

2030.7



DARWIN & PALMERSTON

2006

A Social Atlas



Also includes Alice Springs and Litchfield Shire

Darwin and Palmerston

A Social Atlas

2006 Census of Population and Housing

**Also includes Alice Springs and
Litchfield Shire**

**Chris Libreri
Regional Director**

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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CONTENTS

page

Preface	v
Abbreviations	vi
Introduction	1

POPULATION

Population distribution, Northern Territory	8
Population density	9
Population change	10
People aged 0–4 years	11
People aged 18–29 years	12
People aged 75 years and over	13
People who needed assistance	14
People living at the same address one year ago	15

CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Indigenous Australians	18
People born overseas	19
Recent arrivals	20
People not fluent in English	21

EDUCATION

People in the labour force with university qualifications	24
People in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications	25
Students who attended government schools	26

LABOUR FORCE

Unemployed people	30
People aged 15–64 years not in the labour force	31
Technicians and trades workers	32
People who travelled to work by public transport	33
Families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years	34
People who undertook unpaid voluntary work	35

INCOME

Low income households	38
High income households	39

FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

People living alone	42
One-parent families with dependent children	43
Couples with no dependent children	44

CONTENTS *continued*

page

DWELLINGS

Housing occupancy standard	48
Rented dwellings	49
Dwellings being purchased	50
Dwellings with broadband Internet access	51

REGIONAL CENTRES

ALICE SPRINGS

Average household size	54
Indigenous Australians	55
Low income households	56
High income households	57
Rented dwellings	58

LITCHFIELD SHIRE

People aged 0–4 years	59
People aged 5–18 years	60
Indigenous Australians	61
Low income households	62
High income households	63

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Reference maps	66
Glossary	72

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 Darwin and Palmerston, Alice Springs and Litchfield Shire in the Northern Territory.

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
CD	collection district
km	kilometre
LGA	local government area
NT	Northern Territory
S	Shire
SD	statistical division
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
T	Town
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:

- Darwin and Palmerston
- Alice Springs
- Litchfield Shire.

Description of mapped regions

DARWIN AND PALMERSTON

For the purpose of this atlas, the mapped area of Darwin and Palmerston refers to the suburbs of the Northern Territory's capital, Darwin, as well as the city of Palmerston which is located about 20 kilometres (km) to the south-east.

ALICE SPRINGS

Alice Springs, situated in Australia's outback, is some 1,500 km south of Darwin. Recognised as the 'Centre of Australia', Alice Springs is the second largest city in the Northern Territory.

LITCHFIELD SHIRE

Litchfield Shire, the third mapped region, is located in the Top End of the Northern Territory. It covers about 3,000 square kilometres and is predominantly rural. The Shire is bounded by Van Diemen Gulf in the north, Adelaide River in the east, the Coomalie Community Government Council in the south and generally by Darwin City and Palmerston City in the west. Litchfield Shire includes the localities of Howard Springs, Humpty Doo, Virginia-Bees Creek, McMinns Lagoon, Berry Springs, Noonamah, Southport, Lambells Lagoon, Middle Point and Gunn Point.

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

INTRODUCTION *continued*

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 Darwin and Palmerston was 89,903 people, comprising 66,290 people in Darwin and 23,613 people in Palmerston. In Alice Springs and Litchfield Shire, there were 23,891 and 15,554 usual residents respectively.

In this issue

The first seven chapters of this atlas present maps showing selected characteristics of the Darwin and Palmerston population, while Chapter 8 includes maps for Alice Springs and Litchfield Shire. Twenty-nine population characteristics or topics are mapped for Darwin and Palmerston, while five topics are mapped for both Alice Springs and Litchfield Shire. Chapter 1 also includes a map showing the population distribution for the Northern Territory.

At the end of each chapter, there are references to a range of products that inform readers of the wide variety 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 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

INTRODUCTION *continued*

ABOUT THE CENSUS

continued

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 Darwin and Palmerston including the capital city-specific topics of: 'People aged 18–29 years' and 'People living at the same address one year ago'.

The topics mapped for Alice Springs and Litchfield Shire have been selected from the common set mapped for Darwin and Palmerston, except for 'Average household size' (Alice Springs) and 'People aged 5–18 years' (Litchfield Shire) which are additional topics.

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.

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 Darwin and Palmerston 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,

INTRODUCTION *continued*

Definition of mapped regions continued

UC/Ls refer to the urban or 'built-up residential and industrial areas' of a region and in most cases differ from other ASGC classifications such as SLAs, LGAs, SSDs and SDs which generally also encompass surrounding rural areas. For example, Darwin UC/L refers to metropolitan Darwin only and differs significantly in size to the Darwin Statistical Division. UC/Ls are defined only in Census years.

For the purposes of this atlas, the mapped area for Darwin and Palmerston comprises the two urban centres, Darwin UC/L and Palmerston UC/L. The 2006 Census usual resident counts for Darwin UC/L and Palmerston UC/L were 66,290 and 23,613 people respectively.

Readers can create separate maps for each of these UC/Ls mentioned above by selecting the particular Urban Centre or Locality in *MapStats*.

The mapped areas for both Alice Springs and Litchfield Shire are based on the LGA classification structure in the ASGC. LGAs consist of one or more whole SLAs. The Alice Springs LGA (or Alice Springs (T)) consists of five SLAs: Alice Springs (T) - Charles, Alice Springs (T) - Heavitree, Alice Springs (T) - Larapinta, Alice Springs (T) - Ross and Alice Springs (T) - Stuart. Litchfield Shire consists of two SLAs, Litchfield (S) - Part A and Litchfield (S) - Part B. The 2006 Census usual resident counts for the Alice Springs (T) and Litchfield Shire (S) LGAs were 23,891 and 15,554 people respectively.

Readers can create maps for these LGAs and SLAs, by selecting them in *MapStats*.

For further information regarding the UC/L, LGA 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 the Northern Territory
- selected locations noted in the text accompanying maps for Darwin and Palmerston
- SLAs in relation to the mapped areas for Darwin and Palmerston and Alice Springs
- Postal Areas, based on CD boundaries, for Darwin and Palmerston
- Suburbs, based on CD boundaries, for Litchfield Shire.

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.

INTRODUCTION *continued*

INTERPRETING THE MAPS *continued*

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'.

Map legend

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

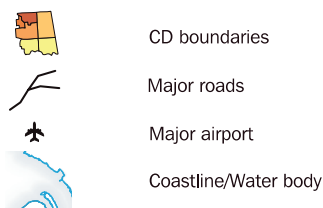
Per cent	
	33.7 or more
	23.0 – 33.7
	16.3 – 23.0
	9.7 – 16.3
	Less than 9.7

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.

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

Map symbols

The following symbols are used on the maps:



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 13 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 16).

QuickStats: Provides summary Census tables relating to people, families and dwellings for the full range of geographic areas. (See page 22).

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 28).

The Statistician's Report: A national compendium publication containing key Census information relating to people, families and households. (See page 36).

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).

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 46).

Information Consultancy: Enables users to request tailored statistical reports, with tables, graphs, maps and/or commentary, specific to their needs. (See page 52).

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 64).

Chapter One

Population

Population distribution, Northern Territory

Population density

Population change

People aged 0–4 years

People aged 18–29 years

People aged 75 years and over

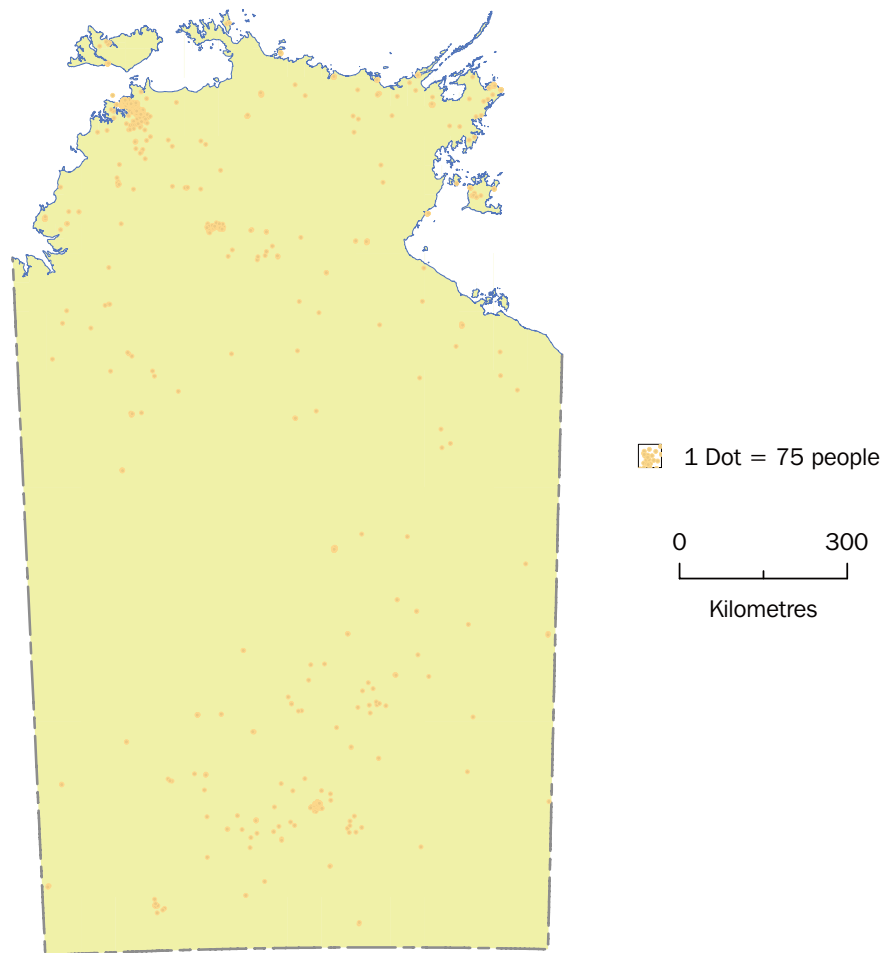
People who needed assistance

People living at the same address one year ago



POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Northern Territory



The Northern Territory covers an area of 1,352,176 square kilometres, or 17.6% of the total area of Australia. It is the third largest of the states and territories yet has the smallest population. At the 2006 Census, the usual resident population was 192,899 people, which represented 1.0% of the nation's total population. The population density of the NT was around 0.1 people per square kilometre.

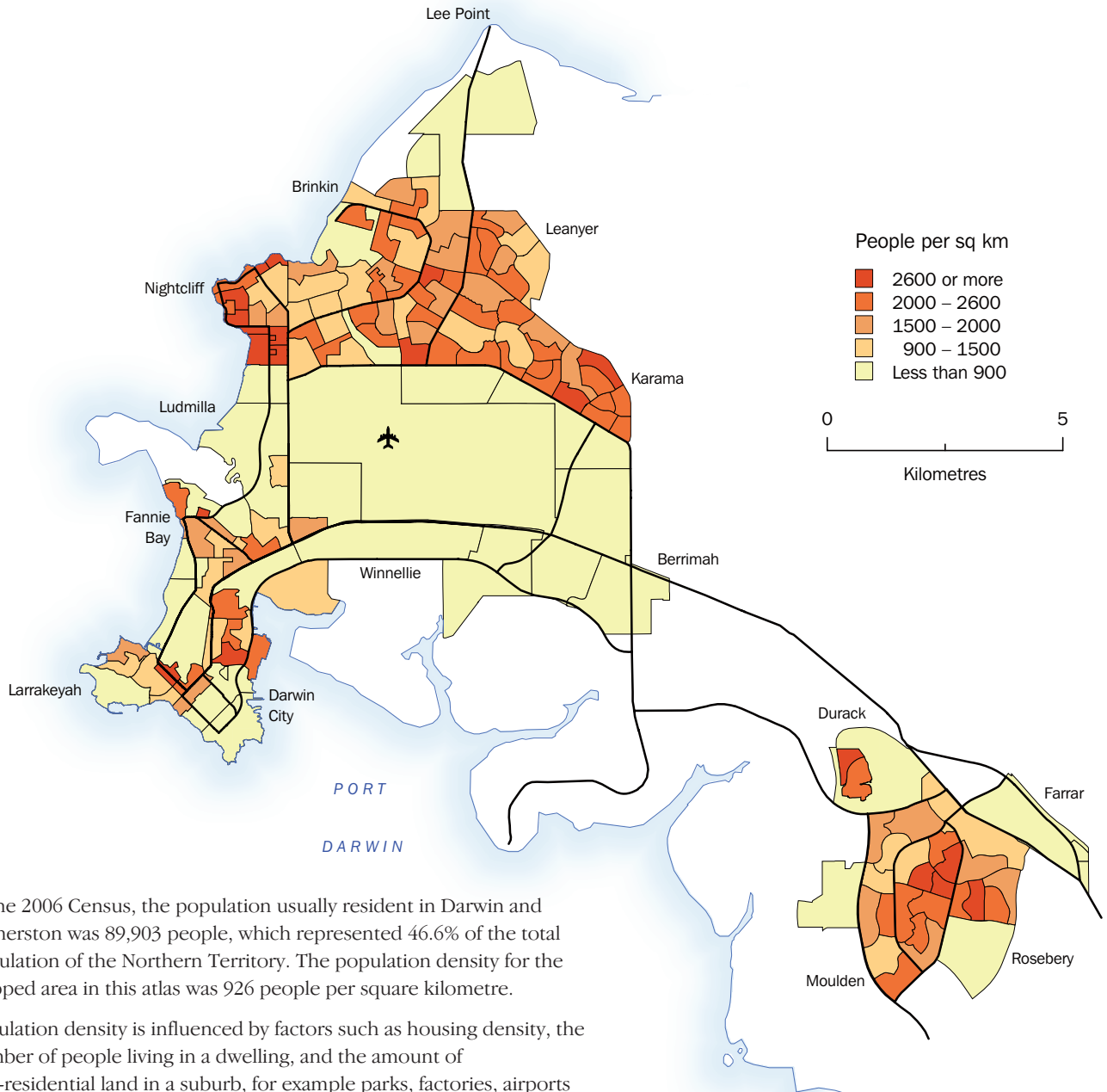
Around 55% of the Northern Territory's population is clustered in the far north-west mainland, centred around the capital city Darwin and stretching inland through nearby Palmerston and the Litchfield Shire.

Other major population centres include Katherine, approximately 340 kilometres south-east of Darwin, Tennant Creek, almost 1,000 kilometres south of Darwin, and Alice Springs, around 240 kilometres north of the South Australian border. Alice Springs is the largest regional centre outside Darwin. The remainder of the Northern Territory is sparsely populated and includes many small Aboriginal communities.

The remaining maps in this Social Atlas illustrate selected characteristics of the populations in Darwin and Palmerston, Alice Springs and Litchfield Shire.

POPULATION DENSITY

Number of people per square kilometre



At the 2006 Census, the population usually resident in Darwin and Palmerston was 89,903 people, which represented 46.6% of the total population of the Northern Territory. The population density for the mapped area in this atlas was 926 people per square kilometre.

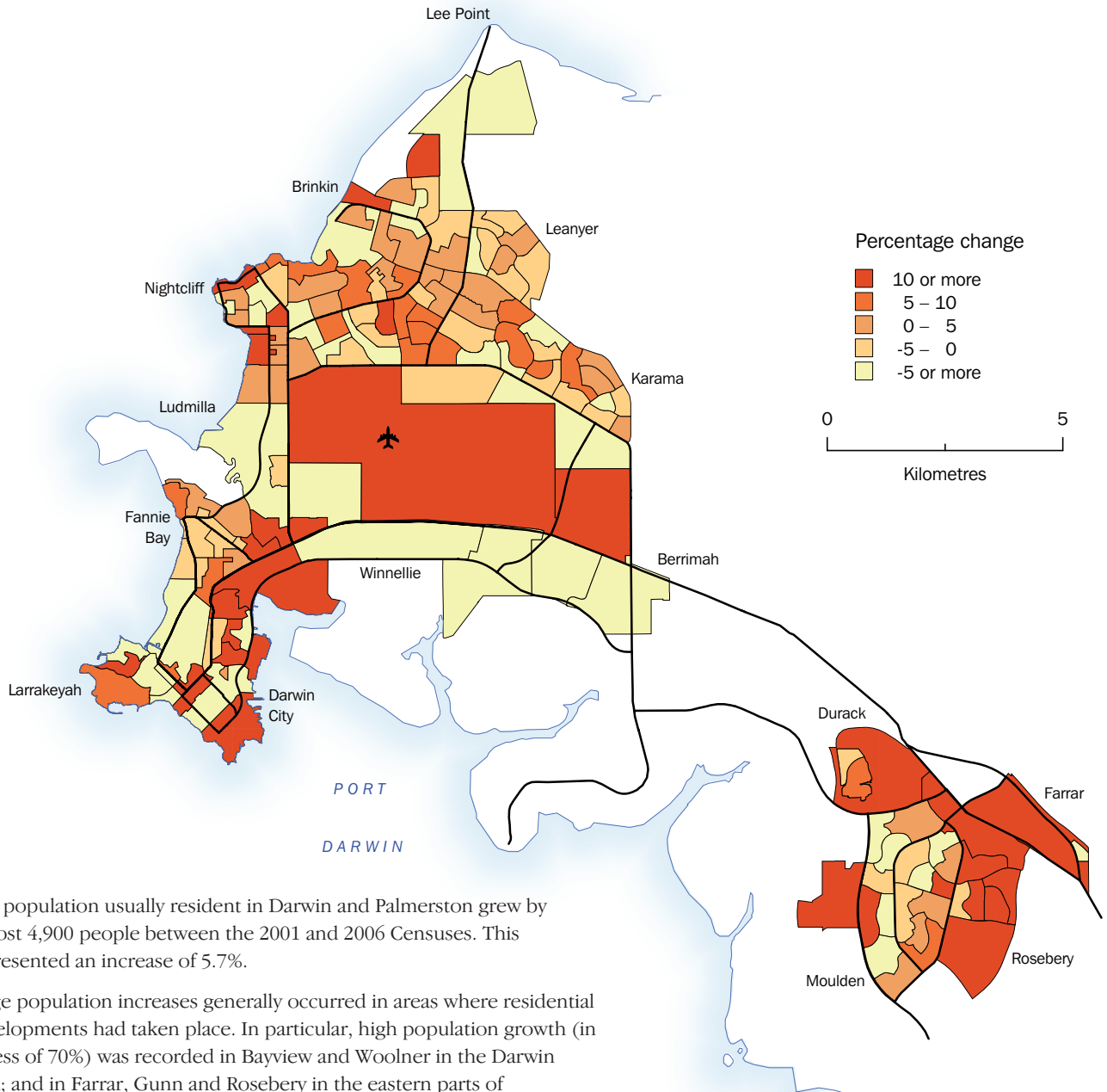
Population density is influenced by factors such as housing density, the number of people living in a dwelling, and the amount of non-residential land in a suburb, for example parks, factories, airports and sporting facilities.

The highest population densities were in Nightcliff, Wagaman, Wulagi and Karama in the northern suburbs and Stuart Park in the inner city area. In Stuart Park (and other inner city areas) medium and high density housing contributed to the high densities. In the Palmerston area, the suburbs of Gray, Woodroffe and Bakewell also recorded high population densities. The population density in all of these suburbs was over 2,000 people per square kilometre.

Suburbs with low population densities included Berrimah, Woolner and Ludmilla, which contain large areas of industrial and/or vacant land; Marrara, which contains a large recreation reserve and golf course; and Brinkin, which contains the Casuarina campus of the Charles Darwin University.

POPULATION CHANGE

Percentage change in population between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses



The population usually resident in Darwin and Palmerston grew by almost 4,900 people between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses. This represented an increase of 5.7%.

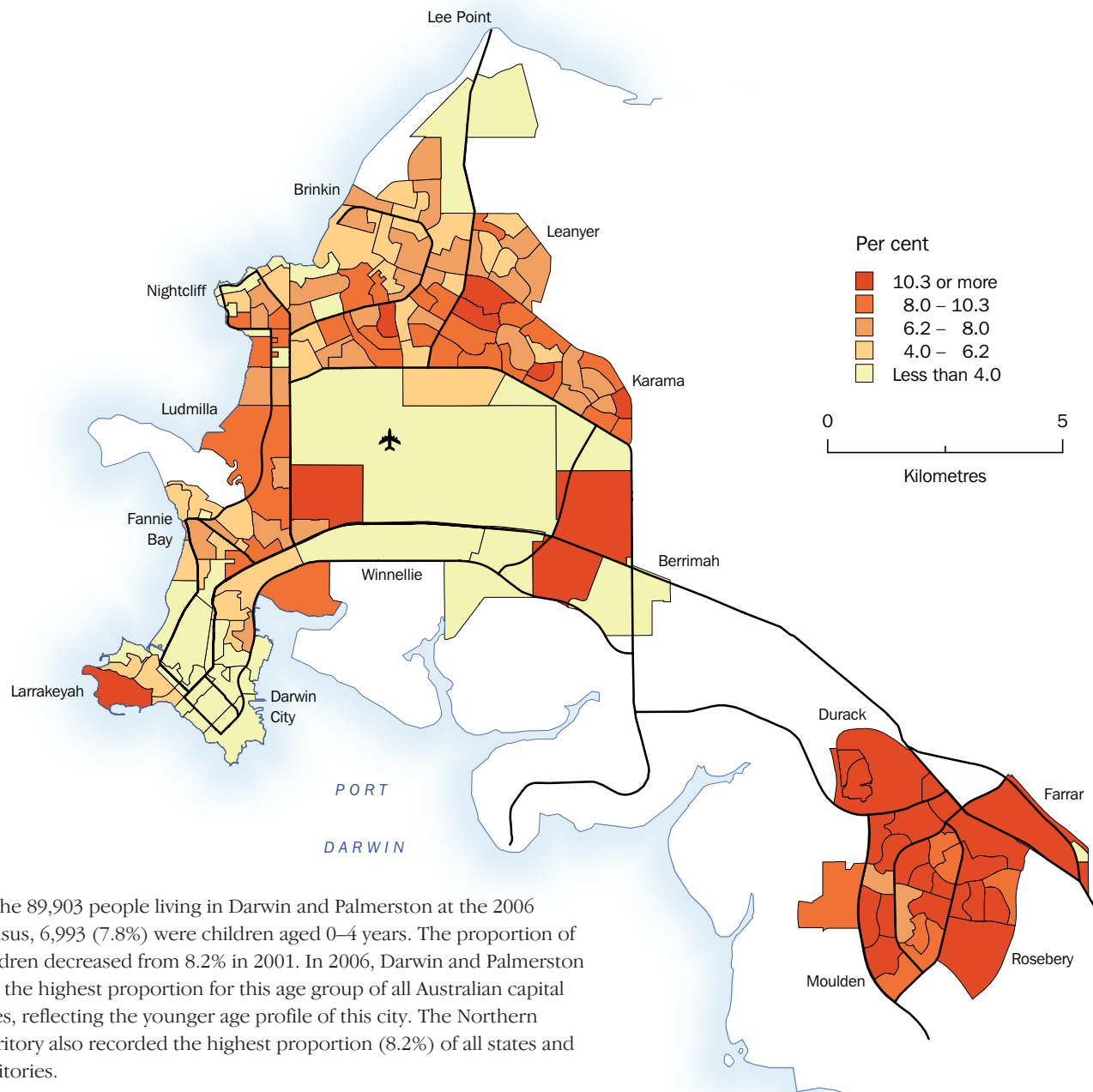
Large population increases generally occurred in areas where residential developments had taken place. In particular, high population growth (in excess of 70%) was recorded in Bayview and Woolner in the Darwin area; and in Farrar, Gunn and Rosebery in the eastern parts of Palmerston.

Population increases greater than 25% occurred in Stuart Park and The Narrows, while Parap and Coconut Grove recorded increases of around 13% to 14%. Bakewell and Durack in Palmerston also recorded large population increases.

Some suburbs recorded population declines, including Winnellie, Berrimah, The Gardens and Marrara.

PEOPLE AGED 0–4 YEARS

As a percentage of the total population



Of the 89,903 people living in Darwin and Palmerston at the 2006 Census, 6,993 (7.8%) were children aged 0–4 years. The proportion of children decreased from 8.2% in 2001. In 2006, Darwin and Palmerston had the highest proportion for this age group of all Australian capital cities, reflecting the younger age profile of this city. The Northern Territory also recorded the highest proportion (8.2%) of all states and territories.

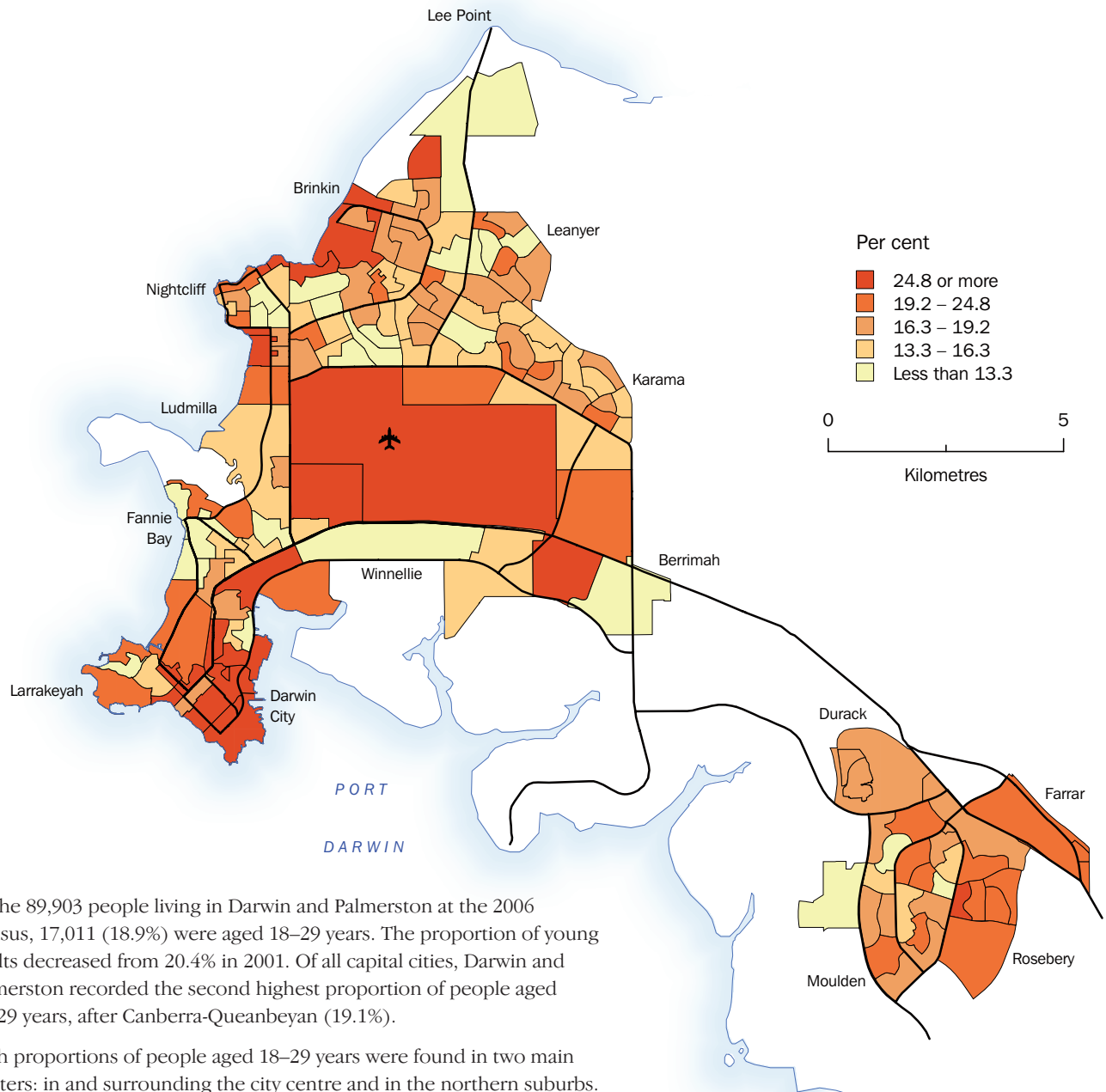
High proportions of children aged 0–4 years were particularly evident in the Palmerston area, with higher proportions in the newer areas where there have been recent housing developments. Most suburbs in Palmerston had more than 10% of their populations in this age group. These suburbs also generally had high proportions of *dwellings being purchased*.¹ The Larrakeyah Army Base, RAAF Base, Defence Establishment Berrimah and the northern parts of Berrimah also had high proportions of children aged 0–4 years.

Low proportions of children aged 0–4 years were generally in the suburbs close to the city of Darwin, including Darwin City, Stuart Park, The Gardens, Larrakeyah and Woolner. Marrara and Rapid Creek in the northern suburbs also had low proportions of children aged 0–4 years.

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

PEOPLE AGED 18–29 YEARS

As a percentage of the total population



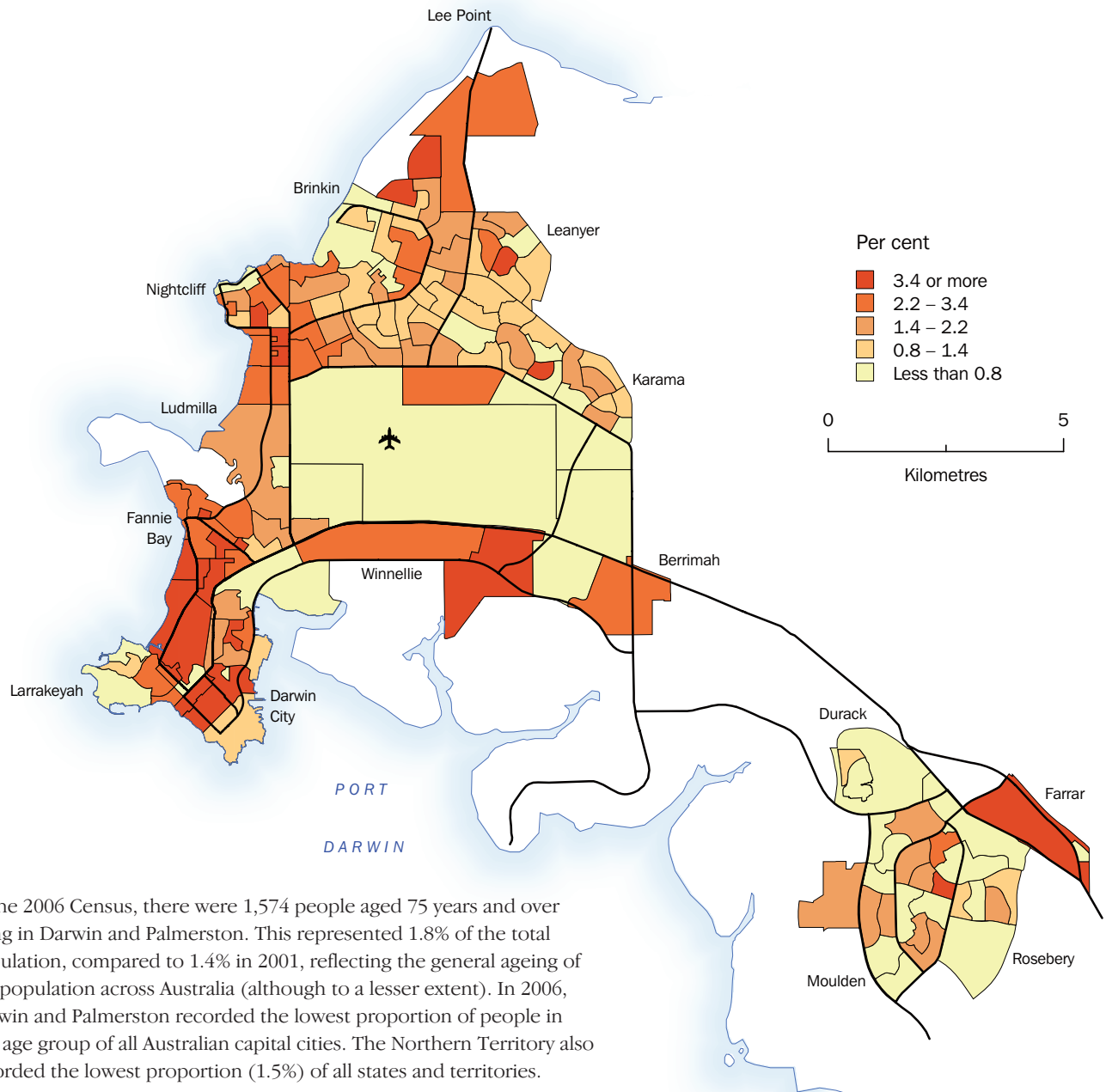
Of the 89,903 people living in Darwin and Palmerston at the 2006 Census, 17,011 (18.9%) were aged 18–29 years. The proportion of young adults decreased from 20.4% in 2001. Of all capital cities, Darwin and Palmerston recorded the second highest proportion of people aged 18–29 years, after Canberra-Queanbeyan (19.1%).

High proportions of people aged 18–29 years were found in two main clusters: in and surrounding the city centre and in the northern suburbs. Suburbs with high proportions of young adults (over 25%) were Darwin City and the inner suburbs of Stuart Park and Woolner; and Brinkin in the north, where the Casuarina campus of the Charles Darwin University is located. These suburbs contained high proportions of medium and/or high density housing. High proportions of people aged 18–29 years were also found in the airport area and Berrimah where the defence bases are located.

Suburbs with low proportions of young adults included Fannie Bay, Wanguri and Anula.

PEOPLE AGED 75 YEARS AND OVER

As a percentage of the total population



At the 2006 Census, there were 1,574 people aged 75 years and over living in Darwin and Palmerston. This represented 1.8% of the total population, compared to 1.4% in 2001, reflecting the general ageing of the population across Australia (although to a lesser extent). In 2006, Darwin and Palmerston recorded the lowest proportion of people in this age group of all Australian capital cities. The Northern Territory also recorded the lowest proportion (1.5%) of all states and territories.

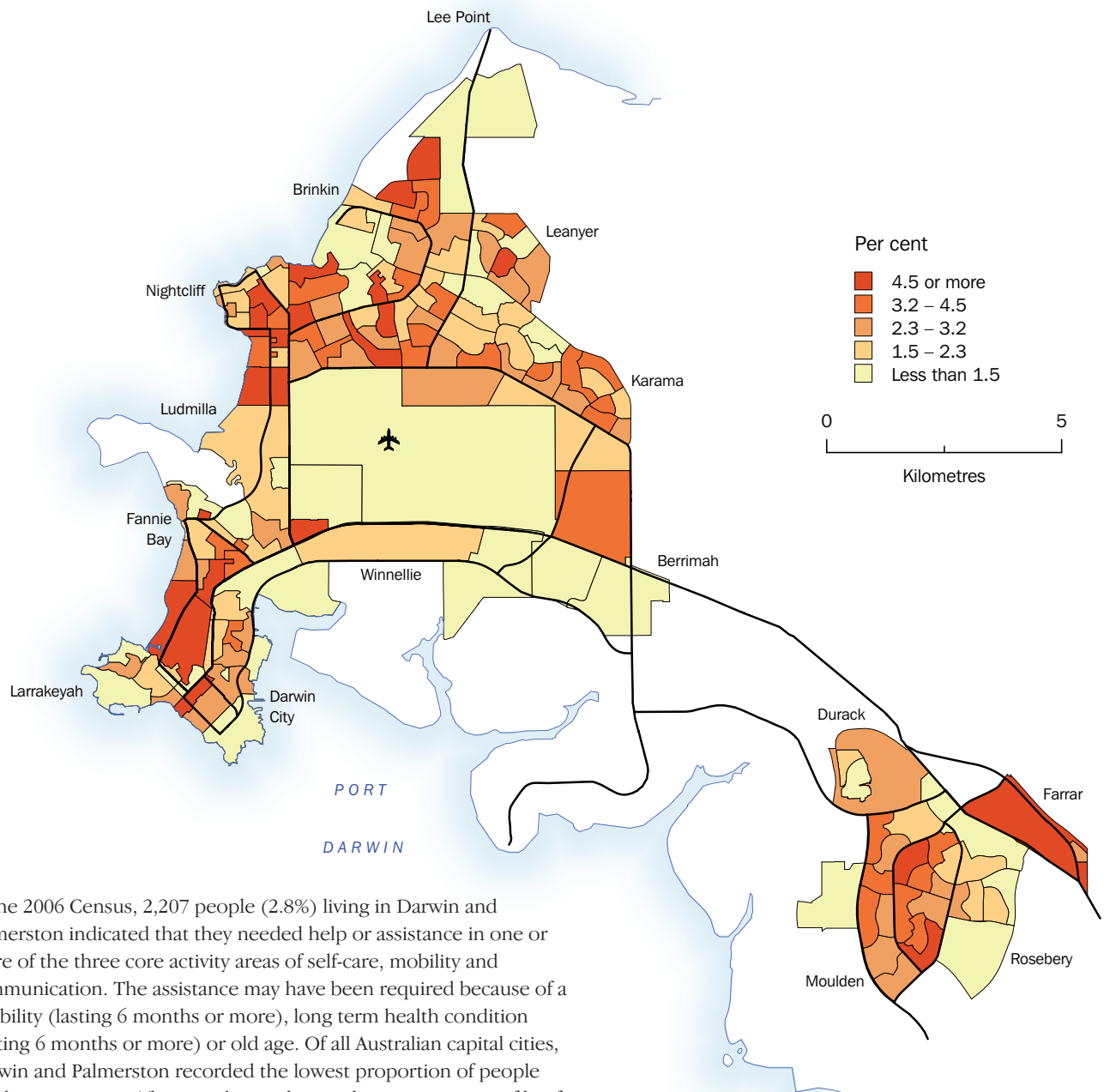
The presence of hospitals and aged care accommodation, such as retirement villages and nursing homes, can influence the distribution of older people across suburbs.

High proportions of people aged 75 years and over were more evident along the coastal fringes encompassing parts of the suburbs of Darwin City, Larrakeyah, Fannie Bay, Coconut Grove and Tiwi.

Low proportions were generally found in areas where there had been recent housing developments or areas with high concentrations of Defence Housing. Suburbs with low proportions of people aged 75 years and over included Bayview and Berrimah in Darwin; and Durack, Gunn and Rosebery in the Palmerston area.

PEOPLE WHO NEEDED ASSISTANCE

As a percentage of the total population



At the 2006 Census, 2,207 people (2.8%) living in Darwin and Palmerston 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 6 months or more), long term health condition (lasting 6 months or more) or old age. Of all Australian capital cities, Darwin and Palmerston recorded the lowest proportion of people needing assistance. This was due to the much younger age profile of people living there.

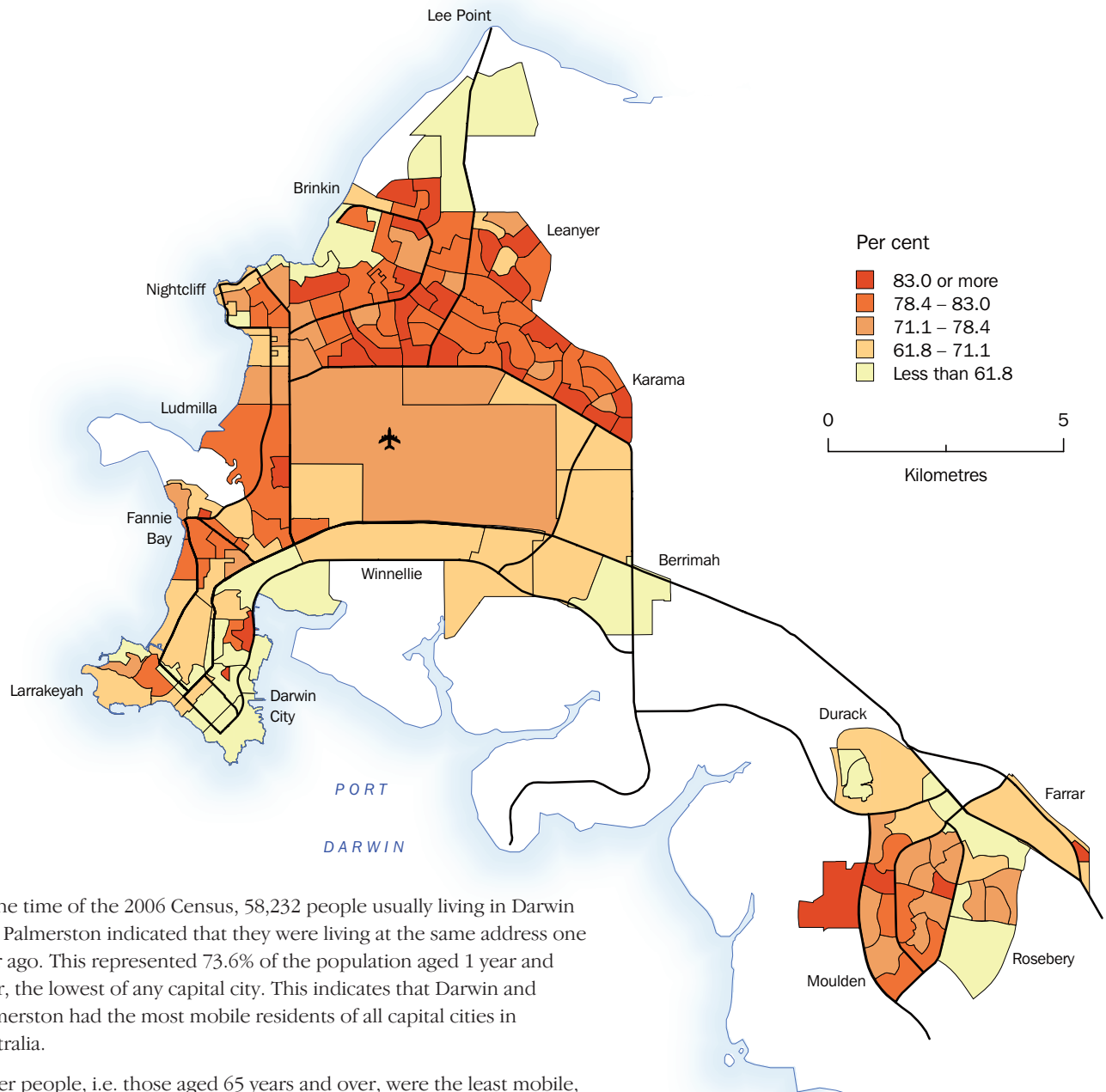
The presence of care facilities and/or an older population can affect the proportion of people living in an area that need assistance.

People who needed assistance were spread throughout Darwin and Palmerston, with one main cluster evident around the Darwin City area and another on the outskirts of Palmerston. Suburbs with the highest proportions included The Gardens, The Narrows, and Coconut Grove in Darwin; and Farrar in Palmerston. Most of these suburbs contained nursing homes and/or other aged care accommodation. Tiwi, in the northern suburbs, also had a high proportion of people who needed assistance, as it contained the Royal Darwin Hospital.

Areas with high proportions of people needing assistance generally also had high proportions of *people aged 75 years and over*.

PEOPLE LIVING AT THE SAME ADDRESS ONE YEAR AGO

As a percentage of the population aged one year and over



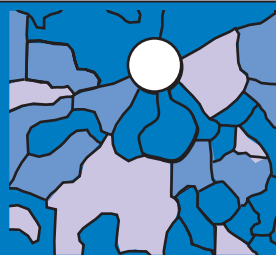
At the time of the 2006 Census, 58,232 people usually living in Darwin and Palmerston indicated that they were living at the same address one year ago. This represented 73.6% of the population aged 1 year and over, the lowest of any capital city. This indicates that Darwin and Palmerston had the most mobile residents of all capital cities in Australia.

Older people, i.e. those aged 65 years and over, were the least mobile, with just over 90% of Darwin and Palmerston's usual residents in this age group indicating that they were living at the same address as on 8 August, 2005. Conversely, young adults in their twenties and thirties were the most mobile, with 61.3% and 60.1% of people aged 15–24 years and 25–34 years respectively, indicating that they lived at the same address one year ago. Overall, people were less likely to change address as age increased.

High proportions of people who did not change address lived in the northern suburbs of Darwin and in parts of Palmerston. Over 80% of usual residents in Anula, Karama, Malak, Moil and Wagaman reported living at the same address one year ago, with similar proportions also evident in the Palmerston suburbs of Marlow Lagoon, Moulden, Woodroffe and Gray. Many of these areas contained high proportions of *dwellings being purchased*.

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Chapter Two

Cultural Diversity

Indigenous Australians

People born overseas

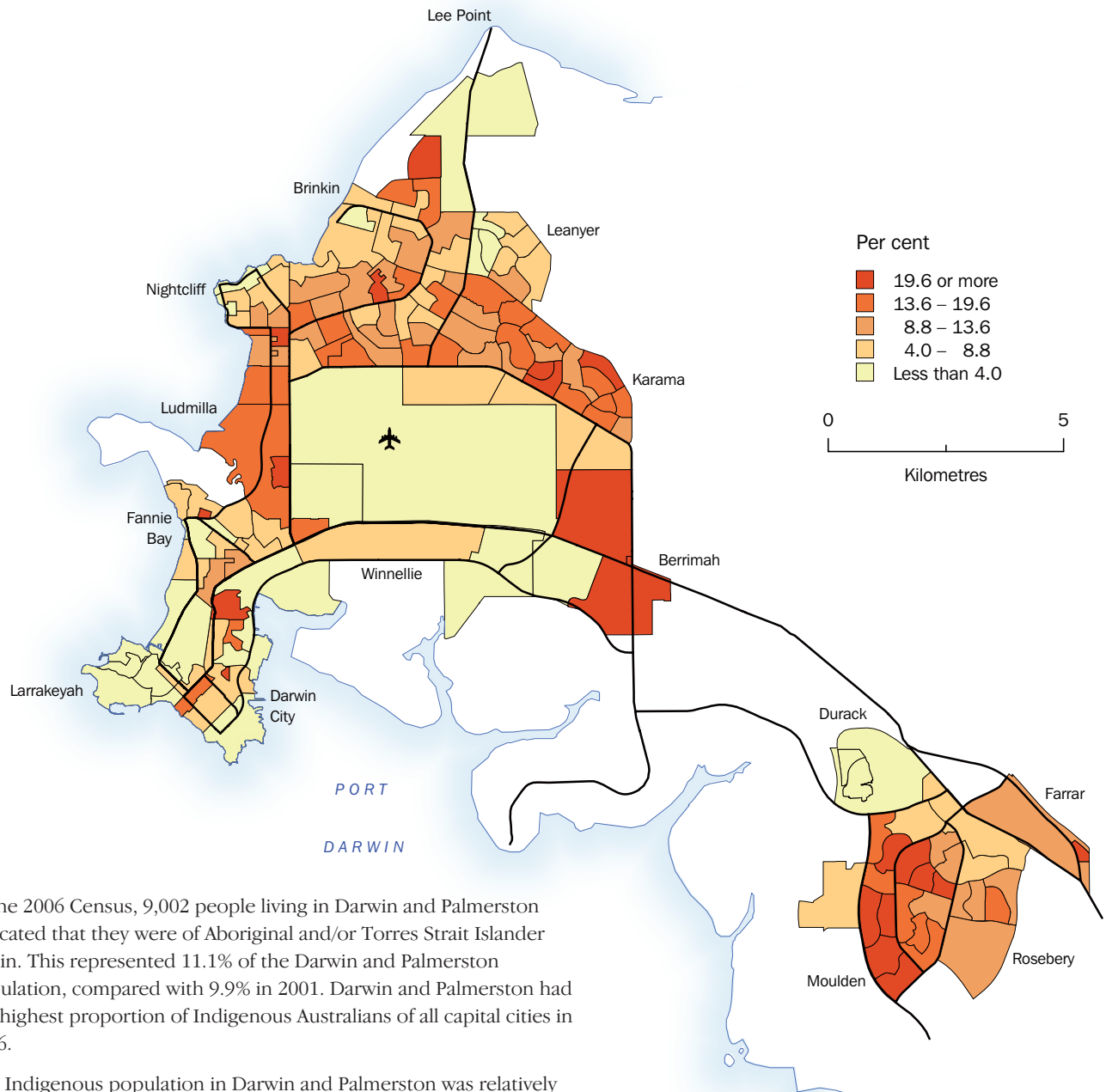
Recent arrivals

People not fluent in English



INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS

As a percentage of the total population



At the 2006 Census, 9,002 people living in Darwin and Palmerston indicated that they were of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. This represented 11.1% of the Darwin and Palmerston population, compared with 9.9% in 2001. Darwin and Palmerston had the highest proportion of Indigenous Australians of all capital cities in 2006.

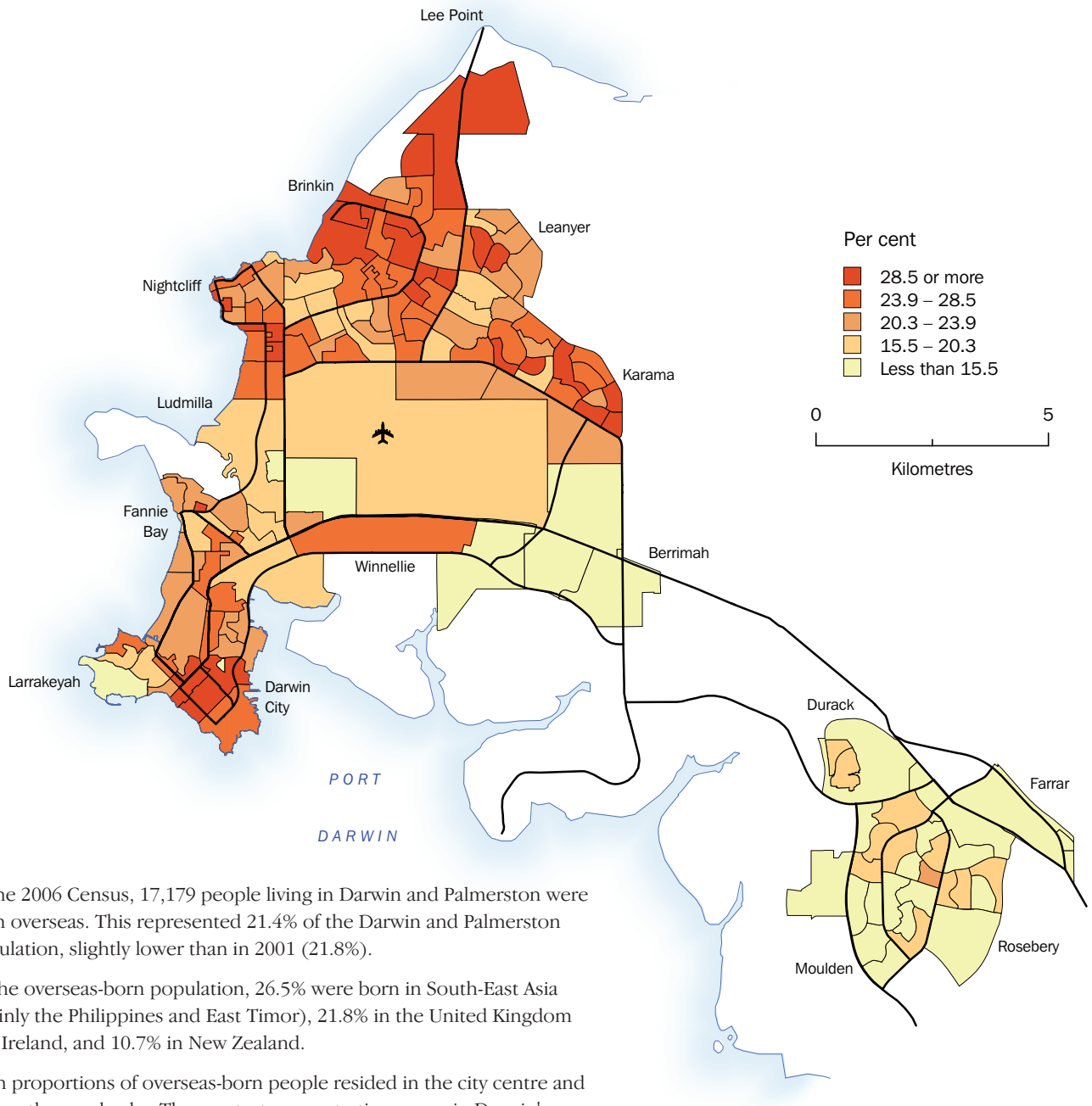
The Indigenous population in Darwin and Palmerston was relatively young, with a median age of 20 years, compared with a median age of 32 years for the total population. Of the Indigenous Australians living in Darwin and Palmerston, 38.0% were aged less than 15 years and 2.8% were aged 65 years and over, compared with 22.6% and 5.3% respectively for the total Darwin and Palmerston population.

High proportions of Indigenous Australians were located in the suburbs of Ludmilla and Berrimah near the Darwin airport, and also in Palmerston. The greatest concentrations were in Ludmilla, which contains the Bagot Community, and in Moulden and Gray in Palmerston. Other suburbs with high proportions of Indigenous Australians included Malak, Karama and Tiwi in Darwin's northern suburbs and The Narrows, near the airport.

Lower proportions of Indigenous people lived in areas close to Darwin's city centre.

PEOPLE BORN OVERSEAS

As a percentage of the total population



At the 2006 Census, 17,179 people living in Darwin and Palmerston were born overseas. This represented 21.4% of the Darwin and Palmerston population, slightly lower than in 2001 (21.8%).

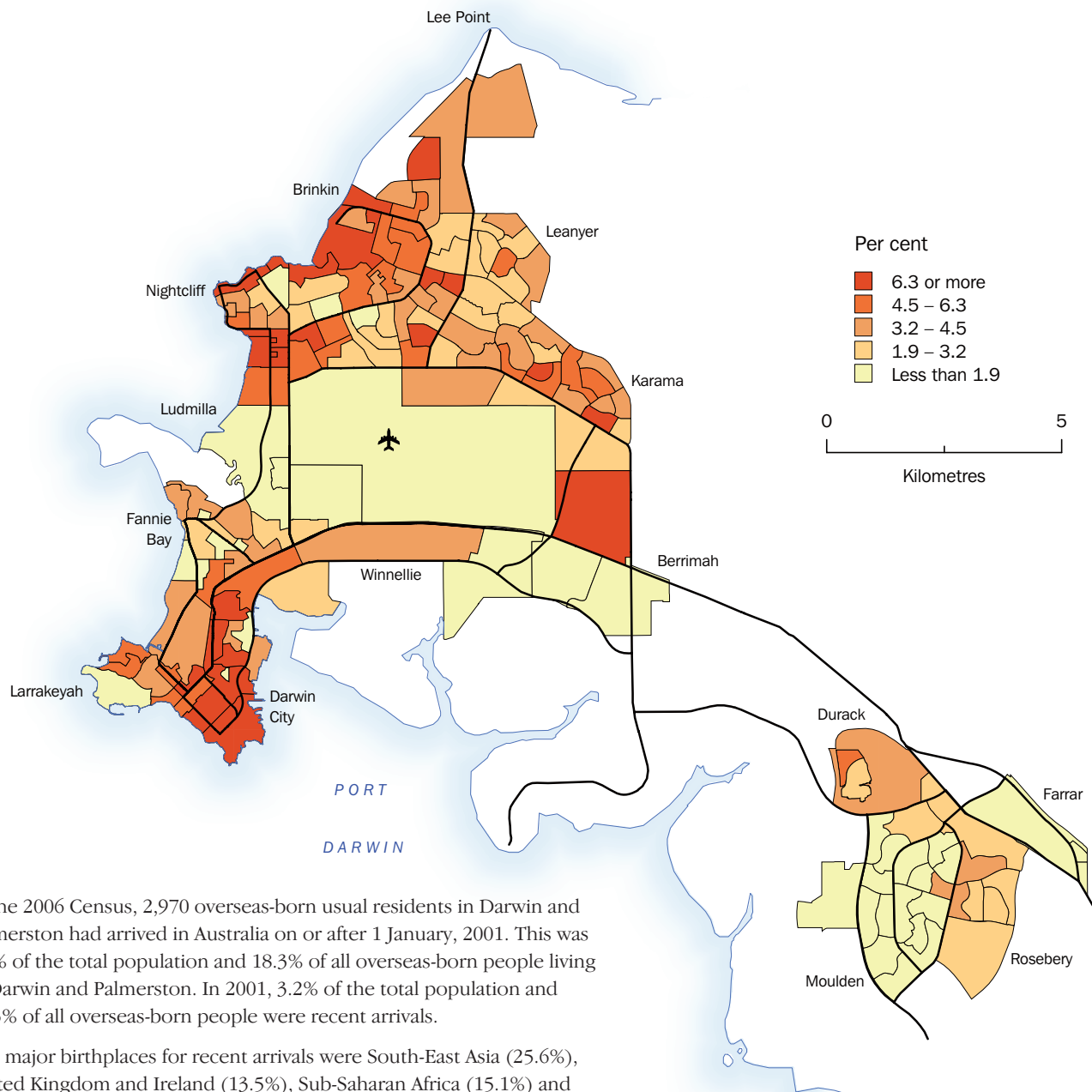
Of the overseas-born population, 26.5% were born in South-East Asia (mainly the Philippines and East Timor), 21.8% in the United Kingdom and Ireland, and 10.7% in New Zealand.

High proportions of overseas-born people resided in the city centre and the northern suburbs. The greatest concentrations were in Darwin's northern suburbs of Wagaman and Brinkin, where over 30% of the population were born overseas. These suburbs are in close proximity to the Casuarina campus of the Charles Darwin University and also recorded high proportions of *recent arrivals*. Surrounding northern suburbs, such as Nakara, also recorded high proportions of people born overseas, as did Karama and Malak. Nightcliff, Coconut Grove and Darwin's city centre also had more than a quarter of their populations born overseas.

The Defence establishments, the suburbs of Palmerston and areas with high Indigenous representation had the lowest proportions of overseas-born people.

RECENT ARRIVALS

As a percentage of the total population



At the 2006 Census, 2,970 overseas-born usual residents in Darwin and Palmerston had arrived in Australia on or after 1 January, 2001. This was 3.7% of the total population and 18.3% of all overseas-born people living in Darwin and Palmerston. In 2001, 3.2% of the total population and 15.3% of all overseas-born people were recent arrivals.

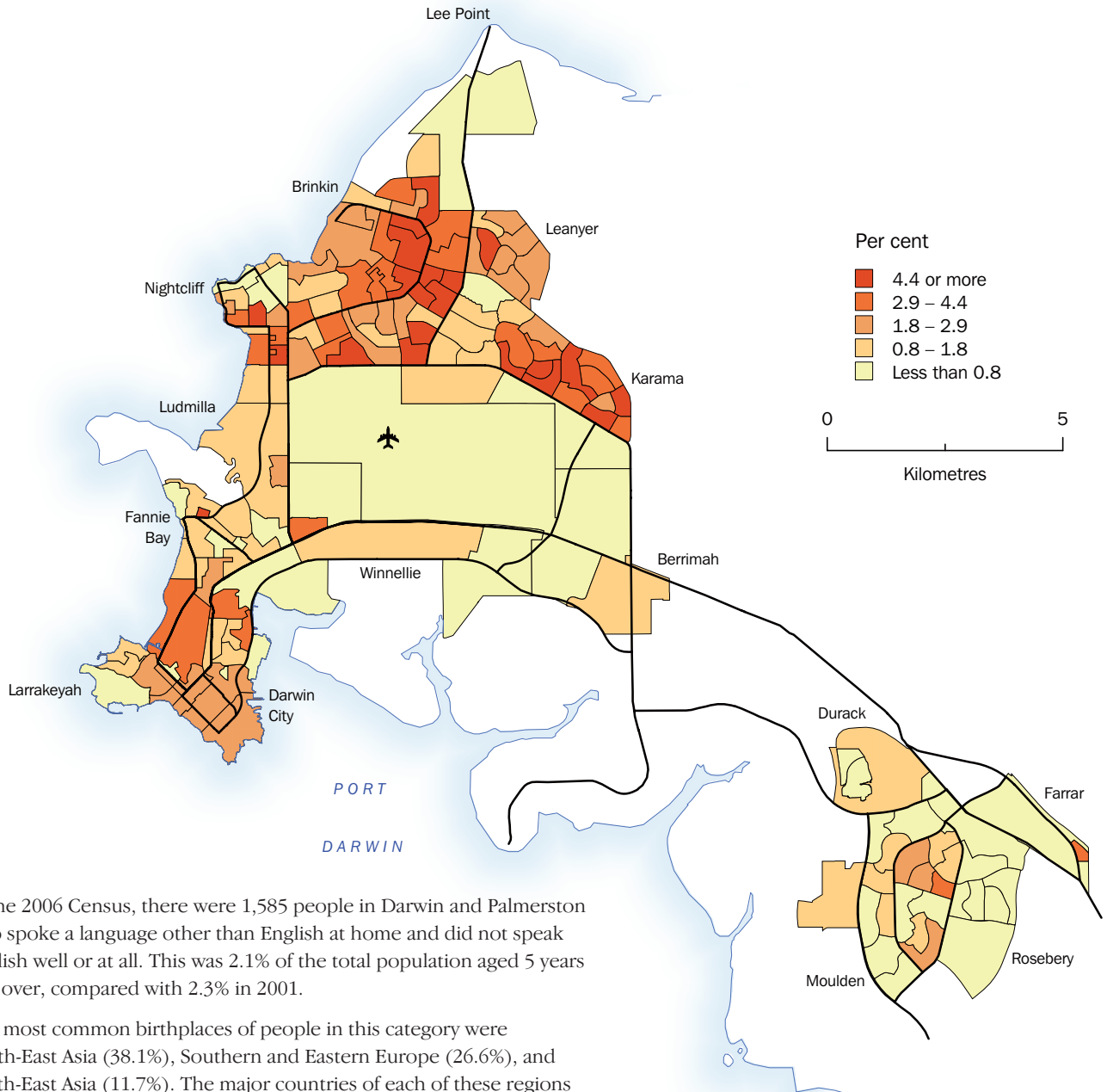
The major birthplaces for recent arrivals were South-East Asia (25.6%), United Kingdom and Ireland (13.5%), Sub-Saharan Africa (15.1%) and New Zealand (8.8%). In particular, there were high proportions of recent arrivals from the Philippines and Indonesia in South-East Asia; and Zimbabwe and South Africa in Sub-Saharan Africa. Over 70% of recent arrivals were aged less than 35 years and university students accounted for 10.6% of all recent arrivals.

Brinkin, in the northern suburbs of Darwin, had the highest concentration of recent arrivals, reflecting the presence of overseas students attending the Charles Darwin University. This was also the case in Darwin City and Stuart Park. There were also large proportions of recent arrivals in the suburbs of Tiwi, Nakara and Wagaman, which contained the largest concentration of people born overseas. Other suburbs containing high proportions of recent arrivals were Nightcliff, Coconut Grove and Woolner in the inner city area.

Palmerston contained a low proportion of recent arrivals.

PEOPLE NOT FLUENT IN ENGLISH

People aged 5 years and over who did not speak English well or at all
As a percentage of the total population aged 5 years and over



At the 2006 Census, there were 1,585 people in Darwin and Palmerston who spoke a language other than English at home and did not speak English well or at all. This was 2.1% of the total population aged 5 years and over, compared with 2.3% in 2001.

The most common birthplaces of people in this category were South-East Asia (38.1%), Southern and Eastern Europe (26.6%), and North-East Asia (11.7%). The major countries of each of these regions were East Timor, Greece and China (excluding Special Administrative Regions (SARs) and Taiwan Province) respectively.

The highest proportions of people not fluent in English lived in the northern suburbs. These suburbs included Wagaman, Malak and Karama, which were also characterised by high percentages of *people born overseas* and *recent arrivals*.

The RAAF Base, Defence establishments at Larrakeyah and Berrimah, and most of Palmerston had very low proportions of people not fluent in English. Areas with particularly low proportions included Moulden, Woodroffe and Gray in Palmerston; and Berrimah in Darwin.

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136 52
268 783

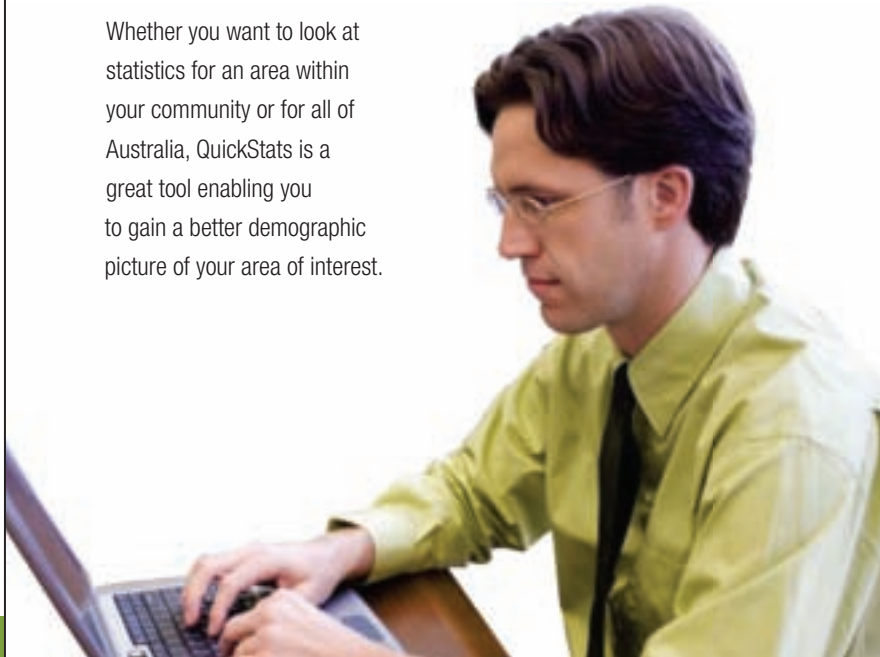
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Chapter Three

Education

People in the labour force with university qualifications

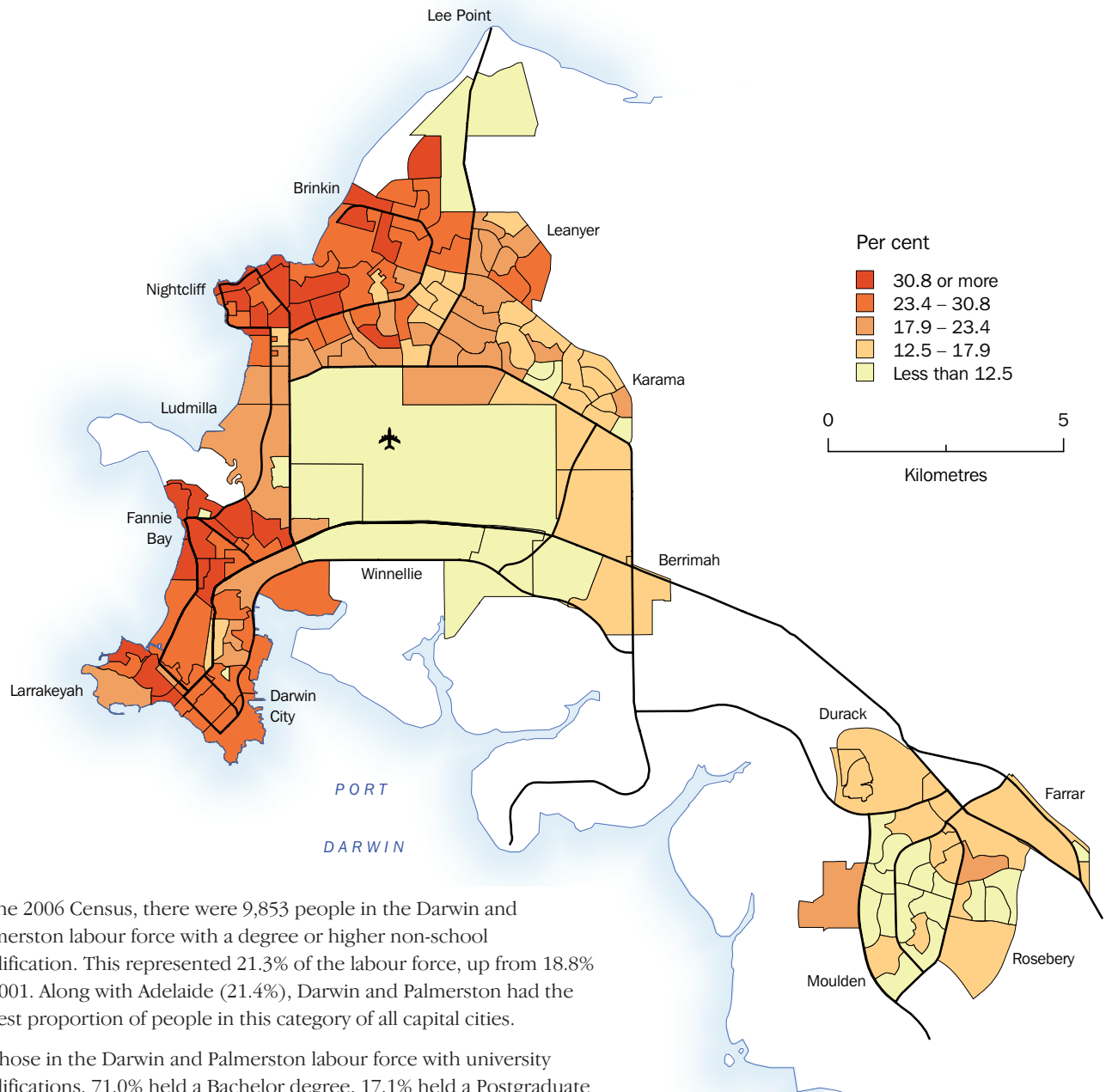
People in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications

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 9,853 people in the Darwin and Palmerston labour force with a degree or higher non-school qualification. This represented 21.3% of the labour force, up from 18.8% in 2001. Along with Adelaide (21.4%), Darwin and Palmerston had the lowest proportion of people in this category of all capital cities.

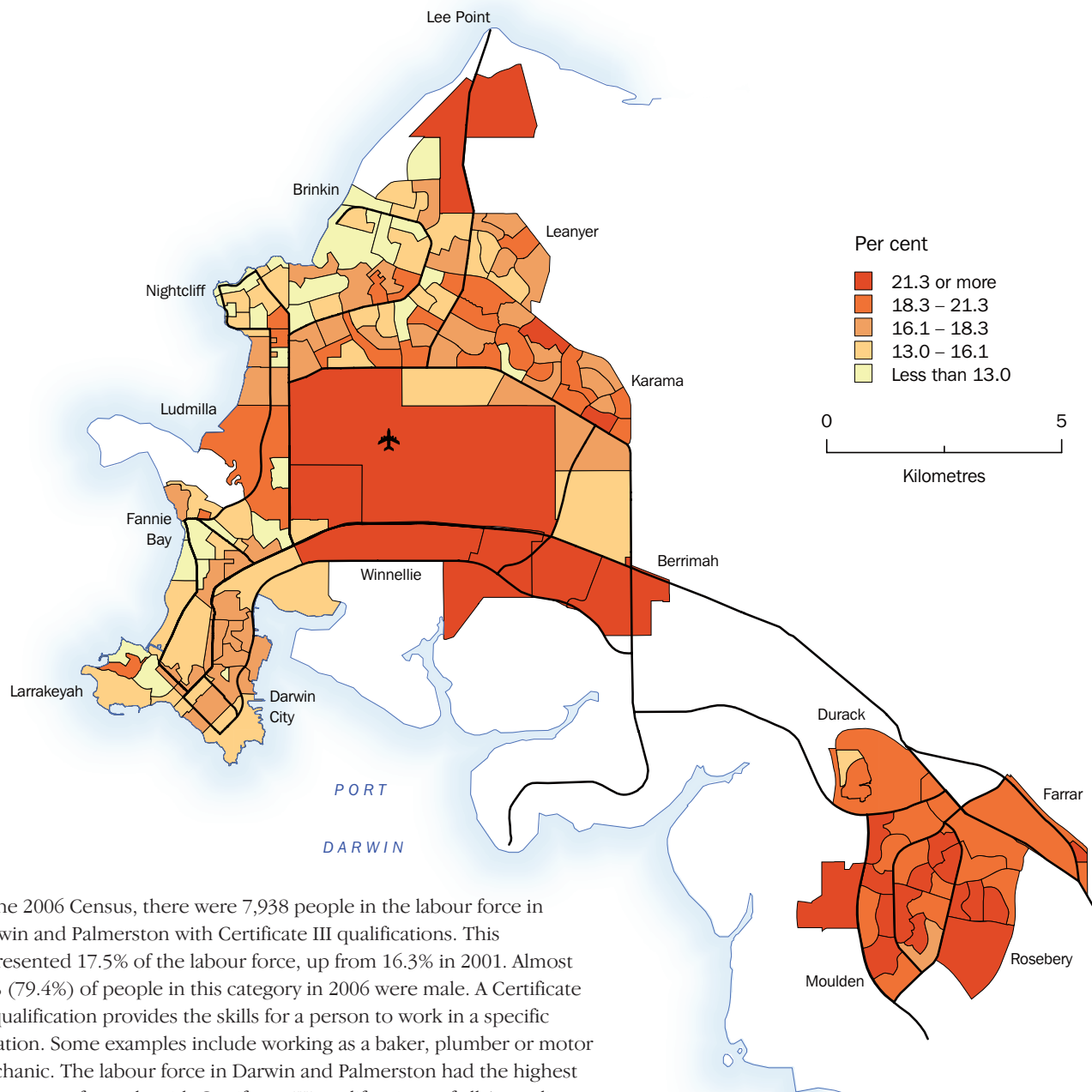
Of those in the Darwin and Palmerston labour force with university qualifications, 71.0% held a Bachelor degree, 17.1% held a Postgraduate degree and 11.9% held a Graduate diploma or Graduate certificate. The median age of people in the labour force with university qualifications was 40 years, and just over half (56.8%) were women.

High proportions of people in the labour force with university qualifications lived in the suburbs stretching from Nightcliff to Tiwi, including Brinkin (where the Charles Darwin University is located) and neighbouring Nakara. Near the city centre, Fannie Bay and Larrakeyah also recorded high proportions of people in this category.

Generally, suburbs with high proportions of people in the labour force with university qualifications, had high proportions of people in managerial and professional occupations.

PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH CERTIFICATE III QUALIFICATIONS

As a percentage of the labour force



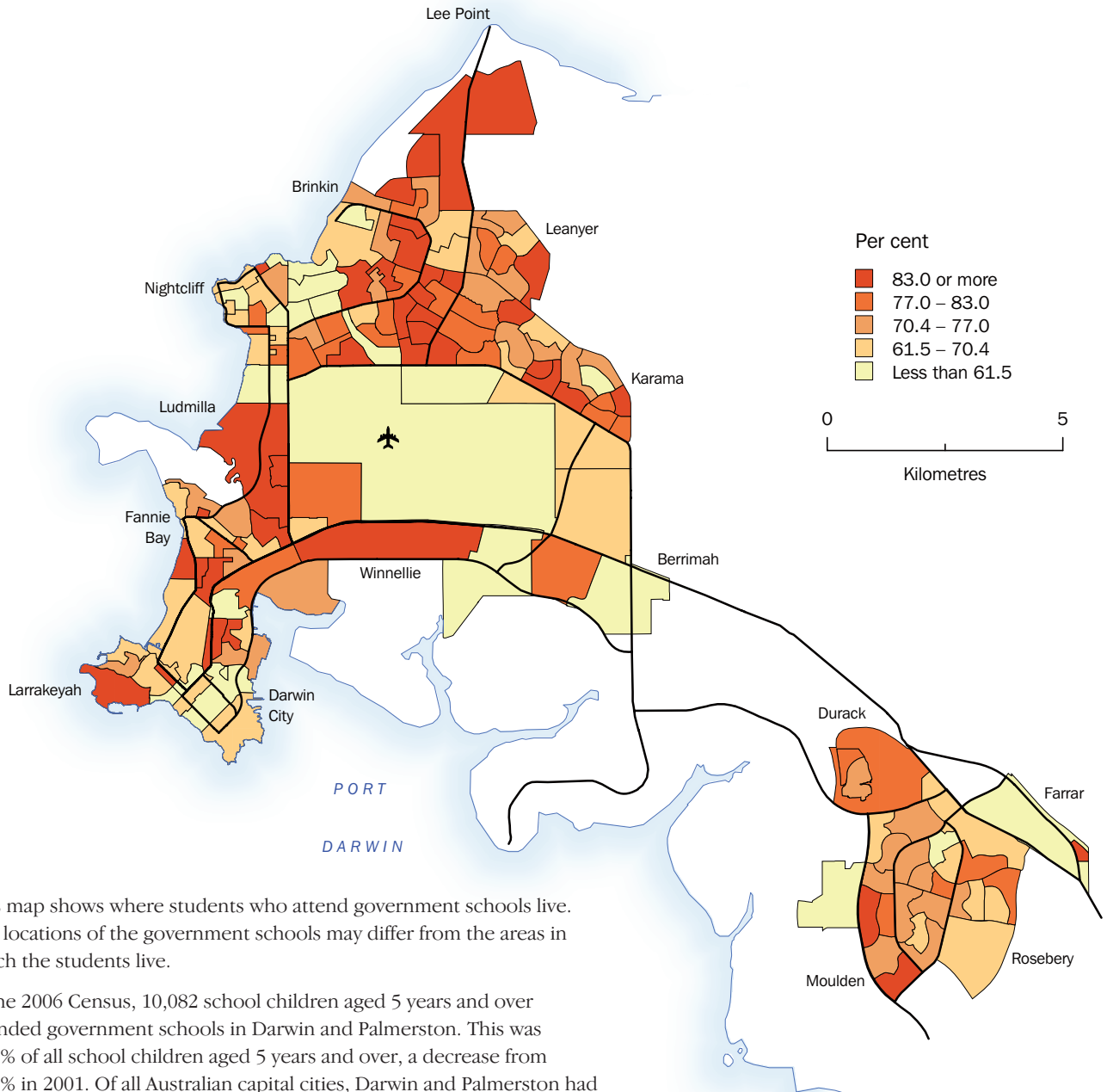
At the 2006 Census, there were 7,938 people in the labour force in Darwin and Palmerston with Certificate III qualifications. This represented 17.5% of the labour force, up from 16.3% in 2001. Almost 80% (79.4%) of people in this category in 2006 were male. A Certificate III qualification provides the skills for a person to work in a specific vocation. Some examples include working as a baker, plumber or motor mechanic. The labour force in Darwin and Palmerston had the highest proportion of people with Certificate III qualifications of all Australian capital cities in 2006.

High concentrations of people in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications were found in Palmerston, particularly in Marlow Lagoon, Driver and Rosebery; the airport area, including the RAAF Darwin Base and Defence Establishment Berrimah; and the light industrial areas of Berrimah and Winnellie. More than 22% of the labour force in each of these areas had Certificate III qualifications.

Low proportions of people in this category were found in the northern suburbs where there were high proportions of *people in the labour force with university qualifications*. Suburbs with low proportions of people with Certificate III qualifications included Tiwi, Nakara, Brinkin and Rapid Creek.

STUDENTS WHO ATTENDED GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

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



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

At the 2006 Census, 10,082 school children aged 5 years and over attended government schools in Darwin and Palmerston. This was 73.4% of all school children aged 5 years and over, a decrease from 75.2% in 2001. Of all Australian capital cities, Darwin and Palmerston had the highest proportion of students attending government schools in 2006.

Attendance at government schools was higher for infant/primary school students than for secondary students. In 2006, 75.6% of all infant/primary school students attended government schools compared with 69.4% of all secondary school students.

Suburbs with over 80% of school children attending government schools were Ludmilla, Woolner and the northern suburbs around Wagaman. Similar levels were also evident in Moulden in the south-west of Palmerston.

Less than 60% of school children who lived in Darwin City; the inner suburb of Stuart Park; Brinkin in the outer north; and Berrimah in the east, attended government schools.

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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 who travelled to work by public transport

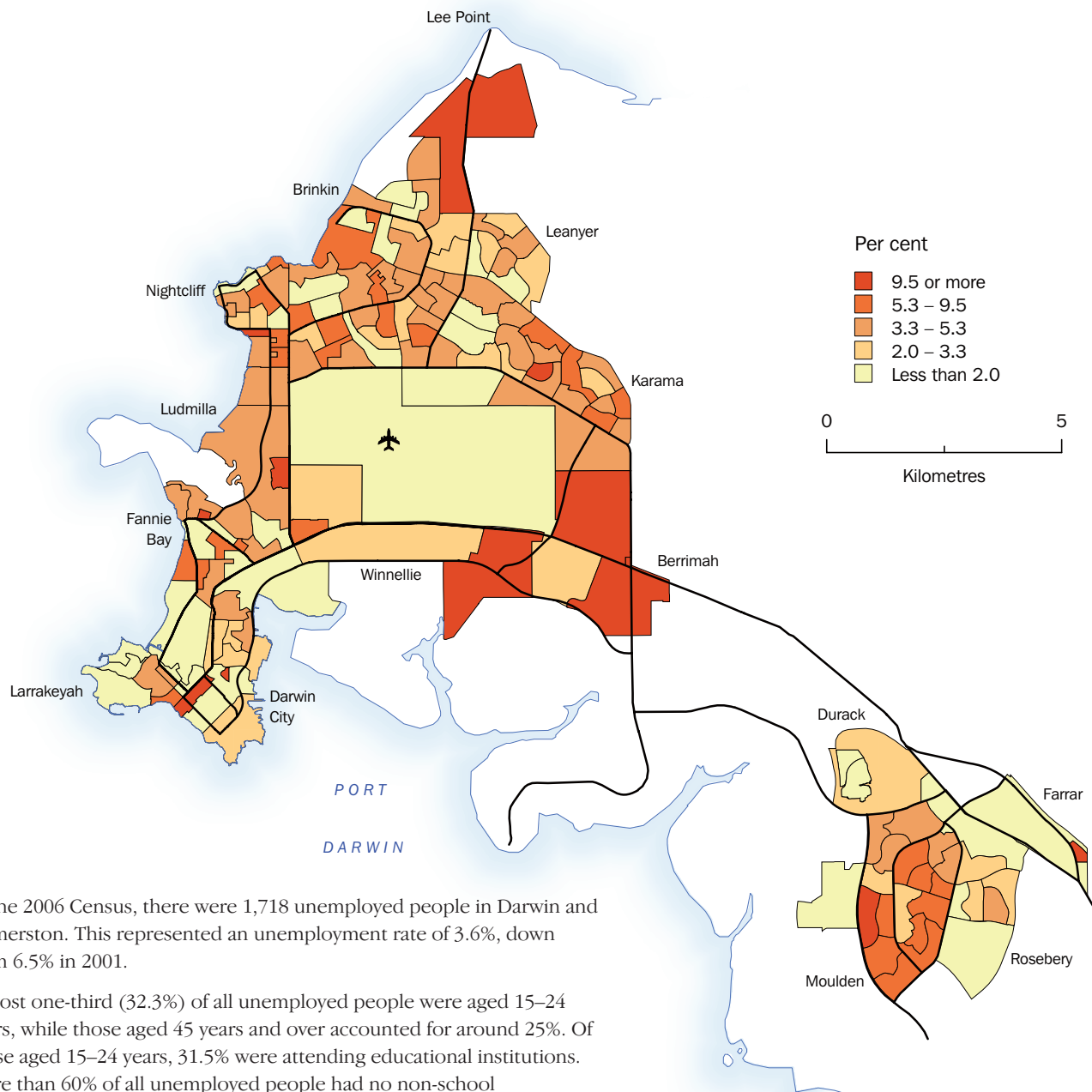
Families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years

People who undertook unpaid voluntary work



UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

As a percentage of the labour force



At the 2006 Census, there were 1,718 unemployed people in Darwin and Palmerston. This represented an unemployment rate of 3.6%, down from 6.5% in 2001.

Almost one-third (32.3%) of all unemployed people were aged 15–24 years, while those aged 45 years and over accounted for around 25%. Of those aged 15–24 years, 31.5% were attending educational institutions. More than 60% of all unemployed people had no non-school qualifications.

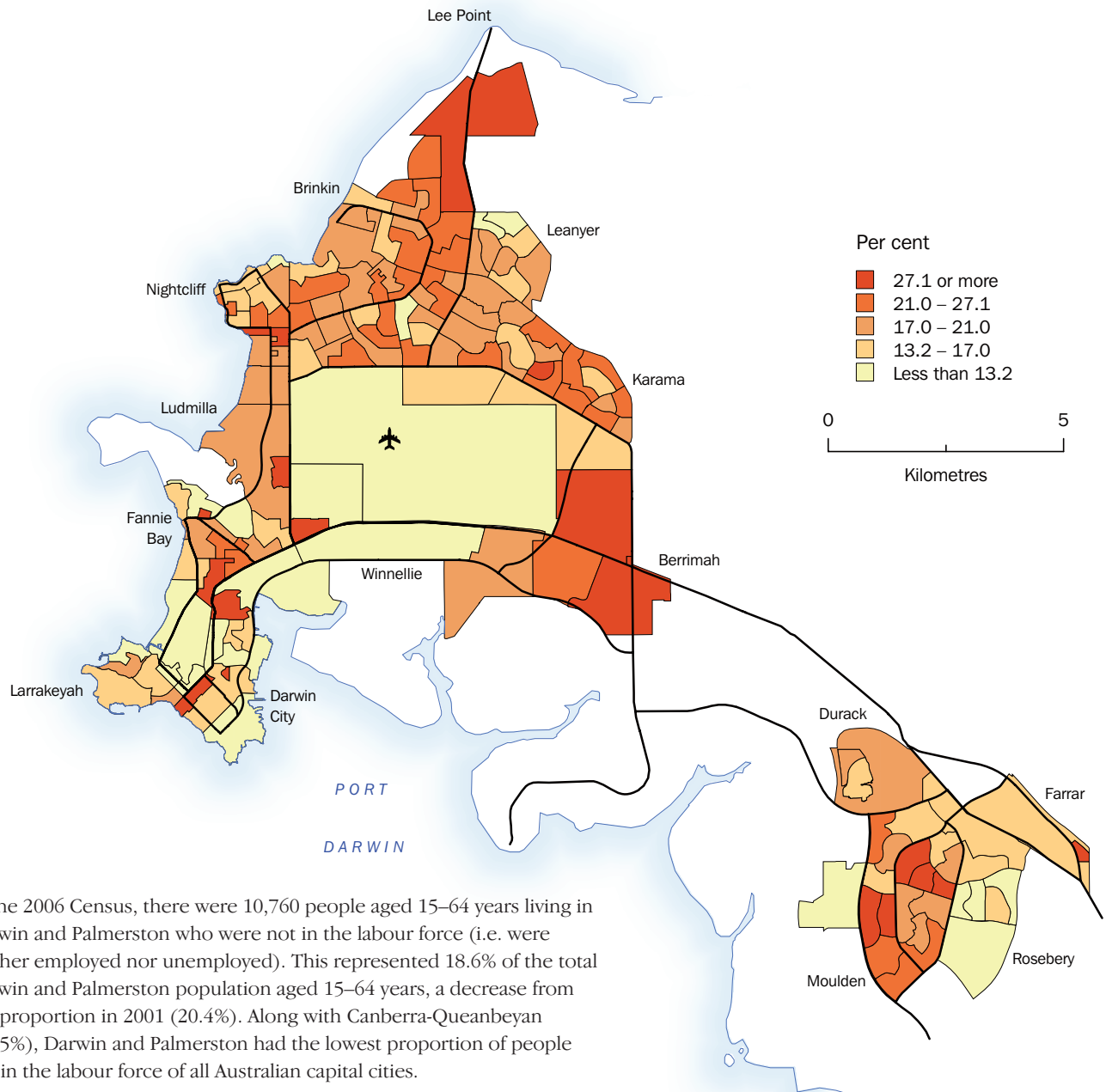
Areas with relatively high unemployment rates were generally spread throughout Darwin and Palmerston. However, clusters were noted in the northern tip of Darwin around Lee Point, and in the industrial areas near Darwin's airport (mainly in Berrimah). Other areas with unemployment rates higher than the Darwin and Palmerston average were The Narrows, Coconut Grove, Millner, Malak and Karama in Darwin; and Gray, Woodroffe and Moulden in Palmerston.

These suburbs generally had high proportions of *one-parent families with dependent children* and dwellings rented from Territory Housing (NT). The distribution of unemployed people was also similar to the distribution of *low income households* and *people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force*.

Unemployment was low in the high income suburbs of Bayview and Woolner in Darwin; and Marlow Lagoon in Palmerston.

PEOPLE AGED 15–64 YEARS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

As a percentage of the population aged 15–64 years



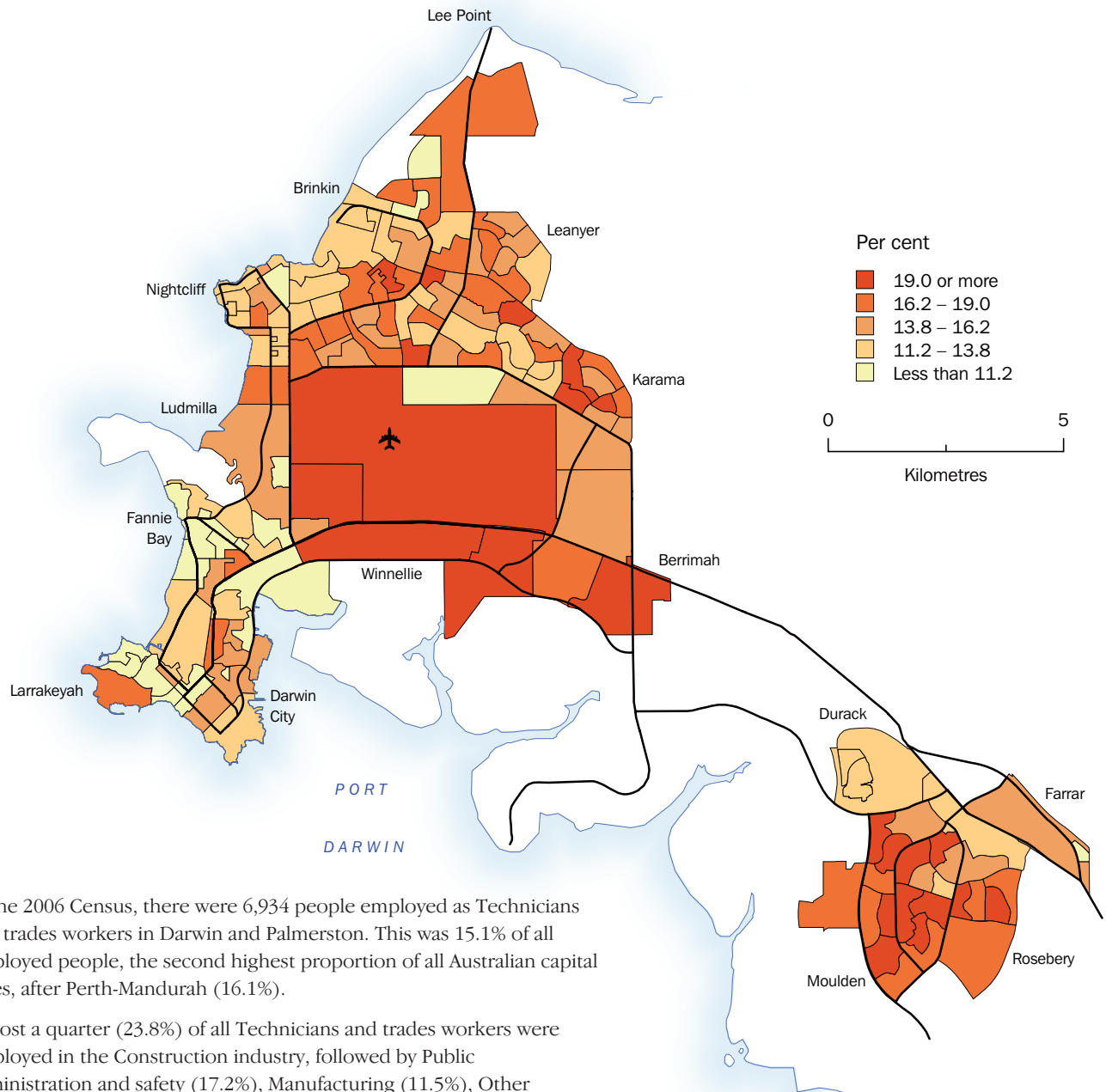
At the 2006 Census, there were 10,760 people aged 15–64 years living in Darwin and Palmerston who were not in the labour force (i.e. were neither employed nor unemployed). This represented 18.6% of the total Darwin and Palmerston population aged 15–64 years, a decrease from the proportion in 2001 (20.4%). Along with Canberra-Queanbeyan (18.5%), Darwin and Palmerston had the lowest proportion of people not in the labour force of all Australian capital cities.

Of people aged 15–64 years and not in the labour force the highest proportion were aged 15–24 years, accounting for 29.7%. The majority (71.0%) of these 15–24 years olds were attending an educational institution. Of all people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force, more than 60% were women.

Generally, areas with high proportions of people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force also had high proportions of *unemployed people* and *low income households*. High proportions were found in the northern suburbs; to the south-east of the airport around Berrimah; and in parts of Palmerston. Suburbs with the highest proportions of people aged 15–64 years who were not in the labour force (more than 25%) included The Narrows and Berrimah in Darwin; and Moulden in Palmerston.

TECHNICIANS AND TRADES WORKERS

As a percentage of the employed population



At the 2006 Census, there were 6,934 people employed as Technicians and trades workers in Darwin and Palmerston. This was 15.1% of all employed people, the second highest proportion of all Australian capital cities, after Perth-Mandurah (16.1%).

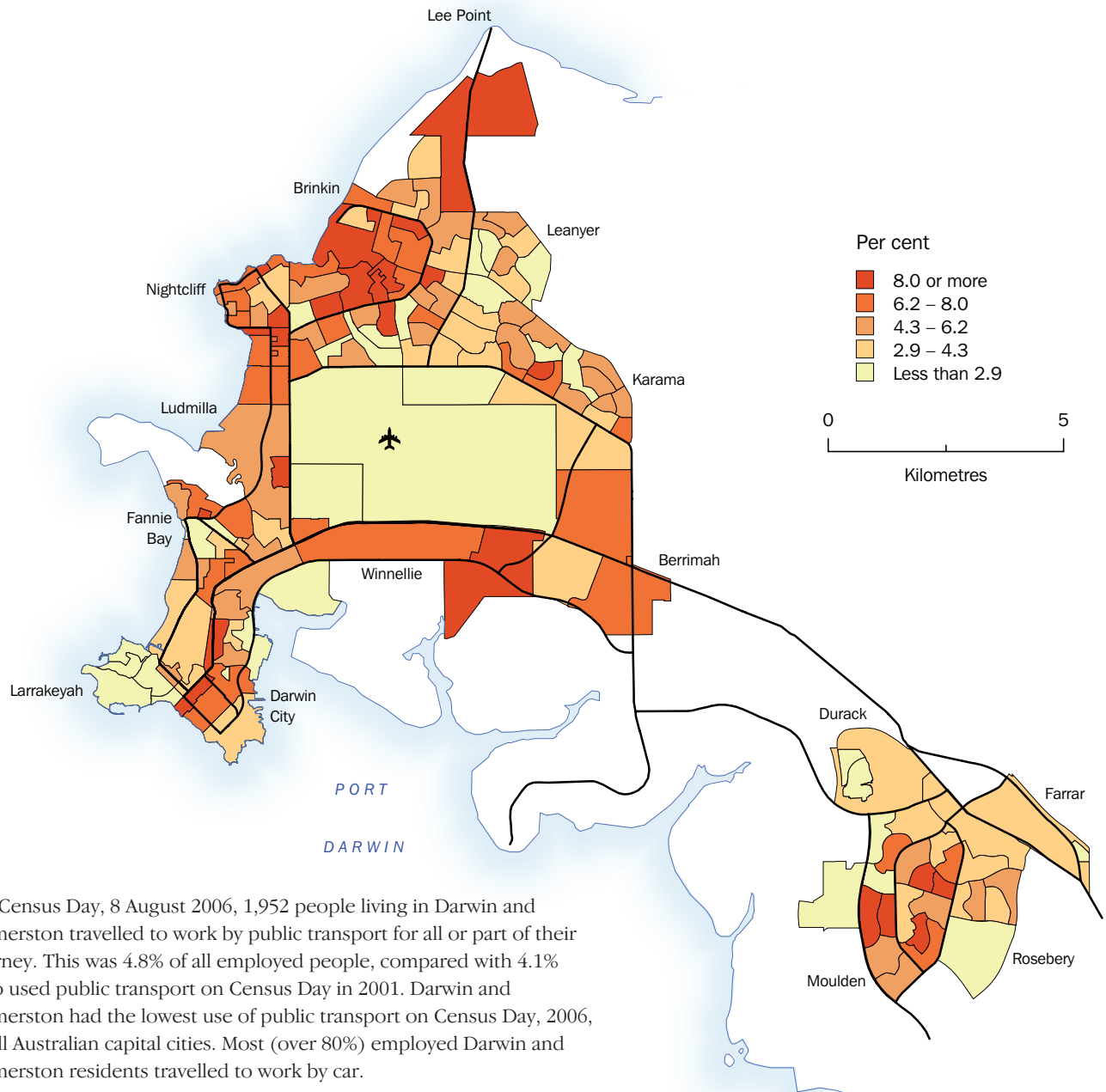
Almost a quarter (23.8%) of all Technicians and trades workers were employed in the Construction industry, followed by Public administration and safety (17.2%), Manufacturing (11.5%), Other services, which includes Automotive and other Machinery and equipment repair and maintenance (11.0%), and Accommodation and food services (5.3%). Over half (52.5%) of all employed Technicians and trades workers were aged 25–44 years and the majority (86.3%) were men.

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 Palmerston and in the suburbs in and around Darwin airport.

Almost 20% of all employed people in the Palmerston suburbs of Moulden, Woodroffe, Marlow Lagoon, Driver and Bakewell were Technicians and trades workers. The airport area, including the RAAF Darwin Base, the Defence Establishment Berrimah, and areas south of the airport (Winnellie) also recorded high proportions of people in this occupation group.

PEOPLE WHO TRAVELLED TO WORK BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT

As a percentage of the employed population



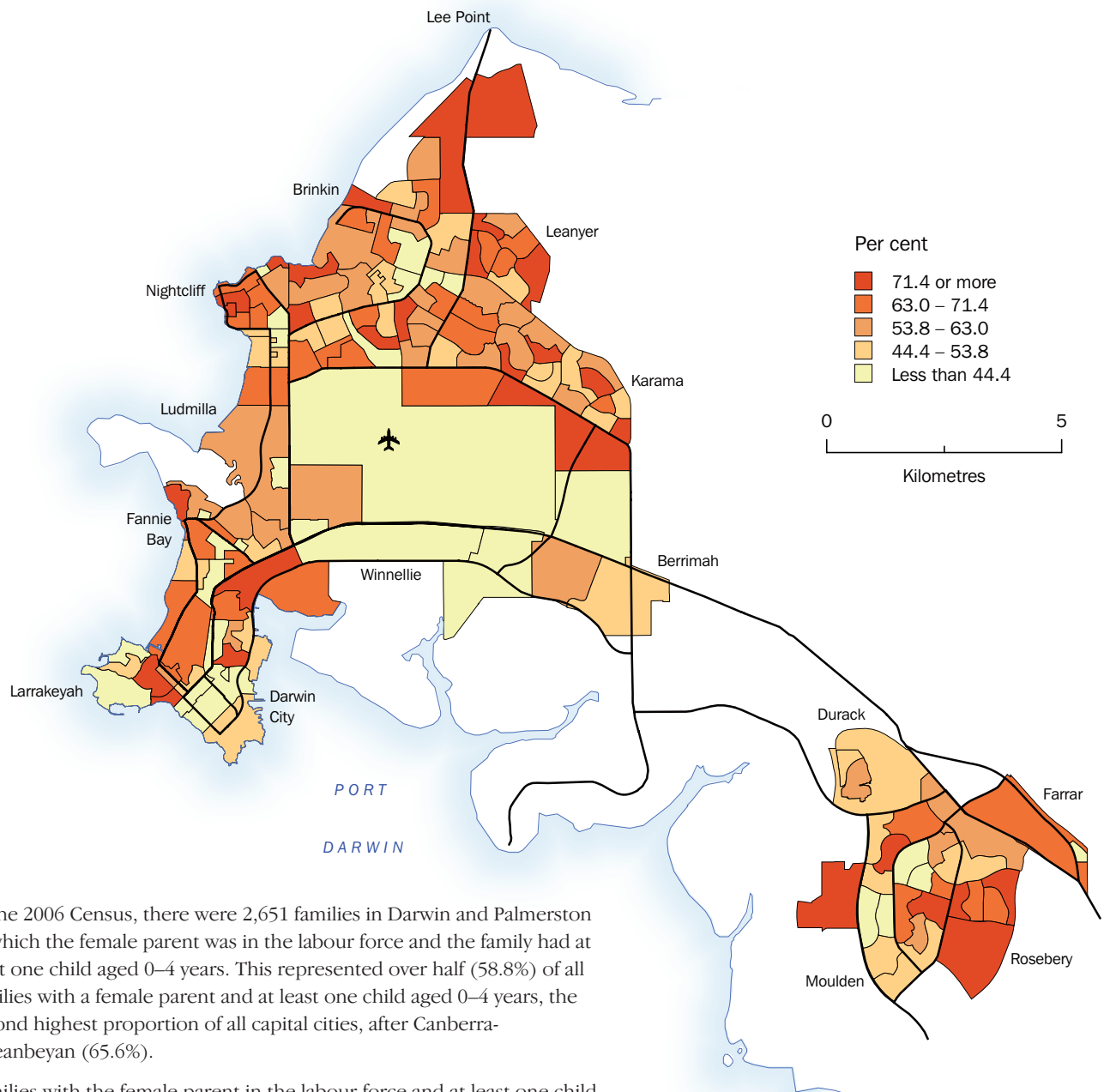
On Census Day, 8 August 2006, 1,952 people living in Darwin and Palmerston travelled to work by public transport for all or part of their journey. This was 4.8% of all employed people, compared with 4.1% who used public transport on Census Day in 2001. Darwin and Palmerston had the lowest use of public transport on Census Day, 2006, of all Australian capital cities. Most (over 80%) employed Darwin and Palmerston residents travelled to work by car.

Employed people living in the suburbs along the Bagot Road/Trower Road bus route, between the city and Casuarina, were much higher users of public transport than employed people in the outlying parts of the northern suburbs. The northern suburbs of Alawa, Nakara, Coconut Grove and Nightcliff all had relatively high use of public transport for travel to work, as did the airport suburb of The Narrows.

In Palmerston, the use of public transport by employed people was generally much lower than for the city of Darwin. Gray, with 7.6% of the employed population travelling to work by public transport, Moulden (6.5%) and Woodroffe (5.9%) were the only Palmerston suburbs to have above average levels of public transport use.

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



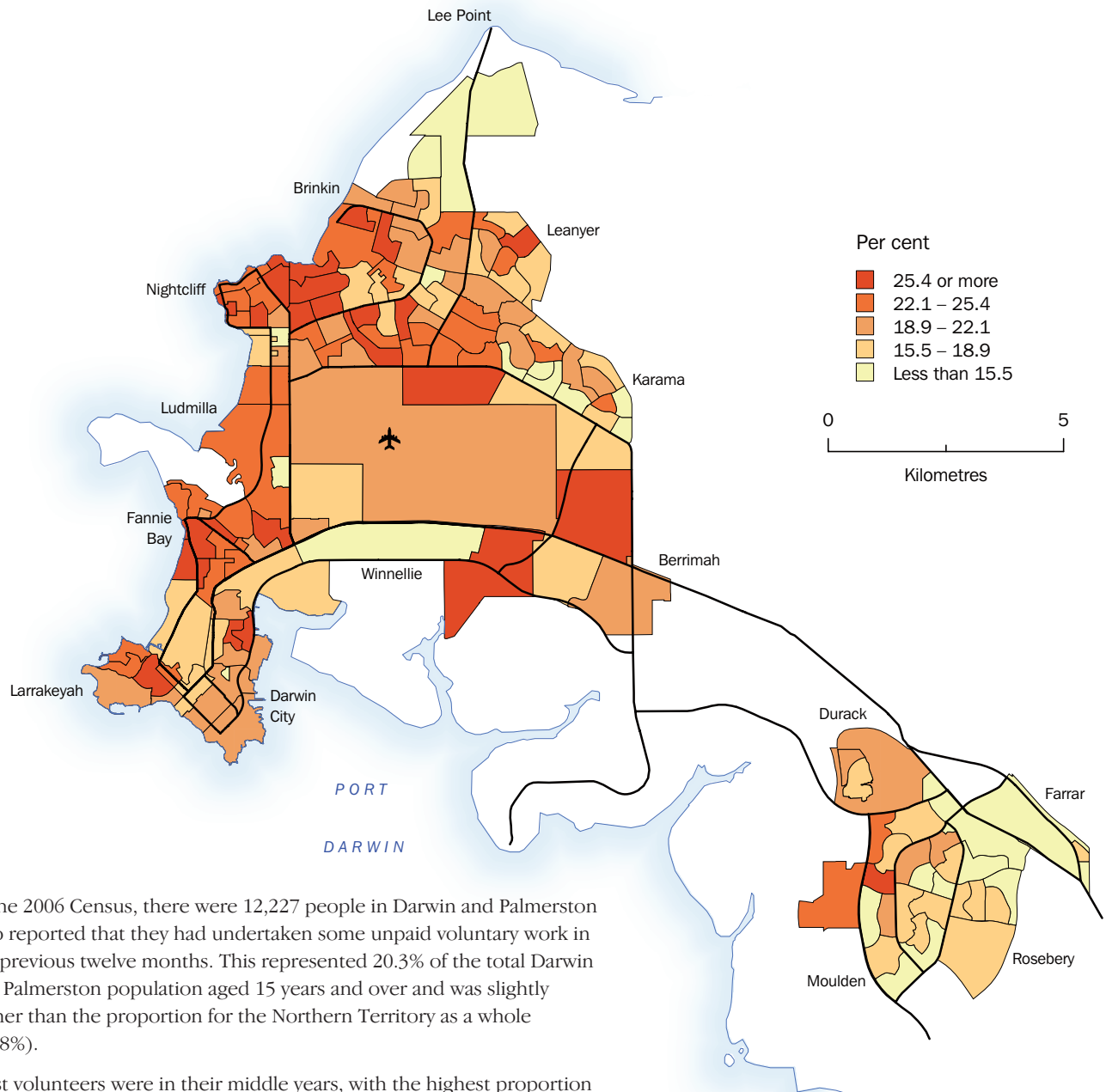
At the 2006 Census, there were 2,651 families in Darwin and Palmerston in which the female parent was in the labour force and the family had at least one child aged 0–4 years. This represented over half (58.8%) of all families with a female parent and at least one child aged 0–4 years, the second highest proportion of all capital cities, after Canberra-Queanbeyan (65.6%).

Families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years were spread throughout most of Darwin and Palmerston. Particularly high proportions were found in Stuart Park, Woolner, Bayview, Fannie Bay, Nightcliff and Leanyer in the Darwin area; and Marlow Lagoon, Rosebery and Bakewell in Palmerston. With the exception of Nightcliff and Bakewell, these suburbs also had higher than average proportions of *high income households*.

Low proportions of families in this category occurred in Darwin City and The Narrows in Darwin; and Moulden and Gray in Palmerston. With the exception of Darwin City, these suburbs all had high proportions of *unemployed people, people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force and one-parent families with dependent children*.

PEOPLE WHO UNDERTOOK UNPAID VOLUNTARY WORK

As a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over



At the 2006 Census, there were 12,227 people in Darwin and Palmerston who reported that they had undertaken some unpaid voluntary work in the previous twelve months. This represented 20.3% of the total Darwin and Palmerston population aged 15 years and over and was slightly higher than the proportion for the Northern Territory as a whole (19.8%).

Most volunteers were in their middle years, with the highest proportion of all volunteers in the 35–44 year age group (24.1%), followed by 45–54 year olds (22.0%). Overall, more women (55.6%) undertook voluntary work than men (44.4%). Just over 10% of all volunteers in Darwin and Palmerston were university students.

High proportions of unpaid volunteers were located in the stretch of suburbs from Fannie Bay to Brinkin where the Casuarina campus of the Charles Darwin University is located. Around 25% of the population in these suburbs were volunteers. The northern suburbs also recorded high proportions of volunteers, particularly in Moil and Anula.

Relatively low proportions were recorded in most areas of Palmerston and in the northern fringe of Darwin around Lee Point. Around 15% of the populations of Gunn, Bakewell and Gray in Palmerston undertook some unpaid volunteer work.

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Chapter Five

Income

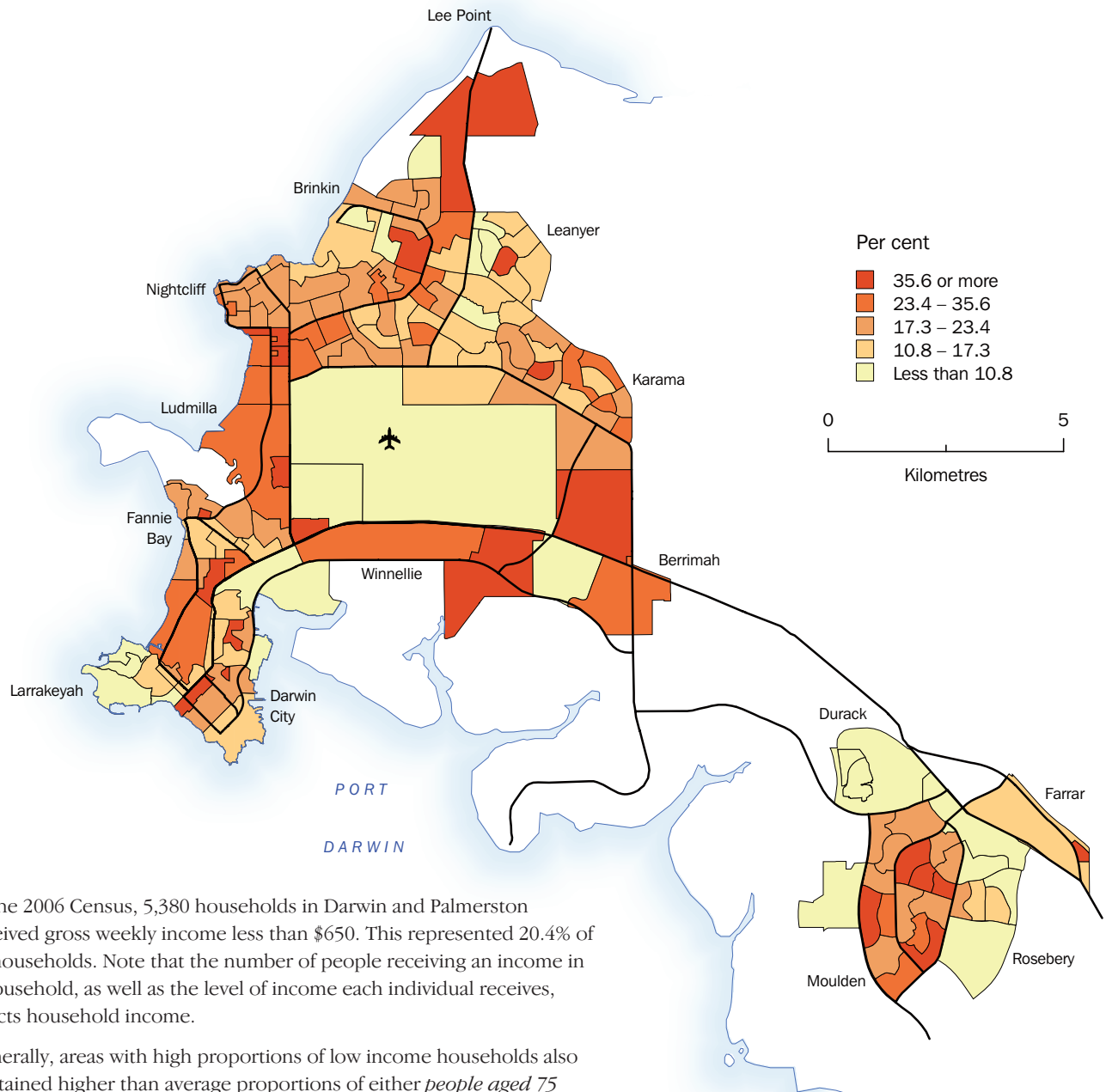
Low income households

High income households



LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Households with gross weekly income less than \$650
As a percentage of all households



At the 2006 Census, 5,380 households in Darwin and Palmerston received gross weekly income less than \$650. This represented 20.4% 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.

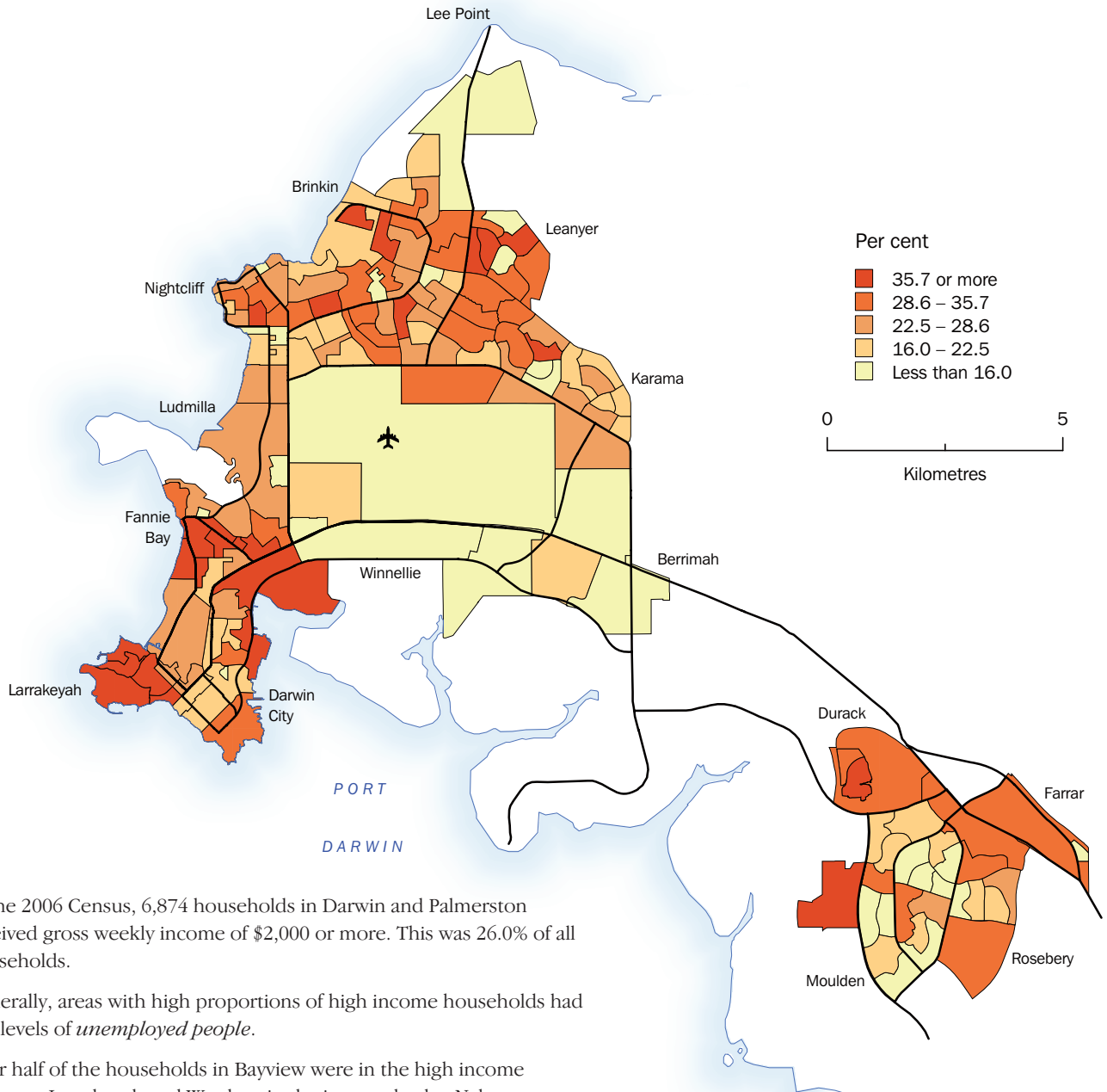
Generally, areas with high proportions of low income households also contained higher than average proportions of either *people aged 75 years and over*, *one-parent families with dependent children* or *people living alone*. The latter two of these three groups tend to have a large number of single income households, while all three groups may have government welfare payments as their main source of income.

Suburbs with high proportions of low income households included Fannie Bay, The Narrows and the suburbs stretching north to Nightcliff in the Darwin area; and Gray and Moulden in the Palmerston area. Suburbs such as Fannie Bay, Nightcliff and Ludmilla also had relatively high proportions of high income households.

Low proportions of low income households were found in the Defence establishments and in areas where recent residential developments had taken place. Bayview and Woolner in the inner suburbs of Darwin; and Durack, Gunn and Rosebery in Palmerston, all recorded less than 10% of their households in this low income category.

HIGH INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Households with gross weekly income of \$2,000 or more
As a percentage of all households



At the 2006 Census, 6,874 households in Darwin and Palmerston received gross weekly income of \$2,000 or more. This was 26.0% of all households.

Generally, areas with high proportions of high income households had low levels of *unemployed people*.

Over half of the households in Bayview were in the high income category. Larrakeyah and Woolner in the inner suburbs; Nakara, Wanguri and Wulagi in the northern suburbs; and Durack, Gunn and Rosebery in Palmerston, all had around one-third of households with high income. Most of these areas also had high proportions of *dwelling being purchased* or dwellings fully owned.

Areas with low proportions of high income households were scattered throughout Darwin and Palmerston. Suburbs with the lowest proportions included Gray and Moulden in Palmerston; and The Narrows in the Darwin city area.

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Chapter Six

Families and Households

People living alone

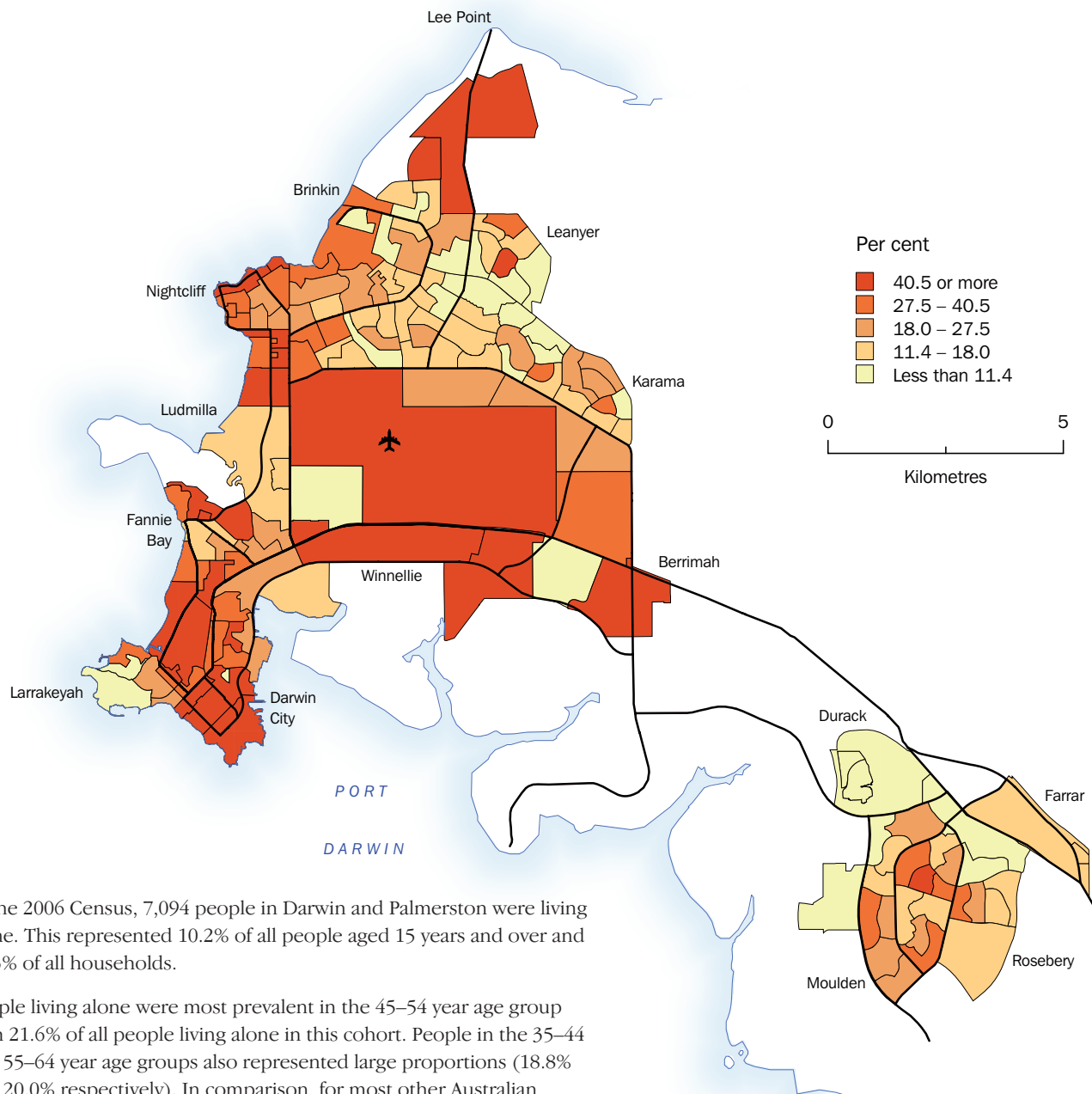
One-parent families with dependent children

Couples with no dependent children



PEOPLE LIVING ALONE

As a percentage of all households



At the 2006 Census, 7,094 people in Darwin and Palmerston were living alone. This represented 10.2% of all people aged 15 years and over and 23.3% of all households.

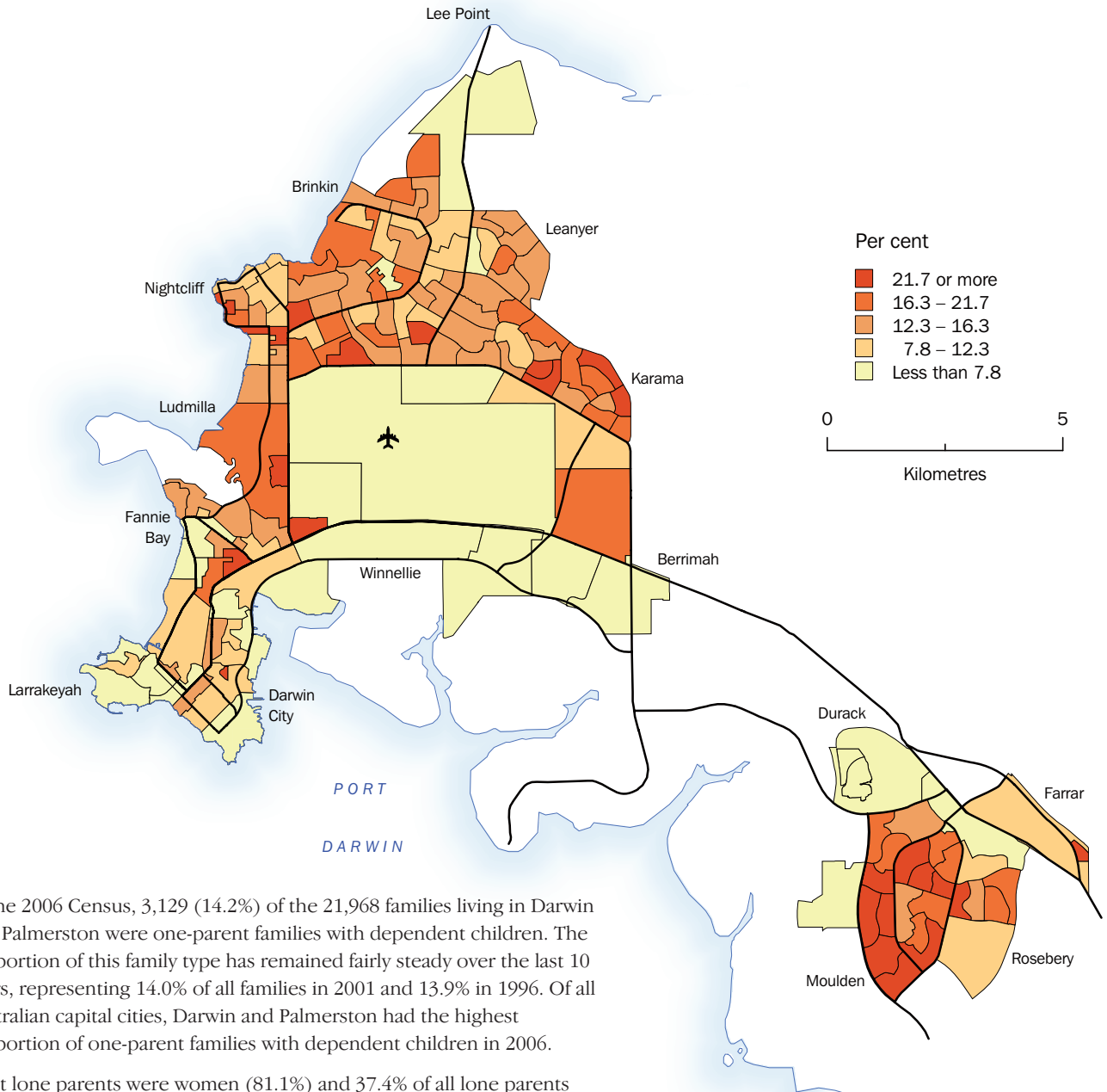
People living alone were most prevalent in the 45–54 year age group with 21.6% of all people living alone in this cohort. People in the 35–44 and 55–64 year age groups also represented large proportions (18.8% and 20.0% respectively). In comparison, for most other Australian capital cities, people living alone tended to be older (65 years and over).

Overall, more men lived alone than women. This was most notable in the 35–44 year age group, with men representing 67.0% of this age group living alone. Also, more men than women lived alone in the 45–54 and 55–64 year age groups, but women outnumbered men in the older age groups.

Generally, people living alone were concentrated in and around the city centre, with high proportions also found around the Nightcliff area. Darwin City, The Gardens, The Narrows and Coconut Grove all had more than 40% of households with sole occupants. In the suburbs of Stuart Park, Parap, Fannie Bay, Nightcliff and Rapid Creek, the proportions were between 30% and 40%. Gray, in the centre of Palmerston, also had around one third of households occupied by people living alone.

ONE-PARENT FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

As a percentage of all families



At the 2006 Census, 3,129 (14.2%) of the 21,968 families living in Darwin and Palmerston were one-parent families with dependent children. The proportion of this family type has remained fairly steady over the last 10 years, representing 14.0% of all families in 2001 and 13.9% in 1996. Of all Australian capital cities, Darwin and Palmerston had the highest proportion of one-parent families with dependent children in 2006.

Most lone parents were women (81.1%) and 37.4% of all lone parents were aged 35–44 years. Almost three-quarters (70.1%) of all lone parents were in the labour force.

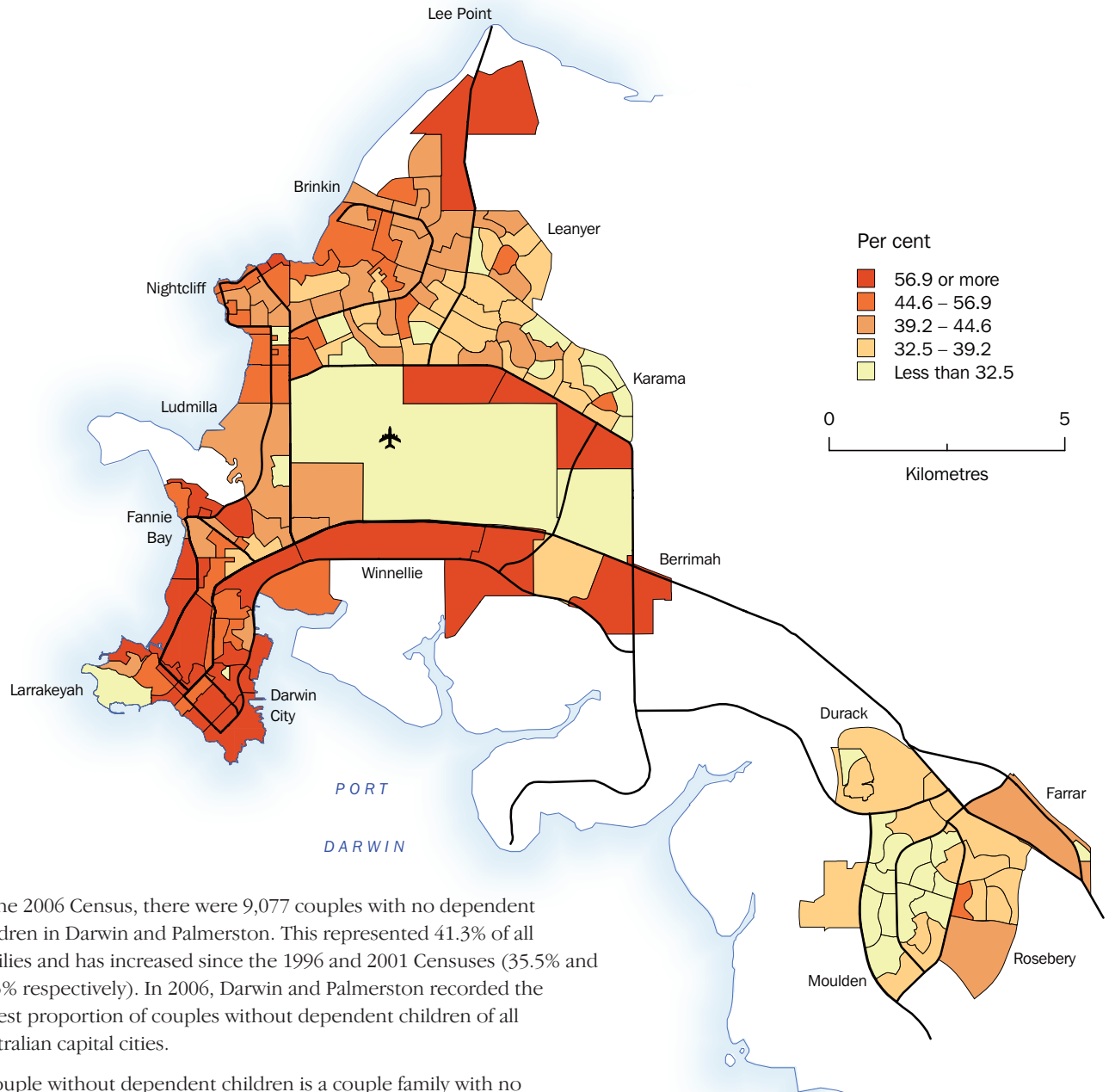
Gray and Moulden in Palmerston recorded the highest proportions, with around a quarter of all families in these areas being lone parents with dependent children. Driver and Woodroffe, also in the Palmerston area, also recorded high proportions (just below 20%).

The Narrows, Ludmilla, Coconut Grove, Malak and Karama recorded the highest proportions of one-parent families with dependent children in the Darwin area.

Few one-parent families resided in the suburbs of Bayview in the Darwin area; and Durack in Palmerston.

COUPLES WITH NO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

As a percentage of all families



At the 2006 Census, there were 9,077 couples with no dependent children in Darwin and Palmerston. This represented 41.3% of all families and has increased since the 1996 and 2001 Censuses (35.5% and 39.3% respectively). In 2006, Darwin and Palmerston recorded the lowest proportion of couples without dependent children of all Australian capital cities.

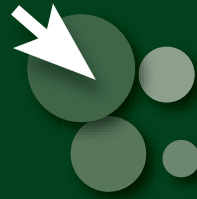
A couple without dependent children is a couple family with no dependent children usually resident in the family. These couples include families where the children have left home, who are retired, who have decided not to have children or who are yet to have children. Note: These couples may have non-dependent children still at home.

High proportions of couples without dependent children lived in Darwin's city centre and inner suburbs, where housing was generally medium to high density. Couples without dependent children were mostly in the 45–64 year age group, however, a high proportion were also younger couples (in the 25–34 year age group).

The areas with the highest proportions of couples with no dependent children were in the inner suburbs of Stuart Park, Woolner and The Gardens; the city centre; and parts of Larrakeyah. Over 50% of families in these areas were couples without dependent children.

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Chapter Seven

Dwellings

Housing occupancy standard

Rented dwellings

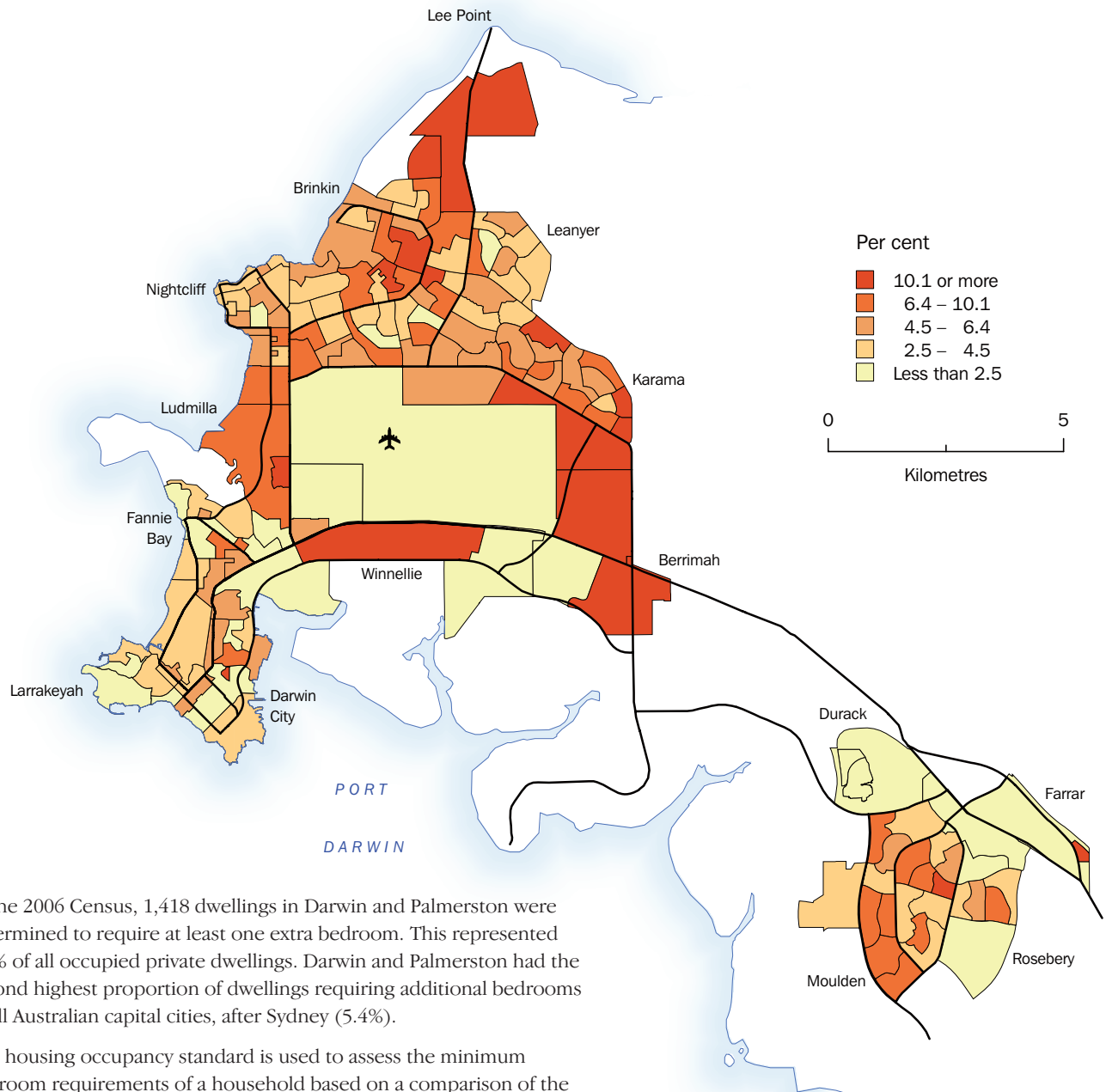
Dwellings being purchased

Dwellings with broadband Internet access



HOUSING OCCUPANCY STANDARD

Households that require additional bedrooms
As a percentage of all households



At the 2006 Census, 1,418 dwellings in Darwin and Palmerston were determined to require at least one extra bedroom. This represented 5.0% of all occupied private dwellings. Darwin and Palmerston had the second highest proportion of dwellings requiring additional bedrooms of all Australian capital cities, after Sydney (5.4%).

The housing occupancy standard is used to assess the minimum bedroom requirements of a household based on a comparison of the number of bedrooms in the dwelling with the number and characteristics of the residents. Households where this standard is not met are considered to be overcrowded or to have insufficient bedrooms.

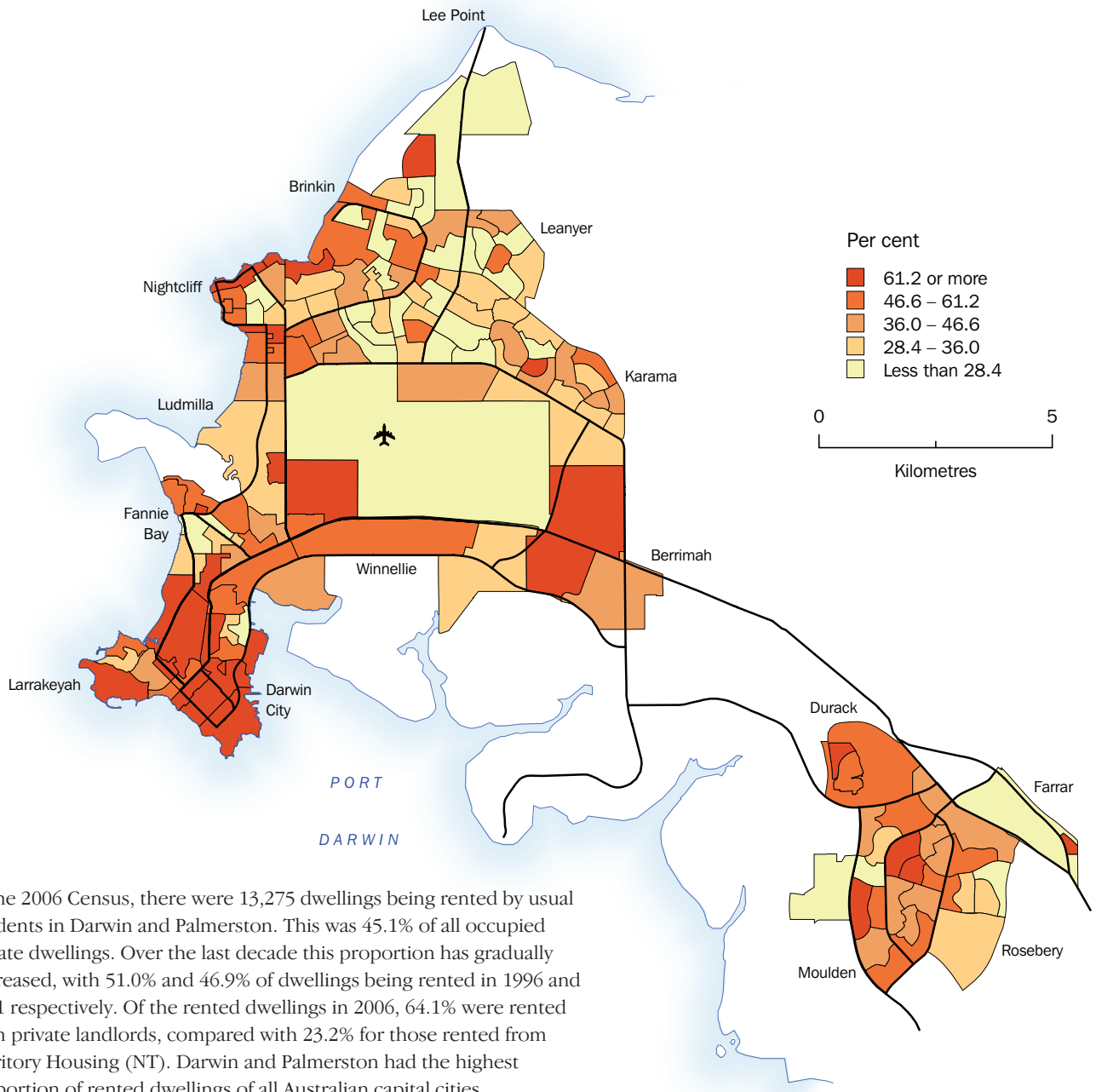
Over 60% of Darwin and Palmerston's households that required additional bedrooms were being rented, compared with around a quarter that were being purchased and one in ten that were fully owned.

High proportions of households requiring additional bedrooms were evident in two main clusters: in the northern suburbs and surrounding the airport. More than 8% of dwellings in Ludmilla, and in the northern suburbs of Marrara, Wagaman and Alawa, required additional bedrooms.

Low proportions were generally found in the newer suburbs such as Durack, Rosebery and Gunn in Palmerston; and Woolner and Bayview in the Darwin area.

RENTED DWELLINGS

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



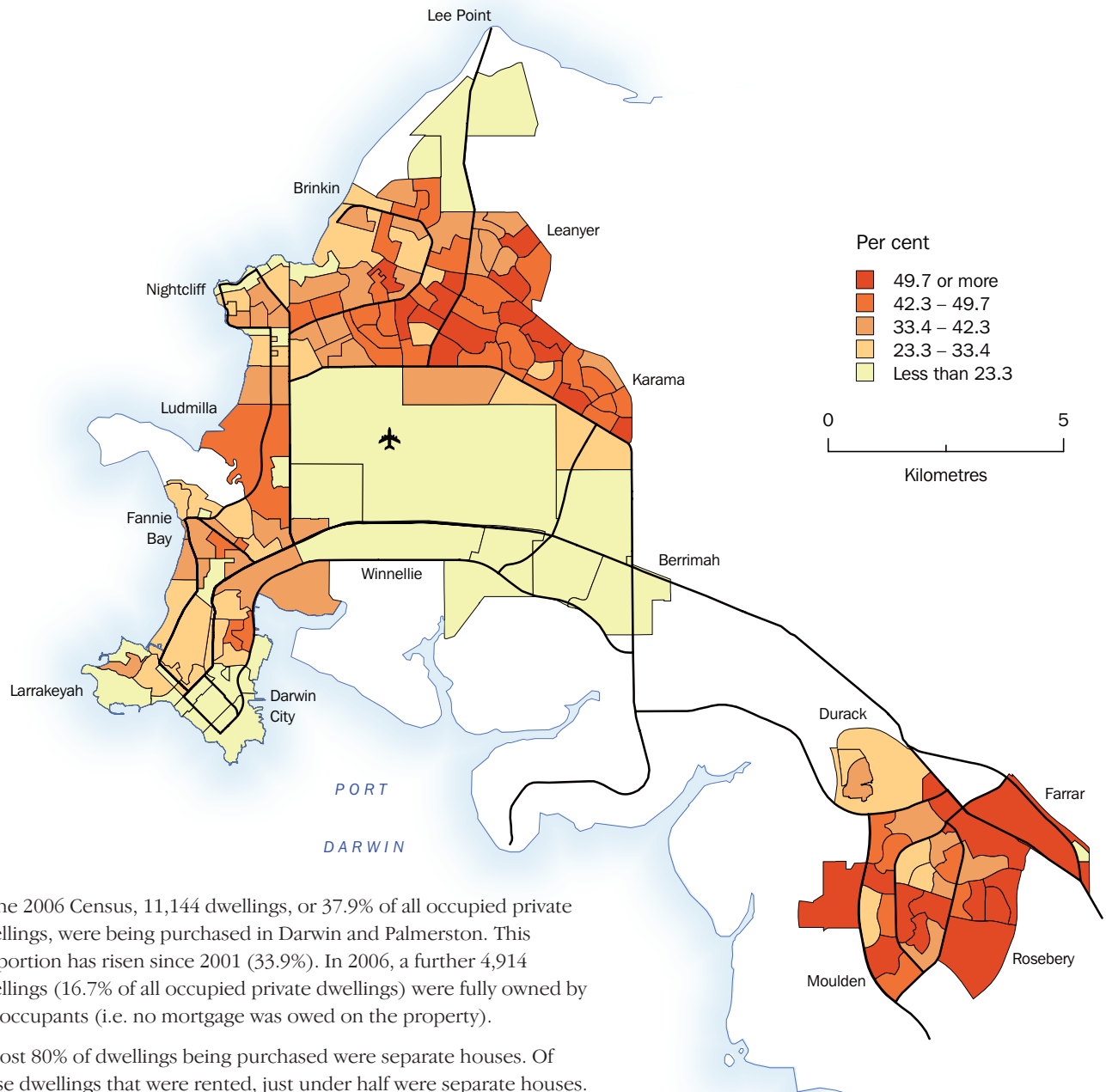
At the 2006 Census, there were 13,275 dwellings being rented by usual residents in Darwin and Palmerston. This was 45.1% of all occupied private dwellings. Over the last decade this proportion has gradually decreased, with 51.0% and 46.9% of dwellings being rented in 1996 and 2001 respectively. Of the rented dwellings in 2006, 64.1% were rented from private landlords, compared with 23.2% for those rented from Territory Housing (NT). Darwin and Palmerston had the highest proportion of rented dwellings of all Australian capital cities.

Areas with high concentrations of rented dwellings were generally located in and around Darwin city centre, and further north in and around Nightcliff. High percentages were also recorded in and around the Defence establishments. Berrimah recorded the highest proportion (80.3%) of all occupied private dwellings being rented. In Palmerston, high proportions were recorded in Durack and Gray.

Of the suburbs mentioned above, The Narrows, Coconut Grove and Gray had high proportions of dwellings rented from Territory Housing (NT) and Berrimah and Durack had high proportions rented from the Defence Housing Authority. The remainder of suburbs contained high proportions of dwellings rented from private landlords.

DWELLINGS BEING PURCHASED

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



At the 2006 Census, 11,144 dwellings, or 37.9% of all occupied private dwellings, were being purchased in Darwin and Palmerston. This proportion has risen since 2001 (33.9%). In 2006, a further 4,914 dwellings (16.7% of all occupied private dwellings) were fully owned by the occupants (i.e. no mortgage was owed on the property).

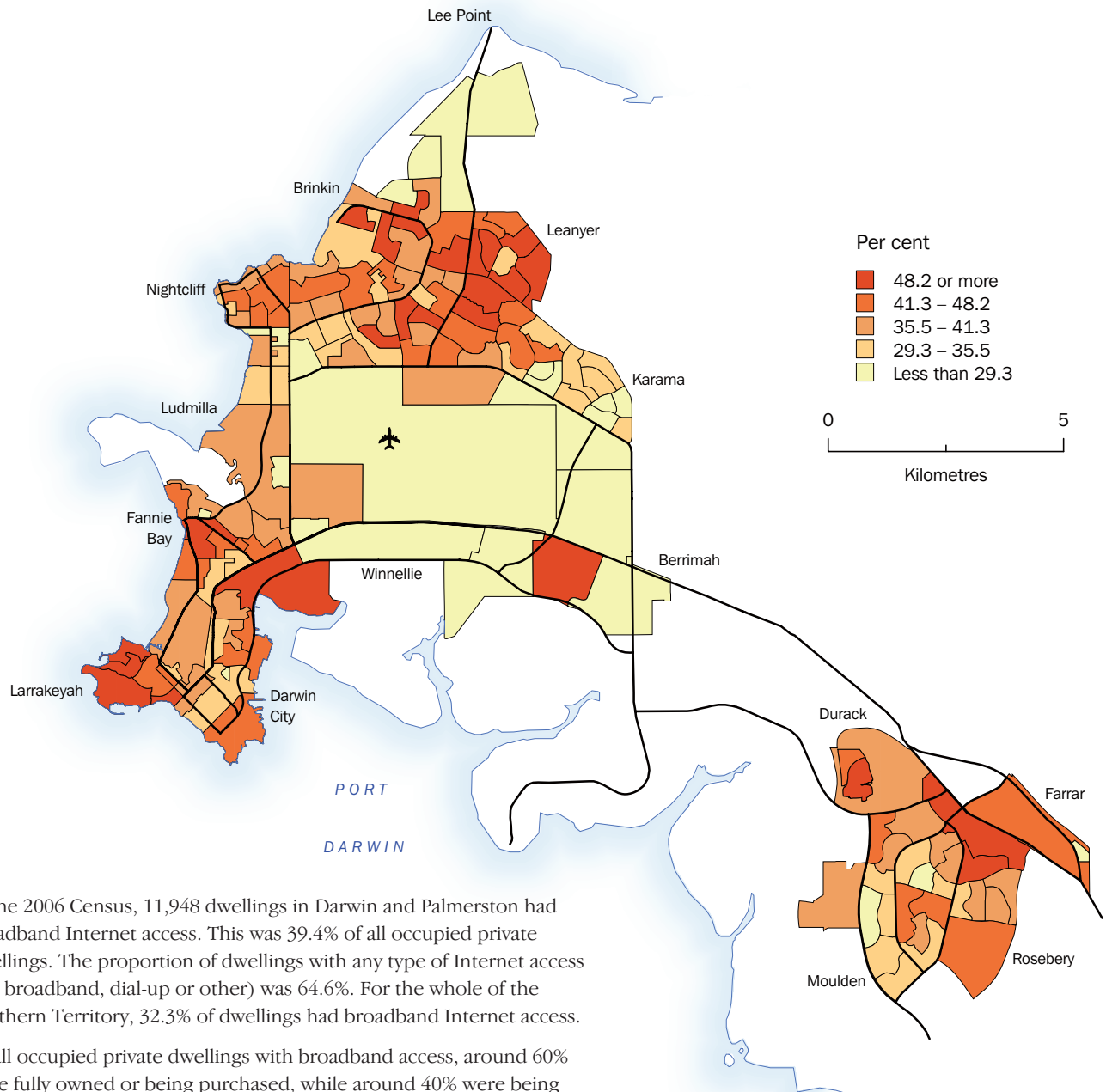
Almost 80% of dwellings being purchased were separate houses. Of those dwellings that were rented, just under half were separate houses.

High proportions of dwellings being purchased were in Darwin's northern suburbs and in most parts of Palmerston. In Palmerston, around 60% of dwellings in Rosebery and Bakewell were being purchased, while the suburbs of Woodroffe and Gunn also recorded high proportions (around 50%). Suburbs in the north of Darwin with high proportions of dwellings being purchased (between 45% and 52%) were Jingili, Anula, Wulagi and Karama.

The defence establishment areas and other parts of Larrakeyah and Berrimah, recorded low proportions of dwellings with mortgages.

DWELLINGS WITH BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



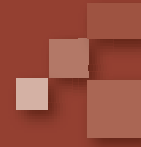
At the 2006 Census, 11,948 dwellings in Darwin and Palmerston had broadband Internet access. This was 39.4% of all occupied private dwellings. The proportion of dwellings with any type of Internet access (i.e. broadband, dial-up or other) was 64.6%. For the whole of the Northern Territory, 32.3% of dwellings had broadband Internet access.

Of all occupied private dwellings with broadband access, around 60% were fully owned or being purchased, while around 40% were being rented. Families with dependent children were most likely to have broadband access than other family and household types.

Suburbs with the highest proportions of broadband access (over 50% of dwellings) were Gunn in Palmerston; and Bayview and Woolner in the inner suburbs of Darwin. Around 45% of dwellings in Moil and the surrounding suburbs in the north such as Brinkin, Nakara, Wanguri, Leanyer and Wulagi had broadband Internet access. Larrakeyah, the Larrakeyah Army base, and the Defence Establishment Berrimah also recorded high proportions of dwellings with broadband Internet access.

The distribution of dwellings with broadband access was similar to that of *high income households* and *dwellings being purchased*. Areas with low proportions of broadband access were generally characterised by high proportions of *low income households*.

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Chapter Eight

Regional Centres

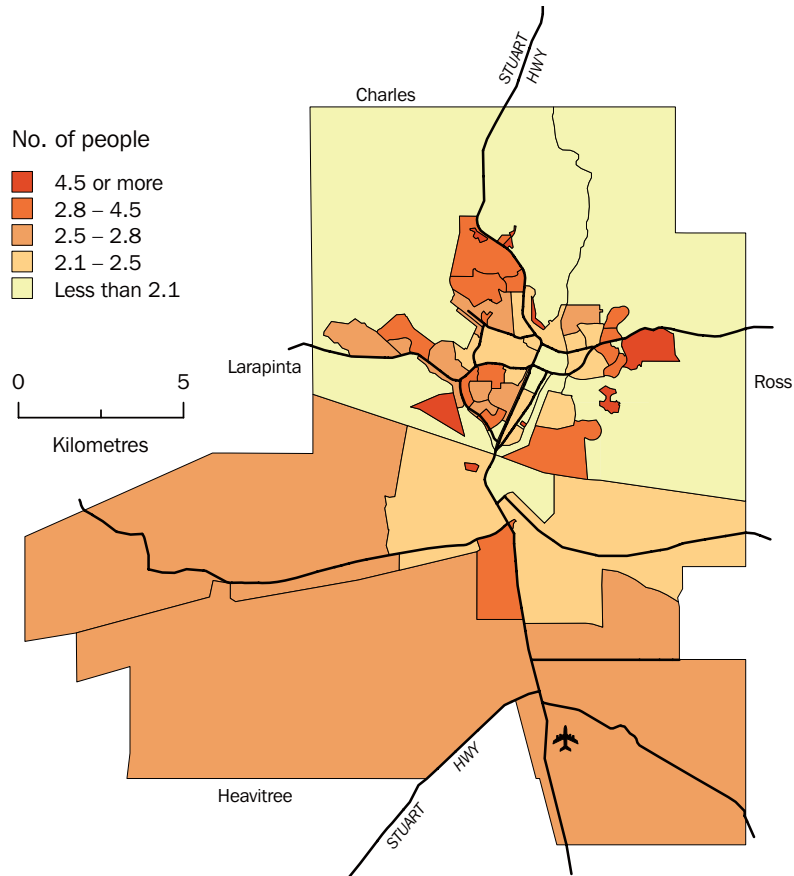
Alice Springs
Litchfield Shire



ALICE SPRINGS

Average household size

Average number of people per occupied private dwelling



At the 2006 Census, there were 7,945 private dwellings in Alice Springs occupied by an estimated 20,794 usual residents. The average household size was 2.6 people per occupied private dwelling. The overall usual resident population of Alice Springs at the 2006 Census was 23,891 people. (This includes usual residents of dwellings that were unoccupied on Census Night and usual residents of non-private dwellings).

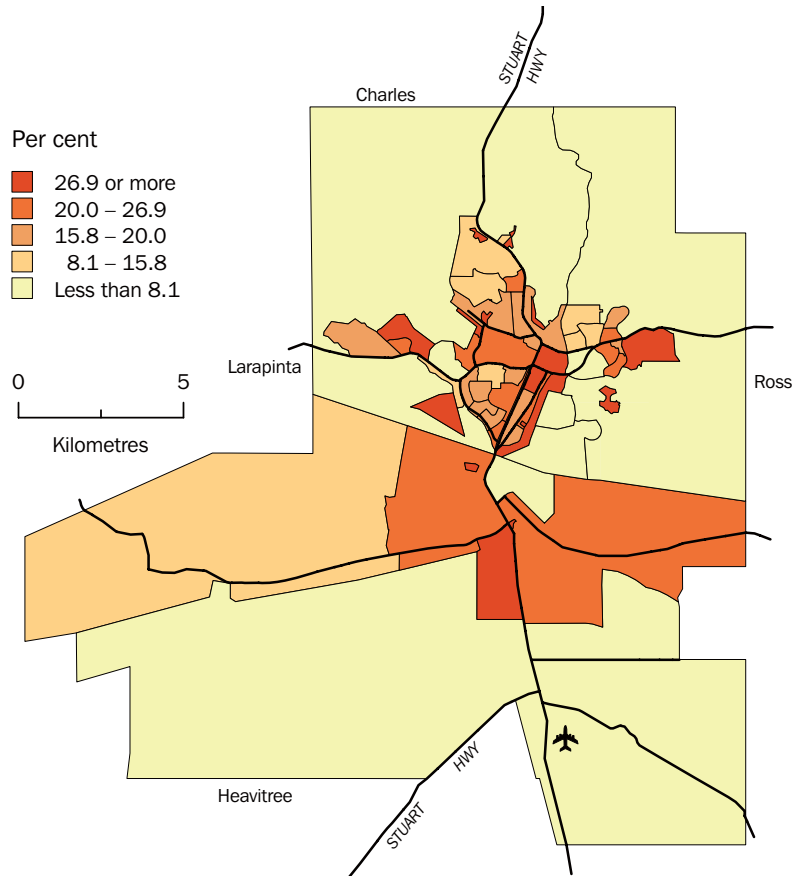
Average household sizes were generally highest in the town camps located throughout Alice Springs. Within these camps, families with dependent children were the most common family type. The average household size in these camps was generally double the Alice Springs average (i.e. over 5 people per occupied private dwelling).

Lower than average household sizes were found in the town centre.

ALICE SPRINGS

Indigenous Australians

As a percentage of the total population



At the time of the 2006 Census, there were 4,494 Indigenous people usually resident in Alice Springs, representing 20.4% of the total Alice Springs population. This was an increase of 8.0% from the 2001 Census (4,160 Indigenous Australians). In comparison, the Indigenous population of the Northern Territory increased by 5.5% over the same period.

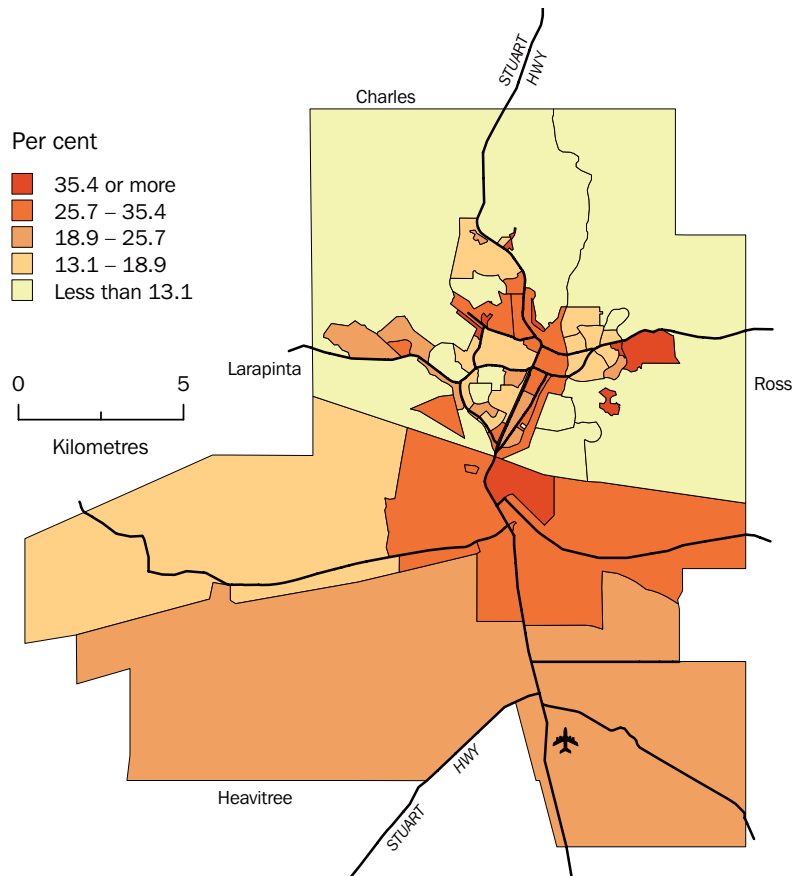
The Indigenous population in Alice Springs was relatively young, with a median age of 23 years, compared with a median age of 32 years for the total population.

The Heavitree and Charles areas had the highest concentrations of Indigenous Australians, with 25.7% and 25.6% respectively. Indigenous people tended to be located in pockets, with high proportions in discrete Indigenous communities and town camps. There were ten of these communities and town camps where Indigenous people made up more than 95% of the total population.

ALICE SPRINGS

Low income households

Households with gross weekly income less than \$650
As a percentage of all households



At the 2006 Census, 1,349 households in Alice Springs were classified as low income households (i.e. received gross weekly income less than \$650). This represented 19.7% of all households, slightly lower than Darwin and Palmerston (20.4%). 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.

The proportion of low income households was generally highest in the Alice Springs town camps with the majority of camps having over a third of their households receiving gross weekly income less than \$650. These camps were also more likely to have *rented dwellings* and high *average household sizes*.

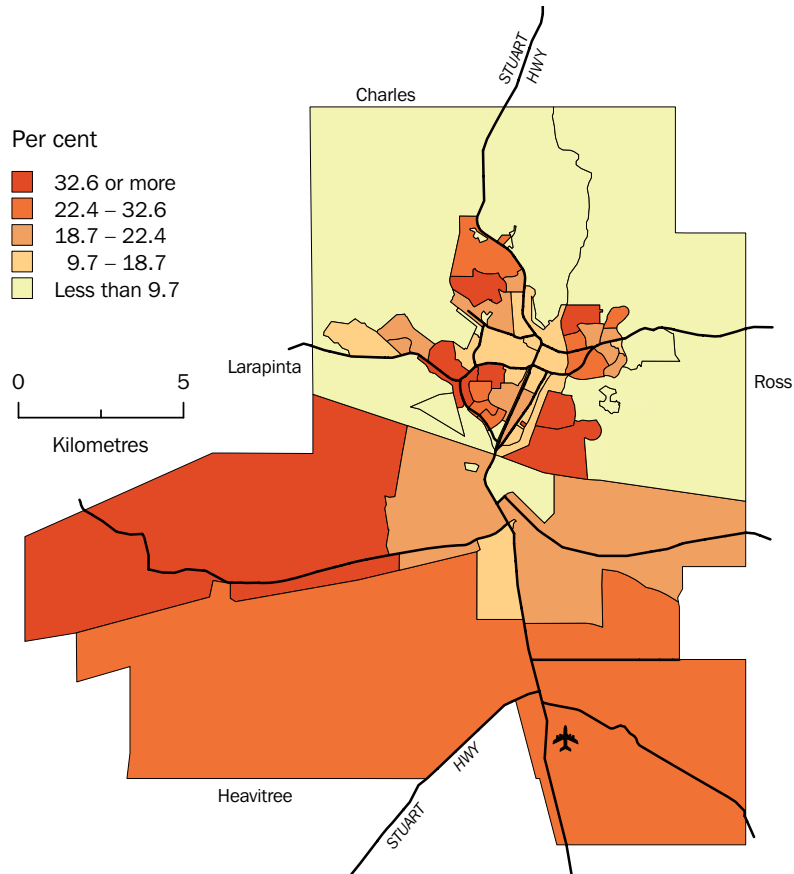
Throughout the urban areas of Alice Springs, high proportions were located within the Stuart SLA, in particular along the Central Australia Railway line, and in and around the town centre. The Heavitree area, south of the Alice Springs town centre, also had a high proportion of low income households, with almost a third of the households classified as low income.

The northern and north-eastern urban areas of Alice Springs had few low income households.

ALICE SPRINGS

High income households

Households with gross weekly income of \$2,000 or more
As a percentage of all households



At the 2006 Census, 1,656 households in Alice Springs were classified as high income households (i.e. received gross weekly income of \$2,000 or more). This represented 24.1% of all households, slightly lower than Darwin and Palmerston (26.0%).

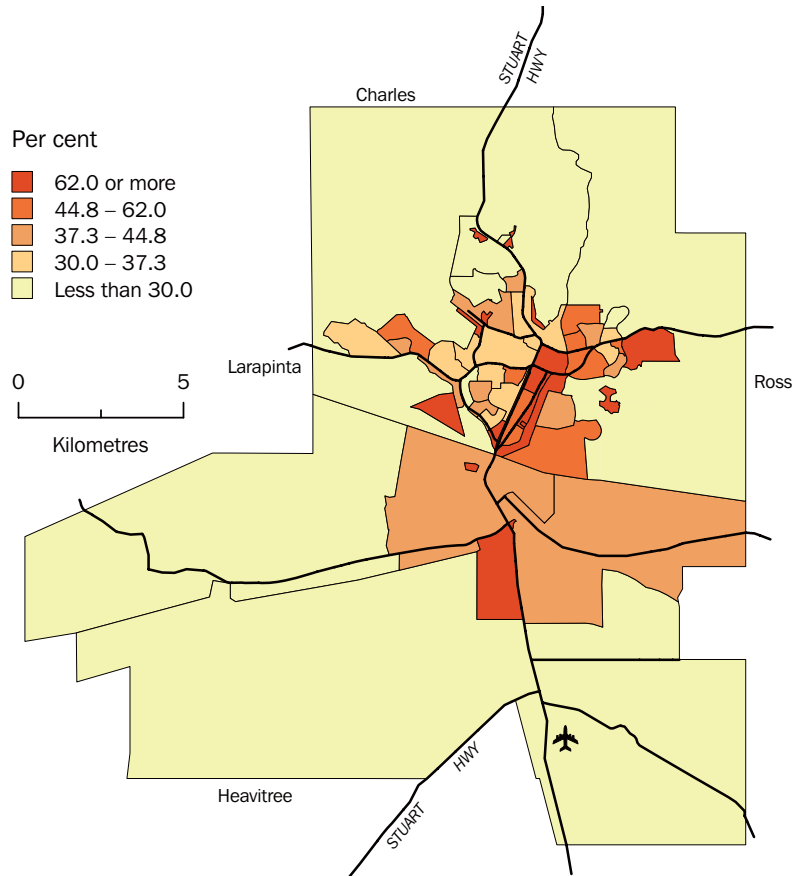
High proportions of high income households were located in and around the Alice Springs Golf Course, east of the Todd River, and along parts of Larapinta Drive situated west of the Stuart Highway. The southern outskirts of Alice Springs also had a higher than average proportion of high income households. Areas with higher proportions of high income households generally contained low proportions of *rented dwellings*.

The north-western urban area of Alice Springs had fewer high income households, as did the town centre.

ALICE SPRINGS

Rented dwellings

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



Of the occupied private dwellings in Alice Springs at the 2006 Census, 41.8% (or 3,200 dwellings) were being rented by usual residents. The majority of these were rented from private landlords (63.1%), while 20.5% were rented from Territory Housing (NT).

High levels of rented dwellings were concentrated to the east of the Stuart Highway, with the SLA of Stuart containing the highest proportion.

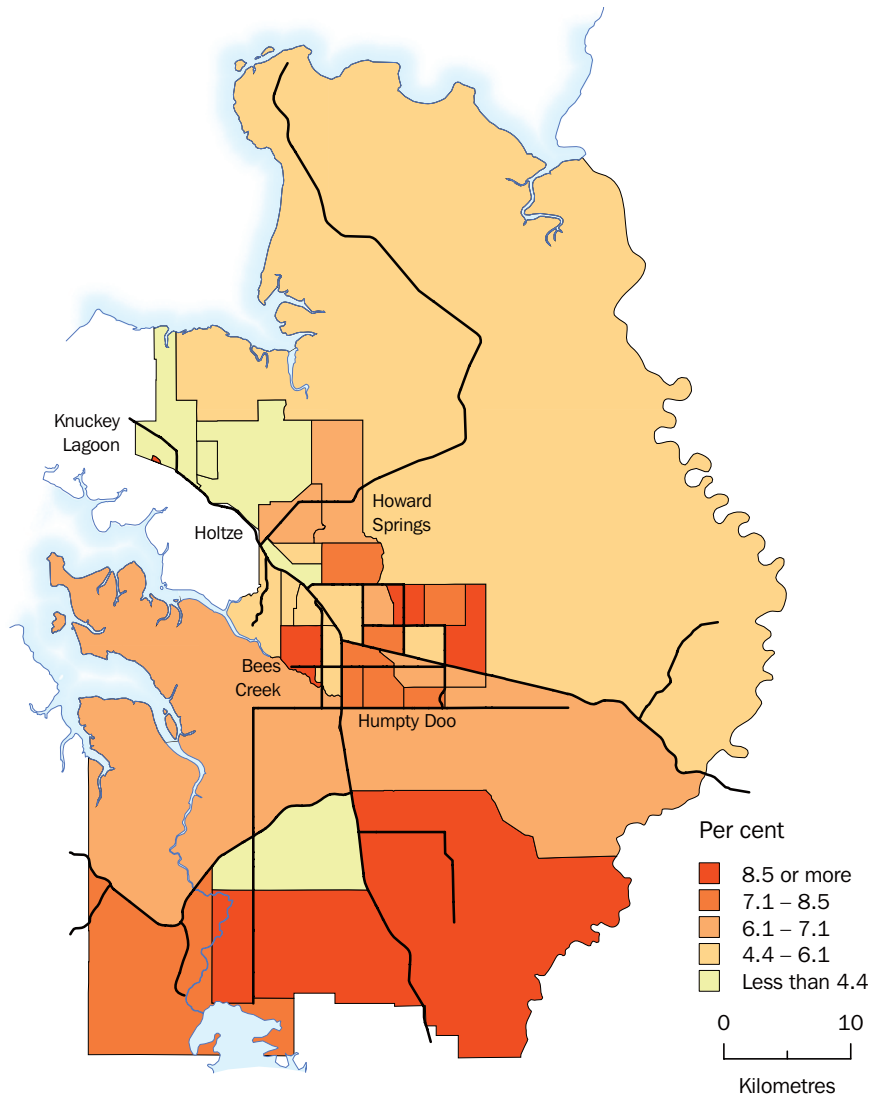
In most of the Alice Springs town camps, all occupied private dwellings were rented. A number of these town camps also contained a higher than average proportion of *low income households* and high *average household sizes*.

Dwellings were less likely to be rented around the northern parts of the town and in the outskirts to the south of Alice Springs.

LITCHFIELD SHIRE

People aged 0–4 years

As a percentage of the total population



At the 2006 Census, the usual resident population of Litchfield Shire was 15,554 people. Of these, 1,000 people, or 6.4%, were children aged 0–4 years. The proportion in this age group has decreased over the last decade from 9.0% at the 1996 Census and 7.2% in 2001. In comparison, Darwin and Palmerston had a higher proportion of children aged 0–4 years in 2006 (7.8%).

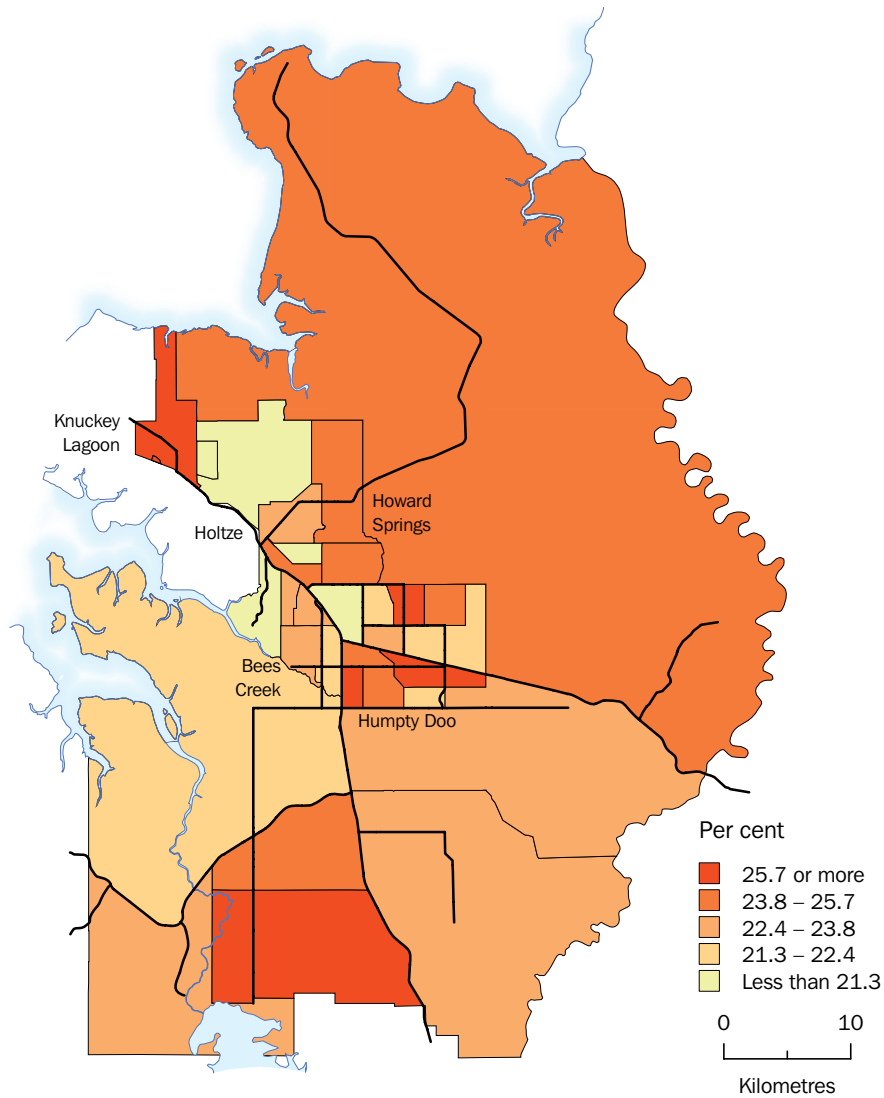
The highest proportion of 0–4 year olds was located in the Indigenous Community of Knuckey Lagoon, where almost one in four usual residents were in this age group. Acacia Hills in the south, and Girraween and Herbert in the central residential area, also contained higher than average proportions of young children.

The north of Litchfield Shire, in particular Holtze, had very few young children.

LITCHFIELD SHIRE

People aged 5–18 years

As a percentage of the total population



At the 2006 Census, 3,487 people, or 22.4% of the Litchfield Shire usual resident population, were aged 5–18 years. This proportion has remained relatively constant over the past two Censuses with 22.2% in 1996 and 22.5% in 2001. In comparison, Darwin and Palmerston (20.5%), had a lower proportion of people in this age group in 2006.

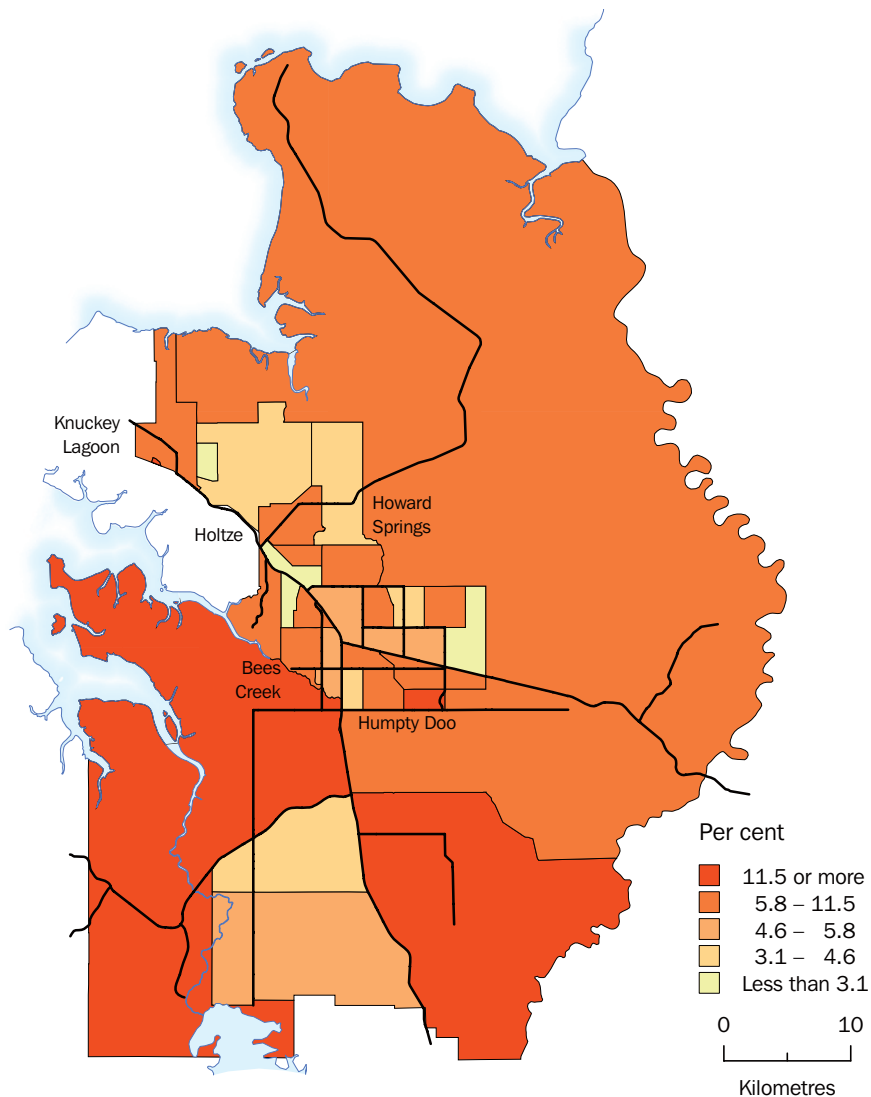
In most areas throughout Litchfield Shire, around 1 in 5 people were school-aged children. The highest proportion of 5–18 year olds was located in the Indigenous Community of Knuckey Lagoon, where almost one in three residents were in this age group. The remainder of Knuckey Lagoon (excluding the camp) and the central, residential areas of Herbert and Lambells Lagoon, also contained high proportions of people in this age group, as did Livingstone in the south.

Holtze, including Robertson Barracks, had relatively few school-aged children, as did Virginia, McMinns Lagoon and Southport, at the southern end of Darwin Harbour.

LITCHFIELD SHIRE

Indigenous Australians

As a percentage of the total population



At the time of the 2006 Census, 942 persons, or 6.8% of the total Litchfield Shire usual resident population, identified themselves as Indigenous. This represented a decrease of 2.7% since the 2001 Census when the Indigenous population was 968 persons. In comparison, the Northern Territory (30.4%) and Darwin and Palmerston (11.1%) had higher proportions of Indigenous usual residents.

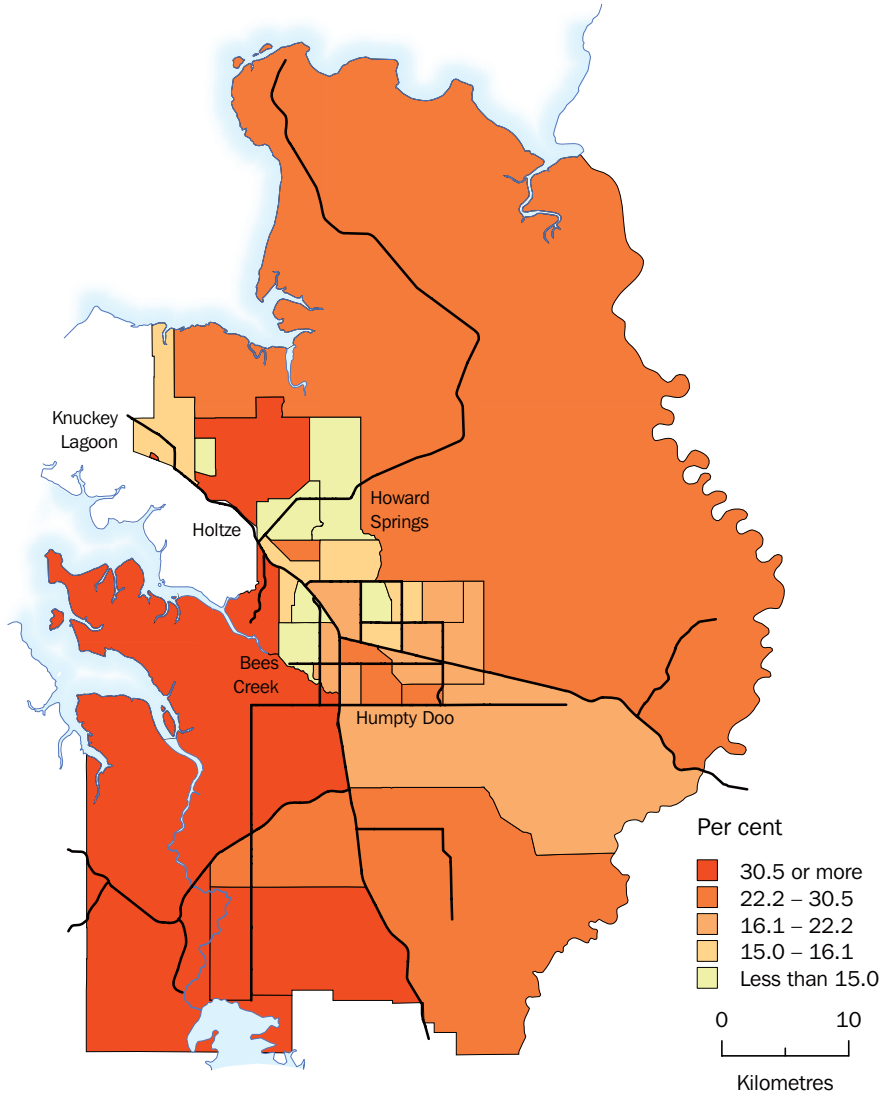
The Indigenous population in Litchfield Shire was relatively young, with a median age of 22 years, compared with a median age of 36 years for the total population of the shire.

The Indigenous population was most concentrated in the localities of Knuckey Lagoon, where all residents identified as Indigenous, and Acacia Hills with 19% Indigenous. These areas contained discrete Indigenous communities. The discrete Indigenous community of Knuckey Lagoon Indigenous Village had a very high proportion of persons aged 18 years or less, with around half the population in this age group. This was higher than any other locality in the shire. Holtze (less than 2%), Livingstone and Virginia (both less than 5%) had the lowest proportions of the population identifying as Indigenous at the 2006 Census.

LITCHFIELD SHIRE

Low income households

Households with gross weekly income less than \$650
As a percentage of all households



At the 2006 Census, 785 households in Litchfield Shire were classified as low income households (i.e. received gross weekly income less than \$650). This represented 19.9% of all households. In comparison, Darwin and Palmerston (20.4%) had a similar proportion of low income 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.

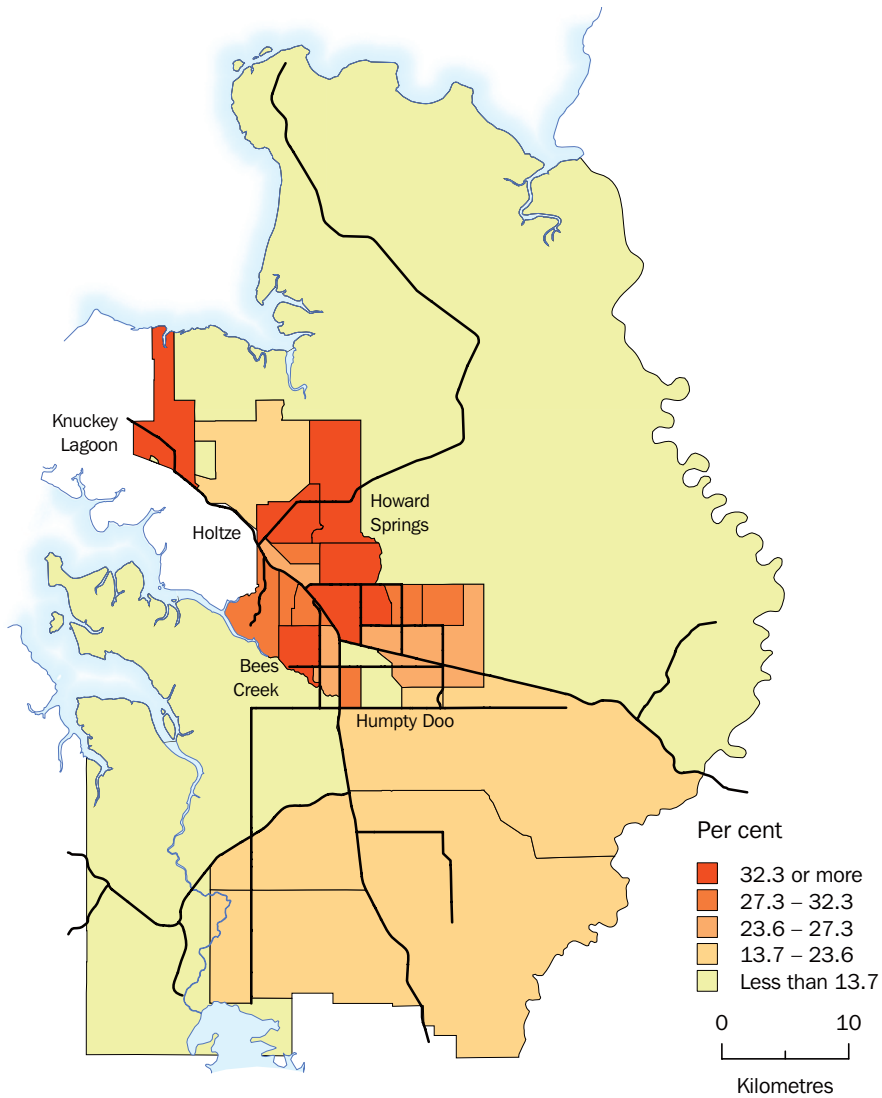
High proportions of low income households were noted in the rural south of Litchfield Shire with high concentrations in the Southport and Tumbling Waters areas. Over a third of households in these areas were low income. Holtze, (excluding Robertson Barracks) in the rural north, also contained a high proportion of low income households.

Howard Springs, Girraween and Bees Creek, which contained low proportions of *people aged 0–4 years*, had few low income households, as did Robertson Barracks in Holtze.

LITCHFIELD SHIRE

High income households

Households with gross weekly income of \$2,000 or more
As a percentage of all households



At the 2006 Census, 1,056 households in Litchfield Shire were classified as high income households (i.e. received gross weekly income of \$2,000 or more). This represented 26.7% of all households and was slightly higher than in Darwin and Palmerston (26.0%).

In the Litchfield Shire, high income households were concentrated in the central localities of Howard Springs, Herbert, Girraween, McMinns Lagoon and Bees Creek. Knuckey Lagoon (excluding the Indigenous community of Knuckey Lagoon camp) also contained a high proportion of high income households.

Areas with few high income households were the more sparsely populated parts of the Litchfield Shire, Holtze and parts of Humpty Doo.

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Indigenous Profile



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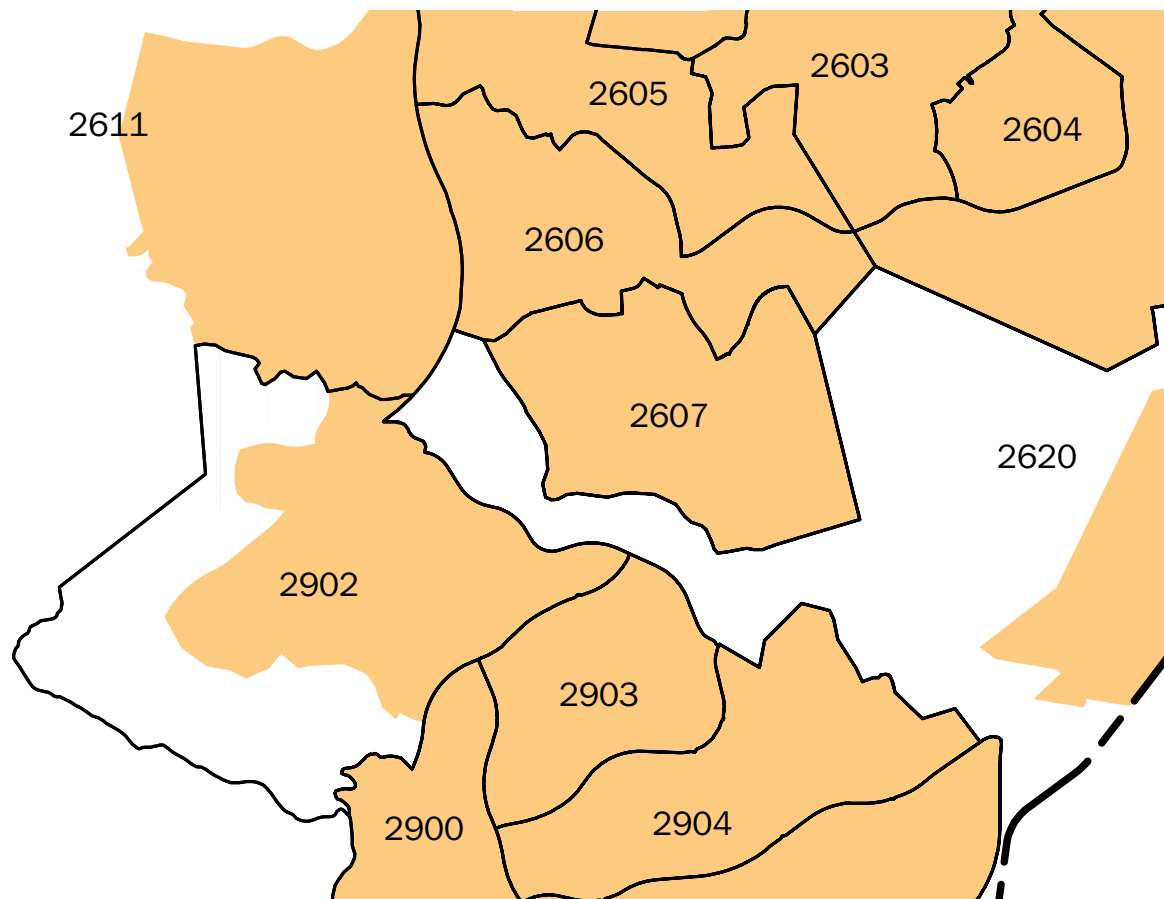
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Chapter Nine

Additional Information

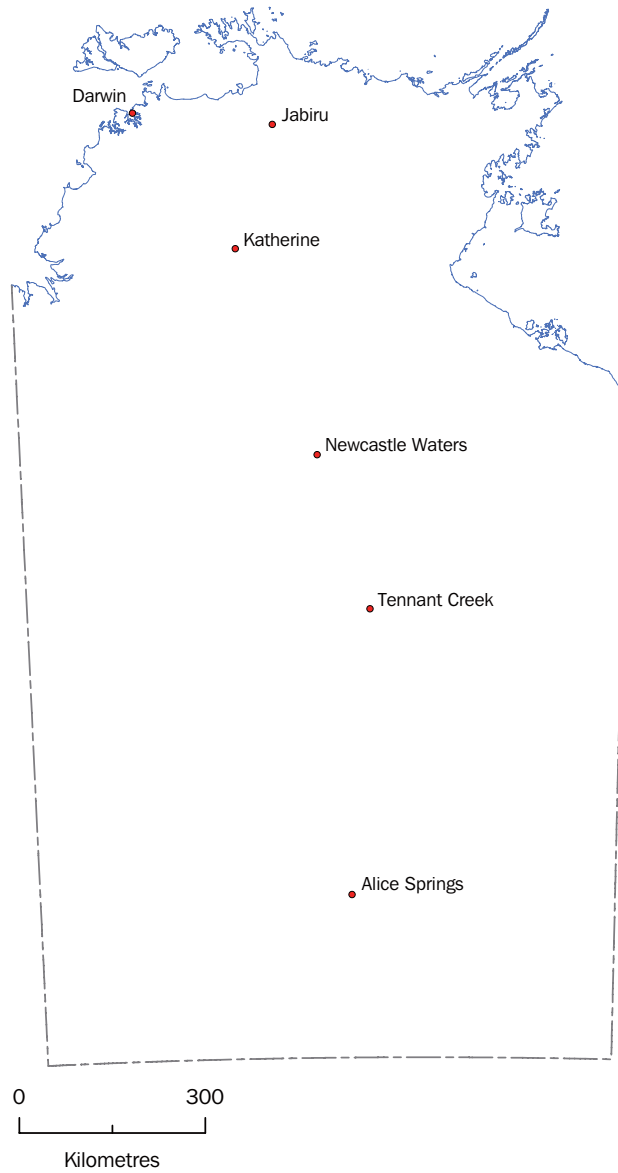
Reference maps

Glossary



REFERENCE MAPS

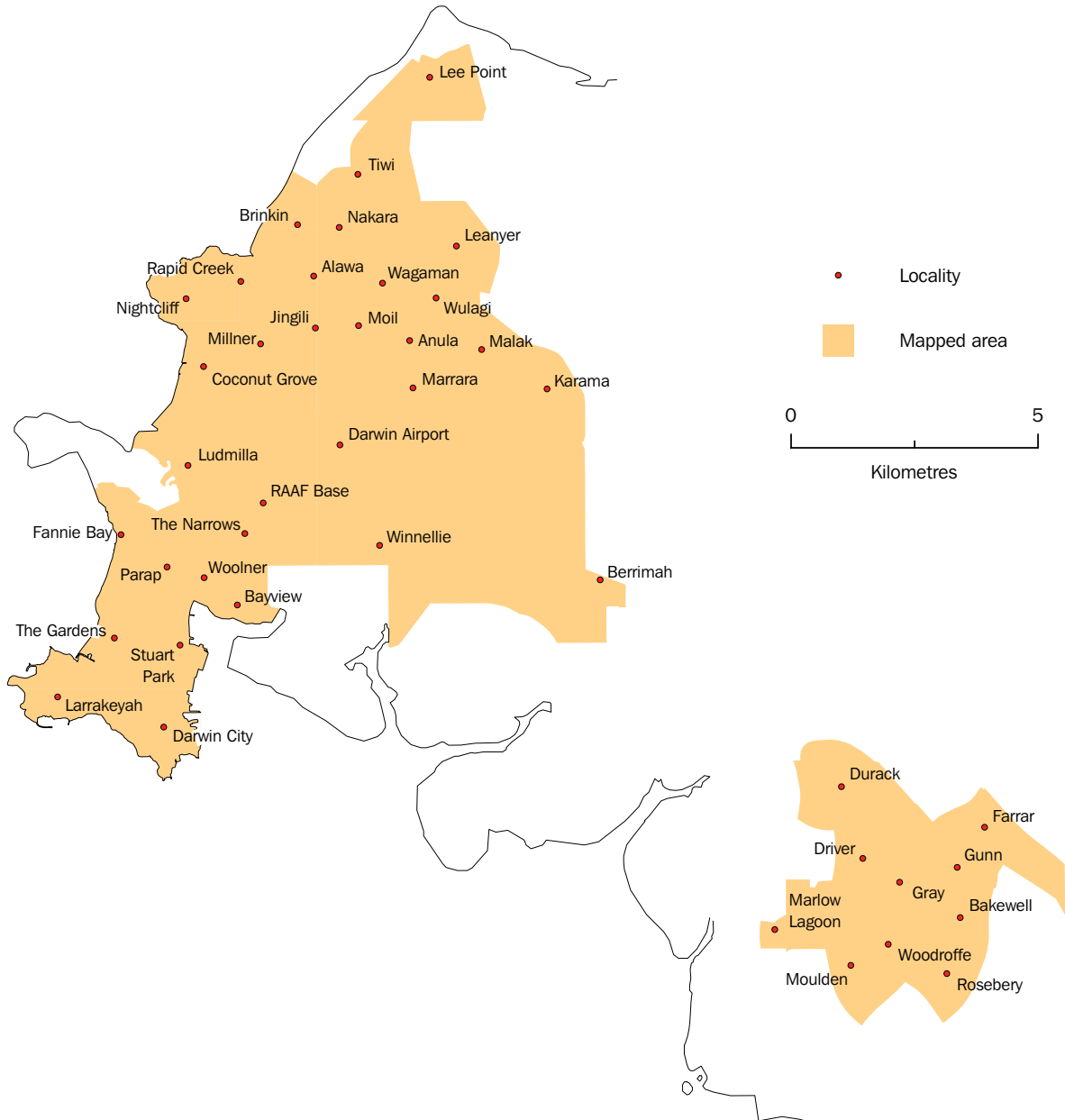
Northern Territory Locations



REFERENCE MAPS

Darwin and Palmerston Locations

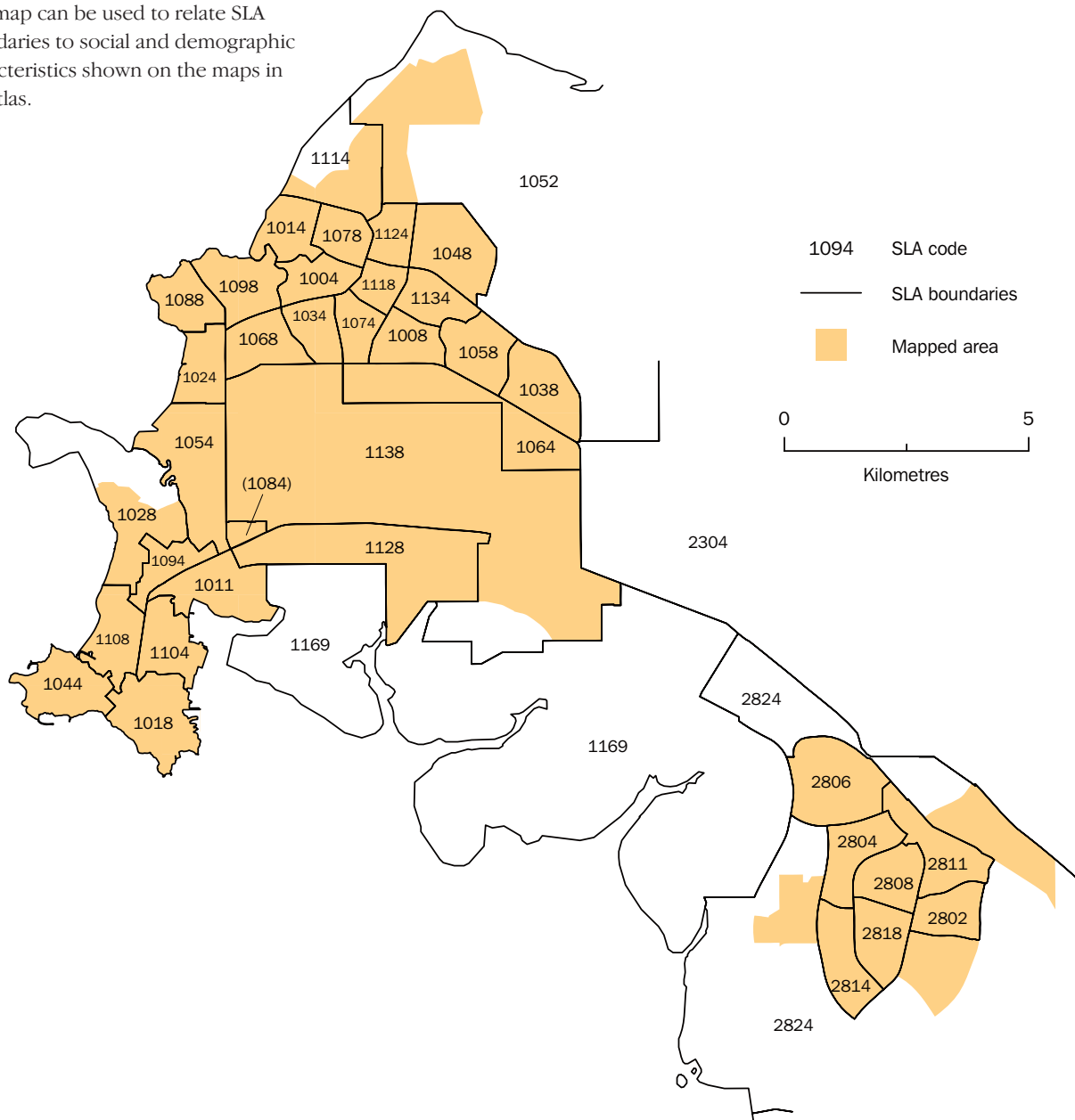
This map shows selected locations which have been mentioned in the commentaries which accompany the maps in this atlas.



REFERENCE MAPS

Darwin and Palmerston Statistical Local Areas

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

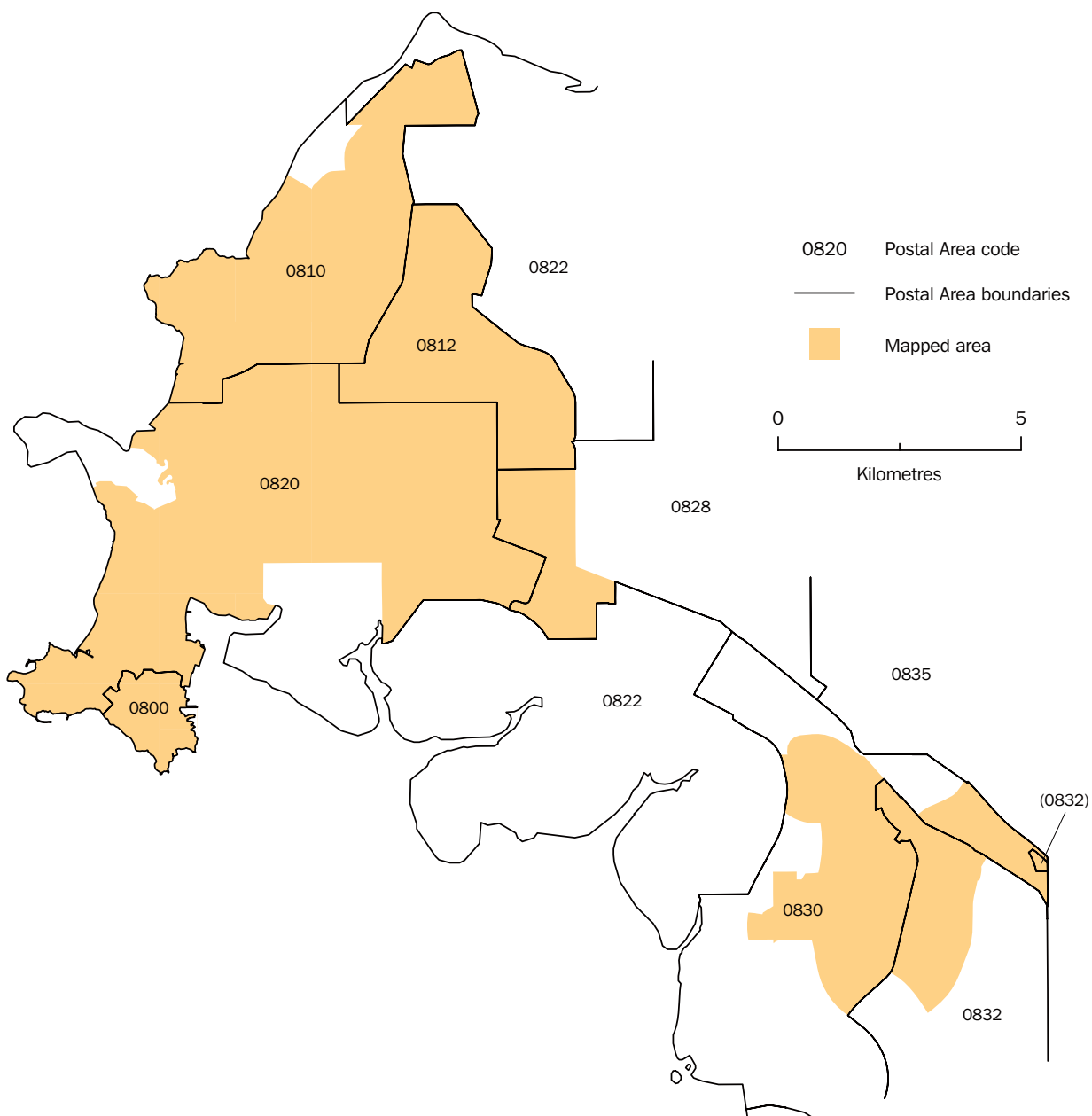


SLA Code	SLA Name	SLA Code	SLA Name	SLA Code	SLA Name
1004	Alawa	1064	Marrara	1134	Wulagi
1008	Anula	1068	Millner	1138	City - Remainder
1011	Bayview-Woolner	1074	Moil	1169	East Arm
1014	Brinkin	1078	Nakara	2304	Litchfield (S) - Pt A
1018	City - Inner	1084	Narrows	2802	Bakewell
1024	Coconut Grove	1088	Nightcliff	2804	Driver
1028	Fannie Bay	1094	Parap	2806	Durack
1034	Jingili	1098	Rapid Creek	2808	Gray
1038	Karama	1104	Stuart Park	2811	Gunn-Palmerston City
1044	Larrakeyah	1108	The Gardens	2814	Moulden
1048	Leanyer	1114	Tiwi	2818	Woodroffe
1052	Lee Point-Leanyer Swamp	1118	Wagaman	2824	Palmerston (C) Bal
1054	Ludmilla	1124	Wanguri		
1058	Malak	1128	Winnellie		

REFERENCE MAPS

Darwin and Palmerston Postal Areas

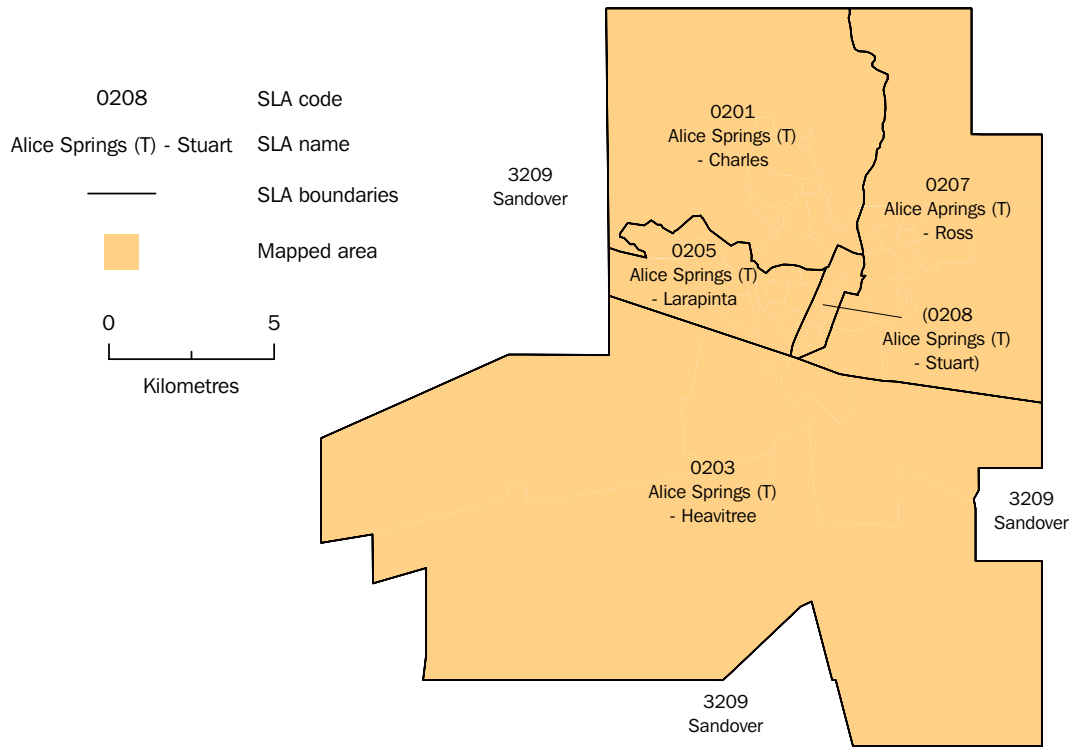
This map can be used to relate Postal Area boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas. These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of 2006 Census Collection District boundaries. They are not official Australia Post postcode boundaries.



REFERENCE MAPS

Alice Springs Statistical Local Areas

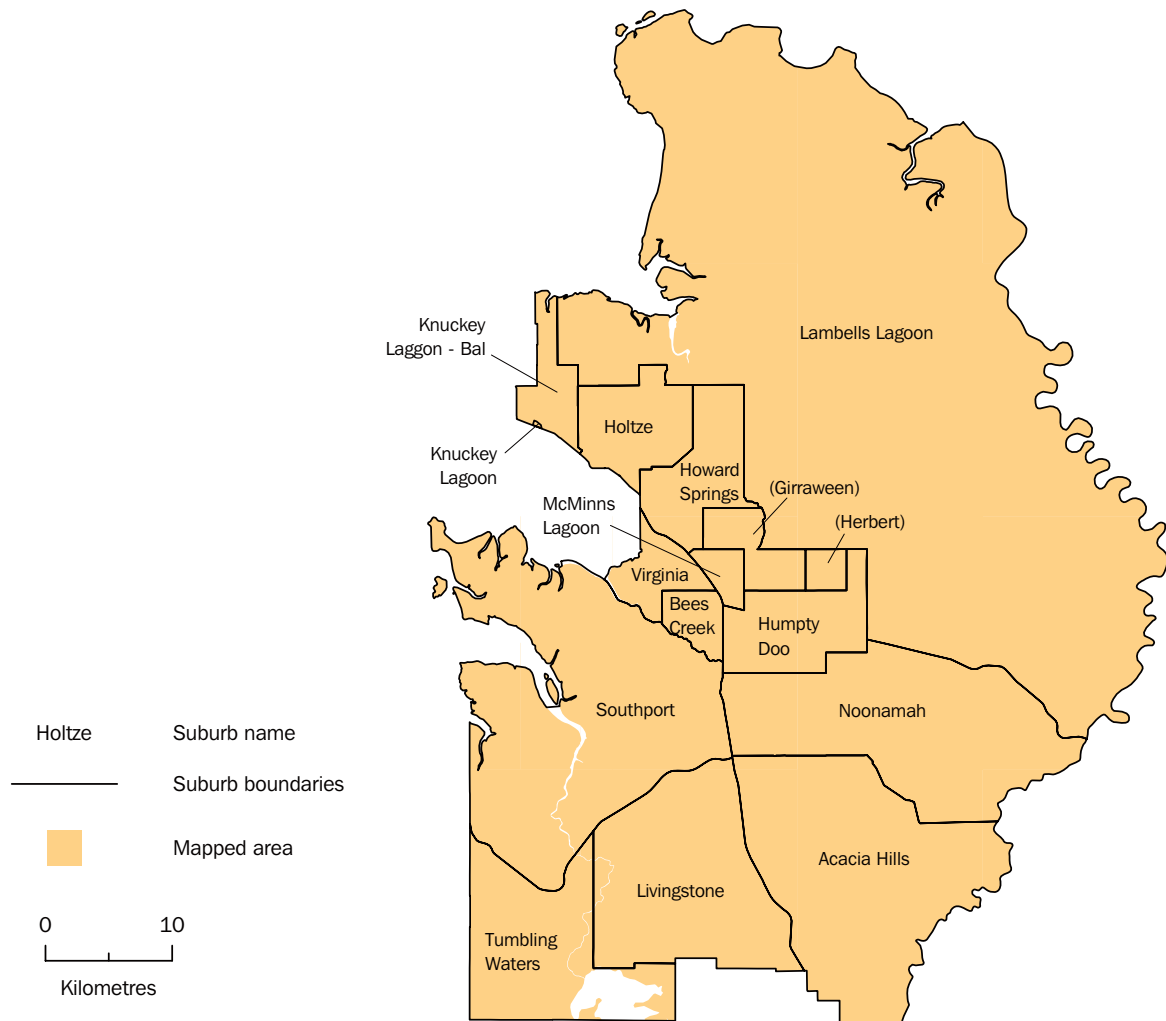
This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.



REFERENCE MAPS

Litchfield Shire Suburbs

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



GLOSSARY

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

Average household size Calculated by dividing the number of people usually resident in occupied private dwellings by the total number of occupied private dwellings. Applicable only to those dwellings where at least one usual resident was at home on Census Night, but does take into account other usual members of those households that were absent. Usual residents of dwellings that were unoccupied on Census Night have been excluded from the calculation. Usual residents in non-private dwellings are also excluded.

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).

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, Non-dependent children.

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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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.

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 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).

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 visitor only and other not classifiable households).

Female parent 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.

ABS Census coding requires every child under 15 years of age in a household to have a parent. For the map *Families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years*, 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.

Consequently, the child types, in relation to the reference person, included for this topic are:

- 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).

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.

High income households Defined as households with gross weekly income of \$2,000 or more.

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 the Northern Territory 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 \$1,700 and 81.3% of households had an income of less than \$2,000, then the closest range that captured the highest quintile of households (i.e.

GLOSSARY *continued*

High income households <i>continued</i>	<p>\$2,000 or more) 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 stated their incomes.</p> <p>See also Household income and Income.</p>
Household	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
Household income	<p>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.</p>
Housing occupancy standard	<p>Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing suitability, which is formulated on a comparison of the number of bedrooms in a dwelling and the number of usual residents, their relationship to one another and their ages and sexes. It measures the bedroom requirements of a household by specifying that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ there should be no more than two people per bedroom■ children less than five years of age of different sexes may reasonably share a bedroom■ children less than 18 years of age and of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom■ single household members aged 18 years and over should have a separate bedroom, as should parents or couples. <p>Households living in dwellings where this standard cannot be met are considered to be overcrowded or to have insufficient bedrooms.</p>
Income	<p>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), 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 \$650.</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 the Northern Territory 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 17.8% of households had an income of less than \$500 and 21.7% of households had an income of less than \$650, then the closest range that captured the bottom quintile of households (i.e. less than \$650) 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 stated their incomes.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Low income households <i>continued</i>	See also Household income and Income.
Median household income	The midpoint value when all households are ranked in ascending order of gross household income. One half of households have income above the median value and the other half have income below it. It should be noted that median household income in this atlas has been calculated from data provided in ranges and is therefore an estimate only. See also Household, Household income.
Medium or high density housing	Comprises semi-detached houses, row or terrace houses, townhouses, villa units, home units, flats and apartments.
Needed assistance	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.
Non-dependent child/children	A person aged 15 years or more who is a natural, adopted, step or foster child of a couple or lone parent, usually resident in the same household, who is not a full-time student aged 15–24 years, and who has no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household. See also Dependent children, Family.
Non-private dwelling	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.
North-East Asia	Consists of China (excluding Special Administrative Regions (SARs) and Taiwan Province), Hong Kong (SAR of China), Macau (SAR of China), Mongolia, Taiwan, Japan and North and South Korea.
Not in the labour force	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.
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	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.
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 <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)</i> (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).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Private dwelling	<p>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.</p>
Public transport	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Recent arrivals	<p>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.</p>
Rented dwellings	<p>Households were asked whether they rented, owned or were purchasing the dwelling in which they were counted on Census Night.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
South-East Asia	<p>Consists of Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Viet Nam, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and East Timor.</p>
Southern and Eastern Europe	<p>Includes Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Serbia (South Eastern Europe), Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain (Southern Europe) and Hungary, Poland, Ukraine (Eastern Europe). A complete list of all countries included in this region can be found under the Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) classification in <i>Census Dictionary, 2006</i> (cat. no. 2901.0).</p>
Statistical Local Area	<p>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.</p> <p>For more information, see <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Sub-Saharan Africa	<p>Includes Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe. A complete list of all countries included in this region can be found under the Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) classification in <i>Census Dictionary, 2006</i> (cat. no. 2901.0).</p>
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>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Technicians and trades workers <i>continued</i>	For more information, see <i>ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006</i> (cat. no. 1220.0).
Unemployed people	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.
Unpaid voluntary work	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). Applicable to people aged 15 years and over.
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	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.

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