

Chapter 1 – Demographics

Main findings



- Half of Queensland's total population is female.
- Approximately 3.6% of Queensland females identify as Indigenous.
- 19.4% of Queensland females were born overseas.
- 8.1% of Queensland females spoke a language other than English at home.
- The median age of Queensland women at June 2008 was 36.9 years.
- Life expectancy for females born in 2007 was 83.6 years, compared with 78.5 years for males.
- The median age of death for Queensland's Indigenous women in 2007 was 59.5 years compared with 83.3 for non-Indigenous women.
- Fertility rates have started increasing again, after an extended period of decline. In 2007, Queensland had a total fertility rate of 2.09 babies per woman, and the median age for childbirth has increased to 29.9 years.
- 46% of Queensland females live with a partner either in a registered marriage or de facto relationship. A further 20.2% live as dependants, aged under 15 years.
- In 2007, Queensland had both the highest marriage and divorce rates of all Australian states and territories.

'In Queensland, the median age for childbirth has increased to 29.9 years in 2007.'

Introduction

Queensland is the third most populous of Australia's states and territories with 20.0% of the nation's people as at June 2008. In 2007-08, Queensland had the country's second highest population growth after Western Australia.¹ Queensland is the most decentralised state in mainland Australia, with only 44.4% of the state's population living in the Brisbane Statistical Division.² In June 2008, 4,279,411 people lived in Queensland with female residents making up 50.0% of Queensland's population (2,141,190 people).³

The median age of all Queenslanders as at June 2008 was 36.3 years. Queensland women had a median age of 36.9 years and men 35.7 years.⁴ Table 1.1 shows the estimated number of male and female residents in each age range, as at June 2008.

Table 1.1
Queensland estimated resident population by age, by sex, Queensland, 2008

Age (years)	Females	Males	Persons	% Female
0-14	419,088	441,914	861,002	48.7
15-24	297,087	308,615	605,702	49.0
25-34	292,418	297,581	589,999	49.6
35-44	313,787	309,380	623,167	50.4
45-54	296,939	290,675	587,614	50.5
55-64	240,553	244,613	485,166	49.6
65-74	144,250	144,203	288,453	50.0
75-84	94,965	78,711	173,676	54.7
85-89	27,247	16,302	43,549	62.6
90 +	14,856	6,227	21,083	70.5

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008, *June Quarter Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0, viewed 15 January 2009, [http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/0/70EDD3BEE0A02348CA25751200103FBo/\\$File/31010_jun%202008.pdf](http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/0/70EDD3BEE0A02348CA25751200103FBo/$File/31010_jun%202008.pdf)

Life expectancy

Females born in Queensland in 2007 were estimated to have a life expectancy of 83.6 years, 5.1 years more than their male counterparts. Overall, Queenslanders' life expectancy at birth is increasing. For women, this has increased by 2.3 years in the past 10 years (from 81.3 years in 1997), and by 7.5 years over the past three decades (from 76.1 years in 1976). Life expectancy has increased more markedly for men, with males born in 2007 likely to live 9.9 years longer than their counterparts born in 1976, who had a life expectancy of 69 years, and 3.3 years longer than males born in 1998, who had a life expectancy of 75.6 years.⁵

Women's longer life expectancy is apparent in the gender composition of the population who are aged 65 years and older. In June 2008, women made up 53.4% of Queensland's 'over 65s', equating to 115 women for every 100 men.

Women represented 70.5% of the Queensland population aged 90 and over (239:100). This compares with girls making up only 48.7% of the 0-14 age group (95:100).⁶

Socioeconomic factors significantly influence life expectancy, with longer life expectancy associated with higher levels of socioeconomic advantage. If the overall death rate for all Queenslanders was consistent with that found in high socioeconomic areas, approximately 22% of deaths from all causes recorded annually in people aged less than 75 years could be avoided.⁷

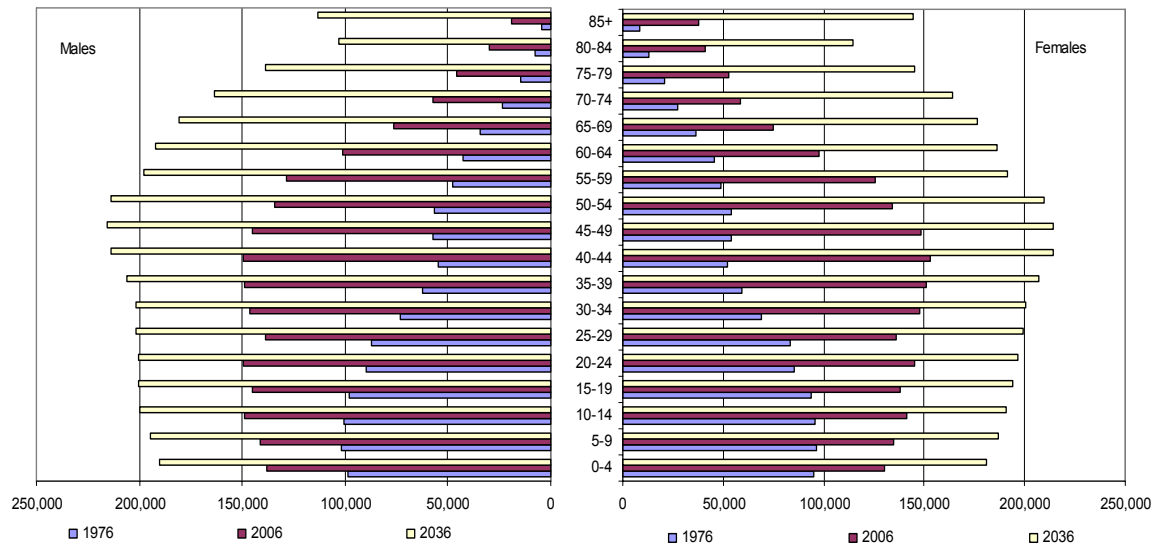
Death rates in Queensland are also higher in areas outside major cities. If the death rate of all Queenslanders paralleled that of persons living in major cities, there would be approximately 500 fewer deaths per year amongst people aged less than 75 years.⁸

The current lifespan for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons in both Queensland and Australia is substantially lower than that of non-Indigenous persons. In 2007, Queensland Indigenous females had a median age at death of 59.5 years, compared with 83.3 years for non-Indigenous women. Similarly, the median age at death for Indigenous males living in Queensland was 54.7 years, compared with 77.1 years for non-Indigenous males. Higher infant mortality rates in addition to higher death rates found in the Indigenous population (due to a number of conditions throughout life), contribute to this discrepancy in median age at death.⁹

Compared to other states and territories, Queensland recorded the second lowest life expectancy at birth for females in 2007, and fourth lowest for males. However, life expectancy at birth in Queensland continues to be close to the national average, which in 2007 was 83.7 years for women and 79.0 years for men.¹⁰

Figure 1.1 highlights the effect of the increased life expectancy trend on Queensland's population by illustrating the changing age structure of Queensland's estimated and projected population between 1976 and 2036.

Figure 1.1
Age structure of the Queensland estimated and projected population by gender:
1976, 2006 and 2036



Sources: Queensland Office of Statistical and Economic Research, 2008, *Projected populations by single year age groups*, unpublished data.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006, *Australian Historical Population Statistics*, 'Table 26 Population, age and sex, Qld, 1901 onwards', data cube: Excel spreadsheet, Cat. no. 3105.0.65.001, viewed 20 January 2009, [http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/ABS@Archive.nsf/o/38BD4F18E928653FCA25717600227598/\\$File/3105065001_table26.xls](http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/ABS@Archive.nsf/o/38BD4F18E928653FCA25717600227598/$File/3105065001_table26.xls)

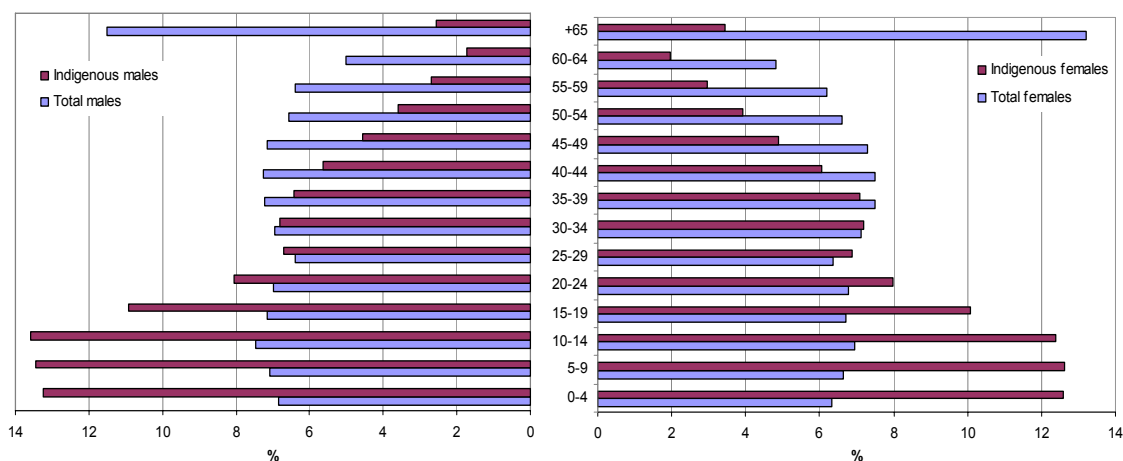
The large population 'bulge' in the 35-54 years age group evident in the 2006 estimated population will progressively move into older age groups over the next 30 years. This will have significant implications for government, community and business services in the future. For example, an increasing proportion of the population will comprise older people who are not in the labour force. This has the consequence of a smaller tax base from which to provide services and sustain economic growth.

Indigenous women

Based on 2006 Census figures, the experimental estimated resident population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Queensland was 144,885 persons, constituting 28% of Australia's Indigenous population and 3.5% of the State's total population. An estimated 72,935 (50.3%) of Indigenous Queenslanders are female.¹¹

The age structure of the Indigenous population differs substantially from that of the whole population, as illustrated in Figure 1.2.

Figure 1.2
Indigenous and total populations by age, by gender, Queensland, 2006



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006, 'Queensland, Age by Indigenous Status by Sex', viewed 20 January 2009, <http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au>

According to 2006 Census data, the median age for Indigenous females residing in Queensland was 21.1 years, compared with 36.8 years for Queensland's entire female population. This 15.7 year difference can be attributed, in part, to the higher fertility rates of Indigenous women and the higher mortality rates for younger Indigenous persons compared to non-Indigenous persons.¹²

In 2007 Queensland recorded the highest number of Indigenous births of all states and territories with 4,486 registered births (31.6% of all Australian Indigenous births). In 2007, the Indigenous teenage fertility rate in Queensland was approximately 70.0 babies per 1,000 women, compared to a general Queensland teenage fertility rate of 23.0 babies per 1,000 women. Of those Indigenous women who gave birth in 2007, 17.5% were aged under 20 years. The median age for Indigenous mothers giving birth was 25.1 years, compared to 29.9 years for all Queensland mothers.¹³

Based on data collated between 2005 and 2007, it is estimated that Indigenous females born in Queensland between these years, have an average life expectancy at birth of 73.5 years, approximately 9 years less than the estimated life expectancy of all Queensland females.¹⁴ This substantial difference in life expectancy may be linked to access to health services, particularly for those Indigenous persons living in remote communities.¹⁵

Ethnicity

Of those Queensland females who provided details of country of birth in the 2006 Census, 19.4% (356,144) were born overseas. The most common countries of birth outside of Australia were England (4.3%) and New Zealand (4.1%) (see Table 1.2). Overall, Queensland females born outside of Australia identified over 200 different countries of birth.¹⁶

Table 1.2**Top 10 countries of birth for females in Queensland, 2006**

Country of birth	Number of Queensland female residents
Australia	1,483,900
England	79,533
New Zealand	74,568
Philippines	13,884
South Africa	11,421
Scotland	11,004
Germany	10,153
China ^(a)	8,279
Netherlands	7,251
Papua New Guinea	7,086

^(a) Excludes Taiwan Province and SARs (Special Administrative Regions) of Hong Kong and Macau

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 'Queensland, Country of Birth of Person (Full Classification) by Sex', viewed 20 January 2009, <http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au>

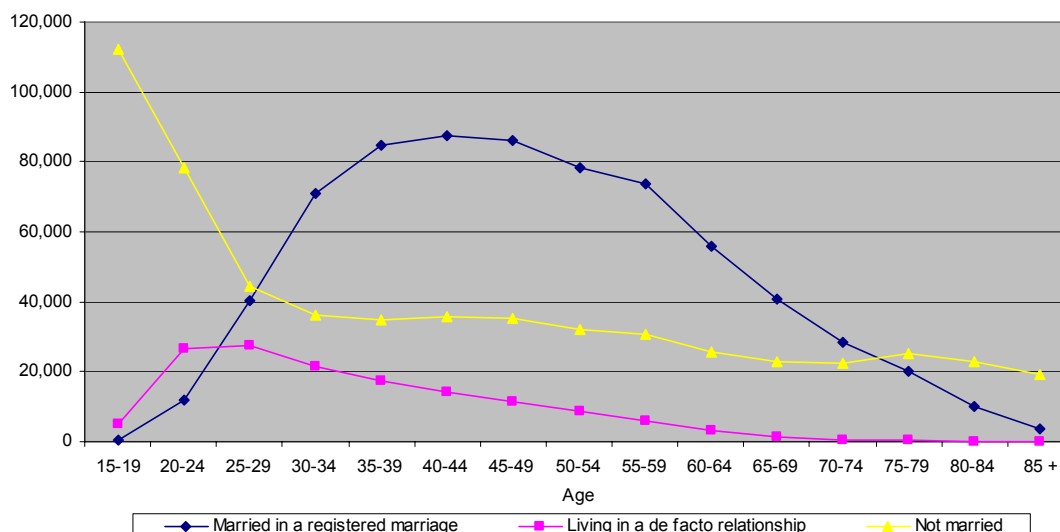
In 2006, there were 159,034 females in Queensland who reported they spoke a language other than English at home (8.1% of all Queensland females who reported language spoken at home). The most commonly spoken languages, other than English, which were identified by Queensland females included Chinese languages such as Cantonese and Mandarin (24, 590 or 15.5%), Italian (11,120 or 7%), Vietnamese (8,711 or 5.5%), German (7,781 or 4.9%), Japanese (6,020 or 3.8%) and Australian Indigenous languages (6,109 or 3.8%).¹⁷

Marriage

In the 2006 Census, 49% of Queensland women reported being in a registered marriage (see Figure 1.3).¹⁸ In 2007, the median age for Queensland women marrying for the first time was 27.4 years compared with 29.4 years for men. These figures are comparable to those at a national level (27.6 years and 29.6 years respectively). In 2007, Queensland had the highest marriage rate in Australia with 6.2 marriages for every 1000 Queenslanders, compared to the national rate of 5.5 marriages. Queensland's marriage rate has remained relatively stable over the last decade (in 1996, it was 6.2), however has decreased substantially since the much higher rates of 6.9 in 1986 and 8.0 in 1976.¹⁹

In 2006, 10.2% of all Queensland women described themselves as being in a de facto relationship (including same sex couples). This is an increase from 8.2% of Queensland women in 2001, and 7.1% in 1996. Younger women were most likely to be in a de facto partnership, with 22.9% of women aged 20-24 and 24.5% of women aged 25-29 in a relationship of this nature (see Figure 1.3). In 2001, just under 20% of women in each of these age groups were in de facto relationships.²⁰

Figure 1.3
Social marital status of Queensland women, 2006



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006, 'Social Marital Status by Age by Sex for Time Series', viewed 20 January 2009, <http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au>

In 2006, there were 49,400 Australians aged 15 years or over living in same sex de facto relationships. Of these persons, 4,207 (or 8.5%) Queensland women were partners in same sex de facto relationships, compared with 4,078 (or 8.3%) Queensland men. It is important to note that this data relates only to those persons in coupled living arrangements.²¹

Divorce

Queensland recorded the highest divorce rate of all states and territories in 2007 with 2.6 divorces per 1,000 persons, compared to the national divorce rate of 2.3 divorces per 1,000 population. There were 11,058 divorces granted in Queensland in 2007. Of these applications, 4,324 (39.1%) were initiated by the wife, compared to 2,993 (27.1%) by the husband. The remaining 3,741 (33.8%) were jointly lodged.²²

The median length of marriage in Queensland prior to divorce was 12.9 years, which was comparable to the national median of 12.5 years. The median age of Queensland females at the time of divorce was 41.6 years, while the median age for their male counterparts was 44.6 years. In 2007, around half (51.7%) of all divorcing couples cared for at least one child.²³

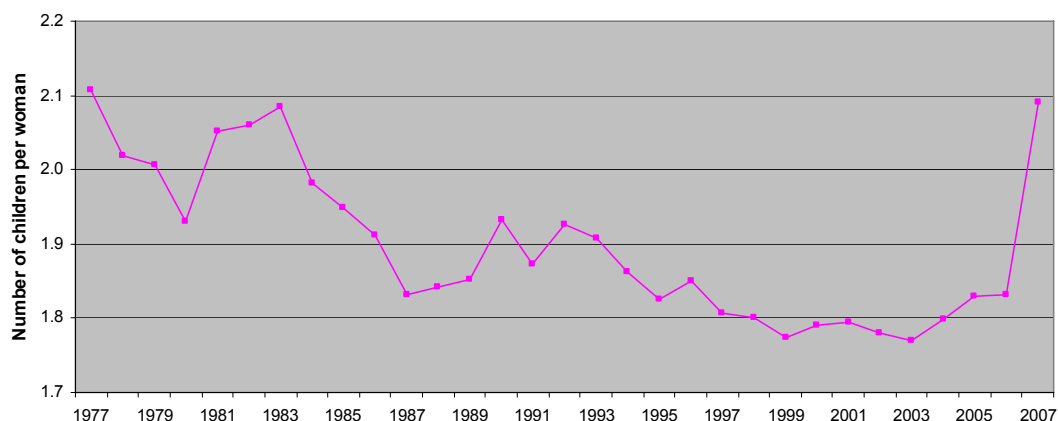
Childbirth

In 2007, babies born in Queensland accounted for 21.5% (61,249) of all Australian births. Nationally, and in Queensland, the fertility rate remains below the national replacement level^a of 2.1 babies per woman, however this trend is changing. After an extended period of decline, the fertility rate in Queensland has increased over recent years (see Figure 1.4). In 2007, the fertility rate for

^a As defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, replacement level is the number of babies a female would need to have over her reproductive life span to replace herself and her partner.

Queensland women was 2.09 babies per woman, slightly above the national average of 1.93 babies, and the highest rate recorded in Queensland since 1977.²⁴

Figure 1.4
Total fertility rate^(a), Queensland, 1977 to 2007



^(a) The number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced the current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006, *Australian Historical Population Statistics*, 'Table 40. Age-specific fertility rates (a) and total fertility rates (b), states and territories, 1947 onwards' data cube: Excel spreadsheet, Cat. no. 3105.0.65.001, viewed 20 January 2009, [http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/ABS@Archive.nsf/o/3FFD900D7D1BC7BFCA25717600222D8C/\\$File/3105065001_table40.xls](http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/ABS@Archive.nsf/o/3FFD900D7D1BC7BFCA25717600222D8C/$File/3105065001_table40.xls)

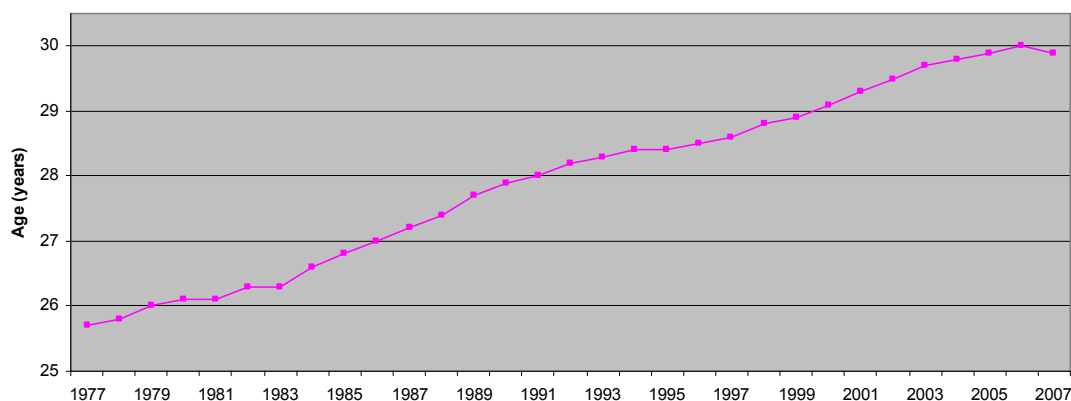
Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008, *Births, Australia, 2007*, 'Table 3. Births, Summary statistics for Queensland—1997 to 2007', data cube: Excel spreadsheet, Cat. no. 3301.0, viewed 20 January 2009, [http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/o/7472AB92195CFCFACA2574EF0013F1FB/\\$File/33010d0004_2007.xls#TopOfTable_Table_3](http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/o/7472AB92195CFCFACA2574EF0013F1FB/$File/33010d0004_2007.xls#TopOfTable_Table_3)

The average total fertility rate is generally higher in regional and rural areas. In 2006, Queensland recorded the highest proportion of women who gave birth outside a major city compared to other states and territories^b. Just under half (40.6%) of Queensland women who gave birth in 2006 lived outside a major city, and of these, 20.3% lived in inner regional areas, 16.1% lived in outer regional areas and 4.3% lived in remote or very remote areas.²⁵

In the past, declining fertility rates had been closely associated with Australian women giving birth at increasingly later ages. However, the recent increase in fertility rates has not, at this stage, been commensurate with a proportionate drop in the median age for women giving birth. Despite the rise in fertility, Queensland women are continuing to delay childbirth, with the median age of mothers having steadily increased over the last 30 years (see Figure 1.5). In 2007, fertility rates were highest amongst women aged 30-34. The median age of Queensland women giving birth in 2007 was 29.9 years, compared with 30.7 years nationally.²⁶

^b Comparison between those states and territories with a major city including New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, Queensland, South Australia and the ACT.

Figure 1.5
Births: median age of mother, Queensland, 1997 to 2007



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008, *Births, Australia, 2007*, 'Table 3. Births, Summary statistics for Queensland—1997 to 2007', data cube: Excel spreadsheet, Cat. no. 3301.0, viewed 20 January 2009, [http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/o/7472AB92195CFCFACA2574EF0013F1FB/\\$file/33010d0004_2007.xls#TopOfTable_Table_3](http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/o/7472AB92195CFCFACA2574EF0013F1FB/$file/33010d0004_2007.xls#TopOfTable_Table_3)

Regionally, Queensland's North West Statistical Division recorded the lowest median age of mothers at birth, at 27.7 years, while the Sunshine Coast Statistical Division recorded the highest median age of 30.7 years. Queensland's South West Statistical Division recorded the highest fertility rate in the state and second highest rate nationally in 2007, with 2.55 babies per woman.²⁷

Men too are delaying parenthood. The median age of Queensland fathers was 32.2 years in 2007: an increase of one year since 1997, when the median age was 31.2. This compares with a higher national median age for fathers of 33.1 in 2007, which is also the highest on record.²⁸

Despite the trend for women to delay childbearing, in 2007 5.4% of all Queensland mothers and 18.6% of Indigenous mothers were aged between 15 and 19 years. Nationally in 2007, 3.9% of all Australian mothers and 19.3% of all Indigenous mothers were aged between 15 and 19 years. The teenage fertility rate (that is, for women aged 15-19 years) in Queensland of 23.0 babies per 1,000 teenage women remained the third highest in Australia in 2006, after the Northern Territory (58.6 babies) and Tasmania (27.5 babies). The Queensland teenage fertility rate jumped from 19.7 babies in 2006 to 23.0 in 2007. Prior to 2007 Queensland had been recording a steady decrease in teenage fertility rates.²⁹

In 2007, 60.2% of Queensland births were to parents who were legally married. Of the remaining 39.8% of births to women not married, paternity was not acknowledged in 8.4% of cases.³⁰

Household structures

As detailed in Table 1.3, Queensland women are most likely to be living either with a partner in a registered marriage, or as a dependant aged under 15 years. More women than men are sole parents, and fewer women remain living at home with their parents once they have an independent income.³¹

Table 1.3
Relationship of individuals in household by gender, Queensland, 2006

Relationship in household	Females ('000)	Males ('000)	% Female
Wife/husband in a registered marriage	693.7	676.0	50.6
Partner in de facto marriage ^(a)	143.9	139.6	50.8
Lone parent	136.1	28.1	82.9
Child under 15	365.7	385.4	48.7
Dependent student (aged 15-24 years)	79.0	74.9	51.3
Non-dependent child	76.6	126.4	37.7
Other related individual	41.1	36.2	53.1
Unrelated individual living in family household	16.4	24.2	40.5
Group household member	58.0	71.6	44.7
Lone person	172.1	151.3	53.2
Visitor (from within Australia) ^(b)	40.9	40.3	50.3

^(a) Includes same sex couples.

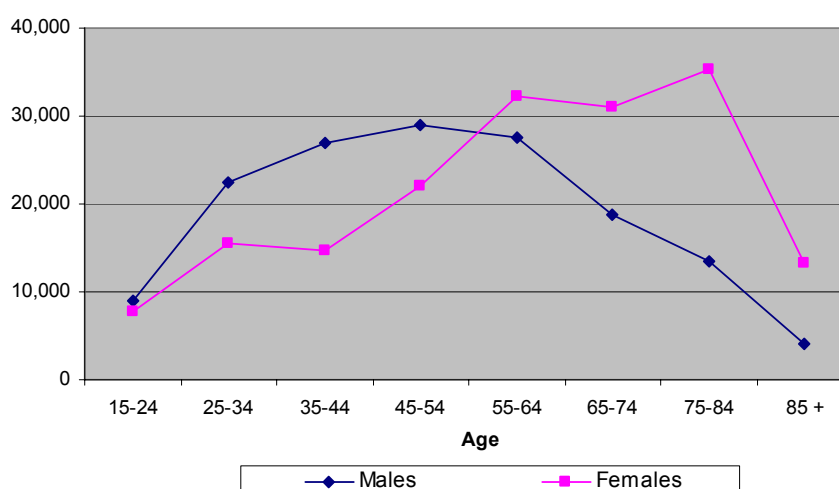
^(b) Includes persons who were not at home on Census night and stated their relationship in another household as 'visitor'.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006, 'Queensland, Relationship in Household by Age by Sex', viewed 20 January 2009, <http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au>

Of the 1,115,000 families in Queensland in 2006, 39.7% had children aged less than 15 years. Of those, 18.8% were sole parent families headed by mothers, and 3.3% were sole parent families headed by fathers. An estimated 19.5% of all Queensland children aged less than 15 years lived in sole parent families.³²

Figure 1.6 shows that women are much more likely than men to live alone after the age of 55. At the time of the 2006 Census, women aged 75 or over made up almost three quarters of all those living alone after age 55 which is reflective of women's longer life expectancy.³³

Figure 1.6
Number of lone person households by gender, Queensland, 2006



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006, 'Queensland, Relationship in Household by Age by Sex', viewed 20 January 2009, <http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au>

- ¹ Queensland Government Office of Economic and Statistical Research, 2008, *Information Brief Australian demographic statistics June Quarter 2008*, viewed 19 January 2009, <http://www.oesr.qld.gov.au/queensland-by-theme/demography/briefs/aust-demographic-stats/aust-demographic-stats-200806.pdf>
- ² Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008, *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2006-07*, Cat.no. 3218.0, viewed 19 January 2009, <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/productsbyCatalogue/797F86DBD192B8F8CA2568A9001393CD?OpenDocument>
- ³ id., 2008, *June Quarter Australian Demographic Statistics*, 'Table 4. Estimated Resident Population, States and Territories (Number)', data cube: Excel spreadsheet, Cat. no. 3101.0, viewed 15 January 2009, [http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/ABS@Archive.nsf/o/4BAE255174B705F6CA25751200106395/\\$File/310104.xls#A2060827](http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/ABS@Archive.nsf/o/4BAE255174B705F6CA25751200106395/$File/310104.xls#A2060827)
- ⁴ id., 2008, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Jun 2008*, 'Table 3. Median age, by sex – at 30 June', data cube: Excel spreadsheet, Cat. no. 3201.0, viewed 20 January 2009, [http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/o/A7DE6348189B0330CA25751D000B042D/\\$File/32010d0001_200806.xls#TopOfTable_Table_3](http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/o/A7DE6348189B0330CA25751D000B042D/$File/32010d0001_200806.xls#TopOfTable_Table_3)
- ⁵ Queensland Government Office of Economic and Statistical Research, 2008, *Queensland Government, Life Expectancy at Birth (years) by Sex, Queensland, 1881 – 2007*, viewed 14 January 2009, <http://www.oesr.qld.gov.au/queensland-by-theme/demography/births-deaths/tables/life-expectancy-birth-years-sex-qld/index.shtml>
- ⁶ Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008, *June Quarter Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0, viewed 15 January 2009, [http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/o/70EDD3BEE0A02348CA25751200103FB0/\\$File/31010_jun%202008.pdf](http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/o/70EDD3BEE0A02348CA25751200103FB0/$File/31010_jun%202008.pdf)
- ⁷ Queensland Health, 2008, *The Health of Queenslanders 2008: Prevention of Chronic Disease, Second Report of the Chief Medical Officer, Queensland*, Queensland Health, Brisbane.
- ⁸ ibid.
- ⁹ Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008, *Deaths, Australia, 2007*, 'Table 1. Median age at death, Indigenous status—Selected states and territories—1991 to 2007', data cube: Excel spreadsheet, Cat. no. 3302.0, viewed 15 January 2009, [http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/o/008D9A35B24B1D2BCA25750B000DE584/\\$File/33020d0016_2007.xls#TopOfTable_Table_1](http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/o/008D9A35B24B1D2BCA25750B000DE584/$File/33020d0016_2007.xls#TopOfTable_Table_1)
- ¹⁰ id., 2008, *Deaths, Australia, 2007*, 'Tables 1.1 – 1.9 Life expectancy, Selected ages—1997 to 2007', data cube: Excel spreadsheet, Cat. no. 3302.0, viewed 15 January 2009, [http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/o/AA8DB9EAC0704D27CA25750B000DECAF/\\$File/33020d0003_2007.xls](http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/o/AA8DB9EAC0704D27CA25750B000DECAF/$File/33020d0003_2007.xls)
- ¹¹ id., 2008, *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006*, 'Table 1 Experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous population, States and territories—5-year age groups (to 85 and over)—30 June 2006' data cube: Excel spreadsheet, Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001, viewed 15 January 2009, <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/3238.0.55.001jun%202006?OpenDocument>
- ¹² ibid.
- ¹³ id., 2008, *Births Australia, 2007*, 'Table 3 Indigenous registered births, Summary, Queensland—2007', data cube: Excel spreadsheet, Cat. no. 3101.0, viewed 15 January 2009, [http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/o/8D72FC65BCFD66D9CA2574EF0013EE61/\\$File/33010d0002_2007.xls](http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/o/8D72FC65BCFD66D9CA2574EF0013EE61/$File/33010d0002_2007.xls)
- ¹⁴ id., 2008, *Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006*, Cat. no. 3302.0.55.002, viewed 15 January 2009, <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/3302.0.55.0022006?OpenDocument>
- ¹⁵ id., 2008, *Australian Social Trends 2008: Housing and services in remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities*, Cat. no.4102.0, viewed 21 January 2009, [http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/o/9CC10AA286AF2244CA25748E0012AC95/\\$File/41020_2008_21.pdf](http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/o/9CC10AA286AF2244CA25748E0012AC95/$File/41020_2008_21.pdf)
- ¹⁶ id., 2006, 'Queensland, Country of Birth of Person (full classification) by Sex', viewed 20 January 2009, <http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au>
- ¹⁷ id., 2006, 'Queensland, Language Spoken at Home (full classification) by Sex', viewed 20 January 2009, <http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au>
- ¹⁸ id., 2008, *Marriages, Australia, 2007*, 'Table 10 Selected marriage indicators, States and territories of registration, 2007', data cube: Excel spreadsheet, Cat. no. 3306.0.55.001, viewed 15 January 2009, [http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/o/4F8A354A413C34ECCA2574D300123AA7/\\$File/marriages%202007%20datacube.xls](http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/o/4F8A354A413C34ECCA2574D300123AA7/$File/marriages%202007%20datacube.xls)
- ¹⁹ ibid.
- ²⁰ ibid.
- ²¹ id., 2006, *Number of Persons by Relationship in Household for Queensland*, ABS data available on request.
- ²² id., 2008, *Divorces, Australia, 2007*, 'Table 11 Selected divorce indicators, States and territories of registration, 2007', data cube: Excel spreadsheet, Cat. no. 3307.0.55.001, viewed 16 January 2009, [http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/o/70C3EE04E5A18277CA2574B30017A130/\\$File/divorces,%20australia%202007%20\(3307.0.55.001\).xls](http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/o/70C3EE04E5A18277CA2574B30017A130/$File/divorces,%20australia%202007%20(3307.0.55.001).xls)
- ²³ ibid.
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