Appendix

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Appendix A: Notes on the indicators and data sources

General notes

Correlation analysis (page 197)

Correlation is the degree to which one variable is statistically associated with another. The correlation coefficient is a measure of the strength of this association. When high values for one variable are matched by high values for the other (or when low values are matched by low values), then they are positively correlated. Where the interdependence is inverse (i.e. high values for one are matched by low values for the other), the two variables are negatively correlated.

The Pearson product-moment correlation (r) has been used in this analysis to indicate the degree of correlation between pairs of variables. Pearson correlation coefficients range from +1 (complete positive correlation) through 0 (complete lack of correlation) to –1 (complete negative correlation). As a general rule, correlation coefficients of plus or minus 0.71 or above are of substantial statistical significance, because this higher value represents at least fifty per cent shared variation (r^2 greater than or equal to 0.5): these are referred to as being 'very strong' correlations, while those of 0.50 to 0.70 are of meaningful statistical significance, and are referred to as being 'strong' correlations. Correlations from plus or minus 0.30 to less than 0.50 are referred to in the text as being 'moderate'; and those just below plus or minus 0.30 are referred to as 'weak'.

Correlation coefficients were calculated by comparing the value (expressed as a percentage or as a standardised ratio) for each variable in each SLA with the value of each of the other variables. Correlation coefficients are generally referred to as being, for example, 'a correlation of low income families with the paired variable of premature death rates'. However, to promote ease of reading, the word 'paired' has been omitted. For similar reasons, the symbol used to indicate a correlation coefficient (r) has been omitted.

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, 2011 (page 48)

The Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD) is one of four socioeconomic indexes produced by the ABS from the 2011 Census. The Index has a base of 1000 for Australia: scores above 1000 indicate relative lack of disadvantage and those below indicate relatively greater disadvantage.

It is derived, using principal component analysis, from attributes such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment, jobs in relatively unskilled occupations and variables that reflect disadvantage, rather than measure specific aspects of disadvantage. Note that the 2011 IRSD differs from earlier IRSD releases in a number of ways, including that the proportion of people who identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin was removed as one of the component variables of the Index – refer to the technical paper (see below) for further information.

Full details of the composition and construction of this and the other three indexes are available from the *ABS Technical Paper: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), 2011* (ABS Cat. no. 2033.0.55.001) at: http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/2033.0.55.001.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on data from ABS SEIFA, 2011 Census.

Jobless families with children

Children living in jobless families, 2011 (page 54)

The data presented are the number of children aged less than 15 years living in families in which no parent is employed, as a proportion of all children aged less than 15 years.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on unpublished data from ABS 2011 Census.

Long-term unemployment, June 2011 (page 58)

The data presented are the number of recipients of a *Newstart Allowance* or *Youth Allowance (other)* from Centrelink for six months (182 or more days), as a proportion of the population aged 16 to 64 years – as a proxy for long-term unemployment.

Note: *Youth Allowance (other)* is largely comprised of unemployed people aged 16 to 21 looking for full-time work or undertaking approved activities, such as part-time study or training. It excludes Youth Allowance customers who are full-time students or undertaking an apprenticeship/ traineeship.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on data supplied by Centrelink as an agent for the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, June 2011; and ABS Estimated Resident Population, 30 June 2011.

Children at greatest risk of long-term disadvantage

Children in low income, welfare-dependent families, June 2011 (page 64)

The data presented are the number of children aged less than 16 years living in families with incomes under $31,786 p.a. in receipt of the Family Tax Benefit (A) (at the maximum level), as a proportion of all children aged less than 16 years.

The data do not include children in families receiving unemployment payments under the Community Development Employment Program, a job creation scheme for Aboriginal communities. To this extent, the percentages of children in some areas will be understated: this is particularly likely to be the case in remote areas of Australia, where Aboriginal people comprise a larger proportion of the population.

The level of income used for this data was based on the *Poverty Lines: Australia, June Quarter 2011*, which contains a weekly income for a single parent with two children, including housing costs. *Poverty Lines: Australia* is a quarterly newsletter that updates the Henderson Poverty Line as defined in the 1973 Commonwealth Commission of Inquiry into Poverty. Poverty lines are presented for a range of family sizes, in order to avoid the situation of poverty. The updated Poverty Lines take into account changes in the average income level of all Australians, reflecting the idea that poverty is relative. For further information, see: *Poverty Lines: Australia*, Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, available from: http://melbourneinstitute.com/miaesr/publications/indicators/poverty-lines-australia.html.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on data supplied by Centrelink as agent for the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, June 2011; and ABS Estimated Resident Population, 30 June 2011.

Children in families where the mother has low educational attainment, 2011 (page 68)

The data presented are the number of children aged less than 15 years living in families where the female parent's highest level of schooling was year 10 or below, or where the female parent did not attend school, as a proportion of all children aged less than 15 years.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on unpublished data from ABS 2011 Census.

The Australian Early Development Index, 2009 (page 72)

The Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) results are presented as the number of children who are considered to be 'developmentally vulnerable' (score in the lowest 10%) on one or more domains, as a proportion of all children assessed.

AEDI data are available for proportions of children who are considered to be 'on track', 'developmentally at risk' and 'developmentally vulnerable'. To determine which children fall into these groupings, AEDI cut-offs have been set for each domain. The cut-offs have been created on the basis of all children who have participated in the AEDI nationally in 2009 (the whole national AEDI population). Children who score in the lowest 10% of the AEDI population are classified as developmentally vulnerable. These children demonstrate a much lower than average developmental competency as measured in that domain. Children who score between the 10th and 25th percentile of the AEDI population are classified as 'developmentally at risk'. Children who score above the 25th percentile (in the top 75%) of the AEDI population are classified as 'on track'.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on data supplied by Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations/ Royal Children's Hospital, 2009.

Women who smoked during pregnancy, 2006 to 2008 (page 76)

The data presented include the women who reported that they smoked during a pregnancy, as a proportion of the number of pregnancies, over the time period (three years).

Note that the data may include women who were pregnant more than once during the time period.

The data for the Australian Capital Territory are for the years 2005 to 2007.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on data supplied by State and Territory health authorities, 2006 to 2008 (ACT: 2005 to 2007).

People affected by homelessness

Homelessness, 2006 (page 82)

The data presented in this atlas include ABS homelessness data, based on data collected in the ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing, and mapped as a rate per 10,000 population. They comprise:

- people who are living in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out; and
- persons staying temporarily with other households (including persons staying in visitor-only households)

The ABS released a Discussion Paper which presented the initial findings of a review of the methodology used by Professors Chamberlain and MacKenzie to compile their estimates of the homeless population, as published in the *Counting the Homeless 2006* publications (Chamberlain & MacKenzie 2009). The work by Chamberlain and MacKenzie was innovative, but the ABS has since decided that it should consider publishing official estimates of the homeless population. The original data by Chamberlain and MacKenzie included people:

- living in improvised homes, tents and sleepers out;
- living with friends and relatives;
- living in boarding houses; or
- receiving services from the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP).

The ABS data also include revised data for homeless people comprising the above four categories but, for the purposes of this analysis, homeless data is presented for the smaller subset of homeless people, as outlined above, which represent 27.8% of the total.

In 2011-12, the ABS consulted with stakeholders, and published a new statistical definition of homelessness and the methodology it proposes to use to produce official estimates of homeless people based on Census data (ABS 2012a & b). In brief, the new ABS statistical definition is:

> *"When a person does not have suitable accommodation alternatives they are considered homeless if their current living arrangement:*
> - *is in a dwelling that is inadequate; or*
> - *has no tenure, or if their initial tenure is short and not extendable; or*
> - *does not allow them to have control of, and access to space for social relations.*
> *The definition has been constructed from a conceptual framework centred on the following elements:*
> - *adequacy of the dwelling; and*
> - *security of tenure in the dwelling; and*
> - *control of, and access to space for social relations."*

The three elements of homelessness apply where a person does not have either financial, physical, psychological or personal means to seek out suitable accommodation (ABS 2012a).

Homelessness data at the 2011 Census on a basis comparable with the 2006 data are only available at the Statistical Area Level 3 (based on the new 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard) (refer to ABS 2012c), and have not been mapped in this Atlas.

Homelessness data issues

The Census aims to count all persons in Australia on Census night (with the exception of foreign diplomats and their families). Persons who may be regarded as homeless are counted in the Census. However, 'homelessness' is not a characteristic that is directly measured in the Census. Instead, estimates of the homeless population may be derived from the Census, based on characteristics observed in the Census, using analytical techniques.

In addition, issues of under- and over-counting are highly relevant for this data collection. Under-counting is most likely in the census category 'improvised homes, tents and sleepers out', and over-counting is more likely in boarding houses, because of misclassification.

Apart from the complexities in relation to homelessness data, the definition of 'homelessness' can be interpreted in different ways, and, as such, is highly subjective. The ABS definition of homelessness is informed by an understanding of homelessness as 'home'lessness, not rooflessness (ABS 2012a). It emphasises the core elements of 'home' which include: a sense of security, stability, privacy, safety, and the ability to control living space. Homelessness is therefore a lack of one or more of the elements that represent 'home' (ABS 2012a).

Chamberlain C, MacKenzie D. Counting the homeless 2006: New South Wales. (AIHW Cat. no. HOU). Canberra: AIHW, 2009. [Note: *Counting the homeless 2006* publications are available for all States and Territories, at: www.abs.gov.au.]

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Discussion Paper: methodological review of counting the homeless, 2006 (ABS Cat. no. 2050.0.55.001). Canberra: ABS, March 2011.

Australian Bureau of Statistics. Position Paper: ABS Review of Counting the Homeless Methodology, Aug 2011 (ABS Cat. no. 2050.0.55.002). Canberra: ABS, August 2011.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (a). Information Paper: Methodology for Estimating Homelessness from the Census of Population and Housing. (ABS Cat. no. 2049.0.55.001). Canberra: ABS, September 2012.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (b). Information Paper: A statistical definition of homelessness. (ABS Cat. no. 4922.0). Canberra: ABS, September 2012.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (c). 2011 Census of Population and Housing: Estimating homelessness, Australia. (ABS Cat. no. 2049.0). Canberra: ABS, November 2012.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on ABS data, based on the ABS 2006 Census.

Dwellings rented from government housing authorities, 2011 (page 86)

The data presented are the number of occupied private dwellings rented from a state or territory government housing authority, as a proportion of all occupied private dwellings.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on data from ABS 2011 Census.

People living with disability or mental illness, and their carers

People living in the community who have a profound or severe disability and are not employed, 2011 (page 92)

The data presented are the number of people aged 15 to 59 years living in the community whose responses to the 2011 ABS Census resulted in them being categorised as having a profound or severe disability, and who were not employed, as a proportion of the population aged 15 to 59 years.

The data are derived from the 'Core Activity Need for Assistance' variable, which was developed by the ABS, to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability in the self-completed Population Census. A person with profound or severe limitations needs help or supervision always (profound disability) or sometimes (severe disability) to perform activities that most people undertake without assistance at least daily (that is, the core activities of self-care, mobility and/or communication, as the result of a disability, long-term health condition (lasting six months or more), and/or older age).

The reference to 'living in the community' refers to the exclusion from these data of people with the same level of disability who are living in long-term residential accommodation in nursing homes, accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained), hostels for the disabled and psychiatric hospitals: it is believed that their exclusion produces a more appropriate measure for planning and policy development purposes.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on unpublished data from ABS 2011 Census.

People with long-term mental health problems who are unemployed (modelled estimates), 2007-08 (page 96)

The data presented are the estimated population aged 20 to 59 years who reported having current long-term mental and behavioural disorders, and who reported that they were unemployed, expressed as a rate per 1,000 population.

For further information on the modelled estimates, refer to Appendix B.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on unpublished data estimated from the 2007-08 National Health Survey, ABS (provided as a consultancy); and ABS Estimated Resident Population, average of 30 June 2007 and 2008.

Prevalence of psychological distress (modelled estimates), 2007-08 (page 100)

The data presented are the estimated population aged 18 years and over assessed as having a high or very high level of psychological stress, as indicated by the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale-10 items (K-10), expressed as a percentage (an age-standardised rate per 100 population).

The data have been derived from the K-10, which is a scale of non-specific psychological distress based on ten questions asked of respondents about negative emotional states in the four weeks prior to interview. 'High distress' and 'Very high distress' are the two categories indicating the highest levels of distress (of a total of four categories).

For further information on the modelled estimates, refer to Appendix B.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on unpublished data estimated from the 2007-08 National Health Survey, ABS (provided as a consultancy); and ABS Estimated Resident Population, average of 30 June 2007 and 2008.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, 2011 (page 106)

The data presented are the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, as a proportion of the total population. These are based on people identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islanders in the 2011 Census.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on data from ABS 2011 Census.

Indigenous participation in secondary education, 2011 (page 110)

The data presented are the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people aged 16 years who are in full-time secondary school education, as a proportion of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people aged 16 years.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on data from ABS 2011 Census.

Indigenous women who smoked during pregnancy, 2006 to 2008 (page 114)

The data presented are the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who reported that they smoking during a pregnancy, as a proportion of the number of pregnancies (Aboriginal women), over the time period (three years).

Note that the data may include women who were pregnant more than once during the time period.

The data for the Australian Capital Territory are for the years 2005 to 2007.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on data supplied by State and Territory health authorities, 2006 to 2008 (ACT: 2005 to 2007).

Indigenous median age at death, 2003 to 2007 (page 118)

The data presented are the age at which exactly half the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths registered in the period 2003 to 2007 were deaths of people above that age and half were deaths below that age.

In addition to general issues to do with the quality of statistics for the Indigenous population, the ABS advises that the median age at death 'may also be affected by differences in identification by age'. Such

differences are likely to vary between the major urban centres and non-metropolitan areas, and within these areas.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on data supplied by ABS on behalf of State and Territory Registrars of Deaths, 2003 to 2007.

Non-Indigenous median age at death, 2003 to 2007 (page 122)

The data presented are the age at which exactly half the non-Indigenous deaths registered in the period 2003 to 2007 were deaths of people above that age and half were deaths below that age.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on data supplied by ABS on behalf of State and Territory Registrars of Deaths, 2003 to 2007.

Indicators of health status, health risk factors and use of services

Prevalence of circulatory system diseases (modelled estimates), 2007-08 (page 128)

The data presented are the estimated population with circulatory system diseases as a long-term condition, expressed as a percentage (an age-standardised rate per 100 population).

The data are self-reported data, reported to interviewers in the 2007-08 National Health Survey (NHS). Respondents to the NHS were asked whether they had been diagnosed with any long-term health condition (a condition which has lasted or is expected to last for 6 months or more), and were also asked whether they had been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma, cancer, heart and circulatory conditions, and/or diabetes.

For further information on the modelled estimates, refer to Appendix B.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on unpublished data estimated from the 2007-08 National Health Survey, ABS (provided as a consultancy); and ABS Estimated Resident Population, average of 30 June 2007 and 2008.

Prevalence of type 2 diabetes (modelled estimates), 2007-08 (page 132)

The data presented are the estimated population with type 2 diabetes as a long-term condition, expressed a percentage (an age-standardised rate per 100 population).

The data are self-reported data, reported to interviewers in the 2007-08 NHS. Respondents to the NHS were asked whether they had been diagnosed with any long-term health condition (a condition which has lasted or is expected to last for 6 months or more), and were also asked whether they had been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma, cancer, heart and circulatory conditions, and/or diabetes.

For further information on the modelled estimates, refer to Appendix B.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on unpublished data estimated from the 2007-08 National Health Survey, ABS (provided as a consultancy); and ABS Estimated Resident Population, average of 30 June 2007 and 2008.

Prevalence of smoking among males (modelled estimates), 2007-08 (page 136)/ Prevalence of smoking among females (modelled estimates), 2007-08 (page 140)

The data presented are the estimated male and female population, respectively, aged 18 years and over who were current smokers, expressed as a percentage (an age-standardised rate per 100 males and per 100 females, respectively).

The data are self-reported data, reported to interviewers in the 2007-08 NHS. A current smoker is defined as an adult who reported, at the time of interview, that they smoked cigarettes, cigars or pipes at least once a week.

For further information on the modelled estimates, refer to Appendix B.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on unpublished data estimated from the 2007-08 National Health Survey, ABS (provided as a consultancy); and ABS Estimated Resident Population, average of 30 June 2007 and 2008.

Prevalence of obesity among males (modelled estimates), 2007-08 (page 144)/ Prevalence of obesity among females (modelled estimates), 2007-08 (page 148)

The data presented are the estimated male and female population, respectively, aged 18 years and over who were obese, based on BMI from self-reported height and weight, expressed as a percentage (an age-standardised rate per 100 males and per 100 females, respectively).

The data are self-reported data, reported to interviewers in the 2007-08 NHS. The BMI was calculated from self-reported height and weight data, and grouped as follows, to allow reporting against both WHO and NHMRC guidelines:- healthy range: 18.5 to less than 20.0 and 20.0 to less than 25.0; overweight: 25.0 to less than 30.0; obese: 30.0 and greater.

For further information on the modelled estimates, refer to Appendix B.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on unpublished data estimated from the 2007-08 National Health Survey, ABS (provided as a consultancy); and ABS Estimated Resident Population, average of 30 June 2007 and 2008.

National Bowel Cancer Screening Program, participation, 2010 (page 152)

The data presented are the number of people aged 50, 55 or 65 years who participated in the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program (NBCSP) in 2010, as a proportion of the number of people at those ages who were invited to participate in the Program.

Note: Users of the NBCSP data must acknowledge the Department of Health and Ageing as the original source of the data and include the following disclaimer:

1. Formal publication and reporting of the NBCSP data is undertaken by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare on behalf of the Department of Health and Ageing. NBCSP data included in this report provided by the Department of Health and Ageing is not part of the formal publication and reporting process for NBCSP data.

2. Cautionary note about small numbers - Due to a larger degree of statistical fluctuation in small numbers, great care should be taken when assessing apparent differences involving small numbers and measures based on small numbers.

Where there were fewer than six participants, the data have been suppressed to protect confidentiality. Zero cases have also been suppressed.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on data provided by the Department of Health and Ageing from the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program, 2010.

National Bowel Cancer Screening Program, positive test results, 2010 (page 156)

The outcome indicator presented is referred to as a 'positive test result'; a positive Faecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT) result indicates that blood has been found in the sample provided. The data presented are the number of people aged 50, 55 or 65 years who received a positive test result from the FOBT in the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program (NBCSP) in 2010, expressed as an age-standardised rate per 100 participants in the NBCSP at these ages.

Note: Users of the NBCSP data must acknowledge the Department of Health and Ageing as the original source of the data and include the disclaimer outlined in the NBCSP participation data above.

Where there were fewer than six people with positive test results, the data have been suppressed to protect confidentiality. Zero cases have also been suppressed. It is estimated that around 10 per cent of positive test results have been confidentialised.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on data provided by the Department of Health and Ageing from the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program, 2010.

Premature mortality, all causes, 2003 to 2007 (page 160)

The data presented are the number of deaths at ages 0 to 74 years, expressed as an age-standardised rate per 100,000 population.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on data supplied by ABS on behalf of State and Territory Registrars of Deaths, 2003 to 2007; and ABS Estimated Resident Population, 30 June 2003 to 2007.

Premature mortality from suicide and self-inflicted injury, 2003 to 2007 (page 164)

The data presented are the number of deaths from suicide and self-inflicted injury at ages 0 to 74 years, expressed as an age-standardised rate per 100,000 population.

The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10) codes included in this analysis are: X60-X84, Y87.0, Y10-Y34.

Source: Compiled in PHIDU based on data supplied by ABS on behalf of State and Territory Registrars of Deaths, 2003 to 2007; and ABS Estimated Resident Population, 30 June 2003 to 2007.

Appendix B: Modelled estimates of chronic diseases and associated risk factors

Overview

The modelled estimates included as part of the data presented in this report include:

- People with long-term mental health problems who are unemployed;
- Prevalence of psychological distress;
- Prevalence of circulatory system diseases;
- Prevalence of type 2 diabetes;
- Prevalence of smoking among males;
- Prevalence of smoking among females;
- Prevalence of obesity among males; and
- Prevalence of obesity among females.

Further information on the indicators is contained in Appendix A.

Modelled estimates

The modelled estimates of the prevalence of psychological distress, chronic disease and associated risk factors have been produced for a majority of SLAs in Australia, using modelled survey data collected in the 2007-08 ABS National Health Survey (NHS) and known characteristics of the area.

A modelled estimate can be interpreted as the likely value for a 'typical' area with those characteristics: the SLA is the area level of interest for this project (where SLAs had small populations they were grouped to larger areas). This work was undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), as they hold the NHS unit record files on which the model is based: the predictor data at the SLA level were compiled by PHIDU.

The approach used is to undertake an analysis of the survey data for Australia to identify associations in the NHS data between the variables that we wish to predict at the small area level (e.g., prevalence of chronic conditions and risk factors) and the data we have at the small area level (e.g., socioeconomic status, use of health services). The relationship between these variables for which we have area level data (the predictors) and the reporting of chronic conditions in the NHS is also a part of the model that is developed by the ABS. For example, such associations might be between the number of people reporting specified chronic conditions in the NHS and:

- the number of visits to a general medical practitioner;
- the proportion of the population receiving a pension or benefit; and
- socioeconomic status (as indicated by a range of variables from Census data, including the IRSD).

The results of the modelling exercise are then applied to the SLA counts of the predictors. The prediction is, effectively, the likely value for a typical area with those characteristics. This modelling technique can be considered as a sophisticated pro-rating of Australian estimates to the small area level. The raw numbers were then age-standardised, to control for the effects of differences in the age profiles of areas.

The numbers are estimates for an area, not measured events: they should be viewed as being indicative of likely levels of a condition or risk factor in an area.

Further, the National Health Survey sample includes the majority of people living in private households, but excludes the most remote areas of Australia. Thus it has not been possible to produce estimates for Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with relatively high proportions of their population in these remote areas. Data for areas with a population of less than 1,000 are also not shown, as well as areas with greater than 75% Aboriginal population, as the authors believe results in these instances are likely to be less reliable.

Remoteness and quintile estimates

For the remoteness graphs for these eight variables, the data for the Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote classes were combined, due to the limited number of remote areas included in the National Health Survey. The data for the remoteness classes and the quintiles of socioeconomic disadvantage of area were produced by the ABS, directly from the main unit record file; that is, they are not based on the modelled estimates.

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Appendix C: Grouped SLAs

Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) are defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). In Brisbane, Gold Coast, Townsville-Thuringowa, Darwin and Canberra, SLAs are based on suburbs rather than Local Government Areas. As such, many of the SLAs are very small and frequently have too few cases to be mapped with reliability. For these capital cities and major urban centres, SLAs have been grouped to provide more strength to the data.

Table 64: List of Grouped SLAs for Brisbane, Gold Coast, Townsville-Thuringowa, Darwin and Canberra, ASGC 2006

SLA names, based on the ASGC 2006	Grouped SLA name
Brisbane	
Holland Park, Holland Park West, Tarragindi	Holland Park/Tarragindi
Bowen Hills, Fortitude Valley, Herston, Newstead	Herston/Newstead
Ferny Grove, Keperra, Upper Kedron	Keperra/Upper Kedron
Brookfield (incl. Brisbane Forest Park), Chapel Hill, Fig Tree Pocket, Kenmore, Kenmore Hills, Pinjarra Hills, Pullenvale	Upper Brookfield/Fig Tree Pocket
Kelvin Grove, Red Hill	Red Hill/Kelvin Groves
Kedron	Kedron
Kangaroo Point, East Brisbane	East Brisbane/Kangaroo Point
Jamboree Heights, Jindalee, Middle Park, Mount Ommaney, Riverhills, Westlake	Jindalee/River Hills
Chelmer, Indooroopilly, Taringa	Chelmer/Taringa
Lota, Manly, Manly West	Lota/Manly/Manly West
Lutwyche, Windsor, Wooloowin	Windsor/Wooloowin
Highgate Hill, South Brisbane, West End	West End/Highgate Hill
Clayfield, Hendra	Clayfield/Hendra
Hemmant-Lytton, Wynnum, Wynnum West	Hemmant-Lytton/Wynnum
Balmoral, Bulimba, Hawthorne	Balmoral/Hawthorne
Ascot, Hamilton	Ascot/Hamilton
Gumdale-Ransome, Wakerley	Gumdale/Wakerley
Greenslopes	Greenslopes
Corinda, Graceville, Sherwood, Oxley	Graceville/Oxley
Aspley, Boondall, Bridgeman Downs, Carseldine, Geebung, Taigum-Fitzgibbon, Zillmere	Bridgeman Downs/Boondall
Milton, Paddington	Milton/Paddington
Doolandella-Forest Lake, Durack, Ellen Grove, Inala, Richlands	Inala/Richlands
Mansfield, Mount Gravatt, Mount Gravatt East, Rochedale, Upper Mount Gravatt, Wishart	Mt Gravatt/Rochedale
Acacia Ridge, MacGregor, Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta, Robertson, Sunnybank, Sunnybank Hills, Willawong	MacGregor/Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta
Nundah, Wavell Heights	Nundah/Wavell Heights
Banyo, Nudgee, Virginia	Nudgee Beach/Virginia
Northgate	Northgate
Cannon Hill, Morningside, Norman Park	Cannon Hill/Norman Park
New Farm	New Farm
Nathan	Nathan
Murarrie	Murarrie
Kuraby	Kuraby
Moreton Island	Moreton Island
Moorooka, Yeerongpilly	Moorooka/Yeerongpilly
Anstead, Bellbowrie, Moggill	Anstead/Moggill
Stafford, Stafford Heights, Everton Park, McDowall, Mitchelton	Stafford Heights/Mitchelton
Bardon	Bardon
Camp Hill, Carindale, Carina, Carina Heights	Camp Hill/Carindale
Deception Bay	Deception Bay
Browns Plains	Browns Plains
Waterford West	Waterford West

SLA codes, based on the ASGC 2006	Grouped SLA name
Brisbane … continued	
Logan (C) Balance	Logan Balance
Darra-Sumner, Wacol	Darra-Sumner/Wacol
Ipswich (C) - Central	Ipswich Central
Ipswich (C) - East	Ipswich-East
Karana Downs-Lake Manchester, Ipswich (C) - North	Ipswich-North
City - Inner, City - Remainder, Spring Hill	City/Spring Hill
Pinkenba-Eagle Farm	Pinkenba-Eagle Farm
Albion	Albion
Bracken Ridge, Brighton, Deagon, Sandgate	Bracken Ridge/Sandgate
Clontarf, Margate-Woody Point, Redcliffe-Scarborough, Rothwell-Kippa-Ring	Redcliffe
Chermside, Chermside West	Chermside West/Chermside
Albany Creek	Albany Creek
Alderley, Enoggera, Grange, Newmarket, Wilston	Wilston/Enoggera
Ashgrove, The Gap	Ashgrove/The Gap
St Lucia	St Lucia
Seventeen Mile Rocks	Seventeen Mile Rock
Dutton Park, Woolloongabba	Dutton Park/Woolloongabba
Yeronga	Yeronga
Rocklea	Rocklea
Salisbury	Salisbury
Archerfield, Coopers Plains	Archerfield/Coopers Plains
Belmont-Mackenzie, Burbank	Burbank/Belmont-Mackenzie
Chandler-Capalaba West	Chandler-Capalaba West
Bald Hills	Bald Hills
Coorparoo	Coorparoo
Algester, Parkinson-Drewvale	Algester/Parkinson-Drewvale
Annerley, Fairfield	Annerley/Fairfield
Eight Mile Plains, Runcorn	Runcorn/Eight Mile Plains
Beenleigh, Bethania-Waterford, Eagleby, Edens Landing-Holmview, Jacobs Well-Alberton, Mt Warren Park, Ormeau-Yatala, Wolffdene-Bahrs Scrub	Bethania-Waterford/Eagleby
Carbrook-Cornubia, Loganholme, Shailer Park, Tanah Merah	Tanah Merah/Carbrook Cornubia
Daisy Hill-Priestdale, Rochedale South, Slacks Creek, Springwood	Rochedale South/Slacks Creek
Marsden	Marsden
Loganlea	Loganlea
Stretton-Karawatha, Kingston, Woodridge	Stretton-Karawatha/Kingston
Caboolture (S) - Midwest	Caboolture Balance
Morayfield	Morayfield
Alexandra Hills, Birkdale, Ormiston, Wellington Point	Birkdale/Ormiston
Bribie Island	Bribie Island
Caboolture (S) - East	Caboolture - East
Caboolture (S) - Central	Caboolture - Central
Burpengary-Narangba	Burpengary-Narangba
Capalaba, Redland Bay, Sheldon-Mt Cotton, Victoria Point	Capalaba/Redland Bay
Thornlands	Thornlands
Thorneside	Thorneside
Cleveland	Cleveland
Underwood	Underwood
Petrie	Petrie
Lawnton	Lawnton
Hills District	Hills District

SLA codes, based on the ASGC 2006	Grouped SLA name
Brisbane … *continued*	
Toowong	Toowong
Bray Park	Bray Park
Tingalpa	Tingalpa
Redland (S) Balance	Redland Balance
Central Pine West, Dakabin-Kallangur-M. Downs, Griffin-Mango Hill, Strathpine-Brendale, Pine Rivers (S) Balance	Pine Rivers Balance
Beaudesert (S) - Part A, Greenbank-Boronia Heights	Greenbank/Beaudesert
Calamvale	Calamvale
Gold Coast	
Ashmore-Benowa, Molendinar, Parkwood-Arundel	Arundel/Ashmore
Currumbin Valley-Tallebudgera, Guanaba-Springbrook	Guanaba-Currumbin Valley
Helensvale	Helensvale
Mudgeeraba-Reedy Creek, Worongary-Tallai	Worongary-Tallai/Mudgeeraba
Southport	Labrador/Southport
Biggera Waters-Labrador, Paradise Point-Runaway Bay, Coombabah	Paradise Point/Biggera Waters
Bundall, Main Beach-South Stradbroke, Surfers Paradise	Surfers Paradise/Benowa
Broadbeach Waters, Mermaid Waters-Clear Island Waters	Broadbeach Waters/Mermaid Waters
Broadbeach-Mermaid Beach, Burleigh Heads, Miami	Broadbeach/Burleigh Heads
Currumbin, Palm Beach	Palm Beach/Currumbin
Currumbin Waters, Elanora	Currumbin Waters/Elanora
Bilinga-Tugun, Coolangatta	Coolangatta/Tugun
Burleigh Waters, Robina, Varsity Lakes	Robina/Burleigh Waters
Carrara-Merrimac	Carrara-Merrimac
Hope Island	Hope Island
Nerang	Nerang
Oxenford-Maudsland, Pacific Pines-Gaven	Oxenford
Kingsholme-Upper Coomera, Pimpama-Coomera	Coomera-Cedar Creek
Townsville-Thuringowa	
City, Magnetic Island, North Ward-Castle Hill, Pallarenda-Shelley Beach, Railway Estate, Rowes Bay-Belgian Gardens, South Townsville, West End	Townsville Coastal/Magnetic Island
Oonoonba-Idalia-Cluden, Stuart-Roseneath, Wulguru	Townsville South East
Currajong, Gulliver, Hermit Park, Hyde Park-Mysterton, Mundingburra, Pimlico, Rosslea	Gulliver/Hermit Park
Aitkenvale, Cranbrook, Douglas, Garbutt, Heatley, Mt Louisa-Mt St John-Bohle, Murray, Vincent	Murray/Mt Louisa
Kelso, Kirwan, Thuringowa (C) - Part A Balance	Thuringowa - Part A
Darwin	
Alawa, Brinkin, Coconut Grove, Jingili, Millner, Moil, Nakara, Nightcliff, Rapid Creek, Tiwi, Wagaman, Wanguri	Darwin North West
Anula, Karama, Leanyer, Lee Point-Leanyer Swamp, Malak, Marrara, Wulagi	Darwin North East
Bayview-Woolner, City - Inner, Fannie Bay, Larrakeyah, Ludmilla, Narrows, Parap, Stuart Park, The Gardens, Winnellie, City - Remainder	Darwin South West
East Arm, Bakewell, Driver, Durack, Gray, Gunn-Palmerston City, Moulden, Woodroffe, Palmerston (C) Balance	Palmerston
Canberra	
Acton, Braddon, Campbell, City, Duntroon, Reid, Russell, Turner, Barton, Deakin, Parkes, Yarralumla	Canberra Central
Ainslie, Dickson, Downer, Hackett, Lyneham, O'Connor, Watson	Canberra North
Forrest, Griffith, Kingston, Narrabundah, Red Hill	Canberra South
Curtin, Garran, Hughes	Woden North
Chifley, Lyons, O'Malley, Phillip	Woden Central

SLA codes, based on the ASGC 2006	Grouped SLA name
Canberra *… continued*	
Farrer, Isaacs, Mawson, Pearce, Torrens	Woden South
Bruce, Evatt, Giralang, Kaleen, McKellar	Belconnen North
Kambah	Kambah
Greenway, Oxley, Wanniassa	Tuggeranong North West
Fadden, Gowrie, Macarthur, Monash	Tuggeranong North East
Bonython, Calwell, Chisholm, Gilmore, Isabella Plains, Richardson, Theodore	Tuggeranong South East
Banks, Conder, Gordon, Tuggeranong - SSD Balance	Tuggeranong South
Chapman, Duffy, Fisher, Holder, Rivett, Stirling, Waramanga, Weston, Weston Creek-Stromlo - SSD Balance	Weston Creek
Aranda, Cook, Hawker, Macquarie, Page, Scullin, Weetangera	Belconnen South
Belconnen Town Centre, Charnwood, Florey, Flynn, Fraser, Higgins, Holt, Latham, MacGregor, Melba, Spence	Belconnen West
Amaroo, Gungahlin, Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Balance, Hall, Harrison, Mitchell, Ngunnawal, Nicholls, Palmerston	Gungahlin
Kowen, Majura	Kowen and Majura
Belconnen - SSD Balance, Dunlop	Belconnen-SSD Balance
Stromlo	Stromlo
Fyshwick, Harman, Hume, Jerrabomberra, Oaks Estate, Pialligo, Symonston	Eastern Fringe

Appendix D: Sources of information for Sections 4 to 8

The following resources were used to underpin the information presented in Sections 4 to 8.

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