

# City of Ipswich **2016 Census**

## Division 2 Snapshot





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# DIVISION 2 PROFILE

This profile provides a 'point-in-time' snapshot on a range of Census topics relating to the residents who live in Division 2 and the City of Ipswich Local Government Area (LGA). This report primarily draws on ABS Census 2016 and 2011 data for Division 2 and uses City of Ipswich as the benchmark.

Datasets presented in this Divisional Profile have primarily been compiled by .id, the population experts. More information is available at: <https://profile.id.com.au/ipswich>

Suburb data reported in this profile is sourced from ABS QuickStats. Small areas and/or major amendments to boundaries may affect data reported in this profile (e.g. suburb trend data).

It should be noted that, for the purposes of this analysis and to show impact, where suburbs have been referenced specifically, information and statistics about these suburbs have been summarised in their entirety (not just the component falling within the division).



## LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES

Division 2 is a mostly urban electorate situated in the eastern extent of the City of Ipswich. The division is bound by the Brisbane River in the north, Brisbane and Logan City boundaries in the east, White Rock-Spring Mountain Conservation Estate in the south, and Woogaroo Creek and Redbank Plains Road in the west.

It encompasses the suburbs<sup>1</sup> of Augustine Heights, Bellbird Park, Brookwater, Camira, Gailes, Goodna, Springfield, Springfield Central, Springfield Lakes and Redbank. Division 2 wholly includes all suburbs except for Goodna and Redbank. The complete inclusion of Goodna and Redbank was not possible from an electoral enrolment perspective.

Division 2 covers a geographic catchment of 7,352 ha (74 km<sup>2</sup>). In 2018, the division had an estimated resident population of 62,515 and a population density of 8.5 persons per hectare. Division 2 contains a mix of well-established suburbs and developing suburbs and is estimated to have grown by 4% or 2,301 people in the twelve months to 2018 (compared to 3.5% for the City of Ipswich).



<sup>1</sup> State Suburbs (SSCs) \*are an ABS approximation of gazetted localities, which are officially recognised boundaries of suburbs (in cities and larger towns) and localities (outside cities and larger towns). SSCs cover most, but not all, of Australia.\*

## SUBURBAN DEMOGRAPHICS

Division 2 illustrates diversity in its truest form, with residents from many different cultures, ages and social groups living within its boundaries. Underpinning this diversity is the group of suburbs which, in part or whole, form this division. Table 1 summarises the division's population characteristics by suburb.

Indicative of a number of factors (including housing density and the number of people per household), Springfield Lakes had the largest population in 2016,

followed by Goodna, Camira and Bellbird Park, while Gailes had the smallest population in Division 2.

The oldest suburb based on the population's median age was Camira and the youngest suburb was Springfield Central (influenced by small population numbers).

Brookwater's median household income of \$2,961 per week eclipses all other suburbs within the division, being three times more than Gailes' median of \$982 per week.

**Table 1. Summary demographic data for suburbs in Division 2 in 2016**

	Population 2016	Median age 2016	Median weekly household income
<b>Division 2</b>	55,950	30	\$1,697
<b>City of Ipswich</b>	193,733	32	\$1,408
State Suburbs			
<b>Augustine Heights</b>	4,876	29	\$2,279
<b>Bellbird Park</b>	6,729	31	\$1,511
<b>Brookwater</b>	2,149	35	\$2,961
<b>Camira</b>	7,413	36	\$1,565
<b>Gailes</b>	1,827	34	\$982
<b>Goodna</b>	10,466	30	\$1,179
<b>Springfield</b>	6,773	30	\$1,892
<b>Springfield Central</b>	107	23	N/A
<b>Springfield Lakes</b>	15,310	29	\$1,929
<b>Redbank</b>	1,841	35	\$989

\* Springfield Central median household income not available due to the small number of residents

\* Carole Park is an industrial area and has not been included in this demographic summary

\* Spring Mountain has not been included given small proportion of suburb within Division 2

The average age of residents in Division 2 has fluctuated between 2011 and 2016. The average age of residents in Gailes and Bellbird Park has dropped by 1 year over this period, while the median in Camira, Springfield and Springfield Central has increased by 2 years, and Springfield Lakes has increased by 1 year. The rest of the suburbs maintained the same median age (Table 2).

**Table 2. Division 2 suburbs change in median years, 2011-2016**

Division 2	2016	2011	Change in years
State Suburbs	Median age	Median age	2016-2011 years
Augustine Heights	29	29	0
Bellbird Park	31	32	-1
Brookwater	35	34	1
Camira	36	34	2
Gailes	34	35	-1
Goodna	30	30	0
Springfield	30	28	2
Springfield Central	23	21	2
Springfield Lakes	29	28	1
Redbank	35	35	0

Some suburbs within Division 2 showed a significant increase in population between 2011 and 2016. Augustine Heights has been experiencing growth associated with new residential developments, resulting in an additional 2,904 persons or 147.3% population growth between 2011 and 2016.

Development also continues at Springfield Lakes where the 2016 population has increased by more than half its size in 2011 (50.9% or 5,162 persons).

Bellbird Park's population increased by 33.8% (or an additional 1,700 persons), followed by 19.2% (or 1,688 persons) in Goodna, whereas Gailes experienced the least amount of growth with 11% (or 181 persons).

Increases in the average household income between 2011 and 2016 has been most notable in Redbank, Gailes, Bellbird Park and Goodna (all suburbs with comparatively lower income levels). The high income suburb of Augustine Heights experienced minimal changes (Table 3).

**Table 3. Changes in demographics in suburbs between 2011 and 2016\***

Division 2	Population 2011	Population 2016	Population change	Median weekly household income 2011	Median weekly household income 2016	Median weekly household income change
State Suburbs	Number	Number	% of 2011-2016	Number	Number	% of 2011-2016
Augustine Heights	1,972	4,876	147.3%	\$2,224	\$2,279	2%
Bellbird Park	5,029	6,729	33.8%	\$1,283	\$1,511	18%
Brookwater	1,466	2,149	46.6%	\$2,744	\$2,961	8%
Camira	7,391	7,413	0.3%	\$1,448	\$1,565	8%
Gailes	1,646	1,827	11.0%	\$831	\$982	18%
Goodna	8,778	10,466	19.2%	\$1,008	\$1,179	17%
Springfield	6,620	6,773	2.3%	\$1,675	\$1,892	13%
Springfield Central	109	107	-1.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Springfield Lakes	10,148	15,310	50.9%	\$1,770	\$1,929	9%
Redbank	1,603	1,841	14.8%	\$803	\$989	23%

# IF DIVISION 2 WERE A GROUP OF 100 PEOPLE



**50** are male and  
**50** are female



**62** work outside Ipswich<sup>1</sup>



**51** have weekly household income over \$1,500



**84** are connected to the internet



**31** were born overseas



**49** have a qualification<sup>5</sup>



**20** speak a language other than English at home



**89** live in a household with at least one car<sup>3</sup>



**7** are aged 65 and over



**3** are Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander



**56** completed secondary school (Year 12)<sup>1</sup>



**33** earn more than \$1,000 per week<sup>1</sup>



**9** use public transport to work<sup>1</sup>



**69** participate in the labour work force<sup>2</sup>



**16** volunteer



**26** are less than 15 years of age



**53** live in a home that is owned<sup>4</sup>



**60** have a religious affiliation



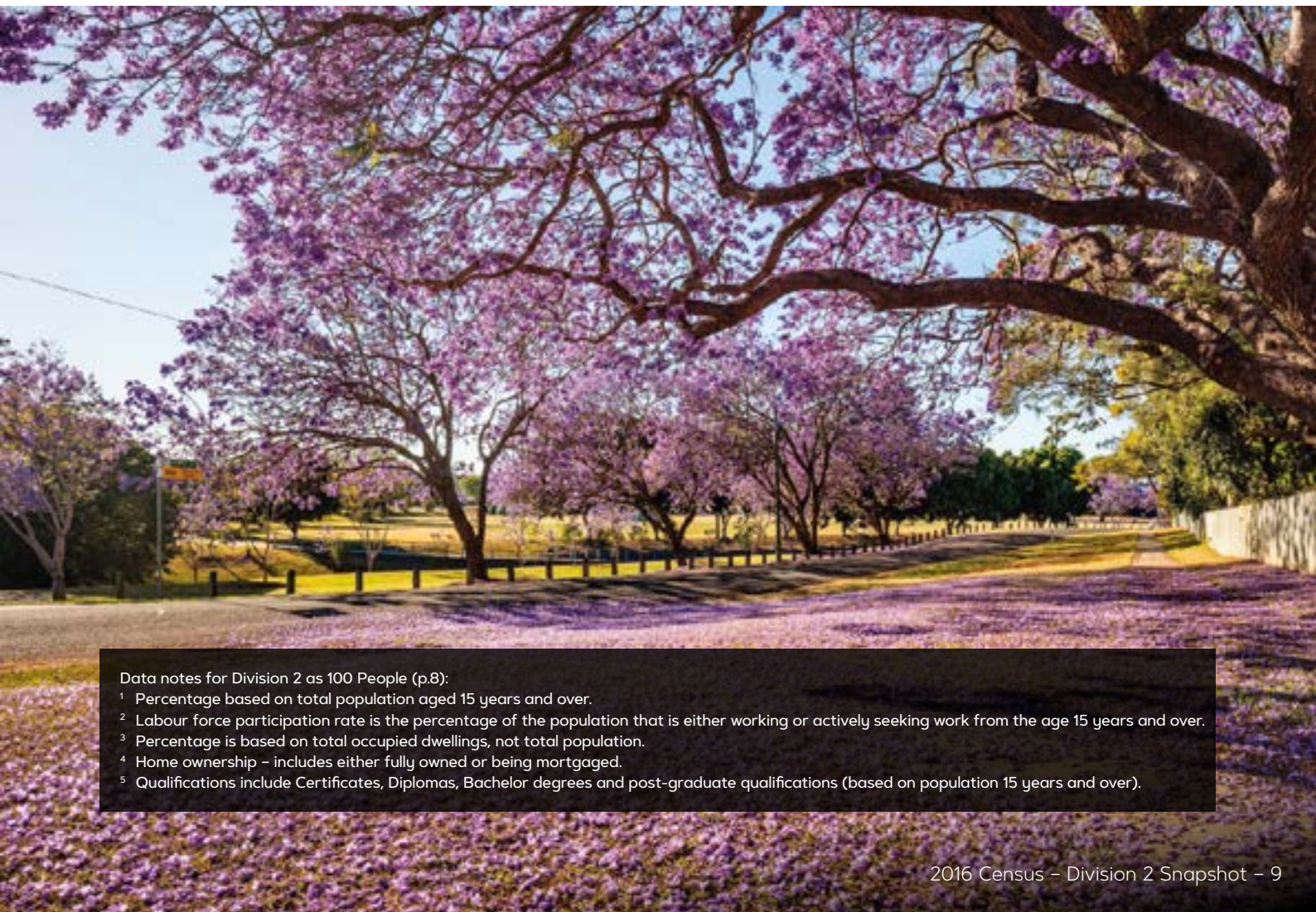
# POPULATION AND GENDER



In 2016 Census, the total resident population for Division 2 was 55,952, of which 27,810 were male and 28,123 were female. This represents a proportionate split of 49.7% males and 50.3% females in Division 2, which is similar to the City of Ipswich.

**Table 4. Residential population by sex, Division 2 and City of Ipswich**

	Division 2		City of Ipswich	
	2011	2016	2011	2016
No. of males	20,569	27,810	83,095	95,797
No. of females	20,578	28,123	83,813	97,937
% of males	50.0%	49.7%	49.8%	49.4%
% of females	50.0%	50.3%	50.2%	50.6%



Data notes for Division 2 as 100 People (p.8):

- <sup>1</sup> Percentage based on total population aged 15 years and over.
- <sup>2</sup> Labour force participation rate is the percentage of the population that is either working or actively seeking work from the age 15 years and over.
- <sup>3</sup> Percentage is based on total occupied dwellings, not total population.
- <sup>4</sup> Home ownership – includes either fully owned or being mortgaged.
- <sup>5</sup> Qualifications include Certificates, Diplomas, Bachelor degrees and post-graduate qualifications (based on population 15 years and over).

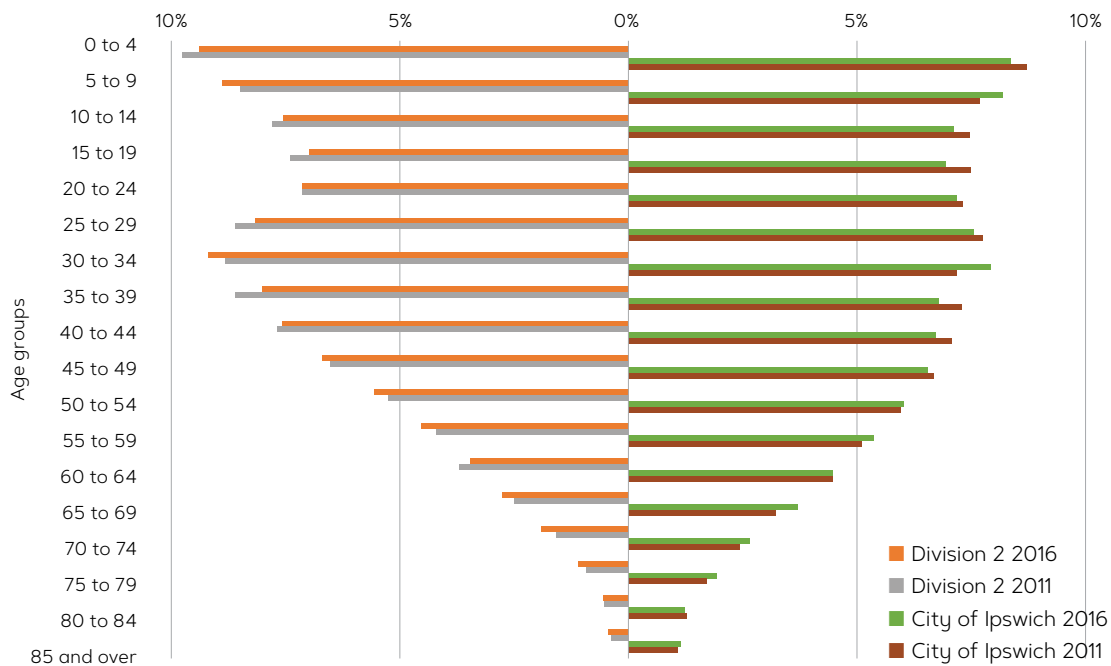


Division 2 experienced strong growth across all age groups between 2011 and 2016 (an overall increase of 14,779 people or 35.9%, representing an average annual population change of 6.3% per year). This is compared to an average growth rate of 16.1% for the City of Ipswich (or 3.2% per annum).

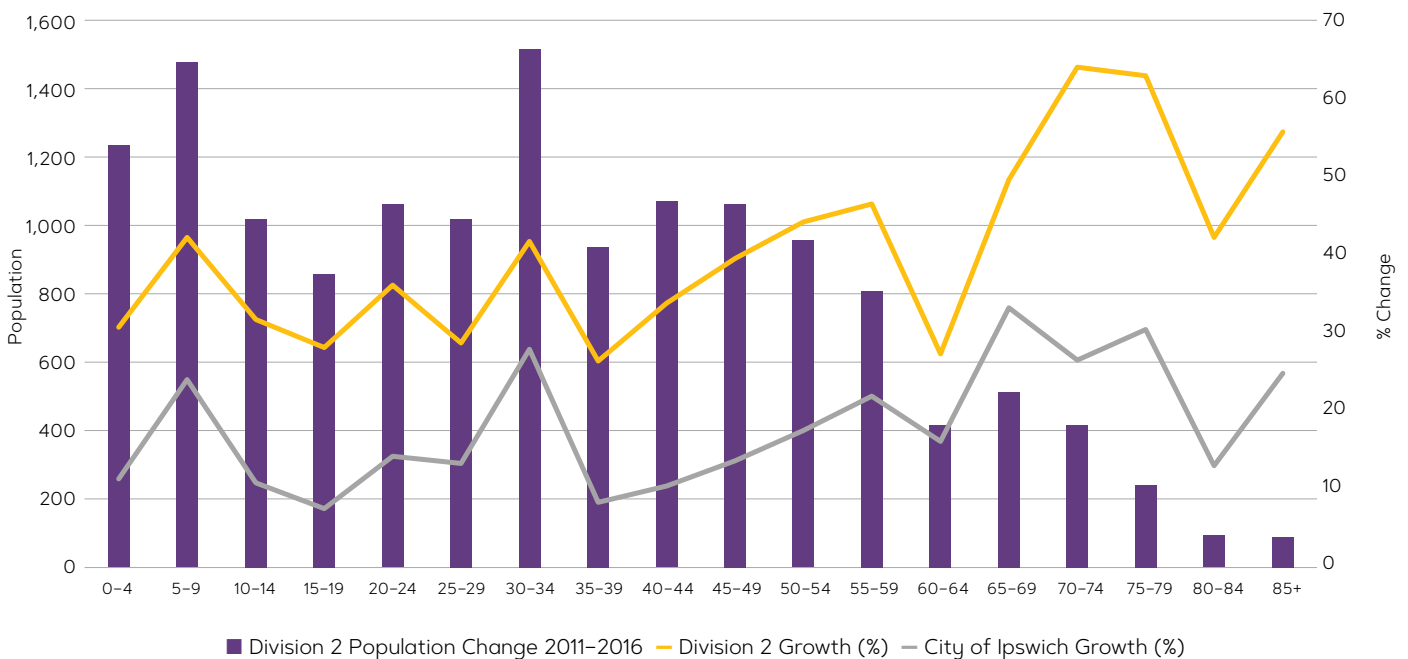
In 2016, Division 2 had a higher proportion of residents in the younger age groups (25.9% under 15, compared to 23.7% for the City of Ipswich) and a lower proportion of people in the older age groups (6.8% were aged 65 years and over, compared to 10.7% for the City of Ipswich).

While the graph shows a small proportion of older age groups (aged 65 years and over), it indicates a strong growth trend that is otherwise masked by the large cohort of children and young people in Division 2. This growth trend reflects a resident population that is ageing in place.

**Figure 1. Division 2 resident age group proportion comparison in 2011 and 2016**



**Figure 2. Age group changes comparison for Division 2 and City of Ipswich, 2011-2016**





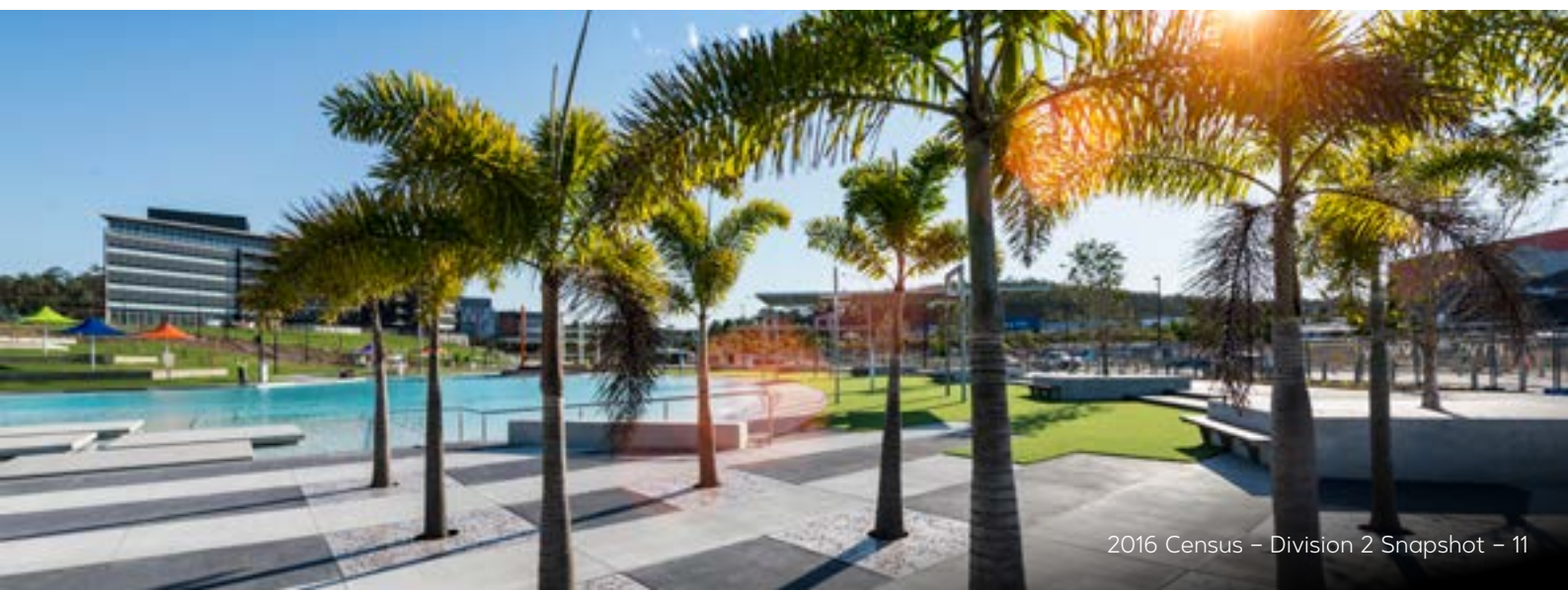
## HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

More than three-quarters (77%) of Division 2 households are family households, including a large percentage of couple households with children (40.7%). This is higher than the City of Ipswich average. The division also has more group family households and fewer households that are non-family (which included lone households and share houses) compared to Ipswich. There has been

an increase in the proportion of family households and reduction of non-family since 2011, whereas the City of Ipswich's household structure remained unchanged except for the slight increase in group family households. The cultural diversity within Division 2 may be a factor in the larger proportion of group family households as well as the dwelling structure type.

**Table 5. Household structure for Division 2 and City of Ipswich for 2011 and 2016**

Total households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
	Number	Division 2 (%)	City of Ipswich (%)	Number	Division 2 (%)	City of Ipswich (%)	
Couples with children	7,492	40.7	33.4	5,564	40.4	34.1	+1,928
Couples without children	3,942	21.4	22.4	3,222	23.4	23.8	+721
One parent families	2,514	13.7	14.7	1,835	13.3	14.3	+679
Other families	232	1.3	1.2	155	1.1	1.2	+78
<b>Total family households</b>	<b>14,180</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>10,776</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>3,406</b>
Group household	610	3.3	3.3	477	3.5	3.4	+133
Lone person	2,528	13.8	19.0	2,060	15.0	19.6	+468
Other household	1,066	5.8	6.0	459.0	3.3	3.6	+608
<b>Total households</b>	<b>18,386</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,772</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>+4,615</b>



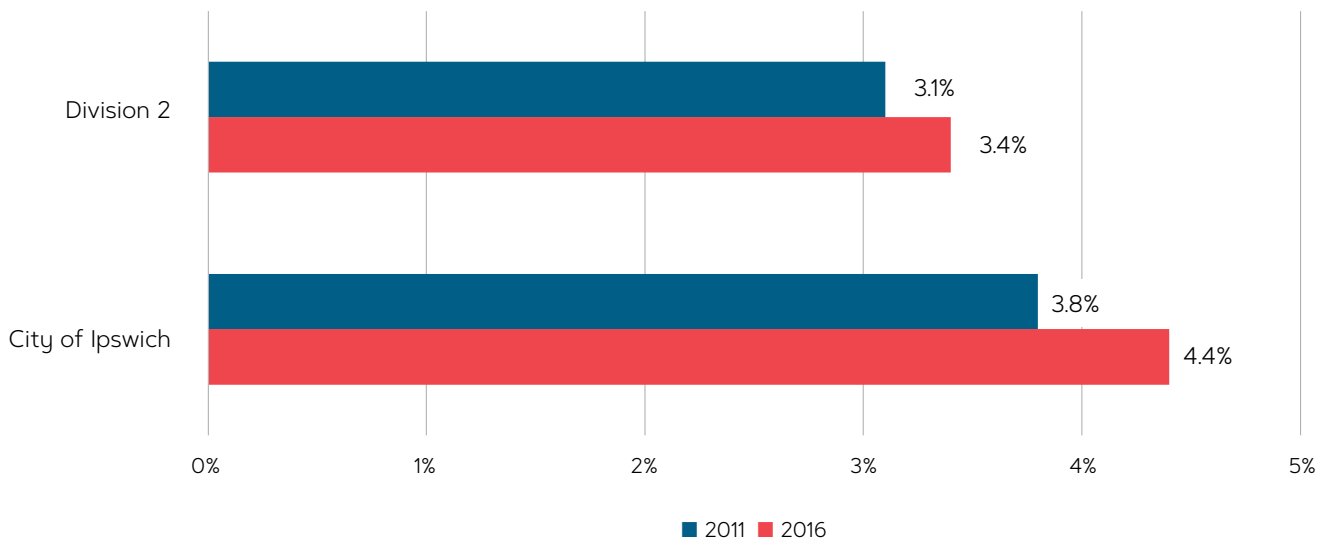


# ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES



In 2016, Division 2 was home to 1,880 residents (3.4%) who identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. This was a lower proportion than for the City of Ipswich overall (4.4%). The number of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander residents in Division 2 increased by 2,104 people since 2011, which represents a proportional increase of 0.3 percentage points, below the City of Ipswich proportional increase of 0.6 percentage points since 2011.

**Figure 3. Percentage of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Peoples in Division 2 compared to City of Ipswich, 2011–2016**



## COUNTRY OF BIRTH



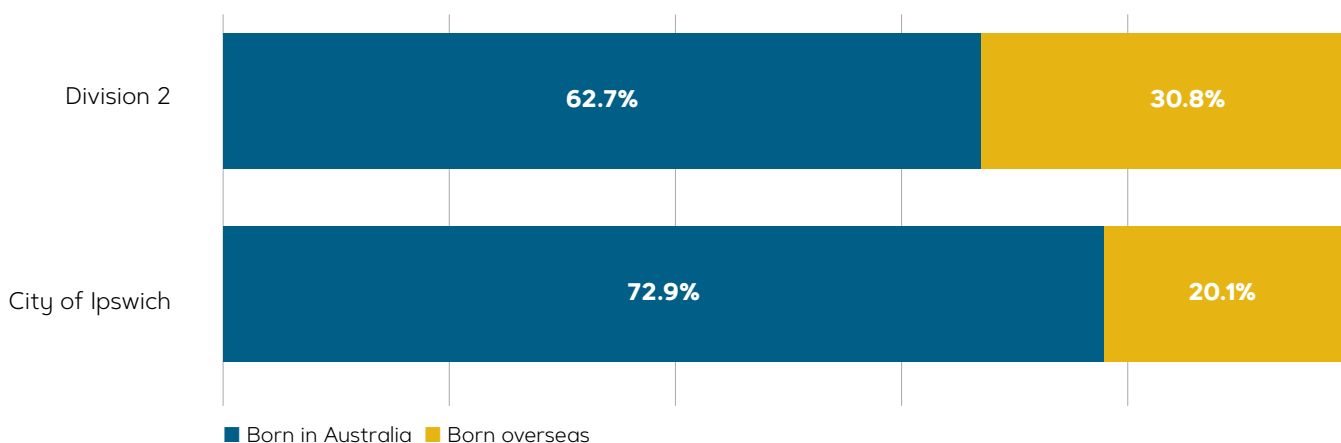
In 2016, 17,210 (or 30.8%) of Division 2 residents were born overseas which was a higher proportion than for the City of Ipswich (20.1%). This was an increase of 1.4% (or 5,107 persons) since 2011.

India was the largest non-English speaking country of birth in Division 2, where 2.0% of the population (or 1,101 people) were born. Compared to the City of Ipswich, the Division 2 population had a larger percentage of people born in New Zealand (8.2% compared to 5.6%), United Kingdom (4.9% compared to 3.8%), and India (2.0% compared to 1.0%).

**Table 6. City of Ipswich and Division 2 residents born in and outside Australia, 2011–2016**

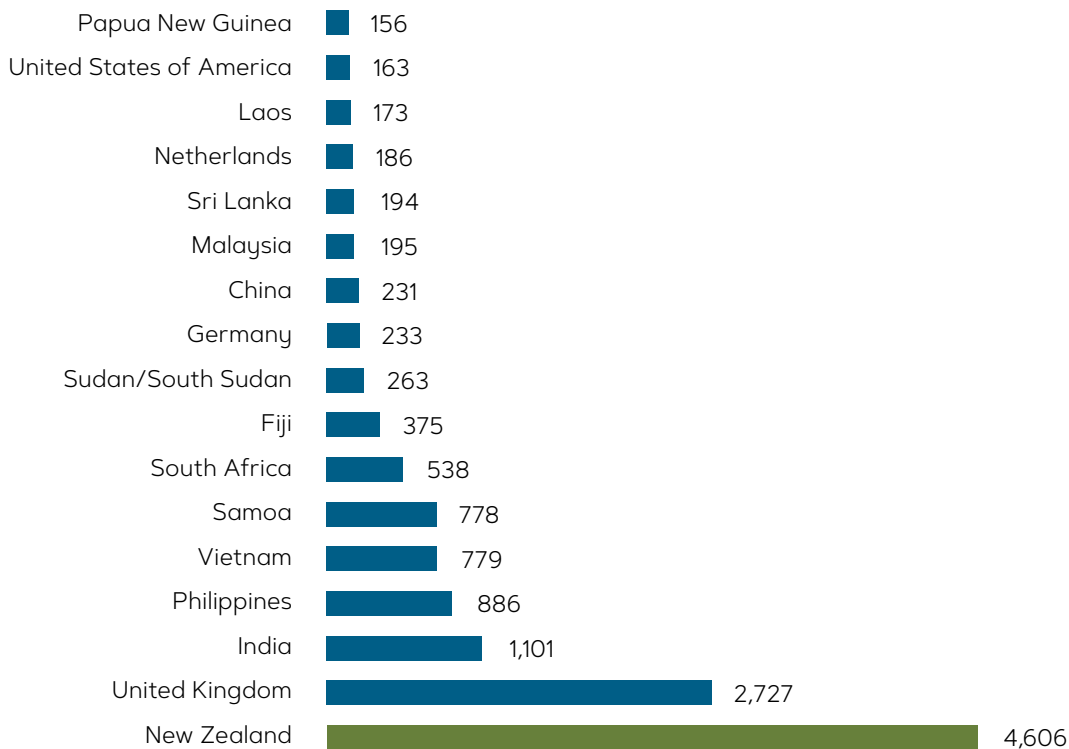
Division 2	2016			2011			Change
	Number	Division 2 (%)	City of Ipswich (%)	Number	Division 2 (%)	City of Ipswich (%)	
<b>Total overseas born</b>	17,210	30.8	20.1	12,104	29.4	18.7	+5,107
<b>Australia</b>	35,065	62.7	72.9	27,163	66.0	76.0	+7,902
<b>Not stated</b>	3,654	6.5	7.0	1,871	4.5	5.3	+1,784
<b>Total population</b>	55,930	100.0	100.0	41,138	100.0	100.0	+14,793

**Figure 4. Proportion of residents by birthplace, Division 2 and City of Ipswich, 2016**



\*Figure 4 does not show percentage of 'not stated' responses

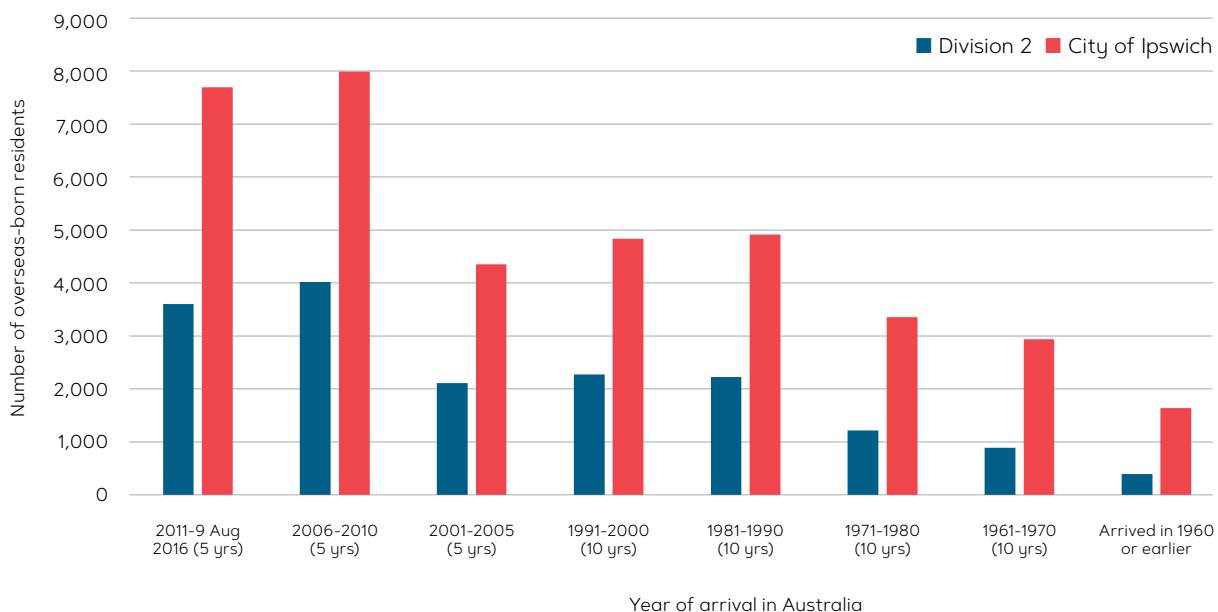
**Figure 5. Division 2 residents, top 17 countries of birth other than Australia in 2016**



Of the overseas-born population living in Division 2, 3,604 (or 21%) had arrived in Australia within the 5 years prior to the 2016 Census. This was a slightly larger percentage than for the City of Ipswich overall (19.7%).

Of note, nearly half (46.8%) of all overseas-born residents who arrived in Australia within the last 5 years live in Division 2, which is a consistent trend over the last decade and in line with the newly developing suburbs.

**Figure 6. Overseas-born residents of Division 2 and City of Ipswich, by year of arrival**





# LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME



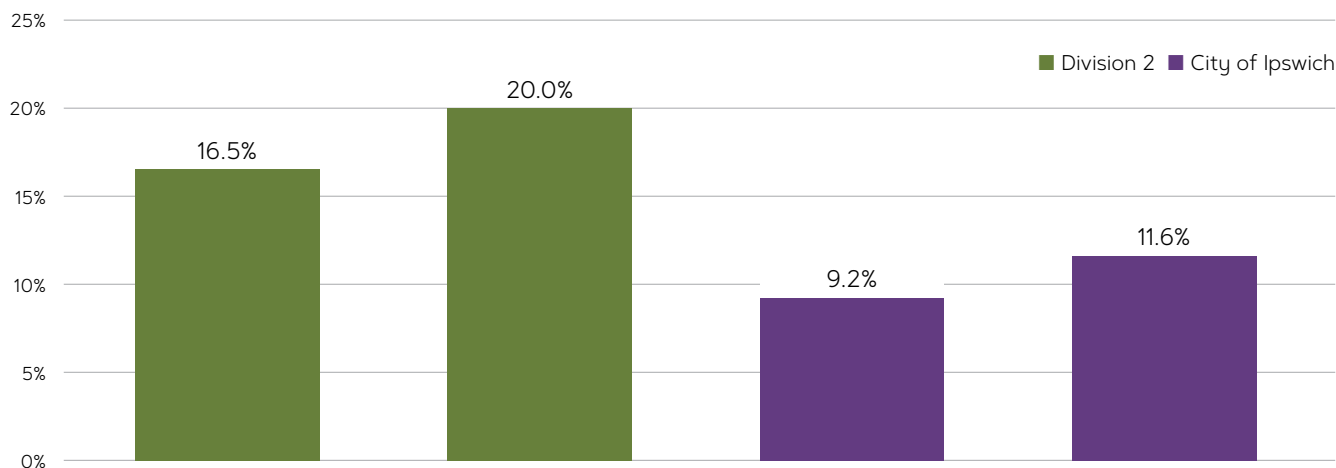
Division 2 is culturally diverse, with 1 in 5 residents speaking another language at home (11,170 people or 20.0%) in 2016, which is nearly double the proportion for Ipswich overall (11.6%). The dominant language spoken at home, other than English, in Division 2 was Samoan, spoken by 3.0% of the population or 1,681 people.

Division 2 also had a larger percentage of residents speaking Vietnamese at home (2.3% compared to 0.9% for the City of Ipswich). If all languages derived from India were calculated as one language group, it would represent the 3rd most prominent language group in Division 2, but the diversity within this language group also helps illustrate the cultural diversity of Division 2 residents.

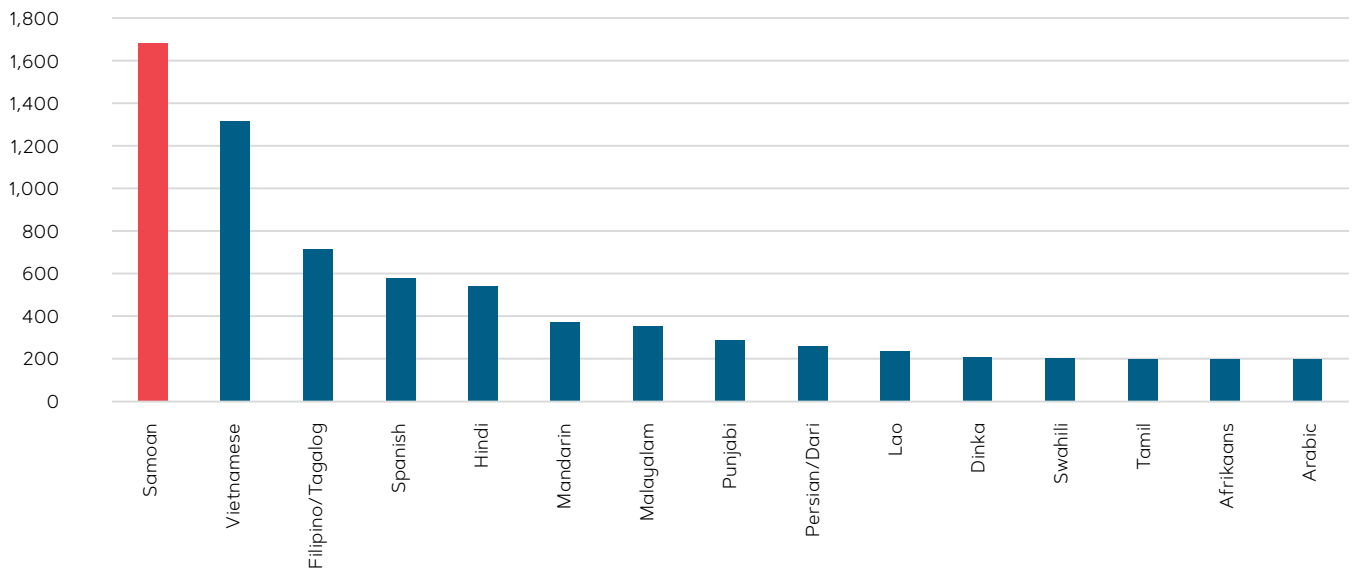
**Table 7. Division 2 residents, language spoken at home from Census**

Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
	Language summary	Number	Division 2 (%)	City of Ipswich (%)	Number	Division 2 (%)	
Speaks English only	41,368	73.9	81.8	32,667	79.4	85.7	+8,701
Non-English total	11,170	20.0	11.6	6,771	16.5	9.2	+4,400
Not stated	3,412	6.1	6.6	1,721	4.2	5.0	+1,691
<b>Total Population</b>	55,950	100.0	100.0	41,159	100.0	100.0	+14,792

**Figure 7. City of Ipswich and Division 2 residents who speak a language other than English at home in 2011 and 2016 (%)**



**Figure 8. Top 15 languages, other than English, spoken at home in Division 2 from 2016**



## NEED FOR ASSISTANCE



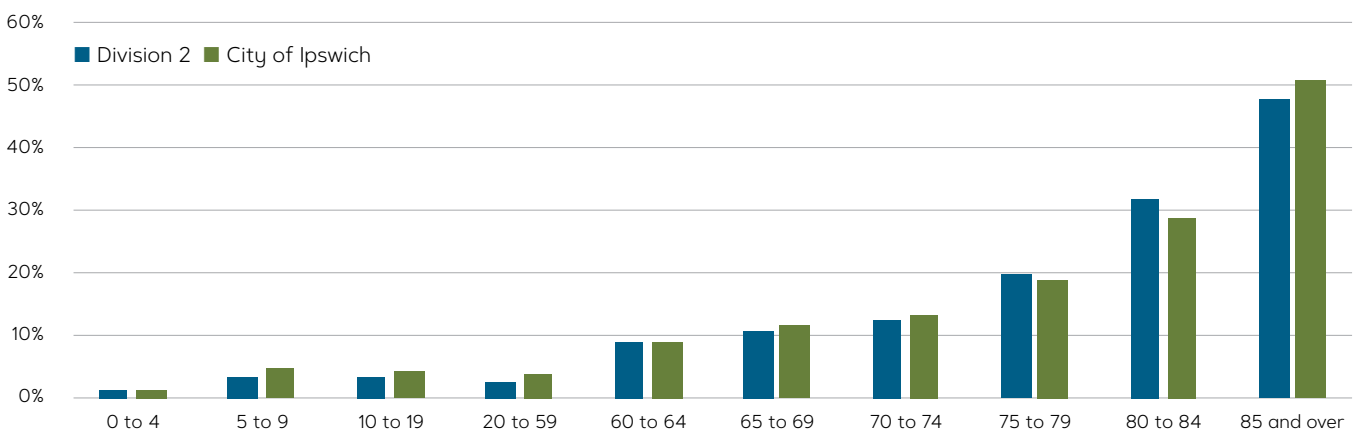
In Division 2, there were 11,044 people (or 3.8% of residents) that reported needing help in their day-to-day lives due to a 'profound or severe core activity limitation'. This was a smaller proportion than for the City of Ipswich overall (5.7%).

Day-to-day core activities are defined as including self-care, body movement and communication that are reported as limited because of a disability, long-term health condition, or old age.

As shown in Figure 9, the proportion of the population needing assistance with core activities increases with age.

Please note: A person's reported need for assistance in the Census is a subjective assessment. As such, this data should be treated with caution.

**Figure 9. Persons who need assistance by age group (years), for Division 2 and City of Ipswich, 2016**

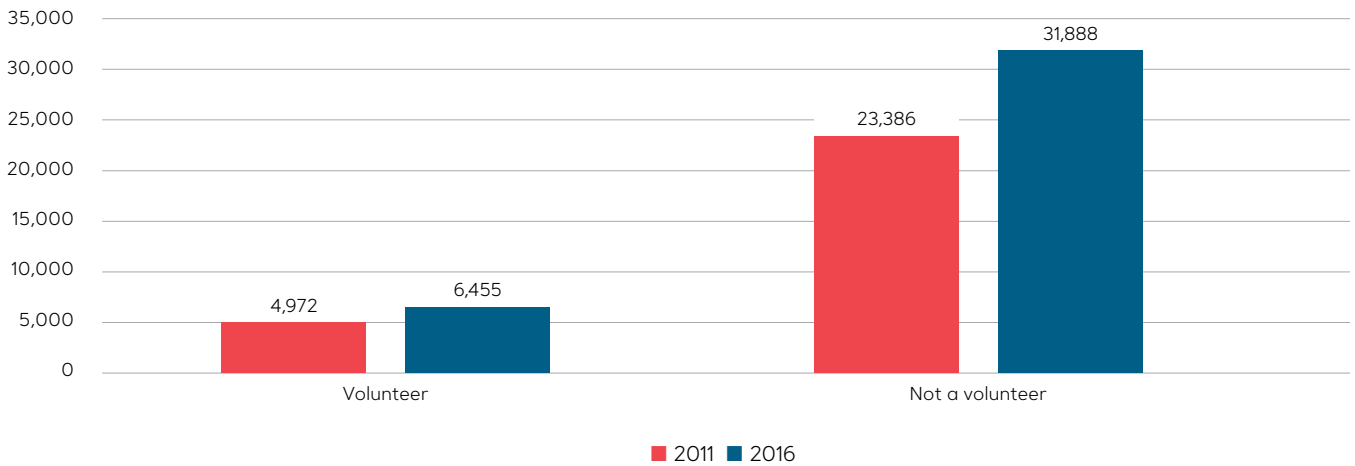


# VOLUNTEERS

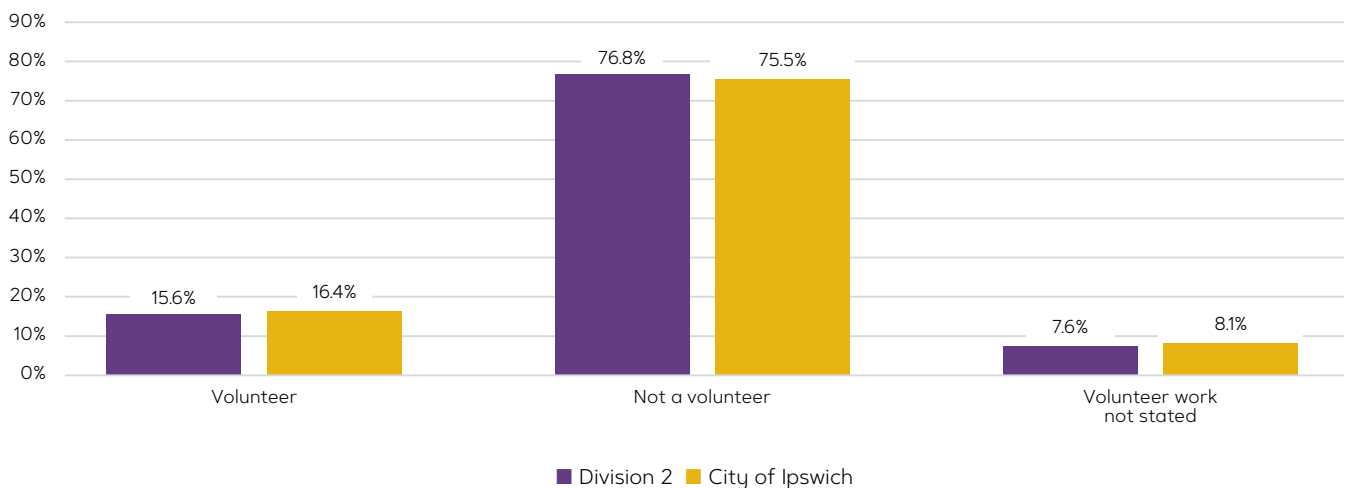


In Division 2, 6,455 residents (or 15.6%) reported doing voluntary work for an organisation or group in the twelve months before the Census. This was a lower proportion performing voluntary work compared to the City of Ipswich (16.4%). While the number of volunteers in Division 2 increased by 1,483 people between 2011 and 2016, this represented a proportionate decline of 0.8 percentage points between the two Census periods (compared to a decline of 0.6 percentage points across Ipswich).

**Figure 10. Division 2 residents who participated in voluntary work in 2011 and 2016**



**Figure 11. City of Ipswich and Division 2 proportion of residents' volunteer participation in 2016**



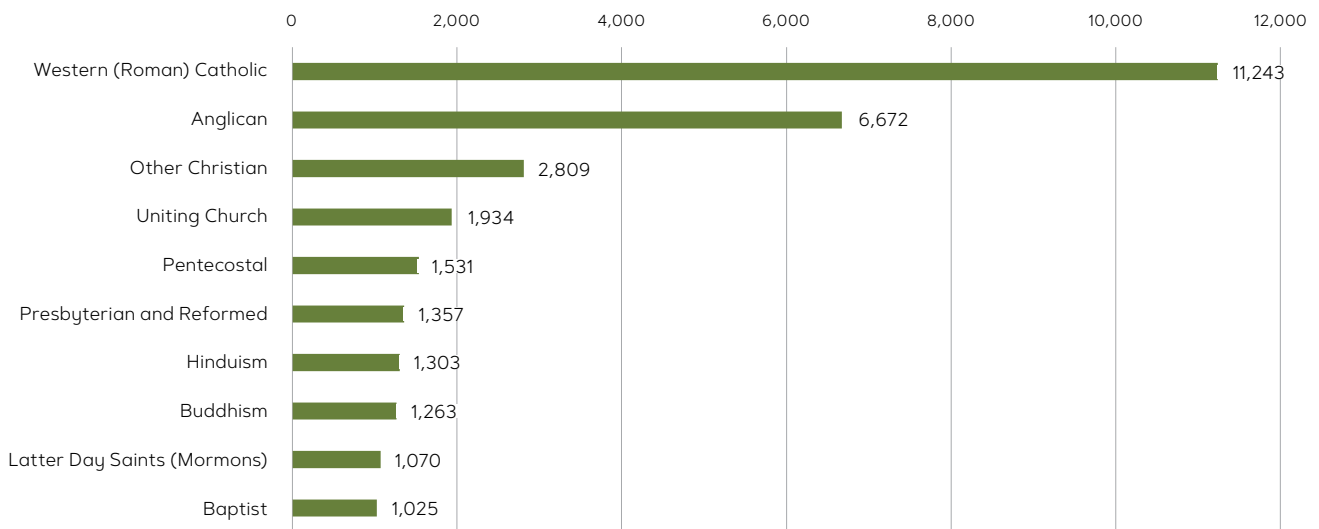


# RELIGION

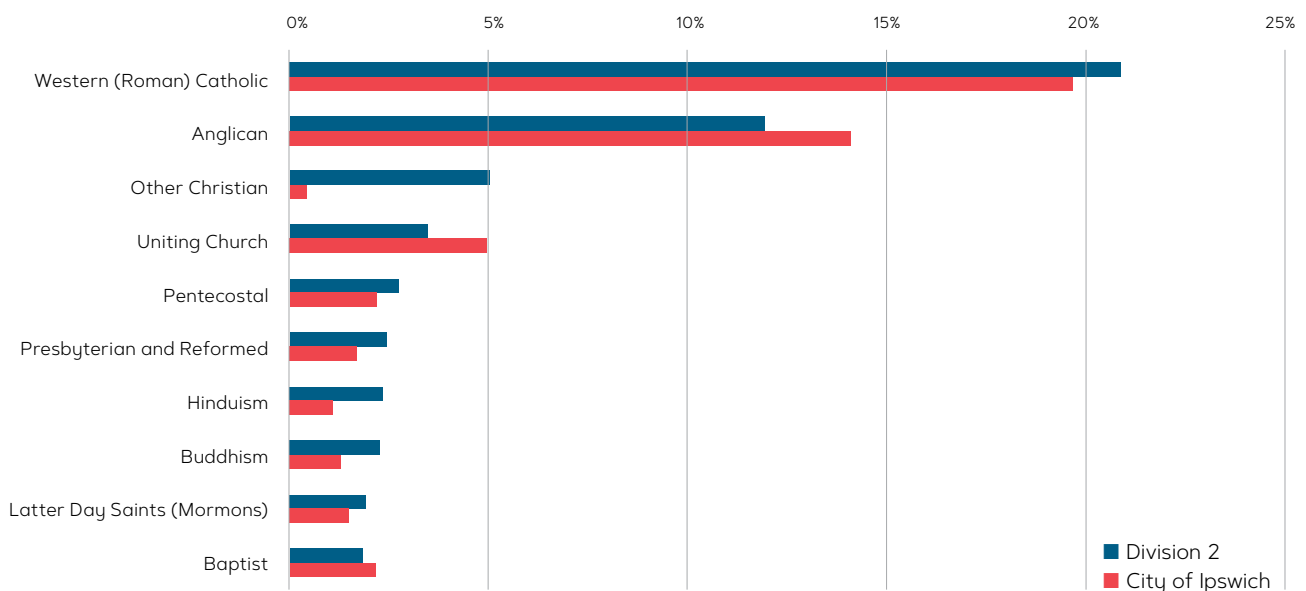


Overall, 60% of Division 2 residents reported having a religious affiliation in 2016, while 30.7% did not affiliate or answered 'no religion' to the Census question. These results are similar to findings for the City of Ipswich overall. The largest single religion in Division 2 was Western (Roman) Catholic (identified by 20.1% of residents).


**Figure 12. Division 2 residents religious affiliation, 2016**



**Figure 13. Residents' religious affiliations in Division 2 and City of Ipswich, 2016**



# EDUCATION

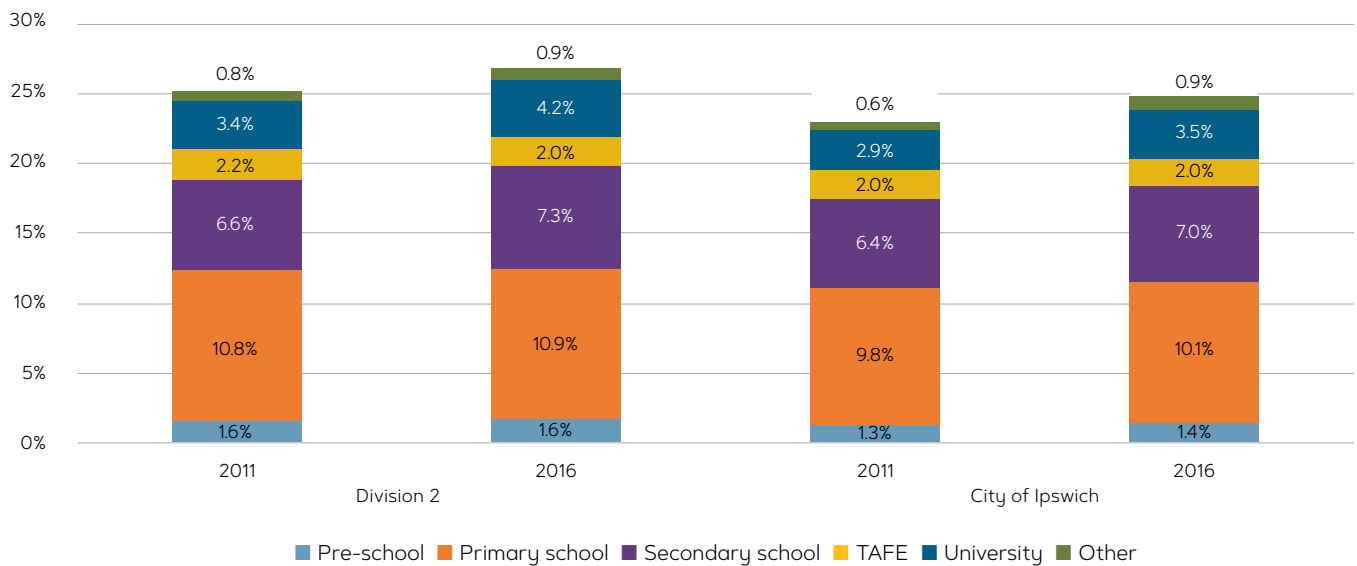


**56** (aged 15+ years) completed secondary school (Year 12)

Compared to the City of Ipswich in 2016, Division 2 had a higher proportion of residents enrolled in primary school, a similar proportion attending secondary school, and a higher proportion engaged in tertiary level education.

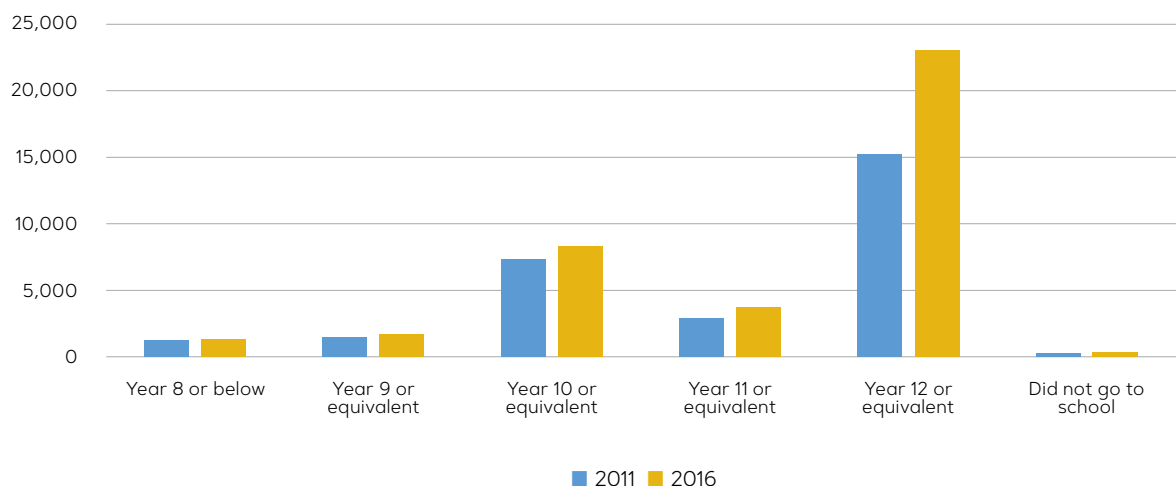
Overall, 28.1% of the division's population aged 15 years and over left school at Year 10 or below (a lower percentage than the City of Ipswich average), while 55.5% went on to complete Year 12 or equivalent (compared with 46.9% for the City of Ipswich).

**Figure 14. City of Ipswich and Division 2 residents enrolled in education, 2011 and 2016**

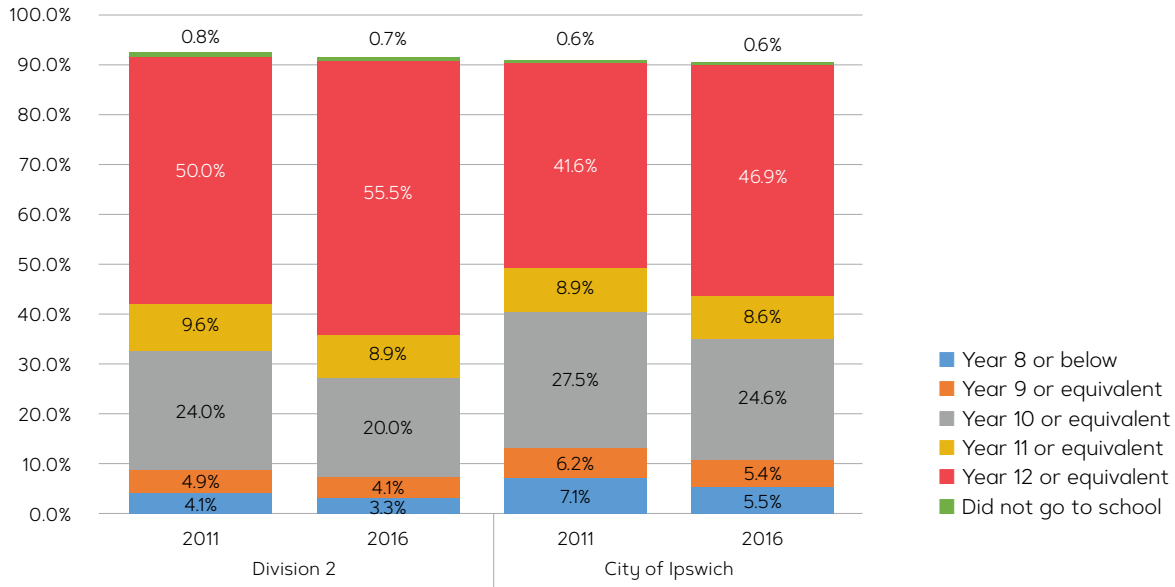


\*Figure 14 does not show percentage of 'not attending' and 'not stated' responses

**Figure 15. Division 2 residents' highest year of school completed in 2011 and 2016**



**Figure 16. Residents' highest year of school completed in Division 2 and City of Ipswich, 2011-2016**



\*Figure 16 does not show percentage of 'not stated' responses

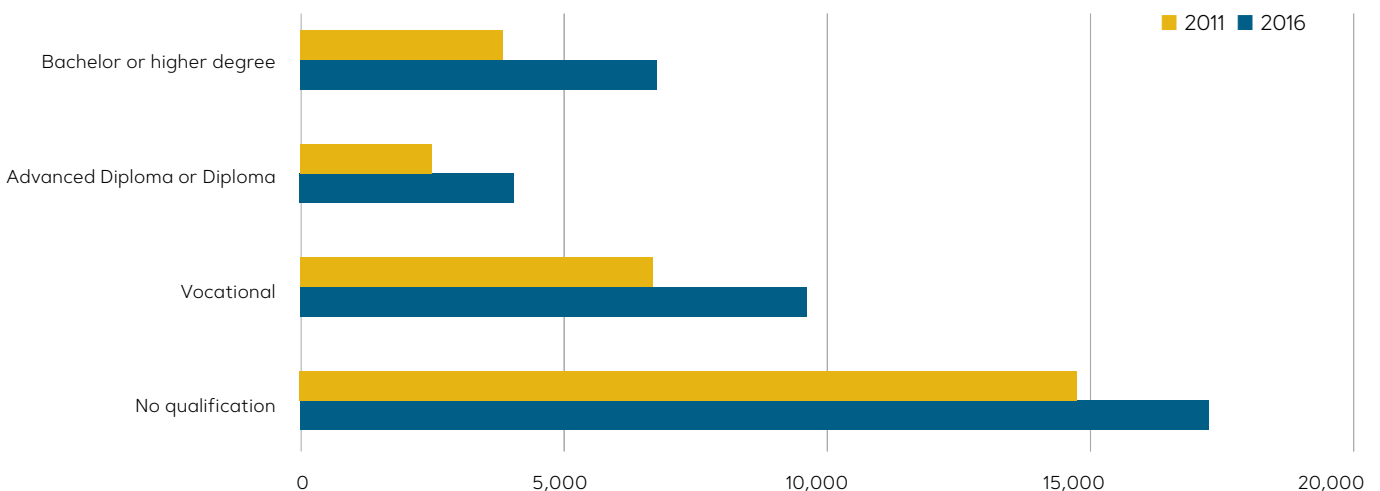
## QUALIFICATIONS



In 2016, Division 2 had a higher proportion of residents aged 15 and over that held a formal qualification (49.3%) and a lower proportion of people with no formal qualifications (41.6%) than the City of Ipswich (45.0% and 44.9% respectively). Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people with a formal qualification increased by 6.7%, which is comparable to the 6.4% increase for the City of Ipswich in the same period.

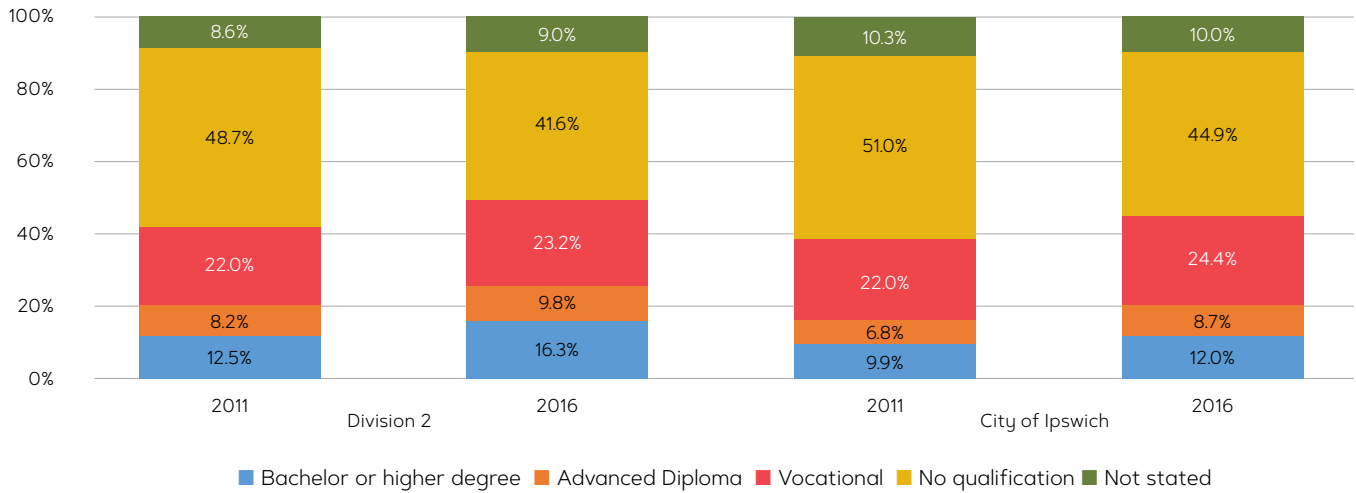
Of note, 10,830 people in Division 2 had a tertiary qualification in 2016, representing 26.1% of the population aged 15 and over (above the City of Ipswich average 20.7%). Division 2 also had a smaller percentage of people aged 15 and over with Vocational qualifications (23.2% compared to 24.4% for the City of Ipswich).

**Figure 17. Division 2 residents' highest education qualification achieved in 2011 and 2016**





**Figure 18. Residents' highest qualification attainment in Division 2 and City of Ipswich, 2011-2016**



## EMPLOYMENT

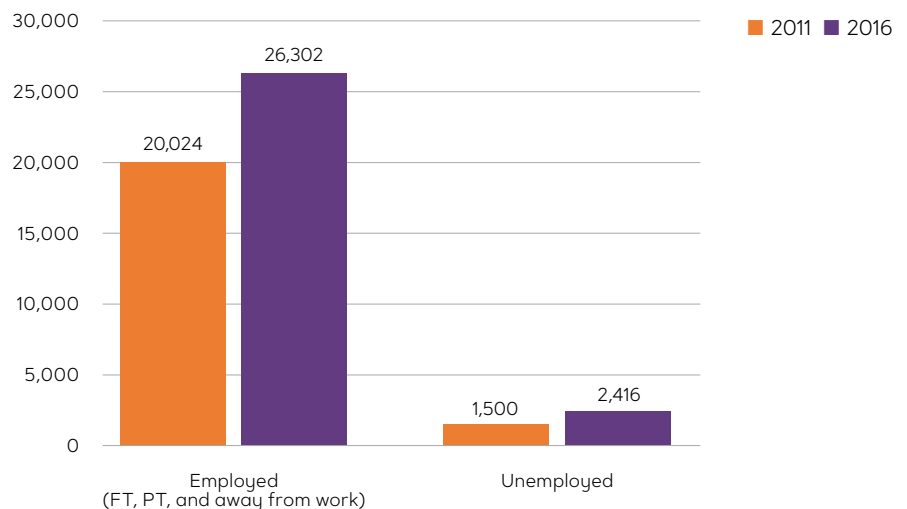


In 2016, there were 41,495 residents of working age in Division 2, including 28,719 (69.2%) that participated in the labour force (above the Ipswich average of 62.6%). Of the Division 2 labour force:

- 17,663 people worked full-time (61.5% down from 64.5% in 2011)
- 8,169 people worked part-time (28.4% up from 25.9% in 2011)
- 2,416 were unemployed (8.4%, up from 7% in 2011).

The remaining 10,106 residents (or 24.4%) aged 15 years and over who were not in the labour force stated they were either studying, performing home duties, had a disability or were neither studying nor working.

**Figure 19. Division 2, number of employed and unemployed looking for work in 2016**



**Figure 20. City of Ipswich and Division 2 residents labour force status (%) in 2011 and 2016**



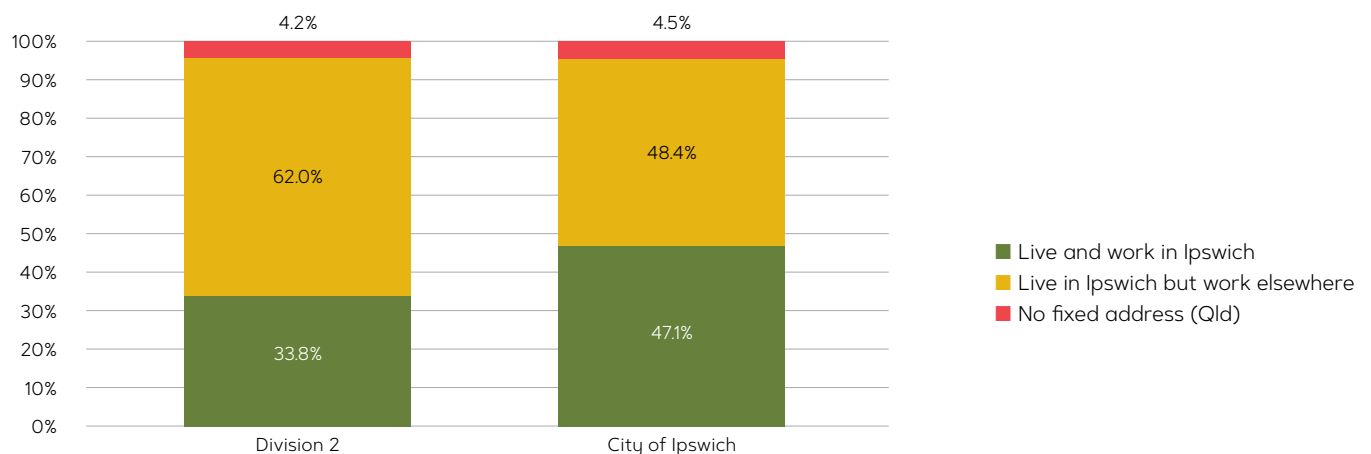
## JOURNEY TO WORK

Journey to work data shows how many Division 2 residents live and work in the City of Ipswich. It also shows how many residents commute out of the area and where they commute to. Division 2's journey to work data has been compiled using a best fit of Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) data matched to Ipswich City Council's new divisional boundaries and benchmarked with the City of Ipswich data published by .id the population experts. Division 2 is an aggregate of the following SA2s: Bellbird Park – Brookwater; Camira – Gales; Carole Park; Springfield; Springfield Lakes; Goodna<sup>2</sup>.



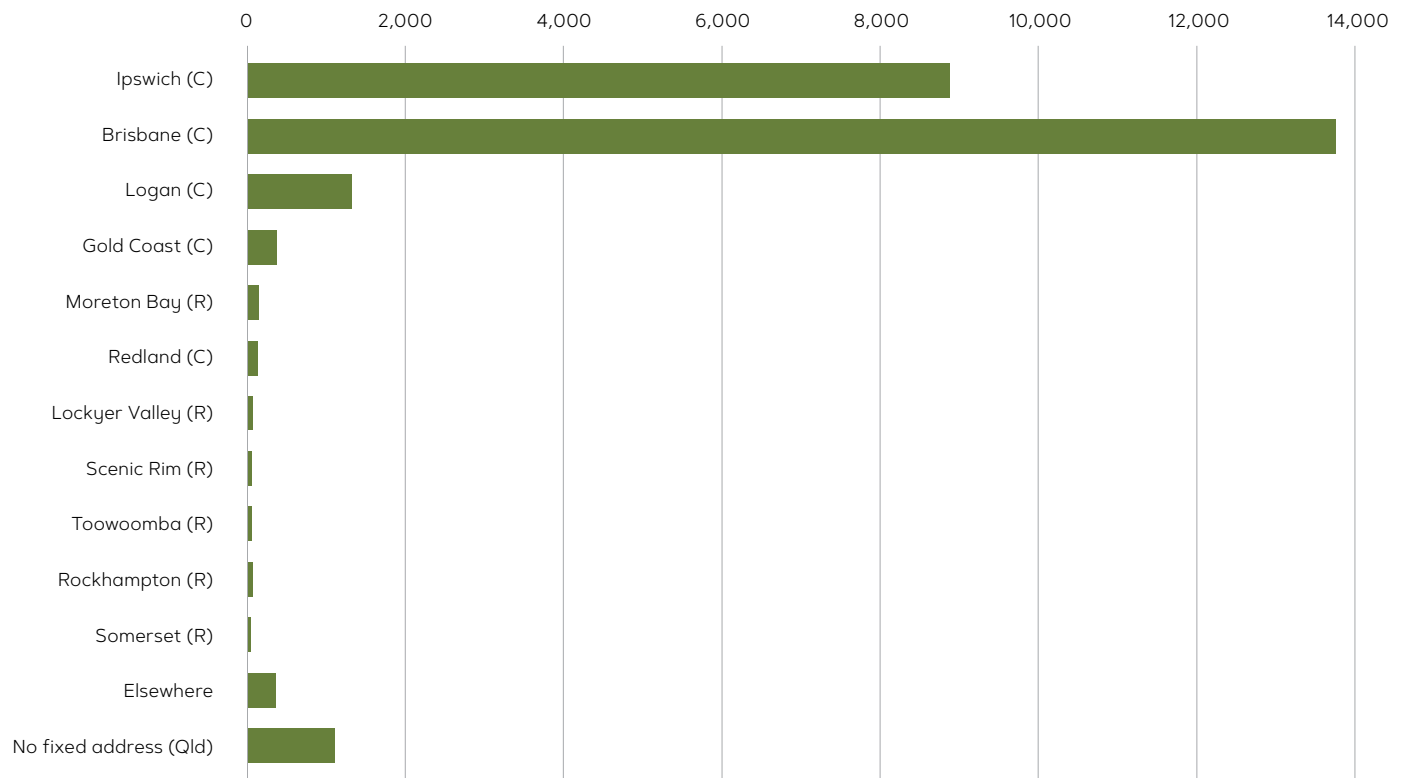
Roughly one third of working residents in Division 2 are employed locally in the City of Ipswich (8,876 people or 33.8%) while almost two thirds travel outside of Ipswich for work (62% or 16,300 people, well above the city's average of 48.4%). Division 2 has a smaller proportion of working residents in a job with no fixed address (4.2% compared to 4.5% for the City of Ipswich), meaning they travel regularly to different worksites.

**Figure 21. Proportion of residents in Division 2 and City of Ipswich by work location in 2016**



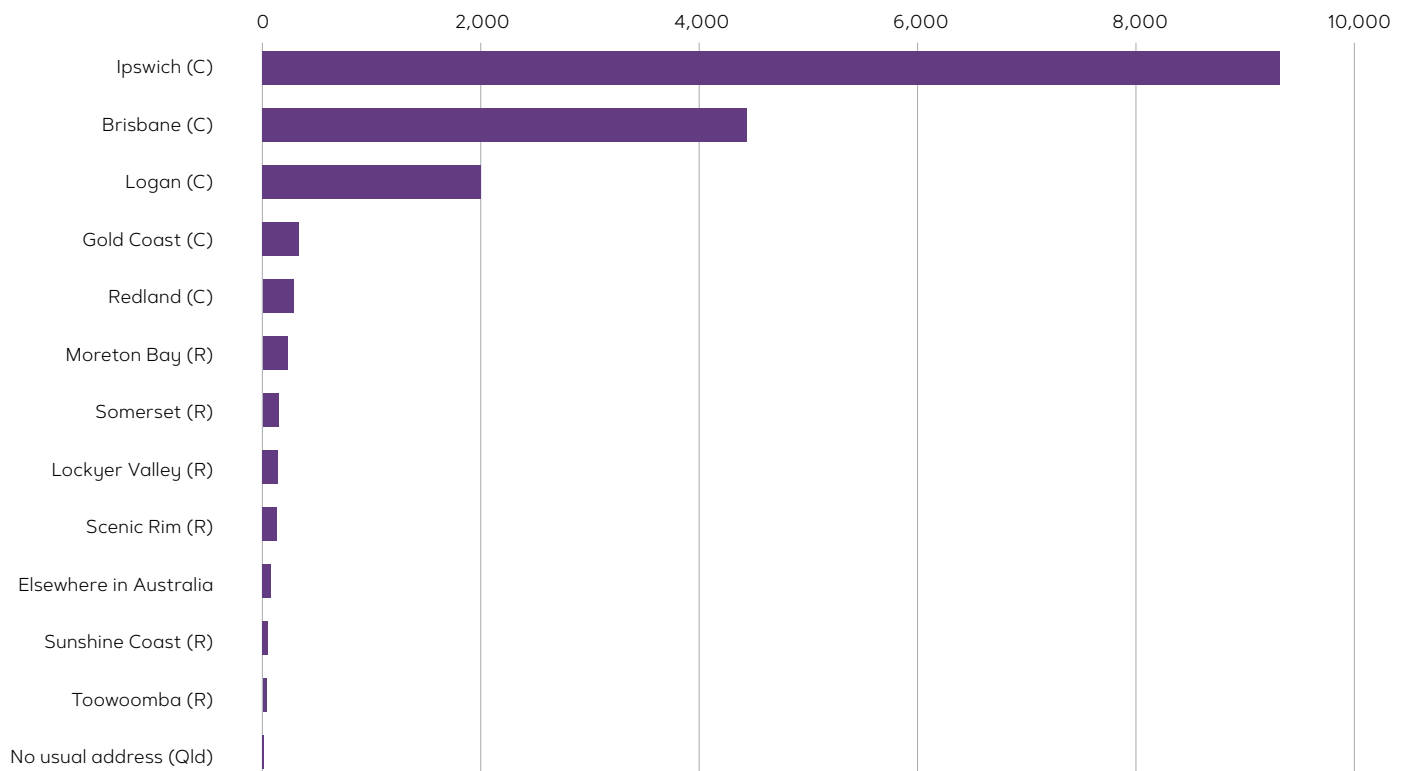
<sup>2</sup> Goodna SA2 is included in Division 2 as the geography is more wholly represented. The exception is a small residential area west of Stuart Street that falls within Division 3. Division 3 journey to work data will exclude Goodna SA2.

**Figure 22. Number of Division 2 residents by work location in 2016**



In 2016, there were 8,788 workers that lived in the City of Ipswich that were employed locally in Division 2, as well as 4,187 Division 2 workers from the Brisbane Local Government Area and 1,885 from the City of Logan (see Figure 23).

**Figure 23. Number of workers in Division 2 by place of usual residence**



# INDUSTRY



The top 5 employment industries for working residents of Division 2 in 2016 were Health Care and Social Assistance (12.8%); Manufacturing (10.1%); Retail Trade (9.9%); Public Administration and Safety (8.4%) and Construction (8.2%), consistent with results in 2011 and for the City of Ipswich. Between 2011 and 2016, the most popular employment type in Division 2 changed from Manufacturing (dropping from 15.2% of the employment share in 2011 to 10.1% in 2016) to Health Care and Social Assistance (increasing in employment share from 10.9% in 2011 to 12.8% in 2016).

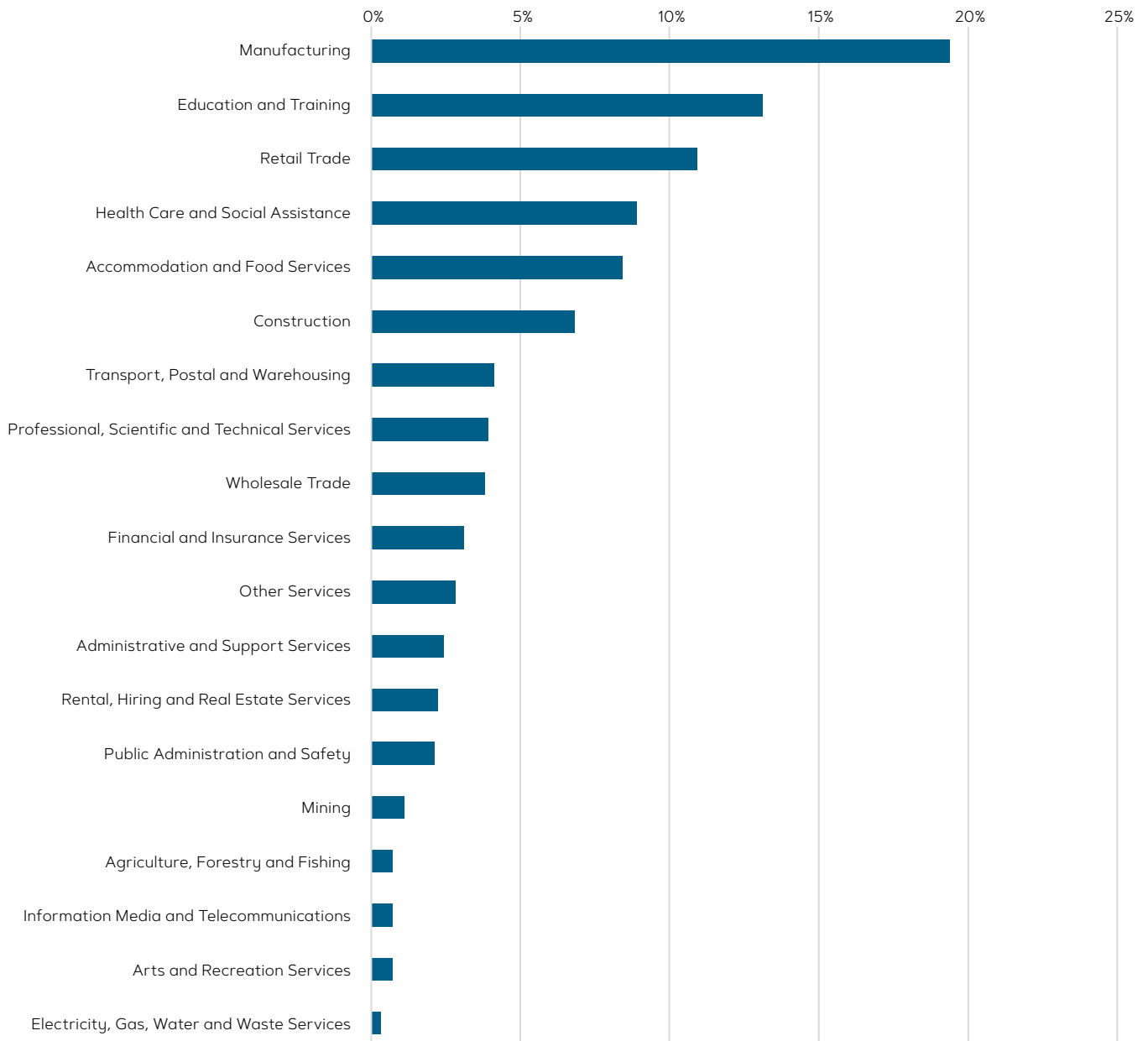
**Figure 24. Industries of employment for Division 2 residents and the City of Ipswich, 2011-2016**





For workers based in Division 2, Manufacturing continued to make up the largest employment share in 2016 (19.4%) followed by Education and Training (13.1%) and Retail (10.9%).

**Figure 25. Division 2 workers by industry of employment**



# OCCUPATIONS

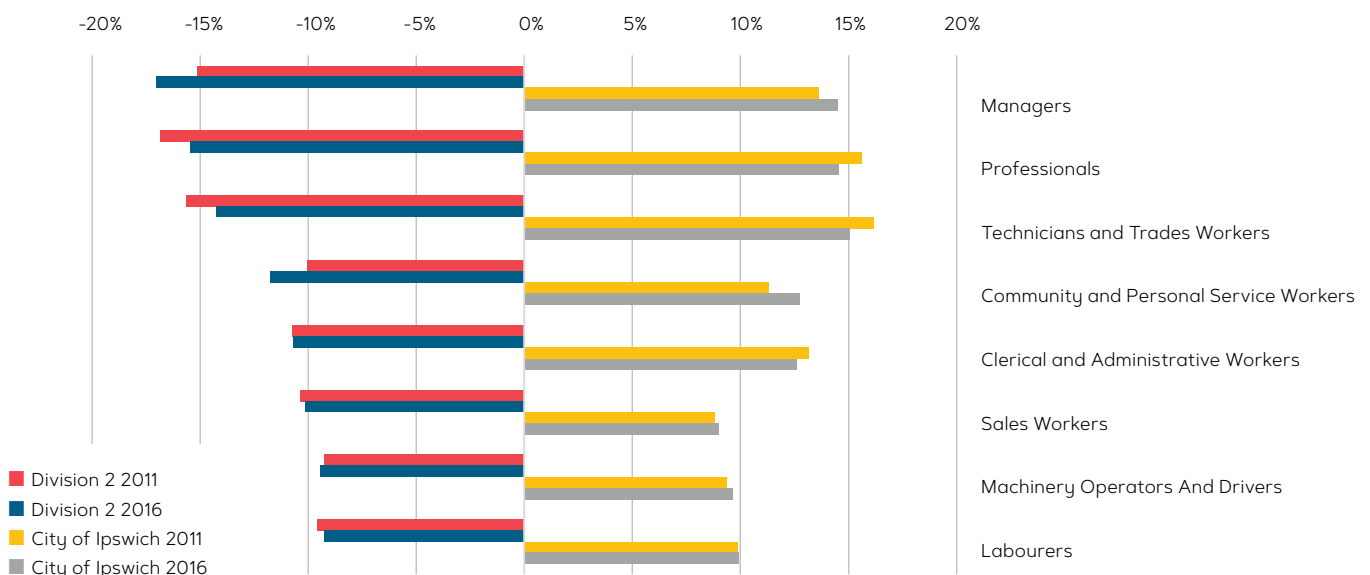


The three most popular occupations held by residents in Division 2 in 2016 were:

- Professionals (4,490 people or 17.1%)
- Clerical and Administrative Workers (4,070 people or 15.5%)
- Technicians and Trades Workers (3,758 people or 14.3%).

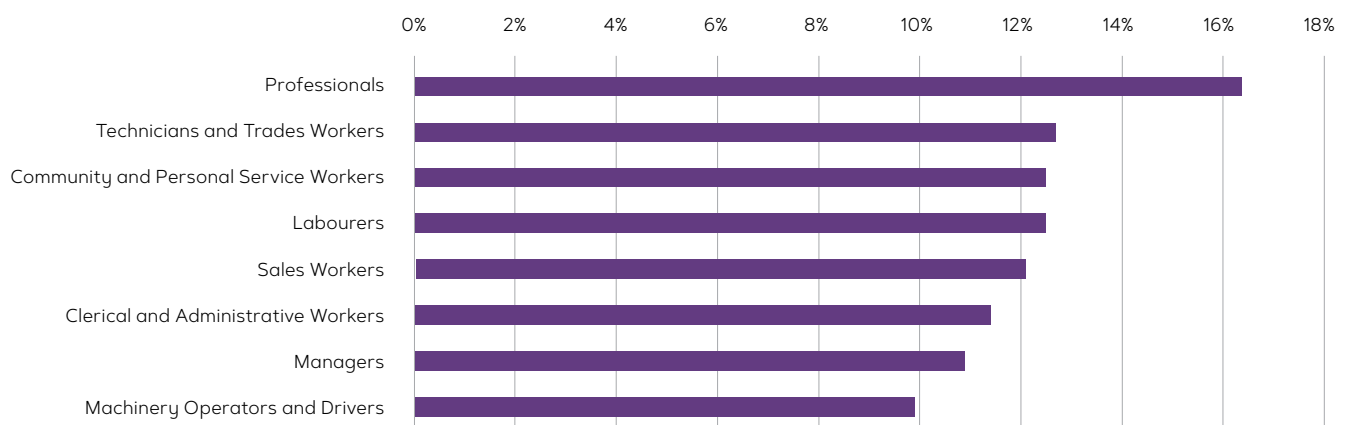
In comparison, the City of Ipswich employed a smaller percentage of Professionals (14.5%) but a larger percentage of Clerical and Administrative Workers (14.6%) and Technicians and Trades Workers (15.1%). The higher levels of Professionals and Managers correlates with the higher levels of tertiary qualifications in this division.

**Figure 26. Occupation groups for residents of Division 2 and the City of Ipswich, 2016**



For workers based in Division 2, Professional Occupations continued to make up the largest employment share (16.4%), followed by Technicians and Trade Workers (12.7%), Community and Personal Service Workers and Labourers (each representing 12.5%).

**Figure 27. Occupations of workers based in Division 2, 2016**



## METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK

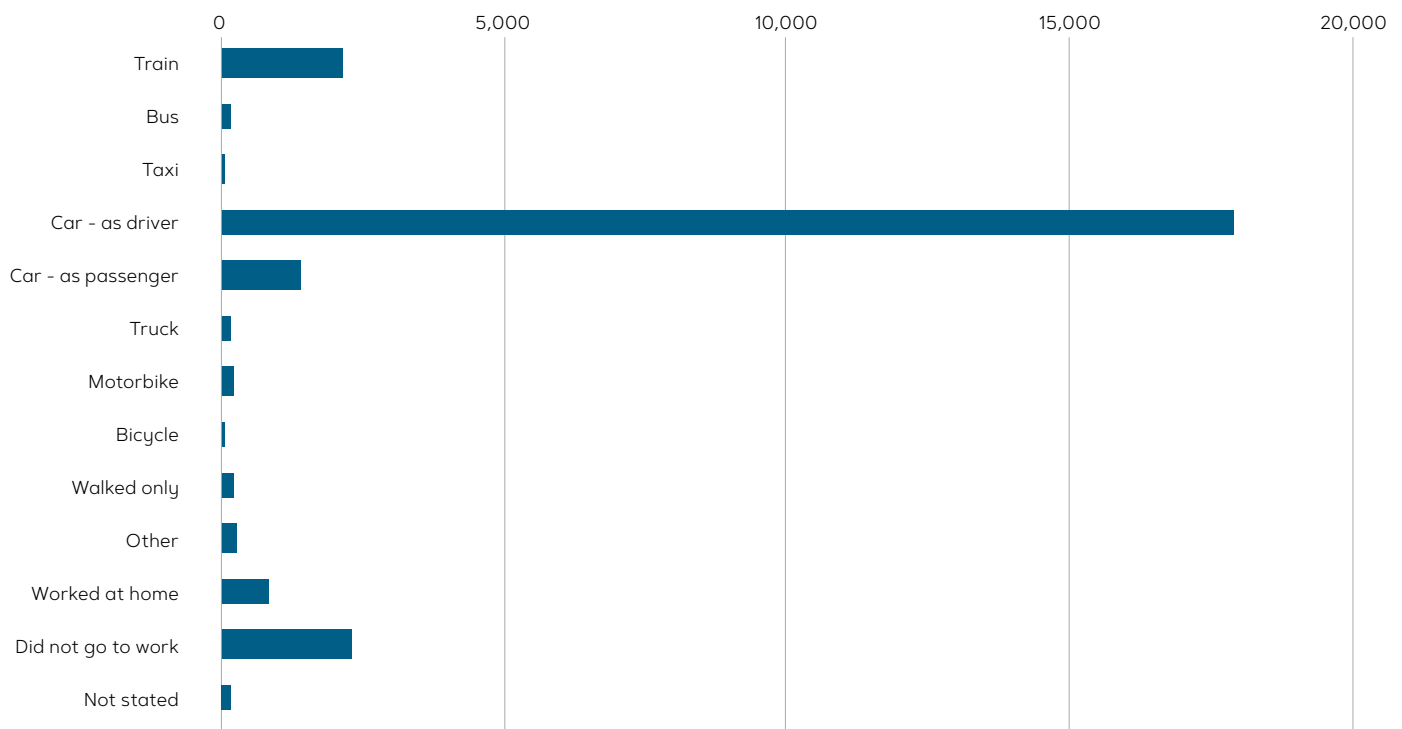


There were 2,358 working residents in Division 2 (or 9%) who caught public transport to work in 2016, while another 19,867 working residents (76.5%) used a private vehicle.

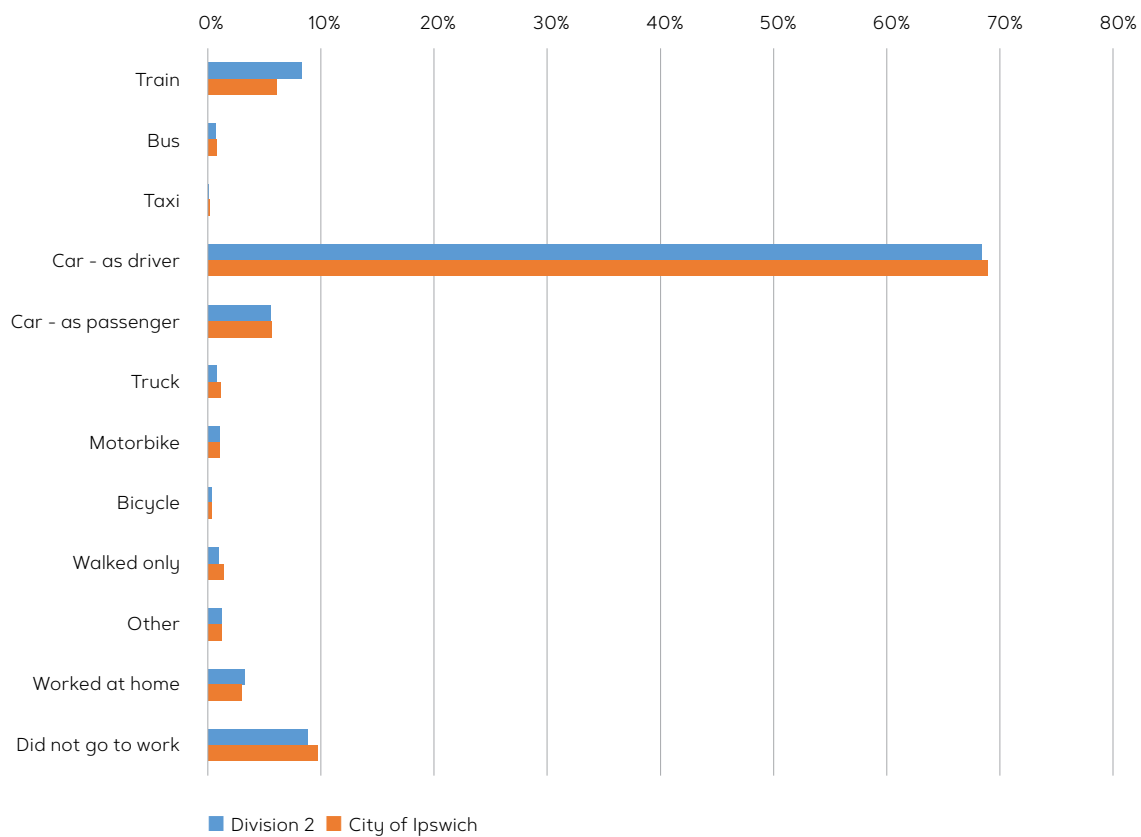
The proportion of working residents using public transport to get to work was higher in Division 2 than for the City of Ipswich overall 6.8%. Of note, there was a larger percentage travelling by train (8.3% compared to 6.1% for the City of Ipswich).

It shows a lower proportion of people using public transport overall despite the access to trains in many of the suburbs however this evidences the unserved growth areas in the division supporting the calls for improved services in the growth corridor.

**Figure 28. Number of working residents by method of travel to work Division 2, 2016**



**Figure 29. Method of travel to work, Division 2 and City of Ipswich, 2016**



## INCOME



In 2016, 13,717 working residents in Division 2 earned more than \$1,000 per week, which was a higher proportion than for the City of Ipswich (33.1% compared to 27.9%). Analysis of the working-age population by income quartile in Division 2 relative to Ipswich shows a greater proportion in the highest income quartile and a lower proportion in the lowest income quartile.

Of Division 2 residents aged 15 years and over:

- 9,412 (or 24.7%) were in the lowest quartile earning less than \$333 weekly (a lower proportion than for Ipswich overall, 25.2%)
- 7,453 (or 19.5%) were in the medium lowest quartile earning \$334 to \$660 per week (a lower proportion than for Ipswich 24.3%)
- 11,033 (or 28.9%) were in the medium highest quartile earning \$661 to \$1,195 per week (a higher proportion than the Ipswich average 28.3%)
- 10,237 (or 26.8%) were in the highest personal income quartile earning \$1,196 and over (above the Ipswich average of 22.1%).

Between 2011 and 2016, the most significant increase was the number of people aged 15+ in the medium highest quartile (an increase of 2,924 people). The higher incomes for the household is evidence of the higher levels of employment and education levels.

**Figure 30. Individual weekly income of Division 2 residents aged 15 years and over in 2016**



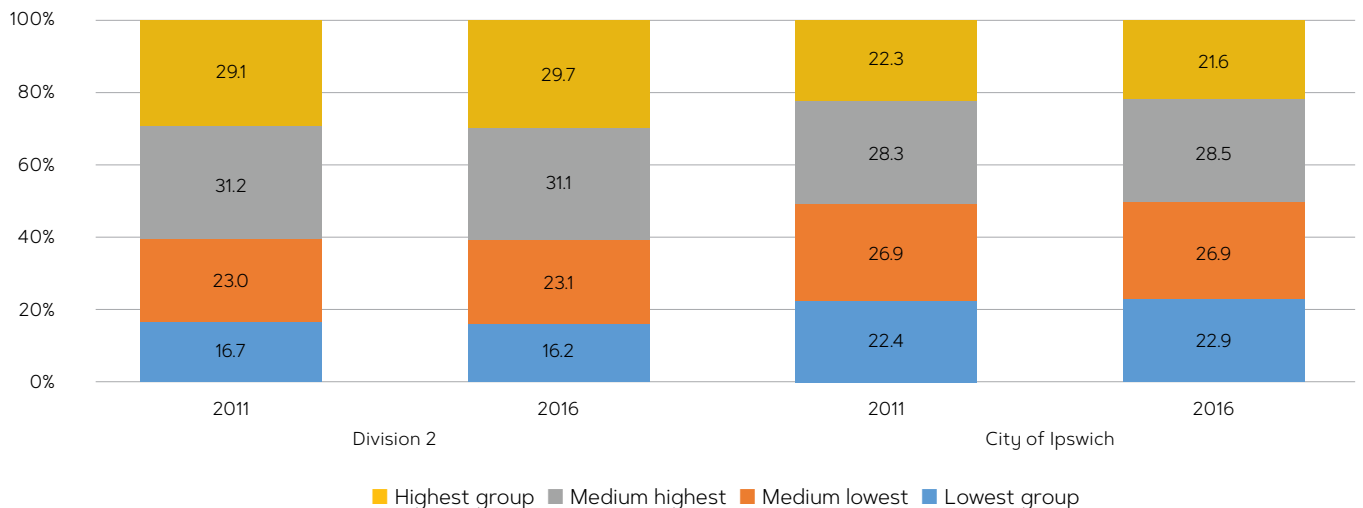
\* The total personal incomes inclusive of all sources of earning such as wage/salaries, government benefits, pensions, allowances and other based on aged 15 years and over.

**Table 8. Individual income - Quartile group dollar ranges, 2011-2016**

Individual quartile ranges	2016	2011
Lowest group	\$0 to \$333	\$0 to \$281
Medium lowest	\$334 to \$660	\$282 to \$585
Medium highest	\$661 to \$1,195	\$586 to \$1,077
Highest group	\$1,196 and over	\$1,078 and over

\* Calculated from income data for Queensland - Total persons aged 15+.

**Figure 31. Proportion of personal weekly income quartiles in Division 2 and City of Ipswich, 2011-2016**







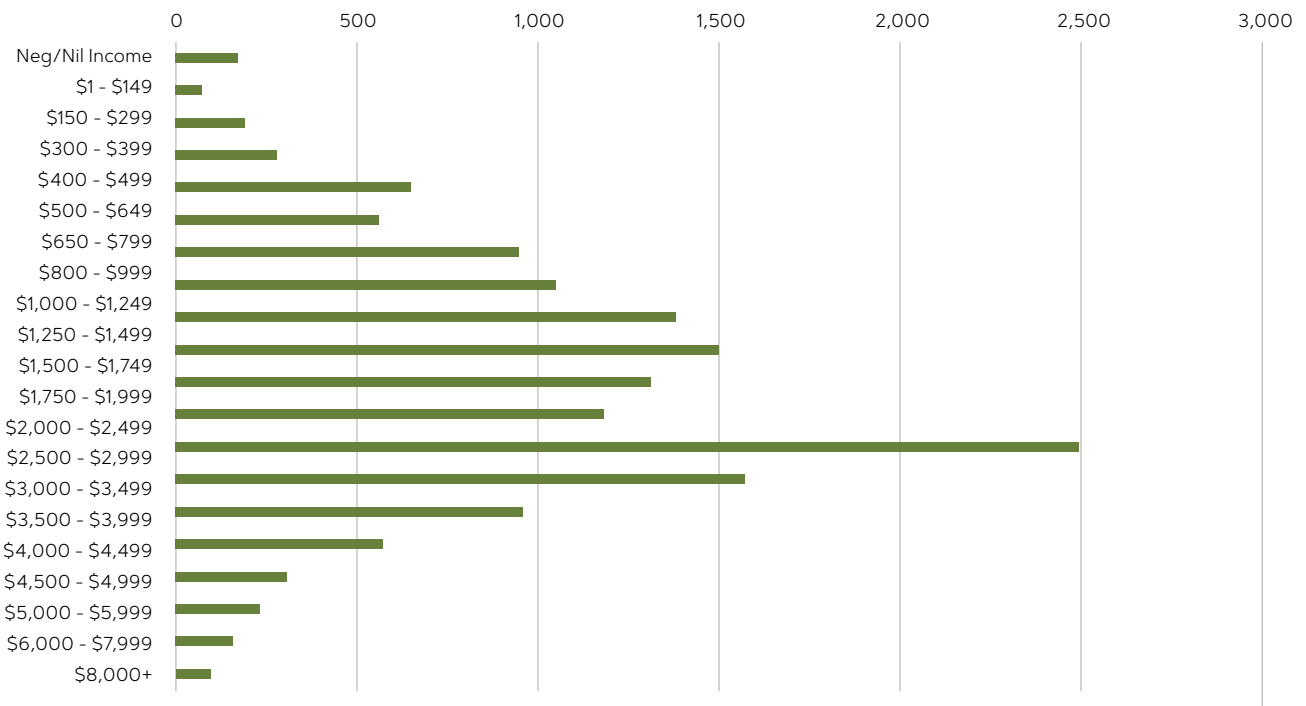
In 2016, 51.2% of Division 2 households earned a weekly income above \$1,500, which was a higher proportion than for the City of Ipswich overall (42%). Accordingly, the distribution of households by income quartile shows a greater proportion of Division 2 households in the highest income quartile and a lesser proportion in the lowest income quartile.

Division 2 had the following household incomes dissection in 2016:

- 2,546 households were in the lowest quartile earning less than \$746 per week (16.2% of households compared to 22.4% for Ipswich overall)
- 3,635 households (or 23.1%) were in the 'medium lowest' quartile earning between \$746 to \$1,392 (a lower proportion than for Ipswich overall 26.9%)
- 4,889 households (31.1%) were in the 'medium highest' quartile earning \$1,393 to \$2,348 (a higher proportion than the City of Ipswich 28.3%)
- 4,670 households (29.7%) were in the highest quartile, earning \$2,349 and over (well above the average for Ipswich, 22.3%).

The most significant change in Division 2 between 2011 and 2016 was in the highest quartile which showed an increase of 1,139 households, but the proportion is lower due to high growth in the area.

**Figure 32. Division 2, households total weekly income in 2016**



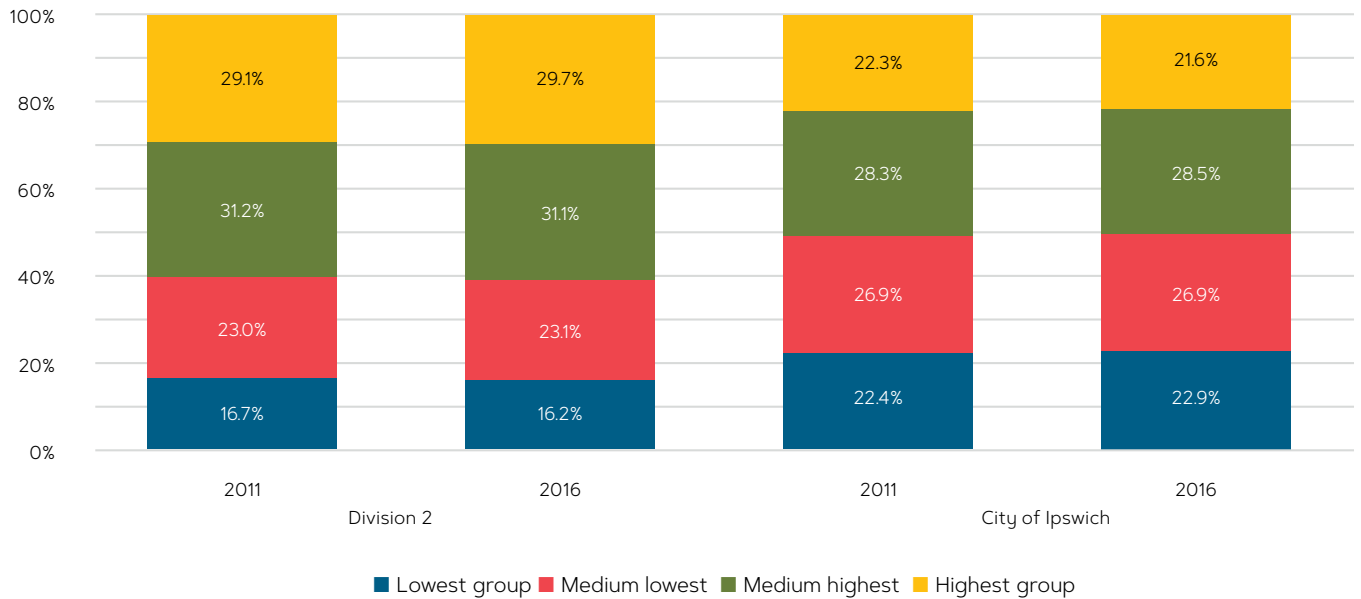
\* The total household income is the combined of the total personal incomes of each household member present in the household on 2016 Census Night.

**Table 9. Household income - Quartile group dollar ranges, 2011-2016**

Household income ranges	2016	2011
Lowest group	\$0 to \$745	\$0 to \$641
Medium lowest	\$746 to \$1,392	\$642 to \$1,226
Medium highest	\$1,393 to \$2,348	\$1,227 to \$2,146
Highest group	\$2,349 and over	\$2,147 and over

Calculated from income data for Queensland - Total persons aged 15+.

**Figure 33. Proportion of household weekly income quartiles in Division 2 and City of Ipswich, 2011-2016**



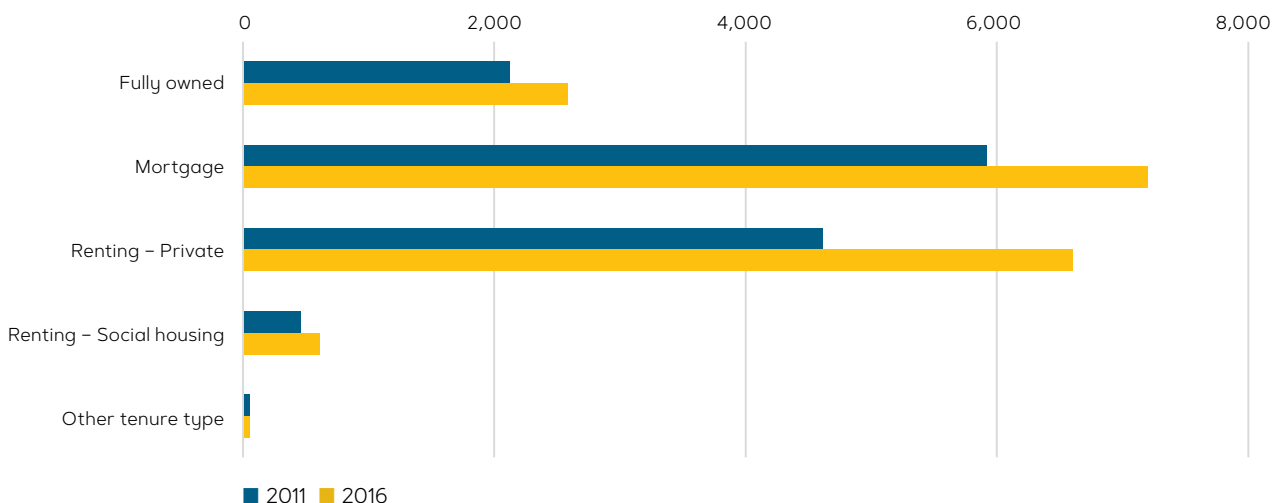
## HOUSING TENURE



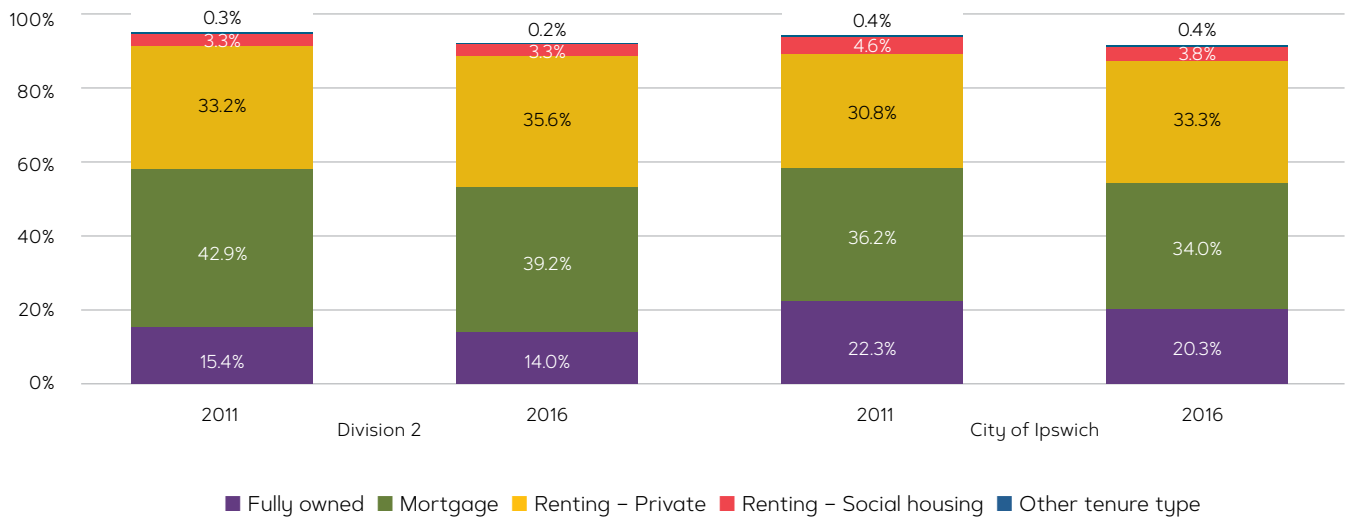
In 2016, 53.2% of households in Division 2 had purchased or fully owned their home while 35.6% were renting privately, and 3.3% were in social housing in 2016.

Compared to the City of Ipswich, Division 2 had a smaller proportion of households in a home that is owned (purchased or owned outright) and a higher proportion renting. Since 2011, the proportion of private rental households has increased (from 33.2% to 35.6%) illustrating the higher levels of investor owned homes in the division.

**Figure 34. Housing tenure by landlord type (number) in Division 2 for 2011 and 2016**



**Figure 35. Division 2 and City of Ipswich residents' housing tenure (%) in 2011 and 2016**



\*Figure 35 does not show percentage of 'other tenure type' or 'not stated' responses.

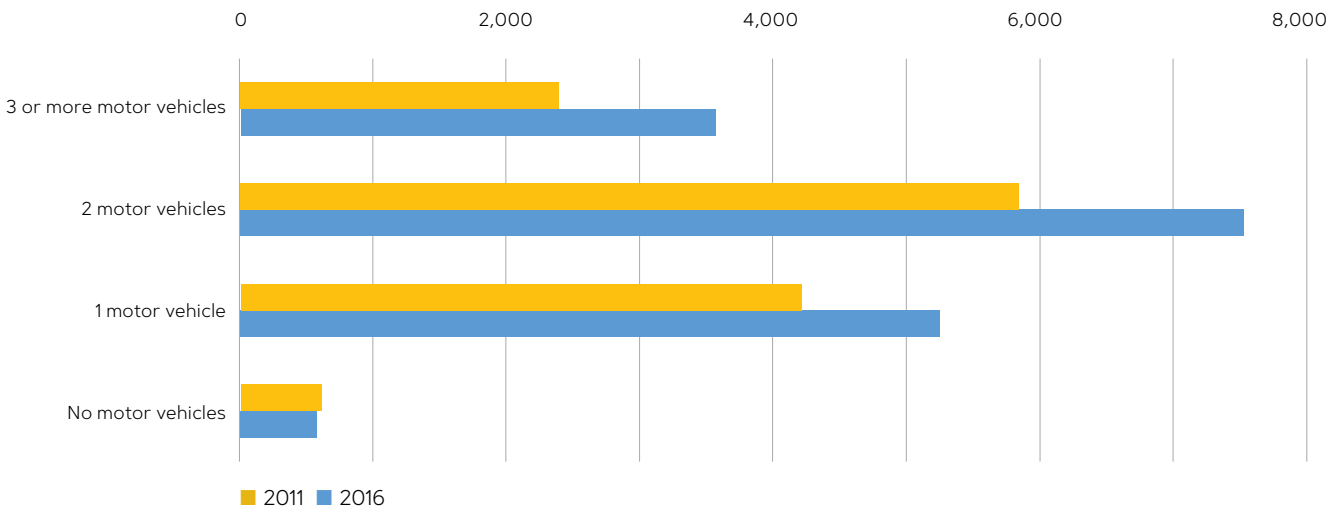
## CAR OWNERSHIP



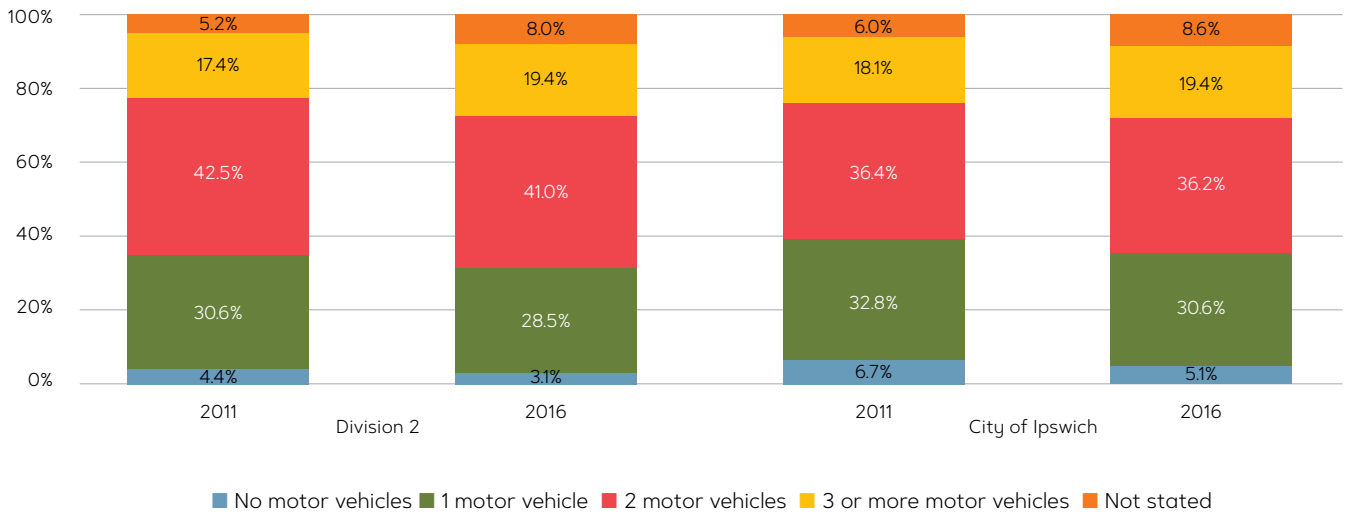
Division 2 had more households (88.9%) that owned at least one car in 2016, compared to the City of Ipswich (86.2%). Overall, 28.5% of the households owned one car; 41.0% owned two cars; and 19.4% owned three cars or more, compared with 30.6%; 36.2% and 19.4% respectively for the City of Ipswich.

There were still 571 households (3.1%) in Division 2 that did not have access to a motor vehicle representing a reduction since 2011 where 4.4% of households didn't have access to a car and in keeping with a similar trend for the City of Ipswich (6.7% and 5.1% respectively).

**Figure 36. Division 2 dwellings by number of motor vehicles in 2011 and 2016**



**Figure 37. Division 2 and City of Ipswich residents, proportion of motor vehicles ownership, 2011–2016**

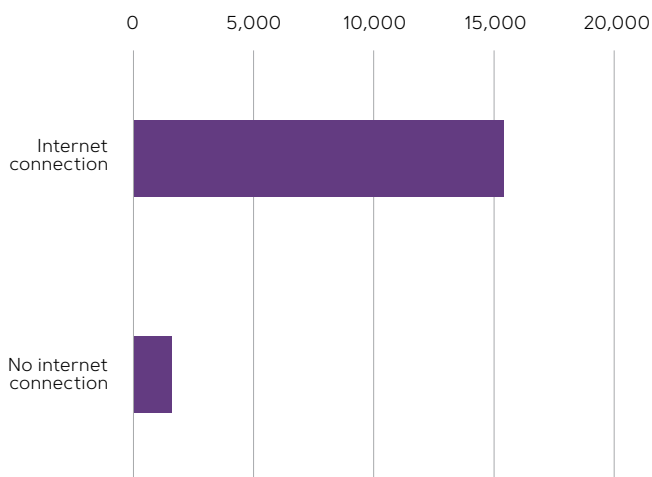


## INTERNET CONNECTION

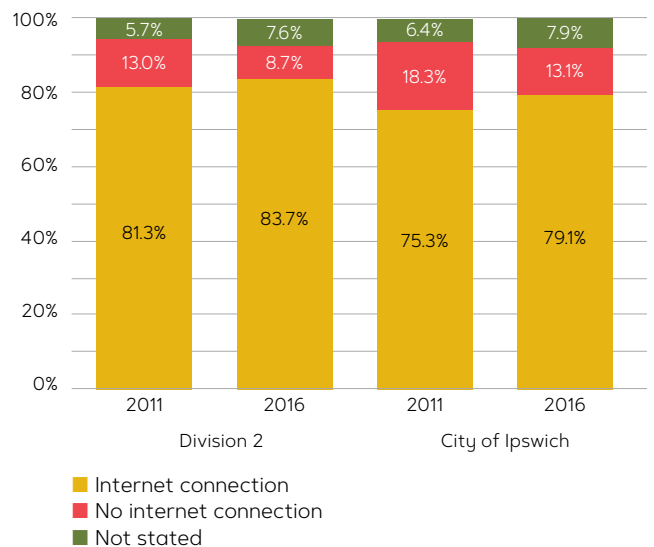


In 2016, there were 18,390 occupied private dwellings in Division 2, of which 83.7% had an internet connection, compared with 79.1% across the City of Ipswich. This is a higher rate of dwelling internet connection than for Ipswich overall which is likely to be linked to the newer residential developments in Division 2, the higher socio-economic conditions of key suburbs, and younger demographic. The proportion of households with internet connection in Division 2 has increased since 2011, consistent with the increase in connection across the city overall.

**Figure 38. Division 2 number of dwellings connected to the internet in 2016**



**Figure 39. Division 2 and City of Ipswich dwellings with internet access in 2016**






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