

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 *2001 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. Aboriginal Councils were renamed as Shires in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification in July 2005.

Areas covered by regional planning projects

There are currently eight joint planning projects in Queensland, supported by the Department of Local Government, Planning, Sport and Recreation. Regional planning projects do not cover the whole of the State. They generally encompass one or more city areas, plus surrounding rural shires.

Assumed net migration

When estimates of net migration from other sources are not available, estimates of assumed net migration can be deduced by subtracting **natural increase** (births less deaths) from estimates of the total population change for a specified reference period.

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. Most of the data in this publication are based on the 2006 Edition, which became effective on 1 July 2006 .

Census night

The Census date is selected to coincide with a time when Australians are least likely to be mobile (ie. on a weekday during a school term period and not on or near a public holiday). To meet these criteria the Census was held on the night of 6 August in 1996 and 7 August 2001. Traditionally (since 1933 and until 1986), the Census was conducted on the night of 30 June but this date became unsuitable when schools adopted mid-year semester vacations.

Collection District (CD)

Smallest geographical area defined in the main structure of the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification**. In urban areas, CDs relate on average to several suburban street blocks and contain around 225 dwellings. In rural areas, where distances between dwellings increase (ie. population densities decrease), the average number of dwellings per CD declines. In aggregate, CDs cover all of Australia without gap or overlap.

Demographics

Data resulting from the science of **demography**; population statistics.

Demography

The scientific study of human populations, especially with reference to their size, structure and distribution.

DLGPSR Planning Projects

Planning projects supported by the Queensland Department of Local Government, Planning, Sport and Recreation (see **areas covered by regional planning projects**)

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.

Indigenous

People who identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders and are accepted as such by the community in which they live.

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), towns (T) and shires (S). LGAs aggregate directly to form the incorporated areas of Australia and may be composed of one or more **Statistical Local Areas**. A separate structure of the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification** is devoted to the definition of LGAs.

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. Examples of the use of median age in this publication include the median age of mother, median age at death, and of the total population.

Migration adjustment

Category jumping was the term used to describe an adjustment made to **net overseas migration** data to allow for people whose period of absence from Australia or period of visitation within Australia differs from their original intention (as recorded on the Passenger Arrivals and Departures cards). Travel intentions may alter from short-term (less than 12 months) to long-term (more than 12 months) or permanent, and vice versa. Since derived net overseas migration figure also include other adjustments, the Australian Bureau of Statistics now uses the term 'migration adjustment'.

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 intrastate migration

Within the context of a given geographical region, such as a **Statistical Local Area**, net intrastate migration refers to the net result of population movement into the region from other parts of the state minus population movement out of the region to other parts of the same 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.

Permanent arrivals and departures

Comprises arrivals of settlers (ie. people who hold immigrant visas, regardless of stated intended period of stay), New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle, and others who are eligible to settle (eg. overseas-born children of Australian citizens), and permanent departures of Australian residents, including former residents (ie. those who on departure state that they do not intend to return to Australia).

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 Noosa Shire and west to Gatton Shire. The SEQ Regional Plan, as defined in the SEQ Regional Plan, includes Toowoomba City (located in Darling Downs Statistical Division) as part of South East Queensland.

Statistical District (SDistrict)

Defined as a separate structure in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification and comprised of groups of Statistical Local Areas for selected urban areas in Australia. These districts, which are intended to contain the anticipated urban spread for at least 20 years, are generally defined as having a population of 25,000 or more and experiencing urban growth beyond the legal Local Government Area boundaries. For this reason, SDists often split Local Government Areas.

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 (eg. 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.

Statistical Local Area (SLA)

Spatial units in the main structure of Australian Standard Geographical Classification consisting of one or more Census Collection Districts. 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.

Stock

The number of temporary entrants in Australia at a given point in time.

Temporary entrants

Overseas visitors can enter Australia on one of three types of temporary entrant visas, specifically as Visitors, Students or Temporary entrants. Visitors are persons 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 persons 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 and/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.

Usual residence

The address at which Census respondents lived (or intended to live) for six months or more during the Census year. The Australian Bureau of Statistics uses Census data to prepare three types of population estimates, namely population counts, estimated resident population and usual residence counts. Usual residence counts differ from estimates of the resident population because usual resident counts exclude overseas visitors and do not include estimates for Australians overseas at the time of the Census or estimates of Census under-enumeration.