

Redland City Council
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COMMUNITY PROFILE

2006 and 2001 Enumerated Census information for:

North Stradbroke Island

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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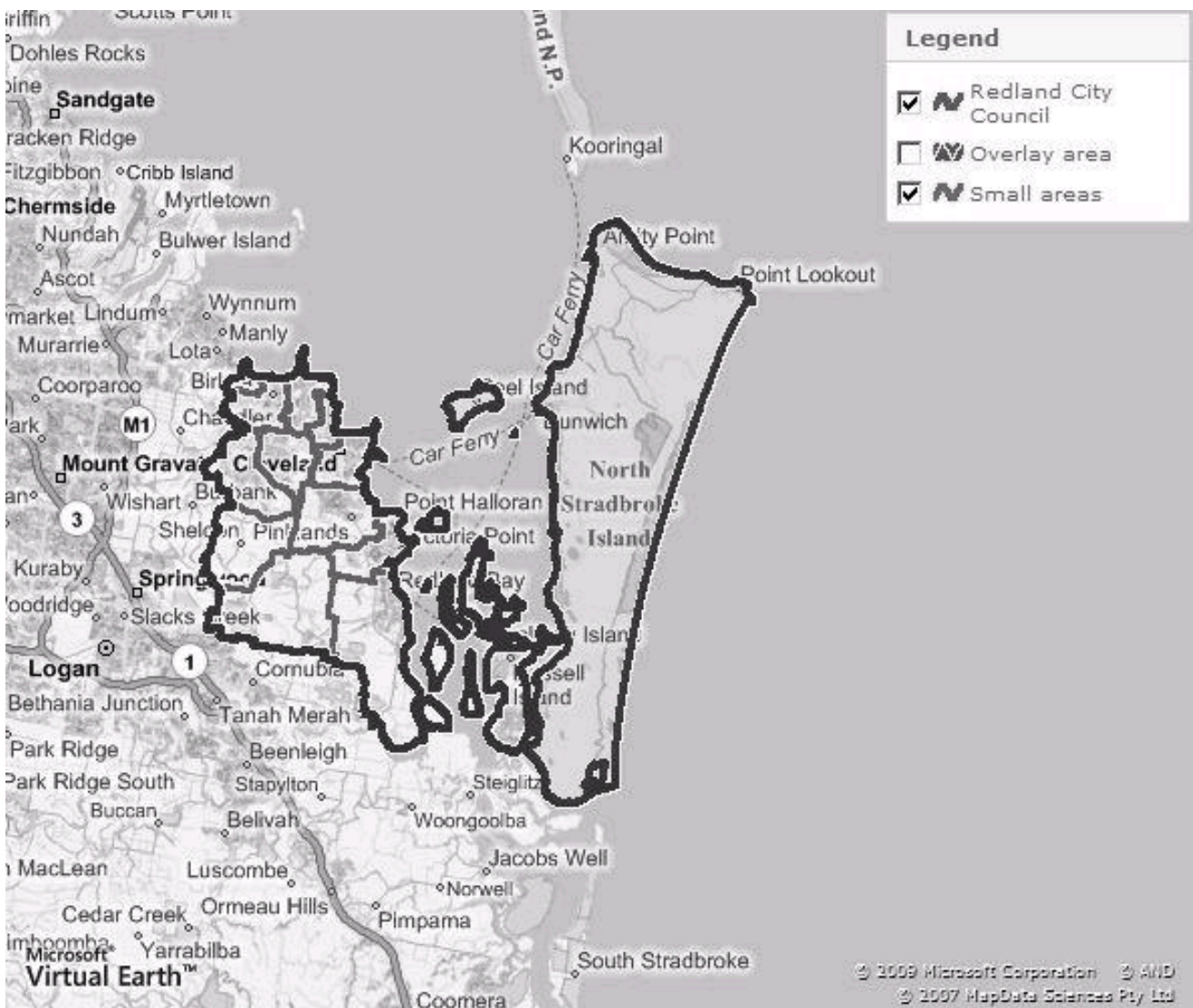
North Stradbroke Island

Introduction and summary (Map and key statistics)

North Stradbroke Island encompasses significant conservation areas and three residential and tourist areas. North Stradbroke Island is located offshore from the mainland area of Redland City, across Moreton Bay. The statistics here include the residential townships of Amity, Dunwich and Point Lookout located on North Stradbroke Island, the non-urban parts of North Stradbroke Island, plus Peel Island. North Stradbroke Island is named after the Earl of Stradbroke. It was originally known as Stradbroke Island, before it was separated from South Stradbroke Island.

Settlement on North Stradbroke Island dates from 1827. Population was minimal until the late 1800s, with land used mainly for farming and fishing. Some guesthouses were built during the 1930s. Significant residential development did not occur until the post-war years, spurred by the improved access brought about by the establishment of a car ferry from the mainland to the island. Sand mining became an important industry from the 1950s. The most rapid growth took place from the late 1960s into the 1980s, when residential housing and tourist accommodation were constructed. The population has fluctuated slightly since the early 1990s, a result of some new dwellings being added to the area, and, changes in the average number of persons living in each dwelling and the proportion of occupied and tourist dwellings.

Major features of the area include Blue Lake National Park, various beaches, North Stradbroke Island Golf Course, Myora Conservation Park, Terra Bulla Leumeah Conservation Area, Brown Lake Conservation Area, Point Lookout Conservation Area, Dunwich Oval, Headland Park, Scenic Reserve, various parks, ACI Mine, Yarraman Mine, Brown Lake and two schools.



**North Stradbroke
Island:**

Land Area: 27,753 hectares

Density: 0.08 people per hectare (2006)

North Stradbroke Island

Introduction and summary (Map and key statistics)

The 'Key statistics' table presented below contains summary statistics for North Stradbroke Island. 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) North Stradbroke Island							
Enumerated data	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Enumerated population, including overseas visitors							
Total population (a)	2,178	100.0	100.0	2,512	100.0	100.0	-334
Males (a)	1,121	51.5	48.7	1,319	52.5	48.9	-198
Females (a)	1,057	48.5	51.3	1,193	47.5	51.1	-136
Overseas visitors	58	2.7	0.7	99	3.9	0.7	-41
Enumerated population, excluding overseas visitors							
Total population (b)	2,121	100.0	100.0	2,410	99.9	100.0	-289
Males (b)	1,099	51.8	48.8	1,281	53.1	49.0	-182
Females (b)	1,022	48.2	51.2	1,129	46.8	51.0	-107
Population characteristics							
Indigenous population	367	17.3	1.5	334	13.8	1.4	33
Australian born	1,725	81.4	74.3	2,011	83.3	76.3	-286
Overseas born	212	10.0	20.9	224	9.3	19.9	-12
Australian citizens	1,886	89.0	87.4	2,163	89.6	89.4	-277
Australian citizens aged 18+	1,455	68.6	64.5	1,598	66.2	64.3	-143
Institutional population	61	2.9	1.2	168	7.0	1.2	-107
Age structure							
Infants 0 to 4 years	118	5.6	6.2	156	6.5	6.7	-38
Children 5 to 17 years	360	17.0	19.7	475	19.7	21.0	-115
Adults 18 to 64 years	1,344	63.4	61.0	1,463	60.6	60.9	-119
Mature adults 65 to 84 years	276	13.0	11.4	227	9.4	10.3	49
Senior citizens 85 years and over	23	1.1	1.6	12	0.5	1.2	11
Households and dwellings							
Owned	322	34.1	32.7	380	38.3	38.1	-58
Purchasing	166	17.6	38.4	118	11.9	33.9	48
Renting	342	36.2	23.1	373	37.6	22.9	-31
Households (occupied private dwellings)	944	--	--	993	--	--	-49
Persons counted in households	2,122	--	--	2,343	--	--	-221
Average household size (persons)	2.25	--	--	2.36	--	--	-0.11
Total Dwellings	1,947	100.0	100.0	1,630	100.0	100.0	317

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.

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
0 to 4	118	5.6	6.2	156	6.7	6.7	-38
5 to 11	188	8.9	10.2	273	11.7	11.1	-85
12 to 17	172	8.1	9.5	202	8.7	9.8	-30
18 to 24	125	5.9	8.8	135	5.8	8.7	-10
25 to 34	199	9.4	10.7	248	10.6	12.0	-49
35 to 49	445	21.0	22.4	545	23.4	23.6	-100
50 to 59	394	18.6	14.0	392	16.8	12.5	2
60 to 69	317	14.9	8.8	226	9.7	7.2	91
70 to 84	140	6.6	7.6	144	6.2	7.1	-4
85 and over	23	1.1	1.6	12	0.5	1.2	11
Total	2,121	100.0	100.0	2,333	100.0	100.0	-212

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 North Stradbroke Island 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, 22.6% of the population was aged between 0 and 17, and 22.6% were aged 60 years and over, compared with 25.9% and 18.0% respectively for Redland City.

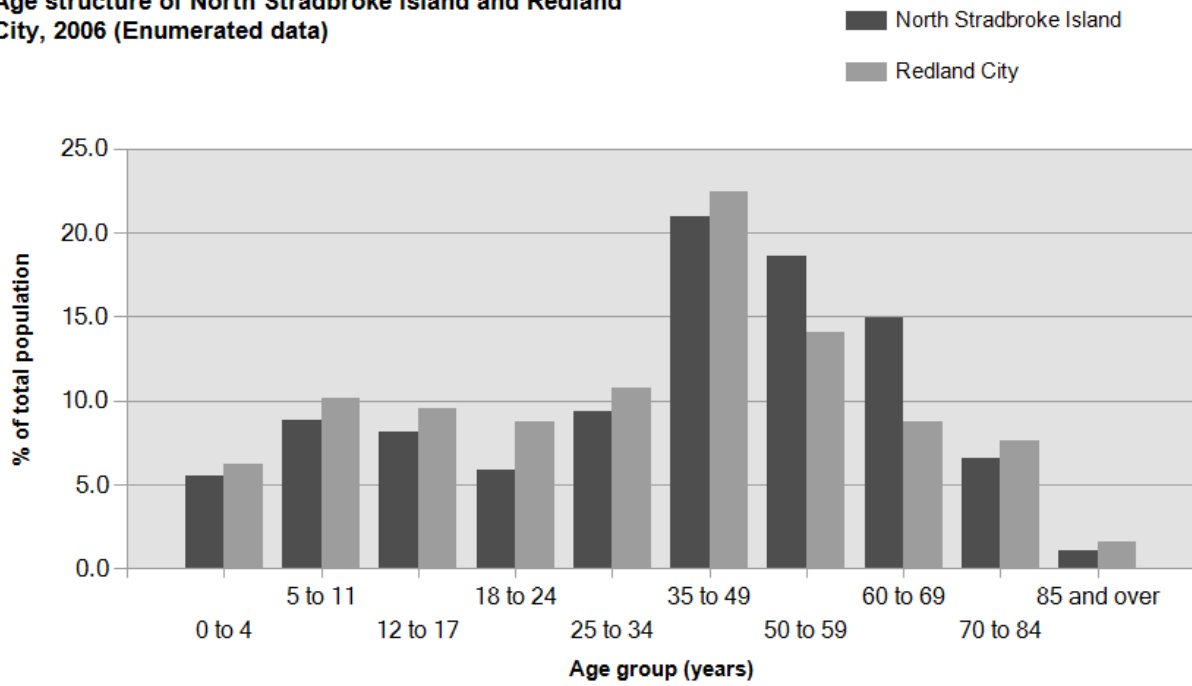
The major differences between the age structure of North Stradbroke Island and Redland City were:

- A *larger* percentage of 60 to 69 year olds (14.9% compared to 8.8%);
- A *larger* percentage of 50 to 59 year olds (18.6% compared to 14.0%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage of 18 to 24 year olds (5.9% compared to 8.8%).

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

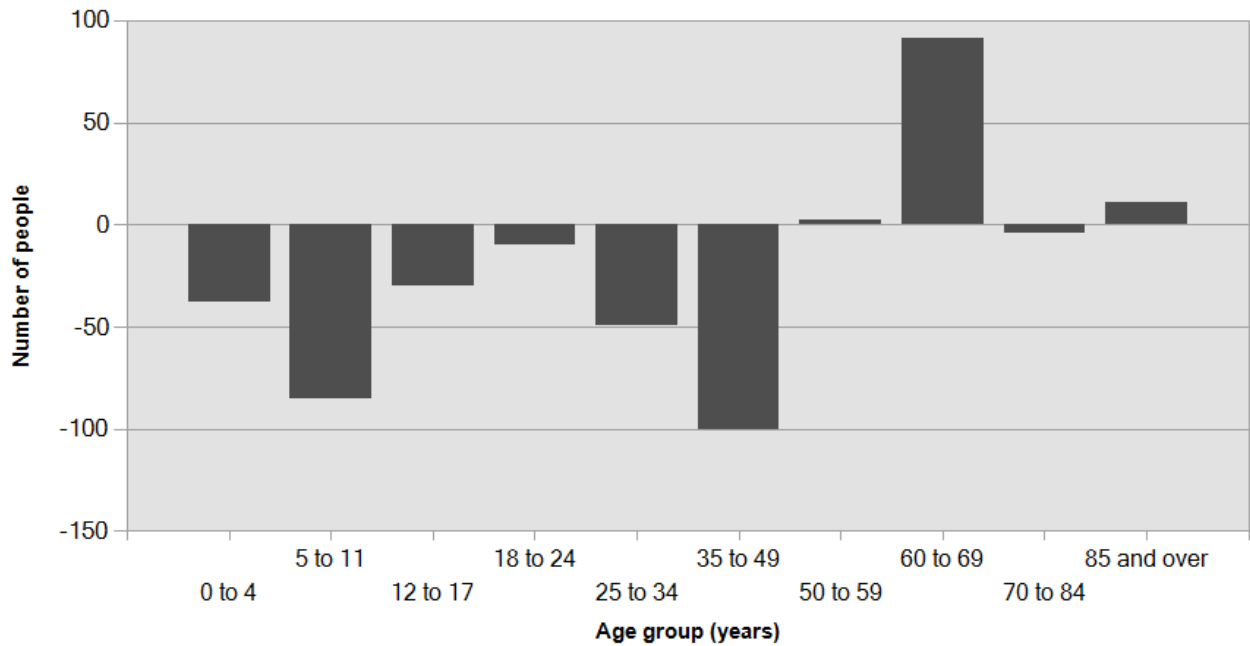
- 60 to 69 (+91 persons);
- 35 to 49 (-100 persons), and;
- 5 to 11 (-85 persons).

Age structure of North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

Change in age structure of North Stradbroke Island, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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 2 overseas birthplaces ranked for 2006 (persons)	North Stradbroke Island						
	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Enumerated data							
United Kingdom	53	2.5	8.0	81	3.4	7.7	-28
New Zealand	52	2.5	5.0	59	2.5	4.8	-7
Non-English speaking backgrounds	84	4.0	6.2	64	2.7	6.0	20
Main English speaking countries	128	6.1	14.7	149	6.2	13.8	-21
TOTAL OVERSEAS BORN	212	10.0	20.9	213	8.9	19.9	-1
AUSTRALIA	1,725	81.6	74.3	2,011	83.6	76.3	-286
NOT STATED	178	8.4	4.9	181	7.5	3.9	-3
Total	2,115	100.0	100.0	2,405	100.0	100.0	-290

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

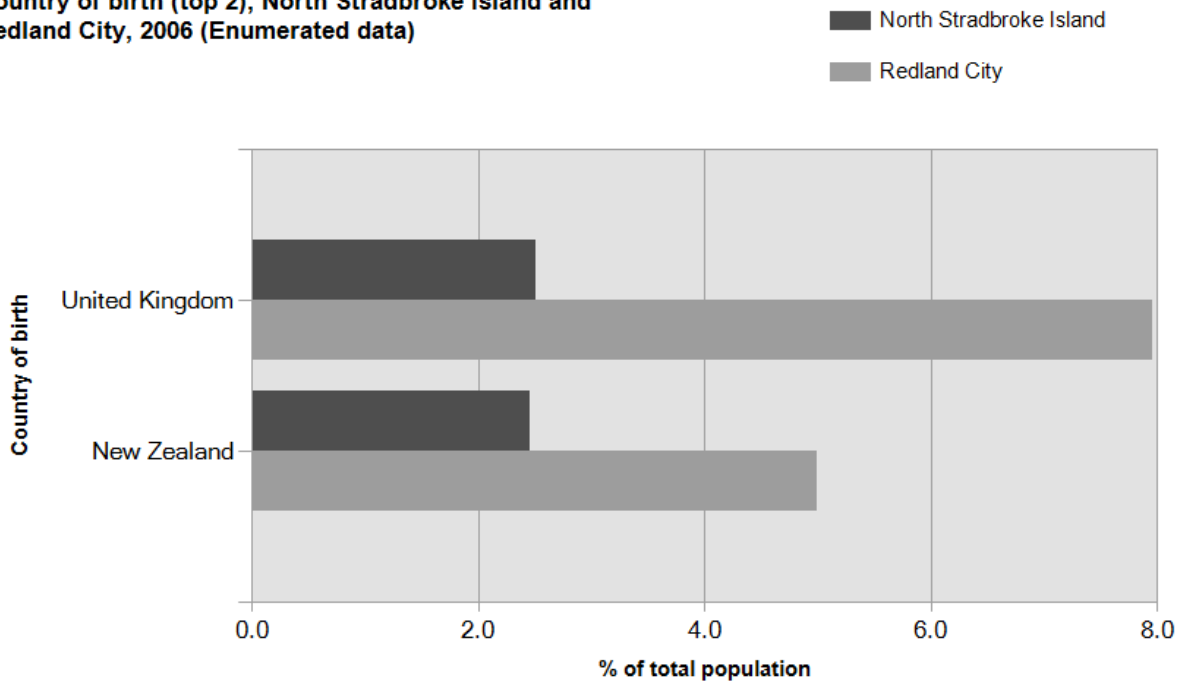
NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

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

Overall, 10.0% of the population was born overseas, and 4.0% were from a non-English speaking background, compared with 20.9% and 6.2% respectively for Redland City.

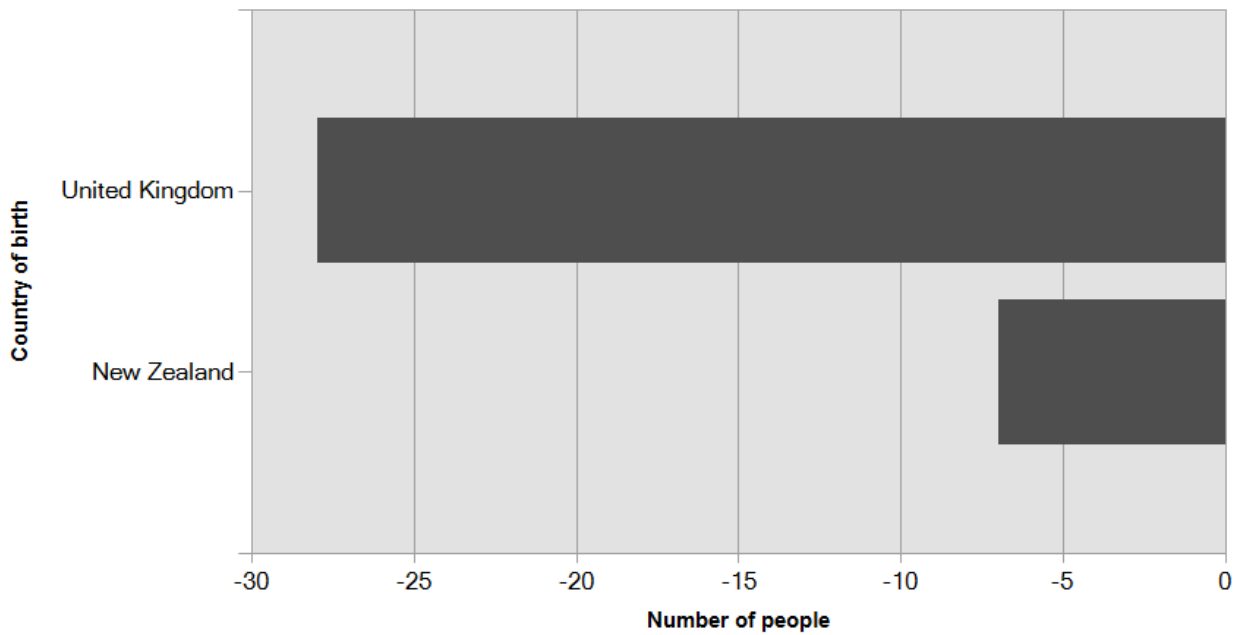
No further analysis of this data is available due to the small number of people born overseas.

Country of birth (top 2), North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

Change in country of birth (top 2), North Stradbroke Island, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island		
		2006	
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
2006	3	1.3	2.1
2005	6	2.7	3.7
2004	5	2.2	3.8
2003	6	2.7	3.3
2002	3	1.3	2.7
2001	0	0	3.1
1996 to 2000	15	6.7	11.5
1995 to 1991	16	7.1	6.8
Before 1991	158	70.5	58.5
Not stated	12	5.4	4.5
Total	224	100.0	100.0

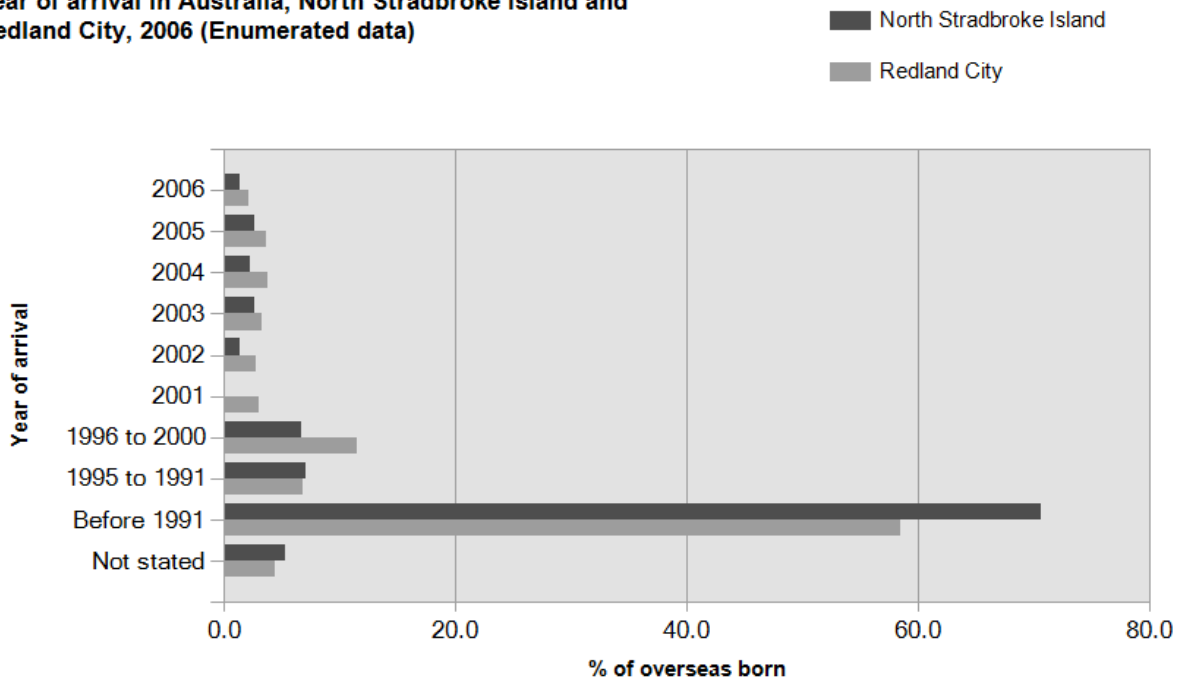
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

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 North Stradbroke Island in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a larger proportion of people who arrived before 1991 but a smaller proportion of recent arrivals (those who arrived between 2001 and 2006).

Overall, 70.5% of the overseas born population arrived before 1991, and 10.2% arrived during or after 2001, compared with 58.5% and 18.7% respectively for Redland City.

Year of arrival in Australia, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Enumerated data							
Speaks English only	180	81.4	81.2	200	83.3	81.8	-20
Speaks another language and English not well or not at all	0	0	2.2	3	1.3	2.3	-3
Speaks another language and English well or very well	41	18.6	16.1	37	15.4	15.3	4
Speaks another language and English - proficiency not stated	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.2	0
Not stated	0	0	0.4	0	0	0.4	0
Total	221	100.0	100.0	240	100.0	100.0	-19

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

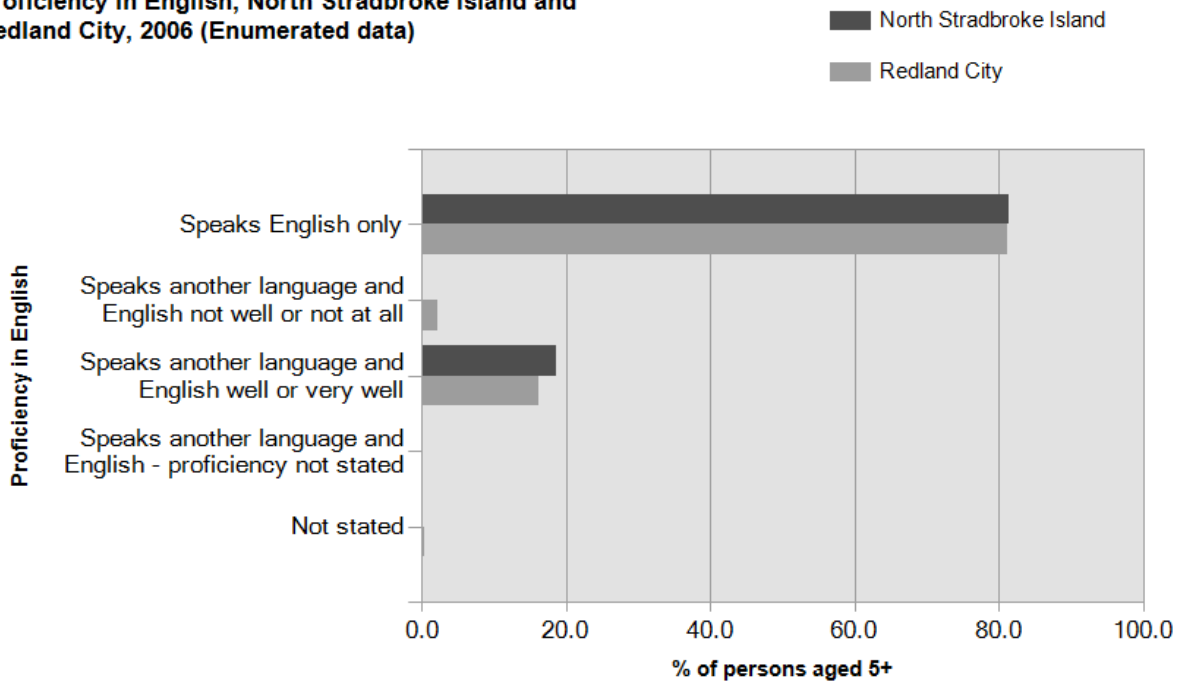
NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

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

Overall, 81.4% of persons spoke English only, and 0.0% spoke another language and English not well or not at all, compared with 81.2% and 2.2% respectively for Redland City.

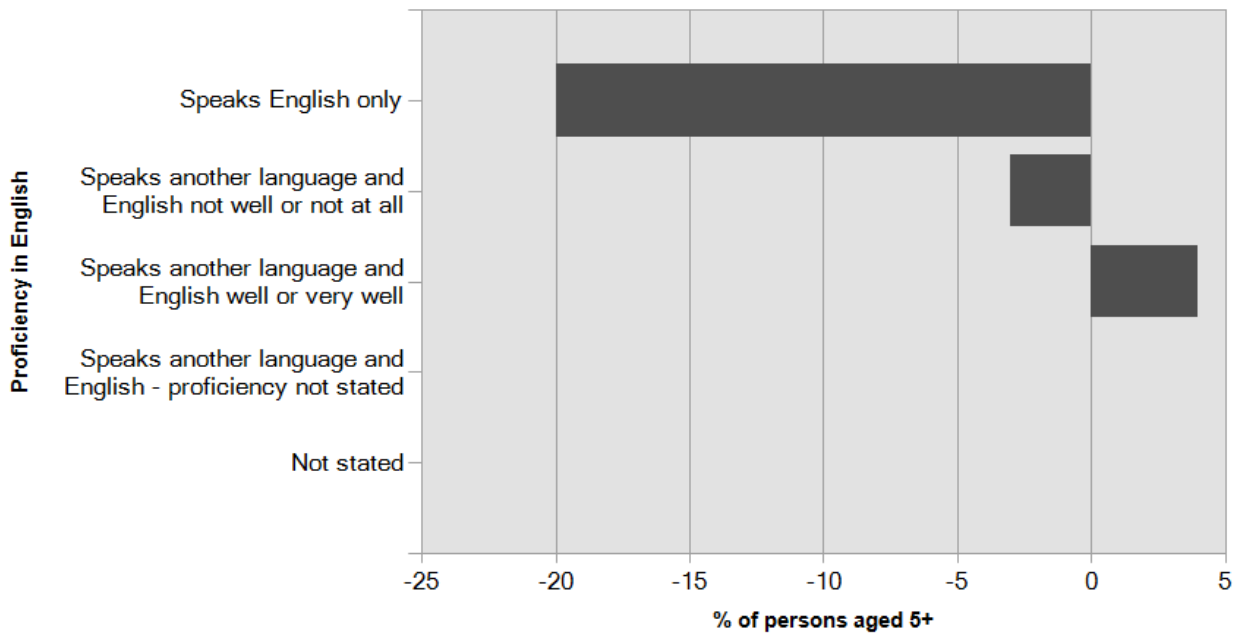
Between 2001 and 2006 there were no numerically significant changes in North Stradbroke Island's proficiency in English data.

Proficiency in English, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

Change in proficiency in English, North Stradbroke Island, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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.

LanguageSummary(persons)	North Stradbroke Island						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Speak English Only	1,920	90.5	91.2	2,202	91.5	92.4	-282
Non-English total	77	3.6	5.2	34	1.4	4.7	43
Not Stated	125	5.9	3.7	170	7.1	2.8	-45
Total	2,122	100.0	100.0	2,406	100.0	100.0	-284

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.

There is no description or analysis of these data, as the small numbers make any interpretation unreliable.

North Stradbroke Island

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 top 8 religions ranked for North Stradbroke Island							
Enumerated data	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Anglican	524	24.8	22.7	681	27.9	24.3	-157
Catholic	428	20.2	22.8	509	20.9	23.2	-81
Uniting Church	115	5.4	8.2	118	4.8	9.5	-3
Presbyterian and Reformed	84	4.0	4.0	92	3.8	4.3	-8
Baptist	37	1.7	2.7	40	1.6	2.7	-3
Other Christian	35	1.7	2.3	43	1.8	2.1	-8
Pentecostal	24	1.1	1.3	45	1.8	1.2	-21
Buddhism	23	1.1	0.6	6	0.2	0.5	17
Christian Total	1,277	60.3	69.2	1,610	66.0	73.1	-333
Non Christian Total	38	1.8	1.6	9	0.4	1.4	29
No Religion	506	23.9	18.7	438	18.0	14.9	68
Inadequately Described	22	1.0	0.5	56	2.3	1.8	-34
Not Stated	273	12.9	10.0	326	13.4	8.7	-53
Total	2,116	100.0	100.0	2,439	100.0	100.0	-323

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 North Stradbroke Island in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a smaller proportion of people who professed a religion but a larger proportion who stated they had no religion.

Overall, 62.1% of the population nominated a religion, and 23.9% said they had no religion, compared with 70.8% and 18.7% respectively for Redland City.

The dominant single religion in North Stradbroke Island was Anglican, with 24.8% of the population or 524 people as adherents.

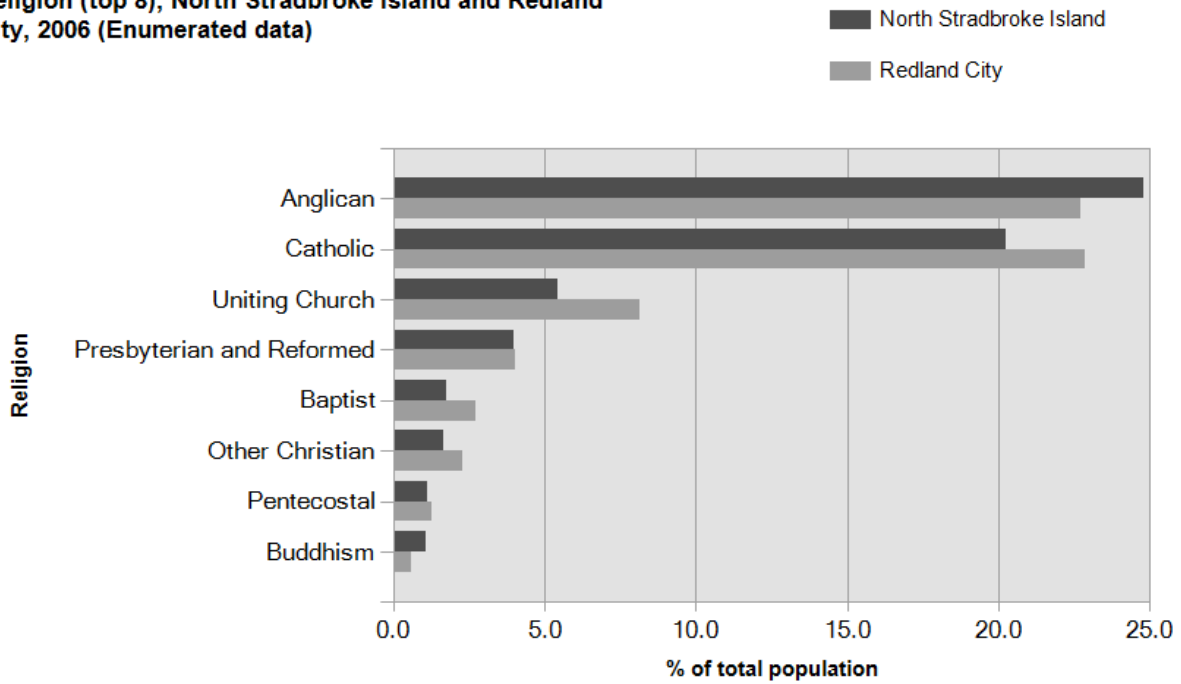
There were no major differences between North Stradbroke Island and Redland City's religion data in 2006.

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

- Anglican (-157 persons), and;

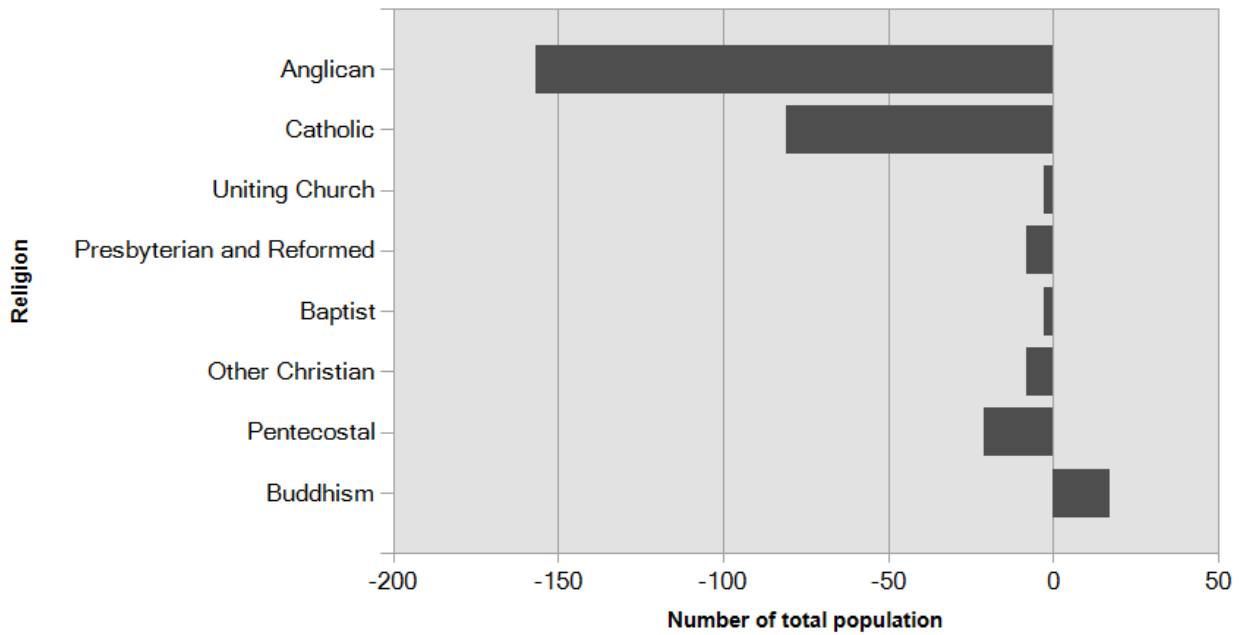
- Catholic (-81 persons).

Religion (top 8), North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

Change in religions (top 8), North Stradbroke Island, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island		
	2006		
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
negative/nil income	98	5.6	6.6
\$1 to \$149	137	7.9	7.2
\$150 to \$249	280	16.1	13.1
\$250 to \$399	274	15.8	13.2
\$400 to \$599	259	14.9	15.0
\$600 to \$799	155	8.9	11.9
\$800 to \$999	127	7.3	8.7
\$1,000 to \$1,299	116	6.7	8.6
\$1,300 to \$1,599	51	2.9	4.1
\$1,600 to \$1,999	47	2.7	2.3
\$2,000 or more	48	2.8	2.7
not stated	147	8.5	6.5
Total	1,739	100.0	100.0

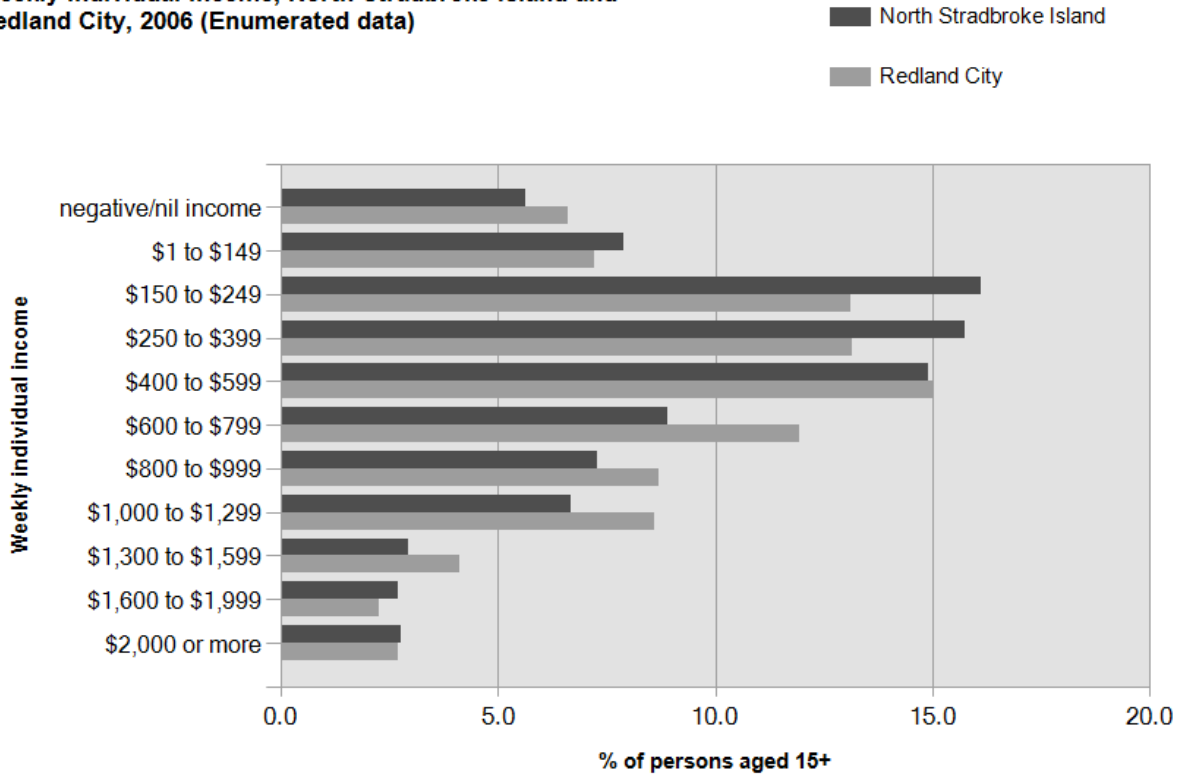
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

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 North Stradbroke Island in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a smaller proportion of persons earning a high income (those earning \$1,000 per week or more) but a larger proportion of low income persons (those earning less than \$400 per week).

Overall, 15.1% of the population earned a high income, and 45.4% earned a low income, compared with 17.7% and 40.1% respectively for Redland City.

Weekly individual income, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island						
	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Enumerated data							
Lowest group	447	28.1	25.4	461	26.2	25.2	-13
Medium lowest	455	28.6	24.5	476	27.1	23.5	-21
Medium highest	343	21.6	24.9	375	21.4	25.4	-32
Highest group	346	21.7	25.1	444	25.3	25.8	-98
Total	1,592	100.0	100.0	1,756	100.0	100.0	-164

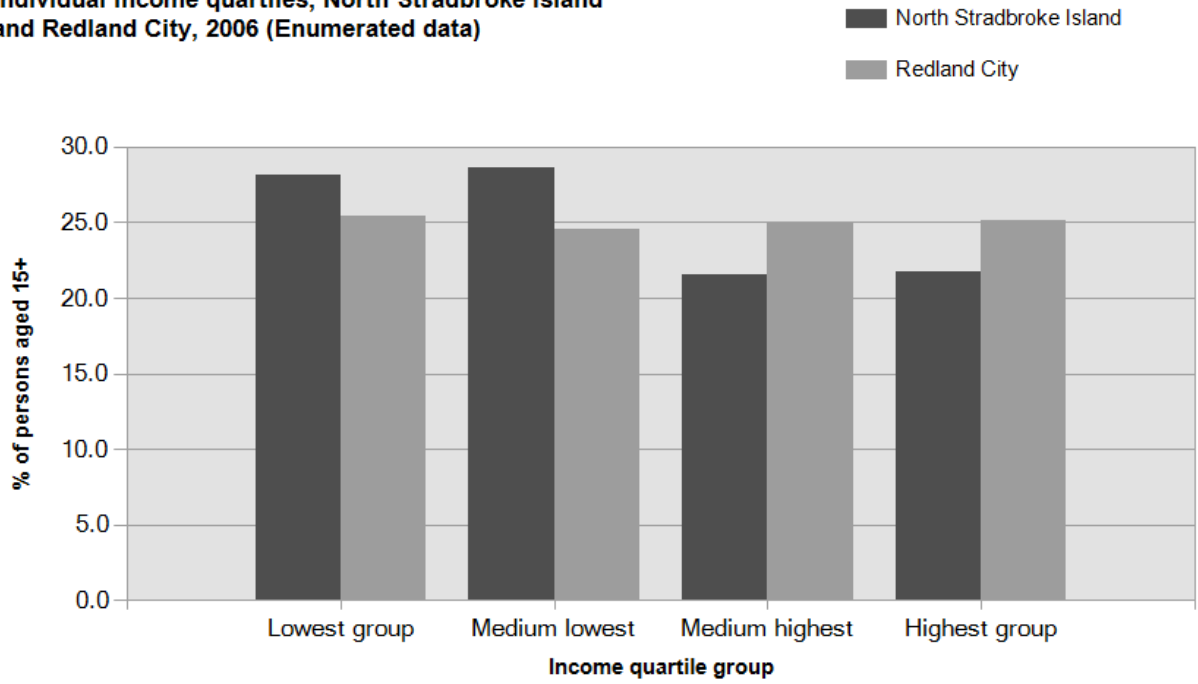
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

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 North Stradbroke Island compared to Redland City shows that there was smaller proportion of persons in the highest income quartile, but a larger proportion in the lowest income quartile.

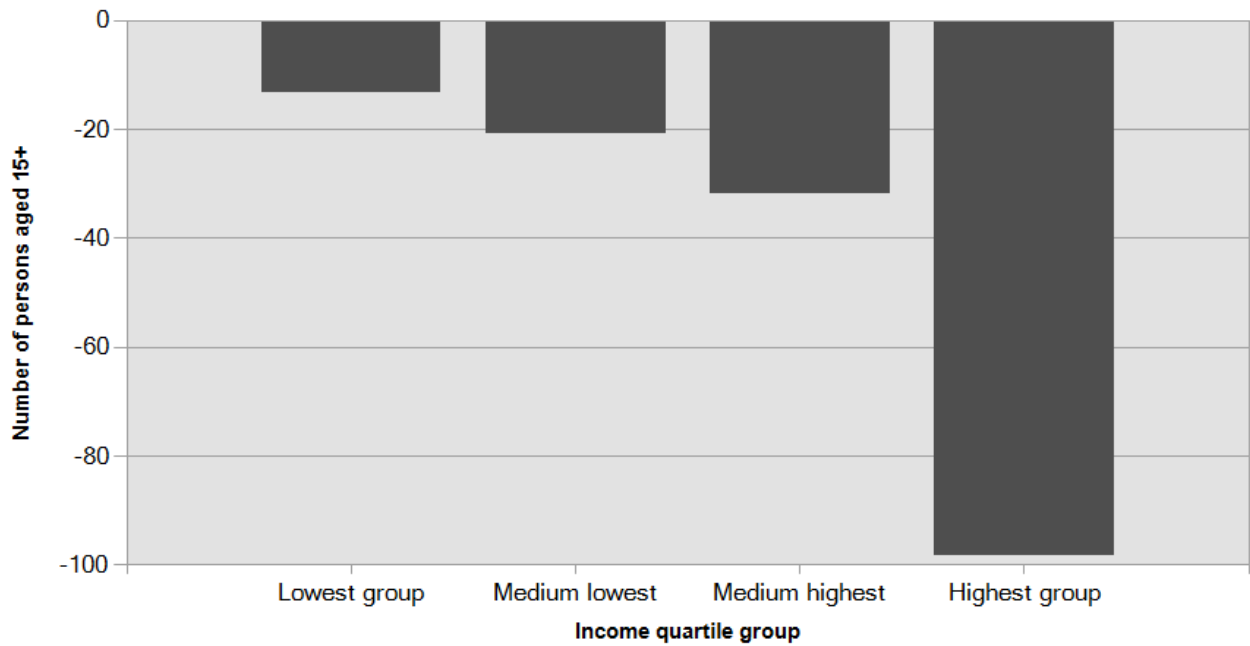
The most significant change in North Stradbroke Island between 2001 and 2006 was in the Highest group quartile which showed a decrease of 98 persons.

Individual income quartiles, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

Change in individual income quartiles, North Stradbroke Island, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island		
	2006		
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
Negative / Nil income	18	2.0	0.8
\$1 to \$149	24	2.7	1.0
\$150 to \$249	71	7.9	4.0
\$250 to \$349	88	9.8	5.9
\$350 to \$499	39	4.3	4.6
\$500 to \$649	112	12.4	9.7
\$650 to \$799	62	6.9	6.0
\$800 to \$999	55	6.1	6.7
\$1000 to \$1199	100	11.1	11.3
\$1200 to \$1399	30	3.3	6.5
\$1400 to \$1699	51	5.7	8.7
\$1700 to \$1999	44	4.9	7.0
\$2000 to \$2499	34	3.8	7.6
\$2500 to \$2999	31	3.4	5.1
\$3000 or more	13	1.4	4.3
Partial income stated	75	8.3	8.4
All incomes not stated	55	6.1	2.5
Total	902	100.0	100.0

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

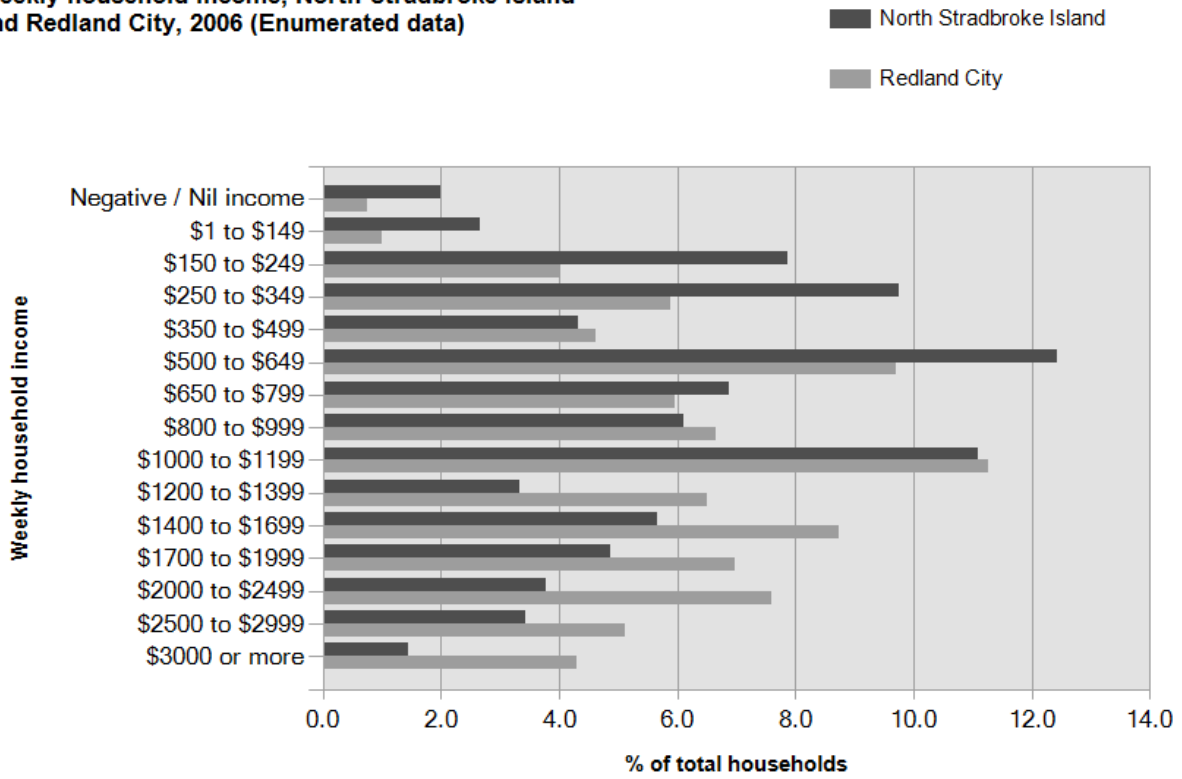
NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

Analysis of household income levels in North Stradbroke Island in 2006 compared to Redland City shows

that there was a smaller 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, 13.5% of the households earned a high income, and 26.7% were low income households, compared with 24.0% and 16.3% respectively for Redland City.

Weekly household income, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island						
	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Enumerated data							
Lowest group	296	38.3	23.7	242	34.8	22.2	53
Medium lowest	203	26.3	23.4	179	25.7	23.1	24
Medium highest	151	19.5	25.9	145	20.8	26.4	6
Highest group	123	15.9	27.0	130	18.7	28.4	-8
Total	772	100.0	100.0	697	100.0	100.0	75

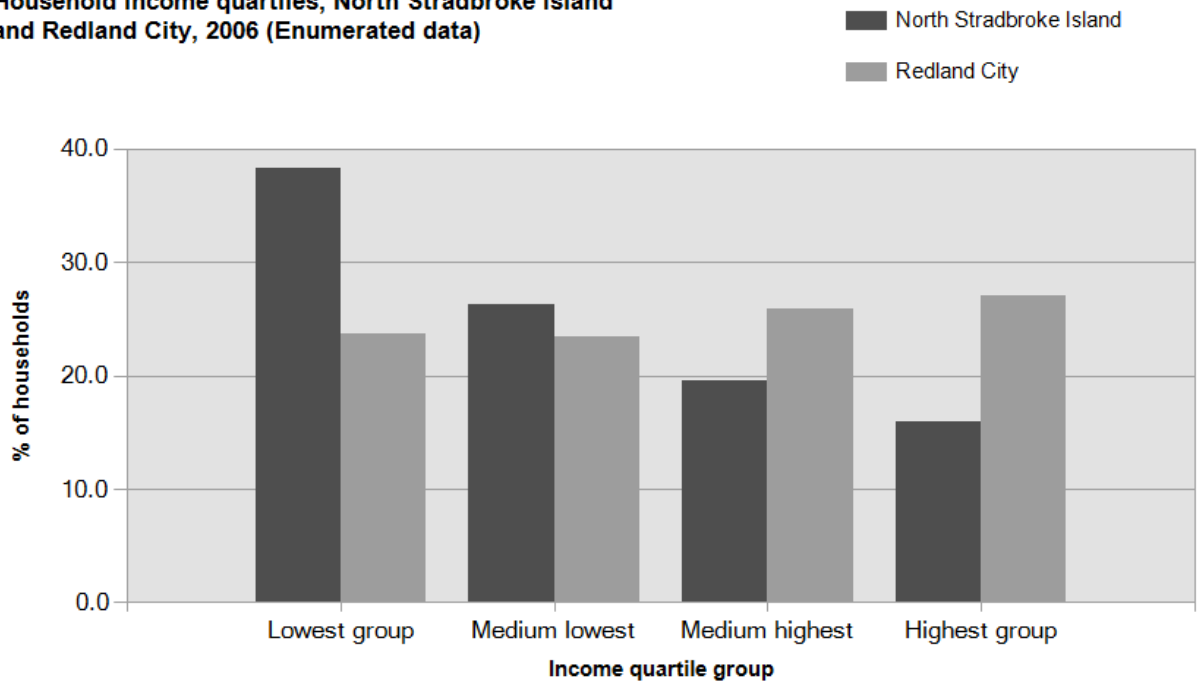
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

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 North Stradbroke Island compared to Redland City shows that there was smaller proportion of households in the highest income quartile, but a larger proportion in the lowest income quartile.

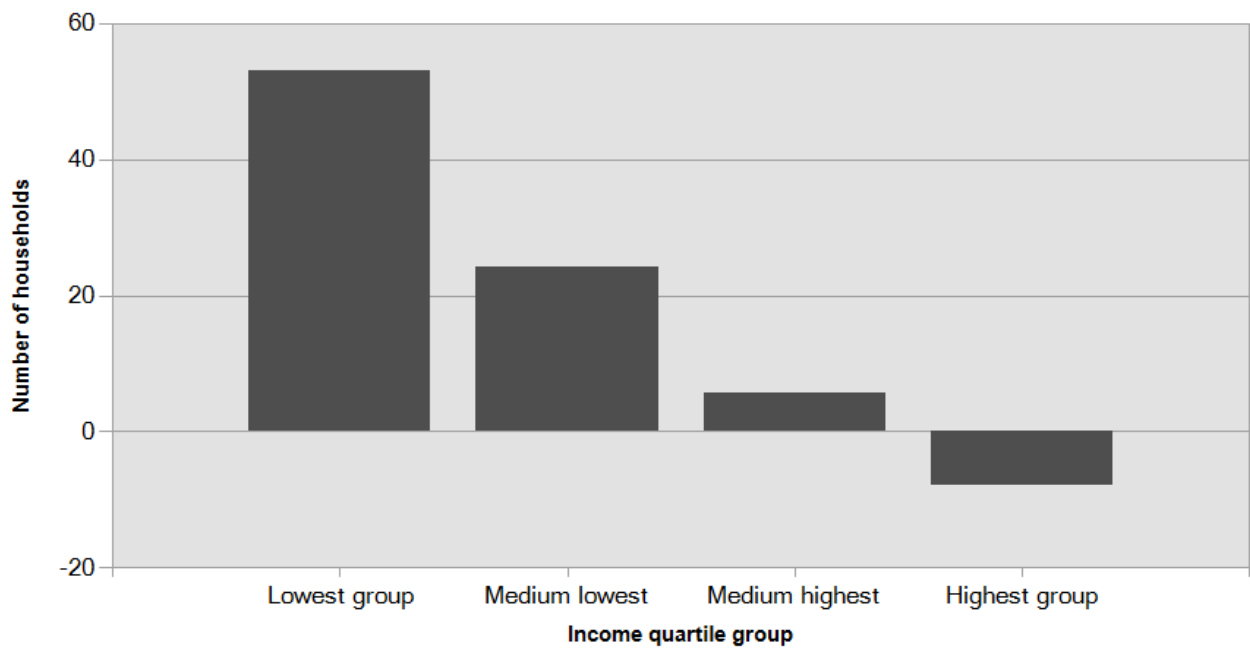
The most significant change in North Stradbroke Island between 2001 and 2006 was in the Lowest group quartile which showed an increase of 53 households.

Household income quartiles, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

Change in household income quartiles, North Stradbroke Island, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Enumerated data							
Bachelor or Higher degree	195	11.3	10.6	163	8.7	8.9	32
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	96	5.5	7.8	92	4.9	6.3	4
Vocational	375	21.7	20.5	350	18.8	18.4	25
No qualifications	843	48.7	50.5	1,004	53.8	56.9	-161
Not Stated	222	12.8	10.6	256	13.7	9.5	-34
Total	1,731	100.0	100.0	1,865	100.0	100.0	-134

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 North Stradbroke Island 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 smaller proportion of people with no formal qualifications.

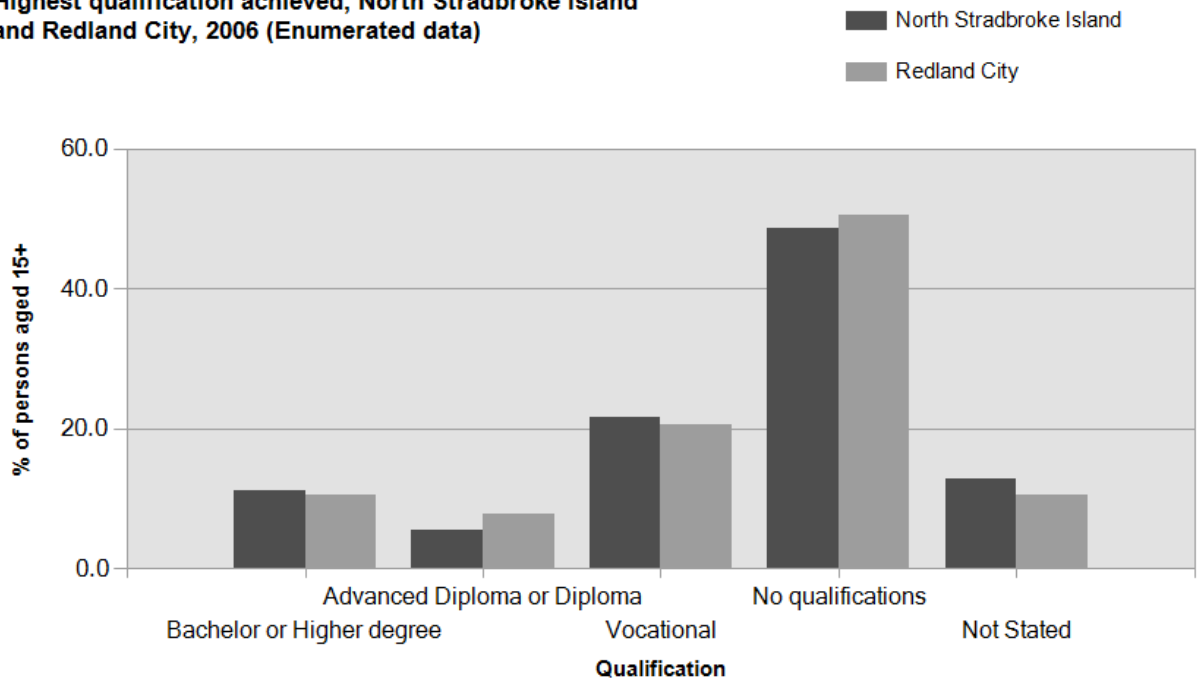
Overall, 38.5% of the population held educational qualifications, and 48.7% had no qualifications, compared with 38.9% and 50.5% respectively for Redland City.

There were no major differences between North Stradbroke Island and Redland City's highest qualifications achieved data in 2006.

The largest change in the qualifications of the population in North Stradbroke Island between 2001 and 2006 was in those with:

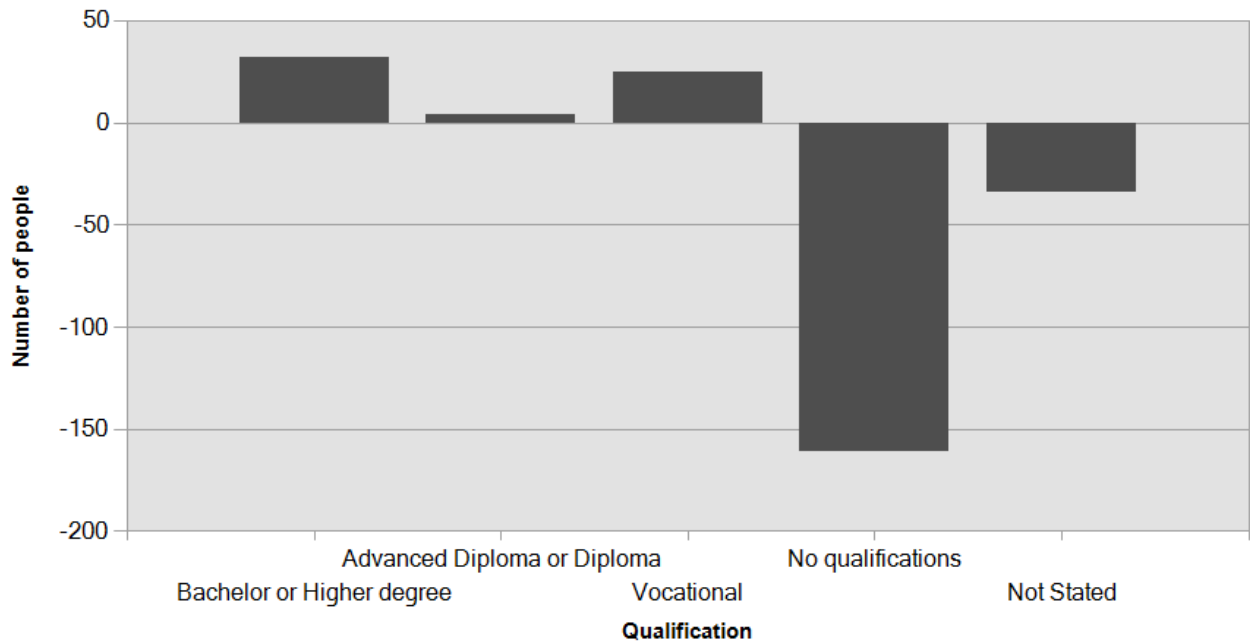
- No qualifications (-161 persons).

Highest qualification achieved, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

Change in highest qualification achieved, North Stradbroke Island, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island		
	2006		
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
Year 8 or below	147	8.6	6.6
Year 9 or equivalent	132	7.7	6.0
Year 10 or equivalent	533	31.0	30.6
Year 11 or equivalent	151	8.8	8.7
Year 12 or equivalent	585	34.1	40.6
Did not go to school	3	0.2	0.3
Not Stated	167	9.7	7.2
Total	1,718	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.

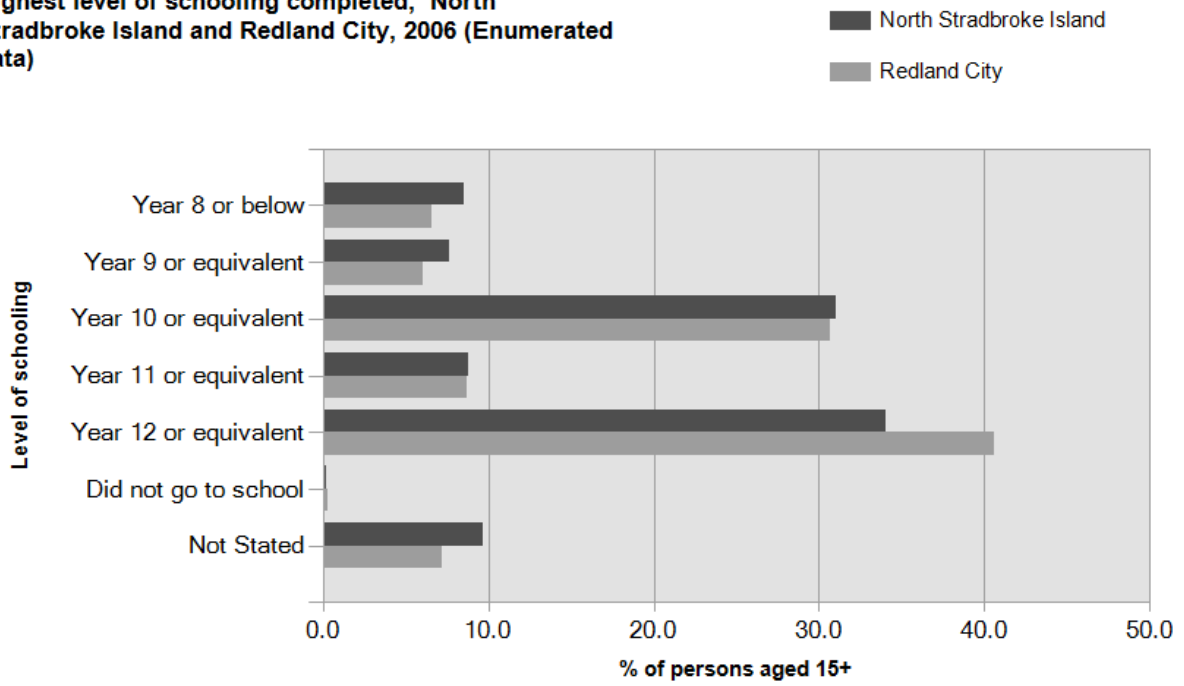
Analysis of the highest level of schooling attained by the population in North Stradbroke Island in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a larger proportion of people who had left school at an early level (Year 10 or less) but a smaller proportion of people who completed Year 12 or equivalent.

Overall, 47.3% of the population left school at Year 10 or below, and 34.1% 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 North Stradbroke Island and Redland City were:

- A *larger* percentage of people who left school at Year 8 or below (8.6% compared to 6.6%);
- A *larger* percentage of people who left school at Year 9 or equivalent (7.7% compared to 6.0%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage of people who left school at Year 12 or equivalent (34.1% compared to 40.6%).

Highest level of schooling completed, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Pre School	19	0.9	1.5	27	1.1	1.5	-8
Primary - Government	154	7.5	6.2	263	10.9	7.5	-109
Primary - Catholic	0	0	1.5	0	0	1.7	0
Primary - Independent	12	0.6	1.8	12	0.5	1.7	0
Primary - Total	166	8.0	9.5	275	11.4	10.9	-109
Secondary - Government	102	4.9	3.9	88	3.6	4.3	14
Secondary - Catholic	9	0.4	1.1	15	0.6	1.2	-6
Secondary - Independent	27	1.3	2.0	12	0.5	1.8	15
Secondary - Total	138	6.7	7.0	115	4.7	7.3	23
TAFE	25	1.2	2.0	35	1.4	2.3	-10
University	26	1.3	2.7	28	1.2	2.8	-2
Other	12	0.6	0.5	18	0.7	0.6	-6
Not Attending	1,535	74.4	71.5	1,756	72.5	71.7	-221
Not Stated	200	9.7	5.9	168	6.9	2.9	32
Total	2,064	100.0	100.0	2,422	100.0	100.0	-358

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 North Stradbroke Island in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a smaller proportion attending primary school, a similar proportion attending secondary school, and a smaller proportion engaged in tertiary level education.

Overall, 8.0% of the population were attending primary school, 6.7% of the population were attending secondary institutions, and 2.5% were learning at a tertiary level, compared with 9.5%, 7.0% and 4.7% respectively for Redland City.

The major difference between the share of the population attending learning institutions in North Stradbroke Island and Redland City was:

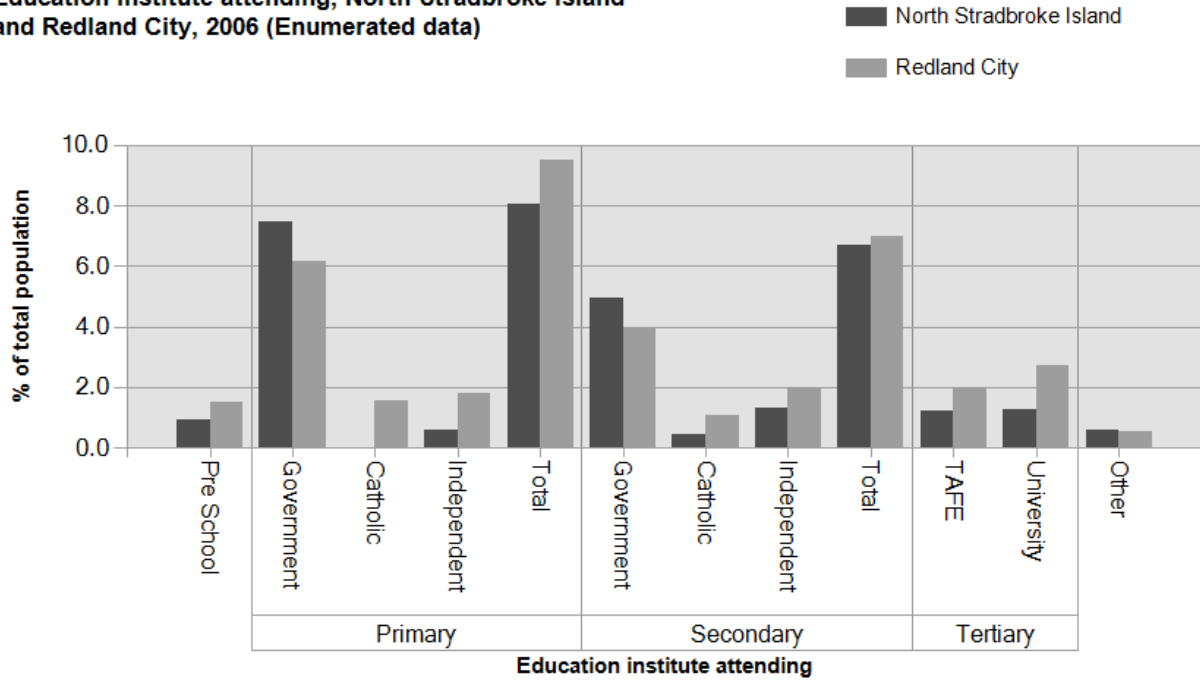
- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending Catholic primary schools (0.0% compared to 1.5%).

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

- Primary - Government (-109 persons), and;

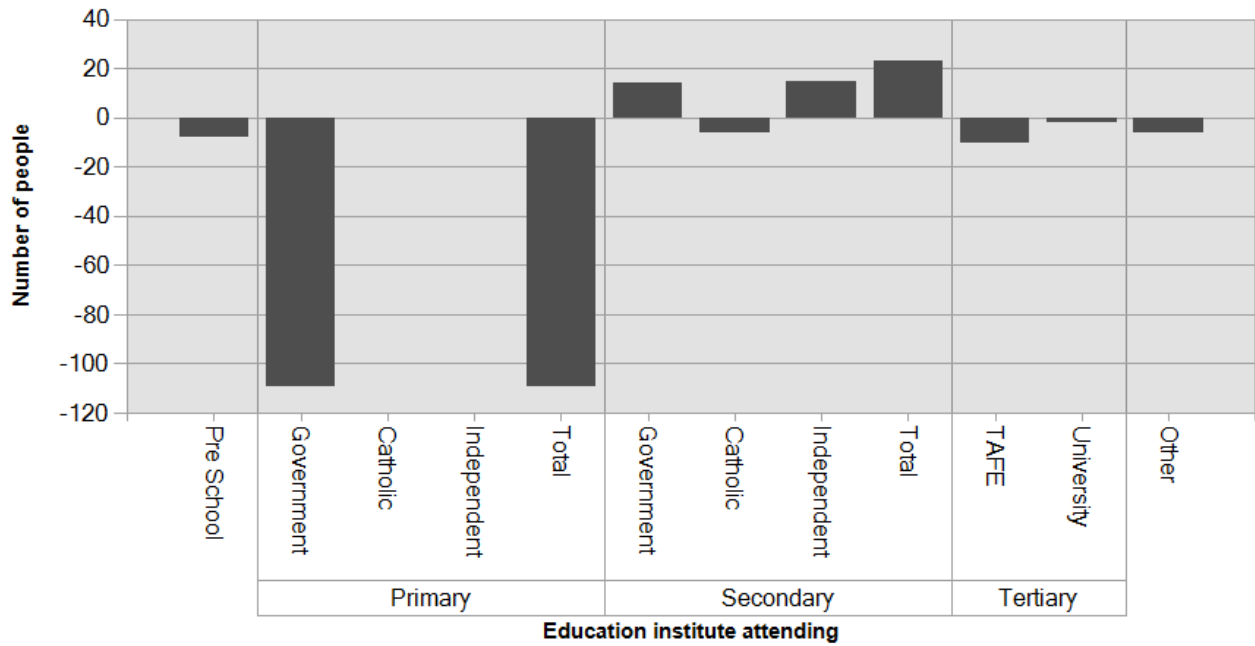
- Primary - Total (-109 persons).

Education institute attending, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

Change in education institute attending, North Stradbroke Island, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island		
	2006		
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
0 to 4 years assistance needed	0	0	0.1
5 to 14 years assistance needed	3	0.1	0.3
15 to 19 years assistance needed	6	0.3	0.1
20 to 24 years assistance needed	3	0.1	0.1
25 to 34 years assistance needed	3	0.1	0.2
35 to 44 years assistance needed	3	0.1	0.2
45 to 54 years assistance needed	7	0.3	0.3
55 to 64 years assistance needed	18	0.8	0.6
65 to 74 years assistance needed	19	0.9	0.5
75 to 84 years assistance needed	12	0.6	1.0
85 years and over assistance needed	11	0.5	0.8
Assistance needed total	85	4.0	4.1
No need for assistance	1,886	88.9	91.6
Not stated	150	7.1	4.3
Total	2,121	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.

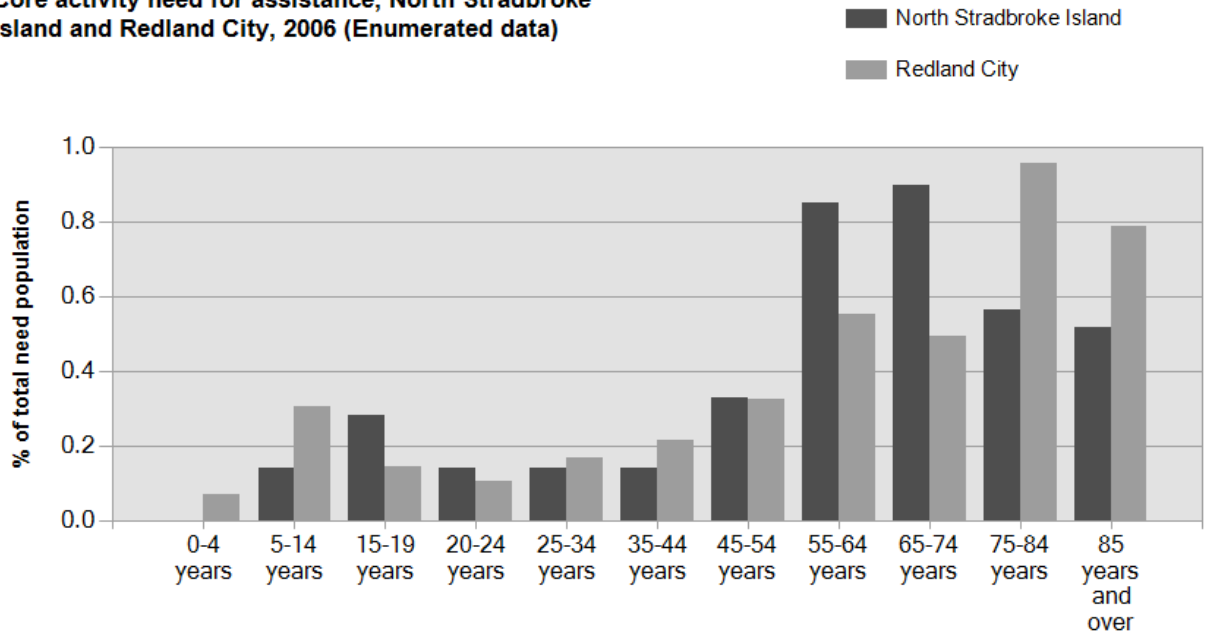
Analysis of the need for assistance of persons in North Stradbroke Island compared to Redland City shows that there was a similar proportion of persons who reported needing assistance with core activities.

Overall, 4.0% of the population reported needing assistance with core activities, compared with 4.1% for Redland City.

The major difference in the age groups reporting a need for assistance in North Stradbroke Island and Redland City was:

- A larger percentage of persons aged 65 to 74 (0.9% compared to 0.5%).

Core activity need for assistance, North Stradbroke Island 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)

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island		
	2006		
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
Volunteer	416	24.2	17.6
Not a volunteer	1,144	66.4	75.7
Volunteer work not stated	162	9.4	6.8
Total	1,722	100.0	100.0

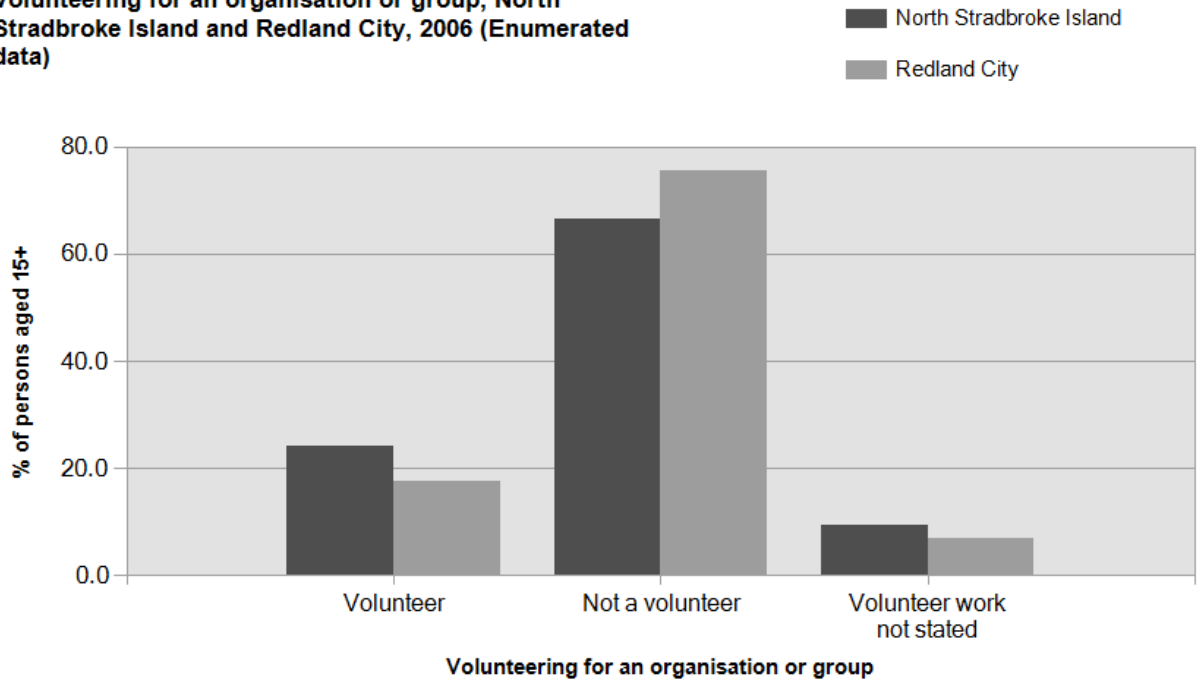
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

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 North Stradbroke Island compared to Redland City shows that there was a larger proportion of persons who volunteered for an organisation or group.

Overall, 24.2% of the population reported performing voluntary work, compared with 17.6% for Redland City.

Volunteering for an organisation or group, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island		
	2006		
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
Less than 5 hours	313	18.2	22.4
Between 5 and 14 hours	484	28.2	25.9
Between 15 and 29 hours	261	15.2	14.0
30 hours or more	192	11.2	12.3
Did unpaid domestic work	1,250	72.8	74.6
Did no unpaid domestic work	301	17.5	18.0
Not stated	166	9.7	7.3
Total	1,717	100.0	100.0

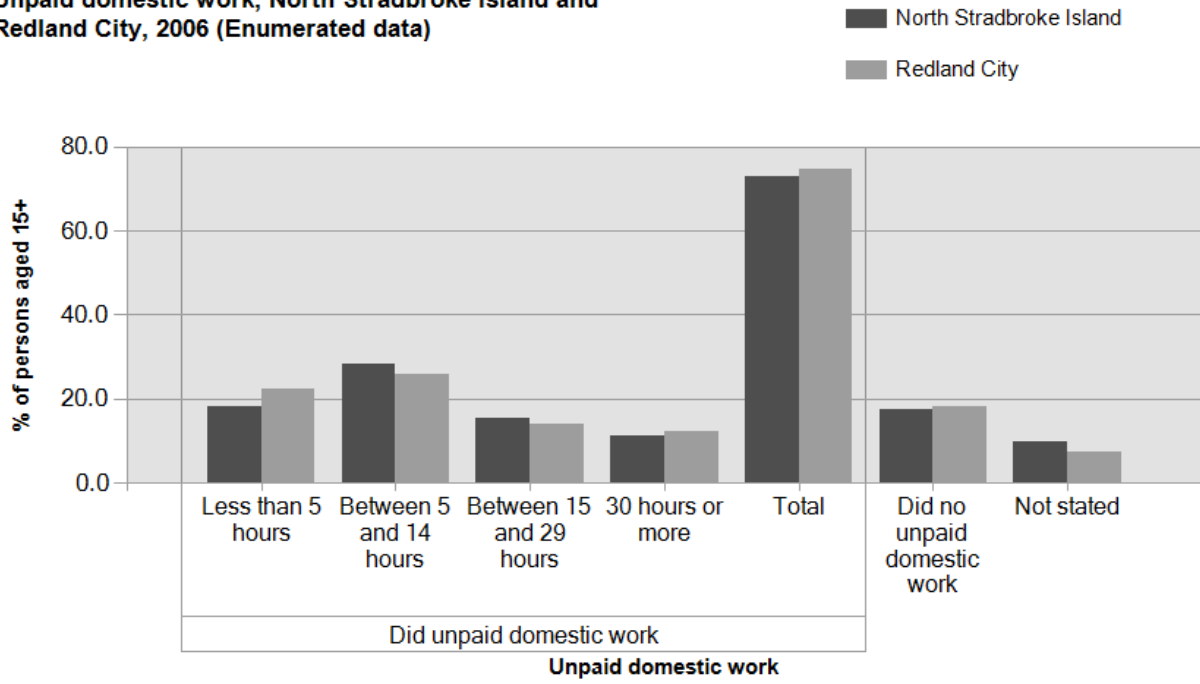
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

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 North Stradbroke Island compared to Redland City shows that there was a similar proportion of persons who performed 15 hours or over of unpaid domestic work per week.

Overall, 26.4% of the population reported performing 15 hours or over of unpaid domestic work, compared with 26.3% for Redland City.

Unpaid domestic work, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island		
	2006		
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
Provided unpaid care	181	10.6	10.1
No unpaid care provided	1,360	79.6	82.6
Not stated	168	9.8	7.3
Total	1,709	100.0	100.0

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

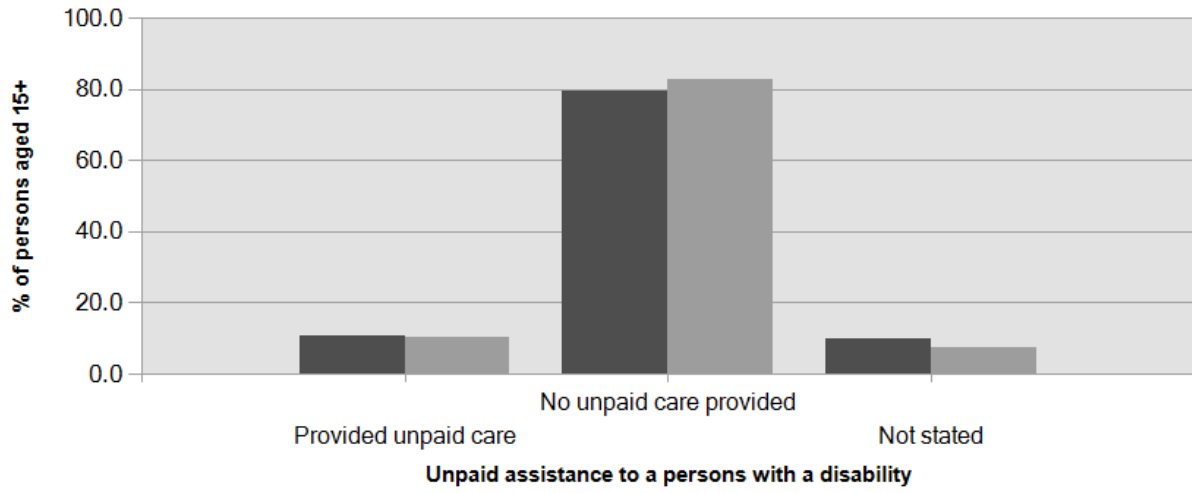
NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

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

Overall, 10.6% 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, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)

■ North Stradbroke Island
 ■ Redland City



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island		
	2006		
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
Cared for own child/ren	280	16.3	21.7
Cared for other child/ren	134	7.8	7.7
Cared for own child/ren and other child/ren	15	0.9	1.2
Provided unpaid child care	429	25.0	30.7
No unpaid child care provided	1,136	66.2	62.8
Not stated	151	8.8	6.5
Total	1,716	100.0	100.0

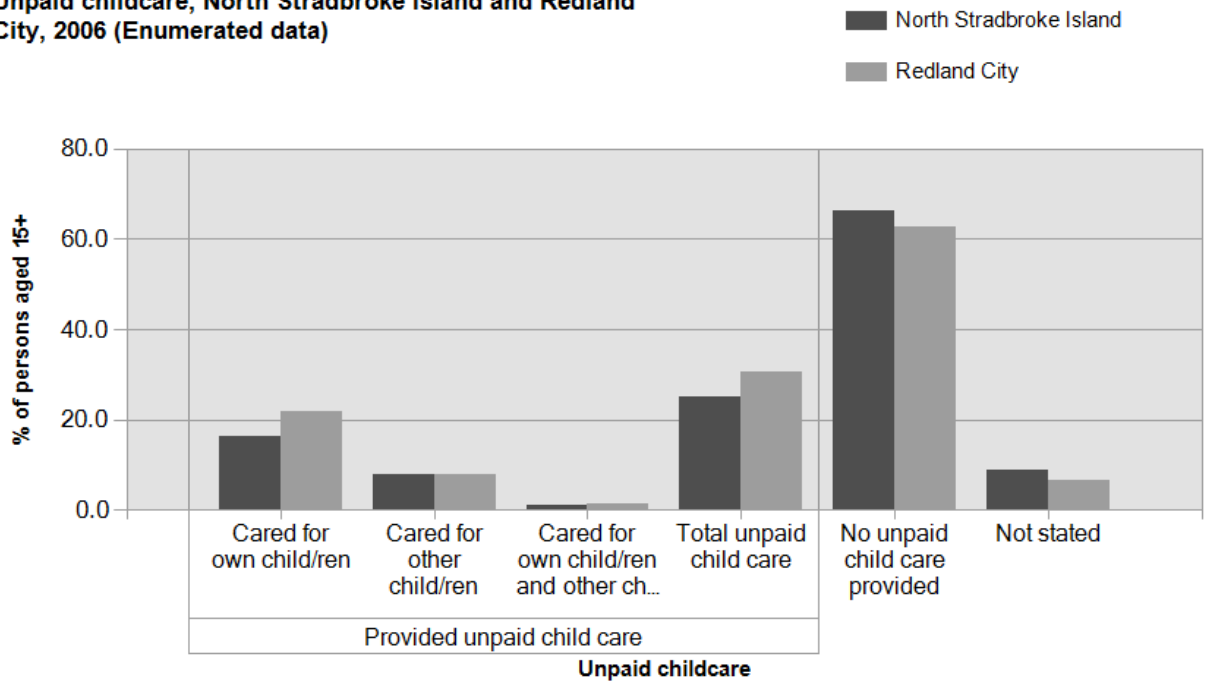
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

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 child care provided by the population in North Stradbroke Island 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, 25.0% of the population provided unpaid child care, compared with 30.7% for Redland City.

Unpaid childcare, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	2006		Redland City %	2001		Redland City %	
Enumerated data	number	%		number	%		Redland City %
Employed full time	506	52.7	60.8	560	51.7	59.1	-54
Employed part time	417	43.4	32.5	407	37.5	31.1	10
Employed not stated	12	1.3	2.5	43	4.0	2.8	-31
Total employed	935	97.4	95.8	1,010	93.2	93.0	-75
Total unemployed	25	2.6	4.2	74	6.8	7.0	-49
Total labour force	960	100.0	100.0	1,084	100.0	100.0	-124
Total in labour force	960	55.9	63.9	1,084	58.5	63.3	-124
Total not in labour force	644	37.5	32.0	669	36.1	34.2	-25
Not stated	113	6.6	4.1	99	5.3	2.5	14
Total	1,717	100.0	100.0	1,852	100.0	100.0	-135

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 North Stradbroke Island's labour force in 2006 was 960 persons, of which 417 were employed part-time (43.4%) and 506 were full time workers (52.7%).

Analysis of the employment status of the population in North Stradbroke Island in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a larger proportion in employment, and a smaller proportion unemployed.

Overall, 97.4% of the labour force was employed (54.5% of the population aged 15+), and 2.6% unemployed (1.5% 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 North Stradbroke Island showed a decrease of 75 persons and the number unemployed showed a decrease of 49 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 North Stradbroke Island in 2006 shows that

there was a smaller proportion in the labour force (55.9%) compared with Redland City (63.9%).

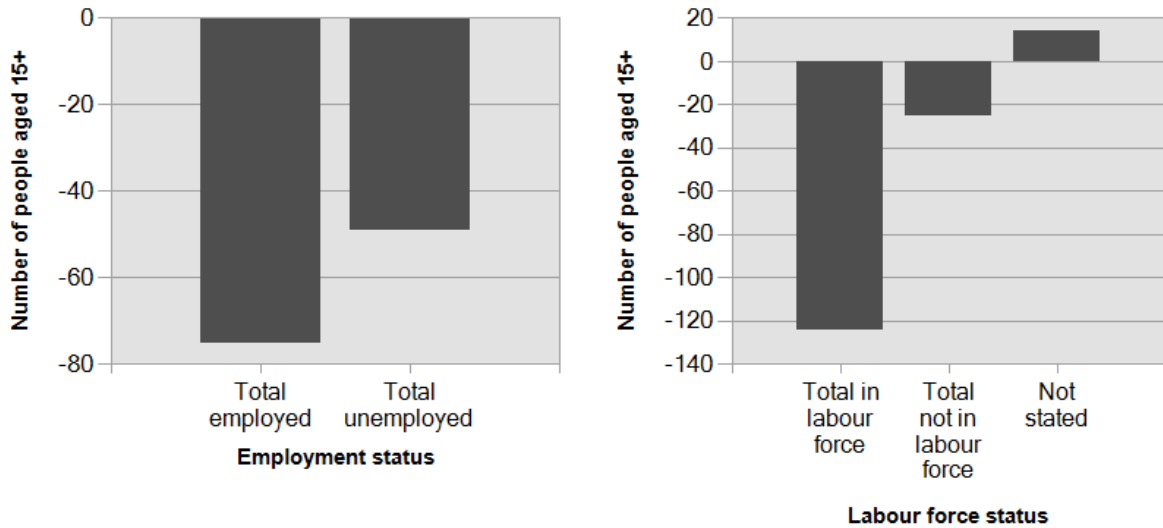
Between 2001 and 2006 in North Stradbroke Island the number of people in the labour force showed a decrease of 124 people, or -11.4%.

Employment and labour force status, North Stradbroke Island 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, North Stradbroke Island, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island		
		2006	
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	28	3.0	0.8
Mining	127	13.5	0.7
Manufacturing	19	2.0	12.3
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	3	0.3	0.9
Construction	91	9.6	10.6
Retail Trade	92	9.7	12.6
Wholesale Trade	9	1.0	5.6
Accommodation and Food Services	147	15.6	5.3
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	36	3.8	5.8
Information Media and Telecommunications	6	0.6	1.5
Financial and Insurance Services	9	1.0	3.0
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	19	2.0	2.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	29	3.1	5.3
Administrative and Support Services	44	4.7	3.4
Public Administration and Safety	57	6.0	5.7
Education and Training	77	8.2	6.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	93	9.9	10.0
Arts and Recreation Services	18	1.9	1.1
Other Services	20	2.1	4.3
Inadequately described or Not stated	20	2.1	2.6
Total	944	100.0	100.0

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 North Stradbroke Island in 2006 shows the three most popular industry sectors were:

- Accommodation and Food Services (147 persons or 15.6%)
- Mining (127 persons or 13.5%)
- Health Care and Social Assistance (93 persons or 9.9%)

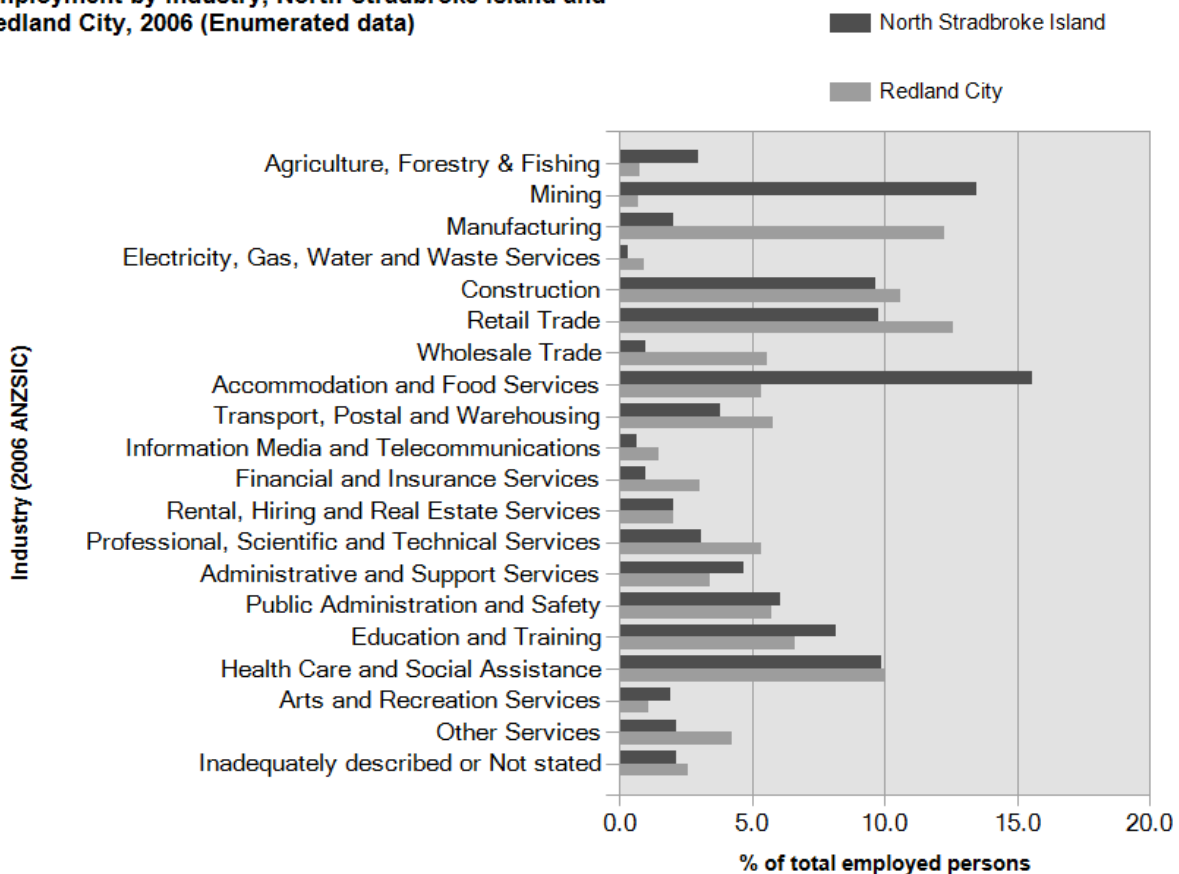
In combination these three industries employed 367 people in total or 38.9% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, Redland City employed 5.3% in Accommodation and Food Services; 0.7% in Mining; and 10.0% in Health Care and Social Assistance.

The major differences between the jobs held by the population of North Stradbroke Island and Redland City were:

- A *larger* percentage persons employed in Mining (13.5% compared to 0.7%);
- A *larger* percentage persons employed in Accommodation and Food Services (15.6% compared to 5.3%);
- A *smaller* percentage persons employed in Manufacturing (2.0% compared to 12.3%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage persons employed in Wholesale Trade (1.0% compared to 5.6%).

Employment by industry, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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.

Enumerated data	North Stradbroke Island 2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	32	3.4	0.8	29	3.1	1.5	3
Mining	130	13.7	0.7	166	17.6	0.7	-36
Manufacturing	28	3.0	13.0	29	3.1	12.9	-1
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	3	0.3	0.7	9	1.0	0.7	-6
Construction	95	10.0	10.5	100	10.6	8.8	-5
Wholesale Trade	14	1.5	6.0	18	1.9	6.7	-4
Retail Trade	100	10.5	15.8	116	12.3	16.5	-16
Transport & Storage	25	2.6	5.4	34	3.6	5.5	-9
Communication Services	7	0.7	1.3	6	0.6	1.9	1
Finance & Insurance	11	1.2	3.0	0	0	3.3	11
Property & Business Services	75	7.9	10.1	72	7.6	10.2	3
Government Administration & Defence	43	4.5	4.4	50	5.3	3.8	-7
Education	76	8.0	6.3	56	5.9	6.5	20
Health & Community Services	87	9.2	10.3	53	5.6	9.3	34
Cultural & Recreational Services	12	1.3	1.6	24	2.5	1.8	-12
Personal & Other Services	41	4.3	3.9	31	3.3	4.2	10
Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants	146	15.4	3.6	127	13.5	3.7	19
Non-classifiable economic units	11	1.2	1.5	6	0.6	0.5	5
Not stated	12	1.3	1.1	18	1.9	1.6	-6
Total	948	100.0	100.0	944	100.0	100.0	4

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 North Stradbroke Island in 2006 shows the three most popular industry sectors were:

- Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants (146 persons or 15.4%)
- Mining (130 persons or 13.7%)
- Retail Trade (100 persons or 10.5%)

In combination these three industries employed 376 people in total or 39.7% of the employed resident population.

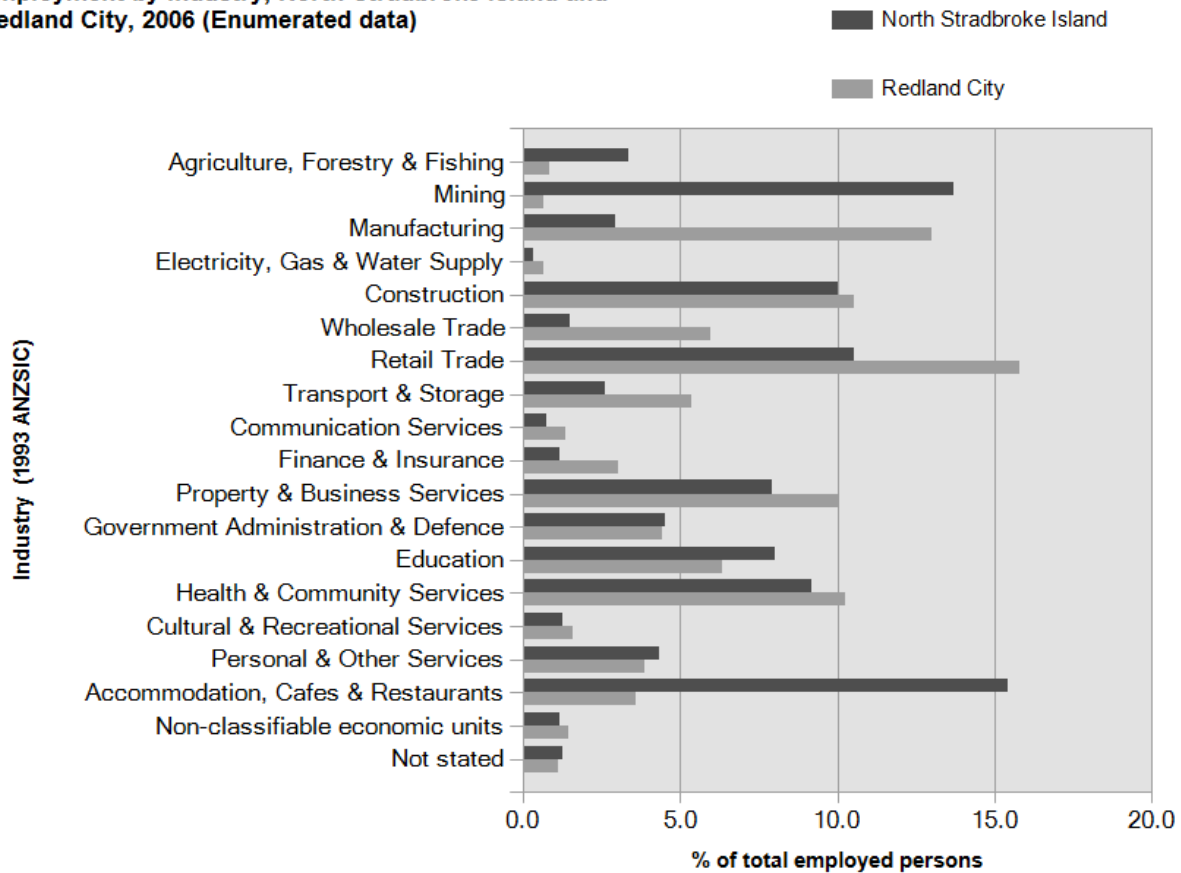
In comparison, Redland City employed 3.6% in Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants; 0.7% in Mining; and 15.8% in Retail Trade.

The major differences between the jobs held by the population of North Stradbroke Island and Redland City were:

- A larger percentage persons employed in Mining (13.7% compared to 0.7%);
- A larger percentage persons employed in Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants (15.4% compared to 3.6%);
- A smaller percentage persons employed in Manufacturing (3.0% compared to 13.0%), and;
- A smaller percentage persons employed in Retail Trade (10.5% compared to 15.8%).

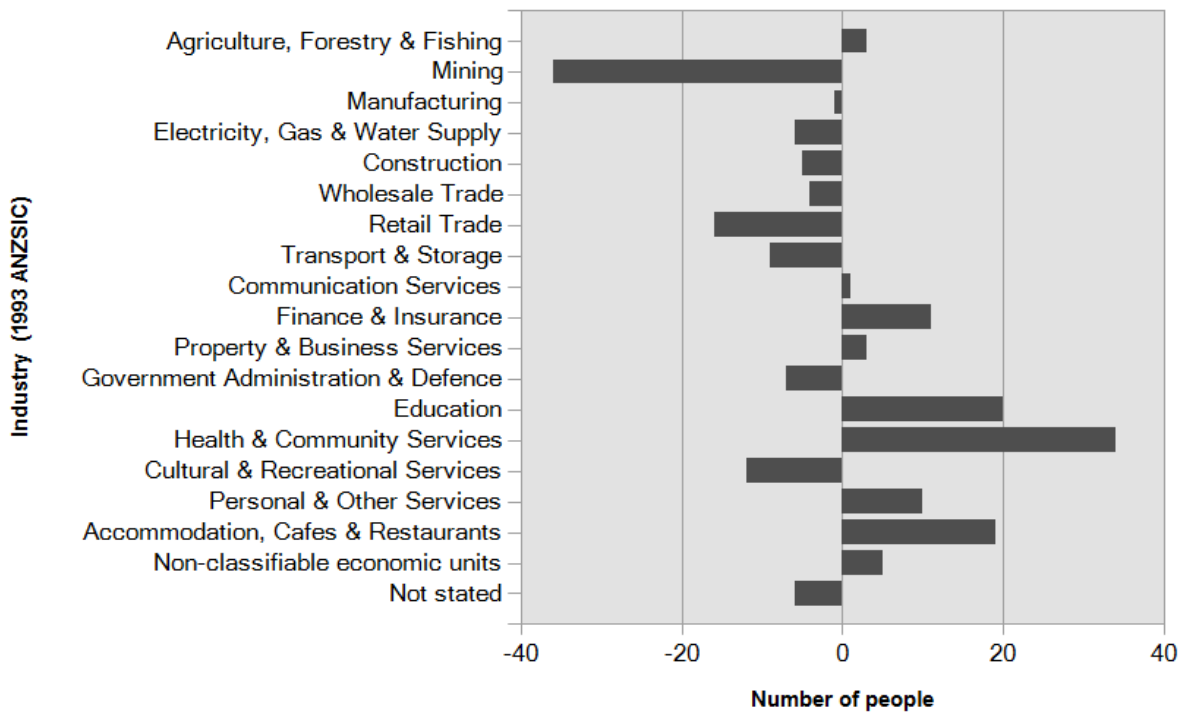
Between 2001 and 2006 there were no numerically significant changes in North Stradbroke Island's industry (2001 categories) data.

Employment by industry, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

Change in employment by industry, North Stradbroke Island, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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 North Stradbroke Island persons)	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Managers and Administrators	62	6.5	7.7	61	6.2	7.7	1
Professionals	137	14.4	14.3	123	12.4	13.7	14
Associate Professionals	147	15.5	11.9	148	15.0	12.0	-1
Tradespersons and Related Workers	120	12.6	14.4	151	15.3	14.0	-31
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	27	2.8	3.5	25	2.5	4.1	2
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	123	13.0	19.1	144	14.6	18.9	-21
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	131	13.8	8.7	163	16.5	8.5	-32
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	80	8.4	10.0	38	3.8	10.5	42
Labourers and Related Workers	112	11.8	8.8	118	11.9	8.6	-6
Inadequately described	10	1.1	1.0	9	0.9	0.8	1
Not Stated	0	0	0.7	9	0.9	1.1	-9
Total	949	100.0	100.0	989	100.0	100.0	-40

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 North Stradbroke Island in 2006 shows the three most popular occupations were:

- Associate Professionals (147 persons or 15.5%)
- Professionals (137 persons or 14.4%)
- Intermediate Production and Transport Workers (131 persons or 13.8%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 415 people in total or 43.7% of the employed resident

population.

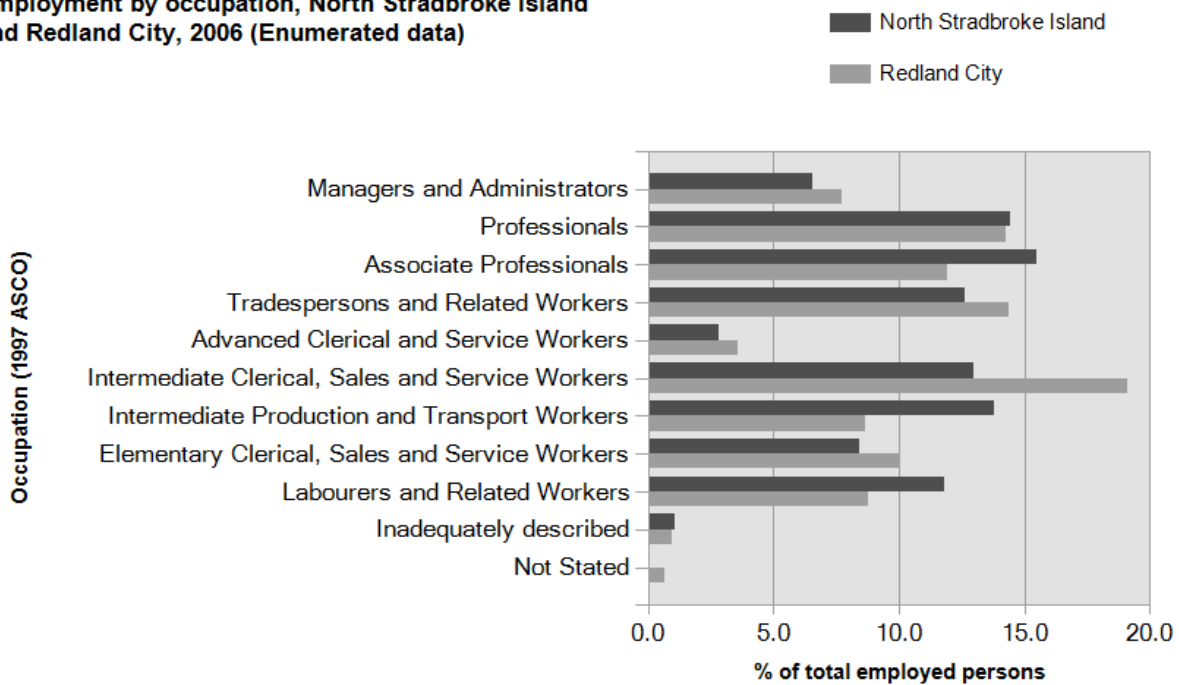
In comparison, Redland City employed 11.9% as Associate Professionals; 14.3% as Professionals; and 8.7% as Intermediate Production and Transport Workers.

The major differences between the occupations of the population of North Stradbroke Island and Redland City were

- A larger percentage persons employed as Intermediate Production and Transport Workers (13.8% compared to 8.7%);
- A larger percentage persons employed as Associate Professionals (15.5% compared to 11.9%);
- A larger percentage persons employed as Labourers and Related Workers (11.8% compared to 8.8%), and;
- A smaller percentage persons employed as Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (13.0% compared to 19.1%).

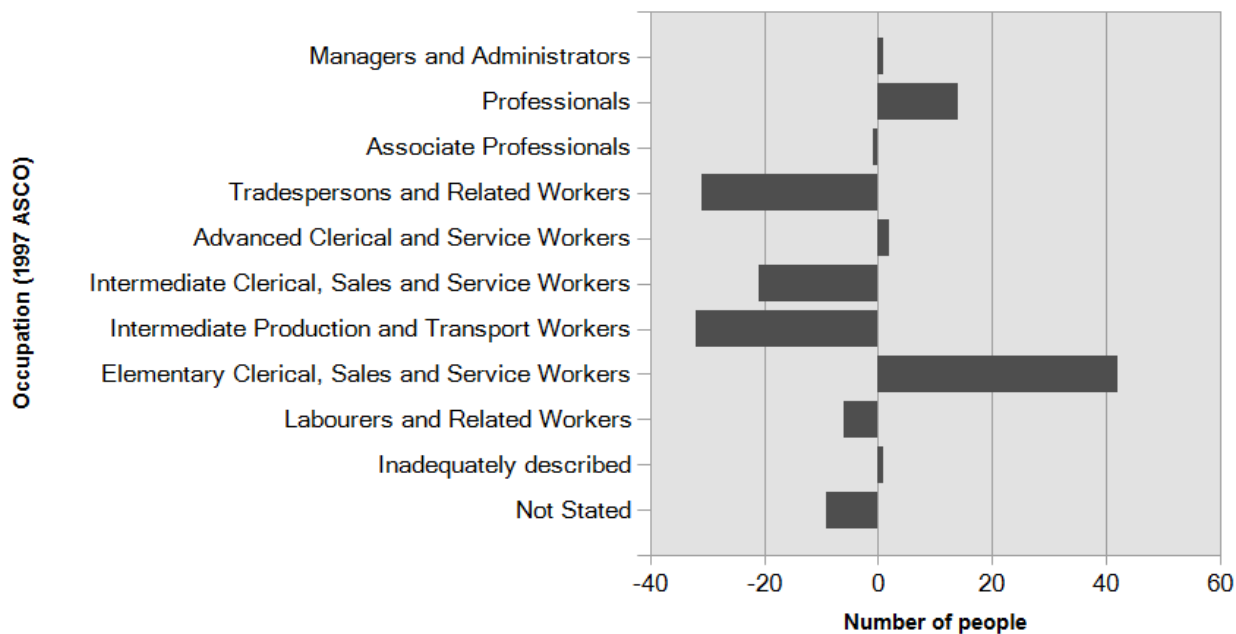
Between 2001 and 2006 there were no numerically significant changes in North Stradbroke Island's occupation (2001 categories) data.

Employment by occupation, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

Change in employment by occupation, North Stradbroke Island, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island		
		2006	
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
Managers	115	12.2	11.9
Professionals	141	14.9	14.6
Technicians and Trades Workers	144	15.3	16.8
Community and Personal Service Workers	120	12.7	8.7
Clerical and Administrative Workers	85	9.0	17.2
Sales Workers	70	7.4	11.3
Machinery Operators And Drivers	108	11.4	6.8
Labourers	150	15.9	11.1
Inadequately described or Not stated	11	1.2	1.6
Total	944	100.0	100.0

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 North Stradbroke Island in 2006 shows the three most popular occupations were:

- Labourers (150 persons or 15.9%)
- Technicians and Trades Workers (144 persons or 15.3%)
- Professionals (141 persons or 14.9%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 435 people in total or 46.1% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, Redland City employed 11.1% as Labourers; 16.8% as Technicians and Trades Workers; and 14.6% as Professionals.

The major differences between the occupations of the population of North Stradbroke Island and Redland City were

- A *larger* percentage persons employed as Labourers (15.9% compared to 11.1%);
- A *larger* percentage persons employed as Machinery Operators And Drivers (11.4% compared to 6.8%);
- A *larger* percentage persons employed as Community and Personal Service Workers (12.7% compared to 8.7%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage persons employed as Clerical and Administrative Workers (9.0% compared to 17.2%).

Employment by occupation, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island						
	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Enumerated data							
Train	9	1.0	3.8	21	2.1	3.8	-12
Bus	20	2.1	2.3	31	3.1	2.1	-11
Tram or Ferry	4	0.4	0.1	6	0.6	0.1	-2
Taxi	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0
Car - as driver	375	39.8	63.9	335	33.4	62.8	40
Car - as passenger	68	7.2	6.1	74	7.4	6.1	-6
Truck	18	1.9	1.9	26	2.6	2.3	-8
Motorbike	3	0.3	0.9	3	0.3	0.8	0
Bicycle	9	1.0	0.5	3	0.3	0.6	6
Walked only	128	13.6	1.8	115	11.5	1.6	13
Other	62	6.6	1.6	70	7.0	1.7	-8
Worked at home	60	6.4	4.6	86	8.6	5.1	-26
Did not go to work	170	18.0	10.8	224	22.3	11.3	-54
Not stated	16	1.7	1.5	9	0.9	1.6	7
Total	942	100.0	100.0	1,003	100.0	100.0	-61

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 33 people who caught public transport to work (train, bus, tram or ferry) in North Stradbroke Island, compared with 464 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 North Stradbroke Island in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that 3.5% used public transport, while 49.2% used a private vehicle, compared with 6.2% and 72.8% respectively in Redland City.

The major differences between the method of travel to work of North Stradbroke Island and Redland City

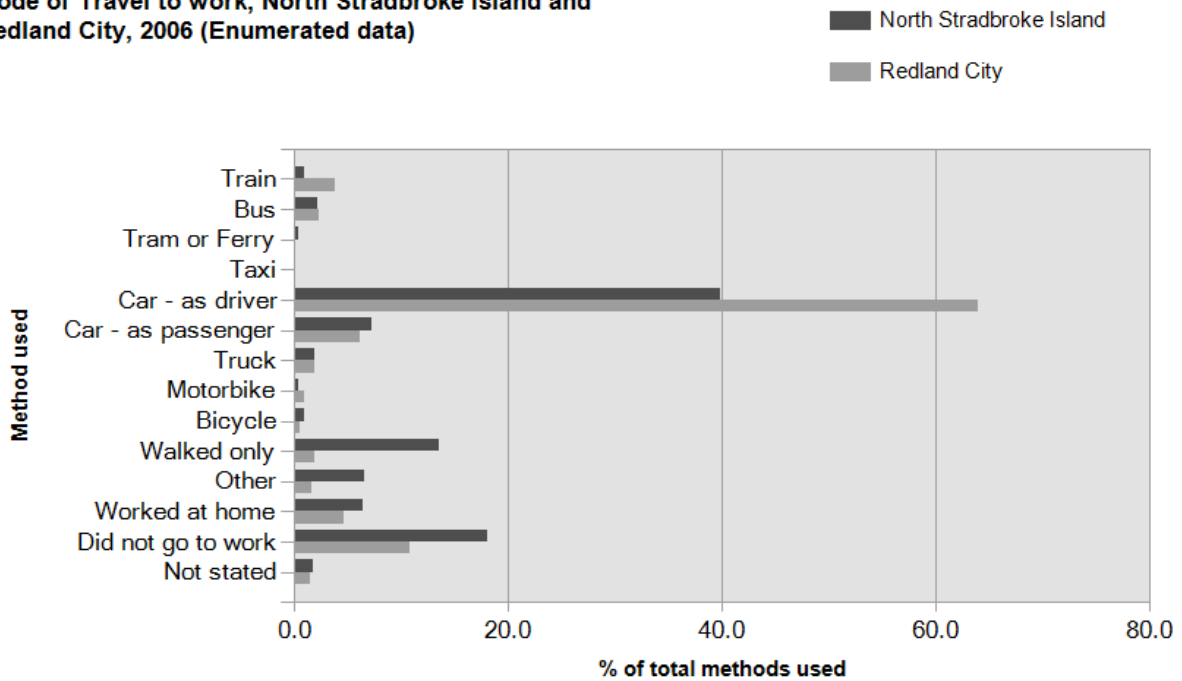
were:

- A larger percentage of people who walked only (13.6% compared to 1.8%);
- A larger percentage of people who did not go to work (18.0% compared to 10.8%);
- A larger percentage of other method commuters (6.6% compared to 1.6%), and;
- A smaller percentage of car - as driver commuters (39.8% compared to 63.9%).

The largest change in the method of travel to work by resident population in North Stradbroke Island between 2001 and 2006 were for those nominated:

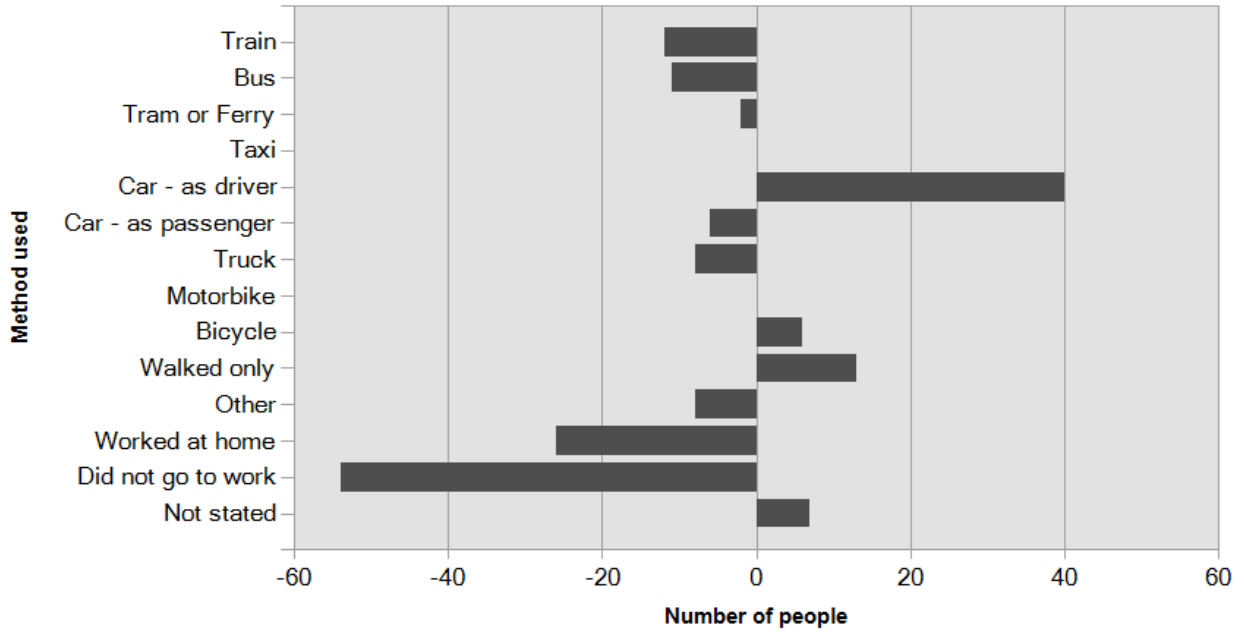
- Did not go to work (-54 persons).

Mode of Travel to work, North Stradbroke Island 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, North Stradbroke Island, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Couples with child(ren) 15 years and under	118	23.0	32.0	149	27.4	34.5	-31
Couples with child(ren) over 15 years	49	9.5	15.2	49	9.0	14.7	0
Total couples with child(ren)	167	32.5	47.2	198	36.4	49.2	-31
One parent families with child(ren) 15 years and under	78	15.2	8.2	69	12.7	8.7	9
One parent families with child(ren) over 15 years	46	8.9	6.1	37	6.8	5.4	9
Total one parent families	124	24.1	14.3	106	19.5	14.1	18
Couples without child(ren)	223	43.4	37.4	234	43.0	35.7	-11
Other families	0	0	1.1	6	1.1	1.0	-6
Total families	514	100.0	100.0	544	100.0	100.0	-30
One family households	508	60.0	74.6	545	55.6	76.4	-37
Two or more family households	3	0.4	1.7	3	0.3	1.0	0
Total family households	511	60.3	76.3	548	55.9	77.4	-37
Lone person households	262	30.9	18.8	244	24.9	17.9	18
Group households	26	3.1	2.4	28	2.9	2.6	-2
Other not classifiable households	48	5.7	2.5	160	16.3	2.1	-112
Total households	847	100.0	100.0	980	100.0	100.0	-133

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 North Stradbroke Island in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a smaller proportion of couple families with child(ren) but a larger proportion of one-parent families.

Overall, 32.5% of total families were couple families with child(ren), and 24.1% were one-parent families, compared with 47.2% and 14.3% respectively for Redland City.

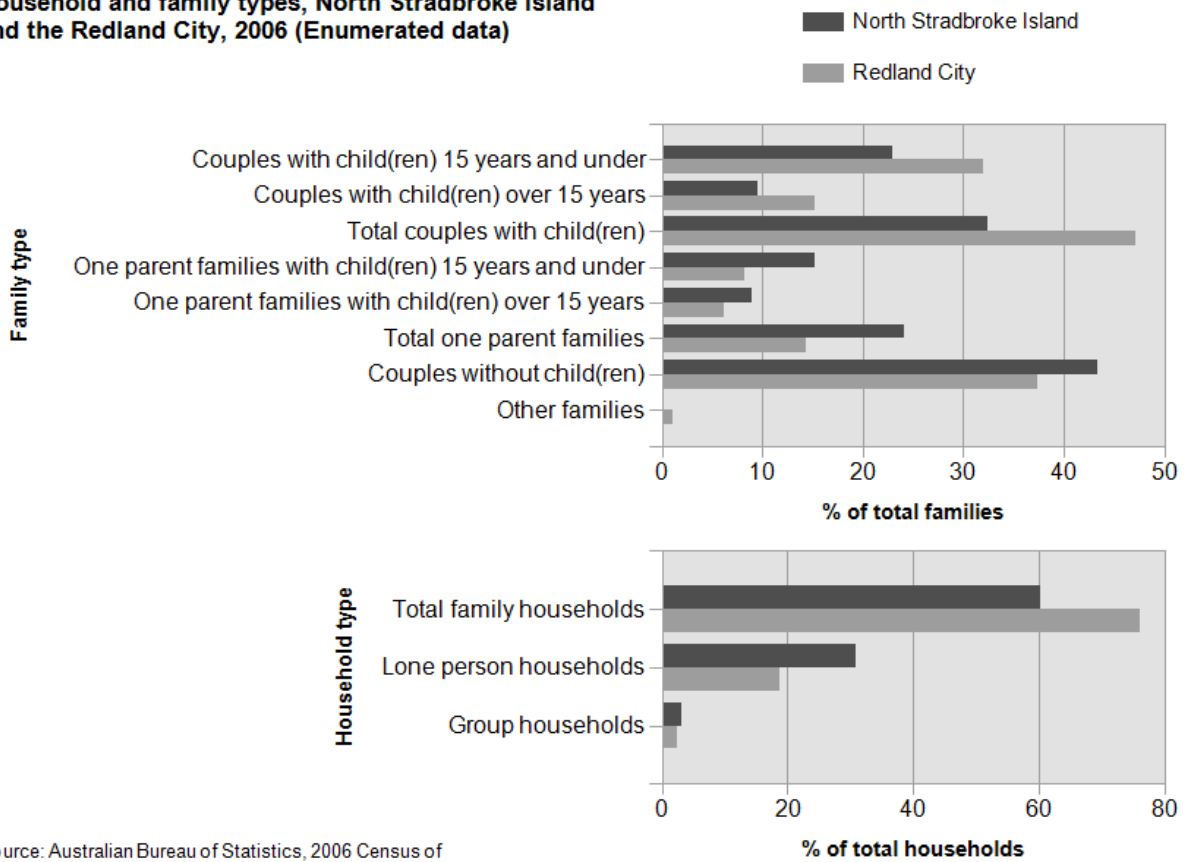
Between 2001 and 2006 there were no numerically significant changes in North Stradbroke Island's household types data.

Comparing **Household types** between North Stradbroke Island and Redland City in 2006 reveals a smaller proportion of Family households, but a larger proportion of lone person households. Family households accounted for 60.3% of total households in North Stradbroke Island while lone person households

comprised 30.9%, (76.3% and 18.8% respectively for Redland City).

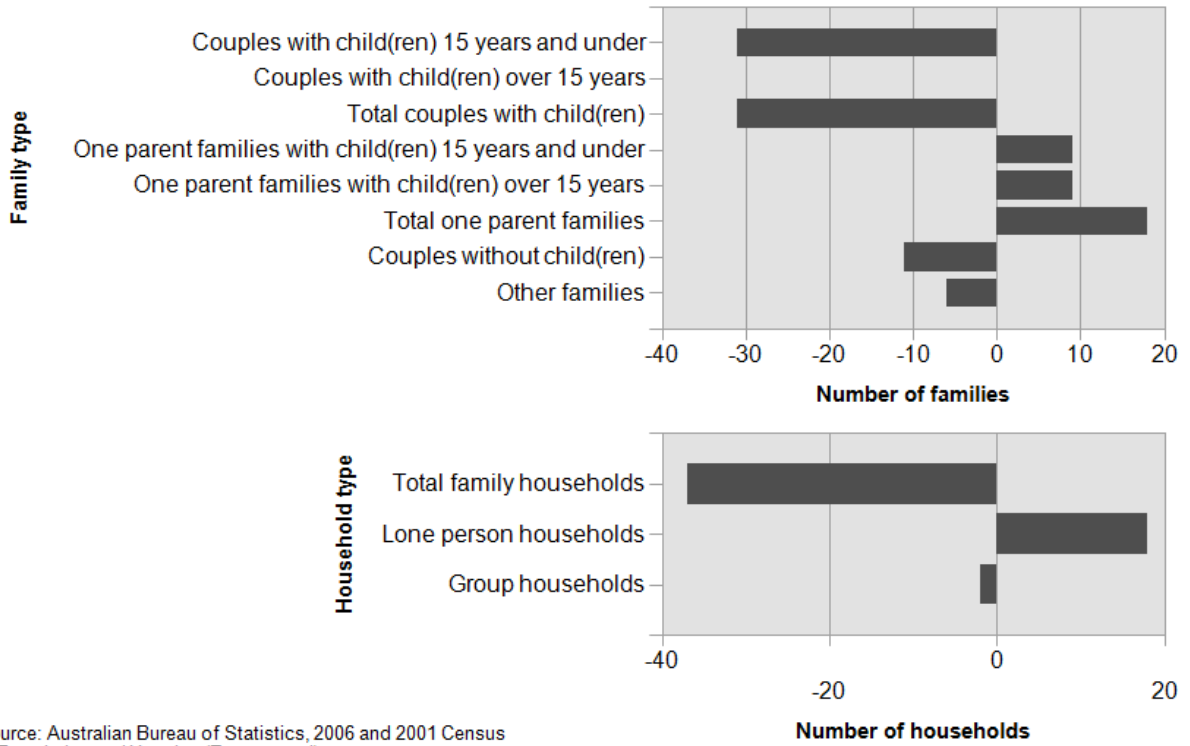
Between 2001 and 2006 in North Stradbroke Island, there was a decrease in the number of Family households (-37), an increase in lone person households (18) and a decrease in group households (-2).

Household and family types, North Stradbroke Island 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, North Stradbroke Island, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Enumerated data							
1 Person	264	33.2	19.3	244	29.8	18.3	20
2 Persons	296	37.2	34.7	315	38.5	34.1	-19
3 Persons	100	12.6	16.4	98	12.0	17.0	2
4 Persons	75	9.4	18.7	98	12.0	18.6	-23
5 Persons	40	5.0	7.9	35	4.3	8.7	5
6 or more Persons	20	2.5	3.1	28	3.4	3.3	-8
Total	795	100.0	100.0	818	100.0	100.0	-23

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.

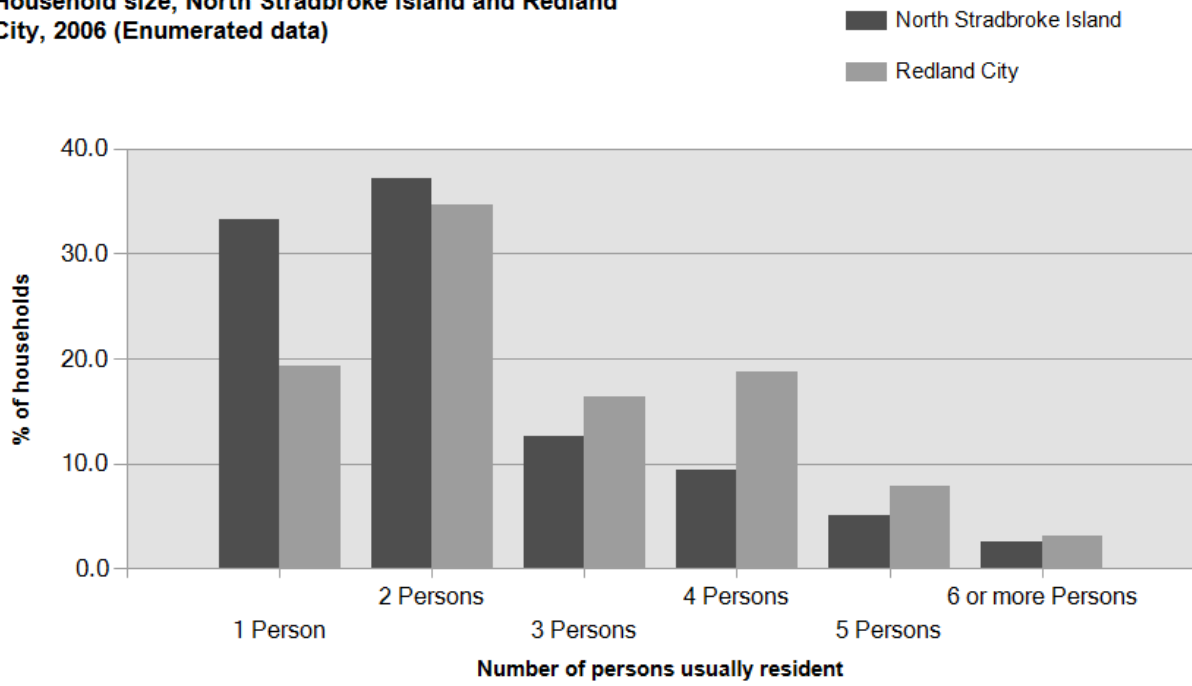
Analysis of the number of persons usually resident in a household in the North Stradbroke Island compared with Redland City shows that there were a larger proportion of lone person households, and a smaller proportion of larger households (those with 4 persons or more). Overall there were 33.2% of lone person households, and 16.9% of larger households, compared with 19.3% and 29.7% respectively for Redland City.

The major differences in the household size for North Stradbroke Island and Redland City were:

- A *larger* percentage of 1 Person households (33.2% compared to 19.3%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage of 4 person households (9.4% compared to 18.7%).

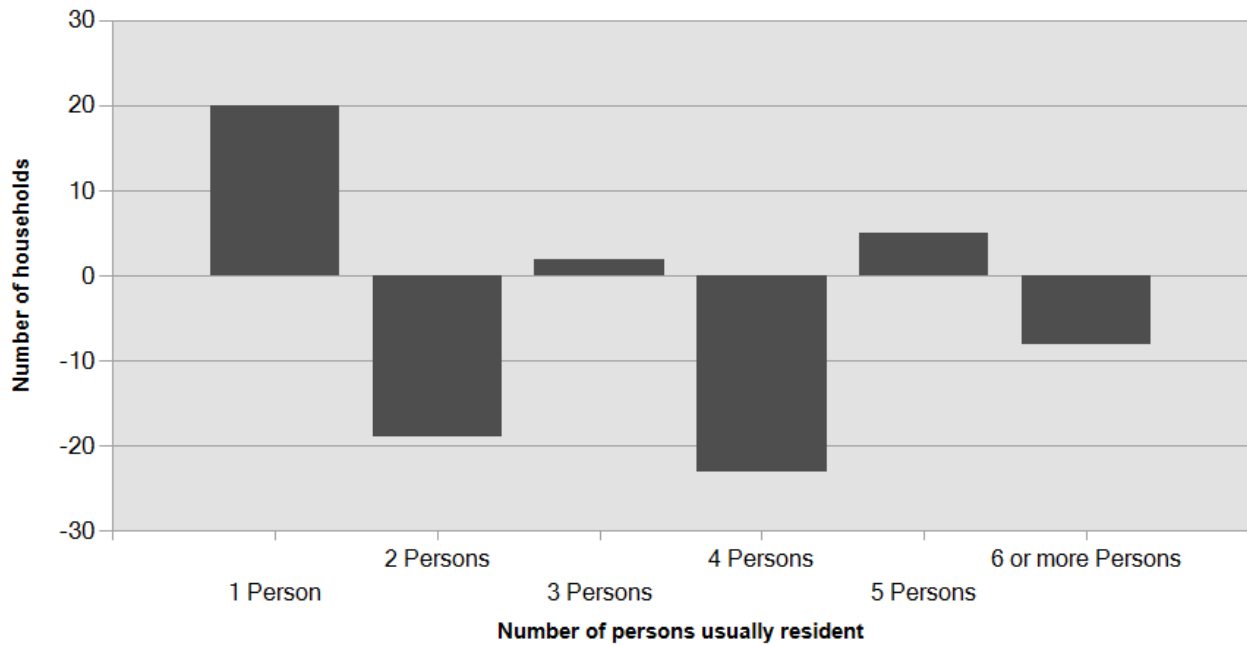
Between 2001 and 2006 there were no numerically significant changes in North Stradbroke Island's household size data.

Household size, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

Change in household size, North Stradbroke Island, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Enumerated data							
Owned	322	33.8	32.7	380	38.3	38.1	-58
Being purchased	166	17.4	38.4	118	11.9	33.9	48
Renting - Govt	34	3.6	2.8	27	2.7	3.0	7
Renting - Other	299	31.4	19.8	337	33.9	19.6	-38
Renting - Not stated	9	0.9	0.5	9	0.9	0.3	0
Renting - Total	342	35.9	23.1	373	37.6	22.9	-31
Other tenure type	9	0.9	1.1	55	5.5	2.1	-46
Not stated	114	12.0	4.6	67	6.7	3.0	47
Total	953	100.0	100.0	993	100.0	100.0	-40

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.

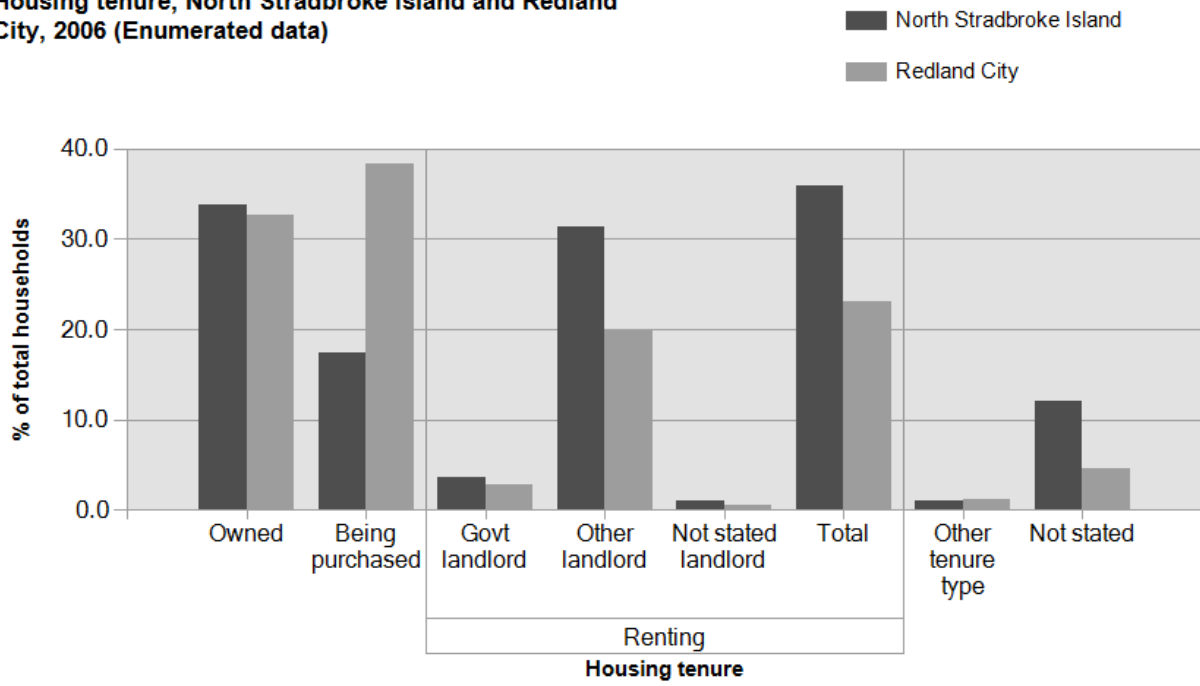
Analysis of the housing tenure of the population of North Stradbroke Island in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that there was a similar proportion of households who owned their dwelling; a smaller proportion purchasing their dwelling; and a larger proportion who were renters.

Overall, 33.8% of the population owned their dwelling; 17.4% were purchasing, and 35.9% were renting, compared with 32.7%, 38.4% and 23.1% respectively for Redland City.

The largest change in housing tenure categories for the households in North Stradbroke Island between 2001 and 2006 were:

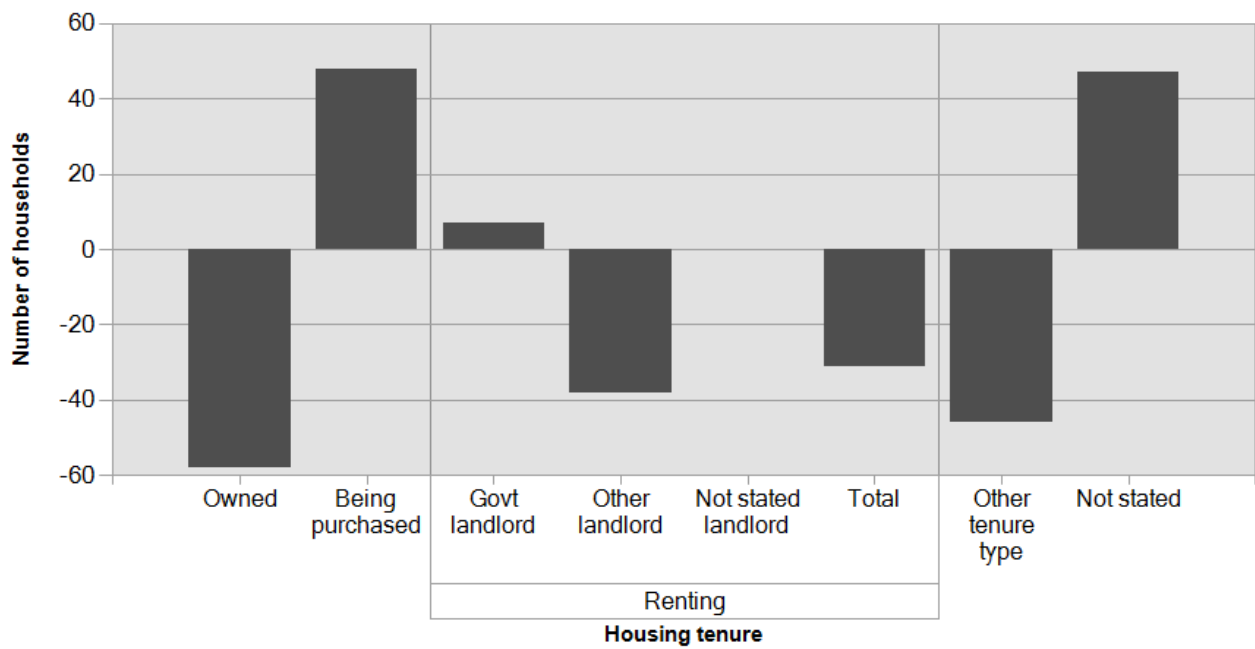
- Owned (-58 households).

Housing tenure, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

Change in housing tenure, North Stradbroke Island, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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'.

Enumerated data	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
\$1 to \$249	6	3.6	2.3	--	--	--	--
\$250 to \$399	3	1.8	2.2	--	--	--	--
\$400 to \$549	12	7.1	4.7	--	--	--	--
\$550 to \$749	9	5.3	6.3	--	--	--	--
\$750 to \$949	16	9.5	8.4	--	--	--	--
\$950 to \$1,199	18	10.7	12.5	--	--	--	--
\$1,200 to \$1,399	18	10.7	10.7	--	--	--	--
\$1,400 to \$1,599	17	10.1	8.8	--	--	--	--
\$1,600 to \$1,999	16	9.5	16.0	--	--	--	--
\$2,000 to \$2,999	24	14.2	15.6	--	--	--	--
\$3,000 and over	7	4.1	5.2	--	--	--	--
Not stated	23	13.6	7.4	--	--	--	--
Total	169	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	--

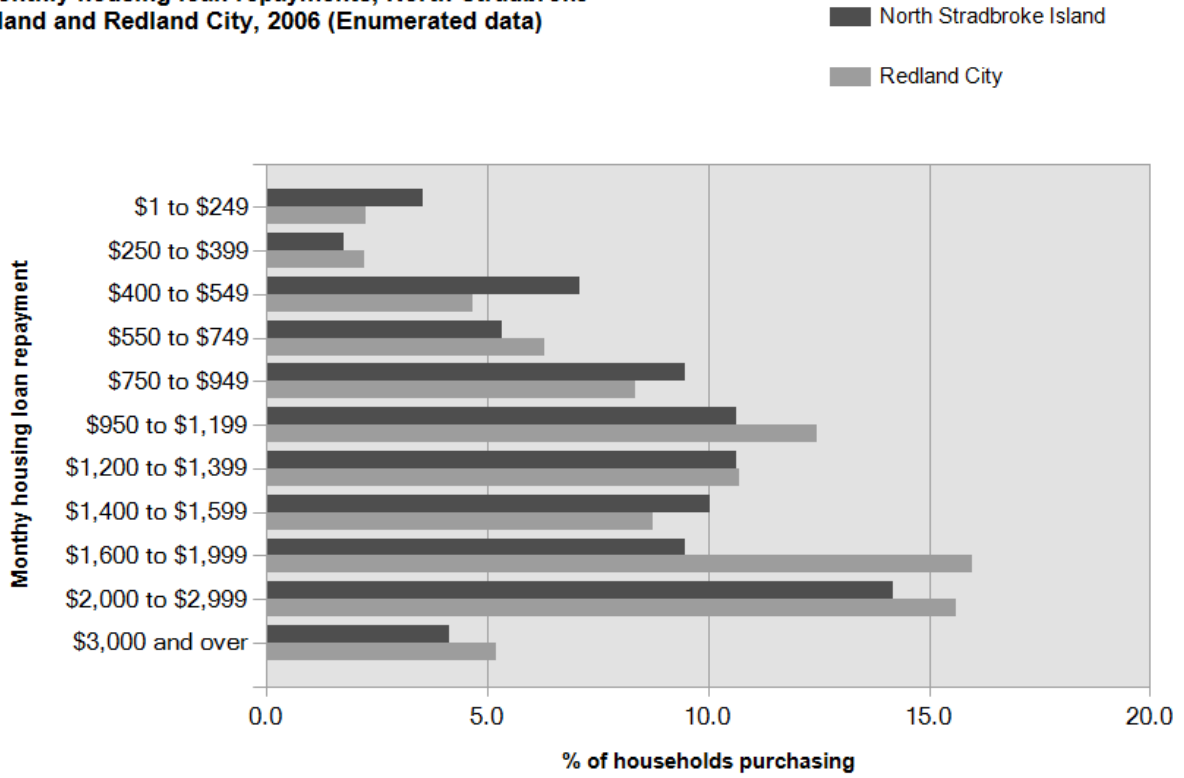
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

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 North Stradbroke Island compared to Redland City shows that there was a smaller proportion of households paying high mortgage repayments (\$2,000 per month or more) but a larger proportion of households with low mortgage repayments (less than \$950 per month).

Overall, 18.3% of households were paying high mortgage repayments, and 27.3% were paying low repayments, compared with 20.8% and 23.9% respectively in Redland City.

Monthly housing loan repayments, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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

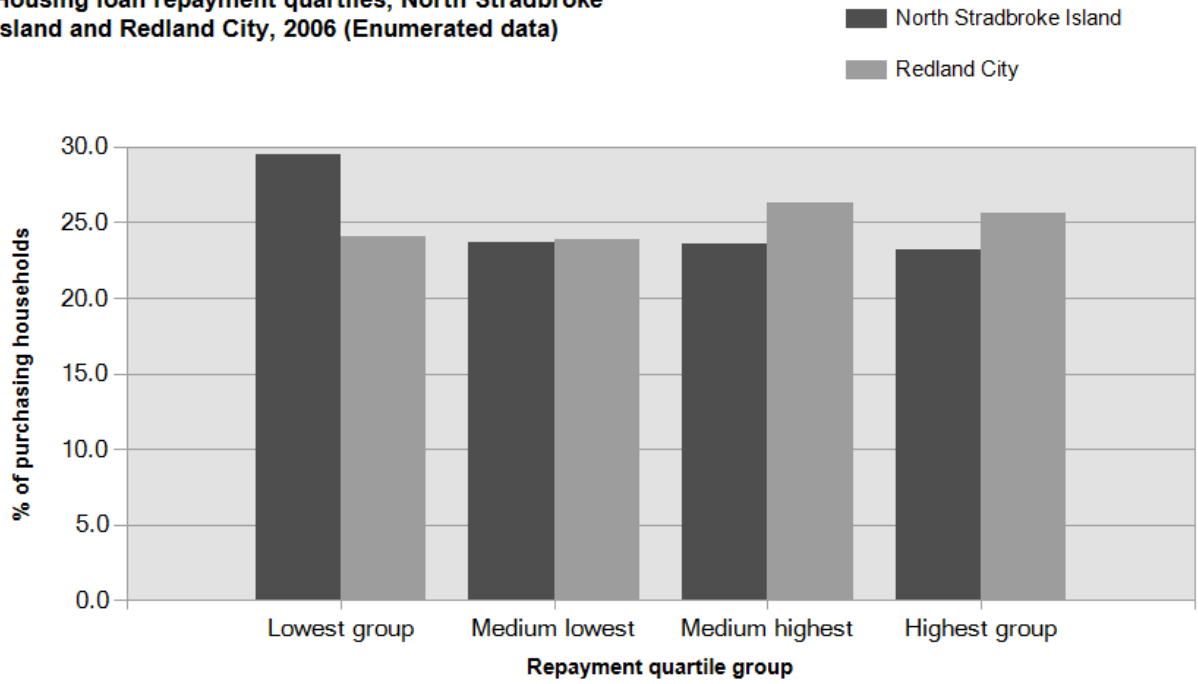
Housing loan repayment quartiles North Stradbroke Island							
Enumerated data	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Lowest group	43	29.5	24.1	28	26.3	22.4	15
Medium lowest	35	23.7	23.9	17	16.1	25.1	17
Medium highest	34	23.5	26.3	15	14.0	26.8	20
Highest group	34	23.2	25.6	46	43.5	25.8	-12
Total	146	100.0	100.0	106	100.0	100.0	40

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.

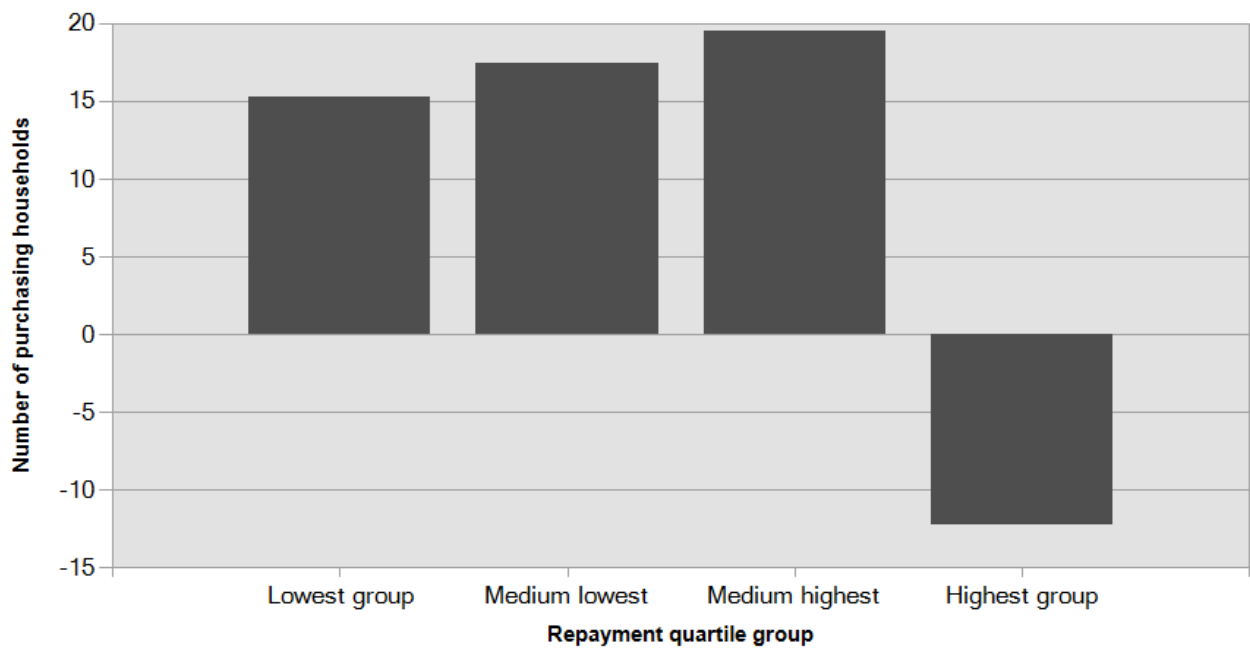
There is no description or analysis of these data, as the small numbers make any interpretation unreliable.

Housing loan repayment quartiles, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

Change in housing loan repayment quartiles, North Stradbroke Island, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island		
	2006		
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
\$0 to \$49	16	4.8	3.0
\$50 to \$99	18	5.4	7.4
\$100 to \$139	93	28.1	6.4
\$140 to \$179	51	15.4	7.9
\$180 to \$224	54	16.3	16.6
\$225 to \$274	44	13.3	27.1
\$275 to \$349	10	3.0	19.5
\$350 to \$449	13	3.9	6.5
\$450 to \$549	6	1.8	1.3
\$550 and over	12	3.6	1.4
not stated	14	4.2	3.0
Total	331	100.0	100.0

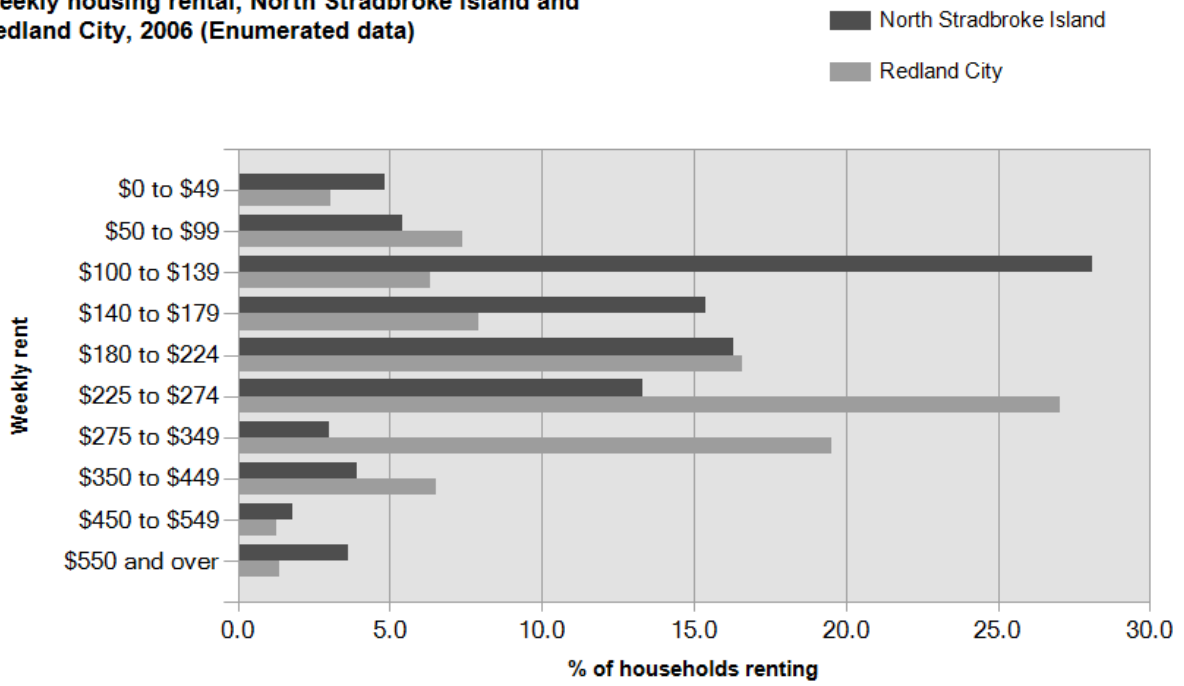
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

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 North Stradbroke Island 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, 5.4% of households were paying high rental payments, and 38.3% were paying low payments, compared with 2.7% and 16.8% respectively in Redland City.

Weekly housing rental, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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	North Stradbroke Island						
	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Lowest group	163	51.4	23.1	153	44.7	21.1	10
Medium lowest	74	23.3	22.5	80	23.4	22.1	-6
Medium highest	42	13.2	29.8	65	19.0	33.0	-23
Highest group	39	12.2	24.6	44	12.8	23.9	-5
Total	317	100.0	100.0	341	100.0	100.0	-24

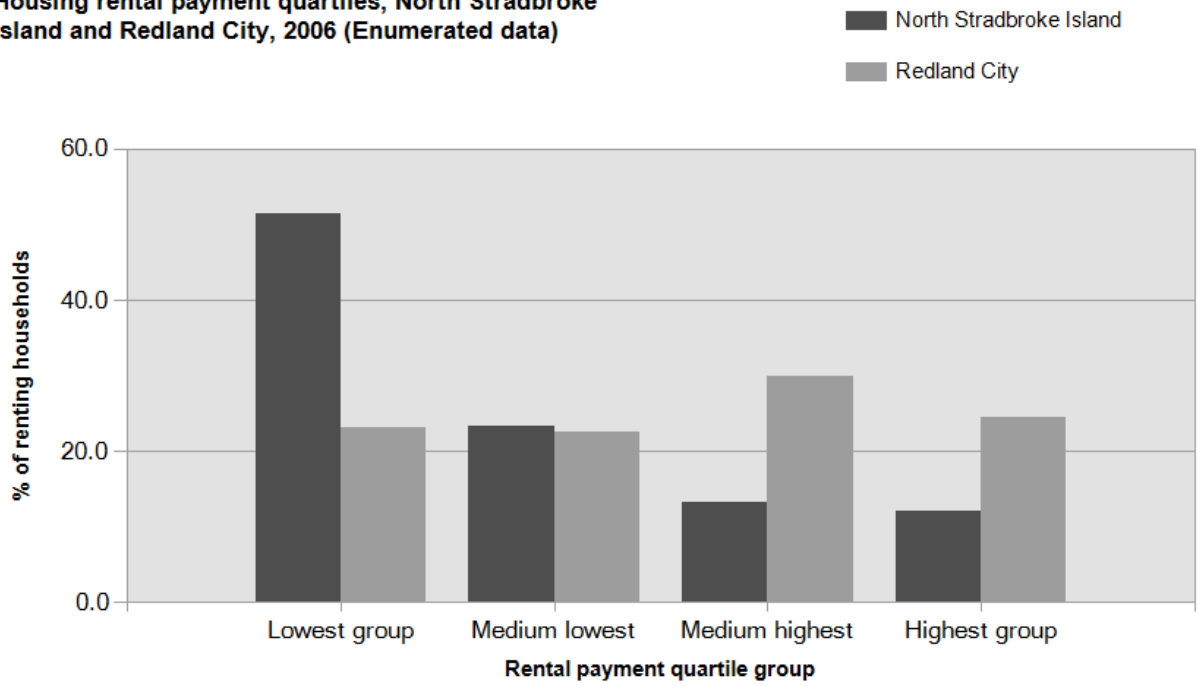
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, and 2001.

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 North Stradbroke Island compared to Redland City shows that there was a smaller proportion of households in the highest payment quartile, but a larger proportion in the lowest payment quartile.

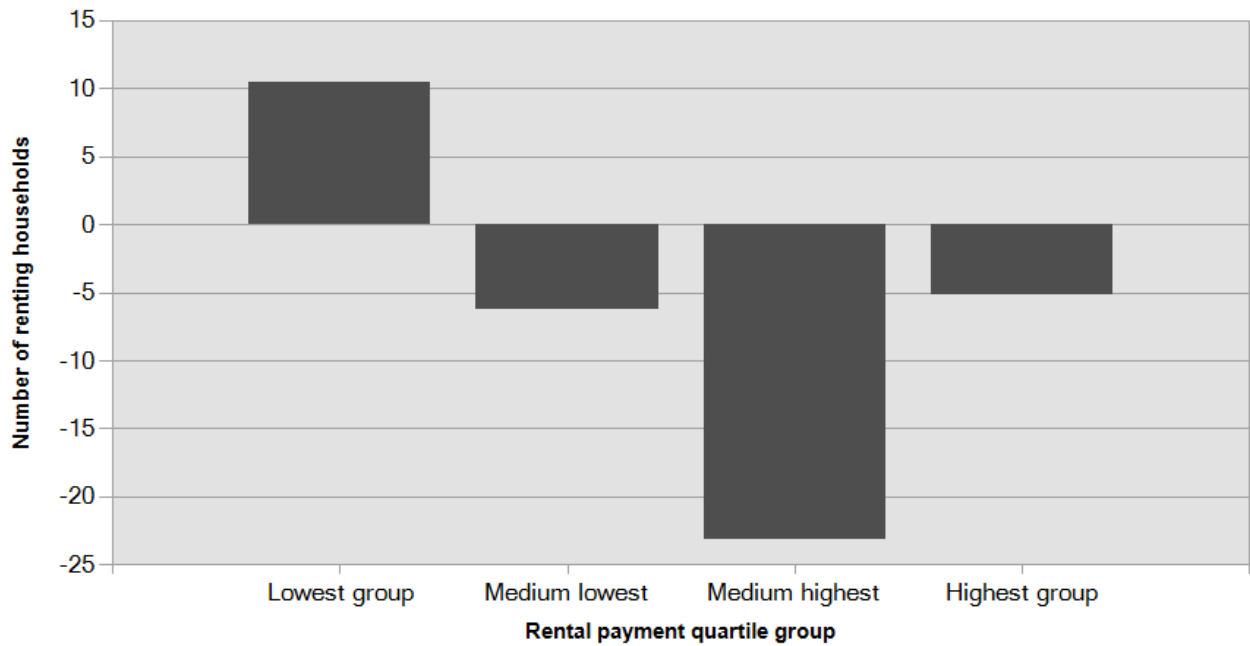
The most significant change in North Stradbroke Island between 2001 and 2006 was in the Medium highest quartile which showed a decrease of 23 households.

Housing rental payment quartiles, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

Change in housing rental payment quartiles, North Stradbroke Island, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island		
	2006		
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %
Broadband connection	189	19.8	44.9
Dial-up connection	197	20.6	20.3
Other connection	3	0.3	0.4
Total internet connections	389	40.8	65.7
No internet connection	445	46.6	29.4
Internet connection not stated	120	12.6	4.9
Total households	954	100.0	100.0

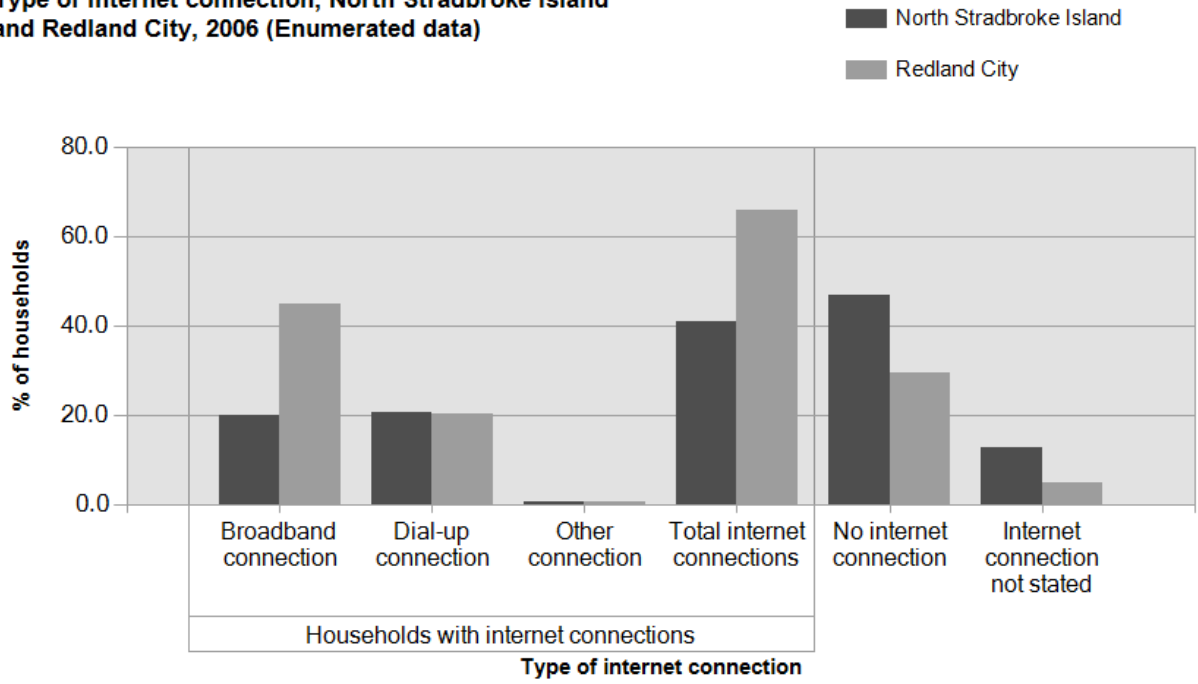
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991.

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 North Stradbroke Island compared to Redland City shows that there was a larger proportion of households with either no internet connection or a dial up connection, but a smaller proportion of households with broadband connectivity.

Overall 67.2% of households had no internet connection or a dial up connection, and 19.8% had broadband connectivity, compared with 49.7% and 44.9% respectively in Redland City.

Type of internet connection, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Enumerated data							
No vehicles	116	12.2	6.0	129	13.3	6.3	-13
1 vehicle	377	39.8	31.9	442	45.4	36.5	-65
2 vehicles	256	27.0	38.1	250	25.7	37.8	6
3 vehicles or more	78	8.2	18.7	71	7.3	15.1	7
Not stated	121	12.8	5.2	81	8.3	4.2	40
Total	948	100.0	100.0	973	100.0	100.0	-25

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 North Stradbroke Island in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that 75.0% of the households owned at least one car, while 12.2% 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, 39.8% of the households owned one car; 27.0% owned two cars; and 8.2% owned three cars or more, compared with 31.9%; 38.1% and 18.7% respectively for Redland City.

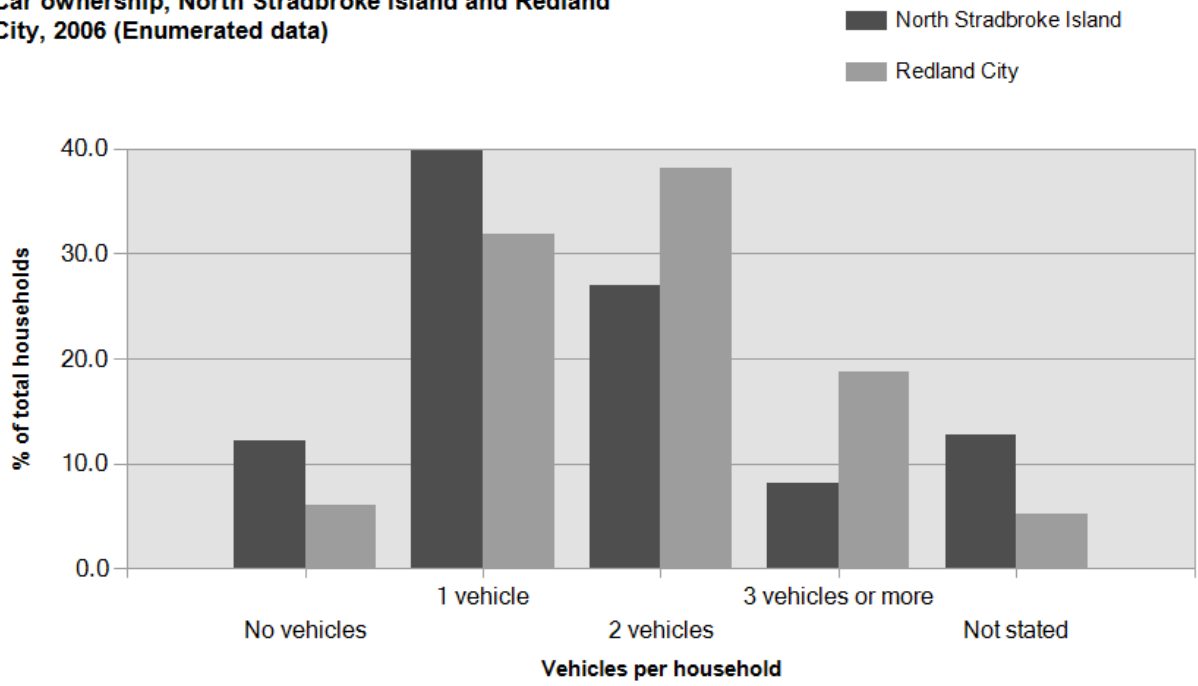
The major differences between the car ownership of the households in North Stradbroke Island and Redland City were:

- A *smaller* percentage of households with 2 vehicles (27.0% compared to 38.1%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 3 or more vehicles (8.2% compared to 18.7%).

The largest change in the household car ownership in North Stradbroke Island between 2001 and 2006 was with those who owned:

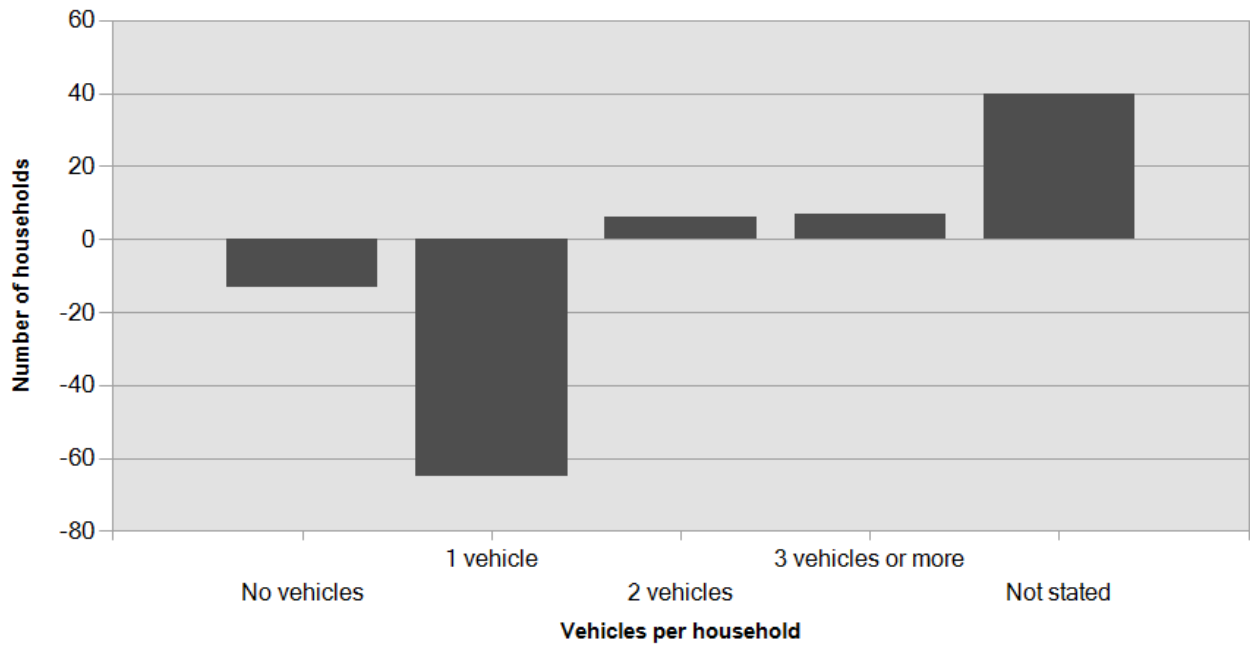
- 1 vehicle (-65 households).

Car ownership, North Stradbroke Island and Redland City, 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

Change in car ownership, North Stradbroke Island, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



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

North Stradbroke Island

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)	North Stradbroke Island						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Enumerated data	number	%	Redland City %	number	%	Redland City %	
Separate house	712	36.6	78.8	709	43.5	79.2	3
Medium density	92	4.7	11.6	90	5.5	11.1	2
High density	23	1.2	0.5	23	1.4	0.3	0
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	87	4.5	0.9	87	5.3	1.1	0
Other	38	2.0	0.1	42	2.6	0.2	-4
Not stated	0	0	0	32	2.0	0.5	-32
TOTAL occupied private dwellings	944	48.5	91.9	983	60.3	92.4	-39
TOTAL unoccupied Dwellings	1,003	51.5	8.1	647	39.7	7.6	356
TOTAL Dwellings	1,947	100.0	100.0	1,630	100.0	100.0	317

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.

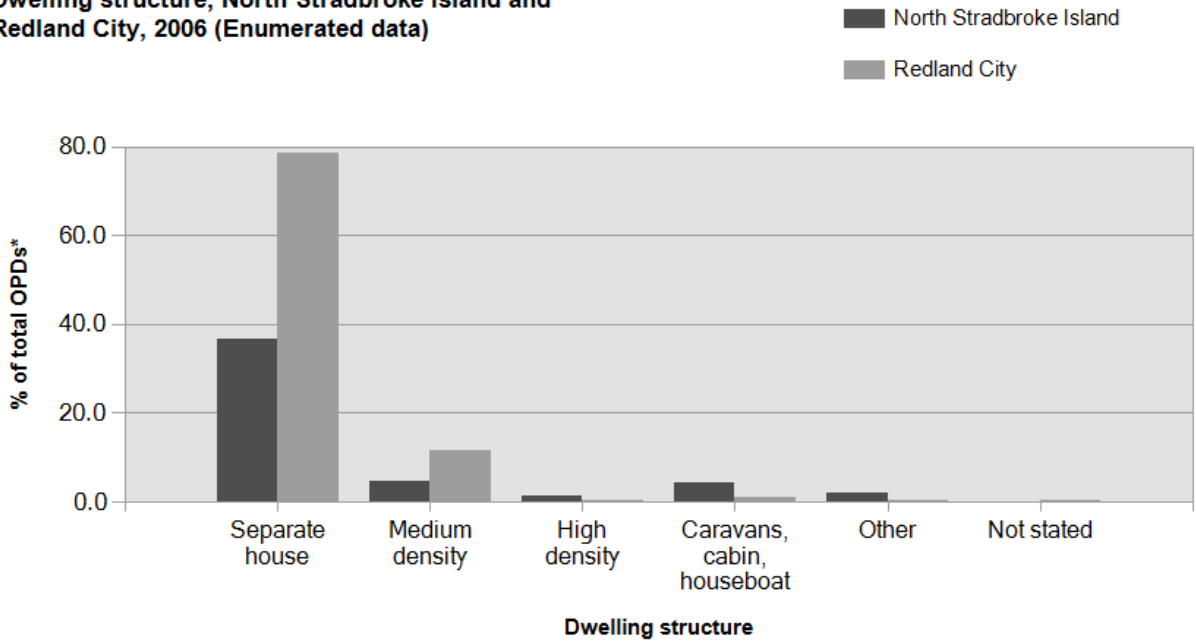
NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

In 2006, there were 712 households who occupied a separate house in the area, while 92 occupied a medium density dwelling, and 23 occupied high density flats and apartments.

Analysis of the types of dwellings of the households in North Stradbroke Island in 2006 compared to Redland City shows that 36.6% occupied a separate house; 4.7% occupied a medium density dwelling; while 1.2% occupied high density dwellings, compared with 78.8%, 11.6%, and 0.5% respectively in Redland City.

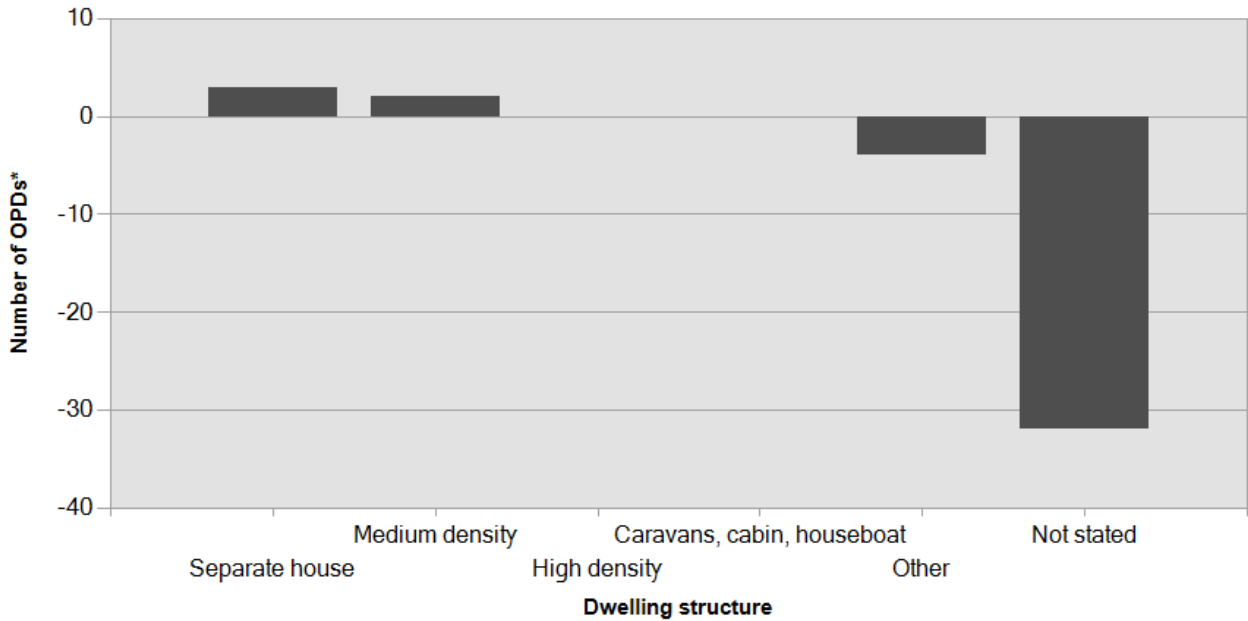
Between 2001 and 2006 there were no numerically significant changes in North Stradbroke Island's dwellings data.

Dwelling structure, North Stradbroke Island 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, North Stradbroke Island, 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[®] 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

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.

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.

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'.

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'.

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'.

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.

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.

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

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.
