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Australian Bureau of Statistics

census 2006

MELBOURNE

2006

A Social Atlas

Also includes Geelong

Melbourne

A Social Atlas

2006 Census of Population and Housing

Also includes Geelong

Carl Obst
Regional Director

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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PREFACE

This Social Atlas is one of a series of publications that uses maps to highlight key characteristics of the population in Australia's capital cities and selected regional centres. The maps depict social, economic and housing characteristics based on data collected in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. This information provides some insight into the composition and structure of Australian society. The geographic distribution of the data highlights the diversity that exists within the nation's cities and regional centres. A separate atlas is available for each state and territory.

The topics in the atlas are categorised into broad themes covering Population, Cultural Diversity, Education, Labour Force, Income, Families and Households, and Dwellings. Main features are briefly summarised in the commentary that accompanies each map.

The Social Atlas series displays only a small selection of the wide variety of information available from the 2006 Census. This Social Atlas includes maps for Melbourne and Geelong in Victoria.

The Census of Population and Housing provides a wealth of information about the Australian community and, in particular, provides detailed information about the Australian population for small geographic areas. This information cannot be readily obtained from any other source and is vital to supporting the planning, administration, policy development and evaluation activities of all levels of government, business, researchers and the general community.

On behalf of the ABS, I would like to thank the people of Australia for their participation, cooperation and support in ensuring a successful 2006 Census.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
CD	collection district
LGA	local government area
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SD	statistical division
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
UC/L	Urban Centre/Locality

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This Social Atlas is one of a series of atlases that provides a pictorial representation of data collected in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. A separate atlas is available for each state and territory. The atlases use coloured thematic maps to illustrate at a glance various demographic, social, economic and housing characteristics of the population in a region. Brief commentary accompanies each map to highlight the main features of the mapped characteristic. Commentary in italics refers to related map topics within the same atlas. Capital city comparisons throughout the commentary refer to the capital city areas as defined and mapped in each of the atlases.

In previous Census years, Social Atlases contained maps for capital city areas only. For the first time, the 2006 Social Atlas series also includes maps for up to two selected regional areas for each state and territory. However, readers can create maps similar to those contained in this atlas for other standard geographic areas, including regional and rural areas, by using *MapStats*, a mapping product available on the ABS website. In addition, *MapStats* also provides a range of other characteristics that can be mapped that are not included in this atlas. (For further details about *MapStats* see 'Other Census Products' on page 6).

ABOUT THIS ATLAS

This Social Atlas contains maps illustrating selected characteristics of the population in the following regions:

- Melbourne
- Geelong (including Lara and Leopold).

Description of mapped regions

MELBOURNE

For the purpose of this atlas, the mapped region for Melbourne comprises the suburbs extending from the shores of Port Phillip Bay out to the Yarra Valley and the Dandenong Ranges in the east and the Macedon Ranges in the north-west. It stretches from the Werribee area on the western side of Port Phillip Bay around to Portsea at the base of the Mornington Peninsula. Also included are Melton and Sunbury to the north-west and Emerald, Cockatoo and Pakenham to the east and south-east. Unless otherwise stated this mapped region has simply been referred to as Melbourne.

GEELONG

Geelong, the second mapped region, is situated on Corio Bay, an arm of Port Phillip Bay. It stretches from Corio in the north to Highton in the south-west and the outer residential suburb of Grovedale in the south. Geelong is the second largest city in Victoria. The mapped area for Geelong also incorporates the townships of Lara and Leopold. Unless otherwise stated this mapped region has simply been referred to as Geelong.

Further details regarding the statistical boundaries used to define the two regions in this atlas are provided under 'Geographic Areas' on page 3.

Population mapped

All data mapped in this atlas relate to the characteristics of the usual residents of each region at the time of the 2006 Census. Usual residence refers to the place where people usually lived or intended to live for a period of six months or more in 2006. As such, all visitors to the region (i.e. intrastate, interstate and overseas visitors) have been excluded. Population counts on this usual residence basis minimise the effects of seasonal

Population mapped continued

fluctuations in population, especially in tourist areas. Note: The 2001 Social Atlas mapped the characteristics of people (excluding overseas visitors) on the basis of their location on Census Night rather than on the basis of their usual residence.

At the 2006 Census, the number of usual residents in the mapped regions of Melbourne and Geelong were 3,466,756 and 155,904 persons respectively.

In this issue

The first seven chapters of this atlas present maps showing selected characteristics of the Melbourne population, while Chapter 8 includes maps for Geelong. Twenty-nine population characteristics or topics are mapped for Melbourne, while eight topics are mapped for Geelong. Chapter 1 also includes a map showing the population distribution for Victoria.

At the end of each chapter, there are references to a range of products that inform readers of the wide variety of data available from the 2006 Census, including how to access the detailed statistics underlying the information presented in the maps. The final chapter, Chapter 9, contains reference maps to assist users in identifying areas of interest. Further details about these reference maps and Census products are also provided on pages 4 and 6 respectively.

ABOUT THE CENSUS

The Census of Population and Housing, held every five years, is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the ABS. Its objective is to provide a snapshot of the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on Census Night, and the dwellings in which they live. The Census provides a wealth of information about the Australian community including detailed information about the population for small geographic areas and for small population groups. This information cannot be readily obtained from any other source and is vital in supporting the planning, administration, policy development and evaluation activities of all levels of government, business, researchers and the general community.

For example, population estimates based on Census data are used to allocate Commonwealth funds to state and local governments, and to determine the number of seats each state and territory has in the House of Representatives. Census data are also used to determine where services such as hospitals, aged care facilities, transport routes and schools are needed in the community, while private sector businesses use Census data to target particular demographic groups for their marketing and sales strategies.

The 2006 Census of Population and Housing aimed to count every person who spent Census Night, 8 August 2006, in Australia (with the exception of foreign diplomats and their families). This included people camping out, on vessels in or between Australian ports, on overnight transport, as well as those in private and non-private dwellings. All private dwellings were counted, whether occupied or unoccupied. For non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hospitals and prisons, only those that were occupied were included.

MAP TOPICS

The maps in each Social Atlas are categorised under the broad themes of:

- Population
- Cultural Diversity
- Education

MAP TOPICS *continued*

- Labour Force
- Income
- Families and Households
- Dwellings.

A common set of topics relating to these themes is mapped in each atlas for the capital city area to provide some consistency between atlases. Each capital city set of maps also contains some additional topics. In this atlas, 29 topics are mapped for Melbourne including the capital city-specific topics of: 'People aged 15–24 years not in the labour force nor in the education system' and 'Dependent children in low income households'.

The eight topics that have been mapped for Geelong have been selected from the common set mapped for Melbourne, except for 'People with Certificate III or higher qualifications', which is an additional topic.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Topics in this atlas, for each of the two selected regions, are mapped by Census Collection Districts (CDs), the geographic area used for the collection of Census data and currently the smallest area used for the dissemination of detailed Census information. In urban areas there are on average 220 dwellings per CD. In rural areas the number of dwellings per CD reduces as population densities decrease. As can be seen in the maps, CDs vary in shape and size.

CDs are the basic building blocks for the aggregation of statistics to larger geographic areas, including Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs), Statistical Divisions (SDs), Local Government Areas (LGAs) and Urban Centres – Localities (UC/Ls). SLAs are geographic areas that consist of one or more whole CDs. They are based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government, known as Local Government Councils, where these exist. Otherwise, they are also designed to cover unincorporated areas. The areas that Local Government Councils administer are known as LGAs and consist of one or more whole SLAs. SLAs aggregate to form SSDs which, in turn, aggregate to form SDs.

Definition of mapped regions

The two regions mapped in this atlas are based on the UC/L classification structure as defined in the 2006 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). The UC/L structure groups one or more contiguous CDs together to form defined areas, described as Urban Centres or Localities, according to population size and land use criteria. In broad terms, Urban Centres are population clusters of 1,000 or more people while Localities are population clusters of between 200 and 999 people. By definition, UC/Ls refer to the urban or 'built-up residential and industrial areas' of a region and in most cases differ to the other ASGC classifications such as SLAs, LGAs, SSDs and SDs which generally also encompass surrounding rural areas. For example, Melbourne UC/L refers to metropolitan Melbourne only and differs significantly in size to the Melbourne Statistical Division. UC/Ls are defined only in Census years.

For the purposes of this atlas, the mapped area for Melbourne comprises several UC/Ls. These, with 2006 Census usual resident counts shown in brackets, are: Melbourne (3,371,890), Melton (35,491), Sunbury (29,567), Bulla (399), Menzies Creek (500), Emerald (6,315), Cockatoo (3,546), Pakenham (18,811) and Cranbourne South (237).

Definition of mapped regions continued

The mapped area for Geelong is comprised of three UC/Ls. These are: Geelong (137,220 people), Lara (10,524) and Leopold (8,160).

Readers can create separate maps for each of these individual UC/Ls mentioned above by selecting the particular Urban Centre or Locality in *MapStats* (e.g. Melbourne UC/L, Pakenham UC/L, Geelong UC/L, Leopold UC/L etc.).

For further information regarding the UC/L classification or other geographic classification structures referred to in this atlas, see *Statistical Geography Volume 1 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0) and *Statistical Geography: Volume 3 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Urban Centres/Localities, 2006* (cat. no. 2909.0).

Reference maps

A set of reference maps, identifying selected locations, Statistical Local Areas and Postal Areas, is included in Chapter 9 of this atlas to assist users in locating areas of interest. These maps may be photocopied onto transparencies to produce overlays that can be placed over the CD-based maps to help identify particular areas. The reference maps included in this atlas show:

- selected locations in Victoria
- selected locations noted in the text accompanying maps for each of the mapped areas
- SLAs in relation to each of the mapped areas
- Postal Areas, based on CD boundaries, for each of the mapped areas.

INTERPRETING THE MAPS

The maps express the number of persons, families, households or dwellings with a selected characteristic as a percentage of a particular population, e.g. 'Unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force', 'One-parent families with dependent children as a percentage of all families' and 'Dwellings being purchased as a percentage of all occupied private dwellings'. People who did not provide a response for an applicable question have been excluded from the population count in the calculation of the percentage. Therefore, the percentages reflect the proportion of persons, families, households or dwellings with a particular characteristic for the 'known' population.

For each map, five class intervals, each with a different colour shade, have been used to help interpret the distribution of the characteristic being mapped. The class intervals were calculated using the Dalenius-Hodges algorithm[1]. The aim of this clustering algorithm is to group CDs with similar values in the same class. Therefore, the number of CDs in each class will vary between topics, depending on the distribution of the population being mapped. Class intervals for a particular topic will also be different when mapped for the different cities and regional centres. Consequently, care should be taken when comparing the data across topics or different geographic areas.

No distinction is made between residential, non-residential and farm land within a CD. The usual residents are assumed to be evenly spread across the entire CD, even when this includes parkland or industrial estates. Thus, an entire CD will be shaded even if only half of the CD contains dwellings.

Maps are orientated conventionally with north to the top of the page.

1 T. Dalenius & J. L. Hodges, Jr, 'Minimum variance stratification', Journal of the American Statistical Association, vol. 54, 1959, pp. 88–101.

Confidentiality of data

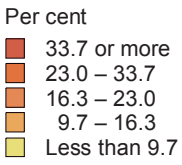
The underlying Census tables used to provide the data being mapped in this atlas may contain cells with very small population numbers. Consequently, all tables are subjected to confidentiality processes to avoid releasing information that may identify particular individuals, families, households or dwellings.

For the 2006 Census, a new confidentiality technique has been developed. The technique applies small adjustments to all cells in a table to prevent any identifiable data being exposed. These adjustments result in small introduced random errors, but do not impair the overall usefulness of the data. However, the adjustment process has a greater relative impact on small cells and can have a significant effect on percentages. As the data mapped in this atlas are based on percentages, care should be taken when analysing the characteristics of CDs with very small populations.

Further information regarding introduced random error can be found in *Census Dictionary, 2006* (cat. no. 2901.0). Other general information on data quality can also be found in the same publication in the chapter titled 'Managing Census Quality'.

Map legend

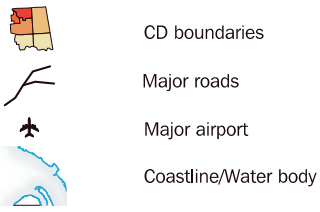
Each map page contains a legend showing the colour and values for each class of the mapped data, for example:



For simplicity, the ranges are shown as '9.7–16.3', '16.3–23.0' and so on. These should be read as 'from 9.7 to less than 16.3' and 'from 16.3 to less than 23.0', etc. Individual values appear in one range only.

Map symbols

The following symbols are used on the maps:



Topographic data are reproduced with permission of PSMA Australia.

OTHER CENSUS PRODUCTS

While thematic maps provide a picture of the geographic distribution of population characteristics, other Census products available on the ABS website can be used to explore these and other characteristics in more detail. For example, the map on pages 18–19 shows 'People aged 75 years and over'. However, users may wish to disaggregate this population group by sex and/or ethnicity.

Below are some of the products and tools that can assist users to access the wide range of Census data for a variety of geographic areas. Please note that these Census products are being progressively released from 2007 onwards and some may not be available when this atlas is released.

MapStats: Provides users with quick and easy access to thematically mapped Census statistics. Most topics presented in this atlas, as well as other characteristics, are available. (See page 8).

QuickStats: Provides summary Census tables relating to people, families and dwellings for the full range of geographic areas. (See page 22).

CDATA Online: Combines comprehensive information on Australian society, from the 2006 Census, with powerful web mapping application software. Users can select and combine geographic areas most suited to their needs. (See page 32).

The Statistician's Report: A national compendium publication containing key Census information relating to people, families and households. (See page 40).

Census Tables: Designed for users who are interested in either data on a particular geographic area, or data on a specific topic. (See page 56).

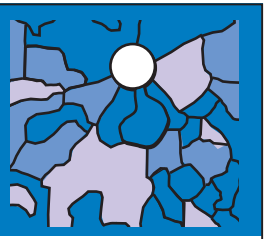
SEIFA 2006: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) are derived from multiple Census topics such as income, educational attainment and occupation. The indexes enable geographic areas to be ranked according to socio-economic characteristics. (See page 62).

Information Consultancy: Enables users to request tailored statistical reports, with tables, graphs, maps and/or commentary, specific to their needs. (See page 72).

Community Profile Series: Six separate profiles are available, aimed at providing key Census characteristics relating to persons, families and dwellings. Together, these Profiles cover most topics on the Census form and are excellent tools for researching, planning and analysing small and large geographic areas. (See page 82).

Free Online

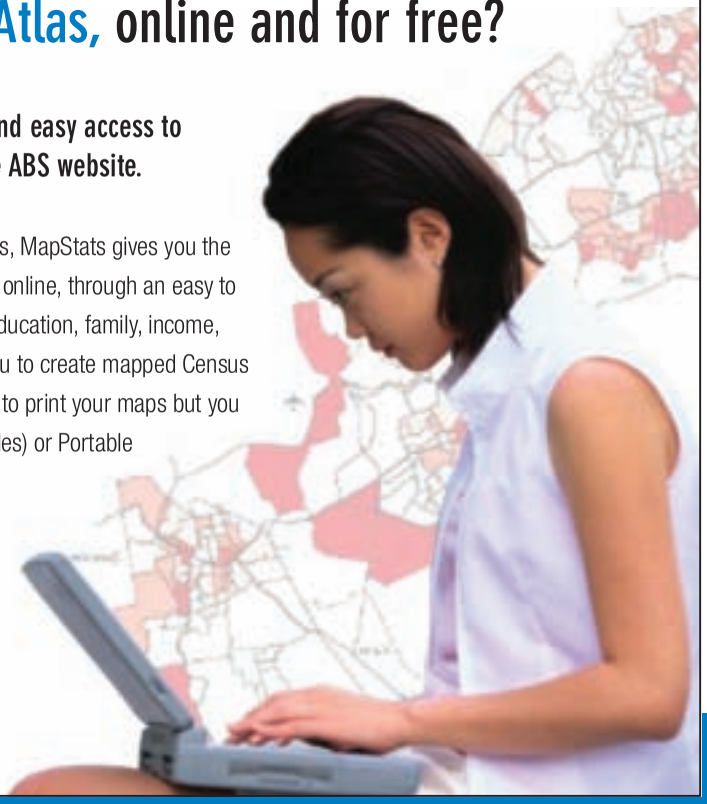
MapStats



Did you know that you too can create a thematic map just like the ones in this Social Atlas, online and for free?

MapStats, as the name suggests, gives you quick and easy access to thematically mapped 2006 Census statistics via the ABS website.

Combining 2006 Census statistics with mapping capabilities, MapStats gives you the tools to create your own thematic maps of areas of interest online, through an easy to use web interface. Whether your interests lie in ethnicity, education, family, income, labour force or dwelling characteristics, MapStats allows you to create mapped Census data for selected geographic regions. Not only are you able to print your maps but you have the option of exporting them in Adobe Acrobat (.PDF files) or Portable Network Graphics (.PNG files) format.



MAP YOUR OWN COMMUNITY

Go online now and create a map of your local area and view a statistical picture of your community.

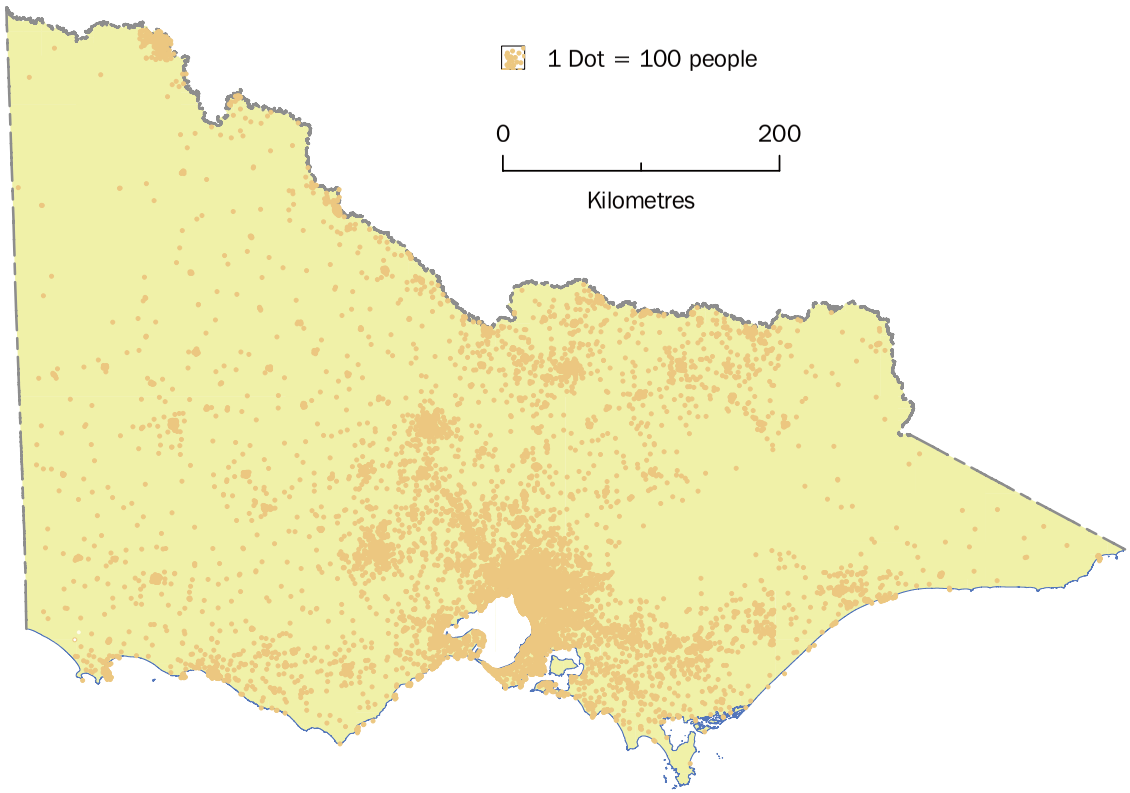
www.abs.gov.au/census

Chapter One

Population

Population distribution, Victoria
Population density
Population change
People aged 0–4 years
People aged 75 years and over
People who needed assistance

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
Victoria



The state of Victoria covers an area of approximately 227,400 square kilometres or 2.9% of the total area of Australia. At the 2006 Census, the usual resident population of Victoria was 4,932,422 people. This accounted for 24.8% of the total Australian population. Of all Australian states and territories, Victoria had the second highest population after New South Wales (33.0%). The population density of Victoria was around 22 people per square kilometre, higher than all the other states and territories except the Australian Capital Territory (138 people per square kilometre).

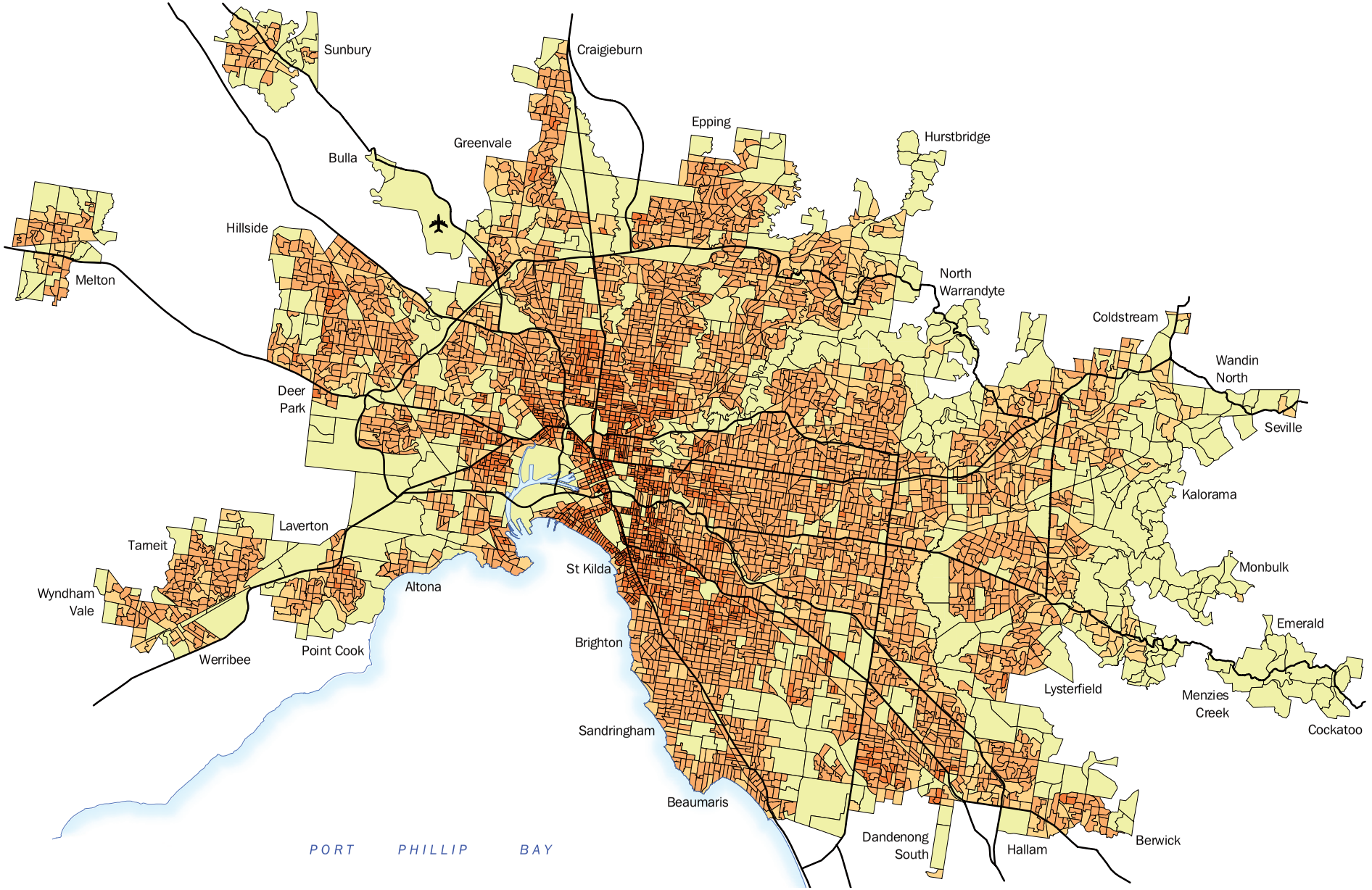
In addition to Melbourne, Victoria has three other major population clusters all in reasonably close proximity to the capital. These are Geelong, 70 kilometres to the south-west, Ballarat, 110 kilometres to the west and Bendigo, 150 kilometres to the north-west of Melbourne. At the 2006 Census, the populations of these cities were approximately 156,000, 78,000 and 76,000 people respectively.

Other large population centres include Shepparton, in the Goulburn Valley, 180 kilometres north of Melbourne, Mildura, on the Murray River in the far north-west of the state, Wodonga, also on the Murray River approximately 300 kilometres to the north-east of Melbourne, and Warrnambool on the south-west coast. The La Trobe Valley, to the east of Melbourne, is also a large population cluster, centred around the cities of Moe, Morwell and Traralgon.

The remaining maps in this Social Atlas illustrate selected characteristics of the population in Melbourne and Geelong.

POPULATION DENSITY

Number of people per square kilometre



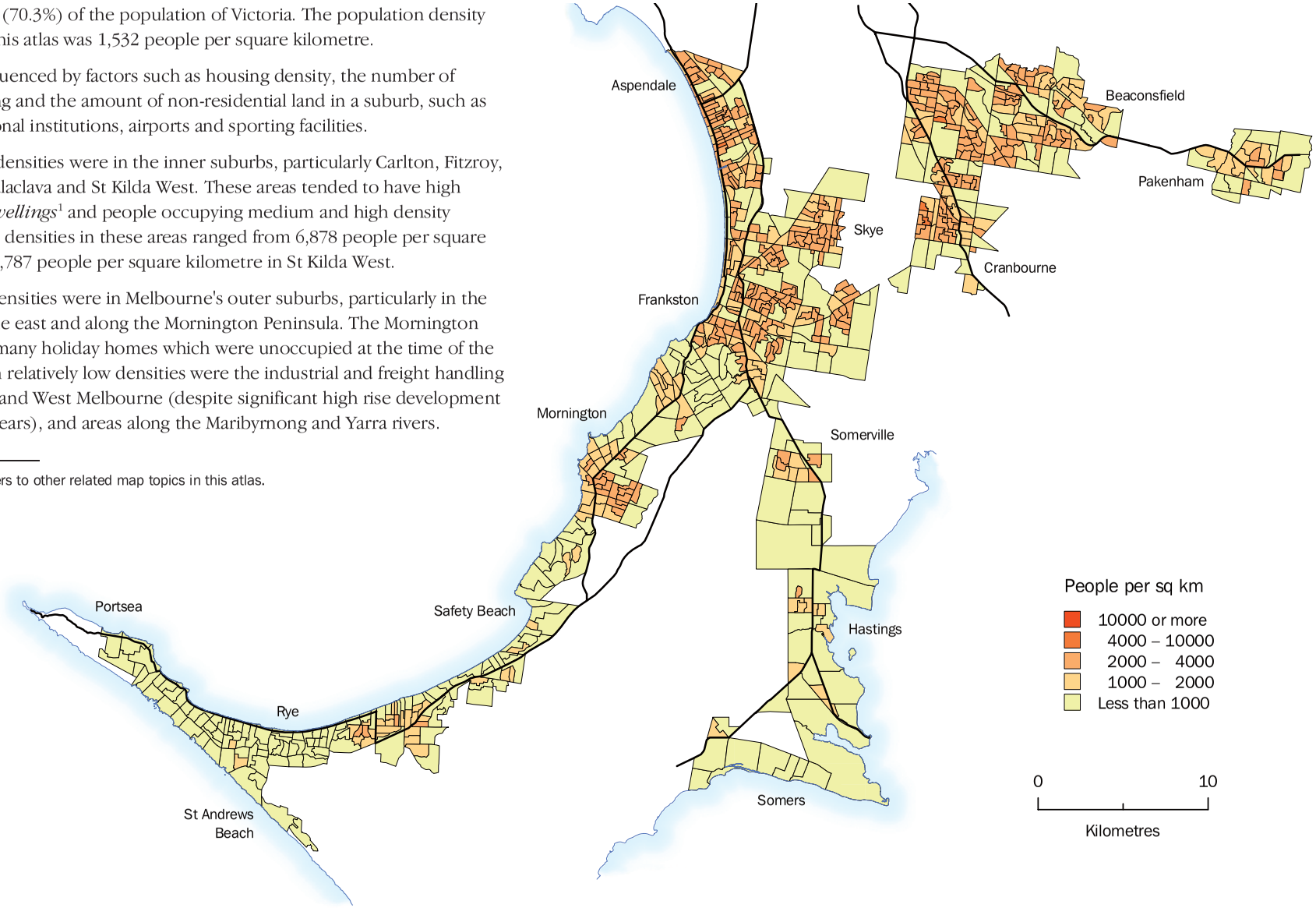
At the 2006 Census, the population usually resident in Melbourne was 3,466,756 people. This was over two-thirds (70.3%) of the population of Victoria. The population density for the mapped area in this atlas was 1,532 people per square kilometre.

Population density is influenced by factors such as housing density, the number of people living in a dwelling and the amount of non-residential land in a suburb, such as parks, factories, educational institutions, airports and sporting facilities.

The highest population densities were in the inner suburbs, particularly Carlton, Fitzroy, Flemington, Windsor, Balaclava and St Kilda West. These areas tended to have high proportions of *rented dwellings*[1] and people occupying medium and high density housing. The population densities in these areas ranged from 6,878 people per square kilometre in Carlton to 5,787 people per square kilometre in St Kilda West.

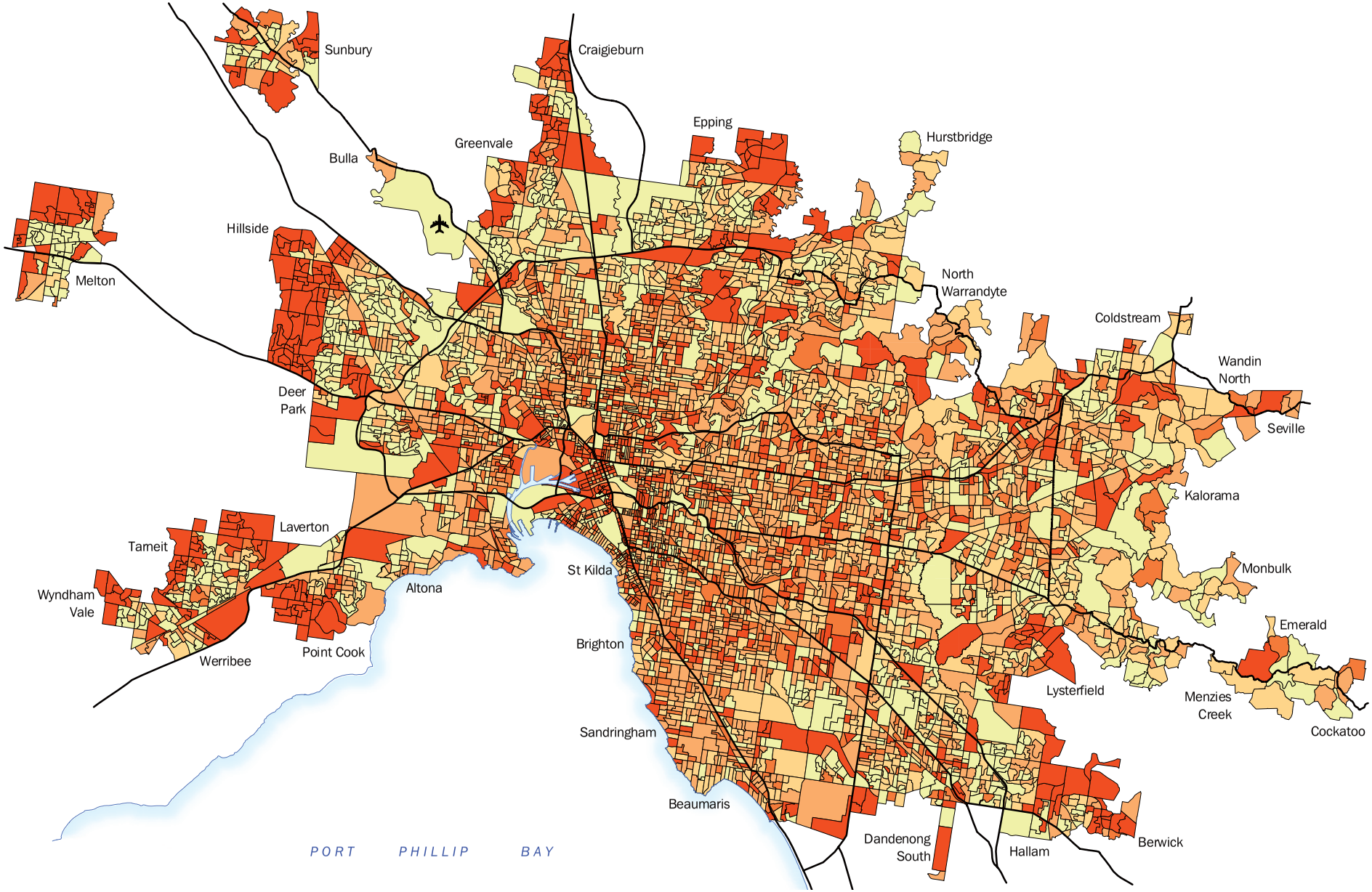
The lowest population densities were in Melbourne's outer suburbs, particularly in the Dandenong Ranges to the east and along the Mornington Peninsula. The Mornington Peninsula area includes many holiday homes which were unoccupied at the time of the Census. Other areas with relatively low densities were the industrial and freight handling areas in Port Melbourne and West Melbourne (despite significant high rise development over the last five to ten years), and areas along the Maribyrnong and Yarra rivers.

1 Text appearing in italics refers to other related map topics in this atlas.



POPULATION CHANGE

Percentage change in population between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses

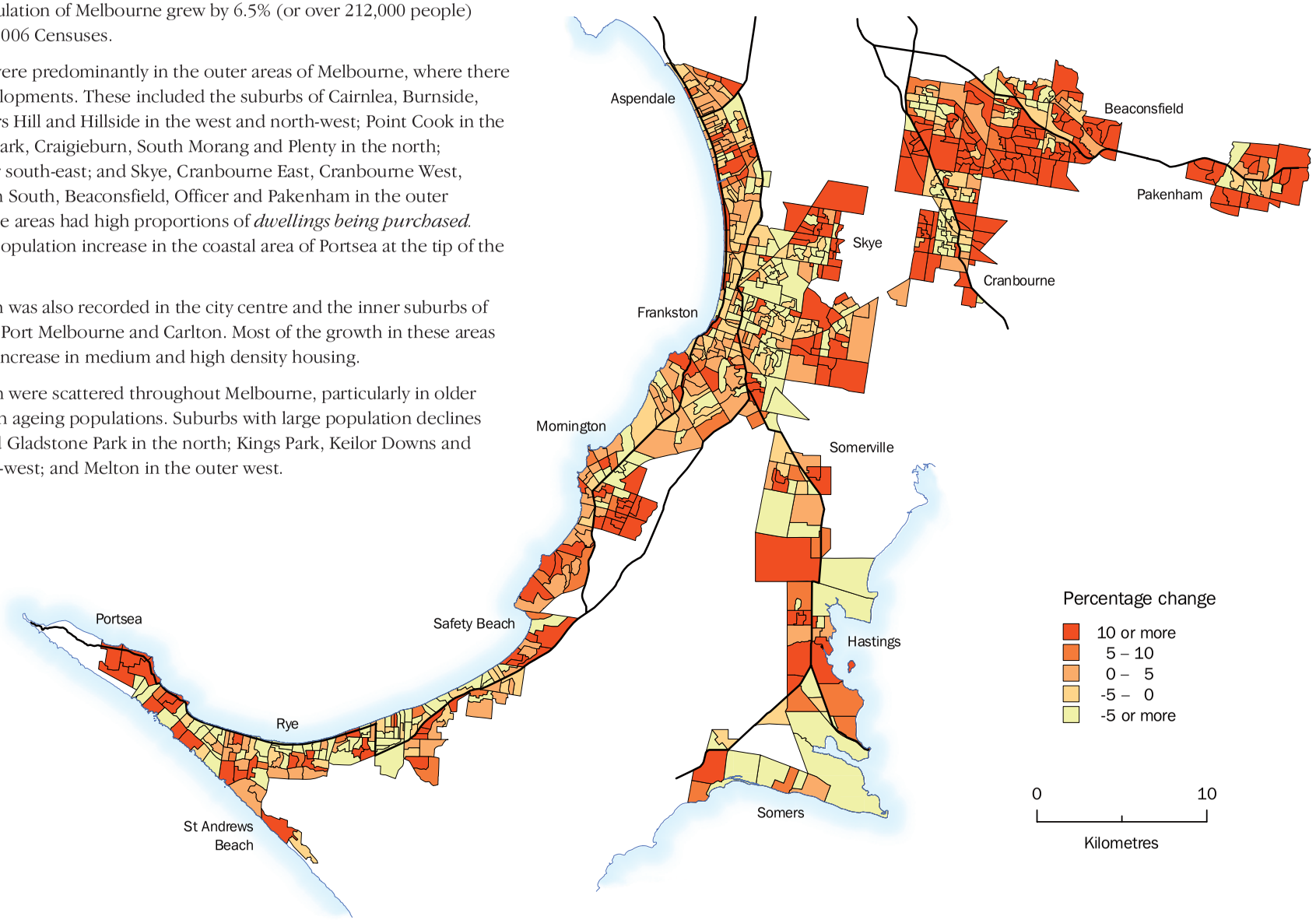


The usual resident population of Melbourne grew by 6.5% (or over 212,000 people) between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses.

High rates of increase were predominantly in the outer areas of Melbourne, where there were new housing developments. These included the suburbs of Cairnlea, Burnside, Caroline Springs, Taylors Hill and Hillside in the west and north-west; Point Cook in the south-west; Roxburgh Park, Craigieburn, South Morang and Plenty in the north; Heatherton in the inner south-east; and Skye, Cranbourne East, Cranbourne West, Lynbrook, Narre Warren South, Beaconsfield, Officer and Pakenham in the outer south-east. Most of these areas had high proportions of *dwellings being purchased*. There was also a large population increase in the coastal area of Portsea at the tip of the Mornington Peninsula.

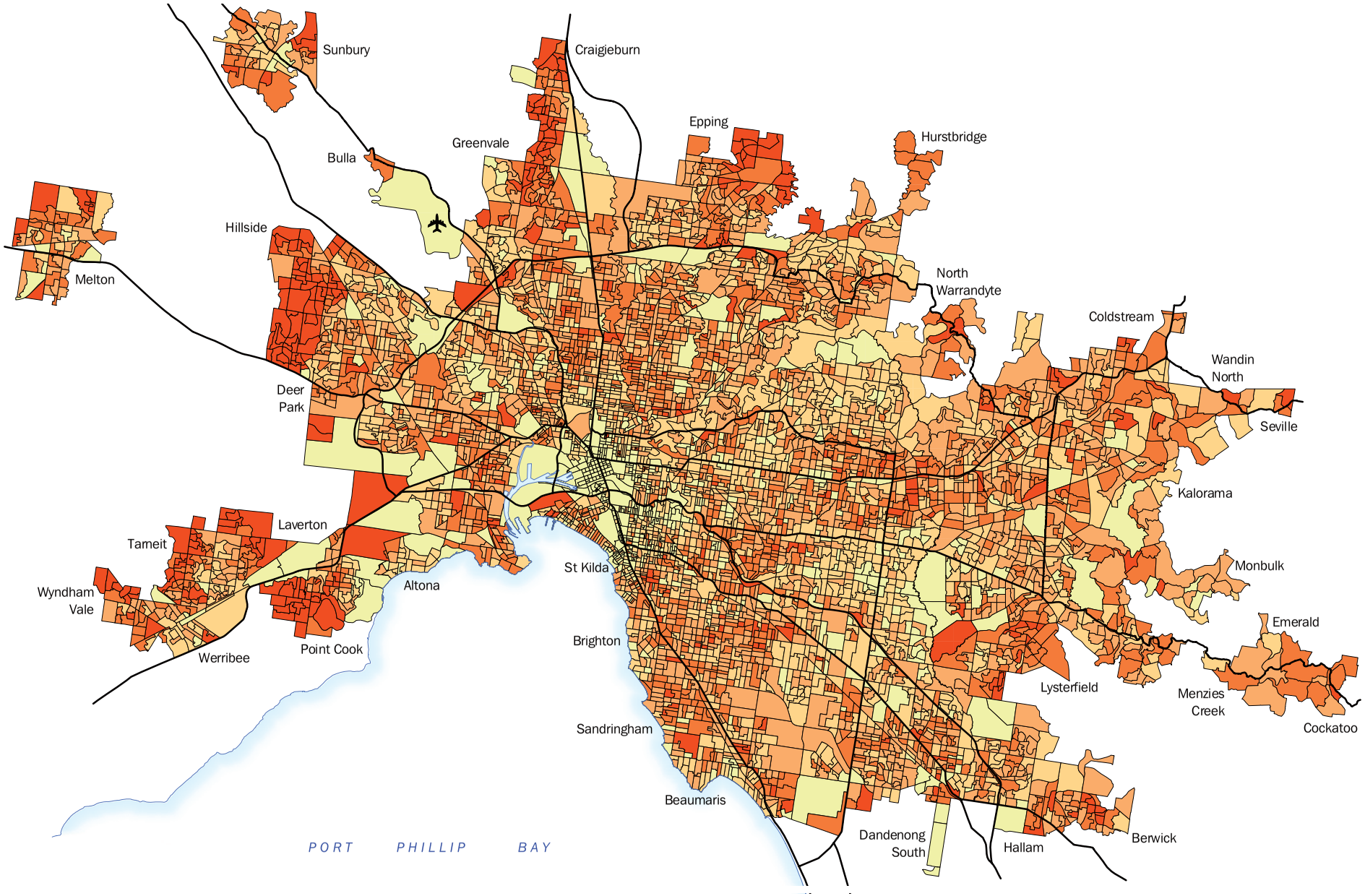
High population growth was also recorded in the city centre and the inner suburbs of Docklands, Southbank, Port Melbourne and Carlton. Most of the growth in these areas was associated with an increase in medium and high density housing.

Decreases in population were scattered throughout Melbourne, particularly in older established suburbs with ageing populations. Suburbs with large population declines (–8% or more) included Gladstone Park in the north; Kings Park, Keilor Downs and Keilor Park in the north-west; and Melton in the outer west.



PEOPLE AGED 0–4 YEARS

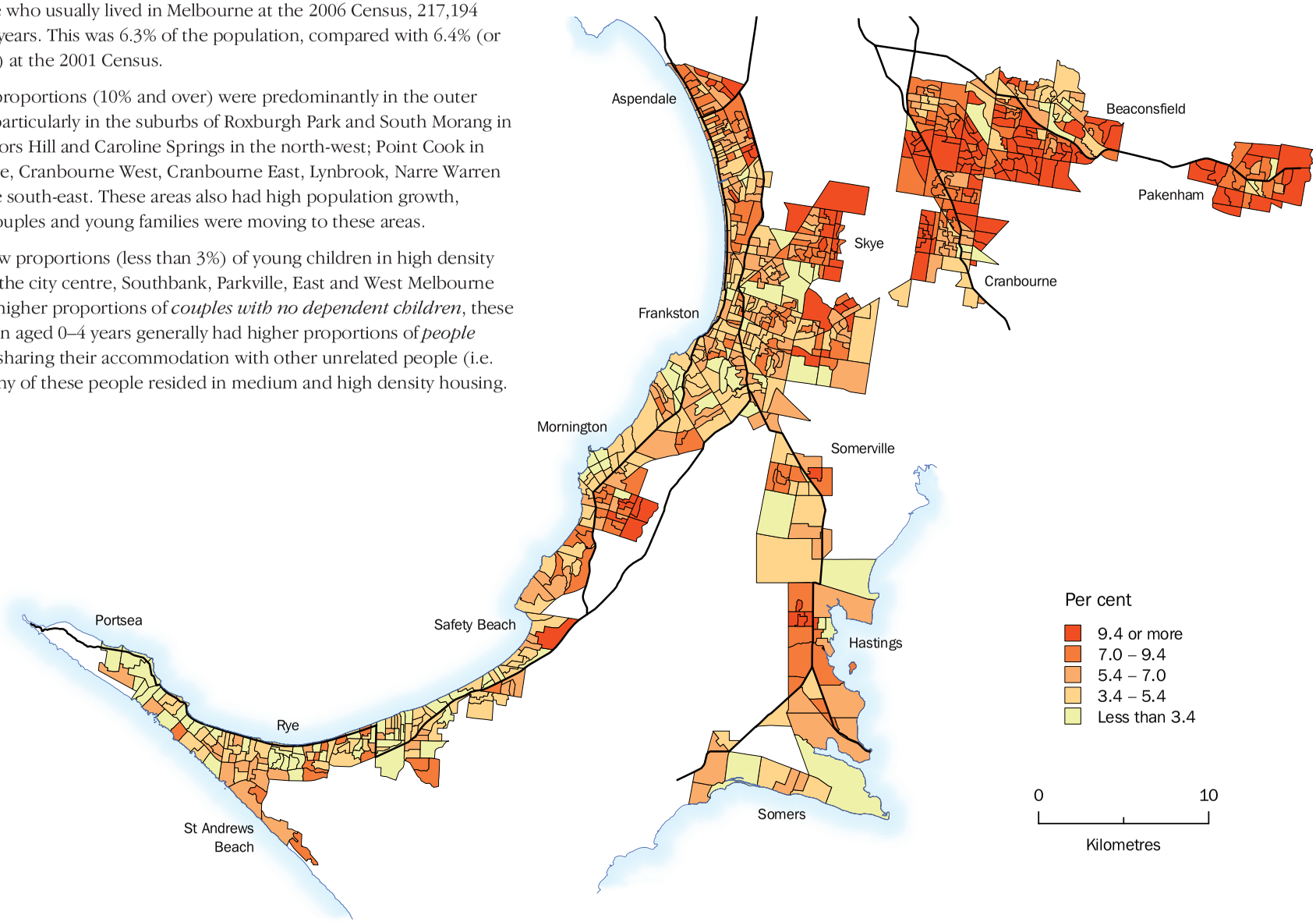
As a percentage of the total population



Of the 3,466,756 people who usually lived in Melbourne at the 2006 Census, 217,194 were children aged 0-4 years. This was 6.3% of the population, compared with 6.4% (or 207,203 young children) at the 2001 Census.

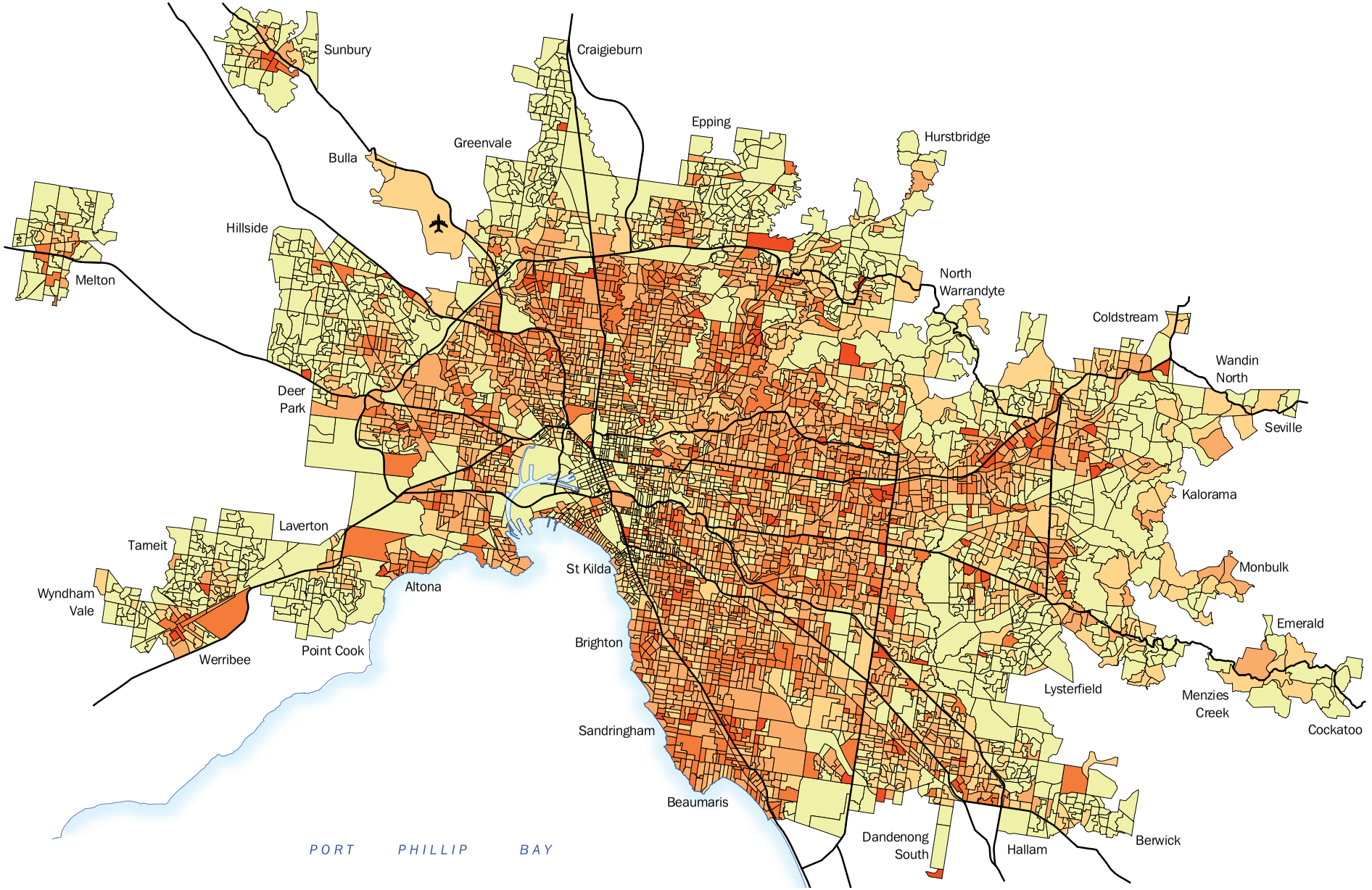
Areas with the highest proportions (10% and over) were predominantly in the outer regions of Melbourne, particularly in the suburbs of Roxburgh Park and South Morang in the north; Hillside, Taylors Hill and Caroline Springs in the north-west; Point Cook in the south-west; and Skye, Cranbourne West, Cranbourne East, Lynbrook, Narre Warren South and Officer in the south-east. These areas also had high population growth, indicating that young couples and young families were moving to these areas.

There were relatively low proportions (less than 3%) of young children in high density inner city areas such as the city centre, Southbank, Parkville, East and West Melbourne and St Kilda. As well as higher proportions of *couples with no dependent children*, these areas with fewer children aged 0–4 years generally had higher proportions of *people living alone* and those sharing their accommodation with other unrelated people (i.e. group households). Many of these people resided in medium and high density housing.



PEOPLE AGED 75 YEARS AND OVER

As a percentage of the total population

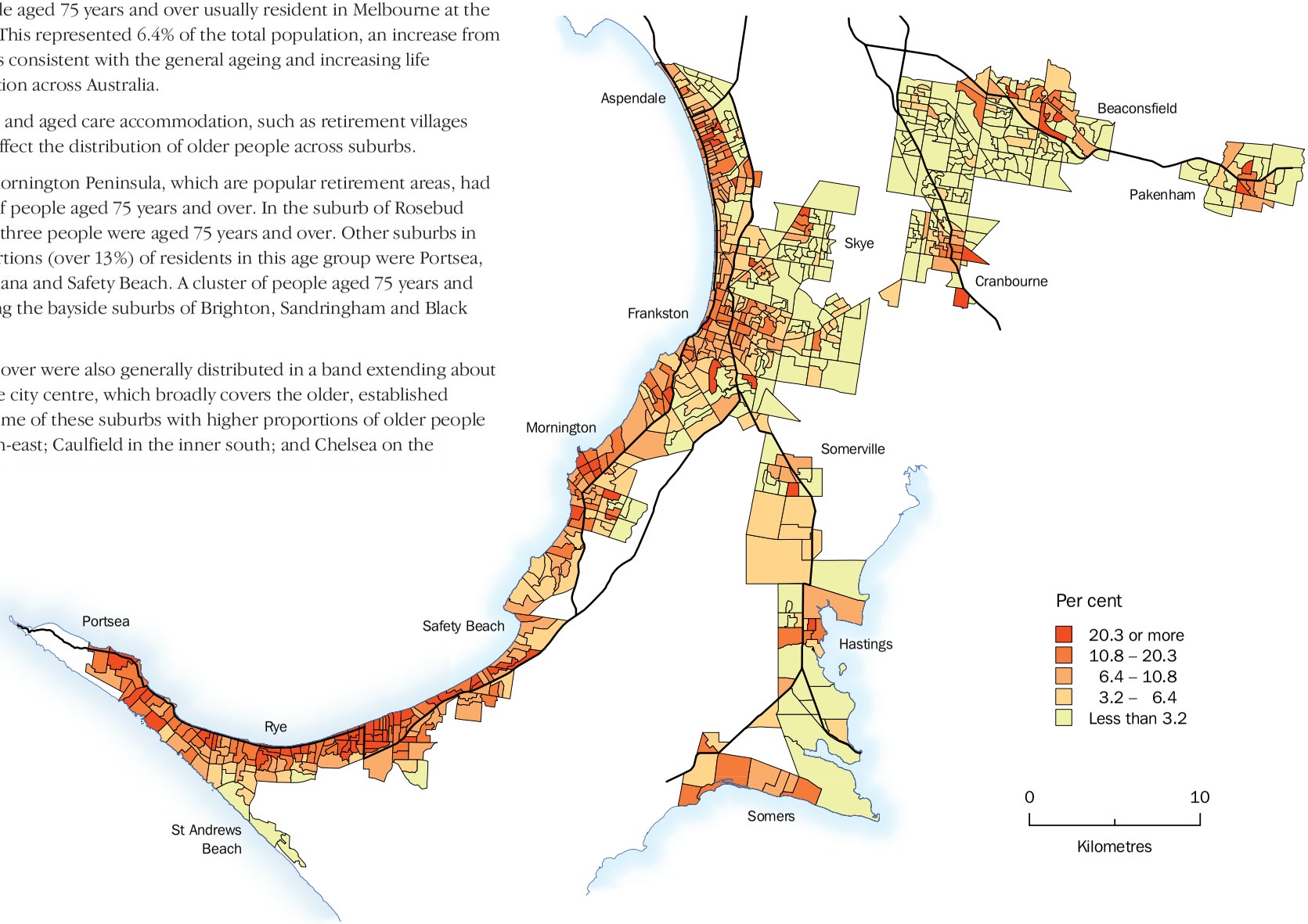


There were 220,686 people aged 75 years and over usually resident in Melbourne at the time of the 2006 Census. This represented 6.4% of the total population, an increase from 5.8% in 2001. This trend is consistent with the general ageing and increasing life expectancy of the population across Australia.

The presence of hospitals and aged care accommodation, such as retirement villages and nursing homes, can affect the distribution of older people across suburbs.

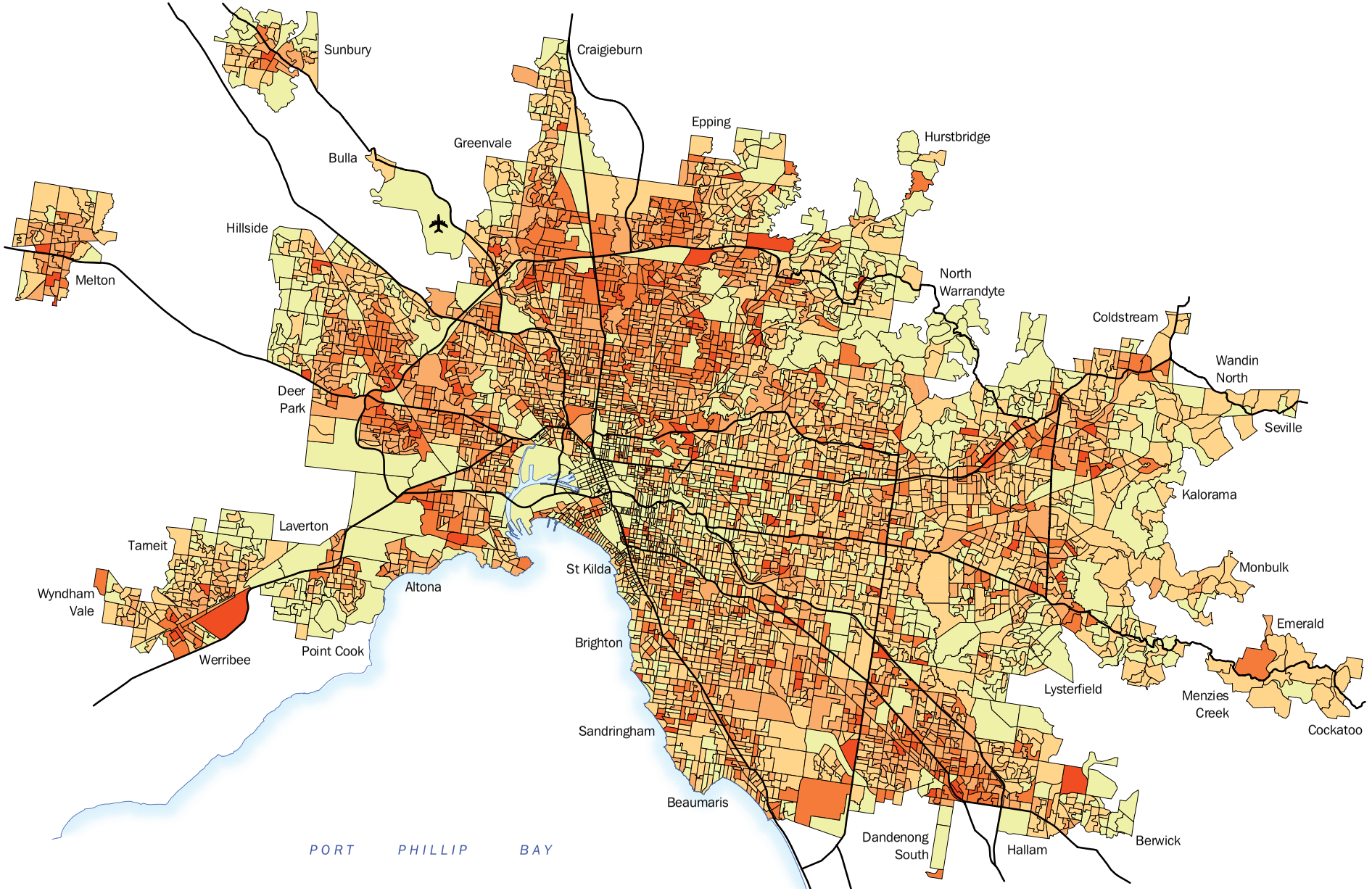
Bayside areas along the Mornington Peninsula, which are popular retirement areas, had the highest proportions of people aged 75 years and over. In the suburb of Rosebud West in the south, one in three people were aged 75 years and over. Other suburbs in this area with high proportions (over 13%) of residents in this age group were Portsea, Sorrento, Rosebud, Dromana and Safety Beach. A cluster of people aged 75 years and over was also located along the bayside suburbs of Brighton, Sandringham and Black Rock.

People aged 75 years and over were also generally distributed in a band extending about 10–15 kilometres from the city centre, which broadly covers the older, established suburbs of Melbourne. Some of these suburbs with higher proportions of older people were Rosanna in the north-east; Caulfield in the inner south; and Chelsea on the south-east coast.



PEOPLE WHO NEEDED ASSISTANCE

As a percentage of the total population

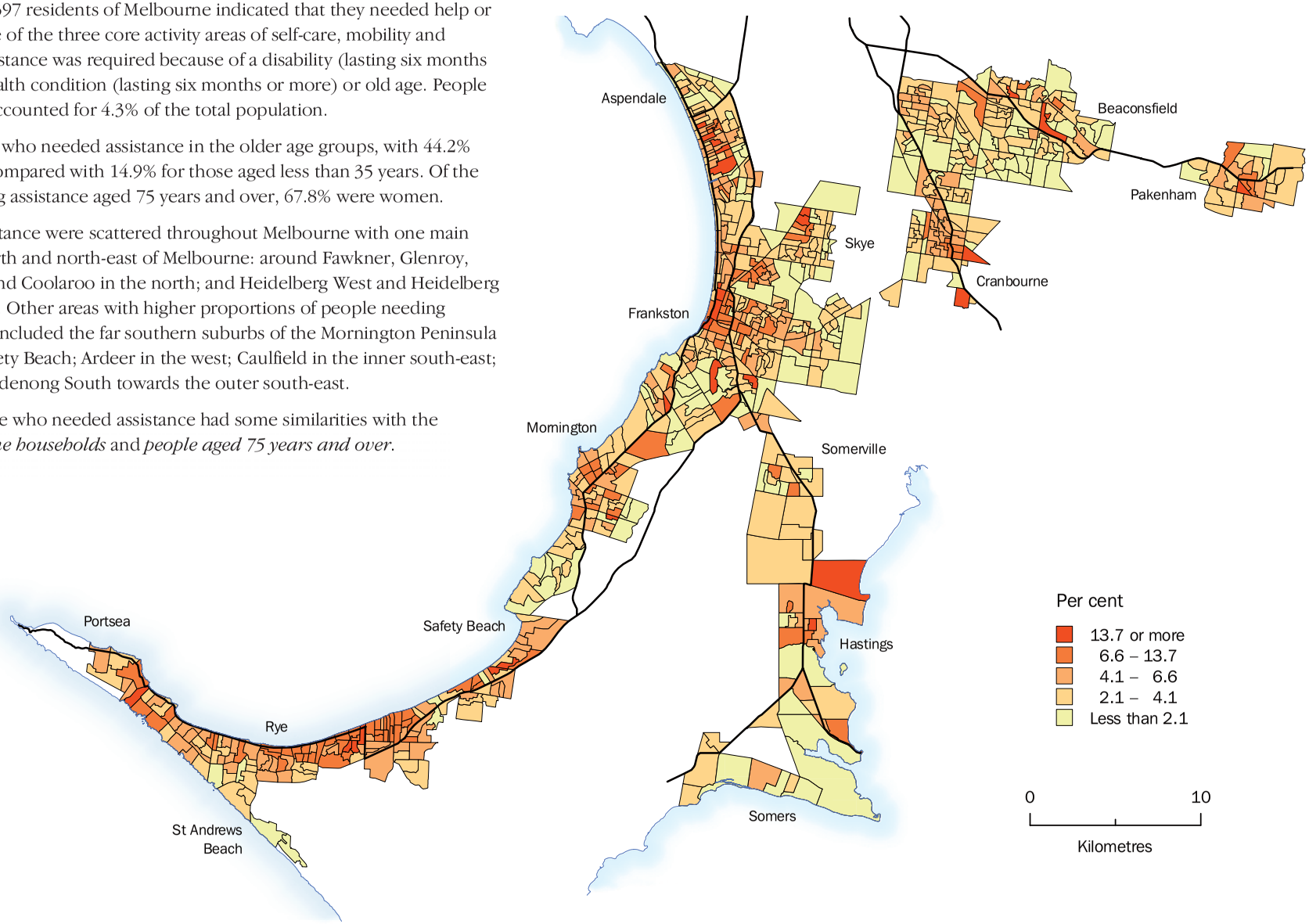


At the 2006 Census, 140,397 residents of Melbourne indicated that they needed help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication. The assistance was required because of a disability (lasting six months or more), a long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age. People who needed assistance accounted for 4.3% of the total population.

There were more people who needed assistance in the older age groups, with 44.2% aged 75 years and over compared with 14.9% for those aged less than 35 years. Of the group of people requiring assistance aged 75 years and over, 67.8% were women.

People who needed assistance were scattered throughout Melbourne with one main cluster evident to the north and north-east of Melbourne: around Fawkner, Glenroy, Jacana, Broadmeadows and Coolaroo in the north; and Heidelberg West and Heidelberg Heights in the north-east. Other areas with higher proportions of people needing assistance (8% or more) included the far southern suburbs of the Mornington Peninsula of Rosebud West and Safety Beach; Ardeer in the west; Caulfield in the inner south-east; and Dandenong and Dandenong South towards the outer south-east.

The distribution of people who needed assistance had some similarities with the distribution of *low income households* and *people aged 75 years and over*.



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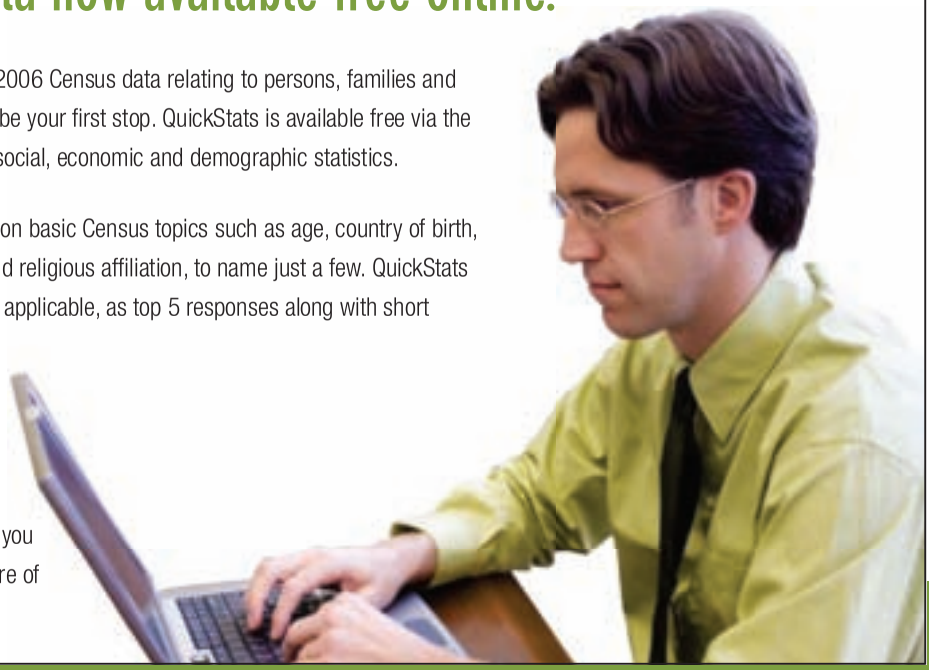
Whether you want to look at statistics for an area within your community or for all of Australia, QuickStats is a great tool enabling you to gain a better demographic picture of your area of interest.



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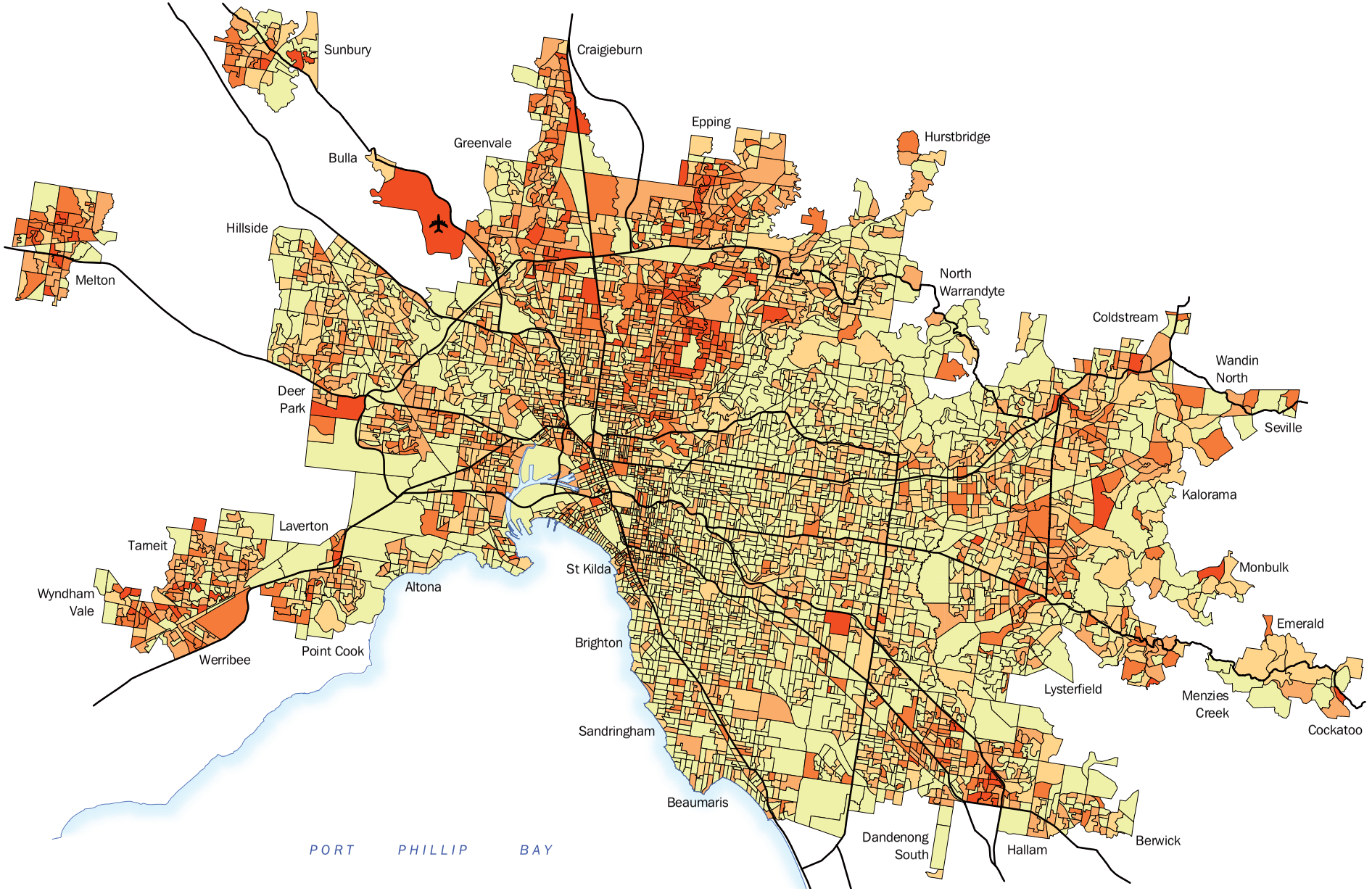
Chapter Two

Cultural Diversity

Indigenous Australians
People born overseas
Recent arrivals
People not fluent in English

INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS

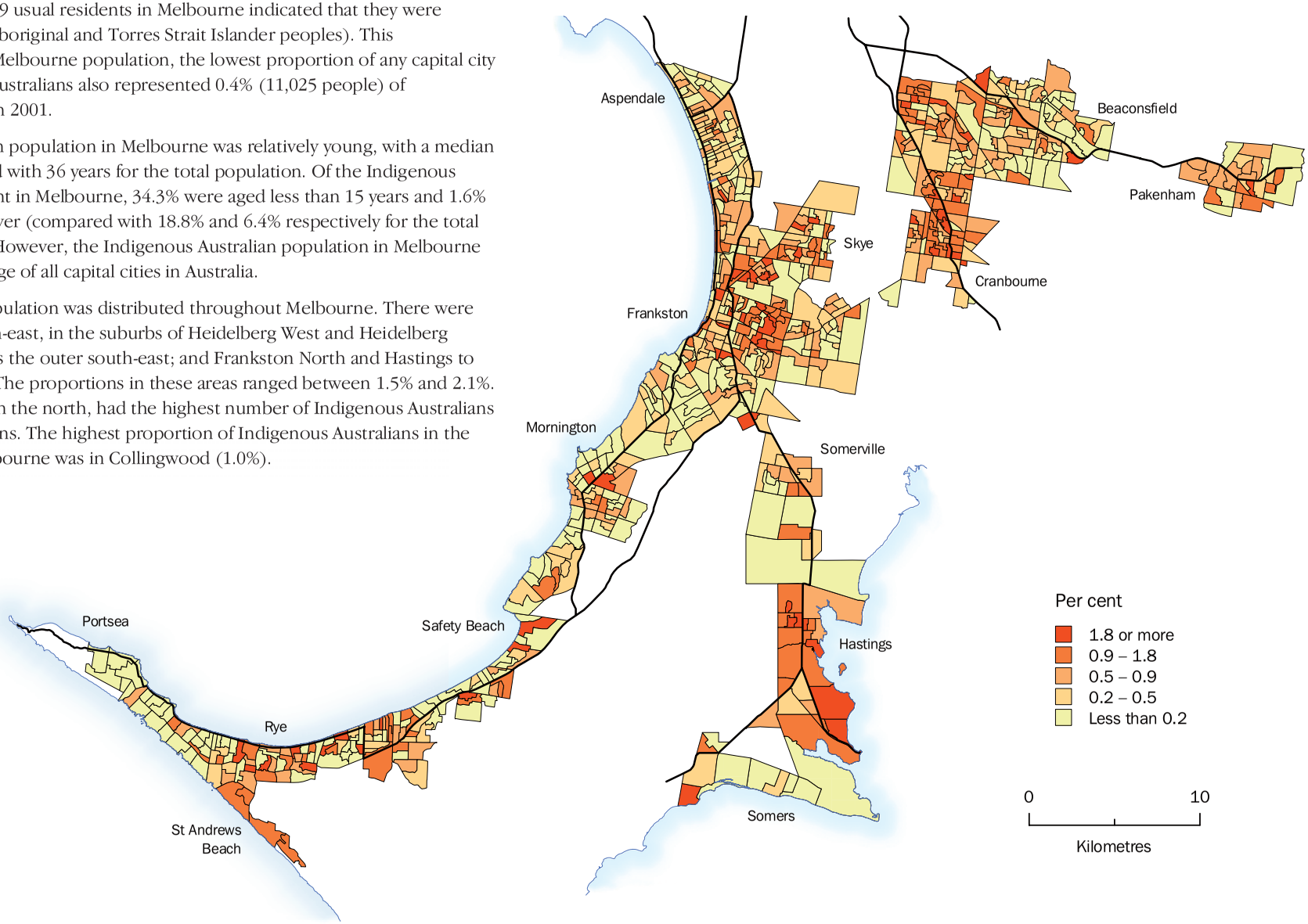
As a percentage of the total population



At the 2006 Census, 13,309 usual residents in Melbourne indicated that they were Indigenous Australians (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples). This represented 0.4% of the Melbourne population, the lowest proportion of any capital city in Australia. Indigenous Australians also represented 0.4% (11,025 people) of Melbourne's population in 2001.

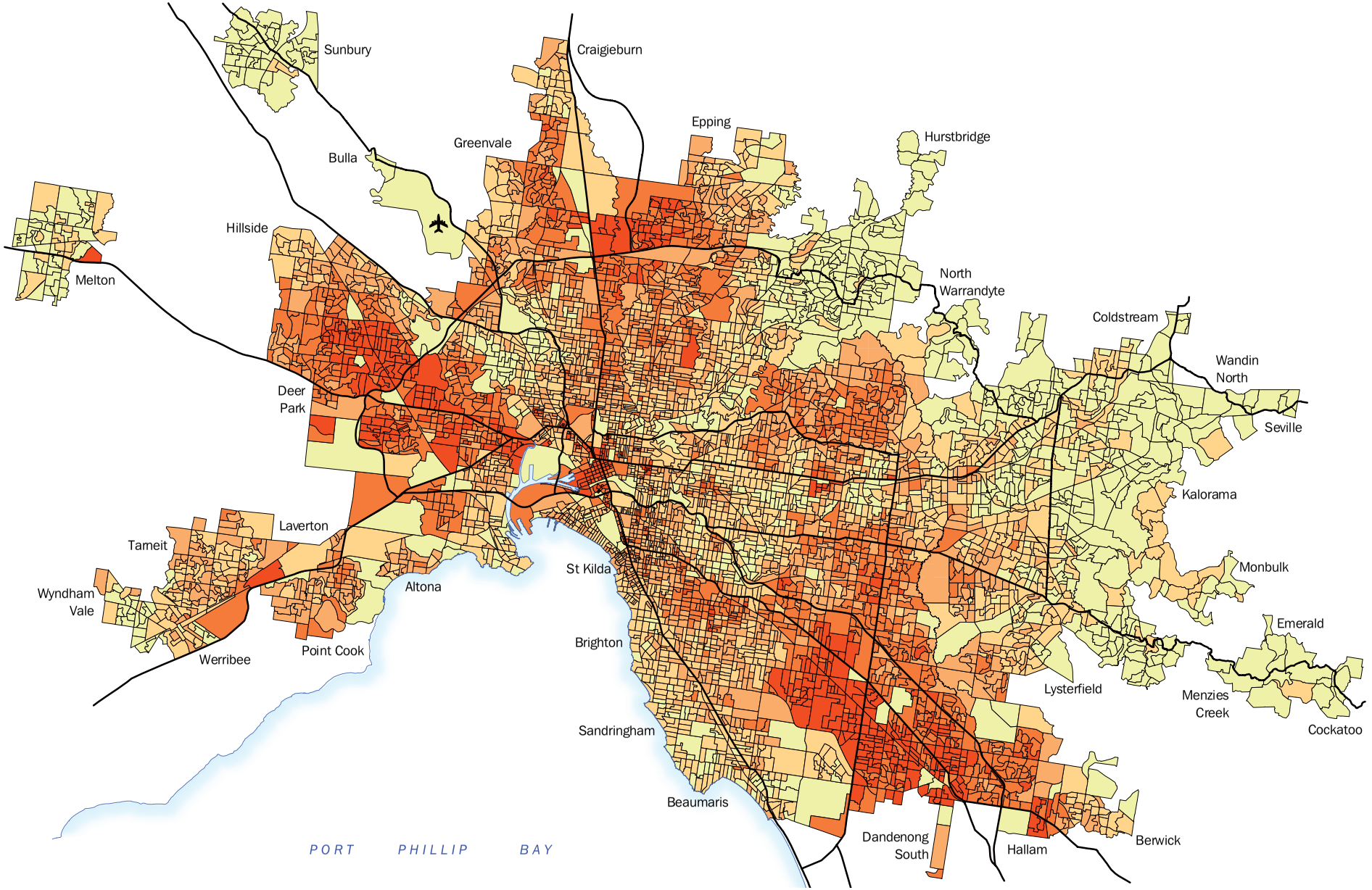
The Indigenous Australian population in Melbourne was relatively young, with a median age of 23 years, compared with 36 years for the total population. Of the Indigenous Australians usually resident in Melbourne, 34.3% were aged less than 15 years and 1.6% were aged 75 years and over (compared with 18.8% and 6.4% respectively for the total Melbourne population). However, the Indigenous Australian population in Melbourne had the highest median age of all capital cities in Australia.

The small Indigenous population was distributed throughout Melbourne. There were small clusters in the north-east, in the suburbs of Heidelberg West and Heidelberg Heights; Doveton towards the outer south-east; and Frankston North and Hastings to the south of Melbourne. The proportions in these areas ranged between 1.5% and 2.1%. The suburb of Reservoir in the north, had the highest number of Indigenous Australians with just under 500 persons. The highest proportion of Indigenous Australians in the inner city suburbs of Melbourne was in Collingwood (1.0%).



PEOPLE BORN OVERSEAS

As a percentage of the total population

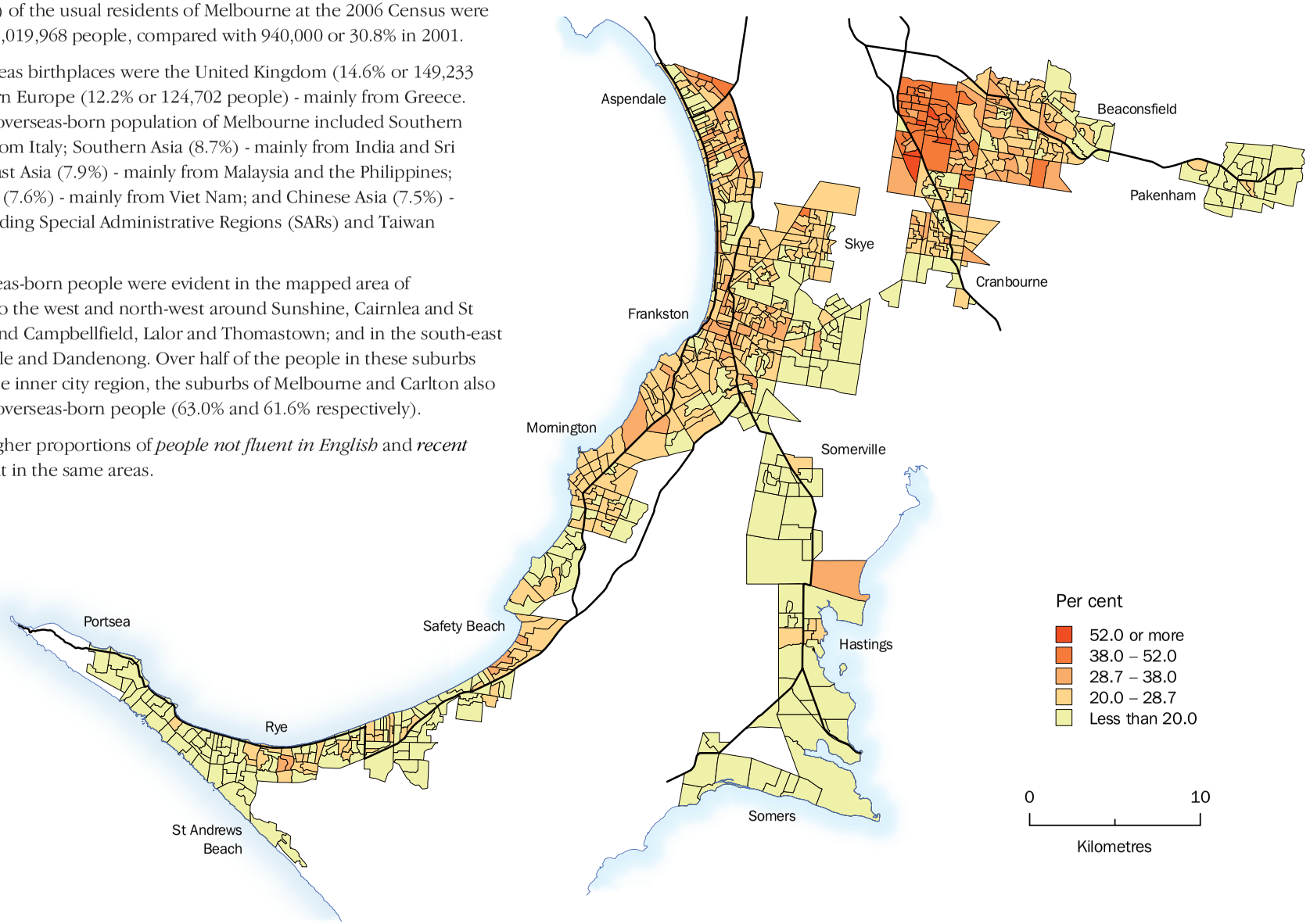


Around one third (31.6%) of the usual residents of Melbourne at the 2006 Census were born overseas. This was 1,019,968 people, compared with 940,000 or 30.8% in 2001.

The most common overseas birthplaces were the United Kingdom (14.6% or 149,233 people) and South Eastern Europe (12.2% or 124,702 people) - mainly from Greece. Other birthplaces of the overseas-born population of Melbourne included Southern Europe (9.4%) - mainly from Italy; Southern Asia (8.7%) - mainly from India and Sri Lanka; Maritime South-East Asia (7.9%) - mainly from Malaysia and the Philippines; Mainland South-East Asia (7.6%) - mainly from Viet Nam; and Chinese Asia (7.5%) - mainly from China (excluding Special Administrative Regions (SARs) and Taiwan Province).

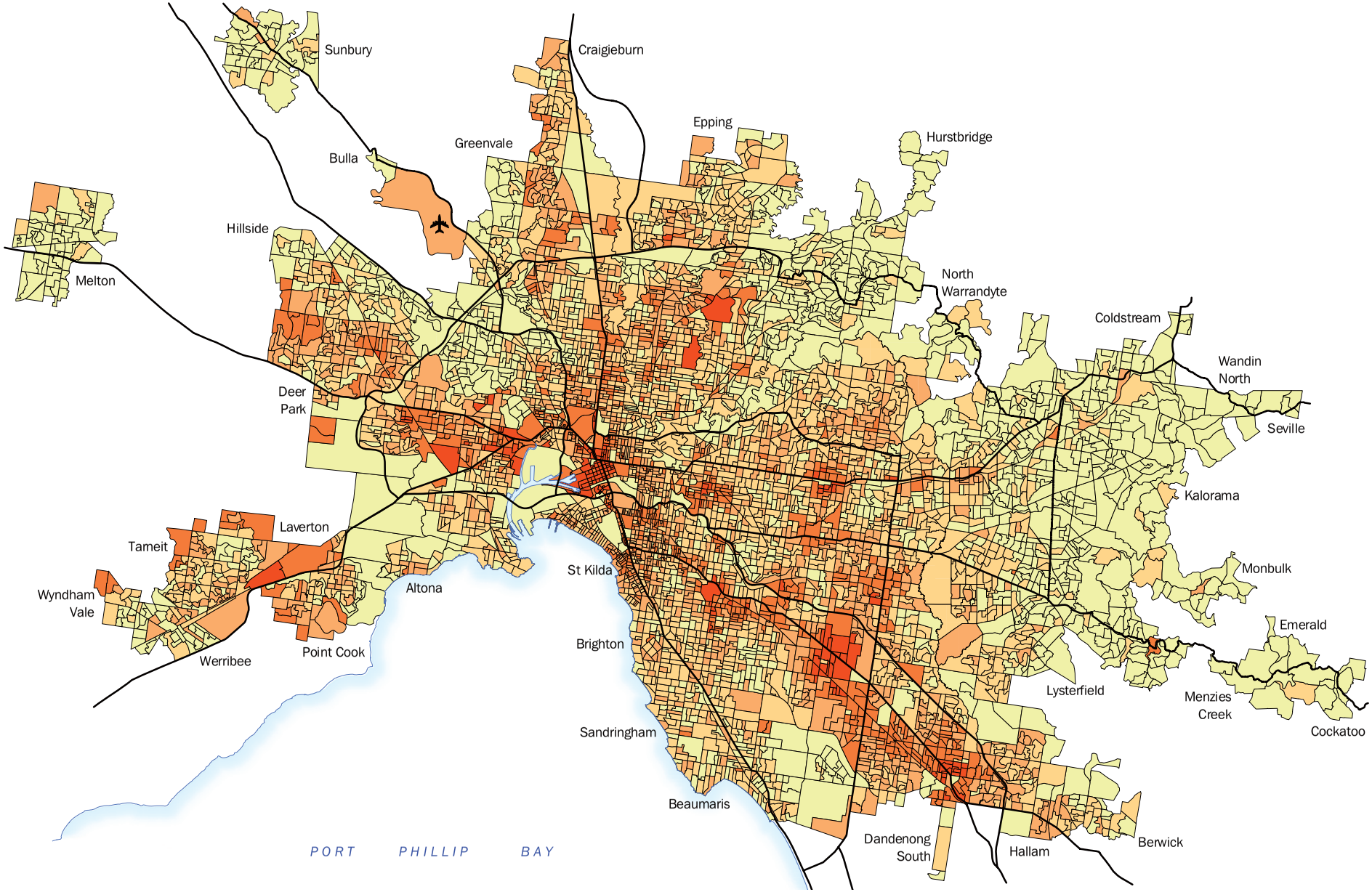
Distinct clusters of overseas-born people were evident in the mapped area of Melbourne. These were to the west and north-west around Sunshine, Cairnlea and St Albans; in the north around Campbellfield, Lalor and Thomastown; and in the south-east around Clayton, Springvale and Dandenong. Over half of the people in these suburbs were born overseas. In the inner city region, the suburbs of Melbourne and Carlton also had high proportions of overseas-born people (63.0% and 61.6% respectively).

As might be expected, higher proportions of *people not fluent in English* and *recent arrivals* were also evident in the same areas.



RECENT ARRIVALS

As a percentage of the total population

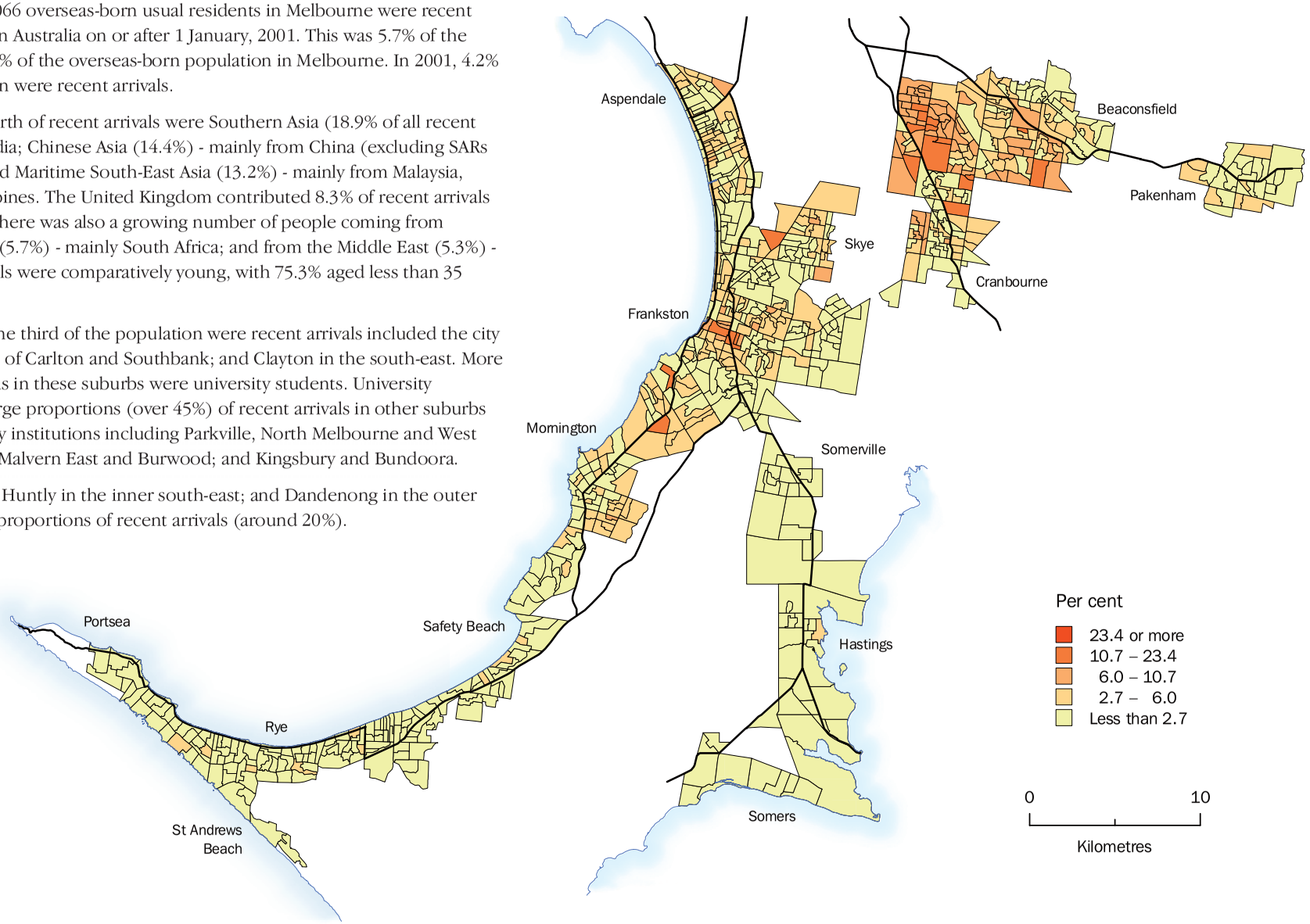


At the 2006 Census, 181,066 overseas-born usual residents in Melbourne were recent arrivals who had arrived in Australia on or after 1 January, 2001. This was 5.7% of the total population and 18.6% of the overseas-born population in Melbourne. In 2001, 4.2% of Melbourne's population were recent arrivals.

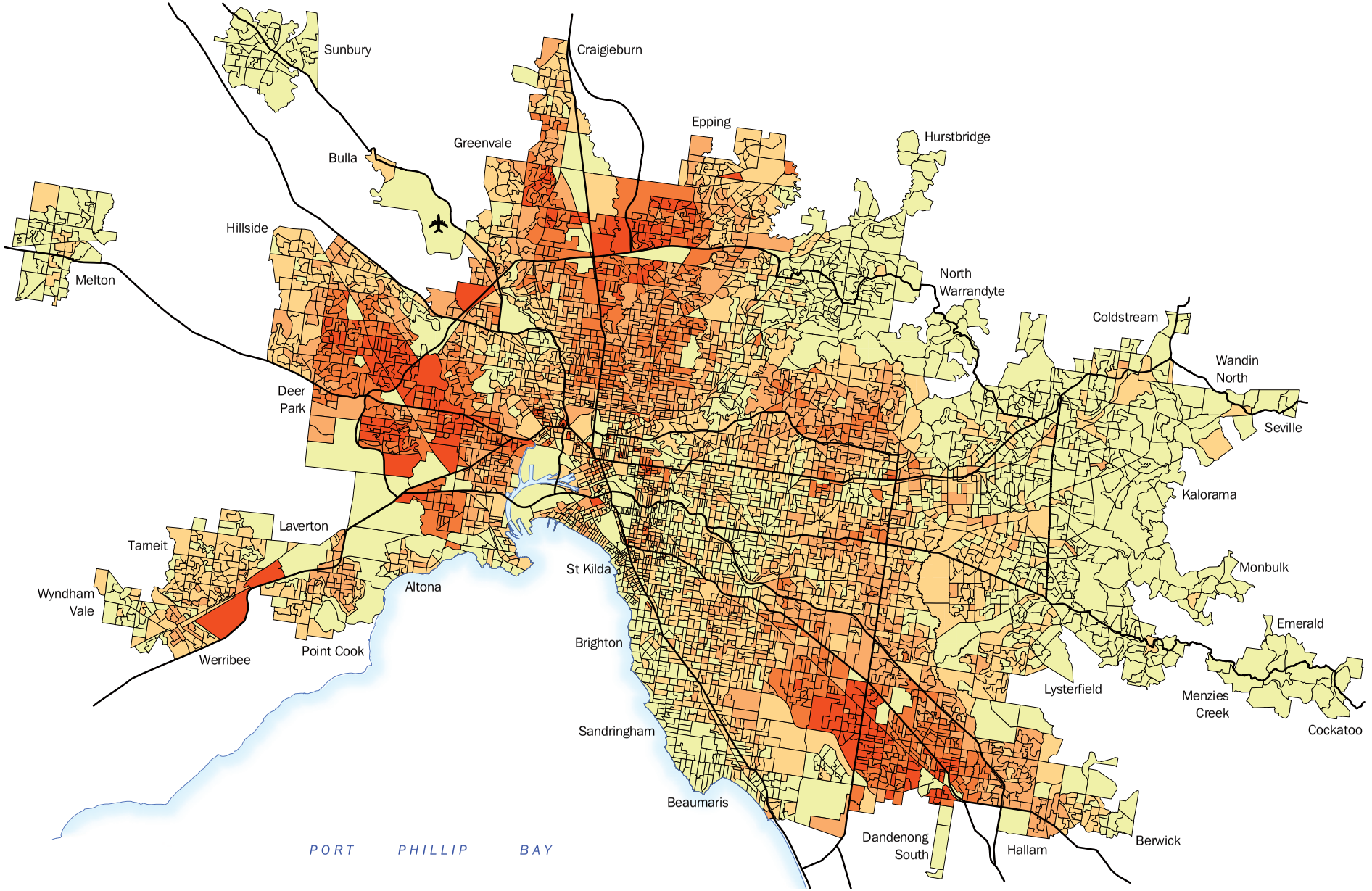
The major countries of birth of recent arrivals were Southern Asia (18.9% of all recent arrivals) - mainly from India; Chinese Asia (14.4%) - mainly from China (excluding SARs and Taiwan Province); and Maritime South-East Asia (13.2%) - mainly from Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines. The United Kingdom contributed 8.3% of recent arrivals and New Zealand 7.5%. There was also a growing number of people coming from Southern and East Africa (5.7%) - mainly South Africa; and from the Middle East (5.3%) - mainly Iraq. Recent arrivals were comparatively young, with 75.3% aged less than 35 years.

Suburbs where around one third of the population were recent arrivals included the city centre; the inner suburbs of Carlton and Southbank; and Clayton in the south-east. More than 40% of recent arrivals in these suburbs were university students. University students also made up large proportions (over 45%) of recent arrivals in other suburbs containing or near tertiary institutions including Parkville, North Melbourne and West Melbourne; Notting Hill, Malvern East and Burwood; and Kingsbury and Bundoora.

Box Hill in the east; Glen Huntly in the inner south-east; and Dandenong in the outer south-east also had high proportions of recent arrivals (around 20%).



PEOPLE NOT FLUENT IN ENGLISH – People aged 5 years and over who did not speak English well or at all
As a percentage of the total population aged 5 years and over



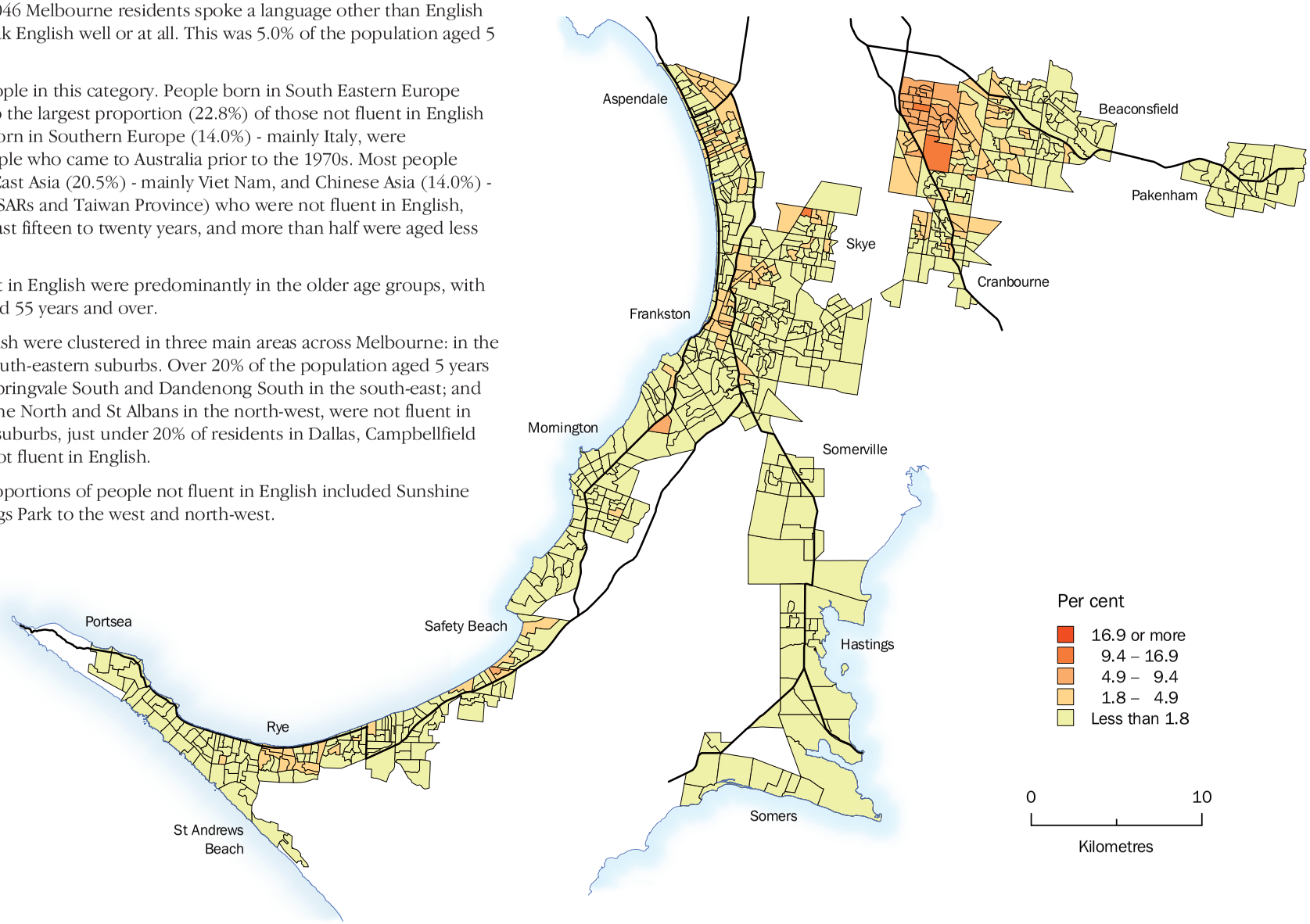
At the 2006 Census, 153,046 Melbourne residents spoke a language other than English at home and did not speak English well or at all. This was 5.0% of the population aged 5 years and over.

Birthplaces varied for people in this category. People born in South Eastern Europe (mainly Greece) made up the largest proportion (22.8%) of those not fluent in English and, along with people born in Southern Europe (14.0%) - mainly Italy, were predominantly older people who came to Australia prior to the 1970s. Most people born in Mainland South-East Asia (20.5%) - mainly Viet Nam, and Chinese Asia (14.0%) - mainly China (excluding SARs and Taiwan Province) who were not fluent in English, came to Australia in the last fifteen to twenty years, and more than half were aged less than 55 years.

Overall, people not fluent in English were predominantly in the older age groups, with just over half (54.1%) aged 55 years and over.

People not fluent in English were clustered in three main areas across Melbourne: in the western, northern and south-eastern suburbs. Over 20% of the population aged 5 years and over in Springvale, Springvale South and Dandenong South in the south-east; and just under 20% in Sunshine North and St Albans in the north-west, were not fluent in English. In the northern suburbs, just under 20% of residents in Dallas, Campbellfield and Thomastown were not fluent in English.

Other areas with high proportions of people not fluent in English included Sunshine West, Braybrook and Kings Park to the west and north-west.



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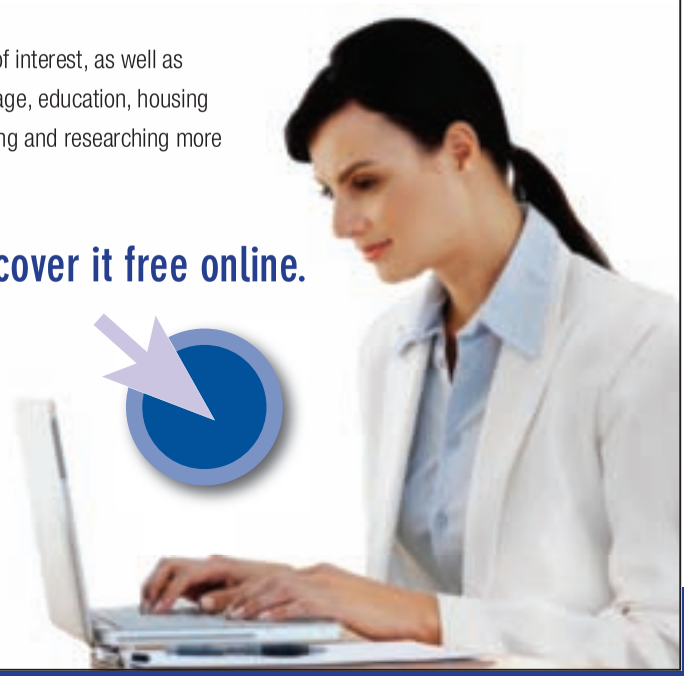

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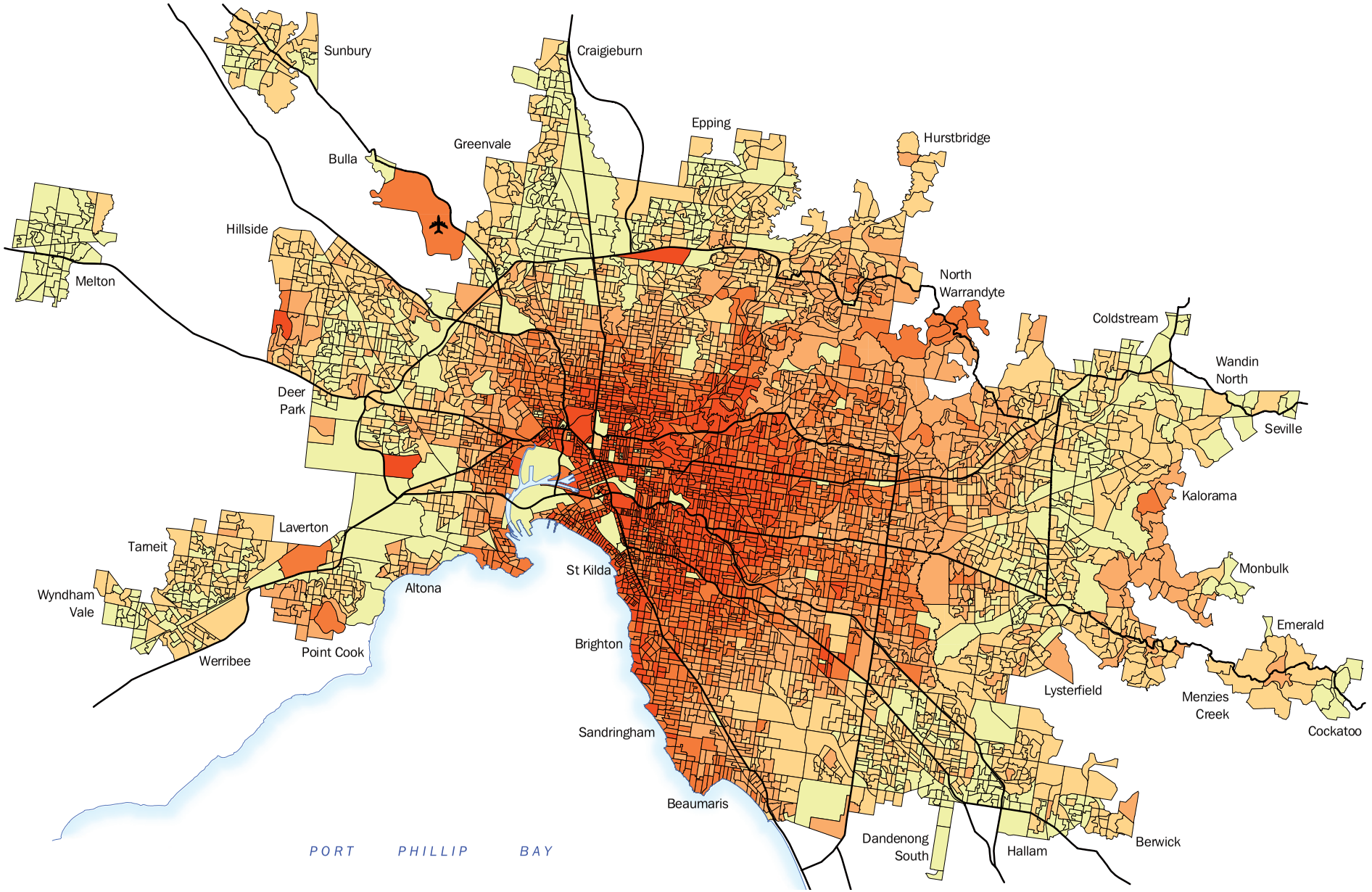
Chapter Three

Education

People in the labour force with university qualifications
People in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications
Students who attended government schools

PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH UNIVERSITY QUALIFICATIONS

As a percentage of the labour force

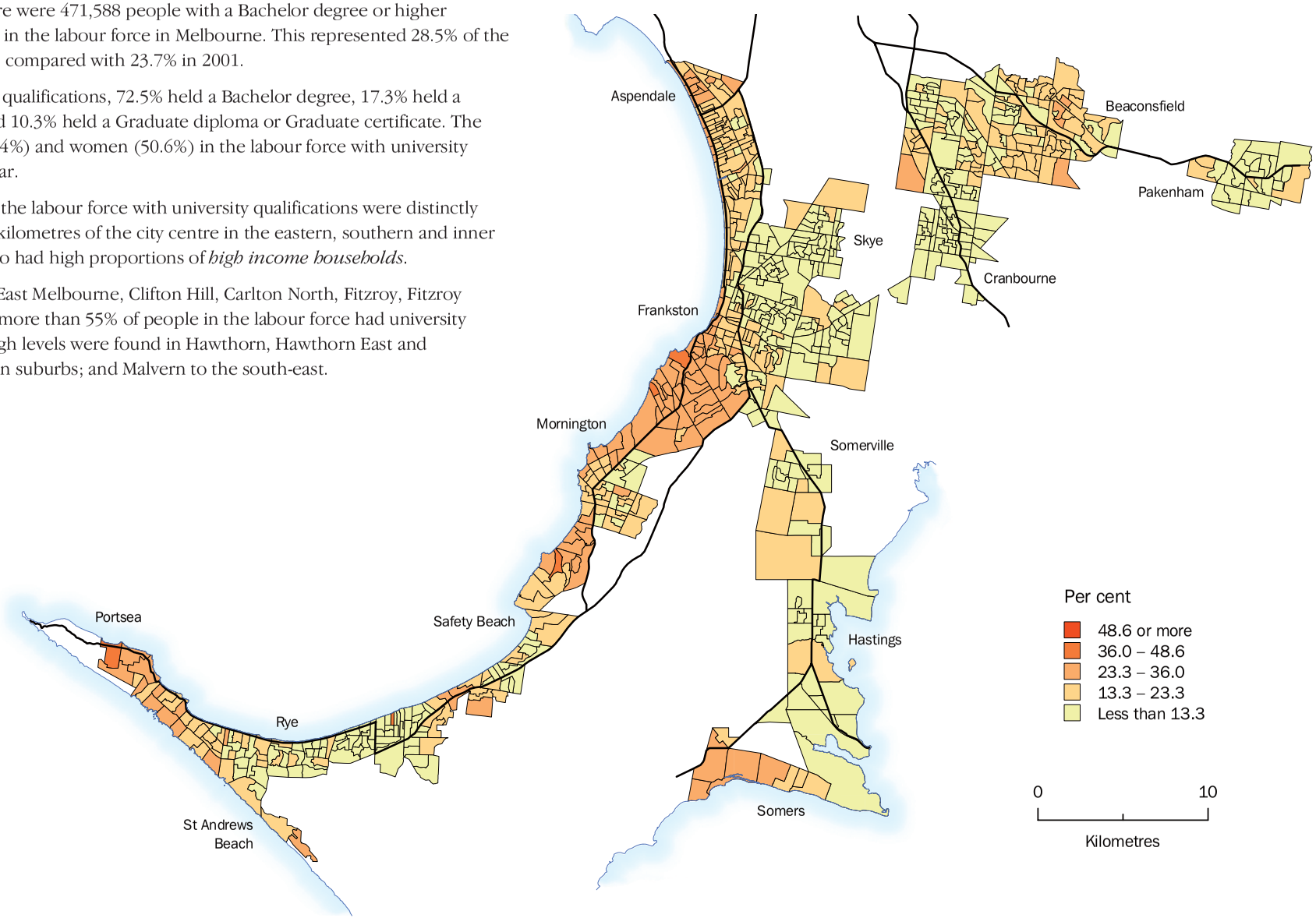


At the 2006 Census, there were 471,588 people with a Bachelor degree or higher non-school qualification in the labour force in Melbourne. This represented 28.5% of the Melbourne labour force, compared with 23.7% in 2001.

Of those with university qualifications, 72.5% held a Bachelor degree, 17.3% held a Postgraduate degree and 10.3% held a Graduate diploma or Graduate certificate. The proportions of men (49.4%) and women (50.6%) in the labour force with university qualifications were similar.

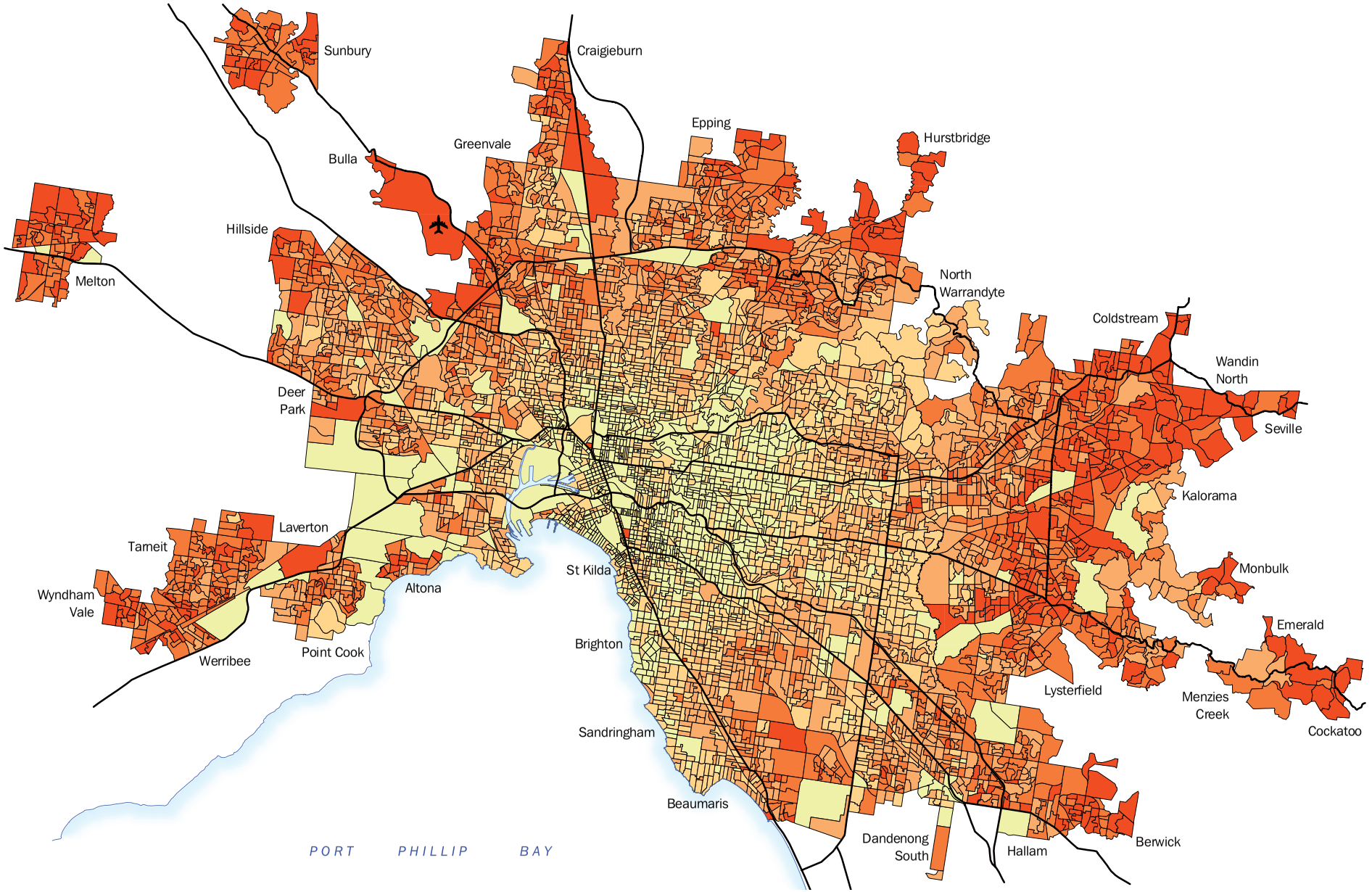
High levels of people in the labour force with university qualifications were distinctly concentrated within 10 kilometres of the city centre in the eastern, southern and inner suburbs. These areas also had high proportions of *high income households*.

In the inner suburbs of East Melbourne, Clifton Hill, Carlton North, Fitzroy, Fitzroy North and Middle Park, more than 55% of people in the labour force had university qualifications. Similar high levels were found in Hawthorn, Hawthorn East and Canterbury in the eastern suburbs; and Malvern to the south-east.



PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH CERTIFICATE III QUALIFICATIONS

As a percentage of the labour force



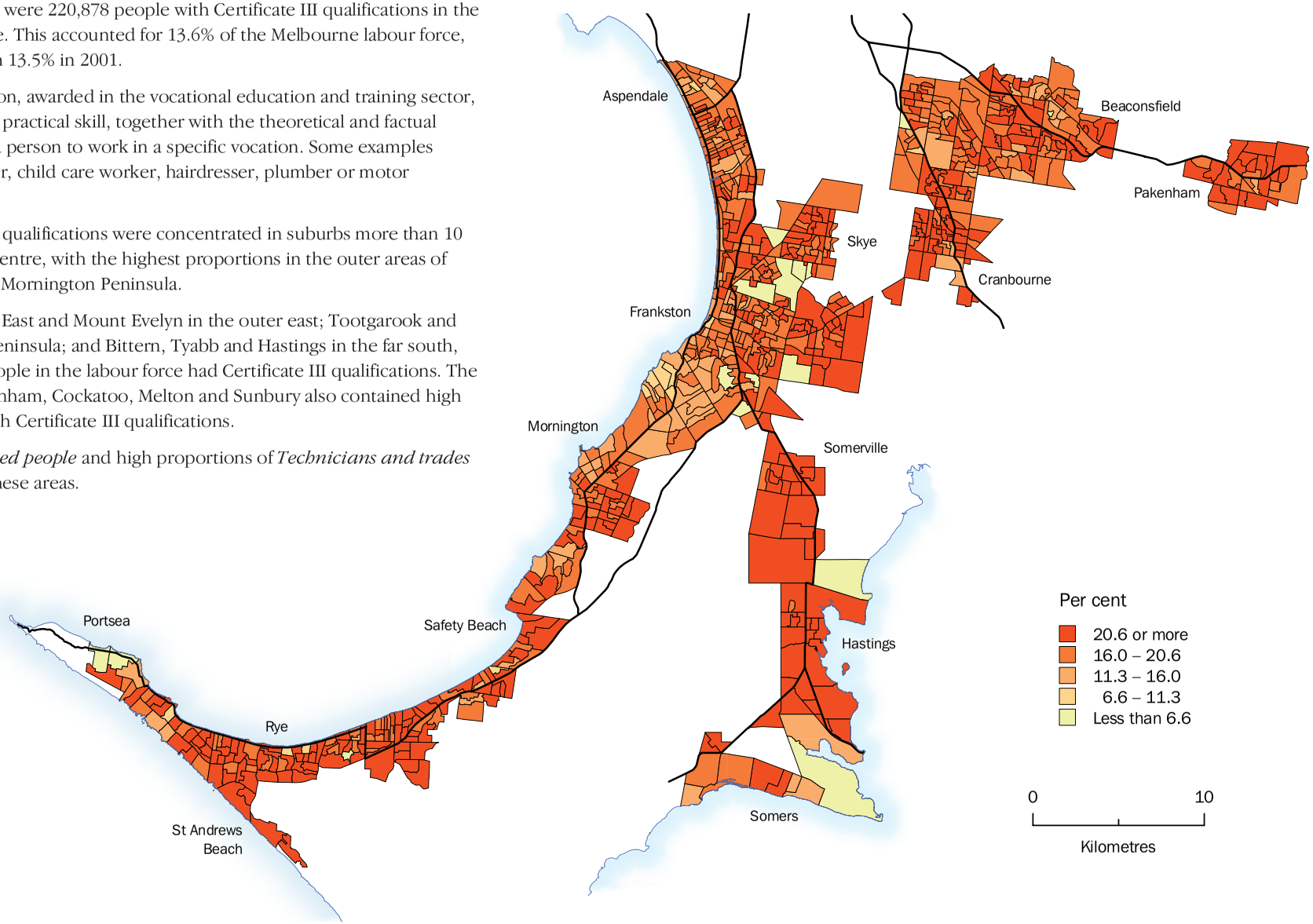
At the 2006 Census, there were 220,878 people with Certificate III qualifications in the labour force in Melbourne. This accounted for 13.6% of the Melbourne labour force, relatively unchanged from 13.5% in 2001.

A Certificate III qualification, awarded in the vocational education and training sector, provides a high degree of practical skill, together with the theoretical and factual knowledge required, for a person to work in a specific vocation. Some examples include working as a baker, child care worker, hairdresser, plumber or motor mechanic.

People with Certificate III qualifications were concentrated in suburbs more than 10 kilometres from the city centre, with the highest proportions in the outer areas of Melbourne and along the Mornington Peninsula.

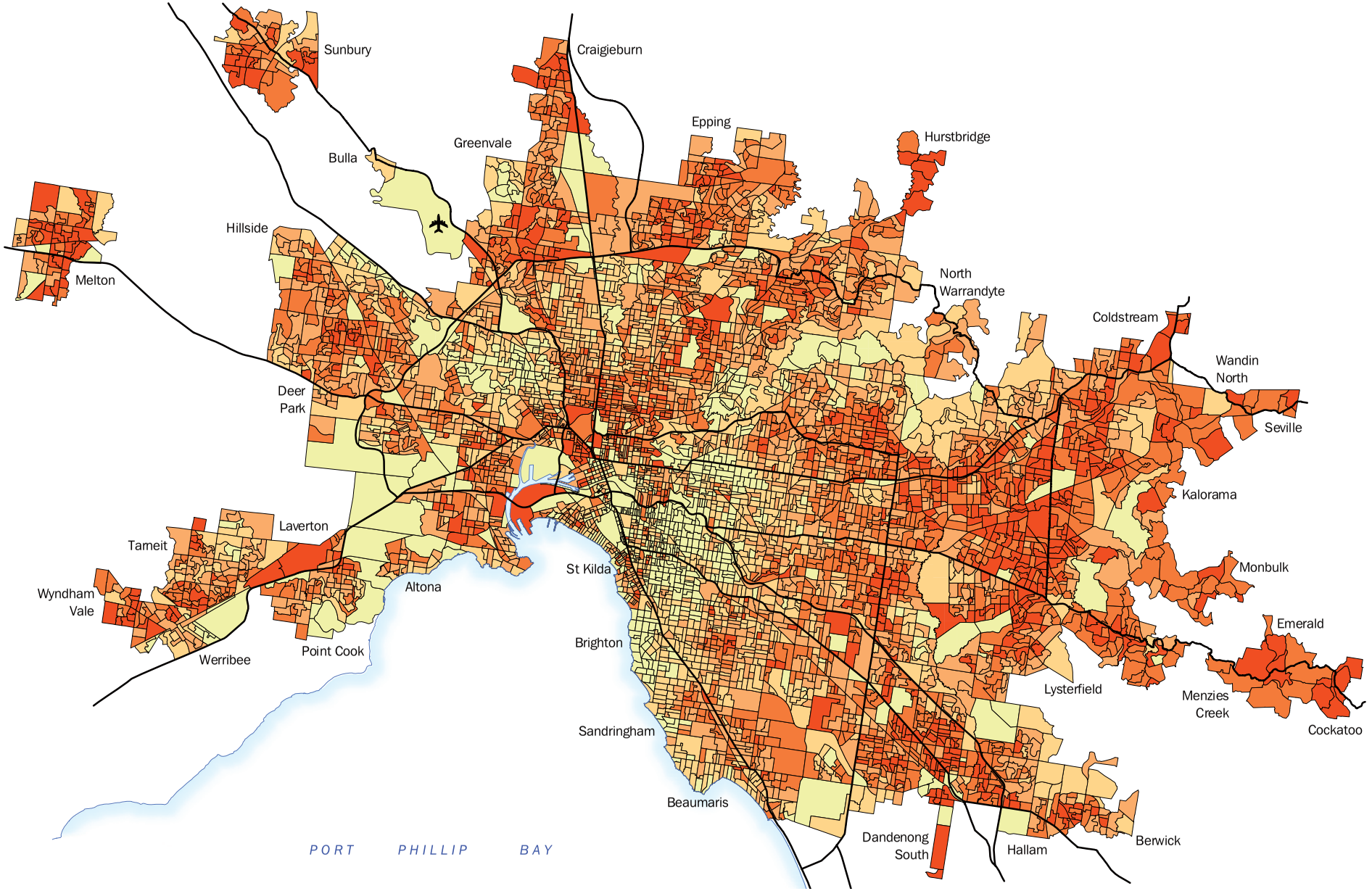
In the suburbs of Wandin East and Mount Evelyn in the outer east; Tootgarook and Rye on the Mornington Peninsula; and Bittern, Tyabb and Hastings in the far south, around 25% to 30% of people in the labour force had Certificate III qualifications. The outlying localities of Pakenham, Cockatoo, Melton and Sunbury also contained high proportions of people with Certificate III qualifications.

Lower levels of *unemployed people* and high proportions of *Technicians and trades workers* were typical of these areas.



STUDENTS WHO ATTENDED GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

As a percentage of all school students aged 5 years and over



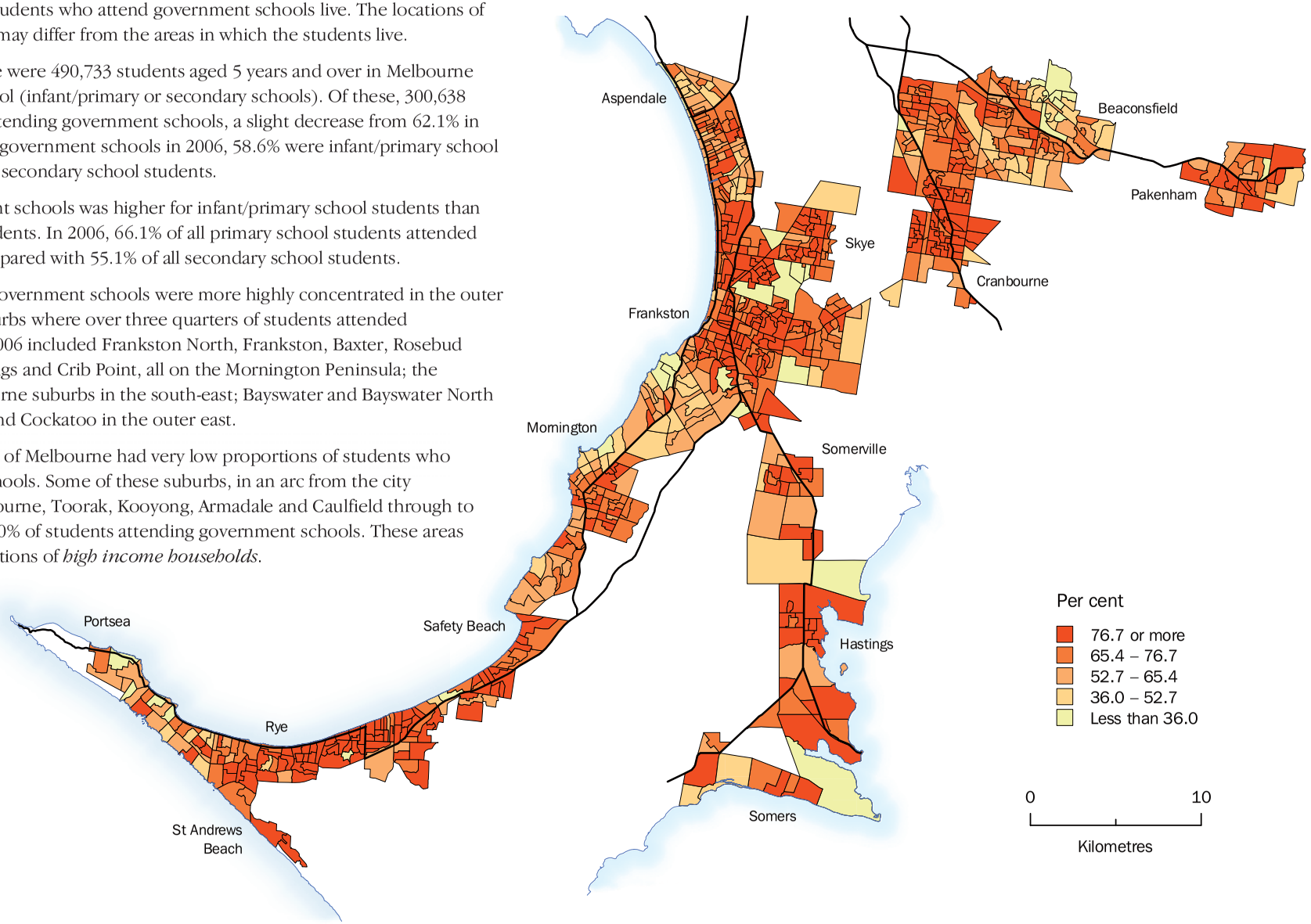
This map shows where students who attend government schools live. The locations of the government schools may differ from the areas in which the students live.

At the 2006 Census, there were 490,733 students aged 5 years and over in Melbourne who were attending school (infant/primary or secondary schools). Of these, 300,638 students (61.3%) were attending government schools, a slight decrease from 62.1% in 2001. Of those attending government schools in 2006, 58.6% were infant/primary school students and 41.4% were secondary school students.

Attendance at government schools was higher for infant/primary school students than for secondary school students. In 2006, 66.1% of all primary school students attended government schools compared with 55.1% of all secondary school students.

Students who attended government schools were more highly concentrated in the outer areas of Melbourne. Suburbs where over three quarters of students attended government schools in 2006 included Frankston North, Frankston, Baxter, Rosebud West, Tootgarook, Hastings and Crib Point, all on the Mornington Peninsula; the Dandenong and Cranbourne suburbs in the south-east; Bayswater and Bayswater North in the east; and Kallista and Cockatoo in the outer east.

Suburbs in the inner area of Melbourne had very low proportions of students who attended government schools. Some of these suburbs, in an arc from the city encompassing East Melbourne, Toorak, Kooyong, Armadale and Caulfield through to Brighton, had less than 30% of students attending government schools. These areas typically had high proportions of *high income households*.



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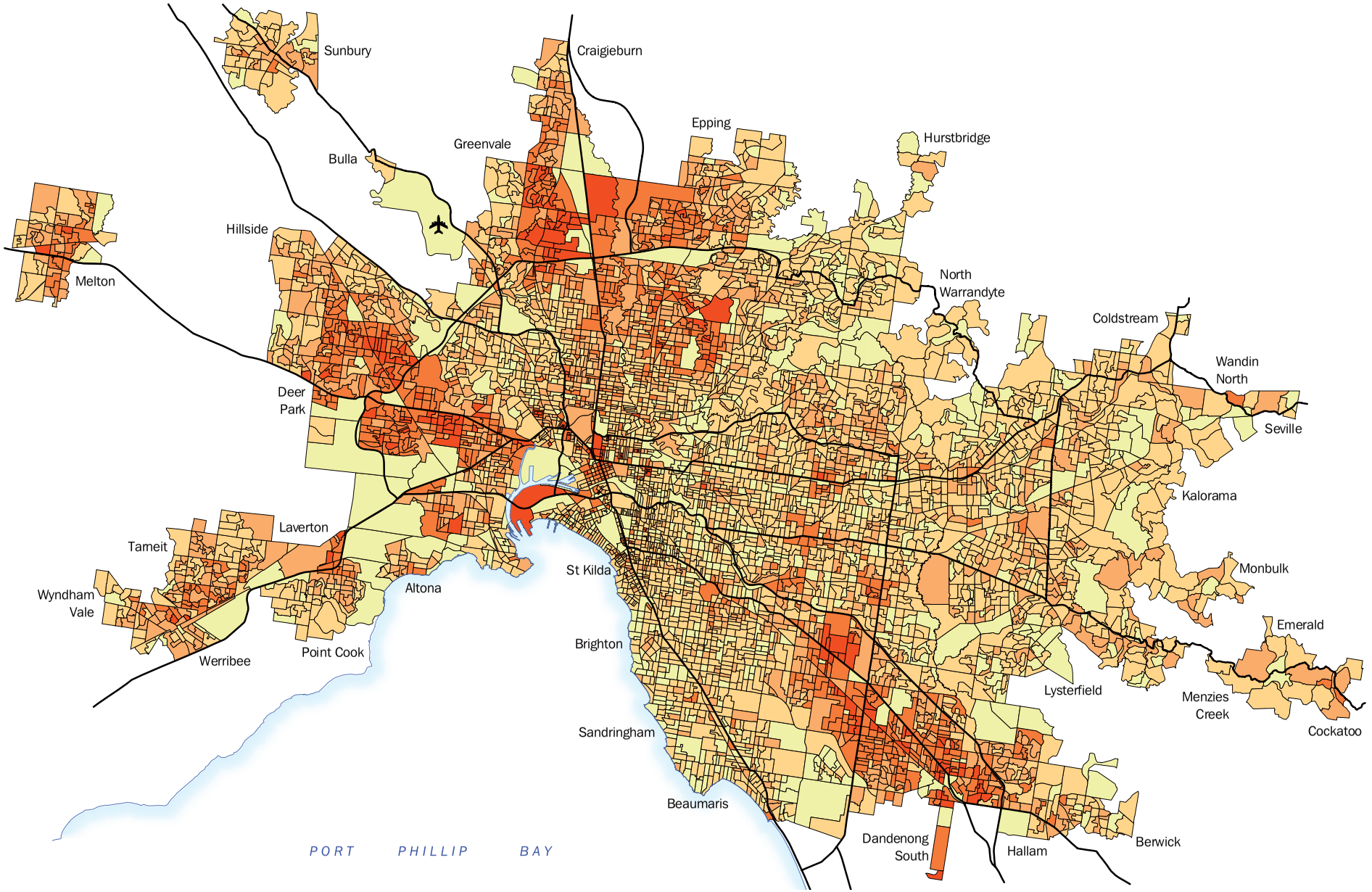
Chapter Four

Labour Force

Unemployed people
People aged 15–64 years not in the labour force
People aged 15–24 years not in the labour force nor in the education system
Technicians and trades workers
People who travelled to work by public transport
Families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years
People who undertook unpaid voluntary work

UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

As a percentage of the labour force

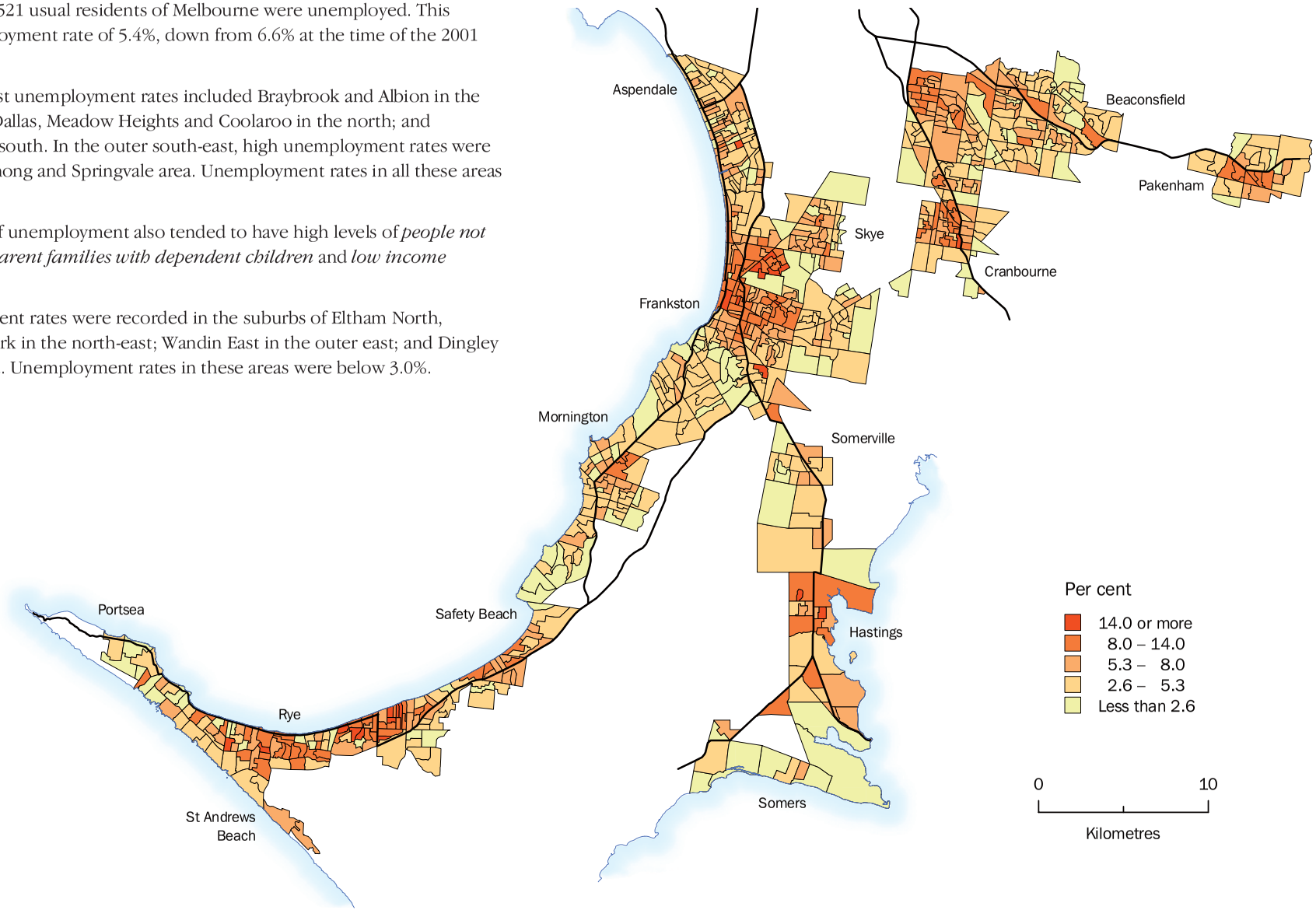


At the 2006 Census, 92,521 usual residents of Melbourne were unemployed. This represented an unemployment rate of 5.4%, down from 6.6% at the time of the 2001 Census.

Suburbs with the highest unemployment rates included Braybrook and Albion in the west; Broadmeadows, Dallas, Meadow Heights and Coolaroo in the north; and Frankston North in the south. In the outer south-east, high unemployment rates were recorded in the Dandenong and Springvale area. Unemployment rates in all these areas were above 12.0%.

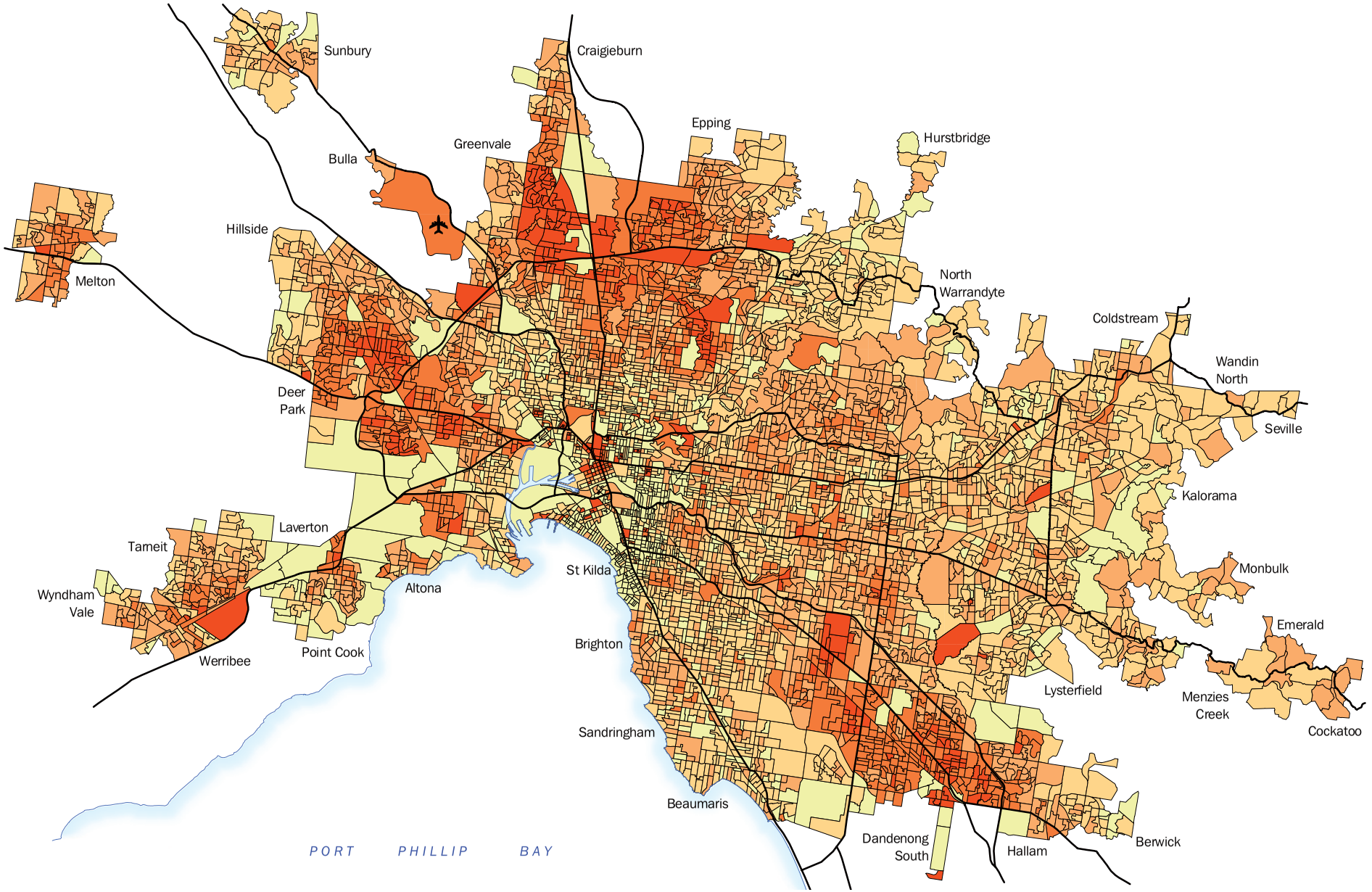
Areas with high levels of unemployment also tended to have high levels of *people not fluent in English*, *one-parent families with dependent children* and *low income households*.

The lowest unemployment rates were recorded in the suburbs of Eltham North, Research and Wonga Park in the north-east; Wandin East in the outer east; and Dingley Village in the south-east. Unemployment rates in these areas were below 3.0%.



PEOPLE AGED 15–64 YEARS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

As a percentage of the population aged 15–64 years

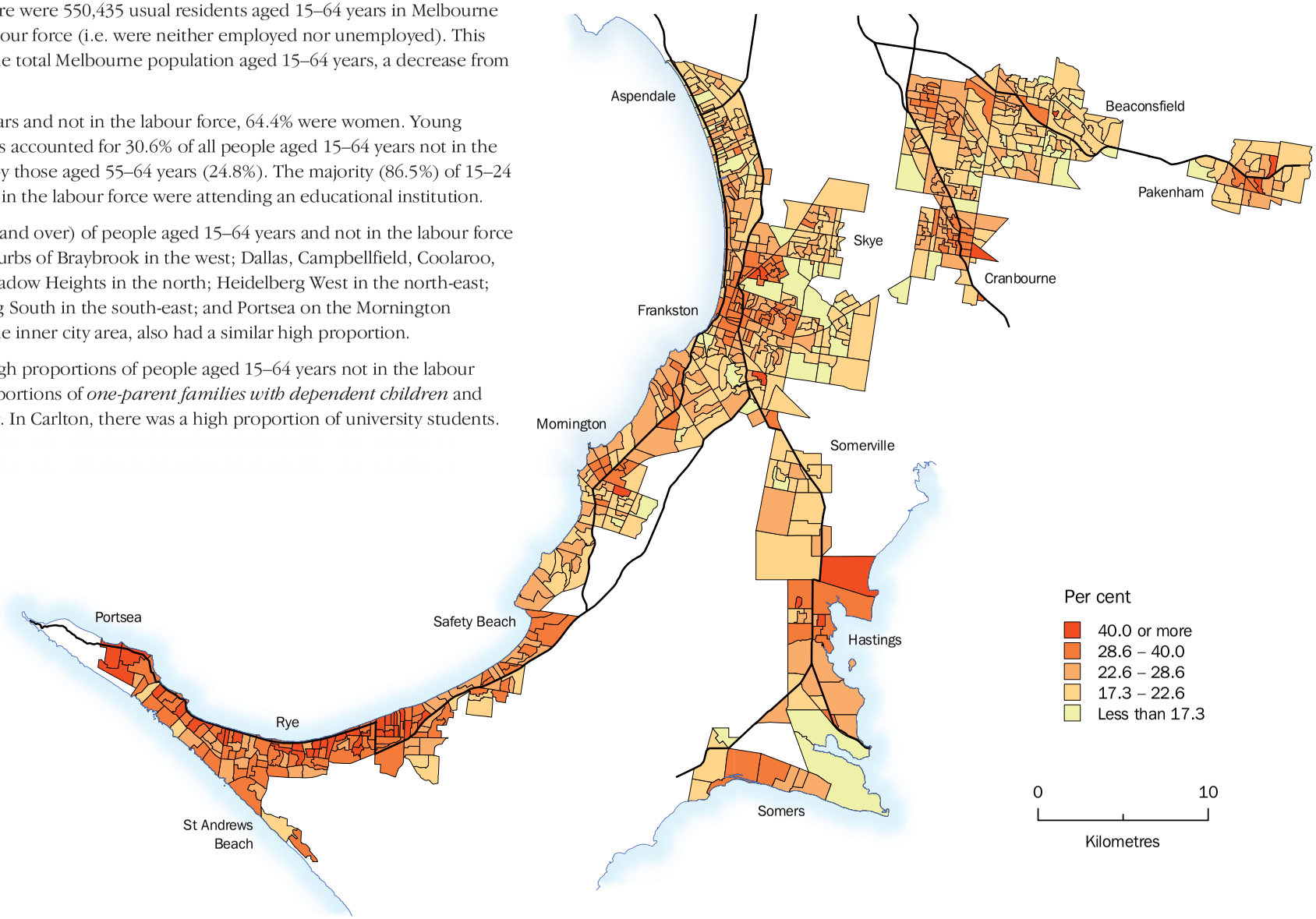


At the 2006 Census, there were 550,435 usual residents aged 15–64 years in Melbourne who were not in the labour force (i.e. were neither employed nor unemployed). This represented 24.6% of the total Melbourne population aged 15–64 years, a decrease from 26.1% in 2001.

Of those aged 15–64 years and not in the labour force, 64.4% were women. Young people aged 15–24 years accounted for 30.6% of all people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force, followed by those aged 55–64 years (24.8%). The majority (86.5%) of 15–24 year olds who were not in the labour force were attending an educational institution.

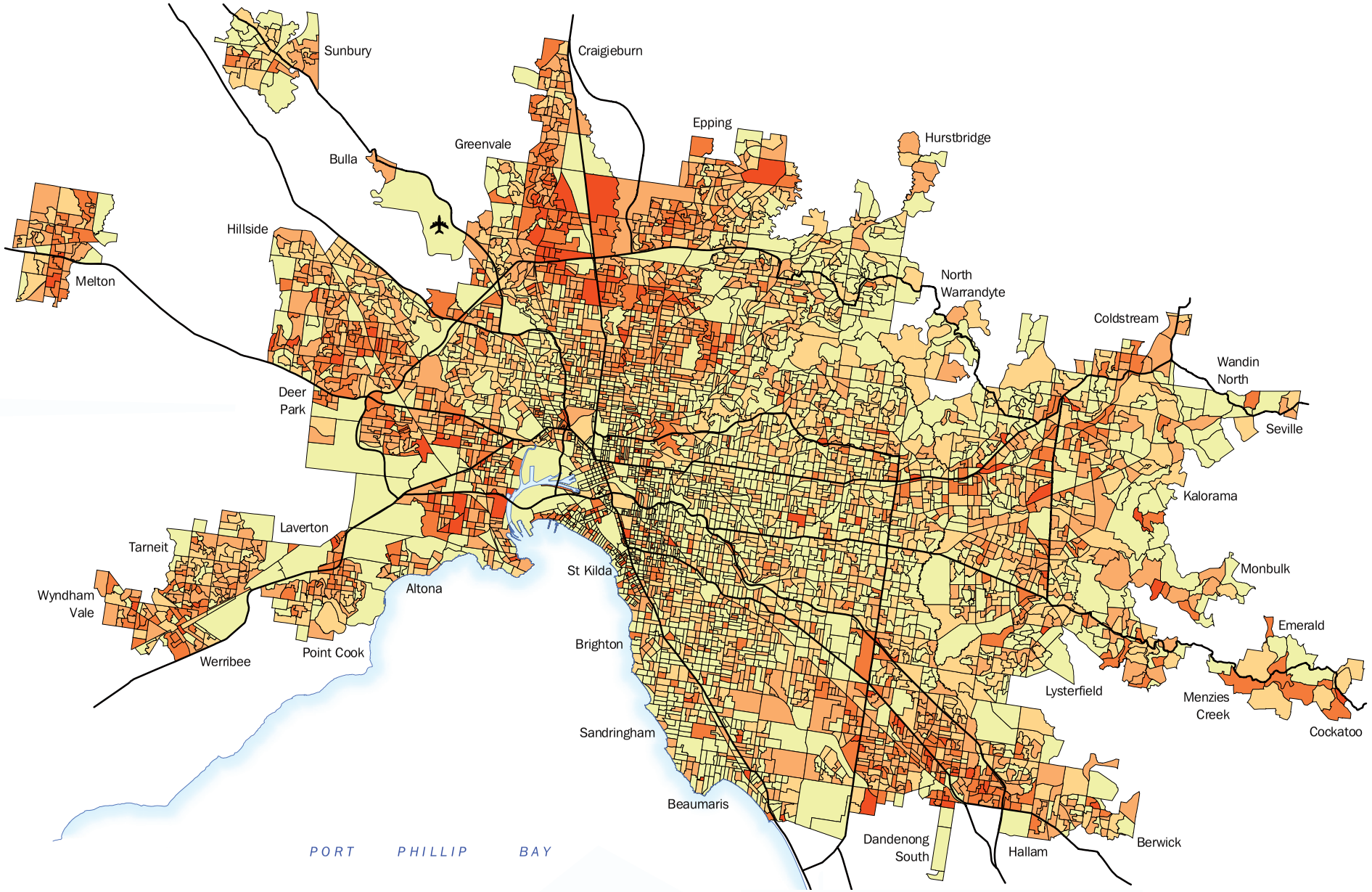
High proportions (40% and over) of people aged 15–64 years and not in the labour force were located in the suburbs of Braybrook in the west; Dallas, Campbellfield, Coolaroo, Broadmeadows and Meadow Heights in the north; Heidelberg West in the north-east; Clayton and Dandenong South in the south-east; and Portsea on the Mornington Peninsula. Carlton, in the inner city area, also had a similar high proportion.

Generally, areas with high proportions of people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force also had high proportions of *one-parent families with dependent children* and *low income households*. In Carlton, there was a high proportion of university students.



PEOPLE AGED 15–24 YEARS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE NOR IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

As a percentage of the population aged 15–24 years

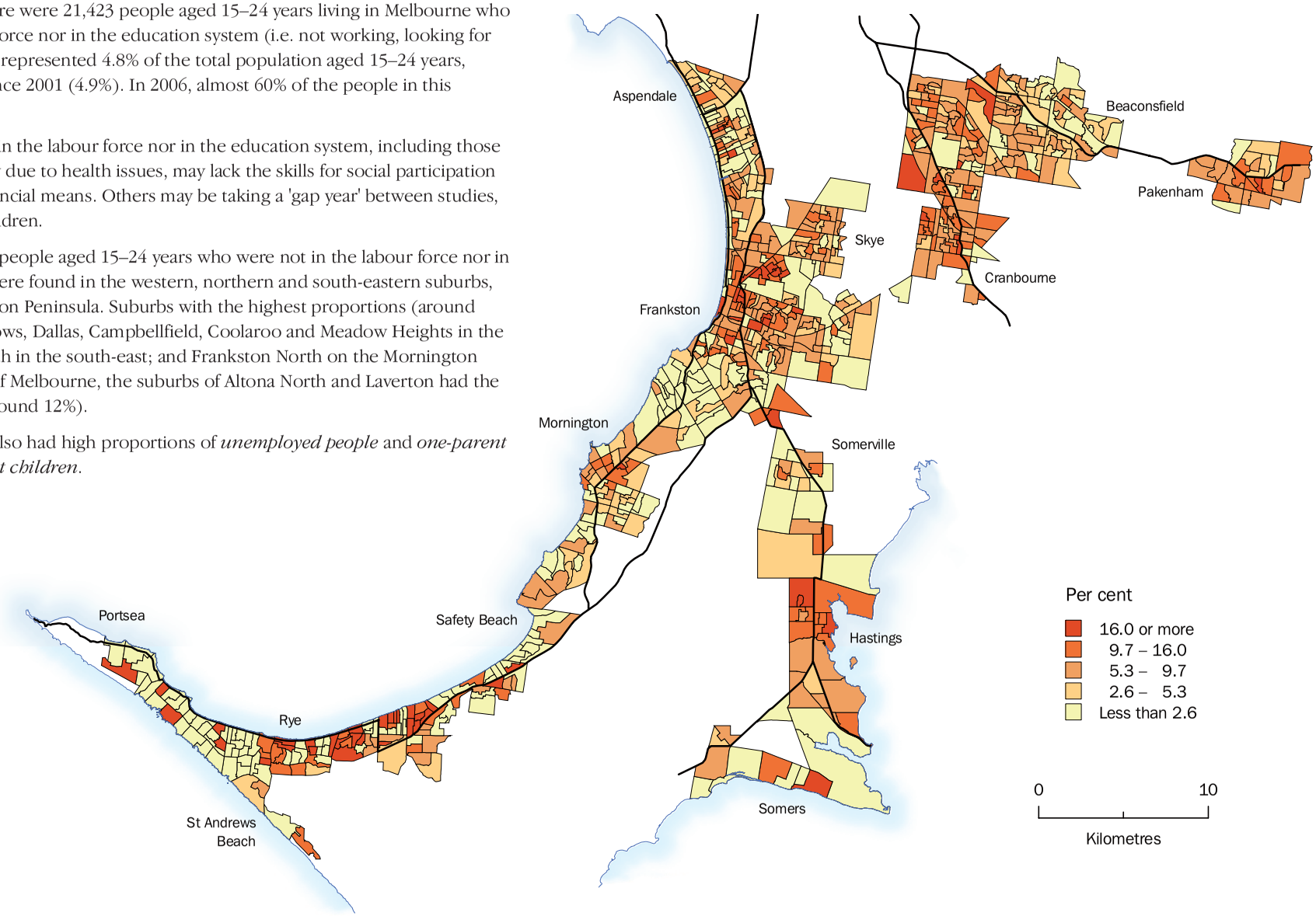


At the 2006 Census, there were 21,423 people aged 15–24 years living in Melbourne who were not in the labour force nor in the education system (i.e. not working, looking for work or studying). This represented 4.8% of the total population aged 15–24 years, relatively unchanged since 2001 (4.9%). In 2006, almost 60% of the people in this category were women.

Many young adults not in the labour force nor in the education system, including those unable to work or study due to health issues, may lack the skills for social participation and/or have limited financial means. Others may be taking a 'gap year' between studies, travelling, or raising children.

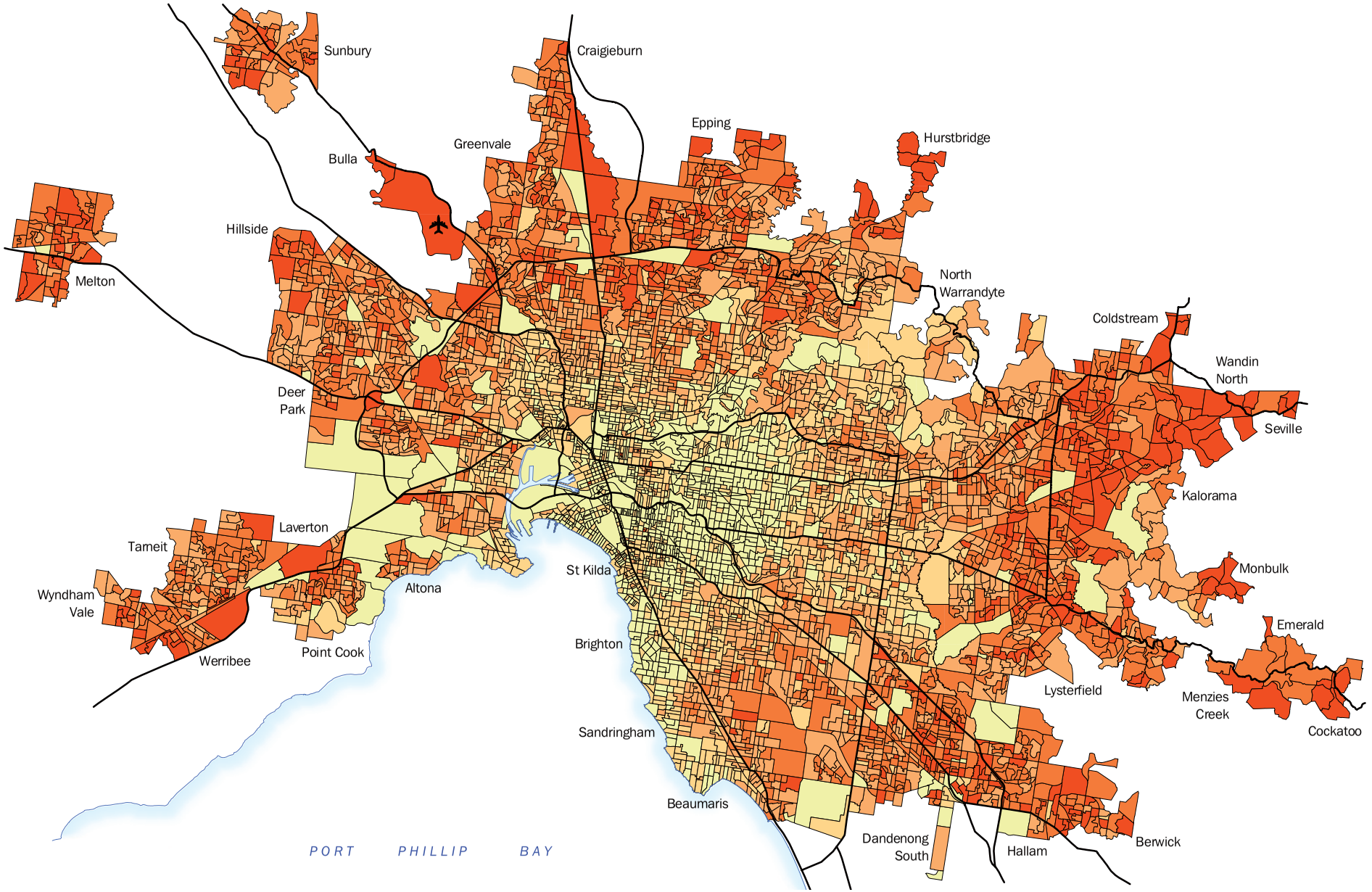
High concentrations of people aged 15–24 years who were not in the labour force nor in the education system were found in the western, northern and south-eastern suburbs, and along the Mornington Peninsula. Suburbs with the highest proportions (around 15%) were Broadmeadows, Dallas, Campbellfield, Coolaroo and Meadow Heights in the north; Dandenong South in the south-east; and Frankston North on the Mornington Peninsula. In the west of Melbourne, the suburbs of Altona North and Laverton had the highest proportions (around 12%).

Most of these suburbs also had high proportions of *unemployed people* and *one-parent families with dependent children*.



TECHNICIANS AND TRADES WORKERS

As a percentage of the employed population

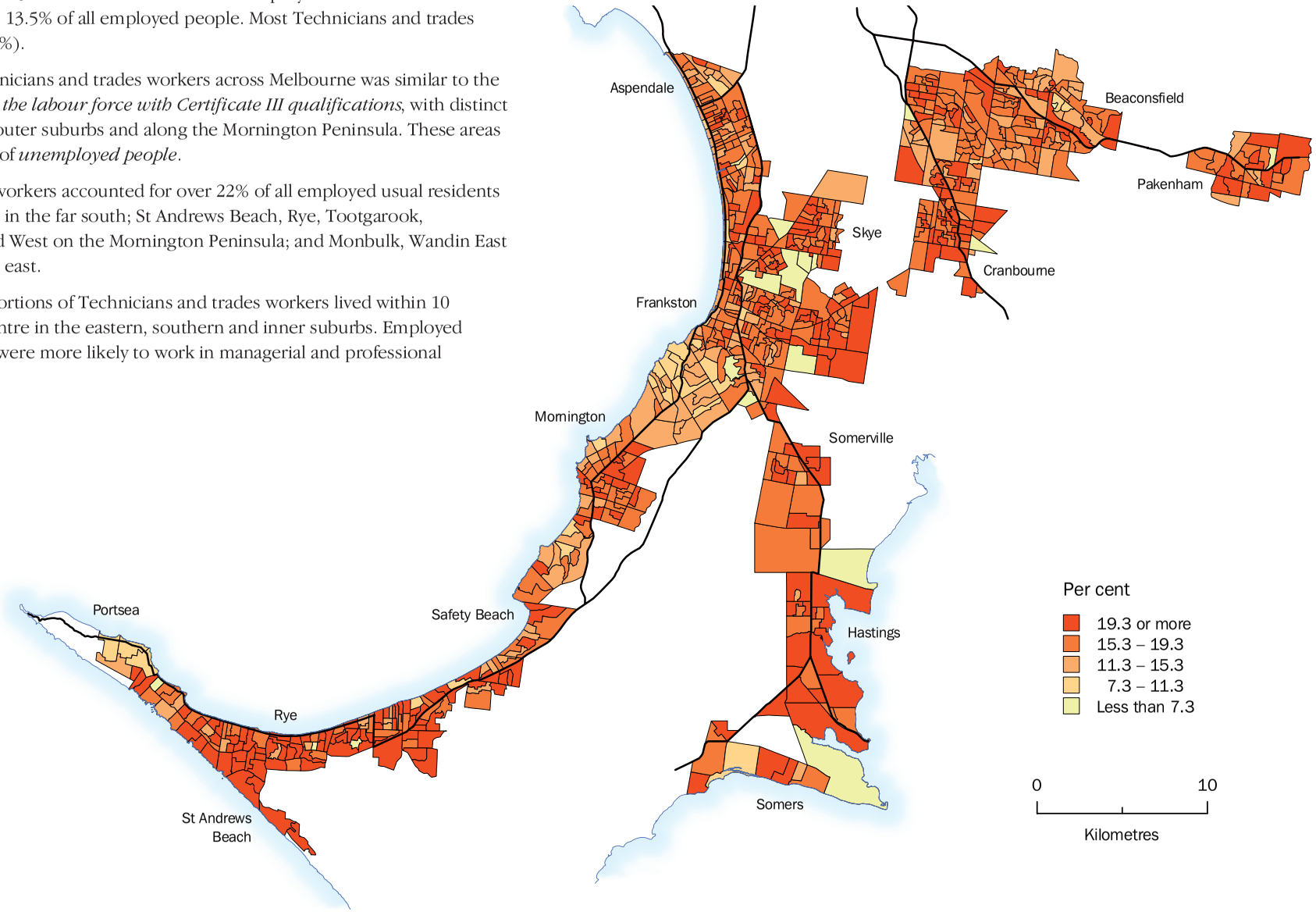


At the 2006 Census, 217,605 Melbourne residents were employed as Technicians and trades workers. This was 13.5% of all employed people. Most Technicians and trades workers were men (85.1%).

The distribution of Technicians and trades workers across Melbourne was similar to the distribution of *people in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications*, with distinct concentrations in most outer suburbs and along the Mornington Peninsula. These areas generally had low levels of *unemployed people*.

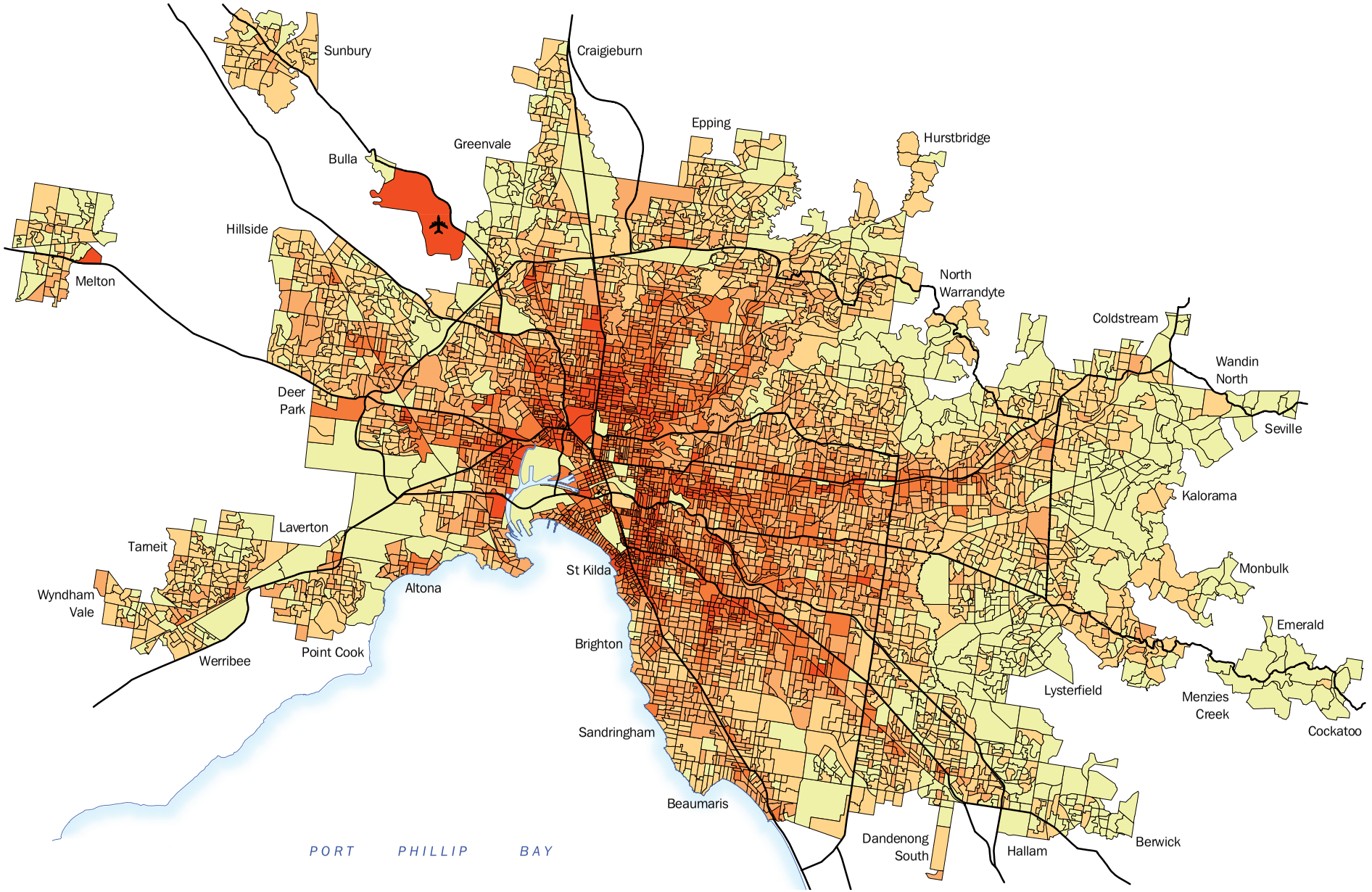
Technicians and trades workers accounted for over 22% of all employed usual residents in the suburbs of Bittern in the far south; St Andrews Beach, Rye, Tootgarook, Blairgowrie and Rosebud West on the Mornington Peninsula; and Monbulk, Wandin East and Mount Evelyn in the east.

Comparatively low proportions of Technicians and trades workers lived within 10 kilometres of the city centre in the eastern, southern and inner suburbs. Employed residents in these areas were more likely to work in managerial and professional occupations.



PEOPLE WHO TRAVELLED TO WORK BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT

As a percentage of the employed population

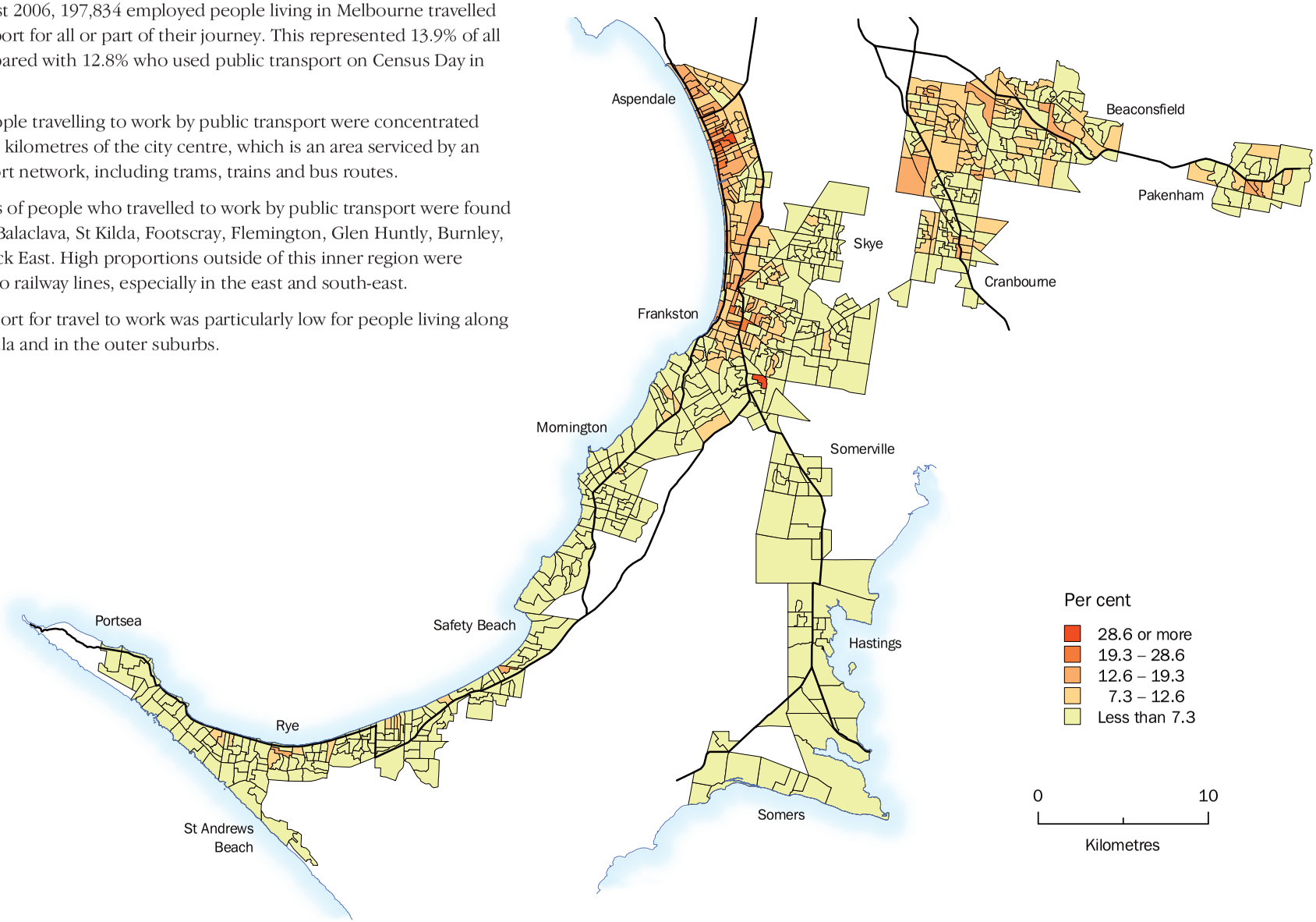


On Census Day, 8 August 2006, 197,834 employed people living in Melbourne travelled to work by public transport for all or part of their journey. This represented 13.9% of all employed people, compared with 12.8% who used public transport on Census Day in 2001.

High proportions of people travelling to work by public transport were concentrated within approximately 10 kilometres of the city centre, which is an area serviced by an extensive public transport network, including trams, trains and bus routes.

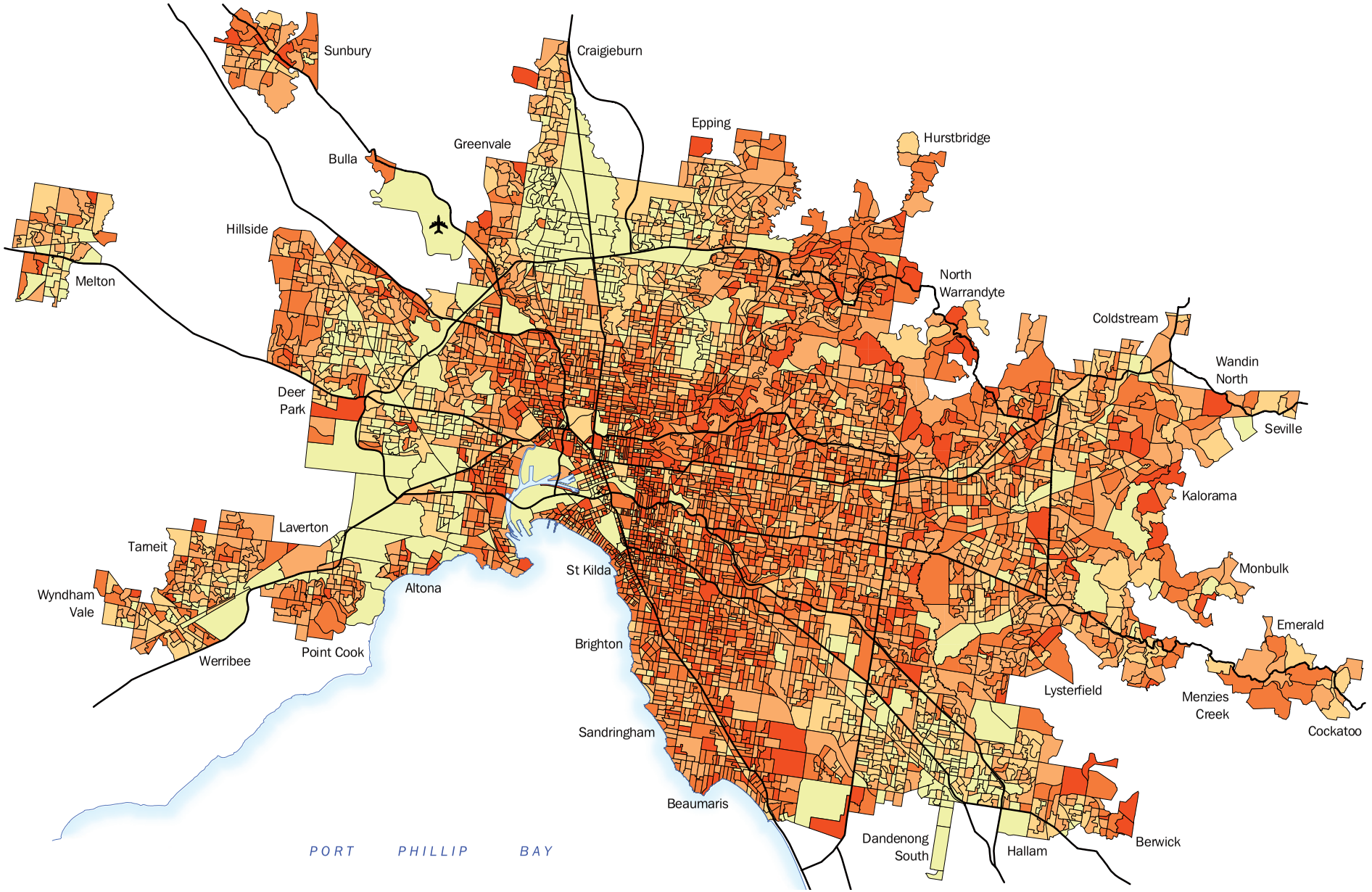
The highest proportions of people who travelled to work by public transport were found in the inner suburbs of Balaclava, St Kilda, Footscray, Flemington, Glen Huntly, Burnley, Brunswick and Brunswick East. High proportions outside of this inner region were generally located close to railway lines, especially in the east and south-east.

The use of public transport for travel to work was particularly low for people living along the Mornington Peninsula and in the outer suburbs.



FAMILIES WITH THE FEMALE PARENT IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND AT LEAST ONE CHILD AGED 0–4 YEARS

As a percentage of all families with a female parent and at least one child aged 0–4 years

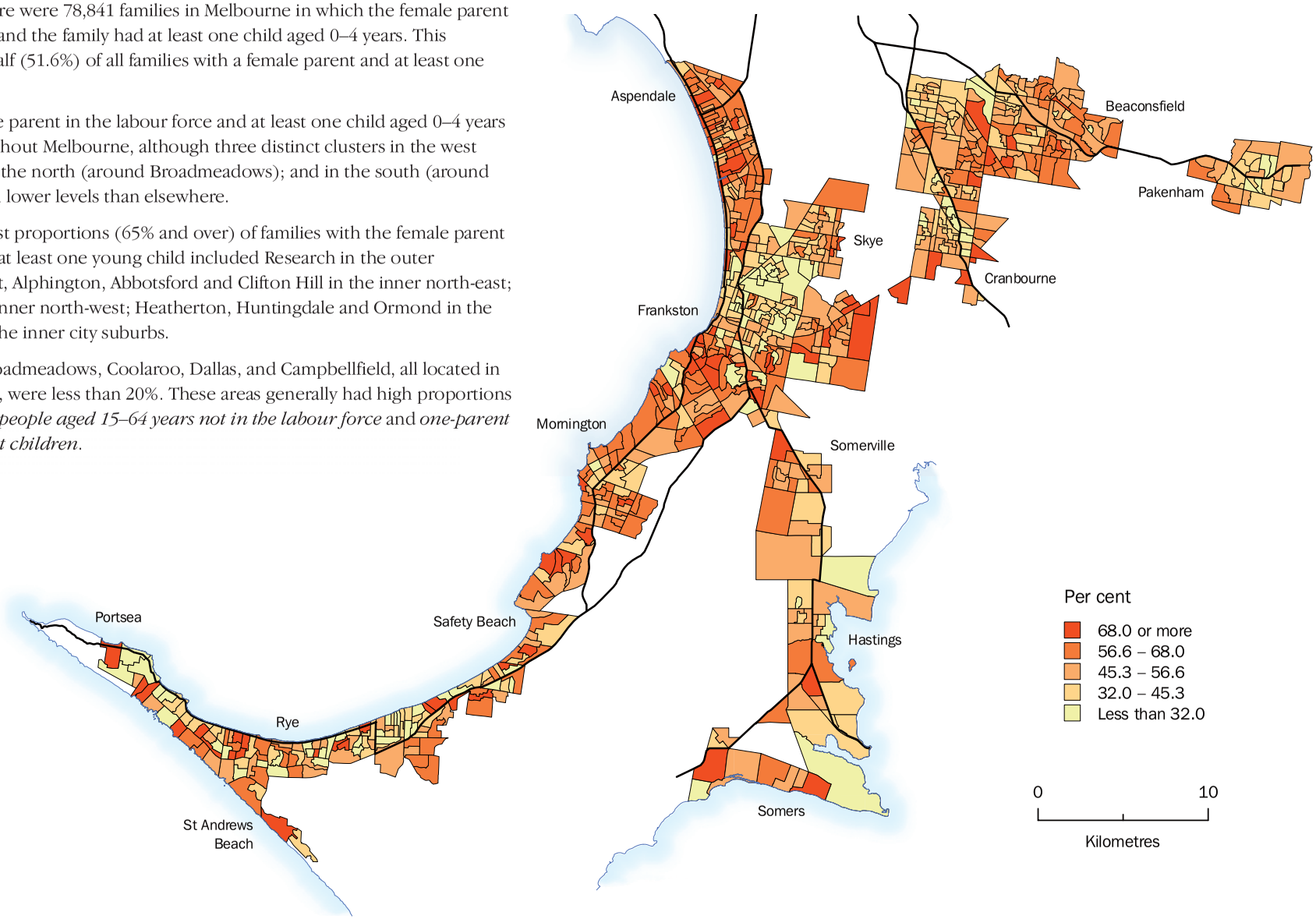


At the 2006 Census, there were 78,841 families in Melbourne in which the female parent was in the labour force and the family had at least one child aged 0–4 years. This represented just over half (51.6%) of all families with a female parent and at least one child aged 0–4 years.

Families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years were distributed throughout Melbourne, although three distinct clusters in the west (around Braybrook); in the north (around Broadmeadows); and in the south (around Dandenong), had much lower levels than elsewhere.

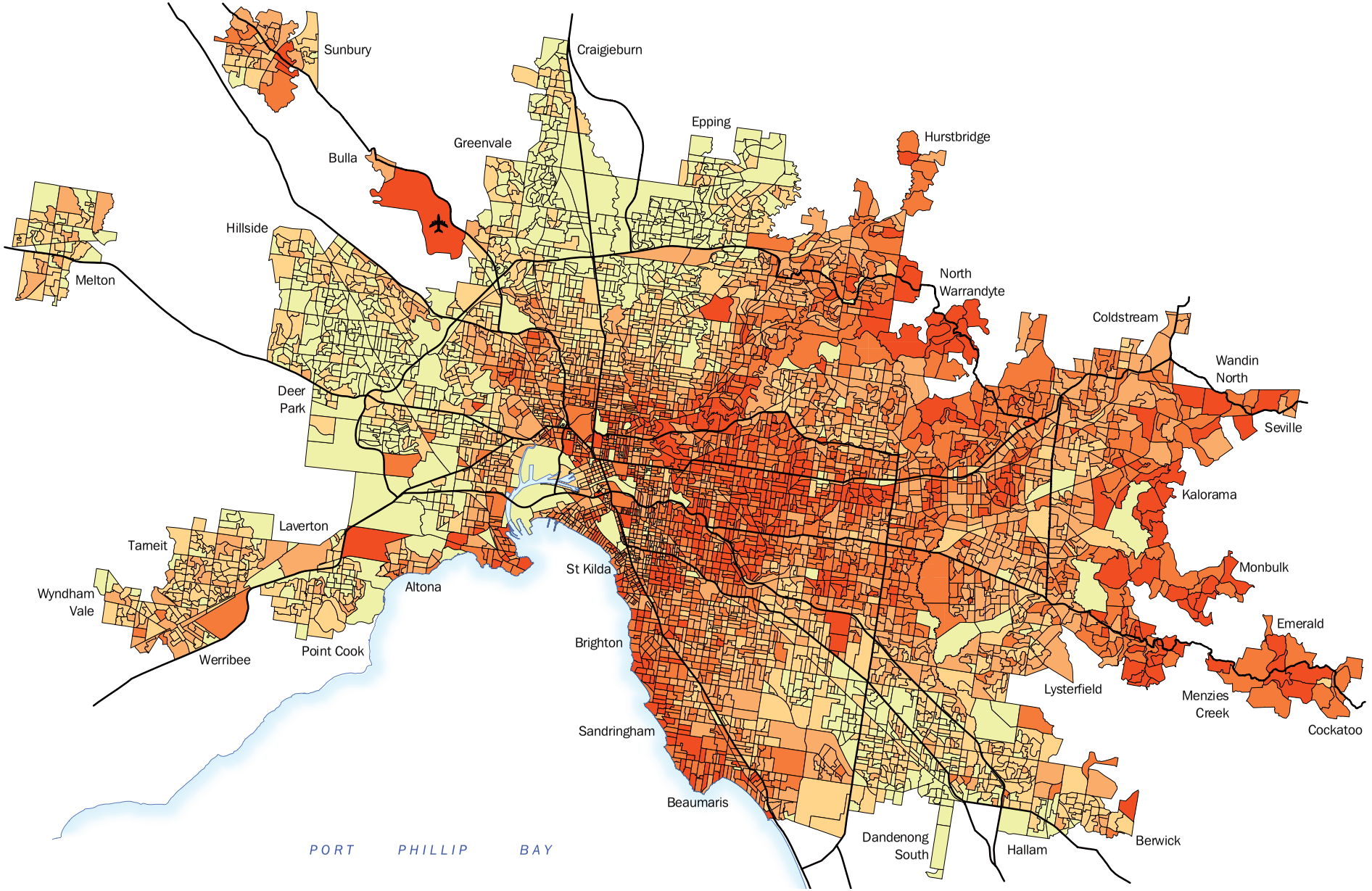
Suburbs with the highest proportions (65% and over) of families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one young child included Research in the outer north-east; Ivanhoe East, Alphington, Abbotsford and Clifton Hill in the inner north-east; Essendon north in the inner north-west; Heatherton, Huntingdale and Ormond in the south; and Parkville in the inner city suburbs.

The proportions for Broadmeadows, Coolaroo, Dallas, and Campbellfield, all located in the north of Melbourne, were less than 20%. These areas generally had high proportions of *unemployed people*, *people aged 15–64 years not in the labour force* and *one-parent families with dependent children*.



PEOPLE WHO UNDERTOOK UNPAID VOLUNTARY WORK

As a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over

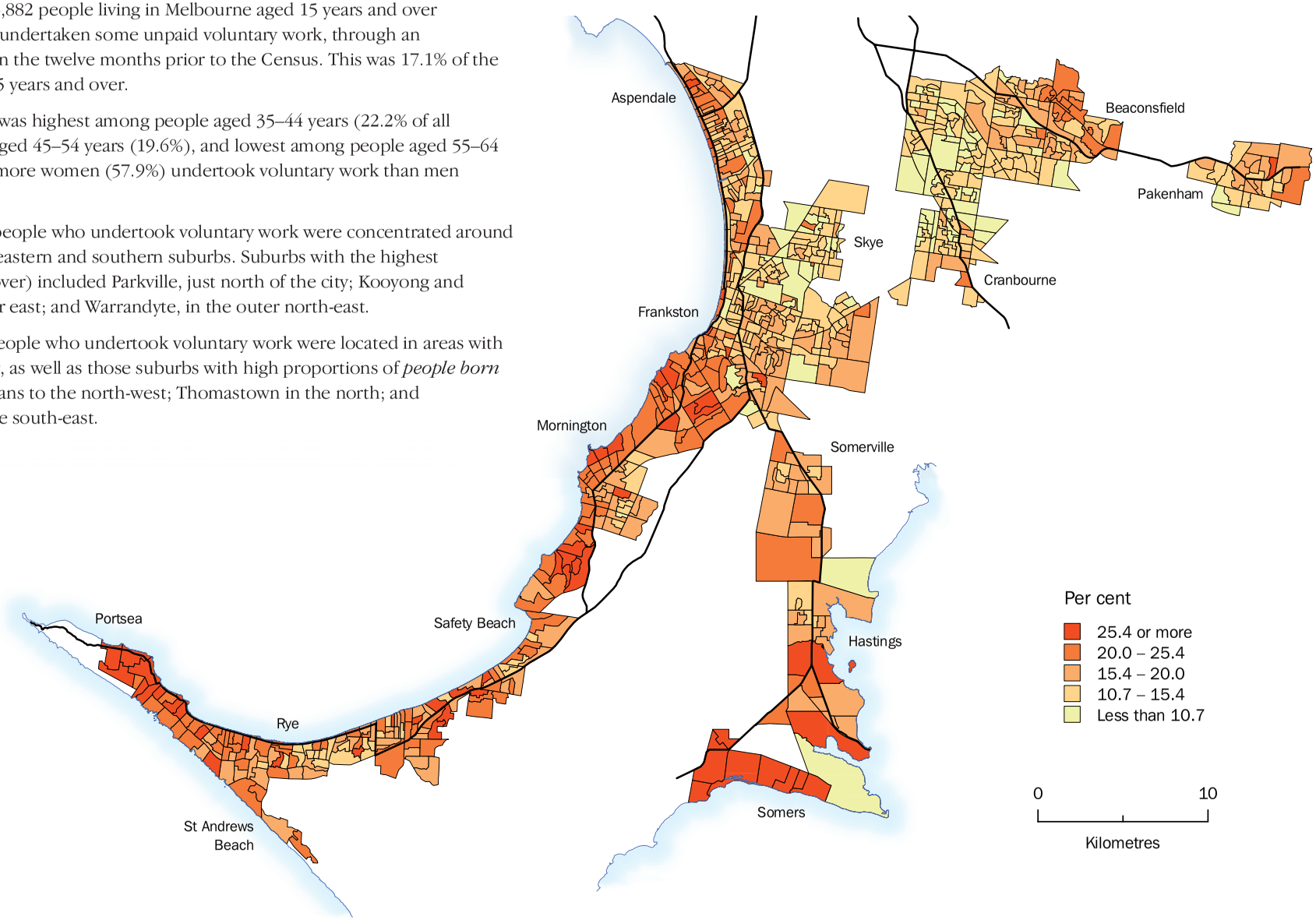


At the 2006 Census, 434,882 people living in Melbourne aged 15 years and over indicated that they had undertaken some unpaid voluntary work, through an organisation or group, in the twelve months prior to the Census. This was 17.1% of the total population aged 15 years and over.

Unpaid voluntary work was highest among people aged 35–44 years (22.2% of all volunteers) and those aged 45–54 years (19.6%), and lowest among people aged 55–64 years (13.9%). Overall, more women (57.9%) undertook voluntary work than men (42.1%).

Higher proportions of people who undertook voluntary work were concentrated around the city centre and the eastern and southern suburbs. Suburbs with the highest proportions (25% and over) included Parkville, just north of the city; Kooyong and Surrey Hills, in the inner east; and Warrandyte, in the outer north-east.

Lower proportions of people who undertook voluntary work were located in areas with *low income households*, as well as those suburbs with high proportions of *people born overseas*, such as St Albans to the north-west; Thomastown in the north; and Dandenong South in the south-east.



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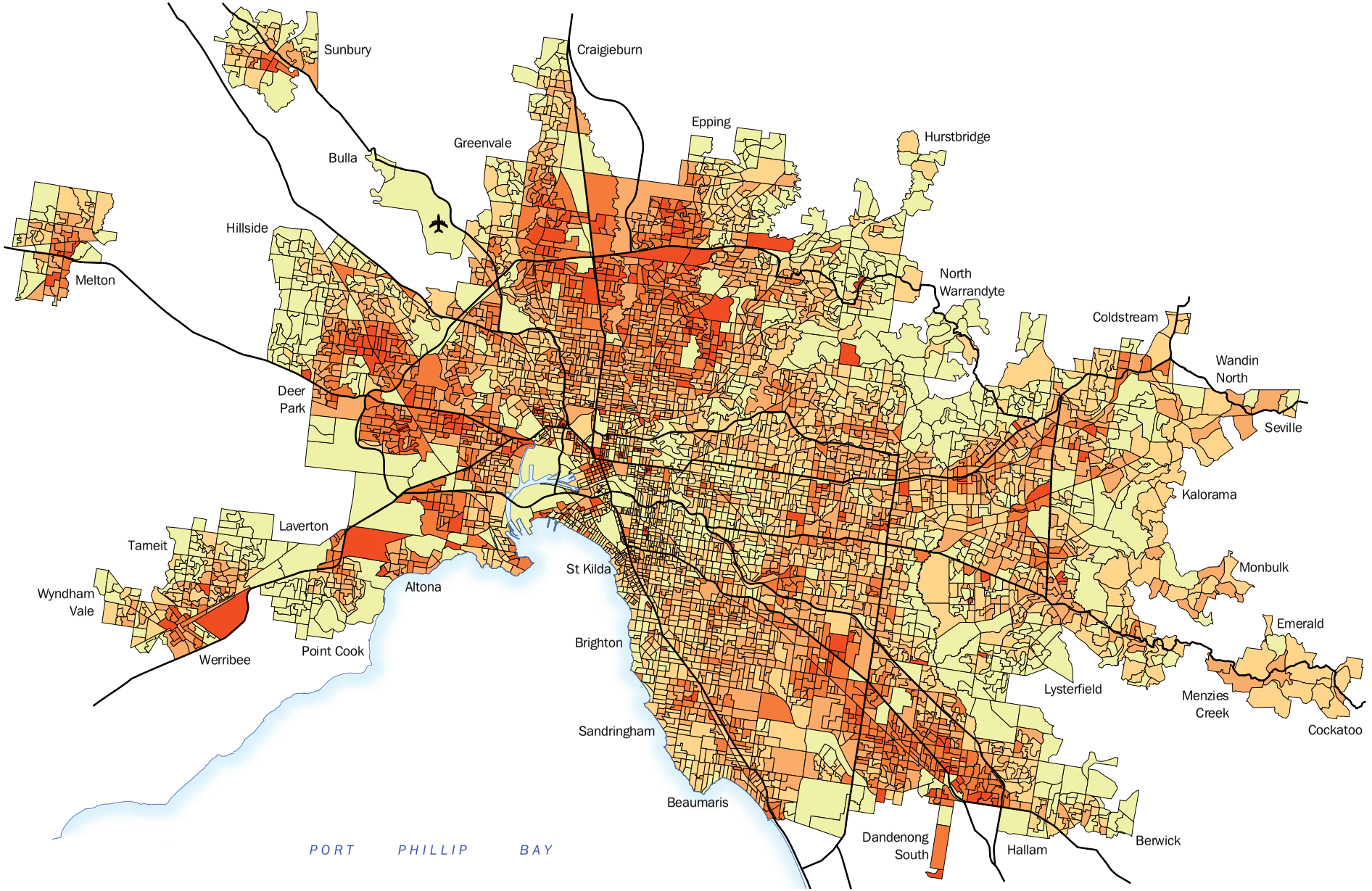
Chapter Five

Income

Low income households
High income households

LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS – Households with gross weekly income less than $500

As a percentage of all households

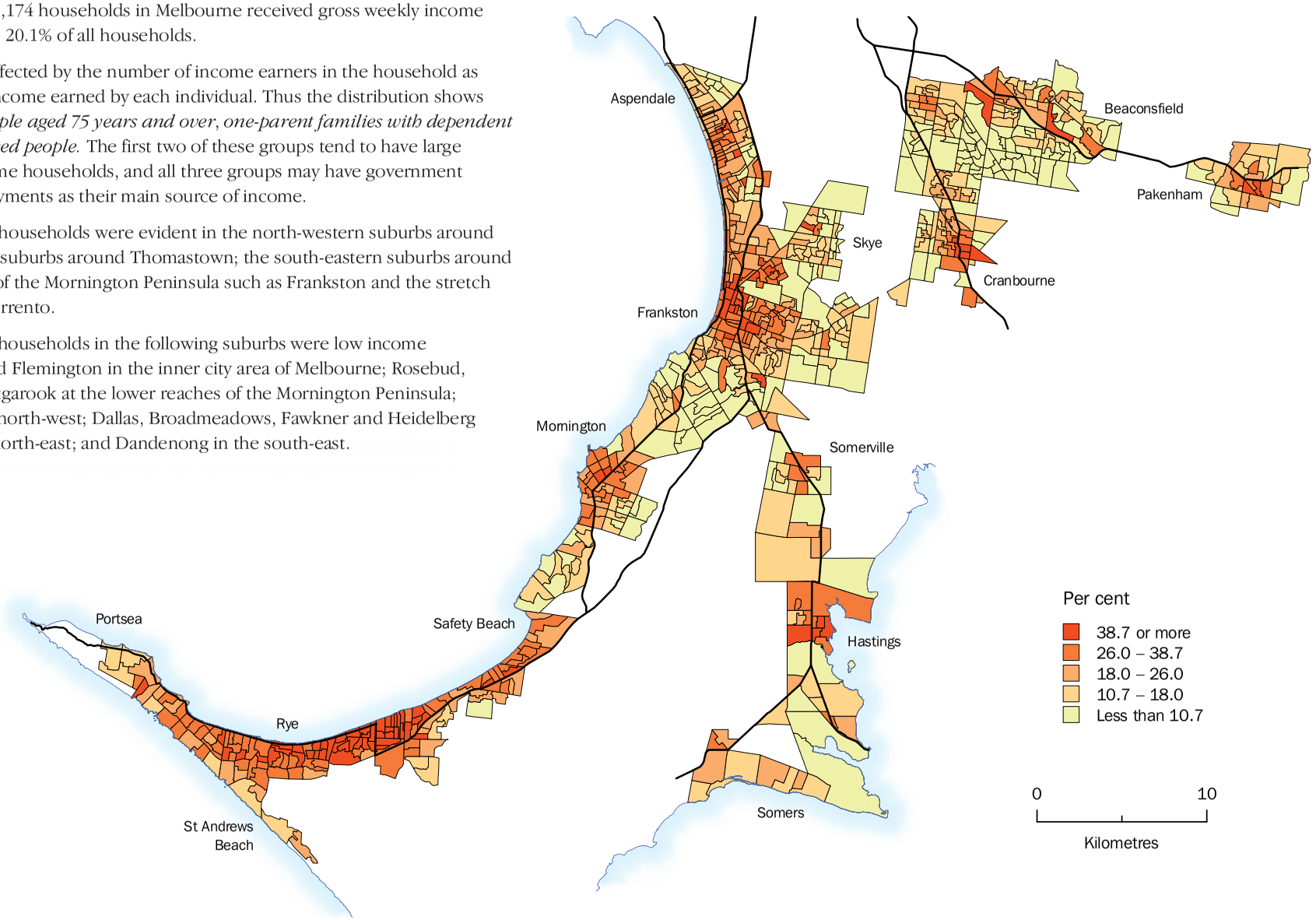


At the 2006 Census, 222,174 households in Melbourne received gross weekly income less than $500. This was 20.1% of all households.

Household income is affected by the number of income earners in the household as well as the amount of income earned by each individual. Thus the distribution shows some similarities to *people aged 75 years and over*, *one-parent families with dependent children* and *unemployed people*. The first two of these groups tend to have large numbers of single income households, and all three groups may have government benefit or allowance payments as their main source of income.

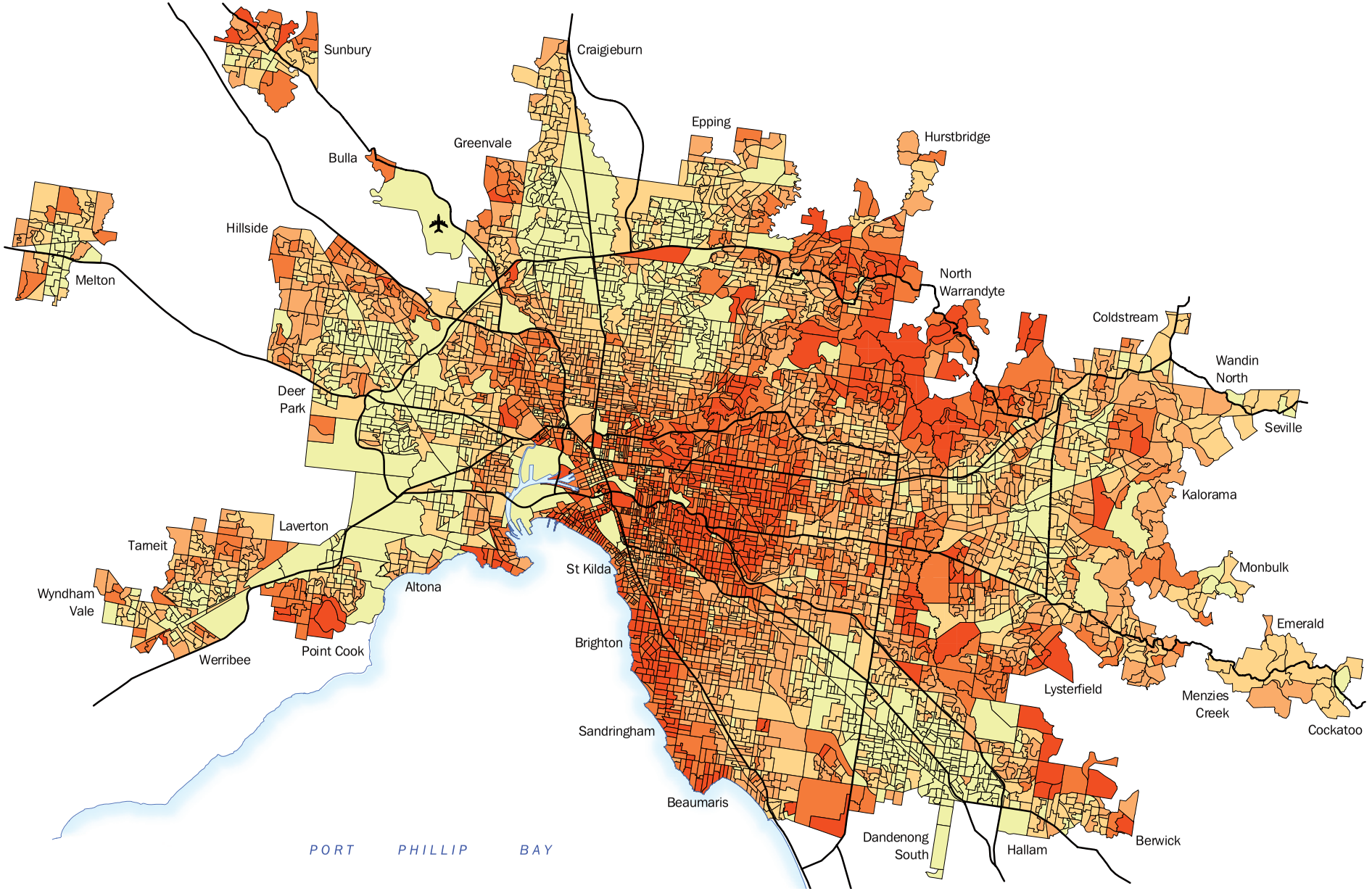
Clusters of low income households were evident in the north-western suburbs around St Albans; the northern suburbs around Thomastown; the south-eastern suburbs around Dandenong; and parts of the Mornington Peninsula such as Frankston and the stretch from Safety Beach to Sorrento.

More than one third of households in the following suburbs were low income households: Carlton and Flemington in the inner city area of Melbourne; Rosebud, Rosebud West and Tootgarook at the lower reaches of the Mornington Peninsula; Braybrook in the inner north-west; Dallas, Broadmeadows, Fawkner and Heidelberg West to the north and north-east; and Dandenong in the south-east.



HIGH INCOME HOUSEHOLDS – Households with gross weekly income of $2,000 or more

As a percentage of all households

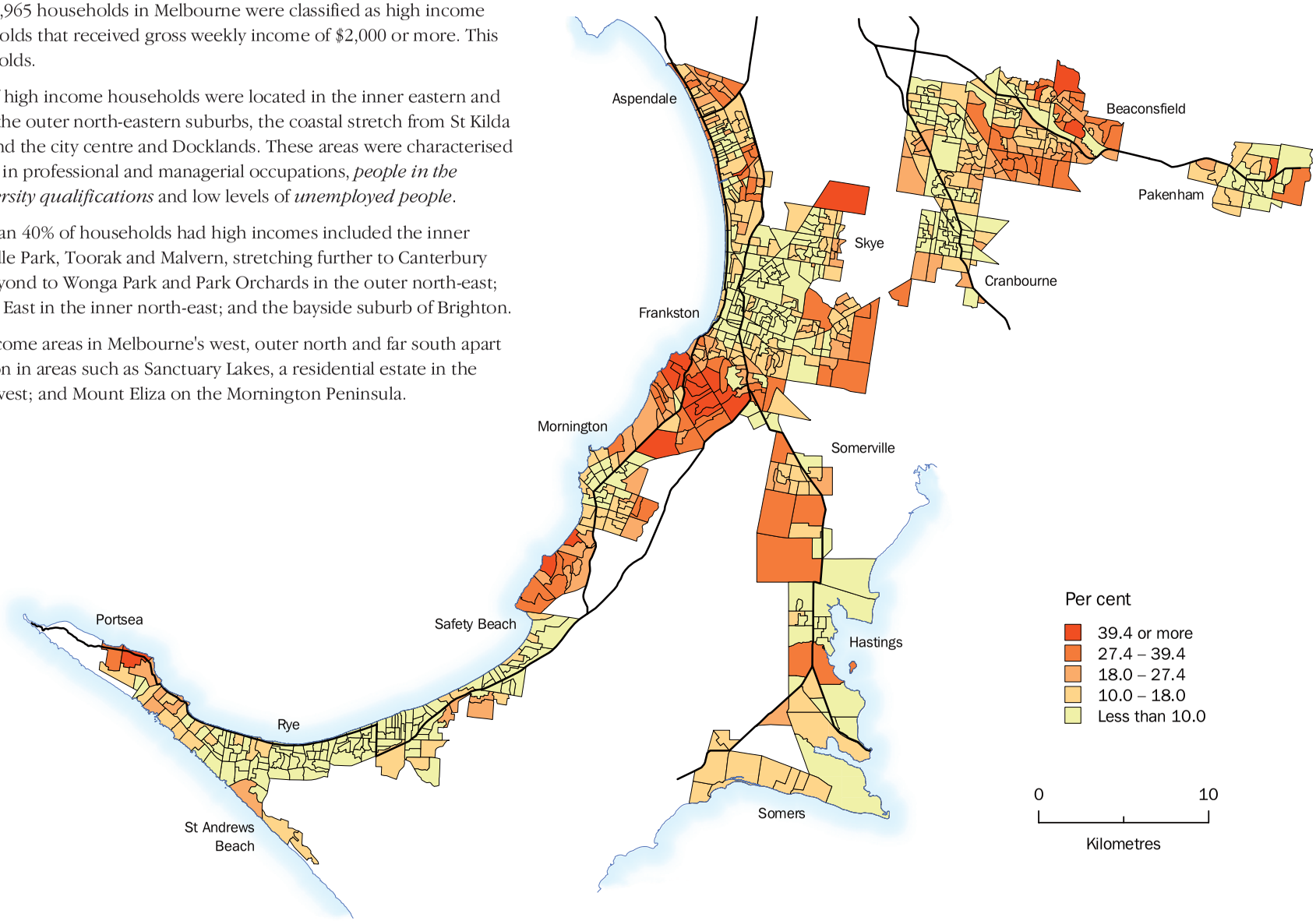


At the 2006 Census, 228,965 households in Melbourne were classified as high income households, i.e. households that received gross weekly income of $2,000 or more. This was 20.7% of all households.

Major concentrations of high income households were located in the inner eastern and north-eastern suburbs, the outer north-eastern suburbs, the coastal stretch from St Kilda to Beaumaris, and around the city centre and Docklands. These areas were characterised by high levels of people in professional and managerial occupations, *people in the labour force with university qualifications* and low levels of *unemployed people*.

Suburbs where more than 40% of households had high incomes included the inner eastern suburbs of Middle Park, Toorak and Malvern, stretching further to Canterbury and Camberwell and beyond to Wonga Park and Park Orchards in the outer north-east; Eaglemont and Ivanhoe East in the inner north-east; and the bayside suburb of Brighton.

There were few high income areas in Melbourne's west, outer north and far south apart from some concentration in areas such as Sanctuary Lakes, a residential estate in the Point Cook area in the west; and Mount Eliza on the Mornington Peninsula.



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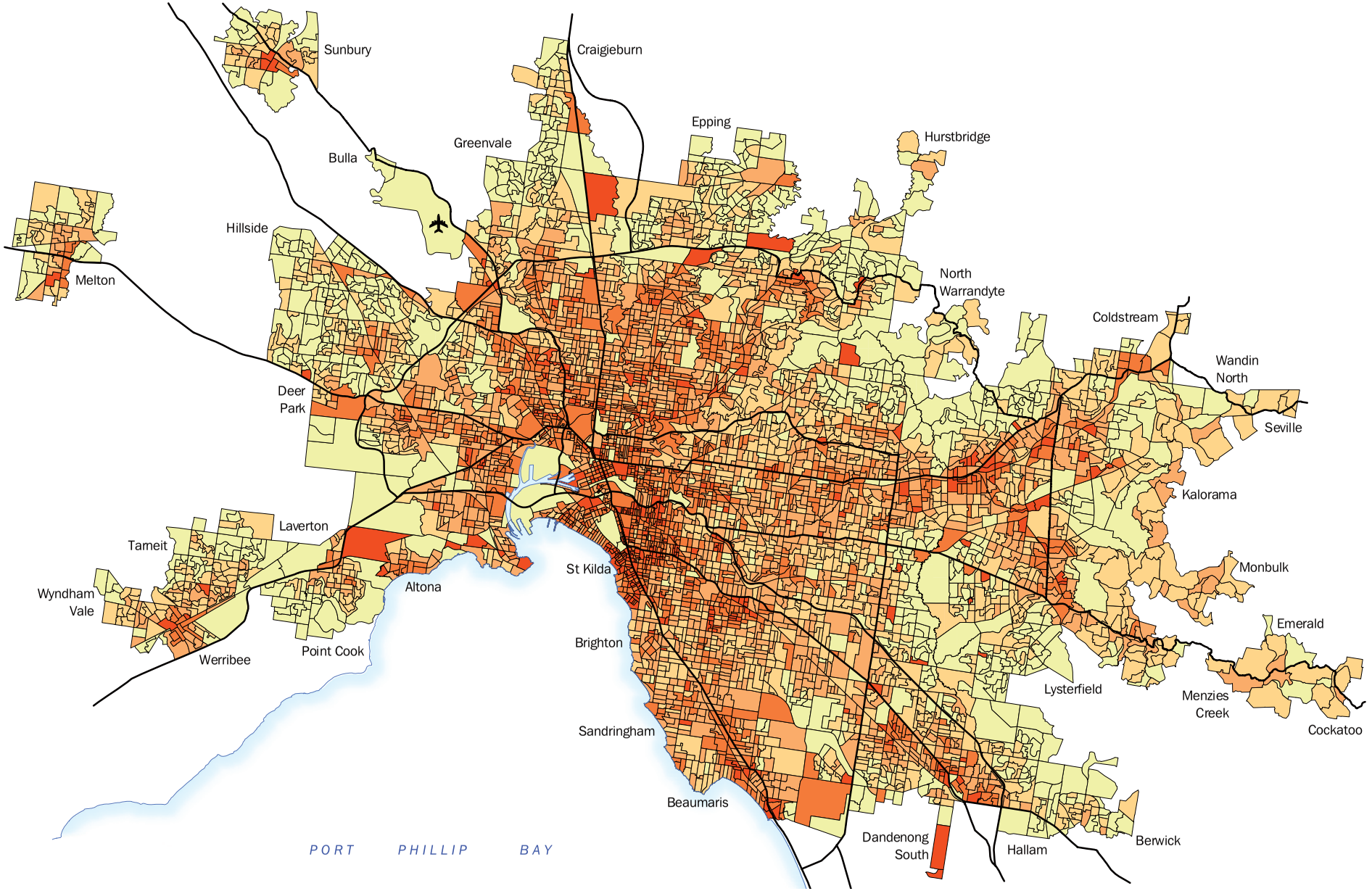
Chapter Six

Families and Households

People living alone
One-parent families with dependent children
Couples with no dependent children
Dependent children in low income households

PEOPLE LIVING ALONE

As a percentage of all households



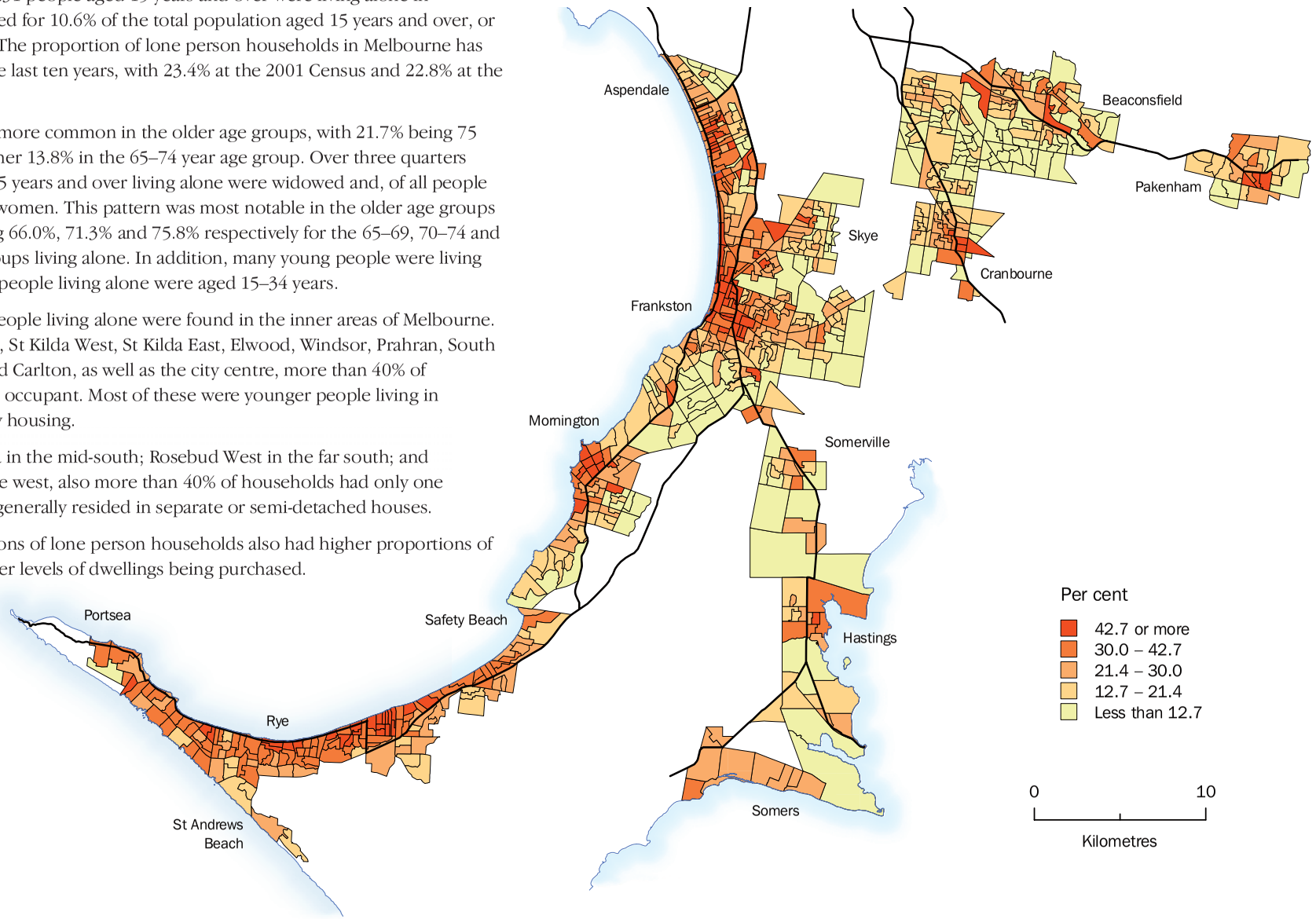
At the 2006 Census, 298,231 people aged 15 years and over were living alone in Melbourne. This accounted for 10.6% of the total population aged 15 years and over, or 24.0% of all households. The proportion of lone person households in Melbourne has increased slightly over the last ten years, with 23.4% at the 2001 Census and 22.8% at the 1996 Census.

People living alone were more common in the older age groups, with 21.7% being 75 years and over and a further 13.8% in the 65–74 year age group. Over three quarters (77.8%) of people aged 75 years and over living alone were widowed and, of all people living alone, 56.9% were women. This pattern was most notable in the older age groups with women representing 66.0%, 71.3% and 75.8% respectively for the 65–69, 70–74 and 75 years and over age groups living alone. In addition, many young people were living alone. Just under 20% of people living alone were aged 15–34 years.

High concentrations of people living alone were found in the inner areas of Melbourne. In the suburbs of St Kilda, St Kilda West, St Kilda East, Elwood, Windsor, Prahran, South Yarra, East Melbourne and Carlton, as well as the city centre, more than 40% of households had only one occupant. Most of these were younger people living in medium and high density housing.

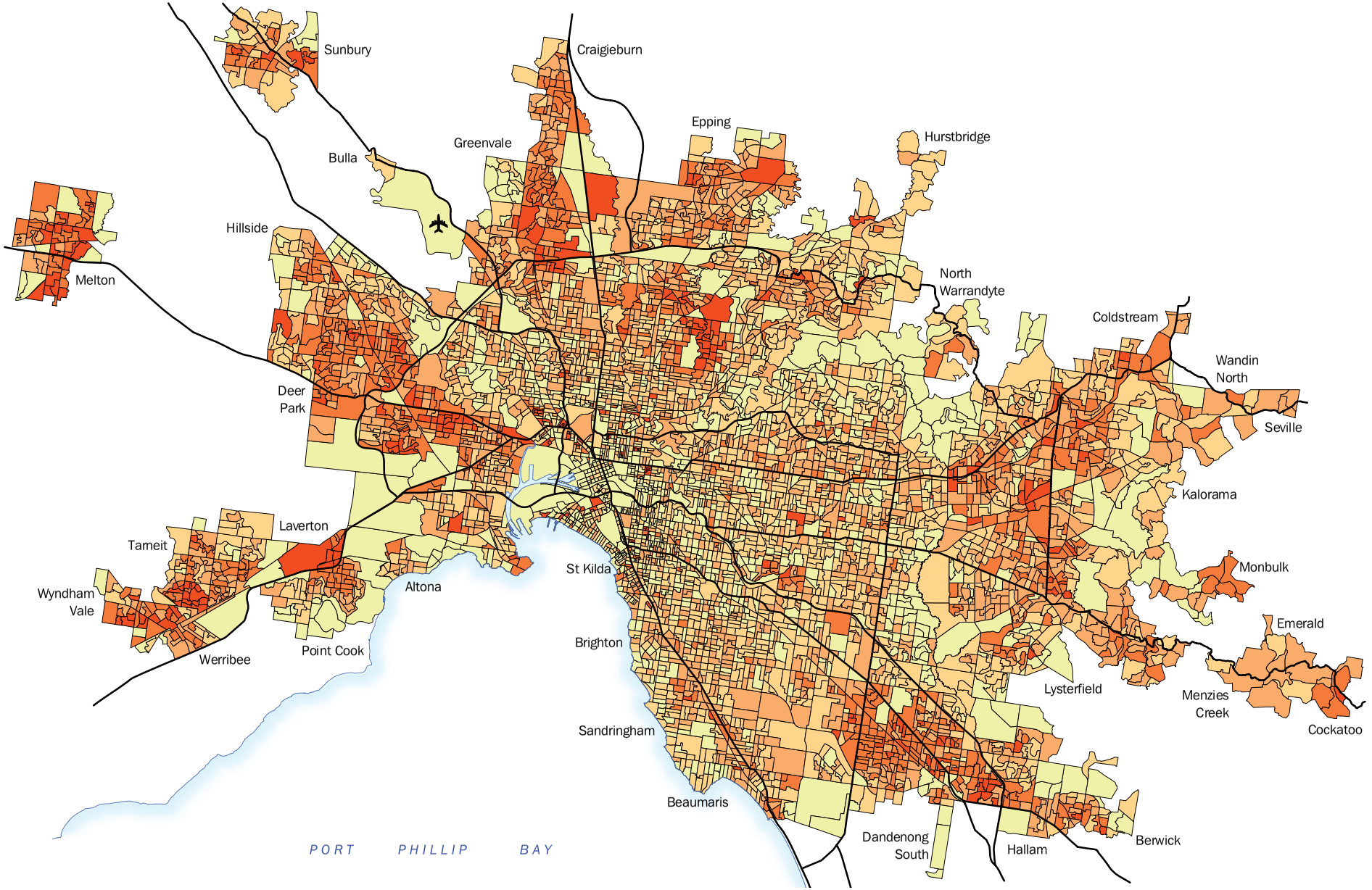
In the suburbs of Chelsea in the mid-south; Rosebud West in the far south; and Williamstown North in the west, also more than 40% of households had only one occupant. These people generally resided in separate or semi-detached houses.

Areas with large proportions of lone person households also had higher proportions of rented dwellings and lower levels of dwellings being purchased.



ONE-PARENT FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

As a percentage of all families

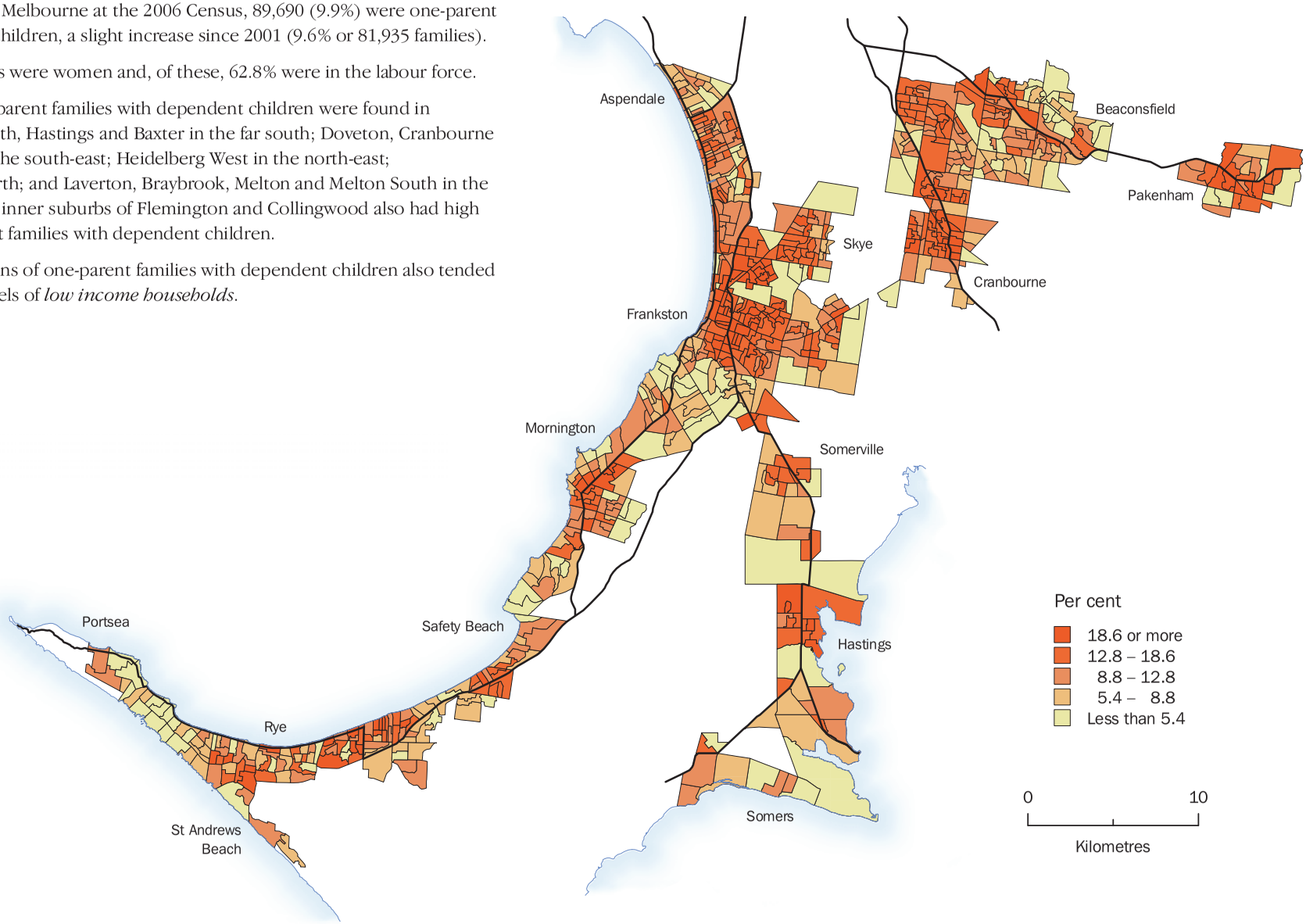


Of the 904,909 families in Melbourne at the 2006 Census, 89,690 (9.9%) were one-parent families with dependent children, a slight increase since 2001 (9.6% or 81,935 families).

Most (86.6%) lone parents were women and, of these, 62.8% were in the labour force.

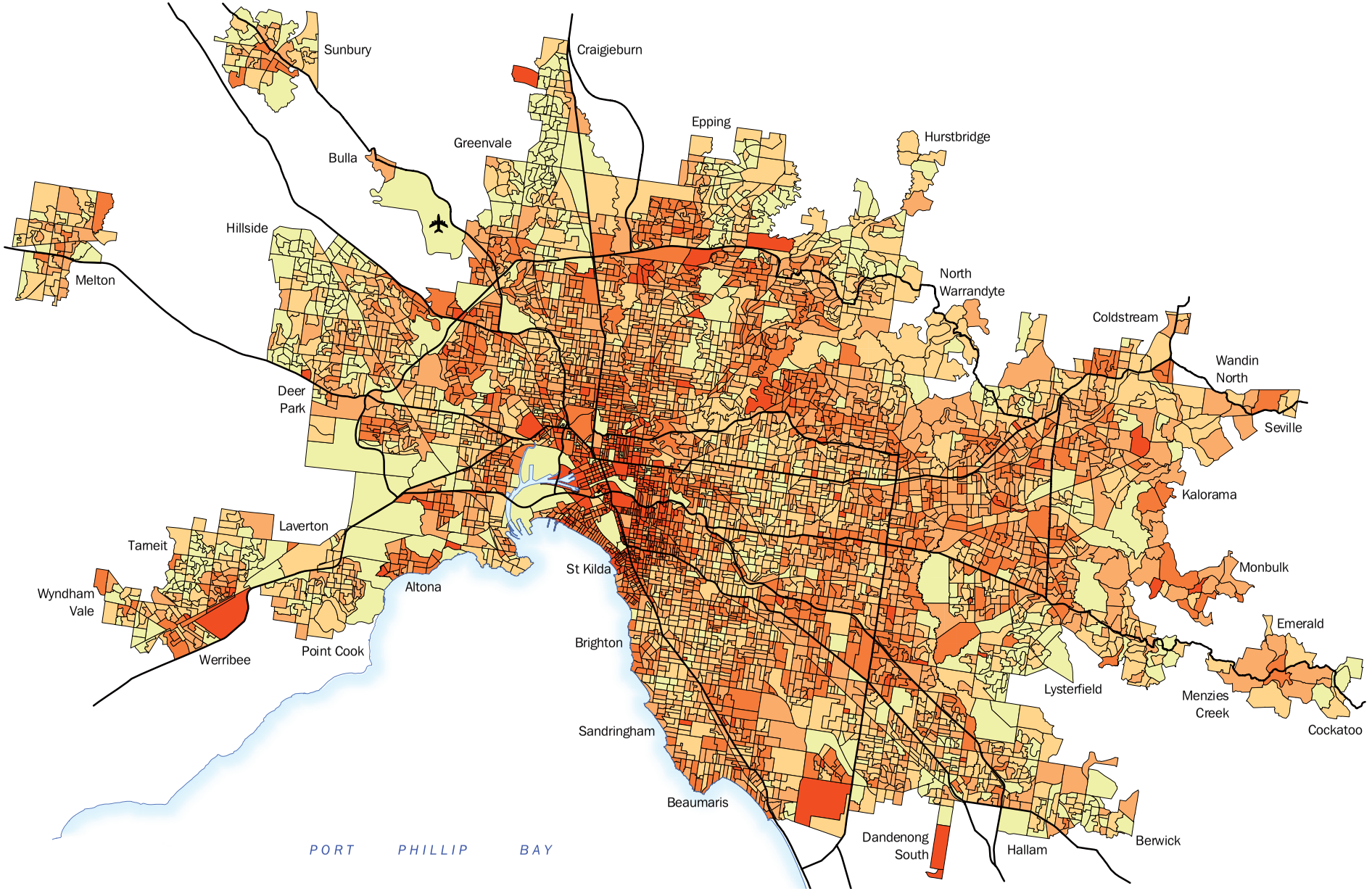
High proportions of one-parent families with dependent children were found in Frankston, Frankston North, Hastings and Baxter in the far south; Doveton, Cranbourne and Cranbourne West in the south-east; Heidelberg West in the north-east; Broadmeadows in the north; and Laverton, Braybrook, Melton and Melton South in the west and north-west. The inner suburbs of Flemington and Collingwood also had high proportions of one-parent families with dependent children.

Areas with high proportions of one-parent families with dependent children also tended to have above average levels of *low income households*.



COUPLES WITH NO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

As a percentage of all families

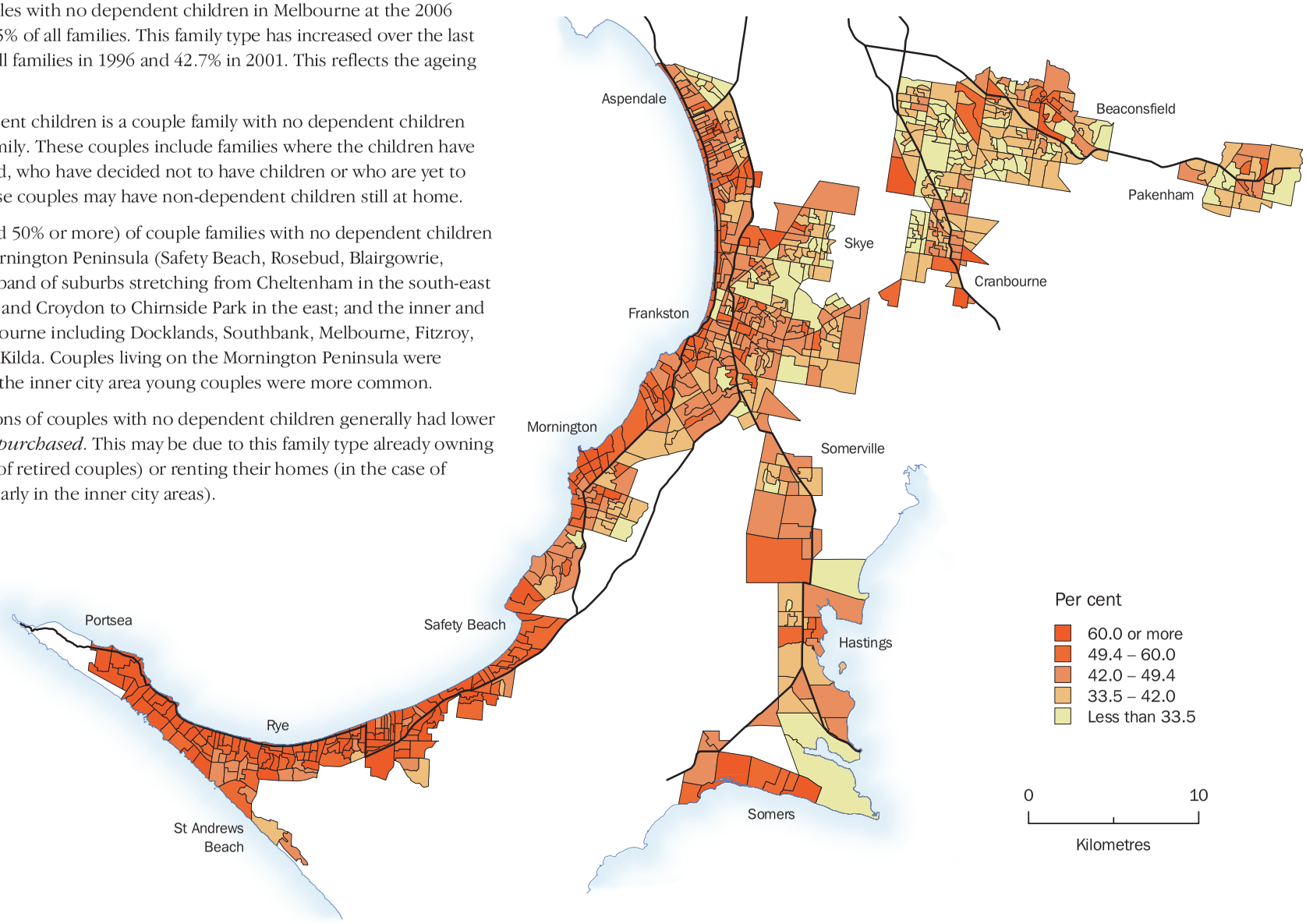


There were 393,507 couples with no dependent children in Melbourne at the 2006 Census, representing 43.5% of all families. This family type has increased over the last ten years from 41.8% of all families in 1996 and 42.7% in 2001. This reflects the ageing population.

A couple without dependent children is a couple family with no dependent children usually resident in the family. These couples include families where the children have left home, who are retired, who have decided not to have children or who are yet to have children. Note: These couples may have non-dependent children still at home.

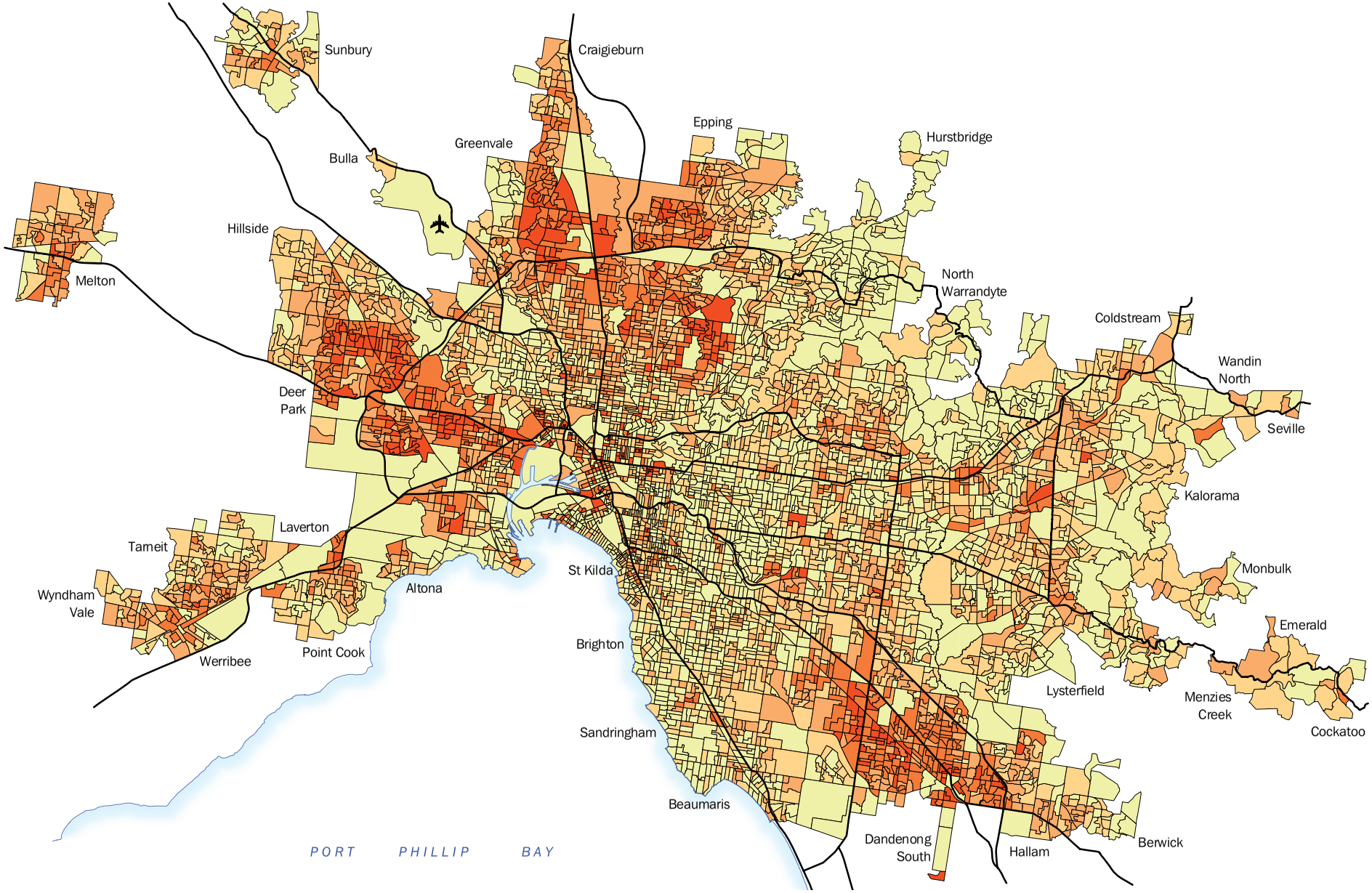
High proportions (around 50% or more) of couple families with no dependent children were found along the Mornington Peninsula (Safety Beach, Rosebud, Blairgowrie, Sorrento and Portsea); a band of suburbs stretching from Cheltenham in the south-east through Mount Waverley and Croydon to Chirnside Park in the east; and the inner and near city suburbs of Melbourne including Docklands, Southbank, Melbourne, Fitzroy, Prahran, Windsor and St. Kilda. Couples living on the Mornington Peninsula were typically retired, while in the inner city area young couples were more common.

Areas with high proportions of couples with no dependent children generally had lower levels of *dwellings being purchased*. This may be due to this family type already owning their homes (in the case of retired couples) or renting their homes (in the case of younger couples, particularly in the inner city areas).



DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

As a percentage of all dependent children

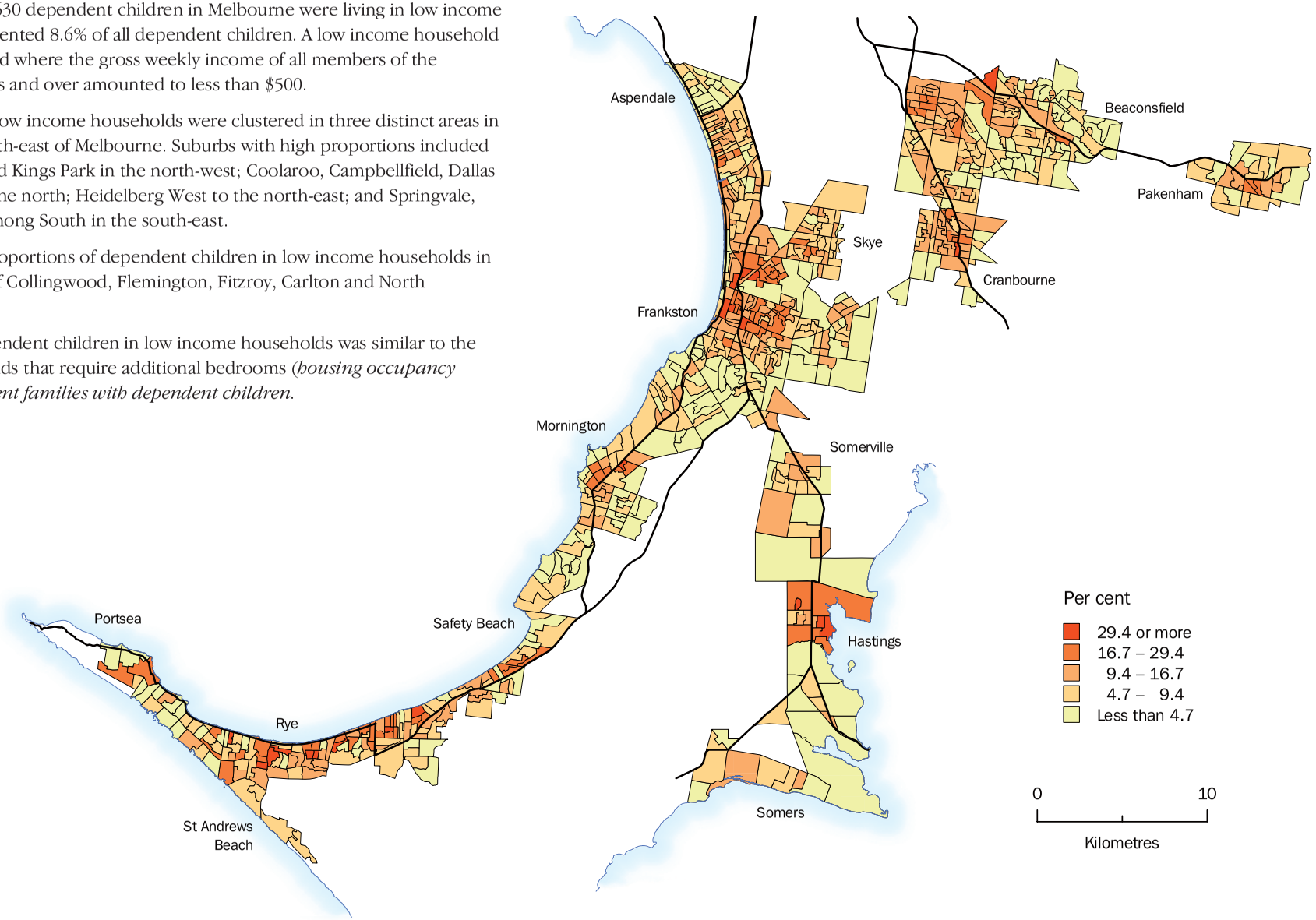


At the 2006 Census, 60,630 dependent children in Melbourne were living in low income households. This represented 8.6% of all dependent children. A low income household is defined as a household where the gross weekly income of all members of the household aged 15 years and over amounted to less than $500.

Dependent children in low income households were clustered in three distinct areas in the west, north and south-east of Melbourne. Suburbs with high proportions included Braybrook, St Albans and Kings Park in the north-west; Coolaroo, Campbellfield, Dallas and Broadmeadows in the north; Heidelberg West to the north-east; and Springvale, Dandenong and Dandenong South in the south-east.

There were also high proportions of dependent children in low income households in the inner city suburbs of Collingwood, Flemington, Fitzroy, Carlton and North Melbourne.

The distribution of dependent children in low income households was similar to the distribution of households that require additional bedrooms (*housing occupancy standard*) and *one-parent families with dependent children*.



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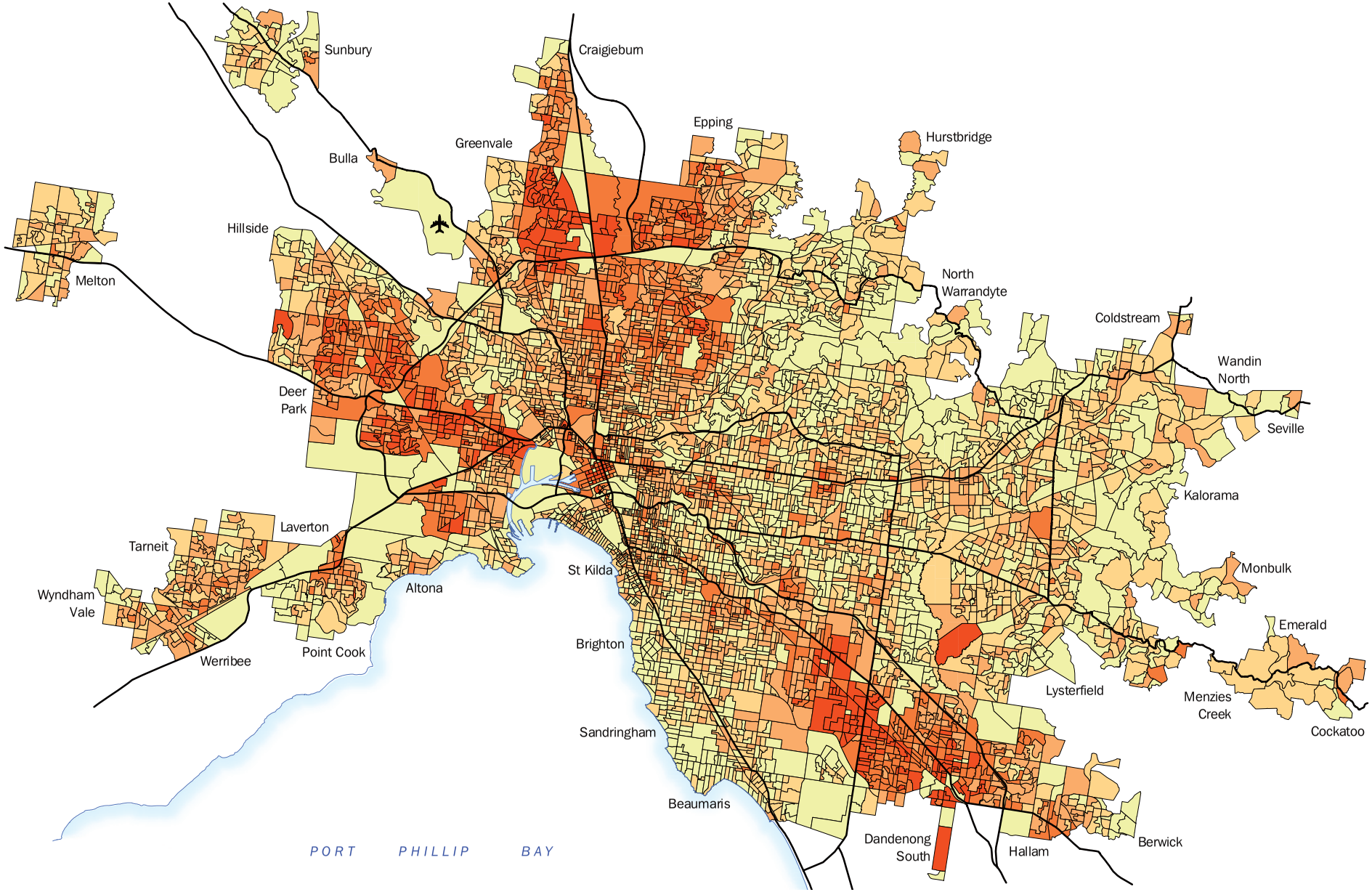
Chapter Seven

Dwellings

Housing occupancy standard
Rented dwellings
Dwellings being purchased
Dwellings with broadband Internet access

HOUSING OCCUPANCY STANDARD – Households that require additional bedrooms

As a percentage of all households

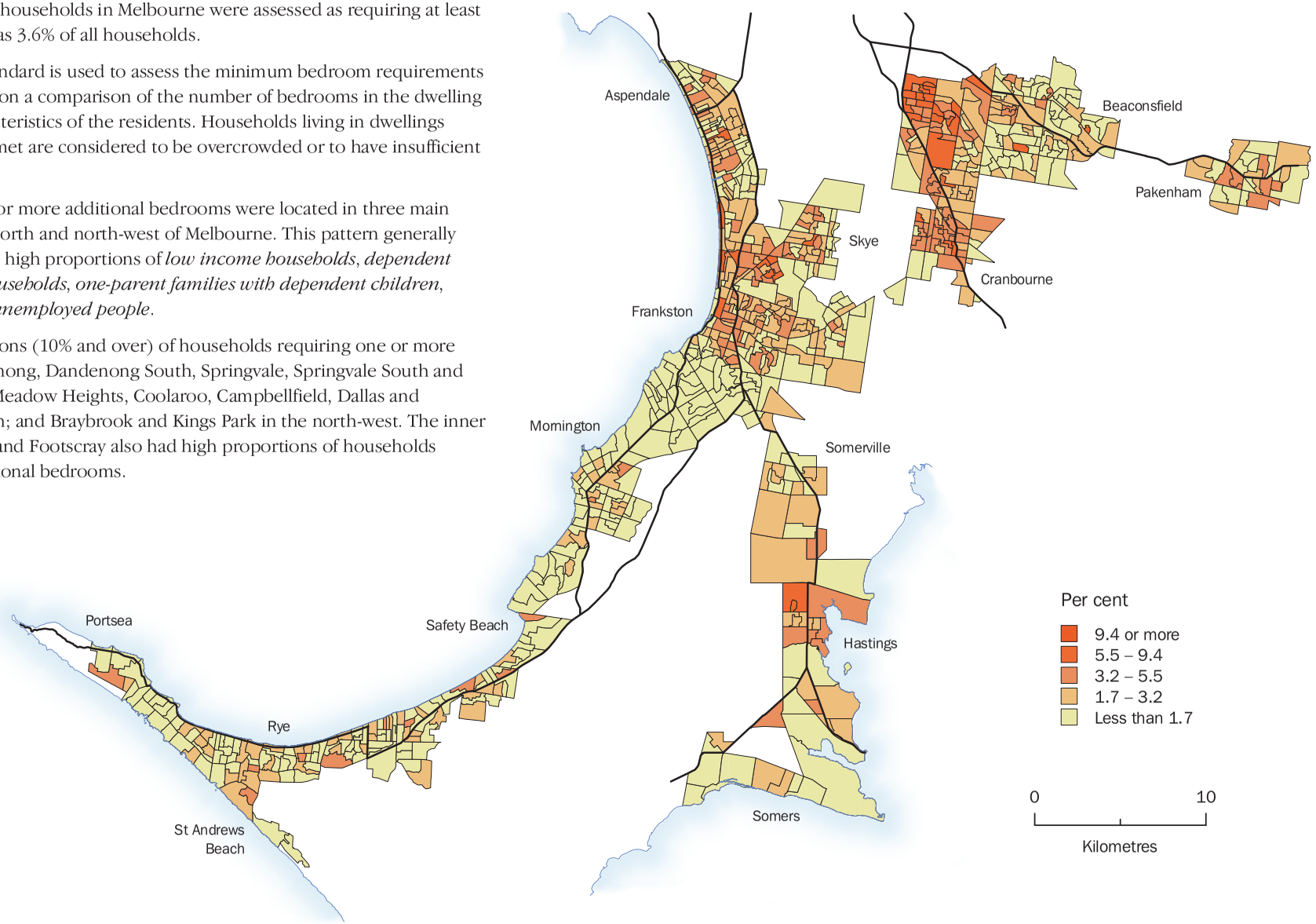


At the 2006 Census, 42,123 households in Melbourne were assessed as requiring at least one extra bedroom. This was 3.6% of all households.

The housing occupancy standard is used to assess the minimum bedroom requirements of a household formulated on a comparison of the number of bedrooms in the dwelling and the number and characteristics of the residents. Households living in dwellings where this standard is not met are considered to be overcrowded or to have insufficient bedrooms.

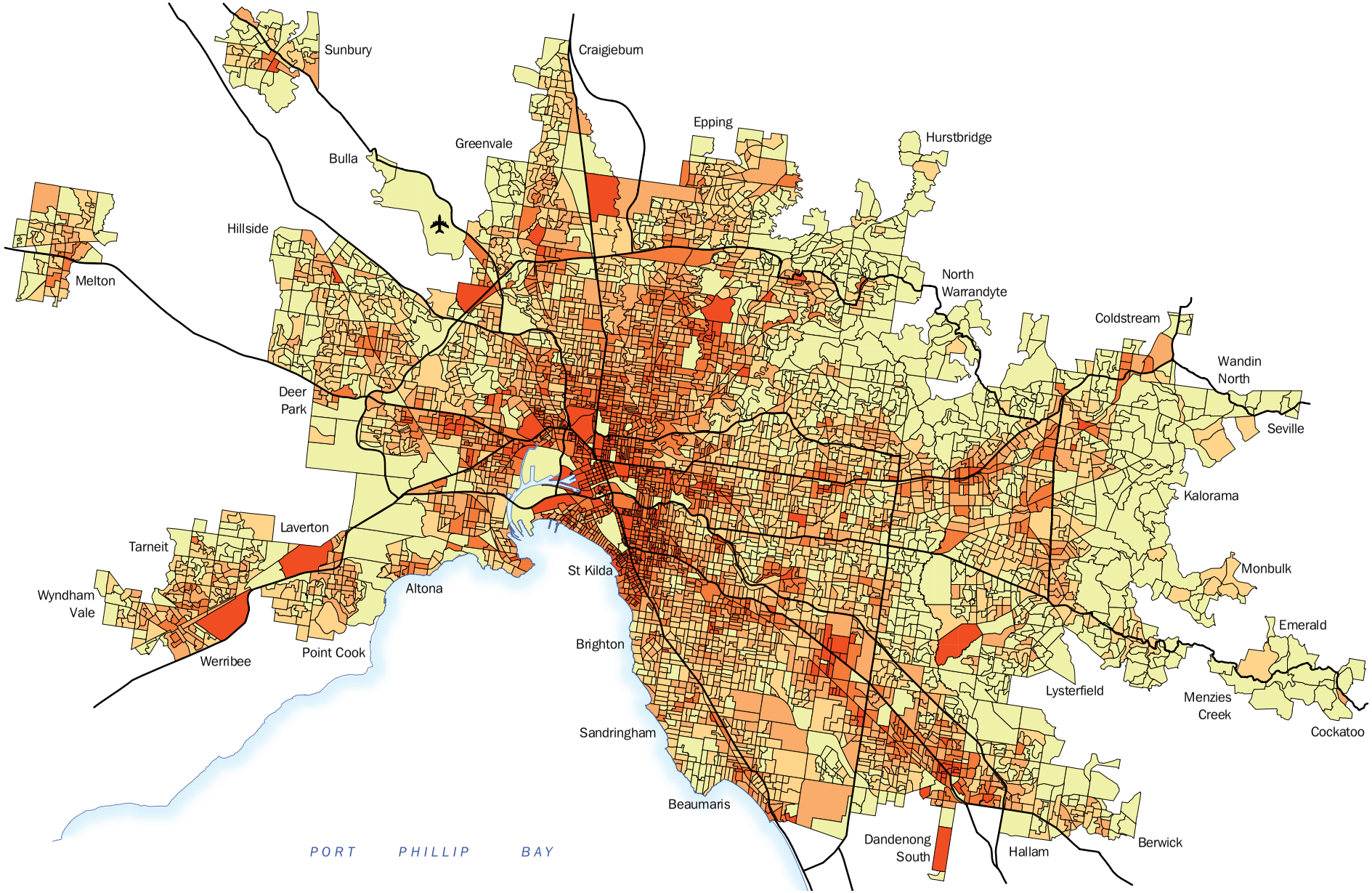
Households requiring one or more additional bedrooms were located in three main clusters in the south-east, north and north-west of Melbourne. This pattern generally corresponded to areas with high proportions of *low income households*, *dependent children in low income households*, *one-parent families with dependent children*, *people born overseas* and *unemployed people*.

Suburbs with high proportions (10% and over) of households requiring one or more bedrooms included Dandenong, Dandenong South, Springvale, Springvale South and Clayton in the south-east; Meadow Heights, Coolaroo, Campbellfield, Dallas and Broadmeadows in the north; and Braybrook and Kings Park in the north-west. The inner city suburbs of Melbourne and Footscray also had high proportions of households needing one or more additional bedrooms.



RENTED DWELLINGS

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



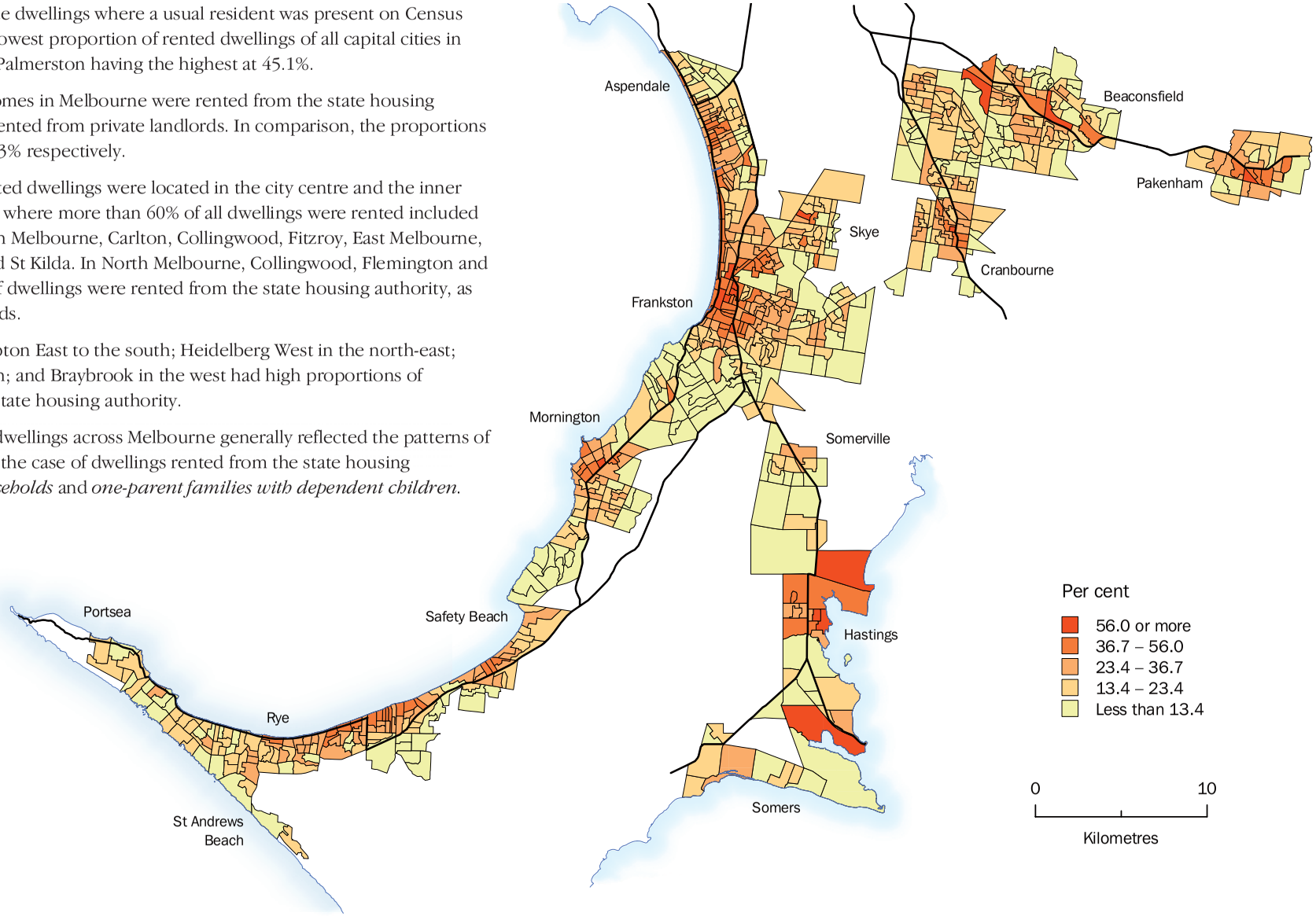
There were 320,165 rented dwellings in Melbourne at the 2006 Census, accounting for 26.6% of all occupied private dwellings where a usual resident was present on Census Night. Melbourne had the lowest proportion of rented dwellings of all capital cities in Australia, with Darwin and Palmerston having the highest at 45.1%.

In 2006, 11.5% of rented homes in Melbourne were rented from the state housing authority and 86.7% were rented from private landlords. In comparison, the proportions in 2001 were 12.8% and 81.3% respectively.

High concentrations of rented dwellings were located in the city centre and the inner suburbs. Inner city suburbs where more than 60% of all dwellings were rented included Flemington, Parkville, North Melbourne, Carlton, Collingwood, Fitzroy, East Melbourne, Southbank, South Yarra and St Kilda. In North Melbourne, Collingwood, Flemington and Fitzroy, high proportions of dwellings were rented from the state housing authority, as well as from private landlords.

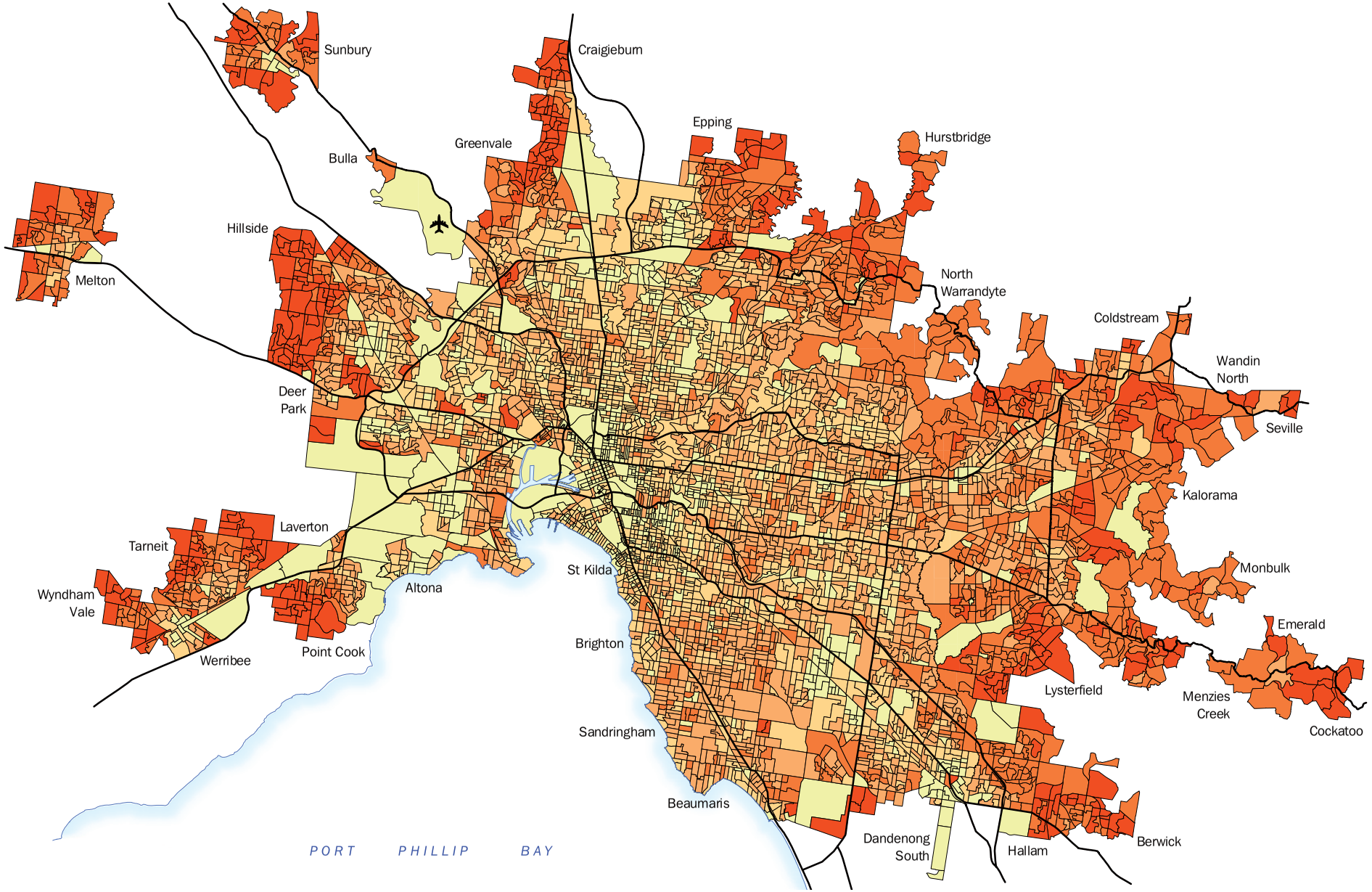
The outer suburbs of Hampton East to the south; Heidelberg West in the north-east; Broadmeadows in the north; and Braybrook in the west had high proportions of dwellings rented from the state housing authority.

The distribution of rented dwellings across Melbourne generally reflected the patterns of *people living alone* and, in the case of dwellings rented from the state housing authority, *low income households* and *one-parent families with dependent children*.



DWELLINGS BEING PURCHASED

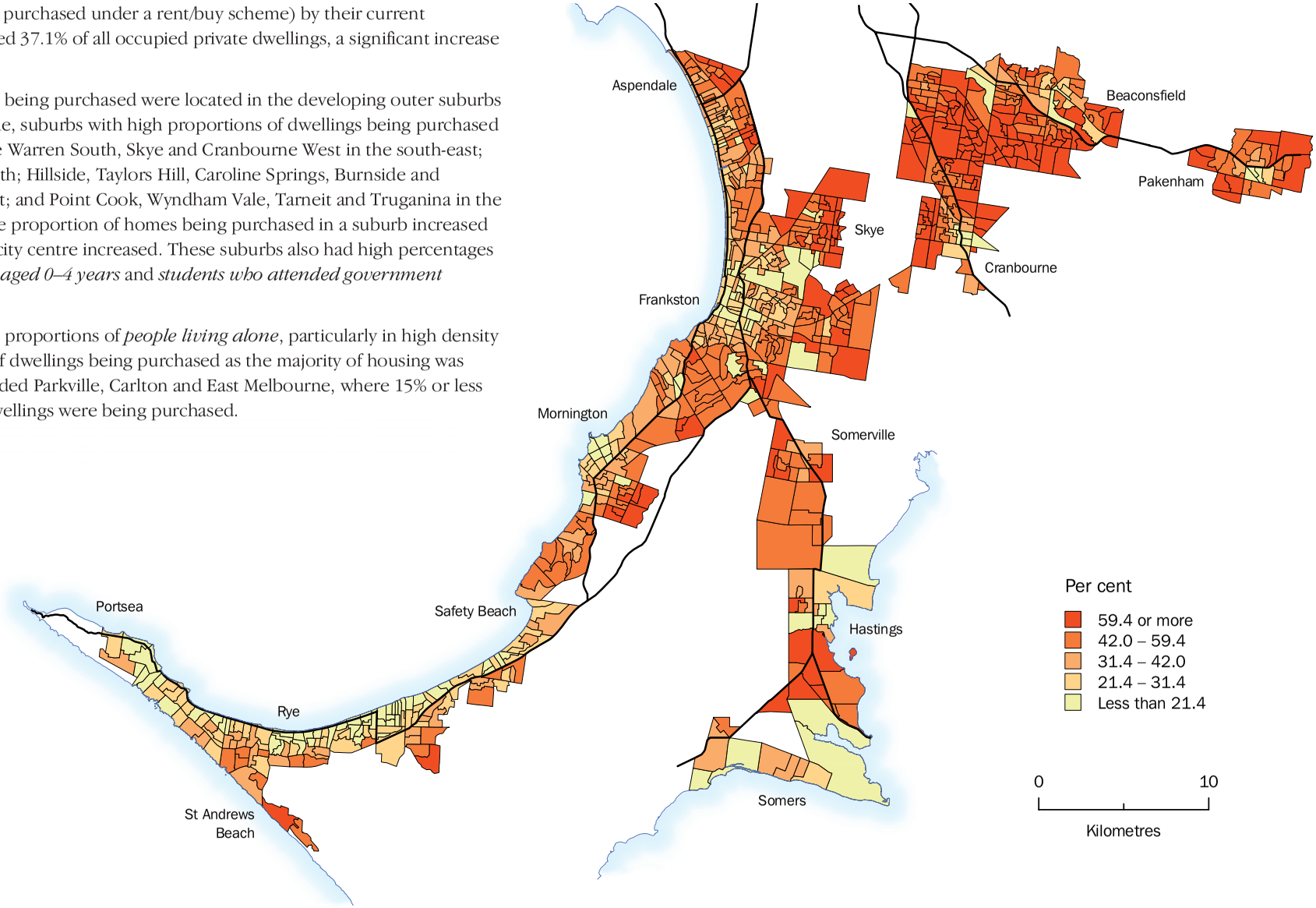
As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



At the 2006 Census, 447,357 dwellings in Melbourne were being purchased (i.e. owned with a mortgage or being purchased under a rent/buy scheme) by their current residents. This represented 37.1% of all occupied private dwellings, a significant increase from 29.5% in 2001.

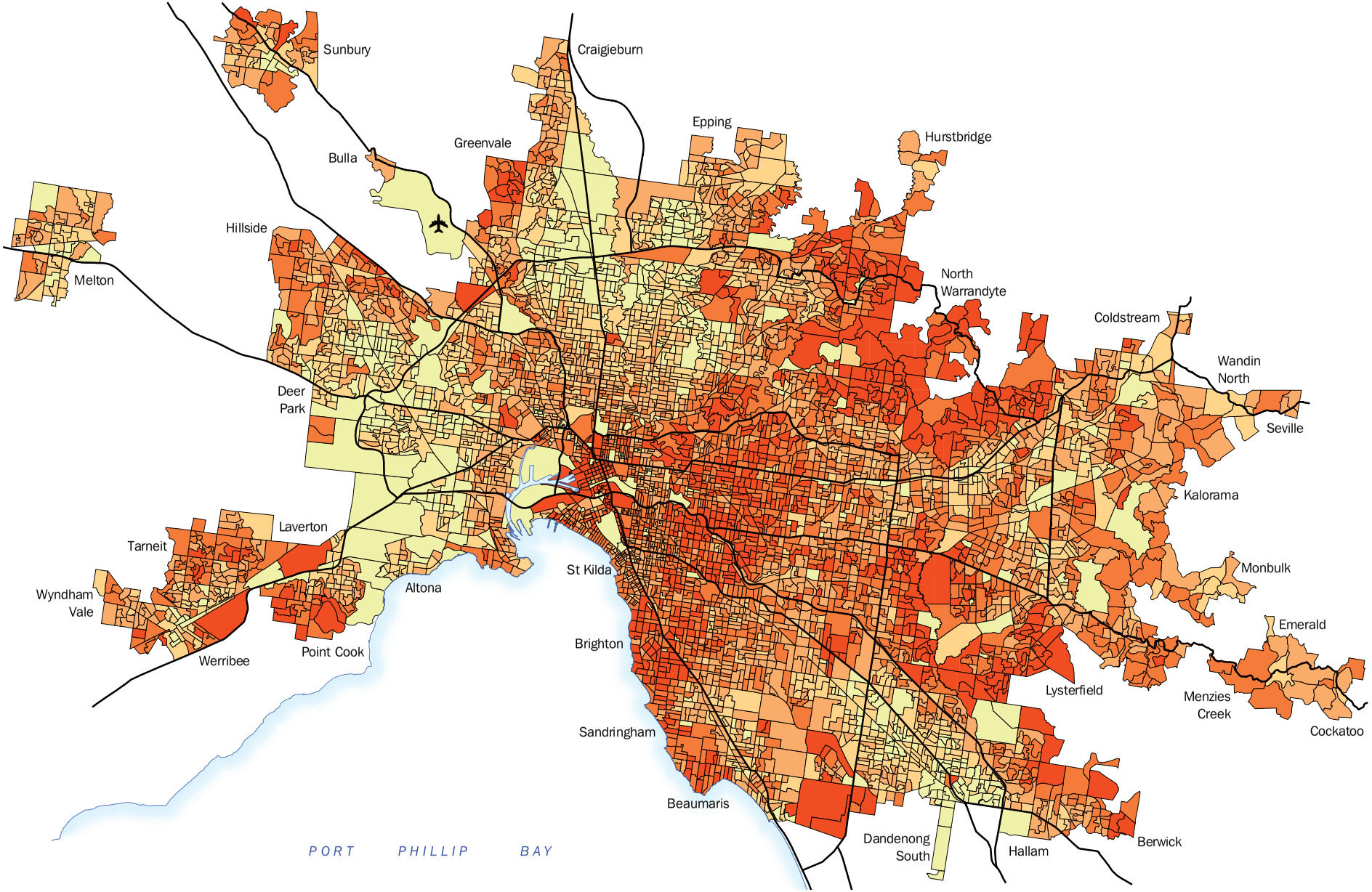
The majority of dwellings being purchased were located in the developing outer suburbs and localities. For example, suburbs with high proportions of dwellings being purchased included Lynbrook, Narre Warren South, Skye and Cranbourne West in the south-east; Roxburgh Park in the north; Hillside, Taylors Hill, Caroline Springs, Burnside and Cairnlea in the north-west; and Point Cook, Wyndham Vale, Tarneit and Truganina in the south-west. Generally, the proportion of homes being purchased in a suburb increased as the distance from the city centre increased. These suburbs also had high percentages of young families, *people aged 0–4 years* and *students who attended government schools*.

Inner city areas with high proportions of *people living alone*, particularly in high density housing, had low levels of dwellings being purchased as the majority of housing was rented. These areas included Parkville, Carlton and East Melbourne, where 15% or less of all occupied private dwellings were being purchased.



DWELLINGS WITH BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

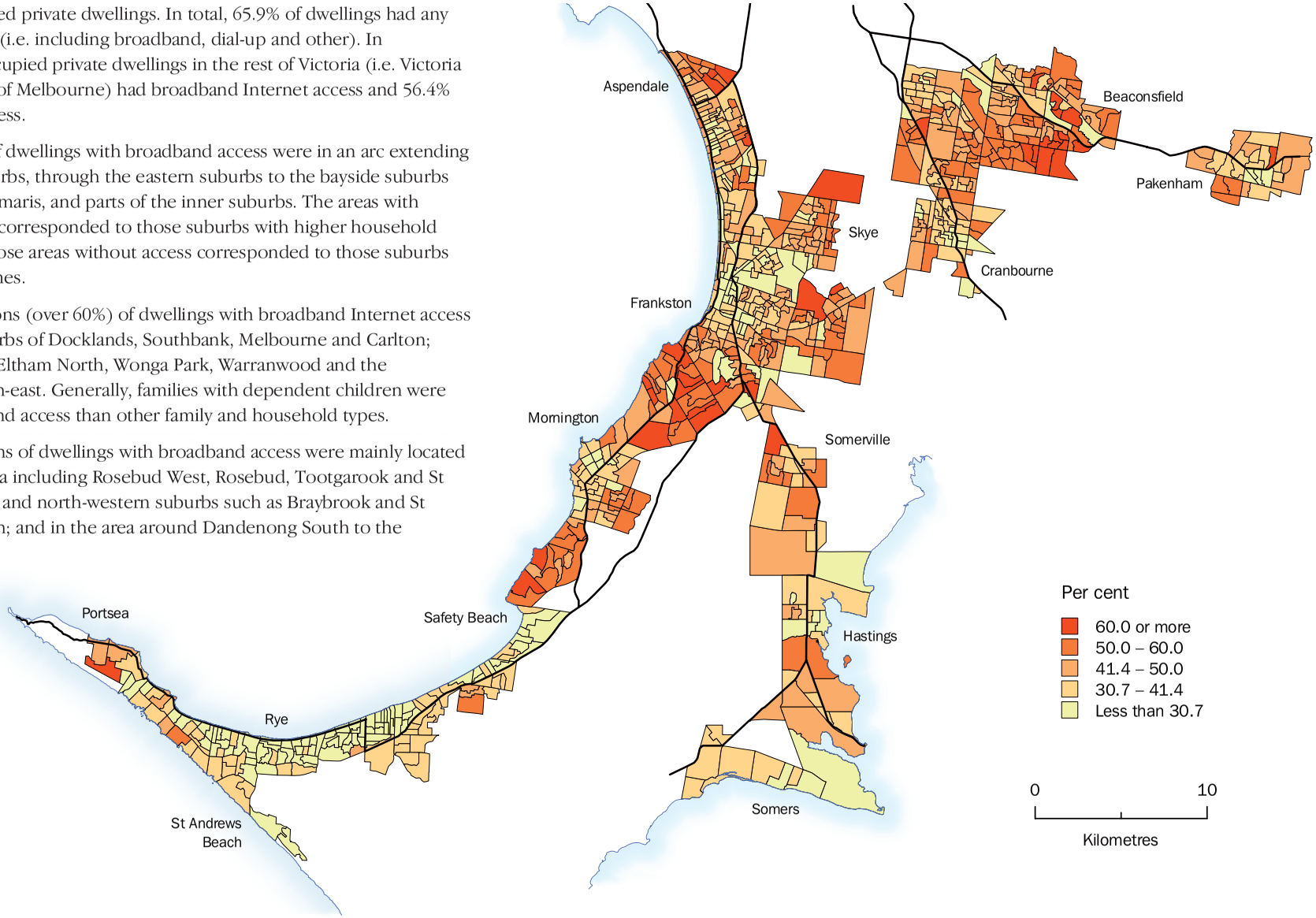


At the 2006 Census, 562,506 dwellings in Melbourne had broadband Internet access. This was 46.5% of all occupied private dwellings. In total, 65.9% of dwellings had any type of Internet connection (i.e. including broadband, dial-up and other). In comparison, 30.2% of all occupied private dwellings in the rest of Victoria (i.e. Victoria excluding the mapped area of Melbourne) had broadband Internet access and 56.4% had any type of Internet access.

The major concentrations of dwellings with broadband access were in an arc extending from the north-eastern suburbs, through the eastern suburbs to the bayside suburbs between Brighton and Beaumaris, and parts of the inner suburbs. The areas with broadband access generally corresponded to those suburbs with higher household incomes, and conversely, those areas without access corresponded to those suburbs with lower household incomes.

Suburbs with high proportions (over 60%) of dwellings with broadband Internet access included the inner city suburbs of Docklands, Southbank, Melbourne and Carlton; Canterbury in the east; and Eltham North, Wonga Park, Warranwood and the Warrandyte area in the north-east. Generally, families with dependent children were most likely to have broadband access than other family and household types.

Suburbs with low proportions of dwellings with broadband access were mainly located on the Mornington Peninsula including Rosebud West, Rosebud, Tootgarook and St Andrew's Beach; in the west and north-western suburbs such as Braybrook and St Albans; Fawkner in the north; and in the area around Dandenong South to the south-east of Melbourne.



Free Online

Community Profile Series

Build a comprehensive statistical picture of your community.

The Community Profile Series allows you to investigate a diverse range of information covering a wide variety of topics from the 2006 Census. Whether you need data for research, planning or simply want to look at the make-up of your community there is a profile to suit your needs. The Community Profile series allows you to analyse small and large geographic areas and also enables you to compare different areas on a number of social, economic and demographic variables.

There are six separate profiles in the series:

Basic Community Profile

Time Series Profile

Place of Enumeration Profile

Expanded Community Profile

Indigenous Profile

Working Population Profile

All Community Profiles are available free online at
www.abs.gov.au/census

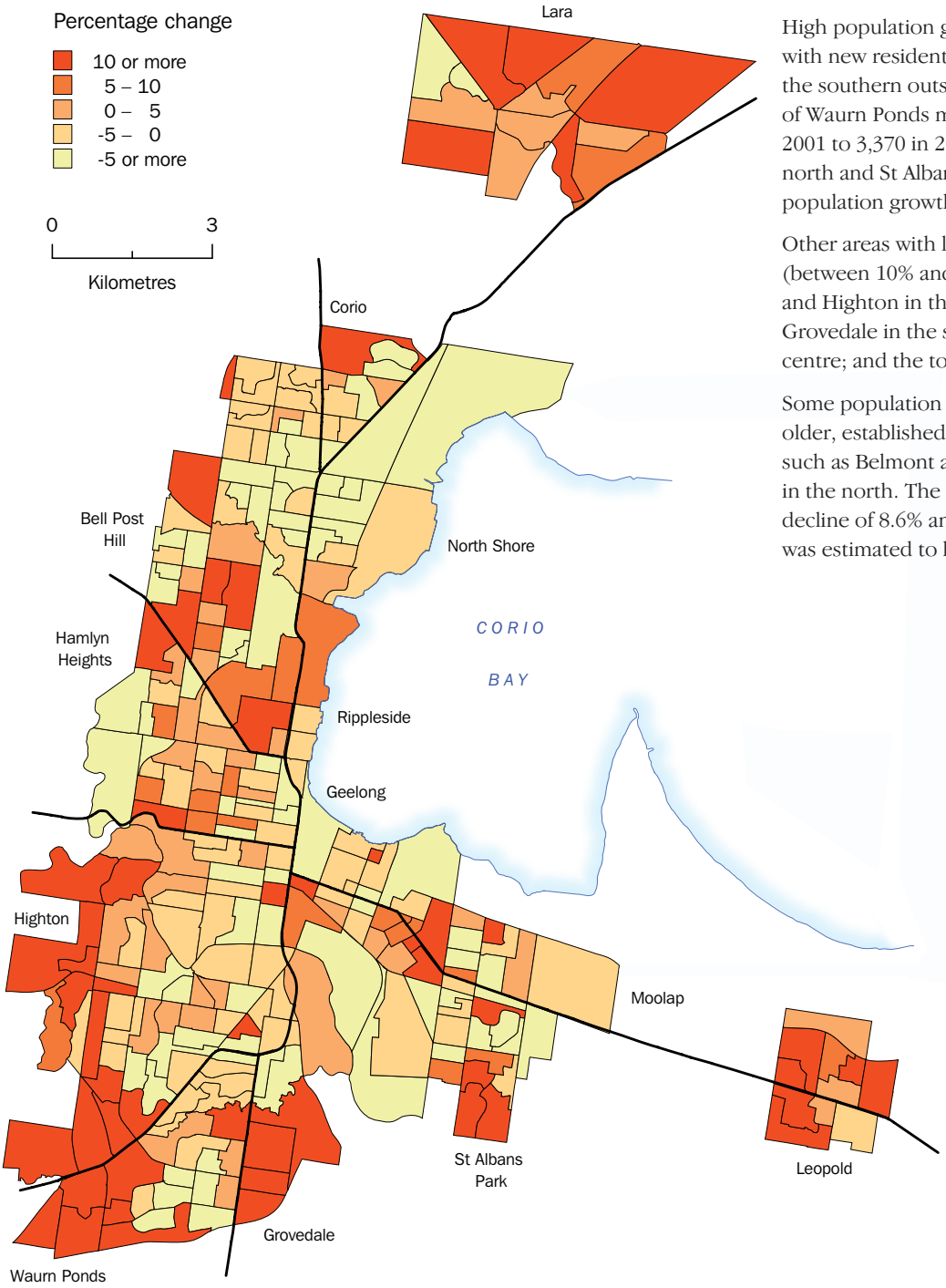
Chapter Eight

Regional Centres

Geelong

Population change

Percentage change in population between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses



In 2006, the population usually resident in Geelong was 155,904 people, an increase of 4.5% (6,668 people) since the 2001 Census. This compares to a population increase of 6.5% for Melbourne.

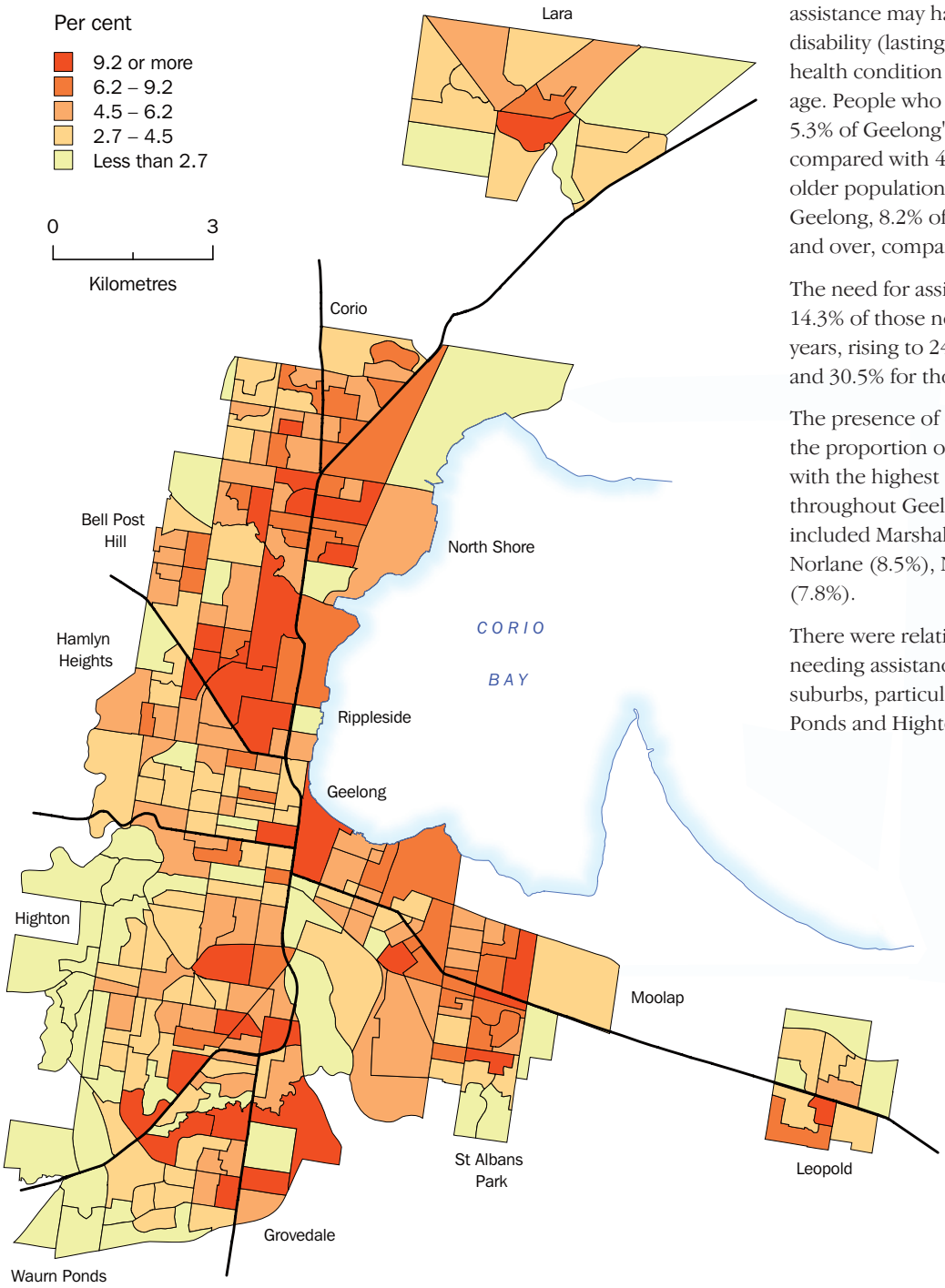
High population growth generally occurred in areas with new residential developments, particularly on the southern outskirts of the city. The population of Waurn Ponds more than doubled from 1,403 in 2001 to 3,370 in 2006, while Lovely Banks in the north and St Albans Park in the south had population growth of 28.9% and 24.6% respectively.

Other areas with large population increases (between 10% and 20%) were Wandana Heights and Highton in the south-west; Marshall and Grovedale in the south; Thomson near the city centre; and the towns of Leopold and Lara.

Some population declines were recorded in the older, established suburbs around the city centre, such as Belmont and Breakwater; and around Corio in the north. The suburb of Norlane experienced a decline of 8.6% and the residential part of Moolap was estimated to have declined by 10%.

People who needed assistance

As a percentage of the total population



At the 2006 Census, there were 7,943 people living in Geelong who indicated that they needed help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication. The assistance may have been required because of a disability (lasting 6 months or more), long term health condition (lasting 6 months or more) or old age. People who needed assistance represented 5.3% of Geelong's usual resident population, compared with 4.3% for Melbourne. Geelong's older population may be a contributing factor. In Geelong, 8.2% of the population was aged 75 years and over, compared with 6.4% in Melbourne.

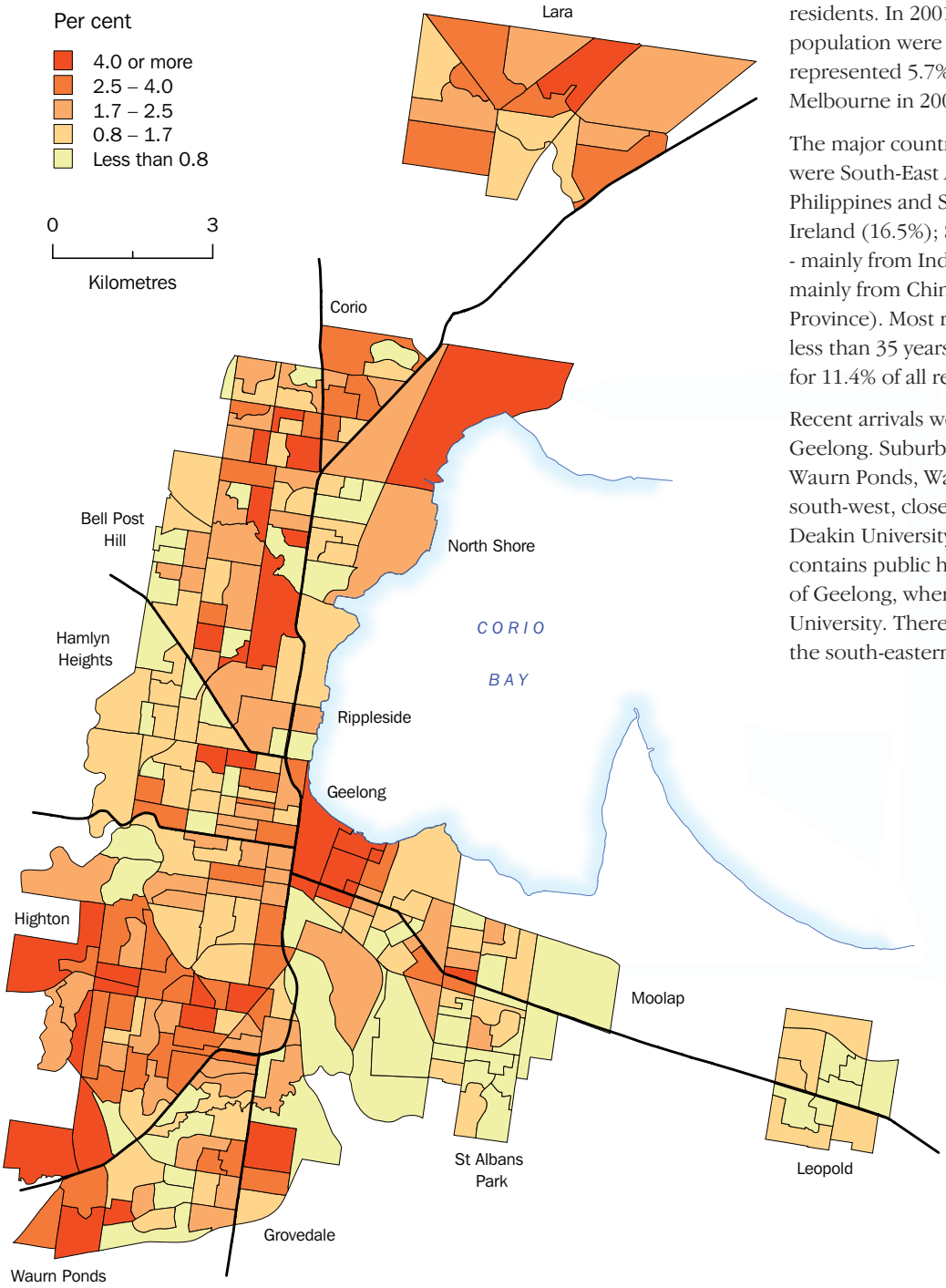
The need for assistance increased with age with 14.3% of those needing assistance aged 35–54 years, rising to 24.1% for those aged 55–74 years and 30.5% for those aged 75 years and over.

The presence of care facilities in a suburb can affect the proportion of people needing assistance. Areas with the highest proportions were distributed throughout Geelong. Some of these suburbs included Marshall (16.2%); North Geelong (12.7%), Norlane (8.5%), Newcomb (8.2%) and Thomson (7.8%).

There were relatively low proportions of people needing assistance in the outer south-western suburbs, particularly Wandana Heights, Waurn Ponds and Highton.

Recent arrivals

As a percentage of the total population



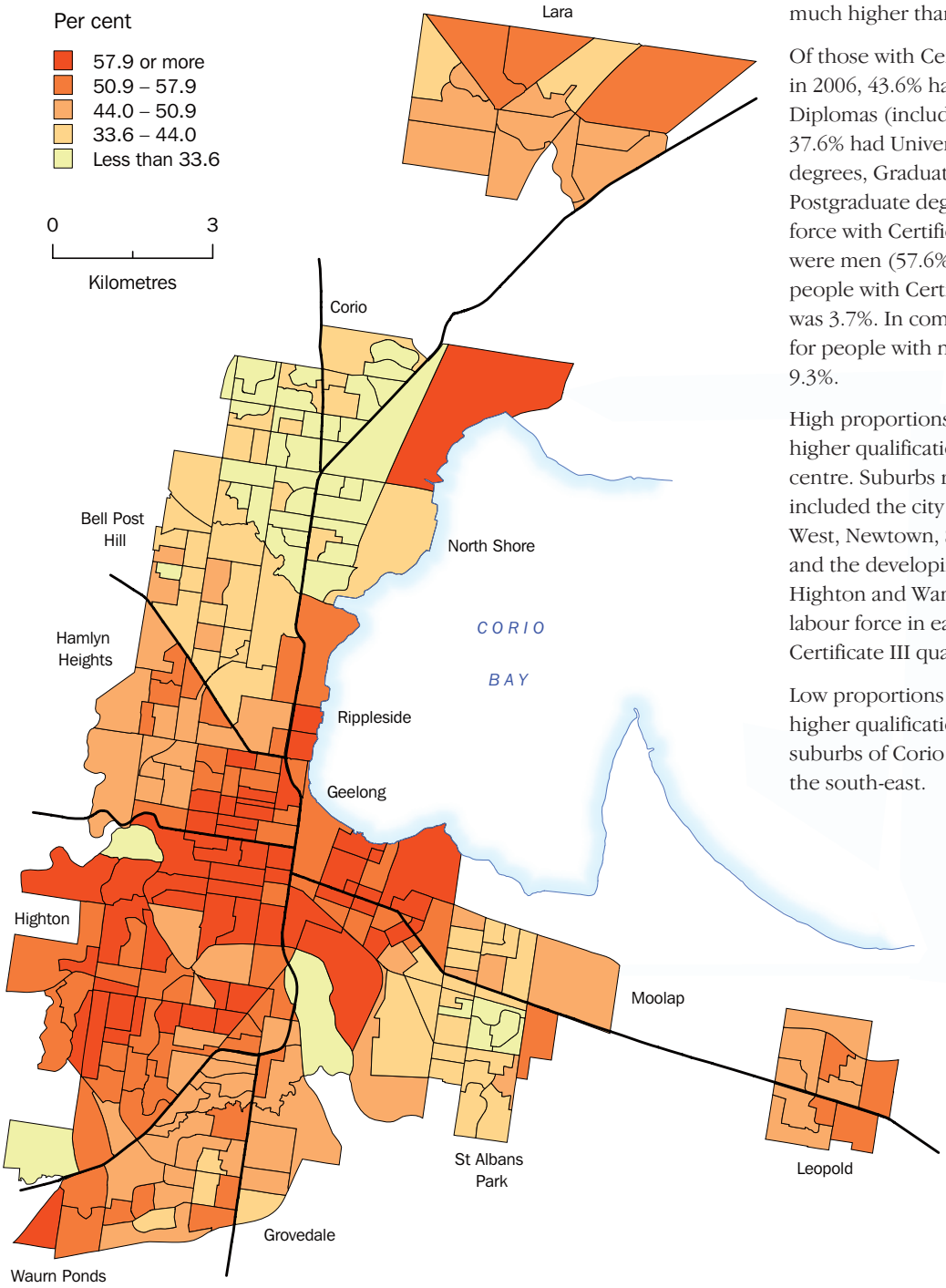
At the 2006 Census, there were 2,951 overseas-born residents in Geelong who had arrived in Australia on or after 1 January 2001. This was 2.0% of the total population and 12.2% of all overseas-born residents. In 2001, 1.4% of Geelong's total population were recent arrivals. Recent arrivals represented 5.7% of the total population in Melbourne in 2006.

The major countries of birth for recent arrivals were South-East Asia (19.7%) - mainly from the Philippines and Singapore; United Kingdom and Ireland (16.5%); Southern and Central Asia (10.2%) - mainly from India; and North-East Asia (10.1%) - mainly from China (excluding SARs and Taiwan Province). Most recent arrivals (68.3%) were aged less than 35 years. University students accounted for 11.4% of all recent arrivals.

Recent arrivals were distributed throughout Geelong. Suburbs with high proportions were Waurn Ponds, Wandana Heights and Highton in the south-west, close to the Waurn Ponds Campus of Deakin University; Corio in the north, which contains public housing estates; and the city centre of Geelong, where there is a city campus of Deakin University. There were very few recent arrivals in the south-eastern suburbs.

People in the labour force with Certificate III or higher qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force



At the 2006 Census, there were 33,740 people in the Geelong labour force whose highest level of non-school qualification was Certificate III or higher. This represented 48.9% of the labour force, much higher than in 2001 (41.9%).

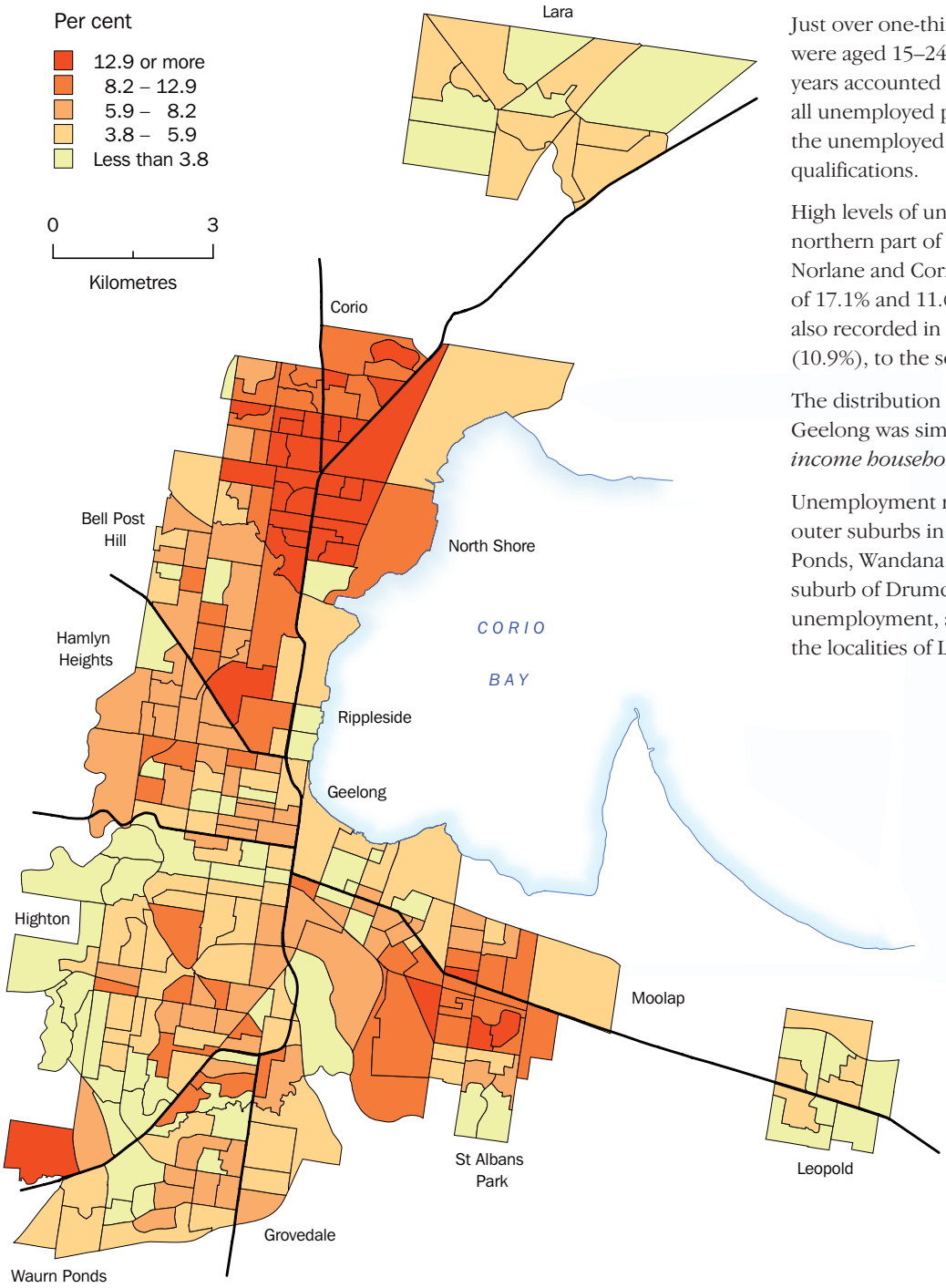
Of those with Certificate III or higher qualifications in 2006, 43.6% had Certificates III or IV, 18.9% had Diplomas (including Advanced diplomas) and 37.6% had University degrees (including Bachelor degrees, Graduate diplomas or certificates and Postgraduate degrees). Most people in the labour force with Certificate III or higher qualifications were men (57.6%). The unemployment rate for people with Certificate III or higher qualifications was 3.7%. In comparison, the unemployment rate for people with no non-school qualifications was 9.3%.

High proportions of people with Certificate III or higher qualifications lived in and around the city centre. Suburbs recording the highest proportions included the city centre, Drumcondra, Geelong West, Newtown, South Geelong and East Geelong; and the developing south-western suburbs such as, Highton and Wandana Heights. Around 60% of the labour force in each of these suburbs had Certificate III qualifications or higher.

Low proportions of people with Certificate III or higher qualifications were located in the northern suburbs of Corio and Norlane; and Whittington, in the south-east.

Unemployed people

As a percentage of the labour force



At the 2006 Census, there were 4,856 unemployed people living in Geelong. This represented an unemployment rate of 6.6%, compared with 8.9% in 2001.

Just over one-third (34.6%) of unemployed people were aged 15–24 years while those aged 55–64 years accounted for 9.3%. The majority (54.6%) of all unemployed people were men. Two-thirds of the unemployed did not have non-school qualifications.

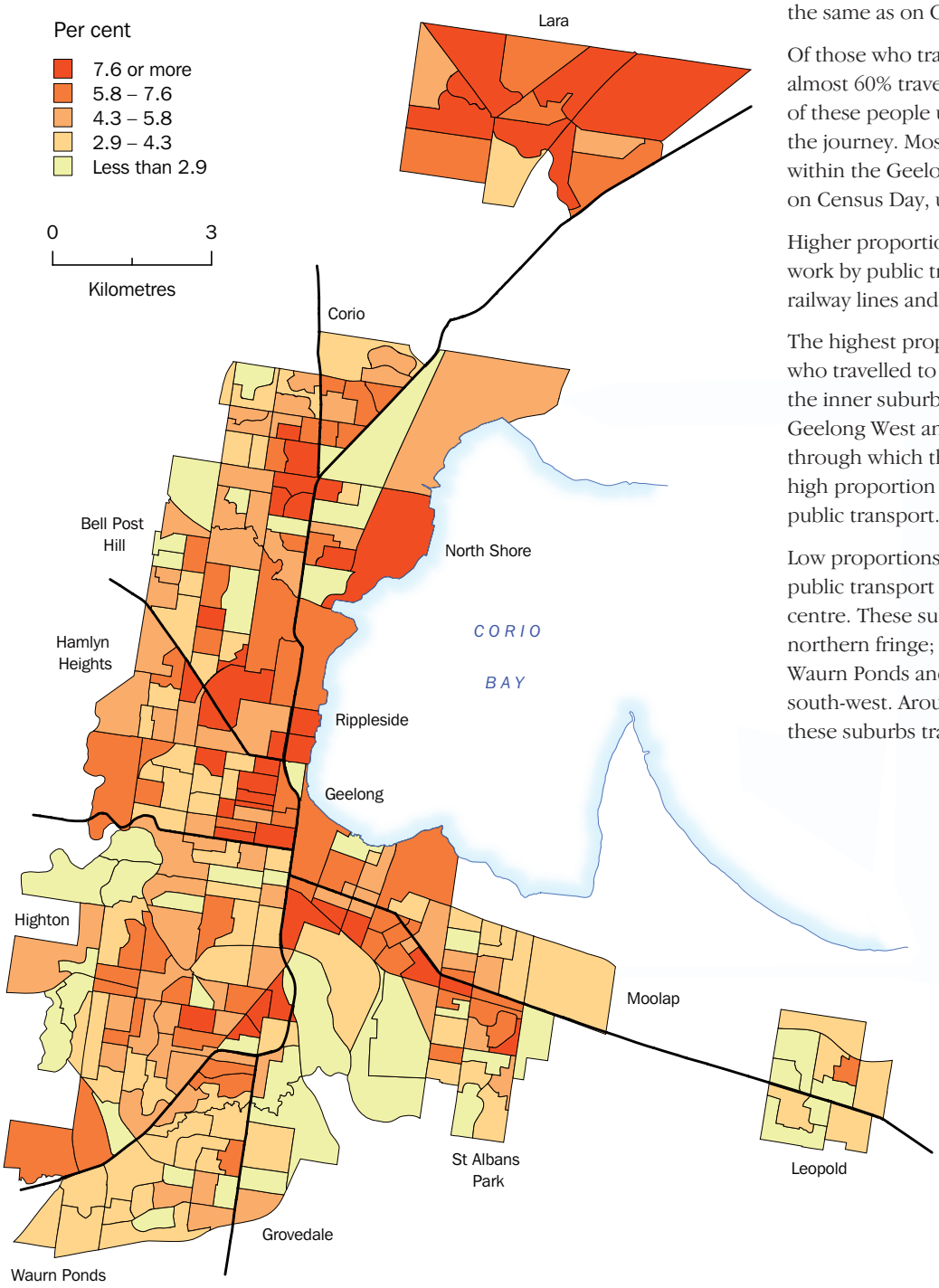
High levels of unemployment occurred in the northern part of Geelong, with the suburbs of Norlane and Corio recording unemployment rates of 17.1% and 11.6% respectively. High rates were also recorded in Thomson (14.2%) and Whittington (10.9%), to the south-east of the city centre.

The distribution of unemployed people across Geelong was similar to the distribution of *low income households*.

Unemployment rates were low in the developing outer suburbs in the south-west such as Waurn Ponds, Wandana Heights and Highton. The inner suburb of Drumcondra also recorded low levels of unemployment, as did Marshall in the south and the localities of Lara and Leopold.

People who travelled to work by public transport

As a percentage of the employed population



On Census Day, 8 August 2006, 2,844 employed usual residents of Geelong travelled to work by public transport for all or part of their journey. This represented 4.9% of all employed people, about the same as on Census Day in 2001 (5.0%).

Of those who travelled to work by public transport, almost 60% travelled to Melbourne, with almost all of these people using the train for at least part of the journey. Most people who lived and worked within the Geelong area and used public transport on Census Day, used the bus network.

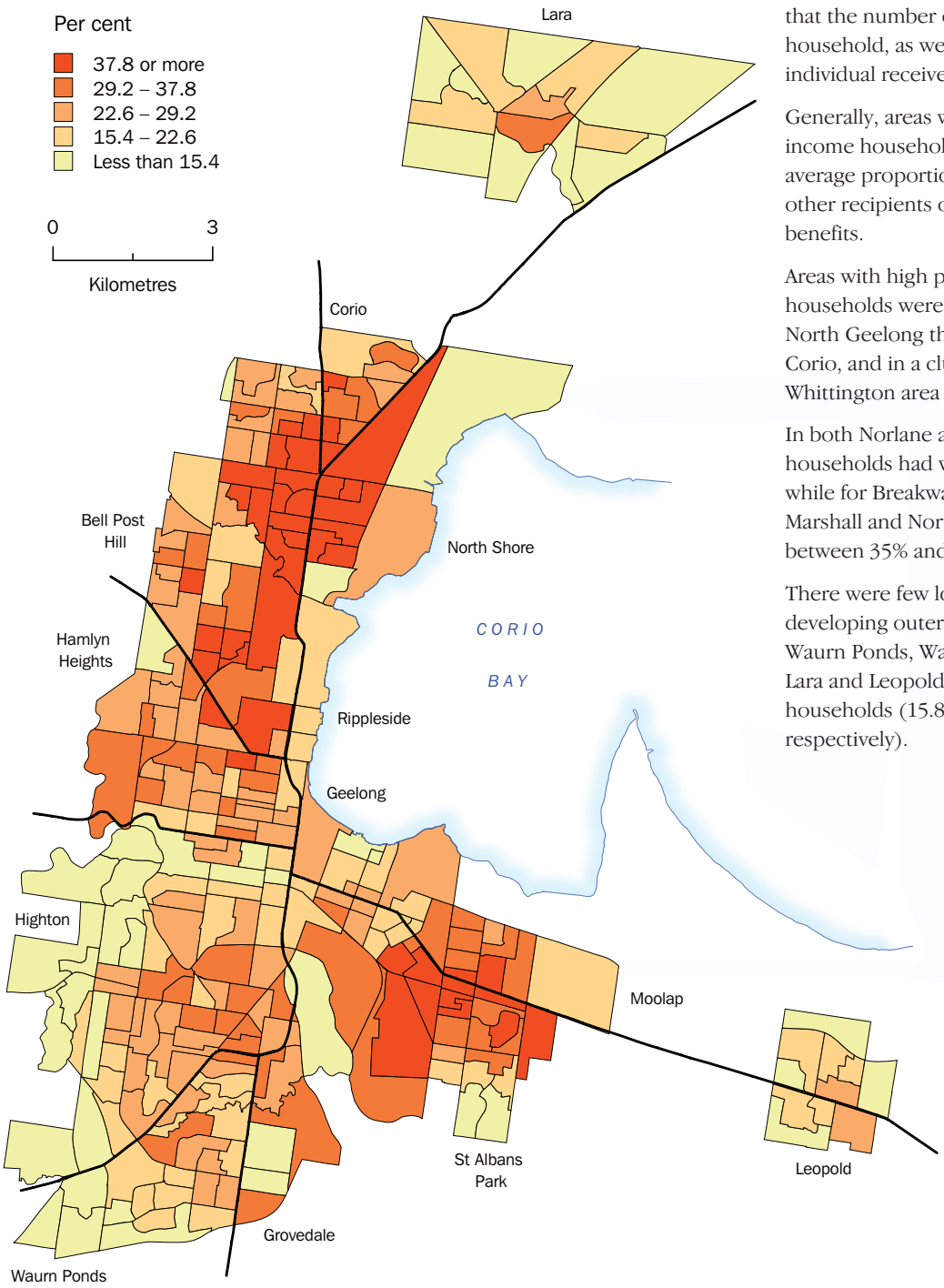
Higher proportions of people who travelled to work by public transport lived in areas around railway lines and main arterial roads.

The highest proportions of employed residents who travelled to work by public transport lived in the inner suburbs of North Geelong, Drumcondra, Geelong West and Thomson. The locality of Lara, through which the major rail line passes, also had a high proportion of people travelling to work by public transport.

Low proportions of people travelling to work by public transport lived in areas further from the city centre. These suburbs included Lovely Banks in the northern fringe; Breakwater in the south-east; and Waurn Ponds and Wandana Heights in the south-west. Around 2% of employed people in these suburbs travelled to work by public transport.

Low income households

As a percentage of all households



At the 2006 Census, 13,949 households received gross weekly income less than $500, representing 26.2% of all households in Geelong. This compares with 20.1% of all households in Melbourne. Note that the number of people receiving an income in a household, as well as the level of income each individual receives, affects household income.

Generally, areas with high proportions of low income households also contained higher than average proportions of *unemployed people* and other recipients of government pensions and benefits.

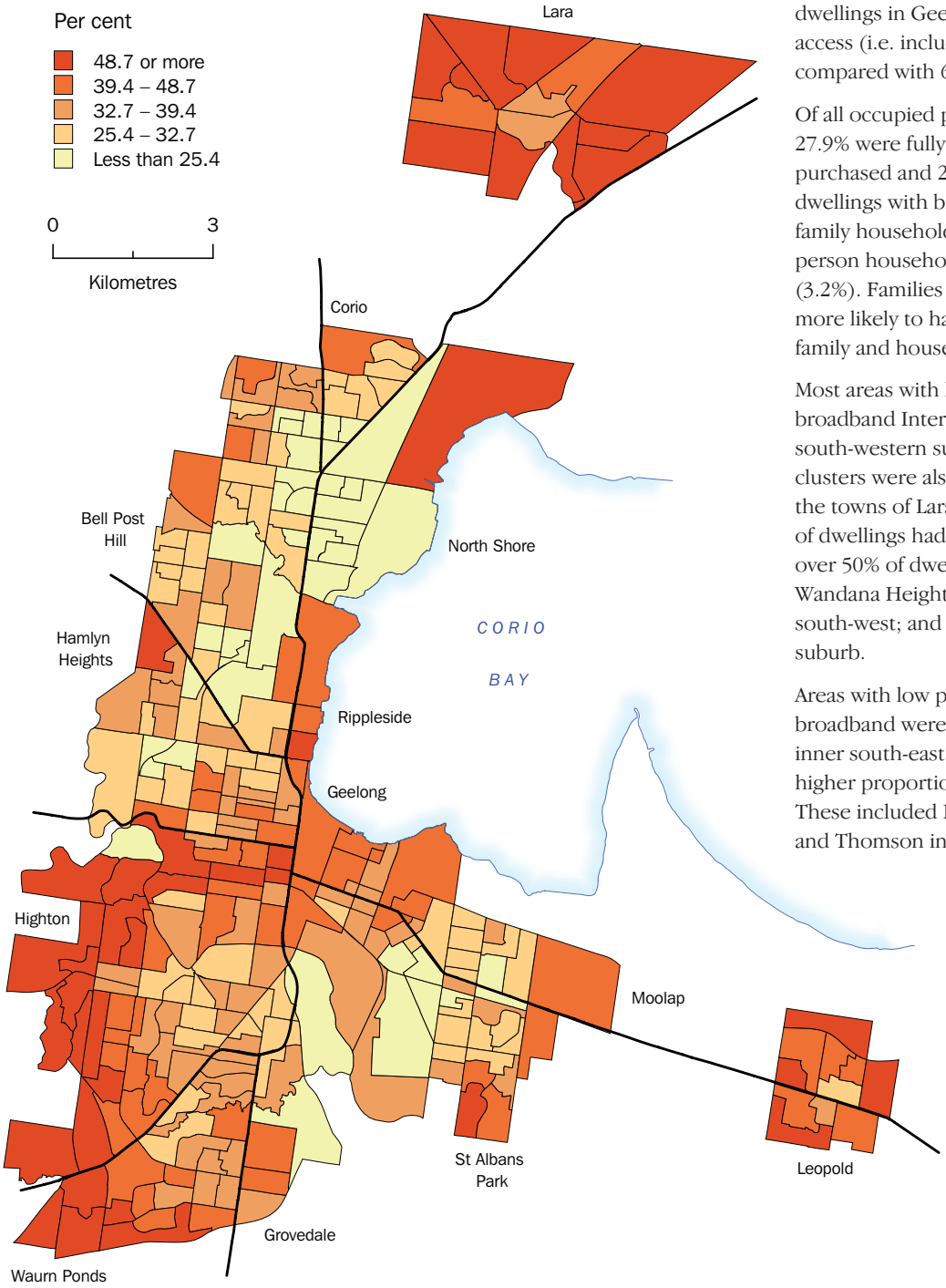
Areas with high proportions of low income households were in the northern suburbs from North Geelong through Bell Park and Norlane to Corio, and in a cluster around the Thomson and Whittington area in the south-east.

In both Norlane and Thomson, more than 40% of households had weekly incomes of less than $500, while for Breakwater, Newcomb, Whittington, Marshall and North Geelong, the proportions were between 35% and 40%.

There were few low income households in the developing outer suburbs in the south-west such as Waurn Ponds, Wandana Heights and Highton. Both Lara and Leopold had relatively few low income households (15.8% and 17.2% of households respectively).

Dwellings with broadband Internet access

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



At the 2006 Census, 21,468 dwellings in Geelong had broadband Internet access. This represented 37.1% of all occupied private dwellings, compared with 46.5% for Melbourne. The proportion of dwellings in Geelong with any type of Internet access (i.e. including dial-up and other) was 57.2% compared with 65.9% for Melbourne.

Of all occupied private dwellings with broadband, 27.9% were fully owned, 49.9% were being purchased and 21.9% were being rented. Most dwellings with broadband Internet access were family households (84.6%), followed by lone person households (11.8%) and group households (3.2%). Families with dependent children were more likely to have broadband access than other family and household types.

Most areas with high proportions of dwellings with broadband Internet access were located in the south-western suburbs of Geelong. However, small clusters were also found in the north, as well as in the towns of Lara and Leopold, where around 45% of dwellings had broadband access. Suburbs where over 50% of dwellings had broadband were Wandana Heights and Waurn Ponds in the south-west; and Drumcondra, a small inner coastal suburb.

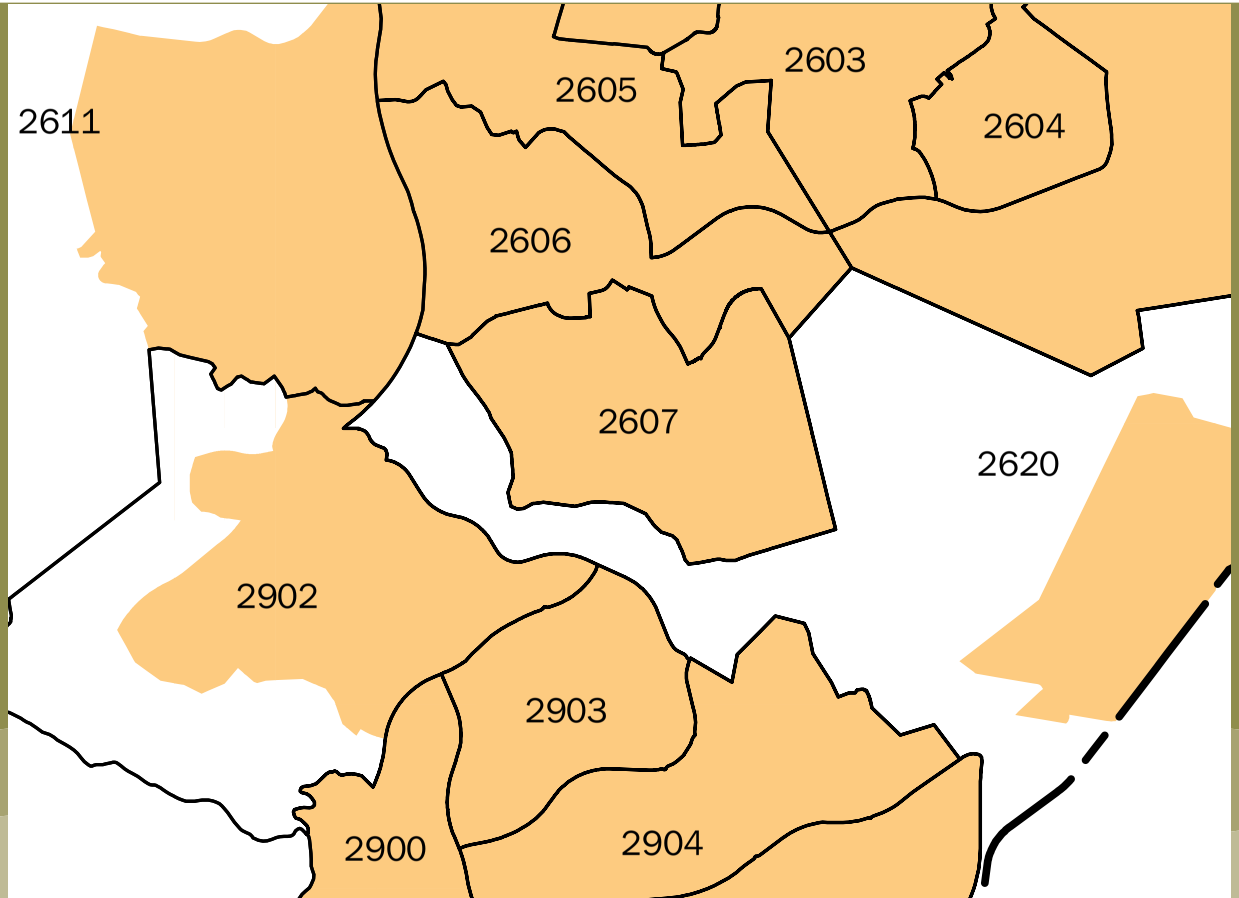
Areas with low proportions of dwellings with broadband were clustered in the north and in the inner south-east, and were often characterised by higher proportions of *low income households*. These included Norlane in the north; and Marshall and Thomson in the south (all around 22%).

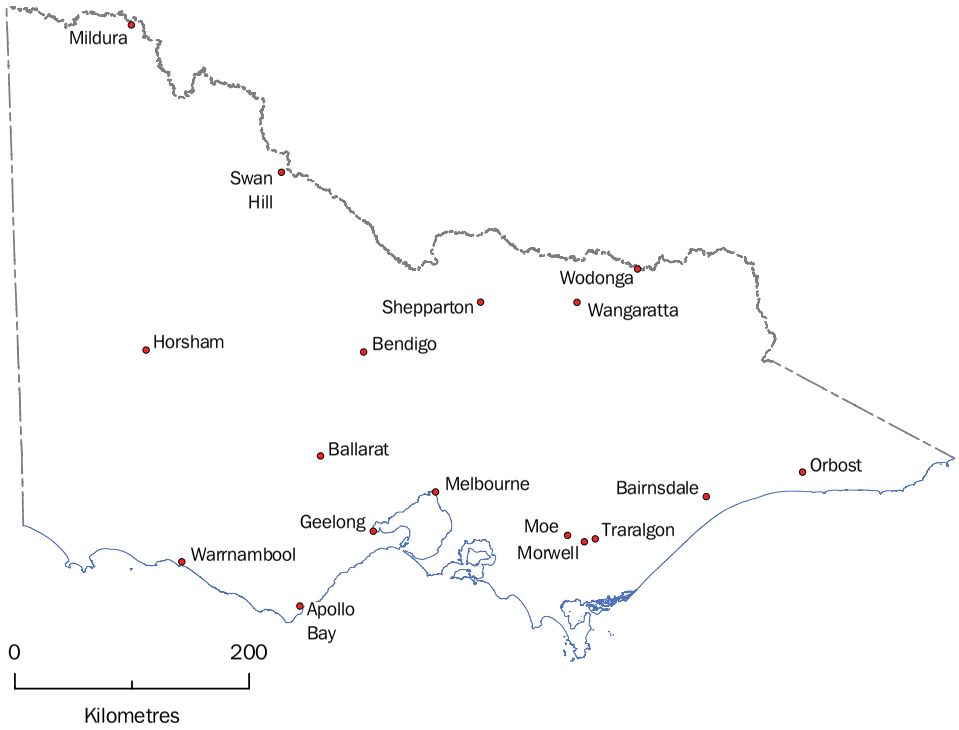
Chapter Nine

Additional Information

Reference maps

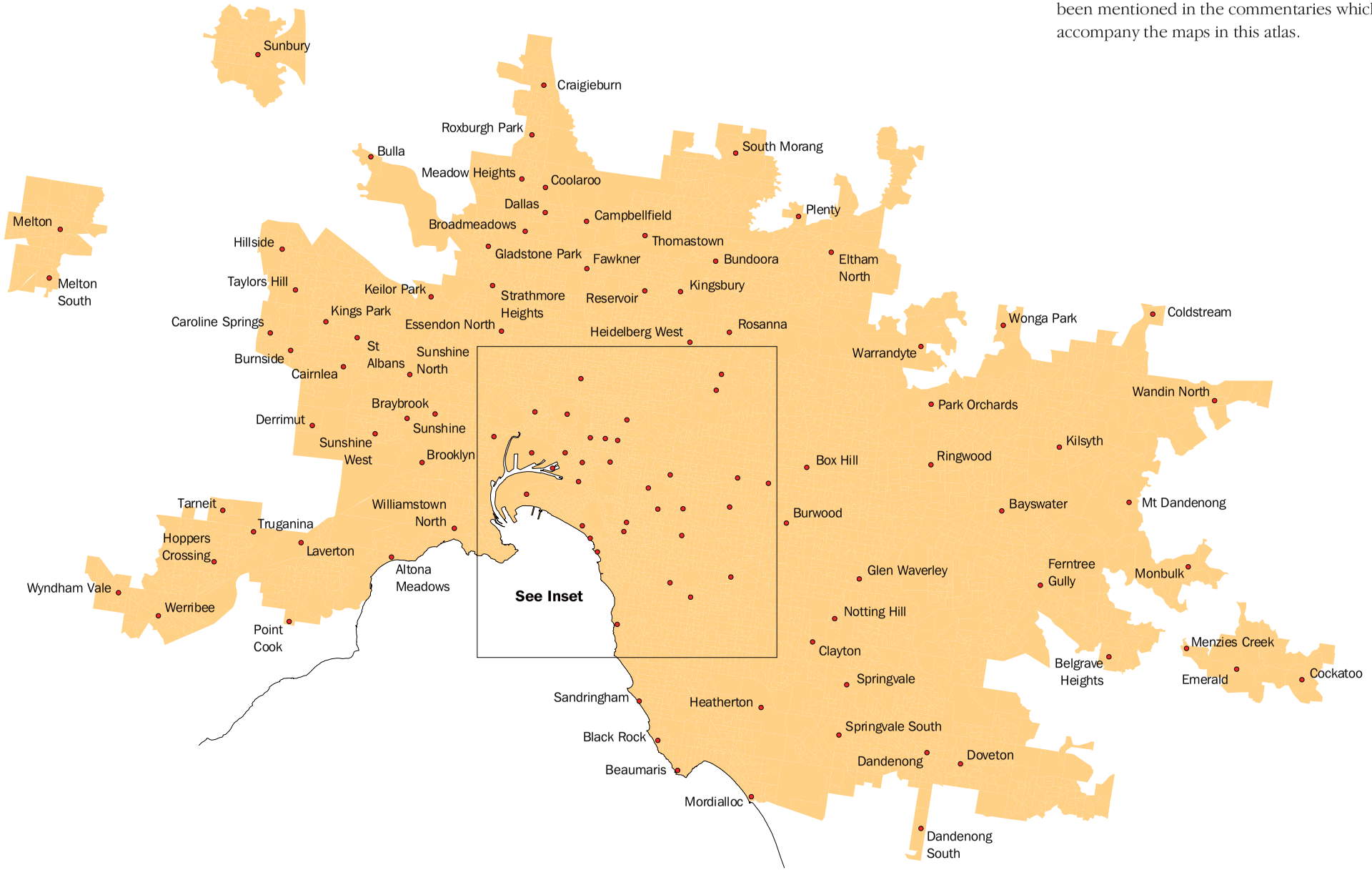
Glossary




Mildura
Swan Hill
Wodonga
Shepparton
Wangaratta
Horsham
Bendigo
Ballarat
Melbourne
Orbost
Bairnsdale
Geelong
Moe
Traralgon
Morwell
Warrnambool
Apollo Bay
0
200
Kilometres

REFERENCE MAPS
Melbourne Locations

This map shows selected locations which have been mentioned in the commentaries which accompany the maps in this atlas.



Brunswick
Eaglemont
Ivanhoe East
Flemington
Parkville
Fitzroy
Clifton Hill
Footscray
North Melbourne
Carlton
Collingwood
West Melbourne
East Melbourne
Docklands
Melbourne
Hawthorn
Port Melbourne
Southbank
Canterbury
Surrey Hills
Burnley
Toorak
Kooyong
Camberwell
Prahran
Middle Park
Windsor
Malvern
St Kilda West
St Kilda
Caulfield
Malvern East
Glen Huntly
Brighton
0
5
Kilometres
Inset of Inner Melbourne
Narre Warren North
Berwick
Lynbrook
Beaconsfield
Narre Warren South
Officer
Pakenham
Cranbourne North
Chelsea
Cranbourne West
Cranbourne East
Frankston North
Skye
Cranbourne South
Frankston
Mount Eliza
Baxter
Mornington
Sommerville
Safety Beach
Hastings
Portsea
Sorrento
Dromana
Rosebud
Rosebud West
Crib Point
Balnarring
Tootgarook
Somers
St Andrews Beach
Locality
Mapped area
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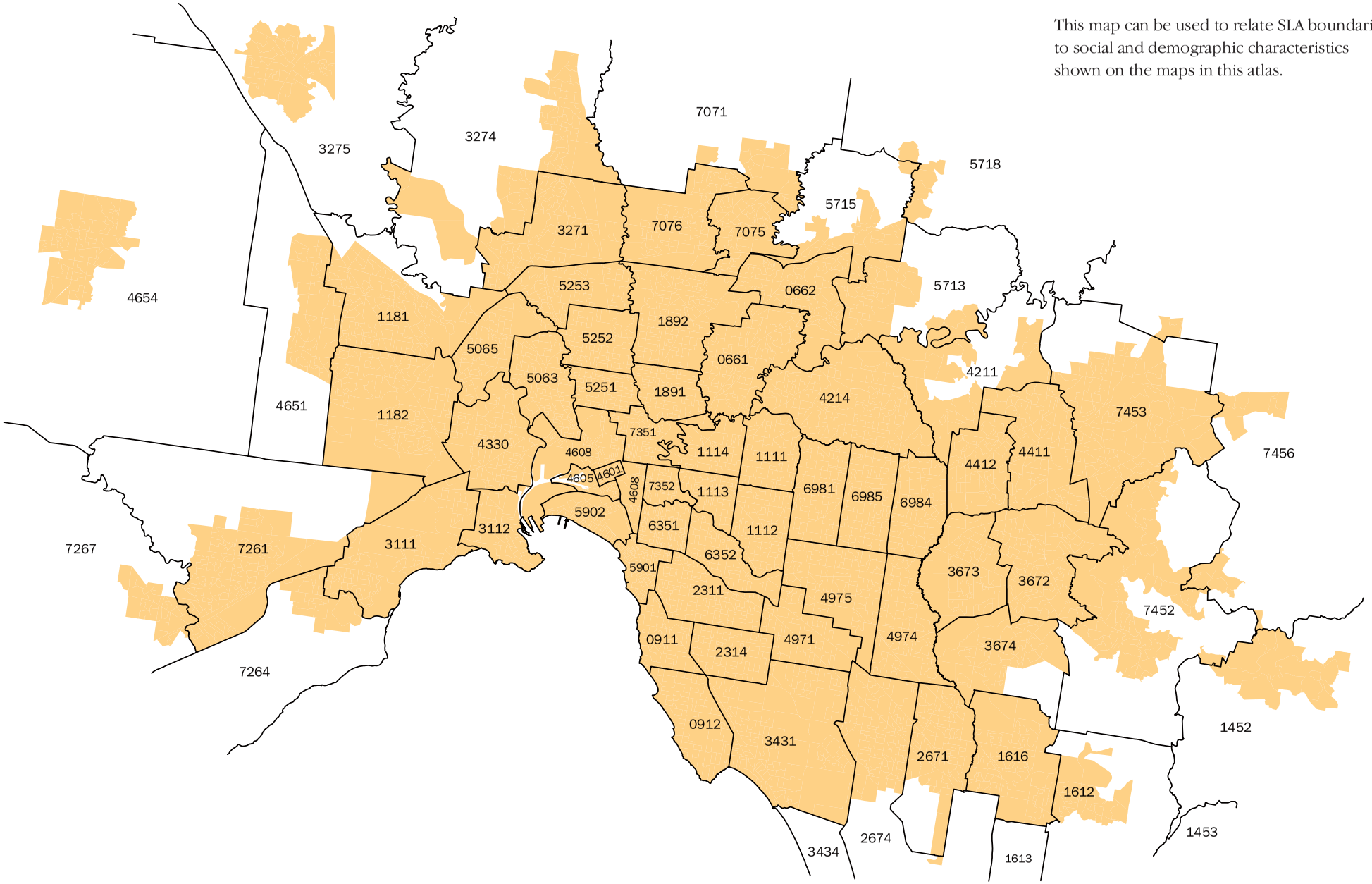
REFERENCE MAPS

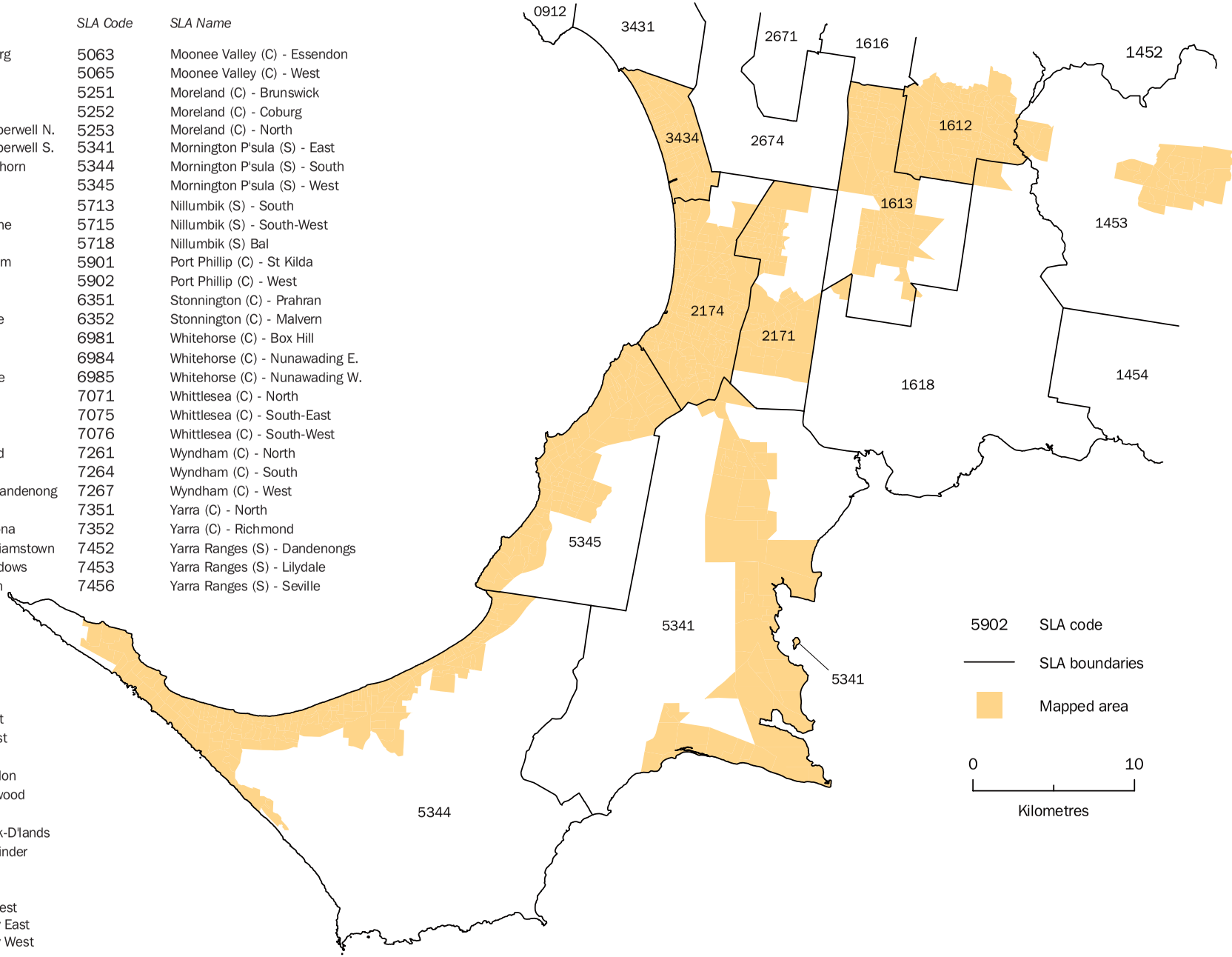
Melbourne Statistical Local Areas

This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.



SLA Code	SLA Name
0661	Banyule (C) - Heidelberg
0662	Banyule (C) - North
0911	Bayside (C) - Brighton
0912	Bayside (C) - South
1111	Boroondara (C) - Camberwell N.
1112	Boroondara (C) - Camberwell S.
1113	Boroondara (C) - Hawthorn
1114	Boroondara (C) - Kew
1181	Brimbank (C) - Keilor
1182	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine
1452	Cardinia (S) - North
1453	Cardinia (S) - Pakenham
1454	Cardinia (S) - South
1612	Casey (C) - Berwick
1613	Casey (C) - Cranbourne
1616	Casey (C) - Hallam
1618	Casey (C) - South
1891	Darebin (C) - Northcote
1892	Darebin (C) - Preston
2171	Frankston (C) - East
2174	Frankston (C) - West
2311	Glen Eira (C) - Caulfield
2314	Glen Eira (C) - South
2671	Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong
2674	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal
3111	Hobsons Bay (C) - Altona
3112	Hobsons Bay (C) - Williamstown
3271	Hume (C) - Broadmeadows
3274	Hume (C) - Craigieburn
3275	Hume (C) - Sunbury
3431	Kingston (C) - North
3434	Kingston (C) - South
3672	Knox (C) - North-East
3673	Knox (C) - North-West
3674	Knox (C) - South
4211	Manningham (C) - East
4214	Manningham (C) - West
4330	Maribymong (C)
4411	Maroondah (C) - Croydon
4412	Maroondah (C) - Ringwood
4601	Melbourne (C) - Inner
4605	Melbourne (C) - S'bank-D'lands
4608	Melbourne (C) - Remainder
4651	Melton (S) - East
4654	Melton (S) Bal
4971	Monash (C) - South-West
4974	Monash (C) - Waverley East
4975	Monash (C) - Waverley West

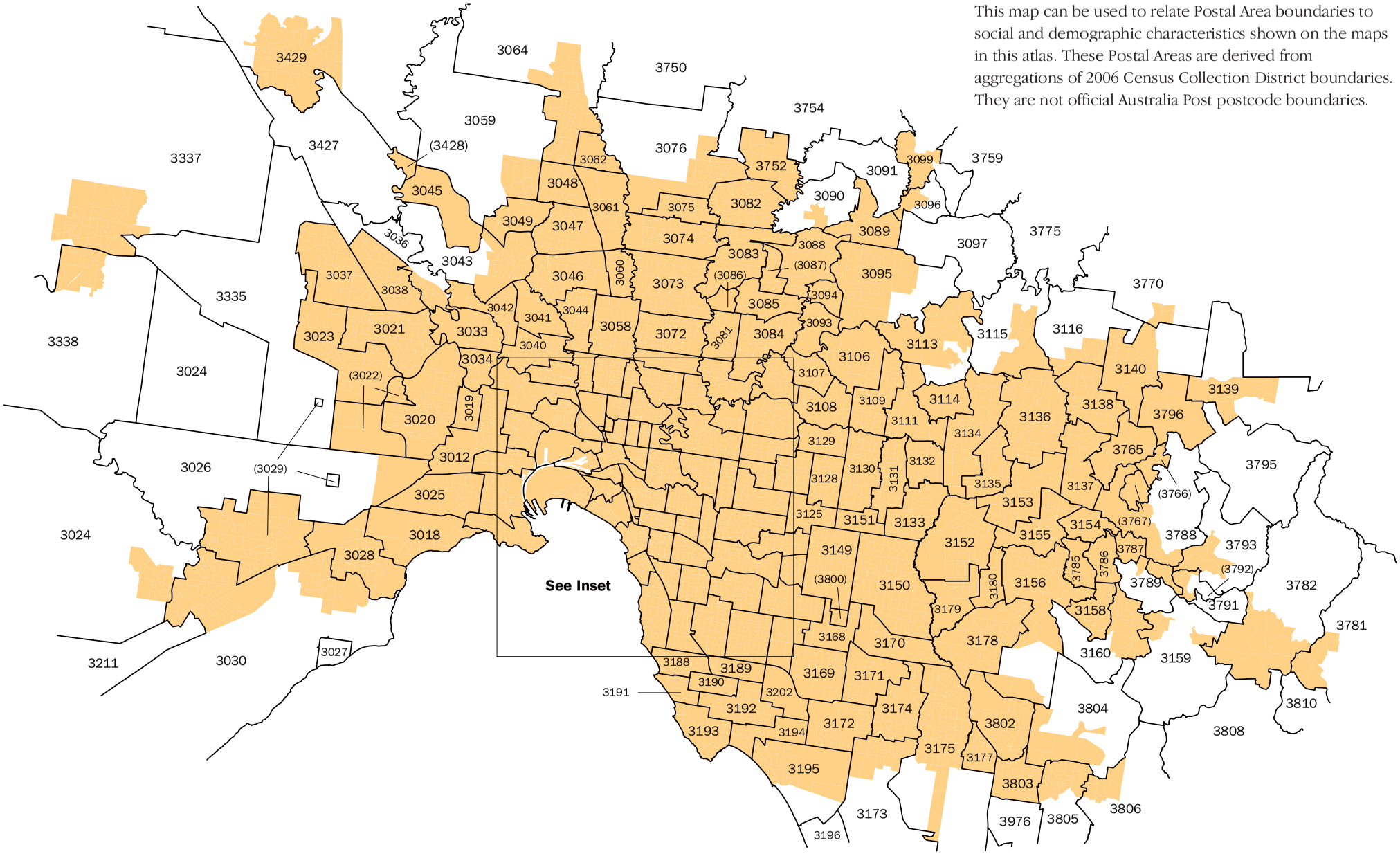
SLA Code	SLA Name
5063	Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon
5065	Moonee Valley (C) - West
5251	Moreland (C) - Brunswick
5252	Moreland (C) - Coburg
5253	Moreland (C) - North
5341	Mornington P'sula (S) - East
5344	Mornington P'sula (S) - South
5345	Mornington P'sula (S) - West
5713	Nillumbik (S) - South
5715	Nillumbik (S) - South-West
5718	Nillumbik (S) Bal
5901	Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda
5902	Port Phillip (C) - West
6351	Stonnington (C) - Prahran
6352	Stonnington (C) - Malvern
6981	Whitehorse (C) - Box Hill
6984	Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading E.
6985	Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading W.
7071	Whittlesea (C) - North
7075	Whittlesea (C) - South-East
7076	Whittlesea (C) - South-West
7261	Wyndham (C) - North
7264	Wyndham (C) - South
7267	Wyndham (C) - West
7351	Yarra (C) - North
7352	Yarra (C) - Richmond
7452	Yarra Ranges (S) - Dandenongs
7453	Yarra Ranges (S) - Lilydale
7456	Yarra Ranges (S) - Seville

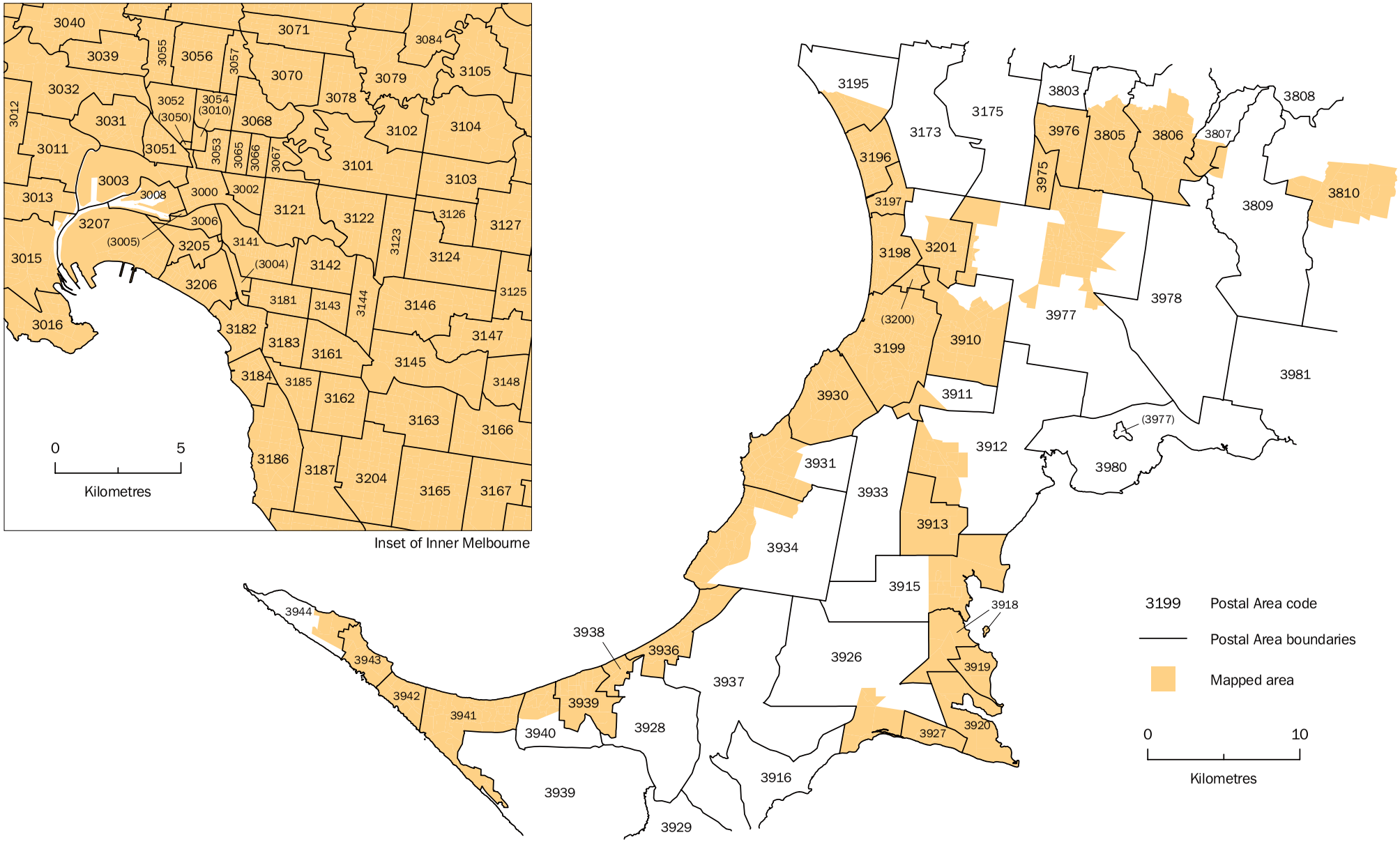


REFERENCE MAPS

Melbourne Postal Areas

This map can be used to relate Postal Area boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas. These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of 2006 Census Collection District boundaries. They are not official Australia Post postcode boundaries.

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3079
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3012
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3068
3102
3104
3011
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3067
3101
3003
3103
3013
3008
3000
3002
3121
3122
3126
3127
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3123
(3005)
3141
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3142
3206
3125
3181
3143
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3146
3016
3182
3147
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3161
3145
3184
3185
3148
3162
3163
3166
3186
3187
3204
3165
3167
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5
Kilometres
Inset of Inner Melbourne
3195
3175
3803
3808
3173
3976
3805
3806
3807
3196
3975
3197
3809
3810
3198
3201
3977
3978
(3200)
3910
3199
3981
3930
3911
(3977)
3912
3931
3980
3933
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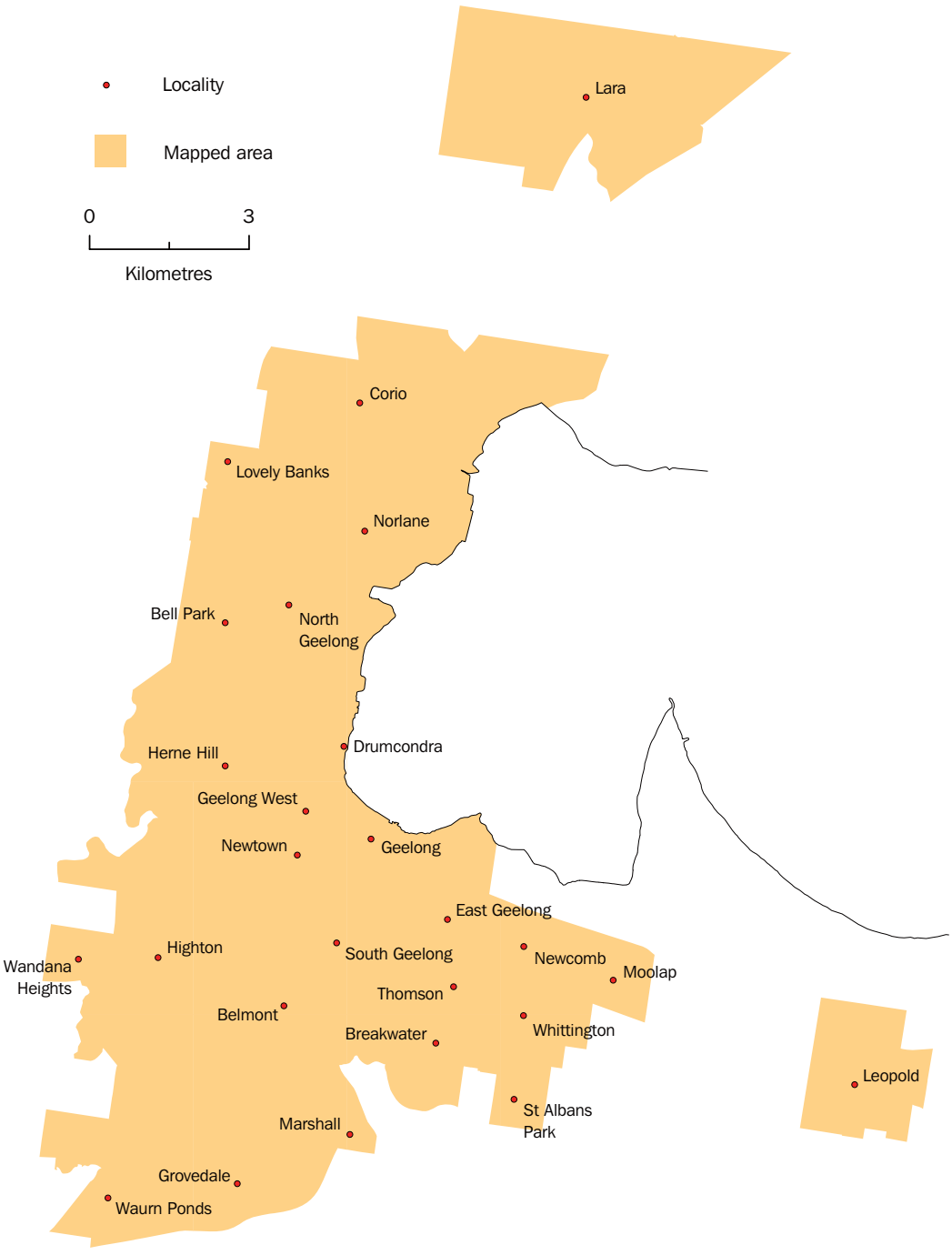
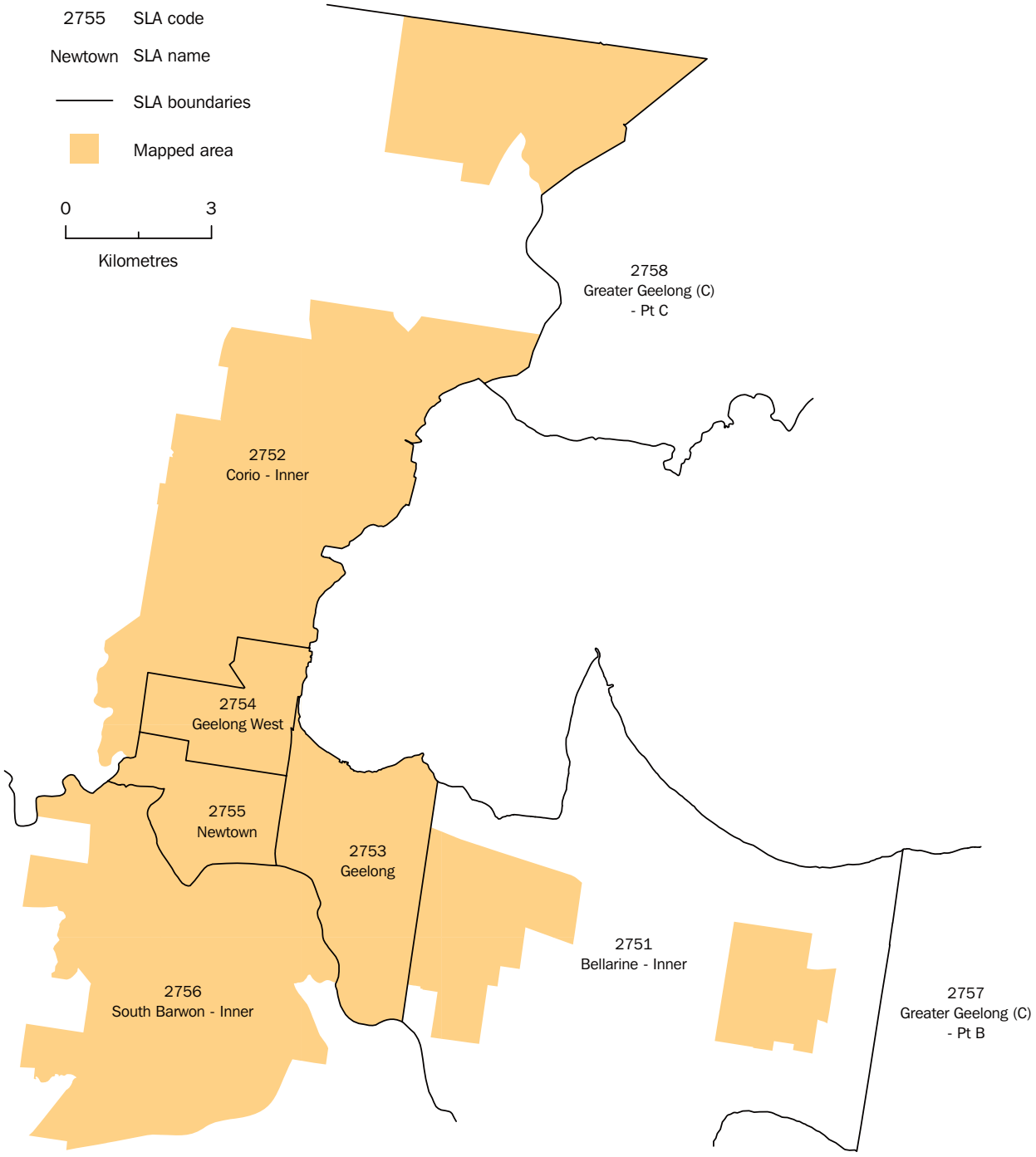
3937
3942
3941
3939
3928
3920
3940
3927
3916
3939
3929
3199
Postal Area code
Postal Area boundaries
Mapped area
0
10
Kilometres

This map shows selected locations which have been mentioned in the commentaries which accompany the maps in this atlas.



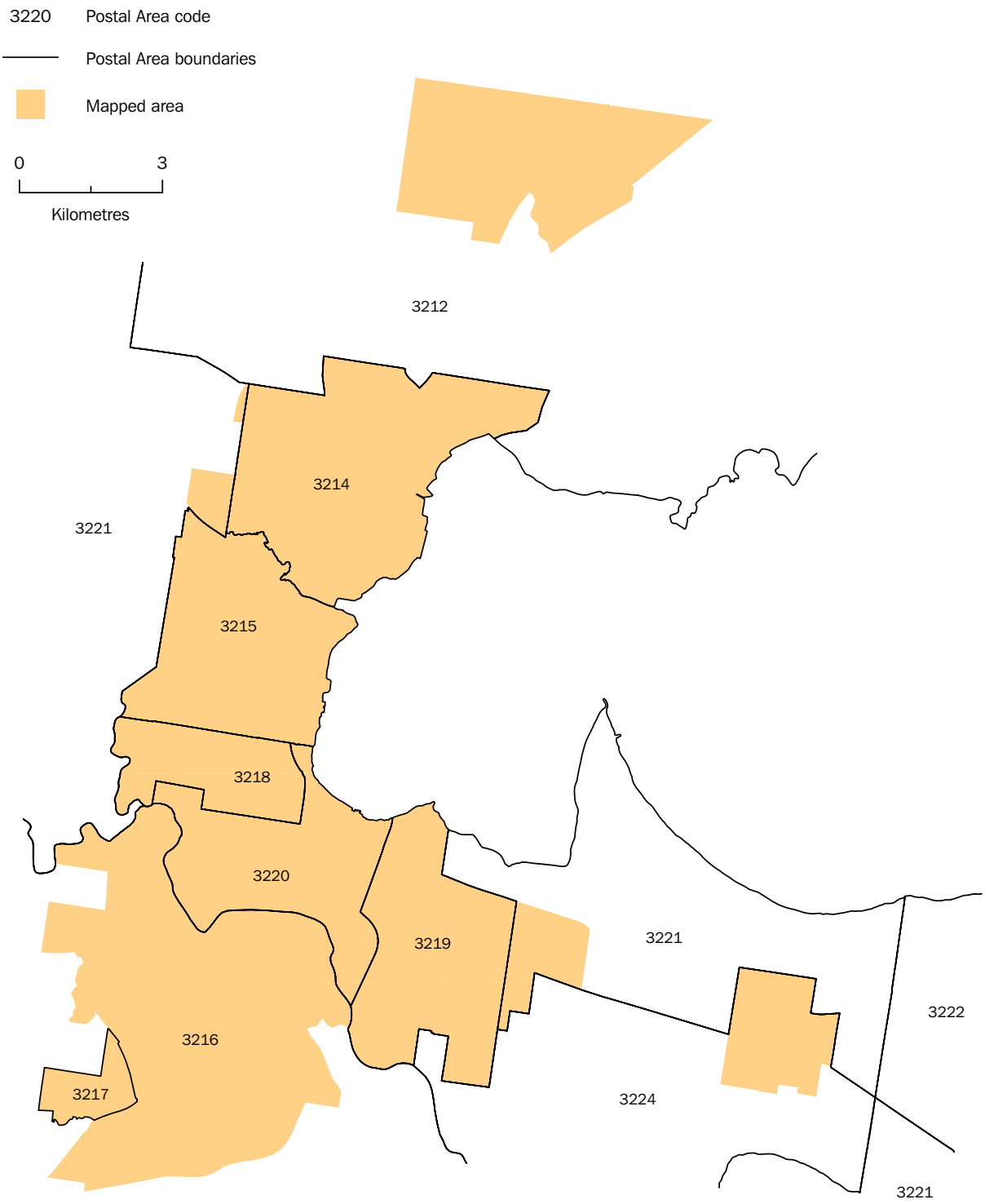
This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.



REFERENCE MAPS

Geelong Postal Areas

This map can be used to relate Postal Area boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas. These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of 2006 Census Collection District boundaries. They are not official Australia Post postcode boundaries.



GLOSSARY

This Glossary contains information about some of the terms used in this atlas. More detailed information about these and other Census terms can be found in *Census Dictionary, 2006* (cat. no. 2901.0).

Broadband Internet access

Includes ADSL, Cable, Wireless and Satellite Internet connection that can be accessed at an occupied private dwelling. Applicable to all occupied private dwellings including those occupied by visitors only and other not classifiable households.

Certificate III qualification

A Certificate III qualification, awarded in the vocational education and training sector, provides a high degree of practical skill, together with the theoretical and factual knowledge required, for a person to work in a specific vocation. A Certificate III qualification recognises the achievement of specific national industry competency standards and is applicable across a wide variety of trades, industries and enterprises. Some examples of the employment options available as a result of a Certificate III qualification include working as a baker, beauty therapist, child care worker, electrician, hairdresser, homecare worker, motor mechanic, painter and decorator, pastry cook, plumber, signwriter, sound technician, tiler and woodmachinist. For more information, see *Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001* (cat. no. 1272.0).

Note: The qualification refers to the highest non-school qualification completed by the person.

Certificate III or higher qualification

Comprises the following levels of non-school qualification: Certificate III or IV, Advanced diploma and Diploma, Bachelor degree, Graduate diploma and Graduate certificate, and Postgraduate degree. For more information, see *Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001* (cat. no. 1272.0).

Note: The qualification refers to the highest non-school qualification completed by the person.

Chinese Asia

Consists of China (excluding Special Administrative Regions (SARs) and Taiwan Province), Hong Kong (SAR of China), Macau (SAR of China), Mongolia and Taiwan.

Collection District

The geographic area used for the collection of data in the Census of Population and Housing. CDs are redefined for each Census and are current only at Census time.

For the 2006 Census there were about 38,200 CDs covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. In urban areas CDs comprise, on average, around 220 dwellings, while in rural areas the number of dwellings per CD generally declines as population density decreases. CDs serve as the basic building block in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification and are used for the aggregation of statistics to larger geographic areas such as Statistical Local Areas, Local Government Areas and Statistical Divisions. For more information, see *Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Couple family

For Census purposes, a couple family comprises two people usually residing in the same household who share a social, economic and emotional bond and who are either married or in a de facto relationship. A couple family can be with or without children, and may or may not include other related individuals. See also Family.

Dependent children

Individuals under 15 years of age or people, aged 15–24 years in a family, who are full-time students attending a secondary or tertiary institution. To be regarded as a dependent child, the person must not have an identified partner or child(ren) of their own usually resident in the household. Dependent children include adopted children, step children and foster children. See also Family, Non-dependent children.

Dwelling A structure that is intended to have people live in it and which is habitable on Census Night. Some examples of dwellings are houses, motels, flats, caravans, prisons, tents, humpies and houseboats. Dwellings are classified as:

- occupied private dwellings (e.g. houses, flats, apartments)
- unoccupied private dwellings
- non-private dwellings (e.g. motels, hotels, prisons, hospitals).

See also Non-private dwelling, Occupied private dwelling, Private dwelling.

Dwelling being purchased A private dwelling being purchased (i.e. mortgaged) and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes dwellings owned outright (i.e. no mortgage is owed on the property) and those occupied under a life tenure scheme, but includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme. See also Dwelling, Private dwelling.

Education system For the purpose of this Social Atlas, refers to people who were attending a Secondary school, a Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE), a University or other Tertiary institution.

Employed people People aged 15 years or over who, during the week prior to Census Night, worked for payment or profit, had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent, were on strike or stood down temporarily, or worked as unpaid helpers in a family business.

Family Two or more people, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by separately identifying each couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Information on people temporarily absent from the household on Census Night is considered in family coding. Unrelated people living in the same household are not counted as family members (unless under 15 years of age).

For the purposes of this atlas, all family topics include only those families where at least one usually resident family member was present in the household on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitor only and other not classifiable households).

Female parent In the Census, data on different types of families are mainly derived from the relationship questions (Questions 5 and 53 on the Census household form), which ask for each person's relationship to Person 1, as listed on the form. For most households, identifying the family structure for the dwelling is quite straightforward. However, reporting relationships in respect of Person 1 only, can make it difficult to establish all the relationships which exist in a household, or to identify whether more than one family is living in the dwelling.

ABS Census coding requires every child under 15 years of age in a household to have a parent. For the map *Families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years*, the female parent may be the natural, adoptive, step or foster mother of the child, or a person who is assigned as the nominal parent. The nominal parent could be a guardian, aunt or grandmother. Where the family consists of a same-sex, female couple, the first female recorded on the Census form has been selected.

Consequently, the child types, in relation to the reference person, included for this topic are:

- Natural, or adopted child (aged 0–4 years)
- Step child (aged 0–4 years)
- Foster child (aged 0–4 years)
- Grandchild (aged 0–4 years)
- Otherwise related child (aged 0–4 years)
- Unrelated child (aged 0–4 years).

Female parent *continued*

If the female parent and/or the child aged 0–4 years were temporarily absent from their usual residence on Census Night, then they have not been included, i.e. both the female parent and the child had to be present in the household on Census Night.

Group household

A household consisting of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years and over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships or other blood relationships in these households.

High income households

Defined as households with gross weekly income of $2,000 or more.

The high income threshold amount was determined by using the income ranges that approximately captured the highest quintile (i.e. the top 20%) of all households in Victoria when ranked according to household income. As Census income data are collected in ranges, the high income threshold amount is based on the range that is closest to incorporating the top 20% of households. For example, if 78.2% of households had an income of less than $1,700 and 81.3% of households had an income of less than $2,000, then the closest range that captured the highest quintile of households (i.e. $2,000 or more) has been used. Note: The household income calculations include households with negative and nil incomes.

For the purposes of this atlas, only applicable for households where all usual residents aged 15 years and over were present on Census Night and all had stated their incomes.

See also Household income and Income.

Household

Consists of one or more people, at least one of whom is aged 15 years or over, who usually reside in the same private dwelling.

For the purposes of this atlas, all household topics include only households where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitors only and other not classifiable households).

Household income

The sum of the individual incomes of each usual resident present in the household on Census Night. If any resident aged 15 years or over was temporarily absent, or did not state their income, then household income has not been calculated for that household. See also Household and Income.

Housing occupancy standard

Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing suitability, which is formulated on a comparison of the number of bedrooms in a dwelling and the number of usual residents, their relationship to one another and their ages and sexes. It measures the bedroom requirements of a household by specifying that:

- there should be no more than two people per bedroom
- children less than five years of age of different sexes may reasonably share a bedroom
- children less than 18 years of age and of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom
- single household members aged 18 years and over should have a separate bedroom, as should parents or couples.

Households living in dwellings where this standard cannot be met are considered to be overcrowded or to have insufficient bedrooms.

Income

In the Census, people aged 15 years and over were asked to indicate the range in which their gross income from all sources lies (rather than their exact income). Gross income includes wages, salaries, overtime, business or farm income (less operating expenses), rents received, dividends, interest, superannuation, maintenance (child support), workers' compensation, and government pensions and allowances (including all payments for family assistance, labour market assistance, youth and student support, and support for the aged, carers and people with a disability).

Note: Income excludes savings and other forms of accumulated wealth that, if available, some people (and households) may draw upon. However, for most people, income remains the main economic resource available to them.

Labour force Comprises employed and unemployed people aged 15 years and over. See also Employed people, Unemployed people.

Low income households Defined as households with gross weekly income less than $500.

The low income threshold amount was determined by using the income ranges that approximately captured the bottom quintile (i.e. the lowest 20%) of all households in Victoria when ranked according to household income. As Census income data are collected in ranges, the low income threshold amount is based on the range that is closest to incorporating the bottom 20% of households. For example, if 17.2% of households had an income of less than $500 and 23.1% of households had an income of less than $650, then the closest range that captured the bottom quintile of households (i.e. less than $500) has been used. Note: The household income calculations include households with negative and nil incomes.

For the purposes of this atlas, only applicable for households where all usual residents aged 15 years and over were present on Census Night and all had stated their incomes.

See also Household income and Income.

Mainland South-East Asia Consists of Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Maritime South-East Asia Consists of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and East Timor.

Medium or high density housing Comprises semi-detached houses, row or terrace houses, townhouses, villa units, home units, flats and apartments.

Middle East Includes Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates. A complete list of all countries included in this region can be found under the Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) classification in *Census Dictionary, 2006* (cat. no. 2901.0).

Needed assistance People who needed help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability (lasting six months or more), long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age. The Census variable has been developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability.

Non-dependent child/children A person aged 15 years or more who is a natural, adopted, step or foster child of a couple or lone parent, usually resident in the same household, who is not a full-time student aged 15–24 years, and who has no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household. See also Dependent children, Family.

Non-private dwelling An establishment that provides a communal or transitory type of accommodation, e.g. hotel, motel, prison, religious or charitable institution, defence establishment or hospital. Cared accommodation, where meals are provided, in retirement and aged care villages (i.e. not self-contained) is also included. See also Dwelling, Private dwelling.

North-East Asia Consists of China (excluding SARs and Taiwan Province), Hong Kong (SAR of China), Macau (SAR of China), Mongolia, Taiwan, Japan and North and South Korea.

Not in the labour force Those people who, during the week prior to Census Night, were neither employed nor unemployed. This includes people who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, in gaol, trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and people whose only activity during the week prior to Census Night was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation. See also Employed people, Unemployed people.

Occupied private dwelling

A private dwelling occupied by one or more people on Census Night. See also Dwelling, Private dwelling and Unoccupied private dwelling.

For the purposes of this atlas, all topics relating to occupied private dwellings include only dwellings where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitor only and other not classifiable households). The only exception is the topic *Dwellings with broadband Internet access* which is applicable to all occupied private dwellings.

One-parent family with dependent children

For the purpose of this atlas, a one-parent family with dependent children consists of a lone parent with at least one dependent child who is usually resident in the household. The family may also include any number of other related individuals, e.g. a sister of the lone parent. See also Dependent children, Family.

Overseas-born

Includes people who were born in a country other than Australia, were born at sea, or their country of birth was 'Inadequately described' or 'Not elsewhere classified'. Australia, as defined in the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (cat. no. 1269.0), includes the states and territories and the other territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory, but excludes Norfolk Island and the other Australian external territories (Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard and McDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands and the Coral Sea Territory).

Private dwelling

A private dwelling is normally a house, flat or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office, or rooms above a shop. Occupied dwellings in caravan/residential parks and manufactured home estates, and self-contained units in retirement villages, are treated as occupied private dwellings. See also Dwelling, Non-private dwelling.

Public transport

Types of public transport include bus, ferry, train and tram (which includes light rail). Taxis are excluded. In the Census, employed people were asked to indicate all methods of travel they used to get to work on 8 August, 2006. Data mapped in this atlas refers to people who travelled to work by public transport, either as their only mode, or as one of two or more modes, of transport.

This topic is applicable to all employed persons excluding those who did not go to work on Census Day. Employed people who worked at home have been included in the denominator when calculating the percentage.

Recent arrivals

Overseas-born people who arrived in Australia on, or after, 1 January 2001 (i.e. within the five years prior to the 2006 Census). See also Overseas-born.

Rented dwellings

Households were asked whether they rented, owned or were purchasing the dwelling in which they were counted on Census Night.

Dwellings rented from the following sources are included: Real estate agent; Government Housing Authority/Housing Department (Public Housing); Parent/Other relative not in dwelling; Other person not in dwelling; Residential park (including caravan parks and marinas); Employer–Government (including Defence Housing Authority); Employer–Private; or Housing co-operative, Community or Church group. Dwellings being occupied rent free are included, but those being purchased under a rent/buy scheme are excluded.

The data shown in this atlas for rented dwellings includes only those dwellings where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night. Visitor only households and other not classifiable households have been excluded.

South-East Asia

Consists of Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Viet Nam, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and East Timor.

Southern and Central Asia

Consists of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (Southern Asia) and Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan (Central Asia).

Southern and East Africa Includes Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Somalia, South Africa, Zimbabwe. A complete list of all countries included in this region can be found under the Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) classification in *Census Dictionary, 2006* (cat. no. 2901.0).

Southern Asia Consists of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

South Eastern Europe Includes Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Romania, Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. A complete list of all countries included in this region can be found under the Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) classification in *Census Dictionary, 2006* (cat. no. 2901.0).

Southern Europe Includes Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain. A complete list of all countries included in this region can be found under the Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) classification in *Census Dictionary, 2006* (cat. no. 2901.0).

Statistical Local Area The SLA is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification defined area which consists of one or more Collection Districts. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They consist of a single Local Government Area, or parts thereof. Where there is no incorporated body of local government, SLAs are defined to cover the unincorporated areas.

For more information, see *Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Technicians and trades workers People who perform a variety of skilled tasks, applying broad or in-depth technical, trade or industry specific knowledge, often in support of scientific, engineering, building and manufacturing activities. Most occupations in this group have a level of skill commensurate with the qualifications Associate Degree, Advanced Diploma or Diploma, or Certificate Levels III or IV. Examples include Civil, Electrical and Mechanical engineering draftspersons, Medical technicians, Motor mechanics, Carpenters, Plumbers, Electricians, Hairdressers, Chefs, Florists and Veterinary nurses etc.

For more information, see *ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006* (cat. no. 1220.0).

Unemployed people People aged 15 years and over who, in the week prior to Census Night, did not have a job but were actively looking for work (either full-time or part-time) and were available to start.

Unpaid voluntary work Help willingly given in the form of time, service or skills, to a club, organisation or association in the 12 months prior to the Census. Unpaid voluntary work can include assisting at organised events and with sports organisations; helping with organised school events and activities; assisting in churches, hospitals, nursing homes and charities; and other kinds of volunteer work (e.g. emergency services). Applicable to people aged 15 years and over.

Urban Centre – Locality Urban Centres – Localities are only defined in each Census year and are based on grouping together Collection Districts to form specific defined areas according to certain population size and land use criteria. These criteria are based on those developed by Dr. GJR Linge in 1965. In broad terms, an Urban Centre is a population cluster of 1,000 or more people, while a Locality is a population cluster of between 200 and 999 people. For statistical purposes, people living in Urban Centres are classified as being in an urban area, while those in Localities are classified as being in a rural area.

For more information, see *Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0) and *Statistical Geography Volume 3 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Urban Centres/Localities, 2006* (cat. no. 2909.0).

Usual residence/residents Refers to the place where people usually lived or intended to live for a period of six months or more in 2006. All visitors to the dwelling have been excluded.

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