

**1996 Census of  
Population and Housing**

**Melbourne**  
**... A Social Atlas**

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 15 APR 1998

ABS Catalogue No. 2030.2

ISBN 0 642 25768 X

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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 7652.

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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 1996 Census of Population and Housing. A commentary accompanying each map briefly analyses these characteristics and highlights the main features.

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

The number of people counted in Melbourne on census night, 6 August 1996, excluding overseas visitors, was 2,944,280.

## ABOUT THE CENSUS

The 1996 Census of Population and Housing aimed at counting every person who spent census night, 6 August, 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 Europe; People born in Eastern Europe; People born in Southeast Asia; People born in the Middle East or North Africa; and People born in South America, Central America or the Caribbean.

## STATISTICAL BOUNDARIES

Topics are mapped by census 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 and 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 current at 5 August 1995.

## 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 provided under an agreement with the Public Sector Mapping Agencies.

## 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

Although the value '15' is shown on the legend twice, any region with this value for the mapped attribute falls into one class only. The class '15 – 22', for example, will include all values from and including 15 and up to but not including 22. However, for simplicity, the ranges are shown as '15 – 22', '22 – 30' and so on.

## 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 algorithm<sup>1</sup>. The aim of this clustering algorithm is to group CDs with similar values in the same class.

## 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.

## 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.

Translucent tracing paper is recommended for this purpose rather than transparent film as it is easier to identify selected areas.

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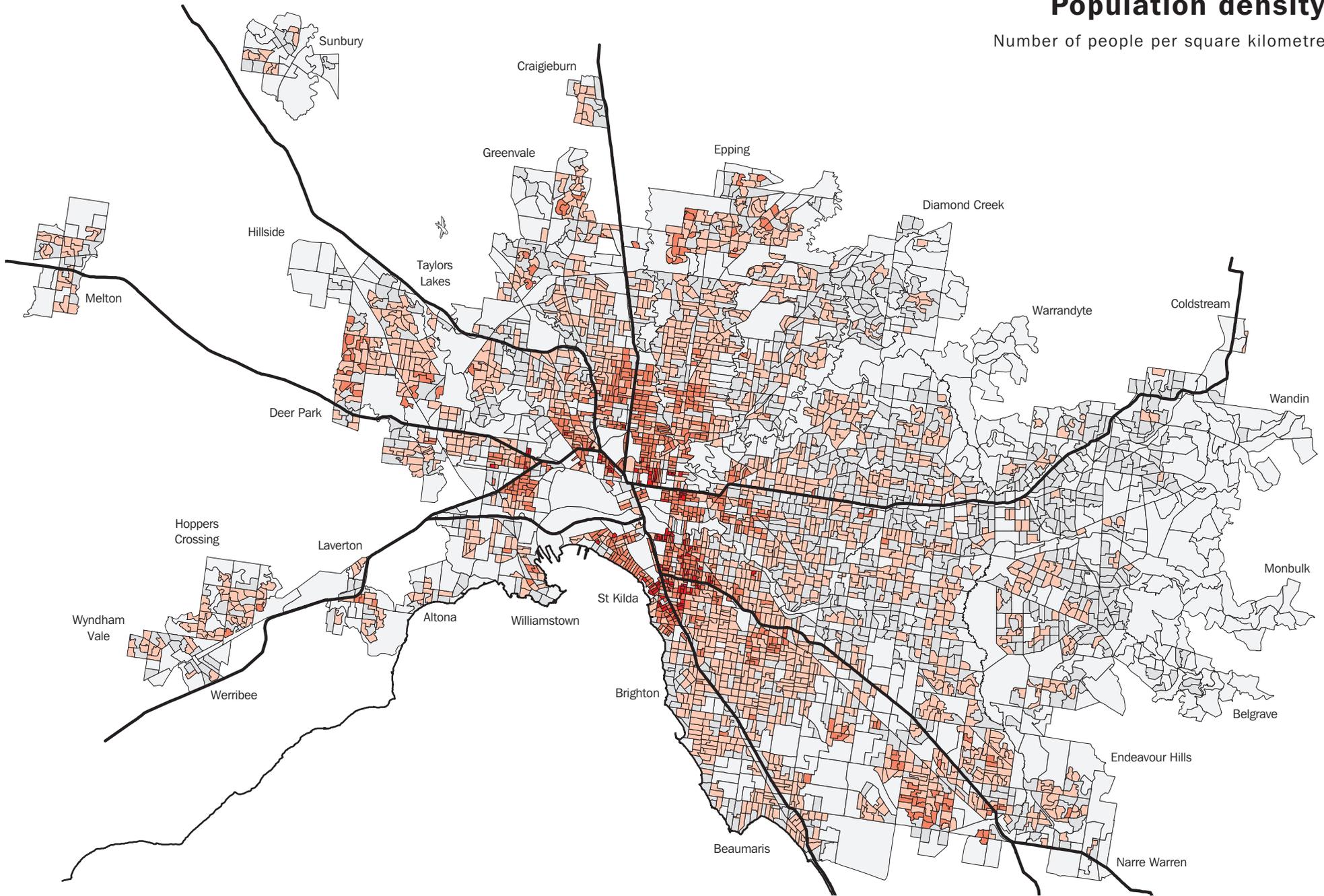
<sup>1</sup> T. Dalenius & J. L. Hodges, Jr, 'Minimum variance stratification', *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, vol. 54, 1959, pp. 88–101.

## COMPARABILITY WITH 1991 ATLAS

DINKs	The definition of DINKs is the same as that for 1991 with the exception that the younger partner of the couple must be less than 40 years old. In 1991 the female partner had to be less than 36 years old.
Family relationships	There have been several changes to the classification of family relationships (including dependent children). For further information consult the <i>1996 and 1991 Census Dictionary</i> (Cat. no. 2901.0) or contact the ABS.
Income	Additional categories were included in the 1996 Census for nil and negative incomes. For purposes of aggregation to household income, negative income is given a value of zero.
One parent families	The map relating to one parent families excludes those families with non-dependent children only. These families were included in this topic in 1991.
Overseas visitors	There were 15,428 overseas visitors counted in the mapped area on census night. These people have been excluded from all maps except for the 'Population change' map. Overseas visitors were included in previous atlases.
Private dwellings	Self-care units in retirement villages and manufactured homes on estates are classified as private dwellings. These were treated as non-private dwellings in previous censuses.
Qualifications	Qualifications maps refer to people in the labour force. In 1991 these maps related to the population aged 15 years and over.

# Population density

Number of people per square kilometre

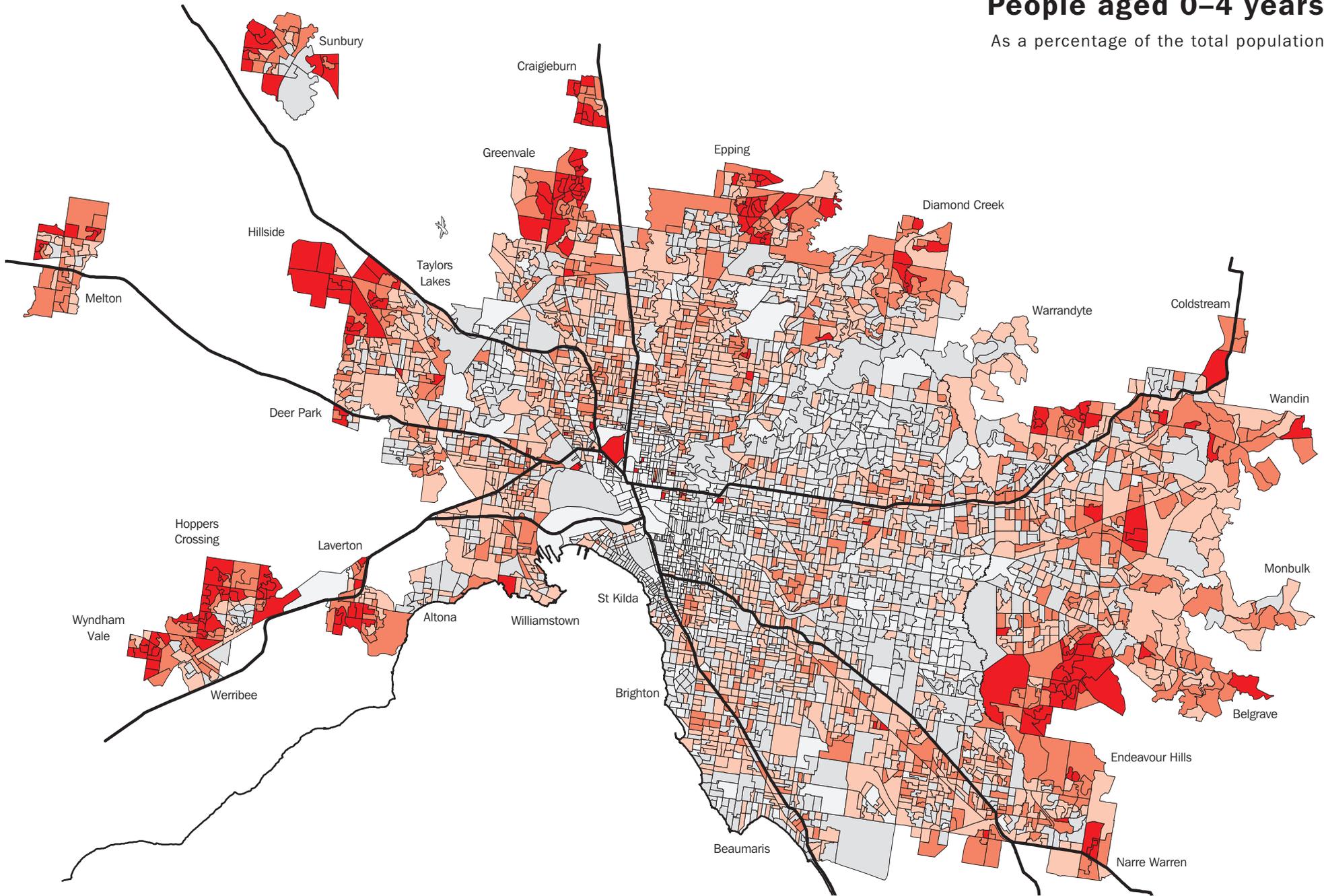


- At the 1996 Census 2,944,280 people were counted in Melbourne, excluding overseas visitors. This was just over two-thirds (67.6%) of the population of Victoria.
- Population density is influenced by factors such as housing density, the number of people living in a dwelling, and the amount of non-residential land in a suburb, for example, parks, factories, educational institutions, airports and sporting facilities.
- The highest population densities were in the inner suburbs, especially Fitzroy, Carlton, St Kilda, Balaclava, Windsor and Prahran. These areas had a high percentage of people living in medium or high density housing, and tended to have high percentages of privately owned rental dwellings and dwellings without a motor vehicle.
- 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 Footscray, and areas along the Maribyrnong and Yarra rivers.

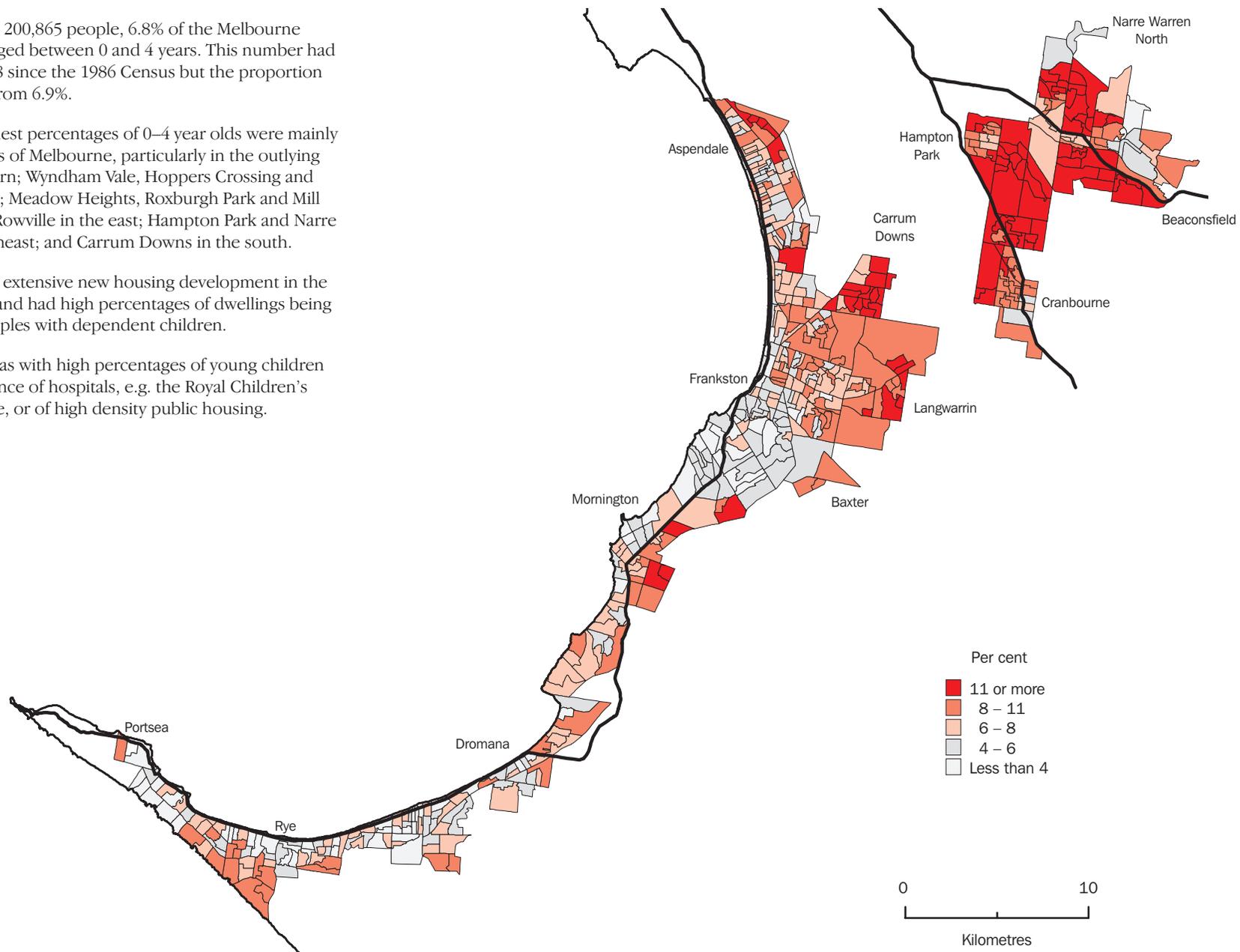


# People aged 0-4 years

As a percentage of the total population

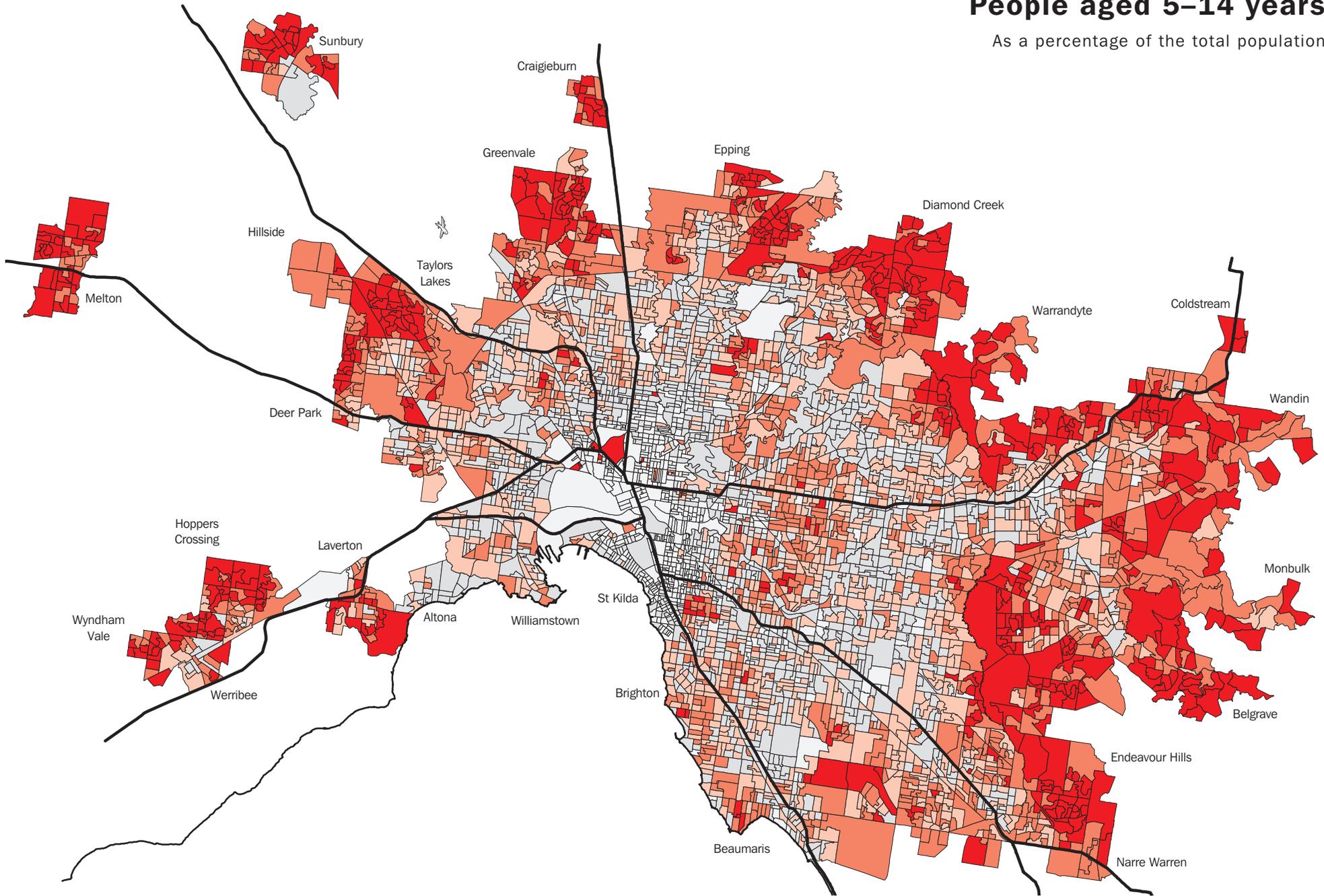


- At the 1996 Census 200,865 people, 6.8% of the Melbourne population, were aged between 0 and 4 years. This number had increased by 13,348 since the 1986 Census but the proportion had fallen slightly from 6.9%.
- Areas with the highest percentages of 0–4 year olds were mainly in the outer regions of Melbourne, particularly in the outlying centre of Craigieburn; Wyndham Vale, Hoppers Crossing and Hillside in the west; Meadow Heights, Roxburgh Park and Mill Park in the north; Rowville in the east; Hampton Park and Narre Warren in the southeast; and Carrum Downs in the south.
- These areas all had extensive new housing development in the previous 10 years, and had high percentages of dwellings being purchased and couples with dependent children.
- Small inner city areas with high percentages of young children reflected the presence of hospitals, e.g. the Royal Children's Hospital in Parkville, or of high density public housing.

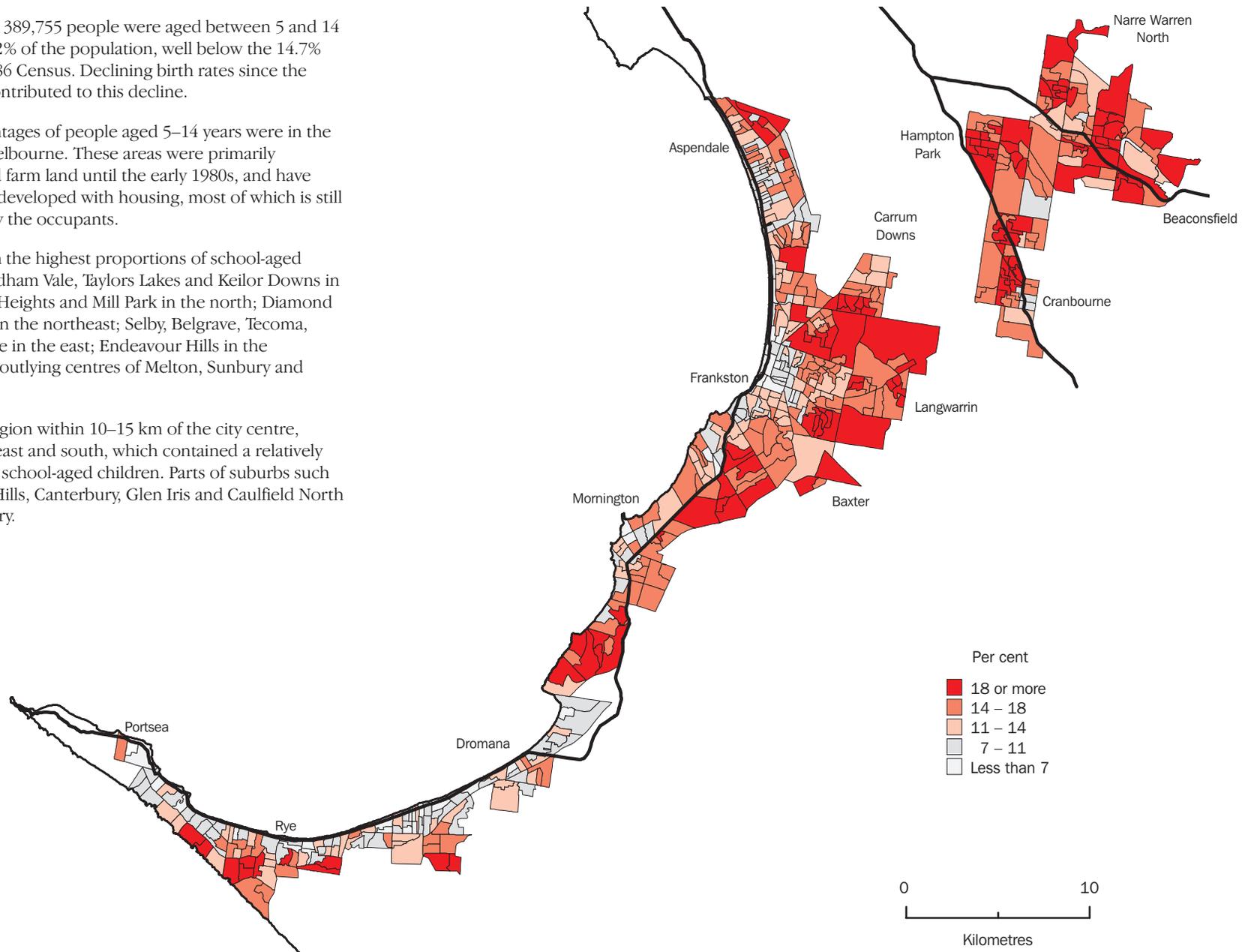


# People aged 5–14 years

As a percentage of the total population

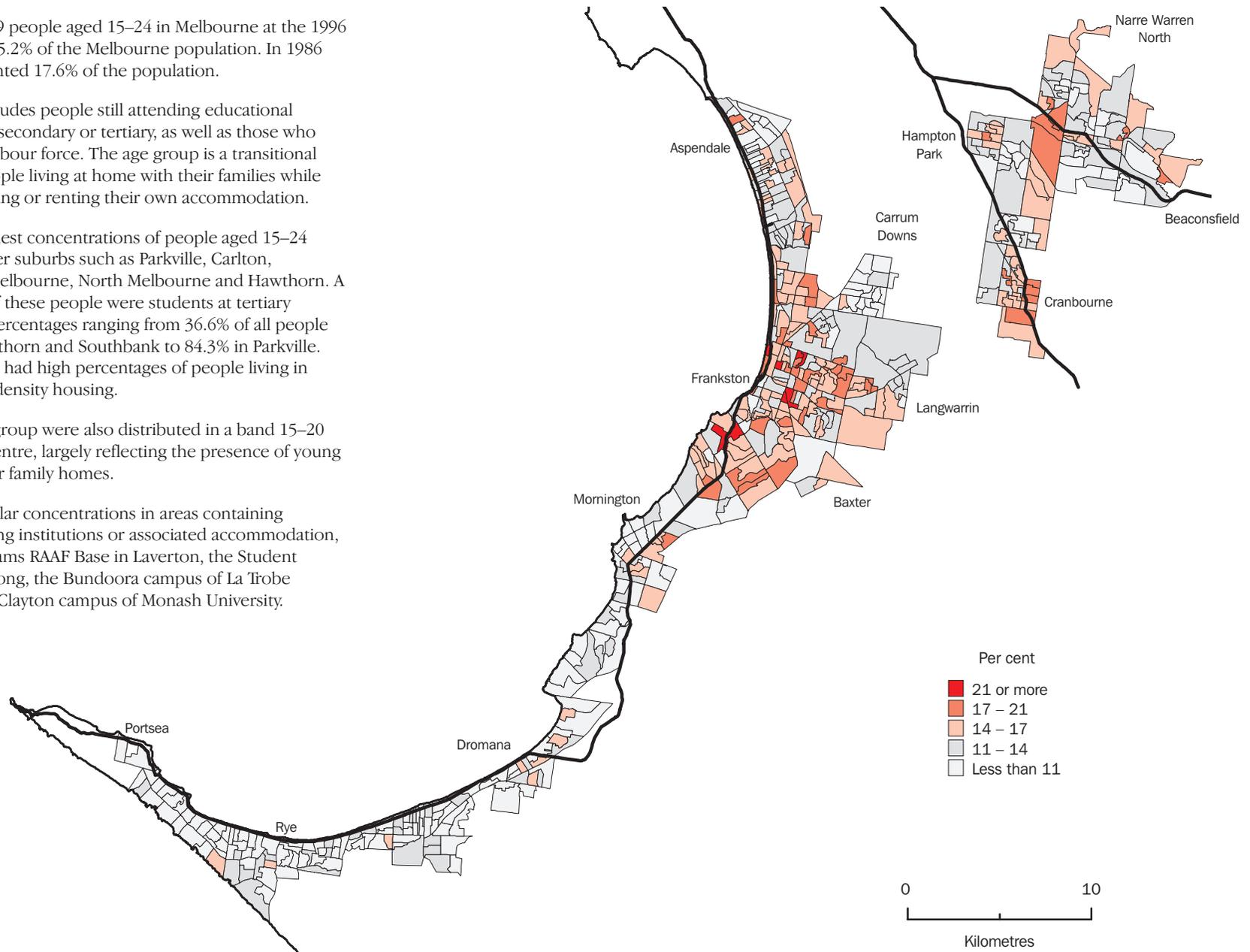


- At the 1996 Census 389,755 people were aged between 5 and 14 years. This was 13.2% of the population, well below the 14.7% recorded at the 1986 Census. Declining birth rates since the early 1970s have contributed to this decline.
- The highest percentages of people aged 5–14 years were in the outer regions of Melbourne. These areas were primarily non-residential and farm land until the early 1980s, and have since been heavily developed with housing, most of which is still being purchased by the occupants.
- Outer suburbs with the highest proportions of school-aged children were Wyndham Vale, Taylors Lakes and Keilor Downs in the west; Meadow Heights and Mill Park in the north; Diamond Creek and Eltham in the northeast; Selby, Belgrave, Tecoma, Upwey and Rowville in the east; Endeavour Hills in the southeast; and the outlying centres of Melton, Sunbury and Craigieburn.
- There was also a region within 10–15 km of the city centre, particularly to the east and south, which contained a relatively high percentage of school-aged children. Parts of suburbs such as Balwyn, Surrey Hills, Canterbury, Glen Iris and Caulfield North fell into this category.



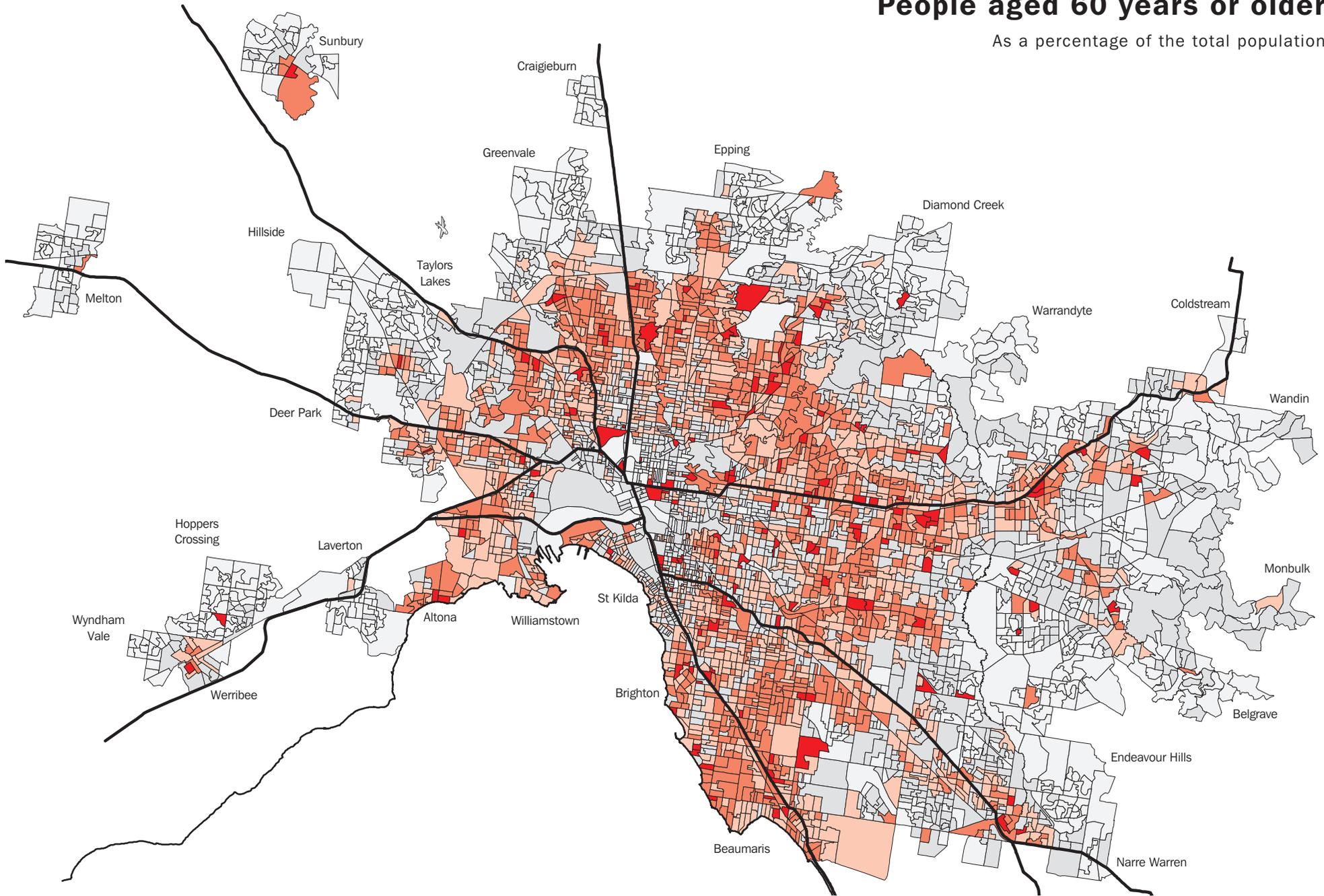


- There were 446,639 people aged 15–24 in Melbourne at the 1996 Census. This was 15.2% of the Melbourne population. In 1986 this group represented 17.6% of the population.
- This age group includes people still attending educational institutions, either secondary or tertiary, as well as those who have entered the labour force. The age group is a transitional one with many people living at home with their families while others are purchasing or renting their own accommodation.
- Areas with the highest concentrations of people aged 15–24 were mainly in inner suburbs such as Parkville, Carlton, Southbank, West Melbourne, North Melbourne and Hawthorn. A large proportion of these people were students at tertiary institutions, with percentages ranging from 36.6% of all people aged 15–24 in Hawthorn and Southbank to 84.3% in Parkville. These suburbs also had high percentages of people living in medium and high density housing.
- People in this age group were also distributed in a band 15–20 km from the city centre, largely reflecting the presence of young adults living in their family homes.
- There were particular concentrations in areas containing education or training institutions or associated accommodation, such as at the Williams RAAF Base in Laverton, the Student Village in Maribyrnong, the Bundoora campus of La Trobe University and the Clayton campus of Monash University.

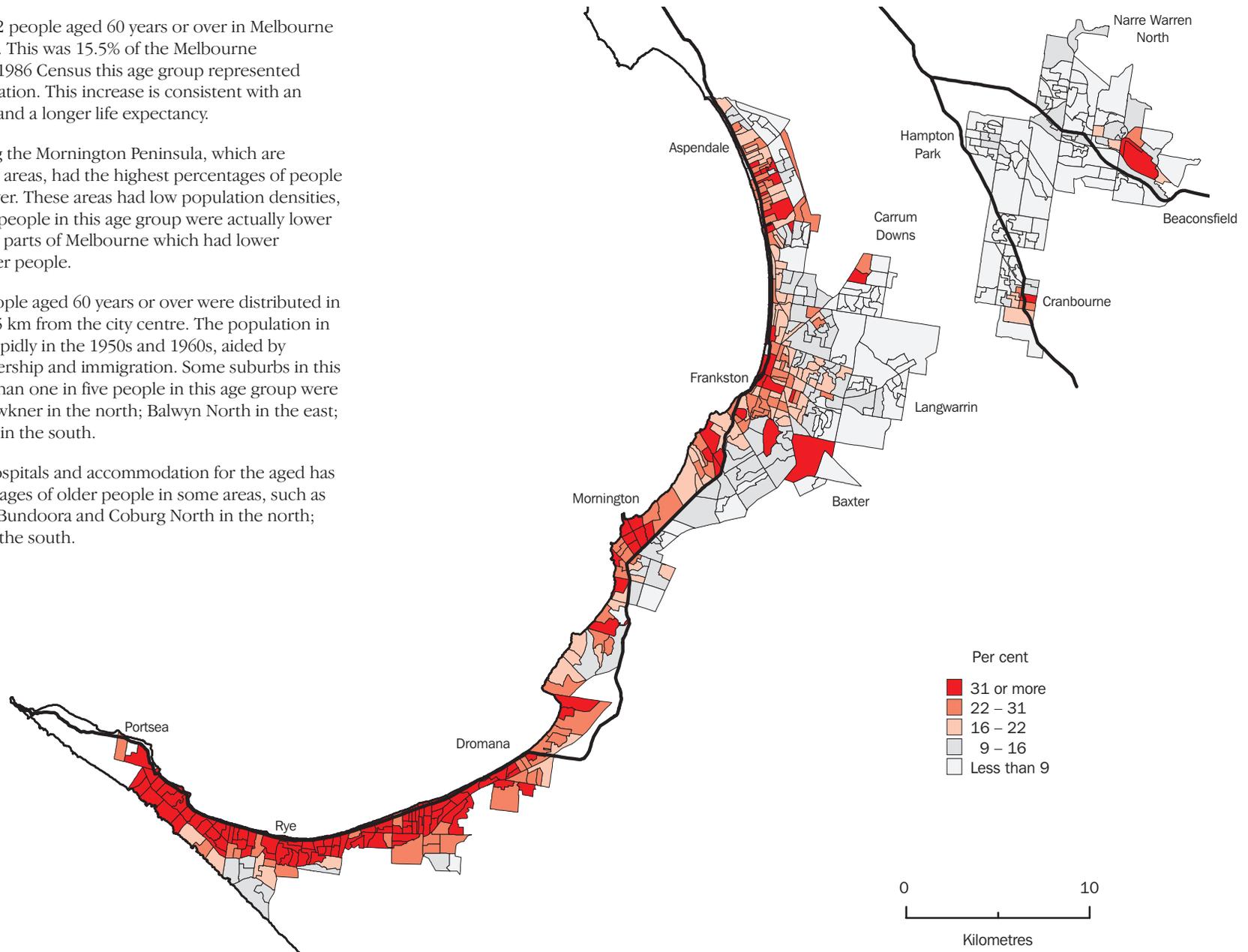


# People aged 60 years or older

As a percentage of the total population

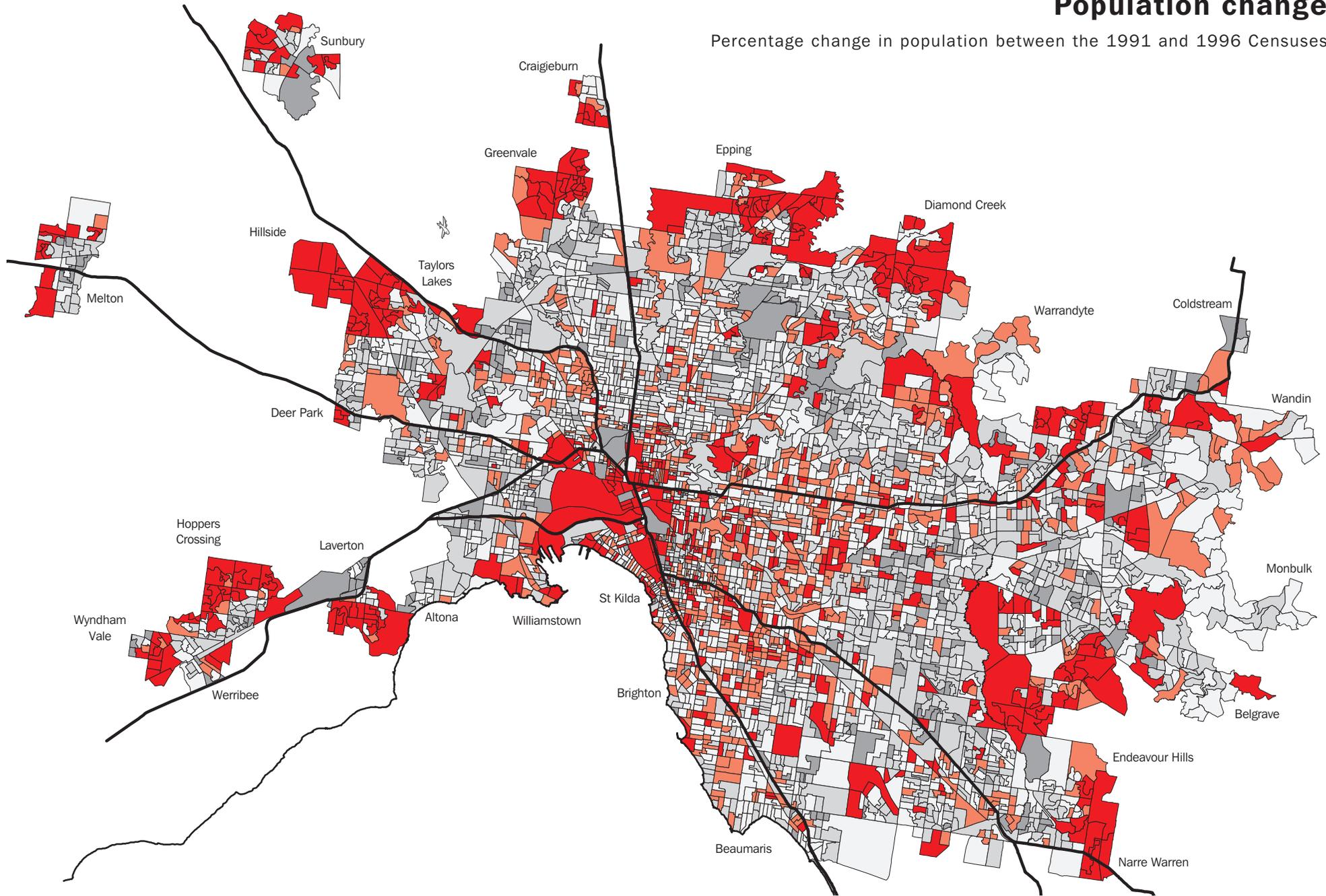


- There were 457,542 people aged 60 years or over in Melbourne at the 1996 Census. This was 15.5% of the Melbourne population. At the 1986 Census this age group represented 14.8% of the population. This increase is consistent with an ageing population and a longer life expectancy.
- Bayside areas along the Mornington Peninsula, which are popular retirement areas, had the highest percentages of people aged 60 years or over. 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 60 years or over were distributed in a band about 10–15 km from the city centre. The population in these areas grew rapidly in the 1950s and 1960s, aided by increasing car ownership and immigration. Some suburbs in this region with more than one in five people in this age group were Pascoe Vale and Fawkner in the north; Balwyn North in the east; and Bentleigh East 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 parts of Reservoir, Bundoora and Coburg North in the north; and Heatherton in the south.

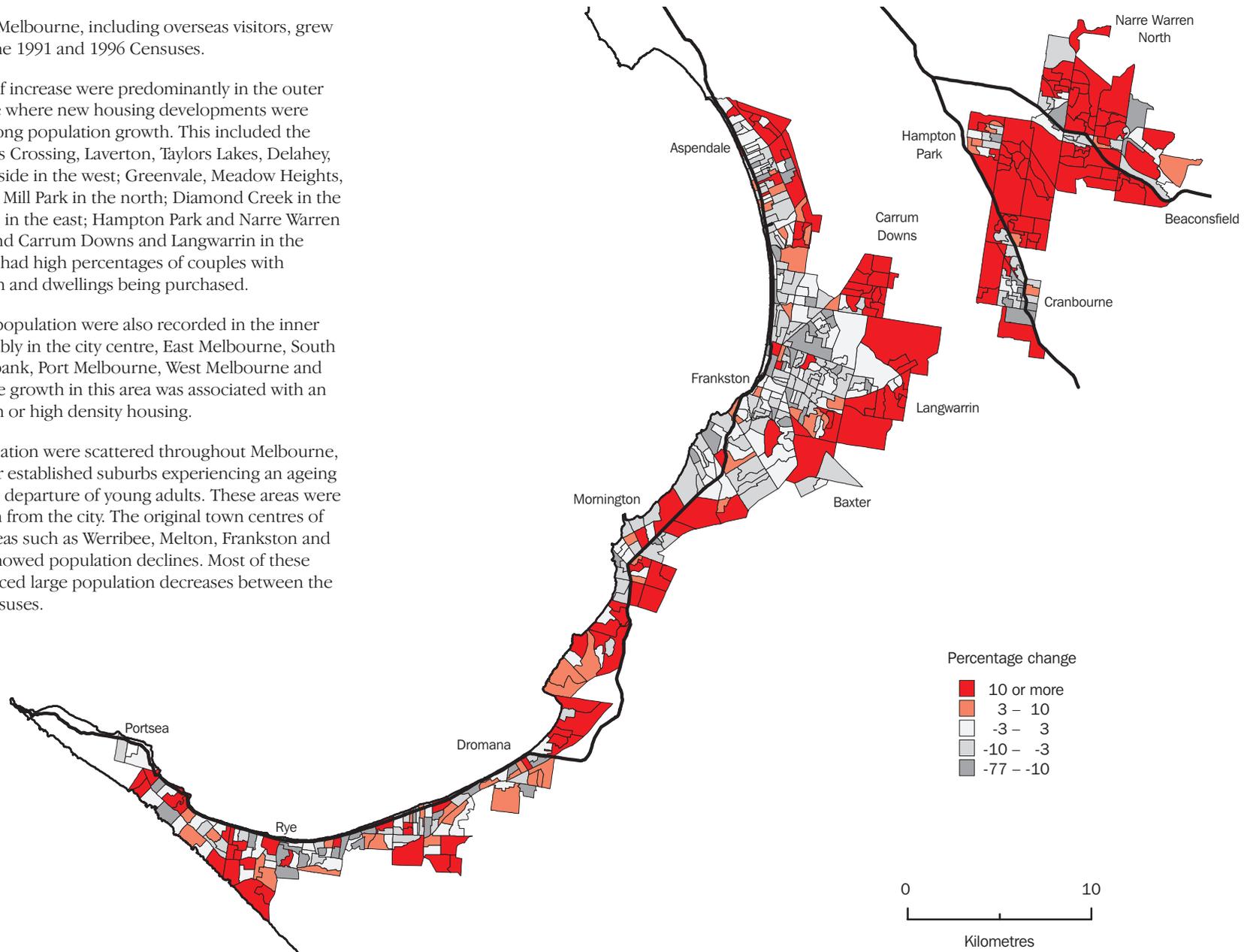


# Population change

Percentage change in population between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses

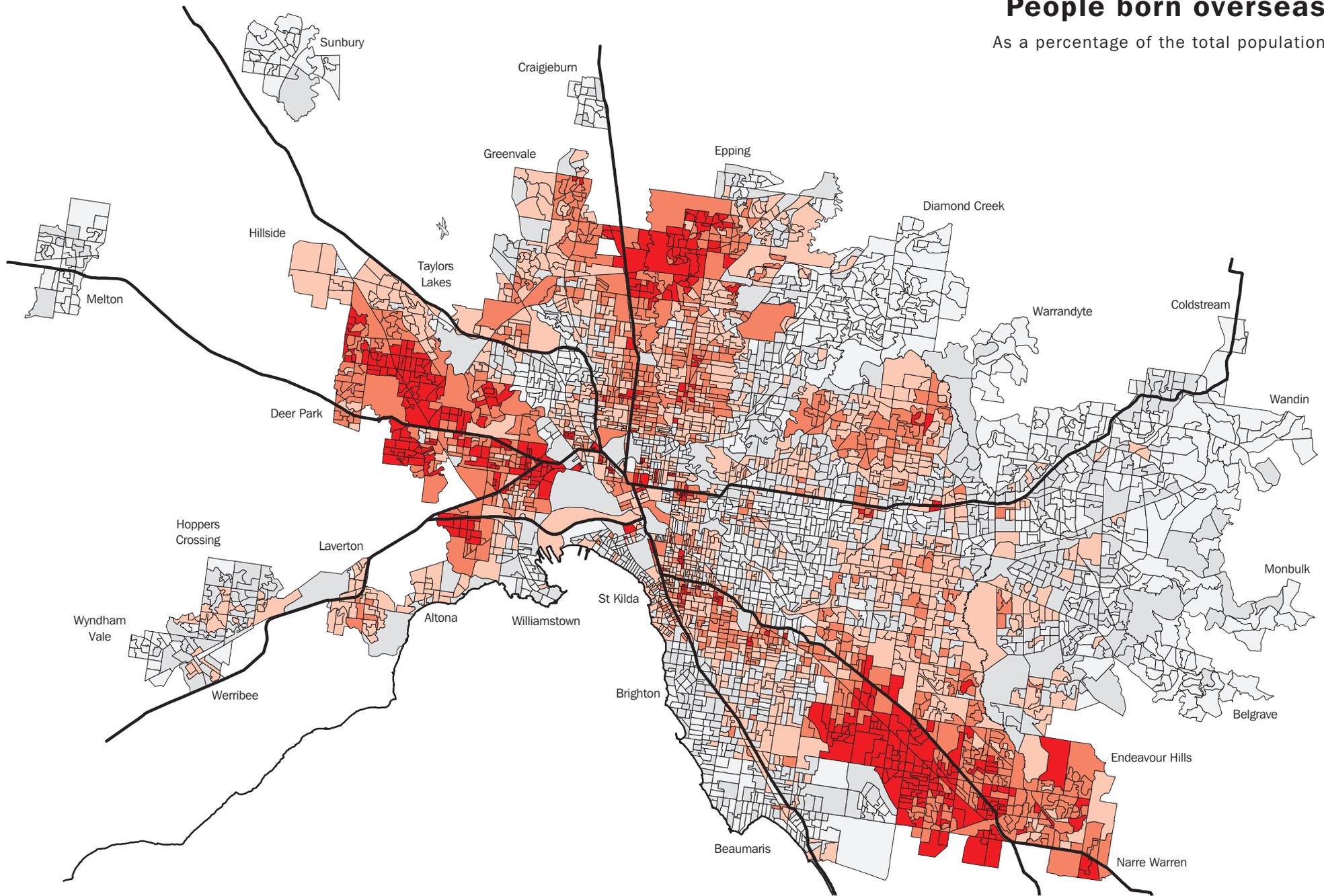


- The population of Melbourne, including overseas visitors, grew by 4.1% between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses.
- The highest rates of increase were predominantly in the outer areas of Melbourne where new housing developments were associated with strong population growth. This included the suburbs of Hoppers Crossing, Laverton, Taylors Lakes, Delahey, Sydenham and Hillside in the west; Greenvale, Meadow Heights, Roxburgh Park and Mill Park in the north; Diamond Creek in the northeast; Rowville in the east; Hampton Park and Narre Warren in the southeast; and Carrum Downs and Langwarrin in the south. These areas had high percentages of couples with dependent children and dwellings being purchased.
- Large increases in population were also recorded in the inner suburbs, most notably in the city centre, East Melbourne, South Melbourne, Southbank, Port Melbourne, West Melbourne and Carlton. Most of the growth in this area 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 and the departure of young adults. These areas were in a band 10–20 km from the city. The original town centres of outlying growth areas such as Werribee, Melton, Frankston and Cranbourne also showed population declines. Most of these areas also experienced large population decreases between the 1986 and 1991 Censuses.



# People born overseas

As a percentage of the total population

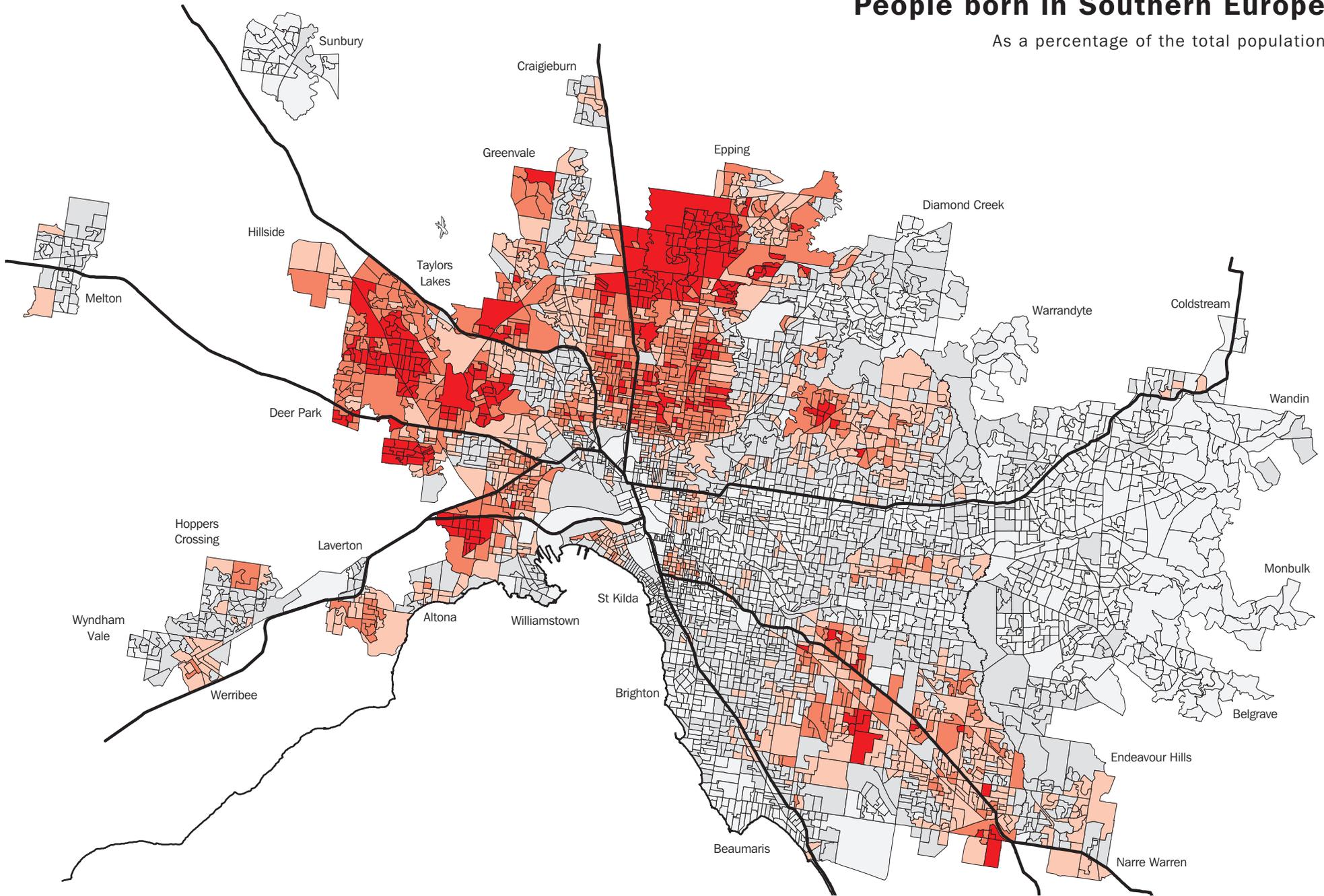


- At the 1996 Census there were 884,986 people in Melbourne who had been born overseas. This was 31.1% of the total population, an increase from 28.7% in 1986.
- The majority of people born overseas came from either Southern Europe (27.0%), the United Kingdom or Ireland (18.5%), or Southeast Asia (14.3%). Over the last decade, a declining percentage of people have come from European countries and an increasing percentage from Asian countries.
- Of the people born overseas, the majority were located in three distinct regions: in the north, west, and southeast of Melbourne. Settlement in these regions was influenced, particularly in the 1950s and 1960s, by the availability of employment and low cost housing. All three regions had high percentages of unemployed people and people not fluent in English.
- Suburbs with high percentages of people born overseas were St Albans, Ardeer, Sunshine, Avondale Heights, Altona North and Footscray in the west; Campbellfield, Thomastown, Lalor and Fawkner in the north; and Springvale, Clayton, Noble Park, Dandenong and Keysborough in the southeast. The inner suburbs of Carlton and North Melbourne, parts of which contained medium or high density government owned housing, also had high percentages of people born overseas.
- There was a moderately high percentage of overseas born people in a region around the eastern suburbs of Bulleen, Doncaster and Templestowe. This region had a large percentage of high income households and small percentages of people who were unemployed or not fluent in English.



# People born in Southern Europe

As a percentage of the total population

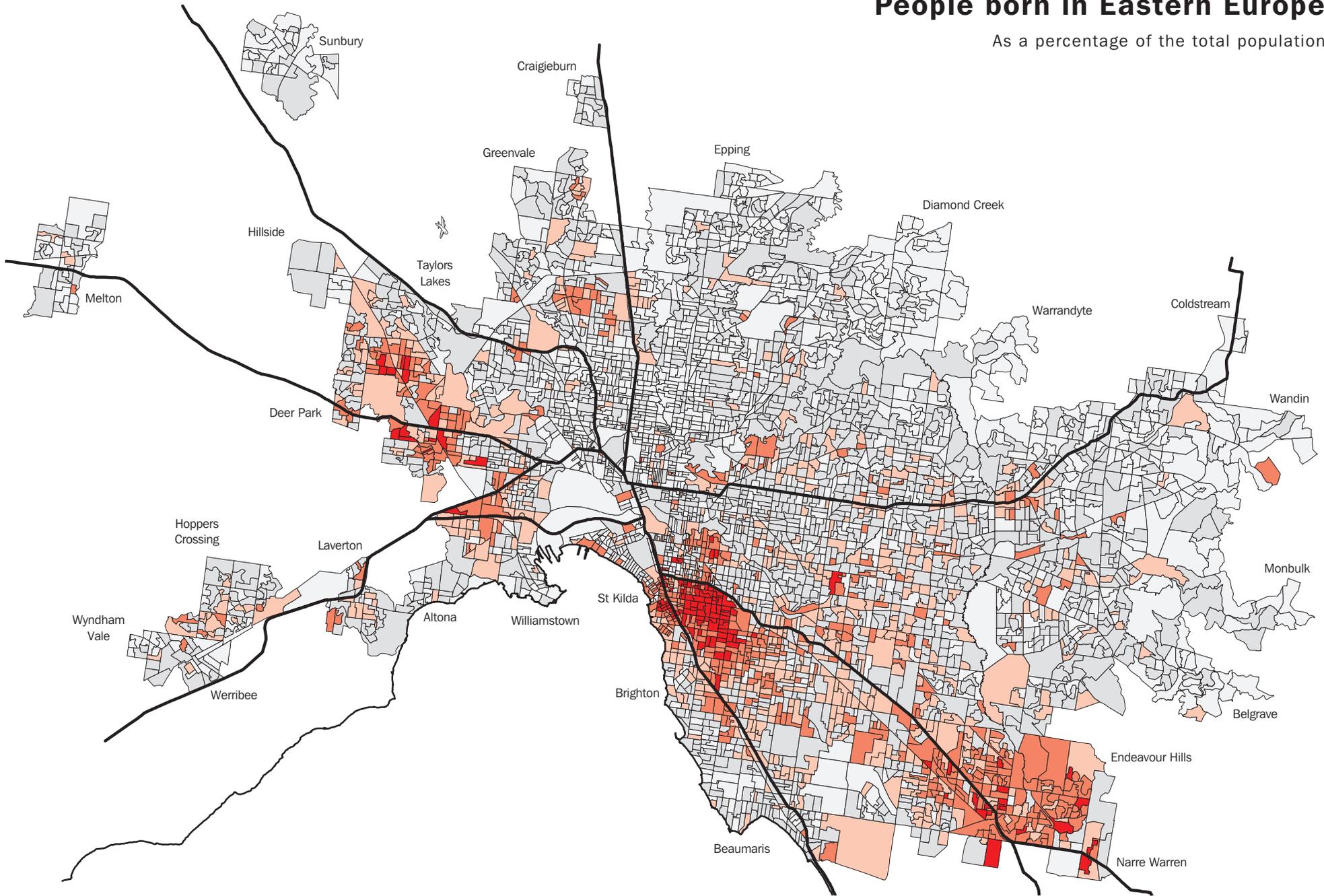


- At the 1996 Census there were 238,893 people in Melbourne who had been born in Southern Europe. This was 8.4% of the population and 27.0% of the overseas born population. Of all Southern European people in Victoria, 89.1% were counted in Melbourne.
- In 1986 this birthplace group represented 9.5% of the population and 33.0% of the overseas born population. The decreases in these percentages can be attributed to the ageing of this migrant group and the relative increase in migration from other regions of the world. Almost 90% of the people born in Southern Europe had arrived in Australia before 1981.
- The countries which contributed most to this population group were Italy (35.6% of people born in Southern Europe) and Greece (24.7%). Since 1991, almost 80% of the migration from this region has been from countries formerly known collectively as Yugoslavia.
- The highest concentrations of people born in Southern Europe were in the northern and western suburbs, and there were small concentrations in the eastern and southern suburbs. Particular suburbs were Thomastown, Lalor, Fawkner, Campbellfield and parts of Reservoir in the north; Altona North, Ardeer, Avondale Heights and St Albans in the west; Bulleen in the east; and Clayton and Oakleigh in the southeast.

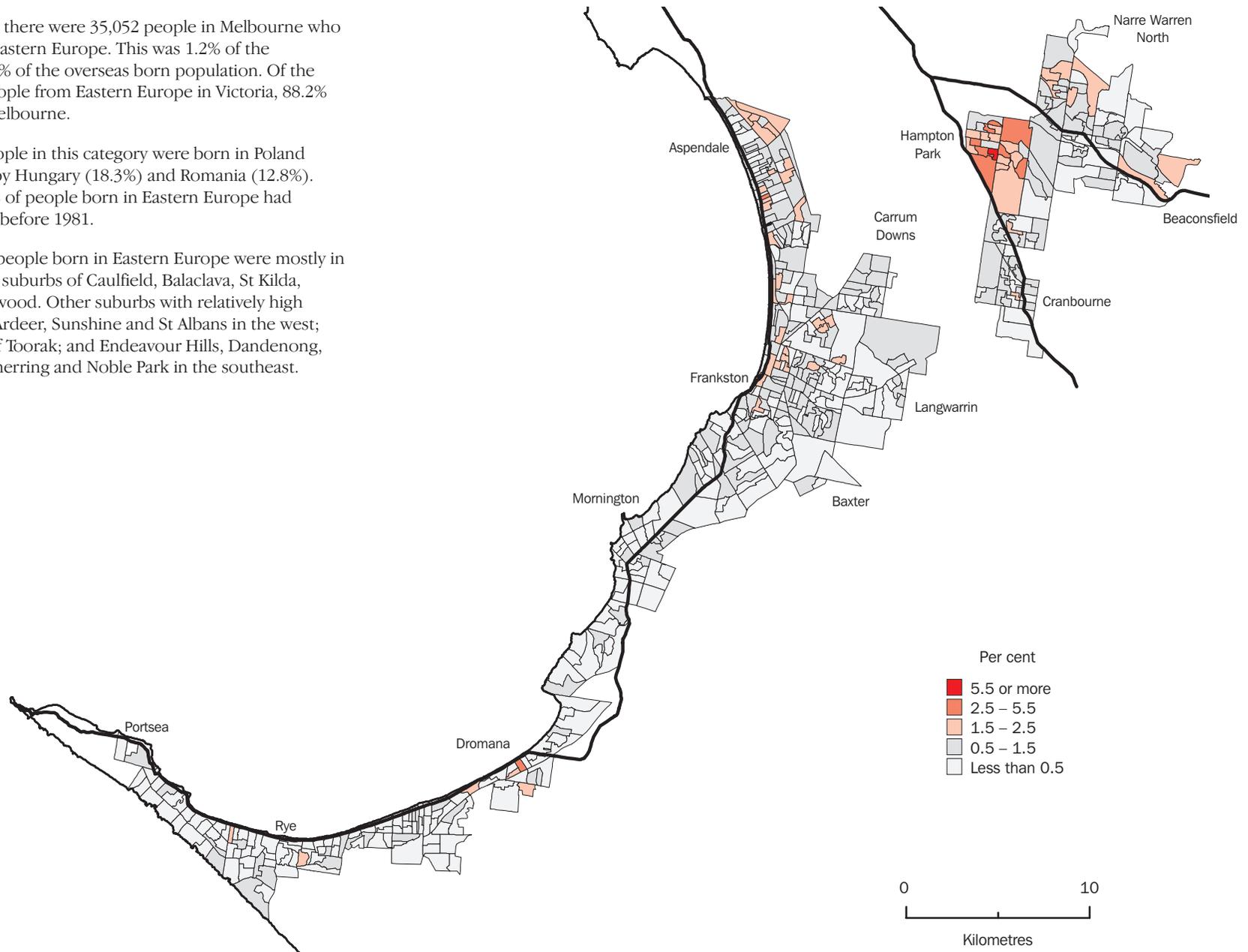


# People born in Eastern Europe

As a percentage of the total population

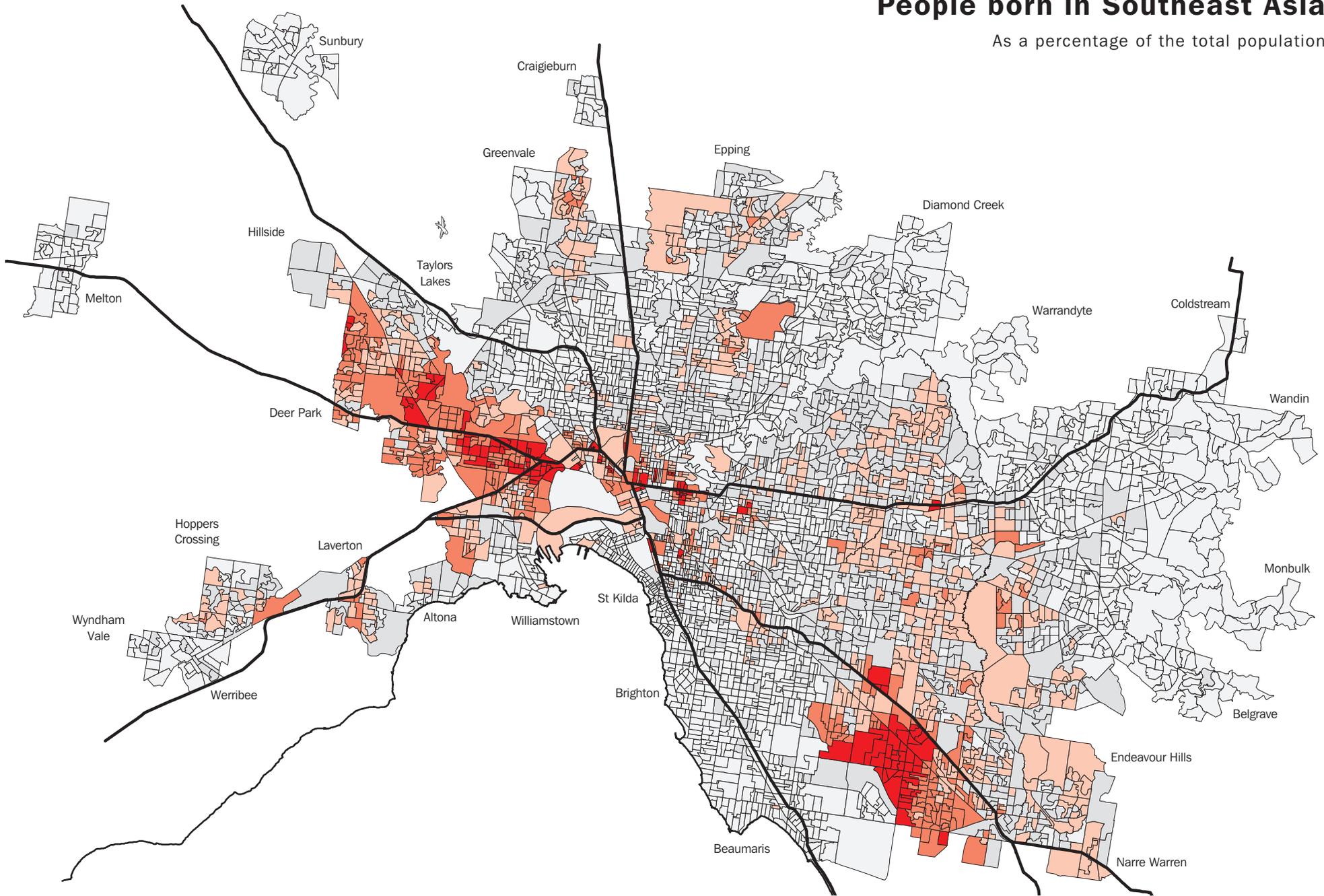


- At the 1996 Census there were 35,052 people in Melbourne who had been born in Eastern Europe. This was 1.2% of the population and 4.0% of the overseas born population. Of the total number of people from Eastern Europe in Victoria, 88.2% were counted in Melbourne.
- The majority of people in this category were born in Poland (56.1%), followed by Hungary (18.3%) and Romania (12.8%). Approximately 60% of people born in Eastern Europe had arrived in Australia before 1981.
- Concentrations of people born in Eastern Europe were mostly in the inner southern suburbs of Caulfield, Balaclava, St Kilda, Elsternwick and Elwood. Other suburbs with relatively high percentages were Ardeer, Sunshine and St Albans in the west; the inner suburb of Toorak; and Endeavour Hills, Dandenong, Doveton, Eumemmerring and Noble Park in the southeast.



# People born in Southeast Asia

As a percentage of the total population

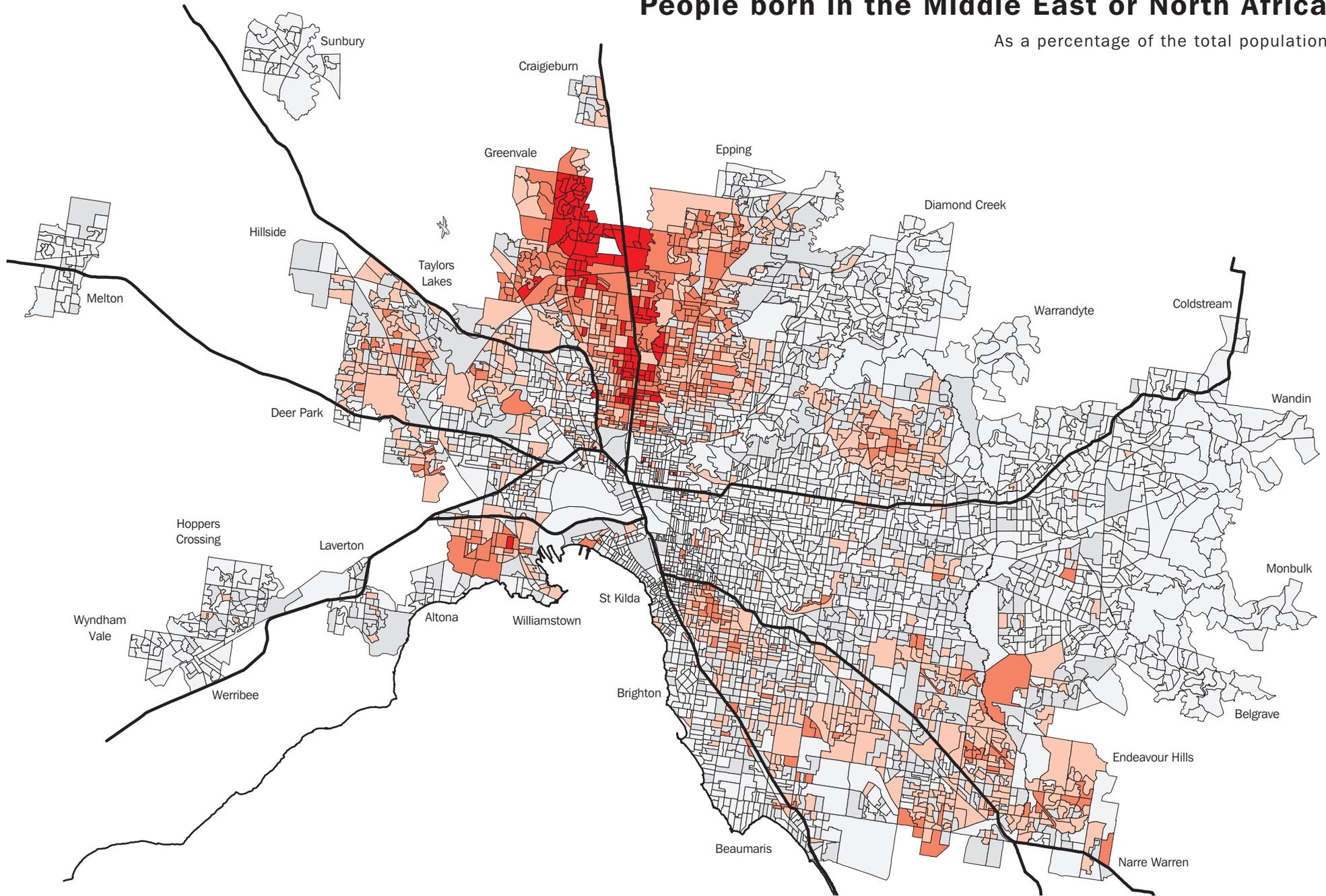


- In Melbourne at the 1996 Census there were 126,562 people who had been born in Southeast Asia. This was 4.4% of the population and 14.3% of the overseas born population. These percentages were 2.4% and 8.3% respectively at the 1986 Census, when there were 62,891 people who had been born in Southeast Asia.
- Of all Southeast Asian born people in Victoria, 95.0% were counted in Melbourne.
- The largest group (43.0%) of Southeast Asian born people were born in Viet Nam, followed by Malaysia (17.0%) and the Philippines (14.1%).
- People born in Southeast Asia were concentrated in two distinct regions, these being in the west (particularly in Flemington, Footscray and Braybrook), and in the southeast (particularly in Springvale and Clayton South). It is likely that the concentrated settlement patterns of this birthplace group were influenced by the former Maribyrnong and Springvale migrant hostels, as well as family ties, availability of community support, low cost accommodation and local employment.
- There were high percentages of Southeast Asian born people in the inner suburbs of Collingwood, Fitzroy and Richmond, parts of which contained medium or high density government owned housing; and in Carlton and North Melbourne, where almost half of the Southeast Asians were university students.



# People born in the Middle East or North Africa

As a percentage of the total population

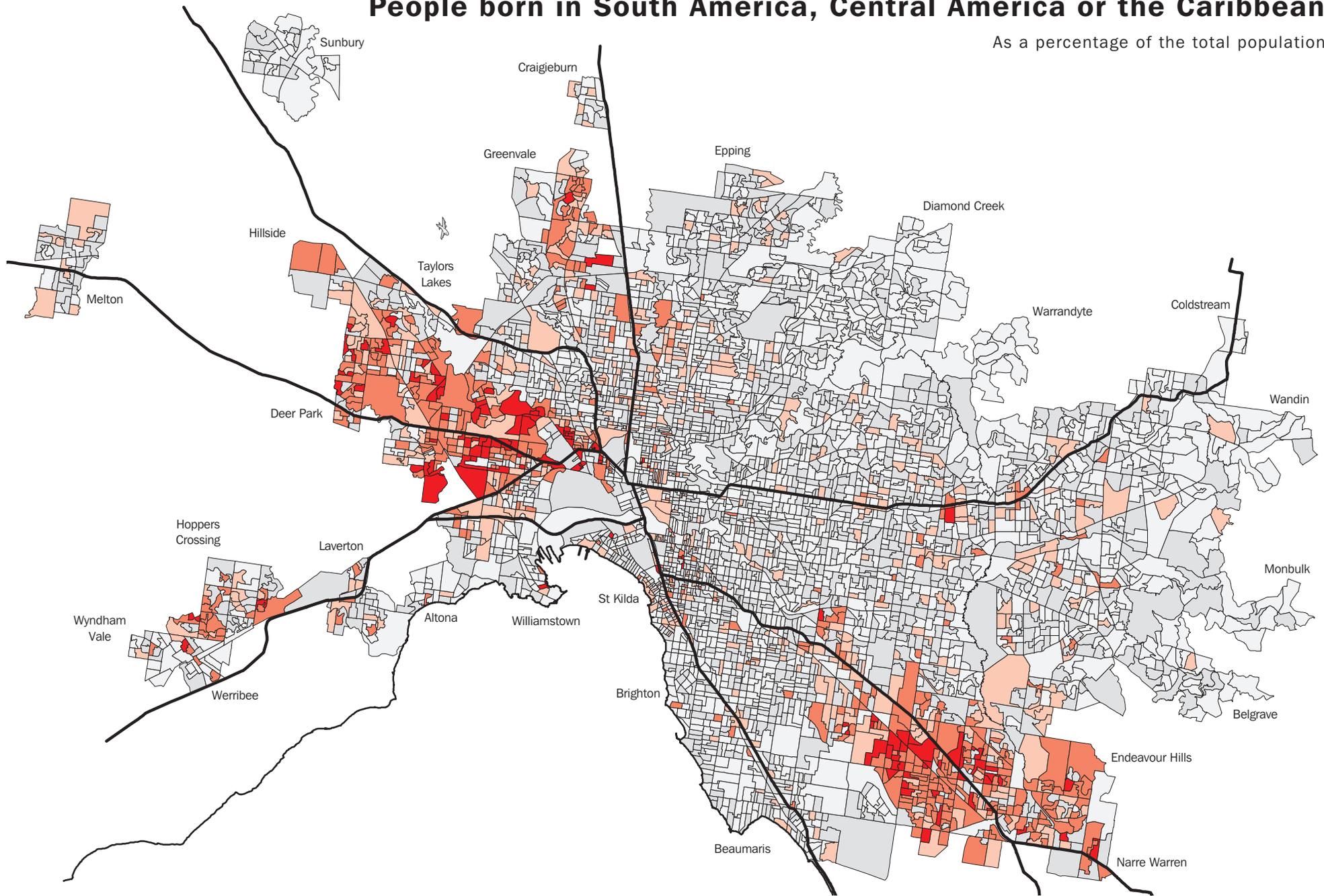


- At the 1996 Census there were 52,949 people in Melbourne who had been born in the Middle East or North Africa. This was 1.9% of the population and 6.0% of the overseas born population.
- The three main countries contributing to this population group were Turkey (25.8%), Lebanon (25.7%) and Egypt (21.6%). Over half of the people from the Middle East or North Africa had arrived in Australia before 1981. There has been a fairly steady level of immigration from most of the region's countries since then. The main change to the immigration pattern has been the large increase in the number of settlers from Iraq, 80.5% of whom had arrived in Australia since 1991.
- Of the total number of people born in the Middle East or North Africa who were in Victoria at the time of the 1996 Census, 95.5% were counted in Melbourne.
- The highest percentages of people born in the Middle East or North Africa were mostly located in the northern suburbs, particularly in Campbellfield, Meadow Heights, Broadmeadows, Glenroy, Fawkner, Coburg and Brunswick.



# People born in South America, Central America or the Caribbean

As a percentage of the total population

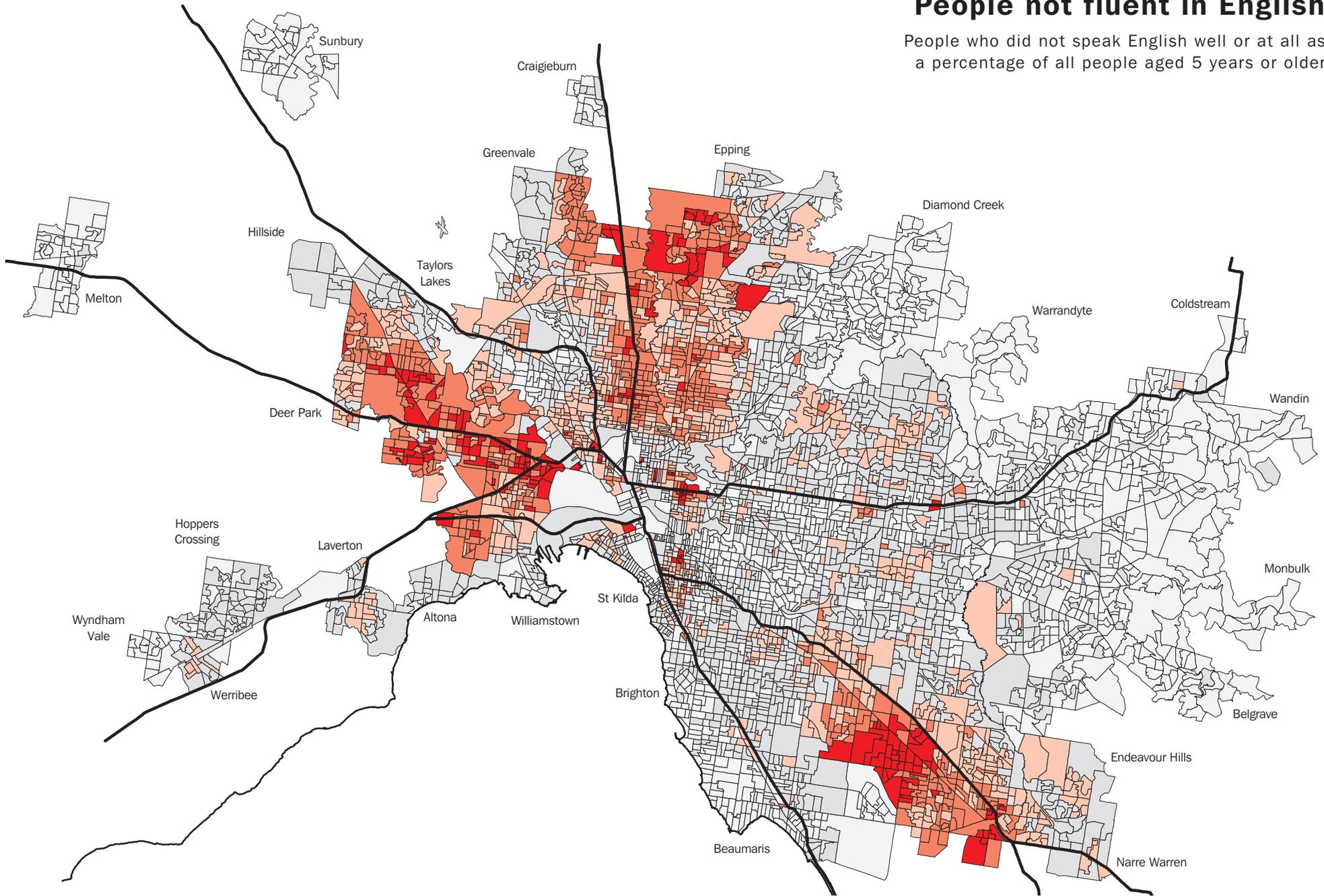


- At the 1996 Census there were 17,634 people in Melbourne who had been born in South America, Central America or the Caribbean. This was 0.6% of the population and 2.0% of the overseas born population.
- Chile (37.2% of the birthplace group), Argentina (18.3%) and El Salvador (17.4%) contributed most to this group of the Melbourne population. With the exception of people born in El Salvador, of whom 72.0% arrived in Australia from 1986 onwards, most people born in South America, Central America or the Caribbean arrived in Australia before 1986.
- Of the total number of people born in South America, Central America or the Caribbean who were in Victoria at the time of the 1996 Census, 95.5% were counted in Melbourne.
- The highest concentrations of people from these birthplaces were in the western and southeastern suburbs. Particular suburbs were Braybrook, Maribyrnong, Ascot Vale, Avondale Heights and Sunshine in the west; and Springvale, Noble Park, Endeavour Hills and Hampton Park in the southeast. Parts of some inner city suburbs such as Flemington and North Melbourne also had relatively high percentages of this birthplace group.

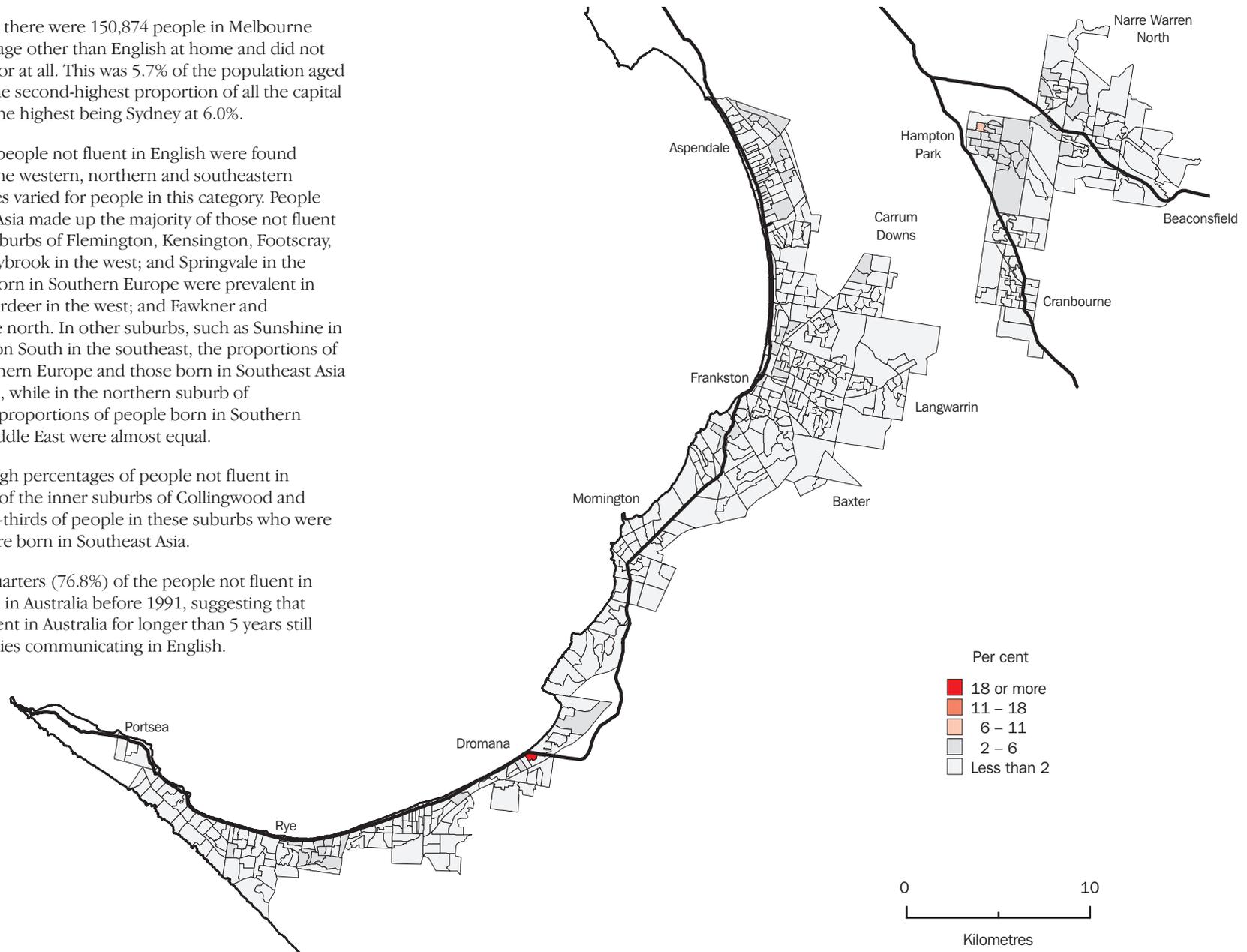


# People not fluent in English

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

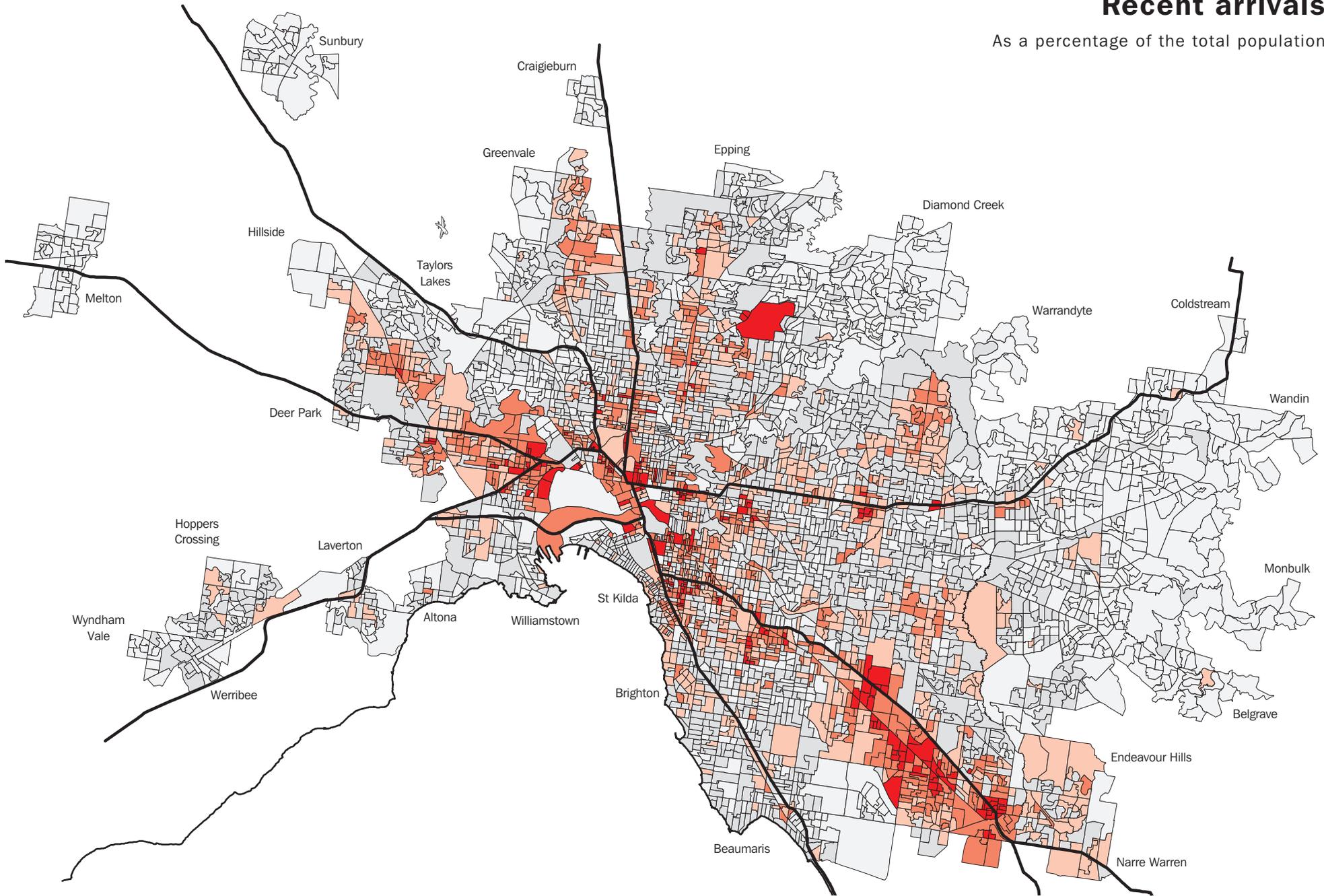


- At the 1996 Census there were 150,874 people in Melbourne who spoke a language other than English at home and did not speak English well or at all. This was 5.7% of the population aged 5 years and over, the second-highest proportion of all the capital cities in Australia, the highest being Sydney at 6.0%.
- Concentrations of people not fluent in English were found predominantly in the western, northern and southeastern suburbs. Birthplaces varied for people in this category. People born in Southeast Asia made up the majority of those not fluent in English in the suburbs of Flemington, Kensington, Footscray, Maidstone and Braybrook in the west; and Springvale in the southeast. Those born in Southern Europe were prevalent in Altona North and Ardeer in the west; and Fawkner and Thomastown in the north. In other suburbs, such as Sunshine in the west and Clayton South in the southeast, the proportions of those born in Southern Europe and those born in Southeast Asia were roughly equal, while in the northern suburb of Campbellfield, the proportions of people born in Southern Europe and the Middle East were almost equal.
- Other areas with high percentages of people not fluent in English were parts of the inner suburbs of Collingwood and Fitzroy. Almost two-thirds of people in these suburbs who were in this category were born in Southeast Asia.
- More than three-quarters (76.8%) of the people not fluent in English had arrived in Australia before 1991, suggesting that many people resident in Australia for longer than 5 years still experience difficulties communicating in English.



# Recent arrivals

As a percentage of the total population

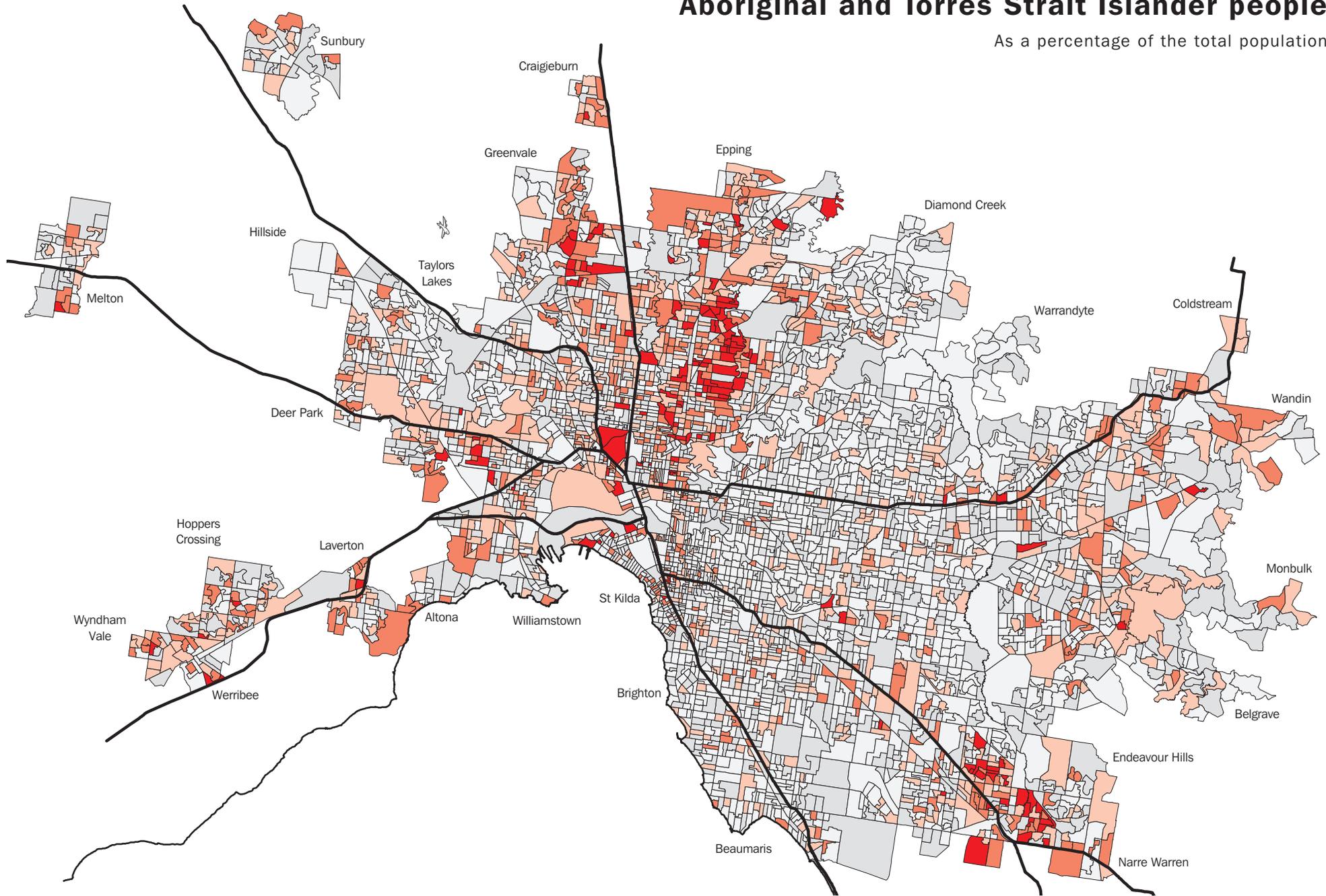


- At the 1996 Census there were 130,487 overseas born people in Melbourne who arrived in Australia after 1 January, 1991 intending to stay for at least a year. This was 4.5% of the population and 15.2% of the overseas born people counted in Melbourne.
- More than one-quarter (26.7%) of the recent arrivals came from Southeast Asia, mainly Viet Nam, Malaysia and Indonesia; 15.7% were from Northeast Asia, mainly China and Hong Kong; 11.5% were from Southern Asia, mainly India and Sri Lanka; and 8.0% were from Southern Europe, mainly from countries formerly known collectively as Yugoslavia.
- Suburbs with the highest percentages of recent arrivals were the inner suburbs of Carlton, Southbank and North Melbourne. More than 40% of these people were university students, most likely studying at nearby institutions. These areas also had high percentages of medium or high density housing and privately owned rental dwellings. University students also made up a large proportion of the recent arrivals in Clayton (49.2%) and Bundoora (51.6%).
- Suburbs such as St Kilda East and Balaclava in the south; Springvale in the southeast; and Footscray, Flemington and Kensington in the west also had high percentages of recent arrivals.

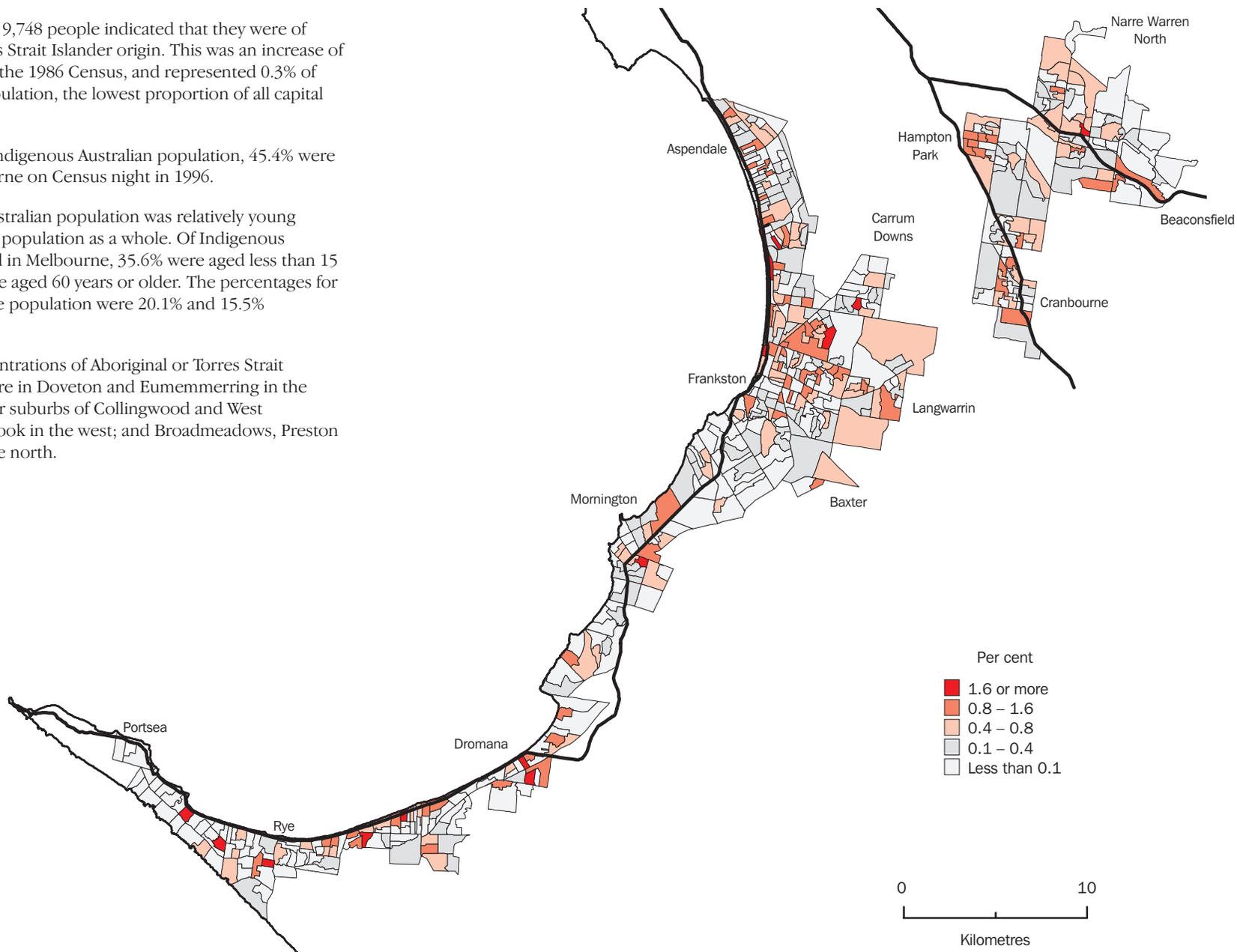


# Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

As a percentage of the total population

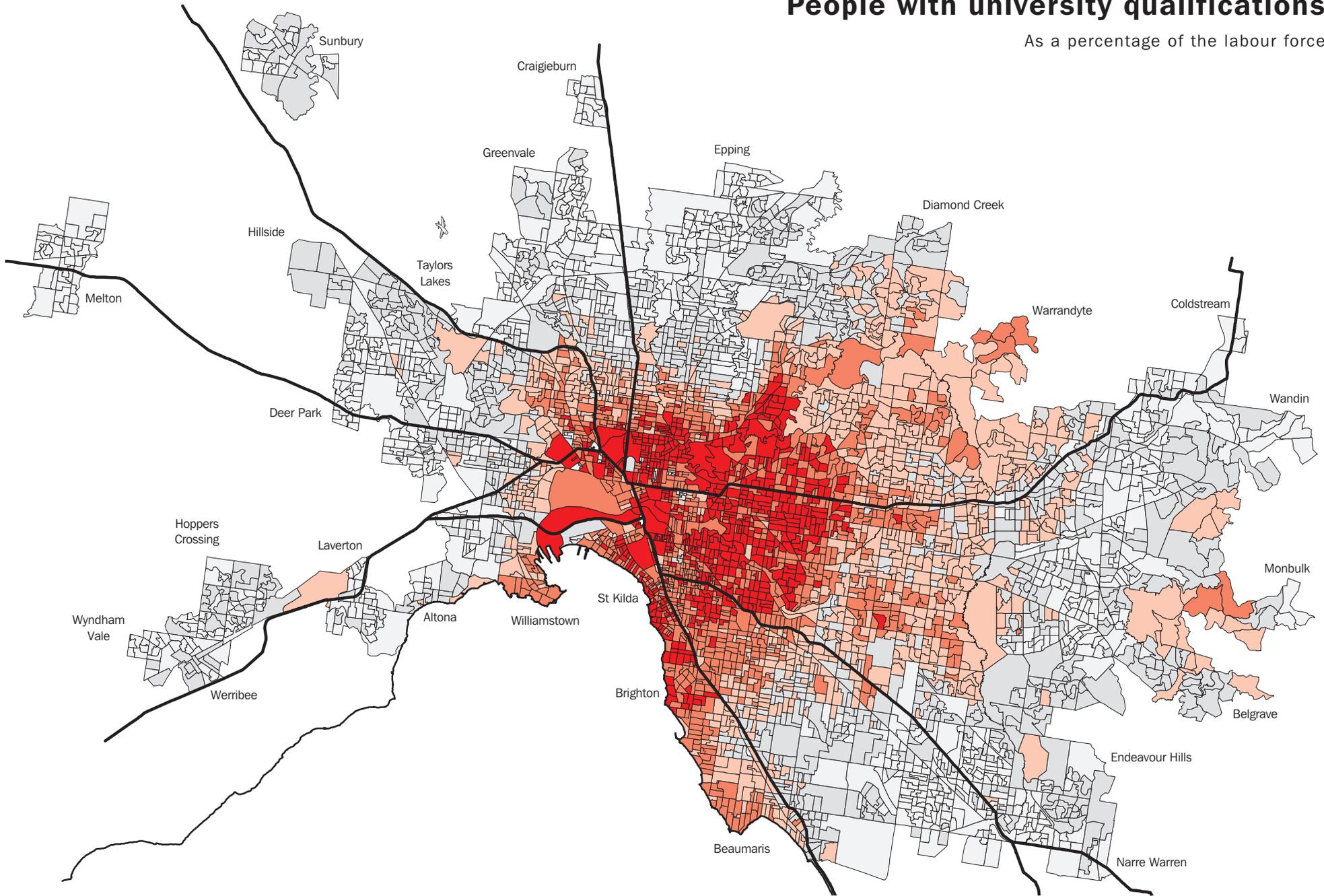


- At the 1996 Census 9,748 people indicated that they were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. This was an increase of 3,986 people since the 1986 Census, and represented 0.3% of the Melbourne population, the lowest proportion of all capital cities in Australia.
- Of Victoria's total Indigenous Australian population, 45.4% were counted in Melbourne on Census night in 1996.
- The Indigenous Australian population was relatively young compared with the population as a whole. Of Indigenous Australians counted in Melbourne, 35.6% were aged less than 15 years and 5.2% were aged 60 years or older. The percentages for the total Melbourne population were 20.1% and 15.5% respectively.
- The heaviest concentrations of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people were in Doveton and Eumemmerring in the southeast; the inner suburbs of Collingwood and West Melbourne; Braybrook in the west; and Broadmeadows, Preston and Reservoir in the north.



# People with university qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

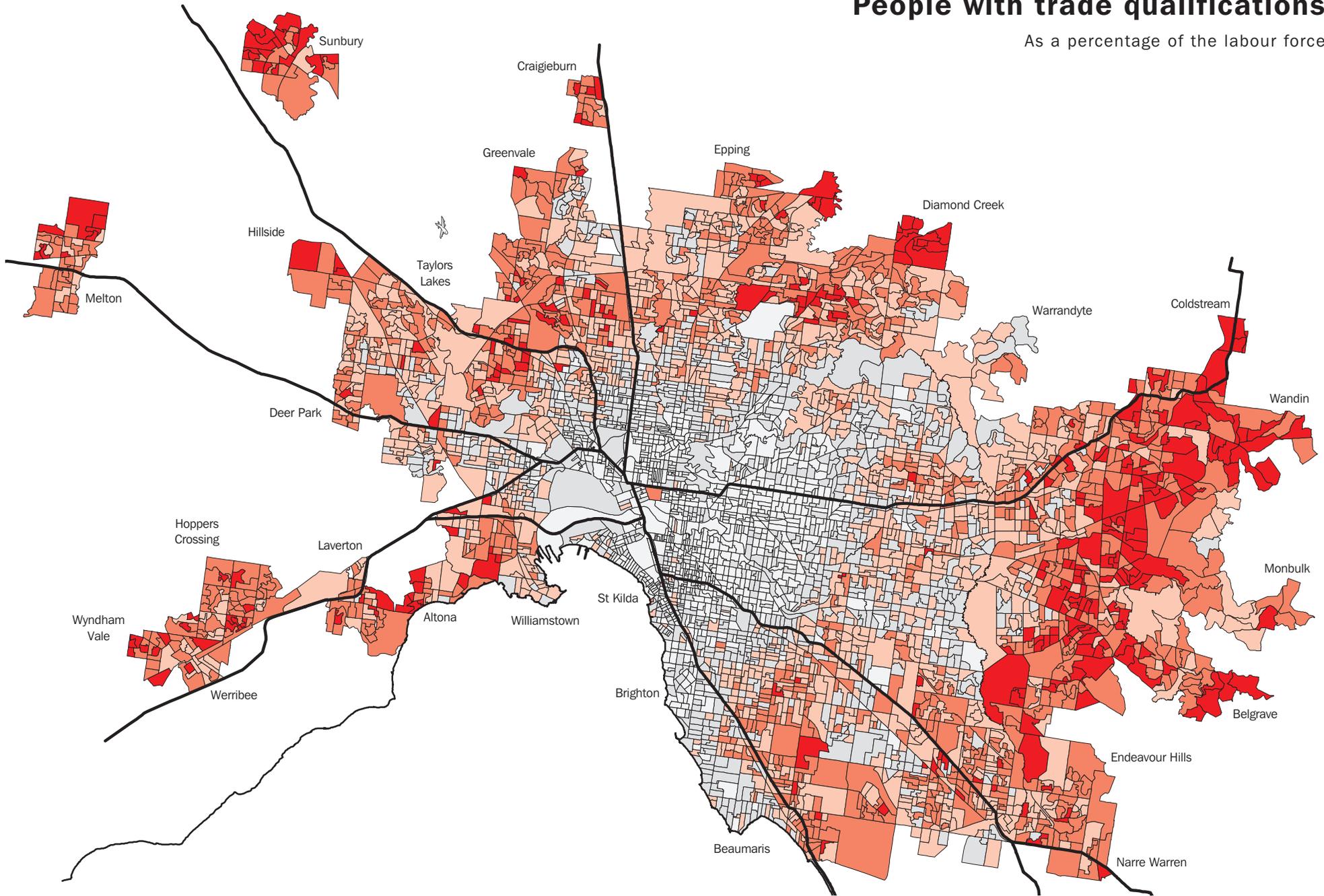


- At the 1996 Census 269,882 people, 19.9% of the Melbourne labour force, held a degree or higher qualification, compared with 9.7% of the labour force at the 1986 Census. More than one-third (37.2%) of these people had completed their highest qualification since 1991.
- Almost three-quarters (73.3%) of people in this category held a Bachelor degree, while the remainder held either a higher degree (12.6%) or postgraduate diploma (14.1%).
- High levels of university graduates were concentrated in the eastern, southern and inner suburbs. These areas also had high levels of people in managerial and professional occupations.
- Suburbs with the highest percentages of people in the labour force having university qualifications included the inner suburbs of Carlton North, Fitzroy North, Clifton Hill, Southbank, East Melbourne and Toorak; and Canterbury, Kew and Hawthorn in the east.

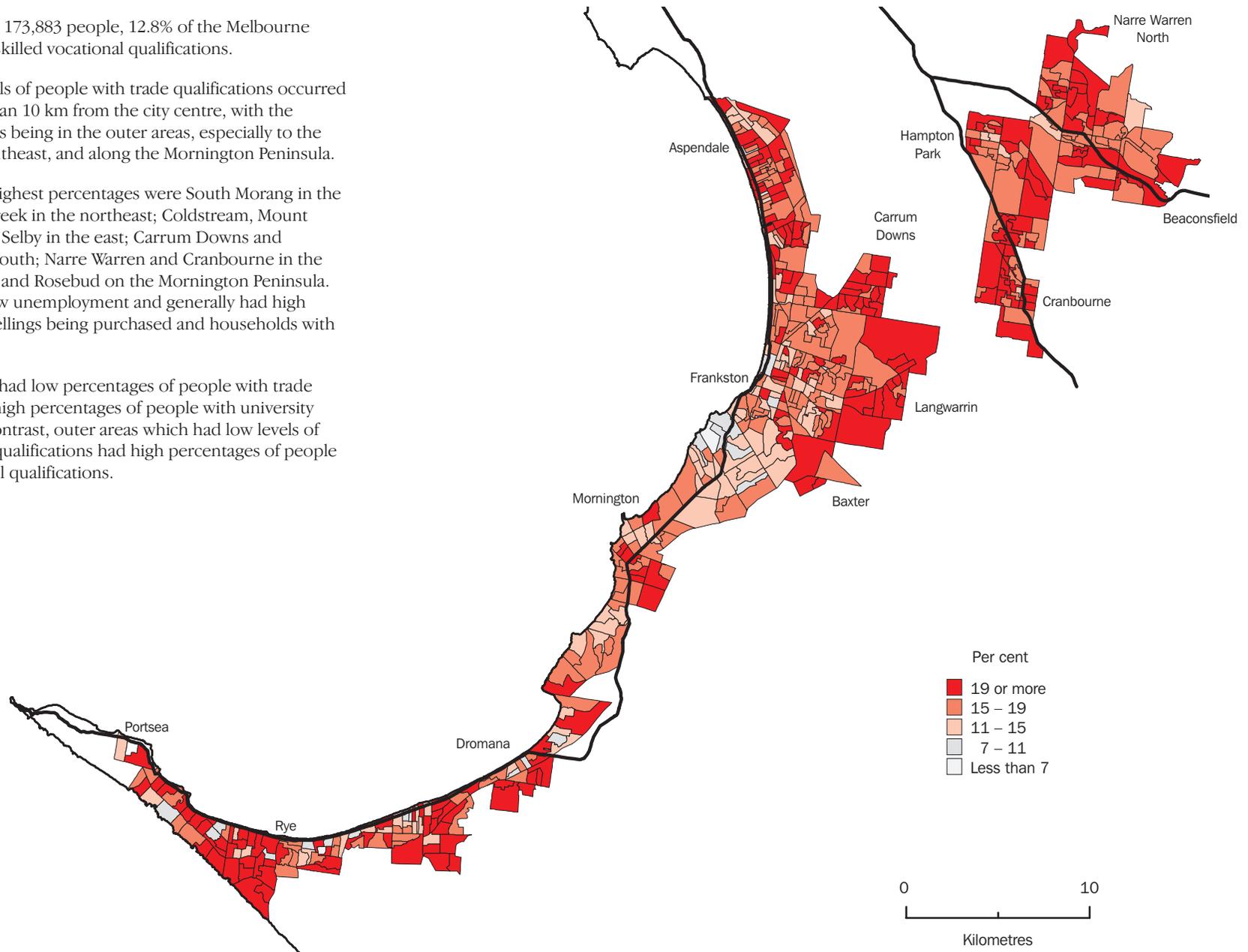


# People with trade qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

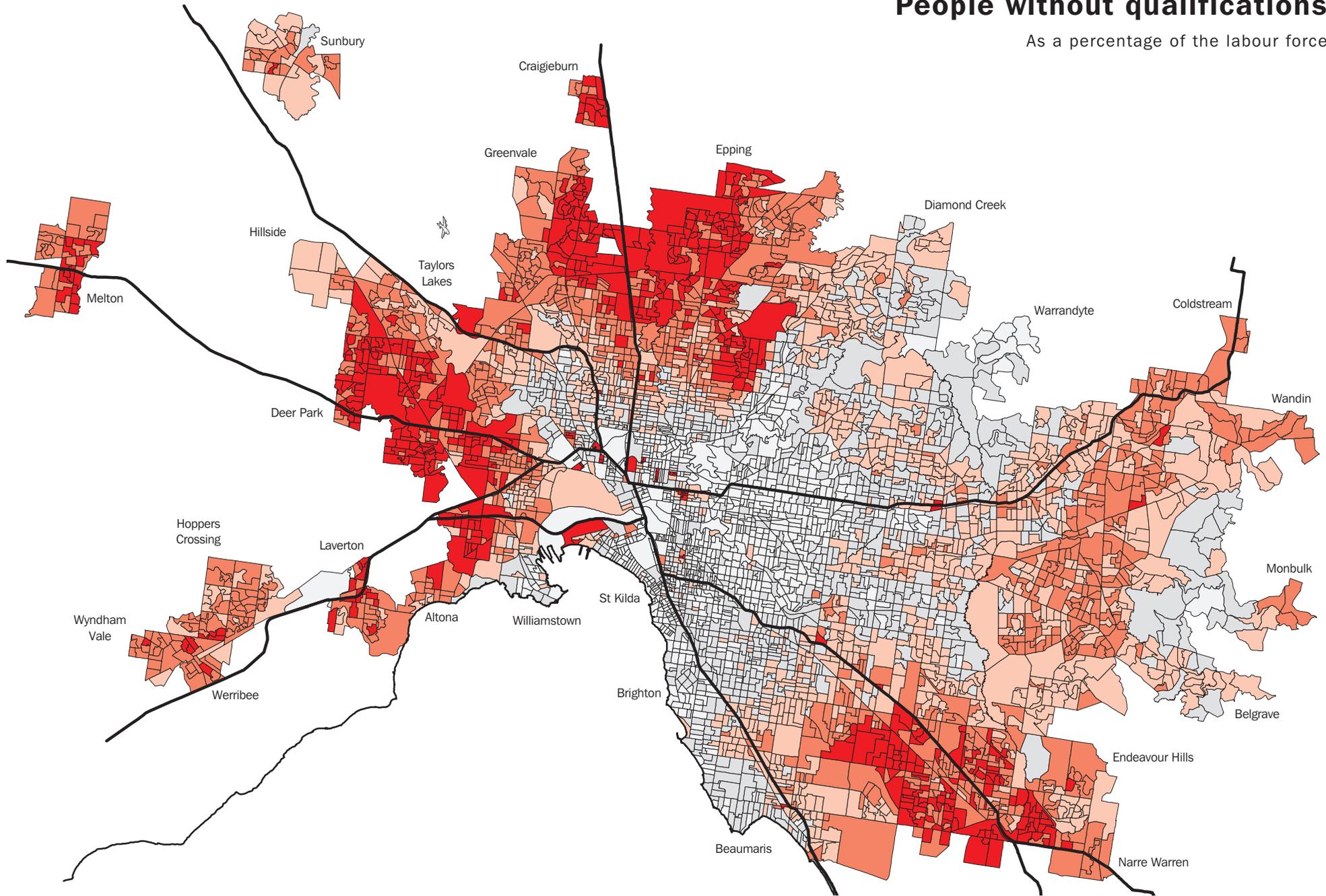


- At the 1996 Census 173,883 people, 12.8% of the Melbourne labour force, held skilled vocational qualifications.
- Relatively high levels of people with trade qualifications occurred in suburbs more than 10 km from the city centre, with the highest percentages being in the outer areas, especially to the east, south and southeast, and along the Mornington Peninsula.
- Suburbs with the highest percentages were South Morang in the north; Diamond Creek in the northeast; Coldstream, Mount Evelyn, Kilsyth and Selby in the east; Carrum Downs and Langwarrin in the south; Narre Warren and Cranbourne in the southeast; and Rye and Rosebud on the Mornington Peninsula. These areas had low unemployment and generally had high percentages of dwellings being purchased and households with medium incomes.
- The inner suburbs had low percentages of people with trade qualifications and high percentages of people with university qualifications. In contrast, outer areas which had low levels of people with trade qualifications had high percentages of people with no post-school qualifications.

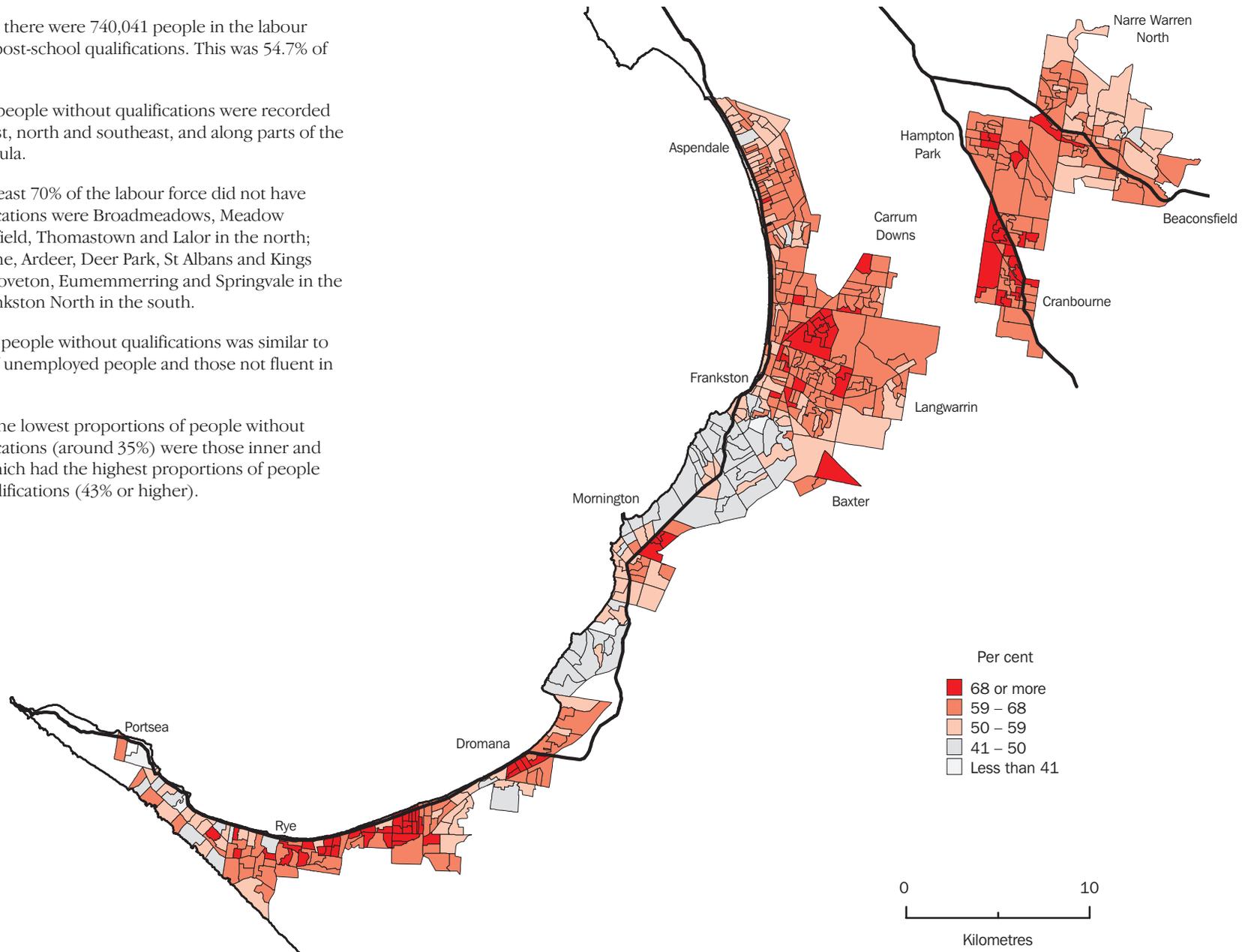


# People without qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

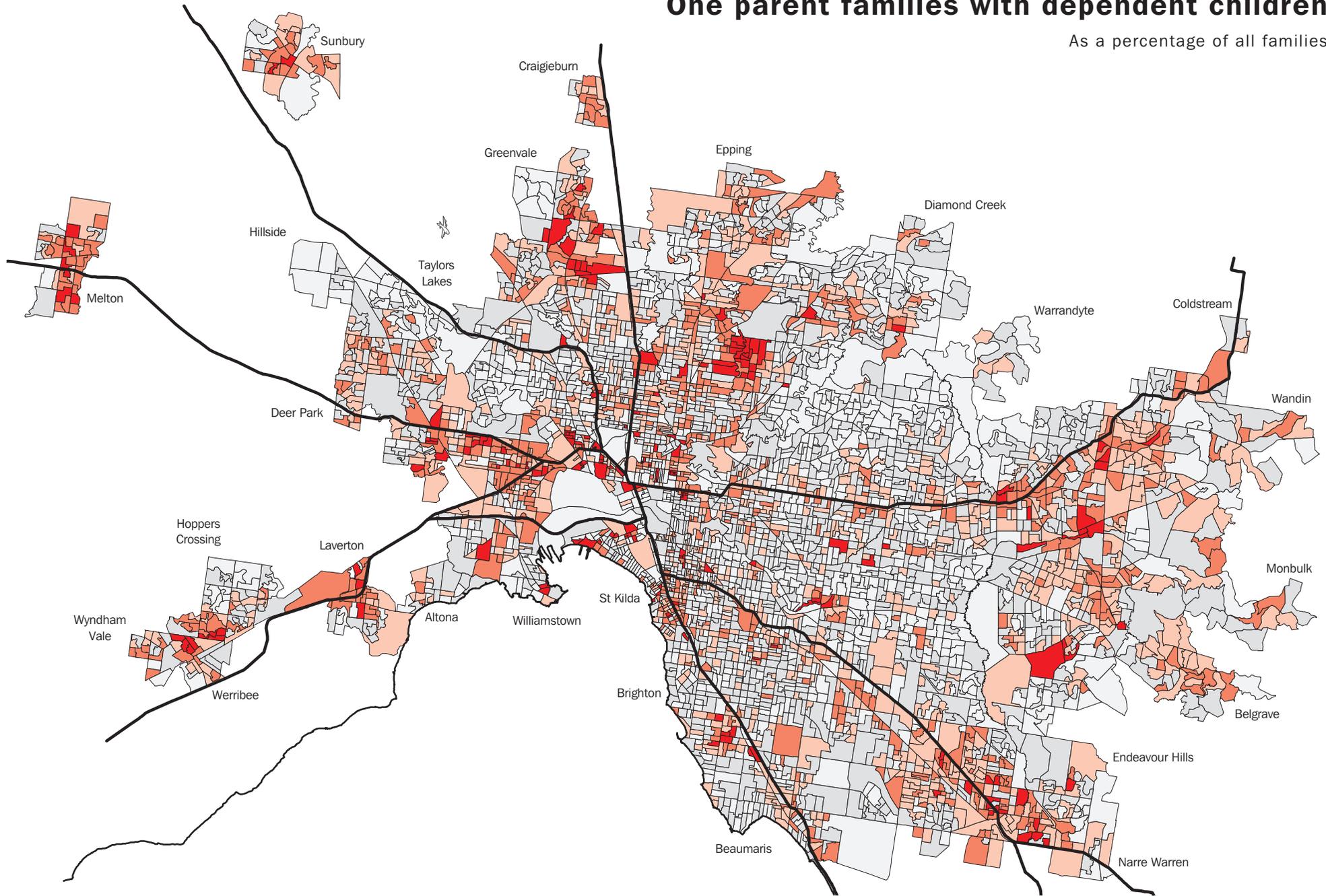


- At the 1996 Census there were 740,041 people in the labour force who had no post-school qualifications. This was 54.7% of the labour force.
- Concentrations of people without qualifications were recorded in Melbourne's west, north and southeast, and along parts of the Mornington Peninsula.
- Suburbs where at least 70% of the labour force did not have post-school qualifications were Broadmeadows, Meadow Heights, Campbellfield, Thomastown and Lalor in the north; Braybrook, Sunshine, Ardeer, Deer Park, St Albans and Kings Park in the west; Doveton, Eumemmerring and Springvale in the southeast; and Frankston North in the south.
- The distribution of people without qualifications was similar to the distributions of unemployed people and those not fluent in English.
- The suburbs with the lowest proportions of people without post-school qualifications (around 35%) were those inner and eastern suburbs which had the highest proportions of people with university qualifications (43% or higher).

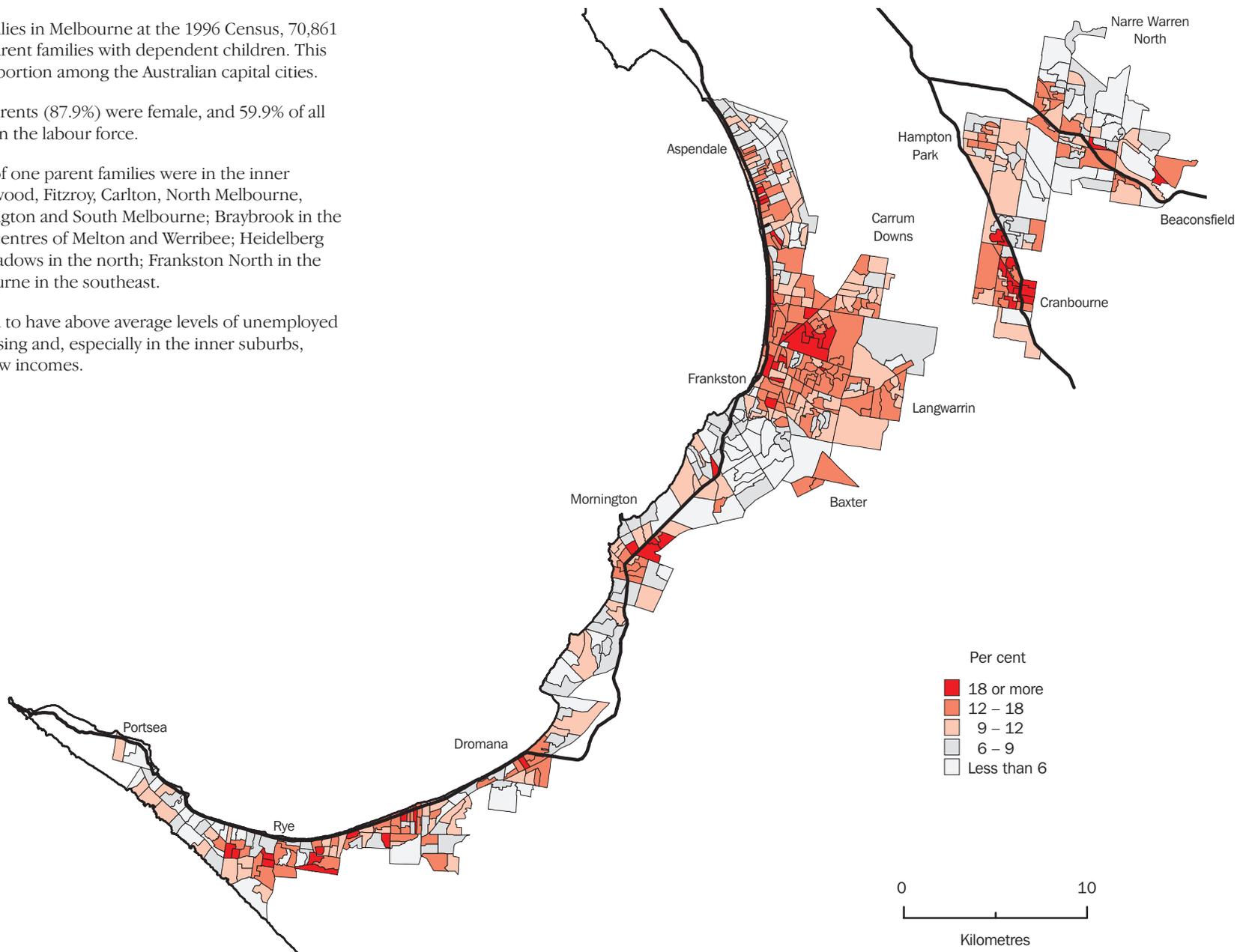


# One parent families with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

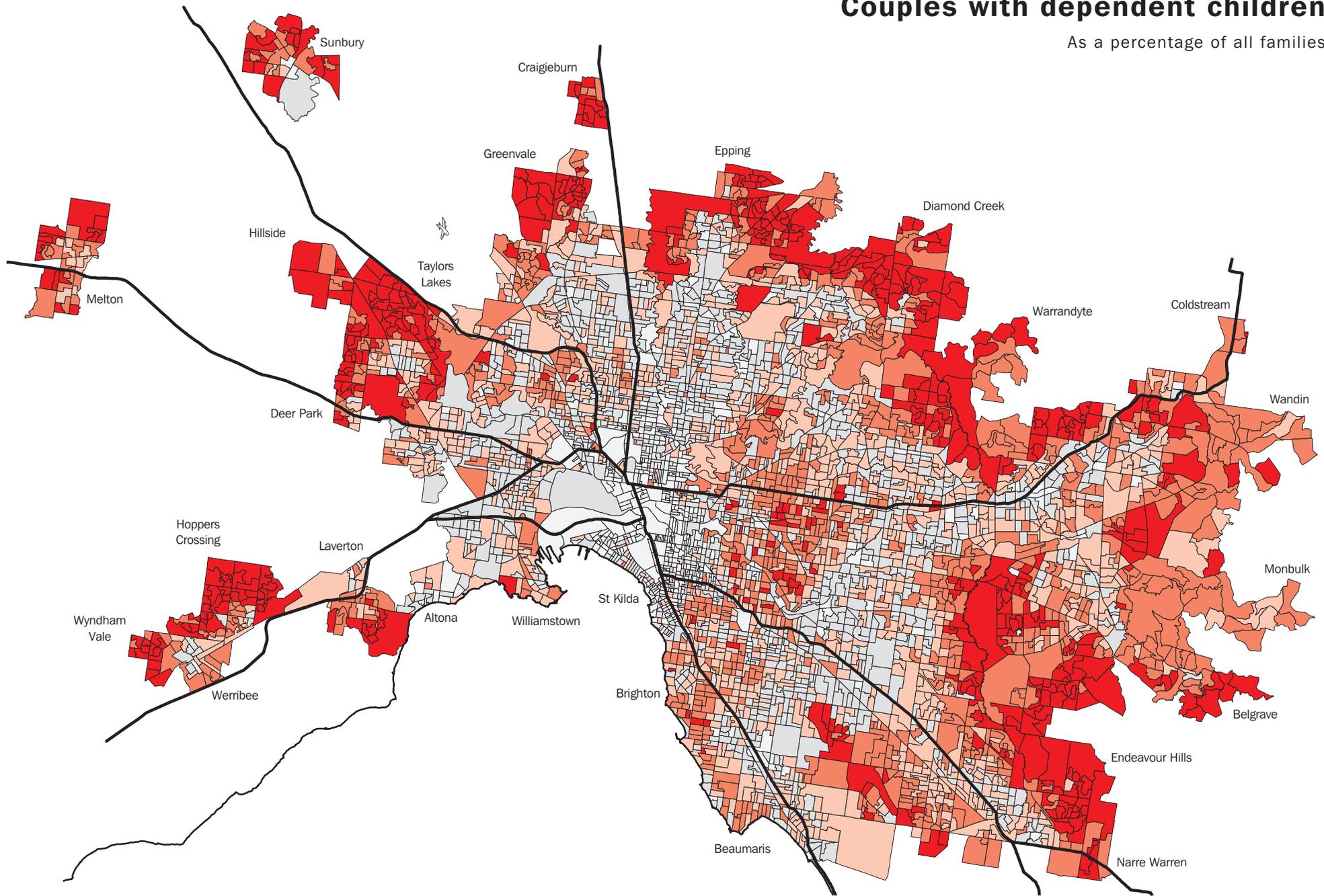


- Of the 778,081 families in Melbourne at the 1996 Census, 70,861 (9.1%) were one parent families with dependent children. This was the lowest proportion among the Australian capital cities.
- Most of the lone parents (87.9%) were female, and 59.9% of all lone parents were in the labour force.
- High percentages of one parent families were in the inner suburbs of Collingwood, Fitzroy, Carlton, North Melbourne, Flemington, Kensington and South Melbourne; Braybrook in the west; the outlying centres of Melton and Werribee; Heidelberg West and Broadmeadows in the north; Frankston North in the south; and Cranbourne in the southeast.
- These areas tended to have above average levels of unemployed people, public housing and, especially in the inner suburbs, households with low incomes.

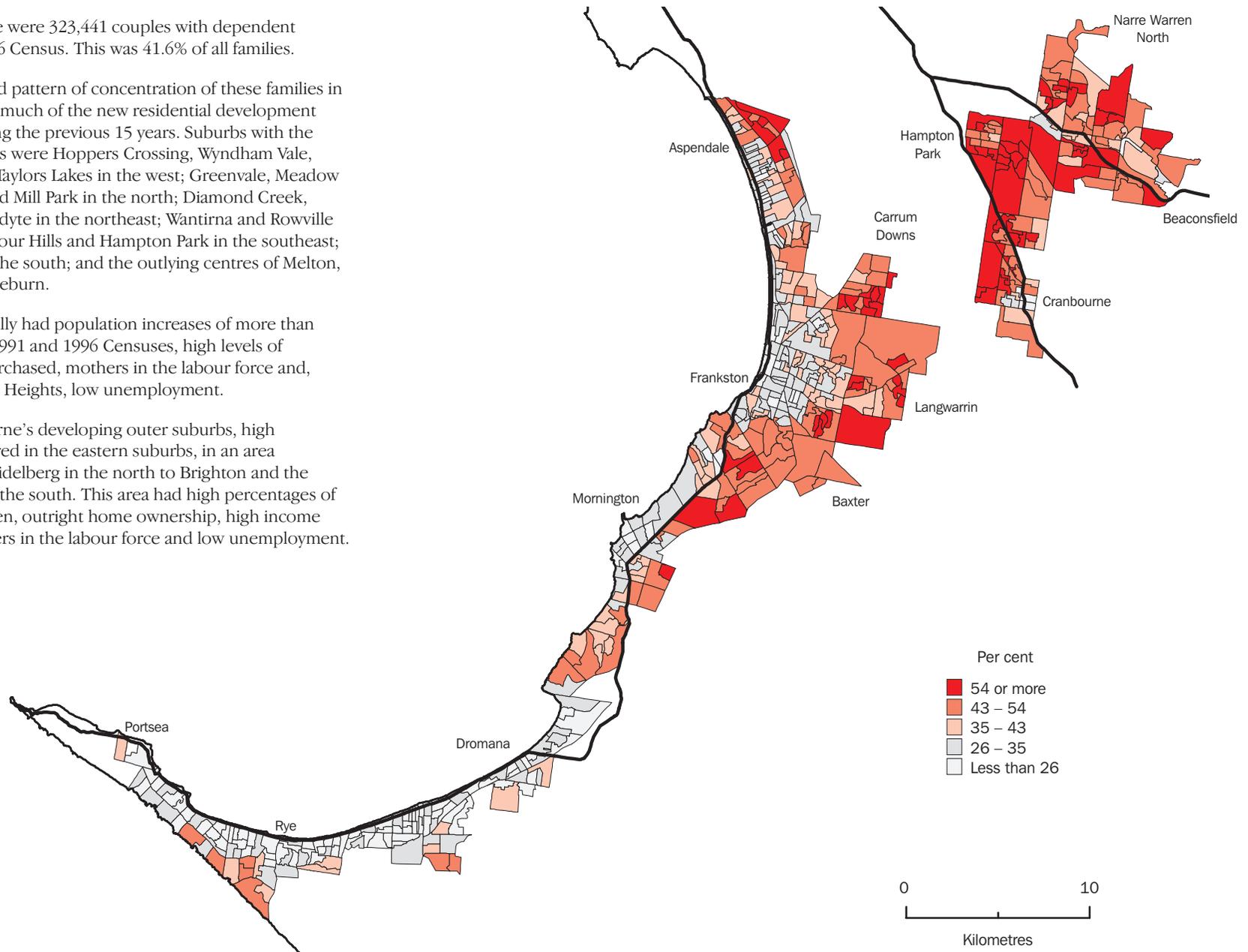


# Couples with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

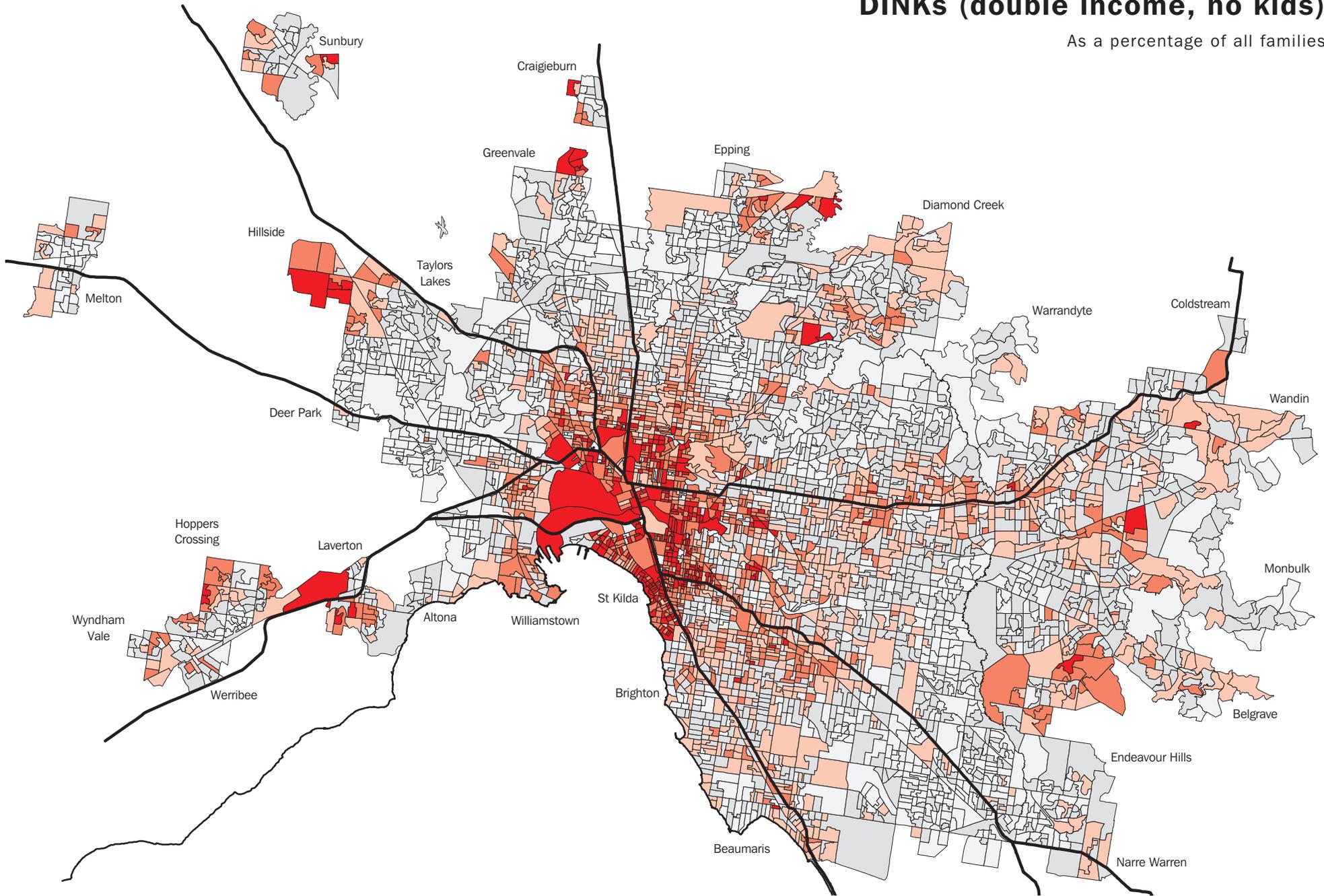


- In Melbourne there were 323,441 couples with dependent children at the 1996 Census. This was 41.6% of all families.
- There was a marked pattern of concentration of these families in outer areas, where much of the new residential development had occurred during the previous 15 years. Suburbs with the highest percentages were Hoppers Crossing, Wyndham Vale, Keilor Downs and Taylors Lakes in the west; Greenvale, Meadow Heights, Epping and Mill Park in the north; Diamond Creek, Eltham and Warrandyte in the northeast; Wantirna and Rowville in the east; Endeavour Hills and Hampton Park in the southeast; Carrum Downs in the south; and the outlying centres of Melton, Sunbury and Craigieburn.
- These areas generally had population increases of more than 10% between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses, high levels of dwellings being purchased, mothers in the labour force and, except for Meadow Heights, low unemployment.
- Away from Melbourne's developing outer suburbs, high percentages occurred in the eastern suburbs, in an area extending from Heidelberg in the north to Brighton and the bayside suburbs in the south. This area had high percentages of school-aged children, outright home ownership, high income households, mothers in the labour force and low unemployment.



# DINKs (double income, no kids)

As a percentage of all families

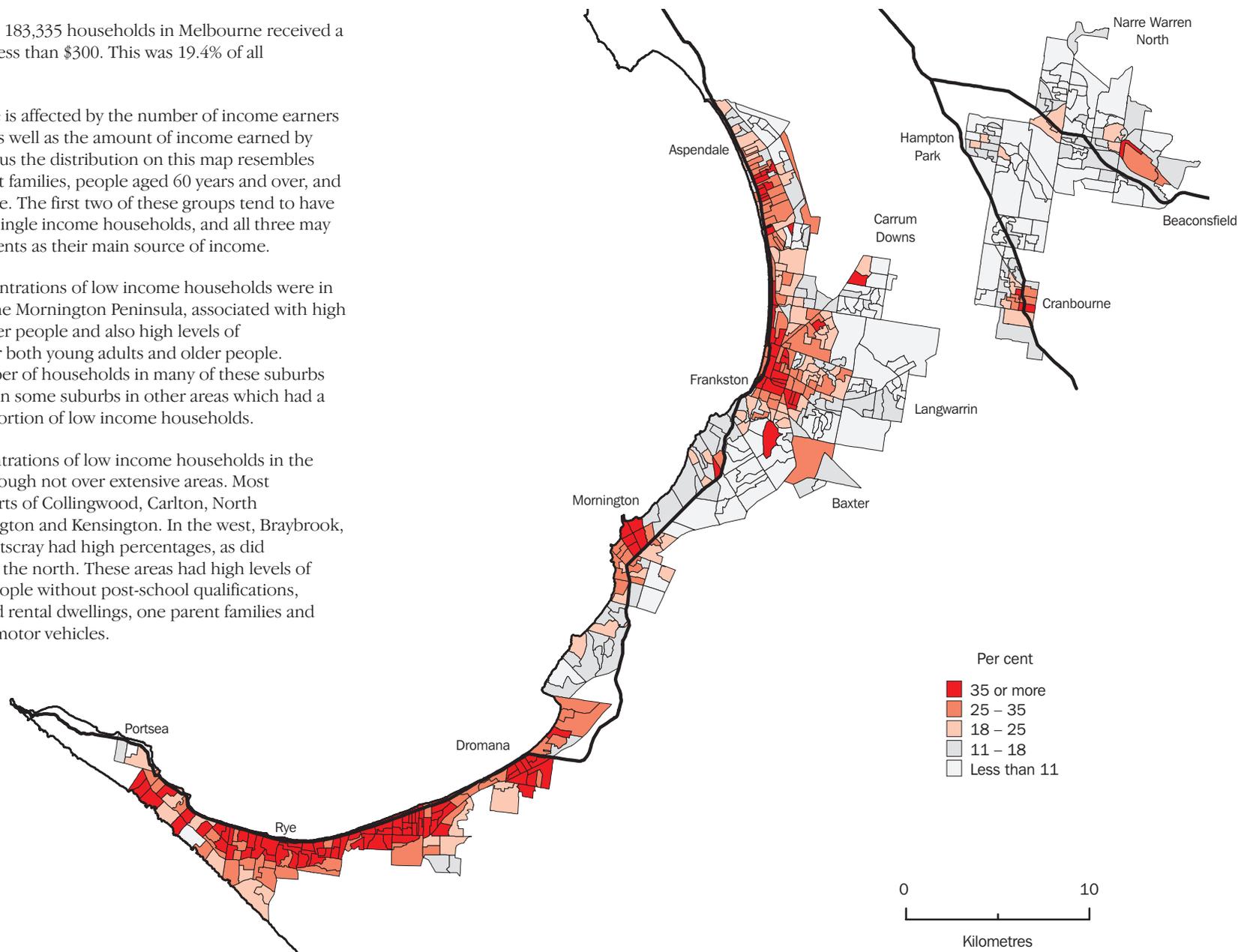


- DINKs are 'couple only' families where both people are in paid employment and work more than 25 hours per week. The younger partner must be aged under 40 years.
- At the 1996 Census 53,363 couples, 6.9% of all families in Melbourne, were DINKs.
- The heaviest concentrations of DINKs occurred in the medium or high density housing areas in the city centre and inner suburbs, where there were high levels of private rental accommodation. The DINKs in these suburbs were likely to have decided to remain childless or had not yet had children while they focussed on careers or studying.
- High percentages of DINKs were also located in outer developing suburbs such as Hillside in the west, Roxburgh Park in the north and Narre Warren in the southeast. These suburbs also had high percentages of dwellings being purchased and children aged under 5 years, indicating that they had tended to attract couples preparing to start families.



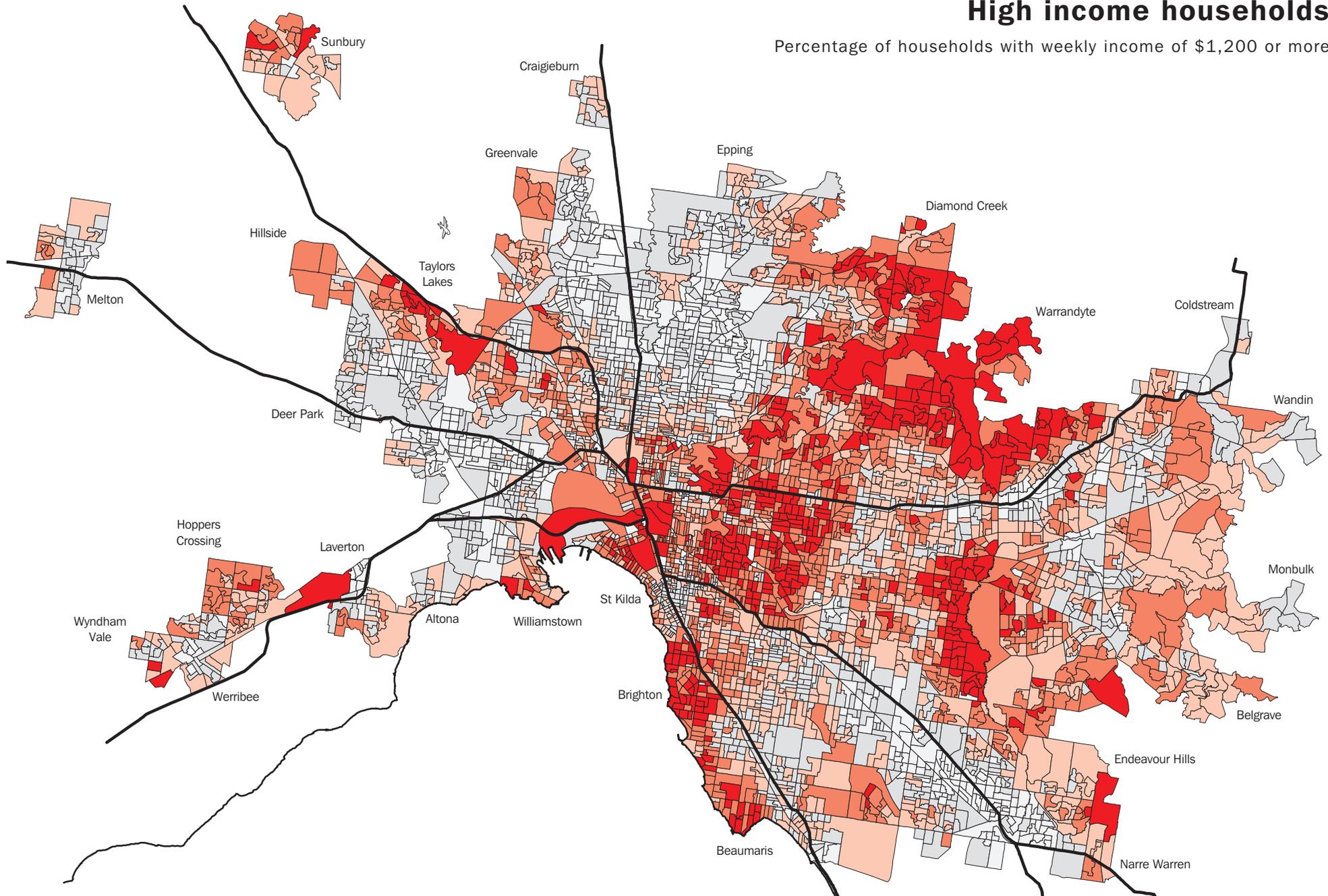


- At the 1996 Census 183,335 households in Melbourne received a weekly income of less than \$300. This was 19.4% of all households.
- Household income is affected by the number of income earners in the household as well as the amount of income earned by each individual. Thus the distribution on this map resembles those of one parent families, people aged 60 years and over, 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 lower part of the Mornington Peninsula, associated with high percentages of older people and also high levels of unemployment, for both young adults and older people. However the number of households in many of these suburbs was not as high as in some suburbs in other areas which had a slightly lower proportion of low income households.
- There were concentrations of low income households in the inner suburbs, although not over extensive areas. Most noticeable were parts of Collingwood, Carlton, North Melbourne, Flemington and Kensington. In the west, Braybrook, Maidstone and Footscray had high percentages, as did Heidelberg West in the north. These areas had high levels of unemployment, people without post-school qualifications, government owned rental dwellings, one parent families and dwellings with no motor vehicles.



# High income households

Percentage of households with weekly income of \$1,200 or more

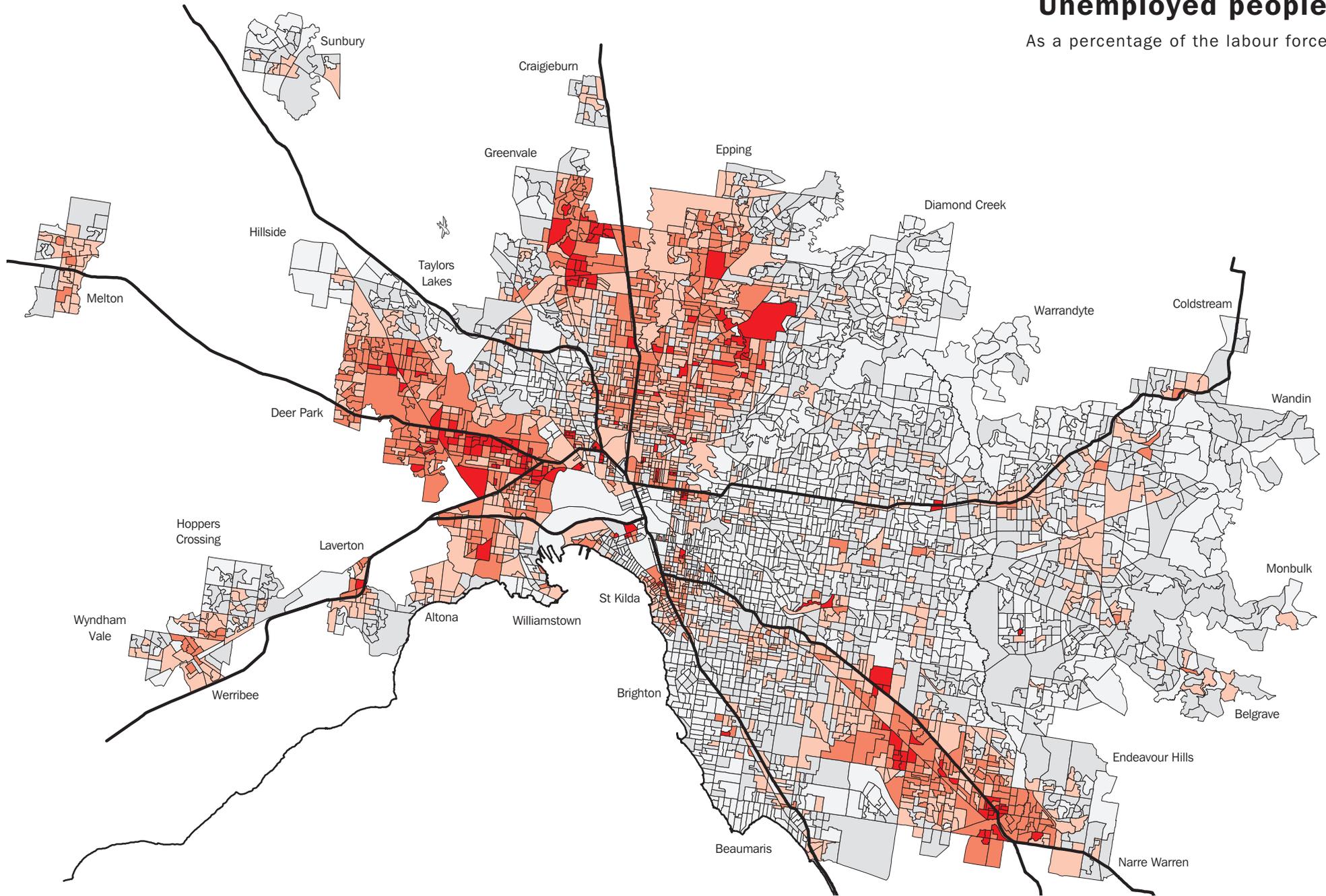


- At the 1996 Census 208,744 households in Melbourne received a weekly income of \$1,200 or more. This was 22.1% of all households.
- The major concentrations of high income households were in an arc extending from the northeastern suburbs, through the eastern suburbs to the bayside suburbs between Brighton and Beaumaris; the eastern suburbs of Vermont and Wheelers Hill; and parts of the inner suburbs.
- These areas were characterised by high levels of people employed as managers, administrators and professionals, low unemployment and, except for the inner suburbs, high percentages of mothers in the labour force and people who owned their homes outright.
- Suburbs where more than 40% of households had high incomes were the inner suburbs of Southbank and Toorak; Canterbury and Camberwell in the east; Eltham, Templestowe, Warrandyte and Park Orchards in the northeast; and the bayside suburb of Brighton.
- There were few high income areas in Melbourne's north, west and outer south apart from concentrations in areas such as Keilor in the west and Mount Eliza on the Mornington Peninsula.



# Unemployed people

As a percentage of the labour force

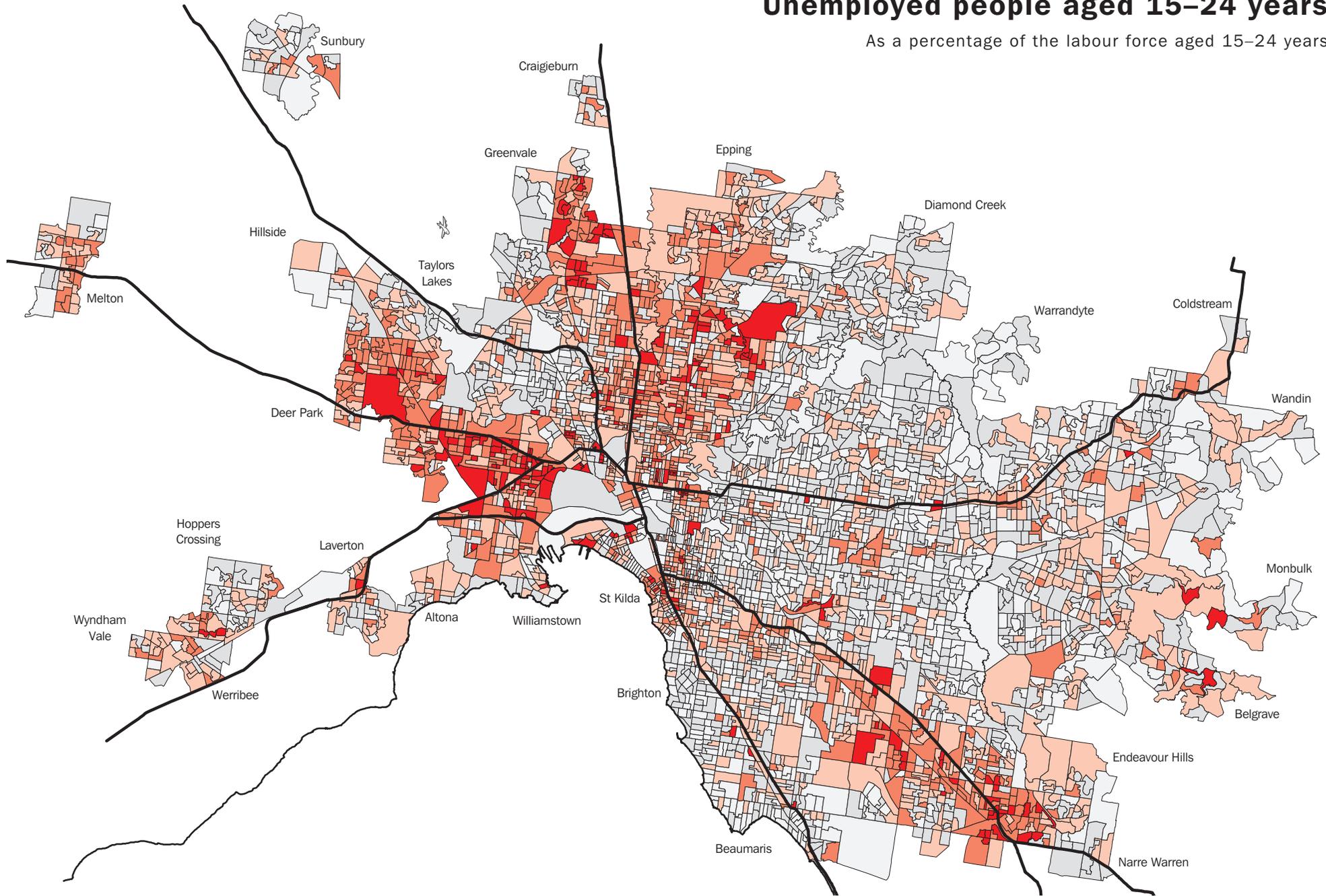


- At the 1996 Census there were 133,102 unemployed people counted in Melbourne. This represented an unemployment rate of 9.2%.
- Unemployment rates varied between suburbs, from 4% in some suburbs up to 28%.
- High levels of unemployed people occurred in regions in the west, north and southeast, and along parts of the Mornington Peninsula.
- Suburbs with the highest unemployment rates included Braybrook and Footscray in the west; the inner suburbs of Collingwood, Fitzroy and Carlton; Broadmeadows in the north; and Springvale in the southeast.
- Areas with high levels of unemployment also tended to have high levels of people without post-school qualifications, people not fluent in English, low income households and government owned rented dwellings.
- The lowest unemployment rates were recorded in suburbs such as Warrandyte and Diamond Creek in the northeast; the bayside suburbs of Brighton, Black Rock and Beaumaris; Berwick and Narre Warren North in the southeast; Canterbury in the east; and the inner suburbs of Toorak and East Melbourne. These areas tended to have large percentages of people with university or trade qualifications and households with high incomes.



# Unemployed people aged 15–24 years

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

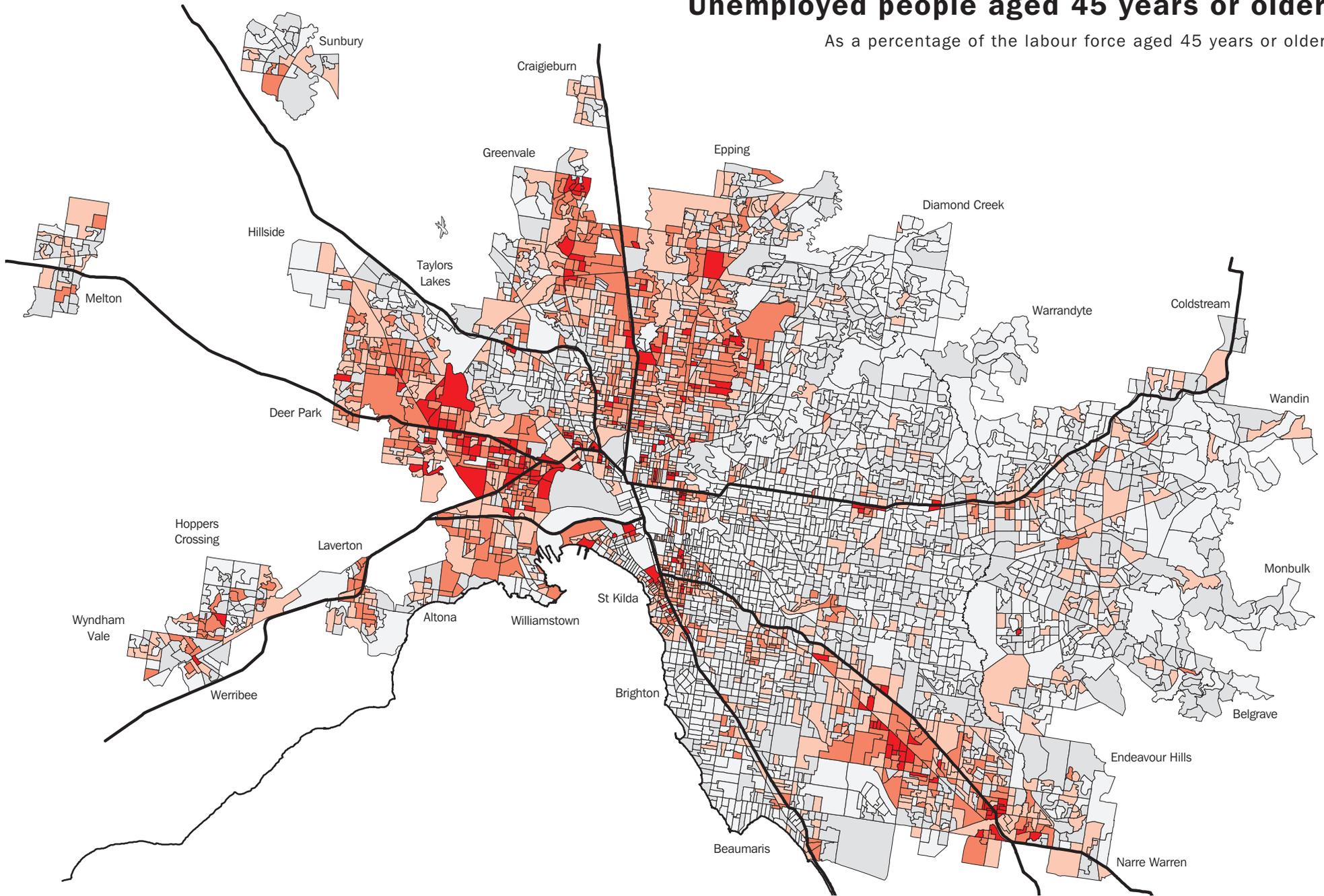


- At the 1996 Census there were 42,325 unemployed people aged 15–24 years counted in Melbourne. This represented an unemployment rate of 15.3% for this age group.
- The 15–24 age group accounted for 19.1% of the total labour force but 31.8% of all unemployed people in Melbourne.
- The distribution of unemployed people aged 15–24 years was very similar to that of all unemployed people, although youth unemployment rates were higher, ranging between 8% and 34%.
- Suburbs with the highest youth unemployment rates were Braybrook, Footscray, Maidstone and Tottenham in the west; the inner suburbs of Collingwood and Fitzroy; Broadmeadows and Meadow Heights in the north; and Doveton and Springvale in the southeast.
- Areas of unemployment for this age group also share the characteristics of other unemployment maps, with high percentages of low income households, public housing, people not fluent in English and people without post-school qualifications.

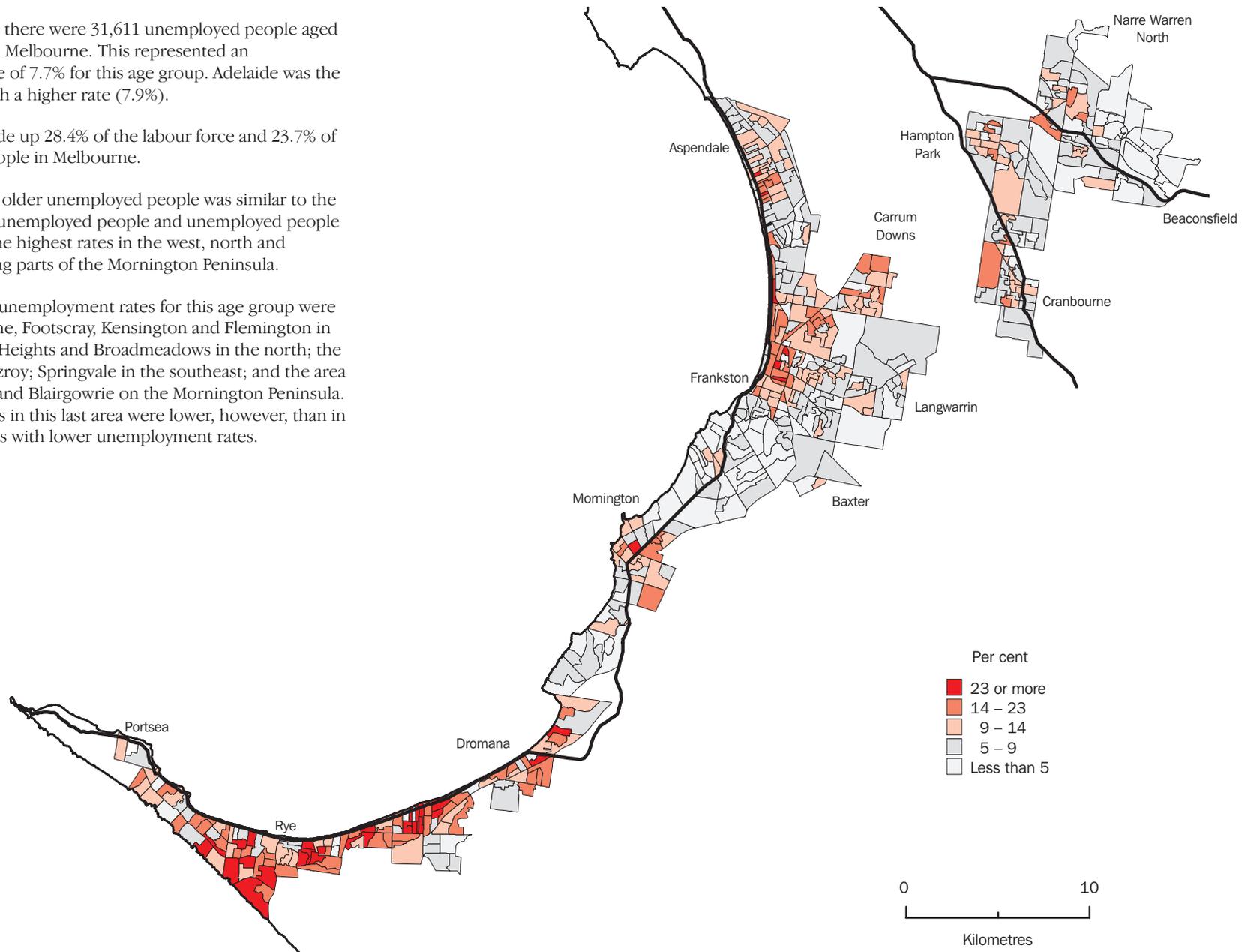


# Unemployed people aged 45 years or older

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

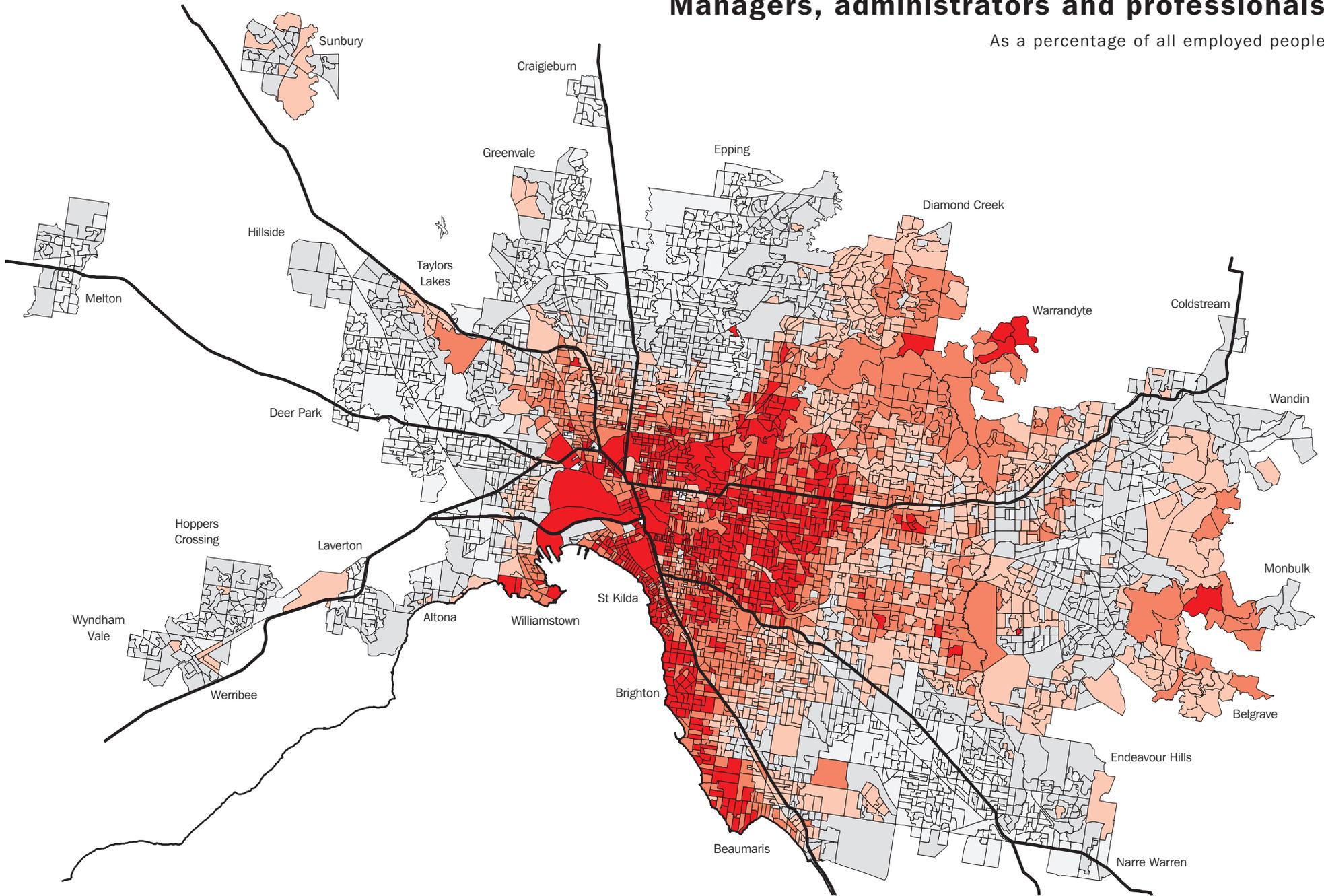


- At the 1996 Census there were 31,611 unemployed people aged 45 years or older in Melbourne. This represented an unemployment rate of 7.7% for this age group. Adelaide was the only capital city with a higher rate (7.9%).
- This age group made up 28.4% of the labour force and 23.7% of all unemployed people in Melbourne.
- The distribution of older unemployed people was similar to the distributions of all unemployed people and unemployed people aged 15–24, with the highest rates in the west, north and southeast, and along parts of the Mornington Peninsula.
- Suburbs with high unemployment rates for this age group were Sunshine, Maidstone, Footscray, Kensington and Flemington in the west; Meadow Heights and Broadmeadows in the north; the inner suburb of Fitzroy; Springvale in the southeast; and the area between Rosebud and Blairgowrie on the Mornington Peninsula. The actual numbers in this last area were lower, however, than in many other suburbs with lower unemployment rates.



# Managers, administrators and professionals

As a percentage of all employed people

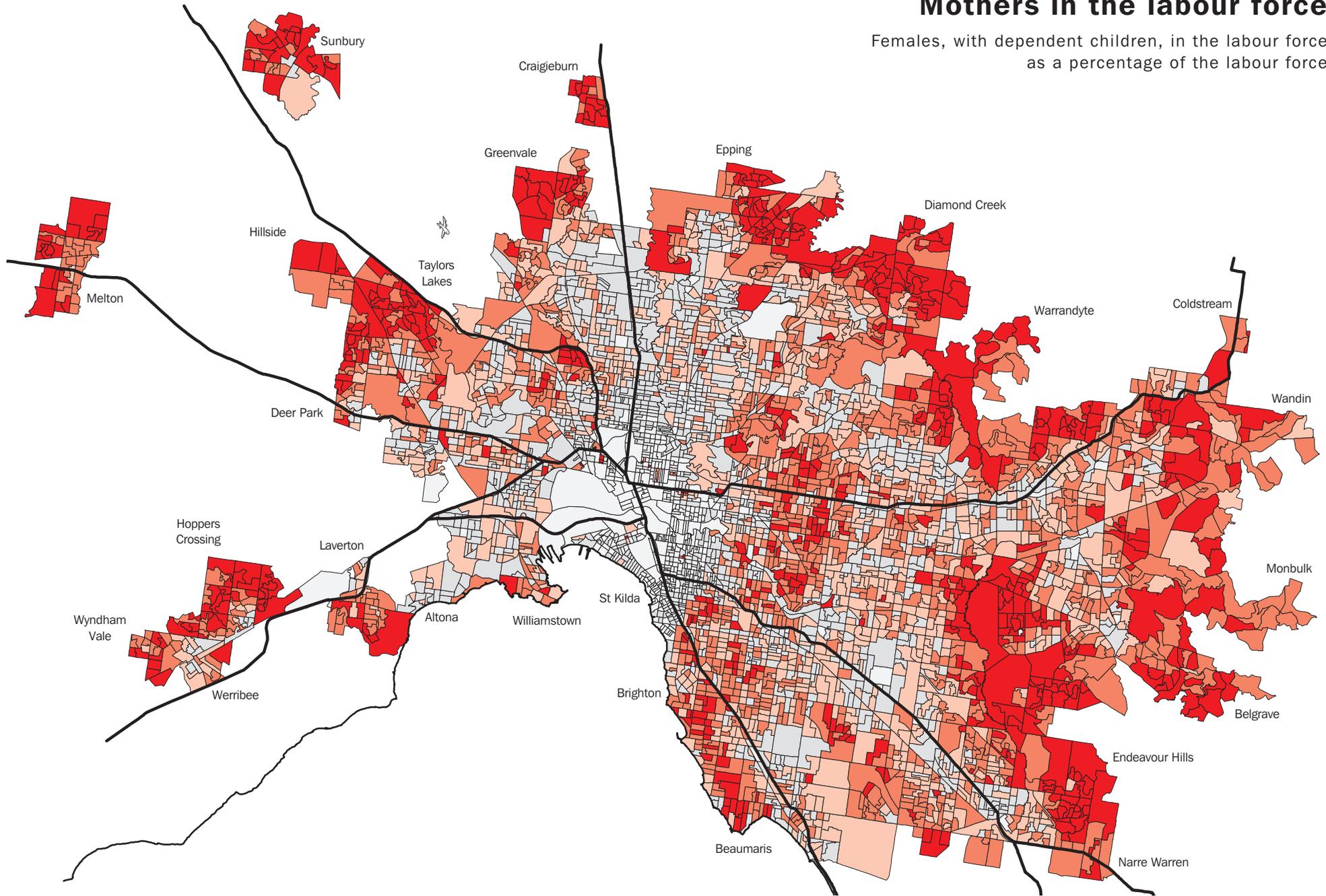


- At the 1996 Census there were 354,216 people who were managers, administrators or professionals. This was 27.5% of all employed people.
- High percentages of managers, administrators and professionals were concentrated in the city centre and inner, eastern and bayside suburbs.
- The highest levels, where 50% or more of employed people fell into this category, were in the city centre and the adjacent suburbs of Southbank and East Melbourne. These high percentages were in part due to visitors to Melbourne from elsewhere in Australia staying in hotels or motels on Census night.
- Similarly high levels were recorded in the inner suburbs of Toorak, Carlton North, Fitzroy North and Clifton Hill; Canterbury and Camberwell in the east; and the bayside suburb of Brighton. These areas had low unemployment, high percentages of people with university qualifications, and tended to have large percentages of households with high incomes.
- Medium to high levels of managers, administrators and professionals were found in the northeastern suburbs, parts of the Dandenong Ranges in the east, Williamstown in the west, and Mount Eliza on the Mornington Peninsula.

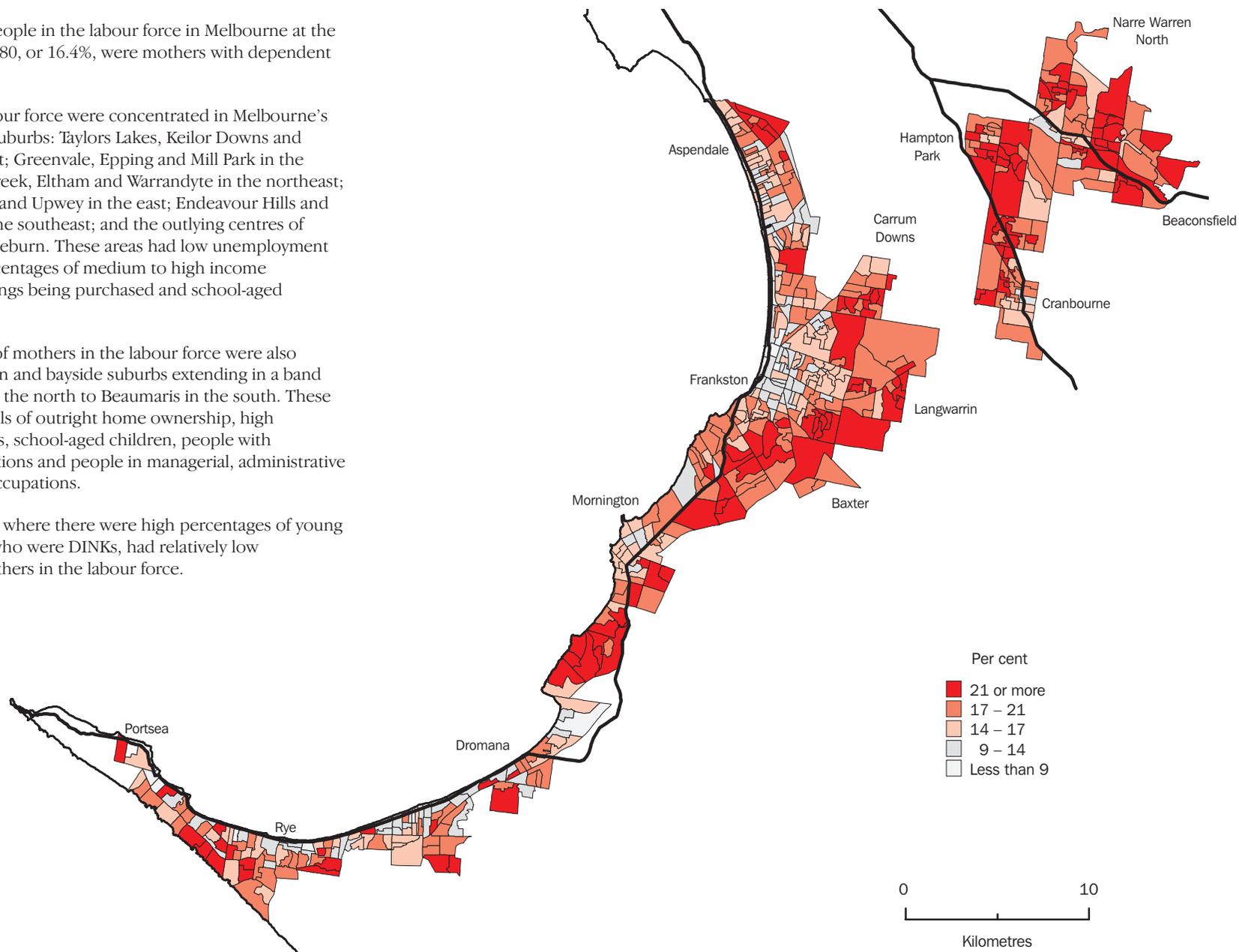


# Mothers in the labour force

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

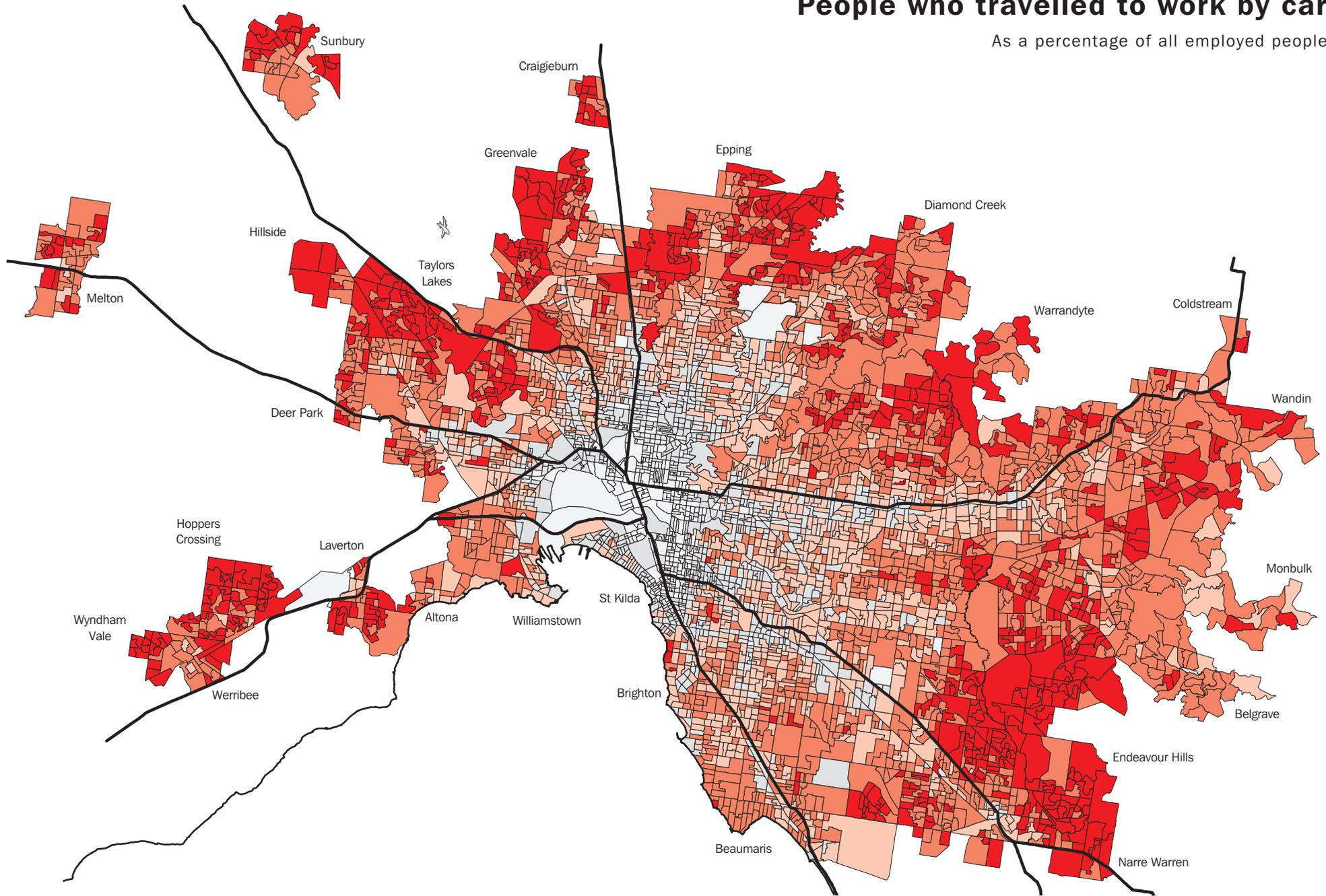


- Of the 1,443,891 people in the labour force in Melbourne at the 1996 Census, 236,380, or 16.4%, were mothers with dependent children.
- Mothers in the labour force were concentrated in Melbourne's developing outer suburbs: Taylors Lakes, Keilor Downs and Delahey in the west; Greenvale, Epping and Mill Park in the north; Diamond Creek, Eltham and Warrandyte in the northeast; Wantirna, Rowville and Upwey in the east; Endeavour Hills and Hampton Park in the southeast; and the outlying centres of Sunbury and Craigieburn. These areas had low unemployment rates and high percentages of medium to high income households, dwellings being purchased and school-aged children.
- 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 had high levels of outright home ownership, high household incomes, school-aged children, people with university qualifications and people in managerial, administrative and professional occupations.
- The inner suburbs, where there were high percentages of young adults or couples who were DINKs, had relatively low percentages of mothers in the labour force.

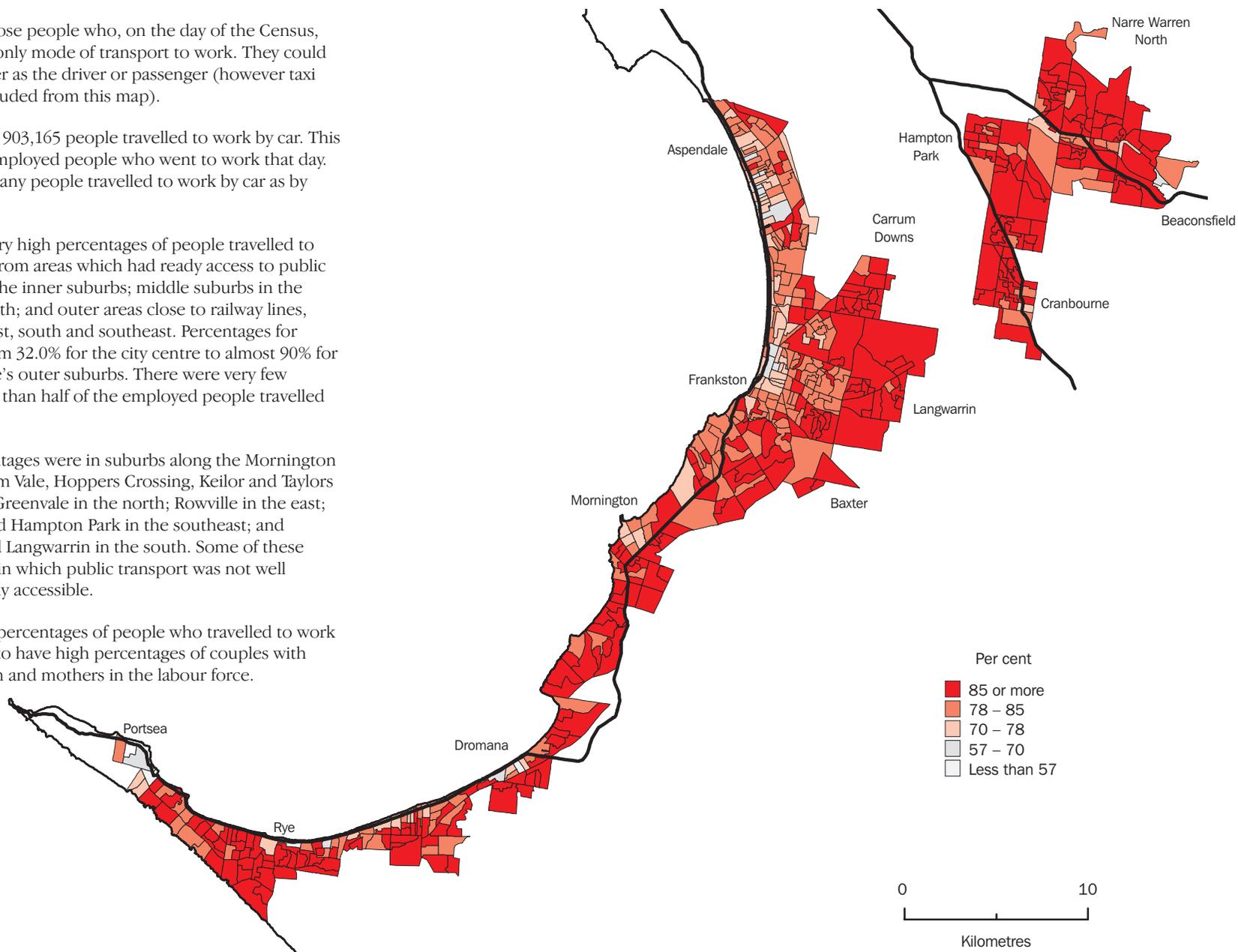


# People who travelled to work by car

As a percentage of all employed people

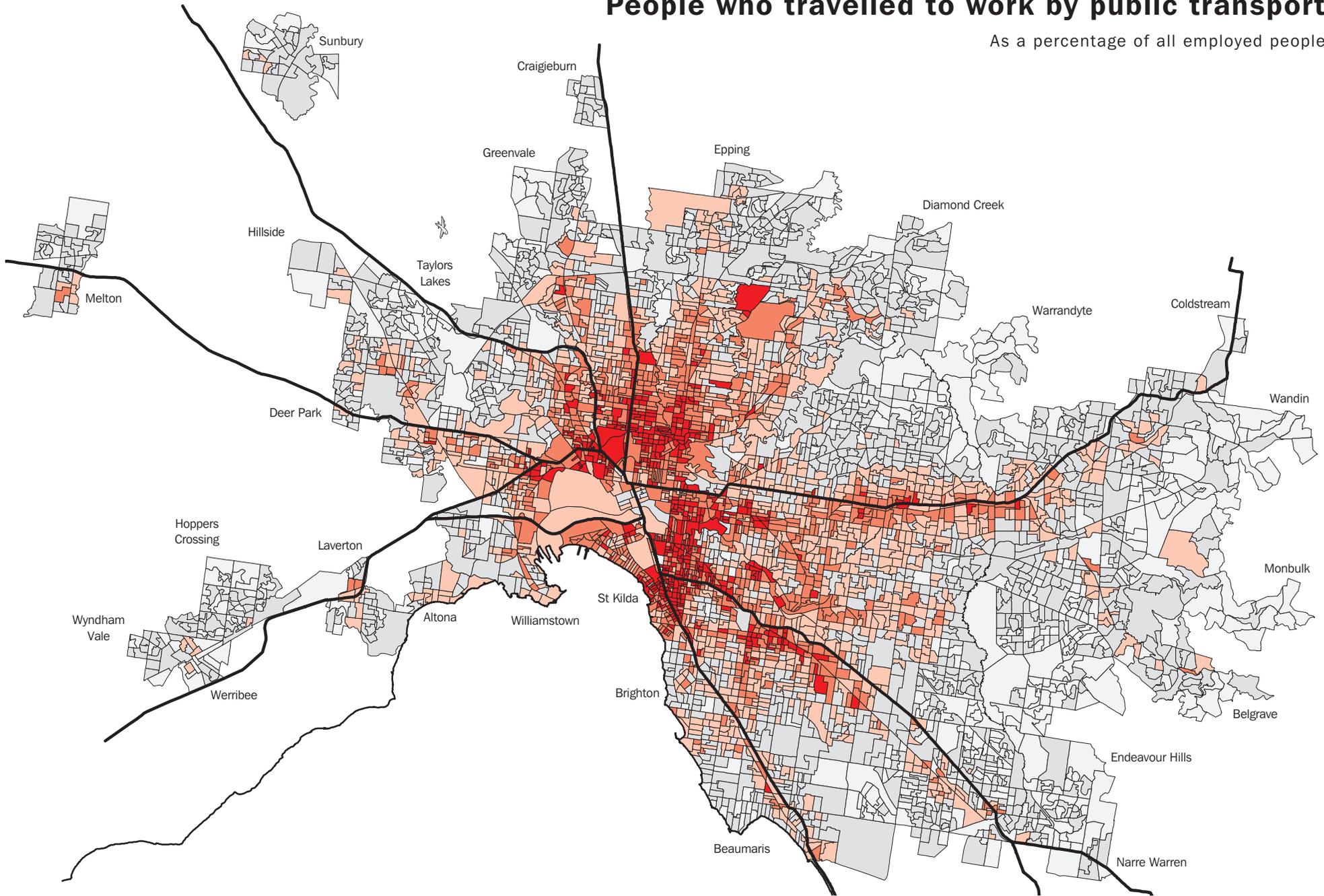


- This map shows those people who, on the day of the Census, used a car as their only mode of transport to work. They could have travelled either as the driver or passenger (however taxi passengers are excluded from this map).
- At the 1996 Census 903,165 people travelled to work by car. This was 77.9% of the employed people who went to work that day. Over six times as many people travelled to work by car as by public transport.
- 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; middle suburbs in the north, east and south; and outer areas close to railway lines, especially in the east, south and southeast. Percentages for suburbs ranged from 32.0% for the city centre to almost 90% for some of Melbourne's outer suburbs. There were very few suburbs where less than half of the employed people travelled to work by car.
- The highest percentages were in suburbs along the Mornington Peninsula; Wyndham Vale, Hoppers Crossing, Keilor and Taylors Lakes in the west; Greenvale in the north; Rowville in the east; Endeavour Hills and Hampton Park in the southeast; and Carrum Downs and Langwarrin in the south. Some of these were growth areas in which public transport was not well developed or readily accessible.
- Suburbs with high percentages of people who travelled to work by car also tended to have high percentages of couples with dependent children and mothers in the labour force.

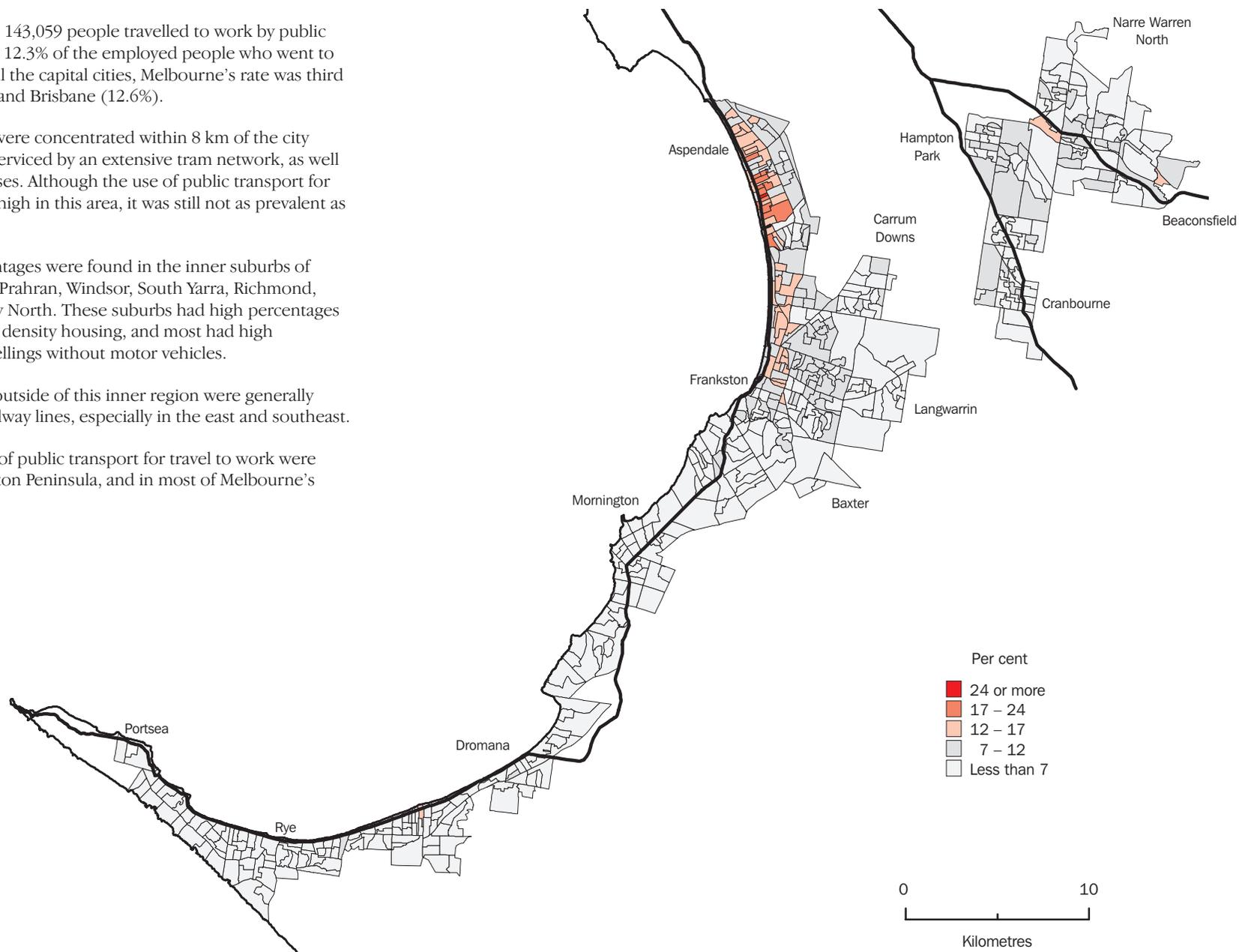


# People who travelled to work by public transport

As a percentage of all employed people

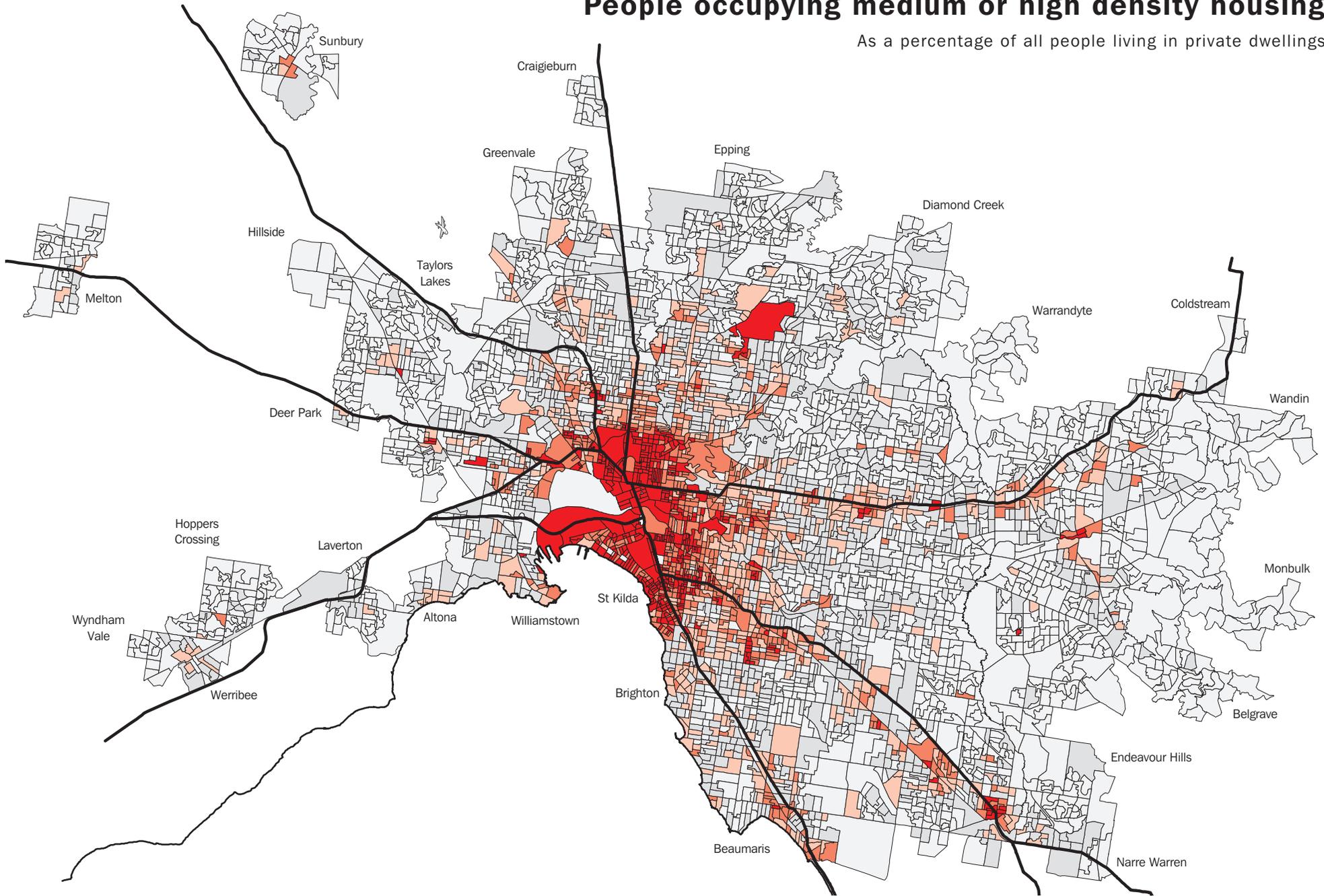


- At the 1996 Census 143,059 people travelled to work by public transport. This was 12.3% of the employed people who went to work that day. Of all the capital cities, Melbourne's rate was third to Sydney (21.9%) and Brisbane (12.6%).
- High percentages were concentrated within 8 km of the city centre, 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 St Kilda, Balaclava, Prahran, Windsor, South Yarra, Richmond, Burnley and Fitzroy North. These suburbs had high percentages of medium or high density housing, and most had high percentages of dwellings without motor vehicles.
- High percentages outside of this inner region were generally located close to railway lines, especially in the east and southeast.
- The lowest usages of public transport for travel to work were along the Mornington Peninsula, and in most of Melbourne's outer suburbs.



# People occupying medium or high density housing

As a percentage of all people living in private dwellings

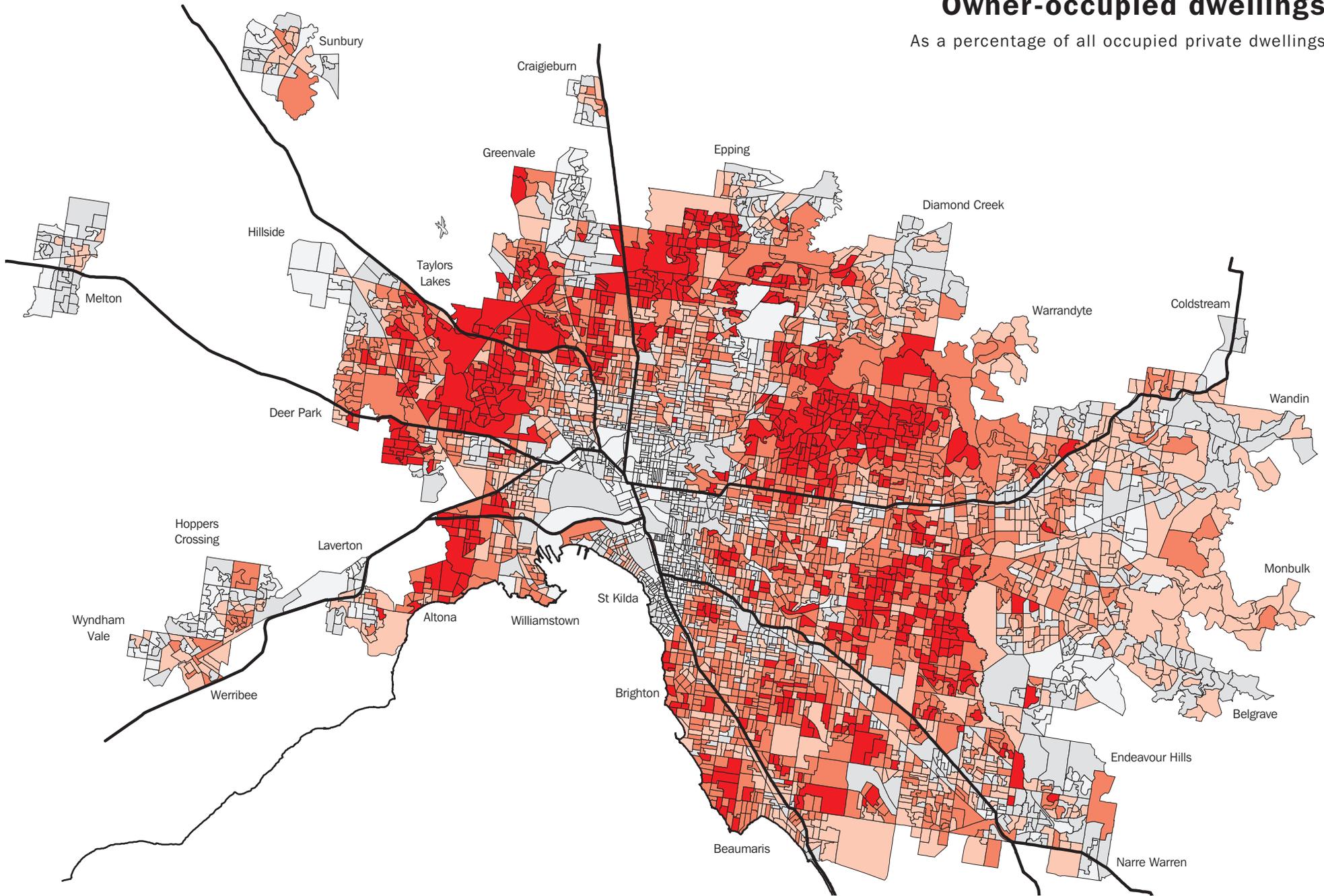


- At the 1996 Census there were 477,450 people living in medium or high density housing, such as flats, townhouses and semi-detached houses. This was 16.8% of all people living in private dwellings in Melbourne.
- The highest concentrations of people living in medium or high density housing were in the city centre and adjacent inner suburbs. More than 90% of people in the suburbs of Southbank, Carlton, East Melbourne, West Melbourne, North Melbourne, Parkville and Fitzroy, as well as in the city centre, lived in this type of accommodation. These suburbs were densely populated, had high percentages of dwellings with no motor vehicles, privately owned rental dwellings, and people who travelled to work by public transport, as well as low percentages of families with dependent children.
- There were some localised concentrations with relatively high percentages of people living in medium or high density housing along the major public transport routes, particularly to the east, south and southeast. Such areas were in Box Hill, Nunawading and Bayswater to the east; Carnegie, Murrumbeena and Glen Huntly to the south; and Springvale, Noble Park and Dandenong to the southeast.
- There was also a high percentage of people living in this type of housing on and near the La Trobe University campus in Bundoora, in government owned rental dwellings in the neighbouring suburb of Heidelberg West, and in a retirement village in nearby Reservoir.

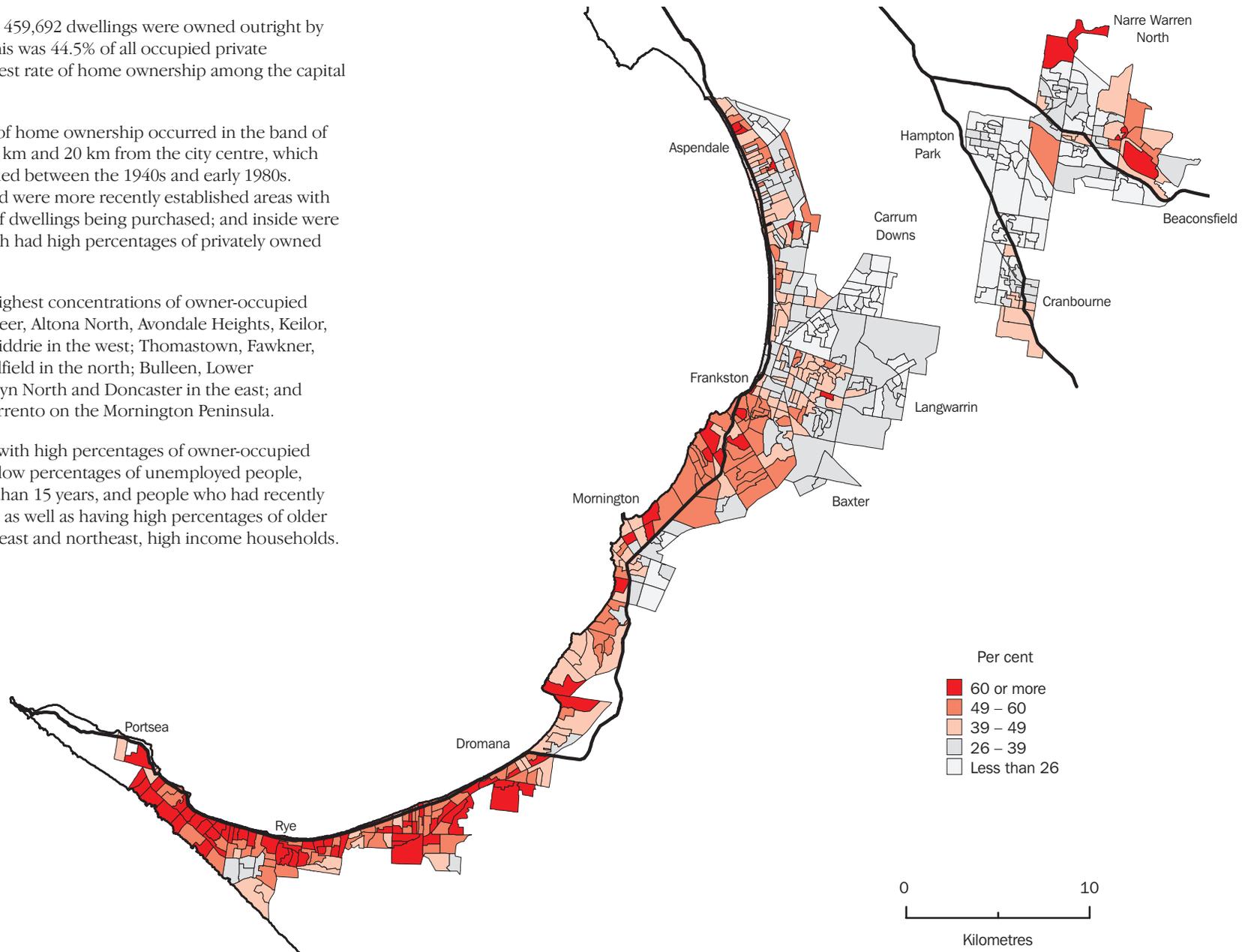


# Owner-occupied dwellings

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

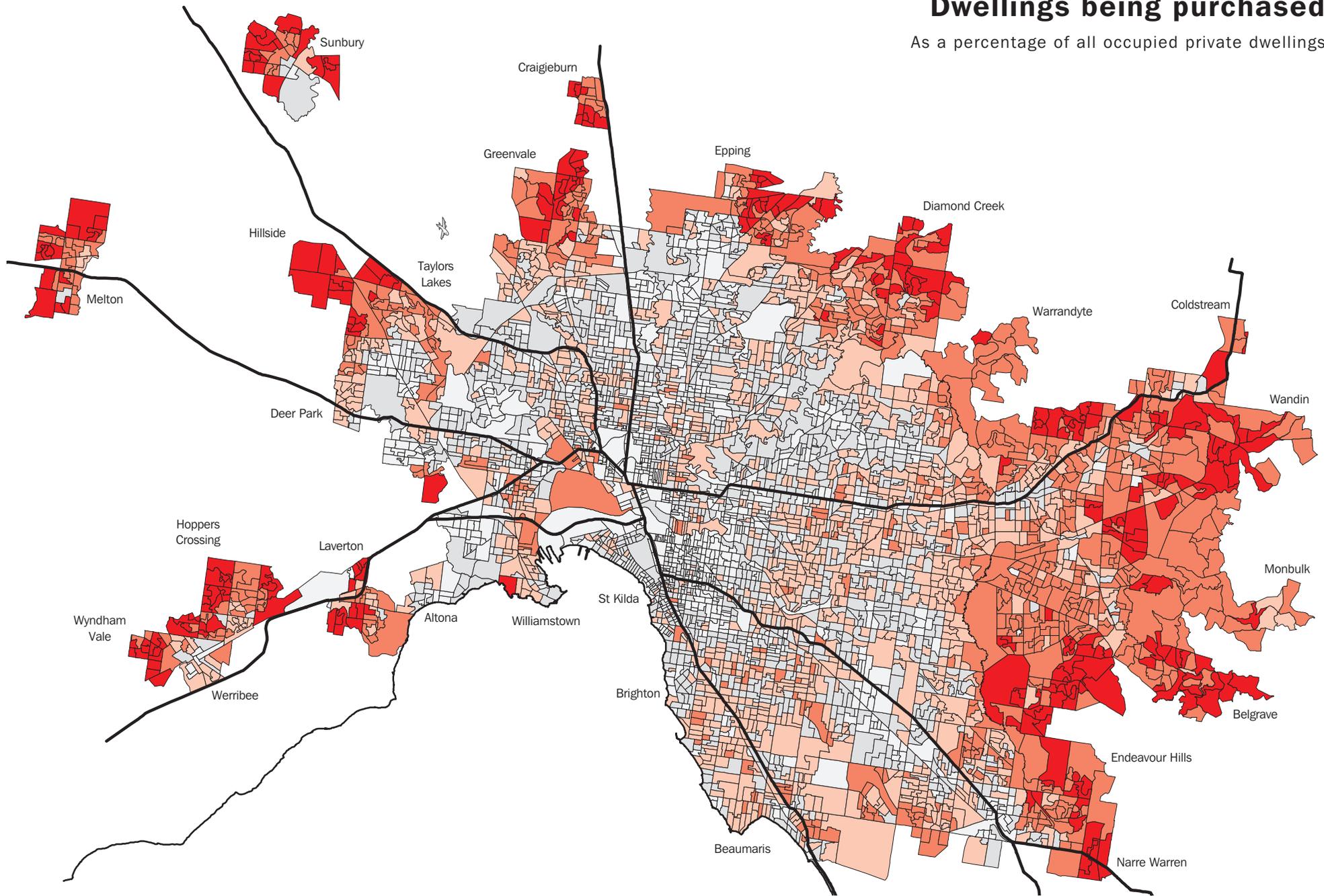


- At the 1996 Census 459,692 dwellings were owned outright by their occupants. This was 44.5% of all occupied private dwellings, the highest rate of home ownership among the capital cities in Australia.
- The highest levels of home ownership occurred in the band of suburbs between 7 km and 20 km from the city centre, which generally were settled between the 1940s and early 1980s. Outside of this band were more recently established areas with high percentages of dwellings being purchased; and inside were older suburbs which had high percentages of privately owned rental dwellings.
- Suburbs with the highest concentrations of owner-occupied dwellings were Ardeer, Altona North, Avondale Heights, Keilor, Airport West and Niddrie in the west; Thomastown, Fawkner, Lalor and Campbellfield in the north; Bulleen, Lower Templestowe, Balwyn North and Doncaster in the east; and Blairgowrie and Sorrento on the Mornington Peninsula.
- Generally suburbs with high percentages of owner-occupied dwellings also had low percentages of unemployed people, children aged less than 15 years, and people who had recently arrived in Australia, as well as having high percentages of older people and, to the east and northeast, high income households.

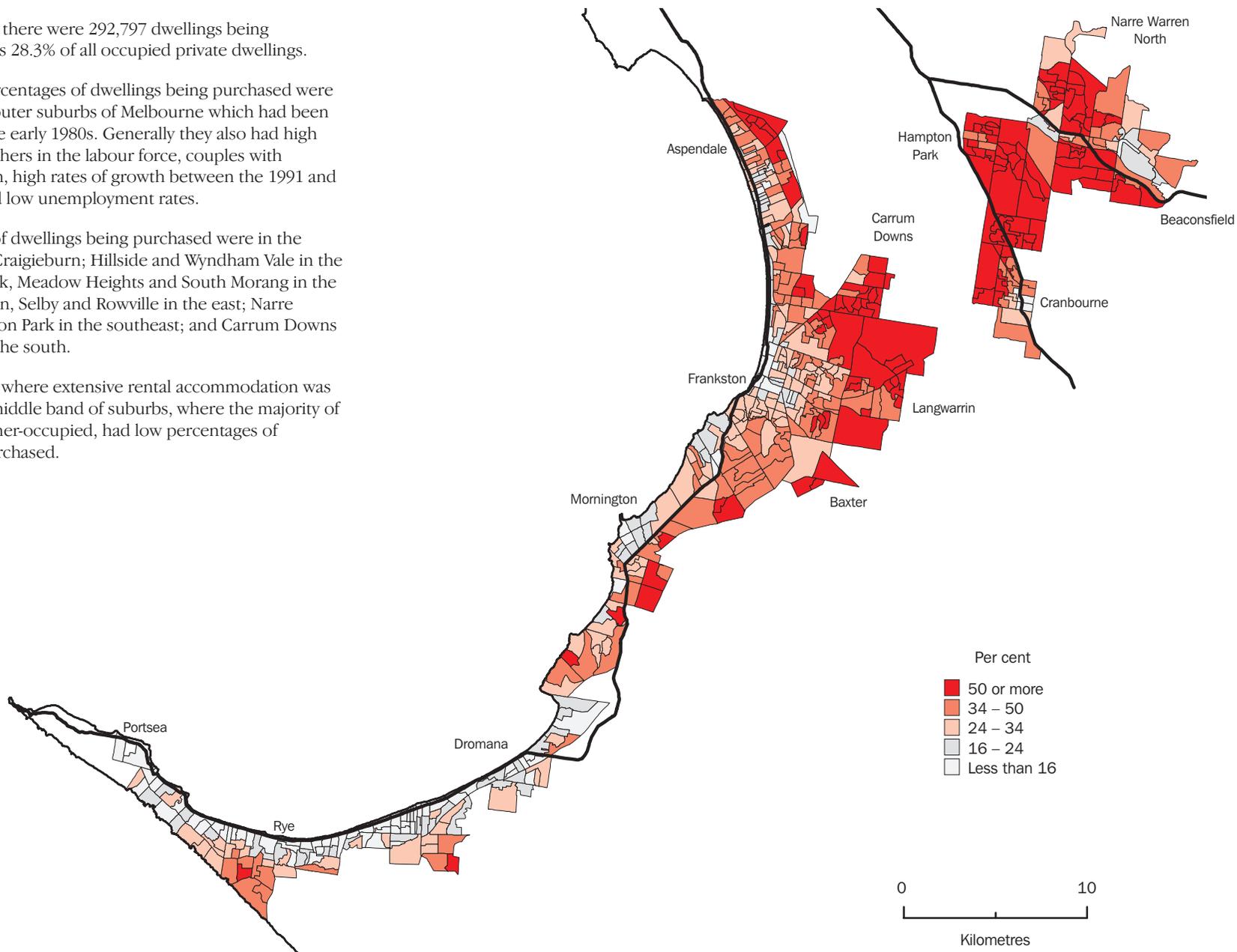


# Dwellings being purchased

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

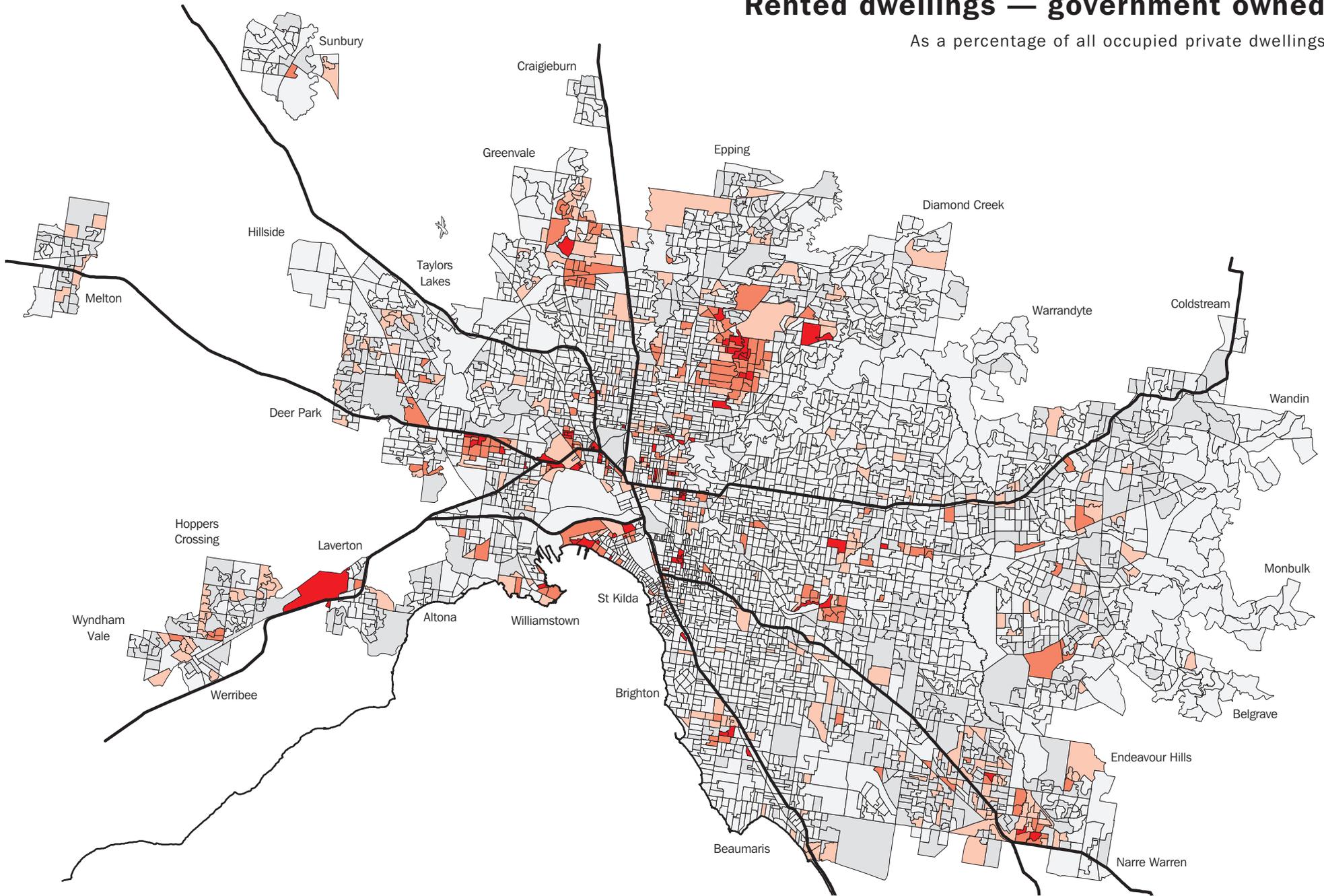


- At the 1996 Census there were 292,797 dwellings being purchased. This was 28.3% of all occupied private dwellings.
- Areas with high percentages of dwellings being purchased were primarily in those outer suburbs of Melbourne which had been developed since the early 1980s. Generally they also had high percentages of mothers in the labour force, couples with dependent children, high rates of growth between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses, and low unemployment rates.
- High percentages of dwellings being purchased were in the outlying centre of Craigieburn; Hillside and Wyndham Vale in the west; Roxburgh Park, Meadow Heights and South Morang in the north; Mount Evelyn, Selby and Rowville in the east; Narre Warren and Hampton Park in the southeast; and Carrum Downs and Langwarrin in the south.
- The inner suburbs, where extensive rental accommodation was available, and the middle band of suburbs, where the majority of dwellings were owner-occupied, had low percentages of dwellings being purchased.



# Rented dwellings — government owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

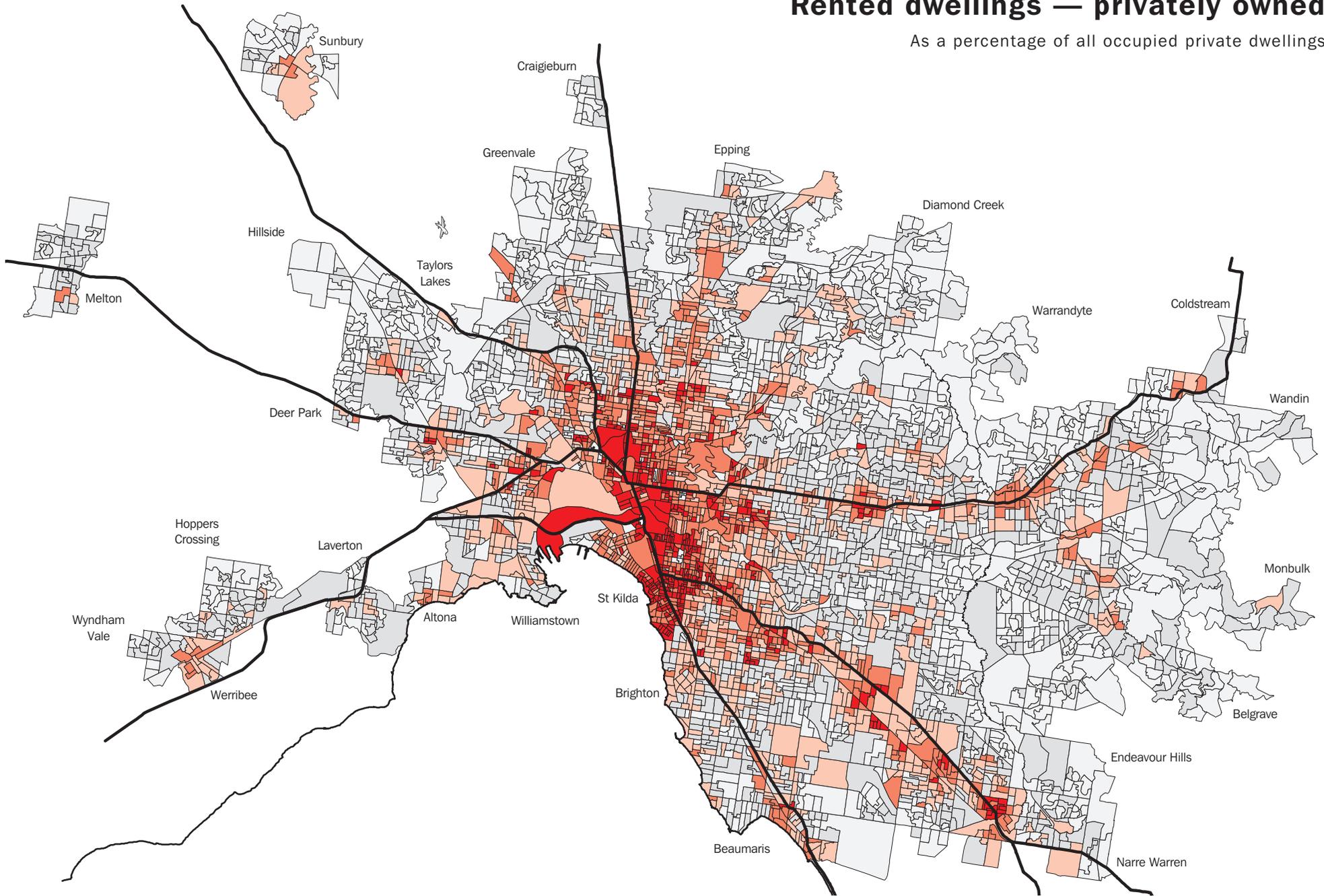


- There were 35,105 dwellings in Melbourne at the 1996 Census which were rented from government agencies. This was 13.3% of rented dwellings and 3.4% of all occupied private dwellings. These were the lowest percentages among all the capital cities in Australia. Most (92.7%) of these dwellings were rented from the public housing authority.
- The dwellings on and near the Williams RAAF Base in Laverton and the Simpson Army Barracks in Yallambie were mostly government owned dwellings which were rented to the defence force personnel stationed there.
- Most of the highest concentrations of government owned rental dwellings were in small areas in the inner suburbs of Collingwood, Carlton, Flemington, Kensington, North Melbourne, South Melbourne and Fitzroy. These dwellings consisted mainly of high-rise blocks of flats. Between 23.5% and 38.0% of all occupied private dwellings in these suburbs were government owned rental dwellings.
- Other areas with high percentages of dwellings in this category were Braybrook in the west and Heidelberg West in the north.
- Suburbs with high percentages of dwellings rented from the public housing authority generally had high percentages of one parent families and unemployed people.

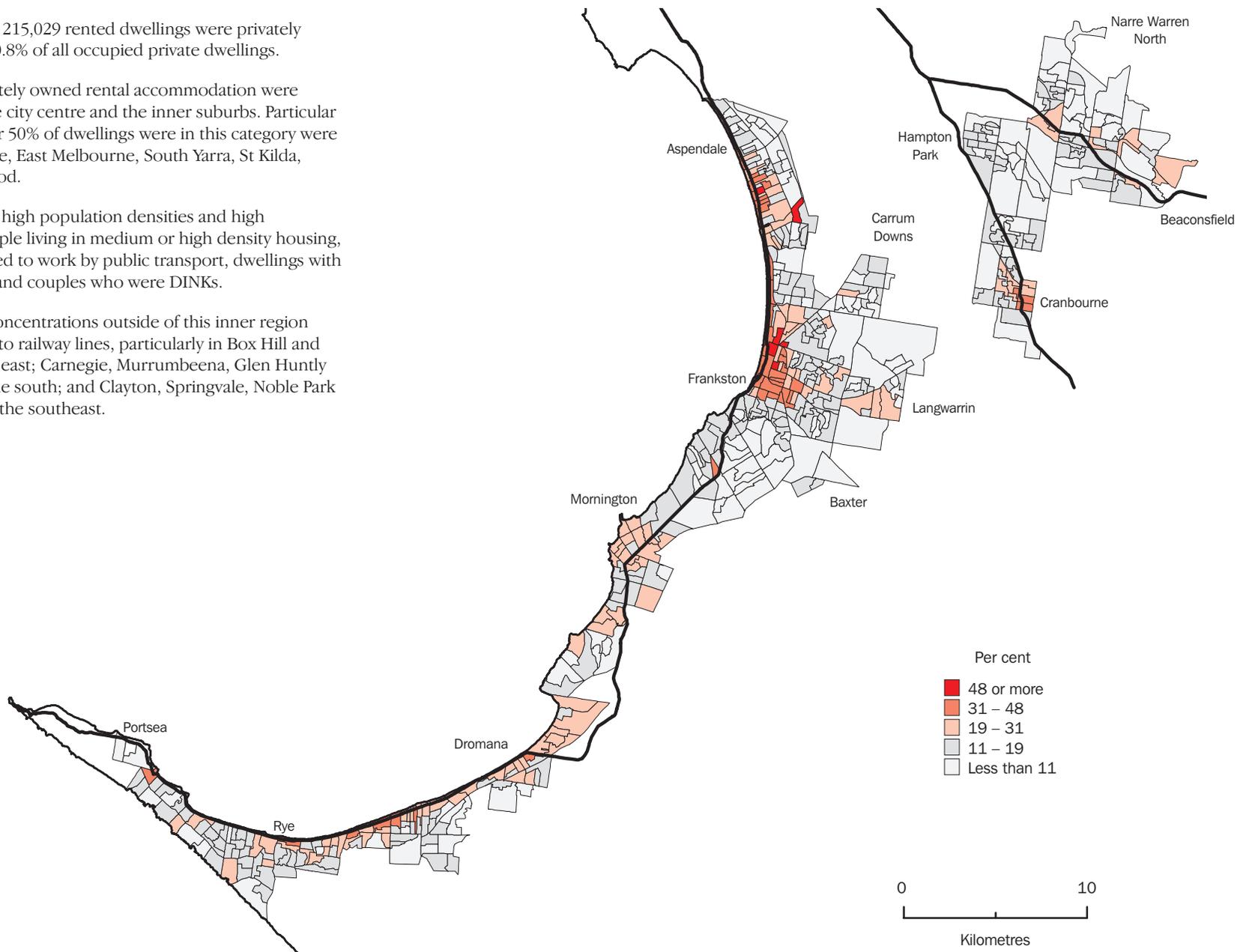


# Rented dwellings — privately owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

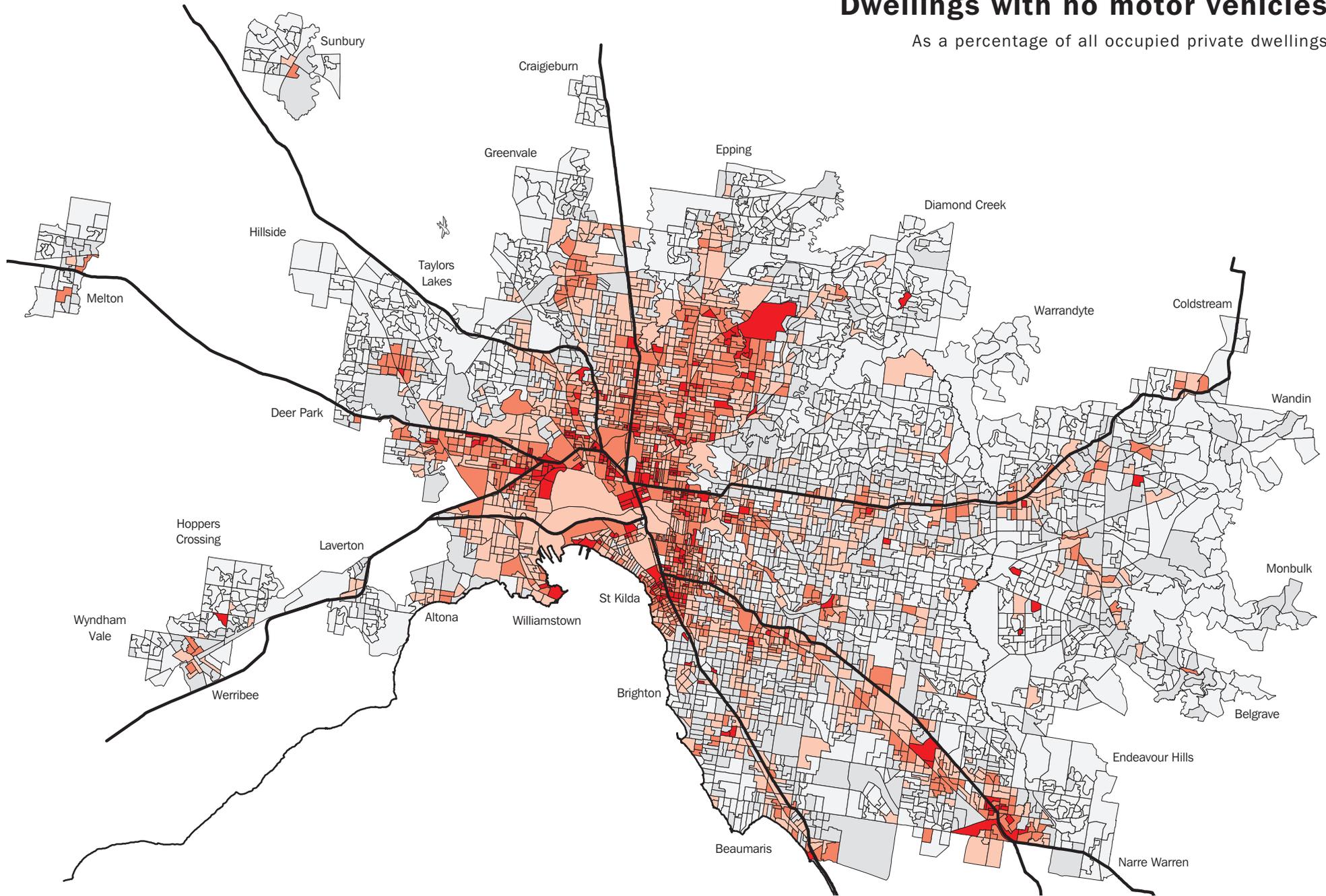


- At the 1996 Census 215,029 rented dwellings were privately owned. This was 20.8% of all occupied private dwellings.
- High levels of privately owned rental accommodation were concentrated in the city centre and the inner suburbs. Particular suburbs where over 50% of dwellings were in this category were Southbank, Parkville, East Melbourne, South Yarra, St Kilda, Balaclava and Elwood.
- These suburbs had high population densities and high percentages of people living in medium or high density housing, people who travelled to work by public transport, dwellings with no motor vehicles and couples who were DINKs.
- Other noticeable concentrations outside of this inner region were located close to railway lines, particularly in Box Hill and Nunawading in the east; Carnegie, Murrumbeena, Glen Huntly and Frankston in the south; and Clayton, Springvale, Noble Park and Dandenong in the southeast.

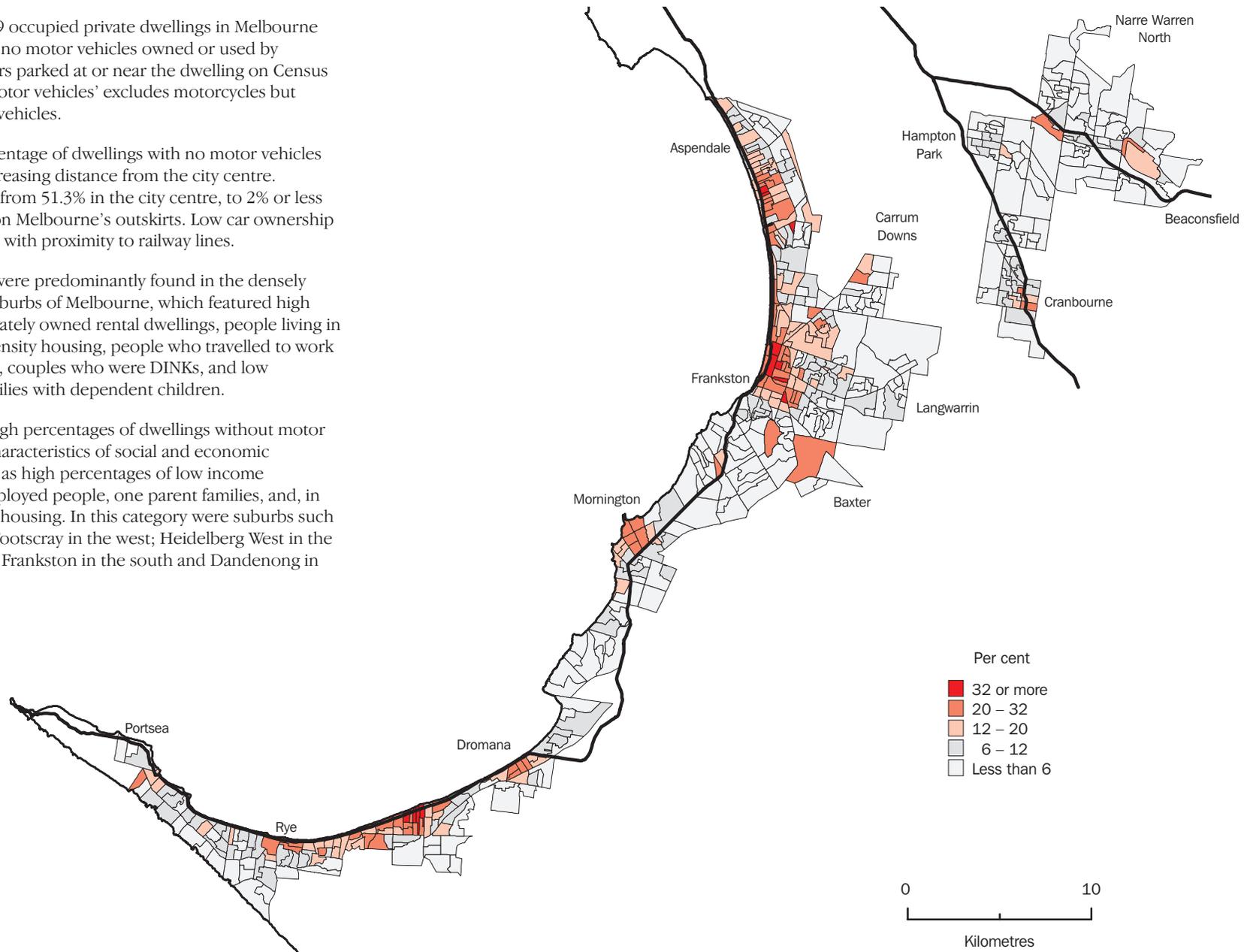


# Dwellings with no motor vehicles

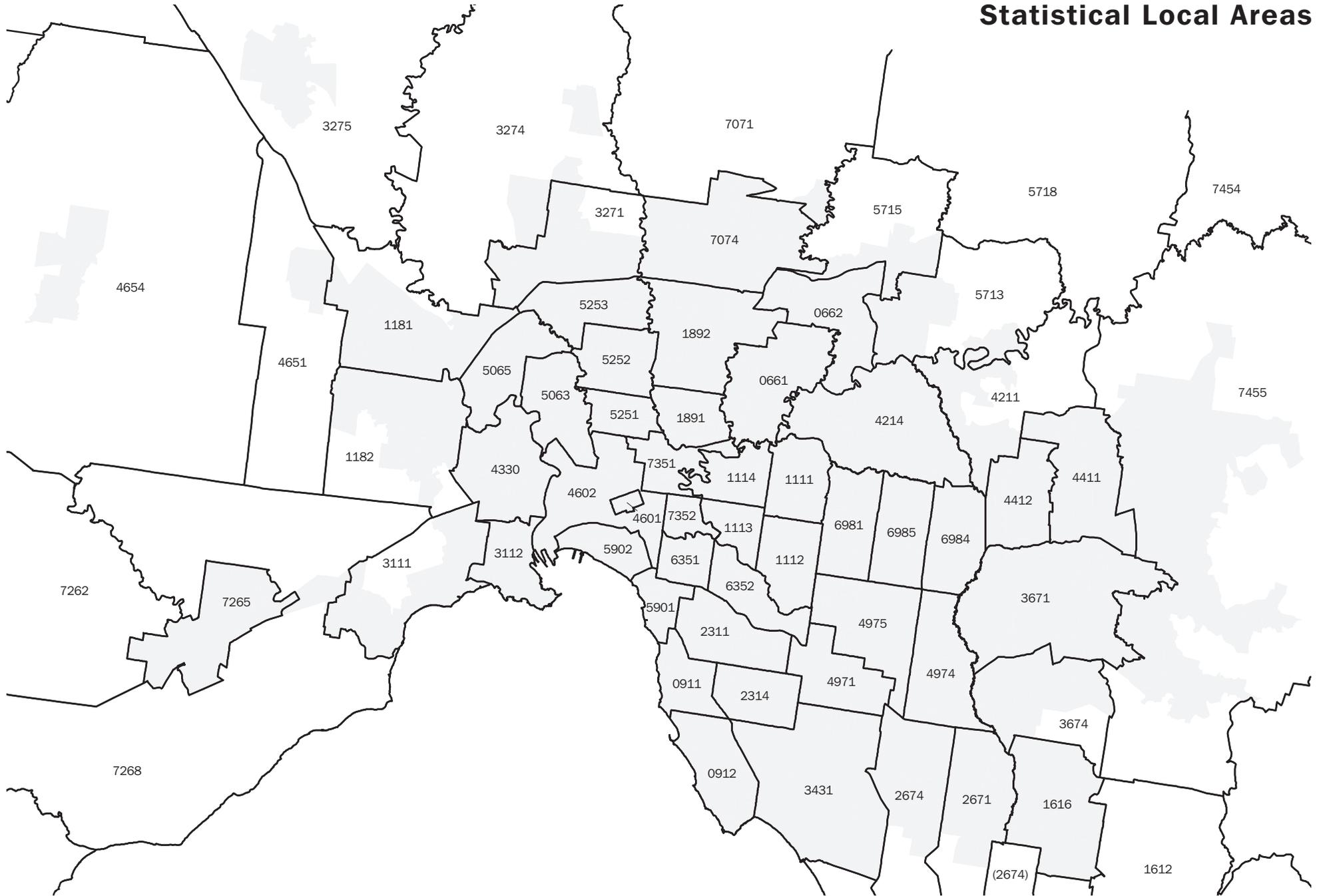
As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



- There were 124,999 occupied private dwellings in Melbourne (12.3%) which had no motor vehicles owned or used by household members parked at or near the dwelling on Census night. 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. Percentages varied from 51.3% in the city centre, to 2% or less for some suburbs on Melbourne's outskirts. Low car ownership was also associated with proximity to railway lines.
- High percentages were predominantly found in the densely populated inner suburbs of Melbourne, which featured high percentages of privately owned rental dwellings, people living in medium or high density housing, people who travelled to work by public transport, couples who were DINKs, and low percentages of families with dependent children.
- Other areas with high percentages of dwellings without motor vehicles showed characteristics of social and economic disadvantage, such as high percentages of low income households, unemployed people, one parent families, and, in many cases, public housing. In this category were suburbs such as Braybrook and Footscray in the west; Heidelberg West in the north; and parts of Frankston in the south and Dandenong in the southeast.

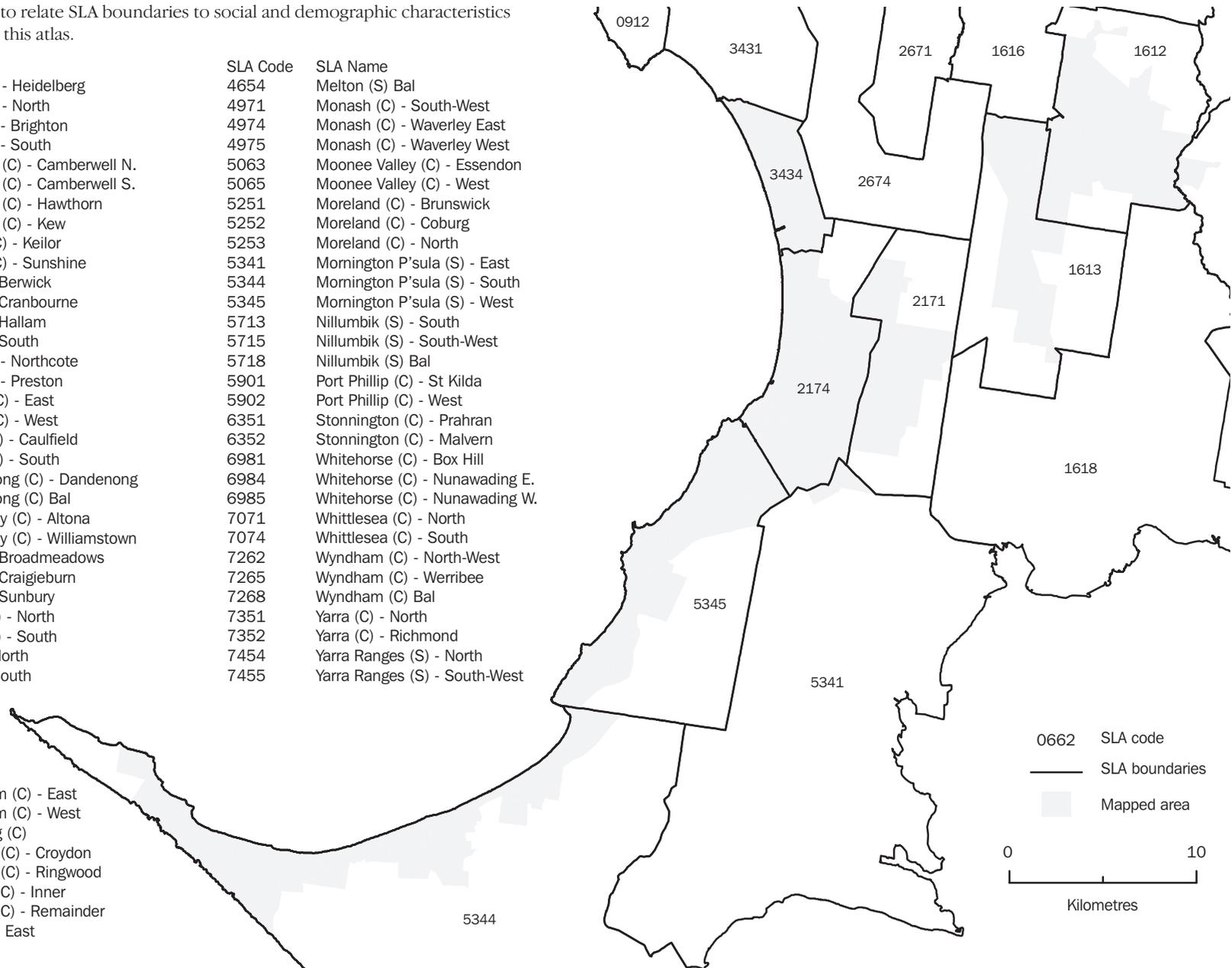


# Statistical Local Areas



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

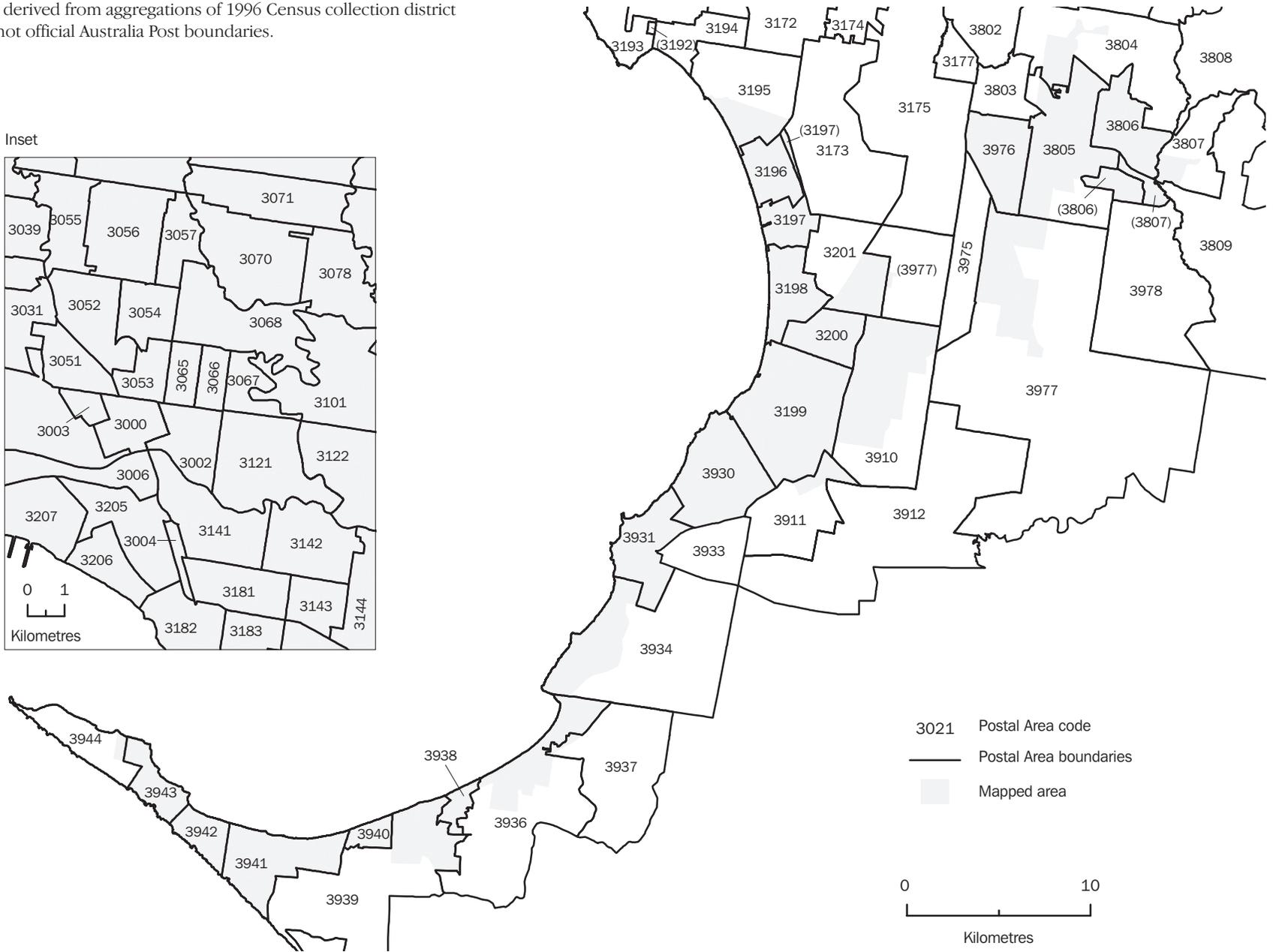
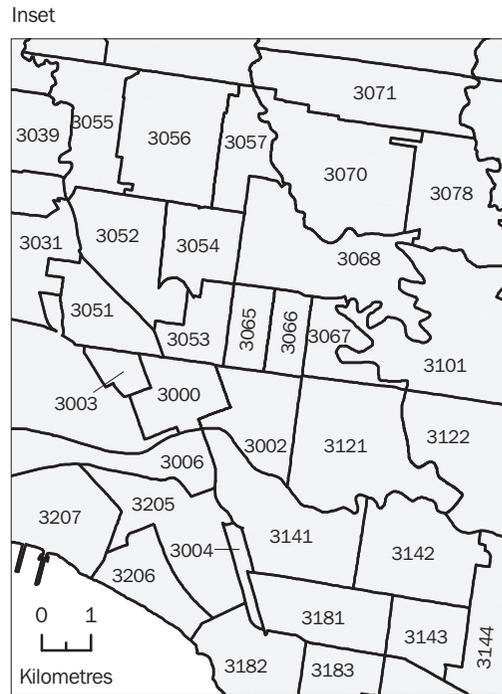
SLA Code	SLA Name	SLA Code	SLA Name
0661	Banyule (C) - Heidelberg	4654	Melton (S) Bal
0662	Banyule (C) - North	4971	Monash (C) - South-West
0911	Bayside (C) - Brighton	4974	Monash (C) - Waverley East
0912	Bayside (C) - South	4975	Monash (C) - Waverley West
1111	Boroondara (C) - Camberwell N.	5063	Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon
1112	Boroondara (C) - Camberwell S.	5065	Moonee Valley (C) - West
1113	Boroondara (C) - Hawthorn	5251	Moreland (C) - Brunswick
1114	Boroondara (C) - Kew	5252	Moreland (C) - Coburg
1181	Brimbank (C) - Keilor	5253	Moreland (C) - North
1182	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	5341	Mornington P'sula (S) - East
1612	Casey (C) - Berwick	5344	Mornington P'sula (S) - South
1613	Casey (C) - Cranbourne	5345	Mornington P'sula (S) - West
1616	Casey (C) - Hallam	5713	Nillumbik (S) - South
1618	Casey (C) - South	5715	Nillumbik (S) - South-West
1891	Darebin (C) - Northcote	5718	Nillumbik (S) Bal
1892	Darebin (C) - Preston	5901	Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda
2171	Frankston (C) - East	5902	Port Phillip (C) - West
2174	Frankston (C) - West	6351	Stonnington (C) - Prahran
2311	Glen Eira (C) - Caulfield	6352	Stonnington (C) - Malvern
2314	Glen Eira (C) - South	6981	Whitehorse (C) - Box Hill
2671	Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	6984	Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading E.
2674	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	6985	Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading W.
3111	Hobsons Bay (C) - Altona	7071	Whittlesea (C) - North
3112	Hobsons Bay (C) - Williamstown	7074	Whittlesea (C) - South
3271	Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	7262	Wyndham (C) - North-West
3274	Hume (C) - Craigieburn	7265	Wyndham (C) - Werribee
3275	Hume (C) - Sunbury	7268	Wyndham (C) Bal
3431	Kingston (C) - North	7351	Yarra (C) - North
3434	Kingston (C) - South	7352	Yarra (C) - Richmond
3671	Knox (C) - North	7454	Yarra Ranges (S) - North
3674	Knox (C) - South	7455	Yarra Ranges (S) - South-West
4211	Manningham (C) - East		
4214	Manningham (C) - West		
4330	Maribyrnong (C)		
4411	Maroondah (C) - Croydon		
4412	Maroondah (C) - Ringwood		
4601	Melbourne (C) - Inner		
4602	Melbourne (C) - Remainder		
4651	Melton (S) - East		



# Postal Areas



These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of 1996 Census collection district boundaries. They are not official Australia Post boundaries.





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 *1996 Census Dictionary* (Cat. no. 2901.0).

<b>Collection district (CD)</b>	<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 1996 Census of Population and Housing there were 34,500 CDs covering the whole of Australia. CDs are amalgamated to form larger geographical areas such as statistical local areas.</p>
<b>Couple</b>	<p>For census purposes, a couple is either married or in a de facto relationship and usually resides in the same household. See also Family.</p>
<b>Dependent children</b>	<p>Children under 15 years of age, or children, in a family, aged 15–24 years who are full-time students 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.</p>
<b>DINKs</b>	<p>This acronym stands for 'double income, no kids'. In this atlas, a DINK is defined as a couple with no children present, where both partners are in paid employment more than 25 hours a week and the younger partner is aged under 40 years. See also Family.</p>
<b>Dwelling</b>	<p>A building or structure in which people live. This can be a house, flat, caravan or tent, humpy or park bench. Dwellings are classified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ occupied private dwellings;</li><li>▪ unoccupied private dwellings; or</li><li>▪ non-private dwellings.</li></ul> <p>See also Private dwelling; Non-private dwelling.</p>
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<p>Includes Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czech Republic and Slovak Republic.</p>
<b>Employed persons</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>English (proficiency in the language)</b>	<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>
<b>Family</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Household</b>	<p>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.</p>

<b>Household income</b>	Calculated by adding together all the individual incomes reported by household members. See also Income.
<b>Income</b>	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 allowance, family allowance supplement, 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.
<b>Labour force</b>	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.
<b>Managers, administrators and professionals</b>	These definitions follow the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations. <i>Managers and administrators</i> head government, industrial, agricultural, commercial and other establishments, organisations or departments within such organisations. They determine the policy of the establishment, organisation or department, and direct and coordinate its functioning, usually through subordinate managers. <i>Professionals</i> perform analytical, conceptual and creative tasks requiring a high level of intellectual ability and thorough understanding of an extensive body of theoretical knowledge. See also Occupation.
<b>Medium or high density housing</b>	Comprises semi-detached houses, row or terrace houses, villa units, townhouses, flats, home units and apartments.
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>	<i>Middle East</i> includes Bahrain, West Bank/Gaza Strip, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Yemen; while <i>North Africa</i> includes Algeria, Cape Verde, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Western Sahara and Other North Africa.
<b>Non-private dwelling</b>	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.
<b>Northeast Asia</b>	Includes China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Macau and Mongolia.
<b>Occupation</b>	The ABS uses the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations 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.
<b>Occupied dwelling</b>	Premises occupied by the household on census night. See also Private dwelling.
<b>One parent family</b>	Consists of a lone parent with at least one dependent child 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 Family.
<b>Owner-occupied dwellings</b>	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.

<b>Private dwelling</b>	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.
<b>Public transport</b>	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.
<b>Qualifications</b>	The highest level of qualification that the person has obtained since leaving school. University qualifications include bachelor degrees, higher degrees and postgraduate diplomas. The trade qualifications category refers to people holding a skilled vocational qualification. The 'People without qualifications' map includes a small number of people who have a qualification that is out of scope of the ABS Classification of Qualifications.
<b>Rented dwellings</b>	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.
<b>South America, Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<i>South America</i> includes Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Falkland Islands, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela. <i>Central America</i> includes Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama. The <i>Caribbean</i> includes Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, St Kitts-Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, British Virgin Islands and United States Virgin Islands.
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	Includes Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Burma (Myanmar), Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.
<b>Southern Asia</b>	Includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
<b>Southern Europe</b>	Includes Albania, Andorra, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Greece, Holy See, Italy, Malta, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and Former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro.
<b>Statistical local area (SLA)</b>	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.
<b>Unemployed persons</b>	For 1996 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.



