

Our community:

Demographic profile of Ipswich (2016)



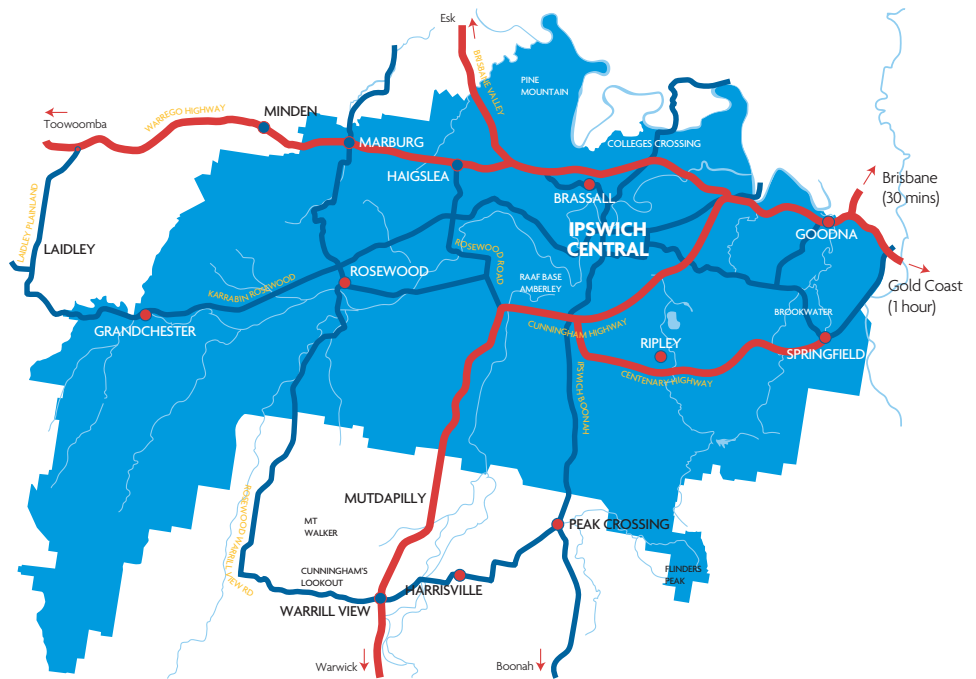
Contents

Ipswich City Council Profile	2	Number of Bedrooms.	29
Data Sources and methodology	2	Internet Access.	30
If Ipswich was a group of 100 people	3	Motor Vehicles.	31
Population Demographics.	5	Income	32
Population Numbers and Growth by Suburb	7	Volunteering	33
Population by Age	9	Employment.	34
Age Groups.	12	Industries.	36
Household Composition	13	Occupations	39
Education	15	Journey to work	41
Qualifications	17	Ipswich residents' employment	41
Socio-Cultural Demographics	19	People who work in Ipswich	43
Language	21	Method of travel to work.	46
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples	22	References.	47
Religious Demographics	23	Census TableBuilder	47
Housing	24	Community profile.	47
Rental and Mortgage Payments.	26	Time series	47
Dwelling Types.	27	Quick stats	48



Ipswich City Council Profile

The citywide profile provides a 'point-in-time' snapshot on a range of Census topics relating to the residents who live in the Ipswich region. This report has been prepared to present an overview of Ipswich residents and the data captured will be used to inform future policy decisions and directions of the Council. This report benchmarks demographic information against other Local Government Area and, where appropriate, identifies changes and trends over a number of years.



Data Sources and methodology

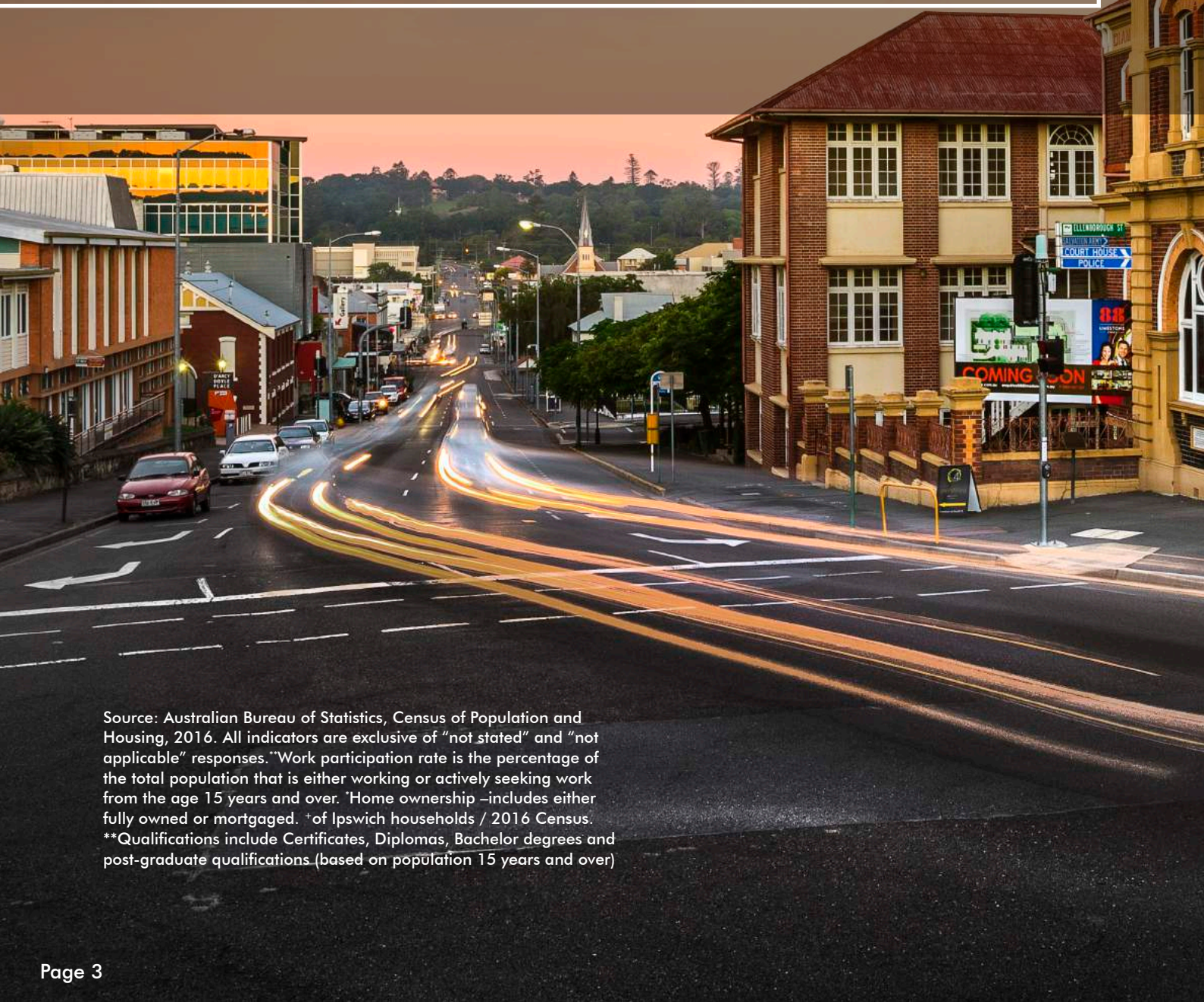
This report draws upon ABS Census 2016 and 2011 data for Ipswich and benchmarks against Queensland, Australia and other Local Government Areas (LGAs) that are of comparable size or have similar characteristics as Ipswich. These LGAs are Brisbane, Logan, Moreton Bay, Townsville and Toowoomba.

Data has been sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) using a range of products and tools including Census data (2006, 2011 and 2016), QuickStats and TableBuilder Pro for the

Ipswich City Council area. Graphs and tables are calculated excluding "not stated" and "not applicable" responses. Suburb data is sourced from ABS QuickStats. Small areas or major amendments to boundaries may effect data reported.

Data within this report includes the Usual Place of Residence data however there are some measures that use enumerated data such as dwelling base data. For a full list of sources, please see the References section within the report.

If Ipswich was a group of 100 people



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016. All indicators are exclusive of "not stated" and "not applicable" responses. *Work participation rate is the percentage of the total population that is either working or actively seeking work from the age 15 years and over. *Home ownership –includes either fully owned or mortgaged. *of Ipswich households / 2016 Census. **Qualifications include Certificates, Diplomas, Bachelor degrees and post-graduate qualifications (based on population 15 years and over)



50 are male and
50 are female



86 are connected
to the internet



18 volunteer



44 are
married⁺



63 participate in the
Labour work force**



48 have weekly
household
income over \$1,500



41 have at least one
parent who was
born overseas



5 are Aboriginal
and/or Torres Strait
Islander



51 completed
secondary school
(Year 12)



45 have
a qualification**



12 speak a language
other than English
at home



24 are less than
15 years of age



67 have a
religious affiliation



95 live in a household
with at least one car



11 are aged
65 and over



34 earn more than
\$1,000 per week



78 were born
in Australia



58 live in a home
that is owned*

Population Demographics

The population of Ipswich increased by 16.1% between 2011 and 2016, reaching 193,719 on Census day (9 August 2017, Usual Resident Population).

Growth over this period has been nearly double the rate for both Queensland and Australia, and significantly more than other benchmarked Local Government Areas (LGAs) (see Figure 1).

16.1%
population increase

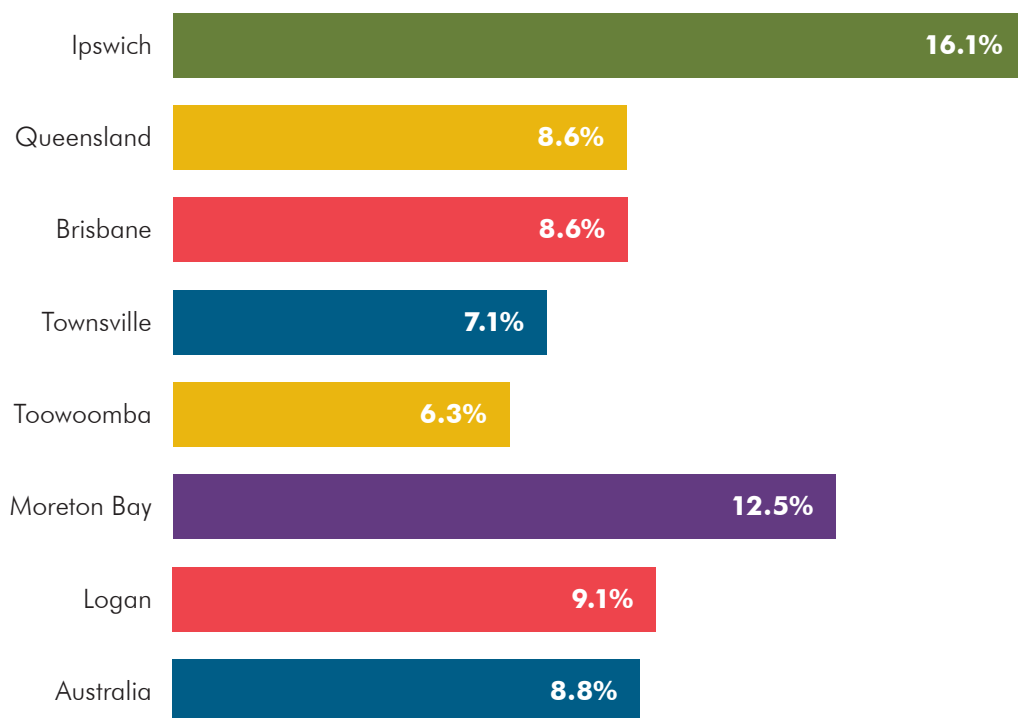


Figure 1: Growth rates for Queensland, Ipswich and selected LGAs 2011-2016

While the city's population continues to increase steadily, the rate of growth is slowing. Figure 2 illustrates that the annual rate of growth in 2016 was 2.9%.



Figure 2: Population and growth rate change for Ipswich LGA 2006-2016 (ERP)

Ipswich has an even gender split, with 50% male and 50% female residents. This has not changed significantly since the last Census period.

Population Numbers and Growth by Suburb

The growth in Ipswich can be linked to development in suburbs such as Springfield Lakes, Redbank Plains and Augustine Heights. Between them, these three suburbs account for 46% of all growth in the last five years (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Top 10 Ipswich suburbs by population growth 2011 to 2016

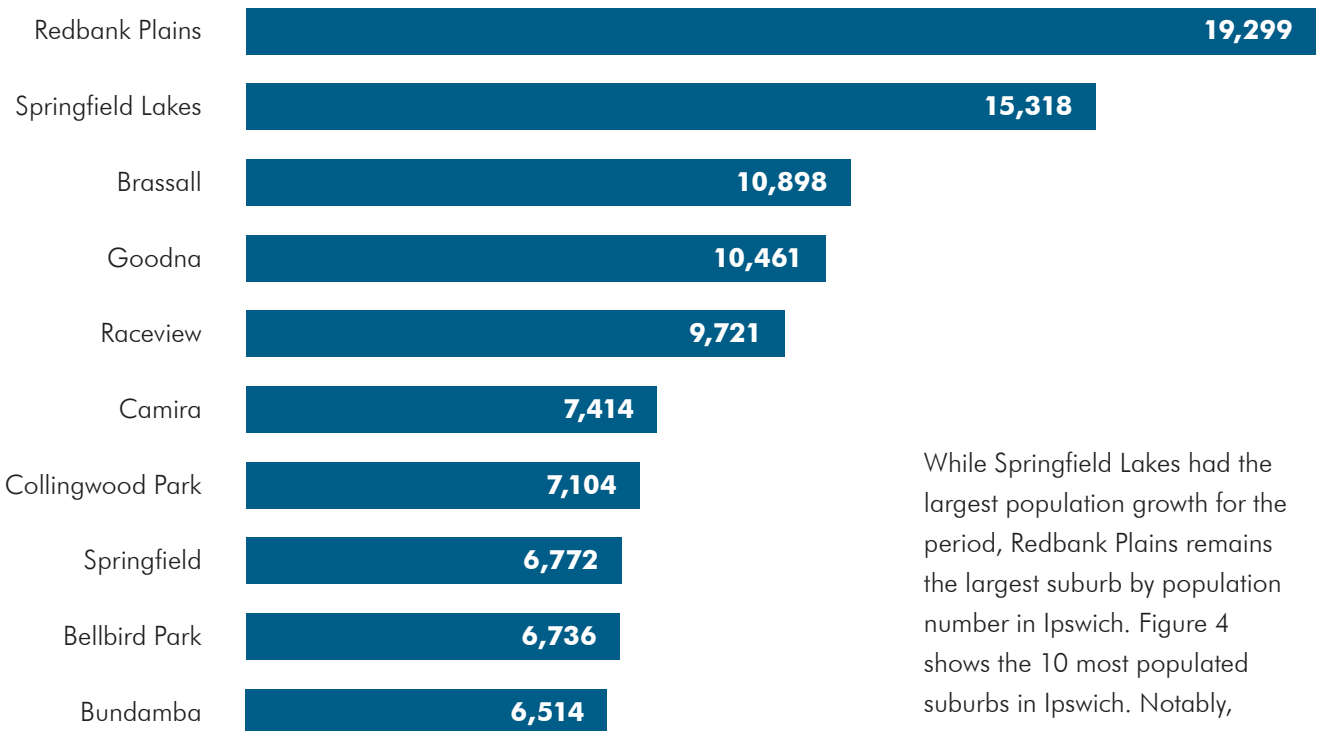
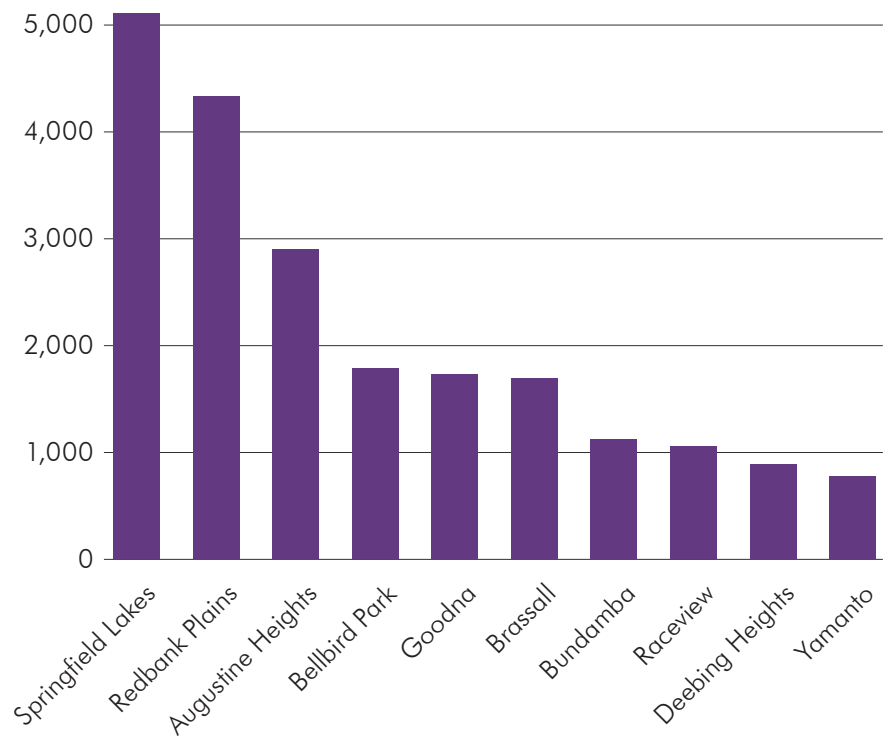


Figure 4: Top 10 Ipswich suburbs by population in 2016

While Springfield Lakes had the largest population growth for the period, Redbank Plains remains the largest suburb by population number in Ipswich. Figure 4 shows the 10 most populated suburbs in Ipswich. Notably, there were a few small suburbs in Ipswich, mainly rural, that saw decreases in population.

Notable, too, is the change in population in some smaller suburbs. The following table shows suburbs with a population of less than 5,000 that have experienced significant population change in the last five years. The scale of growth in these suburbs is significant from a local community perspective, where new neighbours may represent a third to one-and-a-half of current community members as shown in Table 1.

Suburb	Population Change 2011 - 2016	2016 Population
Augustine Heights	147%	4,875
South Ripley*	107%	712
Deebing Heights*	78%	2,039
Marburg	54%	873
Brookwater	47%	2,150
Wulkuraka	44%	1,233
Ripley*	37%	1,403
North Booval	31%	3,174
Sadliers Crossing	27%	1,362
Peak Crossing	27%	972

* Suburbs experienced boundary changes between 2011 and 2016 that may have impacted upon growth figures.

Table 1: Top 10 growth suburbs with populations less than 5000



Population by Age

Ipswich continues to defy state and national trends with its notably younger population: a median age of 32 years. This compares with Queensland's median age of 37 years and Australia's, of 38 years (see Figure 5). Over the last 10 years Ipswich's median age has decreased (from 33 years in 2006) while Brisbane and Queensland median ages have increased during this period (see Figure 6).

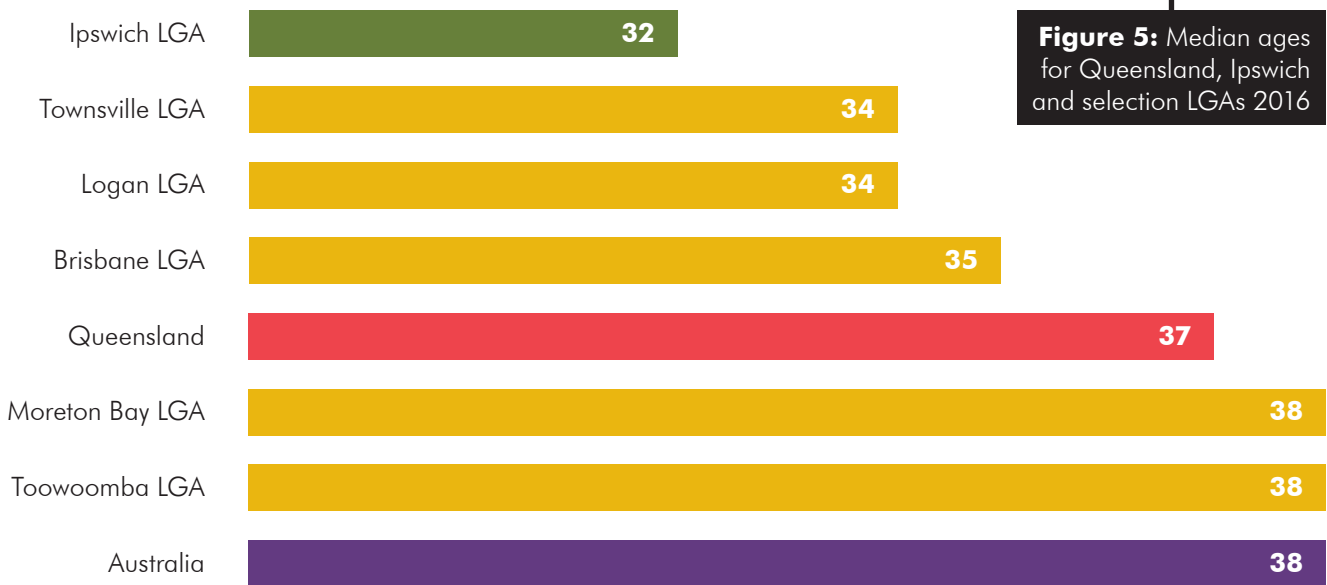


Figure 5: Median ages for Queensland, Ipswich and selection LGAs 2016

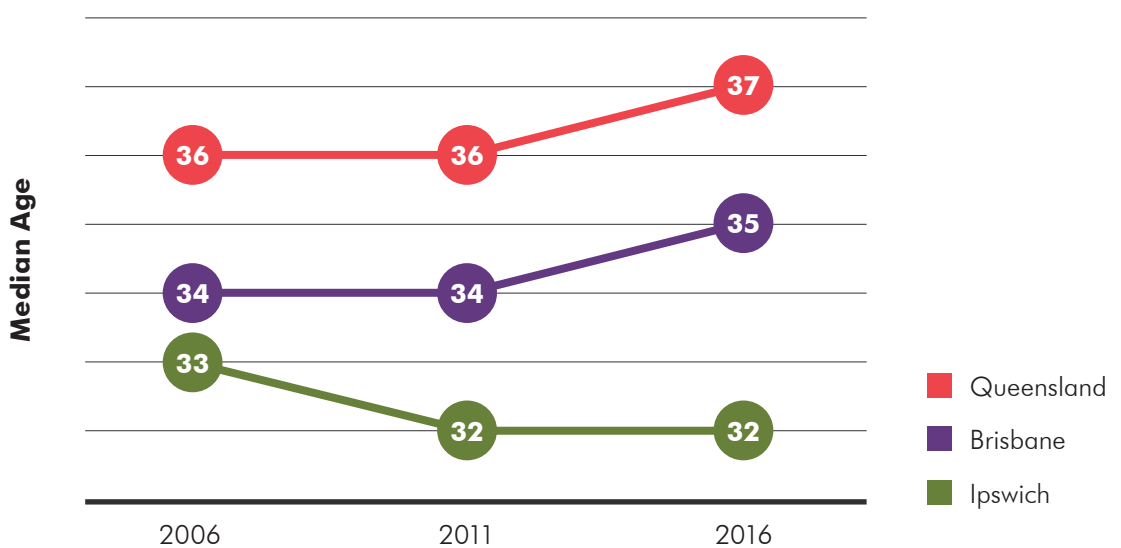
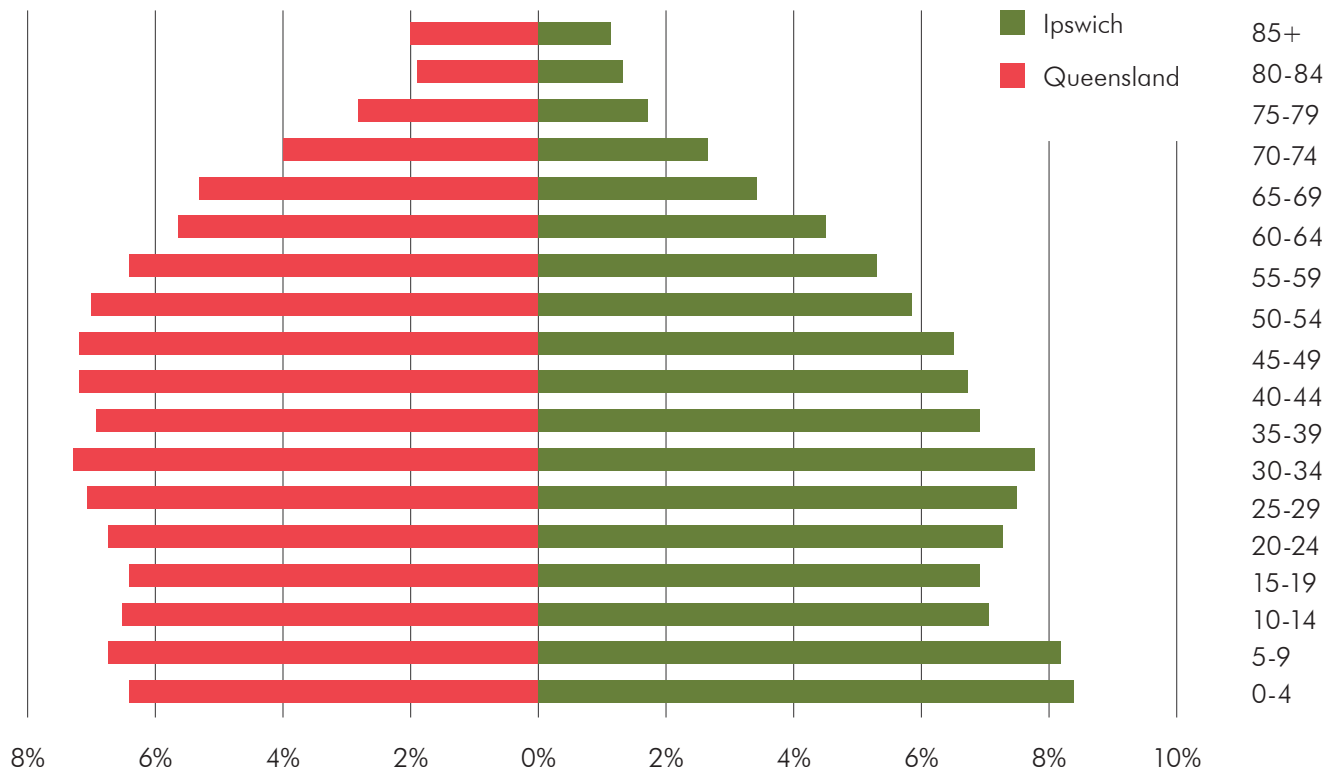


Figure 6: Median ages for Queensland, Brisbane and Ipswich 2006 to 2016

The age profile comparison of Ipswich and Queensland illustrates the maturing Queensland population compared to Ipswich's younger family aged profile (see Figure 7).

Figure 7: Age profile comparison for Queensland and Ipswich 2016



The 2016 Census data demonstrates that the largest population increases in Ipswich were in the 0-4, 5-9 and the 30-34 year age groups showing the strong growth in young families in Ipswich, and causing the young median age of 32.

One trend masked by the young median age is the steady growth in the over 55 year age groups. While there are fewer people aged over 55 years in Ipswich, this number has steadily grown and therefore the proportionate change is significant. The large increases in growth in the 65-69 years and 75-79 years cohorts indicates people are choosing to stay in Ipswich as they age, and also moving here as they near retirement age (see Figure 8).

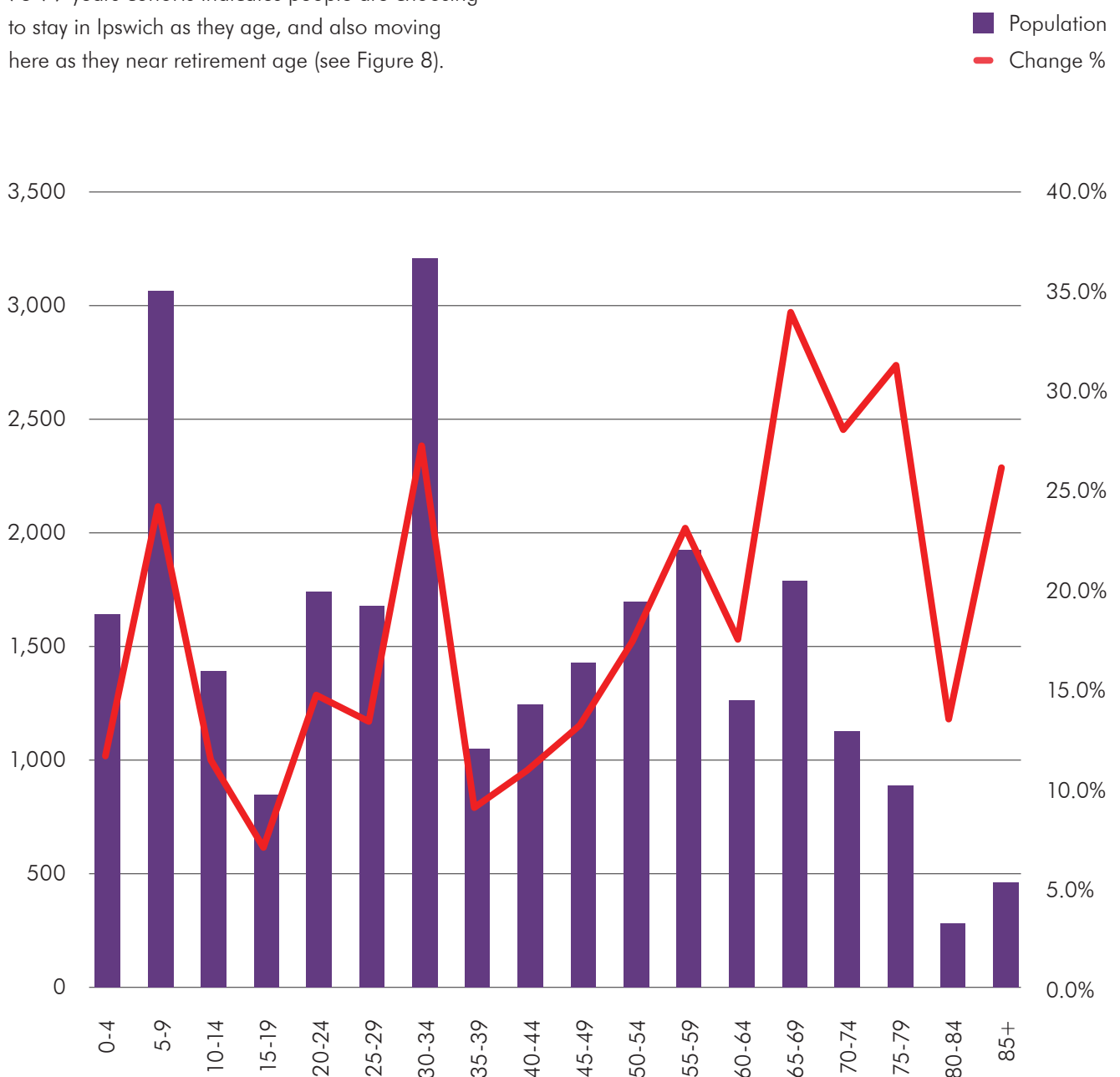


Figure 8: Age cohort population change in Ipswich from 2011 to 2016 (residents and %)

Age Groups

Almost a quarter (24%) of Ipswich's population is under the age of 15 years and nearly two fifths (38%) of the population of Ipswich is under the age of 25 years (see Figure 9). This evidences a continuing trend for Ipswich, with the city's population defying the State's trend to ageing (see Figure 10).

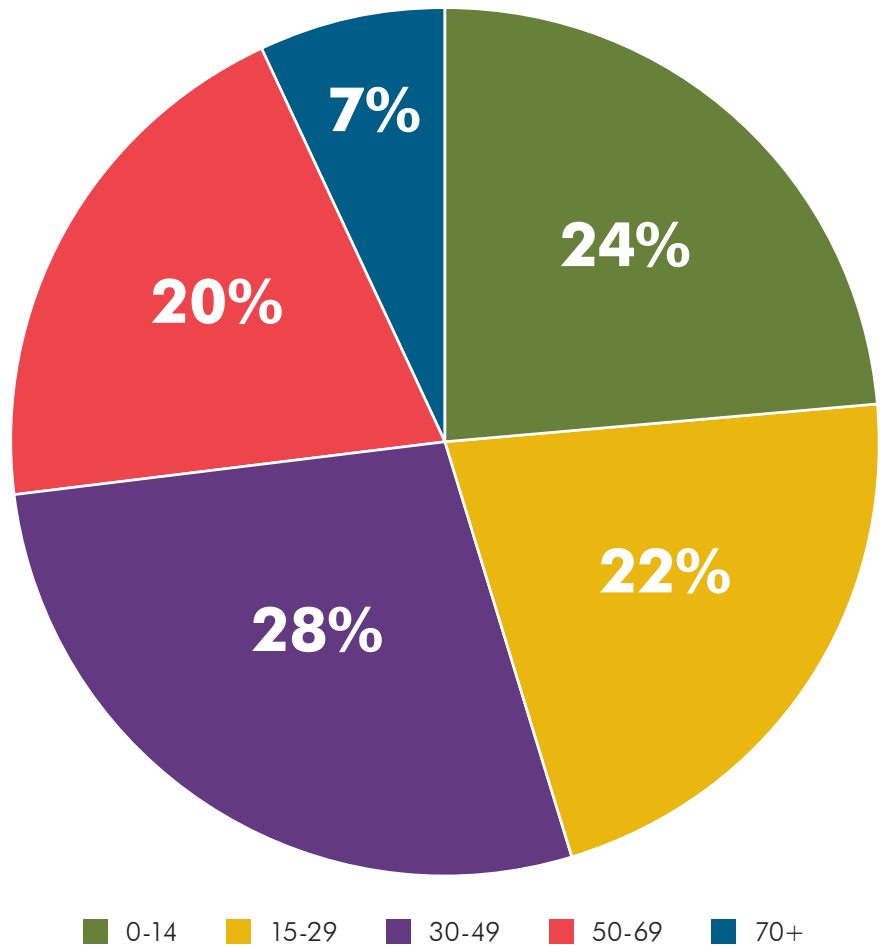


Figure 9: Age cohort proportions for Ipswich in 2016

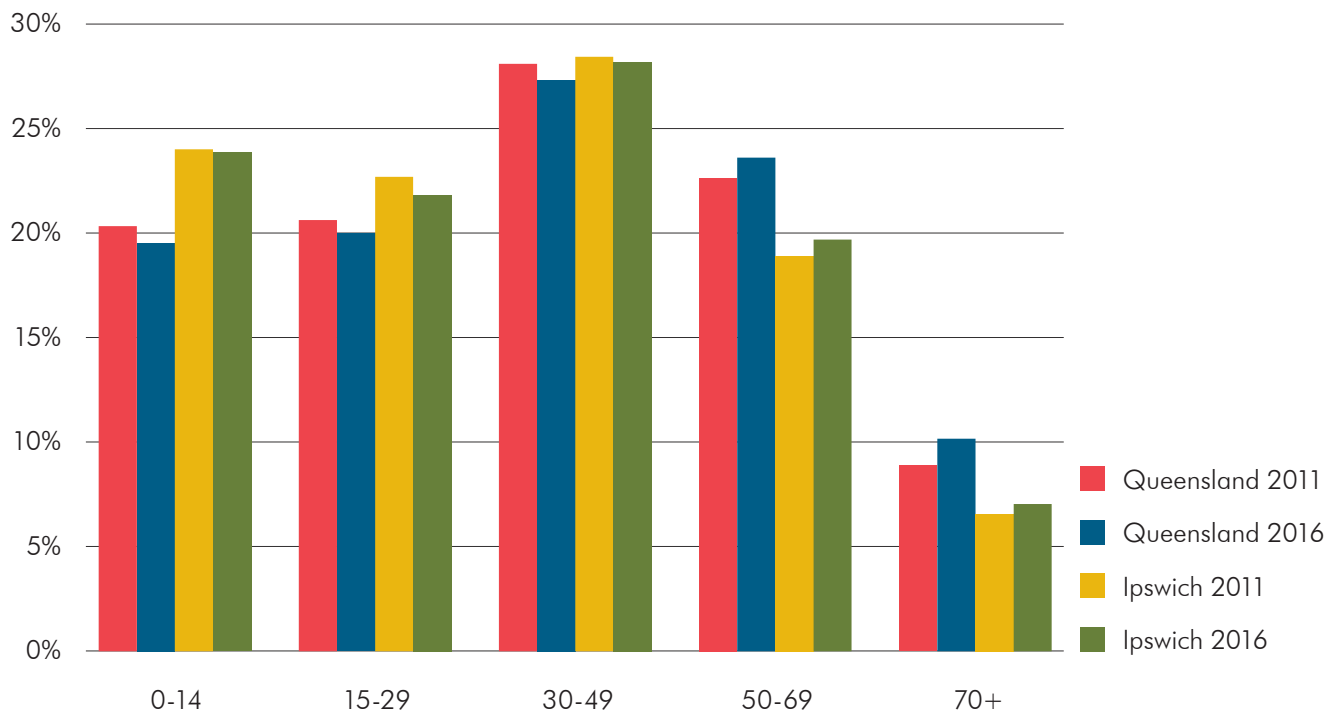


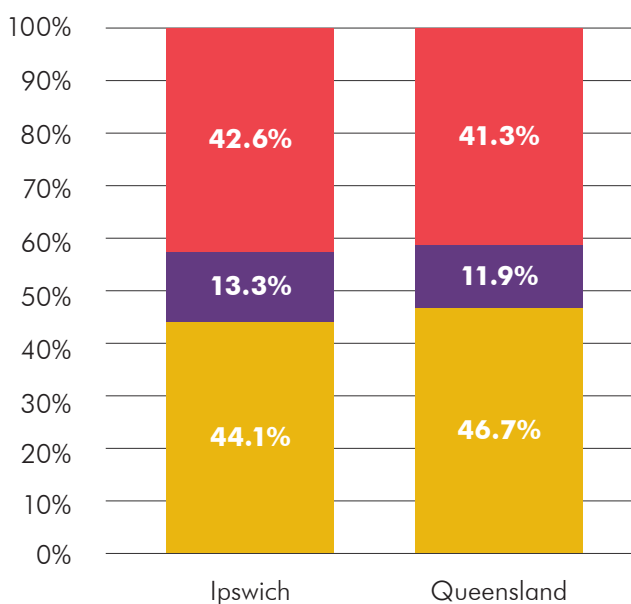
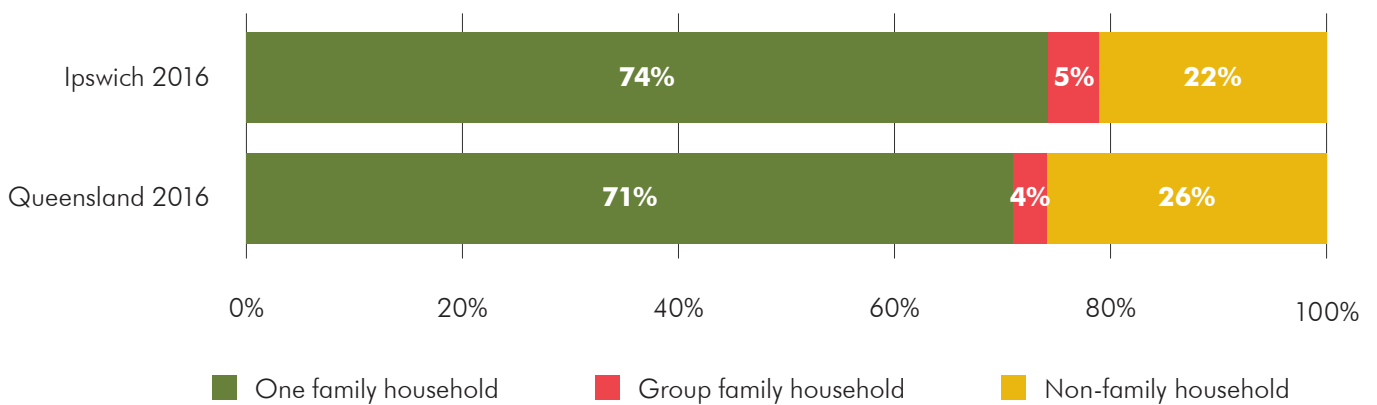
Figure 10: Age cohort comparison for Queensland and Ipswich 2011-2016

Household Composition

Households in Ipswich are primarily occupied by families (including those without children), which account for 74% of all households; 3% higher than Queensland's household structure (see Figure 11). There has been little change in the composition of households and families in Ipswich over the last five years.

* Non-family households includes lone person and share households

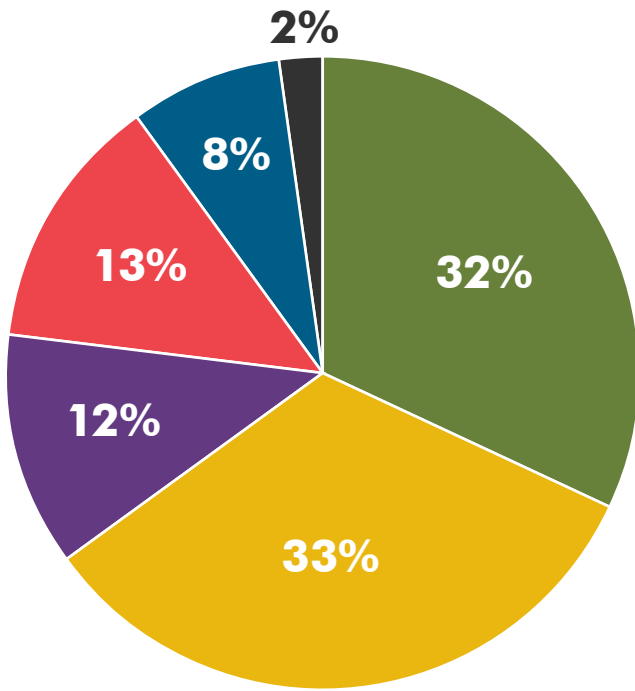
Figure 11: Household composition comparison for Queensland and Ipswich in 2016 (%)



Fifty-seven percent (57%) of Ipswich residents reported being either registered married or in a de facto relationship (see Figure 12). This illustrates a marginal downwards shift since 2011.

- Married in a registered marriage
- Married in a de facto marriage
- Not married

Figure 12: Social Marital status comparison for Queensland and Ipswich in 2016 (%)



Close to half of all families (46%) in Ipswich have children under 15 (see Figure 13). This is higher than the State and most of the benchmarked cities, Logan being the exception (see Figure 14). Another fifth (20%) of families identify as parents with no children under 15, and a further third (32%) of families are couples with no children.

- Couple family with no children
- Couple family with children under 15
- Couple family with no children under 15
- One parent family with children under 15
- One parent family with no children under 15
- Other family

Figure 13: Family Composition for Ipswich in 2016 (%)

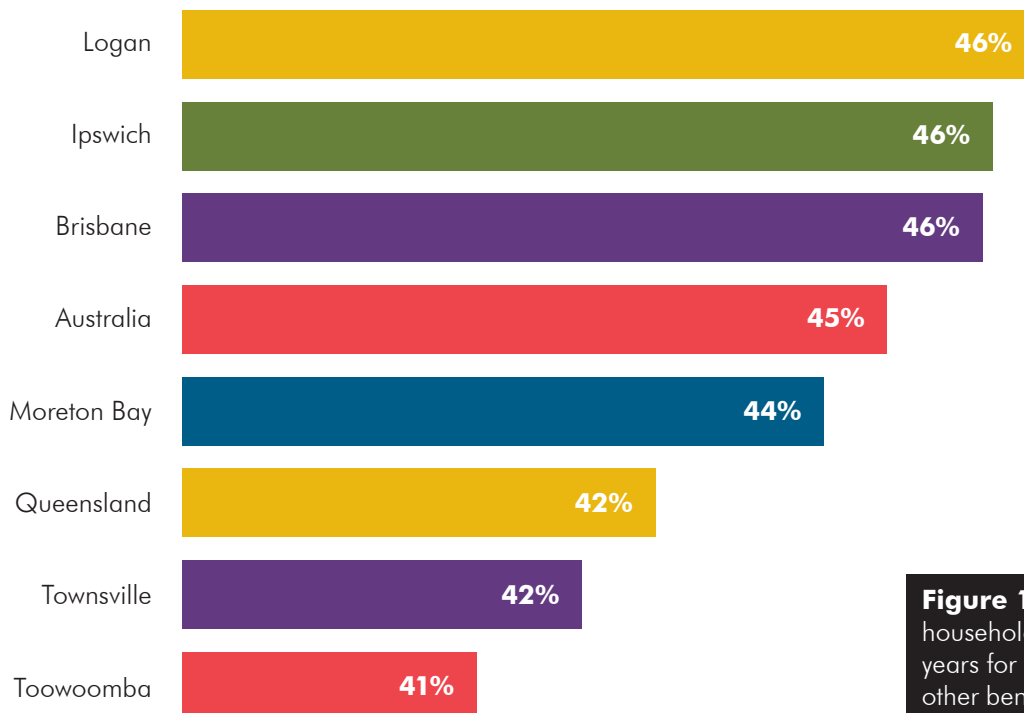


Figure 14: Proportion of family households with children under 15 years for Queensland, Ipswich and other benchmark LGAs in 2016 (%)

Education

In 2016, Ipswich had 48,026 residents (25%) enrolled in in some form of education. Reflecting the growth in the age cohorts, Ipswich has a larger number of young people 32,951 (68.6%) enrolled in primary and secondary education than in 2011 (see Figure 15).

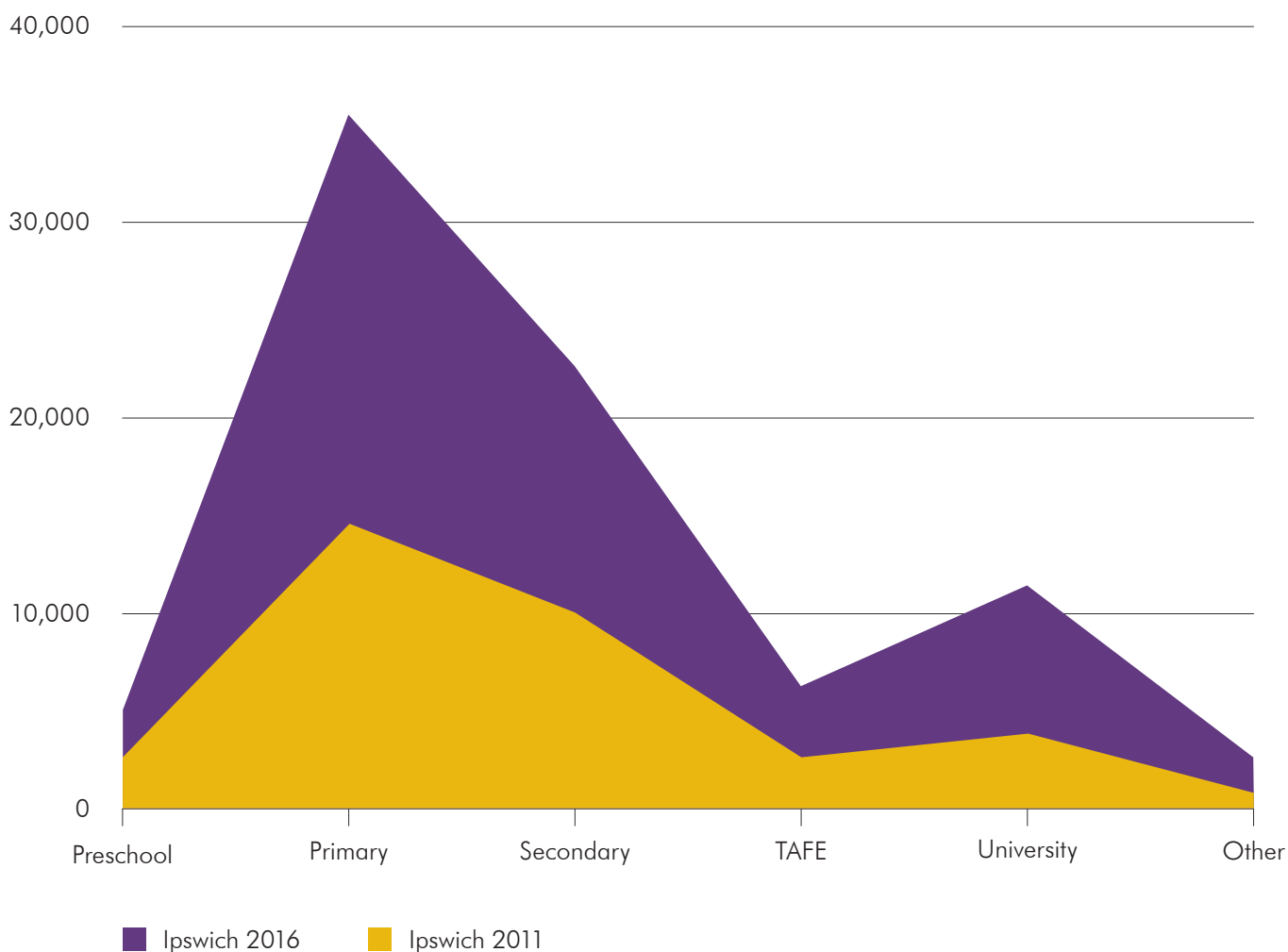


Figure 15: Ipswich residents educational enrolment 2011-2016

In the overall growth/decline in enrolments, Ipswich has increased its proportion of residents enrolled in university/tertiary education (now at 13.9%). While there is a reduction in Technical and Further Education, this decline is less than that experienced in both Brisbane and Queensland (see Figure 16 and 17).

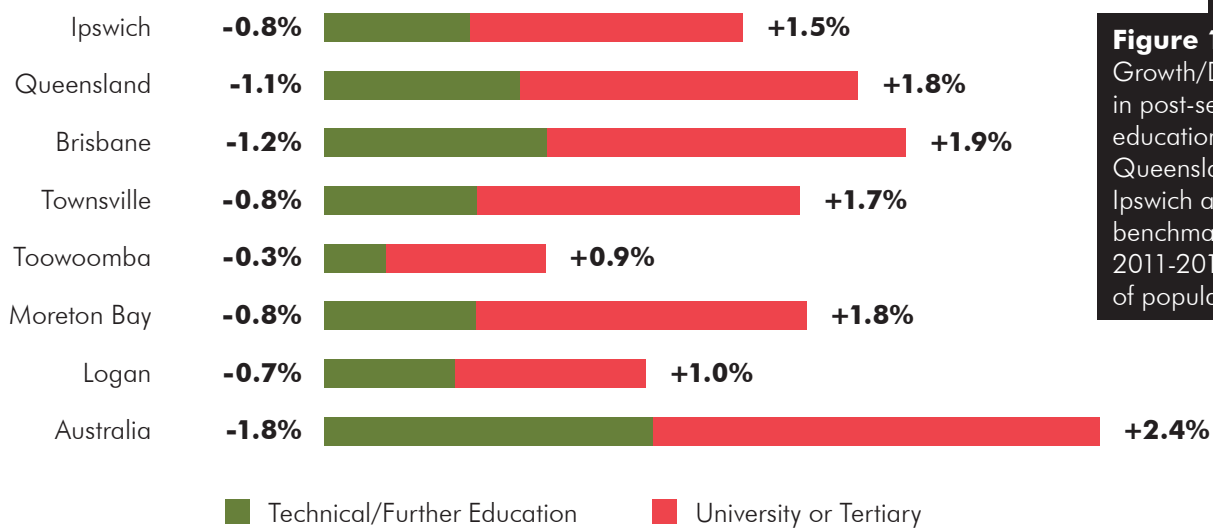


Figure 16: Growth/Decline in post-secondary education for Queensland, Ipswich and other benchmark LGAs 2011-2016 (% of population)

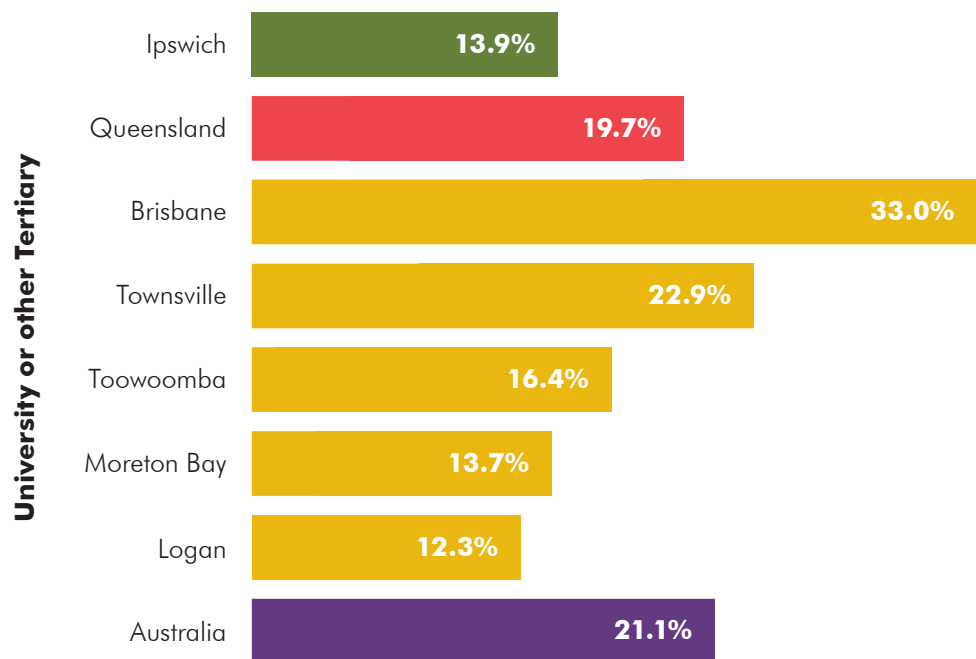


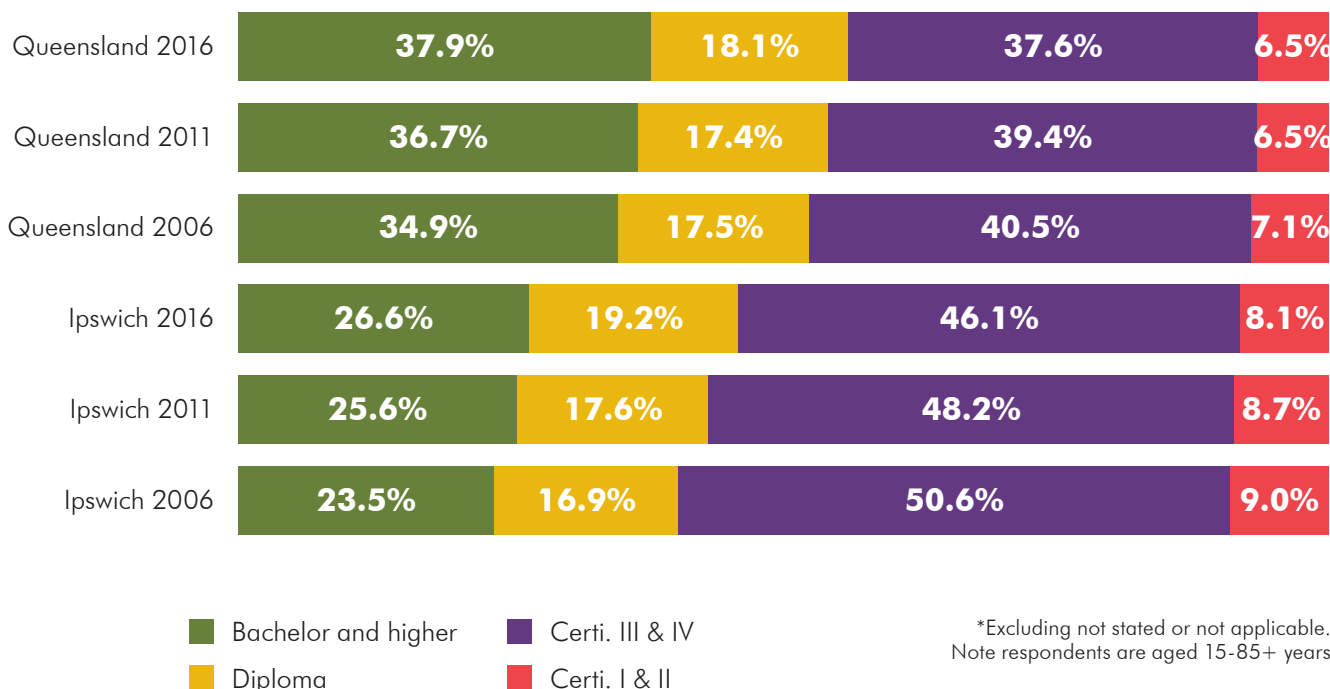
Figure 17: Resident population enrolled in university in Queensland, Ipswich and benchmark LGAs 2016

Qualifications

2016 Census reveals a continuing trend for Ipswich residents to attain qualifications, with 45% of Ipswich residents aged over 15 years stating they had a qualification (inclusive of certificates, diplomas, bachelor degrees and post-graduate qualifications) in 2016.

Of those with qualifications, the highest number of residents (46.1%) possess Certificate III & IV level qualification, however there has been strong growth since 2011 in the number of residents who possess Bachelor and higher degrees and Diplomas (see Figure 18). Over a quarter (26.6%) of Ipswich residents with qualifications, hold a Bachelor or higher degree, while 19.2% have a Diploma and 8.1% possess a Certificate I or II.

Figure 18: Qualifications attained comparison Queensland and Ipswich in 2006 to 2016



People aged 25-34 years old and 35-44 years old make up the majority of residents who possess qualifications across all age groups (see Figure 19) with the younger of this cohort having a higher level of university qualifications. As would be expected for younger people (15-19 years) there were fewer who possessed qualifications and of those who had a qualification, the majority were Certificates.

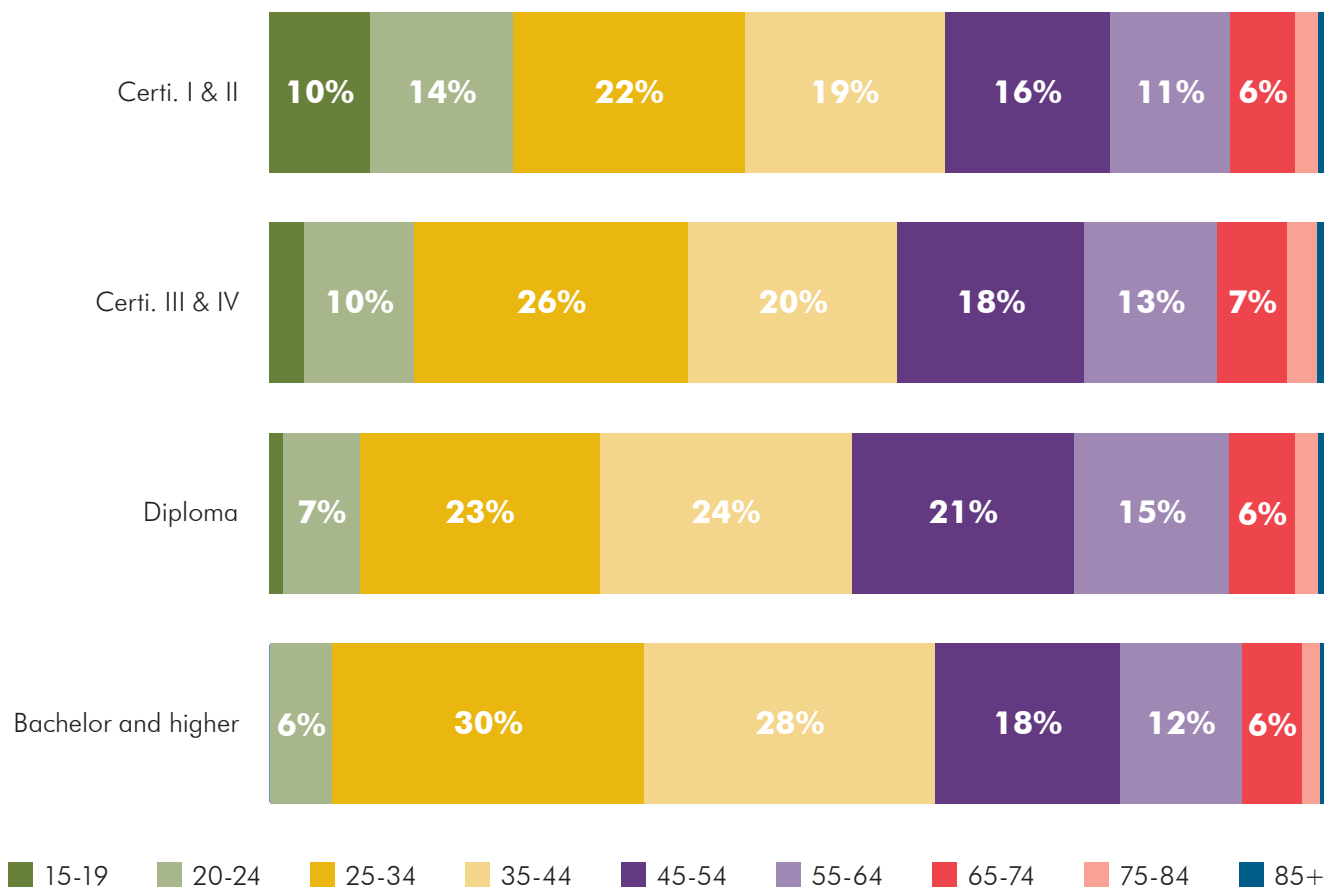


Figure 19: Educational attainment by age group in Ipswich in 2016

* Excludes not stated and not applicable

Socio-Cultural Demographics

The majority of Ipswich residents (78.4%) were born in Australia (Figure 20), however the proportion of residents who were born overseas has increased from 20% in 2011 to 21.6% in 2016. The proportion of Ipswich residents born overseas is far higher than some other regional benchmark areas (Toowoomba 12.6% and Townsville 14.9%), slightly lower than the Queensland (23.3%) and substantially lower than Logan (29.3%) and Brisbane (32.5%) (see Figure 22).

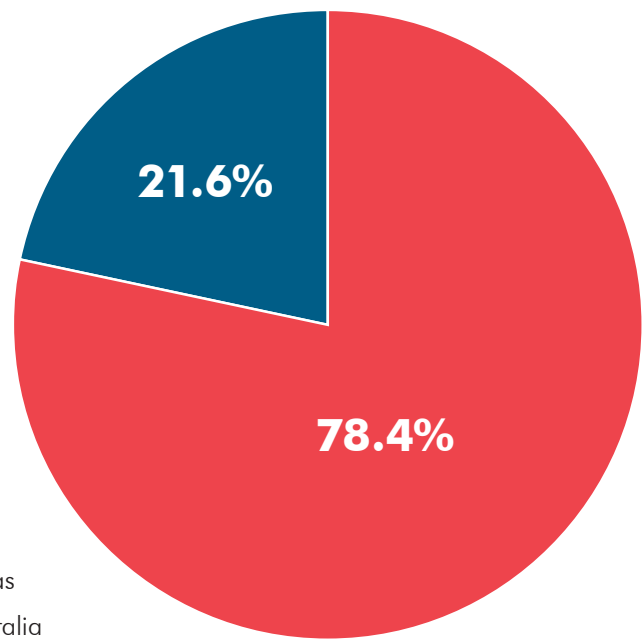
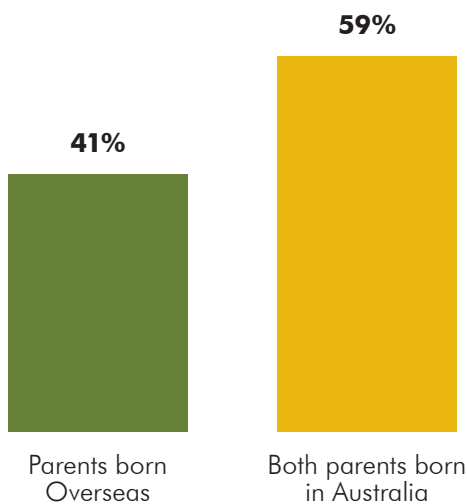


Figure 20: Country of birth for Ipswich residents in 2016 (%)

* This graph excludes Not Stated of 14,277 (7%) residents did not answer this question

- Born overseas
- Born in Australia



People born in 163 different countries and regions (including Australia) now call Ipswich home. Of note, and contributing to the city's rich multicultural identity, 41% of Ipswich residents report that at least one of their parents was born overseas (see Figure 21).

Figure 21: Birthplace of parents for Ipswich resident in 2016

* This graph excludes Not Stated of 14,277 (7%) residents did not answer this question

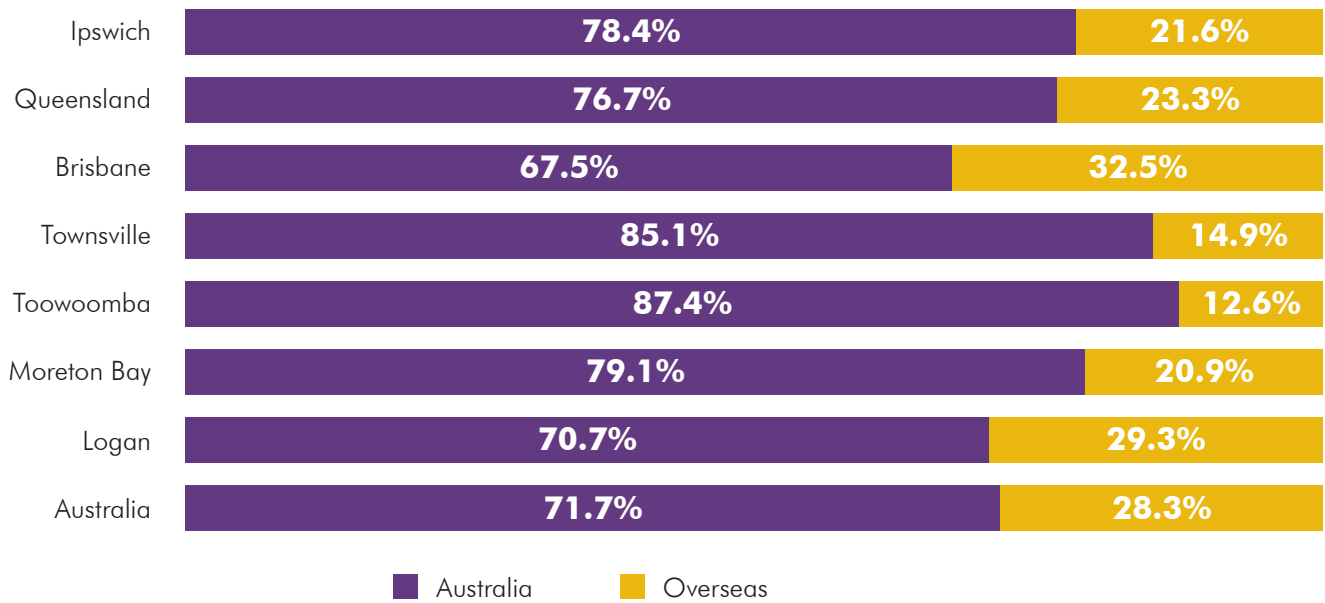
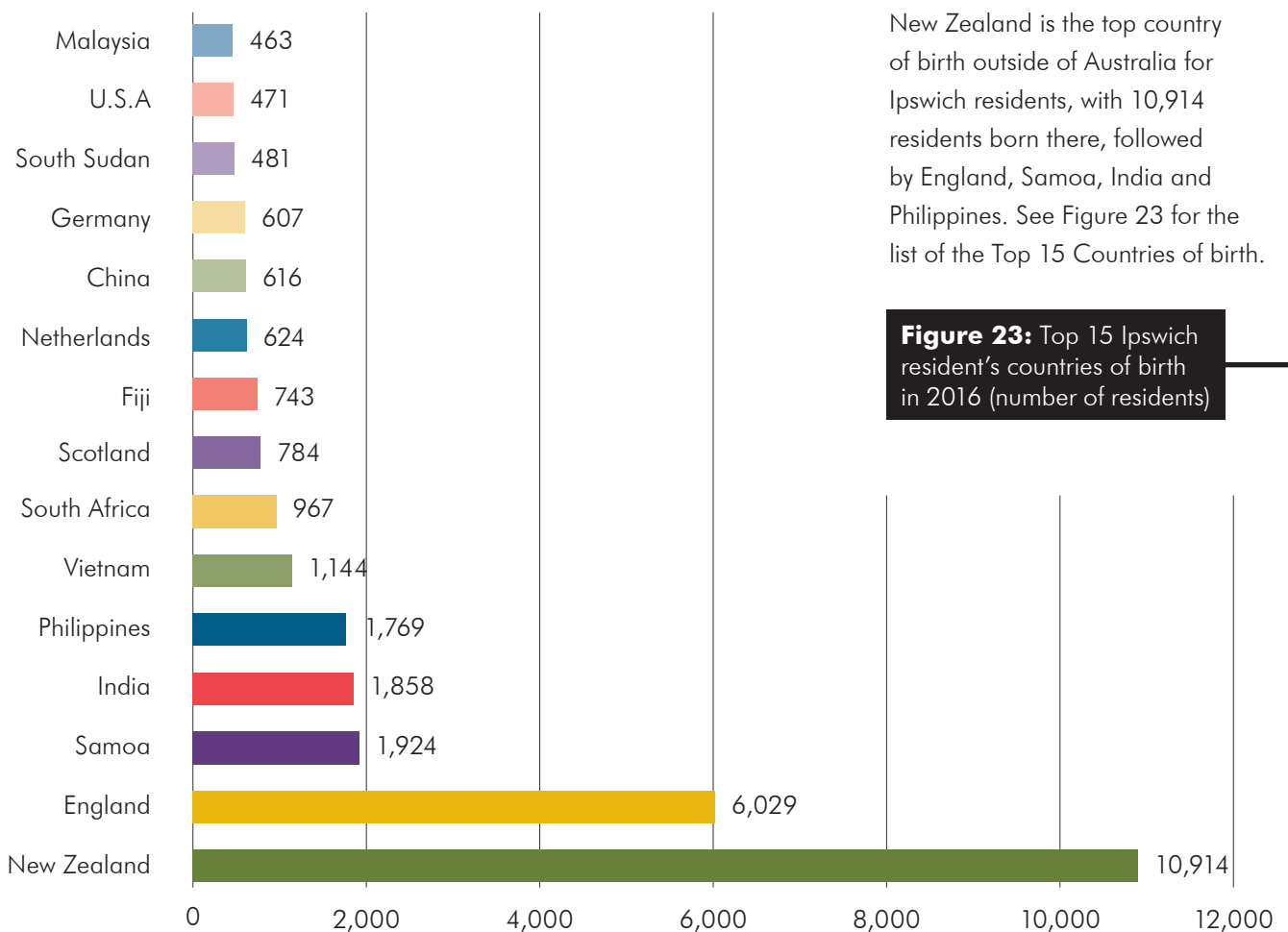


Figure 22: Proportion of residents born inside and outside Australia in Queensland, Ipswich and benchmark LGAs in 2016.



New Zealand is the top country of birth outside of Australia for Ipswich residents, with 10,914 residents born there, followed by England, Samoa, India and Philippines. See Figure 23 for the list of the Top 15 Countries of birth.

Figure 23: Top 15 Ipswich resident's countries of birth in 2016 (number of residents)

Language

22,516 Ipswich residents (12.4%) speak a language other than English in the home, an increase from 9.7% in 2011. This proportion (12.4%) is similar to the Queensland proportion (12.7%) but substantially lower than both the Australian and the Brisbane LGA proportions (see Figure 24). In Ipswich, 152 languages other than English are spoken at home, the most prevalent language used at home is Samoan, followed by Vietnamese, Spanish, Hindi and Mandarin.

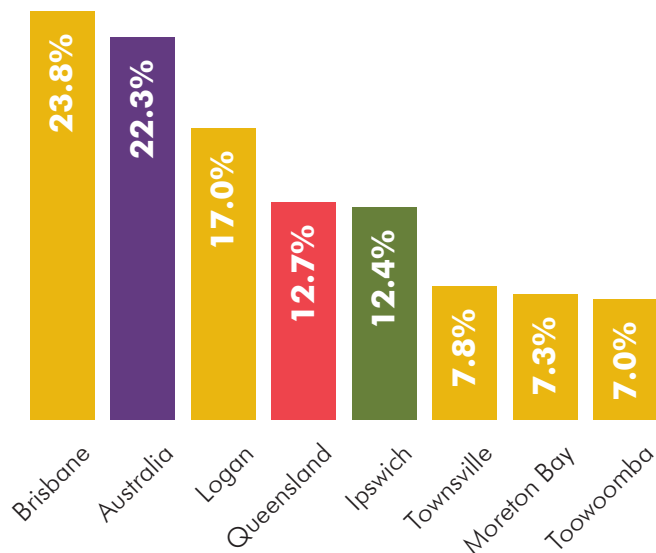


Figure 24: Proportion of residents speaking a language other than English at home for Queensland, Ipswich and benchmark LGAs in 2016 (%)



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples

Ipswich is home to 8,428 residents identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (4.6% of the population), which is slightly higher than Queensland's proportion of 4.2% (see Figure 25) and other benchmark areas, except for Townsville.

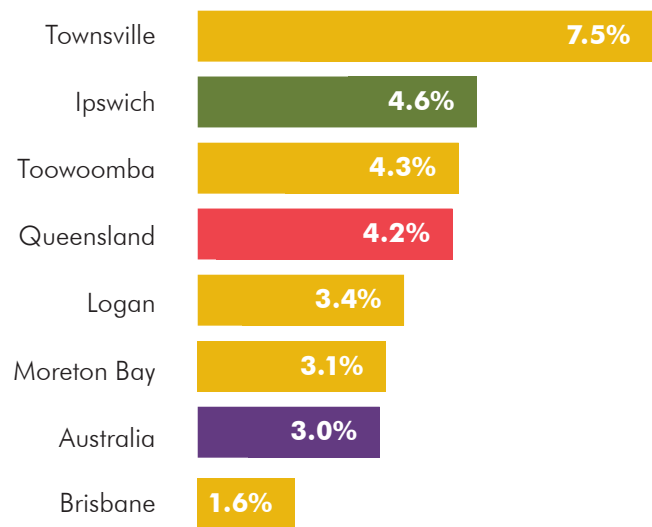


Figure 25: Proportion of residents identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander for Queensland, Ipswich and benchmark LGAs in 2016 (%)

Figure 26 illustrates a trend of an increasing proportion of Ipswich residents identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islanders. This number is thought to have been traditionally under-reported, and the rising proportion may reflect the increasing awareness of individual heritage.

The median age of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders living in Ipswich is 19 years. This is substantially lower than the Ipswich median of 32 years. This is one year older than in 2011 where the median age for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples in Ipswich was only 18 years.

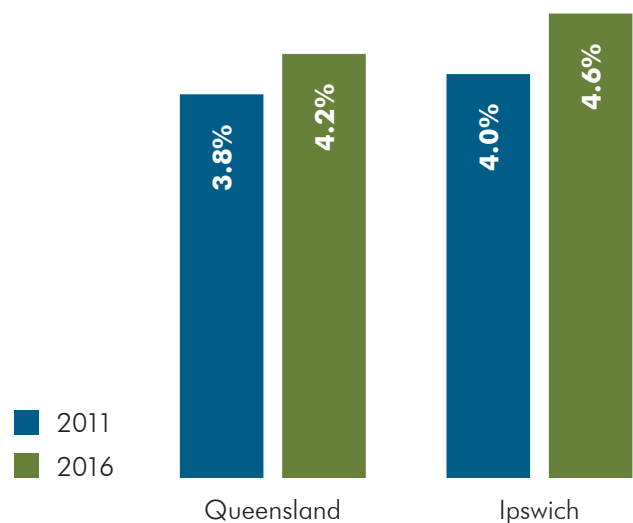


Figure 26: Proportion of residents identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander in 2016

*Excluding not stated

Religious Demographics

Two-thirds (67.1%) of Ipswich residents stated they have a religious affiliation, a proportion which is comparable to the Queensland benchmark. Ipswich mirrors a nationwide trend of increasing numbers of people identifying as having no religion, with 32.9% of residents stating no religion, up from 24% in the previous Census period. Notwithstanding this trend, 56.7% of Ipswich residents identify as Christian (see Figure 27). Other major religions in Ipswich include Buddhism (1.3%), Hinduism (1.1%) and Islam (0.6%) respectively. It is worthwhile to note that there was a large proportion of the population (10.2%) that did not respond or supply an answer either way to this question. This rate is similar to 2011.

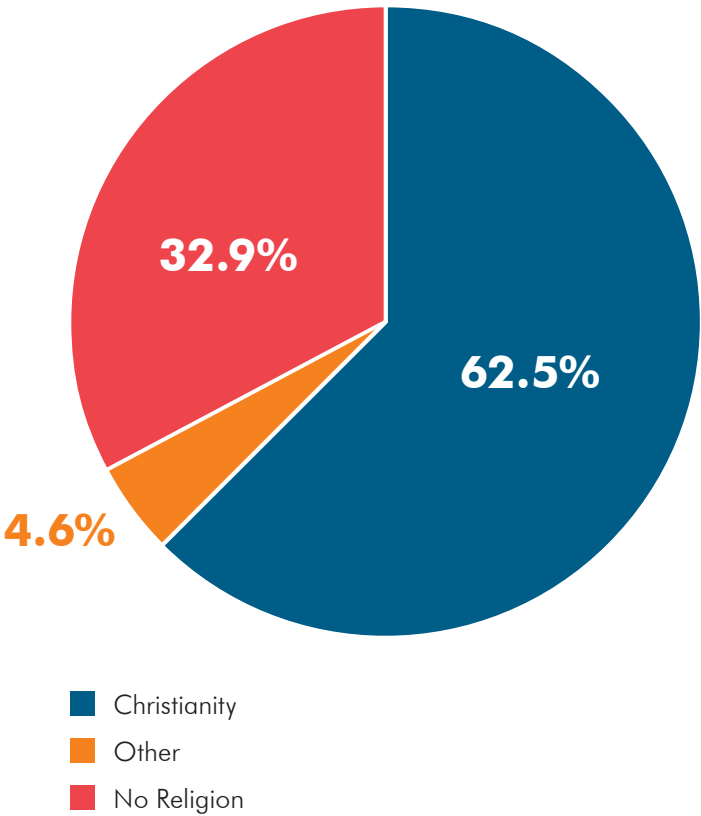


Figure 27: Residents reported religious affiliation in Ipswich in 2016

*Excluding not stated

Housing

The number of occupied private dwellings in Ipswich has increased by 9,265 to 67,725 in the last five years, equating to 15.8% growth, down slightly from the last Census period. (Growth between 2006 and 2011 was 18.8%.) Over the last 10 years, the number of dwellings has increased by 37.5% (see Figure 28).

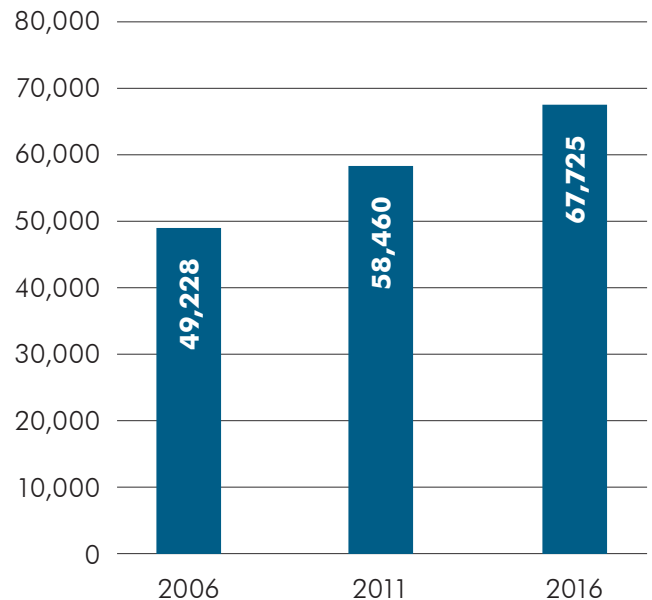


Figure 28: Number of dwellings in Ipswich for 2006, 2011 and 2016

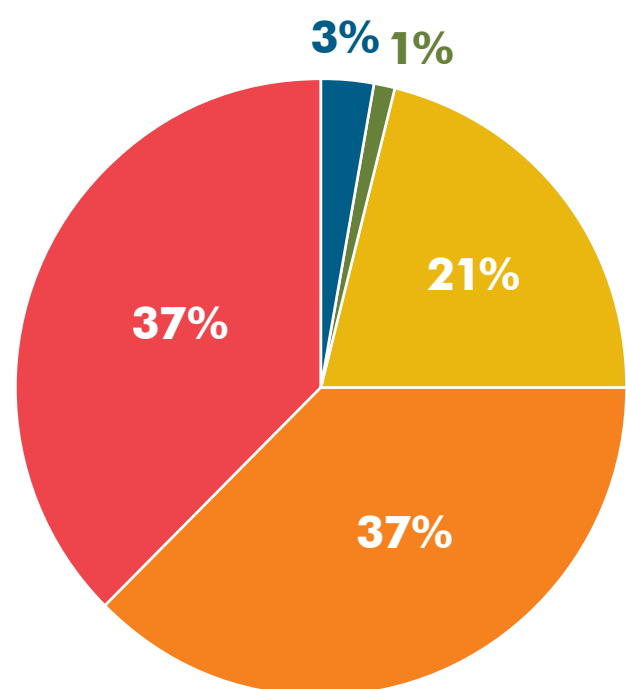
*Includes tenure type not stated in Occupied Private Dwellings

In 2016, 58% of dwellings in Ipswich were owned and occupied by the resident/s (this includes those homes fully owned and with mortgage). Forty-one per cent (41%) of homes were rented including private rental, public and community housing (see Figure 29). The proportion of rental properties in Ipswich is substantially higher than either Queensland (35%) or Australia (32%). Whilst the trend towards an increasing proportion of rental housing can be observed across all benchmarks, this trend has been more pronounced in Ipswich (see Figure 30).

Figure 29: Proportion of dwellings by tenure type for Ipswich in 2016

* Excluding not stated

- Public housing
- Community housing
- Owned outright
- Mortgaged
- Private renting



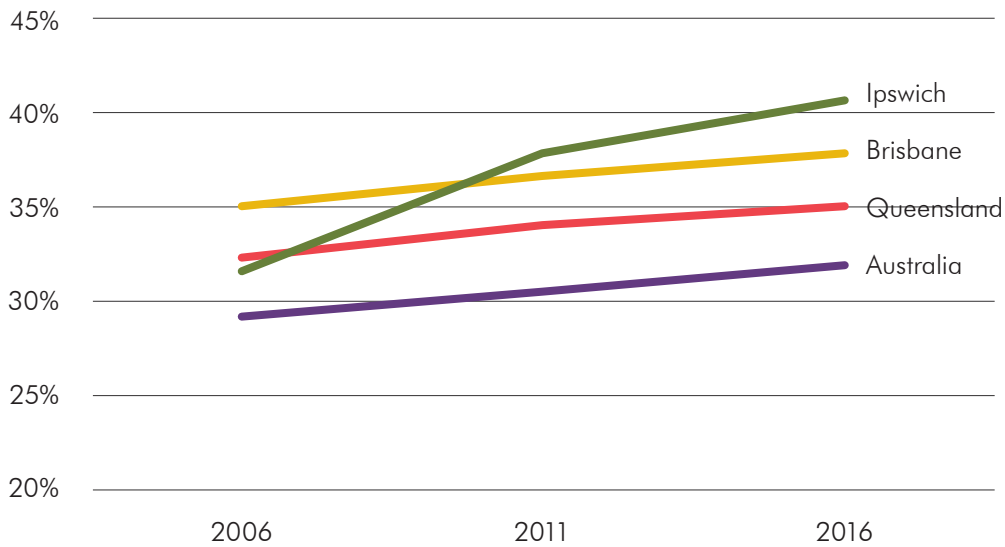
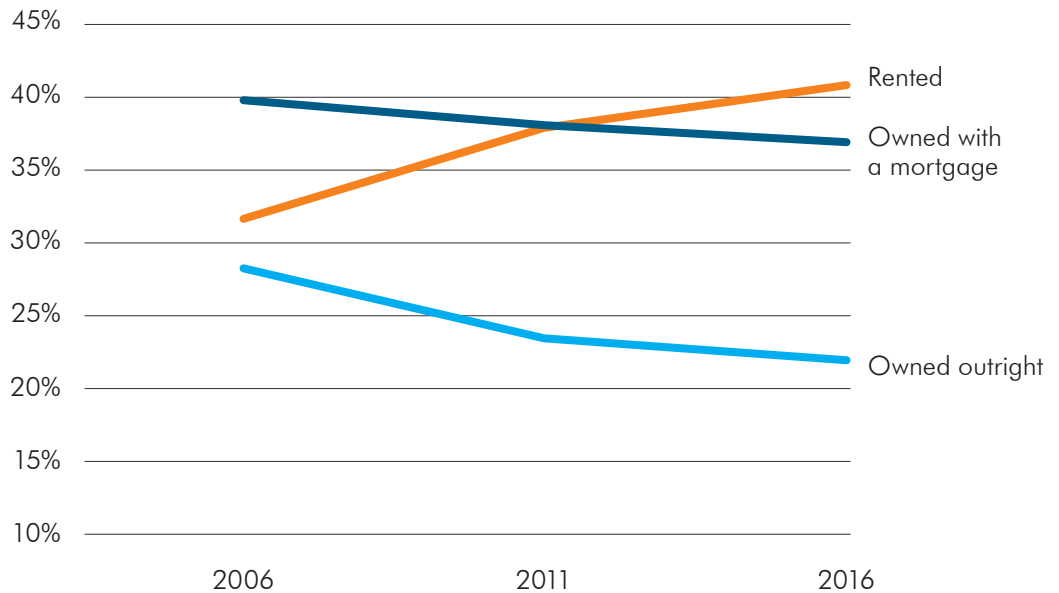


Figure 30: Proportion of rental dwellings for Australia, Queensland, Ipswich and Brisbane from 2006-2016

* Includes all types of rental included private, public and community housing and excluding not stated

Figure 31: Proportion of dwellings by tenure type for Ipswich from 2006-2016

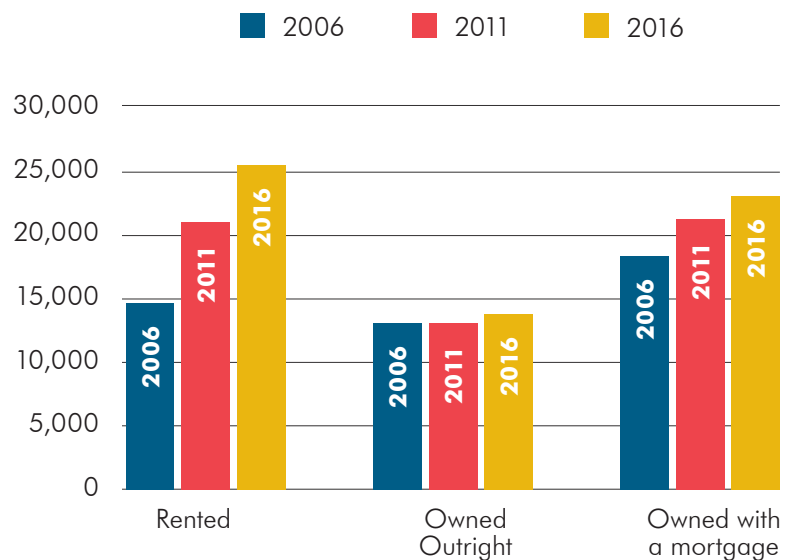
* Includes all types of rental included private, public and community housing and excluded not stated



In the last 10 years, while housing stock has grown, the stock of rental properties has more than doubled (refer to Figure 32). In 2016, 25,407 dwellings were classified as rental housing which is an increase of 4,431 rental dwellings since 2011 (20,976 dwellings excluding where tenure type not stated).

Figure 32: Housing tenure profile for Queensland and Ipswich 2011 and 2016

*Excluded tenure type not stated



Rental and Mortgage Payments

Both rental payments and mortgage repayments are cheaper in Ipswich when compared with benchmarks in South East Queensland (see Figure 33). The median monthly rent in Ipswich is \$320 (\$80 weekly) less than the median monthly rent in the Brisbane local government area (\$1,240 and \$1,560 respectively).

Monthly mortgage repayments have reduced in the last five years depicted in Figure 34, which may be explained by the fact that interest rates are at an historic low. This increased affordability has not translated to greater affordability for renters, with median rental payments continuing to rise. The result is a narrowing of the cost of housing gap between home owners and renters, but this hasn't translated into increased home ownership in Ipswich, rather more likely, people servicing loans for investors.

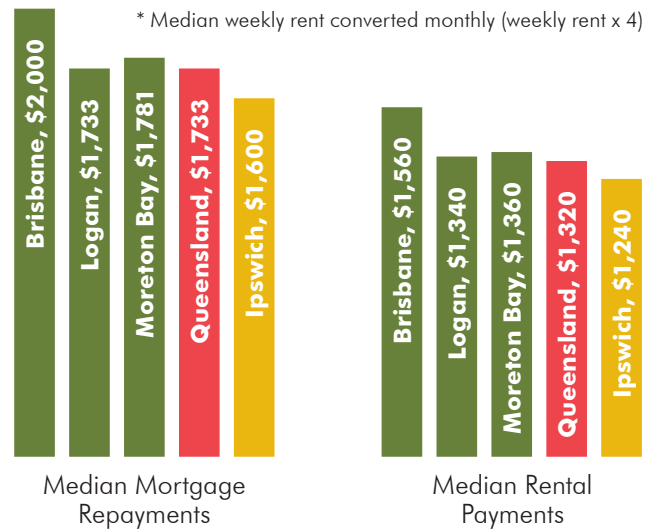


Figure 33: Median monthly Mortgage payments and rental payments for Queensland, Ipswich and benchmark LGAs in 2016

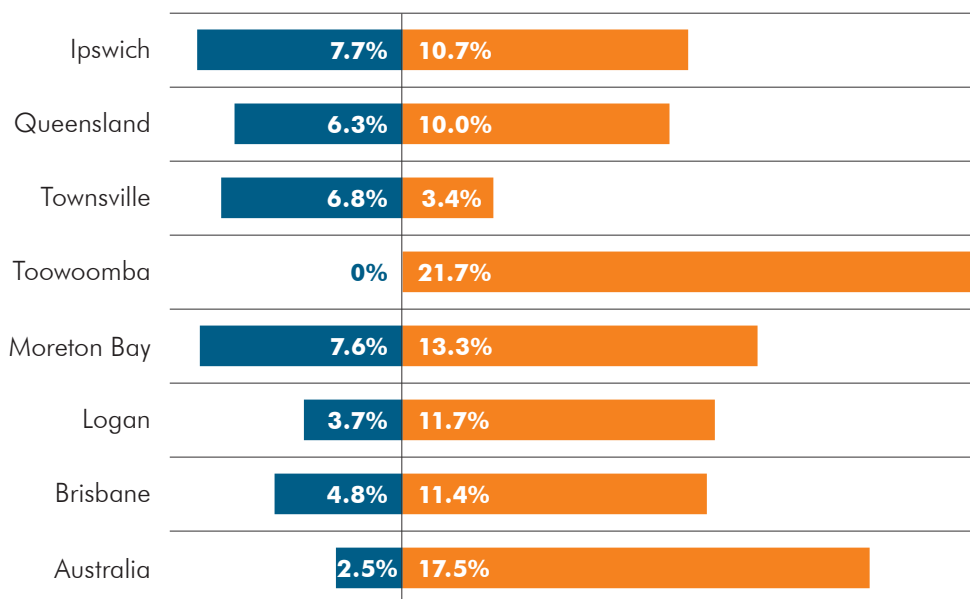


Figure 34: Growth and decline in median housing costs for Queensland, Ipswich and benchmark LGAs for 2011-2016

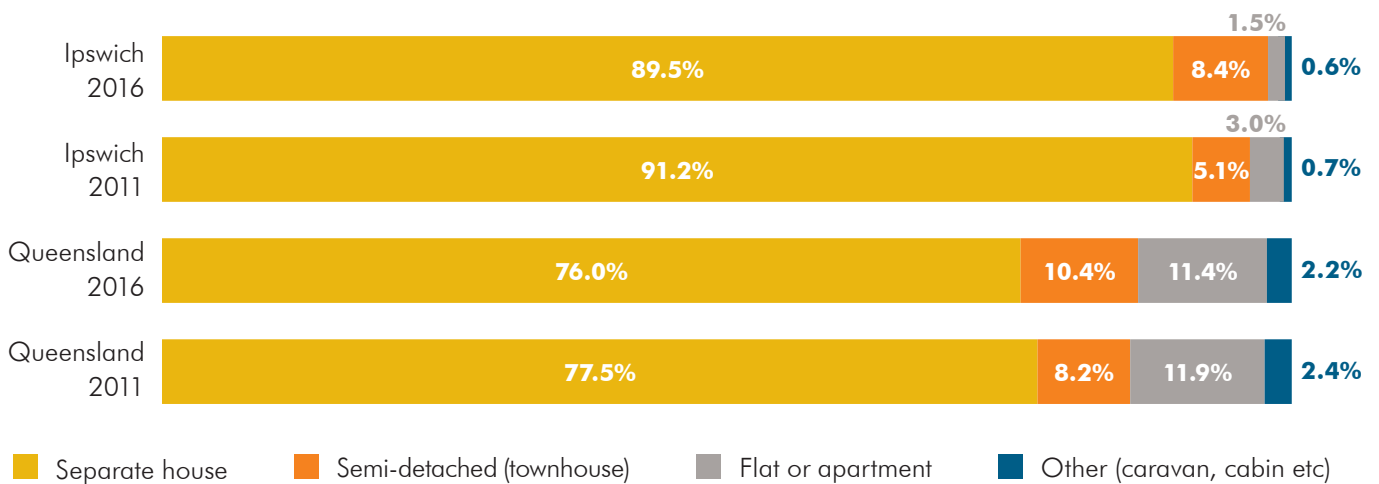
■ Median Mortgage Repayments Monthly
 ■ Median Rental Payments Weekly

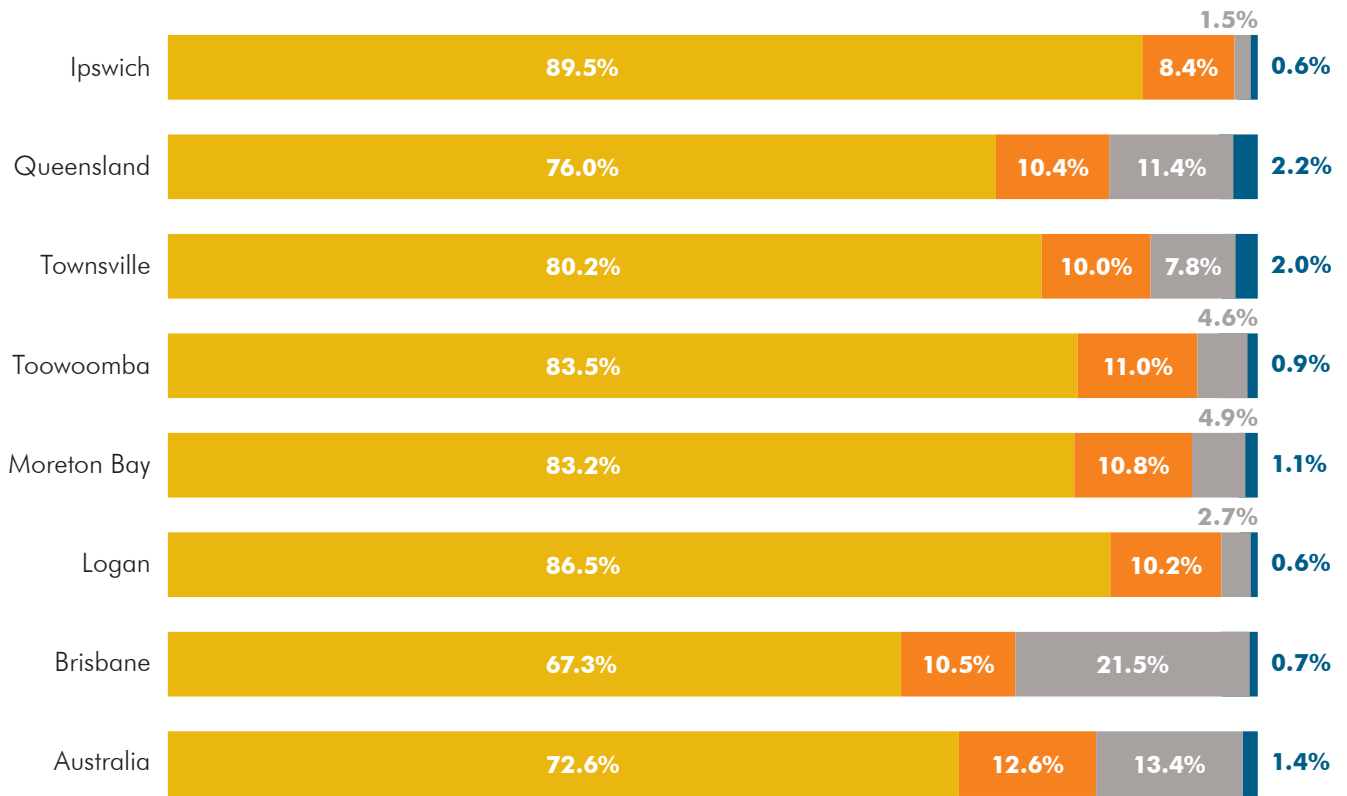
Dwelling Types

The vast majority of dwellings in Ipswich are detached (see Figure 35). Since 2001, Ipswich has experienced a small growth in the numbers of semi-detached houses, with corresponding reductions in detached houses and flats. Overall, Ipswich's proportion of high density living is far less than all of the other benchmark areas (see Figure 36).

Figure 35: Dwelling type for Queensland and Ipswich in 2016

*Excludes not stated





Ipswich has slightly more people living in each household (2.8 per dwelling), compared to both the Queensland and Australian averages of 2.6 people per dwelling.

- Separate house
- Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc
- Flat or apartment
- Other (caravan, cabin etc)

Figure 36: Dwelling type for Queensland, Ipswich and benchmark LGAs in 2016



Number of Bedrooms

Most dwellings in Ipswich have either three or four bedrooms (see Figure 37) and there are minimal dwellings with two or fewer bedrooms. This correlates with the low numbers of flats and apartments. The proportion of dwellings with four or more bedrooms, in particular, is notably higher than that of Queensland, Australia and other benchmark LGAs (see Figure 38).

Figure 36: Proportion of dwellings by number of bedrooms for Queensland and Ipswich in 2016

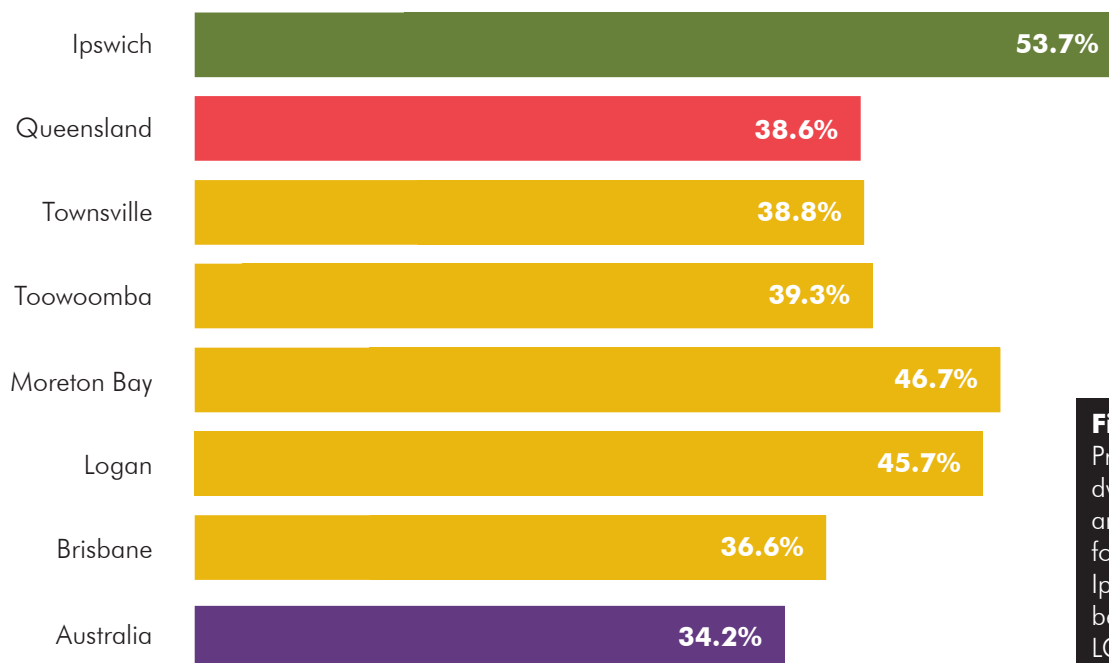
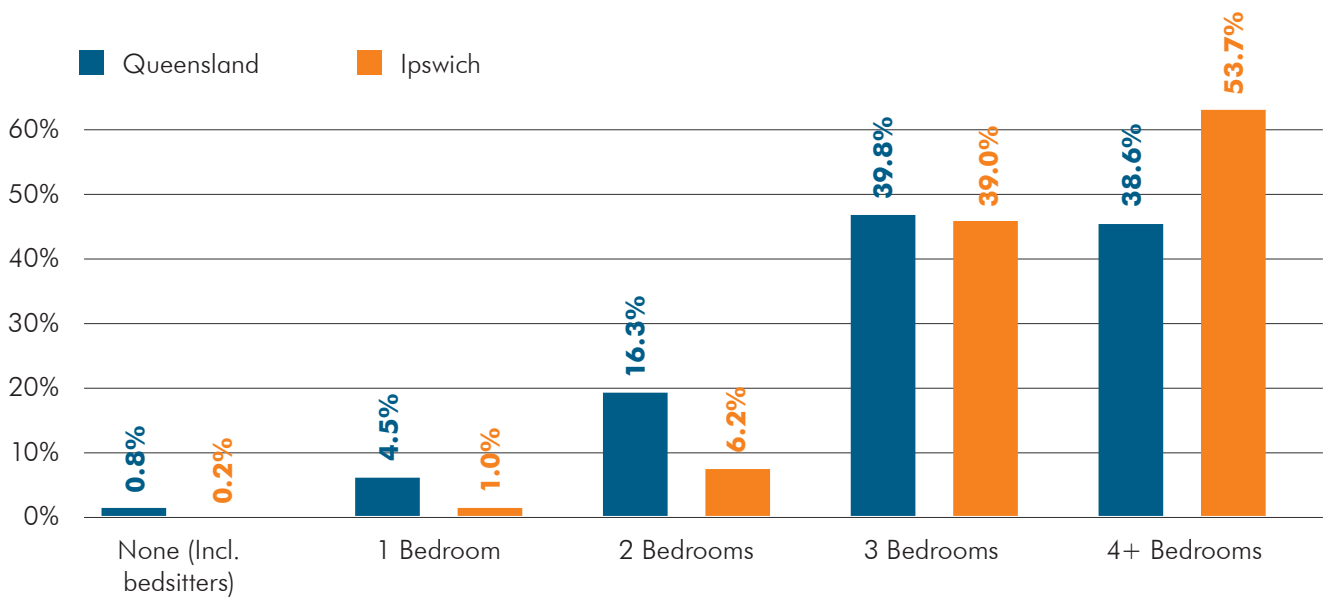


Figure 38: Proportion of dwellings with four and over bedrooms for Queensland, Ipswich and benchmark LGAs in 2016

Internet Access

For the first time, the 2016 Census reported the number of Ipswich residents who access the internet from home, which is 86.4%. While this statistic is higher than most regional benchmarked cities and the same as Queensland, it is lower than Brisbane, Moreton Bay and Logan (see Figure 39).



Figure 39: Dwellings with an internet connection in Queensland, Ipswich and benchmark LGAs in 2016

*Excludes not stated and not applicable

Motor Vehicles

Ipswich residents' car ownership is increasing, with 94.6% of all dwellings having at least one or more motor vehicle. Since 2011, the proportion of dwellings with three or more cars has grown from 21.3% to 23.6%, while the number of households with no car decreased from 6.9% to 5.4% (see Table 2.)

Number of motor vehicles per dwelling	Ipswich 2011	Proportion number of vehicles 2011	Ipswich 2016	Proportion number of vehicles 2016	Change 2011-2016 %
No vehicles	4,147	6.9%	3,667	5.4%	-11.6%
One	20,207	33.6%	21,826	32.0%	8.0%
Two	22,976	38.2%	26,660	39.1%	16.0%
Three	8,295	13.8%	10,212	15.0%	23.1%
Four +	4,523	7.5%	5,884	8.6%	30.1%
TOTAL	60,148	100.0%	68,249	100.0%	13.5%

Table 2: Number of motor vehicles per dwelling for Ipswich 2011 and 2016

Income and Volunteering

Income

The Census captured income data for individuals, families and households. Weekly median personal income in Ipswich (\$667) is similar to Queensland (\$660) and many of the benchmarks. The weekly median household income in Ipswich is similar to Queensland and most other benchmarks but lower than Brisbane and higher than Toowoomba in 2016 (see Figure 40).

Just under half of Ipswich households (48%) have weekly incomes over \$1500, this is the same as Queensland's household income distribution in 2016 (see Figure 41).

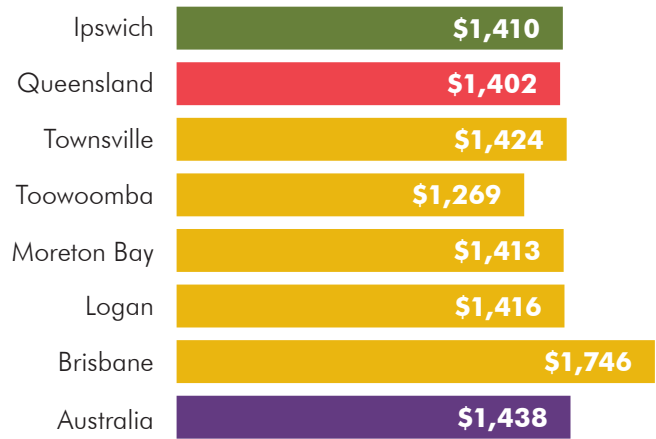


Figure 40: Median weekly household income for Australian, Queensland, Ipswich and benchmark LGAs in 2016 (\$)

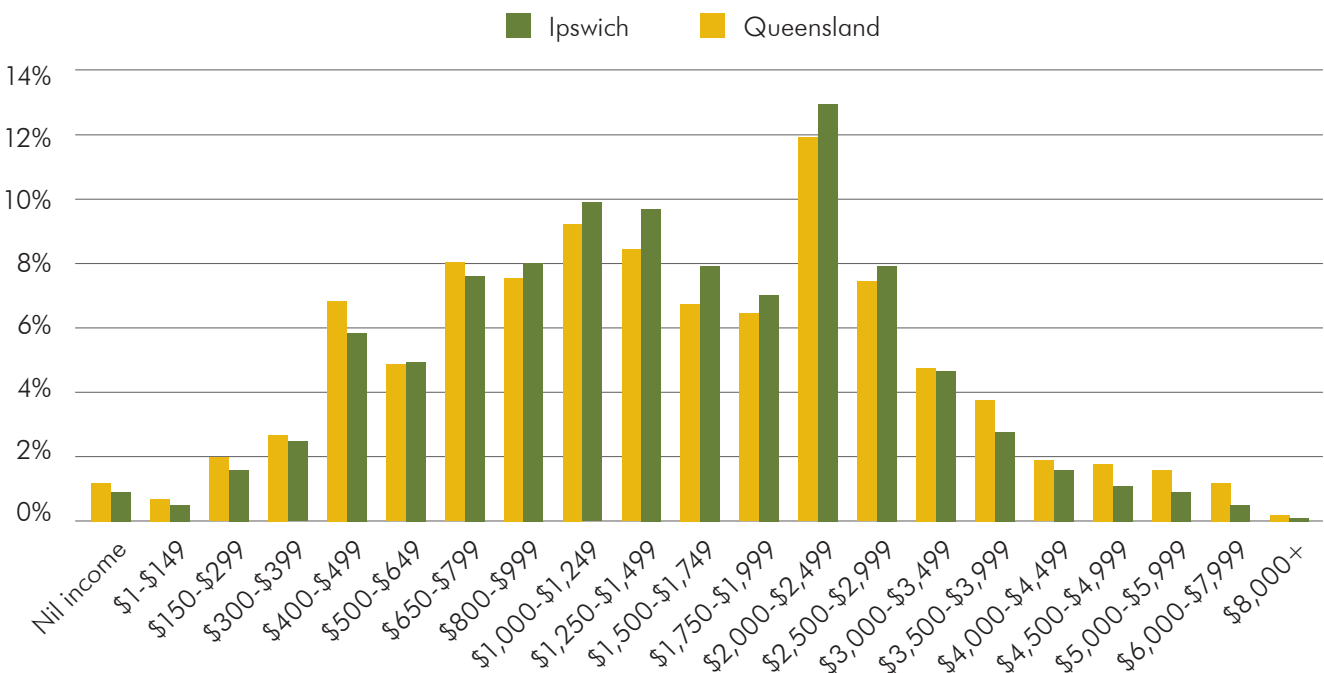


Figure 41: Proportion of household incomes distribution for Queensland and Ipswich in 2016

Volunteering

24,000 Ipswich residents (17.8%) engaged in volunteering activity with an organisation or group in the last 12 months, 2,500 more than in 2011. As a proportion of the resident population, this equates to a decrease of 0.6% since 2011. By comparison, Ipswich has a lower proportion of its population engaged in volunteering than all benchmark areas apart from Logan (see Figure 42).

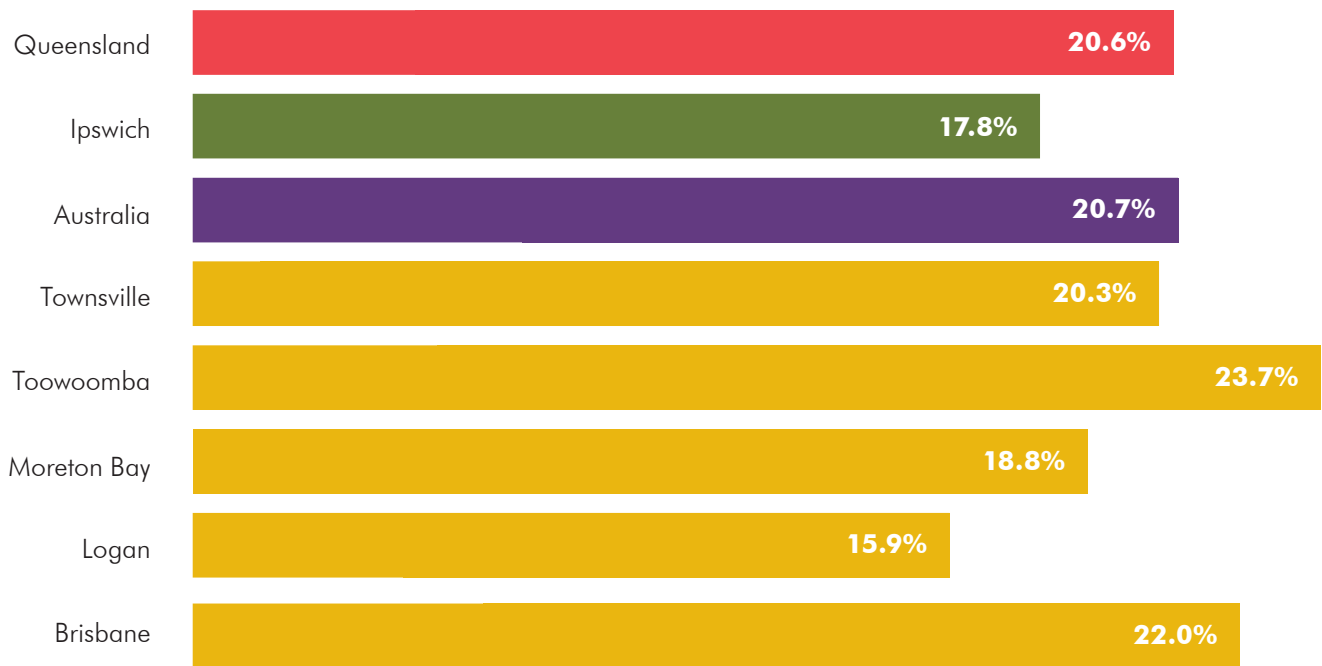


Figure 42: Proportion of volunteers for Australia, Queensland, Ipswich and benchmark LGAs in 2016

Employment

In 2016, 63% of Ipswich population aged 15 years and over was in the labour force. Of the residents in the labour force 91% were employed (59.2% full-time, 26.9% part-time and 1.7% casually) and 3.3% reported that they were employed but didn't state hours worked. Ipswich has a higher level of full time employees than Queensland but lower levels of part-time workers. Census responses in August 2016 identified that 9% of the city's residents were unemployed, which is 1.4% higher than that reported across the state (7.6% for Queensland) (see Figure 43). In comparison to the previous Census period, Ipswich's unemployment has risen 1.8% since 2011. This is a higher increase than Queensland experienced (1.5%).

- Unemployed looking for work
- Hours worked (casual)
- Hours worked not stated
- Worked part-time
- Worked full-time

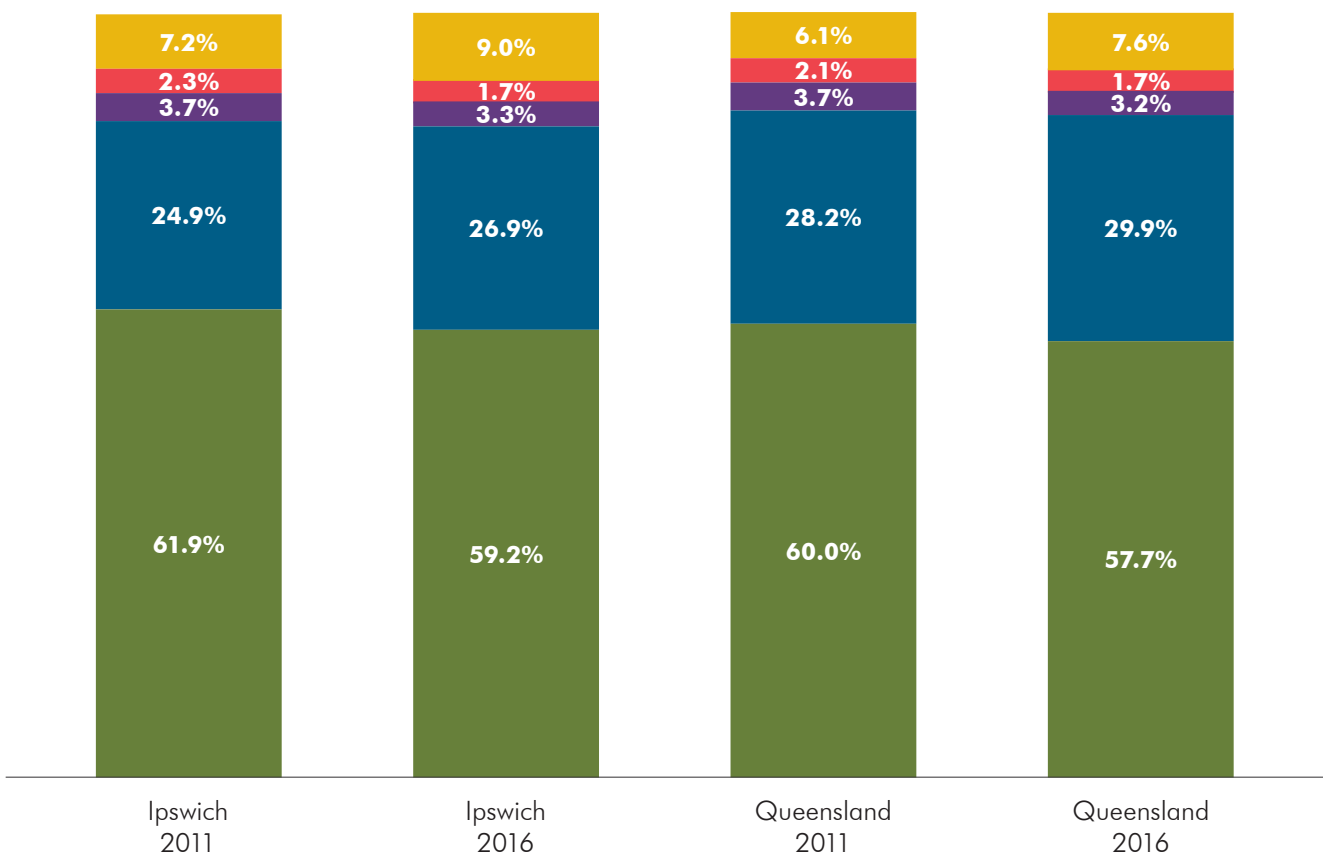


Figure 43: Labour force status of Queensland and Ipswich residents for 2011 and 2016

*Labour force is total percentage of population aged 15 years and over either working or actively seeking work

The change from one Census to the next has seen an uneven growth in employment across the age groups in Ipswich. Young people's employment levels have decreased since 2011, with 6.1% of 15-19 year olds in the labour force in 2016. There has been strong growth in the numbers of people aged 30-34 years working (increase of 26% from the 2011 figures) and a trend of Ipswich's older population continuing to remain in the labour force (see Figure 44). The number of people aged 65 to over 75 years who report still working has increased by over 45% (from the 2011 figures).

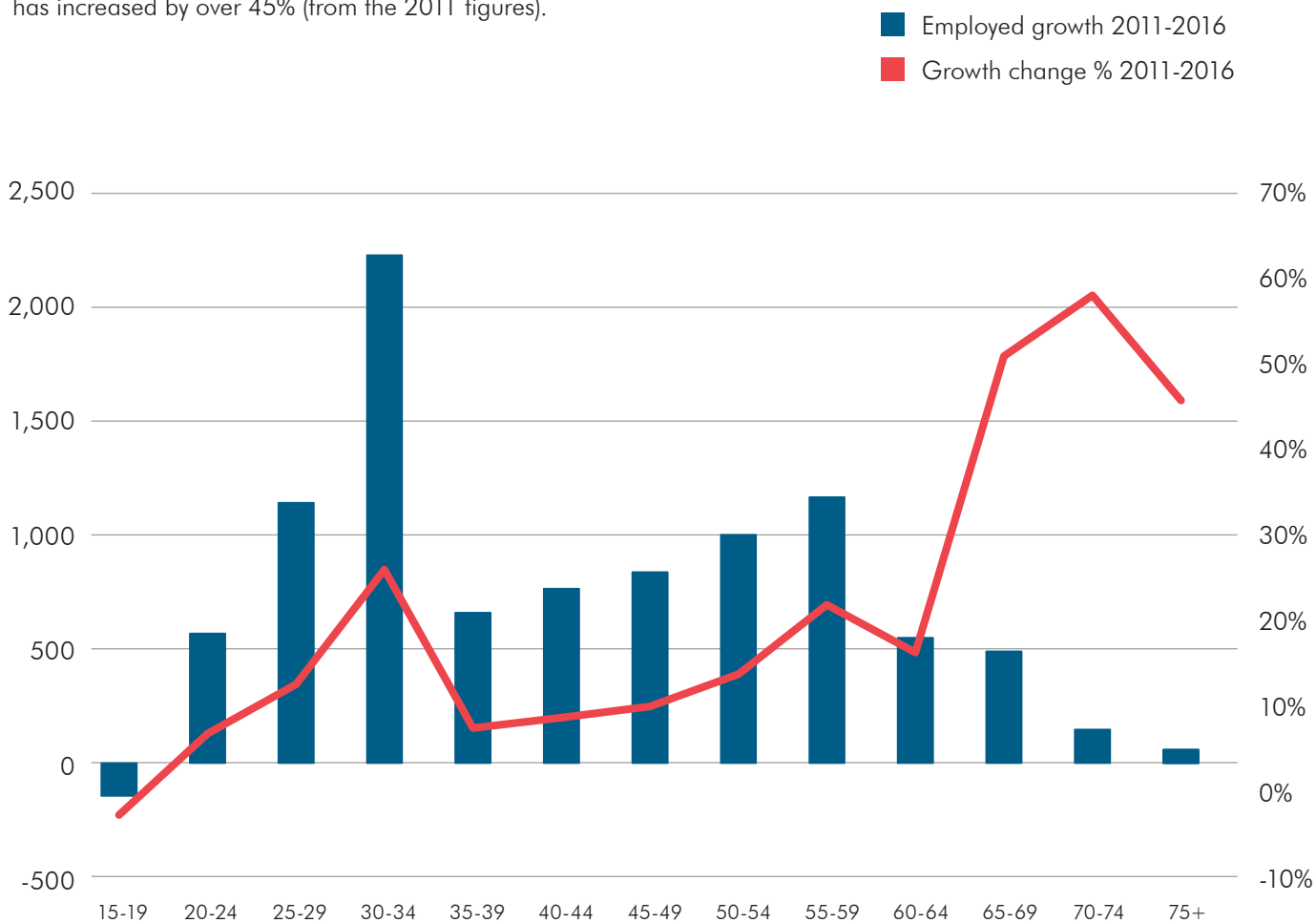


Figure 44: Changing in employed residents by age group in Ipswich from 2011 to 2016 (by number of residents and %)

Industries

Major employment industries in Ipswich are Health Care and Social Assistance (13.8%), Retail (11%), Manufacturing (10.5%), Public Administration and Safety (9.5%), Construction (8.8%) and Education and Training (8.5%), (for the full list of industries see Figure 45). These top six industries account for 62.1% of Ipswich residents' employment in 2016, compared to 55.8% of the Queensland population. Queensland's top employment industries are similar to those of Ipswich, although the State has a lower proportion (6.3%) employed in Manufacturing and a greater proportion (7.7%) working in the Accommodation and Food Services sector.

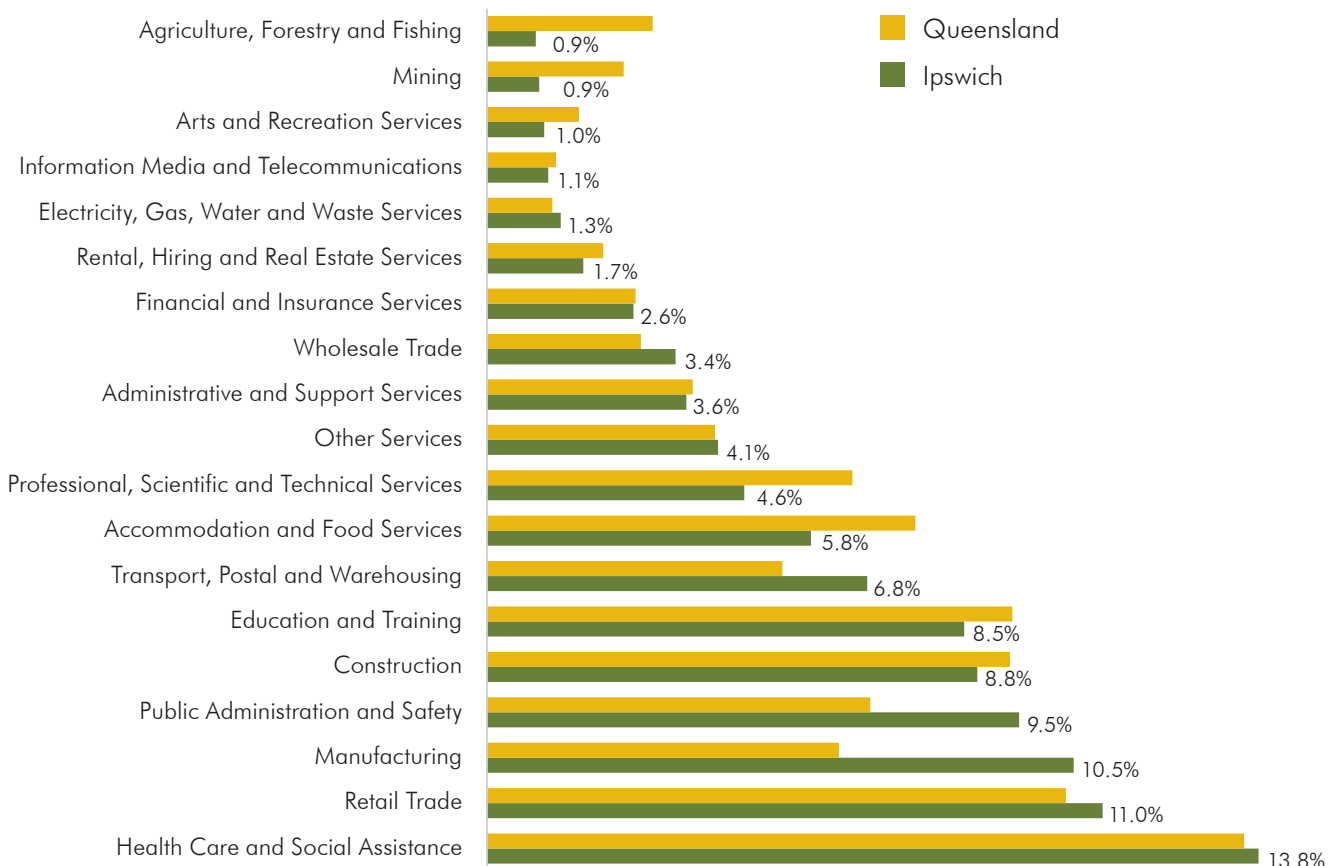


Figure 45: Employment by industry comparison for Queensland and Ipswich in 2016

More broadly, Ipswich's employment landscape has changed considerably since the previous Census. Traditional industry employment areas have experienced significant reductions in Manufacturing, which dropped by 21.5%, and Wholesale Trade, which reduced by 14.5% since 2011 (see Figure 46). The strongest growth sectors were in Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing (growth of 52.3% from a decline between 2006 and 2011); Education and training (increased by 32.2%); Rental and Hiring and Real Estate Services (up by 30.8%); Information, Media and Telecommunications (up 30.7%); Administration and Support Services (increase of 24.4% since 2011) and Arts and Recreation

Services (growth of 24.3%). In terms of increase in the numbers of people employed in the areas, the most jobs gained in Ipswich were in Health Care and Social Assistance (an increase of 2,004 people employed in this area), followed by Education and training (increasing by 1,668 jobs) and Construction (another 1,211 residents working in this area).

These increases show the breadth of the industries within the city. It is evident that construction is driving growth and the rapidly increasing population is being serviced by more people working to provide education, health services and staying connected.

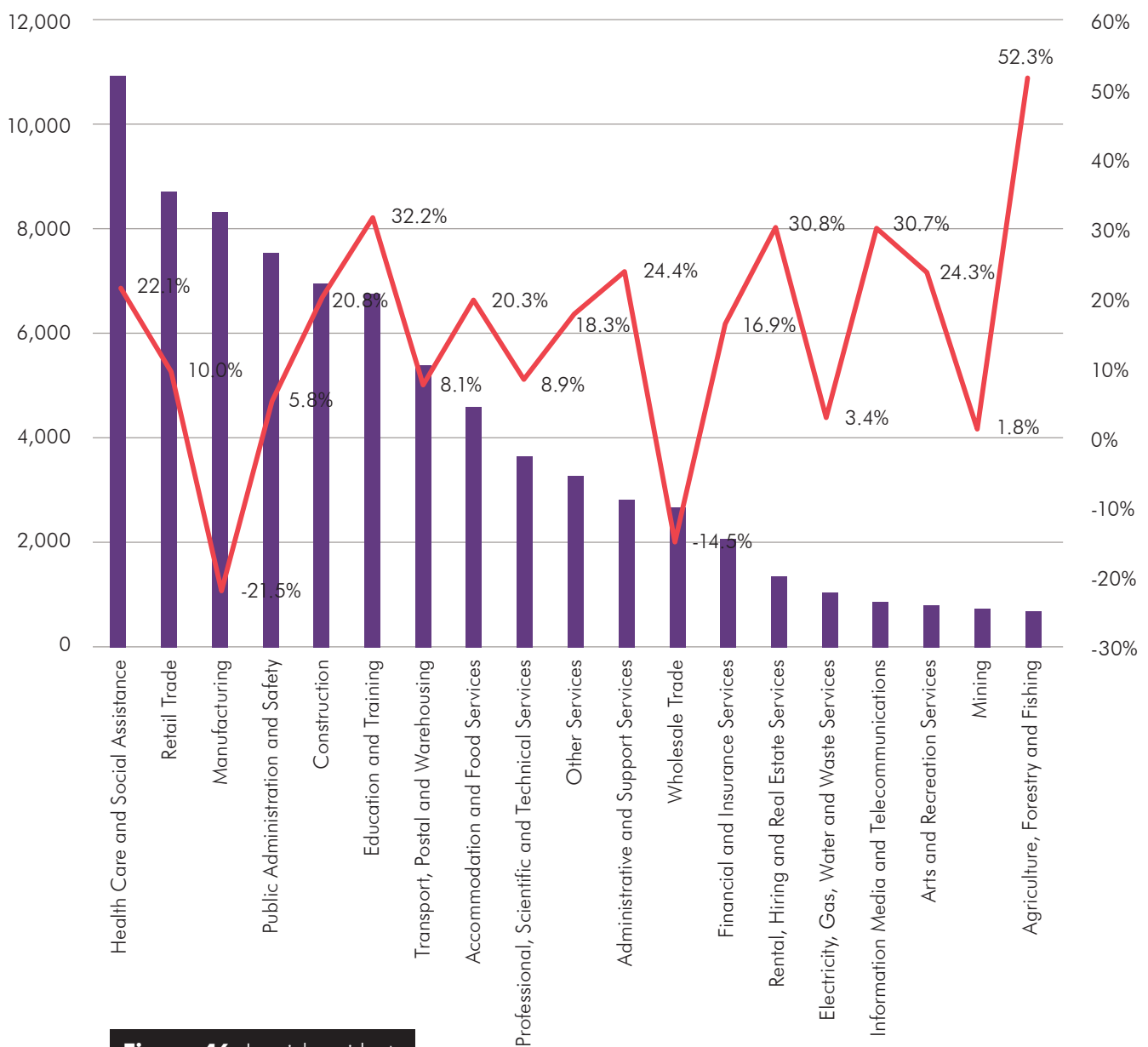


Figure 46: Ipswich residents employed by industry type (number) and change in employment 2011-2016 (%)

■ Persons employed by Industry in 2016
■ Change in employment by industry 2011-2016

Figure 47 illustrates the industry trend over the last 10 years and shows a stronger growth in people working in mining, a reduction in the manufacturing and wholesale trade industries and rise of the key growth industries as shown in 2011-2016.

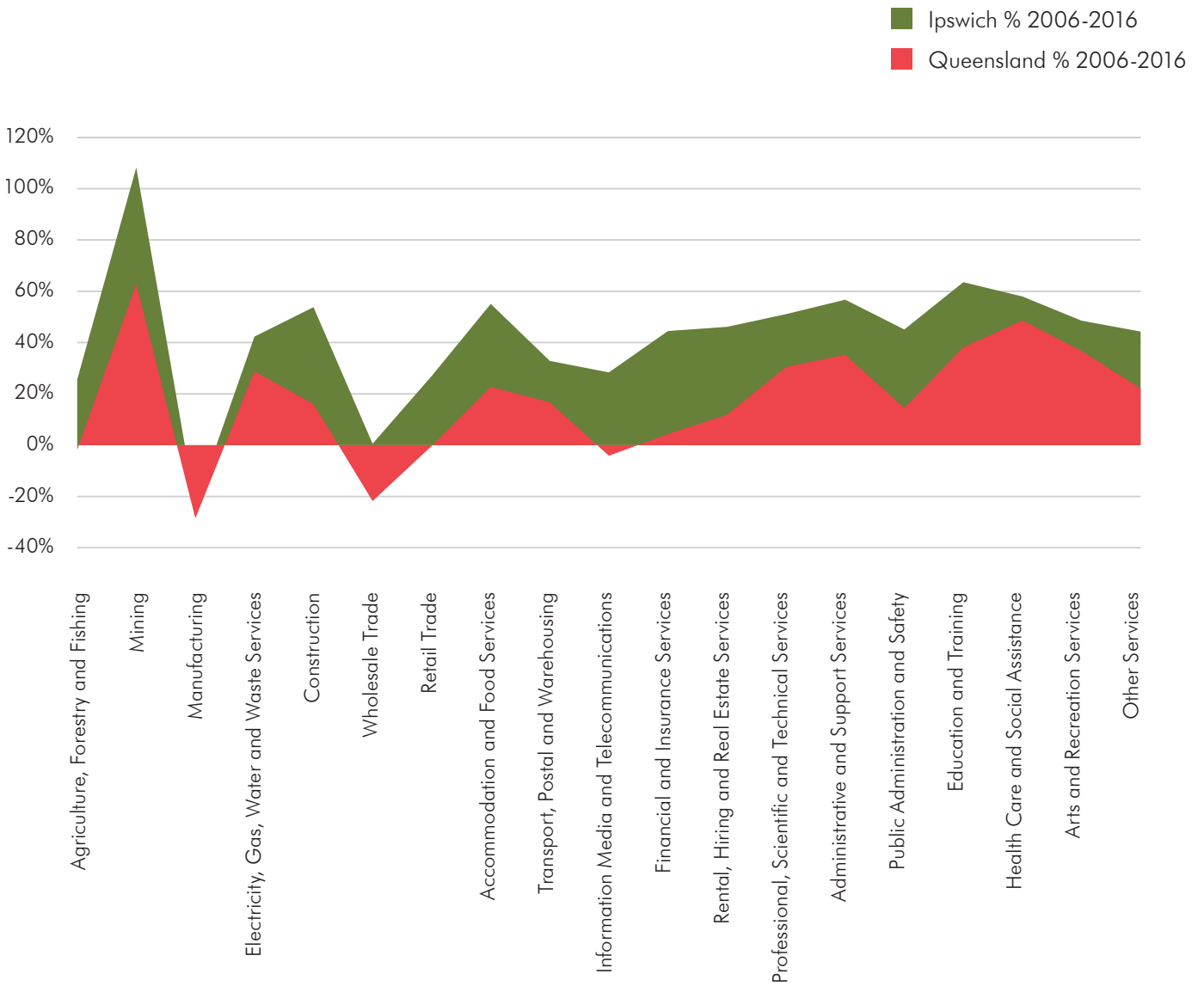


Figure 47: Change in employment by industry type for Queensland and Ipswich from 2006 to 2016 (%)

Occupations

The top five occupations in Ipswich in 2016 were Technicians and Trades workers (15.4%); Clerical and Administrative Workers (14.9%); Professionals (14.8%); Community and Personal Service Workers (13%) and Labourers (12.9%) (see Figure 48). These differ to the Queensland benchmark where there were more Professionals (20.2%) and fewer people working in trades, administration and community services as would be expected given the strong influence of manufacturing, health and community services and housing construction related employment in the city.

■ Ipswich
■ Queensland

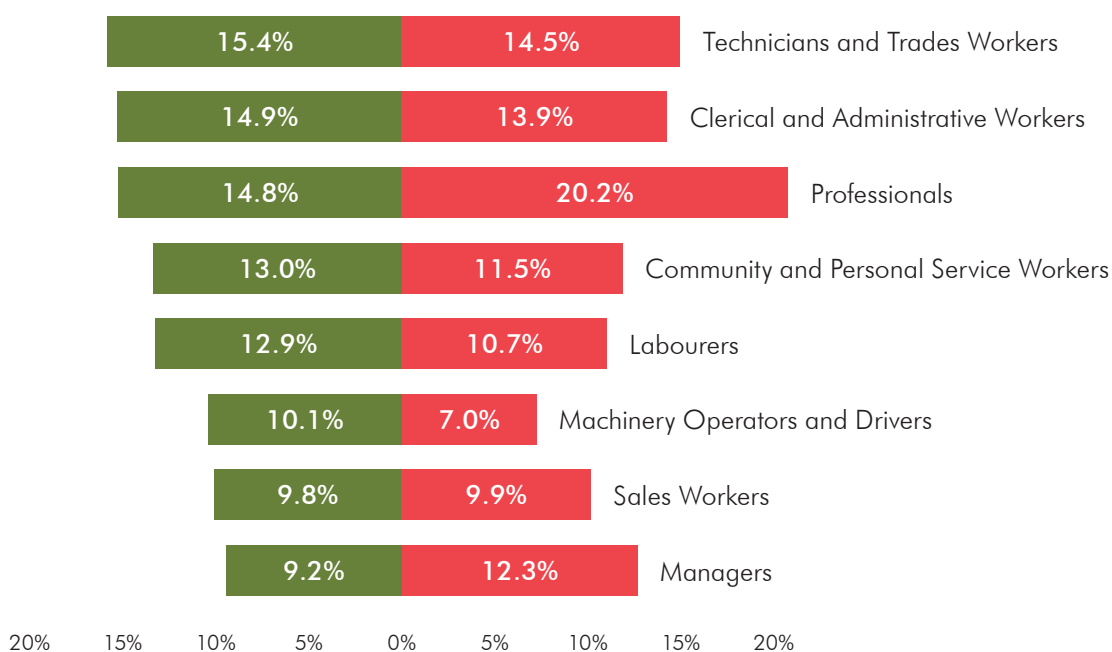


Figure 48:
Proportion of employed residents by occupation group in Queensland and Ipswich in 2016.

Ipswich has seen strong growth in the level of Community and Personal Service Workers (27.3%); Professionals (20.1%); Sales Workers (15.5%); Managers (15.3%) and Machinery Operators and Drivers (13.4%) between 2011 and 2016 (see Figure 49).

Figure 49: Occupations with the higher percentage of change in Ipswich compared to Queensland from 2011 to 2016

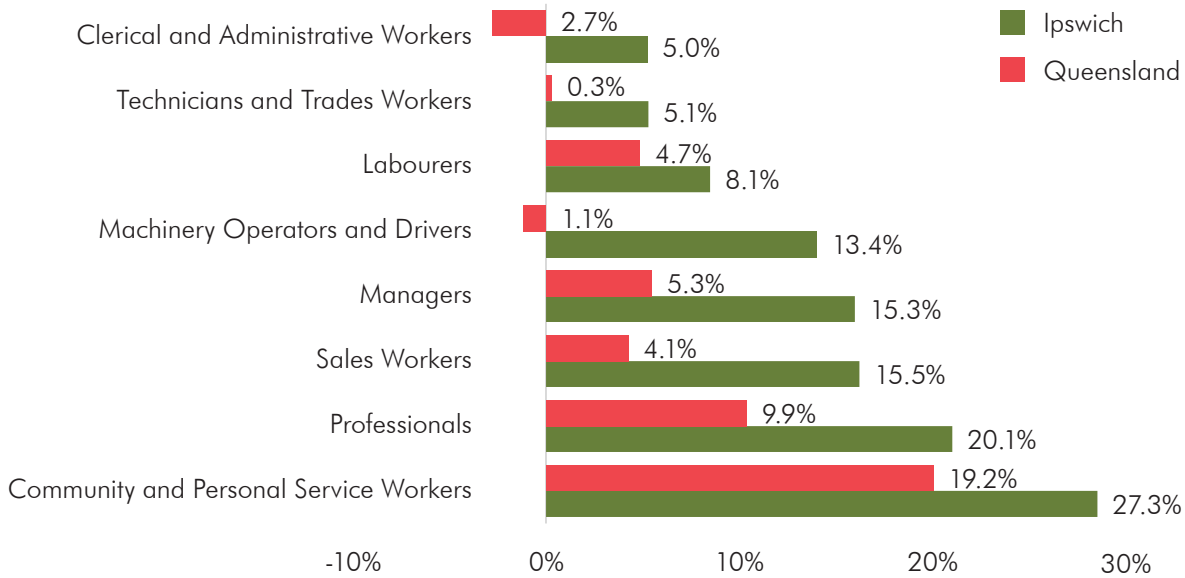
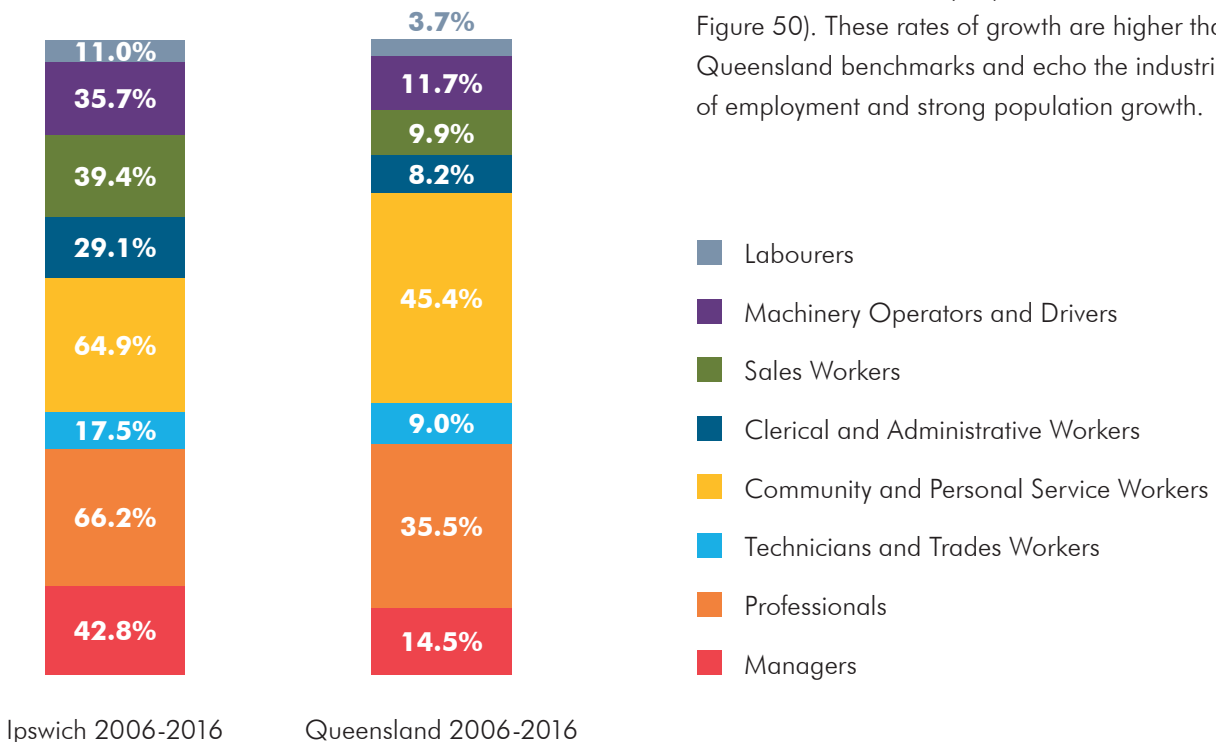


Figure 50: Occupation type growth in Ipswich compared to Queensland from 2006-2016

Over the past decade, employment in Ipswich has continued to grow across a range of job types, with the largest increases in Managers, Professional, Community and Personal Service workers; Sales Workers and Machinery Operators and Drivers (see Figure 50). These rates of growth are higher than the Queensland benchmarks and echo the industries of employment and strong population growth.



Journey to work

Ipswich residents' employment

Less than half of Ipswich's working population is employed in the city, with 47.5% living and working here and 48.1% working elsewhere (see Figure 51). An additional 4.4% have an occupation that is not specific to one area, meaning they travel regularly to different worksites or locations.

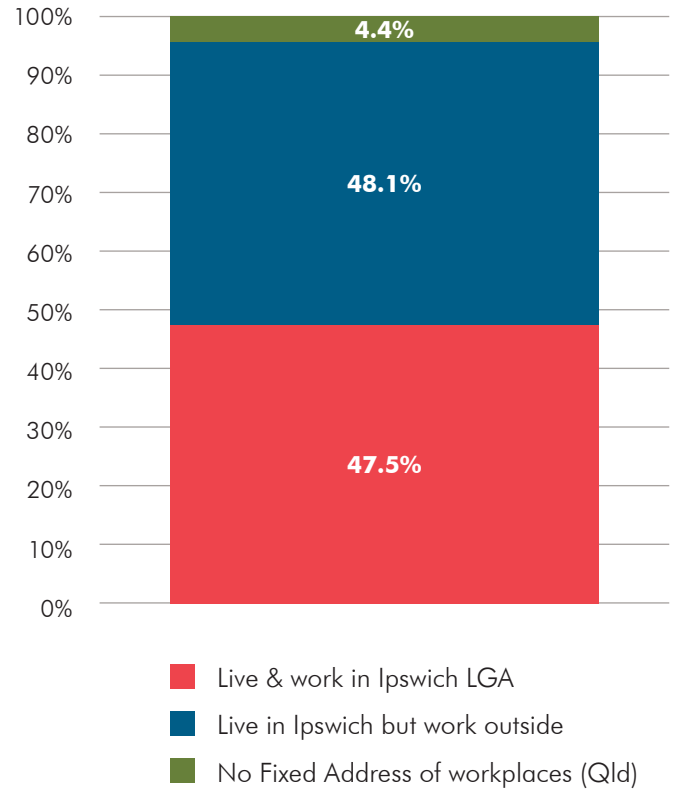
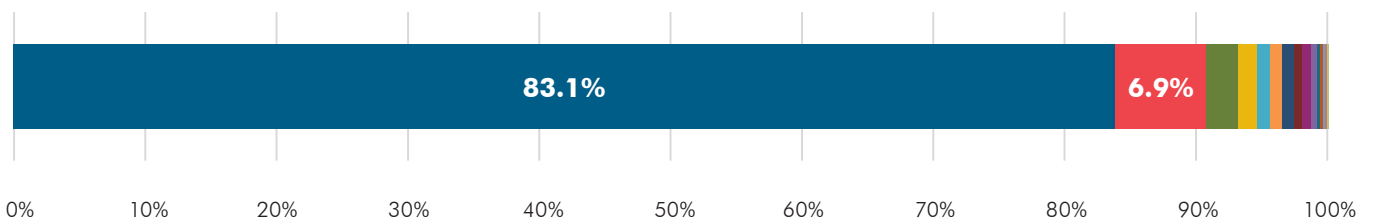


Figure 51: Ipswich residents workplace by location in 2016

The majority of the Ipswich residents who work outside of the city are employed in Brisbane (83.1%) followed by Logan (6.9%) (see Figure 52).

Figure 52: Location of employment for Ipswich residents working outside Ipswich in 2016



The top five industries that are drawing Ipswich residents outside of the city for employment are health care and social assistance, manufacturing, retail, transport, public administration and safety and professional scientific services (see Figure 53).

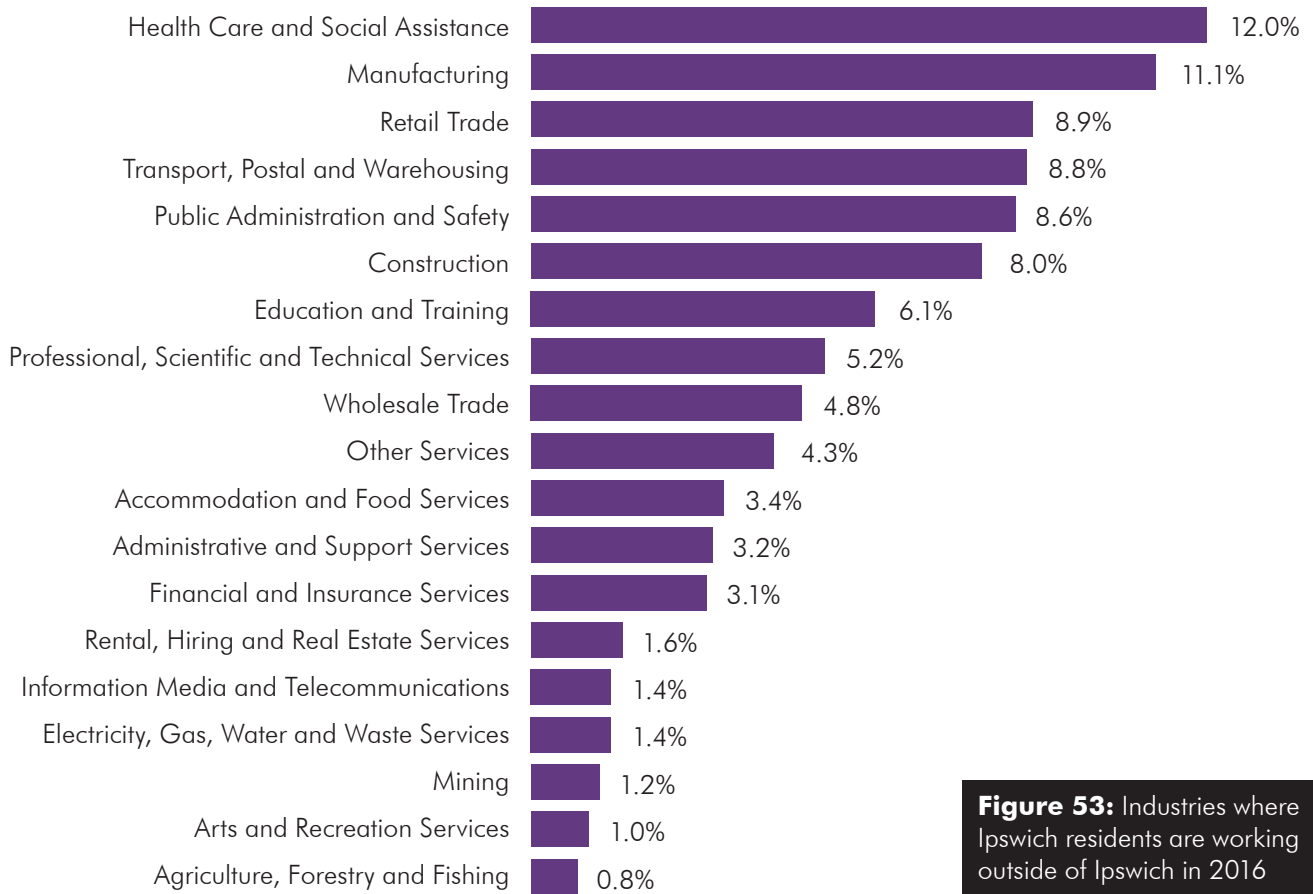


Figure 53: Industries where Ipswich residents are working outside of Ipswich in 2016



The top occupation types of Ipswich residents who are travelling outside of Ipswich for work are machinery operators, clerical and administrative roles and managerial positions (see Figure 54).

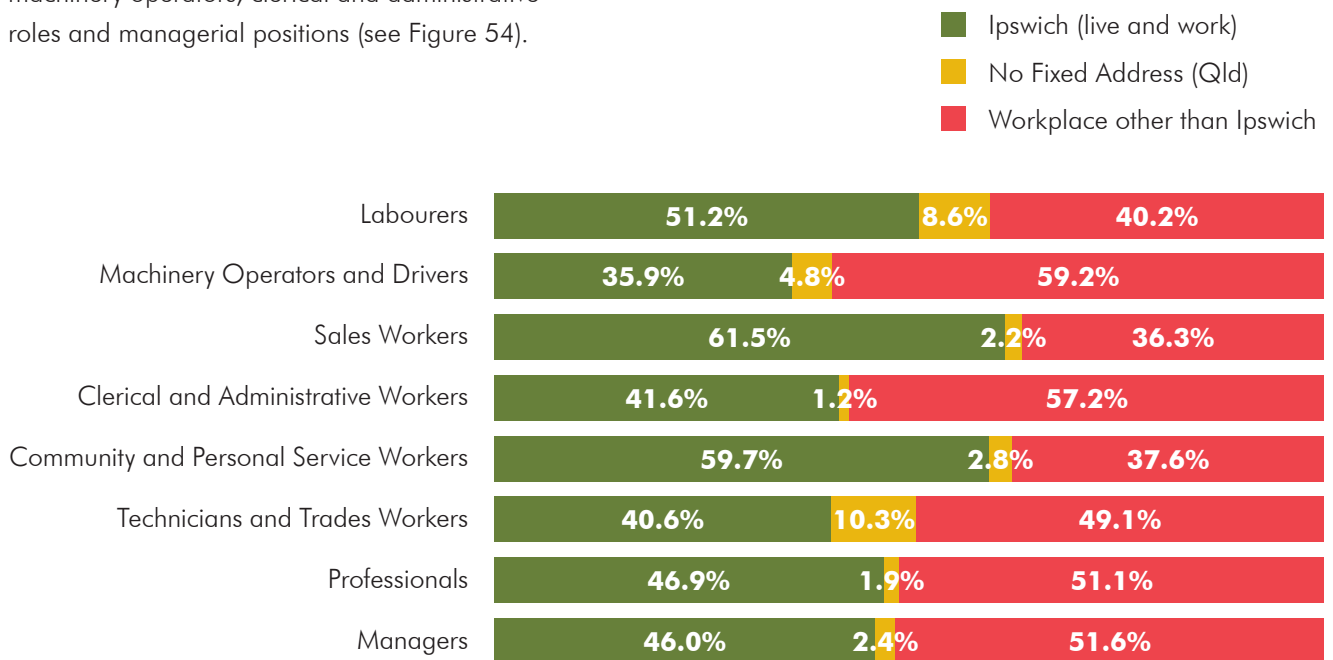


Figure 54: Proportion of Ipswich residents' work places by occupations in 2016

People who work in Ipswich

Of the people who work in Ipswich, almost two thirds of them are local residents (64.0%) while the rest are people who travel from other areas for employment in the city (see Figure 55).

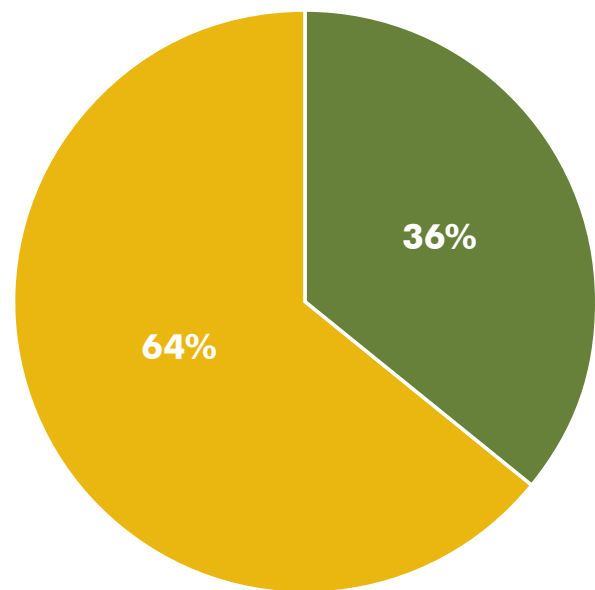


Figure 55: Proportion of Ipswich workers who are residents in Ipswich and other locations in 2016

■ Live and work in Ipswich IGA
■ Work in Ipswich but live outside

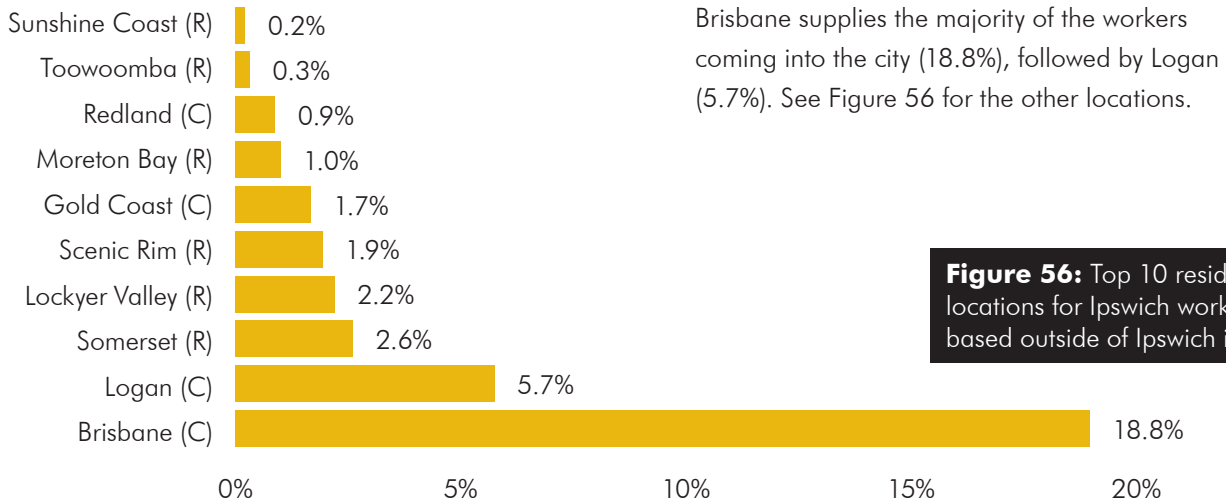


Figure 56: Top 10 residential locations for Ipswich workers based outside of Ipswich in 2016

The industries that most Ipswich residents are working in are health care and social assistance, retail, education and training, public administration and safety, and manufacturing (See Figure 57). Employment drawcards for non-Ipswich residents include manufacturing, health care and social assistance, and education and training.

Ipswich based sectors which attract more employees from outside than within Ipswich include manufacturing, construction, transport, postal and warehousing.

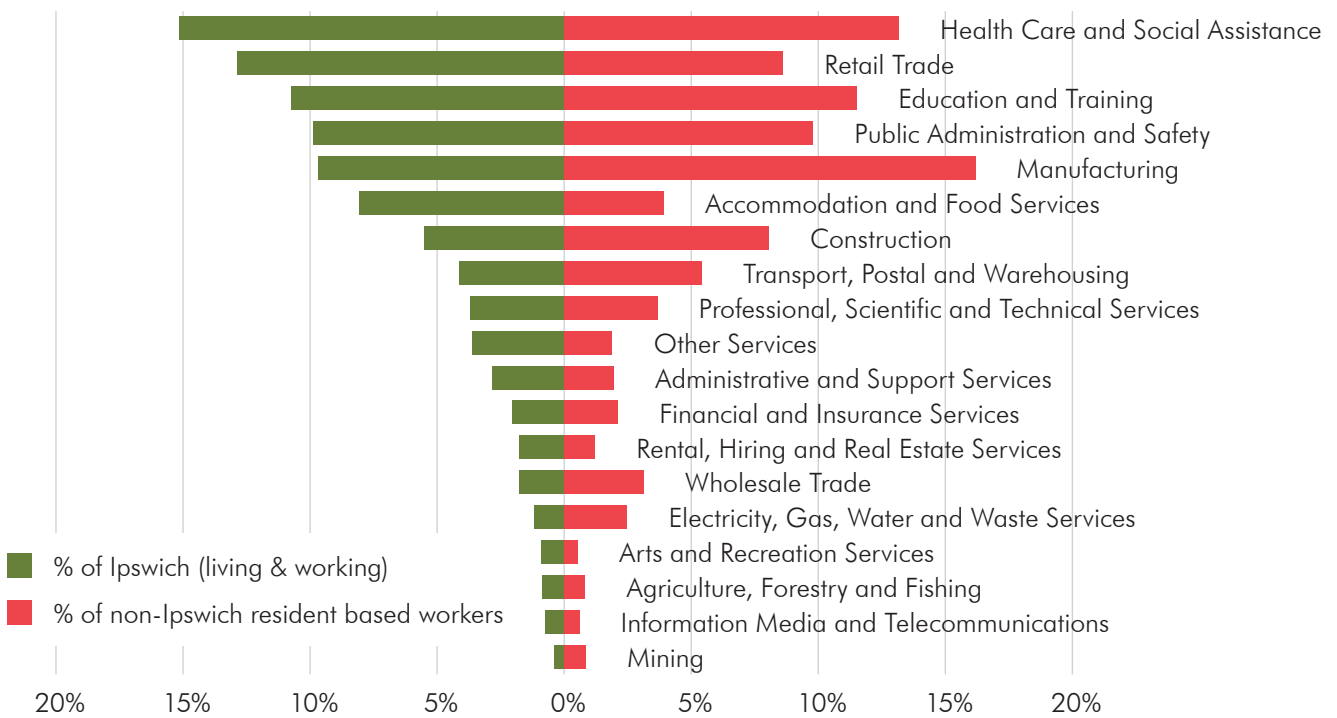
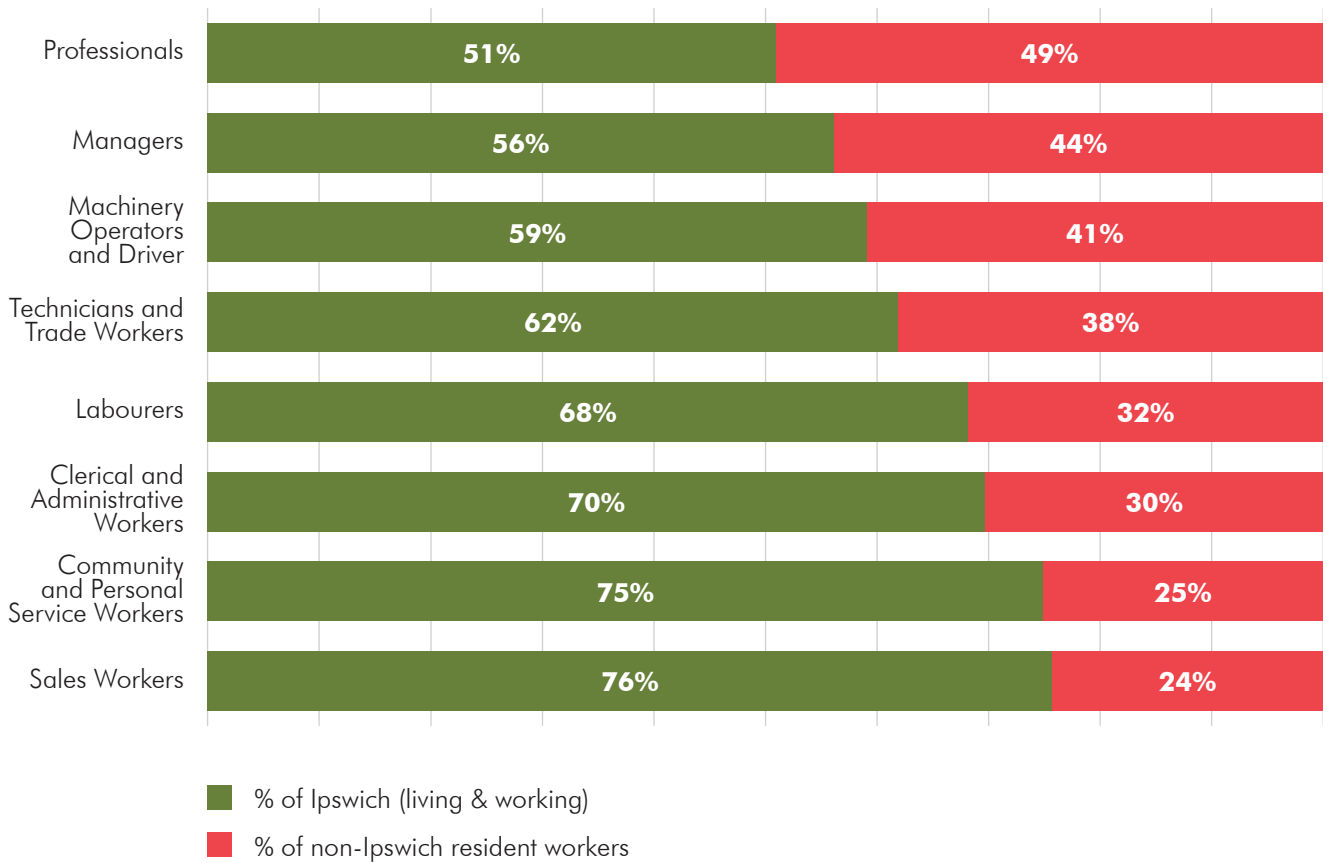


Figure 57: Proportion of Ipswich workers by industry and residential location in 2016

Figure 58 illustrates by occupation group the split between Ipswich residents and non-Ipswich residents for local jobs. Occupations drawing more people from outside of Ipswich include professionals, managers, machinery operators and drivers, and technicians and trades.

Figure 58: Occupation group by proportion of Ipswich and non-Ipswich based workers in 2016



Method of travel to work

The vast majority of Ipswich workers travel to work by car, either as a driver or as a passenger, with 83.4% using the car as primary part of their transportation to employment. Compared to State averages, fewer workers who live in Ipswich, work at home (3.3% versus 5.9% in Queensland), walk to work (1.5% versus 3.7% of Queenslanders) or catch a bus (see Figure 59). Only 0.6% of Ipswich's workers catch a bus, compared to 3.3% of the population across the State who catch buses to work.

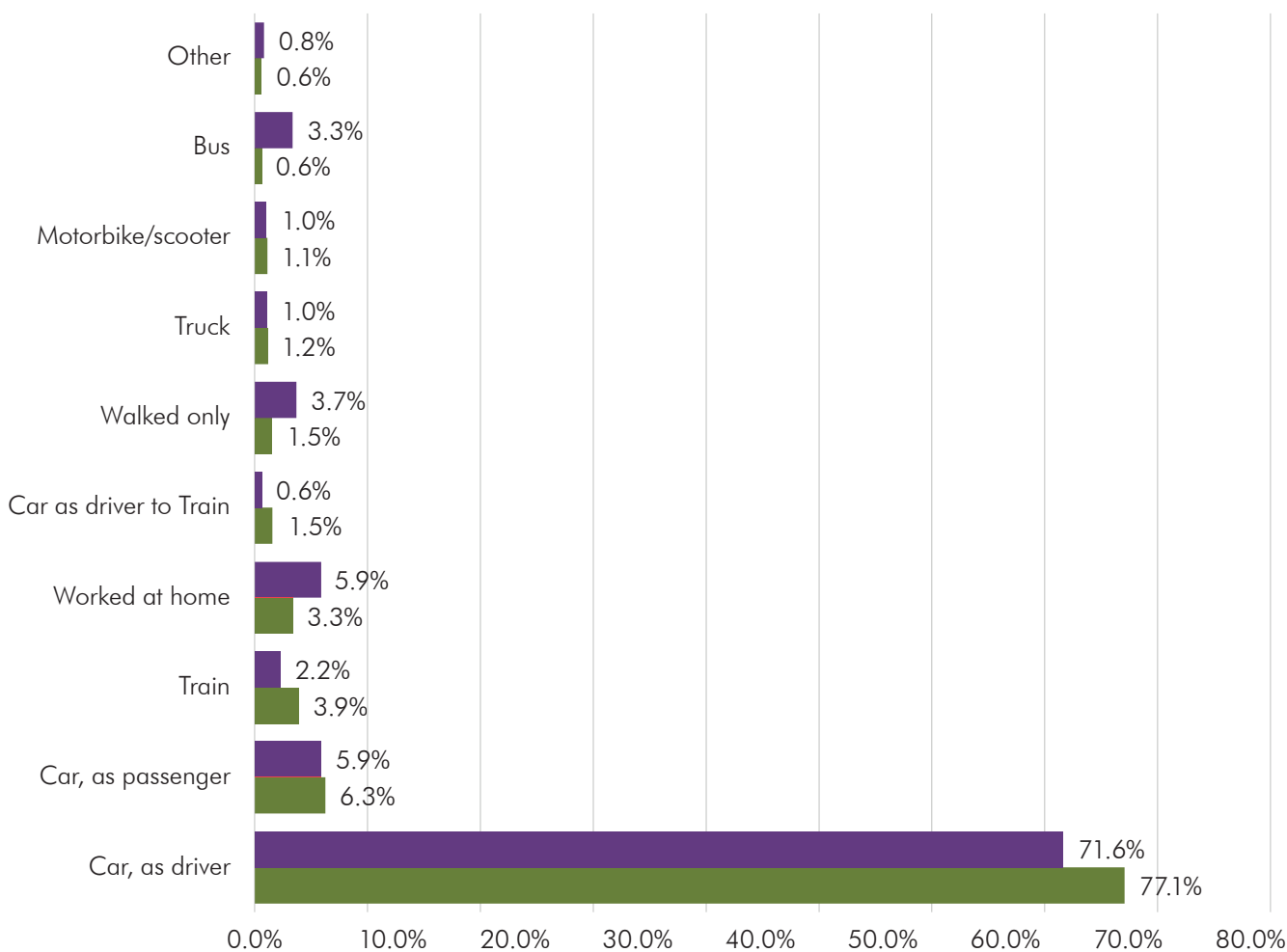


Figure 59: Method of transport to work used in Queensland and Ipswich in 2016

■ Queensland
■ Ipswich 2016

References

Census TableBuilder

- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, *Place of Usual Residence*, TableBuilder.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, *Place of Enumeration*, TableBuilder.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, *Place of Work*, TableBuilder.

Community profile

- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Ipswich (C) (Local government Area), Community Profile', viewed 14 February 2018.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Brisbane (C) (Local government Area), Community Profile', viewed 14 February 2018.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Queensland (State), Community Profile', viewed 14 February 2018.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Australia, Community Profile', viewed 14 February 2018.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Townsville (C) (Local government Area), Community Profile', viewed 14 February 2018.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Toowoomba (C) (Local government Area), Community Profile', viewed 14 February 2018.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Logan (C) (Local government Area), Community Profile', viewed 14 February 2018.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Moreton Bay (C) (Local government Area), Community Profile', viewed 14 February 2018.

Time series

- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Ipswich (C) (Local government Area), time series spreadsheet', viewed 14 February 2018.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Brisbane (C) (Local government Area), time series spreadsheet', viewed 14 February 2018.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Queensland (State), time series spreadsheet', viewed 14 February 2018.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Australia, time series spreadsheet', viewed 14 February 2018.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Townsville (C) (Local government Area), time series spreadsheet', viewed 14 February 2018.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Toowoomba (C) (Local government Area), time series spreadsheet', viewed 14 February 2018.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Logan (C) (Local government Area), time series spreadsheet', viewed 14 February 2018.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Moreton Bay (C) (Local government Area), time series spreadsheet', viewed 14 February 2018.

Quick stats

- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Ipswich (C) (Local government Area), Quick Stats, viewed 14 February 2018, <http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA33960?opendocument>
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Brisbane (C) (Local government Area), Quick Stats', viewed 14 February 2018, <http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA33960?opendocument>
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Queensland (State), Quick Stats', viewed 14 February 2018, <http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/3?opendocument>
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Australia, Quick Stats', viewed 14 February 2018, <http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/036?opendocument>
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Townsville (C) (Local government Area), Quick Stats', viewed 14 February 2018, <http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA37010?opendocument>
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Toowoomba (C) (Local government Area), Quick Stats', viewed 14 February 2018, <http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA36910?opendocument>
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Logan (C) (Local government Area), Quick Stats', viewed 14 February 2018, <http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA34590?opendocument>
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census 2016, 'Moreton Bay (C) (Local government Area), Quick Stats', viewed 14 February 2018, <http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA35010?opendocument>