

**2001 Census of
Population and Housing**

Brisbane
... A Social Atlas

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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- For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.
- For further information about these statistics, contact Gary Allen on Brisbane 07 3222 6403.

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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 2001 Census of Population and Housing. A commentary accompanying each map briefly analyses these characteristics and highlights the main features. Commentary appearing in italics refers to other map topics contained in this atlas.

The region mapped in this atlas comprises the Urban Centre of Brisbane.

The Urban Centre of Brisbane contains contiguous 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 the Urban Centre of Brisbane on Census Night, 7 August 2001, excluding overseas visitors, was 1,490,475.

ABOUT THE CENSUS

The 2001 Census of Population and Housing aimed at counting every person who spent Census Night, 7 August 2001, 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 aged 60 years or older; People born overseas; People born in South-East Asia; People speaking Vietnamese at home; Students attending non-government schools; Managers, administrators and professionals; Elementary skilled workers; People occupying medium or high density housing; and Low-cost rented dwellings. Unless stated otherwise, maps in this atlas exclude overseas visitors to Australia.

STATISTICAL BOUNDARIES

Topics are mapped by Collection Districts (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 equivalent to a suburb, except for City and Fortitude Valley each of which comprises 2 SLAs), Beaudesert (S) (2 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 appearing in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0), effective 1 July 2001.

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 reproduced with permission of PSMA Australia.

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

For simplicity, the ranges are shown as '15–22', '22–30' and so on. These should be read as, for example, 'from 15 to less than 22'. Individual values will appear in one range only.

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. Therefore, the number of CDs in each class will vary between topics, depending on the distribution of the population being mapped.

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. 42–45); and
- Postal Areas based on CD boundaries (pp. 46–47).

These may be photocopied to produce overlays to be placed on the CD-based maps.

COMPARABILITY WITH 1996 ATLAS

Birthplace

For the 2001 Census, birthplace was classified to the new *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (cat. no. 1269.0). In the 1996 Census, the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)* was used. This change in classification has had no impact on the data aggregated for inclusion in this atlas.

Qualifications

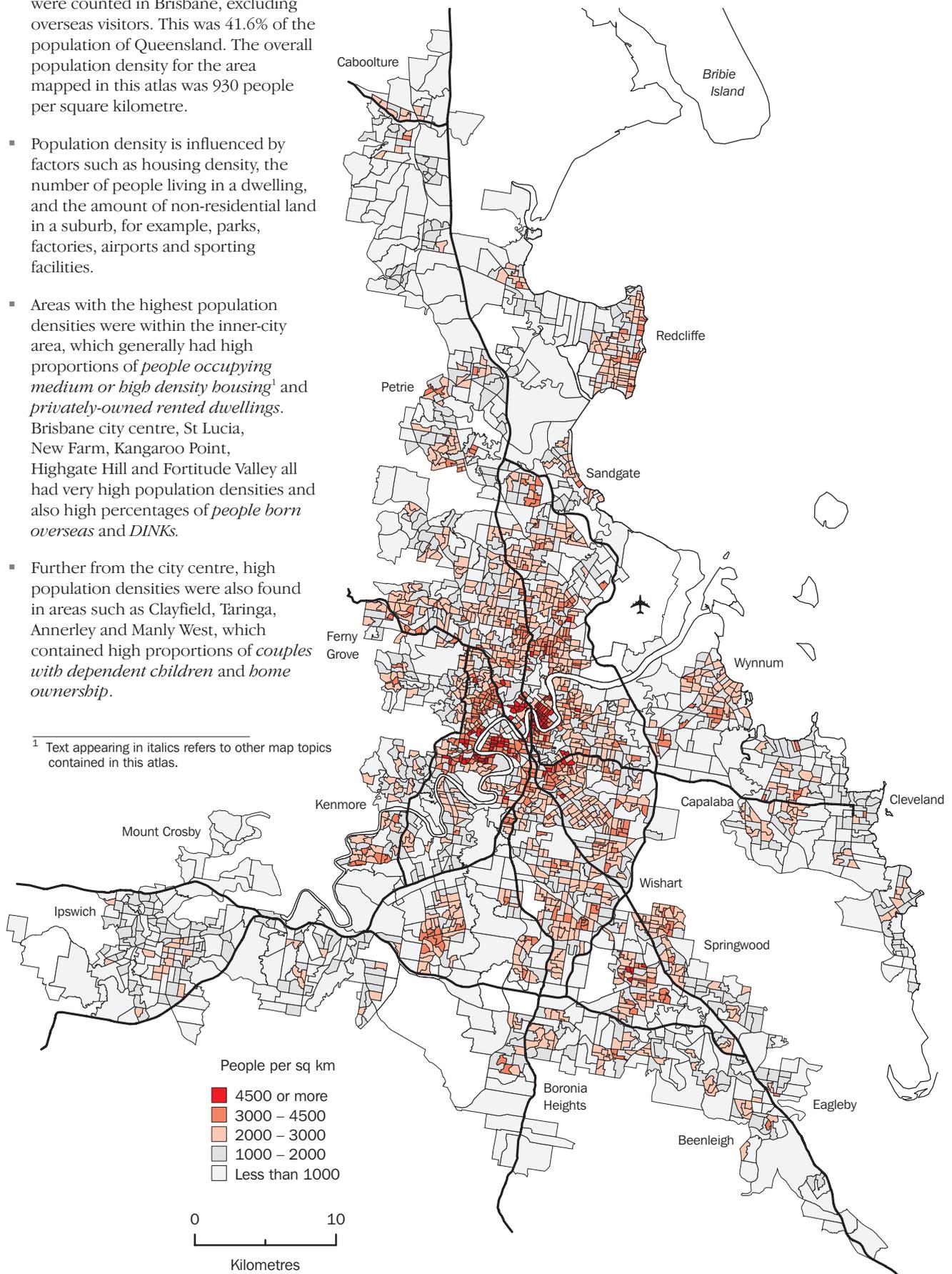
For the 2001 Census, qualifications data is coded to the new *Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)* (cat. no. 1272.0) which replaced the *ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ)* used for the 1996 Census. The new classification includes non-school qualifications such as Certificate Level qualifications which may be attained while the person is still attending school.

Population density

Number of people per square kilometre

- At the 2001 Census 1,490,475 people were counted in Brisbane, excluding overseas visitors. This was 41.6% of the population of Queensland. The overall population density for the area mapped in this atlas was 930 people per square kilometre.
- Population density is influenced by factors such as housing density, the number of people living in a dwelling, and the amount of non-residential land in a suburb, for example, parks, factories, airports and sporting facilities.
- Areas with the highest population densities were within the inner-city area, which generally had high proportions of *people occupying medium or high density housing¹* and *privately-owned rented dwellings*. Brisbane city centre, St Lucia, New Farm, Kangaroo Point, Highgate Hill and Fortitude Valley all had very high population densities and also high percentages of *people born overseas* and *DINKs*.
- Further from the city centre, high population densities were also found in areas such as Clayfield, Taringa, Annerley and Manly West, which contained high proportions of *couples with dependent children* and *home ownership*.

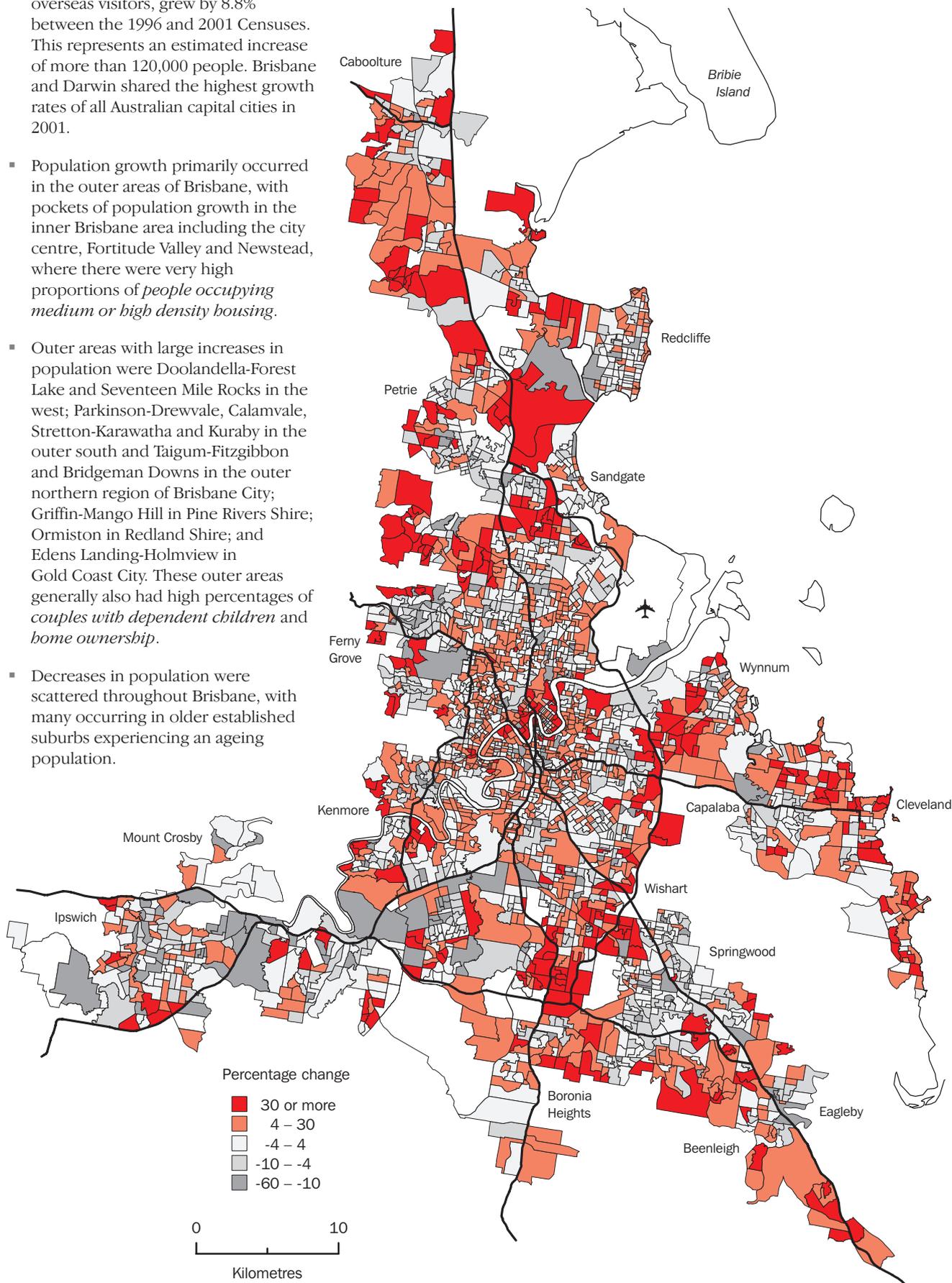
¹ Text appearing in italics refers to other map topics contained in this atlas.



Population change

Percentage change in population between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses

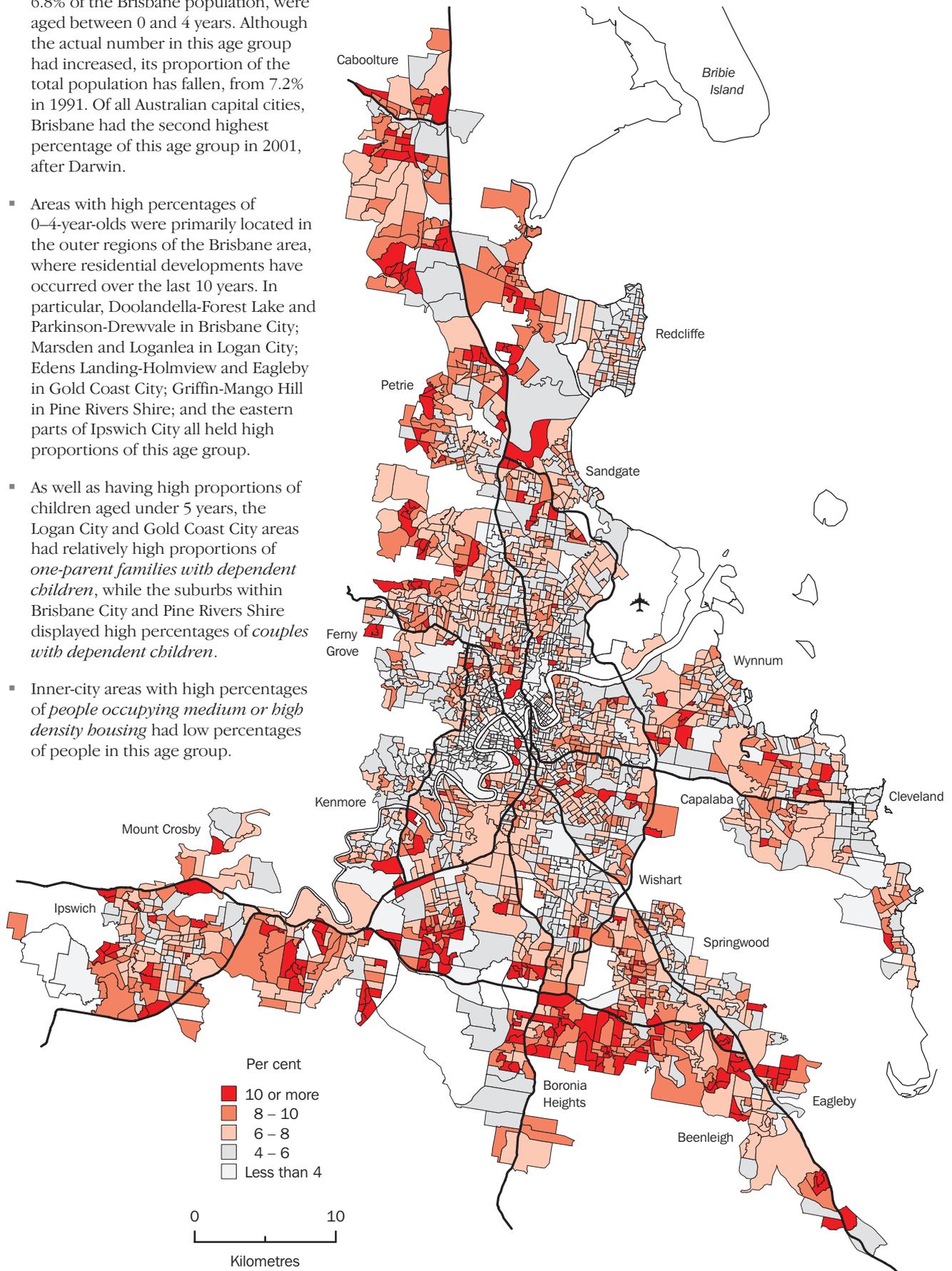
- The population of Brisbane, including overseas visitors, grew by 8.8% between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses. This represents an estimated increase of more than 120,000 people. Brisbane and Darwin shared the highest growth rates of all Australian capital cities in 2001.
- Population growth primarily occurred in the outer areas of Brisbane, with pockets of population growth in the inner Brisbane area including the city centre, Fortitude Valley and Newstead, where there were very high proportions of *people occupying medium or high density housing*.
- Outer areas with large increases in population were Doolandella-Forest Lake and Seventeen Mile Rocks in the west; Parkinson-Drewvale, Calamvale, Stretton-Karawatha and Kuraby in the outer south and Taigum-Fitzgibbon and Bridgeman Downs in the outer northern region of Brisbane City; Griffin-Mango Hill in Pine Rivers Shire; Ormiston in Redland Shire; and Edens Landing-Holmview in Gold Coast City. These outer areas generally also had high percentages of *couples with dependent children and home ownership*.
- Decreases in population were scattered throughout Brisbane, with many occurring in older established suburbs experiencing an ageing population.



People aged 0–4 years

As a percentage of the total population

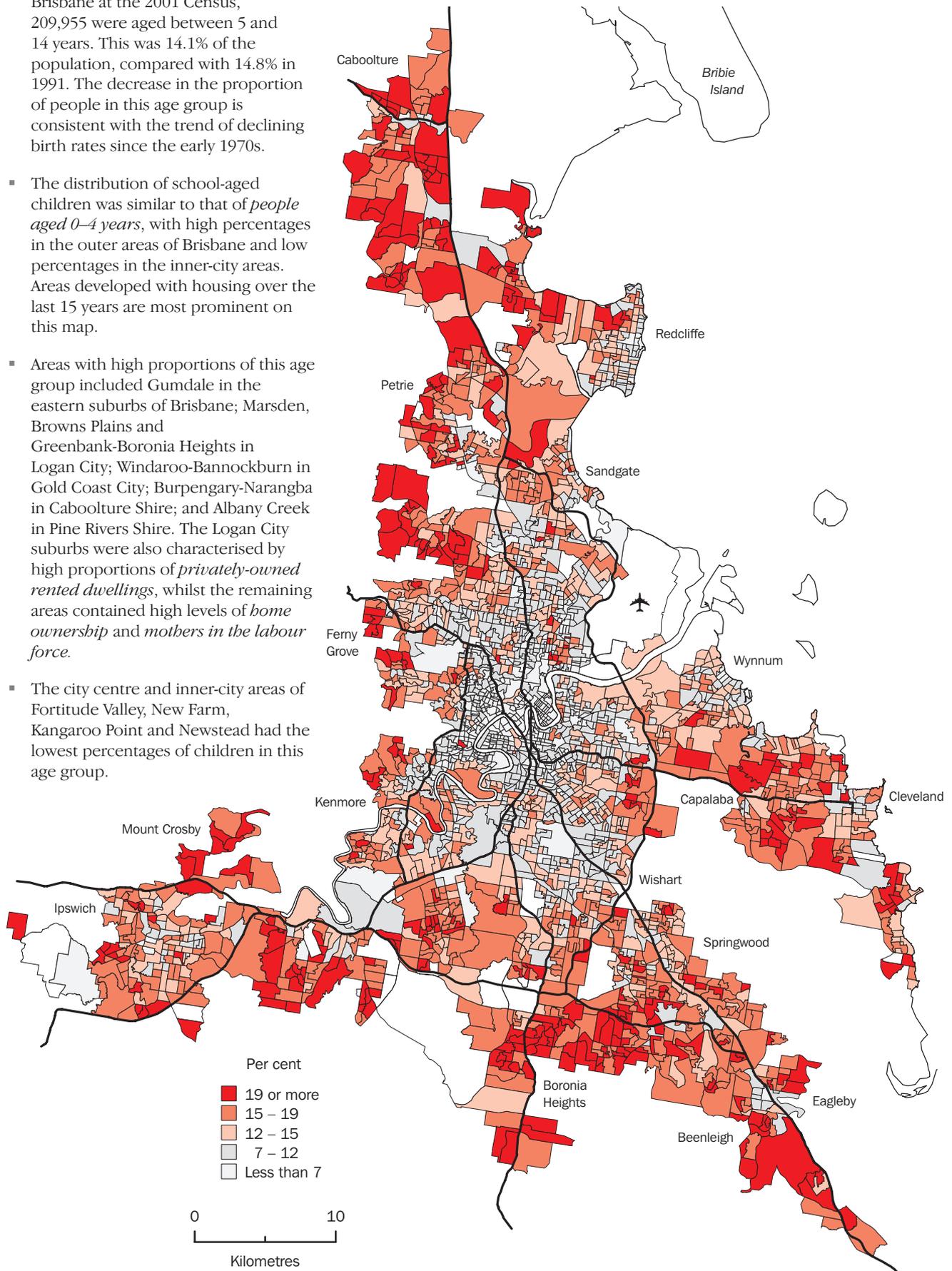
- At the 2001 Census 101,362 people, or 6.8% of the Brisbane population, were aged between 0 and 4 years. Although the actual number in this age group had increased, its proportion of the total population has fallen, from 7.2% in 1991. Of all Australian capital cities, Brisbane had the second highest percentage of this age group in 2001, after Darwin.
- Areas with high percentages of 0–4-year-olds were primarily located in the outer regions of the Brisbane area, where residential developments have occurred over the last 10 years. In particular, Doolandella-Forest Lake and Parkinson-Drewvale in Brisbane City; Marsden and Loganlea in Logan City; Edens Landing-Holmview and Eagleby in Gold Coast City; Griffin-Mango Hill in Pine Rivers Shire; and the eastern parts of Ipswich City all held high proportions of this age group.
- As well as having high proportions of children aged under 5 years, the Logan City and Gold Coast City areas had relatively high proportions of *one-parent families with dependent children*, while the suburbs within Brisbane City and Pine Rivers Shire displayed high percentages of *couples with dependent children*.
- Inner-city areas with high percentages of *people occupying medium or high density housing* had low percentages of people in this age group.



People aged 5–14 years

As a percentage of the total population

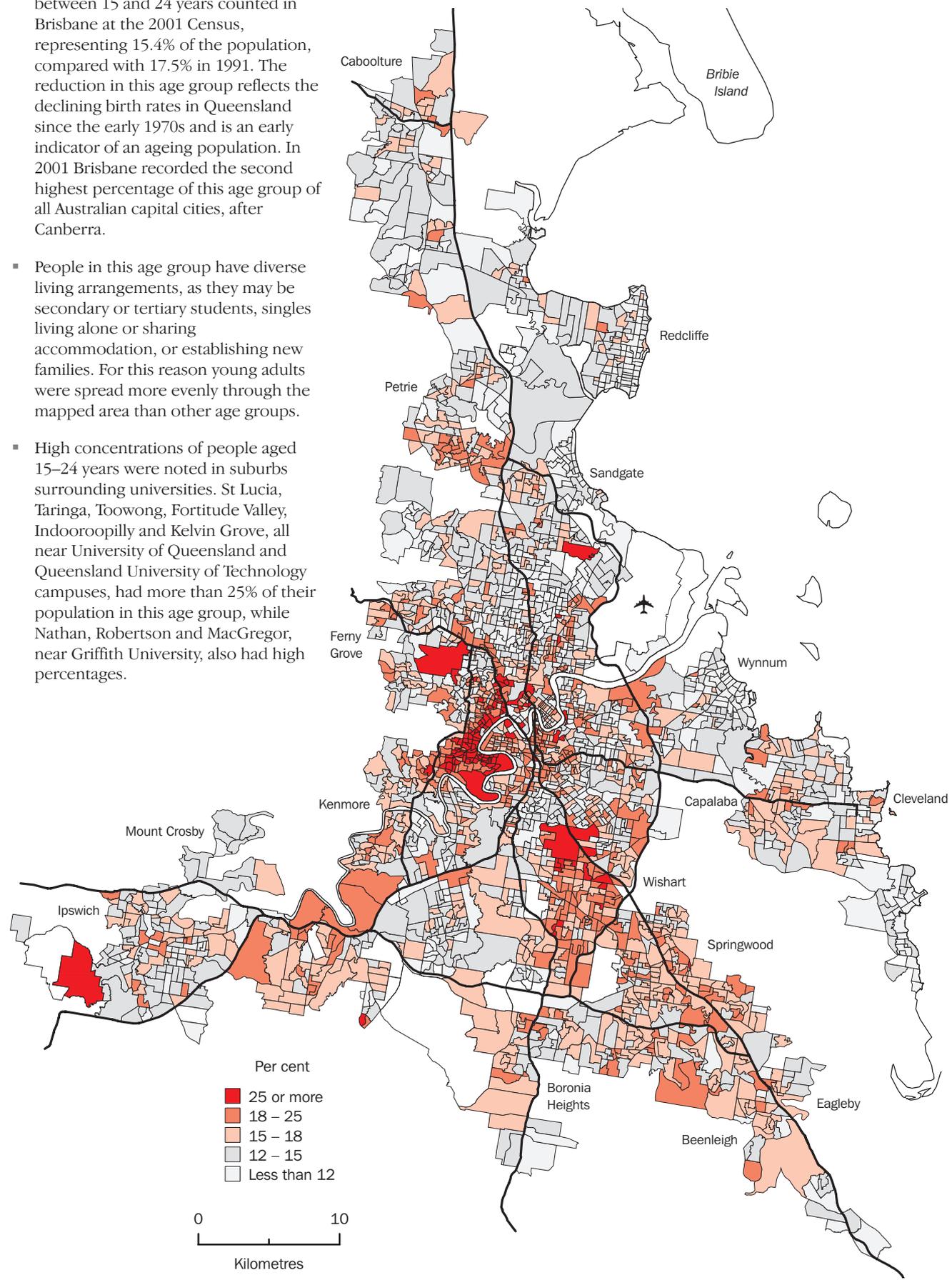
- Of the 1,490,475 people counted in Brisbane at the 2001 Census, 209,955 were aged between 5 and 14 years. This was 14.1% of the population, compared with 14.8% in 1991. The decrease in the proportion of people in this age group is consistent with the trend of declining birth rates since the early 1970s.
- The distribution of school-aged children was similar to that of *people aged 0–4 years*, with high percentages in the outer areas of Brisbane and low percentages in the inner-city areas. Areas developed with housing over the last 15 years are most prominent on this map.
- Areas with high proportions of this age group included Gumdale in the eastern suburbs of Brisbane; Marsden, Browns Plains and Greenbank-Boronia Heights in Logan City; Windaroo-Bannockburn in Gold Coast City; Burpengary-Narangba in Caboolture Shire; and Albany Creek in Pine Rivers Shire. The Logan City suburbs were also characterised by high proportions of *privately-owned rented dwellings*, whilst the remaining areas contained high levels of *home ownership* and *mothers in the labour force*.
- The city centre and inner-city areas of Fortitude Valley, New Farm, Kangaroo Point and Newstead had the lowest percentages of children in this age group.



People aged 15–24 years

As a percentage of the total population

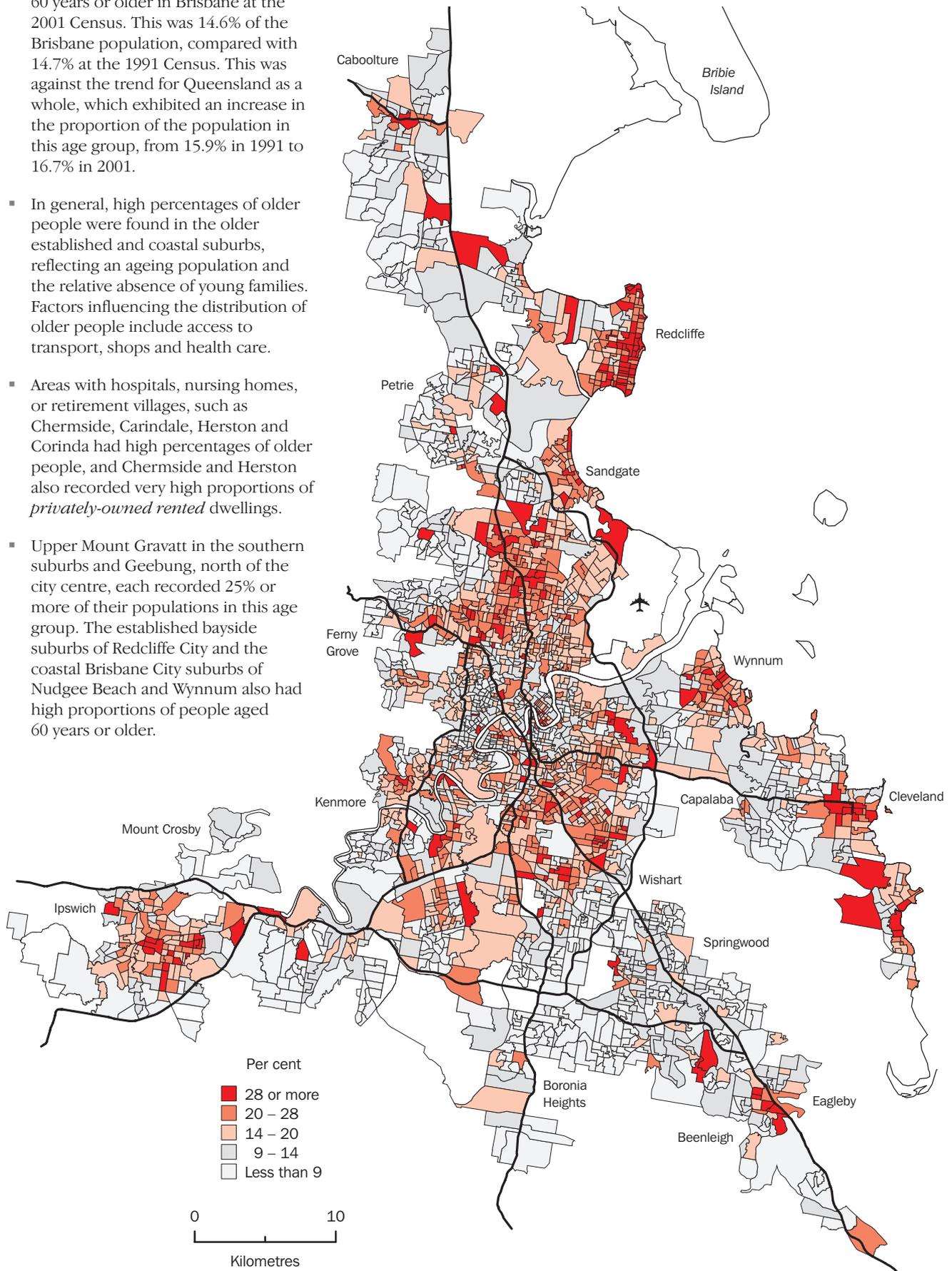
- There were 229,523 people aged between 15 and 24 years counted in Brisbane at the 2001 Census, representing 15.4% of the population, compared with 17.5% in 1991. The reduction in this age group reflects the declining birth rates in Queensland since the early 1970s and is an early indicator of an ageing population. In 2001 Brisbane recorded the second highest percentage of this age group of all Australian capital cities, after Canberra.
- People in this age group have diverse living arrangements, as they may be secondary or tertiary students, singles living alone or sharing accommodation, or establishing new families. For this reason young adults were spread more evenly through the mapped area than other age groups.
- High concentrations of people aged 15–24 years were noted in suburbs surrounding universities. St Lucia, Taringa, Toowong, Fortitude Valley, Indooroopilly and Kelvin Grove, all near University of Queensland and Queensland University of Technology campuses, had more than 25% of their population in this age group, while Nathan, Robertson and MacGregor, near Griffith University, also had high percentages.



People aged 60 years or older

As a percentage of the total population

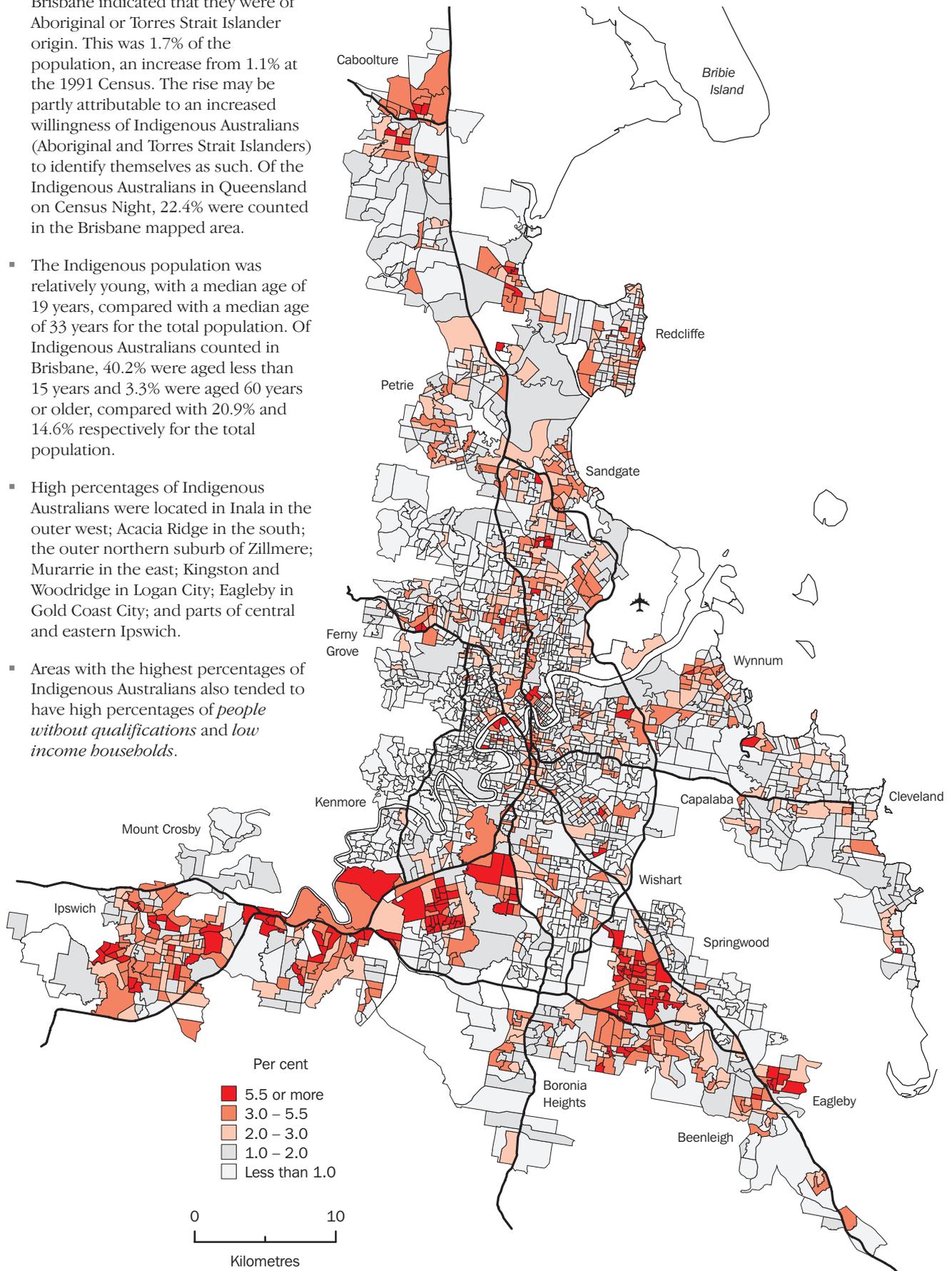
- There were 218,224 people aged 60 years or older in Brisbane at the 2001 Census. This was 14.6% of the Brisbane population, compared with 14.7% at the 1991 Census. This was against the trend for Queensland as a whole, which exhibited an increase in the proportion of the population in this age group, from 15.9% in 1991 to 16.7% in 2001.
- In general, high percentages of older people were found in the older established and coastal suburbs, reflecting an ageing population 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, nursing homes, or retirement villages, such as Chermside, Carindale, Herston and Corinda had high percentages of older people, and Chermside and Herston also recorded very high proportions of *privately-owned rented* dwellings.
- Upper Mount Gravatt in the southern suburbs and Geebung, north of the city centre, each recorded 25% or more of their populations in this age group. The established bayside suburbs of Redcliffe City and the coastal Brisbane City suburbs of Nudgee Beach and Wynnum also had high proportions of people aged 60 years or older.



Indigenous Australians

As a percentage of the total population

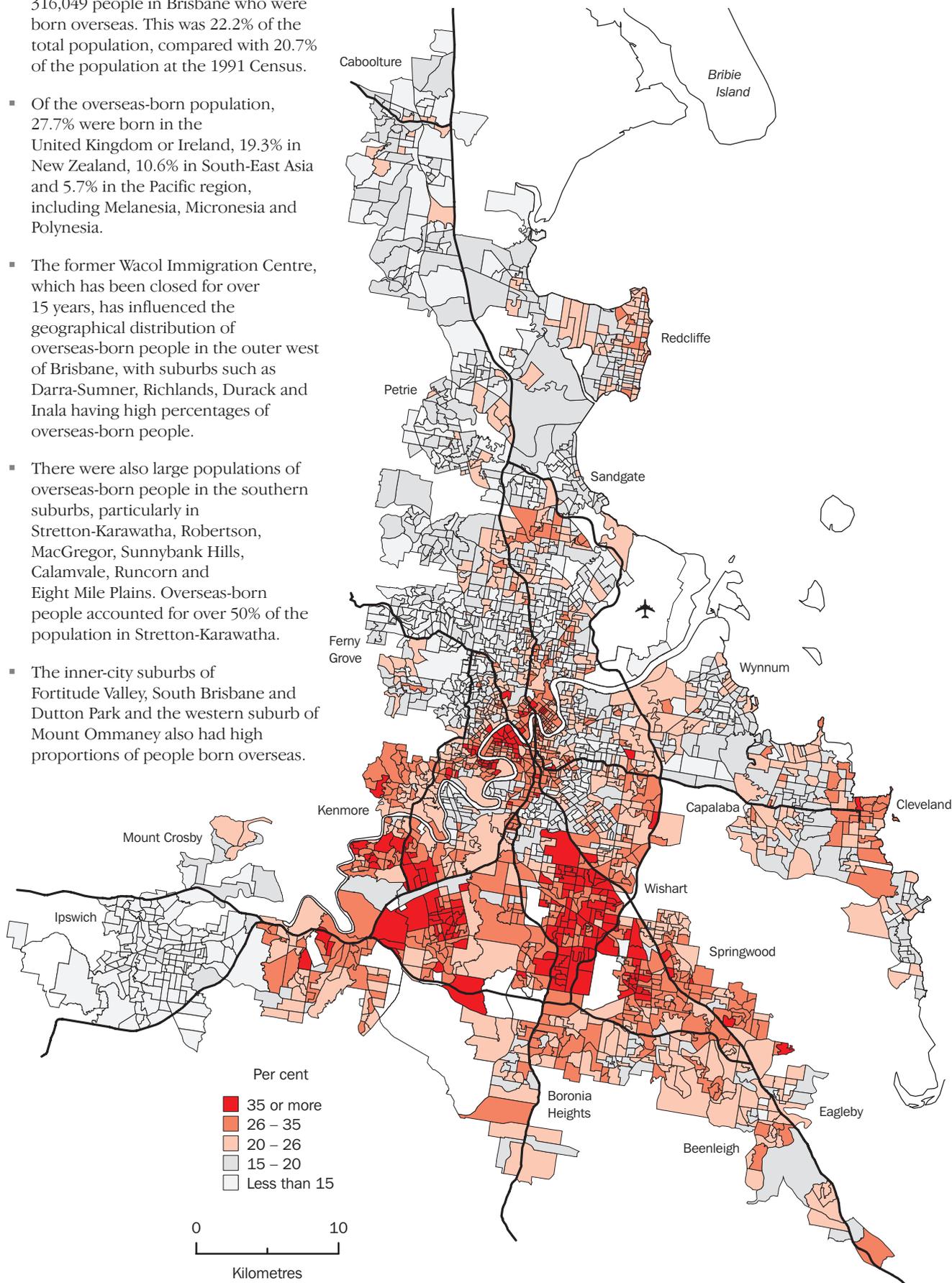
- At the 2001 Census 25,248 people in Brisbane indicated that they were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. This was 1.7% of the population, an increase from 1.1% at the 1991 Census. The rise may be partly attributable to an increased willingness of Indigenous Australians (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders) to identify themselves as such. Of the Indigenous Australians in Queensland on Census Night, 22.4% were counted in the Brisbane mapped area.
- The Indigenous population was relatively young, with a median age of 19 years, compared with a median age of 33 years for the total population. Of Indigenous Australians counted in Brisbane, 40.2% were aged less than 15 years and 3.3% were aged 60 years or older, compared with 20.9% and 14.6% respectively for the total population.
- High percentages of Indigenous Australians were located in Inala in the outer west; Acacia Ridge in the south; the outer northern suburb of Zillmere; Murarrie in the east; Kingston and Woodridge in Logan City; Eagleby in Gold Coast City; and parts of central and eastern Ipswich.
- Areas with the highest percentages of Indigenous Australians also tended to have high percentages of *people without qualifications* and *low income households*.



People born overseas

As a percentage of the total population

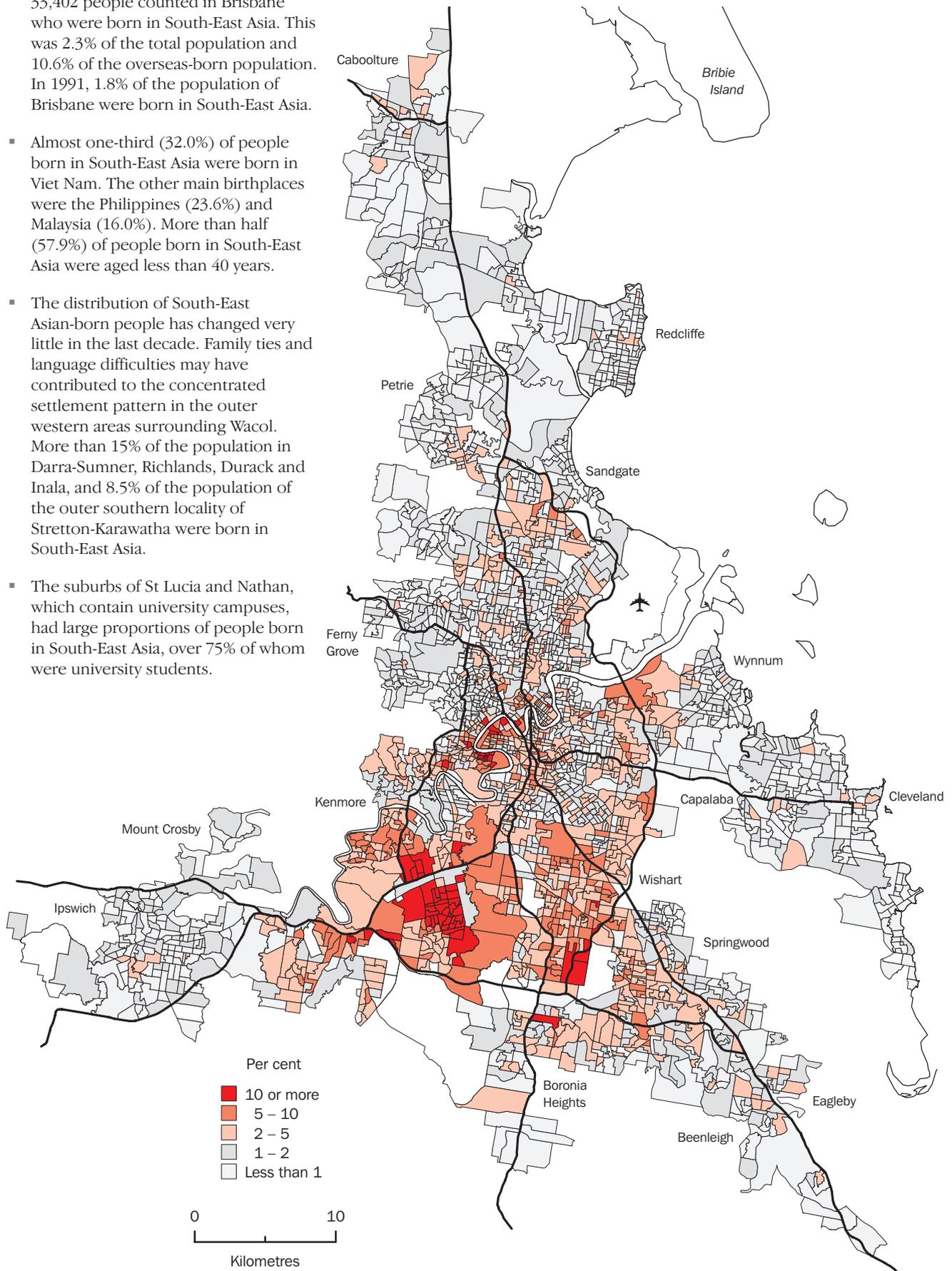
- At the 2001 Census there were 316,049 people in Brisbane who were born overseas. This was 22.2% of the total population, compared with 20.7% of the population at the 1991 Census.
- Of the overseas-born population, 27.7% were born in the United Kingdom or Ireland, 19.3% in New Zealand, 10.6% in South-East Asia and 5.7% in the Pacific region, including Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.
- The former Wacol Immigration Centre, which has been closed for over 15 years, has influenced the geographical distribution of overseas-born people in the outer west of Brisbane, with suburbs such as Darra-Sumner, Richlands, Durack and Inala having high percentages of overseas-born people.
- There were also large populations of overseas-born people in the southern suburbs, particularly in Stretton-Karawatha, Robertson, MacGregor, Sunnybank Hills, Calamvale, Runcorn and Eight Mile Plains. Overseas-born people accounted for over 50% of the population in Stretton-Karawatha.
- The inner-city suburbs of Fortitude Valley, South Brisbane and Dutton Park and the western suburb of Mount Ommaney also had high proportions of people born overseas.



People born in South-East Asia

As a percentage of the total population

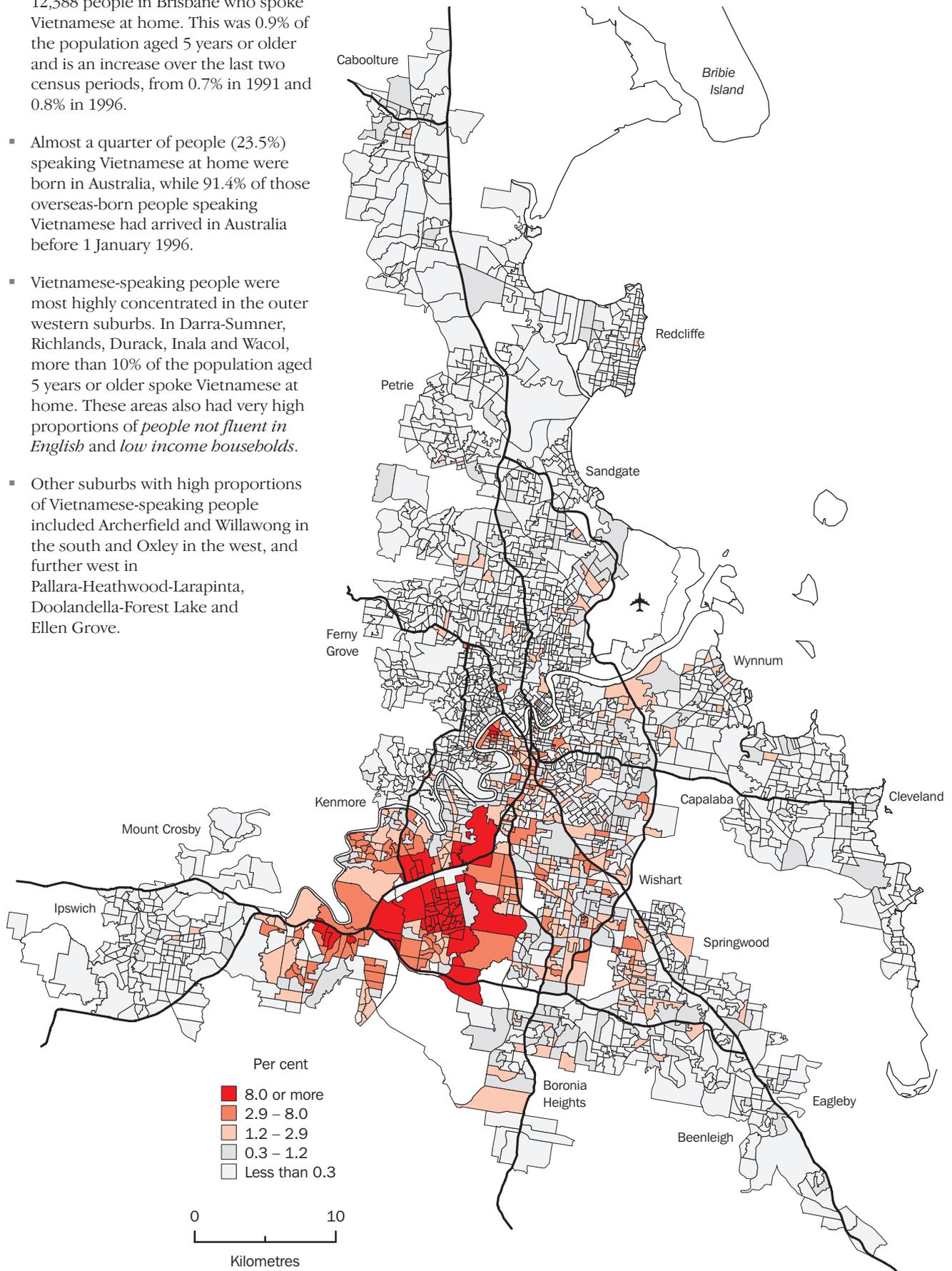
- At the 2001 Census there were 33,402 people counted in Brisbane who were born in South-East Asia. This was 2.3% of the total population and 10.6% of the overseas-born population. In 1991, 1.8% of the population of Brisbane were born in South-East Asia.
- Almost one-third (32.0%) of people born in South-East Asia were born in Viet Nam. The other main birthplaces were the Philippines (23.6%) and Malaysia (16.0%). More than half (57.9%) of people born in South-East Asia were aged less than 40 years.
- The distribution of South-East Asian-born people has changed very little in the last decade. Family ties and language difficulties may have contributed to the concentrated settlement pattern in the outer western areas surrounding Wacol. More than 15% of the population in Darra-Sumner, Richlands, Durack and Inala, and 8.5% of the population of the outer southern locality of Stretton-Karawatha were born in South-East Asia.
- The suburbs of St Lucia and Nathan, which contain university campuses, had large proportions of people born in South-East Asia, over 75% of whom were university students.



People speaking Vietnamese at home

As a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

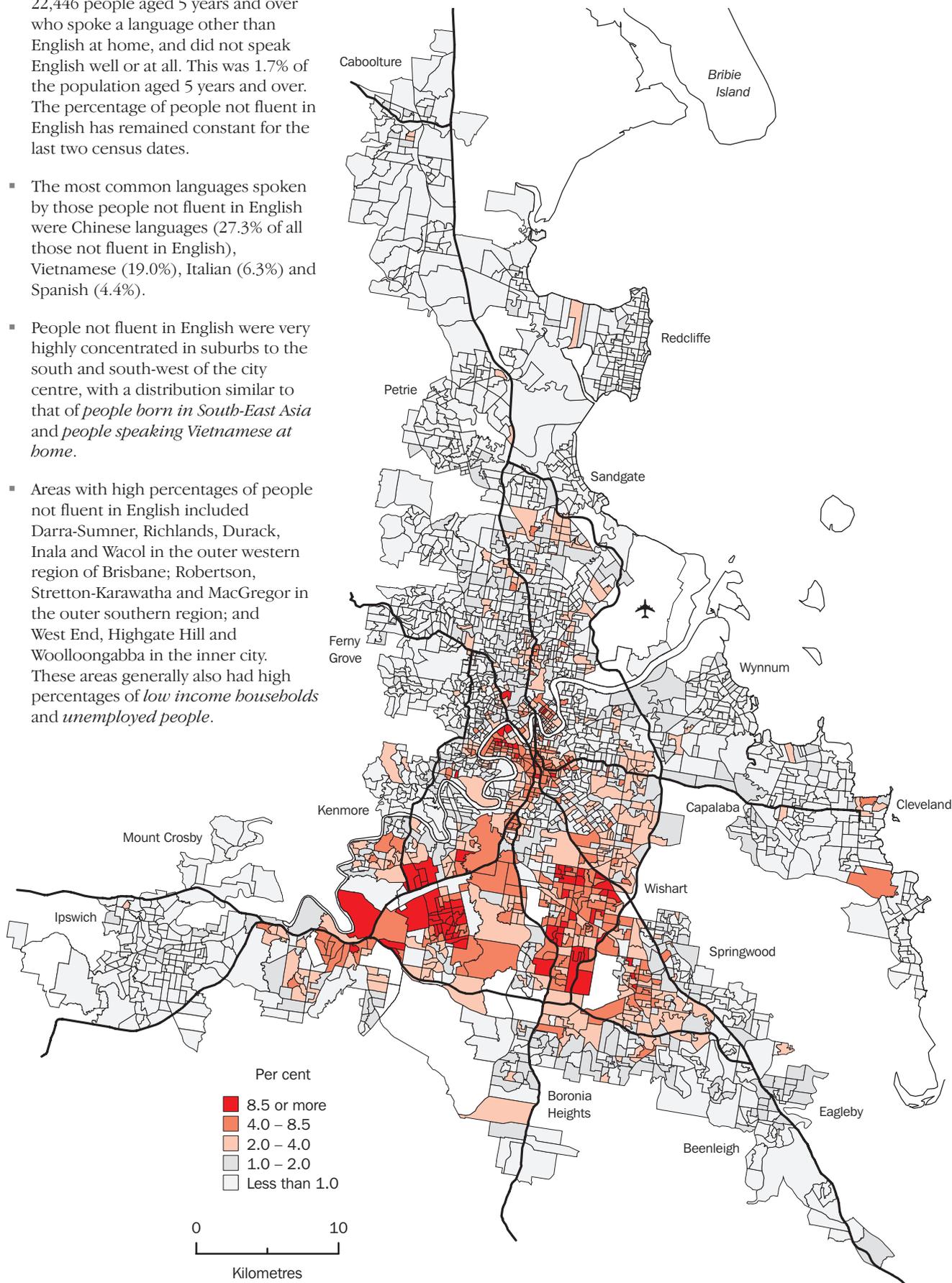
- At the 2001 Census there were 12,388 people in Brisbane who spoke Vietnamese at home. This was 0.9% of the population aged 5 years or older and is an increase over the last two census periods, from 0.7% in 1991 and 0.8% in 1996.
- Almost a quarter of people (23.5%) speaking Vietnamese at home were born in Australia, while 91.4% of those overseas-born people speaking Vietnamese had arrived in Australia before 1 January 1996.
- Vietnamese-speaking people were most highly concentrated in the outer western suburbs. In Darra-Sumner, Richlands, Durack, Inala and Wacol, more than 10% of the population aged 5 years or older spoke Vietnamese at home. These areas also had very high proportions of *people not fluent in English* and *low income households*.
- Other suburbs with high proportions included Archerfield and Willawong in the south and Oxley in the west, and further west in Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta, Doolandella-Forest Lake and Ellen Grove.



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

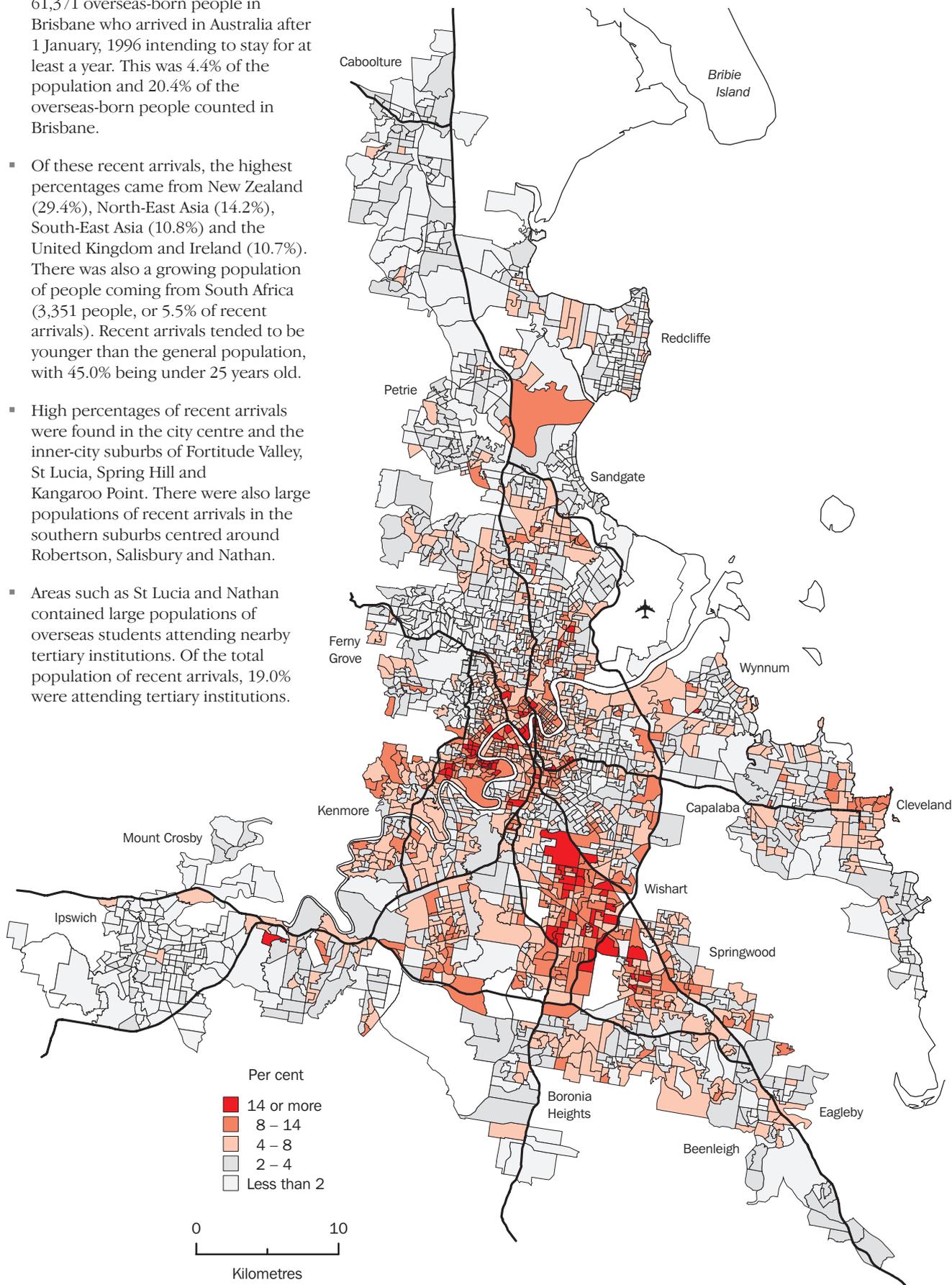
- At the 2001 Census there were 22,446 people aged 5 years and over who spoke a language other than English at home, and did not speak English well or at all. This was 1.7% of the population aged 5 years and over. The percentage of people not fluent in English has remained constant for the last two census dates.
- The most common languages spoken by those people not fluent in English were Chinese languages (27.3% of all those not fluent in English), Vietnamese (19.0%), Italian (6.3%) and Spanish (4.4%).
- People not fluent in English were very highly concentrated in suburbs to the south and south-west of the city centre, with a distribution similar to that of *people born in South-East Asia* and *people speaking Vietnamese at home*.
- Areas with high percentages of people not fluent in English included Darra-Sumner, Richlands, Durack, Inala and Wacol in the outer western region of Brisbane; Robertson, Stretton-Karawatha and MacGregor in the outer southern region; and West End, Highgate Hill and Woolloongabba in the inner city. These areas generally also had high percentages of *low income households* and *unemployed people*.



Recent arrivals

As a percentage of the total population

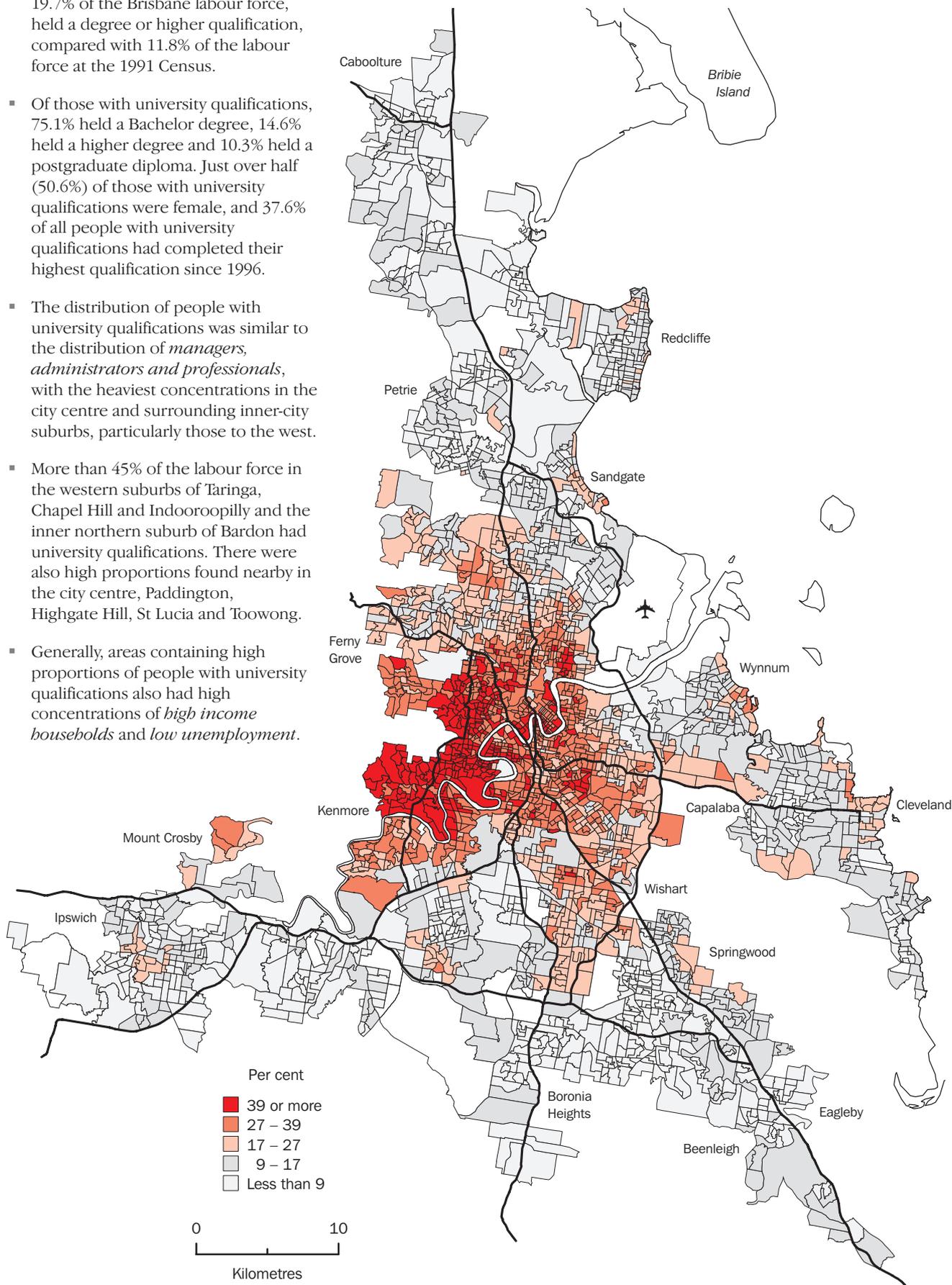
- At the 2001 Census there were 61,371 overseas-born people in Brisbane who arrived in Australia after 1 January, 1996 intending to stay for at least a year. This was 4.4% of the population and 20.4% of the overseas-born people counted in Brisbane.
- Of these recent arrivals, the highest percentages came from New Zealand (29.4%), North-East Asia (14.2%), South-East Asia (10.8%) and the United Kingdom and Ireland (10.7%). There was also a growing population of people coming from South Africa (3,351 people, or 5.5% of recent arrivals). Recent arrivals tended to be younger than the general population, with 45.0% being under 25 years old.
- High percentages of recent arrivals were found in the city centre and the inner-city suburbs of Fortitude Valley, St Lucia, Spring Hill and Kangaroo Point. There were also large populations of recent arrivals in the southern suburbs centred around Robertson, Salisbury and Nathan.
- Areas such as St Lucia and Nathan contained large populations of overseas students attending nearby tertiary institutions. Of the total population of recent arrivals, 19.0% were attending tertiary institutions.



People with university qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

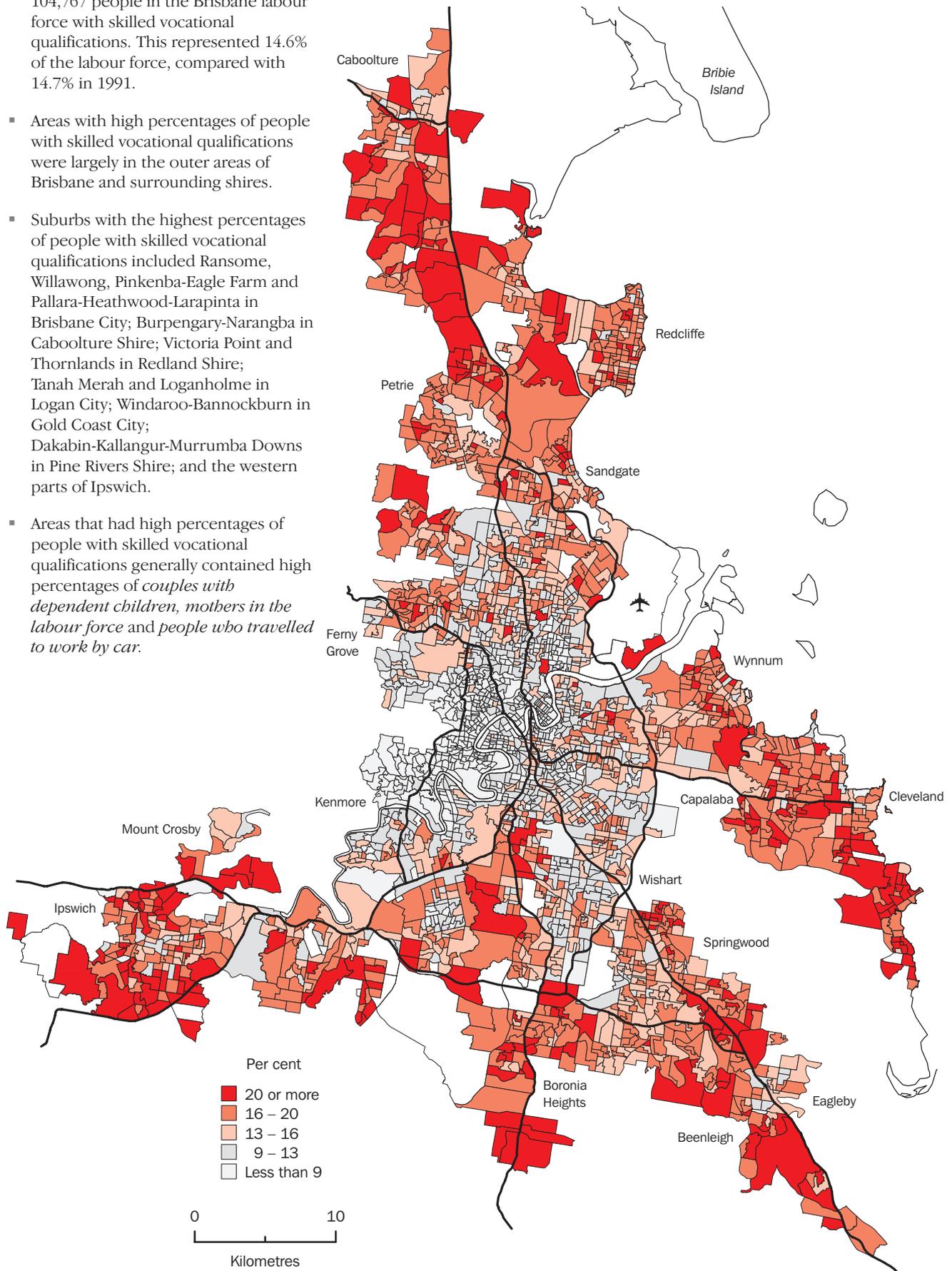
- At the 2001 Census 141,201 people, 19.7% of the Brisbane labour force, held a degree or higher qualification, compared with 11.8% of the labour force at the 1991 Census.
- Of those with university qualifications, 75.1% held a Bachelor degree, 14.6% held a higher degree and 10.3% held a postgraduate diploma. Just over half (50.6%) of those with university qualifications were female, and 37.6% of all people with university qualifications had completed their highest qualification since 1996.
- The distribution of people with university qualifications was similar to the distribution of *managers, administrators and professionals*, with the heaviest concentrations in the city centre and surrounding inner-city suburbs, particularly those to the west.
- More than 45% of the labour force in the western suburbs of Taringa, Chapel Hill and Indooroopilly and the inner northern suburb of Bardon had university qualifications. There were also high proportions found nearby in the city centre, Paddington, Highgate Hill, St Lucia and Toowong.
- Generally, areas containing high proportions of people with university qualifications also had high concentrations of *high income households* and *low unemployment*.



People with skilled vocational qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

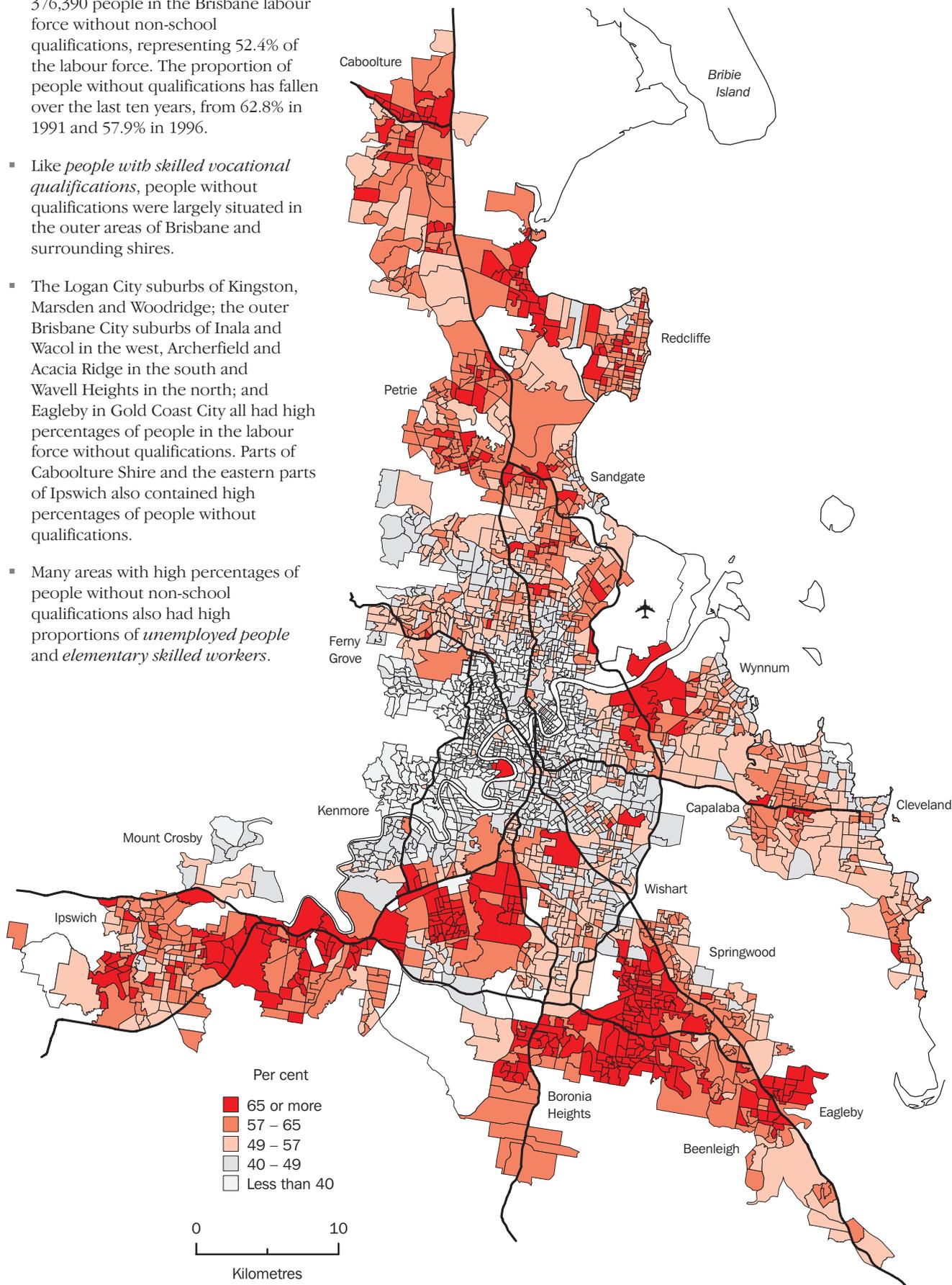
- At the 2001 Census there were 104,767 people in the Brisbane labour force with skilled vocational qualifications. This represented 14.6% of the labour force, compared with 14.7% in 1991.
- Areas with high percentages of people with skilled vocational qualifications were largely in the outer areas of Brisbane and surrounding shires.
- Suburbs with the highest percentages of people with skilled vocational qualifications included Ransome, Willawong, Pinkenba-Eagle Farm and Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta in Brisbane City; Burpengary-Narangba in Caboolture Shire; Victoria Point and Thornlands in Redland Shire; Tanah Merah and Loganholme in Logan City; Windaroo-Bannockburn in Gold Coast City; Dakabin-Kallangur-Murrumba Downs in Pine Rivers Shire; and the western parts of Ipswich.
- Areas that had high percentages of people with skilled vocational qualifications generally contained high percentages of *couples with dependent children, mothers in the labour force and people who travelled to work by car.*



People without qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

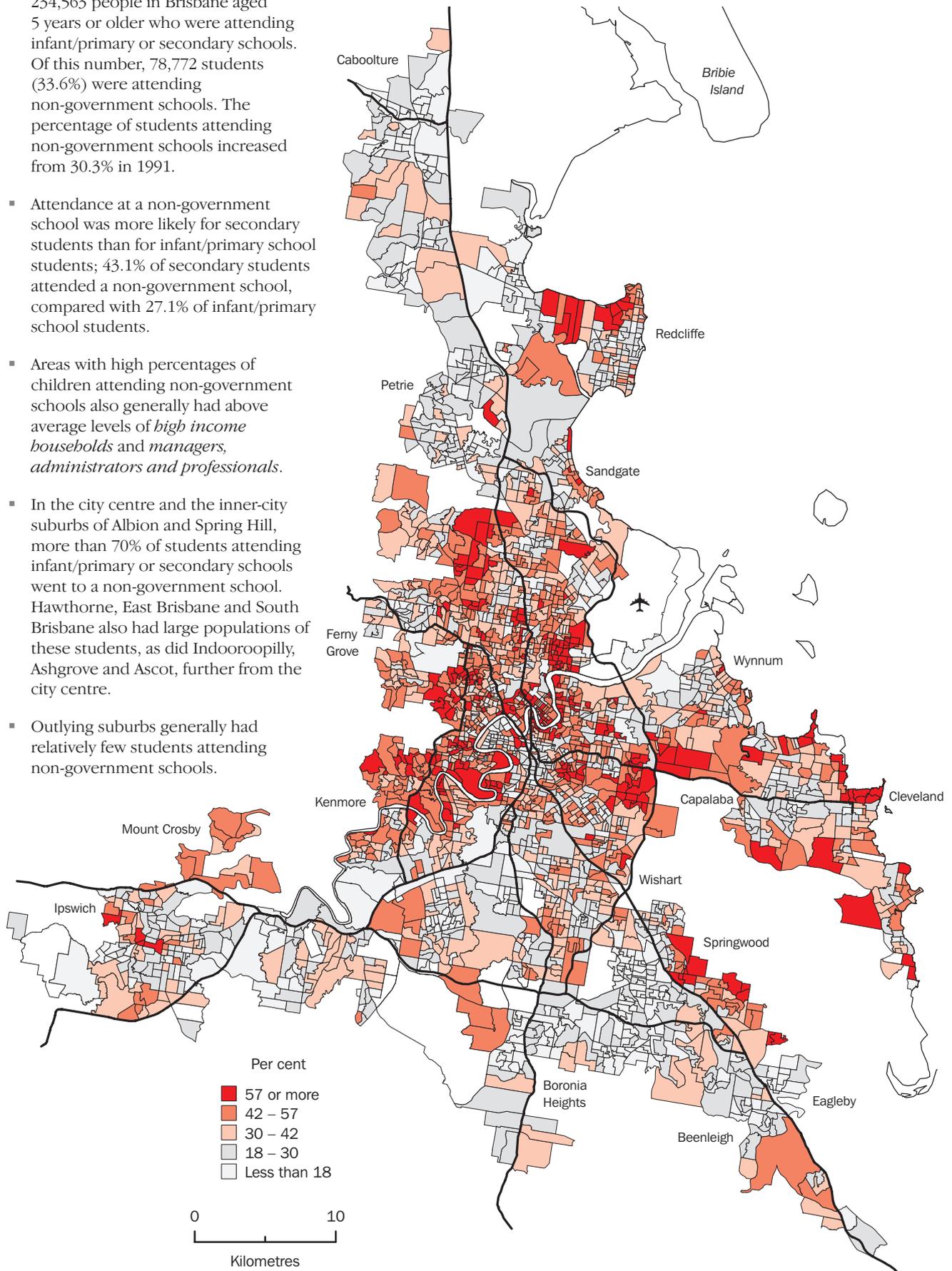
- At the 2001 Census there were 376,390 people in the Brisbane labour force without non-school qualifications, representing 52.4% of the labour force. The proportion of people without qualifications has fallen over the last ten years, from 62.8% in 1991 and 57.9% in 1996.
- Like *people with skilled vocational qualifications*, people without qualifications were largely situated in the outer areas of Brisbane and surrounding shires.
- The Logan City suburbs of Kingston, Marsden and Woodridge; the outer Brisbane City suburbs of Inala and Wacol in the west, Archerfield and Acacia Ridge in the south and Wavell Heights in the north; and Eagleby in Gold Coast City all had high percentages of people in the labour force without qualifications. Parts of Caboolture Shire and the eastern parts of Ipswich also contained high percentages of people without qualifications.
- Many areas with high percentages of people without non-school qualifications also had high proportions of *unemployed people* and *elementary skilled workers*.



Students attending non-government schools

As a percentage of all students

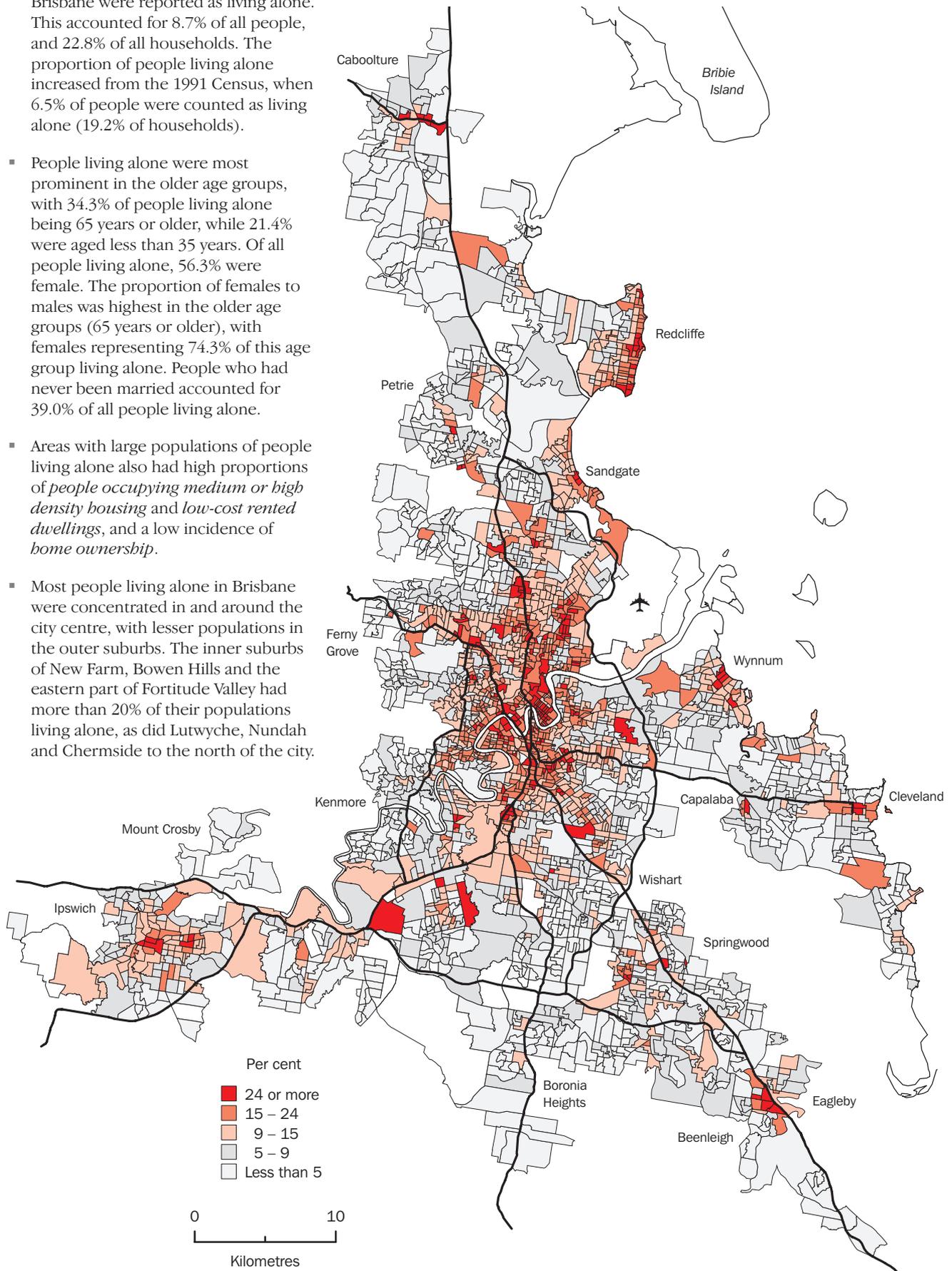
- At the 2001 Census there were 234,563 people in Brisbane aged 5 years or older who were attending infant/primary or secondary schools. Of this number, 78,772 students (33.6%) were attending non-government schools. The percentage of students attending non-government schools increased from 30.3% in 1991.
- Attendance at a non-government school was more likely for secondary students than for infant/primary school students; 43.1% of secondary students attended a non-government school, compared with 27.1% of infant/primary school students.
- Areas with high percentages of children attending non-government schools also generally had above average levels of *high income households* and *managers, administrators and professionals*.
- In the city centre and the inner-city suburbs of Albion and Spring Hill, more than 70% of students attending infant/primary or secondary schools went to a non-government school. Hawthorne, East Brisbane and South Brisbane also had large populations of these students, as did Indooroopilly, Ashgrove and Ascot, further from the city centre.
- Outlying suburbs generally had relatively few students attending non-government schools.



People living alone

As a percentage of the total population

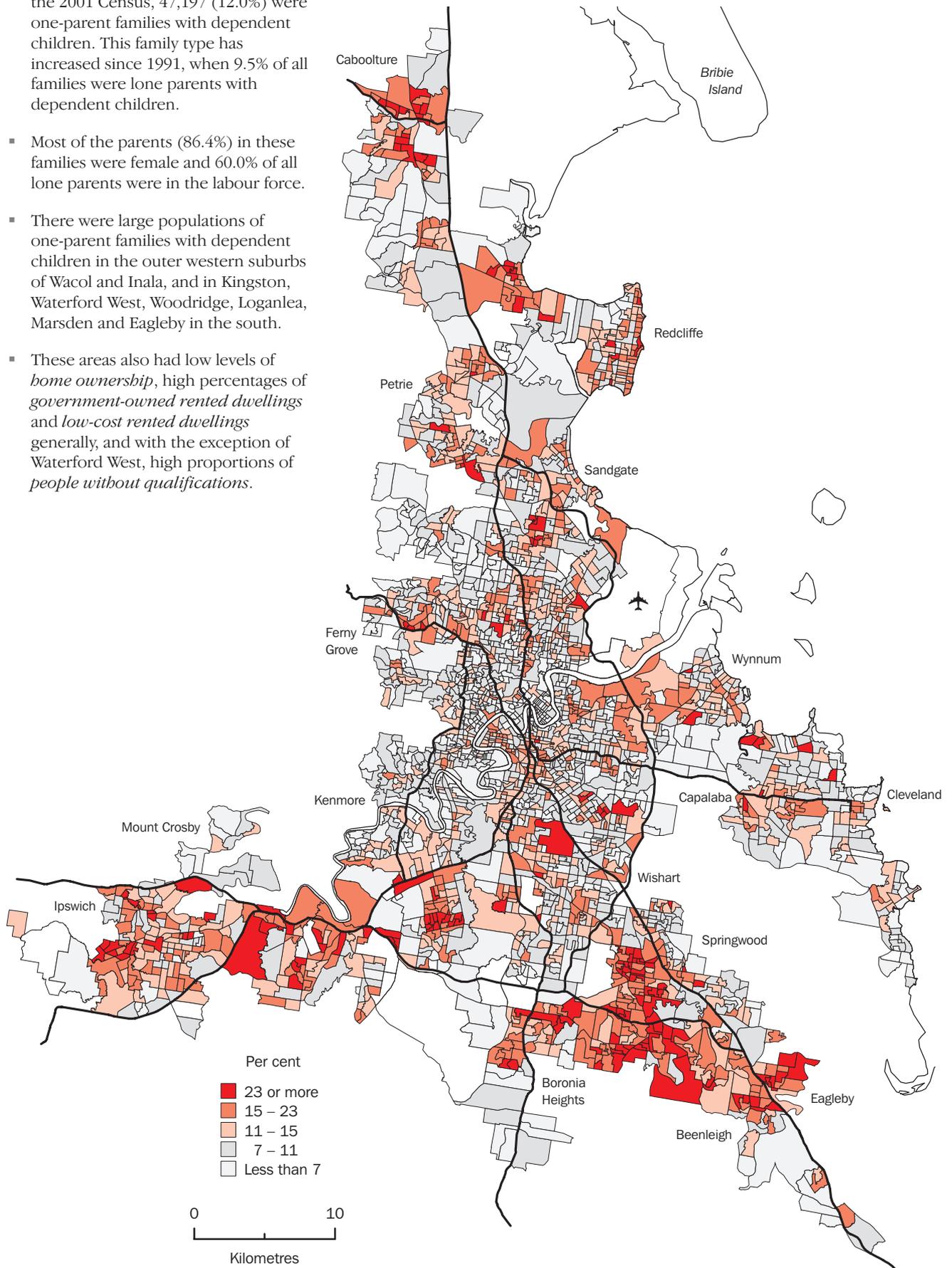
- At the 2001 Census, 126,933 people in Brisbane were reported as living alone. This accounted for 8.7% of all people, and 22.8% of all households. The proportion of people living alone increased from the 1991 Census, when 6.5% of people were counted as living alone (19.2% of households).
- People living alone were most prominent in the older age groups, with 34.3% of people living alone being 65 years or older, while 21.4% were aged less than 35 years. Of all people living alone, 56.3% were female. The proportion of females to males was highest in the older age groups (65 years or older), with females representing 74.3% of this age group living alone. People who had never been married accounted for 39.0% of all people living alone.
- Areas with large populations of people living alone also had high proportions of *people occupying medium or high density housing and low-cost rented dwellings*, and a low incidence of *home ownership*.
- Most people living alone in Brisbane were concentrated in and around the city centre, with lesser populations in the outer suburbs. The inner suburbs of New Farm, Bowen Hills and the eastern part of Fortitude Valley had more than 20% of their populations living alone, as did Lutwyche, Nundah and Chermside to the north of the city.



One-parent families with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

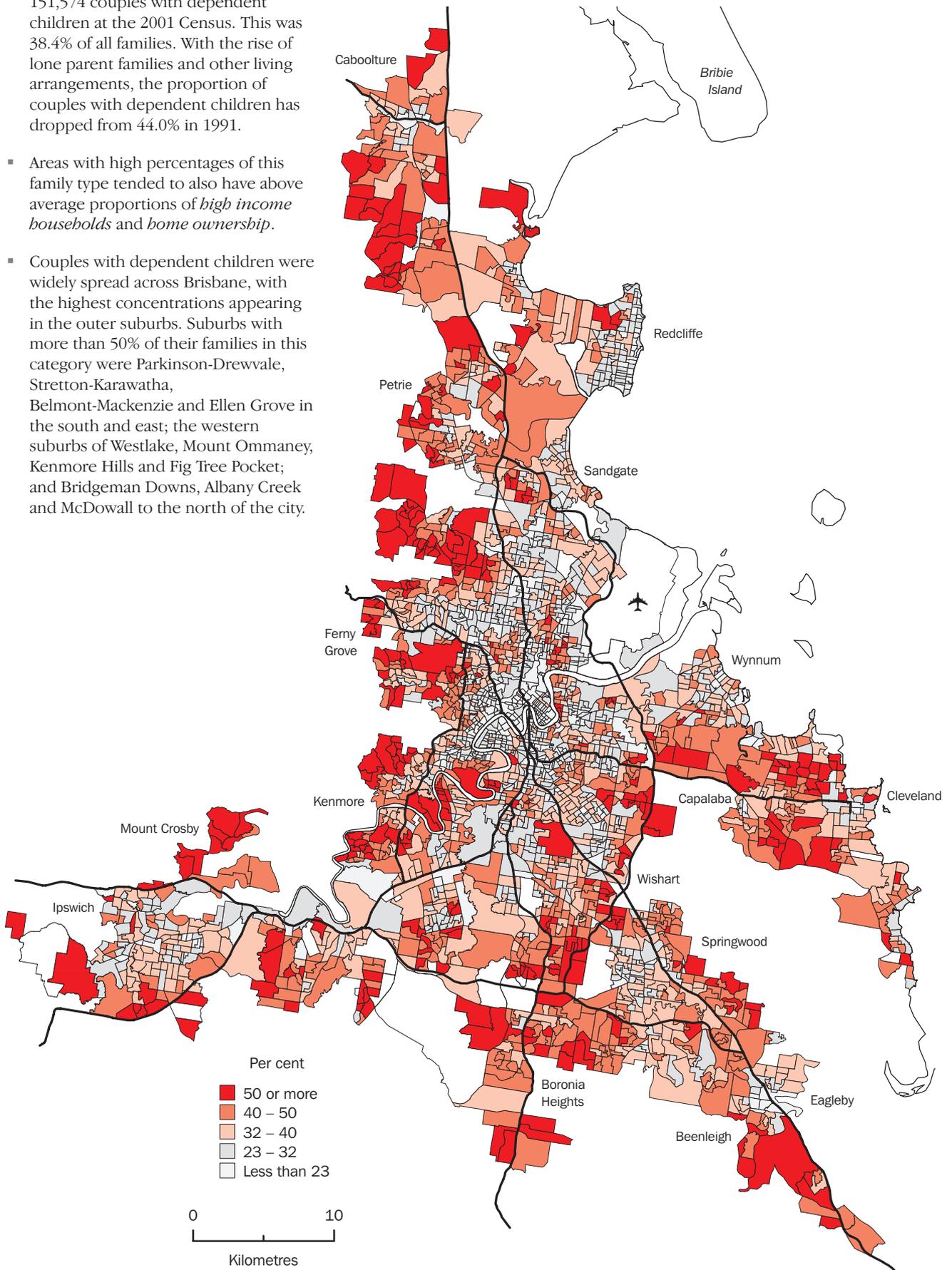
- Of the 394,226 families in Brisbane at the 2001 Census, 47,197 (12.0%) were one-parent families with dependent children. This family type has increased since 1991, when 9.5% of all families were lone parents with dependent children.
- Most of the parents (86.4%) in these families were female and 60.0% of all lone parents were in the labour force.
- There were large populations of one-parent families with dependent children in the outer western suburbs of Wacol and Inala, and in Kingston, Waterford West, Woodridge, Loganlea, Marsden and Eagleby in the south.
- These areas also had low levels of *home ownership*, high percentages of *government-owned rented dwellings* and *low-cost rented dwellings* generally, and with the exception of Waterford West, high proportions of *people without qualifications*.



Couples with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

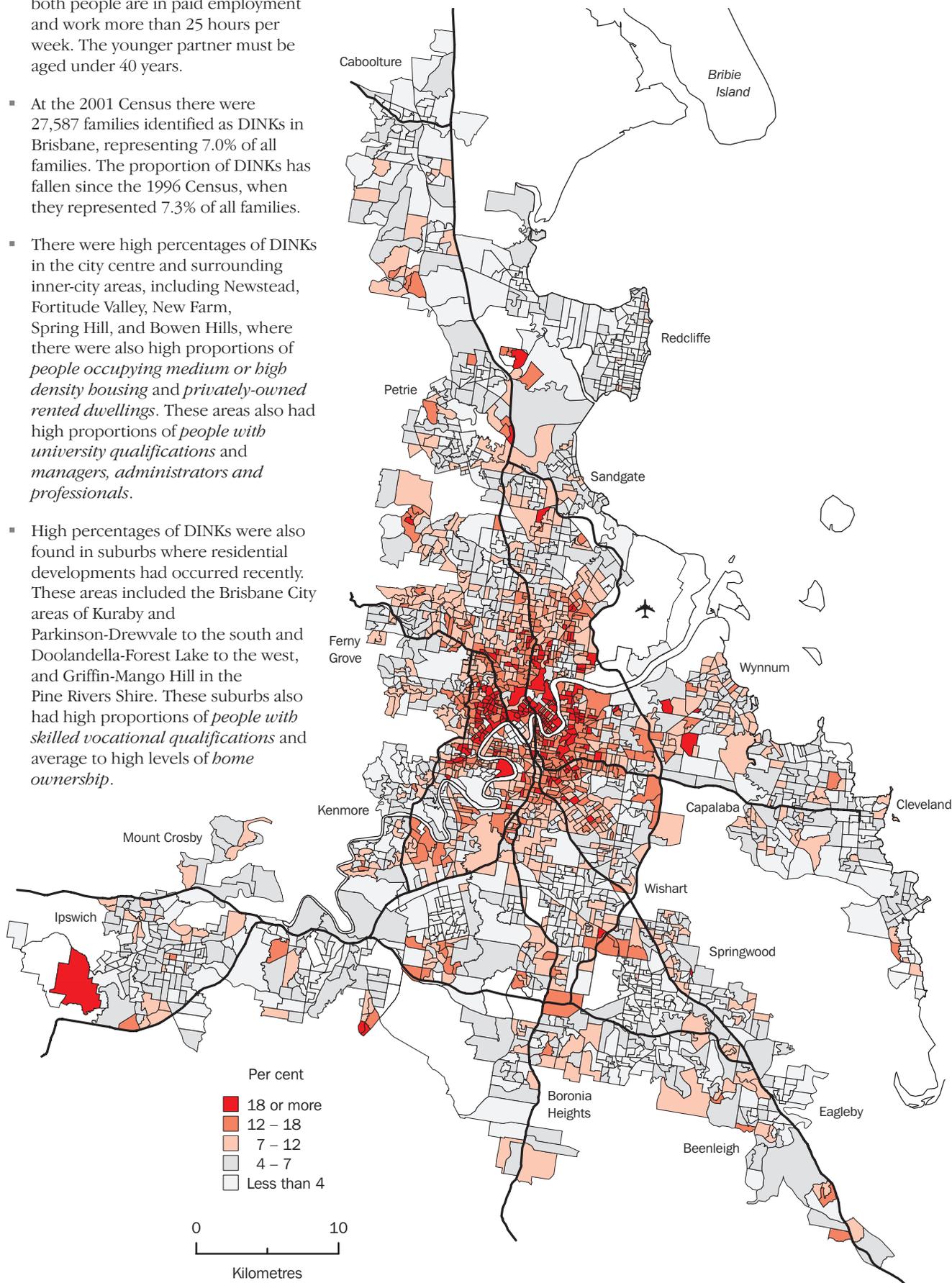
- In Brisbane there were 151,574 couples with dependent children at the 2001 Census. This was 38.4% of all families. With the rise of lone parent families and other living arrangements, the proportion of couples with dependent children has dropped from 44.0% in 1991.
- Areas with high percentages of this family type tended to also have above average proportions of *high income households* and *home ownership*.
- Couples with dependent children were widely spread across Brisbane, with the highest concentrations appearing in the outer suburbs. Suburbs with more than 50% of their families in this category were Parkinson-Drewvale, Stretton-Karawatha, Belmont-Mackenzie and Ellen Grove in the south and east; the western suburbs of Westlake, Mount Ommaney, Kenmore Hills and Fig Tree Pocket; and Bridgeman Downs, Albany Creek and McDowall to the north of the city.



DINKs (double income, no kids)

As a percentage of all families

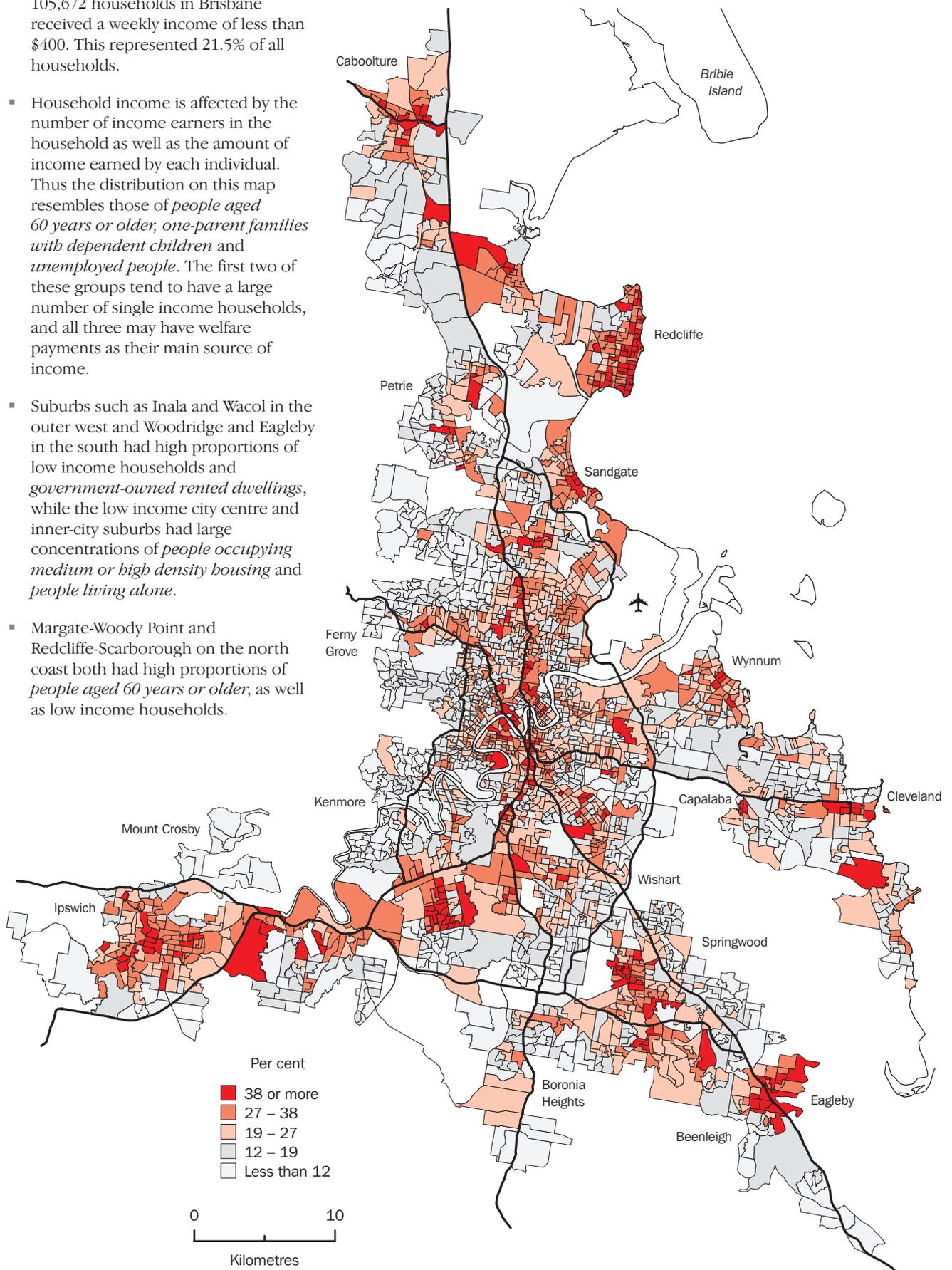
- DINKs are 'couple only' families where both people are in paid employment and work more than 25 hours per week. The younger partner must be aged under 40 years.
- At the 2001 Census there were 27,587 families identified as DINKs in Brisbane, representing 7.0% of all families. The proportion of DINKs has fallen since the 1996 Census, when they represented 7.3% of all families.
- There were high percentages of DINKs in the city centre and surrounding inner-city areas, including Newstead, Fortitude Valley, New Farm, Spring Hill, and Bowen Hills, where there were also high proportions of *people occupying medium or high density housing and privately-owned rented dwellings*. These areas also had high proportions of *people with university qualifications and managers, administrators and professionals*.
- High percentages of DINKs were also found in suburbs where residential developments had occurred recently. These areas included the Brisbane City areas of Kuraby and Parkinson-Drewvale to the south and Doolandella-Forest Lake to the west, and Griffin-Mango Hill in the Pine Rivers Shire. These suburbs also had high proportions of *people with skilled vocational qualifications* and average to high levels of *home ownership*.



Low income households

Percentage of households with weekly income under \$400

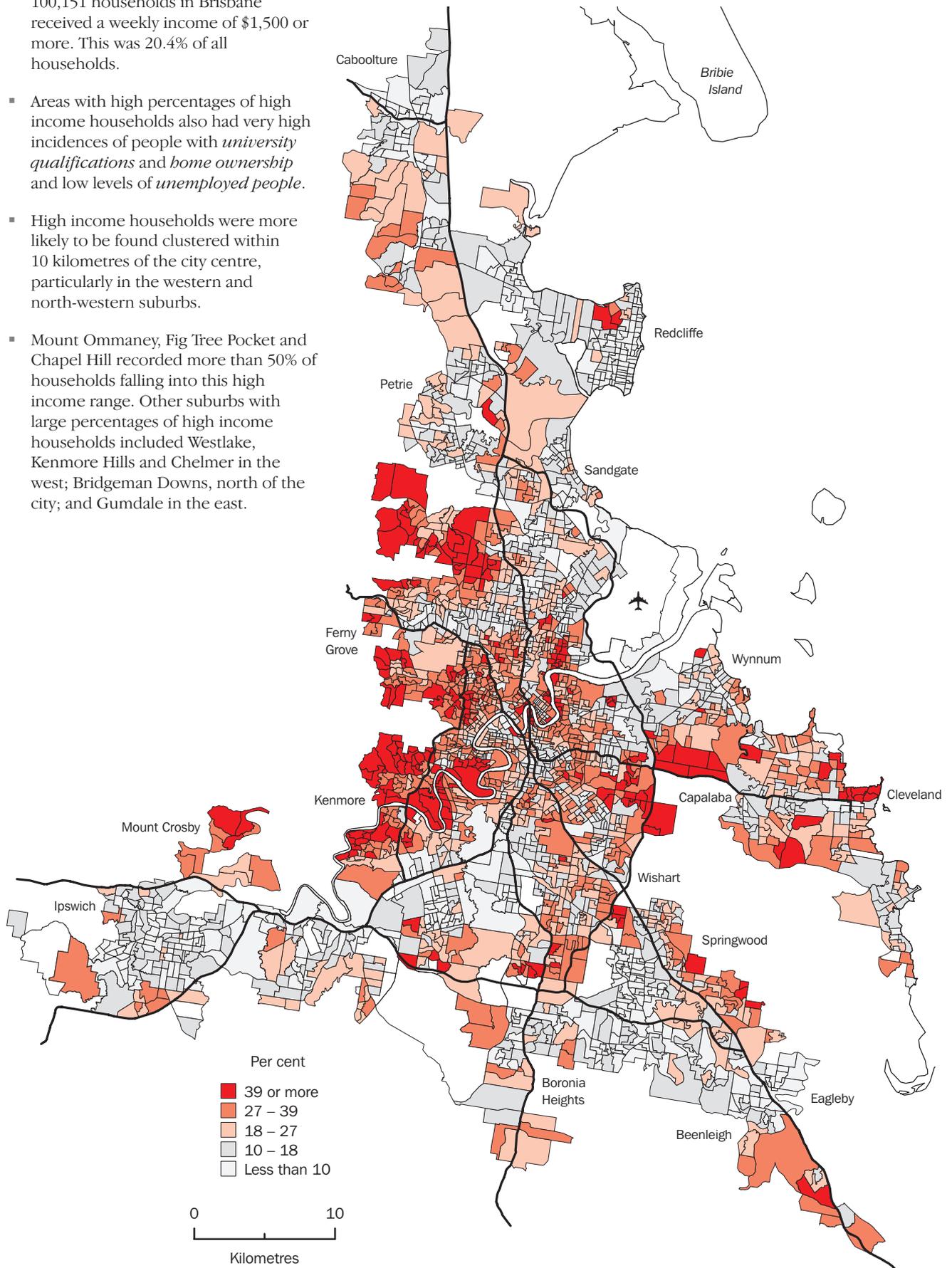
- At the 2001 Census 105,672 households in Brisbane received a weekly income of less than \$400. This represented 21.5% of all households.
- Household income is affected by the number of income earners in the household as well as the amount of income earned by each individual. Thus the distribution on this map resembles those of *people aged 60 years or older*, *one-parent families with dependent children* 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.
- Suburbs such as Inala and Wacol in the outer west and Woodridge and Eagleby in the south had high proportions of low income households and *government-owned rented dwellings*, while the low income city centre and inner-city suburbs had large concentrations of *people occupying medium or high density housing* and *people living alone*.
- Margate-Woody Point and Redcliffe-Scarborough on the north coast both had high proportions of *people aged 60 years or older*, as well as low income households.



High income households

Percentage of households with weekly income of \$1,500 or more

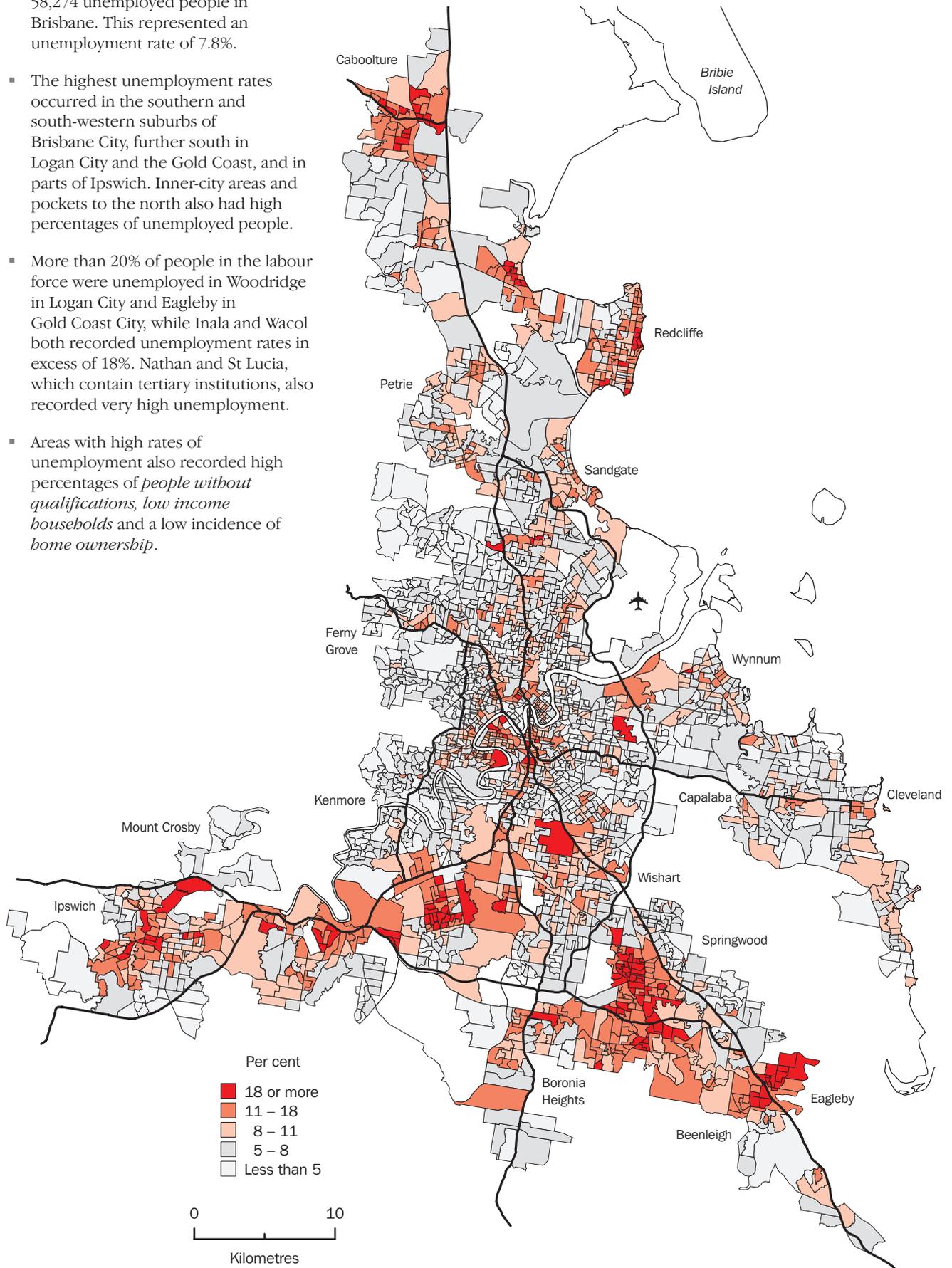
- At the 2001 Census 100,151 households in Brisbane received a weekly income of \$1,500 or more. This was 20.4% of all households.
- Areas with high percentages of high income households also had very high incidences of people with *university qualifications* and *home ownership* and low levels of *unemployed people*.
- High income households were more likely to be found clustered within 10 kilometres of the city centre, particularly in the western and north-western suburbs.
- Mount Ommaney, Fig Tree Pocket and Chapel Hill recorded more than 50% of households falling into this high income range. Other suburbs with large percentages of high income households included Westlake, Kenmore Hills and Chelmer in the west; Bridgeman Downs, north of the city; and Gumdale in the east.



Unemployed people

As a percentage of the labour force

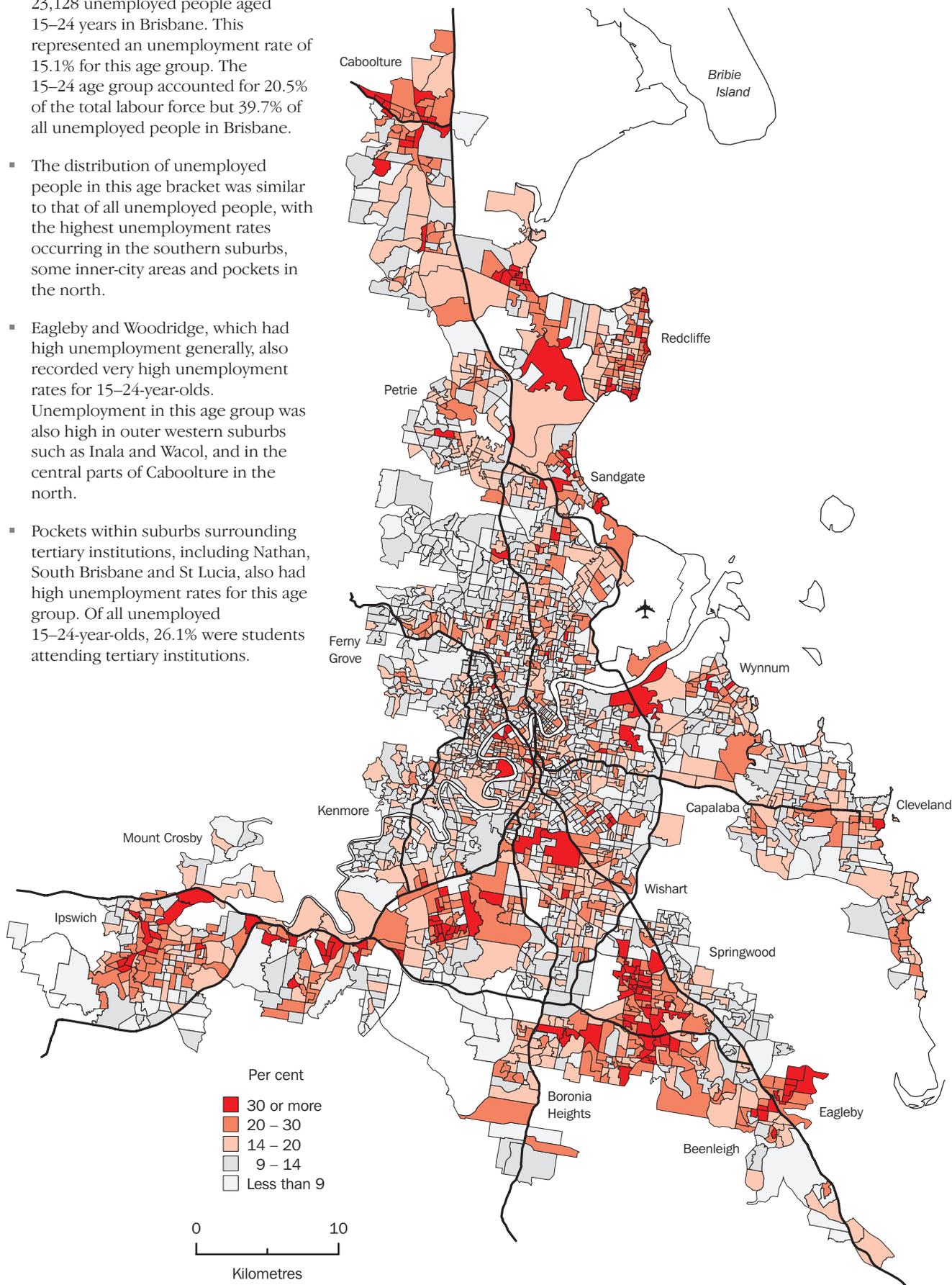
- At the 2001 Census there were 58,274 unemployed people in Brisbane. This represented an unemployment rate of 7.8%.
- The highest unemployment rates occurred in the southern and south-western suburbs of Brisbane City, further south in Logan City and the Gold Coast, and in parts of Ipswich. Inner-city areas and pockets to the north also had high percentages of unemployed people.
- More than 20% of people in the labour force were unemployed in Woodridge in Logan City and Eagleby in Gold Coast City, while Inala and Wacol both recorded unemployment rates in excess of 18%. Nathan and St Lucia, which contain tertiary institutions, also recorded very high unemployment.
- Areas with high rates of unemployment also recorded high percentages of *people without qualifications, low income households* and a low incidence of *home ownership*.



Unemployed people aged 15–24 years

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

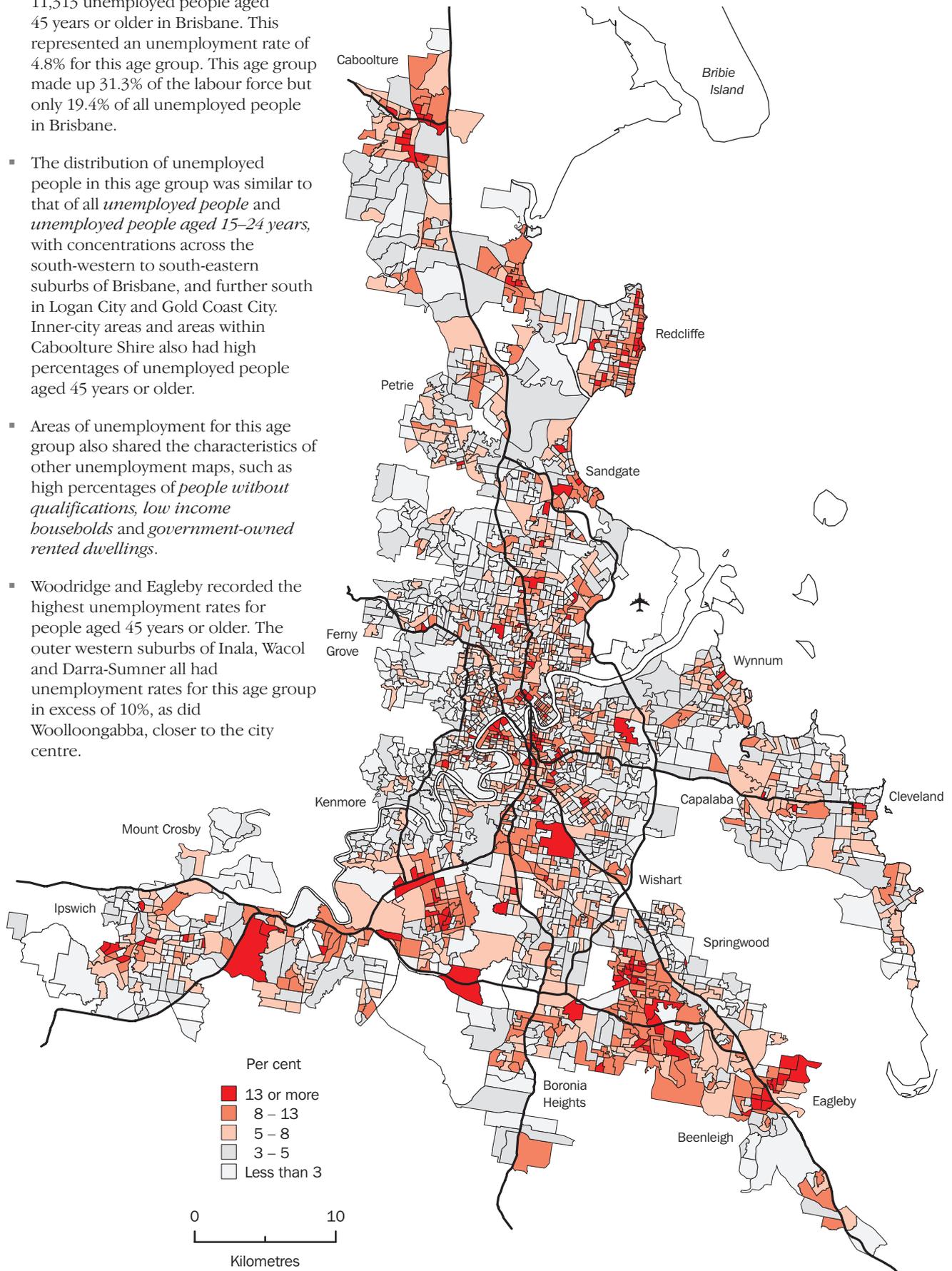
- At the 2001 Census there were 23,128 unemployed people aged 15–24 years in Brisbane. This represented an unemployment rate of 15.1% for this age group. The 15–24 age group accounted for 20.5% of the total labour force but 39.7% of all unemployed people in Brisbane.
- The distribution of unemployed 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 and Woodridge, which had high unemployment generally, also recorded very high unemployment rates for 15–24-year-olds. Unemployment in this age group was also high in outer western suburbs such as Inala and Wacol, and in the central parts of Caboolture in the north.
- Pockets within suburbs surrounding tertiary institutions, including Nathan, South Brisbane and St Lucia, also had high unemployment rates for this age group. Of all unemployed 15–24-year-olds, 26.1% were students attending tertiary institutions.



Unemployed people aged 45 years or older

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

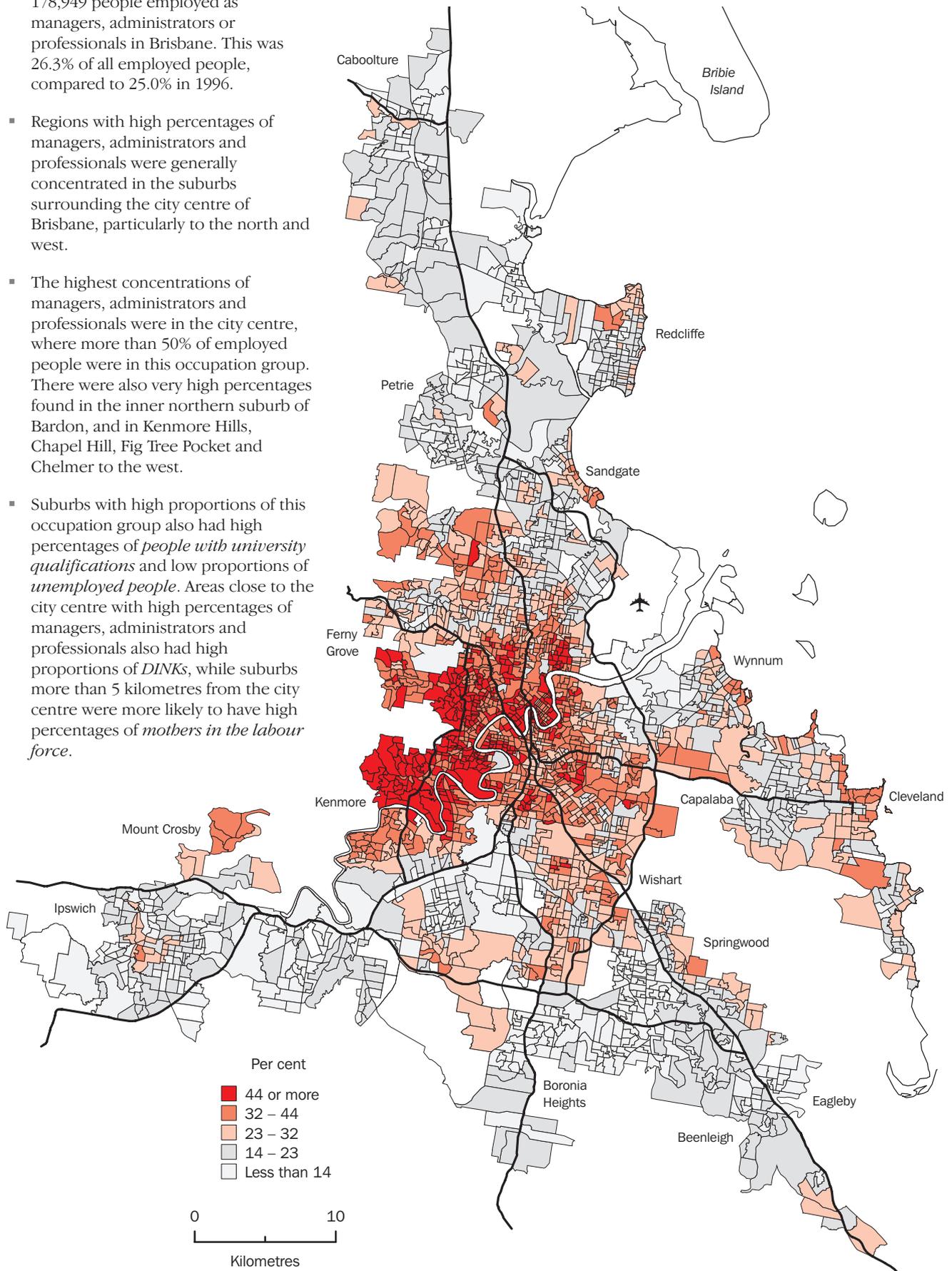
- At the 2001 Census there were 11,313 unemployed people aged 45 years or older in Brisbane. This represented an unemployment rate of 4.8% for this age group. This age group made up 31.3% of the labour force but only 19.4% of all unemployed people in Brisbane.
- The distribution of unemployed people in this age group was similar to that of all *unemployed people* and *unemployed people aged 15–24 years*, with concentrations across the south-western to south-eastern suburbs of Brisbane, and further south in Logan City and Gold Coast City. Inner-city areas and areas within Caboolture Shire also had high percentages of unemployed people aged 45 years or older.
- Areas of unemployment for this age group also shared the characteristics of other unemployment maps, such as high percentages of *people without qualifications*, *low income households* and *government-owned rented dwellings*.
- Woodridge and Eagleby recorded the highest unemployment rates for people aged 45 years or older. The outer western suburbs of Inala, Wacol and Darra-Sumner all had unemployment rates for this age group in excess of 10%, as did Woolloongabba, closer to the city centre.



Managers, administrators and professionals

As a percentage of all employed people

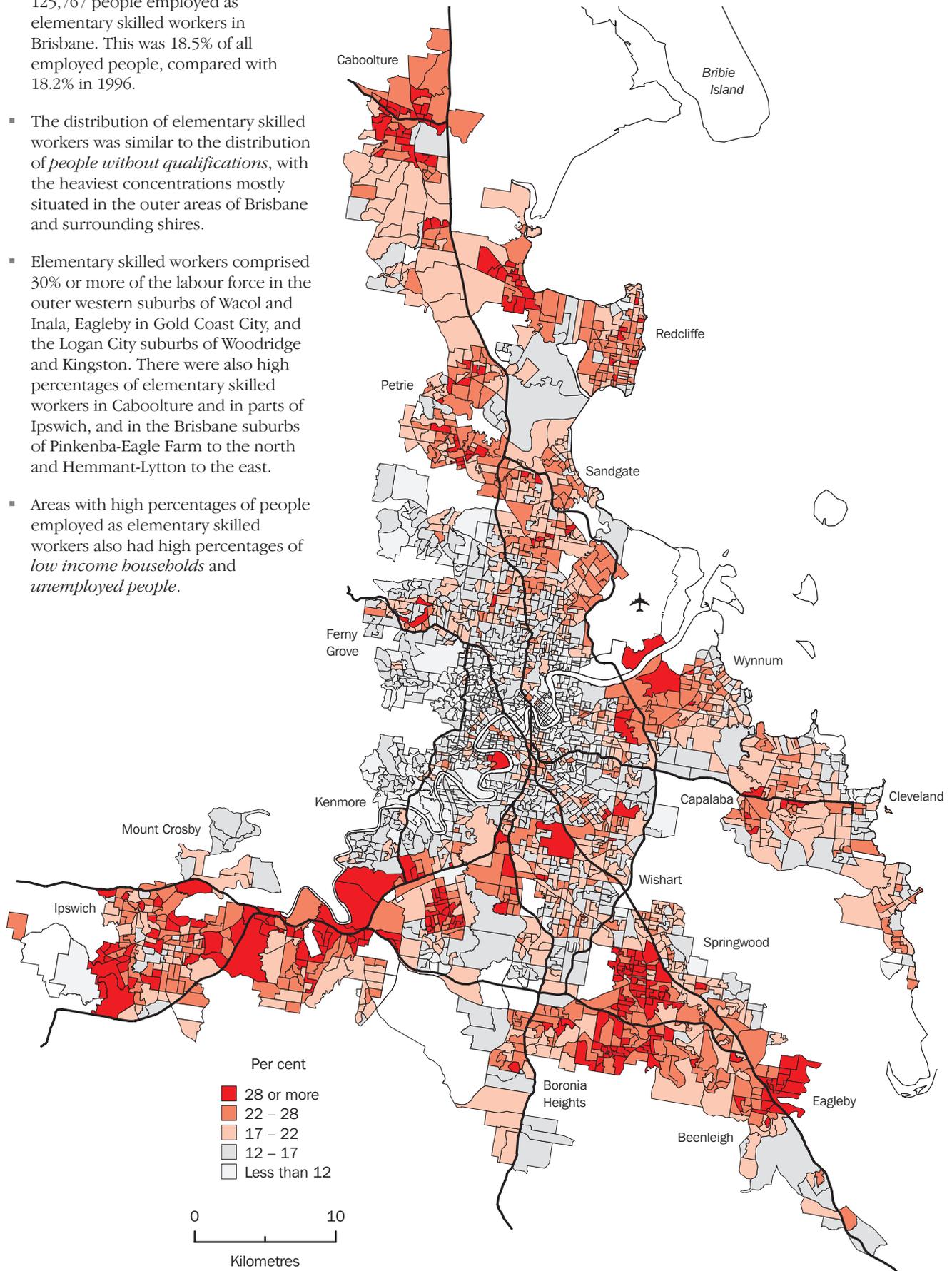
- At the 2001 Census there were 178,949 people employed as managers, administrators or professionals in Brisbane. This was 26.3% of all employed people, compared to 25.0% in 1996.
- Regions with high percentages of managers, administrators and professionals were generally concentrated in the suburbs surrounding the city centre of Brisbane, particularly to the north and west.
- The highest concentrations of managers, administrators and professionals were in the city centre, where more than 50% of employed people were in this occupation group. There were also very high percentages found in the inner northern suburb of Bardon, and in Kenmore Hills, Chapel Hill, Fig Tree Pocket and Chelmer to the west.
- Suburbs with high proportions of this occupation group also had high percentages of *people with university qualifications* and low proportions of *unemployed people*. Areas close to the city centre with high percentages of managers, administrators and professionals also had high proportions of *DINKs*, while suburbs more than 5 kilometres from the city centre were more likely to have high percentages of *mothers in the labour force*.



Elementary skilled workers

As a percentage of all employed people

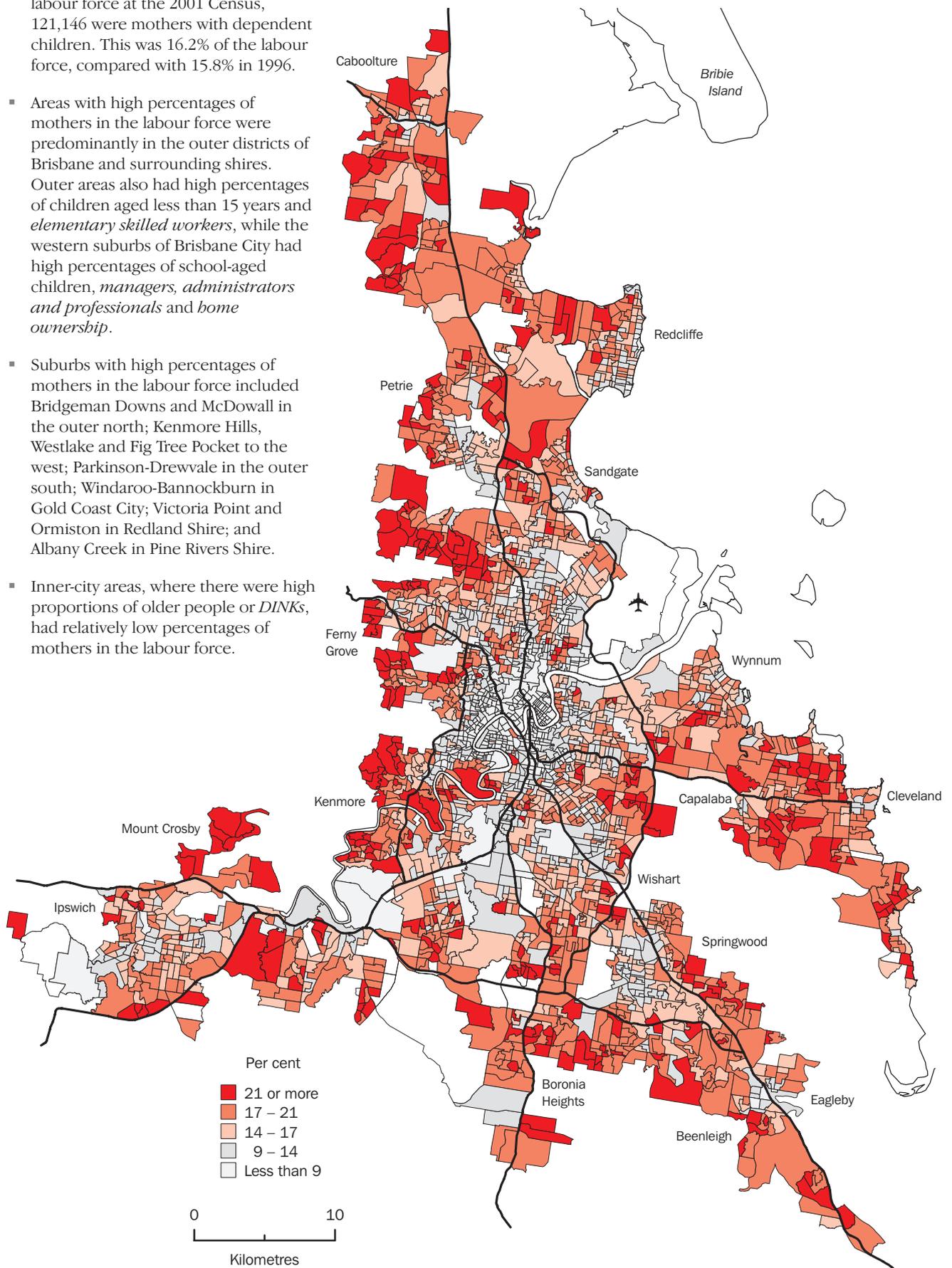
- At the 2001 Census there were 125,767 people employed as elementary skilled workers in Brisbane. This was 18.5% of all employed people, compared with 18.2% in 1996.
- The distribution of elementary skilled workers was similar to the distribution of *people without qualifications*, with the heaviest concentrations mostly situated in the outer areas of Brisbane and surrounding shires.
- Elementary skilled workers comprised 30% or more of the labour force in the outer western suburbs of Wacol and Inala, Eagleby in Gold Coast City, and the Logan City suburbs of Woodridge and Kingston. There were also high percentages of elementary skilled workers in Caboolture and in parts of Ipswich, and in the Brisbane suburbs of Pinkenba-Eagle Farm to the north and Hemmant-Lytton to the east.
- Areas with high percentages of people employed as elementary skilled workers also had high percentages of *low income households* and *unemployed people*.



Mothers in the labour force

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

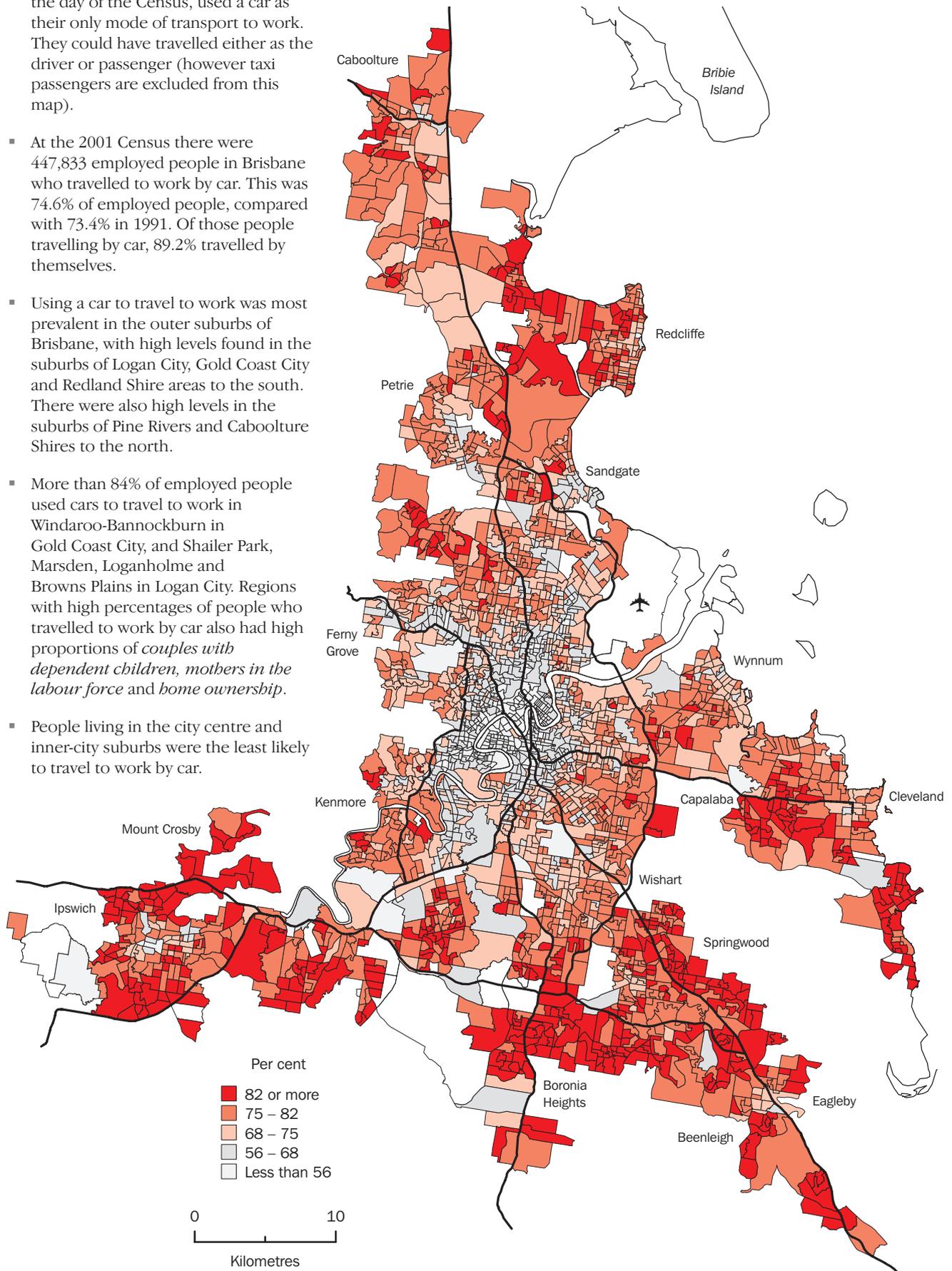
- Of the 746,536 people in the Brisbane labour force at the 2001 Census, 121,146 were mothers with dependent children. This was 16.2% of the labour force, compared with 15.8% in 1996.
- Areas with high percentages of mothers in the labour force were predominantly in the outer districts of Brisbane and surrounding shires. Outer areas also had high percentages of children aged less than 15 years and *elementary skilled workers*, while the western suburbs of Brisbane City had high percentages of school-aged children, *managers, administrators and professionals* and *home ownership*.
- Suburbs with high percentages of mothers in the labour force included Bridgeman Downs and McDowall in the outer north; Kenmore Hills, Westlake and Fig Tree Pocket to the west; Parkinson-Drewvale in the outer south; Windaroo-Bannockburn in Gold Coast City; Victoria Point and Ormiston in Redland Shire; and Albany Creek in Pine Rivers Shire.
- Inner-city areas, where there were high proportions of older people or *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

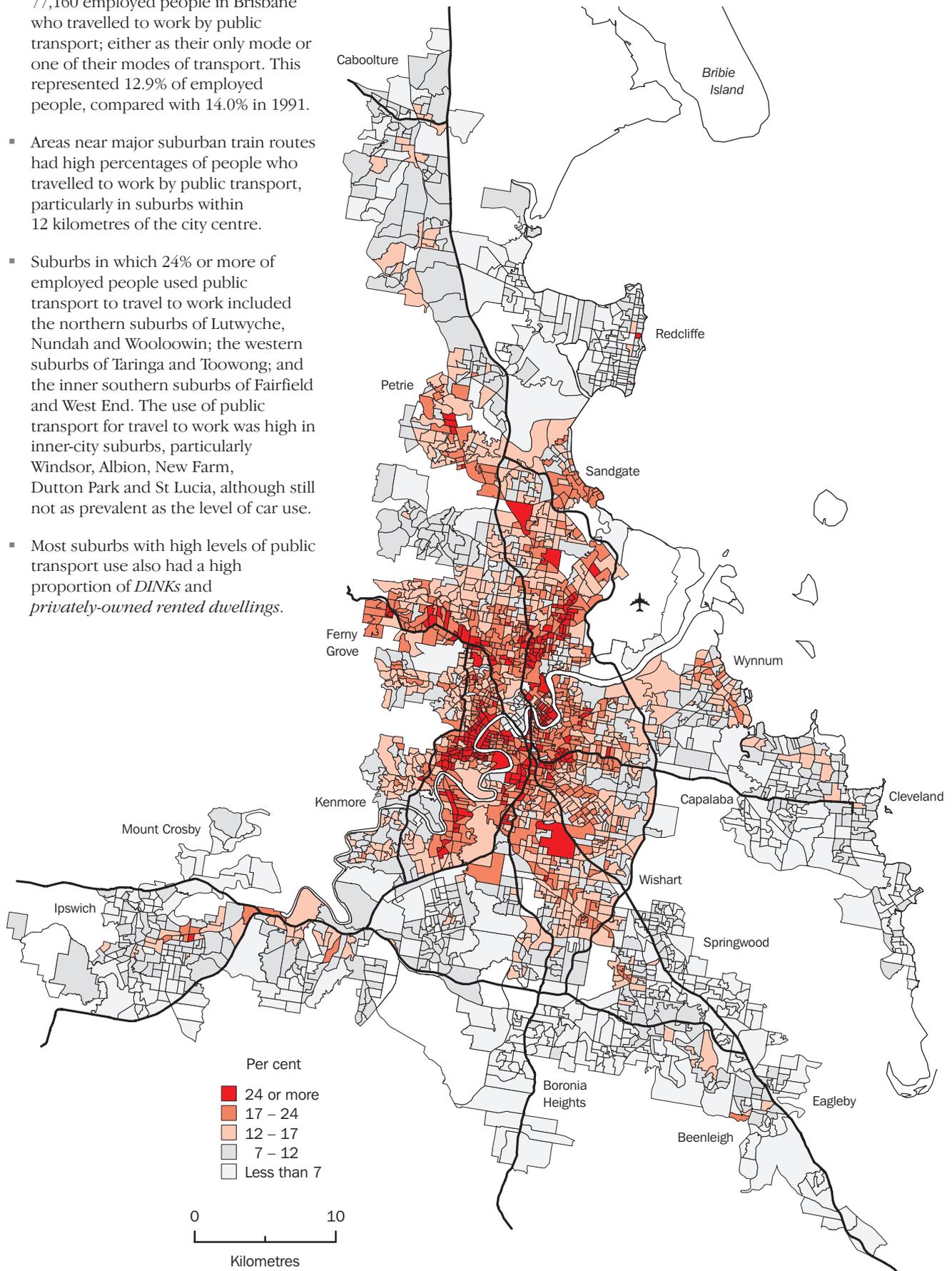
- This map shows those people who, on the day of the Census, used a car as their only mode of transport to work. They could have travelled either as the driver or passenger (however taxi passengers are excluded from this map).
- At the 2001 Census there were 447,833 employed people in Brisbane who travelled to work by car. This was 74.6% of employed people, compared with 73.4% in 1991. Of those people travelling by car, 89.2% travelled by themselves.
- Using a car to travel to work was most prevalent in the outer suburbs of Brisbane, with high levels found in the suburbs of Logan City, Gold Coast City and Redland Shire areas to the south. There were also high levels in the suburbs of Pine Rivers and Caboolture Shires to the north.
- More than 84% of employed people used cars to travel to work in Windaroo-Bannockburn in Gold Coast City, and Shailer Park, Marsden, Loganholme and Browns Plains in Logan City. Regions with high percentages of people who travelled to work by car also had high proportions of *couples with dependent children, mothers in the labour force and home ownership*.
- People living in the city centre and inner-city suburbs were the least likely to travel to work by car.



People who travelled to work by public transport

As a percentage of all employed people

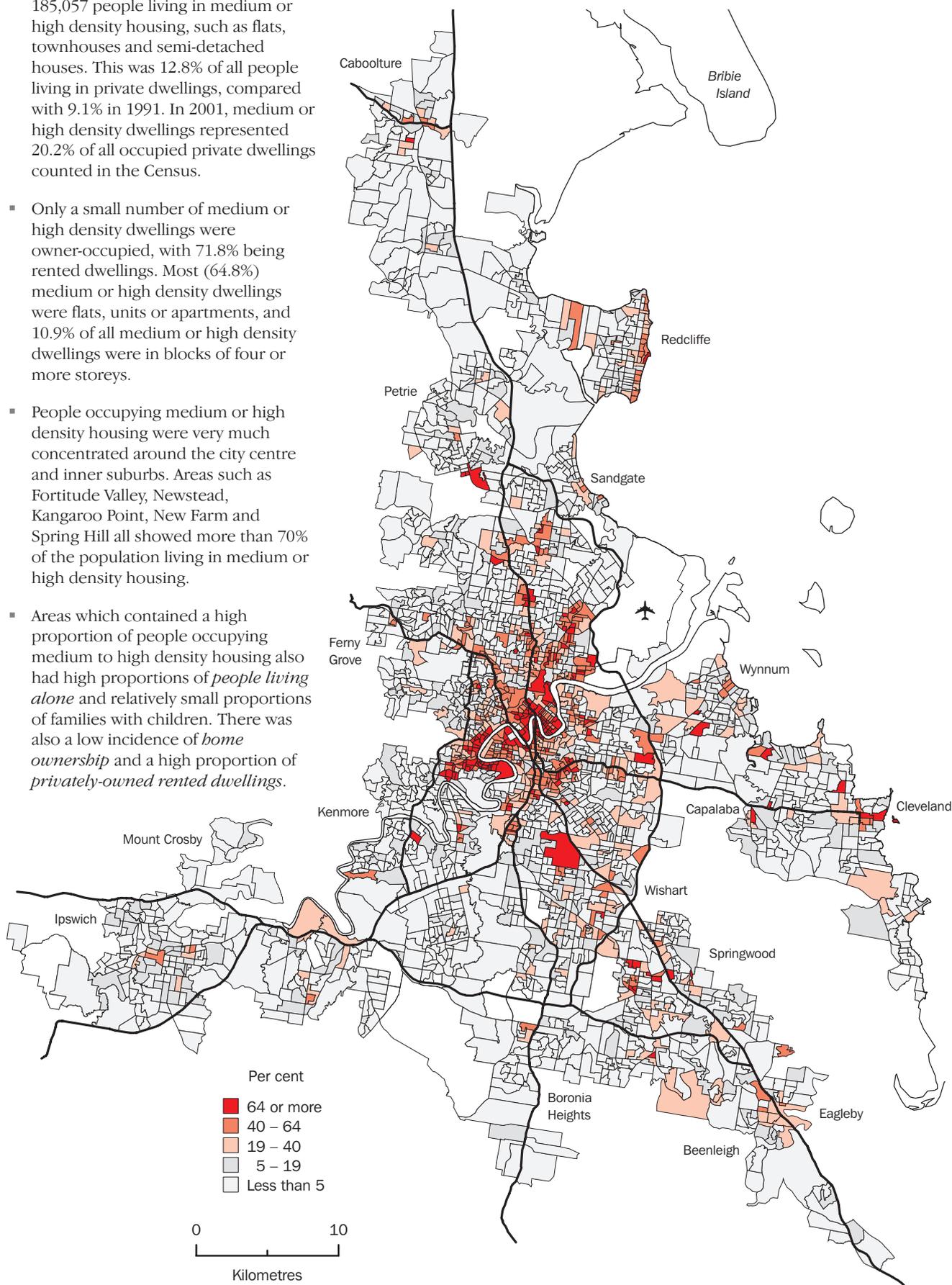
- At the 2001 Census there were 77,160 employed people in Brisbane who travelled to work by public transport; either as their only mode or one of their modes of transport. This represented 12.9% of employed people, compared with 14.0% in 1991.
- Areas near major suburban train routes had high percentages of people who travelled to work by public transport, particularly in suburbs within 12 kilometres of the city centre.
- Suburbs in which 24% or more of employed people used public transport to travel to work included the northern suburbs of Lutwyche, Nundah and Woolloowin; the western suburbs of Taringa and Toowong; and the inner southern suburbs of Fairfield and West End. The use of public transport for travel to work was high in inner-city suburbs, particularly Windsor, Albion, New Farm, Dutton Park and St Lucia, although still not as prevalent as the level of car use.
- Most suburbs with high levels of public transport use also had a high proportion of *DINKs* and *privately-owned rented dwellings*.



People occupying medium or high density housing

As a percentage of all people living in private dwellings

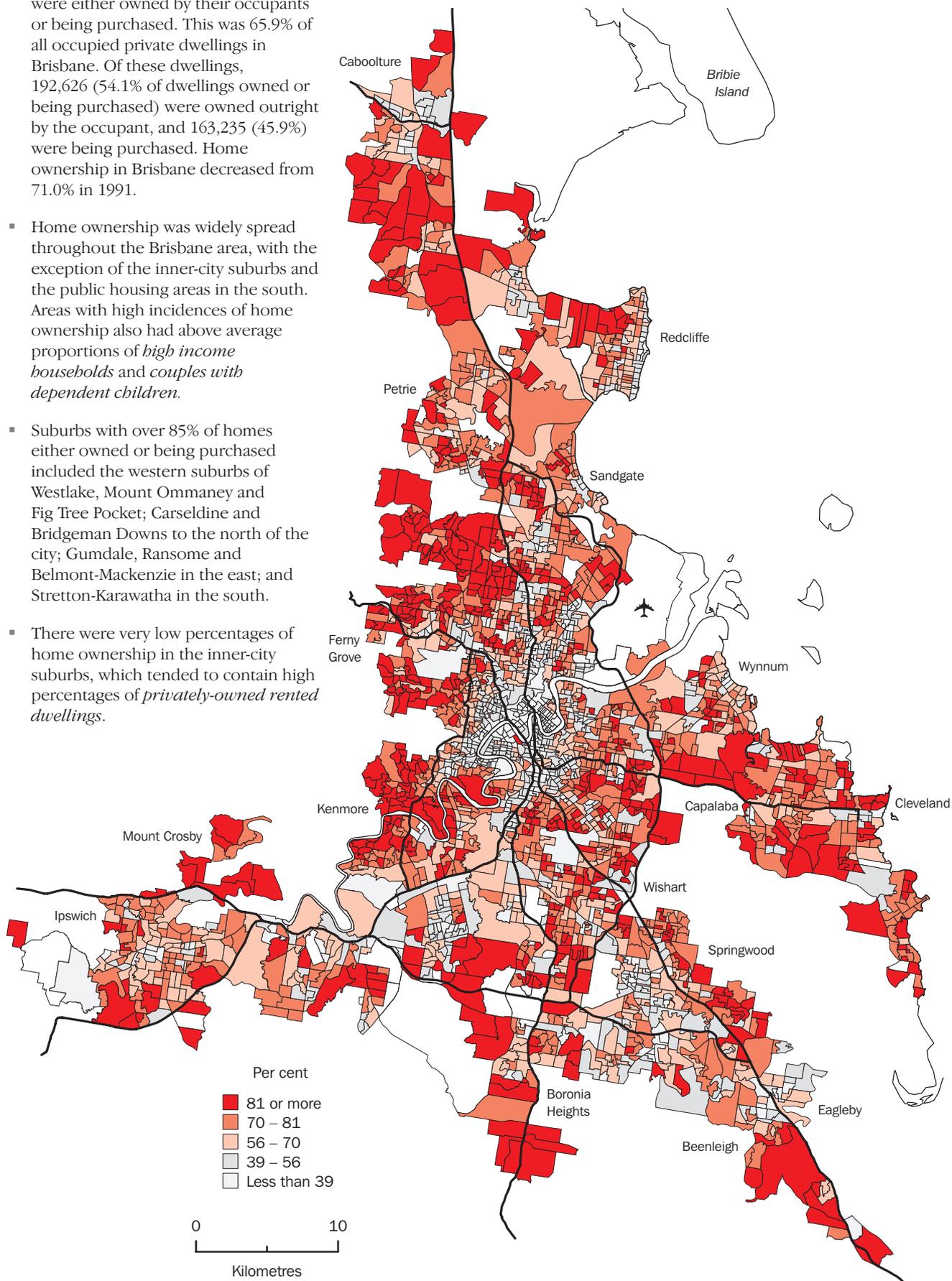
- At the 2001 Census there were 185,057 people living in medium or high density housing, such as flats, townhouses and semi-detached houses. This was 12.8% of all people living in private dwellings, compared with 9.1% in 1991. In 2001, medium or high density dwellings represented 20.2% of all occupied private dwellings counted in the Census.
- Only a small number of medium or high density dwellings were owner-occupied, with 71.8% being rented dwellings. Most (64.8%) medium or high density dwellings were flats, units or apartments, and 10.9% of all medium or high density dwellings were in blocks of four or more storeys.
- People occupying medium or high density housing were very much concentrated around the city centre and inner suburbs. Areas such as Fortitude Valley, Newstead, Kangaroo Point, New Farm and Spring Hill all showed more than 70% of the population living in medium or high density housing.
- Areas which contained a high proportion of people occupying medium to high density housing also had high proportions of *people living alone* and relatively small proportions of families with children. There was also a low incidence of *home ownership* and a high proportion of *privately-owned rented dwellings*.



Home ownership

Dwellings that were owner-occupied or being purchased as a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

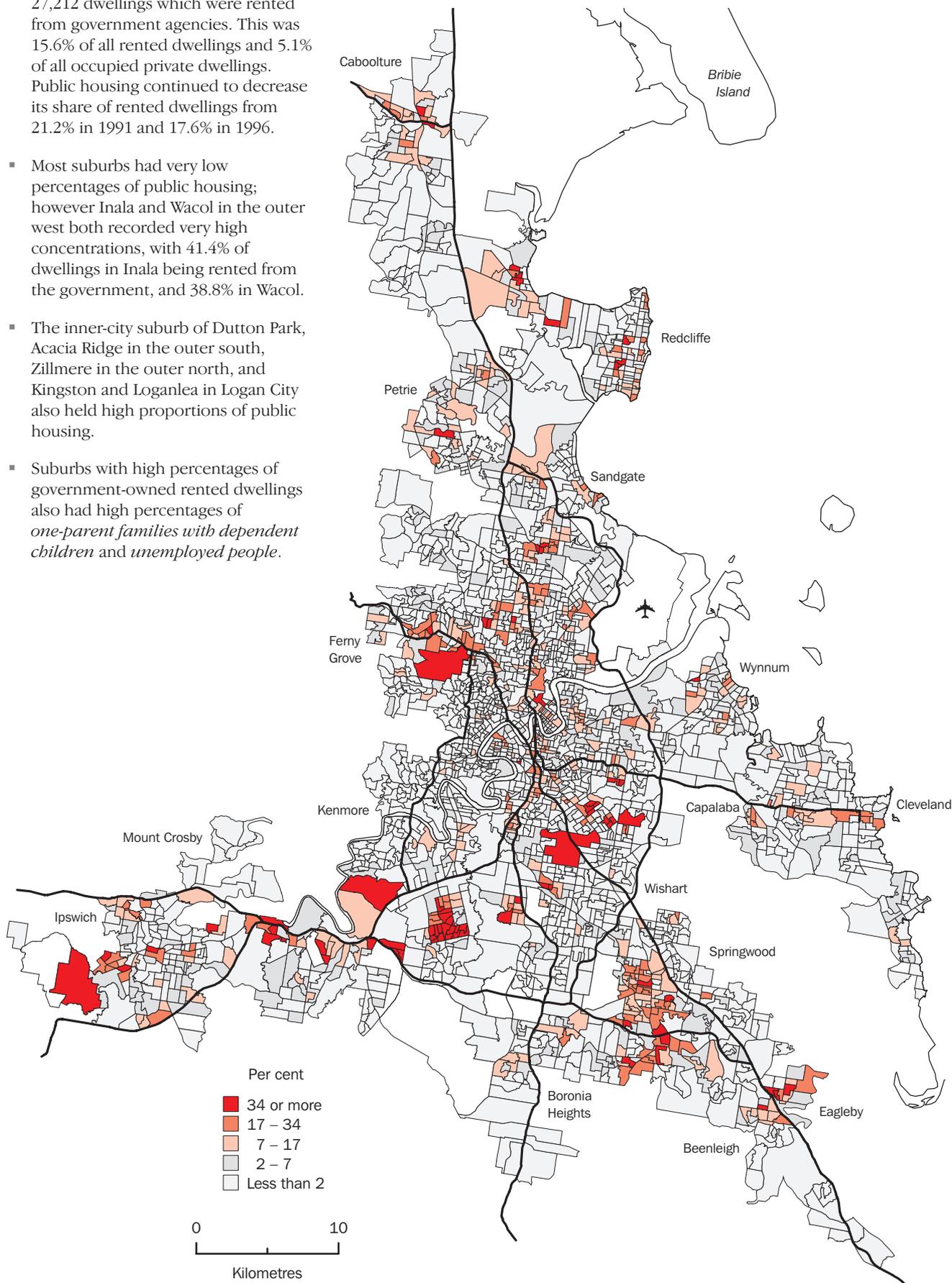
- At the 2001 Census 355,861 dwellings were either owned by their occupants or being purchased. This was 65.9% of all occupied private dwellings in Brisbane. Of these dwellings, 192,626 (54.1% of dwellings owned or being purchased) were owned outright by the occupant, and 163,235 (45.9%) were being purchased. Home ownership in Brisbane decreased from 71.0% in 1991.
- Home ownership was widely spread throughout the Brisbane area, with the exception of the inner-city suburbs and the public housing areas in the south. Areas with high incidences of home ownership also had above average proportions of *high income households* and *couples with dependent children*.
- Suburbs with over 85% of homes either owned or being purchased included the western suburbs of Westlake, Mount Ommanney and Fig Tree Pocket; Carseldine and Bridgeman Downs to the north of the city; Gumdale, Ransome and Belmont-Mackenzie in the east; and Stretton-Karawatha in the south.
- There were very low percentages of home ownership in the inner-city suburbs, which tended to contain high percentages of *privately-owned rented dwellings*.



Rented dwellings — government-owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

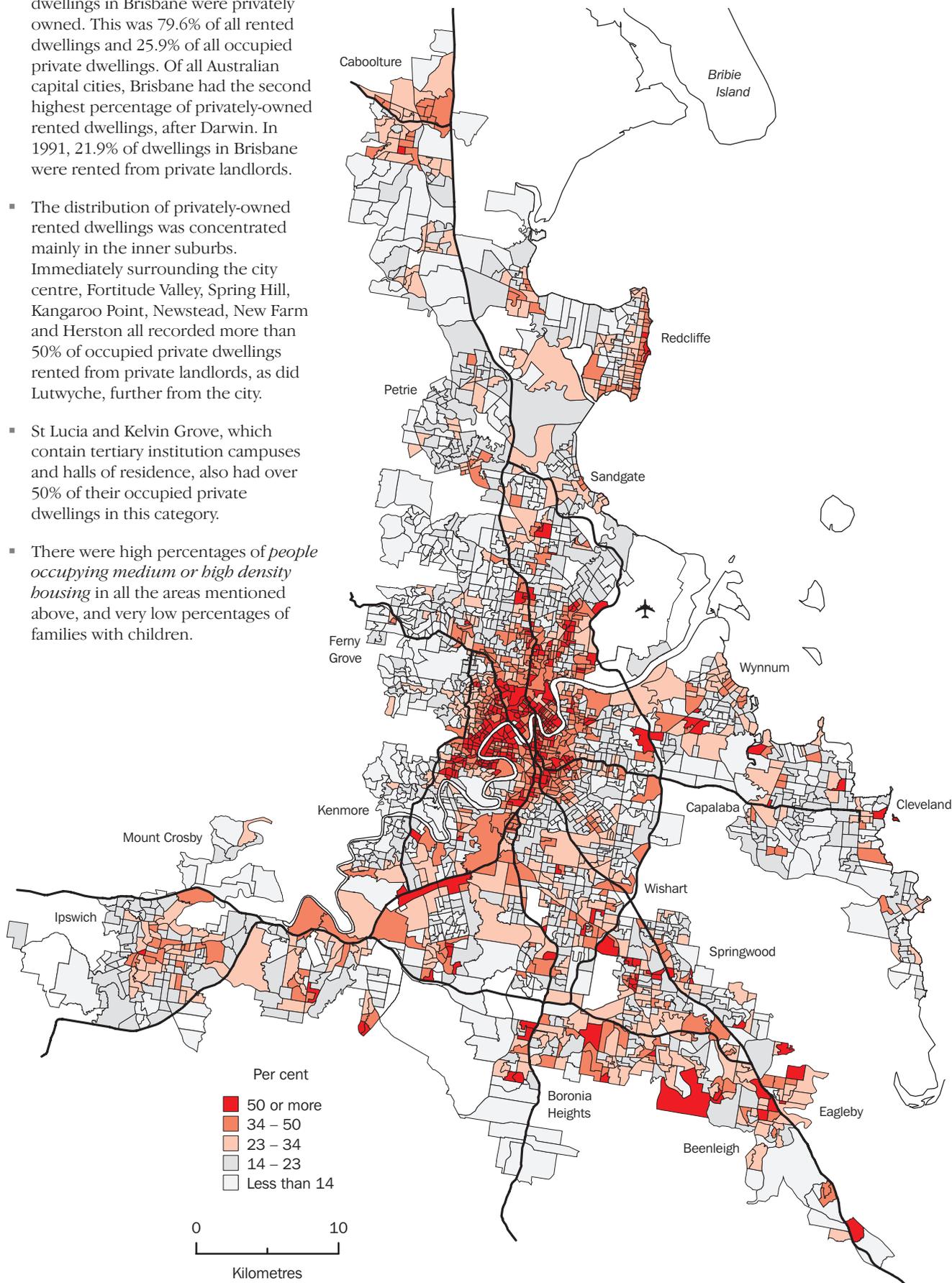
- At the 2001 Census there were 27,212 dwellings which were rented from government agencies. This was 15.6% of all rented dwellings and 5.1% of all occupied private dwellings. Public housing continued to decrease its share of rented dwellings from 21.2% in 1991 and 17.6% in 1996.
- Most suburbs had very low percentages of public housing; however Inala and Wacol in the outer west both recorded very high concentrations, with 41.4% of dwellings in Inala being rented from the government, and 38.8% in Wacol.
- The inner-city suburb of Dutton Park, Acacia Ridge in the outer south, Zillmere in the outer north, and Kingston and Loganlea in Logan City also held high proportions of public housing.
- Suburbs with high percentages of government-owned rented dwellings also had high percentages of *one-parent families with dependent children* and *unemployed people*.



Rented dwellings — privately-owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

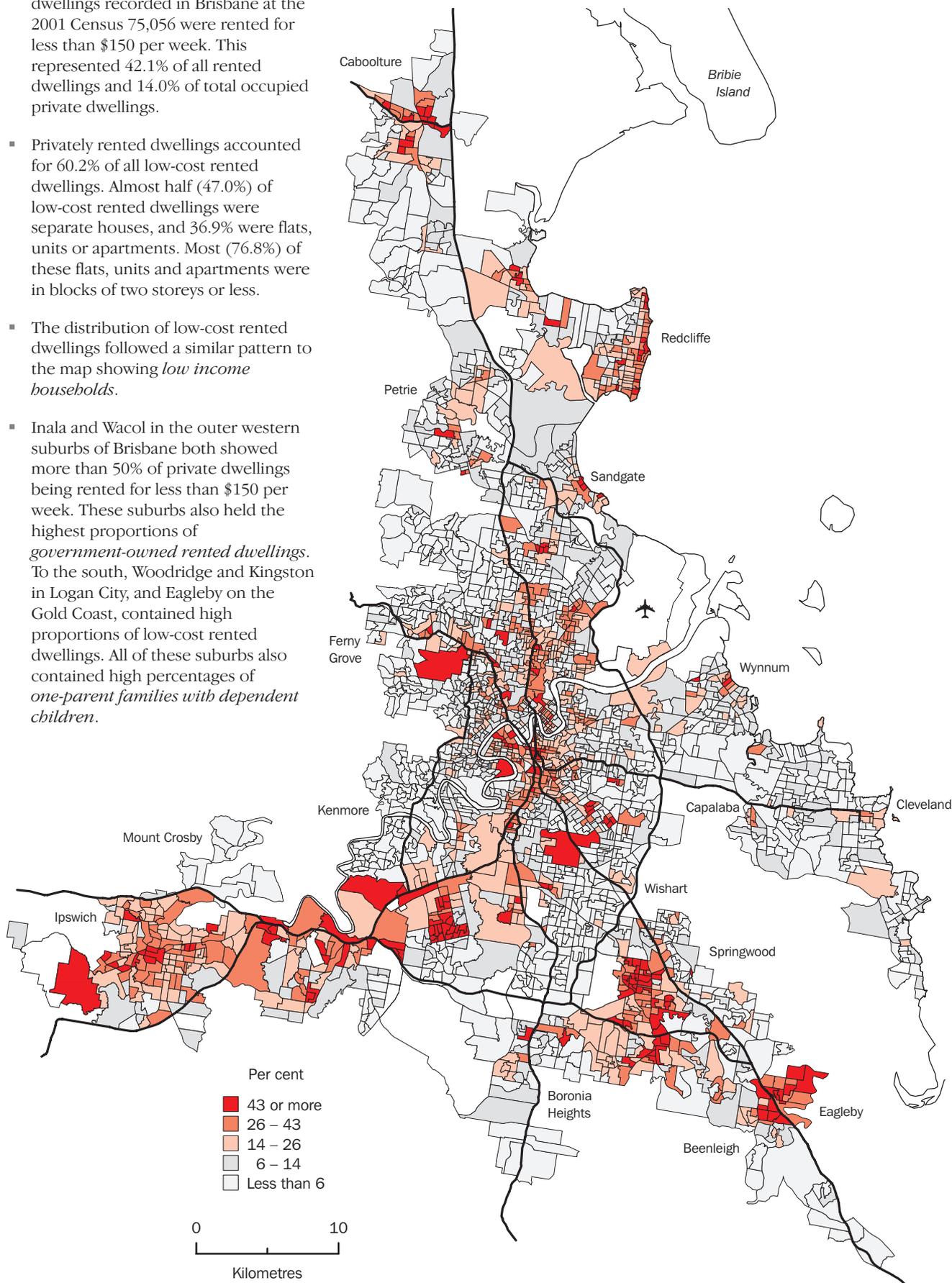
- At the 2001 Census 139,188 rented dwellings in Brisbane were privately owned. This was 79.6% of all rented dwellings and 25.9% of all occupied private dwellings. Of all Australian capital cities, Brisbane had the second highest percentage of privately-owned rented dwellings, after Darwin. In 1991, 21.9% of dwellings in Brisbane were rented from private landlords.
- The distribution of privately-owned rented dwellings was concentrated mainly in the inner suburbs. Immediately surrounding the city centre, Fortitude Valley, Spring Hill, Kangaroo Point, Newstead, New Farm and Herston all recorded more than 50% of occupied private dwellings rented from private landlords, as did Lutwyche, further from the city.
- St Lucia and Kelvin Grove, which contain tertiary institution campuses and halls of residence, also had over 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 children.



Low-cost rented dwellings

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

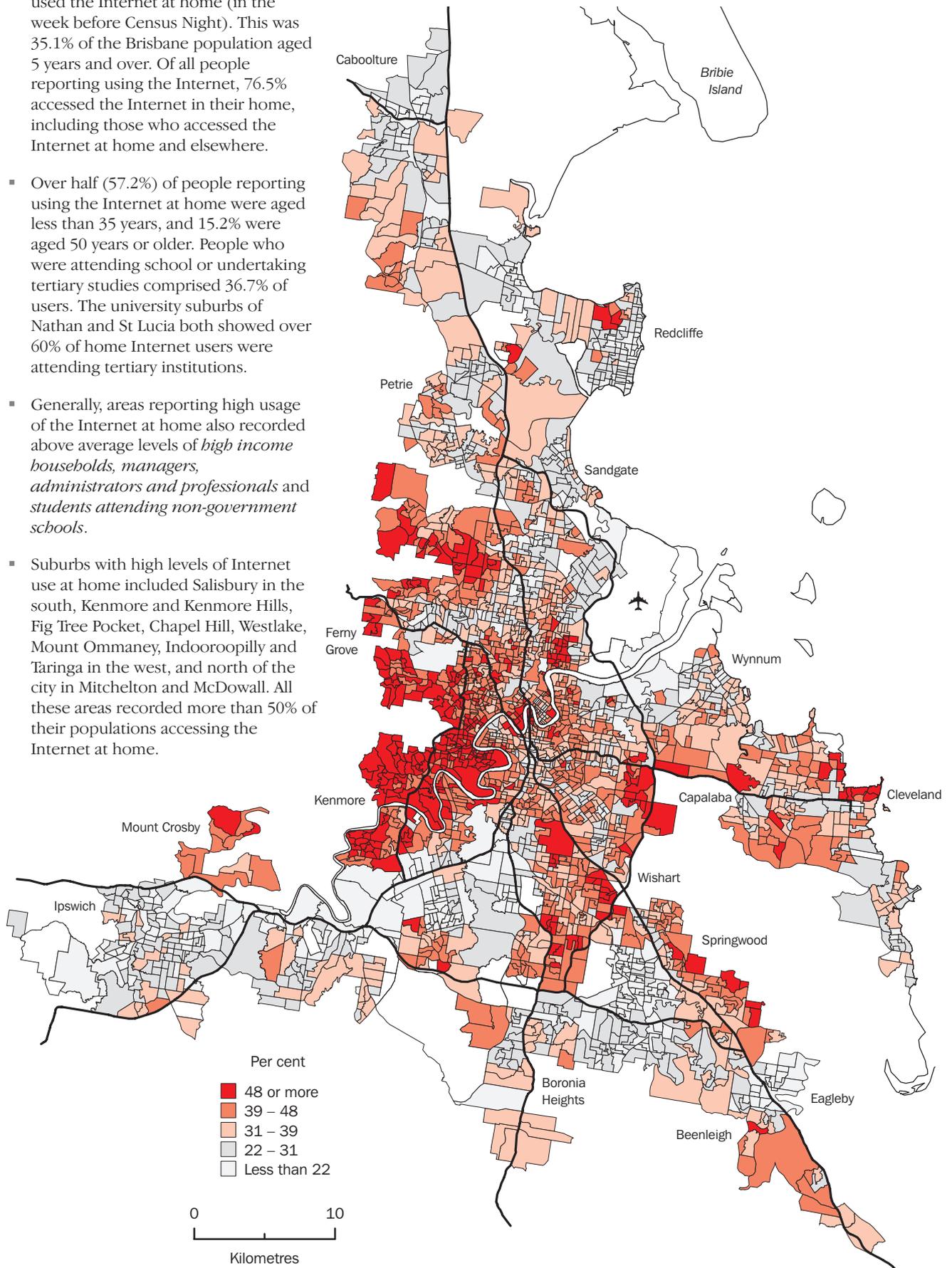
- Of the 557,653 occupied private dwellings recorded in Brisbane at the 2001 Census 75,056 were rented for less than \$150 per week. This represented 42.1% of all rented dwellings and 14.0% of total occupied private dwellings.
- Privately rented dwellings accounted for 60.2% of all low-cost rented dwellings. Almost half (47.0%) of low-cost rented dwellings were separate houses, and 36.9% were flats, units or apartments. Most (76.8%) of these flats, units and apartments were in blocks of two storeys or less.
- The distribution of low-cost rented dwellings followed a similar pattern to the map showing *low income households*.
- Inala and Wacol in the outer western suburbs of Brisbane both showed more than 50% of private dwellings being rented for less than \$150 per week. These suburbs also held the highest proportions of *government-owned rented dwellings*. To the south, Woodridge and Kingston in Logan City, and Eagleby on the Gold Coast, contained high proportions of low-cost rented dwellings. All of these suburbs also contained high percentages of *one-parent families with dependent children*.



People who used the Internet at home

As a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

- At the 2001 Census 471,413 people used the Internet at home (in the week before Census Night). This was 35.1% of the Brisbane population aged 5 years and over. Of all people reporting using the Internet, 76.5% accessed the Internet in their home, including those who accessed the Internet at home and elsewhere.
- Over half (57.2%) of people reporting using the Internet at home were aged less than 35 years, and 15.2% were aged 50 years or older. People who were attending school or undertaking tertiary studies comprised 36.7% of users. The university suburbs of Nathan and St Lucia both showed over 60% of home Internet users were attending tertiary institutions.
- Generally, areas reporting high usage of the Internet at home also recorded above average levels of *high income households, managers, administrators and professionals and students attending non-government schools*.
- Suburbs with high levels of Internet use at home included Salisbury in the south, Kenmore and Kenmore Hills, Fig Tree Pocket, Chapel Hill, Westlake, Mount Ommaney, Indooroopilly and Taringa in the west, and north of the city in Mitchelton and McDowall. All these areas recorded more than 50% of their populations accessing the Internet at home.



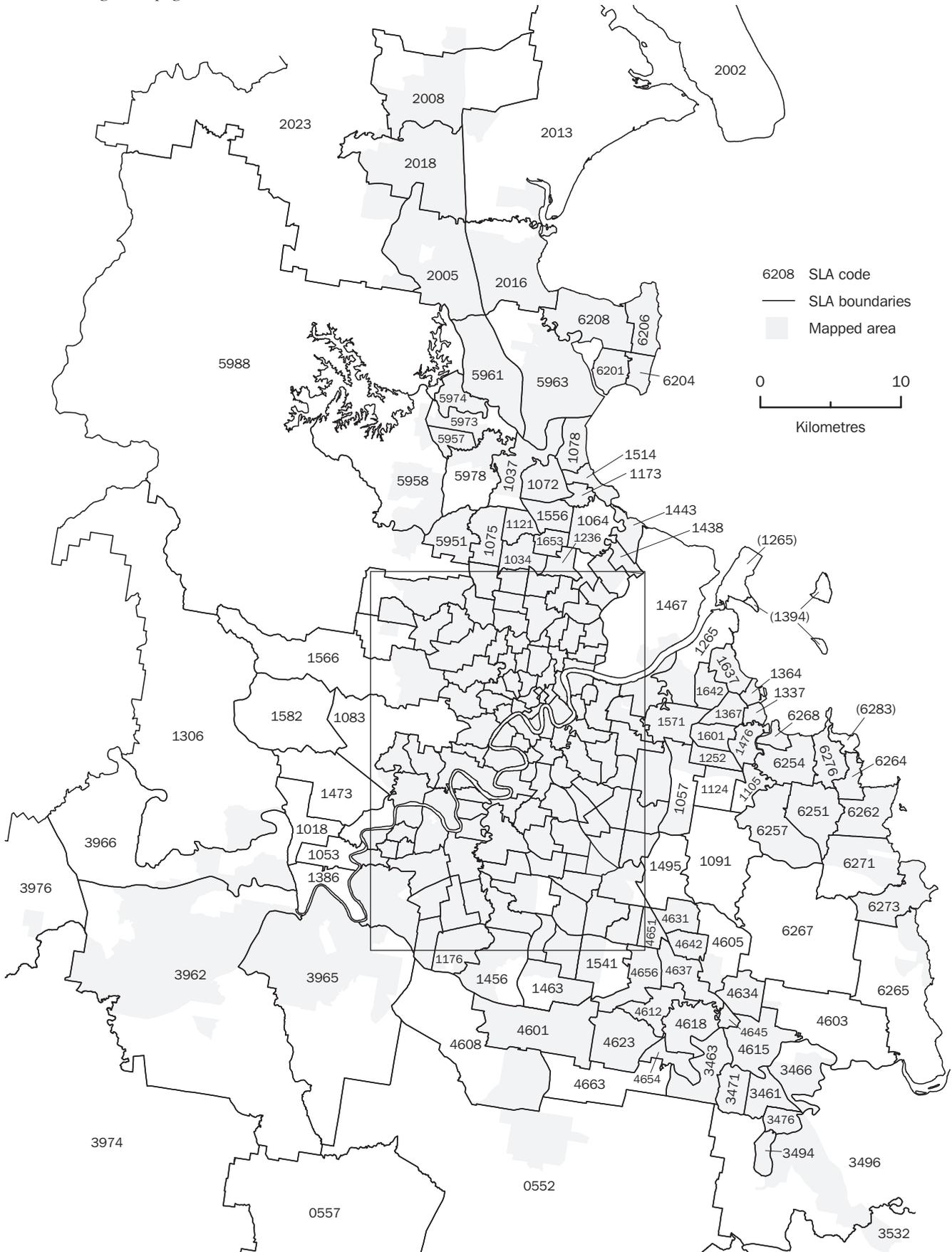
Locations

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



Statistical Local Areas

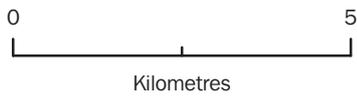
This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas. The area enclosed within the rectangle has been enlarged on page 44.



Statistical Local Areas *continued*

SLA Code	SLA Name	SLA Code	SLA Name
0552	Beaudesert (S) - Pt A	3463	Bethania-Waterford
0557	Beaudesert (S) - Pt B	3466	Eagleby
1018	Anstead	3471	Edens Landing-Holmview
1034	Aspley	3476	Mt Warren Park
1037	Bald Hills	3494	Windaroo-Bannockburn
1053	Bellbowrie	3496	Gold Coast (C) Bal in BSD
1057	Belmont-Mackenzie	3532	Coomera-Cedar Creek
1064	Boondall	3962	Ipswich (C) - Central
1072	Bracken Ridge	3965	Ipswich (C) - East
1075	Bridgeman Downs	3966	Ipswich (C) - North
1078	Brighton	3974	Ipswich (C) - South-West
1083	Brookfield (incl. Mt C'tha)	3976	Ipswich (C) - West
1091	Burbank	4601	Browns Plains
1105	Capalaba West	4603	Carbrook-Cornubia
1121	Carseldine	4605	Daisy Hill-Priestdale
1124	Chandler	4608	Greenbank-Boronia Heights
1173	Deagon	4612	Kingston
1176	Doolandella-Forest Lake	4615	Loganholme
1236	Geebung	4618	Loganlea
1252	Gumdale	4623	Marsden
1265	Hemmant-Lytton	4631	Rochedale South
1306	Karana Downs-Lake Manchester	4634	Shailer Park
1337	Lota	4637	Slacks Creek
1364	Manly	4642	Springwood
1367	Manly West	4645	Tanah Merah
1386	Moggill	4651	Underwood
1394	Moreton Island	4654	Waterford West
1438	Nudgee	4656	Woodridge
1443	Nudgee Beach	4663	Logan (C) Bal
1456	Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta	5951	Albany Creek
1463	Parkinson-Drewvale	5957	Bray Park
1467	Pinkenba-Eagle Farm	5958	Central Pine West
1473	Pullenvale	5961	Dakabin-Kallangur-M. Downs
1476	Ransome	5963	Griffin-Mango Hill
1495	Rochedale	5973	Lawnton
1514	Sandgate	5974	Petrie
1541	Stretton-Karawatha	5978	Strathpine-Brendale
1556	Taigum-Fitzgibbon	5988	Pine Rivers (S) Bal
1566	The Gap (incl. Enoggera Res.)	6201	Clontarf
1571	Tingalpa	6204	Margate-Woody Point
1582	Upper Brookfield	6206	Redcliffe-Scarborough
1601	Wakerley	6208	Rothwell-Kippa-Ring
1637	Wynnum	6251	Alexandra Hills
1642	Wynnum West	6254	Birkdale
1653	Zillmere	6257	Capalaba
2002	Bribie Island	6262	Cleveland
2005	Burpengary-Narangba	6264	Ormiston
2008	Caboolture (S) - Central	6265	Redland Bay
2013	Caboolture (S) - East	6267	Sheldon-Mt Cotton
2016	Deception Bay	6268	Thomeside
2018	Morayfield	6271	Thornlands
2023	Caboolture (S) Bal in BSD	6273	Victoria Point
3461	Beenleigh	6276	Wellington Point
		6283	Redland (S) Bal

Statistical Local Areas enlargement



- 1492 SLA code
- SLA boundaries
- Mapped area

Statistical Local Areas *enlargement — continued*

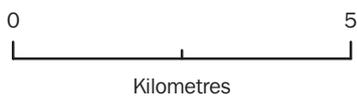
SLA Code	SLA Name	SLA Code	SLA Name
1001	Acacia Ridge	1345	Lutwyche
1004	Albion	1353	McDowall
1007	Alderley	1356	MacGregor
1012	Algerster	1372	Mansfield
1015	Annerley	1375	Middle Park
1023	Archerfield	1378	Milton
1026	Ascot	1383	Mitchelton
1031	Ashgrove	1391	Moorooka
1042	Balmoral	1397	Morningside
1045	Banyo	1402	Mount Gravatt
1048	Bardon	1405	Mount Gravatt East
1067	Bowen Hills	1408	Mount Ommaney
1083	Brookfield (incl. Mt C'tha)	1413	Murarrie
1086	Bulimba	1416	Nathan
1094	Calamvale	1421	New Farm
1097	Camp Hill	1424	Newmarket
1102	Cannon Hill	1427	Newstead
1108	Carindale	1432	Norman Park
1113	Carina	1435	Northgate
1116	Carina Heights	1446	Nundah
1127	Chapel Hill	1451	Oxley
1132	Chelmer	1454	Paddington
1135	Chermside	1456	Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta
1138	Chermside West	1465	Pinjarra Hills
1143	City - Inner	1467	Pinkenba-Eagle Farm
1146	City - Remainder	1473	Pullenvale
1151	Clayfield	1481	Red Hill
1154	Coopers Plains	1484	Richlands
1157	Coorparoo	1487	Riverhills
1162	Corinda	1492	Robertson
1167	Darra-Sumner	1498	Rocklea
1176	Doolandella-Forest Lake	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
1203	Ellen Grove	1525	South Brisbane
1206	Enoggera	1528	Spring Hill
1211	Everton Park	1533	Stafford
1214	Fairfield	1536	Stafford Heights
1217	Ferny Grove	1541	Stretton-Karawatha
1222	Fig Tree Pocket	1547	Sunnybank
1228	Fortitude Valley - Inner	1552	Sunnybank Hills
1233	Fortitude Valley - Remainder	1558	Taringa
1241	Graceville	1563	Tarragindi
1244	Grange	1566	The Gap (incl. Enoggera Res.)
1247	Greenslopes	1574	Toowong
1255	Hamilton	1585	Upper Kedron
1258	Hawthorne	1588	Upper Mount Gravatt
1271	Hendra	1593	Virginia
1274	Herston	1596	Wacol
1277	Highgate Hill	1604	Wavell Heights
1282	Holland Park	1607	West End
1285	Holland Park West	1612	Westlake
1288	Inala	1615	Willawong
1293	Indooroopilly	1618	Wilston
1296	Jamboree Heights	1623	Windsor
1301	Jindalee	1626	Wishart
1304	Kangaroo Point	1631	Woolloongabba
1312	Kedron	1634	Woolloowin
1315	Kelvin Grove	1645	Yeerongpilly
1318	Kenmore	1648	Yeronga
1323	Kenmore Hills	3965	Ipswich (C) - East
1326	Keperra	5971	Hills District
1331	Kuraby		

Postal Areas

These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of 2001 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



- 4104 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 *2001 Census Dictionary* (cat. no. 2901.0).

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 2001 Census of Population and Housing there were about 37,000 CDs covering the whole of Australia. CDs are amalgamated to form larger geographical areas such as Statistical Local Areas.</p>
Couple	<p>For census purposes, a couple is either married or in a de facto relationship and usually resides in the same household. See also Family.</p>
Dependent children	<p>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.</p>
DINKs	<p>This acronym stands for 'double income, no kids'. In this atlas, a DINK is defined as a couple with no children or other relatives present, where both partners work more than 25 hours a week in paid employment and the younger partner is aged under 40 years. See also Family.</p>
Dwelling	<p>A structure which is intended to have people live in it, and which is habitable on Census Night. Some examples of dwellings are houses, motels, flats, caravans, prisons, tents, humpies and houseboats. Dwellings are classified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ occupied private dwellings;▪ unoccupied private dwellings; or▪ non-private dwellings. <p>See also Occupied private dwelling; Private dwelling; Non-private dwelling.</p>
Dwelling being purchased	<p>A dwelling being purchased and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes dwellings owned outright and those occupied under a life tenure scheme but includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme. See also Dwelling.</p>
Elementary skilled workers	<p>These definitions follow the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (cat. no. 1220.0). Comprises elementary clerical, sales and service workers and labourers and related workers. Elementary clerical, sales and service workers perform a range of clerical, sales and service tasks, usually under supervision, within established routines and procedures. Labourers and related workers perform routine tasks usually working under close supervision. See also Occupation.</p>
Employed persons	<p>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.</p>

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 payments, additional family payments, 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 <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (cat. no. 1220.0). <i>Managers and administrators</i> head government, legislative, industrial, commercial, agricultural and other establishments, or departments within these organisations. They determine the policy of the organisation or department, and direct its functioning, usually through other managers, and coordinate economic, social, technical, legal and other policies. <i>Professionals</i> perform analytical, conceptual and creative tasks through the application of theoretical knowledge and experience in the fields of science, engineering, business and information, health, education, social welfare and the arts. 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 <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (cat. no. 1220.0) 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 private 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 child (regardless of age) 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 Dependent children; 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 non-school qualification that the person has obtained, based on the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Education</i> (cat. no. 1270.0). <i>University qualifications</i> include bachelor degrees, higher degrees and postgraduate diplomas. <i>Skilled vocational qualifications</i> are Certificate Level III qualifications. Skilled vocational qualifications provide a high degree of practical skill together with the theoretical and factual knowledge required to work in a specific vocation. This category includes trade and other qualifications. <i>People without qualifications</i> include a small number of people who have a qualification that is out of scope of the classification.
Rented dwelling	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.
School	All people counted in the Census were asked whether they were attending a school or any other educational institution, and if so, what type of school or educational institution. Infant/Primary schools and Secondary schools are classified as Government, Catholic, or Other non-government schools. For the topic 'Students attending non-government schools' included in this atlas, non-government schools are defined as Catholic schools plus Other non-government schools. See also Student.
South-East Asia	Includes Brunei Darussalam, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, 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.
Student	For the topic 'Students attending non-government schools' a student is defined as a person aged 5 years or older who is attending either infant/primary or secondary school. See also School.
Unemployed persons	For 2001 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.

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