



BRISBANE

2006

A Social Atlas



Also includes the Gold Coast and the Sunshine Coast

Brisbane

A Social Atlas

2006 Census of Population and Housing

Also includes Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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PREFACE

This Social Atlas is one of a series of publications that uses maps to highlight key characteristics of the population in Australia's capital cities and selected regional centres. The maps depict social, economic and housing characteristics based on data collected in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. This information provides some insight into the composition and structure of Australian society. The geographic distribution of the data highlights the diversity that exists within the nation's cities and regional centres. A separate atlas is available for each state and territory.

The topics in the atlas are categorised into broad themes covering Population, Cultural Diversity, Education, Labour Force, Income, Families and Households, and Dwellings. Main features are briefly summarised in the commentary that accompanies each map.

The Social Atlas series displays only a small selection of the wide variety of information available from the 2006 Census. This Social Atlas includes maps for Brisbane, the Gold Coast and the Sunshine Coast.

The Census of Population and Housing provides a wealth of information about the Australian community and, in particular, provides detailed information about the Australian population for small geographic areas. This information cannot be readily obtained from any other source and is vital in supporting the planning, administration, policy development and evaluation activities of all levels of government, business, researchers and the general community.

On behalf of the ABS, I would like to thank the people of Australia for their participation, cooperation and support in ensuring a successful 2006 Census.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
CD	collection district
LGA	local government area
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SD	statistical division
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
UC/L	Urban Centre/Locality

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This Social Atlas is one of a series of atlases that provides a pictorial representation of data collected in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. A separate atlas is available for each state and territory. The atlases use coloured thematic maps to illustrate at a glance various demographic, social, economic and housing characteristics of the population in a region. Brief commentary accompanies each map to highlight the main features of the mapped characteristic. Commentary in italics refers to related map topics within the same atlas. Capital city comparisons throughout the commentary refer to the capital city areas as defined and mapped in each of the atlases.

In previous Census years, Social Atlases contained maps for capital city areas only. For the first time, the 2006 Social Atlas series also includes maps for up to two selected regional areas for each state and territory. However, readers can create maps similar to those contained in this atlas for other standard geographic areas, including regional and rural areas, by using *MapStats*, a mapping product available on the ABS website. In addition, *MapStats* also provides a range of other characteristics that can be mapped that are not included in this atlas. (For further details about *MapStats* see 'Other Census Products' on page 6).

ABOUT THIS ATLAS

This Social Atlas contains maps illustrating selected characteristics of the population in the following regions:

- Brisbane
- Gold Coast
- Sunshine Coast.

Description of mapped regions

BRISBANE

For the purpose of this atlas, the mapped area for Brisbane refers to the area bounded by Elimbah in the Shire of Caboolture in the north, Cleveland in the Redland Shire in the east, Pimpama, a suburb of Gold Coast City in the south, and the city of Ipswich in the west. Unless otherwise stated, this mapped region has simply been referred to as Brisbane.

GOLD COAST

The Gold Coast, the second mapped region, stretches along the sea from Coomera in the north, through Surfers Paradise, to Coolangatta on the New South Wales border in the south. In the south-west is Mudgeeraba which marks the foot of the Gold Coast Hinterland region. To the west is the suburb of Nerang, gateway to Lamington National Park. Unless otherwise stated, this mapped region has simply been referred to as the Gold Coast.

SUNSHINE COAST

The third mapped region is the Sunshine Coast, which encompasses the coastal strip commencing with Noosa Heads in the north and extending through Maroochydore to Pelican Waters in the south. The western edge includes Tewantin and Buderim. Unless otherwise stated, this mapped region has simply been referred to as the Sunshine Coast.

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

INTRODUCTION *continued*

Population mapped

All data mapped in this atlas relate to the characteristics of the usual residents of each region at the time of the 2006 Census. Usual residence refers to the place where people usually lived or intended to live for a period of six months or more in 2006. As such, all visitors to the region (i.e. intrastate, interstate and overseas visitors) have been excluded. Population counts on this usual residence basis minimise the effects of seasonal fluctuations in population, especially in tourist areas. Note: The 2001 Social Atlas mapped the characteristics of people (excluding overseas visitors) on the basis of their location on Census Night rather than on the basis of their usual residence.

At the 2006 Census, the number of usual residents in the mapped region of Brisbane was 1,676,389 people. In the Gold Coast and the Sunshine Coast, there were 402,649 and 184,663 usual residents respectively.

In this issue

The first seven chapters of this atlas present maps showing selected characteristics of the Brisbane population, while Chapter 8 includes maps for the Gold Coast and the Sunshine Coast. Twenty-nine population characteristics or topics are mapped for Brisbane, while five topics are mapped for both the Gold Coast and the Sunshine Coast. Chapter 1 also includes a map showing the population distribution for Queensland.

At the end of each chapter, there are references to a range of products that inform readers of the wide variety of data available from the 2006 Census, including how to access the detailed statistics underlying the information presented in the maps. The final chapter, Chapter 9, contains reference maps to assist users in identifying areas of interest. Further details about these reference maps and Census products are also provided on pages 4 and 6 respectively.

ABOUT THE CENSUS

The Census of Population and Housing, held every five years, is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the ABS. Its objective is to provide a snapshot of the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on Census Night, and the dwellings in which they live. The Census provides a wealth of information about the Australian community including detailed information about the population for small geographic areas and for small population groups. This information cannot be readily obtained from any other source and is vital in supporting the planning, administration, policy development and evaluation activities of all levels of government, business, researchers and the general community.

For example, population estimates based on Census data are used to allocate Commonwealth funds to state and local governments, and to determine the number of seats each state and territory has in the House of Representatives. Census data are also used to determine where services such as hospitals, aged care facilities, transport routes and schools are needed in the community, while private sector businesses use Census data to target particular demographic groups for their marketing and sales strategies.

The 2006 Census of Population and Housing aimed to count every person who spent Census Night, 8 August 2006, in Australia (with the exception of foreign diplomats and their families). This included people camping out, on vessels in or between Australian ports, on overnight transport, as well as those in private and non-private dwellings. All private dwellings were counted, whether occupied or unoccupied. For non-private

INTRODUCTION *continued*

ABOUT THE CENSUS *continued*

dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hospitals and prisons, only those that were occupied were included.

MAP TOPICS

The maps in each Social Atlas are categorised under the broad themes of:

- Population
- Cultural Diversity
- Education
- Labour Force
- Income
- Families and Households
- Dwellings.

A common set of topics relating to these themes is mapped in each atlas for the capital city area to provide some consistency between atlases. Each capital city set of maps also contains some additional topics. In this atlas, 29 topics are mapped for Brisbane including the capital city-specific topics of: 'Dependent children in low income households' and 'Households with housing costs 30% or more of gross income'.

The five topics that have been mapped for the Gold Coast and the Sunshine Coast have been selected from the common set mapped for Brisbane.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Topics in this atlas, for each of the three selected regions, are mapped by Census Collection Districts (CDs), the geographic area used for the collection of Census data and currently the smallest area used for the dissemination of detailed Census information. In urban areas there are on average 220 dwellings per CD. In rural areas the number of dwellings per CD reduces as population densities decrease. As can be seen in the maps, CDs vary in shape and size.

CDs are the basic building blocks for the aggregation of statistics to larger geographic areas, including Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs), Statistical Divisions (SDs), Local Government Areas (LGAs) and Urban Centres – Localities (UC/Ls). SLAs are geographical areas that consist of one or more whole CDs. They are based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government, known as Local Government Councils, where these exist. Otherwise, they are also designed to cover unincorporated areas. The areas that Local Government Councils administer are known as LGAs and consist of one or more whole SLAs. SLAs aggregate to form SSDs which, in turn, aggregate to form SDs.

Definition of mapped regions

The three regions mapped in this atlas are based on the UC/L classification structure as defined in the 2006 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). The UC/L structure groups one or more contiguous CDs together to form defined areas, described as Urban Centres or Localities, according to population size and land use criteria. In broad terms, Urban Centres are population clusters of 1,000 or more people while Localities are population clusters of between 200 and 999 people. By definition, UC/Ls refer to the urban or 'built-up residential and industrial areas' of a region and in most cases differ from other ASGC classifications such as SLAs, LGAs, SSDs and SDs which generally also encompass surrounding rural areas. For example, Brisbane UC/L refers to the greater Brisbane metropolitan area and includes the urban CDs in Pine Rivers, Caboolture, Beaudesert and Redland Shires and Redcliffe, Ipswich and Logan

INTRODUCTION *continued*

Definition of mapped regions continued

Cities. The Brisbane UC/L differs significantly in size to the Brisbane Statistical Division. UC/Ls are defined only in Census years.

The areas mapped in this atlas, with 2006 Census usual resident counts shown in brackets, are Brisbane UC/L (1,676,389 people), Gold Coast-Tweed Heads (Gold Coast Part) UC/L (402,649) and Sunshine Coast UC/L (184,663).

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

For further information regarding the UC/L classification, and other geographic classification structures referred to in this atlas, see *Statistical Geography Volume 1 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0) and *Statistical Geography: Volume 3 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Urban Centres/Localities, 2006* (cat. no. 2909.0).

Reference maps

A set of reference maps, identifying selected locations, Statistical Local Areas and Postal Areas, is included in Chapter 9 of this atlas to assist users in locating areas of interest. These maps may be photocopied onto transparencies to produce overlays that can be placed over the CD-based maps to help identify particular areas.

The reference maps included in this atlas show:

- selected locations in Queensland
- selected locations noted in the text accompanying maps for each of the mapped areas
- SLAs in relation to each of the mapped areas
- Postal Areas, based on CD boundaries, for each of the mapped areas.

INTERPRETING THE MAPS

The maps in this atlas express the number of persons, families, households or dwellings with a selected characteristic as a percentage of a particular population, e.g. 'Unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force', 'One-parent families with dependent children as a percentage of all families' and 'Dwellings being purchased as a percentage of all occupied private dwellings'. People who did not provide a response for an applicable question have been excluded from the population count in the calculation of the percentage. Therefore, the percentages reflect the proportion of persons, families, households or dwellings with a particular characteristic for the 'known' population.

For each map, five class intervals, each with a different colour shade, have been used to help interpret the distribution of the characteristic being mapped. The class intervals were calculated using the Dalenius-Hodges algorithm¹. The aim of this clustering algorithm is to group CDs with similar values in the same class. Therefore, the number of CDs in each class will vary between topics, depending on the distribution of the population being mapped. Class intervals for a particular topic will also be different when mapped for the different cities and regional centres. Consequently, care should be taken when comparing the data across topics or different geographic areas.

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

INTRODUCTION *continued*

INTERPRETING THE MAPS *continued*

No distinction is made between residential, non-residential and farm land within a CD. The usual residents are assumed to be evenly spread across the entire CD, even when this includes parkland or industrial estates. Thus, an entire CD will be shaded even if only half of the CD contains dwellings.

Maps are orientated conventionally with north to the top of the page.

Confidentiality of data






The underlying Census tables used to provide the data being mapped in this atlas may contain cells with very small population numbers. Consequently, all tables are subjected to confidentiality processes to avoid releasing information that may identify particular individuals, families, households or dwellings.

For the 2006 Census, a new confidentiality technique has been developed. The technique applies small adjustments to all cells in a table to prevent any identifiable data being exposed. These adjustments result in small introduced random errors, but do not impair the overall usefulness of the data. However, the adjustment process has a greater relative impact on small cells and can have a significant effect on percentages. As the data mapped in this atlas are based on percentages, care should be taken when analysing the characteristics of CDs with very small populations.

Further information regarding introduced random error can be found in *Census Dictionary, 2006* (cat. no. 2901.0). Other general information on data quality can also be found in the same publication in the chapter titled 'Managing Census Quality'.

Map legend


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

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

For simplicity, the ranges are shown as '9.7–16.3', '16.3–23.0' and so on. These should be read as 'from 9.7 to less than 16.3' and 'from 16.3 to less than 23.0', etc. Individual values appear in one range only.

Map symbols

The following symbols are used on the maps:

	CD boundaries
	Major roads
	Major airport
	Coastline/Water body

Topographic data are reproduced with permission of PSMA Australia.

OTHER CENSUS PRODUCTS

While thematic maps provide a picture of the geographic distribution of population characteristics, other Census products available on the ABS website can be used to explore these and other characteristics in more detail. For example, the map on page 12 shows 'People aged 75 years and over'. However, users may wish to disaggregate this population group by sex and/or ethnicity.

Below are some of the products and tools that can assist users to access the wide range of Census data for a variety of geographic areas. Please note that these Census products are being progressively released from 2007 onwards and some may not be available when this atlas is released.

MapStats: Provides users with quick and easy access to thematically mapped Census statistics. Most topics presented in this atlas, as well as other characteristics, are available. (See page 14).

QuickStats: Provides summary Census tables relating to people, families and dwellings for the full range of geographic areas. (See page 20).

CData Online: Combines comprehensive information on Australian society, from the 2006 Census, with powerful web mapping application software. Users can select and combine geographic areas most suited to their needs. (See page 26).

The Statistician's Report: A national compendium publication containing key Census information relating to people, families and households. (See page 34).

Census Tables: Designed for users who are interested in either data on a particular geographic area, or data on a specific topic. (See page 38).

SEIFA 2006: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) are derived from multiple Census topics such as income, educational attainment and occupation. The indexes enable geographic areas to be ranked according to socio-economic characteristics. (See page 44).

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

Community Profile Series: Six separate profiles are available, aimed at providing key Census characteristics relating to persons, families and dwellings. Together, these Profiles cover most topics on the Census form and are excellent tools for researching, planning and analysing small and large geographic areas. (See page 64).

Chapter One

Population

Population distribution, Queensland

Population density

Population change

People aged 0–4 years

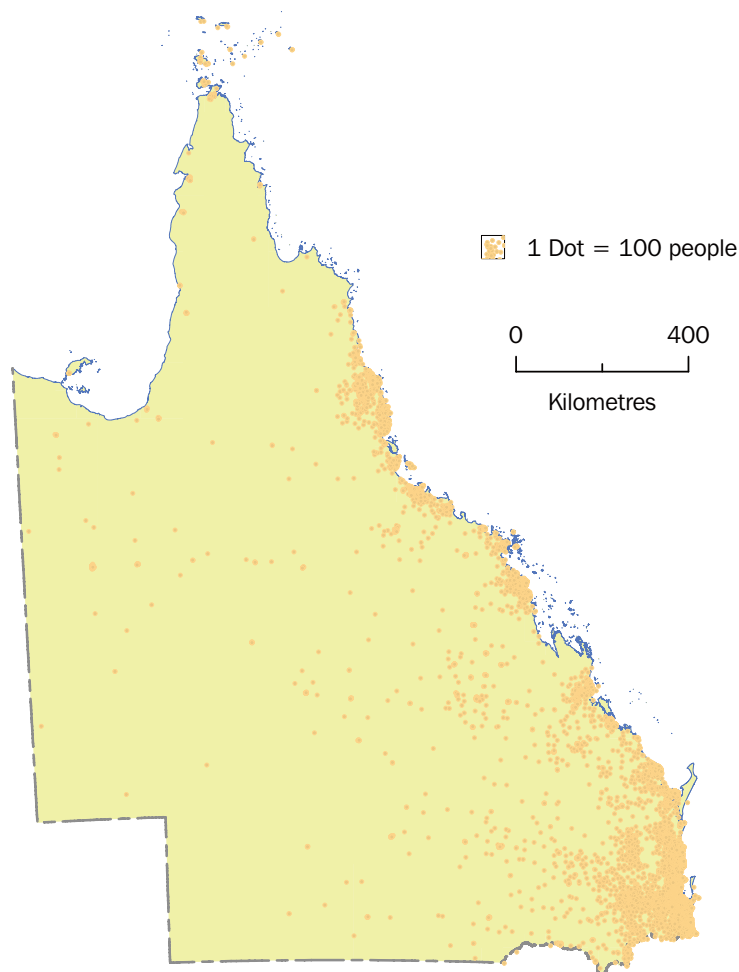
People aged 75 years and over

People who needed assistance



POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Queensland



The state of Queensland covers an area of 1,734,174 square kilometres, or 22.5% of the total area of Australia. At the 2006 Census, the usual resident population was 3,904,531 people, which represented 19.7% of the nation's total population. The population density of Queensland was around 2.3 people per square kilometre. Of all Australian states and territories, Queensland has the third highest population and is the second largest in size, after Western Australia.

Around 70% of Queensland's population is located in the south-east corner of the state. This highly populated area is centred around the capital city Brisbane, and stretches both north and south through two of Australia's most well known tourist destinations, the Sunshine Coast, which begins 80 kilometres to the north, and the Gold Coast, approximately 80 kilometres to the south. This densely populated area also encompasses inland towns such as Toowoomba, which is approximately 130 kilometres west of Brisbane.

Although smaller, several other major population centres are scattered along the eastern coast to the north of Brisbane. These include Bundaberg on the Coral Coast, Rockhampton on the Capricorn Coast, Mackay in the Whitsunday region, and Townsville and Cairns in Tropical North Queensland. Most of these cities are famous for their beaches, tropical lifestyles and access to the Great Barrier Reef. Small population clusters are also found on islands in the Torres Strait, off the northern mainland, and in inland centres such as Mt Isa, Cloncurry, Longreach and Charleville. The remainder of Queensland is sparsely populated.

The remaining maps in this Social Atlas illustrate selected characteristics of the population in Brisbane, Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast.

POPULATION DENSITY

Number of people per square kilometre

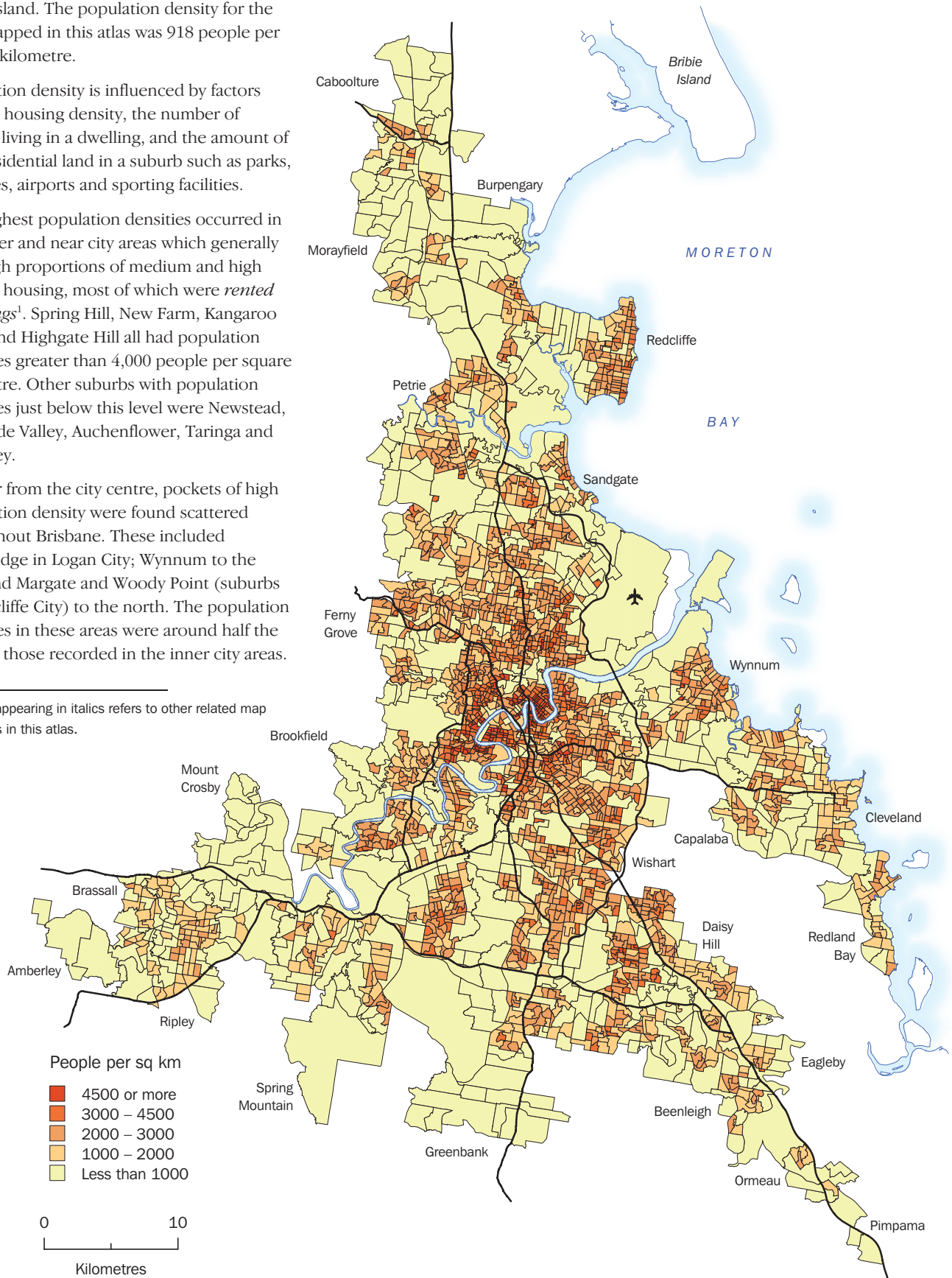
At the time of the 2006 Census, the usual resident population of Brisbane was 1,676,389 people, or 42.9% of the total population of Queensland. The population density for the area mapped in this atlas was 918 people per square kilometre.

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 such as parks, factories, airports and sporting facilities.

The highest population densities occurred in the inner and near city areas which generally had high proportions of medium and high density housing, most of which were *rented dwellings*¹. Spring Hill, New Farm, Kangaroo Point and Highgate Hill all had population densities greater than 4,000 people per square kilometre. Other suburbs with population densities just below this level were Newstead, Fortitude Valley, Auchenflower, Taringa and Annerley.

Further from the city centre, pockets of high population density were found scattered throughout Brisbane. These included Woodridge in Logan City; Wynnum to the east; and Margate and Woody Point (suburbs of Redcliffe City) to the north. The population densities in these areas were around half the level of those recorded in the inner city areas.

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



POPULATION CHANGE

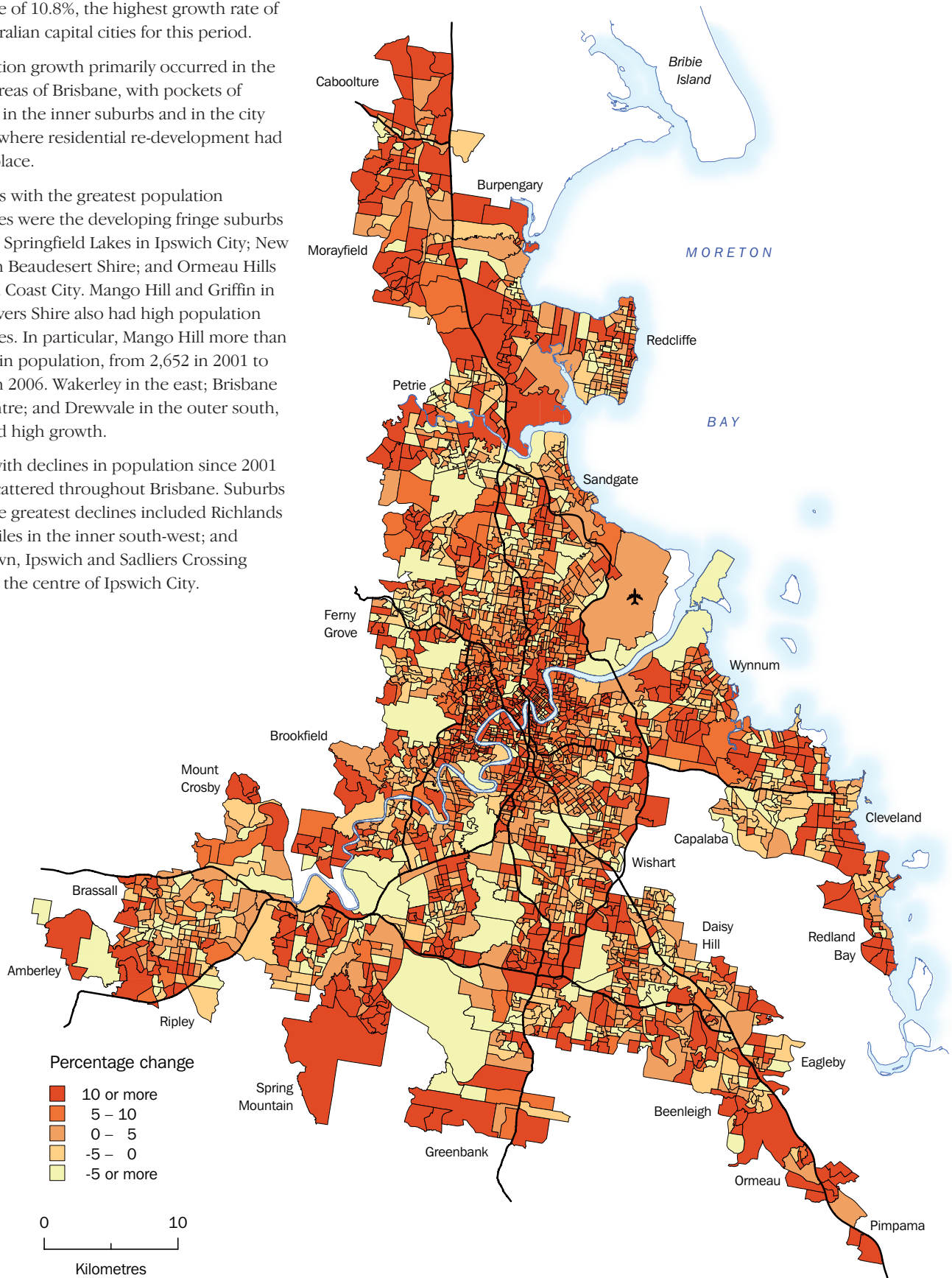
Percentage change in population between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses

The usual resident population of Brisbane grew by almost 163,300 people between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses. This represented an increase of 10.8%, the highest growth rate of all Australian capital cities for this period.

Population growth primarily occurred in the outer areas of Brisbane, with pockets of growth in the inner suburbs and in the city centre where residential re-development had taken place.

Suburbs with the greatest population increases were the developing fringe suburbs such as Springfield Lakes in Ipswich City; New Beith in Beaudesert Shire; and Ormeau Hills in Gold Coast City. Mango Hill and Griffin in Pine Rivers Shire also had high population increases. In particular, Mango Hill more than tripled in population, from 2,652 in 2001 to 9,067 in 2006. Wakerley in the east; Brisbane city centre; and Drewvale in the outer south, also had high growth.

Areas with declines in population since 2001 were scattered throughout Brisbane. Suburbs with the greatest declines included Richlands and Gails in the inner south-west; and Newtown, Ipswich and Sadliers Crossing around the centre of Ipswich City.



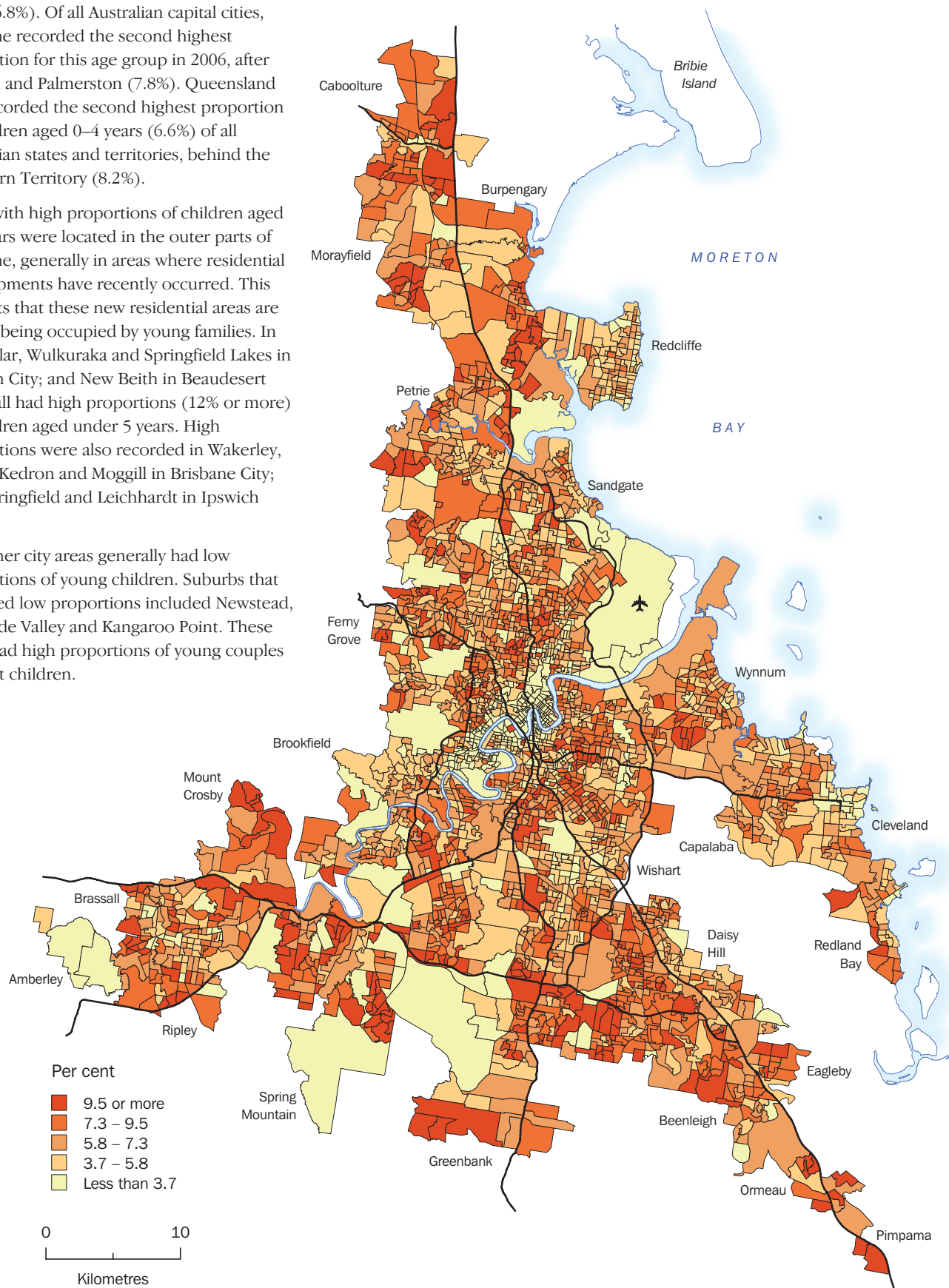
PEOPLE AGED 0-4 YEARS

As a percentage of the total population

Of the 1,676,389 people living in Brisbane in 2006, 113,089 (6.7%) were children less than 5 years of age. This proportion was similar in 2001 (6.8%). Of all Australian capital cities, Brisbane recorded the second highest proportion for this age group in 2006, after Darwin and Palmerston (7.8%). Queensland also recorded the second highest proportion of children aged 0-4 years (6.6%) of all Australian states and territories, behind the Northern Territory (8.2%).

Areas with high proportions of children aged 0-4 years were located in the outer parts of Brisbane, generally in areas where residential developments have recently occurred. This suggests that these new residential areas are mostly being occupied by young families. In particular, Wulkuraka and Springfield Lakes in Ipswich City; and New Beith in Beaudesert Shire, all had high proportions (12% or more) of children aged under 5 years. High proportions were also recorded in Wakerley, Upper Kedron and Moggill in Brisbane City; and Springfield and Leichhardt in Ipswich City.

The inner city areas generally had low proportions of young children. Suburbs that recorded low proportions included Newstead, Fortitude Valley and Kangaroo Point. These areas had high proportions of young couples without children.



PEOPLE AGED 75 YEARS AND OVER

As a percentage of the total population

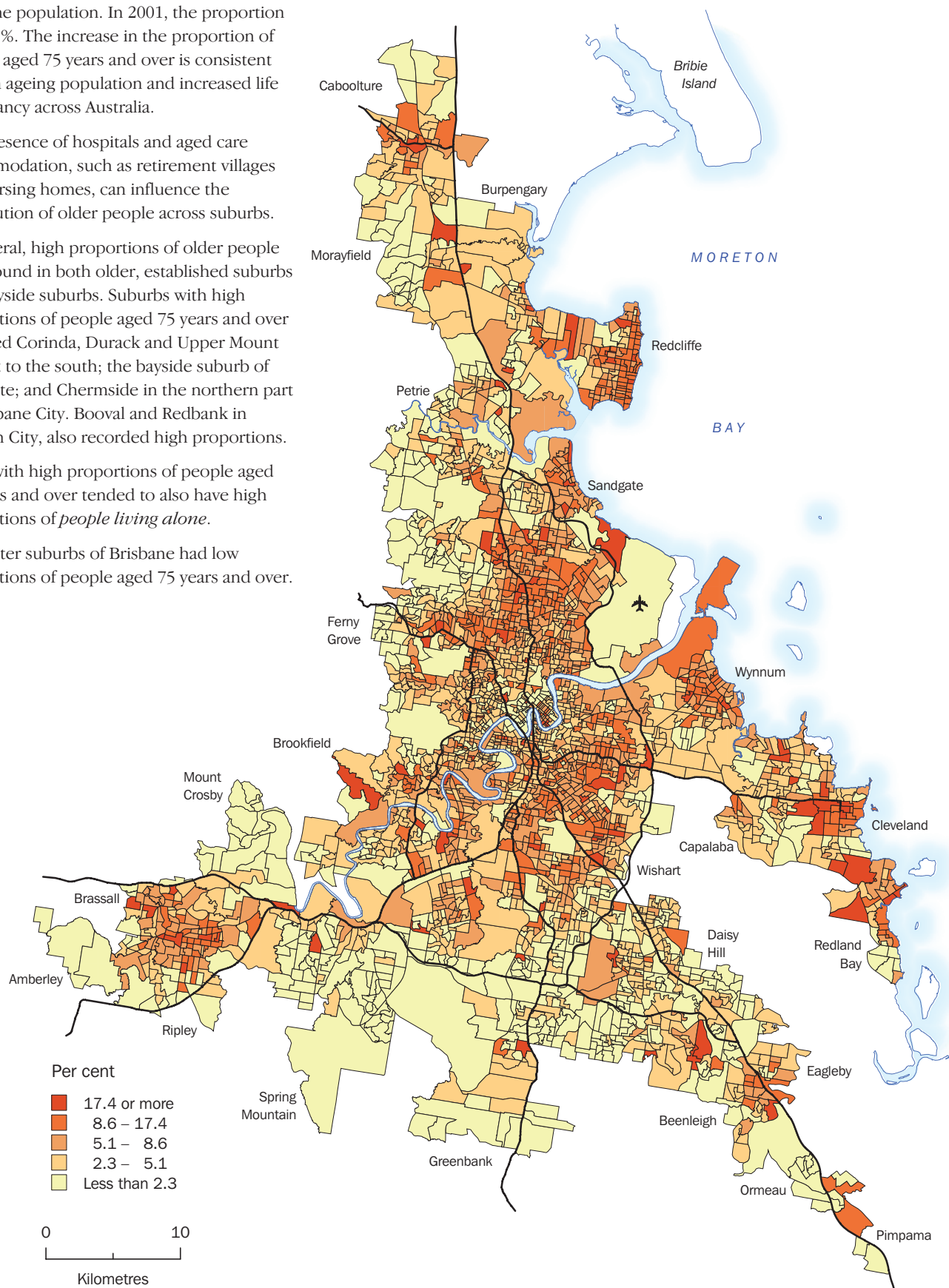
There were 90,911 usual residents aged 75 years and over in Brisbane at the time of the 2006 Census, which was 5.4% of the total Brisbane population. In 2001, the proportion was 5.2%. The increase in the proportion of people aged 75 years and over is consistent with an ageing population and increased life expectancy across Australia.

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

In general, high proportions of older people were found in both older, established suburbs and bayside suburbs. Suburbs with high proportions of people aged 75 years and over included Corinda, Durack and Upper Mount Gravatt to the south; the bayside suburb of Sandgate; and Chermside in the northern part of Brisbane City. Booval and Redbank in Ipswich City, also recorded high proportions.

Areas with high proportions of people aged 75 years and over tended to also have high proportions of *people living alone*.

The outer suburbs of Brisbane had low proportions of people aged 75 years and over.



PEOPLE WHO NEEDED ASSISTANCE

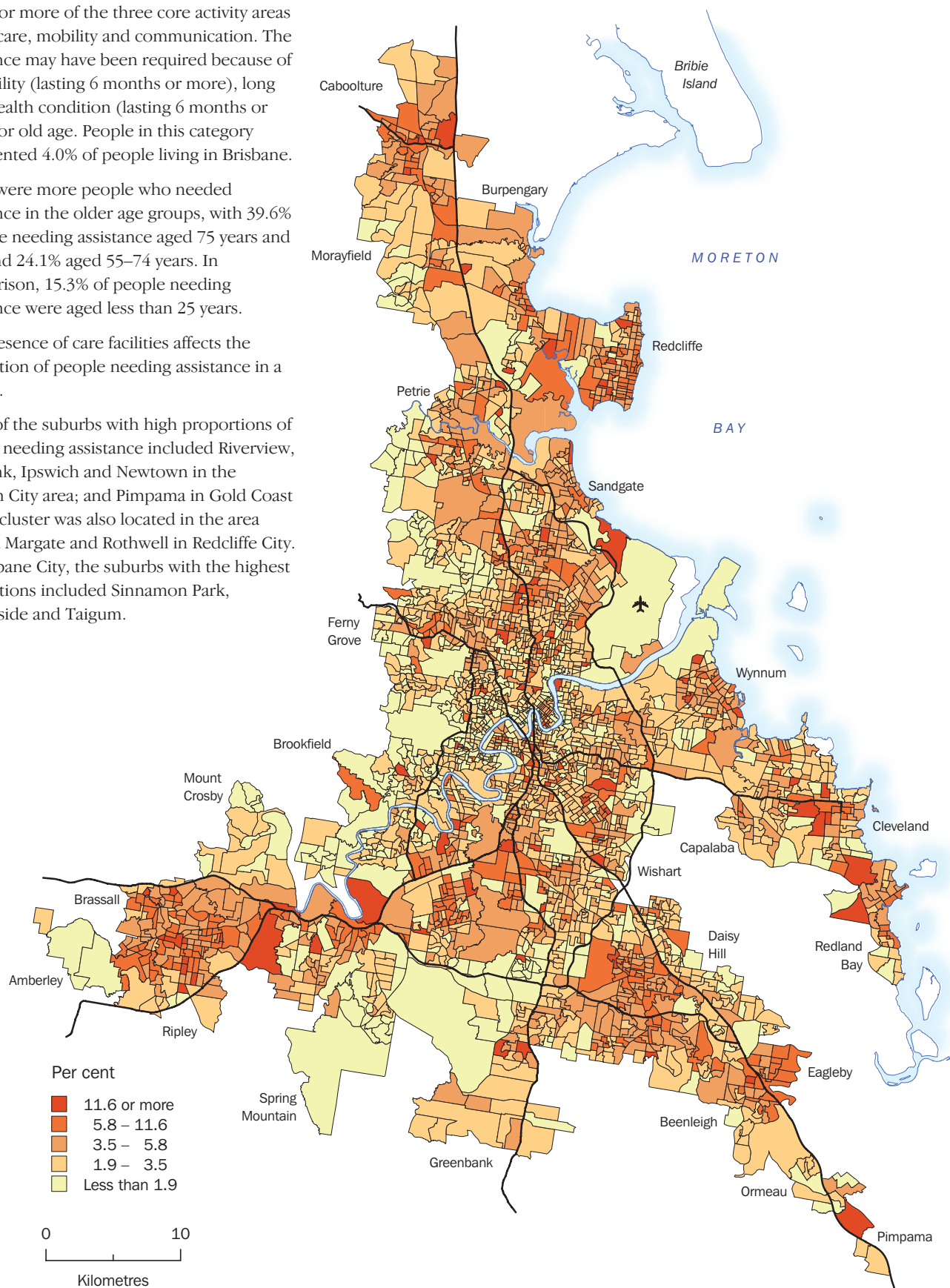
As a percentage of the total population

At the time of the 2006 Census, there were 62,357 people living in Brisbane who indicated that they needed help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication. The assistance may have been required because of a disability (lasting 6 months or more), long term health condition (lasting 6 months or more) or old age. People in this category represented 4.0% of people living in Brisbane.

There were more people who needed assistance in the older age groups, with 39.6% of those needing assistance aged 75 years and over and 24.1% aged 55–74 years. In comparison, 15.3% of people needing assistance were aged less than 25 years.

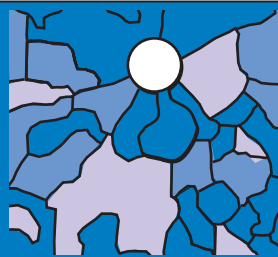
The presence of care facilities affects the proportion of people needing assistance in a suburb.

Some of the suburbs with high proportions of people needing assistance included Riverview, Redbank, Ipswich and Newtown in the Ipswich City area; and Pimpama in Gold Coast City. A cluster was also located in the area around Margate and Rothwell in Redcliffe City. In Brisbane City, the suburbs with the highest proportions included Sinnamoon Park, Chermside and Taigum.



Free Online

MapStats



Did you know that you too can create a thematic map just like the ones in this Social Atlas, online and for free?

MapStats, as the name suggests, gives you quick and easy access to thematically mapped 2006 Census statistics via the ABS website.

Combining 2006 Census statistics with mapping capabilities, MapStats gives you the tools to create your own thematic maps of areas of interest online, through an easy to use web interface. Whether your interests lie in ethnicity, education, family, income, labour force or dwelling characteristics, MapStats allows you to create mapped Census data for selected geographic regions. Not only are you able to print your maps but you have the option of exporting them in Adobe Acrobat (.PDF files) or Portable Network Graphics (.PNG files) format.

MAP YOUR OWN COMMUNITY

Go online now and create a map of your local area and view a statistical picture of your community.



www.abs.gov.au/census

Chapter Two

Cultural Diversity

Indigenous Australians

People born overseas

Recent arrivals

People not fluent in English



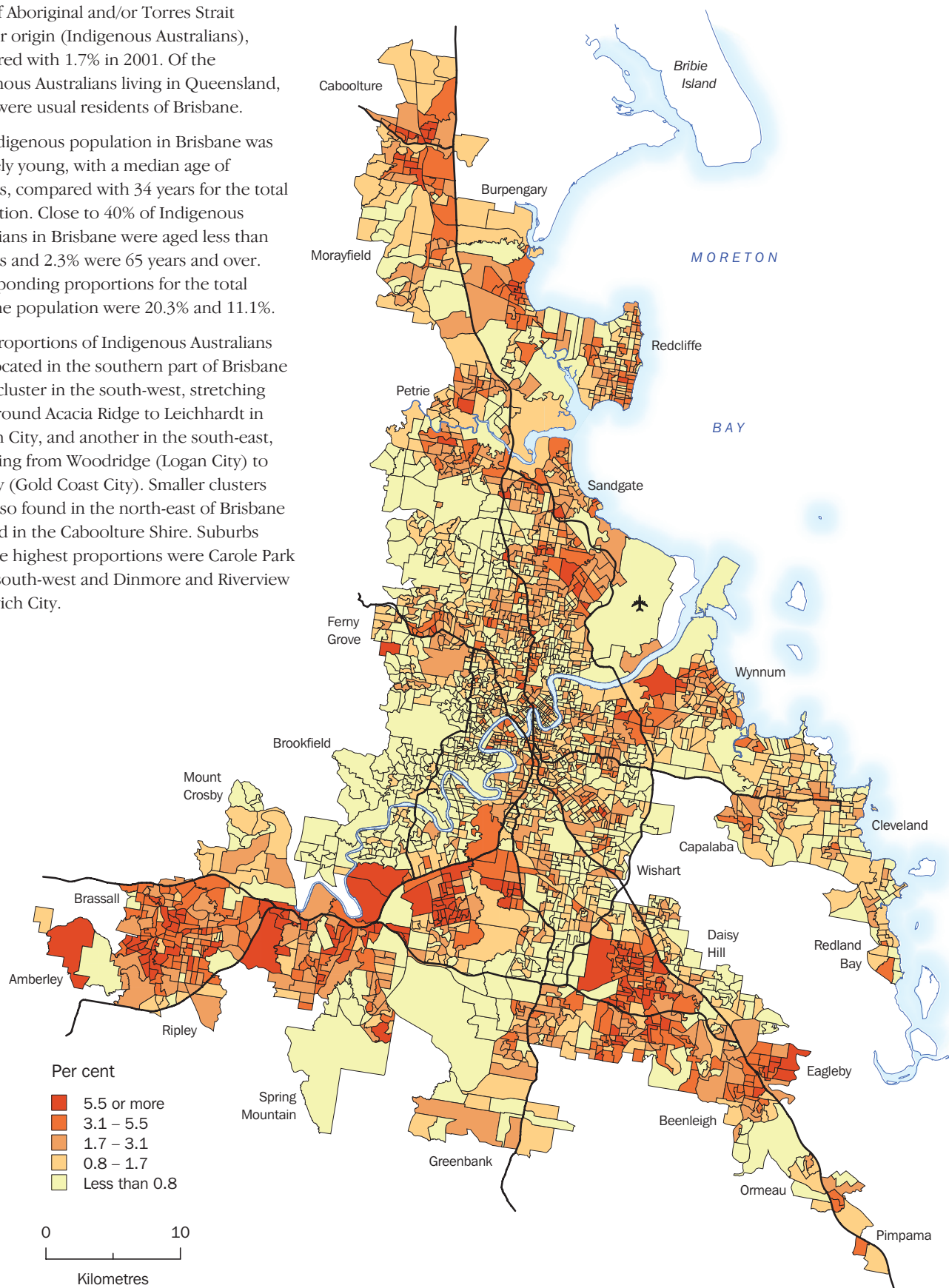
INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS

As a percentage of the total population

At the time of the 2006 Census, 29,249 people living in Brisbane, or 1.8% of the Brisbane usual resident population, indicated that they were of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin (Indigenous Australians), compared with 1.7% in 2001. Of the Indigenous Australians living in Queensland, 22.9% were usual residents of Brisbane.

The Indigenous population in Brisbane was relatively young, with a median age of 20 years, compared with 34 years for the total population. Close to 40% of Indigenous Australians in Brisbane were aged less than 15 years and 2.3% were 65 years and over. Corresponding proportions for the total Brisbane population were 20.3% and 11.1%.

High proportions of Indigenous Australians were located in the southern part of Brisbane with a cluster in the south-west, stretching from around Acacia Ridge to Leichhardt in Ipswich City, and another in the south-east, stretching from Woodridge (Logan City) to Eagleby (Gold Coast City). Smaller clusters were also found in the north-east of Brisbane City and in the Caboolture Shire. Suburbs with the highest proportions were Carole Park in the south-west and Dinmore and Riverview in Ipswich City.



PEOPLE BORN OVERSEAS

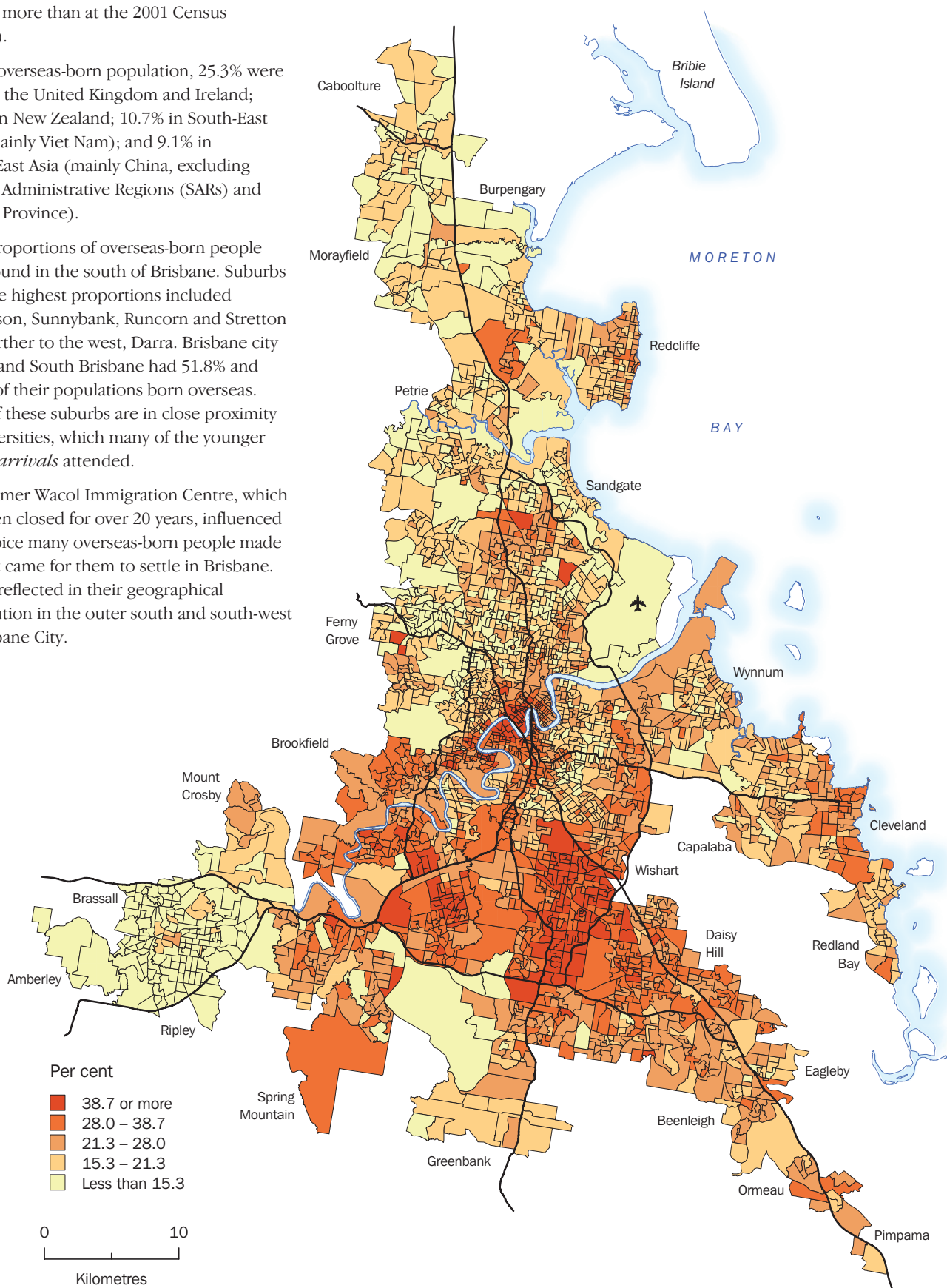
As a percentage of the total population

At the time of the 2006 Census, 370,958 people living in Brisbane were born overseas. This was 23.6% of Brisbane's total population, slightly more than at the 2001 Census (22.3%).

Of the overseas-born population, 25.3% were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland; 19.3% in New Zealand; 10.7% in South-East Asia (mainly Viet Nam); and 9.1% in North-East Asia (mainly China, excluding Special Administrative Regions (SARs) and Taiwan Province).

High proportions of overseas-born people were found in the south of Brisbane. Suburbs with the highest proportions included Robertson, Sunnybank, Runcorn and Stretton and, further to the west, Darra. Brisbane city centre and South Brisbane had 51.8% and 44.2% of their populations born overseas. Most of these suburbs are in close proximity to universities, which many of the younger *recent arrivals* attended.

The former Wacol Immigration Centre, which has been closed for over 20 years, influenced the choice many overseas-born people made when it came for them to settle in Brisbane. This is reflected in their geographical distribution in the outer south and south-west of Brisbane City.



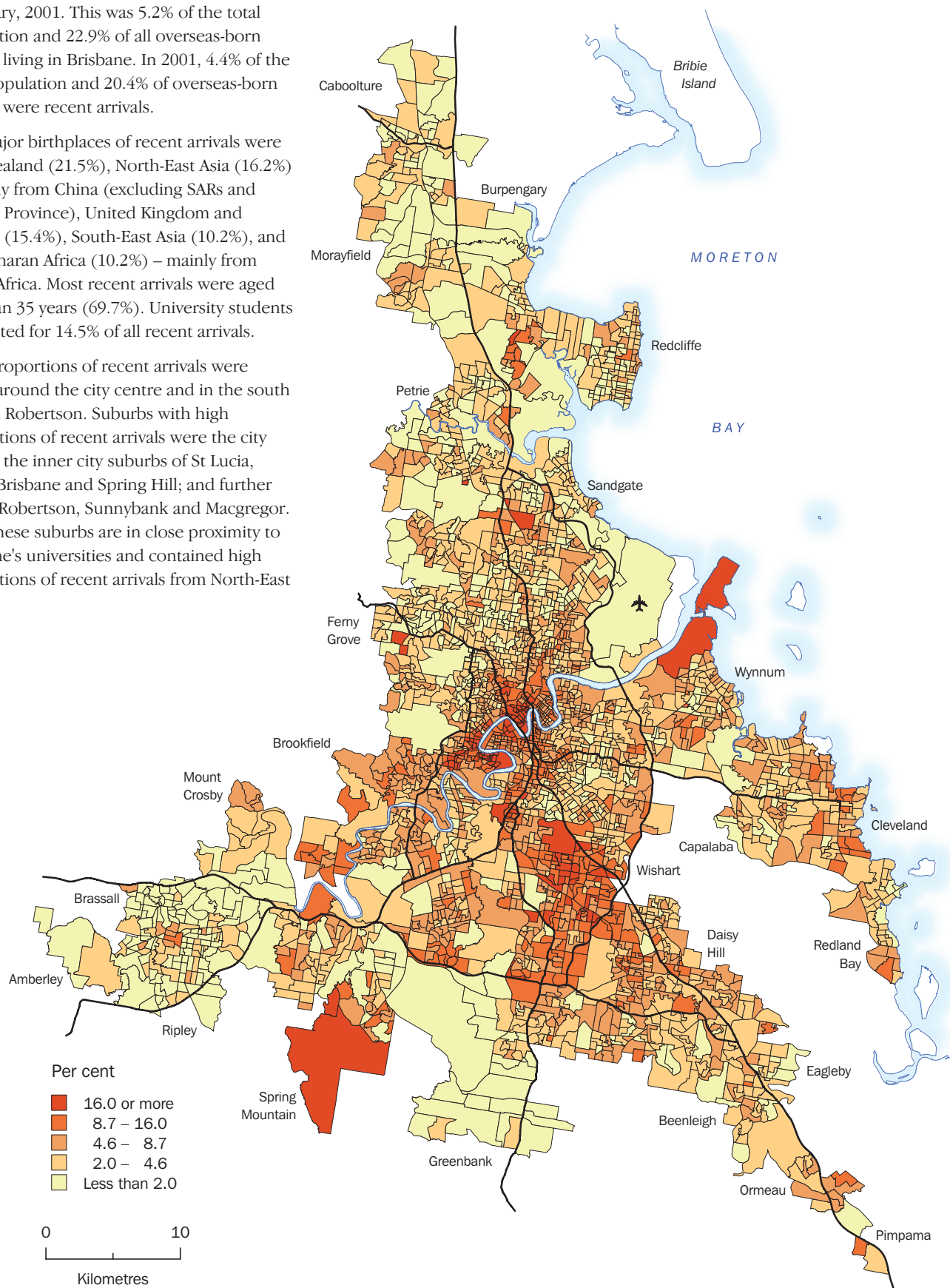
RECENT ARRIVALS

As a percentage of the total population

At the time of the 2006 Census, there were 80,535 overseas-born usual residents in Brisbane who arrived in Australia on or after 1 January, 2001. This was 5.2% of the total population and 22.9% of all overseas-born people living in Brisbane. In 2001, 4.4% of the total population and 20.4% of overseas-born people were recent arrivals.

The major birthplaces of recent arrivals were New Zealand (21.5%), North-East Asia (16.2%) – mainly from China (excluding SARs and Taiwan Province), United Kingdom and Ireland (15.4%), South-East Asia (10.2%), and Sub-Saharan Africa (10.2%) – mainly from South Africa. Most recent arrivals were aged less than 35 years (69.7%). University students accounted for 14.5% of all recent arrivals.

High proportions of recent arrivals were found around the city centre and in the south around Robertson. Suburbs with high proportions of recent arrivals were the city centre; the inner city suburbs of St Lucia, South Brisbane and Spring Hill; and further south, Robertson, Sunnybank and Macgregor. All of these suburbs are in close proximity to Brisbane's universities and contained high proportions of recent arrivals from North-East Asia.



PEOPLE NOT FLUENT IN ENGLISH

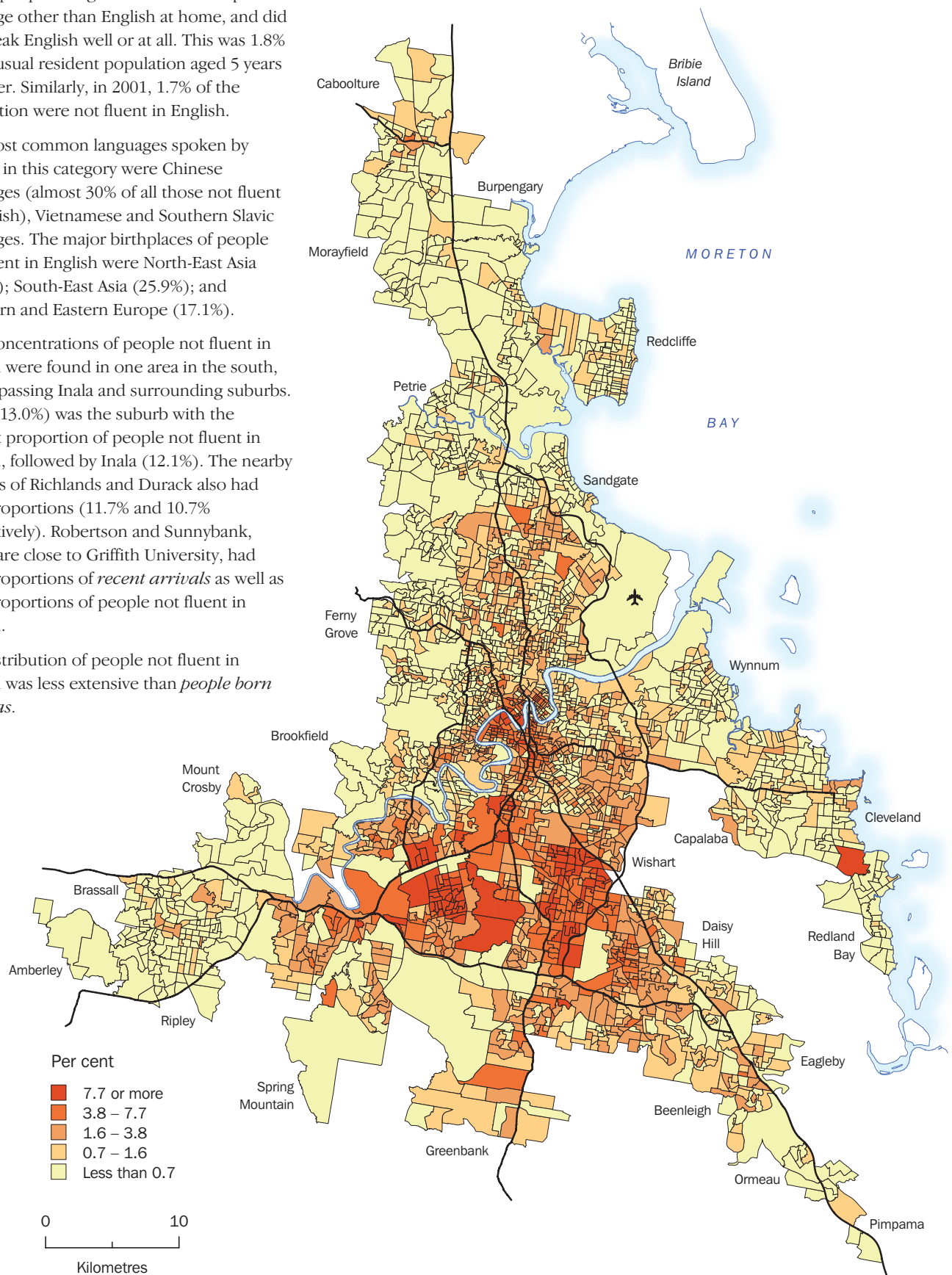
People aged 5 years and over who did not speak English well or at all
As a percentage of the total population aged 5 years and over

At the time of the 2006 Census, there were 26,349 people living in Brisbane who spoke a language other than English at home, and did not speak English well or at all. This was 1.8% of the usual resident population aged 5 years and over. Similarly, in 2001, 1.7% of the population were not fluent in English.

The most common languages spoken by people in this category were Chinese languages (almost 30% of all those not fluent in English), Vietnamese and Southern Slavic languages. The major birthplaces of people not fluent in English were North-East Asia (32.2%); South-East Asia (25.9%); and Southern and Eastern Europe (17.1%).

High concentrations of people not fluent in English were found in one area in the south, encompassing Inala and surrounding suburbs. Darra (13.0%) was the suburb with the highest proportion of people not fluent in English, followed by Inala (12.1%). The nearby suburbs of Richlands and Durack also had high proportions (11.7% and 10.7% respectively). Robertson and Sunnybank, which are close to Griffith University, had high proportions of *recent arrivals* as well as high proportions of people not fluent in English.

The distribution of people not fluent in English was less extensive than *people born overseas*.



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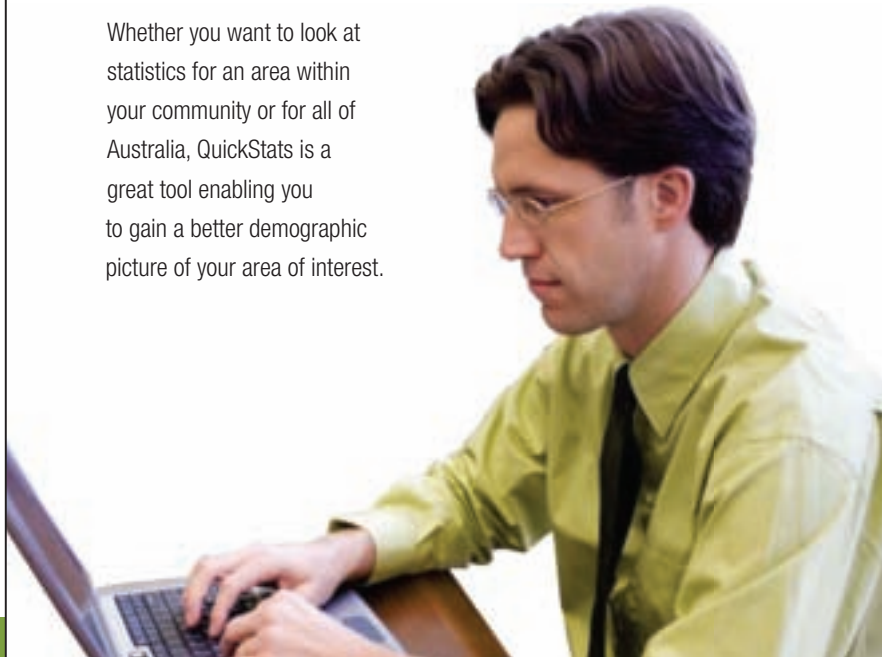
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Chapter Three

Education

People in the labour force with university qualifications

People in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications

Students who attended government schools



PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH UNIVERSITY QUALIFICATIONS

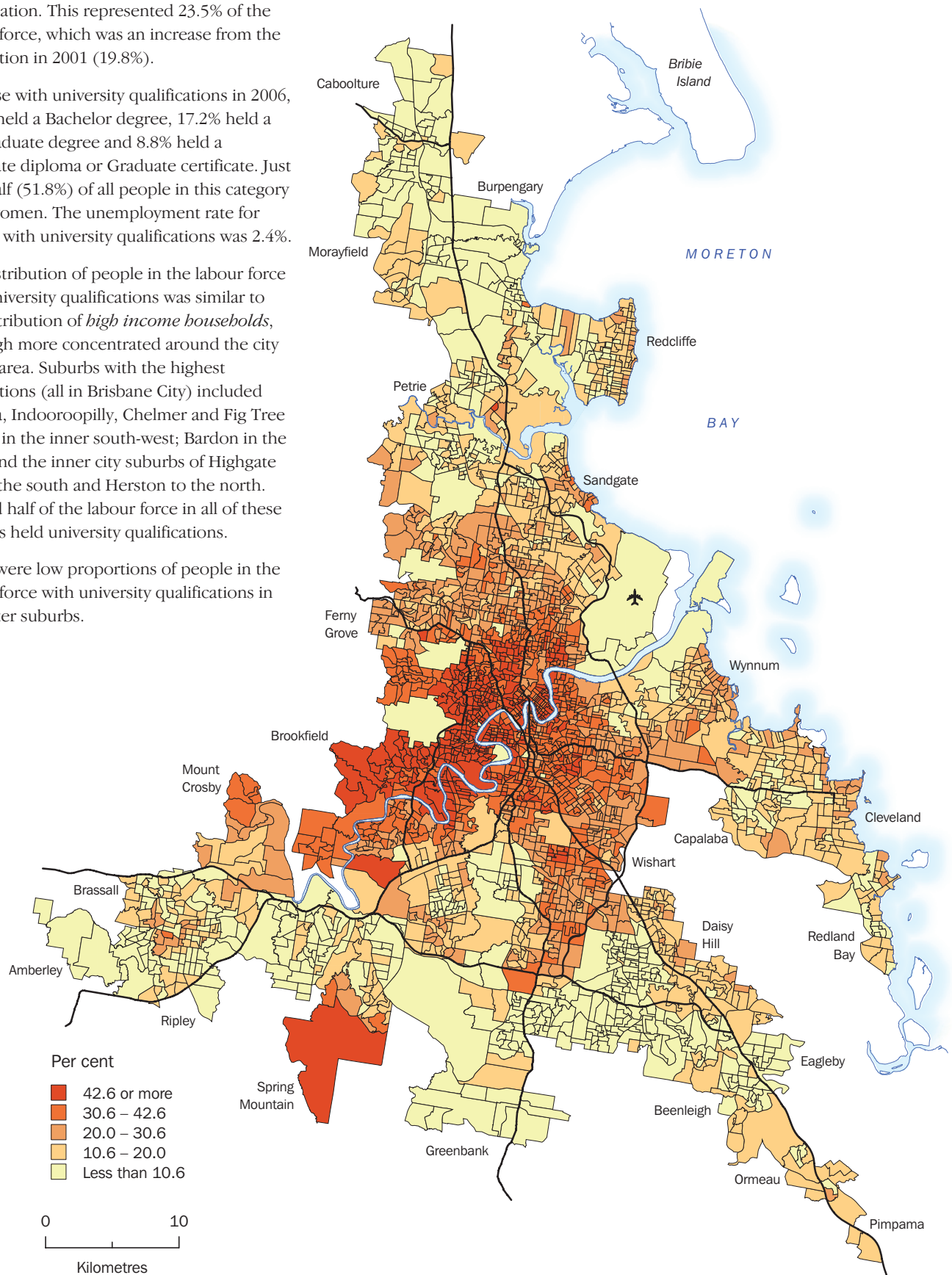
As a percentage of the labour force

At the time of the 2006 Census, there were 195,804 people in the labour force in Brisbane with a degree or higher non-school qualification. This represented 23.5% of the labour force, which was an increase from the proportion in 2001 (19.8%).

Of those with university qualifications in 2006, 74.1% held a Bachelor degree, 17.2% held a Postgraduate degree and 8.8% held a Graduate diploma or Graduate certificate. Just over half (51.8%) of all people in this category were women. The unemployment rate for people with university qualifications was 2.4%.

The distribution of people in the labour force with university qualifications was similar to the distribution of *high income households*, although more concentrated around the city centre area. Suburbs with the highest proportions (all in Brisbane City) included Taringa, Indooroopilly, Chelmer and Fig Tree Pocket in the inner south-west; Bardon in the west; and the inner city suburbs of Highgate Hill to the south and Herston to the north. Around half of the labour force in all of these suburbs held university qualifications.

There were low proportions of people in the labour force with university qualifications in the outer suburbs.



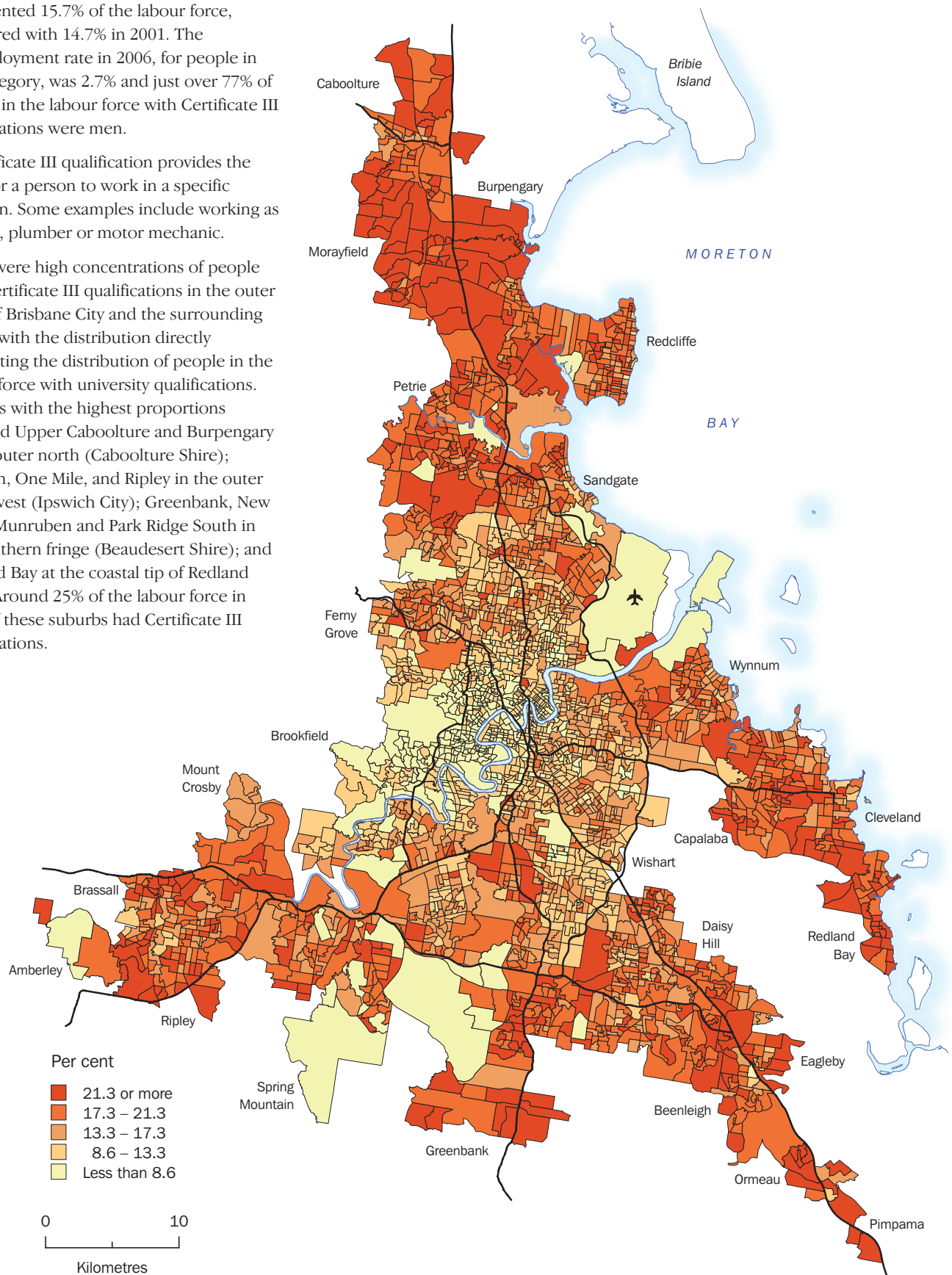
PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH CERTIFICATE III QUALIFICATIONS

As a percentage of the labour force

At the time of the 2006 Census, there were 128,871 people in the Brisbane labour force with Certificate III qualifications. This represented 15.7% of the labour force, compared with 14.7% in 2001. The unemployment rate in 2006, for people in this category, was 2.7% and just over 77% of people in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications were men.

A Certificate III qualification provides the skills for a person to work in a specific vocation. Some examples include working as a baker, plumber or motor mechanic.

There were high concentrations of people with Certificate III qualifications in the outer parts of Brisbane City and the surrounding shires, with the distribution directly contrasting the distribution of people in the labour force with university qualifications. Suburbs with the highest proportions included Upper Caboolture and Burpengary in the outer north (Caboolture Shire); Walloon, One Mile, and Ripley in the outer south-west (Ipswich City); Greenbank, New Beith, Munruben and Park Ridge South in the southern fringe (Beaudesert Shire); and Redland Bay at the coastal tip of Redland Shire. Around 25% of the labour force in each of these suburbs had Certificate III qualifications.



STUDENTS WHO ATTENDED GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

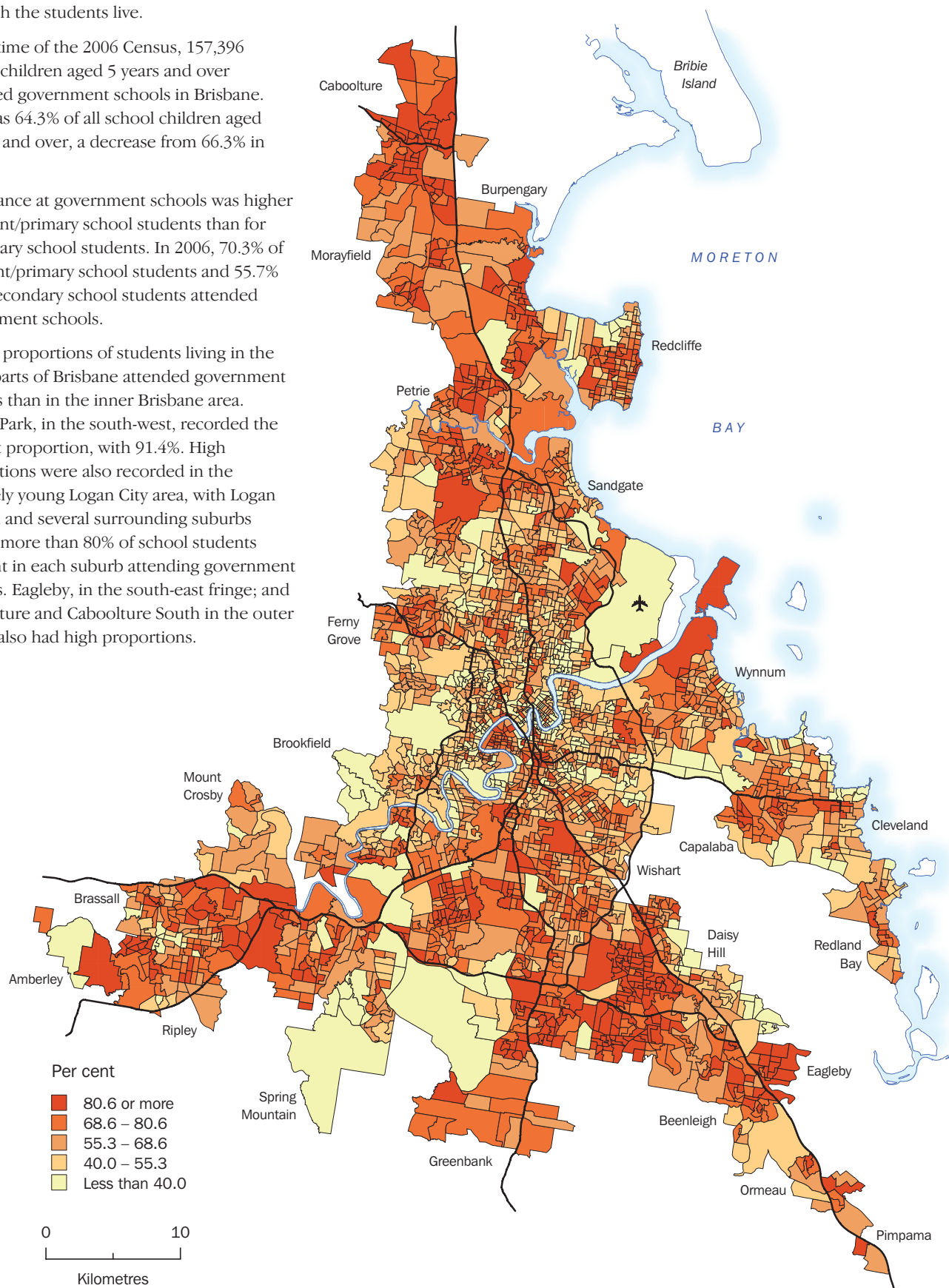
As a percentage of all school students aged 5 years and over

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

At the time of the 2006 Census, 157,396 school children aged 5 years and over attended government schools in Brisbane. This was 64.3% of all school children aged 5 years and over, a decrease from 66.3% in 2001.

Attendance at government schools was higher for infant/primary school students than for secondary school students. In 2006, 70.3% of all infant/primary school students and 55.7% of all secondary school students attended government schools.

Higher proportions of students living in the outer parts of Brisbane attended government schools than in the inner Brisbane area. Carole Park, in the south-west, recorded the highest proportion, with 91.4%. High proportions were also recorded in the relatively young Logan City area, with Logan Central and several surrounding suburbs having more than 80% of school students resident in each suburb attending government schools. Eagleby, in the south-east fringe; and Caboolture and Caboolture South in the outer north, also had high proportions.



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Chapter Four

Labour Force

Unemployed people

People aged 15–64 years not in the labour force

Technicians and trades workers

People who travelled to work by public transport

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

People who undertook unpaid voluntary work



UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

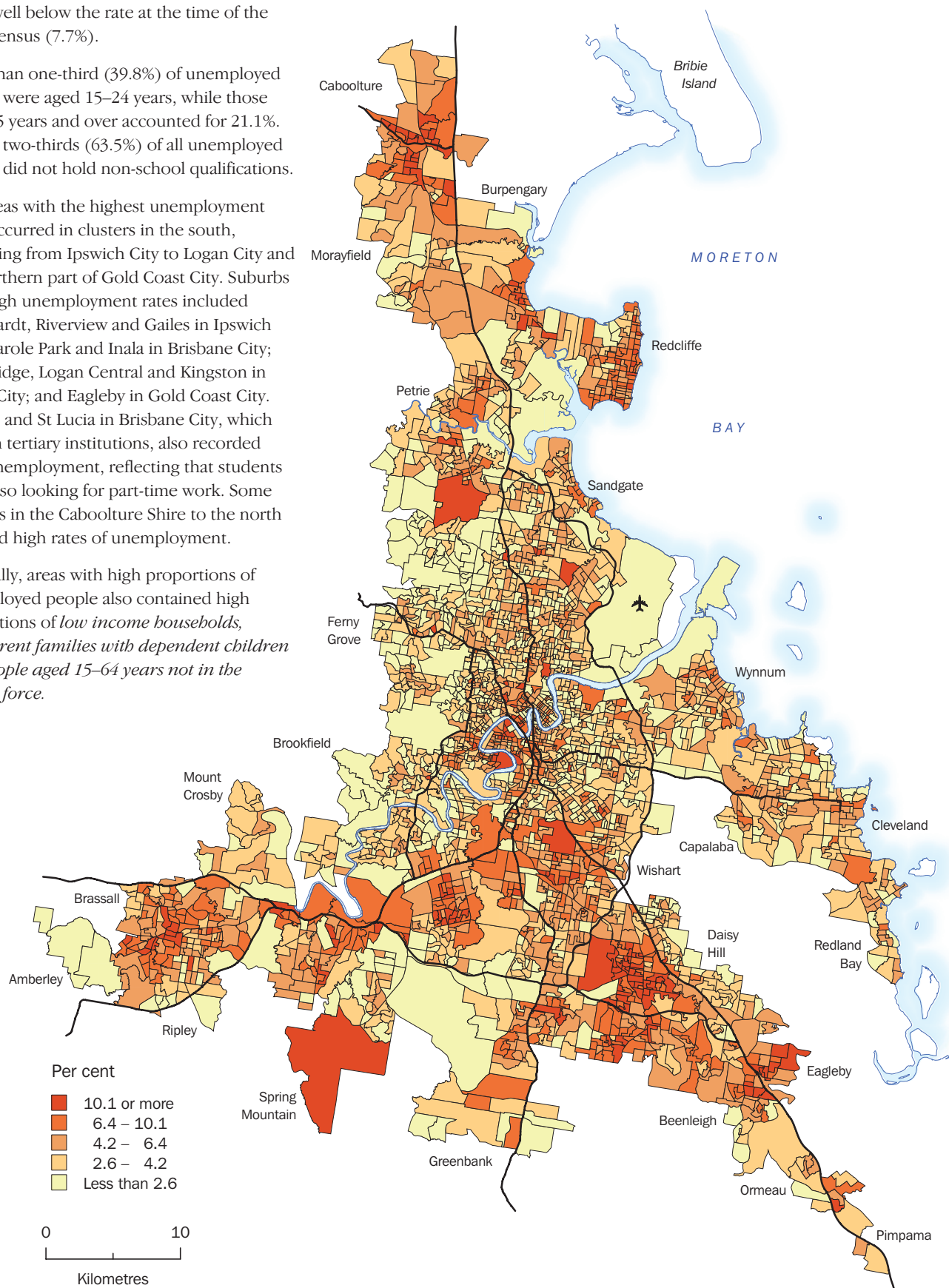
As a percentage of the labour force

At the time of the 2006 Census, there were 37,878 unemployed people living in Brisbane. This represented an unemployment rate of 4.4%, well below the rate at the time of the 2001 Census (7.7%).

More than one-third (39.8%) of unemployed people were aged 15–24 years, while those aged 45 years and over accounted for 21.1%. Almost two-thirds (63.5%) of all unemployed people did not hold non-school qualifications.

The areas with the highest unemployment rates occurred in clusters in the south, stretching from Ipswich City to Logan City and the northern part of Gold Coast City. Suburbs with high unemployment rates included Leichhardt, Riverview and Gables in Ipswich City; Carole Park and Inala in Brisbane City; Woodridge, Logan Central and Kingston in Logan City; and Eagleby in Gold Coast City. Nathan and St Lucia in Brisbane City, which contain tertiary institutions, also recorded high unemployment, reflecting that students were also looking for part-time work. Some suburbs in the Caboolture Shire to the north also had high rates of unemployment.

Generally, areas with high proportions of unemployed people also contained high proportions of *low income households*, *one-parent families with dependent children* and *people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force*.



PEOPLE AGED 15–64 YEARS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

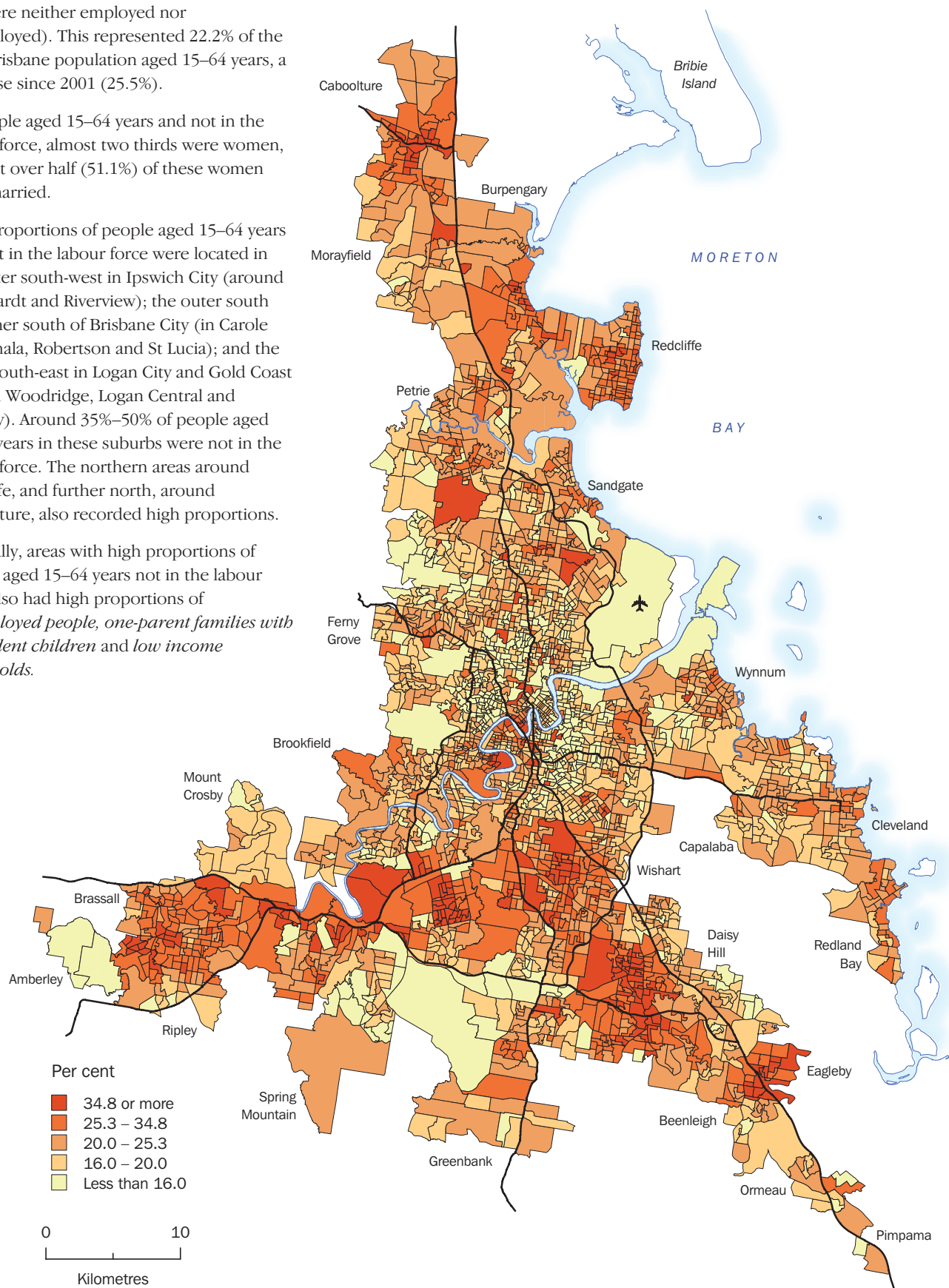
As a percentage of the population aged 15–64 years

At the time of the 2006 Census, there were 241,716 people aged 15–64 years living in Brisbane who were not in the labour force (i.e. were neither employed nor unemployed). This represented 22.2% of the total Brisbane population aged 15–64 years, a decrease since 2001 (25.5%).

Of people aged 15–64 years and not in the labour force, almost two thirds were women, and just over half (51.1%) of these women were married.

High proportions of people aged 15–64 years and not in the labour force were located in the outer south-west in Ipswich City (around Leichhardt and Riverview); the outer south and inner south of Brisbane City (in Carole Park, Inala, Robertson and St Lucia); and the outer south-east in Logan City and Gold Coast City (in Woodridge, Logan Central and Eagleby). Around 35%–50% of people aged 15–64 years in these suburbs were not in the labour force. The northern areas around Redcliffe, and further north, around Caboolture, also recorded high proportions.

Generally, areas with high proportions of people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force also had high proportions of *unemployed people, one-parent families with dependent children and low income households*.



TECHNICIANS AND TRADES WORKERS

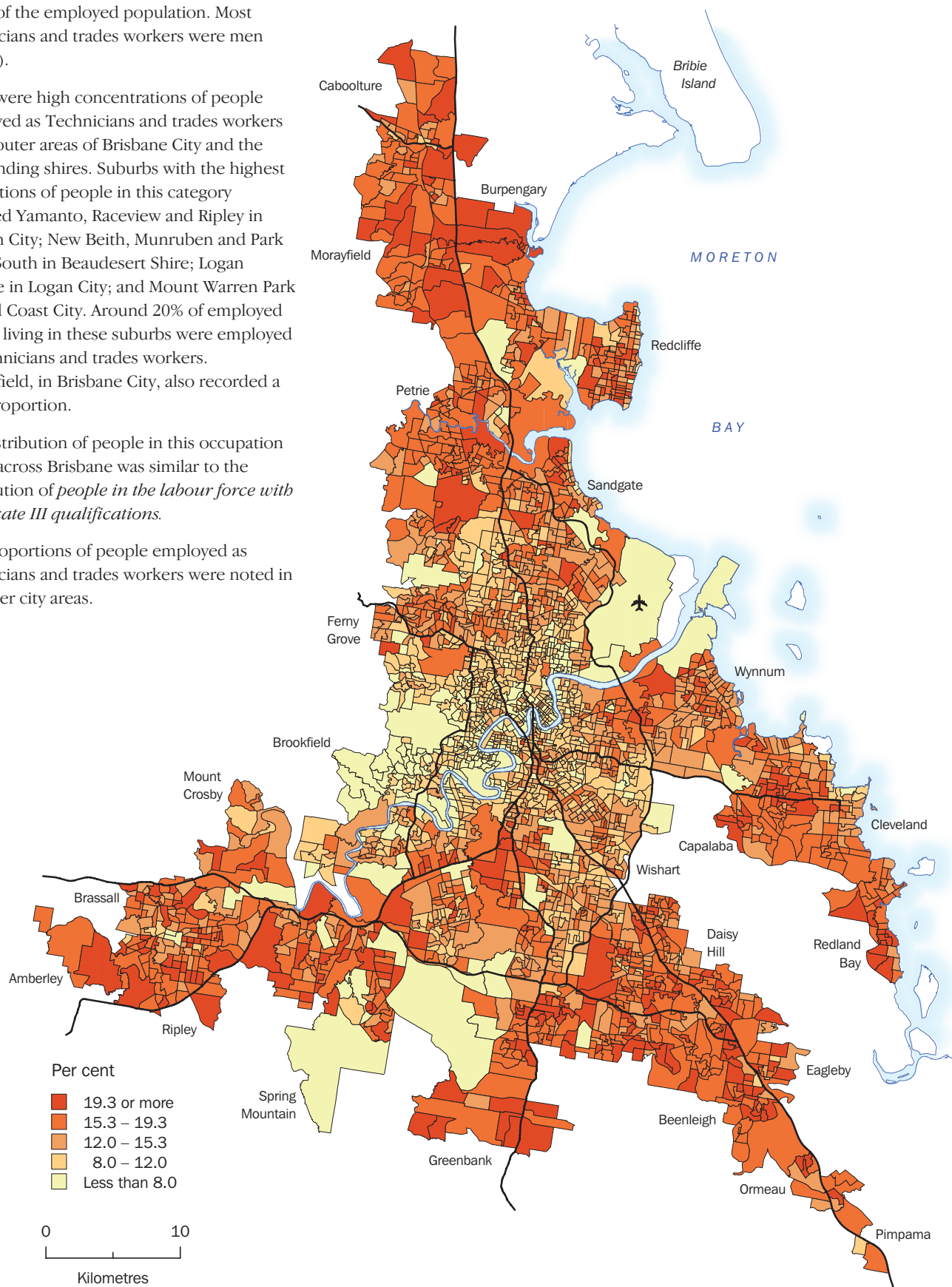
As a percentage of the employed population

At the time of the 2006 Census, there were 115,106 people employed as Technicians and trades workers in Brisbane. This represented 14.1% of the employed population. Most Technicians and trades workers were men (85.6%).

There were high concentrations of people employed as Technicians and trades workers in the outer areas of Brisbane City and the surrounding shires. Suburbs with the highest proportions of people in this category included Yamanto, Raceview and Ripley in Ipswich City; New Beith, Munruben and Park Ridge South in Beaudesert Shire; Logan Reserve in Logan City; and Mount Warren Park in Gold Coast City. Around 20% of employed people living in these suburbs were employed as Technicians and trades workers. Archerfield, in Brisbane City, also recorded a high proportion.

The distribution of people in this occupation group across Brisbane was similar to the distribution of *people in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications*.

Low proportions of people employed as Technicians and trades workers were noted in the inner city areas.



PEOPLE WHO TRAVELLED TO WORK BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT

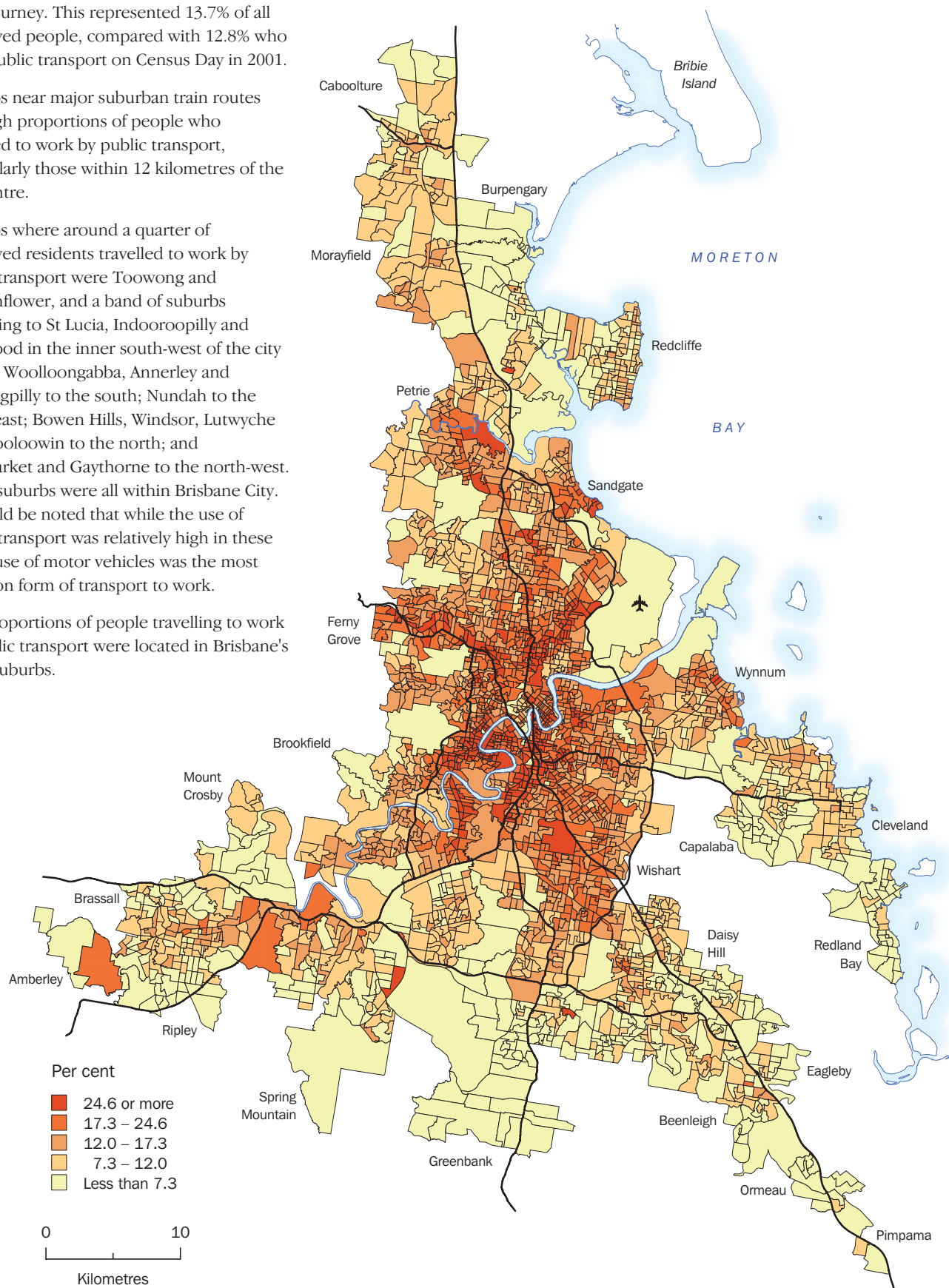
As a percentage of the employed population

On Census Day, 8 August 2006, 98,898 employed people living in Brisbane travelled to work by public transport for all or part of their journey. This represented 13.7% of all employed people, compared with 12.8% who used public transport on Census Day in 2001.

Suburbs near major suburban train routes had high proportions of people who travelled to work by public transport, particularly those within 12 kilometres of the city centre.

Suburbs where around a quarter of employed residents travelled to work by public transport were Toowong and Auchenflower, and a band of suburbs stretching to St Lucia, Indooroopilly and Sherwood in the inner south-west of the city centre; Woolloongabba, Annerley and Yeerongpilly to the south; Nundah to the north-east; Bowen Hills, Windsor, Lutwyche and Woolloowin to the north; and Newmarket and Gaythorne to the north-west. These suburbs were all within Brisbane City. It should be noted that while the use of public transport was relatively high in these areas, use of motor vehicles was the most common form of transport to work.

Low proportions of people travelling to work by public transport were located in Brisbane's outer suburbs.



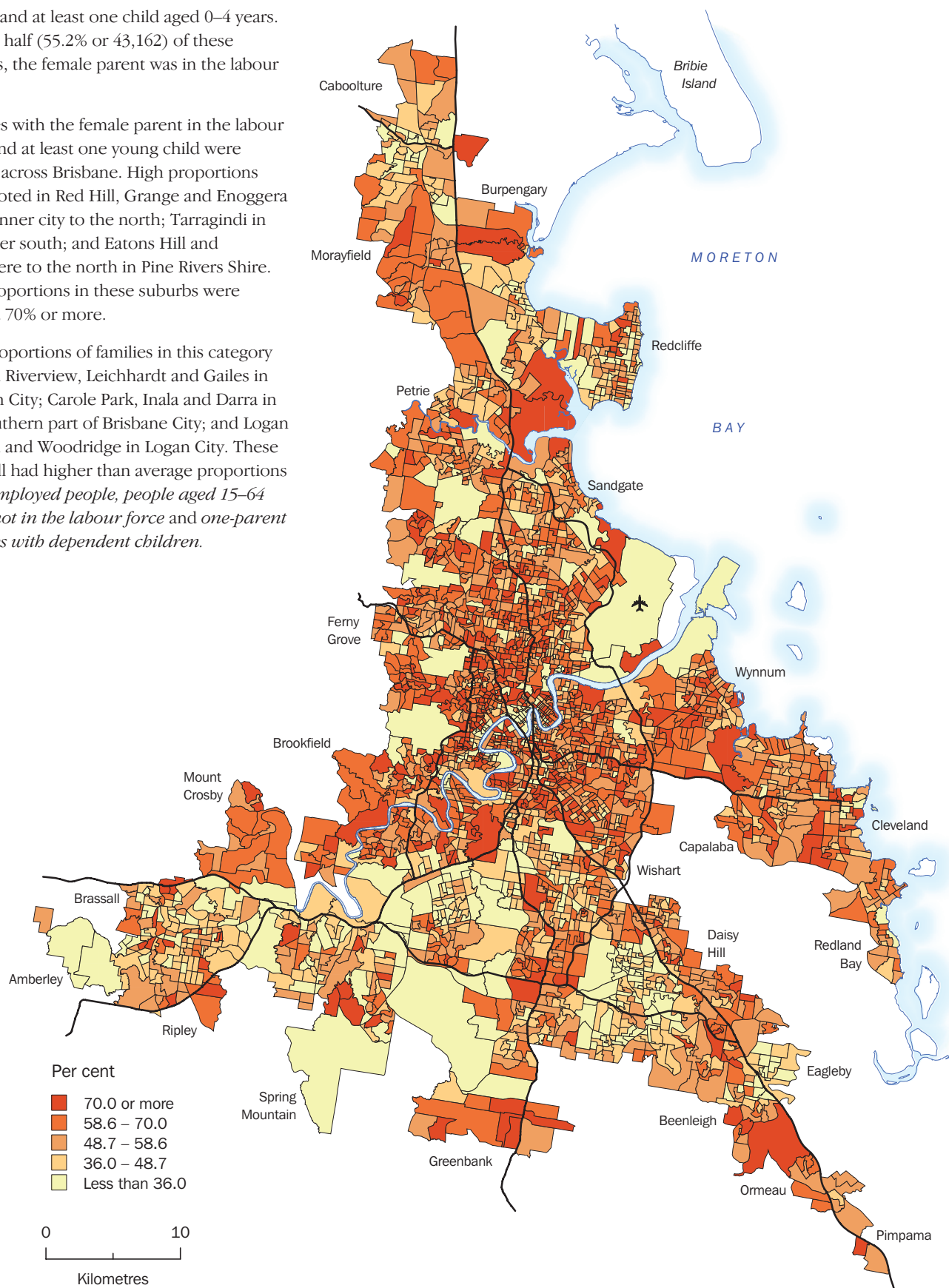
FAMILIES WITH THE FEMALE PARENT IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND AT LEAST ONE CHILD AGED 0–4 YEARS

As a percentage of all families with a female parent and at least one child aged 0–4 years

At the time of the 2006 Census, there were 78,239 families in Brisbane with a female parent and at least one child aged 0–4 years. In over half (55.2% or 43,162) of these families, the female parent was in the labour force.

Families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one young child were spread across Brisbane. High proportions were noted in Red Hill, Grange and Enoggera in the inner city to the north; Tarragindi in the inner south; and Eatons Hill and Cashmere to the north in Pine Rivers Shire. The proportions in these suburbs were around 70% or more.

Low proportions of families in this category lived in Riverview, Leichhardt and Gailes in Ipswich City; Carole Park, Inala and Darra in the southern part of Brisbane City; and Logan Central and Woodridge in Logan City. These areas all had higher than average proportions of *unemployed people, people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force and one-parent families with dependent children.*



PEOPLE WHO UNDERTOOK UNPAID VOLUNTARY WORK

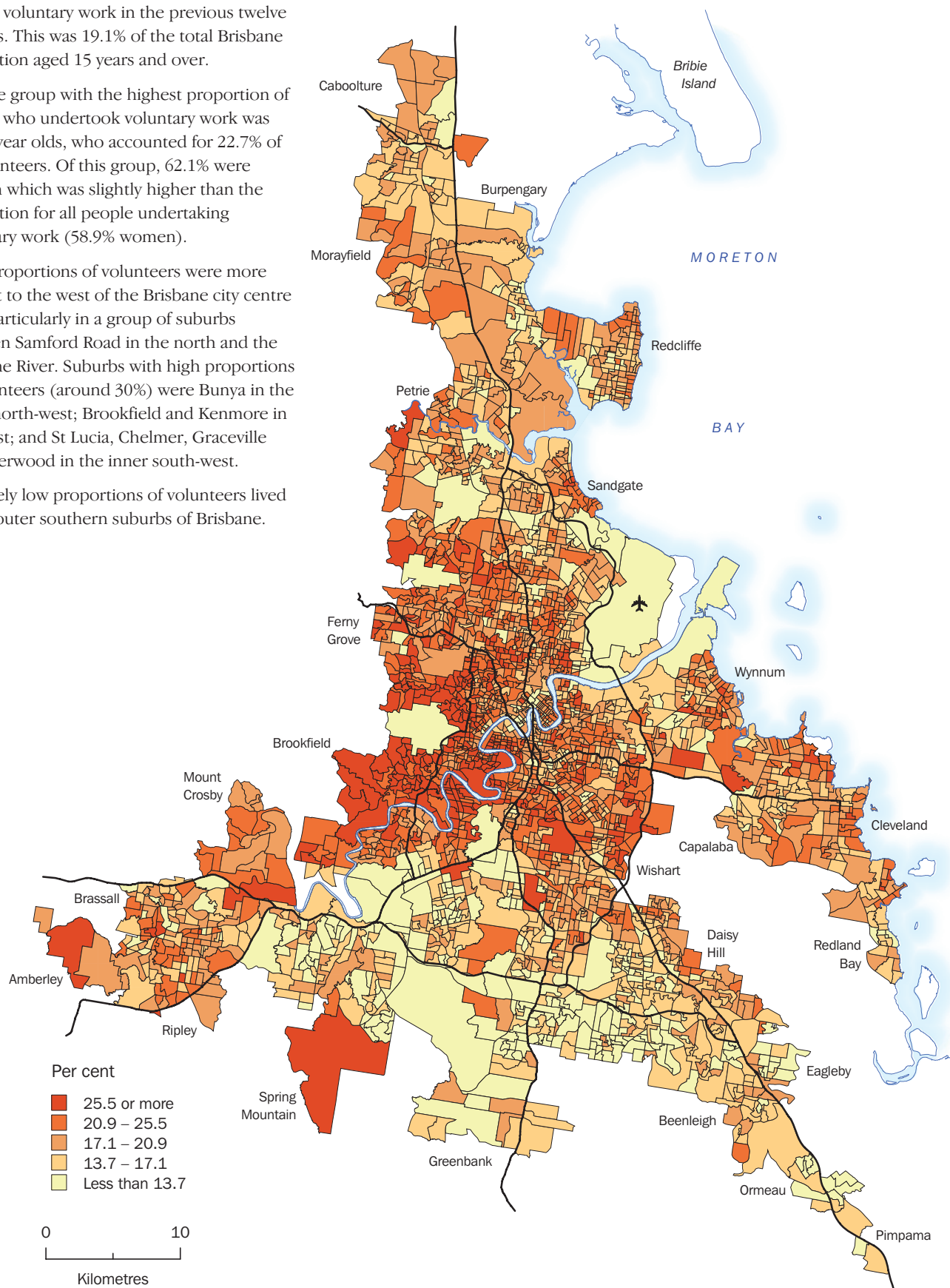
As a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over

At the time of the 2006 Census, there were 232,469 people living in Brisbane who reported that they had undertaken some unpaid voluntary work in the previous twelve months. This was 19.1% of the total Brisbane population aged 15 years and over.

The age group with the highest proportion of people who undertook voluntary work was 35–44 year olds, who accounted for 22.7% of all volunteers. Of this group, 62.1% were women which was slightly higher than the proportion for all people undertaking voluntary work (58.9% women).

High proportions of volunteers were more evident to the west of the Brisbane city centre area, particularly in a group of suburbs between Samford Road in the north and the Brisbane River. Suburbs with high proportions of volunteers (around 30%) were Bunya in the outer north-west; Brookfield and Kenmore in the west; and St Lucia, Chelmer, Graceville and Sherwood in the inner south-west.

Relatively low proportions of volunteers lived in the outer southern suburbs of Brisbane.



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Chapter Five

Income

Low income households

High income households



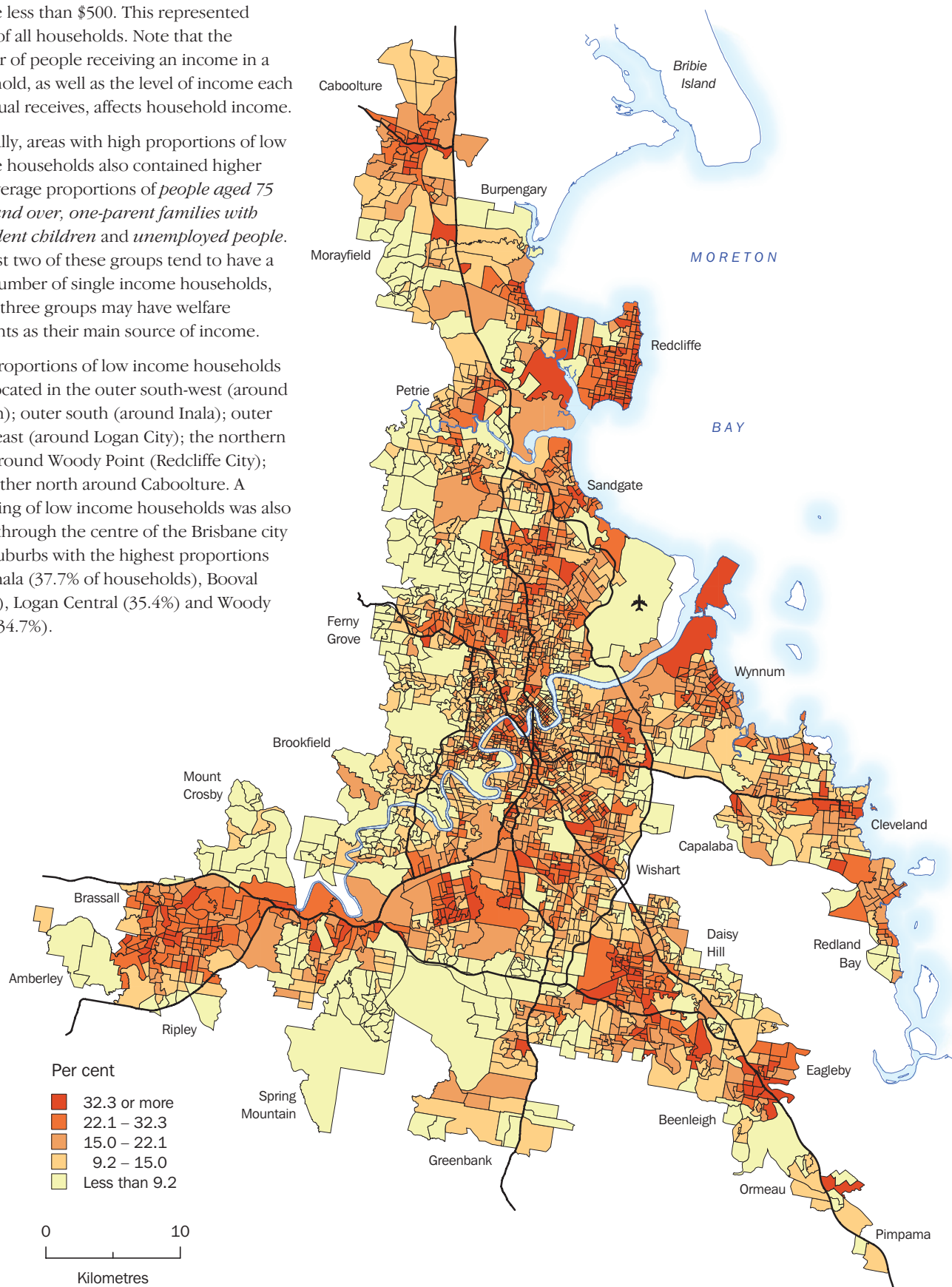
LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Households with gross weekly income less than \$500
As a percentage of all households

At the time of the 2006 Census, 94,052 households in Brisbane received gross weekly income less than \$500. This represented 17.5% of all households. Note that the number of people receiving an income in a household, as well as the level of income each individual receives, affects household income.

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

High proportions of low income households were located in the outer south-west (around Ipswich); outer south (around Inala); outer south-east (around Logan City); the northern areas around Woody Point (Redcliffe City); and further north around Caboolture. A sprinkling of low income households was also found through the centre of the Brisbane city area. Suburbs with the highest proportions were Inala (37.7% of households), Booval (37.4%), Logan Central (35.4%) and Woody Point (34.7%).



HIGH INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

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

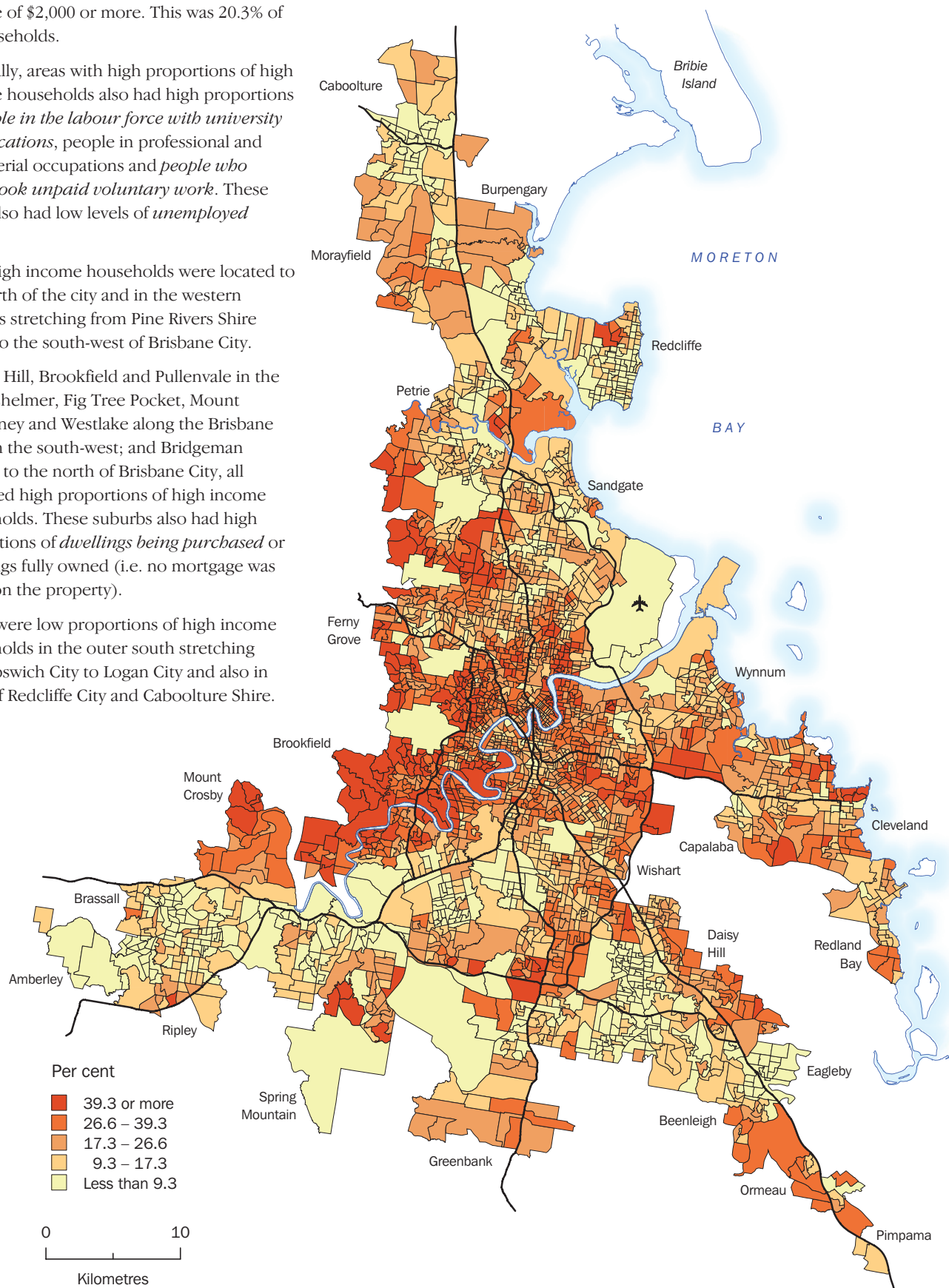
At the time of the 2006 Census, 108,932 households in Brisbane received gross weekly income of \$2,000 or more. This was 20.3% of all households.

Generally, areas with high proportions of high income households also had high proportions of *people in the labour force with university qualifications*, people in professional and managerial occupations and *people who undertook unpaid voluntary work*. These areas also had low levels of *unemployed people*.

Most high income households were located to the north of the city and in the western suburbs stretching from Pine Rivers Shire down to the south-west of Brisbane City.

Chapel Hill, Brookfield and Pullenvale in the west; Chelmer, Fig Tree Pocket, Mount Ommaney and Westlake along the Brisbane River in the south-west; and Bridgeman Downs to the north of Brisbane City, all recorded high proportions of high income households. These suburbs also had high proportions of *dwelling being purchased* or *dwelling fully owned* (i.e. no mortgage was owed on the property).

There were low proportions of high income households in the outer south stretching from Ipswich City to Logan City and also in parts of Redcliffe City and Caboolture Shire.



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Chapter Six

Families and Households

People living alone

One-parent families with dependent children

Couples with no dependent children

Dependent children in low income households



PEOPLE LIVING ALONE

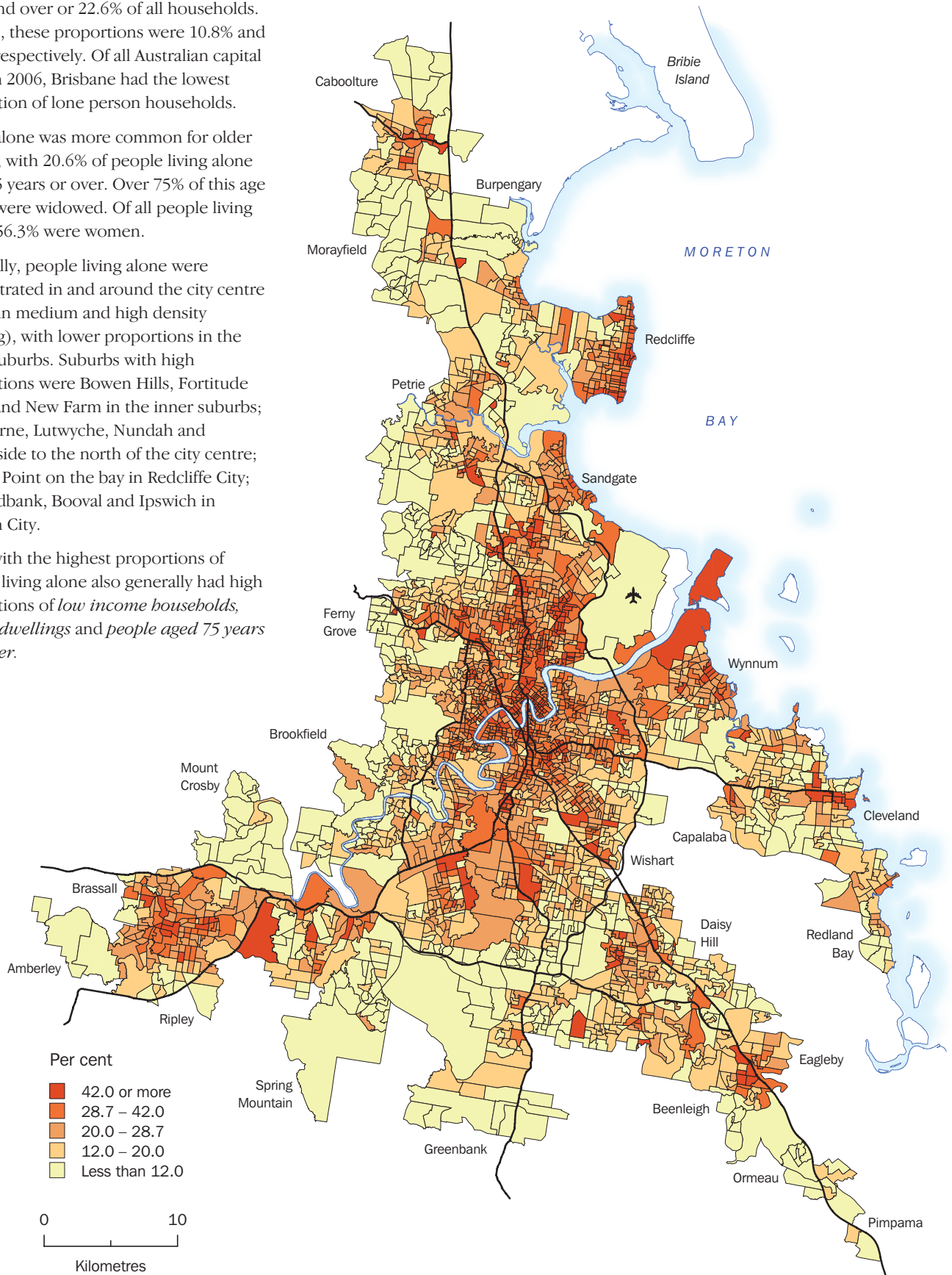
As a percentage of all households

At the time of the 2006 Census, 135,462 people in Brisbane were living alone, representing 10.1% of all people aged 15 years and over or 22.6% of all households. In 2001, these proportions were 10.8% and 23.3% respectively. Of all Australian capital cities in 2006, Brisbane had the lowest proportion of lone person households.

Living alone was more common for older people, with 20.6% of people living alone aged 75 years or over. Over 75% of this age group were widowed. Of all people living alone, 56.3% were women.

Generally, people living alone were concentrated in and around the city centre (many in medium and high density housing), with lower proportions in the outer suburbs. Suburbs with high proportions were Bowen Hills, Fortitude Valley and New Farm in the inner suburbs; Gaythorne, Lutwyche, Nundah and Chermside to the north of the city centre; Woody Point on the bay in Redcliffe City; and Redbank, Booval and Ipswich in Ipswich City.

Areas with the highest proportions of people living alone also generally had high proportions of *low income households*, *rented dwellings* and *people aged 75 years and over*.



ONE-PARENT FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

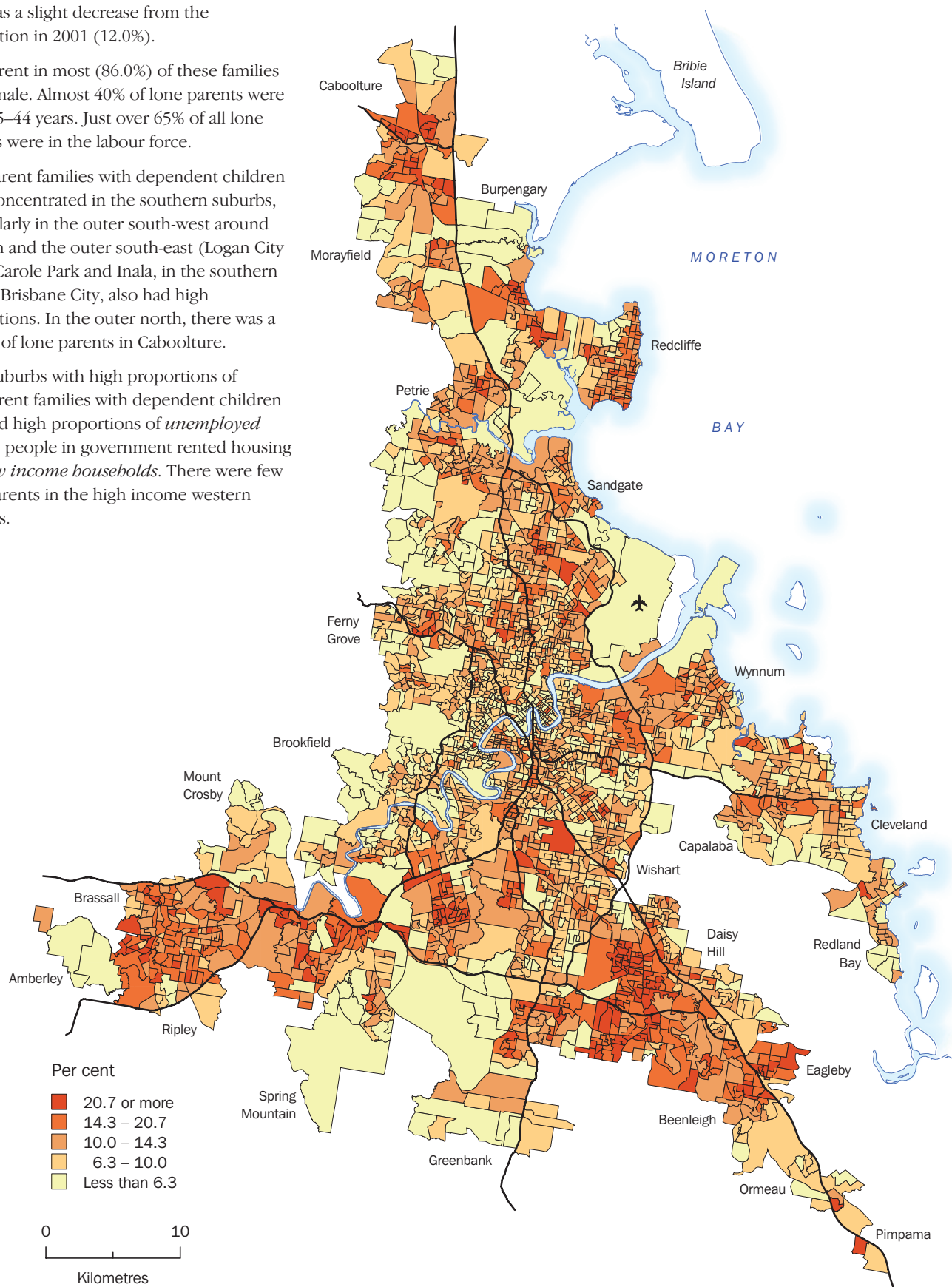
As a percentage of all families

Of the 441,620 families in Brisbane at the time of the 2006 Census, 50,495 (11.4%) were one-parent families with dependent children. This was a slight decrease from the proportion in 2001 (12.0%).

The parent in most (86.0%) of these families was female. Almost 40% of lone parents were aged 35–44 years. Just over 65% of all lone parents were in the labour force.

One-parent families with dependent children were concentrated in the southern suburbs, particularly in the outer south-west around Ipswich and the outer south-east (Logan City area). Carole Park and Inala, in the southern part of Brisbane City, also had high proportions. In the outer north, there was a cluster of lone parents in Caboolture.

Most suburbs with high proportions of one-parent families with dependent children also had high proportions of *unemployed people*, people in government rented housing and *low income households*. There were few lone parents in the high income western suburbs.



COUPLES WITH NO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

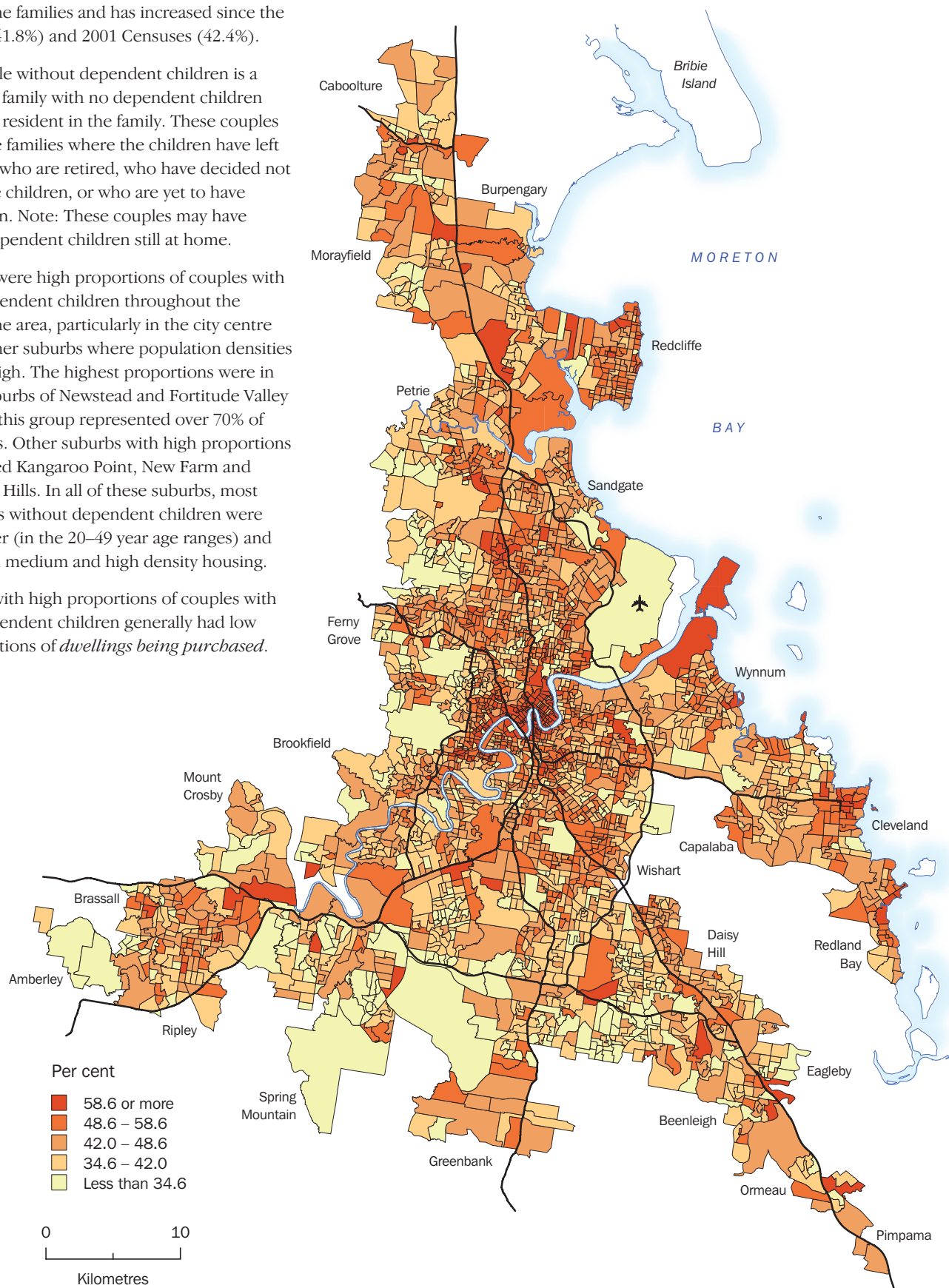
As a percentage of all families

At the 2006 Census, there were 193,311 couples with no dependent children in Brisbane. This represented 43.8% of all Brisbane families and has increased since the 1996 (41.8%) and 2001 Censuses (42.4%).

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

There were high proportions of couples with no dependent children throughout the Brisbane area, particularly in the city centre and inner suburbs where population densities were high. The highest proportions were in the suburbs of Newstead and Fortitude Valley where this group represented over 70% of families. Other suburbs with high proportions included Kangaroo Point, New Farm and Bowen Hills. In all of these suburbs, most couples without dependent children were younger (in the 20–49 year age ranges) and lived in medium and high density housing.

Areas with high proportions of couples with no dependent children generally had low proportions of *dwellings being purchased*.



DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

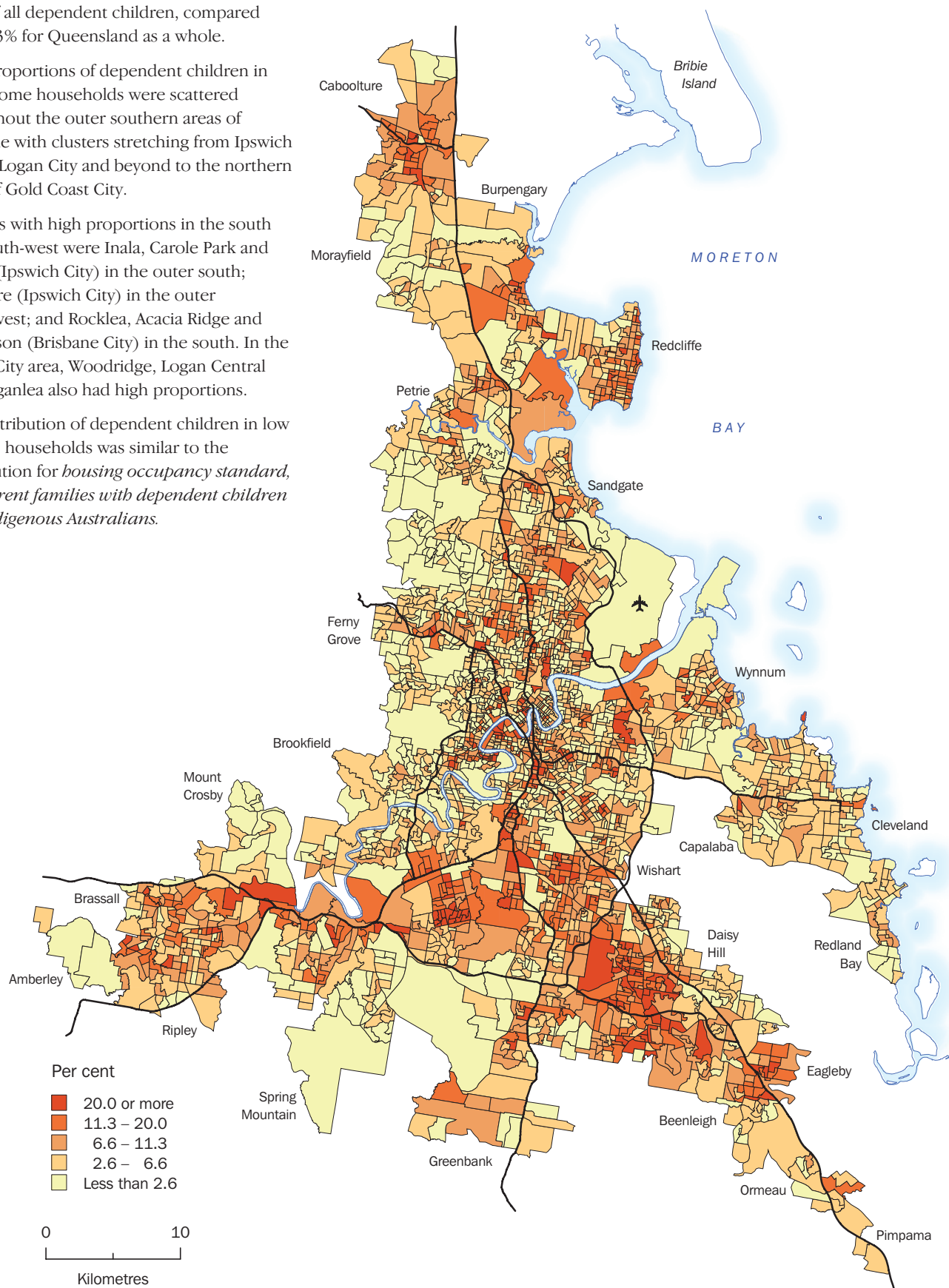
As a percentage of all dependent children

At the time of the 2006 Census, 22,142 dependent children in Brisbane were living in low income households. This represented 6.3% of all dependent children, compared with 7.3% for Queensland as a whole.

High proportions of dependent children in low income households were scattered throughout the outer southern areas of Brisbane with clusters stretching from Ipswich City to Logan City and beyond to the northern parts of Gold Coast City.

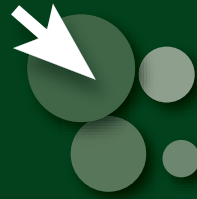
Suburbs with high proportions in the south and south-west were Inala, Carole Park and Gables (Ipswich City) in the outer south; Dinmore (Ipswich City) in the outer south-west; and Rocklea, Acacia Ridge and Robertson (Brisbane City) in the south. In the Logan City area, Woodridge, Logan Central and Loganlea also had high proportions.

The distribution of dependent children in low income households was similar to the distribution for *housing occupancy standard*, *one-parent families with dependent children* and *Indigenous Australians*.



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Chapter Seven

Dwellings

Housing occupancy standard

Rented dwellings

Dwellings being purchased

Households with housing costs 30% or more of gross income

Dwellings with broadband Internet access



HOUSING OCCUPANCY STANDARD

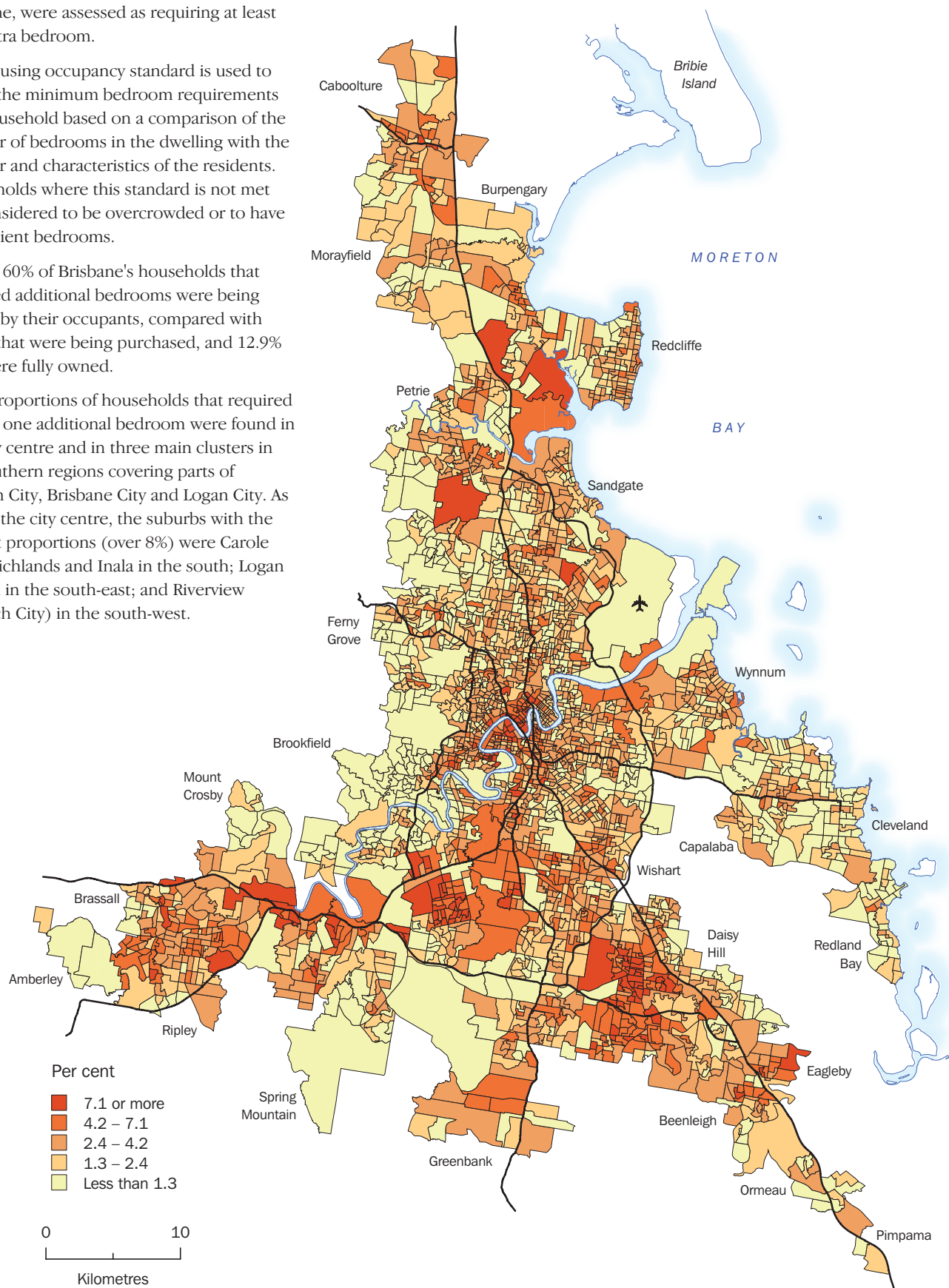
Households that require additional bedrooms
As a percentage of all households

At the time of the 2006 Census, 15,323 households, or 2.7% of all households in Brisbane, were assessed as requiring at least one extra bedroom.

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

Almost 60% of Brisbane's households that required additional bedrooms were being rented by their occupants, compared with 26.8% that were being purchased, and 12.9% that were fully owned.

High proportions of households that required at least one additional bedroom were found in the city centre and in three main clusters in the southern regions covering parts of Ipswich City, Brisbane City and Logan City. As well as the city centre, the suburbs with the highest proportions (over 8%) were Carole Park, Richlands and Inala in the south; Logan Central in the south-east; and Riverview (Ipswich City) in the south-west.



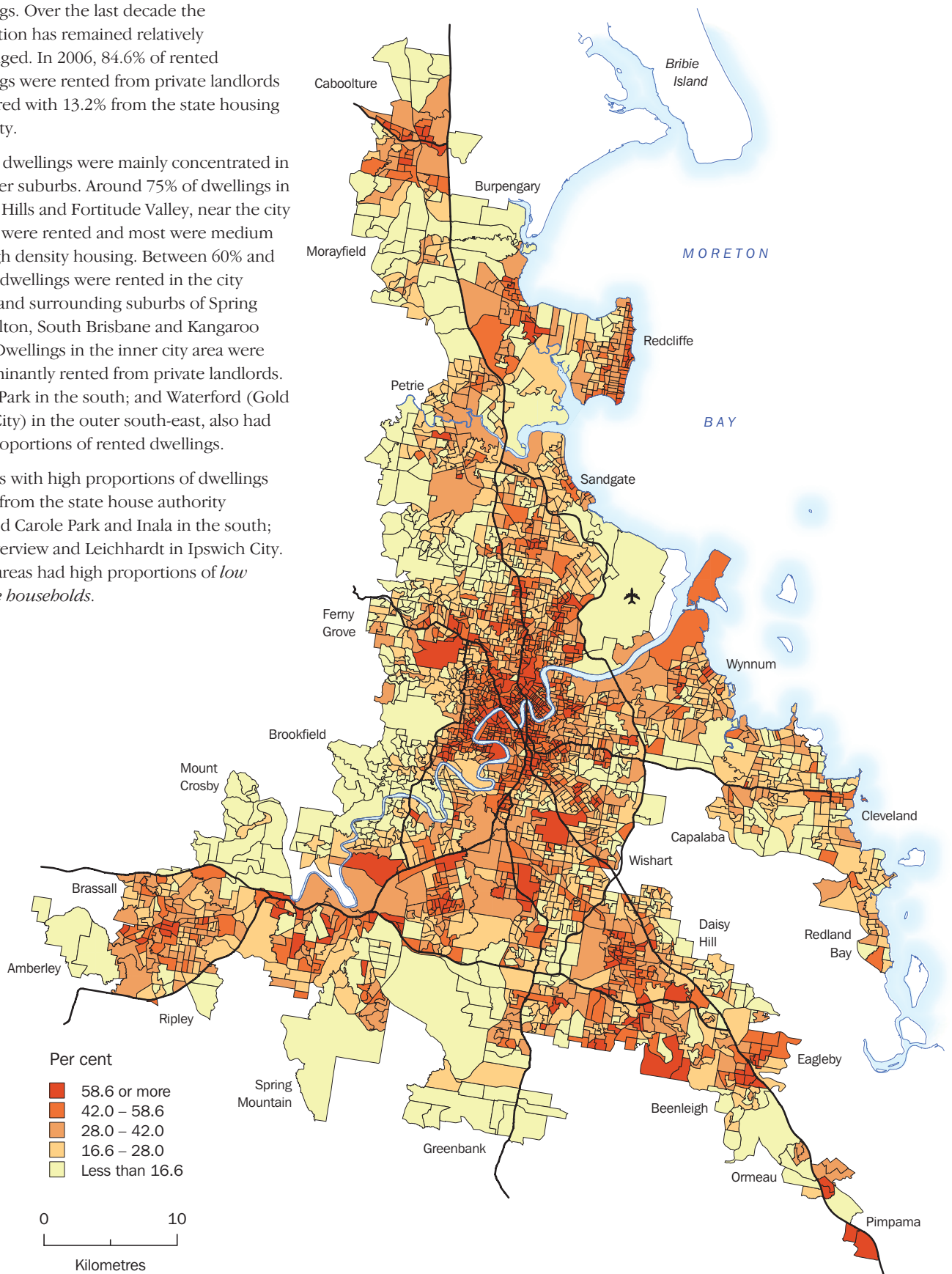
RENTED DWELLINGS

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

There were 191,375 dwellings rented by usual residents in Brisbane at the time of the 2006 Census. This was 32.7% of all occupied private dwellings. Over the last decade the proportion has remained relatively unchanged. In 2006, 84.6% of rented dwellings were rented from private landlords compared with 13.2% from the state housing authority.

Rented dwellings were mainly concentrated in the inner suburbs. Around 75% of dwellings in Bowen Hills and Fortitude Valley, near the city centre, were rented and most were medium and high density housing. Between 60% and 70% of dwellings were rented in the city centre and surrounding suburbs of Spring Hill, Milton, South Brisbane and Kangaroo Point. Dwellings in the inner city area were predominantly rented from private landlords. Carole Park in the south; and Waterford (Gold Coast City) in the outer south-east, also had high proportions of rented dwellings.

Suburbs with high proportions of dwellings rented from the state house authority included Carole Park and Inala in the south; and Riverview and Leichhardt in Ipswich City. These areas had high proportions of *low income households*.



DWELLINGS BEING PURCHASED

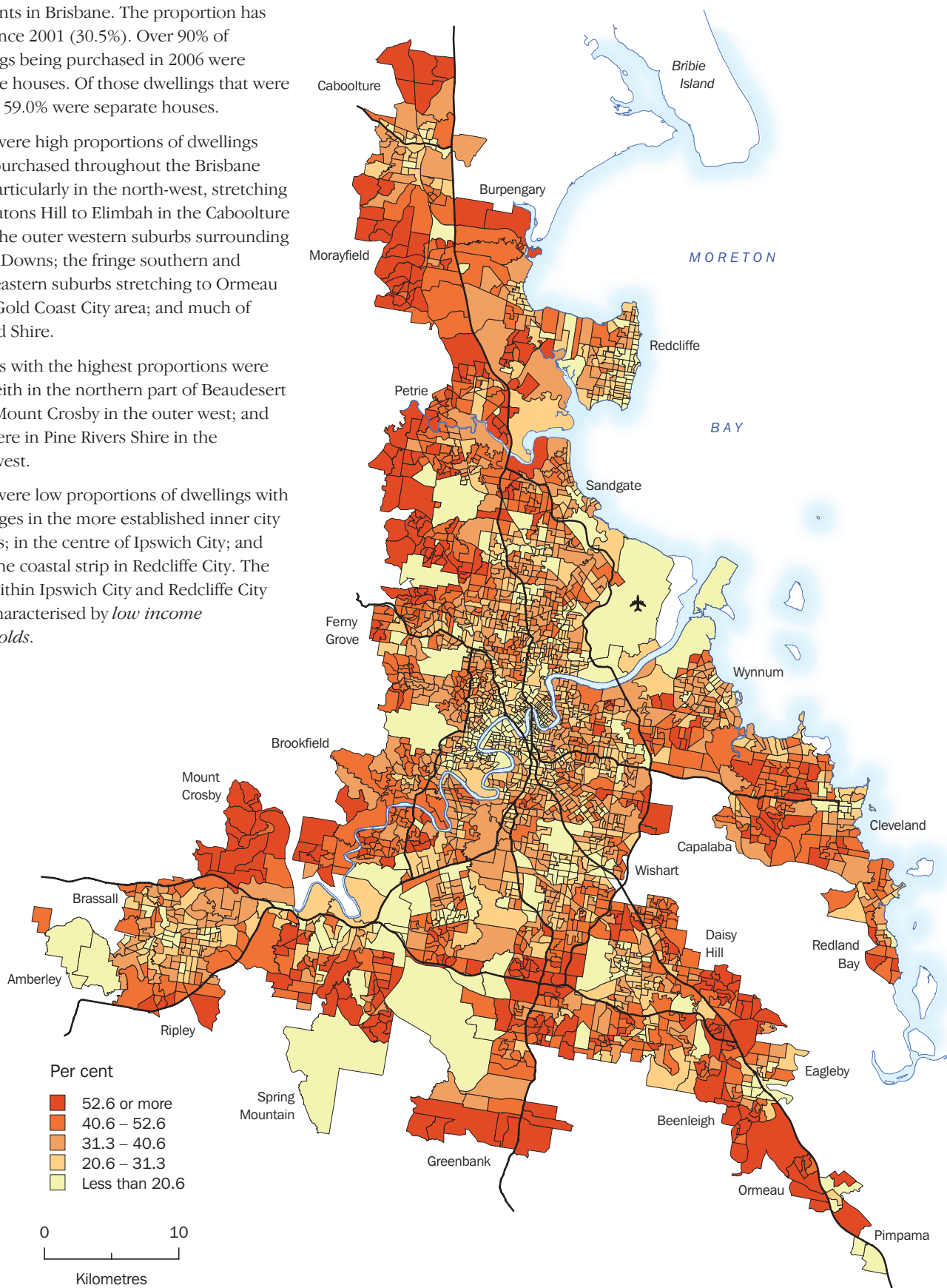
As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

At the time of the 2006 Census, 215,646 dwellings, or 36.9% of all occupied private dwellings, were being purchased by their occupants in Brisbane. The proportion has risen since 2001 (30.5%). Over 90% of dwellings being purchased in 2006 were separate houses. Of those dwellings that were rented, 59.0% were separate houses.

There were high proportions of dwellings being purchased throughout the Brisbane area, particularly in the north-west, stretching from Eatons Hill to Elimbah in the Caboolture Shire; the outer western suburbs surrounding Karana Downs; the fringe southern and south-eastern suburbs stretching to Ormeau in the Gold Coast City area; and much of Redland Shire.

Suburbs with the highest proportions were New Beith in the northern part of Beaudesert Shire; Mount Crosby in the outer west; and Cashmere in Pine Rivers Shire in the north-west.

There were low proportions of dwellings with mortgages in the more established inner city suburbs; in the centre of Ipswich City; and along the coastal strip in Redcliffe City. The areas within Ipswich City and Redcliffe City were characterised by *low income households*.



HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING COSTS 30% OR MORE OF GROSS INCOME

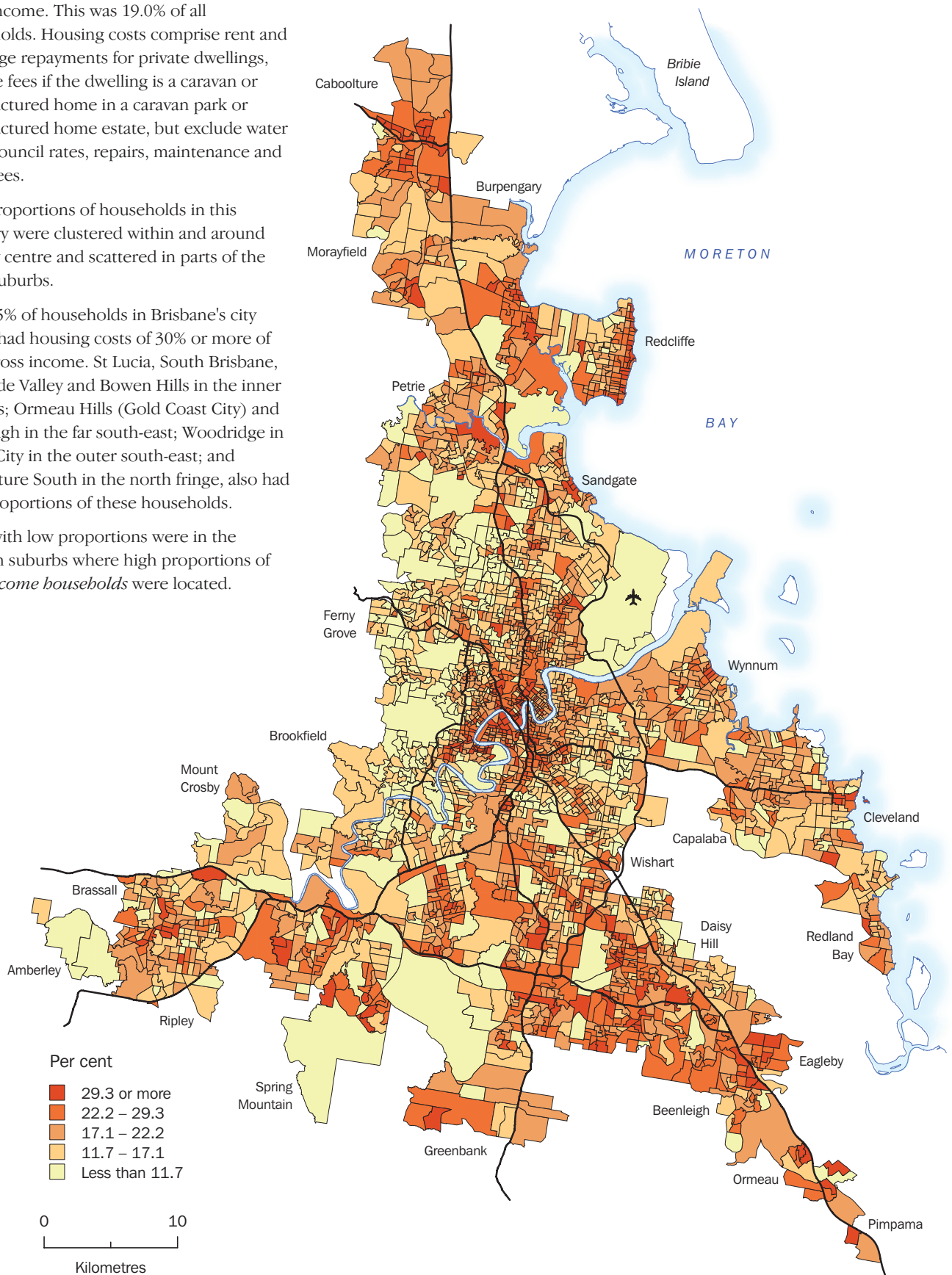
As a percentage of all households

Of the 529,312 households in Brisbane at the time of the 2006 Census, 100,566 had housing costs amounting to 30% or more of their gross income. This was 19.0% of all households. Housing costs comprise rent and mortgage repayments for private dwellings, and site fees if the dwelling is a caravan or manufactured home in a caravan park or manufactured home estate, but exclude water rates, council rates, repairs, maintenance and other fees.

High proportions of households in this category were clustered within and around the city centre and scattered in parts of the outer suburbs.

Over 35% of households in Brisbane's city centre had housing costs of 30% or more of their gross income. St Lucia, South Brisbane, Fortitude Valley and Bowen Hills in the inner suburbs; Ormeau Hills (Gold Coast City) and Beenleigh in the far south-east; Woodridge in Logan City in the outer south-east; and Caboolture South in the north fringe, also had high proportions of these households.

Areas with low proportions were in the western suburbs where high proportions of *high income households* were located.



DWELLINGS WITH BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

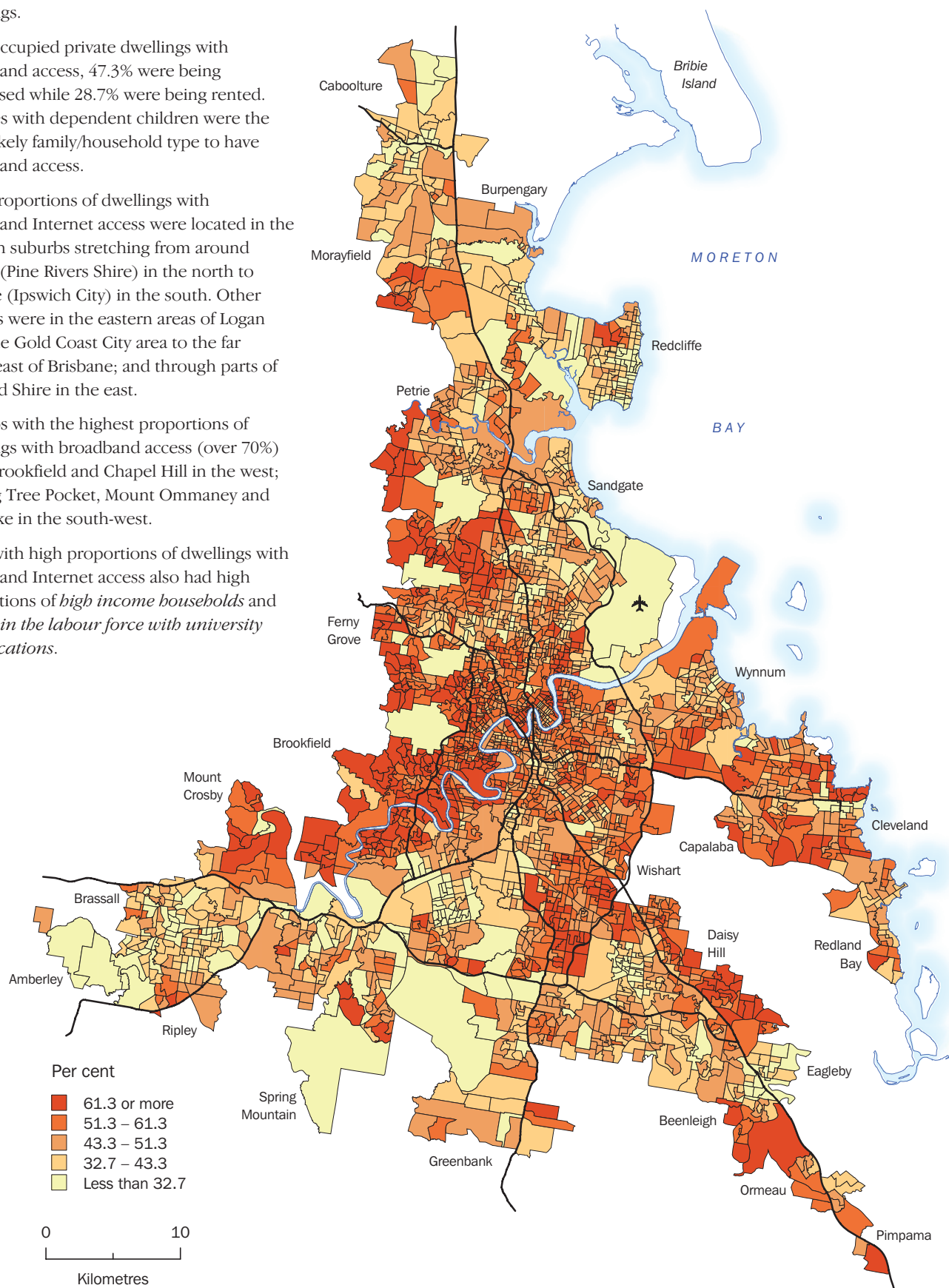
At the time of the 2006 Census, 283,537 dwellings in Brisbane had broadband Internet access. This was 48.2% of all occupied private dwellings.

Of all occupied private dwellings with broadband access, 47.3% were being purchased while 28.7% were being rented. Families with dependent children were the most likely family/household type to have broadband access.

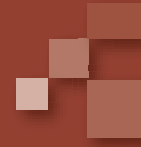
High proportions of dwellings with broadband Internet access were located in the western suburbs stretching from around Joyner (Pine Rivers Shire) in the north to Karalee (Ipswich City) in the south. Other clusters were in the eastern areas of Logan City; the Gold Coast City area to the far south-east of Brisbane; and through parts of Redland Shire in the east.

Suburbs with the highest proportions of dwellings with broadband access (over 70%) were Brookfield and Chapel Hill in the west; and Fig Tree Pocket, Mount Ommanney and Westlake in the south-west.

Areas with high proportions of dwellings with broadband Internet access also had high proportions of *high income households* and *people in the labour force with university qualifications*.



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Chapter Eight

Regional Centres

Gold Coast

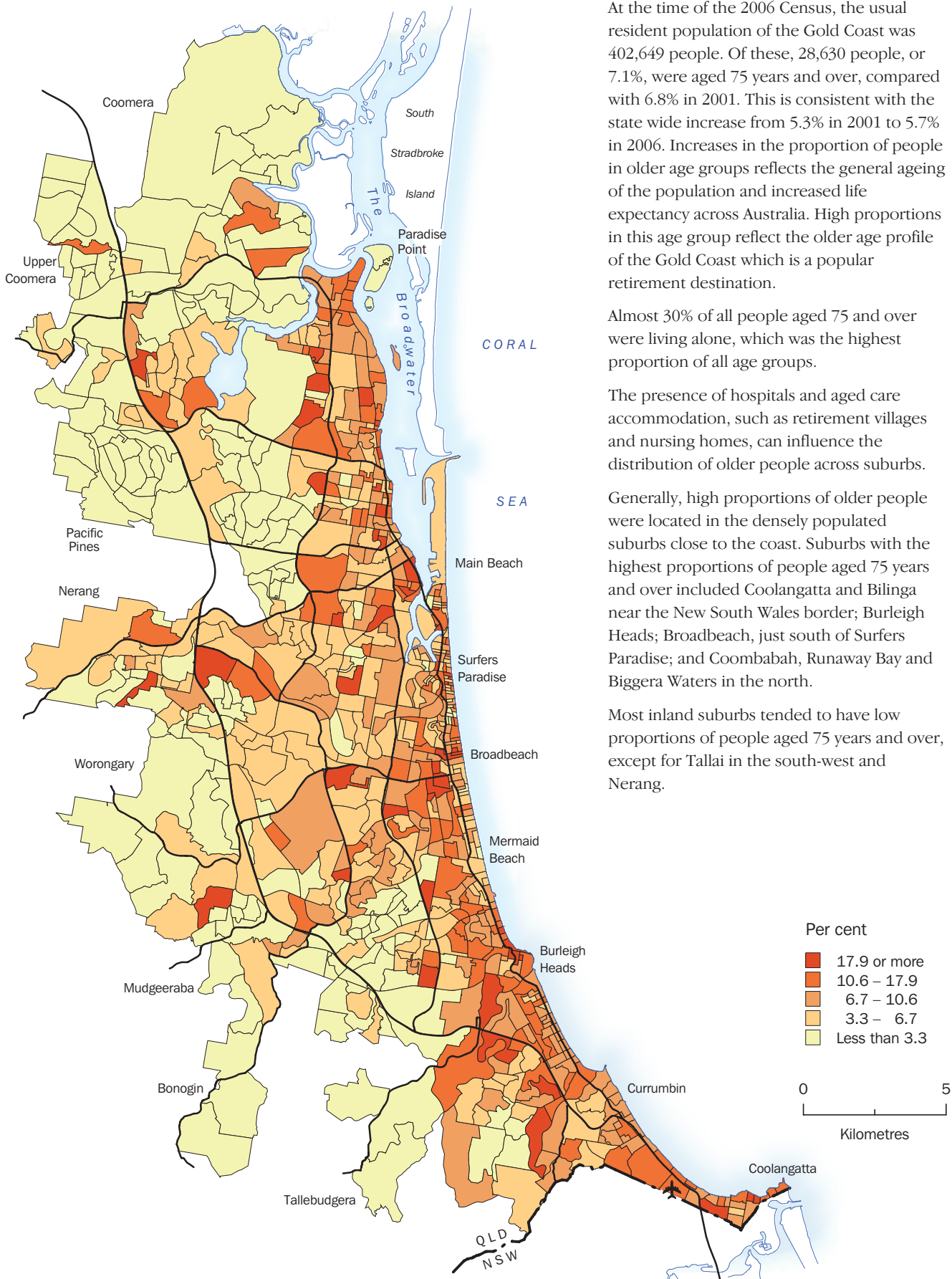
Sunshine Coast



GOLD COAST

People aged 75 years and over

As a percentage of the total population



At the time of the 2006 Census, the usual resident population of the Gold Coast was 402,649 people. Of these, 28,630 people, or 7.1%, were aged 75 years and over, compared with 6.8% in 2001. This is consistent with the state wide increase from 5.3% in 2001 to 5.7% in 2006. Increases in the proportion of people in older age groups reflects the general ageing of the population and increased life expectancy across Australia. High proportions in this age group reflect the older age profile of the Gold Coast which is a popular retirement destination.

Almost 30% of all people aged 75 and over were living alone, which was the highest proportion of all age groups.

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

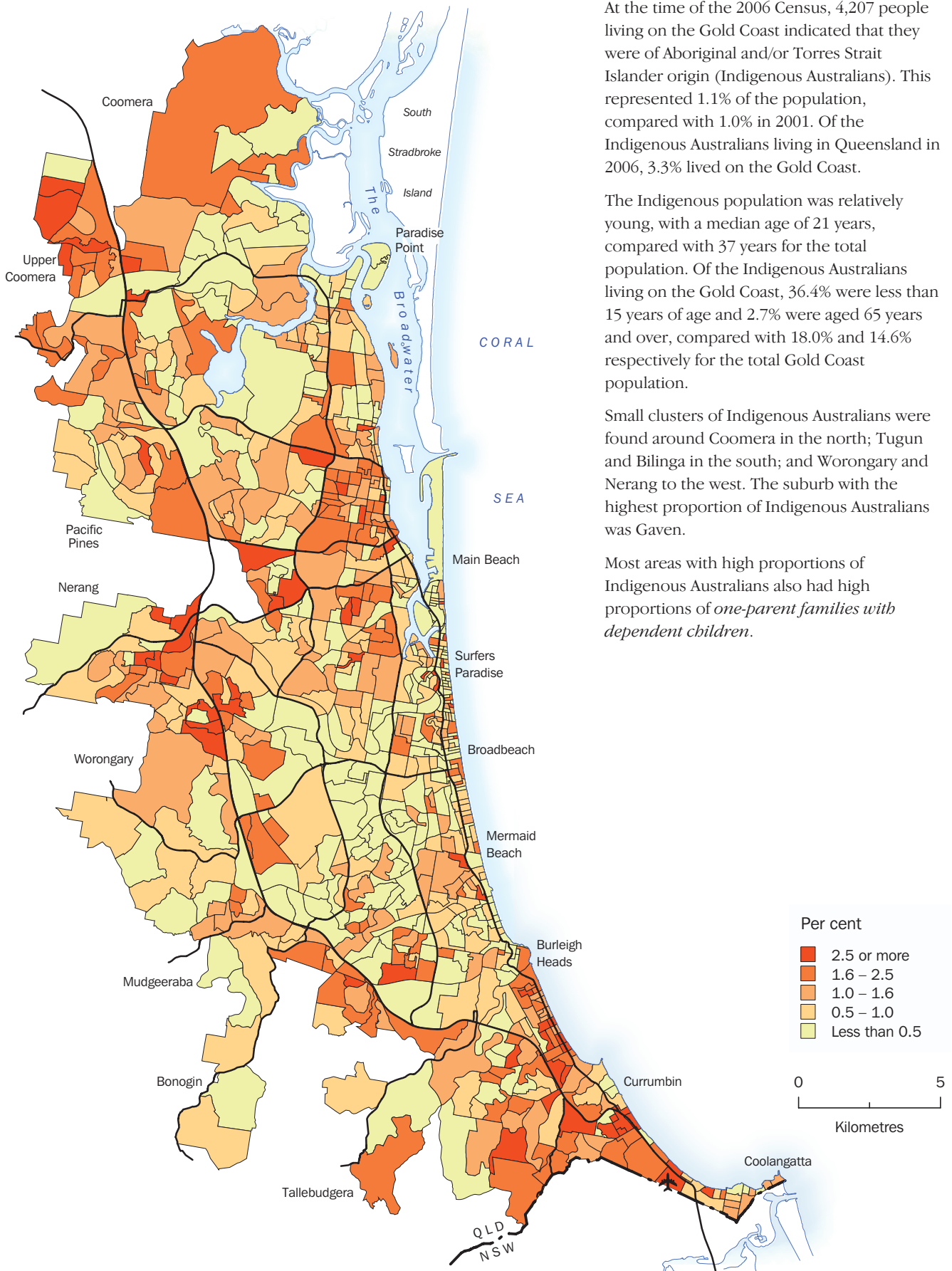
Generally, high proportions of older people were located in the densely populated suburbs close to the coast. Suburbs with the highest proportions of people aged 75 years and over included Coolangatta and Bilinga near the New South Wales border; Burleigh Heads; Broadbeach, just south of Surfers Paradise; and Coombabah, Runaway Bay and Biggera Waters in the north.

Most inland suburbs tended to have low proportions of people aged 75 years and over, except for Tallai in the south-west and Nerang.

GOLD COAST

Indigenous Australians

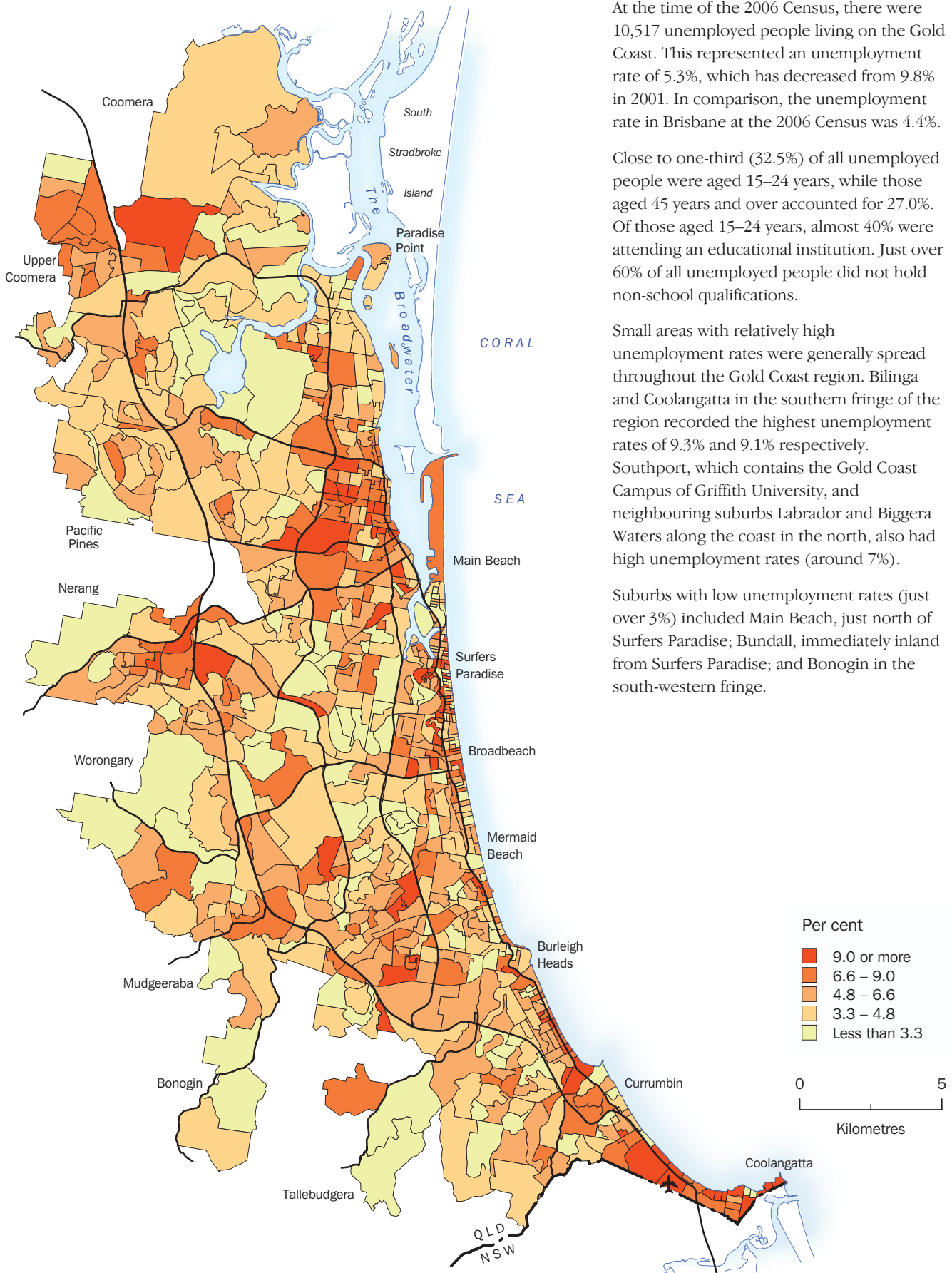
As a percentage of the total population



GOLD COAST

Unemployed people

As a percentage of the labour force



At the time of the 2006 Census, there were 10,517 unemployed people living on the Gold Coast. This represented an unemployment rate of 5.3%, which has decreased from 9.8% in 2001. In comparison, the unemployment rate in Brisbane at the 2006 Census was 4.4%.

Close to one-third (32.5%) of all unemployed people were aged 15–24 years, while those aged 45 years and over accounted for 27.0%. Of those aged 15–24 years, almost 40% were attending an educational institution. Just over 60% of all unemployed people did not hold non-school qualifications.

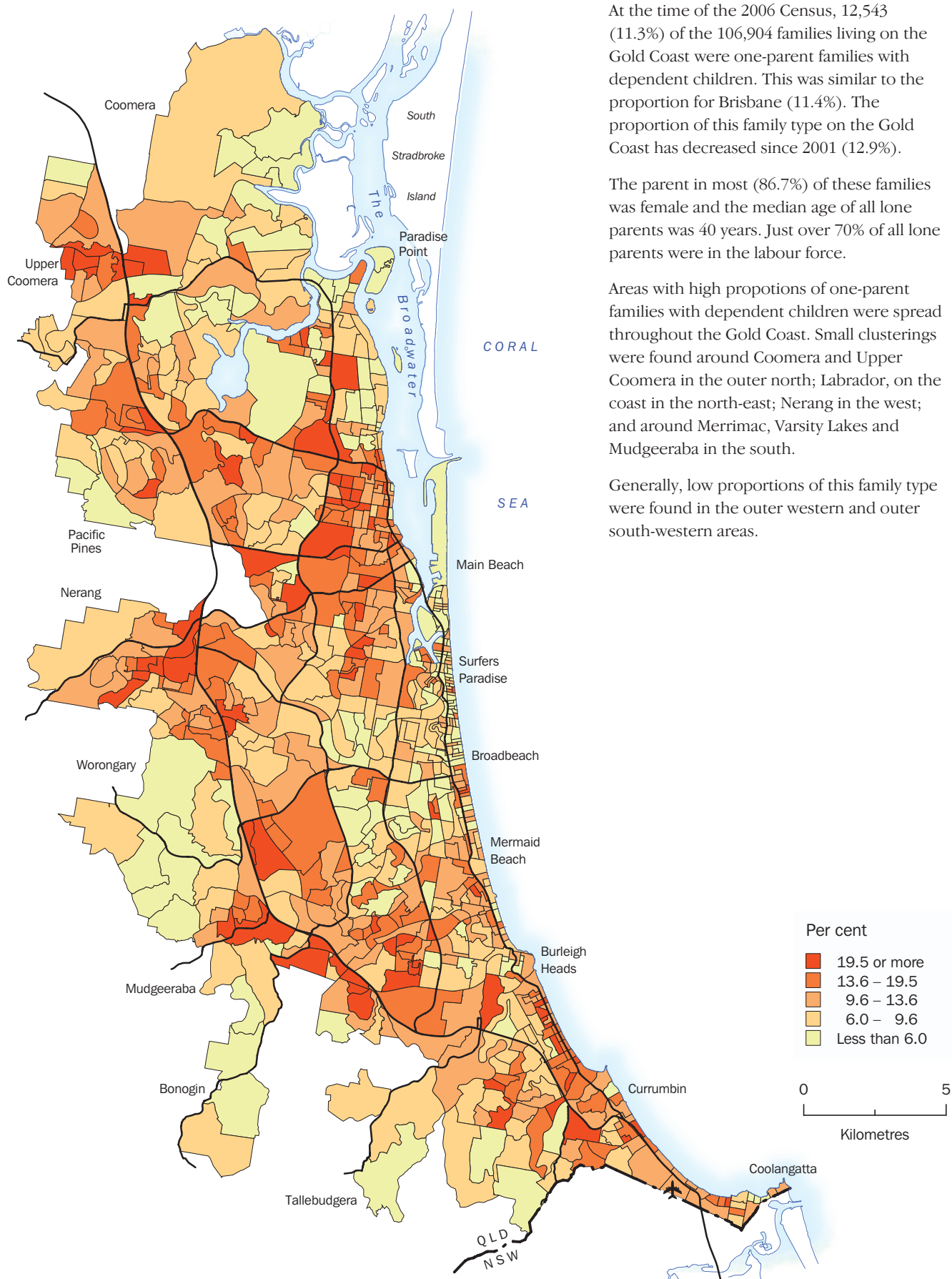
Small areas with relatively high unemployment rates were generally spread throughout the Gold Coast region. Bilinga and Coolangatta in the southern fringe of the region recorded the highest unemployment rates of 9.3% and 9.1% respectively. Southport, which contains the Gold Coast Campus of Griffith University, and neighbouring suburbs Labrador and Biggera Waters along the coast in the north, also had high unemployment rates (around 7%).

Suburbs with low unemployment rates (just over 3%) included Main Beach, just north of Surfers Paradise; Bundall, immediately inland from Surfers Paradise; and Bonogin in the south-western fringe.

GOLD COAST

One-parent families with dependent children

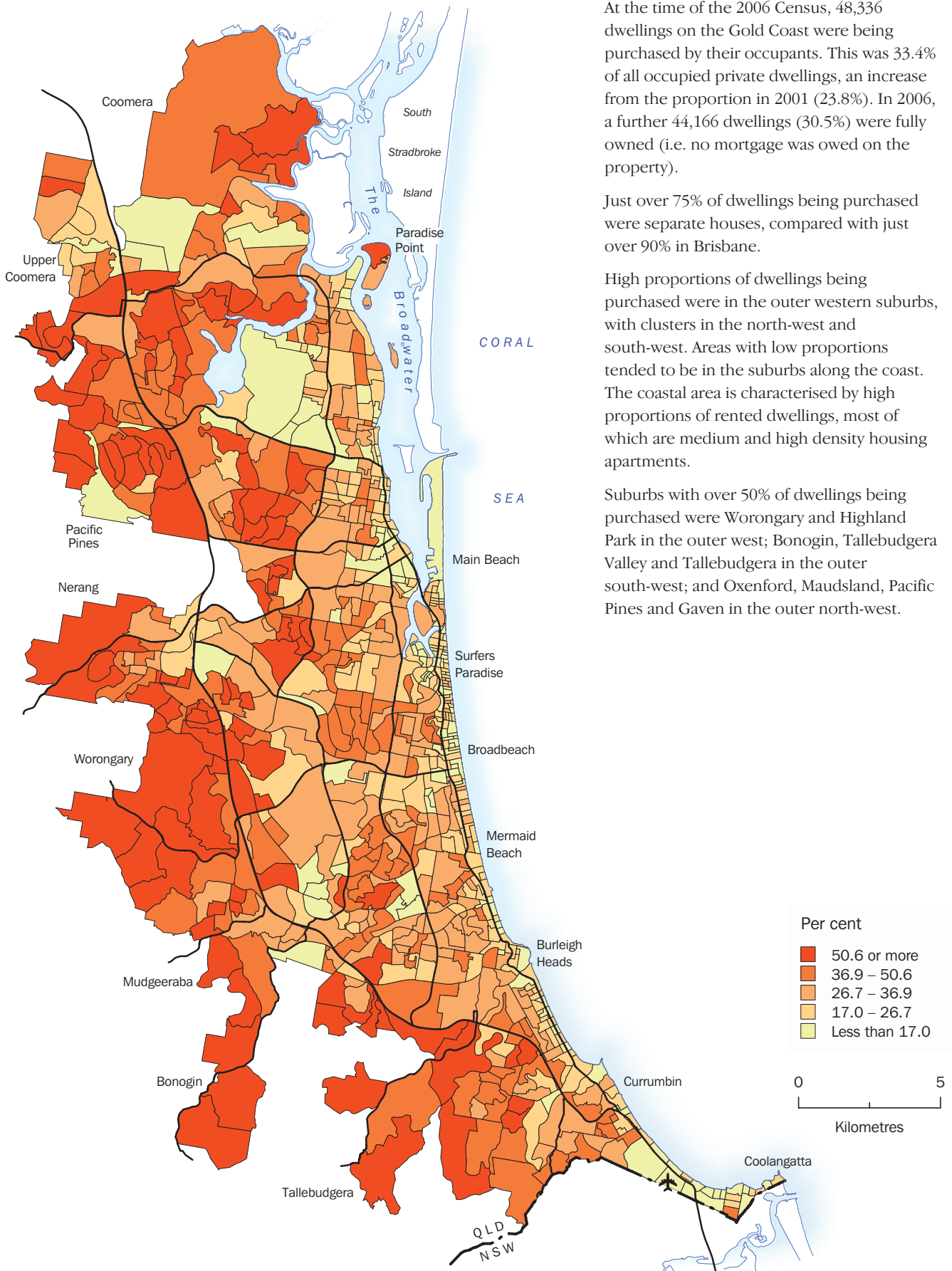
As a percentage of all families



GOLD COAST

Dwellings being purchased

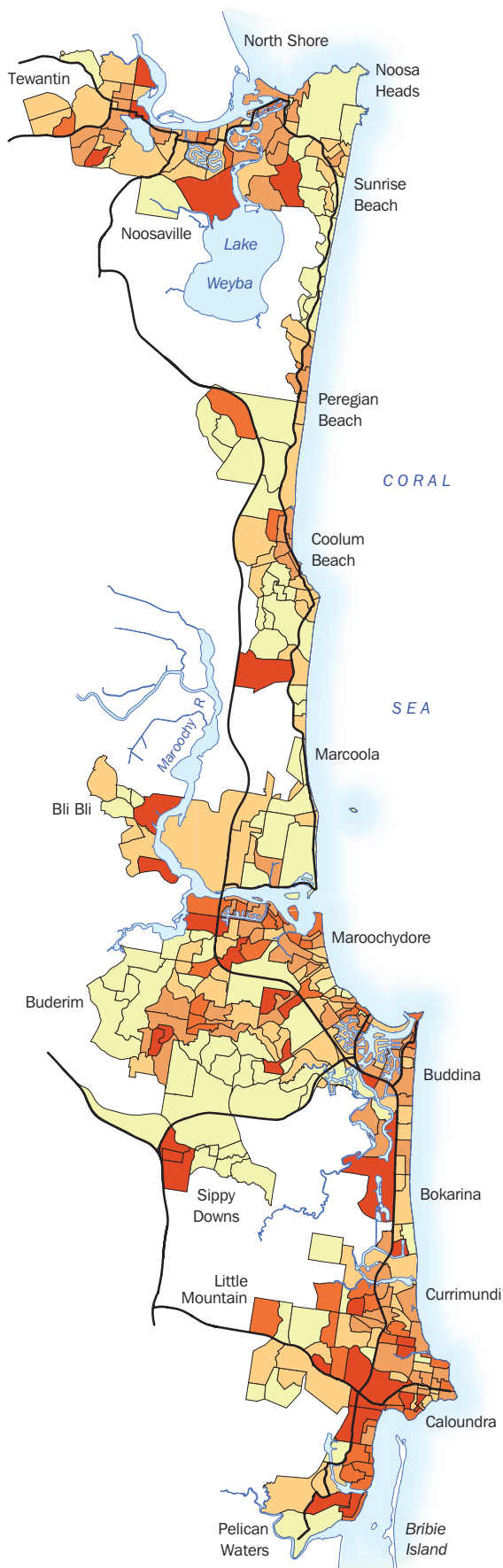
As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



SUNSHINE COAST

People aged 75 years and over

As a percentage of the total population



At the time of the 2006 Census, the usual resident population of the Sunshine Coast was 184,663 people. Of these, 16,042 people, or 8.7%, were aged 75 years and over, compared with 8.0% in 2001. Increases in the proportion of people in older age groups reflects the ageing population and increased life expectancy across Australia. High proportions for this age group, compared with Queensland as a whole (5.7%), reflects the Sunshine Coast's appeal to retirees as a place to live.

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

High proportions of older people were found around the centres of Caloundra, Maroochydore and Noosa Heads. The highest proportions were recorded in the suburbs of Caloundra City with Caloundra (20.2%), Golden Beach (17.4%) and Dicky Beach (15.7%) situated in the southern part of the city; and Warana (14.9%) and Minyama (12.6%) in the northern part.

The suburbs with the highest proportions of people aged 75 years and over in the Noosa and Maroochy Shires were Tewantin and Maroochydore, recording 11.9% and 11.1% respectively.

Per cent

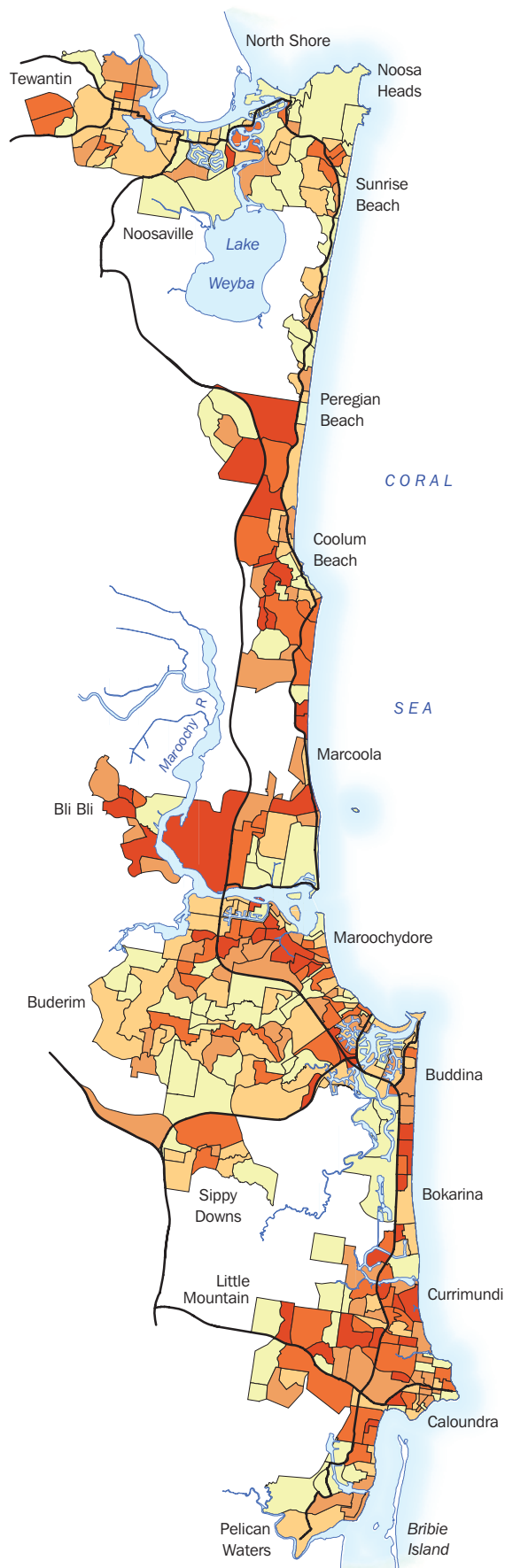
- 18.7 or more
- 11.2 – 18.7
- 6.6 – 11.2
- 3.3 – 6.6
- Less than 3.3



SUNSHINE COAST

Indigenous Australians

As a percentage of the total population



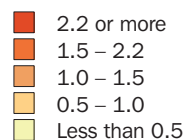
At the time of the 2006 Census, 2,038 people living on the Sunshine Coast indicated that they were of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin (Indigenous Australians). This represented 1.2% of the total population, similar to 1.1% in 2001. In comparison, the proportion of Indigenous Australians living in Brisbane was 1.8%. Of the Indigenous Australians living in Queensland, 1.6% were residents of the Sunshine Coast.

The Indigenous population on the Sunshine Coast was very young, with a median age of 20 years, compared with 41 years for the total population. Of the Indigenous Australians, 37.2% were aged less than 15 years and 2.9% were aged 65 years and over, compared with 18.5% and 18.0% respectively for the total Sunshine Coast population.

Areas with relatively high proportions of Indigenous Australians were spread throughout the Sunshine Coast. Suburbs with the highest proportions were Bokarina, Wurtulla, Aroona and Dicky Beach in the Caloundra City area; and Bli Bli, Mudjimba and Kuluin in the Maroochy Shire.

Most areas with the highest proportions of Indigenous Australians also had higher proportions of *one-parent families with dependent children*.

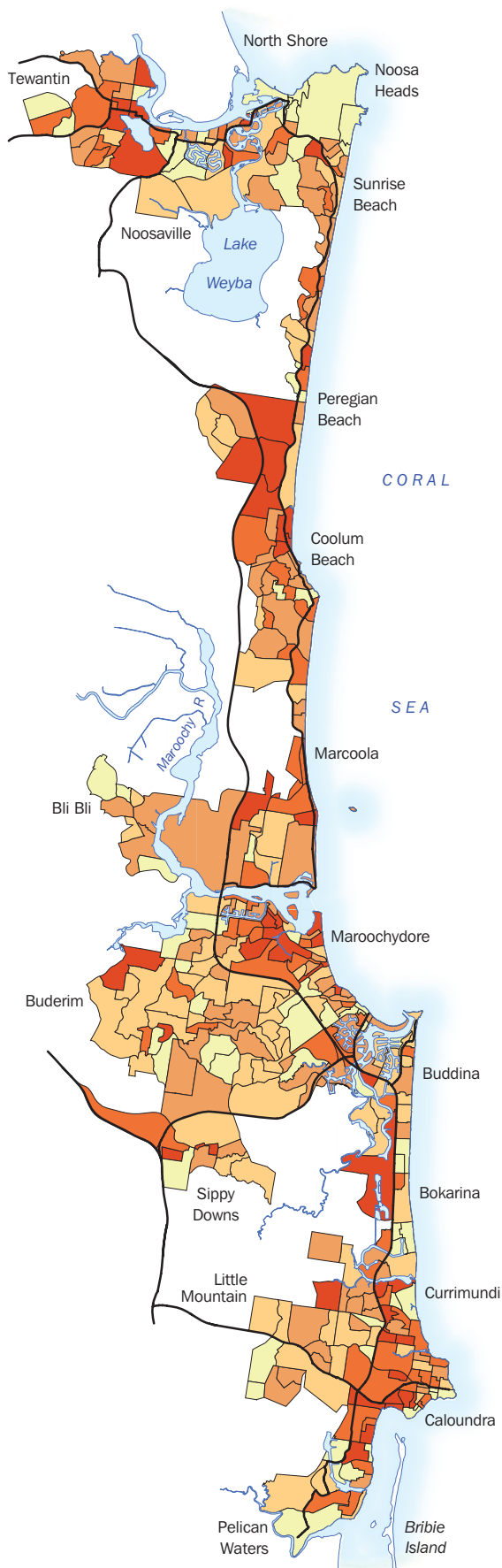
Per cent



SUNSHINE COAST

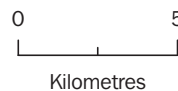
Unemployed people

As a percentage of the labour force



Per cent

- 8.9 or more
- 6.8 – 8.9
- 5.2 – 6.8
- 3.6 – 5.2
- Less than 3.6



At the time of the 2006 Census, there were 4,961 unemployed people living on the Sunshine Coast. This represented an unemployment rate of 5.8%, a decrease since 2001 (11.6%). In comparison, the unemployment rate in Brisbane at the 2006 Census was 4.4%.

Close to one-third of all unemployed people were in each of the 15–24 year (32.3%) and 45 years and over (30.0%) age groups. Of those aged 15–24 years, around 38% were attending an educational institution. Just over 60% of unemployed people did not hold non-school qualifications.

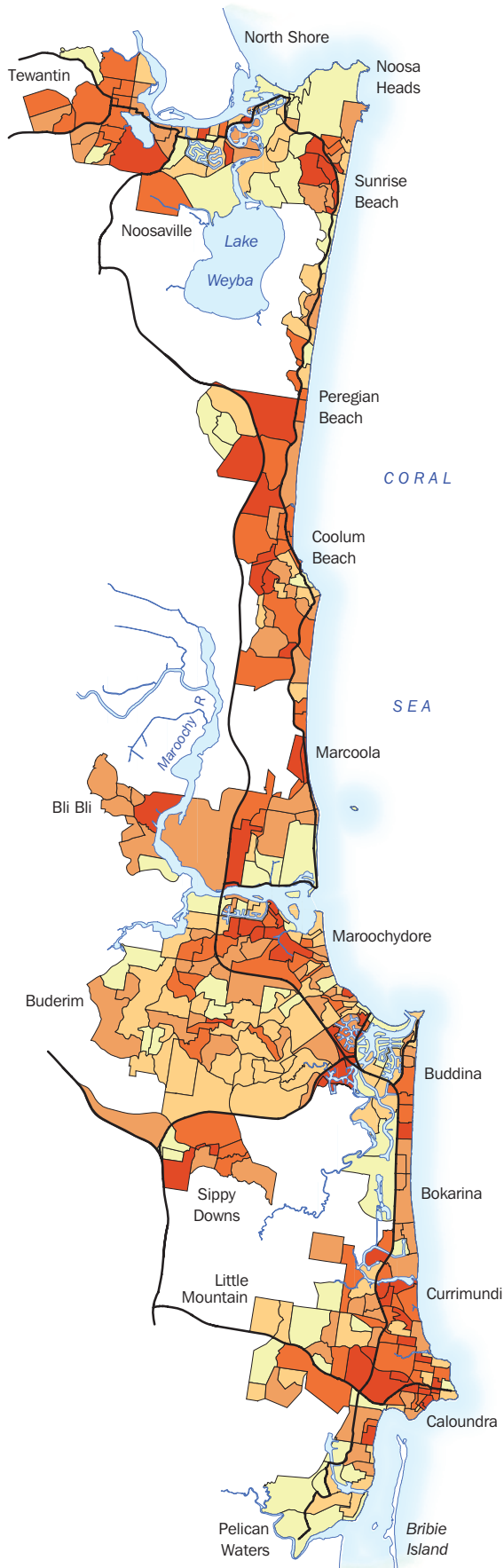
Areas with relatively high unemployment rates were scattered throughout most of the Sunshine Coast. Suburbs with the highest rates were Caloundra, Moffat Beach and Battery Hill in Caloundra City; Sippy Downs (which contains the University of the Sunshine Coast) and nearby Tanawha on the outskirts of Maroochy Shire; and Pacific Paradise and Mudjimba, just north of Maroochydhore. The unemployment rates in these areas ranged from 7.0% to 10.5%.

Suburbs with low unemployment rates included Twin Waters and Mons in Maroochy Shire, with 3.7% and 4.0% respectively; and Pelican Waters and Meridan Plains, in Caloundra City, both with unemployment rates of 4.5%.

SUNSHINE COAST

One-parent families with dependent children

As a percentage of all families



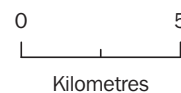
At the time of the 2006 Census, 6,037 (11.8%) of the 51,185 families on the Sunshine Coast were one-parent families with dependent children. This was down from 13.4% in 2001.

The parent in most (86.4%) of these families was female. The median age of all lone parents was 40 years. Just over 70% of all lone parents were in the labour force.

One-parent families with dependent children were spread throughout the Sunshine Coast. Suburbs with the highest proportions were Pacific Paradise, Marcoola and Mount Coolum in the Maroochy Shire; Kings Beach, Caloundra and Moffat Beach in the centre of Caloundra City; and Sunrise Beach in the Noosa Shire.

Per cent

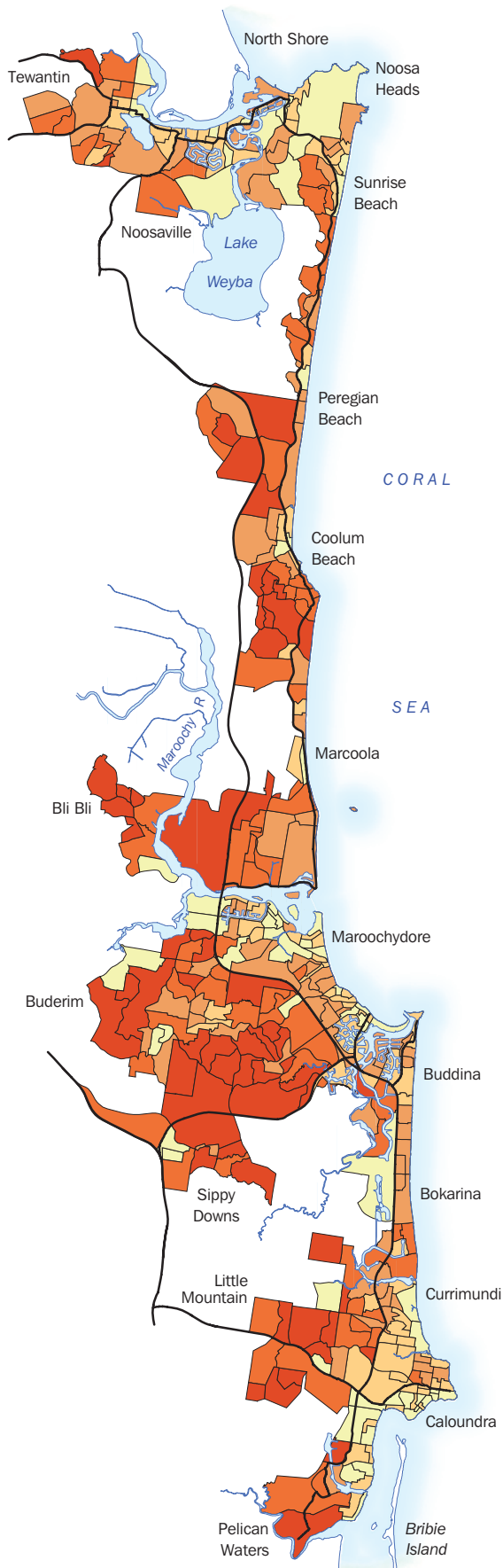
- 18.3 or more
- 14.0 – 18.3
- 10.0 – 14.0
- 6.0 – 10.0
- Less than 6.0



SUNSHINE COAST

Dwellings being purchased

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



At the time of the 2006 Census, 20,323 dwellings on the Sunshine Coast were being purchased by their occupants. This was 29.4% of all occupied private dwellings. A further 24,855 dwellings (36.0%) were fully owned (i.e. no mortgage was owed on the property). This compares with 23.2% being purchased (13,880 dwellings) and 41.2% fully owned (24,677 dwellings) in 2001, reflecting a large increase in people buying their own homes since 2001.

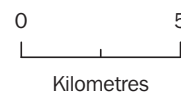
Just over 85% of dwellings being purchased were separate houses, compared with just over 90% in Brisbane.

High proportions of dwellings being purchased were located in the inland areas rather than on the coastal fringe. In particular, the outer area of Maroochy Shire had a high proportion of dwellings being purchased. Suburbs with the highest proportions in this area included Bli Bli, Kuluin, Pacific Paradise, Mons and Tanawha. Yaroomba, a coastal town in the north of Maroochy Shire, also had a high proportion of dwellings being purchased.

In other parts of the Sunshine Coast, high proportions were recorded in Castaways Beach in Noosa Shire; and Caloundra West and Little Mountain in Caloundra City.

Per cent

- 43.5 or more
- 32.4 – 43.5
- 23.7 – 32.4
- 14.8 – 23.7
- Less than 14.8



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Basic Community Profile



Time Series Profile



Place of Enumeration Profile



Expanded Community Profile



Indigenous Profile



Working Population Profile

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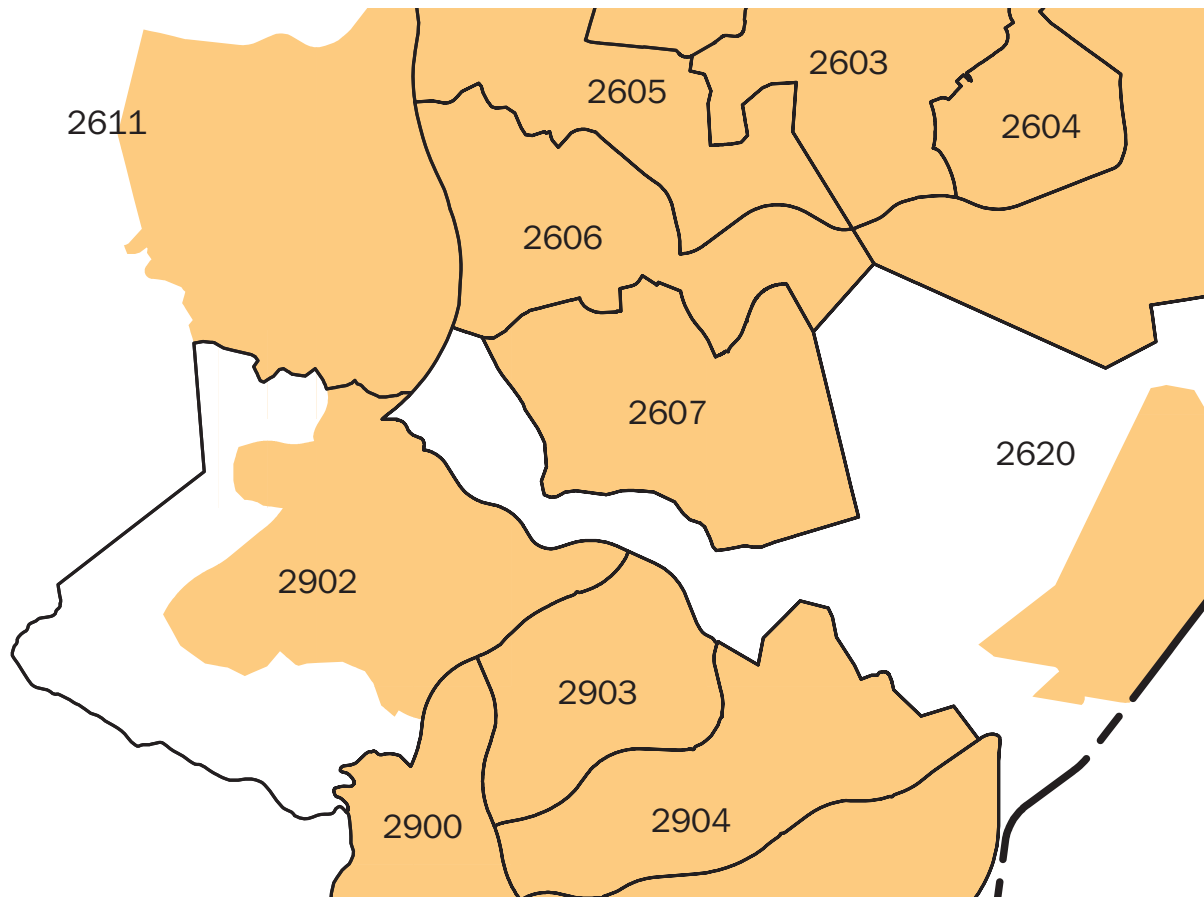
www.abs.gov.au/census

Chapter Nine

Additional Information

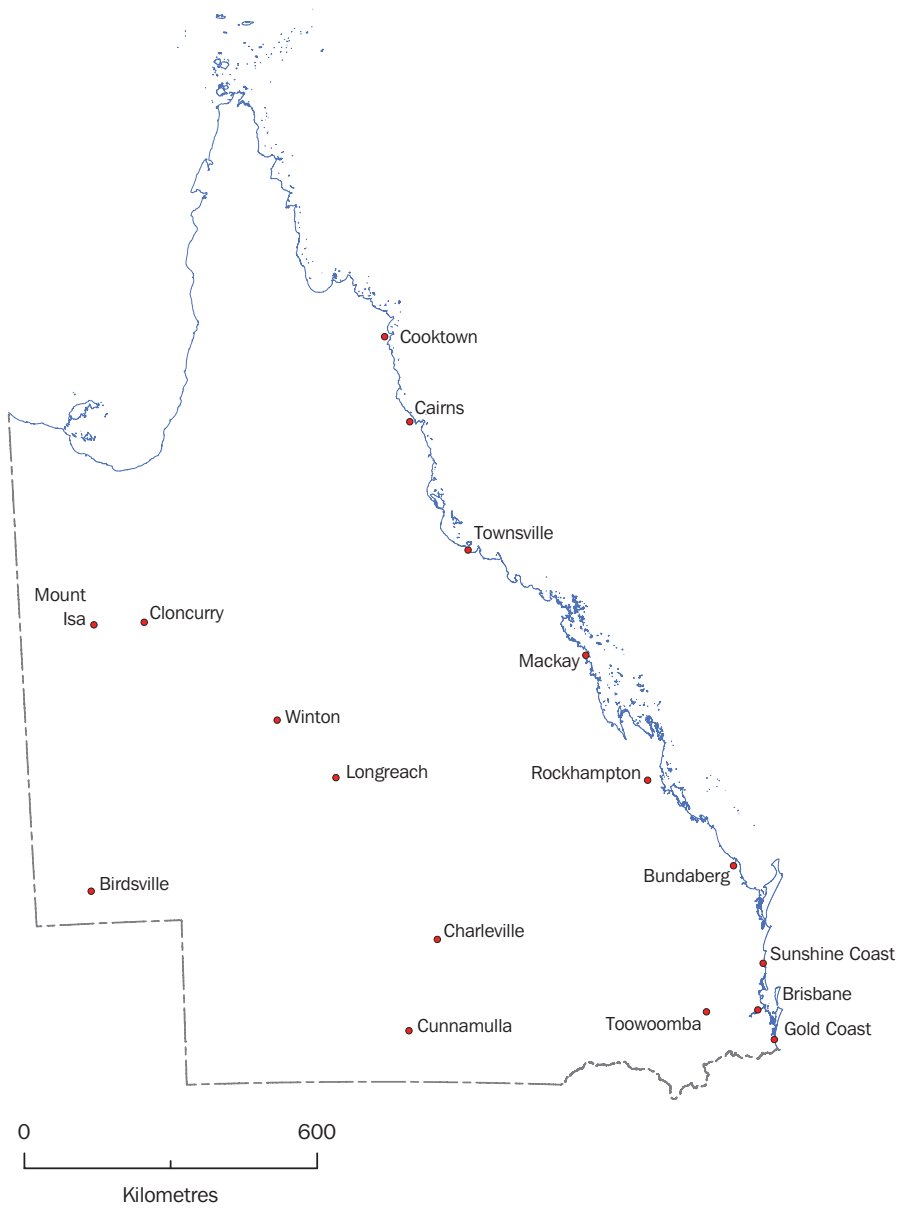
Reference Maps

Glossary



REFERENCE MAPS

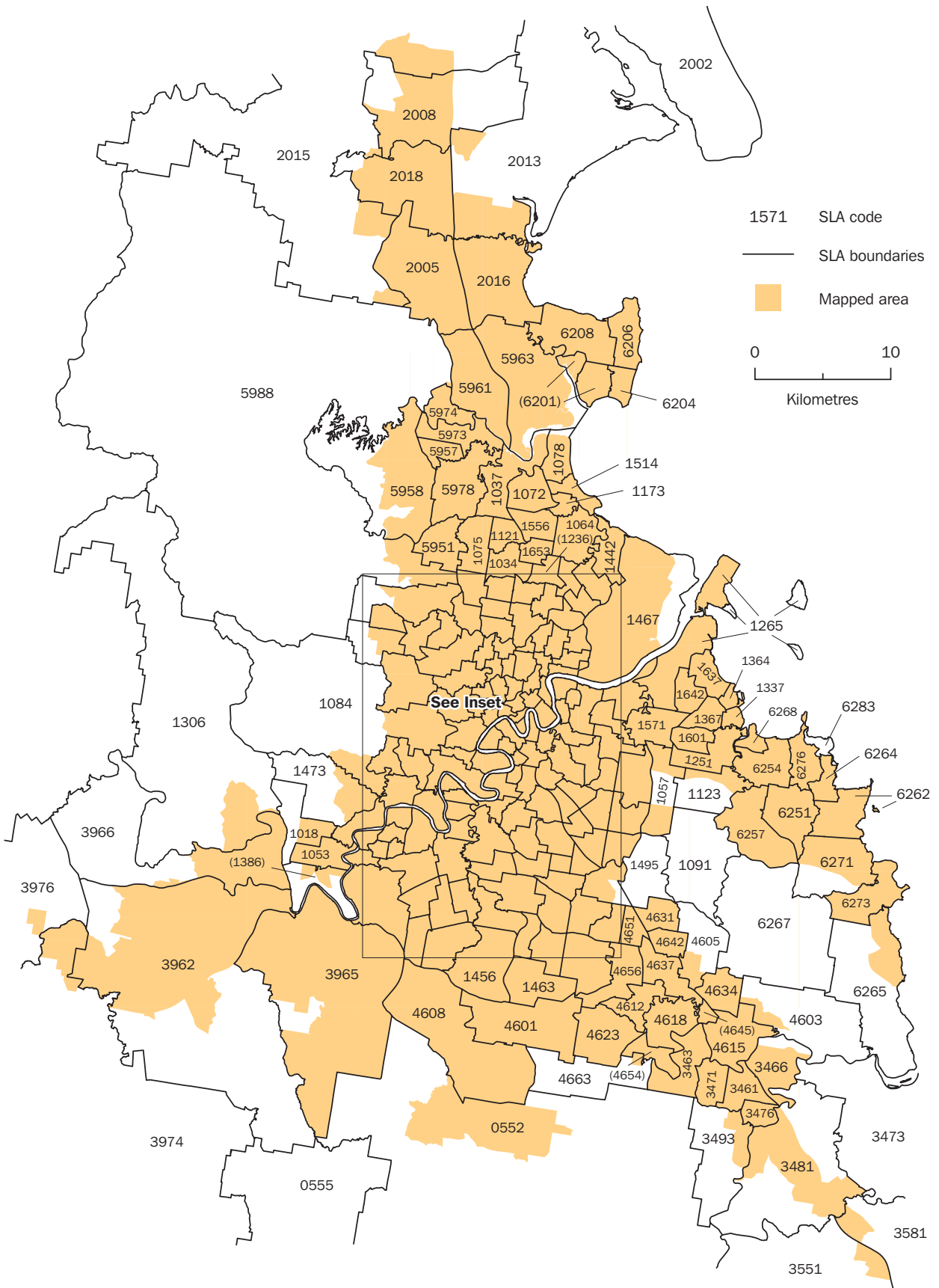
Queensland Locations



REFERENCE MAPS

Brisbane Statistical Local Areas

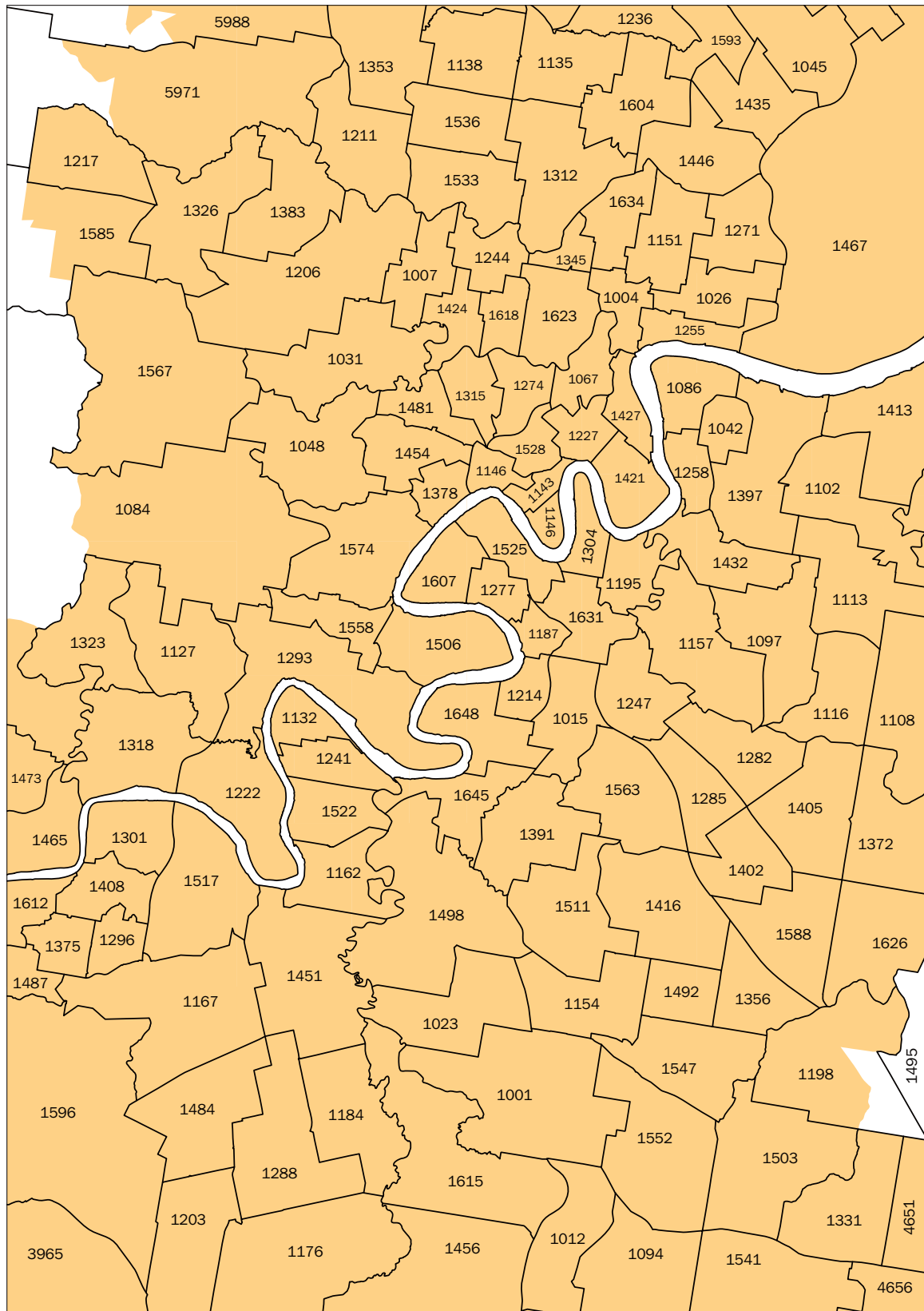
This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.



REFERENCE MAPS

Brisbane Statistical Local Areas *continued*

Inset of Inner Brisbane



0 4
Kilometres

1214 SLA code — SLA boundaries Mapped area

REFERENCE MAPS

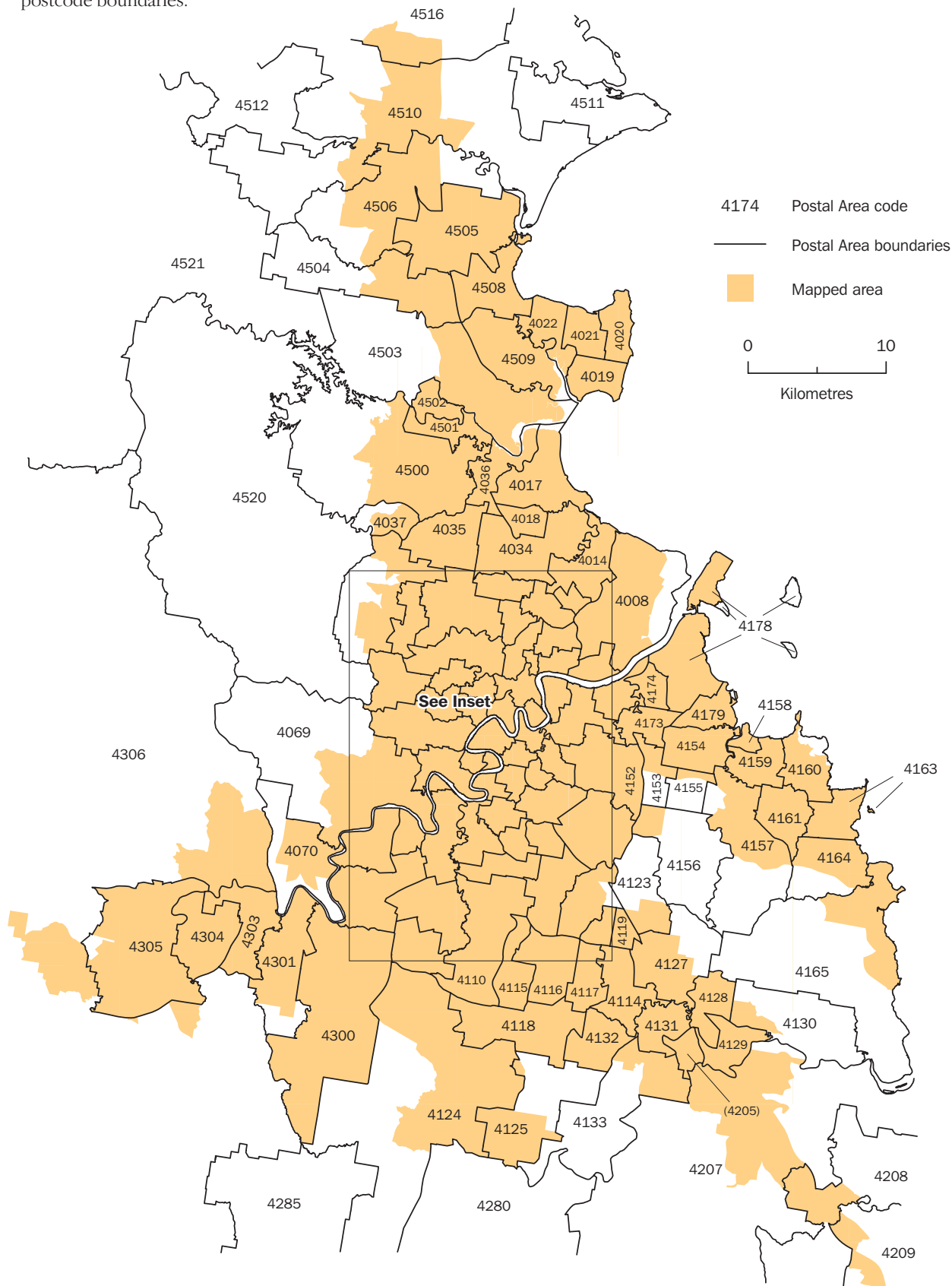
Brisbane Statistical Local Areas *continued*

SLA code	SLA Name	SLA code	SLA Name	SLA code	SLA Name	SLA code	SLA Name
0552	Beaudesert (S) - Pt A	1247	Greenslopes	1503	Runcorn	4603	Carbrook-Cornubia
0555	Beaudesert (S) - Pt C	1251	Gumdale-Ransome	1506	St Lucia	4605	Daisy Hill-Priestdale
1001	Acacia Ridge	1255	Hamilton	1511	Salisbury	4608	Greenbank-Boronia Heights
1004	Albion	1258	Hawthorne	1514	Sandgate	4612	Kingston
1007	Alderley	1265	Hemmant-Lytton	1517	Seventeen Mile Rocks	4615	Loganholme
1012	Algester	1271	Hendra	1522	Sherwood	4618	Loganlea
1015	Annerley	1274	Herston	1525	South Brisbane	4623	Marsden
1018	Anstead	1277	Highgate Hill	1528	Spring Hill	4631	Rochedale South
1023	Archerfield	1282	Holland Park	1533	Stafford	4634	Shailer Park
1026	Ascot	1285	Holland Park West	1536	Stafford Heights	4637	Slacks Creek
1031	Ashgrove	1288	Inala	1541	Stretton-Karawatha	4642	Springwood
1034	Aspley	1293	Indooroopilly	1547	Sunnybank	4645	Tanah Merah
1037	Bald Hills	1296	Jamboree Heights	1552	Sunnybank Hills	4651	Underwood
1042	Balmoral	1301	Jindalee	1556	Taigum-Fitzgibbon	4654	Waterford West
1045	Banyo	1304	Kangaroo Point	1558	Taringa	4656	Woodridge
1048	Bardon	1306	Karana Downs-Lake Manchester	1563	Tarragindi	4663	Logan (C) Bal
1053	Bellbowrie	1312	Kedron	1567	The Gap	5951	Albany Creek
1057	Belmont-Mackenzie	1315	Kelvin Grove	1571	Tingalpa	5957	Bray Park
1064	Boondall	1318	Kenmore	1574	Toowong	5958	Central Pine West
1067	Bowen Hills	1323	Kenmore Hills	1585	Upper Kedron	5961	Dakabin-Kallangur-M. Downs
1072	Bracken Ridge	1326	Keperra	1588	Upper Mount Gravatt	5963	Griffin-Mango Hill
1075	Bridgeman Downs	1331	Kuraby	1593	Virginia	5971	Hills District
1078	Brighton	1337	Lota	1596	Wacol	5973	Lawnton
1084	Brookfield (incl. Brisbane Forest Park)	1345	Lutwyche	1601	Wakerley	5974	Petrie
1086	Bulimba	1353	McDowall	1604	Wavell Heights	5978	Strathpine-Brendale
1091	Burbank	1356	MacGregor	1607	West End	5988	Pine Rivers (S) Bal
1094	Calamvale	1364	Manly	1612	Westlake	6201	Clontarf
1097	Camp Hill	1367	Manly West	1615	Willawong	6204	Margate-Woody Point
1102	Cannon Hill	1372	Mansfield	1618	Wilston	6206	Redcliffe-Scarborough
1108	Carindale	1378	Middle Park	1623	Windsor	6208	Rothwell-Kippa-Ring
1113	Carina	1383	Mitchelton	1626	Wishart	6251	Alexandra Hills
1116	Carina Heights	1386	Moggill	1631	Woolloongabba	6254	Birkdale
1121	Carseldine	1391	Moorooka	1634	Woollowin	6262	Capalaba
1123	Chandler-Capalaba West	1397	Morningside	1637	Wynnum	6264	Cleveland
1127	Chapel Hill	1402	Mount Gravatt	1642	Wynnum West	6266	Ormiston
1132	Chelmer	1405	Mount Gravatt East	1645	Yeerongpilly	6265	Redland Bay
1135	Chernside	1408	Mount Ommaney	1648	Yeronga	6268	Sheldon-Mt Cotton
1138	Chernside West	1413	Murarrie	1653	Zillmere	6271	Thornside
1143	City - Inner	1416	Nathan	2002	Bribie Island	6273	Victoria Point
1146	City - Remainder	1421	New Farm	2005	Burpengary-Narangba	6276	Wellington Point
1151	Clayfield	1424	Newmarket	2008	Caboolture (S) - Central		
1154	Coopers Plains	1427	Newstead	2013	Caboolture (S) - East		
1157	Coorparoo	1432	Norman Park	2015	Caboolture (S) - Midwest		
1162	Corinda	1435	Northgate	2016	Deception Bay		
1167	Darra-Sumner	1442	Nudgee	2018	Morayfield		
1173	Deagon	1446	Nundah	3461	Beenleigh		
1176	Doolandella-Forest Lake	1451	Oxley	3463	Bethania-Waterford		
1184	Durack	1454	Paddington	3466	Eagleby		
1187	Dutton Park	1456	Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta	3471	Edens Landing-Holmview		
1195	East Brisbane	1463	Parkinson-Drewvale	3473	Jacobs Well-Alberton		
1198	Eight Mile Plains	1465	Pinjarra Hills	3476	Mt Warren Park		
1203	Ellen Grove	1467	Pinkenba-Eagle Farm	3481	Ormeau-Yatala		
1206	Enoggera	1473	Pullenvale	3493	Wolffdene-Bahrs Scrub		
1211	Everton Park	1481	Red Hill	3551	Kingsholme-Upper Coomera		
1214	Fairfield	1484	Richlands	3581	Pimpama-Coomera		
1217	Ferny Grove	1487	Riverhills	3962	Ipswich (C) - Central		
1222	Fig Tree Pocket	1492	Robertson	3965	Ipswich (C) - East		
1227	Fortitude Valley	1495	Rochedale	3966	Ipswich (C) - North		
1236	Geebung	1498	Rocklea	3974	Ipswich (C) - South-West		
1241	Graceville			3976	Ipswich (C) - West		
1244	Grange			4601	Browns Plains		

REFERENCE MAPS

Brisbane Postal Areas

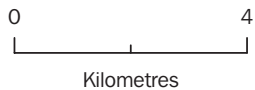
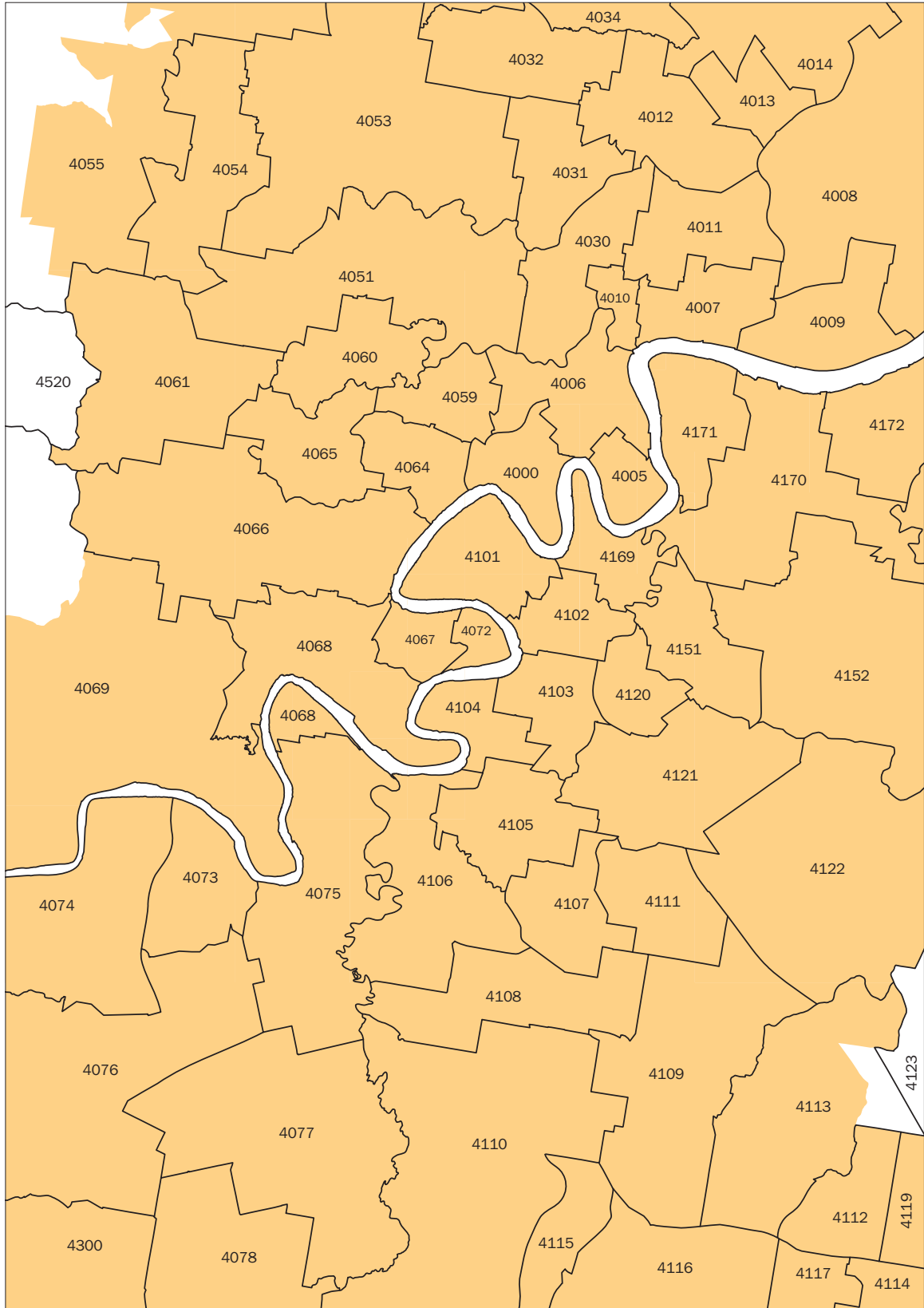
This map can be used to relate Postal Area boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas. These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of 2006 Census Collection District boundaries. They are not official Australia Post postcode boundaries.



REFERENCE MAPS

Brisbane Postal Areas *continued*

Inset of Inner Brisbane

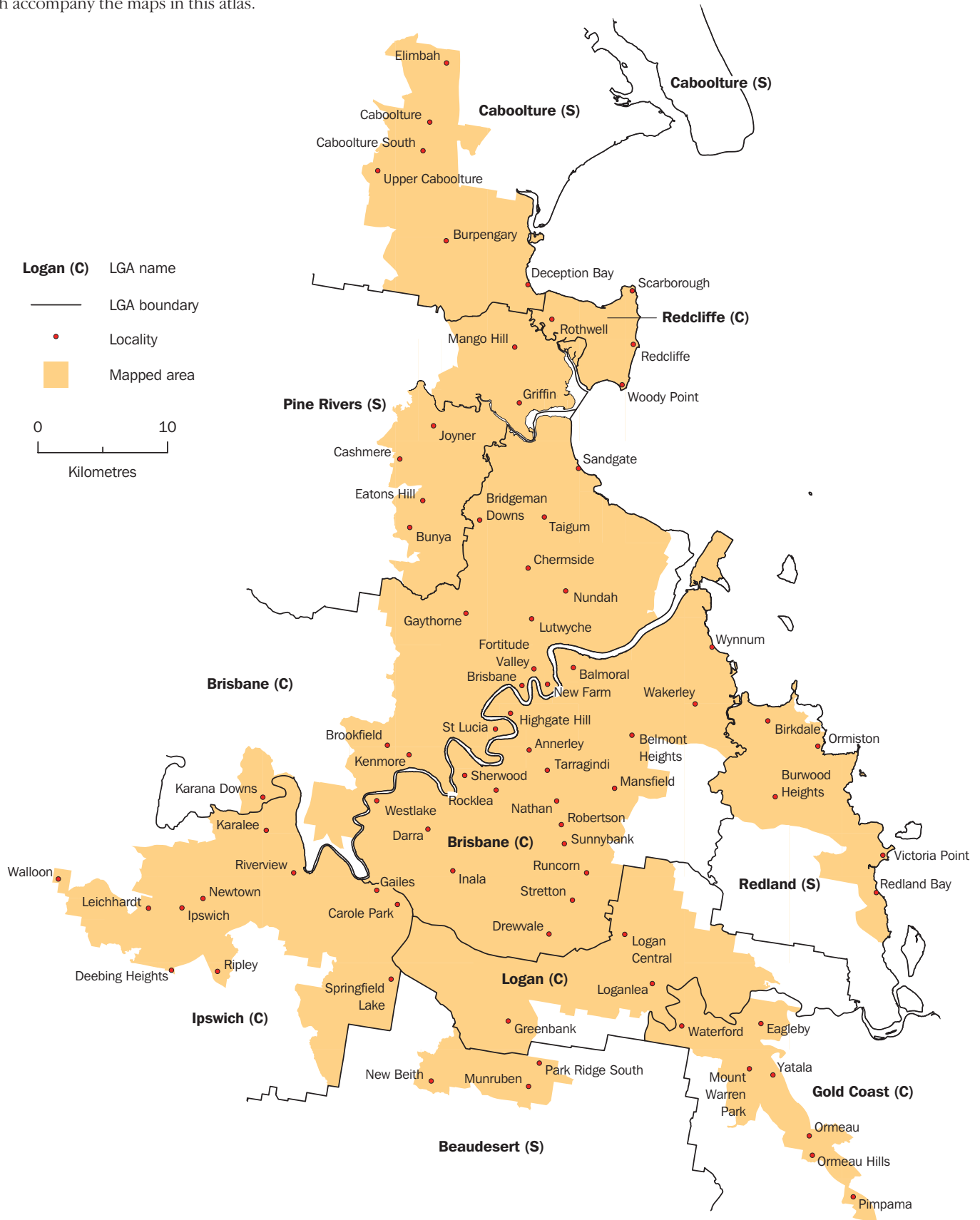


4072 Postal Area code — Postal Area boundaries ■ Mapped area

REFERENCE MAPS

Brisbane Locations

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



REFERENCE MAPS

Gold Coast Locations

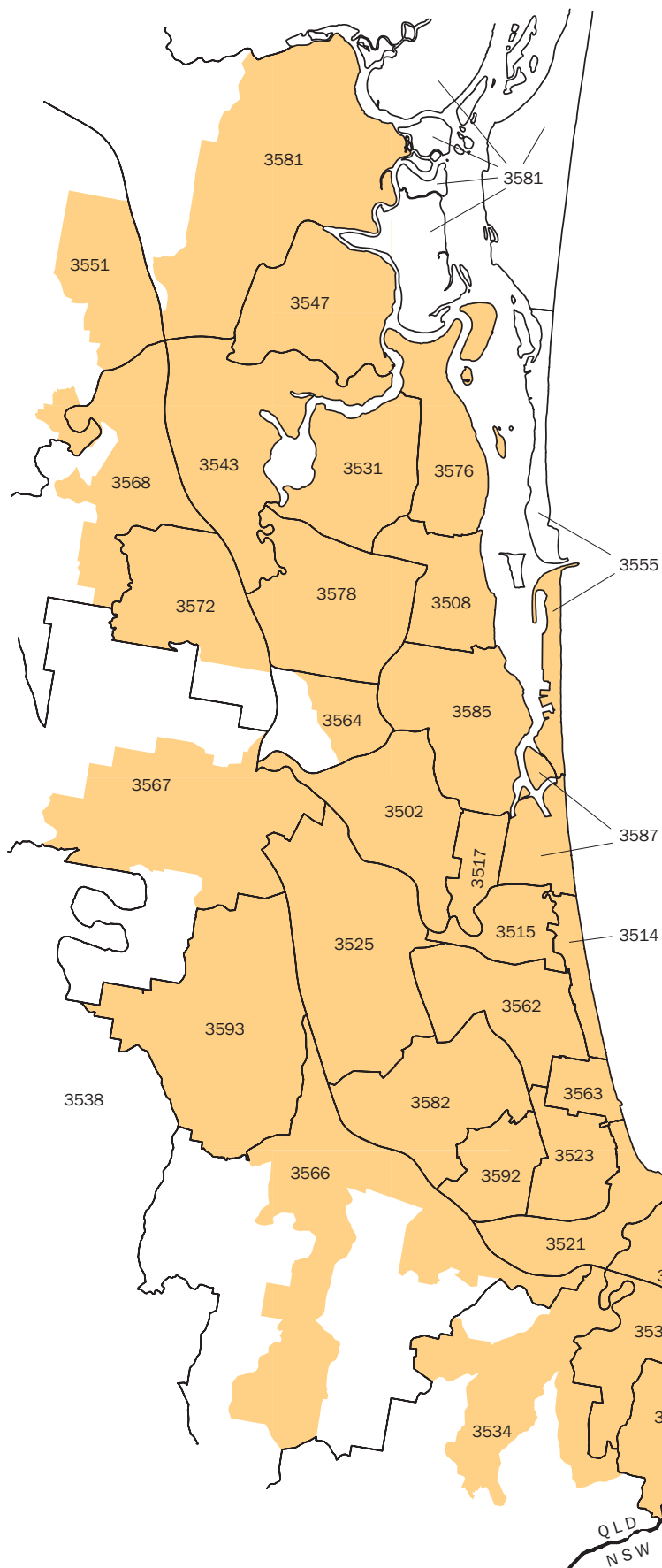
This map shows selected locations which have been mentioned in the commentaries which accompany the maps in this atlas.







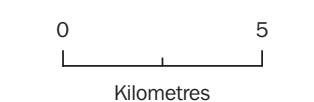
REFERENCE MAPS

Gold Coast Statistical Local Areas

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



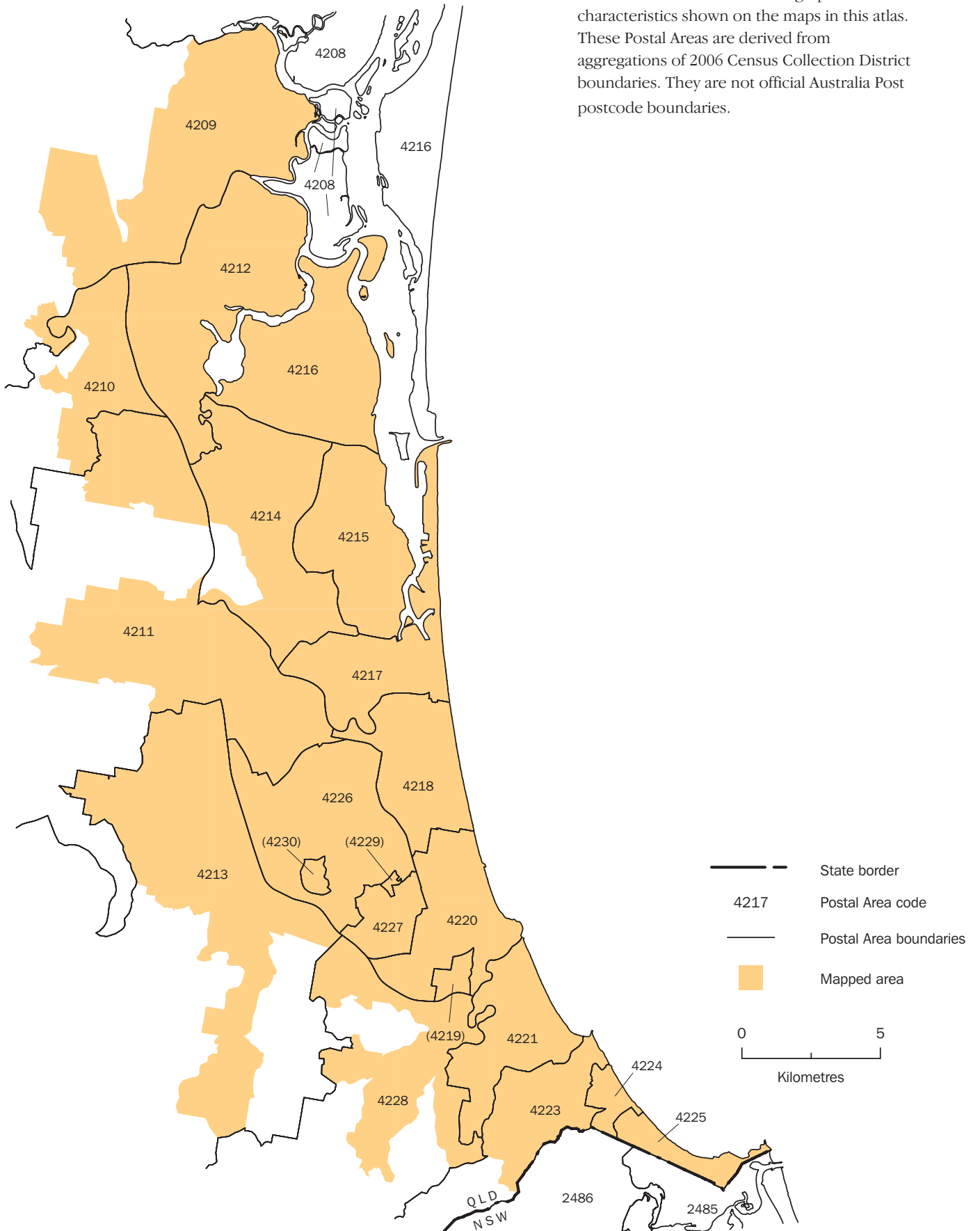
SLA Code	SLA Name
3502	Ashmore-Benowa
3508	Biggera Waters-Labrador
3511	Bilinga-Tugun
3514	Broadbeach-Mermaid Beach
3515	Broadbeach Waters
3517	Bundall
3521	Burleigh Heads
3523	Burleigh Waters
3525	Carrara-Merrimac
3527	Coolangatta
3531	Coombah
3533	Currumbin
3534	Currumbin Valley-Tallebudgera
3535	Currumbin Waters
3537	Elanora
3538	Guanaba-Springbrook
3543	Helensvale
3547	Hope Island
3551	Kingsholme-Upper Coomera
3555	Main Beach-South Stradbroke
3562	Mermaid Wtrs-Clear Is. Wtrs
3563	Miami
3564	Molendinar
3566	Mudgeeraba-Reedy Creek
3567	Nerang
3568	Oxenford-Maudsland
3572	Pacific Pines-Gaven
3573	Palm Beach
3576	Paradise Point-Runaway Bay
3578	Parkwood-Arundel
3581	Pimpama-Coomera
3582	Robina
3585	Southport
3587	Surfers Paradise
3592	Varsity Lakes
3593	Worongary-Tallai
7554	Tweed (A) - Tweed-Heads

 State border
 SLA code
 SLA boundaries
 Mapped area


REFERENCE MAPS

Gold Coast Postal Areas

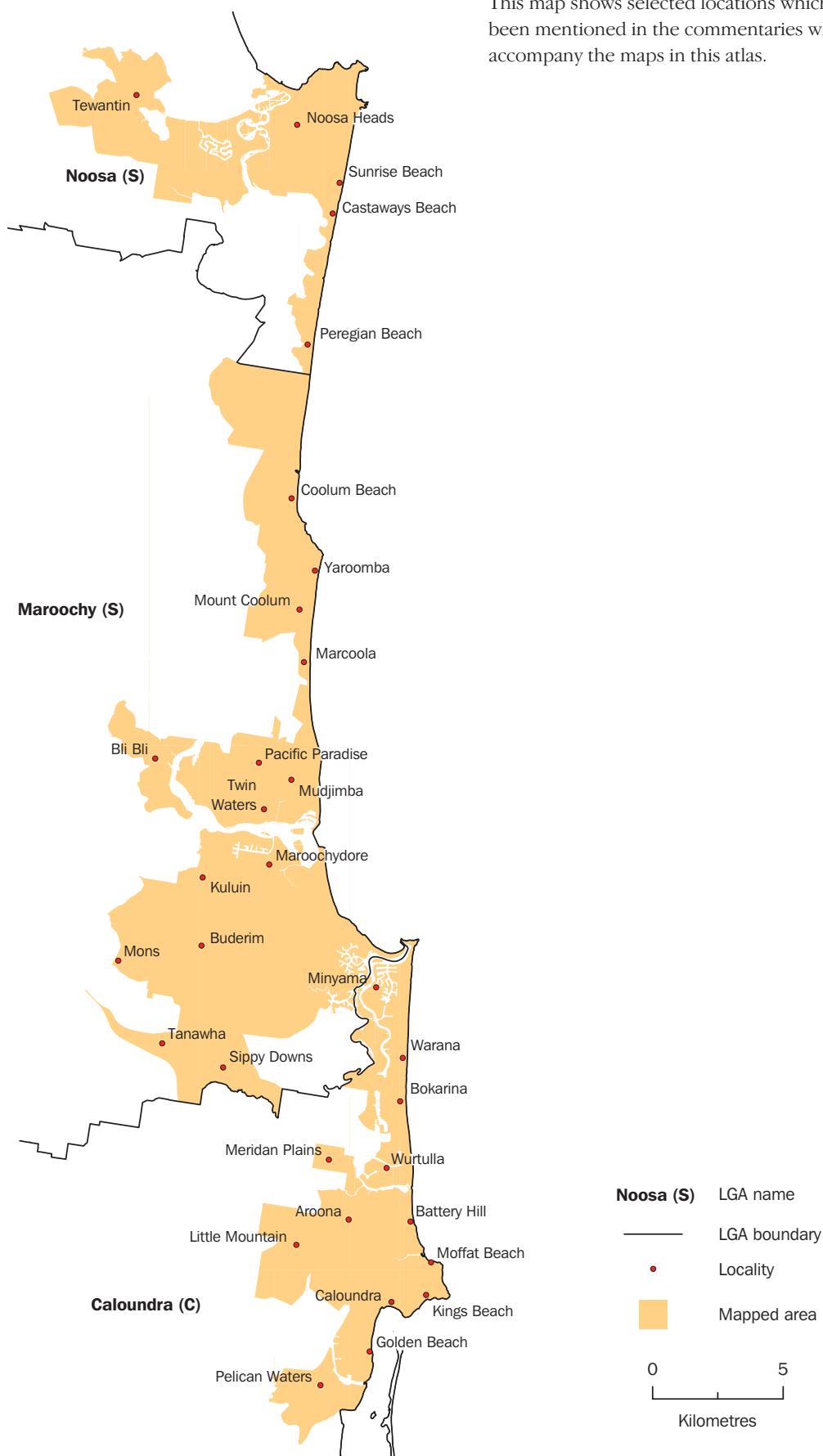
This map can be used to relate Postal Area boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas. These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of 2006 Census Collection District boundaries. They are not official Australia Post postcode boundaries.



REFERENCE MAPS

Sunshine Coast Locations

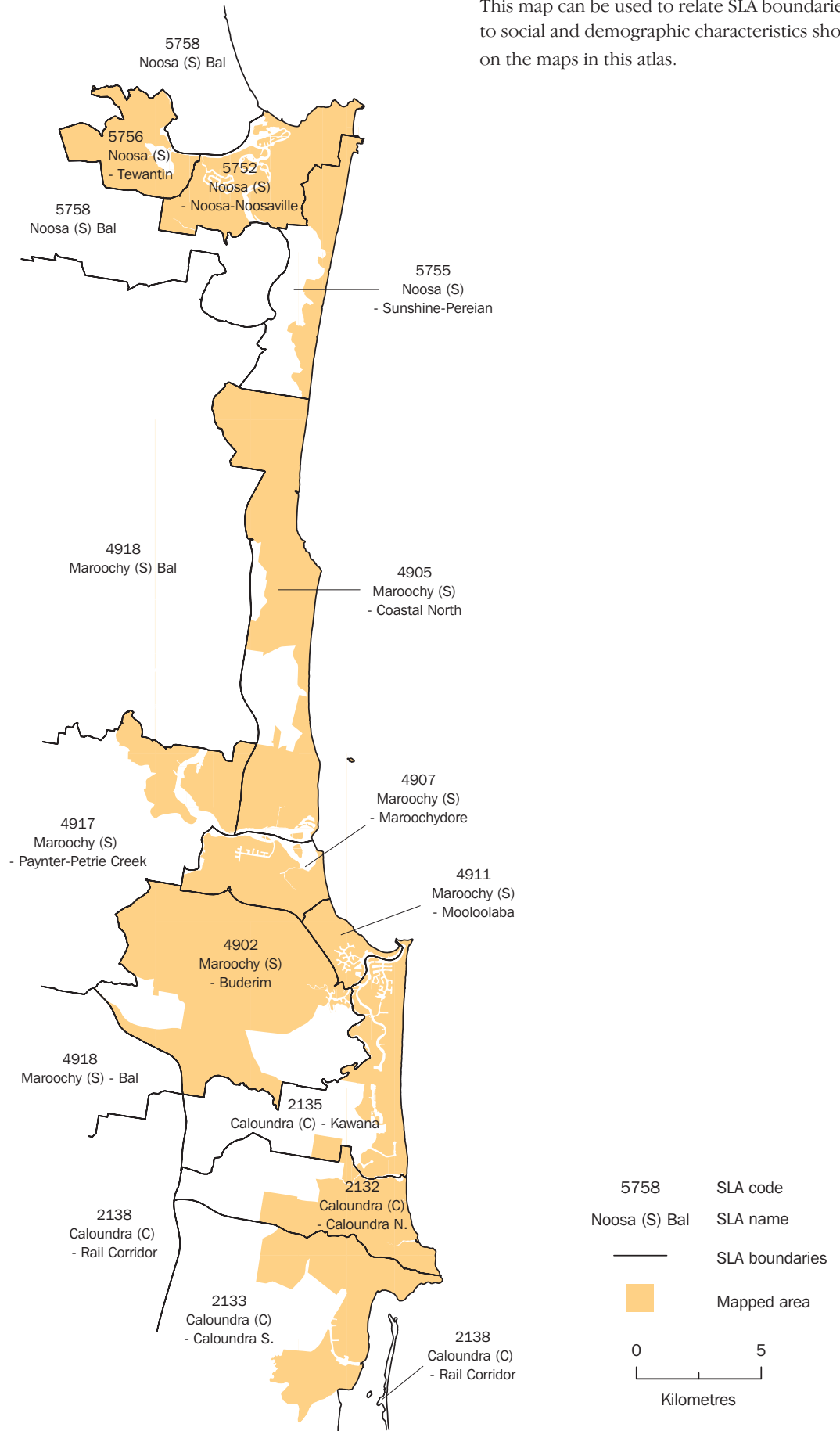
This map shows selected locations which have been mentioned in the commentaries which accompany the maps in this atlas.



REFERENCE MAPS

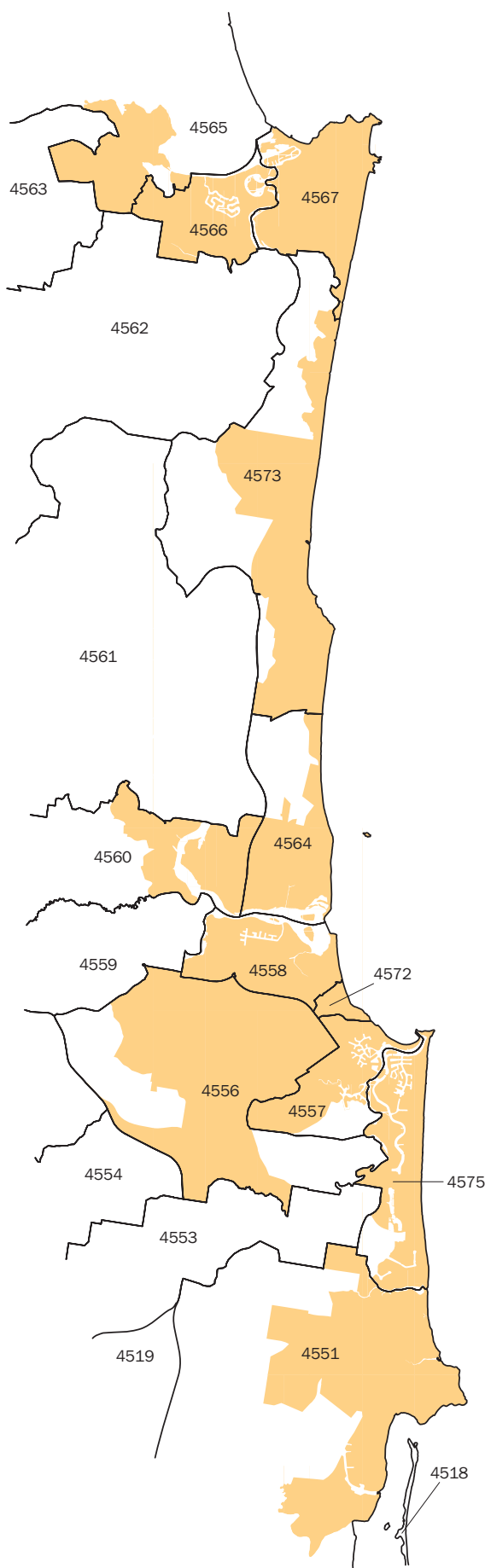
Sunshine Coast Statistical Local Areas

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



REFERENCE MAPS

Sunshine Coast Postal Areas



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

GLOSSARY

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

Broadband Internet access	Includes ADSL, Cable, Wireless and Satellite Internet connection that can be accessed at an occupied private dwelling. Applicable to all occupied private dwellings including those occupied by visitors only and other not classifiable households.
Certificate III qualification	<p>A Certificate III qualification, awarded in the vocational education and training sector, provides a high degree of practical skill, together with the theoretical and factual knowledge required, for a person to work in a specific vocation. A Certificate III qualification recognises the achievement of specific national industry competency standards and is applicable across a wide variety of trades, industries and enterprises. Some examples of the employment options available as a result of a Certificate III qualification include working as a baker, beauty therapist, child care worker, electrician, hairdresser, homecare worker, motor mechanic, painter and decorator, pastry cook, plumber, signwriter, sound technician, tiler and woodmachinist. For more information, see <i>Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001</i> (cat. no. 1272.0).</p> <p>Note: The qualification refers to the highest non-school qualification completed by the person.</p>
Collection District	<p>The geographic area used for the collection of data in the Census of Population and Housing. CDs are redefined for each Census and are current only at Census time.</p> <p>For the 2006 Census, there were about 38,200 CDs covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. In urban areas CDs comprise, on average, around 220 dwellings, while in rural areas the number of dwellings per CD generally declines as population density decreases. CDs serve as the basic building block in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification and are used for the aggregation of statistics to larger geographic areas such as Statistical Local Areas, Local Government Areas and Statistical Divisions. For more information, see <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Couple family	For Census purposes, a couple family comprises two people usually residing in the same household who share a social, economic and emotional bond and who are either married or in a de facto relationship. A couple family can be with or without children, and may or may not include other related individuals. See also Family.
Dependent children	Individuals under 15 years of age or people, aged 15–24 years in a family, who are full-time students attending a secondary or tertiary institution. To be regarded as a dependent child, the person must not have an identified partner or child(ren) of their own usually resident in the household. Dependent children include adopted children, step children and foster children. See also Family, Non-dependent children.
Dwelling	<p>A structure that is intended to have people live in it and which is habitable on Census Night. Some examples of dwellings are houses, motels, flats, caravans, prisons, tents, humpies and houseboats. Dwellings are classified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ occupied private dwellings (e.g. houses, flats, apartments)■ unoccupied private dwellings■ non-private dwellings (e.g. motels, hotels, prisons, hospitals). <p>See also Non-private dwelling, Occupied private dwelling, Private dwelling.</p>
Dwelling being purchased	A private dwelling being purchased (i.e. mortgaged) and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes dwellings owned outright (i.e. no mortgage is owed on the property) and those occupied under a life tenure scheme, but includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme. See also Dwelling, Private dwelling.

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Employed people** People aged 15 years or over who, during the week prior to Census Night, worked for payment or profit; had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent; were on strike or stood down temporarily; or worked as unpaid helpers in a family business.
- Family** Two or more people, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by separately identifying each couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Information on people temporarily absent from the household on Census Night is considered in family coding. Unrelated people living in the same household are not counted as family members (unless under 15 years of age).
- For the purpose of this atlas, all family topics include only those families where at least one usually resident family member was present in the household on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitor only and other not classifiable households).
- Female parent** In the Census, data on different types of families are mainly derived from the relationship questions (Questions 5 and 53 on the Census household form), which ask for each person's relationship to Person 1, as listed on the form. For most households, identifying the family structure for the dwelling is quite straightforward. However, reporting relationships in respect of Person 1 only, can make it difficult to establish all the relationships which exist in a household, or to identify whether more than one family is living in the dwelling.
- ABS Census coding requires every child under 15 years of age in a household to have a parent. For the map *Families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years*, the female parent may be the natural, adoptive, step or foster mother of the child, or a person who is assigned as the nominal parent. The nominal parent could be a guardian, aunt or grandmother. Where the family consists of a same-sex, female couple, the first female recorded on the Census form has been selected.
- Consequently, the child types, in relation to the reference person, included for this topic are:
- Natural, or adopted child (aged 0–4 years)
 - Step child (aged 0–4 years)
 - Foster child (aged 0–4 years)
 - Grandchild (aged 0–4 years)
 - Otherwise related child (aged 0–4 years)
 - Unrelated child (aged 0–4 years).
- If the female parent and/or the child aged 0–4 years were temporarily absent from their usual residence on Census Night, then they have not been included, i.e. both the female parent and the child had to be present in the household on Census Night.
- High income households** Defined as households with gross weekly income of \$2,000 or more.
- The high income threshold amount was determined by using the income ranges that approximately captured the highest quintile (i.e. the top 20%) of all households in Queensland when ranked according to household income. As Census income data are collected in ranges, the high income threshold amount is based on the range that is closest to incorporating the top 20% of households. For example, if 78.2% of households had an income of less than \$1,700 and 81.3% of households had an income of less than \$2,000, then the closest range that captured the highest quintile of households (i.e. \$2,000 or more) has been used. Note: The household income calculations include households with negative and nil incomes.
- For the purposes of this atlas, only applicable for households where all usual residents aged 15 years and over were present on Census Night and all had stated their incomes.
- See also Household income and Income.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Household	<p>Consists of one or more people, at least one of whom is aged 15 years or over, who usually reside in the same private dwelling.</p> <p>For the purposes of this atlas, all household topics include only households where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitor only and other not classifiable households).</p>
Household income	<p>The sum of the individual incomes of each usual resident present in the household on Census Night. If any resident aged 15 years or over was temporarily absent, or did not state their income, then household income has not been calculated for that household. See also Household and Income.</p>
Housing costs	<p>Comprises rent and mortgage repayments for private dwellings, and site fees if the dwelling is a caravan or manufactured home in a caravan park or manufactured home estate. Excludes water rates, council rates, repairs, maintenance and other fees. Applicable only for those dwellings where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night. Visitor only households and other not classifiable households have been excluded.</p> <p>It should be noted that measures comparing housing costs to household income data compiled from the Census are subject to a number of limitations. As the Census only collects individual income in ranges, household income has been derived using a specific dollar amount imputed for each person aged 15 years and over in the household. The specific dollar amount is based on the median value for each income range, based on data from the 2003–04 Survey of Income and Housing.</p> <p>This method, to impute personal income values within the reported individual income ranges, is deemed to be the best practical approximation that would result in the majority of households being included in the same Census household income range that would have been derived had individuals reported their incomes in dollar amounts rather than in ranges.</p> <p>However, this imputation is likely to understate some household incomes, for lower household incomes in general, but particularly for single income households. Another issue with the use of the imputed household income measure is that the income ranges are very wide making ratio analysis very difficult to interpret. For example, for the household income range of \$250 to \$349, even for those households that are reasonably placed in this range, any error in allocation within the range can be relatively very large. Therefore a fixed housing costs amount could result in an income ratio that is in the range of 14% to 20%.</p> <p>A more general issue with Census individual income reporting is that studies have shown that individuals tend to understate their incomes compared with the amounts that would be reported in surveys designed specifically to measure incomes.</p> <p>Care should be therefore exercised in any use of Census household income information that relies on the imputed value rather than the broad range within which that imputed value lies. In particular, the ratio of Census reported housing costs to Census imputed household incomes may significantly overstate that ratio for lower income households and for single person households. This caution extends to comparisons of housing costs to income ratios across geography where the socio-demographic characteristics such as income, age and family and household composition vary across those geographies.</p>
Housing occupancy standard	<p>Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing suitability, which is formulated on a comparison of the number of bedrooms in a dwelling and the number of usual residents, their relationship to one another and their ages and sexes. It measures the bedroom requirements of a household by specifying that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ there should be no more than two people per bedroom■ children less than five years of age of different sexes may reasonably share a bedroom■ children less than 18 years of age and of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom

GLOSSARY *continued*

Housing occupancy standard *continued*

- single household members aged 18 years and over should have a separate bedroom, as should parents or couples.

Households living in dwellings where this standard cannot be met are considered to be overcrowded or to have insufficient bedrooms.

Income

In the Census, people aged 15 years and over were asked to indicate the range in which their gross income from all sources lies (rather than their exact income). Gross income includes wages, salaries, overtime, business or farm income (less operating expenses), rents received, dividends, interest, superannuation, maintenance (child support), workers' compensation, and government pensions and allowances (including all payments for family assistance, labour market assistance, youth and student support, and support for the aged, carers and people with a disability).

Note: Income excludes savings and other forms of accumulated wealth that, if available, some people (and households) may draw upon. However, for most people, income remains the main economic resource available to them.

Labour force

Comprises employed and unemployed people aged 15 years and over. See also Employed people, Unemployed people.

Low income household

Defined as households with gross weekly income less than \$500.

The low income threshold amount was determined by using the income ranges that approximately captured the bottom quintile (i.e. the lowest 20%) of all households in Queensland when ranked according to household income. As Census income data are collected in ranges, the low income threshold amount is based on the range that is closest to incorporating the bottom 20% of households. For example, if 17.2% of households had an income of less than \$500 and 23.1% of households had an income of less than \$650, then the closest range that captured the bottom quintile of households (i.e. less than \$500) has been used. Note: The household income calculations include households with negative and nil incomes.

For the purposes of this atlas, only applicable for households where all usual residents aged 15 years and over were present on Census Night and all had stated their incomes.

See also Household income and Income.

Medium or high density housing

Comprises semi-detached houses, row or terrace houses, townhouses, villa units, home units, flats and apartments.

Needed assistance

People who needed help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability (lasting six months or more), long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age. The Census variable was developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability.

Non-dependent child/children

A person aged 15 years or more who is a natural, adopted, step or foster child of a couple or lone parent, usually resident in the same household, who is not a full-time student aged 15–24 years, and who has no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household. See also Dependent children, Family.

Non-private dwelling

An establishment that provides a communal or transitory type of accommodation, e.g. hotel, motel, prison, religious or charitable institution, defence establishment or hospital. Cared accommodation, where meals are provided, in retirement and aged care villages (i.e. not self-contained) is also included. See also Dwelling, Private dwelling.

North-East Asia

Consists of China (excluding Special Administrative Regions (SARs) and Taiwan Province), Hong Kong (SAR of China), Macau (SAR of China), Mongolia, Taiwan, Japan and North and South Korea.

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Not in the labour force** Those people who, during the week prior to Census Night, were neither employed nor unemployed. This includes people who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, in gaol, trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and people whose only activity during the week prior to Census Night was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation. See also Employed people, Unemployed people.
- Occupied private dwelling** A private dwelling occupied by one or more people on Census Night. See also Dwelling, Private dwelling and Unoccupied private dwelling.
- For the purposes of this atlas, all topics relating to occupied private dwellings include only dwellings where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitor only and other not classifiable households). The only exception is the topic *Dwellings with broadband Internet access* which is applicable to all occupied private dwellings.
- One-parent families with dependent children** For the purpose of this atlas, a one-parent family with dependent children consists of a lone parent with at least one dependent child who is usually resident in the household. The family may also include any number of other related individuals, e.g. a sister of the lone parent. See also Dependent children, Family.
- Overseas-born** Includes people who were born in a country other than Australia, were born at sea, or their country of birth was 'Inadequately described' or 'Not elsewhere classified'. Australia, as defined in the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (cat. no. 1269.0), includes the states and territories and the other territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory, but excludes Norfolk Island and the other Australian external territories (Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard and McDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands and the Coral Sea Territory).
- Private dwelling** A private dwelling is normally a house, flat or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office, or rooms above a shop. Occupied dwellings in caravan/residential parks and manufactured home estates, and self-contained units in retirement villages, are treated as occupied private dwellings. See also Dwelling, Non-private dwelling.
- Public transport** Types of public transport include bus, ferry, train and tram (which includes light rail). Taxis are excluded. In the Census, employed people were asked to indicate all methods of travel they used to get to work on 8 August, 2006. Data mapped in this atlas refers to people who travelled to work by public transport, either as their only mode, or as one of two or more modes, of transport.
- This topic is applicable to all employed persons excluding those who did not go to work on Census Day. Employed people who worked at home have been included in the denominator when calculating the percentage.
- Recent arrivals** Overseas-born people who arrived in Australia on, or after, 1 January 2001 (i.e. within the five years prior to the 2006 Census). See also Overseas-born.
- Rented dwellings** Households were asked whether they rented, owned or were purchasing the dwelling in which they were counted on Census Night.
- Dwellings rented from the following sources are included: Real estate agent; Government Housing Authority/Housing Department (Public Housing); Parent/Other relative not in dwelling; Other person not in dwelling; Residential park (including caravan parks and marinas); Employer–Government (including Defence Housing Authority); Employer–Private; or Housing co-operative, Community or Church group. Dwellings being occupied rent free are included, but those being purchased under a rent/buy scheme are excluded.
- The data shown in this atlas for rented dwellings includes only those dwellings where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night. Visitor only households and other not classifiable households have been excluded.

GLOSSARY *continued*

South-East Asia	Consists of Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Viet Nam, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and East Timor.
Southern and Eastern Europe	Includes Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Serbia (South Eastern Europe), Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain (Southern Europe) and Hungary, Poland, Ukraine (Eastern Europe). A complete list of all countries included in this region can be found under the Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) classification in <i>Census Dictionary, 2006</i> (cat. no. 2901.0).
Southern Slavic languages	Consists of Bosnian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Macedonian, Serbian, Slovene and Serbo-Croatian/Yugoslavian (so described).
Sub-Saharan Africa	Includes Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe. A complete list of all countries included in this region can be found under the Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) classification in <i>Census Dictionary, 2006</i> (cat. no. 2901.0).
Statistical Local Area	<p>The SLA is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification defined area which consists of one or more Collection Districts. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They consist of a single Local Government Area, or parts thereof. Where there is no incorporated body of local government, SLAs are defined to cover the unincorporated areas.</p> <p>For more information, see <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Technicians and trades workers	<p>People who perform a variety of skilled tasks, applying broad or in-depth technical, trade or industry specific knowledge, often in support of scientific, engineering, building and manufacturing activities. Most occupations in this group have a level of skill commensurate with the qualifications Associate Degree, Advanced Diploma or Diploma, or Certificate Levels III or IV. Examples include Civil, Electrical and Mechanical engineering draftspersons, Medical technicians, Motor mechanics, Carpenters, Plumbers, Electricians, Hairdressers, Chefs, Florists and Veterinary nurses etc.</p> <p>For more information, see <i>ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006</i> (cat. no. 1220.0).</p>
Unemployed people	People aged 15 years and over who, in the week prior to Census Night, did not have a job but were actively looking for work (either full-time or part-time) and were available to start.
Unpaid voluntary work	Help willingly given in the form of time, service or skills, to a club, organisation or association, in the 12 months prior to the Census. Unpaid voluntary work can include assisting at organised events and with sports organisations; helping with organised school events and activities; assisting in churches, hospitals, nursing homes and charities; and other kinds of volunteer work (e.g. emergency services, etc.). Applicable to people aged 15 years and over.
Urban Centre/Locality	<p>Urban Centres – Localities are only defined in each Census year and are based on grouping together Collection Districts to form specific defined areas according to certain population size and land use criteria. These criteria are based on those developed by Dr. GJR Linge in 1965. In broad terms, an Urban Centre is a population cluster of 1,000 or more people, while a Locality is a population cluster of between 200 and 999 people. For statistical purposes, people living in Urban Centres are classified as being in an urban area, while those in Localities are classified as being in a rural area.</p> <p>For more information, see <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0) and <i>Statistical Geography Volume 3 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Urban Centres/Localities, 2006</i> (cat. no. 2909.0).</p>
Usual residence/residents	Refers to the place where people usually lived or intended to live for a period of six months or more in 2006. All visitors to the dwelling have been excluded.

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