

**1996 Census of
Population and Housing**

Brisbane
... A Social Atlas

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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INQUIRIES

- For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.
- For further information about these statistics, contact Heather Fox on Brisbane (07) 3222 6426.

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Introduction

ABOUT THIS ATLAS

This *Social Atlas* is one of a series of atlases of Australian capital cities. It contains maps illustrating a range of social, demographic and economic characteristics of the population of Brisbane using data collected in the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. A commentary accompanying each map briefly analyses these characteristics and highlights the main features.

The region mapped in this atlas comprises the Urban Centres of Brisbane, Burpengary, Caboolture, Deception Bay, Karalee, Karana Downs, Morayfield, Redland Bay, The Junction and Victoria Point. In the commentaries, this region has been referred to simply as Brisbane.

The Urban Centre of Brisbane contains contiguous census collection districts (CDs) extending from Redcliffe City in the north to Logan City in the south and Ipswich City in the west to Redland Shire in the east.

The number of people counted in Brisbane on census night, 6 August 1996, excluding overseas visitors, was 1,347,082.

ABOUT THE CENSUS

The 1996 Census of Population and Housing aimed at counting every person who spent census night, 6 August, in Australia. This included people in private dwellings, non-private dwellings, camping out, on vessels in or between Australian ports, and on overnight transport. All people, including visitors and tourists, were counted where they actually spent census night, which may not have been where they usually lived.

All private dwellings were counted, whether occupied or unoccupied. Occupied non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hospitals and prisons, were also included.

MAP TOPICS

A set of core topics has been selected from the characteristics of the population to enable comparability between atlases. In addition, some city-specific topics have been included in this atlas because of their particular relevance to Brisbane. These are: People born in the United Kingdom or Ireland, People born in Southeast Asia, People born in New Zealand, People speaking a Chinese language at home, and People speaking Italian at home.

STATISTICAL BOUNDARIES

Topics are mapped by CDs, which are the smallest geographic areas used for collection and dissemination of census data. In towns and cities there are usually between 200 to 300 dwellings in each CD and where possible they have easily identified boundaries, such as streets and waterways.

CDs are the basic building blocks for the aggregation of statistics to larger areas, such as statistical local areas (SLAs) and local government areas (LGAs). As can be seen from the maps, CDs vary in shape and size.

LGAs are geographic areas under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council. LGAs represented in this atlas are: Brisbane (C) (comprises 163 SLAs, each roughly equivalent to a suburb), Beaudesert (S) (3 SLAs), Caboolture (S) (8 SLAs), Gold Coast (C) (47 SLAs), Ipswich (C) (5 SLAs), Logan (C) (17 SLAs), Pine Rivers (S) (10 SLAs), Redcliffe (C) (4 SLAs) and Redland (S) (12 SLAs). LGAs used in the Census were those current at 5 August 1995.

INTERPRETING THE MAPS

Each topic is mapped using different colours to represent different proportions of the mapped characteristic. With the exception of one topic, 'Population density', the maps express the various characteristics as a percentage of the relevant population; e.g., unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force. Population density shows the number of people per square kilometre.

MAP SYMBOLS

Maps are oriented conventionally with north to the top of the page, and each map is accompanied by a legend showing the colour and values for each class of the mapped data. CDs containing less than 50 people have been left unshaded.

The maps show major roads, selected coastline and CD boundaries. The following symbols are used on the maps:

	CD boundary
	Coastline
	Major roads

Topographic data are provided under an agreement with the Public Sector Mapping Agencies.

MAP LEGEND

The map legend identifies the colours used to shade each class on a map e.g.

Per cent	
	30 or more
	22 – 30
	15 – 22
	9 – 15
	Less than 9

Although the value '15' is shown on the legend twice, any region with this value for the mapped attribute falls into one class only. The class '15 – 22', for example, will include all values from and including 15 and up to but not including 22. However, for simplicity, the ranges are shown as '15 – 22', '22 – 30' and so on.

CLASS INTERVAL SELECTION

Selecting appropriate class intervals for each map is a key aspect of representing statistical data. For each map, five classes have been used so that the reader is able to distinguish each class clearly. Class intervals which reflect the distribution of the data were calculated using the Dalenius-Hodges algorithm¹. The aim of this clustering algorithm is to group CDs with similar values in the same class.

NON-RESIDENTIAL AND FARM LAND

No distinction has been drawn between residential land and non-residential and farm land within a CD. The census data are assumed to be homogeneous, or evenly spread, across the entire CD, even across large parklands and industrial estates, etc.

¹ T. Dalenius & J. L. Hodges, Jr, 'Minimum variance stratification', *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, vol. 54, 1959, pp. 88–101.

REFERENCE MAPS

Reference maps are also included with this atlas showing:

- selected locations noted in the text accompanying the maps (p. 41);
- SLAs in relation to the mapped area (pp. 42–5); and
- Postal Areas based on CD boundaries (pp. 46–7).

The maps on pages 41, 42 and 46 may be photocopied to produce overlays to be placed on the CD-based maps. Translucent tracing paper is recommended for this purpose rather than transparent film as it is easier to identify selected areas.

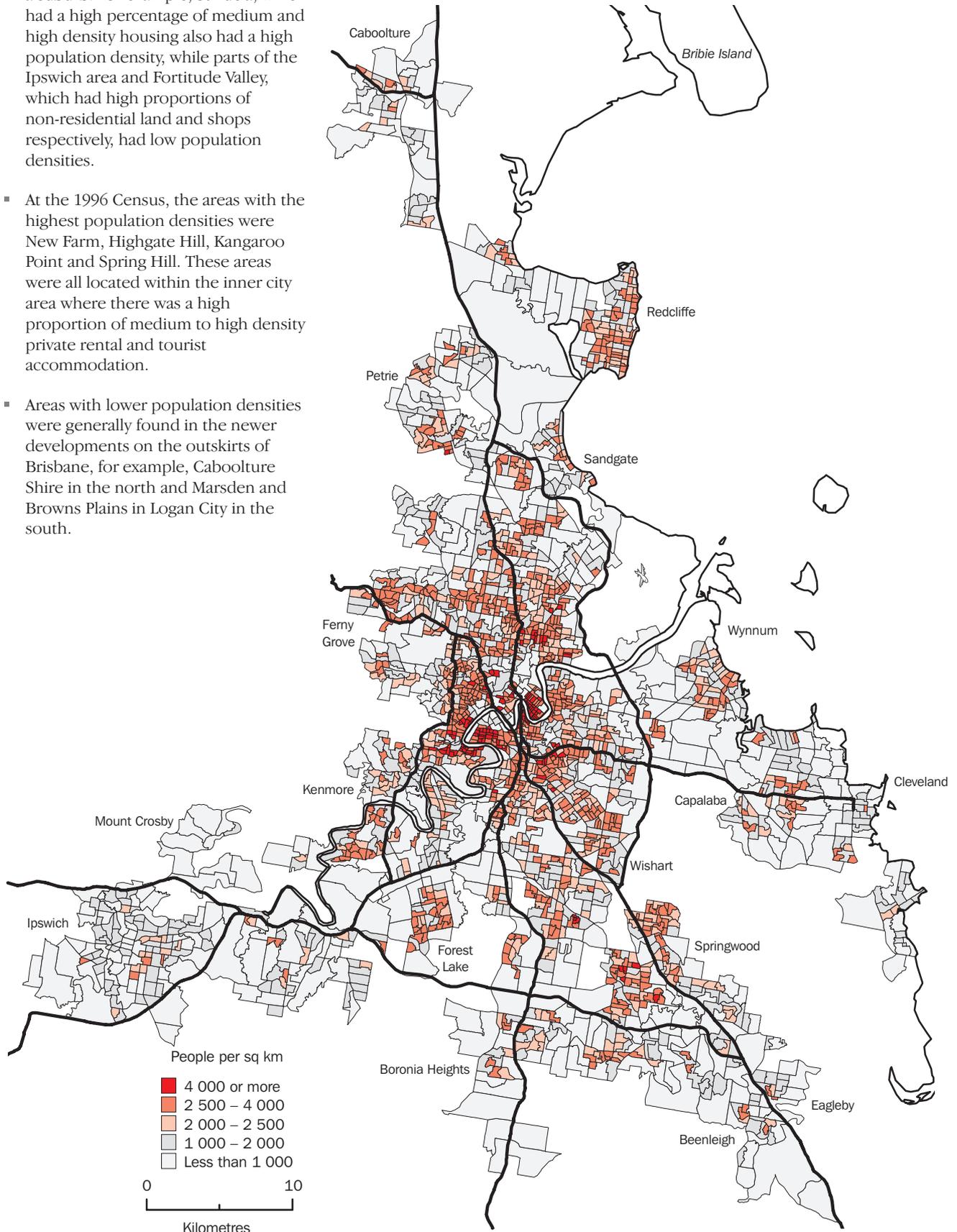
COMPARABILITY WITH 1991 ATLAS

DINKs	The definition of DINKs is the same as that for 1991 with the exception that the younger partner of the couple must be less than 40 years old. In 1991 the female partner had to be less than 36 years old.
Family relationships	There have been several changes to the classification of family relationships (including dependent children). For further information consult the <i>1996 and 1991 Census Dictionary</i> (Cat. no. 2901.0) or contact the ABS.
Income	Additional categories were included in the 1996 Census for nil and negative incomes. For purposes of aggregation to household income, negative income is given a value of zero.
Mapping unit	In this atlas topics are mapped by CD. Previous atlases were mapped by SLA.
One parent families	The map relating to one parent families excludes those families with non-dependent children only. These families were included in this topic in 1991.
Overseas visitors	There were 10,898 overseas visitors counted in the mapped area on census night. These people have been excluded from all maps except for the 'Population change' map. Overseas visitors were included in previous atlases.
Private dwellings	Self-care units in retirement villages and manufactured homes on estates are classified as private dwellings. These were treated as non-private dwellings in previous censuses.
Qualifications	Qualifications maps refer to people in the labour force. In 1991 these maps related to the population aged 15 years and over.

Population density

Number of people per square kilometre

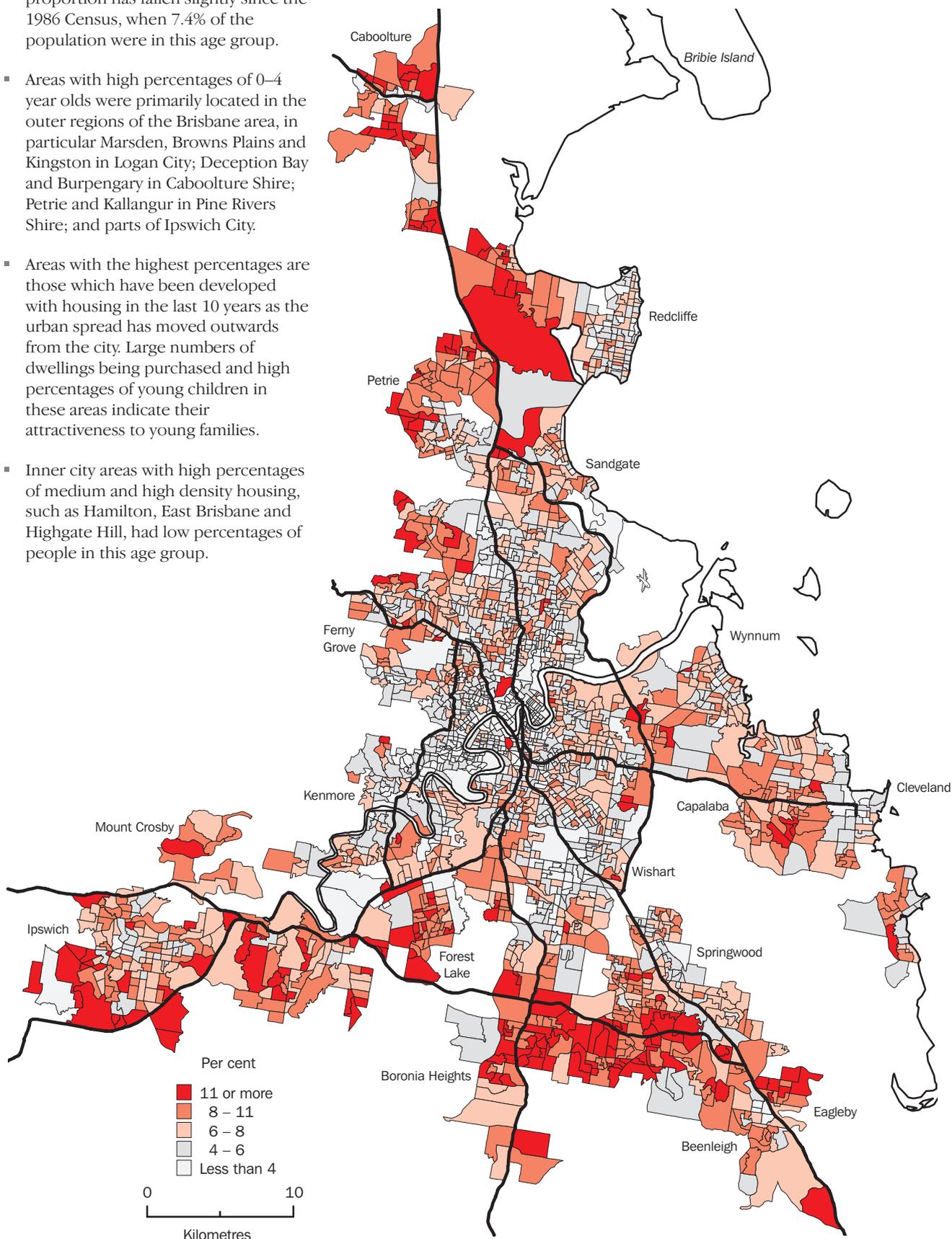
- Population density is influenced by factors such as type of housing and the amount of non-residential land in a suburb. For example, St Lucia, which had a high percentage of medium and high density housing also had a high population density, while parts of the Ipswich area and Fortitude Valley, which had high proportions of non-residential land and shops respectively, had low population densities.
- At the 1996 Census, the areas with the highest population densities were New Farm, Highgate Hill, Kangaroo Point and Spring Hill. These areas were all located within the inner city area where there was a high proportion of medium to high density private rental and tourist accommodation.
- Areas with lower population densities were generally found in the newer developments on the outskirts of Brisbane, for example, Caboolture and Browns Plains in Logan City in the south.



People aged 0–4 years

As a percentage of the total population

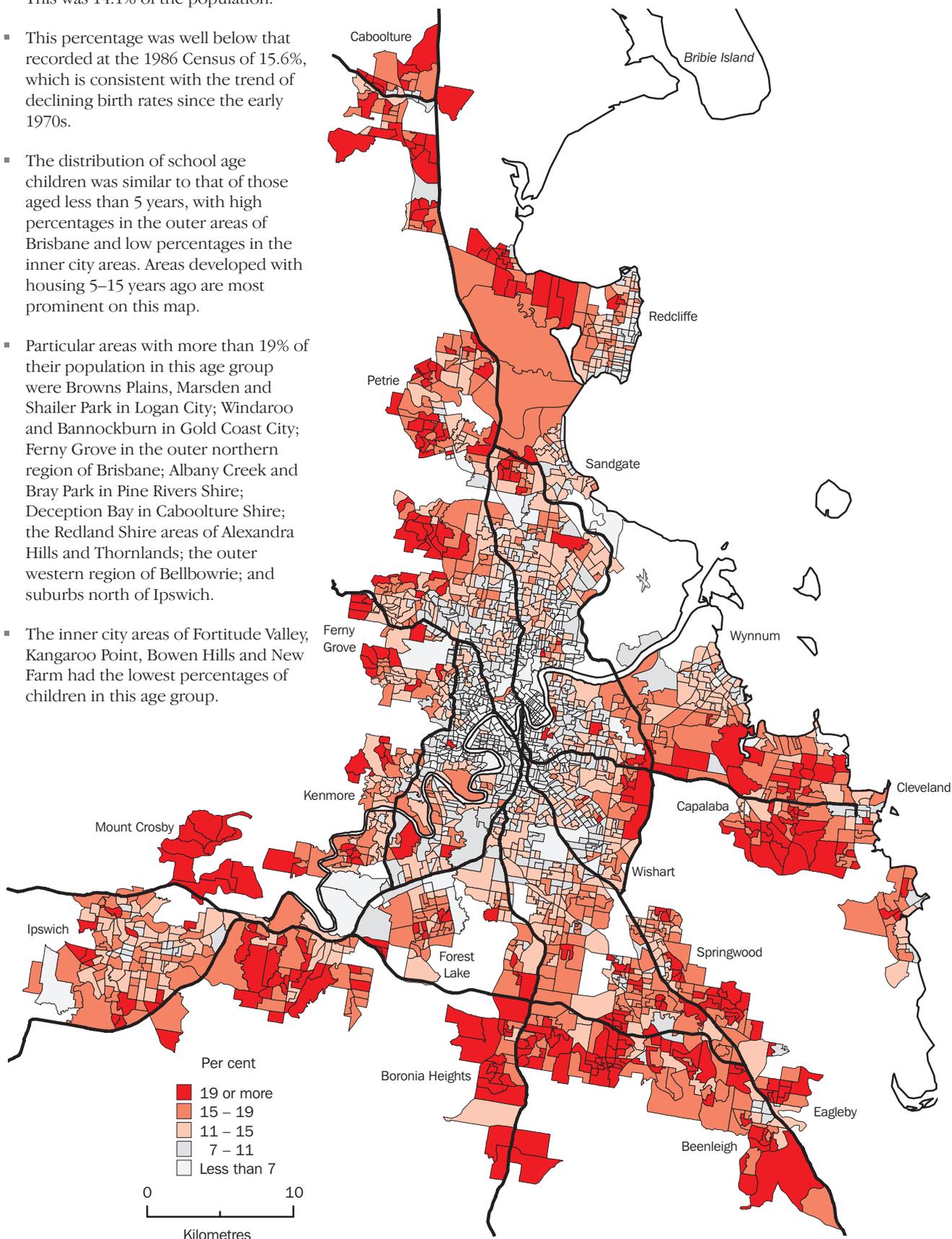
- At the 1996 Census 95,860 people, or 7.1% of the Brisbane population, were aged between 0 and 4 years. This proportion has fallen slightly since the 1986 Census, when 7.4% of the population were in this age group.
- Areas with high percentages of 0–4 year olds were primarily located in the outer regions of the Brisbane area, in particular Marsden, Browns Plains and Kingston in Logan City; Deception Bay and Burpengary in Caboolture Shire; Petrie and Kallangur in Pine Rivers Shire; and parts of Ipswich City.
- Areas with the highest percentages are those which have been developed with housing in the last 10 years as the urban spread has moved outwards from the city. Large numbers of dwellings being purchased and high percentages of young children in these areas indicate their attractiveness to young families.
- Inner city areas with high percentages of medium and high density housing, such as Hamilton, East Brisbane and Highgate Hill, had low percentages of people in this age group.



People aged 5–14 years

As a percentage of the total population

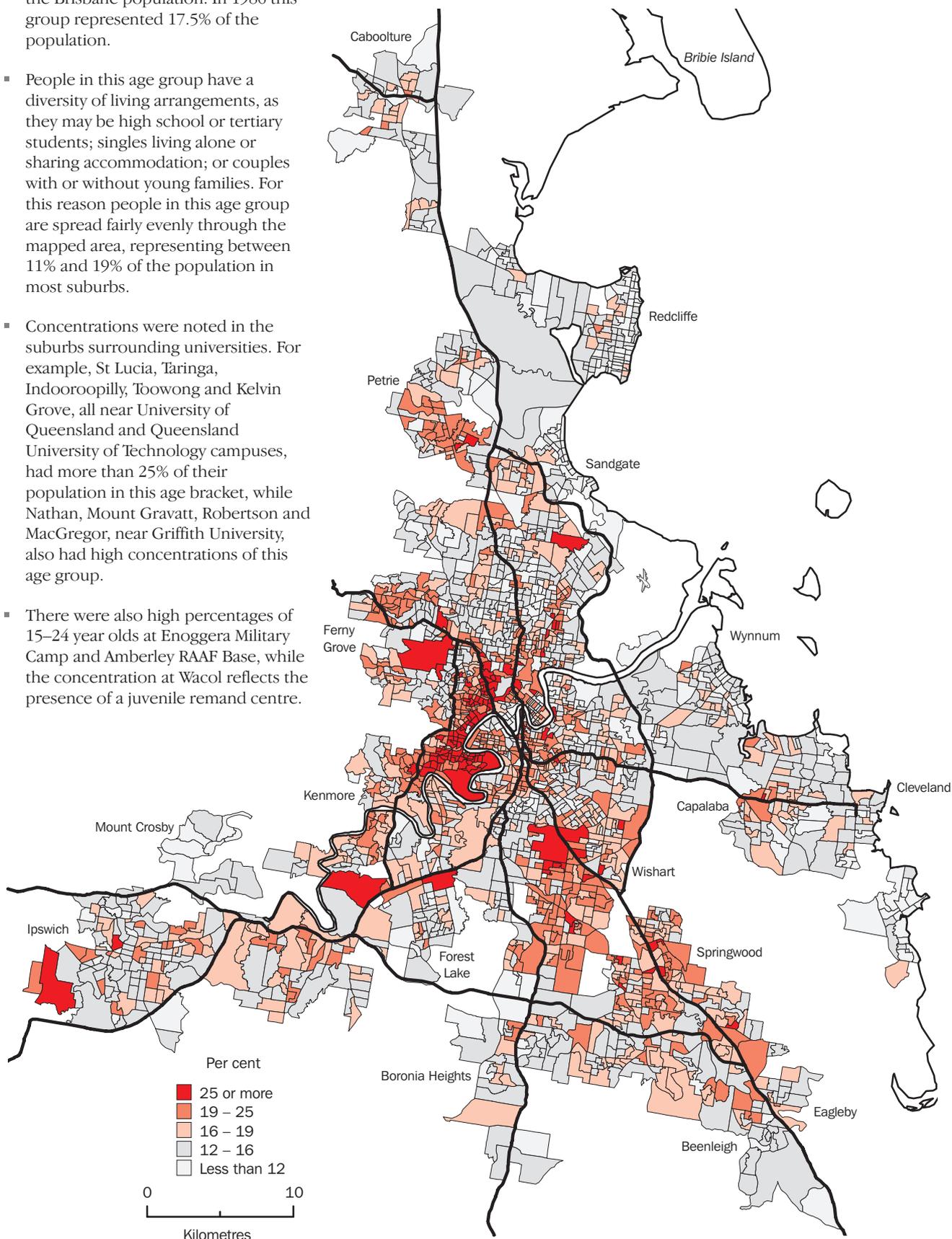
- Of the 1,347,082 people counted in Brisbane at the 1996 Census, 189,663 were aged between 5 and 14 years. This was 14.1% of the population.
- This percentage was well below that recorded at the 1986 Census of 15.6%, which is consistent with the trend of declining birth rates since the early 1970s.
- The distribution of school age children was similar to that of those aged less than 5 years, with high percentages in the outer areas of Brisbane and low percentages in the inner city areas. Areas developed with housing 5–15 years ago are most prominent on this map.
- Particular areas with more than 19% of their population in this age group were Browns Plains, Marsden and Shailer Park in Logan City; Windaroo and Bannockburn in Gold Coast City; Ferny Grove in the outer northern region of Brisbane; Albany Creek and Bray Park in Pine Rivers Shire; Deception Bay in Caboolture Shire; the Redland Shire areas of Alexandra Hills and Thornlands; the outer western region of Bellbowrie; and suburbs north of Ipswich.
- The inner city areas of Fortitude Valley, Kangaroo Point, Bowen Hills and New Farm had the lowest percentages of children in this age group.



People aged 15–24 years

As a percentage of the total population

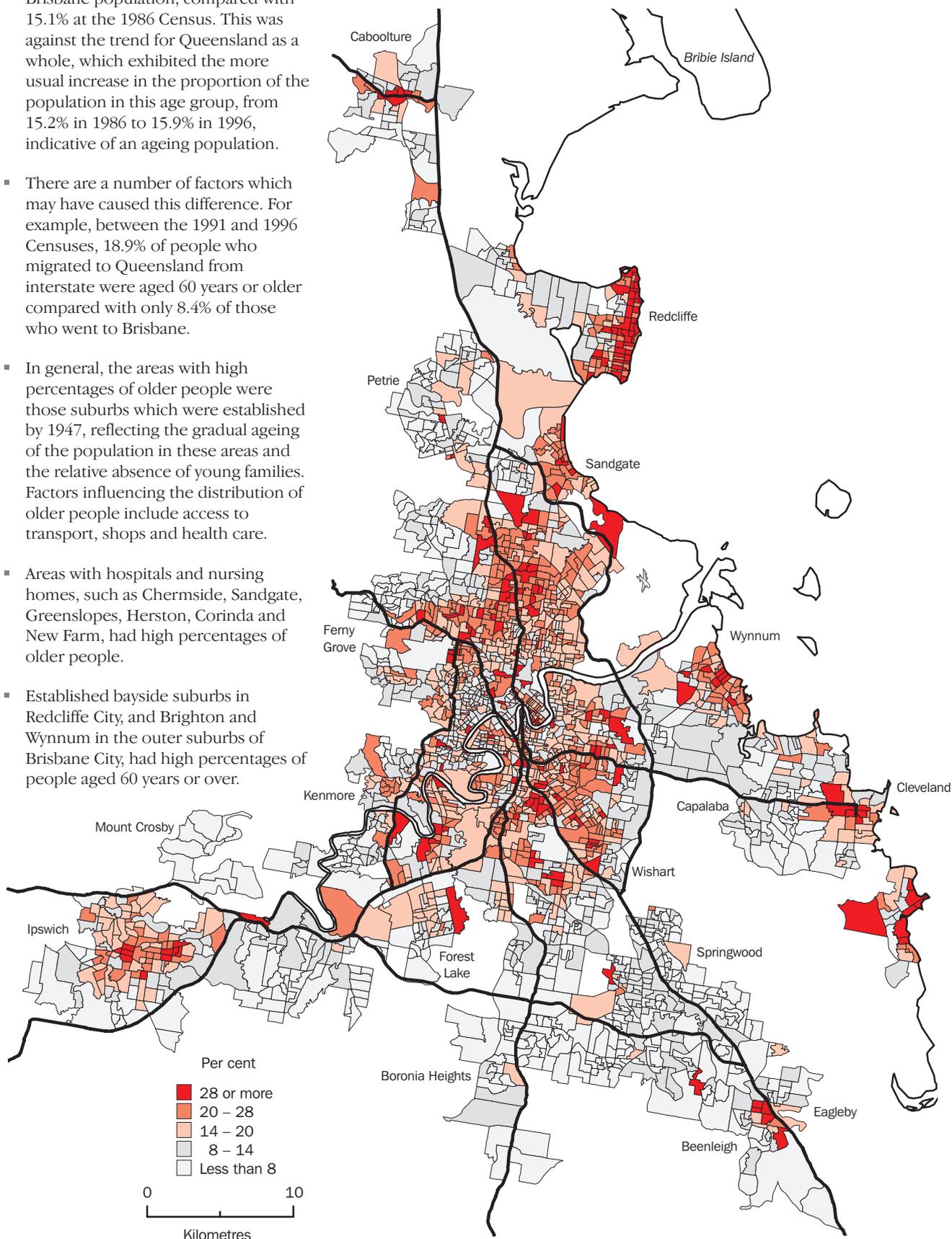
- There were 223,912 people counted in the 15–24 age bracket in Brisbane at the 1996 Census. This was 16.6% of the Brisbane population. In 1986 this group represented 17.5% of the population.
- People in this age group have a diversity of living arrangements, as they may be high school or tertiary students; singles living alone or sharing accommodation; or couples with or without young families. For this reason people in this age group are spread fairly evenly through the mapped area, representing between 11% and 19% of the population in most suburbs.
- Concentrations were noted in the suburbs surrounding universities. For example, St Lucia, Taringa, Indooroopilly, Toowong and Kelvin Grove, all near University of Queensland and Queensland University of Technology campuses, had more than 25% of their population in this age bracket, while Nathan, Mount Gravatt, Robertson and MacGregor, near Griffith University, also had high concentrations of this age group.
- There were also high percentages of 15–24 year olds at Enoggera Military Camp and Amberley RAAF Base, while the concentration at Wacol reflects the presence of a juvenile remand centre.



People aged 60 years or older

As a percentage of the total population

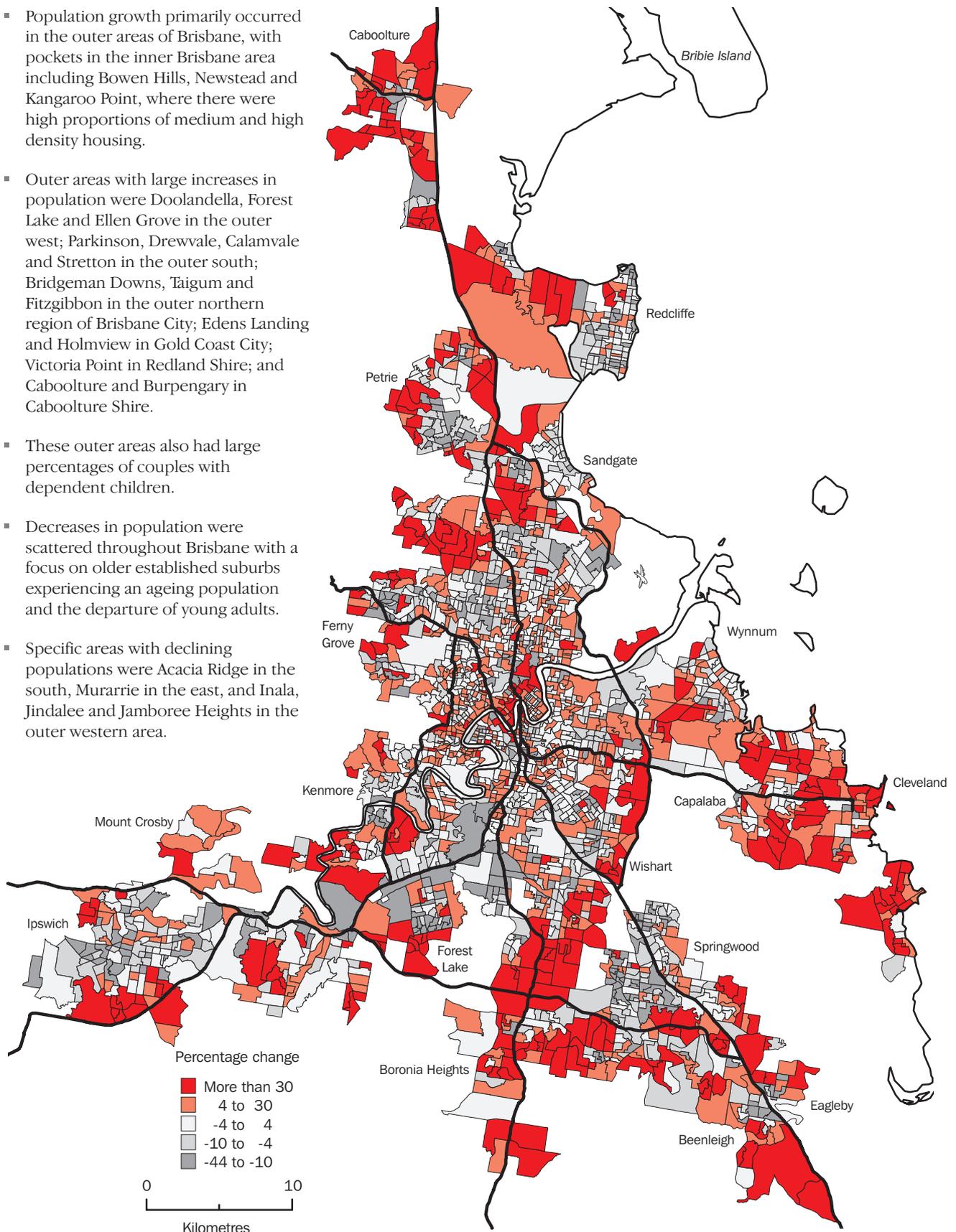
- There were 193,259 people aged 60 years or over in Brisbane at the 1996 Census. This was 14.4% of the Brisbane population, compared with 15.1% at the 1986 Census. This was against the trend for Queensland as a whole, which exhibited the more usual increase in the proportion of the population in this age group, from 15.2% in 1986 to 15.9% in 1996, indicative of an ageing population.
- There are a number of factors which may have caused this difference. For example, between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses, 18.9% of people who migrated to Queensland from interstate were aged 60 years or older compared with only 8.4% of those who went to Brisbane.
- In general, the areas with high percentages of older people were those suburbs which were established by 1947, reflecting the gradual ageing of the population in these areas and the relative absence of young families. Factors influencing the distribution of older people include access to transport, shops and health care.
- Areas with hospitals and nursing homes, such as Chermshire, Sandgate, Greenslopes, Herston, Corinda and New Farm, had high percentages of older people.
- Established bayside suburbs in Redcliffe City, and Brighton and Wynnum in the outer suburbs of Brisbane City, had high percentages of people aged 60 years or over.



Population change

Percentage change in population between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses

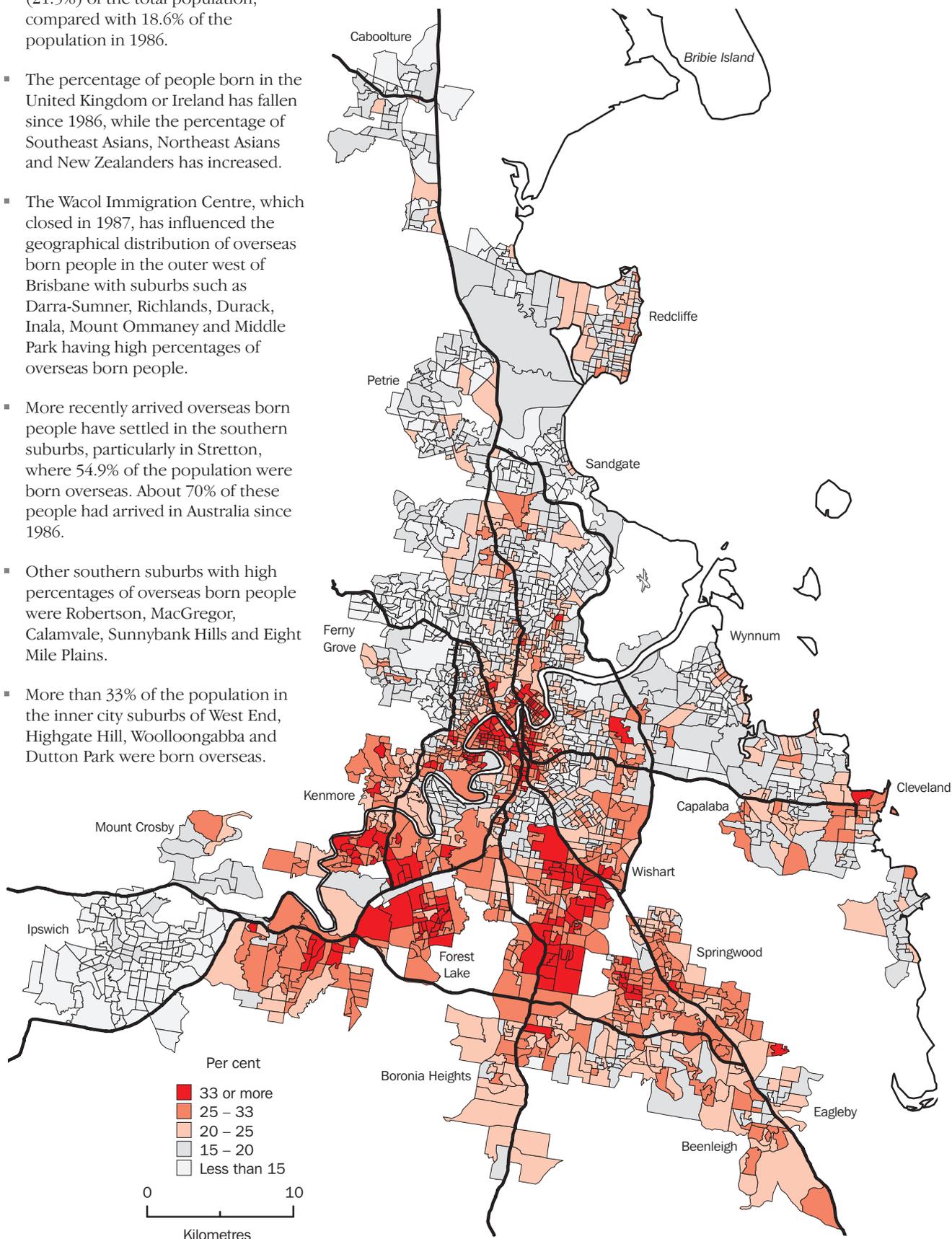
- The population of Brisbane, including overseas visitors, grew by 14.0% between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses.
- Population growth primarily occurred in the outer areas of Brisbane, with pockets in the inner Brisbane area including Bowen Hills, Newstead and Kangaroo Point, where there were high proportions of medium and high density housing.
- Outer areas with large increases in population were Doolandella, Forest Lake and Ellen Grove in the outer west; Parkinson, Drewvale, Calamvale and Stretton in the outer south; Bridgeman Downs, Taigum and Fitzgibbon in the outer northern region of Brisbane City; Edens Landing and Holmview in Gold Coast City; Victoria Point in Redland Shire; and Caboolture and Burpengary in Caboolture Shire.
- These outer areas also had large percentages of couples with dependent children.
- Decreases in population were scattered throughout Brisbane with a focus on older established suburbs experiencing an ageing population and the departure of young adults.
- Specific areas with declining populations were Acacia Ridge in the south, Murarrie in the east, and Inala, Jindalee and Jamboree Heights in the outer western area.



People born overseas

As a percentage of the total population

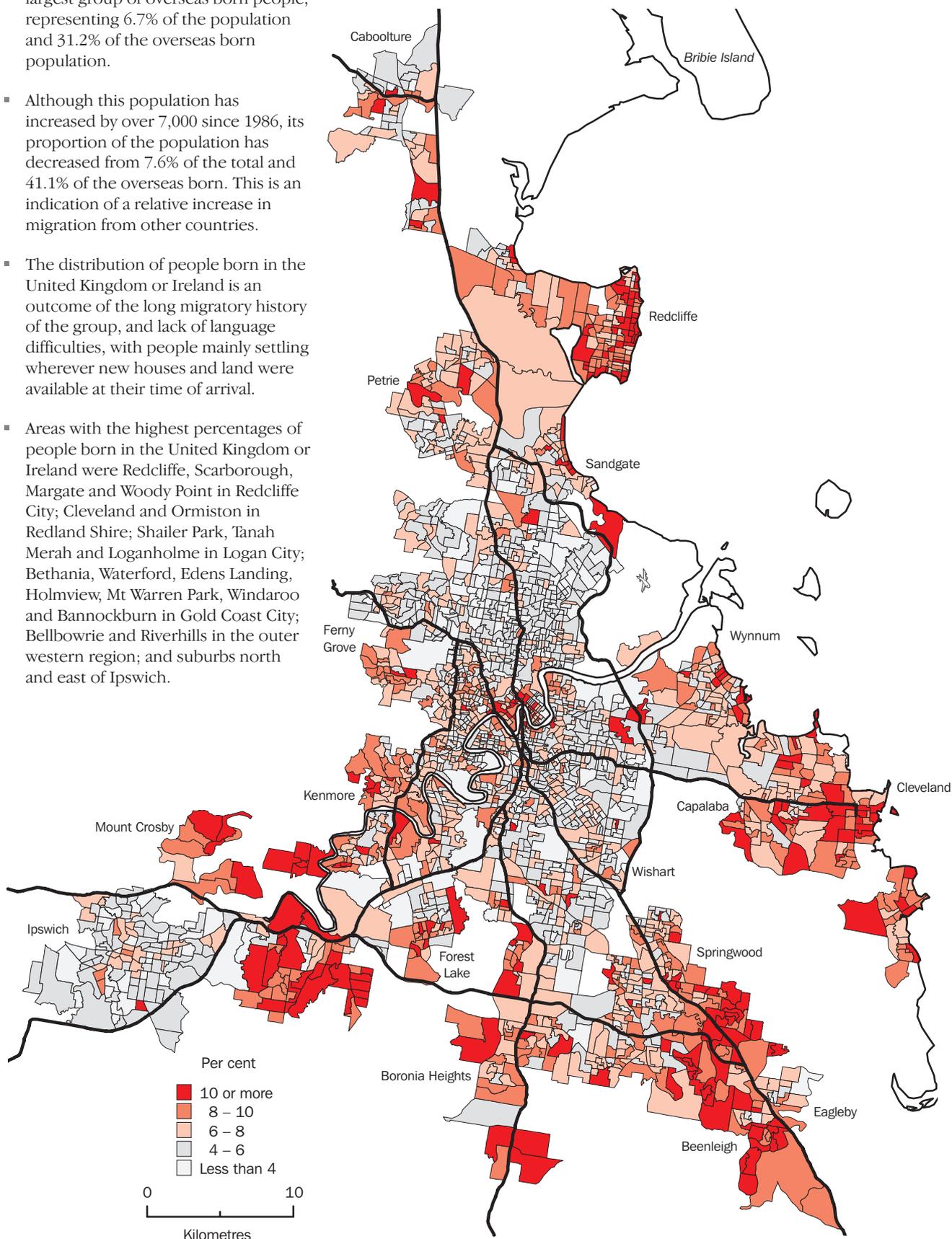
- At the 1996 Census there were 279,281 people in Brisbane who were born overseas. This was over one fifth (21.5%) of the total population, compared with 18.6% of the population in 1986.
- The percentage of people born in the United Kingdom or Ireland has fallen since 1986, while the percentage of Southeast Asians, Northeast Asians and New Zealanders has increased.
- The Wacol Immigration Centre, which closed in 1987, has influenced the geographical distribution of overseas born people in the outer west of Brisbane with suburbs such as Darra-Sumner, Richlands, Durack, Inala, Mount Ommaney and Middle Park having high percentages of overseas born people.
- More recently arrived overseas born people have settled in the southern suburbs, particularly in Stretton, where 54.9% of the population were born overseas. About 70% of these people had arrived in Australia since 1986.
- Other southern suburbs with high percentages of overseas born people were Robertson, MacGregor, Calamvale, Sunnybank Hills and Eight Mile Plains.
- More than 33% of the population in the inner city suburbs of West End, Highgate Hill, Woolloongabba and Dutton Park were born overseas.



People born in the United Kingdom or Ireland

As a percentage of the total population

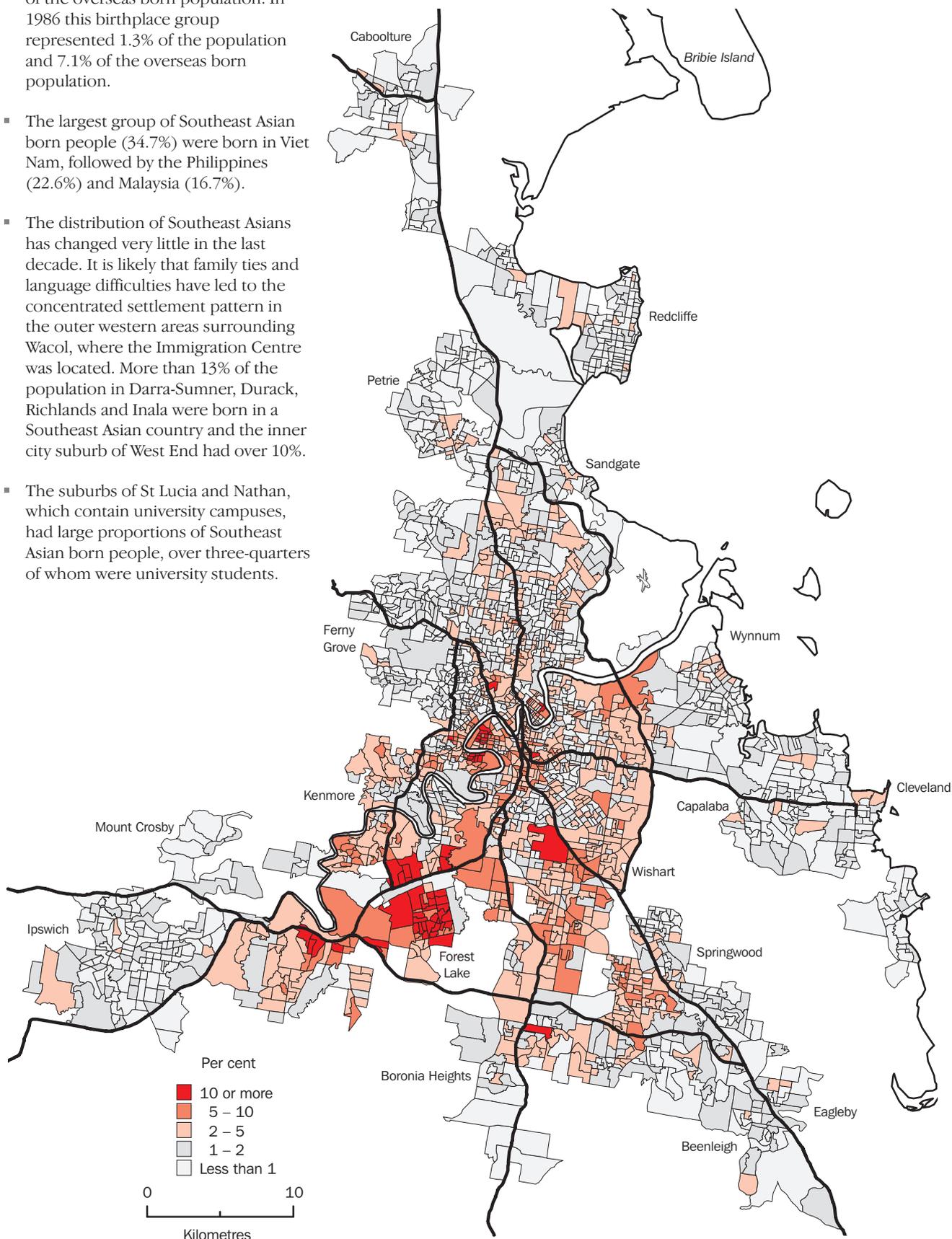
- At the 1996 Census there were 87,196 people who were born in the United Kingdom or Ireland. They formed the largest group of overseas born people, representing 6.7% of the population and 31.2% of the overseas born population.
- Although this population has increased by over 7,000 since 1986, its proportion of the population has decreased from 7.6% of the total and 41.1% of the overseas born. This is an indication of a relative increase in migration from other countries.
- The distribution of people born in the United Kingdom or Ireland is an outcome of the long migratory history of the group, and lack of language difficulties, with people mainly settling wherever new houses and land were available at their time of arrival.
- Areas with the highest percentages of people born in the United Kingdom or Ireland were Redcliffe, Scarborough, Margate and Woody Point in Redcliffe City; Cleveland and Ormiston in Redland Shire; Shailer Park, Tanah Merah and Loganholme in Logan City; Bethania, Waterford, Edens Landing, Holmview, Mt Warren Park, Windaroo and Bannockburn in Gold Coast City; Bellbowrie and Riverhills in the outer western region; and suburbs north and east of Ipswich.



People born in Southeast Asia

As a percentage of the total population

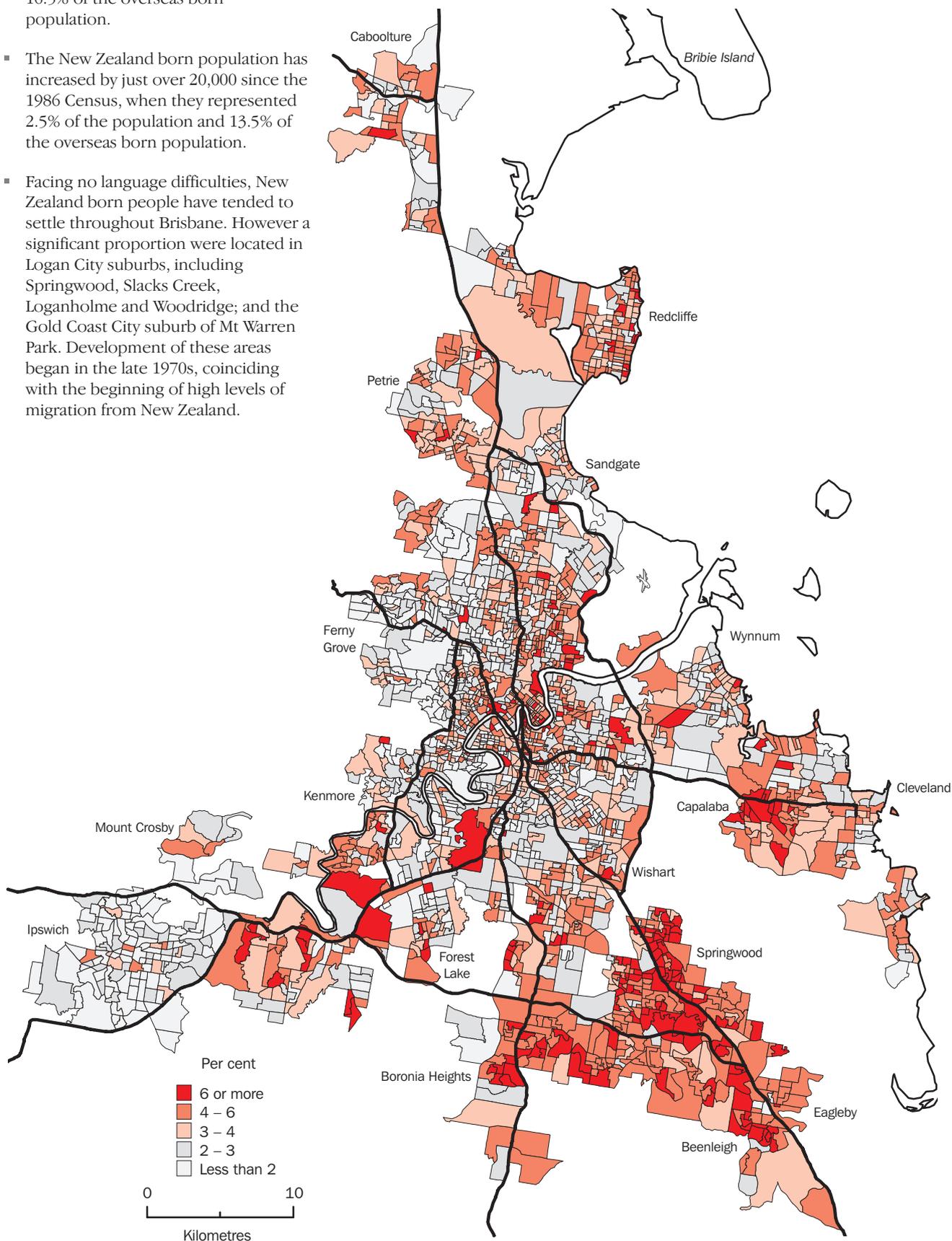
- In Brisbane there were 29,141 people who were born in Southeast Asia. This was 2.2% of the population and 10.4% of the overseas born population. In 1986 this birthplace group represented 1.3% of the population and 7.1% of the overseas born population.
- The largest group of Southeast Asian born people (34.7%) were born in Viet Nam, followed by the Philippines (22.6%) and Malaysia (16.7%).
- The distribution of Southeast Asians has changed very little in the last decade. It is likely that family ties and language difficulties have led to the concentrated settlement pattern in the outer western areas surrounding Wacol, where the Immigration Centre was located. More than 13% of the population in Darra-Sumner, Durack, Richlands and Inala were born in a Southeast Asian country and the inner city suburb of West End had over 10%.
- The suburbs of St Lucia and Nathan, which contain university campuses, had large proportions of Southeast Asian born people, over three-quarters of whom were university students.



People born in New Zealand

As a percentage of the total population

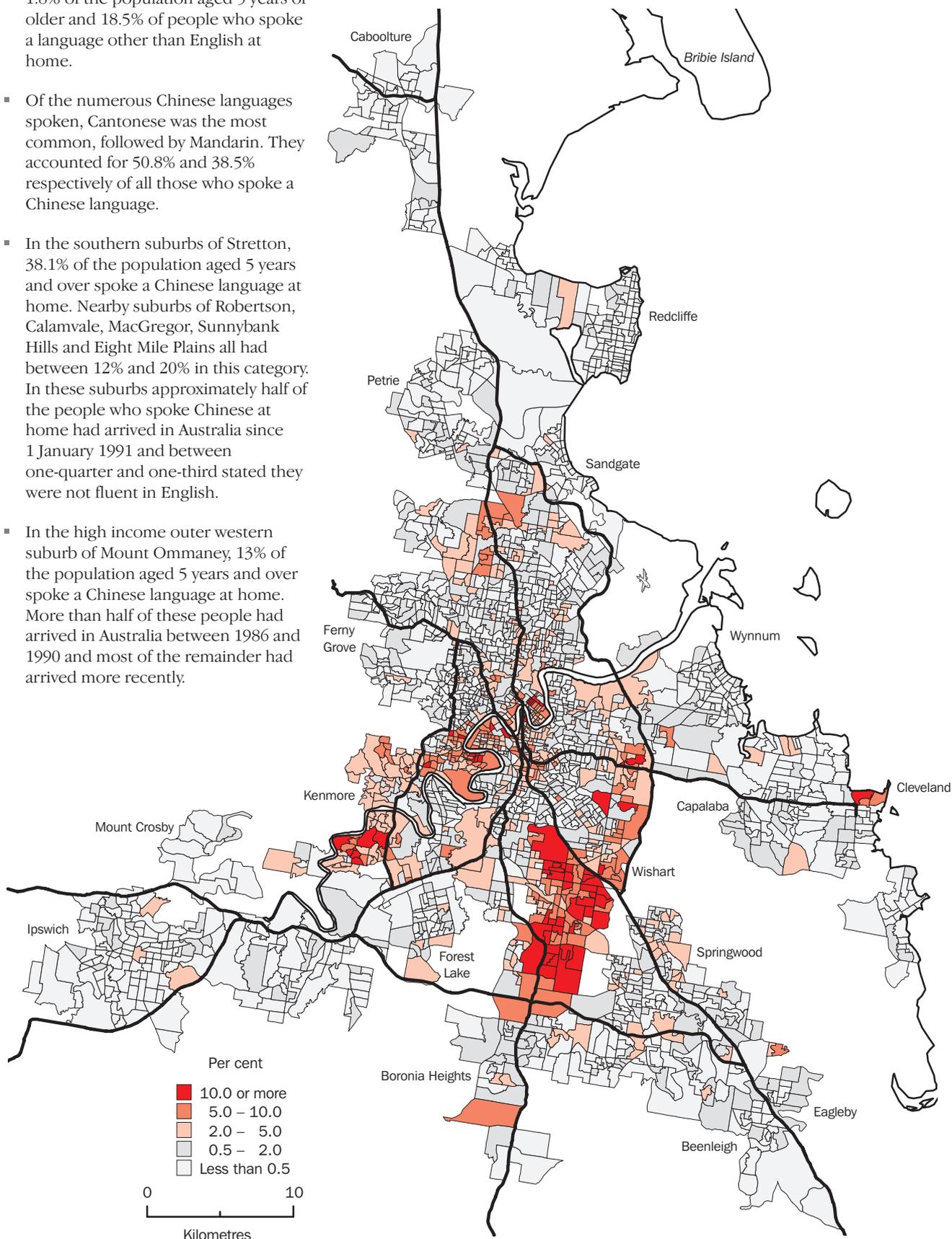
- At the 1996 Census 46,193 people in Brisbane were born in New Zealand. This was 3.6% of the population and 16.5% of the overseas born population.
- The New Zealand born population has increased by just over 20,000 since the 1986 Census, when they represented 2.5% of the population and 13.5% of the overseas born population.
- Facing no language difficulties, New Zealand born people have tended to settle throughout Brisbane. However a significant proportion were located in Logan City suburbs, including Springwood, Slacks Creek, Loganholme and Woodridge; and the Gold Coast City suburb of Mt Warren Park. Development of these areas began in the late 1970s, coinciding with the beginning of high levels of migration from New Zealand.



People speaking a Chinese language at home

As a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

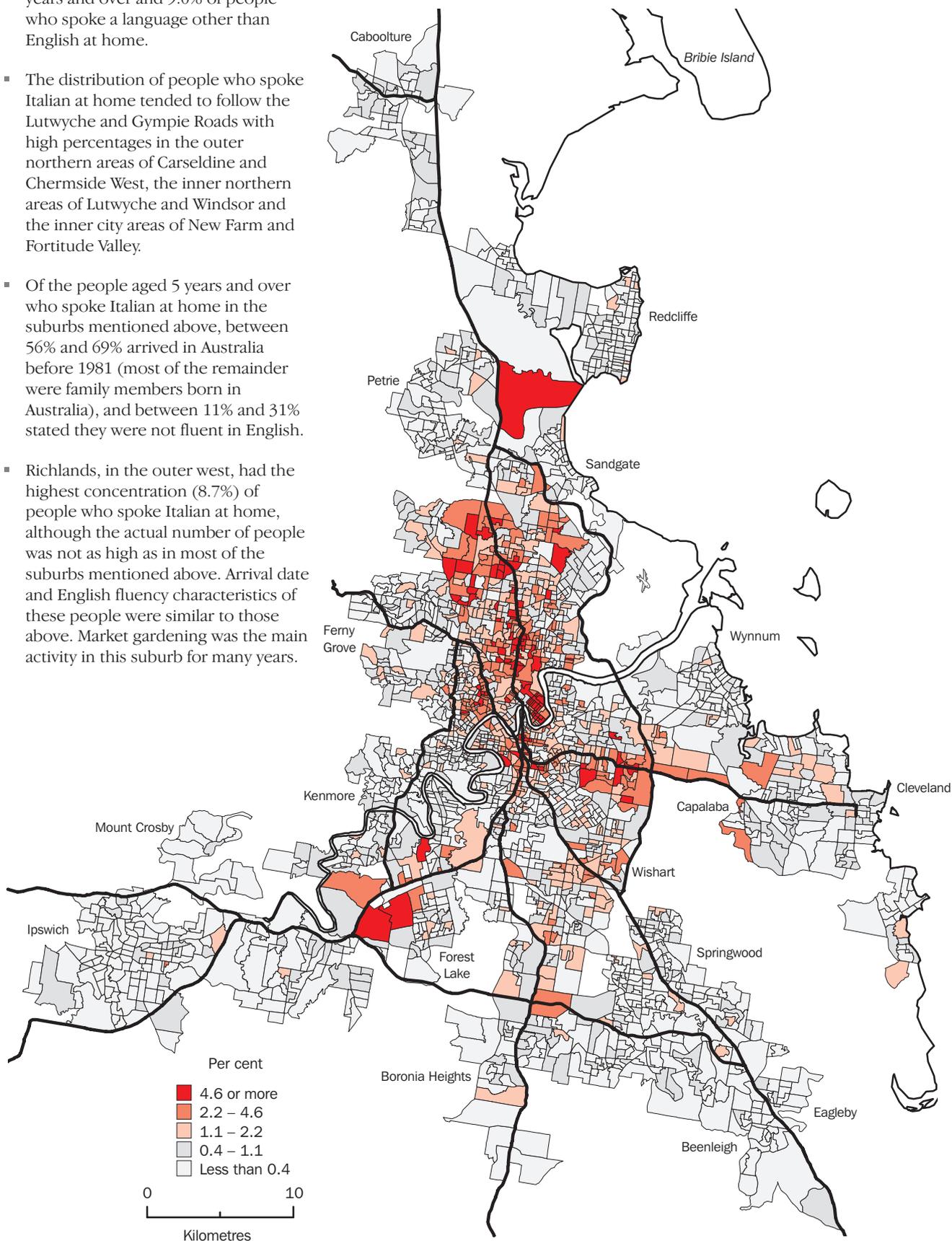
- At the 1996 Census there were 22,353 people in Brisbane who spoke a Chinese language at home. This was 1.8% of the population aged 5 years or older and 18.5% of people who spoke a language other than English at home.
- Of the numerous Chinese languages spoken, Cantonese was the most common, followed by Mandarin. They accounted for 50.8% and 38.5% respectively of all those who spoke a Chinese language.
- In the southern suburbs of Stretton, 38.1% of the population aged 5 years and over spoke a Chinese language at home. Nearby suburbs of Robertson, Calamvale, MacGregor, Sunnybank Hills and Eight Mile Plains all had between 12% and 20% in this category. In these suburbs approximately half of the people who spoke Chinese at home had arrived in Australia since 1 January 1991 and between one-quarter and one-third stated they were not fluent in English.
- In the high income outer western suburb of Mount Ommaney, 13% of the population aged 5 years and over spoke a Chinese language at home. More than half of these people had arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1990 and most of the remainder had arrived more recently.



People speaking Italian at home

As a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

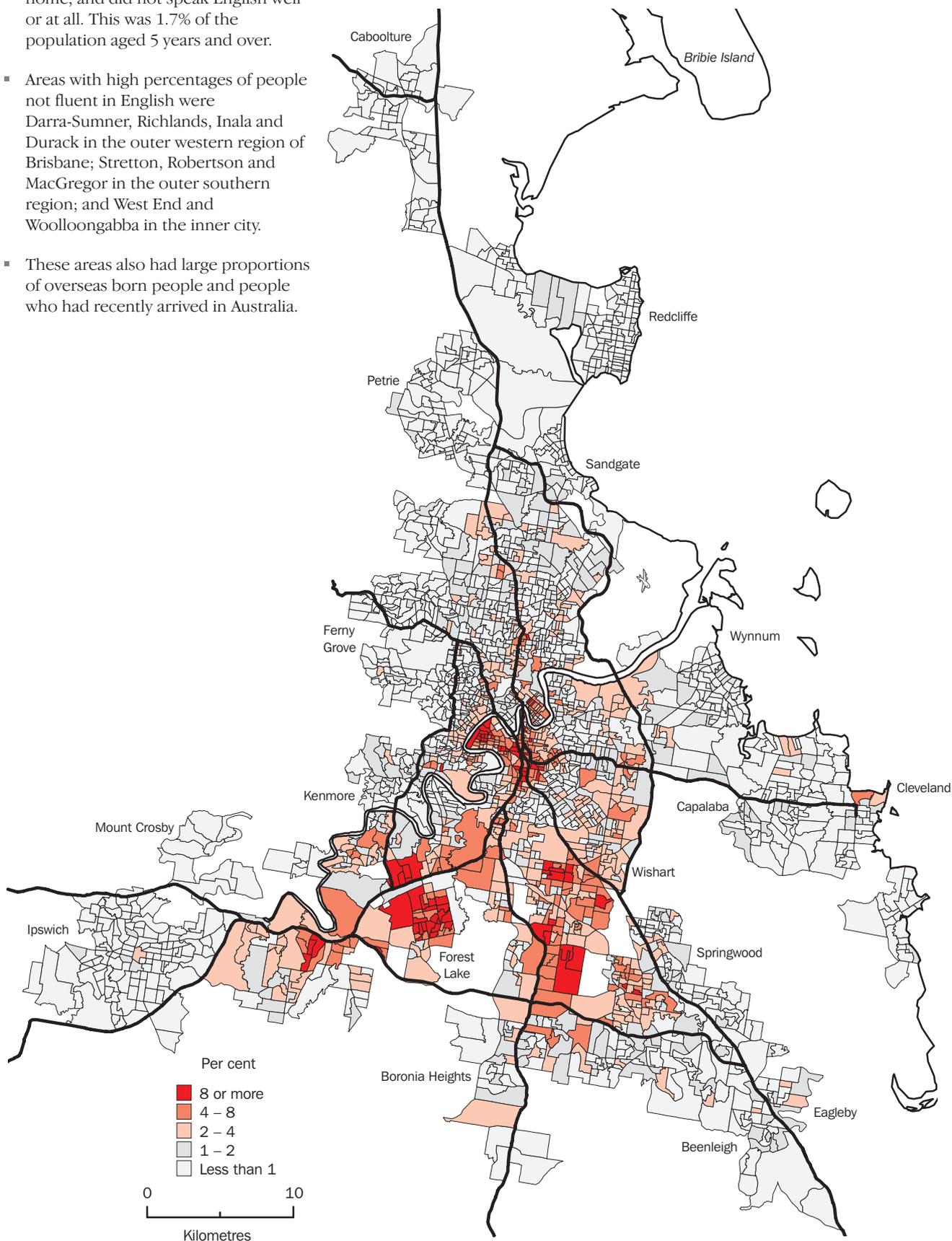
- At the 1996 Census 10,900 people in Brisbane spoke Italian at home. This was 0.9% of the population aged 5 years and over and 9.0% of people who spoke a language other than English at home.
- The distribution of people who spoke Italian at home tended to follow the Lutwyche and Gympie Roads with high percentages in the outer northern areas of Carseldine and Chermside West, the inner northern areas of Lutwyche and Windsor and the inner city areas of New Farm and Fortitude Valley.
- Of the people aged 5 years and over who spoke Italian at home in the suburbs mentioned above, between 56% and 69% arrived in Australia before 1981 (most of the remainder were family members born in Australia), and between 11% and 31% stated they were not fluent in English.
- Richlands, in the outer west, had the highest concentration (8.7%) of people who spoke Italian at home, although the actual number of people was not as high as in most of the suburbs mentioned above. Arrival date and English fluency characteristics of these people were similar to those above. Market gardening was the main activity in this suburb for many years.



People not fluent in English

People who did not speak English well or at all as a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

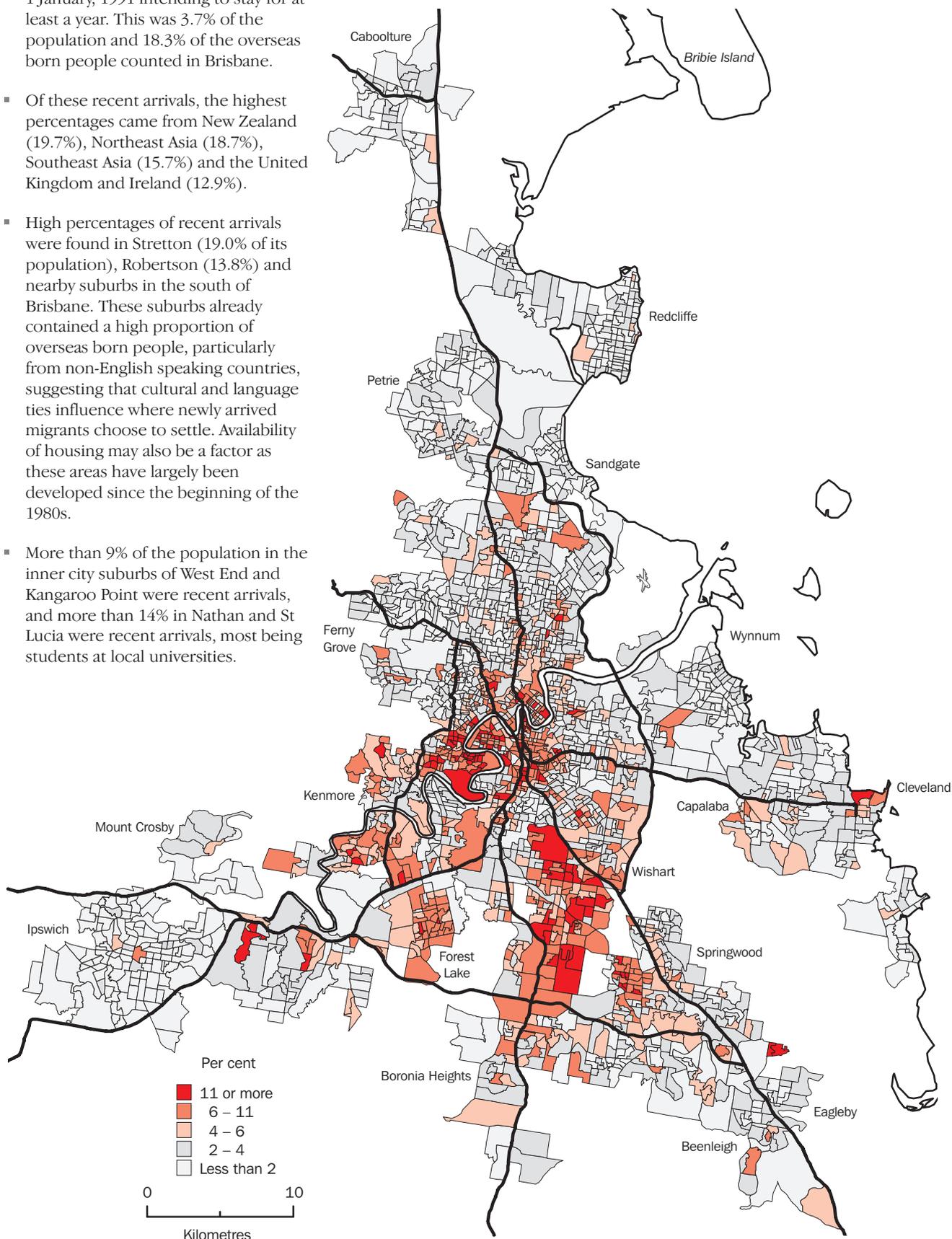
- At the 1996 Census there were 20,930 people aged 5 years and over who spoke a language other than English at home, and did not speak English well or at all. This was 1.7% of the population aged 5 years and over.
- Areas with high percentages of people not fluent in English were Darra-Sumner, Richlands, Inala and Durack in the outer western region of Brisbane; Stretton, Robertson and MacGregor in the outer southern region; and West End and Woolloongabba in the inner city.
- These areas also had large proportions of overseas born people and people who had recently arrived in Australia.



Recent arrivals

As a percentage of the total population

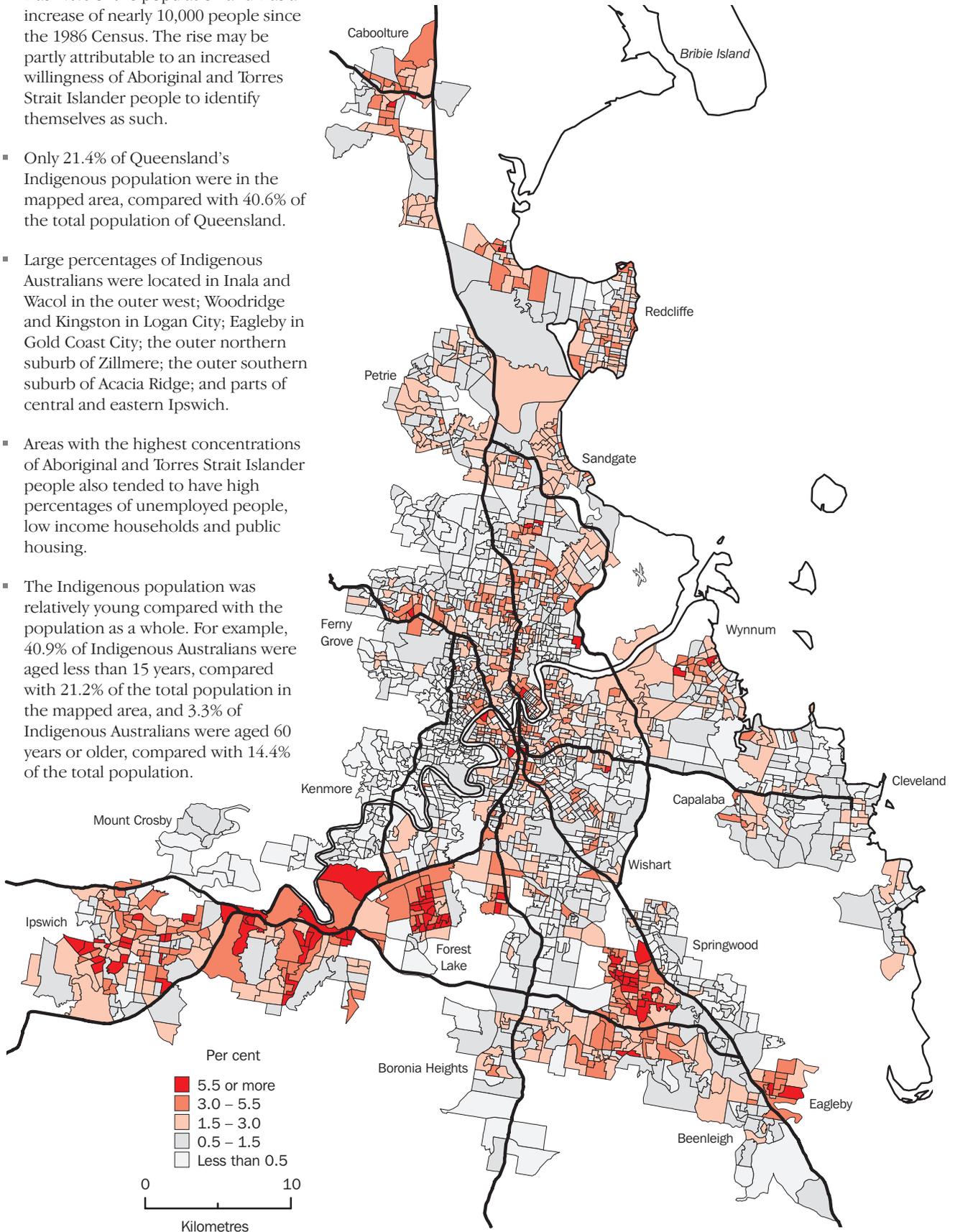
- At the 1996 Census there were 49,670 overseas born people in Brisbane who arrived in Australia after 1 January, 1991 intending to stay for at least a year. This was 3.7% of the population and 18.3% of the overseas born people counted in Brisbane.
- Of these recent arrivals, the highest percentages came from New Zealand (19.7%), Northeast Asia (18.7%), Southeast Asia (15.7%) and the United Kingdom and Ireland (12.9%).
- High percentages of recent arrivals were found in Stretton (19.0% of its population), Robertson (13.8%) and nearby suburbs in the south of Brisbane. These suburbs already contained a high proportion of overseas born people, particularly from non-English speaking countries, suggesting that cultural and language ties influence where newly arrived migrants choose to settle. Availability of housing may also be a factor as these areas have largely been developed since the beginning of the 1980s.
- More than 9% of the population in the inner city suburbs of West End and Kangaroo Point were recent arrivals, and more than 14% in Nathan and St Lucia were recent arrivals, most being students at local universities.



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

As a percentage of the total population

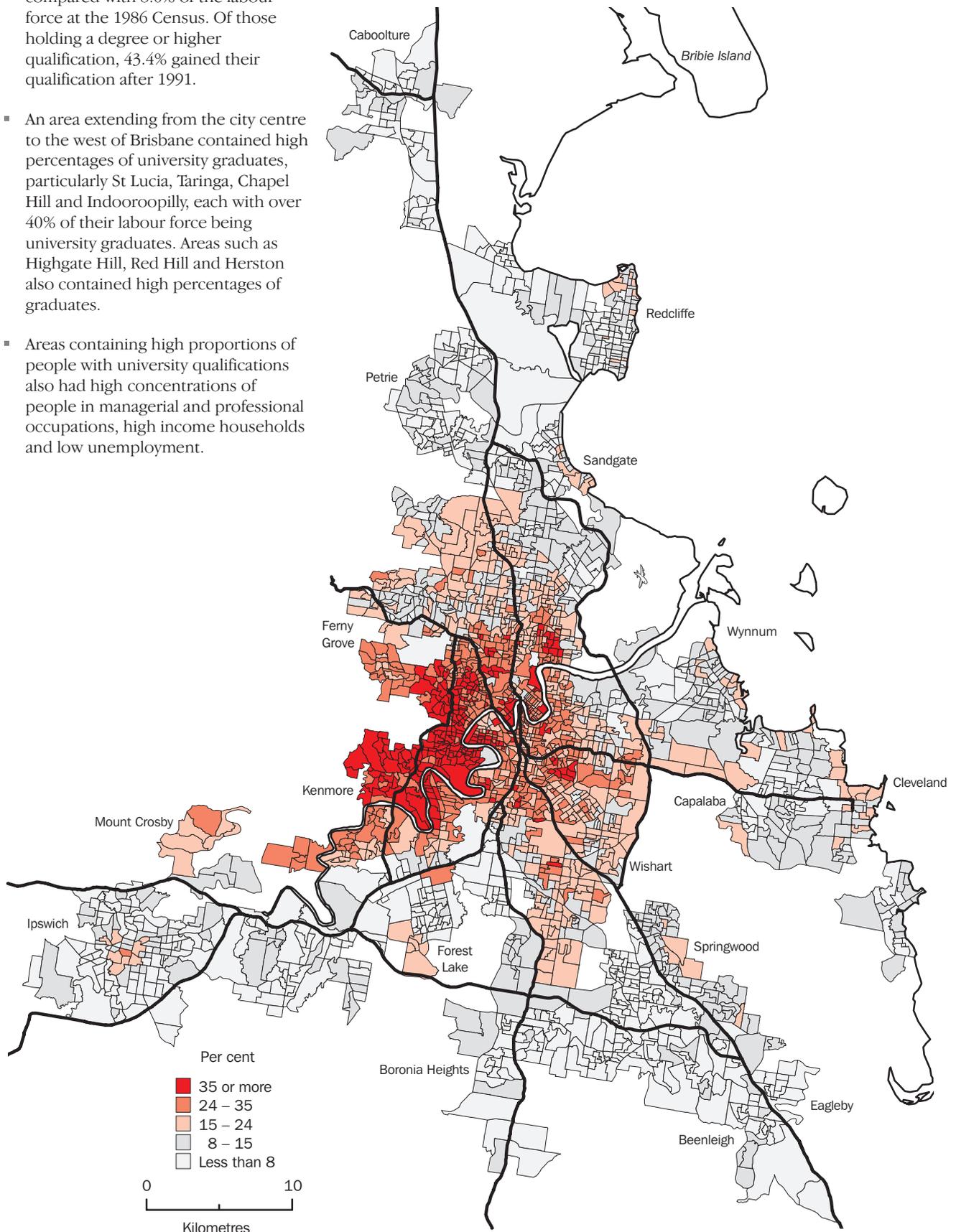
- At the 1996 Census 20,439 people indicated that they were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. This was 1.6% of the population and was an increase of nearly 10,000 people since the 1986 Census. The rise may be partly attributable to an increased willingness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to identify themselves as such.
- Only 21.4% of Queensland's Indigenous population were in the mapped area, compared with 40.6% of the total population of Queensland.
- Large percentages of Indigenous Australians were located in Inala and Wacol in the outer west; Woodridge and Kingston in Logan City; Eagleby in Gold Coast City; the outer northern suburb of Zillmere; the outer southern suburb of Acacia Ridge; and parts of central and eastern Ipswich.
- Areas with the highest concentrations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people also tended to have high percentages of unemployed people, low income households and public housing.
- The Indigenous population was relatively young compared with the population as a whole. For example, 40.9% of Indigenous Australians were aged less than 15 years, compared with 21.2% of the total population in the mapped area, and 3.3% of Indigenous Australians were aged 60 years or older, compared with 14.4% of the total population.



People with university qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

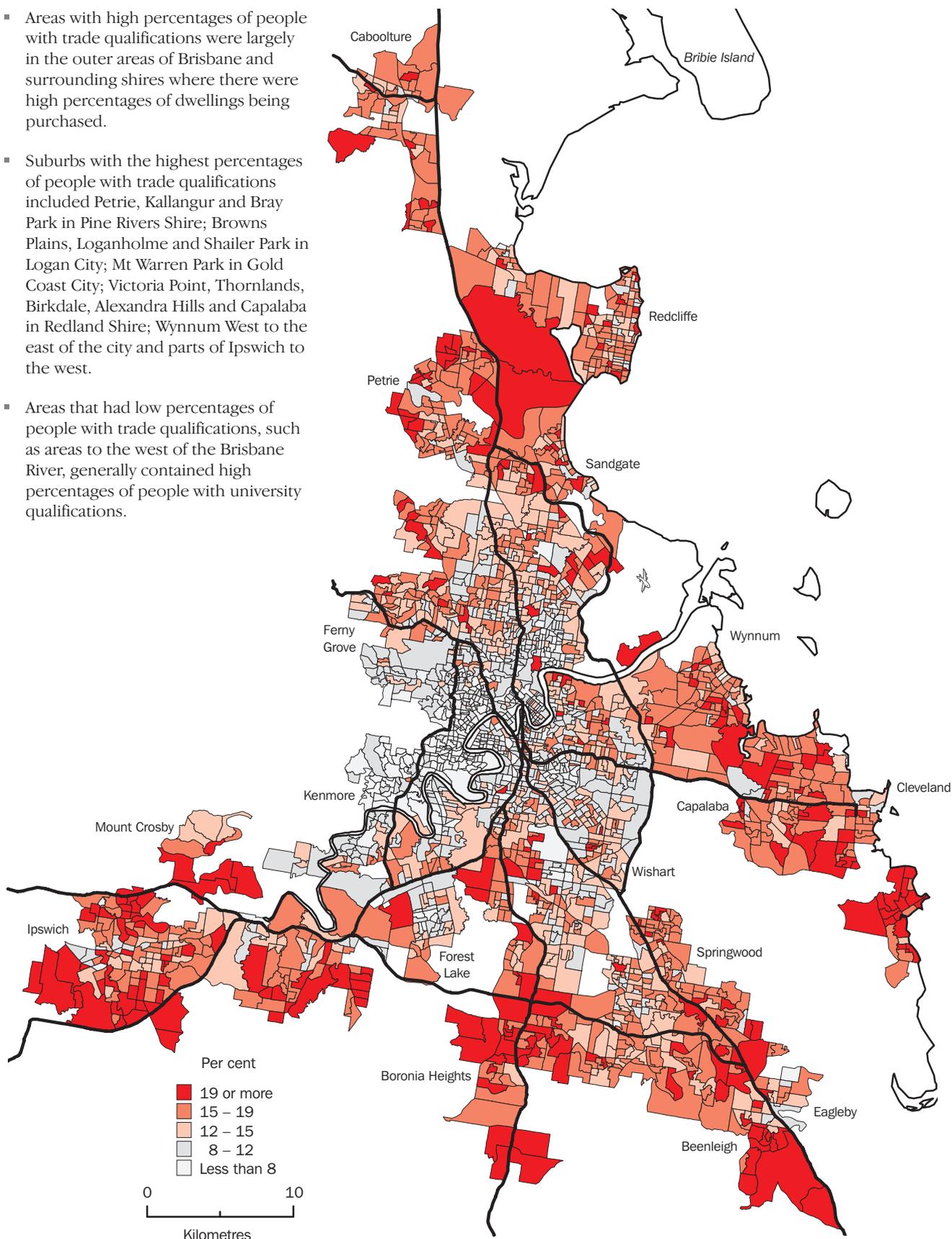
- At the 1996 Census 104,211 people, 16.6% of the Brisbane labour force, held a degree or higher qualification, compared with 8.0% of the labour force at the 1986 Census. Of those holding a degree or higher qualification, 43.4% gained their qualification after 1991.
- An area extending from the city centre to the west of Brisbane contained high percentages of university graduates, particularly St Lucia, Taringa, Chapel Hill and Indooroopilly, each with over 40% of their labour force being university graduates. Areas such as Highgate Hill, Red Hill and Herston also contained high percentages of graduates.
- Areas containing high proportions of people with university qualifications also had high concentrations of people in managerial and professional occupations, high income households and low unemployment.



People with trade qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

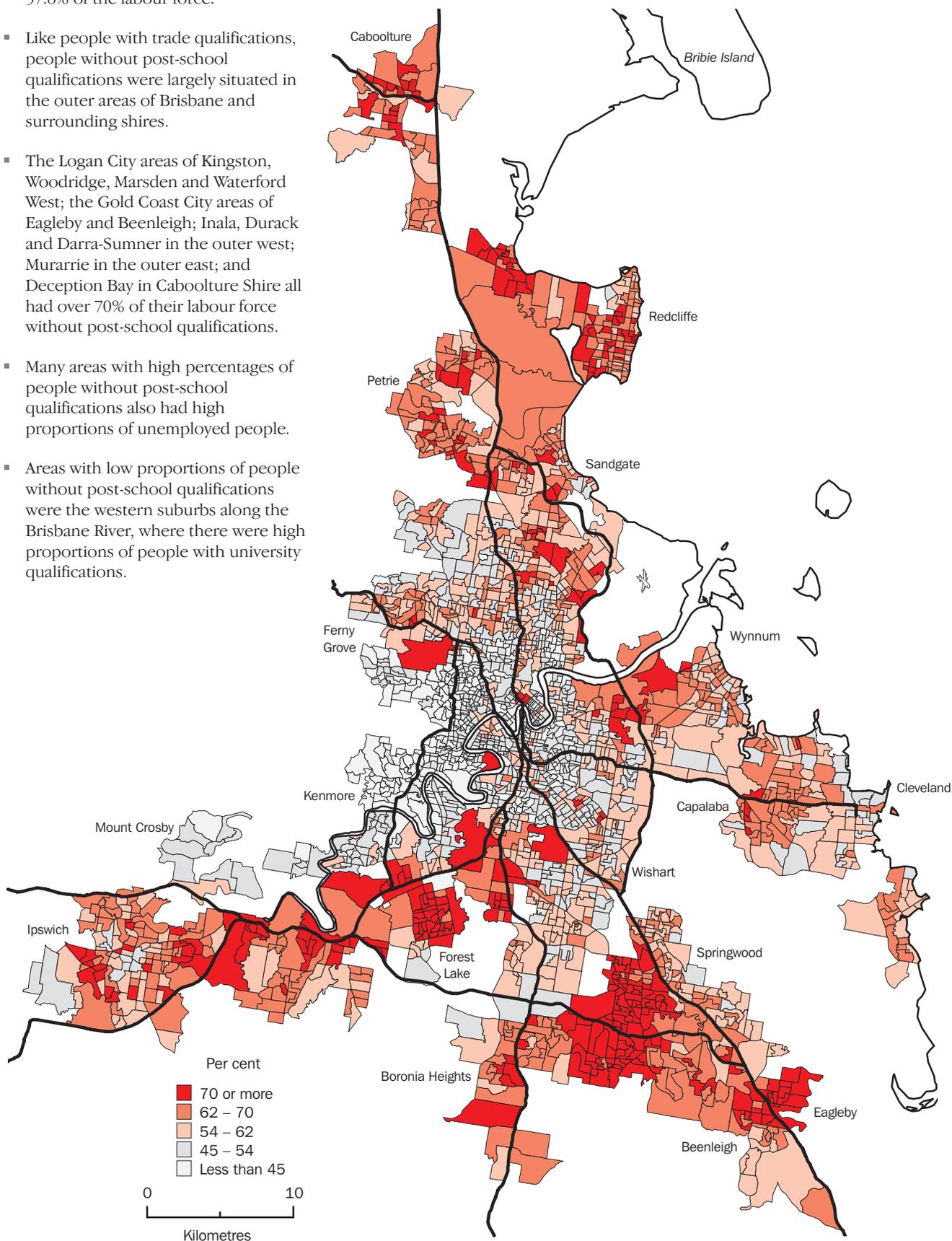
- At the 1996 Census 87,597 people, 13.9% of the labour force, held skilled vocational qualifications.
- Areas with high percentages of people with trade qualifications were largely in the outer areas of Brisbane and surrounding shires where there were high percentages of dwellings being purchased.
- Suburbs with the highest percentages of people with trade qualifications included Petrie, Kallangur and Bray Park in Pine Rivers Shire; Browns Plains, Loganholme and Shailer Park in Logan City; Mt Warren Park in Gold Coast City; Victoria Point, Thornlands, Birkdale, Alexandra Hills and Capalaba in Redland Shire; Wynnum West to the east of the city and parts of Ipswich to the west.
- Areas that had low percentages of people with trade qualifications, such as areas to the west of the Brisbane River, generally contained high percentages of people with university qualifications.



People without qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

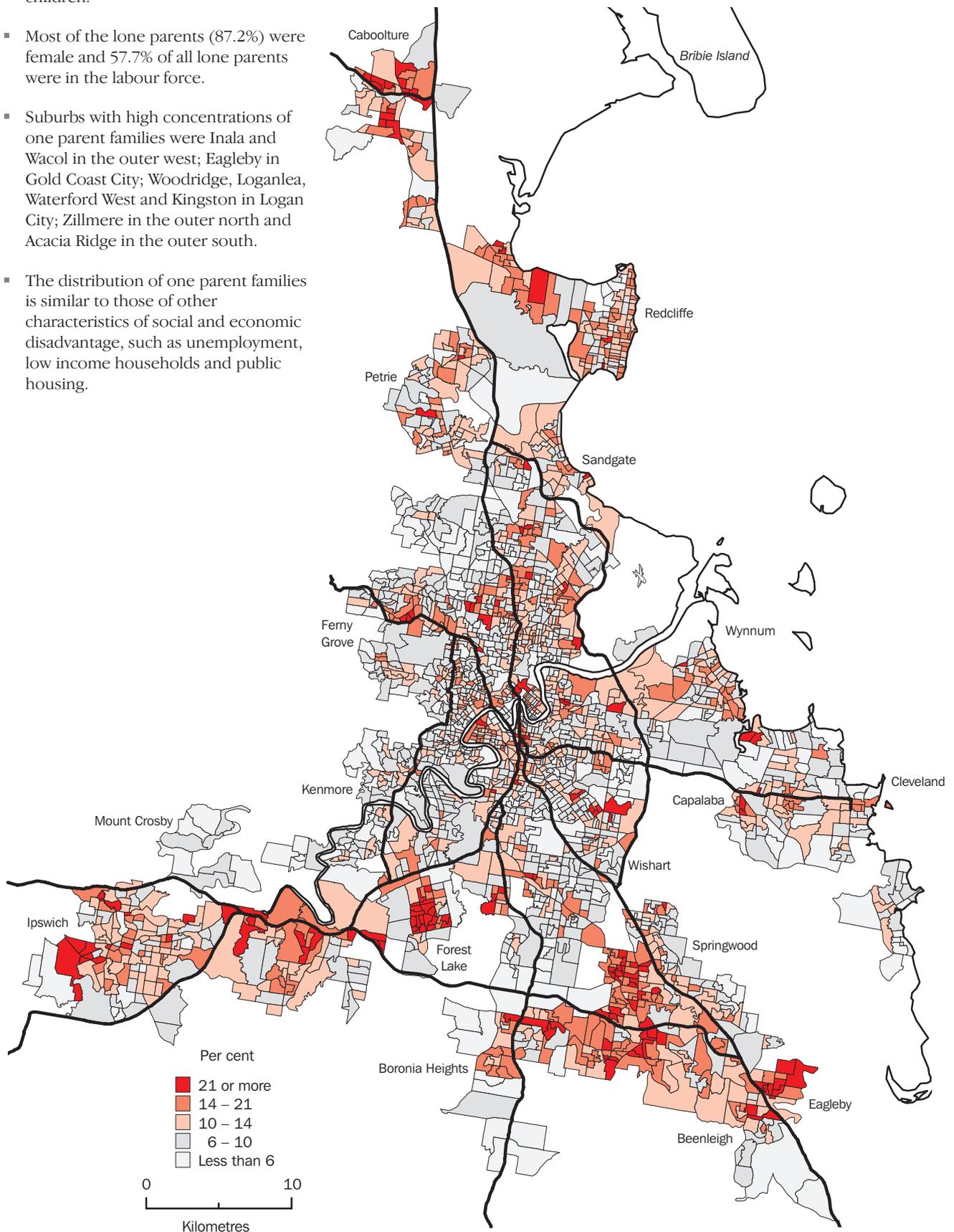
- At the 1996 Census there were 363,938 people in the labour force who had no post-school qualifications. This was 57.8% of the labour force.
- Like people with trade qualifications, people without post-school qualifications were largely situated in the outer areas of Brisbane and surrounding shires.
- The Logan City areas of Kingston, Woodridge, Marsden and Waterford West; the Gold Coast City areas of Eagleby and Beenleigh; Inala, Durack and Darra-Summer in the outer west; Murarrie in the outer east; and Deception Bay in Caboolture Shire all had over 70% of their labour force without post-school qualifications.
- Many areas with high percentages of people without post-school qualifications also had high proportions of unemployed people.
- Areas with low proportions of people without post-school qualifications were the western suburbs along the Brisbane River, where there were high proportions of people with university qualifications.



One parent families with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

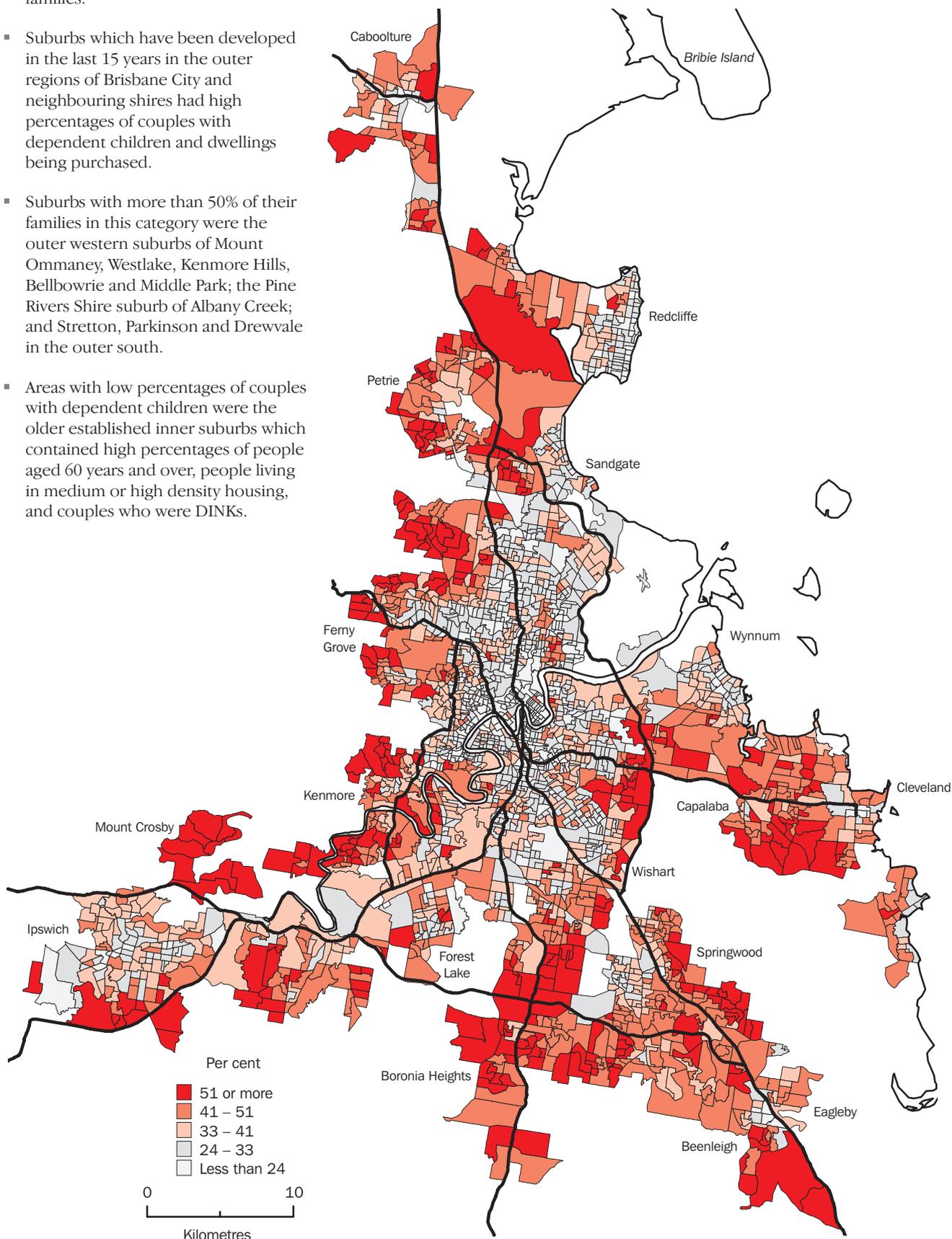
- Of the 351,970 families in Brisbane at the 1996 Census, 38,487 (10.9%) were one parent families with dependent children.
- Most of the lone parents (87.2%) were female and 57.7% of all lone parents were in the labour force.
- Suburbs with high concentrations of one parent families were Inala and Wacol in the outer west; Eagleby in Gold Coast City; Woodridge, Loganlea, Waterford West and Kingston in Logan City; Zillmere in the outer north and Acacia Ridge in the outer south.
- The distribution of one parent families is similar to those of other characteristics of social and economic disadvantage, such as unemployment, low income households and public housing.



Couples with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

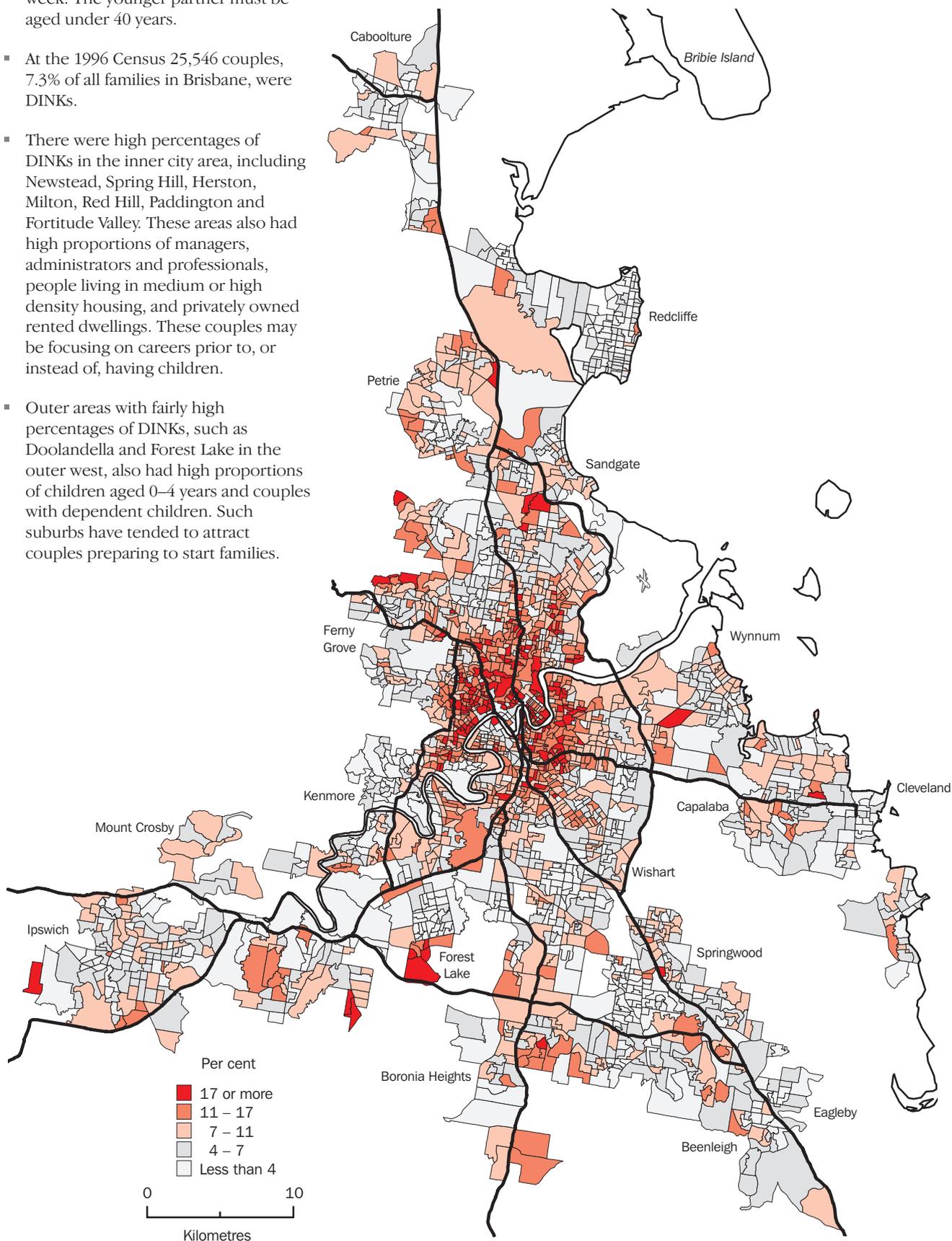
- In Brisbane there were 140,780 couples with dependent children at the 1996 Census. This was 40.0% of all families.
- Suburbs which have been developed in the last 15 years in the outer regions of Brisbane City and neighbouring shires had high percentages of couples with dependent children and dwellings being purchased.
- Suburbs with more than 50% of their families in this category were the outer western suburbs of Mount Ommaney, Westlake, Kenmore Hills, Bellbowrie and Middle Park; the Pine Rivers Shire suburb of Albany Creek; and Stretton, Parkinson and Drewvale in the outer south.
- Areas with low percentages of couples with dependent children were the older established inner suburbs which contained high percentages of people aged 60 years and over, people living in medium or high density housing, and couples who were DINKs.



DINKs (double income, no kids)

As a percentage of all families

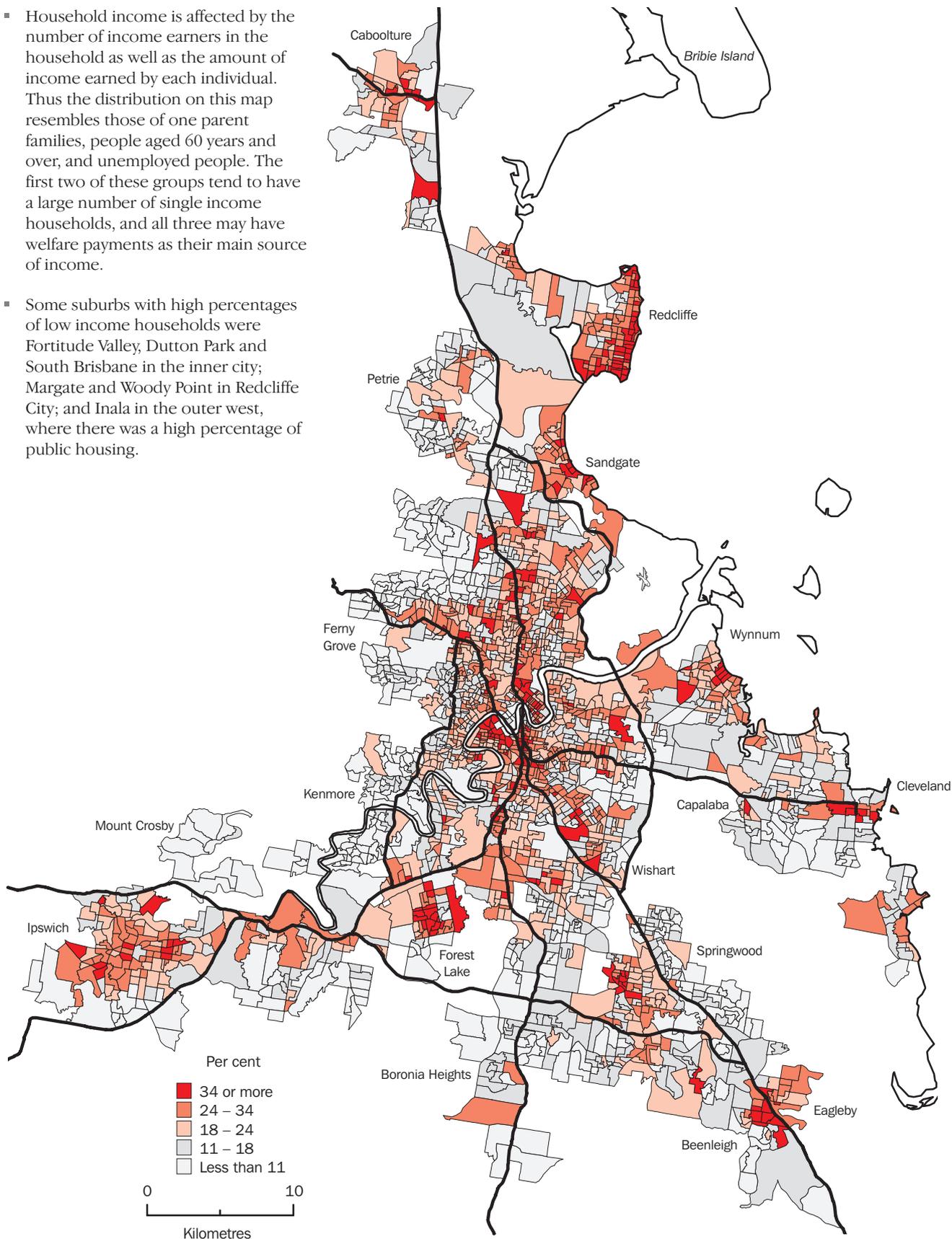
- DINKs are 'couple only' families where both people are in paid employment and work more than 25 hours per week. The younger partner must be aged under 40 years.
- At the 1996 Census 25,546 couples, 7.3% of all families in Brisbane, were DINKs.
- There were high percentages of DINKs in the inner city area, including Newstead, Spring Hill, Herston, Milton, Red Hill, Paddington and Fortitude Valley. These areas also had high proportions of managers, administrators and professionals, people living in medium or high density housing, and privately owned rented dwellings. These couples may be focusing on careers prior to, or instead of, having children.
- Outer areas with fairly high percentages of DINKs, such as Doolandella and Forest Lake in the outer west, also had high proportions of children aged 0–4 years and couples with dependent children. Such suburbs have tended to attract couples preparing to start families.



Low income households

Percentage of households with weekly income under \$300

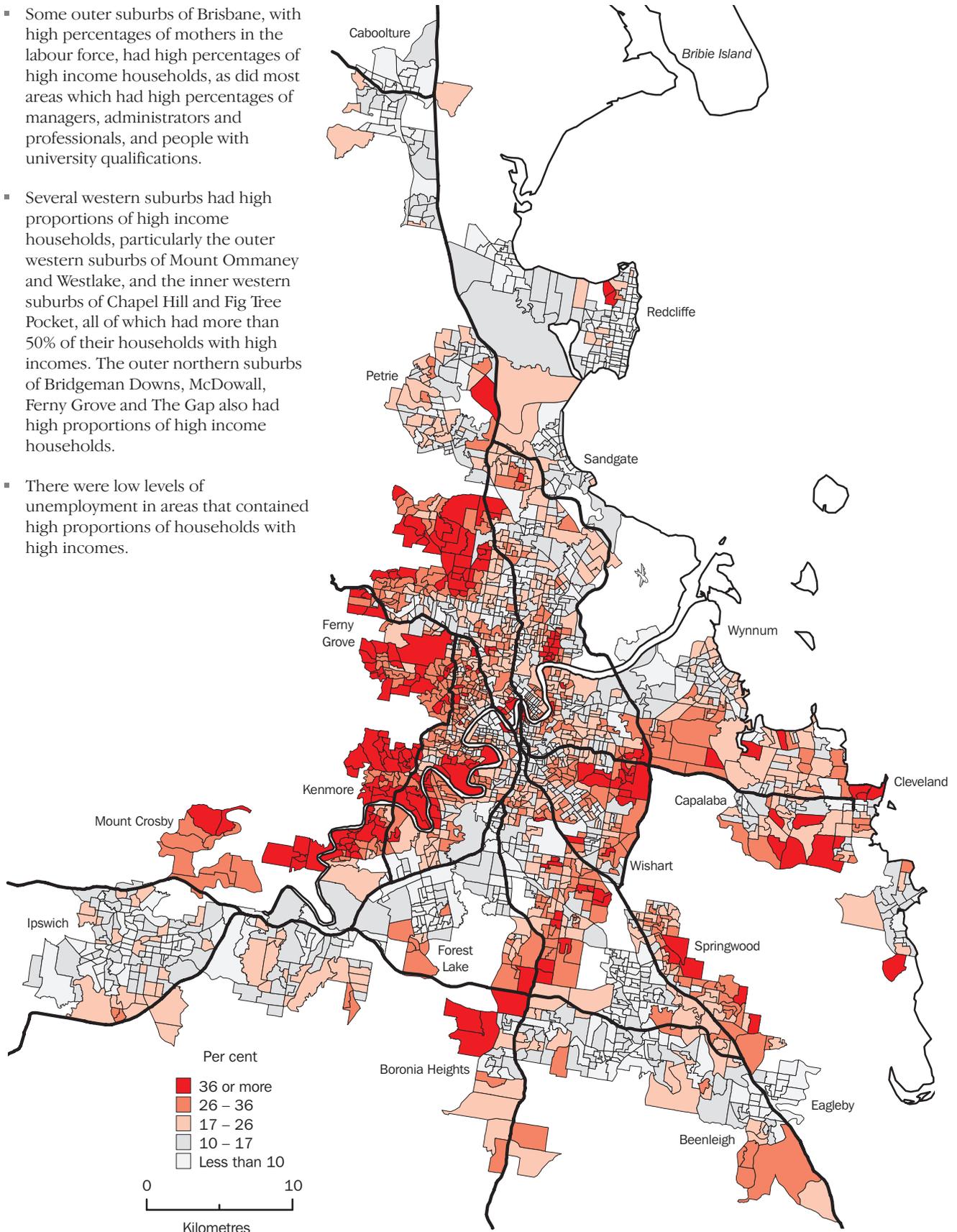
- At the 1996 Census 19.3% of households in Brisbane received a weekly income of less than \$300.
- Household income is affected by the number of income earners in the household as well as the amount of income earned by each individual. Thus the distribution on this map resembles those of one parent families, people aged 60 years and over, and unemployed people. The first two of these groups tend to have a large number of single income households, and all three may have welfare payments as their main source of income.
- Some suburbs with high percentages of low income households were Fortitude Valley, Dutton Park and South Brisbane in the inner city; Margate and Woody Point in Redcliffe City; and Inala in the outer west, where there was a high percentage of public housing.



High income households

Percentage of households with weekly income of \$1,200 or more

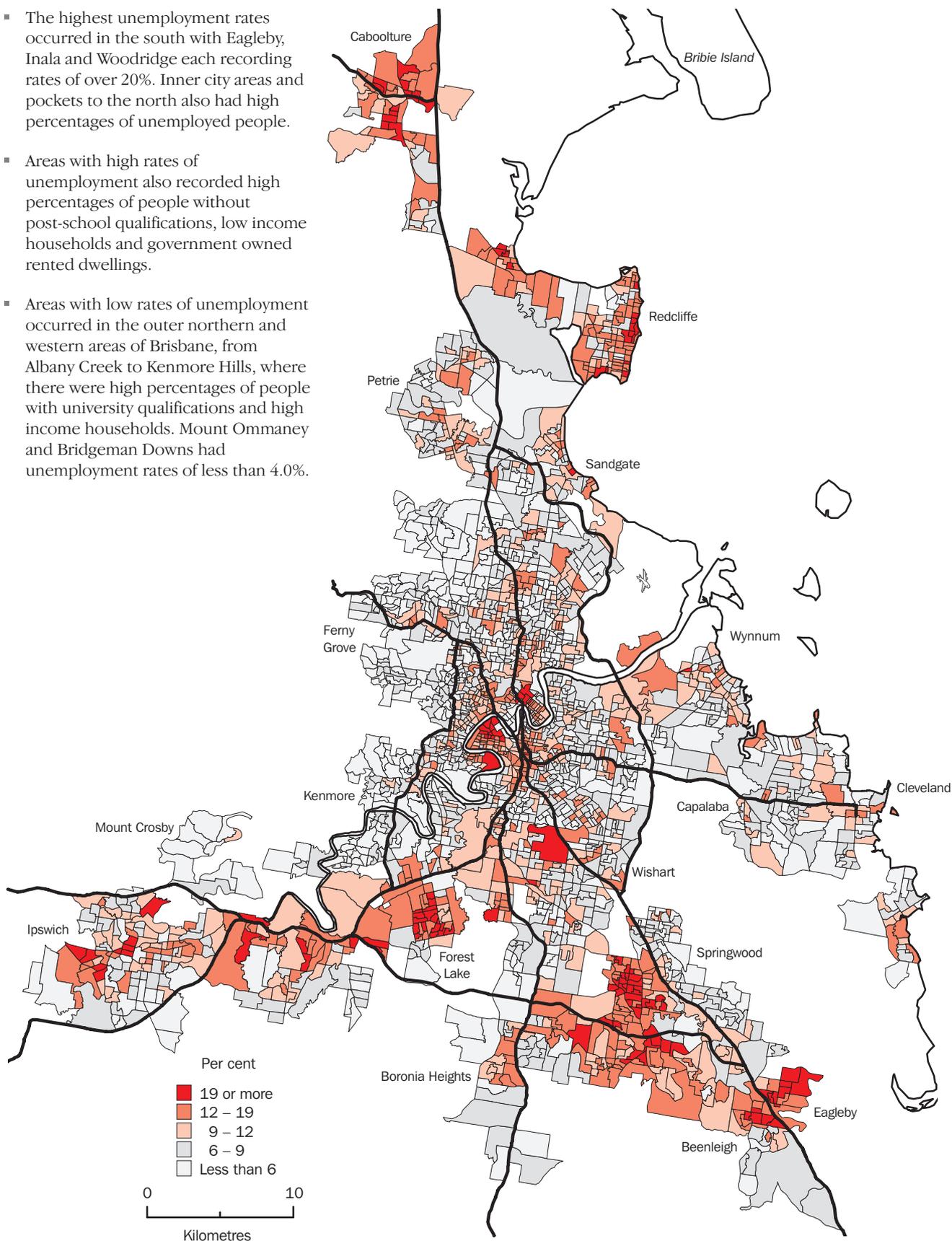
- At the 1996 Census 19.6% of households in Brisbane received a weekly income of \$1,200 or more.
- Some outer suburbs of Brisbane, with high percentages of mothers in the labour force, had high percentages of high income households, as did most areas which had high percentages of managers, administrators and professionals, and people with university qualifications.
- Several western suburbs had high proportions of high income households, particularly the outer western suburbs of Mount Ommaney and Westlake, and the inner western suburbs of Chapel Hill and Fig Tree Pocket, all of which had more than 50% of their households with high incomes. The outer northern suburbs of Bridgeman Downs, McDowall, Ferny Grove and The Gap also had high proportions of high income households.
- There were low levels of unemployment in areas that contained high proportions of households with high incomes.



Unemployed people

As a percentage of the labour force

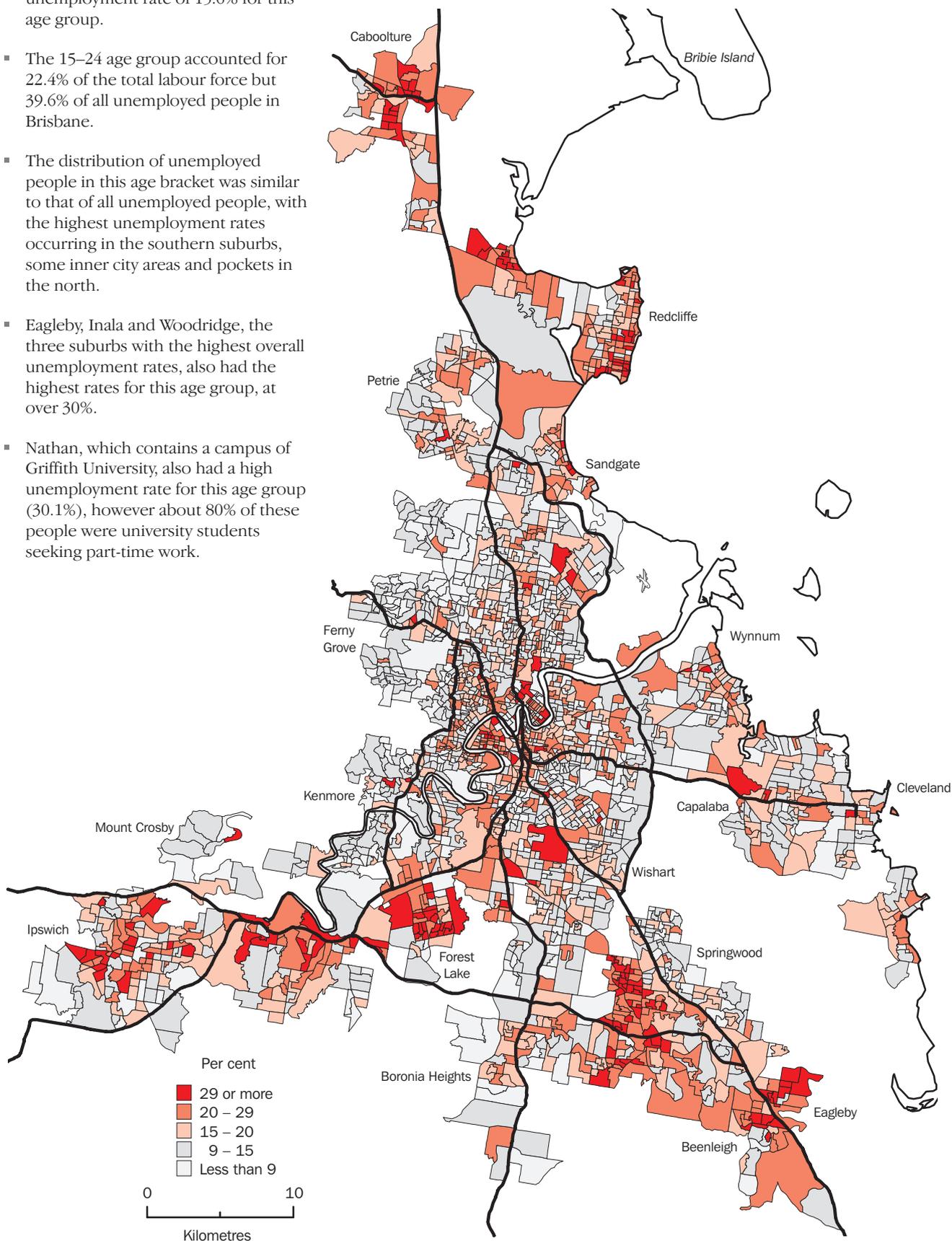
- At the 1996 Census there were 58,694 unemployed people in Brisbane. This was 8.8% of the labour force.
- The highest unemployment rates occurred in the south with Eagleby, Inala and Woodridge each recording rates of over 20%. Inner city areas and pockets to the north also had high percentages of unemployed people.
- Areas with high rates of unemployment also recorded high percentages of people without post-school qualifications, low income households and government owned rented dwellings.
- Areas with low rates of unemployment occurred in the outer northern and western areas of Brisbane, from Albany Creek to Kenmore Hills, where there were high percentages of people with university qualifications and high income households. Mount Ommaney and Bridgeman Downs had unemployment rates of less than 4.0%.



Unemployed people aged 15–24 years

As a percentage of the labour force aged 15–24 years

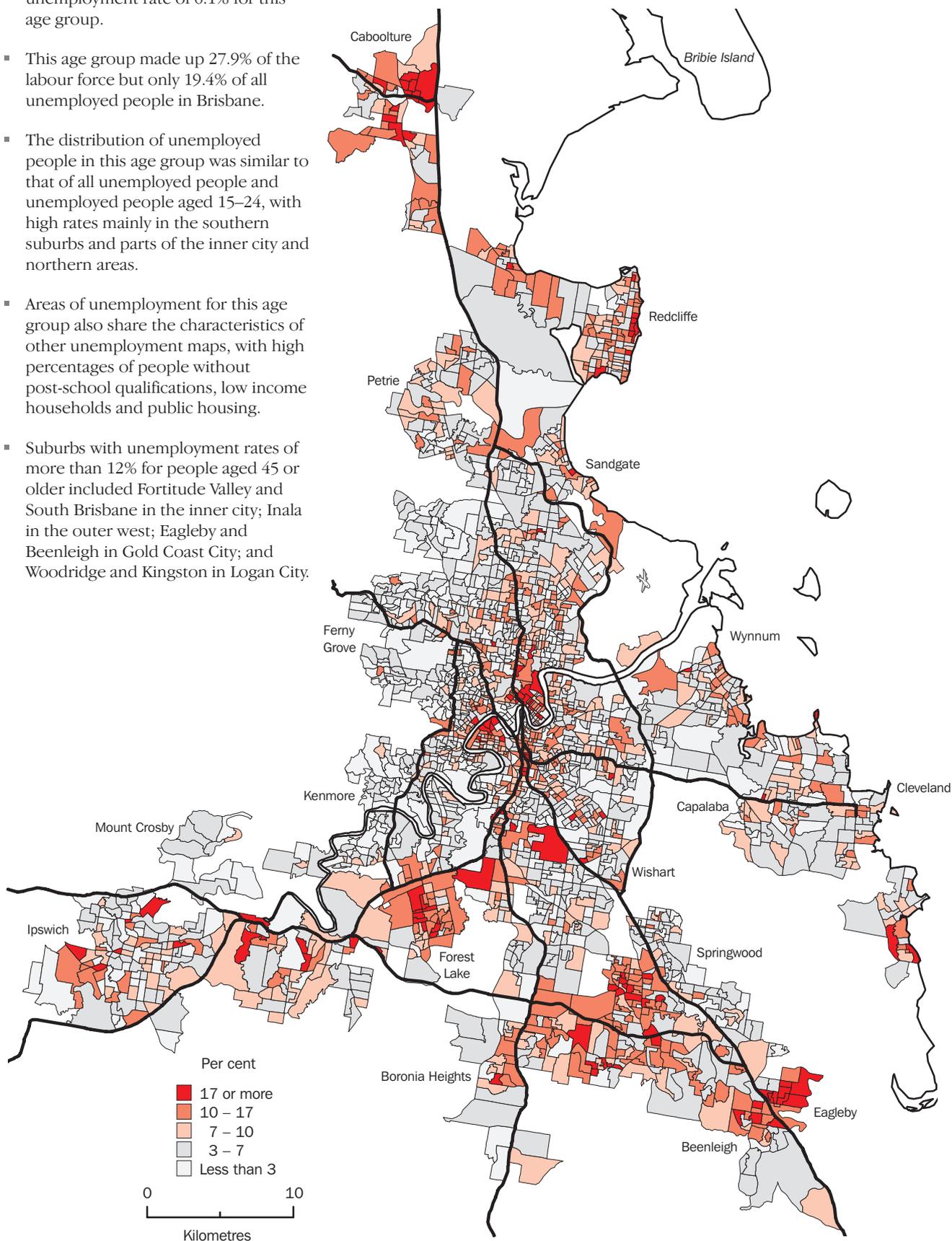
- At the 1996 Census there were 23,231 unemployed people aged 15–24 years in Brisbane. This represented an unemployment rate of 15.6% for this age group.
- The 15–24 age group accounted for 22.4% of the total labour force but 39.6% of all unemployed people in Brisbane.
- The distribution of unemployed people in this age bracket was similar to that of all unemployed people, with the highest unemployment rates occurring in the southern suburbs, some inner city areas and pockets in the north.
- Eagleby, Inala and Woodridge, the three suburbs with the highest overall unemployment rates, also had the highest rates for this age group, at over 30%.
- Nathan, which contains a campus of Griffith University, also had a high unemployment rate for this age group (30.1%), however about 80% of these people were university students seeking part-time work.



Unemployed people aged 45 years or older

As a percentage of the labour force aged 45 years or older

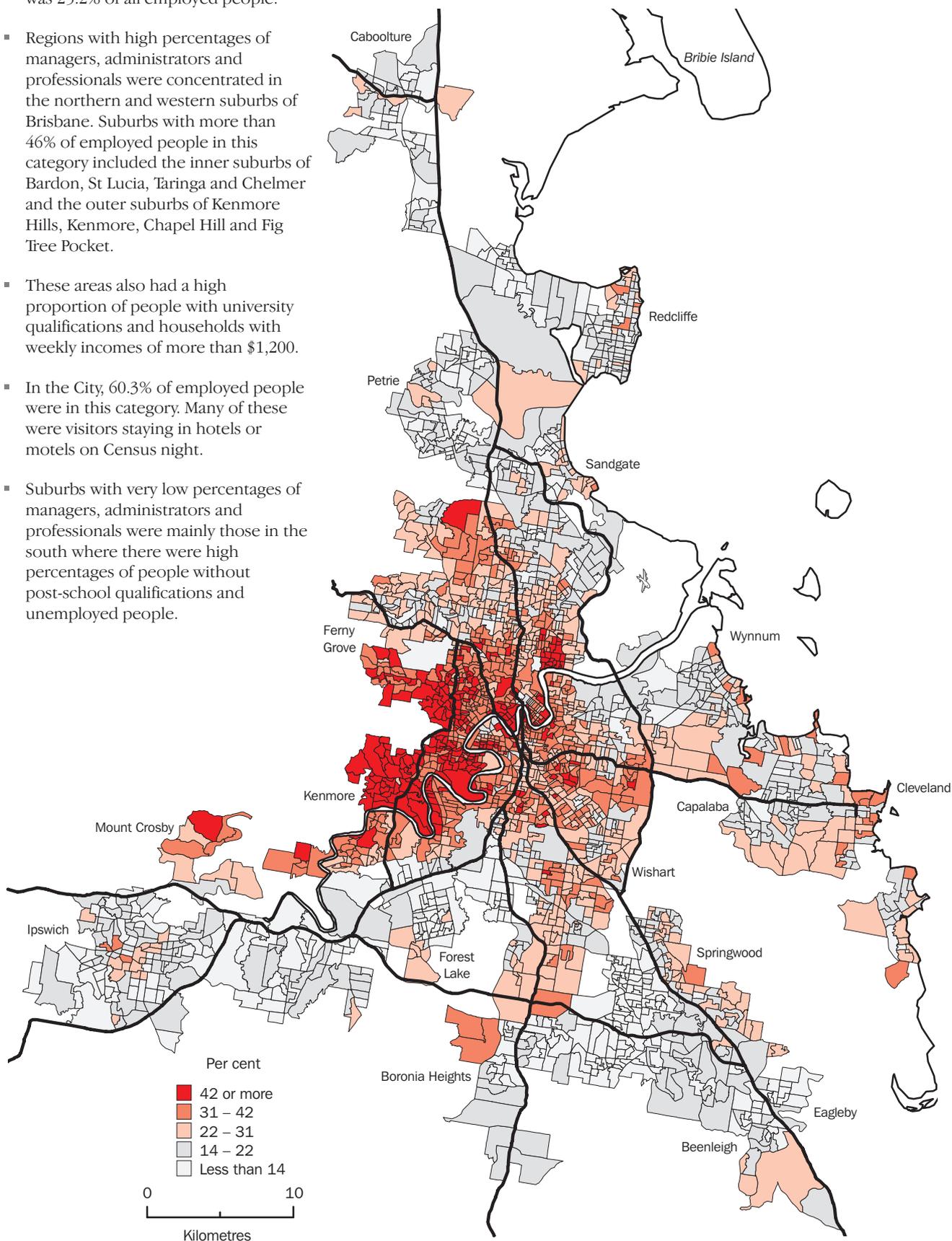
- At the 1996 Census there were 11,370 unemployed people aged 45 years or older in Brisbane. This represented an unemployment rate of 6.1% for this age group.
- This age group made up 27.9% of the labour force but only 19.4% of all unemployed people in Brisbane.
- The distribution of unemployed people in this age group was similar to that of all unemployed people and unemployed people aged 15–24, with high rates mainly in the southern suburbs and parts of the inner city and northern areas.
- Areas of unemployment for this age group also share the characteristics of other unemployment maps, with high percentages of people without post-school qualifications, low income households and public housing.
- Suburbs with unemployment rates of more than 12% for people aged 45 or older included Fortitude Valley and South Brisbane in the inner city; Inala in the outer west; Eagleby and Beenleigh in Gold Coast City; and Woodridge and Kingston in Logan City.



Managers, administrators and professionals

As a percentage of all employed people

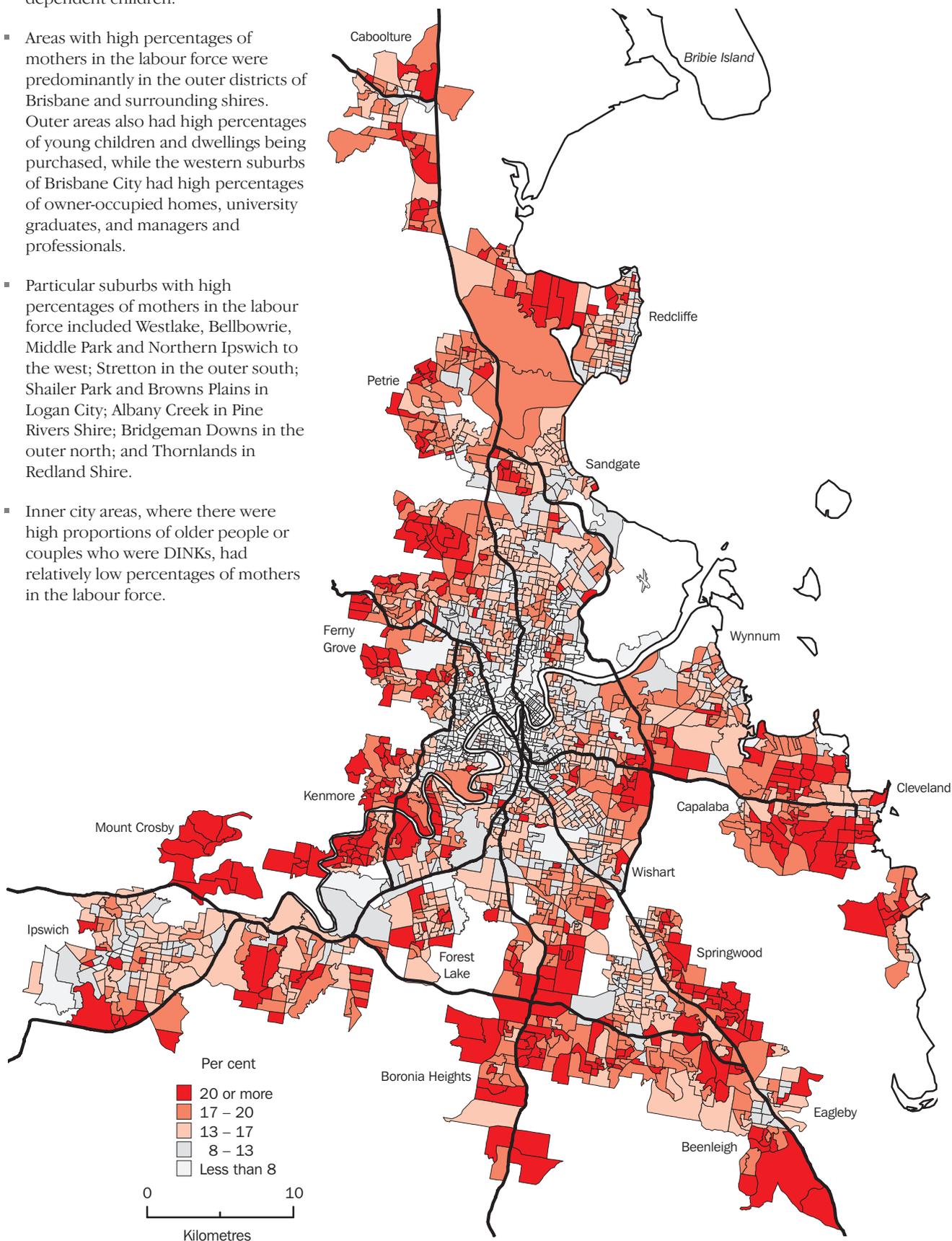
- At the 1996 Census there were 150,774 people who were managers, administrators or professionals. This was 25.2% of all employed people.
- Regions with high percentages of managers, administrators and professionals were concentrated in the northern and western suburbs of Brisbane. Suburbs with more than 46% of employed people in this category included the inner suburbs of Bardon, St Lucia, Taringa and Chelmer and the outer suburbs of Kenmore Hills, Kenmore, Chapel Hill and Fig Tree Pocket.
- These areas also had a high proportion of people with university qualifications and households with weekly incomes of more than \$1,200.
- In the City, 60.3% of employed people were in this category. Many of these were visitors staying in hotels or motels on Census night.
- Suburbs with very low percentages of managers, administrators and professionals were mainly those in the south where there were high percentages of people without post-school qualifications and unemployed people.



Mothers in the labour force

Females, with dependent children, in the labour force as a percentage of the labour force

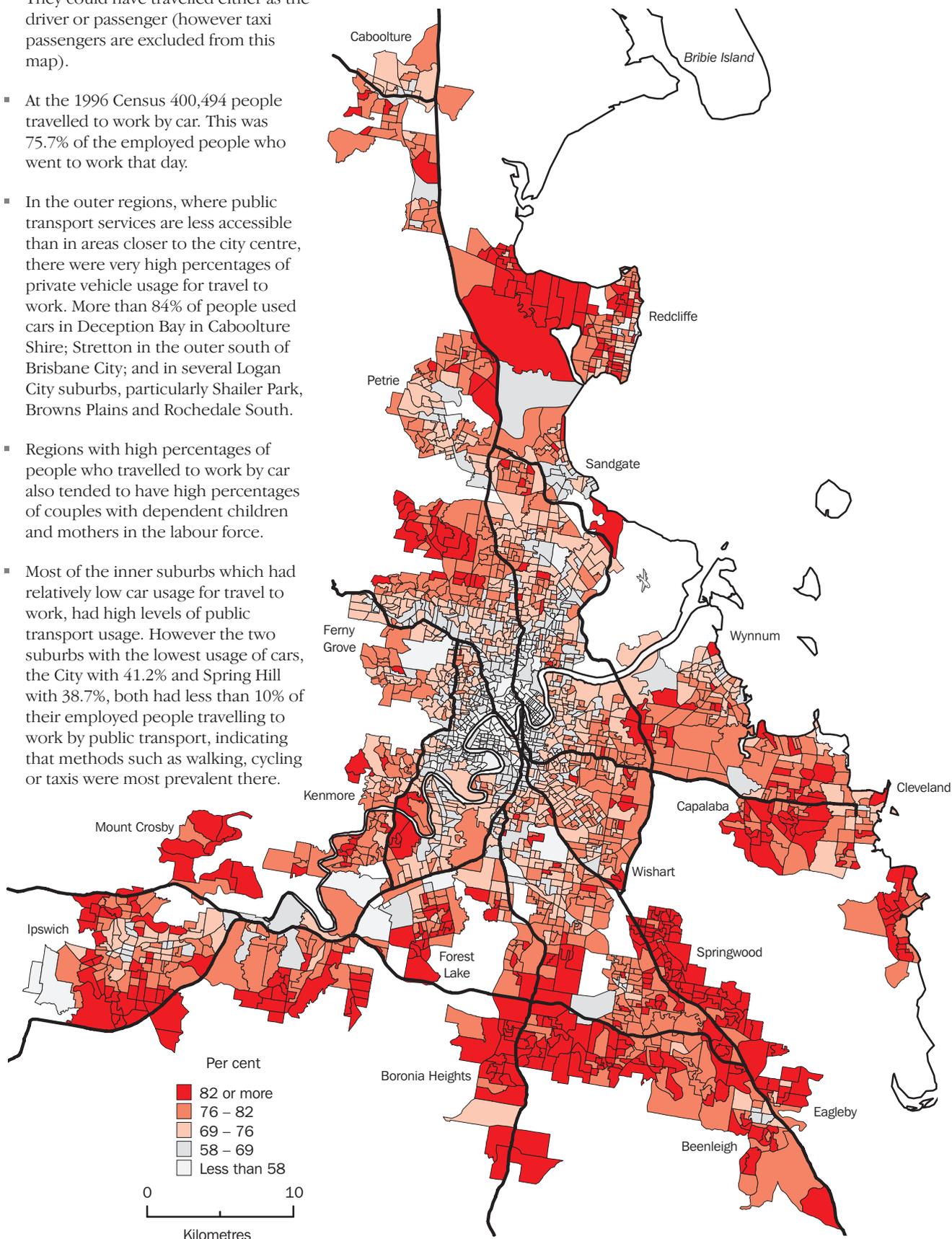
- Of the 666,202 people in the labour force in Brisbane at the 1996 Census, 104,898, or 15.8%, were mothers with dependent children.
- Areas with high percentages of mothers in the labour force were predominantly in the outer districts of Brisbane and surrounding shires. Outer areas also had high percentages of young children and dwellings being purchased, while the western suburbs of Brisbane City had high percentages of owner-occupied homes, university graduates, and managers and professionals.
- Particular suburbs with high percentages of mothers in the labour force included Westlake, Bellbowrie, Middle Park and Northern Ipswich to the west; Stretton in the outer south; Shailer Park and Browns Plains in Logan City; Albany Creek in Pine Rivers Shire; Bridgeman Downs in the outer north; and Thornlands in Redland Shire.
- Inner city areas, where there were high proportions of older people or couples who were DINKs, had relatively low percentages of mothers in the labour force.



People who travelled to work by car

As a percentage of all employed people

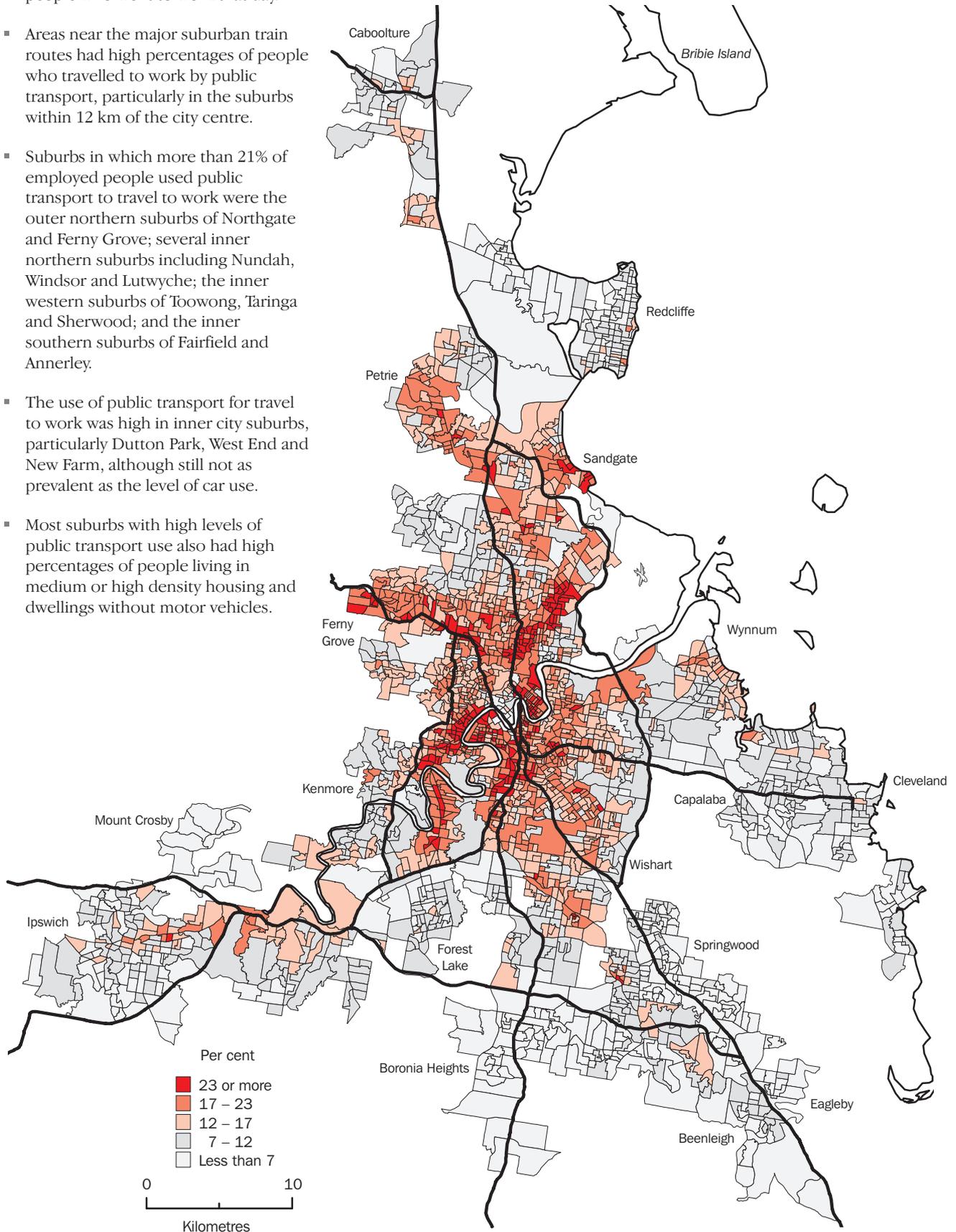
- This map shows those people who, on the day of the Census, used a car as their only mode of transport to work. They could have travelled either as the driver or passenger (however taxi passengers are excluded from this map).
- At the 1996 Census 400,494 people travelled to work by car. This was 75.7% of the employed people who went to work that day.
- In the outer regions, where public transport services are less accessible than in areas closer to the city centre, there were very high percentages of private vehicle usage for travel to work. More than 84% of people used cars in Deception Bay in Caboolture Shire; Stretton in the outer south of Brisbane City; and in several Logan City suburbs, particularly Shailer Park, Browns Plains and Rochedale South.
- Regions with high percentages of people who travelled to work by car also tended to have high percentages of couples with dependent children and mothers in the labour force.
- Most of the inner suburbs which had relatively low car usage for travel to work, had high levels of public transport usage. However the two suburbs with the lowest usage of cars, the City with 41.2% and Spring Hill with 38.7%, both had less than 10% of their employed people travelling to work by public transport, indicating that methods such as walking, cycling or taxis were most prevalent there.



People who travelled to work by public transport

As a percentage of all employed people

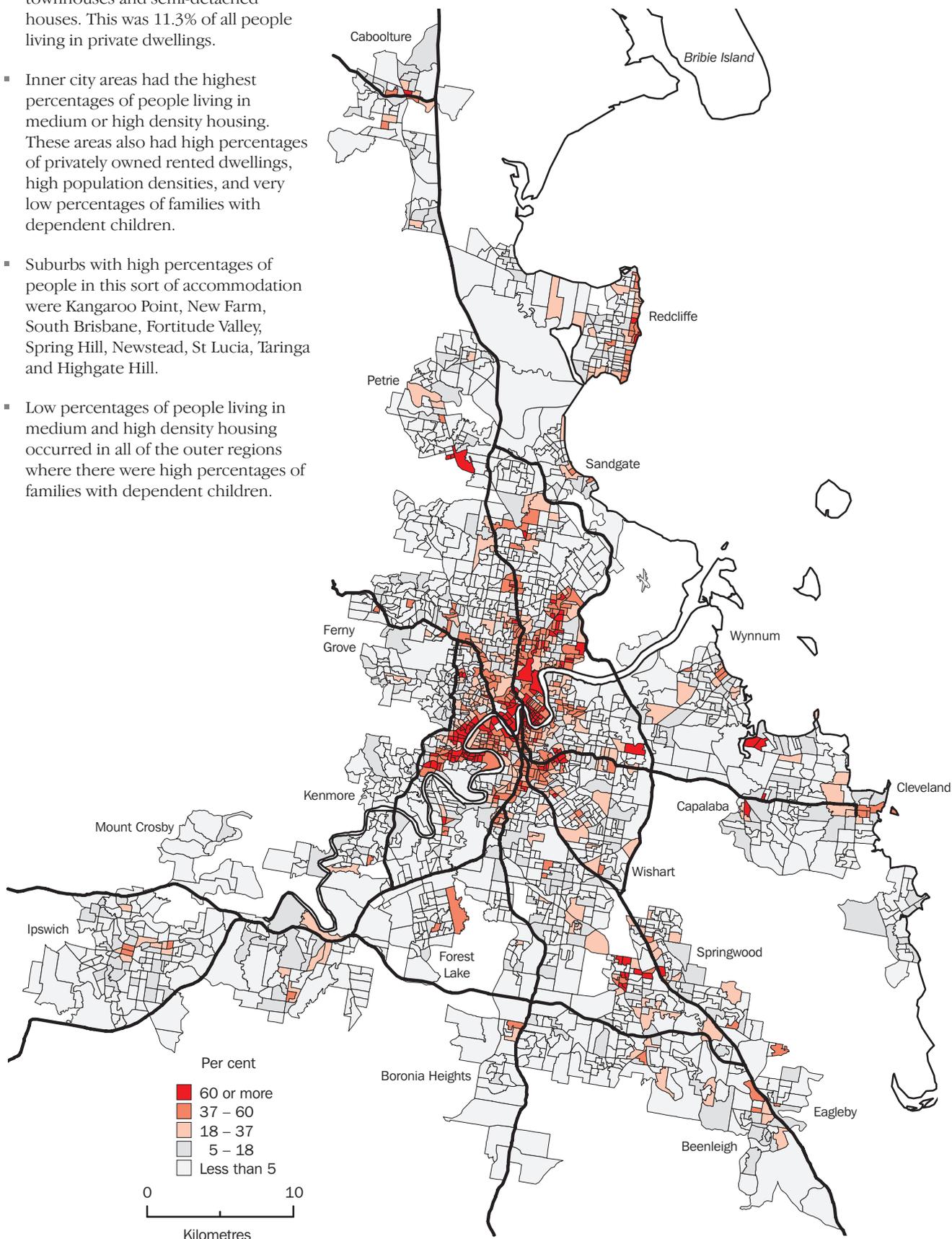
- At the 1996 Census 66,425 people travelled to work by public transport. This was 12.6% of the employed people who went to work that day.
- Areas near the major suburban train routes had high percentages of people who travelled to work by public transport, particularly in the suburbs within 12 km of the city centre.
- Suburbs in which more than 21% of employed people used public transport to travel to work were the outer northern suburbs of Northgate and Ferny Grove; several inner northern suburbs including Nundah, Windsor and Lutwyche; the inner western suburbs of Toowong, Taringa and Sherwood; and the inner southern suburbs of Fairfield and Annerley.
- The use of public transport for travel to work was high in inner city suburbs, particularly Dutton Park, West End and New Farm, although still not as prevalent as the level of car use.
- Most suburbs with high levels of public transport use also had high percentages of people living in medium or high density housing and dwellings without motor vehicles.



People occupying medium or high density housing

As a percentage of all people living in private dwellings

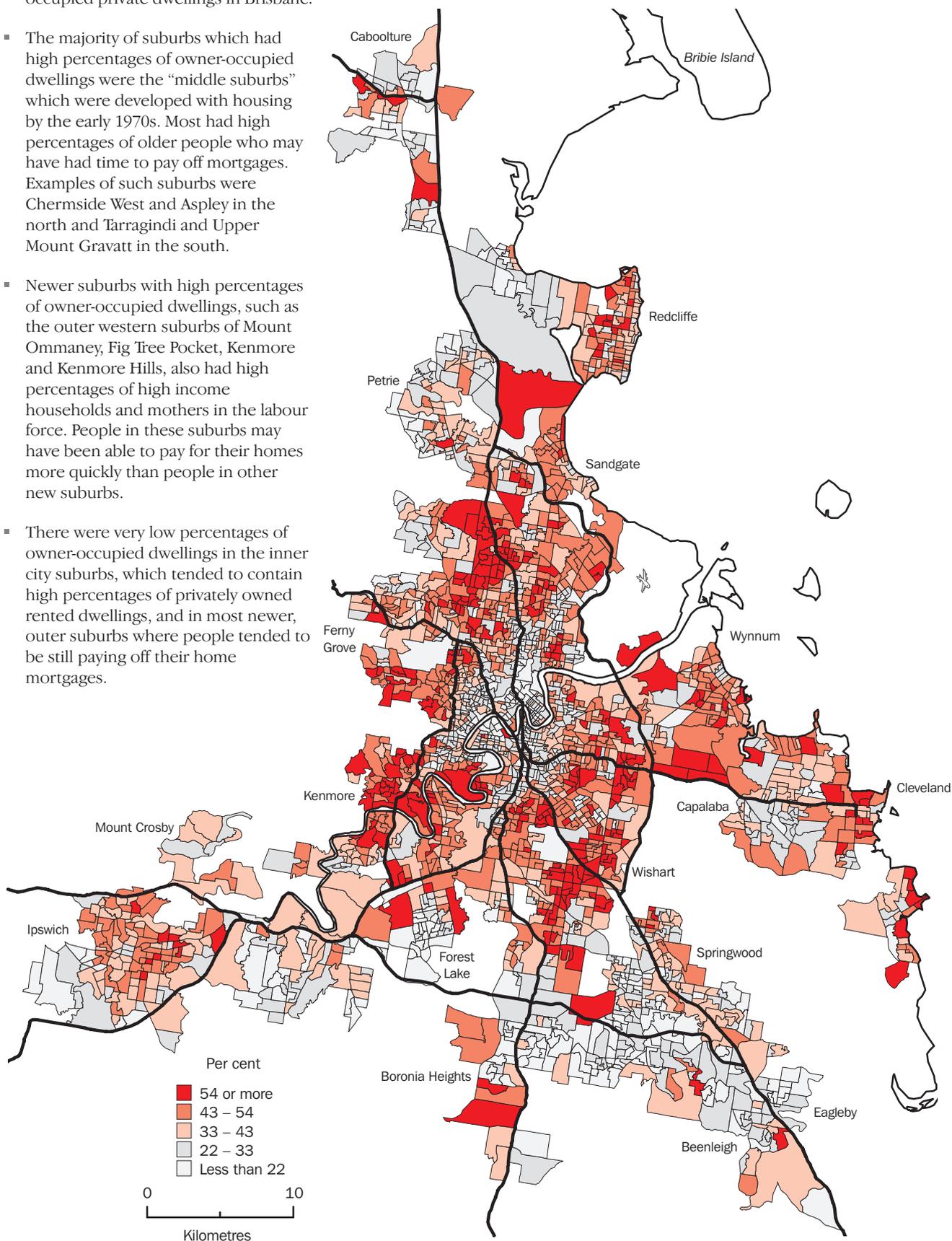
- At the 1996 Census there were 146,351 people living in medium or high density housing, such as flats, townhouses and semi-detached houses. This was 11.3% of all people living in private dwellings.
- Inner city areas had the highest percentages of people living in medium or high density housing. These areas also had high percentages of privately owned rented dwellings, high population densities, and very low percentages of families with dependent children.
- Suburbs with high percentages of people in this sort of accommodation were Kangaroo Point, New Farm, South Brisbane, Fortitude Valley, Spring Hill, Newstead, St Lucia, Taringa and Highgate Hill.
- Low percentages of people living in medium and high density housing occurred in all of the outer regions where there were high percentages of families with dependent children.



Owner-occupied dwellings

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

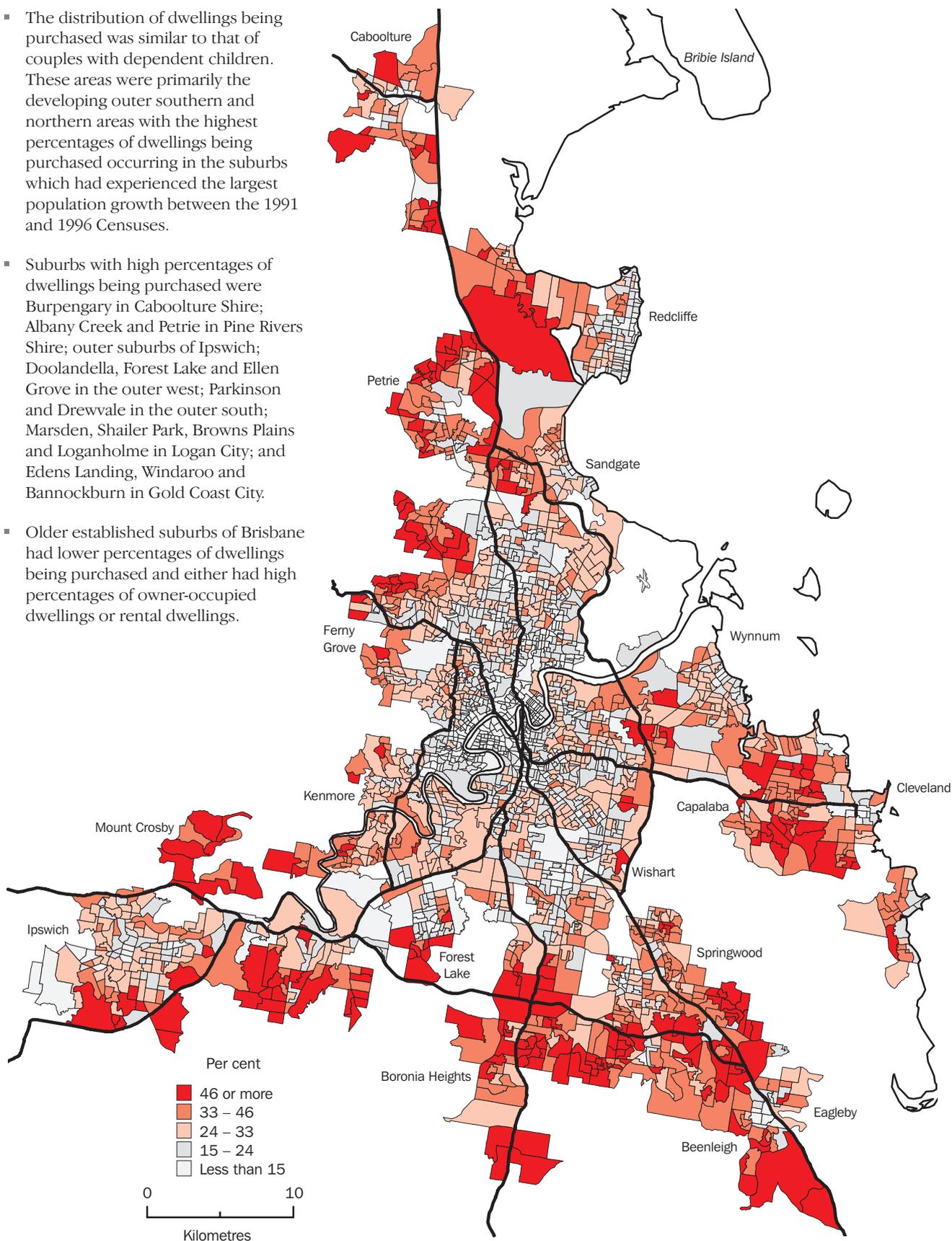
- At the 1996 Census 180,183 dwellings were owned outright by their occupants. This was 37.8% of all occupied private dwellings in Brisbane.
- The majority of suburbs which had high percentages of owner-occupied dwellings were the “middle suburbs” which were developed with housing by the early 1970s. Most had high percentages of older people who may have had time to pay off mortgages. Examples of such suburbs were Chermside West and Aspley in the north and Tarragindi and Upper Mount Gravatt in the south.
- Newer suburbs with high percentages of owner-occupied dwellings, such as the outer western suburbs of Mount Ommaney, Fig Tree Pocket, Kenmore and Kenmore Hills, also had high percentages of high income households and mothers in the labour force. People in these suburbs may have been able to pay for their homes more quickly than people in other new suburbs.
- There were very low percentages of owner-occupied dwellings in the inner city suburbs, which tended to contain high percentages of privately owned rented dwellings, and in most newer, outer suburbs where people tended to be still paying off their home mortgages.



Dwellings being purchased

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

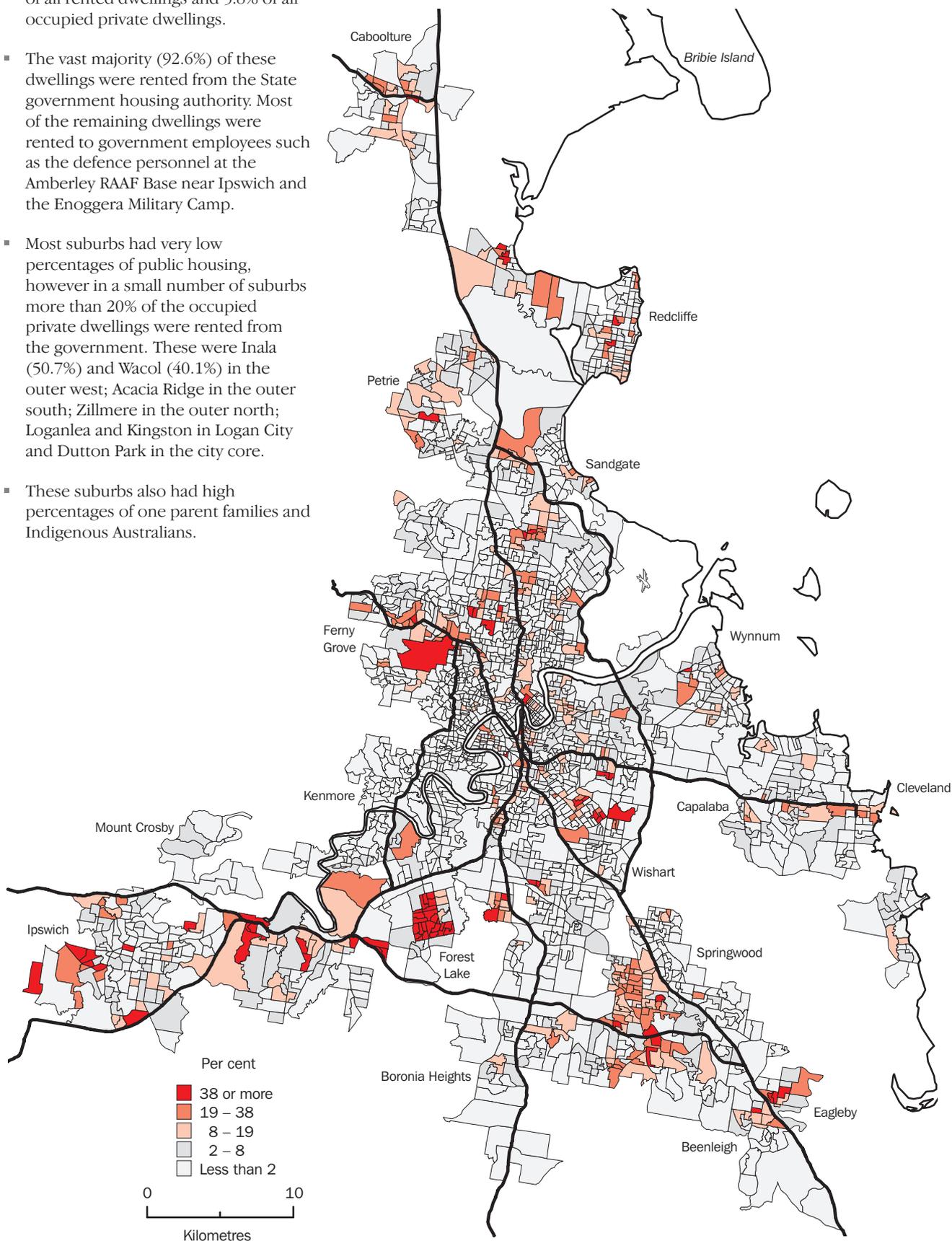
- At the 1996 Census there were 137,346 dwellings being purchased. This was 28.8% of all occupied private dwellings.
- The distribution of dwellings being purchased was similar to that of couples with dependent children. These areas were primarily the developing outer southern and northern areas with the highest percentages of dwellings being purchased occurring in the suburbs which had experienced the largest population growth between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses.
- Suburbs with high percentages of dwellings being purchased were Burpengary in Caboolture Shire; Albany Creek and Petrie in Pine Rivers Shire; outer suburbs of Ipswich; Doolandella, Forest Lake and Ellen Grove in the outer west; Parkinson and Drewvale in the outer south; Marsden, Shailer Park, Browns Plains and Loganholme in Logan City; and Edens Landing, Windaroo and Bannockburn in Gold Coast City.
- Older established suburbs of Brisbane had lower percentages of dwellings being purchased and either had high percentages of owner-occupied dwellings or rental dwellings.



Rented dwellings — government owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

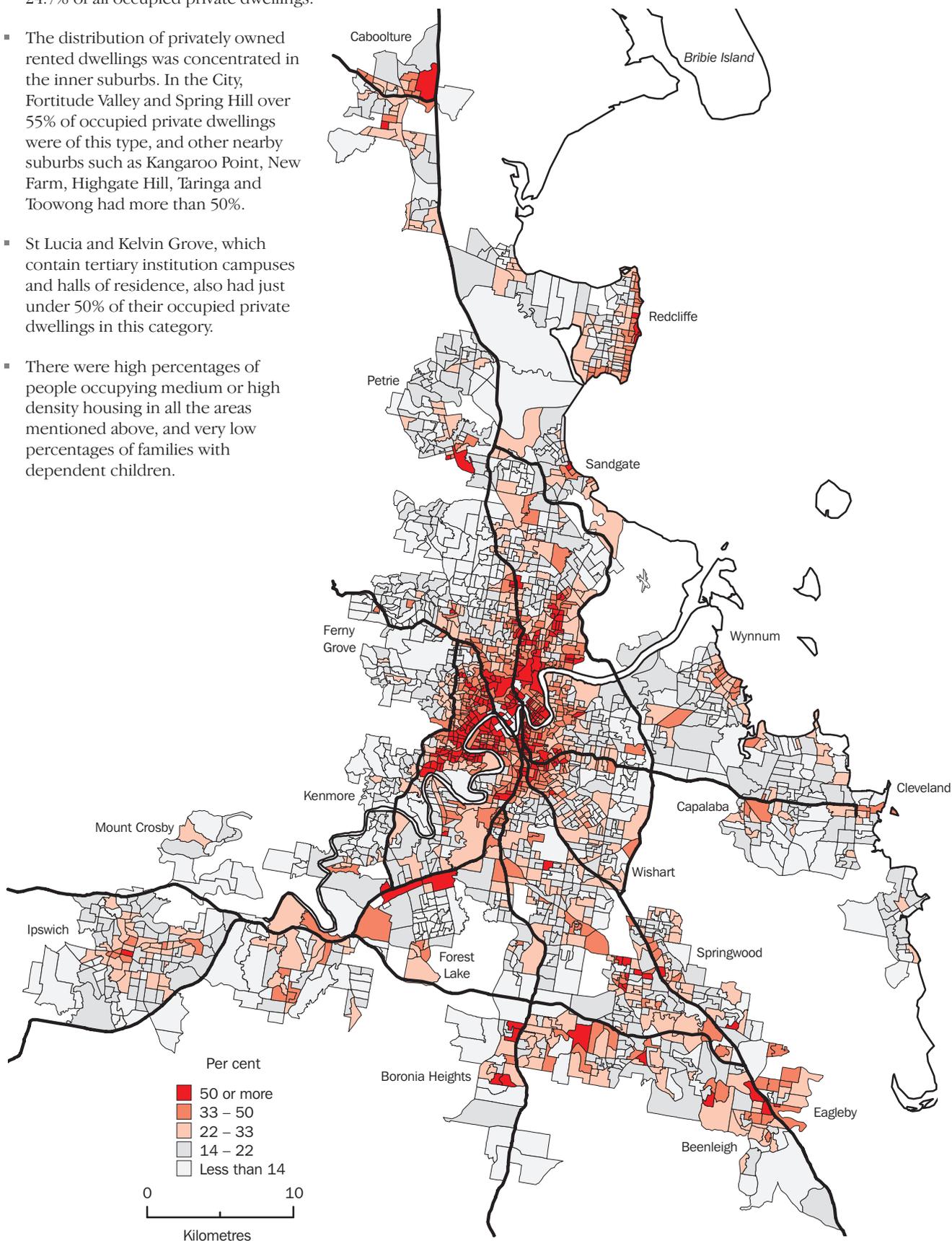
- At the 1996 Census there were 27,403 dwellings which were rented from government agencies. This was 18.1% of all rented dwellings and 5.8% of all occupied private dwellings.
- The vast majority (92.6%) of these dwellings were rented from the State government housing authority. Most of the remaining dwellings were rented to government employees such as the defence personnel at the Amberley RAAF Base near Ipswich and the Enoggera Military Camp.
- Most suburbs had very low percentages of public housing, however in a small number of suburbs more than 20% of the occupied private dwellings were rented from the government. These were Inala (50.7%) and Wacol (40.1%) in the outer west; Acacia Ridge in the outer south; Zillmere in the outer north; Loganlea and Kingston in Logan City and Dutton Park in the city core.
- These suburbs also had high percentages of one parent families and Indigenous Australians.



Rented dwellings — privately owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

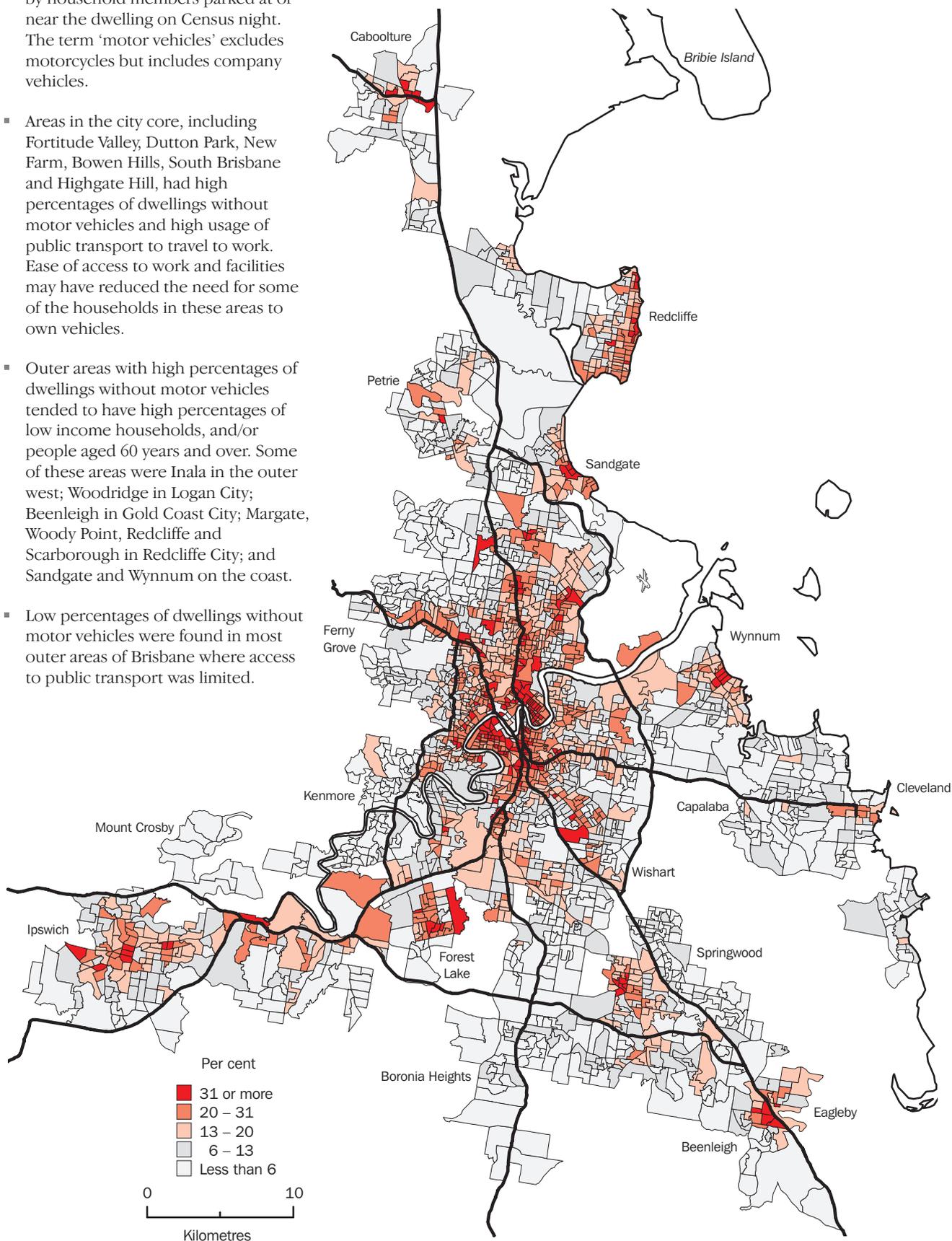
- At the 1996 Census 117,583 rented dwellings were privately owned. This was 77.6% of all rented dwellings and 24.7% of all occupied private dwellings.
- The distribution of privately owned rented dwellings was concentrated in the inner suburbs. In the City, Fortitude Valley and Spring Hill over 55% of occupied private dwellings were of this type, and other nearby suburbs such as Kangaroo Point, New Farm, Highgate Hill, Taringa and Toowong had more than 50%.
- St Lucia and Kelvin Grove, which contain tertiary institution campuses and halls of residence, also had just under 50% of their occupied private dwellings in this category.
- There were high percentages of people occupying medium or high density housing in all the areas mentioned above, and very low percentages of families with dependent children.



Dwellings with no motor vehicles

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

- There were 59,754 occupied private dwellings in Brisbane (12.8%) which had no motor vehicles owned or used by household members parked at or near the dwelling on Census night. The term 'motor vehicles' excludes motorcycles but includes company vehicles.
- Areas in the city core, including Fortitude Valley, Dutton Park, New Farm, Bowen Hills, South Brisbane and Highgate Hill, had high percentages of dwellings without motor vehicles and high usage of public transport to travel to work. Ease of access to work and facilities may have reduced the need for some of the households in these areas to own vehicles.
- Outer areas with high percentages of dwellings without motor vehicles tended to have high percentages of low income households, and/or people aged 60 years and over. Some of these areas were Inala in the outer west; Woodridge in Logan City; Beenleigh in Gold Coast City; Margate, Woody Point, Redcliffe and Scarborough in Redcliffe City; and Sandgate and Wynnum on the coast.
- Low percentages of dwellings without motor vehicles were found in most outer areas of Brisbane where access to public transport was limited.



Locations

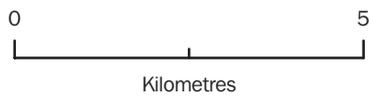
This map shows selected locations which have been mentioned in the commentaries which accompany the maps in this atlas.



Statistical Local Areas *continued*

SLA Code	SLA Name	SLA Code	SLA Name
0551	Greenbank - Pt A	2002	Bribie Island
0554	Beaudesert (S) Bal in BSD	2005	Burpengary-Narangba
1012	Algester	2008	Caboolture (S) - Central
1018	Anstead	2013	Caboolture (S) - East
1034	Aspley	2016	Deception Bay
1037	Bald Hills	2018	Morayfield
1045	Banyo	2023	Caboolture (S) Bal in BSD
1053	Bellbowrie	3461	Beenleigh
1057	Belmont-Mackenzie	3463	Bethania-Waterford
1062	Berrinba-Karawatha	3466	Eagleby
1064	Boondall	3471	Edens Landing-Holmview
1072	Bracken Ridge	3476	Mt Warren Park
1075	Bridgeman Downs	3494	Windaroo-Bannockburn
1078	Brighton	3496	Gold Coast (C) Bal in BSD
1091	Burbank	3962	Ipswich (C) - Central
1094	Calamvale	3965	Ipswich (C) - East
1102	Cannon Hill	3968	Ipswich (C) - North
1105	Capalaba West	4601	Browns Plains
1108	Carindale	4603	Carbrook-Cornubia
1113	Carina	4605	Daisy Hill-Priestdale
1116	Carina Heights	4608	Greenbank - Pt B
1121	Carseldine	4612	Kingston
1124	Chandler	4615	Loganholme
1173	Deagon	4618	Loganlea
1176	Doolandella-Forest Lake	4623	Marsden
1198	Eight Mile Plains	4631	Rochedale South
1203	Ellen Grove	4634	Shailer Park
1252	Gumdale	4637	Slacks Creek
1265	Hemmant-Lytton	4642	Springwood
1331	Kuraby	4645	Tanah Merah
1337	Lota	4651	Underwood
1364	Manly	4654	Waterford West
1367	Manly West	4656	Woodridge
1372	Mansfield	4663	Logan (C) Bal
1386	Moggjil	5951	Albany Creek
1394	Moreton Island	5957	Bray Park
1405	Mount Gravatt East	5968	Kallangur
1413	Murarrie	5973	Lawnton
1438	Nudgee	5974	Petrie
1443	Nudgee Beach	5976	Strathpine
1456	Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta	5983	Pine Rivers (S) Bal
1463	Parkinson-Drewvale	6201	Clontarf
1467	Pinkenba-Eagle Farm	6204	Margate-Woody Point
1473	Pullenvale	6206	Redcliffe-Scarborough
1476	Ransome	6208	Rothwell-Kippa-Ring
1495	Rochedale	6251	Alexandra Hills
1514	Sandgate	6254	Birkdale
1541	Stretton	6257	Capalaba
1556	Taigum-Fitzgibbon	6262	Cleveland
1566	The Gap (incl. Enoggera Res.)	6264	Ormiston
1571	Tingalpa	6265	Redland Bay
1582	Upper Brookfield	6267	Sheldon-Mt Cotton
1601	Wakerley	6268	Thorneside
1615	Willawong	6271	Thomlands
1626	Wishart	6273	Victoria Point
1637	Wynnum	6276	Wellington Point
1642	Wynnum West	6283	Redland (S) Bal
1653	Zillmere		

Statistical Local Areas enlargement



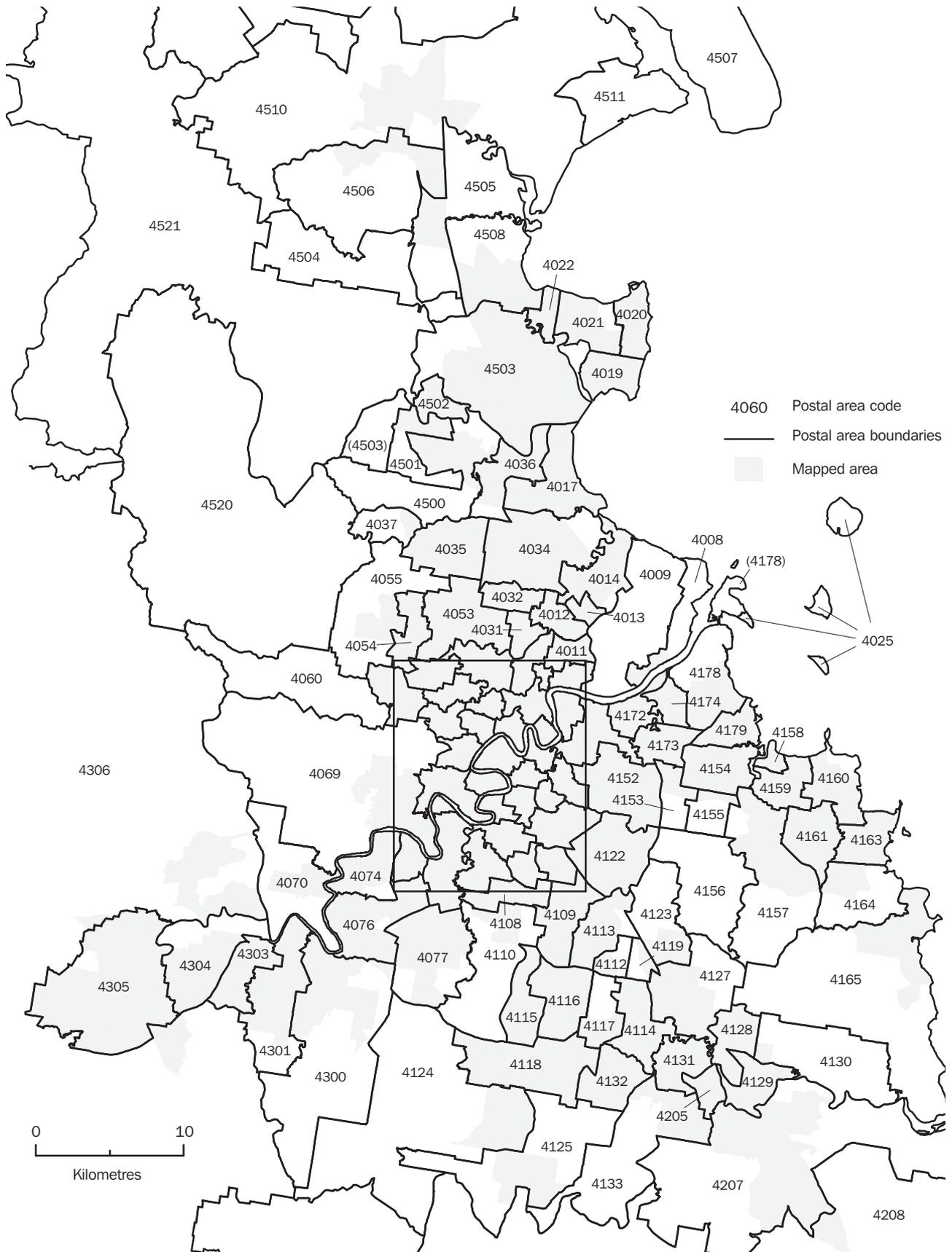
- 1244 SLA code
- SLA boundaries
- Mapped area

Statistical Local Areas enlargement — continued

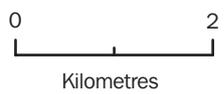
SLA Code	SLA Name	SLA Code	SLA Name
1001	Acacia Ridge	1353	McDowall
1004	Albion	1356	MacGregor
1007	Alderley	1375	Middle Park
1015	Annerley	1378	Milton
1023	Archerfield	1383	Mitchelton
1026	Ascot	1391	Moorooka
1031	Ashgrove	1397	Morningside
1034	Aspley	1402	Mount Gravatt
1042	Balmoral	1405	Mount Gravatt East
1045	Banyo	1408	Mount Ommaney
1048	Bardon	1416	Nathan
1067	Bowen Hills	1421	New Farm
1075	Bridgeman Downs	1424	Newmarket
1083	Brookfield (incl. Mt C'tha)	1427	Newstead
1086	Bulimba	1432	Norman Park
1097	Camp Hill	1435	Northgate
1102	Cannon Hill	1446	Nundah
1127	Chapel Hill	1451	Oxley
1132	Chelmer	1454	Paddington
1135	Chernside	1465	Pinjarra Hills
1138	Chernside West	1467	Pinkenba-Eagle Farm
1143	City - Inner (Brisbane)	1473	Pullenvale
1146	City - Remainder (Brisbane)	1481	Red Hill
1151	Clayfield	1484	Richlands
1154	Coopers Plains	1487	Riverhills
1157	Coorparoo	1492	Robertson
1162	Corinda	1498	Rocklea
1167	Darra-Sumner	1503	Runcorn
1184	Durack	1506	St Lucia
1187	Dutton Park	1511	Salisbury
1195	East Brisbane	1517	Seventeen Mile Rocks
1198	Eight Mile Plains	1522	Sherwood
1206	Enoggera	1525	South Brisbane
1211	Everton Park	1528	Spring Hill
1214	Fairfield	1533	Stafford
1217	Ferry Grove	1536	Stafford Heights
1222	Fig Tree Pocket	1547	Sunnybank
1228	Fortitude Valley - Inner	1552	Sunnybank Hills
1233	Fortitude Valley - Remainder	1558	Taringa
1236	Geebung	1563	Tarragindi
1241	Graceville	1566	The Gap (incl. Enoggera Res.)
1244	Grange	1574	Toowong
1247	Greenslopes	1585	Upper Kedron
1255	Hamilton	1588	Upper Mount Gravatt
1258	Hawthorne	1593	Virginia
1271	Hendra	1596	Wacol
1274	Herston	1604	Wavell Heights
1277	Highgate Hill	1607	West End
1282	Holland Park	1612	Westlake
1285	Holland Park West	1615	Willawong
1288	Inala	1618	Wilston
1293	Indooroopilly	1623	Windsor
1296	Jamboree Heights	1631	Woolloongabba
1301	Jindalee	1634	Wooloowin
1304	Kangaroo Point	1645	Yeerongpilly
1312	Kedron	1648	Yeronga
1315	Kelvin Grove	5954	Arana Hills
1318	Kenmore	5962	Everton Hills
1323	Kenmore Hills	5965	Ferry Hills
1326	Keperra	5983	Pine Rivers (S) Bal
1345	Lutwyche		

Postal Areas

These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of 1996 Census collection district boundaries. They are not official Australia Post boundaries. The area enclosed within the rectangle has been enlarged on the next page.



Postal Areas enlargement



- 4060 Postal area code
- Postal area boundaries
- Mapped area

Glossary

This Glossary contains information about some of the terms used in this atlas. More detailed information about these and other census terms can be found in the *1996 Census Dictionary* (Cat. no. 2901.0).

Chinese language	Includes Cantonese, Hakka, Hokkien, Mandarin, Teochew, Wu, Chang Chow, Hunan and Kan.
Collection district (CD)	<p>The smallest geographic area used for collection and dissemination of data from the Census of Population and Housing. In urban areas there are usually between 200 and 300 dwellings in each CD.</p> <p>CDs are redefined for each census and are current only at census time. For the 1996 Census of Population and Housing there were 34,500 CDs covering the whole of Australia. CDs are amalgamated to form larger geographical areas such as statistical local areas.</p>
Couple	For census purposes, a couple is either married or in a de facto relationship and usually resides in the same household. See also Family.
Dependent children	Children under 15 years of age, or children, in a family, aged 15–24 years who are full-time students and who have no partner or children of their own usually residing in the household. Dependent children include adopted children, step and foster children. See also Family.
DINKS	This acronym stands for 'double income, no kids'. In this atlas, a DINK is defined as a couple with no children present, where both partners are in paid employment more than 25 hours a week and the younger partner is aged under 40 years. See also Family.
Dwelling	<p>A building or structure in which people live. This can be a house, flat, caravan or tent, humpy or park bench. Dwellings are classified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ occupied private dwellings;▪ unoccupied private dwellings; or▪ non-private dwellings. <p>See also Private dwelling; Non-private dwelling.</p>
Employed persons	People aged 15 years and over who, during the week before census night, worked for payment or profit or as unpaid workers in a family business, or who had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent.
English (proficiency in the language)	<p>People who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to state how well they spoke English.</p> <p>Because of the subjective nature of responses to this question in the Census, data on the levels of proficiency in English of people who speak a language other than English at home should be interpreted with care.</p>
Family	Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering and who are usually resident in the same household.
Household	A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling and make common provision for food and other essentials for living; or a person living alone.

Household income	Calculated by adding together all the individual incomes reported by household members. See also Income.
Income	People aged 15 years and over were asked to state their usual gross weekly income, which is all income before tax, superannuation, health insurance or other deductions are made. Gross income includes family allowance, family allowance supplement, pensions, unemployment benefits, student allowances, maintenance (child support), superannuation, wages, salary, overtime, dividends, rents received, interest received, business or farm income (less operation expenses) and workers' compensation received.
Labour force	Comprises people aged 15 years and over who worked for payment or profit, or as unpaid workers in a family business, during the week prior to census night; had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent; were on strike or stood down temporarily; or did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work.
Managers, administrators and professionals	These definitions follow the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations. <i>Managers and administrators</i> head government, industrial, agricultural, commercial and other establishments, organisations or departments within such organisations. They determine the policy of the establishment, organisation or department, and direct and coordinate its functioning, usually through subordinate managers. <i>Professionals</i> perform analytical, conceptual and creative tasks requiring a high level of intellectual ability and thorough understanding of an extensive body of theoretical knowledge. See also Occupation.
Medium or high density housing	Comprises semi-detached houses, row or terrace houses, villa units, townhouses, flats, home units and apartments.
Non-private dwelling	This is an establishment which provides a communal or transitory type of accommodation e.g. hotel, motel, prison, religious or charitable institution, defence establishment or hospital. Cared accommodation in retirement villages is included. See also Private dwelling.
Occupation	The ABS uses the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations to group employed people into occupations according to the set of tasks that is performed in their jobs. Occupation is collected in the Census for all employed people aged 15 years and over.
Occupied dwelling	Premises occupied by the household on census night. See also Private dwelling.
One parent family	Consists of a lone parent with at least one dependent child who is usually resident in the family household. The family may also include any number of other related individuals e.g. a sister of the lone parent. See also Family.
Owner-occupied dwelling	A dwelling owned and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes those dwellings being purchased and those occupied under a life tenure scheme. See also Dwelling.
Private dwelling	Usually a house, flat or part of a house, but can also be a house attached to, or rooms above, shops or offices; an occupied caravan in a caravan park or on a residential allotment; a craft in a marina; a houseboat; or a tent if it is standing on its own block of land. Manufactured home estates and self-care units for the retired or aged are also treated as private dwellings. See also Non-private dwelling.
Public transport	This mode of travel to work is defined as travelling to work by train, bus, ferry or tram. It excludes travelling to work by car or taxi.

Qualifications	The highest level of qualification that the person has obtained since leaving school. University qualifications include bachelor degrees, higher degrees and postgraduate diplomas. The trade qualifications category refers to people holding a skilled vocational qualification. The 'People without qualifications' map includes a small number of people who have a qualification that is out of scope of the ABS Classification of Qualifications.
Rented dwellings	Households were asked whether they rented, owned or were purchasing the dwelling in which they were counted on census night. Households who were renting were also asked who they were renting from.
Southeast Asia	Includes Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Burma (Myanmar), Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.
Statistical local area (SLA)	Consists of one or more collection districts. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They consist of a single local government area, or part thereof, or any unincorporated area.
Unemployed persons	For 1996 Census purposes, unemployed people are defined as those people aged 15 years and over who, in the week prior to census night, did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work.

