

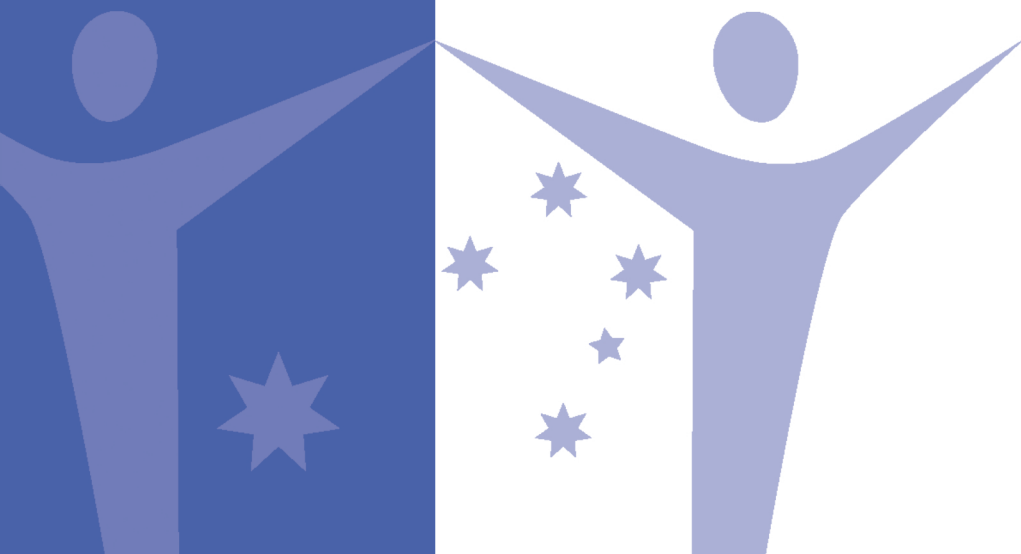
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MELBOURNE



... A Social Atlas



**2001 Census of
Population and Housing**

Melbourne
... A Social Atlas

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Regional Director

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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INQUIRIES

- For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.
- For further information about these statistics, contact Steve Gelsi on Melbourne 03 9615 7612.

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Introduction

ABOUT THIS ATLAS

This Social Atlas is one of a series of atlases of Australian capital cities. It contains maps illustrating a range of social, demographic and economic characteristics of the population of Melbourne using data collected in the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. A commentary accompanying each map briefly analyses these characteristics and highlights the main features. Commentary appearing in italics refers to other map topics contained in this atlas.

The region mapped in this atlas comprises the Urban Centres of Melbourne, Coldstream, Melton, Pakenham and Sunbury. In the commentaries, this region has been referred to simply as Melbourne.

The number of people counted in the Urban Centre of Melbourne on Census Night, 7 August 2001, excluding overseas visitors, was 3,132,900, Coldstream 1,812, Melton 32,007, Pakenham 11,283 and Sunbury 25,086. The total census count of the mapped area, excluding overseas visitors, was 3,203,088.

ABOUT THE CENSUS

The 2001 Census of Population and Housing aimed at counting every person who spent Census Night, 7 August 2001, in Australia. This included people in private dwellings, non-private dwellings, camping out, on vessels in or between Australian ports, and on overnight transport. All people, including visitors and tourists, were counted where they actually spent Census Night, which may not have been where they usually lived.

All private dwellings were counted, whether occupied or unoccupied. Occupied non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hospitals and prisons, were also included.

MAP TOPICS

A set of core topics has been selected from the characteristics of the population to enable comparability between atlases. In addition, some city-specific topics have been included in this atlas because of their particular relevance to Melbourne. These are: People born in Southern and Eastern Europe; People born in South-East Asia; People speaking Chinese languages at home; Managers, administrators and professionals; Elementary skilled workers; and People occupying medium or high density housing. Unless stated otherwise, maps in this atlas exclude overseas visitors to Australia.

STATISTICAL BOUNDARIES

Topics are mapped by Collection Districts (CDs), which are the smallest geographic areas used for collection and dissemination of census data. In towns and cities there are usually between 200 to 300 dwellings in each CD and where possible they have easily identified boundaries, such as streets and waterways.

CDs are the basic building blocks for the aggregation of statistics to larger areas, such as Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and Local Government Areas (LGAs). As can be seen from the maps, CDs vary in shape and size.

LGAs are geographic areas under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council. In Melbourne, LGAs comprise between two and four SLAs with the exception of Maribyrnong (C) where the SLA is the same as the LGA. LGAs used in the Census were those appearing in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0), effective 1 July 2001.

INTERPRETING THE MAPS

Each topic is mapped using different colours to represent different proportions of the mapped characteristic. With the exception of one topic, 'Population density', the maps express the various characteristics as a percentage of the relevant population; e.g., unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force. 'Population density' shows the number of people per square kilometre.

MAP SYMBOLS

Maps are oriented conventionally with north to the top of the page, and each map is accompanied by a legend showing the colour and values for each class of the mapped data. CDs containing less than 50 people have been left unshaded.






The maps show major roads, selected coastline and CD boundaries. The following symbols are used on the maps:

———	CD boundary
———	Coastline
———	Major roads

Topographic data are reproduced with permission of PSMA Australia.

MAP LEGEND

The map legend identifies the colours used to shade each class on a map e.g.

Per cent	
	30 or more
	22 – 30
	15 – 22
	9 – 15
	Less than 9

For simplicity, the ranges are shown as '15–22', '22–30' and so on. These should be read as, for example, 'from 15 to less than 22'. Individual values will appear in one range only.

CLASS INTERVAL SELECTION

Selecting appropriate class intervals for each map is a key aspect of representing statistical data. For each map, five classes have been used so that the reader is able to distinguish each class clearly. Class intervals which reflect the distribution of the data were calculated using the Dalenius-Hodges algorithm¹. 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 the topics, depending on the distribution of the population being mapped.

NON-RESIDENTIAL AND FARM LAND

No distinction has been drawn between residential land and non-residential and farm land within a CD. The census data are assumed to be homogeneous, or evenly spread, across the entire CD, even across large parklands and industrial estates, etc.

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

REFERENCE MAPS

Reference maps are also included with this atlas showing:

- SLAs in relation to the mapped area (pp. 76–7);
- Postal Areas based on CD boundaries (pp. 78–9); and
- selected locations noted in the text accompanying the maps (pp. 80–1).

These may be photocopied to produce overlays to be placed on the CD-based maps.

COMPARABILITY WITH 1996 ATLAS

Birthplace

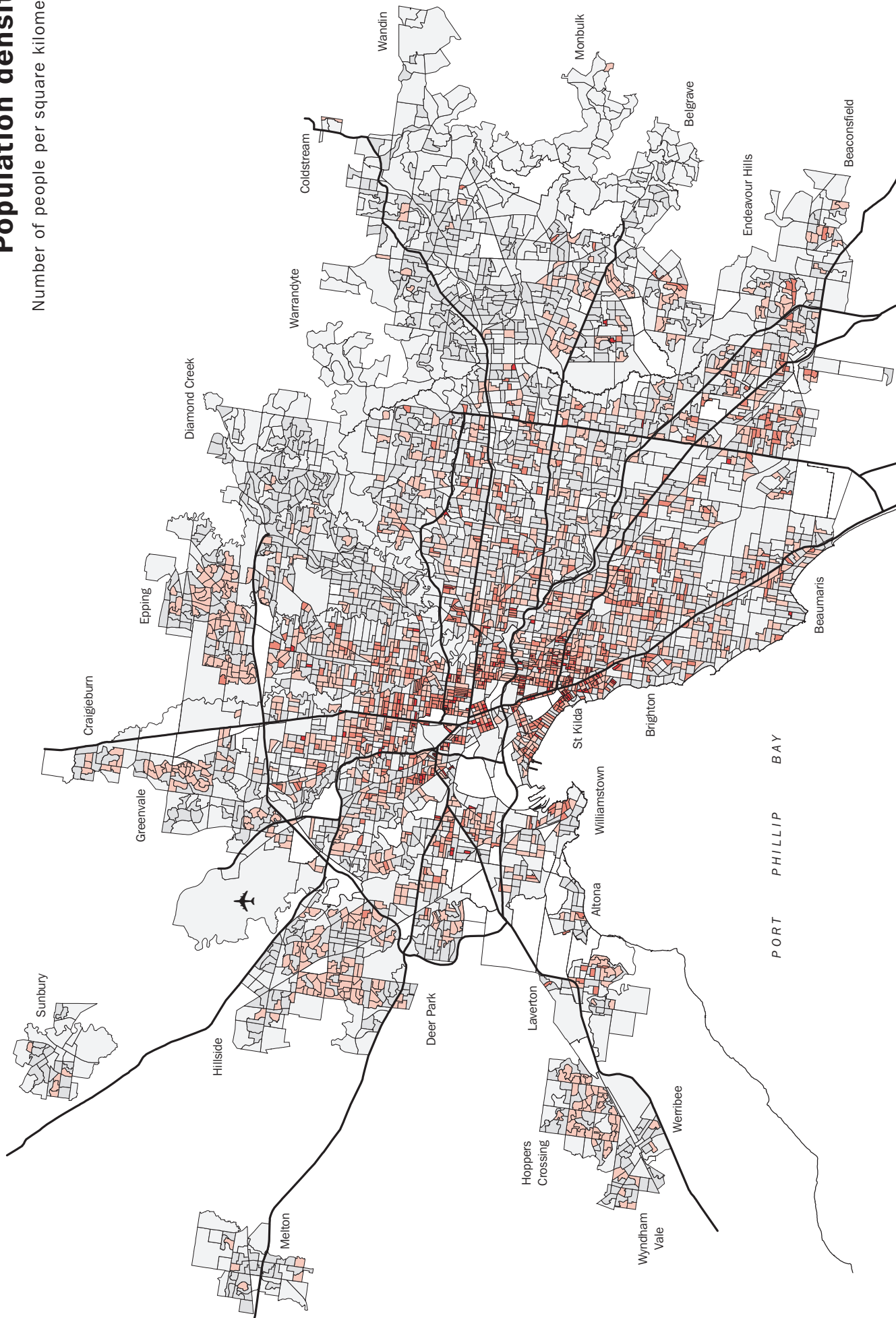
For the 2001 Census, birthplace was classified to the new *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (cat. no. 1269.0). In the 1996 Census, the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)* was used. This change in classification has had no impact on the data aggregated for inclusion in this atlas.

Qualifications

For the 2001 Census, qualifications data were coded to the new *Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)* (cat. no. 1272.0) which replaced the *ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ)* used for the 1996 Census. The new classification includes non-school qualifications such as Certificate Level qualifications which may be attained while the person is still attending school.

Population density

Number of people per square kilometre



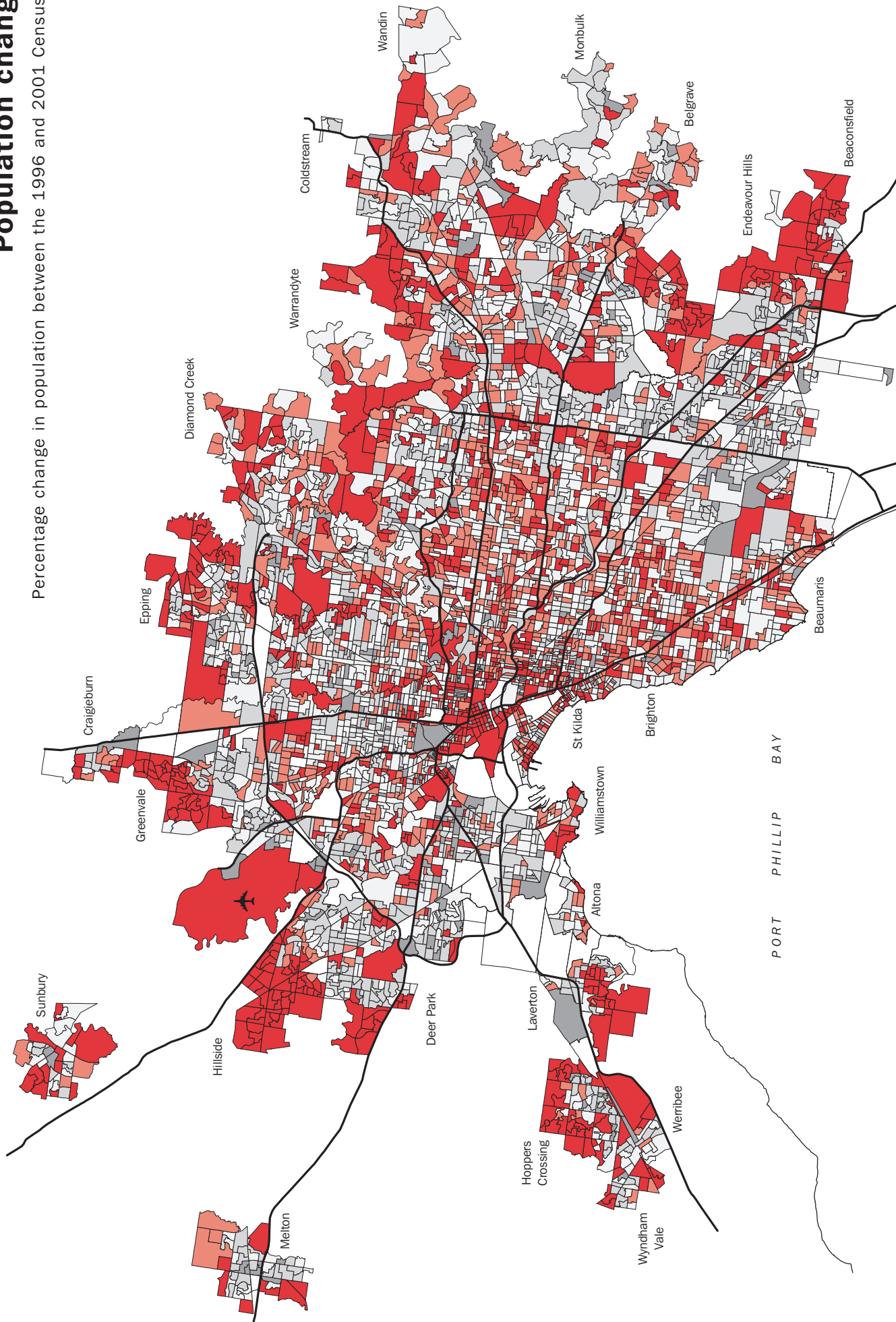
- At the 2001 Census 3,203,088 people were counted in Melbourne, excluding overseas visitors. This was over two-thirds (69.4%) of the population of Victoria. The overall population density for the mapped area in this atlas was 1,496 people per square kilometre.
- Population density is influenced by factors such as housing density, the number of people living in a dwelling, and the amount of non-residential land in a suburb, for example, parks, factories, educational institutions, airports and sporting facilities.
- The highest population densities were in the inner suburbs, particularly Fitzroy, Balclava, Flemington, Windsor, St Kilda West and Carlton. These areas also had a high proportion of *people occupying medium or high density housing*¹, and tended to have high percentages of rented dwellings and *dwellings with no motor vehicles*.
- The lowest population densities occurred in Melbourne's outer suburbs, particularly in the Dandenong Ranges to the east and along the Mornington Peninsula. Low densities on the Mornington Peninsula in part reflected the presence of holiday homes, with many dwellings unoccupied on Census Night. Other areas of low density were the industrial and freight handling areas in Port Melbourne and West Melbourne, and areas along the Maribyrnong and Yarra rivers.



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

Population change

Percentage change in population between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses

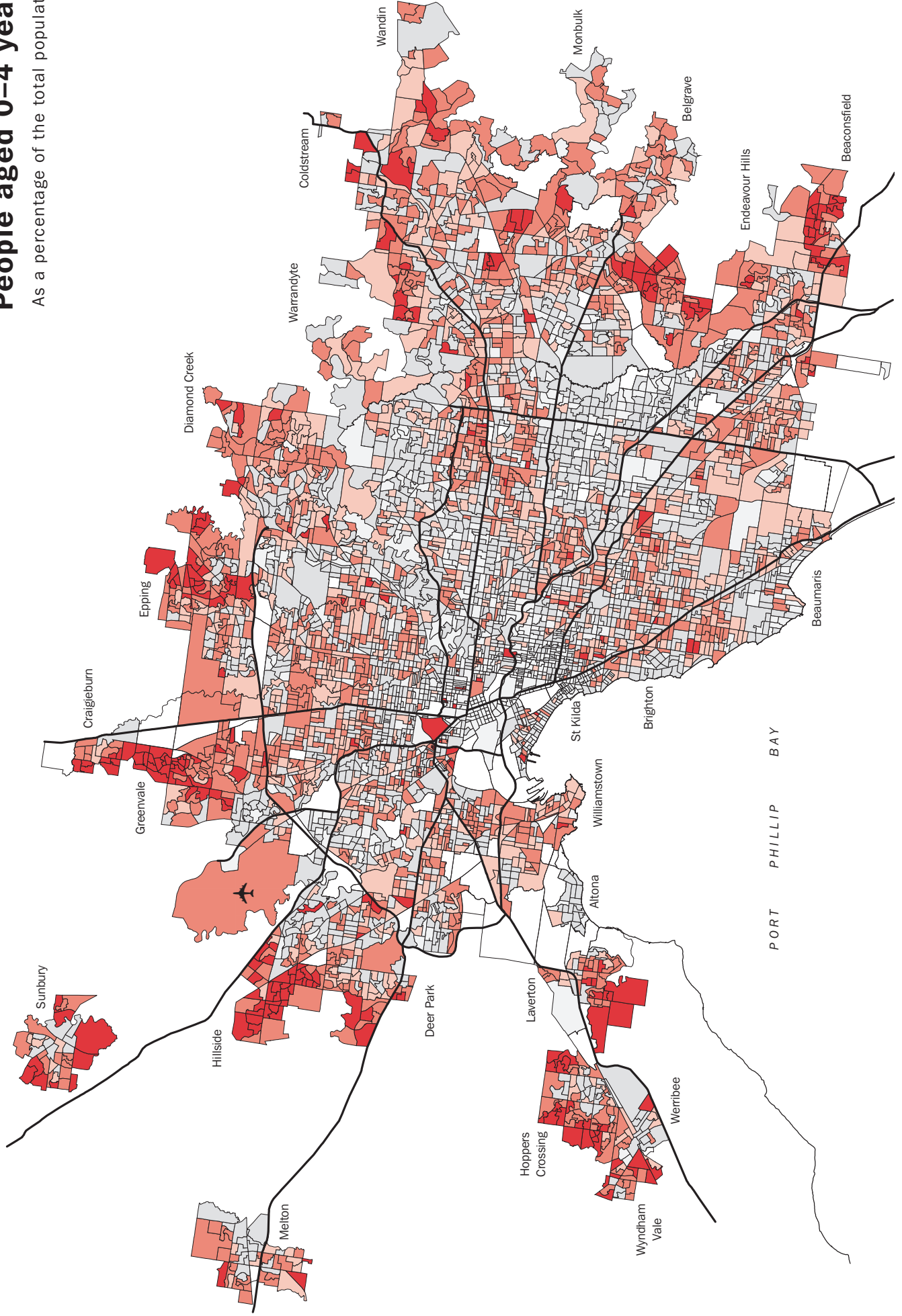


- The population of Melbourne, including overseas visitors, grew by 7.2% between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses. This change represents an estimated increase of more than 218,000 people.
- The highest rates of increase were predominantly in the outer areas of Melbourne where new housing developments were associated with strong population growth. This included the suburbs of Caroline Springs, Point Cook, Truganina, Tarnait, Burnside and Hillside in the west; Gowanbrae, Plenty, Roxburgh Park and South Morang in the north; Lysterfield in the east; and Lyndhurst and Narre Warren South in the south-east. These areas had high percentages of *couples with dependent children and home ownership*.
- Large increases in population were also recorded in the city centre, and in the inner suburbs of Docklands, Southbank, West Melbourne and Port Melbourne. Most of the growth in these areas was associated with an increase in medium or high density housing.
- Decreases in population were scattered throughout Melbourne, particularly in older established suburbs experiencing an ageing population. The original town centres of outlying growth areas such as Werribee, Melton, Sunbury, Frankston and Cranbourne also showed population declines.



People aged 0-4 years

As a percentage of the total population

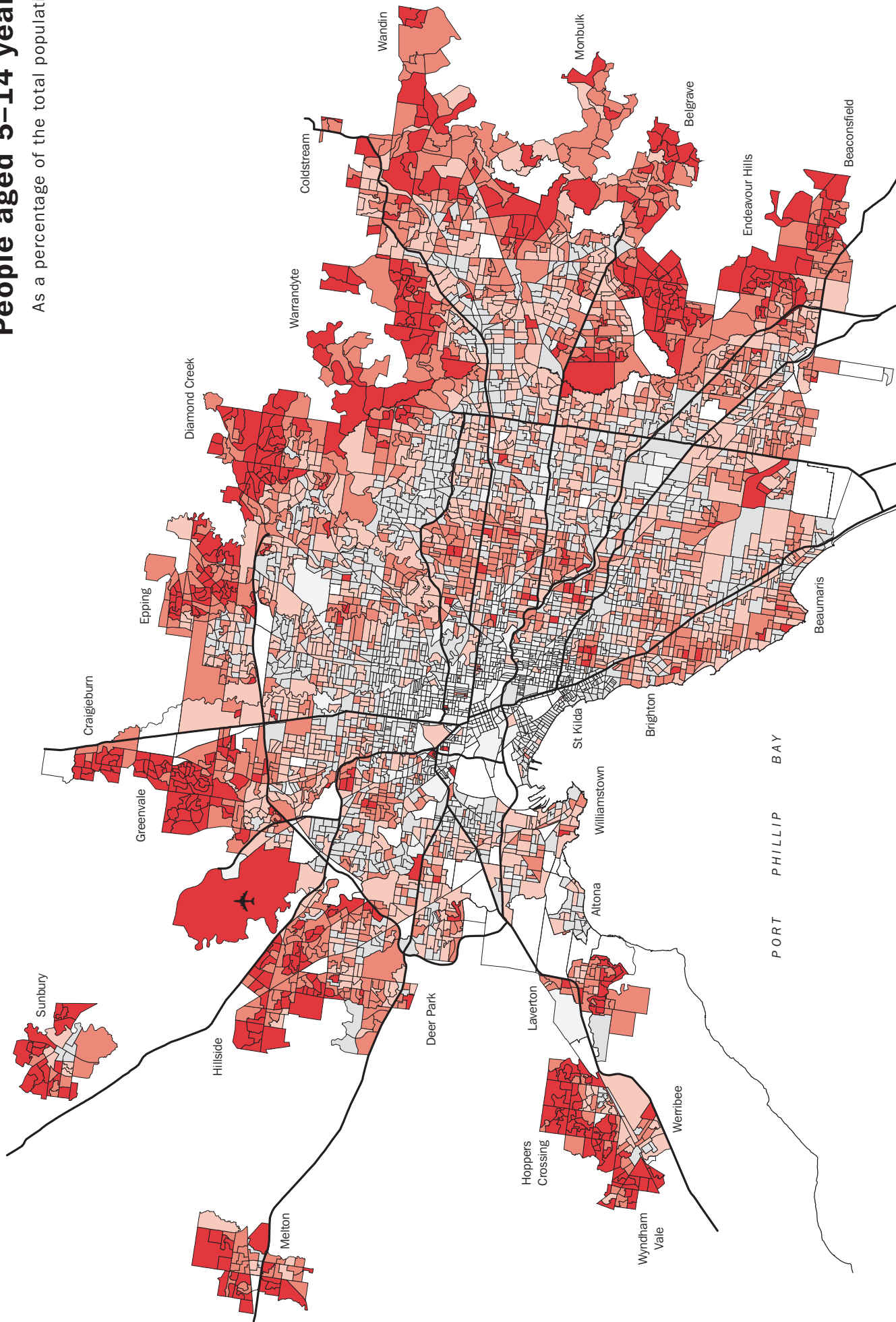


- Of the 3,203,088 people counted in Melbourne at the 2001 Census, 205,691 (6.4%) were aged less than 5 years. This compares with 7.2% at the 1991 Census and 6.9% in the 1996 Census, reflecting declining birth rates.
- Areas with the highest percentages of 0–4-year-olds were predominantly in the outer regions of Melbourne, particularly in Point Cook, Hillside and Sydenham in the west; Roxburgh Park, South Morang and Wattle Glen in the north; Kilsyth South in the east; and Cranbourne West and Narre Warren South in the south-east.
- These areas all had extensive new housing development in the previous 10 years, and had high percentages of *home ownership*.
- There were relatively low percentages of young children in high density inner areas including the city centre and the inner suburbs of Southbank, Parkville and South Yarra. These areas had comparatively high proportions of *people living alone*, *DINKs* and *people occupying medium or high density housing*.

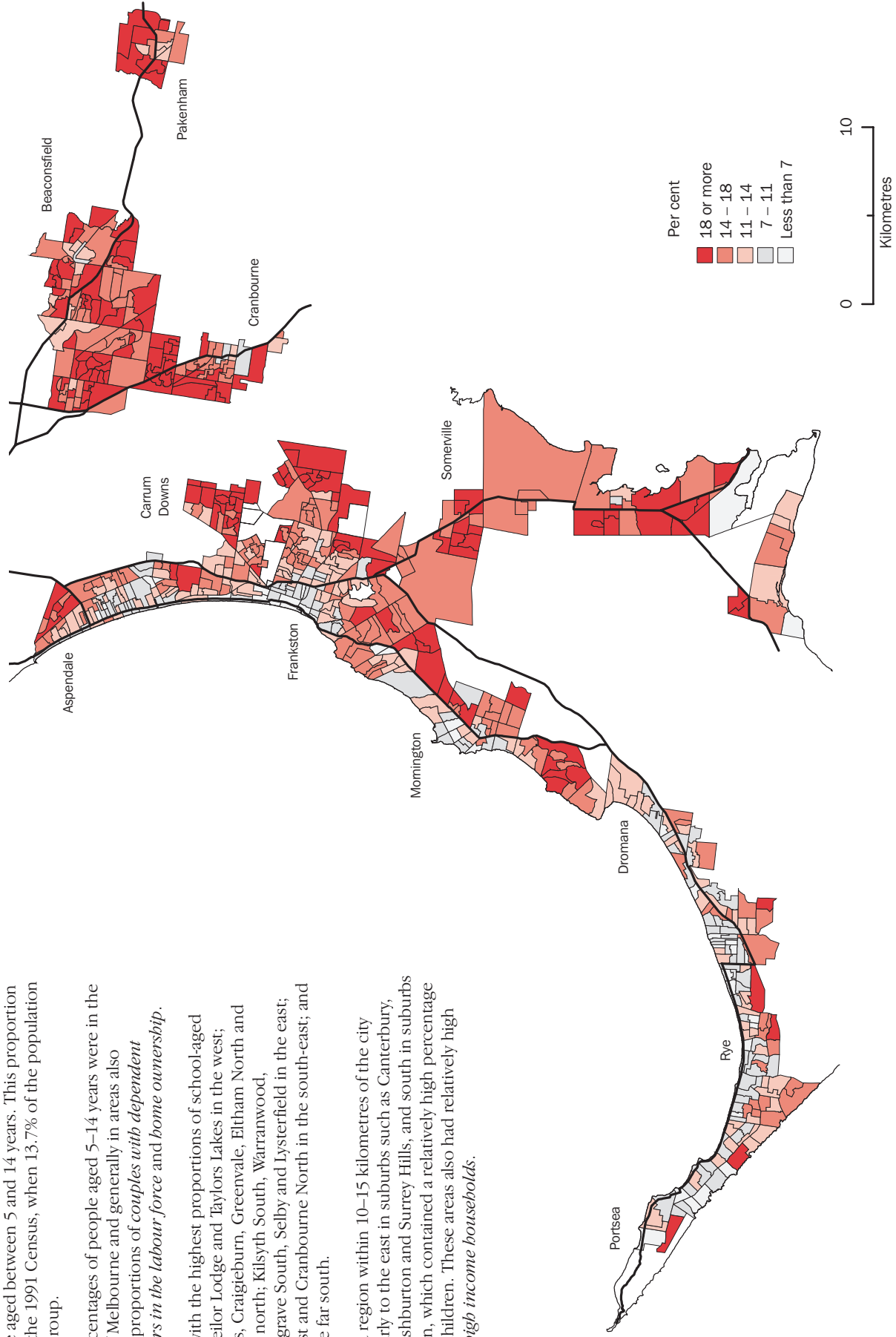


People aged 5-14 years

As a percentage of the total population

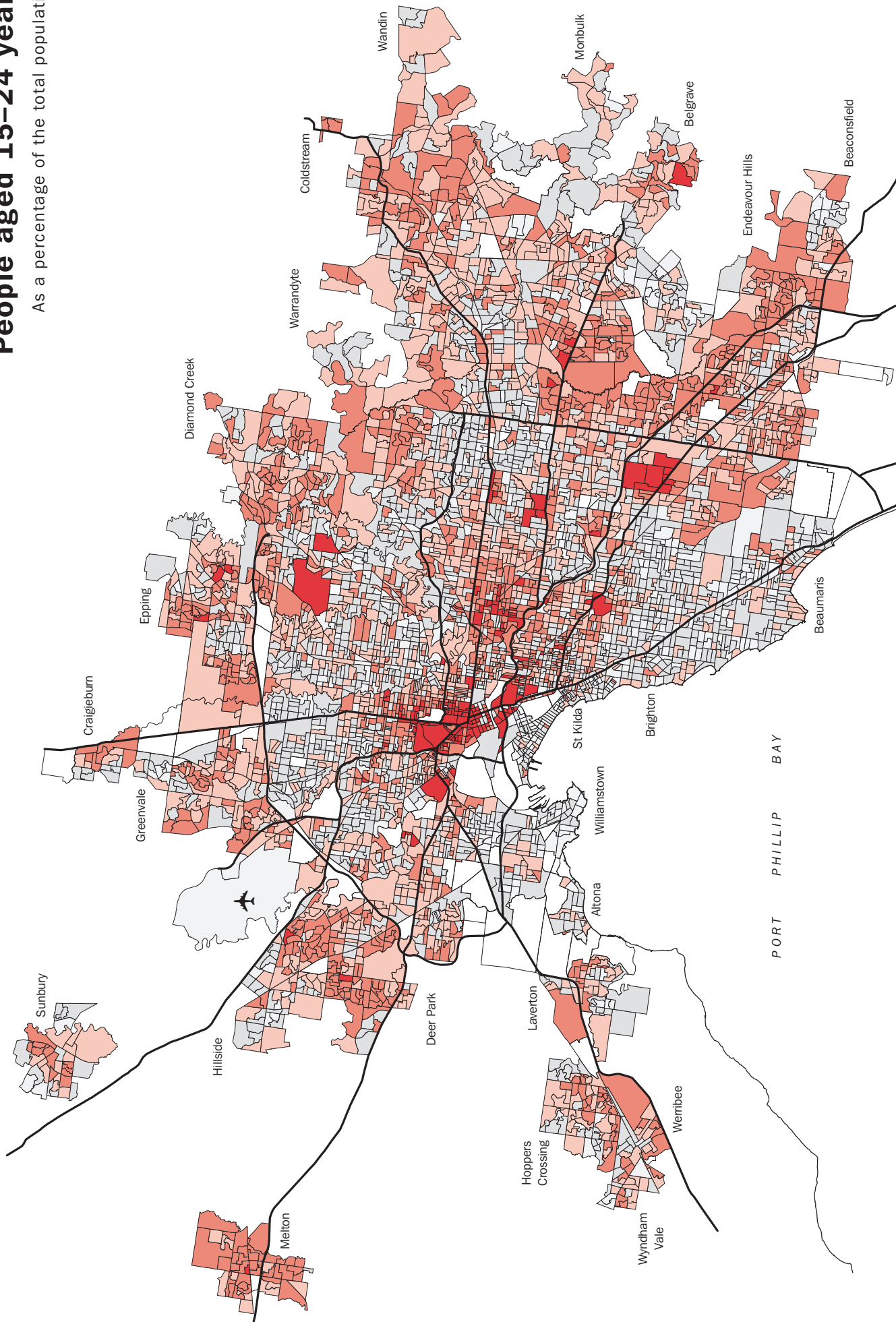


- At the 2001 Census 423,093 people, or 13.2% of the Melbourne population were aged between 5 and 14 years. This proportion has fallen since the 1991 Census, when 13.7% of the population was in this age group.
- The highest percentages of people aged 5–14 years were in the outer regions of Melbourne and generally in areas also containing high proportions of *couples with dependent children, mothers in the labour force and home ownership*.
- Outer suburbs with the highest proportions of school-aged children were Keilor Lodge and Taylors Lakes in the west; Meadow Heights, Craigieburn, Greenvale, Eltham North and St Helena in the north; Kilsyth South, Warranwood, Wonga Park, Belgrave South, Selby and Lysterfield in the east; Cranbourne West and Cranbourne North in the south-east; and Somerville in the far south.
- There was also a region within 10–15 kilometres of the city centre, particularly to the east in suburbs such as Canterbury, Balwyn North, Ashburton and Surrey Hills, and south in suburbs such as Hampton, which contained a relatively high percentage of school-aged children. These areas also had relatively high proportions of *high income households*.



People aged 15-24 years

As a percentage of the total population

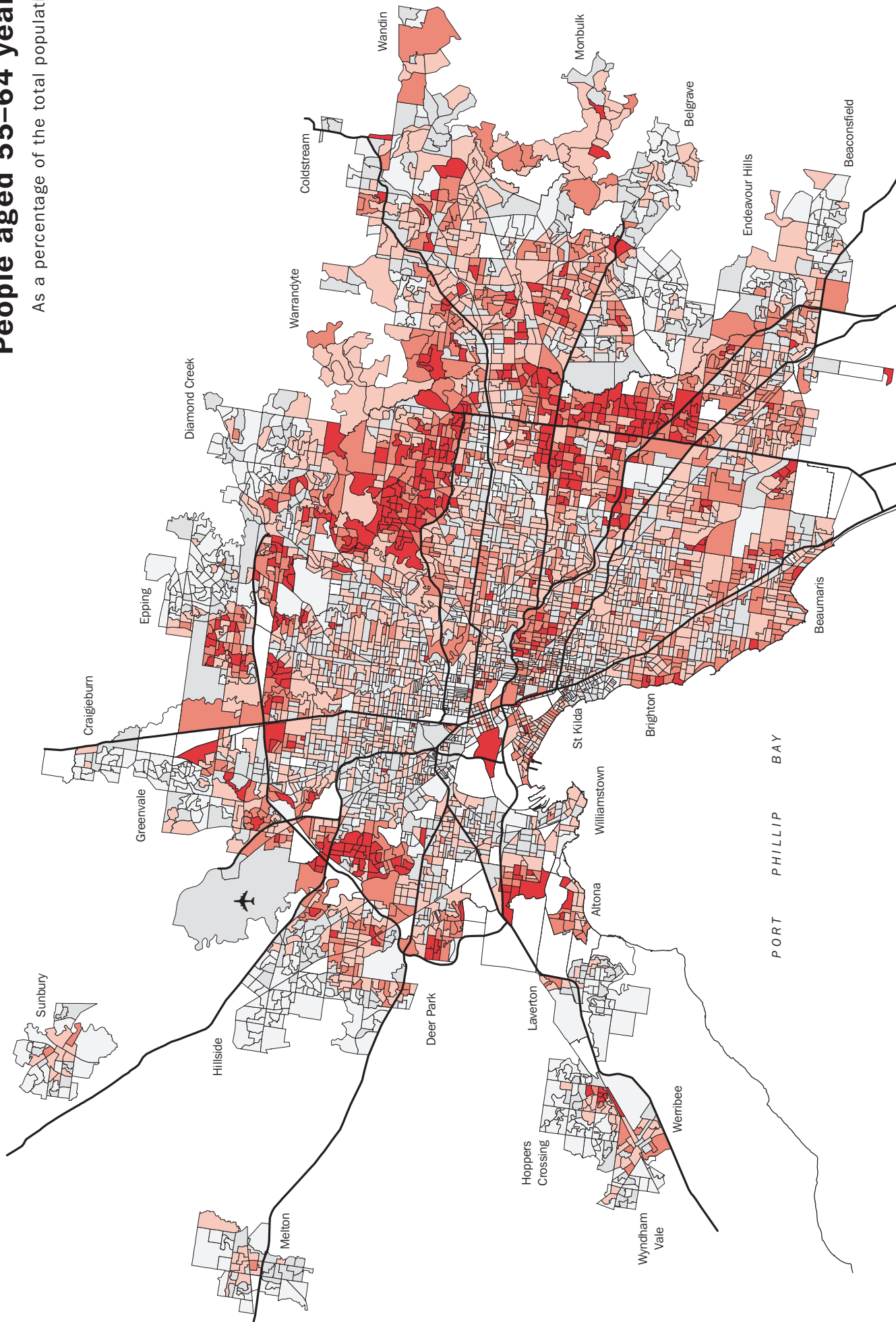


- At the 2001 Census there were 455,276 people aged 15–24 years in Melbourne, representing 14.2% of the population. The proportion of people in this age group continued to fall, from 16.9% in 1991 and 15.2% in 1996. The decline in the proportion of this age group reflects the fall in birth rates in Victoria since the 1970s and is an early indicator of an ageing population.
- People in this age group have a diversity of living arrangements, as they may be secondary or tertiary students, singles living alone or sharing accommodation, or couples with or without young families. For this reason people in this age group were spread fairly evenly through the mapped area.
- The highest concentrations of people aged 15–24 years were in the city centre and the inner suburbs of Parkville, Carlton, Southbank and West Melbourne. All these areas had more than 25% of their population in this age bracket, a large proportion of whom were students attending nearby tertiary institutions. These suburbs also had high percentages of *people occupying medium or high density housing and privately-owned rented dwellings*.
- There were particular concentrations in areas containing or near education or training institutions or associated accommodation, such as at the HMAS Cerberus Naval Base at Crib Point, the Bundoora campus of La Trobe University and the Clayton campus of Monash University.



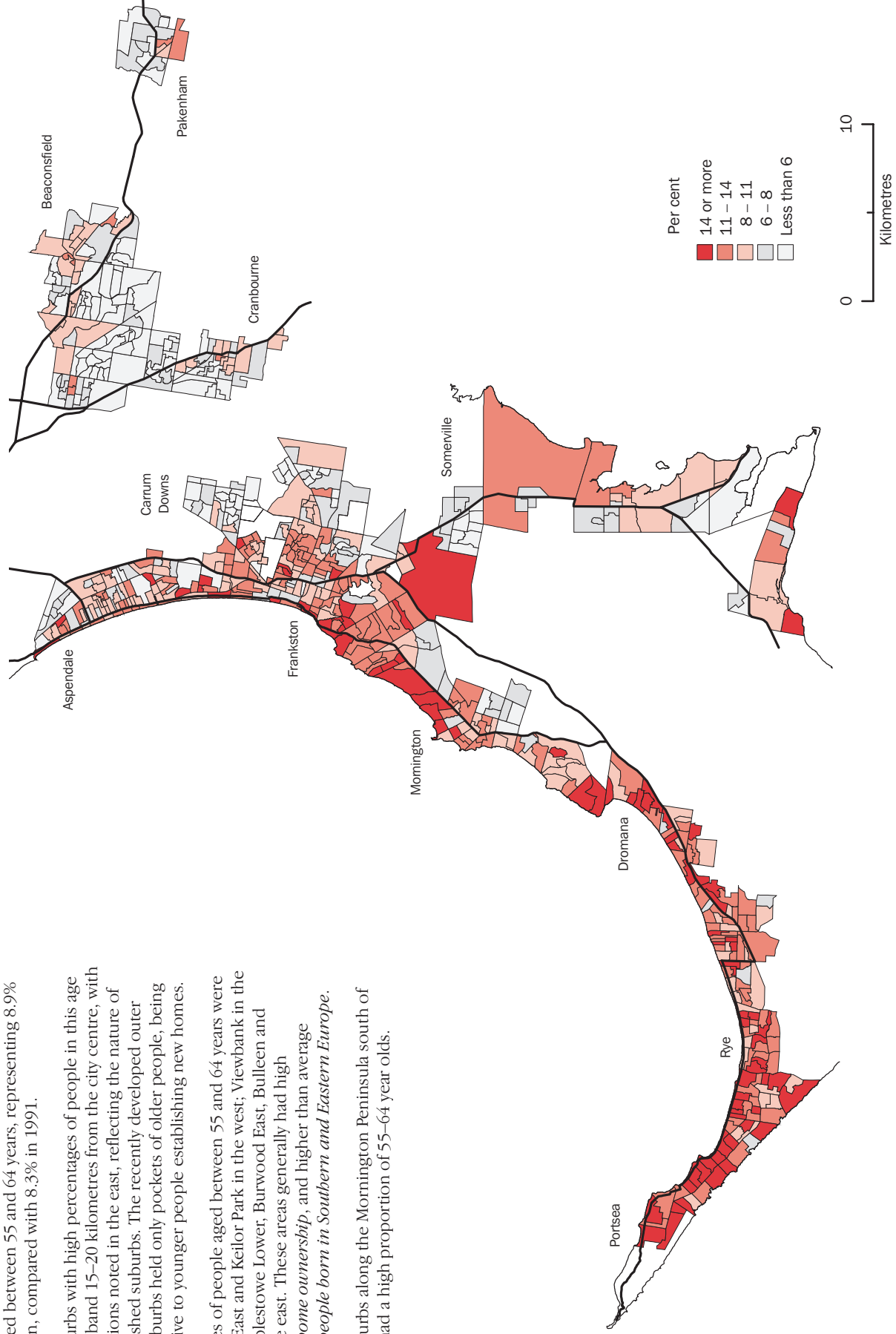
People aged 55-64 years

As a percentage of the total population



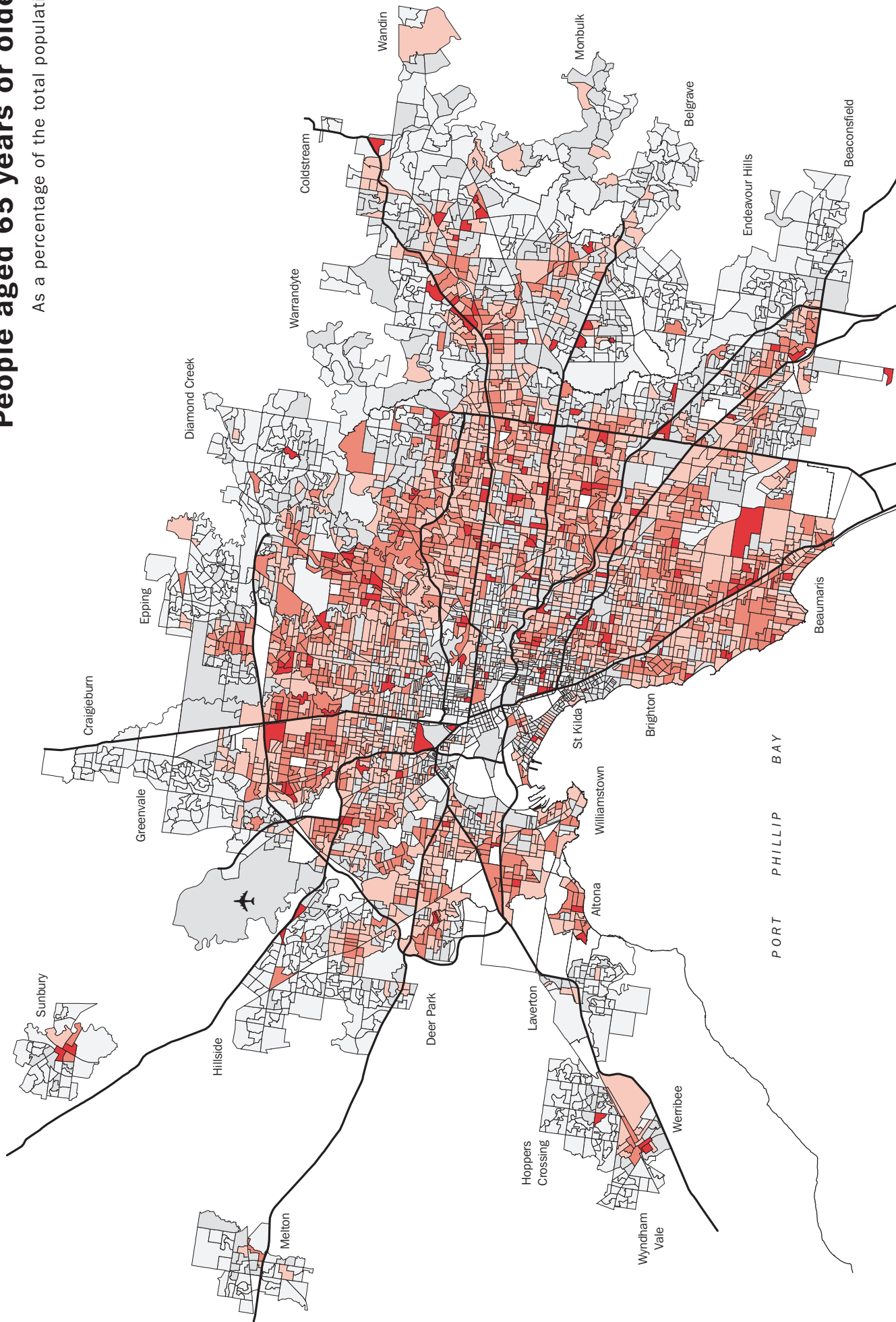
PORT PHILLIP BAY

- Of the 3,203,088 people in Melbourne at the 2001 Census, 284,798 were aged between 55 and 64 years, representing 8.9% of the population, compared with 8.3% in 1991.
- Most of the suburbs with high percentages of people in this age group were in a band 15–20 kilometres from the city centre, with large concentrations noted in the east, reflecting the nature of the older established suburbs. The recently developed outer metropolitan suburbs held only pockets of older people, being primarily attractive to younger people establishing new homes.
- High percentages of people aged between 55 and 64 years were found in Keilor East and Keilor Park in the west; Viewbank in the north; and Templestowe Lower, Burwood East, Bulleen and Doncaster in the east. These areas generally had high proportions of *home ownership*, and higher than average proportions of *people born in Southern and Eastern Europe*.
- The bayside suburbs along the Mornington Peninsula south of Frankston also had a high proportion of 55–64 year olds.

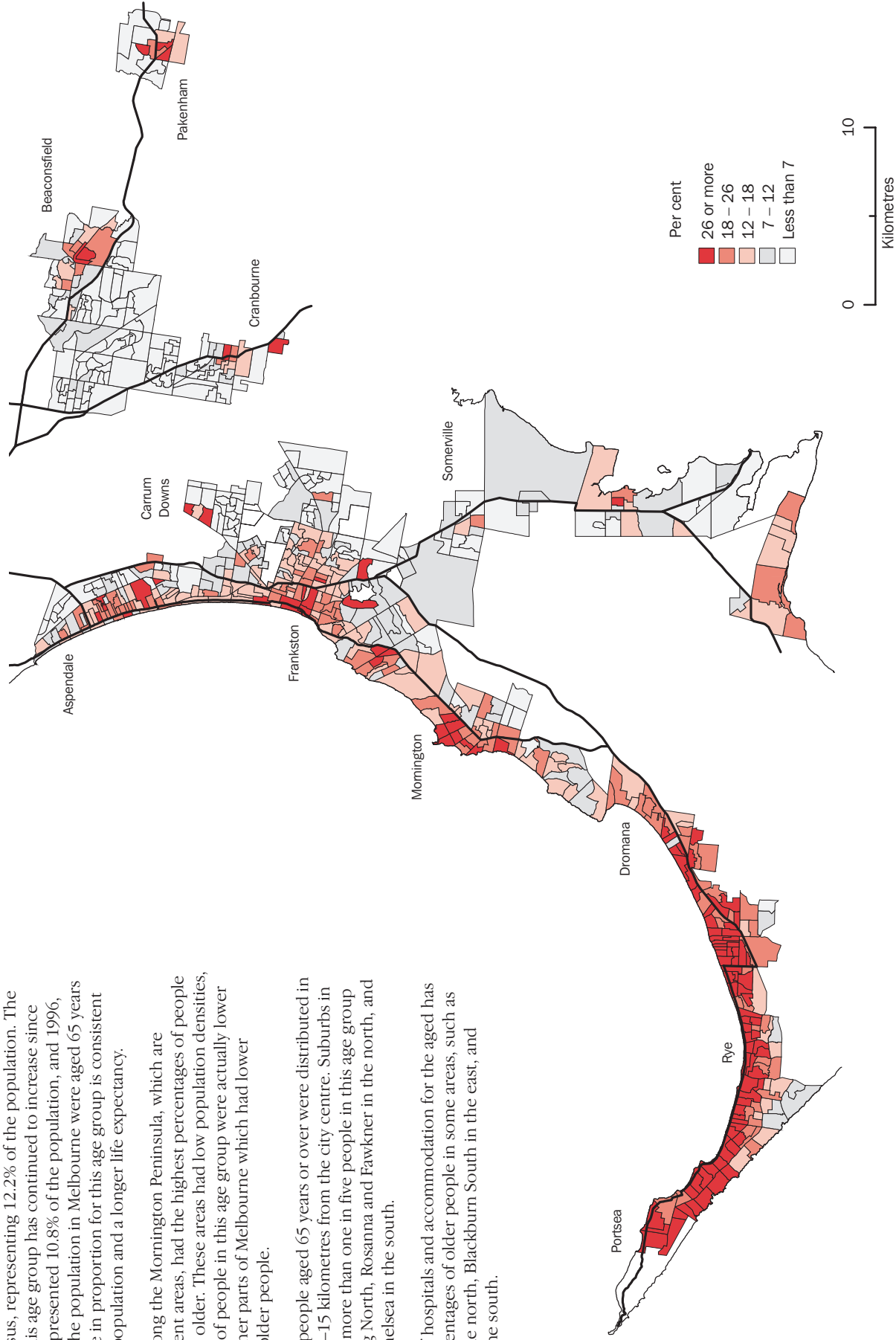


People aged 65 years or older

As a percentage of the total population

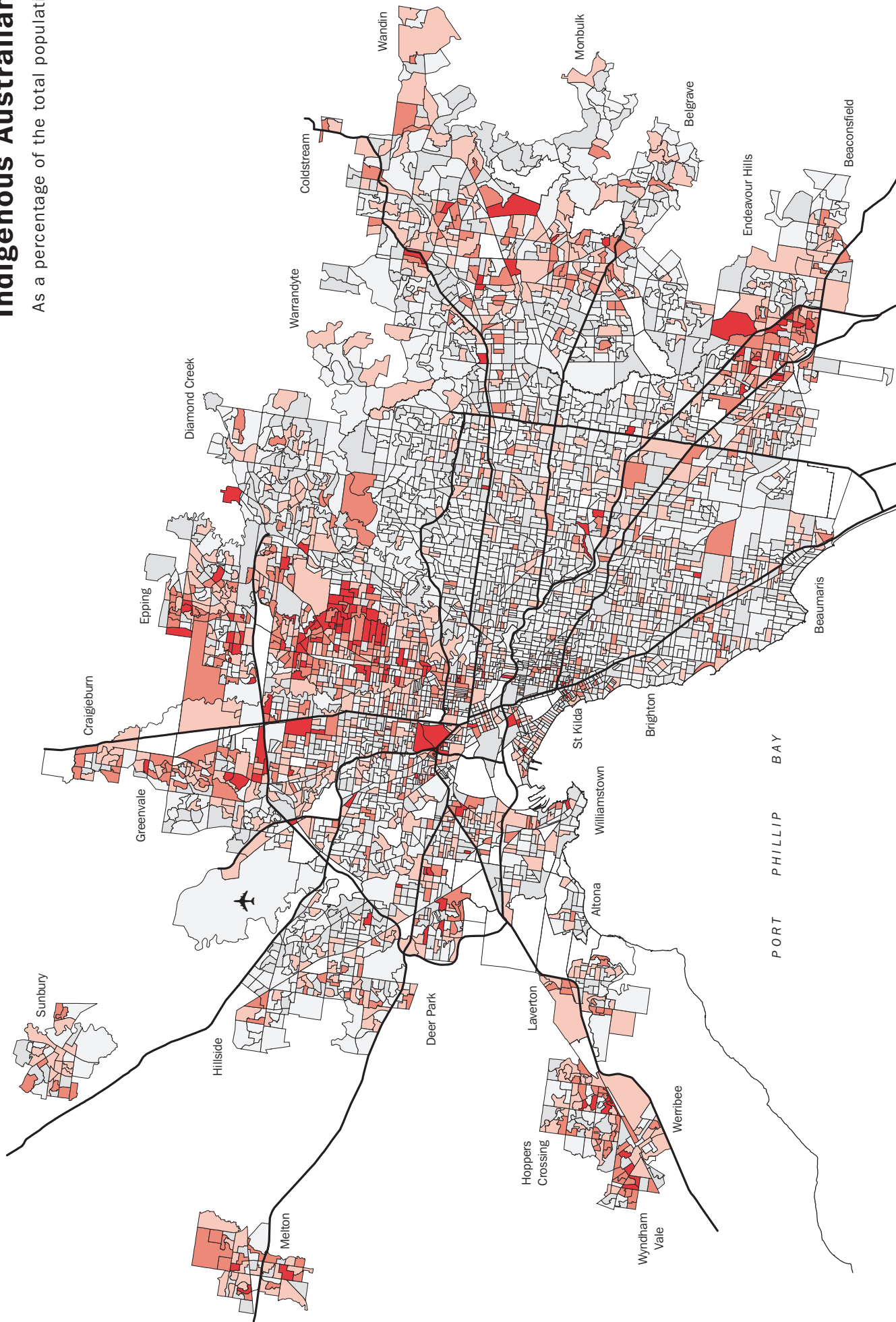


- There were 391,715 people aged 65 years or older in Melbourne at the 2001 Census, representing 12.2% of the population. The proportion of this age group has continued to increase since 1991, when it represented 10.8% of the population, and 1996, when 11.7% of the population in Melbourne were aged 65 years or over. This rise in proportion for this age group is consistent with an ageing population and a longer life expectancy.
- Bayside areas along the Mornington Peninsula, which are popular retirement areas, had the highest percentages of people aged 65 years or older. These areas had low population densities, so the numbers of people in this age group were actually lower than in many other parts of Melbourne which had lower proportions of older people.
- The majority of people aged 65 years or over were distributed in a band about 10–15 kilometres from the city centre. Suburbs in this region with more than one in five people in this age group included Coburg North, Rosanna and Fawkner in the north, and Caulfield and Chelsea in the south.
- The presence of hospitals and accommodation for the aged has led to high percentages of older people in some areas, such as Heidelberg in the north, Blackburn South in the east, and Heatherton in the south.



Indigenous Australians

As a percentage of the total population

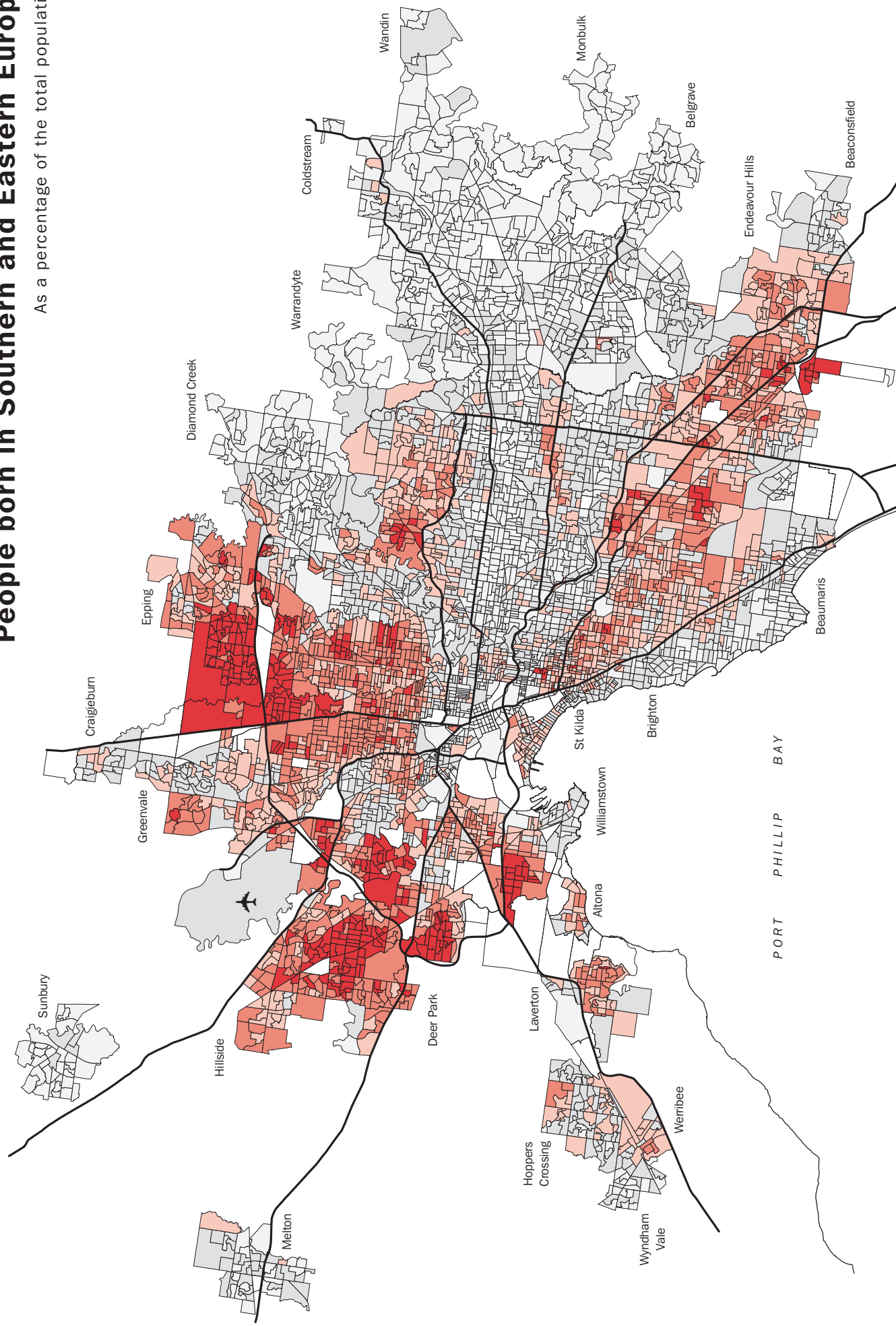


- At the 2001 Census 11,163 people in Melbourne indicated that they were Indigenous Australians (Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders). This represented 0.4% of the Melbourne population, the lowest proportion of all capital cities in Australia. Indigenous Australians represented 0.3% of Melbourne's population in 1991, and this rise may be partly attributable to an increased willingness of Indigenous Australians to identify themselves as such. Of the 25,078 Indigenous Australians in Victoria on Census Night, 44.5% were counted in Melbourne.
- The Indigenous Australian population was relatively young, with a median age of 22 years, compared with a median age of 34 years for the total population. Of the Indigenous Australians counted in Melbourne, 35.8% were aged less than 15 years and 2.9% were aged 65 years or older. The percentages for the total Melbourne population were 19.6% and 12.2% respectively.
- The highest proportions of Indigenous Australians were located in Heidelberg West, Bellfield, Broadmeadows and Heidelberg Heights in the north; the inner suburb of Collingwood; Doveton in the south-east; and Essendon North in the west.
- Pockets of Indigenous Australians were also noted in the far southern suburbs including Hastings, Frankston North and Rosebud West.



People born in Southern and Eastern Europe

As a percentage of the total population



- Of the 928,217 people born overseas in Melbourne at the 2001 Census, there were 276,206 people born in Southern and Eastern Europe. This was 9.1% of the total Melbourne population and 29.8% of the overseas-born population.
- The country which contributed most to this population group was Italy (28.3% of people born in Southern and Eastern Europe), followed by Greece (19.9%), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) (6.6%) and Poland (6.5%). Over 78% of the people born in Southern and Eastern Europe had arrived in Australia before 1980 and the majority (52.6%) of all people born in this region were aged 55 years or older.
- The highest concentrations of people born in Southern and Eastern Europe were in the northern and western suburbs, and there were also high percentages in some eastern, south-eastern and southern suburbs. Areas with the highest proportions of people born in Southern and Eastern Europe included Thomastown, Lalor, Fawkner and Reservoir in the north; Ardeer, St Albans, Avondale Heights, Altona North and Sunshine West in the west; Bulleen in the east; and Dandenong South in the south-east.
- The distribution of people born in Southern and Eastern Europe was similar to the distribution of *people not fluent in English*.

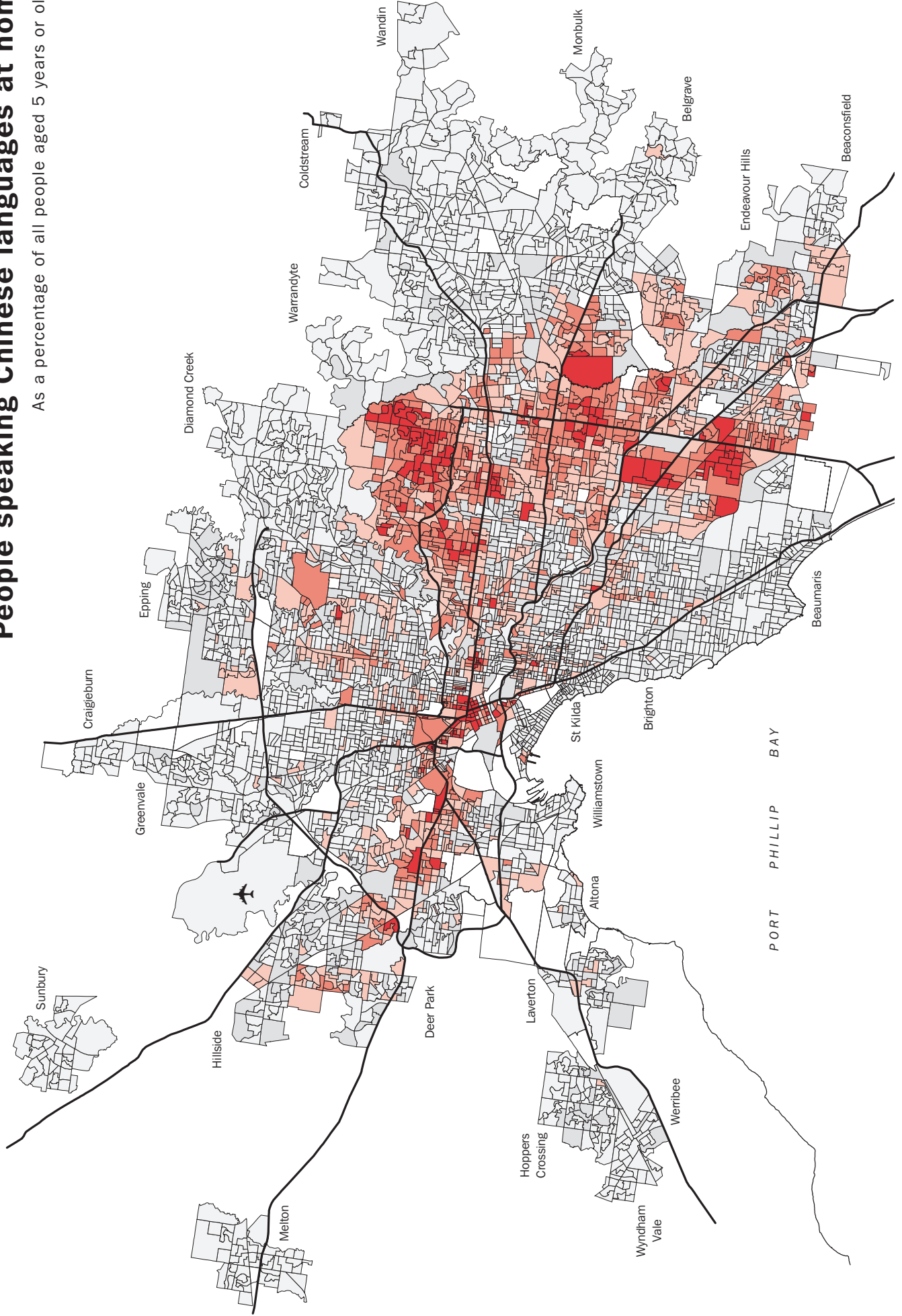


- In Melbourne, there were 138,855 people who were born in South-East Asia, representing 4.6% of the total Melbourne population and 15.0% of the overseas-born population at the 2001 Census. The proportion of people born in South-East Asia has increased over the last ten years from 3.7% in 1991.
- Of the people born in South-East Asia, 40.1% were born in Viet Nam. The other main birthplaces were Malaysia (16.9%) and the Philippines (14.3%). The majority (86.6%) of people born in South-East Asia had arrived in Australia since 1980 with 20.8% of all people born in this region arriving since 1996. The majority (59.5%) of all people born in South-East Asia were aged less than 40 years.
- People born in South-East Asia were highly concentrated in two distinct regions of Melbourne, in the west and in the south-east. Concentrated settlement patterns of this birthplace group may be influenced by the former Maribyrnong and Springvale migrant hostels, as well as family ties, language difficulties and the availability of community support in these areas. The suburbs of Braybrook, Sunshine North, Mairdstone and Footscray in the west; and Springvale, Springvale South and Keysborough in the south-east had the highest proportions of people born in South-East Asia. These suburbs also had high percentages of *people not fluent in English*.
- There were also high percentages of South-East Asian-born people in the city centre and inner suburbs of Southbank, Carlton and West Melbourne.



People speaking Chinese languages at home

As a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

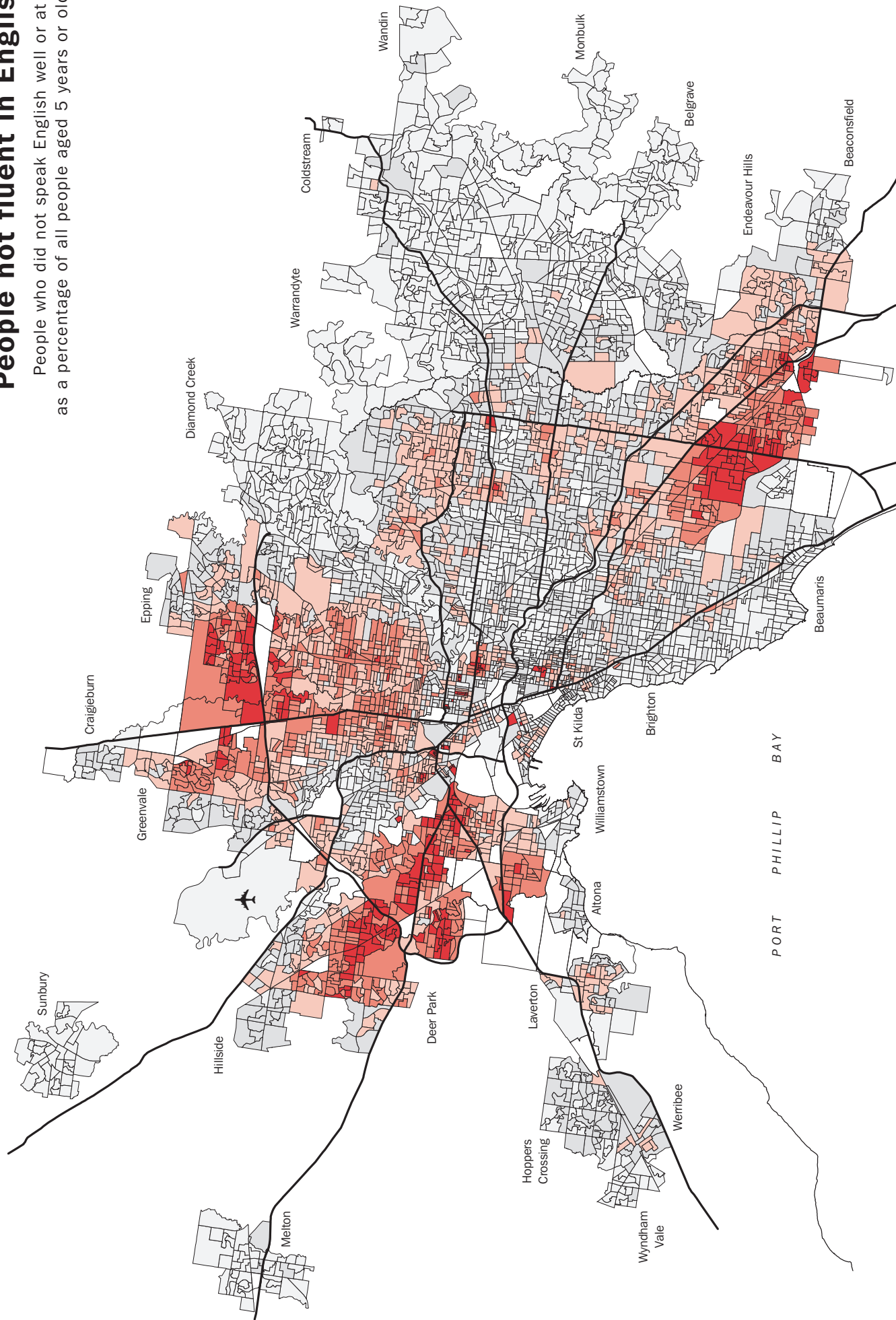


- At the 2001 Census, 104,747 people in Melbourne stated that they spoke a Chinese language at home. This was 3.7% of the population aged 5 years or older, an increase from 2.6% in 1991.
- The most common overseas birthplaces for people who spoke a Chinese language at home were China (32.4%), Malaysia (14.1%), Hong Kong (13.2%) and Viet Nam (10.4%). Australian-born people comprised 13.1% of all people speaking Chinese languages at home. Cantonese (53.8% of all people speaking Chinese languages) and Mandarin (34.1%) were the major Chinese languages spoken, and of all people speaking Chinese at home 25.9% were not fluent in English.
- Chinese-speaking people were highly concentrated in the eastern and south-eastern suburbs. Box Hill, Doncaster East, Doncaster and Glen Waverley in the east; and Springvale, Springvale South and Clayton South in the south-east contained the highest proportions of people speaking Chinese at home. The south-eastern suburbs also contained high proportions of *people born in South-East Asia* and *people not fluent in English*.
- There were also high percentages of people speaking Chinese languages at home in the city centre and some western and inner suburbs such as Flemington, Carlton, North Melbourne, West Melbourne and Southbank.

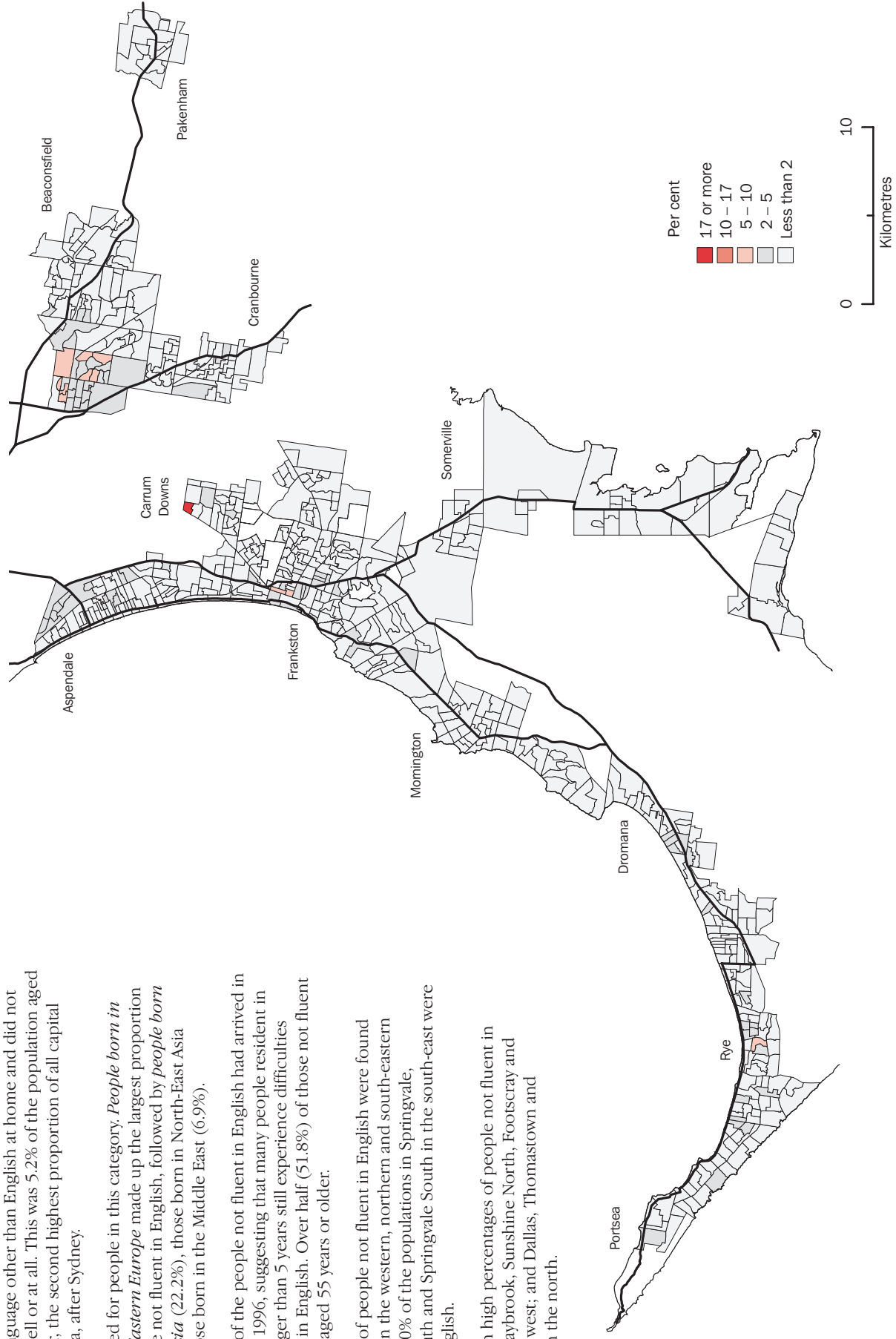


People not fluent in English

People who did not speak English well or at all as a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

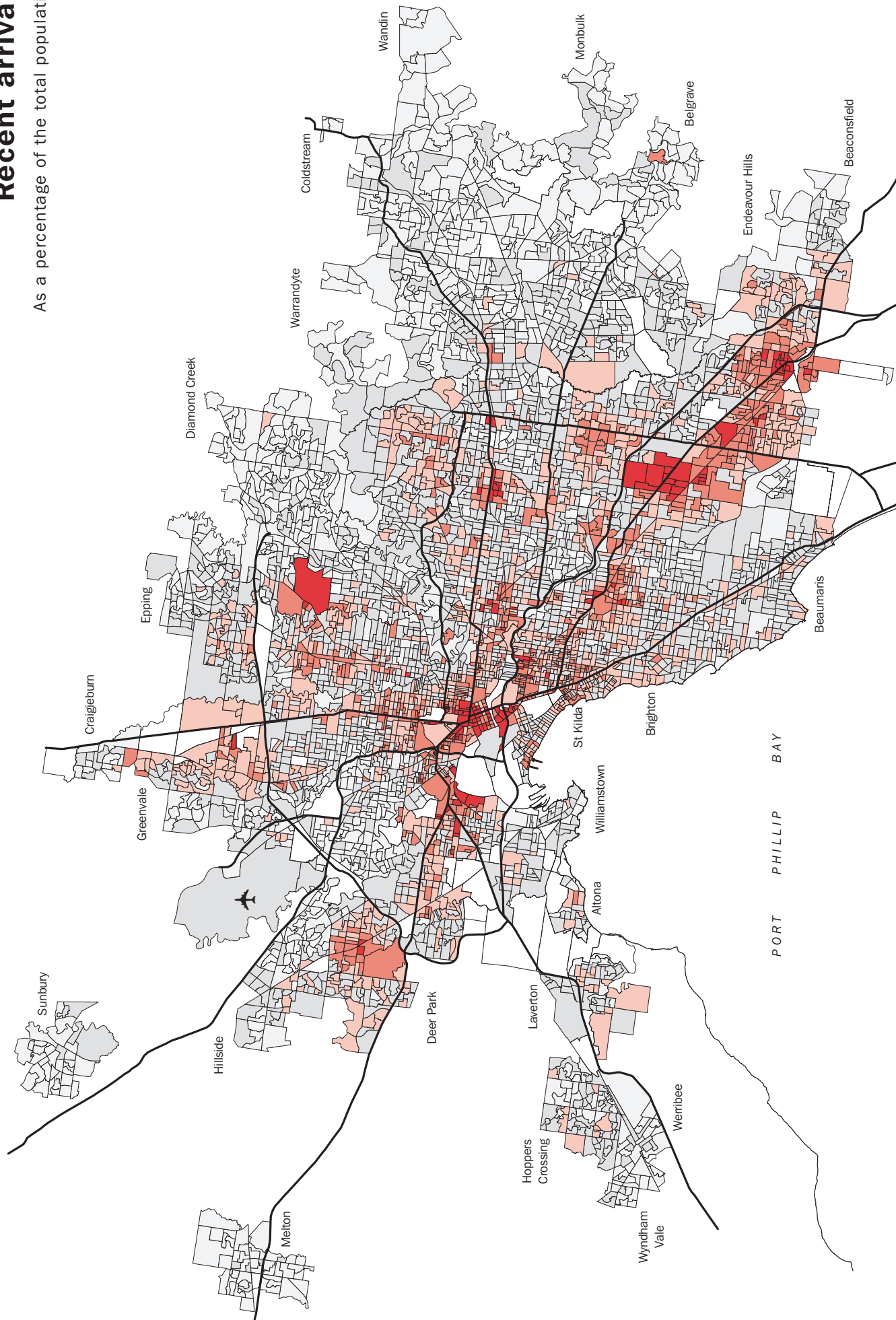


- At the 2001 Census there were 148,179 people in Melbourne who spoke a language other than English at home and did not speak English well or at all. This was 5.2% of the population aged 5 years and over, the second highest proportion of all capital cities in Australia, after Sydney.
- Birthplaces varied for people in this category. *People born in Southern and Eastern Europe* made up the largest proportion (43.7%) of those not fluent in English, followed by *people born in South-East Asia* (22.2%), those born in North-East Asia (12.7%) and those born in the Middle East (6.9%).
- More than 80% of the people not fluent in English had arrived in Australia before 1996, suggesting that many people resident in Australia for longer than 5 years still experience difficulties communicating in English. Over half (51.8%) of those not fluent in English were aged 55 years or older.
- Concentrations of people not fluent in English were found predominantly in the western, northern and south-eastern suburbs. Over 20% of the populations in Springvale, Dandenong South and Springvale South in the south-east were not fluent in English.
- Other areas with high percentages of people not fluent in English were Braybrook, Sunshine North, Footscray and St Albans in the west; and Dallas, Thomastown and Campbellfield in the north.



Recent arrivals

As a percentage of the total population

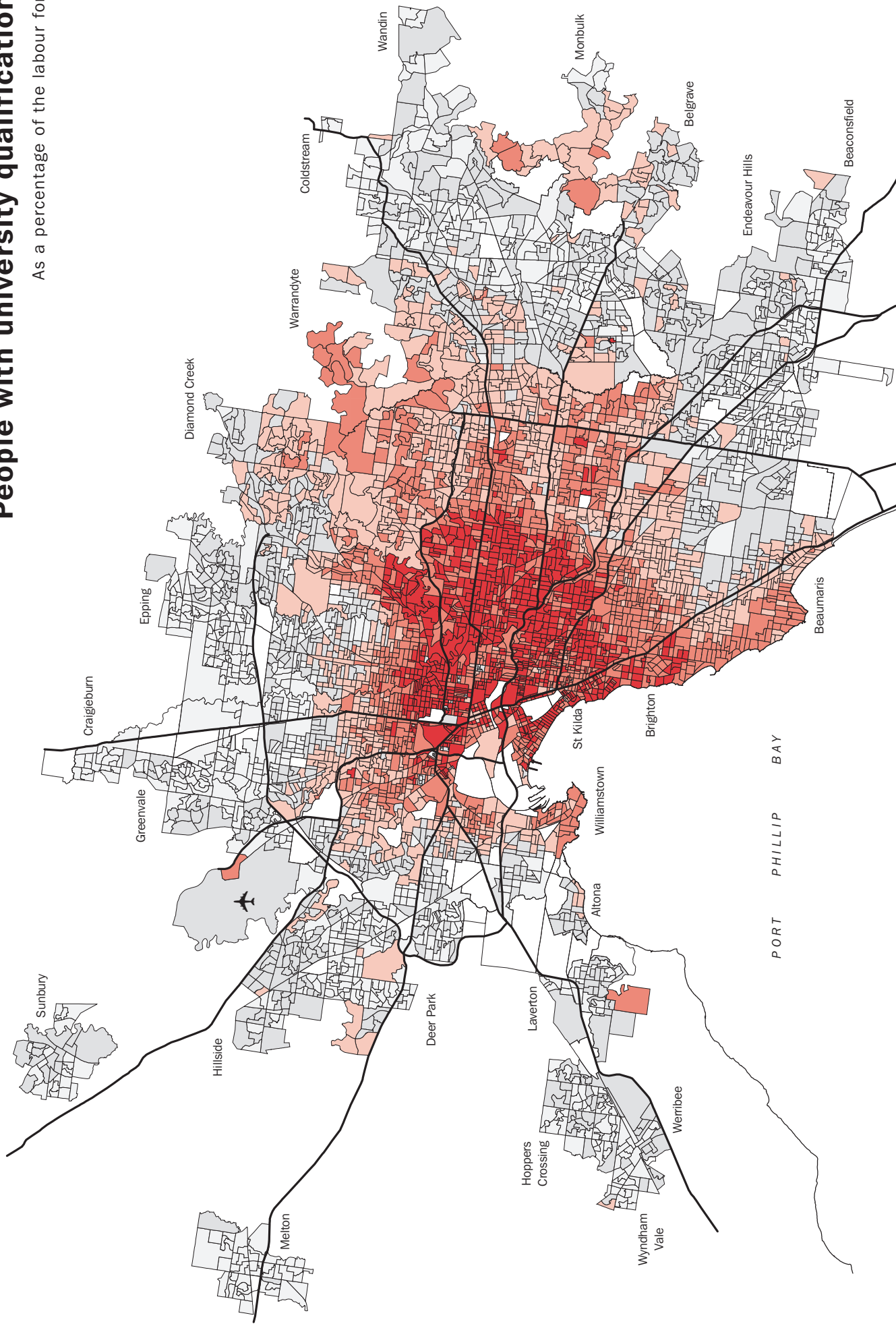


- At the 2001 Census there were 135,867 overseas-born people in Melbourne who arrived in Australia after 1 January, 1996 intending to stay for at least a year. This was 4.6% of the population and 15.3% of the overseas-born people counted in Melbourne. In 1991, 6.2% of Melbourne's population had arrived in the previous 5 years.
- Europe, including the United Kingdom and Ireland, remained a major source of immigrants, with 21.0% of recent arrivals coming from there. Other major regions that contributed to the population of recent arrivals included South-East Asia (20.4%), North-East Asia (15.6%), South and Central Asia (13.3%) and New Zealand (10.3%). There was also a growing number of people coming from the Middle East (5.5% of recent arrivals). Recent arrivals were comparatively young, with 71.4% being aged less than 35 years.
- Suburbs where over a quarter of people were recent arrivals included the city centre and the inner suburbs of Southbank and Carlton. More than 55% of these people were university students. University students also made up large proportions of the recent arrivals in other suburbs containing or near tertiary institutions including North Melbourne, West Melbourne, Parkville, Clayton, Malvern East and Bundoora.
- Dandenong and Dandenong South in the south-east; Box Hill in the east; and Footscray in the west also had high percentages of recent arrivals.



People with university qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

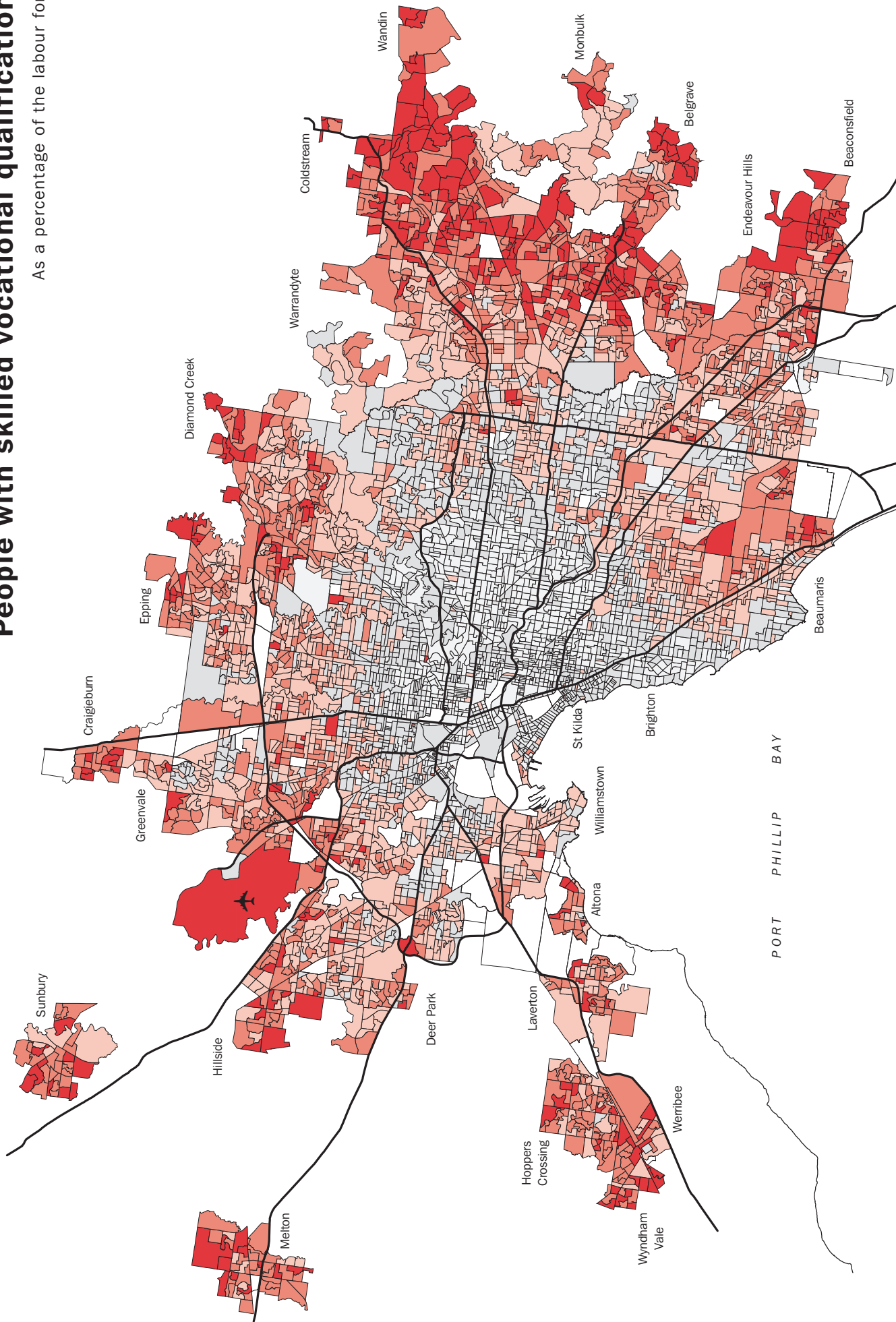


- At the 2001 Census there were 357,185 people in the labour force with a degree or higher qualification in Melbourne. This represented 23.6% of the Melbourne labour force, compared with 14.6% in 1991.
- Of those with university qualifications, 74.4% held a Bachelor degree, 13.6% held a higher degree and 12.0% held a postgraduate diploma. The proportions of males and females with university qualifications were evenly split, and over one-third (34.4%) of all people with university qualifications had completed their highest qualification since 1996.
- High levels of people with university qualifications were concentrated in the eastern, southern and inner suburbs, within 10 kilometres of the city centre. These areas also had high proportions of *high income households* and *managers, administrators and professionals*.
- The inner suburbs of Carlton North, Princes Hill, Clifton Hill, Fitzroy North, East Melbourne and Fitzroy all had more than 48% of their labour force with university qualifications. Similarly high levels were found in Canterbury and Kew in the east and Caulfield North in the south.

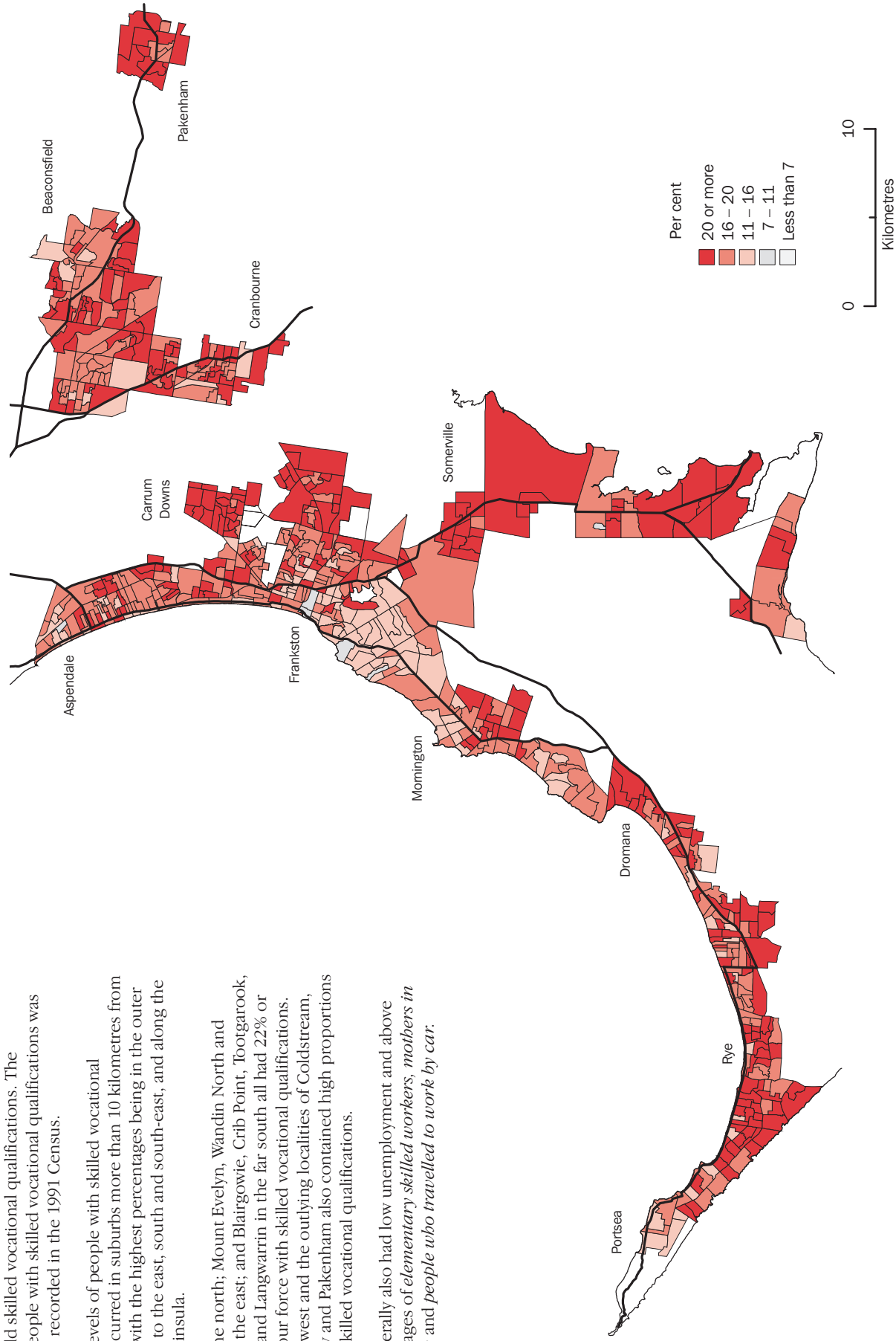


People with skilled vocational qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

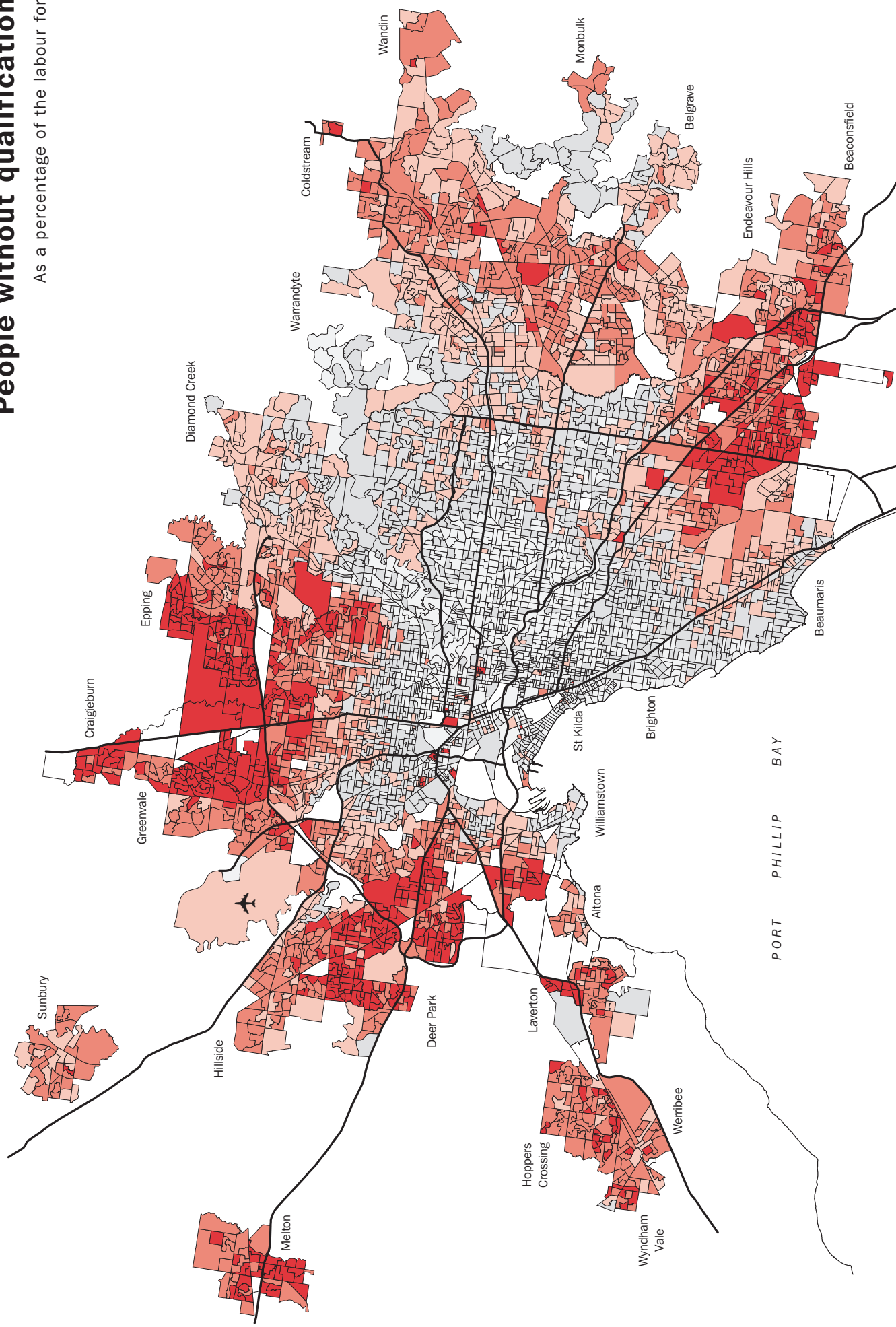


- At the 2001 Census 202,013 people, or 13.4% of the Melbourne labour force, held skilled vocational qualifications. The proportion of people with skilled vocational qualifications was the same as that recorded in the 1991 Census.
- Relatively high levels of people with skilled vocational qualifications occurred in suburbs more than 10 kilometres from the city centre, with the highest percentages being in the outer areas, especially to the east, south and south-east, and along the Mornington Peninsula.
- Wattle Glen in the north; Mount Evelyn, Wandin North and Kilsyth South in the east; and Blairgowrie, Crib Point, Tootgarook, Somerville, Rye and Langwarrin in the far south all had 22% or more of the labour force with skilled vocational qualifications. Werribee in the west and the outlying localities of Coldstream, Melton, Sunbury and Pakenham also contained high proportions of people with skilled vocational qualifications.
- These areas generally also had low unemployment and above average percentages of *elementary skilled workers*, *mothers in the labour force* and *people who travelled to work by car*.

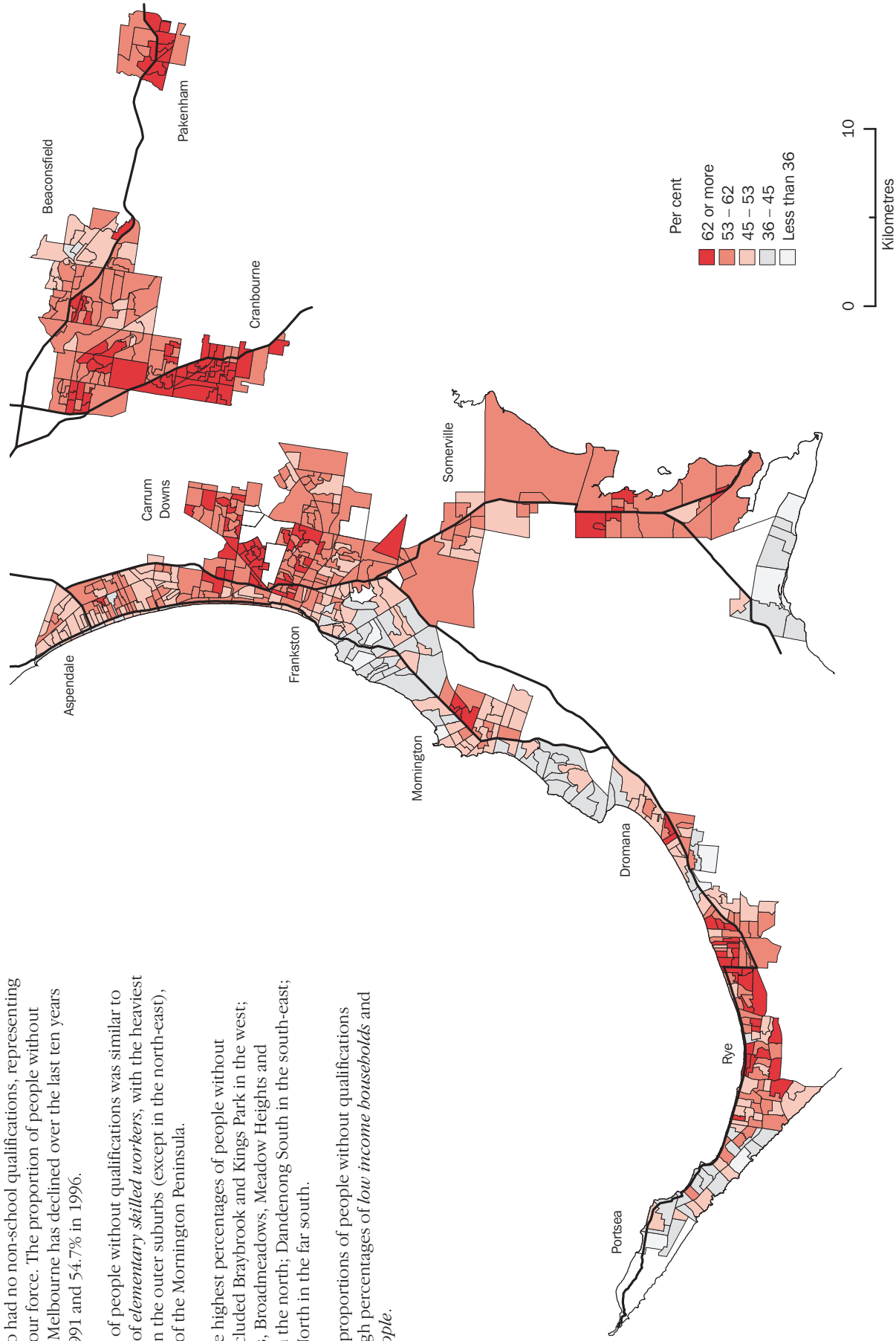


People without qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

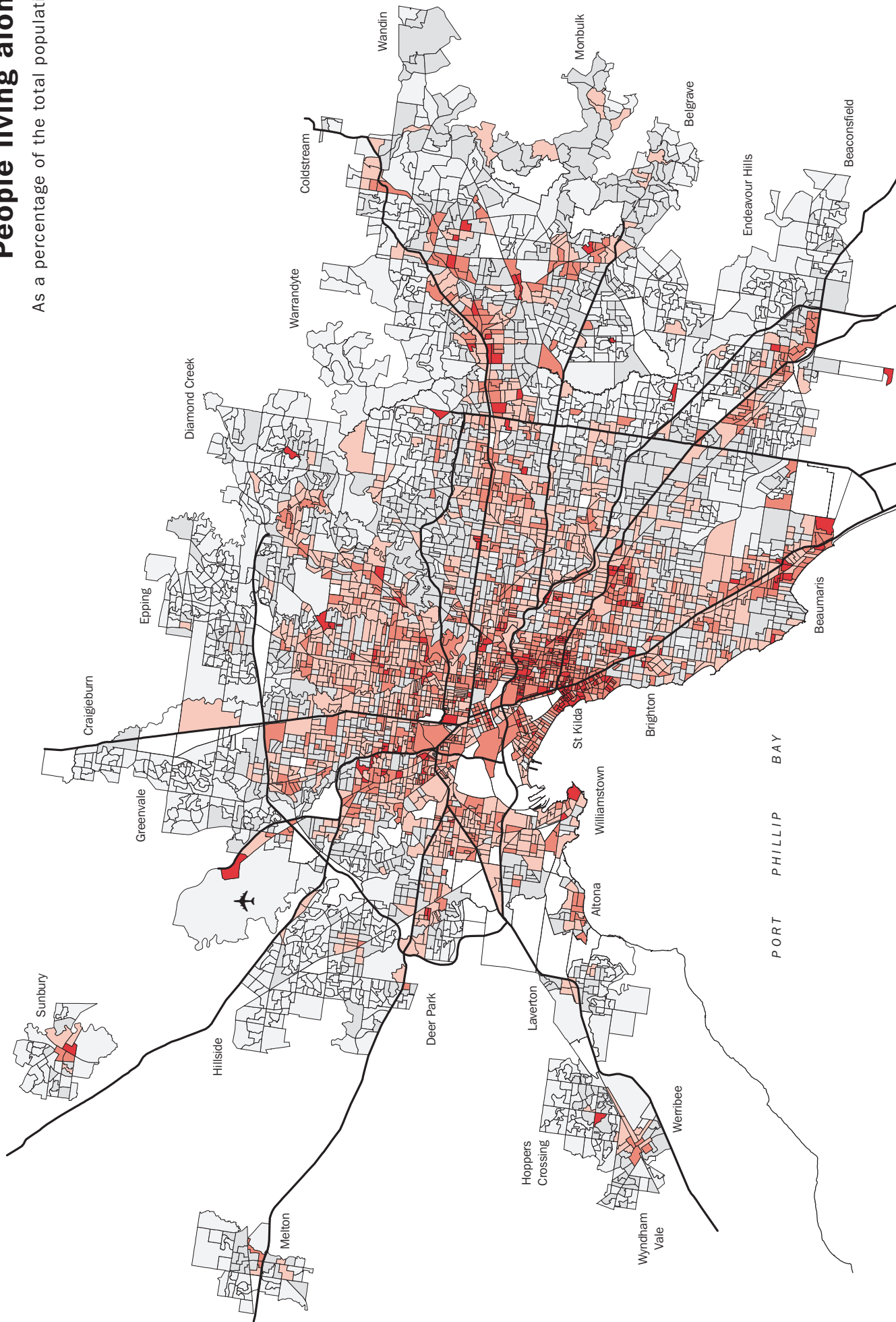


- At the 2001 Census there were 737,133 people in the Melbourne labour force who had no non-school qualifications, representing 48.8% of the labour force. The proportion of people without qualifications in Melbourne has declined over the last ten years from 61.1% in 1991 and 54.7% in 1996.
- The distribution of people without qualifications was similar to the distribution of *elementary skilled workers*, with the heaviest concentrations in the outer suburbs (except in the north-east), and along parts of the Mornington Peninsula.
- Suburbs with the highest percentages of people without qualifications included Braybrook and Kings Park in the west; Coolaroo, Dallas, Broadmeadows, Meadow Heights and Campbellfield in the north; Dandenong South in the south-east; and Frankston North in the far south.
- Areas with high proportions of people without qualifications generally had high percentages of *low income households* and *unemployed people*.

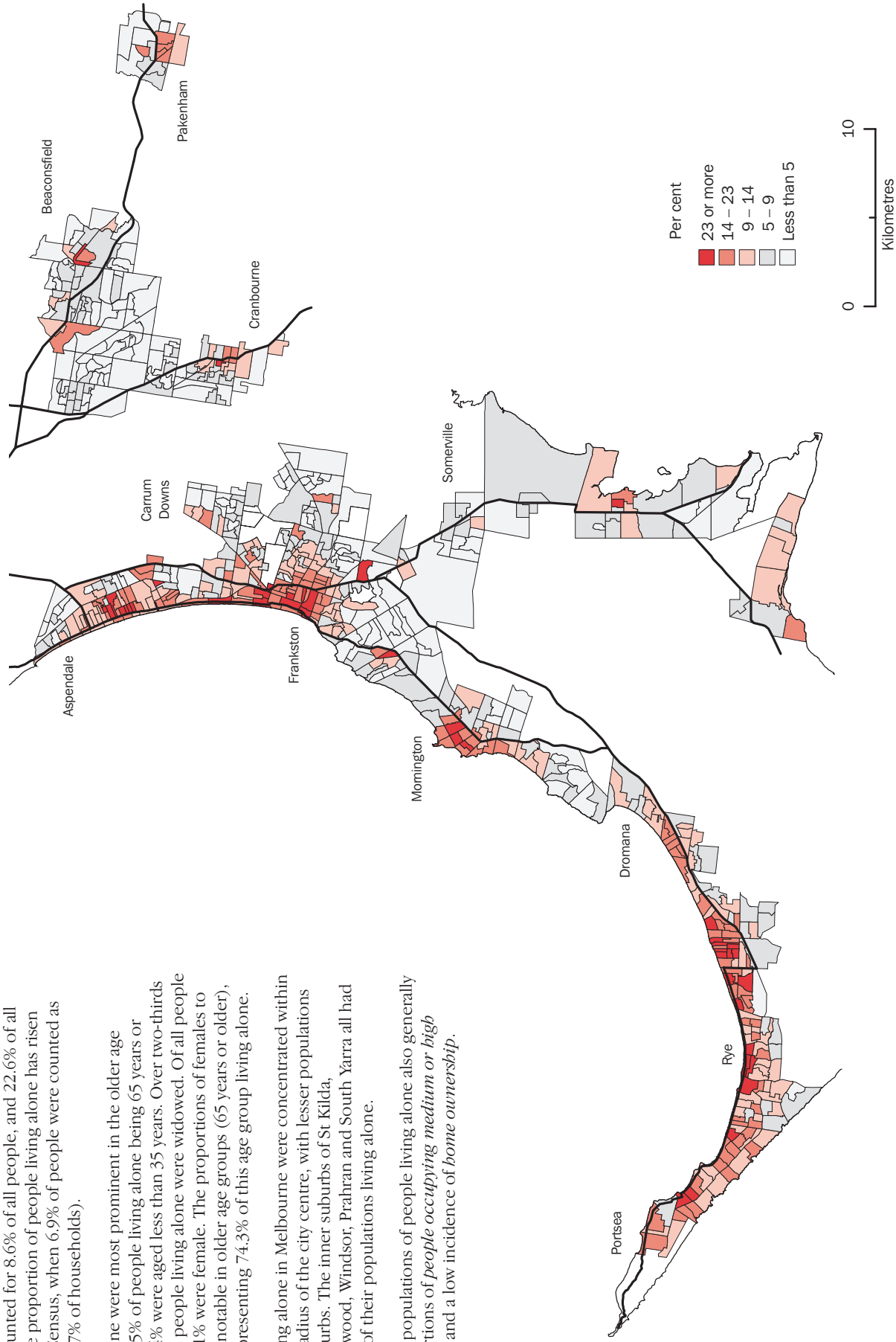


People living alone

As a percentage of the total population

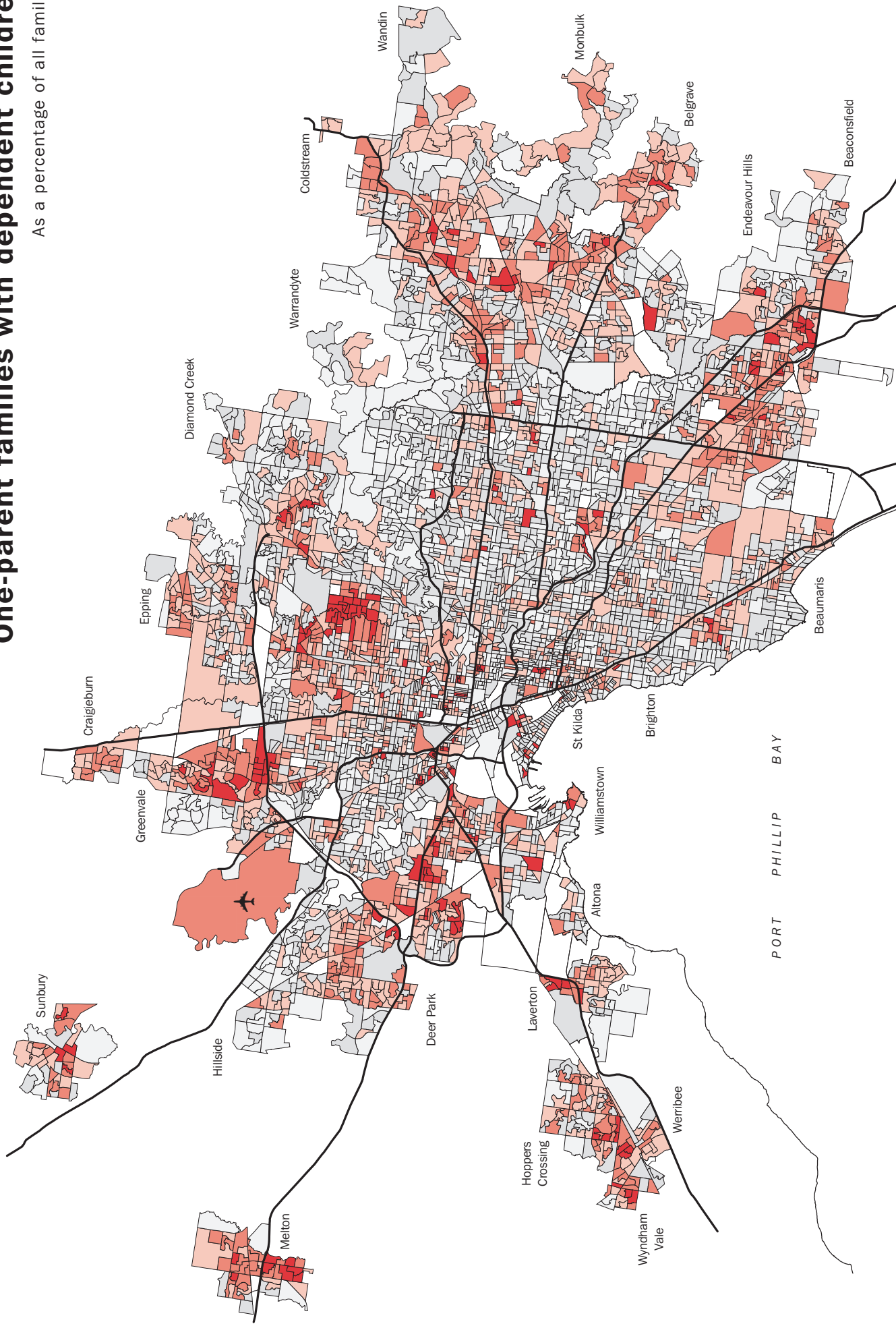


- At the 2001 Census, 270,456 people were reported as living alone. This accounted for 8.6% of all people, and 22.6% of all households. The proportion of people living alone has risen since the 1991 Census, when 6.9% of people were counted as living alone (19.7% of households).
- People living alone were most prominent in the older age groups, with 36.5% of people living alone being 65 years or older, while 21.4% were aged less than 35 years. Over two-thirds (69.5%) of older people living alone were widowed. Of all people living alone, 57.1% were female. The proportions of females to males was most notable in older age groups (65 years or older), with females representing 74.3% of this age group living alone.
- Most people living alone in Melbourne were concentrated within a 10 kilometre radius of the city centre, with lesser populations in the outer suburbs. The inner suburbs of St Kilda, St Kilda West, Elwood, Prahran and South Yarra all had more than 20% of their populations living alone.
- Areas with large populations of people living alone also generally had high proportions of *people occupying medium or high density housing* and a low incidence of *home ownership*.



One-parent families with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

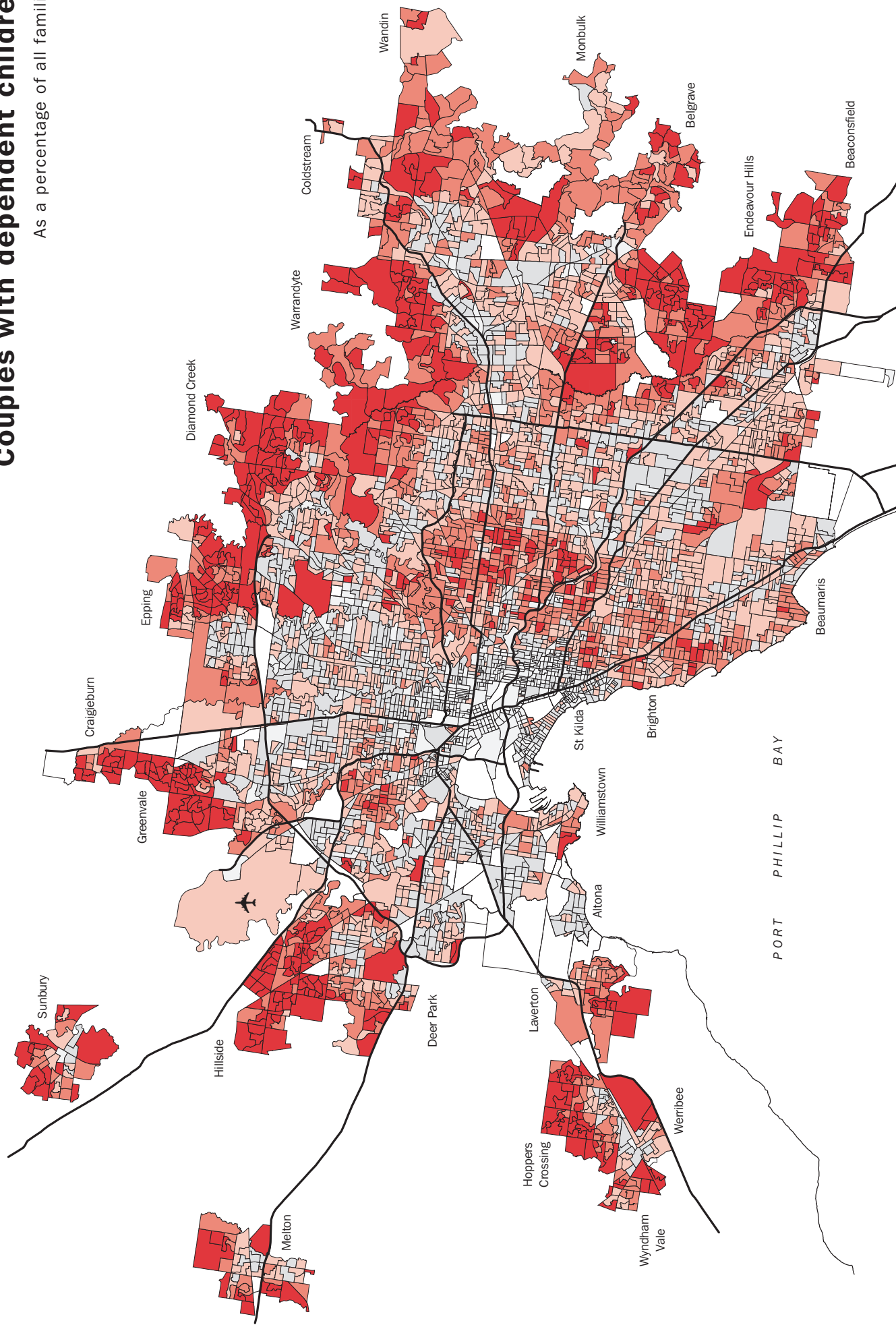


- Of the 845,228 families in Melbourne at the 2001 Census, 81,520 (9.6%) were one-parent families with dependent children. After Sydney, Melbourne recorded the lowest percentage of this family type of all Australian capital cities. This family type has increased since 1991, when 8.2% of all families were lone parents with dependents.
- Most (86.4%) of the lone parents were female, and 61.9% of all lone parents were in the labour force.
- High percentages of one-parent families were found in Braybrook and Laverton in the west; Heidelberg West and Broadmeadows in the north; and Frankston North and Hastings in the far south. The inner suburbs of Collingwood, Carlton, North Melbourne and Flemington also had high percentages of lone parent families.
- Areas with high proportions of lone parent families also tended to have above average levels of *low income households* and *government-owned rented dwellings*.

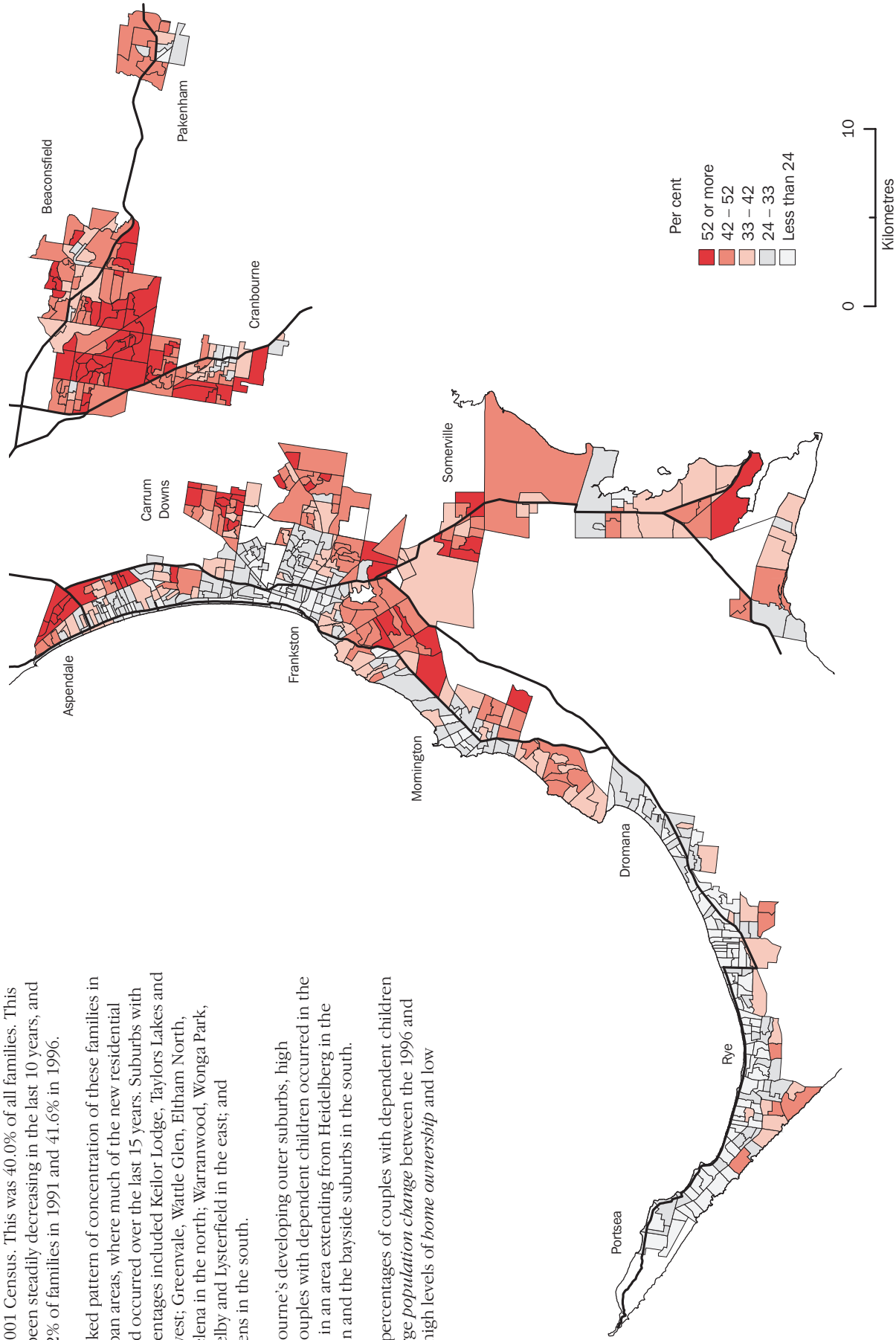


Couples with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

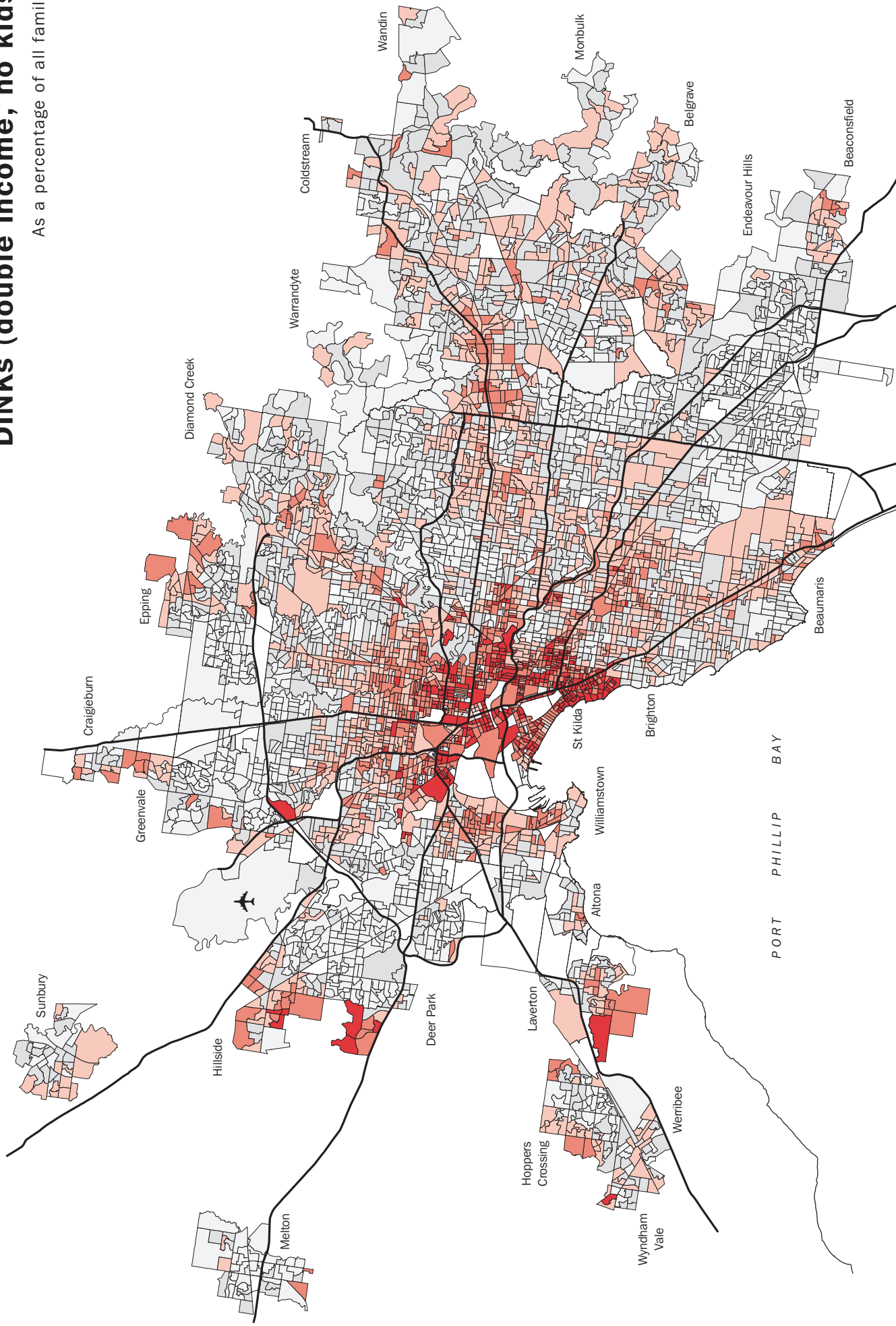


- In Melbourne there were 338,273 couples with dependent children at the 2001 Census. This was 40.0% of all families. This family type has been steadily decreasing in the last 10 years, and represented 45.2% of families in 1991 and 41.6% in 1996.
- There was a marked pattern of concentration of these families in the outer suburban areas, where much of the new residential development had occurred over the last 15 years. Suburbs with the highest percentages included Keilor Lodge, Taylors Lakes and Delahey in the west; Greenvale, Wattle Glen, Eltham North, Plenty and St Helena in the north; Warranwood, Wonga Park, Kilsyth South, Selby and Lysterfield in the east; and Aspendale Gardens in the south.
- Apart from Melbourne's developing outer suburbs, high percentages of couples with dependent children occurred in the eastern suburbs, in an area extending from Heidelberg in the north to Brighton and the bayside suburbs in the south.
- Areas with high percentages of couples with dependent children generally had large *population change* between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses, high levels of *home ownership* and low unemployment.



DINKS (double income, no kids)

As a percentage of all families

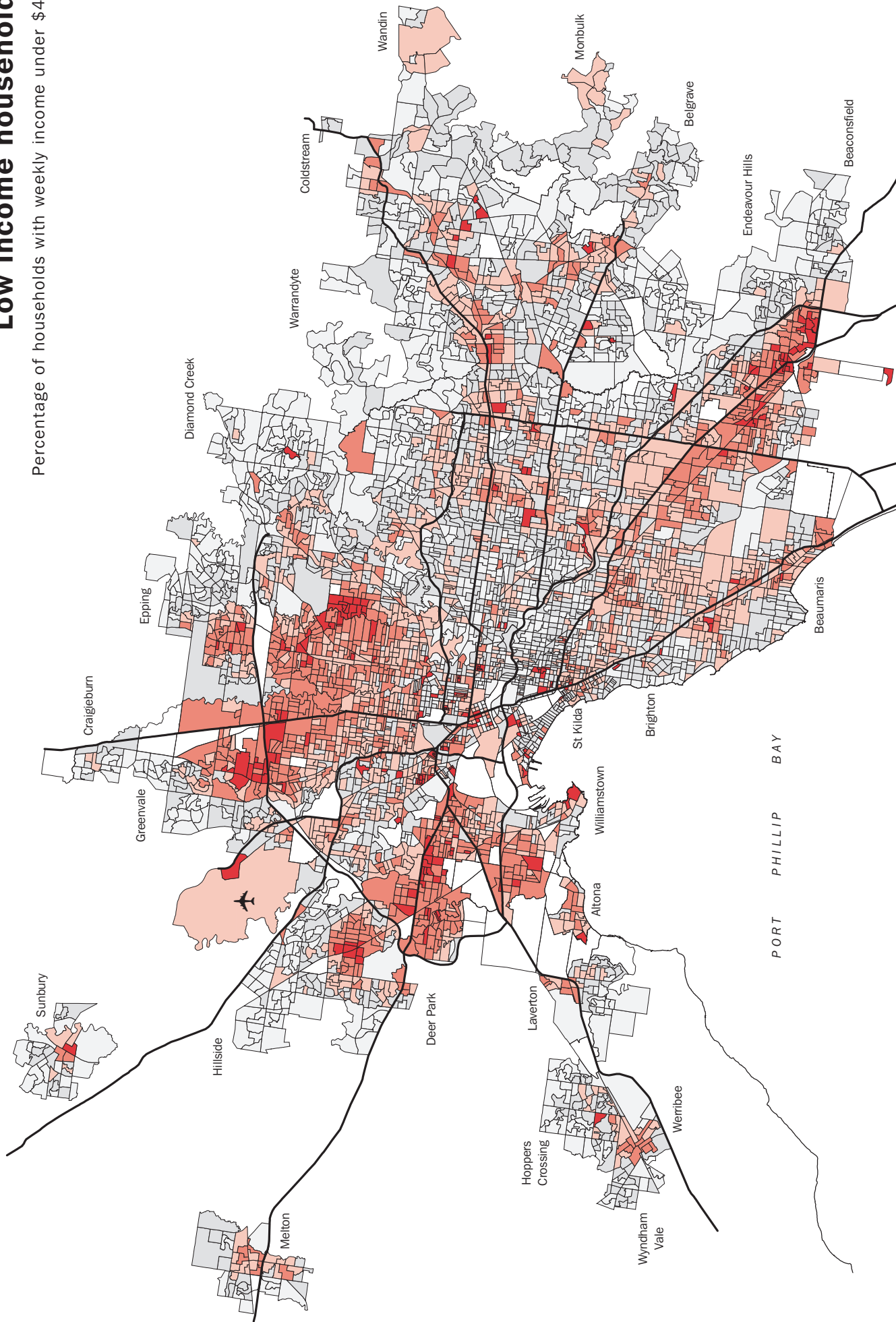


- DINKs are 'couple only' families where both people are in paid employment and work more than 25 hours per week. The younger partner must be aged under 40 years.
- At the 2001 Census there were 59,310 families identified as DINKs in Melbourne, representing 7.0% of all families. The proportion of DINKs has increased slightly since the 1996 Census, when they accounted for 6.9% of all families.
- The heaviest concentrations of DINKs occurred in the medium or high density housing areas in the city centre and inner suburbs such as Cremorne, St Kilda, Southbank, Burnley, Prahran, West Melbourne and St Kilda West, where there were also high levels of *privately-owned rented dwellings*. These areas also had high proportions of *people with university qualifications and managers, administrators and professionals*.
- High proportions of DINKs were also noted in areas where extensive residential housing developments had occurred over the last few years. These areas, which had experienced substantial population growth since the 1996 Census, included the suburbs of Truganina, Caroline Springs, Point Cook and Tarnait in the west, Gowanbrae in the north-west and Lyndhurst in the south-east. These areas also had high percentages of *couples with dependent children and home ownership*.



Low income households

Percentage of households with weekly income under \$400

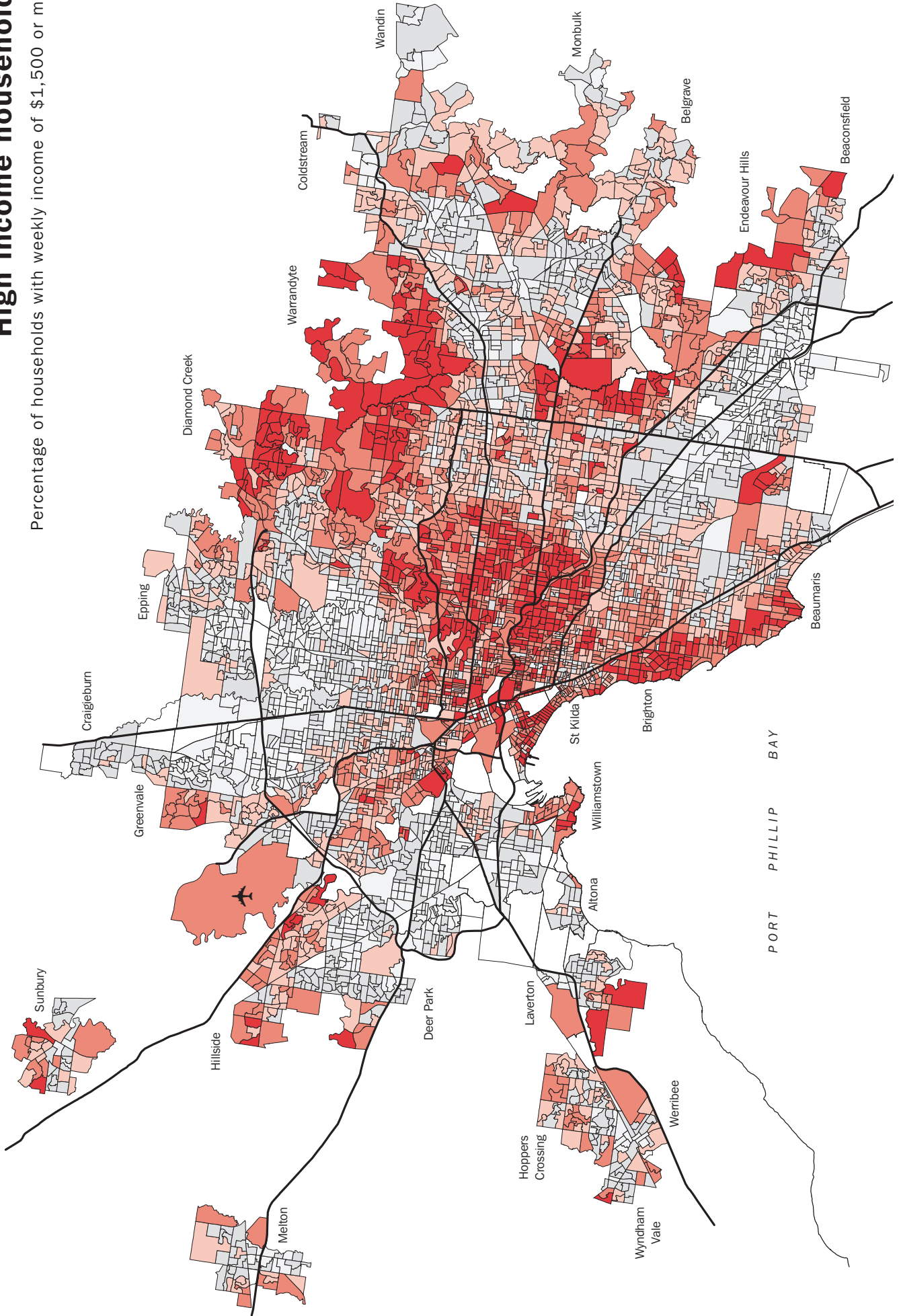


- At the 2001 Census 211,814 households in Melbourne received a weekly income of less than \$400. This was 20.6% of all households.
- Household income is affected by the number of income earners in the household as well as the amount of income earned by each individual. Thus the distribution on this map shows some similarities to those of *people aged 65 years or older*; *one-parent families with dependent children* and *unemployed people*. The first two of these groups tend to have a large number of single income households, and all three may have welfare payments as their main source of income.
- The greatest concentrations of low income households were in the northern, western and south-eastern suburbs and the lower part of the Mornington Peninsula.
- Braybrook, Maidstone and Albion in the west had high percentages of low income households, as did Heidelberg West and Broadmeadows in the north. There were also concentrations of low income households in the inner suburbs, although not over extensive areas, mostly in parts of Flemington, Carlton and Collingwood.
- Suburbs in the lower part of the Mornington Peninsula, around Rosebud and Rosebud West, had high proportions of low income households and *people aged 65 years or older*. These suburbs also had a high incidence of *home ownership*.



High income households

Percentage of households with weekly income of \$1,500 or more

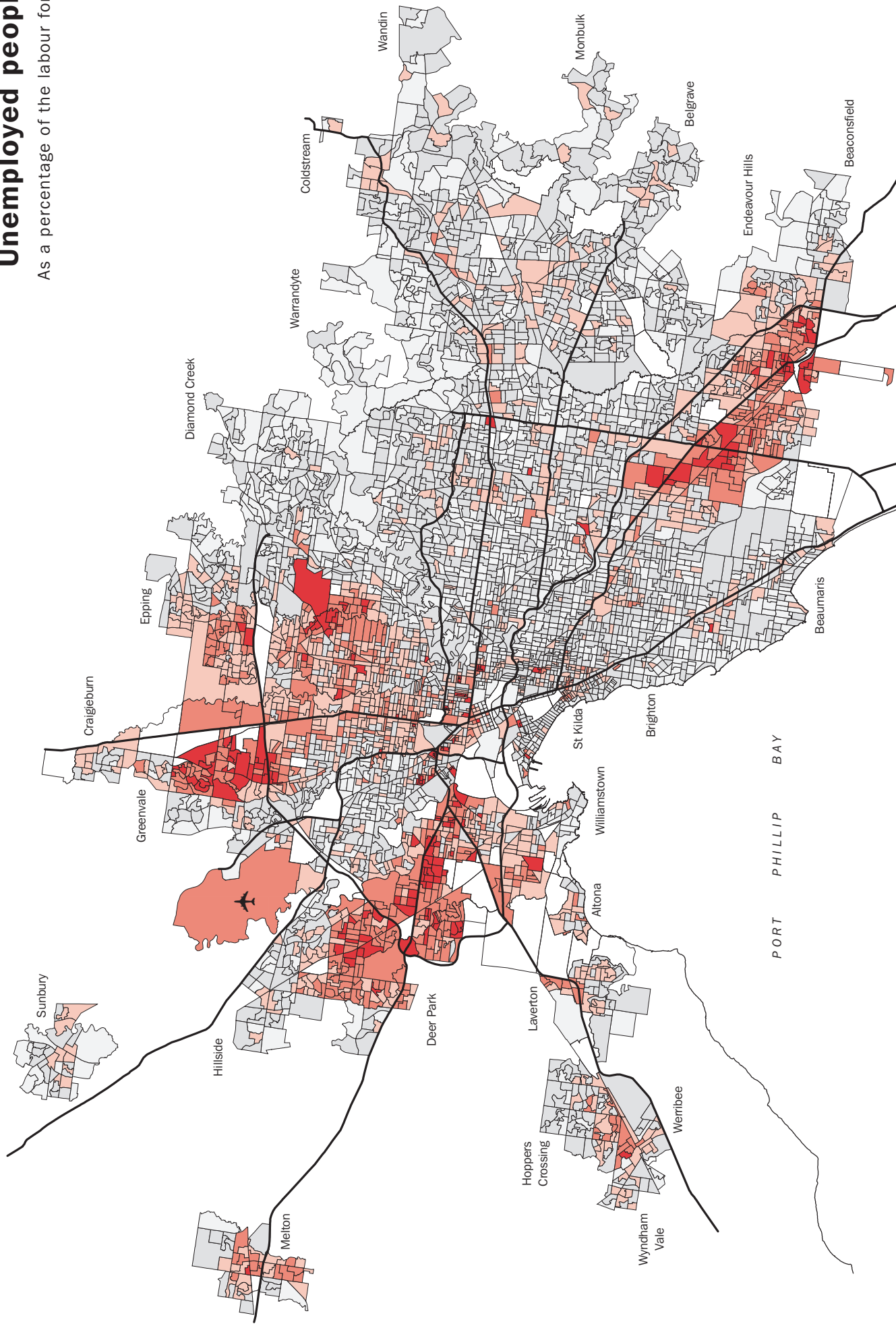


- At the 2001 Census 253,523 households in Melbourne received a weekly income of \$1,500 or more. This was 24.7% of all households.
- The major concentrations of high income households were in an arc extending from the north-eastern suburbs, through the eastern suburbs to the bayside suburbs between Brighton and Beaumaris, and parts of the inner suburbs.
- These areas were characterised by high levels of *managers, administrators and professionals*, low unemployment and, except for the inner suburbs, high percentages of *mothers in the labour force* and *home ownership*.
- Suburbs where more than 45% of households had high incomes included the inner suburbs of Southbank, Toorak and Middle Park; Canterbury, Camberwell, Lysterfield, Wonga Park and Park Orchards in the east; Eaglemont and Eltham North in the north; and the bayside suburb of Brighton.
- There were few high income areas in Melbourne's west, north and far south apart from concentrations in areas such as Point Cook in the west and Mount Eliza on the Mornington Peninsula.



Unemployed people

As a percentage of the labour force

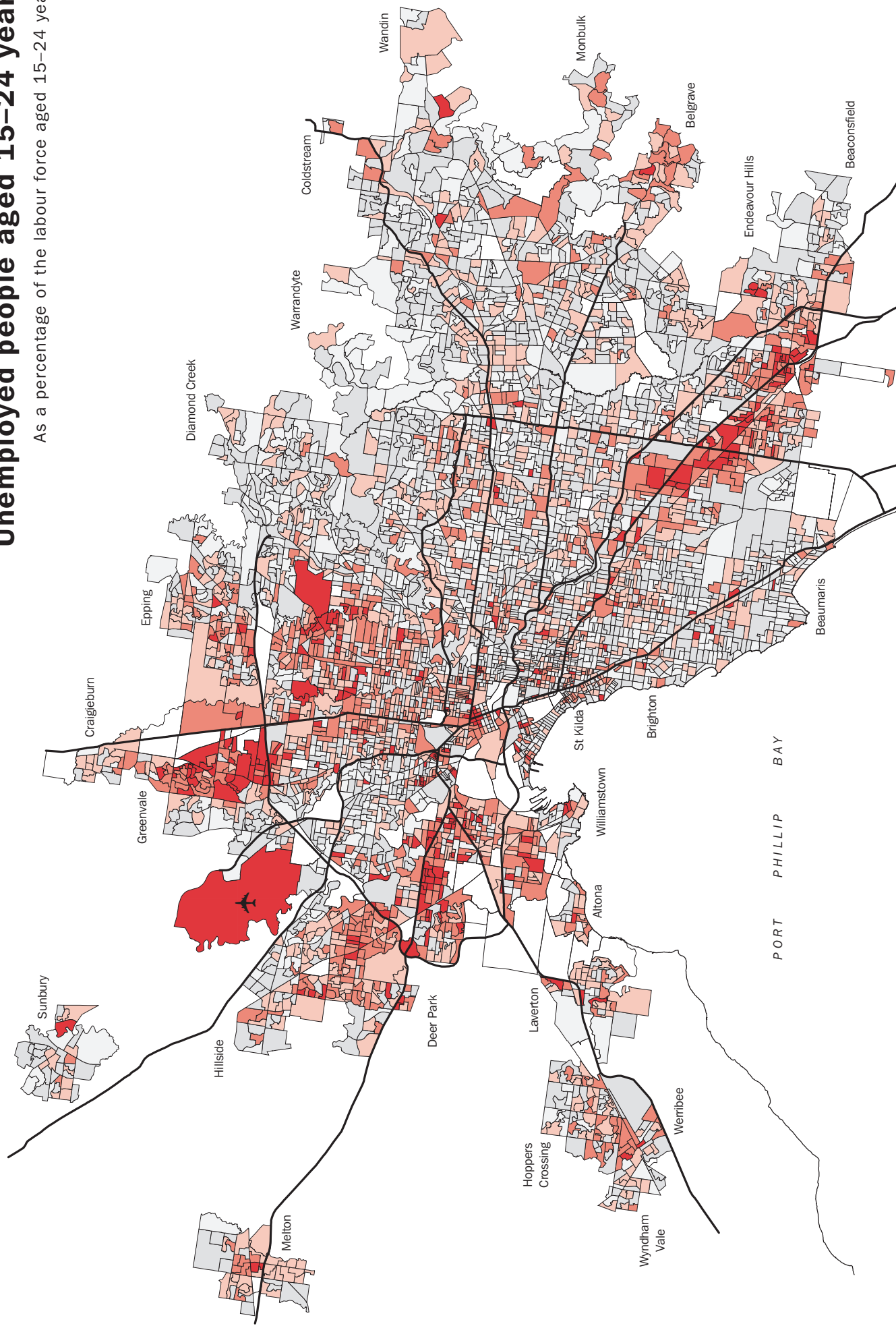


- At the 2001 Census there were 105,605 unemployed people counted in Melbourne. This represented an unemployment rate of 6.7%.
- High levels of unemployed people occurred in regions in the west, north and outer south-east, and along parts of the Mornington Peninsula.
- Suburbs with the highest unemployment rates included Braybrook and Maidstone in the west; Broadmeadows, Coolaroo, Dallas and Heidelberg West in the north; and Springvale in the south-east. Frankston North in the far south and pockets of areas within the inner suburbs of Flemington, Collingwood and North Melbourne also contained high proportions of unemployed people.
- Areas with high levels of unemployment also tended to generally have high levels of *people not fluent in English, people without qualifications, low income households and government-owned rented dwellings*.
- The lowest unemployment rates were recorded in suburbs such as North Warrandyte, Croydon Hills and Wonga Park in the east; and Dingley Village and Narre Warren North in the south-east. These areas tended to have higher than average proportions of *people with university qualifications or people with skilled vocational qualifications and high income households*.



Unemployed people aged 15-24 years

As a percentage of the labour force aged 15-24 years



- At the 2001 Census there were 34,839 unemployed people aged 15–24 years counted in Melbourne. This represented an unemployment rate of 12.3% for this age group. The 15–24 years age group accounted for 17.9% of the total labour force but 33.0% of all unemployed people in Melbourne.

- The distribution of unemployed people aged 15–24 years was more broadly dispersed than the distribution of *unemployed people*, although distinct concentrations were noted in the west, north, south-east and along parts of the Mornington Peninsula. Areas with high percentages of unemployed people aged 15–24 years also had high percentages of *people without qualifications* and *elementary skilled workers*.

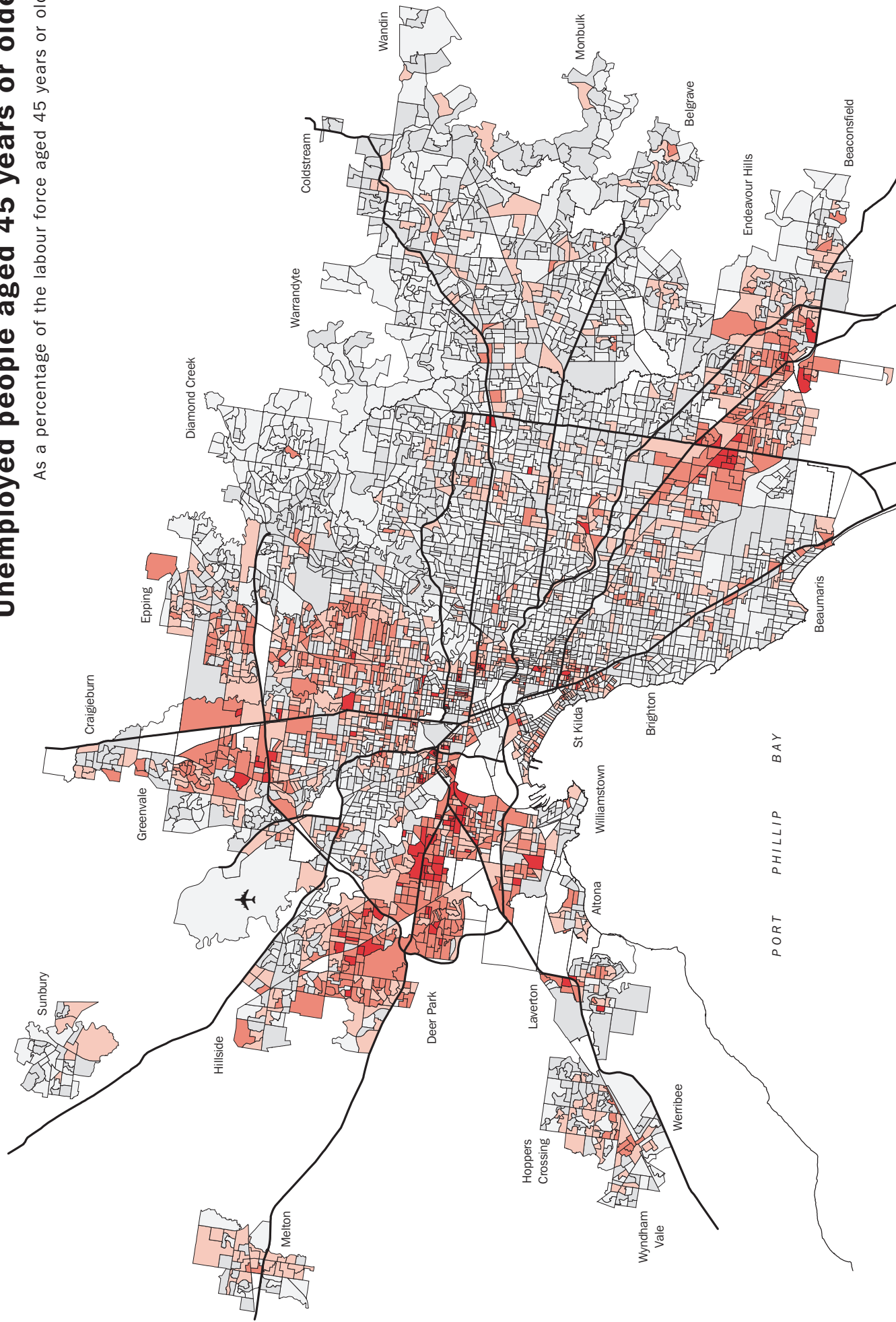
- Suburbs with the highest unemployment rates for 15–24-year-olds included Braybrook in the west; Coolaroo, Broadmeadows, Heidelberg West, Meadow Heights and Dallas in the north; and Dandenong in the south-east. High levels of unemployed people aged 15–24 years were also noted in Frankston North, Hastings and Somers in the far south.

- Pockets within areas near tertiary institutions, such as the city centre, and the suburbs of Bundoora in the north and Clayton in the south-east also had high percentages of young unemployed people, most of whom were students seeking part-time employment. Of all unemployed 15–24-year-olds, 25.1% were tertiary students seeking part-time employment.



Unemployed people aged 45 years or older

As a percentage of the labour force aged 45 years or older

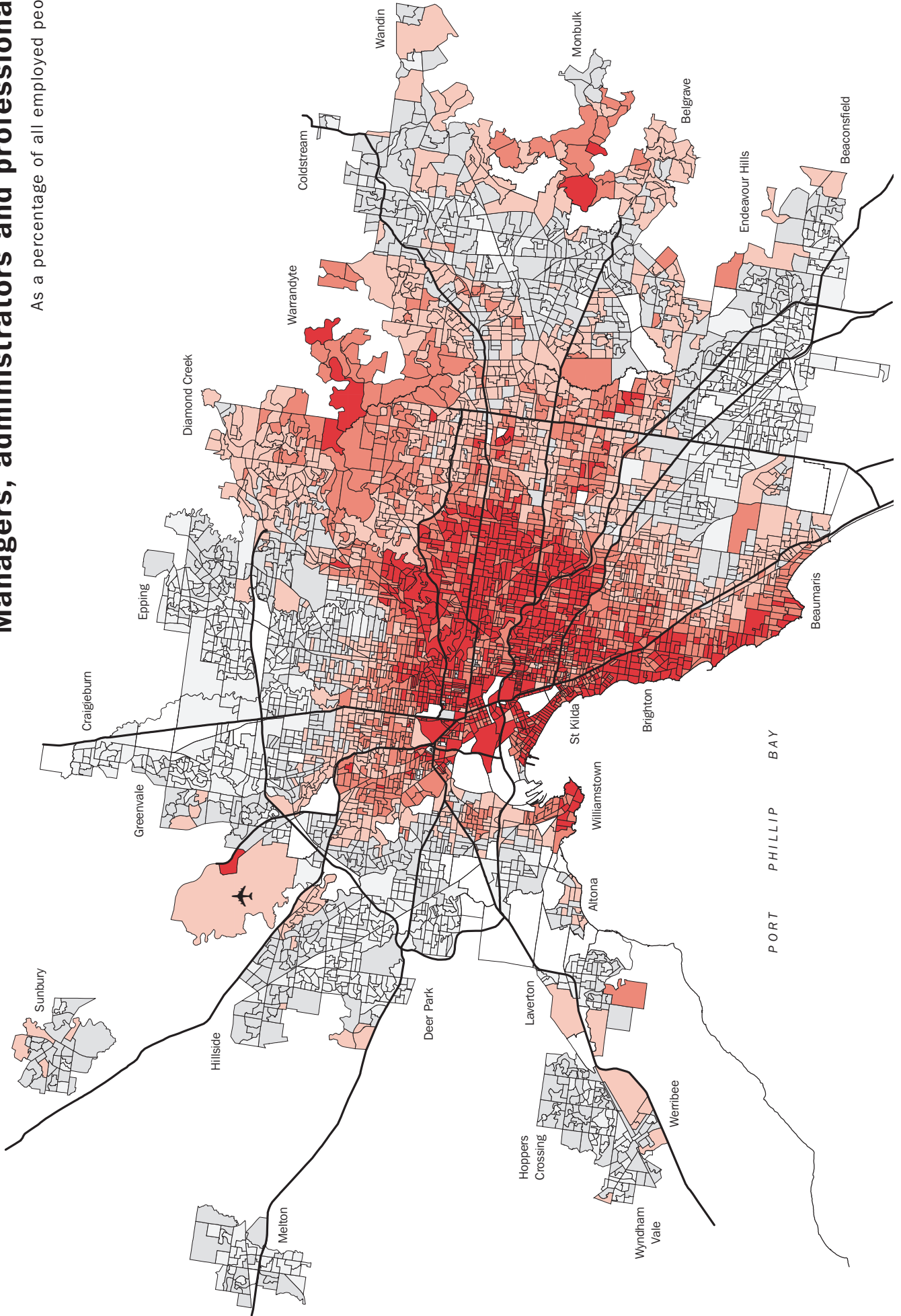


- At the 2001 Census there were 24,483 unemployed people aged 45 years or older in the Melbourne labour force. This represented an unemployment rate of 4.9% for this age group. People aged 45 years or older accounted for 31.3% of the total labour force and 23.2% of all unemployed people in Melbourne.
- The distribution of older unemployed people was similar to the distributions of *unemployed people*, with distinct concentrations in the west, north and south-east, and along parts of the Mornington Peninsula.
- Suburbs with high unemployment rates for this age group included Braybrook, Maidstone and Footscray in the west; Heidelberg West in the north; Springvale and Dandenong South in the south-east; Frankston North in the far south; and the area between Rosebud and Rye on the Mornington Peninsula. The public housing areas within the inner suburbs of Flemington, Collingwood and North Melbourne also contained high proportions of older unemployed people.
- Areas having high percentages of unemployed people aged 45 years or older also contained high percentages of *people without qualifications* and *low income households*, and generally had a low incidence of *home ownership*.



Managers, administrators and professionals

As a percentage of all employed people

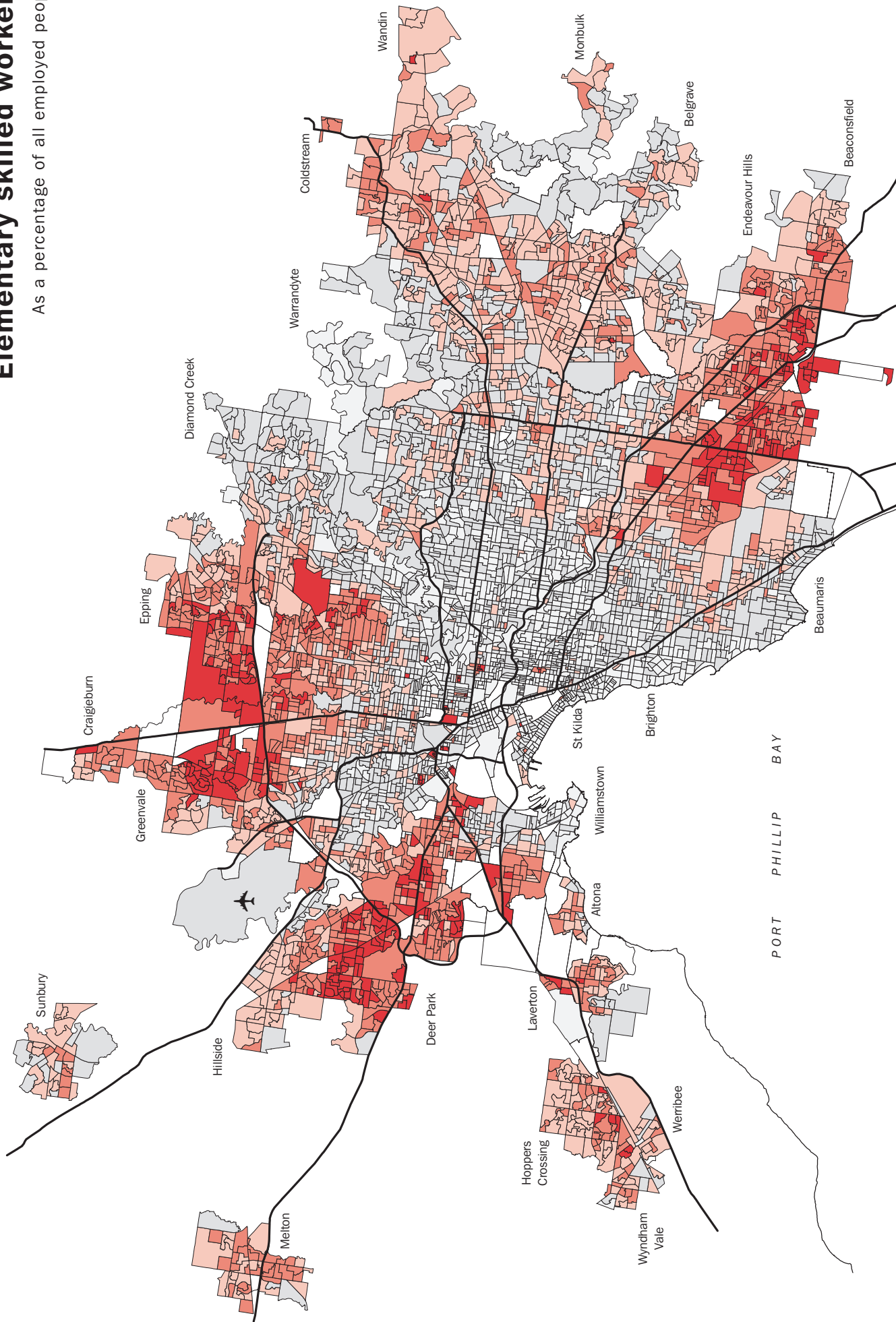


- Of the 1,584,677 people in the Melbourne labour force at the 2001 Census, 429,601 were managers, administrators or professionals. This was 29.4% of the Melbourne labour force, compared with 27.3% in 1996.
- The distribution of managers, administrators and professionals was similar to the distribution of *people with university qualifications* and *high income households*, with concentrations in the city centre and inner, eastern and bayside suburbs.
- Very high concentrations of managers, administrators and professionals were found in the inner suburbs of East Melbourne, Middle Park, Princes Hill, Carlton North, Clifton Hill and Southbank, where over 53% of all employed people were in this occupation group. Canterbury, Kew and Camberwell in the east; and the bayside suburb of Brighton also contained very high percentages of managers, administrators and professionals.
- Suburbs with high percentages of managers, administrators and professionals also had low levels of unemployment and very high proportions of *people using the Internet at home*.
- High levels of managers, administrators and professionals were also noted in the north-eastern suburbs, parts of the Dandenong Ranges in the east, Williamstown in the west, and Mount Eliza on the Mornington Peninsula.

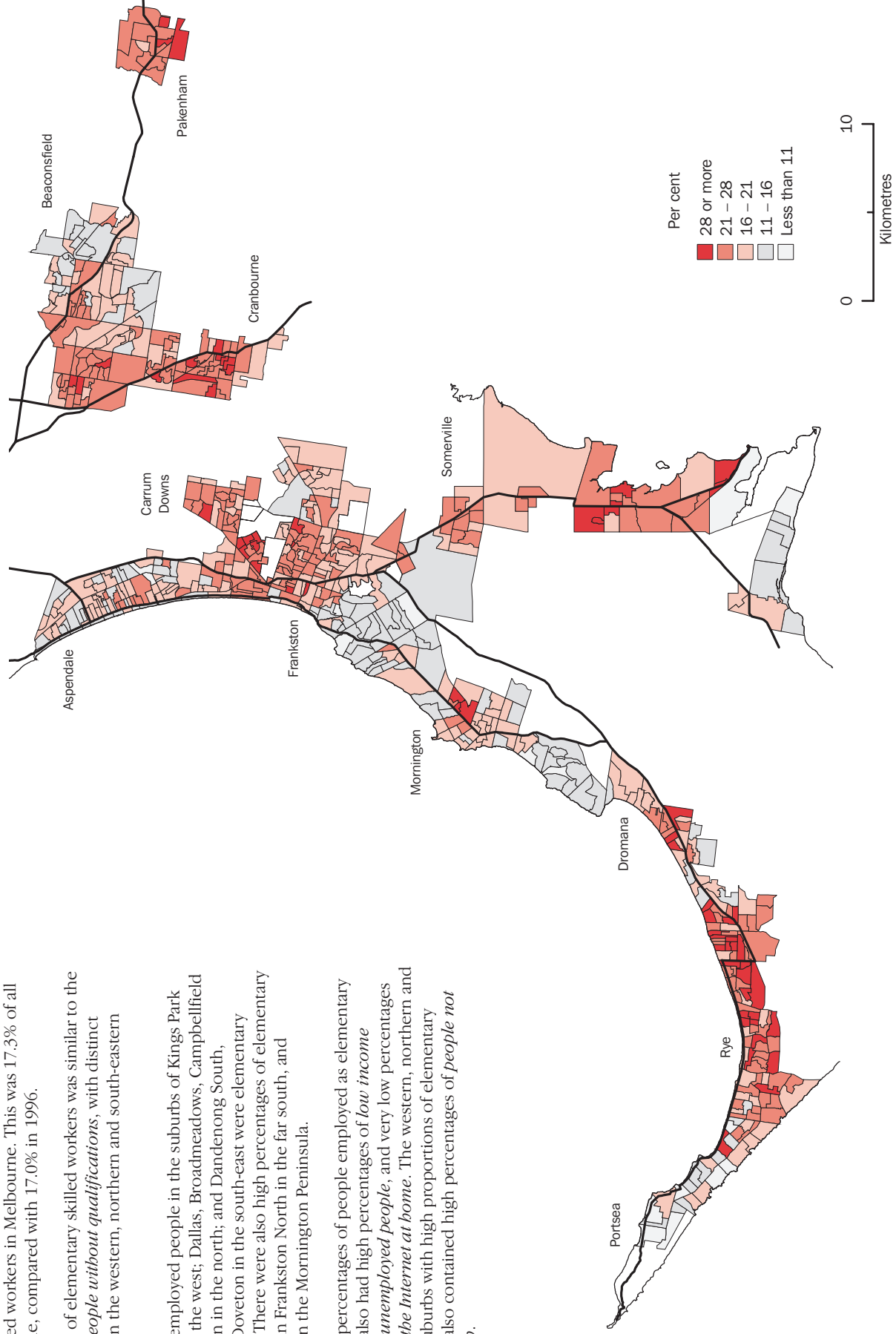


Elementary skilled workers

As a percentage of all employed people

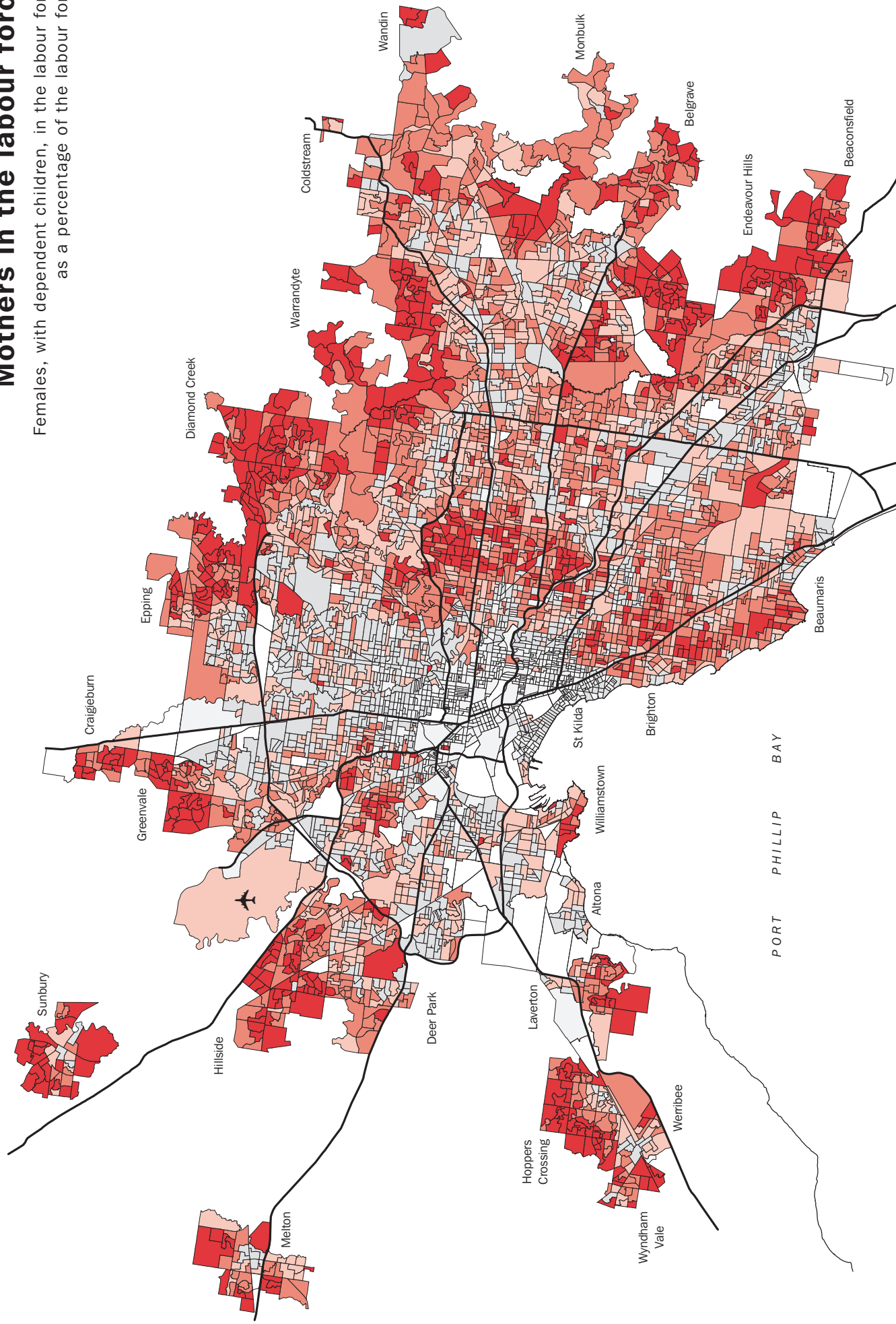


- At the 2001 Census there were 252,183 people employed as elementary skilled workers in Melbourne. This was 17.3% of all employed people, compared with 17.0% in 1996.
- The distribution of elementary skilled workers was similar to the distribution of *people without qualifications*, with distinct concentrations in the western, northern and south-eastern suburbs.
- Over 29% of all employed people in the suburbs of Kings Park and St Albans in the west; Dallas, Broadmeadows, Campbellfield and Thomastown in the north; and Dandenong South, Springvale and Doveton in the south-east were elementary skilled workers. There were also high percentages of elementary skilled workers in Frankston North in the far south, and Rosebud West on the Mornington Peninsula.
- Areas with high percentages of people employed as elementary skilled workers also had high percentages of *low income households* and *unemployed people*, and very low percentages of *people using the Internet at home*. The western, northern and south-eastern suburbs with high proportions of elementary skilled workers also contained high percentages of *people not fluent in English*.

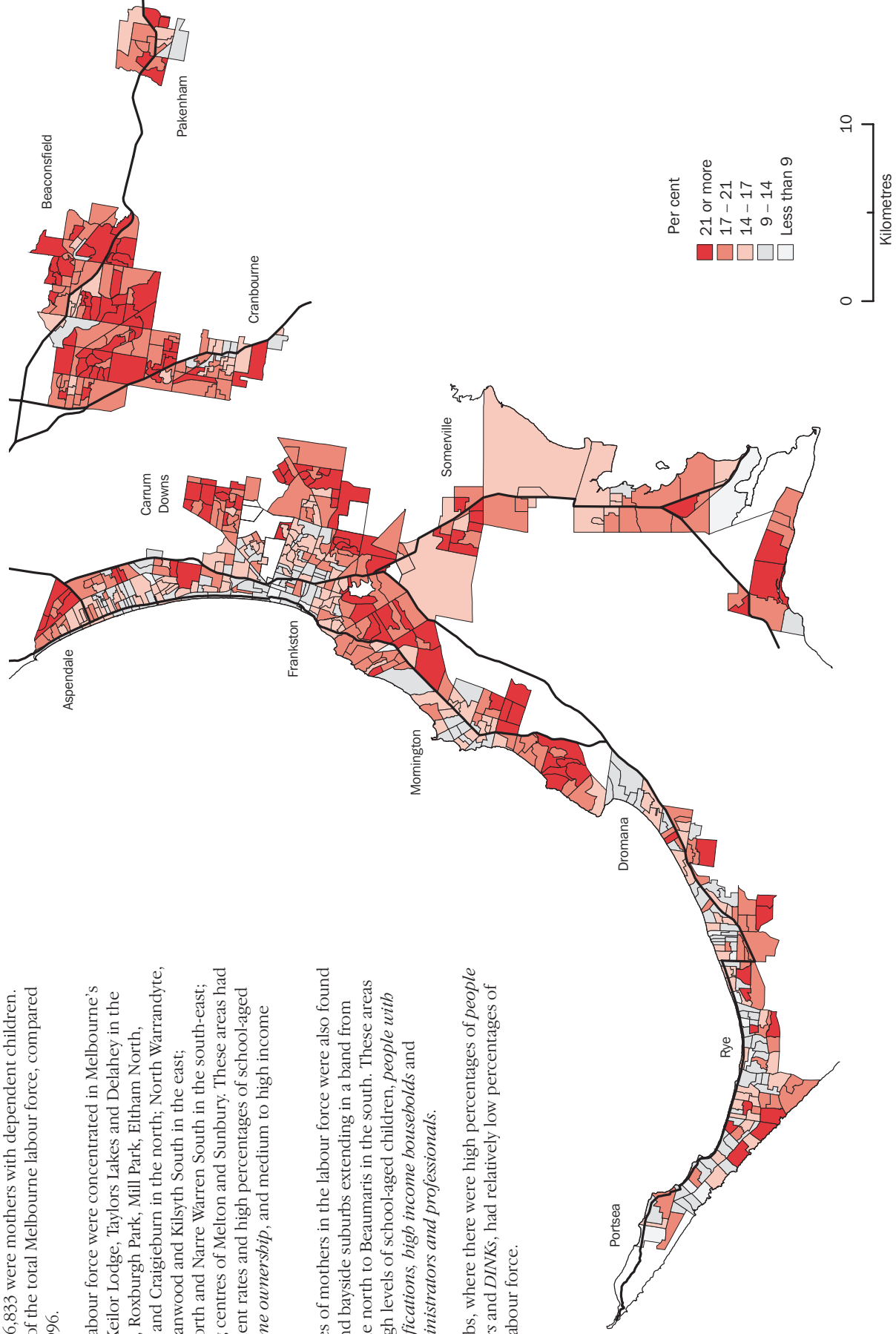


Mothers in the labour force

Females, with dependent children, in the labour force as a percentage of the labour force

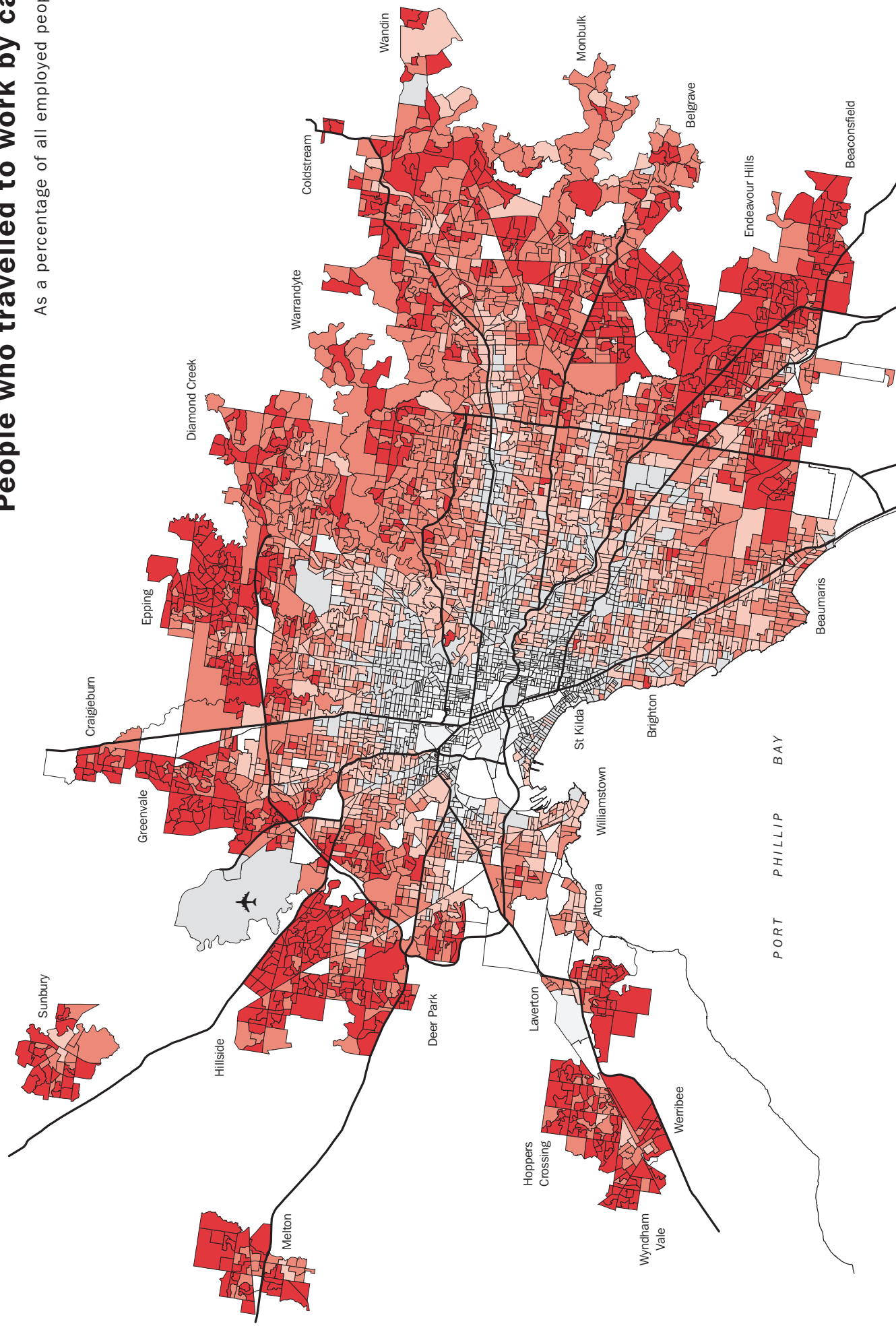


- Of the 1,584,677 people in the Melbourne labour force at the 2001 Census, 256,833 were mothers with dependent children. This was 16.2% of the total Melbourne labour force, compared with 16.4% in 1996.
- Mothers in the labour force were concentrated in Melbourne's outer suburbs: Keilor Lodge, Taylors Lakes and Delahey in the west; Greenvale, Roxburgh Park, Mill Park, Eltham North, Diamond Creek and Craigieburn in the north; North Warrandyte, Lysterfield, Warranwood and Kilsyth South in the east; Narre Warren North and Narre Warren South in the south-east; and the outlying centres of Melton and Sunbury. These areas had low unemployment rates and high percentages of school-aged children and *home ownership*, and medium to high income households.
- High percentages of mothers in the labour force were also found in the eastern and bayside suburbs extending in a band from Heidelberg in the north to Beaumaris in the south. These areas generally had high levels of school-aged children, *people with university qualifications*, *high income households* and *managers, administrators and professionals*.
- The inner suburbs, where there were high percentages of *people aged 15–24 years* and *DINKS*, had relatively low percentages of mothers in the labour force.

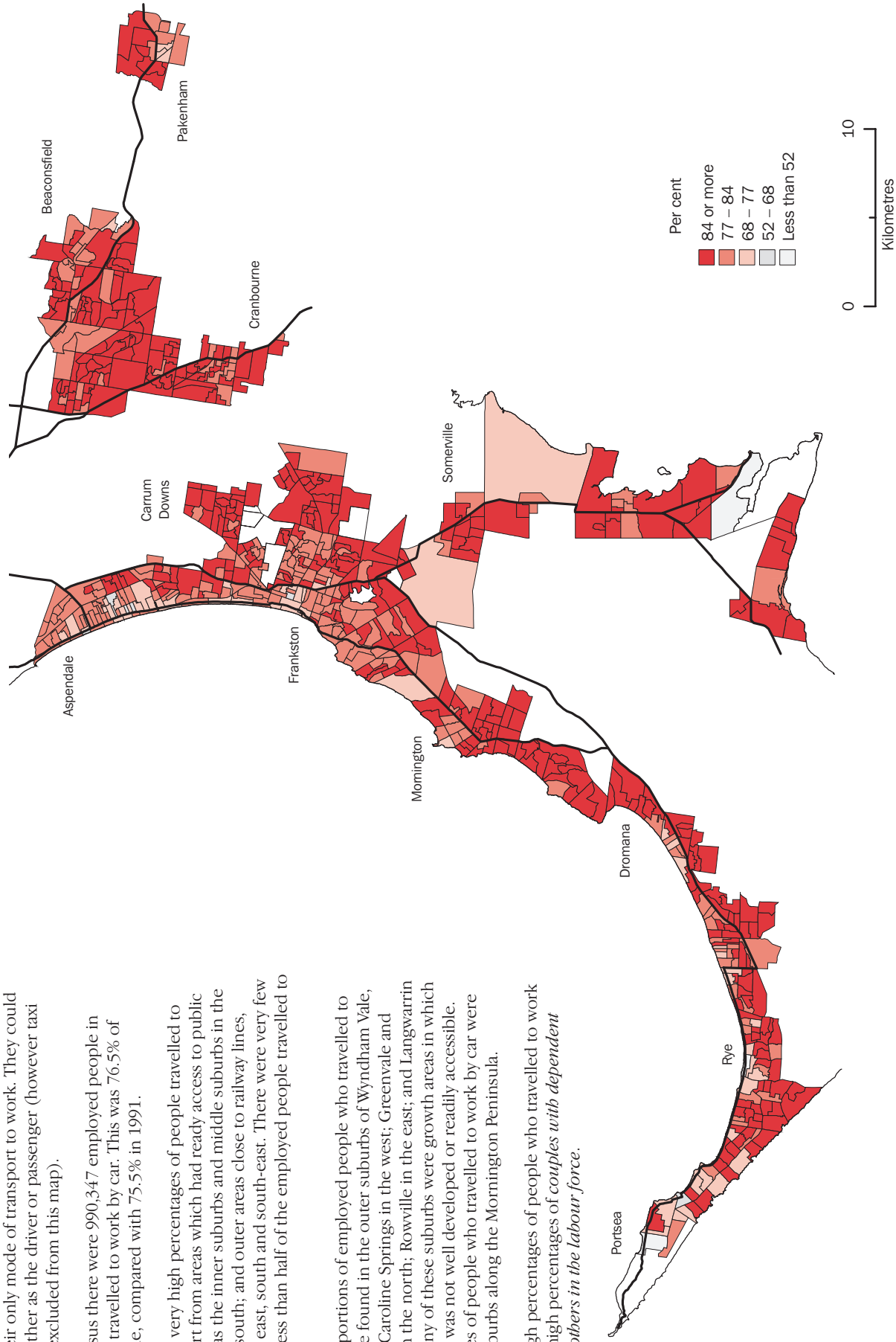


People who travelled to work by car

As a percentage of all employed people

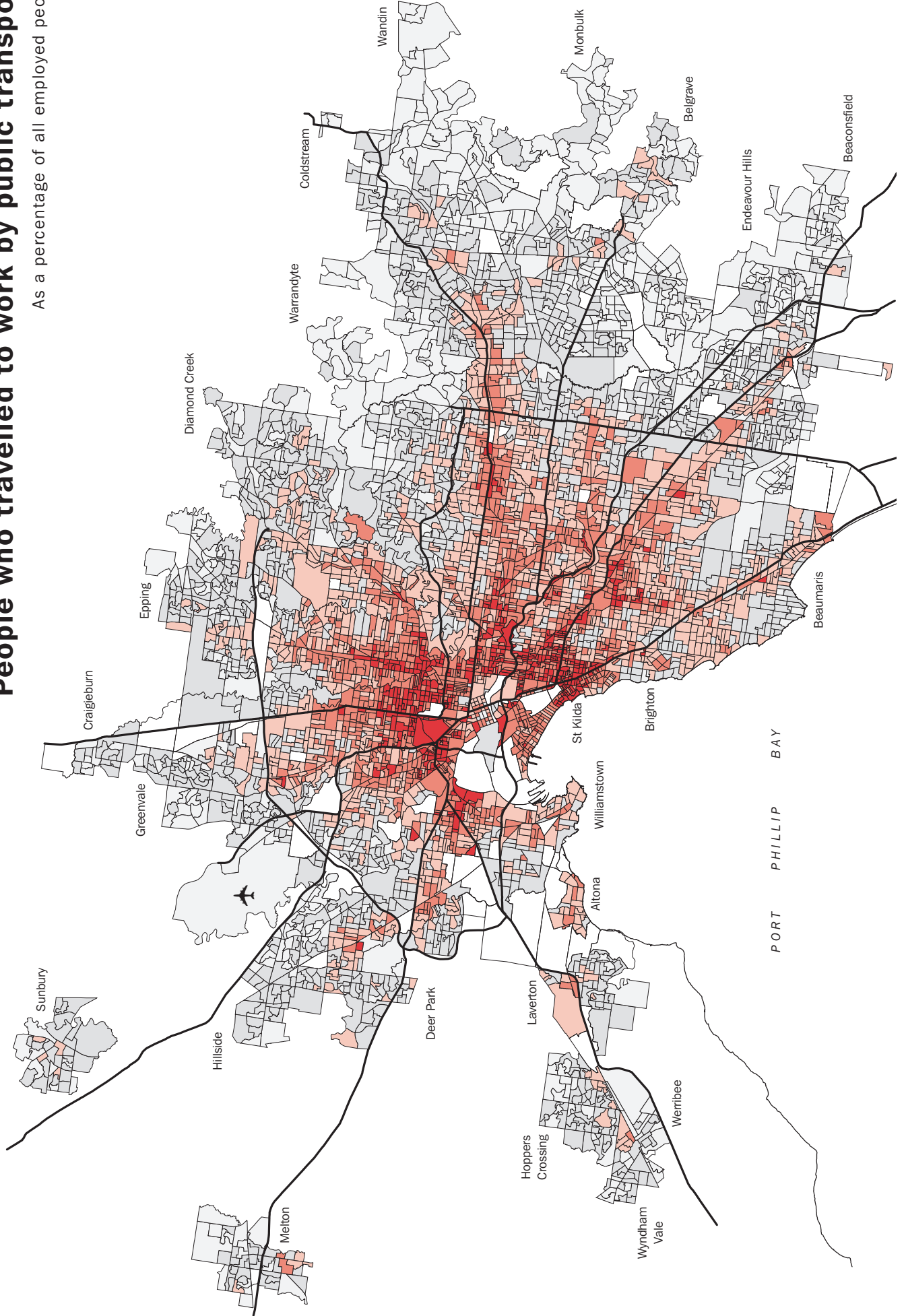


- This map shows those people who, on the day of the Census, used a car as their only mode of transport to work. They could have travelled either as the driver or passenger (however taxi passengers are excluded from this map).
- At the 2001 Census there were 990,347 employed people in Melbourne who travelled to work by car. This was 76.5% of employed people, compared with 75.5% in 1991.
- In most suburbs very high percentages of people travelled to work by car, apart from areas which had ready access to public transport, such as the inner suburbs and middle suburbs in the north, east and south; and outer areas close to railway lines, especially in the east, south and south-east. There were very few suburbs where less than half of the employed people travelled to work by car.
- The highest proportions of employed people who travelled to work by car were found in the outer suburbs of Wyndham Vale, Point Cook and Caroline Springs in the west; Greenvale and South Morang in the north; Rowville in the east; and Langwarrin in the south. Many of these suburbs were growth areas in which public transport was not well developed or readily accessible. High percentages of people who travelled to work by car were also noted in suburbs along the Mornington Peninsula.
- Suburbs with high percentages of people who travelled to work by car also had high percentages of *couples with dependent children and mothers in the labour force*.

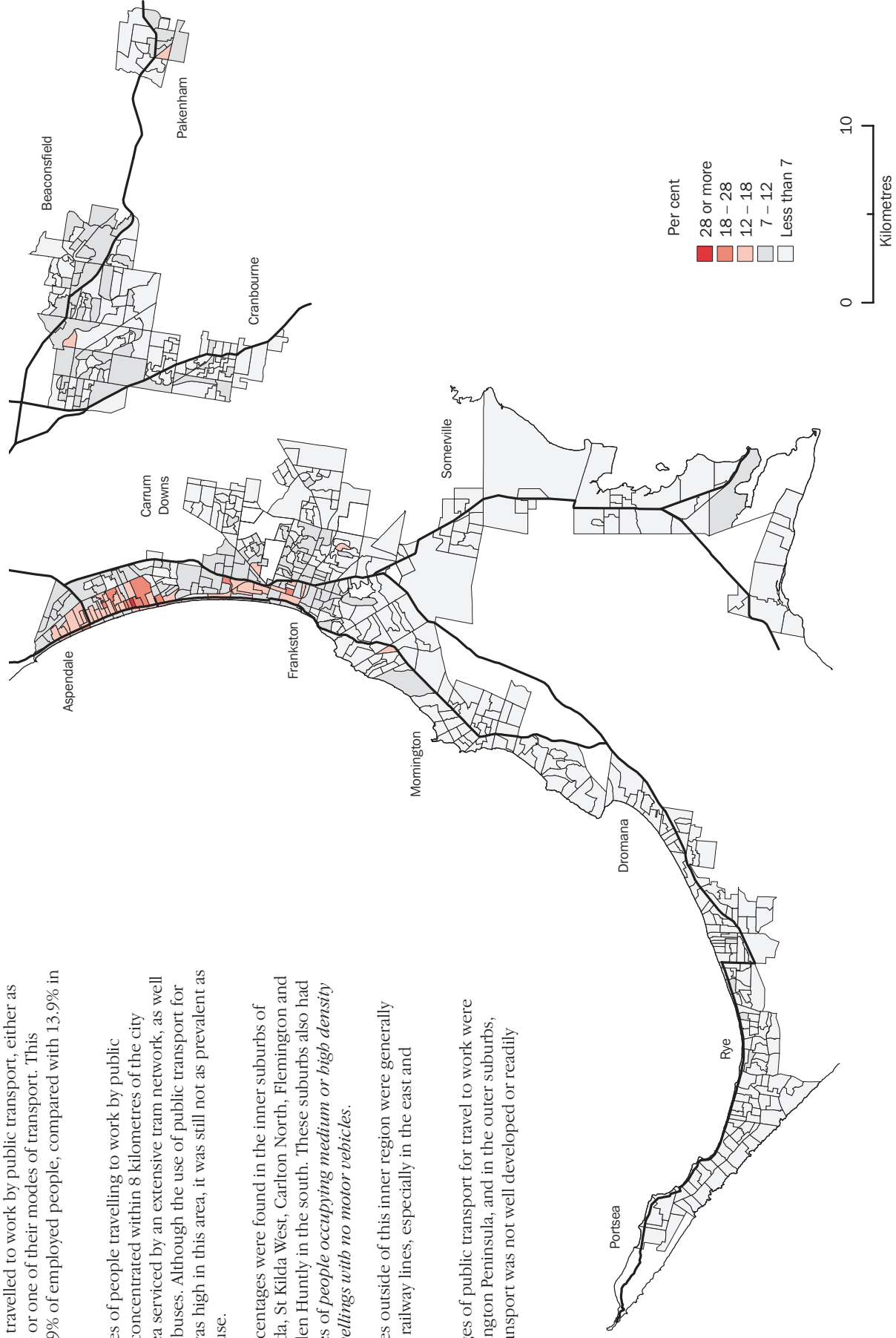


People who travelled to work by public transport

As a percentage of all employed people



- At the 2001 Census there were 167,092 employed people in Melbourne who travelled to work by public transport, either as their only mode or one of their modes of transport. This represented 12.9% of employed people, compared with 13.9% in 1991.
- High percentages of people travelling to work by public transport were concentrated within 8 kilometres of the city centre, in an area serviced by an extensive tram network, as well as by trains and buses. Although the use of public transport for travel to work was high in this area, it was still not as prevalent as the level of car use.
- The highest percentages were found in the inner suburbs of Balaclava, St Kilda, St Kilda West, Carlton North, Flemington and Windsor; and Glen Huntly in the south. These suburbs also had high percentages of *people occupying medium or high density housing and dwellings with no motor vehicles*.
- High percentages outside of this inner region were generally located close to railway lines, especially in the east and south-east.
- The lowest usages of public transport for travel to work were along the Mornington Peninsula, and in the outer suburbs, where public transport was not well developed or readily accessible.

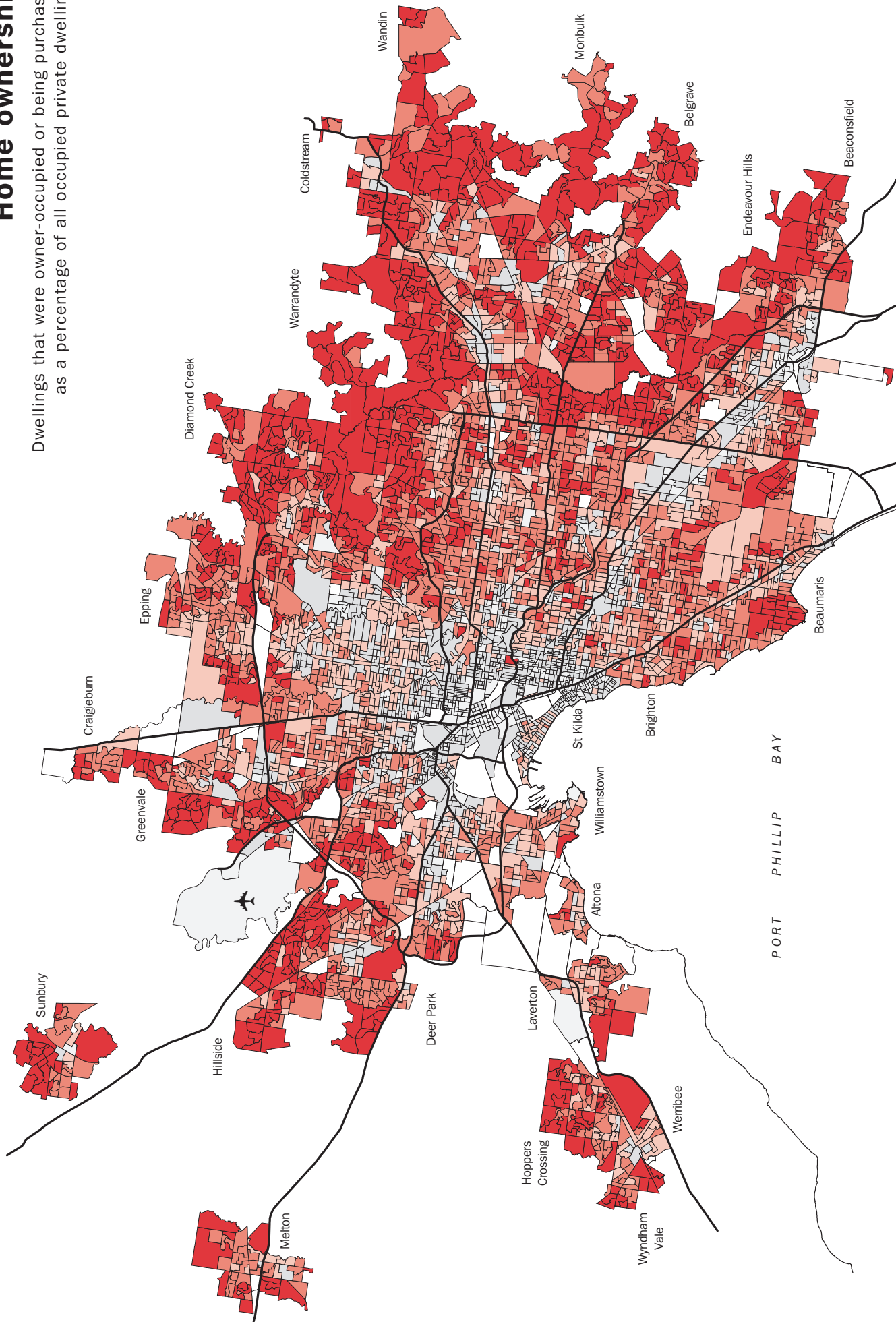


- At the 2001 Census there were 566,642 people living in medium or high density housing, such as flats, townhouses and semi-detached houses. This was 18.2% of all people living in private dwellings in Melbourne. The proportion of people living in medium or high density housing has risen since the 1991 Census, when they represented 15.3% of all people in occupied private dwellings.
- Medium or high density housing represented 26.2% of all occupied private dwellings in Melbourne. Over half (55.7%) of medium or high density housing was rented, and 9.3% of all occupied medium or high density dwellings were in blocks of flats, units or apartments of four or more storeys.
- The highest concentrations of people living in medium or high density housing were in the city centre and adjacent inner suburbs. More than 90% of people in the suburbs of Southbank, Carlton, Carlton North, Parkville, West Melbourne, North Melbourne and East Melbourne, as well as in the city centre, lived in this type of accommodation. These suburbs were densely populated, had high percentages of *people living alone* and *DINKs* and low percentages of families with children.
- There were some localised concentrations of people living in medium or high density housing along the major public transport routes, particularly to the east, south-east and south. Such areas were in Hawthorn, Box Hill and Hawthorn East in the east; Caulfield East and Dandenong in the south-east; and Glen Huntly and Carnegie in the south.

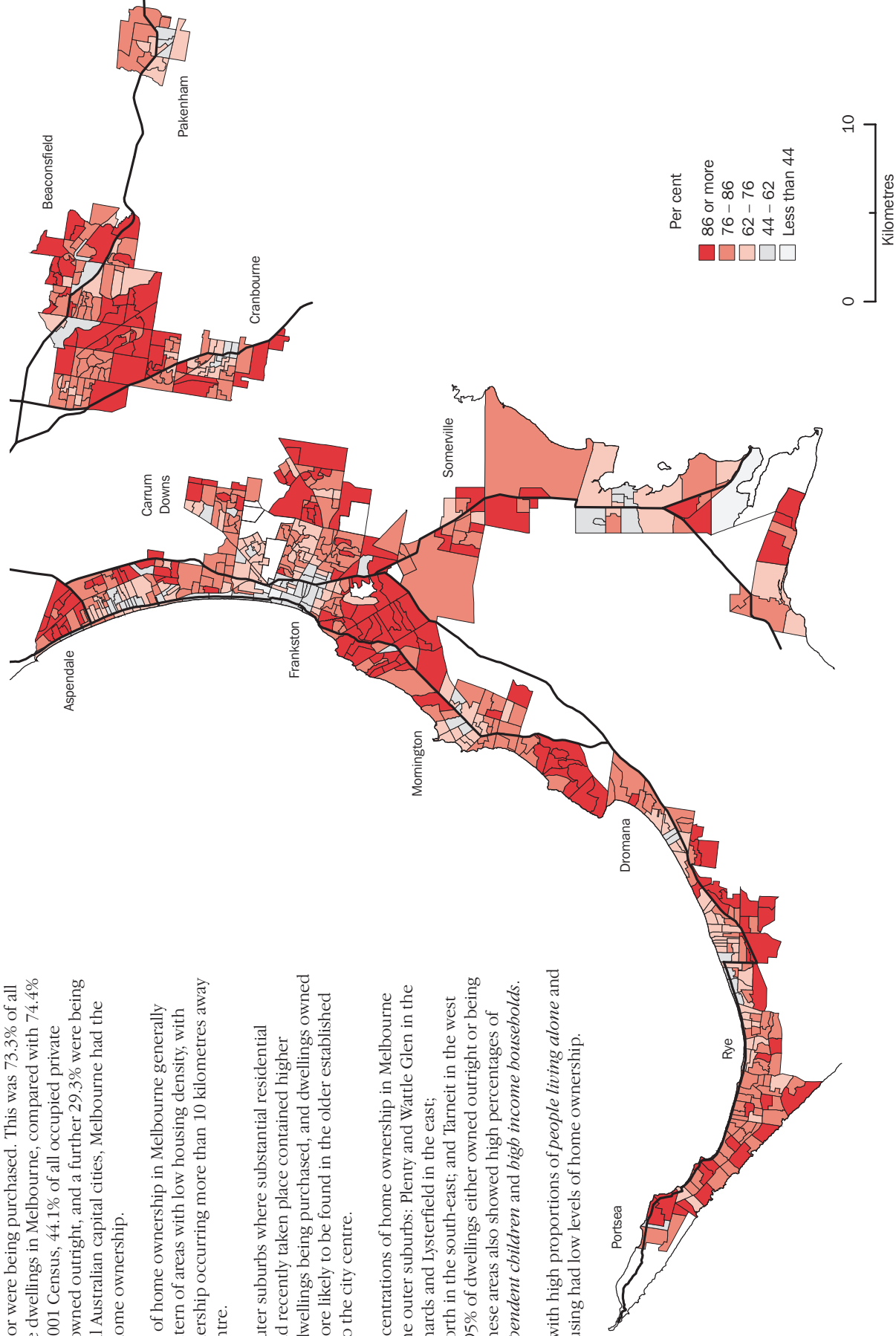


Home ownership

Dwellings that were owner-occupied or being purchased as a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

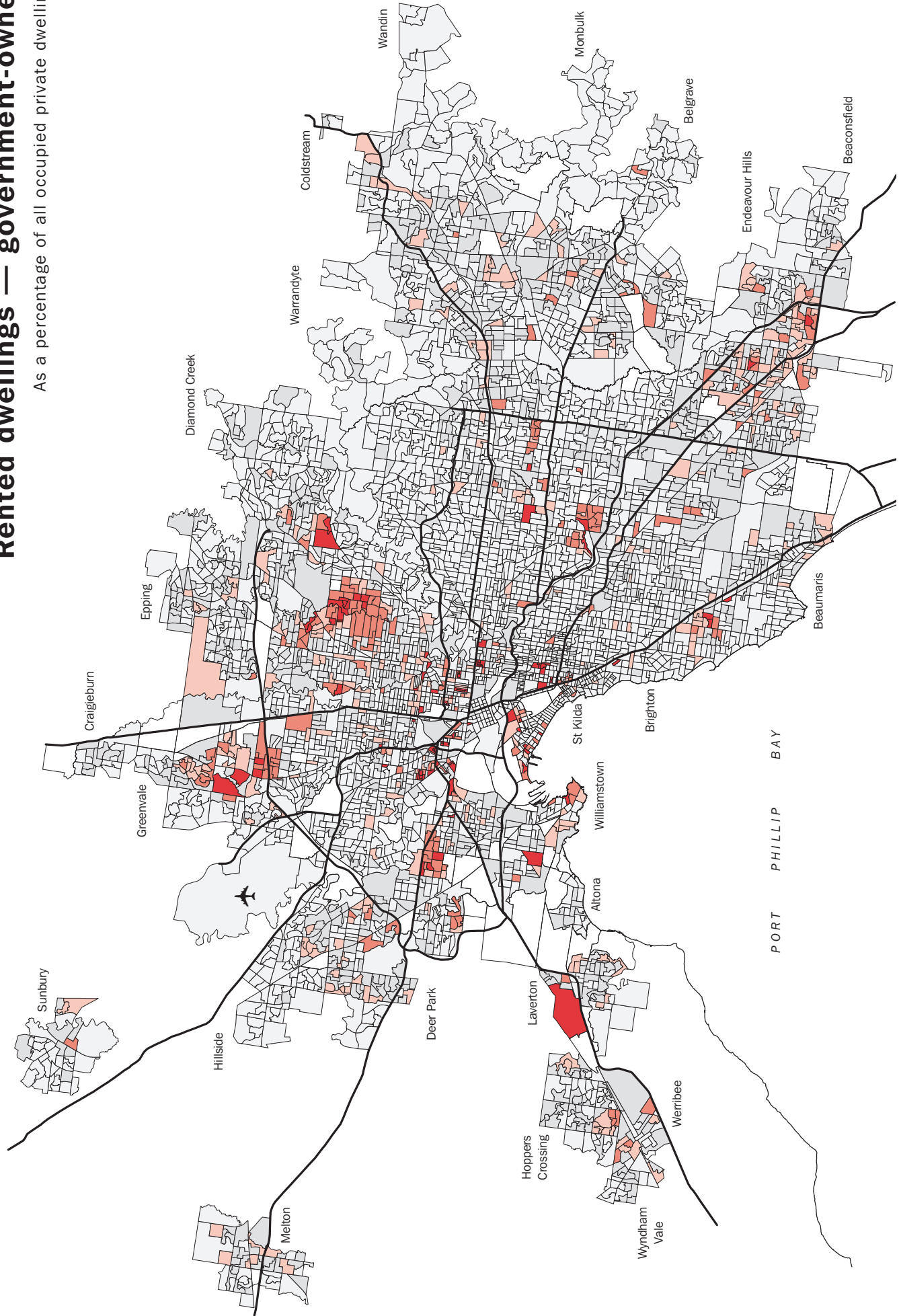


- At the 2001 Census, 833,409 dwellings were either owned by their occupants or were being purchased. This was 73.3% of all occupied private dwellings in Melbourne, compared with 74.4% in 1991. At the 2001 Census, 44.1% of all occupied private dwellings were owned outright, and a further 29.3% were being purchased. Of all Australian capital cities, Melbourne had the highest rate of home ownership.
- The distribution of home ownership in Melbourne generally followed the pattern of areas with low housing density, with most home ownership occurring more than 10 kilometres away from the city centre.
- Generally, the outer suburbs where substantial residential development had recently taken place contained higher proportions of dwellings being purchased, and dwellings owned outright were more likely to be found in the older established suburbs closer to the city centre.
- The highest concentrations of home ownership in Melbourne were found in the outer suburbs: Plenty and Wattle Glen in the north; Park Orchards and Lysterfield in the east; Narre Warren North in the south-east; and Tarnet in the west had more than 95% of dwellings either owned outright or being purchased. All these areas also showed high percentages of *couples with dependent children* and *high income households*.
- Inner-city areas with high proportions of *people living alone* and high density housing had low levels of home ownership.



Rented dwellings — government-owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

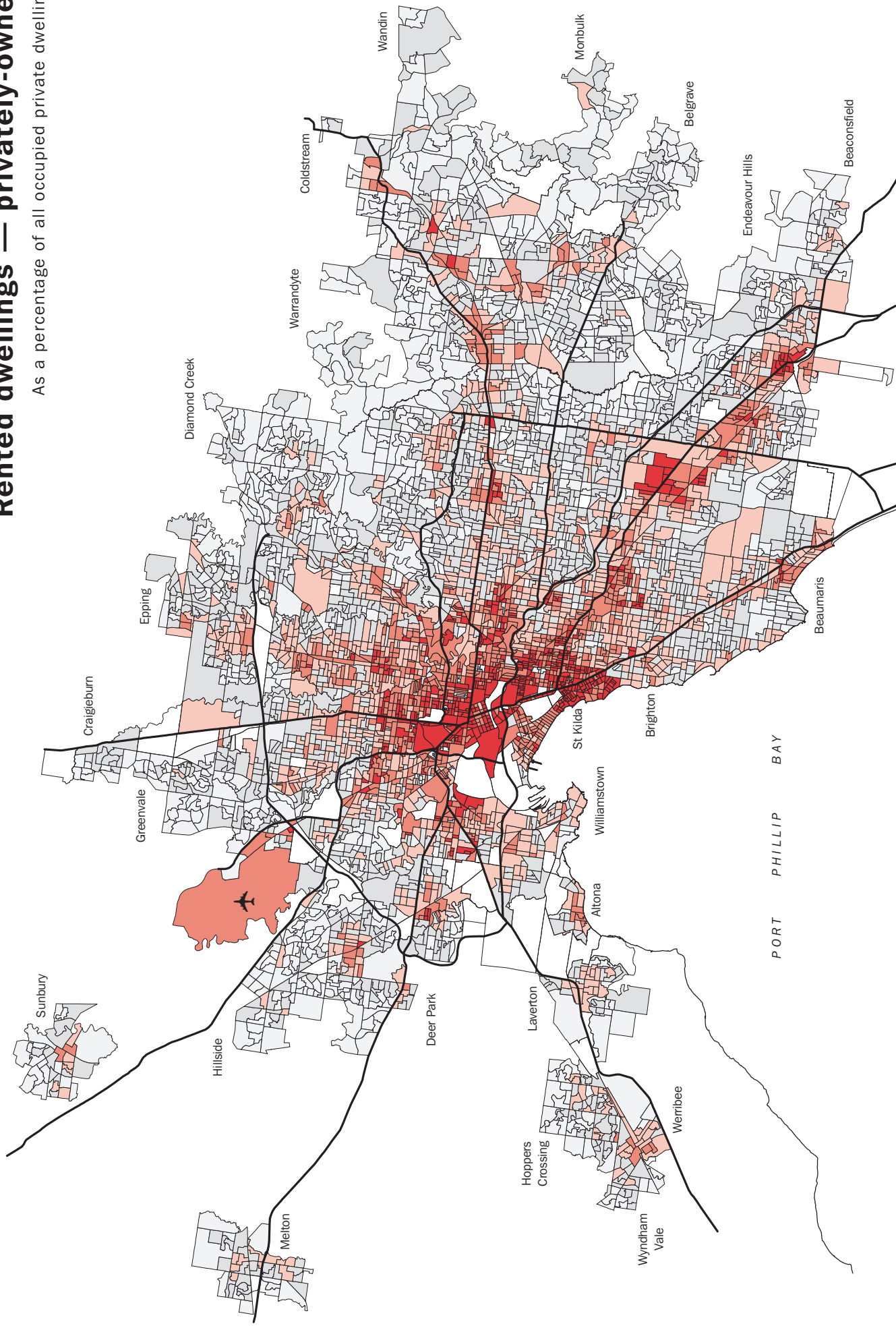


- There were 37,302 dwellings in Melbourne at the 2001 Census which were rented from government agencies. This was 13.2% of rented dwellings and 3.3% of all occupied private dwellings. These were the lowest percentages of all the capital cities in Australia. Most (92.7%) of these dwellings were rented from the public housing authority. The proportion of rented dwellings owned by government agencies has continued to fall over the last ten years, from 18.0% of all rented dwellings in 1991 (4.6% of all occupied private dwellings).
- The dwellings on and near the Williams RAAF Base in Laverton, the Simpson Army Barracks in Yallambie and HMAS Cerberus in Crib Point were mostly government-owned dwellings which were rented to the defence force personnel stationed there.
- Most of the highest concentrations of government-owned rented dwellings were in small areas in the inner suburbs of Collingwood, Flemington, North Melbourne, Fitzroy and Carlton. These dwellings, consisting mainly of high-rise flats, accounted for at least one in five of all occupied private dwellings in these suburbs. Other areas with high percentages of dwellings in this category were Braybrook in the west, and Heidelberg West and Bellfield in the north.
- Suburbs with high percentages of government-owned rented dwellings generally had high percentages of *one-parent families with dependent children, low income households* and *unemployed people*.



Rented dwellings — privately-owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

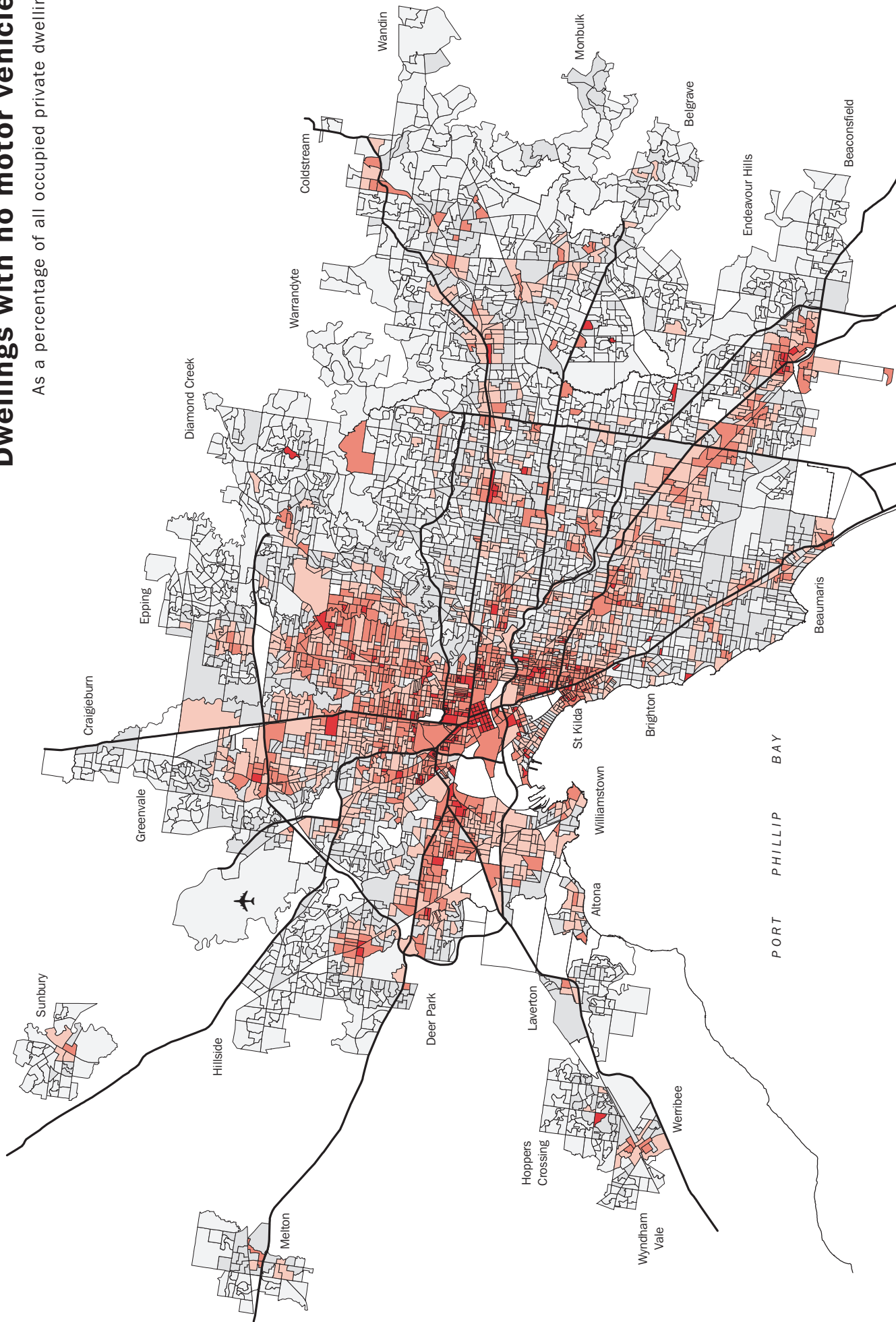


- At the 2001 Census 229,670 rented dwellings were privately owned in Melbourne. This was 20.3% of all occupied private dwellings and 81.3% of all rented dwellings. While the proportion to all occupied private dwellings remained almost the same, at 20.1% in 1991, privately-owned rented dwellings had increased their share of the rental market from 78.5% of all rented dwellings.
- High levels of privately-owned rented dwellings were concentrated in the city centre and the inner suburbs. Particular suburbs where more than half of all dwellings were in this category included Southbank, St Kilda, St Kilda West, Elwood, Parkville, East Melbourne, South Yarra and Balaclava, as well as the city centre.
- These suburbs generally had high percentages of *DINKs*, *people occupying medium or high density housing and dwellings with no motor vehicles*, and low proportions of families with children.
- Other noticeable concentrations of privately-owned rented dwellings outside of this inner region were located close to railway lines, particularly in Box Hill and Ringwood in the east; Glen Huntly and Frankston in the south; and Clayton and Dandenong in the south-east.

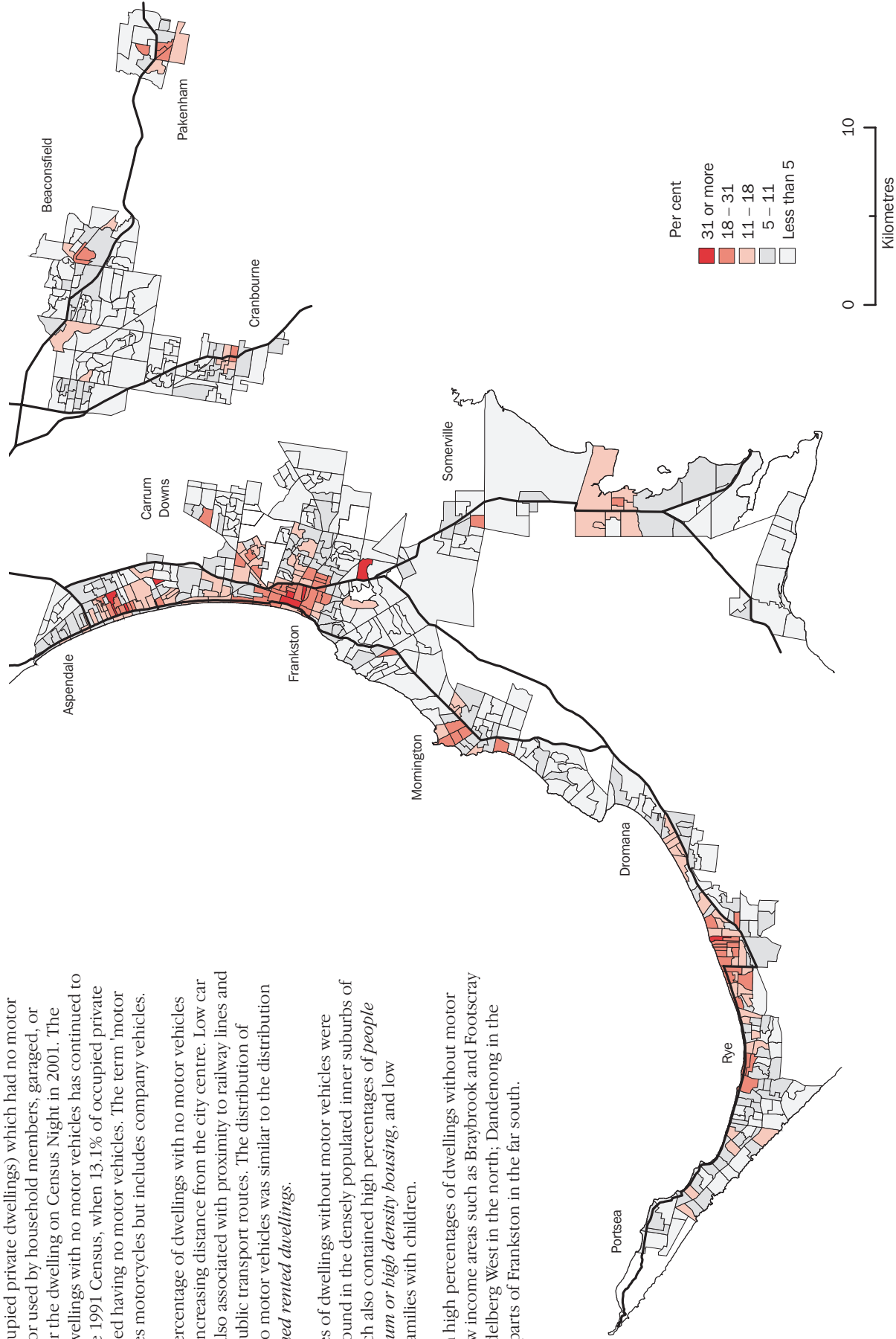


Dwellings with no motor vehicles

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

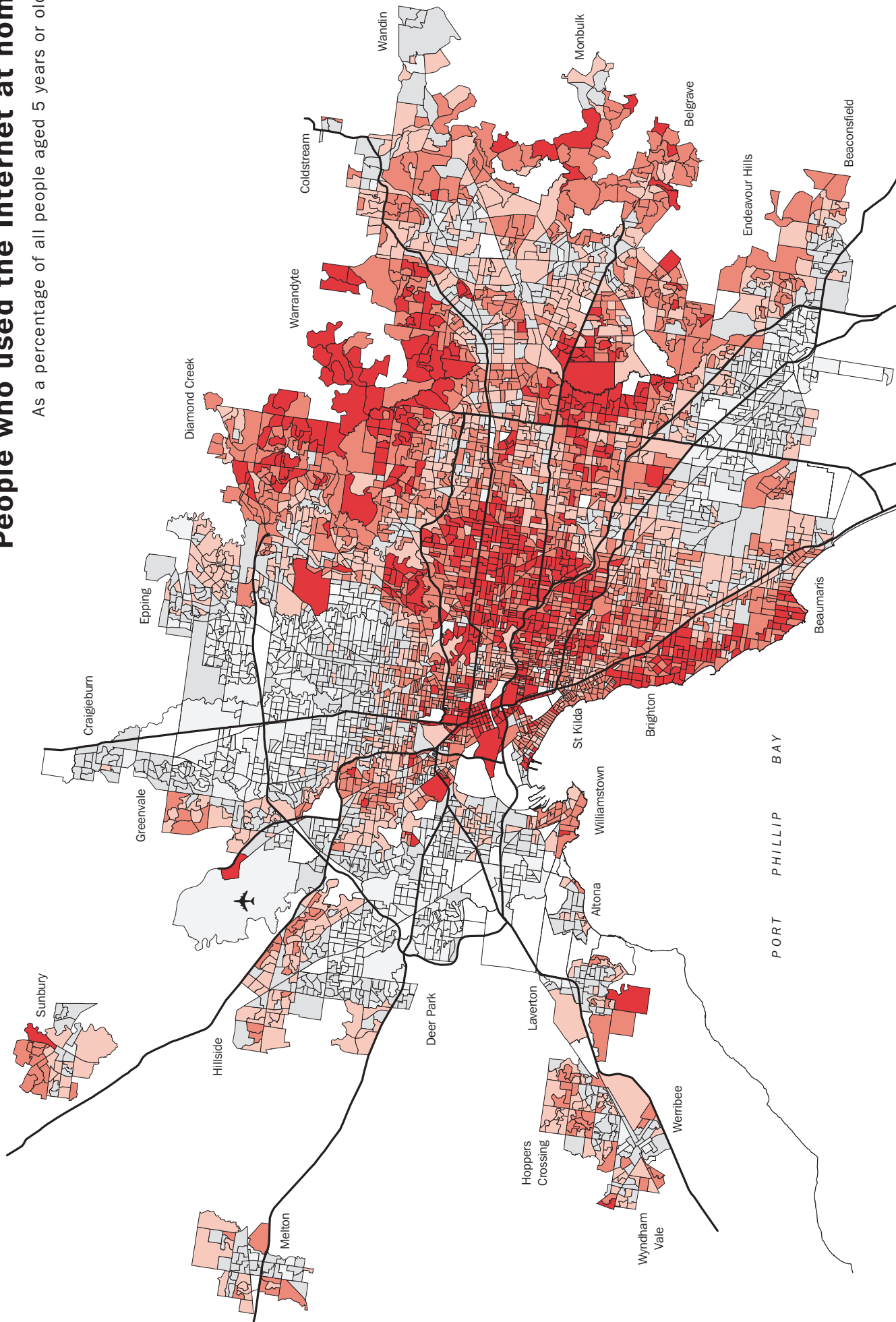


- There were 116,789 occupied private dwellings in Melbourne (10.5% of all occupied private dwellings) which had no motor vehicles owned or used by household members, garaged, or parked at or near the dwelling on Census Night in 2001. The proportion of dwellings with no motor vehicles has continued to decline since the 1991 Census, when 13.1% of occupied private dwellings reported having no motor vehicles. The term 'motor vehicles' excludes motorcycles but includes company vehicles.
- Generally, the percentage of dwellings with no motor vehicles decreased with increasing distance from the city centre. Low car ownership was also associated with proximity to railway lines and accessibility to public transport routes. The distribution of dwellings with no motor vehicles was similar to the distribution of *privately-owned rented dwellings*.
- High percentages of dwellings without motor vehicles were predominantly found in the densely populated inner suburbs of Melbourne, which also contained high percentages of *people occupying medium or high density housing*, and low percentages of families with children.
- Other areas with high percentages of dwellings without motor vehicles were low income areas such as Braybrook and Footscray in the west; Heidelberg West in the north; Dandenong in the south-east; and parts of Frankston in the far south.



People who used the Internet at home

As a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

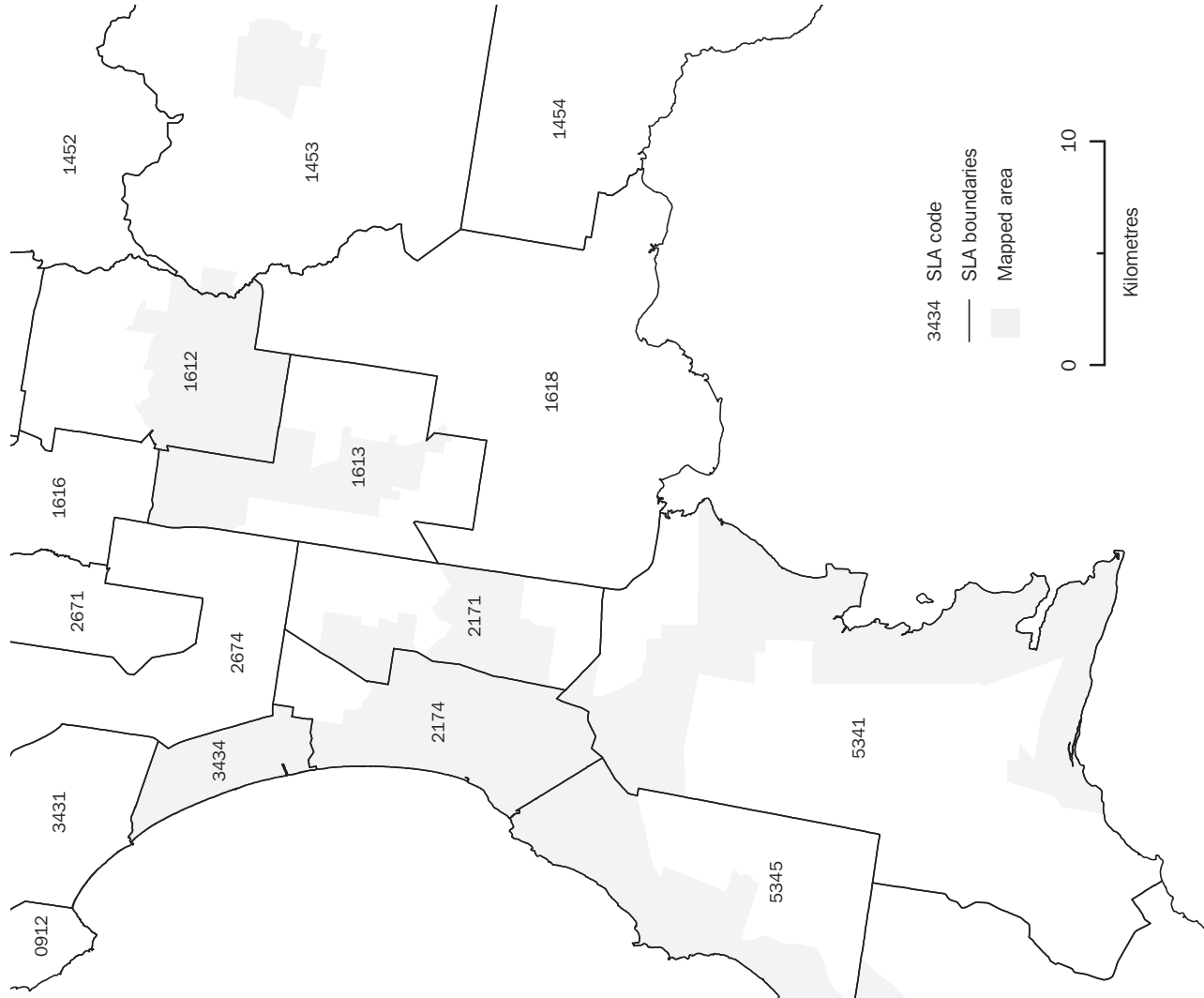


- At the 2001 Census 977,079 people used the Internet at home (in the week before Census Night). This was 34.1% of the Melbourne population aged 5 years and over. Of all people reporting using the Internet, 74.2% accessed the Internet in their home, including those who accessed the Internet at home and elsewhere.
- Over half (58.6%) of people reporting using the Internet at home were aged less than 35 years, and only 14.2% were aged 50 years or older. People who were attending school or undertaking tertiary studies comprised 37.8% of users.
- The highest concentrations of people using the Internet at home were found in the inner city areas and in the eastern and bayside suburbs. The city centre and the inner suburbs of Parkville and Southbank had the highest proportions of home Internet users. There were also high percentages in Eaglemont in the north; and in Park Orchards, North Warrandyte, Canterbury, Surrey Hills, Mont Albert and Glen Iris in the east.
- Areas with high percentages of people who used the Internet at home also had high percentages of *people with university qualifications, high income households and managers, administrators and professionals*.

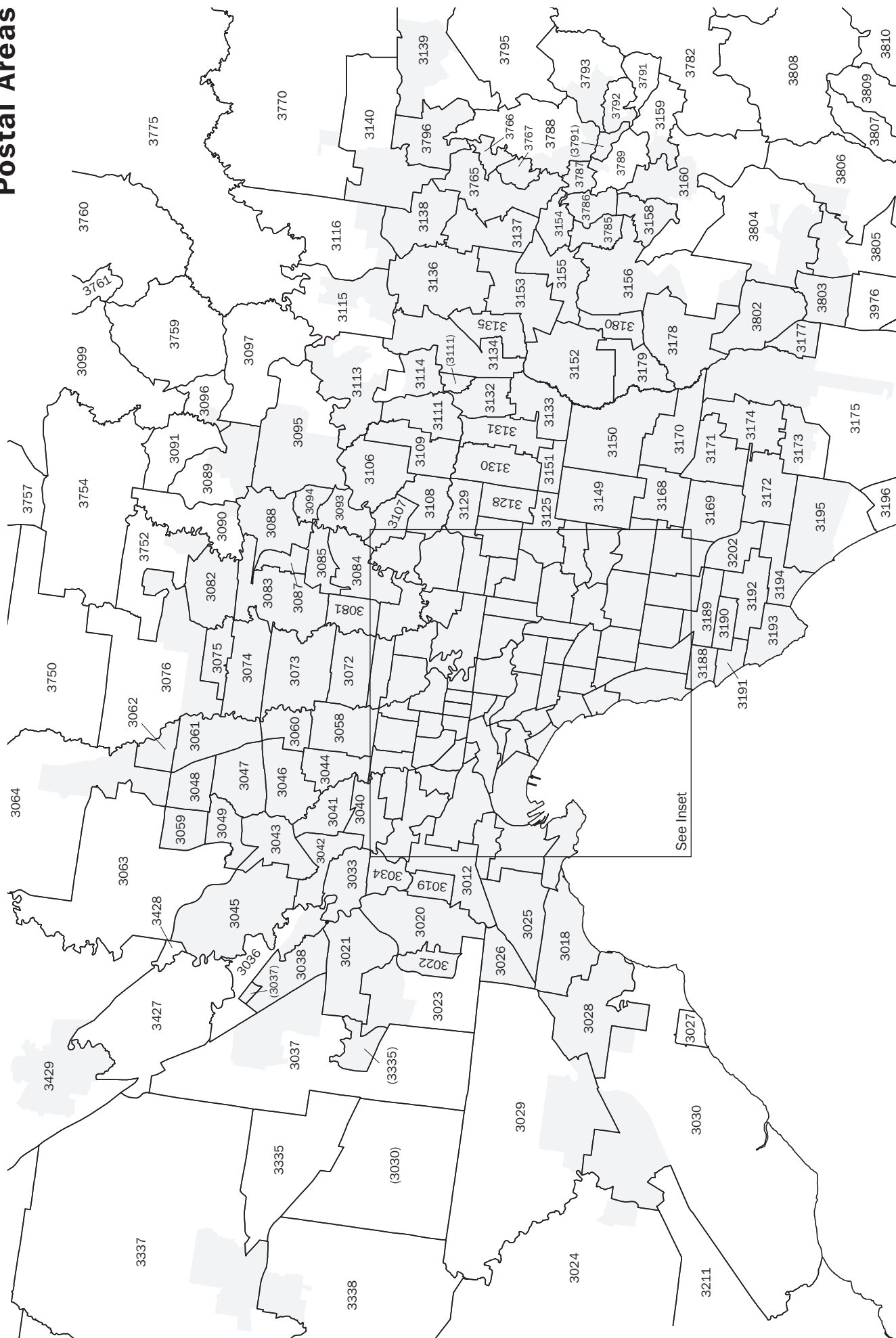


This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.

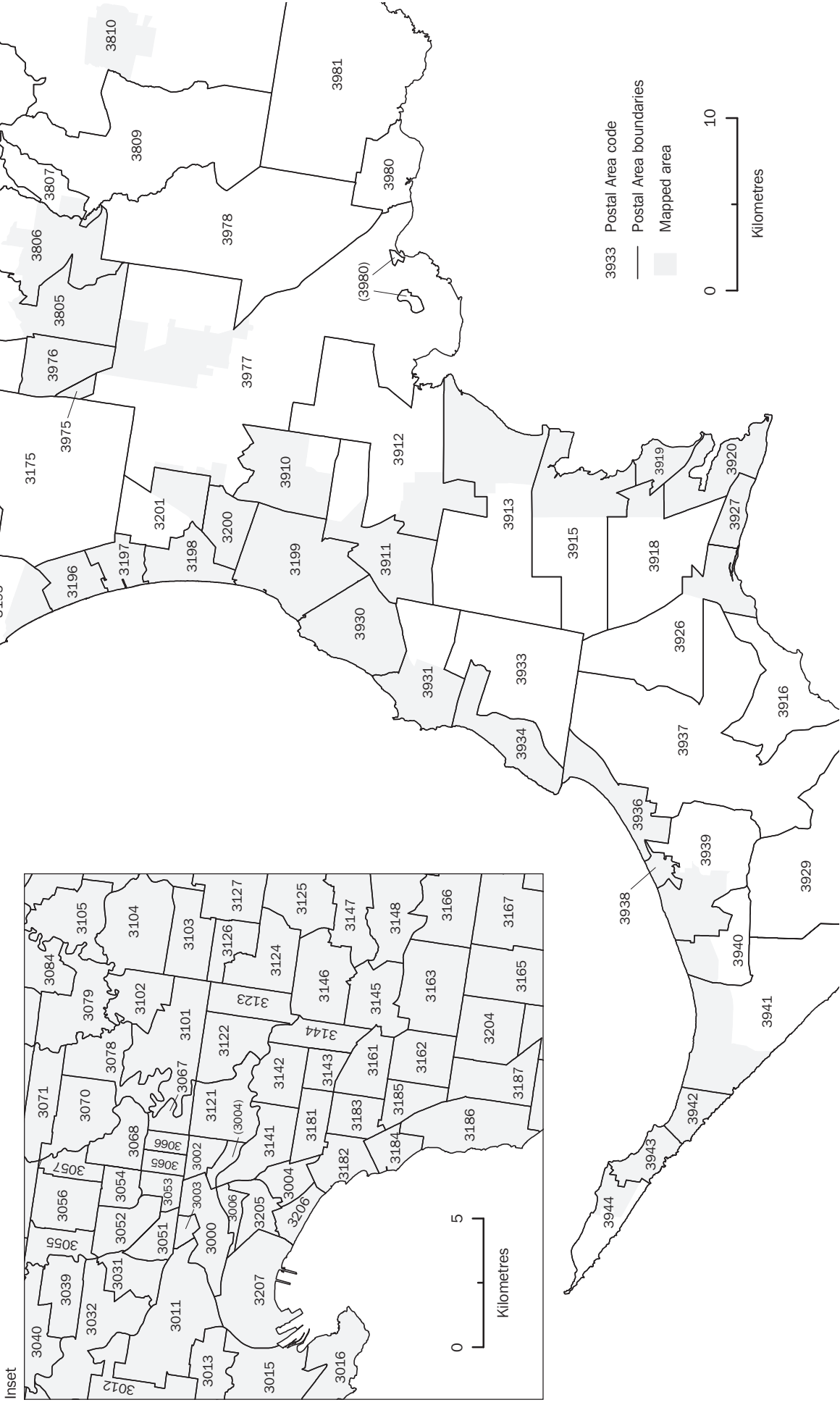
SLA Code	SLA Name	SLA Code	SLA Name
0661	Banyule (C) - Heidelberg	4651	Melton (S) - East
0662	Banyule (C) - North	4654	Melton (S) Bal
0911	Bayside (C) - Brighton	4971	Monash (C) - South-West
0912	Bayside (C) - South	4974	Monash (C) - Waverley East
1111	Boroondara (C) - Camberwell N.	4975	Monash (C) - Waverley West
1112	Boroondara (C) - Camberwell S.	5063	Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon
1113	Boroondara (C) - Hawthorn	5065	Moonee Valley (C) - West
1114	Boroondara (C) - Kew	5251	Moreland (C) - Brunswick
1181	Brimbank (C) - Kellor	5252	Moreland (C) - Coburg
1182	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	5253	Moreland (C) - North
1452	Cardinia (S) - North	5341	Mornington Psula (S) - East
1453	Cardinia (S) - Pakenham	5344	Mornington Psula (S) - South
1454	Cardinia (S) - South	5345	Mornington Psula (S) - West
1612	Casey (C) - Berwick	5713	Nilumbik (S) - South
1613	Casey (C) - Cranbourne	5715	Nilumbik (S) - South-West
1616	Casey (C) - Hallam	5718	Nilumbik (S) Bal
1618	Casey (C) - South	5901	Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda
1891	Darebin (C) - Northcote	5902	Port Phillip (C) - West
1892	Darebin (C) - Preston	6351	Stonnington (C) - Prahran
2171	Frankston (C) - East	6352	Stonnington (C) - Malvern
2174	Frankston (C) - West	6981	Whitehorse (C) - Box Hill
2311	Glen Eira (C) - Caulfield	6984	Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading E.
2314	Glen Eira (C) - South	6985	Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading W.
2671	Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	7071	Whittlesea (C) - North
2674	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	7074	Whittlesea (C) - South
3111	Hobsons Bay (C) - Altona	7261	Wyndham (C) - North
3112	Hobsons Bay (C) - Williamstown	7264	Wyndham (C) - South
3271	Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	7267	Wyndham (C) - West
		7351	Yarra (C) - North
		7352	Yarra (C) - Richmond
		7454	Yarra Ranges (S) - North
		7455	Yarra Ranges (S) - South-West
3274	Hume (C) - Craigieburn		
3275	Hume (C) - Sunbury		
3431	Kingston (C) - North		
3434	Kingston (C) - South		
3671	Knox (C) - North		
3674	Knox (C) - South		
4211	Manningham (C) - East		
4214	Manningham (C) - West		
4330	Manlybromong (C)		
4411	Maroondah (C) - Croydon		
4412	Maroondah (C) - Ringwood		
4601	Melbourne (C) - Inner		
4605	Melbourne (C) - Sbank-D'lands		
4608	Melbourne (C) - Remainder		



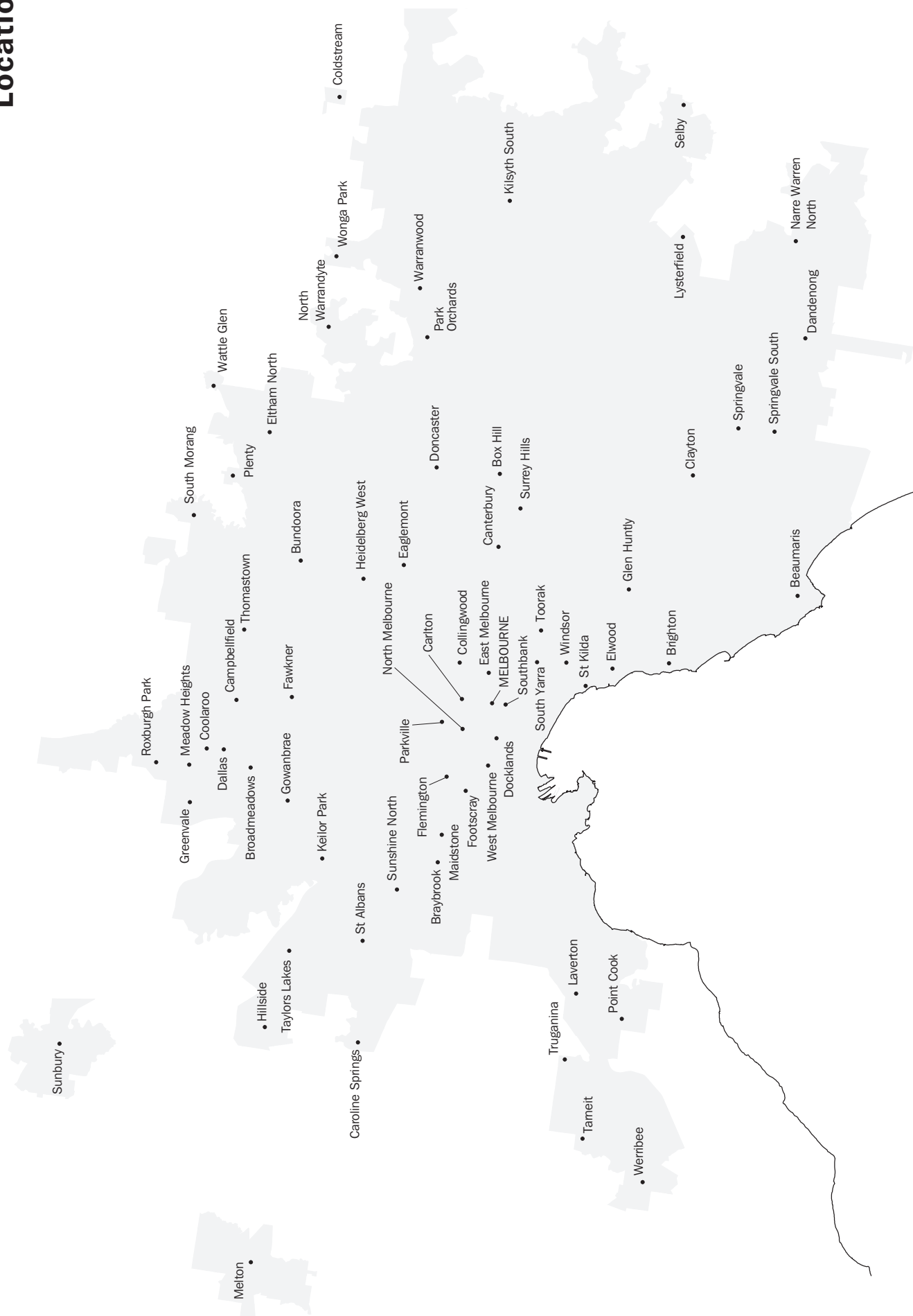
Postal Areas



These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of 2001 Census collection district boundaries. They are not official Australia Post boundaries.



Locations



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



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 the *2001 Census Dictionary* (cat. no. 2901.0).

Chinese languages	Includes Cantonese, Chang Chow, Hakka, Hokkien, Hunan, Kan, Mandarin, Teochew and Wu.
Collection District (CD)	<p>The smallest geographic area used for collection and dissemination of data from the Census of Population and Housing. In urban areas there are usually between 200 and 300 dwellings in each CD.</p> <p>CDs are redefined for each census and are current only at census time. For the 2001 Census of Population and Housing there were about 37,000 CDs covering the whole of Australia. CDs are amalgamated to form larger geographical areas such as Statistical Local Areas.</p>
Couple	For census purposes, a couple is either married or in a de facto relationship and usually resides in the same household. See also Family.
Dependent children	Children under 15 years of age, or children, in a family, aged 15–24 years who are full-time students attending a secondary or tertiary institution and who have no partner or children of their own usually residing in the household. Dependent children include adopted children, step and foster children. See also Family.
DINKs	This acronym stands for 'double income, no kids'. In this atlas, a DINK is defined as a couple with no children or other relatives present, where both partners work more than 25 hours a week in paid employment and the younger partner is aged under 40 years. See also Family.
Dwelling	<p>A structure which 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ occupied private dwellings;▪ unoccupied private dwellings; or▪ non-private dwellings. <p>See also Occupied private dwelling; Private dwelling; Non-private dwelling.</p>
Dwelling being purchased	A dwelling being purchased and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes dwellings owned outright and those occupied under a life tenure scheme but includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme. See also Dwelling.
Elementary skilled workers	These definitions follow the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (cat. no. 1220.0). Comprises elementary clerical, sales and service workers and labourers and related workers. <i>Elementary clerical, sales and service workers</i> perform a range of clerical, sales and service tasks, usually under supervision, within established routines and procedures. <i>Labourers and related workers</i> perform routine tasks usually working under close supervision. See also Occupation.
Employed persons	People aged 15 years and over who, during the week before Census Night, worked for payment or profit or as unpaid workers in a family business, or who had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent.

English (proficiency in the language)	<p>People who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to state how well they spoke English.</p> <p>Because of the subjective nature of responses to this question in the Census, data on the levels of proficiency in English of people who speak a language other than English at home should be interpreted with care.</p>
Family	Two or more persons, 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.
Household	A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling and make common provision for food and other essentials for living; or a person living alone.
Household income	Calculated by adding together all the individual incomes reported by household members. See also Income.
Income	People aged 15 years and over were asked to state their usual gross weekly income, which is all income before tax, superannuation, health insurance or other deductions are made. Gross income includes family payments, additional family payments, pensions, unemployment benefits, student allowances, maintenance (child support), superannuation, wages, salary, overtime, dividends, rents received, interest received, business or farm income (less operation expenses) and workers' compensation received.
Labour force	Comprises people aged 15 years and over who worked for payment or profit, or as unpaid workers in a family business, during the week prior to Census Night; had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent; were on strike or stood down temporarily; or did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work.
Managers, administrators and professionals	These definitions follow the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (cat. no. 1220.0). <i>Managers and administrators</i> head government, legislative, industrial, commercial, agricultural and other establishments, or departments within these organisations. They determine the policy of the organisation or department, and direct its functioning, usually through other managers, and coordinate economic, social, technical, legal and other policies. <i>Professionals</i> perform analytical, conceptual and creative tasks through the application of theoretical knowledge and experience in the fields of science, engineering, business and information, health, education, social welfare and the arts. See also Occupation.
Medium or high density housing	Comprises semi-detached houses, row or terrace houses, villa units, townhouses, flats, home units and apartments.
Non-private dwelling	This is an establishment which provides a communal or transitory type of accommodation e.g. hotel, motel, prison, religious or charitable institution, defence establishment or hospital. Cared accommodation in retirement villages is included. See also Private dwelling.
Occupation	The ABS uses the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (cat. no.1220.0) to group employed people into occupations according to the set of tasks that is performed in their jobs. Occupation is collected in the Census for all employed people aged 15 years and over.

Occupied private dwelling	Premises occupied by the household on Census Night. See also Private dwelling.
One-parent family	Consists of a lone parent with at least one child (regardless of age) who is usually resident in the family 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.
Owner-occupied dwelling	A dwelling owned and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes those dwellings being purchased and those occupied under a life tenure scheme. See also Dwelling.
Private dwelling	Usually a house, flat or part of a house, but can also be a house attached to, or rooms above, shops or offices; an occupied caravan in a caravan park or on a residential allotment; a craft in a marina; a houseboat; or a tent if it is standing on its own block of land. Manufactured home estates and self-care units for the retired or aged are also treated as private dwellings. See also Non-private dwelling.
Public transport	This mode of travel to work is defined as travelling to work by train, bus, ferry or tram. It excludes travelling to work by car or taxi.
Qualifications	The highest level of non-school qualification that the person has obtained, based on the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Education</i> (cat. no. 1272.0). <i>University qualifications</i> include bachelor degrees, higher degrees and postgraduate diplomas. <i>Skilled vocational qualifications</i> are Certificate Level III qualifications. Skilled vocational qualifications provide a high degree of practical skill together with the theoretical and factual knowledge required to work in a specific vocation. This category includes trade and other qualifications. <i>People without qualifications</i> include a small number of people who have a qualification that is out of scope of the classification.
Rented dwelling	Households were asked whether they rented, owned or were purchasing the dwelling in which they were counted on Census Night. Households who were renting were also asked who they were renting from.
South-East Asia	Includes Brunei Darussalam, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.
Southern and Eastern Europe	Comprises <i>Southern Europe</i> which includes Andorra, Gibraltar, Holy See, Italy, Malta, Portugal, San Marino and Spain; <i>South-Eastern Europe</i> which includes Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Slovenia and Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and <i>Eastern Europe</i> which includes Belarus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia and Ukraine.
Statistical Local Area (SLA)	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 part thereof, or any unincorporated area.
Unemployed persons	For 2001 Census purposes, unemployed people are defined as those people aged 15 years and over who, in the week prior to Census Night, did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work.

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