

Glossary

This glossary provides an alphabetical listing of terms used in this publication. Further details about Census data definitions can be obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publication *2001 Census Dictionary* (Cat No 2901.0).

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.

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 7 August 2001 and 8 August 2006.

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.

DIP Planning Projects

Planning projects supported by the Queensland Department of Infrastructure and Planning (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.

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.

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 Sunshine Coast Regional Council and west to Lockyer Valley Regional Council.

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.

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.