

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 (SDist)

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.

Statistical Sub-Division (SSD)

The SSD is a general purpose spatial unit of intermediate size between the SLA (smaller) and the SD (larger) in the main structure of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification. SSDs consist of one or more SLAs. In aggregate, they cover Australia without gaps or overlaps. The larger spatial units of SDs and SDists can be formed by aggregation of SSDs.

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.