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DARWIN AND PALMERSTON



... A Social Atlas



**2001 Census of
Population and Housing**

**Darwin and
Palmerston**

... A Social Atlas

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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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 Darwin and Palmerston using data collected in the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. A commentary accompanying each map briefly analyses these characteristics and highlights the main features. Commentary appearing in italics refers to other map topics contained in this atlas.

The region mapped in this atlas is the Urban Centre of Darwin and the Urban Centre of Palmerston. The number of people counted in the Urban Centre of Darwin on Census Night, 7 August 2001, excluding overseas visitors, was 68,694, and there were 20,505 people in the Urban Centre of Palmerston.

ABOUT THE CENSUS

The 2001 Census of Population and Housing aimed at counting every person who spent Census Night, 7 August 2001, 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 Darwin and Palmerston. These are: Domestic visitors; People born overseas; People born in South-East Asia; People attending tertiary institutions; Managers, administrators, professionals and associate professionals; Owner-occupied dwellings; and Dwellings being purchased. Unless stated otherwise, maps in this atlas exclude overseas visitors to Australia.

STATISTICAL BOUNDARIES

Topics are mapped by 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.

SLAs are geographic areas bounding one or more CDs and, in Darwin and Palmerston, generally represent individual suburbs. SLAs used in the Census were those appearing in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1— Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0), effective 1 July 2001.




INTERPRETING THE MAPS

Each topic is mapped using different colours to represent different proportions of the mapped characteristic. With the exception of two topics, 'Population density' and 'Average household size', 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, while 'Average household size' shows the average number of people per occupied private dwelling.

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:

	CD boundary
	Coastline
	Major roads

Topographic data are reproduced with permission of PSMA Australia.

MAP LEGEND

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

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

For simplicity, the ranges are shown as '15–22', '22–30' and so on. These should be read as, for example, 'from 15 to less than 22'. Individual values will appear in one range only.

CLASS INTERVAL SELECTION

Selecting appropriate class intervals for each map is a key aspect of representing statistical data. For each map, five classes have been used so that the reader is able to distinguish each class clearly. Class intervals which reflect the distribution of the data were calculated using the Dalenius-Hodges 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.

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. The exception to this is the CD covering the airport which has been modified to encompass just the residential area of the RAAF base.

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.

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

COMPARABILITY WITH 1996 ATLAS

Birthplace

For the 2001 Census, birthplace was classified to the new *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (cat. no. 1269.0). In the 1996 Census, the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)* was used. This change in classification has had no impact on the data aggregated for inclusion in this atlas.

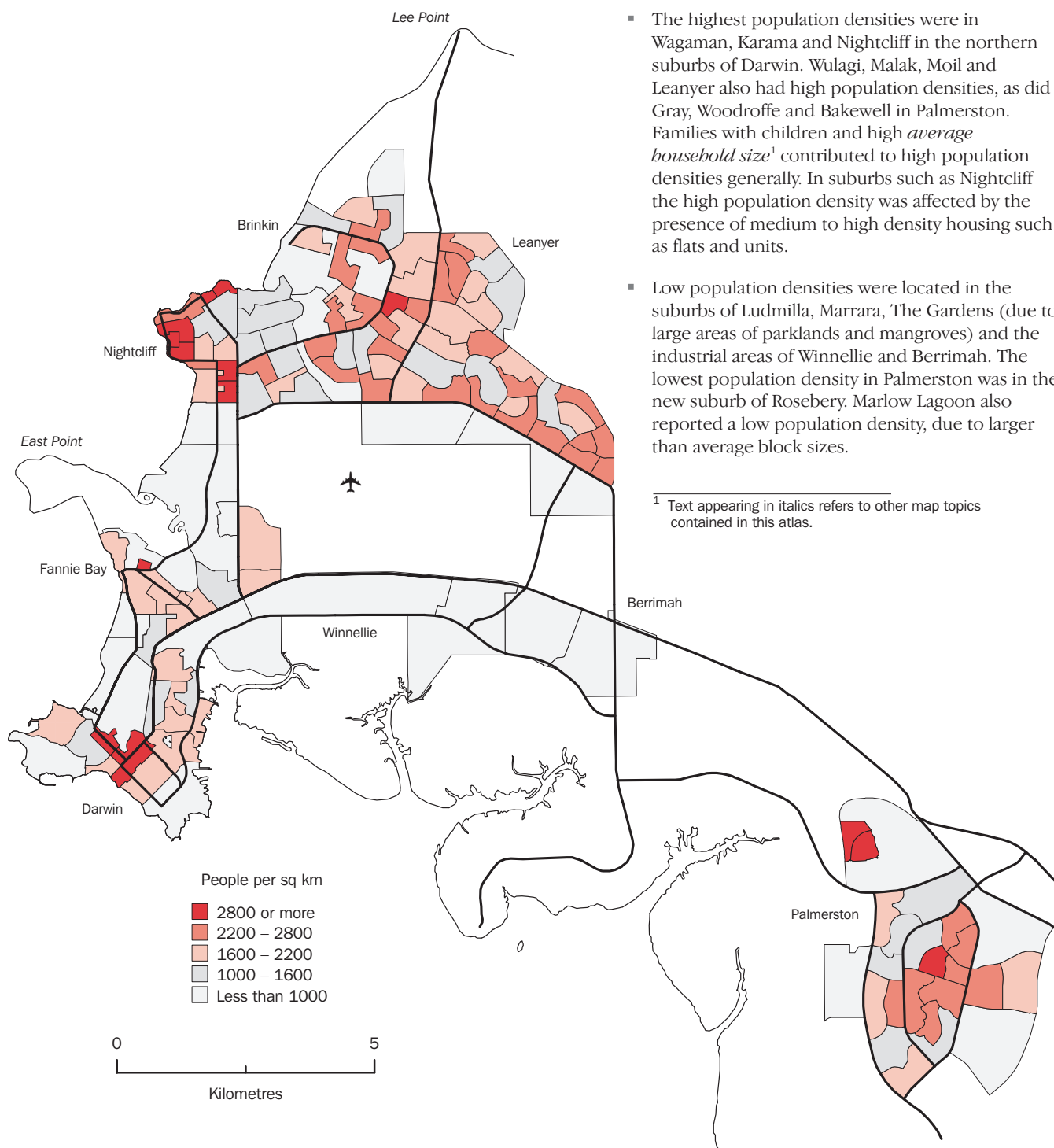
Qualifications

For the 2001 Census, qualifications data were coded to the new *Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)* (cat. no. 1272.0) which replaced the *ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ)* used for the 1996 Census. The new classification includes non-school qualifications such as Certificate Level qualifications which may be attained while the person is still attending school.

Population density

Number of people per square kilometre

- At the 2001 Census 89,199 people were counted in the Darwin and Palmerston mapped area, excluding overseas visitors. This was 44.0% of the population of the Northern Territory. The overall population density for the mapped area was 1,017 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 Wagaman, Karama and Nightcliff in the northern suburbs of Darwin. Wulagi, Malak, Moil and Leanyer also had high population densities, as did Gray, Woodroffe and Bakewell in Palmerston. Families with children and high *average household size*¹ contributed to high population densities generally. In suburbs such as Nightcliff the high population density was affected by the presence of medium to high density housing such as flats and units.
- Low population densities were located in the suburbs of Ludmilla, Marrara, The Gardens (due to large areas of parklands and mangroves) and the industrial areas of Winnellie and Berrimah. The lowest population density in Palmerston was in the new suburb of Rosebery. Marlow Lagoon also reported a low population density, due to larger than average block sizes.

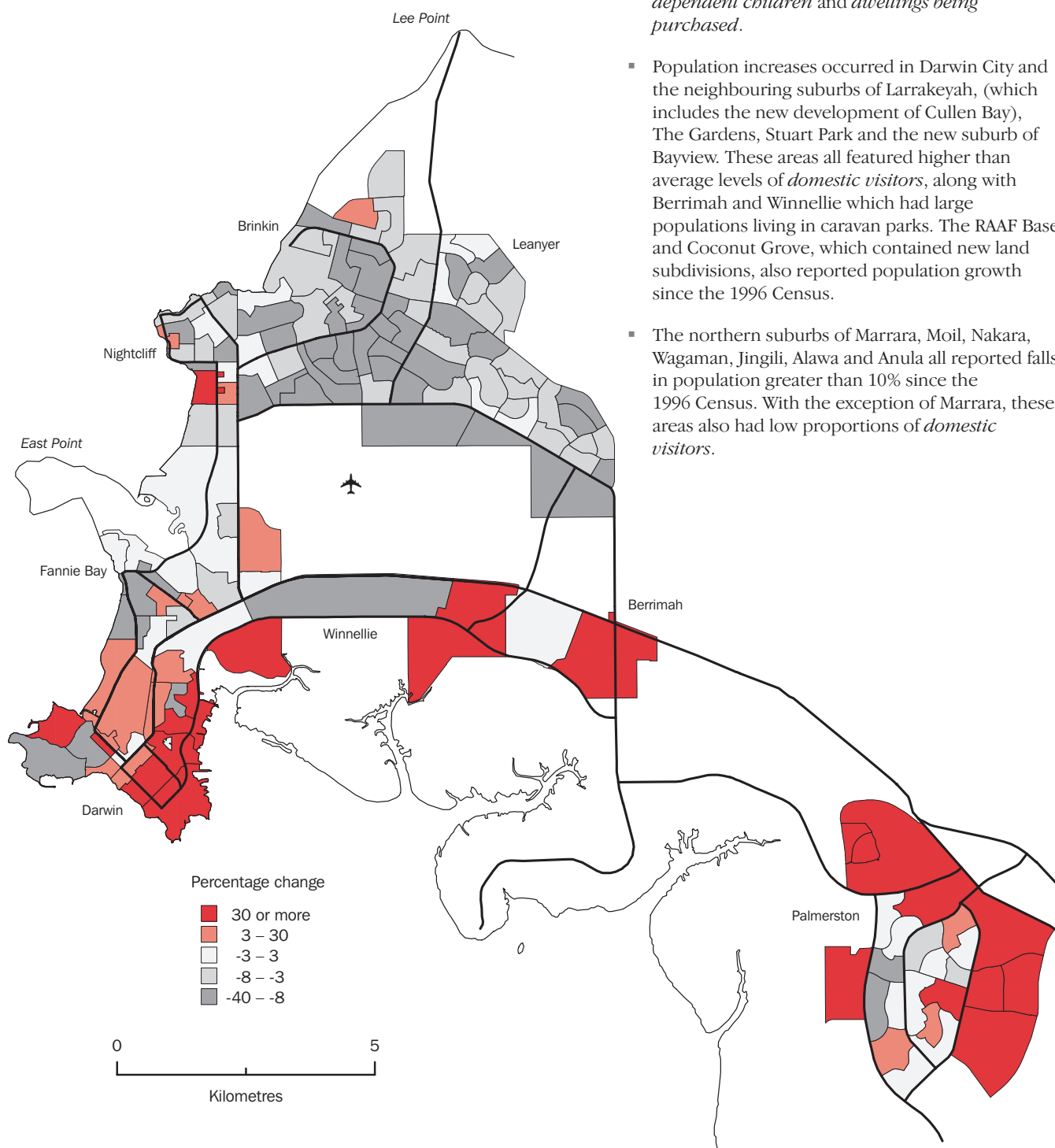


¹ Text appearing in italics refers to other map topics contained in this atlas.

Population change

Percentage change in population between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses

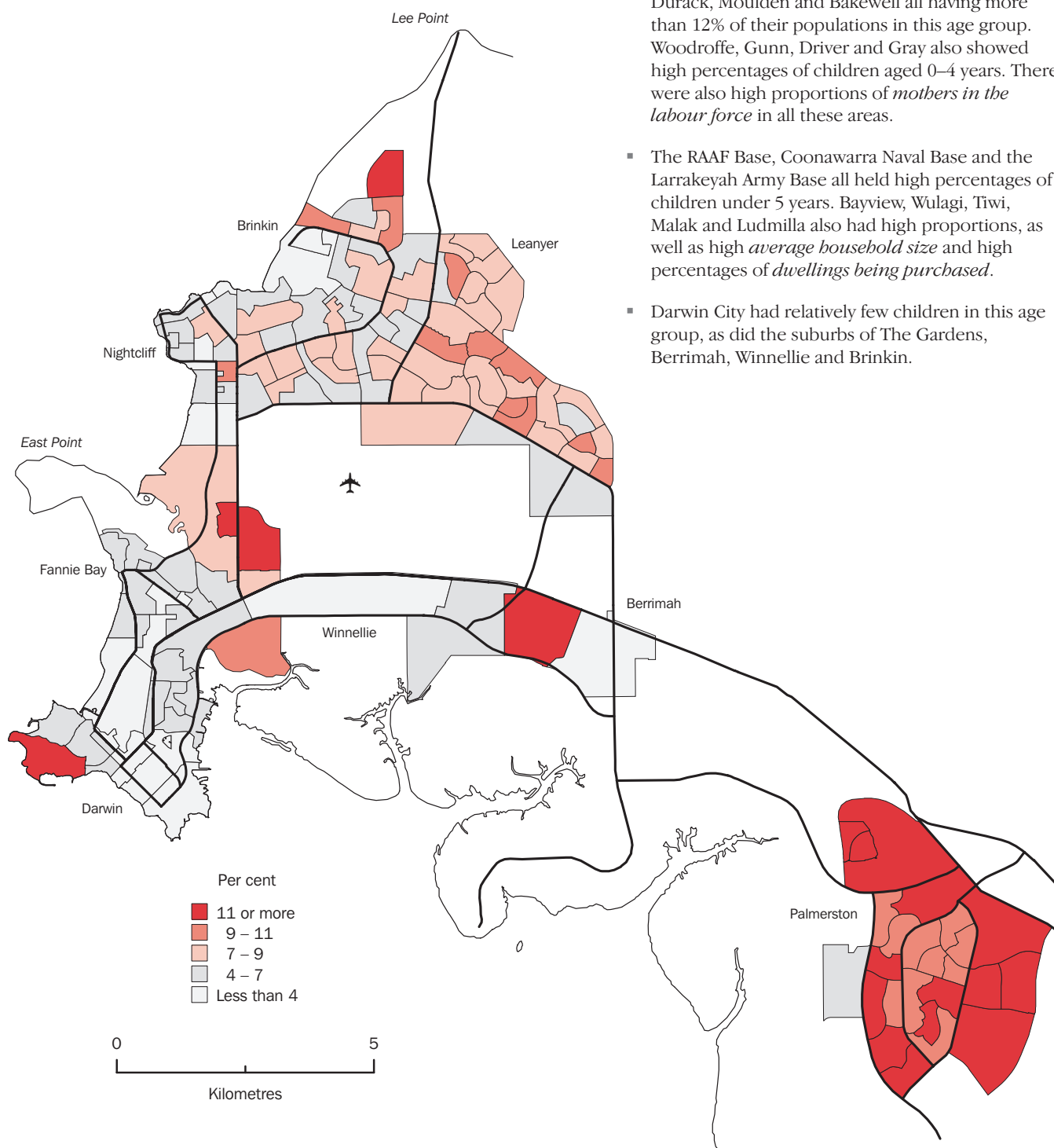
- The population of the mapped area, including overseas visitors, increased by 8.8% between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses. This represents an estimated net increase of more than 7,400 people.
- The highest growth rates were found in the Palmerston area, particularly in Rosebery, Durack, Bakewell and Gunn, where new land subdivisions have taken place since the last Census. Marlow Lagoon and Woodroffe also displayed high growth in population. These suburbs also recorded high percentages of *couples with dependent children* and *dwellings being purchased*.
- Population increases occurred in Darwin City and the neighbouring suburbs of Larrakeyah, (which includes the new development of Cullen Bay), The Gardens, Stuart Park and the new suburb of Bayview. These areas all featured higher than average levels of *domestic visitors*, along with Berrimah and Winnellie which had large populations living in caravan parks. The RAAF Base and Coconut Grove, which contained new land subdivisions, also reported population growth since the 1996 Census.
- The northern suburbs of Marrara, Moil, Nakara, Wagaman, Jingili, Alawa and Anula all reported falls in population greater than 10% since the 1996 Census. With the exception of Marrara, these areas also had low proportions of *domestic visitors*.



People aged 0–4 years

As a percentage of the total population

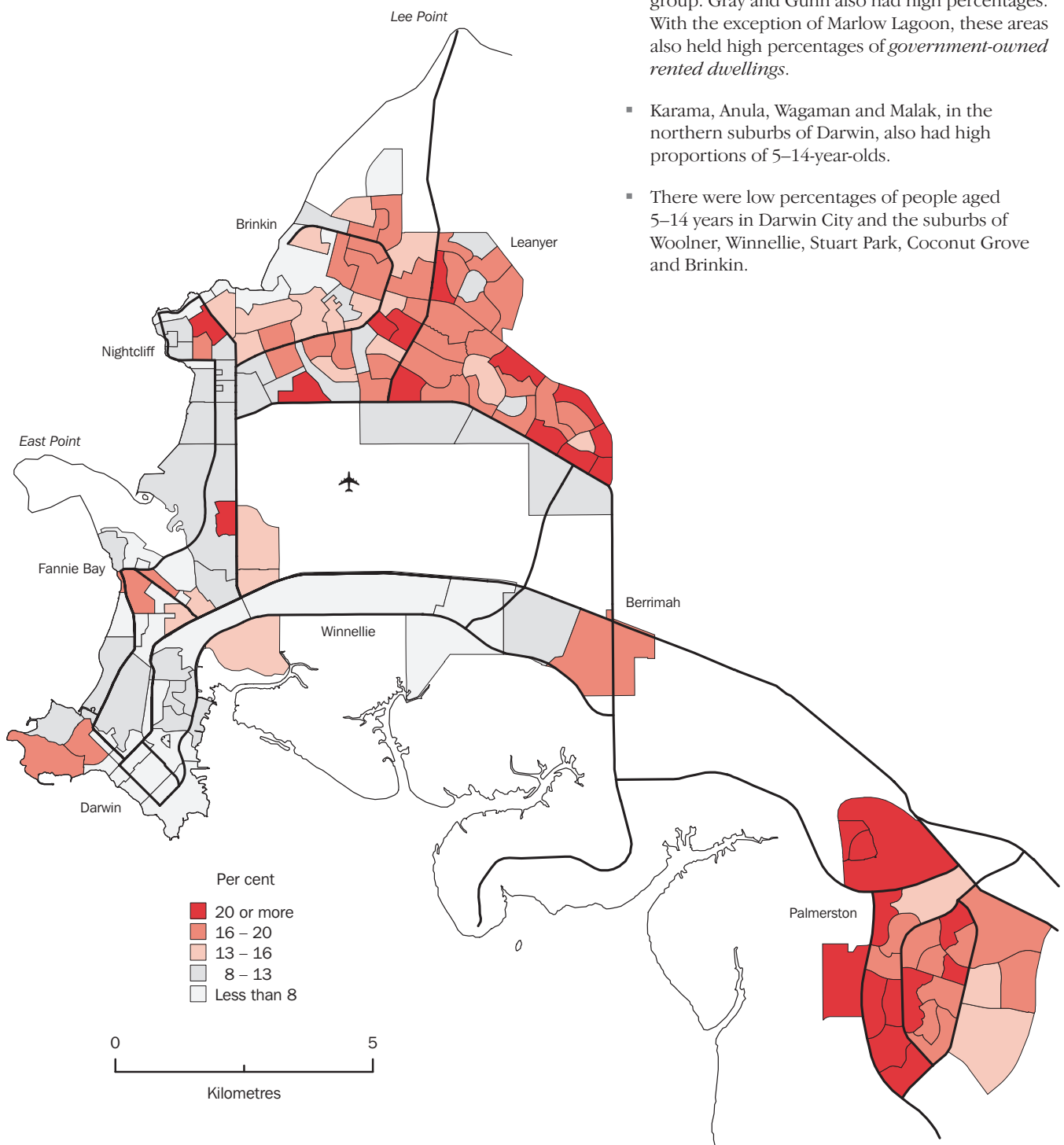
- Of the 89,199 people counted in Darwin and Palmerston at the 2001 Census, 7,002 (7.8%) were aged less than 5 years. This compares with 8.6% at the 1991 Census and 8.3% in 1996, reflecting a continual decline in birth rates over the ten year period. In 2001, the highest proportion of this age group of all Australian capital cities was found in the Darwin and Palmerston mapped area.
- The highest concentrations of children aged 0–4 years were located within the growth areas of Palmerston, with suburbs such as Rosebery, Durack, Moulden and Bakewell all having more than 12% of their populations in this age group. Woodroffe, Gunn, Driver and Gray also showed high percentages of children aged 0–4 years. There were also high proportions of *mothers in the labour force* in all these areas.
- The RAAF Base, Coonawarra Naval Base and the Larrakeyah Army Base all held high percentages of children under 5 years. Bayview, Wulagi, Tiwi, Malak and Ludmilla also had high proportions, as well as high *average household size* and high percentages of *dwellings being purchased*.
- Darwin City had relatively few children in this age group, as did the suburbs of The Gardens, Berrimah, Winnellie and Brinkin.



People aged 5–14 years

As a percentage of the total population

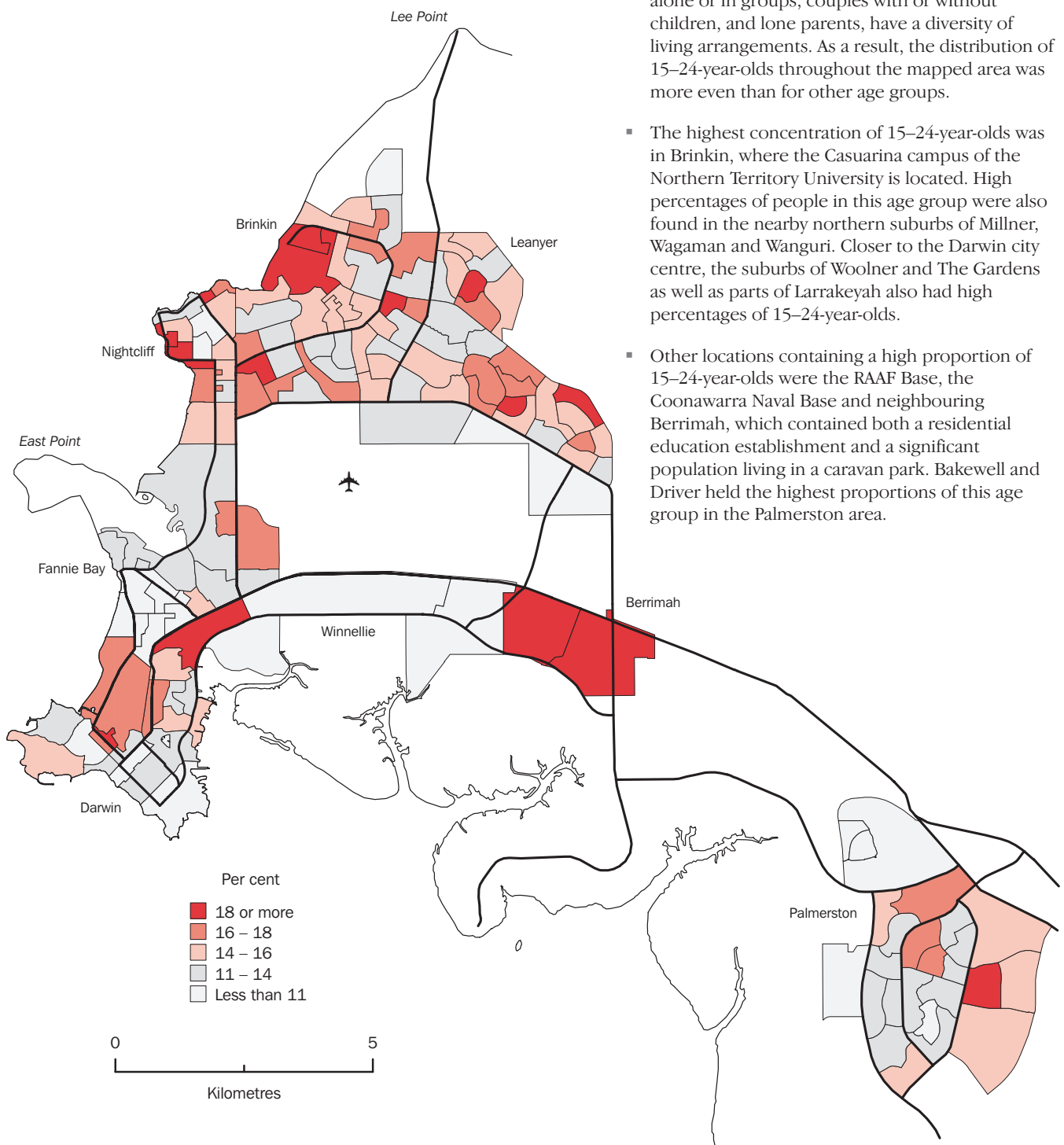
- At the 2001 Census there were 13,364 people aged 5–14 years in Darwin and Palmerston. This represented 15.0% of the population, compared with 16.2% in 1991. As with *people aged 0–4 years*, Darwin and Palmerston recorded the highest percentage of this age group of all Australian capital cities in 2001.
- There were very high proportions of children aged 5–14 years in the Palmerston suburbs of Moulden, Marlow Lagoon, Durack and Woodroffe, where 20% or more of the population was in this age group. Gray and Gunn also had high percentages. With the exception of Marlow Lagoon, these areas also held high percentages of *government-owned rented dwellings*.
- Karama, Anula, Wagaman and Malak, in the northern suburbs of Darwin, also had high proportions of 5–14-year-olds.
- There were low percentages of people aged 5–14 years in Darwin City and the suburbs of Woolner, Winnellie, Stuart Park, Coconut Grove and Brinkin.



People aged 15–24 years

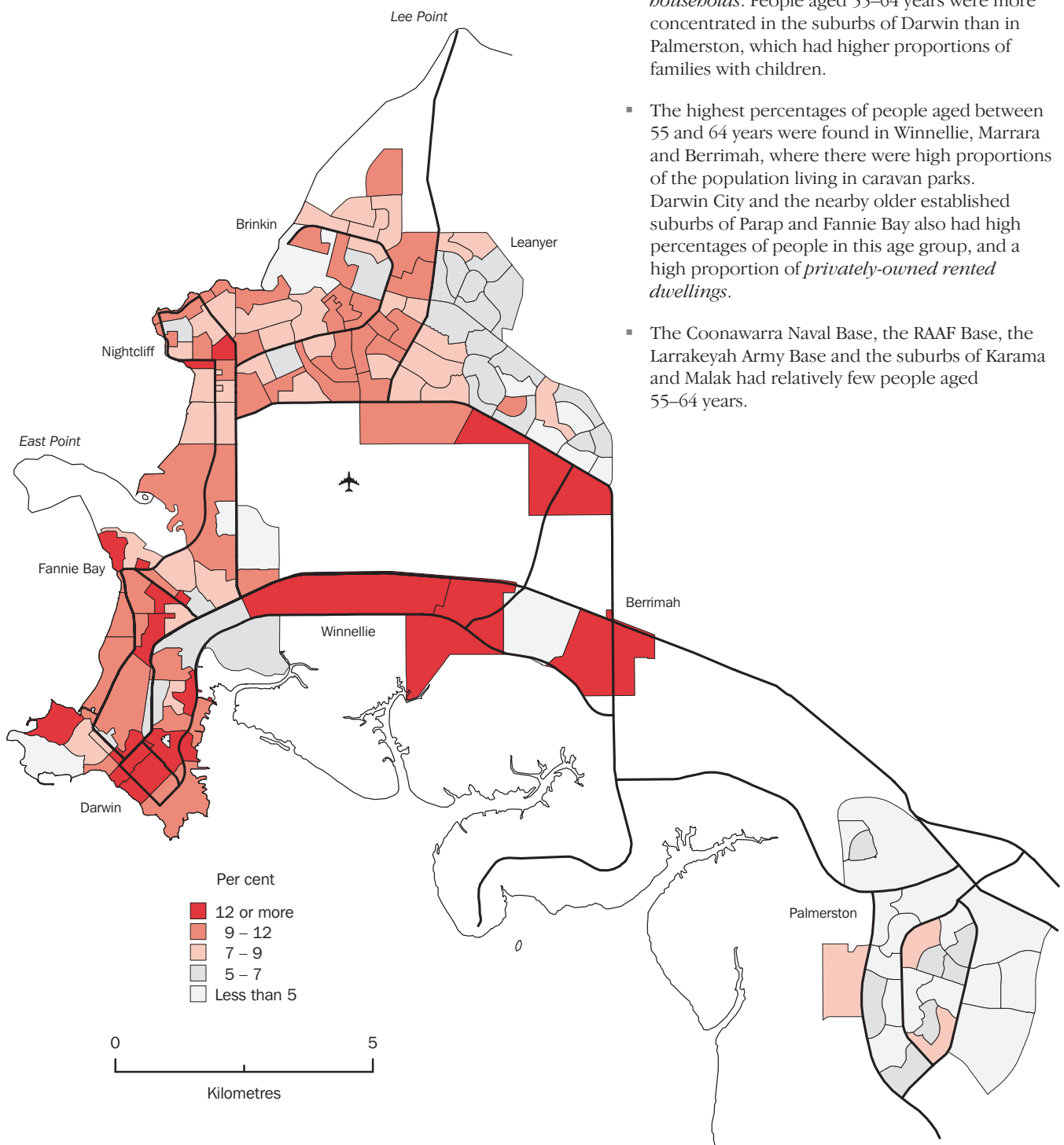
As a percentage of the total population

- There were 12,987 people aged between 15 and 24 years counted in Darwin and Palmerston at the 2001 Census. This was 14.6% of the total population. This percentage was below the levels recorded in 1991 of 17.4%, and 15.9% in 1996. The fall in the proportion of this age group is a reflection of declining birth rates since the mid 1970s, and is an early indicator of an ageing population.
- 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, the distribution of 15–24-year-olds throughout the mapped area was more even than for other age groups.
- The highest concentration of 15–24-year-olds was in Brinkin, where the Casuarina campus of the Northern Territory University is located. High percentages of people in this age group were also found in the nearby northern suburbs of Millner, Wagaman and Wanguri. Closer to the Darwin city centre, the suburbs of Woolner and The Gardens as well as parts of Larrakeyah also had high percentages of 15–24-year-olds.
- Other locations containing a high proportion of 15–24-year-olds were the RAAF Base, the Coonawarra Naval Base and neighbouring Berrimah, which contained both a residential education establishment and a significant population living in a caravan park. Bakewell and Driver held the highest proportions of this age group in the Palmerston area.



People aged 55–64 years

As a percentage of the total population

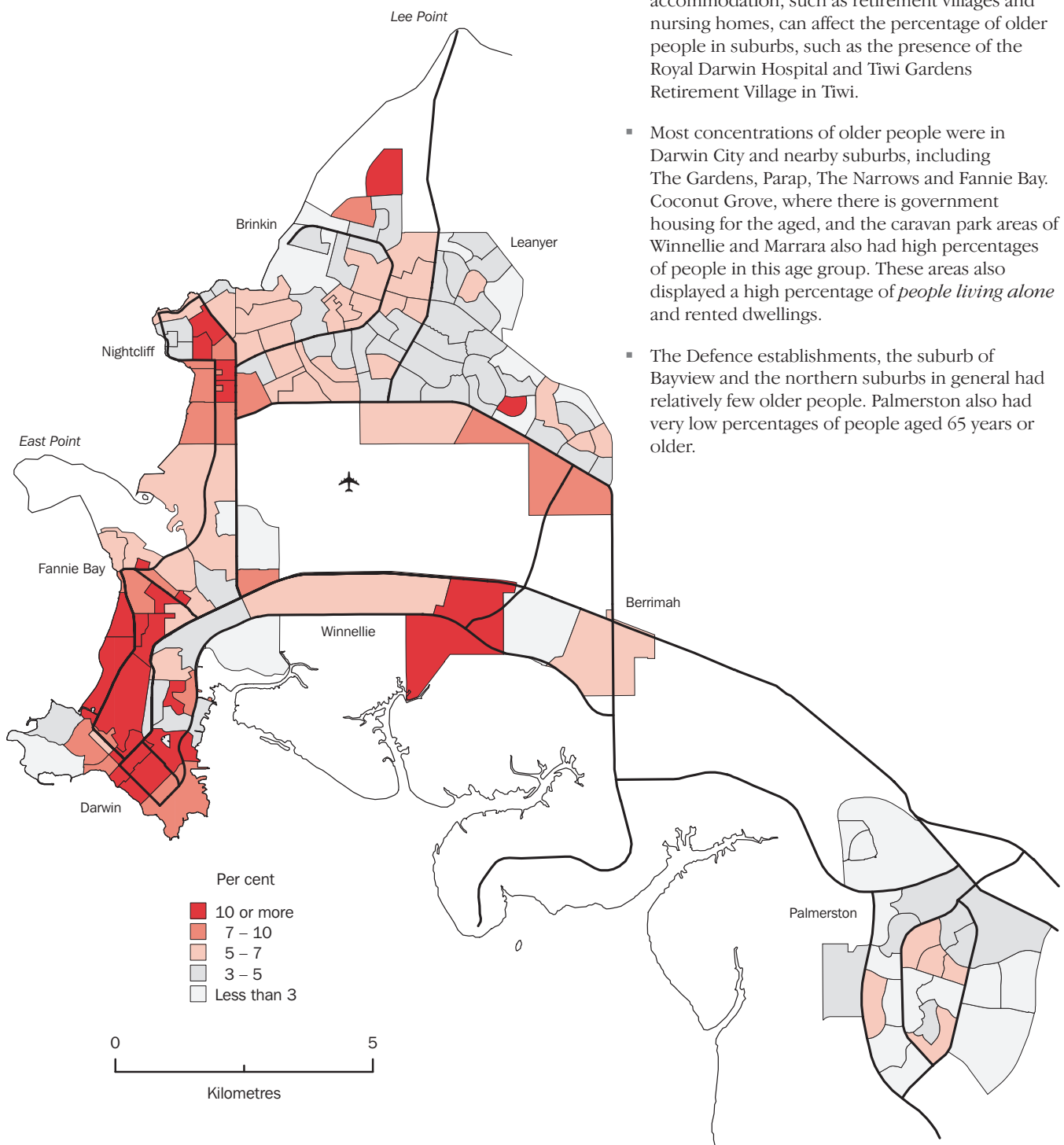


- At the 2001 Census there were 6,951 people aged 55–64 years in Darwin and Palmerston. This represented 7.8% of the population, and was the lowest percentage recorded of all Australian capital cities. This age group continued to grow in proportion in Darwin and Palmerston, from 5.6% in 1991 and 6.2% in 1996, consistent with an ageing population.
- Most areas with high proportions of this older age group also had low *average household sizes*, and relatively high percentages of *low income households*. People aged 55–64 years were more concentrated in the suburbs of Darwin than in Palmerston, which had higher proportions of families with children.
- The highest percentages of people aged between 55 and 64 years were found in Winnellie, Marrara and Berrimah, where there were high proportions of the population living in caravan parks. Darwin City and the nearby older established suburbs of Parap and Fannie Bay also had high percentages of people in this age group, and a high proportion of *privately-owned rented dwellings*.
- The Coonawarra Naval Base, the RAAF Base, the Larrakeyah Army Base and the suburbs of Karama and Malak had relatively few people aged 55–64 years.

People aged 65 years or older

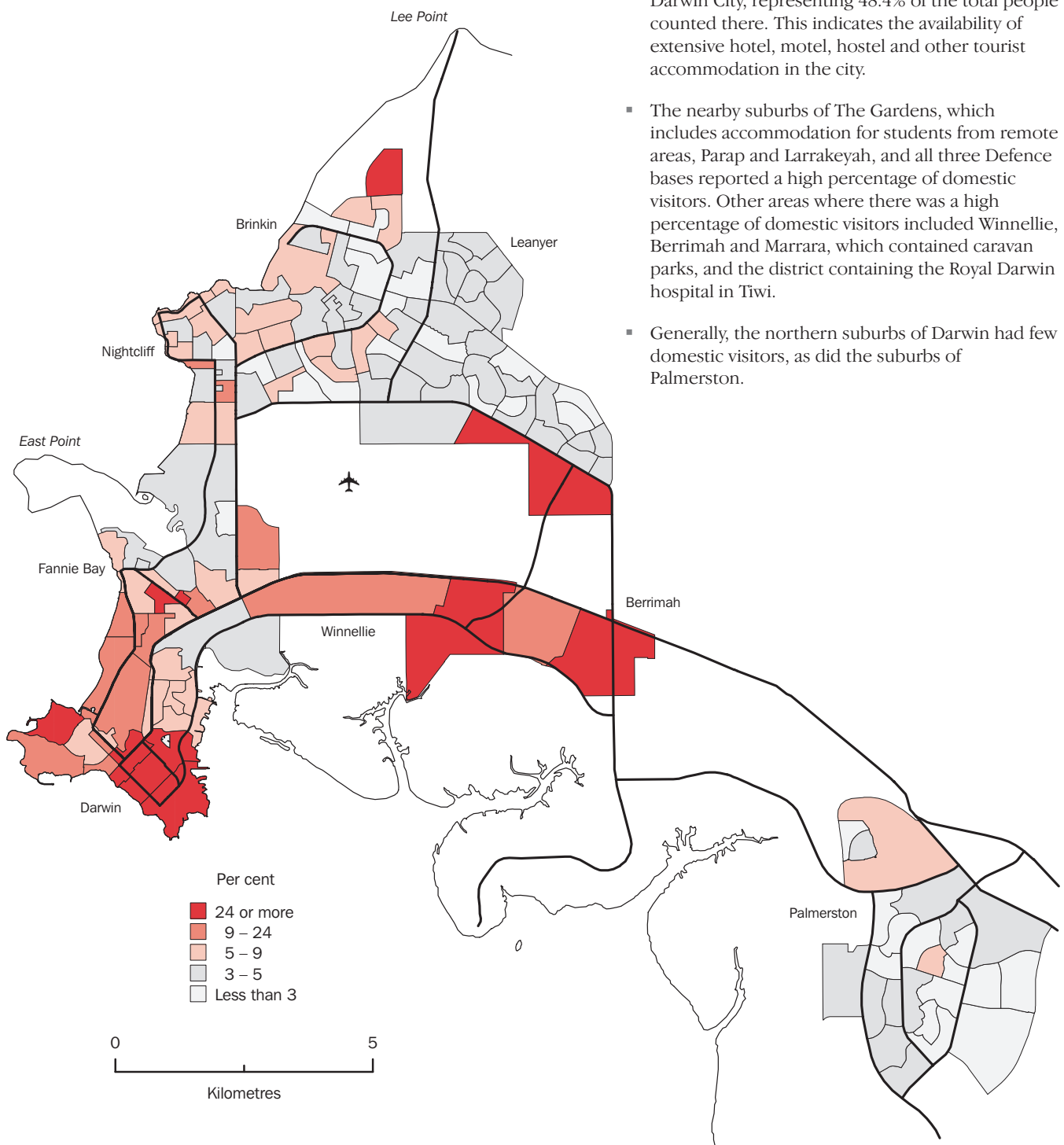
As a percentage of the total population

- At the 2001 Census there were 4,637 people aged 65 years or older in Darwin and Palmerston. This represented 5.2% of the population. The proportion of this age group has continued to increase since 1991, when it represented 4.2% of the population, and 1996, when 4.9% of people in the mapped area were aged 65 years or older. In 2001 the Darwin and Palmerston mapped area had the lowest percentage of people in this age group of all Australian capital cities.
- The presence of hospitals and aged care accommodation, such as retirement villages and nursing homes, can affect the percentage of older people in suburbs, such as the presence of the Royal Darwin Hospital and Tiwi Gardens Retirement Village in Tiwi.
- Most concentrations of older people were in Darwin City and nearby suburbs, including The Gardens, Parap, The Narrows and Fannie Bay. Coconut Grove, where there is government housing for the aged, and the caravan park areas of Winnellie and Marrara also had high percentages of people in this age group. These areas also displayed a high percentage of *people living alone* and rented dwellings.
- The Defence establishments, the suburb of Bayview and the northern suburbs in general had relatively few older people. Palmerston also had very low percentages of people aged 65 years or older.



Domestic visitors

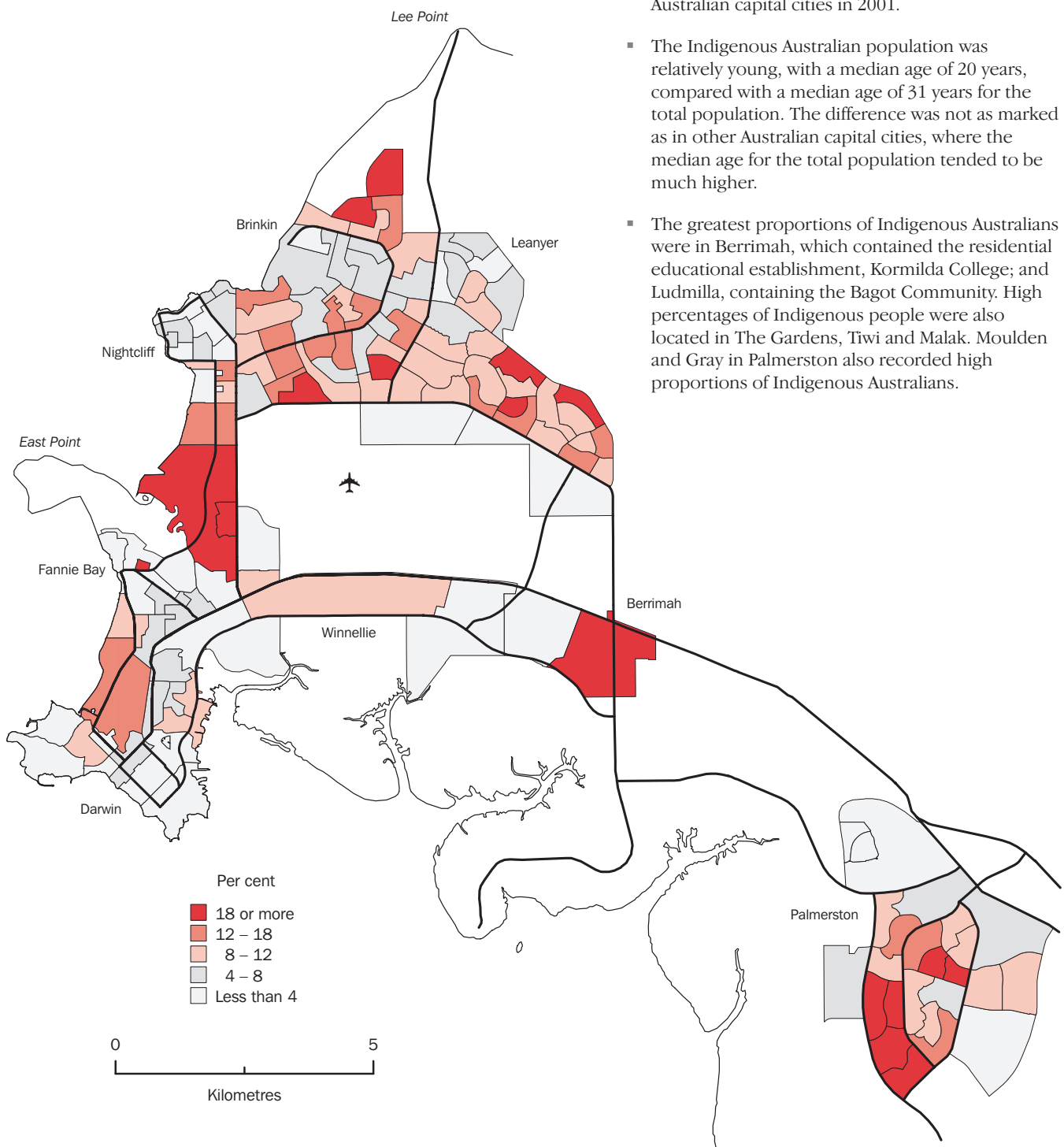
As a percentage of the total population



- Of the 89,199 people counted in Darwin and Palmerston at the 2001 Census, 7,465 Australian residents who usually lived elsewhere were counted in the mapped area. This was 8.4% of all people counted. Most domestic visitors to Darwin and Palmerston were from other Australian states, with only 21.5% being from other parts of the Northern Territory outside the mapped area.
- Domestic visitors were highly concentrated around Darwin's city centre and adjoining suburbs. There were 2,009 domestic visitors counted in Darwin City, representing 48.4% of the total people counted there. This indicates the availability of extensive hotel, motel, hostel and other tourist accommodation in the city.
- The nearby suburbs of The Gardens, which includes accommodation for students from remote areas, Parap and Larrakeyah, and all three Defence bases reported a high percentage of domestic visitors. Other areas where there was a high percentage of domestic visitors included Winnellie, Berrimah and Marrara, which contained caravan parks, and the district containing the Royal Darwin hospital in Tiwi.
- Generally, the northern suburbs of Darwin had few domestic visitors, as did the suburbs of Palmerston.

Indigenous Australians

As a percentage of the total population

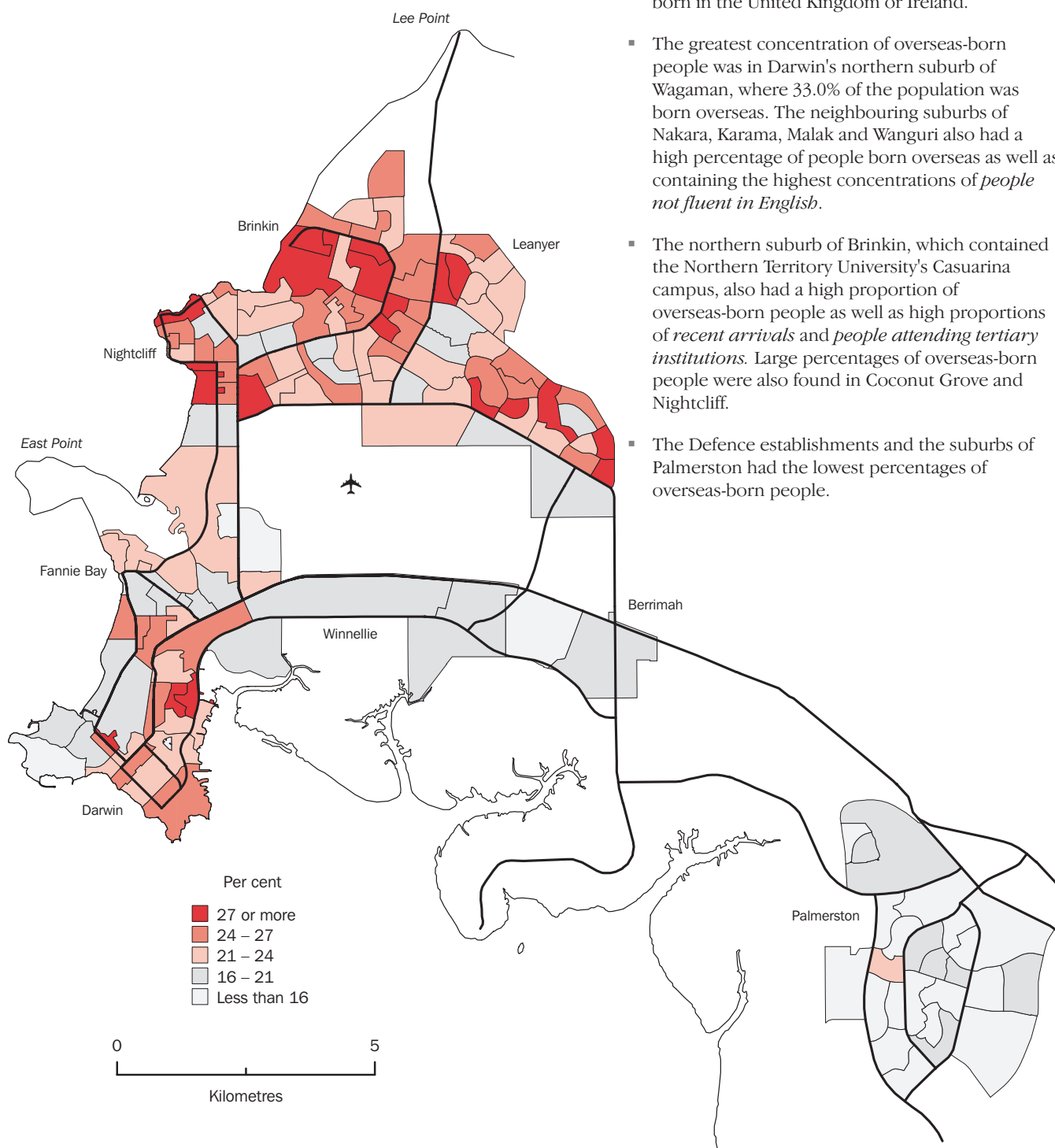


- At the 2001 Census, 8,186 people indicated that they were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. This represented 9.8% of the population of Darwin and Palmerston, compared with 8.2% in 1991. The rise may be partly attributable to an increased willingness of Indigenous Australians (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders) to identify themselves as such. Of the 50,785 Indigenous Australians in the Northern Territory on Census Night, 16.1% were counted in the mapped area of this atlas. Darwin and Palmerston had the highest proportion of Indigenous Australians of all Australian capital cities in 2001.
- The Indigenous Australian population was relatively young, with a median age of 20 years, compared with a median age of 31 years for the total population. The difference was not as marked as in other Australian capital cities, where the median age for the total population tended to be much higher.
- The greatest proportions of Indigenous Australians were in Berrimah, which contained the residential educational establishment, Kormilda College; and Ludmilla, containing the Bagot Community. High percentages of Indigenous people were also located in The Gardens, Tiwi and Malak. Moulden and Gray in Palmerston also recorded high proportions of Indigenous Australians.

People born overseas

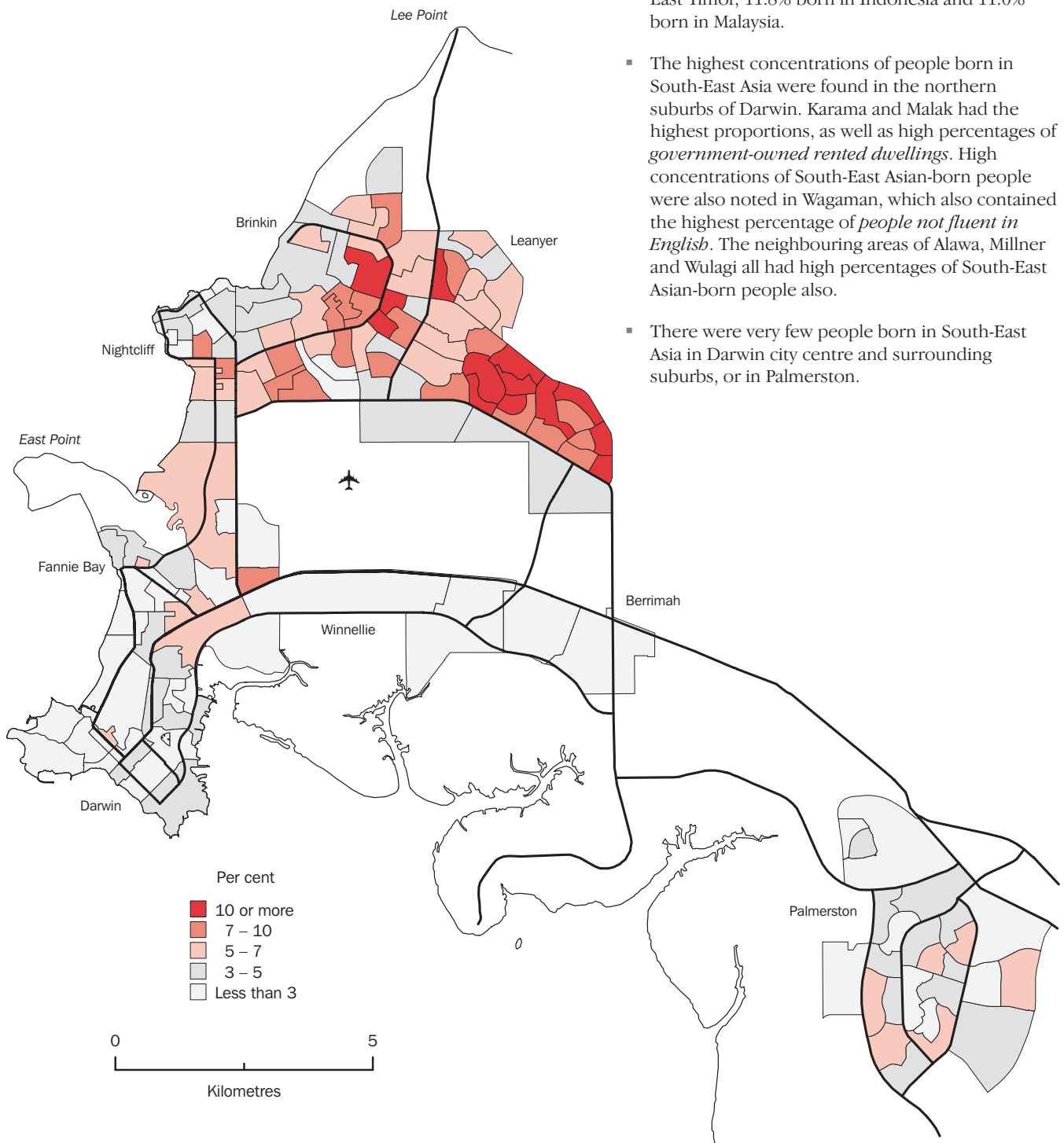
As a percentage of the total population

- At the 2001 Census 17,393 people in Darwin and Palmerston were born overseas. This was 21.3% of the total population. The proportion of people born overseas has decreased since the 1991 Census, when this group represented 24.9% of the total population. In 2001, Darwin and Palmerston recorded the second lowest proportion of overseas-born people of all Australian capital cities, after Hobart.
- Of the overseas-born people, 4,292 (24.7%) were born in South-East Asia and 4,210 (24.2%) were born in the United Kingdom or Ireland.
- The greatest concentration of overseas-born people was in Darwin's northern suburb of Wagaman, where 33.0% of the population was born overseas. The neighbouring suburbs of Nakara, Karama, Malak and Wanguri also had a high percentage of people born overseas as well as containing the highest concentrations of *people not fluent in English*.
- The northern suburb of Brinkin, which contained the Northern Territory University's Casuarina campus, also had a high proportion of overseas-born people as well as high proportions of *recent arrivals* and *people attending tertiary institutions*. Large percentages of overseas-born people were also found in Coconut Grove and Nightcliff.
- The Defence establishments and the suburbs of Palmerston had the lowest percentages of overseas-born people.



People born in South-East Asia

As a percentage of the total population

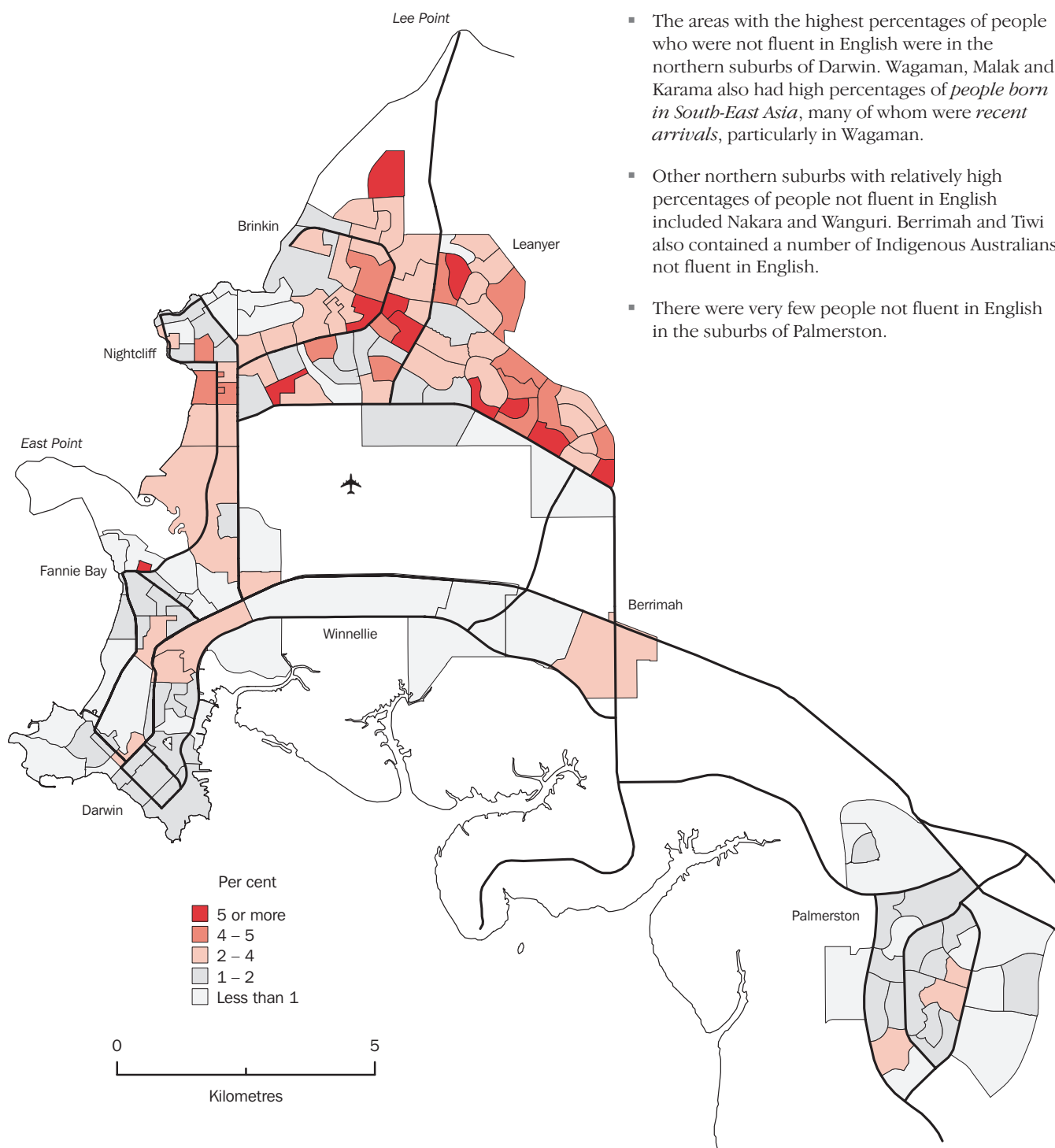


- In Darwin and Palmerston at the 2001 Census there were 4,292 people who were born in South-East Asia. This was 5.3% of the population and 24.7% of the overseas-born population. The proportion of people from this birthplace decreased slightly from 5.7% in 1991. Darwin and Palmerston recorded the second highest proportion of this population group of all Australian capital cities in 2001, after Sydney.
- Of those born in South-East Asia, 29.5% were born in the Philippines, followed by 22.7% born in East Timor, 11.8% born in Indonesia and 11.0% born in Malaysia.
- The highest concentrations of people born in South-East Asia were found in the northern suburbs of Darwin. Karama and Malak had the highest proportions, as well as high percentages of *government-owned rented dwellings*. High concentrations of South-East Asian-born people were also noted in Wagaman, which also contained the highest percentage of *people not fluent in English*. The neighbouring areas of Alawa, Millner and Wulagi all had high percentages of South-East Asian-born people also.
- There were very few people born in South-East Asia in Darwin city centre and surrounding suburbs, or in Palmerston.

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

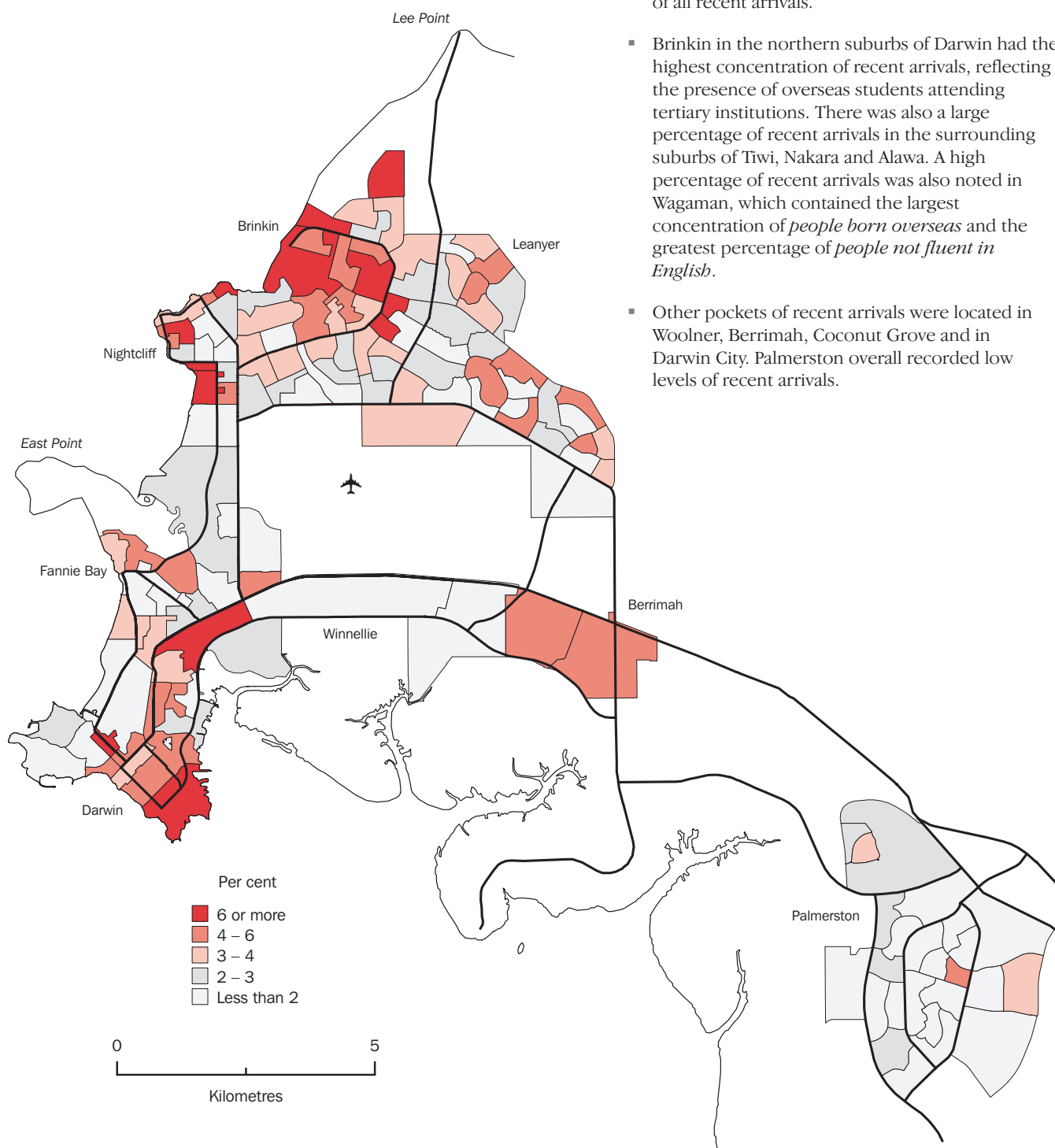
- At the 2001 Census there were 1,723 people in Darwin and Palmerston who spoke a language other than English at home and did not speak English well or at all. This was 2.3% of the population aged 5 years and over, compared with 2.8% in 1991.
- Of those people not fluent in English, 36.2% were born in South-East Asia and 28.7% were born in Southern and Eastern Europe. Indigenous Australians comprised 7.4% of all people not fluent in English.
- The areas with the highest percentages of people who were not fluent in English were in the northern suburbs of Darwin. Wagaman, Malak and Karama also had high percentages of *people born in South-East Asia*, many of whom were *recent arrivals*, particularly in Wagaman.
- Other northern suburbs with relatively high percentages of people not fluent in English included Nakara and Wanguri. Berrimah and Tiwi also contained a number of Indigenous Australians not fluent in English.
- There were very few people not fluent in English in the suburbs of Palmerston.



Recent arrivals

As a percentage of the total population

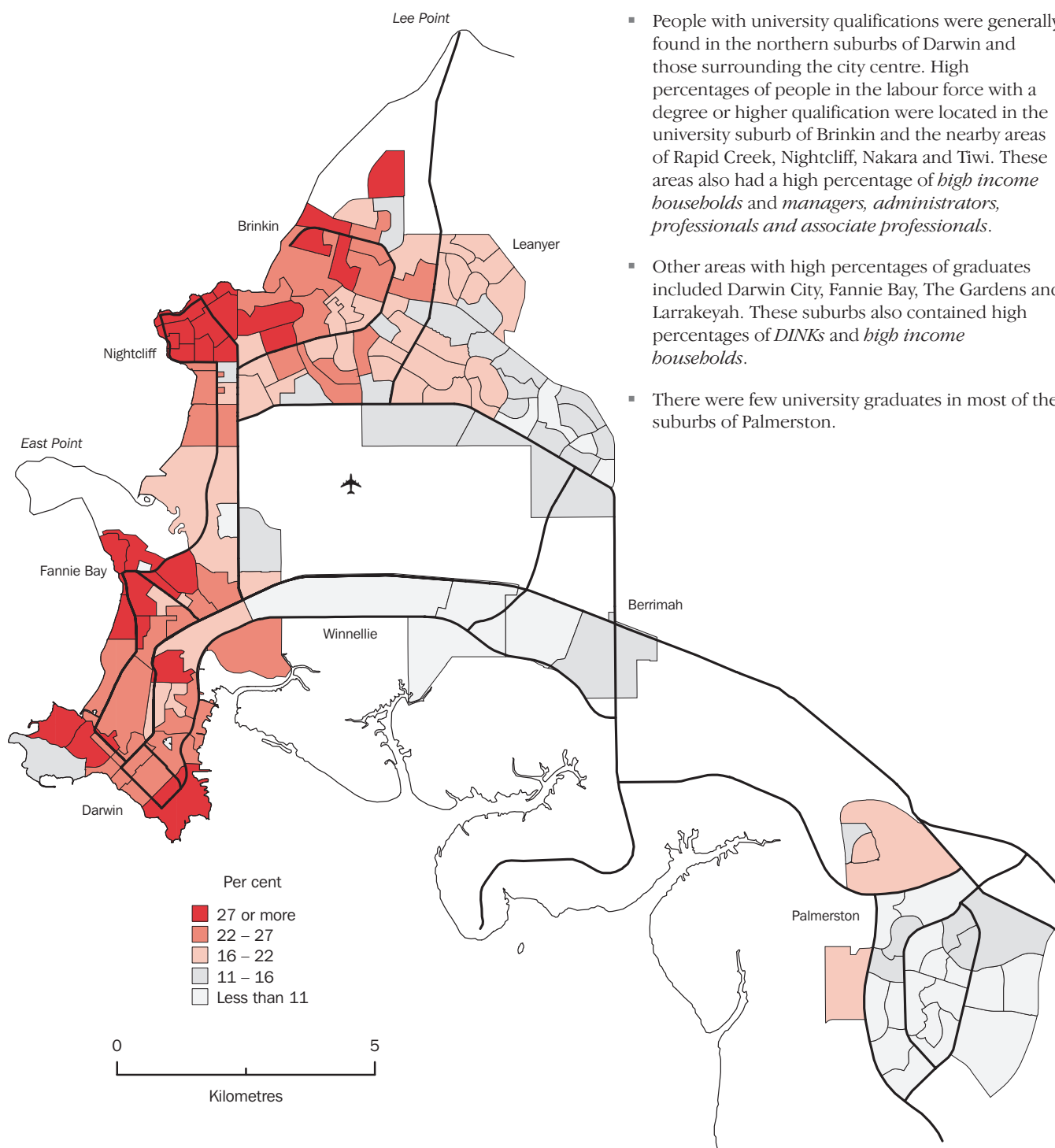
- At the 2001 Census there were 2,489 overseas-born people counted in the mapped area who arrived in Australia after 1 January 1996 intending to stay for at least a year. This was 3.1% of the population and 15.1% of overseas-born people in Darwin and Palmerston. In 1991, 5.4% of the population in the mapped area were recent arrivals.
- Of these recent arrivals, 26.7% came from South-East Asia, followed by the United Kingdom and Ireland (13.1%) and New Zealand (12.9%). Students at tertiary institutions comprised 15.9% 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 tertiary institutions. There was also a large percentage of recent arrivals in the surrounding suburbs of Tiwi, Nakara and Alawa. A high percentage of recent arrivals was also noted in Wagaman, which contained the largest concentration of *people born overseas* and the greatest percentage of *people not fluent in English*.
- Other pockets of recent arrivals were located in Woolner, Berrimah, Coconut Grove and in Darwin City. Palmerston overall recorded low levels of recent arrivals.



People with university qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

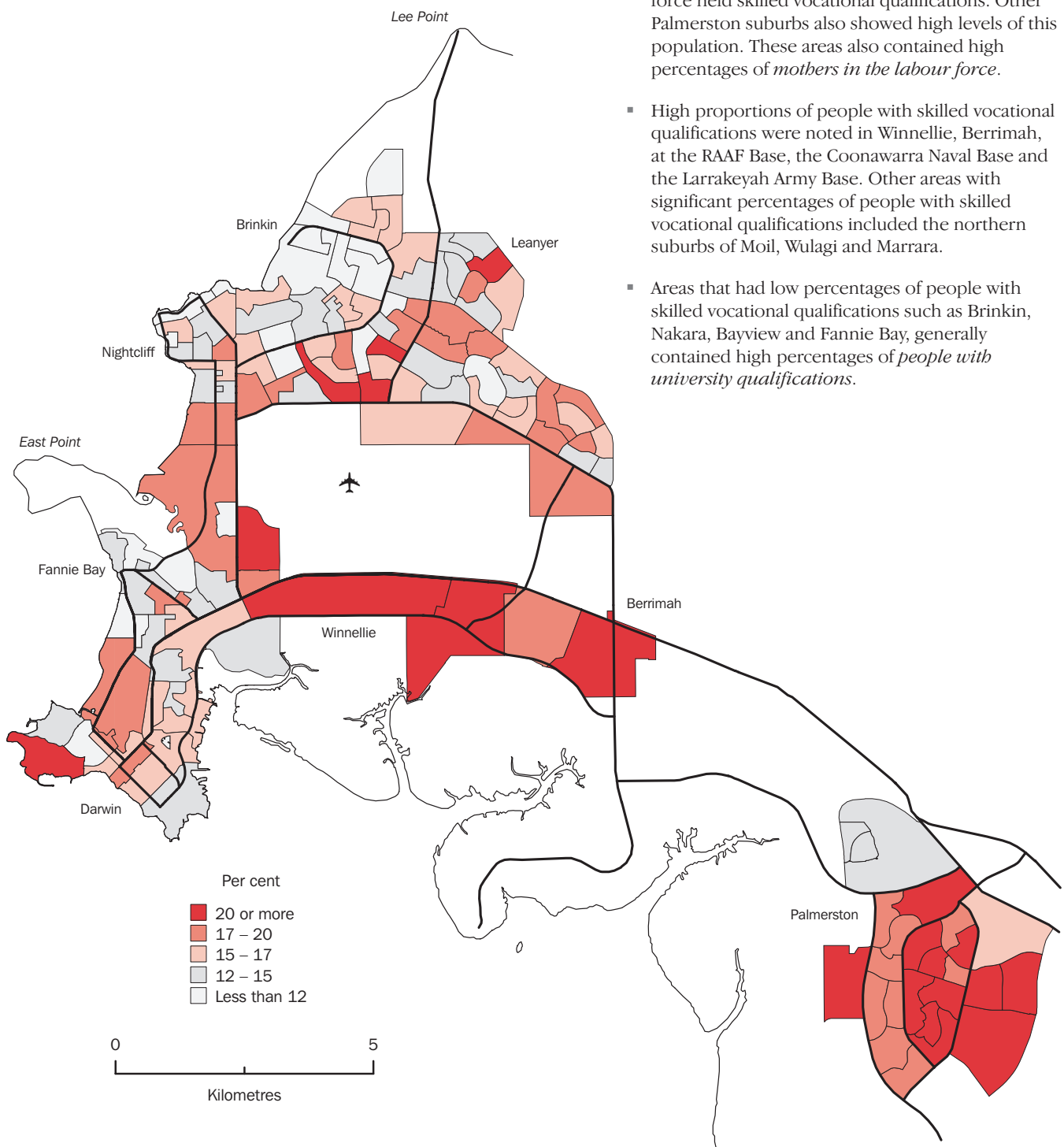
- At the 2001 Census there were 8,595 people in the labour force with a degree or higher qualification in Darwin and Palmerston, representing 18.8% of the labour force, compared with 12.4% in 1991.
- Most people (72.8%) with university qualifications held a Bachelor degree, 15.0% held a higher degree and 12.2% held a postgraduate diploma. Just over half (53.9%) of those with university qualifications were female. Of those with university qualifications, 39.3% had completed their highest qualification since 1996.
- People with university qualifications were generally found in the northern suburbs of Darwin and those surrounding the city centre. High percentages of people in the labour force with a degree or higher qualification were located in the university suburb of Brinkin and the nearby areas of Rapid Creek, Nightcliff, Nakara and Tiwi. These areas also had a high percentage of *high income households* and *managers, administrators, professionals and associate professionals*.
- Other areas with high percentages of graduates included Darwin City, Fannie Bay, The Gardens and Larrakeyah. These suburbs also contained high percentages of *DINKS* and *high income households*.
- There were few university graduates in most of the suburbs of Palmerston.



People with skilled vocational qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

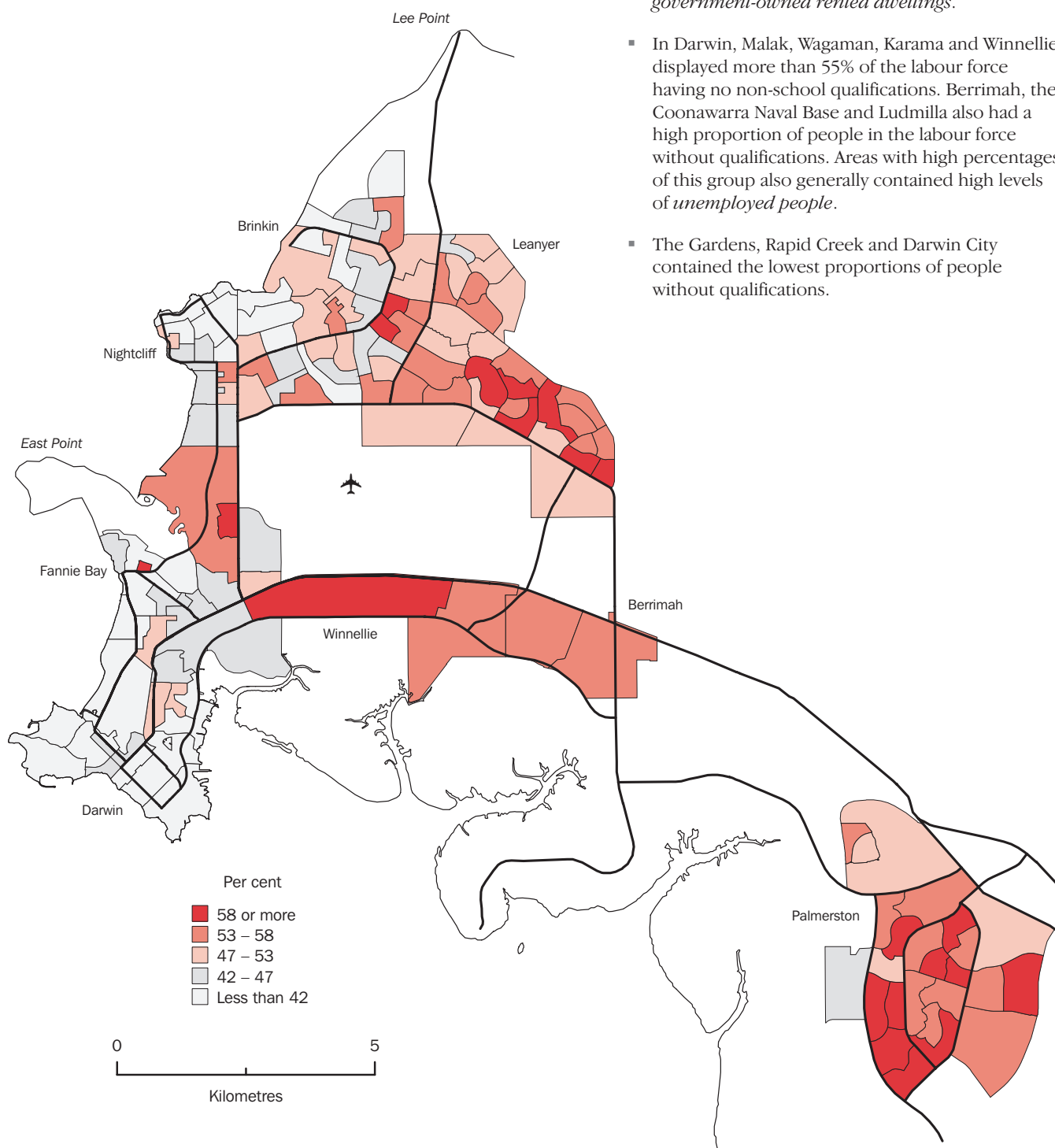
- In Darwin and Palmerston there were 7,415 people with skilled vocational qualifications at the 2001 Census, representing 16.3% of the labour force, compared with 15.5% in 1991. In 2001, Darwin and Palmerston had the highest percentage of people with skilled vocational qualifications of all Australian capital cities.
- The greatest concentrations of people with skilled vocational qualifications were in Palmerston, particularly in Rosebery, Marlow Lagoon and Woodroffe, where more than 21% of the labour force held skilled vocational qualifications. Other Palmerston suburbs also showed high levels of this population. These areas also contained high percentages of *mothers in the labour force*.
- High proportions of people with skilled vocational qualifications were noted in Winnellie, Berrimah, at the RAAF Base, the Coonawarra Naval Base and the Larrakeyah Army Base. Other areas with significant percentages of people with skilled vocational qualifications included the northern suburbs of Moil, Wulagi and Marrara.
- Areas that had low percentages of people with skilled vocational qualifications such as Brinkin, Nakara, Bayview and Fannie Bay, generally contained high percentages of *people with university qualifications*.



People without qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

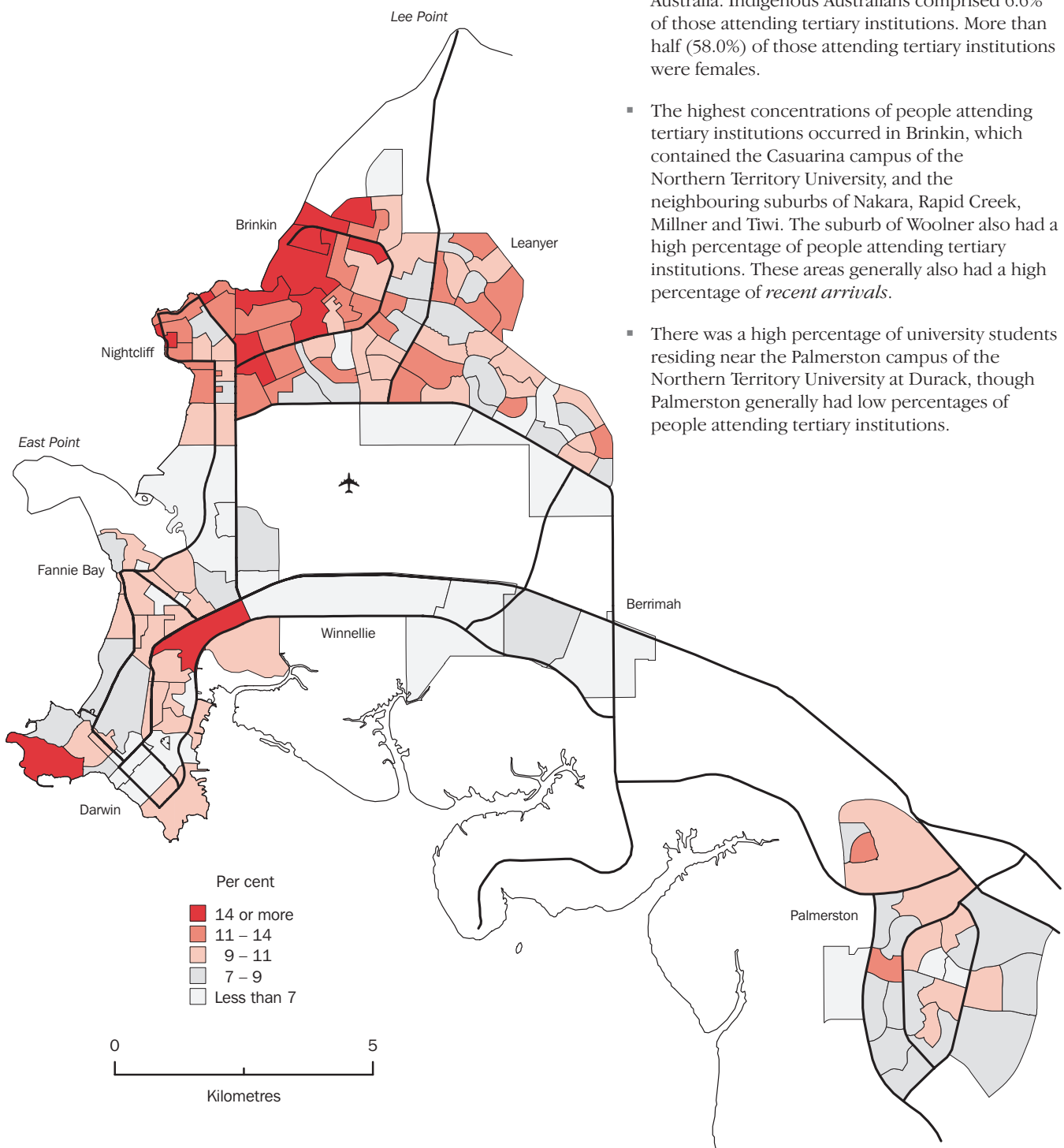
- At the 2001 Census there were 22,510 people in the labour force of Darwin and Palmerston without non-school qualifications. This was 49.4% of the labour force. The proportion of people without qualifications has fallen over the last ten years, from 59.8% in 1991 and 55.0% in 1996.
- Over 55% of the labour force reported having no qualifications in Moulden, Gray, Bakewell and Woodroffe in Palmerston. With the exception of Bakewell, these suburbs also had high proportions of *low income households* and *government-owned rented dwellings*.
- In Darwin, Malak, Wagaman, Karama and Winnellie displayed more than 55% of the labour force having no non-school qualifications. Berrimah, the Coonawarra Naval Base and Ludmilla also had a high proportion of people in the labour force without qualifications. Areas with high percentages of this group also generally contained high levels of *unemployed people*.
- The Gardens, Rapid Creek and Darwin City contained the lowest proportions of people without qualifications.



People attending tertiary institutions

As a percentage of all people aged 15 years or older

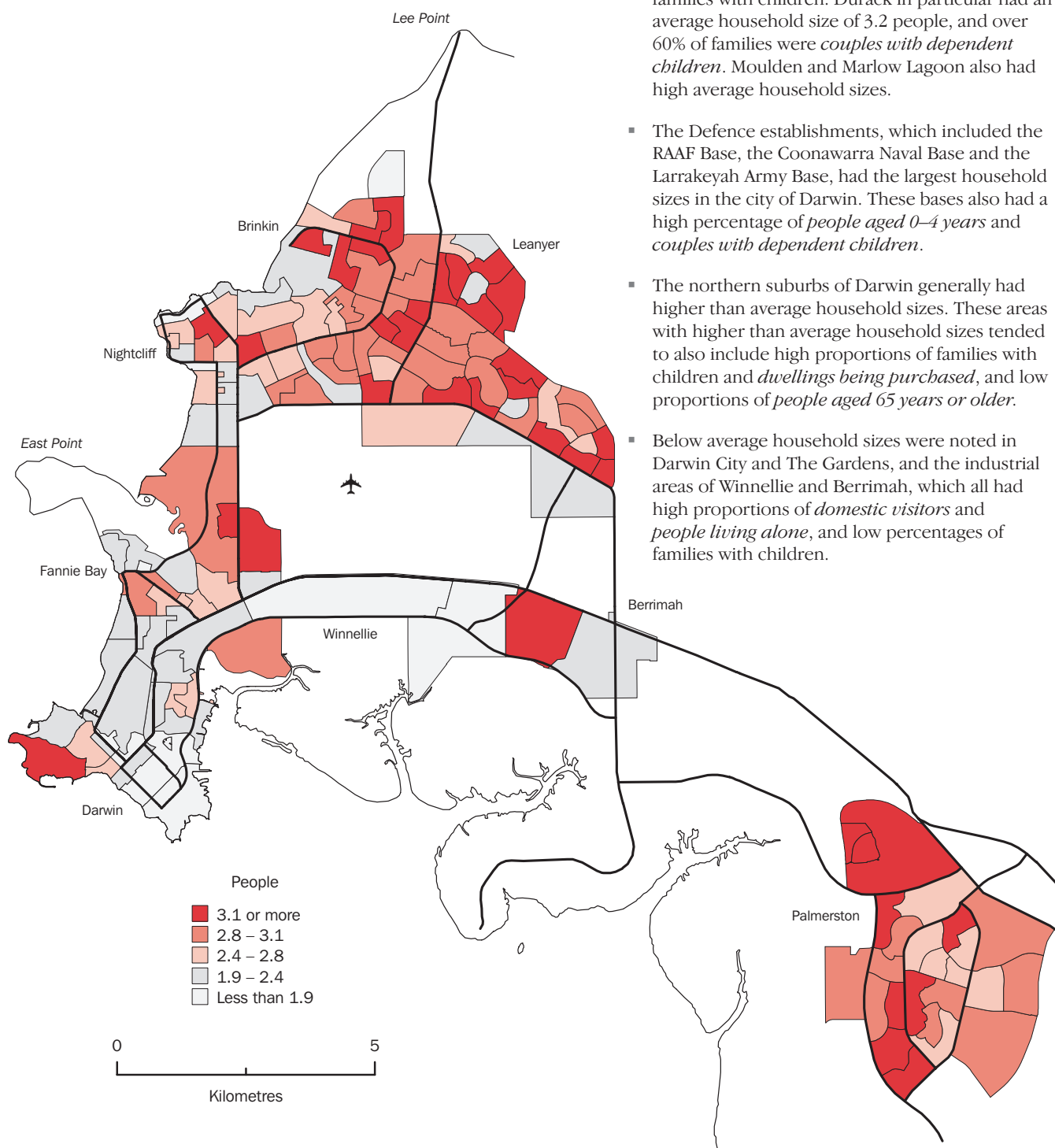
- At the 2001 Census there were 6,251 people aged 15 years and over in Darwin and Palmerston (9.8% of the population in this age group) who were attending tertiary institutions. This included people attending universities, technical or further education institutions (including TAFEs) and other tertiary institutions.
- Of those attending tertiary institutions, 74.7% went to universities and other tertiary institutions and 25.3% to TAFEs. The majority (75.1%) of those attending tertiary institutions were born in Australia. Indigenous Australians comprised 6.6% of those attending tertiary institutions. More than half (58.0%) of those attending tertiary institutions were females.
- The highest concentrations of people attending tertiary institutions occurred in Brinkin, which contained the Casuarina campus of the Northern Territory University, and the neighbouring suburbs of Nakara, Rapid Creek, Millner and Tiwi. The suburb of Woolner also had a high percentage of people attending tertiary institutions. These areas generally also had a high percentage of *recent arrivals*.
- There was a high percentage of university students residing near the Palmerston campus of the Northern Territory University at Durack, though Palmerston generally had low percentages of people attending tertiary institutions.



Average household size

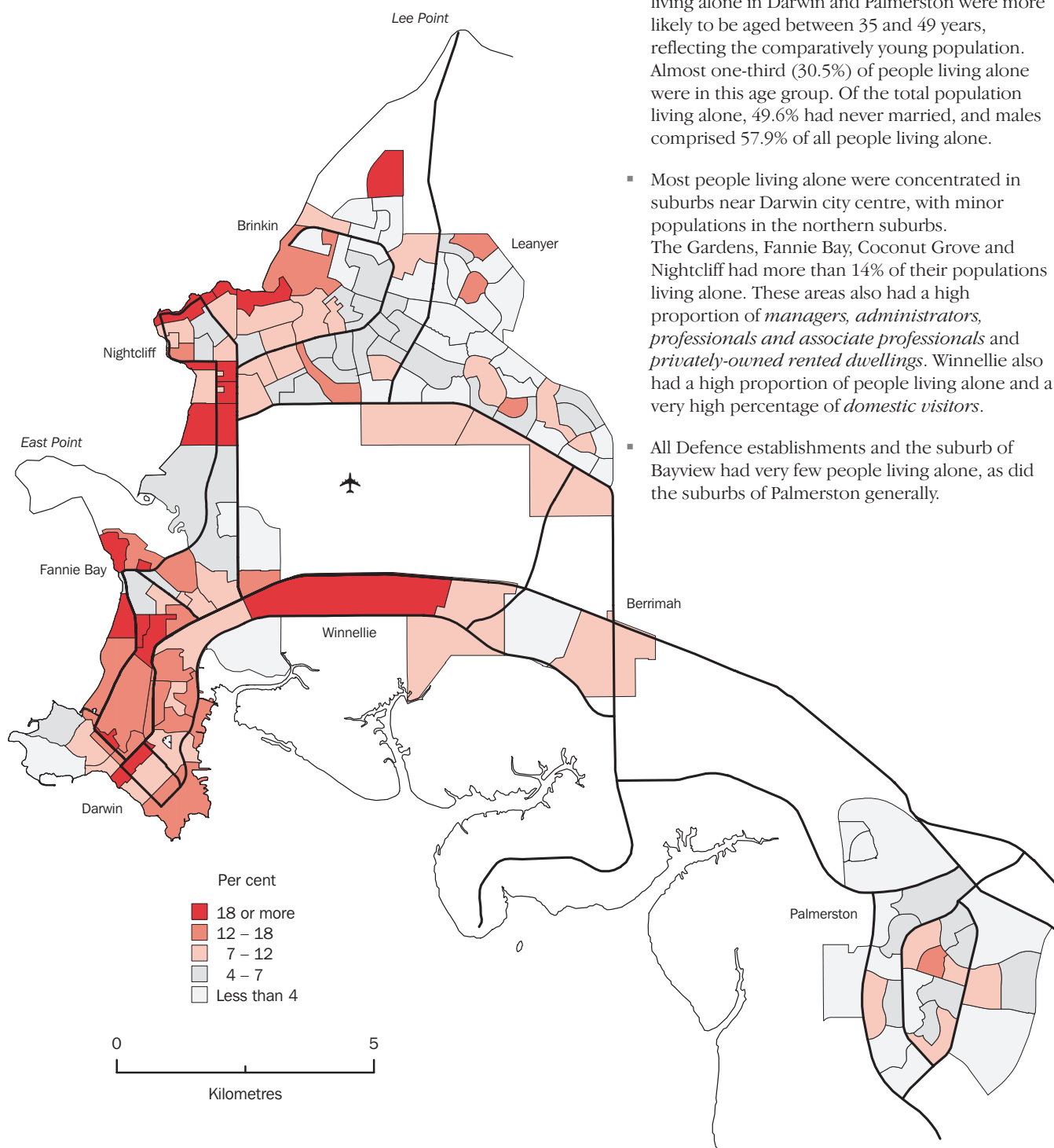
People in occupied private dwellings

- This map represents the average number of people counted in occupied private dwellings on Census Night.
- At the 2001 Census the average household size in Darwin and Palmerston was 2.6 people, a reduction from 3.0 people in 1991. This follows a national trend in declining household sizes and a corresponding rise in *people living alone*.
- Average household sizes were generally highest in the suburbs of Palmerston, where there were many families with children. Durack in particular had an average household size of 3.2 people, and over 60% of families were *couples with dependent children*. Moulden and Marlow Lagoon also had high average household sizes.
- The Defence establishments, which included the RAAF Base, the Coonawarra Naval Base and the Larrakeyah Army Base, had the largest household sizes in the city of Darwin. These bases also had a high percentage of *people aged 0–4 years* and *couples with dependent children*.
- The northern suburbs of Darwin generally had higher than average household sizes. These areas with higher than average household sizes tended to also include high proportions of families with children and *dwellings being purchased*, and low proportions of *people aged 65 years or older*.
- Below average household sizes were noted in Darwin City and The Gardens, and the industrial areas of Winnellie and Berrimah, which all had high proportions of *domestic visitors* and *people living alone*, and low percentages of families with children.



People living alone

As a percentage of the total population

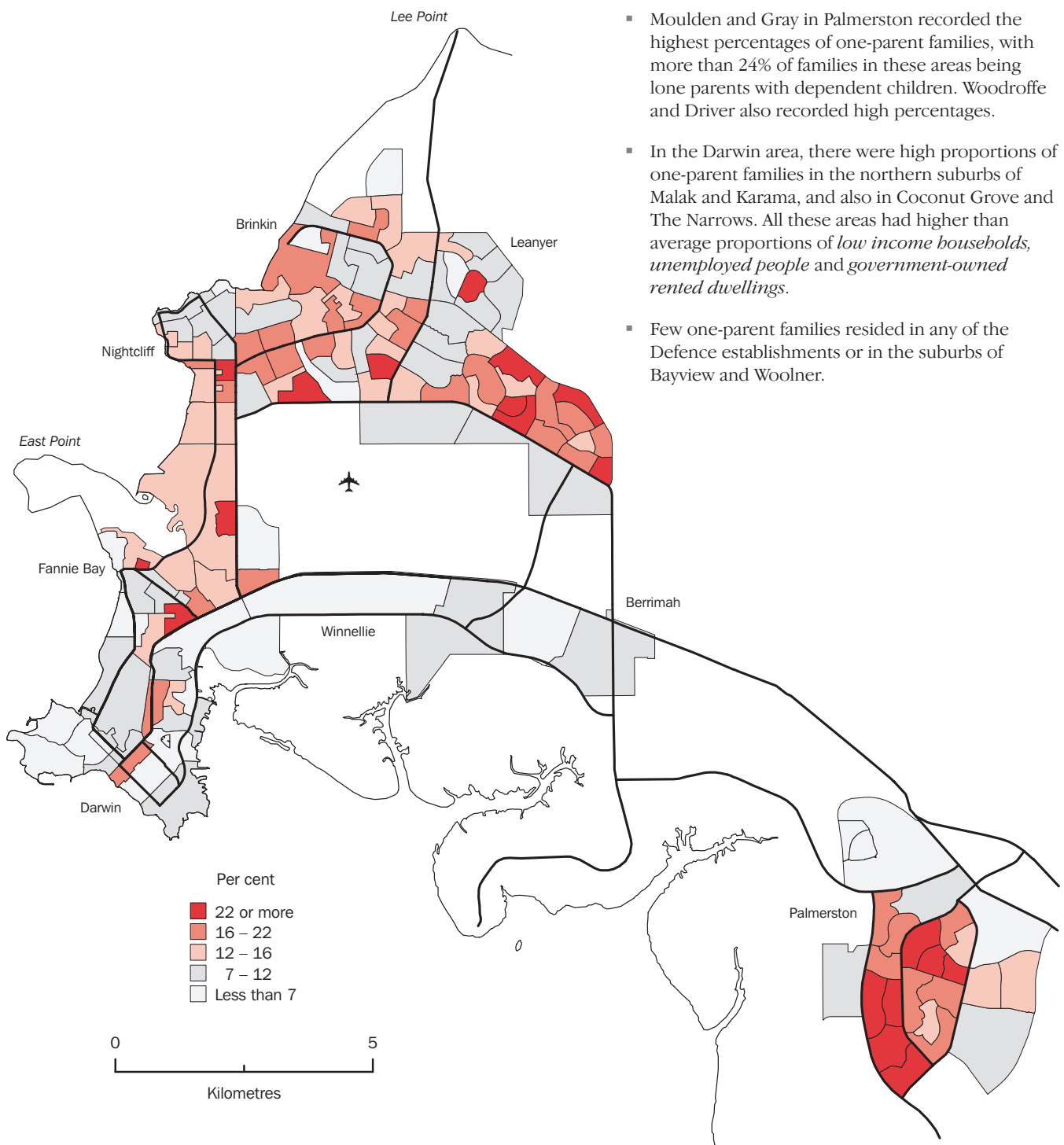


- At the 2001 Census, 6,383 people in Darwin and Palmerston were reported as living alone. This accounted for 7.5% of all people and 19.8% of all households. The proportion of people living alone has risen since the 1991 Census, when 5.3% of people were counted as living alone. Of all Australian capital cities, Darwin and Palmerston had the lowest percentage of people living alone in 2001.
- In most Australian capital cities, people living alone tended to be 60 years or older. However, people living alone in Darwin and Palmerston were more likely to be aged between 35 and 49 years, reflecting the comparatively young population. Almost one-third (30.5%) of people living alone were in this age group. Of the total population living alone, 49.6% had never married, and males comprised 57.9% of all people living alone.
- Most people living alone were concentrated in suburbs near Darwin city centre, with minor populations in the northern suburbs. The Gardens, Fannie Bay, Coconut Grove and Nightcliff had more than 14% of their populations living alone. These areas also had a high proportion of *managers, administrators, professionals and associate professionals* and *privately-owned rented dwellings*. Winnellie also had a high proportion of people living alone and a very high percentage of *domestic visitors*.
- All Defence establishments and the suburb of Bayview had very few people living alone, as did the suburbs of Palmerston generally.

One-parent families with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

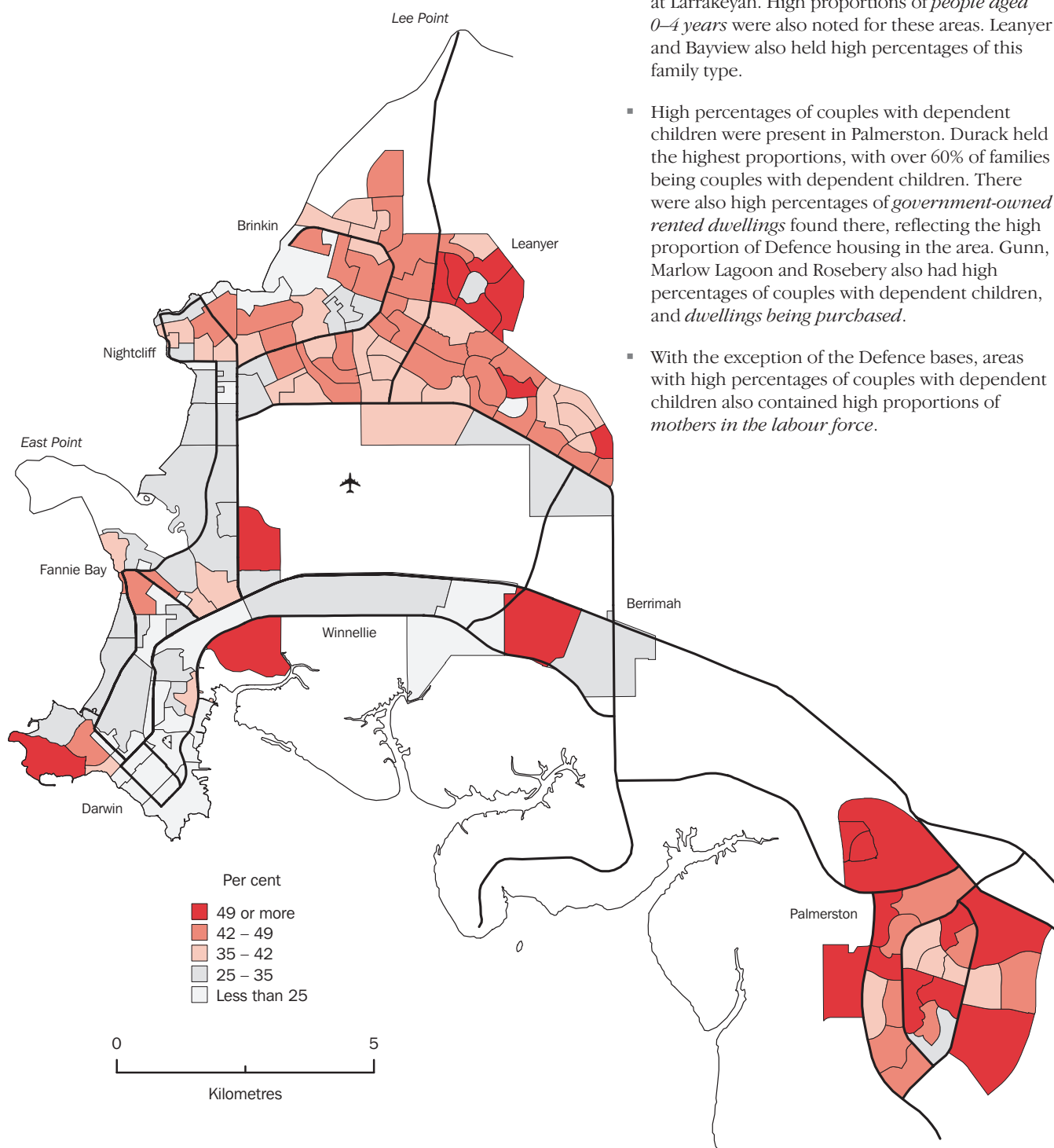
- At the 2001 Census 2,970 (14.0%) of the 21,172 families in Darwin and Palmerston were one-parent families with dependent children. This was the second highest percentage of this family type of all Australian capital cities, after Hobart. In 1991, one-parent families with dependent children represented 14.3% of all families in Darwin and Palmerston.
- The parent in the majority (81.6%) of these families was female, and well over half (63.2%) of all lone parents were in the labour force.
- Moulden and Gray in Palmerston recorded the highest percentages of one-parent families, with more than 24% of families in these areas being lone parents with dependent children. Woodroffe and Driver also recorded high percentages.
- In the Darwin area, there were high proportions of one-parent families in the northern suburbs of Malak and Karama, and also in Coconut Grove and The Narrows. All these areas had higher than average proportions of *low income households, unemployed people and government-owned rented dwellings*.
- Few one-parent families resided in any of the Defence establishments or in the suburbs of Bayview and Woolner.



Couples with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

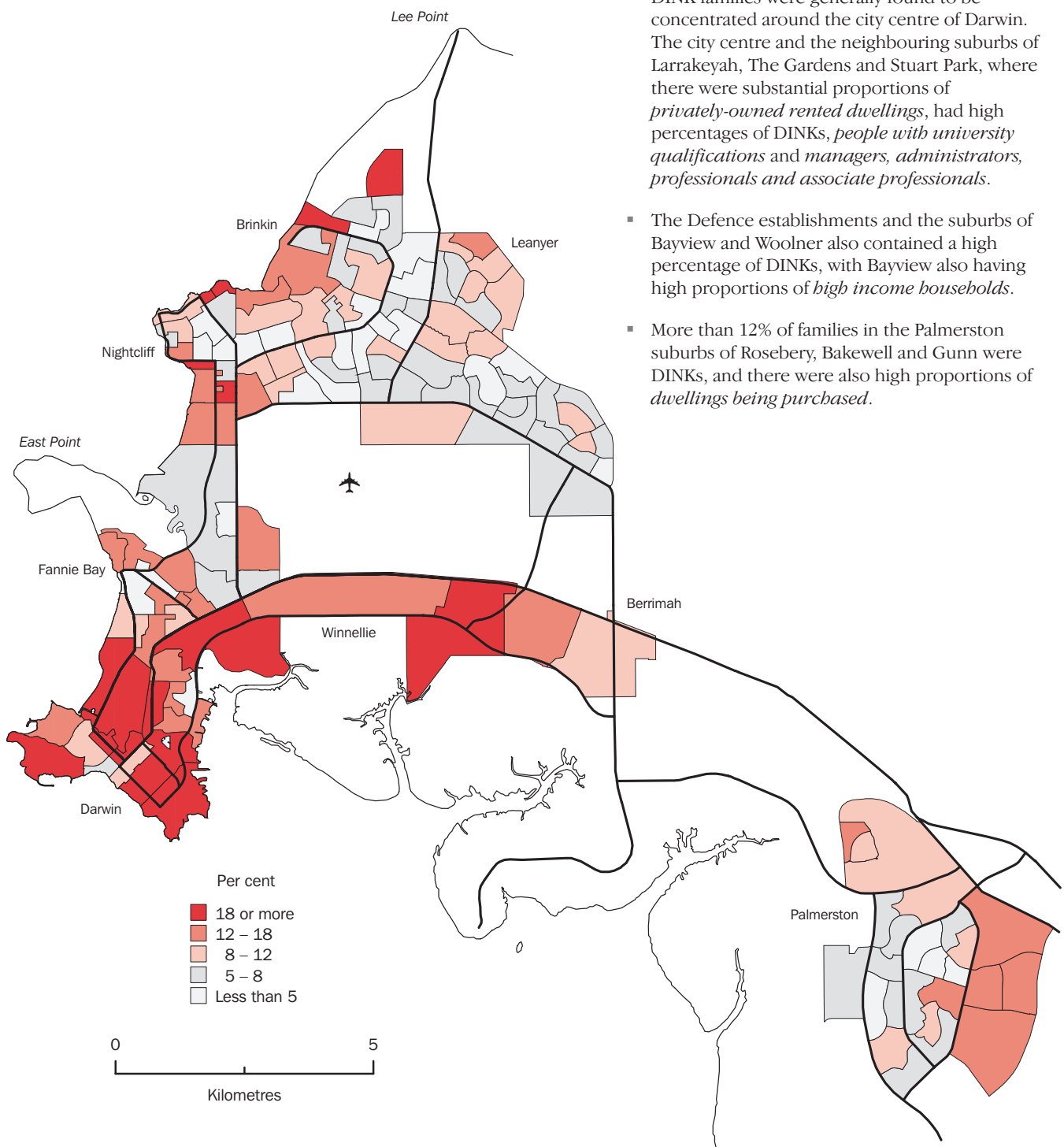
- There were 8,727 couples with dependent children in Darwin and Palmerston at the 2001 Census. This was 41.2% of families. This family type has been steadily decreasing over the last 10 years, and represented 49.1% of families in 1991 and 45.1% in 1996. In 2001, Darwin and Palmerston recorded the second highest proportion of this family type of all Australian capital cities, after Canberra.
- The highest concentrations of couples with dependent children occurred at the Coonawarra Naval Base, the RAAF Base and the Army barracks at Larrakeyah. High proportions of *people aged 0-4 years* were also noted for these areas. Leanyer and Bayview also held high percentages of this family type.
- High percentages of couples with dependent children were present in Palmerston. Durack held the highest proportions, with over 60% of families being couples with dependent children. There were also high percentages of *government-owned rented dwellings* found there, reflecting the high proportion of Defence housing in the area. Gunn, Marlow Lagoon and Rosebery also had high percentages of couples with dependent children, and *dwellings being purchased*.
- With the exception of the Defence bases, areas with high percentages of couples with dependent children also contained high proportions of *mothers in the labour force*.



DINKs (double income, no kids)

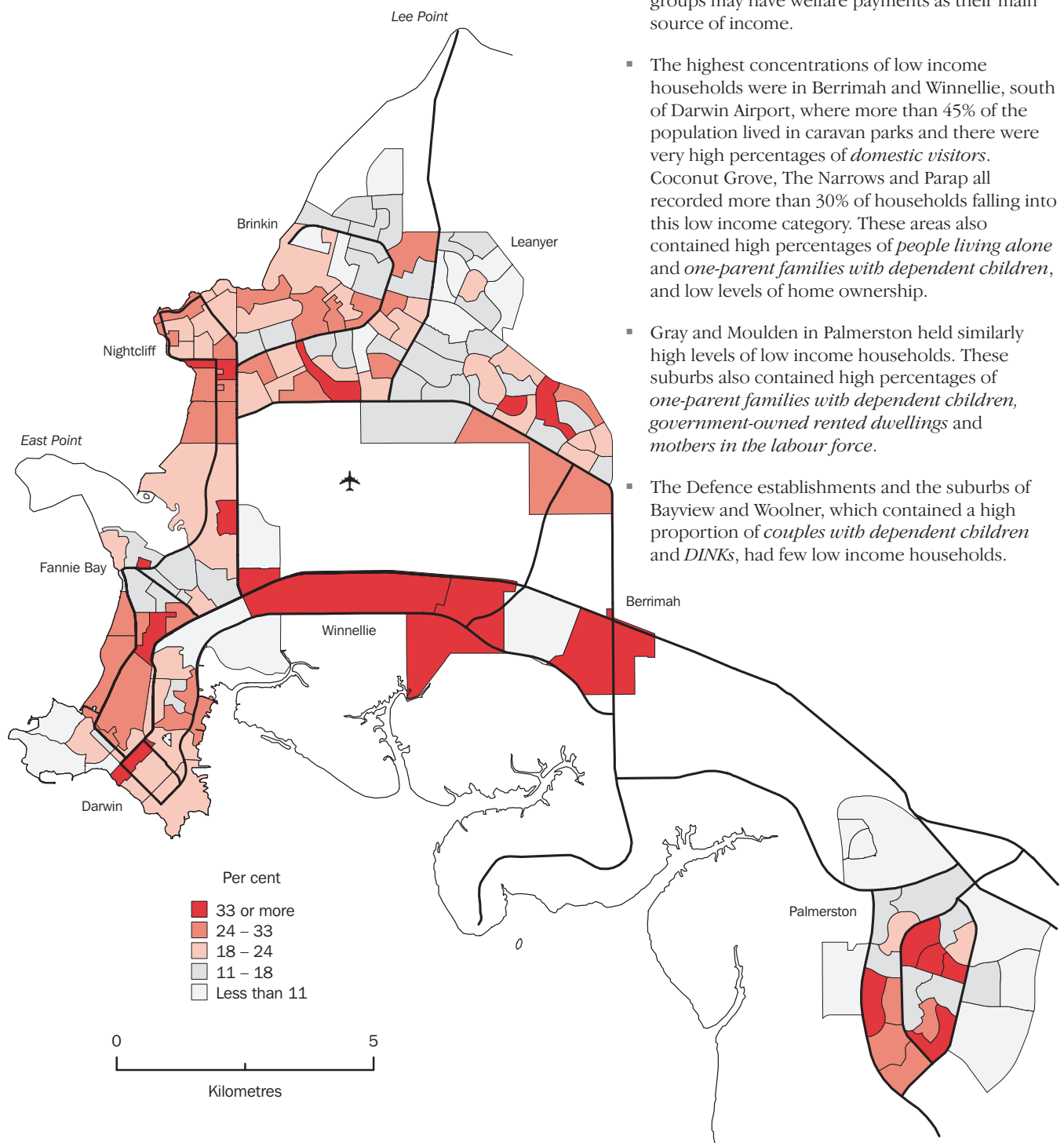
As a percentage of all families

- DINKs are 'couple only' families where both people are in paid employment and work more than 25 hours per week. The younger partner must be aged under 40 years.
- At the 2001 Census there were 2,045 families identified as DINKs in Darwin and Palmerston, representing 9.7% of all families, compared with 8.6% in 1996. Darwin and Palmerston had the highest percentage of DINKs of all Australian capital cities in 2001.
- DINK families were generally found to be concentrated around the city centre of Darwin. The city centre and the neighbouring suburbs of Larrakeyah, The Gardens and Stuart Park, where there were substantial proportions of *privately-owned rented dwellings*, had high percentages of DINKs, *people with university qualifications* and *managers, administrators, professionals and associate professionals*.
- The Defence establishments and the suburbs of Bayview and Woolner also contained a high percentage of DINKs, with Bayview also having high proportions of *high income households*.
- More than 12% of families in the Palmerston suburbs of Rosebery, Bakewell and Gunn were DINKs, and there were also high proportions of *dwellings being purchased*.



Low income households

Percentage of households with weekly income under \$500

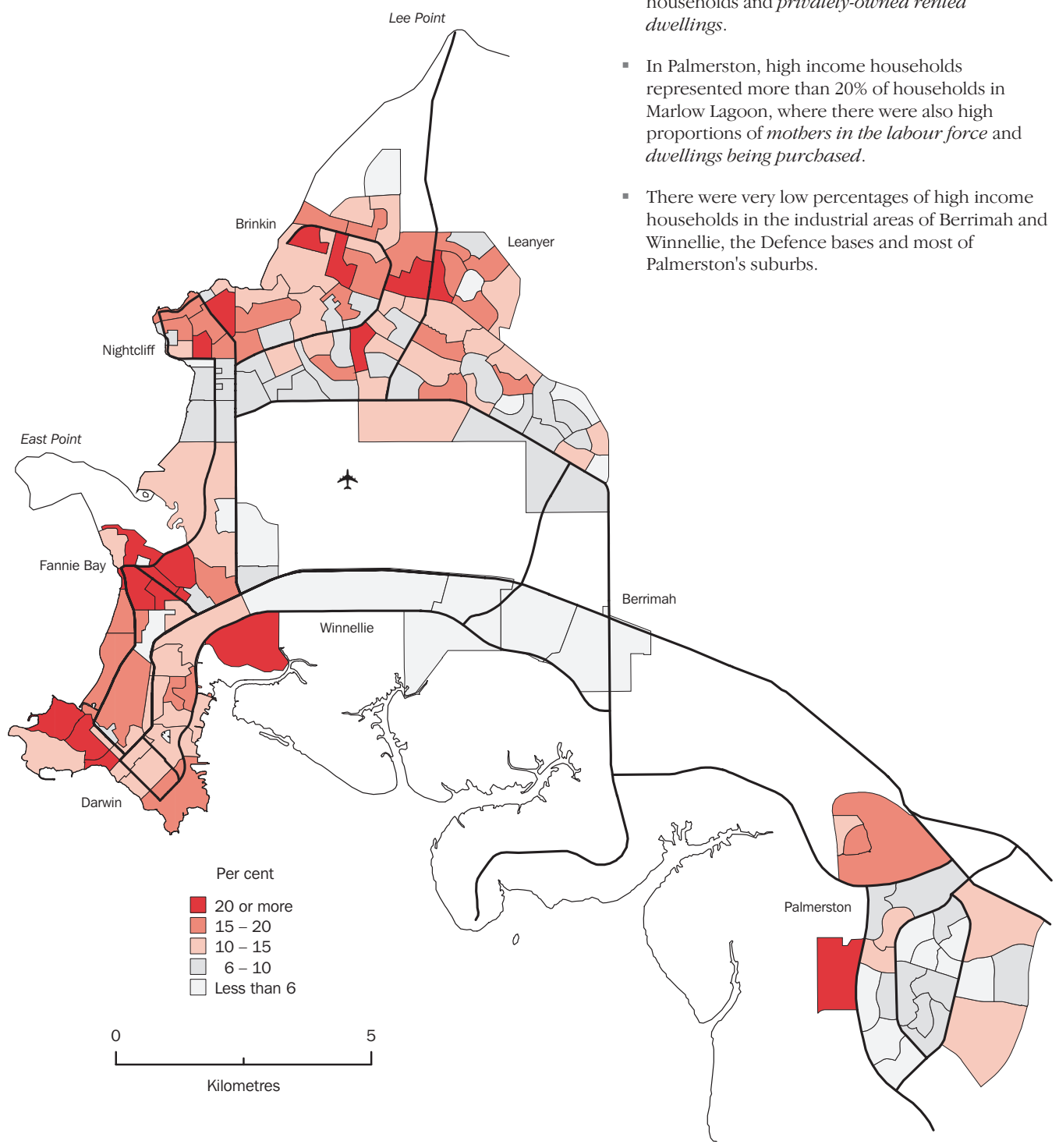


- At the 2001 Census 5,576 households received a weekly income of less than \$500. This represented 21.1% of households in Darwin and Palmerston.
- Household income is affected by the number of income earners in the household as well as the amount of income earned by each individual. Thus the distribution on this map is similar to those of *people living alone*, *one-parent families with dependent children* and *unemployed people*. These groups tend to have a large number of single income households, and the latter two groups may have welfare payments as their main source of income.
- The highest concentrations of low income households were in Berrimah and Winnellie, south of Darwin Airport, where more than 45% of the population lived in caravan parks and there were very high percentages of *domestic visitors*. Coconut Grove, The Narrows and Parap all recorded more than 30% of households falling into this low income category. These areas also contained high percentages of *people living alone* and *one-parent families with dependent children*, and low levels of home ownership.
- Gray and Moulden in Palmerston held similarly high levels of low income households. These suburbs also contained high percentages of *one-parent families with dependent children*, *government-owned rented dwellings* and *mothers in the labour force*.
- The Defence establishments and the suburbs of Bayview and Woolner, which contained a high proportion of *couples with dependent children* and *DINKS*, had few low income households.

High income households

Percentage of households with weekly income of \$2,000 or more

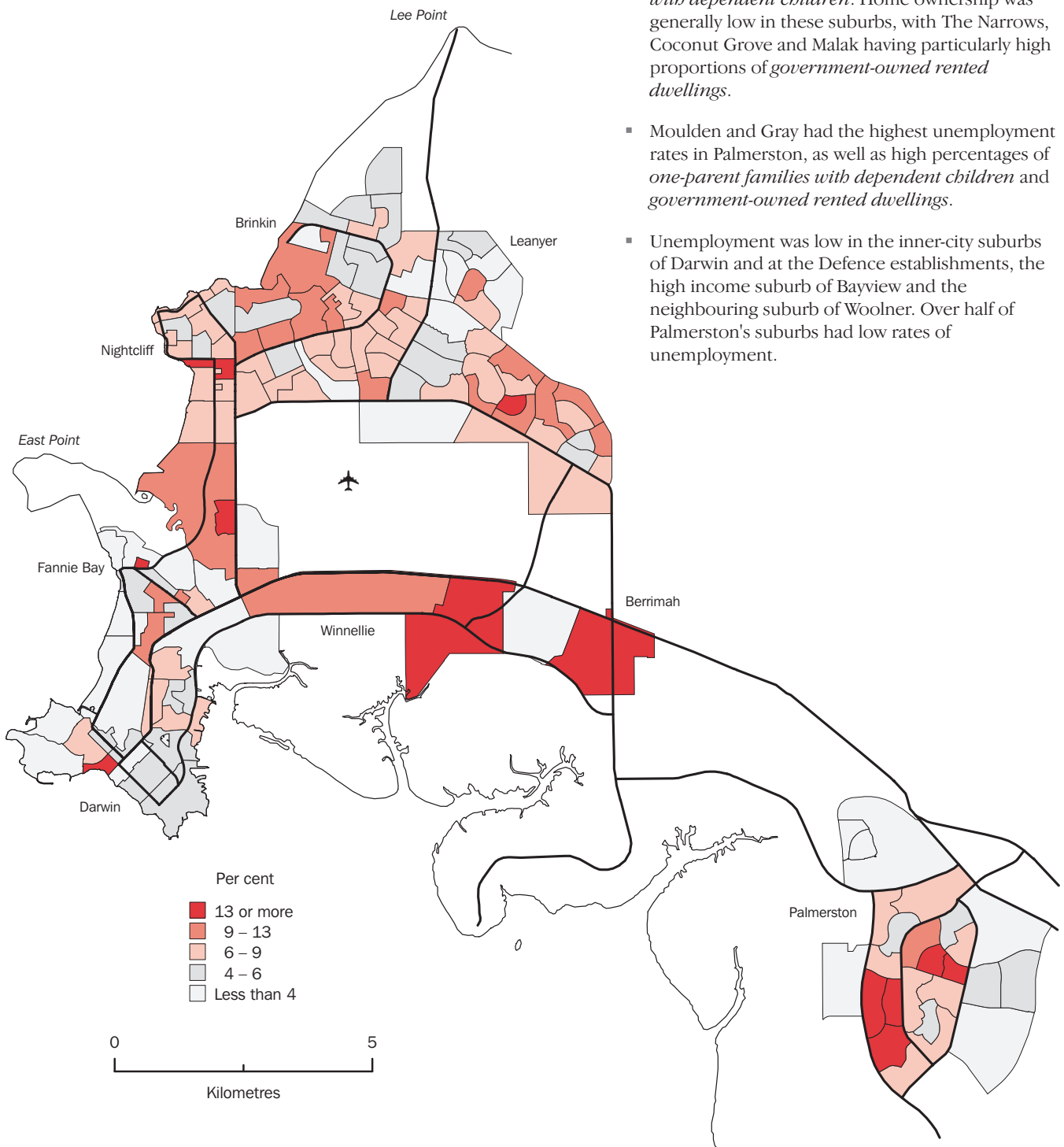
- At the 2001 Census 3,145 households in Darwin and Palmerston received a weekly income of \$2,000 or more. This was 11.9% of all households.
- The concentrations of high income households in the Darwin suburbs of Bayview, Nakara and Wanguri coincided with high proportions of *couples with dependent children, mothers in the labour force and dwellings being purchased*. Bayview also had a high proportion of *DINKs*. Larrakeyah (outside of the Army base), Fannie Bay and Brinkin had high percentages of high income households and *privately-owned rented dwellings*.
- In Palmerston, high income households represented more than 20% of households in Marlow Lagoon, where there were also high proportions of *mothers in the labour force and dwellings being purchased*.
- There were very low percentages of high income households in the industrial areas of Berrimah and Winnellie, the Defence bases and most of Palmerston's suburbs.



Unemployed people

As a percentage of the labour force

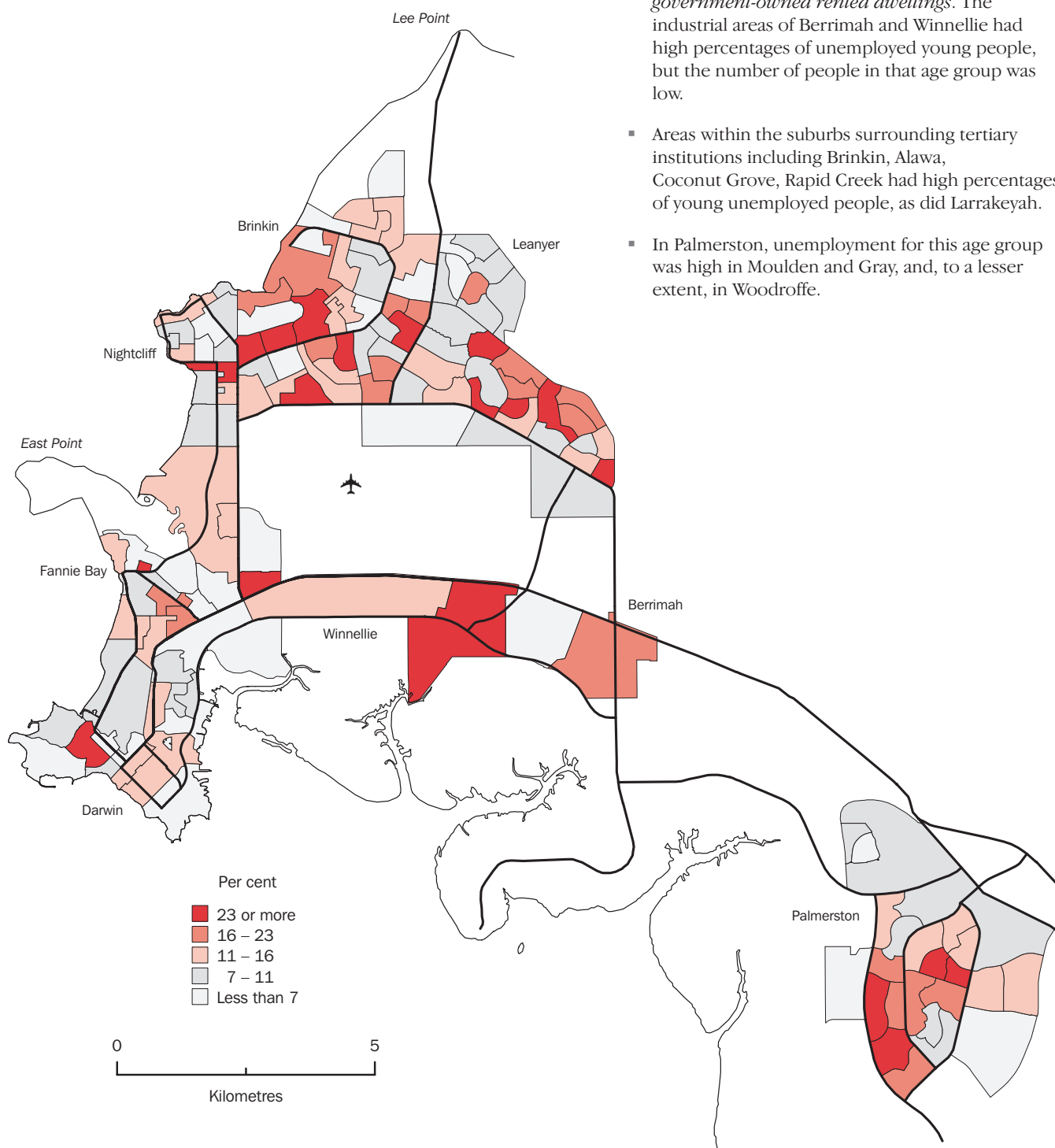
- At the 2001 Census there were 3,141 unemployed people in Darwin and Palmerston, representing an unemployment rate of 6.6%.
- The highest rates of unemployment in the city of Darwin occurred in the industrial suburbs of Winnellie and Berrimah, although the overall numbers were low. There were high levels of unemployment in The Narrows, Parap, Ludmilla, Coconut Grove, Wagaman and Malak. In these areas there were also high percentages of *people without qualifications* and *one-parent families with dependent children*. Home ownership was generally low in these suburbs, with The Narrows, Coconut Grove and Malak having particularly high proportions of *government-owned rented dwellings*.
- Moulden and Gray had the highest unemployment rates in Palmerston, as well as high percentages of *one-parent families with dependent children* and *government-owned rented dwellings*.
- Unemployment was low in the inner-city suburbs of Darwin and at the Defence establishments, the high income suburb of Bayview and the neighbouring suburb of Woolner. Over half of Palmerston's suburbs had low rates of unemployment.



Unemployed people aged 15–24 years

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

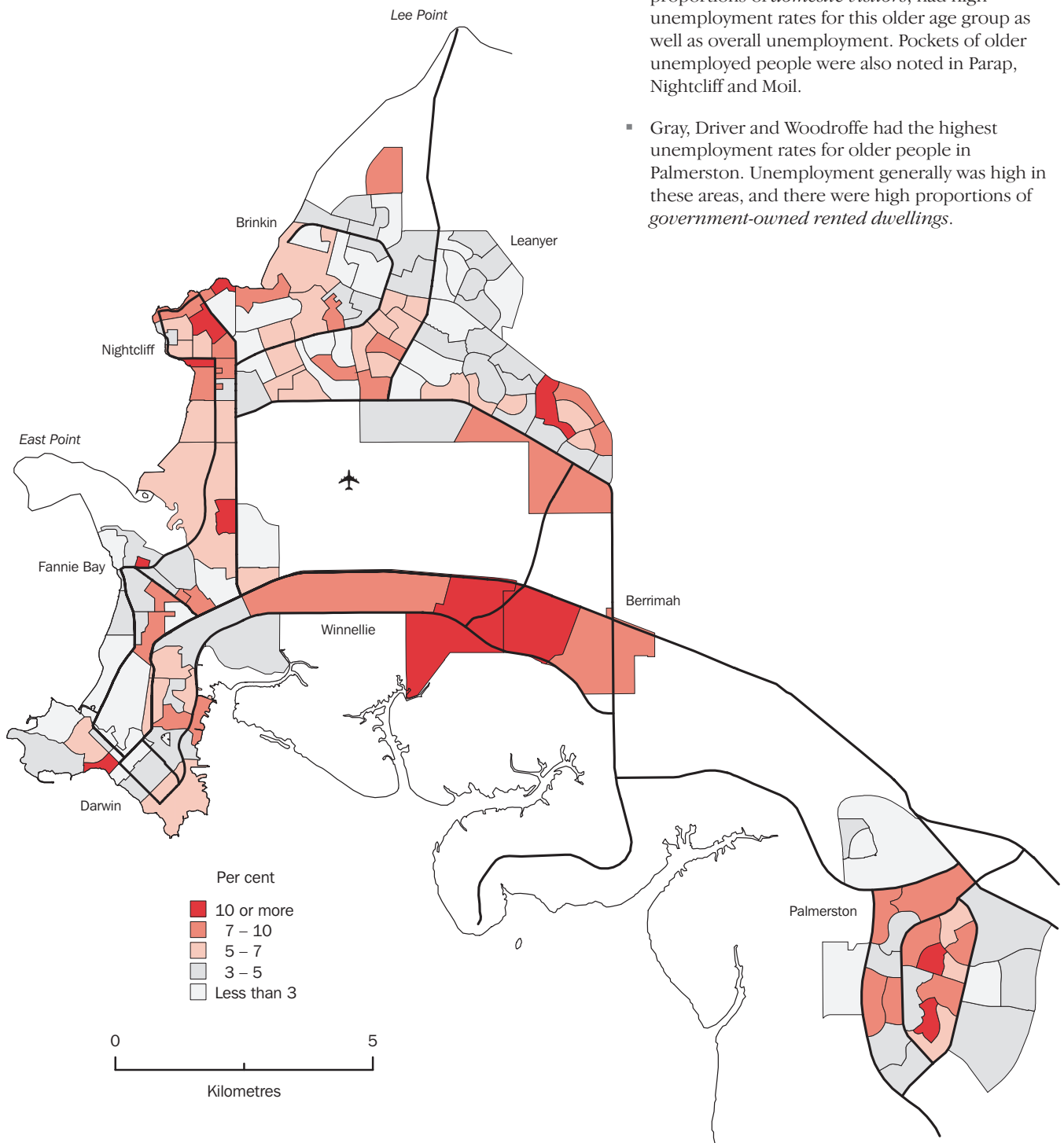
- At the 2001 Census there were 1,029 unemployed people aged 15–24 in the Darwin and Palmerston labour force, representing an unemployment rate of 12.4% for this age group. The 15–24 years age group accounted for almost one third (32.7%) of all unemployed people in Darwin and Palmerston.
- There were high unemployment rates for young people in The Narrows, Wagaman, Malak and Karama. With the exception of Wagaman, these areas also had high percentages of *one-parent families with dependent children* and *government-owned rented dwellings*. The industrial areas of Berrimah and Winnellie had high percentages of unemployed young people, but the number of people in that age group was low.
- Areas within the suburbs surrounding tertiary institutions including Brinkin, Alawa, Coconut Grove, Rapid Creek had high percentages of young unemployed people, as did Larrakeyah.
- In Palmerston, unemployment for this age group was high in Moulden and Gray, and, to a lesser extent, in Woodroffe.



Unemployed people aged 45 years or older

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

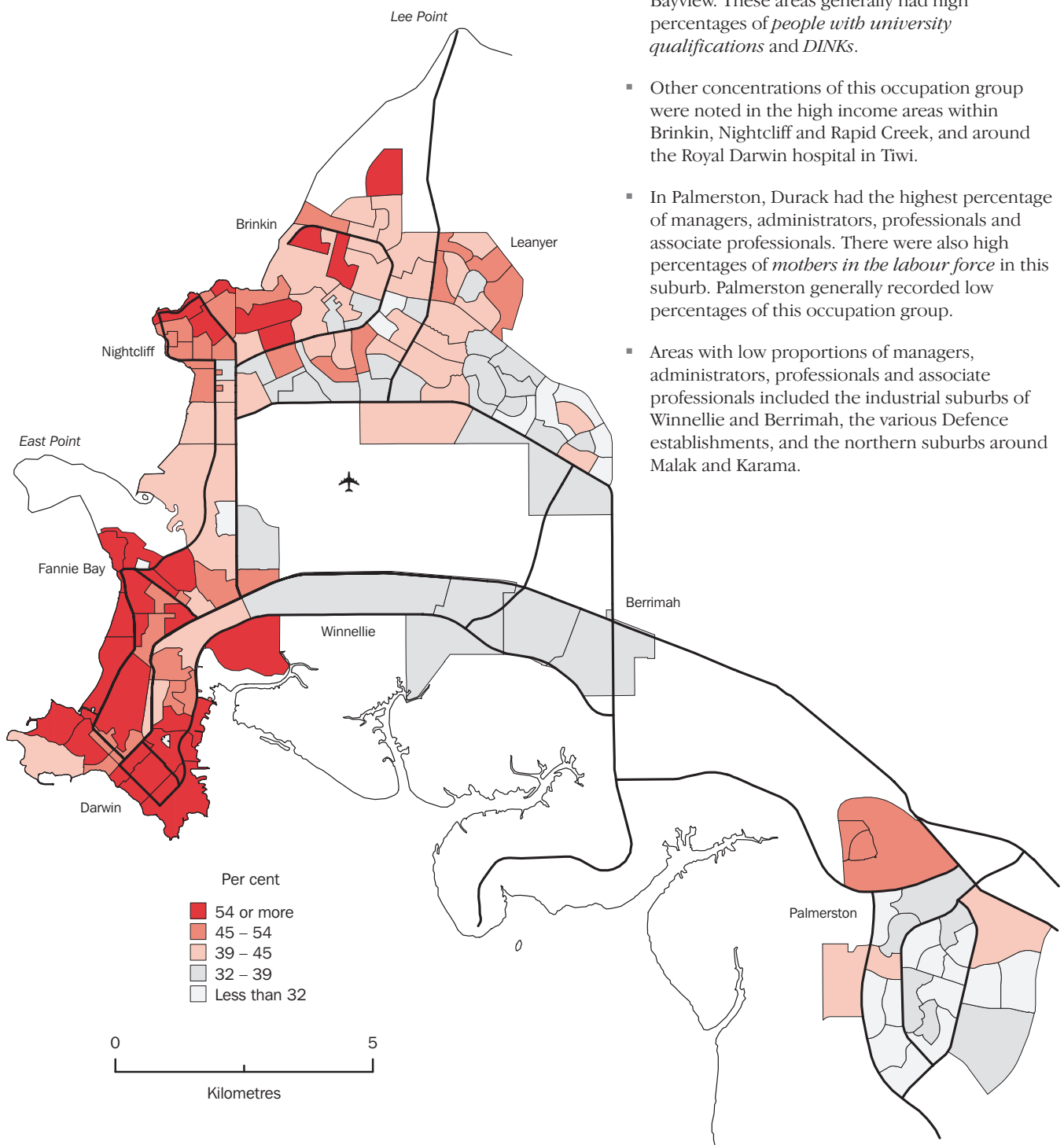
- At the 2001 Census there were 701 unemployed people aged 45 years or older in the Darwin and Palmerston labour force. This represented an unemployment rate of 4.9% for this age group, which was lower than unemployment rates generally for the mapped area.
- Areas with high unemployment rates for this older age group also generally had high proportions of *people without qualifications*.
- The suburbs of Berrimah and Winnellie, with high proportions of *domestic visitors*, had high unemployment rates for this older age group as well as overall unemployment. Pockets of older unemployed people were also noted in Parap, Nightcliff and Moil.
- Gray, Driver and Woodroffe had the highest unemployment rates for older people in Palmerston. Unemployment generally was high in these areas, and there were high proportions of *government-owned rented dwellings*.



Managers, administrators, professionals and associate professionals

As a percentage of all employed people

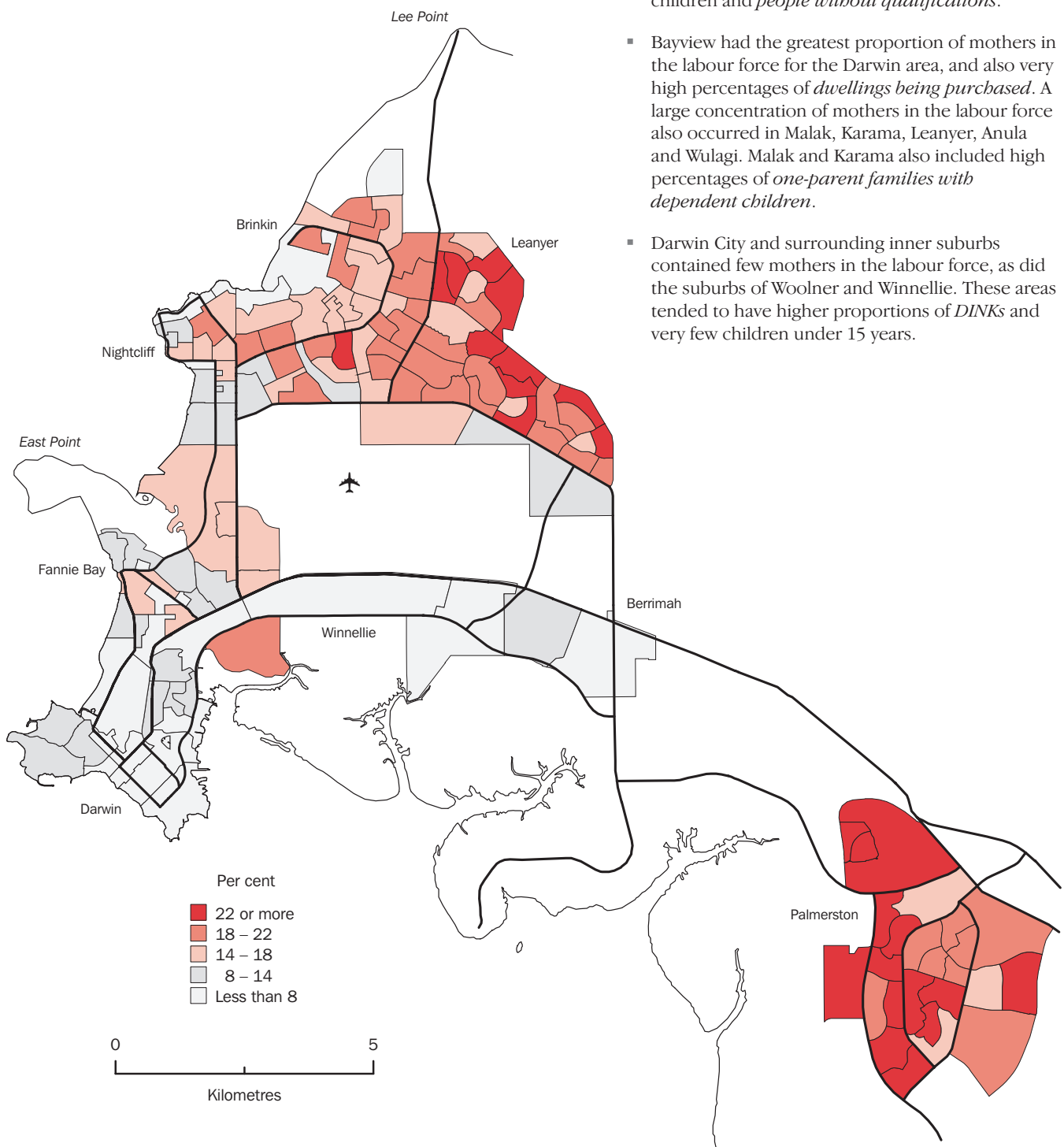
- At the 2001 Census there were 18,959 people employed as managers, administrators, professionals or associate professionals in Darwin and Palmerston. This was 43.1% of all employed people, compared with 41.2% in 1996.
- The greatest concentrations of managers, administrators, professionals and associate professionals occurred in the more densely populated city centre of Darwin and surrounding inner suburbs encompassing Fannie Bay, The Gardens, Larrakeyah, Stuart Park, Parap and Bayview. These areas generally had high percentages of *people with university qualifications* and *DINKs*.
- Other concentrations of this occupation group were noted in the high income areas within Brinkin, Nightcliff and Rapid Creek, and around the Royal Darwin hospital in Tiwi.
- In Palmerston, Durack had the highest percentage of managers, administrators, professionals and associate professionals. There were also high percentages of *mothers in the labour force* in this suburb. Palmerston generally recorded low percentages of this occupation group.
- Areas with low proportions of managers, administrators, professionals and associate professionals included the industrial suburbs of Winnellie and Berrimah, the various Defence establishments, and the northern suburbs around Malak and Karama.



Mothers in the labour force

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

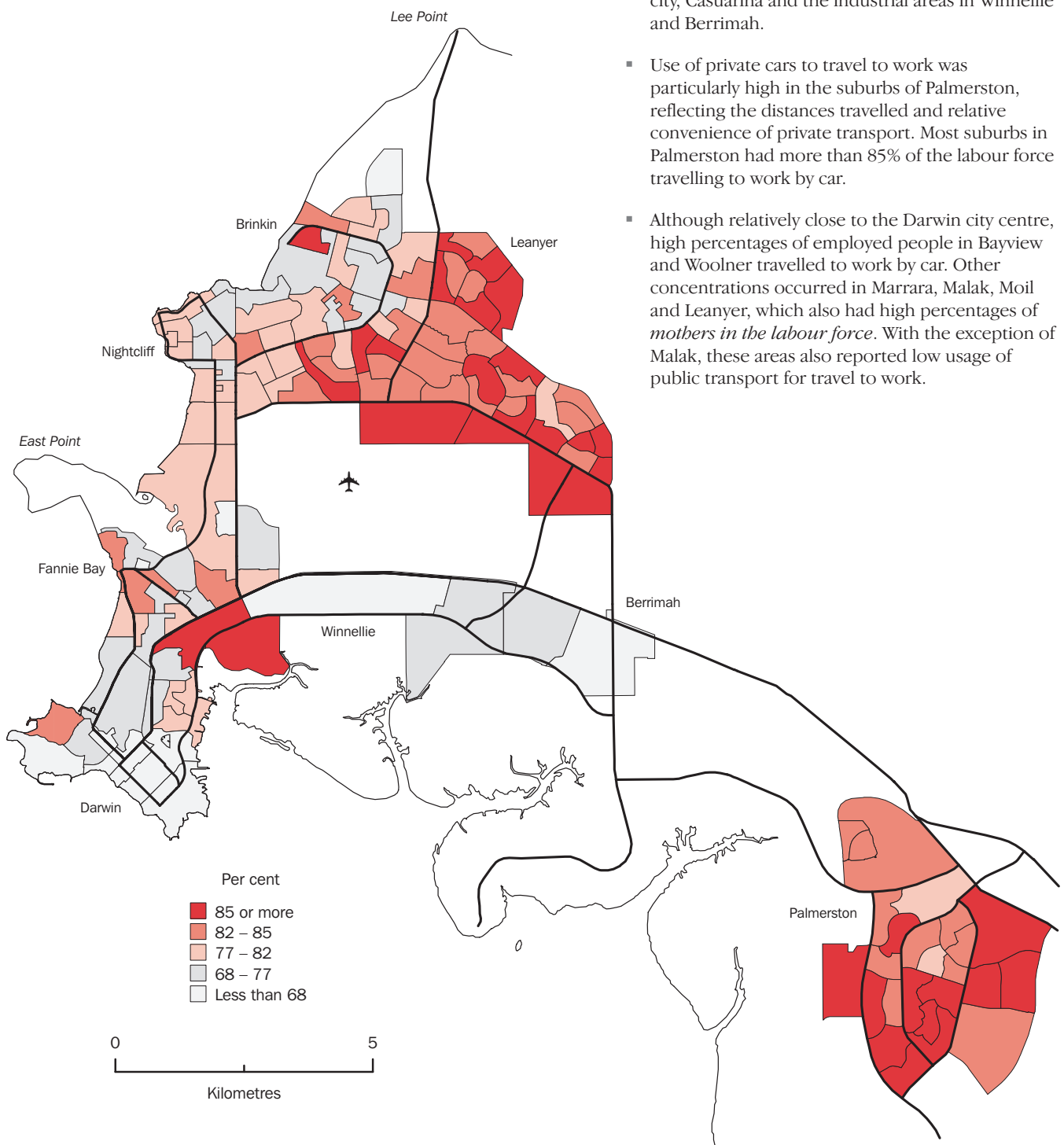
- Of the 47,564 people in the Darwin and Palmerston labour force at the 2001 Census, 7,586 were mothers with dependent children. This was 15.9% of the labour force, compared with 16.4% in 1996.
- The greatest percentages of mothers in the labour force were found in Palmerston. The suburbs of Marlow Lagoon, Woodroffe, Durack and Moulden all showed more than 22% of the labour force as being mothers with dependent children. These areas also held high percentages of school-aged children and *people without qualifications*.
- Bayview had the greatest proportion of mothers in the labour force for the Darwin area, and also very high percentages of *dwellings being purchased*. A large concentration of mothers in the labour force also occurred in Malak, Karama, Leanyer, Anula and Wulagi. Malak and Karama also included high percentages of *one-parent families with dependent children*.
- Darwin City and surrounding inner suburbs contained few mothers in the labour force, as did the suburbs of Woolner and Winnellie. These areas tended to have higher proportions of *DINKs* and very few children under 15 years.



People who travelled to work by car

As a percentage of all employed people

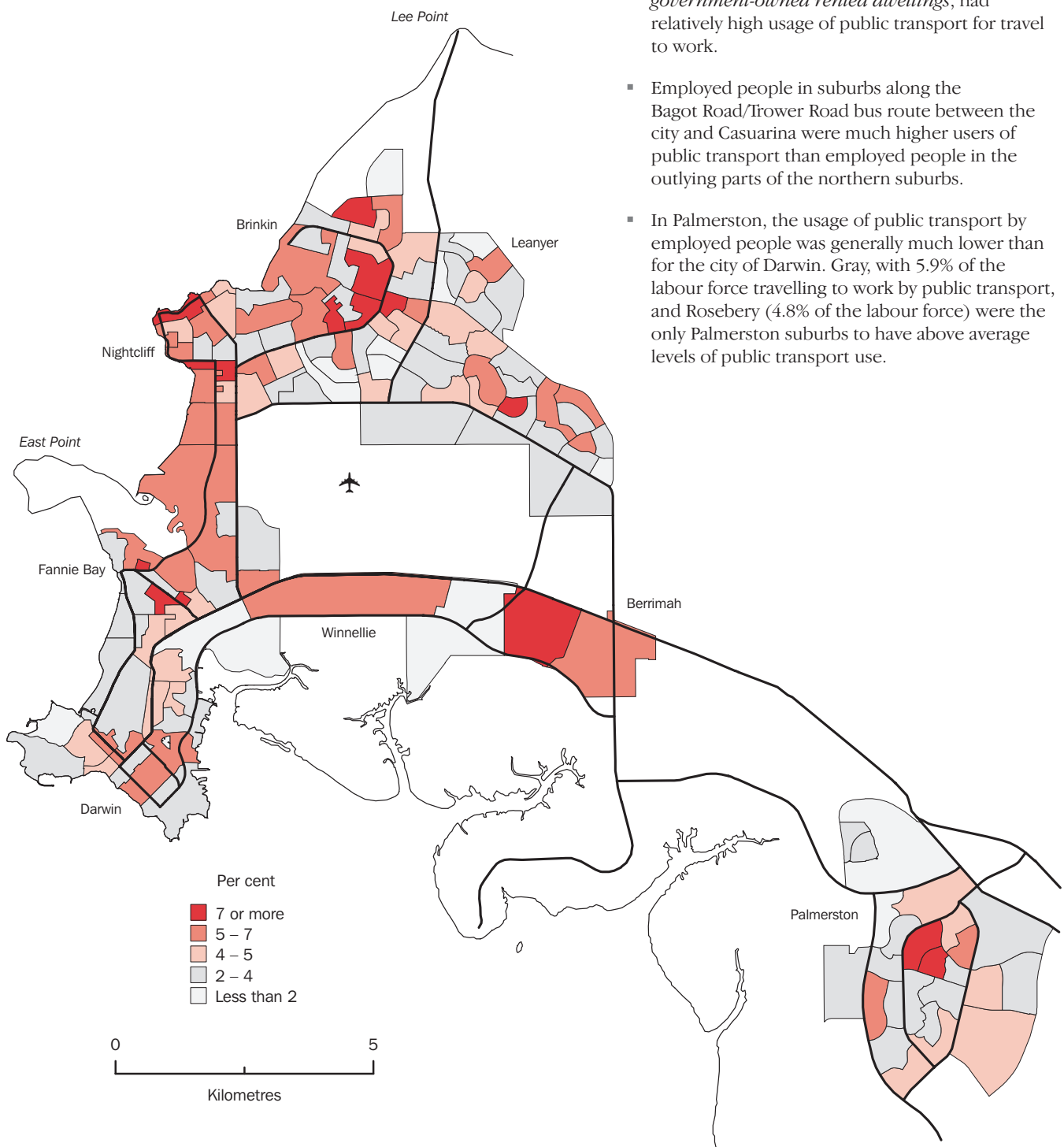
- This map shows those people who, on the day of the Census, used a car as their only mode of transport to work. They could have travelled either as the driver or passenger (however taxi passengers are excluded from this map).
- At the 2001 Census there were 30,143 employed people in Darwin and Palmerston who travelled to work by car only. This was 79.7% of employed people. This high percentage can be attributed to most of the residential areas being some distance from the main employment centres of the inner city, Casuarina and the industrial areas in Winnellie and Berrimah.
- Use of private cars to travel to work was particularly high in the suburbs of Palmerston, reflecting the distances travelled and relative convenience of private transport. Most suburbs in Palmerston had more than 85% of the labour force travelling to work by car.
- Although relatively close to the Darwin city centre, high percentages of employed people in Bayview and Woolner travelled to work by car. Other concentrations occurred in Marrara, Malak, Moil and Leanyer, which also had high percentages of *mothers in the labour force*. With the exception of Malak, these areas also reported low usage of public transport for travel to work.



People who travelled to work by public transport

As a percentage of all employed people

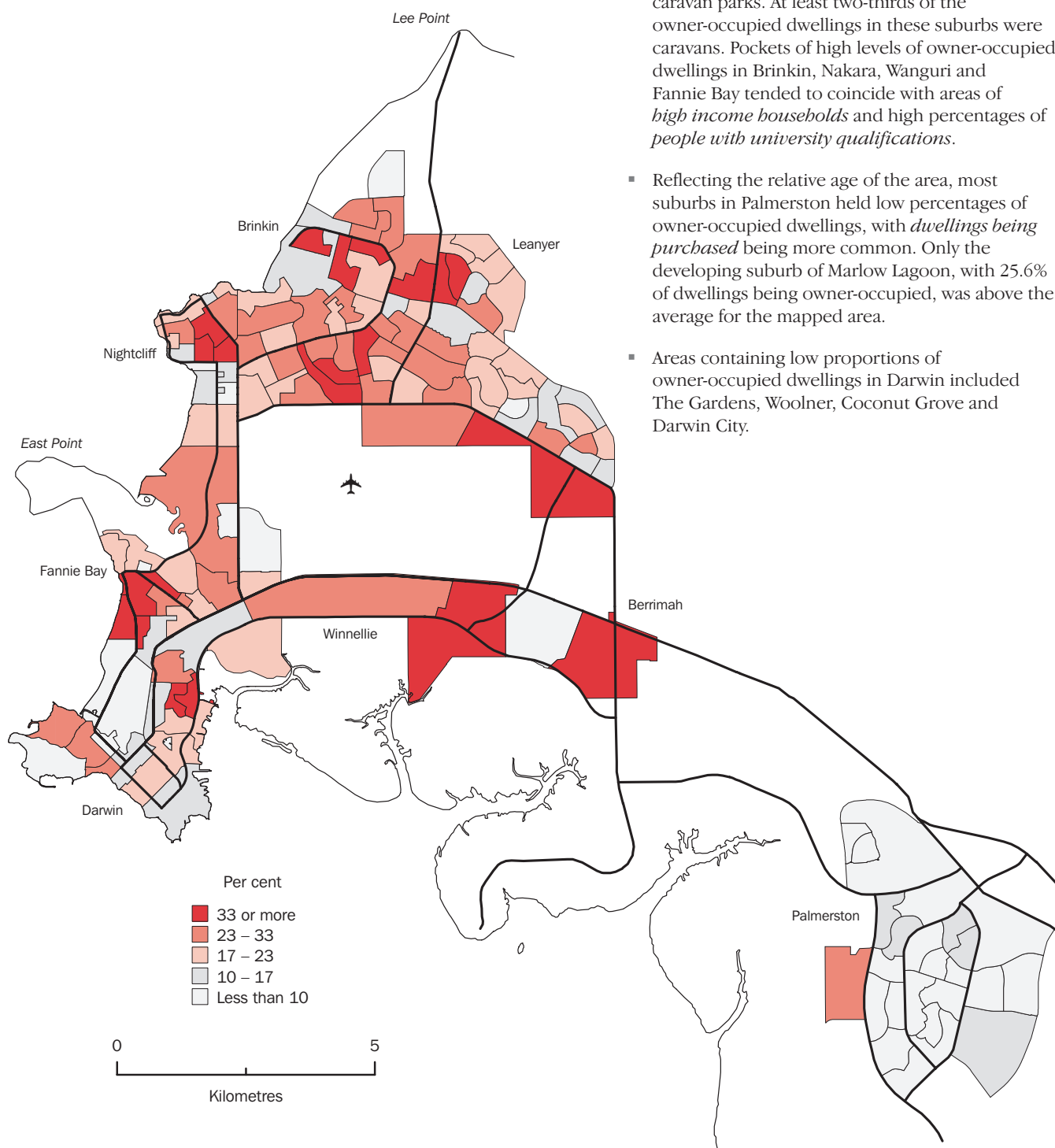
- At the 2001 Census there were 1,547 employed people who travelled to work by bus, either as the only mode of transport or in addition to other modes such as taxi, car or bicycle. This was 4.1% of employed people.
- The Coonawarra Naval Base had the highest percentage of public transport usage by employed people, with 11.6% of employed people there using public transport to travel to work. The Narrows and Coconut Grove, which both had high percentages of *low income households* and *government-owned rented dwellings*, had relatively high usage of public transport for travel to work.
- Employed people in 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.
- In Palmerston, the usage of public transport by employed people was generally much lower than for the city of Darwin. Gray, with 5.9% of the labour force travelling to work by public transport, and Rosebery (4.8% of the labour force) were the only Palmerston suburbs to have above average levels of public transport use.



Owner-occupied dwellings

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

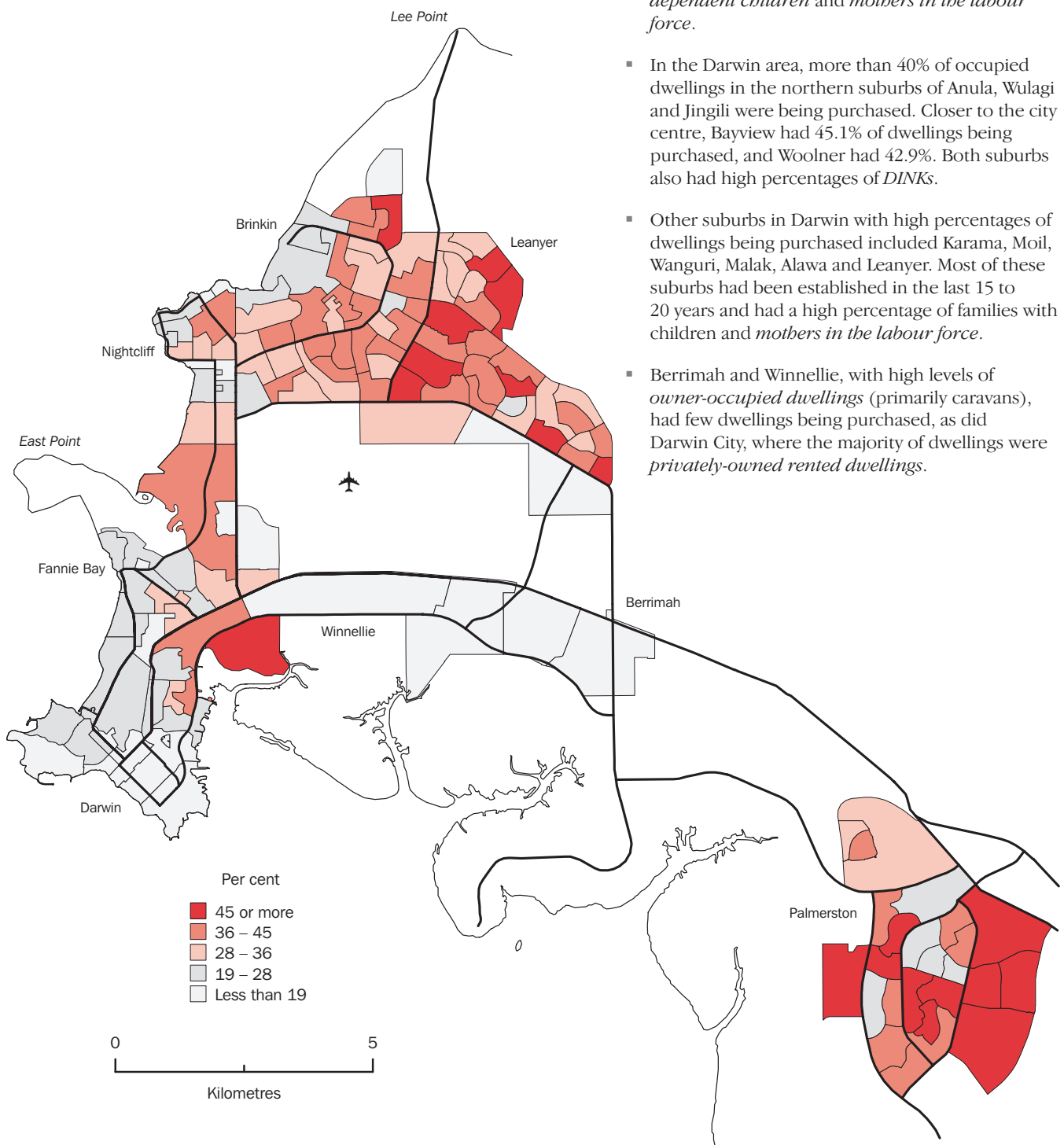
- At the 2001 Census 5,544 dwellings in Darwin and Palmerston were owned outright by their occupants. This was 18.8% of all occupied private dwellings, a low percentage compared with other Australian capital cities. The proportion of owner-occupied dwellings in Darwin and Palmerston increased from 13.0% in 1991 and 17.3% in 1996.
- The highest percentages of owner-occupied dwellings occurred in the suburbs of Winnellie, Berrimah, and Marrara, all of which contained caravan parks. At least two-thirds of the owner-occupied dwellings in these suburbs were caravans. Pockets of high levels of owner-occupied dwellings in Brinkin, Nakara, Wanguri and Fannie Bay tended to coincide with areas of *high income households* and high percentages of *people with university qualifications*.
- Reflecting the relative age of the area, most suburbs in Palmerston held low percentages of owner-occupied dwellings, with *dwellings being purchased* being more common. Only the developing suburb of Marlow Lagoon, with 25.6% of dwellings being owner-occupied, was above the average for the mapped area.
- Areas containing low proportions of owner-occupied dwellings in Darwin included The Gardens, Woolner, Coconut Grove and Darwin City.



Dwellings being purchased

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

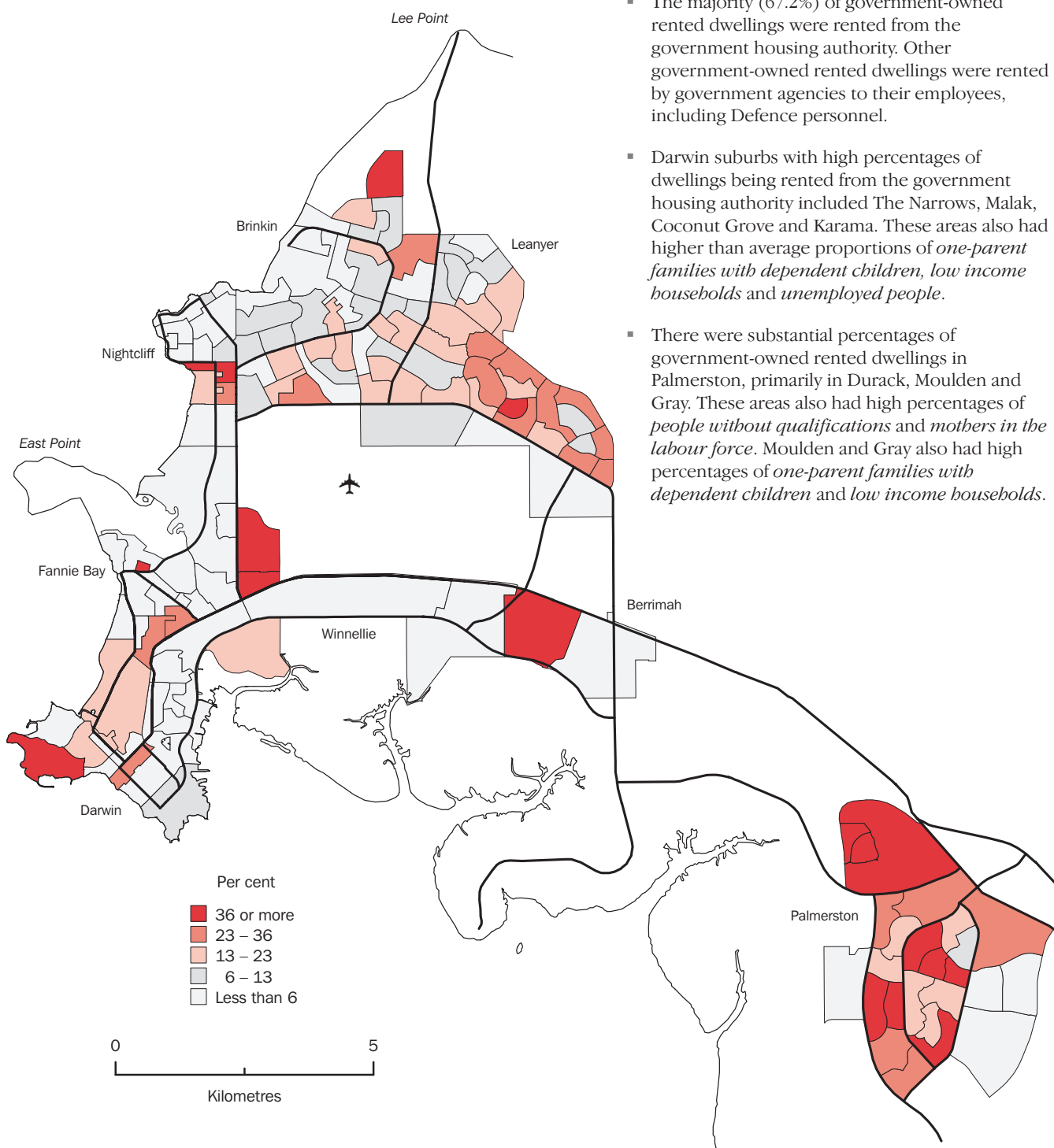
- At the 2001 Census there were 9,619 dwellings being purchased in Darwin and Palmerston. This was 32.7% of all occupied private dwellings, compared with 33.0% in 1991 and 31.0% in 1996.
- The suburbs of Marlow Lagoon, Bakewell, Rosebery, Gunn and Woodroffe in Palmerston recorded the highest levels of dwellings being purchased for the mapped area. Percentages of dwellings being purchased ranged from 48.0% in Woodroffe to 62.8% in Marlow Lagoon. These areas also showed high percentages of *couples with dependent children* and *mothers in the labour force*.
- In the Darwin area, more than 40% of occupied dwellings in the northern suburbs of Anula, Wulagi and Jingili were being purchased. Closer to the city centre, Bayview had 45.1% of dwellings being purchased, and Woolner had 42.9%. Both suburbs also had high percentages of *DINKs*.
- Other suburbs in Darwin with high percentages of dwellings being purchased included Karama, Moil, Wanguri, Malak, Alawa and Leanyer. Most of these suburbs had been established in the last 15 to 20 years and had a high percentage of families with children and *mothers in the labour force*.
- Berrimah and Winnellie, with high levels of *owner-occupied dwellings* (primarily caravans), had few dwellings being purchased, as did Darwin City, where the majority of dwellings were *privately-owned rented dwellings*.



Rented dwellings — government-owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

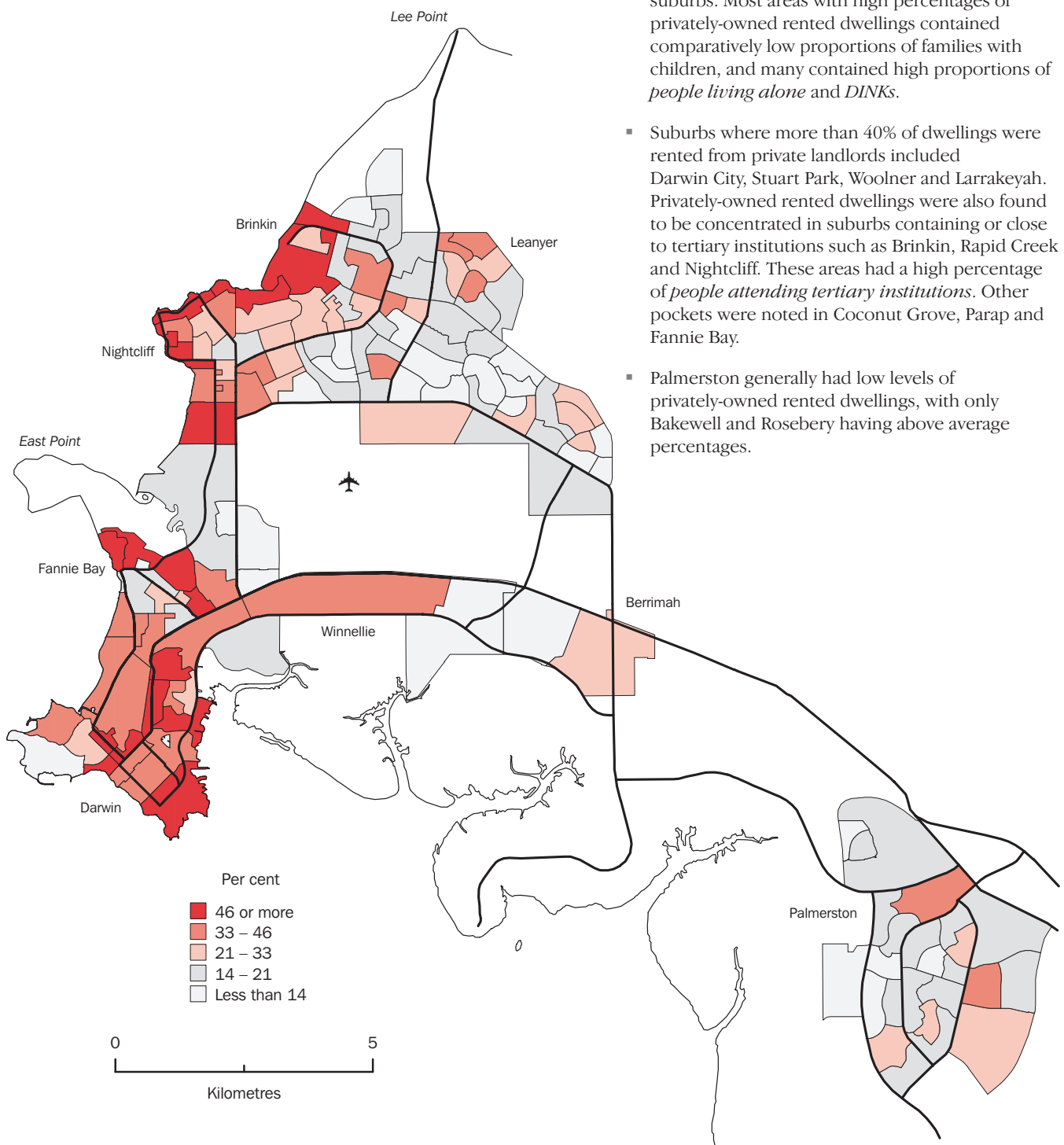
- There were 5,123 dwellings in Darwin at the 2001 Census which were rented from government agencies. This represented 37.7% of rented dwellings and 17.5% of all occupied private dwellings. These proportions were higher than in any other capital city in Australia. The proportion of rented dwellings owned by government agencies has, however, fallen considerably from the 1991 Census, when more than half (54.5%) of rented dwellings and 29.7% of all occupied private dwellings were government-owned.
- The majority (67.2%) of government-owned rented dwellings were rented from the government housing authority. Other government-owned rented dwellings were rented by government agencies to their employees, including Defence personnel.
- Darwin suburbs with high percentages of dwellings being rented from the government housing authority included The Narrows, Malak, Coconut Grove and Karama. These areas also had higher than average proportions of *one-parent families with dependent children, low income households* and *unemployed people*.
- There were substantial percentages of government-owned rented dwellings in Palmerston, primarily in Durack, Moulden and Gray. These areas also had high percentages of *people without qualifications* and *mothers in the labour force*. Moulden and Gray also had high percentages of *one-parent families with dependent children* and *low income households*.



Rented dwellings — privately-owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

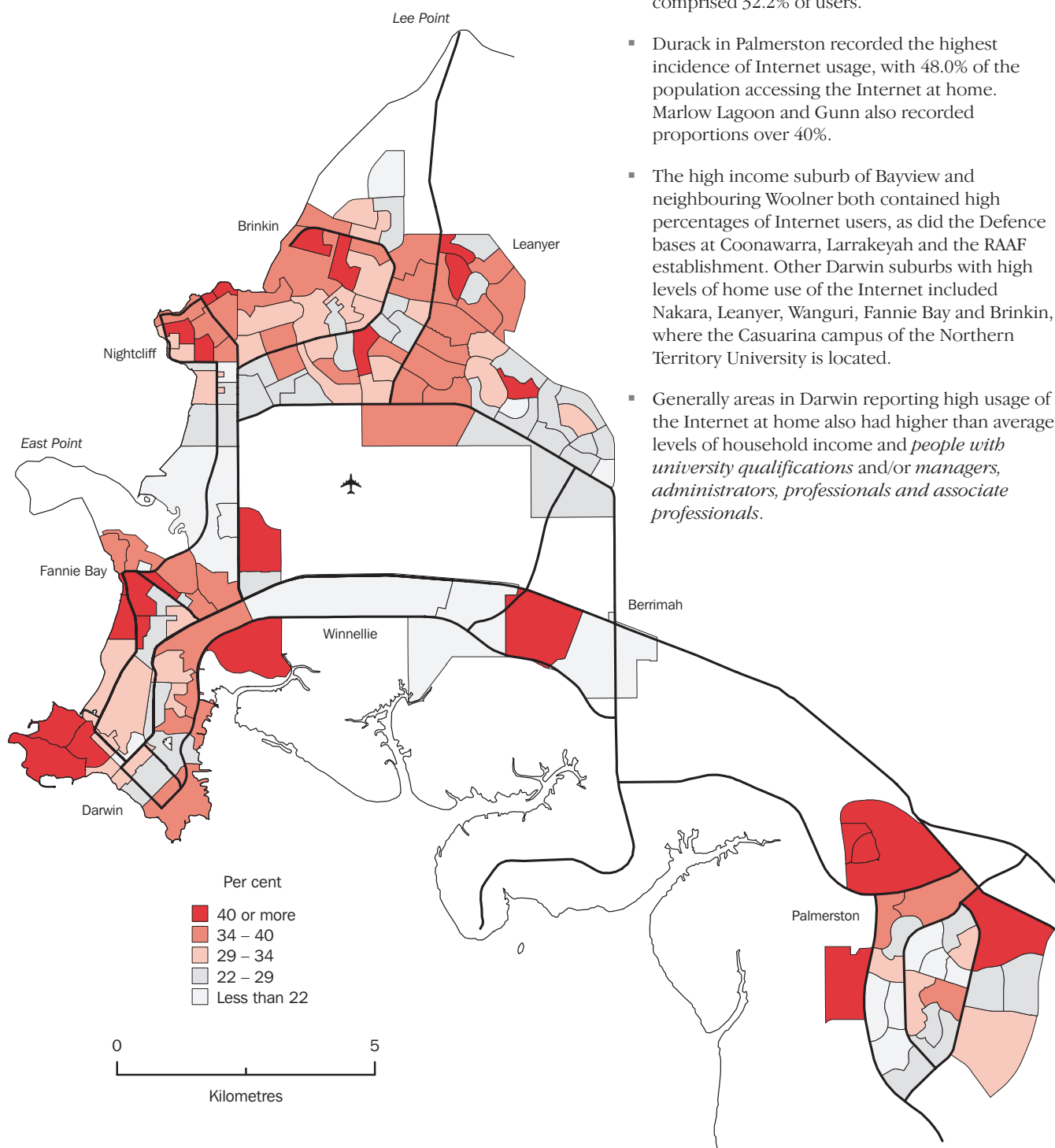
- At the 2001 Census 7,811 rented dwellings were privately-owned. This was 57.6% of rented dwellings and 26.7% of all occupied private dwellings. Darwin and Palmerston had the highest percentage of privately-owned rented dwellings of all Australian capital cities. In 1991, 43.6% of rented dwellings and 23.8% of all occupied private dwellings in Darwin and Palmerston were rented from private landlords.
- Privately-owned rented dwellings were concentrated in Darwin's city centre and adjacent suburbs. Most areas with high percentages of privately-owned rented dwellings contained comparatively low proportions of families with children, and many contained high proportions of *people living alone* and *DINKs*.
- Suburbs where more than 40% of dwellings were rented from private landlords included Darwin City, Stuart Park, Woolner and Larrakeyah. Privately-owned rented dwellings were also found to be concentrated in suburbs containing or close to tertiary institutions such as Brinkin, Rapid Creek and Nightcliff. These areas had a high percentage of *people attending tertiary institutions*. Other pockets were noted in Coconut Grove, Parap and Fannie Bay.
- Palmerston generally had low levels of privately-owned rented dwellings, with only Bakewell and Rosebery having above average percentages.



People who used the Internet at home

As a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

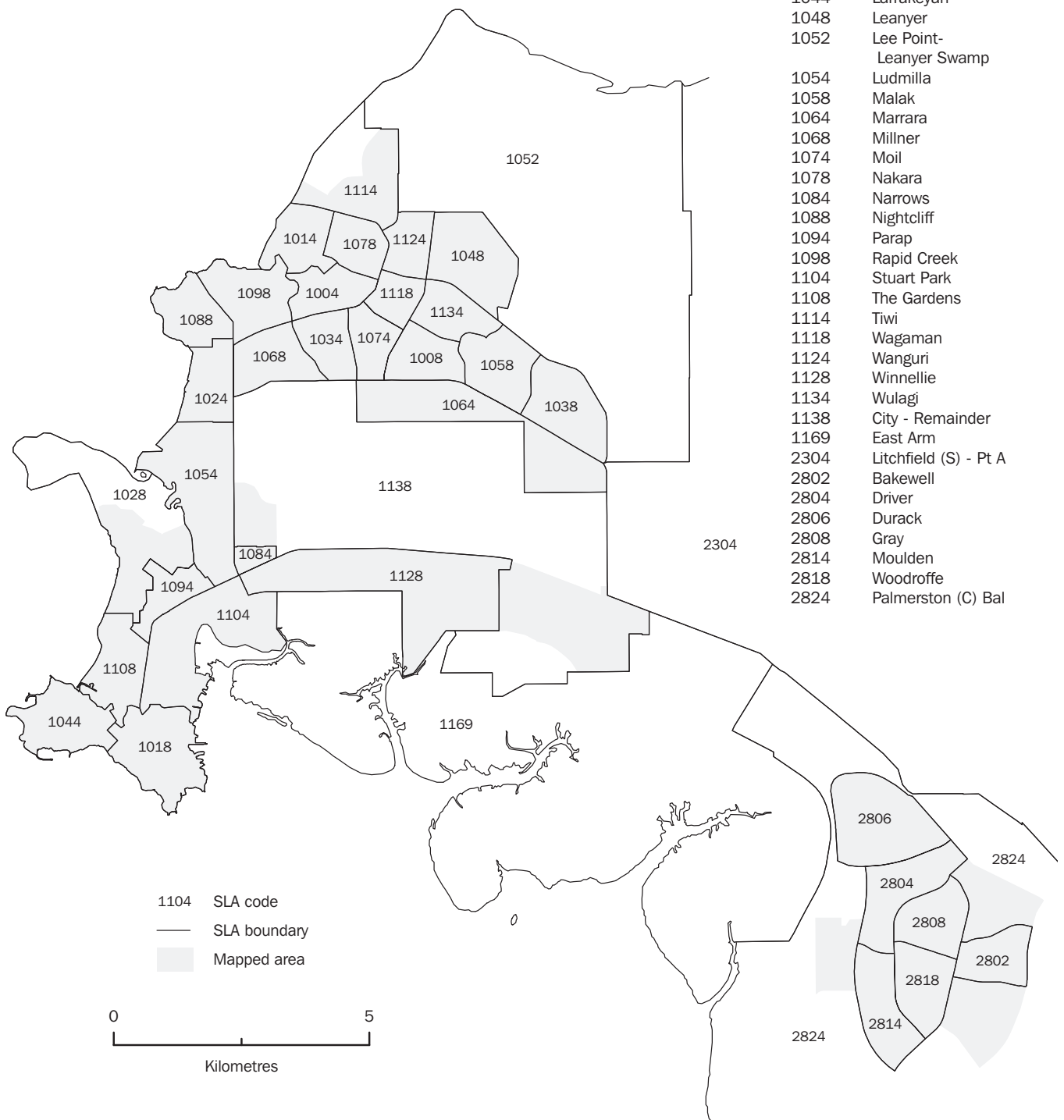
- At the 2001 Census 24,268 people in Darwin and Palmerston used the Internet at home (in the week before Census Night). This was 31.8% of the population aged 5 years and over. Of all people reporting using the Internet, 67.8% accessed the Internet in their home, including those who accessed the Internet at home and elsewhere.
- Over half of people (54.3%) who reported using the Internet at home were aged less than 35 years, and only 15.3% were aged 50 years or older. People who were attending school or tertiary institutions comprised 32.2% of users.
- Durack in Palmerston recorded the highest incidence of Internet usage, with 48.0% of the population accessing the Internet at home. Marlow Lagoon and Gunn also recorded proportions over 40%.
- The high income suburb of Bayview and neighbouring Woolner both contained high percentages of Internet users, as did the Defence bases at Coonawarra, Larrakeyah and the RAAF establishment. Other Darwin suburbs with high levels of home use of the Internet included Nakara, Leanyer, Wanguri, Fannie Bay and Brinkin, where the Casuarina campus of the Northern Territory University is located.
- Generally areas in Darwin reporting high usage of the Internet at home also had higher than average levels of household income and *people with university qualifications and/or managers, administrators, professionals and associate professionals*.



Statistical Local Areas

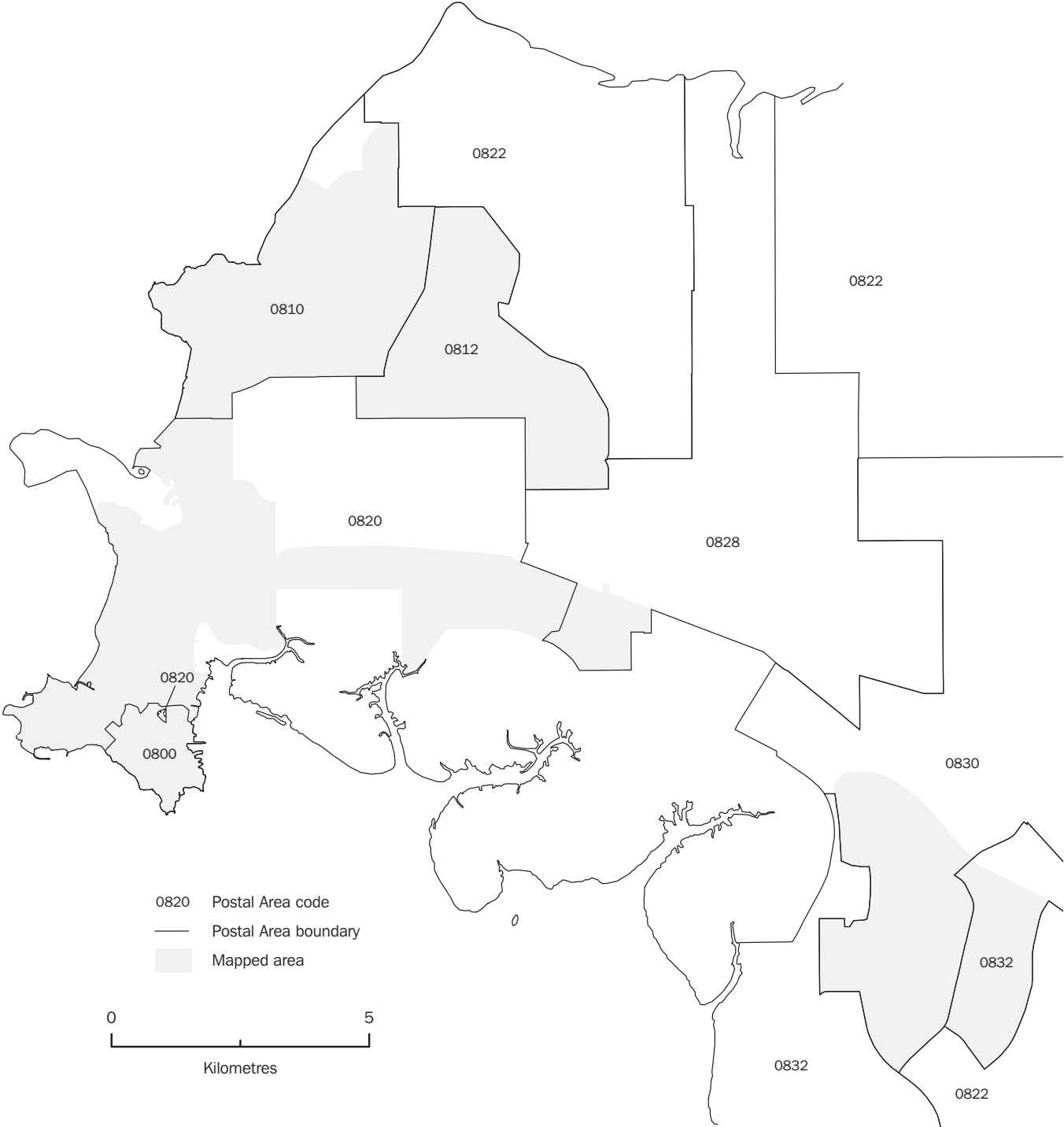
This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.

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



Postal Areas

These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of 2001 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 *2001 Census Dictionary* (cat. no. 2901.0).

Collection District (CD)	<p>The smallest geographic area used for collection and dissemination of data from the Census of Population and Housing. In urban areas there are usually between 200 and 300 dwellings in each CD.</p> <p>CDs are redefined for each census and are current only at census time. For the 2001 Census of Population and Housing there were about 37,000 CDs covering the whole of Australia. CDs are amalgamated to form larger geographical areas such as Statistical Local Areas.</p>
Couple	<p>For census purposes, a couple is either married or in a de facto relationship and usually resides in the same household. See also Family.</p>
Dependent children	<p>Children under 15 years of age, or children, in a family, aged 15–24 years who are full-time students attending a secondary or tertiary institution 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.</p>
DINKs	<p>This acronym stands for 'double income, no kids'. In this atlas, a DINK is defined as a couple with no children or other relatives present, where both partners work more than 25 hours a week in paid employment and the younger partner is aged under 40 years. See also Family.</p>
Dwelling	<p>A structure which 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ occupied private dwellings;▪ unoccupied private dwellings; or▪ non-private dwellings. <p>See also Occupied private dwelling; Private dwelling; Non-private dwelling.</p>
Dwelling being purchased	<p>A dwelling being purchased and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes dwellings owned outright and those occupied under a life tenure scheme but includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme. See also Dwelling.</p>
Employed persons	<p>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.</p>
English (proficiency in the language)	<p>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.</p>
Family	<p>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.</p>

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 payments, additional family payments, 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, professionals and associate professionals	These definitions follow the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (cat. no.1220.0). <i>Managers and administrators</i> head government, legislative, industrial, commercial, agricultural and other establishments, or departments within these organisations. They determine the policy of the organisation or department, and direct its functioning, usually through other managers, and coordinate economic, social, technical, legal and other policies. <i>Professionals</i> perform analytical, conceptual and creative tasks through the application of theoretical knowledge and experience in the fields of science, engineering, business and information, health, education, social welfare and the arts. <i>Associate professionals</i> perform complex technical and administrative support functions which require an understanding of the underlying theories and methods of a particular field and significant practical skills. Tasks are often performed in support of professionals. See also Occupation.
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 <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (cat. no. 1220.0) 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 child (regardless of age) 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 Dependent children; Family.
Owner-occupied dwelling	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.

Private dwelling	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.
Public transport	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.
Qualifications	The highest level of non-school qualification that the person has obtained, based on the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Education</i> (cat. no. 1272.0). <i>University qualifications</i> include bachelor degrees, higher degrees and postgraduate diplomas. <i>Skilled vocational qualifications</i> are Certificate Level III qualifications. Skilled vocational qualifications provide a high degree of practical skill together with the theoretical and factual knowledge required to work in a specific vocation. This category includes trade and other qualifications. <i>People without qualifications</i> include a small number of people who have a qualification that is out of scope of the classification.
Rented dwelling	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.
South-East Asia	Includes Brunei Darussalam, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	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.
Unemployed persons	For 2001 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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