APPENDIX B: Glossary of terms

ABS
The Australian Bureau of Statistics

Average household size
The number of persons per household averaged over all private households. Average household size is calculated by dividing the total population (including those in non-private dwellings) by the number of households.

Average occupancy rate
The number of persons per dwelling averaged over all private dwellings. Average occupancy rate is calculated by dividing the total population (including those in non-private dwellings) by the number of private dwellings.

Baby boom
The sharp increase in the birth rate that occurred in the years 1946 to 1965, following World War II. Baby boomers are the generation born in those years. Baby boomers are persons aged from 40 to 60 in 2006, who will be aged between 65 and 85 in 2031.

Child
A child is a person of any age who is a son or daughter of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the same household. Any individual under age 15 who is usually resident in the household is also a child. In general, a child is defined by relationship within the house rather than age, so there are cases where persons aged 40 or older are in the 'child' category.

Couple only household
Two persons in a registered or de facto marriage, who usually live in the same household.
Couple with children household

A one-family household consisting of a couple with at least one dependent child. The household may also include non-dependent children, other relatives and unrelated individuals.

Dependent children

A person aged under 15 years of age or a full-time student aged 15–24 years who is a child to a couple or lone parent in the household.

Demand for new dwellings

See ‘underlying demand for new dwellings’.

Dwelling

A dwelling is a structure that is intended to have persons live in it, and which is habitable on census night. A private dwelling is occupied on a regular basis by an owner or a rental tenant, and is not a commercial, tourist or institutional place of occupancy. Some examples of private dwellings are houses, flats, townhouses, units, caravans, tents, humpies and houseboats. Non-private dwellings include hotels, motels, hospitals, aged care, prisons, boarding schools and mining camps. See private dwelling, non-private dwelling, occupied dwelling, vacant dwelling, household.

Estimated resident population (ERP)

The ABS prepares estimates of the resident population for areas throughout Australia, as at 30 June each year. The ERP is an estimate of the number of persons who have, or intend to, live within the area for six months or more. This ERP is based on the usual resident count from the previous census, adjusted for undercount. It is annually updated for births, deaths, interstate migration and overseas migration.

Family

Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who usually live in the same household. Census data recognises a separate family for each couple relationship, or for each parent-child relationship where only one parent is present. A small proportion of households contain more than one family. Non-related persons living in the same household are not counted as family members.
Group household
A household consisting of two or more unrelated persons, where all persons are aged 15 years and over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships or other blood relationships in these households.

Household
A household is defined as one or more persons, at least one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are usually resident in the same private dwelling. Each occupied private dwelling contains one household. (This definition was used by ABS for the first time in the 2006 census. Previous ABS definitions of ‘household' made reference to common provision of food for all household members.)

Household size
The number of persons per household

Local government area (LGA)
The local government area (LGA) is a spatial unit that represents the geographical area under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council, or an Aboriginal or Island Council. An LGA may be a City (C), Regional Council (R), Shire (S) or Town (T).

In the statistical geography current at the time of the census in August 2006 (Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 2006), LGAs were equal to or larger than statistical local areas (SLAs) and collection districts (CDs). In March 2008 a major reform to LGA boundaries occurred and the reformed LGA boundaries have been included in the 2008 standard geographic classification (ASGC 2008).

Projections were prepared using 2006 census data on 2006 LGA boundaries (ASGC 2006). They were then concorded to the current LGA boundaries (ASGC 2008). In this edition the projections have been reported on the current ASGC 2008 boundaries.

Lone person household
A household consisting of a person living alone.
Non-classifiable household

The census collector recorded an occupied dwelling but could not make contact to gain further detail.

Non-dependent children

All persons aged 15 years and over who:

- do not have a spouse or offspring of their own in the household
- have a parent in the household
- are not full-time students aged 15–24 years

Non-family household

A household consisting of unrelated persons only. A non-family household can be either a person living alone or a group household.

Non-private dwellings (NPDs)

Dwellings that provide a communal or transitory type of accommodation. NPDs include hotels, motels, guest houses, prisons, religious and charitable institutions, defence establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings. A particularly common form of non-private dwelling found in mining communities is ‘single persons quarters’ (SPQ). A retirement village may contain both private and non-private dwellings: accommodation units where meals are provided are considered to be non-private dwellings and consequently not included in the projections; however, self-contained units are classified as private dwellings and included in the projections. See ‘dwelling’.

Office of Economic and Statistical Research

The Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR), a portfolio office of Queensland Treasury, is the principal economic, demographic and social research agency for the Queensland Government.

Occupancy rate

The number of persons per dwelling.
Occupied private dwelling

Occupied private dwellings are all private dwellings that are occupied when the census is taken. For the projection purposes, occupied private dwellings are dwellings usually occupied by residents of the area. Self-contained units in accommodation for the retired or aged are included. Each occupied private dwelling contains one household. See private dwelling, unoccupied dwelling.

One family household

A household containing only one family. Unrelated individuals may also be present.

One parent household

A one family household comprising a lone parent with at least one child of any age. The household may also include other relatives and unrelated individuals.

PIFU

The Planning Information and Forecasting Unit (PIFU) within the Office of Economic and Statistical Research is a provider of strategic planning information and analysis.

Population projection

An estimate of the future resident population of a given area. PIFU produces updated population projections for all LGAs within Queensland on a regular basis. The latest edition, which contains projections to 2031, was released in December 2008.

Private dwelling

A private dwelling is occupied on a regular basis by an owner or a rental tenant, and is not a commercial, tourist or institutional place of occupancy. Some examples of private dwellings are houses, flats, townhouses, units, caravans, tents, humpies and houseboats. See ‘dwelling’.

Propensity for living arrangements

Proportion of persons of each age/sex group who reside in particular living arrangements, as measured in the census.
Resident
The ABS considers that all persons who live, or intend to live, within a given area for more than six months are resident within that area. See estimated resident population (ERP).

Resident population
The resident population is an estimate of the number of persons who are usually resident within a given area. See estimated resident population (ERP).

Planning area
The geographic area covered by the local government areas within a Regional Planning Project.

Underlying demand for new dwellings
Also known as the underlying requirement for new dwelling construction, this term refers to the number of new dwellings that must be constructed to house the projected number of households. It comprises the projected increase in total dwellings plus the replacement of any dwellings lost, due to demolition, removal or conversion to non-residential use. This statistic is particularly useful for the construction industry.

Vacant dwellings
For the purposes of projecting populations and households, dwellings are considered vacant if they are not occupied by usual residents of the area. These vacant dwellings are either unoccupied or occupied by visitors to the area. Houses, units, holiday homes and huts are included amongst vacant dwellings. Less permanent structures are not included, such as unoccupied dwellings in caravan parks, marinas and manufactured home estates.

Vacancy rate
Ratio of vacant dwellings to total dwellings. See vacant dwellings.