

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

DECEPTION BAY COMMUNITIES FOR CHILDREN

Prepared for the National Evaluation of the Stronger Families
and Communities Strategy (2004-2008)

Social Policy Research Centre
University of New South Wales
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**Demographic Profile
Deception Bay Communities for Children**

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A report prepared about the Deception Bay Communities for Children site as part of the
National Evaluation of the Stronger Families and Communities Strategy 2004-2008

Contents

1	About the demographic profile	1
2	About Deception Bay.....	2
2.1	About 0-5 year olds in Deception Bay.....	2
	0-5 year olds in Deception Bay: 1991 to 2001.....	2
	0-5 year olds in Deception Bay CfC site.....	3
2.2	About families in Deception Bay.....	3
2.3	Socioeconomic Indicators.....	4
	Education	4
	Language.....	5
	Income	6
	Labour force status.....	7
	Unemployment Rates.....	7
	Transport.....	8
	SEIFA Index for Disadvantage.....	8
	Appendix A : Concordance codes for Collection Districts.....	10

Tables

Table 1: Children in Deception Bay, 1991 to 2001.....	2
Table 2: Children in Deception Bay CfC by ATSI status	3
Table 3: Estimated Resident population, 2004.....	3
Table 4: Families in Deception Bay	4
Table 5: Children by family type.....	4
Table 6: Type of educational institution attending.....	5
Table 7: Highest level of schooling attained, persons aged 15 and over	5
Table 8: Children 0-5 years, languages spoken by mother, 2001	6
Table 9: Children by mothers' English language proficiency, 2001	6
Table 10: Children 0-5 years, by weekly gross family income, 2001.....	7
Table 11: Children 0-5 years by Parent's Labour Force Status.....	7
Table 12: Deception Bay's unemployment rate	8
Table 13: Vehicle Ownership.....	8
Table 14: Socio Economic Index For Areas - Index for Disadvantage, 2001	9

1 About the demographic profile

This profile provides demographic information about the Communities for Children site and surrounding area. It has been prepared by the Social Policy Research Centre (SPRC) as part of the National Evaluation of the Stronger Families and Communities Strategy 2004-2008. The National Evaluation will use this data as part of the baseline for assessing the impact of Communities for Children in each area. The information can be used to monitor population change and track emerging patterns of disadvantage and need in the Communities for Children site (and surrounding communities). The sites can also use the information to help plan and target early intervention and prevention initiatives.

The profile draws on customised and publicly available data from the Census of Population and Housing, other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data, the results of the Australian Early Development Index (where available) and other relevant data. Note that all data is sourced from the ABS Census of Population and Housing conducted in August 2001 unless otherwise indicated. Data excludes overseas visitors unless otherwise indicated.

The data will be updated upon release of 2006 Census data. National data will be available on the website of the Communities and Families Clearinghouse Australia (CAFCA) <http://www.aifs.gov.au/cafca/>. Excel tables for your site are available on request from strongerfamilies@unsw.edu.au

2 About Deception Bay

Deception Bay is located 30km north of Brisbane. The Communities for Children site in Deception Bay falls within the Deception Bay Statistical Local Area (SLA) 305202016, as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

2.1 About 0-5 year olds in Deception Bay

As shown in Table 1 (below), in 2001 there were 16,741 people living within the area now covered by the Communities for Children Site (CfC). 1,796 of these were children aged 0-5, representing 10.7 per cent of the population.

Table 1: Children in Deception Bay, 1991 to 2001

Age in years	Numbers			% of the population		
	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001
'0'	223	300	263	1.85	1.89	1.57
'1'	223	291	254	1.85	1.83	1.52
'2'	270	356	292	2.24	2.24	1.74
'3'	244	347	318	2.03	2.18	1.90
'4'	244	333	340	2.03	2.10	2.03
'5'	272	324	329	2.26	2.04	1.97
Total 0-5 years	1476	1951	1796	12.25	12.28	10.73
Total population	12,045	15,885	16,741			

Source: ABS Census 1991, 1996 and 2001, Deception Bay (SLA 305202016).
Note that this includes overseas visitors

0-5 year olds in Deception Bay: 1991 to 2001

Table 1 (above) shows changes in the total number of children in the Deception Bay area. The numbers of children aged 0-5 increased between 1991 and 1996, however the number of children between the ages of 0-3 in the area decreased between 1996 and 2001.

0-5 year olds in Deception Bay CfC site

Table 2 shows there were 102 children aged 0-5 in the Deception Bay CfC site in 2001. Indigenous 0-5 year olds represented six per cent of the total population of 0-5 year olds in Deception Bay in 2001.

Table 2: Children in Deception Bay CfC by ATSI status

	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Not stated	Total
Population, 2001				
'0'	14	230	19	263
'1'	10	225	20	255
'2'	20	258	14	292
'3'	14	284	20	318
'4'	20	302	18	340
'5'	24	294	11	329
Total 0-5	102	1,593	102	1,797
Total population	486	15,687	519	16,692

Note that this table does not include overseas visitors

More recent information from ABS 'Estimated Resident Population' data (Table 3) shows that in 2004 there were 1,990 children aged 0-5 years, making up 10.2 per cent of the population in that area. This proportion is comparable with other CfC sites but higher in contrast with the national average where children aged 0-5 comprise 7.6 per cent of the population.

Table 3: Estimated Resident population, 2004

Estimated Resident population, 2004	
Age 0	280
Age 1	289
Age 2	346
Age 3	351
Age 4	352
Age 5	372
Total 0-5	1990
Percent 0-5	10.2
Total Persons	19572

Source: ABS, ERP 2004

2.2 About families in Deception Bay

Table 4 (below) shows that there were 1,197 families with children aged 0-5 years in the Deception Bay site. 817 families (68.3 per cent) were couple families, and 340 (28.4 per cent) were lone parent families.

Table 4: Families in Deception Bay

	ATSI	Other	Total
No. Families with children 0-5 years			
Couple family	42	775	817
Lone parent	16	324	340
Multi family	3	37	40
Total	61	1136	1197

Source: Census of Population and Housing

Note that families with at least one Indigenous parent were defined as ATSI families

Note that this includes families with children counted at home and not visitors or those in non-private dwellings.

Table 5: Children by family type

	ATSI	Other	Total
Children 0-5 by family type, 2001			
Couple family	67	1142	1209
Lone parent	25	456	481
Multi family	3	49	52
Total	95	1647	1742

Source: Census of Population and Housing

Note that families with at least one Indigenous parent were defined as ATSI families

Note that this includes children counted at home in families (not visitors or those in non-private dwellings).

Table 5 (above) shows that 26.6 per cent of children aged 0-5 lived in lone parent families and that Indigenous children were no more likely to live in lone parent households than non-Indigenous children.

2.3 Socioeconomic Indicators

Socioeconomic disadvantage heightens the risk of poor health, education and developmental outcomes for children. Socioeconomic indicators like education and income levels can thus assist in planning and providing early intervention and prevention services.

Education

Education is an important factor impacting on outcomes for children. Participating in preschool and staying at school through the higher grades impact on the capacity for young people to participate in employment and higher education. Not participating in education increases the risk of juvenile delinquency, welfare dependency and crime.

Table 6 (below) shows that in Deception Bay in 2001, 357 children were attending preschool, and 2,091 were participating in infants/ primary schools.

Table 6: Type of educational institution attending

Type of educational institution attending, 2001	
Preschool	357
Infants/Primary	2091
Secondary	1164
Technical/further	313
Uni or other tertiary	189
Other	136
Not attending	11830
Not stated	652
Overseas visitor	57
Total	16789

Note that Census data does not capture numbers of children participating in early education programs outside preschool settings (eg long day care).

Table 7 (below) shows that in 2001, 4,446 people aged 15 and over in the Deception Bay CfC had achieved 'Year 10 or equivalent' as their highest level of schooling while 3,057 achieved 'Year 12 or equivalent' as their highest level of schooling.

Table 7: Highest level of schooling attained, persons aged 15 and over

Highest level of schooling attainment	
Yr 8 or below	1434
Yr 9 or equiv	1202
Yr 10 or equiv	4146
Yr 11 or equiv	961
Yr 12 or equiv	3057
Still at school	430
Did not go to school	50
Not stated	884
Total	12164

Source: Census of Population and Housing

Language

English was the main language spoken by mothers of children 0-5 years. Table 8 (below) shows that there were also relatively large numbers of children aged 0-5 who had mothers that spoke Samoan and Tagalog (Filipino).

Table 8: Children 0-5 years, languages spoken by mother, 2001

English	1581
Samoan	42
Tagalog (Filipino)	21
Croatian	5
Italian	5
Greek	3
Indonesian	3
Russian	3
All other languages	14
Language not Stated	24
Mother not present	40
Total	1741

Note that this includes children counted at home in families (not visitors or those in non-private dwellings).

Table 9 shows that only a few children aged 0-5 years in Deception Bay had mothers who spoke English “not well” or “not at all”.

Table 9: Children by mothers’ English language proficiency, 2001

Children with mothers who spoke English:	
Very Well	101
Not Well	3
Not at All	-
Not stated	16
Mother speaks English only	1581
Mother not present	40
Total	1741

Note that this includes children counted at home in families (not visitors or those in non-private dwellings).

Income

Income indicates disadvantage. Table 10 (below) shows the numbers of children aged 0-5 years in families where the gross weekly income is less than \$500 (“low income”).

Table 10: Children 0-5 years, by weekly gross family income, 2001

	ATSI	Other	Total
Less than \$160	-	11	11
\$160-199	3	16	19
\$200-\$299	3	54	57
\$300-\$399	14	205	219
\$400-\$499	17	188	205
Total \$500 or less	37	474	511
Over \$500	56	1030	1086
Income not stated	3	143	146
Total	96	1647	1743

Note that this includes children counted at home in families (not visitors or those in non-private dwellings).

In 2001, there were 511 children in Deception Bay living in families where the gross weekly income was less than \$500 (almost 30 per cent). A greater proportion of ATSI children aged 0-5 were in 'low income' families (38 per cent). Children aged 0-5 years in lone parent families are more likely to live in families where the gross income is less than \$500 per week.

Labour force status

In addition to income, parents' labour force status is a strong determinant of children's economic well-being. Table 11 (below) shows how in 2001 in Deception Bay, 241 children (13.8 per cent of all aged 0-5) had one or more parent who was unemployed.

Table 11: Children 0-5 years by Parent's Labour Force Status

	ATSI	Other	Total
Couple Families			
Both Parents unemployed	-	37	37
One Parent unemployed	17	125	142
Total	17	162	179
Lone parent			
Unemployed	4	58	62
All Other families	73	1427	1500
Total	94	1647	1741

Note that this includes children counted at home in families (not visitors or those in non-private dwellings)

Unemployment Rates

The Communities for Children site is located in an area that has a high unemployment rate. Recent small area labour market data (DEWR, 2005) shows that Deception Bay had a seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 9.1 per cent in September 2005. This

compares to Sydney's unemployment rate of 4.5 per cent, and a national rate of 5.1 per cent for the same period.

Table 12: Deception Bay's unemployment rate

	September 2004	September 2005
Deception Bay	9.7	9.1
Queensland	6.0	4.8
Australia	5.7	5.1

Source: DEWR (2005) Small Area Labour Markets Australia, September Quarter 2005, available online at <http://www.dewr.gov.au>

Transport

Accessibility and availability of transport is important for social and community participation, and can influence access to services and participation in education and work. As shown in Table 13 (below), in 2001, 464 households in Deception Bay (7.9%) had no vehicle.

Table 13: Vehicle Ownership

No. households with no motor vehicles	464
Total Dwellings	5862
Percent	7.92

Source: Census of Population and Housing

Note that this data is for occupied private dwellings only

SEIFA Index for Disadvantage.

The most general of the Socio-Economic Indices for Areas (SEIFA) is the Index of Disadvantage. Based on 2001 Census data, this index includes all variables that either reflect or measure disadvantage, such as education, income and occupation, housing, access to the Internet, and Indigeneity.

The Index of Disadvantage consists of scores that are then ranked to show *relative* disadvantage. The rankings or scores in themselves cannot be used to *quantify* disadvantage. Low ranking in the SEIFA Index for Disadvantage can be interpreted to represent relative high levels of disadvantage. Conversely, high SEIFA ranking means that the area is relatively advantaged. The scores have a mean of 1,000 and a standard deviation of 100. Around 95 per cent of index scores are between 800 and 1,200.

The following table presents the SEIFA rankings for the Collection Districts in the Deception Bay area. This shows that only two Collection Districts in Deception Bay are relatively advantaged. Disadvantage is not uniformly spread throughout the CfC site.

Table 14: Socio Economic Index For Areas - Index for Disadvantage, 2001

Site	CD	Population	Disadvantage
305202016 Deception Bay	3121012	463	1043
	3121006	1491	1002
	3122307	668	959
	3121013	1013	955
	3122303	727	949
	3122301	767	947
	3122313	405	939
	3122312	301	930
	3121008	565	924
	3122308	1077	905
	3122311	496	905
	3121009	1054	903
	3122309	584	893
	3122310	334	881
	3122302	1079	878
	3121002	1400	863
	3122304	492	847
	3122305	625	839
	3121004	876	837
	3121005	440	804
3122306	772	795	
3121007	727	720	
3121011	385	697	

Maps of locations of each Collection District are accessible from <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@census.nsf>

Click on “[2001 Census Data by Location Map](#)” and navigate to the site.

Appendix A: Concordance codes for Collection Districts

Suburb	Collection District
305202016 Deception Bay	3121002
305202016 Deception Bay	3121004
305202016 Deception Bay	3121005
305202016 Deception Bay	3121006
305202016 Deception Bay	3121007
305202016 Deception Bay	3121008
305202016 Deception Bay	3121009
305202016 Deception Bay	3121011
305202016 Deception Bay	3121012
305202016 Deception Bay	3121013
305202016 Deception Bay	3122301
305202016 Deception Bay	3122302
305202016 Deception Bay	3122303
305202016 Deception Bay	3122304
305202016 Deception Bay	3122305
305202016 Deception Bay	3122306
305202016 Deception Bay	3122307
305202016 Deception Bay	3122308
305202016 Deception Bay	3122309
305202016 Deception Bay	3122310
305202016 Deception Bay	3122311
305202016 Deception Bay	3122312
305202016 Deception Bay	3122313