

Appendix F: 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 *Census Dictionary, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 2901.0).

Assumed net migration

Migration data are not directly available for areas within a state. However, the Australian Bureau of Statistics publishes the annual change in population within each statistical local area as well as the annual number of births and deaths. Assuming the annual growth in population of an area comes from either natural increase or net migration, OESR has calculated assumed net migration figures as the difference between the growth in estimated resident population and the natural increase.

Average annual rate of population change

Also known as the average annual growth rate. It is calculated as a percentage using the formula below, where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_n and P_0 in years.

$$\left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

For example, to calculate the average annual rate of population change from 2001 to 2008, n is seven, P_0 is the population in 2001 and P_n is the population in 2008.

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.

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 population in this publication is based on ASGC 2009, unless stated otherwise. Please note name changes in the ASGC 2009 to the regional councils of Dalby to Western Downs, and Roma to Maranoa.

Estimated resident population (ERP)

The 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 people who do not usually reside in that area and to include people 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 people who usually reside in the area but were temporarily overseas on census night.

These census year estimates become the base on 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 (usual residence data).

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), Regional Councils (R) and shires (S). LGAs and their interstate equivalents aggregate directly to form the incorporated areas of Australia.

Long-term overseas movement

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

Natural increase

Natural increase is the 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

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 migration

Within the context of a given geographical region, such as a statistical local area, net migration refers to the net result of population movement into and out of the region. It is the resulting change in population from the combination of overseas migration, interstate migration and internal migration within the state.

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.

Regional planning project areas

There are currently 10 regional planning project areas in Queensland, supported by the Department of Infrastructure and Planning (DIP). Regional planning project areas do not

cover the whole of the state. They generally encompass one or more city areas, plus surrounding rural shires.

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 14 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 gaps or overlaps.

Statistical local area (SLA)

In census years, statistical local areas (SLAs) consist of one or more census collection districts. In non-census years, the SLA is the smallest unit defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). They can be based on whole local government areas, or parts thereof, or any unincorporated area. In aggregate, SLAs cover all of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Temporary entrants

Overseas visitors can enter Australia on one of three types of temporary entrant visas, specifically as visitors, students or temporary residents. Visitors are people approved for entry into Australia for a temporary stay as tourists, business visitors, or for the purpose of visiting friends or relatives or obtaining medical treatment. Visitors are normally not permitted to work while in Australia. Students are people granted entry into Australia for a specific period for the purpose of undertaking formal or non-formal study. Temporary residents are people approved non-permanent entry into Australia on the grounds of offering an economic, social, cultural or sporting benefit. This category includes managers, executives, specialists and technical workers, as well as diplomats, other personnel of foreign governments, working holidaymakers and entertainers.