

City of Ipswich **2016 Census**

Division 1 Snapshot



CONTENTS

Division 1 Profile	4
Location and boundaries	5
Map of Division 1 area	5
Suburban demographics	6
Table 1. Summary demographic data for suburbs in Division 1 in 2016	6
Table 2. Division 1 suburbs change in median years, 2011-2016	7
Table 3. Changes in demographics in suburbs between 2011 and 2016	8
If Division 1 were a group of 100 people	9
Population and gender	10
Table 4. Residential population by sex, Division 1 and City of Ipswich	10
Figure 1. Division 1 resident age group proportion comparison in 2011 and 2016	11
Figure 2. Age group changes comparison for Division 1 population numbers and City of Ipswich, 2011-2016	11
Household structure	12
Table 5. Household structure for Division 1 and City of Ipswich for 2011 and 2016	12
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples	13
Figure 3. Proportion of residents identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander in Division 1 compared to City of Ipswich, 2011-2016	13
Country of birth	14
Table 6. City of Ipswich and Division 1 residents born in and outside Australia, 2016	14
Figure 4. Proportion of residents born in and outside Australia, Division 1 and City of Ipswich in 2016	14
Figure 5. Division 1 residents, top 17 countries of birth other than Australia in 2016	15
Figure 6. Overseas-born residents of Division 1 and City of Ipswich, by year of arrival	15
Language spoken at home	16
Table 7. Division 1 residents, language spoken at home from Census	16
Figure 7. City of Ipswich and Division 1 residents who speak a language other than English at home in 2011 and 2016 (%) ..	16
Figure 8. Top 15 languages, other than English, spoken at home in Division 1 from 2016	17
Need for assistance	17
Figure 9. Persons who need assistance by age group (years), for Division 1 and Ipswich, 2011-2016	17
Volunteers	18
Figure 10. Division 1 residents who participated voluntary work in 2011 and 2016	18
Figure 11. City of Ipswich and Division 1 proportion of residents' volunteer participation in 2016	18
Religion	19
Figure 12. Division 1 residents religious affiliation, 2016	19
Figure 13. Residents' religious affiliations in Division 1 and City of Ipswich in 2016	19
Education	20
Figure 14. City of Ipswich and Division 1 residents enrolled in education, 2011 and 2016	20
Figure 15. Division 1 residents' highest year of secondary school completed in 2011 and 2016	20
Figure 16. Residents' highest year of secondary school completed in Division 1 and City of Ipswich, 2011-2016	21

Qualifications	21
Figure 17. Division 1 residents' highest education qualification achieved in 2011 and 2016	21
Figure 18. Residents' highest education qualification attainment in Division 1 and City of Ipswich, 2011-2016	22
Employment	22
Figure 19. Division 1, number of employed and unemployed looking for work in 2016	22
Figure 20. City of Ipswich and Division 1 residents labour force status (%) in 2011 and 2016	23
Journey to work	23
Figure 21. Proportion of residents in Division 1 and City of Ipswich Ipswich by work location in 2016	23
Figure 22. Number of residents in Division 1 by place of work, 2016	24
Figure 23. Number of workers in Division 1 by place of residence, 2016	24
Industry	25
Figure 24. Industries of employment for workers in Division 1 and the City of Ipswich, 2011-2016	25
Figure 25. Division 1 workers by industry of employment, 2016	26
Occupations	26
Figure 26. Occupation groups for residents of Division 1 and the City of Ipswich, 2016	27
Figure 27. Occupations of workers based in Division 1, 2016	27
Method of travel to work	28
Figure 28. Number of working residents by method of travel to work Division 1, 2016	28
Figure 29. Method of travel to work, Division 1 and the City of Ipswich, 2016	29
Income	29
Figure 30. Individual weekly income of Division 1 residents aged 15 years and over in 2016	30
Table 8. Individual income - Quartile group dollar ranges	30
Figure 31. Proportion of personal weekly income quartiles in Division 1 and City of Ipswich, 2011-2016	30
Figure 32. Division 1, households total weekly income in 2016	31
Table 9. Household income - Quartile group dollar ranges, 2011-2016	32
Figure 33. Proportion of household weekly income quartiles in Division 1 and City of Ipswich, 2011-2016	32
Housing tenure	33
Figure 34. Housing tenure by landlord type (number) in Division 1 for 2011 and 2016	33
Figure 35. Division 1 and City of Ipswich residents' housing tenure (%) in 2011 and 2016	33
Car ownership	34
Figure 36. Division 1 dwellings by number of motor vehicles in 2011 and 2016	34
Figure 37. Division 1 and City of Ipswich residents, proportion of motor vehicles ownership, 2011-2016	34
Internet connection	35
Figure 38. Division 1 number of dwellings connect to the internet in 2016	35
Figure 39. Division 1 and City of Ipswich dwellings with internet access in 2016 and 2011	35

DIVISION 1 PROFILE

This profile provides a 'point-in-time' snapshot on a range of Census topics relating to the residents who live in Division 1 and the City of Ipswich Local Government Area (LGA). This report primarily draws on ABS Census 2016 and 2011 data for Division 1 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 1 is the largest of the four divisions and amalgamates both rural and urban suburbs. The division covers a geographic catchment of 61,148 ha (611 Km²) and is oriented in a west-east direction spanning from Grandchester and Mount Mort in the west to Redbank Plains and White Rock in the east.

In 2018, the division had an estimated resident population of 49,278, and a low population density of 0.81 persons per hectare. However the division contains areas with significant projected growth, such as the Ripley and surrounding localities.

Over the twelve months to 2018, the division is estimated to have grown by 5% or 2,347 people (above the 3.5% rate of population growth across the City of Ipswich for the same period).

The suburbs¹ of Division 1 include Grandchester, Mount Mort, Mount Walker West, Lower Mount Walker, Calvert, Ebenezer, Mount Forbes, Jeebropilly, Willowbank, Mutdapilly, Purga, Peak Crossing, Goolman, Deebing Heights, Raceview, Flinders View, Ripley, South Ripley, White Rock, Swanbank, Blackstone, and Redbank Plains.

Map of Division 1 area



¹ 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 1 represents a strong mix of rural, urban, industrial and emerging communities. This showcases a true diversity of lifestyles, cultures, age and social groups. The suburb of Redbank Plains is home to the largest share of the division's population with 19,299 people, followed by Raceview with 9,721 people and Flinders View with 5,808 people. The division's smallest populations were counted in rural areas of Mount Walker West (19 people), Goolman (42 people) and Mount Mort (91 people). Less than 10 people were counted in the industrial area of Jeebropilly. As such, results for small areas are not relied upon. No people were recorded in the industrial area of Swanbank, or the conservation area of White Rock.

Division 1 has a young median age at 30 years, which is younger than the Ipswich average of 32 years, however this may be skewed by small population samples and averages (e.g. Jeebropilly). Redbank Plains, South Ripley and Deebing Heights have a median age below the divisional average. The suburbs of Mount Walker West and Mount Mort had the oldest median age for local residents.

The average household income was slightly higher in Division 1 than for the City of Ipswich overall. The highest averages recorded in Division 1 suburbs of Deebing Heights, Goolman, South Ripley, and lowest average household income recorded in Willowbank, Raceview and Mutdapilly.

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

	Population 2016	Median age 2016	Median weekly household income
Division 1	43,652	30	\$1,421
City of Ipswich	193,733	32	\$1,408
State Suburbs			
Blackstone	1,024	36	\$1,417
Calvert	313	45	\$1,437
Deebing Heights	2,039	29	\$2,121
Ebenezer	315	45	\$1,525
Flinders View	5,808	35	\$1,721
Goolman	42	43	\$2,083
Grandchester	444	42	\$1,312
Jeebropilly	7	15	N/A
Lower Mount Walker	185	44	\$1,437
Mount Forbes	263	35	\$1,520
Mount Mort	91	50	\$1,286
Mount Walker West	19	58	\$1,375
Mutdapilly	308	44	\$1,281
Peak Crossing	965	38	\$1,638
Purga	576	43	\$1,512
Raceview	9,721	33	\$1,244
Redbank Plains	19,299	27	\$1,365
Ripley	1,405	32	\$1,633
South Ripley	712	28	\$2,070
Swanbank*	N/A	N/A	N/A
White Rock*	N/A	N/A	N/A
Willowbank	1,315	40	\$1,198

* Swanbank SSC is an industrial area

* White Rock SSC is a conservation zone

Table 2 presents the median age of suburb residents between 2011 and 2016. As many suburb populations are quite small and suburb geographies were refined between the two Census periods it is difficult to provide much analysis of intercensal change. Suburb data for both Census periods are reported for completeness and consistency across all divisional profiles.

Suburbs where the median age indicates the population has aged between 2011 and 2016 include Calvert (+6 years), Blackstone (+5 years), Flinders View (+3 years), Grandchester and Willowbank (+ 2 years).

Table 2. Division 1 suburbs change in median years, 2011-2016

Division 1	2016	2011	Change in years
State Suburbs	Median age	Median age	2016-2011 years
Blackstone	36	31	+5
Calvert	45	39	+6
Deebling Heights*	29	31	N/A
Ebenezer*	45	41	N/A
Flinders View	35	32	+3
Goolman*	42	N/A	N/A
Grandchester	42	40	+2
Jeebropilly*	15	N/A	N/A
Lower Mount Walker*	44	N/A	N/A
Mount Forbes*	35	40	N/A
Mount Mort*	50	38	N/A
Mount Walker West*	58	N/A	N/A
Mutdapilly*	44	41	N/A
Peak Crossing*	38	36	N/A
Purga*	43	39	N/A
Raceview*	33	31	N/A
Redbank Plains*	27	26	N/A
Ripley*	32	35	N/A
South Ripley*	28	36	N/A
Willowbank	40	38	+2

* State suburb geographies varied between 2011 and 2016 preventing intercensal comparison

Table 3 details population change by suburb within Division 1. Suburbs where population change can be measured between Census periods shows Calvert experienced 11.4% growth, while Granchester experienced an 11.9% decline in population numbers. Stronger growth was measured for Division 1 overall, which is likely to be influenced by growth of new residential developments. Income changes over the five years since 2011 showed larger increases in median household incomes in Calvert and Grandchester.

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

Division 1	Population 2011	Population 2016	Population change	Median weekly household income 2011	Median weekly household income 2016	Median weekly household income change
	Number	Number	% of 2011-2016	Number	Number	% of 2011-2016
Division 1	36,512	43,651	19.6%	\$1,270	\$1,421	11.9%
Suburbs						
Blackstone	1,017	1,024	0.7%	\$1,221	\$1,417	16.1%
Calvert	281	313	11.4%	\$1,031	\$1,437	39.4%
Deebing Heights*	1,145	2,039	N/A	\$2,143	\$2,121	N/A
Ebenezer*	386	315	N/A	\$1,420	\$1,525	N/A
Flinders View	5,862	5,808	-0.9%	\$1,536	\$1,721	12.0%
Goolman*	N/A	42	N/A	N/A	\$2,083	N/A
Grandchester	504	444	-11.9%	\$1,042	\$1,312	25.9%
Jeebropilly*	N/A	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lower Mount Walker*	N/A	185	N/A	\$1,485	\$1,437	N/A
Mount Forbes*	225	263	N/A	\$1,031	\$1,520	N/A
Mount Mort*	264	91	N/A	\$1,485	\$1,286	N/A
Mount Walker West*	N/A	19	N/A	N/A	\$1,375	N/A
Mutdapilly*	390	308	N/A	\$1,268	\$1,281	N/A
Peak Crossing*	768	965	N/A	\$1,401	\$1,638	N/A
Purga*	600	576	N/A	\$1,245	\$1,512	N/A
Raceview*	8,685	9,721	N/A	\$1,100	\$1,244	N/A
Redbank Plains*	14,976	19,299	N/A	\$1,247	\$1,365	N/A
Ripley*	1,024	1,405	N/A	\$1,491	\$1,633	N/A
South Ripley*	344	712	N/A	\$1,357	\$2,070	N/A
Willowbank	1,254	1,315	4.9%	\$987	\$1,198	21.4%

* State suburb geographies varied between 2011 and 2016 preventing intercensal comparison

Data notes for Division 1 as 100 People (p.9):

- ¹ Percentage based on total population aged 15 years and over.
- ² 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.
- ³ Percentage is based on total occupied dwellings, not total population.
- ⁴ Home ownership – includes either fully owned or being mortgaged.
- ⁵ Qualifications include Certificates, Diplomas, Bachelor degrees and post-graduate qualifications (based on population 15 years and over)

IF DIVISION 1 WERE A GROUP OF 100 PEOPLE



POPULATION AND GENDER



In 2016 Census, the total resident population for Division 1 was 43,651. Of these, 21,418 were male and 22,204 were female representing a 49.1% to 50.9% respective gender split. The representation of females in Division 1 in 2016, was marginally higher than the City of Ipswich average, where 50.6% of the population was female. Since 2011 the proportion of females in Division 1 has increased (from 50.7% to 50.9%).

Table 4. Residential population by sex, Division 1 and City of Ipswich

	Division 1		City of Ipswich	
	2011	2016	2011	2016
No. of males	18,009	21,418	83,095	95,797
No. of females	18,503	22,204	83,813	97,937
% of males	49.3%	49.1%	49.8%	49.4%
% of females	50.7%	50.9%	50.2%	50.6%





26 are less than 15 years of age

Between 2011 and 2016, the population of Division 1 increased by 7,147 people, or 19.6%, which represents an average annual population change of 3.6% per year. This growth rate is above the City of Ipswich average (16.1% or 3.2% per annum).

The total population of Division 1 in 2016 had a higher proportion of people aged under 15 years (25.6%) and a lower proportion of people aged 65 years and over (9.3%). The proportional changes in the age groups shows a large increase in the proportion of people aged 65 years and older in this division, indicating ageing in place and also older cohorts moving into the area (Figure 2).

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

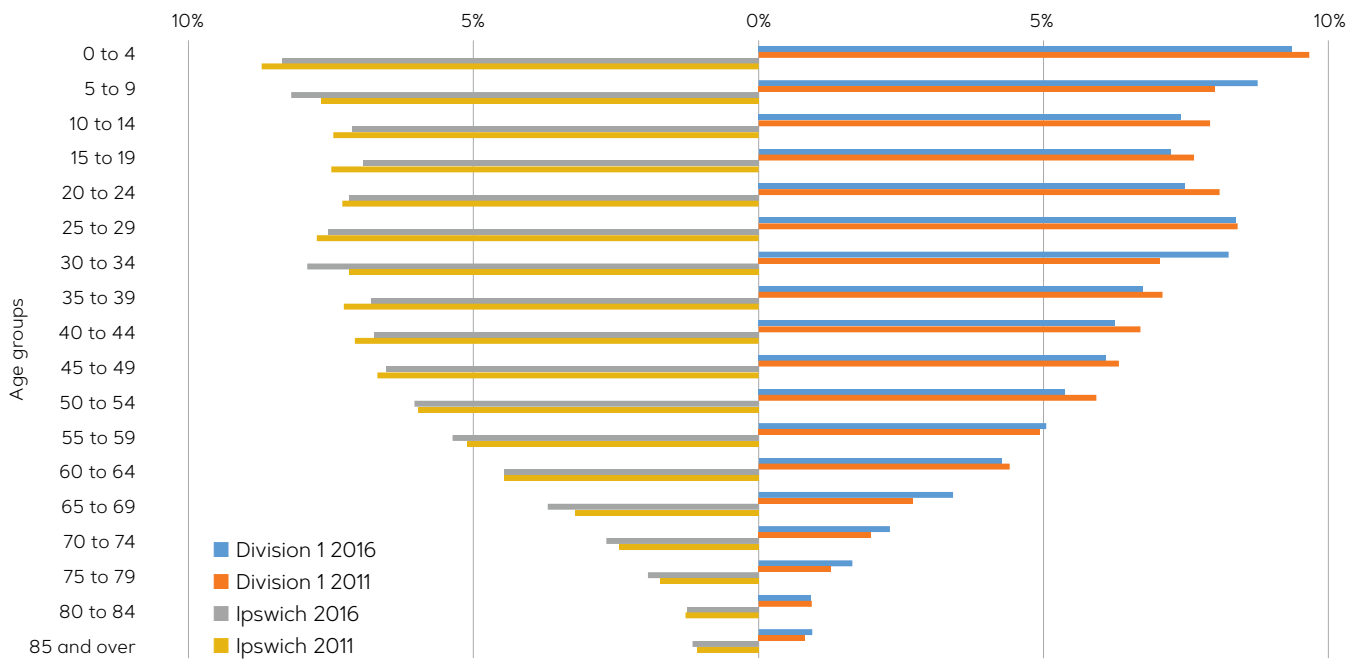
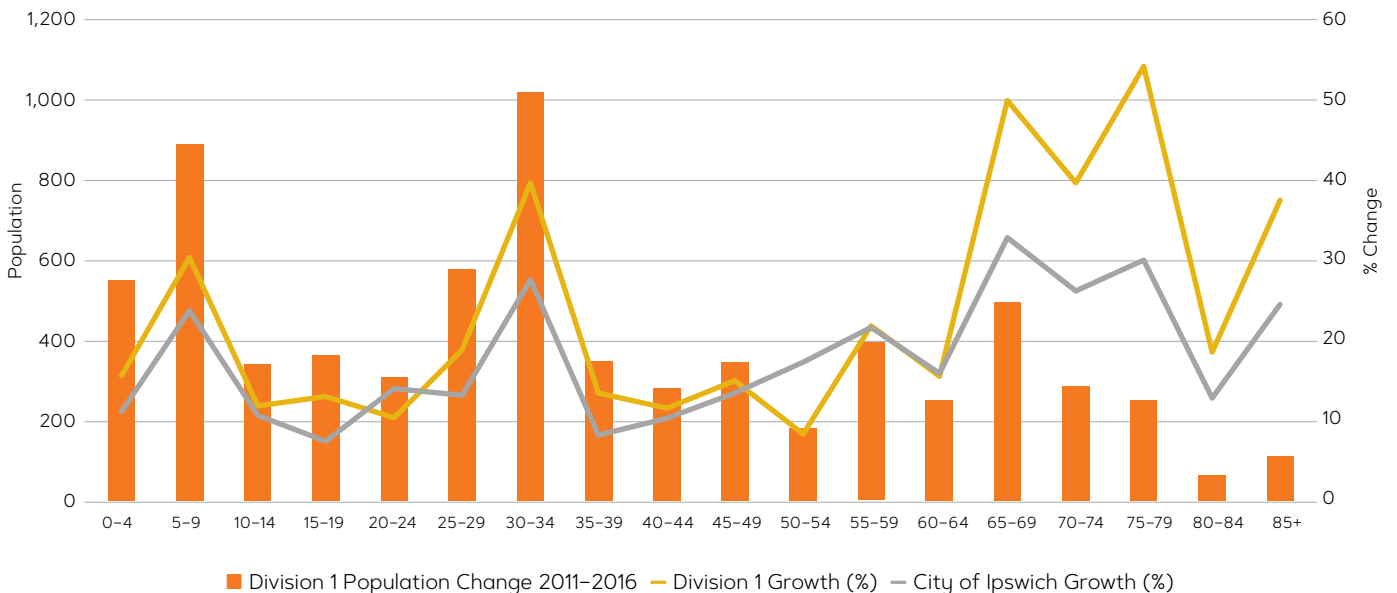


Figure 2. Age group changes comparison for Division 1 population numbers and City of Ipswich, 2011-2016



HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

Three-quarters (74.7%) of Division 1 households are family households which was a higher proportion than across the City of Ipswich overall (71.7%). This includes a higher proportion of couple families with children, and a similar proportion of one-parent families. There were a lower proportion of lone person households and a similar proportion of couple households without children.

Table 5. Household structure for Division 1 and City of Ipswich for 2011 and 2016

Total households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
	Number	Division 1 (%)	City of Ipswich (%)	Number	Division 1 (%)	City of Ipswich (%)	
Households by type							2011 to 2016
Couples with children	5,192	35.7	33.4	4,581	36.8	34.1	+611
Couples without children	3,295	22.7	22.4	2,883	23.2	23.8	+412
One parent families	2,201	15.2	14.7	1,793	14.4	14.3	+408
Other families	154	1.1	1.2	139	1.1	1.2	+15
Total family households	10,842	74.7	71.7	9,396	75.5	73.4	+1,446
Group household	415	2.9	3.3	396	3.2	3.4	+19
Lone person	2,478	17.1	19.0	2,168	17.4	19.6	+310
Other households	786	5.4	6.0	472	3.8	3.6	+314
Total households	14,524	100	100	12,436	100	100	+2,089



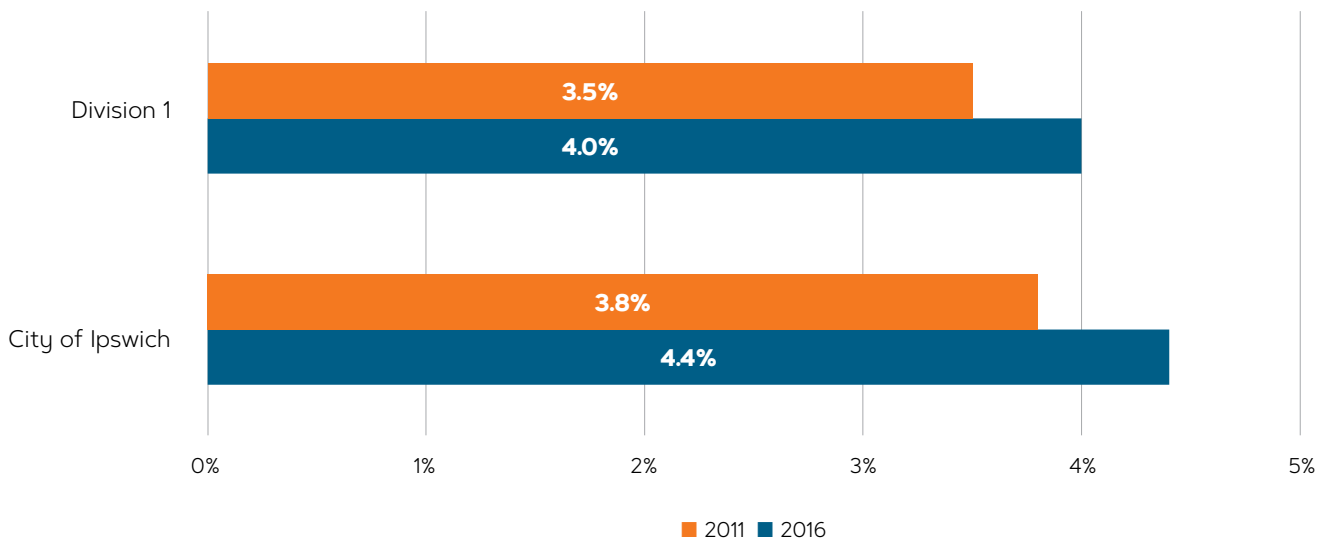
ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES



4 are Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander

Division 1 is home to 1,747 residents (4.0%) who identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander in 2016, which is a lower proportion than the City of Ipswich (4.6%). Between 2011 and 2016, the number of residents identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander increased by 477 people, representing a proportional increase of 0.5% which was a lower proportional increase than Ipswich (0.6%).

Figure 3. Proportion of residents identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander in Division 1 compared to City of Ipswich, 2011-2016



COUNTRY OF BIRTH



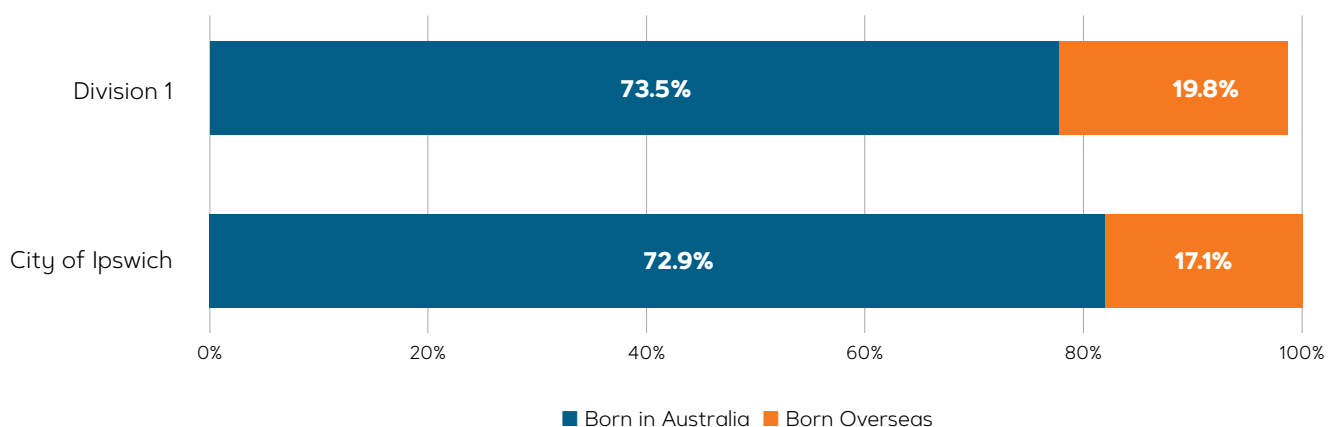
In 2016, 8,639 (or 19.8%) of Division 1 residents were born overseas: an increase of 2,418 persons since 2011 (a proportional increase of 2.7%). This is a similar proportion for the City of Ipswich overall (20.1%).

The largest non-English speaking country of birth in Division 1 was Samoa, where 1.6% of the population, or 688 people, were born.

Table 6. City of Ipswich and Division 1 residents born in and outside Australia, 2016

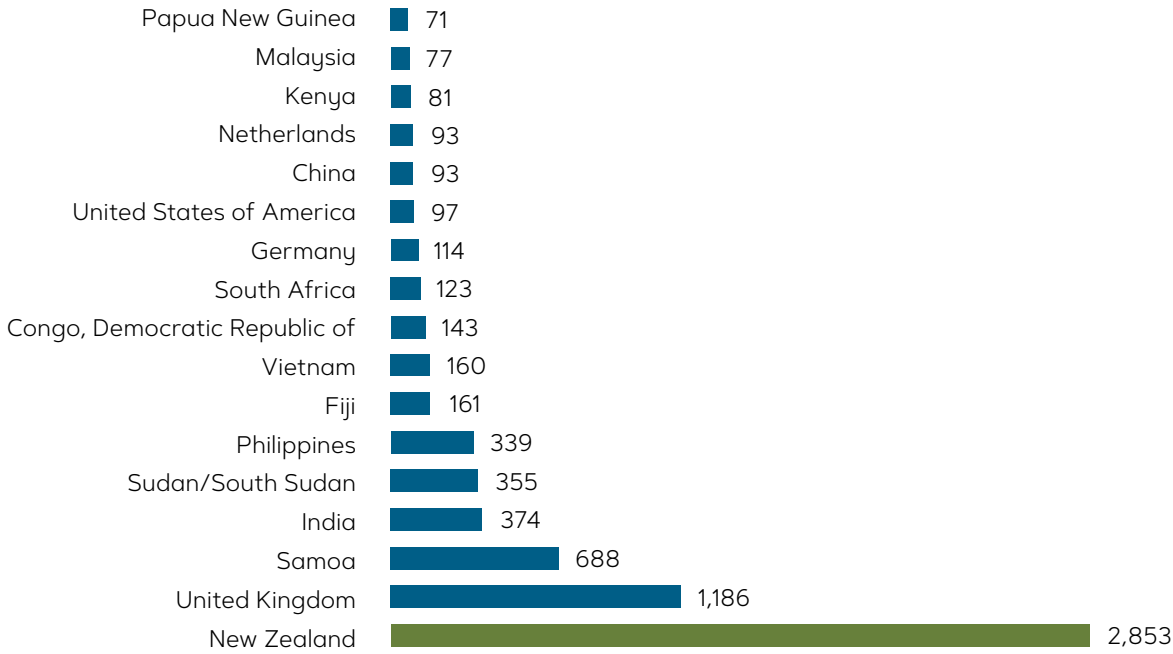
2016 Census					
	Born in Australia	Born Overseas	Total Population	Born in Australia	Born Overseas
	Number			Percent	
Division 1	32,079	8,639	43,617	73.5%	19.8%
City of Ipswich	141,229	38,926	193,726	72.9%	20.1%

Figure 4. Proportion of residents born in and outside Australia, Division 1 and City of Ipswich in 2016



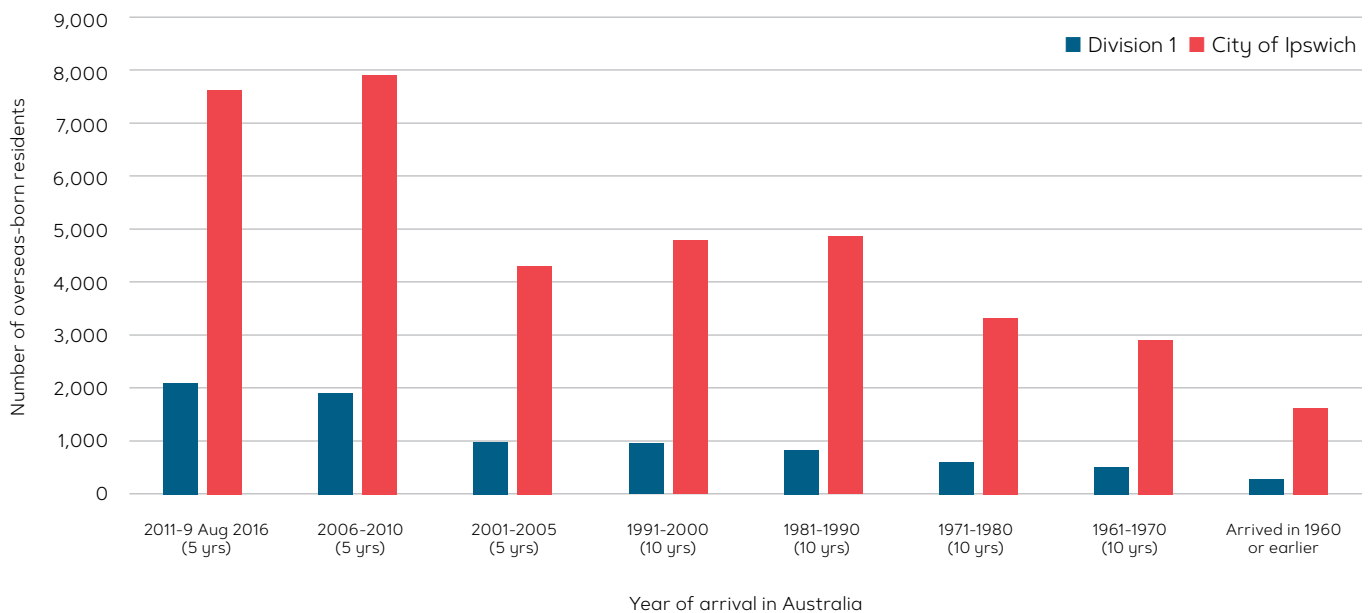
*Figure 4 does not show percentage of 'not stated' responses

Figure 5. Division 1 residents, top 17 countries of birth other than Australia in 2016



Of the overseas-born population living in Division 1, one-quarter (24.8% or 2,121 people) arrived in Australia within 5 years prior to 2016. This was a larger percentage than for the City of Ipswich overall (19.7%). Division 1 is home to more than one-quarter of overseas arrivals to the City of Ipswich in the last five years.

Figure 6. Overseas-born residents of Division 1 and City of Ipswich, by year of arrival



LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME



In Division 1, 12.5% of people spoke a language other than English at home in 2016, which was a slightly higher proportion than the City of Ipswich overall (11.6%). There are 47 languages other than English spoken by Division 1 residents, compared to 152 languages in Ipswich.

The dominant language spoken at home, other than English, in Division 1 was Samoan, with 3.4% of the population, or 1,467 people speaking this language at home (a larger proportion compared to the City of Ipswich 2.1%). Dinka was the second most popular language spoken at home by 386 people (or 0.9% of Division 1 residents, compared to 0.4% of the Ipswich population overall). Between 2011 and 2016, the number of residents speaking Dinka increased by 280 persons (a 38% increase).

Also of interest is that 87 residents identified as non-verbal, which is an indicator of people living with disability. This ranked 13th place among languages other than English spoken at home in the division.

Table 7. Division 1 residents, language spoken at home from Census

Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
	Language summary	Number	Division 1 (%)	City of Ipswich (%)	Number	Division 1 (%)	
Speaks English only	35,535	81.5	81.8	31,558	86.3	85.7	+3,977
Non-English total	5,450	12.5	11.6	3,088	8.5	9.2	+2,362
Not stated	2,633	6.0	6.6	1,903	5.2	5.0	+730
Total Population	43,619	100	100	36,550	100	100	+7,068

Figure 7. City of Ipswich and Division 1 residents who speak a language other than English at home in 2011 and 2016 (%)

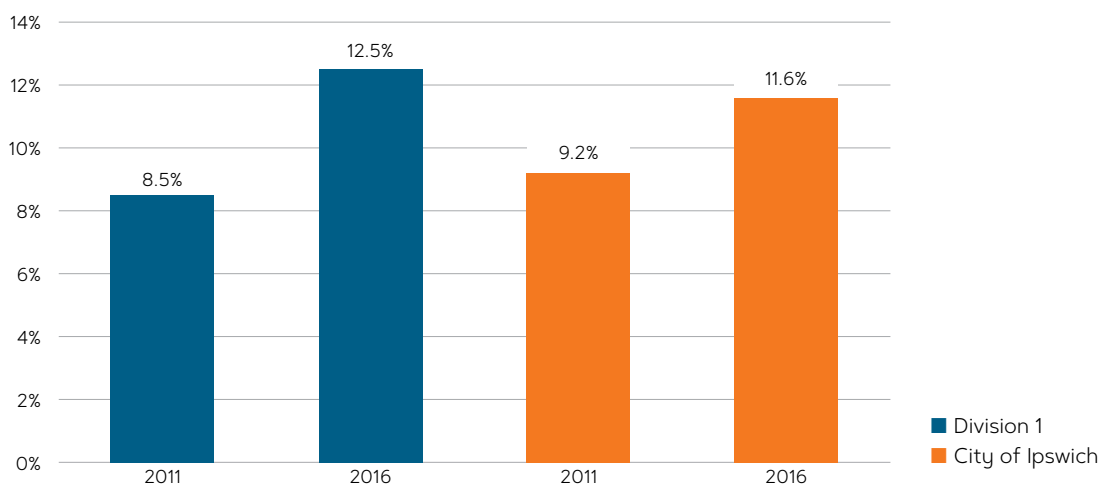
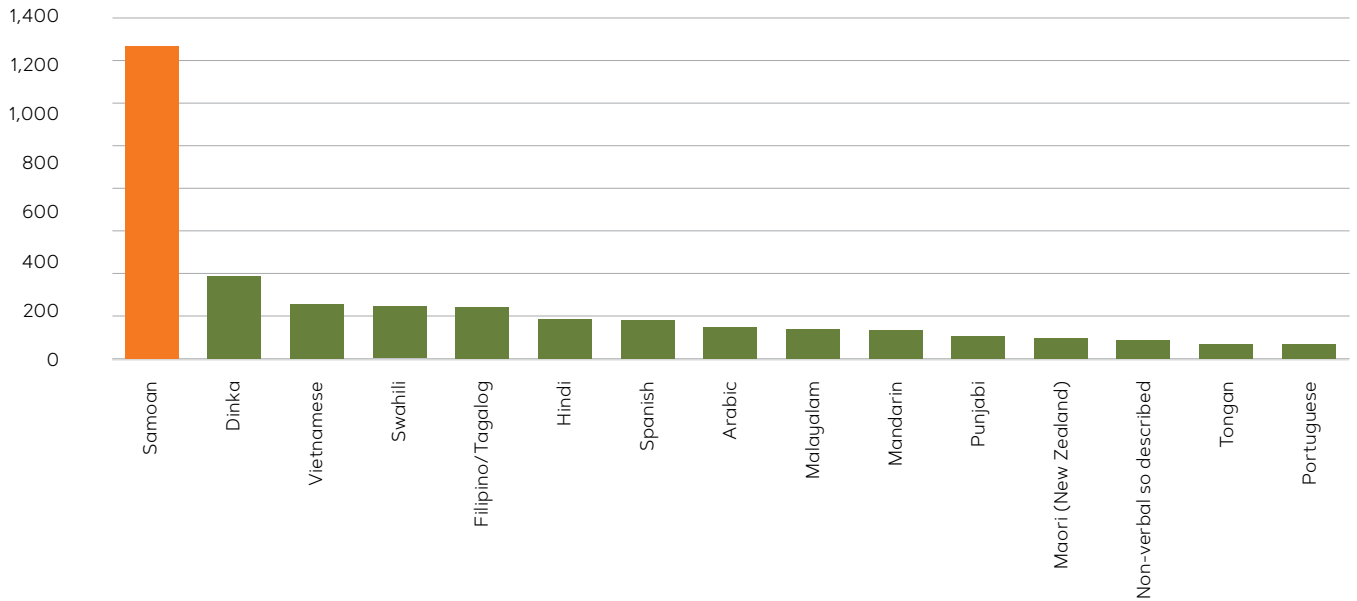


Figure 8. Top 15 languages, other than English, spoken at home in Division 1 from 2016



NEED FOR ASSISTANCE



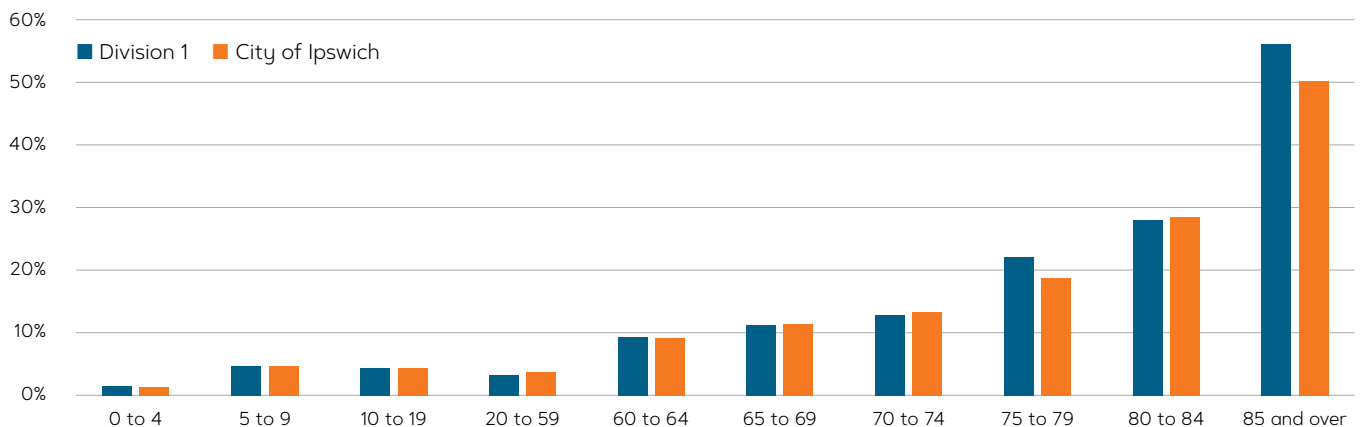
In Division 1, there were 2,319 people (or 5.3% of residents) that reported needing help in their day-to-day lives due to a 'profound or severe core activity limitation'. This was a lower proportion than for the City of Ipswich overall (5.7%).

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, with a higher percentage of Division 1 residents aged 75 years and over that needed assistance than the City of Ipswich average.

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 1 and City of Ipswich, 2016



VOLUNTEERS



In Division 1, 5,281 residents (or 16.3%) undertook voluntary work for an organisation or group in the last twelve months in 2016, consistent with the rate of volunteerism across the City of Ipswich. Between the 2011 and 2016 Census, the percentage of Division 1 residents who reported doing some form of volunteering was similar (dropping 0.1%).

Figure 10. Division 1 residents who participated in voluntary work in 2011 and 2016

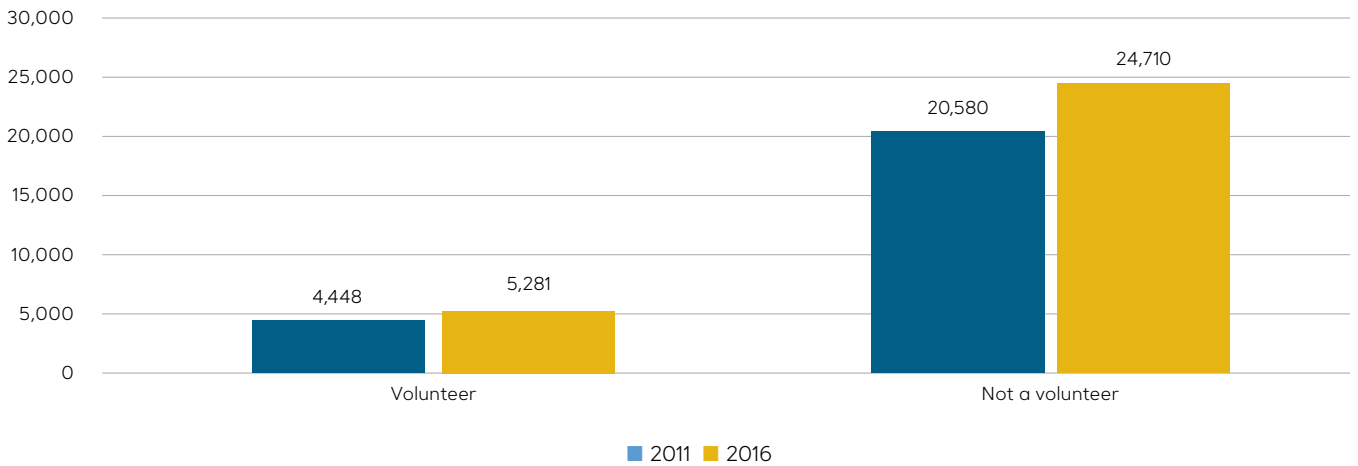
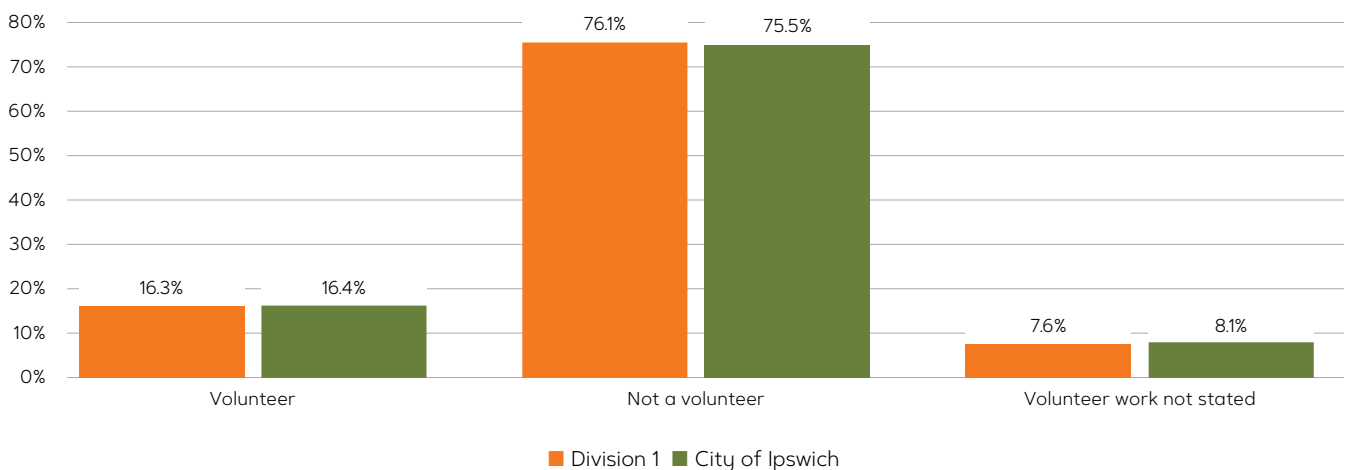


Figure 11. City of Ipswich and Division 1 proportion of residents' volunteer participation in 2016



RELIGION



Overall, 62.1% of Division 1 residents reported having a religious affiliation in 2016, while 28.6% had no religion and 8.7% did not answer the question. These results are comparable to findings for the City of Ipswich overall. The largest single religion in Division 2 was Western (Roman) Catholic (identified by 19.5% or 8,493 people).

Figure 12. Division 1 residents' religious affiliation, 2016

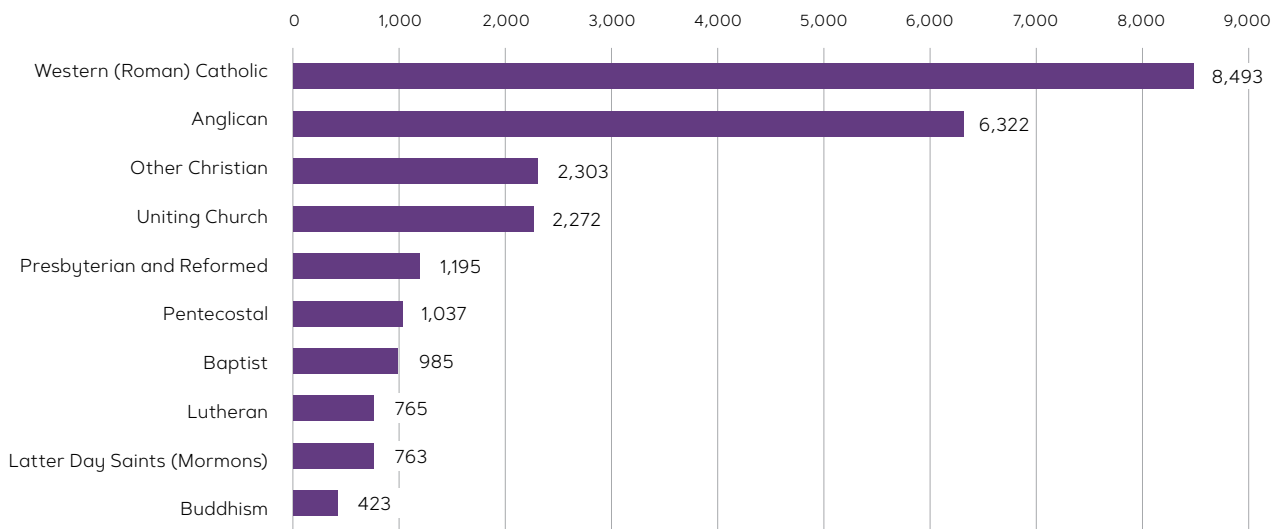
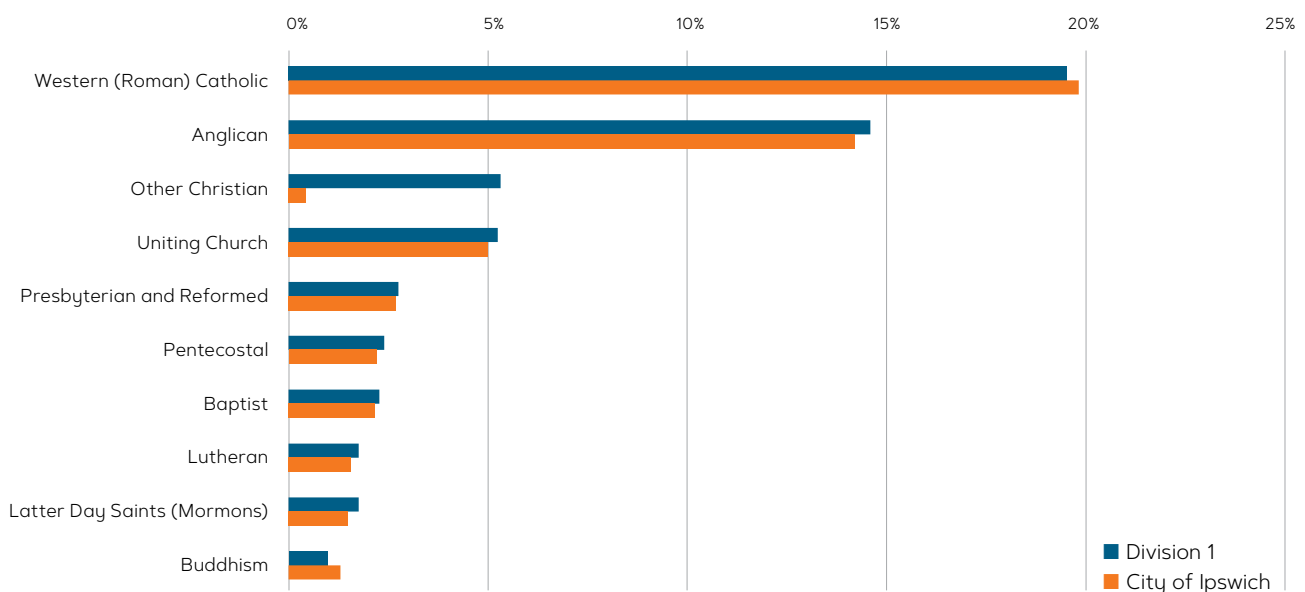


Figure 13. Residents' religious affiliations in Division 1 and City of Ipswich in 2016



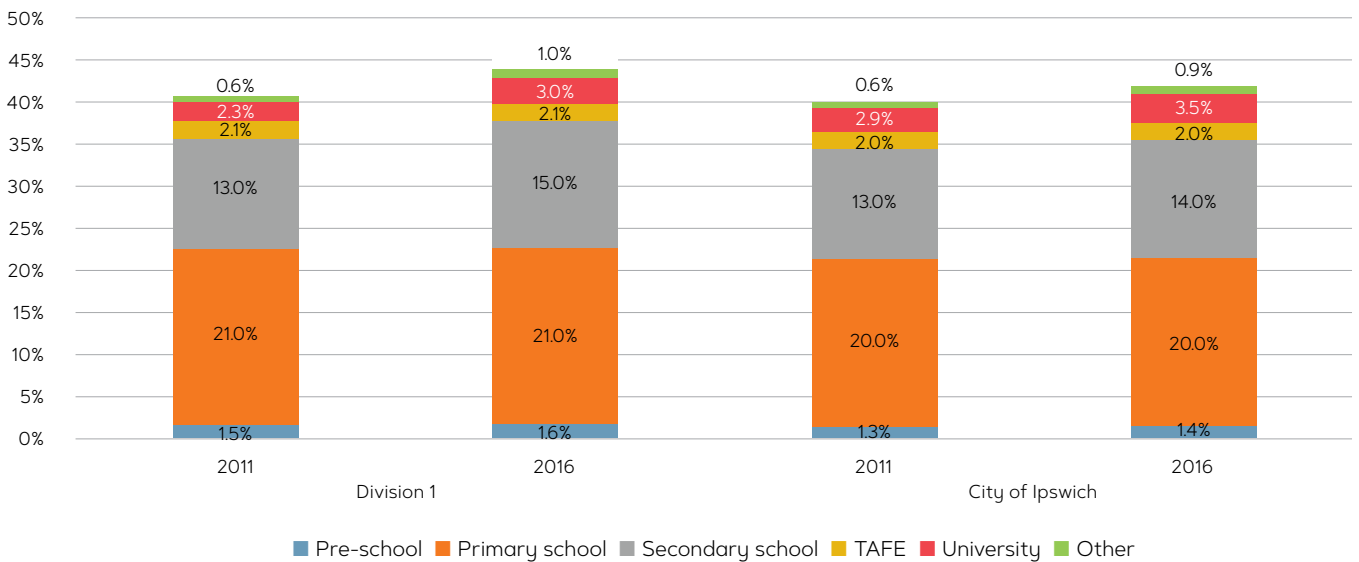
EDUCATION



In 2016, Division 1 had a higher proportion of residents attending primary school compared to the City of Ipswich, a similar proportion attending secondary school, and a similar proportion engaged in tertiary level education.

Of the population aged 15+ years and over, 37.4% had left school at Year 10 or below (a larger percentage than the City of Ipswich average, 36.1%). A further 43.7% went on to complete Year 12 or equivalent (a smaller percentage than the City of Ipswich, 46.9%).

Figure 14. City of Ipswich and Division 1 residents enrolled in education, 2011 and 2016



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

Figure 15. Division 1 residents' highest year of secondary school completed in 2011 and 2016

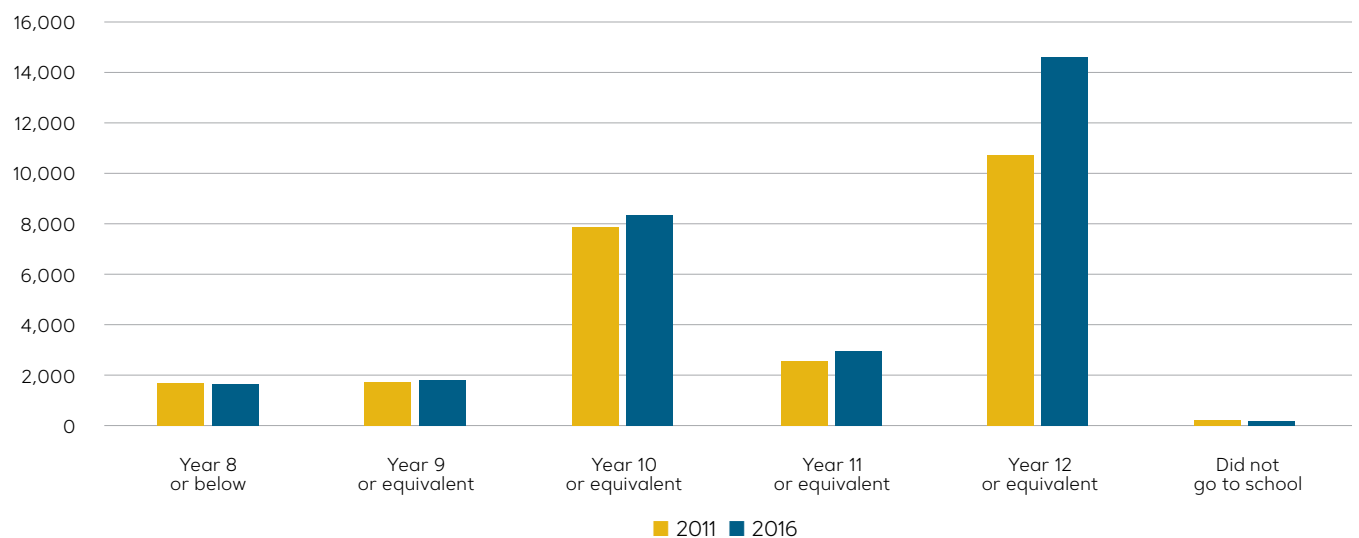
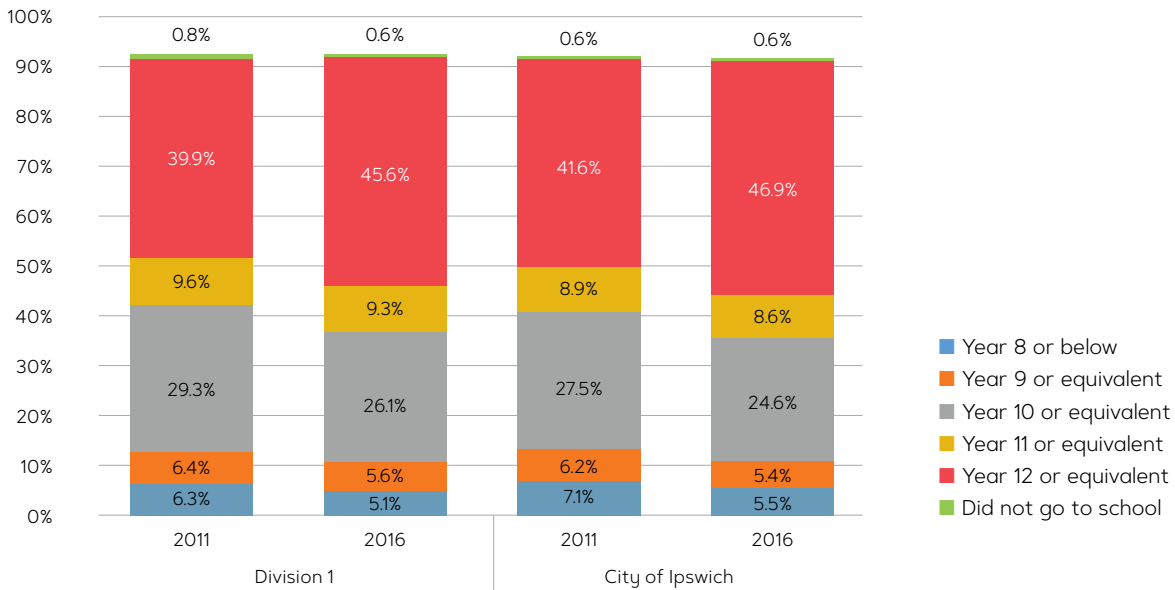


Figure 16. Residents' highest year of secondary school completed in Division 1 and City of Ipswich, 2011-2016



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

QUALIFICATIONS



Division 1 had 14,115 residents with an educational qualification representing 43.5% the population aged 15 years and over in 2016. This was a smaller percentage than the City of Ipswich average of 45.0%.

Compared to the City of Ipswich, Division 1 had a larger percentage of persons with no qualifications (47.0% compared to 44.9%) and vocational qualifications (26.0% compared to 24.4%). Division 1 had a smaller percentage of persons with Bachelor or higher degrees (9.3% compared to 12.0%).

Figure 17. Division 1 residents' highest education qualification achieved in 2011 and 2016

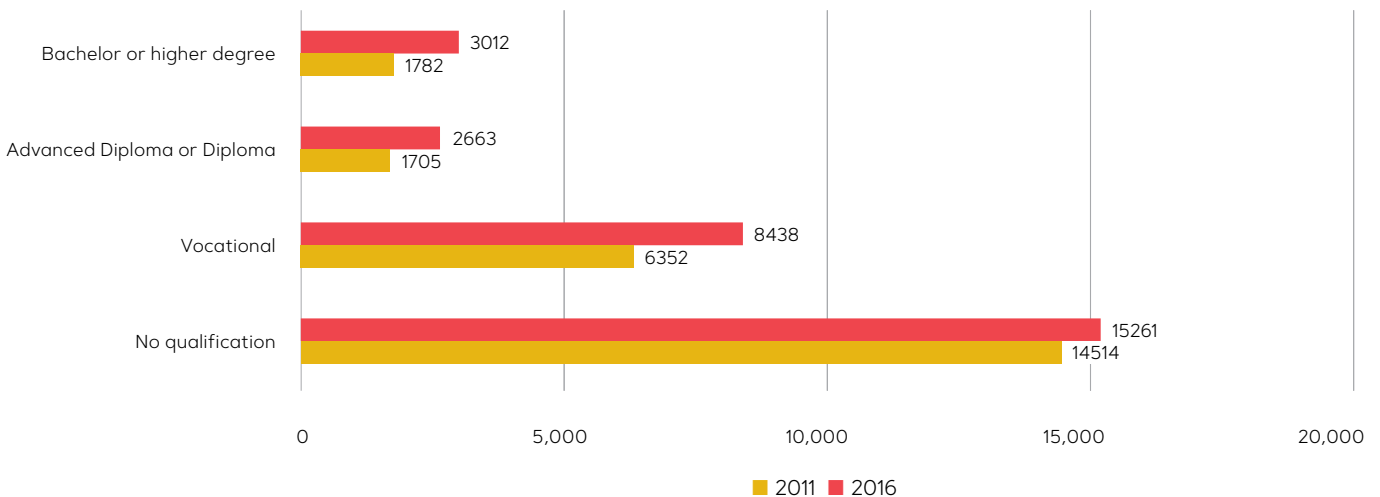
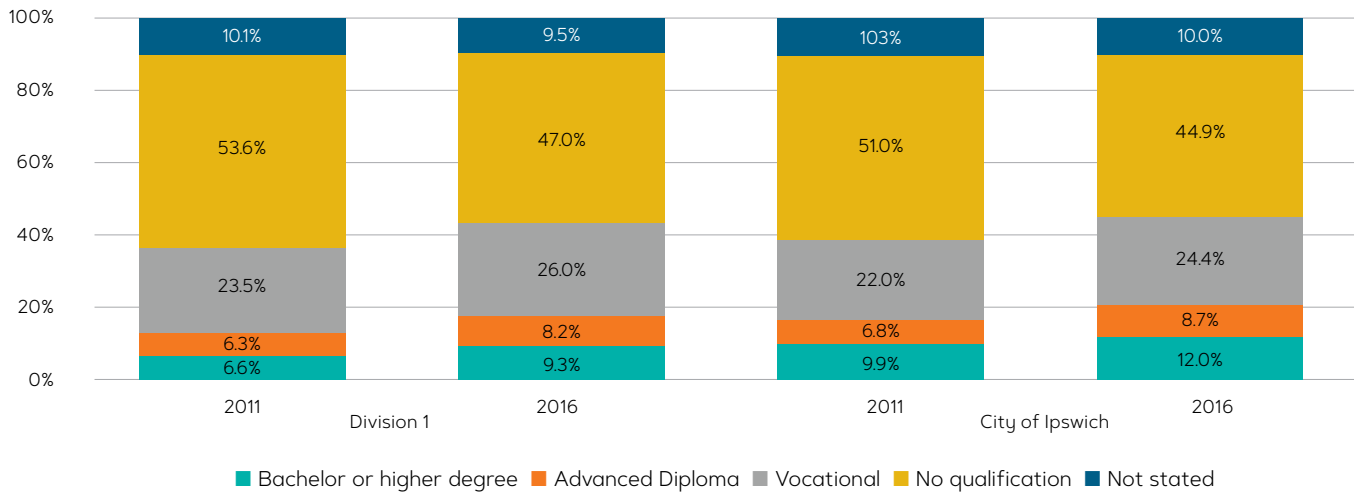


Figure 18. Residents' highest education qualification attainment in Division 1 and City of Ipswich, 2011-2016



EMPLOYMENT



In 2016, there were 32,457 residents of working age in Division 1, including 20,744 (63.9%) that participated in the labour force, below the City of Ipswich participation rate of 62.6%.

Of the Division 1 labour force:

- 12,304 people worked full-time (59.3% down from 61% in 2011)
- 6,191 people worked part-time (29.8% up from 28.3% in 2011)
- 1,891 were unemployed (9.1% up from 7.4% in 2011), and consistent with the unemployment proportion across the City of Ipswich (9%, up from 7.2% in 2011).

The remaining 9,668 residents (or 29.8 %) 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 1, number of employed and unemployed looking for work in 2016

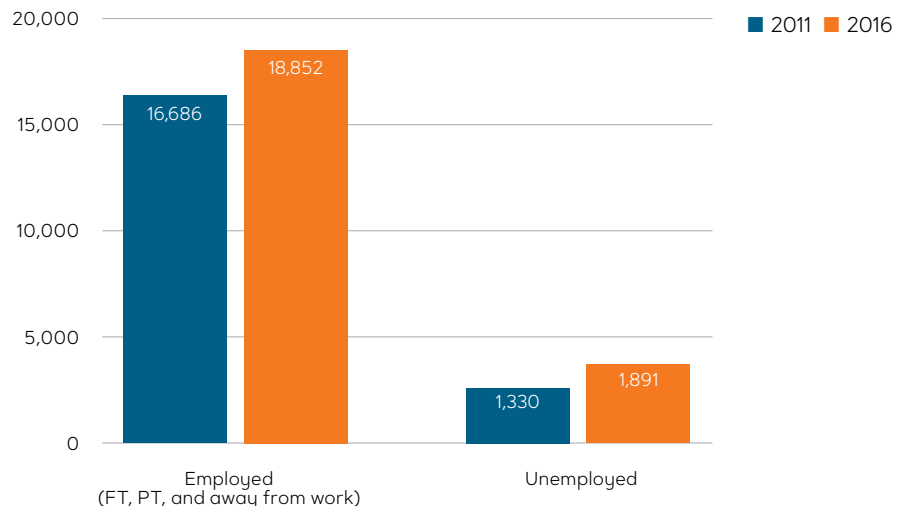
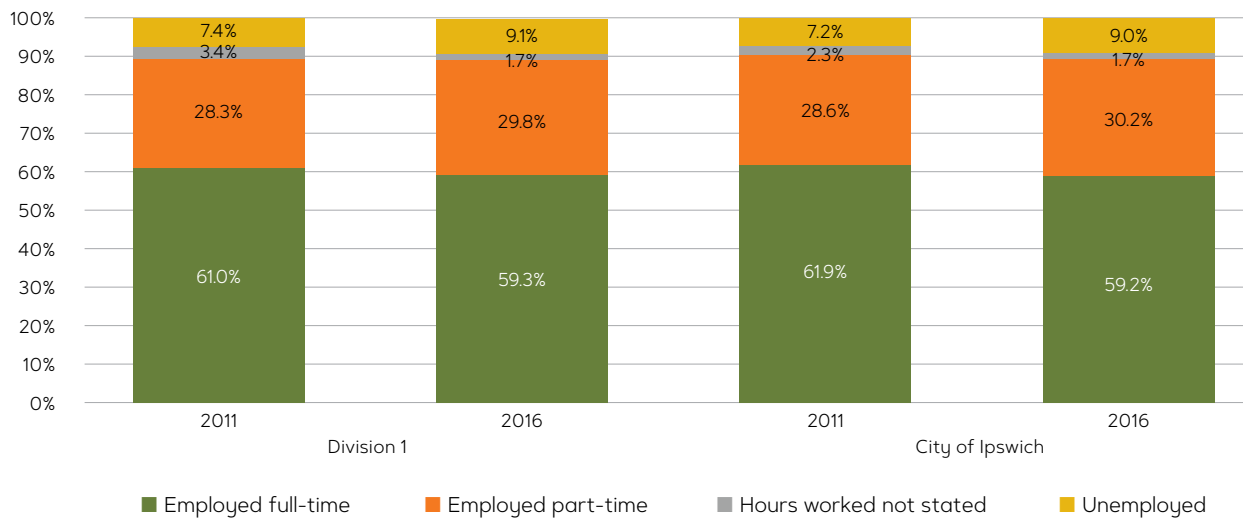


Figure 20. City of Ipswich and Division 1 residents labour force status (%) in 2011 and 2016



JOURNEY TO WORK

Journey to work data shows how many Division 1 residents live and work in the City of Ipswich. It also shows how many residents commute out of the area to their place of employment and where they are working. Division 1'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. This data is benchmarked with the City of Ipswich data published by .id the population experts. Division 1 is an aggregate of the following SA2s: Ripley; Redbank Plains; Raceview; and Rosewood.



More than half of the working residents in Division 1 are employed locally in the City of Ipswich (11,441 people or 51.9%) while 43.3% travel outside of Ipswich for work. This is a smaller percentage than for the city overall (48.4%).

Division 1 has a similar percentage of working residents in a job with no fixed address (4.6%) compared to the City of Ipswich (4.5%), meaning a small percentage of the resident workforce travel regularly to different worksites.

Figure 21. Proportion of residents in Division 1 and City of Ipswich by work location in 2016

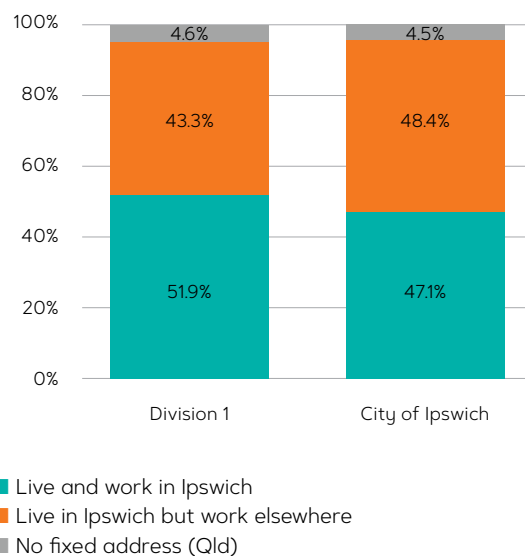
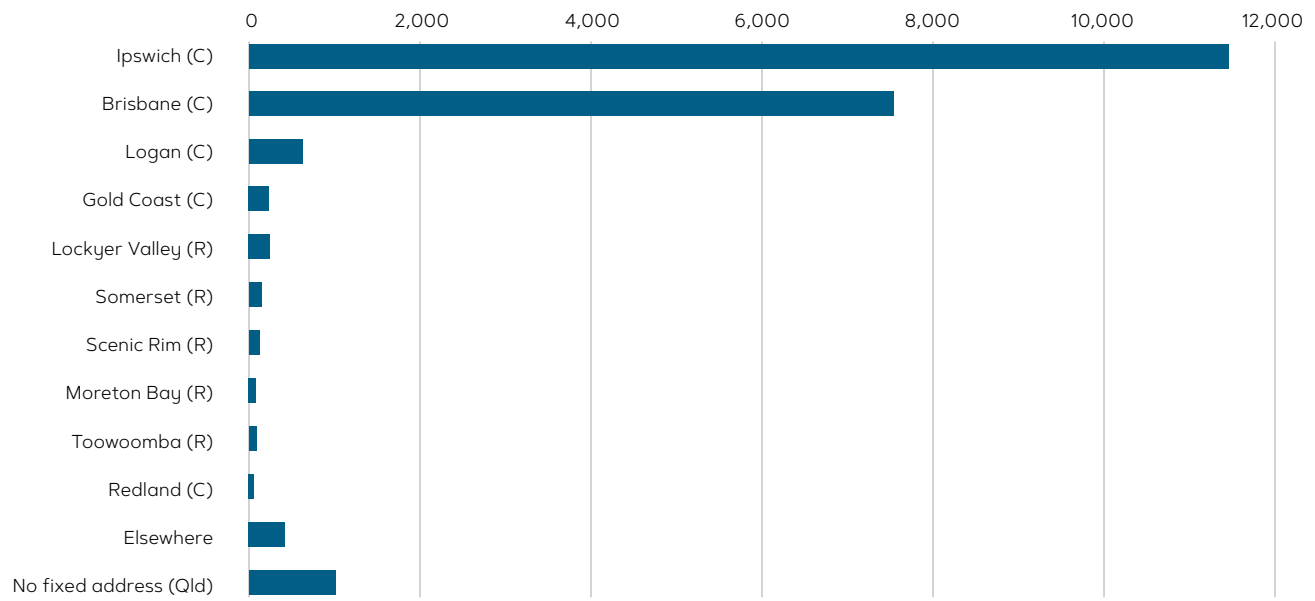
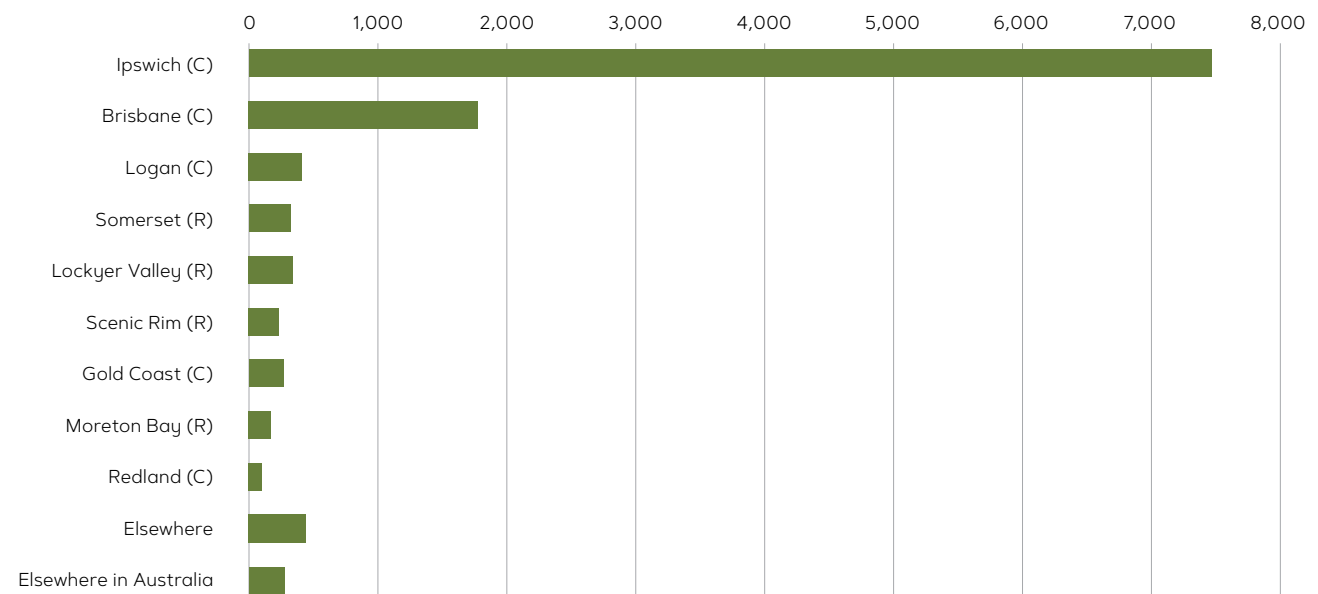


Figure 22. Number of residents in Division 1 by place of work, 2016



In 2016, there were 7,454 workers that lived in the City of Ipswich that were employed locally in Division 1. Another 1,775 workers employed locally in Division 1 lived in the Brisbane Local Government Area and 414 workers lived in the City of Logan.

Figure 23. Number of workers in Division 1 by place of residence, 2016



INDUSTRY



13 working residents employed in Health Care and Social Assistance

The top 5 employment industries for working residents of Division 1 in 2016 were Health Care and Social Assistance (12.7%); Retail Trade (11.2%); Manufacturing (10.4%); Public Administration and Safety (9.2%); and Construction (8.6%).

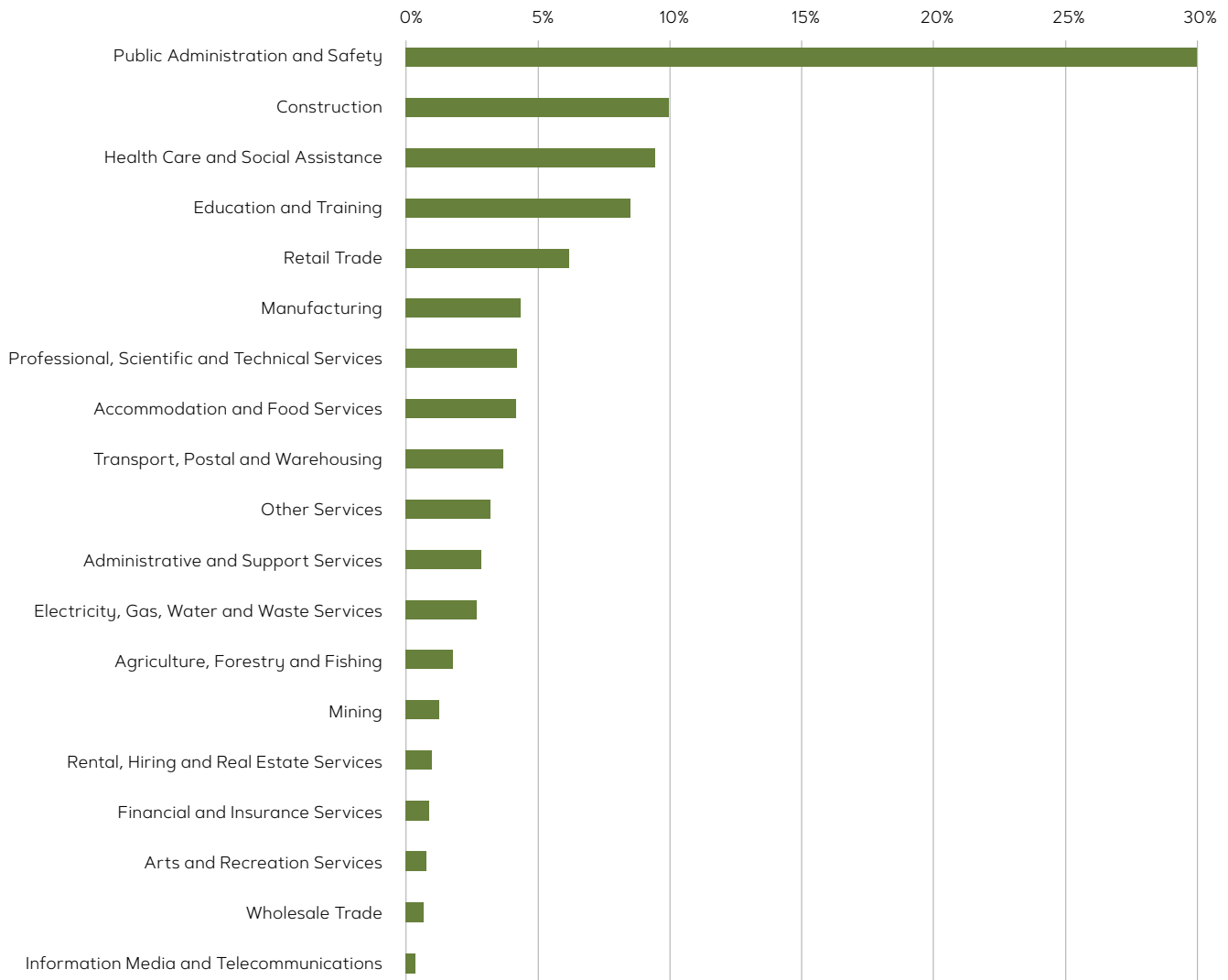
Between 2011 and 2016, the most popular employment type in Division 1 changed from Manufacturing (dropping from 15% of the employment share to 10.4%) to Health Care and Social Assistance (increasing in employment share from 11.5% to 12.7%) being similar to the industry change for the city overall.

Figure 24. Industries of employment for workers in Division 1 and the City of Ipswich, 2011-2016



For workers based in Division 1, Public Administration and Safety made up the largest employment share in 2016 (30.0%) followed by Construction (9.9%) and Health Care and Social Assistance (9.5%).

Figure 25. Division 1 workers by industry of employment, 2016



OCCUPATIONS

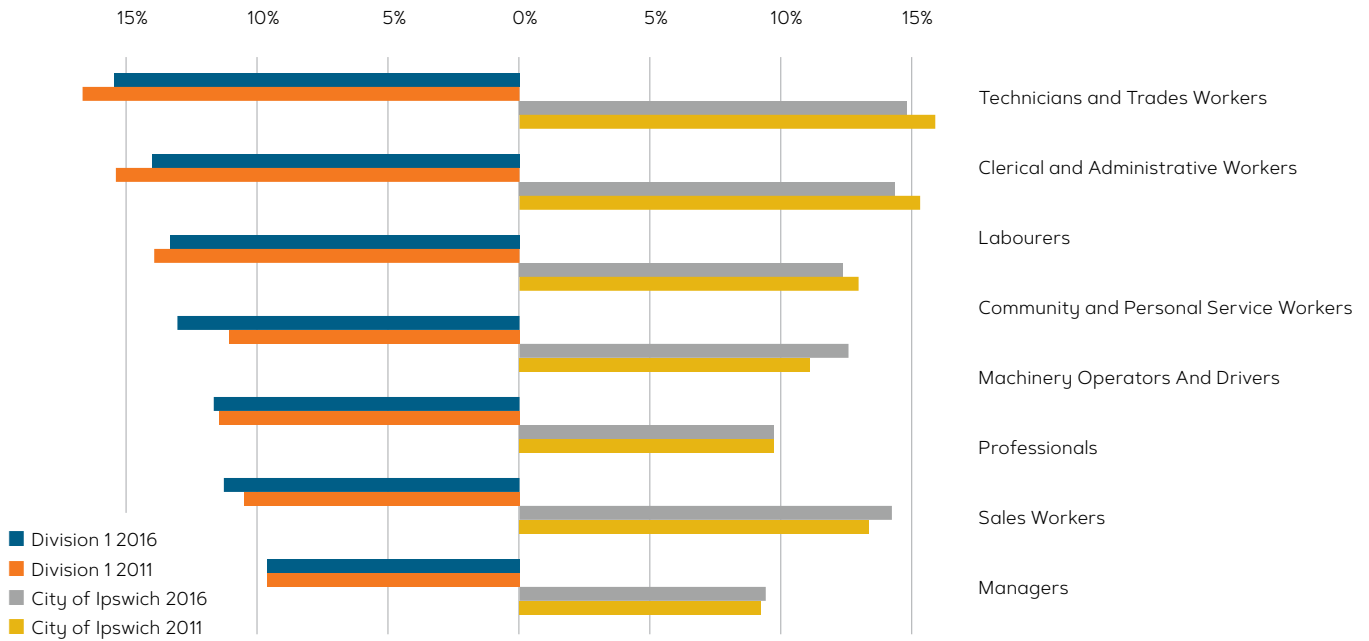


The three most popular occupations held by residents in Division 1 in 2016 were:

- Technicians and Trades Workers (2,975 people or 15.8%)
- Clerical and Administrative Workers (2,693 people or 14.3%)
- Labourers (2,566 people or 13.6%)

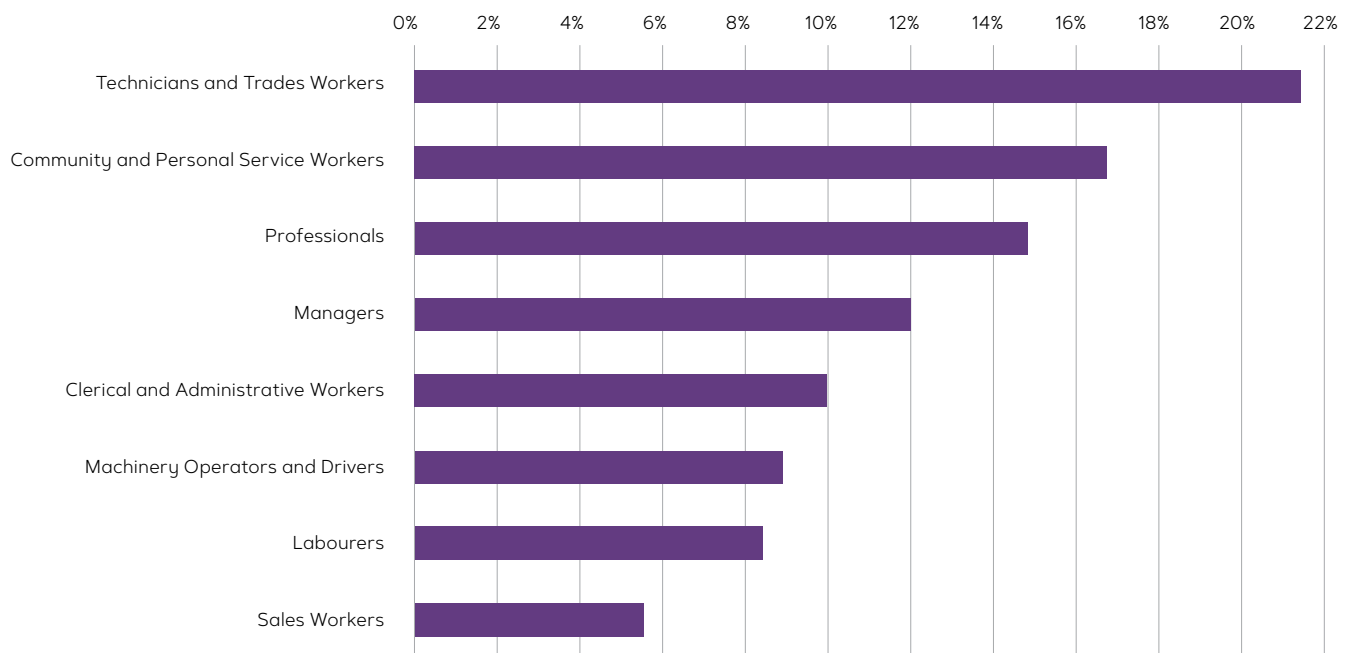
These three occupations accounted for 8,234 people in total or 43.7% of the employed resident population. In comparison, the City of Ipswich employed a smaller percentage of Technicians and Trades Workers (15.1%) and Labourers (12.6%) and a larger percentage of Clerical and Administrative Workers (14.6%).

Figure 26. Occupation groups for residents of Division 1 and the City of Ipswich, 2016



For workers based in Division 1, Technicians and Trades Workers continue to represent the largest employment share (21.4%), followed by Community and Personal Service Workers (16.7%) and Professionals (14.8%).

Figure 27. Occupations of workers based in Division 1, 2016



METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK



In 2016, the vast majority of working residents from Division 1 travelled to work by car, either as a driver or as a passenger. There were 912 working residents from Division 1 who caught public transport to work (4.9%), contrast with 14,964 people (79.5%) who used a private vehicle. Compared to the City of Ipswich overall, Division 1 had a larger percentage of persons who travelled by car as the driver (71.3% compared to 69.0%), and a smaller percentage who travelled by train to get to work (4.2% compared to 6.1%).

Figure 28. Number of working residents by method of travel to work Division 1, 2016

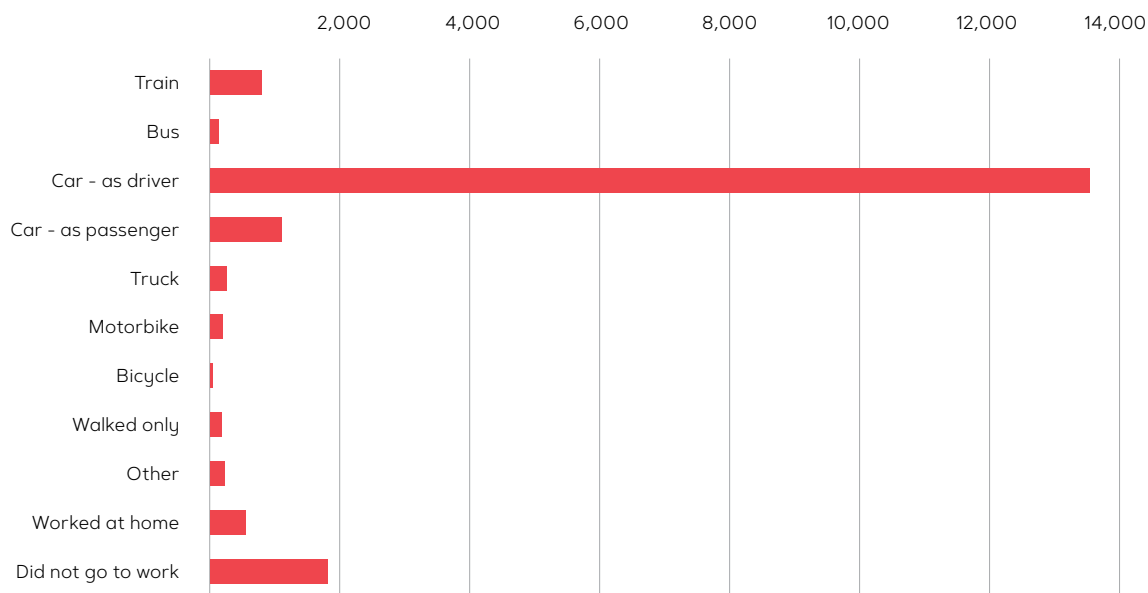
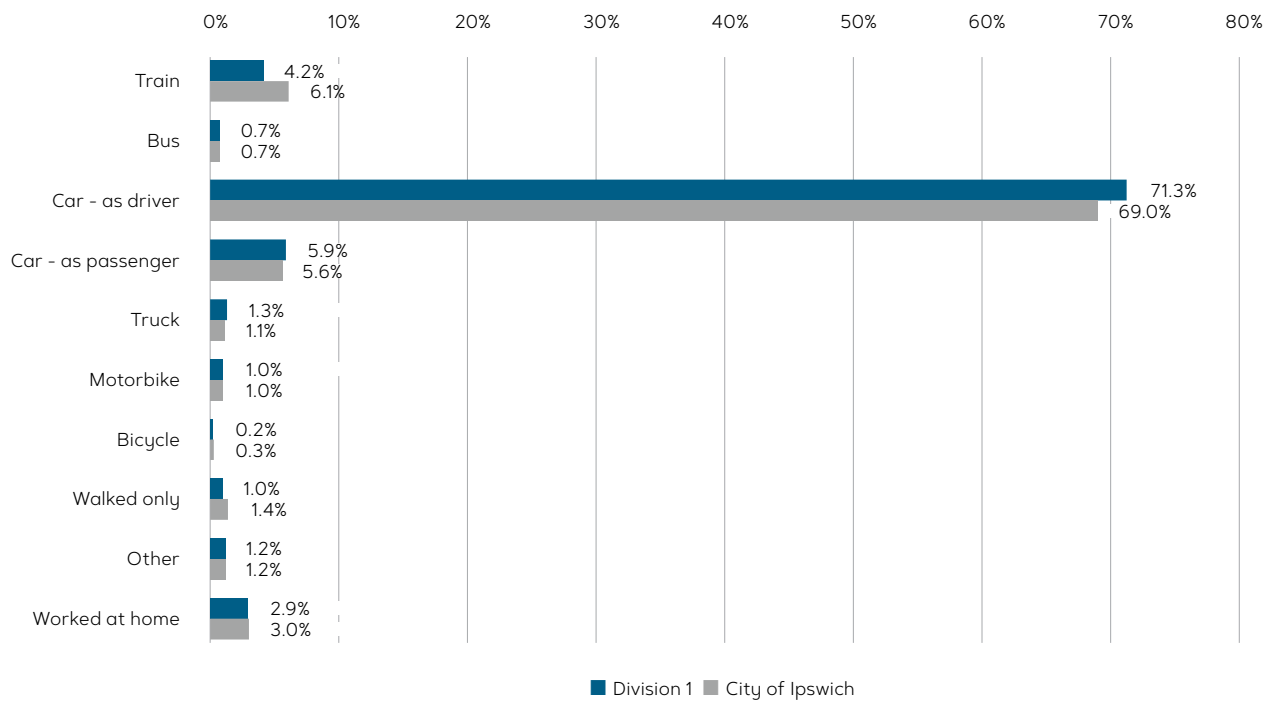


Figure 29. Method of travel to work, Division 1 and the City of Ipswich, 2016



INCOME



Division 1 shares a similar income distribution to the City of Ipswich. In 2016, 26.9% of residents aged 15 years and over earned more than \$1,000 per week (compared to 27.9% for the City of Ipswich).

Analysis of the working-age population by income quartile in Division 1 relative to Ipswich shows a smaller proportion in the highest income quartile and a similar proportion in the lowest income quartile.

Of Division 1 residents aged 15 years and over:

- 7,576 (or 25.5%) were in the lowest quartile earning less than \$333 weekly (similar to Ipswich overall, 25.2%)
- 7,040 (or 23.7%) were in the medium lowest quartile earning \$334 to \$660 per week (a lower proportion than for Ipswich 24.3%)
- 9,031 (or 30.3%) were in the medium highest quartile earning \$661 to \$1,195 per week (a higher proportion than the Ipswich average 28.3%)
- 6,112 (or 20.5%) were in the highest personal income quartile earning \$1,196 and over (lower than the Ipswich proportion of 22.1%).

Figure 30. Individual weekly income of Division 1 residents aged 15 years and over in 2016



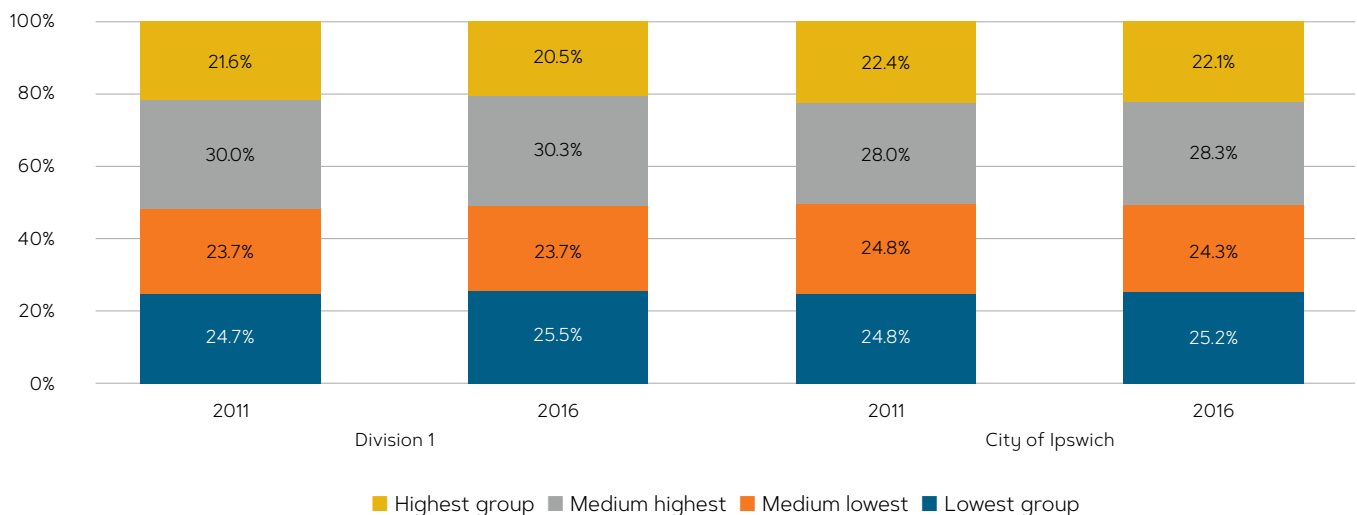
* The total personal incomes inclusive all source of earning such as wage/salaries, government benefits, pensions, allowances and other based on aged 15 years and over.

Table 8. Individual income - Quartile group dollar ranges

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+ years.

Figure 31. Proportion of personal weekly income quartiles in Division 1 and City of Ipswich, 2011-2016





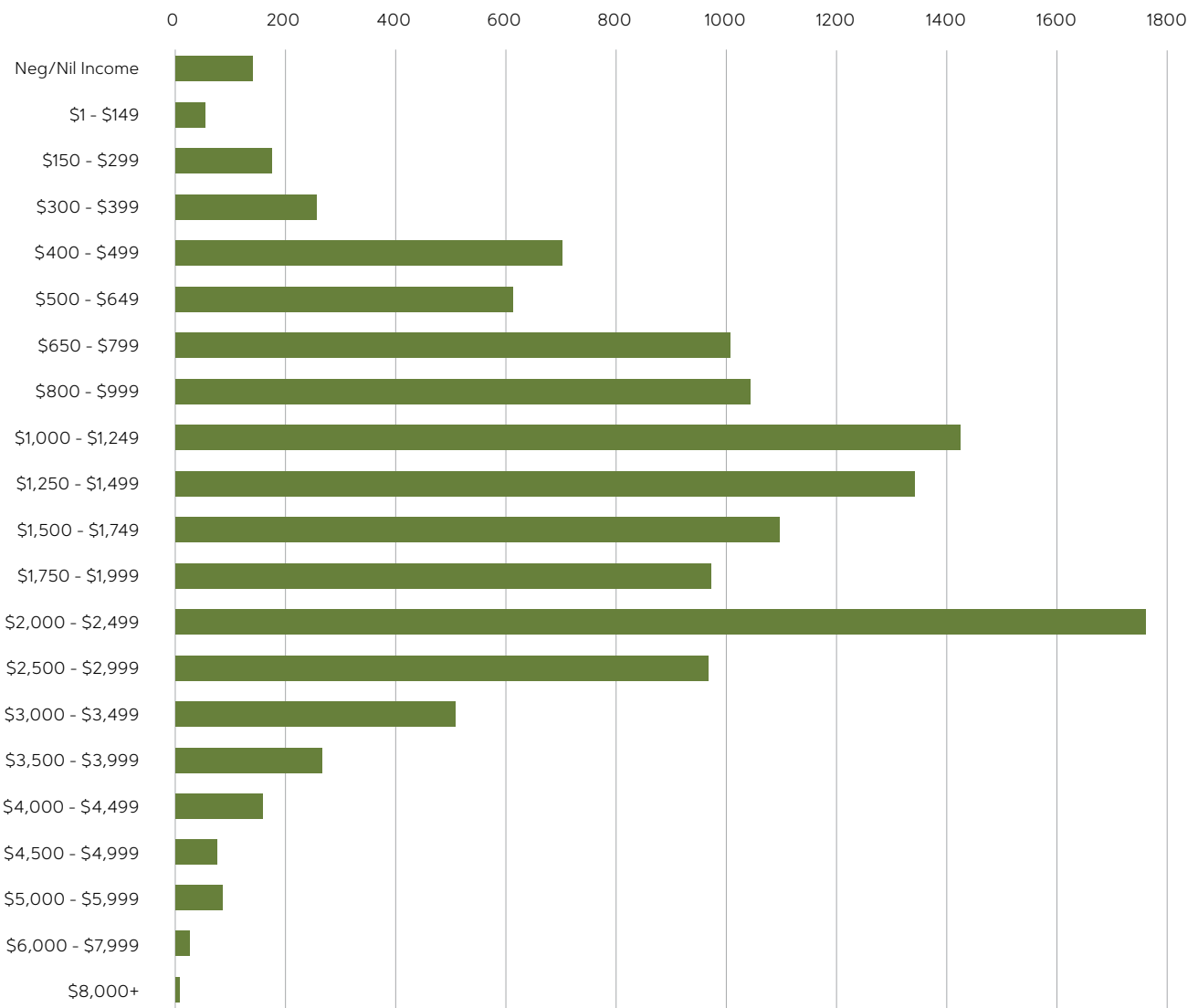
In 2016, 42.12% of Division 1 households earned a weekly income above \$1,500, consistent with the City of Ipswich overall (42%). Analysis of the distribution of households by income quartile shows strength in middle household income quartiles, with a lesser proportion of households in the highest income quartile and a lesser proportion in the lowest income quartile.

Division 1 had the following household incomes dissection in 2016:

- 2,556 households were in the lowest quartile earning less than \$746 per week (20.4% of households compared to 22.4% for Ipswich overall)
- 3,556 households (or 28.4%) were in the 'medium lowest' quartile earning between \$746 to \$1,392 (a lower proportion than for Ipswich overall 26.9%)
- 3,831 households (30.6%) were in the 'medium highest' quartile earning \$1,393 to \$2,348 (a higher proportion than the City of Ipswich 28.3%)
- 2,591 households (20.7%) were in the highest quartile, earning \$2,349 and over (well above the average for Ipswich, 22.3%).

The most significant change in Division 1 between 2011 and 2016 was medium lowest quartile which showed an increase of 564 households.

Figure 32. Division 1, households total weekly income in 2016



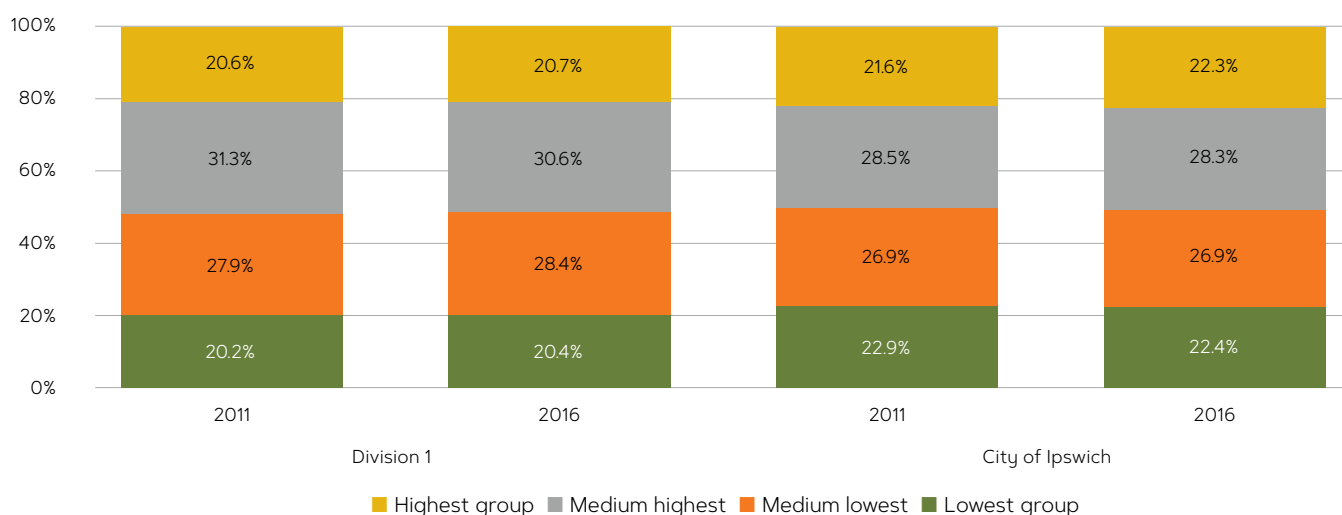
The total household income is the combined of the total personal incomes of each household member present in the household on 2016 Census Night.

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 1 and City of Ipswich, 2011-2016



HOUSING TENURE



In 2016, 52.3% of households in Division 1 had purchased or fully owned their home while 37.1% were renting privately, and 2.6% were in social housing in 2016.

Compared to the City of Ipswich, Division 1 had a smaller proportion of households who owned their dwelling; a similar proportion purchasing their dwelling; and a larger proportion who were renters. Since 2011, the proportion of private rental households has increased (from 35.8% to 37.1%) illustrating the higher levels of investor owned homes in the division.

Figure 34. Housing tenure by landlord type (number) in Division 1 for 2011 and 2016

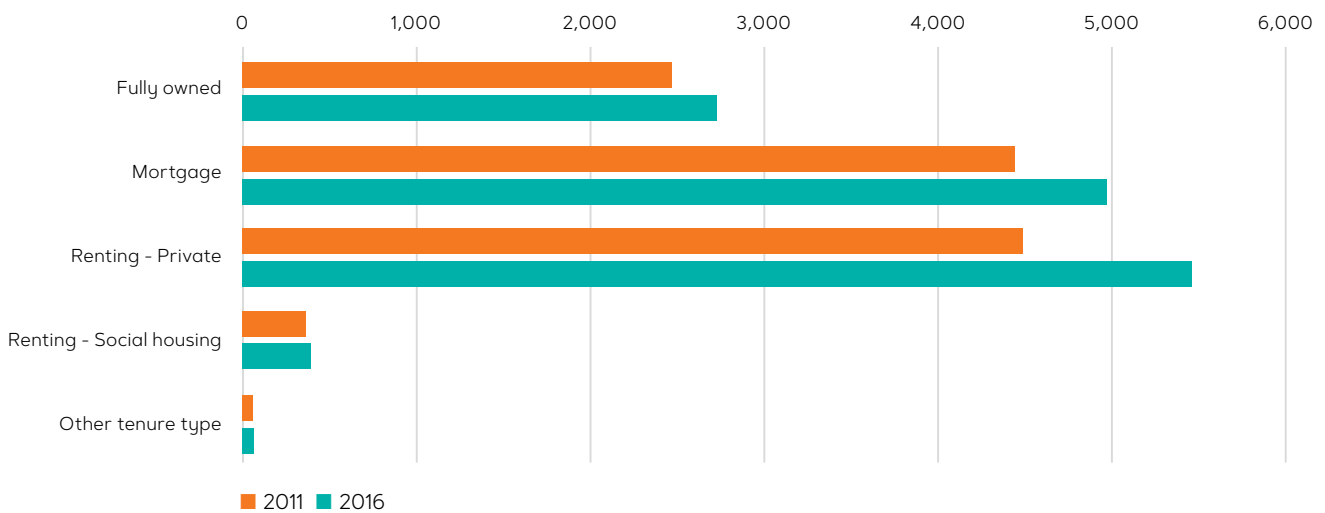
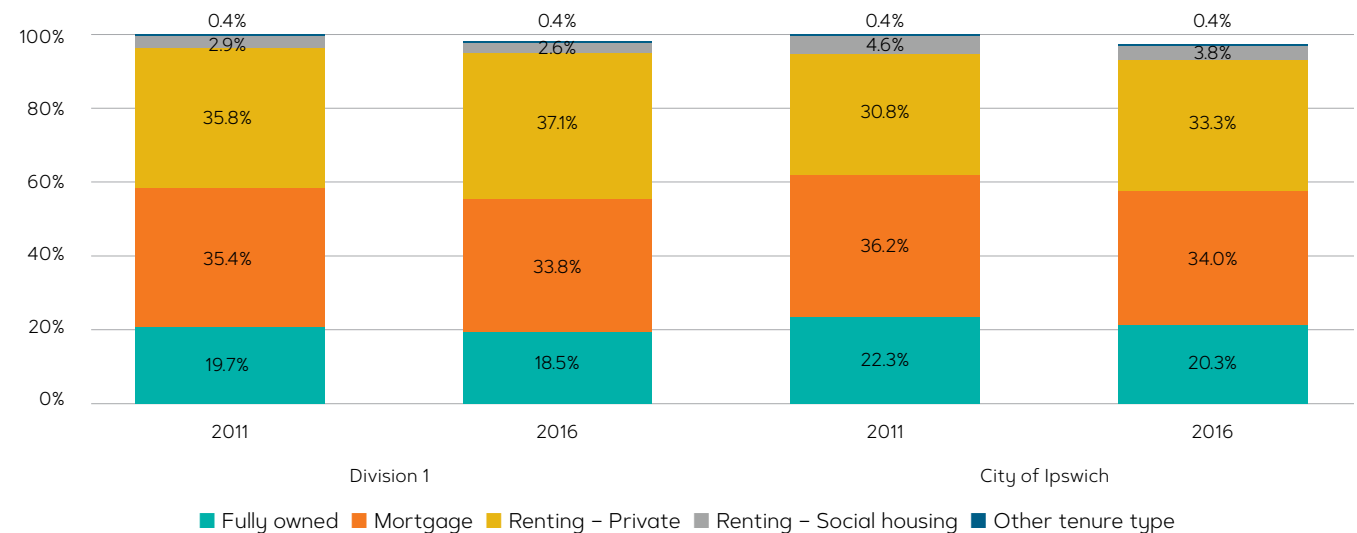


Figure 35. Division 1 and City of Ipswich residents' housing tenure (%) in 2011 and 2016



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

CAR OWNERSHIP



Division 1 had more households (88.6%) that owned at least one car in 2016, compared to the City of Ipswich (86.2%). Overall, 29.1% of the households owned one car; 38.5% owned two cars; and 21.0% owned three cars or more, compared with 30.6%; 36.2% and 19.4% respectively for the City of Ipswich.

There were still 522 households (3.6%) in Division 1 that did not have access to a motor vehicle, which was a smaller percentage than the City of Ipswich average (5.1%), and a proportional reduction since 2011 (down from 4.9% and 6.7% respectively).

Figure 36. Division 1 dwellings by number of motor vehicles in 2011 and 2016

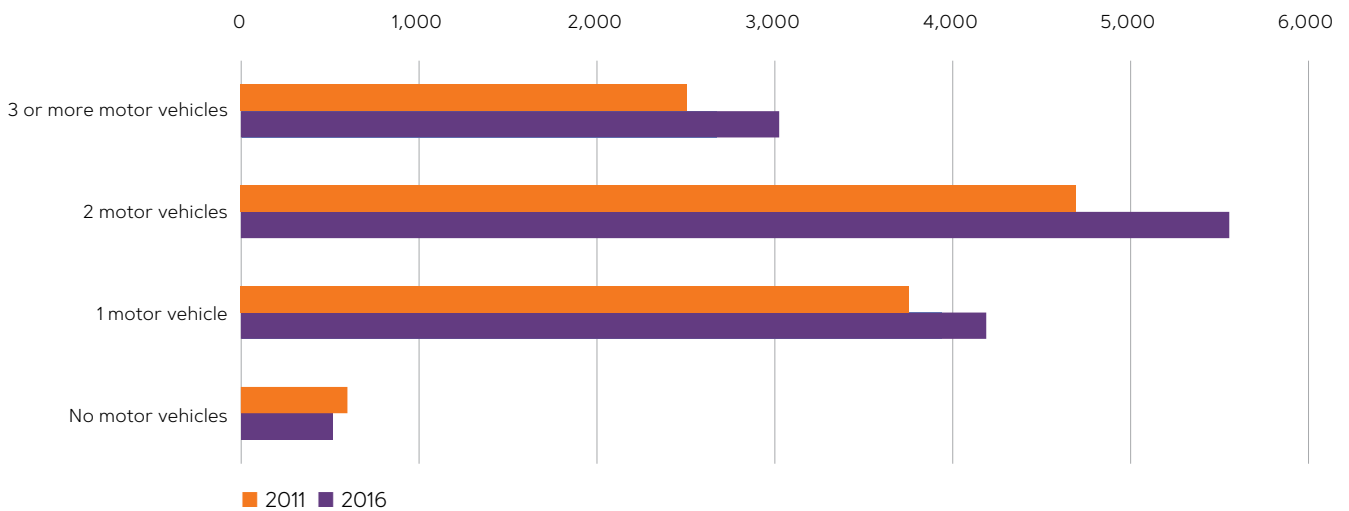
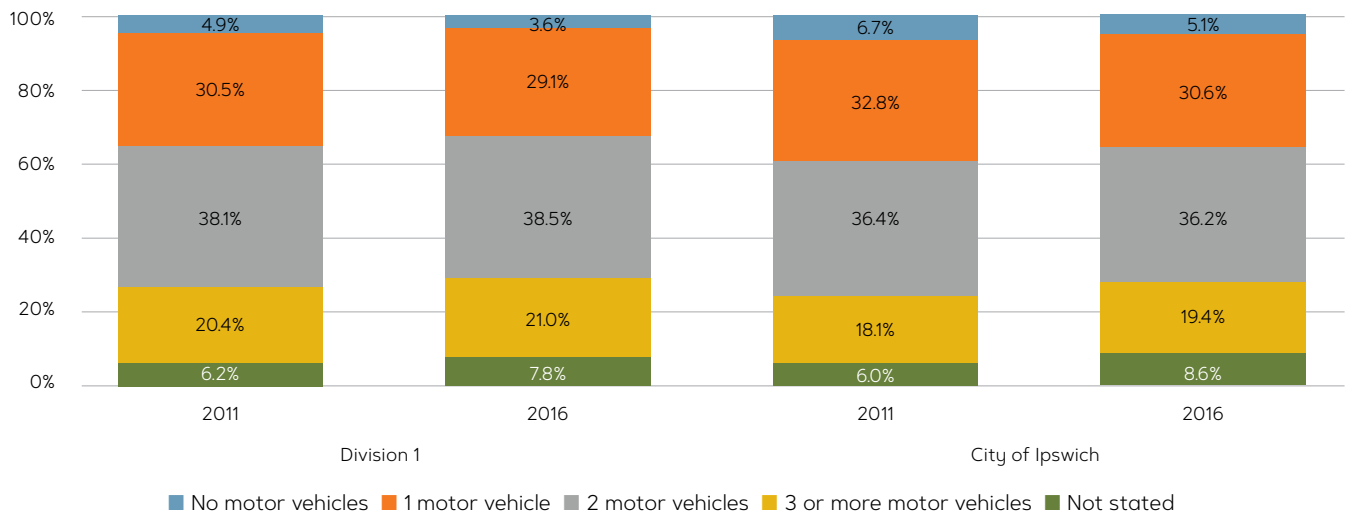


Figure 37. Division 1 and City of Ipswich residents, proportion of motor vehicles ownership, 2011-2016



INTERNET CONNECTION



In 2016, there were 14,610 occupied private dwellings in Division 1, of which 11,811 had an internet connection (80.8% of dwellings, above 79.1% for the City of Ipswich). The proportion of households with internet connection in Division 1 has increased since 2011, consistent with the increase in connection across the city overall.

Figure 38. Division 1 number of dwellings connect to the internet in 2016

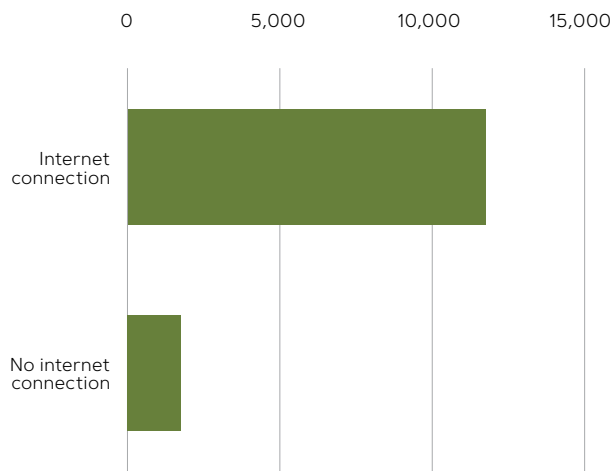
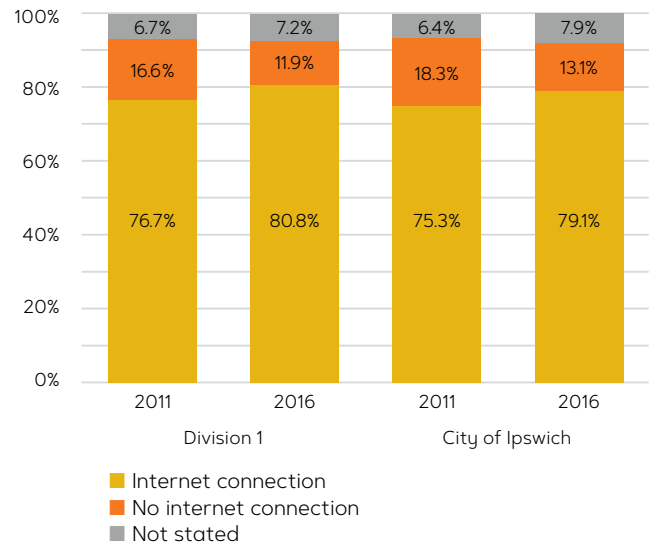


Figure 39. Division 1 and City of Ipswich dwellings with internet access in 2011 and 2016







Ipswich City Council
PO Box 191, Ipswich QLD 4305, Australia

Phone (07) 3810 6666
council@ipswich.qld.gov.au
ipswich.qld.gov.au

Join us online:

 /ipswichCityCouncil

 /IpswichCouncil

 /ipswich-city-council

 /IpswichCityCouncilTV