

Redland City Council  
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COMMUNITY PROFILE

2006 and 2001 Enumerated Census information for:

## Cleveland

The Redland City Council Community Profile is designed to inform community groups, Council, investors, business, students and the general public. To achieve this, the Profile is formatted to present the data in simple, clear tables and charts with concise factual commentary. The Community Profile is based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

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# Cleveland

## Introduction and summary (Map and key statistics)

Cleveland is a residential area, with some commercial areas, and an industrial area in the south-west. Cleveland is bounded by Finucane Road, Shore Street West, Endeavour Canal and Moreton Bay in the north, Moreton Bay in the east, South Street in the south, and Hilliards Creek in the west. Cleveland is named after the Duke of Cleveland.

Settlement of the area dates from the early 1850s, when Cleveland was identified as a potential port for the entire Moreton Bay area. A small business/residential area was established while the surrounding land was used mainly for farming. Population was minimal and rose gradually until the late 1800s, spurred by the construction of the railway line. Rapid growth took place from the 1960s into the 1980s, including the development of the Raby Bay canal estate in the early 1980s. The population continued to increase from the 1990s, a result of new dwellings being added to the area.

Major features of the area include Stockland Cleveland Shopping Centre, Cleveland Town Centre, Redland Hospital, Mater Private Hospital Redland, Raby Bay Marina, Cleveland Pool, Cleveland Redland Showground, Redland Museum, Cleveland Community Cultural Centre, Redland Performing Arts Centre, Redland Art Gallery, Cleveland Cemetery, Redlands Lighthouse, Black Swamp Wetlands, G J Walter Park, Henry Ziegenfusz Park, Norfolk Park, Raby Bay Harbour Park, William Ross Park, Car/Passenger Ferry to North Stradbroke Island and two schools.



Cleveland:	Land Area: 1,185 hectares	Density: 11.48 people per hectare (2006)
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# Cleveland

## Introduction and summary (Map and key statistics)

The 'Key statistics' table presented below contains summary statistics for Cleveland. By default the table displays 2001 and 2006 data as both absolute numbers and percentages (where applicable), along with the change in number between these years.

Key statistics(summary statistics) Cleveland							
Enumerated data	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
<b>Enumerated population, including overseas visitors</b>							
Total population (a)	13,736	100.0	100.0	12,887	100.0	100.0	849
Males (a)	6,466	47.1	48.7	6,144	47.7	48.9	322
Females (a)	7,270	52.9	51.3	6,743	52.3	51.1	527
Overseas visitors	127	0.9	0.7	124	1.0	0.7	3
<b>Enumerated population, excluding overseas visitors</b>							
Total population (b)	13,607	100.0	100.0	12,745	99.9	100.0	862
Males (b)	6,414	47.1	48.8	6,083	47.7	49.0	331
Females (b)	7,193	52.9	51.2	6,662	52.2	51.0	531
<b>Population characteristics</b>							
Indigenous population	136	1.0	1.5	123	1.0	1.4	13
Australian born	9,118	67.0	74.3	8,842	69.3	76.3	276
Overseas born	3,778	27.8	20.9	3,458	27.1	19.9	320
Australian citizens	11,517	84.6	87.4	11,014	86.3	89.4	503
Australian citizens aged 18+	9,233	67.8	64.5	8,573	67.2	64.3	660
Institutional population	445	3.3	1.2	244	1.9	1.2	201
<b>Age structure</b>							
Infants 0 to 4 years	573	4.2	6.2	561	4.4	6.7	12
Children 5 to 17 years	2,171	16.0	19.7	2,266	17.8	21.0	-95
Adults 18 to 64 years	7,963	58.5	61.0	7,555	59.2	60.9	408
Mature adults 65 to 84 years	2,486	18.3	11.4	2,113	16.6	10.3	373
Senior citizens 85 years and over	416	3.1	1.6	243	1.9	1.2	173
<b>Households and dwellings</b>							
Owned	2,115	38.0	32.7	2,257	44.2	38.1	-142
Purchasing	1,459	26.2	38.4	1,142	22.3	33.9	317
Renting	1,648	29.6	23.1	1,465	28.7	22.9	183
Households (occupied private dwellings)	5,562	--	--	5,111	--	--	451
Persons counted in households	13,294	--	--	12,645	--	--	649
Average household size (persons)	2.39	--	--	2.47	--	--	-0.08
Total Dwellings	5,951	100.0	100.0	5,489	100.0	100.0	462

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

# Cleveland

## How old are we? (Age structure)

Derived from the Census question, 'What is the person's date of birth (or age last birthday)?'

The Age Structure of the population is the most widely used component of the Census. It is an indicator of an area's residential role and function and how it is likely to change in the future. The age structure of a population is usually indicative of an area's era of settlement and provides key insights into the level of demand for services and facilities (as most services and facilities are age-specific).

To get a more complete picture of the demographic characteristics of an area the age structure should be viewed in conjunction with Households and Family types.

Age structure age group (years)	Cleveland						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006		2001		Redland City %		
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
0 to 4	573	4.2	6.2	561	4.4	6.7	12
5 to 11	988	7.3	10.2	1,097	8.6	11.1	-109
12 to 17	1,183	8.7	9.5	1,169	9.2	9.8	14
18 to 24	1,185	8.7	8.8	1,108	8.7	8.7	77
25 to 34	1,082	8.0	10.7	1,149	9.0	12.0	-67
35 to 49	2,691	19.8	22.4	2,775	21.8	23.6	-84
50 to 59	2,163	15.9	14.0	1,835	14.4	12.5	328
60 to 69	1,562	11.5	8.8	1,251	9.8	7.2	311
70 to 84	1,766	13.0	7.6	1,550	12.2	7.1	216
85 and over	416	3.1	1.6	243	1.9	1.2	173
Total	13,609	100.0	100.0	12,738	100.0	100.0	871

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the age structure of Cleveland in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a smaller proportion of people in the younger age groups (0 to 17) but a larger proportion of people in the older age groups (60+).

Overall, 20.2% of the population was aged between 0 and 17, and 27.6% were aged 60 years and over, compared with 25.9% and 18.0% respectively for Redland City.

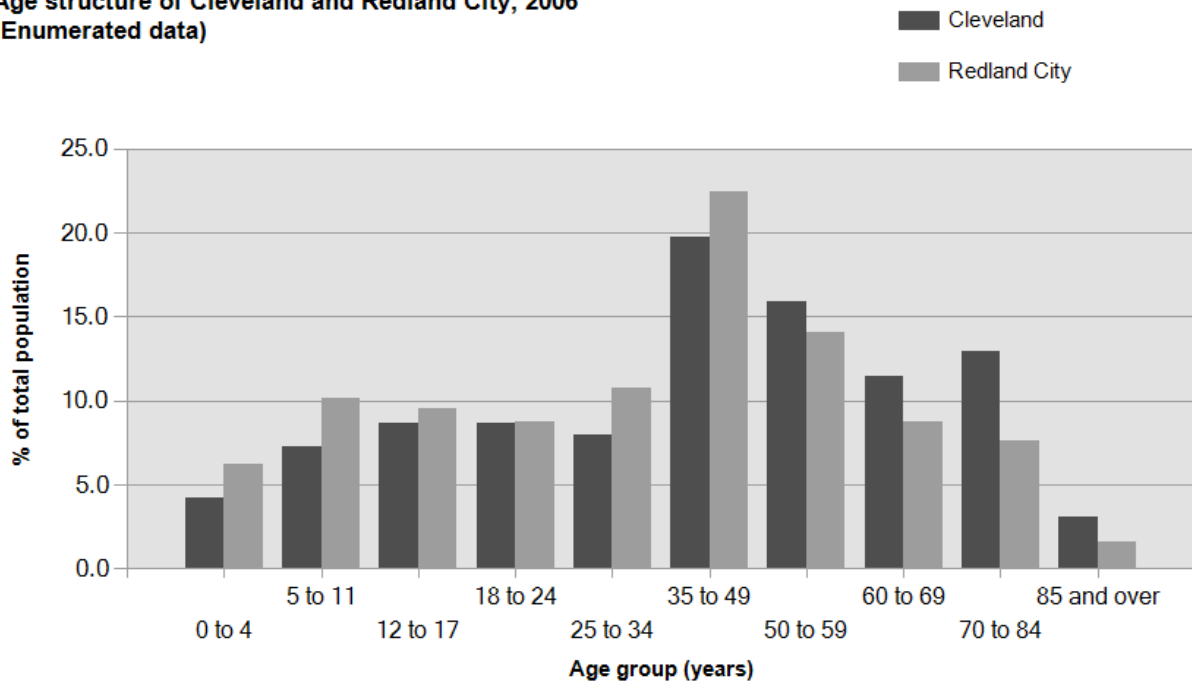
The major differences between the age structure of Cleveland and Redland City were:

- A *larger* percentage of 70 to 84 year olds (13.0% compared to 7.6%);
- A *larger* percentage of 60 to 69 year olds (11.5% compared to 8.8%);
- A *smaller* percentage of 5 to 11 year olds (7.3% compared to 10.2%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage of 25 to 34 year olds (8.0% compared to 10.7%).

The largest changes in age structure in this area between 2001 and 2006 were in the age groups:

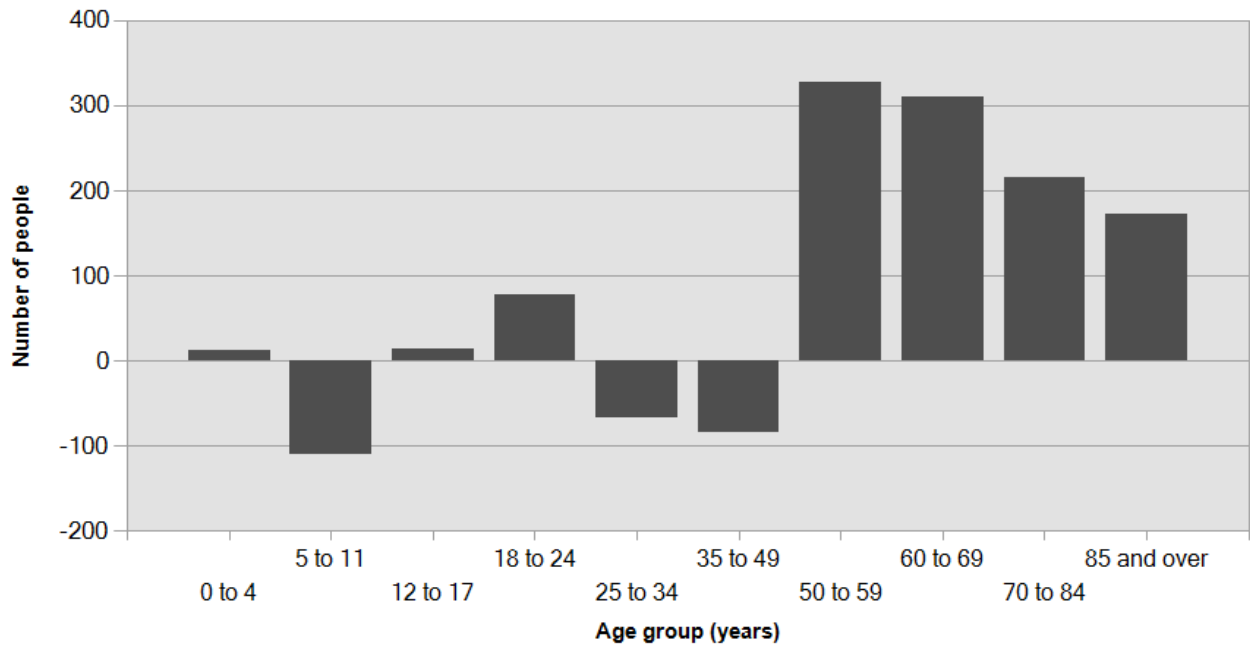
- 50 to 59 (+328 persons);
- 60 to 69 (+311 persons);
- 70 to 84 (+216 persons), and;
- 85 and over (+173 persons).

**Age structure of Cleveland and Redland City, 2006  
(Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

**Change in age structure of Cleveland, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## Where were we born? (Birthplace countries)

Derived from the Census question, 'In which country was the person born?'

Country of Birth data identifies where people were born and is indicative of the level of cultural diversity in an area. The mix of Country of Birth groups within an area is also indicative of historical settlement patterns, as source countries for Australia's immigration program have varied significantly over time.

To get a more complete picture of the population's cultural and ethnic characteristics Country of Birth data should be viewed in conjunction with Language Spoken at Home and Religion data.

Country of Birthtop 10 overseas birthplaces ranked for 2006 (persons)	Cleveland			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	2006		Redland City %	2001		Redland City %	
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
United Kingdom	1,515	11.1	8.0	1,348	10.6	7.7	167
New Zealand	728	5.3	5.0	714	5.6	4.8	14
South Africa	201	1.5	1.0	210	1.6	0.7	-9
Netherlands	111	0.8	0.6	101	0.8	0.6	10
Germany	84	0.6	0.6	85	0.7	0.6	-1
United States of America	73	0.5	0.3	38	0.3	0.3	35
Papua New Guinea	59	0.4	0.3	--	--	0.3	--
China	56	0.4	0.2	34	0.3	0.2	22
Philippines	51	0.4	0.3	18	0.1	0.3	33
India	42	0.3	0.2	30	0.2	0.2	12
Non-English speaking backgrounds	1,192	8.8	6.2	1,036	8.1	6.0	156
Main English speaking countries	2,586	19.0	14.7	2,403	18.9	13.8	183
TOTAL OVERSEAS BORN	3,778	27.7	20.9	3,439	27.0	19.9	339
AUSTRALIA	9,118	67.0	74.3	8,842	69.4	76.3	276
NOT STATED	722	5.3	4.9	452	3.5	3.9	270
Total	13,618	100.0	100.0	12,733	100.0	100.0	885

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the country of birth of the population in Cleveland in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a larger proportion of people born overseas as well as a larger proportion of people from a non-English speaking background.

Overall, 27.7% of the population was born overseas, and 8.8% were from a non-English speaking background, compared with 20.9% and 6.2% respectively for Redland City.

The dominant non-English speaking country of birth in Cleveland was Netherlands, where 0.8% of the population, or 111 people, were born.

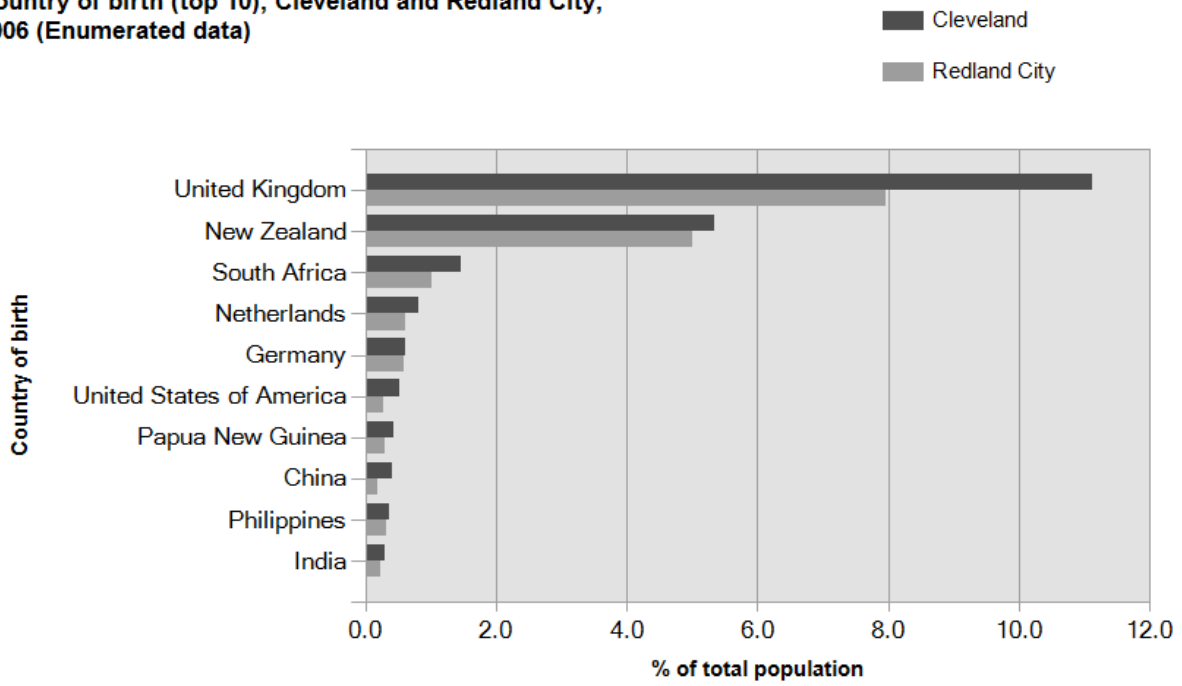
The major difference between the countries of birth of the population in Cleveland and Redland City was:

- A larger percentage of people born in United Kingdom (11.1% compared to 8.0%).

The largest change in birthplace countries of the population in this area between 2001 and 2006 was for those born in:

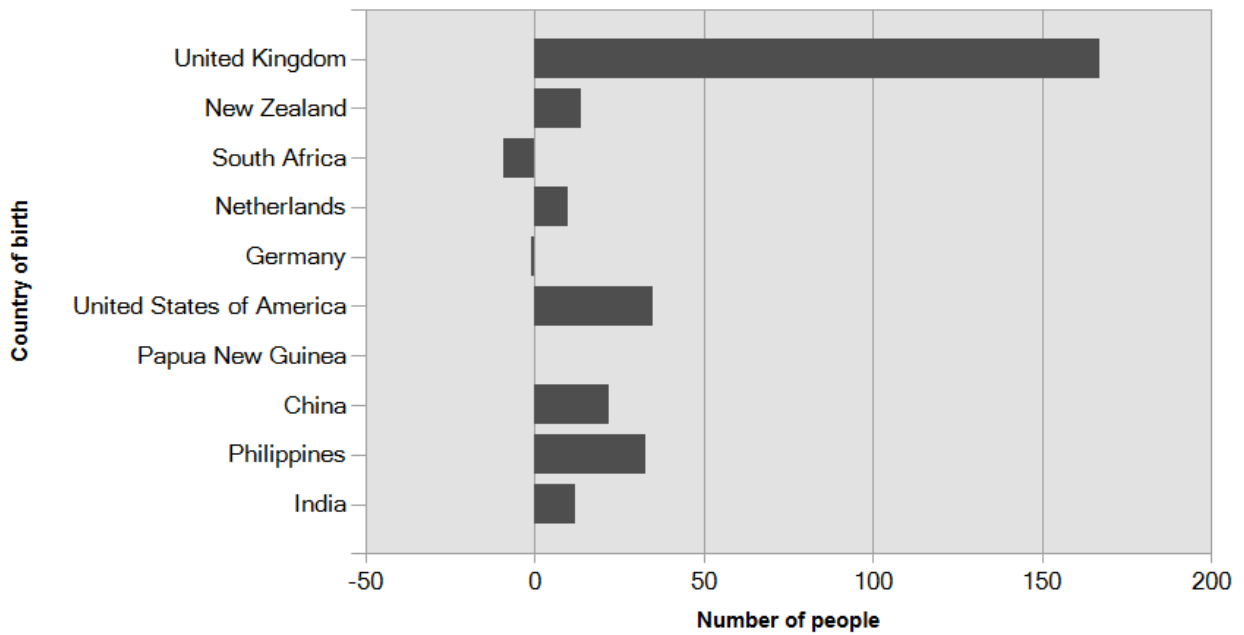
- United Kingdom (+167 persons).

**Country of birth (top 10), Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

**Change in country of birth (top 10), Cleveland, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## How many recently arrived? (Year of arrival in Australia)

Derived from the Census question, 'In what year did the person first arrive in Australia to live here for one year or more?'

The Year of Arrival data indicates the year (or period) when the overseas born population arrived in Australia. The data shows the degree to which areas are 'ports' for new overseas migrants and reveals the role of the area in housing the overseas-born.

Recent arrival numbers in an area are often determined by:

- housing affordability;
- employment opportunities; and
- pre-existing communities located in the area.

Year of arrival data is best used in conjunction with information on Country of Birth, Religion and Language Spoken at Home data as another means of informing decision-makers, planners and service providers about the ethnic composition and cultural diversity of an area.

Year of arrival(year of arrival in Australia)	Cleveland		
	number	2006 %	Redland City %
Enumerated data			
2006	126	3.3	2.1
2005	159	4.2	3.7
2004	177	4.7	3.8
2003	164	4.3	3.3
2002	90	2.4	2.7
2001	118	3.1	3.1
1996 to 2000	408	10.8	11.5
1995 to 1991	249	6.6	6.8
Before 1991	2,068	54.8	58.5
Not stated	214	5.7	4.5
Total	3,773	100.0	100.0

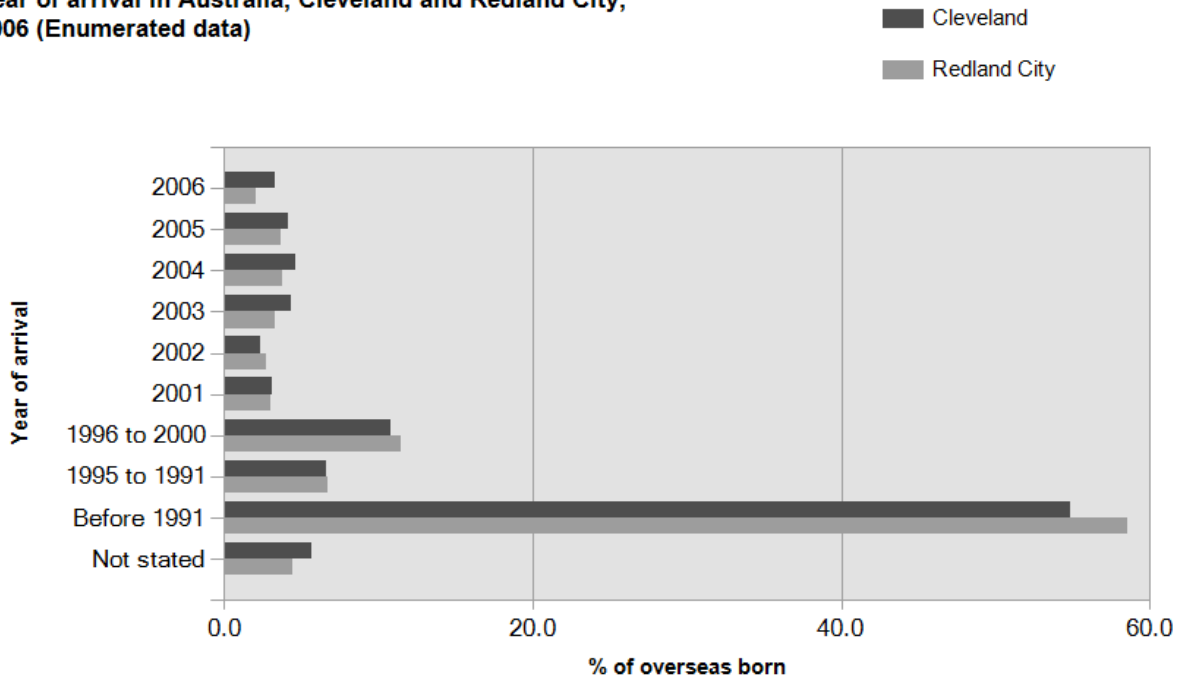
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the year of arrival for the overseas born population of Cleveland in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a smaller proportion of people who arrived before 1991 but a larger proportion of recent arrivals (those who arrived between 2001 and 2006).

Overall, 54.8% of the overseas born population arrived before 1991, and 22.0% arrived during or after 2001, compared with 58.5% and 18.7% respectively for Redland City.

**Year of arrival in Australia, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## How well do we speak English? (Proficiency in English)

Derived from the Census question, 'How well does the person speak English?' and applies only to overseas born persons aged 5 years and over.

English proficiency aims to measure the ability of persons who speak 'English as a Second Language' to speak English. The data, when viewed with other ethnic and cultural indicators, such as Country of Birth, Language Spoken at Home and Religion, reflects the ethnic composition of the population and the number of years of residence in Australia. In general, an area with a higher proportion of persons born in English-speaking countries or who emigrated from non-English speaking countries several decades ago is likely to have greater English-speaking proficiency.

Proficiency in English(overseas born persons aged 5 years and over)	Cleveland						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
<b>Enumerated data</b>							
Speaks English only	2,973	78.8	81.2	2,790	80.5	81.8	183
Speaks another language and English not well or not at all	102	2.7	2.2	99	2.9	2.3	3
Speaks another language and English well or very well	648	17.2	16.1	557	16.1	15.3	91
Speaks another language and English - proficiency not stated	16	0.4	0.2	6	0.2	0.2	10
Not stated	32	0.8	0.4	12	0.3	0.4	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,771</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>307</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

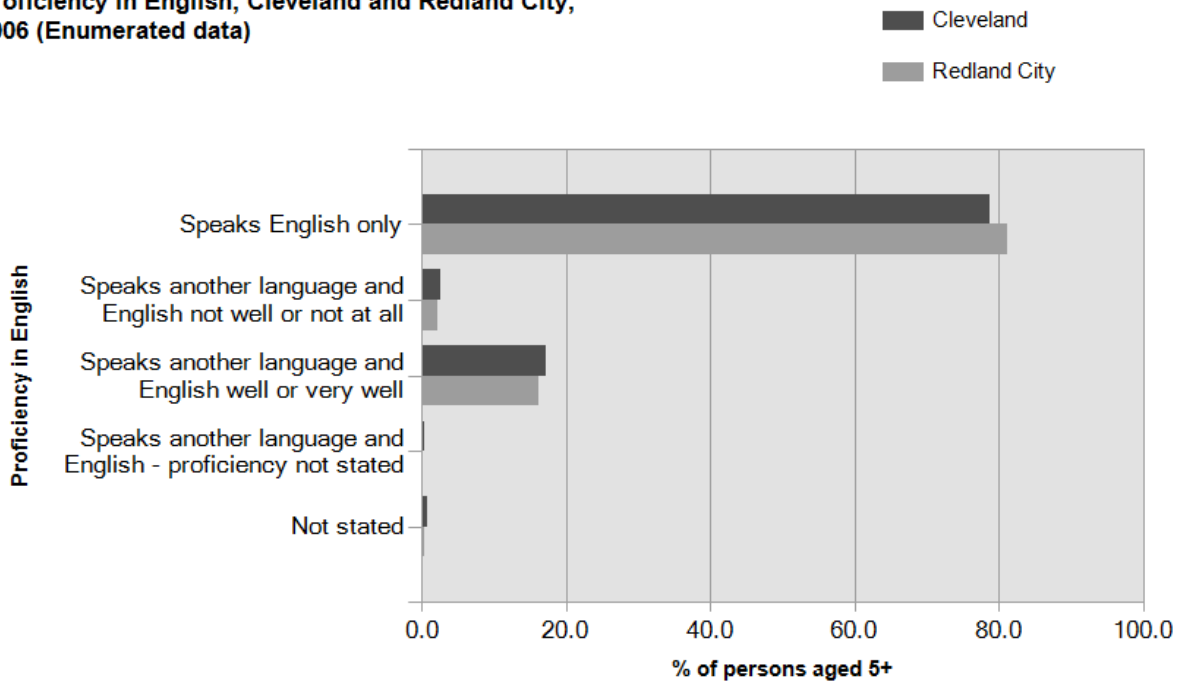
Analysis of the proficiency in English data for Cleveland in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a smaller proportion of persons who spoke English only, but a similar proportion of persons who spoke another language and English not well or not at all.

Overall, 78.8% of persons spoke English only, and 2.7% spoke another language and English not well or not at all, compared with 81.2% and 2.2% respectively for Redland City.

The most significant changes in the proficiency in English of the population in this area between 2001 and 2006 were in those speaking:

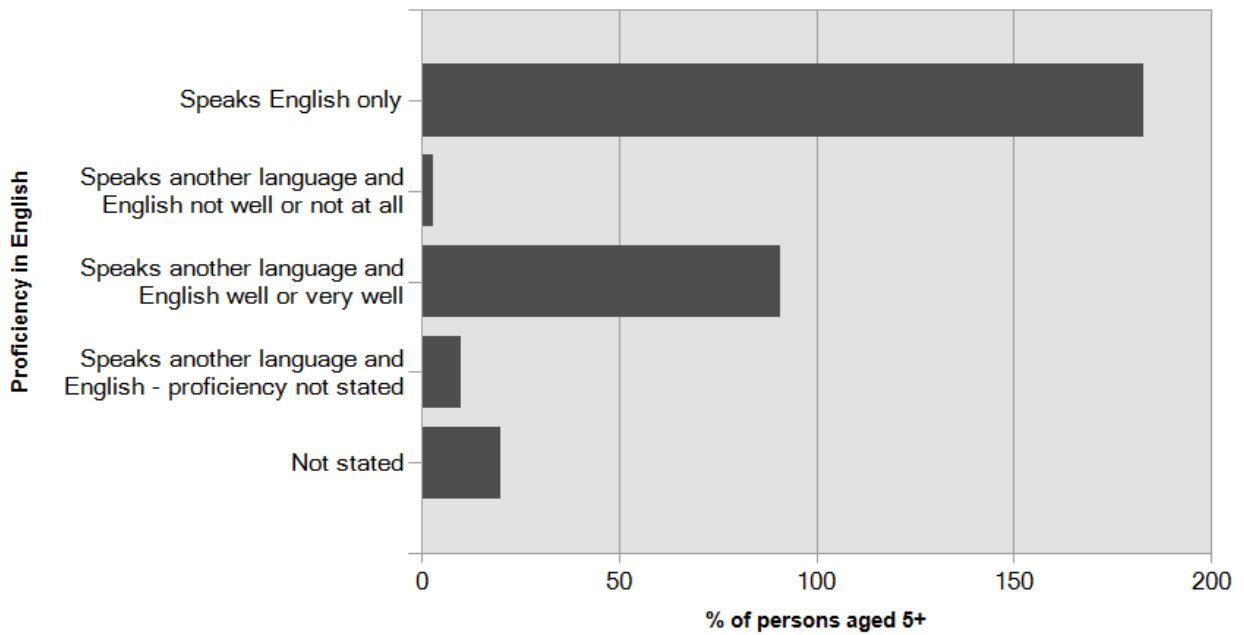
- English only (+183 persons), and;
- Another language and English well or very well (+91 persons).

**Proficiency in English, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

**Change in proficiency in English, Cleveland, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## What language do we speak at home? (Language spoken at home)

Derived from the question, 'Does the person speak a language other than English at home?'

The proportion of the population that speaks a language at home other than English is indicative of how culturally diverse a population is and the degree to which different ethnic groups and nationalities are retaining their language.

This data should be analysed in conjunction with Country of Birth, Year of Arrival and Religion data to assist in identifying specific cultural and ethnic groups in an area.

Language top 10 non-English languages ranked for 2006 (persons aged 5 years and over)	Cleveland						
	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
German	80	0.6	0.4	63	0.5	0.5	17
Mandarin	80	0.6	0.2	113	0.9	0.2	-33
Cantonese	67	0.5	0.2	98	0.8	0.2	-31
Dutch	62	0.5	0.4	56	0.4	0.3	6
Italian	50	0.4	0.4	29	0.2	0.4	21
Filipino (Tagalog)	42	0.3	0.2	6	0	0.2	36
Spanish	34	0.2	0.2	16	0.1	0.1	18
Greek	32	0.2	0.2	41	0.3	0.2	-9
Hindi	26	0.2	0.1	9	0.1	0.1	17
French	25	0.2	0.2	30	0.2	0.2	-5
Speak English Only	12,112	88.8	91.2	11,626	91.1	92.4	486
Non-English total	915	6.7	5.2	802	6.3	4.7	113
Not Stated	605	4.4	3.7	329	2.6	2.8	276
Total	13,632	100.0	100.0	12,757	100.0	100.0	875

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

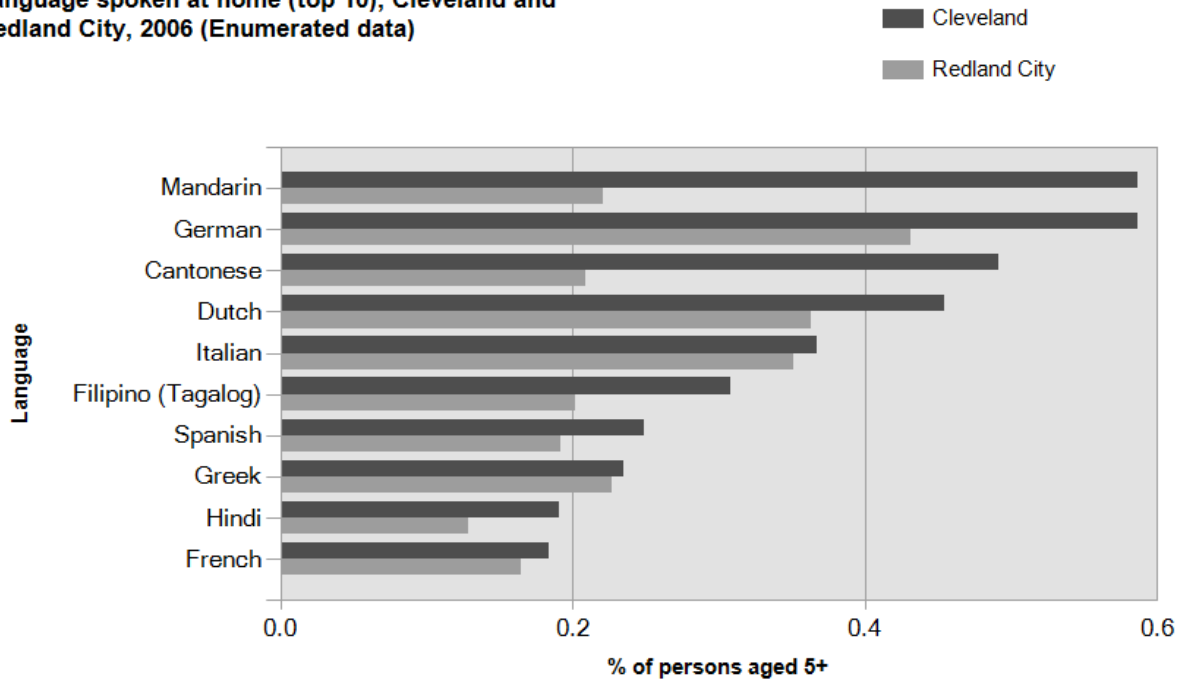
Analysis of the language spoken at home by the population of Cleveland in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a smaller proportion of people who spoke English only but a larger proportion of those speaking a non-English language (either exclusively, or in addition to English).

Overall, 88.8% of the population spoke English only, and 6.7% spoke a non-English language, compared with 91.2% and 5.2% respectively for Redland City.

The dominant languages spoken at home, other than English, in Cleveland were German and Mandarin, where in each case 0.6% of the population, or 80 people using these languages.

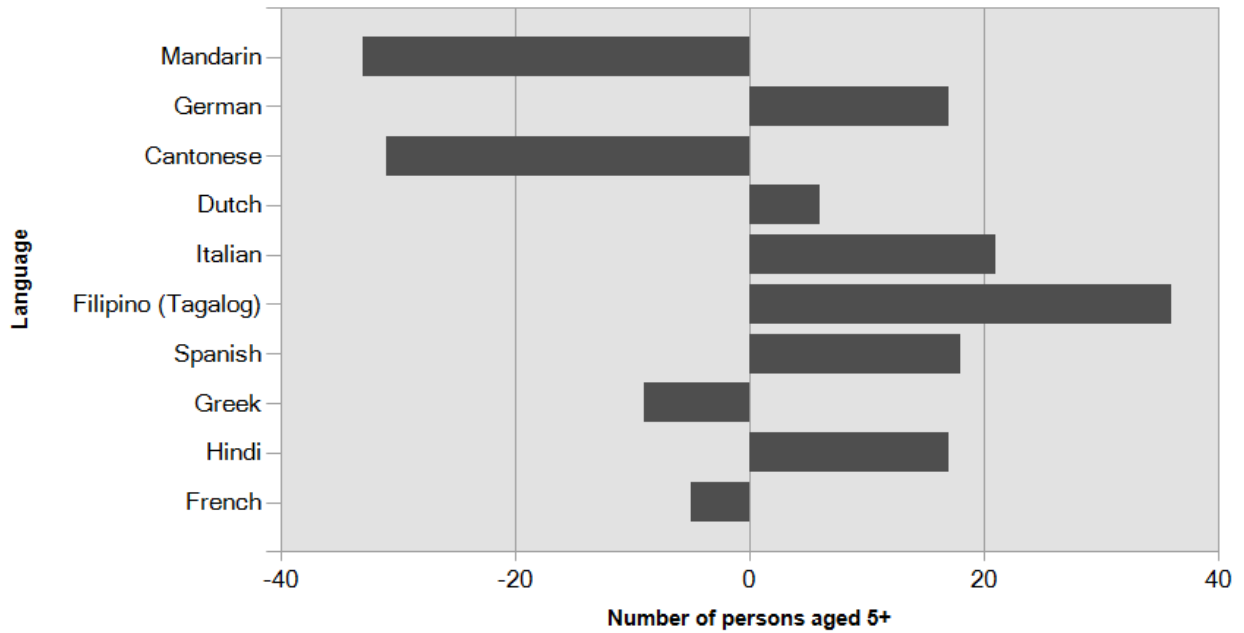
*There were no major differences between Cleveland and Redland City's language spoken at home data in 2006, and there were no numerically significant changes between 2001 and 2006.*

**Language spoken at home (top 10), Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

**Change in language spoken at home (top 10), Cleveland, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## What is our religion? (Religion)

Derived from the Census question, 'What is the person's religion?' (This is an optional question).

Religion is an indicator of cultural identity and ethnicity when observed in conjunction with other key variables. The data reveals the major concentrations of religions in an area as well as highlighting the proportion of persons with no religion. There are a number of reasons for different religious compositions across areas. These include:

- the country of birth and ethnic background of the population; and
- the age of the population (belief in religion is generally stronger, the older the population).

This data should be analysed in conjunction with Country of Birth and Language Spoken at Home data to assist in identifying specific cultural and ethnic groups in an area.

Religion	Cleveland			Redland City			Change 2001 to 2006
	2006	2001	Redland City %	2006	2001	Redland City %	
<b>Enumerated data</b>	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Anglican	3,401	25.0	22.7	3,324	26.1	24.3	77
Catholic	2,872	21.1	22.8	2,705	21.2	23.2	167
Uniting Church	1,124	8.3	8.2	1,328	10.4	9.5	-204
Presbyterian and Reformed	594	4.4	4.0	636	5.0	4.3	-42
Baptist	390	2.9	2.7	384	3.0	2.7	6
Other Christian	339	2.5	2.3	275	2.2	2.1	64
Lutheran	265	1.9	1.9	270	2.1	1.9	-5
Pentecostal	173	1.3	1.3	144	1.1	1.2	29
Buddhism	155	1.1	0.6	123	1.0	0.5	32
Orthodox	121	0.9	0.8	129	1.0	0.7	-8
<b>Christian Total</b>	<b>9,565</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>9,519</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Non Christian Total</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>No Religion</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>616</b>
Inadequately Described	53	0.4	0.5	181	1.4	1.8	-128
Not Stated	1,292	9.5	10.0	1,058	8.3	8.7	234
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,618</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,748</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>870</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the religious affiliation of the population of Cleveland in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a larger proportion of people who professed a religion but a similar proportion who stated they had no religion.

Overall, 72.4% of the population nominated a religion, and 17.7% said they had no religion, compared with 70.8% and 18.7% respectively for Redland City.

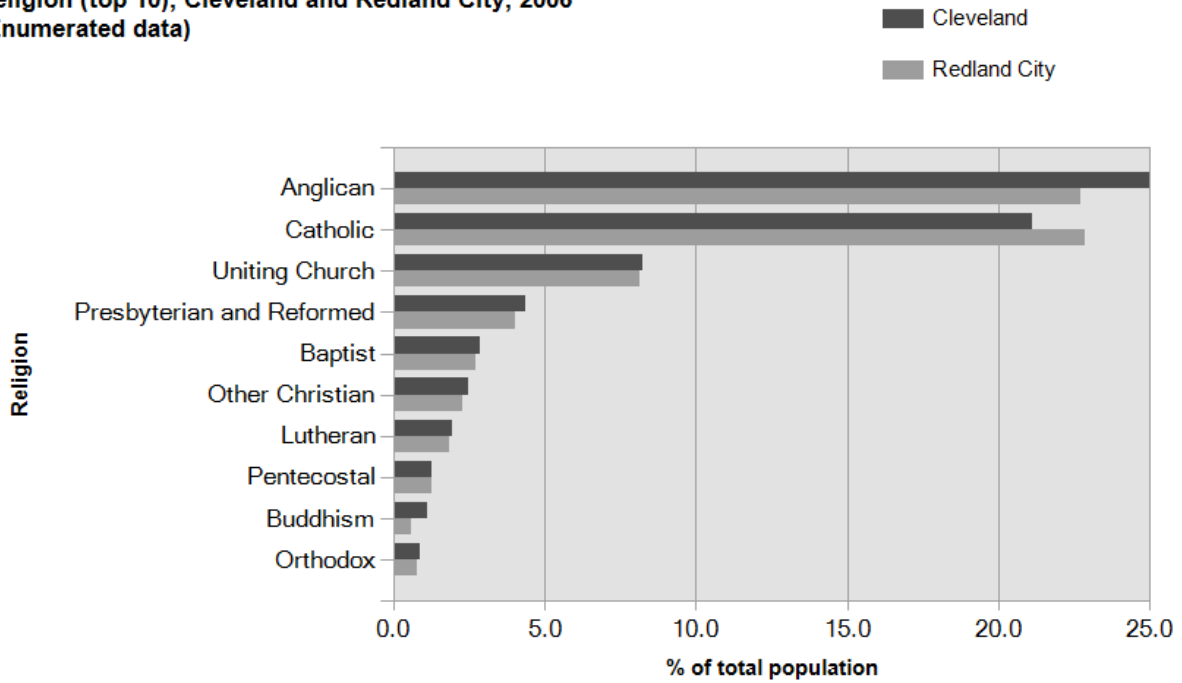
The dominant single religion in Cleveland was Anglican, with 25.0% of the population or 3,401 people as adherents.

*There were no major differences between Cleveland and Redland City's religion data in 2006.*

The largest changes in the religious affiliation of the population in Cleveland between 2001 and 2006 were for those who nominated:

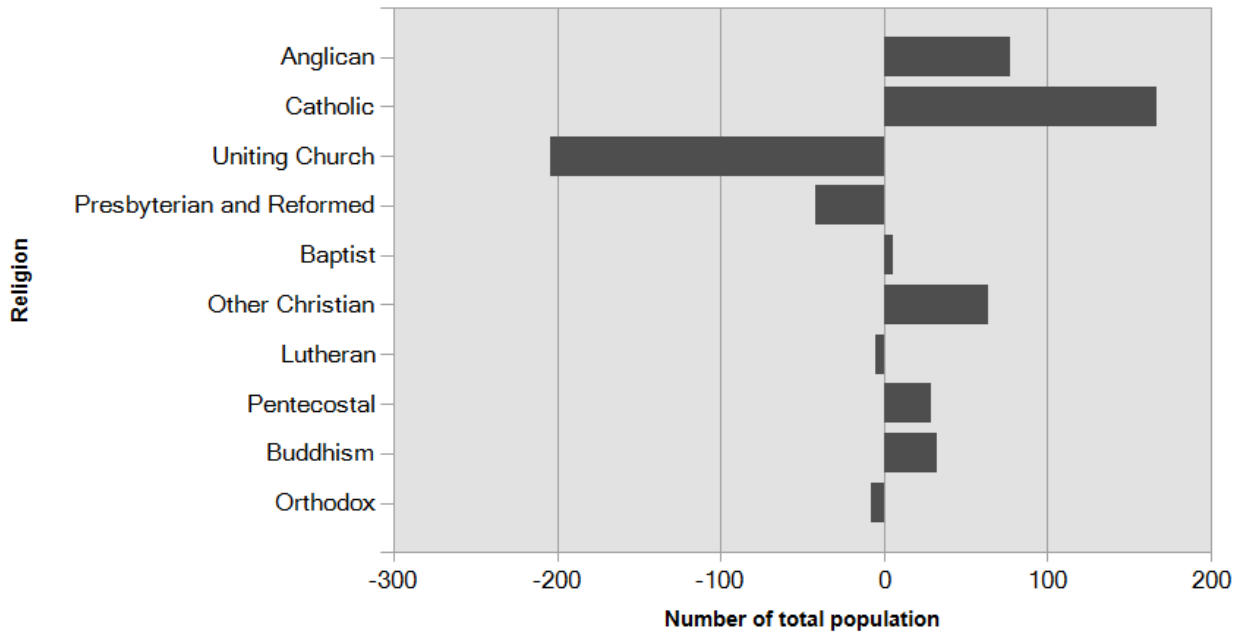
- Catholic (+167 persons);
- Anglican (+77 persons);
- Other Christian (+64 persons), and;
- Uniting Church (-204 persons).

**Religion (top 10), Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

**Change in religions (top 10), Cleveland, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## What is our individual income? (Weekly individual income)

### Weekly individual income 2006

Derived from the Census question, 'What is the total of all wages/salaries, government benefits, pensions, allowances and other income the person usually receives?' This is the gross amount and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

Individual Income is an indicator of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as Household Income, Educational Qualifications and Occupation, it helps to evaluate the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of an area. The amount of income an individual receives is linked to a number of factors including the person's:

- employment status;
- age (as for instance students and retirees often receive a lower income);
- qualifications; and
- the type of employment undertaken by the person.

It is interesting to view individual income data in relation to both household income and number of persons usually resident. Areas with relatively high household income may be the result of multiple earners in the household contributing to that household income, so it is possible that some areas that have relatively high household incomes will have relatively low levels of individual income.

To enable a comparison of Individual Income levels of an area over time, Individual Income quartiles have been calculated and presented in the 'Individual income quartiles tab'.

Weekly individual income groups (persons)	Cleveland		
		2006	
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
negative/nil income	715	6.2	6.6
\$1 to \$149	780	6.8	7.2
\$150 to \$249	1,533	13.3	13.1
\$250 to \$399	1,650	14.3	13.2
\$400 to \$599	1,683	14.6	15.0
\$600 to \$799	1,122	9.7	11.9
\$800 to \$999	923	8.0	8.7
\$1,000 to \$1,299	903	7.8	8.6
\$1,300 to \$1,599	475	4.1	4.1
\$1,600 to \$1,999	277	2.4	2.3
\$2,000 or more	530	4.6	2.7
not stated	950	8.2	6.5
Total	11,541	100.0	100.0

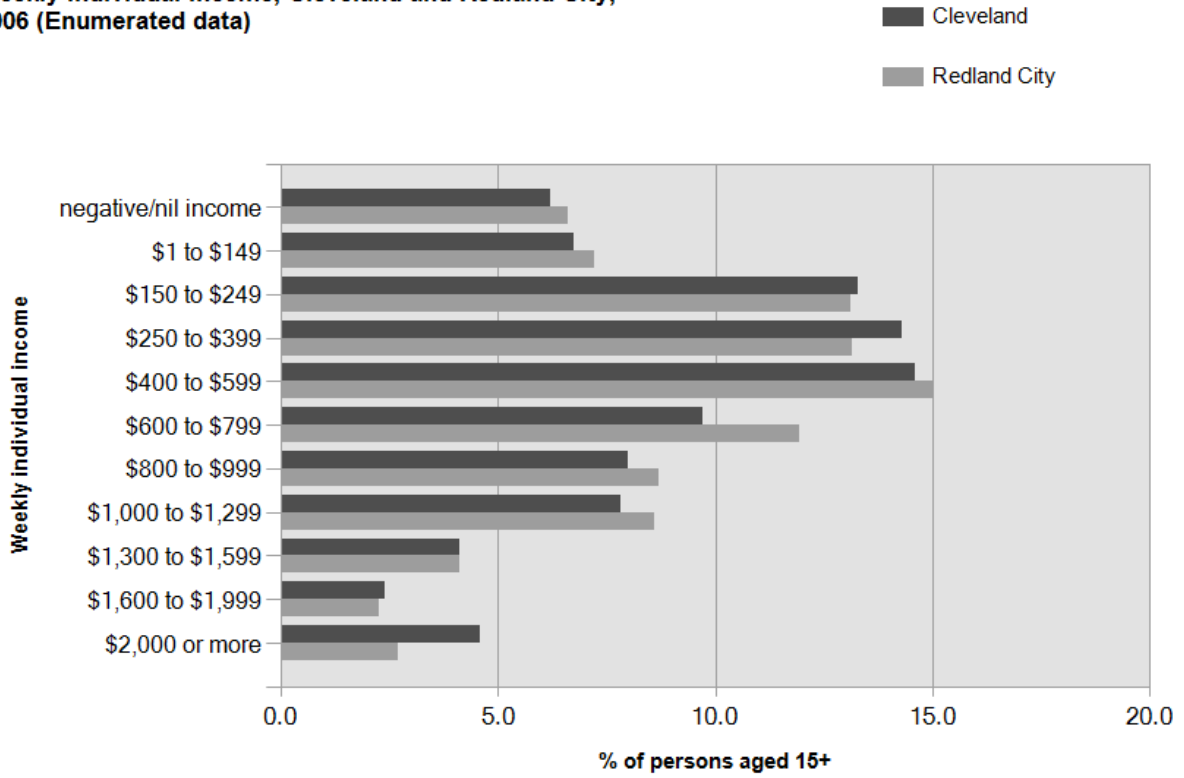
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of individual income levels in Cleveland in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a similar proportion of persons earning a high income (those earning \$1,000 per week or more) as well as a similar proportion of low income persons (those earning less than \$400 per week).

Overall, 18.9% of the population earned a high income, and 40.6% earned a low income, compared with 17.7% and 40.1% respectively for Redland City.

**Weekly individual income, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## What is our individual income? (Weekly individual income)

### Individual income quartiles

Individual income groups are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time. The income quartile method assumes an even distribution within each income group. Quartiles are calculated from South East Queensland individual income data.

#### Individual income quartile definitions(Annual income ranges)

	2006	2001	1996	1991
Lowest group	Nil to \$11,744	Nil to \$9,629	Nil to \$7,827	Nil to \$6,466
Medium lowest	\$11,745 to \$25,361	\$9,630 to \$19,189	\$7,828 to \$15,148	\$6,467 to \$13,091
Medium highest	\$25,362 to \$45,108	\$19,190 to \$33,967	\$15,149 to \$27,594	\$13,092 to \$23,318
Highest group	\$45,109 and over	\$33,968 and over	\$27,595 and over	\$23,319 and over

Individual income quartiles (persons aged 15 and over)	Cleveland						
	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Enumerated data							
Lowest group	2,658	25.1	25.4	2,454	24.9	25.2	204
Medium lowest	2,758	26.0	24.5	2,523	25.6	23.5	236
Medium highest	2,378	22.5	24.9	2,269	23.1	25.4	109
Highest group	2,797	26.4	25.1	2,597	26.4	25.8	199
Total	10,591	100.0	100.0	9,843	100.0	100.0	748

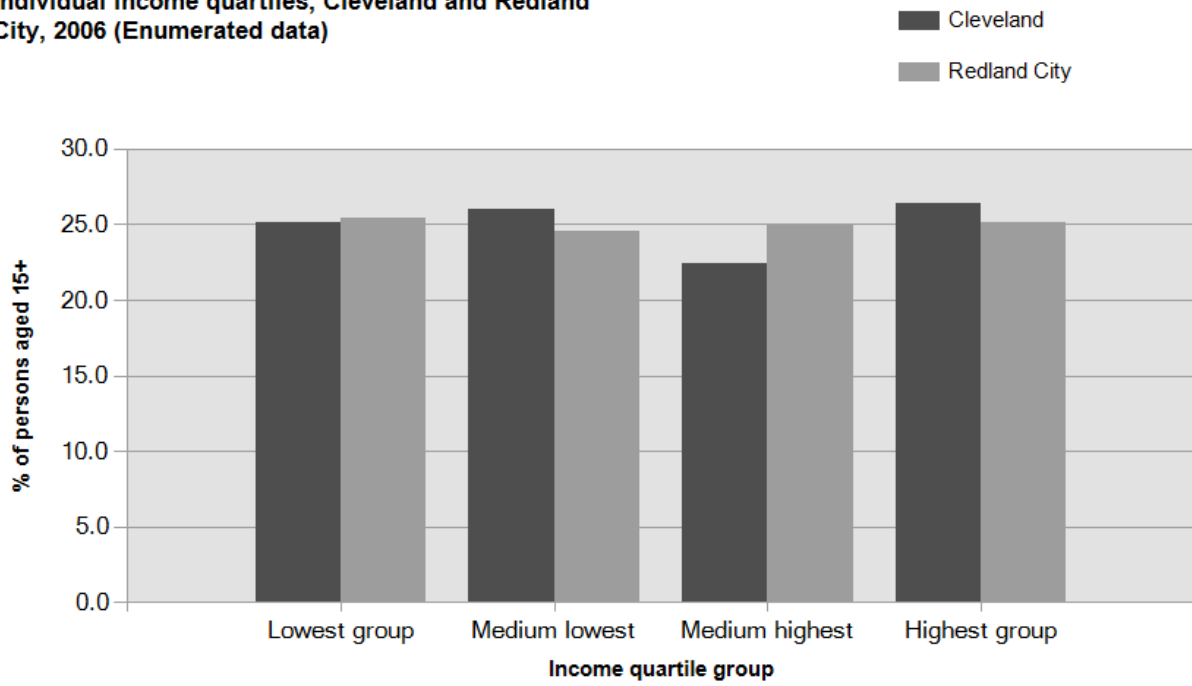
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of the population by income quartile in Cleveland compared to Redland City shows that there was similar proportion of persons in the highest income quartile, as well as a similar proportion in the lowest income quartile.

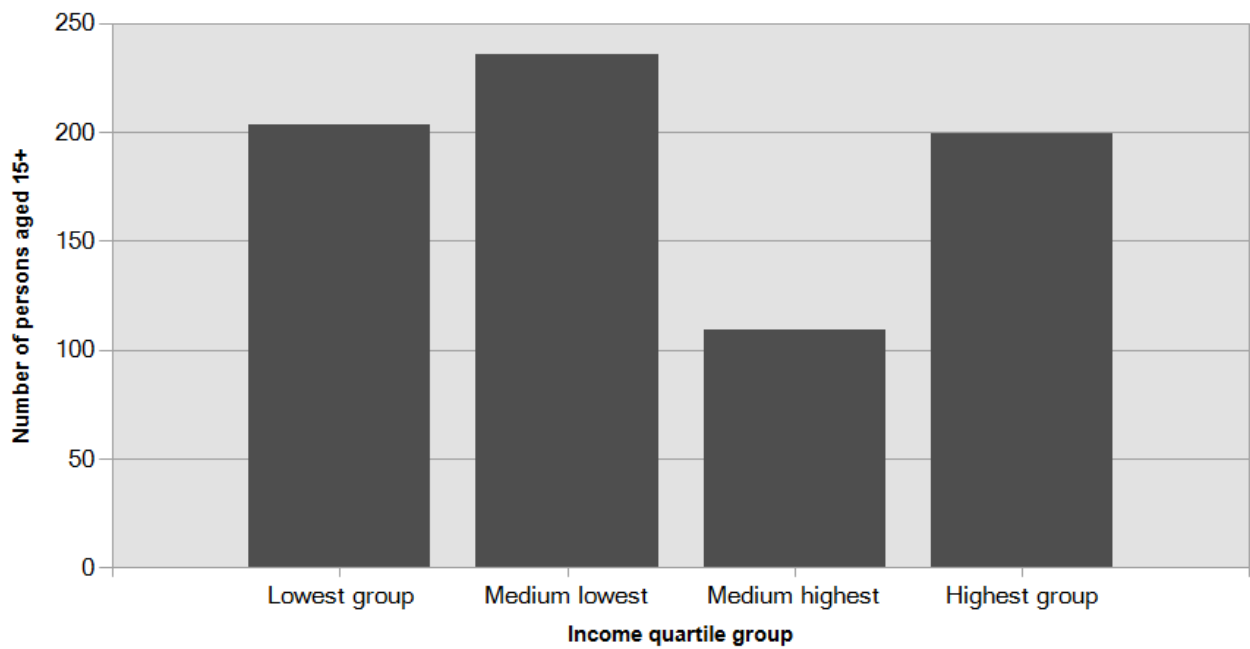
The most significant change in Cleveland between 2001 and 2006 was in the Medium lowest quartile which showed an increase of 236 persons.

**Individual income quartiles, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

**Change in individual income quartiles, Cleveland, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## What is our household income? (Weekly household income)

### Weekly household income 2006

Derived from the Census question, 'What is the total of all wages/salaries, government benefits, pensions, allowances and other income the person usually receives?' This is the gross amount and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

Household Income is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as Educational Qualifications and Occupation, it helps to evaluate the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of an area. The amount of income a household generates is linked to a number of factors:

- the number of workers in the household;
- the percentage of people unemployed or on other income support benefits; and
- the type of employment undertaken by the household members.

*Note: It is important to remember that households vary in size, so that some areas have a greater number of dependents per income generated than others. If the area has a large number of retirees then this will produce a higher proportion of households with low income. This is not necessarily a measure of retirees' affluence, as retirees often have capital resources. Refer to the Age Structure section to understand this element.*

To enable a comparison of Household Income levels of an area over time, Household Income quartiles have been calculated and presented in the 'Household income quartiles tab'.

Weekly household income groups (households)	Cleveland		
	2006		
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
Negative / Nil income	47	0.9	0.8
\$1 to \$149	65	1.2	1.0
\$150 to \$249	357	6.5	4.0
\$250 to \$349	467	8.6	5.9
\$350 to \$499	242	4.4	4.6
\$500 to \$649	582	10.7	9.7
\$650 to \$799	249	4.6	6.0
\$800 to \$999	341	6.2	6.7
\$1000 to \$1199	538	9.9	11.3
\$1200 to \$1399	273	5.0	6.5
\$1400 to \$1699	364	6.7	8.7
\$1700 to \$1999	290	5.3	7.0
\$2000 to \$2499	349	6.4	7.6
\$2500 to \$2999	292	5.3	5.1
\$3000 or more	350	6.4	4.3
Partial income stated	460	8.4	8.4
All incomes not stated	192	3.5	2.5
Total	5,458	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

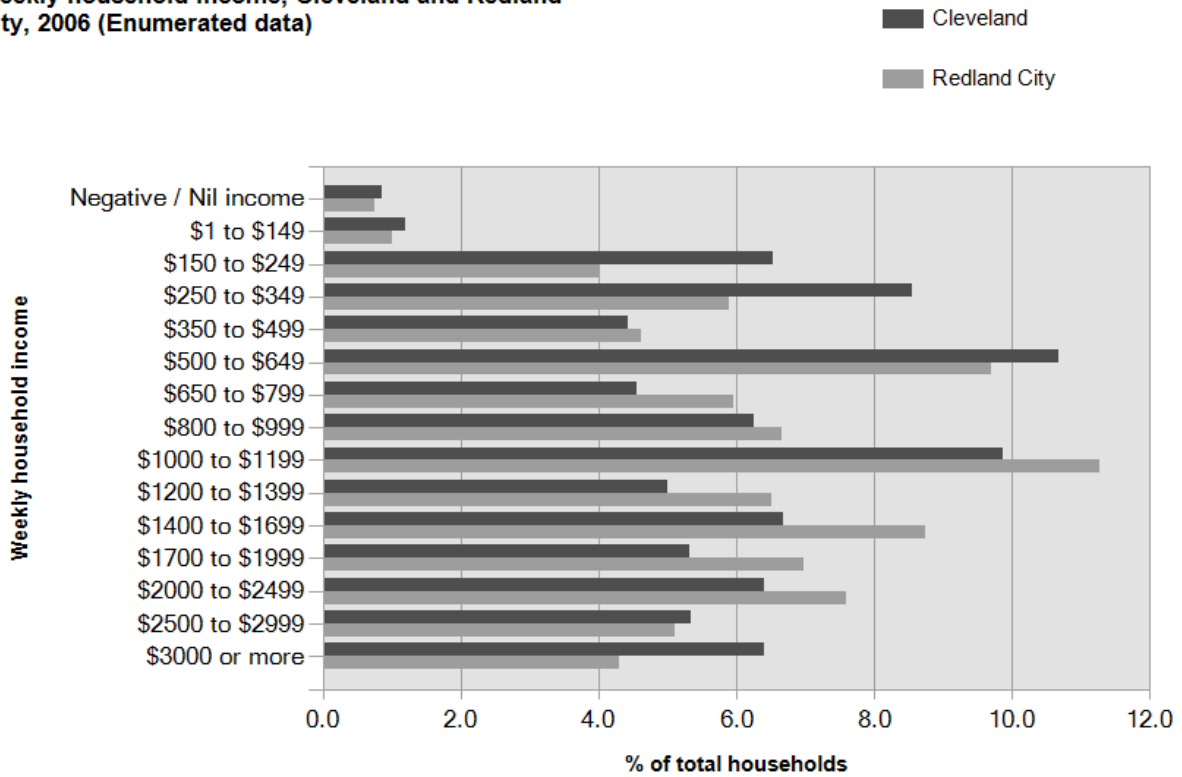
NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of household income levels in Cleveland in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a

similar proportion of high income households (those earning \$1,700 per week or more) but a larger proportion of low income households (those earning less than \$500 per week).

Overall, 23.4% of the households earned a high income, and 21.6% were low income households, compared with 24.0% and 16.3% respectively for Redland City.

**Weekly household income, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## What is our household income? (Weekly household income)

### Household income quartiles

Household income groups are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time. The income quartile method assumes an even distribution within each income group. Quartiles are calculated from South East Queensland household income data.

#### Household income quartile definitions(Annual income ranges)

	2006	2001	1996	1991
Lowest group	Nil to \$29,866	Nil to \$21,735	Nil to \$17,942	Nil to \$15,840
Medium lowest	\$29,867 to \$55,071	\$21,736 to \$39,623	\$17,943 to \$32,619	\$15,841 to \$28,264
Medium highest	\$55,072 to \$88,209	\$39,624 to \$66,321	\$32,620 to \$53,247	\$28,265 to \$46,170
Highest group	\$88,210 and over	\$66,322 and over	\$53,248 and over	\$46,171 and over

Household income quartiles (households)	Cleveland						
	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Lowest group	1,466	30.5	23.7	1,257	28.5	22.2	210
Medium lowest	1,042	21.7	23.4	976	22.1	23.1	66
Medium highest	1,012	21.0	25.9	912	20.6	26.4	100
Highest group	1,285	26.7	27.0	1,271	28.8	28.4	15
Total	4,806	100.0	100.0	4,415	100.0	100.0	391

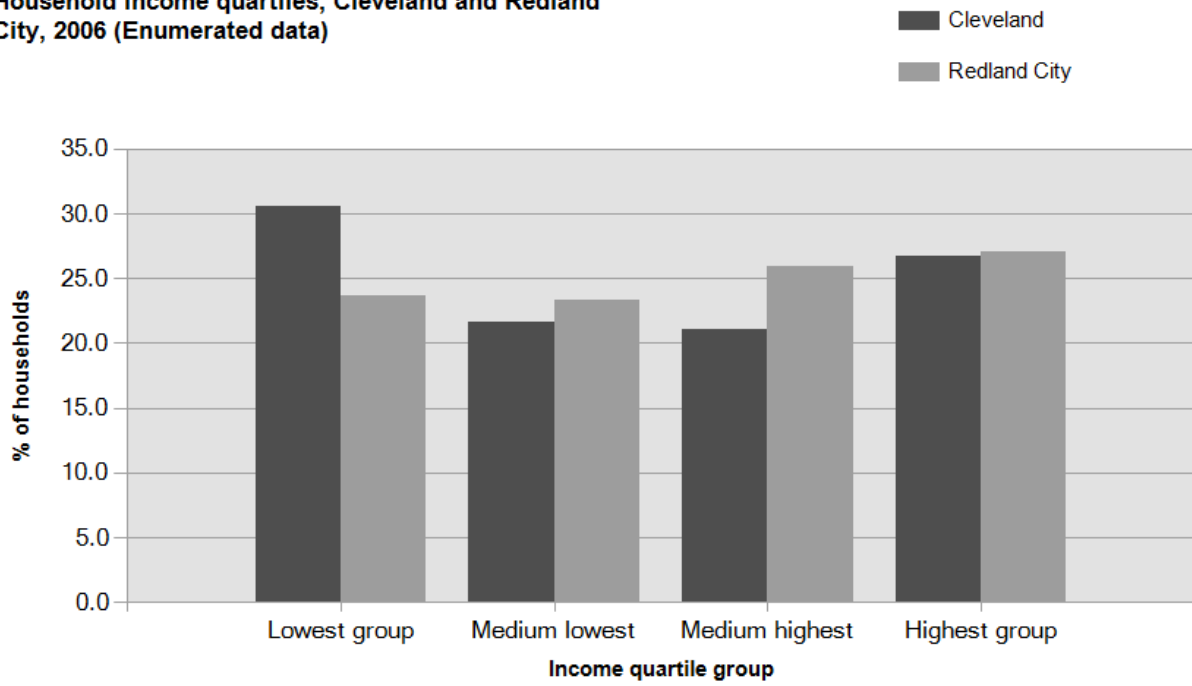
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by income quartile in Cleveland compared to Redland City shows that there was similar proportion of households in the highest income quartile, but a larger proportion in the lowest income quartile.

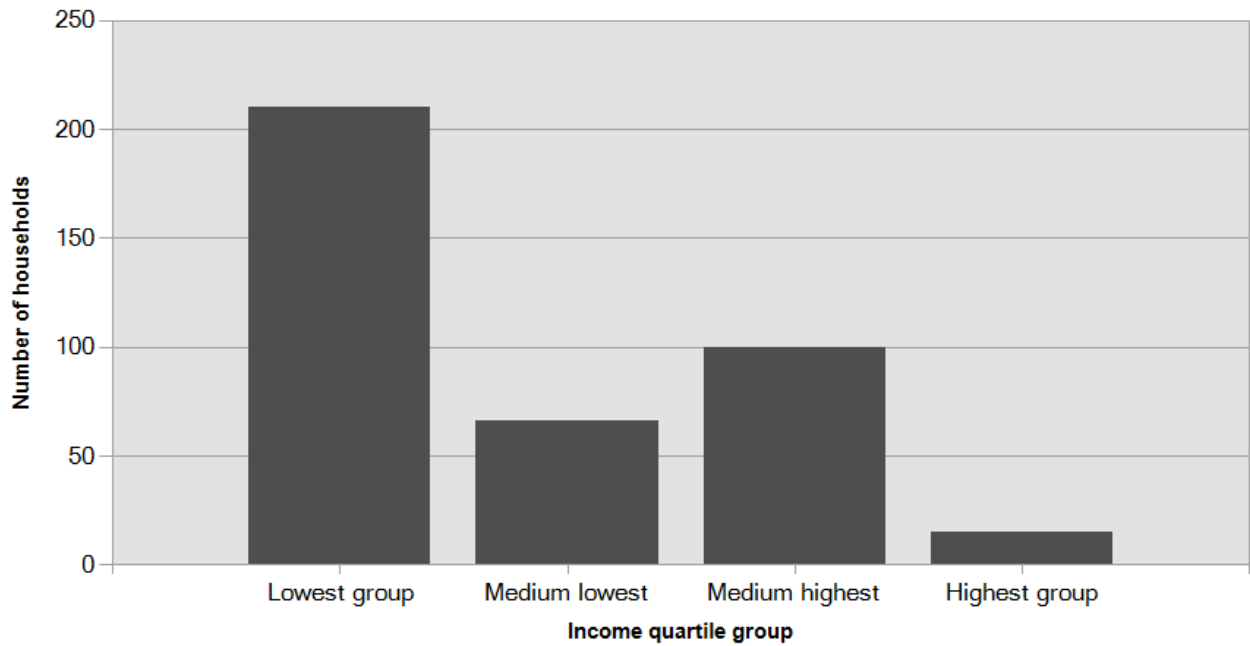
The most significant change in Cleveland between 2001 and 2006 was in the Lowest group quartile which showed an increase of 210 households.

**Household income quartiles, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

**Change in household income quartiles, Cleveland, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## What are our qualifications? (Highest education qualification achieved)

Derived from the Census question, 'What is the level of the highest qualification the person has completed?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

Educational Qualifications are one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as Income and Occupation, Educational Qualifications help to evaluate the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of an area. Level of Educational Qualifications in a population relate to a number of factors including:

- the age of the population (e.g. older people tend to have more vocational qualifications, while people in their twenties and thirties are more likely to have a university degree);
- the professional or working ambitions of people (to seek education as youth or retraining as adults);
- the opportunities afforded to people to continue studying beyond compulsory schooling.

Highest qualification achieved (persons aged 15 years and over)	Cleveland						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Bachelor or Higher degree	1,399	12.2	10.6	1,192	11.3	8.9	207
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	971	8.4	7.8	731	7.0	6.3	240
Vocational	2,083	18.1	20.5	1,771	16.9	18.4	312
No qualifications	5,653	49.1	50.5	5,688	54.1	56.9	-35
Not Stated	1,407	12.2	10.6	1,126	10.7	9.5	281
Total	11,513	100.0	100.0	10,508	100.0	100.0	1,005

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the qualifications of the population in Cleveland in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a similar proportion of people holding formal qualifications (Bachelor or higher degree; Advanced Diploma or Diploma; or Vocational qualifications) and a similar proportion of people with no formal qualifications.

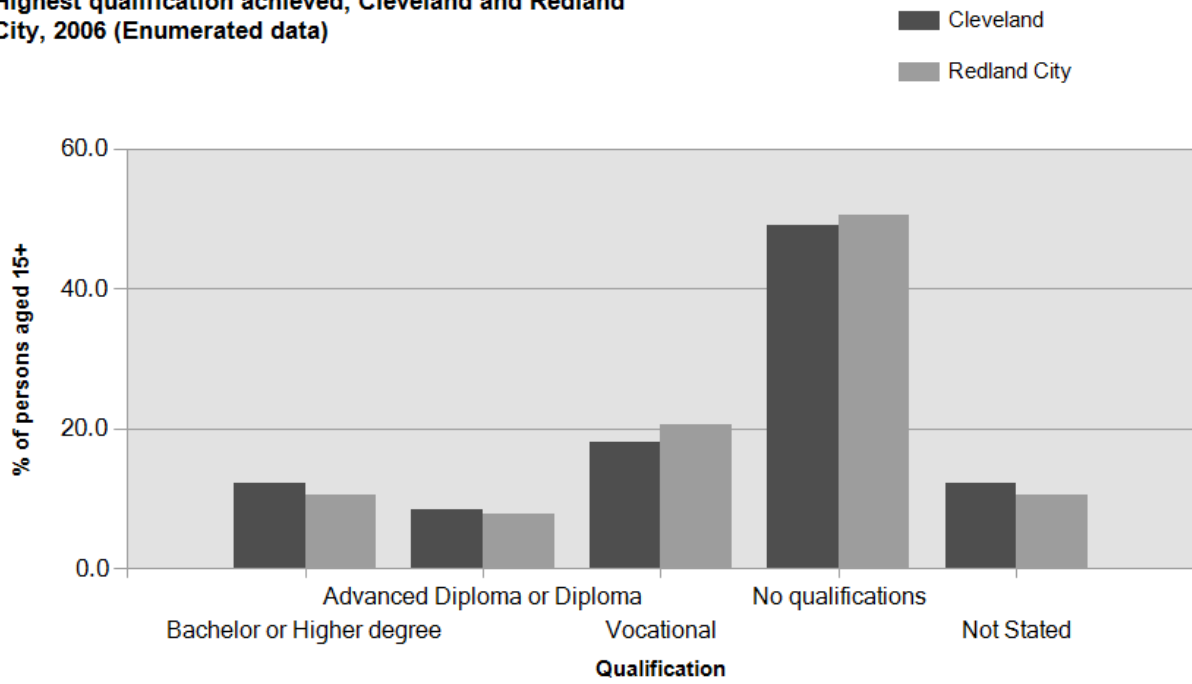
Overall, 38.7% of the population held educational qualifications, and 49.1% had no qualifications, compared with 38.9% and 50.5% respectively for Redland City.

*There were no major differences between Cleveland and Redland City's highest qualifications achieved data in 2006.*

The largest changes in the qualifications of the population in Cleveland between 2001 and 2006 were in those with:

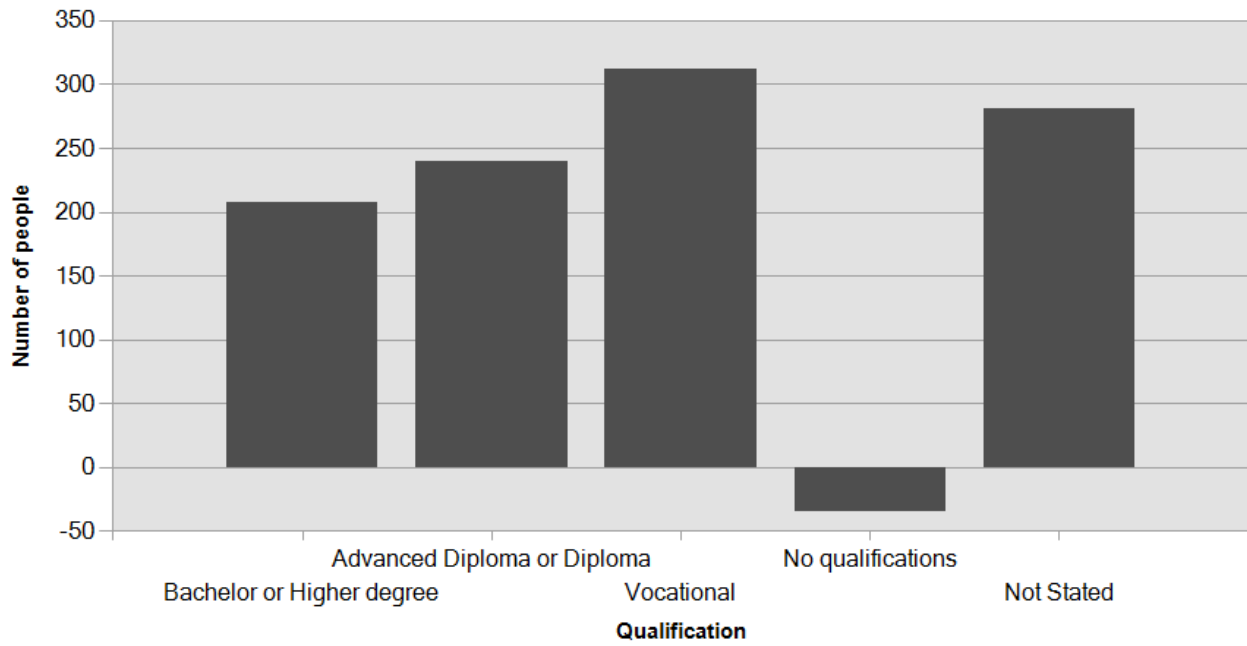
- Vocational qualifications (+312 persons), and;
- Advanced diploma or diplomas (+240 persons).

**Highest qualification achieved, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

**Change in highest qualification achieved, Cleveland, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

## Cleveland

### What is the highest secondary school year we have completed? (Highest level of schooling completed)

Derived from the Census question, 'What is the highest year of primary or secondary school the person has completed?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

The Year of Schooling data is a useful indicator of socio-economic status of an area. With other indicators, such as proficiency in English, the data informs planners and decision-makers as to people's ability to access services. Combined with Educational Qualifications it also allows assessment of the skill base of the population. The reasons for differences in Year of Schooling completed across areas are linked to a number of factors including:

- the age of the population, as over time there has been a greater emphasis on acquiring higher education in order to find employment;
- the working and social aspirations of the population; and
- a lack of access to further education opportunities due to financial constraints or distance to schools.

Unfortunately this data is only available for 2006 as there is no comparable data for previous Census years. Please see specific data notes for further detail.

Highest level of schooling completed (persons aged 15 years and over)	Cleveland		
	2006		
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
Year 8 or below	833	7.2	6.6
Year 9 or equivalent	677	5.9	6.0
Year 10 or equivalent	3,142	27.2	30.6
Year 11 or equivalent	924	8.0	8.7
Year 12 or equivalent	4,926	42.7	40.6
Did not go to school	30	0.3	0.3
Not Stated	1,008	8.7	7.2
Total	11,540	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

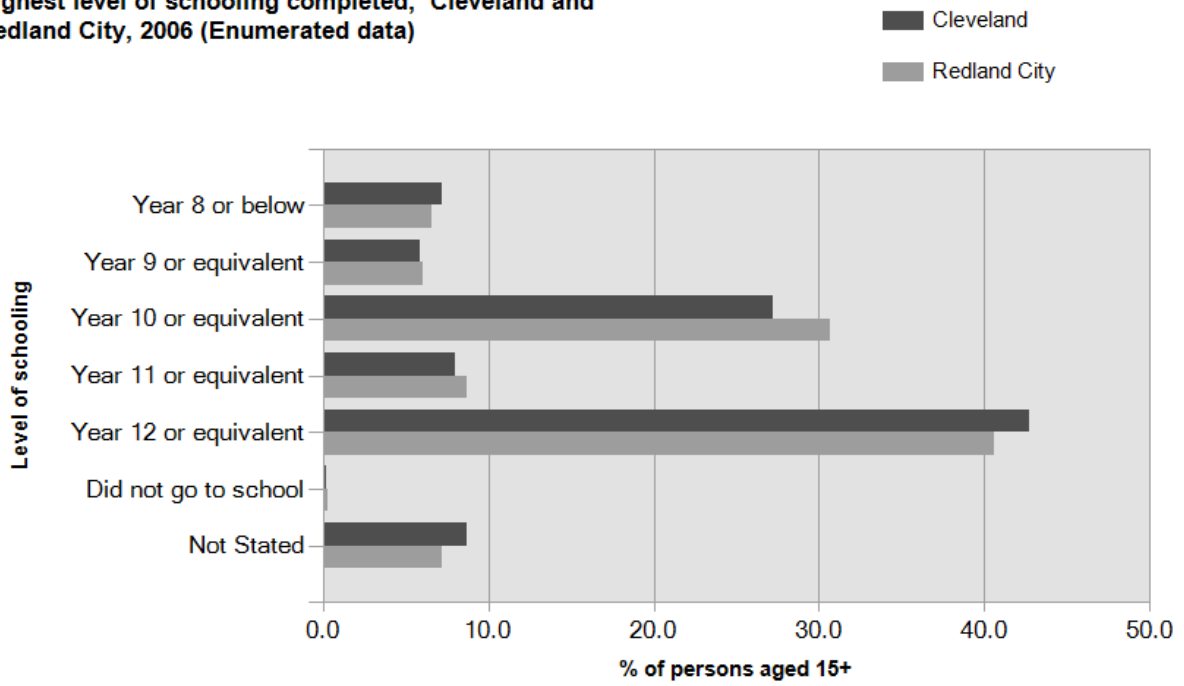
Analysis of the highest level of schooling attained by the population in Cleveland in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a smaller proportion of people who had left school at an early level (Year 10 or less) but a larger proportion of people who completed Year 12 or equivalent.

Overall, 40.3% of the population left school at Year 10 or below, and 42.7% went on to complete Year 12 or equivalent, compared with 43.2% and 40.6% respectively for Redland City.

The major differences between the level of schooling attained by the population in Cleveland and Redland City were:

- A *larger* percentage of people who left school at Year 12 or equivalent (42.7% compared to 40.6%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage of people who left school at Year 10 or equivalent (27.2% compared to 30.6%).

**Highest level of schooling completed, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## Where are we learning? (Education institute attending)

Derived from the Census question, 'What type of educational institution is the person attending?'

The share of population attending educational institutions reflects three factors:

- the age structure of the population, which influences the number of children attending school;
- proximity to tertiary education, which can mean young adults leaving home to be nearer to educational facilities; and
- the degree to which people are seeking out educational opportunities in adulthood, especially in their late teens and early twenties.

Education institute attending (persons)	Cleveland			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	2006		Redland City %	2001		Redland City %	
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Pre School	131	1.0	1.5	144	1.1	1.5	-13
Primary - Government	555	4.1	6.2	694	5.5	7.5	-139
Primary - Catholic	83	0.6	1.5	101	0.8	1.7	-18
Primary - Independent	239	1.8	1.8	275	2.2	1.7	-36
Primary - Total	877	6.5	9.5	1,070	8.4	10.9	-193
Secondary - Government	419	3.1	3.9	460	3.6	4.3	-41
Secondary - Catholic	126	0.9	1.1	141	1.1	1.2	-15
Secondary - Independent	320	2.4	2.0	314	2.5	1.8	6
Secondary - Total	865	6.4	7.0	915	7.2	7.3	-50
TAFE	260	1.9	2.0	266	2.1	2.3	-6
University	456	3.4	2.7	448	3.5	2.8	8
Other	77	0.6	0.5	81	0.6	0.6	-4
Not Attending	10,053	74.6	71.5	9,438	74.2	71.7	615
Not Stated	890	6.6	5.9	362	2.8	2.9	528
Total	13,483	100.0	100.0	12,724	100.0	100.0	759

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the share of the population attending educational institutions in Cleveland in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a smaller proportion attending primary school, a similar proportion attending secondary school, and a similar proportion engaged in tertiary level education.

Overall, 6.5% of the population were attending primary school, 6.4% of the population were attending secondary institutions, and 5.3% were learning at a tertiary level, compared with 9.5%, 7.0% and 4.7% respectively for Redland City.

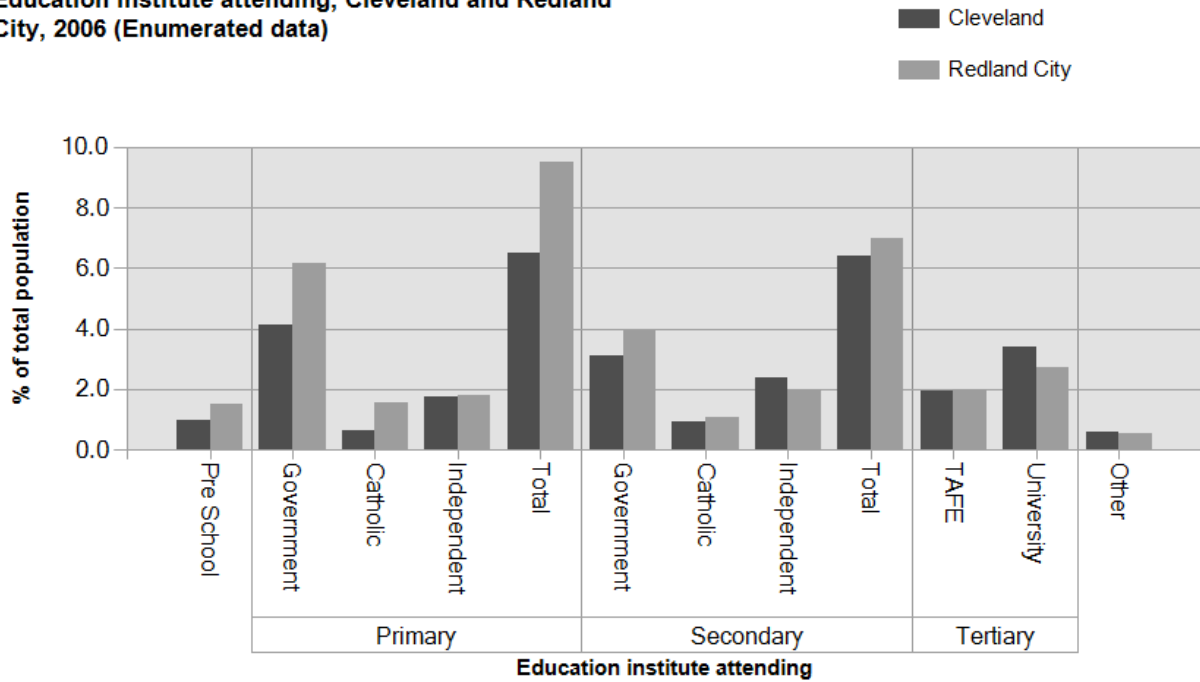
The major differences between the share of the population attending learning institutions in Cleveland and Redland City were:

- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending primary school (all) (6.5% compared to 9.5%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending Government primary schools (4.1% compared to 6.2%).

The largest changes in the number of people attending education institutions in Cleveland between 2001 and 2006 were in those who nominated:

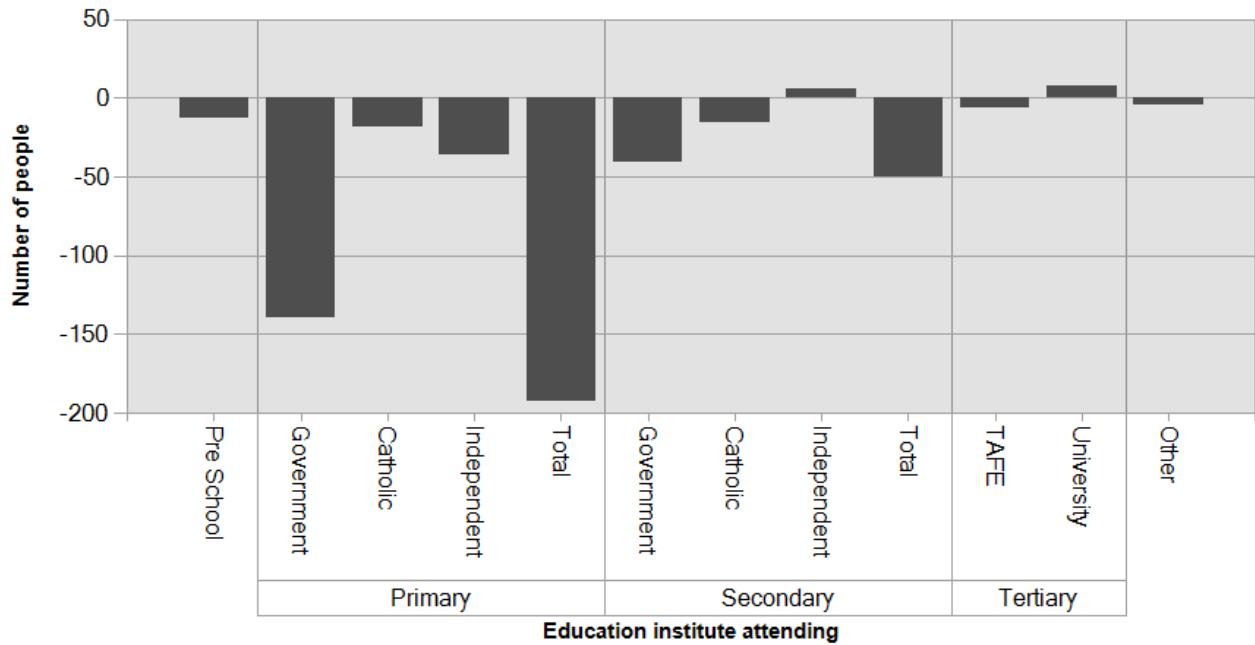
- Primary - Total (-193 persons);
- Primary - Government (-139 persons), and;
- Secondary - Total (-50 persons).

**Education institute attending, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

**Change in education institute attending, Cleveland, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## Do we need assistance? (Core activity need for assistance)

Derived from the Census questions, 'Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, self care activities?', 'Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, body movement activities?', 'Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, communication activities?', and 'What are the reasons for the need for assistance or supervision shown in questions 20, 21 and 22?' (as per above).

This population is defined as people who need assistance in their day to day lives with any or all of the following activities – self-care, body movements or communication – because of a disability, long-term health condition, or old age. Persons under the age of 40 (including infants) are only included if their stated reason for need for assistance was something other than 'old or young age'.

Information provided by these questions may be used in the planning of local facilities, services such as day-care and occasional care and in the provision of information and support to carers. They help in understanding the way individuals and families balance their paid work with other important aspects of their lives, such as family and community commitments.

*Note: A person's reported need for assistance is based on a subjective assessment and should therefore be treated with caution. See the specific data notes for further detail.*

Core activity need for assistance(Persons by age)	Cleveland		
	2006		
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
0 to 4 years assistance needed	9	0.1	0.1
5 to 14 years assistance needed	25	0.2	0.3
15 to 19 years assistance needed	16	0.1	0.1
20 to 24 years assistance needed	17	0.1	0.1
25 to 34 years assistance needed	19	0.1	0.2
35 to 44 years assistance needed	36	0.3	0.2
45 to 54 years assistance needed	54	0.4	0.3
55 to 64 years assistance needed	56	0.4	0.6
65 to 74 years assistance needed	97	0.7	0.5
75 to 84 years assistance needed	201	1.5	1.0
85 years and over assistance needed	190	1.4	0.8
<b>Assistance needed total</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>
No need for assistance	12,248	90.1	91.6
Not stated	629	4.6	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,597</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

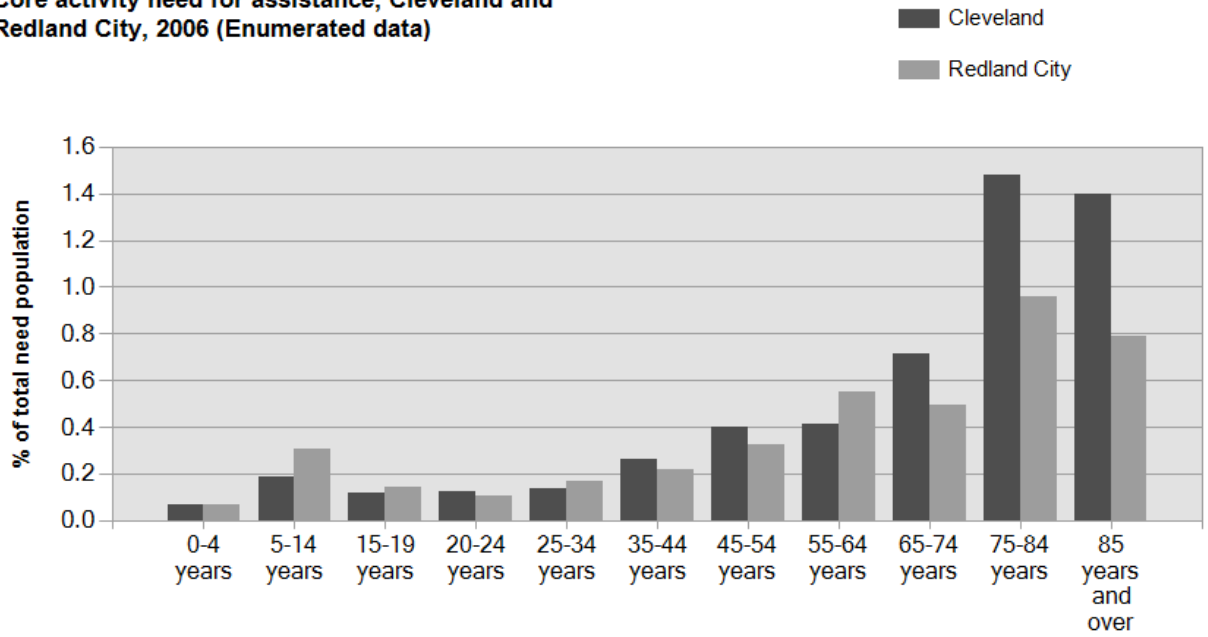
Analysis of the need for assistance of persons in Cleveland compared to Redland City shows that there was a larger proportion of persons who reported needing assistance with core activities.

Overall, 5.3% of the population reported needing assistance with core activities, compared with 4.1% for Redland City.

The major differences in the age groups reporting a need for assistance in Cleveland and Redland City were:

- A larger percentage of persons aged 85 years and over (1.4% compared to 0.8%), and;
- A larger percentage of persons aged 75 to 84 (1.5% compared to 1.0%).

**Core activity need for assistance, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



**Persons who need assistance by age group**

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

**Do we do unpaid work?** (Voluntary work, unpaid domestic work, unpaid assistance, and unpaid childcare)

## Voluntary work

Derived from the Census questions, 'In the last twelve months did the person spend any time doing voluntary work through an organisation or group?', 'In the last week did the person spend time doing unpaid domestic work for their household?', 'In the last two weeks did the person spend time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a long term illness or problems related to old age?', and 'In the last two weeks did the person spend time looking after a child, without pay?'. Applies to persons aged 15 years and over.

In recognition of the significant and perhaps growing contribution of voluntary and unpaid work in the economy this new question in the Census is providing data that has not traditionally been collected in social and economic statistics. It includes data on unpaid work in the home (including domestic activities, child care, care of the aged and people with disabilities).

When analysed in conjunction with the age structure, family/household structure and socio-economic status measures of an area, the importance of unpaid work to the community and economy of that area can be understood.

Volunteering (Volunteering for an organisation or group)	Cleveland		
	2006		
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
Volunteer	2,128	18.4	17.6
Not a volunteer	8,539	73.9	75.7
Volunteer work not stated	888	7.7	6.8
Total	11,555	100.0	100.0

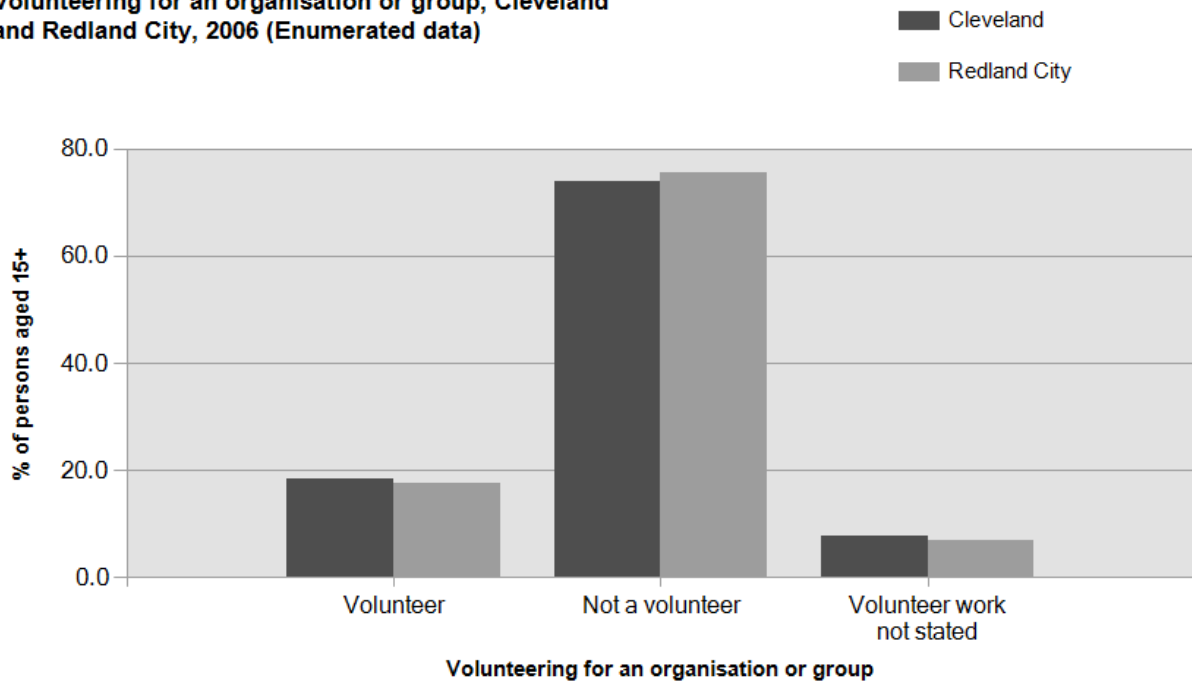
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the voluntary work performed by the population in Cleveland compared to Redland City shows that there was a similar proportion of persons who volunteered for an organisation or group.

Overall, 18.4% of the population reported performing voluntary work, compared with 17.6% for Redland City.

**Volunteering for an organisation or group, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

**Do we do unpaid work?** (Voluntary work, unpaid domestic work, unpaid assistance, and unpaid childcare)

## Unpaid domestic work

Derived from the Census questions, 'In the last week did the person spend time doing unpaid domestic work for their household?', 'In the last two weeks did the person spend time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a long term illness or problems related to old age?', 'In the last two weeks did the person spend time looking after a child, without pay?', and 'In the last twelve months did the person spend any time doing voluntary work through an organisation or group?'. Applies to persons aged 15 years and over.

In recognition of the significant and perhaps growing contribution of voluntary and unpaid work in the economy this new question in the Census is providing data that has not traditionally been collected in social and economic statistics. It includes data on unpaid work in the home (including domestic activities, child care, care of the aged and people with disabilities).

When analysed in conjunction with the age structure, family/household structure and socio-economic status measures of an area, the importance of unpaid work to the community and economy of that area can be understood.

Unpaid domestic work(Persons aged 15 years and over)	Cleveland		
	2006		
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
Less than 5 hours	2,494	21.6	22.4
Between 5 and 14 hours	2,868	24.8	25.9
Between 15 and 29 hours	1,584	13.7	14.0
30 hours or more	1,280	11.1	12.3
<b>Did unpaid domestic work</b>	<b>8,226</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>74.6</b>
Did no unpaid domestic work	2,317	20.1	18.0
Not stated	1,000	8.7	7.3
Total	11,543	100.0	100.0

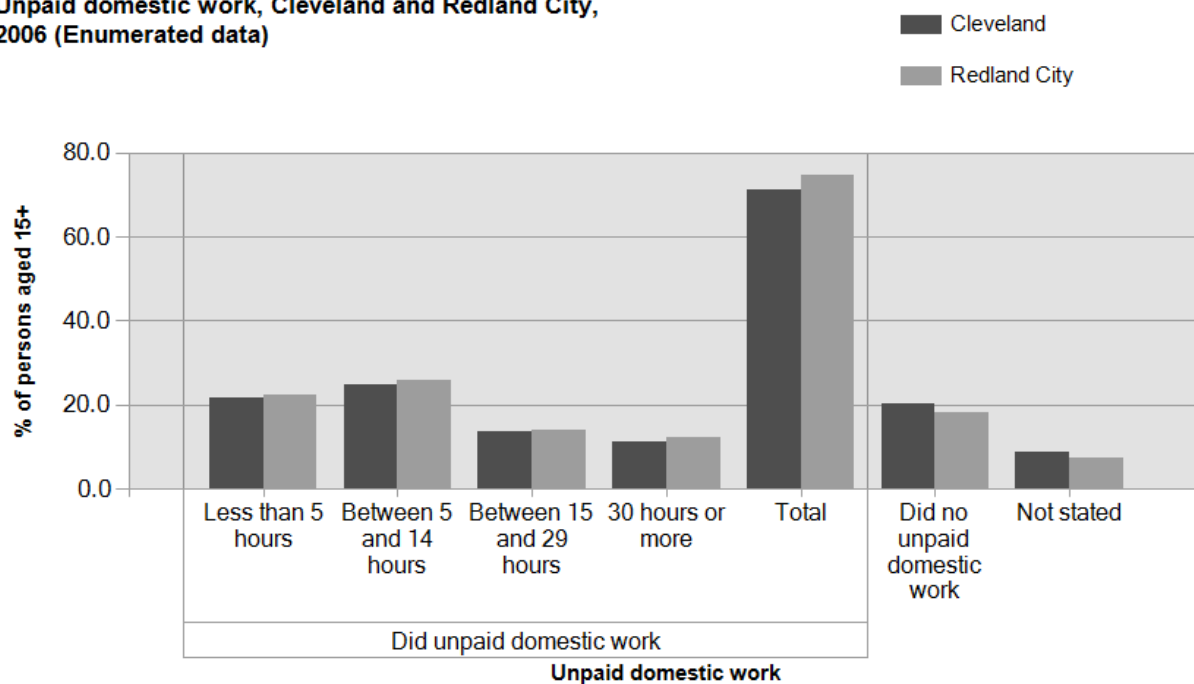
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the unpaid domestic work performed by the population in Cleveland compared to Redland City shows that there was a smaller proportion of persons who performed 15 hours or over of unpaid domestic work per week.

Overall, 24.8% of the population reported performing 15 hours or over of unpaid domestic work, compared with 26.3% for Redland City.

**Unpaid domestic work, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

**Do we do unpaid work?** (Voluntary work, unpaid domestic work, unpaid assistance, and unpaid childcare)

## Unpaid care

Derived from the Census questions, *'In the last week did the person spend time doing unpaid domestic work for their household?'*, *'In the last two weeks did the person spend time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a long term illness or problems related to old age?'*, *'In the last two weeks did the person spend time looking after a child, without pay?'*, and *'In the last twelve months did the person spend any time doing voluntary work through an organisation or group?'*

Applies to persons aged 15 years and over.

In recognition of the significant and perhaps growing contribution of voluntary and unpaid work in the economy this new question in the Census is providing data that has not traditionally been collected in social and economic statistics. It includes data on unpaid work in the home (including domestic activities, child care, care of the aged and people with disabilities).

When analysed in conjunction with the age structure, family/household structure and socio-economic status measures of an area, the importance of unpaid work to the community and economy of that area can be understood.

Unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age (persons aged 15 years and over)	Cleveland		
	2006		
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
Provided unpaid care	1,121	9.7	10.1
No unpaid care provided	9,409	81.6	82.6
Not stated	1,005	8.7	7.3
Total	11,535	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

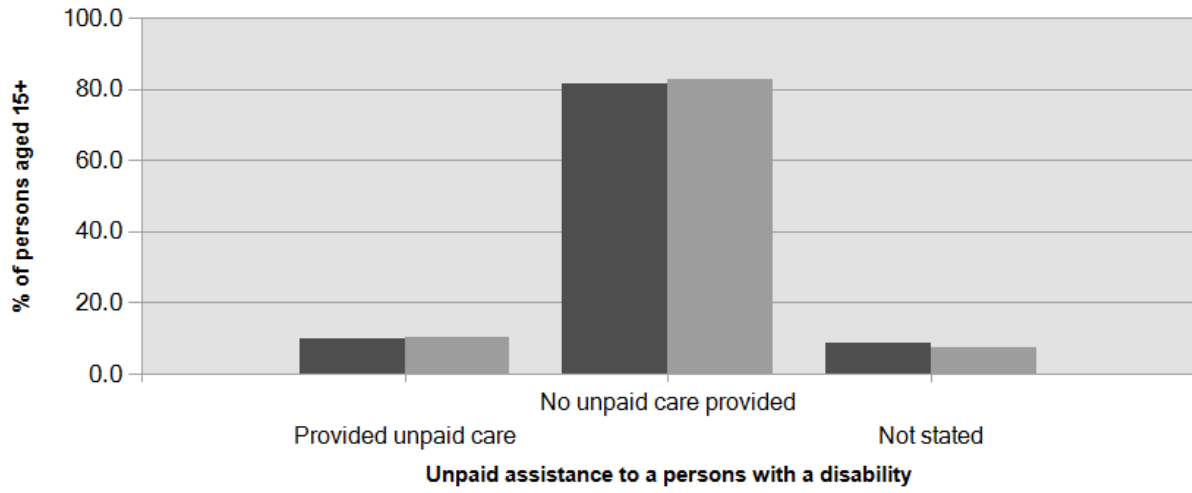
NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the unpaid care provided by the population in Cleveland compared to Redland City shows that there was a similar proportion of persons who provided unpaid care either to family members or others.

Overall, 9.7% of the population provided unpaid care, compared with 10.1% for Redland City.

**Unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**

■ Cleveland  
■ Redland City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

**Do we do unpaid work?** (Voluntary work, unpaid domestic work, unpaid assistance, and unpaid childcare)

## Unpaid childcare

Derived from the Census questions, 'In the last week did the person spend time doing unpaid domestic work for their household?', 'In the last two weeks did the person spend time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a long term illness or problems related to old age?', 'In the last two weeks did the person spend time looking after a child, without pay?', and 'In the last twelve months did the person spend any time doing voluntary work through an organisation or group?'. Applies to persons aged 15 years and over.

In recognition of the significant and perhaps growing contribution of voluntary and unpaid work in the economy this new question in the Census is providing data that has not traditionally been collected in social and economic statistics. It includes data on unpaid work in the home (including domestic activities, child care, care of the aged and people with disabilities).

When analysed in conjunction with the age structure, family/household structure and socio-economic status measures of an area, the importance of unpaid work to the community and economy of that area can be understood.

Unpaid child care (persons aged 15 years and over)	Cleveland		
	2006		
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
Cared for own child/ren	1,787	15.5	21.7
Cared for other child/ren	849	7.4	7.7
Cared for own child/ren and other child/ren	88	0.8	1.2
<b>Provided unpaid child care</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>30.7</b>
No unpaid child care provided	7,935	68.7	62.8
Not stated	888	7.7	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,547</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

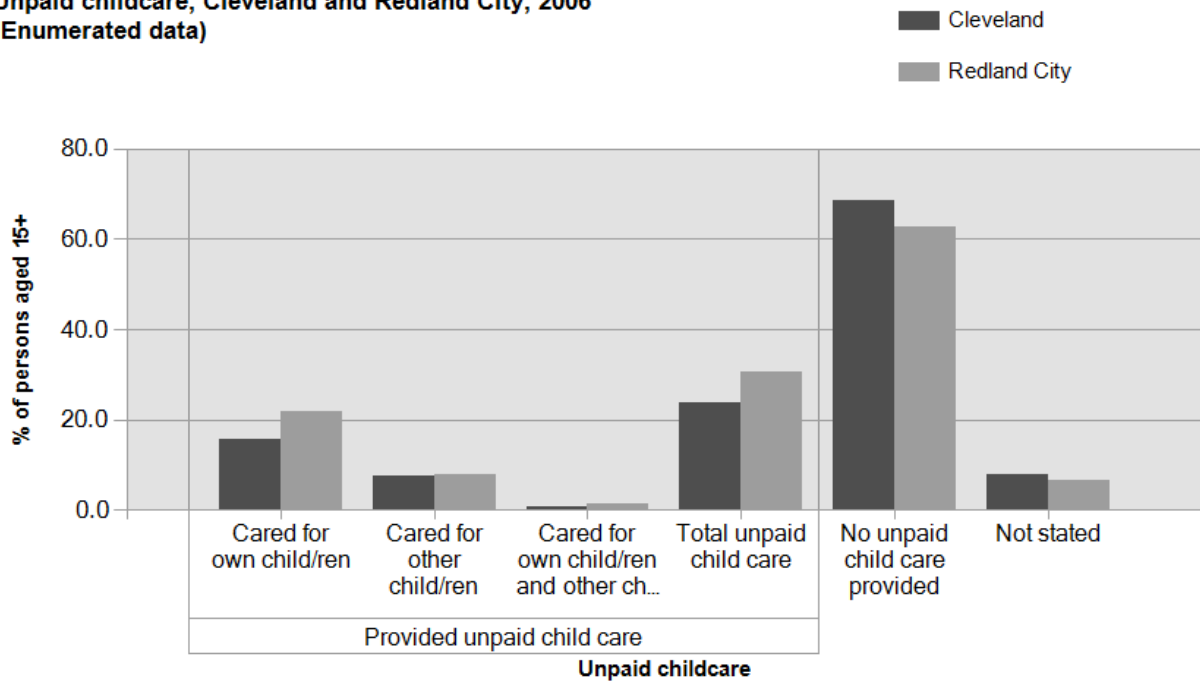
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the unpaid child care provided by the population in Cleveland compared to Redland City shows that there was a smaller proportion of persons who provided unpaid child care either to their own or to other children.

Overall, 23.6% of the population provided unpaid child care, compared with 30.7% for Redland City.

**Unpaid childcare, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006  
(Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## What is our employment status? (Employment status)

Derived from the Census question, 'Last week did the person have a full time or part time job of any kind?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

The Employment Status of the population is an important indicator of the socio-economic status of an area. It represents the share of the population that is employed full-time, part-time or unemployed, as well as changes over time in the labour force. Employment Status is linked to a number of factors:

- the age structure of the population, which for example influences the number of persons in the workforce (i.e. population 15 years or more) or retired (i.e. population over 60 years);
- the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area; and
- the education and skill base of the population.

Census Employment Status data should be analysed in conjunction with Income, Occupation and Education Qualifications data to identify the relative socio-economic status of an area.

Employment status (persons aged 15 years and over)	Cleveland			Redland City			Change 2001 to 2006
	2006		2001	2006		2001	
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Employed full time	3,855	58.7	60.8	3,472	58.3	59.1	383
Employed part time	2,202	33.6	32.5	1,890	31.8	31.1	312
Employed not stated	198	3.0	2.5	153	2.6	2.8	45
Total employed	6,255	95.3	95.8	5,515	92.7	93.0	740
Total unemployed	308	4.7	4.2	437	7.3	7.0	-129
Total labour force	6,563	100.0	100.0	5,952	100.0	100.0	611
Total in labour force	6,563	56.8	63.9	5,952	56.6	63.3	611
Total not in labour force	4,437	38.4	32.0	4,220	40.1	34.2	217
Not stated	557	4.8	4.1	346	3.3	2.5	211
Total	11,557	100.0	100.0	10,518	100.0	100.0	1,039

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

The size of Cleveland's labour force in 2006 was 6,563 persons, of which 2,202 were employed part-time (33.6%) and 3,855 were full time workers (58.7%).

Analysis of the employment status of the population in Cleveland in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a similar proportion in employment, and a similar proportion unemployed.

Overall, 95.3% of the labour force was employed (54.1% of the population aged 15+), and 4.7% unemployed (2.7% of the population aged 15+), compared with 95.8% and 4.2% respectively for Redland City.

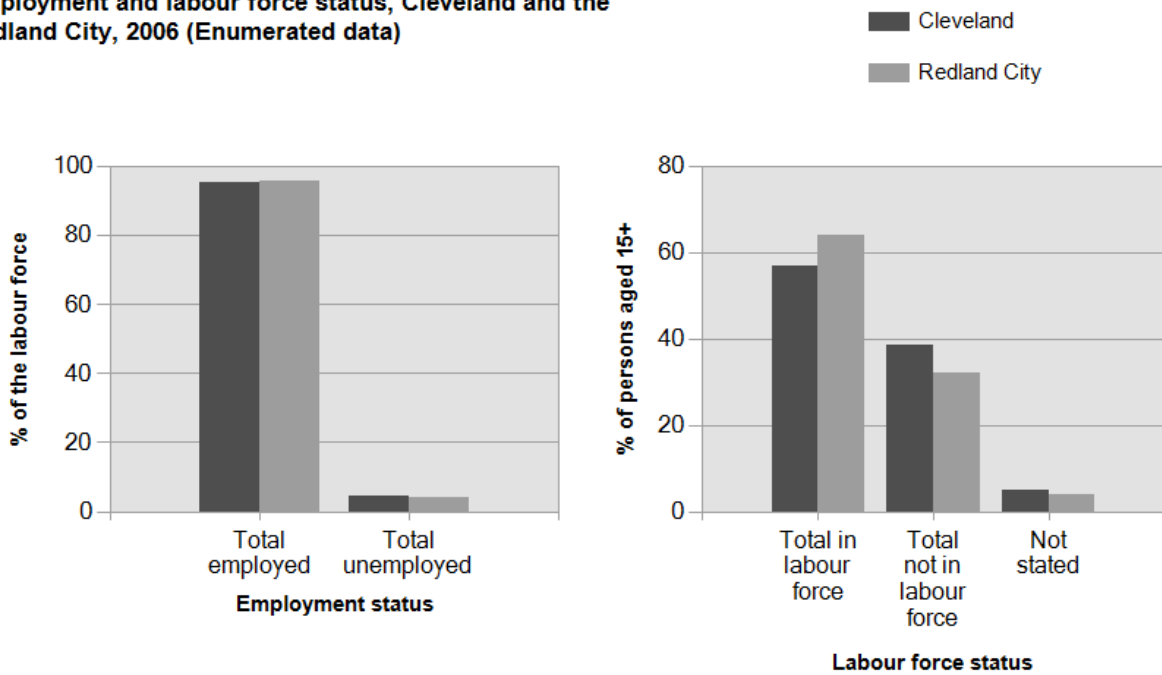
Between 2001 and 2006, the number of people employed in Cleveland showed an increase of 740 persons and the number unemployed showed a decrease of 129 persons.

The labour force participation rate refers to the proportion of the population over 15 years of age that was employed or actively looking for work. "The labour force is a fundamental input to domestic production. Its size and composition are therefore crucial factors in economic growth. From the viewpoint of social development, earnings from paid work are a major influence on levels of economic well-being." (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Social Trends 1995).

Analysis of the labour force participation rate of the population in Cleveland in 2006 shows that there was a smaller proportion in the labour force (56.8%) compared with Redland City (63.9%).

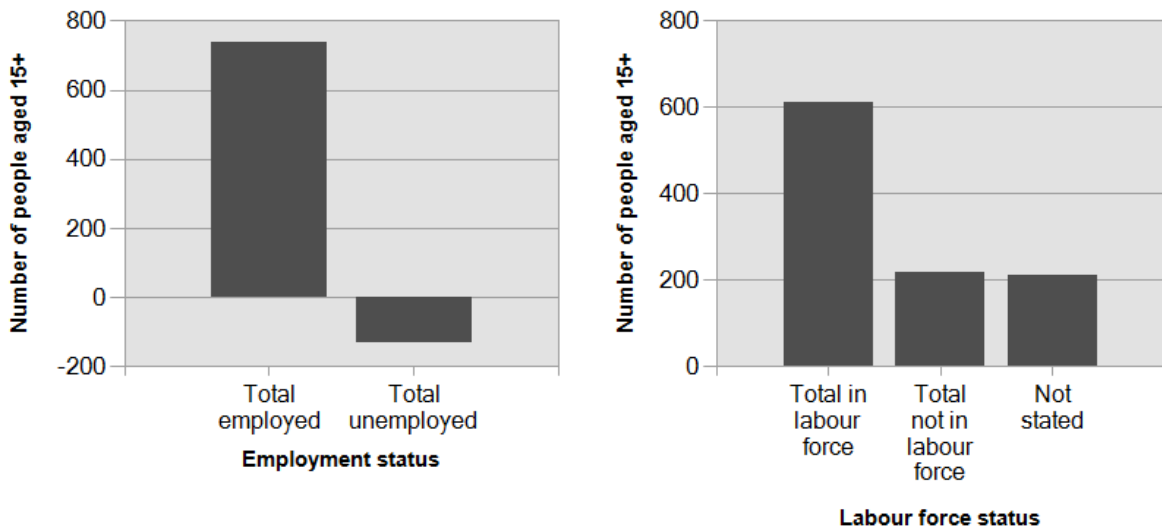
Between 2001 and 2006 in Cleveland the number of people in the labour force showed an increase of 611 people, or 10.3%.

**Employment and labour force status, Cleveland and the Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

**Change in employment and labour force status, Cleveland, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## What industries do we work in? (Industry)

### 2006 industry categories

Derived from the two Census questions, '[What] best describes the business of [your] employer?' and 'What are the main goods produced or main services provided by [your] employer's business?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

The Industry data identifies the industries in which the residents of an area work (this may be within the residing area or elsewhere). The Industry Structure of the work force is indicative of the skill base and (to some extent) the socio-economic status and industry structure of an area.

The industries that are prominent in an area are strongly related to a range of factors including:

- the economic base and employment opportunities available in the general region;
- the educational levels of the local population; and
- the working and social aspirations of the population.

Industries are classified by grouping businesses which carry out similar productive activities. The 2006 Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) provides the current framework for industry classification in Australia. This classification provides a contemporary and internationally comparable industrial classification system which includes information about "new economy" industries such as Information, Media and Telecommunications. As this is a new classification *only 2006 data is available*.

Time series industry data (based on the 1993 ANZSIC classification) is available in the tab above named 'Time series industries'.

Industry, 2006 ANZSIC(employed persons)	Cleveland		
	Enumerated data	number	2006 % Redland City %
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	42	0.7	0.8
Mining	52	0.8	0.7
Manufacturing	667	10.6	12.3
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	76	1.2	0.9
Construction	584	9.3	10.6
Retail Trade	750	12.0	12.6
Wholesale Trade	363	5.8	5.6
Accommodation and Food Services	375	6.0	5.3
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	329	5.2	5.8
Information Media and Telecommunications	76	1.2	1.5
Financial and Insurance Services	232	3.7	3.0
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	208	3.3	2.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	417	6.7	5.3
Administrative and Support Services	207	3.3	3.4
Public Administration and Safety	372	5.9	5.7
Education and Training	407	6.5	6.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	580	9.3	10.0
Arts and Recreation Services	72	1.1	1.1
Other Services	265	4.2	4.3
Inadequately described or Not stated	193	3.1	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,267</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

An analysis of the jobs held by the resident population in Cleveland in 2006 shows the three most popular industry sectors were:

- Retail Trade (750 persons or 12.0%)
- Manufacturing (667 persons or 10.6%)
- Construction (584 persons or 9.3%)

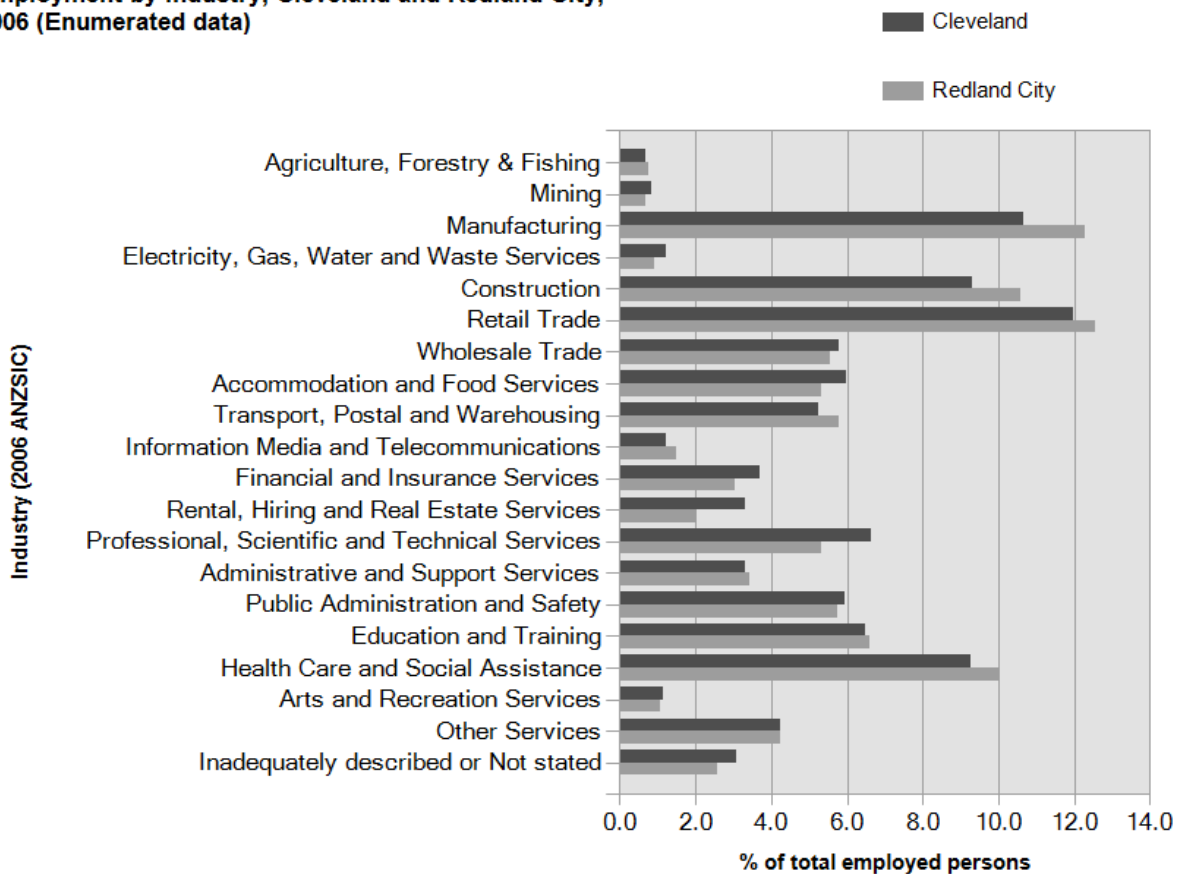
In combination these three industries employed 2,001 people in total or 31.9% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, Redland City employed 12.6% in Retail Trade; 12.3% in Manufacturing; and 10.6% in Construction.

The major difference between the jobs held by the population of Cleveland and Redland City was:

- A *smaller* percentage persons employed in Manufacturing (10.6% compared to 12.3%).

**Employment by industry, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## What industries do we work in? (Industry)

### Time series industry categories

Derived from the two Census questions, '[What] best describes the business of [your] employer?' and 'What are the main goods produced or main services provided by [your] employer's business?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

The Industry data identifies the industries in which the residents of an area work (this may be within the residing area or elsewhere). The Industry Structure of the work force is indicative of the skill base and (to some extent) the socio-economic status and industry structure of an area.

The industries that are prominent in an area are strongly related to a range of factors including:

- the economic base and employment opportunities available in the general region;
- the educational levels of the local population; and
- the working and social aspirations of the population.

The data below is based on the 1993 Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) to enable comparisons between 2006, 2001 and 1996 industries.

Industry, 1993 ANZSIC(employed persons)	Cleveland			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	2006		Redland City %	2001		Redland City %	
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	45	0.7	0.8	54	1.0	1.5	-9
Mining	52	0.8	0.7	33	0.6	0.7	19
Manufacturing	724	11.5	13.0	565	10.3	12.9	159
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	41	0.7	0.7	37	0.7	0.7	4
Construction	590	9.4	10.5	496	9.0	8.8	94
Wholesale Trade	378	6.0	6.0	368	6.7	6.7	10
Retail Trade	949	15.1	15.8	869	15.8	16.5	80
Transport & Storage	313	5.0	5.4	227	4.1	5.5	86
Communication Services	59	0.9	1.3	108	2.0	1.9	-49
Finance & Insurance	229	3.7	3.0	194	3.5	3.3	35
Property & Business Services	779	12.4	10.1	685	12.5	10.2	94
Government Administration & Defence	299	4.8	4.4	178	3.2	3.8	121
Education	396	6.3	6.3	419	7.6	6.5	-23
Health & Community Services	595	9.5	10.3	565	10.3	9.3	30
Cultural & Recreational Services	119	1.9	1.6	111	2.0	1.8	8
Personal & Other Services	251	4.0	3.9	216	3.9	4.2	35
Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants	276	4.4	3.6	239	4.4	3.7	37
Non-classifiable economic units	81	1.3	1.5	12	0.2	0.5	69
Not stated	95	1.5	1.1	117	2.1	1.6	-22
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,271</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,493</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>778</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, and 1996.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

An analysis of the jobs held by the resident population in Cleveland in 2006 shows the three most popular industry sectors were:

- Retail Trade (949 persons or 15.1%)
- Property & Business Services (779 persons or 12.4%)
- Manufacturing (724 persons or 11.5%)

In combination these three industries employed 2,452 people in total or 39.1% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, Redland City employed 15.8% in Retail Trade; 10.1% in Property & Business Services; and 13.0% in Manufacturing.

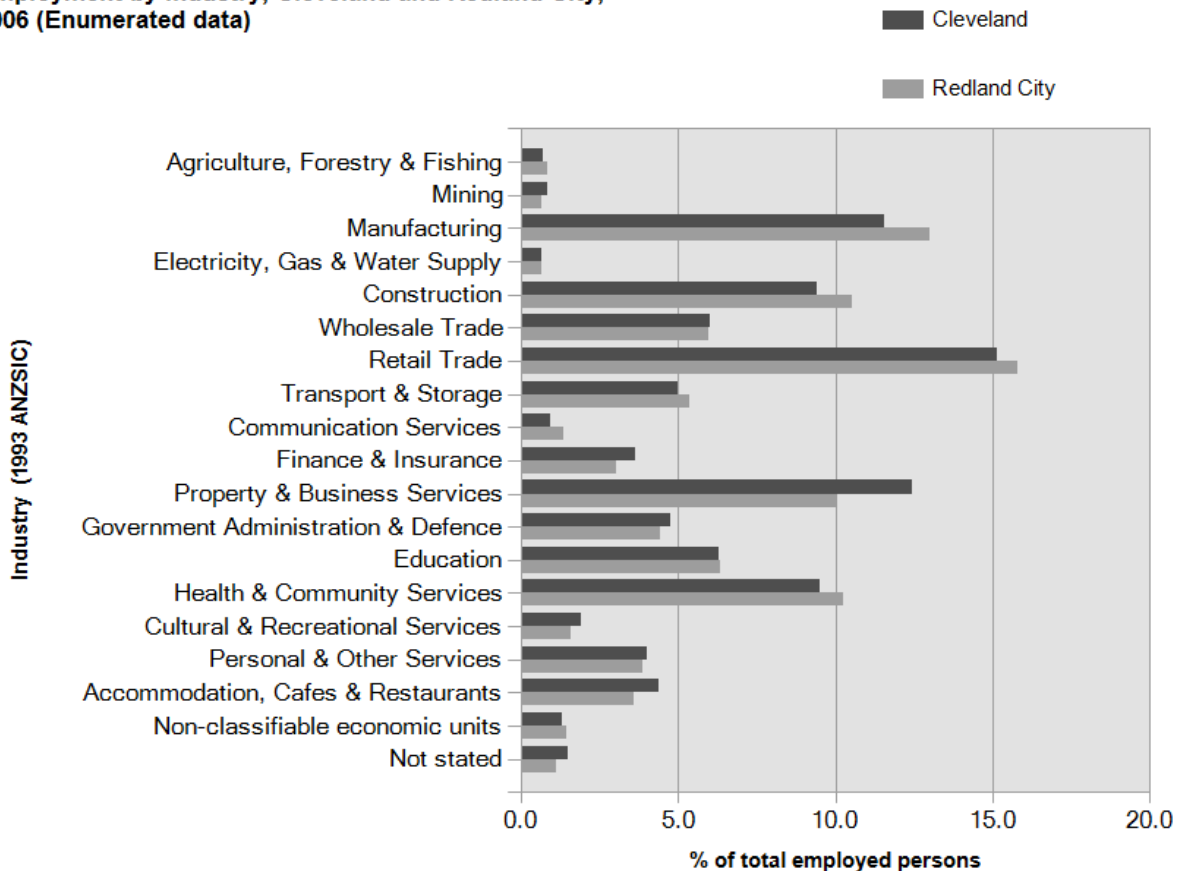
The major differences between the jobs held by the population of Cleveland and Redland City were:

- A *larger* percentage persons employed in Property & Business Services (12.4% compared to 10.1%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage persons employed in Manufacturing (11.5% compared to 13.0%).

The largest changes in the jobs held by the resident population in Cleveland between 2001 and 2006 were for those employed in:

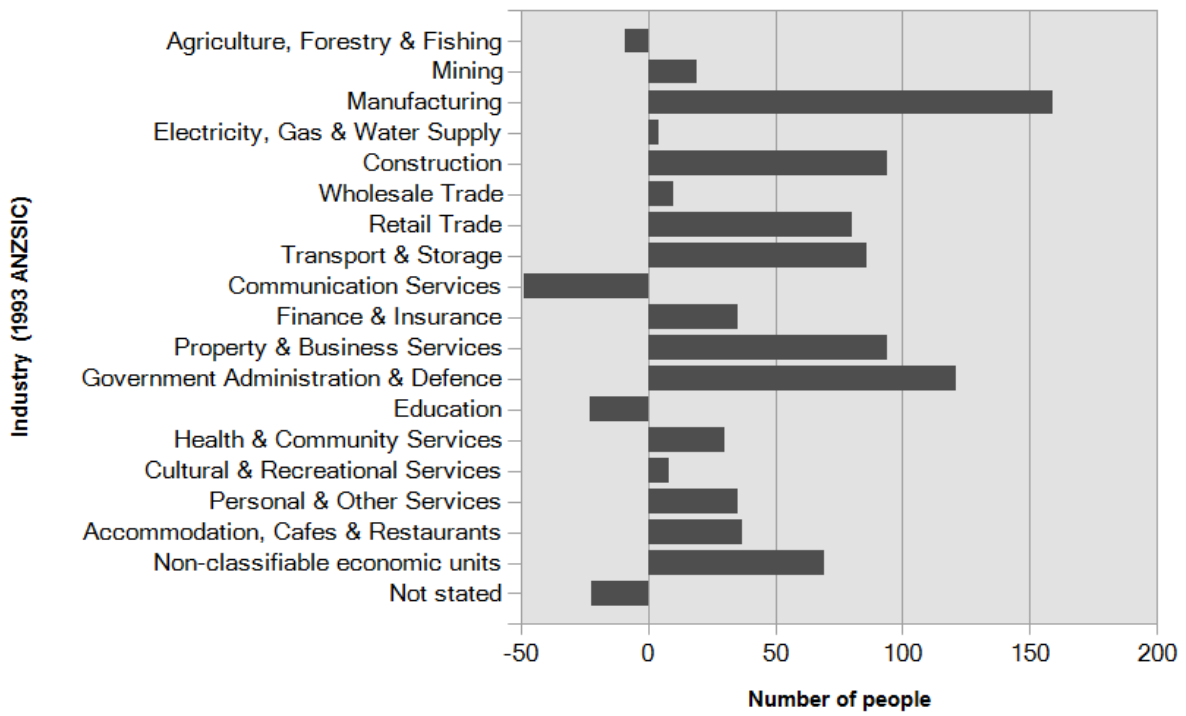
- Manufacturing (+159 persons);
- Government Administration & Defence (+121 persons);
- Construction (+94 persons), and;
- Property & Business Services (+94 persons).

**Employment by industry, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

**Change in employment by industry, Cleveland, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## What are our occupations? (Occupation)

### Time series occupation categories

Derived from the two Census questions, 'In the main job held last week, what was the person's occupation?' and 'What are the main tasks that the person himself/herself usually performs in that occupation?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

The Occupation data identifies the occupations in which the residents of an area work (this may be within the residing area or elsewhere). The occupational structure of the work force is an important indicator of the characteristics of the labour force. With other indicators, such as Educational Qualifications and Income, Occupation is a key component of evaluating the socio-economic status and skill base of an area. The occupations held by a workforce are linked to a range of factors including:

- the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area;
- the educational qualification levels of the population; and
- the working and social aspirations of the population.

The data below is based on the 1997 Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition (ASCO) to enable comparisons between 2006, 2001 and 1996 occupations.

Occupation, 1997 ASCO(employed Cleveland persons)	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Managers and Administrators	666	10.6	7.7	625	11.2	7.7	41
Professionals	1,025	16.3	14.3	950	17.1	13.7	75
Associate Professionals	846	13.5	11.9	757	13.6	12.0	89
Tradespersons and Related Workers	676	10.8	14.4	594	10.7	14.0	82
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	228	3.6	3.5	250	4.5	4.1	-22
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	1,202	19.2	19.1	1,018	18.3	18.9	184
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	437	7.0	8.7	362	6.5	8.5	75
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	587	9.4	10.0	510	9.2	10.5	77
Labourers and Related Workers	489	7.8	8.8	358	6.4	8.6	131
Inadequately described	57	0.9	1.0	62	1.1	0.8	-5
Not Stated	58	0.9	0.7	78	1.4	1.1	-20
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,271</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,564</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>707</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, and 1996.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

An analysis of the occupations held by the resident population in Cleveland in 2006 shows the three most popular occupations were:

- Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (1,202 persons or 19.2%)
- Professionals (1,025 persons or 16.3%)
- Associate Professionals (846 persons or 13.5%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 3,073 people in total or 49.0% of the employed

resident population.

In comparison, Redland City employed 19.1% as Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers; 14.3% as Professionals; and 11.9% as Associate Professionals.

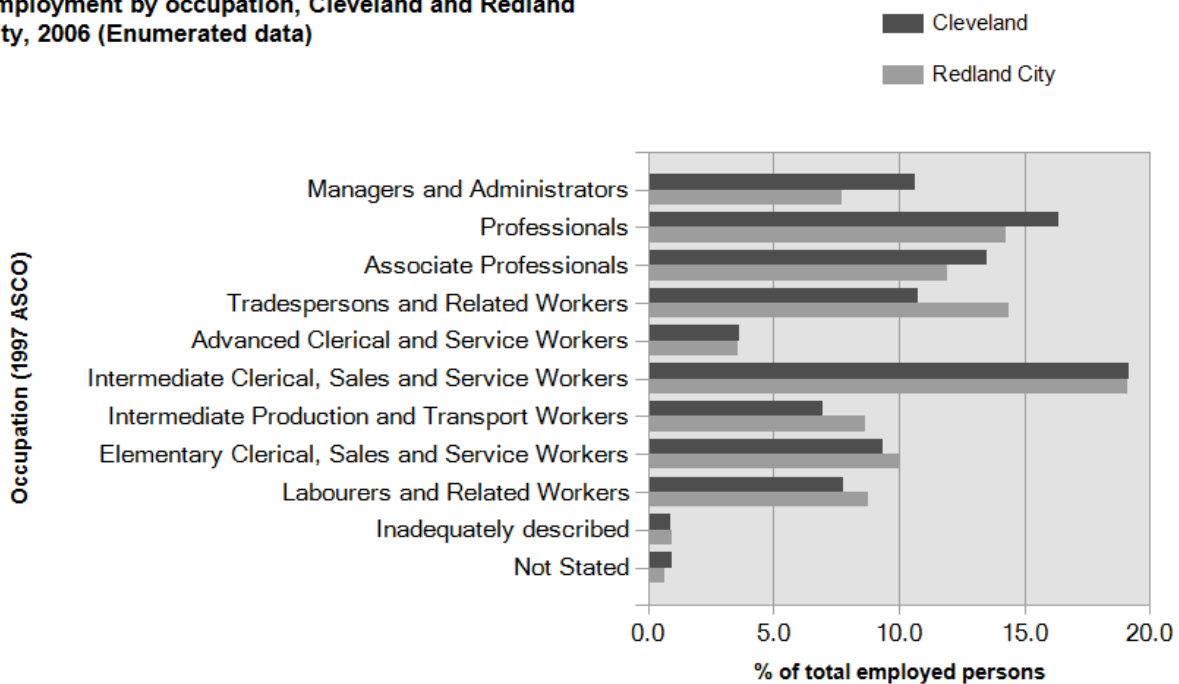
The major differences between the occupations of the population of Cleveland and Redland City were

- A *larger* percentage persons employed as Managers and Administrators (10.6% compared to 7.7%);
- A *larger* percentage persons employed as Professionals (16.3% compared to 14.3%);
- A *smaller* percentage persons employed as Tradespersons and Related Workers (10.8% compared to 14.4%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage persons employed as Intermediate Production and Transport Workers (7.0% compared to 8.7%).

The largest changes in the occupations held by the resident population in Cleveland between 2001 and 2006 were:

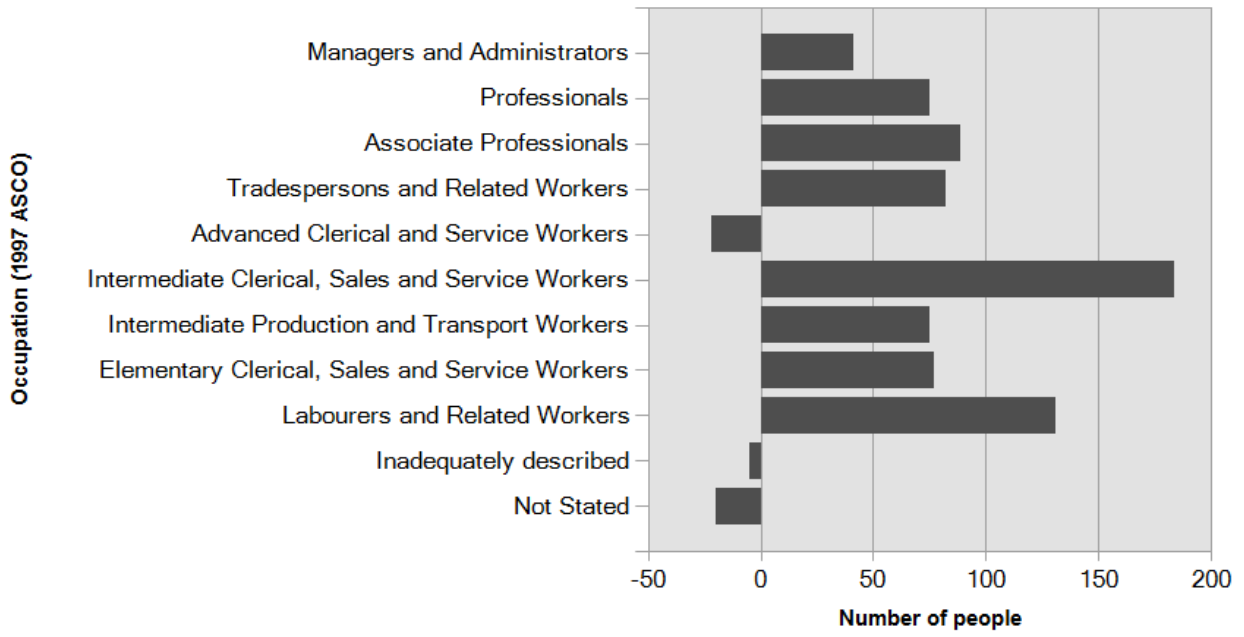
- Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (+184 persons);
- Labourers and Related Workers (+131 persons);
- Associate Professionals (+89 persons), and;
- Tradespersons and Related Workers (+82 persons).

**Employment by occupation, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

**Change in employment by occupation, Cleveland, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## What are our occupations? (Occupation)

### 2006 occupation categories

Derived from the two Census questions, 'In the main job held last week, what was the person's occupation?' and 'What are the main tasks that the person himself/herself usually performs in that occupation?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

The Occupation data identifies the occupations in which the residents of an area work (this may be within the residing area or elsewhere). The occupational structure of the work force is an important indicator of the characteristics of the labour force. With other indicators, such as Educational Qualifications and Income, Occupation is a key component of evaluating the socio-economic status and skill base of an area. The occupations held by a workforce are linked to a range of factors including:

- the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area;
- the educational qualification levels of the population; and
- the working and social aspirations of the population.

Occupations are classified using a combination of skill level and skill specialisation to form meaningful groups. The 2006 Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) provides the current framework for occupation classification in Australia. This classification provides a contemporary occupation classification system. As this is a new classification *only 2006 data is available*.

Time series occupation data (based on the ASCO Second Edition classification) is available in the tab above named 'Time series occupations'.

Occupation, 2006 ANZSCO(employed persons)	Cleveland		
	number	2006 %	Redland City %
<b>Enumerated data</b>			
Managers	927	14.8	11.9
Professionals	1,076	17.2	14.6
Technicians and Trades Workers	853	13.6	16.8
Community and Personal Service Workers	522	8.3	8.7
Clerical and Administrative Workers	1,092	17.4	17.2
Sales Workers	720	11.5	11.3
Machinery Operators And Drivers	337	5.4	6.8
Labourers	636	10.1	11.1
Inadequately described or Not stated	104	1.7	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,267</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

An analysis of the occupations held by the resident population in Cleveland in 2006 shows the three most popular occupations were:

- Clerical and Administrative Workers (1,092 persons or 17.4%)
- Professionals (1,076 persons or 17.2%)
- Managers (927 persons or 14.8%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 3,095 people in total or 49.4% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, Redland City employed 17.2% as Clerical and Administrative Workers; 14.6% as Professionals; and 11.9% as Managers.

The major differences between the occupations of the population of Cleveland and Redland City were

- A *larger* percentage persons employed as Managers (14.8% compared to 11.9%);
- A *larger* percentage persons employed as Professionals (17.2% compared to 14.6%);
- A *smaller* percentage persons employed as Technicians and Trades Workers (13.6% compared to 16.8%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage persons employed as Machinery Operators And Drivers (5.4% compared to 6.8%).

**Employment by occupation, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## How do we get to work? (Method of travel to work)

Derived from the Census question, 'How did the person get to work on Tuesday, 8 August 2006?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

This data reveals the main Modes of Transport used by residents to get to work. This data is very useful in transport planning as it informs decision-makers on the effectiveness and availability of local public transport. There are a number of reasons why people use different Modes of Transport to get to work including:

- the availability of affordable and effective public transport options;
- the number of motor vehicles available within a household; and
- the travel distance to work, which for example, can allow people to walk or bicycle to their place of employment.

Note that respondents to the Census can nominate up to three methods of travel. The data presented here include people using multiple methods, but shows only one method. A hierarchy is used in which public transport is assumed to be the dominant mode if it is used. Hence people driving their car to a station or taking a taxi to the ferry are included under "Train" and "Tram or Ferry" respectively, rather than "Car" or "Taxi".

Travel to work(includes multi-mode journeys)	Cleveland						
	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
<b>Enumerated data</b>							
Train	326	5.2	3.8	294	5.3	3.8	32
Bus	95	1.5	2.3	72	1.3	2.1	23
Tram or Ferry	9	0.1	0.1	6	0.1	0.1	3
Taxi	12	0.2	0.1	12	0.2	0.1	0
Car - as driver	3,814	60.8	63.9	3,400	61.4	62.8	414
Car - as passenger	372	5.9	6.1	321	5.8	6.1	51
Truck	105	1.7	1.9	98	1.8	2.3	7
Motorbike	47	0.7	0.9	35	0.6	0.8	12
Bicycle	50	0.8	0.5	56	1.0	0.6	-6
Walked only	200	3.2	1.8	129	2.3	1.6	71
Other	82	1.3	1.6	93	1.7	1.7	-11
Worked at home	365	5.8	4.6	352	6.4	5.1	13
Did not go to work	690	11.0	10.8	562	10.2	11.3	128
Not stated	105	1.7	1.5	105	1.9	1.6	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,272</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,535</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>737</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

In 2006, there were 430 people who caught public transport to work (train, bus, tram or ferry) in Cleveland, compared with 4,338 who drove in private vehicles (car –as driver, car – as passenger, motorbike, or truck).

Analysis of the method of travel to work of the residents in Cleveland in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that 6.8% used public transport, while 69.1% used a private vehicle, compared with 6.2% and 72.8% respectively in Redland City.

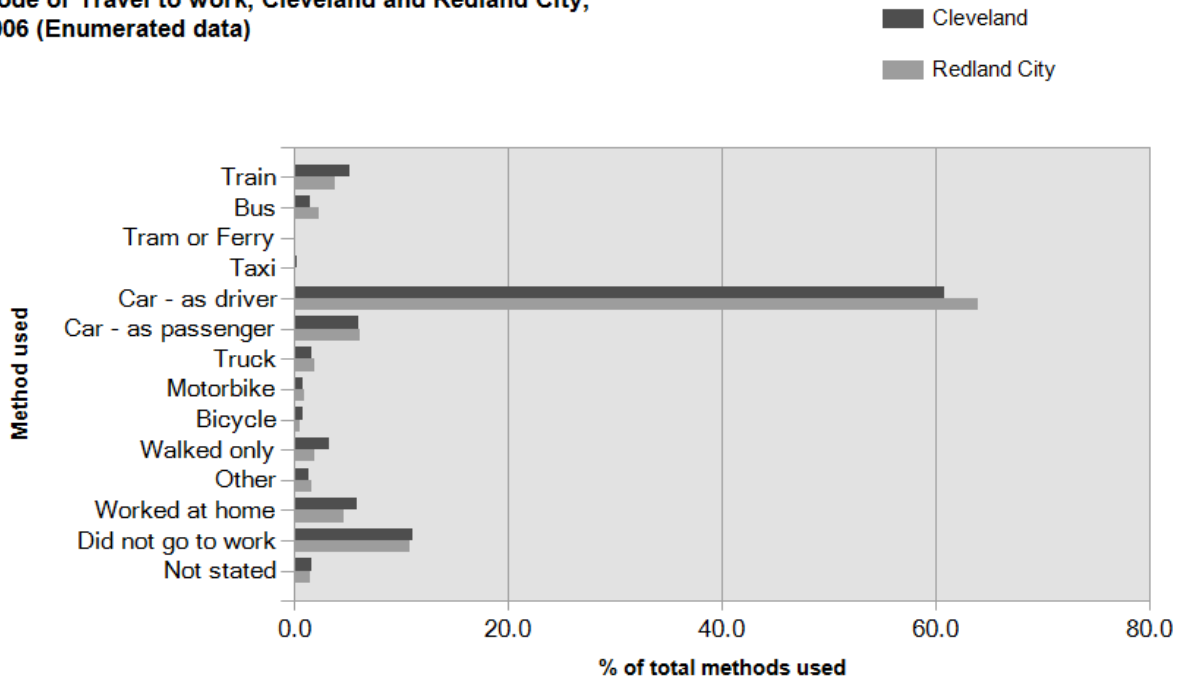
The major difference between the method of travel to work of Cleveland and Redland City was:

- A smaller percentage of car - as driver commuters (60.8% compared to 63.9%).

The largest changes in the method of travel to work by resident population in Cleveland between 2001 and 2006 were for those nominated:

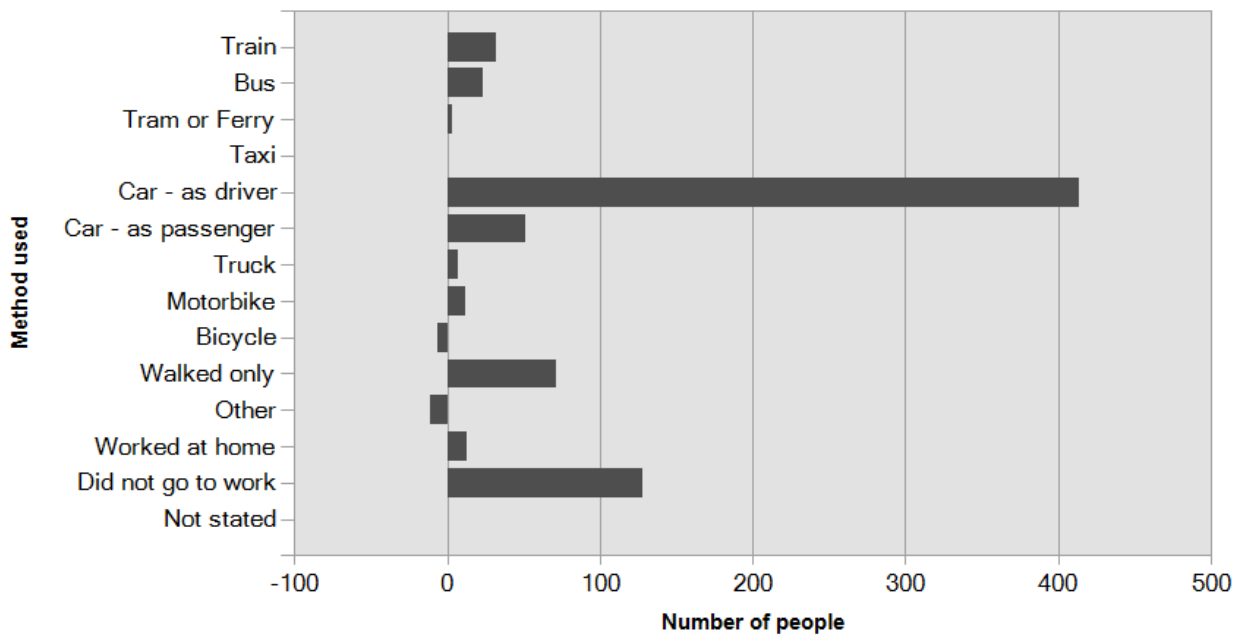
- Car - as driver (+414 persons);
- Did not go to work (+128 persons);
- Walked only (+71 persons), and;
- Car - as passenger (+51 persons).

**Mode of Travel to work, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

**Change in mode of travel to work, Cleveland, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## What type of households do we live in? (Household and family types)

Derived from the Census question, 'What is the person's relationship [to each other person in the household]?'

The Household and Family structure of the population is an indicator of an area's residential role and function (relating to the types of housing markets attracted to the area). It is usually indicative of the area's era of settlement and provides key insights into the level of demand for services and facilities (as most services and facilities are age- and household type-specific).

To get a more complete picture of the demographic characteristics of an area, the Household and Family Type data should be viewed in conjunction with Age Structure data.

Household types(households)	Cleveland						
	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Couples with child(ren) 15 years and under	896	23.7	32.0	976	26.7	34.5	-80
Couples with child(ren) over 15 years	570	15.1	15.2	548	15.0	14.7	22
Total couples with child(ren)	1,466	38.8	47.2	1,524	41.7	49.2	-58
One parent families with child(ren) 15 years and under	283	7.5	8.2	268	7.3	8.7	15
One parent families with child(ren) over 15 years	255	6.8	6.1	247	6.8	5.4	8
Total one parent families	538	14.3	14.3	515	14.1	14.1	23
Couples without child(ren)	1,711	45.3	37.4	1,556	42.6	35.7	155
Other families	60	1.6	1.1	61	1.7	1.0	-1
Total families	3,775	100.0	100.0	3,656	100.0	100.0	119
One family households	3,654	66.1	74.6	3,547	69.3	76.4	107
Two or more family households	64	1.2	1.7	42	0.8	1.0	22
Total family households	3,718	67.3	76.3	3,589	70.2	77.4	129
Lone person households	1,555	28.1	18.8	1,273	24.9	17.9	282
Group households	126	2.3	2.4	142	2.8	2.6	-16
Other not classifiable households	127	2.3	2.5	111	2.2	2.1	16
Total households	5,526	100.0	100.0	5,115	100.0	100.0	411

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the **family types** in Cleveland in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a smaller proportion of couple families with child(ren) but a similar proportion of one-parent families.

Overall, 38.8% of total families were couple families with child(ren), and 14.3% were one-parent families, compared with 47.2% and 14.3% respectively for Redland City.

The largest changes in family types in Cleveland between 2001 and 2006 were:

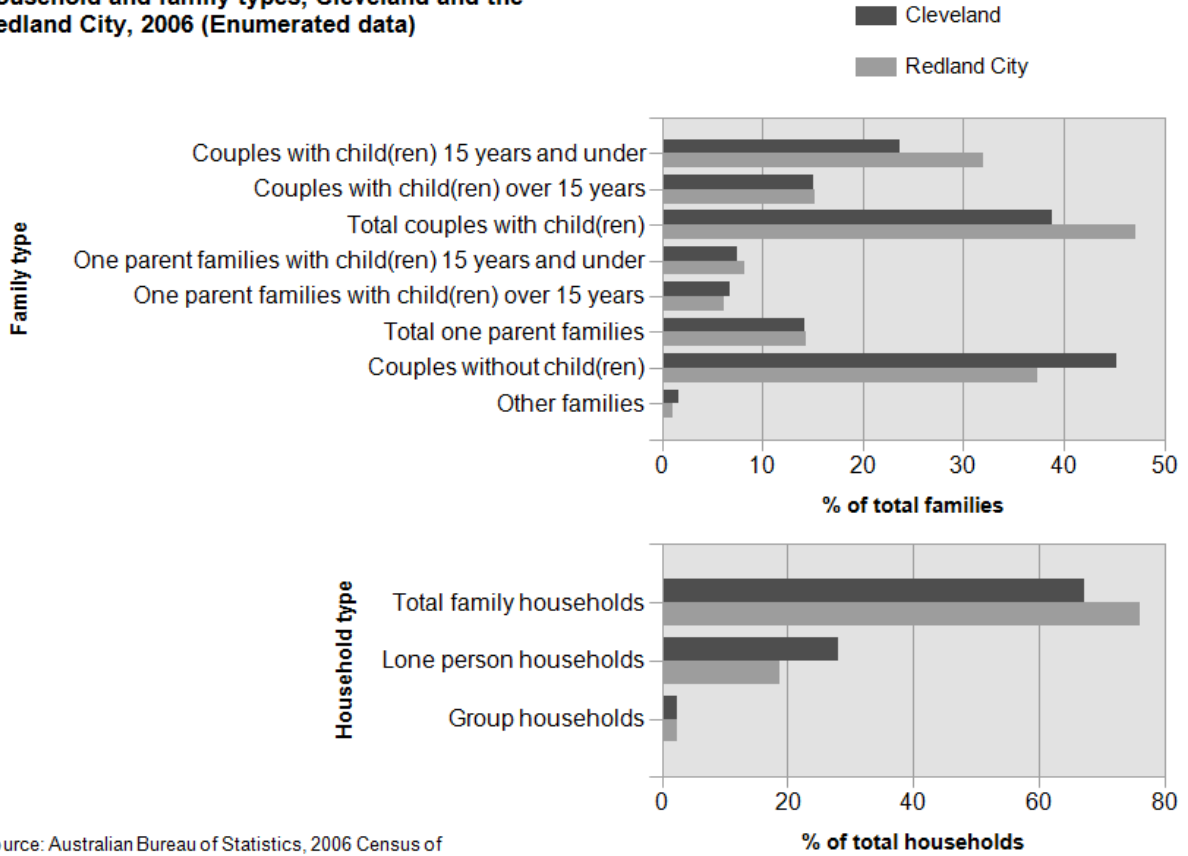
- Couples without child(ren) (+155), and;
- Couples with child(ren) 15 years and under (-80).

Comparing **Household types** between Cleveland and Redland City in 2006 reveals a smaller proportion of

Family households, but a larger proportion of lone person households. Family households accounted for 67.3% of total households in Cleveland while lone person households comprised 28.1%, (76.3% and 18.8% respectively for Redland City).

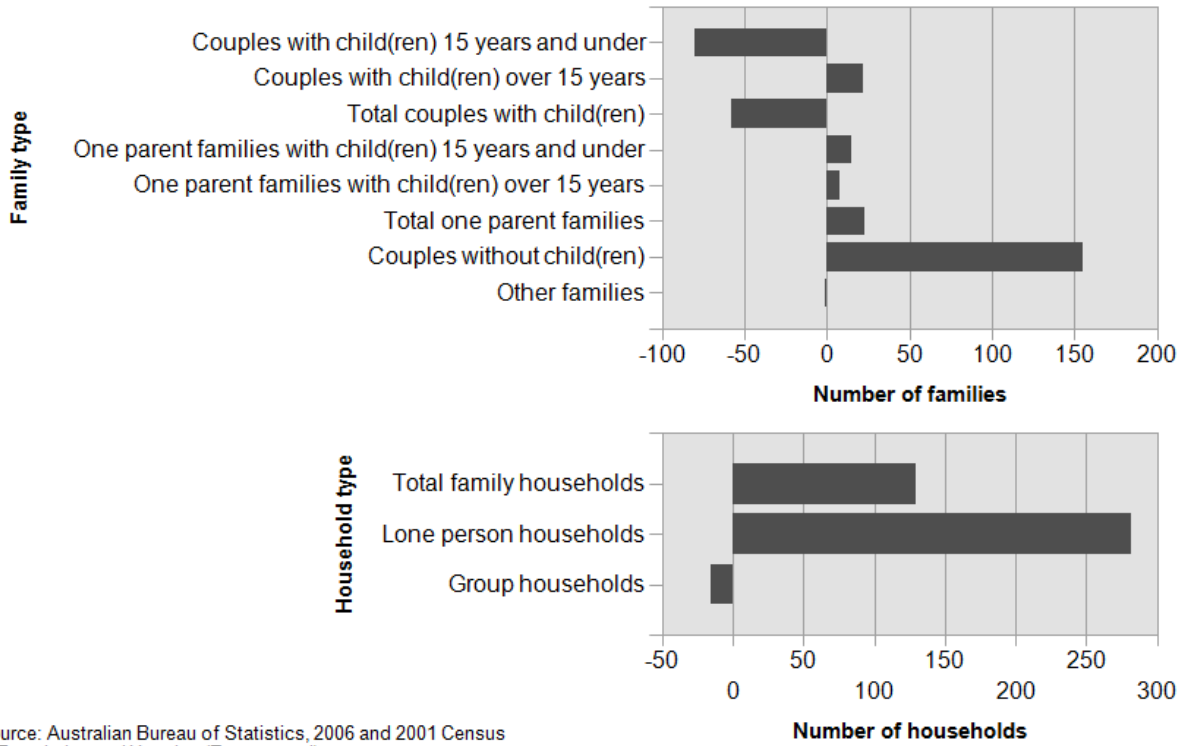
Between 2001 and 2006 in Cleveland, there was an increase in the number of Family households (129), an increase in lone person households (282) and a decrease in group households (-16).

**Household and family types, Cleveland and the Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

**Change in household and family types, Cleveland, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## How many people live in each household? (Number of persons usually resident)

Derived from the three Census questions, 'Name of each person including visitors who spent the night of Tuesday, 8 August 2006 in this dwelling', and 'Where does the person usually live?', and 'Are there any persons who usually live in this dwelling who were absent on Census Night (Tuesday, 8 August 2006)?'

The size of households in general follows the life-cycle of families. Households are usually small at the stage of relationship formation (early marriage), and then increase in size with the advent of children. They later reduce in size again as these children reach adulthood and leave home. However, household size can also be influenced by a lack, (or abundance) of affordable housing. Further, overseas migrants and indigenous persons often have a tradition of living with extended family members and/or other families.

Household size(number of persons usually resident)	Cleveland						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
1 Person	1,559	28.8	19.3	1,273	25.5	18.3	286
2 Persons	1,970	36.4	34.7	1,873	37.5	34.1	97
3 Persons	732	13.5	16.4	718	14.4	17.0	14
4 Persons	763	14.1	18.7	694	13.9	18.6	69
5 Persons	298	5.5	7.9	321	6.4	8.7	-23
6 or more Persons	89	1.6	3.1	122	2.4	3.3	-33
Total	5,411	100.0	100.0	5,001	100.0	100.0	410

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the number of persons usually resident in a household in the Cleveland compared with Redland City shows that there were a larger proportion of lone person households, and a smaller proportion of larger households (those with 4 persons or more). Overall there were 28.8% of lone person households, and 21.2% of larger households, compared with 19.3% and 29.7% respectively for Redland City.

The major differences in the household size for Cleveland and Redland City were:

- A *larger* percentage of 1 Person households (28.8% compared to 19.3%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage of 4 person households (14.1% compared to 18.7%).

The largest changes in the number of persons usually resident in a household in Cleveland between 2001 and 2006 were:

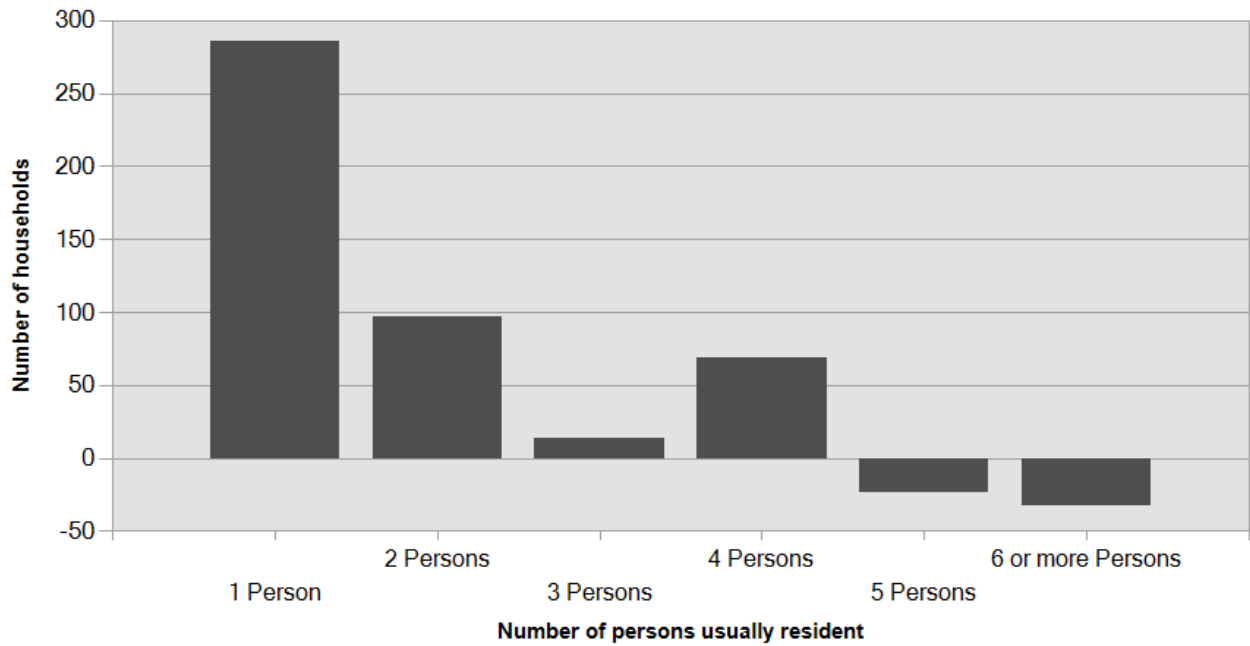
- 1 Person households (+286), and;
- 2 person households (+97).

**Household size, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006  
(Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

**Change in household size, Cleveland, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## Are we owners, renters or buyers? (Housing tenure)

Derived from the Census questions, 'Is this dwelling [owned outright, owned with a mortgage etc]', and 'If this dwelling is being rented, who is it rented from?'

Tenure data, to some extent, provide insights into the socio-economic status of an area as well as the role that the area plays in the housing market. For example, a high concentration of private renters may indicate an area attractive to specific housing markets such as young singles and couples, while a concentration of home owners indicates a more settled area (i.e. less transitory), with mature families and empty-nester household types. Tenure can also reflect built form, with a significantly higher share of renters in high density housing and a substantially larger proportion of home-owners in separate houses, although this is not a mutually exclusive pattern.

In conjunction with other socio-economic status information tenure data is useful for analysing a wide range of issues, including housing market analysis (in conjunction with Household and Family Type data) and for identifying public housing areas.

Housing tenure(households)	Cleveland						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Owned	2,115	38.0	32.7	2,257	44.2	38.1	-142
Being purchased	1,459	26.2	38.4	1,142	22.3	33.9	317
Renting - Govt	332	6.0	2.8	340	6.7	3.0	-8
Renting - Other	1,290	23.2	19.8	1,109	21.7	19.6	181
Renting - Not stated	26	0.5	0.5	16	0.3	0.3	10
<b>Renting - Total</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>183</b>
Other tenure type	67	1.2	1.1	100	2.0	2.1	-33
Not stated	283	5.1	4.6	147	2.9	3.0	136
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,572</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,111</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>461</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

*Care should be taken when analysing change over time for 'Owned' and 'Being purchased' categories as changes to the wording of the responses in the Census questionnaire between 2001 and 2006 may have resulted in skewed data. Please see the specific data notes for more detail.*

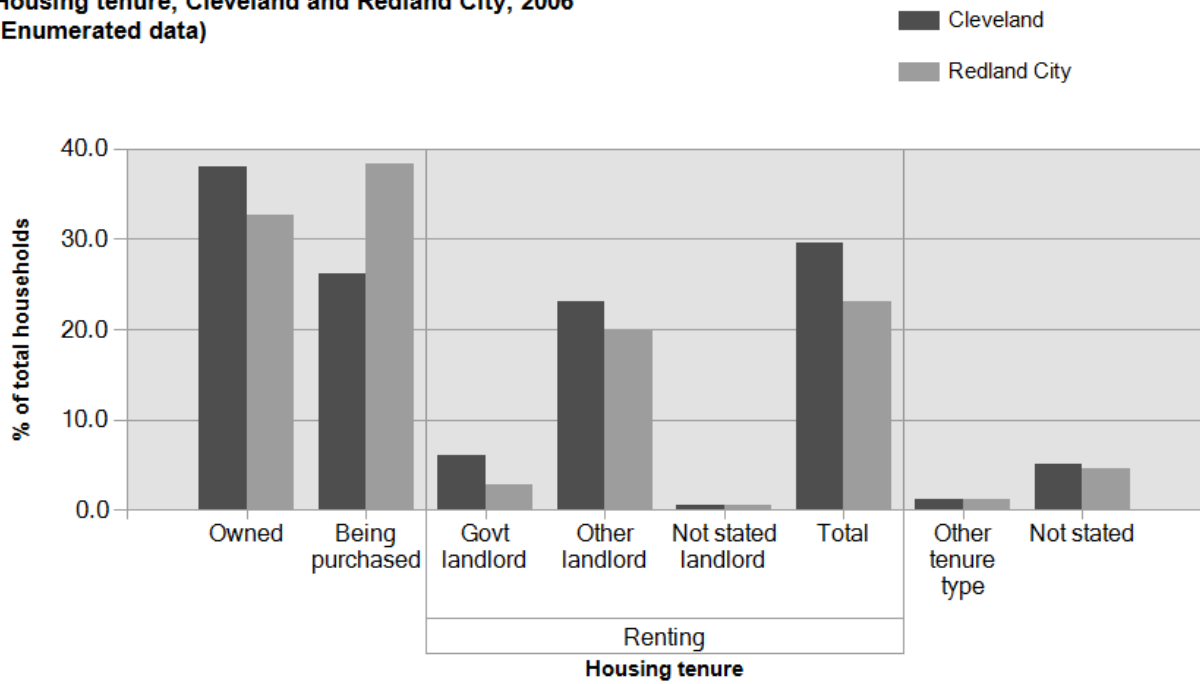
Analysis of the housing tenure of the population of Cleveland in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a larger proportion of households who owned their dwelling; a smaller proportion purchasing their dwelling; and a larger proportion who were renters.

Overall, 38.0% of the population owned their dwelling; 26.2% were purchasing, and 29.6% were renting, compared with 32.7%, 38.4% and 23.1% respectively for Redland City.

The largest changes in housing tenure categories for the households in Cleveland between 2001 and 2006 were:

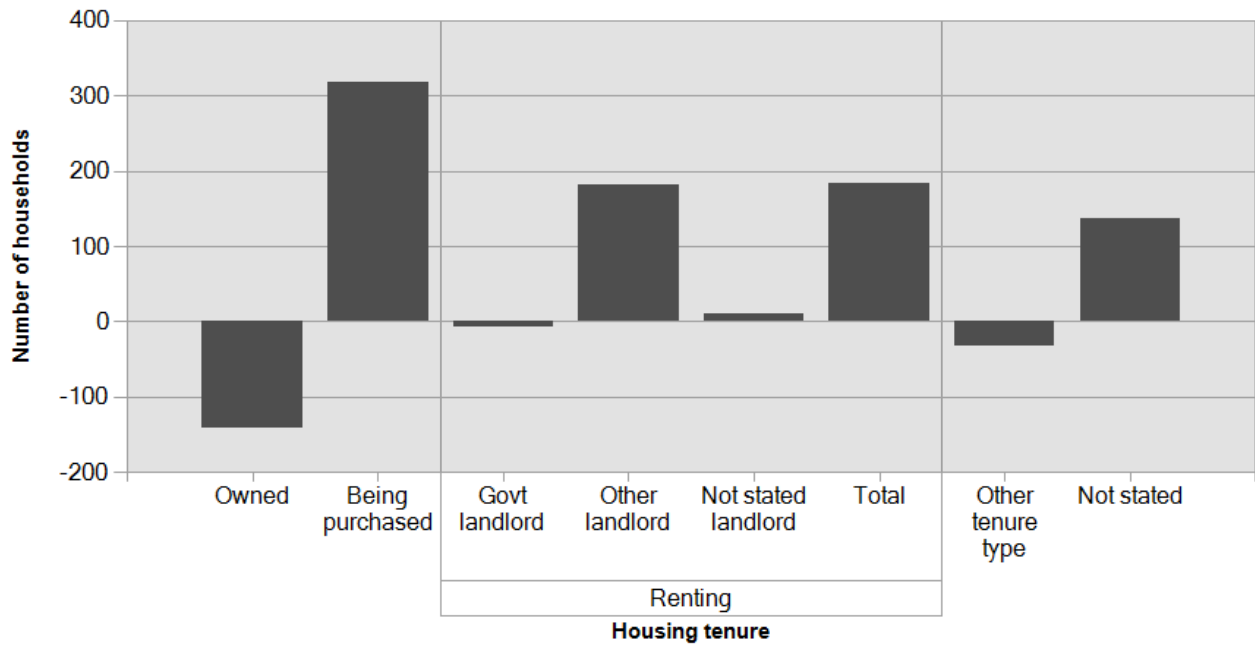
- Being purchased (+317 households);
- Renting - Total (+183 households);
- Renting - Other (+181 households), and;
- Owned (-142 households).

**Housing tenure, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006  
(Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

**Change in housing tenure, Cleveland, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## How much do we pay on our housing loan? (Monthly housing loan repayments)

### Monthly housing loan repayments 2006

Derived from the Census questions, 'How much does your household pay for this dwelling?' and 'Is this dwelling [owned outright, owned with a mortgage etc]'

This data is indicative of the residential role and function of an area and is directly related to the value of residential property in an area. When viewed with household income data it may also be indicative of the level of 'housing stress' households in the community are under. In 'mortgage belt' areas it is expected that households will be paying a higher proportion of their income on their housing compared to well-established areas.

To enable a comparison of Monthly housing loan repayments in an area over time, Housing loan quartiles have been calculated and presented in the 'Housing loan quartiles tab'.

Monthly housing loan repayments Cleveland (households)							
Enumerated data	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
\$1 to \$249	41	2.8	2.3	--	--	--	--
\$250 to \$399	24	1.6	2.2	--	--	--	--
\$400 to \$549	57	3.9	4.7	--	--	--	--
\$550 to \$749	89	6.1	6.3	--	--	--	--
\$750 to \$949	107	7.3	8.4	--	--	--	--
\$950 to \$1,199	161	11.1	12.5	--	--	--	--
\$1,200 to \$1,399	117	8.0	10.7	--	--	--	--
\$1,400 to \$1,599	118	8.1	8.8	--	--	--	--
\$1,600 to \$1,999	196	13.5	16.0	--	--	--	--
\$2,000 to \$2,999	272	18.7	15.6	--	--	--	--
\$3,000 and over	151	10.4	5.2	--	--	--	--
Not stated	123	8.4	7.4	--	--	--	--
Total	1,456	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	--

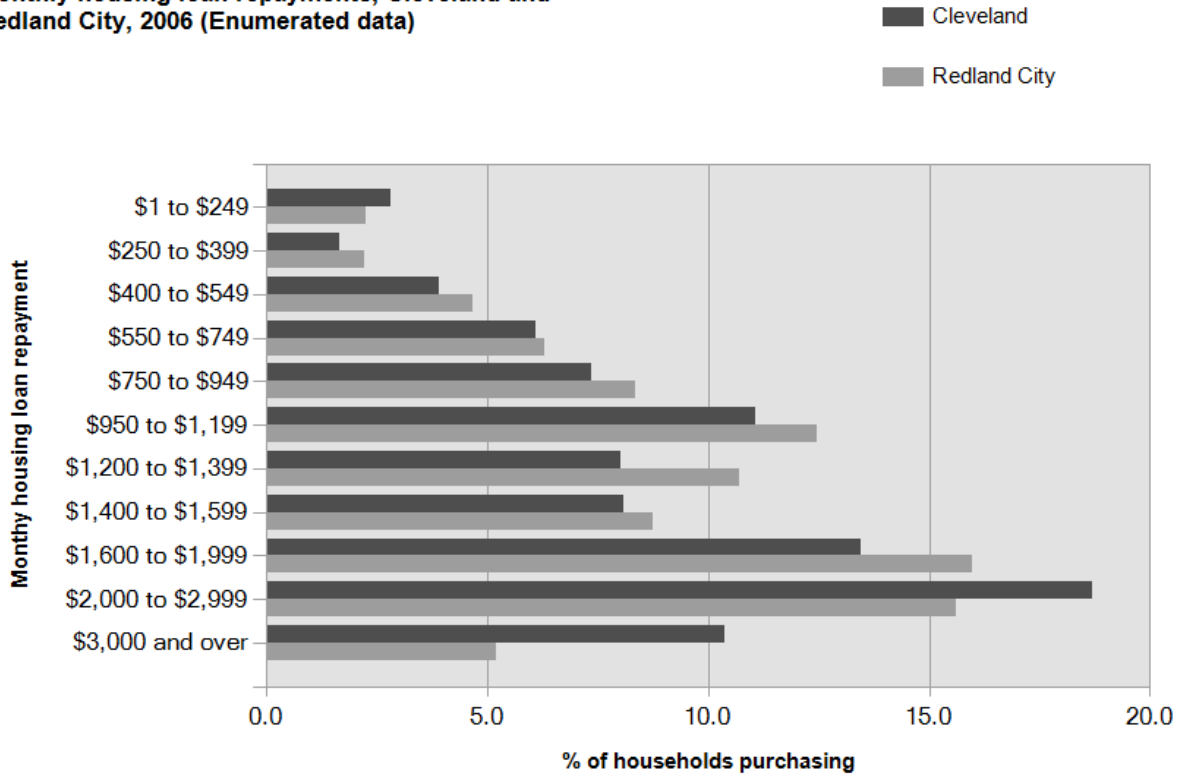
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the monthly housing loan repayments of households in Cleveland compared to Redland City shows that there was a larger proportion of households paying high mortgage repayments (\$2,000 per month or more) but a smaller proportion of households with low mortgage repayments (less than \$950 per month).

Overall, 29.1% of households were paying high mortgage repayments, and 21.7% were paying low repayments, compared with 20.8% and 23.9% respectively in Redland City.

**Monthly housing loan repayments, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## How much do we pay on our housing loan? (Monthly housing loan repayments)

### Housing loan quartiles

Housing loan payments are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as inflation. The loan payment quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the cost of housing of a community over time. The loan payment quartile method assumes an even distribution within each payment group. Quartiles are calculated from South East Queensland housing loan payment data.

#### Housing loan quartile definitions(Annual payment ranges)

	2006	2001	1996
Lowest group	Nil to \$10,969	Nil to \$7,701	Nil to \$6,910
Medium lowest	\$10,970 to \$16,229	\$7,702 to \$10,742	\$6,911 to \$10,082
Medium highest	\$16,230 to \$23,126	\$10,743 to \$14,310	\$10,083 to \$13,506
Highest group	\$23,127 and over	\$14,311 and over	\$13,507 and over

Housing loan repayment quartiles Cleveland							
Enumerated data	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Lowest group	299	22.4	24.1	218	20.1	22.4	81
Medium lowest	269	20.2	23.9	230	21.1	25.1	40
Medium highest	306	23.0	26.3	251	23.1	26.8	55
Highest group	459	34.4	25.6	389	35.8	25.8	70
Total	1,333	100.0	100.0	1,087	100.0	100.0	246

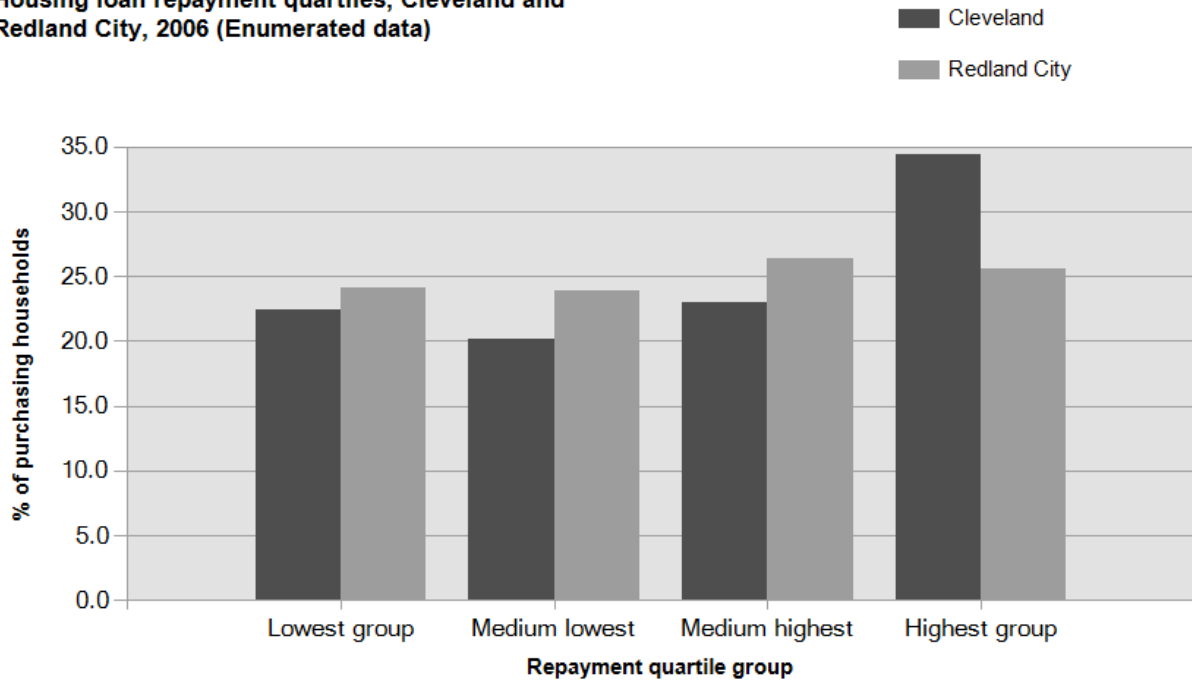
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, and 1996.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Housing loan repayment quartiles allow us to compare relative repayment liabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by housing loan repayment quartiles in Cleveland compared to Redland City shows that there was a larger proportion of households in the highest repayment quartile, but a smaller proportion in the lowest repayment quartile.

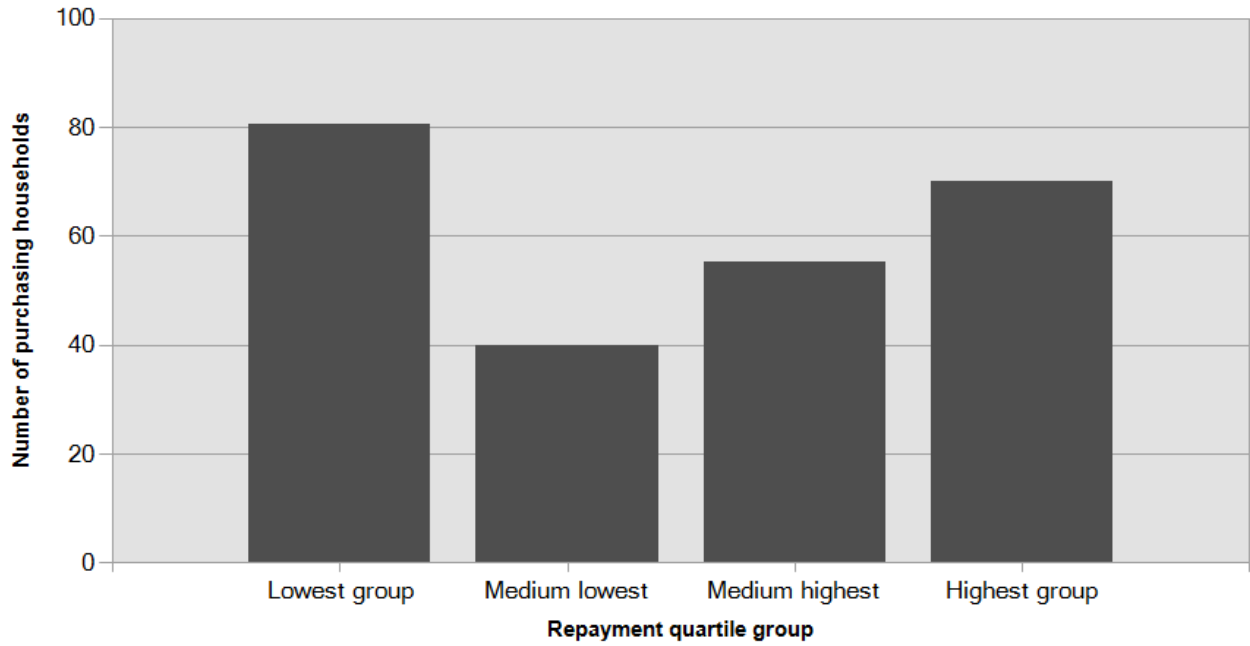
The most significant change in Cleveland between 2001 and 2006 was in the Lowest group quartile which showed an increase of 81 households.

**Housing loan repayment quartiles, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

**Change in housing loan repayment quartiles, Cleveland, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## How much do we pay on our housing rental? (Weekly housing rental)

### Weekly housing rental payments 2006

Derived from the Census questions, 'How much does your household pay for this dwelling?' and 'Is this dwelling [owned outright, owned with a mortgage etc]'

This data is indicative of the residential role and function of an area and is directly related to the value of residential property of an area. When viewed with household income data it may also be indicative of the level of 'housing stress' households in the community are under.

To enable a comparison of Weekly housing rental repayments in an area over time, Housing rental quartiles have been calculated and presented in the 'Housing rental quartiles tab'.

Weekly housing rental(households)	Cleveland		
	2006		
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
\$0 to \$49	34	2.1	3.0
\$50 to \$99	242	14.7	7.4
\$100 to \$139	57	3.5	6.4
\$140 to \$179	84	5.1	7.9
\$180 to \$224	247	15.0	16.6
\$225 to \$274	454	27.6	27.1
\$275 to \$349	252	15.3	19.5
\$350 to \$449	113	6.9	6.5
\$450 to \$549	46	2.8	1.3
\$550 and over	61	3.7	1.4
not stated	54	3.3	3.0
Total	1,644	100.0	100.0

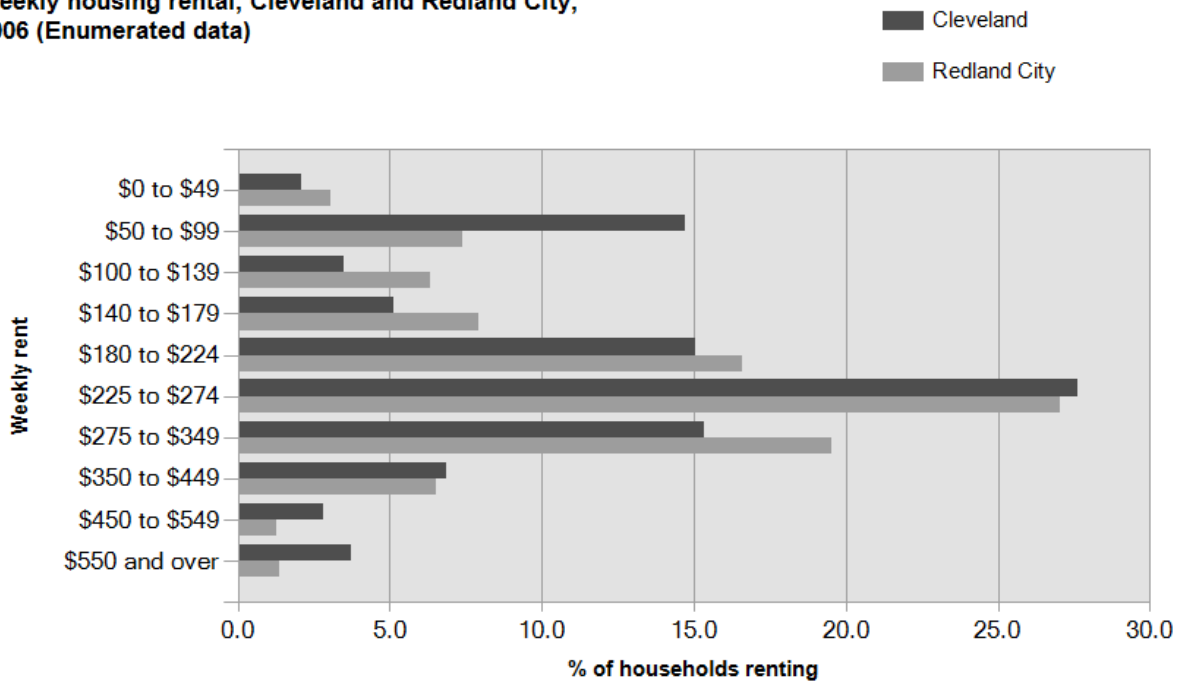
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the weekly housing rental payments of households in Cleveland compared to Redland City shows that there was a larger proportion of households paying high rental payments (\$450 per week or more) as well as a larger proportion of households with low rental payments (less than \$140 per week).

Overall, 6.5% of households were paying high rental payments, and 20.3% were paying low payments, compared with 2.7% and 16.8% respectively in Redland City.

**Weekly housing rental, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## How much do we pay on our housing rental? (Weekly housing rental)

### Housing rental quartiles

Rental payments are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as inflation. The rental payment quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the cost of rental housing of a community over time. The rental payment quartile method assumes an even distribution within each payment group. Quartiles are calculated from South East Queensland rental payment data.

#### Housing rental quartile definitions(Annual payment ranges)

	2006	2001
Lowest group	Nil to \$8,750	Nil to \$6,285
Medium lowest	\$8,751 to \$11,982	\$6,286 to \$8,577
Medium highest	\$11,983 to \$15,265	\$8,578 to \$10,454
Highest group	\$15,266 and over	\$10,455 and over

Housing rental payment quartiles	Cleveland						
	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Lowest group	392	24.7	23.1	390	27.6	21.1	3
Medium lowest	321	20.2	22.5	254	18.0	22.1	67
Medium highest	467	29.4	29.8	396	28.1	33.0	71
Highest group	410	25.8	24.6	372	26.3	23.9	38
Total	1,590	100.0	100.0	1,412	100.0	100.0	178

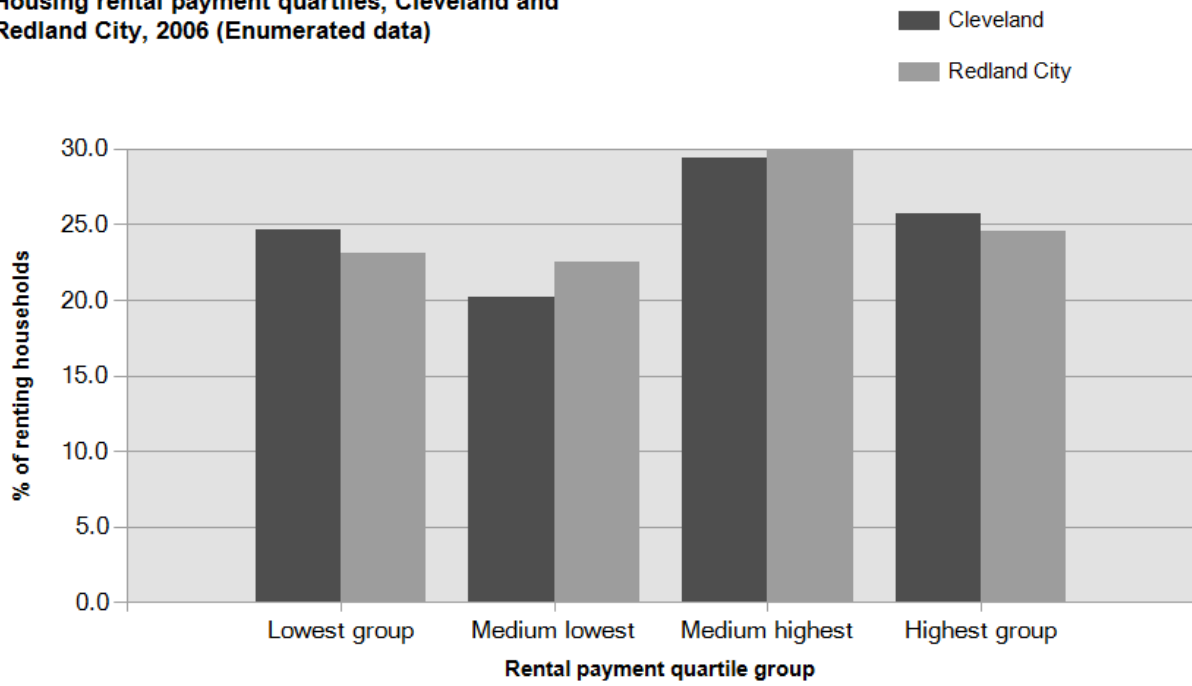
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, and 2001.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Rental payment quartiles allow us to compare relative rental liabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by rental payment quartiles in Cleveland compared to Redland City shows that there was a similar proportion of households in the highest payment quartile, but a larger proportion in the lowest payment quartile.

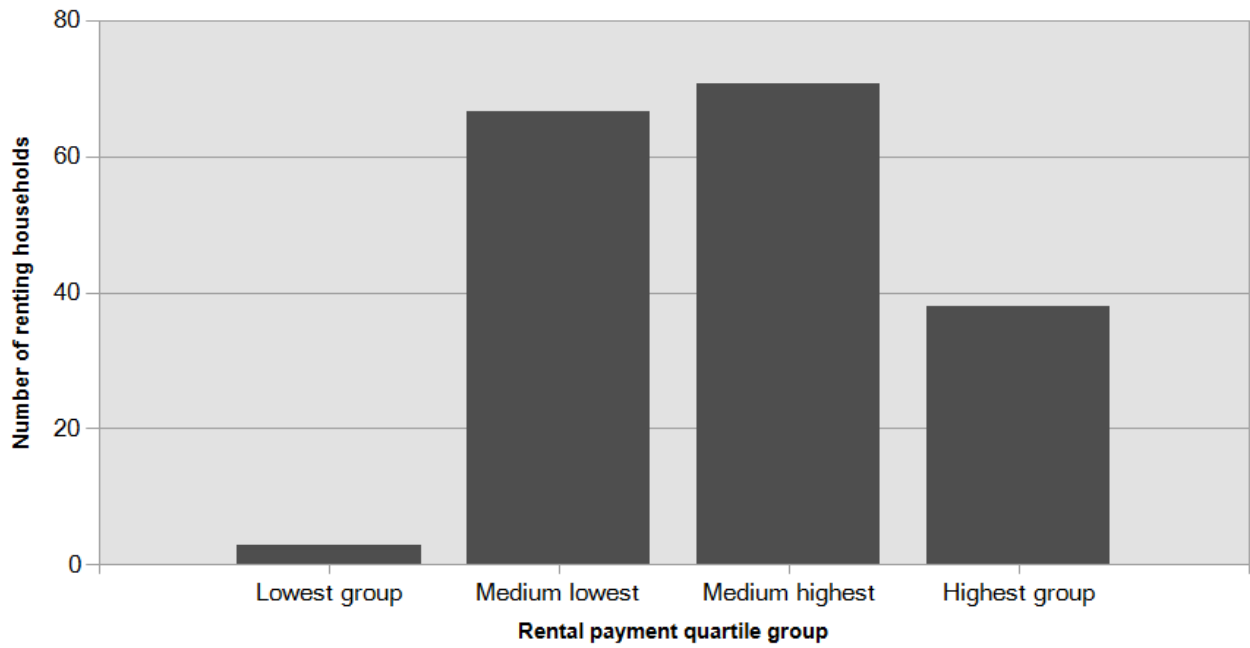
The most significant change in Cleveland between 2001 and 2006 was in the Medium highest quartile which showed an increase of 71 households.

**Housing rental payment quartiles, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

**Change in housing rental payment quartiles, Cleveland, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## What type of internet connection do we have? (Household internet connection)

Derived from the Census question, 'Can the Internet be accessed at this dwelling?' This question was asked for the first time in the 2006 census, replacing the questions in the 2001 census relating to internet use and computer use. See specific data notes for more detail.

It is widely accepted that broadband internet access is an essential requirement to participate in the so-called 'new economy' and households with only dial-up or no internet service are increasingly being left behind in the information age. Increasingly fast internet access is required for accessing essential information and undertaking domestic and non-domestic business as both government and the private sector are increasingly conducting their business, or aspects of it, on-line.

Type of internet connection(Household internet connection)	Cleveland		
	2006		
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
Broadband connection	2,389	42.8	44.9
Dial-up connection	990	17.8	20.3
Other connection	40	0.7	0.4
<b>Total internet connections</b>	<b>3,419</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>65.7</b>
No internet connection	1,849	33.2	29.4
Internet connection not stated	308	5.5	4.9
Total households	5,576	100.0	100.0

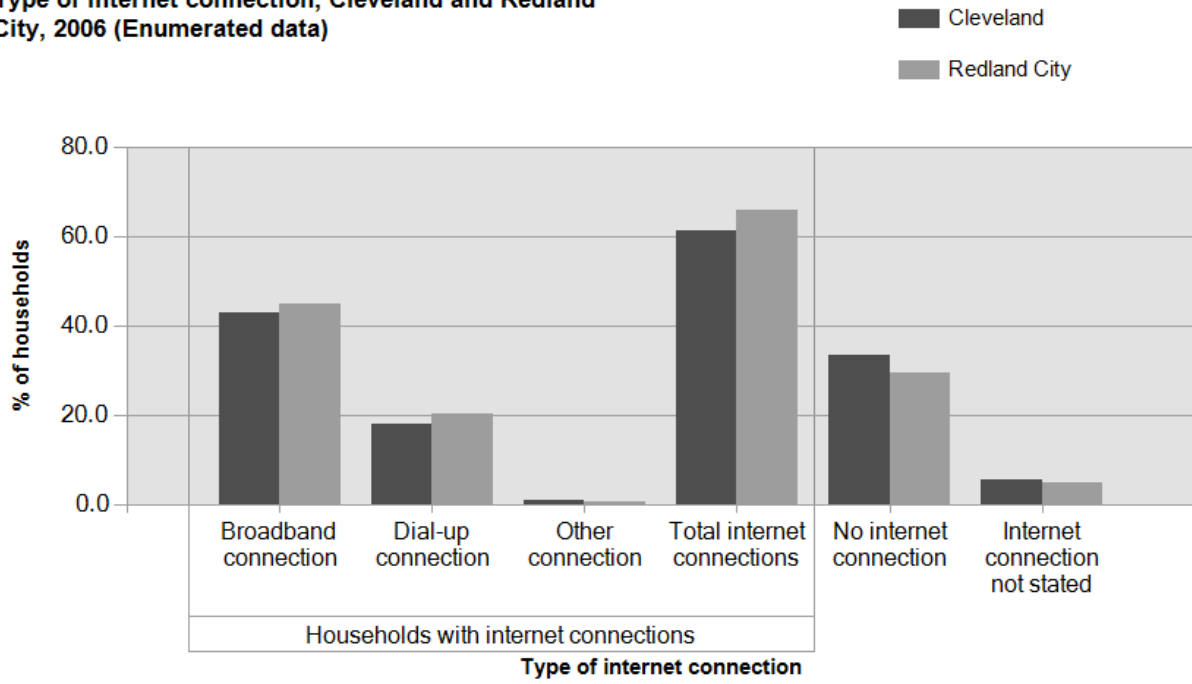
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the type of internet connection of households in Cleveland compared to Redland City shows that there was a similar proportion of households with either no internet connection or a dial up connection, but a smaller proportion of households with broadband connectivity.

Overall 51.0% of households had no internet connection or a dial up connection, and 42.8% had broadband connectivity, compared with 49.7% and 44.9% respectively in Redland City.

**Type of internet connection, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## How many cars do we own? (Car ownership)

Derived from the Census question, 'How many registered motor vehicles owned or used by residents of this dwelling were garaged or parked at or near this dwelling on the night of Tuesday, 8 August 2006?'

The ability of the population to source services and employment is strongly influenced by access to transport. The number of motor vehicles per household quantifies access to private transport. There are three major reasons for a different share of motor vehicles per household:

- the age structure of the population and household type, which influences the size of the household and the number of adults present;
- access to public transport; and
- household income, which can influence the amount of money available to purchase motor vehicles.

Car ownership(vehicles per household)	Cleveland						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
No vehicles	616	11.1	6.0	558	10.9	6.3	58
1 vehicle	2,049	36.8	31.9	2,012	39.3	36.5	37
2 vehicles	1,716	30.8	38.1	1,655	32.3	37.8	61
3 vehicles or more	858	15.4	18.7	639	12.5	15.1	219
Not stated	331	5.9	5.2	252	4.9	4.2	79
Total	5,570	100.0	100.0	5,116	100.0	100.0	454

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of the car ownership of the households in Cleveland in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that 83.0% of the households owned at least one car, while 11.1% did not, compared with 88.7% and 6.0% respectively in Redland City.

Of those that owned at least one vehicle, there was a larger proportion who owned just one car; a smaller proportion who owned two cars; and a smaller proportion who owned three cars or more.

Overall, 36.8% of the households owned one car; 30.8% owned two cars; and 15.4% owned three cars or more, compared with 31.9%; 38.1% and 18.7% respectively for Redland City.

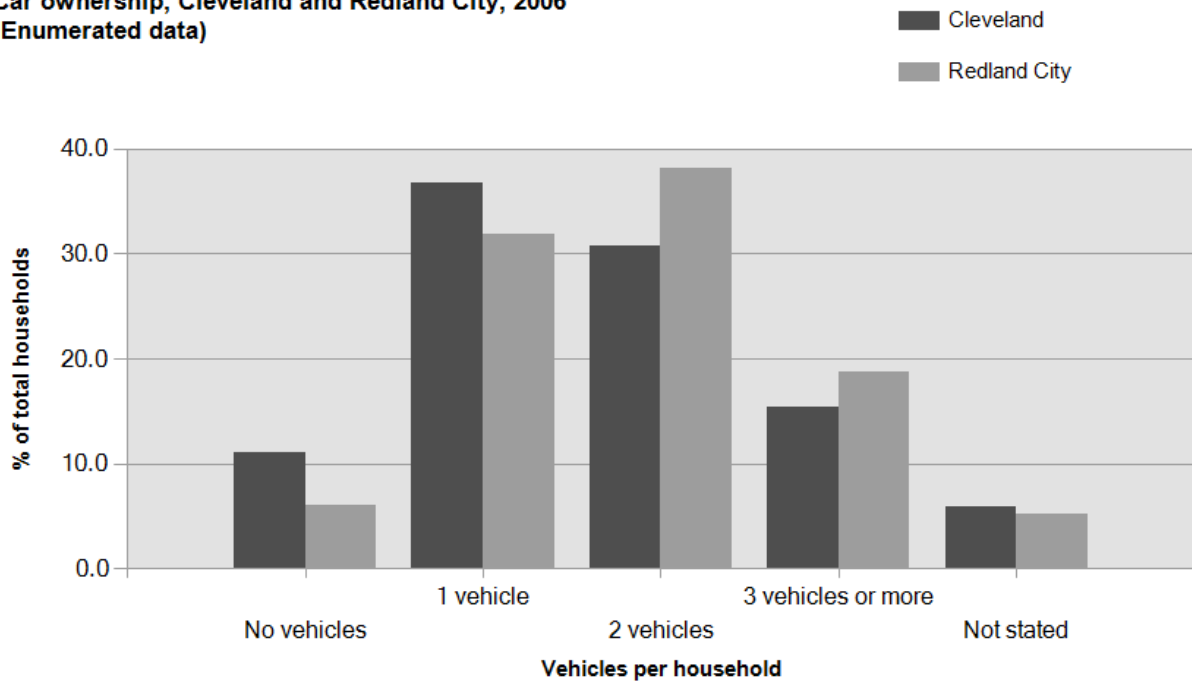
The major differences between the car ownership of the households in Cleveland and Redland City were:

- A *larger* percentage of households with No vehicles (11.1% compared to 6.0%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 2 vehicles (30.8% compared to 38.1%).

The largest changes in the household car ownership in Cleveland between 2001 and 2006 was with those who owned:

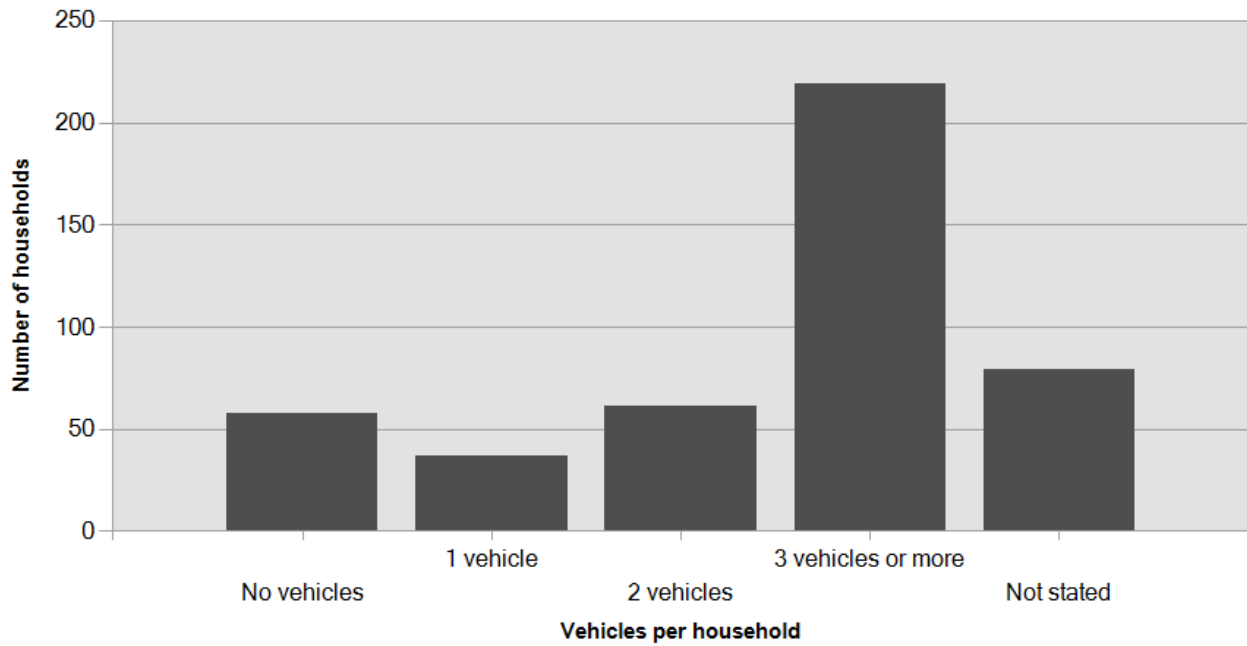
- 3 vehicles or more (+219 households);
- 2 vehicles (+61 households), and;
- No vehicles (+58 households).

**Car ownership, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006  
(Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

**Change in car ownership, Cleveland, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

# Cleveland

## What type of dwellings do we live in? (Dwelling types)

Dwelling Type is derived from an assessment by the Census Collector who observes and records the type of dwelling structure.

The types of dwellings that are common to areas are important determinants in the role and function that the area plays in the housing market. A greater concentration of higher density dwellings is likely to attract more young adults and smaller households; while larger, detached or separate dwellings are more likely to have families and prospective families living in them, although this is not a mutually exclusive pattern.

The residential built form often reflects market opportunities or planning policy, such as the building of denser forms of housing around public transport nodes or employment centres.

Dwelling structure(private dwellings)	Cleveland			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	2006		Redland City %	2001		Redland City %	
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Separate house	3,751	63.0	78.8	3,582	65.3	79.2	169
Medium density	1,585	26.6	11.6	1,366	24.9	11.1	219
High density	227	3.8	0.5	110	2.0	0.3	117
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	0	0	0.9	13	0.2	1.1	-13
Other	12	0.2	0.1	6	0.1	0.2	6
Not stated	0	0	0	39	0.7	0.5	-39
TOTAL occupied private dwellings	5,562	93.5	91.9	5,116	93.2	92.4	446
TOTAL unoccupied Dwellings	389	6.5	8.1	373	6.8	7.6	16
TOTAL Dwellings	5,951	100.0	100.0	5,489	100.0	100.0	462

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

(a) 'Medium density' includes all semi-detached, row, terrace, townhouses and villa units, plus flats and apartments in blocks of 1 or 2 storeys, and flats attached to houses.

(b) 'High density' includes flats and apartments in 3 storey and larger blocks.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

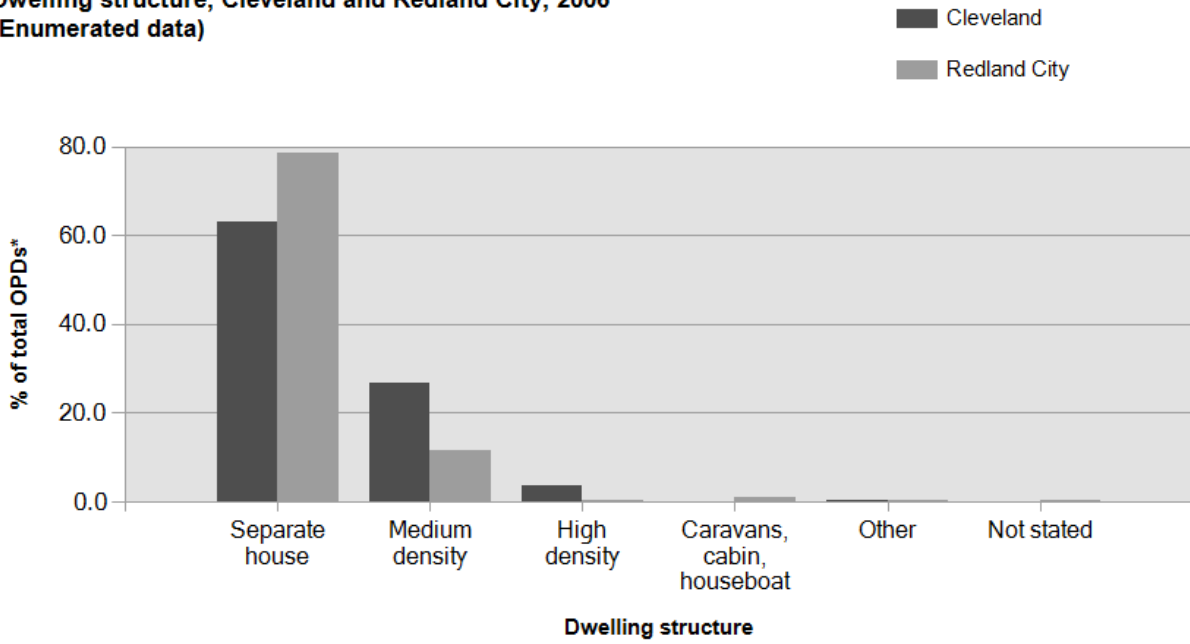
In 2006, there were 3,751 households who occupied a separate house in the area, while 1,585 occupied a medium density dwelling, and 227 occupied high density flats and apartments.

Analysis of the types of dwellings of the households in Cleveland in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that 63.0% occupied a separate house; 26.6% occupied a medium density dwelling; while 3.8% occupied high density dwellings, compared with 78.8%, 11.6%, and 0.5% respectively in Redland City.

The largest changes in the type of dwellings occupied by households in Cleveland between 2001 and 2006 were for those occupying a:

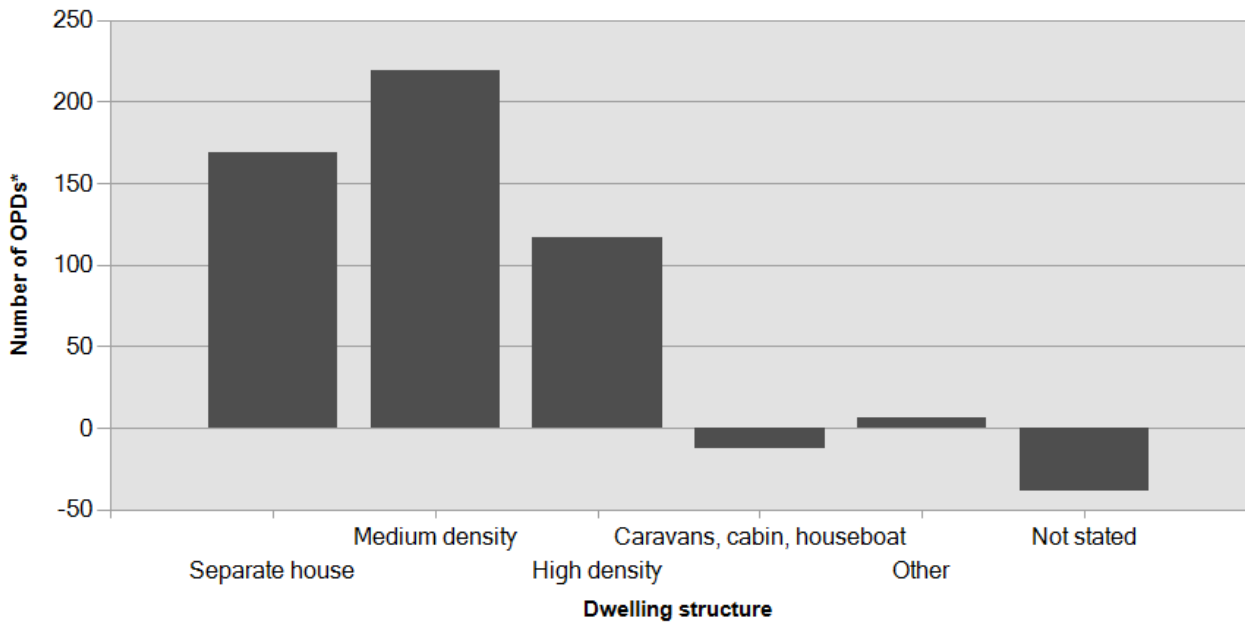
- Medium density dwelling (+219 dwellings);
- Separate house (+169 dwellings), and;
- High density dwelling (+117 dwellings).

**Dwelling structure, Cleveland and Redland City, 2006  
(Enumerated data)**



\*OPDs refers to Occupied Private Dwellings.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

**Change in dwelling structure, Cleveland, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)**



\*OPDs refers to Occupied Private Dwellings.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population and Housing (Enumerated)

## Geography notes

Census data is available at a variety of different geographic levels, for example, State; Local Government; and Census Collector District (a unit of around 200 households). Rarely do these boundaries match actual 'communities', 'suburbs' or 'service catchments' needed for effective decision making.

The Community Profile combines data for the Redland City along with customised suburbs/localities, aggregated from Census Collector Districts for the Census years: 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

The Redland City has 16 small areas:

- Alexandra Hills
- Birkdale
- Capalaba
- Cleveland
- Coochiemudlo Island
- Mount Cotton
- North Stradbroke Island
- Ormiston
- Redland Bay
- Sheldon
- Southern Moreton Bay Islands
- Thorneside
- Thornlands
- Victoria Point
- Wellington Point
- Redland City Mainland

### Suburb/locality geography

The suburbs and localities in the Community Profile tables are aggregations of 2006 Census Collection Districts (CDs). Where CDs did not fit exactly into the suburb or locality boundaries, estimates were made of the number of dwellings to be included. These estimates use aerial photography, dwelling counts, planning schemes, and street directories to determine what percentage of a CD goes into each suburb. The resulting data provides the most accurate population information for suburbs and localities.

*NOTE: The geography in the Community Profile tables may not match the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) suburb boundaries for 2006, which are based on aggregation of whole CDs.*

## Data notes

All data in this Profile is sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, copyright in ABS data vests in the Commonwealth of Australia.

### Population figures

The most comprehensive population count available in Australia is derived from the Census of Population and Housing, conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics every 5 years. It is an official count of all people and dwellings in Australia on Census night, and collects details of age, sex and other characteristics of the population. The last Census was conducted on 8 August 2006 and was the 15th national Census for Australia. The next Census will be conducted on 7 August 2011.

Census statistics are used as the basis for estimating the population at national, state and local government levels, for electoral purposes and the distribution of government funds. They are used by individuals and organisations in the public and private sectors for planning, administration, research and decision making.

Populations are estimated in various ways. It is important to understand how a population has been derived when you are using the data.

Census data in the Community Profile section of profile.id<sup>®</sup> includes **enumerated** and **usual residence** data. The **estimated resident population** can be found in the Additional Information section of this website.

#### Enumerated Population

The 'Enumerated Population' represents where people were counted on Census Night (8 August 2006), which may not be where they usually live. This population figure generally includes overseas visitors and visitors to the area from within Australia, but excludes Australians overseas.

This type of count provides a snapshot at a given point in time. The Census is timed to attempt to capture the typical situation, however, holiday resort areas, such as the Gold Coast and snow fields, may show a large enumeration count compared with the usual residence count.

Where enumerated population data is used in the profile, overseas visitors have been specifically excluded from the tables, but visitors from within Australia are included.

For detailed information about Enumerated population please refer to the ABS Fact Sheet – Population Measures.

#### Usual Residence Population

This population is derived from the Census. It is the place where a person usually lives, rather than the place where they were counted on Census night. Each person completing the Census is required to state their address of usual residence and this information is used to derive the Usual Residence population.

Census counts compiled on this basis are less likely to be influenced by seasonal factors, such as holiday seasons and snow seasons, and provide information about the usual residents of an area.

In 2006 all Census data are provided for usual residence as well as enumerated population. Previously household information was released as enumerated only (please see the detailed note for household and family type). Additionally, data about usual residence were not published for any data sets prior to 2001. Consequently, a time series has been provided for non-household data comparing 2006 and 2001 data only.

For detailed information about usual residence and enumerated population please refer to the ABS Fact Sheet – Population Measures.

#### Estimated Resident Population

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official ABS estimate of the Australian population. The ERP is based on results of the Census and is compiled as at 30 June of each Census year. It is updated between Censuses - quarterly for state and national figures, and annually for local government areas. ERP provides a population figure between Censuses.

The ERP is based on the usual residence population and includes adjustments for Census undercount,

Australian residents who were temporarily overseas on Census night, and backdates the population to 30 June. Each year's updates take into account births, deaths and both internal and overseas migration.

ERPs can be found under the 'Additional Information' section of the menu in the Community Profile.

For detailed information about ERPs please refer to the ABS publication Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 1999.

## Randomisation

The information presented in the tables in the Community Profile is based on detailed tables produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics at the Local Government Area level, and at the Census Collection District (CD) level for suburbs and small areas.

*Note: The raw CD level data are then recalculated to exactly reflect the selected boundaries as shown on the maps within the Community Profile.*

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) will randomise information it provides to preserve confidentiality. All cells are slightly adjusted to prevent any identification of personal details. Methodologies for doing this have changed between 2001 and 2006.

- Data tables released prior to the 2006 Census had small numbers (values of 1 or 2) randomly adjusted to either 0 or 3 by the ABS. As tables are randomly adjusted independently of each other, totals differ slightly across tables with the same population. The affect of randomisation is increased with the aggregation of Census Collector Districts into suburbs.
- In relation to the 2006 data, a new method called "perturbation" has been introduced. All figures included within any table may be randomly adjusted by a small amount. These adjustments result in small introduced random errors. Although the information value of the table as a whole is not impaired, care should be taken when interpreting very small numbers, since randomisation will affect the relative size of small numbers far more than larger numbers. The effect of the randomisation methodology also ensures that values of 1 and 2 do not appear in tables.

No reliance should be placed on small cells as they are impacted by random adjustment, respondent and processing errors.

Table totals and subtotals will be internally consistent but discrepancies may be observed between tables cross-tabulating the same population by different variables. While randomisation compromises the table totals by making them appear inconsistent, this is the best available socio-demographic data at the suburb level. This level of compromise is not statistically significant and should not impact on decision makers making effective resource allocation and planning decisions.

## Overseas visitors

Enumerated data from the 2001 and 2006 Censuses are published by the ABS with "Overseas visitors" appearing as a separate category in many tables. To improve usability of the information the category "Overseas visitors" has been removed from all tables and calculations.

## Table totals and rounding

Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to randomisation of small numbers and percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding of decimal places. All discrepancies are minimal and are statistically insignificant.

## Household and Family Composition

This variable describes the type of household within a dwelling. Household composition indicates whether a family is present and whether other unrelated household members are present. Any household, including lone person households, can contain visitors. 'Visitor only' households can contain overseas visitors (ABS Census Dictionary 2006).

The 'Other not classifiable' category includes those households which were occupied on Census night but where the Census collector could not make contact; households that contained only persons aged under 15 years; and households which could not be classified elsewhere in this classification because there was

insufficient information on the Census form. (ABS Census Dictionary 2006).

The household and family data are essentially the same for both Usual Residence and Enumerated population counts. The person who fills in the form identifies all persons who are present on Census night and their relationship within the household. Anyone who is temporarily absent is separately identified on the form, so that the type of household and number of usual residents can be identified. However, any table examining the characteristics of people by the type of household they live in will exclude these people as few demographic variables are collected for persons temporarily absent.

Persons who are away from home, will be counted in the household they are present in on Census night (generally in a non-private dwelling or as a visitor in a private dwelling). Although the ABS will know their usual address, and they will be coded back to their area of usual residence, the ABS is not able to impute that person's relationship to other people also resident at that address. Unlike the Enumerated count, Usual Residence household data does not include 'visitor only' households.

## Specific notes

All data in the Community Profile is sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, copyright in ABS data vests in the Commonwealth of Australia.

### How many people live here?

#### Key Statistics

The summary statistics table contains 'Total population', 'Overseas population', 'Gender', 'Indigenous population', 'Institutional population' and 'Average household size'; along with a summary of data contained elsewhere in the Profile.

'Total population' and 'Gender' data are shown both including and excluding 'Overseas Visitors'.

'Indigenous population' refers to persons of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

'Institutional population' refers to people living in non-private dwellings. These types of dwellings are establishments which provide a communal type of accommodation. Examples of categories are hotel, motel, boarding house, private hotel, public hospital (not psychiatric), and childcare institution.

'Average household size' is calculated on the basis of the number people counted in occupied private dwellings (excluding overseas visitors), divided by the number of occupied private dwellings (excluding non-private dwellings, such as institutions and hotels etc).

For notes on other variables in the 'Key statistics' table please see the specific data notes for each of the relevant sections.

### How old are we?

Includes all persons except 'Overseas Visitors'.

Between the 2001 and the 2006 Censuses, there was a small change in the way that the question regarding your age was phrased. The 2001 Census asked your age next birthday. In 2006, the question asked either your age last birthday or your date of birth. This change in the way age structure has been collected has not had an impact on the data produced; if date of birth was completed, then the ABS calculated age as at your last birthday. 2006 age data are comparable to prior Censuses.

### Who are we?

#### Where were we born?

Includes all persons except 'Overseas Visitors'.

The 'United Kingdom' includes 'England', 'Scotland', 'Wales', 'Northern Ireland', 'Channel Islands', 'Isle of Man', and 'United Kingdom not further defined'.

'Total Overseas born' includes 'inadequately described', 'at sea', and 'not elsewhere classified'.

'Main English speaking countries' includes Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

'Non-English speaking backgrounds' refers to persons born in countries not included in 'Main English speaking countries'.

'China (excl. Taiwan Province)' also excludes the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macau.

Birthplace is coded using the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) 1998..

### How many recently arrived?

Excludes persons who did not state their birthplace, and persons born in Australia or in other Australian territories.

Includes Australian residents born overseas who will be in Australia for more than one year.

## How well do we speak English?

This is derived from the Census question, 'How well does the person speak English?' and applies to all persons who speak a language other than English at home. The table in the profile has been further restricted to refer only to persons born overseas and aged over 5 years (excluding overseas visitors).

English proficiency aims to measure the ability of persons who speak 'English as a Second Language' to also speak English. The data, when viewed with other ethnic and cultural indicators, tends to reflect the ethnic composition of the population and the number of years of residence in Australia. In general, an area with a higher proportion of persons born in English-speaking countries or who emigrated from non-English speaking countries several decades ago is likely to have greater English-speaking proficiency.

*Note: A person's English proficiency is based on a subjective assessment and should therefore be treated with caution.*

Responses to the question on Proficiency in English in the Census are subjective. For example, one respondent may consider that a response of 'Well' is appropriate if they can communicate well enough to do the shopping, while another respondent may consider such a response appropriate only for people who can hold a social conversation. Proficiency in English should be considered as an indicator of a person's ability to speak English and not a definitive measure of this ability.

For more information on proficiency in English, please refer to the ABS Census Dictionary (2901.0).

## What language do we speak at home?

Includes all persons except 'Overseas Visitors'.

Language spoken at home is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), 2005-06.

'Filipino' was recorded as a separate language from 'Tagalog' in the 2006 Census, but no such distinction was made in earlier Censuses. profile.id® combines the two languages together as 'Tagalog'. Filipino is a standardised version of Tagalog, incorporating words from other indigenous languages within the Philippines.

'Dari' was recorded as a separate language from 'Persian' in the 2006 Census, but no distinction was made in earlier Censuses. profile.id® combines the two languages together as 'Persian'. Dari is a localised name for Persian in Afghanistan.

## What is our religion?

Includes all persons except 'Overseas Visitors'.

Religion is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), 2005.

The religion question in the Census is an optional question and so has quite a high rate of 'Not Stated' responses.

The 2006 Census recorded 'Eastern Orthodox', which is a new designation for those churches previously described as 'Orthodox'.

The 2006 Census recorded 'Assyrian Apostolic' as a separate religious category. Previously, all religions falling under this category were recorded as 'Oriental Christian'.

The 2006 Census introduces a new designation called 'Oriental Orthodox'. The majority of the churches in this group were formerly known as 'Oriental Christian'. This includes:

- Oriental Orthodox, nfd
- Armenian Apostolic
- Coptic Orthodox Church
- Syrian Orthodox Church

- Ethiopian Orthodox Church
- Oriental Orthodox, nec

'Christian nfd' refers to a Christian religion 'not further defined', and includes:

- Apostolic Church, so described
- Church of God, so described
- Australian Christian Churches, so described
- New Church Alliance, so described

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## What is our individual income?

This data includes total gross income (including pensions and allowances) that a person usually receives each week.

This data applies only to people aged 15 years and over and excludes overseas visitors.

Individual incomes are collected as ranges in the Census.

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## Individual income quartiles

Individual income groups are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time.

Individual income quartiles look at the distribution of incomes in the Redland City relative to South East Queensland. Quartiles split the total population into four equal parts for the South East Queensland. The table shows the number and proportion of individuals in the Redland City falling into each segment for the benchmark area.

The table gives a clear picture of where individual incomes in the Redland City sit relative to South East Queensland. For the South East Queensland, 25% of persons fall into each category. If, for example, the Redland City has 30% in the top category and only 20% in the lowest, this indicates that the Redland City has proportionally more higher-income individuals and less lower-income individuals.

### Individual income quartile definitions(Annual income ranges)

	2006	2001	1996	1991
Lowest group	Nil to \$11,744	Nil to \$9,629	Nil to \$7,827	Nil to \$6,466
Medium lowest	\$11,745 to \$25,361	\$9,630 to \$19,189	\$7,828 to \$15,148	\$6,467 to \$13,091
Medium highest	\$25,362 to \$45,108	\$19,190 to \$33,967	\$15,149 to \$27,594	\$13,092 to \$23,318
Highest group	\$45,109 and over	\$33,968 and over	\$27,595 and over	\$23,319 and over

---

## What is our household income?

Household income comprises the total of incomes of all persons in the household who stated an income.

Excludes 'Visitor only households' and 'Other non classifiable households'.

'Not stated' includes 'Partial income not stated' and 'All incomes not stated'.

'Partial income not stated' includes households where at least one, but not all, member(s) aged 15 years and over did not state an income and / or at least one household member aged 15 years and over was temporarily absent. In these cases, the aggregate of all stated individual incomes would be less than the true household income so these households are excluded from the classification.

'All incomes not stated' includes households where no members present stated an income.

## Household income quartiles

Household income groups are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time.

Household income quartiles look at the distribution of incomes in the Redland City relative to South East Queensland. Quartiles split the total number of households into four equal parts for the South East Queensland. The table shows the number and proportion of households in the Redland City falling into each segment.

The table gives a clear picture of where household incomes in the Redland City sit relative to South East Queensland. For the South East Queensland, 25% of households fall into each category. If, for example, the Redland City has 30% in the top category and only 20% in the lowest, this indicates that the Redland City has proportionally more higher-income households and less lower-income households.

### Household income quartile definitions(Annual income ranges)

	2006	2001	1996	1991
Lowest group	Nil to \$29,866	Nil to \$21,735	Nil to \$17,942	Nil to \$15,840
Medium lowest	\$29,867 to \$55,071	\$21,736 to \$39,623	\$17,943 to \$32,619	\$15,841 to \$28,264
Medium highest	\$55,072 to \$88,209	\$39,624 to \$66,321	\$32,620 to \$53,247	\$28,265 to \$46,170
Highest group	\$88,210 and over	\$66,322 and over	\$53,248 and over	\$46,171 and over

## What are our qualifications?

Includes persons aged 15 years and over.

Excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

Excludes schooling up to Year 12.

'No qualifications' refers to persons still studying for their first qualification, persons who do not have a qualification, and persons who have a qualification out of the scope of the Census version of the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001.

## What is the highest secondary school year we have completed?

Includes persons aged 15 years and over.

'Schooling' refers to Primary and Secondary schooling.

Excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

There is no time series for this particular data set owing to differences in the way that the data was recorded. The 2001 Census did not record people who were over 15 years and still at school as having completed a particular year of schooling. Instead they were counted as "Still at school". However, in 2006 they were coded to the highest year already completed, making the data non-comparable. This means that if an individual is still in the process of completing year 11 during a Census year, they are recorded as having completed year 10. This also means that the number of people who have completed year 10 cannot be treated as being indicative of the number of people who left school after completing year 10 as it will include people who were in the process of completing year 11.

## Where are we learning?

Excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

'Independent' refers to private and other non-Government schools.

'Catholic' refers to infant, primary and secondary schools run independently by the Catholic Church.

'TAFE' refers to 'Technical and Further Education' institutions.

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## Do we need assistance?

This data identifies people who report a need for assistance due to a 'profound or severe core activity limitation'. This population is defined as people who need assistance in their day to day lives with any or all of the following activities – self-care, body movements or communication – because of a disability, long-term health condition, or old age.

This question relies on people evaluating themselves, (or their carers), as being in need of assistance. Consequently this question provides an indication of the characteristics of people who report, or are reported as requiring, a need for assistance; but cannot be relied upon to provide details as to the total number of people with a 'profound or severe core activity limitation'.

Persons under the age of 40 whose only stated reason for need for assistance was 'old or young age' are included under 'no need for assistance'.

Excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

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## What do we do?

### Do we do unpaid work?

This data includes help willingly given in the form of time, service or skills, to a club, organisation or association including:

- assisting at events and with sports organisations
- helping with school events and activities
- assisting in churches, hospitals, nursing homes and charities
- other kinds of volunteer work (e.g. emergency services, etc.).

Voluntary work excludes unpaid work done through a club, organisation or association mainly in order to qualify for government benefits such as Newstart Allowance. It also excludes any activity which is part of a person's paid employment or family business. ABS Census Dictionary 2006.

This data applies to persons aged 15 years and over and to **voluntary work undertaken in the 12 months prior to the Census**.

This data excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

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### Unpaid domestic work

This data includes all the domestic work a person does without pay in their own home and in other places, for themselves, their family and other people in their household.

This data only applies to persons aged 15 years and over and to **domestic work performed in the week prior to Census**.

Unpaid domestic work can include meal preparation, service and clean-up; washing, ironing and managing clothes; other housework; gardening, mowing and yard work; home maintenance; car and bike maintenance; household shopping and managing household financial affairs.

This data excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

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### Unpaid care

Unpaid care (unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, a long term illness or problems related to old age), includes the unpaid help a person gives to another person to assist them with their daily activities. It can include assistance with:

- bathing, dressing, toileting and feeding;
- mobility;
- understanding or being understood by others;
- emotional support;
- medication;
- dressing wounds
- food
- housework
- driving

This data applies to persons aged 15 years and over and to **care given in the two weeks prior to Census**.

This data excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

## Unpaid childcare

This data includes the time a person spends caring for a child or children without being paid. This can include people caring for their own children, whether they usually live with them or not. It can also include people looking after their own grandchildren or the children of other relatives or the children of friends or neighbours.

This data only applies to persons aged 15 years and over and to **child care given in the two weeks prior to Census**.

This data excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

## What is our employment status?

Excludes 'Overseas Visitors'

Includes persons aged 15 years and over.

'Employed full time' is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census night.

'Employed part time' is defined as having worked less than 35 hours in all jobs during the week prior to Census night.

The 'Labour force' is defined as all persons aged 15 years and over who are looking for work, or are employed, either full time, part time or casually.

## What industries do we work in?

This data describes the industries in which employed people work. It applies only to people aged 15 and over who were employed in the week prior to Census.

Data for industry are coded using the Australia and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). The industry classification is updated periodically to take account of emerging industries and changes in the structure of the economy.

For the 2006 Census, the updated ANZSIC06 classification was used, which includes more industry divisions which better reflect the structure of the Australian economy. Data are presented using this classification as an option. However for time series, data are also presented on the older ANZSIC93 classification, as this classification was used in earlier censuses.

For more information please refer to the 2006 Census Dictionary, and ANZSIC classification.

## Time series industry categories

This data describes the industries in which employed people work. It applies only to people aged 15 and over who were employed in the week prior to Census.

Data for industry are coded using the Australia and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). The industry classification is updated periodically to take account of emerging industries and changes in the structure of the economy.

For the 2006 Census, the updated ANZSIC06 classification was used, but people were also coded to the older ANZSIC93 classification. Data in the profiles is presented using both classifications; data for 2006 alone uses ANZSIC06, while time series data uses ANZSIC93 for comparability.

For more information please refer to the 2006 Census Dictionary, and ANZSIC classification.

## What are our occupations?

This data describes the occupations of employed people. It applies only to people aged 15 and over who were employed in the week prior to Census.

Data for occupation are coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). The occupation classification is updated periodically to take account of emerging occupation groups and changes to the structure of the labour force.

Data are presented for the broad occupation groupings. For 2006 these were coded using ANZSCO, the most recent classification. These are presented in profile.id® where no time series is required. For time series, the data are presented using the older ASCO 2nd edition classification, to ensure data comparability.

For more information please refer to the 2006 Census Dictionary, and the 2006 Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO).

## Time series occupation categories

This data describes the occupations of employed people. It applies only to people aged 15 and over who were employed in the week prior to Census.

Data for occupation are coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). The occupation classification is updated periodically to take account of emerging occupation groups and changes to the structure of the labour force.

Data are presented for the broad occupation groupings. For 2006 these were coded using ANZSCO, the most recent classification. These are presented in profile.id® where no time series is required. For time series, the data are presented using the older ASCO 2nd edition classification, to ensure data comparability.

## How do we get to work?

This data looks at the method of travel to work of employed people. It applies only to people aged 15 and over who were employed in the week prior to Census.

Method of travel relates specifically to the journey to work on the morning of Census day. This differs to the industry and occupation data which relates to the main job held in the week prior to Census.

Respondents can nominate up to three modes of travel. For data presented in the profile, the following aggregations have been used:

- 'Train' includes any journey involving a train, whether or not other methods were used.
- 'Bus' includes any journey involving a bus, except for those also involving a train.
- The remaining categories, except for 'Other', only refer to a single method of travel (e.g. 'Car as driver' when no other method was used).
- 'Other' refers to any method not listed in the standard categories, plus any combination of two or three methods NOT involving a bus or train.

Note that the categories "Walked only", "Worked at home" and "Did not go to work" are exclusive and are never combined with other methods.

'Tram or Ferry' includes light rail.

This data excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

For more information please refer to the Census Dictionary 2006.

## How do we live?

### What type of households do we live in?

This data describes the type of family and non-family households within a dwelling.

The first section of the table counts family units in family households, and breaks them down by the presence of couples, single parents, and children. This classification of a family includes persons who are temporarily absent from the family on Census night.

The second section counts households. Households can contain up to three families, or a lone person, group of unrelated individuals (flatmates etc.) or other household.

The 'Other not classifiable' category includes those households which were occupied on Census Night but where the Census collector could not make contact; households that contained only persons aged under 15 years; and households which could not be classified elsewhere in this classification because there was insufficient information on the Census form. (ABS Census Dictionary 2006).

'Couple with child(ren) 15 years and under' and 'One parent family with child(ren) 15 years and under' refers to families with at least one child aged 15 years or younger. These families may also have older children living at home.

'One parent family with child(ren) over 15 years' and 'Couple with child(ren) over 15 years' refers to families with no children under the age of 15 years.

Data includes same sex couple families.

This data excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

As the data are counting households, only enumerated counts are applicable.

### How many people live in each household?

This data includes enumerated households by the number of persons usually resident, (includes up to three residents who were temporarily absent on Census night).

A household is defined as one or more persons, at least one of whom is at least 15 years of age, usually resident in the same private dwelling.

This data excludes 'Visitor only' and 'Other not classifiable' households.

### Are we owners, renters or buyers?

This data presents the tenure type of occupied private dwellings, and for those dwellings being rented, provides a breakdown of the type of landlord the dwelling is being rented from.

'Being purchased' includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme.

'Renting – Govt' refers to households renting from a State/Territory Government housing authority.

'Renting – Other' refers to households renting from private landlords, real estate agents and employers.

'Rented – Not stated' refers to rented dwellings where the landlord type was not stated.

'Life tenure' in 2006 has been included under 'Other tenure type'

**Tenure type changes between 2001 and 2006:** Though the classification for Census data has remained the same, between 2001 and 2006 there was a change to the wording of dwelling ownership responses to the Tenure Type question on the Census questionnaire. "Fully Owned" in 2001 became "Owned Outright" in

2006, while "Being Purchased" became "Owned with a mortgage". This change in wording may have resulted in more accurate responses to this question, however it has made comparison over time difficult and such analysis should be done with caution. Looking at Australia as a whole, comparing 2006 to 2001 data, the "Being Purchased" category has increased by 5.7%, to 32.2% of private dwellings, while the "Fully Owned" category has decreased by 7.1%, to 32.6% of private dwellings. It is expected that a large part of this change is due to the change in wording, rather than representing change in the real world.

It is recommended that any analysis of change over time in these categories look only at the relative differences between change in local populations and the Australia-wide or state-based benchmarks, rather making inferences about local populations based on their numbers alone. Other categories in the Tenure Type classification are unaffected.

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## How much do we pay on our housing loan?

This data shows housing loan repayments being paid on a monthly basis by a household to purchase the dwelling in which it was enumerated (also applicable to caravans).

This data only applies to households (occupied private dwellings) who are purchasing their dwelling. It also includes households who are purchasing their dwelling under a 'rent/buy' scheme.

'Other not classifiable' households are excluded from this data.

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## Housing loan quartiles

Housing loan payments are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as inflation. The loan payment quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the cost of housing of a community over time.

Housing loan repayment quartiles look at the distribution of housing loan repayments in the Redland City relative to South East Queensland. Quartiles split the total number of households into four equal parts for the South East Queensland. The table shows the number and proportion of households in the Redland City falling into each segment.

The table gives a clear picture of the level of housing loan repayments in the Redland City relative to South East Queensland. For the South East Queensland, the categories are split so that 25% of households fall into each category, so by comparison, the table will show if there are more or less households in the Redland City with high repayments than in South East Queensland. If, for example, the Redland City has 30% in the top category and only 20% in the lowest, this indicates that the Redland City has proportionally more households with 'top quarter' repayments on their home loans, and less paying relatively low amounts.

### Housing loan quartile definitions(Annual payment ranges)

	2006	2001	1996
Lowest group	Nil to \$10,969	Nil to \$7,701	Nil to \$6,910
Medium lowest	\$10,970 to \$16,229	\$7,702 to \$10,742	\$6,911 to \$10,082
Medium highest	\$16,230 to \$23,126	\$10,743 to \$14,310	\$10,083 to \$13,506
Highest group	\$23,127 and over	\$14,311 and over	\$13,507 and over

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## How much do we pay on our housing rental?

This data shows the amount of rent paid by households on a weekly basis for the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census night (also applicable to caravans).

This data only applies to households (occupied private dwellings) renting their dwelling.

'Other not classifiable' households are excluded from this data.

Note that rent is shown on a **weekly** basis while housing loan repayments are on a **monthly** basis.

## Housing rental quartiles

Rental payments are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as inflation. The rental payment quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the cost of rental housing of a community over time.

Rent quartiles look at the distribution of rental payments in the Redland City relative to South East Queensland. Quartiles split the total number of households into four equal parts for the South East Queensland. The table shows the number and proportion of households in the Redland City falling into each segment relative to the South East Queensland.

The table gives a clear picture of the level of rental payments in the Redland City relative to South East Queensland. For the South East Queensland, 25% of households fall into each category, so by comparison, the table will show if there are more or less households in the Redland City with high (or low) rent than in South East Queensland. If, for example, the Redland City has 30% in the top category and only 20% in the lowest, this indicates that the Redland City has proportionally more households paying 'top-quarter' rents, and less paying 'bottom-quarter' rents.

### Housing rental quartile definitions(Annual payment ranges)

	2006	2001
Lowest group	Nil to \$8,750	Nil to \$6,285
Medium lowest	\$8,751 to \$11,982	\$6,286 to \$8,577
Medium highest	\$11,983 to \$15,265	\$8,578 to \$10,454
Highest group	\$15,266 and over	\$10,455 and over

## What type of internet connection do we have?

This data relates to the question 'Can the Internet be accessed at this dwelling?' The question also asked for the type of connection:

- 'Broadband connection' - includes ADSL, Cable, Wireless and Satellite connection,
- 'Dial-up connection' - includes analog modem and ISDN connections
- 'Other' - includes Internet access through mobile phones, set-top boxes, games machines or connections other than dial-up or broadband.

This question was asked for the first time in the 2006 Census, replacing the questions in the 2001 Census relating to internet use and computer use. Owing to this there is no time series data available. Unlike the 2001 questions, the data relate to dwellings and not individuals.

## How many cars do we own?

This data applies only to households in occupied private dwellings.

This data identifies the number of registered motor vehicles owned or used by household members, garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census night. It includes company owned vehicles.

The data excludes motorbikes, scooters and tractors.

## What type of dwellings do we live in?

Dwelling structure looks at the type of dwelling for all occupied private dwellings. This data is classified by the Census collector on visiting the household, and the categories are broadly based on the density of the housing types.

'Separate house' includes all free-standing dwellings separated from neighboring dwellings by a gap of at least half a metre.

'Medium density' includes all semi-detached, row, terrace, townhouses and villa units, plus flats and apartments in blocks of 1 or 2 storeys, and flats attached to houses.

'High density' includes flats and apartments in 3 storey and larger blocks.

'Caravans, cabins, houseboats' includes all such mobile accommodation, both inside and outside caravan parks.

'Other' includes houses and flats attached to shops or offices, and improvised homes, tents and sleepers out on Census night.

Unoccupied dwellings are shown separately in the table.

The Census classification for dwelling structure is based on the ABS Standard Dwelling Classification.

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