Glossary

This glossary provides a guide to terms used in this publication. It is in alphabetical order. Further details about Census data definitions can be obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publication 2006 Census Dictionary (Cat No 2901.0).

Aboriginal Council

Aboriginal Councils and Island Councils (new Local Government Areas as from 1 July 2002) were previously Queensland Deed of Grant in Trust (DOGIT) Communities.

Age-specific birth rates

The number of live births according to the age of mother per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of females at the same age. Typically such rates are calculated in five-year age groups for the childbearing ages of 15 to 49 years.

Areas covered by regional planning projects

There are currently 12 joint planning projects in Queensland, supported by the Department of Infrastructure and Planning (DIP). Regional planning projects do not cover the whole of the state. They generally encompass one or more city areas, plus surrounding rural shires.

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)

Geographical framework covering all spatial areas of Australia and the external territories. The ASGC was developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to allow statistics from different collections to be spatially comparable. The ASGC has been revised frequently since its inception in 1984. The ABS data in this publication are based on the 2006 Edition, which became effective on 1 July 2006.

Following the major reform to Queensland LGA boundaries effective from March 2008, the Australian Bureau of Statistics revised the geographical classification to reflect this change with a new standard effective from 1 July 2008 (ASGC 2008). Analysis of projected population change in this publication is based on ASGC 2008.

Baby boom

The sharp increase in the birth rate that occurred in the years (1946 to 1965) following World War II.

Dependency ratio

The ratio of the dependent population (usually aged 0-14 years and 65 years and over) per 100 persons of prime working age (usually 15-64 years) as defined by the United Nations. The dependency ratio can also be described separately for either the young (usually 0-14 years) or for the elderly (65 years and over). To reflect changing trends and the longer period spent in education, the figures quoted in Chapter 2 are based on a prime working age of 20 and 64 years, with young dependents aged 0-19 years.

Estimated resident population (ERP)

Number of people estimated to be usual residents of an area. During population Census years, usual residence (and therefore estimates of the resident population) is determined from responses on the Census form.

Specifically, people are deemed usual residents of the address at which they have lived (or intend to live) for six months or more during the Census year. Using this criterion, boarding school students, for example, are considered usual residents at the school address rather than their home address.
In Census years, estimates of the resident population are obtained by adjusting the population count to exclude persons who do not usually reside in that area and to include persons usually resident in that area but who were elsewhere on the night of the Census. Further adjustments are also made to take account of Census under-enumeration and persons who usually reside in the area but were temporarily overseas on Census night.

These Census year estimates become the base upon which estimates of population change are added (or subtracted) during intercensal years. While data on births, deaths and overseas migration are available to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australia does not keep administrative records relating directly to internal migration. Consequently, estimates of internal migration are prepared using indicators of population change.

**Greenfields land**

Land suitable, potentially available and serviceable for residential use where headworks are still to take place. This land may be zoned rural, residential or other purposes.

**Island Council**

Island Councils and Aboriginal Councils (new Local Government Areas as from 1 July 2002) were previously Queensland Deed of Grant in Trust (DOGIT) Communities.

**Labour force**

Comprised of people aged 15 years or more who are either employed full-time or part-time, or are unemployed and seeking either full-time or part-time employment.

**Local Government Area (LGA)**

As defined under the Local Government Act 1993, LGAs are spatial units that represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils, such as cities (C) and shires (S). LGAs aggregate directly to form the incorporated areas of Australia.

**Long-term overseas movement**

Arrival of visitors from overseas and departure of Australian residents who intend staying (or departing) for a period of more than 12 months; and departure of visitors and the return of Australian residents from overseas who have been abroad for periods of more than 12 months.

**Median age**

The age at which half the population is younger and half is older.

**Natural increase**

Excess of births over deaths. Although usually positive, natural increase can be negative if the population has an older age structure such that more deaths than births are experienced over a period of time.

**Net interstate migration**

Within the context of a given geographical region, such as a Statistical Local Area, net interstate migration refers to the net result of population movement into the region from interstate minus population movement out of the region to other states. During intercensal years, the Australian Bureau of Statistics prepares state level quarterly estimates of net interstate migration using indicators of population change.

**Net overseas migration**

Calculated by deducting inward overseas migration from outward overseas migration. It is an estimated figure based on net permanent and long-term overseas movements, with short-term (less than 12 month) overseas movements excluded.
Occupancy rates (crude)
Total persons divided by total private dwellings.

Planning regions
Refer areas covered by regional planning projects

South East Queensland
All local governments within Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton Statistical Divisions extending north from the New South Wales border to Sunshine Coast Regional Council and west to Lockyer Valley Regional Council. The Regional Planning Project Area of South East Queensland Region, also includes Toowoomba Statistical District.

Statistical Division (SD)
The largest sub-state spatial units in the main structure of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification. Queensland is defined by 12 SDs including the Off-Shore Areas and Migratory SD, which is used to classify the whereabouts of people who were counted in transit on Census night (e.g. enumerated in airports or aboard ships within Australian territorial waters). SDs are composed of groups of Statistical Local Areas. In aggregate, SDs cover all of Australia without gap or overlap. SDs are also referred to as regions in this publication.

Total fertility rate
Average number of children 1,000 women would bear in their entire (fertility) lifetime, if they reproduced in accordance with the age-specific birth rates of the year examined. Reproductive lifetimes are generally considered to relate to the ages 15 to 49 years.