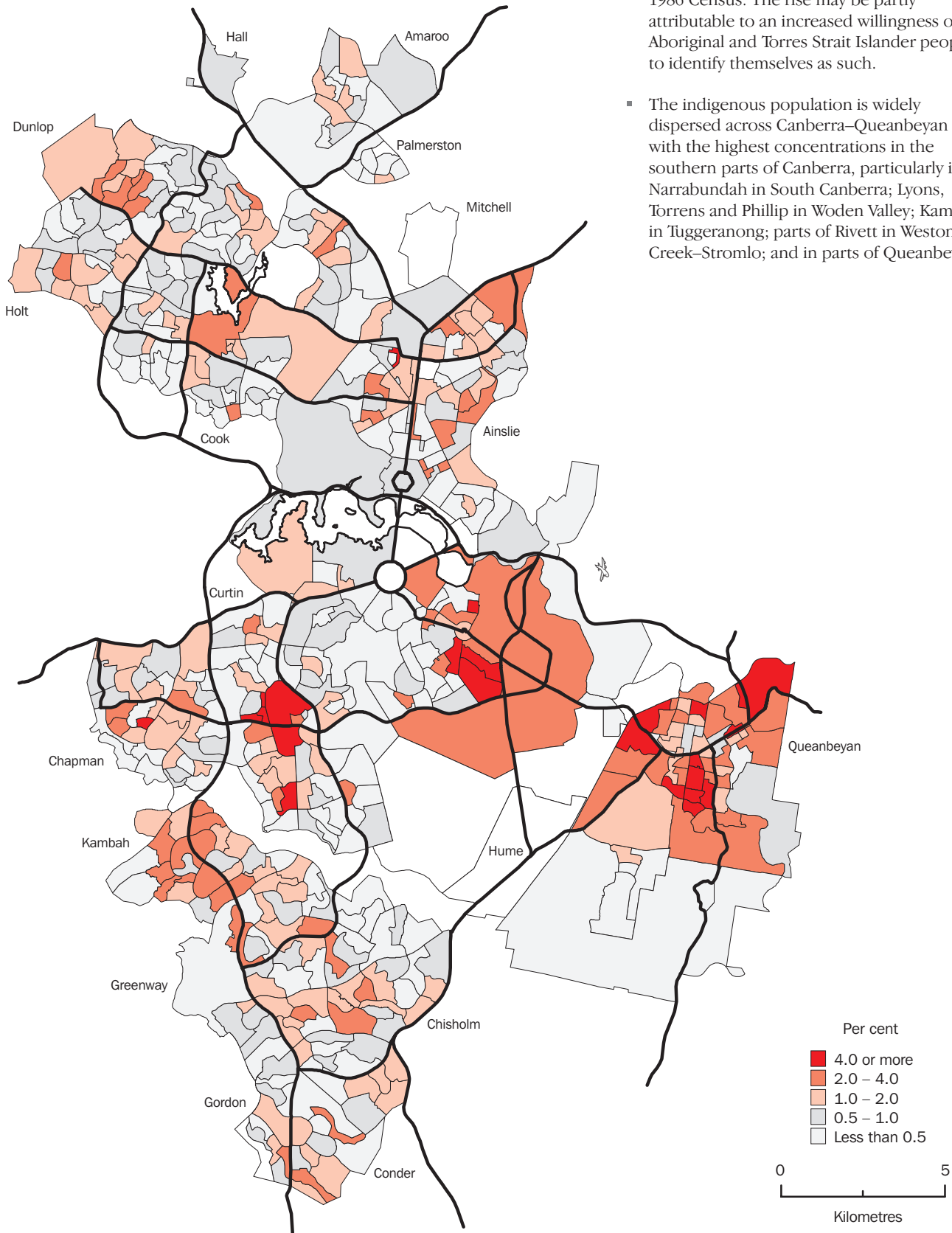


- At the 1996 Census there were 9,841 overseas born people counted in Canberra–Queanbeyan who arrived in Australia after 1 January, 1991 intending to stay for at least a year. This was 3.1% of the population and 14.1% of the overseas born people.
- Most of the people who had recently arrived in Australia were born in Southeast Asia (19.8%), Northeast Asia (15.2%), Southern Asia (11.7%), the United Kingdom and Ireland (9.8%) and Southern Europe (7.7%).
- The highest concentrations of recent arrivals were in the suburbs of Acton and Bruce, and the adjoining suburbs of Turner, Braddon and Belconnen Town Centre. This reflects the population of students from overseas countries living on a university campus or in nearby hostels or rented accommodation.
- Other isolated areas where there were relatively high percentages of recent arrivals were noted in Hughes, Garran, Campbell, Griffith and Forrest, where off-campus accommodation was provided by the Australian National University for students and visiting academics.

# Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

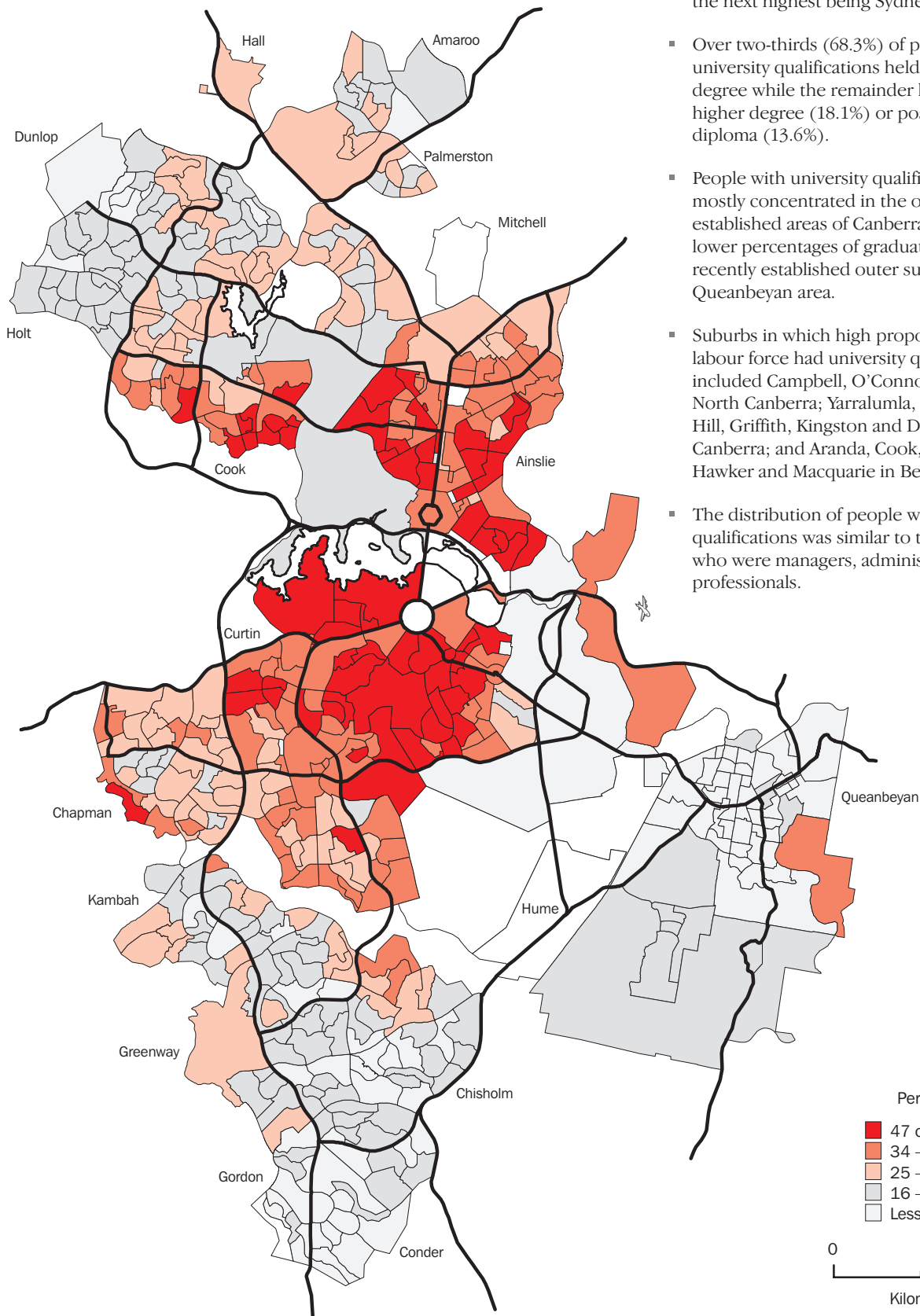
As a percentage of the total population

- At the 1996 Census 3,597 people indicated that they were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. This was 1.1% of the Canberra–Queanbeyan population and compares with 0.6% (1,492 people) at the 1986 Census. The rise may be partly attributable to an increased willingness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to identify themselves as such.
- The indigenous population is widely dispersed across Canberra–Queanbeyan with the highest concentrations in the southern parts of Canberra, particularly in Narrabundah in South Canberra; Lyons, Torrens and Phillip in Woden Valley; Kambah in Tuggeranong; parts of Rivett in Weston Creek–Stromlo; and in parts of Queanbeyan.



# People with university qualifications

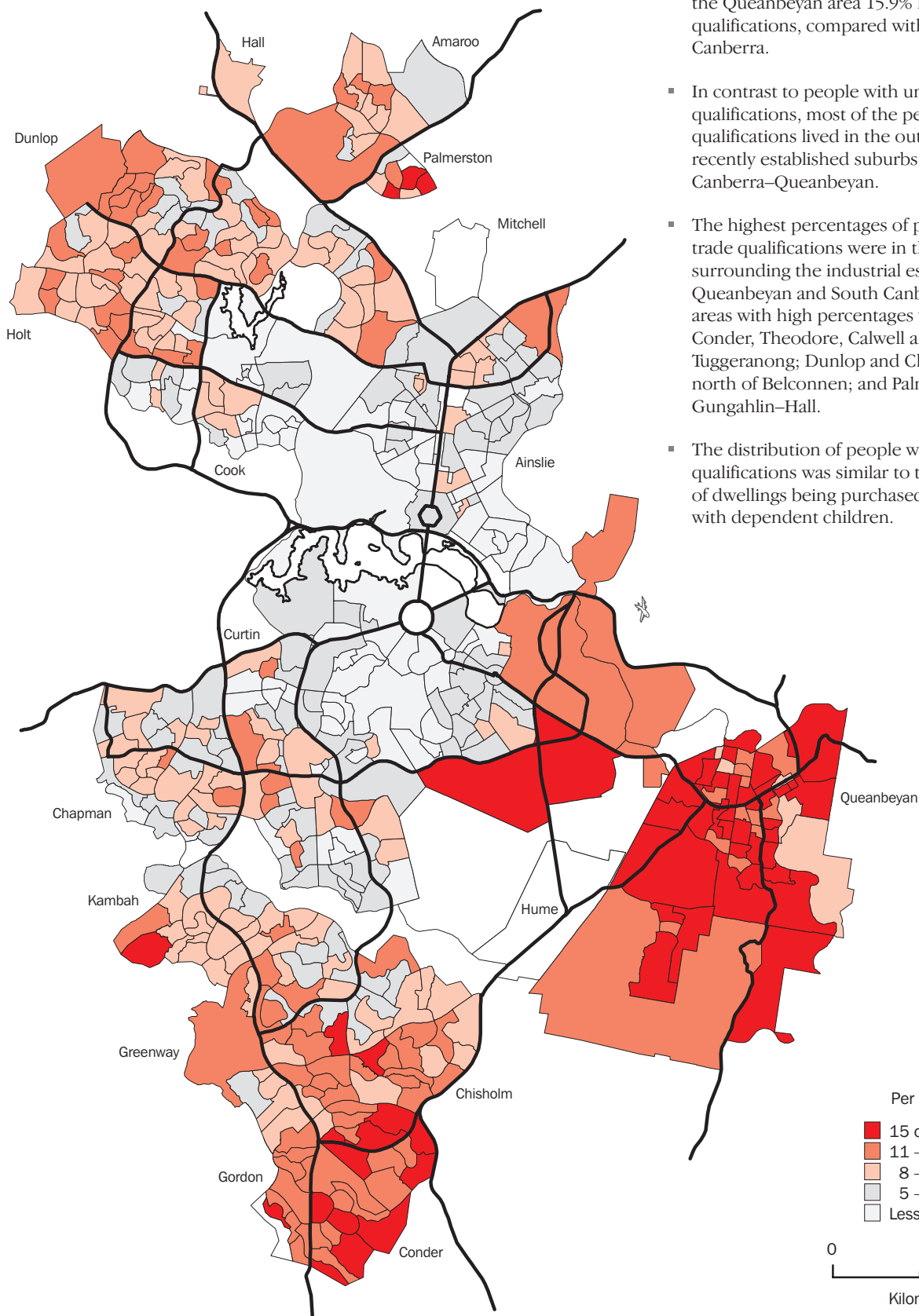
As a percentage of the labour force



- There were 45,667 people in the labour force with a degree or higher qualification in Canberra–Queanbeyan at the 1996 Census. This was 27.9% of the labour force which is higher than the level in any other capital city, the next highest being Sydney (21.1%).
- Over two-thirds (68.3%) of people with university qualifications held a Bachelor degree while the remainder held either a higher degree (18.1%) or postgraduate diploma (13.6%).
- People with university qualifications were mostly concentrated in the older more established areas of Canberra. There were lower percentages of graduates in the more recently established outer suburbs and the Queanbeyan area.
- Suburbs in which high proportions of the labour force had university qualifications included Campbell, O'Connor and Turner in North Canberra; Yarralumla, Forrest, Red Hill, Griffith, Kingston and Deakin in South Canberra; and Aranda, Cook, Weetangera, Hawker and Macquarie in Belconnen.
- The distribution of people with university qualifications was similar to that of people who were managers, administrators and professionals.

# People with trade qualifications

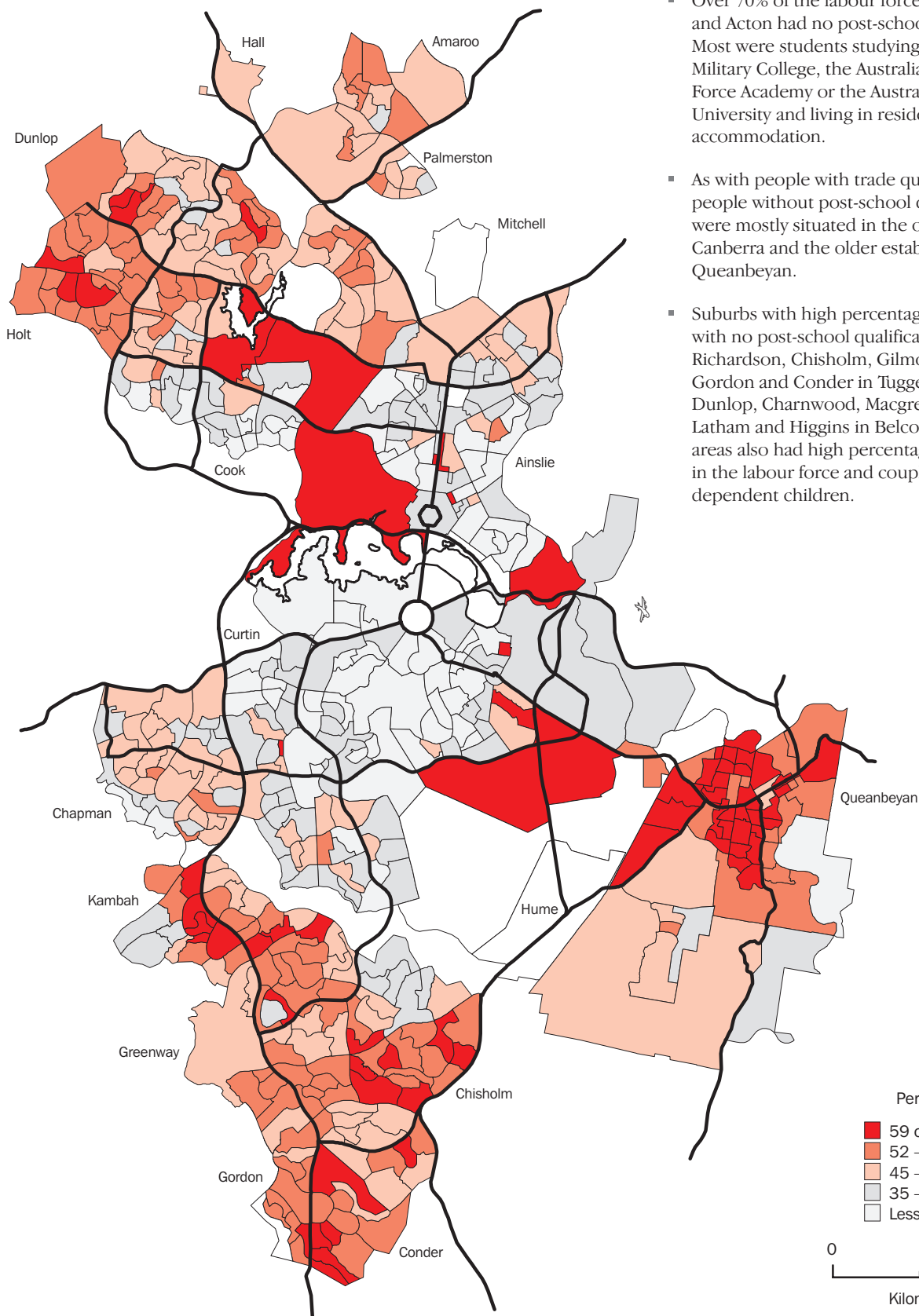
As a percentage of the labour force



- At the 1996 Census there were 15,149 people in the labour force with skilled vocational qualifications in Canberra–Queanbeyan. This was 9.3% of the labour force. Of the people in the labour force in the Queanbeyan area 15.9% had trade qualifications, compared with 8.7% in Canberra.
- In contrast to people with university qualifications, most of the people with trade qualifications lived in the outer more recently established suburbs of Canberra–Queanbeyan.
- The highest percentages of people with trade qualifications were in the areas surrounding the industrial estates of Queanbeyan and South Canberra. Other areas with high percentages were Banks, Conder, Theodore, Calwell and Gordon in Tuggeranong; Dunlop and Charnwood, north of Belconnen; and Palmerston in Gungahlin–Hall.
- The distribution of people with trade qualifications was similar to the distribution of dwellings being purchased and couples with dependent children.

# People without qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force



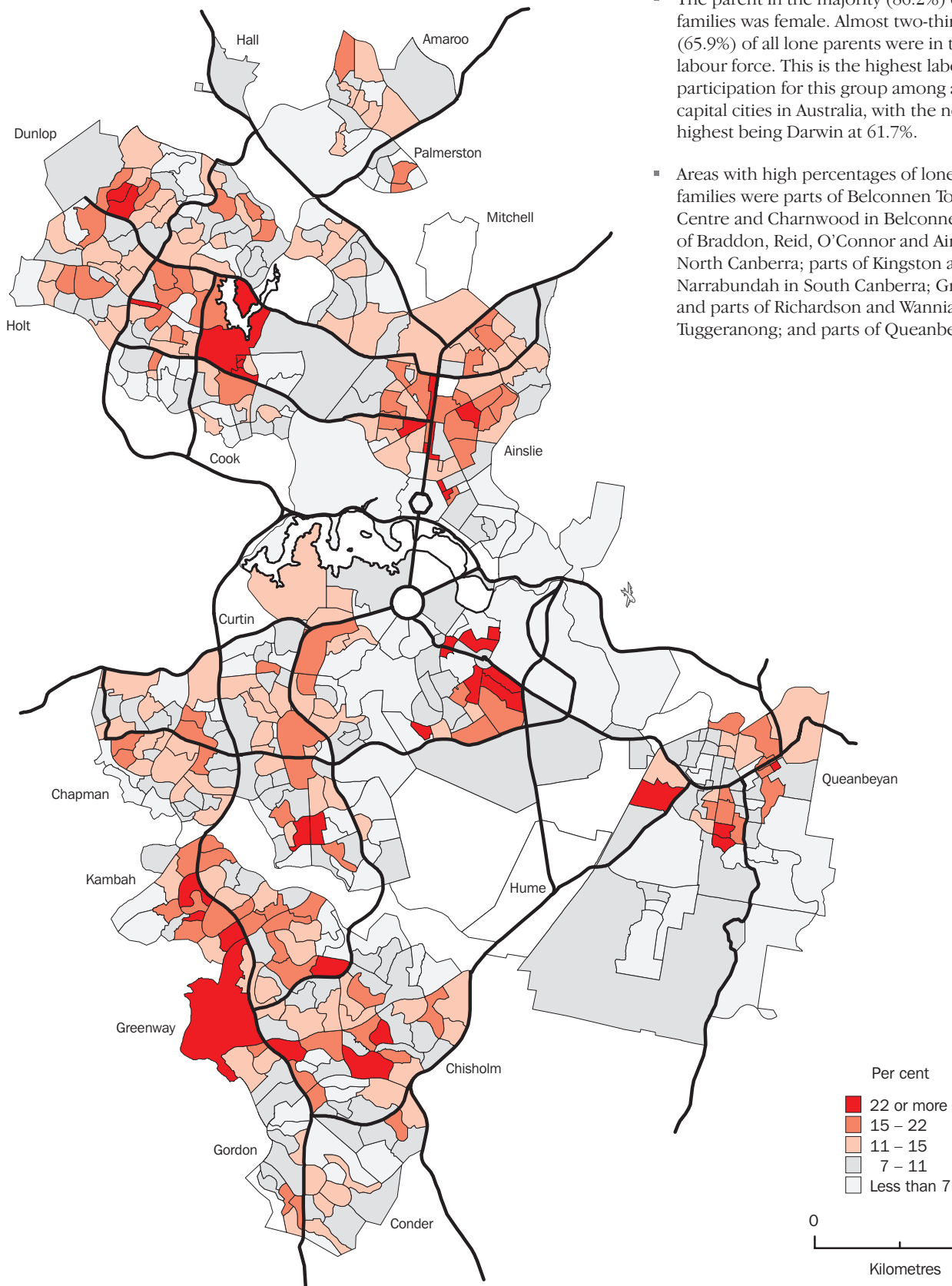
- At the 1996 Census there were 79,841 people in the Canberra–Queanbeyan labour force who had no post-school qualifications. This was 48.8% of the labour force.
- Over 70% of the labour force in Duntroon and Acton had no post-school qualifications. Most were students studying at the Royal Military College, the Australian Defence Force Academy or the Australian National University and living in residential accommodation.
- As with people with trade qualifications, people without post-school qualifications were mostly situated in the outer suburbs of Canberra and the older established areas of Queanbeyan.
- Suburbs with high percentages of people with no post-school qualifications were Richardson, Chisholm, Gilmore, Banks, Gordon and Conder in Tuggeranong; and Dunlop, Charnwood, Macgregor, Holt, Latham and Higgins in Belconnen. These areas also had high percentages of mothers in the labour force and couples with dependent children.



# One parent families with dependent children

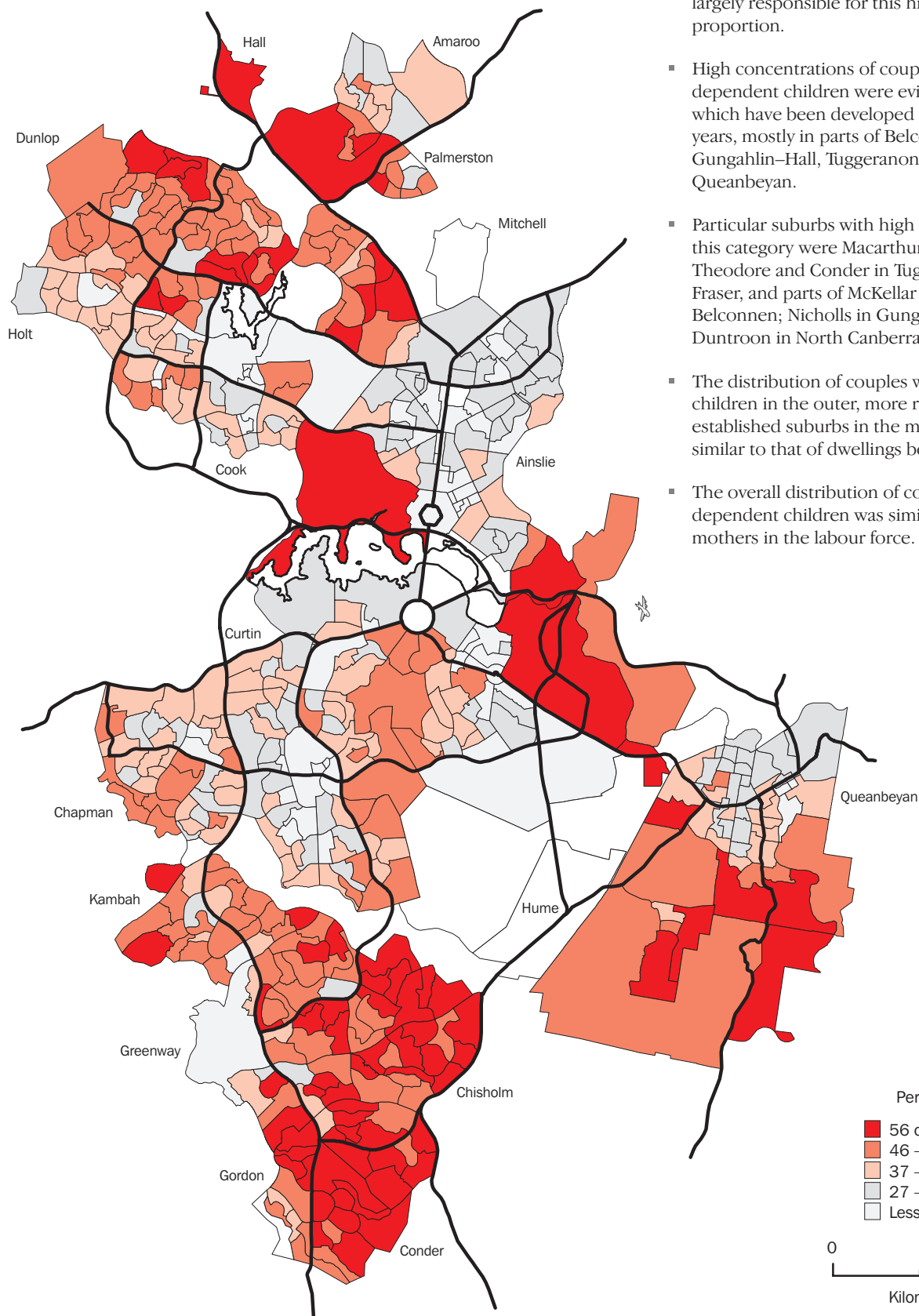
As a percentage of all families

- At the 1996 Census 9,607 (11.5%) of the 83,225 families in Canberra–Queanbeyan were one parent families with dependent children.
- The parent in the majority (86.2%) of these families was female. Almost two-thirds (65.9%) of all lone parents were in the labour force. This is the highest labour force participation for this group among all the capital cities in Australia, with the next highest being Darwin at 61.7%.
- Areas with high percentages of lone parent families were parts of Belconnen Town Centre and Charnwood in Belconnen; parts of Braddon, Reid, O'Connor and Ainslie in North Canberra; parts of Kingston and Narrabundah in South Canberra; Greenway and parts of Richardson and Wanniasa in Tuggeranong; and parts of Queanbeyan.



# Couples with dependent children

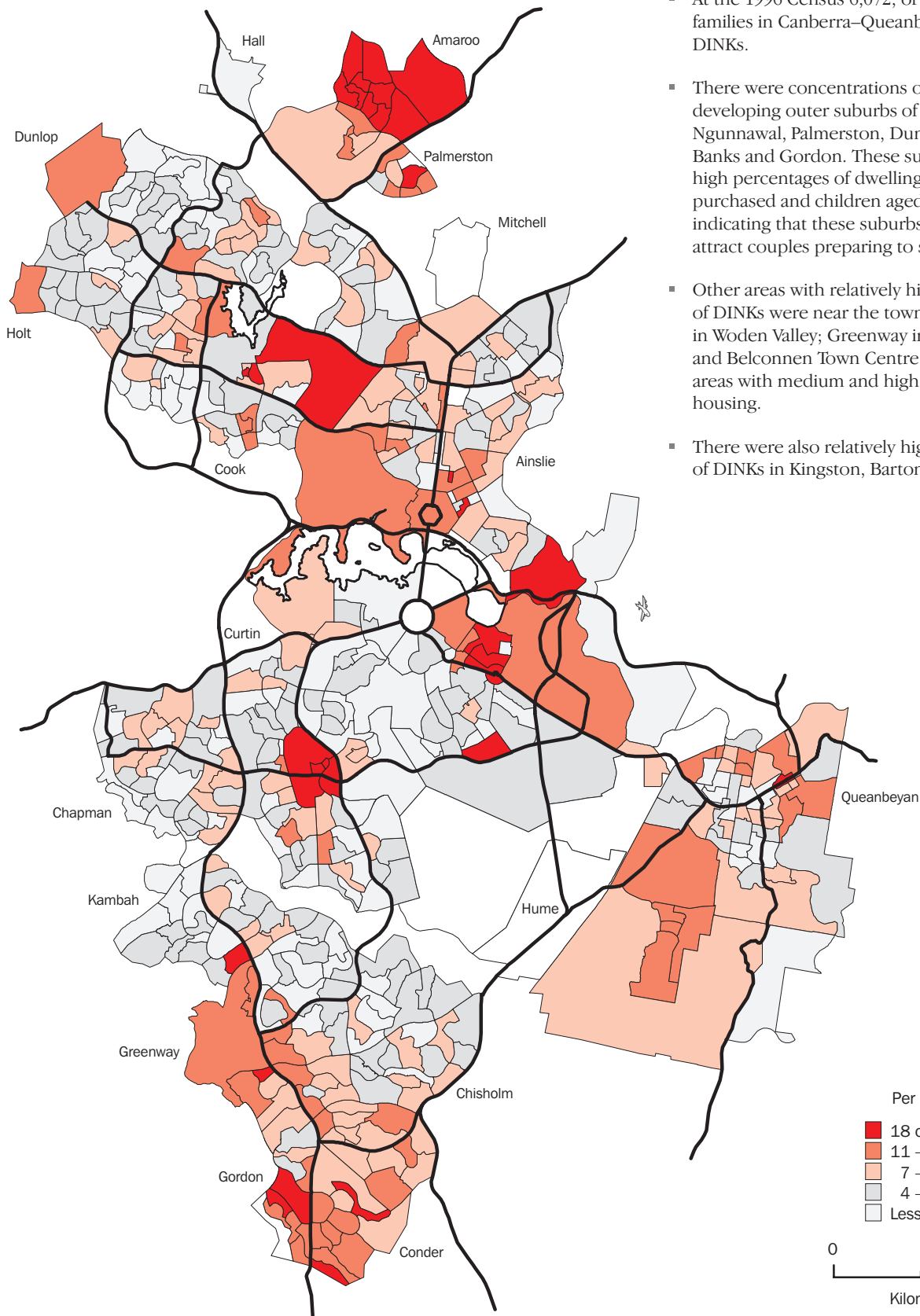
As a percentage of all families



- There were 37,731 couples with dependent children in Canberra–Queanbeyan at the 1996 Census. This was 45.3% of all families and was higher than any other capital city. The younger age profile of Canberra is largely responsible for this higher proportion.
- High concentrations of couples with dependent children were evident in suburbs which have been developed in the last 15 years, mostly in parts of Belconnen, Gungahlin–Hall, Tuggeranong and southern Queanbeyan.
- Particular suburbs with high percentages in this category were Macarthur, Fadden, Theodore and Conder in Tuggeranong; Fraser, and parts of McKellar and Kaleen in Belconnen; Nicholls in Gungahlin–Hall; and Duntroon in North Canberra.
- The distribution of couples with dependent children in the outer, more recently established suburbs in the mapped area, was similar to that of dwellings being purchased.
- The overall distribution of couples with dependent children was similar to that of mothers in the labour force.

# DINKs (double income, no kids)

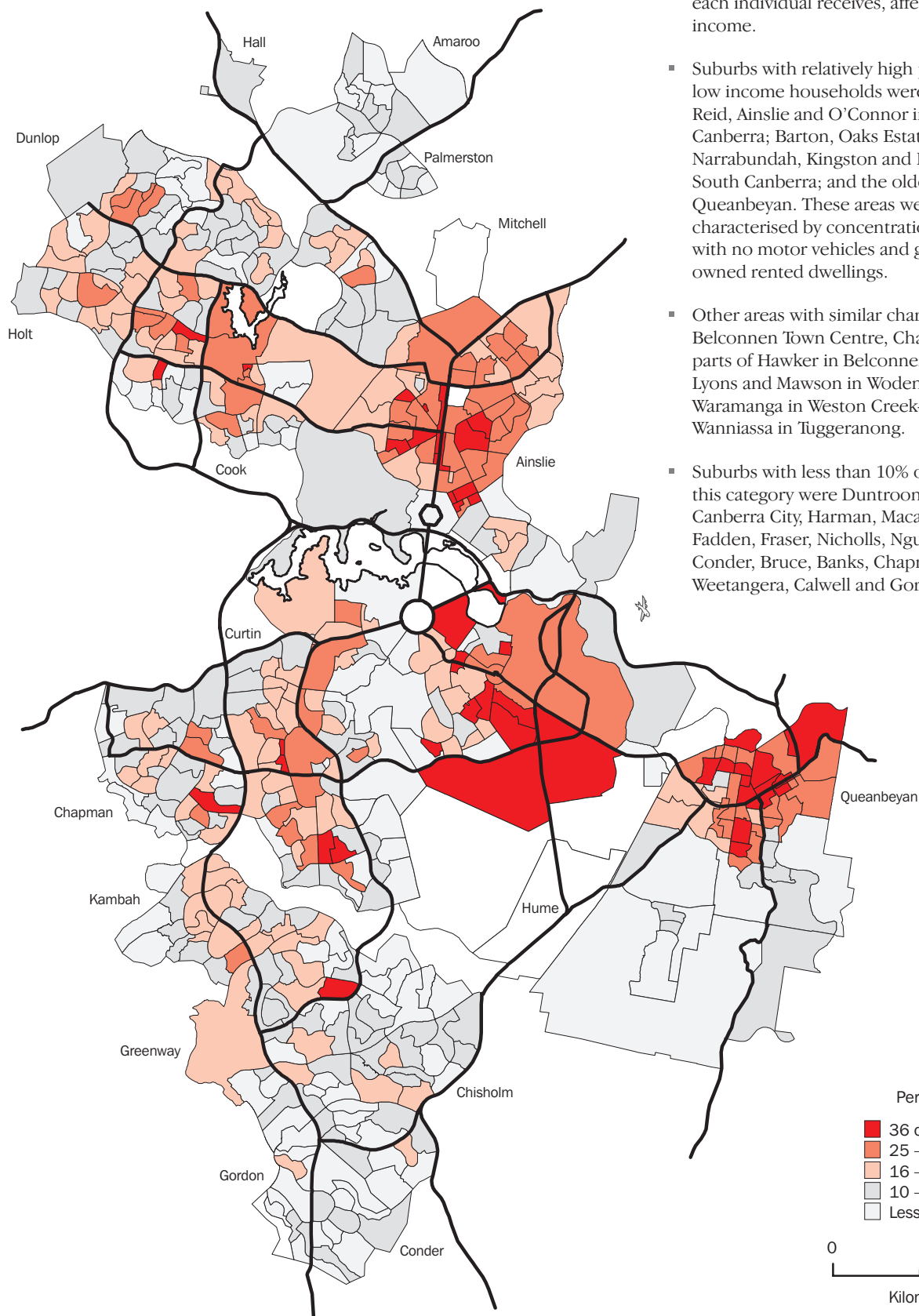
As a percentage of all families



- DINKs are 'couple only' families where both people are in paid employment and work more than 25 hours per week. The younger partner must be aged under 40 years.
- At the 1996 Census 6,072, or 7.3% of all families in Canberra–Queanbeyan were DINKs.
- There were concentrations of DINKs in the developing outer suburbs of Amaroo, Ngunnawal, Palmerston, Dunlop, Greenway, Banks and Gordon. These suburbs also had high percentages of dwellings being purchased and children aged 0–4 years, indicating that these suburbs have tended to attract couples preparing to start families.
- Other areas with relatively high percentages of DINKs were near the town centres; Phillip in Woden Valley; Greenway in Tuggeranong; and Belconnen Town Centre. These are areas with medium and high density housing.
- There were also relatively high percentages of DINKs in Kingston, Barton and Duntroon.

# Low income households

Percentage of households with weekly income under \$400

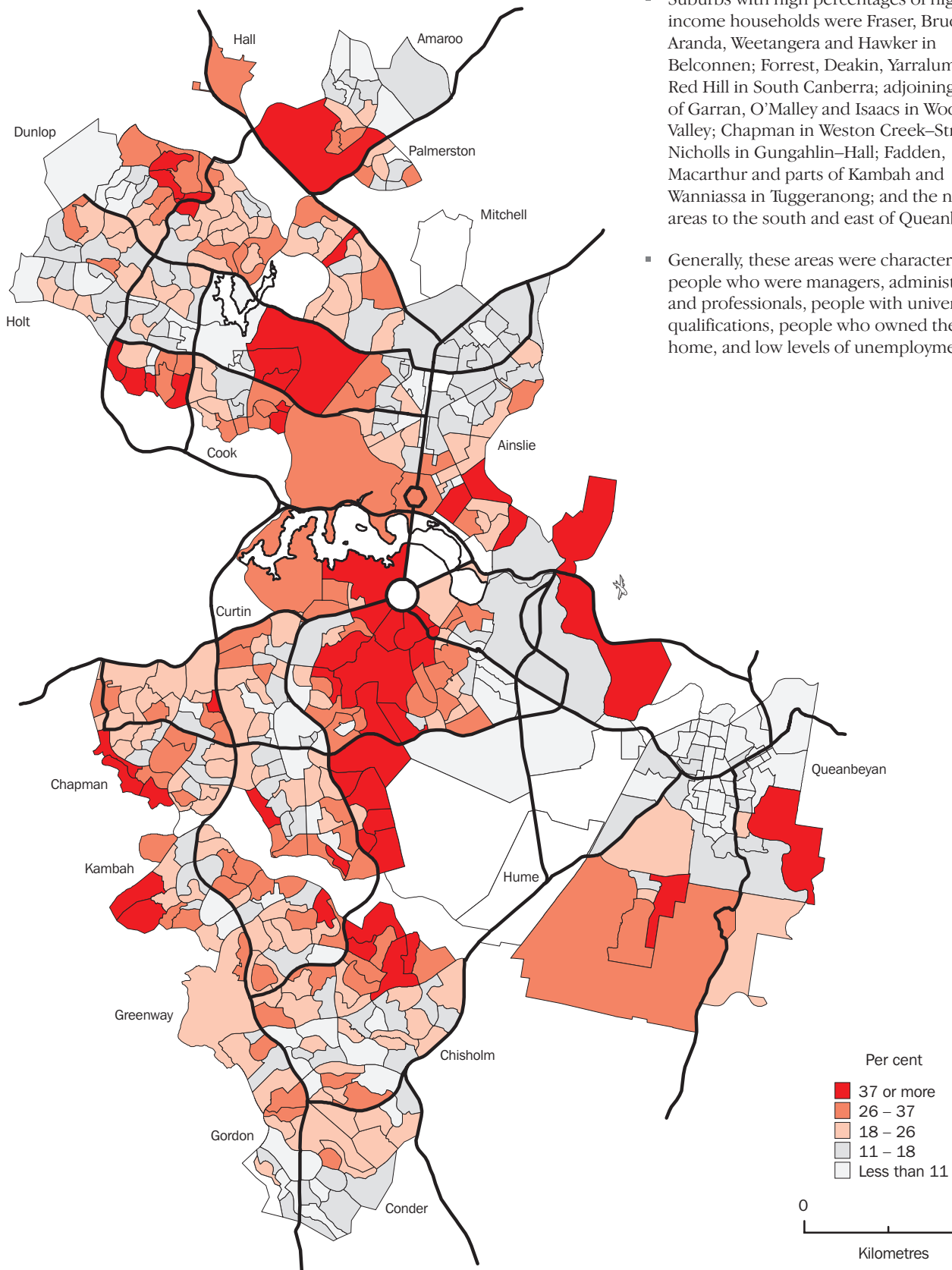


- At the 1996 Census 19.1% of households in Canberra–Queanbeyan received a weekly income of less than \$400. Note that the number of people receiving an income in a household, as well as the level of income each individual receives, affects household income.
- Suburbs with relatively high percentages of low income households were Braddon, Reid, Ainslie and O'Connor in North Canberra; Barton, Oaks Estate, and parts of Narrabundah, Kingston and Red Hill in South Canberra; and the older parts of Queanbeyan. These areas were also characterised by concentrations of dwellings with no motor vehicles and government owned rented dwellings.
- Other areas with similar characteristics were Belconnen Town Centre, Charnwood and parts of Hawker in Belconnen; parts of Lyons and Mawson in Woden Valley; Waramanga in Weston Creek–Stromlo and Wanniasa in Tuggeranong.
- Suburbs with less than 10% of households in this category were Duntroon, O'Malley, Canberra City, Harman, Macarthur, Amaroo, Fadden, Fraser, Nicholls, Ngunnawal, Conder, Bruce, Banks, Chapman, Weetangera, Calwell and Gordon.

# High income households

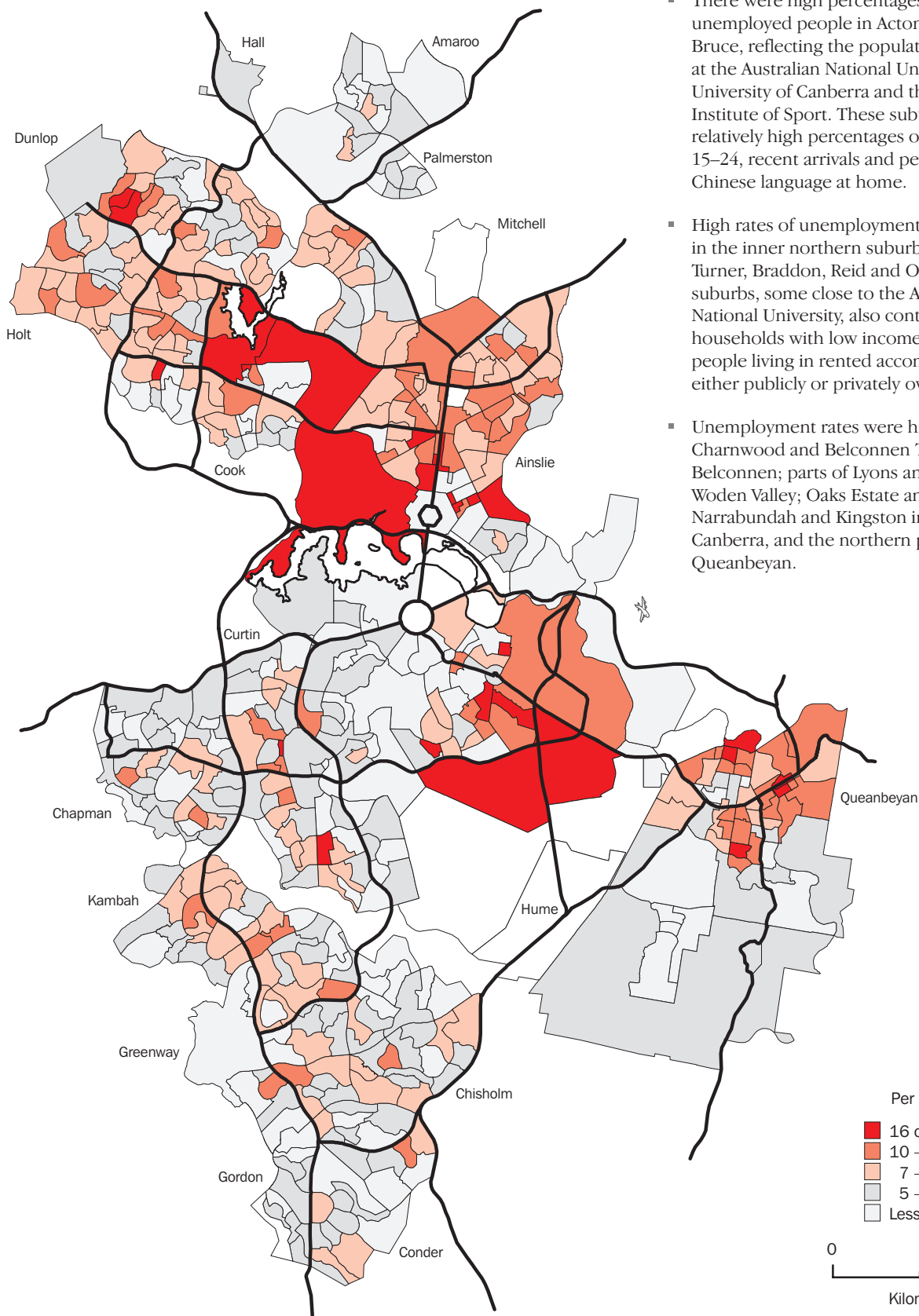
Percentage of households with weekly income of \$1,500 or more

- At the 1996 Census 20.3% of households in Canberra–Queanbeyan received a weekly income of \$1,500 or more. This was higher than any other capital city in Australia.
- Suburbs with high percentages of high income households were Fraser, Bruce, Aranda, Weetangera and Hawker in Belconnen; Forrest, Deakin, Yarralumla and Red Hill in South Canberra; adjoining areas of Garran, O'Malley and Isaacs in Woden Valley; Chapman in Weston Creek–Stromlo; Nicholls in Gungahlin–Hall; Fadden, Macarthur and parts of Kambah and Wanniasa in Tuggeranong; and the newer areas to the south and east of Queanbeyan.
- Generally, these areas were characterised by people who were managers, administrators and professionals, people with university qualifications, people who owned their own home, and low levels of unemployment.



# Unemployed people

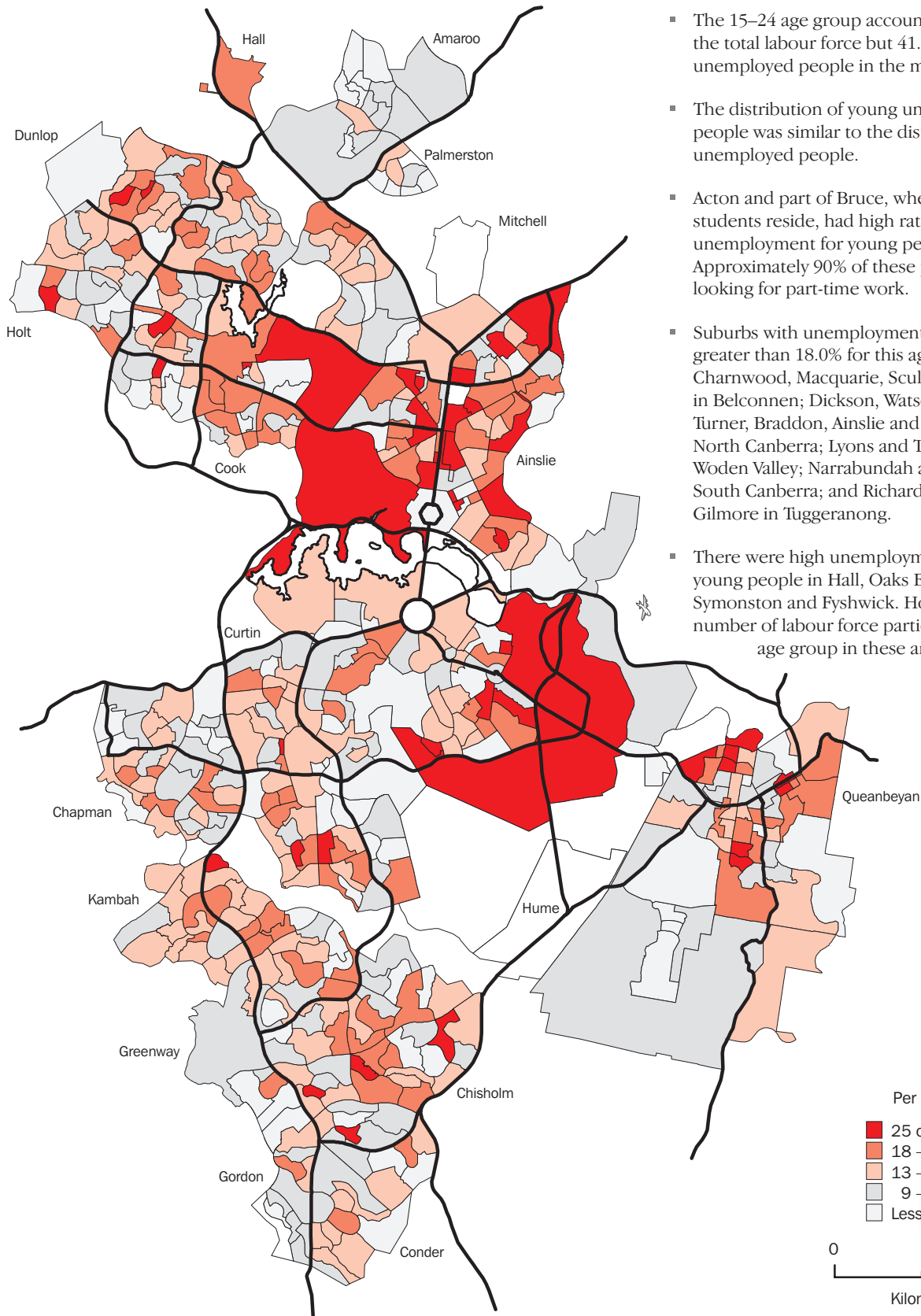
As a percentage of the labour force



- At the 1996 Census there were 13,000 unemployed people counted in Canberra–Queanbeyan. This was 7.4% of the labour force.
- There were high percentages of unemployed people in Acton and part of Bruce, reflecting the population of students at the Australian National University, the University of Canberra and the Australian Institute of Sport. These suburbs had relatively high percentages of people aged 15–24, recent arrivals and people speaking a Chinese language at home.
- High rates of unemployment were recorded in the inner northern suburbs of Dickson, Turner, Braddon, Reid and O'Connor. These suburbs, some close to the Australian National University, also contained households with low incomes and many people living in rented accommodation, either publicly or privately owned.
- Unemployment rates were high in parts of Charnwood and Belconnen Town Centre in Belconnen; parts of Lyons and Mawson in Woden Valley; Oaks Estate and parts of Narrabundah and Kingston in South Canberra, and the northern parts of Queanbeyan.

# Unemployed people aged 15–24 years

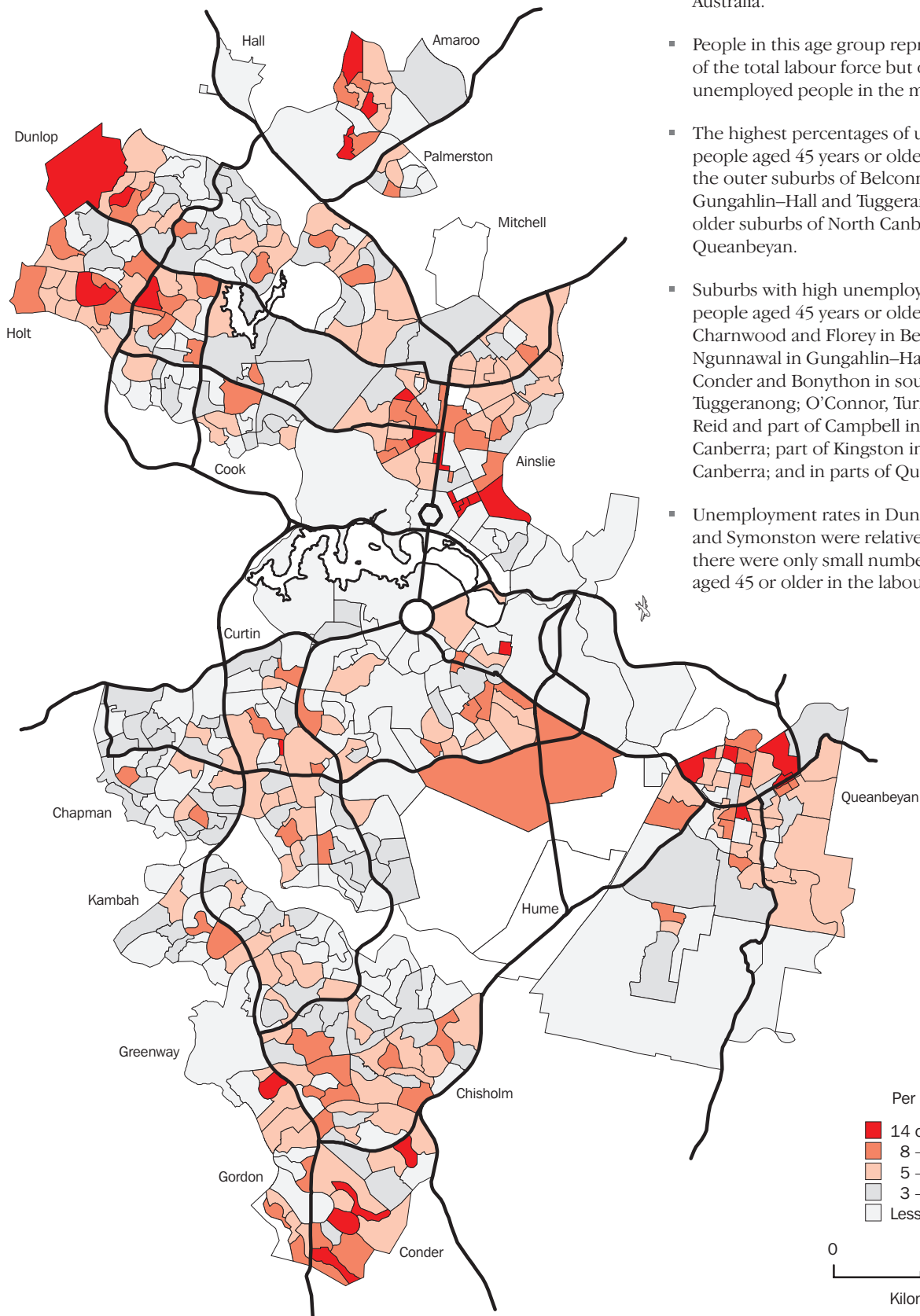
As a percentage of the labour force aged 15–24 years



- At the 1996 Census there were 5,400 unemployed people aged 15–24 years counted in Canberra–Queanbeyan. This represented an unemployment rate of 14.7% for this age group.
- The 15–24 age group accounted for 20.9% of the total labour force but 41.5% of all unemployed people in the mapped area.
- The distribution of young unemployed people was similar to the distribution of all unemployed people.
- Acton and part of Bruce, where many students reside, had high rates of unemployment for young people. Approximately 90% of these people were looking for part-time work.
- Suburbs with unemployment rates of greater than 18.0% for this age group were Charnwood, Macquarie, Scullin and Aranda in Belconnen; Dickson, Watson, O'Connor, Turner, Braddon, Ainslie and Campbell in North Canberra; Lyons and Torrens in Woden Valley; Narrabundah and Red Hill in South Canberra; and Richardson and Gilmore in Tuggeranong.
- There were high unemployment rates for young people in Hall, Oaks Estate, Symonston and Fyshwick. However the total number of labour force participants in this age group in these areas was low.

# Unemployed people aged 45 years or older

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

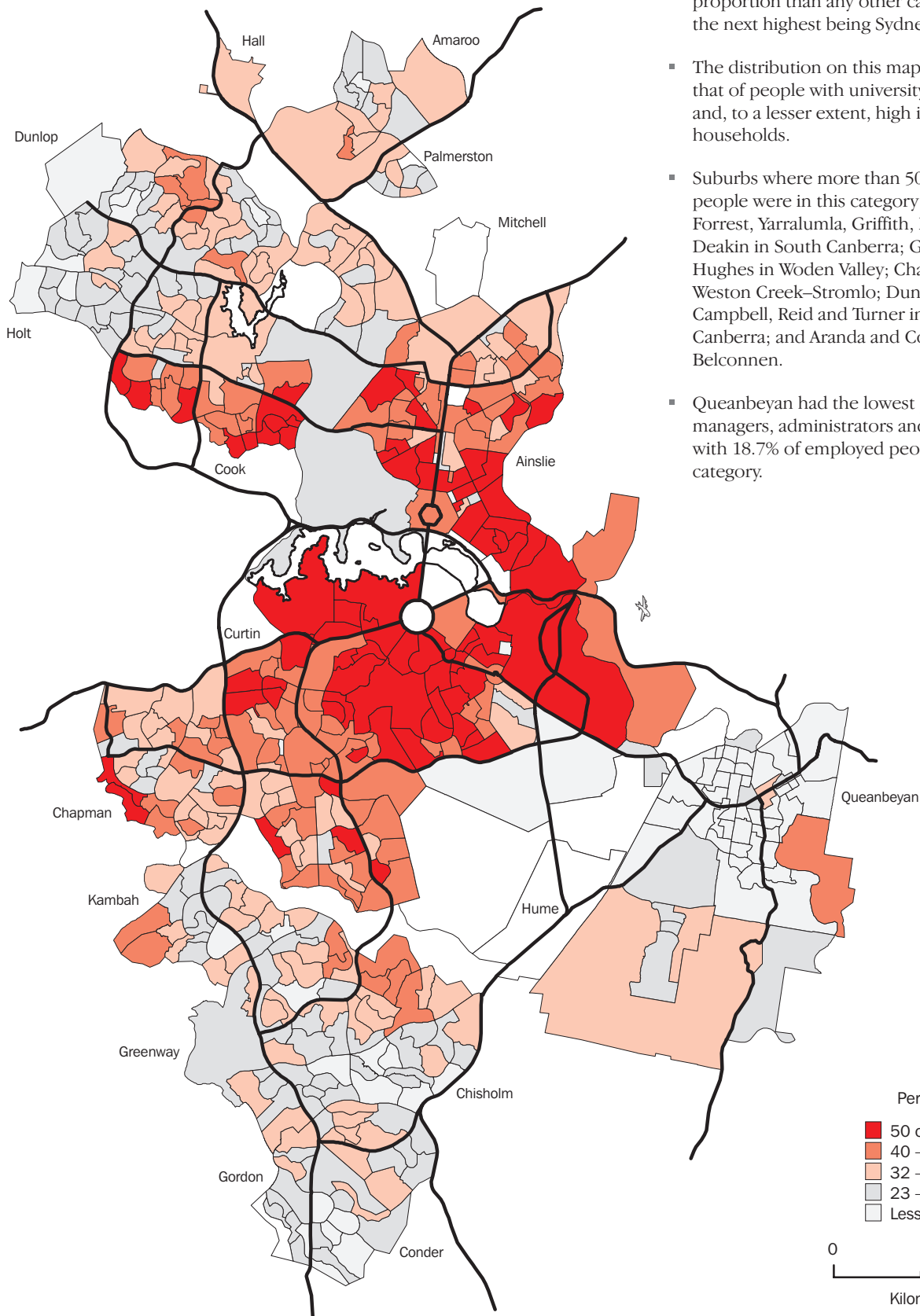


- At the 1996 Census there were 2,372 unemployed people aged 45 years or older in Canberra–Queanbeyan. This represented an unemployment rate of 4.8% for this age group, the lowest for any capital city in Australia.
- People in this age group represented 28.4% of the total labour force but only 18.2% of all unemployed people in the mapped area.
- The highest percentages of unemployed people aged 45 years or older were found in the outer suburbs of Belconnen, Gungahlin–Hall and Tuggeranong, in the older suburbs of North Canberra, and in Queanbeyan.
- Suburbs with high unemployment rates for people aged 45 years or older were Holt, Charnwood and Florey in Belconnen; Ngunnawal in Gungahlin–Hall; Banks, Conder and Bonython in south Tuggeranong; O'Connor, Turner, Dickson Reid and part of Campbell in North Canberra; part of Kingston in South Canberra; and in parts of Queanbeyan.
- Unemployment rates in Dunlop, Oaks Estate and Symonston were relatively high but there were only small numbers of people aged 45 or older in the labour force.



# Managers, administrators and professionals

As a percentage of all employed people

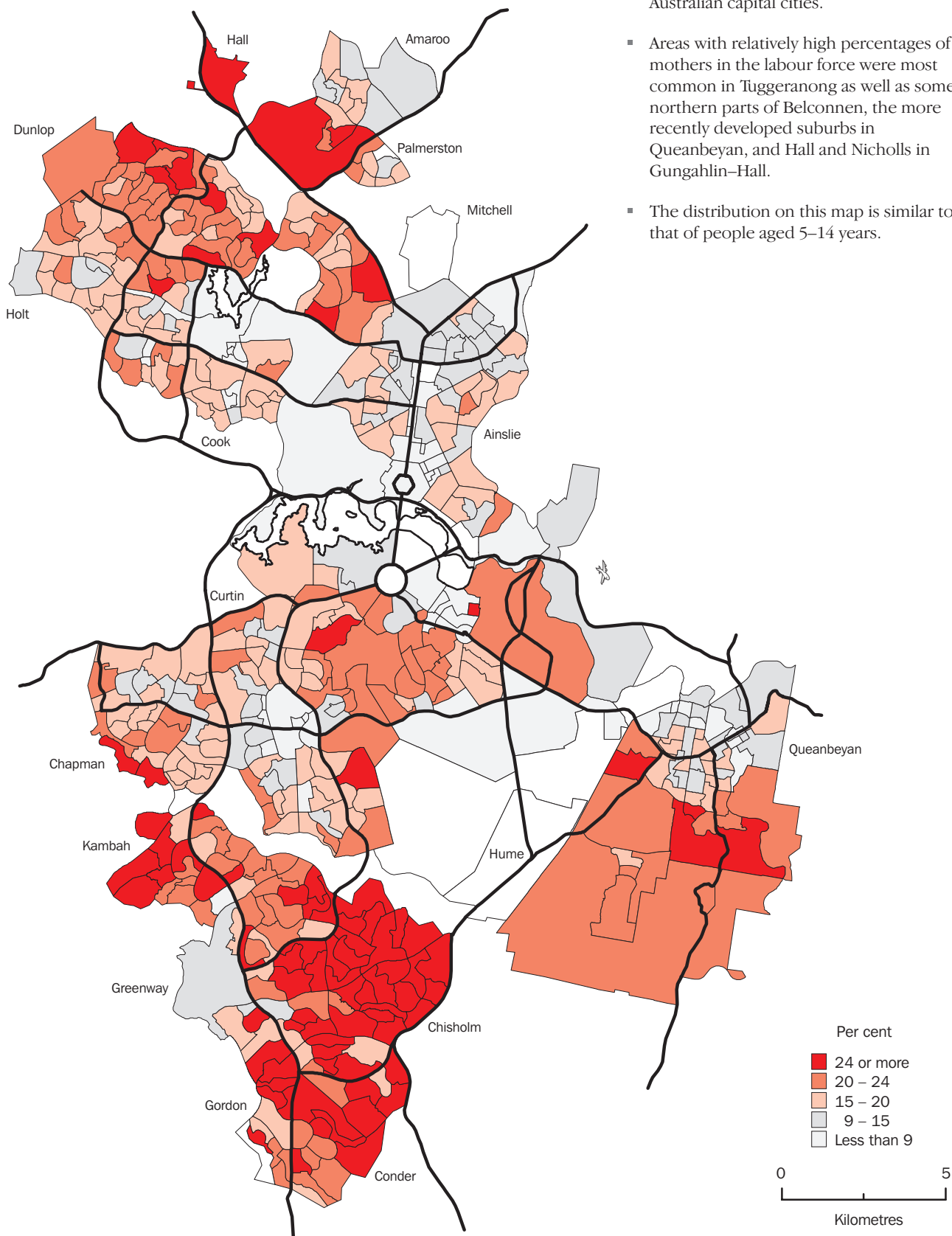


- At the 1996 Census there were 57,608 people employed as managers, administrators or professionals in Canberra–Queanbeyan. This was 36.3% of all employed people and was a higher proportion than any other capital city, with the next highest being Sydney at 29.0%.
- The distribution on this map is similar to that of people with university qualifications and, to a lesser extent, high income households.
- Suburbs where more than 50% of employed people were in this category were Kingston, Forrest, Yarralumla, Griffith, Red Hill and Deakin in South Canberra; Garran and Hughes in Woden Valley; Chapman in Weston Creek–Stromlo; Duntroon, Campbell, Reid and Turner in North Canberra; and Aranda and Cook in Belconnen.
- Queanbeyan had the lowest percentage of managers, administrators and professionals with 18.7% of employed people being in this category.

# Mothers in the labour force

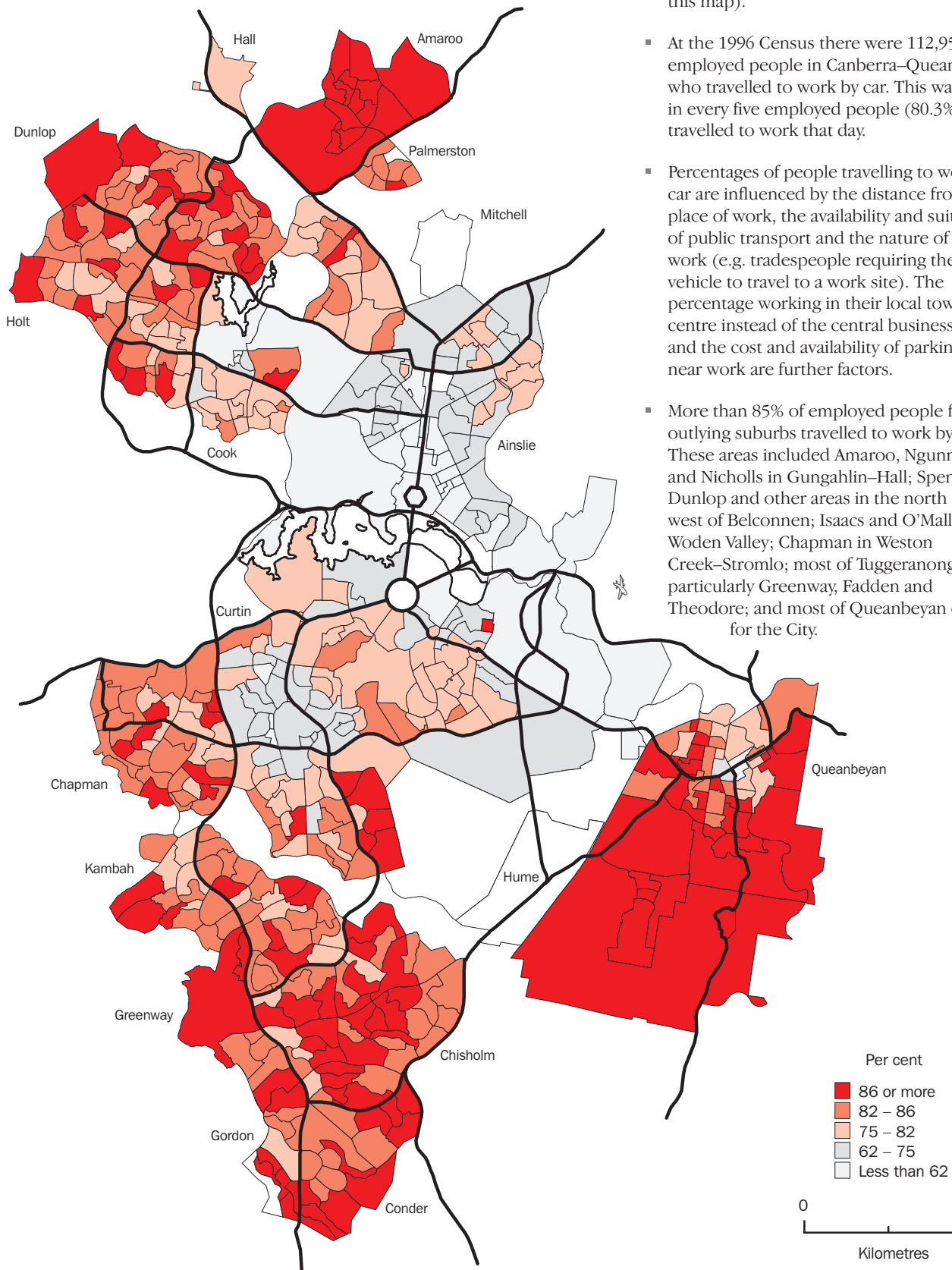
Females, with dependent children, in the labour force as a percentage of the labour force

- At the 1996 Census there were 32,493 mothers, with dependent children, in the labour force in Canberra–Queanbeyan. This was 18.6% of the total labour force, a higher proportion than in the other Australian capital cities.
- Areas with relatively high percentages of mothers in the labour force were most common in Tuggeranong as well as some northern parts of Belconnen, the more recently developed suburbs in Queanbeyan, and Hall and Nicholls in Gungahlin–Hall.
- The distribution on this map is similar to that of people aged 5–14 years.



# People who travelled to work by car

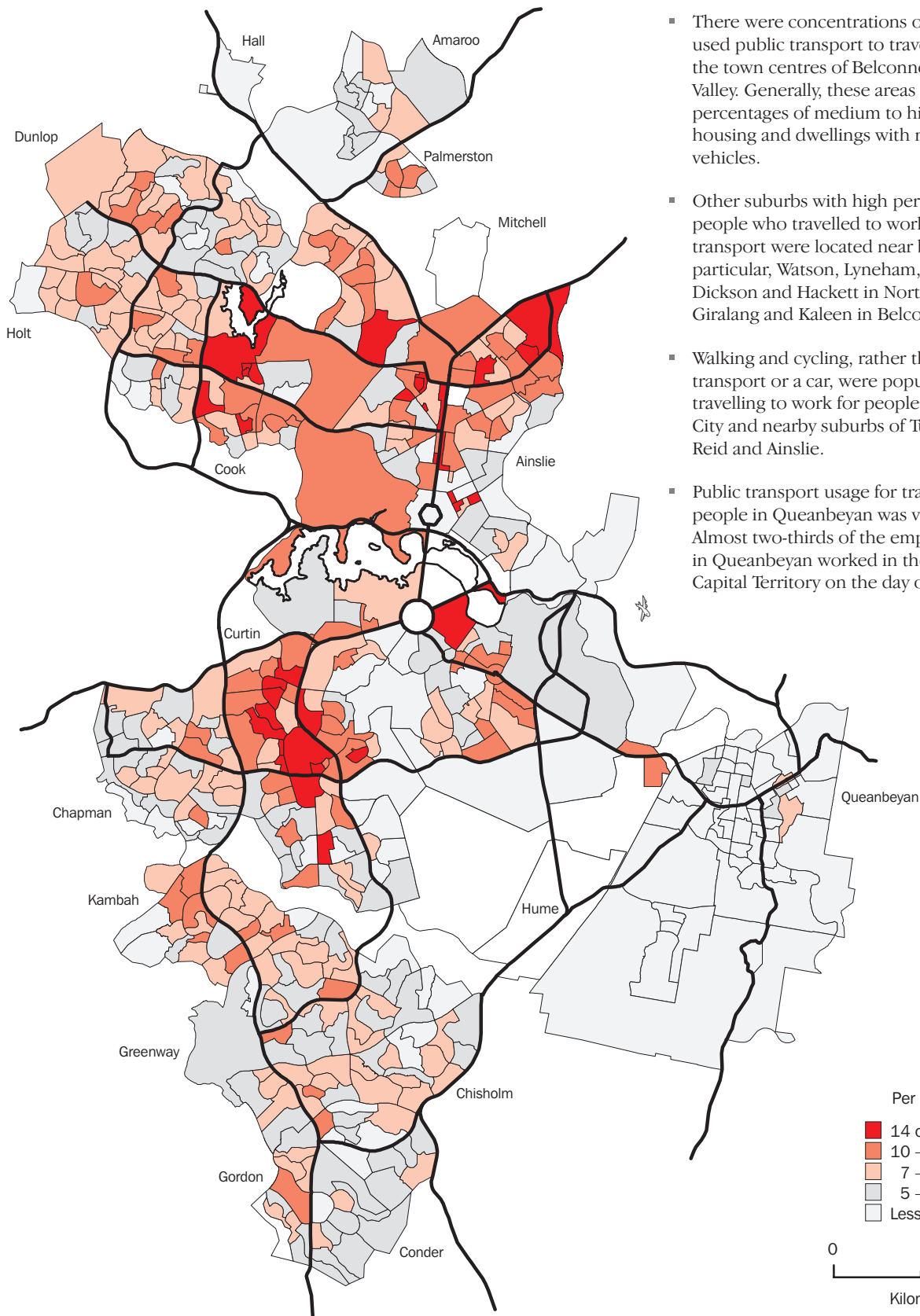
As a percentage of all employed people



- This map shows those people who, on the day of the Census, used a car as their only mode of transport to work. They could have travelled either as the driver or passenger (however taxi passengers are excluded from this map).
- At the 1996 Census there were 112,957 employed people in Canberra–Queanbeyan who travelled to work by car. This was four in every five employed people (80.3%) who travelled to work that day.
- Percentages of people travelling to work by car are influenced by the distance from the place of work, the availability and suitability of public transport and the nature of the work (e.g. tradespeople requiring their own vehicle to travel to a work site). The percentage working in their local town centre instead of the central business district and the cost and availability of parking at or near work are further factors.
- More than 85% of employed people from outlying suburbs travelled to work by car. These areas included Amaroo, Ngunnawal and Nicholls in Gungahlin–Hall; Spence, Dunlop and other areas in the north and west of Belconnen; Isaacs and O’Malley in Woden Valley; Chapman in Weston Creek–Stromlo; most of Tuggeranong, particularly Greenway, Fadden and Theodore; and most of Queanbeyan except for the City.

# People who travelled to work by public transport

As a percentage of all employed people

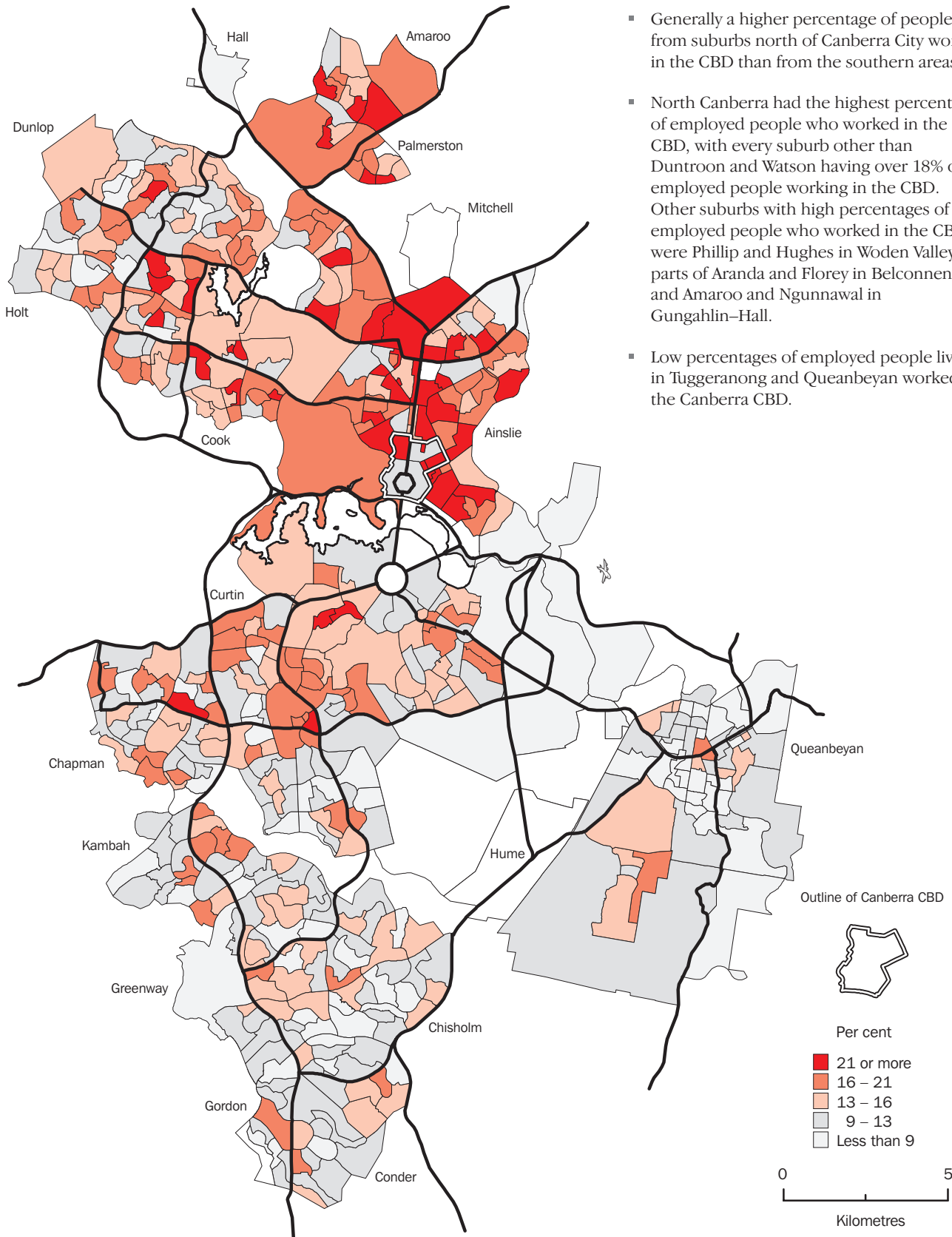


- At the 1996 Census 10,703 employed people in Canberra–Queanbeyan travelled to work by public transport. This was 7.6% of the employed people who went to work on that day.
- There were concentrations of people who used public transport to travel to work near the town centres of Belconnen and Woden Valley. Generally, these areas also had high percentages of medium to high density housing and dwellings with no motor vehicles.
- Other suburbs with high percentages of people who travelled to work by public transport were located near bus routes, in particular, Watson, Lyneham, Downer, Dickson and Hackett in North Canberra; and Giralang and Kaleen in Belconnen.
- Walking and cycling, rather than using public transport or a car, were popular methods of travelling to work for people in Canberra City and nearby suburbs of Turner, Braddon, Reid and Ainslie.
- Public transport usage for travel to work by people in Queanbeyan was very low (2.9%). Almost two-thirds of the employed people in Queanbeyan worked in the Australian Capital Territory on the day of the Census.

# People who worked in the Canberra CBD

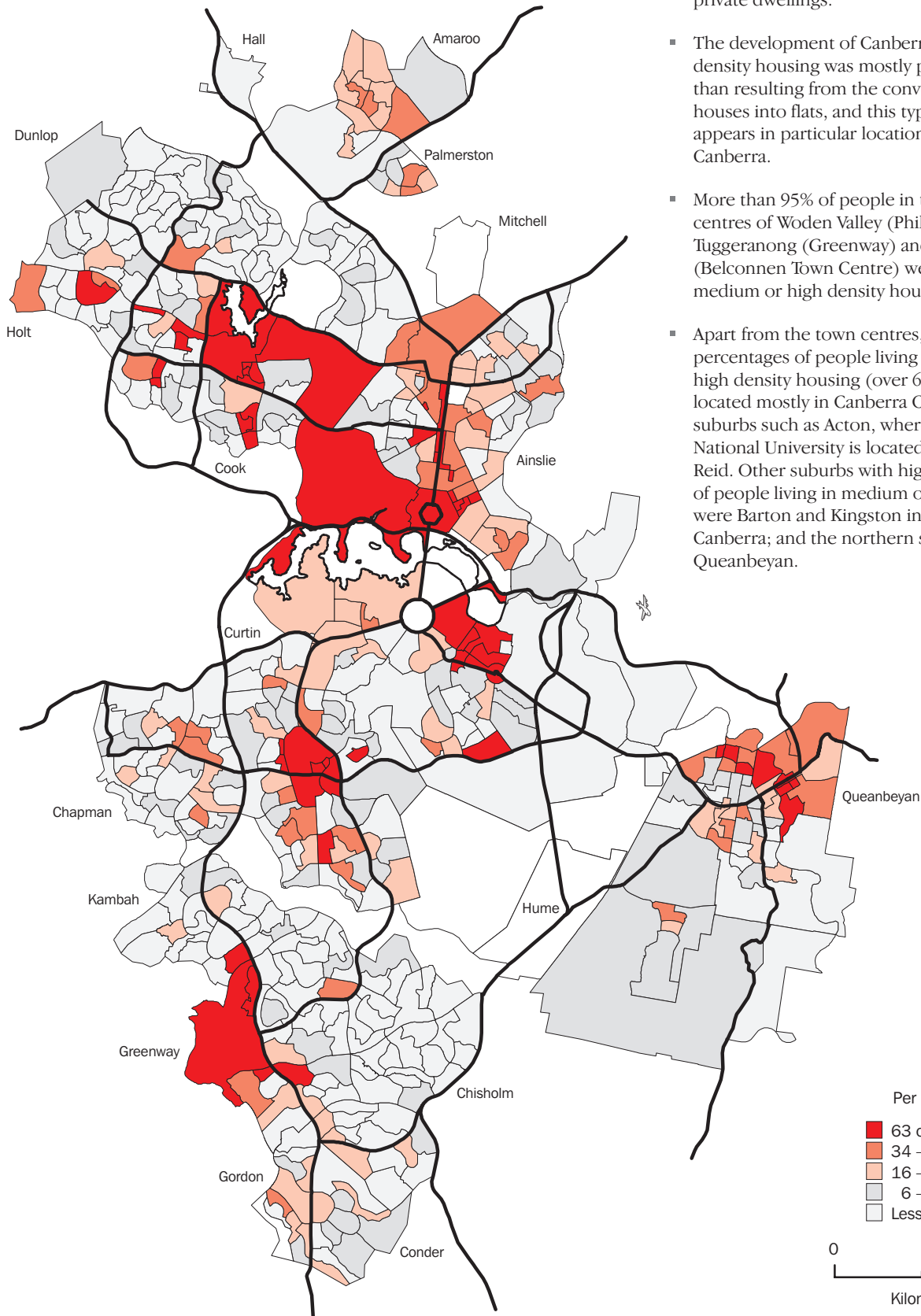
As a percentage of all employed people

- At the 1996 Census there were 20,963 people who worked in the central business district (CBD), the area outlined on this map. This was 13.7% of all employed people in Canberra–Queanbeyan.
- Generally a higher percentage of people from suburbs north of Canberra City worked in the CBD than from the southern areas.
- North Canberra had the highest percentage of employed people who worked in the CBD, with every suburb other than Duntroon and Watson having over 18% of employed people working in the CBD. Other suburbs with high percentages of employed people who worked in the CBD were Phillip and Hughes in Woden Valley; parts of Aranda and Florey in Belconnen; and Amaroo and Ngunnawal in Gungahlin–Hall.
- Low percentages of employed people living in Tuggeranong and Queanbeyan worked in the Canberra CBD.



# People occupying medium or high density housing

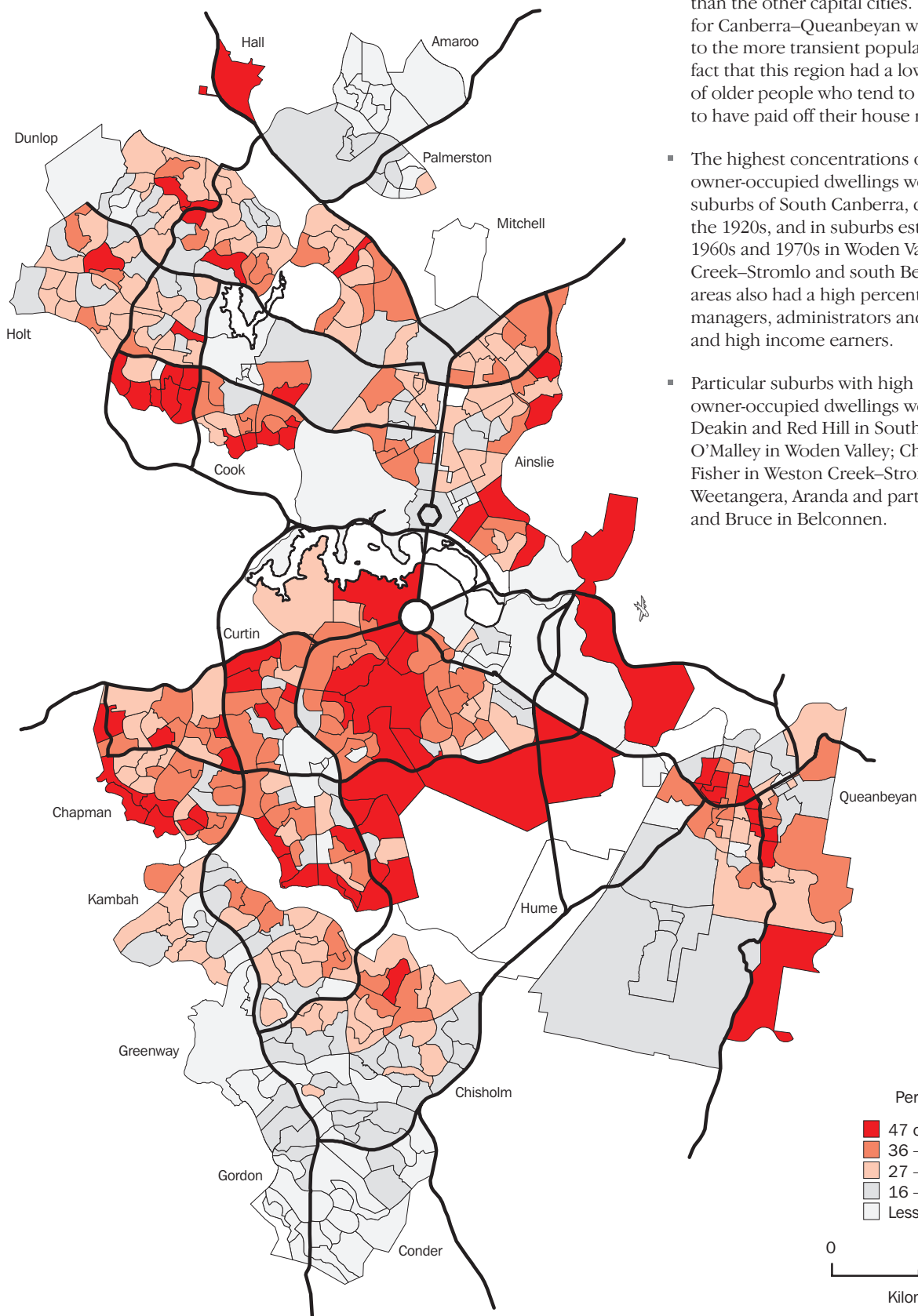
As a percentage of all people living in private dwellings



- At the 1996 Census there were 48,041 people in Canberra–Queanbeyan living in medium or high density housing, such as flats, townhouses and semi-detached houses. This was 15.5% of all people living in private dwellings.
- The development of Canberra’s medium density housing was mostly planned, rather than resulting from the conversion of older houses into flats, and this type of housing appears in particular locations throughout Canberra.
- More than 95% of people in the town centres of Woden Valley (Phillip), Tuggeranong (Greenway) and Belconnen (Belconnen Town Centre) were living in medium or high density housing.
- Apart from the town centres, high percentages of people living in medium or high density housing (over 60%) were located mostly in Canberra City and nearby suburbs such as Acton, where the Australian National University is located, Braddon and Reid. Other suburbs with high percentages of people living in medium or high density were Barton and Kingston in South Canberra; and the northern suburbs of Queanbeyan.

# Owner-occupied dwellings

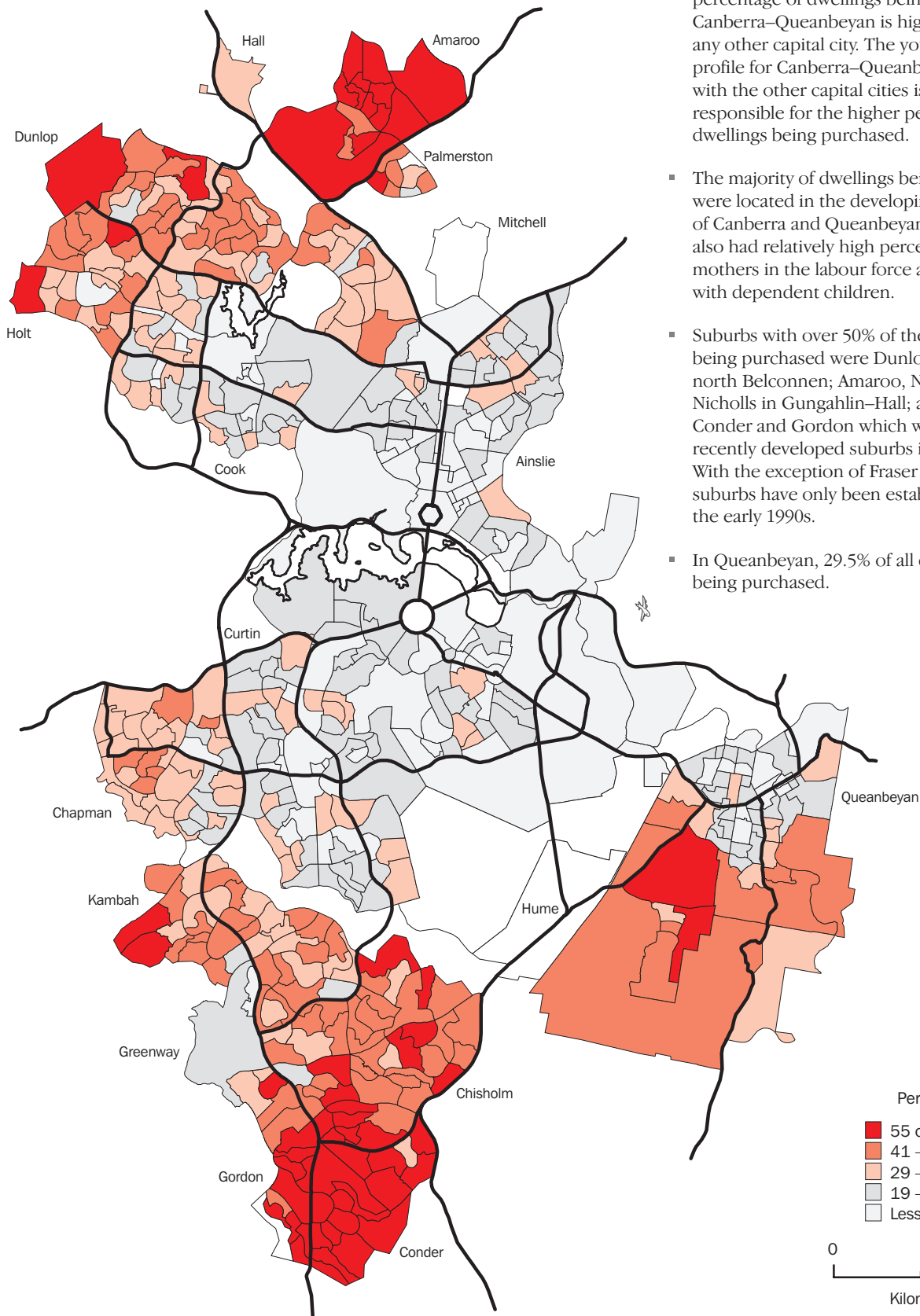
As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



- At the 1996 Census 34,678 dwellings in Canberra–Queanbeyan were owned outright by their occupants. This was 30.4% of all occupied private dwellings and, with the exception of Darwin (17.3%), was lower than the other capital cities. This low figure for Canberra–Queanbeyan was largely due to the more transient population and the fact that this region had a lower percentage of older people who tend to be more likely to have paid off their house mortgages.
- The highest concentrations of owner-occupied dwellings were in the older suburbs of South Canberra, developed in the 1920s, and in suburbs established in the 1960s and 1970s in Woden Valley, Weston Creek–Stromlo and south Belconnen. These areas also had a high percentage of managers, administrators and professionals and high income earners.
- Particular suburbs with high percentages of owner-occupied dwellings were Forrest, Deakin and Red Hill in South Canberra; O’Malley in Woden Valley; Chapman and Fisher in Weston Creek–Stromlo; and Weetangera, Aranda and parts of Hawker and Bruce in Belconnen.

# Dwellings being purchased

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

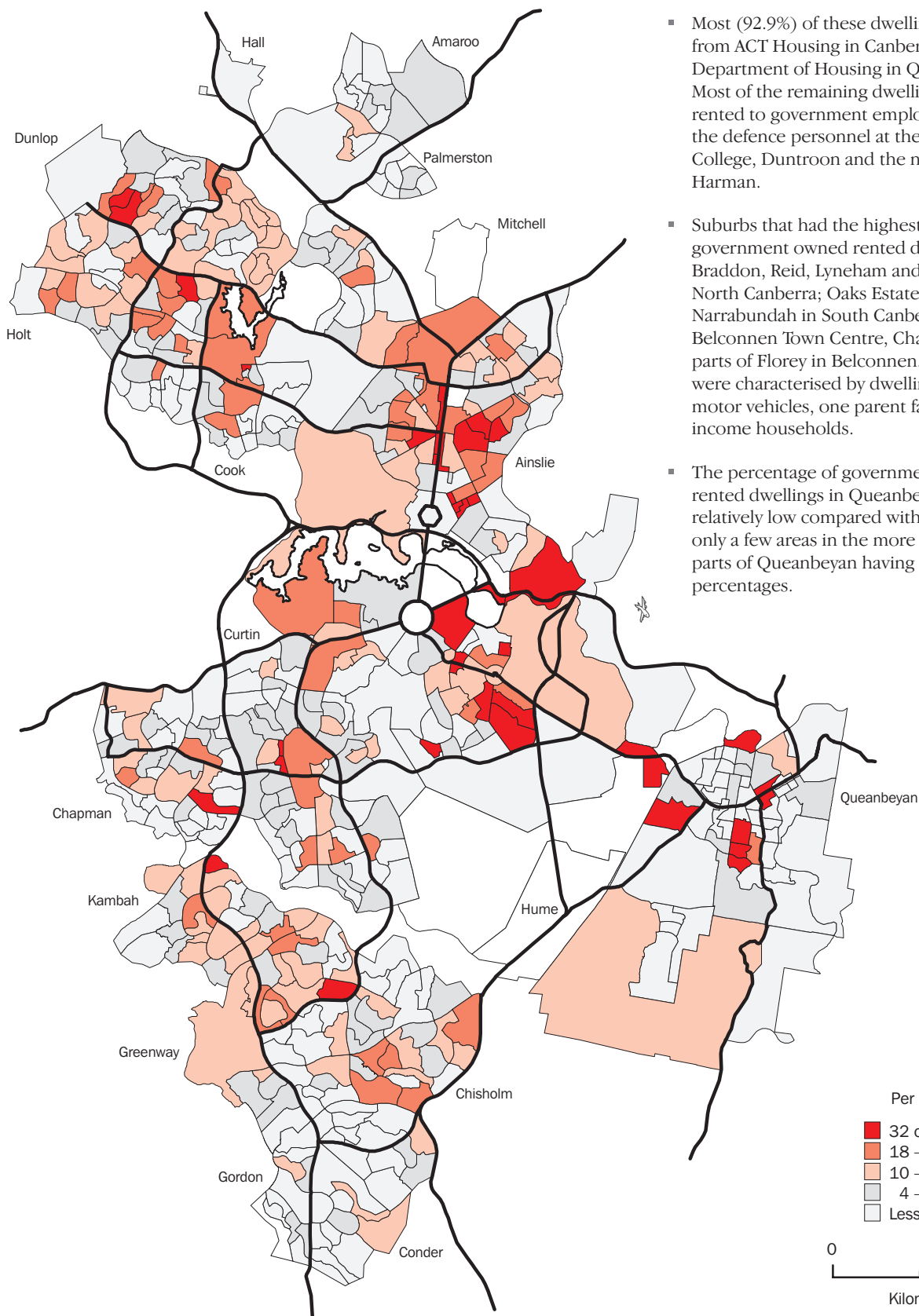


- At the 1996 Census there were 39,783 dwellings being purchased. This was 34.9% of all occupied private dwellings.
- In contrast to owner-occupied dwellings, the percentage of dwellings being purchased in Canberra–Queanbeyan is higher than for any other capital city. The younger age profile for Canberra–Queanbeyan compared with the other capital cities is one factor responsible for the higher percentage of dwellings being purchased.
- The majority of dwellings being purchased were located in the developing outer areas of Canberra and Queanbeyan. These areas also had relatively high percentages of mothers in the labour force and couples with dependent children.
- Suburbs with over 50% of their dwellings being purchased were Dunlop and Fraser in north Belconnen; Amaroo, Ngunnawal and Nicholls in Gungahlin–Hall; and Banks, Conder and Gordon which were the most recently developed suburbs in Tuggeranong. With the exception of Fraser all of these suburbs have only been established since the early 1990s.
- In Queanbeyan, 29.5% of all dwellings were being purchased.



# Rented dwellings — government owned

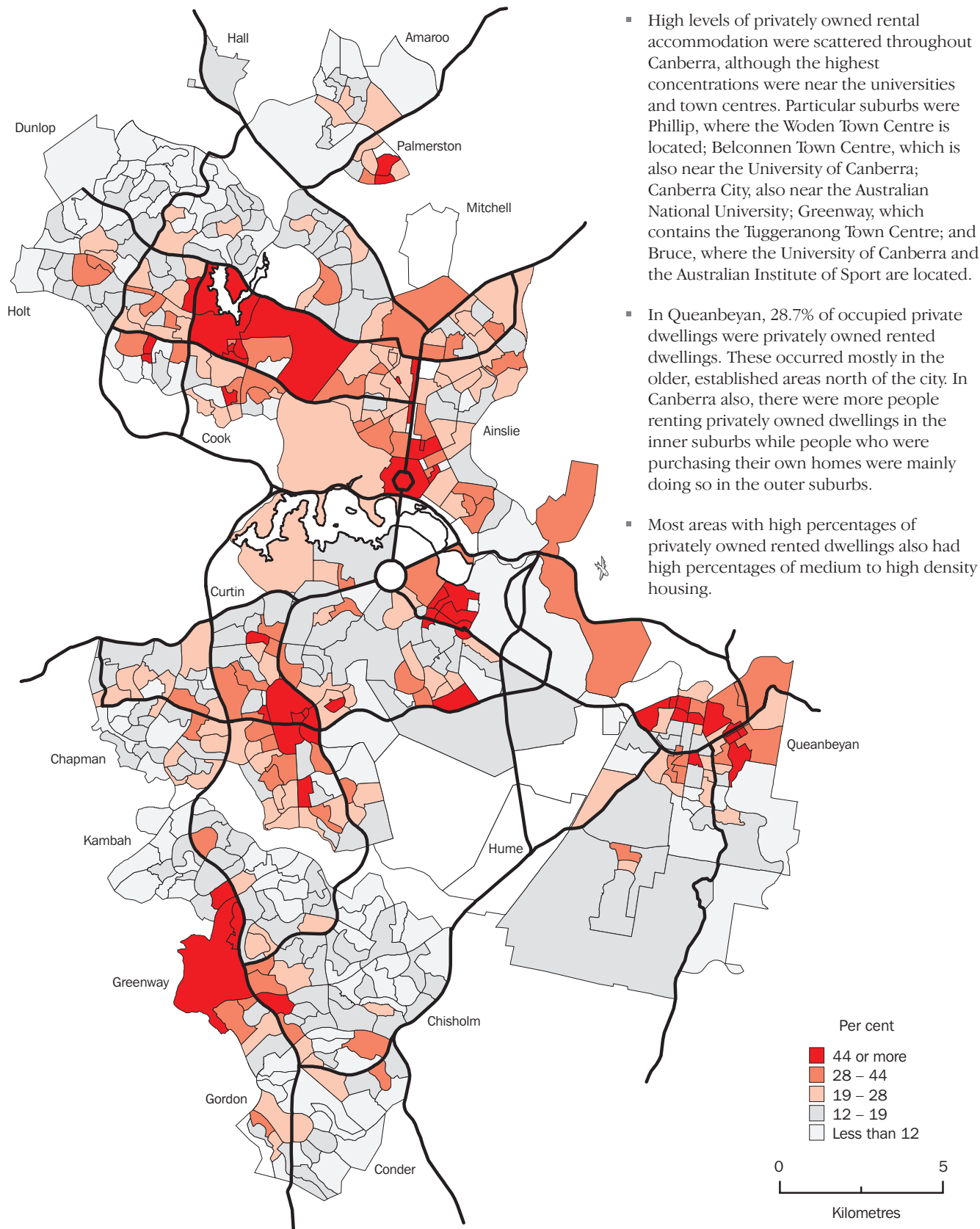
As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



- There were 12,182 dwellings in Canberra–Queanbeyan at the 1996 Census which were rented from government agencies. This was 31.9% of rented dwellings and 10.7% of all occupied private dwellings.
- Most (92.9%) of these dwellings were rented from ACT Housing in Canberra or the NSW Department of Housing in Queanbeyan. Most of the remaining dwellings were rented to government employees such as the defence personnel at the Royal Military College, Duntroon and the naval base at Harman.
- Suburbs that had the highest percentages of government owned rented dwellings were Braddon, Reid, Lyneham and Ainslie in North Canberra; Oaks Estate, Barton and Narrabundah in South Canberra; and Belconnen Town Centre, Charnwood and parts of Florey in Belconnen. These suburbs were characterised by dwellings with no motor vehicles, one parent families and low income households.
- The percentage of government owned rented dwellings in Queanbeyan (7.1%) was relatively low compared with Canberra, with only a few areas in the more established parts of Queanbeyan having high percentages.

# Rented dwellings — privately owned

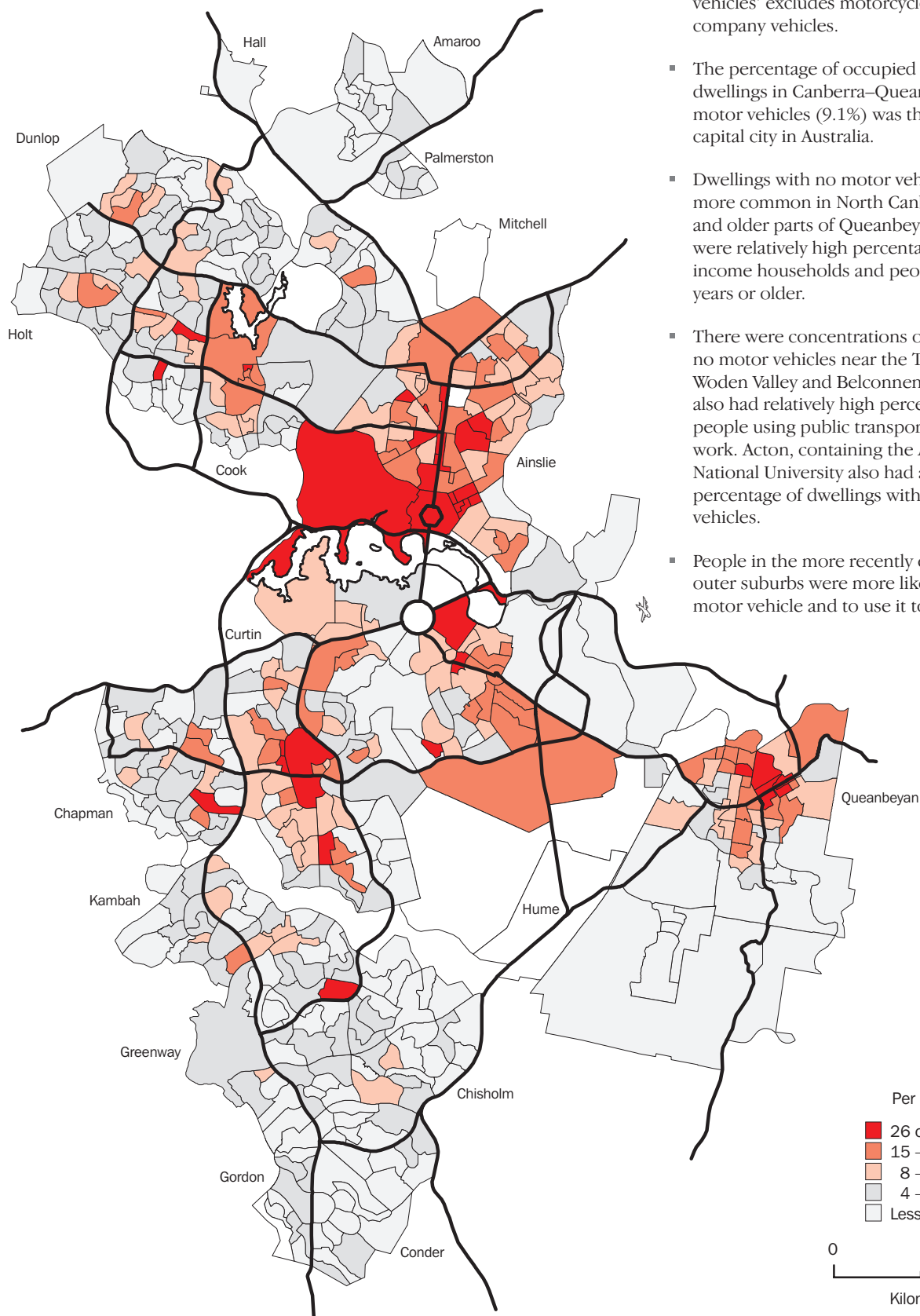
As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



- At the 1996 Census 24,695 rented dwellings in Canberra–Queanbeyan were privately owned. This was 21.7% of all occupied private dwellings and 64.8% of all rented dwellings.
- High levels of privately owned rental accommodation were scattered throughout Canberra, although the highest concentrations were near the universities and town centres. Particular suburbs were Phillip, where the Woden Town Centre is located; Belconnen Town Centre, which is also near the University of Canberra; Canberra City, also near the Australian National University; Greenway, which contains the Tuggeranong Town Centre; and Bruce, where the University of Canberra and the Australian Institute of Sport are located.
- In Queanbeyan, 28.7% of occupied private dwellings were privately owned rented dwellings. These occurred mostly in the older, established areas north of the city. In Canberra also, there were more people renting privately owned dwellings in the inner suburbs while people who were purchasing their own homes were mainly doing so in the outer suburbs.
- Most areas with high percentages of privately owned rented dwellings also had high percentages of medium to high density housing.

# Dwellings with no motor vehicles

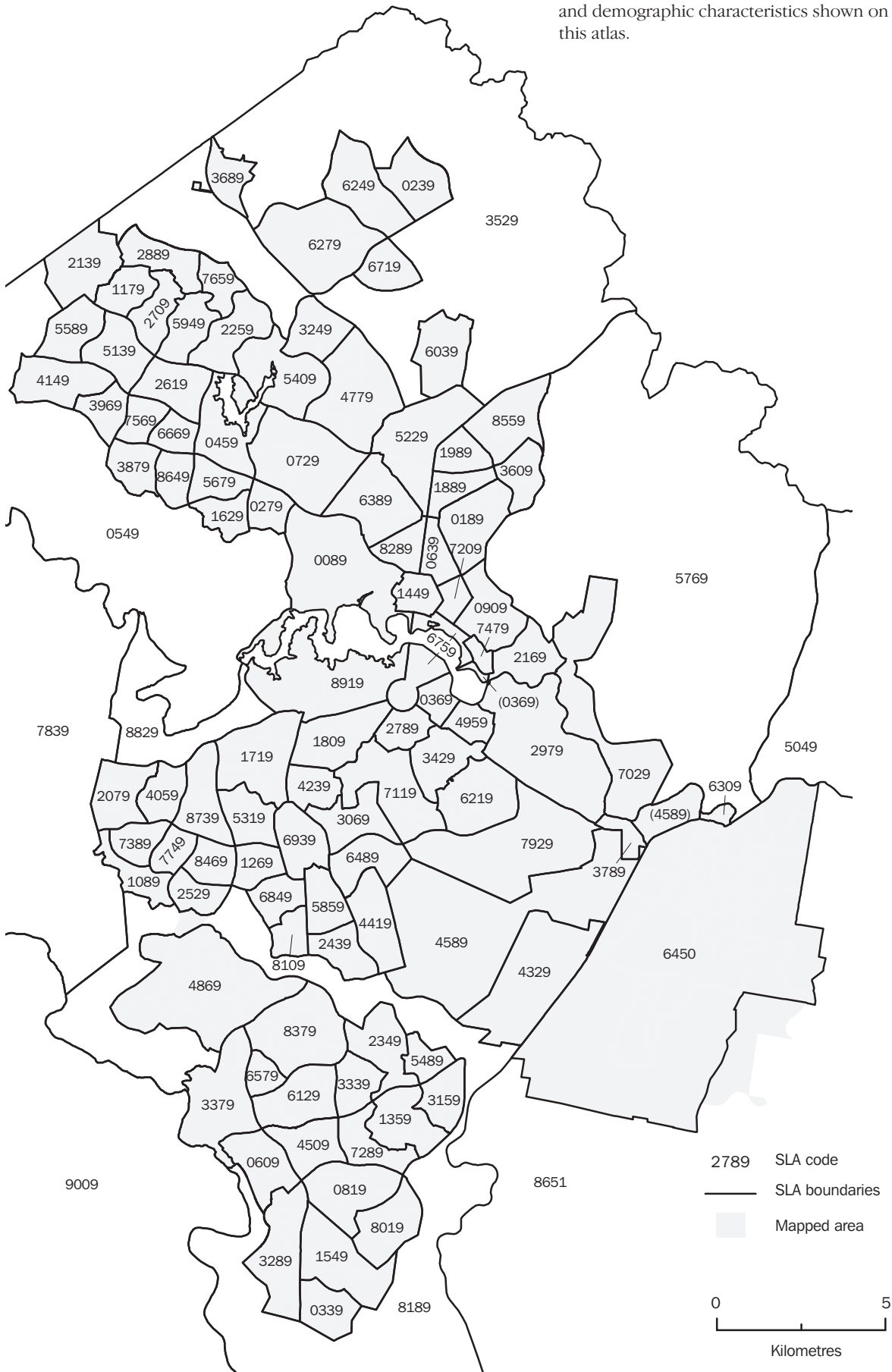
As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



- There were 10,250 occupied private dwellings in Canberra–Queanbeyan which had no motor vehicles owned or used by household members parked at or near the dwelling on Census night. The term ‘motor vehicles’ excludes motorcycles but includes company vehicles.
- The percentage of occupied private dwellings in Canberra–Queanbeyan with no motor vehicles (9.1%) was the lowest of any capital city in Australia.
- Dwellings with no motor vehicles were more common in North Canberra, Barton, and older parts of Queanbeyan, where there were relatively high percentages of low income households and people aged 60 years or older.
- There were concentrations of dwellings with no motor vehicles near the Town Centres in Woden Valley and Belconnen. These areas also had relatively high percentages of people using public transport to travel to work. Acton, containing the Australian National University also had a high percentage of dwellings with no motor vehicles.
- People in the more recently established, outer suburbs were more likely to have a motor vehicle and to use it to travel to work.

# Statistical Local Areas

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

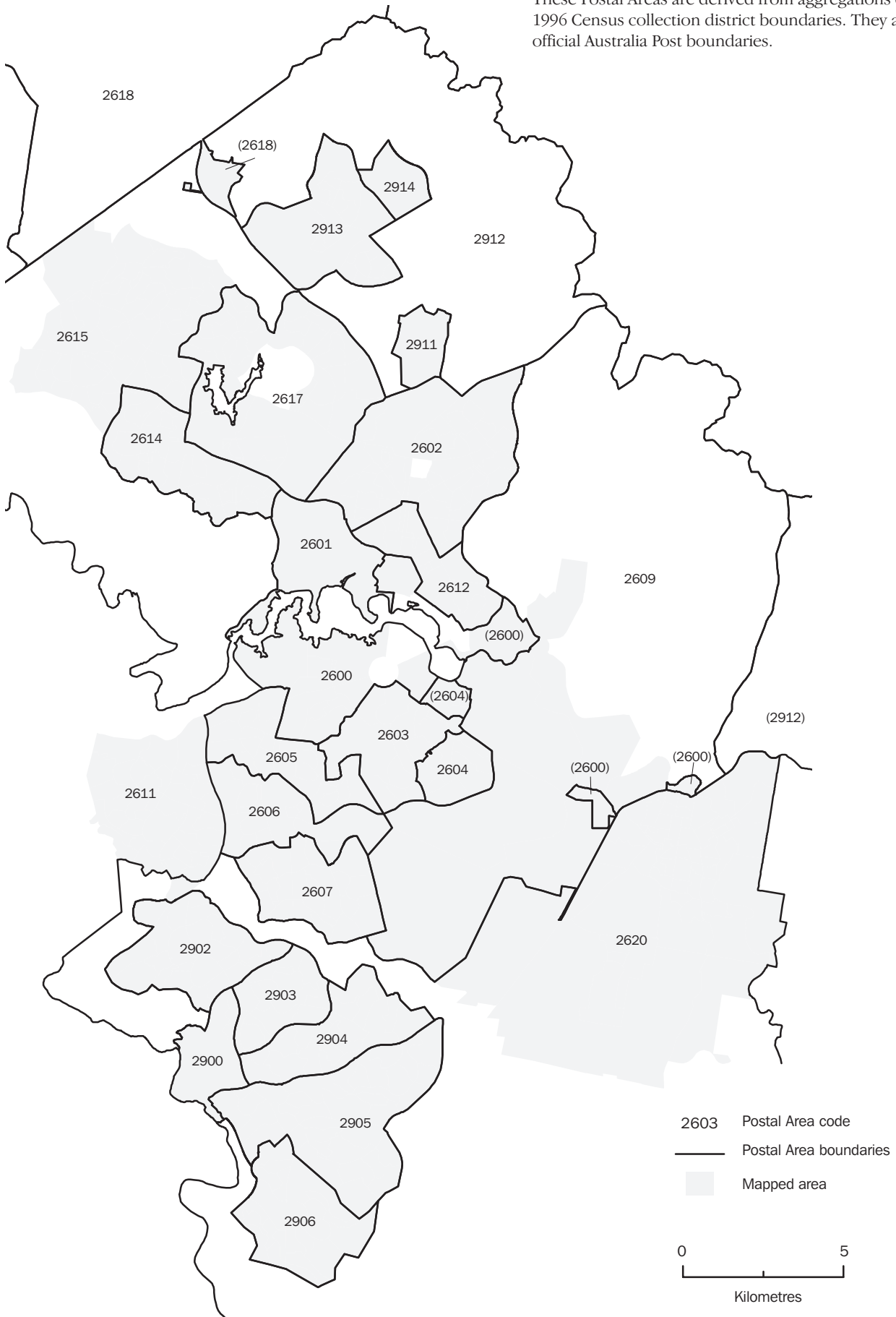


## Statistical Local Areas *continued*

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

# Postal Areas

These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of 1996 Census collection district boundaries. They are not official Australia Post boundaries.



# Locations

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



# Urban settlement

Year of first settlement for SLAs in Canberra–Queanbeyan

This map has been included to assist readers in interpreting trends which result from historical influences, such as the ageing process, which arise from the sequence of development of Canberra suburbs, Queanbeyan and Hall. The map shows the years when houses were first occupied in each of the SLAs with the exception of Duntroon (Royal Military College) and Harman (Naval base) which show establishment dates of these defence establishments, and Russell Hill, Canberra City, Phillip and Belconnen Town Centre, which show establishment dates as business or office centres. In many instances, only part of the SLA was occupied during the specified year and subsequent settlement may have taken place in a number of stages. Those SLAs with no year shown are primarily non-residential.





# Glossary

This Glossary contains information about some of the terms used in this atlas. More detailed information about these and other census terms can be found in the *1996 Census Dictionary* (Cat. no. 2901.0).

<b>Chinese language</b>	Includes Cantonese, Hakka, Hokkien, Mandarin, Teochew, Wu, Chang Chow, Hunan and Kan.
<b>Collection district (CD)</b>	<p>The smallest geographic area used for collection and dissemination of data from the Census of Population and Housing. In urban areas there are usually between 200 and 300 dwellings in each CD.</p> <p>CDs are redefined for each census and are current only at census time. For the 1996 Census of Population and Housing there were 34,500 CDs covering the whole of Australia. CDs are amalgamated to form larger geographical areas such as statistical local areas.</p>
<b>Couple</b>	For census purposes, a couple is either married or in a de facto relationship and usually resides in the same household. See also Family.
<b>Dependent children</b>	Children under 15 years of age, or children, in a family, aged 15–24 years who are full-time students and who have no partner or children of their own usually residing in the household. Dependent children include adopted children, step and foster children. See also Family.
<b>DINKs</b>	This acronym stands for 'double income, no kids'. In this atlas, a DINK is defined as a couple with no children present, where both partners are in paid employment more than 25 hours a week and the younger partner is aged under 40 years. See also Family.
<b>Dwelling</b>	<p>A building or structure in which people live. This can be a house, flat, caravan or tent, humpy or park bench. Dwellings are classified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ occupied private dwellings;</li><li>▪ unoccupied private dwellings; or</li><li>▪ non-private dwellings.</li></ul> <p>See also Private dwelling; Non-private dwelling.</p>
<b>Employed persons</b>	People aged 15 years and over who, during the week before census night, worked for payment or profit or as unpaid workers in a family business, or who had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent.
<b>English (proficiency in the language)</b>	<p>People who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to state how well they spoke English.</p> <p>Because of the subjective nature of responses to this question in the Census, data on the levels of proficiency in English of people who speak a language other than English at home should be interpreted with care.</p>
<b>Family</b>	Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering and who are usually resident in the same household.
<b>Household</b>	A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling and make common provision for food and other essentials for living; or a person living alone.

<b>Household income</b>	Calculated by adding together all the individual incomes reported by household members. See also Income.
<b>Income</b>	People aged 15 years and over were asked to state their usual gross weekly income, which is all income before tax, superannuation, health insurance or other deductions are made. Gross income includes family allowance, family allowance supplement, pensions, unemployment benefits, student allowances, maintenance (child support), superannuation, wages, salary, overtime, dividends, rents received, interest received, business or farm income (less operation expenses) and workers' compensation received.
<b>Labour force</b>	Comprises people aged 15 years and over who worked for payment or profit, or as unpaid workers in a family business, during the week prior to census night; had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent; were on strike or stood down temporarily; or did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work.
<b>Managers, administrators and professionals</b>	These definitions follow the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations. <i>Managers and administrators</i> head government, industrial, agricultural, commercial and other establishments, organisations or departments within such organisations. They determine the policy of the establishment, organisation or department, and direct and coordinate its functioning, usually through subordinate managers. <i>Professionals</i> perform analytical, conceptual and creative tasks requiring a high level of intellectual ability and thorough understanding of an extensive body of theoretical knowledge. See also Occupation.
<b>Medium or high density housing</b>	Comprises semi-detached houses, row or terrace houses, villa units, townhouses, flats, home units and apartments.
<b>Non-private dwelling</b>	This is an establishment which provides a communal or transitory type of accommodation e.g. hotel, motel, prison, religious or charitable institution, defence establishment or hospital. Cared accommodation in retirement villages is included. See also Private dwelling.
<b>Northeast Asia</b>	Includes China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Macau and Mongolia.
<b>Occupation</b>	The ABS uses the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations to group employed people into occupations according to the set of tasks that is performed in their jobs. Occupation is collected in the Census for all employed people aged 15 years and over.
<b>Occupied dwelling</b>	Premises occupied by the household on census night. See also Private dwelling.
<b>One parent family</b>	Consists of a lone parent with at least one dependent child who is usually resident in the family household. The family may also include any number of other related individuals e.g. a sister of the lone parent. See also Family.
<b>Owner-occupied dwellings</b>	A dwelling owned and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes those dwellings being purchased and those occupied under a life tenure scheme. See also Dwelling.
<b>Private dwelling</b>	Usually a house, flat or part of a house, but can also be a house attached to, or rooms above, shops or offices; an occupied caravan in a caravan park or on a residential allotment; a craft in a marina; a houseboat; or a tent if it is standing on its own block of land. Manufactured home estates and self-care units for the retired or aged are also treated as private dwellings. See also Non-private dwelling.

<b>Public transport</b>	This mode of travel to work is defined as travelling to work by train, bus, ferry or tram. It excludes travelling to work by car or taxi.
<b>Qualifications</b>	The highest level of qualification that the person has obtained since leaving school. University qualifications include bachelor degrees, higher degrees and postgraduate diplomas. The trade qualifications category refers to people holding a skilled vocational qualification. The 'People without qualifications' map includes a small number of people who have a qualification that is out of scope of the ABS Classification of Qualifications.
<b>Rented dwellings</b>	Households were asked whether they rented, owned or were purchasing the dwelling in which they were counted on census night. Households who were renting were also asked who they were renting from.
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	Includes Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Burma (Myanmar), Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.
<b>Southern Asia</b>	Includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
<b>Southern Europe</b>	Includes Albania, Andorra, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Greece, Holy See, Italy, Malta, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Bosnia–Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and Former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro.
<b>Statistical local area (SLA)</b>	Consists of one or more collection districts. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They consist of a single local government area, or part thereof, or any unincorporated area.
<b>Unemployed persons</b>	For 1996 Census purposes, unemployed people are defined as those people aged 15 years and over who, in the week prior to census night, did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work.

