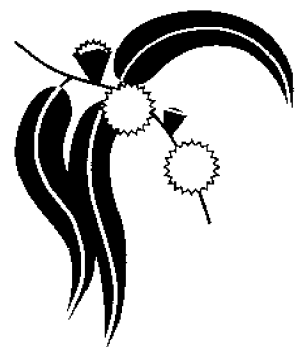
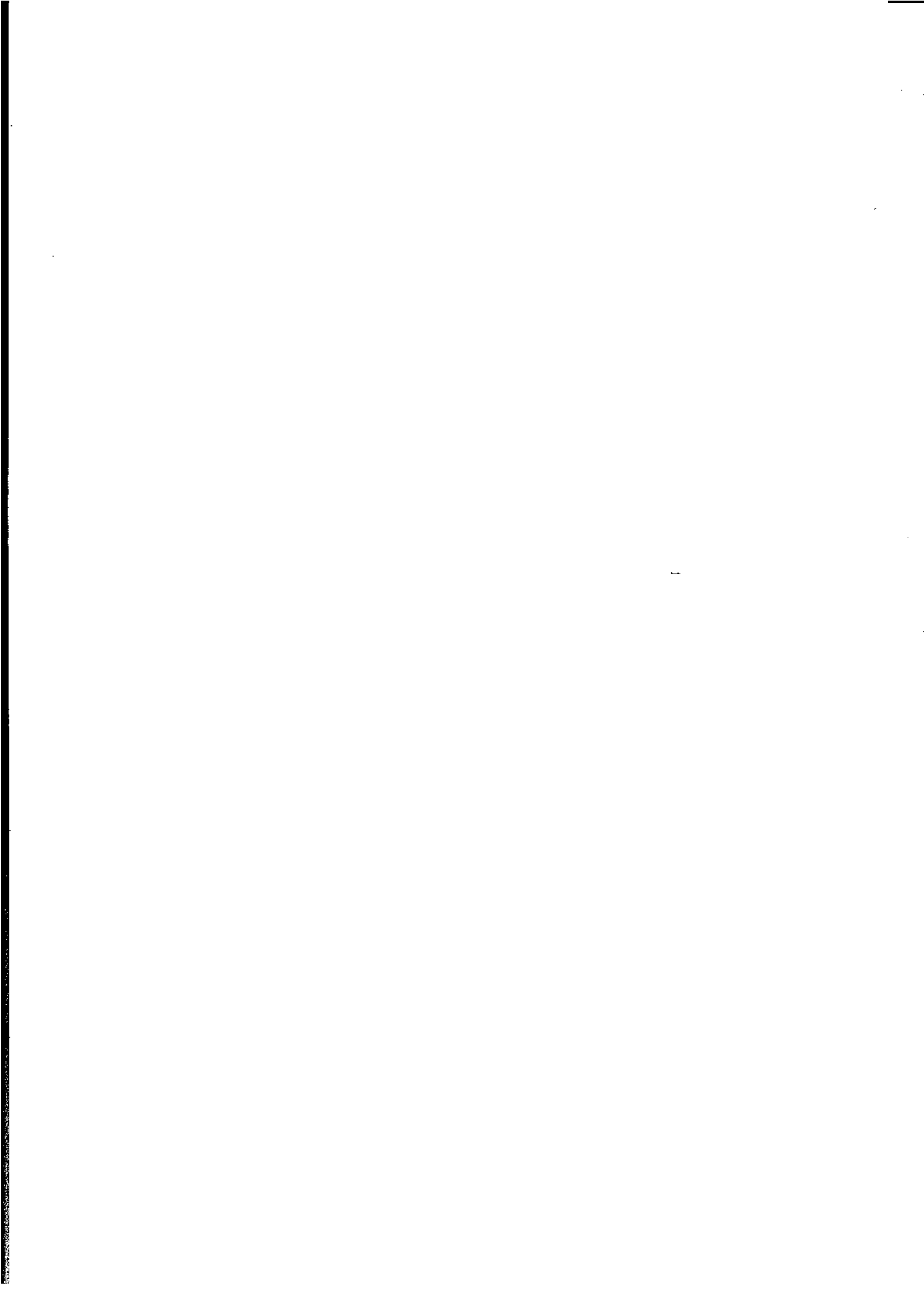




# Hobart

## ... A Social Atlas





**1996 Census of  
Population and Housing**

**Hobart**  
**... A Social Atlas**

**Denis Rogers**  
**Regional Director**

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 5 NOV 1997

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## INQUIRIES

- For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.
- For further information about these statistics, contact Chris Sweeney on Hobart (03) 6222 5853.

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# Introduction

## ABOUT THIS ATLAS

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

The region mapped in this atlas comprises the Urban Centres of Hobart, Seven Mile Beach, Lauderdale, Kingston-Blackmans Bay, Old Beach and Bridgewater-Gagebrook, together with the Localities of Otago and Fern Tree. In the commentaries, this region has been referred to simply as Hobart.

The number of people counted in the Urban Centre of Hobart on census night, 6 August 1996, excluding overseas visitors, was 125,667, Seven Mile Beach 1,055, Lauderdale 2,485, Otago 469, Kingston-Blackmans Bay 13,710, Fern Tree 580, Old Beach 1,705 and Bridgewater-Gagebrook 7,447. The total census count of the mapped area, excluding overseas visitors, was 153,118.

## ABOUT THE CENSUS

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

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

## MAP TOPICS

A set of core topics has been selected from the characteristics of the population to enable comparability between atlases. In addition, some city-specific topics have been included in this atlas because of their particular relevance to Hobart. These are: Low mortgages, High mortgages, People born in the United Kingdom or Ireland, People born in the Rest of Europe, and People born in Asia.

## STATISTICAL BOUNDARIES

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

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

LGAs are geographic areas under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council. In Hobart, the SLAs are the same as LGAs, except for the LGAs of Hobart (C) and Kingborough (M), each of which comprises two SLAs. LGAs used in the Census were those current at 5 August 1995.

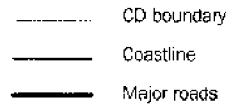
## INTERPRETING THE MAPS

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

## MAP SYMBOLS

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

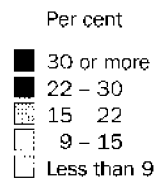
The maps show major roads, selected coastline and CD boundaries. The following symbols are used on the maps:



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

## MAP LEGEND

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



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

## CLASS INTERVAL SELECTION

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

## NON-RESIDENTIAL AND FARM LAND

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

## REFERENCE MAPS

Reference maps are also included with this atlas showing:

- SLAs in relation to the mapped area (p. 41);
- Postal Areas based on CD boundaries (p. 42); and
- selected locations noted in the text accompanying the maps (p. 43).

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

Translucent tracing paper is recommended for this purpose rather than transparent film as it is easier to identify selected areas.

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



## COMPARABILITY WITH 1991 ATLAS

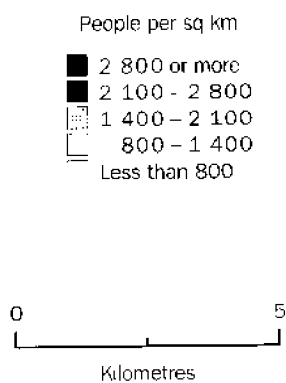
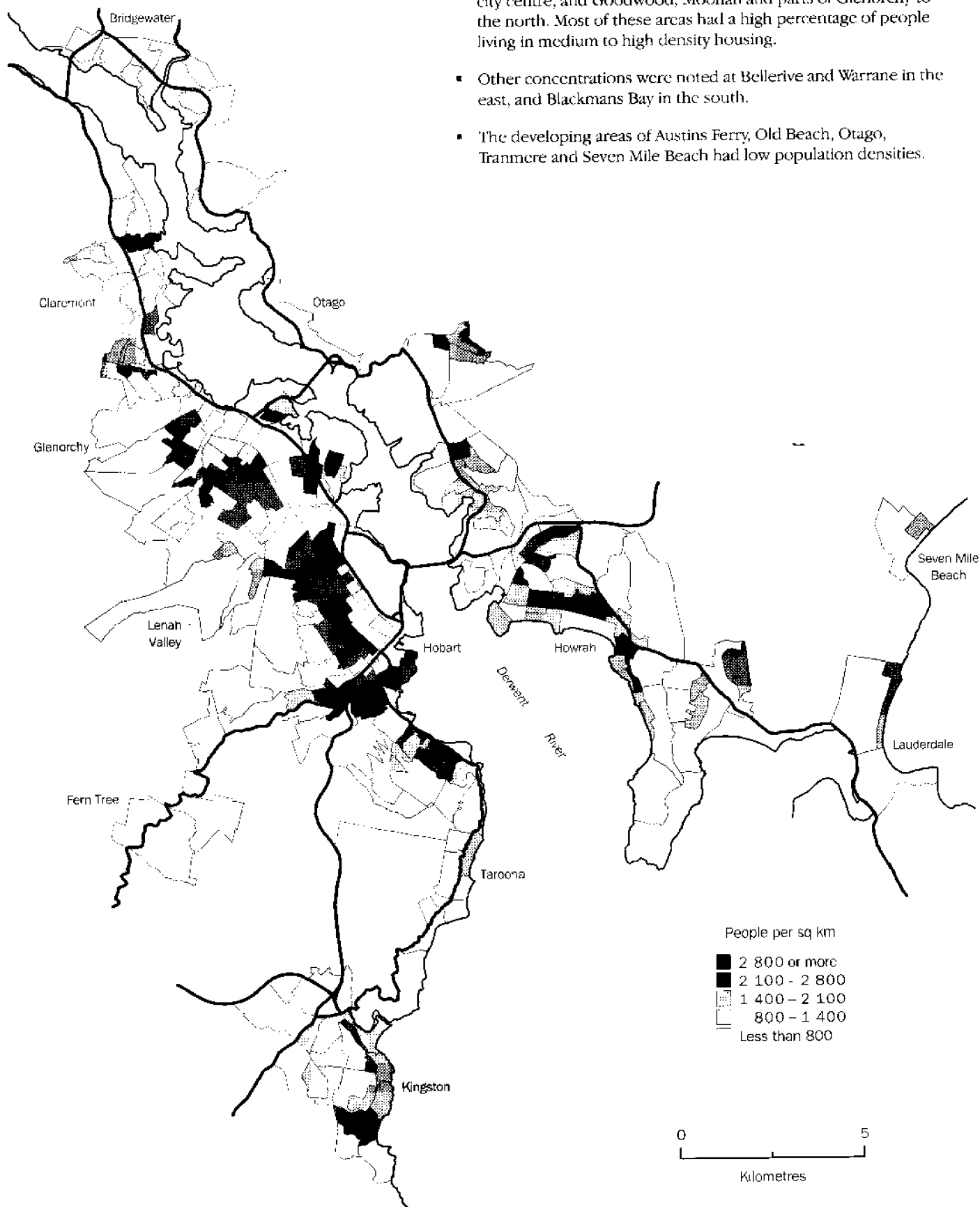
DINKs	The definition of DINKs is the same as that for 1991 with the exception that the younger partner of the couple must be less than 40 years old. In 1991 the female partner had to be less than 36 years old.
Family relationships	There have been several changes to the classification of family relationships (including dependent children). For further information consult the <i>1996 and 1991 Census Dictionary</i> (Cat. no. 2901.0) or contact the ABS.
Income	Additional categories were included in the 1996 Census for nil and negative incomes. For purposes of aggregation to household income, negative income is given a value of zero.
Mortgages	Mortgage maps refer to those dwellings with mortgages. In 1991 these maps related to all occupied private dwellings.
One parent families	The map relating to one parent families excludes those families with non-dependent children only. These families were included in this topic in 1991.
Overseas visitors	There were 501 overseas visitors counted in the mapped area on census night. These people have been excluded from all maps except for the 'Population change' map. Overseas visitors were included in previous atlases.
Private dwellings	Self-care units in retirement villages and manufactured homes on estates are classified as private dwellings. These were treated as non-private dwellings in previous censuses.
Qualifications	Qualifications maps refer to people in the labour force. In 1991 these maps related to the population aged 15 years and over.



# Population density

Number of people per square kilometre

- At the 1996 Census the highest population densities occurred in the older and intensively developed inner and northern suburbs, including Battery Point, West Hobart and New Town near to the city centre, and Goodwood, Moonah and parts of Glenorchy to the north. Most of these areas had a high percentage of people living in medium to high density housing.
- Other concentrations were noted at Bellerive and Warrane in the east, and Blackmans Bay in the south.
- The developing areas of Austins Ferry, Old Beach, Otago, Tranmere and Seven Mile Beach had low population densities.

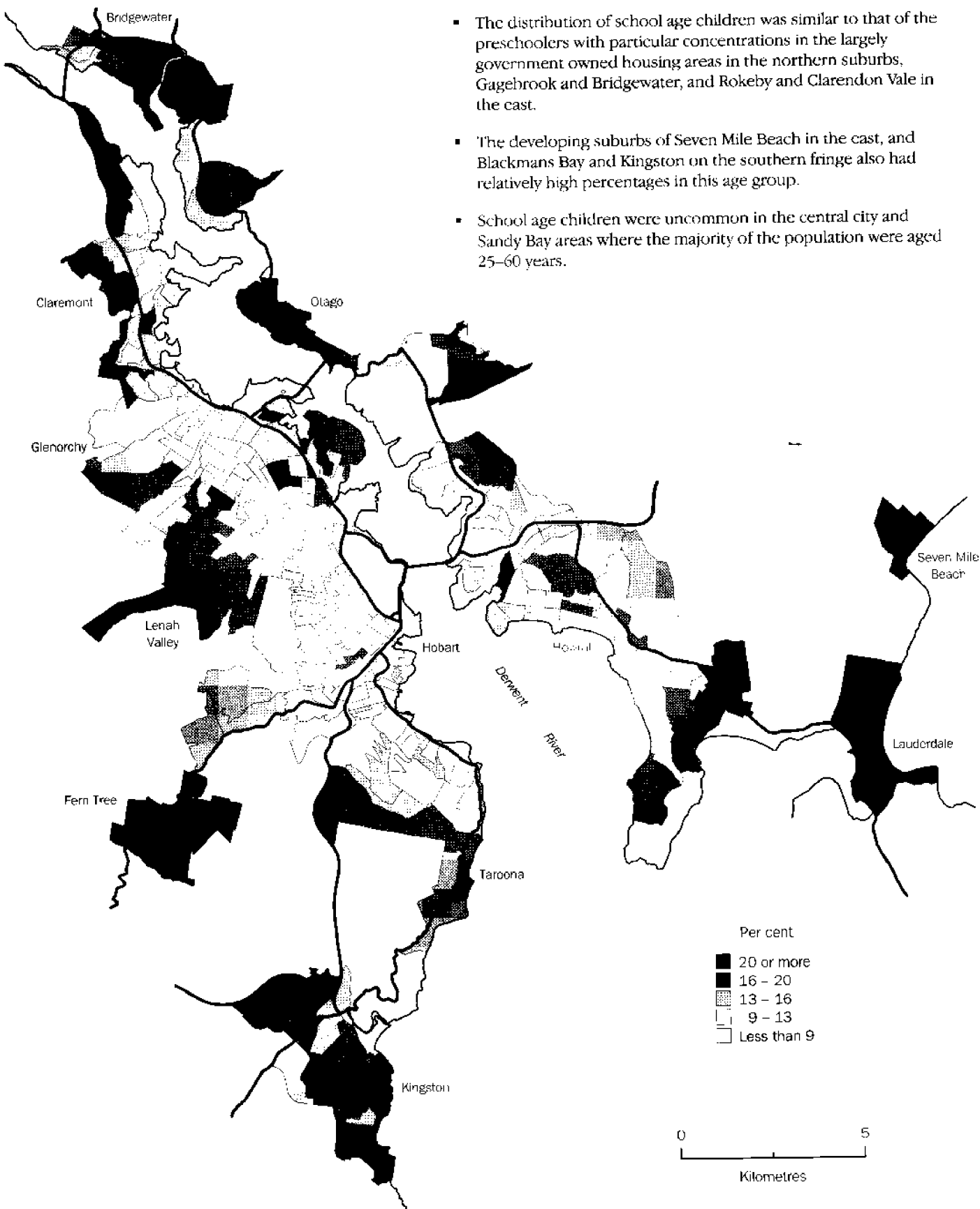




# People aged 5–14 years

As a percentage of the total population

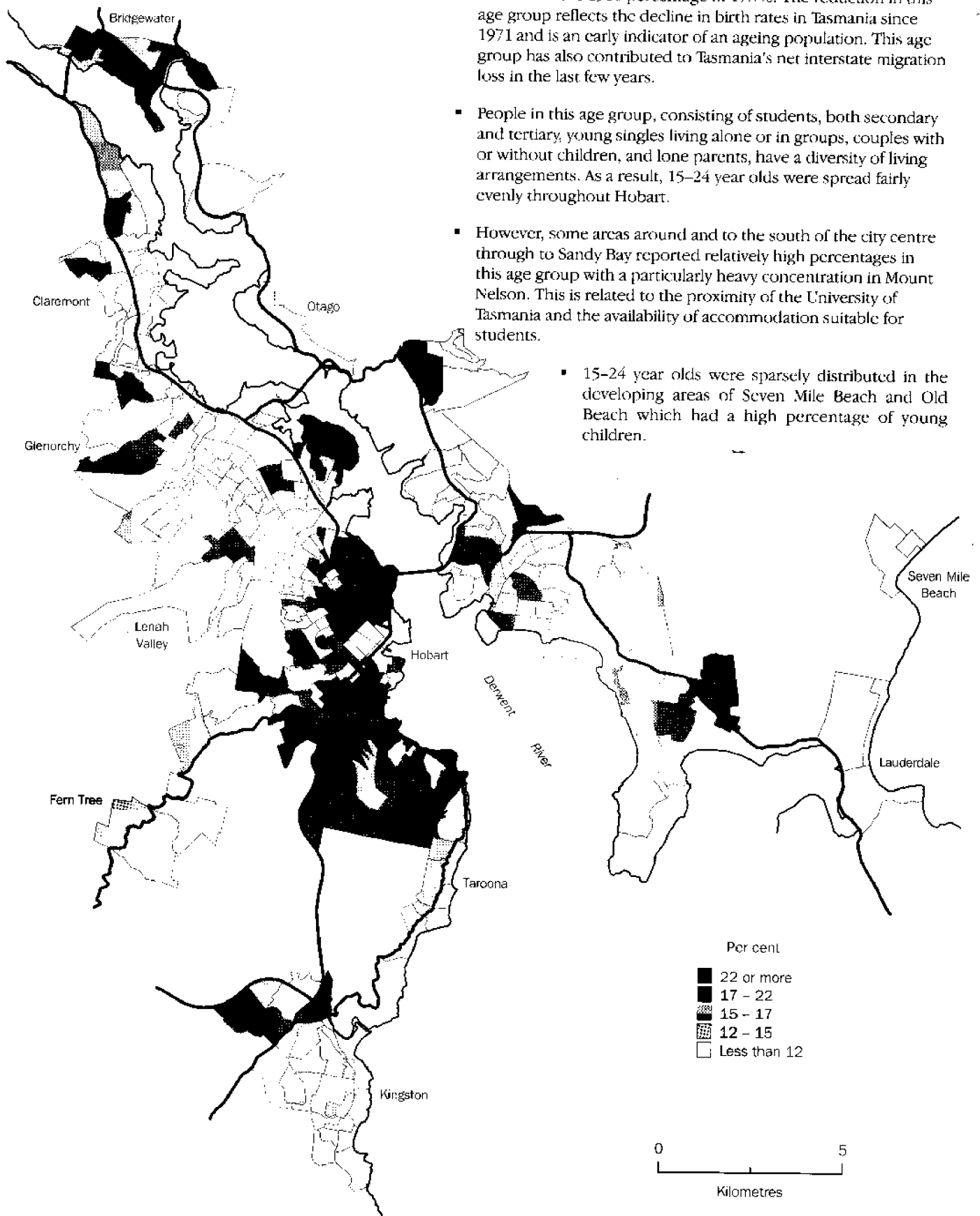
- At the 1996 Census there were 22,215 people aged 5–14 years in Hobart. This represented 14.5% of the population and was below the 1986 percentage of 15.3%.
- The distribution of school age children was similar to that of the preschoolers with particular concentrations in the largely government owned housing areas in the northern suburbs, Gagebrook and Bridgewater, and Rokeby and Clarendon Vale in the east.
- The developing suburbs of Seven Mile Beach in the east, and Blackmans Bay and Kingston on the southern fringe also had relatively high percentages in this age group.
- School age children were uncommon in the central city and Sandy Bay areas where the majority of the population were aged 25–60 years.



# People aged 15–24 years

As a percentage of the total population

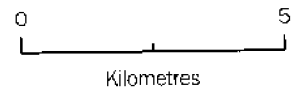
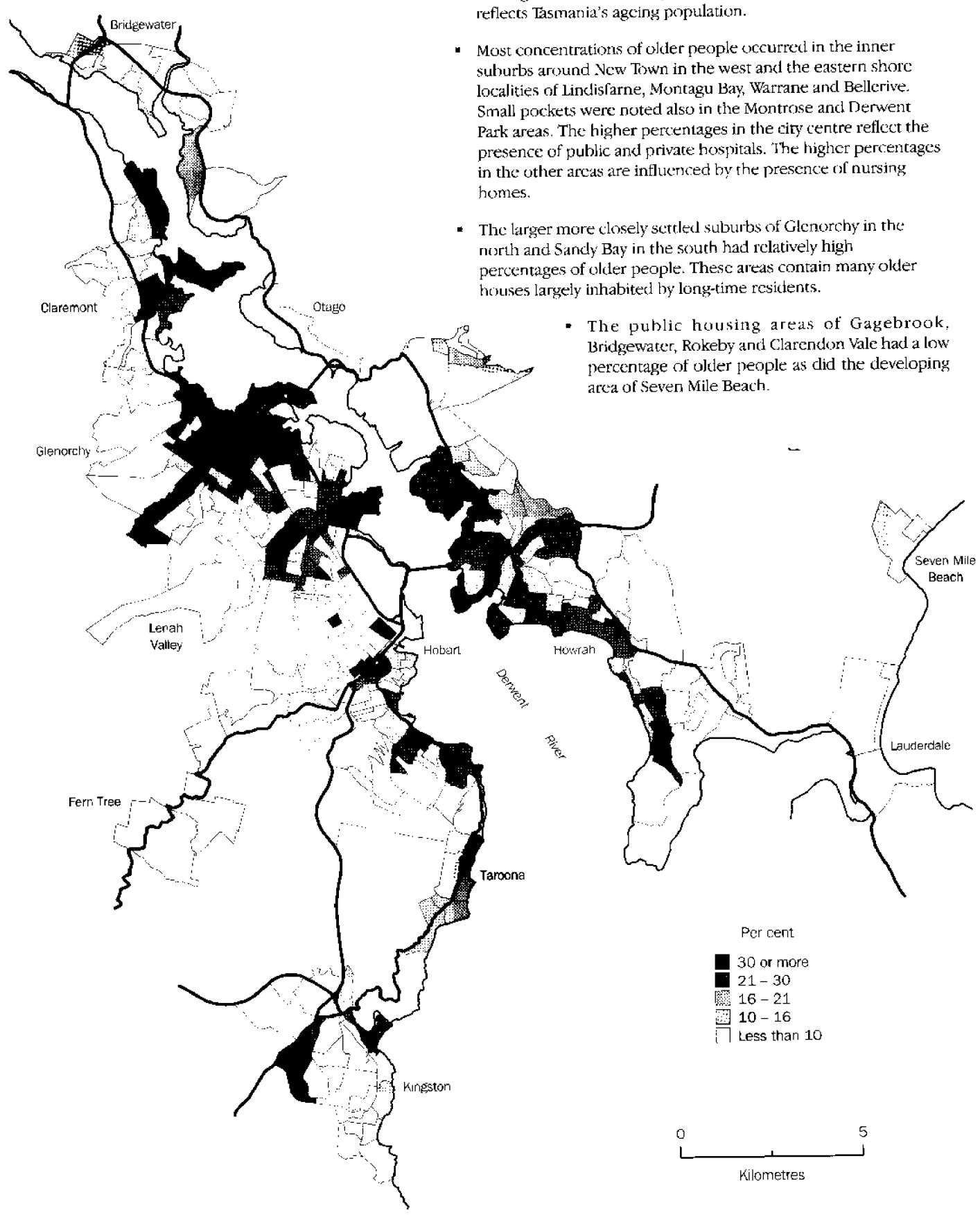
- At the 1996 Census there were 23,837 people aged 15–24 years in Hobart. This represented 15.6% of the population and was well below the 1986 percentage of 17.7%. The reduction in this age group reflects the decline in birth rates in Tasmania since 1971 and is an early indicator of an ageing population. This age group has also contributed to Tasmania's net interstate migration loss in the last few years.
- People in this age group, consisting of students, both secondary and tertiary, young singles living alone or in groups, couples with or without children, and lone parents, have a diversity of living arrangements. As a result, 15–24 year olds were spread fairly evenly throughout Hobart.
- However, some areas around and to the south of the city centre through to Sandy Bay reported relatively high percentages in this age group with a particularly heavy concentration in Mount Nelson. This is related to the proximity of the University of Tasmania and the availability of accommodation suitable for students.
- 15–24 year olds were sparsely distributed in the developing areas of Seven Mile Beach and Old Beach which had a high percentage of young children.



# People aged 60 years or older

As a percentage of the total population

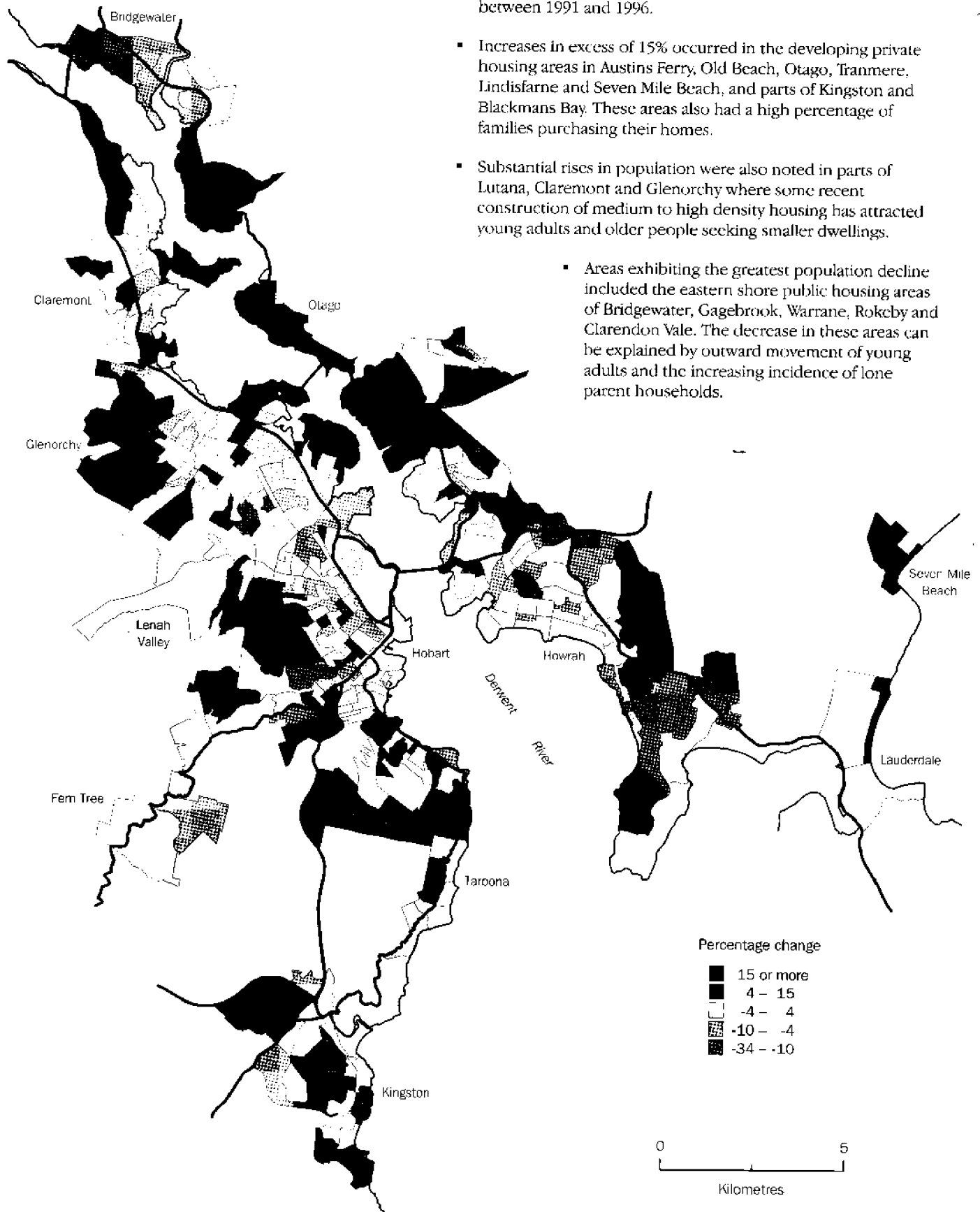
- At the 1996 Census there were 26,321 people aged 60 years and over in Hobart. This represented 17.2% of the population and was higher than the 1986 percentage of 16.0%. This change reflects Tasmania's ageing population.
- Most concentrations of older people occurred in the inner suburbs around New Town in the west and the eastern shore localities of Lindisfarne, Montagu Bay, Warrane and Bellerive. Small pockets were noted also in the Montrose and Derwent Park areas. The higher percentages in the city centre reflect the presence of public and private hospitals. The higher percentages in the other areas are influenced by the presence of nursing homes.
- The larger more closely settled suburbs of Glenorchy in the north and Sandy Bay in the south had relatively high percentages of older people. These areas contain many older houses largely inhabited by long-time residents.
- The public housing areas of Gagebrook, Bridgewater, Rokeby and Clarendon Vale had a low percentage of older people as did the developing area of Seven Mile Beach.



# Population change

Percentage change in population between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses

- This map shows changes in population distribution in Hobart between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses. The total population of Hobart, including overseas visitors, increased by less than 1% between 1991 and 1996.
- Increases in excess of 15% occurred in the developing private housing areas in Austins Ferry, Old Beach, Otago, Franmere, Lindisfarne and Seven Mile Beach, and parts of Kingston and Blackmans Bay. These areas also had a high percentage of families purchasing their homes.
- Substantial rises in population were also noted in parts of Lutana, Claremont and Glenorchy where some recent construction of medium to high density housing has attracted young adults and older people seeking smaller dwellings.
- Areas exhibiting the greatest population decline included the eastern shore public housing areas of Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Warrane, Rokeby and Clarendon Vale. The decrease in these areas can be explained by outward movement of young adults and the increasing incidence of lone parent households.

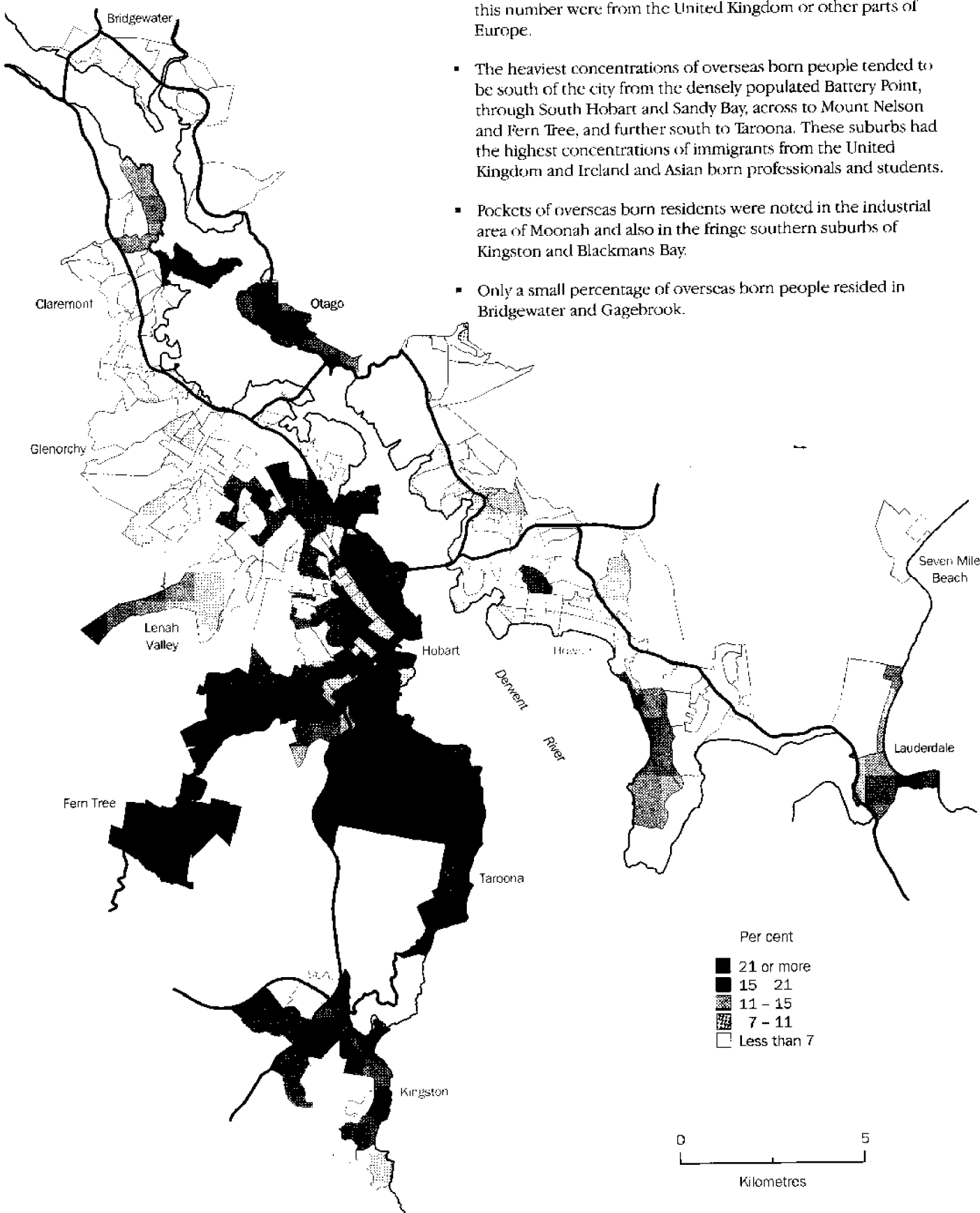




# People born overseas

As a percentage of the total population

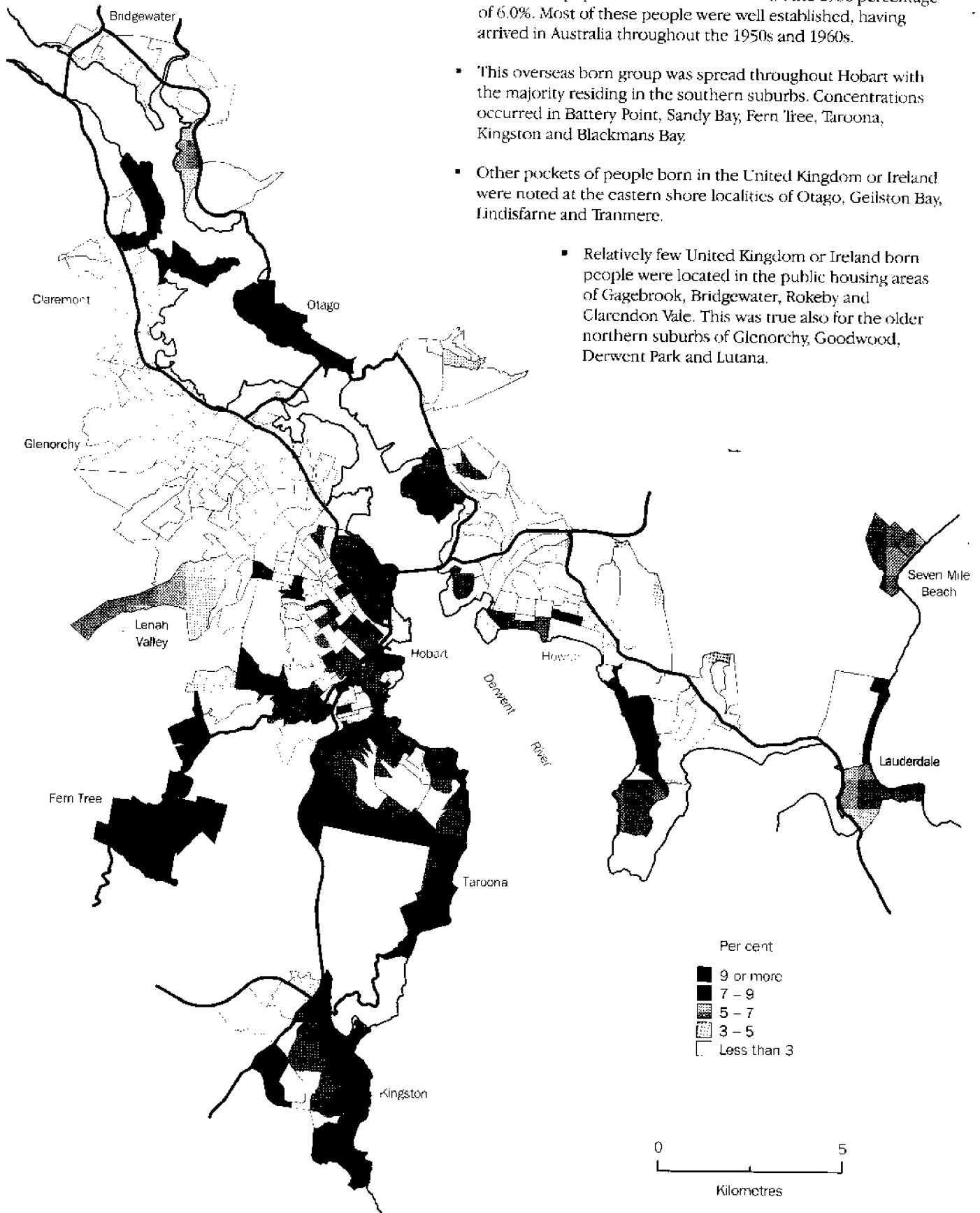
- At the 1996 Census there were 18,975 overseas born people in Hobart. This represented 12.9% of the population and was similar to the 1986 percentage of 12.5%. More than two-thirds of this number were from the United Kingdom or other parts of Europe.
- The heaviest concentrations of overseas born people tended to be south of the city from the densely populated Battery Point, through South Hobart and Sandy Bay, across to Mount Nelson and Fern Tree, and further south to Tarooma. These suburbs had the highest concentrations of immigrants from the United Kingdom and Ireland and Asian born professionals and students.
- Pockets of overseas born residents were noted in the industrial area of Moonah and also in the fringe southern suburbs of Kingston and Blackmans Bay.
- Only a small percentage of overseas born people resided in Bridgewater and Gagebrook.



# People born in the United Kingdom or Ireland

As a percentage of the total population

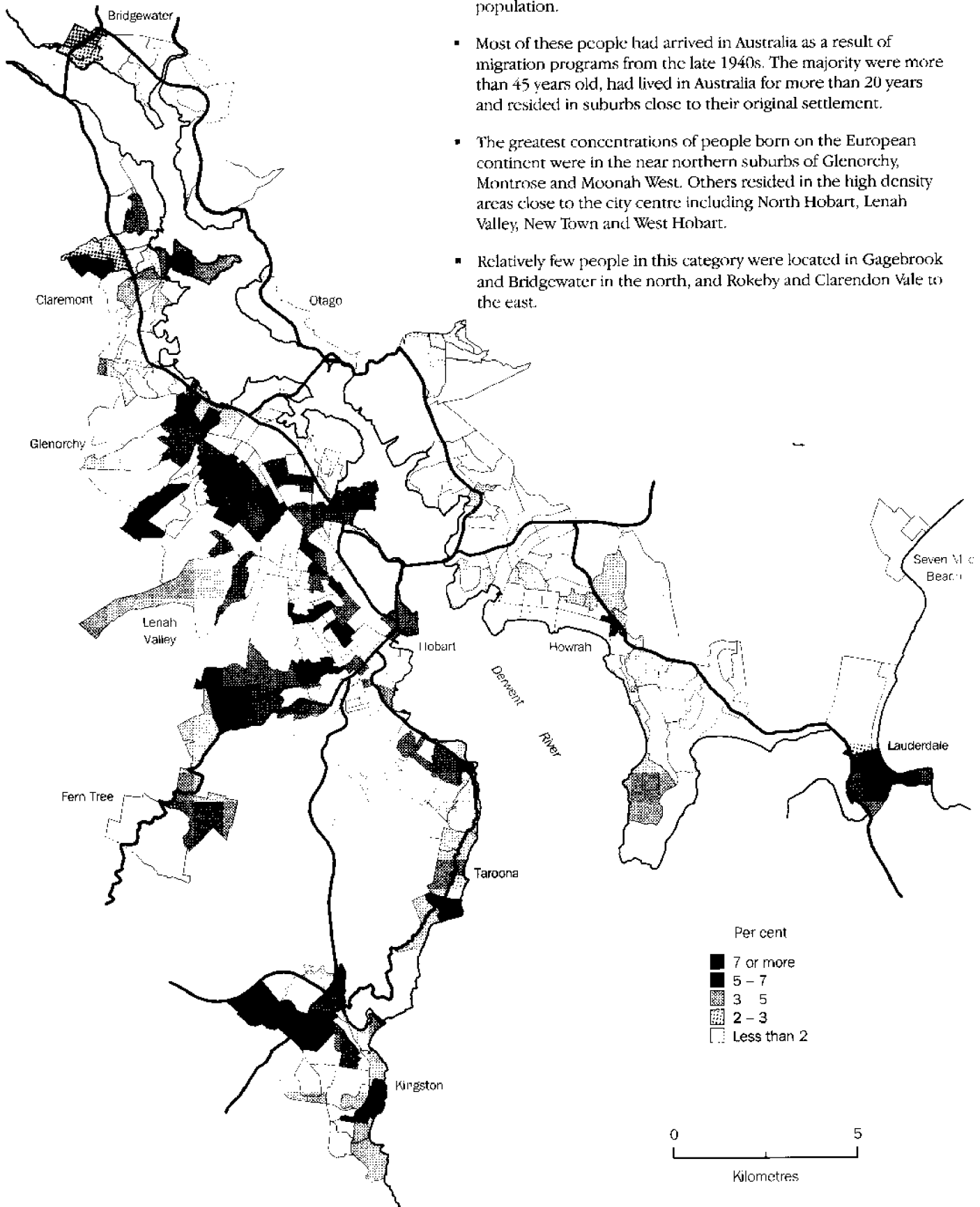
- At the 1996 Census there were 8,167 people in Hobart who had been born in the United Kingdom or Ireland. This represented 5.5% of the population and was lower than the 1986 percentage of 6.0%. Most of these people were well established, having arrived in Australia throughout the 1950s and 1960s.
- This overseas born group was spread throughout Hobart with the majority residing in the southern suburbs. Concentrations occurred in Battery Point, Sandy Bay, Fern Tree, Tarooma, Kingston and Blackmans Bay.
- Other pockets of people born in the United Kingdom or Ireland were noted at the eastern shore localities of Otago, Geilston Bay, Lindisfarne and Trammere.
- Relatively few United Kingdom or Ireland born people were located in the public housing areas of Gagebrook, Bridgewater, Rokeby and Clarendon Vale. This was true also for the older northern suburbs of Glenorchy, Goodwood, Derwent Park and Lutana.



# People born in the Rest of Europe

As a percentage of the total population

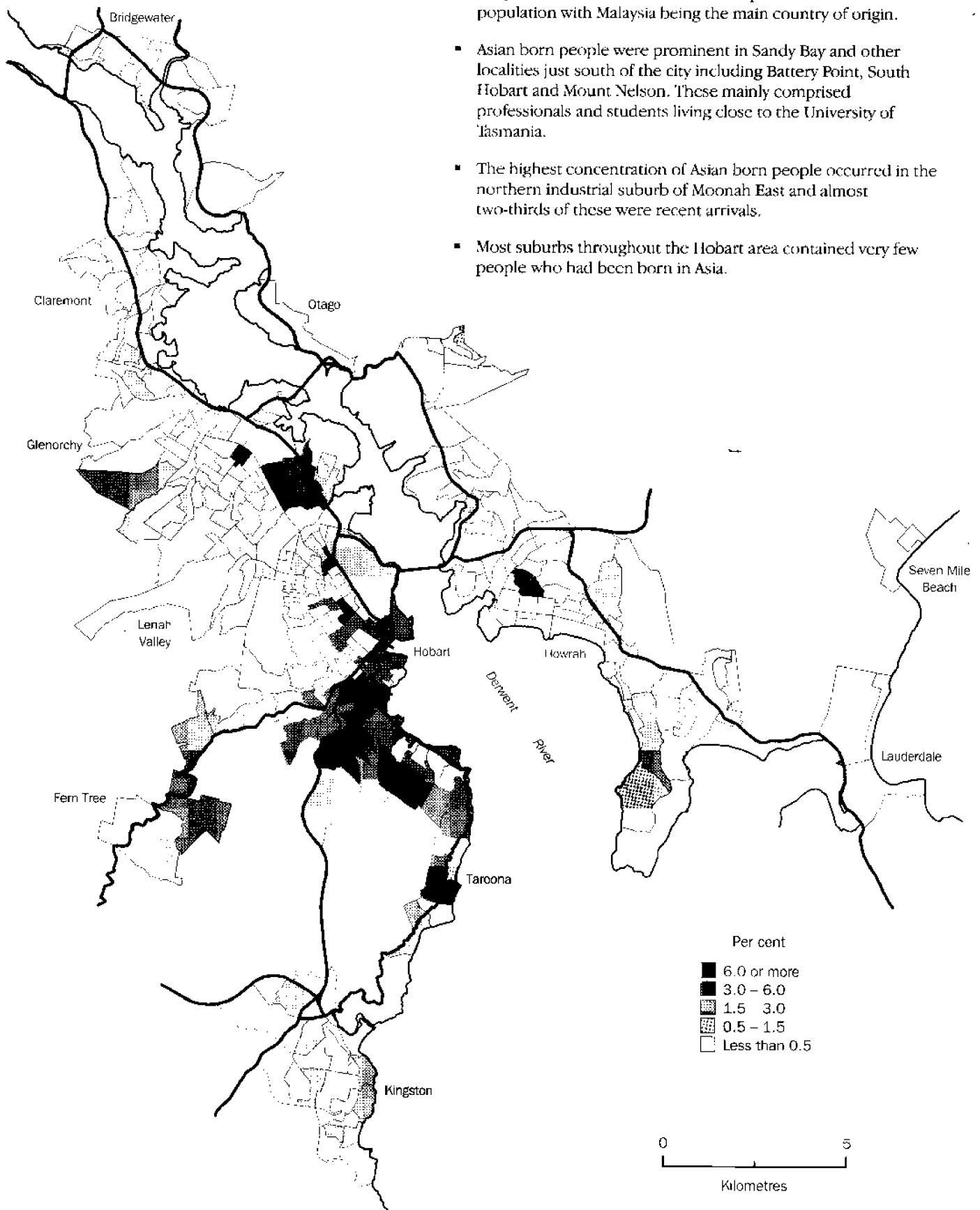
- At the 1996 Census there were 5,084 people in Hobart who had been born in Europe, including the Former USSR but excluding the United Kingdom and Ireland. This was 3.5% of the population.
- Most of these people had arrived in Australia as a result of migration programs from the late 1940s. The majority were more than 45 years old, had lived in Australia for more than 20 years and resided in suburbs close to their original settlement.
- The greatest concentrations of people born on the European continent were in the near northern suburbs of Glenorchy, Montrose and Moonah West. Others resided in the high density areas close to the city centre including North Hobart, Lenah Valley, New Town and West Hobart.
- Relatively few people in this category were located in Gagebrook and Bridgewater in the north, and Rokeby and Clarendon Vale to the east.



# People born in Asia

As a percentage of the total population

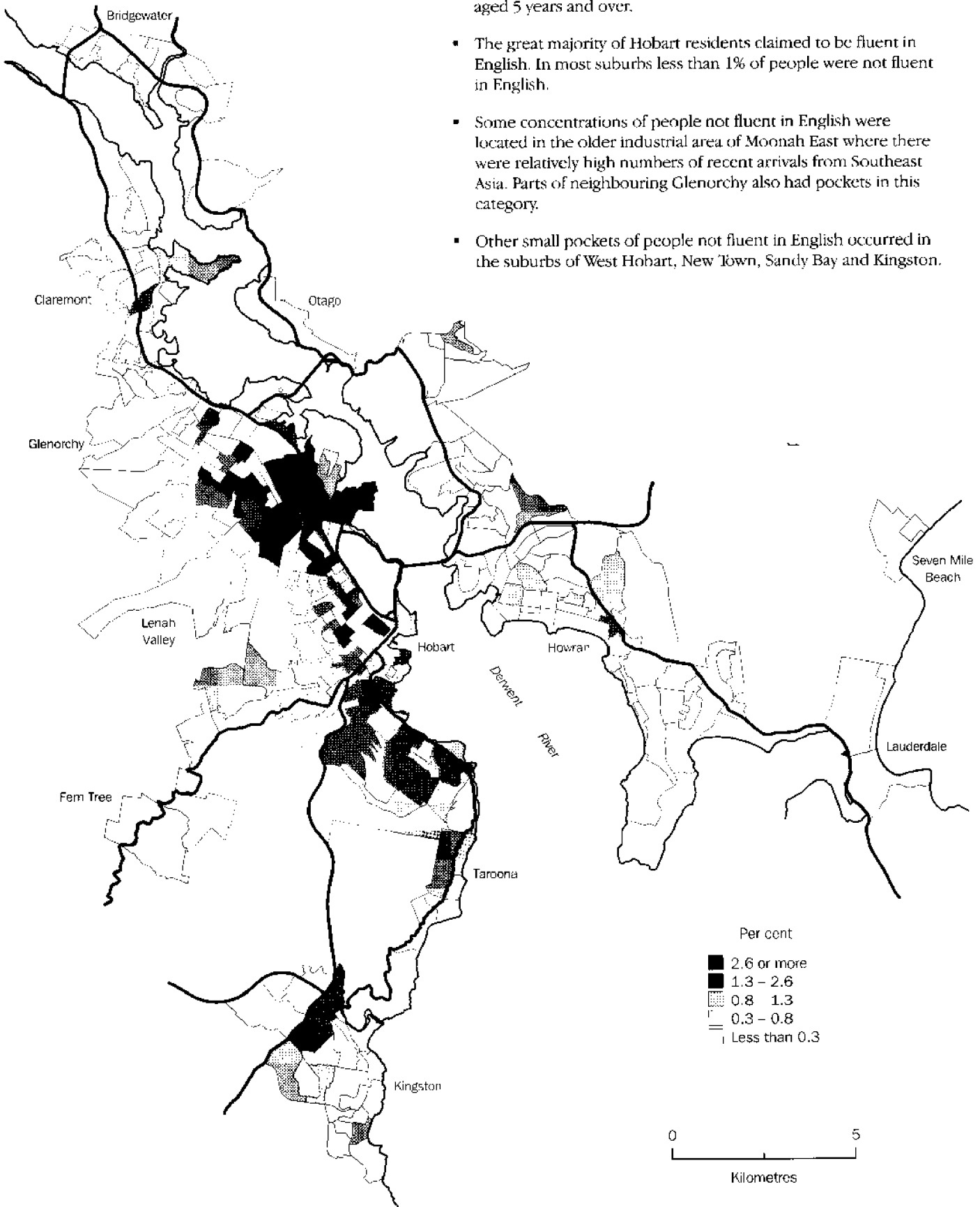
- At the 1996 Census there were 2,511 people who were born in Asia, living in Hobart. This represented 1.7% of the population. People born in Southeast Asia made up 58.8% of the Asian born population with Malaysia being the main country of origin.
- Asian born people were prominent in Sandy Bay and other localities just south of the city including Battery Point, South Hobart and Mount Nelson. These mainly comprised professionals and students living close to the University of Tasmania.
- The highest concentration of Asian born people occurred in the northern industrial suburb of Moonah East and almost two-thirds of these were recent arrivals.
- Most suburbs throughout the Hobart area contained very few people who had been born in Asia.



# People not fluent in English

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

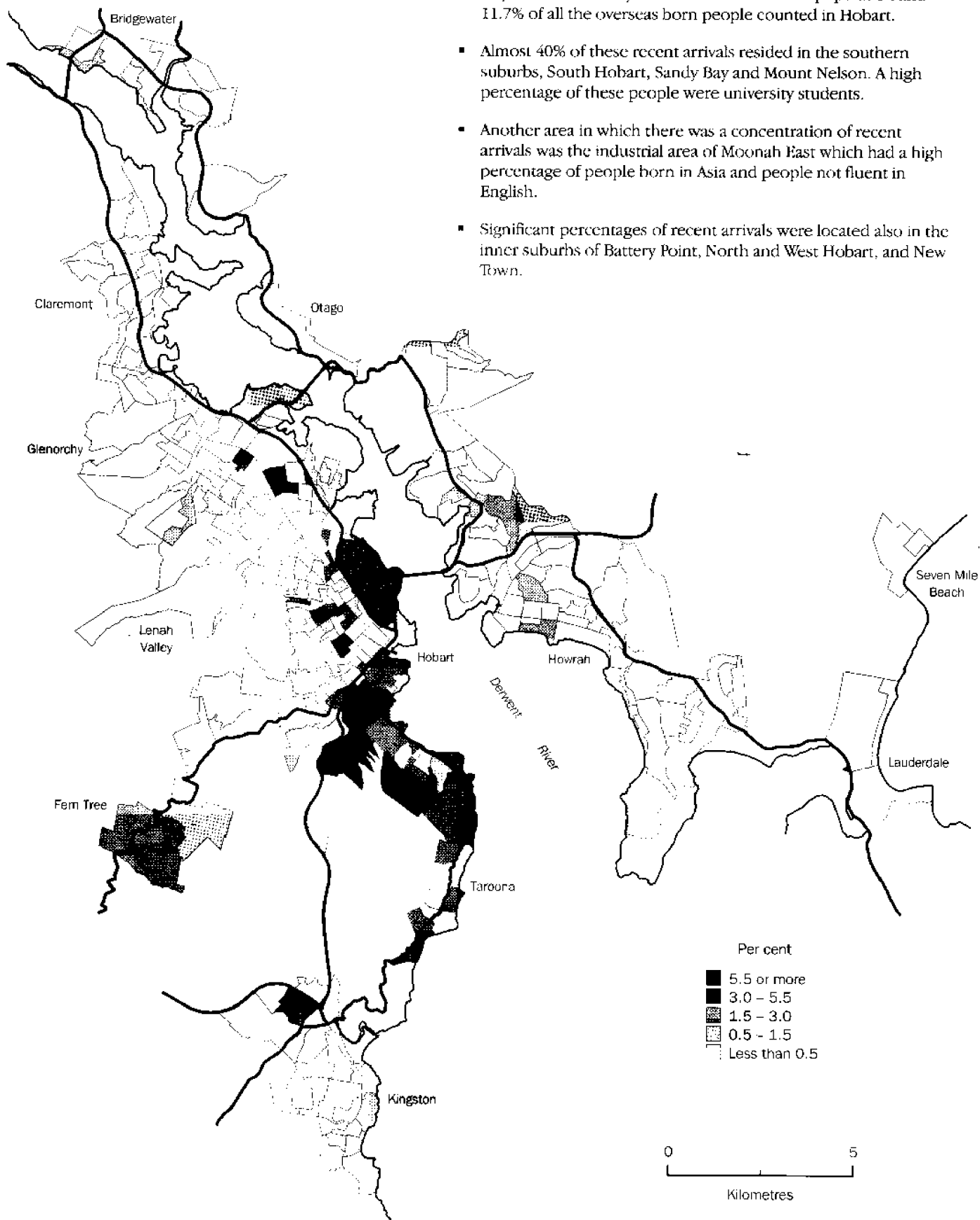
- At the 1996 Census there were 1,067 people in Hobart who spoke a language other than English at home and did not speak English well or at all. This amounted to 0.8% of the population aged 5 years and over.
- The great majority of Hobart residents claimed to be fluent in English. In most suburbs less than 1% of people were not fluent in English.
- Some concentrations of people not fluent in English were located in the older industrial area of Moonah East where there were relatively high numbers of recent arrivals from Southeast Asia. Parts of neighbouring Glenorchy also had pockets in this category.
- Other small pockets of people not fluent in English occurred in the suburbs of West Hobart, New Town, Sandy Bay and Kingston.



# Recent arrivals

As a percentage of the total population

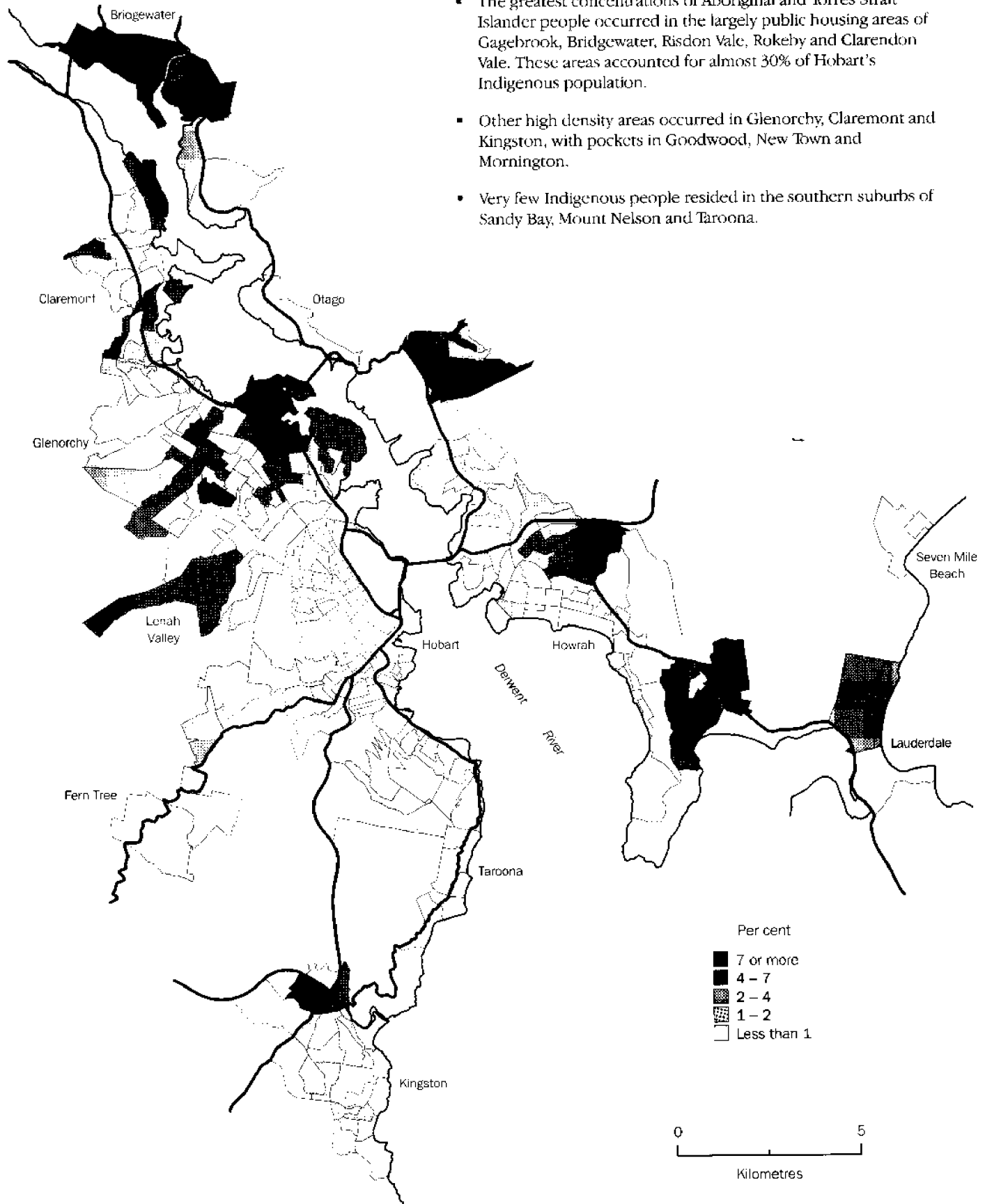
- At the 1996 Census there were 2,145 overseas born people in Hobart who arrived in Australia after 1 January 1991 intending to stay for at least one year. This was 1.4% of the population and 11.7% of all the overseas born people counted in Hobart.
- Almost 40% of these recent arrivals resided in the southern suburbs, South Hobart, Sandy Bay and Mount Nelson. A high percentage of these people were university students.
- Another area in which there was a concentration of recent arrivals was the industrial area of Moonah East which had a high percentage of people born in Asia and people not fluent in English.
- Significant percentages of recent arrivals were located also in the inner suburbs of Battery Point, North and West Hobart, and New Town.



# Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

As a percentage of the total population

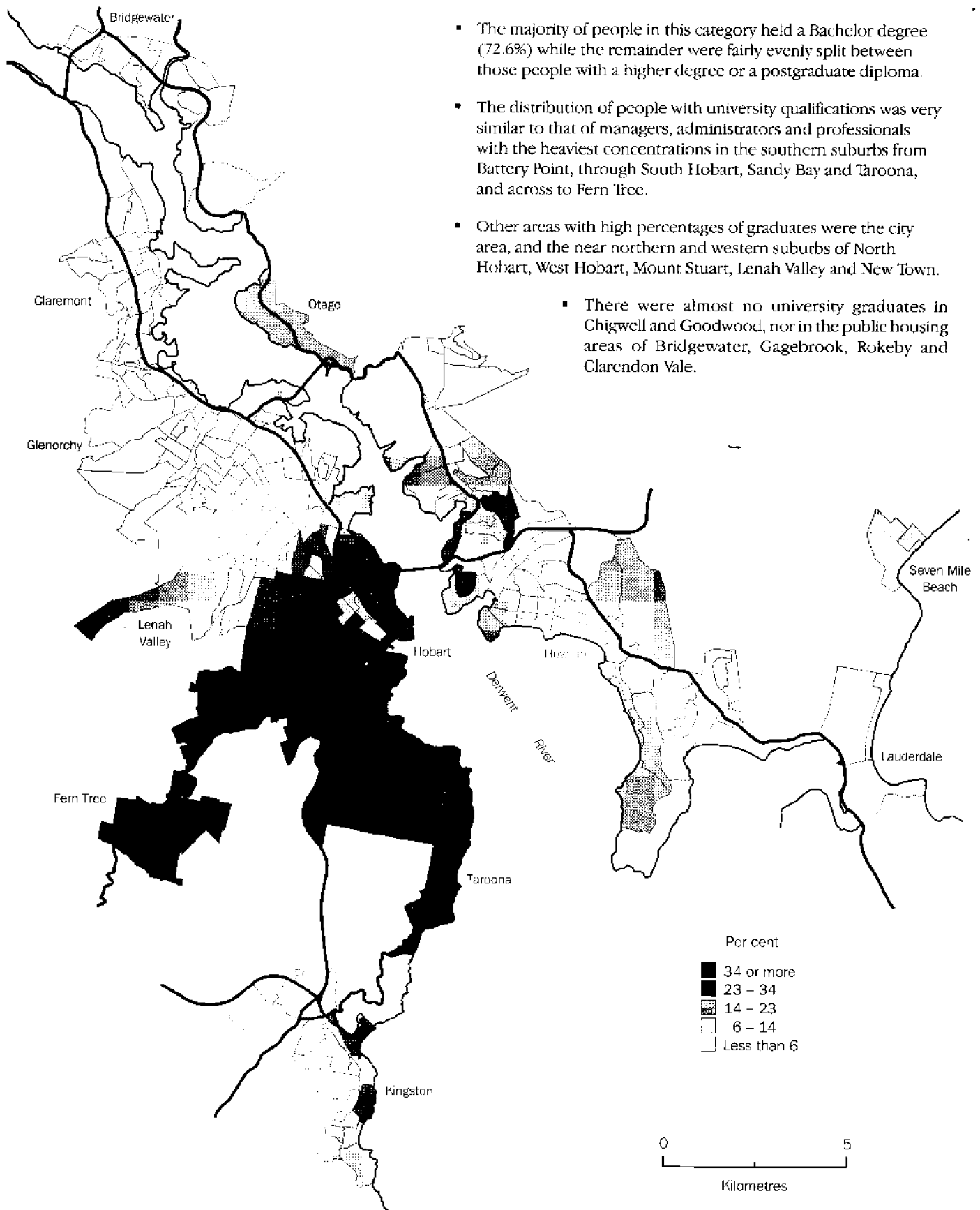
- At the 1996 Census 3,836 Indigenous Australian people were identified in Hobart. This amounted to 2.6% of the population.
- The greatest concentrations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people occurred in the largely public housing areas of Gagebrook, Bridgewater, Risdon Vale, Rokeby and Clarendon Vale. These areas accounted for almost 30% of Hobart's Indigenous population.
- Other high density areas occurred in Glenorchy, Claremont and Kingston, with pockets in Goodwood, New Town and Mornington.
- Very few Indigenous people resided in the southern suburbs of Sandy Bay, Mount Nelson and Tarroona.



# People with university qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

- At the 1996 Census there were 11,287 people in the labour force with a degree or higher qualification in Hobart. This was 17.1% of the labour force.
- The majority of people in this category held a Bachelor degree (72.6%) while the remainder were fairly evenly split between those people with a higher degree or a postgraduate diploma.
- The distribution of people with university qualifications was very similar to that of managers, administrators and professionals with the heaviest concentrations in the southern suburbs from Battery Point, through South Hobart, Sandy Bay and Tarooma, and across to Fern Tree.
- Other areas with high percentages of graduates were the city area, and the near northern and western suburbs of North Hobart, West Hobart, Mount Stuart, Lenah Valley and New Town.
- There were almost no university graduates in Chigwell and Goodwood, nor in the public housing areas of Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Rokeby and Clarendon Vale.

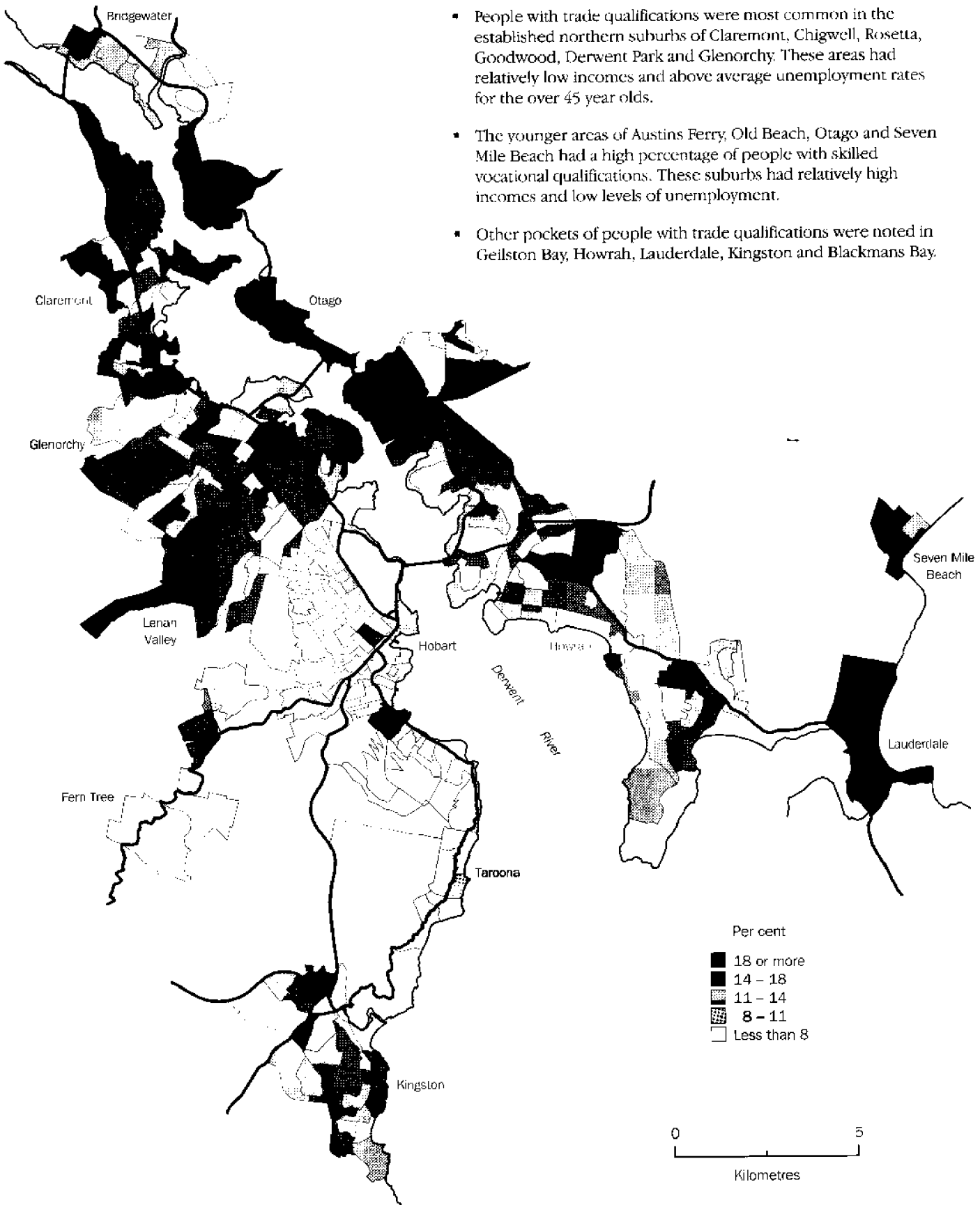




# People with trade qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

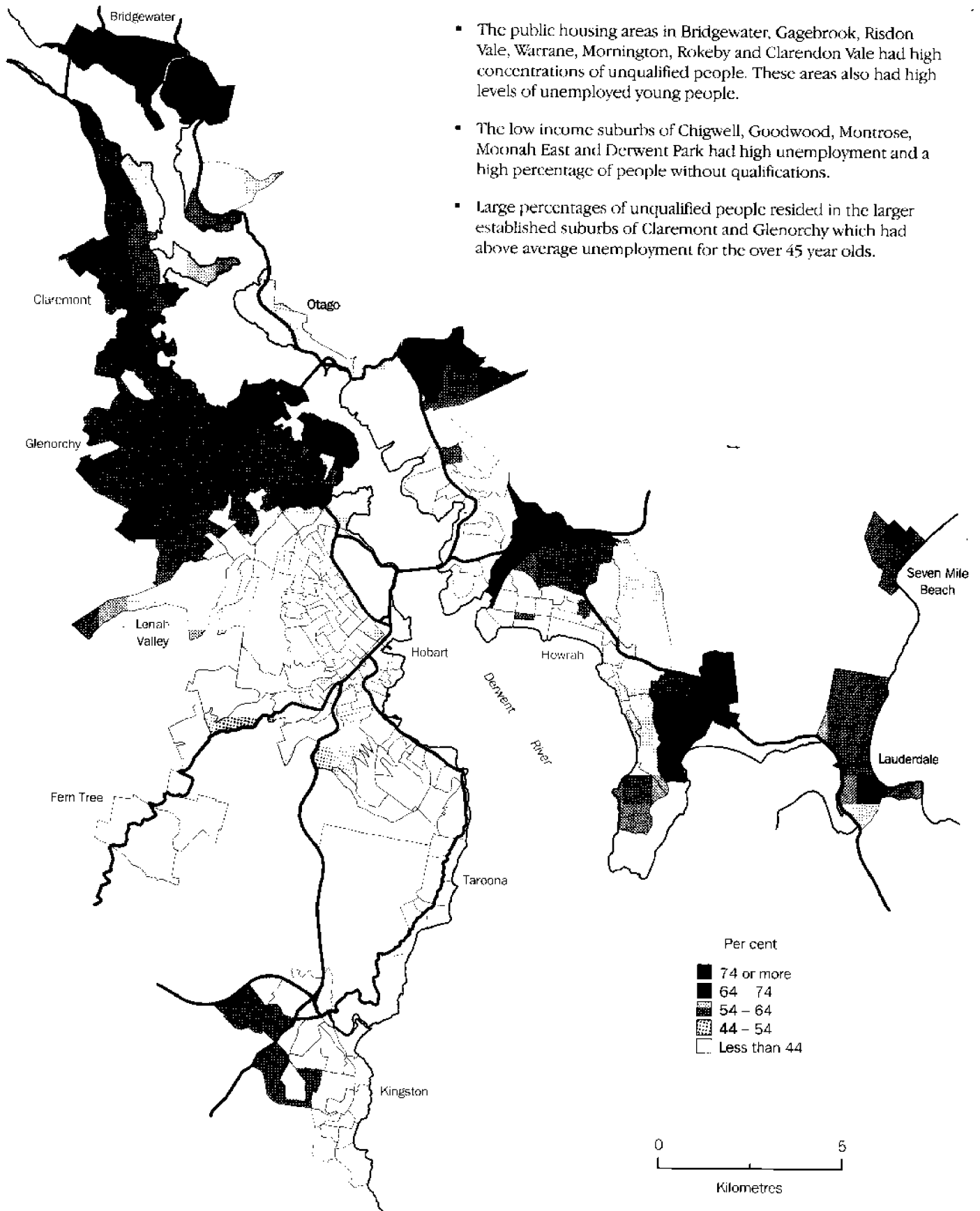
- At the 1996 Census there were 8,150 people in the Hobart labour force with skilled vocational qualifications. This was 12.4% of the labour force.
- People with trade qualifications were most common in the established northern suburbs of Claremont, Chigwell, Rosetta, Goodwood, Derwent Park and Glenorchy. These areas had relatively low incomes and above average unemployment rates for the over 45 year olds.
- The younger areas of Austins Ferry, Old Beach, Otago and Seven Mile Beach had a high percentage of people with skilled vocational qualifications. These suburbs had relatively high incomes and low levels of unemployment.
- Other pockets of people with trade qualifications were noted in Geilston Bay, Howrah, Lauderdale, Kingston and Blackmans Bay.



# People without qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

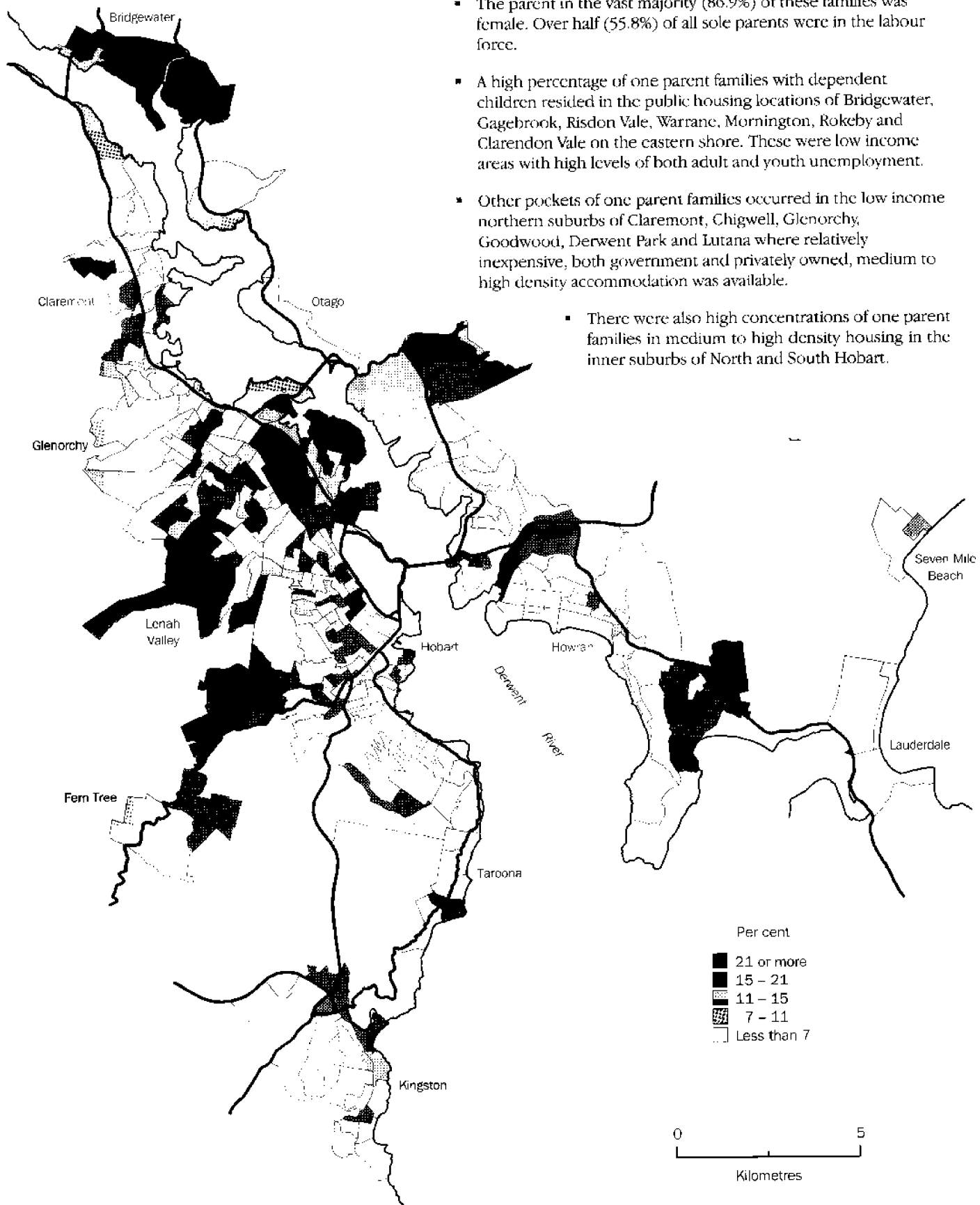
- At the 1996 Census there were 38,306 people in the Hobart labour force without post-school qualifications. This was 58.1% of the labour force.
- The public housing areas in Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Risdon Vale, Warrane, Mornington, Rokeby and Clarendon Vale had high concentrations of unqualified people. These areas also had high levels of unemployed young people.
- The low income suburbs of Chigwell, Goodwood, Montrose, Moonah East and Derwent Park had high unemployment and a high percentage of people without qualifications.
- Large percentages of unqualified people resided in the larger established suburbs of Claremont and Glenorchy which had above average unemployment for the over 45 year olds.



# One parent families with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

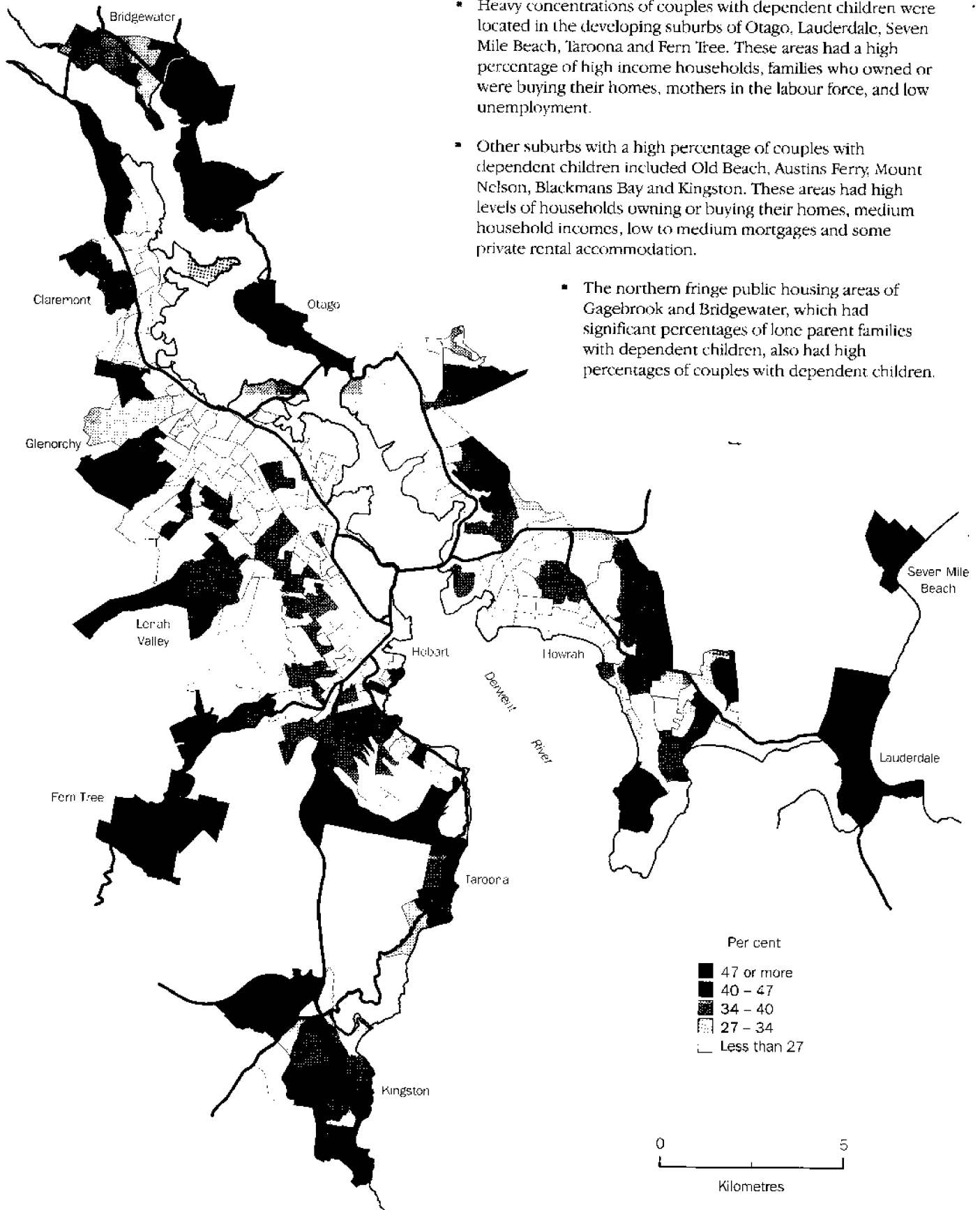
- At the 1996 Census there were 5,125 one parent families with dependent children in Hobart. This was 12.9% of all families.
- The parent in the vast majority (86.9%) of these families was female. Over half (55.8%) of all sole parents were in the labour force.
- A high percentage of one parent families with dependent children resided in the public housing locations of Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Risdon Vale, Warranc, Mornington, Rokeby and Clarendon Vale on the eastern shore. These were low income areas with high levels of both adult and youth unemployment.
- Other pockets of one parent families occurred in the low income northern suburbs of Claremont, Chigwell, Glenorchy, Goodwood, Derwent Park and Lutana where relatively inexpensive, both government and privately owned, medium to high density accommodation was available.
- There were also high concentrations of one parent families in medium to high density housing in the inner suburbs of North and South Hobart.



# Couples with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

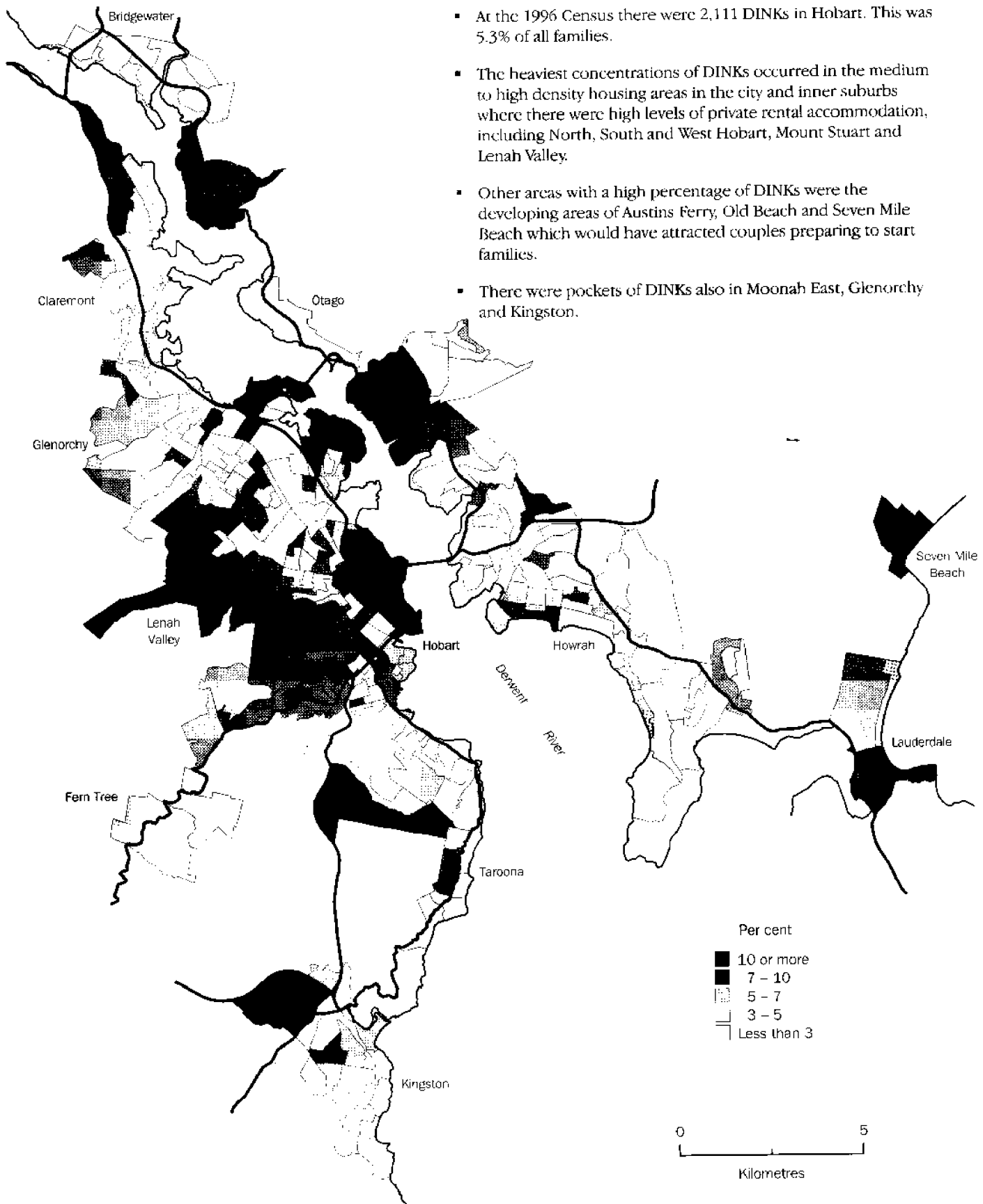
- At the 1996 Census there were 15,063 couples with dependent children in Hobart. This was 37.8% of all families.
- Heavy concentrations of couples with dependent children were located in the developing suburbs of Otago, Lauderdale, Seven Mile Beach, Tarooma and Fern Tree. These areas had a high percentage of high income households, families who owned or were buying their homes, mothers in the labour force, and low unemployment.
- Other suburbs with a high percentage of couples with dependent children included Old Beach, Austins Ferry, Mount Nelson, Blackmans Bay and Kingston. These areas had high levels of households owning or buying their homes, medium household incomes, low to medium mortgages and some private rental accommodation.
- The northern fringe public housing areas of Gagebrook and Bridgewater, which had significant percentages of lone parent families with dependent children, also had high percentages of couples with dependent children.



# DINKs (double income, no kids)

As a percentage of all families

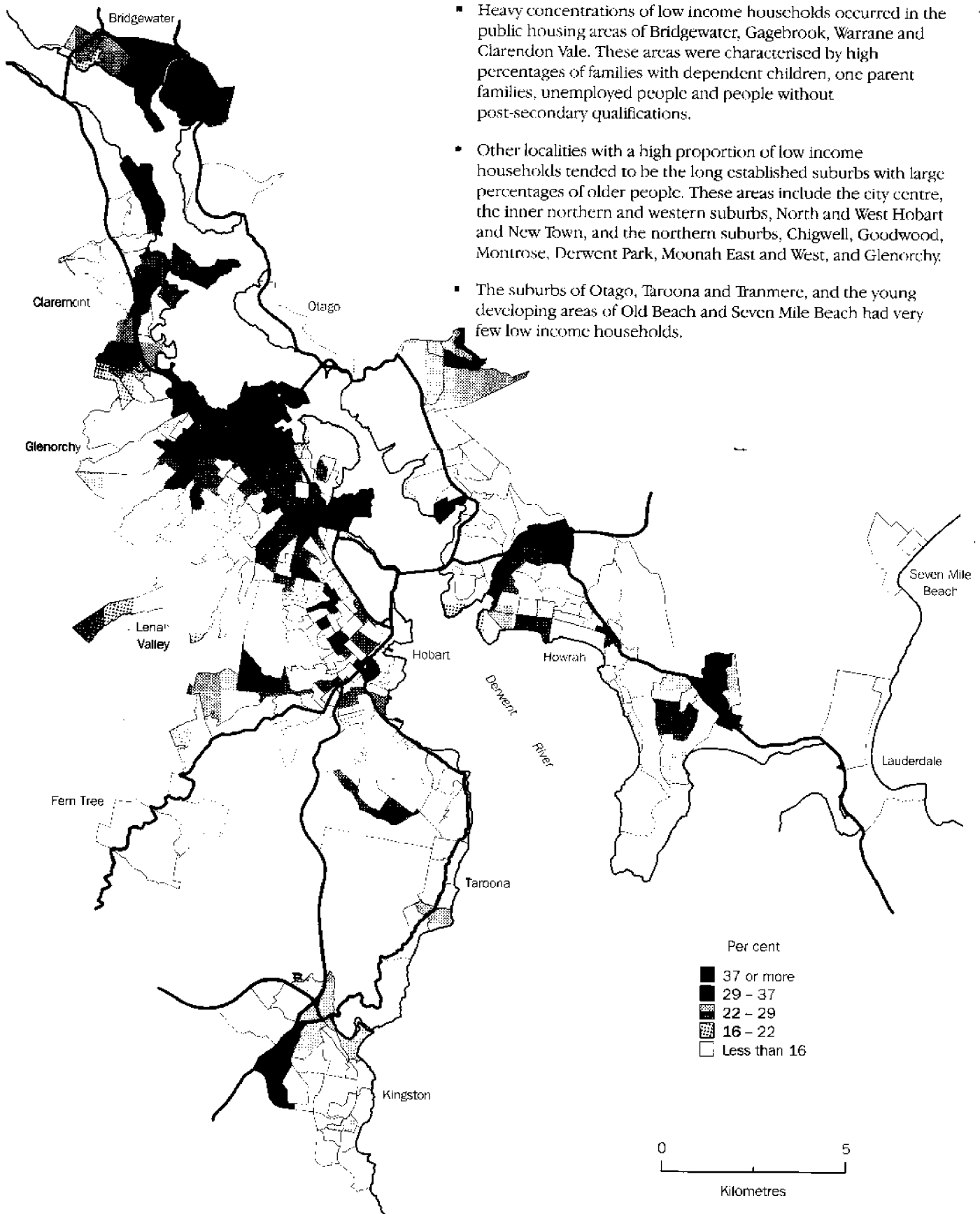
- DINKs are 'couple only' families where both people are in paid employment and work more than 25 hours per week. The younger partner must be aged under 40 years.
- At the 1996 Census there were 2,111 DINKs in Hobart. This was 5.3% of all families.
- The heaviest concentrations of DINKs occurred in the medium to high density housing areas in the city and inner suburbs where there were high levels of private rental accommodation, including North, South and West Hobart, Mount Stuart and Lenah Valley.
- Other areas with a high percentage of DINKs were the developing areas of Austins Ferry, Old Beach and Seven Mile Beach which would have attracted couples preparing to start families.
- There were pockets of DINKs also in Moonah East, Glenorchy and Kingston.



# Low income households

Percentage of households with weekly income under \$300

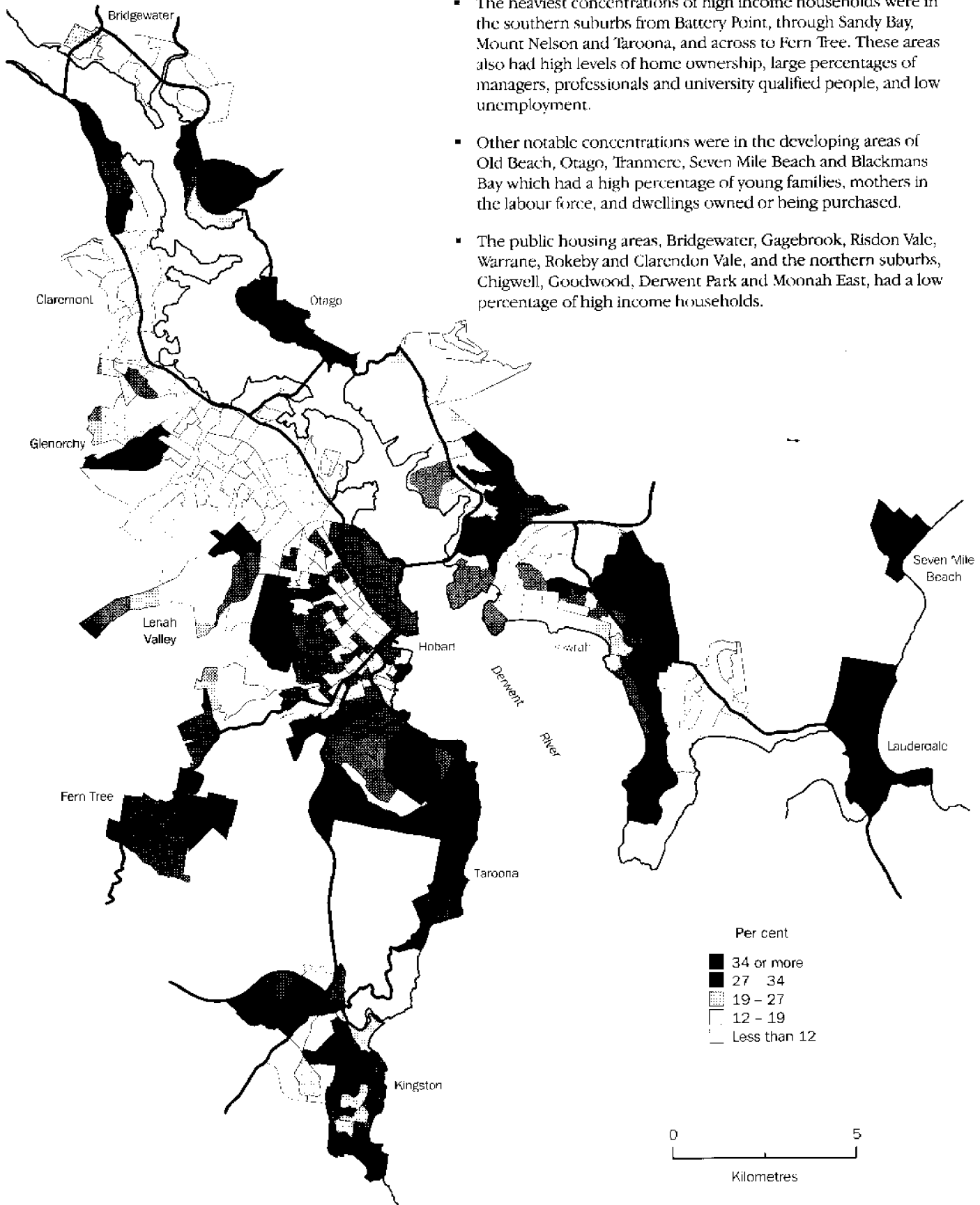
- At the 1996 Census 24.6% of households in Hobart received a weekly income of less than \$300.
- Heavy concentrations of low income households occurred in the public housing areas of Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Warrane and Clarendon Vale. These areas were characterised by high percentages of families with dependent children, one parent families, unemployed people and people without post-secondary qualifications.
- Other localities with a high proportion of low income households tended to be the long established suburbs with large percentages of older people. These areas include the city centre, the inner northern and western suburbs, North and West Hobart and New Town, and the northern suburbs, Chigwell, Goodwood, Montrose, Derwent Park, Moonah East and West, and Glenorchy.
- The suburbs of Otago, Taroona and Tranmere, and the young developing areas of Old Beach and Seven Mile Beach had very few low income households.



# High income households

Percentage of households with weekly income of \$1,000 or more

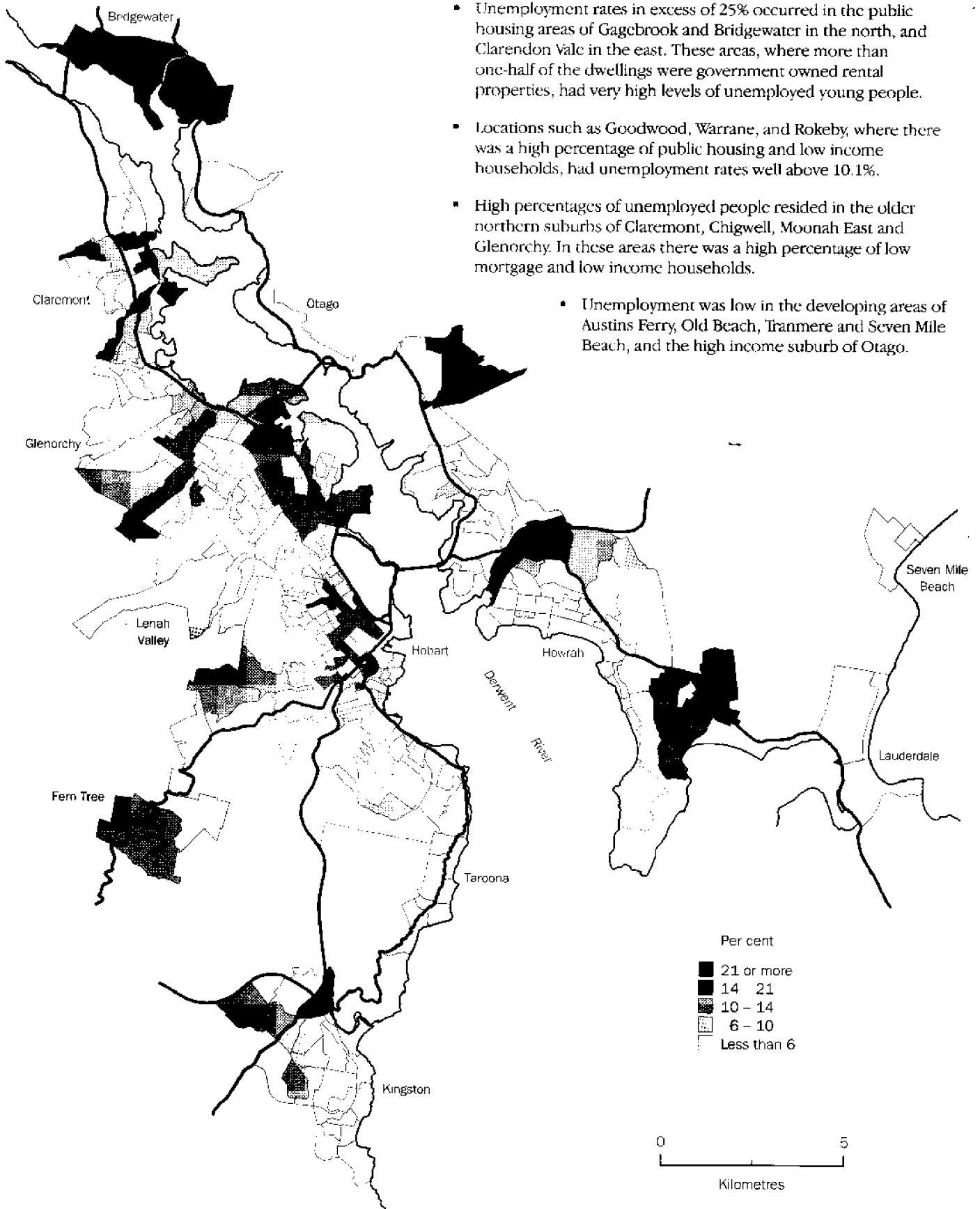
- At the 1996 Census 22.5% of households in Hobart received a weekly income of \$1,000 or more.
- The heaviest concentrations of high income households were in the southern suburbs from Battery Point, through Sandy Bay, Mount Nelson and Taroona, and across to Fern Tree. These areas also had high levels of home ownership, large percentages of managers, professionals and university qualified people, and low unemployment.
- Other notable concentrations were in the developing areas of Old Beach, Otago, Tannmere, Seven Mile Beach and Blackmans Bay which had a high percentage of young families, mothers in the labour force, and dwellings owned or being purchased.
- The public housing areas, Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Risdon Vale, Warrane, Rokeby and Clarendon Vale, and the northern suburbs, Chigwell, Goodwood, Derwent Park and Moonah East, had a low percentage of high income households.



# Unemployed people

As a percentage of the labour force

- At the 1996 Census there were 7,088 unemployed people in Hobart. This was 10.1% of the labour force.
- Unemployment rates in excess of 25% occurred in the public housing areas of Gagebrook and Bridgewater in the north, and Clarendon Vale in the east. These areas, where more than one-half of the dwellings were government owned rental properties, had very high levels of unemployed young people.
- Locations such as Goodwood, Warrane, and Rokeby, where there was a high percentage of public housing and low income households, had unemployment rates well above 10.1%.
- High percentages of unemployed people resided in the older northern suburbs of Claremont, Chigwell, Moonah East and Glenorchy. In these areas there was a high percentage of low mortgage and low income households.
- Unemployment was low in the developing areas of Austins Ferry, Old Beach, Tranmere and Seven Mile Beach, and the high income suburb of Otago.

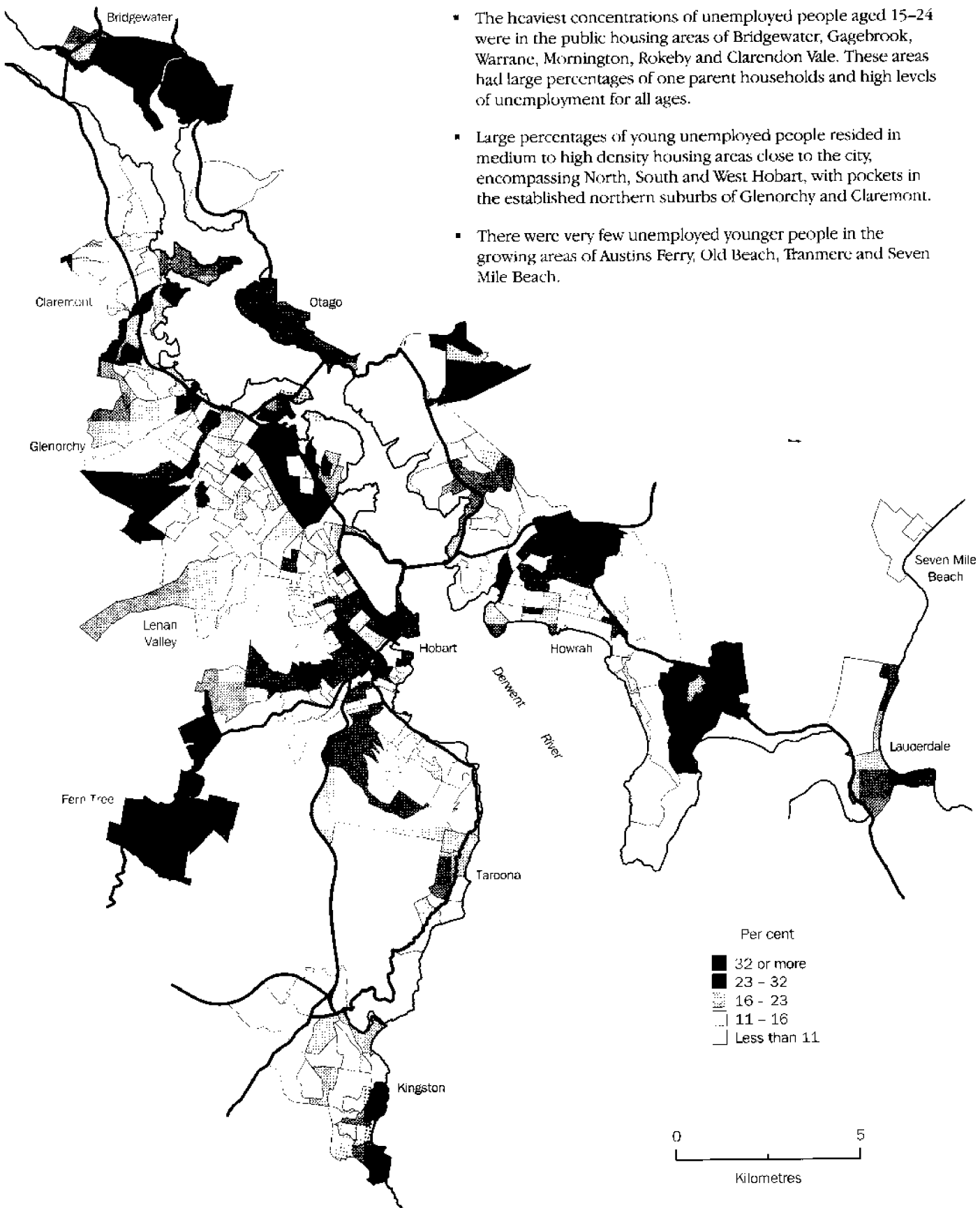




# Unemployed people aged 15–24 years

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

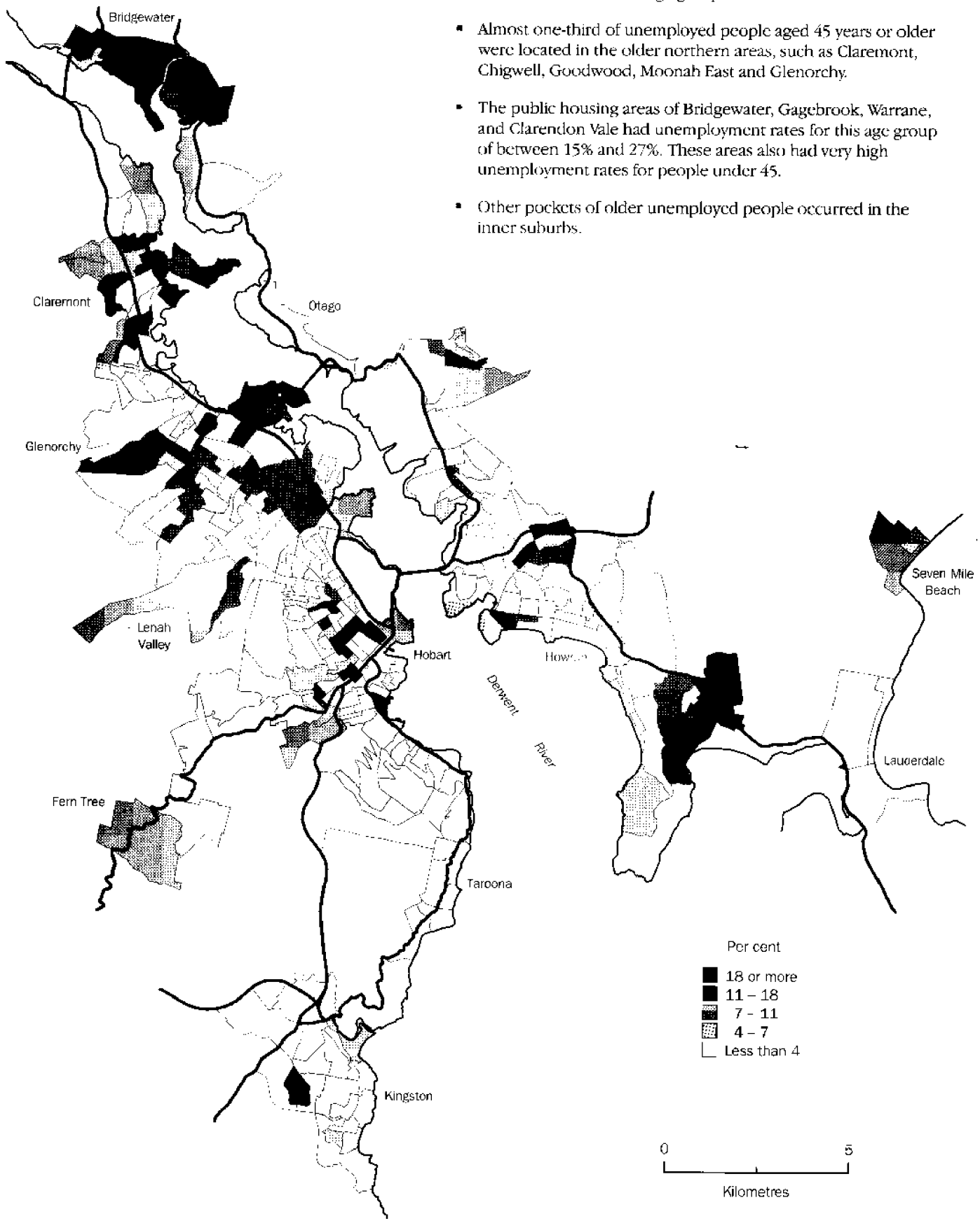
- At the 1996 Census there were 2,757 unemployed people aged 15–24 in the Hobart labour force. This was 19.0% of the labour force in this age group.
- The heaviest concentrations of unemployed people aged 15–24 were in the public housing areas of Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Warrane, Mornington, Rokeby and Clarendon Vale. These areas had large percentages of one parent households and high levels of unemployment for all ages.
- Large percentages of young unemployed people resided in medium to high density housing areas close to the city, encompassing North, South and West Hobart, with pockets in the established northern suburbs of Glenorchy and Claremont.
- There were very few unemployed younger people in the growing areas of Austins Ferry, Old Beach, Tranmere and Seven Mile Beach.



# Unemployed people aged 45 years or older

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

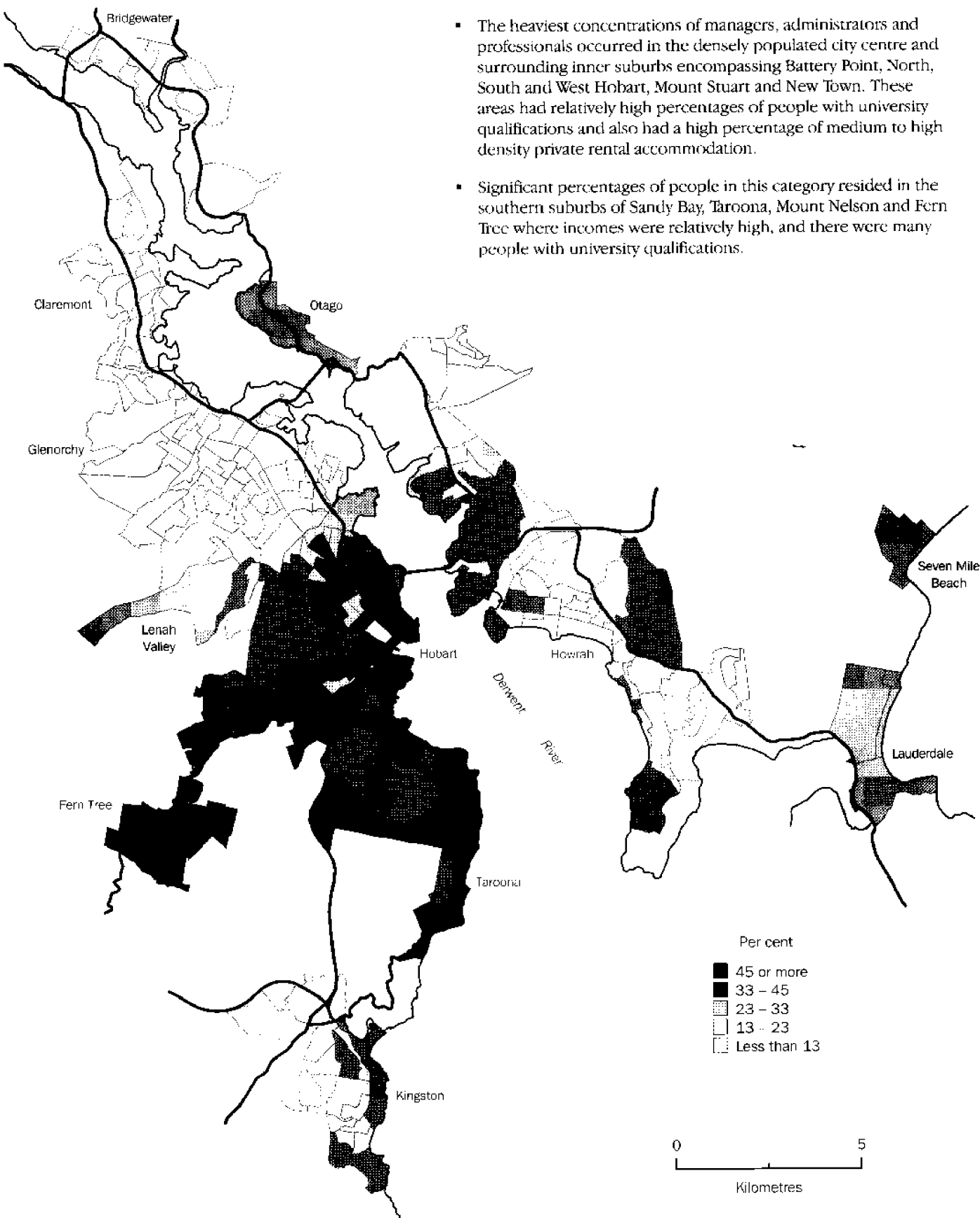
- At the 1996 Census there were 1,371 unemployed people aged 45 years or older in the Hobart labour force. This was 6.7% of the labour force in this age group.
- Almost one-third of unemployed people aged 45 years or older were located in the older northern areas, such as Claremont, Chigwell, Goodwood, Moonah East and Glenorchy.
- The public housing areas of Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Warrane, and Clarendon Vale had unemployment rates for this age group of between 15% and 27%. These areas also had very high unemployment rates for people under 45.
- Other pockets of older unemployed people occurred in the inner suburbs.



# Managers, administrators and professionals

As a percentage of all employed people

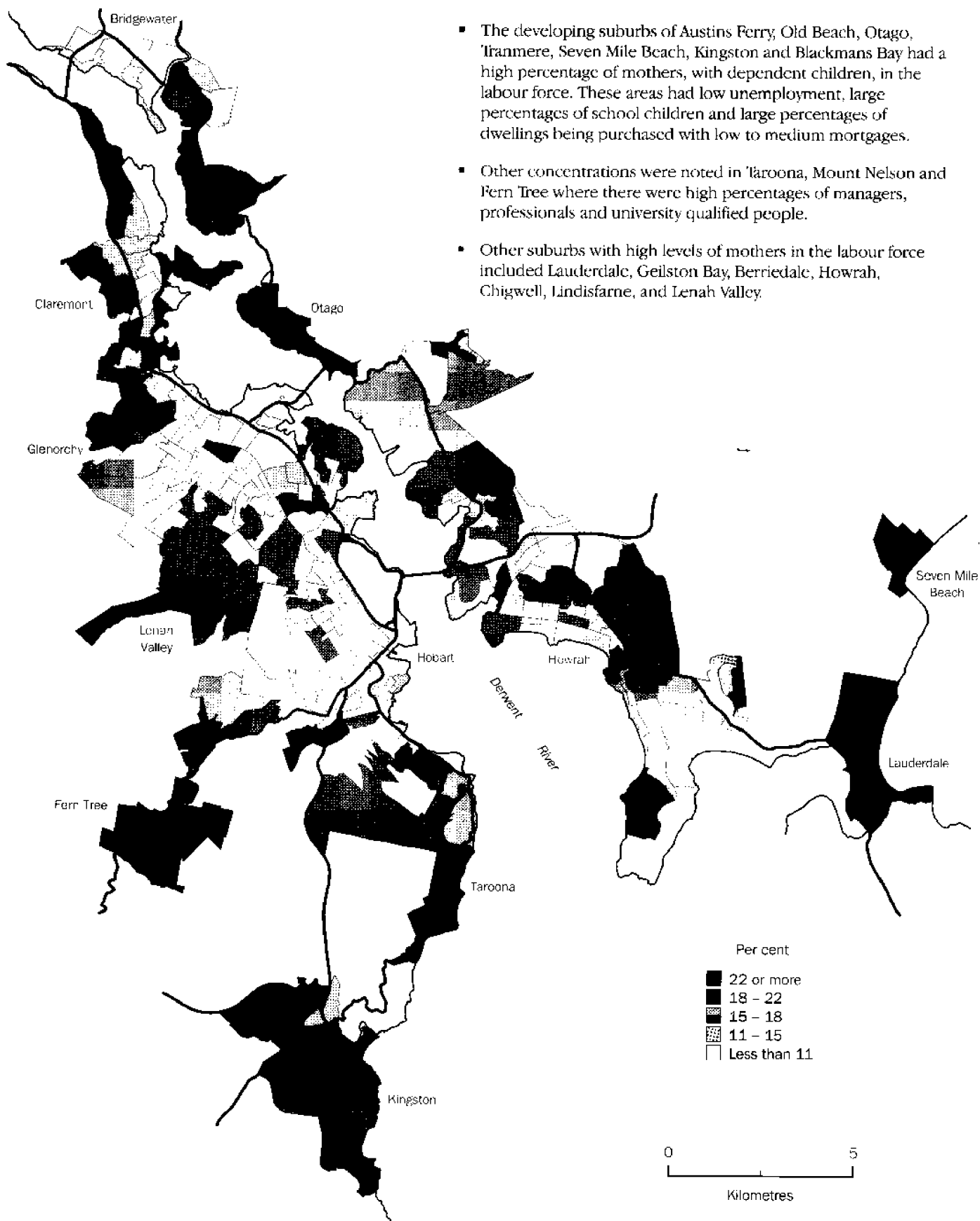
- At the 1996 Census there were 17,766 people employed as managers, administrators and professionals in Hobart. This was 28.6% of all employed people.
- The heaviest concentrations of managers, administrators and professionals occurred in the densely populated city centre and surrounding inner suburbs encompassing Battery Point, North, South and West Hobart, Mount Stuart and New Town. These areas had relatively high percentages of people with university qualifications and also had a high percentage of medium to high density private rental accommodation.
- Significant percentages of people in this category resided in the southern suburbs of Sandy Bay, Tarooma, Mount Nelson and Fern Tree where incomes were relatively high, and there were many people with university qualifications.



# Mothers in the labour force

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

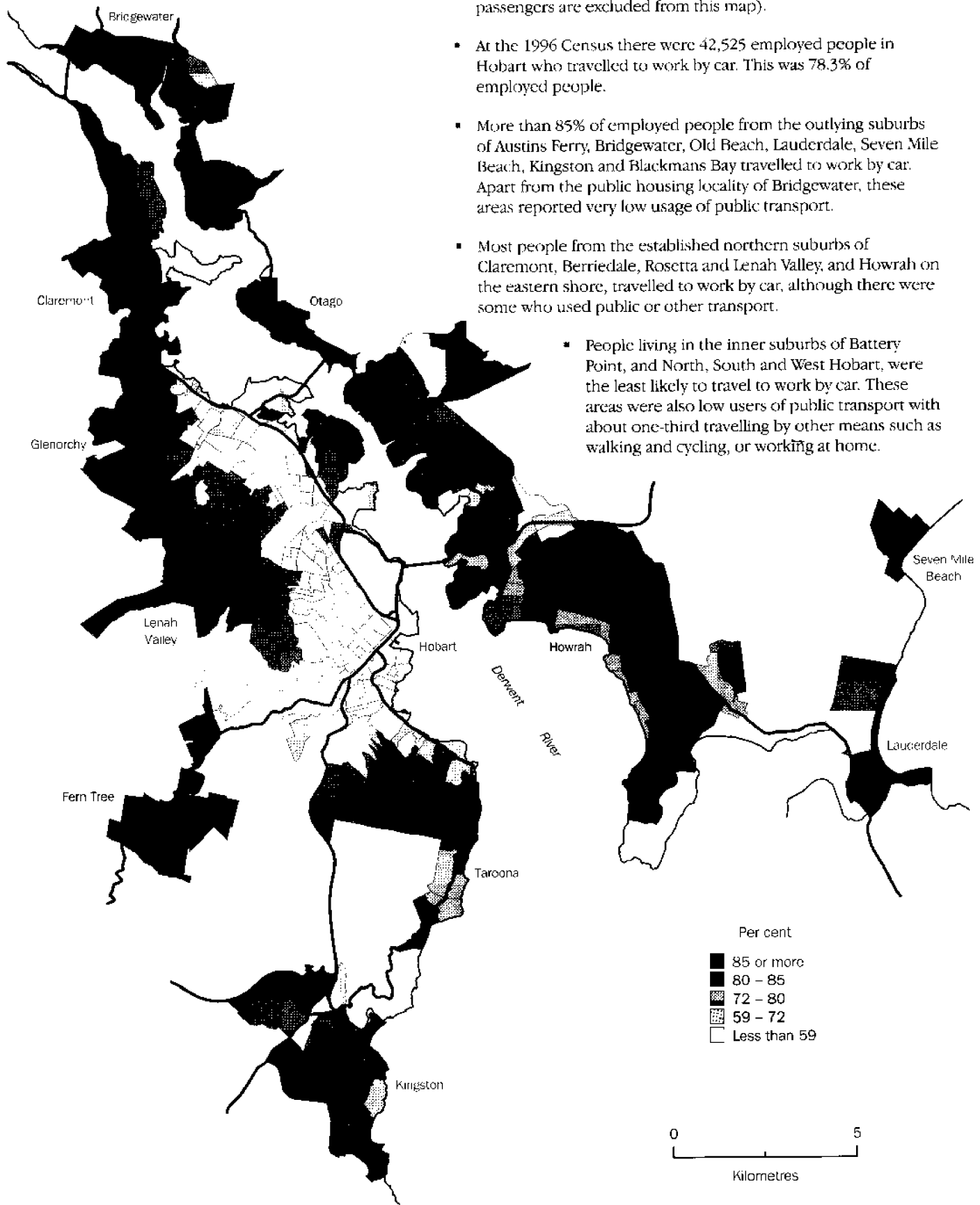
- At the 1996 Census there were 12,152 mothers, with dependent children, in the Hobart labour force. This was 17.3% of the total labour force.
- The developing suburbs of Austins Ferry, Old Beach, Otago, Trarmer, Seven Mile Beach, Kingston and Blackmans Bay had a high percentage of mothers, with dependent children, in the labour force. These areas had low unemployment, large percentages of school children and large percentages of dwellings being purchased with low to medium mortgages.
- Other concentrations were noted in Tarroona, Mount Nelson and Fern Tree where there were high percentages of managers, professionals and university qualified people.
- Other suburbs with high levels of mothers in the labour force included Lauderdale, Geilston Bay, Berriedale, Howrah, Chigwell, Lindisfarne, and Lenah Valley.



# People who travelled to work by car

As a percentage of all employed people

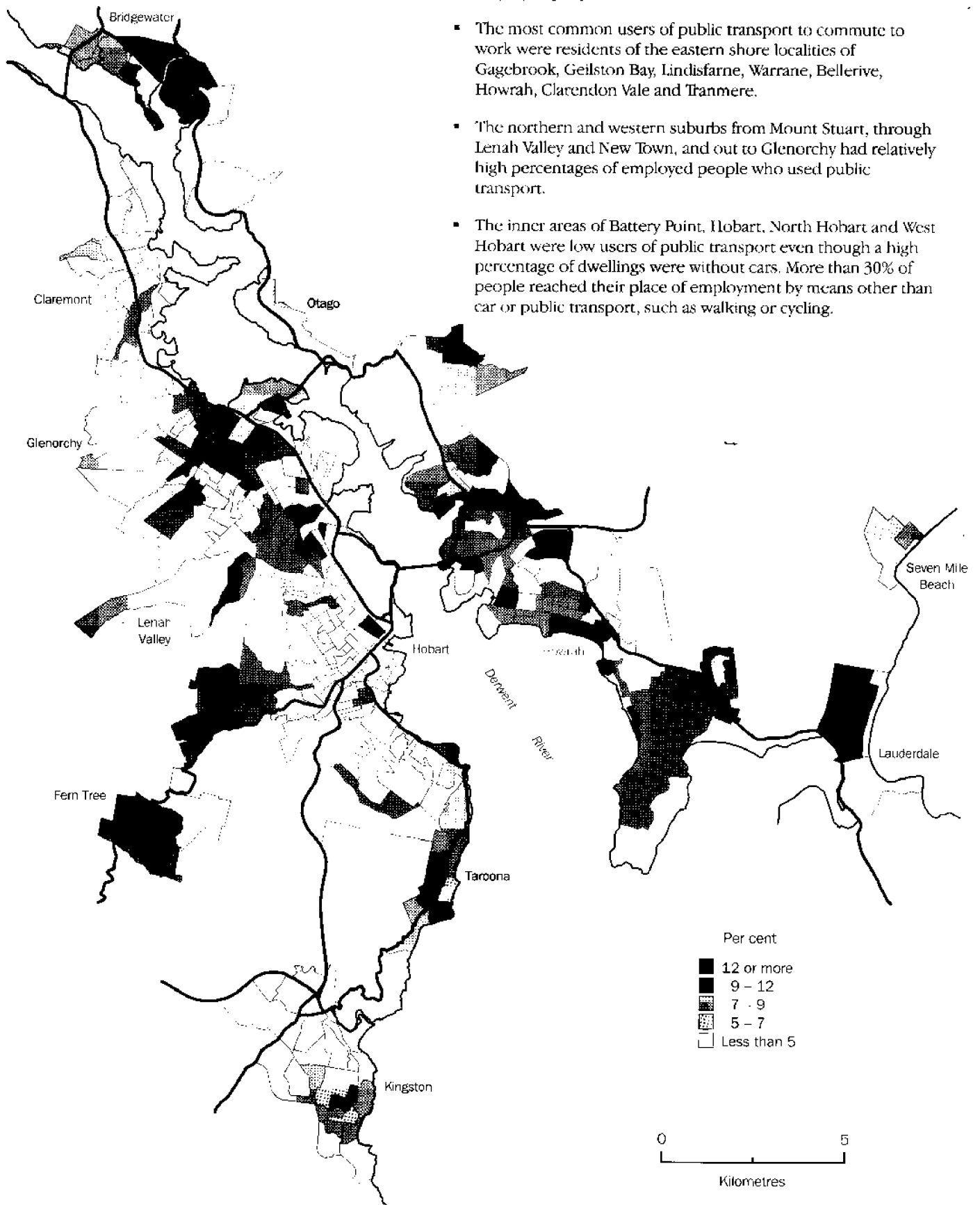
- This map shows those people who, on the day of the Census, used a car as their only mode of transport to work. They could have travelled either as the driver or passenger (however taxi passengers are excluded from this map).
- At the 1996 Census there were 42,525 employed people in Hobart who travelled to work by car. This was 78.3% of employed people.
- More than 85% of employed people from the outlying suburbs of Austins Ferry, Bridgewater, Old Beach, Lauderdale, Seven Mile Beach, Kingston and Blackmans Bay travelled to work by car. Apart from the public housing locality of Bridgewater, these areas reported very low usage of public transport.
- Most people from the established northern suburbs of Claremont, Berriedale, Rosetta and Lenah Valley, and Howrah on the eastern shore, travelled to work by car, although there were some who used public or other transport.
- People living in the inner suburbs of Battery Point, and North, South and West Hobart, were the least likely to travel to work by car. These areas were also low users of public transport with about one-third travelling by other means such as walking and cycling, or working at home.



# People who travelled to work by public transport

As a percentage of all employed people

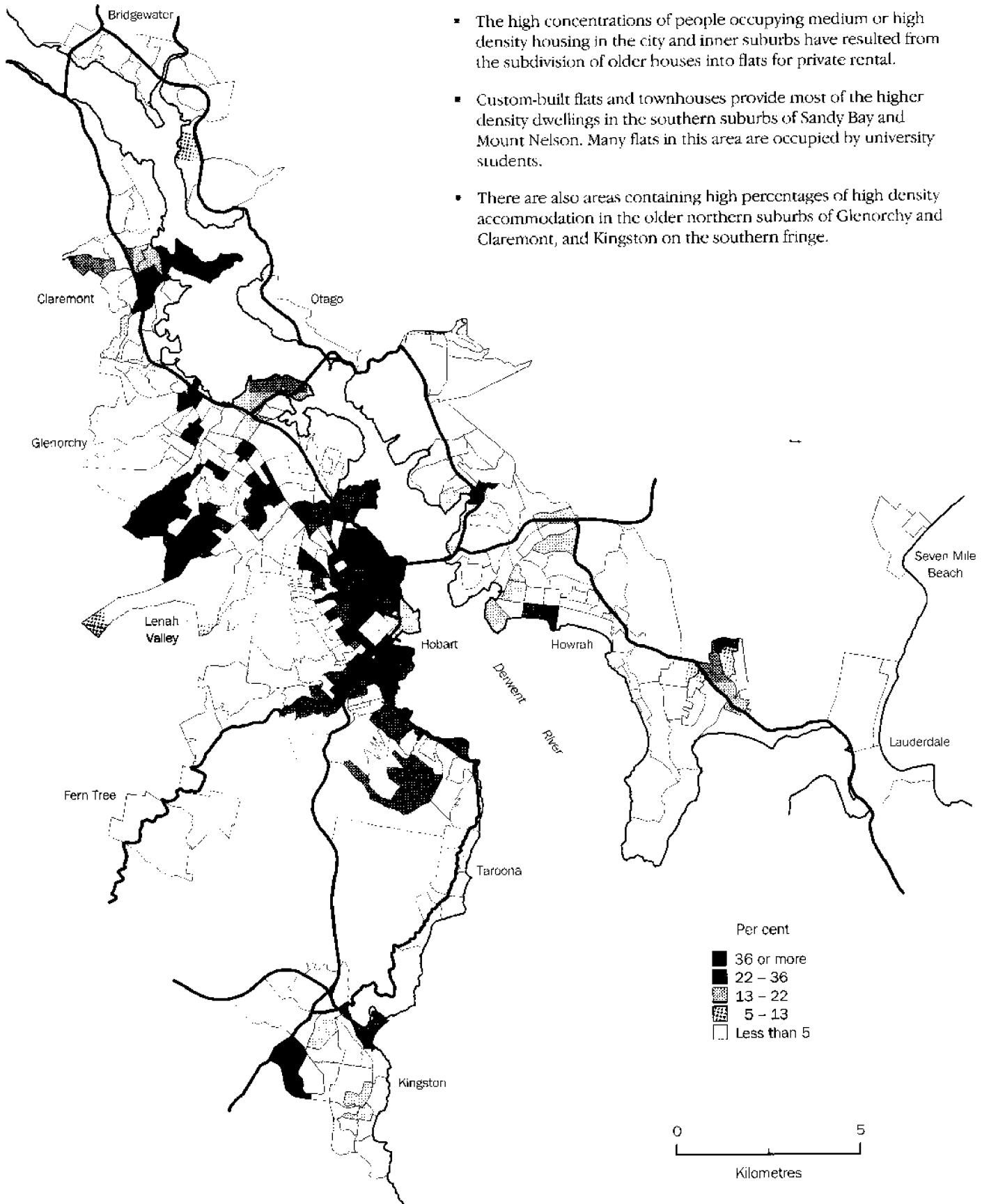
- At the 1996 Census there were 4,212 employed people in Hobart who travelled to work by public transport. This was 7.8% of employed people.
- The most common users of public transport to commute to work were residents of the eastern shore localities of Gagebrook, Geilston Bay, Lindisfarne, Warrane, Bellerive, Howrah, Clarendon Vale and Tranmere.
- The northern and western suburbs from Mount Stuart, through Lenah Valley and New Town, and out to Glenorchy had relatively high percentages of employed people who used public transport.
- The inner areas of Battery Point, Hobart, North Hobart and West Hobart were low users of public transport even though a high percentage of dwellings were without cars. More than 30% of people reached their place of employment by means other than car or public transport, such as walking or cycling.



# People occupying medium or high density housing

As a percentage of all people living in private dwellings

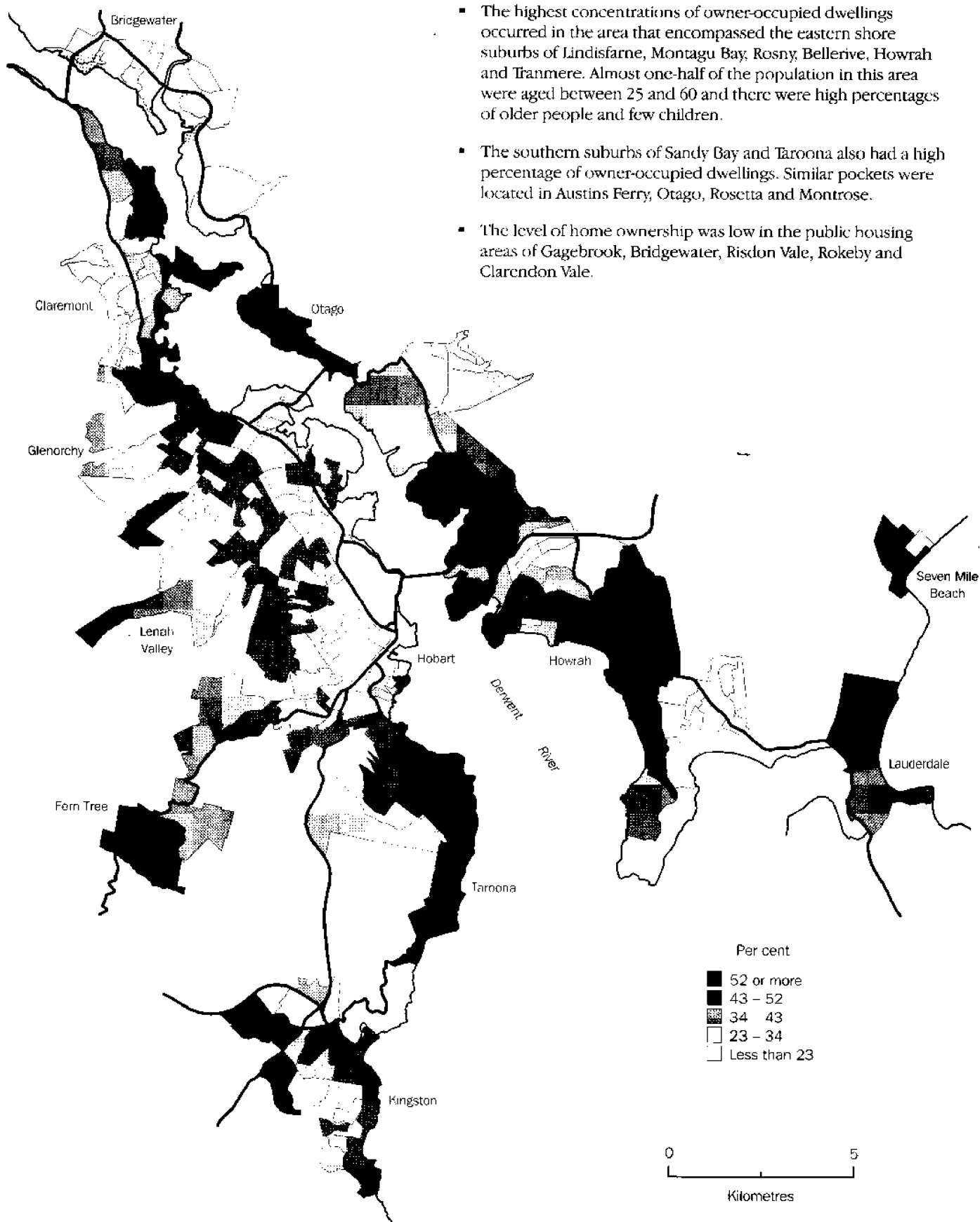
- At the 1996 Census 18,324 people, 12.5% of the Hobart population who lived in private dwellings, lived in flats, townhouses and other forms of high density accommodation.
- The high concentrations of people occupying medium or high density housing in the city and inner suburbs have resulted from the subdivision of older houses into flats for private rental.
- Custom-built flats and townhouses provide most of the higher density dwellings in the southern suburbs of Sandy Bay and Mount Nelson. Many flats in this area are occupied by university students.
- There are also areas containing high percentages of high density accommodation in the older northern suburbs of Glenorchy and Claremont, and Kingston on the southern fringe.



# Owner-occupied dwellings

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

- At the 1996 Census there were 22,866 dwellings owned outright in Hobart. This was 39.5% of all occupied private dwellings.
- The highest concentrations of owner-occupied dwellings occurred in the area that encompassed the eastern shore suburbs of Lindisfarne, Montagu Bay, Rosny, Bellerive, Howrah and Tranmere. Almost one-half of the population in this area were aged between 25 and 60 and there were high percentages of older people and few children.
- The southern suburbs of Sandy Bay and Taroona also had a high percentage of owner-occupied dwellings. Similar pockets were located in Austins Ferry, Otago, Rosetta and Montrose.
- The level of home ownership was low in the public housing areas of Gagebrook, Bridgewater, Risdon Vale, Rokeby and Clarendon Vale.

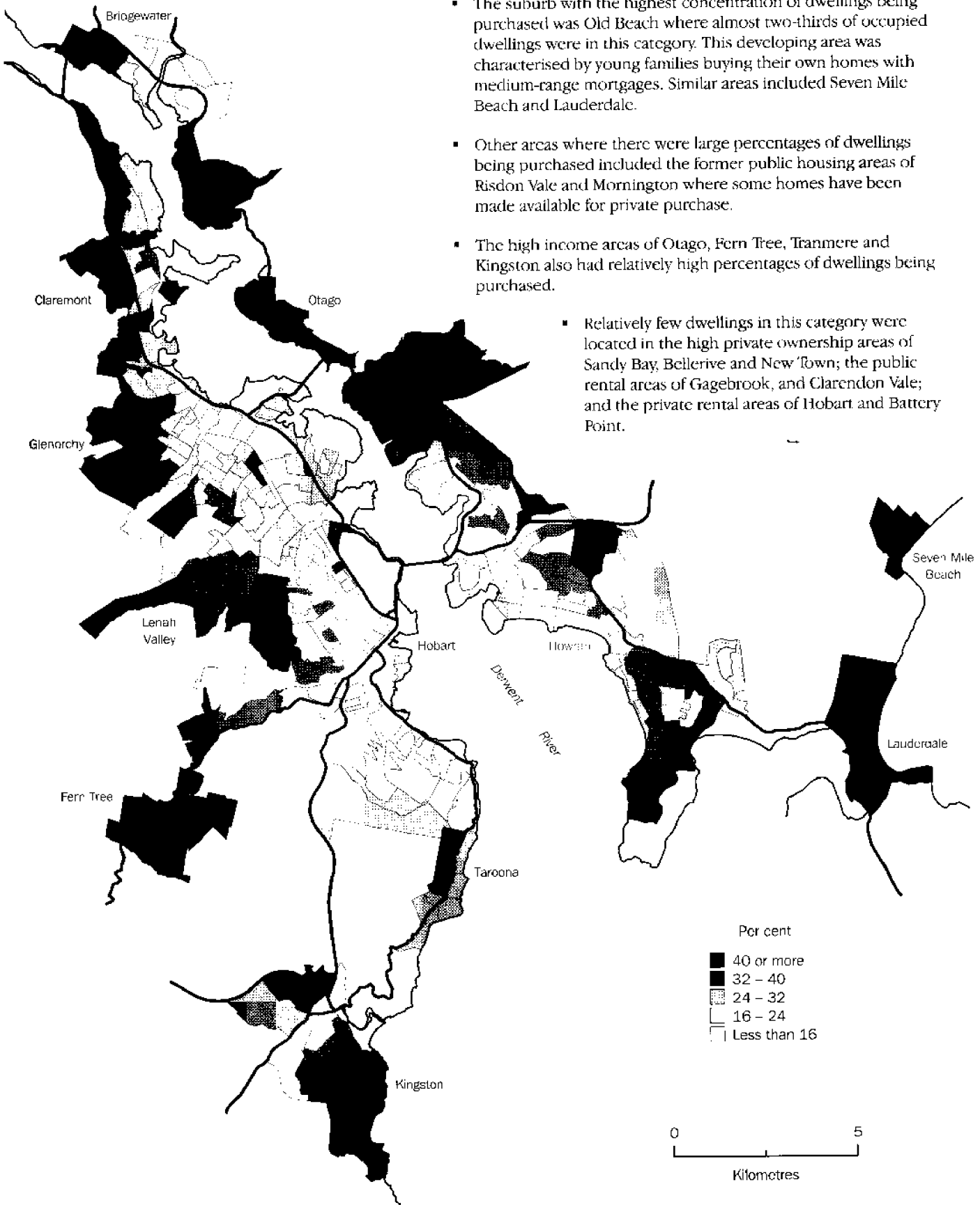




# Dwellings being purchased

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

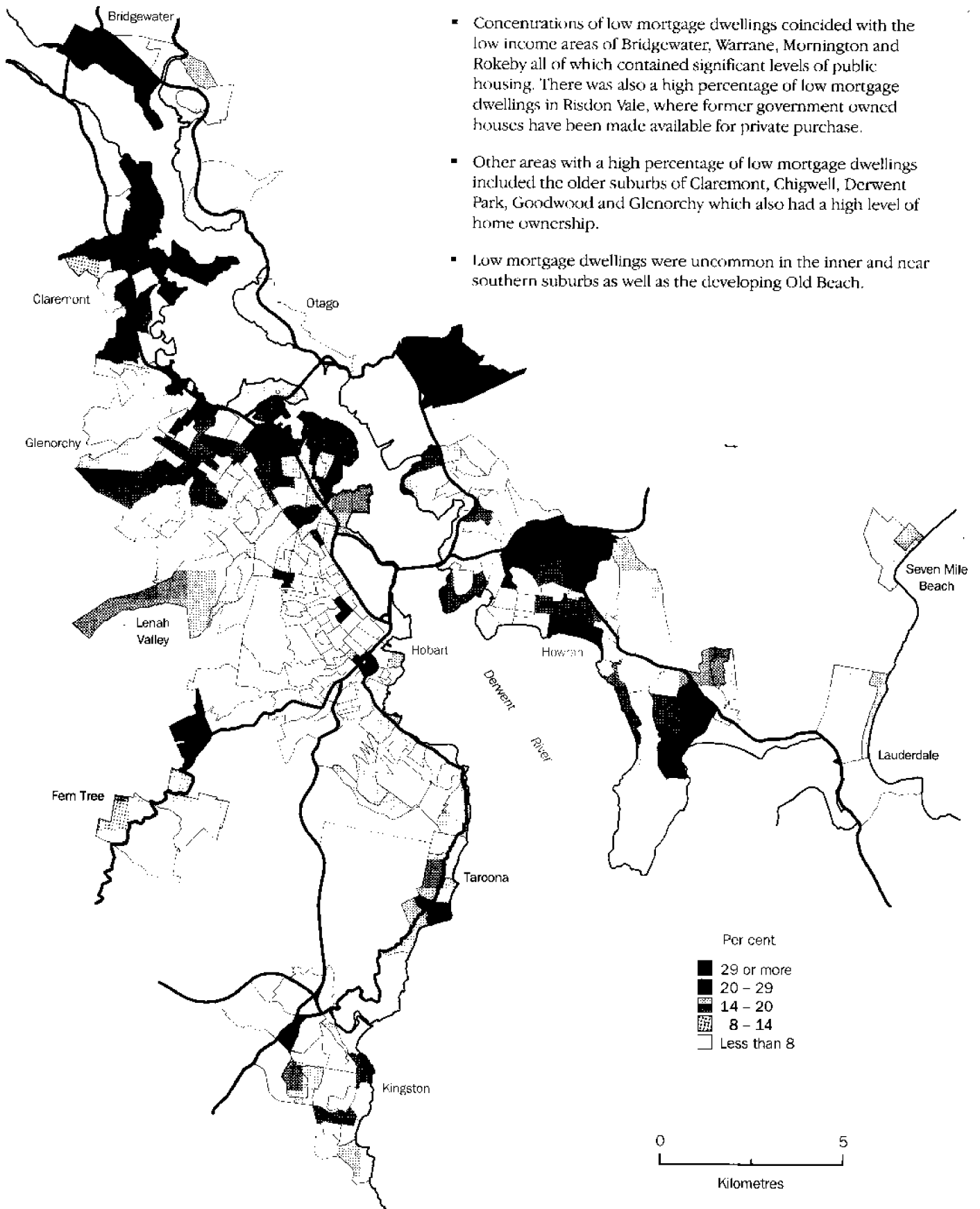
- At the 1996 Census there were 16,207 dwellings being purchased in Hobart. This was 28.0% of all occupied private dwellings.
- The suburb with the highest concentration of dwellings being purchased was Old Beach where almost two-thirds of occupied dwellings were in this category. This developing area was characterised by young families buying their own homes with medium-range mortgages. Similar areas included Seven Mile Beach and Lauderdale.
- Other areas where there were large percentages of dwellings being purchased included the former public housing areas of Risdon Vale and Mornington where some homes have been made available for private purchase.
- The high income areas of Otago, Fern Tree, Tranmere and Kingston also had relatively high percentages of dwellings being purchased.
- Relatively few dwellings in this category were located in the high private ownership areas of Sandy Bay, Bellerive and New Town; the public rental areas of Gagebrook, and Clarendon Vale; and the private rental areas of Hobart and Battery Point.



# Low mortgages

Dwellings with a mortgage of less than \$300 per month as a percentage of all dwellings being purchased

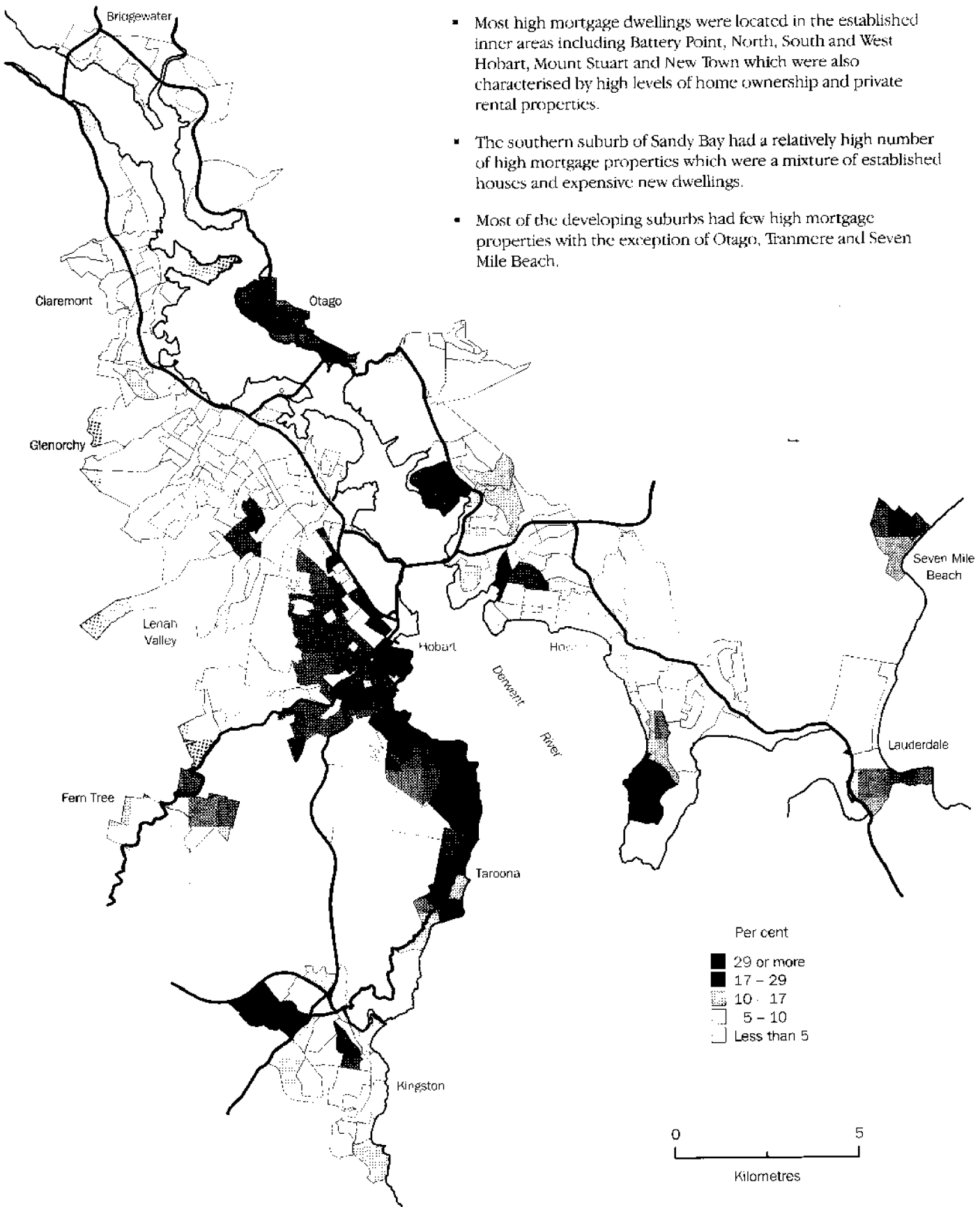
- Of the 16,207 dwellings being purchased in Hobart at the 1996 Census, 2,570 (16.6%) had monthly mortgage payments of less than \$300.
- Concentrations of low mortgage dwellings coincided with the low income areas of Bridgewater, Warrane, Mornington and Rokeby all of which contained significant levels of public housing. There was also a high percentage of low mortgage dwellings in Risdon Vale, where former government owned houses have been made available for private purchase.
- Other areas with a high percentage of low mortgage dwellings included the older suburbs of Claremont, Chigwell, Derwent Park, Goodwood and Glenorchy which also had a high level of home ownership.
- Low mortgage dwellings were uncommon in the inner and near southern suburbs as well as the developing Old Beach.



# High mortgages

Dwellings with a mortgage of \$1,100 or more per month as a percentage of all dwellings being purchased

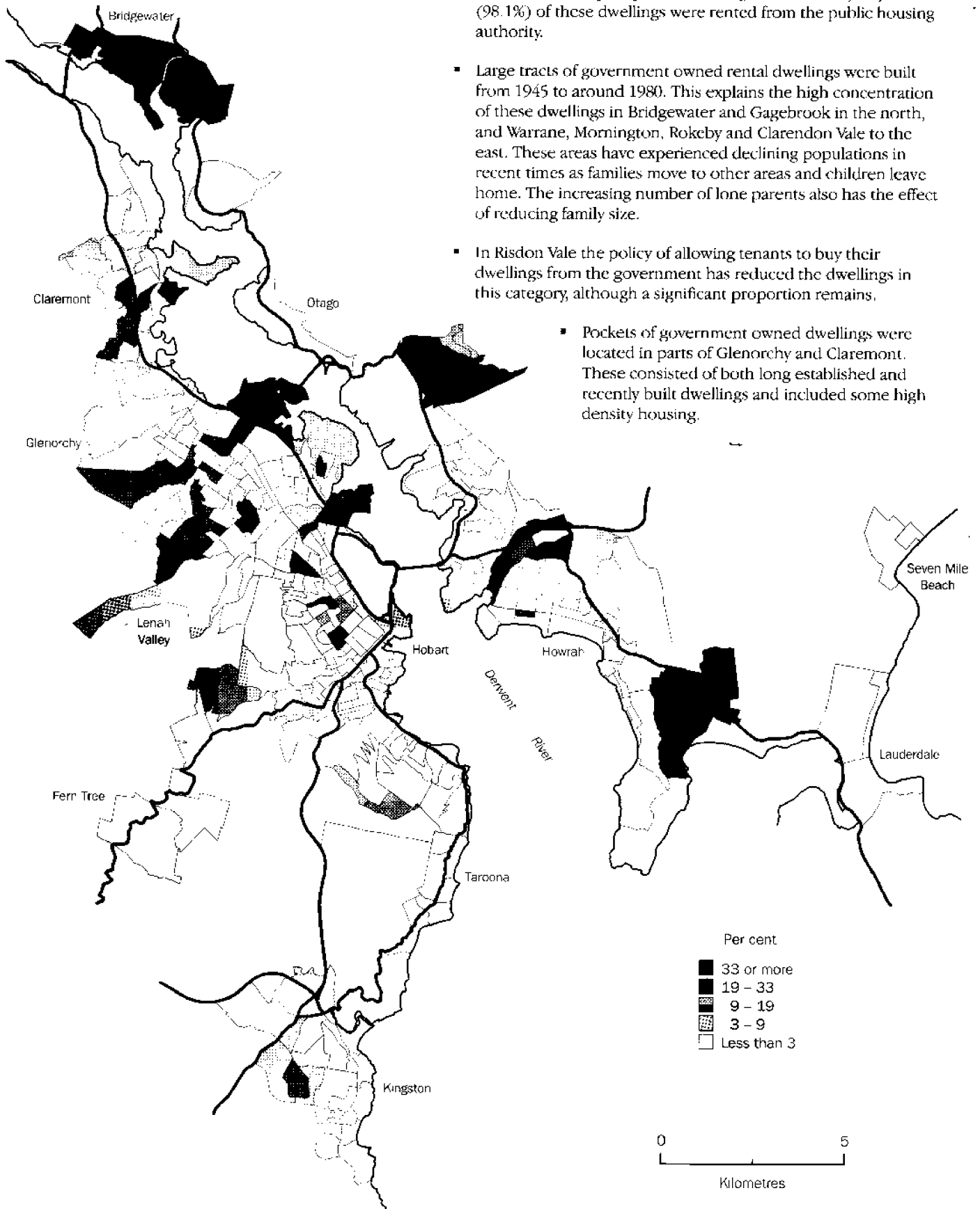
- Of the 16,207 dwellings being purchased in Hobart at the 1996 Census, 1,538 (9.9%) had monthly mortgage payments of \$1,100 or more.
- Most high mortgage dwellings were located in the established inner areas including Battery Point, North, South and West Hobart, Mount Stuart and New Town which were also characterised by high levels of home ownership and private rental properties.
- The southern suburb of Sandy Bay had a relatively high number of high mortgage properties which were a mixture of established houses and expensive new dwellings.
- Most of the developing suburbs had few high mortgage properties with the exception of Otago, Tranmere and Seven Mile Beach.



# Rented dwellings — government owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

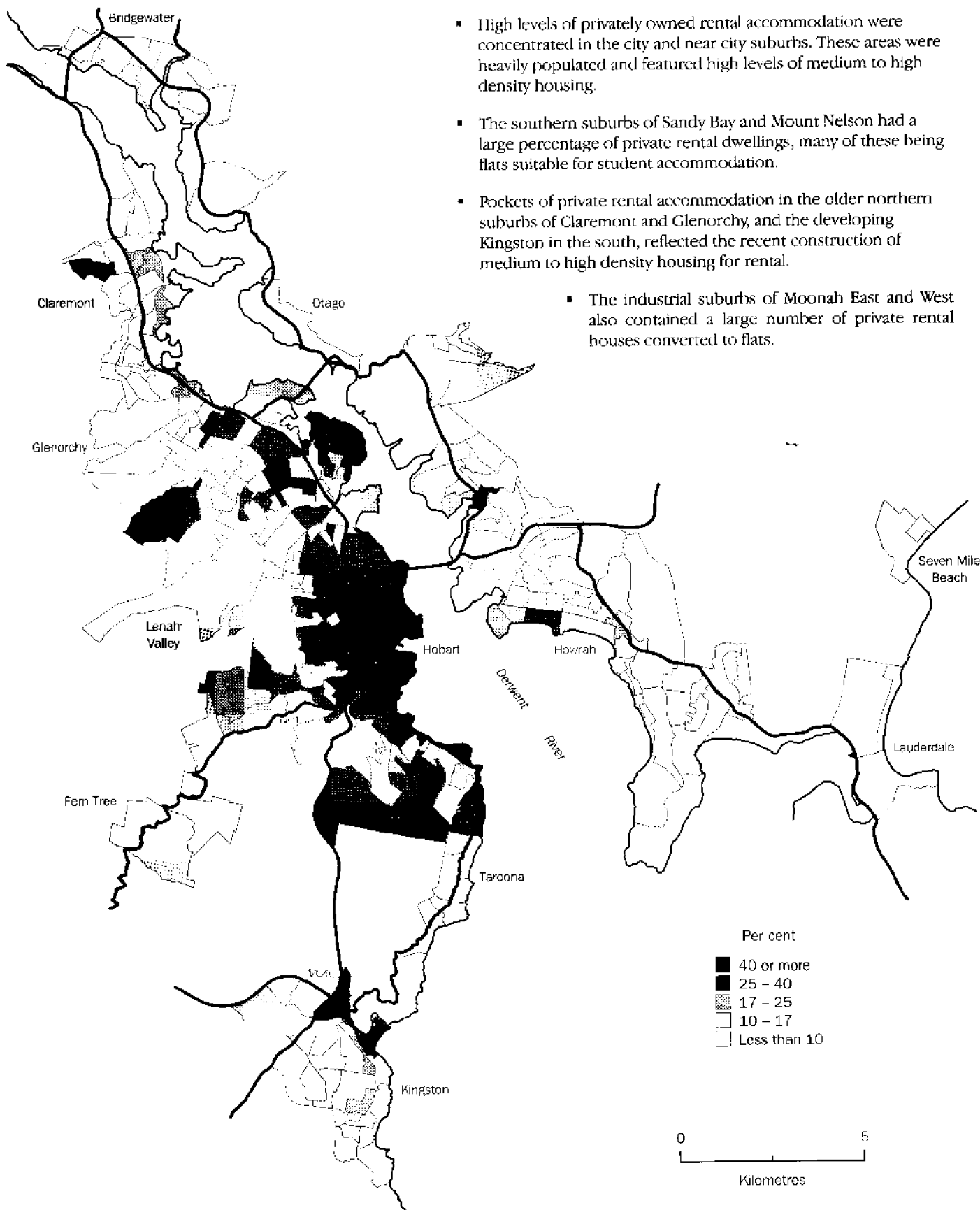
- At the 1996 Census 5,806 rented dwellings in Hobart were government owned. This was 32.5% of rented dwellings and 10.0% of all occupied private dwellings. The vast majority (98.1%) of these dwellings were rented from the public housing authority.
- Large tracts of government owned rental dwellings were built from 1945 to around 1980. This explains the high concentration of these dwellings in Bridgewater and Gagebrook in the north, and Warrane, Mornington, Rokeby and Clarendon Vale to the east. These areas have experienced declining populations in recent times as families move to other areas and children leave home. The increasing number of lone parents also has the effect of reducing family size.
- In Risdon Vale the policy of allowing tenants to buy their dwellings from the government has reduced the dwellings in this category, although a significant proportion remains.
- Pockets of government owned dwellings were located in parts of Glenorchy and Claremont. These consisted of both long established and recently built dwellings and included some high density housing.



# Rented dwellings — privately owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

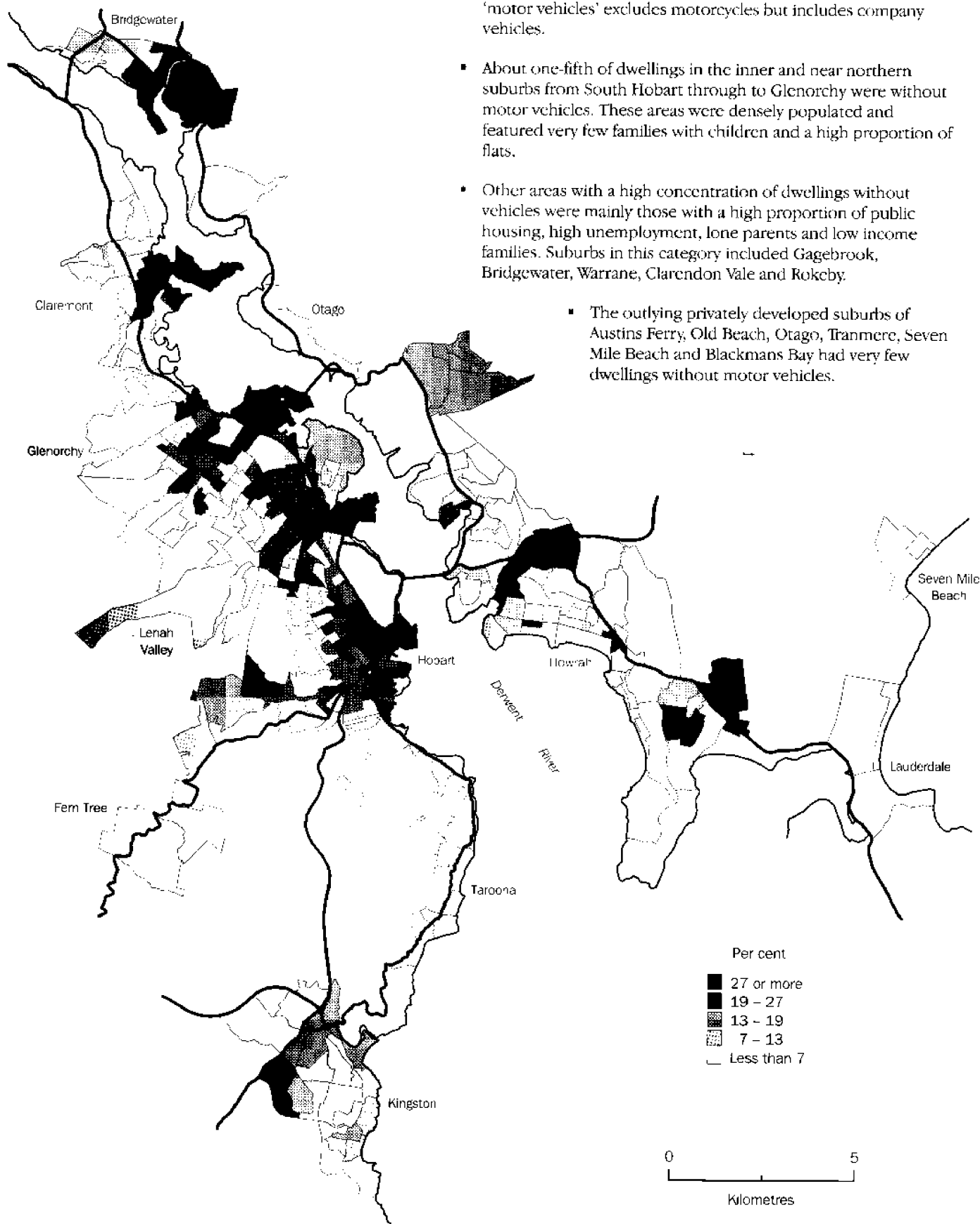
- At the 1996 Census 11,017 rented dwellings in Hobart were privately owned. This was 61.7% of rented dwellings and 19.1% of all occupied private dwellings.
- High levels of privately owned rental accommodation were concentrated in the city and near city suburbs. These areas were heavily populated and featured high levels of medium to high density housing.
- The southern suburbs of Sandy Bay and Mount Nelson had a large percentage of private rental dwellings, many of these being flats suitable for student accommodation.
- Pockets of private rental accommodation in the older northern suburbs of Claremont and Glenorchy, and the developing Kingston in the south, reflected the recent construction of medium to high density housing for rental.
- The industrial suburbs of Moonah East and West also contained a large number of private rental houses converted to flats.



# Dwellings with no motor vehicles

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

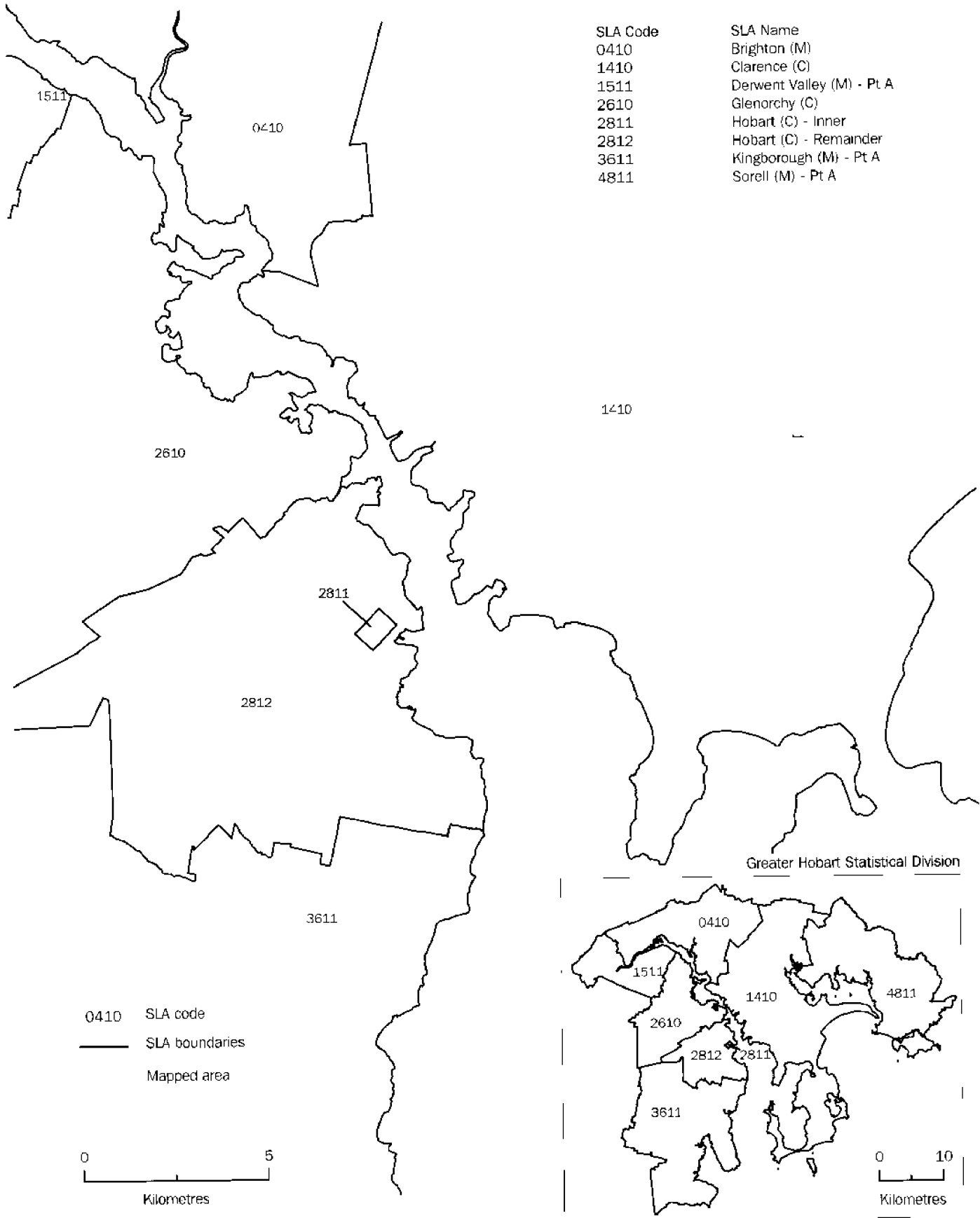
- At the 1996 Census there were 8,224 dwellings in Hobart which had no motor vehicles garaged at or near the dwelling. This represented 14.5% of all occupied private dwellings. The term 'motor vehicles' excludes motorcycles but includes company vehicles.
- About one-fifth of dwellings in the inner and near northern suburbs from South Hobart through to Glenorchy were without motor vehicles. These areas were densely populated and featured very few families with children and a high proportion of flats.
- Other areas with a high concentration of dwellings without vehicles were mainly those with a high proportion of public housing, high unemployment, lone parents and low income families. Suburbs in this category included Gagebrook, Bridgewater, Warrane, Clarendon Vale and Rokeby.
- The outlying privately developed suburbs of Austins Ferry, Old Beach, Otago, Tranmere, Seven Mile Beach and Blackmans Bay had very few dwellings without motor vehicles.



# Statistical Local Areas

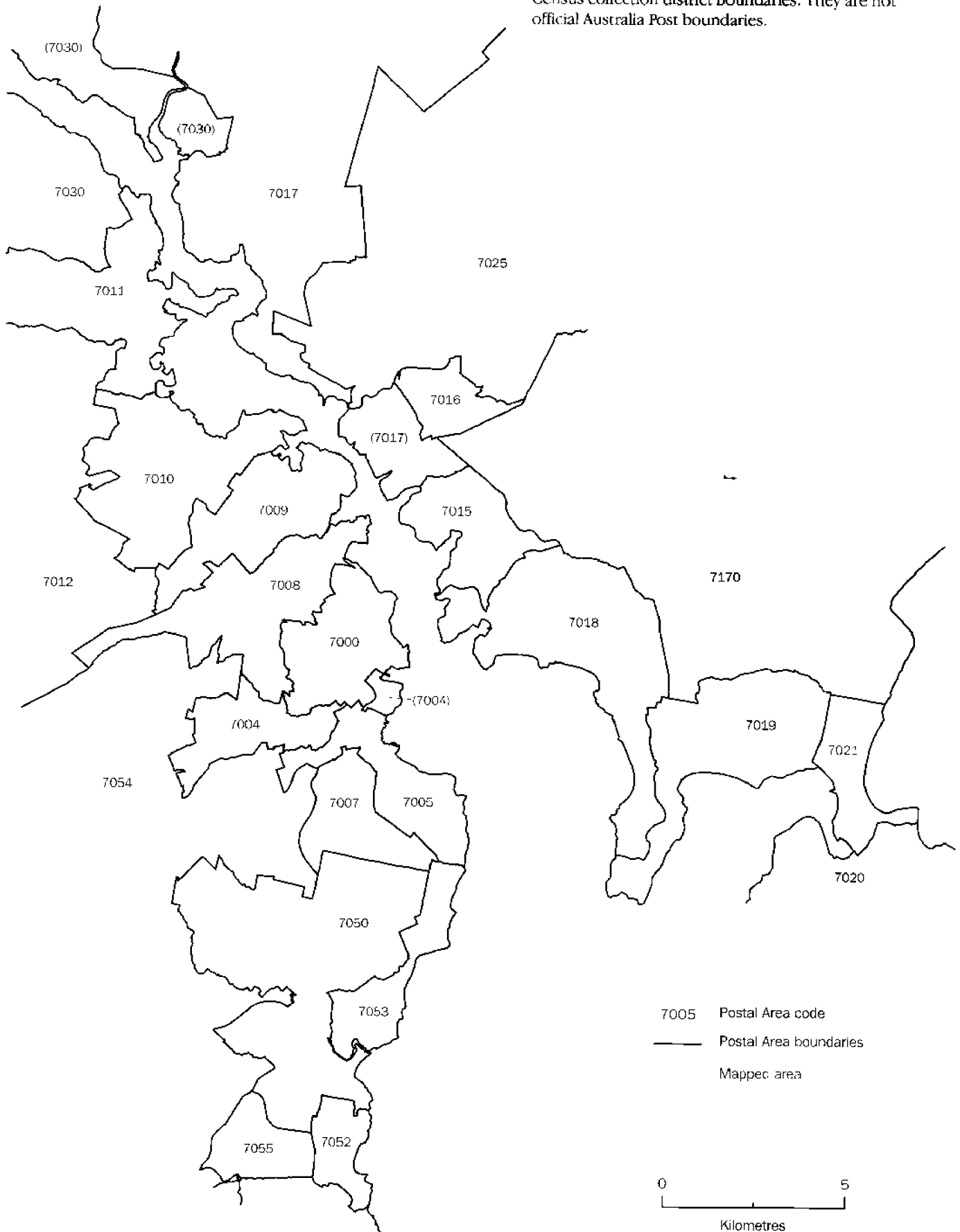
This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.

SLA Code	SLA Name
0410	Brighton (M)
1410	Clarence (C)
1511	Derwent Valley (M) - Pt A
2610	Glenorchy (C)
2811	Hobart (C) - Inner
2812	Hobart (C) - Remainder
3611	Kingborough (M) - Pt A
4811	Sorell (M) - Pt A



# Postal Areas

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





# Locations

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



## Glossary

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

- Asia** Comprises *Southeast Asia* which includes Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Burma (Myanmar), Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam; *Northeast Asia* which includes China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Macau and Mongolia; and *Southern Asia* which includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
- Collection district (CD)** The smallest geographic area used for collection and dissemination of data from the Census of Population and Housing. In urban areas there are usually between 200 and 300 dwellings in each CD.
- CDs are redefined for each census and are current only at census time. For the 1996 Census of Population and Housing there were 34,500 CDs covering the whole of Australia. CDs are amalgamated to form larger geographical areas such as statistical local areas.
- Couple** For census purposes, a couple is either married or in a de facto relationship and usually resides in the same household. See also Family.
- Dependent children** Children under 15 years of age, or children, in a family, aged 15–24 years who are full-time students and who have no partner or children of their own usually residing in the household. Dependent children include adopted children, step and foster children. See also Family.
- DINKs** This acronym stands for 'double income, no kids'. In this atlas, a DINK is defined as a couple with no children present, where both partners are in paid employment more than 25 hours a week and the younger partner is aged under 40 years. See also Family.
- Dwelling** A building or structure in which people live. This can be a house, flat, caravan or tent, humpy or park bench. Dwellings are classified as:
- occupied private dwellings;
  - unoccupied private dwellings; or
  - non-private dwellings.
- See also Private dwelling; Non-private dwelling.
- Employed persons** People aged 15 years and over who, during the week before census night, worked for payment or profit or as unpaid workers in a family business, or who had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent.
- English (proficiency in the language)** People who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to state how well they spoke English.
- Because of the subjective nature of responses to this question in the Census, data on the levels of proficiency in English of people who speak a language other than English at home should be interpreted with care.

Family	Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering and who are usually resident in the same household.
Household	A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling and make common provision for food and other essentials for living; or a person living alone.
Household income	Calculated by adding together all the individual incomes reported by household members. See also Income.
Income	People aged 15 years and over were asked to state their usual gross weekly income, which is all income before tax, superannuation, health insurance or other deductions are made. Gross income includes family allowance, family allowance supplement, pensions, unemployment benefits, student allowances, maintenance (child support), superannuation, wages, salary, overtime, dividends, rents received, interest received, business or farm income (less operation expenses) and workers' compensation received.
Labour force	Comprises people aged 15 years and over who worked for payment or profit, or as unpaid workers in a family business, during the week prior to census night; had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent; were on strike or stood down temporarily; or did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work.
Managers, administrators and professionals	These definitions follow the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations. <i>Managers and administrators</i> head government, industrial, agricultural, commercial and other establishments, organisations or departments within such organisations. They determine the policy of the establishment, organisation or department, and direct and coordinate its functioning, usually through subordinate managers. <i>Professionals</i> perform analytical, conceptual and creative tasks requiring a high level of intellectual ability and thorough understanding of an extensive body of theoretical knowledge. See also Occupation.
Medium or high density housing	Comprises semi-detached houses, row or terrace houses, villa units, townhouses, flats, home units and apartments.
Non-private dwelling	This is an establishment which provides a communal or transitory type of accommodation e.g. hotel, motel, prison, religious or charitable institution, defence establishment or hospital. Cared accommodation in retirement villages is included. See also Private dwelling.
Occupation	The ABS uses the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations to group employed people into occupations according to the set of tasks that is performed in their jobs. Occupation is collected in the Census for all employed people aged 15 years and over.
Occupied dwelling	Premises occupied by the household on census night. See also Private dwelling.
One parent family	Consists of a lone parent with at least one dependent child who is usually resident in the family household. The family may also include any number of other related individuals e.g. a sister of the lone parent. See also Family.
Owner-occupied dwellings	A dwelling owned and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes those dwellings being purchased and those occupied under a life tenure scheme. See also Dwelling.

<b>Private dwelling</b>	Usually a house, flat or part of a house, but can also be a house attached to, or rooms above, shops or offices; an occupied caravan in a caravan park or on a residential allotment; a craft in a marina; a houseboat; or a tent if it is standing on its own block of land. Manufactured home estates and self-care units for the retired or aged are also treated as private dwellings. See also Non-private dwelling.
<b>Public transport</b>	This mode of travel to work is defined as travelling to work by train, bus, ferry or tram. It excludes travelling to work by car or taxi.
<b>Qualifications</b>	The highest level of qualification that the person has obtained since leaving school. University qualifications include bachelor degrees, higher degrees and postgraduate diplomas. The trade qualifications category refers to people holding a skilled vocational qualification. The 'People without qualifications' map includes a small number of people who have a qualification that is out of scope of the ABS Classification of Qualifications.
<b>Rented dwellings</b>	Households were asked whether they rented, owned or were purchasing the dwelling in which they were counted on census night. Households who were renting were also asked who they were renting from.
<b>Rest of Europe</b>	Comprises <i>Southern Europe</i> which includes Albania, Andorra, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Greece, Holy See, Italy, Malta, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and Former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro; <i>Western Europe</i> which includes Austria, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands and Switzerland; <i>Northern Europe</i> which includes Denmark, Faeroe Islands, Finland, Greenland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden; <i>Eastern Europe</i> which includes Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czech Republic and Slovak Republic; and the <i>Former USSR and the Baltic States</i> which includes Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.
<b>Statistical local area (SLA)</b>	Consists of one or more collection districts. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They consist of a single local government area, or part thereof, or any unincorporated area.
<b>Unemployed persons</b>	For 1996 Census purposes, unemployed people are defined as those people aged 15 years and over who, in the week prior to census night, did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work.



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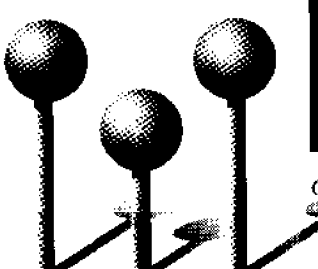
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