# URBAN CENTRES / LOCALITIES CODE LIST 

## 1991 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

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Inquiries

- For information about ABS statistics and services, contact any ABS office. See inside back cover for the ABS contact numbers and addresses.


## About this publication

This publication contains codes and names of Ubban Centres and Localities (UC/Ls) defined for the 1991 Census. UC/Ls are part of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). The ASGC is a hierarchically structured classification used by the ABS for the compilation and dissemination of statistics by geographic areas within Australia. Common names occur across ASGC classifications, e.g. Sydney Statistical Division (SD), Sydney Legal Local Government Area (LGA), Sydney UC/L, so care should be taken to use the correct geographic unit.

Broadly an Urban Centre is a population cluster of 1,000 people or more. A Locality is a population cluster of between 200 to 999 people. People living in Urban Centres are classified as urban for statistical purposes while those in Localities are classified as rural. Each UC/L is bounded and composed of one or more whole collection districts (CDs). UC/Ls are redefined for each population census.

Urban Centres which are bisected by a State/Territory
boundary have each portion included in the relevant State or Territory. For example, Albury-Wodonga (Albury Part) is included in NSW and Albury-Wodonga (Wodonga Part) is included in Victoria.

## The Urban Centre/Locality delimitation criteria

After a census has been conducted, criteria for delimiting or bounding Urban Centres/Localities (UC/Ls) are applied. The criteria are based on those developed in 1965 by Dr G.J.R.Linge of the Australian National University. The criteria were adopted and subsequently amended by the Conference of Statisticians of Australia in 1965 and 1969 and the Review of ABS Statistical Geography of 1988.

The criteria applied for the 1991 Census are:

## Urban Centre with a populatlon of 25,000 or more persons:

These areas consist of a cluster of contiguous urban collection districts (CDs) and other urban areas. CDs and other areas classified as urban include:

- All contiguous CDs with a population density of 200 or more persons per square kilometre are classified as urban.
- A CD consisting mainly of land used for factories, airports, small sports areas, cemeteries, hostels, institutions, prisons, military camps or certain research stations will be classified as urban if contiguous with CDs which are themselves urban.
- CDs which consist mainly of land used for large sporting areas, large parks, explosives handling and munitions areas, or holding yards associated with meatworks and abattoirs will also be classified as urban only if bordered on three sides by CDs which are themselves urban.
- Any area which is completely surrounded by CDs which are urban must also be classified urban.
- Where an Urban Centre of 25,000 or more people is separated from another urban area by a gap in actual development of less than three kilometres (between the edges of urban development by road contact or two railway stations), the gap will be bridged by classifying a connecting CD as urban, and therefore treating the urban area as one. If the gap is three or more kilometres (and whether or not it is comprised mainly of reserved land or a natural barrier) the urban area remains separate. Note that Dr Linge recommended that the outlying urban area should have a population of at least 1,000.
- Any area included in an Urban Centre in 1971 or thereafter under the provisions of these criteria will continue to be included, unless the population of the Urban Centre falls below 25,000 , in which case these criteria will cease to apply.
- Where a CD was incorrectly included in a UC/L at a previous census, it is excluded at the next census unless it now meets the required criteria.


## Urban Centre with a population of between 1,000 and 24,999 persons:

- Urban Centres with a population of between 1,000 and 24,999 are delimited subjectively; by inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection and/or by consideration of any other information that is available.
- All contiguous urban growth is included (which, in small urban areas, would not necessary occur if the density criteria were applied), together with any close but noncontiguous development which could be clearly regarded as part of the Urban Centre. However, recognition of the criteria listed above, (see Urban Centres with a population of 25,000 or more), is observed particularly in Urban Centres which contain a population of between 20,000 and 24,999.


## Localities:

These are population clusters of less than 1,000 people, where the population is 200 or more at the time of the census. The Locality must:

- contain a non-farm population of at least 200 people but not more than 999 by the next census;
- have a minimum of 40 occupied non-farm dwellings with a discernible urban street pattern; and
- have a discernible nucleus of population.

If there is some doubt whether there will be a minimum population of 200 at the time of the census, then a boundary will still be drawn around the Locality.

Defence camps, construction sites, etc. that are not expected to exist at two consecutive censuses are not bounded.

Localities are delimited subjectively using the latest available aerial photographs, by field inspection and/or by consideration of any information that is available.

The guidelines for the drawing of subjectively determined UC/L boundaries are:

- Wide rather than narrow boundaries are used so as to ensure the inclusion of urban or built up areas. It is preferable to include some rural areas rather than exclude some urban areas, however this guideline is interpreted in conjunction with the other guidelines.
- As the main criterion determining urban areas is the continuity of urban development, boundaries are not thrown open too wide just to include some small non-contiguous area or urban development.
- If the subjective boundaries decided upon are contained within a municipal boundary and the remainder that is left is small in size or population, then the municipal boundary is used.
- Previously defined UC/Ls are not changed lightly, i.e. comparability is maintained unless there are significant exclusions, either due to faulty boundaries from the previous census or where there has been subsequent development.
- Attention is taken of approved plans with regard to urban land use.
- Topographic boundaries are used wherever possible where consistent with the above guidelines.


## Abbreviations

| (S) | State |
| :--- | :--- |
| (T) | Territory |
| (L) | Locality |
| (UC/L) | Urban Centre/Locality |

Other geographic information
More detailed definitions of all the ASGC units and the criteria used to define them are published in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (1216.0). Information about ASGC and other geographic areas for the 1991 Census is available in the publication 1991 Census Geographic Areas (2905.0).

The Collection District Comparability List (2919.0) indicates the degree to which a CD has changed between the 1991, 1986 and 1981 Censuses. The Collection District Conversion List (2918.0) provides the link between CDs, ASGC areas and other standard areas in which they lie. These lists are available on microfiche and floppy disk.

Customised geographic information including area (sq.km), relationships between CDs and other geographic areas, and latitude and longitude of the centroids of CDs can also be provided.

Maps
Collection district maps are available in hardcopy and on microfiche. Customised maps are also available, where topographic detail, boundaries, labelling and scale can all be specified. This service is available through Information Senices.

1991 Census Digitised Boundaries are available for all collection districts and other standard areas for which data are available. In addition to the boundaries a tile called a CD Points File, which contains the area and the coordinates of the centroid of each CD, is also available.

The CD-ROM product CMAP91 contains topographical data for all of Australia overlaid by 1991 Census statistical boundaries.

## Where to find out more about the 1991 Census

A number of 1991 Census reference products are available from the ABS. They include the 1991 Census Dictionary (2901.0), and the 1991 Census Directory of Classifications (2904.0). For detailed explanations of data, census concepts, terminology, variables and classifications, please refer to these publications.

Final data from the 1991 Census will be available in a range of publications including thematic reports and Social Atlases. Products will also be available on microfiche, floppy disk, magnetic tape or cartridge. Two 1991 Census products will be available on CD-ROM, CMAP91 and CDATA91.

1991 Census - A Guide to Products and Services (2910.0) provides up-to-date details on census products and services, including prices and release dates.

Census Update, a free quarterly newsletter, will keep you informed of developments in all census products and services. It highlights recent and forthcoming releases, and contains regular features on census data usage. Contact Census Marketing on (06) 2527879 for details.

For more information on the wide range of data available from the 1991 Census, including data customised to suit specific requirements, contact the ABS office in your State or Territory.
CODE
$S \cup C / 2$


1991 Census of Population and Housing
URBAN CENTRES/LOCALITIES CODE LIST


| 27100 | DIAMOND BEACH (L) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 27200 | DORA CREEK |
| 27400 | DORRIGO |
| 27600 | DOUGLAS PARK (L) |
| 27800 | DUBBO |
| 28000 | DUNEDOO (L) |
| 28200 | DUNGOG |
| 28280 | dURRAS (L) |
| 28300 | EAST JINDABYNE (L) |
| 28400 | ECHUCA-MOAMA (MOAMA PART) |
| 28600 | EDEN |
| 28750 | ELDERSLIE |
| 28800 | ELLALONG (L) |
| 29000 | EMERALD BEACH |
| 29200 | EMMAVILLE (L) |
| 29400 | EROWAL BAY (L) |
| 29460 | ESTELLA (L) |
| 29600 | EUGOWRA (L) |
| 29800 | EUSTON (L) |
| 30000 | EVANS HEAD |
| 30100 | EXETER (L) |
| 30170 | FINGAL BAY (L) |
| 30200 | FINLEY |
| 30300 | FISHERMANS PARADISE (L) |
| 30400 | FORBES |
| 30600 | FOREST HILL |
| 30800 | FORSTER-TUNCURRY |
| 31000 | FREDERICKTON (L) |
| 31200 | FREEMANS REACH |
| 31400 | GALSTON |
| 31600 | GANMAIN (L) |
| 31800 | GERRINGONG |
| 31860 | GERROA (L) |
| 32000 | GEURIE (L) |
| 32200 | GILGAI (L) |
| 32400 | GILGANDRA |
| 32800 | GLEN INNES |
| 33000 | GLENORIE (L) |
| 33200 | GLENREAGH (L) |
| 33400 | GLOSSODIA |
| 33600 | GLOUCESTER |
| 33800 | GOLGOL (L) |
| 34000 | GOLD COAST-TWEED HEADS (TWEED HEADS PART) |
| 34200 | GOODOOGA (L) |
| 34400 | GOOLGOWI(L) |
| 34600 | GOOLOOGONG (L) |
| 34800 | GOULBURN |
| 35000 | GRAFTON |
| 35040 | GREEN HILL (L) |
| 35070 | GREEN POINT (L) |

1991 Census of Population and Housing
URBAN CENTRES/LOCALITIES CODE LIST



[^0]NEW SOUTH WALES




1991 Census of Population and Housing
URBAN CENTRES/LOCALITIES CODE LIST CODE NAME




NYORA (L)
OCEAN GROVE-BARWON HEADS OFFICER(L) (1)


QUEENSLAND
URBAN CENTRES/LOCALITIES CODE LIST URBAN
NAME

1991 Census of Population and Housing



[^1]
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
NAME


1991 Census of Population and Housing
URBAN CENTRES/LOCALITIES CODE LIST
CODE
UC/L



WESTERN AUSTRALIA
URBAN CENTRES/LOCALITIES CODE LIST CODE
 CODE $\quad$ NAME
SUC/L










1991 Census of Population and Housing
CODE
$S$ UC/L
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
1991 Census of Population and Housing
URBAN CENTRES/LOCALITIES CODE LIST
CODE
UC/L


[^0]:    NEW SOUTH WALES
    

    NAME MID SAPPHIRE BEACH (L)
    MILLFIELD (L)
    MILLTHORPE (L)
    MILTON (L)
    MINMI (L)
    MINNIE WATER (L)
    MRRABOOKA (L)
    MITTAGONG
    MOLONG
    MOONBI (L)
    MOONEE BEACH (L)
    MOONEY MOONEY (L)
    MOREE
    MORISSET
    MORUYA
    MORUYA HEADS (L)
    MOSS VALE
    MOSSY POINT-BROULEE
    MOULAMEIN (L)
    MOUNTVICTORIA (L)
    MUDGEE
    MULBRING (L)
    MULGOA (L)
    MULLUMBIMBY
    MUMBIL (L)
    MUNGINDI (PART) (L)
    MURRUMBATEMAN (L)
    MURRUMBURRAH (HARDEN)
    MURRURUNDI (L)
    MURWILLUMBAH
    MUSWELLBROOK
    MYLESTOM (L)
    NABIAC (L)
    NAMBUCCA HEADS
    NARELLAN
    NAROOMA
    NARRABRI
    NARRANDERA
    NARROMINE
    NEATH (L)
    NELSONBAY
    NEMINGHA (L)
    NEWCASTLE
    NIMBBIN (L)
    NIMMITABEL (L)
    NORDS WHARF (L)
    NORTH ARM COVE (L)
    NOWRA-BOMADERRY
    NUNDLE (L)
    NYNGAN
    OAKDALE (L)
    MEA

    CODE
    $S$ UC/L
    
    

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