

	Page
A message from the Hon Chris Evans, MP Minister for Immigration and Citizenship and the Hon Laurie Ferguson, MP Parliamentary Secretary for Multicultural Affairs and Settlement Services	i
A message from the Hon Lindy Nelson-Carr, MP Minister Multicultural Affairs, Seniors and Youth	ii
About this publication	vii
How to use this publication	vii
Notes on the Data	viii
Abbreviations and Acronyms	xii

SECTION 1 – Australian Overview

Tables

1.1	Australia Key Facts: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census	1
1.2	All States and Territories Compared: 2006 Census	2
1.3	Birthplaces – Australia: 2001 and 2006 Census	3
1.4	Birthplace by Birthplace of Parents – Australia: 2006 Census	8
1.5	Generational Components of the Australian Population – Australia: 2006 Census	14
1.6	Languages Spoken at Home – Australia: 2001 and 2006 Census	19
1.7	Australian Indigenous Languages Spoken at Home – Australia: 2006 Census	24
1.8	Languages Spoken at Home by Persons who Speak English Not Well or Not at all	27
1.9	Religious Affiliation – Australia: 2001 and 2006 Census	35
1.10	Ancestry – Australia: 2001 and 2006 Census	39
1.11	Ancestry by Birthplace of Parent(s) – Australia: 2006 Census	45
1.12.1 – 1.12.9	Australia - 4 Page Profile	46

Charts

1.1	Top 30 Birthplace Groups – Australia: 2006 Census	15
1.2	Fastest Growing Overseas Birthplace Groups – Australia: 2001 and 2006 Census	16
1.3	Local Government Areas with the Highest Number of Overseas Born – Australia: 2006 Census	17
1.4	Local Government Areas with the Highest Proportion of Overseas born – Australia: 2006 Census	18
1.5	Top 30 Overseas Language Groups – Australia: 2006 Census	29
1.6	Fastest Growing Overseas Languages – Australia: 2001 and 2006 Census	30

1.7	Local Government Areas with the Highest Number of Languages other than English Speakers – Australia: 2006 Census	31
1.8	Local Government Areas with the Highest Proportion of Language other than English Speakers – Australia: 2006 Census	32
1.9	Local Government Areas with the Highest Number who Speak English Not Well or Not at all – Australia: 2006 Census	33
1.10	Local Government Areas with the Highest Proportion who Speak English Not Well or Not at all – Australia: 2006 Census	34

SECTION 2 – Queensland Overview

Tables

2.1	Australia and Queensland Compared: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census	53
2.2	All States and Territories Compared: 2006 Census	54
2.3	Birthplaces – QLD: 2001 and 2006 Census	55
2.4	Birthplace by Birthplace of Parents – QLD: 2006 Census	60
2.5	Generational Components of the Population – QLD: 2001 and 2006 Census	65
2.6	Birthplace by year of arrival – QLD: 2006 Census	66
2.7	Languages Spoken at Home – QLD: 2001 and 2006 Census	86
2.8	Australian Indigenous Languages Spoken at Home – QLD: 2006 Census	90
2.9	Languages Spoken at Home by Persons who Speak English Not well or Not at all – QLD: 2006 Census	91
2.10	Birthplace of Selected Language Groups – QLD: 2006 Census	93
2.11	Internet Connection Type by Age and English Proficiency – QLD: 2006 Census	101
2.12	Religious Affiliation – QLD: 2001 and 2006 Census	114
2.13	Birthplace of Selected Religious Groups – QLD: 2006 Census	117
2.14	Ancestry – QLD: 2001 and 2006 Census	126
2.15	Ancestry by Birthplace of Parent(s) – QLD: 2006 Census	132
2.16	Birthplace of Selected Ancestry Groups – QLD: 2006 Census	133
2.17	Local Government Area of Selected Ancestry Groups – QLD: 2006 Census	141
2.18	Citizenship rates by Birthplaces and English Proficiency – QLD: 2006 Census	153
2.19	Education, Employment, Income and Household Size Statistics for Selected Birthplaces – QLD: 2006 Census	154

2.20	Education, Employment, Income and Household Size Statistics for Selected Religions	
	– QLD: 2006 Census	157
2.21	Education, Employment, Income and Household Size Statistics for Selected Languages	
	– QLD: 2006 Census	161
2.22.1 – 2.22.9	Queensland – 4 Page Profile	165
Charts		
2.1	Proportion of Overseas Born by Statistical Division – QLD: 2006 Census	67
2.2	Age – Gender Profiles for Selected Birthplace Groups – QLD: 2006 Census	68
2.3	Top 30 Birthplace Groups – QLD: 2006 Census	73
2.4	Fastest Growing Overseas Birthplace Groups – QLD: 2001 and 2006 Census	74
2.5	Local Government Areas with the Highest Number of Overseas Born – QLD: 2006 Census	75
2.6	Local Government Areas with the Highest Proportion of Overseas Born – QLD: 2006 Census	76
2.7	Distribution by Local Government Area of Selected Birthplaces – QLD: 2006 Census	77
2.8	Age – Gender Profiles for Selected Local Government Areas – QLD: 2006 Census	81
2.9	Participation in Voluntary Activities by Birthplace – QLD: 2006 Census	85
2.10	Statistical Division with the Highest Proportion who Speak English Not Well or Not at all	
	– QLD: 2006 Census	102
2.11	Age – Gender Profiles for Selected Language Groups – QLD: 2006 Census	103
2.12	Top 30 Overseas Language Groups – QLD: 2006 Census	107
2.13	Fastest Growing Overseas Languages – QLD: 2001 and 2006 Census	108
2.14	Local Government Areas with the Highest Number of Language Other than English Speakers	
	- QLD: 2006 Census	109
2.15	Local Government Areas with the Highest Proportion of Language Other than English Speakers	
	- QLD: 2006 Census	110
2.16	Local Government Areas with the Highest Number who Speak English Not well or Not at all	
	- QLD: 2006 Census	111
2.17	Local Government Areas with the Highest Proportion who Speak English Not well or Not at all	
	- QLD: 2006 Census	112
2.18	Internet Connection Type by Language Spoken – QLD: 2006 Census	113
2.19	Fastest Growing Religions – QLD: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census	125
2.20	Age – Gender Profiles for Selected Ancestry Groups – QLD: 2006 Census	149

SECTION 3 – 4 Page Profiles for South East Queensland Local Government Areas

3.1.1-3.1.9	Beaudesert LGA	171
3.2.1-3.2.9	Boonah LGA	175
3.3.1-3.3.9	Brisbane City Inner Ring Statistical Region	179
3.4.1-3.4.9	Brisbane City Outer Ring Statistical Region	183
3.5.1-3.5.9	Caboolture LGA	187
3.6.1-3.6.9	Caloundra LGA	191
3.7.1-3.7.9	Esk LGA	195
3.8.1-3.8.9	Gatton LGA	199
3.9.1-3.9.9	Gold Coast LGA	203
3.10.1-3.10.9	Ipswich LGA	207
3.11.1-3.11.9	Kilcoy LGA	211
3.12.1-3.12.9	Laidley LGA	215
3.13.1-3.13.9	Logan LGA	219
3.14.1-3.14.9	Maroochy LGA	223
3.15.1-3.15.9	Noosa LGA	227
3.16.1-3.16.9	Pine Rivers LGA	231
3.17.1-3.17.9	Redcliffe LGA	235
3.18.1-3.18.9	Redland LGA	239

APPENDIX

Map 1	Local Government Areas in Queensland	245
Map 2	Local Government Areas in North-East Queensland	246
Map 3	Local Government Areas in Torres Strait	247
Map 4	Local Government Areas in North-West Queensland	247
Map 5	Local Government Areas in South-East Queensland	248
Map 6	Local Government Areas in Brisbane, Sunshine Coast, Gold Coast and West Moreton Statistical Division	249
Map 7	Statistical Regions in Brisbane Local Government Area	250

About this Publication

The People of Queensland is a major compilation of statistics on birthplace, language, religion and ancestry from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. This publication has gone to considerable lengths to create a data source which is unique, accurate, detailed and comprehensive. Some of the features of this publication include:

- Customised local area tables. *The People of Queensland* presents ranked lists of birthplace and religion for each Local Government Area (LGA) in Queensland, along with age profiles of selected birthplace and language groups and details on ancestry and birthplace of parents for all LGAs. This gives a very complete picture of the diversity of each area.
- Age-gender profiles for the most common birthplace, language and ancestry groups in Queensland showing the diverse structure of our population.
- Detailed ancestry data by birthplace of parents, giving a clearer picture of the extent of our migrant communities.
- English language competency by age, presenting the differing levels of English language competency amongst different language and age groups.

How to use this Publication

This publication is presented in two volumes. Volume 1 is in three sections, covering the three broad geographical areas around which the data is arranged:

- Section 1 – Australian overview
- Section 2 – Queensland overview
- Section 3 – South-Eastern Queensland by Local Government Areas

Volume 2 contains a series of 4 page profiles the LGAs in Regional Queensland as well as a 4 page profile of the State for comparison:

- Section 1 – Queensland 4 Page Profile
- Section 2 – Regional Queensland by Local Government Areas

The first two sections of the publication contain the most detailed data. They present a series of tables and graphics including:

- A full listing of birthplace, language, religion and ancestry data from the 2006 Census with comparisons to 2001 where appropriate.
- Graphics on the residential patterns of the major birthplace groups.
- Special cross-tabulations of language with birthplace, religion with birthplace and ancestry with birthplace of parents which reveal richer information on the make-up of the ethnic and religious communities in the State.
- Data on English language proficiency by age.
- Age-sex histograms on major birthplace, language and ancestry groups.

Volume 1: Section 3 and Volume 2 comprises a series of 4 page profiles containing statistics on birthplace, language, religion and ancestry for each LGA in Queensland. These profiles can be used to compare different areas in Queensland – for example identifying the LGA with the highest overseas born population. They can also be compared against the 4 page profile for Queensland at the end of section 2 to determine for example, whether the proportion of Italian speakers in a given area is above or below the Queensland average.

Notes on the Data

The figures in this publication are based on data from the 2006, 2001 and 1996 Census of Population and Housing conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), and are based on usual resident counts, ie counts of where people usually lived at the time of the Census.

Geography

In the summary tables, charts and four-page profiles presented for Queensland, the geographic level used is 2006 Local Government Area (LGA). For 2006, these areas are mostly comparable to 2001 data. When boundaries have substantially changed due to new LGAs forming or existing LGAs redefining their boundary, data from 2001 and 1996 has not been presented.

Introduced Random Error

Data released by the ABS is subject to randomisation of small cells to maintain confidentiality of respondents. The following selected text is taken from the ABS 2006 Census Dictionary (further details as to how and when the introduced random error is used can be found in the glossary of ABS 2006 Census Dictionary Cat 2901.0):

Individual Census records are confidential. Before Census data are released, small random adjustments are made to allow the maximum amount of detailed Census data possible to be released without breaching confidentiality. Consequently, care should be taken when interpreting cells with small numbers, since randomisation, as well as possible respondent and processing errors, have a greater impact on small cells than on larger cells.

(Source: ABS 2006 Census Dictionary Cat 2901.0, pp17)

The effect of this randomisation is that there are small discrepancies in totals throughout the publication. For example, the total number of Australian born people in Queensland in table 2.3 is 9 persons more than the figure shown in table 2.5. This is because table 2.5 is derived from a different ABS source which cross-tabulates birthplace by birthplace of parents, each cell of which is subject to different levels of introduced random error.

Due to this randomisation of small numbers, it would be misleading to present numbers with a value of less than 10 in these publications. Therefore such values are suppressed and presented in the tables as “..”. It should be noted however, that even though these small values are not presented in the table, their values do contribute to the totals presented for each table.

Birthplace data

In the 2006 Census the ABS coded the response to the birthplace question into 285 categories; these are based on the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) 2nd edition. In the 2001 Census there were 284 categories.

The one major difference between the 2006 and 2001 categories is that the 2001 category of *Federal Republic of Yugoslavia* is not used in 2006. Two new categories of *Serbia* and *Montenegro* have been used for the 2006 Census instead.

In this case 2006 data has been reported for *Serbia* and *Montenegro* with no comparable data for 2001. The 2001 category of *Federal Republic of Yugoslavia* has been included in the *not elsewhere classified* category for 2001. For this reason the 2006 *not elsewhere classified* category is not comparable to 2001.

Where tables only present a selected set of Birthplaces (e.g. chart 2.2) the following Birthplaces have always been included:

- Sudan
- Somalia
- Iraq
- Afghanistan

Language data

In the 2006 Census, the ABS coded the response to the language question into 430 language categories based on the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) 2nd edition. In both the 2001 and 1996 Census there are 240 language categories based on the ASCL 1st edition.

The major difference between the 1st edition and 2nd edition ASCL is the disaggregation of languages. Where this has occurred it has been footnoted with reference to the relevant 2001 language classification that it was previously included in. A selection of classification changes where this has occurred is listed below:

- The 2001 category of *Tagalog (Filipino)* has been disaggregated into 2006 categories *Tagalog* and *Filipino*.
- The 2001 category of *Tigrinya* has been disaggregated into 2006 categories *Tigre* and *Tigrinya*.

- The 2001 category *Western Austronesian Languages, nec* has been disaggregated into 2006 categories *Acehnese, Balinese, Bicol, Iban, Ilonggo (Hiligaynon), Javanese, and Pampangan*.

Where it is not possible to present the comparable 2001 data “..” along with a footnote is used and the respective 2001 category is included in the *Other Languages n.f.d* (not further defined) category. It is for this reason that the 2006 *Other Languages n.f.d* category is not comparable to 2001.

Where tables only present a selected set of Language (e.g. chart 2.10) the following Languages have always been included:

- Maori (NZ)
- Maori (Cook Island)
- Samoan
- Tongan
- Fijian

Religion data

In the 2006 Census there are 137 religion categories based on the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG) 2nd Edition. In 2001 Census there were 125 religion categories.

The major differences between the 2001 and 2006 is a disaggregation of religion categories:

- The 2001 category *Religious Belief, nfd* included 2006 categories *Church of God, so described* and *Australian Christian Churches, so described*.
- The 2001 category *Anglican* is not used in 2006. Two new categories have been used in the 2006 Census; *Anglican Church of Australia* and *Anglican Catholic Church*.
- The 2001 category *Catholic, nec* included 2006 category *Chaldean Catholic*.
- The 2001 category *Oriental Orthodox, nec* included 2006 category *Ethiopian Orthodox Church*.
- The 2001 category *Religious groups, nec* included 2006 category *Jainism*.

Where 2006 data has been presented alongside 2001 data that has been disaggregated, the abbreviation n.c. (not comparable) is used.

Where tables only present a selected set of Regions (e.g. chart 2.13) the following Religions have always been excluded:

- Paganism
- Witchcraft

Ancestry

In the 2006 Census there are 275 categories based on Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG) 2nd Edition. For the 2001 Census there were 191 categories.

As with the language classifications the major difference between the 1st edition and 2nd edition ASCCEG is the disaggregation of ancestries. Where this has occurred it has been footnoted with reference to the relevant 2001 language classification that it was previously included in. A selection of classification changes where this has occurred is listed below:

- The 2001 category *Polynesian, nec* included 2006 categories *Hawaiian, Tahitian, Tokelauan* and *Tuvaluan*.
- The 2001 category *British, nec* included 2006 categories *Channel Islander* and *Manx*.
- The 2001 category *Martime South-East Asian, nec* included 2006 categories *Acehnese, Balinese, Bruneian, Kadazan, Singaporean* and *Temoq*.

Additionally, there were several 2001 ancestry categories that have been aggregated up into 2006 categories:

- The 2001 categories *Wallon, Breton* and *Western European, nec (incl. Alsatian, Frisian, Luxembourgish)* are not used in 2006. The 2006 category of *Eastern European, nec (incl. Alsatian, Breton, Walloon)* was used for the 2006 Census.
- The 2001 categories *Gurkha, Marathi* and *Southern Asian, nec (incl. Bhote, Kashmiri, Sherpa)* are not used in 2006. The 2006 category of *Southern Asian, nec (incl. Gurkha, Kashmiri, Marathi)* is used for the 2006 Census.
- The 2001 categories *Fulani* and *Central and West African, nec (incl. Fang, Kongo, Liberian)* are not used in 2006. The 2006 category of *Central and West African, nec (incl. Fang, Fulani, Kongo)* is used for the 2006 Census.
- The 2001 categories *Namibian* and *Southern and East African, nec (incl. Afar, Tutsi, Zulu)* are not used in 2006. The 2006 category of *Southern and East African, nec (incl. Afar, Namibian, Tutsi)* is used for the 2006 Census.

Where a category name has not changed between 2001 and 2006, but changes have occurred in the underlying Census classifications, n.c. (not comparable) is used along with a footnote outlining the change.

For both the 2001 and 2006 Census respondents were asked to mark the ancestries they most closely identified with and to consider their ancestry back as far as three generations. Respondents had the option of reporting more than one ancestry but only the first two ancestries reported were coded for the Census. Respondents did not have the option of ranking their answers to the ancestry question, so where a respondent reports two ancestries, those two ancestries have equal standing.

All ancestry data presented in this publication is based on a count of all responses, therefore double counting can occur. Where appropriate the proportion of responses as well as the proportion of all persons in an area is presented along with the counts.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASCCEG	Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups
ASCL	Australian Standard Classification of Languages
ASCRG	Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups
Fed Rep	Federal Republic
LGA	Local Government Area
LOTE	Language other than English
MESC	Main English Speaking Countries
n.c.	2001 data not comparable to 2006
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified
n.f.d.	Not further defined
NMESC	Non-Main English Speaking Countries
OSB	Overseas born
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SD	Statistical Division
SR	Statistical Region
SSD	Statistical Subdivision