



City of Melbourne  
2013 Multicultural  
Community Demographic  
Profile

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In addition, as the report is based on historic information that is subject to revision and assumptions in preparing forecast figures that are both difficult to predict and liable to change, we do not guarantee the reports currency.

### **Data sources**

Unless otherwise stated, all data in this report are based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 Census of Population and Housing.

### **Table highlighting**

Throughout this report some tables contain figures that have been highlighted to draw the readers' attention to points of interest, typically mentioned in the associated commentary. While these highlights tend to relate to stand out results, they are not necessarily statistically significant.

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### Foreword

The City of Melbourne (the 'municipality') respectfully acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the land, the Kulin Nation. For the Wurundjeri, Boonerwung, Taungurong, Djajawurrung and the Wathaurung groups who form the Kulin Nation, Melbourne has always been an important meeting place for events of social, educational, sporting and cultural significance. Today we are proud to say that Melbourne is a significant gathering place for all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, of which around 260 call the City of Melbourne home.

### 1. Key findings

Around half (48%) of the municipality's residents were born overseas, with China and Malaysia the most likely countries of birth outside of Australia (8% and 5% of residents respectively). A further 41% were born in Australia.

There was a total of 207 identified Ancestries that residents in the City of Melbourne affiliated with, along with 138 overseas countries of birth and 121 languages spoken at home other than English.

The Melbourne CBD and Carlton contained the largest proportions of overseas born residents within the municipality (66% and 56% of residents within these small areas respectively). Southbank was a close third with 54% of residents born overseas.

Ancestries from the British Isles accounted for three out of the top five ancestries in the municipality with English, Irish and Scottish ancestries claimed by 21%, 9% and 7% respectively. The most likely ancestry claimed was Chinese (21% of residents), followed by English (21%), while Australian was the third most likely ancestry to be cited by residents (16%).

The largest age group of residents born overseas were 20 to 24 year olds (27%), with more than six in ten (62%) 20 to 34 year olds born overseas – a notable influence of the large international student cohort in the municipality.

Languages other than English were spoken at home by 38% of the municipality's residents, with Mandarin the most likely language spoken. Mandarin is clearly the most prominent language other than English, with more residents speaking it at home (10%) than the next four most commonly spoken languages at home other than English combined (Cantonese 5%, Indonesian 3%, Arabic 1%, Korean 1%).

Mandarin and Cantonese were the dominant languages spoken at home other than English among 20 to 24 year olds, with 22% speaking Mandarin (compared to 10% across all ages) and 7% speaking Cantonese (compared to 5% across all ages) – again amplified by the international student population in the municipality.

Almost all municipality residents can speak *some* English, with a small 1% unable to speak English at all. This is despite 48% of residents being born overseas. Half (51%) of all residents, however, spoke *only* English.

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Around half (48%) of municipality residents cited either 'no religion' (34%) or did not state an answer (14%) to the question of religion, while around one third (34%) affiliated with Christianity. Among those citing Christianity, 50% stated an affiliation with Catholicism (equivalent of 17% of total municipality population).

Just under half (44%) of all overseas born municipality residents arrived in Australia during the period 2006-2010 (equivalent of 21% of all municipality residents).

A small proportion of residents (2%) required assistance with core activities. More than double this number (5%) provided unpaid care for a person requiring such assistance.

The most likely household tenure type in the municipality is renting, the situation for more than half (55%) of municipality residents. Just under one third (30%) either had a mortgage arrangement or owned their dwelling outright.

Around six in ten (58%) private dwellings in the municipality can be classified as a flat, unit, or apartment in a four or more storey block (i.e. *high rise* living).

Consistent with the relatively high proportion of renters, students and apartments present in the municipality, lone person households and group households were relatively common in the municipality, with more than one third living this way (18% lone and 18% group households). The most common household composition was, however, a family household as observed amongst half (50%) of the residents in the municipality.

Most municipality residents (74%) had a broadband connection to their home, with 7% reporting to have no Internet connection to their home.

Around six in ten (58%) residents were not undertaking any formal education. University or other tertiary education (not including technical or further education institutions such as TAFE) was the most likely type of formal education pursued, with 21% of residents attending such educational institutions.

A bachelor degree was the most likely formal post-school qualification held among residents (of which 29% held), while less than one third (30%) held no formal post-school qualifications. Residents born in India were the most likely to hold either a bachelor degree or a postgraduate degree (42% and 30% of Indian born residents respectively).

## 2. Introduction

From the beginning of European settlement, Melbourne's history has been a story of migration. Today in the municipality of the City of Melbourne (the 'municipality'), out of an estimated resident population of over 100,000\*, nearly half (48%) were born overseas. A greater proportion residents could be considered second or third generation migrants.

With people from all over the world living in or visiting the City of Melbourne, there is an opportunity for the city to better understand this diversity when planning for the future.

The following multicultural profile aims to improve community and government understanding of the municipality's diversity. It also aims to provide useful information for policy development and for organisations offering services to residents in the municipality.

During the development of this profile for the City of Melbourne, a large amount of information regarding the cultural diversity of the various communities that make up the city was collated.

This report is effectively the top 20 responses to key Census questions related to multiculturalism. A full list of responses may be found in a stand-alone appendix document that complements this main report. The complementary appendix report may be found here:

<http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/AboutMelbourne/Statistics/Pages/SuburbanDemographics.aspx>

*\*Note: the estimated residential population (ERP) figure quoted of 100,611 is released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) effective for June 2012. Analysis throughout this report refers to 2011 Census data, which on Census night (9 August 2011) recorded a total of 93,627 residents living in the City of Melbourne and a total of 119,878 people present in the City of Melbourne on Census night.*

*Further detail on Australian Bureau of Statistics Census data and privacy of data reported may be found under Section 8 (Data issues) of this report.*

## 3. Objectives

The objective of this paper is to produce a statistical profile analysing a range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the multicultural community in the City of Melbourne that gives an understanding of:

- number of people born overseas in the municipality
- demographic characteristics such as age and gender
- cultural backgrounds
- educational achievement and current student status
- lifestyle, for example living arrangements, such as family and household structures, dwellings type and tenure type
- labour force and transport to work.

#### 4. City of Melbourne boundary

The following map reveals the boundaries for the municipality of the City of Melbourne local government area. The map represents the current boundary which incorporates the 2008 expansion. Further detail on the 2008 boundary change may be at:

<http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/AboutMelbourne/CityMaps/Pages/Boundarymap.aspx>





## 5. Cultural background

### 5.1. Main birthplaces

Birthplace data identifies where people were born and is indicative of cultural backgrounds and the level of cultural diversity in an area. Birthplace should be considered in conjunction with data on ancestry, language spoken at home and religion affiliation for a more complete understanding of cultural diversity and ethnicity in the population. It is also important to understand the patterns of migration in to and out of the municipality.

The overseas born population of the City of Melbourne includes people from traditional migrant source countries like the England and Vietnam, local origin countries such as New Zealand, and more recent migrant source countries such as Somalia.

Nearing half (48%) of the municipality's residents were born overseas. A further 41% were born in Australia, with 11% not stating their country of birth or not providing an inadequate description.

The most common places of birth of City of Melbourne residents in 2011 were:

- Australia
- China (around 7500 or 8%)
- Malaysia (around 5100 or 5%)
- India (almost 3000 or 3%)
- Indonesia (around 2850 or 3%)
- England (around 2760 or 3%).

**Table 1 – Country of birth of person**

Country of birth	Residents	Proportion of total
Australia	38,474	41%
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)*	7503	8%
Malaysia	5104	5%
India	2952	3%
Indonesia	2855	3%
England	2763	3%
New Zealand	2486	3%
Singapore	1836	2%
Hong Kong (SAR of China)*	1486	2%
Korea, Republic of (South)	1433	2%
Vietnam	1276	1.4%
Thailand	854	0.9%
United States of America	833	0.9%
Italy	681	0.7%
Japan	625	0.7%
Taiwan	621	0.7%
Ireland	572	0.6%
Philippines	531	0.6%
Somalia	491	0.5%
Germany	471	0.5%
<i>Other countries</i>	<i>9105</i>	<i>10%</i>
<i>Inadequately described</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>&lt;0.2%</i>
<i>Not stated</i>	<i>10,624</i>	<i>11%</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,627</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*SAR: Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China



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The full list of countries of birth (see the associated appendix report available on the City of Melbourne website) reveals 138 defined countries or identified regions where the City of Melbourne's residents originate, depicting a truly multicultural and vibrant municipality.

### **5.1.1. Small areas analysis**

A comparison of countries of birth data within small areas, available in the appendices, reveals:

- Melbourne CBD and remainder contained the largest number of residents born overseas (66% or 13,185) followed by Carlton (56% or 7859) – largely attributed to the international student cohort in these areas
- East Melbourne contained the smallest number born overseas (27% or 1342)
- Chinese born residents were most concentrated in the small areas: Melbourne CBD and Carlton (37% and 19% of the municipality's Chinese born population respectively), which again is influenced by the concentration of universities and education facilities in these areas.

### **5.2. Ancestry**

The Census approaches the issue of one's ancestry by allowing an individual to state affiliation with up to two ancestries. The metrics of Country of Birth and Languages Spoken at Home are a more robust measure in the sense that they tend to be more quantifiable as these are generally 'yes or no' type questions. Ancestry, on the other hand, may be claimed by some for several generations, despite not being born overseas and speaking no other languages. The opposite may also occur whereby a recent immigrant no longer wishes to affiliate with a certain legacy.

Determining ancestry should therefore be considered more subjective than other, similar, metrics related to multiculturalism. Typically, this broader definition tends to increase the number of people affiliated with a particular ancestry when compared to the Country of Birth and/or Languages Spoken at Home related to that ancestry, therefore providing a richer understanding of the cultural layers apparent in the City of Melbourne.

Consequently, there were a total of 207 identified Ancestries that residents in the City of Melbourne affiliated with, compared to 138 overseas countries of birth and 121 languages spoken at home other than English.

The most common ancestries that City of Melbourne residents affiliated with in 2011 were:

- Chinese (around 19,900 or 21%)
- English (around 19,550 or 21%)
- Australian (just under 15,000 or 16%)
- Irish (around 8500 or 9%)
- Scottish (around 6500 or 7%)
- Indian (3550 or 4%).

**Table 2 – Ancestry of person**

Ancestry	Residents	Proportion of total
Chinese	19,895	21%
English	19,556	21%
Australian	14,792	16%
Irish	8543	9%
Scottish	6494	7%
Indian	3551	4%
Italian	3408	4%
German	2778	3%
Korean	1488	2%
Indonesian	1406	2%
Vietnamese	1341	1.4%
Greek	1093	1.2%
Dutch	1091	1.2%
Malay	1038	1.1%
New Zealander	969	1.0%
Somali	949	1.0%
Polish	814	0.9%
Thai	778	0.8%
Japanese	747	0.8%
French	701	0.7%
<i>Other ancestries</i>	<i>13,766</i>	<i>15%</i>
<i>Not stated/ inadequately described</i>	<i>11,263</i>	<i>12%</i>
<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>70,731</i>	<i>76%</i>
Total	93,627	NA

*Total percentage equals more than 100% due to ancestry question being asked in the Census with one or two responses possible*

### 5.2.1. Small areas analysis

A comparison of ancestries within small areas, available in the appendices, reveals:

- residents associating with Chinese ancestry were most likely to live in the Melbourne CBD and remainder (35%), Carlton (20%) or Southbank/ South Wharf (13%)
- residents associating with English ancestry, the second most common ancestry reported, had a higher likelihood of being more dispersed throughout the small areas in the City of Melbourne with similar proportions found in Kensington (14%), North Melbourne (13%) or Melbourne CBD and remainder (13%) resulting in a less concentrated region
- those associating with Irish or Scottish ancestry were also more likely to be dispersed throughout a number of small areas (similar to English ancestry, with Kensington and North Melbourne with slightly higher representation)
- residents associating with Indian ancestry tend to congregate in a similar fashion to those associated with Chinese ancestry, with a concentration existing in the Melbourne CBD (38%) and Southbank/ South Wharf (15%) small areas.

### 5.3. Language Spoken

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

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and nationalities retain their language and identity. Understanding this characteristic and the proficiency with which the population can speak English also helps us to understand the communication needs and abilities of that population.

**Table 3 – Languages spoken at home**

Language spoken at home	Residents	Proportion of total
English	47,437	51%
Mandarin	9693	10%
Cantonese	4598	5%
Indonesian	2500	3%
Arabic	1373	1.5%
Korean	1346	1.4%
Vietnamese	1285	1.4%
Italian	1202	1.3%
Hindi	1091	1.2%
Somali	1017	1.1%
Spanish	920	1.0%
Chinese, ( <i>not further defined</i> )	784	0.8%
Thai	770	0.8%
Japanese	664	0.7%
French	608	0.6%
Malay	573	0.6%
Greek	542	0.6%
German	423	<0.5%
Tamil	402	<0.5%
Persian (excluding Dari)	334	<0.5%
<i>Other languages</i>	5571	6%
<i>Inadequately described</i>	53	0.1%
<i>Not stated</i>	10,441	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,627</b>	<b>100%</b>

Half (51%) of the municipality's population spoke only English at home, with Chinese based languages the most common source of foreign language with contributions from Mandarin (10%), Cantonese (5%) and Chinese (not further defined) (1%). Overall, more than one third (38%) residents spoke another language other than English at home.

There were over double the number of Mandarin speaking residents compared with Cantonese speaking residents. This is despite the number of Cantonese speaking residents being significantly large, at 5% of the total population, and exceeding the combined total of the next two languages spoken – Indonesian and Arabic (4% combined) – further highlighting the growth in population of Chinese speaking residents.

Hindi was in the top 10 languages spoken at home for the first time in 2011, positioned as the ninth most common language spoken at home (1%). Indian based languages have hitherto not appeared among the ten most commonly spoken languages at home, despite India being among the 10 most common birthplaces of municipality residents. This is explained by the diversity of Indian languages which means no single Indian language garners overwhelming number of speakers at home. Beside Hindi, Indian languages include: Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Gujarati, Malayalam, Kannada, Oriya, Punjabi, Assamese, Kashmiri, Sindhi, Sanskrit, Hindustani, Konkani, Tulu, etc (there are 22 regional languages recognised with two official languages – English and Hindi).

### 5.3.1. *Small areas analysis*

A comparison of languages spoken at home other than English within small areas, available in the appendices, reveals:

- more than half (55%) of Melbourne CBD residents spoke a language other than English at home, with 43% of all Indonesian speakers, 38% of all Mandarin speakers and 31% of all Cantonese speakers residing in Melbourne CBD
- Southbank/ South Wharf had almost four in ten (39%) residents reporting to speak a language at home other than English, with Indonesian (27%), Mandarin (12%) and Cantonese (11%) again all popular
- Carlton was also a common small area for people to reside who speak Mandarin (22%), Cantonese (19%) or Indonesian (16%)
- North Melbourne was also relatively popular for Cantonese speaking residents (13%), but less so among Mandarin speakers (10%) and Indonesian speakers (3%)
- the small area with the lowest population of people speaking languages other than English was East Melbourne, with 14% reporting to speak a foreign language at home.

## 6. Demographic profile

### 6.1. Age profile

The age structure of a population provides an indication of the likely demand for a range of services and facilities as an indicator of demand for housing and is essential in estimating and forecasting population change.

The following table reveals the large population of residents aged 20 to 34 years (48,991 or 52% of the total population) in the municipality.

That the 20 to 24 year age bracket contains the highest number of residents from all age brackets (19,610), followed by the 25 to 29 year age bracket (17,868) and the 30 to 34 year age bracket (11,513), suggests that the population is directly affected by the international student population using City of Melbourne, the demographic group most likely to be within these age ranges in the municipality.

An indicator of this is the number of Chinese, Malaysian and Indonesian residents aged 20 to 24 years, compared to all other age brackets (China: 3451 were aged 20 to 24 years or 46% of the Chinese population in the municipality. Malaysia: 2235 were aged 20 to 24 years or 44% of the Malaysian population in the municipality. Indonesia: 1238 were aged 20 to 24 years or 43% of the Indonesian population in the municipality).

Some key points of interest regarding the country of birth by age table below include:

- the largest overseas born population was the 20 to 24 year age group
- more than half (52%) of residents born overseas were aged 20 to 34 years
- the largest single group of people born overseas was 20 to 24 year old Chinese born residents (3451 comprising 4% of the municipal population and 18% of all 20 to 24 year olds)
- in total 4921 (around two thirds) Chinese born people were aged 20 to 29
- a similar proportion of Malaysian born people were aged 20 to 29 (65% or 3318 people)
- there was a large number of people (9082) from 'other countries' in the table below, each including birthplaces of more than 250 municipality residents, but fewer than 470. Most

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prominent (accounting for one third of all 'other countries') among these were Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Scotland, Canada, South Africa, Iran, France and Ethiopia.

**Table 4 – Country of birth, by age**

Country of birth	Residents (by age)										Total
	0-4 yrs	5-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-29 yrs	30-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65 yrs & over	
Australia	2288	2363	2452	5360	6134	4512	5202	3665	3408	3092	38476
China*	24	110	641	3451	1470	348	438	503	207	312	7504
Malaysia	12	29	625	2235	1083	445	254	187	145	90	5105
India	156	69	31	355	1153	744	274	81	53	39	2955
Indonesia	7	21	620	1238	555	230	94	36	33	22	2856
England	28	25	67	256	443	389	481	379	357	338	2763
New Zealand	14	27	105	404	576	439	443	249	157	72	2486
Singapore	6	26	202	816	392	163	118	61	40	14	1838
Hong Kong**	6	4	184	509	314	156	106	84	92	33	1488
Korea, Republic of (South)	7	12	74	407	433	302	134	43	17	3	1432
Vietnam	5	24	72	149	139	117	258	238	158	117	1277
Thailand	7	8	50	233	287	156	71	31	13	0	856
USA	24	39	49	129	166	126	118	74	62	47	834
Italy	4	0	4	26	62	35	56	67	132	296	682
Japan	13	7	21	91	130	132	118	69	28	17	626
Taiwan	4	0	39	184	193	106	44	25	26	0	621
Ireland	10	6	8	60	240	116	61	24	26	21	572
Philippines	11	12	7	51	129	123	111	58	25	5	532
Somalia	10	32	26	69	73	62	123	61	26	12	494
Germany	0	8	11	42	73	87	77	37	57	80	472
<i>Other countries</i>	99	158	406	1471	1822	1453	1338	773	754	808	9082
<i>Inadequately described</i>	0	0	3	4	13	12	8	6	0	5	51
<i>Not stated</i>	440	490	596	2070	1988	1260	1365	958	746	712	10625
<b>Total</b>	<b>3175</b>	<b>3470</b>	<b>6293</b>	<b>19610</b>	<b>17868</b>	<b>11513</b>	<b>11292</b>	<b>7709</b>	<b>6562</b>	<b>6135</b>	<b>93627</b>

\* Excludes SARs (Special Administrative Regions) of China and Taiwan Province

\*\* SAR (Special Administrative Region) of China

As discussed in the previous section, the most common language spoken at home in the municipality, other than English, was Mandarin. Residents aged 20 to 24 years accounted for some 45% of the Mandarin speaking population, which again confirms the influence of international students on this age cohort, as discussed above regarding country of birth. Unsurprisingly, there tends to be a strong correlation between country of birth and language spoken at home, particularly among the regions which contribute significantly to the international student population.

This is evident for the languages:

- Mandarin (4373 comprising 5% of the municipal population and 22% of all 20 to 24 year olds)
- Cantonese (1446 comprising 2% of the municipal population and 7% of all 20 to 24 year olds)
- Indonesian (1097 comprising 1% of the municipal population and 6% of all 20 to 24 year olds)
- Malay, while only spoken at home by 318 20 to 24 year olds, accounted for 55% of the Malay speaking population. It should also be noted that Malaysia has some 130 languages spoken,

with Chinese languages contributing to this mix. It is therefore not surprising that Malay is not spoken at home in the municipality by more people, when considering the total number of residents born in Malaysia.

Some other insights of interest include:

- residents aged 65 years and over speaking Italian (321) or Greek (101) at home contribute to a large proportion of residents speaking these languages – suggesting that speakers of Italian and Greek are not as prominent in the municipality as they have been historically. Of all the people who spoke Italian at home, 27% were 65 years or over. Of all the people who spoke Greek at home, 19% were 65 or over
- 'other languages' were spoken by 1244 (22%) 25-29 year olds, despite a higher proportion of 20-24 year olds living in the municipality. This again suggests the impact on languages spoken at home, and country of birth, from the population of international students in the municipality. There were 98 'other languages' in total, with the following spoken by more than 200 but less than 330: Telugu, Min Nan, Sinhalese, Russian and Turkish.

**Table 5 – Languages spoken at home, by age**

Language spoken at home	Residents (by age)										Total
	0-4 yrs	5-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-29 yrs	30-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65 & over	
English	1593	1733	2682	7148	8428	6123	6613	4662	4470	3987	47439
Mandarin	112	191	1028	4374	2052	603	496	445	207	186	9694
Cantonese	57	113	467	1446	853	424	344	332	287	275	4598
Indonesian	32	14	557	1097	472	186	73	30	24	17	2502
Arabic	79	104	110	312	262	133	139	95	63	74	1371
Korean	24	20	75	381	385	291	113	37	14	3	1343
Vietnamese	41	127	130	221	185	96	169	155	95	66	1285
Italian	20	24	19	71	114	106	202	176	150	321	1203
Hindi	55	17	15	134	462	281	81	28	13	6	1092
Somali	136	316	88	76	71	70	143	72	26	20	1018
Spanish	35	17	34	94	225	202	143	53	57	62	922
Chinese, (nfd)	6	12	98	428	91	27	41	51	13	19	786
Thai	15	20	50	211	250	133	52	32	7	0	770
Japanese	39	16	24	92	132	132	119	63	33	15	665
French	21	15	39	155	140	92	60	25	38	22	607
Malay	6	4	47	318	131	27	17	8	15	0	573
Greek	9	11	20	30	48	55	123	81	63	101	541
German	20	14	13	46	66	76	69	39	29	51	423
Tamil	24	16	3	71	139	91	44	12	0	4	404
Persian (excluding Dari)	6	0	15	37	117	94	35	27	3	0	334
Other languages	326	230	199	826	1244	1011	807	357	282	280	5562
Inadequately described	5	0	7	12	11	0	13	0	0	4	52
Not stated	515	454	577	2030	1989	1258	1397	924	673	626	10443
<b>Total</b>	<b>3176</b>	<b>3468</b>	<b>6297</b>	<b>19610</b>	<b>17867</b>	<b>11511</b>	<b>11293</b>	<b>7704</b>	<b>6562</b>	<b>6139</b>	<b>93627</b>

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### 6.2. Proficiency in English

In the City of Melbourne there was a very small proportion of residents that could not speak English at all (1%). This is despite 48% of municipality residents being born overseas. Half (51%) of the municipality's residents spoke English only, with English speaking countries unsurprisingly represented by higher proportions than others.

Commentary related to Table 4 discussed the impact of international students increasing the number of residents from certain countries in the municipality, and it is no coincidence that these same countries of birth are the most common countries of birth outside Australia that include high proportions of residents who speak English either very well or well.

Specifically, these countries include: China, Malaysia, India, Indonesia, Singapore and Hong Kong.

**Table 6 – Proficiency in English, by country of birth**

Country of birth	Proficiency in English					Total
	Very well/ Well	Not well	Not at all	Not stated	English only	
Australia	3650	265	242	404	33,918	38,479
China*	5778	1176	345	60	147	7506
Malaysia	3668	124	11	19	1283	5105
India	2256	64	48	29	562	2959
Indonesia	2590	69	11	32	156	2858
England	136	0	0	9	2621	2766
New Zealand	121	7	0	17	2344	2489
Singapore	1170	0	0	0	663	1833
Hong Kong**	1207	130	19	9	124	1489
Korea, Republic of (South)	924	321	14	23	154	1436
Vietnam	793	297	74	35	78	1277
Thailand	615	131	0	10	101	857
United States of America	93	0	0	0	736	829
Italy	420	108	26	11	119	684
Japan	434	89	10	6	90	629
Taiwan	517	59	5	5	39	625
Ireland	56	0	0	0	517	573
Philippines	351	3	0	0	179	533
Somalia	383	80	20	0	12	495
Germany	267	4	0	0	201	472
<i>Other countries</i>	<i>5400</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>2895</i>	<i>9054</i>
<i>Inadequately described</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Not stated</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>9707</i>	<i>463</i>	<i>10,629</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,227</b>	<b>3554</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>10,455</b>	<b>47,431</b>	<b>93,627</b>

*'Proficiency in English' is a self-reported question in the Census, asking how well the person speaks English*

On average, two thirds (68%) of residents who spoke a language other than English at home purported to speak English either 'very well' or 'well'. Further, around one quarter (23%) did not state their English proficiency for this Census question, suggesting that the overall proportion of residents who cannot speak English at all may be higher than 1%.



Residents who spoke Korean or Chinese (not further defined) were more likely to report speaking English 'not well' compared to the average among those who spoke a language other than English, of 8%.

**Table 7 – Proficiency in English, by language spoken**

Language spoken	Proficiency in English					Total
	Very well/ Well	Not well	Not at all	Not stated	English only	
English	0	0	0	0	47,436	47,436
Mandarin	8454	964	211	62	0	9691
Cantonese	3844	513	210	28	0	4595
Indonesian	2392	71	8	29	0	2500
Arabic	1107	178	70	16	0	1371
Korean	975	329	24	19	0	1347
Vietnamese	970	247	59	7	0	1283
Italian	1030	123	28	20	0	1201
Hindi	1044	20	20	7	0	1091
Somali	820	136	41	21	0	1018
Spanish	797	87	26	11	0	921
Chinese, (nfd)	569	186	27	3	0	785
Thai	619	136	7	8	0	770
Japanese	540	98	21	6	0	665
French	592	11	0	3	0	606
Malay	568	3	0	3	0	574
Greek	484	49	5	3	0	541
German	401	12	3	7	0	423
Tamil	384	8	6	5	0	403
Persian (excluding Dari)	311	14	7	3	0	335
Other countries	5042	329	149	55	3	5578
Inadequately described	32	12	4	4	0	52
Not stated	241	25	36	10,139	0	10,441
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,216</b>	<b>3551</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>10,459</b>	<b>47,439</b>	<b>93,627</b>

### 6.3. Religious affiliation

Just under half (48%) of all residents stated that they either follow no religion or simply did not state an answer to the question of religion. The religion most affiliated with was Christianity (34%), with half (50%) of this group affiliated with Catholicism.

Buddhism, Islam and Hinduism all feature prominently among those stating a religious affiliation, which is generally consistent with the countries of birth and the status of religious affiliation in those countries. Examples include:

- No religion: China (72%)
- Buddhism: Malaysia (39%) – (Christianity – 29%)
- Islam: Somalia 12% – (although somewhat fragmented, with 43% of those affiliated with Islam coming from the 'other countries' not appearing in the top 20 in the table below – suggesting numerous countries comprise the Muslim population in the municipality)

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- Hinduism: India (79%).

When compared to religious affiliations across the nation, the City of Melbourne contained a higher proportion of residents affiliated with the 'lesser followed' religions, as opposed to Christianity. Australia wide six in ten (61%) were affiliated with Christianity (compared to 34% in the municipality), 2% affiliated with Buddhism (compared to 8% in the municipality), and 2% affiliated with Islam (compared to 4% in the municipality).

**Table 8 – Religious affiliation, by country of birth**

Country of birth	Religious affiliation									Total
	Christianity	No Religion	Buddhism	Islam	Hinduism	Supplement-ary codes	Other Religions	Judaism	Not stated	
Australia	17,449	16,169	661	880	109	762	210	279	1959	38,478
China*	487	5411	1099	8	0	38	14	0	451	7508
Malaysia	1474	883	1986	416	102	33	56	0	162	5112
India	325	139	17	88	2149	22	153	0	65	2958
Indonesia	1789	140	548	267	41	0	5	0	69	2859
England	1167	1295	39	25	18	62	16	23	122	2767
New Zealand	848	1363	35	17	3	79	14	6	123	2488
Singapore	829	537	260	60	40	8	28	0	79	1841
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	425	859	107	0	5	12	0	0	84	1492
Korea, Republic of (South)	666	585	140	0	0	13	0	0	32	1436
Vietnam	249	371	565	0	0	0	14	0	80	1279
Thailand	40	55	727	0	10	9	0	0	15	856
USA	300	388	12	6	7	24	20	32	49	838
Italy	573	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	685
Japan	31	352	200	0	0	3	11	0	33	630
Taiwan	94	304	194	0	0	0	7	0	25	624
Ireland	449	102	0	0	0	9	0	0	12	572
Philippines	458	50	0	0	0	8	0	0	16	532
Somalia	0	0	0	485	0	0	0	0	7	492
Germany	249	154	3	0	0	10	7	22	32	477
<i>Other countries</i>	<i>3820</i>	<i>2189</i>	<i>411</i>	<i>1797</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>9026</i>
<i>Inadequately described</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>Not stated</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9756</i>	<i>10,628</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,131</b>	<b>31,678</b>	<b>7071</b>	<b>4206</b>	<b>2733</b>	<b>1160</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>13,511</b>	<b>93,627</b>

\* Excludes SARs (Special Administrative Regions) of China and Taiwan Province

### 6.4. Year or arrival in Australia

There is a distinct split in the year of arrival among residents from different countries of birth. As highlighted in Table 9 below, there is an obvious distinction among residents emigrating from the more 'traditional' countries from the 'newer' countries.

Table 9 reveals residents were more likely to have arrived in Australia prior to 1991 from the following countries: England\*, Hong Kong\*, Vietnam\*, USA\*, Italy, Philippines\* or Germany.

Conversely, residents were more likely to have arrived in Australia during 2006 to 2010 from the following countries of birth: China, Malaysia, India, Indonesia, New Zealand, Singapore, Hong Kong\*, South Korea, Thailand, USA\*, Japan, Taiwan, Ireland – and also the collection of *other countries* not listed below.

\*Note: England, Hong Kong, Vietnam, USA and Philippines appear in both summaries above. These countries of birth seemed to have experienced somewhat of a renaissance in the era of 2006 to 2010, following relatively high proportions having also immigrated prior to 1991.

Residents emigrating from Somalia seem to be noticeably different to this trend of immigrating either prior to 1991 or between 2006-2010, with the highest proportions of residents arriving during the era 1991 through to 2005.

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**Table 9 – Year of arrival in Australia, by country of birth**

Country of birth	Year of arrival								Total
	Arrived before 1991	Arrived 1991-1995	Arrived 1996-2000	Arrived 2001-2005	Arrived 2006-2010	Arrived 2011	Not stated	Not applicable	
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,474	38,474
China*	418	269	433	1261	4391	371	367	0	7510
Malaysia	490	109	303	980	2511	530	186	0	5109
India	146	73	72	321	1726	464	157	0	2959
Indonesia	62	47	316	549	1531	271	85	0	2861
England	1178	119	150	278	695	191	159	0	2770
New Zealand	426	100	230	331	943	336	127	0	2493
Singapore	121	52	104	308	915	246	96	0	1842
Hong Kong**	295	158	125	263	519	46	85	0	1491
Korea, Republic of (South)	46	17	89	263	735	139	150	0	1439
Vietnam	588	151	68	79	281	33	81	0	1281
Thailand	42	21	56	150	457	66	66	0	858
United States of America	179	45	53	100	318	97	47	0	839
Italy	459	11	9	19	97	27	63	0	685
Japan	45	36	59	111	293	43	45	0	632
Taiwan	61	69	74	98	246	46	33	0	627
Ireland	98	5	16	38	299	98	21	0	575
Philippines	139	48	48	53	179	54	13	0	534
Somalia	9	119	143	110	62	15	34	0	492
Germany	181	17	25	52	147	33	21	0	476
Other countries	2642	535	625	978	3107	715	398	0	9000
Inadequately described	10	0	17	9	5	0	12	0	53
Not stated	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,624	10,627
<b>Total</b>	<b>7638</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>3015</b>	<b>6351</b>	<b>19,457</b>	<b>3821</b>	<b>2246</b>	<b>49,098</b>	<b>93,627</b>

\* Excludes SARs (Special Administrative Regions) of China and Taiwan Province

\*\* SAR (Special Administrative Region) of China

### 6.5. People needing assistance with core activities \*

A small proportion of people (2%) in the City of Melbourne had a need for assistance with core activities. The number of people requiring assistance was generally proportionate with the number of emigrants from those countries, with a few notable exceptions.

The countries England, Vietnam, and Italy (along with Greece and Scotland – not shown in Table 10, but available in associated appendix report) tend to have a higher proportion of residents requiring assistance with core activities. This is directly related to the aging nature of these populations in the municipality, with 82% of all people requiring assistance with core activities from these countries aged 60 years or older.

\* Core activities include the areas: self-care, mobility and communications. People are deemed to need assistance as a result of: long-term health conditions (lasting six months or more), a disability (lasting six months or more), or old age.

**Table 10 – Need for assistance with core activities, by country of birth**

Country of birth	Has need for assistance with core activities	Does not have need for assistance with core activities	Not stated	Total
Australia	899	36,977	602	38,478
China*	138	7257	111	7506
Malaysia	27	5026	56	5109
India	12	2909	35	2956
Indonesia	10	2815	34	2859
England	64	2670	32	2766
New Zealand	17	2442	29	2488
Singapore	3	1811	23	1837
Hong Kong**	22	1452	16	1490
Korea, Republic of (South)	3	1409	23	1435
Vietnam	66	1150	57	1273
Thailand	0	842	9	851
USA	10	813	11	834
Italy	109	561	15	685
Japan	5	616	5	626
Taiwan	5	610	6	621
Ireland	7	556	11	574
Philippines	3	520	11	534
Somalia	17	448	28	493
Germany	15	456	0	471
<i>Other countries</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>8617</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>9061</i>
<i>Inadequately described</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Not stated</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>794</i>	<i>9765</i>	<i>10,625</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1830</b>	<b>80,802</b>	<b>10,995</b>	<b>93,627</b>

\* Excludes SARs (Special Administrative Regions) of China and Taiwan Province

\*\* SAR (Special Administrative Region) of China

### 6.6. Providing unpaid care for people with a disability

Females tended to provide unpaid care for people with a disability at a higher rate than males, (59% female compared to 41% male of all care givers). Overall, 5% of municipality residents provided unpaid care for a person with a disability, a proportion unchanged from the previous Census period in 2006.

This question in the Census records people who in the two weeks prior to Census Night spent time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a

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long term illness or problems related to old age. This includes people who are in receipt of a Carer Allowance or Carer Payment. It does not include work done through a voluntary organisation or group.

**Table 11 – Unpaid carers for a person with a disability, by country of birth and gender**

Country of birth	Male	Female	Total
Australia	1219	1729	2948
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	140	266	406
England	71	88	159
Malaysia	73	78	151
Vietnam	50	82	132
India	58	50	108
New Zealand	44	53	97
Italy	40	46	86
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	34	43	77
Somalia	20	41	61
Korea, Republic of (South)	17	39	56
Indonesia	23	28	51
Germany	19	26	45
United States of America	21	24	45
Singapore	12	27	39
Japan	11	22	33
South Africa	12	19	31
Malta	11	16	27
Sri Lanka	10	17	27
Ethiopia	10	16	26
<i>Other countries</i>	140	213	353
<i>Not stated</i>	38	48	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>2073</b>	<b>2971</b>	<b>5044</b>

The table overleaf suggests that in some cultural backgrounds younger members of the community tend to care for people with disabilities, while in other cultural backgrounds it is the older members of the community that tend to do such caring.

Younger adults (20 to 24 years) from Asian nations such as China, Malaysia, Hong Kong and Indonesia were more likely to care for people with a disability, while people born in India or South Korea tended to be slightly older, in the 25 to 34 year bracket.

For people born in the European nations of England, Italy and Germany it was more likely to be the 'older' members of the community taking the bulk of these responsibilities, with people aged 60 to 64 years highly represented – along with Italian born residents aged 75 and over.

*It should, however, be noted that analyses related to Table 12 tend to be based on small counts within each cell of data and should therefore be interpreted as indicative findings only.*

**Table 12 – Unpaid carers for a person with a disability, by age and country of birth**

Country of birth	Age (years)													Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Australia	96	245	274	267	234	241	260	315	331	296	203	91	93	2946
China*	32	143	64	24	18	31	30	24	13	7	4	7	12	409
England	0	11	9	12	7	7	24	19	20	28	13	7	0	157
Malaysia	17	53	17	8	11	4	0	10	11	6	6	4	0	147
Vietnam	3	6	9	12	20	22	11	19	14	3	0	6	5	130
India	0	11	28	29	12	5	0	5	9	0	4	0	3	106
New Zealand	4	3	6	8	9	12	11	14	9	9	8	3	0	96
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	10	22	9	7	17	80
Hong Kong**	7	18	10	11	6	0	7	0	0	12	0	0	0	71
Somalia	0	11	12	3	11	13	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	58
Indonesia	9	22	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	57
Korea, Republic of (South)	5	9	13	15	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
USA	0	4	3	3	4	5	4	5	6	5	5	0	0	44
Singapore	6	6	10	0	8	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Germany	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	5	11	6	5	0	37
Japan	0	3	3	3	7	4	6	0	3	0	6	0	0	35
South Africa	0	0	4	7	0	0	5	0	4	7	0	0	0	27
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	4	5	5	5	26
Greece	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	8	3	3	0	0	5	25
Taiwan	0	6	9	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Other countries	0	27	57	52	54	49	34	25	51	34	0	10	3	396
Not stated	5	6	6	8	4	4	7	8	10	15	8	3	3	87
<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>5049</b>

\* Excludes SARs (Special Administrative Regions) of China and Taiwan Province

\*\* SAR (Special Administrative Region) of China

### 6.7. Unpaid care of a child

The most likely age range for residents providing unpaid care for children in the City of Melbourne tended to be 30 to 39 years of age – an understandable result considering the rising average age of childbirth across Australia from previous generations. There were a few notable exceptions among the likely age ranges for people providing unpaid care of a child, with people born in Australia and Vietnam more likely to be aged 35 to 44 years, people born in China more likely to be aged 40 to 49, and people born in Italy slightly more likely to be 55 and over.



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**Table 13 – Unpaid carers of children, by age and country of birth**

Country of birth	Age (years)													Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 +	
Australia	133	240	386	733	915	810	531	315	263	311	275	153	76	5141
China*	9	32	51	78	75	106	102	37	24	12	8	10	7	551
India	0	9	91	197	81	17	9	11	6	3	7	3	0	434
England	0	10	17	47	89	52	62	36	15	39	27	12	15	421
New Zealand	4	14	24	51	56	43	33	22	9	13	12	0	0	281
Vietnam	0	6	23	35	65	58	36	24	11	3	6	6	0	273
Malaysia	8	32	26	56	41	19	20	15	12	11	9	4	5	258
Somalia	7	14	31	32	37	30	10	7	4	6	0	0	0	178
Indonesia	4	18	20	50	30	7	11	0	0	4	0	0	0	144
USA	0	11	9	19	20	17	14	13	0	8	0	0	0	111
Hong Kong**	0	6	13	22	14	10	13	11	6	7	0	6	0	108
Singapore	0	16	15	16	22	15	8	3	3	0	5	0	0	103
Italy	0	0	3	4	3	7	11	8					4	92
Philippines	0	5	15	19	27	12	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	87
Korea, Republic of (South)	0	0	11	32	20	8	5	4	5	0	0	0	0	85
Japan	0	3	10	23	27	12	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	83
Ethiopia	4	4	9	14	21	9	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	72
Germany	4	0	0	6	18	17	3	6	0	13	0	3	0	70
Eritrea	0	0	0	12	16	19	13	9	0	0	0	0	0	69
Saudi Arabia	3	13	27	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
Other countries	6	21	95	260	206	199	84	59	28	56	20	15	15	1064
Inadequately described	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Not stated	4	7	4	10	12	17	15	10	12	6	5	4	0	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>1736</b>	<b>1799</b>	<b>1484</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>9808</b>

\* Excludes SARs (Special Administrative Regions) of China and Taiwan Province

\*\* SAR of People's Republic of China

### 6.8. Housing, households and families

Slightly more than half (55%) of all private dwellings in the City of Melbourne were occupied under a rental agreement, while slightly less than one third (30%) either had a mortgage arrangement (17%) or owned the dwelling outright (14%). People born in Italy were the only municipality residents more likely to reside in a dwelling owned outright (48%), as opposed to renting (34%) or a mortgage (15%).

In addition to Italian born residents, at least one third of residents born in the following countries owned their dwelling outright or were in a mortgage arrangement, alluding to the fact that many residents born in these countries were simply more *established* in the municipality due to arriving

many years prior to residents from more recent populating nations: Australia, Germany, Scotland, England, Taiwan, Vietnam and Malaysia.

**Table 14 – Dwelling tenure, by country of birth**

Country of birth	Tenure type								Total
	Owned outright	Owned with a mortgage	Rented	Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme	Occupied rent-free	Occupied under a life tenure scheme	Other tenure type	Not stated	
Australia	6353	9231	18,576	53	604	33	180	575	35,605
China*	990	1043	4640	194	96	7	31	216	7217
Malaysia	937	643	2955	50	99	0	10	87	4781
England	464	513	1498	4	41	0	8	31	2559
India	78	198	2476	16	17	0	0	41	2826
Indonesia	456	343	1750	73	74	4	17	47	2764
New Zealand	141	321	1804	6	15	0	5	37	2329
Singapore	259	211	1107	12	36	0	4	25	1654
Hong Kong**	192	218	885	15	28	0	6	25	1369
Korea, Republic of (South)	50	83	1139	22	17	0	10	53	1374
Vietnam	169	245	718	4	21	7	7	40	1211
USA	85	121	552	0	17	0	0	0	775
Thailand	48	75	642	12	20	0	5	18	820
Italy	279	88	196	0	0	0	5	17	585
Japan	53	49	456	0	8	0	6	8	580
Taiwan	123	75	346	5	17	0	0	4	570
Ireland	33	43	444	0	0	0	0	5	525
Philippines	34	79	366	0	14	0	0	6	499
Germany	94	72	249	0	0	0	4	4	423
Scotland	67	75	213	0	6	0	0	5	366
Other countries	860	1101	6175	68	47	17	45	231	8544
Overseas visitor	367	236	2531	64	57	0	30	506	3791
Inadequately described	0	8	36	0	0	0	0	4	48
Not stated	188	134	645	14	0	0	17	8741	9739
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,320</b>	<b>15,205</b>	<b>50,399</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>1234</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>10,726</b>	<b>90,954</b>

\* Excludes SARs (Special Administrative Regions) of China and Taiwan Province

\*\* SAR of People's Republic of China

Please note that results presented in Table 14 utilise data from the 'Place of Enumeration' count of people on Census night, and not the 'Place of Usual Residence count', which is used for the majority of questions in this report. This is due to the nature of the analysis focusing on the particular dwelling tenure types people live in. Further detail may be found under [Section 10 \(Data sources\)](#) in this report.

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Just under six in ten (58%) of all private dwellings in the municipality can be classified as a *flat, unit, apartment in a four or more storey block*. The ABS classifies a dwelling in a block of four or more stories as being a high rise dwelling, identifying the expansion of high rise apartment dwelling construction in the municipality during recent years. Other common dwelling types in the municipality included *semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc with two or more storeys* or a *flat, unit or apartment in a three storey block*, which accounted for a further 24% of the private dwelling stock in the municipality.

Only 6% of municipality residents lived in a *separate house*, with a further 6% living in a *semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc with one storey*. Italian born residents had the highest likelihood of residing in a house (either separate or semi-detached), a result which is in-line with Table 14 whereby Italian born residents were more likely to own their dwelling rather than rent. These results combined reveal the gradually declining aging Italian population residing outside of the Melbourne CBD, traditionally in workers cottages.

**Table 15 – Dwelling structure, by country of birth**

Country of birth	Dwelling structure							Total	
	One storey	Two or more storeys	One or two storey block	Three storey block	Four or more storey block	Semi-detached, row or terrace house, town-house etc	Flat, unit or apartment		Sep- arate house
Australia	3223	7165	2218	4454	14,670	3586	254	36	35,606
China*	142	355	431	600	5541	141	9	3	7222
Malaysia	79	323	417	448	3397	108	0	5	4777
England	197	394	158	334	1253	196	18	11	2561
India	40	91	145	307	2212	26	9	0	2830
Indonesia	18	77	196	121	2319	24	0	5	2760
New Zealand	173	345	142	304	1237	122	5	4	2332
Singapore	21	112	136	166	1200	21	0	0	1656
Hong Kong**	31	85	67	137	1021	22	0	4	1367
Korea, Republic of (South)	17	49	59	125	1107	8	7	0	1372
Vietnam	79	280	47	82	648	71	4	0	1211
USA	60	92	48	94	424	54	6	0	778
Thailand	16	41	40	63	638	16	0	7	821
Italy	82	94	16	44	240	108	5	3	592
Japan	21	47	23	67	412	6	0	0	576
Taiwan	12	34	44	54	415	9	4	0	572
Ireland	25	83	36	78	270	33	0	0	525
Philippines	17	26	31	60	355	9	0	0	498
Germany	29	80	23	48	208	39	3	0	430
Scotland	22	59	22	48	185	29	0	4	369
<i>Other countries</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>899</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>994</i>	<i>5580</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>8508</i>
<i>Overseas visitor</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>2954</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>3788</i>
<i>Inadequately described</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>Not stated</i>	<i>557</i>	<i>976</i>	<i>770</i>	<i>1073</i>	<i>6077</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>9743</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5258</b>	<b>11,916</b>	<b>5644</b>	<b>10,007</b>	<b>52,393</b>	<b>5224</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>90,943</b>

\* Excludes SARs (Special Administrative Regions) of China and Taiwan Province

\*\* SAR of People's Republic of China

\*\*\* 'Other' dwelling structure is combination of four dwelling structure types: 'Flat, unit or apartment attached to a house', 'Caravan, cabin, houseboat', 'Improvised home, tent, sleepers out', 'House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.'

## 2013 Multicultural Community Demographic Profile

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The most common household composition type in the municipality was households with one family\* present, with half (50%) of the municipality's residents living this way. Residents born in the following countries were more likely to live in a single family household, relative to other countries of birth and the municipality average:

- Vietnam (70%)
- Italy (67%)
- United States of America (65%)
- India (64%)
- Scotland (63%)
- Philippines (62%).

Conversely, those born in Singapore (40%), Taiwan (45%) or China (47%) were less likely to live in a family household – a result of the high proportion of international students from these countries residing in the municipality.

Australian born residents accounted for 47% of all family households in the municipality.

Lone person households and group households were also relatively popular choices among residents, with 36% of municipality residents living this way (18% respectively for each household type). A significant proportion of residents living in these two household types can be attributed to the high student population living in the municipality, particularly international students.

*\*Note: A family is defined by the ABS as 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. Each separately identified couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship forms the basis of a family.*

**Table 16 – Household composition, by country of birth**

Country of birth	Family household	Lone person household	Group household	Visitors only	Other non-classifiable	Total
Australia	21,368	7196	5844	1181	15	35,604
China*	3370	1253	2516	78	0	7217
Malaysia	2355	1045	1348	26	3	4777
England	1580	554	362	66	0	2562
Indonesia	1804	371	626	28	0	2829
New Zealand	1424	574	747	20	0	2765
India	1306	395	598	34	0	2333
Singapore	653	546	437	16	0	1652
Hong Kong**	680	307	373	8	0	1368
Korea, Republic of (South)	664	248	446	10	0	1368
Thailand	845	210	136	18	0	1209
Vietnam	503	140	118	15	0	776
USA	388	152	272	7	0	819
Taiwan	394	143	43	7	0	587
Italy	355	132	96	0	0	583
Ireland	258	143	165	8	0	574
Japan	302	73	139	12	0	526
South Africa	313	101	88	0	0	502
Germany	246	87	75	17	0	425
Philippines	231	77	45	15	0	368
<i>Other countries</i>	<i>5442</i>	<i>1870</i>	<i>1139</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>8532</i>
<i>Overseas visitor</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>664</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>2158</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>3789</i>
<i>Inadequately described</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>Not stated</i>	<i>652</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>8362</i>	<i>9740</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,671</b>	<b>16,584</b>	<b>16,104</b>	<b>4009</b>	<b>8585</b>	<b>90,953</b>

\* Excludes SARs (Special Administrative Regions) of China and Taiwan Province

\*\* SAR of People's Republic of China

## 2013 Multicultural Community Demographic Profile

### 6.9. Internet connection at home

In 2011, three quarters (74%) of municipality residents had a broadband connection at their home. 7% reported having no Internet connection to their home at all, while a low 2% still maintained a dial-up Internet connection.

One in twenty (5%) stated that they have another connection type, which is neither a broadband nor a dial-up connection.

**Table 17 – Internet connection type, by country of birth**

Country of birth	Broadband connection	Dial-up connection	Other connection	No Internet connection	Not stated	Total
Australia	28,974	731	2493	2552	854	35,604
China*	6059	170	174	527	285	7215
Malaysia	4312	99	134	126	107	4778
England	2112	53	177	170	50	2562
India	2376	53	208	143	50	2830
Indonesia	2487	74	83	66	52	2762
New Zealand	1892	34	233	125	48	2332
Singapore	1476	46	80	28	21	1651
Hong Kong**	1167	35	53	76	35	1366
Korea, Republic of (South)	1131	30	43	109	58	1371
Vietnam	856	36	54	206	56	1208
USA	686	12	52	21	5	776
Thailand	684	22	54	37	26	823
Italy	350	9	24	173	27	583
Japan	500	21	25	27	8	581
Taiwan	527	4	21	18	0	570
Ireland	407	20	36	54	12	529
Philippines	426	5	32	28	7	498
Germany	331	5	37	37	15	425
Scotland	282	14	29	32	13	370
<i>Other countries</i>	<i>57,035</i>	<i>1473</i>	<i>4042</i>	<i>4555</i>	<i>1729</i>	<i>68,834</i>
<i>Overseas visitor</i>	<i>2652</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>535</i>	<i>3789</i>
<i>Inadequately described</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>Not stated</i>	<i>665</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>8787</i>	<i>9738</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,963</b>	<b>1782</b>	<b>4834</b>	<b>6032</b>	<b>11,335</b>	<b>90,946</b>

\* Excludes SARs (Special Administrative Regions) of China and Taiwan Province

\*\* SAR of People's Republic of China



### 6.10. Attending educational institutions

Around six in ten (58%) municipality residents were not attending any formal education institutions in 2011, with a further 12% not stating anything for this question.

Among the students attending formal educational institutions in the municipality, seven in ten (70%) were university students, 14% were attending a Vocational Education and Training (VET) institution or other further study and 14% were attending primary or secondary school. Countries already mentioned in this report that contribute comparatively large numbers of international students feature mainly as *university* students in the table below. Countries of birth with 80% or more of their student type made up of university students in the municipality included: China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

India accounts for a substantial number of international students in Victoria and the within the City of Melbourne boundary. The table below, however, reveals that some 86% Indian born residents were not students (and therefore answered *not applicable*), and there is in fact a significant proportion of Indian residents who attended preschool (10% of all Indian born student types). Australian born residents accounted for 78% of all preschool students, but Indian born residents comprised 8% - or at least four times as many preschool students as any other country of birth.

## 2013 Multicultural Community Demographic Profile

**Table 18 – Education institution attendance, by country of birth**

Countries of birth	Pre-school	Infants/Primary	Second-ary	Technical or Further Educational Institution***	University or other Tertiary Institution	Other	Not stated	Not applicable	Total
Australia	400	1500	1312	723	6165	380	905	27,091	38,476
China*	9	50	244	365	3669	221	152	2795	7505
Malaysia	3	22	80	176	2418	71	47	2291	5108
India	40	55	13	22	231	26	32	2539	2958
Indonesia	0	6	33	205	1428	44	44	1097	2857
England	7	23	9	30	305	22	39	2328	2763
New Zealand	4	14	29	51	237	35	37	2081	2488
Singapore	4	9	35	43	1054	39	21	633	1838
Hong Kong**	0	0	24	47	625	32	20	739	1487
Korea, Republic of (South)	0	6	31	178	360	100	38	719	1432
Vietnam	3	15	35	82	216	42	54	831	1278
Thailand	4	0	18	117	315	68	9	321	852
USA	10	17	32	9	210	5	7	545	835
Italy	0	0	4	12	37	7	15	608	683
Japan	5	5	7	41	100	17	4	449	628
Taiwan	0	0	17	24	232	17	5	328	623
Ireland	5	5	0	4	22	8	9	517	570
Philippines	3	7	6	19	62	14	3	420	534
Somalia	0	19	32	51	40	31	40	280	493
Germany	0	3	4	0	70	6	13	375	471
<i>Other countries</i>	9	89	123	353	2009	234	244	6008	9069
<i>Inadequately described</i>	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	40	52
<i>Not stated</i>	4	35	30	25	112	10	9578	833	10,627
<b>Total</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>1880</b>	<b>2118</b>	<b>2577</b>	<b>19,921</b>	<b>1437</b>	<b>11,316</b>	<b>53,868</b>	<b>93,627</b>

\* Excludes SARs (Special Administrative Regions) of China and Taiwan Province

\*\* SAR of People's Republic of China

\*\*\* Including TAFE

### 6.11. Employment and skills

Slightly less than one third (30%) of the municipality's working age population (i.e. residents aged 15 years or more) do not hold any post-school qualifications. A bachelor degree was the most likely post-school formal qualification to be held, with 29% reporting completion of a bachelor degree.

A higher proportion than any other country of birth, Indian born residents were most like to hold either a bachelor degree (46%) or a postgraduate degree (32%), reaffirming findings related to Table 18 which suggested Indian born residents were more likely to have children attending

preschool than any other overseas nation. Indian born residents appear to be somewhat more established in the sense that study tends to be completed and young families have often started. Only 10% of Indian born residents did not hold some form of post-school formal qualification.

Conversely more than half of the residents from Somalia, Vietnam or Italy do not hold any post-school formal qualification, compared to an average of 30% among the working age residents.

**Table 19 – Highest qualification achieved, by country of birth**

Countries of birth	Post-graduate Degree Level	Graduate Diploma & Graduate Certificate Level	Bachelor Degree Level	Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	Certificate Level	Level of education not adequately described	Level of education not stated	Not applicable	Total
Australia	3175	1575	11,410	2835	3079	258	988	10,514	33,834
China*	897	70	1909	532	168	122	273	3410	7381
Malaysia	496	93	1916	324	85	40	109	2007	5070
Indonesia	295	54	916	241	57	23	62	1192	2840
India	877	80	1249	126	54	34	42	276	2738
England	434	137	931	264	222	39	78	609	2714
New Zealand	224	96	862	227	276	44	36	683	2448
Singapore	189	42	579	220	18	12	45	707	1812
Hong Kong**	156	29	489	97	42	22	35	607	1477
Korea, Republic of (South)	84	18	321	203	68	29	62	631	1416
Vietnam	75	23	248	90	76	5	79	653	1249
Thailand	155	16	330	45	36	16	25	218	841
USA	201	26	299	31	18	9	17	182	783
Italy	49	8	81	55	78	9	52	350	682
Taiwan	113	12	220	35	11	8	14	212	625
Japan	71	20	238	62	30	0	15	176	612
Ireland	67	21	249	44	75	6	14	85	561
Philippines	46	0	298	30	42	0	10	93	519
Germany	131	11	112	45	50	0	28	90	467
Somalia	12	0	38	48	58	9	44	246	455
<i>Other countries</i>	<i>1402</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>2647</i>	<i>748</i>	<i>544</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>2696</i>	<i>8701</i>
<i>Inadequately described</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Not stated</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>9042</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>9707</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9220</b>	<b>2533</b>	<b>25,533</b>	<b>6366</b>	<b>5150</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>11,497</b>	<b>25,918</b>	<b>86,982</b>

\* Excludes SARs (Special Administrative Regions) of China and Taiwan Province

\*\* SAR of People's Republic of China

The most likely situations regarding work for residents in the municipality are to be working full-time (39%), to be not actively participating in the labour market (28%) or be working part-time (14%).

## 2013 Multicultural Community Demographic Profile

People from countries of birth with 50% or more working full-time included: Ireland (75%), New Zealand (67%), India (64%), Philippines (57%), England (56%), Australia (52%) and USA (51%).

Part-time employed people were more likely to be born in: Thailand (27%), South Korea (21%), Somalia (20%) and Australia (19%).

Residents born in Somalia were the most likely group to be unemployed and looking for full-time work (8% of this cohort), while residents born in Indonesia (8%), China (6%) were more likely than most to be unemployed and looking for part-time work.

Conversely, people from countries of birth with higher than average proportions of residents not actively in the labour market included: Singapore (56%), China (55%), Italy (53%), South Korea (46%) and Malaysia (46%).

**Table 20 – Labour force status, by country of birth**

Countries of birth	Employed			Unemployed				Total
	Worked full-time	Worked part-time	Away from work	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Not in the labour force	Labour force status not stated	
Australia	17,639	6260	1242	591	642	7216	243	33,833
China*	1389	998	158	218	470	4091	56	7380
Malaysia	1606	630	81	166	251	2321	15	5070
Indonesia	750	488	84	77	227	1208	5	2839
India	1740	246	84	107	56	494	10	2737
England	1526	402	97	63	48	561	18	2715
New Zealand	1641	325	79	71	26	300	6	2448
Singapore	446	188	44	36	85	1008	5	1812
Hong Kong**	485	210	31	36	79	634	0	1475
Korea, Republic of (South)	307	298	44	41	56	655	14	1415
Vietnam	358	210	19	41	61	536	24	1249
Thailand	171	225	17	16	44	369	0	842
USA	396	118	19	23	27	200	0	783
Italy	187	94	14	6	5	361	12	679
Taiwan	205	98	8	18	32	260	0	621
Japan	258	111	6	23	15	199	0	612
Ireland	416	58	5	18	-	60	0	557
Philippines	297	88	13	19	11	92	0	520
Germany	224	67	14	13	4	134	10	466
Somalia	70	90	25	35	17	201	18	456
<i>Other countries</i>	3395	1300	256	190	301	3144	121	8707
<i>Inadequately described</i>	24	8	0	0	5	16	0	53
<i>Not stated</i>	251	97	43	24	27	306	8959	9707
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,781</b>	<b>12,609</b>	<b>2383</b>	<b>1832</b>	<b>2489</b>	<b>24,366</b>	<b>9516</b>	<b>86,976</b>

\* Excludes SARs (Special Administrative Regions) of China and Taiwan Province

\*\* SAR of People's Republic of China

Residents in the City of Melbourne were most likely to be employed as professionals, with around one quarter (23%) earning an income from this occupation. A further 8% were employed as managers, and 7% were employed as clerical and administrative workers.

Residents born in England (14%), New Zealand (13%), Australia (12%), USA (12%) and Ireland (11%) were more likely to be employed as managers.

One third (33%) of municipality residents were either unemployed (5%) or not looking for work (28%).

**Table 21 – Occupation of working age population, by country of birth**

Countries of birth	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Trades Workers	Community and Personal Service Workers	Clerical and Administrative Workers	Sales Workers	Machinery Operators and Drivers	Labourers	Inadequately described	Not stated	Not applicable	Total
Australia	4141	10,578	1407	2139	3564	1941	281	563	444	96	8685	33,839
China*	398	725	176	351	310	329	31	155	47	40	4822	7384
Malaysia	208	1162	150	233	285	150	23	77	35	5	2745	5073
Indonesia	102	416	117	150	229	188	9	102	10	11	1508	2842
India	240	1230	138	70	174	88	21	48	56	14	663	2742
England	389	957	122	123	238	102	16	40	41	7	681	2716
New Zealand	314	785	161	169	329	144	53	73	32	0	392	2452
Singapore	73	354	28	67	90	57	0	0	13	5	1126	1813
Hong Kong**	76	336	29	97	108	40	6	30	9	4	746	1481
Korea, Republic of (South)	44	119	183	119	39	49	5	76	9	13	762	1418
Vietnam	60	170	45	72	73	57	34	72	5	10	651	1249
Thailand	30	72	84	126	35	24	5	46	0	3	421	846
USA	93	276	19	32	66	40	0	0	11	5	243	785
Italy	60	96	36	48	32	21	0	10	0	0	380	683
Taiwan	34	130	17	61	40	18	0	9	7	5	304	625
Japan	66	105	45	80	49	16	0	16	9	0	229	615
Ireland	63	215	60	28	71	11	6	22	9	4	73	562
Philippines	41	159	45	47	60	24	0	22	9	0	117	524
Germany	55	160	15	19	35	16	0	6	7	0	157	470
Somalia	5	14	16	73	4	0	46	13	9	4	271	455
Other countries	611	2225	275	421	547	268	64	251	27	43	3917	8649
Inadequately described	0	13	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	23	50
Not stated	59	119	29	41	53	36	8	21	15	23	9305	9709
<b>Total</b>	<b>7162</b>	<b>20,416</b>	<b>3197</b>	<b>4573</b>	<b>6431</b>	<b>3626</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>1652</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>38,221</b>	<b>86,982</b>

\* Excludes SARs (Special Administrative Regions) of China and Taiwan Province

\*\* SAR of People's Republic of China

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A breakdown of professional occupations in the municipality can be found below in Table 22. This reveals that Indian born residents were far more likely than any other country of birth to be *ICT professionals* (68% compared to 15% average for the municipality), Canadian born residents were more likely to be *education professionals* (24% compared to 11% municipality average) and those born in Ireland or Taiwan were more likely to be employed as *design, engineering, science and transport professionals*. *Health professionals* tended to be born in Taiwan, Sri Lanka, South Korea, or Ireland in higher proportions than other countries (at least 25% per country of birth compared to 14% municipality average).

**Table 22 – Professional occupation of working age population, by country of birth**

Countries of birth	Professionals (not further defined)	Arts and Media	Business, Human Resource and Marketing	Design, Engineering, Science and Transport	Education	Health	ICT	Legal, Social and Welfare	Total
Australia	312	734	3063	1611	1284	1456	919	1215	10,594
India	40	3	184	46	13	90	845	24	1245
Malaysia	57	23	377	234	61	252	121	51	1176
England	35	57	265	162	114	142	127	70	972
New Zealand	28	41	225	130	46	146	116	66	798
China*	34	14	274	102	93	83	96	45	741
Indonesia	24	8	138	89	30	37	103	0	429
Singapore	14	12	100	53	40	78	35	35	367
Hong Kong**	11	6	101	67	26	75	44	21	351
USA	23	10	77	48	47	23	33	27	288
Ireland	6	0	52	57	21	59	18	16	229
Vietnam	0	0	62	20	14	32	39	16	183
Canada	10	8	39	29	44	19	24	7	180
Germany	6	0	30	46	26	24	19	22	173
Philippines	0	0	35	20	5	45	67	0	172
Sri Lanka	5	0	55	17	15	49	18	8	167
South Africa	0	0	39	30	21	23	25	18	156
Scotland	5	8	38	16	27	29	12	20	155
Taiwan	0	0	22	33	11	45	24	6	141
Korea, Republic of (South)	3	0	25	27	25	35	12	4	131
Other countries	33	41	485	329	201	169	266	97	1621
Inadequately described	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	6
Not stated	6	11	34	13	17	28	14	9	132
<b>Total</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>5723</b>	<b>3179</b>	<b>2184</b>	<b>2939</b>	<b>2977</b>	<b>1777</b>	<b>20,407</b>

\* Excludes SARs (Special Administrative Regions) of China and Taiwan Province

\*\* SAR of People's Republic of China

Residents at the affluent end of the income spectrum, who reported earning an income per week of \$2000 or more, were most likely to have been born in England, USA, Australia, New Zealand or Ireland – where at least 15% of residents born in these countries earned \$2000 or more per week compared to 10% for the municipality average. These countries of birth earning relatively high incomes are generally on par with those discussed related to Table 21 regarding job roles as managers and professionals.

Some general trends are also observable in Table 23 with residents born in Vietnam, Thailand and Somalia tending to earn relatively less than the municipality average of \$711 per week, while residents born in Australia, India, England, New Zealand, USA, Ireland and Germany tending to earn more than the municipality average.

**Table 23 – Personal income of working age population, by country of birth**

Countries of birth	Negative or nil	\$1-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300-\$399	\$400-\$599	\$600-\$799	\$800-\$999	\$1000-\$1249	\$1250-\$1499	\$1500-\$1999	\$2000 or more	Not stated	Total
Australia	2041	2130	2317	1913	2696	2701	2848	3817	3184	3813	5508	871	33839
China*	3445	631	553	429	533	474	408	303	180	165	113	149	7383
Malaysia	1696	428	328	288	362	338	380	372	263	314	249	56	5074
Indonesia	976	264	176	175	282	275	232	187	106	87	49	34	2843
India	499	66	43	65	130	174	169	323	454	486	298	34	2741
England	169	123	103	135	159	224	207	319	250	352	632	46	2719
New Zealand	158	82	76	62	143	252	354	379	246	295	376	29	2452
Singapore	762	149	98	65	130	99	102	137	81	96	86	11	1816
Hong Kong**	515	131	78	65	90	115	89	100	104	90	92	12	1481
Korea, Republic of (South)	571	85	113	95	135	134	104	71	41	34	11	23	1417
Vietnam	185	122	233	125	120	84	76	65	51	59	75	58	1253
Thailand	237	91	84	88	108	69	55	43	17	27	13	14	846
USA	120	50	25	34	55	45	61	86	68	78	159	6	787
Italy	57	25	102	113	83	52	54	54	27	39	36	42	684
Taiwan	203	70	28	26	44	49	45	47	44	32	30	12	630
Japan	155	43	43	30	55	63	61	45	23	27	62	9	616
Ireland	16	10	5	13	30	60	84	94	81	79	86	6	564
Philippines	50	26	30	23	40	55	61	63	57	67	52	0	524
Germany	47	17	25	31	40	41	38	43	32	63	83	12	472
Somalia	30	84	112	53	49	42	20	13	6	0	4	43	456
Other countries	1090	537	859	690	768	880	582	706	541	704	972	302	8631
Inadequately described	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	9	43
Not stated	125	44	84	79	56	67	63	58	33	38	65	8999	9711
<b>Total</b>	<b>13163</b>	<b>5208</b>	<b>5515</b>	<b>4597</b>	<b>6108</b>	<b>6293</b>	<b>6093</b>	<b>7334</b>	<b>5889</b>	<b>6945</b>	<b>9060</b>	<b>10777</b>	<b>86982</b>

\* Excludes SARs (Special Administrative Regions) of China and Taiwan Province

\*\* SAR of People's Republic of China

### 7. Data sources

All data utilised in this report on Multicultural Community Demographic Profile were sourced from:

- the Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011 Census, 'City of Melbourne (Local Government Area)', accessed 2013.

The majority of data utilise the *Counting Persons, Place of Usual Residence* database, unless inappropriate to do so whereby the *Counting Persons, Place of Enumeration* has been utilised.

**Place of Usual Residence** is the place where a person usually lives. It may, or may not be the place where the person was counted on Census Night. Each person is required to state his/her address of usual residence in Question 8. The count of persons at their usual residence is known as the **de jure** population count.

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

Conversely, the **Place of Enumeration** is the place at which the person is counted i.e. where he/she spent Census Night, which may not be where he/she usually lives.

The population count for place of enumeration is a count of every person, who spends Census Night in Australia, based on where he/she is counted. It includes people on board vessels in or between Australian ports, or on long-distance trains, buses or aircraft. This count is also known as a *de facto* population count.

People entering Australia from overseas before midnight on Census Night were counted where they stayed on Census Night. Visitors to Australia are counted regardless of how long they had been in the country or how long they planned to stay. People leaving an Australian port for an overseas destination before midnight on Census Night are not counted in the Census. Australian residents out of the country on Census Night, and overseas diplomatic personnel and their families in Australia are out of the scope of the Census.

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



### 8. Data issues

Analysis throughout this report refers to 2011 Census data, which on Census night (9 August 2011) recorded a total of 93,627 residents living in the City of Melbourne and a total of 119,878 people present in the City of Melbourne on Census night.

The following *Survey Data Confidentiality* explanation is an excerpt from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) website in relation to the Census and Statistics Act 1905. The original text on the ABS website may be found here:

<http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/home/CURF:+Survey+Data+Confidentiality>

#### **Survey Data Confidentiality**

Care should be taken in analysing tables with cells which have a small count. Aside from the effects of the confidentiality process, sampling error and possible respondent and processing errors have greatest relative impact on small numbers and cells with large percentage RSEs.

A technique has been developed to randomly adjust cell values. Random adjustment of the data is considered to be the most satisfactory technique for avoiding the release of identifiable data. When the technique is applied, all cells are adjusted to prevent any identifiable data being exposed. These adjustments result in introduced random errors (known as *perturbed data*). However the information value of the table as a whole is not impaired.

The totals and subtotals in tables of counts are also subjected to small adjustments. These adjustments of totals and subtotals include modifications to preserve the additivity within tables. Although each table of this kind is internally consistent, comparisons between tables which contain similar data may show some minor discrepancies. In addition the tables at different geographic levels are adjusted independently, and tables at the higher geographic level may not be equal to the sum of the tables for the component geographic units.

Tables of sums are calculated as the product of the corresponding mean and count, and because of small adjustments the resulting table will in general not be additive.

It is not possible to determine which individual figures have been affected by random error adjustments, but the small variance which may be associated with derived totals can, for the most part, be ignored.

#### **Residual categories and supplementary codes**

Residual categories in a classification are labelled *Not elsewhere classified (nec)*, *Not elsewhere included (nei)*, *Other* or *Miscellaneous*.

These categories are necessary because, although in a classification meaningful categories are created through the application of certain criteria, not all observations can be classified into a homogeneous group, or the size of the observations does not allow them to be separately identified. For example, in the classification of languages, the minor group 'Chinese' is composed of six distinct languages and one residual category:

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**Chinese:** Cantonese, Hakka, Hokkien, Mandarin, Teochew, Wu, Chinese languages, nec (includes Hsiang, Kan).

The residual category is needed because the six distinct languages do not encompass all the known Chinese languages. The remainder of observations which can be classified as 'Chinese languages' are grouped together in 'Chinese languages, nec'.

Supplementary codes (often called dump codes) are used to process inadequately described responses. *Not further defined* codes (sometimes called undefined codes) are used to process incomplete, non-specific or imprecise responses which cannot be coded to the most detailed level of a classification, but which nevertheless, contain enough information to allow them to be coded to a higher level of the classification structure. For example, country of birth responses relating to places which cannot be identified as lying within the boundaries of a country separately identified in the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition - Revision 1* but which lie wholly within the boundaries of one of the classification's Minor Groups, are coded to that Minor Group.

It is important to note the distinction between *Not elsewhere classified* categories and *Not further defined* codes. *NEC* categories are a formal part of a classification's structure, designed to make a classification complete and exhaustive of all observations in scope. Adequately described, specific responses are coded to **nec** categories in instances where a suitable substantive category is not included in the classification. As explained above, *nfd* codes are designed to facilitate processing by allowing inadequately described or non-specific responses to be coded to a broader level of the classification rather than be lost altogether. *NFD* codes are not a formal part of a classification.

Other supplementary codes are also provided in classifications, for operational purposes, to facilitate the coding of responses to:

- *Inadequately described*, where a response contains insufficient information to be coded to any level of the classification
- *Not stated*, where no response is provided
- *Not applicable*, where the question does not apply to the person and so no response is required (for example, Year of Arrival in Australia is not applicable for people born in Australia).

Like *nfd* codes, these supplementary codes are not a formal part of a classification.

The above information and further detail related to residual categories and classifications may be found on the Australian Bureau of Statistics website:

<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/2901.0Chapter50302011>