

City of Whitehorse Community and Health Profile

Part I [of II] Demographic Profile

Whitehorse Community Health Service

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CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS	3
1 INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 OVERVIEW	4
1.2 APPROACH	4
1.3 OVERVIEW OF DATA SOURCES	5
1.4 ADMINISTRATIVE AND STATISTICAL UNITS.....	5
1.4.1 <i>The Whitehorse Local Government Area, the Inner East Primary Care Partnership, and the Whitehorse Division of General Practice</i>	5
1.4.2 <i>Australian Bureau of Statistics [ABS] Census data</i>	6
2 OVERVIEW OF THE CITY OF WHITEHORSE	7
3 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	10
3.1 NATIONAL FEATURES FROM THE 2001 CENSUS.....	10
3.2 DEMOGRAPHY OF THE CITY OF WHITEHORSE.....	11
3.2.1 <i>Estimated Resident Population</i>	11
3.2.2 <i>Population Change</i>	16
3.2.3 <i>Population Migration</i>	19
3.2.4 <i>Births</i>	22
3.2.5 <i>Cultural Diversity in Whitehorse</i>	22
3.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS.....	32
3.3.1 <i>Welfare Payments</i>	32
3.3.2 <i>Employment</i>	34
3.3.3 <i>Unemployment</i>	40
3.3.4 <i>Education and Training</i>	45
3.3.5 <i>Internet and Computer Use</i>	52
3.3.6 <i>Marital Status</i>	54
3.3.7 <i>Families, Households and Homes: Household Projections</i>	55
3.3.8 <i>Household and Family Types</i>	55
3.3.9 <i>Household Size</i>	59
3.3.10 <i>Housing Tenure</i>	61
3.3.11 <i>Housing Structures</i>	66
3.3.12 <i>Building Approvals</i>	68
3.3.13 <i>Vehicle Ownership</i>	69
3.3.14 <i>Travel to Work</i>	71
3.3.15 <i>Income Distribution</i>	74

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACSC	Ambulatory Care Sensitive Condition
BoD	Burden of Disease
CCF	Congestive Cardiac Failure
CD	Collection District
CI	Confidence Interval
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
DALY	Disability Adjusted Life Year
DHS	Department of Human Services
DRG	Diagnosis Related Group
IHD	Ischaemic Heart Disease
LE	Life Expectancy
LGA	Local Government Area
MDC	Major Diagnostic Category
PHIDU	Public Health Information Development Unit
SD	Statistical Division
SEIFA	Socio–Economic Indexes for Areas
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SMR	Standardised Mortality Ratio
SRR	Standardised Rate Ratio
YLL	Years of Life Lost

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

The purpose of this report is to provide quantitative health indicator information, using the most recent data available, regarding communities located within the City of Whitehorse.

This Community and Health Profile 2006 is presented in two parts:

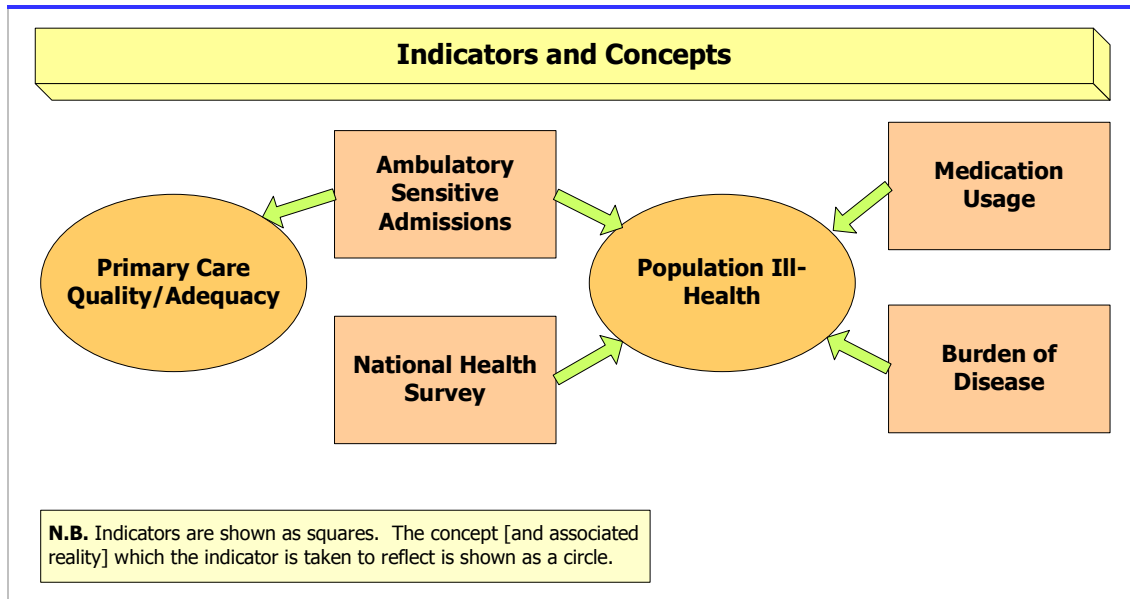
- Part I: Overview of the City of Whitehorse and its Demographic Profile
- Part II: Health and Social Profile.

1.2 APPROACH

The profile uses a 'concept and indicator' approach that recognises the limitations of any particular data source and thus the importance of utilising multiple, complementary data sources to describe key issues. This approach can be contrasted with an 'enumerative' approach which treats data as if it were a direct and relatively infallible quantification of an issue. Generally speaking the more abstract an issue is, the more necessary it is to consider multiple indicators. Thus, for example, there have been dozens of indicators proposed to reflect the construct of 'social health' whereas 'population' is relatively less complex. Even 'population' estimates can, however, benefit from using complementary indicators such as "population on census night", "estimated resident population", "daily transient population" and "seasonal transient population". Also population estimates for certain groups such as the homeless, vary from census to census depending upon the methodology used to include them.

While most concepts benefit from the consideration of multiple indicators, the opposite is also the case, that most 'indicators' [or data sources], can be interpreted in relation to a number of concepts. As an example 'Ambulatory Sensitive Admissions' [potentially preventable admissions to an acute hospital] are most usually taken to indicate something about the quality of the primary care system, but may in fact be more reflective of disease prevalence or indeed of admission policies within the acute sector.

These examples illustrate the importance of clearly distinguishing data [indicators] from that which the indicator is taken to measure or reflect [the underlying 'real' situation]. Psychometric practice provides us with some diagrammatic conventions that help to maintain this distinction. Simply, indicators are shown as squares and the concept [and associated reality], which the indicator is taken to reflect, is shown as a circle. This is illustrated by the example in the figure below.



1.3 OVERVIEW OF DATA SOURCES

The Demographic Profile relies on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) population data¹ and Centrelink data.

It is hoped that the outcome of this report will be a better understanding of the health needs of the communities served by the Whitehorse Community Health Service, which will enhance its ability to tailor programs toward improving health and wellbeing within its area. It is also intended that the information in this report will provide a measure against which future information can be compared, in order to identify changes in the health status of the communities within the City of Whitehorse across time.

1.4 ADMINISTRATIVE AND STATISTICAL UNITS

1.4.1 THE WHITEHORSE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, THE INNER EAST PRIMARY CARE PARTNERSHIP, AND THE WHITEHORSE DIVISION OF GENERAL PRACTICE

The postcodes within the City of Whitehorse and those covered by the Whitehorse Division of General Practice do not coincide. Differences in their alignment are shown in the table below.

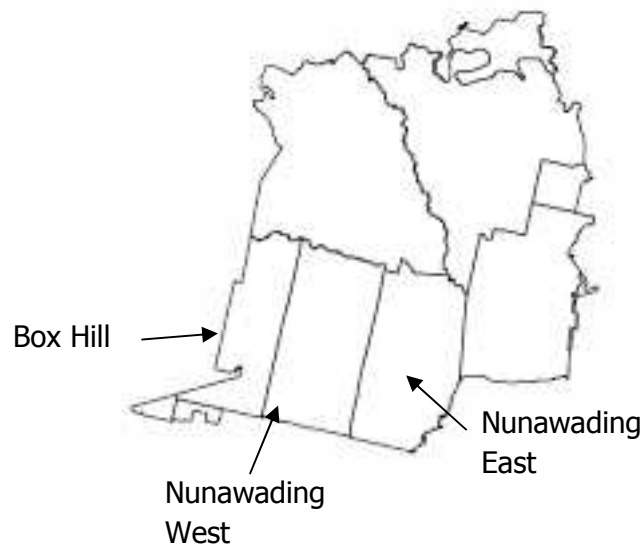
Match between Local Government and Division of General Practice Boundaries			
Postcode	Suburb[s]	LGA	GP Division
3106	Templestowe	Manningham C	Whitehorse Division
3108	Doncaster	Manningham C	Whitehorse Division
3109	Doncaster East	Manningham C	Whitehorse Division

¹ A census is an approximately comprehensive data collection activity using a highly standard set of questions. Since it attempts to be comprehensive it is [ideally] not subject to sampling error and therefore data can be reported without standard error estimates. In terms of the national census, while it offers the potential for comparisons overtime, changes in definitions and methodology can make this problematic, especially for the more complex variables. The denominator for a census is approximately the whole population as compared with those who have had a certain experience or used a certain service [registers], or a sample [surveys].

3109	Doncaster Heights	Manningham C	Whitehorse Division
3111	Donvale	Manningham C	Whitehorse Division
3113	Warrandyte, Warrandyte North	Manningham C	Whitehorse Division
3114	Park Orchards	Manningham C	Whitehorse Division
3131	Nunawading	Manningham C	Whitehorse Division
3134	Warrandyte South	Manningham C	Whitehorse Division
3125	Bennettswood, Burwood	Whitehorse C	Whitehorse Division
3127	Mont Albert, Surrey Hills	Whitehorse C	Inner Eastern Melbourne Division
3128	Box Hill, Wattle Park, Houston	Whitehorse C	Whitehorse Division
3129	Box Hill North, Mont Albert North, Kerrimuir	Whitehorse C	Whitehorse Division
3130	Laburnum, Blackburn	Whitehorse C	Whitehorse Division
3131	Burwood East, Forest Hill, Nunawading	Whitehorse C	Whitehorse Division
3132	Mitcham	Whitehorse C	Whitehorse Division
3133	Vermont, Vermont South	Whitehorse C	Whitehorse Division
3151	Burwood Heights	Whitehorse C	Whitehorse Division

1.4.2 AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS [ABS] CENSUS DATA

Australian Bureau of Statistics [ABS] Census data for the City of Whitehorse [LGA 26980] is split into three Statistical Local Areas [SLA]: Box Hill [SLA 26981], Nunawading West [SLA 26985], and Nunawading East [SLA 26984]. The three SLAs are indicated on the map below.



2 OVERVIEW OF THE CITY OF WHITEHORSE

The City of Whitehorse was created in December 1994 through the amalgamation of the former Cities of Nunawading and Box Hill.² It is located in Melbourne's mid eastern suburbs, 15 kilometres from Melbourne, and is part of the Eastern Metropolitan Region of the Victorian Department of Human Services [DHS] [see figure below].

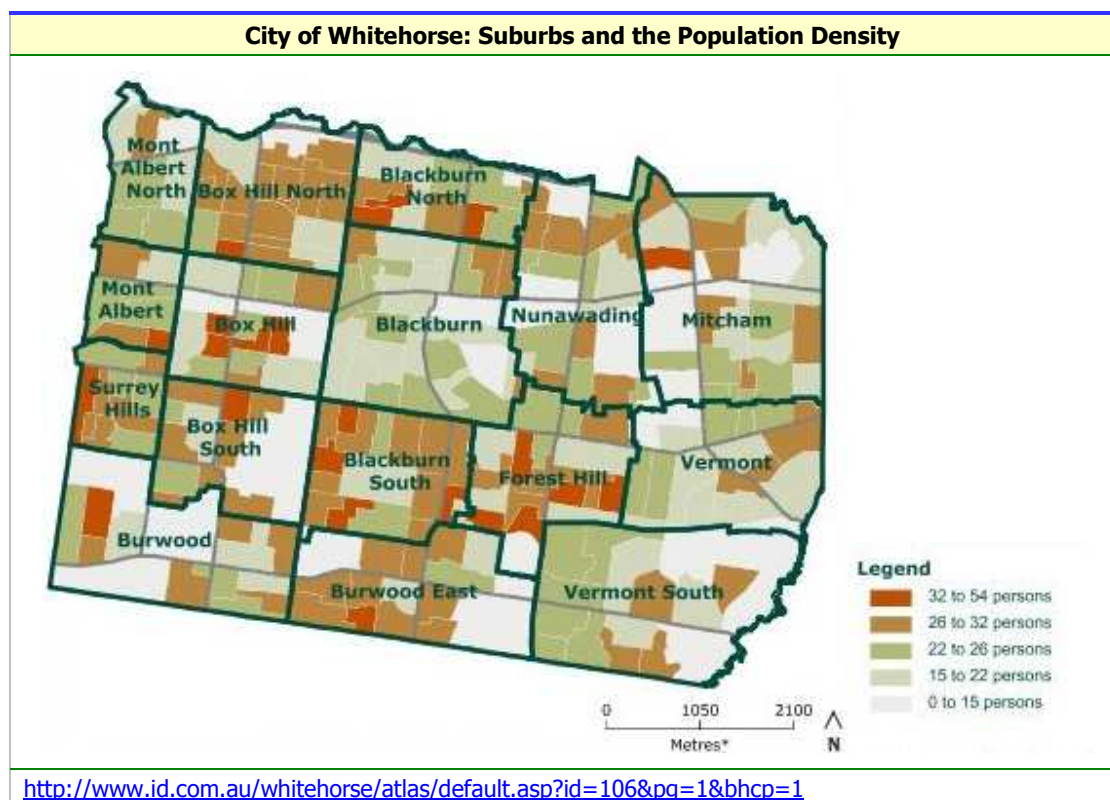


The City is bounded by the City of Manningham to the north, the Cities of Maroondah and Knox to the east, the City of Monash to the south and the City of Boroondara to the west. It includes the suburbs of Blackburn, Blackburn North, Blackburn South, Box Hill, Box Hill North, Box Hill South, Burwood, Burwood East, Forest Hill, Mitcham, Mont Albert, Mont Albert North, Nunawading, Surrey Hills, Vermont and Vermont South [see figure below]. Its boundaries are Koonung Creek, Worrell Street, Mitcham Road, Chippewa Avenue and the Mullum Mullum Creek in the north, Dampier Grove, Heatherdale Road and the Dandenong Creek in the east, Highbury Road in the south and Swelyn Street, Winfield Road, Evelina Street, Kerry Parade, Kinsale Crescent, Carrick Street, Carlyle

² http://www.dhs.vic.gov.au/regional/eastern/maps/local_government.htm#whitehorse

Street, Barloa Road, York Street, Wilson Street, Alexandra Crescent and Warrigal Road in the west.³

The City has a land area of 64.24 square kilometres, a resident population of approximately 145,000 people, and a population density of 21.72 people per hectare [2001] [see figure below].



The City of Whitehorse is a predominantly residential municipality. Early development of Box Hill dates from the 1850s, with the most significant growth period during the inter and post war periods. Early development was focussed on the Lilydale/Belgrave railway line, with development spreading out to the north and south, particularly in the post war period.⁴ There are more than 350 parks and reserves in the City.⁵

Whitehorse has an extensive public transport system - train, tram and bus all widely serving the community with Box Hill Railway Station the second busiest train station in the Melbourne network. Major features of the City include the largest high technology precinct in eastern Melbourne in the Tally Ho area, the Melbourne campus of Deakin University, the Box Hill Institute of TAFE, the Box Hill Shopping Centre and transport interchange, Wattle Park and Blackburn Lake Sanctuary.⁶

³ <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&qid=10&pg=1>

⁴ <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=500&bhcp=1>

⁵ http://www.whitehorse.vic.gov.au/Page/page.asp?Page_Id=260&h=0

⁶ <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=500>

The Deakin University Burwood Campus attracts more than 12,000 undergraduate and postgraduate on-campus students each year, offering undergraduate and postgraduate courses in the areas of Arts, Education, Health and Behavioural Sciences, Science and Technology and Business and Law by on or off-campus studies. The campus is well served by public transport and is about 45 minutes by tram from the city centre.⁷

The Box Hill Institute of TAFE, with the \$19.5m Elgar Development, offers over 400 full-time and part-time courses covering a wide range of subject disciplines and delivery methods, as well as around 300 short courses, and has more than 37,000 student enrolments each year with an increasing number coming from overseas. All courses provide students with a variety of pathways to employment, promotion and further tertiary study.⁸

There are five public secondary schools in Whitehorse [Blackburn High School, Box Hill High School, Box Hill Senior Secondary College, Forest Hill College and Koonung Secondary College], several independent schools [including Kingswood College, Box Hill; Camberwell Girls Grammar School - Junior School Campus 'Ormiston; and Nunawading Christian College], more than 20 primary schools, and several special schools including the Blackburn English Language School; Burwood East Special Development School; Princess Elizabeth Junior School, Blackburn South; and the Vermont South Special School.⁹

Council-owned leisure facilities, which combined attract more than one million visitors each year, include the Morack Golf Course, Aqualink Box Hill, Aqualink Nunawading, and the Nunawading Community Centre.¹⁰ The Whitehorse Centre, located in Nunawading, is the home of the Whitehorse Theatre Season. Other art spaces include the Box Hill Community Arts Centre, the Box Hill Town Hall, and outdoor venues such as Artists' Park and the Artist Heritage Trail. Activities held throughout Whitehorse include festivals, artists in schools programs, professional theatre, world-class exhibitions, art and craft classes and heritage events.¹¹

⁷ http://www.whitehorse.vic.gov.au/Page/page.asp?Page_Id=261&h=0

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ http://www.whitehorse.vic.gov.au/Page/Page.asp?Page_Id=40&h=1&p=1

¹¹ Ibid.

3 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

3.1 NATIONAL FEATURES FROM THE 2001 CENSUS

The 2001 Census¹² revealed continuing aging of the Australian population as a result of low fertility and increased life expectancy. Between 1996 and 2001 the median age of the Australian population increased from 34 to 35 years while the proportion over 65 increased from 12.1% to 12.6%. The proportion aged from 0-14 years decreased from 21.5% in 1996 to 20.7% in 2001. These figures suggest that the declining birth rate is, if anything, a greater cause of the increasing average age of the population than is increased life expectancy. The proportion of females to males remained stable at 50.7% females to 49.3% males.

While most people in Australia are Australian born [71.8%], the proportion decreased since 1996 [73.9%]. This reflects the fact that immigration has made a greater contribution to population growth than have births over the intervening period. Reflecting this, the proportion of people who only spoke English at home decreased from 81.4% in 1996 to 79.1% in 2001. The proportion of the population that identified themselves as being of indigenous origin increased from 2.0% in 1996 to 2.2% in 2001.

The number of dwellings increased by 8.5% between 1996 and 2001 a figure which far outstrips population growth. This reflects the tendency towards smaller household units, in particular on increase in the number of single-person households [up to 22.9% from 22.1%].

Similarly the increase in the number of family units [6%] also exceeded population growth. The proportion of families made up of couples with children fell from 49.6% to 47% while the proportion of couples without children increased [35.7% from 34.1%], as did the proportion of lone parent families [15.4% from 14.5%]. In relation to lone parent families, the ABS note that the proportion increased from only 5.7% in 1971. The increase in families of couples without children is in part due to the decision by a greater number of couples not to have children or to postpone having children. More significant however, is the fact that many of the children of the baby boomers have left home leading to an increasing proportion of middle aged and older couple families.

In terms of the proportion of people living alone, men under 50 years of age are more likely to live alone than women [6.0% compared with 3.9%], while women above the age of 50 are **much** more likely to live alone than men [23.3% compared with 13.7% and 47.7% compared with 21.5% for women and men over 75]. The high proportion of older women living alone has been associated with problems of isolation in areas with high proportions of people who have used a language other than English in the home. In many such households the women had less well

¹² Source: ABS publication 2015.0

developed English skills and fewer out-of-home relationships than the men who had lived in their home.

3.2 DEMOGRAPHY OF THE CITY OF WHITEHORSE

The most comprehensive population count available in Australia is derived from the Population and Household Census conducted every 5 years by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

In describing the population of an area the Australian Bureau of Statistics uses three definitions:

- Enumerated Population counts: where people were on Census night [August 7th. 2001]. This figure includes overseas visitors but excludes Australians overseas
- Usual residence counts: Census figures based on where people state their 'usual residence' is located
- Estimated Resident Population [ERP]: this provide a more accurate and therefore more useful population figure as it takes into account people who missed the count on Census night, such as those who were temporarily overseas or elsewhere on holiday, and those who were counted in an area but who are usually resident in another area of Australia or overseas. The ERP is the official population estimate used for the allocation of Government funds.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics releases population projections but these are frequently modified by State departments of planning or infrastructure based on their knowledge of future planning intentions. The population projections in the following section are based on data from the Victorian Department of Sustainability and Environment [DSE].

In the sections that follow, tables generally include figures for the City of Whitehorse, for the three SLAs [Box Hill, Nunawading West, and Nunawading East] within the City, for the Melbourne Statistical Division, and figures for Victoria as a whole. Raw figures have been provided in most tables as they assist in planning [e.g. determining quanta of services required] while proportions, expressed as percentages, have also been provided in several tables as they help to show trends and comparisons more clearly.

3.2.1 *ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION*

The Estimated Resident Population of Whitehorse was 147,085 in 2001. Box Hill and Nunawading West were a similar size [50,589 and 34.4% of the City of Whitehorse population; and 51,254 and 34.8% respectively], and Nunawading East was slightly smaller [with 45,242 residents and 30.8% of the City's population].

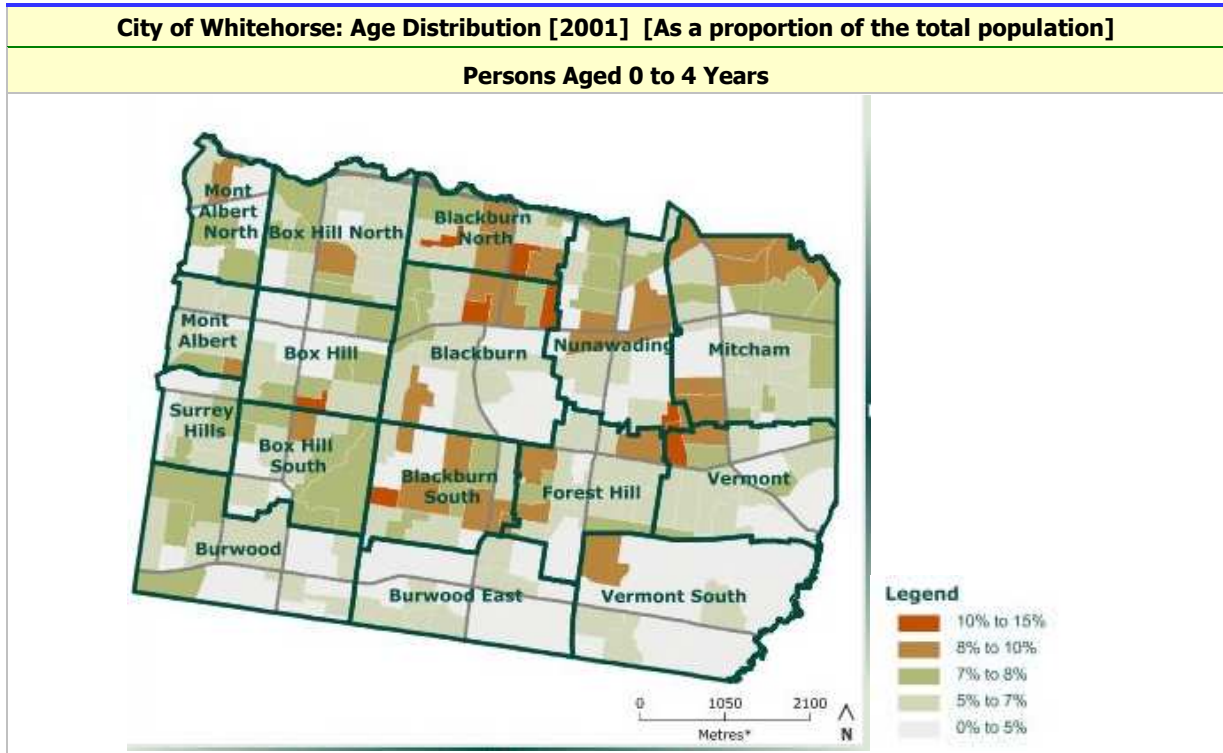
The Whitehorse LGA and each of the SLAs had a higher proportion of females [52.2%, 52.9%, 52.2% and 51.3%] and than Melbourne [50.9%] and Victoria [50.8%].

The 2006 projections indicate a lower proportion of younger people in the City of Whitehorse compared with Melbourne and Victoria, with Box Hill having a smaller percentage of residents in the 0-9 year age group, and the rest of the City having a smaller percentage in the 10-24 year age group.

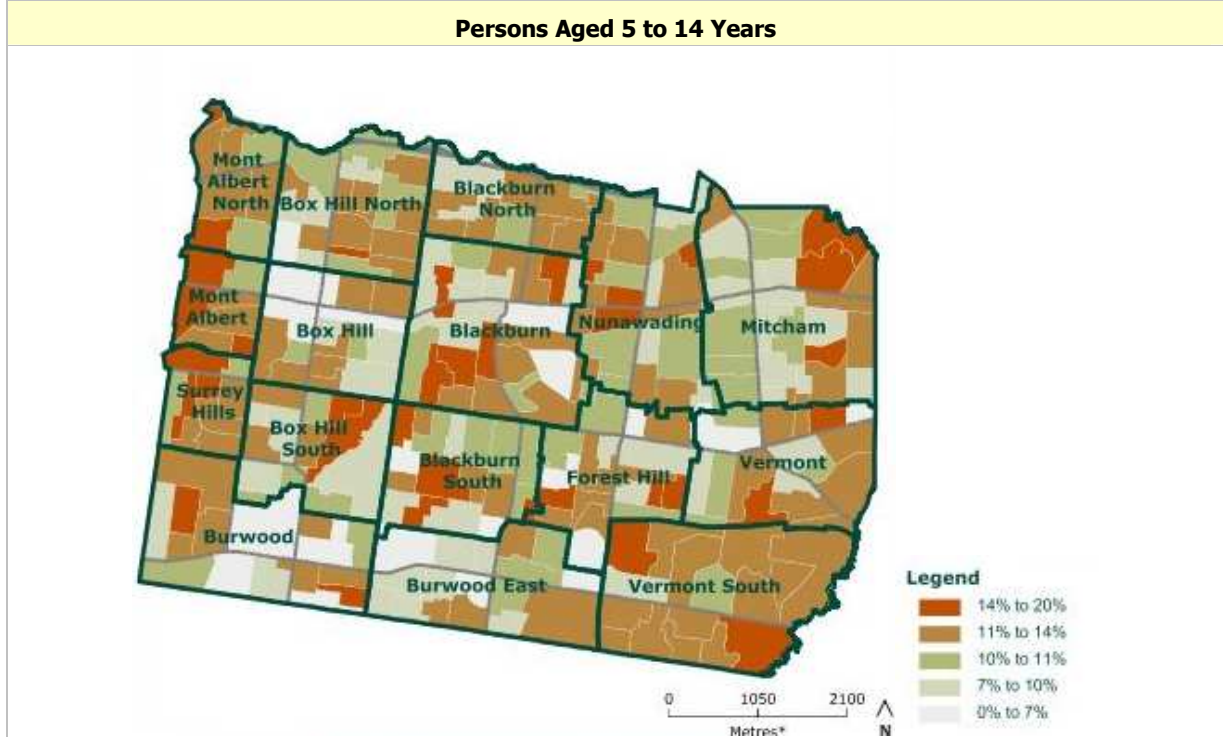
The 2006 projections indicate a higher proportion of residents aged 65 years and over [particularly in Nunawading West] compared with Melbourne and Victoria.

Estimated Resident Population [ERP] [2001]	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria	
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East			
Female	Young children: 0-9	8,406	2,874	3,050	2,482	218,237	309,381
	Youth: 10-24	13,511	5,013	4,222	4,276	350,961	480,999
	Early adulthood 25-39	17,112	6,036	5,956	5,120	425,786	557,393
	Midlife+: 40-64	23,505	7,538	8,115	7,852	528,450	738,644
	Older: 65-79	9,986	3,615	3,818	2,553	173,552	252,090
	Elderly: 80+	4,213	1,683	1,587	943	68,882	99,924
	Total	76,733	26,759	26,748	23,226	1,765,868	2,438,431
	% age	52.2%	52.9%	52.2%	51.3%	50.9%	50.8%
Male	Young children: 0-9	8,634	2,965	3,091	2,578	229,180	325,476
	Youth: 10-24	13,483	4,717	4,338	4,428	359,498	496,792
	Early adulthood 25-39	16,700	5,795	5,877	5,028	415,128	542,947
	Midlife+: 40-64	21,335	6,854	7,249	7,232	516,271	727,827
	Older: 65-79	8,019	2,630	3,143	2,246	149,113	219,524
	Elderly: 80+	2,181	869	808	504	36,567	53,729
	Total	70,352	23,830	24,506	22,016	1,705,757	2,366,295
	% age	47.8%	47.1%	47.8%	48.7%	49.1%	49.2%
Persons	Young children: 0-9	17,040	5,839	6,141	5,060	447,417	634,857
	Youth: 10-24	26,994	9,730	8,560	8,704	710,459	977,791
	Early adulthood 25-39	33,812	11,831	11,833	10,148	840,914	1,100,340
	Midlife+: 40-64	44,840	14,392	15,364	15,084	1,044,721	1,466,471
	Older: 65-79	18,005	6,245	6,961	4,799	322,665	471,614
	Elderly: 80+	6,394	2,552	2,395	1,447	105,449	153,653
	Total	147,085	50,589	51,254	45,242	3,471,625	4,804,726
% of Whitehorse population		34.4%	34.8%	30.8%			
2006 Projected Percentages by Age Group							
	0-9	11.5%	11.2%	11.7%	11.6%	11.9%	12.1%
	10-24	18.1%	19.4%	17.0%	17.8%	20.4%	20.3%
	25-39	22.6%	23.4%	22.3%	22.0%	23.4%	21.9%
	40-64	31.2%	29.9%	30.7%	33.3%	31.5%	32.0%
	65-79	11.6%	10.5%	12.9%	11.4%	9.2%	9.9%
	80+	5.0%	5.6%	5.3%	3.9%	3.6%	3.8%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
N.B. Pink shading indicates a figure that is high relative to that for Melbourne and/or Victoria, while blue shading indicates a low figure.							

The following figures show the age distribution, as a proportion of the total population, within the Whitehorse LGA [2001 figures].



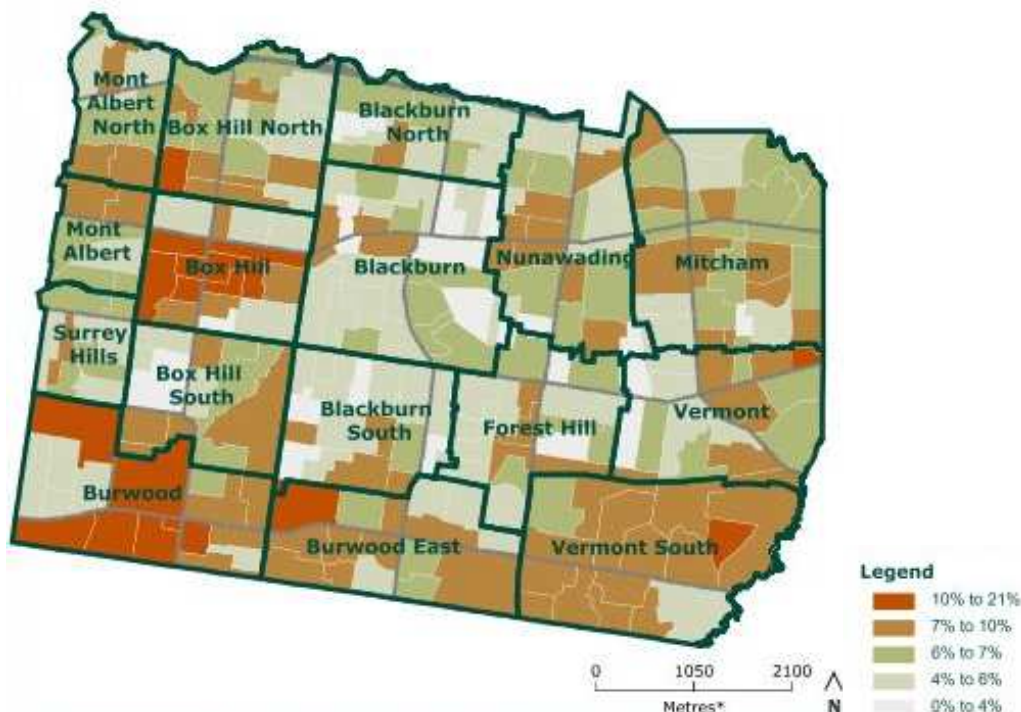
Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=2>



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=48&bhcp=1>

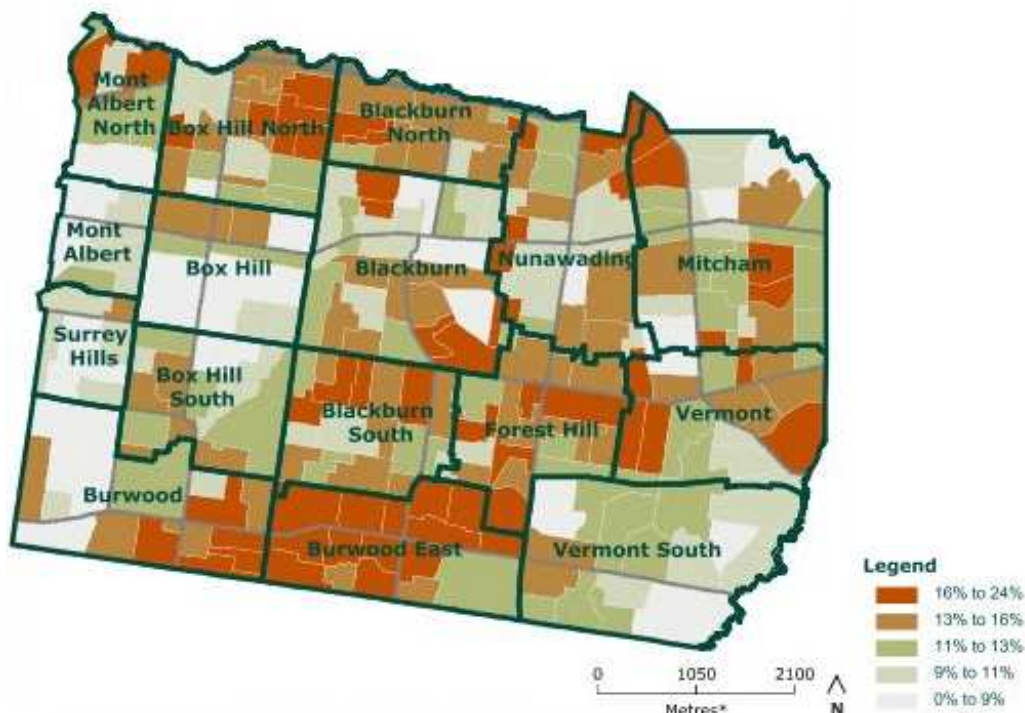
City of Whitehorse: Age Distribution [2001] [As a proportion of the total population]

Persons Aged 15 to 24 Years



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=49>

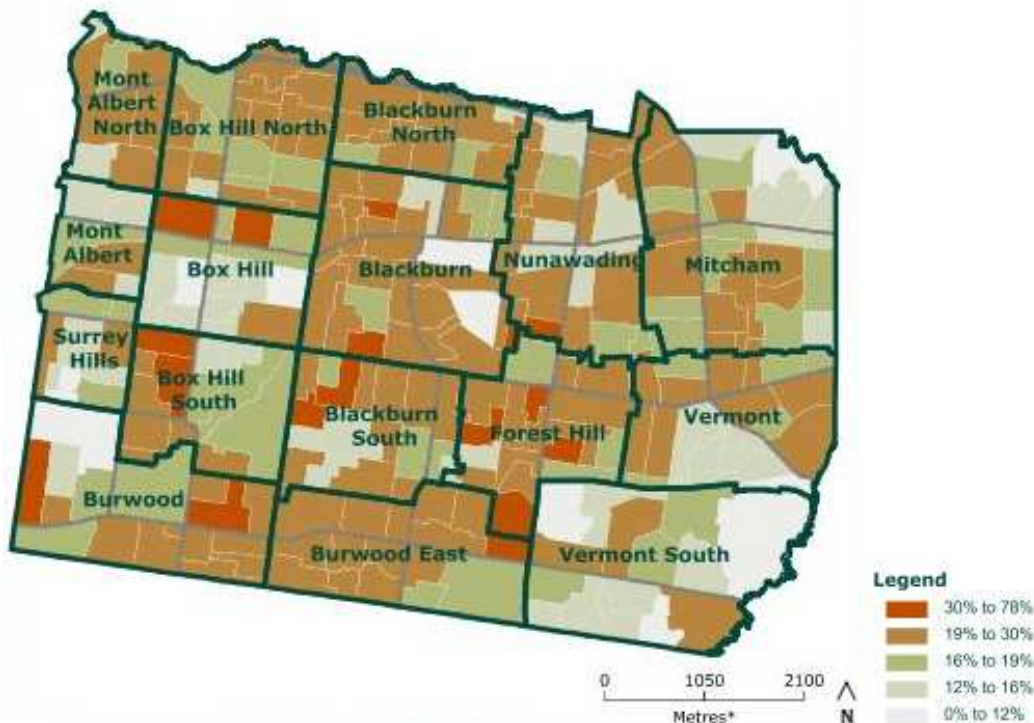
Persons Aged 60 to 74 Years



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=50>

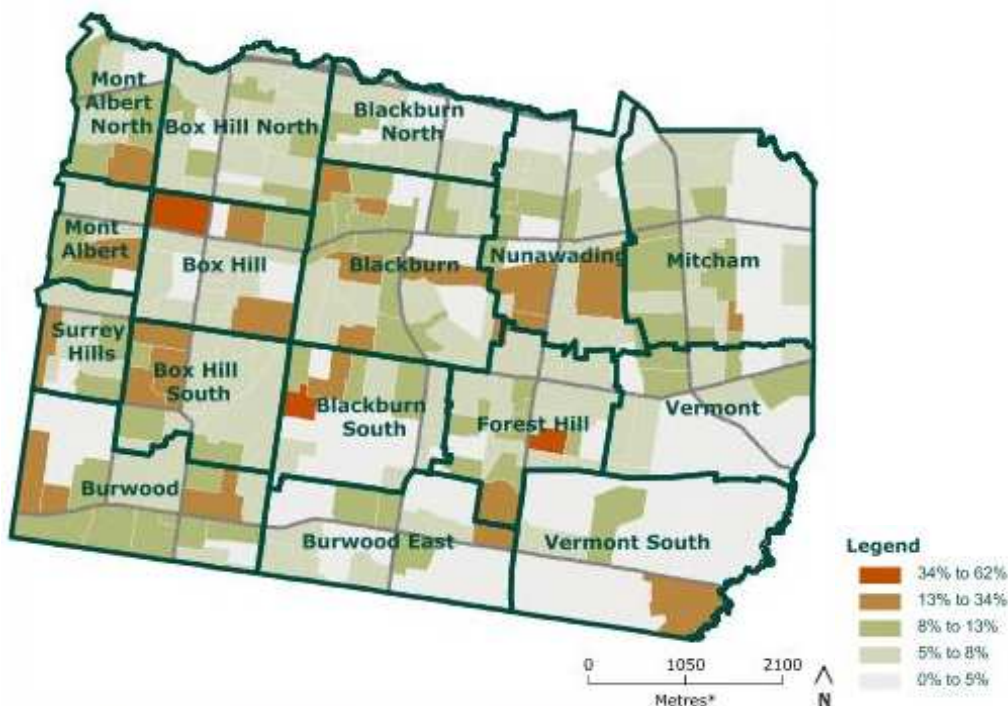
City of Whitehorse: Age Distribution [2001] [As a proportion of the total population]

Persons Aged 60 years and Over



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=51>

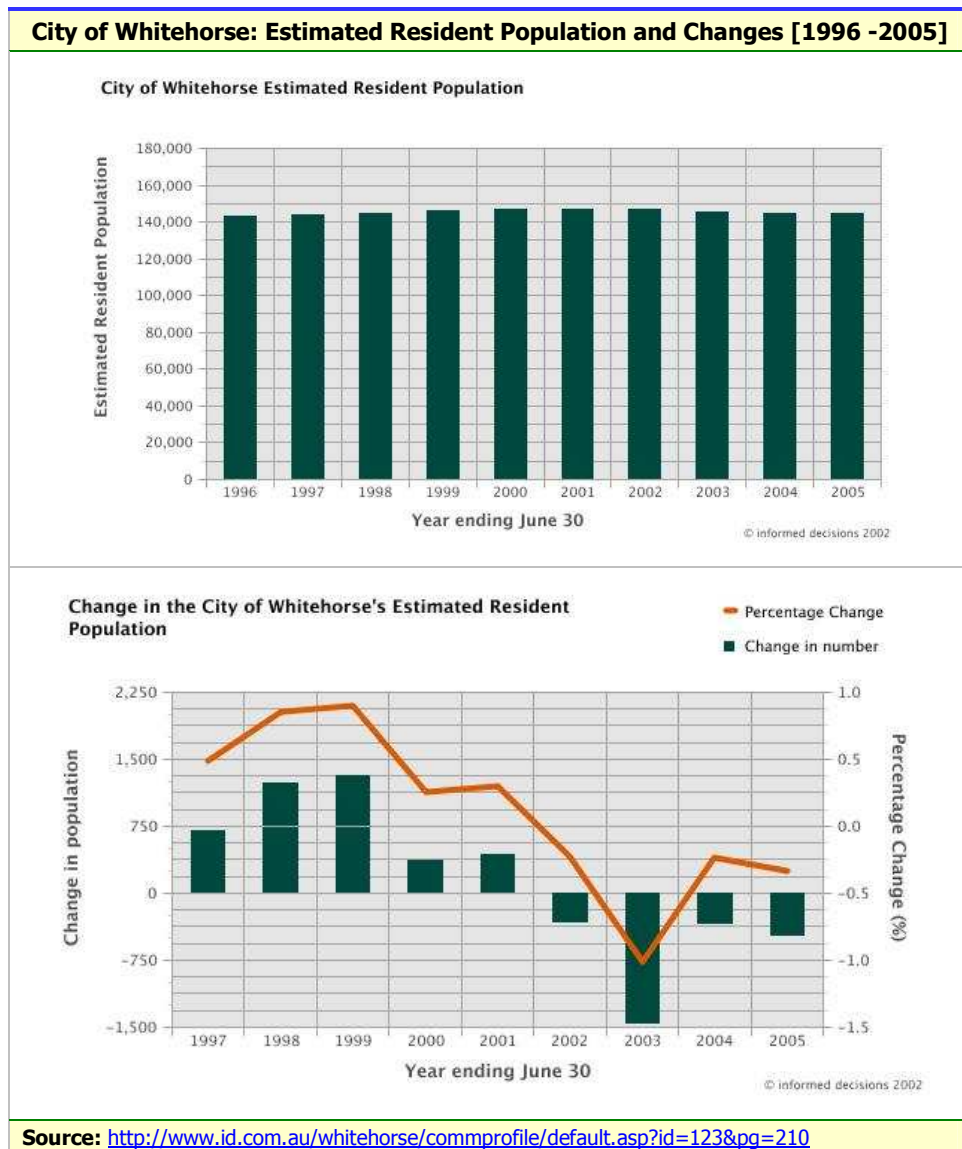
Persons aged 75 Years and Over



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=40>

3.2.2 POPULATION CHANGE

Over the last ten years, Whitehorse has experienced population growth well below the Melbourne and Victorian averages. Between 1991 and 2006, the population of Nunawading East fell by 4.2%, and it is expected to take until 2021 before the 1991 population is exceeded.



Whitehorse will continue to experience population growth well below that in Melbourne and Victoria. The population projections indicate that the Whitehorse population will rise to 151,100 by 2011. By that time, the percentage of the Whitehorse population living in Box Hill is expected to grow to 35.4%, with the percentage living in Nunawading West remaining relatively constant [decreasing 0.2% to 34.2%], and the percentage living in Nunawading East falling from 30.8% to 30.3%.

In the period to 2006 to 2021, growth in Box Hill [10.5%] is expected to outstrip that in Nunawading [3.6% in Nunawading West and 4.7% in Nunawading East], although growth in the former will still be well below that in Melbourne [15.1%] and Victoria as a whole [14.4%].

Growth Projections 1991 to 2031	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
Estimated Resident Population [ERP]						
1991	145,435	47,809	50,579	47,047	3,155,576	4,420,373
1996	143,013	48,544	49,402	45,067	3,283,278	4,560,154
2001	147,085	50,589	51,254	45,242	3,471,625	4,804,726
2006	147,636	51,577	50,969	45,090	3,681,263	5,077,209
2011	151,100	53,557	51,743	45,800	3,874,958	5,331,614
2016	154,368	55,381	52,421	46,566	4,059,682	5,574,755
2021	157,046	57,002	52,825	47,220	4,236,156	5,810,560
2026	159,333	58,383	53,226	47,724	4,397,959	6,031,368
2031	161,159	59,328	53,558	48,272	4,538,462	6,225,477
% Growth						
1991- 2006	1.5%	7.9%	0.8%	-4.2%	16.7%	14.9%
2006 -2021	6.4%	10.5%	3.6%	4.7%	15.1%	14.4%
N.B. Pink shading indicates a relatively high figure, while blue shading indicates a low figure.						

The population of Whitehorse is expected to reduce from 4.6% of the Melbourne population in 1991 to 3.6% by 2031, and from 3.3% of the Victorian population in 1991 to 2.6% by the same year. The population in the Box Hill SLA will reduce only slightly over that period [from 1.5% to 1.3% of the Melbourne population and from 1.1% to 1.0% Victorian population]. The percentage residing in Nunawading West will fall from 1.6% of the 1991 Melbourne population to 1.2% in 2031, and from 1.1% to 0.9% of the Victorian population. The percentage residing in Nunawading East will fall from 1.5% of the 1991 Melbourne population to 1.1% in 2031, and from 1.1% to 0.8% of the Victorian population.

Growth Projections 1991 to 2031: % of Melbourne and Victorian Populations	Whitehorse LGA	SLA		
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East
Estimated Resident Population [ERP]: % of Melbourne Population				
1991	4.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%
2001	4.2%	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%
2006	4.0%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%
2011	3.9%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%
2021	3.7%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%
2031	3.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%
Estimated Resident Population [ERP]: % of Victorian Population				
1991	3.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%

Growth Projections 1991 to 2031: % of Melbourne and Victorian Populations	Whitehorse LGA	SLA		
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East
2001	3.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%
2006	2.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
2011	2.8%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
2021	2.7%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
2031	2.6%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%

N.B. Pink shading indicates a relatively high figure, while blue shading indicates a low figure.

The 2006 projections indicate a lower proportion of younger people in the City of Whitehorse compared with Melbourne and Victoria, with Box Hill having a smaller percentage of residents in the 0-9 age group, and the rest of the City having a smaller percentage in the 10-24 age group. These proportions are expected to still be below, but closer to, the Melbourne and State averages by 2011.

The 2006 projections indicate a higher proportion of residents aged 65 years and over [particularly in Nunawading West] compared with Melbourne and Victoria. In 2011, it is predicted that there will continue to be a higher proportion in this age group in the City overall, and in Nunawading in particular. A slightly lower proportion of residents in the 65-79 age group is anticipated in Box Hill by 2011 compared with Melbourne and the State as a whole.

Population Projections [2006 & 2011]	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
2006 Projection						
0-9	16,953	5,757	5,987	5,208	438,484	614,047
10-24	26,719	10,011	8,675	8,034	749,729	1,028,256
25-39	33,385	12,056	11,391	9,938	861,463	1,113,548
40-64	46,113	15,447	15,667	15,000	1,159,079	1,626,548
65-79	17,113	5,422	6,556	5,135	340,488	500,867
80+	7,352	2,884	2,693	1,775	132,019	193,943
Total	147,636	51,577	50,969	45,090	3,681,262	5,077,209
% of Whitehorse population		34.9%	34.5%	30.5%		
2011 Projection						
0-9	16,184	5,690	5,570	4,924	43,2337	595,411
10-24	27,204	10,038	9,165	8,001	75,2269	1,034,332
25-39	32,879	12,753	10,715	9,412	88,9173	1,137,347
40-64	49,138	16,902	16,801	15,435	126,5420	1,769,159
65-79	17,221	5,052	6,248	5,921	37,9421	562,816
80+	8,473	3,122	3,245	2,105	15,6338	232,549
Total	151,100	53,557	51,743	45,800	3,874,958	5,331,614
% of Whitehorse population		35.4%	34.2%	30.3%		
2006 percentage						

Population Projections [2006 & 2011]	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
0-9	11.5%	11.2%	11.7%	11.6%	11.9%	12.1%
10-24	18.1%	19.4%	17.0%	17.8%	20.4%	20.3%
25-39	22.6%	23.4%	22.3%	22.0%	23.4%	21.9%
40-64	31.2%	29.9%	30.7%	33.3%	31.5%	32.0%
65-79	11.6%	10.5%	12.9%	11.4%	9.2%	9.9%
80+	5.0%	5.6%	5.3%	3.9%	3.6%	3.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2011 percentage						
0-9	10.7%	10.6%	10.8%	10.8%	11.2%	11.2%
10-24	18.0%	18.7%	17.7%	17.5%	19.4%	19.4%
25-39	21.8%	23.8%	20.7%	20.6%	22.9%	21.3%
40-64	32.5%	31.6%	32.5%	33.7%	32.7%	33.2%
65-79	11.4%	9.4%	12.1%	12.9%	9.8%	10.6%
80+	5.6%	5.8%	6.3%	4.6%	4.0%	4.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

N.B. Pink shading indicates a figure that is relatively high, while blue shading indicates a low figure.

3.2.3 POPULATION MIGRATION

Migration, together with births and deaths, is a significant component of population change, and is the most volatile component.¹³ It is indicative of economic, social, demographic and market drivers, such as the relative cost of housing, market preferences, the age structure of the population, the availability of new residential land and employment opportunities. Understanding where current residents have moved from helps in predicting future mobility patterns and demographic change.¹⁴

The data below provides a summary of where current residents lived five years before the 2001 Census. 37.3% of Whitehorse residents moved between 1996 and 2001. Of those who moved and stated from where they had moved, the largest proportion [17.3%] moved from another part of Victoria, followed by those who moved from another part of the City of Whitehorse [9.4%].

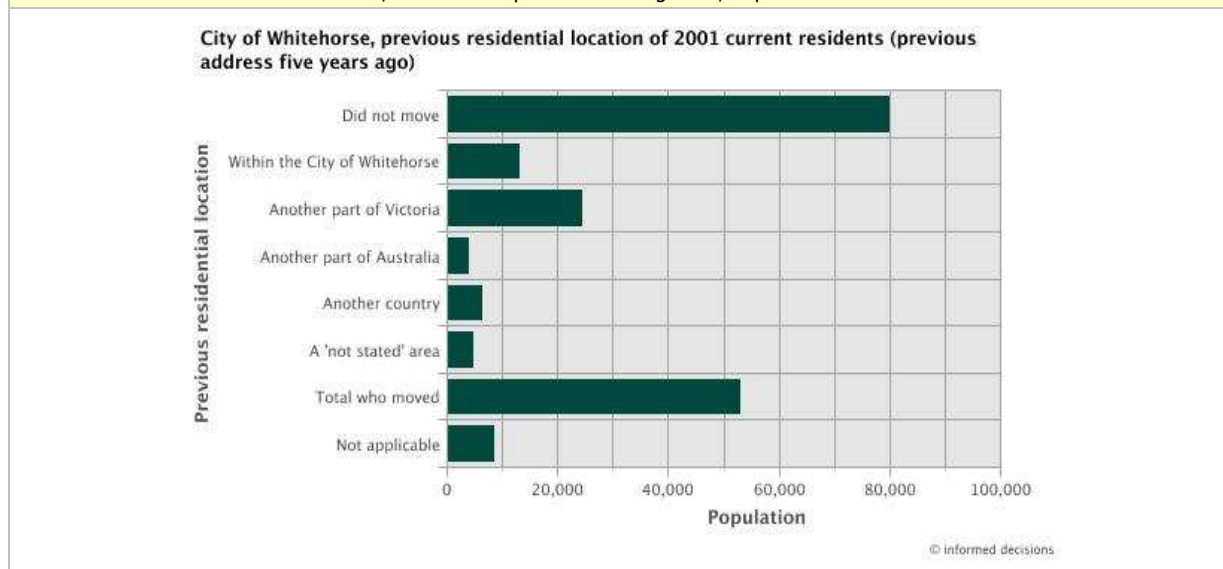
Previous Residential Location of Current Residents in the City of Whitehorse, 2001		Number	%
Residents who did not move between 1996 and 2001		80,177	56.5
Residents who moved.....	Within the City of Whitehorse between 1996 and 2001	13,268	9.4
	From another part of Victoria	24,531	17.3
	From another part of Australia (excluding Victoria)	3,930	2.8
	From another country	6,499	4.6

¹³ <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&pg=230>

¹⁴ Ibid.

	But did not state from where	4,737	3.3
	Total residents who moved between 1996 and 2001	52,965	37.3
	Not applicable	8,666	6.1
	Total 2001 usual resident population	141,808	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population Housing 2001, unpublished data



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&pg=230>

Whitehorse experienced a net loss of 2,167 residents between 1996 and 2001 as a result of intra-state migration, and a net gain of 373 residents as a result of interstate migration. 6,499 people moved to Whitehorse from overseas.

Migration into and out of the City of Whitehorse, 1996 to 2001	Number
Current residents who moved at least once between 1996 and 2001	52,965
Residents who have moved within the City of Whitehorse	13,268
Migration from other parts of Victoria	24,531
Migration to other parts of Victoria	26,698
Net migration from other parts of Victoria	-2,167
Migration from other parts of Australia (excluding Victoria)	3,930
Migration to other parts of Australia (excluding Victoria)	3,557
Net migration from other parts of Australia (excluding Victoria)	373
Migration from other countries	6,499
Migration to other countries	not available
Net migration from countries	not available

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population Housing 2001, unpublished data ¹⁵

¹⁵ <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&pg=235>

The largest number of people moving to Whitehorse from other states came from New South Wales followed by Queensland and South Australia, with the latter providing the largest net gain to Whitehorse.

Migration between the City of Whitehorse and other Australian States, Territories and Capital Cities, 1996 to 2001							
Migration between the City of Whitehorse and other Australian STATES AND TERRITORIES	In	Out	Net	Migration between the City of Whitehorse and other Australian CAPITAL CITIES	In	Out	Net
South Australia	678	384	294	Adelaide	571	320	251
Tasmania	361	156	205	Hobart	197	89	108
Australian Capital Territory	220	190	30	Canberra	220	190	30
Northern Territory	87	96	-9	Darwin	60	57	3
Western Australia	424	443	-19	Perth	352	367	-15
New South Wales	1,175	1,210	-35	Brisbane	461	491	-30
Queensland	976	1,078	-102	Sydney	730	779	-49
Victoria	24,531	26,698	-2,167	Melbourne	21,836	24,217	-2,381

N.B. Pink shading indicates a figure that is high relative to that for Melbourne and/or Victoria, while blue shading indicates a low figure.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population Housing 2001, unpublished data ¹⁶

Of those people who moved from other parts of Australia to Whitehorse, most came from surrounding suburbs.

Migration between the City of Whitehorse and other Local Government Areas [LGAs], 1996 to 2001							
Top 10 LGAs ranked by net GAIN to the City of Whitehorse	In	Out	Net	Top 10 LGAs ranked by net LOSS to the City of Whitehorse	In	Out	Net
Boroondara (C)	4,506	3,026	1,480	Maroondah (C)	1,601	3,436	-1,835
Monash (C)	2,576	1,855	721	Knox (C)	1,641	3,174	-1,533
Stonnington (C)	893	632	261	Mornington Peninsula (S)	268	822	-554
Darebin (C)	551	397	154	Casey (C)	434	848	-414
Glen Eira (C)	612	479	133	Yarra Ranges (S)	1,196	1,558	-362
Mildura (RC)	144	30	114	Manningham (C)	2,420	2,564	-144
Moreland (C)	424	317	107	Nillumbik (S)	215	350	-135
Gr. Shepparton (C)	133	58	75	Bayside (C)	192	322	-130
Banyule (C)	521	448	73	Melbourne (C)	304	415	-111
Maribyrnong (C)	197	130	67	Port Phillip (C)	447	550	-103

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population Housing 2001, unpublished data ¹⁷

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

3.2.4 BIRTHS

In 2004, the number of births per 1,000 women of childbearing age [58.2] was a little below the State average [58.7] but above that in the Eastern Metropolitan Region [53.0] and Melbourne [55.8].

In 2004, the teenage pregnancy rates [2.4 births per 1,000 women of childbearing age and less than 20 years of age, and 0.6% of all births] were far lower than in the Eastern Metropolitan Region [1.3% of births] and in Victoria as a whole [10.8 per 1,000 women, and 10.8% of births].

Births [2004]	Whitehorse LGA		Eastern Metro Region		Melbourne		Victoria
		% of Vic Births		% of Vic Confinements		% of Vic Confinements	
Number of births [2004]	1,778	2.9%	N/A		N/A		61,274
Births per 1000 effective female resident [EFR] aged 15-44 [2004]	58.2		53.0		55.8		58.7
Number of confinements [2004]	N/A		10,959	17.6%	45,657	73.3%	62,348
Confinements mother < 20 yrs [2004]	11		N/A		N/A		1,766
% of confinements < 20 yrs [2004]	0.6%		N/A		N/A		2.8%
Confinements mother < 20 years [2003-04]	N/A		290 [2 years]		1,898 [2 years]		
% of confinements < 20 years [2003-04]	N/A		1.3%		2.08%		
Births per 1000 E.F.R.< 20 years [2003-04]			2.4				10.8

3.2.5 CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN WHITEHORSE

The Whitehorse community is diverse, with almost one third of residents born overseas in a wide range of countries. The percentage of people from non-English speaking backgrounds increased between 1996 and 2001 [with an increase of 1,649 people], while that of people from mainly English speaking countries decreased.

In 2001, the percentage of the Whitehorse population born overseas [31.8%] was slightly lower than that in the Melbourne SD [34.8%] but higher than in Victoria as a whole [29.4%]. The City of Whitehorse, however, had a notably higher percentage born in non-English speaking countries compared to those born in mainly English speaking countries.

A comparison of the top five countries in the City of Whitehorse with the Melbourne SD in 2001 shows the major differences were a higher percentage of the population born in China [excluding Taiwan Province]; a higher percentage of the population born in Malaysia; and a lower percentage of the population born in Italy.¹⁸

¹⁸ <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&gid=10&pg=3>

Of those born overseas, the largest numbers were from the United Kingdom [4.3%], China [excluding Taiwan Province] [2.4%], Greece [1.5%], Italy [1.5%], Malaysia [1.4%], Viet Nam [1.4%], New Zealand [1.3%], Hong Kong [1.0%], India [0.9%] and Sri Lanka [0.8%].

Whitehorse has a relatively low proportion of indigenous Australians [0.2%] compared with the Melbourne SD [0.4%] and with the State as a whole [0.5%].

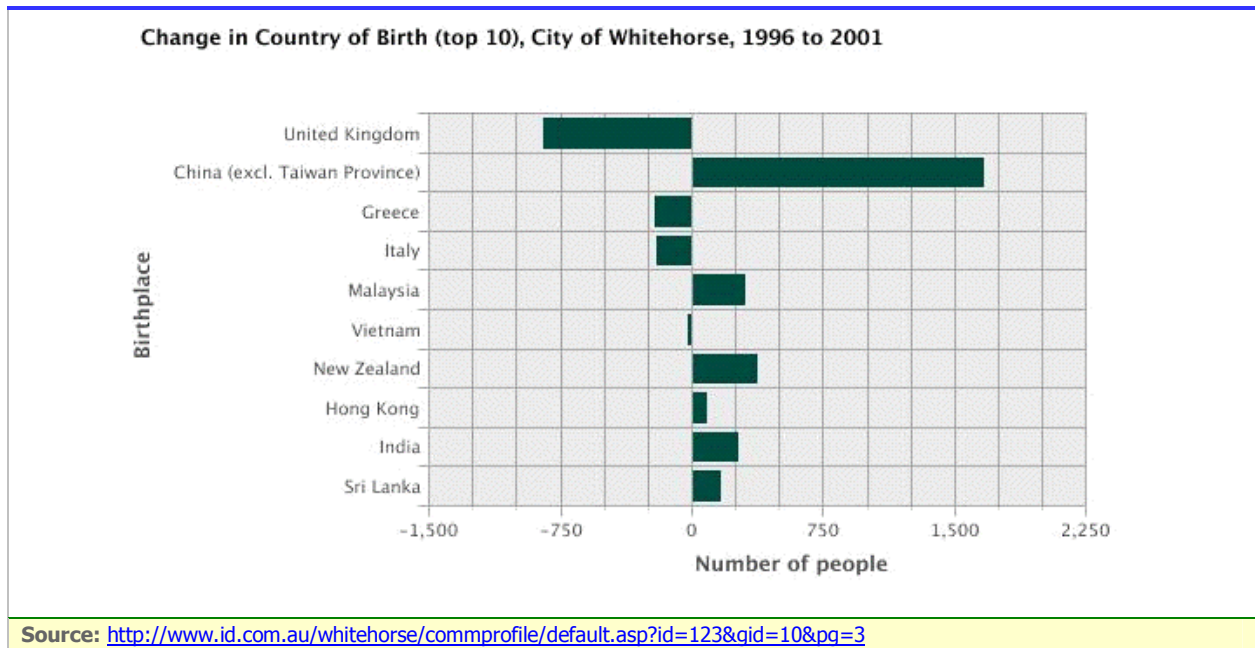
Country of Birth [2001]	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
Australia	95,948	32,890	33,126	29,932	2,195,087	3,277,054
% born in Australia	65.2%	65.0%	64.6%	66.2%	63.2%	68.2%
Canada	193	59	67	67	4,380	5,321
China [excludes SARs and Taiwan Province]	3,464	1,711	1,053	700	35,844	36,791
Croatia	308	93	99	116	16,059	18,899
Egypt	377	91	148	138	11,119	11,525
Fiji	246	60	110	76	6,629	7,124
France	122	51	42	29	3,476	3,945
Germany	919	245	315	359	21,794	28,704
Greece	2,236	693	1,116	427	55,574	57,595
Hong Kong [SAR of China]	1,502	664	450	388	15,466	16,001
India	1,295	425	532	338	29,403	30,628
Indonesia	527	284	166	77	10,516	10,974
Ireland	388	148	118	122	9,546	11,515
Italy	2,182	716	767	699	80,109	90,056
Korea, Republic of (South)	266	178	50	38	3,337	3,546
Lebanon	153	49	60	44	13,916	14,167
Macedonia, FYROM	115	49	39	27	18,466	19,539
Malaysia	2,070	862	702	506	23,574	24,713
Malta	213	49	87	77	20,421	22,327
Netherlands	639	177	228	234	15,358	23,503
New Zealand	1,886	670	656	560	45,660	55,238
Philippines	510	153	215	142	20,207	22,474
Poland	545	157	213	175	18,069	19,950
Singapore	462	205	139	118	7,114	7,611
South Africa	600	205	177	218	14,177	15,617
Sri Lanka	1,211	373	482	356	25,876	26,556
Turkey	113	39	30	44	14,020	15,182
United Kingdom	6,310	2,000	2,171	2,139	158,139	205,542
United States of America	399	144	123	132	9,431	11,200
Viet Nam	2,006	517	838	651	55,811	56,563

Country of Birth [2001]	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	400	97	144	159	17,014	19,644
Born elsewhere overseas	6,248	2,001	2,235	2,012	173,532	187,894
Not stated	5,696	2,170	1,930	1,596	189,580	254,699
Overseas visitors	1,202	705	303	194	27,838	32,853
Total overseas born	44,803	16,040	15,805	12,958	1,171,455	1,367,896
% overseas born	31.8%	32.8%	32.3%	30.2%	34.8%	29.4%
Total	140,751	48,930	48,931	42,890	3,366,542	4,644,950
Indigenous Population	243	100	68	72	12,015	25,078
% Indigenous Population	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%
New Arrivals (1986-2001)	15018	6005	4944	4043	349893	373665
% New Arrivals (86-2001) [of total population]	10.7%	12.3%	10.1%	9.4%	10.4%	8.0%
Major sources of new arrivals	China, Malaysia, Hong Kong, United Kingdom, New Zealand, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka	China, Malaysia, Hong Kong, United Kingdom, New Zealand, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, South Korea	China, Malaysia, India, New Zealand, Hong Kong, United Kingdom, Viet Nam, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Indonesia	China, Malaysia, New Zealand, Viet Nam, United Kingdom, Hong Kong, India, Sri Lanka, South Africa	Viet Nam, China, United Kingdom, New Zealand, India, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Malaysia, Hong Kong	United Kingdom, Viet Nam, New Zealand, China, India, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Malaysia, Hong Kong

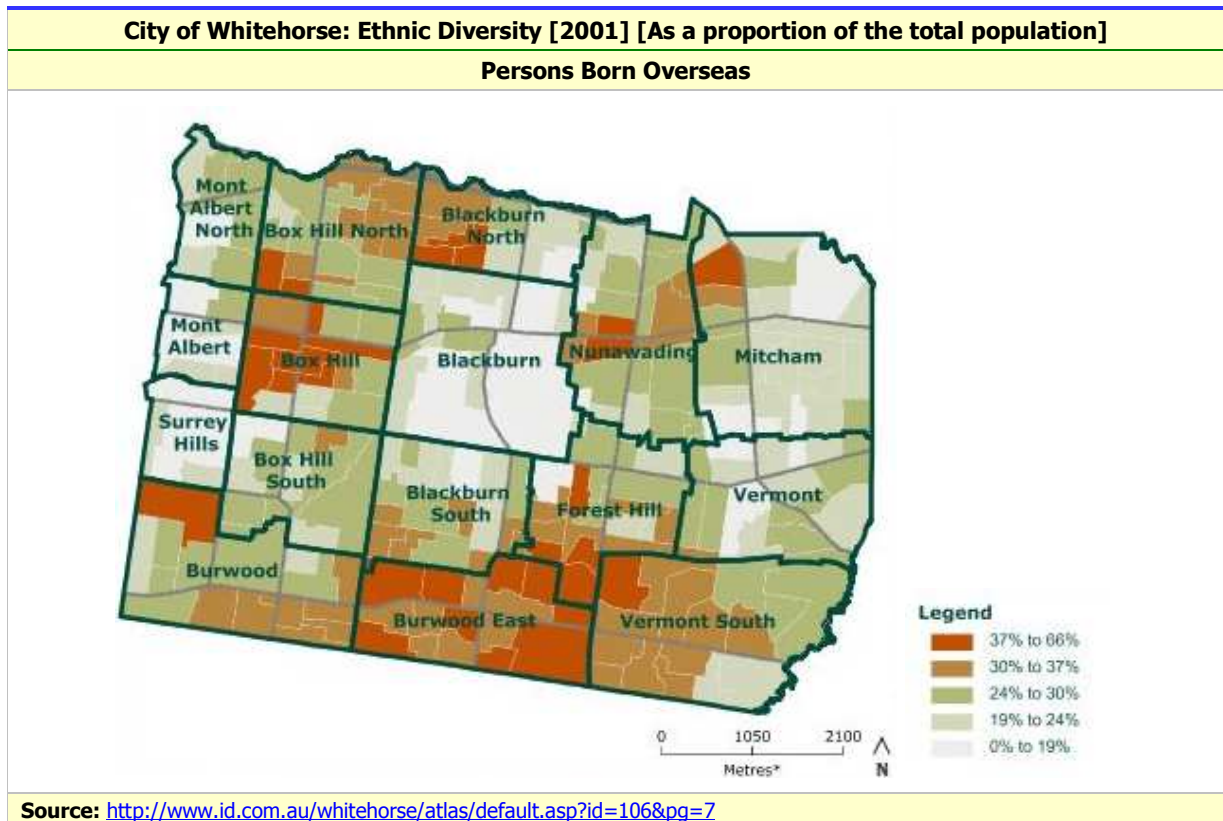
N.B. Blue shading indicates a low figure relative to that for Melbourne and/or Victoria.

Country of Birth [Top 10] : City of Whitehorse and the Melbourne SD [2001] and Changes [1996-2001]



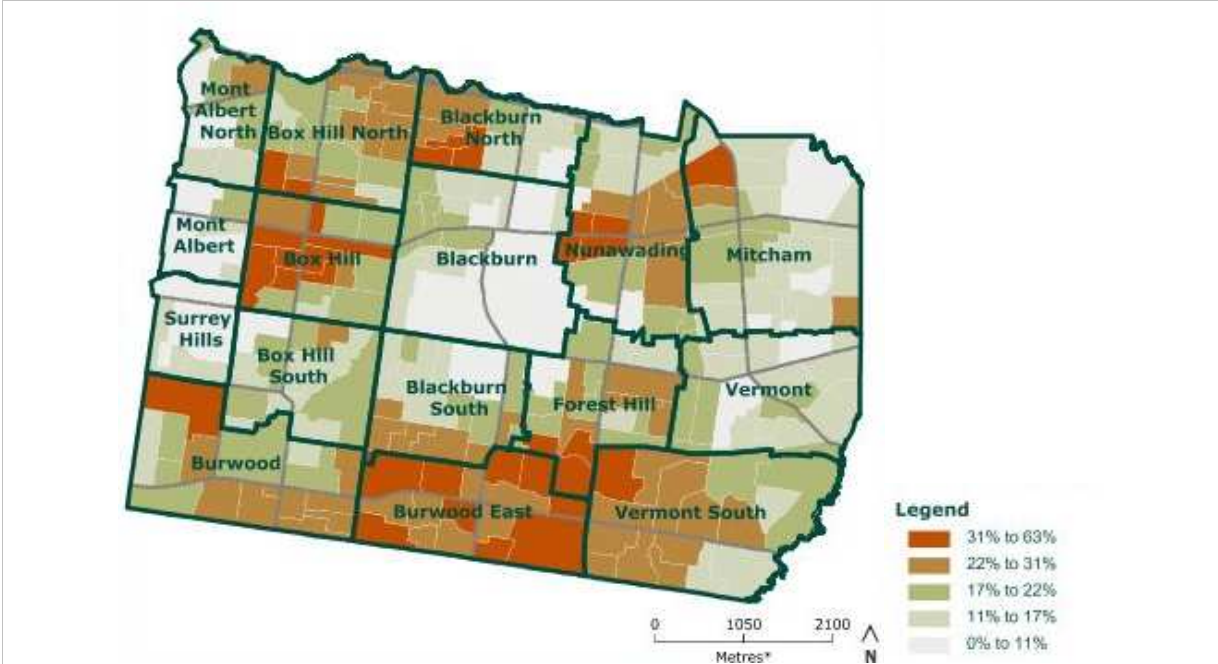


The following figures show the distribution of persons within the Whitehorse LGA, as a proportion of the total population [2001 figures], who were born overseas, who were with a non-English speaking background [NESB], and who were Indigenous.



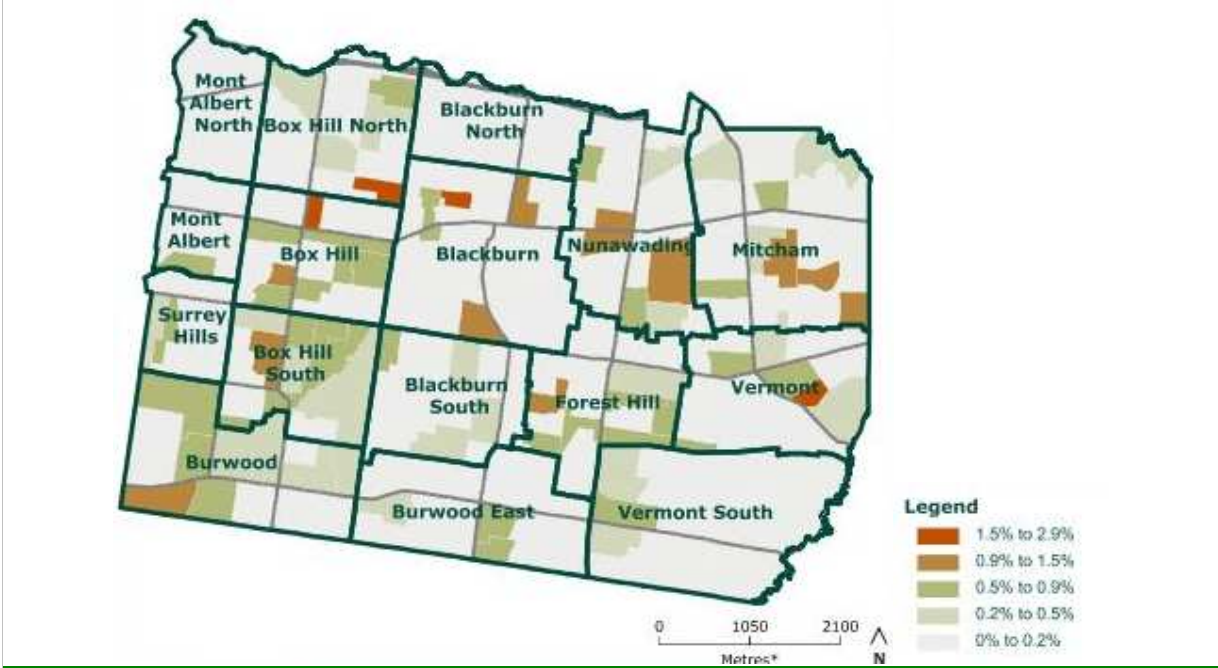
City of Whitehorse: Ethnic Diversity [2001] [As a proportion of the total population]

Persons with a Non-English Speaking Background [NESB]



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=8>

Indigenous Persons



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=10>

The number of recent arrivals in an area is often determined by housing affordability, employment opportunities, pre-existing communities, and social support services located in the area. New

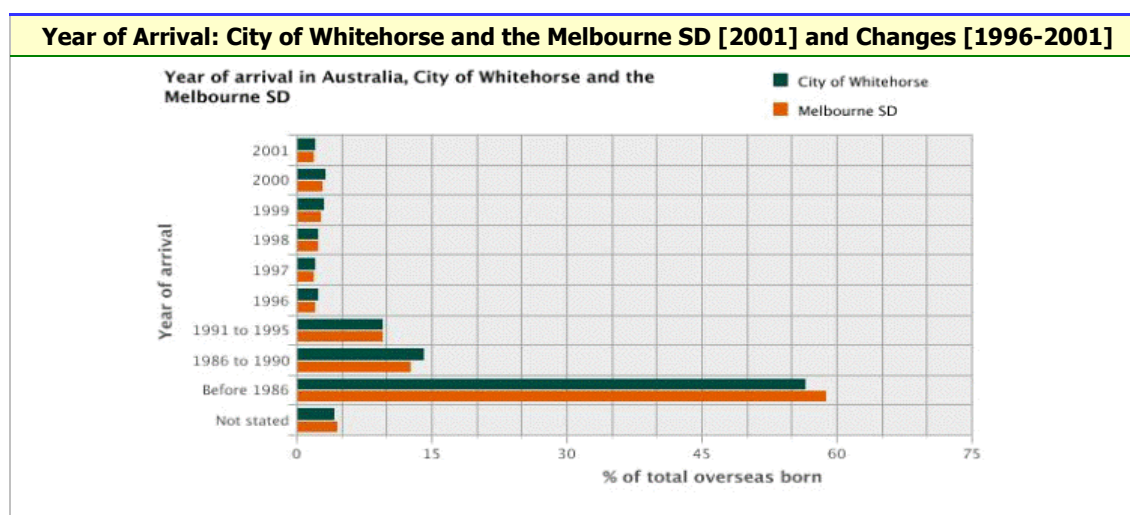
migrants tend to settle in areas where previous migrants currently reside, rather than in new outer suburbs or regional areas.¹⁹

When comparing the City of Whitehorse with the Melbourne SD, there was a similar distribution of overseas-born population by period of arrival in Australia. In 2001, about half of the overseas born population in Whitehorse had arrived in Australia before 1986. Since 1986, the most noticeable share [15.6%] of the overseas born population arrived in the five year period between 1996-2001, with the greatest numbers arriving in 2000 and 1999.²⁰

Of new arrivals in Whitehorse, the largest numbers were from China, Malaysia, Hong Kong, United Kingdom, New Zealand, India, Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

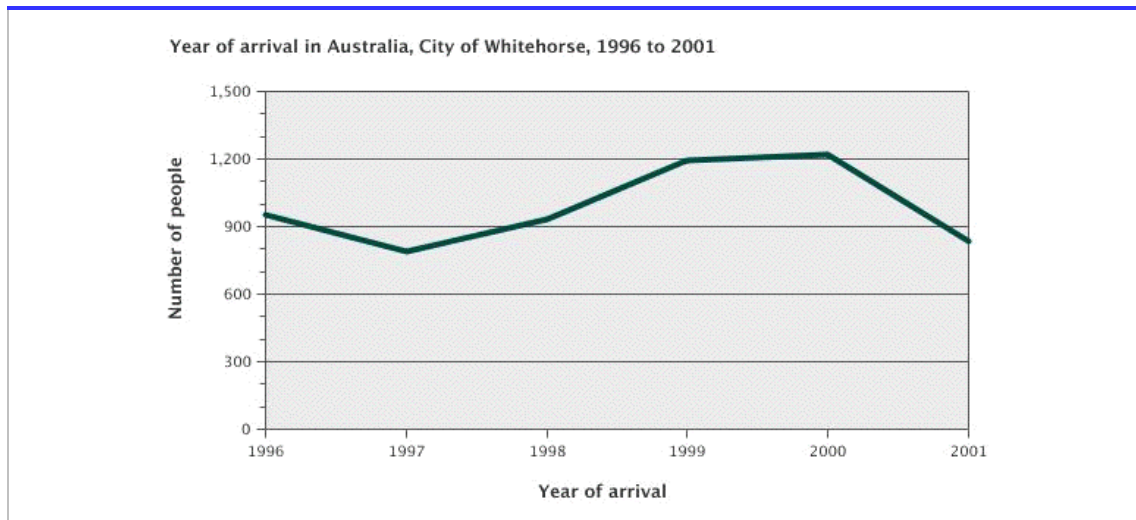
New Arrivals	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
New Arrivals [1986-2001]	15018	6005	4944	4043	349893	373665
New Arrivals [1986-2001]: % of total population	10.7%	12.3%	10.1%	9.4%	10.4%	8.0%
Major sources of new arrivals	China, Malaysia, Hong Kong, United Kingdom, New Zealand, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka	China, Malaysia, Hong Kong, United Kingdom, New Zealand, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, South Korea	China, Malaysia, India, New Zealand, Hong Kong, United Kingdom, Viet Nam, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Indonesia	China, Malaysia, New Zealand, Viet Nam, United Kingdom, Hong Kong, India, Sri Lanka, South Africa	Viet Nam, China, United Kingdom, New Zealand, India, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Malaysia, Hong Kong	United Kingdom, Viet Nam, New Zealand, China, India, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Malaysia, Hong Kong

N.B. Pink shading indicates a figure that is high relative to that for Melbourne and/or Victoria.



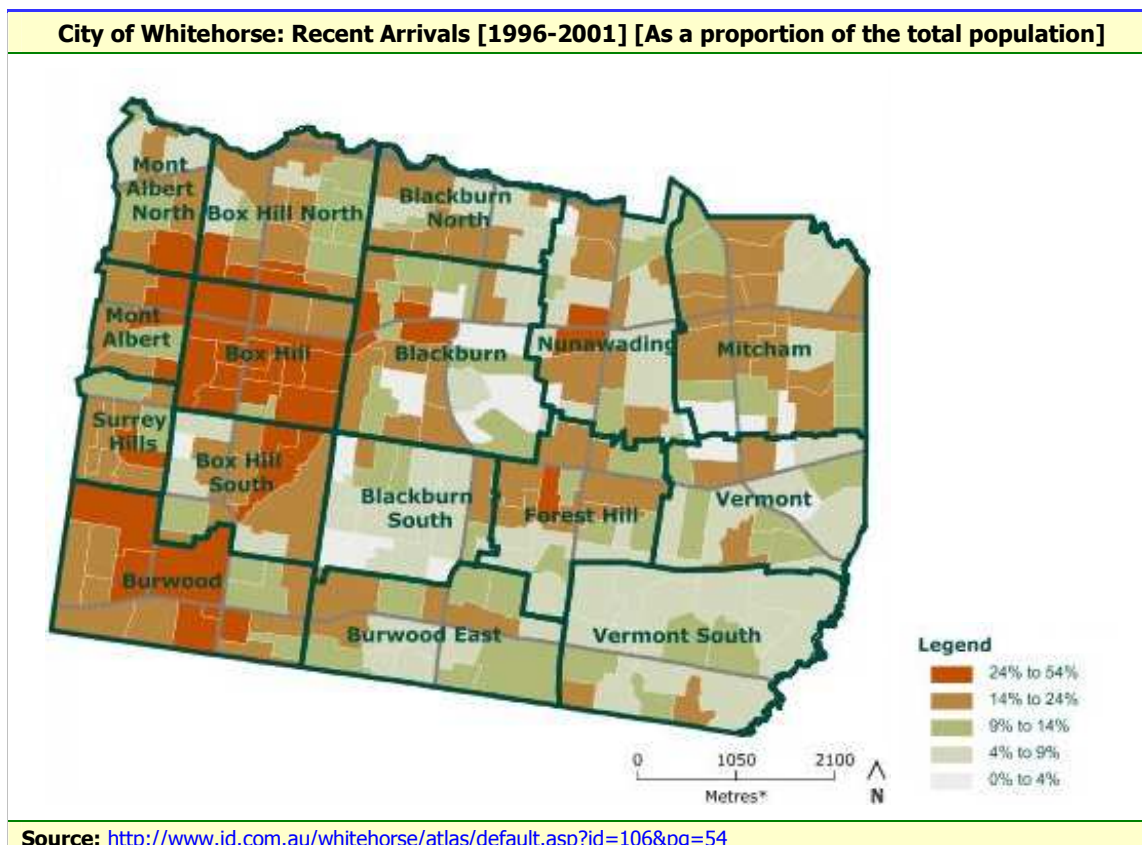
¹⁹ <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&gid=10&pg=4>

²⁰ Ibid.



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&qid=10&pg=4>

The following figure shows the distribution of recent arrivals within the Whitehorse LGA as a proportion of the total population [2001 figures].



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=54>

In 2001, the share of people in Whitehorse speaking English only was higher than that in the Melbourne SD. This was particularly the case in Nunawading East [79.2% compared with 74.5% in

Melbourne and 74.7% in Victoria]. The percentage of the population in Whitehorse speaking a language other than English at home remained relatively stable between 1996 and 2001.

In line with the broader trend of some maintenance of non-English languages into second and, to a lesser degree, third generation migrants in Australia, there was a moderately higher proportion of the Whitehorse population speaking a language other than English than the population born in non-English speaking countries.²¹

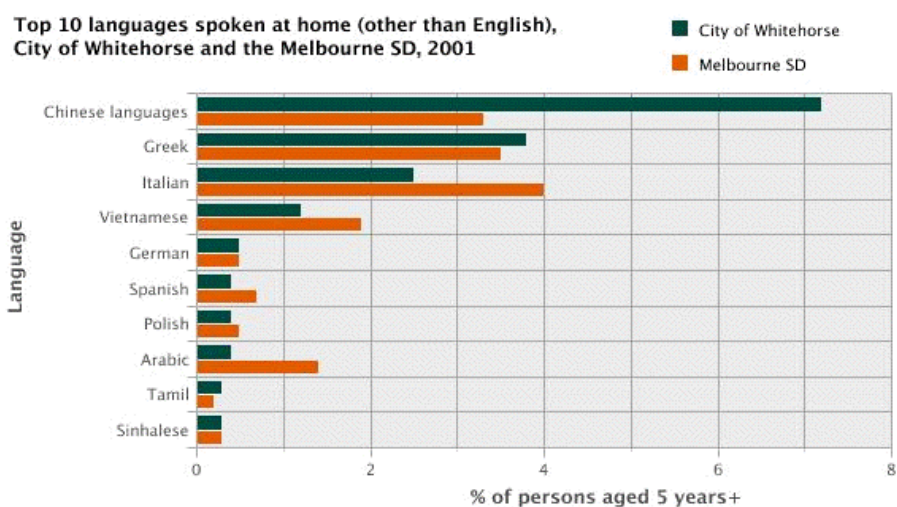
The major differences in the top five non-English languages spoken in the City of Whitehorse and in with the Melbourne SD in 2001 were a higher proportion in Whitehorse of Chinese languages speakers and a lower proportion of Italian speakers.

Language [2001]	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
Speak only English:						
Total Population	103,295	35,484	34,998	32,813	2,316,755	3,474,068
Persons born overseas [excluding overseas visitors]	15,027	4,909	5,175	4,943	363,407	449,084
Persons born overseas who speak other language:						
Speak English very well or well	17,506	6,225	6,350	4,931	440,119	471,867
Speak English not well or not at all	4,997	1,892	1,907	1,198	139,893	147,016
Not stated	376	138	138	100	10,629	12,389
Total	22,879	8,255	8,395	6,229	590,641	631,272
Speak English very well or well	76.5%	75.4%	75.6%	79.2%	74.5%	74.7%
Speak English not well or not at all	21.8%	22.9%	22.7%	19.2%	23.7%	23.3%
Speak language other than English at home	31,700	10,966	11,968	8,765	863,444	923,872
% of total population who speak language other than English at home	21.6%	21.7%	23.4%	19.4%	24.9%	19.2%
Major other primary languages	Cantonese, Greek, Mandarin, Italian, Vietnamese, German, Spanish, Polish, Arabic (including Lebanese)	Cantonese, Mandarin, Greek, Italian, Vietnamese, Indonesian, German	Greek, Cantonese, Italian, Mandarin, Vietnamese, German, Polish, Tamil, Spanish, Arabic (including Lebanese), Khmer	Cantonese, Greek, Italian, Mandarin, Vietnamese, German, Spanish, Arabic (including Lebanese), Polish	Italian, Greek, Vietnamese, Cantonese, Arabic (including Lebanese), Mandarin, Macedonian, Turkish, Spanish, Croatian, Maltese	Italian, Greek, Vietnamese, Cantonese, Arabic (including Lebanese), Mandarin, Macedonian, Turkish, Croatian, Spanish, Maltese, German, Polish, Filipino

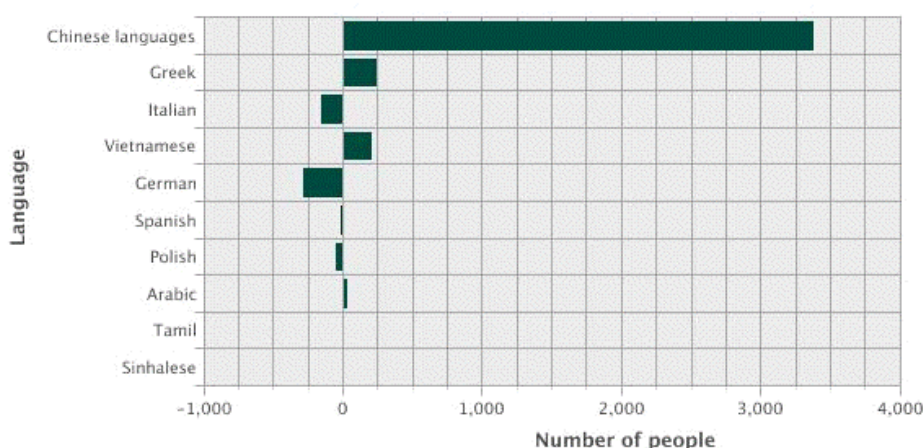
N.B. Pink shading indicates a relatively high figure, while blue shading indicates a low figure.

²¹ <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&qid=10&pg=5>

Top 10 Languages Spoken at Home: City of Whitehorse and Melbourne SD [2001] and Changes [1996-2001]



Change in top 10 languages spoken at home (other than English), City of Whitehorse, 1996 to 2001



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&qid=10&pg=5>

In 2001, 70.7% of the Whitehorse population indicated they were either Christian or non-Christian. Buddhism was the largest non-Christian religion [3.7%].

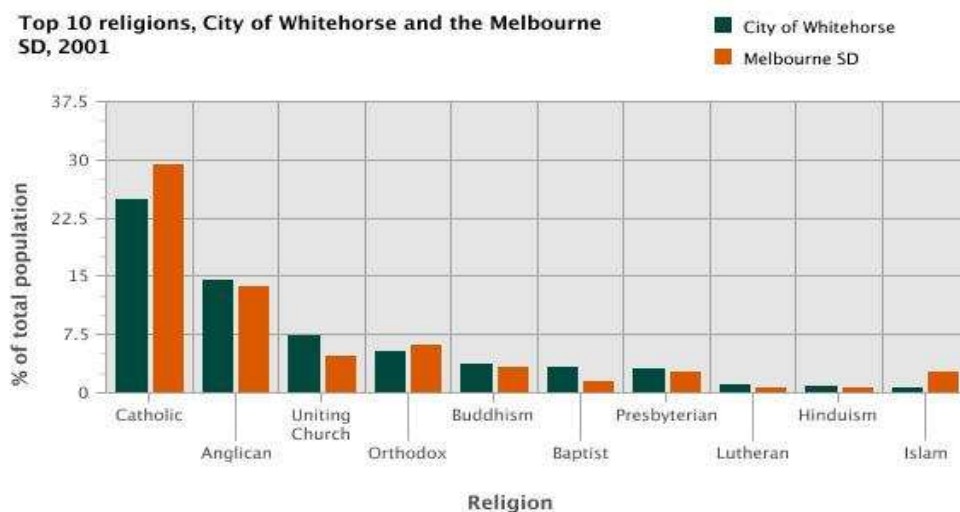
There were several differences between the Whitehorse and the Melbourne SD profiles in 2001. A smaller proportion of Whitehorse residents indicated they were non-Christians [6.2% versus 8.2% in the Melbourne SD], and a larger proportion indicated they were Christians [64.5% versus 62.8%]. In the specific religions, fewer Whitehorse residents professed to be Catholics [24.9% versus 29.5% in the Melbourne SD], and a greater percentage indicated they were of the Uniting Church denomination [7.3% compared with 4.6%], were Baptist [3.2% compared with 1.5%], Lutheran [1.0% compared with 0.7%], or were Hindu [0.9% compared with 0.7%].

Between 1996 and 2001, Whitehorse had an increase in the proportion of non-Christians [from 4.1% to 6.2%]. There were several changes in the top five religions, including an increased percentage of Buddhists [from 2.2% to 3.7%] and a slight decrease in the proportion of Anglicans [15.8% to 14.4%]. It is to be noted, however, that a much larger share of respondents fell into the 'not stated' and 'inadequately described' categories in 2001 [11.1% in 2001 compared with 8.7% in 1996], and this may affect the comparative counts.²²

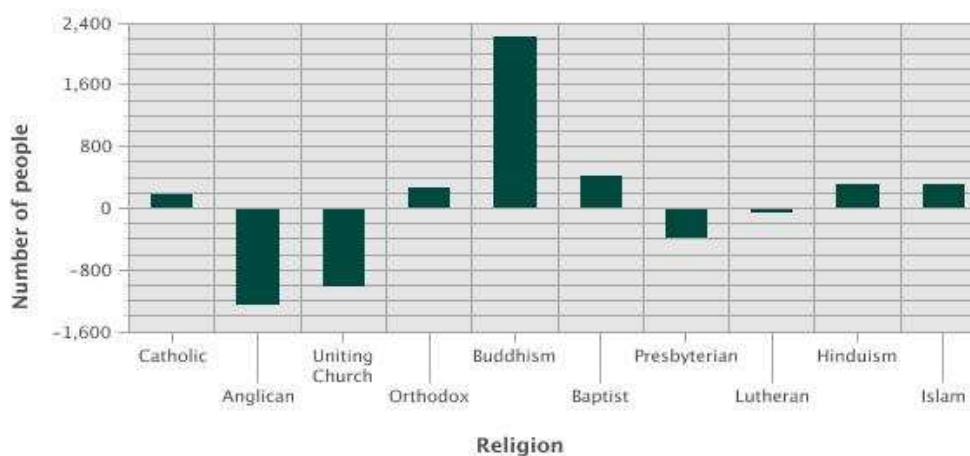
Religion: Top 10 religions ranked for 2001 [Persons]	2001			1996		
	Whitehorse LGA		Melbourne	Whitehorse LGA		Melbourne
	Number	%	SD %	Number	%	SD %
Catholic	34,812	24.9%	29.4%	34,639	25.7%	30.2%
Anglican	20,028	14.4%	13.7%	21,296	15.8%	15.0%
Uniting Church	10,166	7.3%	4.6%	11,195	8.3%	5.3%
Orthodox	7,284	5.2%	6.2%	7,019	5.2%	6.2%
Buddhism	5,160	3.7%	3.2%	2,948	2.2%	1.9%
Baptist	4,474	3.2%	1.5%	4,071	3.0%	1.5%
Presbyterian	4,244	3.0%	2.7%	4,631	3.4%	3.2%
Lutheran	1,417	1.0%	0.7%	1,487	1.1%	0.8%
Hinduism	1,212	0.9%	0.7%	898	0.7%	0.5%
Islam	1,033	0.7%	2.6%	734	0.5%	2.0%
Religion totals [Persons]						
Christian Total	89,971	64.5%	62.8%	91,494	67.9%	66.0%
Non Christian Total	8,693	6.2%	8.2%	5,585	4.1%	6.0%
No Religion	25,345	18.2%	17.1%	26,029	19.3%	19.0%
Inadequately Described	3,057	2.2%	2.1%	344	0.3%	0.3%
Not Stated	12,485	8.9%	9.8%	11,377	8.4%	8.7%
TOTAL	139,551	100%	100%	134,829	100%	100%
N.B. Pink shading indicates a relatively high figure, while blue shading indicates a low figure.						

²² <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&gid=10&pg=6>

Top 10 Religions: City of Whitehorse and the Melbourne SD [2001] and Changes [1996-2001]



Change in top 10 religions, City of Whitehorse, 1996 to 2001



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&gid=10&pg=6>

3.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

3.3.1 WELFARE PAYMENTS

12.29% of the Whitehorse population was in receipt of an Aged Pension in 2003. This compares with 15.6% of the population that was aged 65 years or older [2001 figures].

Social Security Payments [2003]		Aged Pension	Carers Allowance	Disability Support	New Start Allowance	Parenting Payment		
						Single	Partnered	
Raw Numbers								
3125	Bennettswood, Burwood	1,779	178	351	203	147	60	
3127	Mont Albert, Surrey Hills	1,122	150	189	150	108	45	
3128	Box Hill, Houston, Wattle Park	1,718	195	466	341	217	91	
3129	Box Hill North, Mont Albert North, Kerrimuir	1,756	166	327	204	148	86	
3130	Blackburn, Laburnum	3,814	359	631	421	329	159	
3131	Forest Hill, Nunawading	2,852	284	571	407	327	146	
3132	Mitcham	1,510	192	385	285	212	97	
3133	Vermont, Vermont South	2,002	255	375	261	192	108	
3151	Burwood East, Burwood Heights	1,322	145	307	160	96	82	
Payment Recipients: All Postcodes		17,875	1,924	3,602	2,432	1,776	874	
Payments as % of Total Residents by Age Group in each Postcode		Aged Pension	Carers Allowance	Disability Support		New Start Allowance	Parenting Payment	
		% of 65 yrs+	% of 15 yrs+ Pop.	% of		% of 15 yrs+ Population	Single	Partnered
				Total Pop.	15 yrs+ Pop.			
3125	Bennettswood, Burwood	54.1%	1.2%	1.9%	2.3%	1.3%	1.0%	0.4%
3127	Mont Albert, Surrey Hills	51.9%	1.1%	1.1%	1.4%	1.1%	0.8%	0.3%
3128	Box Hill, Houston, Wattle Park	65.1%	1.6%	3.1%	3.7%	2.7%	1.7%	0.7%
3129	Box Hill North, Mont Albert North, Kerrimuir	66.4%	1.3%	2.1%	2.5%	1.6%	1.2%	0.7%
3130	Blackburn, Laburnum	74.6%	1.6%	2.3%	2.8%	1.9%	1.5%	0.7%
3131	Forest Hill, Nunawading	77.5%	1.7%	2.8%	3.3%	2.4%	1.9%	0.9%
3132	Mitcham	77.2%	1.6%	2.7%	3.3%	2.4%	1.8%	0.8%
3133	Vermont, Vermont South	83.8%	1.5%	1.8%	2.2%	1.5%	1.1%	0.6%
3151	Burwood East, Burwood Heights	87.4%	1.7%	3.1%	3.7%	1.9%	1.2%	1.0%
Payment Recipients: % of Residents in Age Groups All Postcodes		70.4%	1.5%	2.3%	2.8%	1.9%	1.4%	0.7%
N.B. Pink shading indicates a figure that is high relative to other postcodes, while blue shading indicates a low figure.								

Estimated Resident Population by Postcode: 2001		Total Population		Aged 15 years +			Aged 64 years +		
		No.	% of All Post codes	No.	% of Pop.	% of All Post codes	No.	% of Pop.	% of All Post codes
3125	Bennettswood, Burwood	18,184	11.5%	15,038	82.7%	11.5%	3,289	18.1%	13.0%
3127	Mont Albert, Surrey Hills	16,720	10.5%	13,178	78.8%	10.1%	2,161	12.9%	8.5%
3128	Box Hill, Houston, Wattle Park	15,043	9.5%	12,505	83.1%	9.6%	2,637	17.5%	10.4%
3129	Box Hill North, Mont Albert North, Kerrimuir	15,630	9.9%	12,833	82.1%	9.8%	2,643	16.9%	10.4%

3130	Blackburn, Laburnum	27,420	17.3%	22,391	81.7%	17.2%	5,115	18.7%	20.1%
3131	Forest Hill, Nunawading	20,733	13.1%	17,098	82.5%	13.1%	3,682	17.8%	14.5%
3132	Mitcham	14,421	9.1%	11,798	81.8%	9.1%	1,957	13.6%	7.7%
3133	Vermont, Vermont South	20,679	13.0%	17,112	82.8%	13.1%	2,389	11.6%	9.4%
3151	Burwood East, Burwood Heights	9,833	6.2%	8,344	84.9%	6.4%	1,512	15.4%	6.0%
Total All Postcodes		158,663	100%	130,297	82.1%	100%	25,385	16.0%	100%

3.3.2 EMPLOYMENT

The employment status of the population represents the share that is employed [full-time or part-time] or is unemployed [i.e. seeking to work], as well as changes in the labour force over time. It is linked to a number of factors including the age structure of the population, which influences the number of persons in the workforce [i.e. the population aged 15 years or more] and the number of retired people; and the education and skill base of the population.²³

In 2001, the labour force in the City of Whitehorse was 70,441 persons. Between 1996 and 2001, the total resident labour force remained relatively stable in terms of its proportion of the total population. There was an increase in the percentage of part-time workers.²⁴

There were some relatively minor differences between the labour force participation rates in Whitehorse and the Melbourne SD in 2001, and between the Whitehorse SLAs. A lower percentage of Whitehorse residents were employed in the 15-24 age group [and this is consistent with the higher rates of residents in Whitehorse undertaking further education] and in the 35-39 age group compared with the Melbourne SD. There was a lower percentage in Nunawading East in the 25-44 age group compared with both the Melbourne SD and the rest of the Whitehorse LGA. There were higher percentages of Box Hill and Nunawading West residents employed in the 30-34 age group, and of Box Hill residents in the 40-44 age group. There were also higher percentages of Whitehorse residents employed in the 55-64 age group, in the 60 years plus age group in Nunawading West, and in the 50-64 age group in Nunawading East. The share of those employed in full and part-time work was similar in the Whitehorse LGA to that in the Melbourne SD.

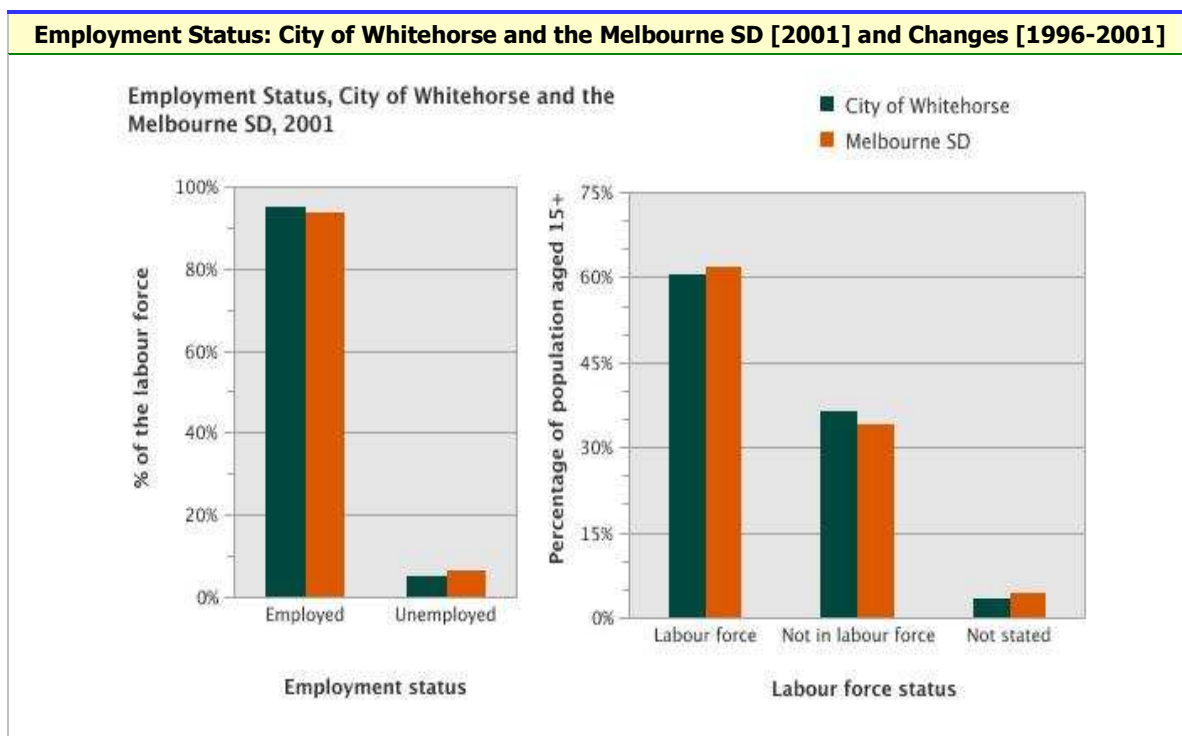
Labour Force Participation [2001]	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria	
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East			
Age Group [% of employed in each age group]	15-19 years	5.5%	5.6%	5.0%	6.0%	5.8%	6.1%
	20-24 years	10.0%	10.0%	9.4%	10.5%	10.8%	10.3%
	25-29 years	12.0%	12.0%	12.2%	11.9%	12.7%	11.8%
	30-34 years	13.2%	13.7%	13.8%	11.9%	13.2%	12.5%
	35-39 years	12.0%	12.6%	12.7%	10.8%	12.6%	12.5%

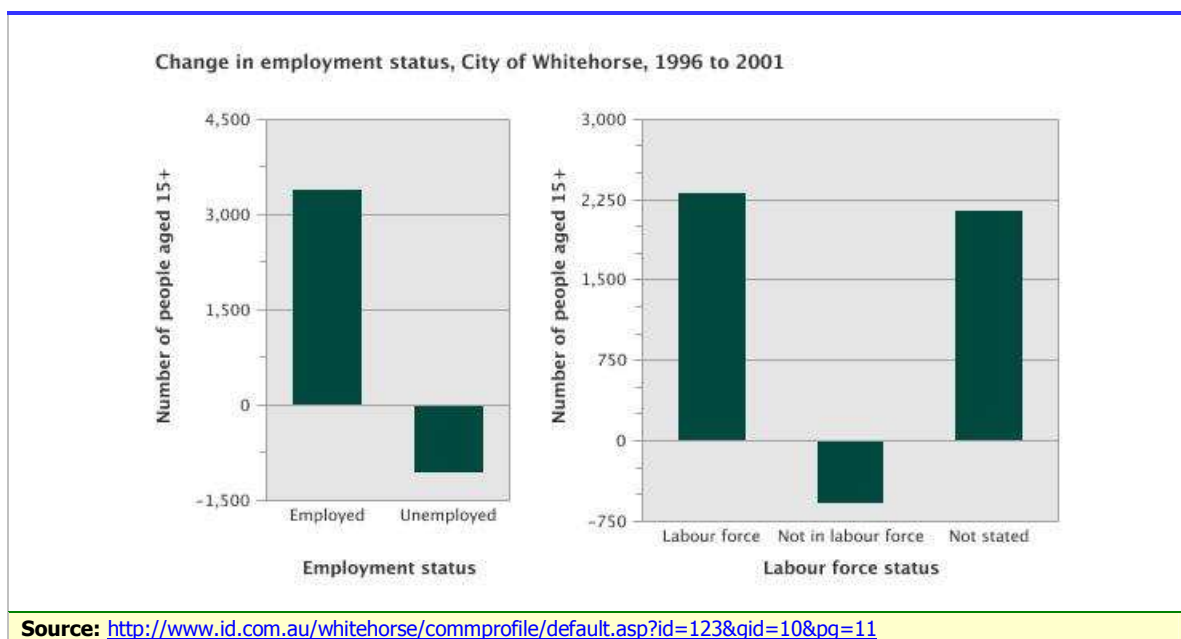
²³ <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&qid=10&pg=11>

²⁴ Ibid.

Labour Force Participation [2001]	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
40-44 years	12.2%	13.4%	12.3%	10.9%	12.6%	12.9%
45-49 years	11.1%	11.4%	10.5%	11.6%	11.4%	11.9%
50-54 years	10.5%	9.8%	9.7%	11.8%	10.0%	10.3%
55-59 years	7.4%	6.3%	7.4%	8.5%	6.2%	6.4%
60-64 years	3.9%	3.1%	4.3%	4.2%	3.0%	3.2%
65 years and over	2.2%	2.2%	2.5%	1.9%	1.7%	2.0%
All employed	66,921	22,331	22,688	21,902	1,552,163	2,092,791
Total Unemployed	3,520	1,290	1,190	1,042	108,625	152,359
Total Labour Force	70,441	23,621	22,944	22,944	1,660,788	2,245,150
% working or looking for work (participation rate)	60.1%	58.6%	56.2%	63.5%	61.4%	60.4%
% full-time	64.8%	64.0%	65.0%	65.4%	65.7%	64.9%

N.B. Pink shading indicates a relatively high figure, while blue shading indicates a low figure.





The industry structure of the work force is indicative of the skill base and to some extent the socio-economic status and industry structure of an area.

Differences between the industries in which residents in Whitehorse and the Melbourne SD were working in 2001, included a relatively high proportion of the Whitehorse population working in high end services such as education, health and community services, as well as in finance, insurance and business services, and a lesser proportion employed in manufacturing, suggesting a more skilled and educated population.²⁵

Between 1996 and 2001, there were two significant shifts in the proportion of the population employed by industry in Whitehorse: the higher proportion of the population employed in the finance, insurance and business services sector [an increase from 16.1% in 1996 to 20.3% in 2001]; and in the education, health and community service sectors [an increase from 15.8% in 1996 to 20.1% in 2001].

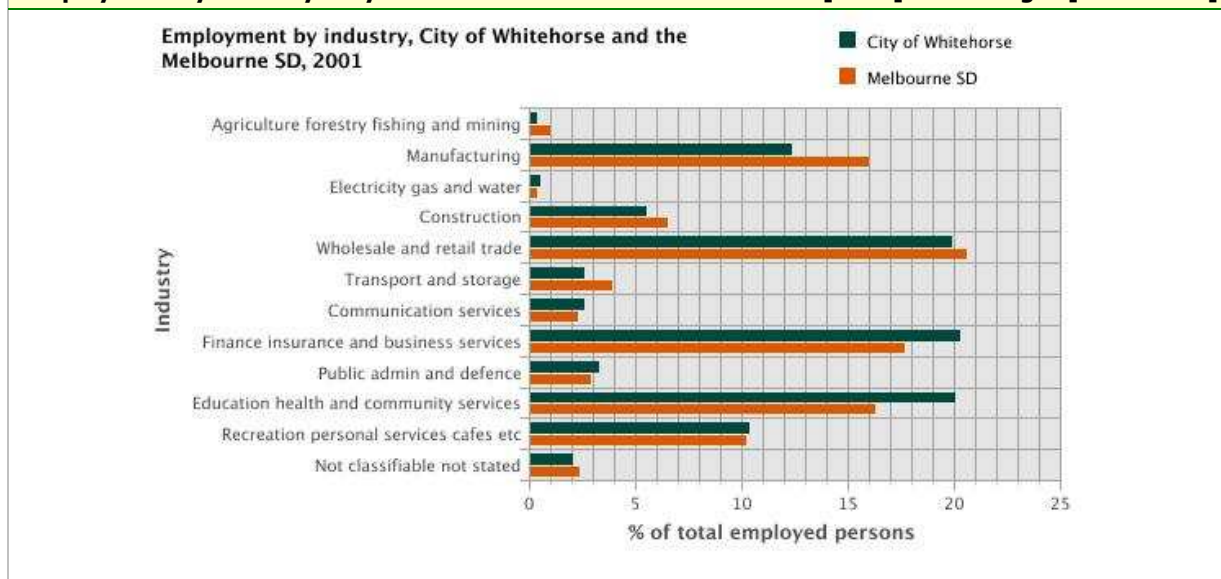
Employment Categories [2001]	Whitehorse LGA		SLA						Melbourne		Victoria	
	No.	%	Box Hill		Nunawading West		Nunawading East		No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	182	0.3%	58	0.3%	61	0.3%	55	0.3%	12,340	0.8%	73,855	3.5%
Mining	105	0.2%	28	0.1%	38	0.2%	28	0.1%	2,444	0.2%	4,520	0.2%
Manufacturing	8,283	12.4%	2,339	10.5%	2,908	12.8%	3,036	13.9%	247,547	15.9%	319,831	15.3%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	370	0.6%	82	0.4%	138	0.6%	152	0.7%	6,874	0.4%	13,030	0.6%

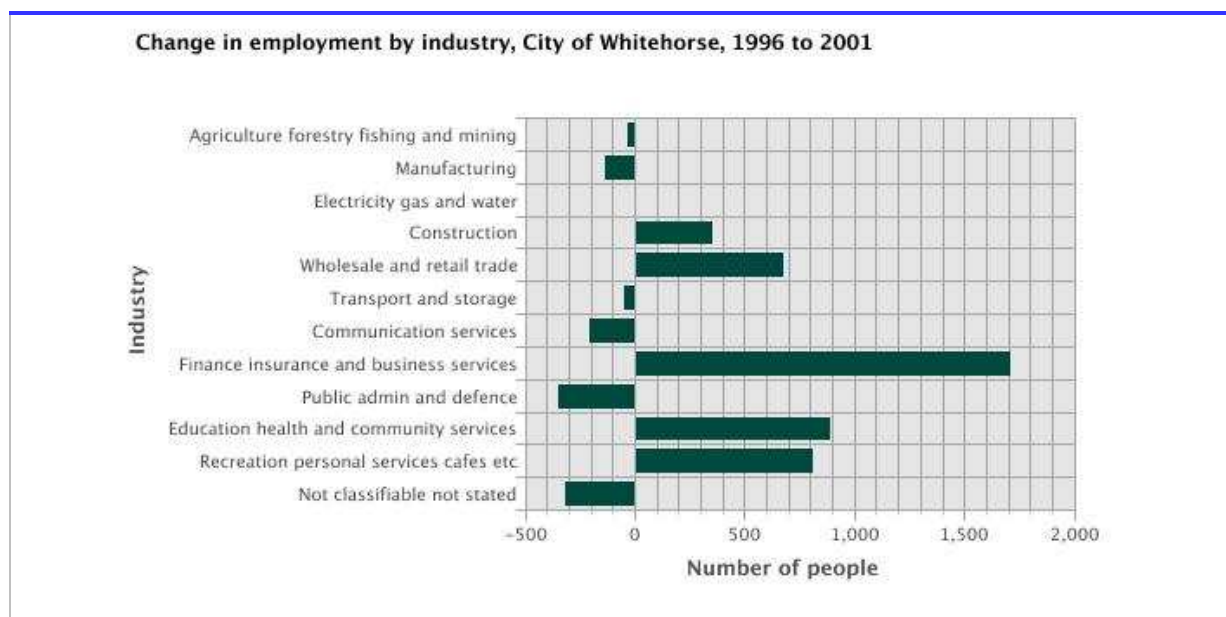
²⁵ Ibid.

Employment Categories [2001]	Whitehorse LGA		SLA						Melbourne		Victoria	
			Box Hill		Nunawading West		Nunawading East					
Construction	3,678	5.5%	1,121	5.0%	1,230	5.4%	1,330	6.1%	100,999	6.5%	137,290	6.6%
Wholesale Trade	3,828	5.7%	1,160	5.2%	1,264	5.6%	1,404	6.4%	92,508	6.0%	116,194	5.6%
Retail Trade	9,521	14.2%	2,926	13.1%	3,315	14.6%	3,280	15.0%	225,388	14.5%	307,888	14.7%
Accommodation, Cafes, Restaurants	2,511	3.8%	971	4.3%	776	3.4%	764	3.5%	64,216	4.1%	90,645	4.3%
Transport and Storage	1,730	2.6%	529	2.4%	645	2.8%	558	2.5%	60,433	3.9%	79,474	3.8%
Communication Services	1,731	2.6%	563	2.5%	613	2.7%	551	2.5%	35,165	2.3%	42,018	2.0%
Finance and Insurance	3,777	5.6%	1,260	5.6%	1,272	5.6%	1,245	5.7%	71,853	4.6%	82,548	3.9%
Property and Business Services	9,860	14.7%	3,701	16.6%	3,228	14.2%	2,931	13.4%	203,532	13.1%	238,691	11.4%
Government Administration and Defence	2,184	3.3%	705	3.2%	815	3.6%	661	3.0%	44,400	2.9%	61,909	3.0%
Education	5,858	8.8%	2,165	9.7%	1,934	8.5%	1,759	8.0%	107,519	6.9%	148,227	7.1%
Health and Community Services	7,495	11.2%	2,701	12.1%	2,487	11.0%	2,307	10.5%	145,124	9.3%	203,486	9.7%
Cultural and Recreational Services	1,908	2.9%	718	3.2%	603	2.7%	587	2.7%	43,094	2.8%	53,562	2.6%
Personal and Other Services	2,530	3.8%	837	3.7%	870	3.8%	823	3.8%	51,644	3.3%	69,946	3.3%
Non-classifiable economic units	375	0.6%	122	0.5%	140	0.6%	114	0.5%	9,121	0.6%	11,788	0.6%
Not stated	999	1.5%	339	1.5%	349	1.5%	311	1.4%	27,962	1.8%	37,889	1.8%
Total [No.]	66,925		22,325		22,686		21,896		1,552,163		2,092,791	

N.B. Pink shading indicates a relatively high figure, while blue shading indicates a low figure.

Employment by Industry: City of Whitehorse and the Melbourne SD [2001] and Changes [1996-2001]





Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&gid=10&pg=12>

In 2001, the largest occupations in the City of Whitehorse included professionals [26.7% in Whitehorse, and 30.3% in the Box Hill SLA] intermediate clerical, sales and services [16.8% in Whitehorse, and 17.4% in the Nunawading East SLA], and associate professionals [12.3%].

This occupational structure indicates the area is of high socio-economic status, with some of the largest occupations, such as professionals and associate professionals requiring a significant amount of education and training, and generally returning greater income levels.²⁶

In 2001, the major differences in the occupational composition between the City of Whitehorse and the Melbourne SD included a substantially higher share of professionals [+6%]; a lower share of production and transport workers [-2.8%]; and a lower share of tradespersons [-2.3%].

The largest net changes in the numbers of persons employed by occupation in Whitehorse between 1996 and 2001 were in professionals [+2,268], clerical, sales and service workers [+912], managers and administrators [+788], and tradespersons [-421].

Occupation [2001]	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
Managers and administrators	9.0%	9.7%	8.7%	8.5%	8.4%	9.6%
Professionals	26.7%	30.3%	25.7%	23.9%	20.8%	19.2%
Associate professionals	12.3%	12.4%	12.5%	12.1%	11.4%	11.3%
Tradespersons and related	9.5%	8.0%	9.8%	10.7%	11.7%	12.2%
Advanced clerical and services	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%	3.9%	3.6%

²⁶ <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&gid=10&pg=13>

Occupation [2001]	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
Intermediate clerical, sales & services	16.8%	16.3%	16.8%	17.4%	16.9%	16.1%
Intermediate production & transport	5.0%	3.9%	5.6%	5.6%	7.9%	8.1%
Elementary, clerical, sales, service	9.6%	9.1%	9.7%	9.9%	9.6%	9.6%
Labourers and related	5.2%	4.4%	5.2%	5.9%	7.3%	8.2%
Inadequately described	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
Not stated	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%
Total [No.]	66,927	22,330	22,694	21,905	1,552,163	2,092,791

N.B. Pink shading indicates a figure that is high relative to that for Melbourne and/or Victoria, while blue shading indicates a low figure.

Employment by Occupation: City of Whitehorse and the Melbourne SD [2001] and Changes [1996-2001]



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&qid=10&pg=13>

3.3.3 UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployed people are defined as those aged 15 years or more who did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work in the week prior to census night.

Unemployment is associated with a range of social issues and the need for support services. Youth unemployment is an issue of serious concern for the community. Persons aged 15 to 24 years are particularly vulnerable to unemployment, and generally have the highest unemployment rates of all age groups.²⁷

The unemployment rate decreased in both Whitehorse and the Melbourne SD between 1996 and 2001.²⁸ At the time of the 2001 Census, the unemployment rate was lower in the Whitehorse LGA [5%] than in the Melbourne SD [6.6%].²⁹ The reasons for the lower rate in the City of Whitehorse include a comparatively smaller share of the population aged 18-24, who often have higher unemployment rates than older workers [25-59], and a higher proportion of the population with educational qualifications.

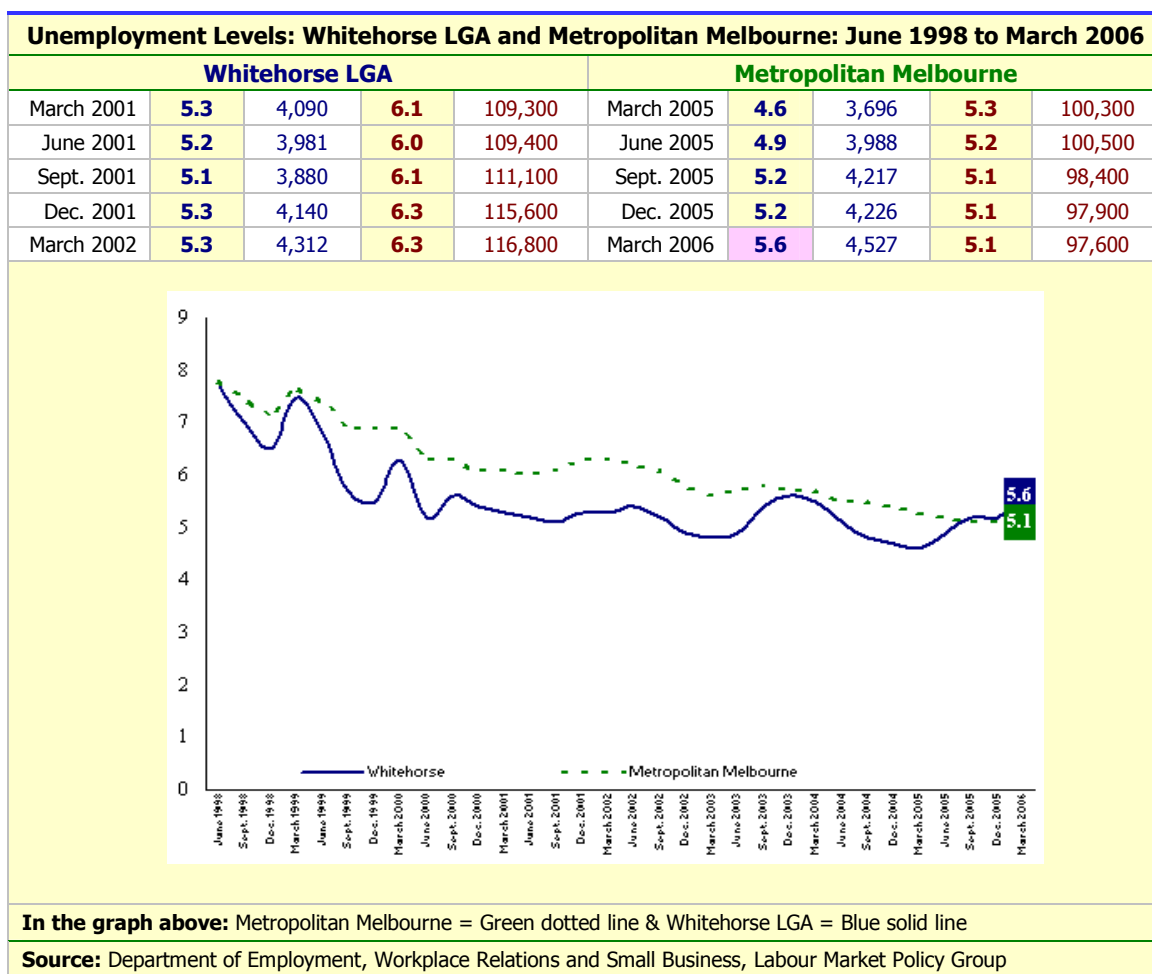
The table below indicates the levels of unemployment in the City of Whitehorse and in Metropolitan Melbourne for the period from June 1998 to March 2006. It shows that the rates of unemployment have been lower in the former than in Melbourne for that entire period except for the last three quarters [i.e. September 2005 to March 2006]. Figures for the final quarter [March 2006] are markedly higher than that for Metropolitan Melbourne [5.6 compared with 5.1].

Unemployment Levels: Whitehorse LGA and Metropolitan Melbourne: June 1998 to March 2006									
Whitehorse LGA					Metropolitan Melbourne				
Current Unemployment Rate		5.6			Current Unemployment Rate		5.1		
Ranked Unemployment Rate [Vic.]:		40			Ranked Unemployment Rate [Vic.]:		0		
Actual change past 2 years:		313			Actual change past 2 years:		-7,600		
Percent change past 2 years:		7			Percent change past 2 years:		-7		
Whitehorse		Metro Melbourne			Whitehorse		Metro Melbourne		
Date	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Date	Rate	Number	Rate	Number
June 1998	7.7	5,682	7.8	136,500	June 2002	5.4	4,439	6.2	114,900
Sept. 1998	7.0	5,213	7.5	132,400	Sept. 2002	5.2	4,271	6.1	112,700
Dec. 1998	6.5	4,813	7.1	125,000	Dec. 2002	4.9	3,954	5.8	108,400
March 1999	7.5	5,703	7.7	134,000	March 2003	4.8	3,855	5.6	105,200
June 1999	6.8	5,270	7.4	130,100	June 2003	4.9	3,926	5.7	107,200
Sept. 1999	5.7	4,551	6.9	122,800	Sept. 2003	5.4	4,213	5.8	106,300
Dec. 1999	5.5	4,331	6.9	113,700	Dec. 2003	5.6	4,372	5.7	105,200
March 2000	6.3	4,836	6.9	122,300	March 2004	5.5	4,214	5.7	105,200
June 2000	5.2	4,185	6.3	111,800	June 2004	5.1	3,930	5.5	101,400
Sept. 2000	5.6	4,426	6.3	113,000	Sept. 2004	4.8	3,727	5.5	102,200
Dec. 2000	5.4	4,233	6.1	110,000	Dec. 2004	4.7	3,673	5.4	101,700

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&qid=10&pg=11>



The following table shows unemployment rates for the last five quarters [March 2005 to March 2006] for the three SLAs in Whitehorse. It indicates a marked increase in unemployment in all SLAs, particularly in Box Hill, in the quarter ending March 2006 compared with the previous four quarters [March 2005 to December 2005], with rates increasing by 25.5% in Box Hill, 18.8% in Nunawading West, and by 18.2% in Nunawading East over those five quarters.

Unemployment [March 2005 to March 2006]	Whitehorse LGA	SLA		
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East
Unemployment numbers [persons]				
March 2005	3,696	1,262	1,290	1,144
June 2005	3,988	1,365	1,396	1,227
September 2005	4,217	1,455	1,468	1,294
December 2005	4,226	1,477	1,454	1,295
March 2006	4,527	1,599	1,562	1,366
Unemployment rate (%)				
March 2005		4.7	4.8	4.4
June 2005		5	5.1	4.7

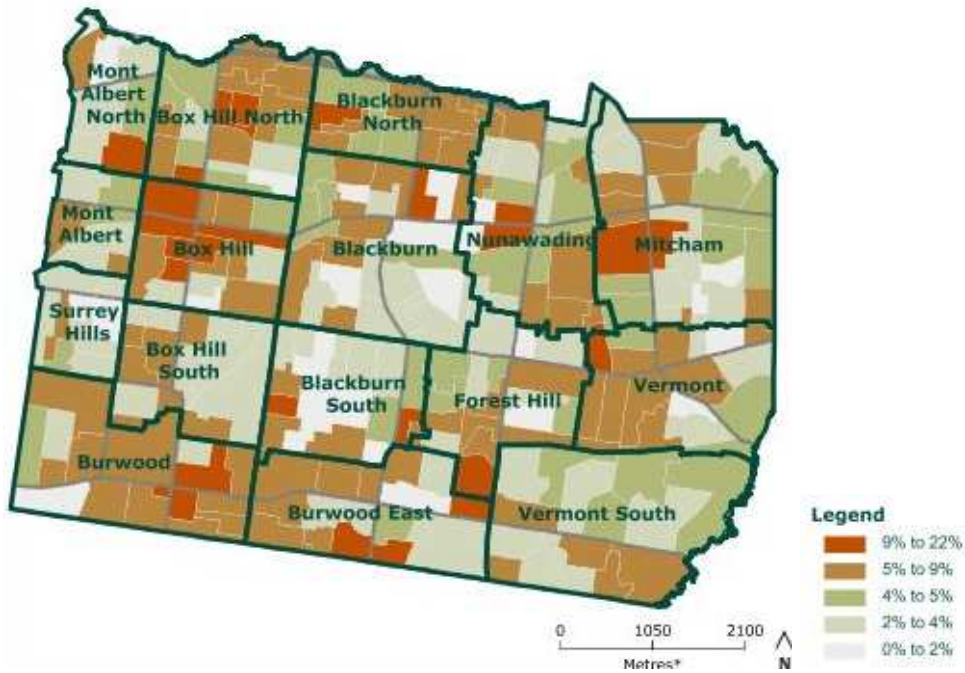
Unemployment [March 2005 to March 2006]	Whitehorse LGA	SLA		
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East
September 2005		5.4	5.3	4.9
December 2005		5.4	5.3	4.9
March 2006		5.9	5.7	5.2
% increase March 2005 to March 2006		25.5%	18.8%	18.2%
Employment numbers (persons)				
March 2005	75,893	25,418	25,686	24,789
June 2005	76,890	25,747	26,017	25,126
September 2005	76,904	25,739	26,027	25,138
December 2005	76,736	25,663	25,987	25,086
March 2006	75,951	25,379	25,715	24,857
Labour Force				
March 2005	79,589	26,680	26,976	25,933
June 2005	80,878	27,112	27,413	26,353
September 2005	81,121	27,194	27,495	26,432
December 2005	80,962	27,140	27,441	26,381
March 2006	80,478	26,978	27,277	26,223
N.B. Pink shading indicates a high figure.				
Source: Department of Employment and Workplace Relations - Economic and Labour Market Analysis Branch				

The only unemployment rates available by age group are from the 2001 Census. At that time, unemployment in various age groups in Whitehorse and in each of the three SLAs varied markedly. The table below indicates the rates by age group.

Unemployment [2001]: Percentage of those looking for work	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
15-19 years	16.0%	16.0%	13.9%	18.3%	15.1%	15.8%
20-24 years	16.9%	18.6%	15.5%	16.3%	17.9%	17.4%
25-29 years	11.4%	10.0%	12.0%	12.4%	13.2%	12.7%
30-34 years	11.0%	10.0%	12.5%	10.6%	11.1%	10.8%
35-39 years	10.2%	10.8%	9.8%	10.0%	10.1%	10.1%
40-44 years	9.3%	9.7%	9.7%	8.4%	9.2%	9.3%
45-49 years	8.3%	8.7%	8.4%	7.8%	8.0%	8.1%
50-54 years	7.2%	6.4%	7.9%	7.4%	6.9%	7.1%
55-59 years	5.3%	5.1%	5.7%	5.0%	5.1%	5.3%
60-64 years	3.4%	3.7%	3.3%	3.2%	2.5%	2.6%
65 years and over	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
Total Unemployed	3,520	1,290	1,190	1,042	108,625	152,359
Number not in the labour force	42,987	15,252	15,569	12,166	925,321	1,310,691
N.B. Pink shading indicates a relatively high figure, while blue shading indicates a low figure.						

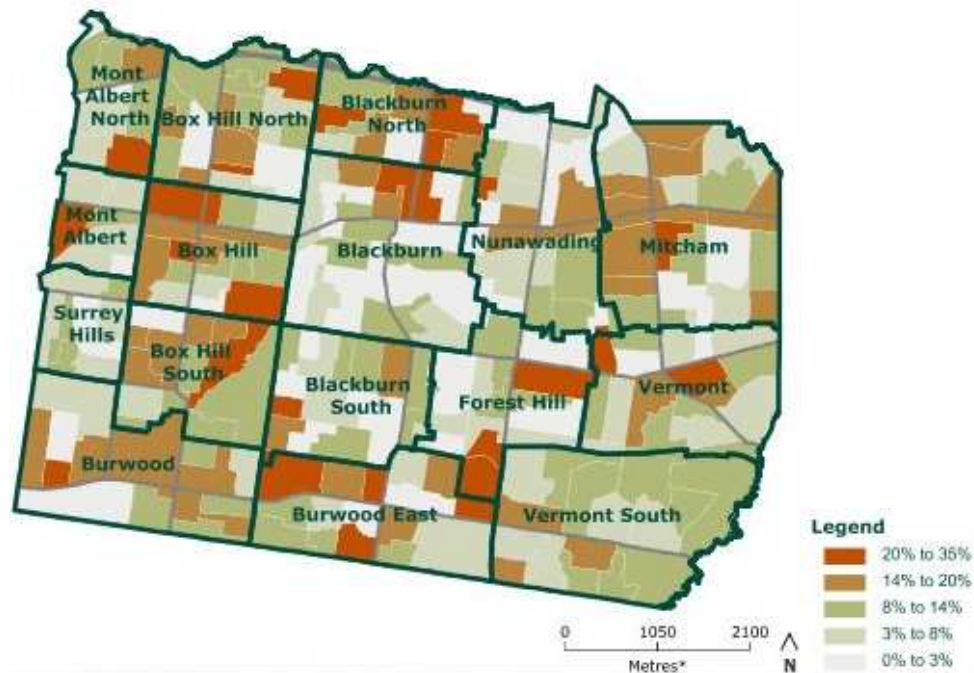
The following figures show the distribution of unemployment by age category within the Whitehorse LGA, as a proportion of the total population [2001 figures].

City of Whitehorse: Unemployed Persons [2001] [As a proportion of the total population]



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=21&bhcp=1>

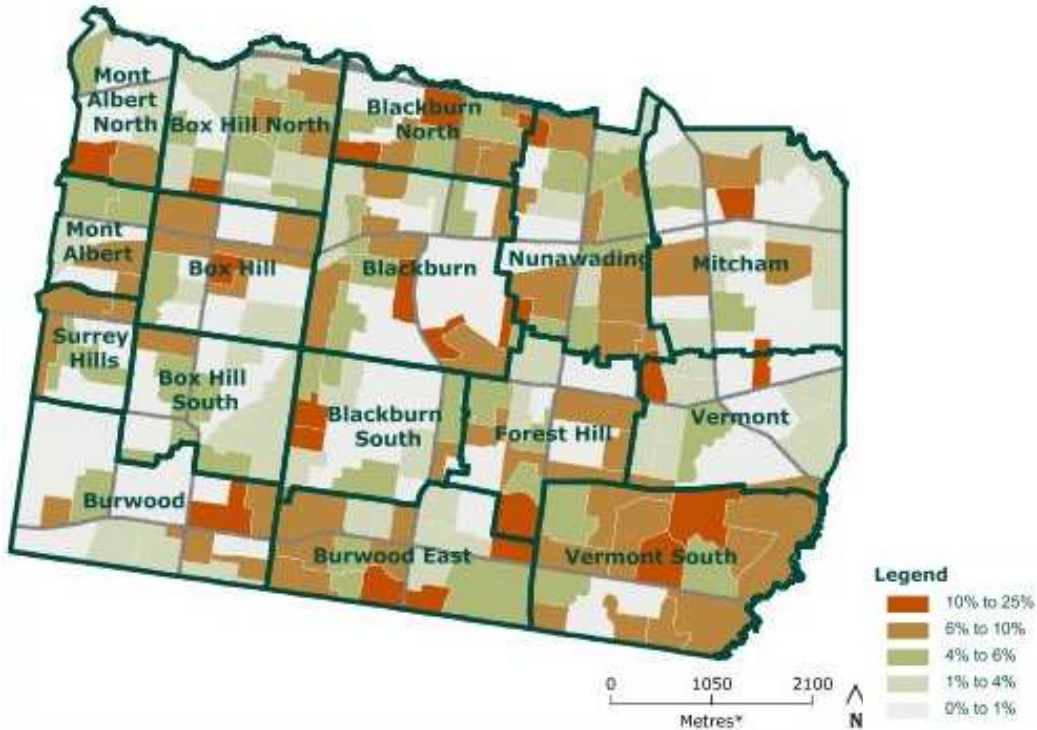
Unemployed Persons Aged 15 to 24 Years



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=22&bhcp=1>

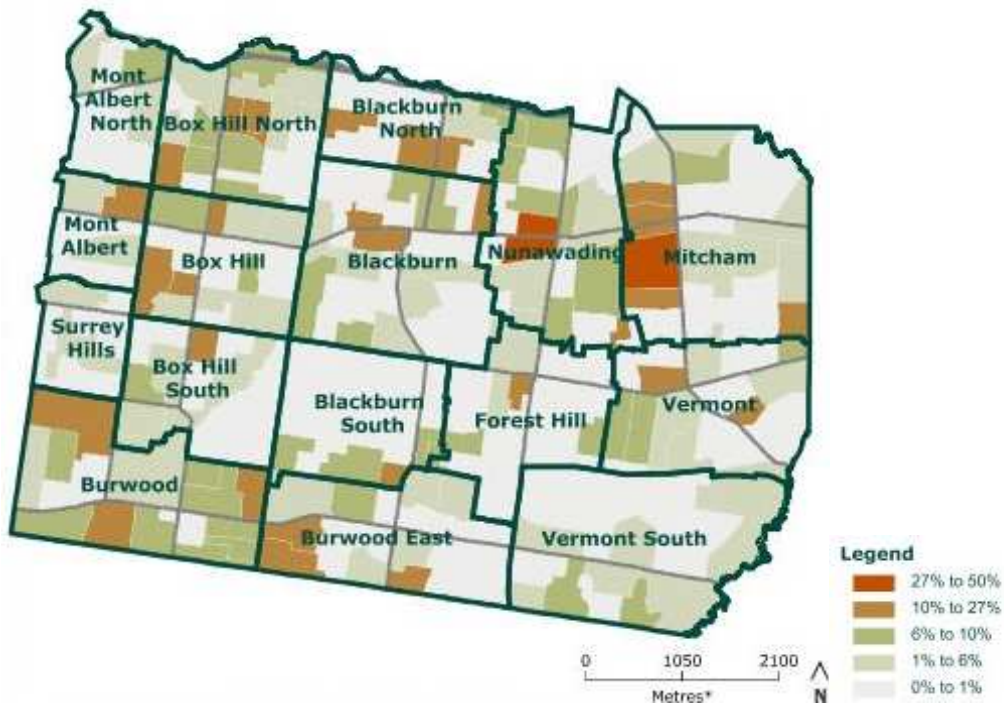
City of Whitehorse: Unemployed Persons [2001] [As a proportion of the total population]

Unemployed Persons Aged 25 to 34 Years



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=57>

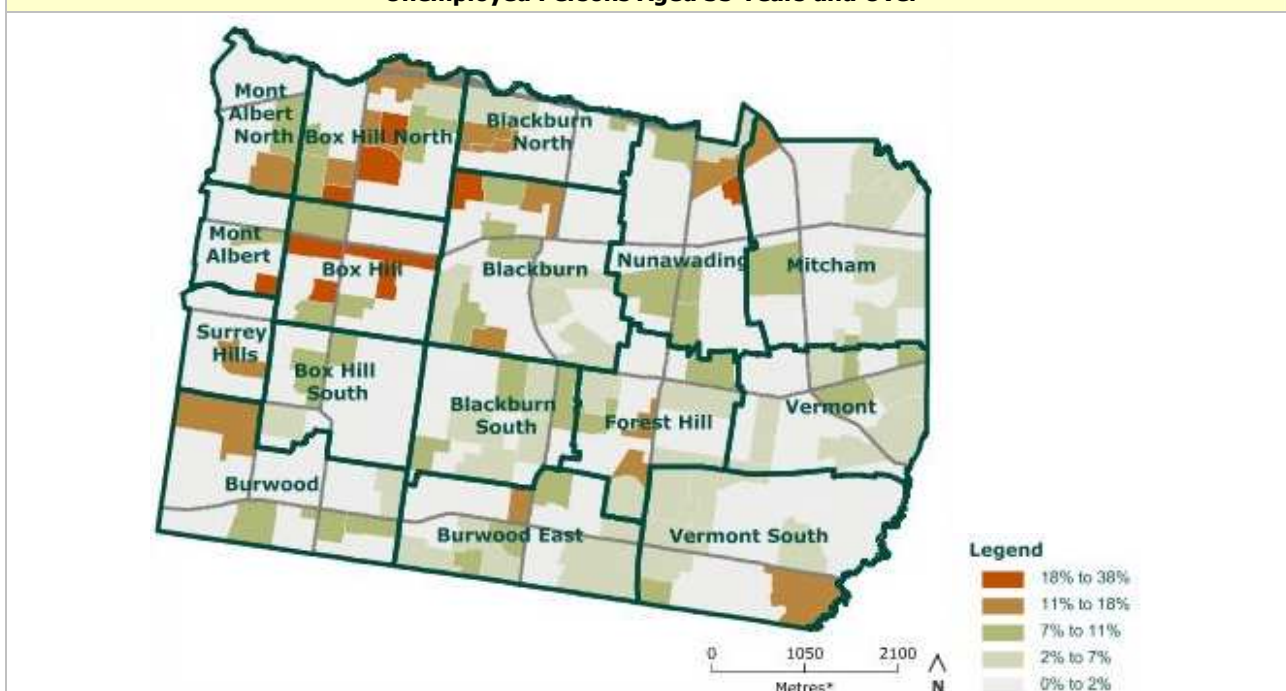
Unemployed Persons Aged 45 to 54 Years



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=58&bhcp=1>

City of Whitehorse: Unemployed Persons [2001] [As a proportion of the total population]

Unemployed Persons Aged 55 Years and Over



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=44>

3.3.4 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Factors affecting the levels of educational qualifications and schooling in a population include the age of the population [over time there has been a greater emphasis on acquiring higher education in order to find employment; older people tend to have more vocational qualifications, while people in their twenties and thirties are more likely to have a university degree]; the professional, working and social aspirations of the population [to seek education as youth or retraining as adults]; and the opportunities afforded to people to continue studying beyond compulsory schooling, including a lack of opportunities due to financial constraints or distance to schools.^{30 31}

In 2001, the City of Whitehorse had a relatively well-schooled population, a fact reinforced by the high level of tertiary qualifications, the larger share of professionals, managers and administrators in the area,³² and the larger proportion working in well-paid industries, such as business services, education and health.

A high proportion of the population completed their schooling to Year 12 [54.8%] compared with the Melbourne SD [48.9%] and Victoria as a whole [44.1%], and a relatively low proportion completing Year 10 or less [28.1% versus 32.2% in the Melbourne SD, and 35.3% in Victoria].

³⁰ <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=61>

³¹ <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&gid=10&pg=9>

³² Ibid.

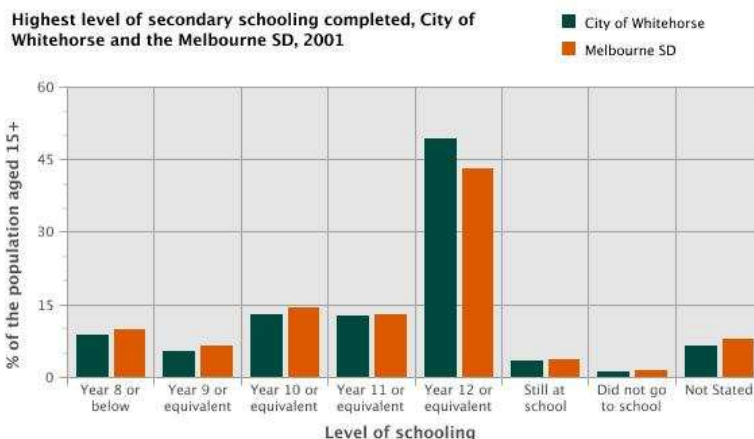
Whitehorse had a larger share of the population with a bachelor or higher degree [15.8%] and an even higher proportion in Box Hill [21.1%] than in Melbourne [17.9%], and a diploma or advanced diploma [8.4% compared with 6.5% in Melbourne]. The Box Hill and Nunawading West SLAs also had a larger share of the population with a postgraduate degree [3.6% and 2.6% respectively] and a graduate diploma and graduate certificate [3.3% and 2.5% respectively] than Melbourne [2.1% and 1.9%].

Between 1996 and 2001, there was a moderate increase in the proportion of the population with a bachelor degree or higher in Whitehorse [from 16.9% in 1996 to 18.6% in 2001: an increase of 1.7%], and a greater percentage of persons with vocational qualifications [from 12.0% in 1996 to 12.8% in 2001: an increase of 0.8%].

Highest level of Education Obtained [2001]	Whitehorse LGA		SLA						Melbourne		Victoria	
			Box Hill		Nunawading West		Nunawading East					
School:												
Year 8 or below	9,865		3,282		3,852		2,731		263,901		389,654	
Year 9 or equivalent	6,237		1,810		2,345		2,082		173,597		276,676	
Year 10 or equivalent	14,933		4,372		5,254		5,307		384,809		584,687	
Year 11 or equivalent	14,547		4,462		5,102		4,983		347,213		512,015	
Year 12 or equivalent	56,789		21,232		18,902		16,655		1,155,703		1,428,661	
Still at school	3,995		1,466		1,281		1,248		101,145		143,132	
Did not go to school	1,306		391		543		372		40,382		45,592	
Not stated	7,451		2,796		2,798		1,857		211,576		287,967	
Total	115,123		39,811		40,077		35,235		2,678,326		3,668,384	
% who completed year 10 or less	28.1%		24.8%		29.9%		29.8%		32.2%		35.3%	
% not finished year 12 [excl. those still at school or not stated]	45.2%		40.3%		47.5%		48.2%		51.1%		55.9%	
Post-secondary [ages 16+]:	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Postgraduate Degree	3,220	2.8%	1,429	3.6%	1,061	2.6%	730	2.1%	57,449	2.1%	65,335	1.8%
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	3,087	2.7%	1,296	3.3%	1,015	2.5%	776	2.2%	51,134	1.9%	64,725	1.8%
Bachelor Degree	18,200	15.8%	7,113	17.9%	6,022	15.0%	5,065	14.4%	323,451	12.1%	390,733	10.7%
Total degree or higher	24,507	21.3%	9,838	24.7%	8,098	20.2%	6,571	18.6%	432,034	16.1%	520,793	14.2%
Advanced Diploma and Diploma:	9,616	8.4%	3,400	8.5%	3,281	8.2%	2,935	8.3%	173,072	6.5%	224,360	6.1%
Certificate	14,780	12.8%	4,464	11.2%	5,310	13.2%	5,006	14.2%	369,578	13.8%	532,731	14.5%
Total certif. or dip.	24,396	21.2%	7,864	19.8%	8,591	21.4%	7,941	22.5%	542,650	20.3%	757,091	20.6%
Not stated	11,535	10.0%	4,184	10.5%	4,221	10.5%	3,130	8.9%	307,472	11.5%	421,397	11.5%
Not applicable [Persons with no qualification or one out of scope of the Australian Standard]	54,685	47.5%	17,925	45.0%	19,167	47.8%	17,593	49.9%	1,396,170	52.1%	1,969,103	53.7%
Total [No.]	115,123		39,811		40,077		35,235		2,678,326		3,668,384	
N.B. Pink shading indicates a figure that is relatively high, while blue shading indicates a low figure.												

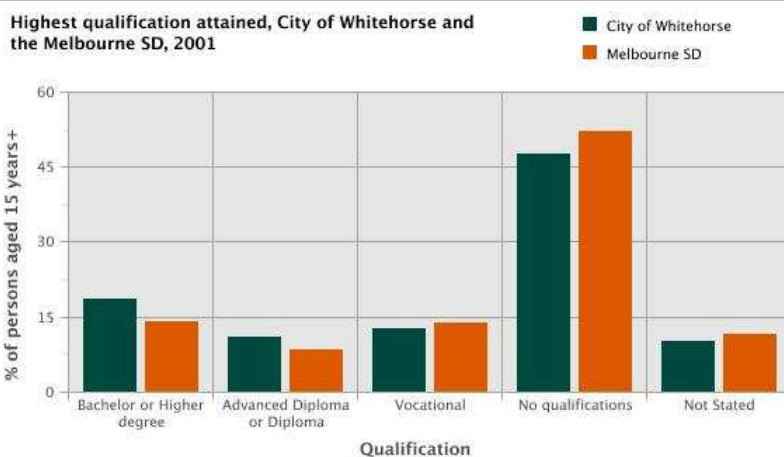
Highest Level of Education Completed: City of Whitehorse and the Melbourne SD [2001]

Highest Level of Secondary Schooling Completed

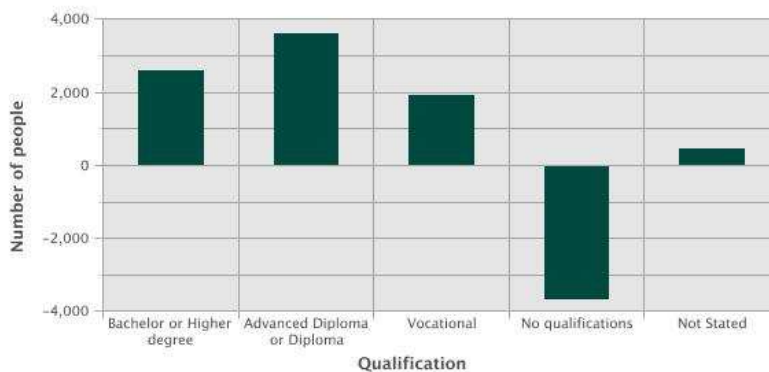


Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&qid=10&pg=9>

Highest Qualification Obtained and Changes [1996-2001]



Change in highest qualification attained, City of Whitehorse, 1996 to 2001

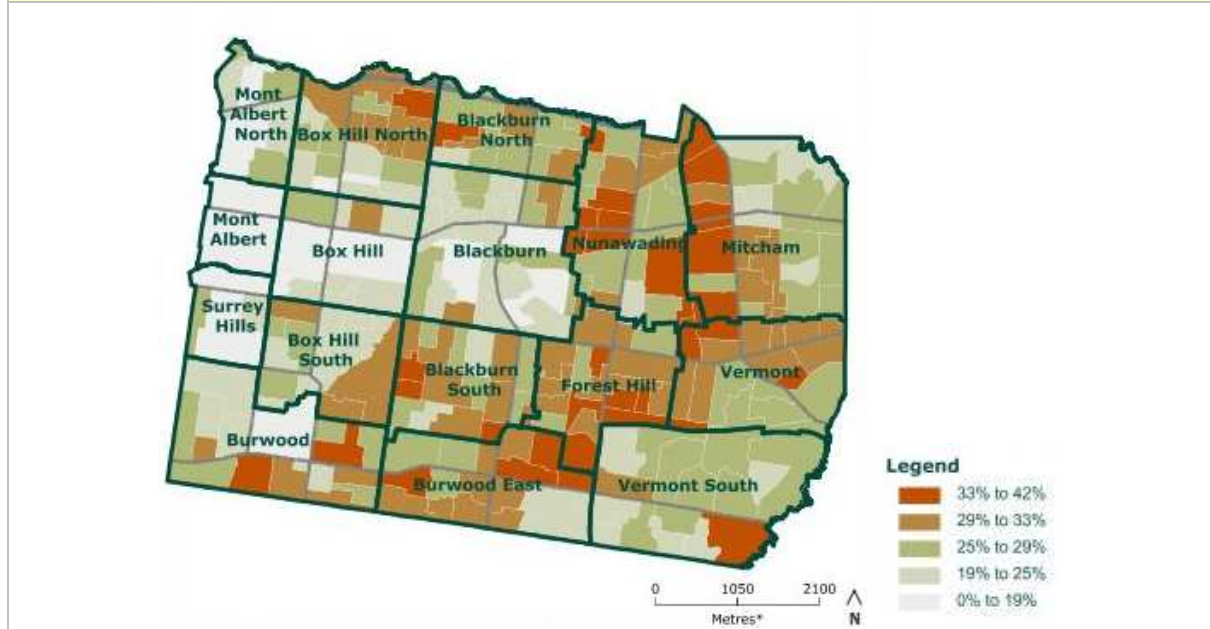


Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&qid=10&pg=8>

The following figures show the distribution of educational qualifications within the Whitehorse LGA, as a proportion of the total population [2001 figures].

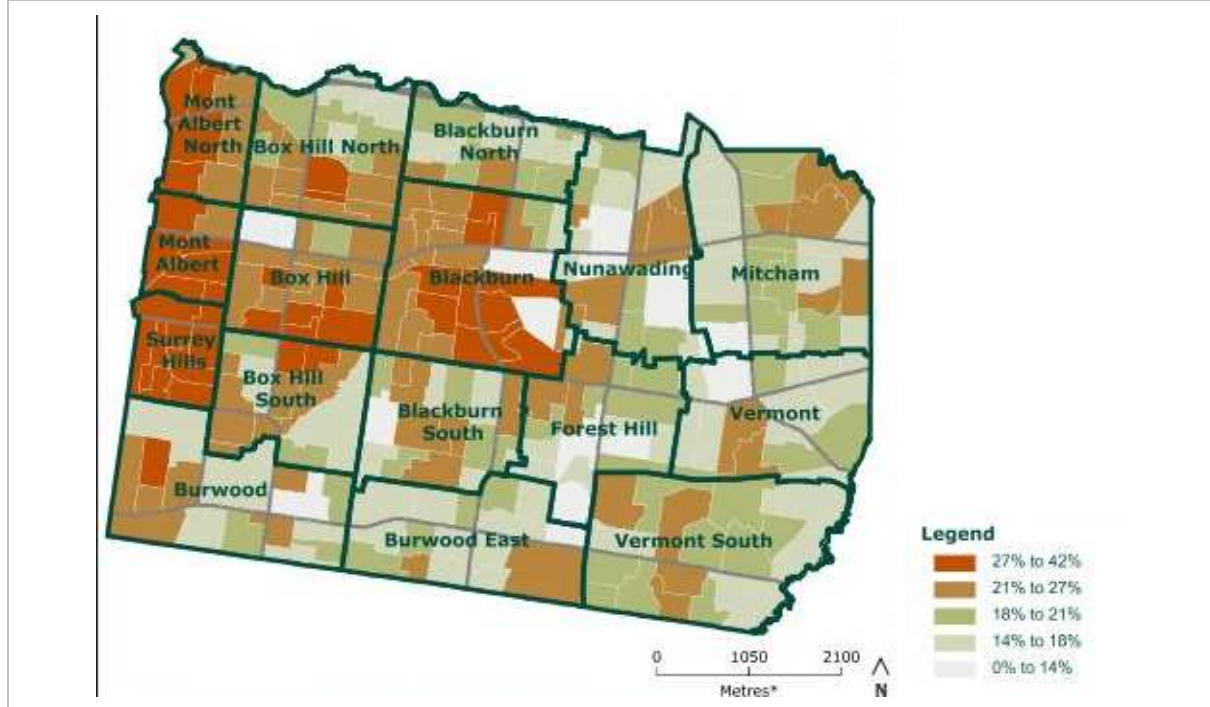
City of Whitehorse: Educational Qualifications [2001] [As a proportion of the total population]

Persons who left School at Year 10 or Below



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=14>

Persons with University Qualifications



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=61>



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=12>



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=13>

Factors affecting attendance at tertiary institutions include the age structure of the population; the proximity to tertiary education; and the degree to which people are seeking out educational opportunities in adulthood, especially in their late teens and early twenties.

The number of persons going to Government or Independent Secondary Schools may relate to religious denomination or higher incomes allowing a greater choice of schools.³³

In 2001, Whitehorse had a lesser proportion of the population at primary school [7.4%] compared with the Melbourne SD [8.5%]; and a greater percentage of persons attending university [7.1% compared with 6.0%]. This higher percentage of attendances at university was a result of the large number in the Box Hill SLA [9.0%]. The proportion of residents attending university in Nunawading West and East was the same as for Melbourne [6.1% and 6.0% respectively].

Between 1996 and 2001, the number of university students rose by 887 [an increase of 0.5% of the population], the number attending other educational institutions rose by 485 [an increase of 0.3% of the population], and the number not attending educational institutions rose by 3,220 [a decrease of 0.1% of the population].

The lesser share of the population at primary school shows the relatively smaller number of primary-school aged [5-11 years] in the local population, while the greater share of the population attending university illustrates the youthful age of the population. There were similar proportions of students attending government and independent schools in Whitehorse compared with the Melbourne SD.³⁴

Attendance at Educational Institutions [2001]		Whitehorse LGA		SLA			Melbourne		Victoria
				Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East			
Pre School		2,199	1.6%	774	776	649	48,972	1.5%	68,496
Infants / Primary	Government	7,225		2,388	2,572	2,265	189,253		286,012
	Catholic	2,316		866	754	696	67,479		93,859
	Other Non Government	720		294	225	201	28,513		35,773
	Total	10,261	7.4%	3,548	3,551	3,162	285,245	8.5%	415,644
Secondary	Government	5,125	3.7%	1,565	1,753	1,807	131,236		200,360
	Catholic	1,768	2.8%	583	599	586	52,005		73,370
	Other Non Government	2,112		968	596	548	46,042		57,282
	Total	9,005	6.5%	3,116	2,948	2,941	229,283	6.9%	331,012
Technical or Further Education Institution	Full-time	1,553		706	442	405	34,576		42,775
	Part-time	2,184		753	711	720	50,703		72,262
	Not stated	25		7	10	7	639		833
	Total	3,762		1,466	1,163	1,132	85,918		115,870
	Total as % of pop >15 years	3.2%		3.6%	2.9%	3.2%	3.2%		3.1%
University or other Tertiary Institution	Full-time	5,408		2,509	1,512	1,387	109,948		126,161
	Part-time	2,779		1,110	922	747	52,232		64,375
	Not stated	21		9	7	7	653		733

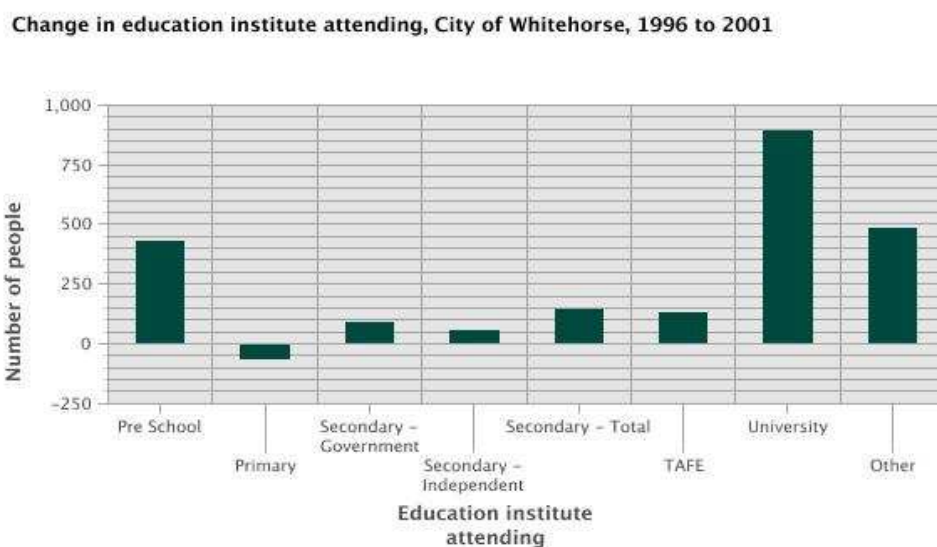
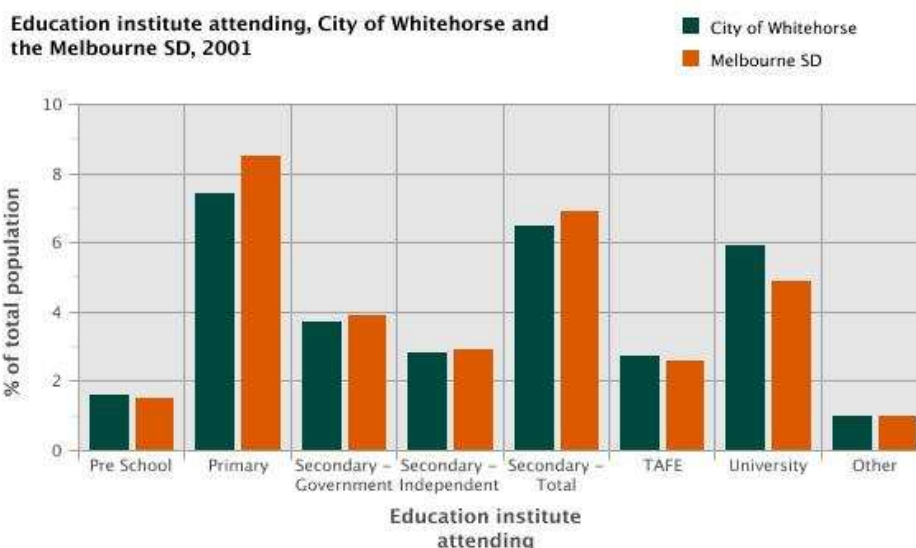
³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

Attendance at Educational Institutions [2001]	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
Total	8,208	3,628	2,441	2,141	162,833	191,269
Total as % of pop >15 years	7.1%	9.0%	6.1%	6.0%	6.0%	5.2%
Other	1,452	574	465	412	31,788	40,011
Not attending	99,778	33,272	35,496	31,010	2,328,354	3,229,798
Not stated(b)	4,884	1,849	1,788	1,247	166,311	219,997
Overseas visitors	1,202	705	303	194	27,838	32,853
Total	140,751	48,932	48,931	42,888	3,366,542	4,644,950

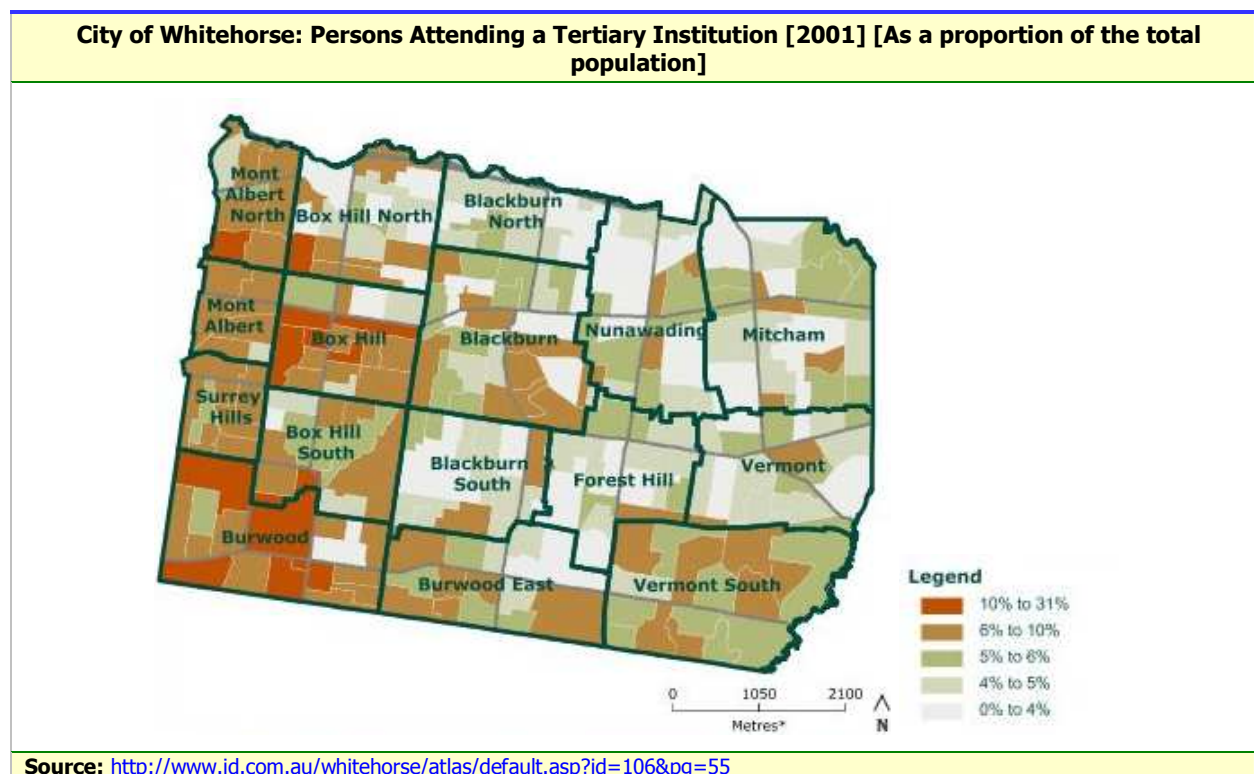
N.B. Pink shading indicates a relatively high figure, while blue shading indicates a low figure.

Attendance at Education Institutions: City of Whitehorse & Melbourne SD [2001] and Changes [1996-2001]



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&qid=10&pg=10>

The following figure shows the distribution of people attending tertiary institutions within the Whitehorse LGA as a proportion of the total population [2001 figures].



3.3.5 INTERNET AND COMPUTER USE

Major factors affecting use of computers and access to the internet include the availability of disposable income [to purchase a domestic computer]; the age of the population [with younger people having higher usage patterns]; the lifestyle of the population; and the ability of people to gain convenient access through other sources, such as work or libraries. Exploring usage assists in gauging the extent to which the population has embraced new communication technology and the ability for communities to gain access to service and information delivery via electronic means.³⁵

In 2001, the proportion of computer-users was higher in Whitehorse [50.1%] compared with the Melbourne SD [44.8%]. Whitehorse had a higher proportion of users in the 45-64 year age group [10.6% compared with 8.5% in the Melbourne SD], and in the 25-44 year age group [18.1% compared with 16.1%].

The greatest numbers using computers were in the 25-44 year age group, 45-64 year age group and the 15-24 year age group. The highest ratio of computer users to non-computer users was in the 15-24 year age group, while the 65+ year age group had the lowest ratio.

³⁵ <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&gid=10&pg=15>

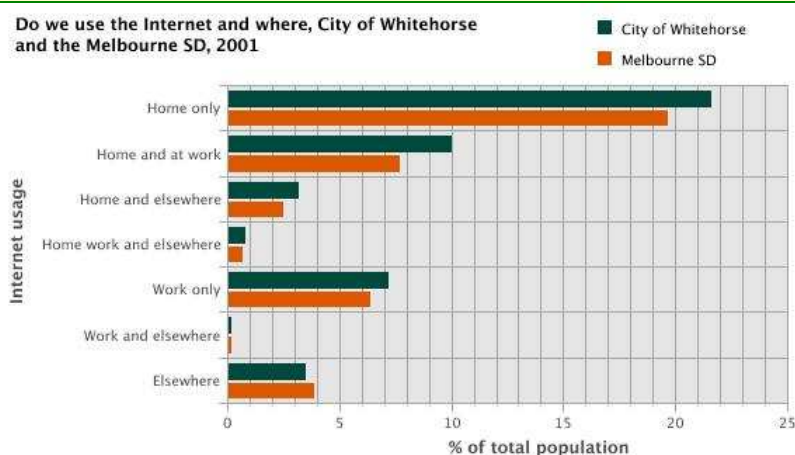
46.5% of Whitehorse residents accessed the internet [compared with 41.1% in the Melbourne SD], with the most significant locations for use being 'home only' [21.6%] and 'home and at work' [10.6% compared with 7.7% in the Melbourne SD].

Nunawading West had lower rates of both internet and computer use than elsewhere in the LGA.

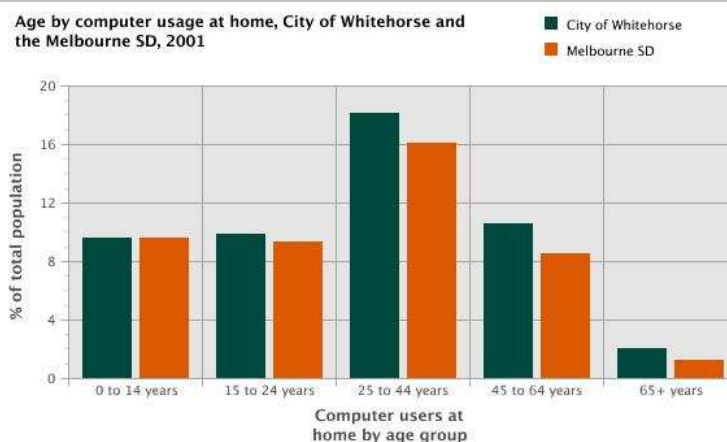
Internet and Computer Use [2001]	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
Used the internet	46.5%	48.7%	43.5%	47.5%	41.1%	38.6%
Did not use the internet	50.4%	47.8%	53.4%	49.9%	54.3%	57.0%
Not stated	3.1%	3.5%	3.2%	2.6%	4.6%	4.4%
Used computer at home	50.1%	51.1%	47.8%	51.7%	44.8%	43.4%
Did not use a computer	47.2%	45.8%	49.5%	46.2%	51.2%	52.8%
Not stated	2.6%	3.1%	2.6%	2.1%	4.0%	3.8%

N.B. Pink shading indicates a figure that is high relative to that for Melbourne and/or Victoria.

Internet and Computer Use: City of Whitehorse & the Melbourne SD [2001] and Changes [1996-2001]

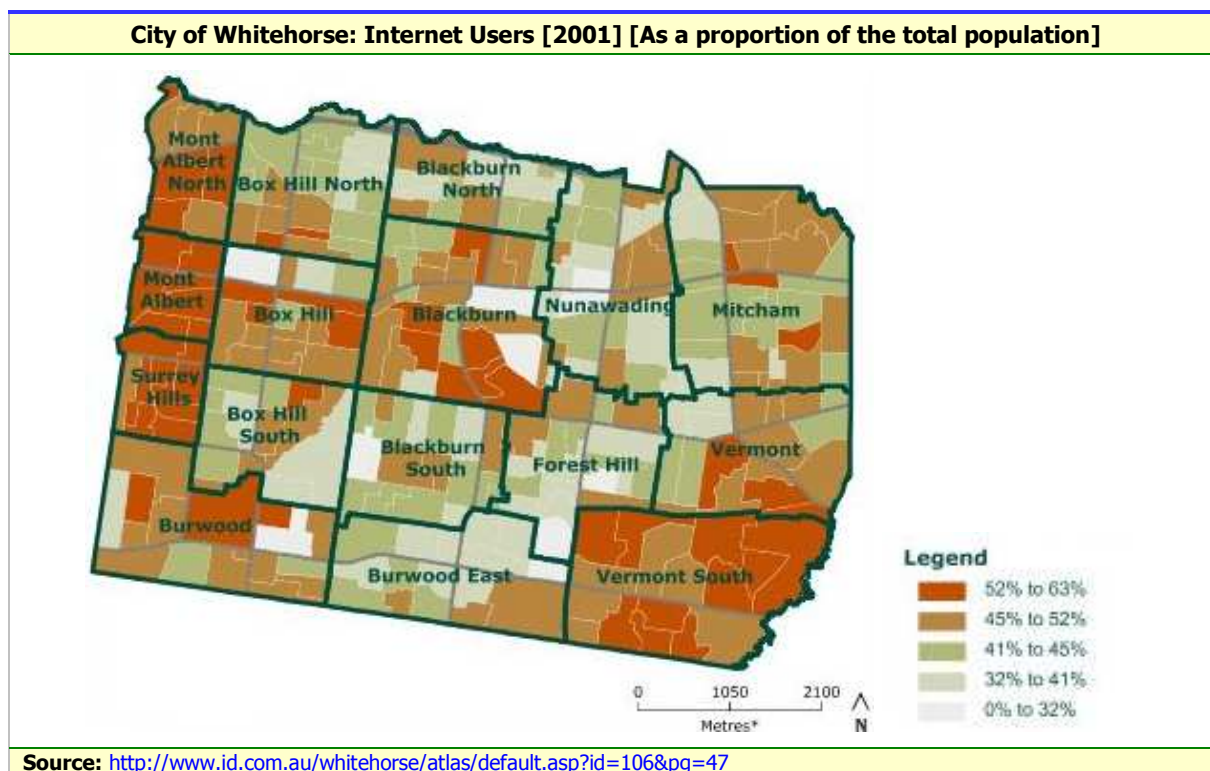


Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&qid=10&pg=15>



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&qid=10&pg=14>

The following figures show the distribution of internet use within the Whitehorse LGA as a proportion of the total population [2001 figures].



3.3.6 MARITAL STATUS

In 2001, the proportion of residents who were married was greater in the Whitehorse LGA [52.5%] and the SLAs of Nunawading West [54.0%] and Nunawading East [54.8%] than in the Melbourne SD [50.7%], but was lower in the Box Hill SLA [48.9%].

Conversely, the proportion of residents who had never married was lower in the Whitehorse LGA [31.2.5%] and the SLAs of Nunawading West [28.9%] and Nunawading East [30.3%] than in the Melbourne SD [33.5%], but was higher in the Box Hill SLA [34.2%].

The proportion of residents who were separated, divorced or widowed was higher in the Whitehorse LGA [16.4.5%] and the SLAs of Nunawading West [17.1%] and Box Hill [16.9%] than in the Melbourne SD [15.8%], but was lower in the Nunawading East SLA [15.0%].

Marital Status	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
Number						
Single [never married]	36,194	13,813	11,665	10,716	904,963	1,190,136
Married	60,938	19,776	21,778	19,383	1,370,722	1,904,942

Marital Status	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
Separated	2,982	1,046	1,032	902	84,665	118,704
Divorced	7,561	2,688	2,585	2,286	181,972	250,627
Widowed	8,502	3,120	3,283	2,111	161,339	233,608
Population 15+ years	116,177	40,443	40,343	35,398	2,703,661	3,698,017
Proportion [%]						
Single [never married]	31.2%	34.2%	28.9%	30.3%	33.5%	32.2%
Married	52.5%	48.9%	54.0%	54.8%	50.7%	51.5%
Sep/Divorced/Widowed	16.4%	16.9%	17.1%	15.0%	15.8%	16.3%
N.B. Pink shading indicates a figure that is high relative to that for Melbourne and/or Victoria, while blue shading indicates a low figure.						

3.3.7 FAMILIES, HOUSEHOLDS AND HOMES: HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

Between 2001 and 2021, the number of households is projected to increase by 12.5% in Whitehorse, 15.8% in Box Hill, 7.8% in Nunawading West, and by 13.9% in Nunawading East, compared with population growths of 6.8%, 12.7%, 3.1% and 4.4% respectively. This reflects the tendency towards smaller household units, in particular the increase in single-person households.

Household Projections	Whitehorse LGA	SLA		
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East
2001	58,203	20,555	20,217	17,432
2006	58,945	20,955	20,201	17,789
2011	61,042	21,876	20,720	18,446
2021	65,460	23,810	21,796	19,855
2031	68,622	25,146	22,524	20,952
Growth in households: 2001-2011	4.9%	6.4%	2.5%	5.8%
Growth in households: 2001-2021	12.5%	15.8%	7.8%	13.9%
Population growth: 2001-2021	6.8%	12.7%	3.1%	4.4%
Source: DSE, Victoria in Future 2004				

3.3.8 HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY TYPES

Household and family structures are an indicator of an area's residential role and function, and provide key insights into the level of demand for services and facilities. It is important to view 'lone person households' in conjunction with the age structure, to identify the nature of the household, as elderly lone person households have very different requirements to young lone person households.³⁶

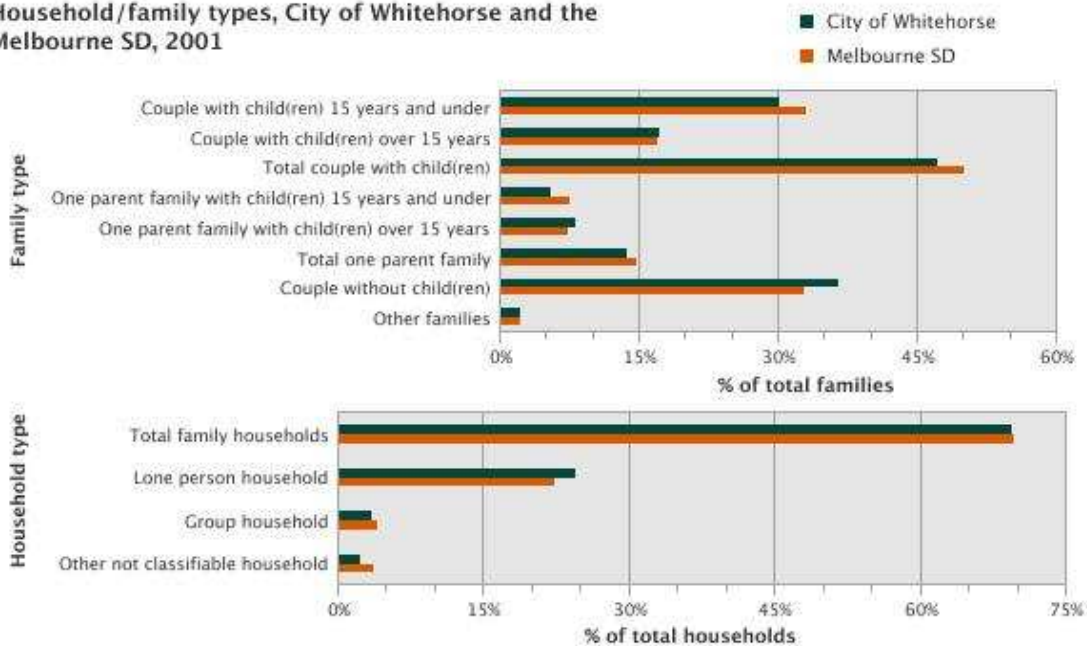
³⁶ <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&gid=10&pg=18>

In 2001, the City of Whitehorse had a greater proportion of households of couples without children [36.6%] than did the Melbourne SD [32.8%]; a lower percentage of couples with children in the Box Hill [48.8%] and Nunawading West [52.1%] SLAs compared with the Melbourne SD [54.7%]; and a higher percentage of lone person households [10.6% compared with 9.3%]. Lone person households increased in the Whitehorse LGA in the period 1996 to 2001: from 23.4% to 24.5%.

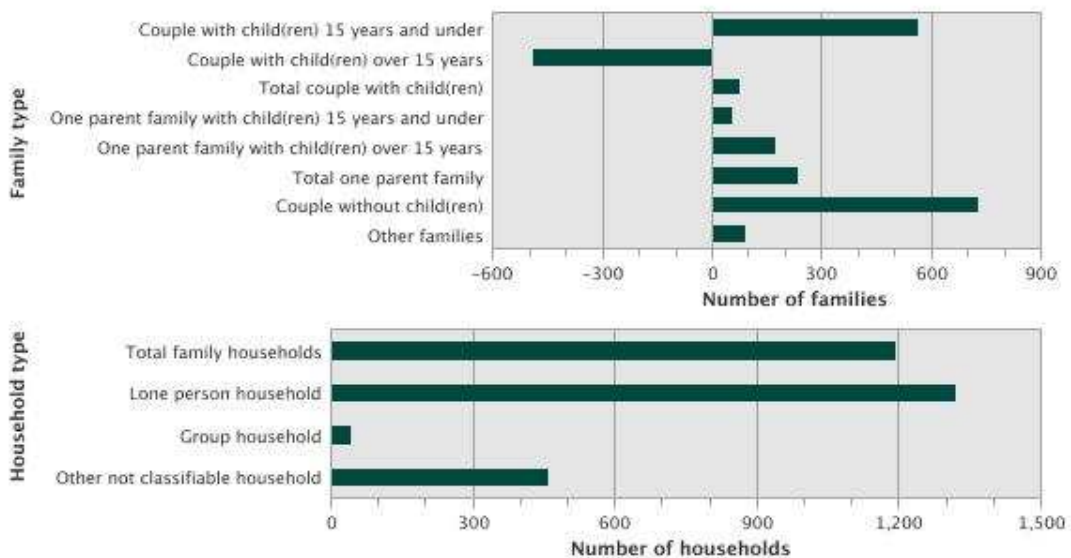
Household and Family Types [2001]		Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
			Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
One Family Household	Couple family with children	68,534	21,915	23,837	22,782	1,701,813	2,312,296
	Couple family without children	27,106	9,001	9,823	8,282	554,977	812,319
	One parent family	12,876	4,473	4,623	3,780	326,896	456,905
	Other family	1,840	841	531	468	40,687	49,737
	Total family households	110,356	36,230	38,814	35,312	2,624,373	3,631,257
Multi-family household		2,361	663	897	801	74,251	85,549
Lone person household		13,927	5,478	4,664	3,785	292,185	418,090
Group household		4,883	2,512	1,394	977	121,027	151,708
Total		131,527	44,883	45,769	40,875	3,111,836	4,286,604
One Family Household	Couple family with children	52.1%	48.8%	52.1%	55.7%	54.7%	53.9%
	Couple family without children	20.6%	20.1%	21.5%	20.3%	17.8%	19.0%
	One parent family	9.8%	10.0%	10.1%	9.2%	10.5%	10.7%
	Other family	1.4%	1.9%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%
	Total family households	83.9%	80.7%	84.8%	86.4%	84.3%	84.7%
Multi-family household		1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.4%
Lone person household		10.6%	10.6%	12.2%	10.2%	9.3%	9.4%
Group household		3.7%	3.7%	5.6%	3.0%	2.4%	3.9%
N.B. Pink shading indicates a figure that is high relative to that for Melbourne and/or Victoria, while blue shading indicates a low figure.							

Household and Family Types: City of Whitehorse and the Melbourne SD [2001] and Changes [1996-2001]

Household/family types, City of Whitehorse and the Melbourne SD, 2001



Change in household/family types, City of Whitehorse, 1996 to 2001

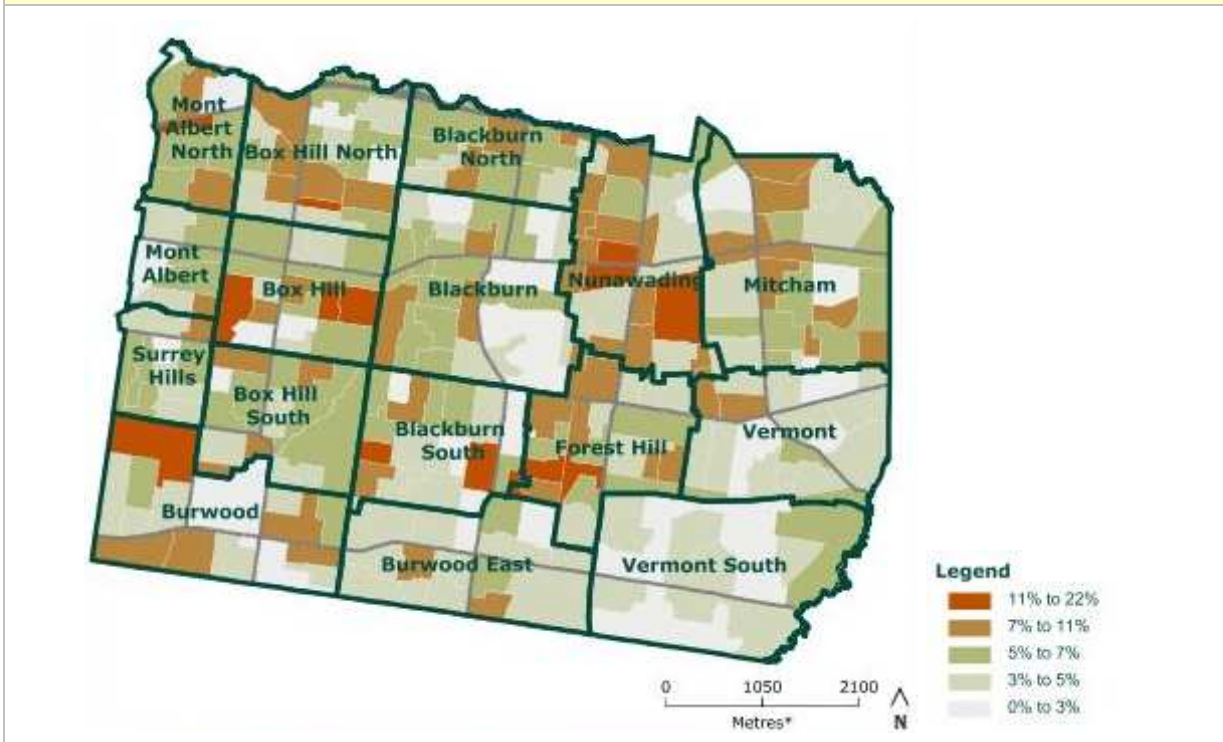


Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&qid=10&pg=18>

The following figures show the distribution of family types within the Whitehorse LGA, as a proportion of the total population [2001 figures].

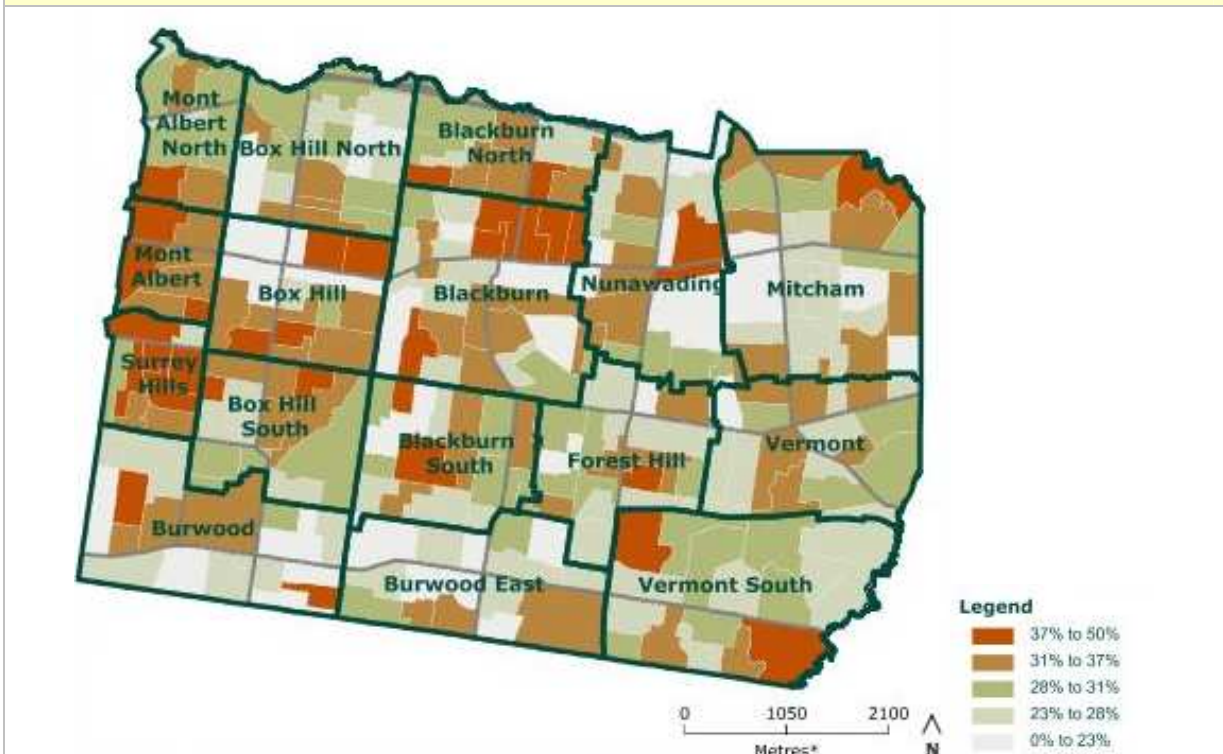
City of Whitehorse: Household and Family Types [2001] [As a proportion of the total population]

One Parent Families with Children 15yrs and Younger

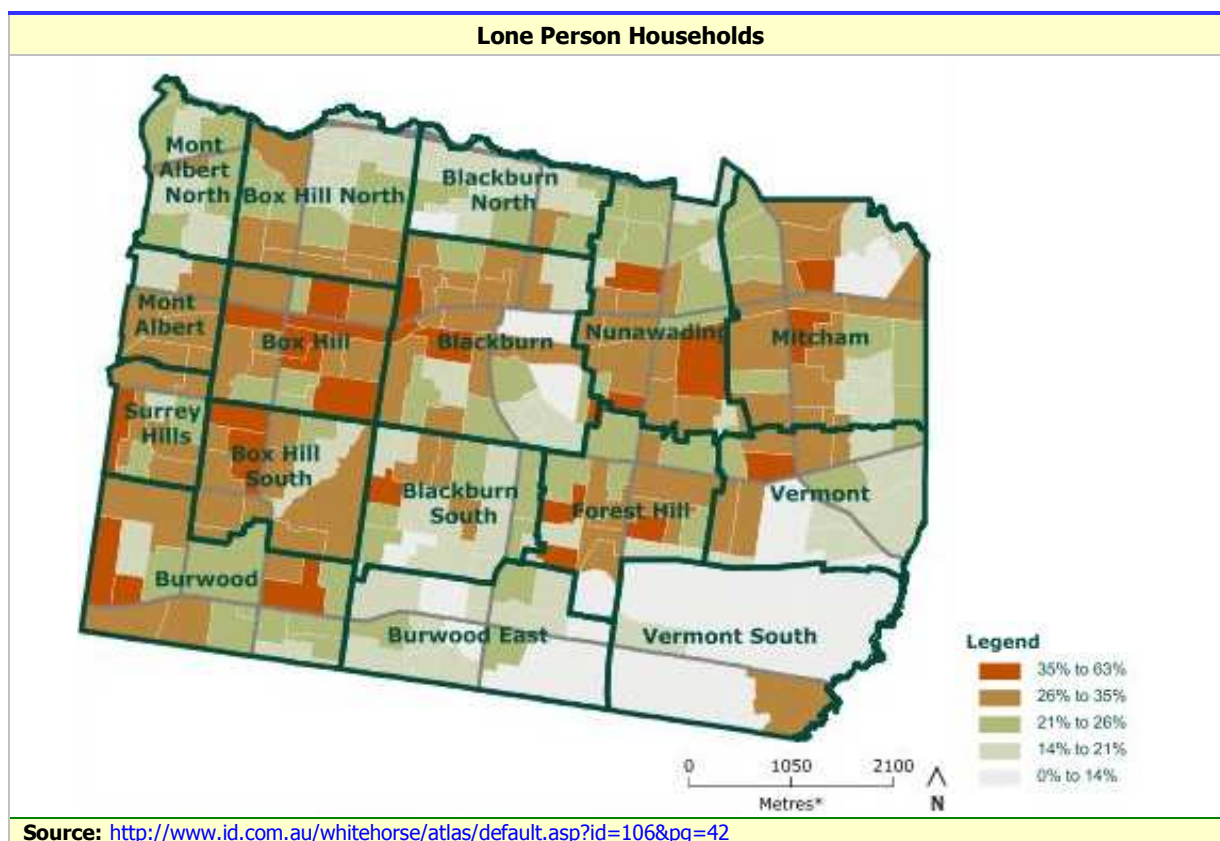


Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=15>

Couple Families with Children 15yrs and Younger



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=17>



3.3.9 HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Average household size is declining generally across Australia, and the underlying cause includes people choosing to have fewer children; an increase in the number of 'empty nester' families; an increase in persons who live alone by choice or circumstance; and an increase in divorce.³⁷

In 2001, the Whitehorse LGA had a higher percentage of one [25.1%] and two person [33.2%] households than the Melbourne SD [23.2% and 31.3% respectively]. Percentages of these households were lower in Nunawading East [22.6% and 32.9% respectively] than in the other two SLAs. The proportion of four to six person households was much lower in Whitehorse [primarily in the Box Hill and Nunawading West SLAs] than in the Melbourne SD.

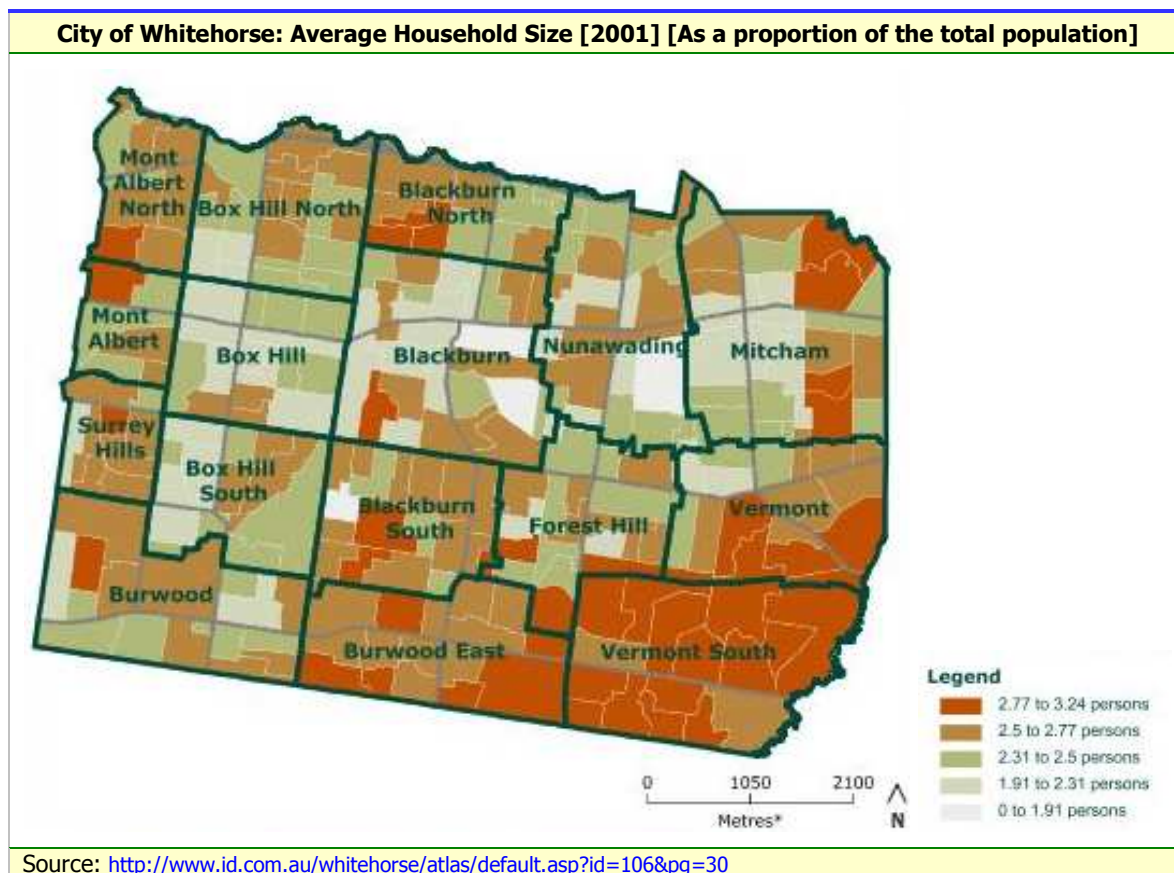
Household Size [2001]	Whitehorse LGA		SLA						Melbourne		Victoria	
			Box Hill		Nunawading West		Nunawading East					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 person	13,358	25.1%	5,259	28.0%	4,495	24.3%	3,604	22.6%	277,777	23.2%	397,415	23.8%
2 persons	17,685	33.2%	6,129	32.7%	6,314	34.2%	5,242	32.9%	374,512	31.3%	538,535	32.3%
3 persons	8,906	16.7%	3,071	16.4%	3,108	16.8%	2,727	17.1%	203,467	17.0%	272,185	16.3%

³⁷ <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=30>

	Whitehorse LGA		SLA						Melbourne		Victoria	
			Box Hill		Nunawading West		Nunawading East					
4 persons	8,498	16.0%	2,730	14.5%	2,976	16.1%	2,792	17.5%	208,447	17.4%	277,493	16.6%
5 persons	3,477	6.5%	1,163	6.2%	1,155	6.2%	1,159	7.3%	92,731	7.8%	128,095	7.7%
6 or more persons	1,275	2.4%	416	2.2%	439	2.4%	420	2.6%	39,210	3.3%	53,964	3.2%
Total [No.]	53,199		18,768		18,487		15,944		1,196,144		1,667,687	
Average Household Size [2001]												
Separate house	2.71		2.70		2.68		2.76		2.89		2.81	
Semi-detached, row/terrace, etc	1.82		1.85		1.85		1.71		2.03		1.98	
Flat, unit or apartment	1.68		1.74		1.59		1.68		1.74		1.71	
Other - Average household size	2.41		2.51		2.13		2.53		1.94		1.88	
Total - Average household size	2.36		2.27		2.37		2.46		2.43		2.35	

N.B. Pink shading indicates a figure that is high relative to that for Melbourne and/or Victoria, while blue shading indicates a low figure.

The following figure shows the distribution of household size within the Whitehorse LGA, as a proportion of the total population [2001 figures].



3.3.10 HOUSING TENURE

Tenure may provide insight into the socio-economic status of an area and the role that the area plays in the housing market e.g. a high concentration of private renters may indicate an area attractive to specific housing markets such as young singles and couples; a concentration of home owners indicates a more settled area with mature families and empty-nester household types.³⁸

In 2001, the major proportion of household tenure in the City of Whitehorse was homeowners [48.7% compared with 41.9% in the Melbourne SD], although the percentage decreased from 1996 to 2001 in both the Whitehorse LGA [from 50.3% to 48.7%] and the Melbourne SD: [43.3% to 41.9%].

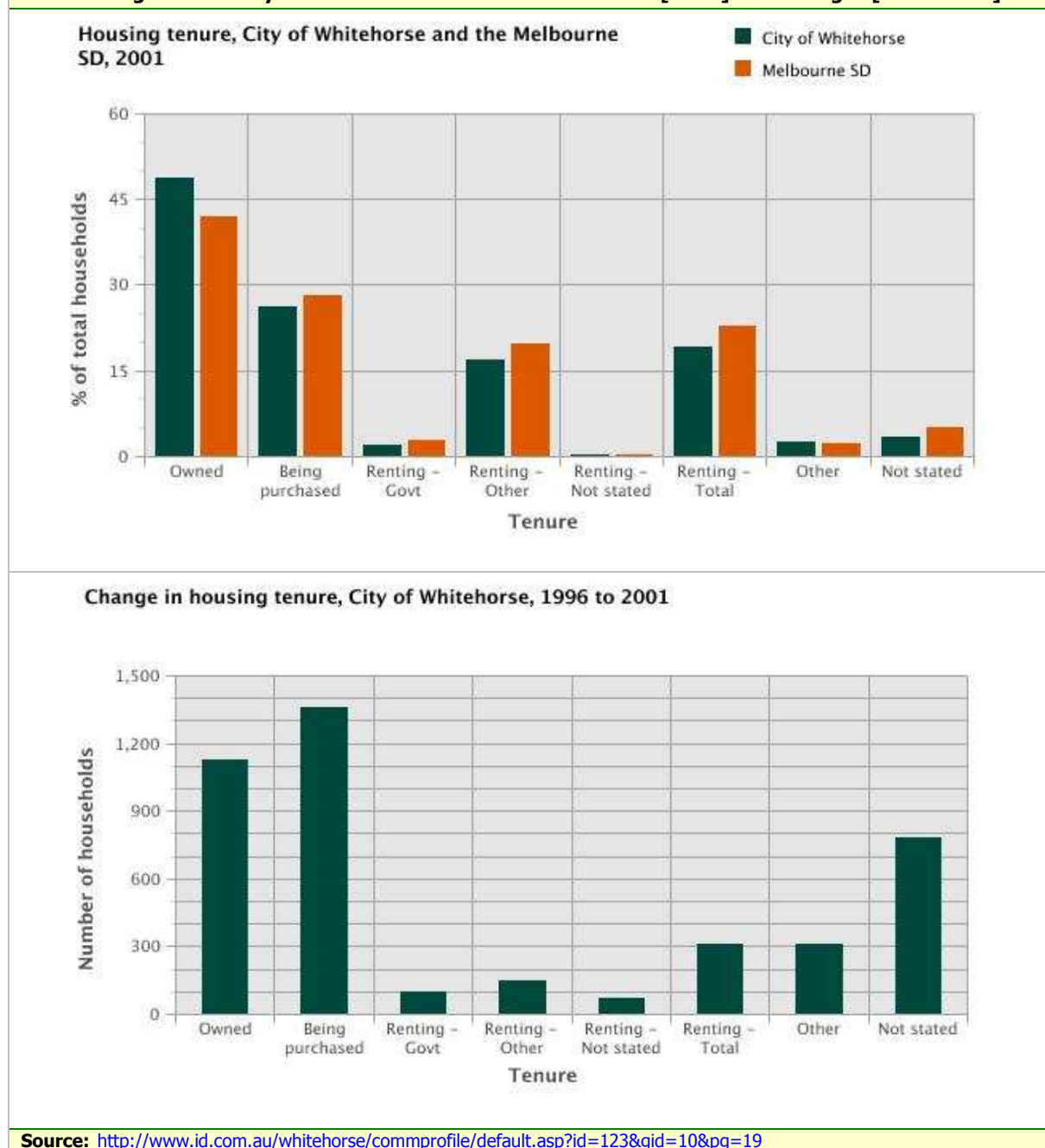
The proportion of purchasers was lower than in Melbourne in the Box Hill [24.4%] and Nunawading West [25.6%] SLAs compared with the Melbourne SD [28.1%].

The overall percentage of renters was lower in Nunawading West [17.4%] and in Nunawading East [15.5%] and higher in the Box Hill SLA [23.9%] compared with the Melbourne SD [22.8%]. Rates of public rental were well below that in the Melbourne SD.

Housing Tenure [2001]	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
Tenure - Occupied Private Dwellings [2001] [%]						
Fully owned	48.7%	44.9%	51.0%	50.7%	41.9%	42.9%
Being purchased	26.2%	24.4%	25.6%	29.1%	28.1%	27.8%
Rented:						
Government	1.9%	2.3%	2.1%	1.2%	2.9%	3.2%
Private & other	17.0%	21.3%	15.1%	14.1%	19.6%	18.7%
Not stated	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Total rented	19.1%	23.9%	17.4%	15.5%	22.8%	22.1%
Other tenure type	2.4%	2.8%	2.5%	1.7%	2.2%	2.4%
Not stated - Occupied private dwellings by tenure	3.5%	4.0%	3.5%	3.0%	5.1%	4.8%
Total	54,527	19,331	18,962	16,249	1,243,373	1,731,343
N.B. Pink shading indicates a relatively high figure, while blue shading indicates a low figure.						

³⁸ <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&gid=10&pg=19>

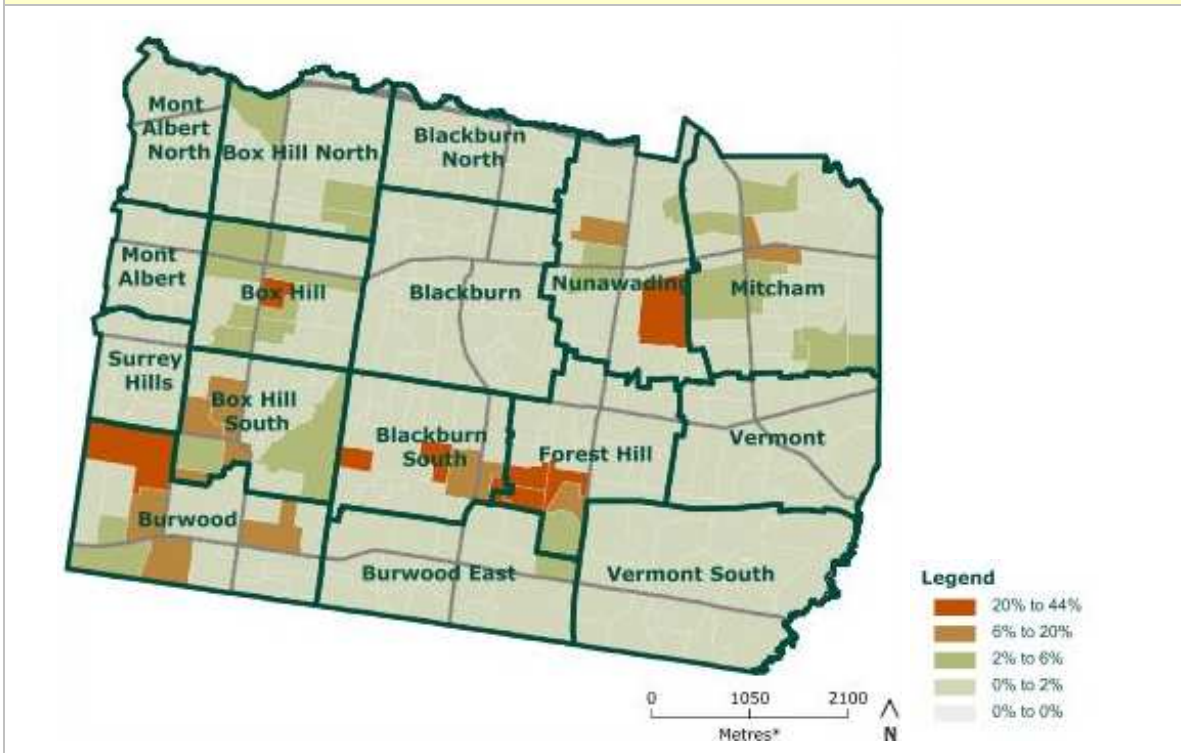
Housing Tenure: City of Whitehorse and the Melbourne SD [2001] and Changes [1996-2001]



The following figures show the distribution of rental sources within the Whitehorse LGA, as a proportion of the total population [2001 figures].

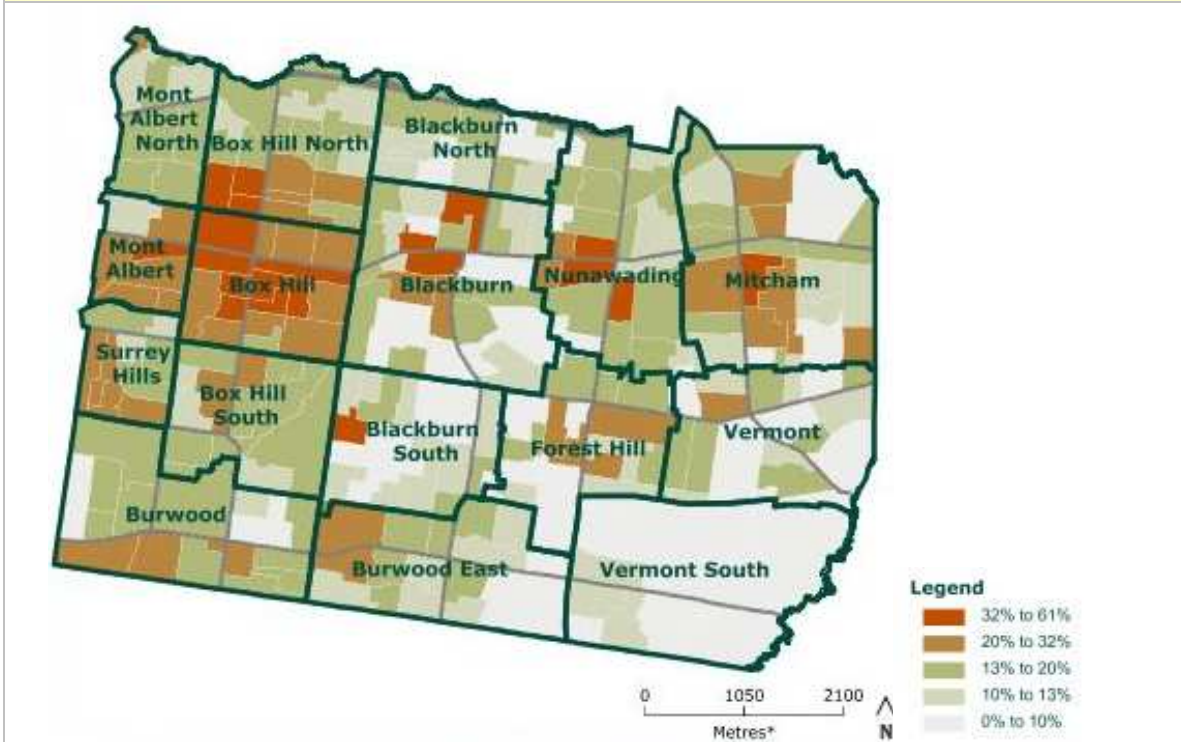
City of Whitehorse: Housing Tenure [2001] [As a proportion of the total population]

Households Renting from a Government Authority



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=32>

Households Renting Privately



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=33>

In the four years from 2001 to 2005, the median house price rose by 30.7% in Whitehorse, while the median price for units and apartments rose by 32.2%. The median price of a vacant block of land rose by 129% in the three years from 2001 to 2004.

Residential Property Prices: Whitehorse LGA: 2001 - 2004	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	% increase: 2001 to 2005
Median house price	\$278,500	\$316,500	\$362,000	\$375,000	\$364,000	30.7%
Median unit/apartment price	\$227,000	\$255,000	\$288,000	\$287,000	\$300,000	32.2%
Median vacant house block	\$127,500	\$50,000	\$130,000	\$292,000		129.0% [2001 to 2004]
Number of house sales	2,503	2,308	2,318	1,931	198	
Source: Valuer General Victoria, A Guide to Property Values, 2004						

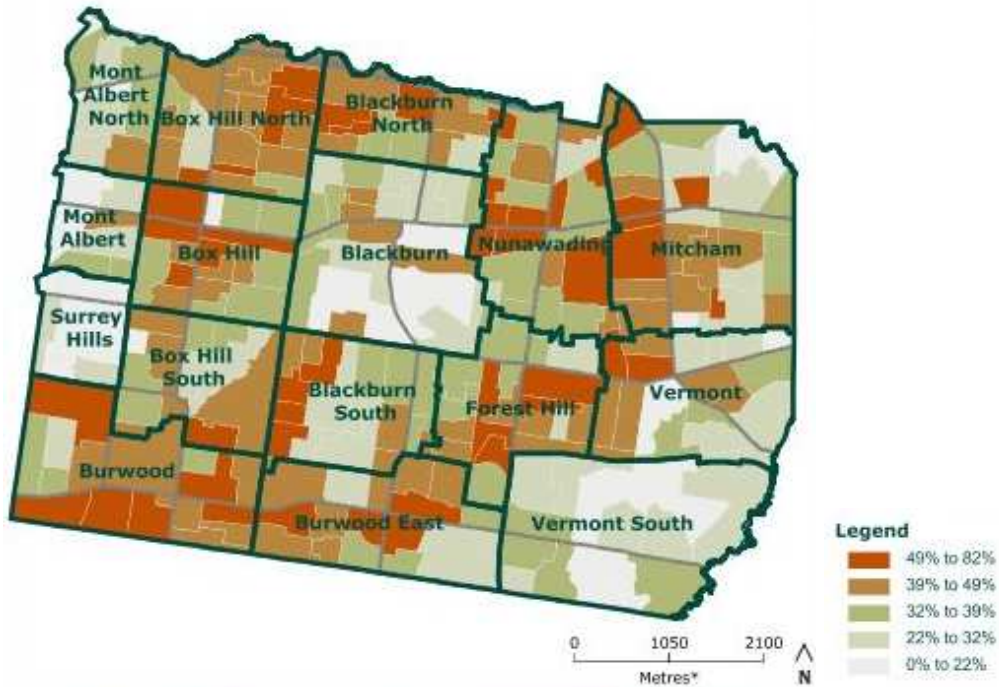
The following table shows that the median age of Whitehorse residents is higher than Melbourne and Victoria as a whole, and that the median monthly housing loan repayments in Box Hill, Nunawading West and the Whitehorse LGA overall is also higher than Melbourne and Victoria.

Selected Averages [2001]	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
Median age	37	37	38	37	35	35
Median monthly housing loan repayments	\$1,000-\$1,199	\$1,000-\$1,199	\$1,000-\$1,199	\$800-\$999	\$800-\$999	\$800-\$999
Median weekly rent	\$150-\$199	\$150-\$199	\$150-\$199	\$150-\$199	\$150-\$199	\$150-\$199
Median weekly individual income	\$400-\$499	\$400-\$499	\$400-\$499	\$400-\$499	\$400-\$499	\$300-\$399
Median weekly family income	\$1,000-\$1,199	\$1,000-\$1,199	\$1,000-\$1,199	\$1,000-\$1,199	\$1,000-\$1,199	\$800-\$999
Median weekly household income	\$800-\$999	\$800-\$999	\$800-\$999	\$800-\$999	\$800-\$999	\$800-\$999
N.B. Pink shading indicates a figure that is high relative to that for Melbourne and/or Victoria, while blue shading indicates a low figure.						

The following figures show the distribution of low and high mortgages within the Whitehorse LGA, as a proportion of the total population [2001 figures].

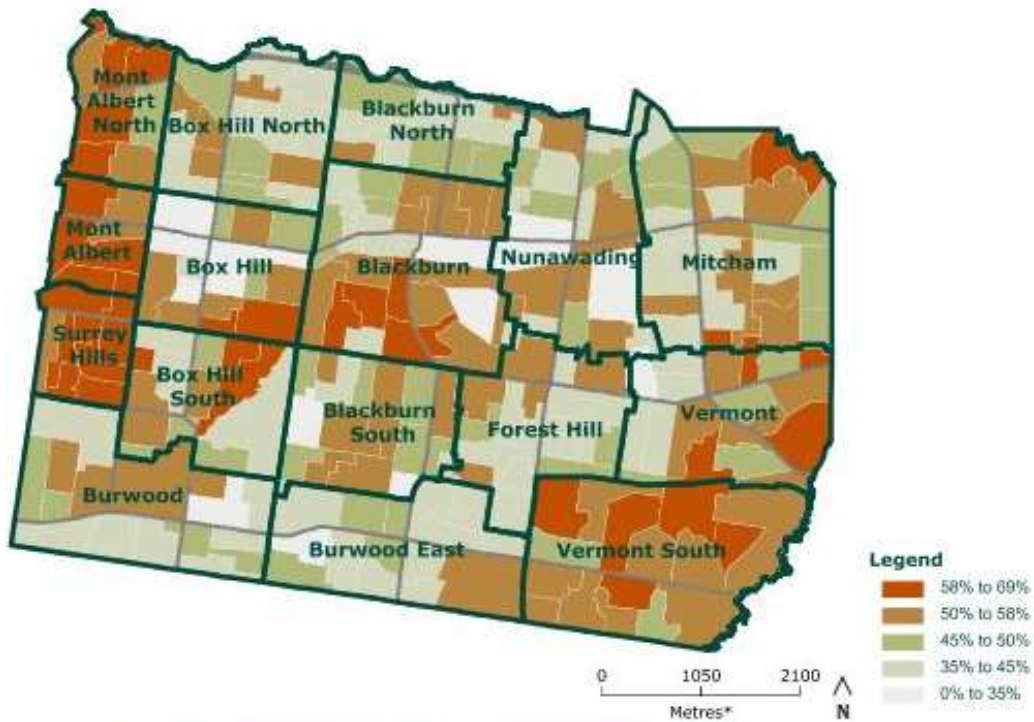
City of Whitehorse: Mortgage Repayments [2001] [As a proportion of the total population]

Low mortgages [=Less than \$600 per month]



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=59>

High Mortgages [= \$1,200 or more per month]



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=60>

3.3.11 HOUSING STRUCTURES

The types of dwellings that are common in areas are important determinants in the role and function that the area plays in the housing market. A greater concentration of semi-detached houses, flats and apartments, for example, is likely to attract more young adults and smaller households, while larger, detached or separate dwellings are more likely to have families and prospective families living in them, although this is not a mutually exclusive pattern.³⁹

In 2001, 84.2% of residences in the Whitehorse LGA and 90% in Nunawading East were separate houses, compared with 81.4% in the Melbourne SD. In the Box Hill SLA, on the other hand, 76.4% of residences were separate houses, and 17% were semi-detached or row/terraces dwellings. The percentage of the latter dwellings was also higher in the Whitehorse LGA overall [10.9%] and in Nunawading West [8.8%] than in the Melbourne SD [7.9%].

The percentage of flats and apartments was smaller in Whitehorse [4.4%] than in Melbourne [9.5%]. This was particularly so in Nunawading West [3.8%] and Nunawading East [3.2%].

Between 1996 and 2001, the City of Whitehorse experienced a small drop in the proportion of separate houses [approximately 2%], which illustrates that some higher density dwellings were constructed during this period i.e. the percentage of semi-detached etc. dwellings increased.

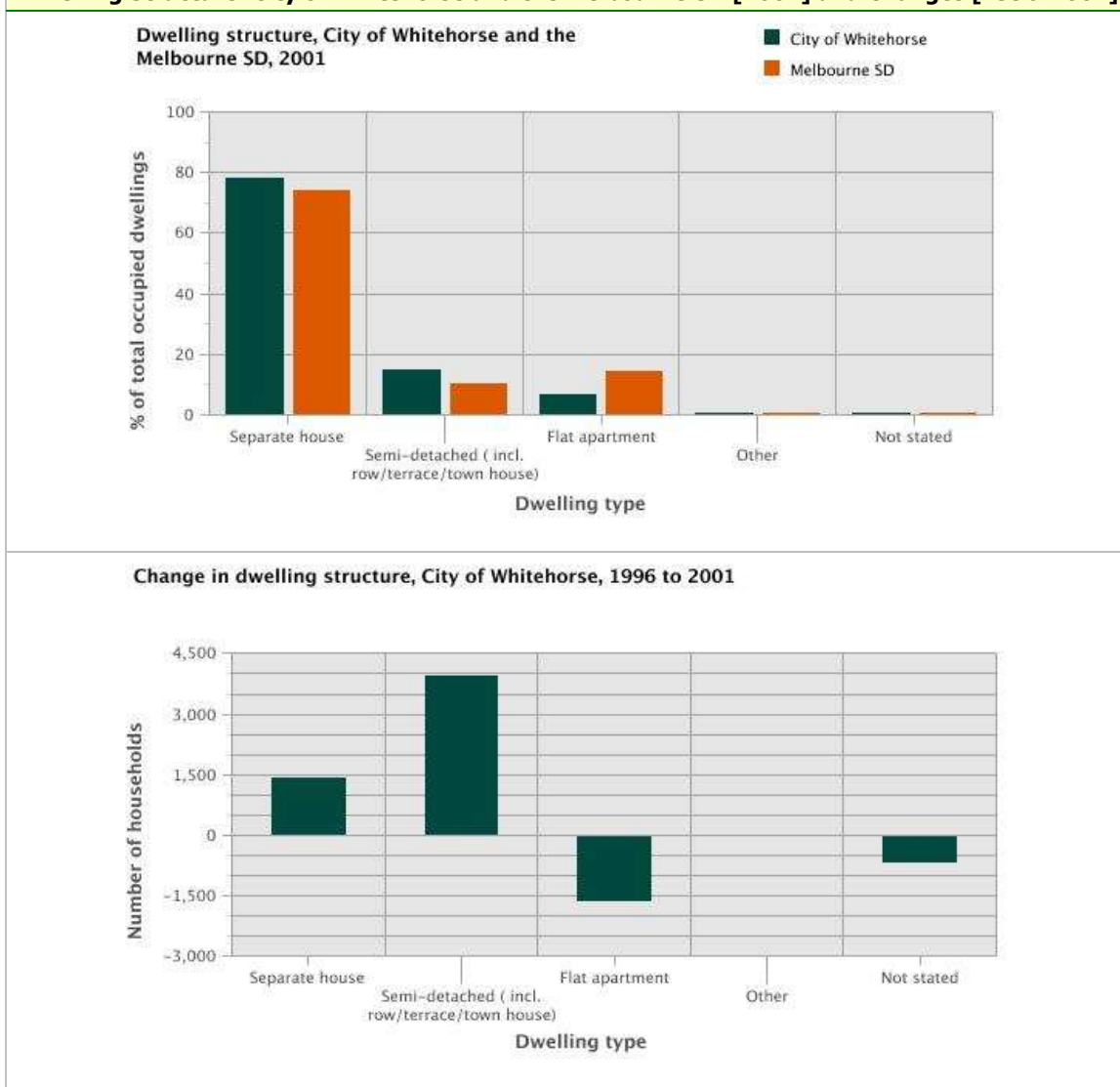
Housing Structures [2001]	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
Occupied Private Dwellings [2001]						
Separate house	42,496	13,267	15,431	13,798	919,704	1,350,403
Semi-detached, row/terrace, etc	8,178	4,303	2,282	1,593	127,810	143,963
Flat, unit or apartment	3,584	1,639	1,148	799	177,579	206,260
Other - Occupied Private Dwellings	91	39	40	15	9,099	18,248
Not Stated - Occupied Private Dwellings	180	80	59	41	9,181	12,469
Total - Occupied Private Dwellings	54,529	19,328	18,960	16,246	1,243,373	1,731,343
Unoccupied Private Dwellings [2001]						
Separate house	2,313	770	852	691	67,142	137,752
Semi-detached, row/terrace, etc	702	375	173	154	11,773	14,483
Flat, unit or apartment	301	145	86	70	19,626	25,215
Other - Unoccupied Private Dwellings	12	4	3	3	888	2,691
Not Stated - Unoccupied Private Dwellings	44	25	10	9	1,822	2,727
Total - Unoccupied Private Dwellings	3,372	1,319	1,124	927	101,251	182,868
Persons in Occupied Private Dwellings [2001] [%]						

³⁹ <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&gid=10&pg=20>

Housing Structures [2001]	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
Separate house	84.2%	76.4%	86.9%	90.0%	81.4%	84.4%
Semi-detached, row/terrace, etc	10.9%	17.0%	8.8%	6.5%	7.9%	6.3%
Flat, unit or apartment	4.4%	6.1%	3.8%	3.2%	9.5%	7.8%
Other - Persons in Occupied Private Dwellings	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.8%
Not Stated - Persons in Occupied Private Dwellings	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%
Total	136,737	46,914	47,600	42,227	3,269,627	4,501,629

N.B. Pink shading indicates a figure that is high relative to that for Melbourne and/or Victoria, while blue shading indicates a low figure.

Dwelling Structure: City of Whitehorse and the Melbourne SD [2001] and Changes [1996-2001]

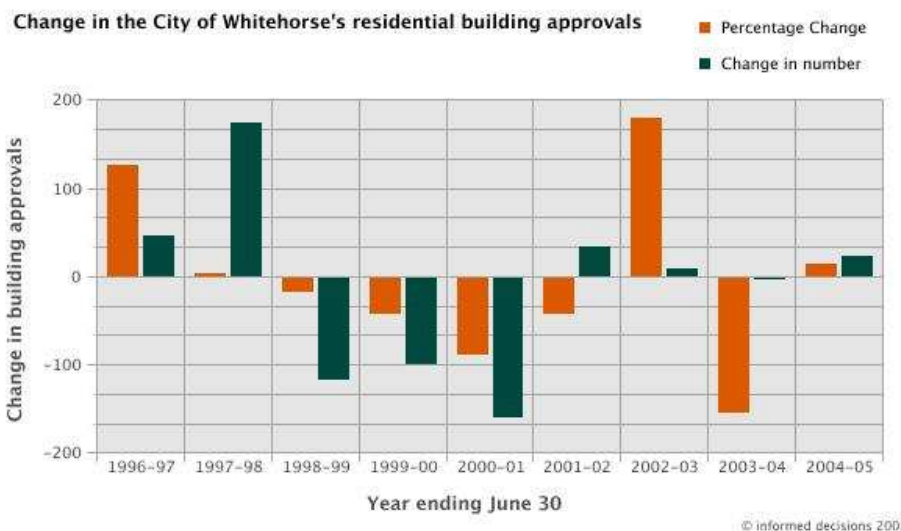
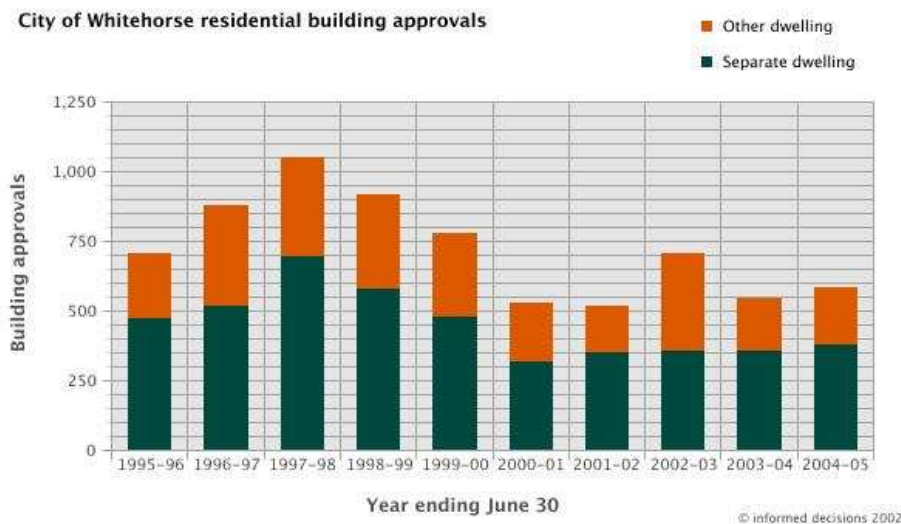


Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&qid=10&pg=20>

3.3.12 BUILDING APPROVALS

Residential building approval statistics are used in both the public and private sectors as a leading indicator of the general level of economic activity, employment and investment. Building activity depends on many factors, including interest rates, availability of mortgage funds, government spending, and business investment, that vary with the state of the economy. A recent example of economic changes and the impact on building approvals was the introduction of a Goods and Services Tax [GST] in July 2000. A spike in building activity occurred before the tax was introduced and declined in the months following.⁴⁰

Residential Building Approvals: City of Whitehorse and the Melbourne SD [2001] and Changes [1996-2001]



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&pg=220>

⁴⁰ <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&pg=220>

3.3.13 VEHICLE OWNERSHIP

Access to transport greatly affects employment and the ability of the population to source services. Major factors in differing numbers of motor vehicles per household include the age structure of the population and household type, which influences the size of the household and the number of adults present; access to public transport; and household income, which can influence the amount of money available to purchase motor vehicles.⁴¹

In 2001, a larger percentage of households in Whitehorse had access to either one [37.2%] or two cars [36.4%] compared with the Melbourne SD [34.7% and 35.3%], with greater access again to one car in the Box Hill SLA [39.7%], and to two cars in Nunawading East [39.3%].

Whitehorse experienced a drop in the percentage of households without a vehicle between 1996 and 2001, and an increase in households with a larger number of vehicles i.e. two or more.

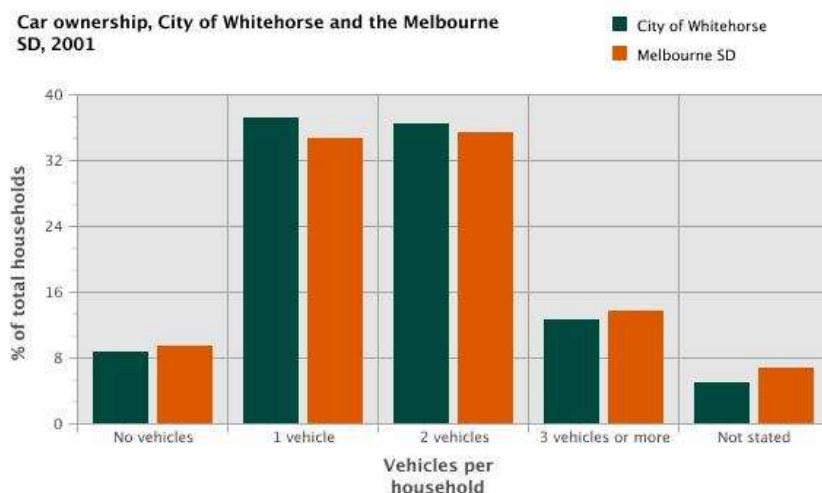
Vehicles per Household [2001]: % of Households with:	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
No motor vehicles and:						
No motorbikes/motor scooters	6.4%	8.1%	6.1%	4.7%	7.2%	6.7%
One or more motorbikes/motor scooters	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Not stated	2.2%	2.5%	2.2%	1.8%	2.2%	2.2%
Total: No motor vehicle	8.7%	10.8%	8.3%	6.7%	9.5%	9.0%
1 motor vehicle and:						
No motorbikes/motor scooters	12.5%	13.7%	12.6%	11.1%	10.3%	10.3%
One or more motorbikes/motor scooters	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%
Not stated	23.9%	25.3%	24.2%	21.8%	23.5%	23.4%
Total: 1 motor vehicle	37.2%	39.7%	37.5%	33.7%	34.7%	34.7%
2 motor vehicles and:						
No motorbikes/motor scooters	12.4%	11.5%	12.5%	13.3%	10.8%	10.8%
One or more motorbikes/motor scooters	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	2.0%
Not stated	22.8%	20.9%	23.3%	24.5%	23.0%	22.8%
Total: 2 motor vehicles	36.4%	33.5%	37.0%	39.3%	35.3%	35.6%
3 or more motor vehicles and:						
No motorbikes/motor scooters	3.9%	3.1%	3.8%	5.1%	3.7%	3.8%
One or more motorbikes/motor scooters	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%
Not stated	8.0%	6.4%	7.8%	10.1%	9.0%	9.0%

⁴¹ <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&gid=10&pg=16>

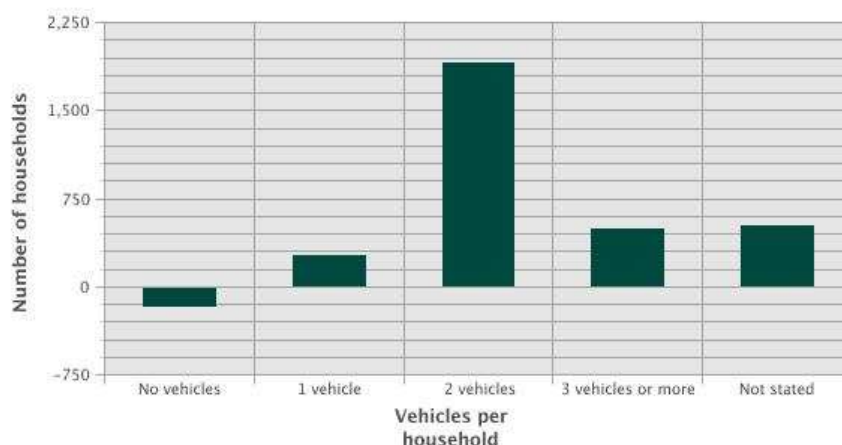
Vehicles per Household [2001]: % of Households with:	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
Total: 3 motor vehicles	12.7%	10.1%	12.3%	16.2%	13.7%	14.4%
Number of motor vehicles not stated and:						
No motorbikes/motor scooters	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
1 motorbike/motor scooter	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
2 or more motorbikes/motor scooters	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not stated	4.9%	5.7%	4.9%	4.0%	6.5%	6.2%
Total: Number of motor vehicles not stated	5.0%	5.9%	5.0%	4.1%	6.7%	6.3%
Total	54,529	19,328	18,957	16,243	1,243,373	1,731,343

N.B. Pink shading indicates a relatively high figure, while blue shading indicates a low figure.

Car Ownership: City of Whitehorse and the Melbourne SD [2001] and Changes [1996-2001]



Change in car ownership, City of Whitehorse, 1996 to 2001



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&qid=10&pg=16>

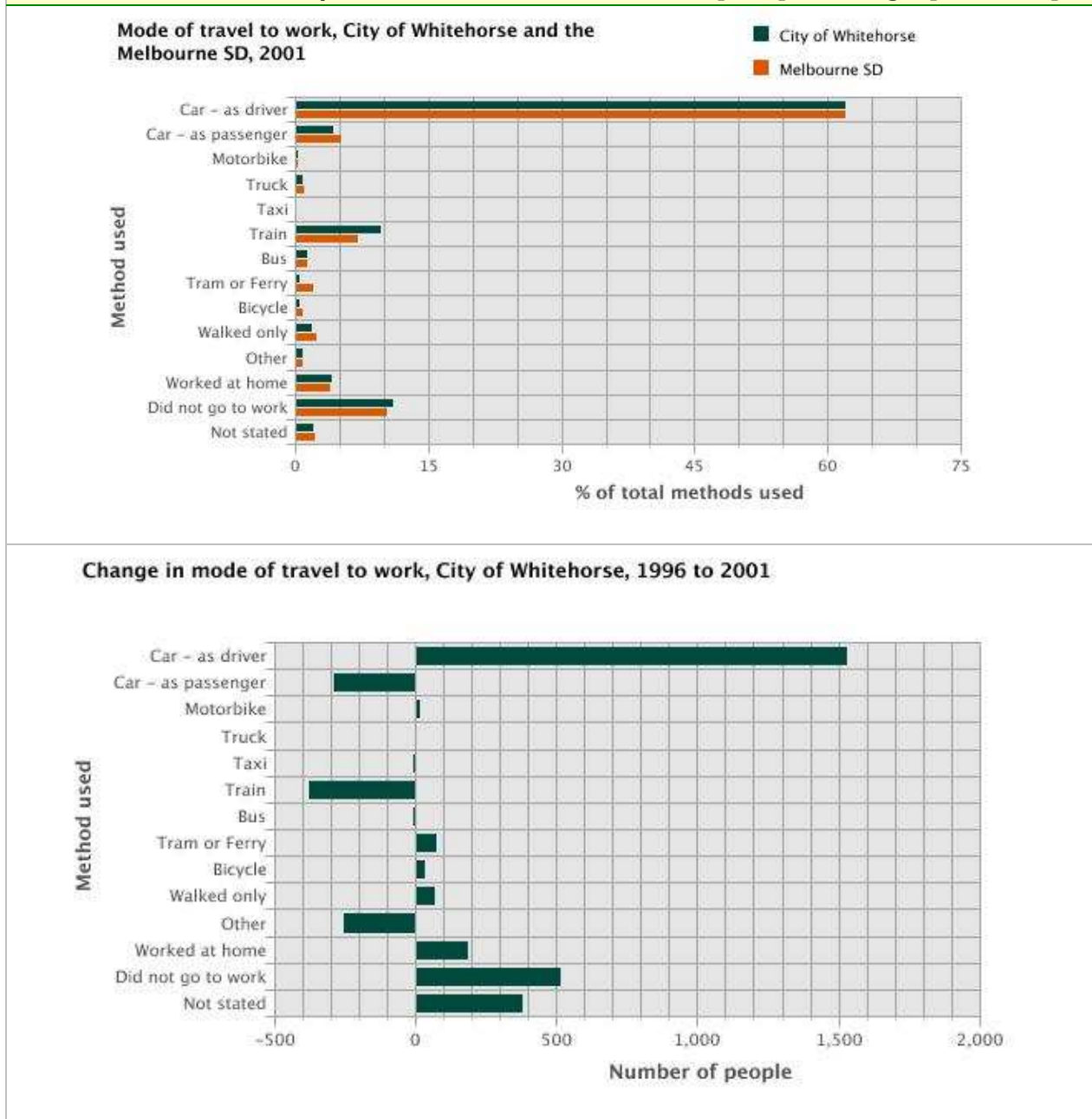
3.3.14 TRAVEL TO WORK

In 2001, the vast majority of employed City of Whitehorse residents used only one method [i.e. one mode per trip] to get to work [97.6%] and for 84.6% that was a car and as the driver. Only about 12% of Whitehorse residents used public transport to get to their place of employment, with reported use of both trains and trams far lower than residents in the Melbourne SD.

A higher proportion indicated that they worked from home [2.5% in the LGA overall, and 2.8% and 2.9% in Nunawading West and East respectively compared with 2.2% in the Melbourne SD] or did not go to work [6.6% overall and 7.0% in Nunawading West compared with 5.9% of Melbourne residents].

Travel to Work [2001]: [%]: Employed Persons		Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
			Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
One Method	Train	1.8%	2.5%	1.1%	1.7%	5.6%	4.2%
	Bus	1.2%	1.8%	1.0%	0.6%	1.1%	1.0%
	Ferry	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Tram	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	2.4%	1.8%
	Taxi	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	Car, as driver	84.5%	83.3%	85.5%	85.2%	74.3%	75.3%
	Car, as passenger	4.9%	4.6%	5.4%	4.9%	6.1%	6.4%
	Truck	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	1.3%	1.0%	1.5%
	Motorbike/motor scooter	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
	Bicycle	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%
	Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
	Walked only	2.5%	2.7%	2.4%	2.2%	2.9%	3.8%
	Total: One method	97.6%	97.3%	97.9%	97.5%	95.5%	96.3%
Multiple Methods	Train and another	1.7%	1.9%	1.3%	1.8%	3.6%	2.7%
	Bus and another	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
	Ferry and another	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Tram and another	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other two methods	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
	Total: Multiple methods	2.4%	2.7%	2.1%	2.5%	4.5%	3.7%
Three methods	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	
Worked at home	2.5%	2.1%	2.8%	2.9%	2.2%	2.9%	
Did not go to work	6.6%	6.6%	7.0%	6.3%	5.9%	6.1%	
Not stated	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%	
Total	104,856	44,897	33,839	26,135	2,635,328	3,639,948	
N.B. Pink shading indicates a figure that is high relative to that for Melbourne and/or Victoria, while blue shading indicates a low figure.							

Mode of Travel to Work: City of Whitehorse and the Melbourne SD [2001] and Changes [1996-2001]

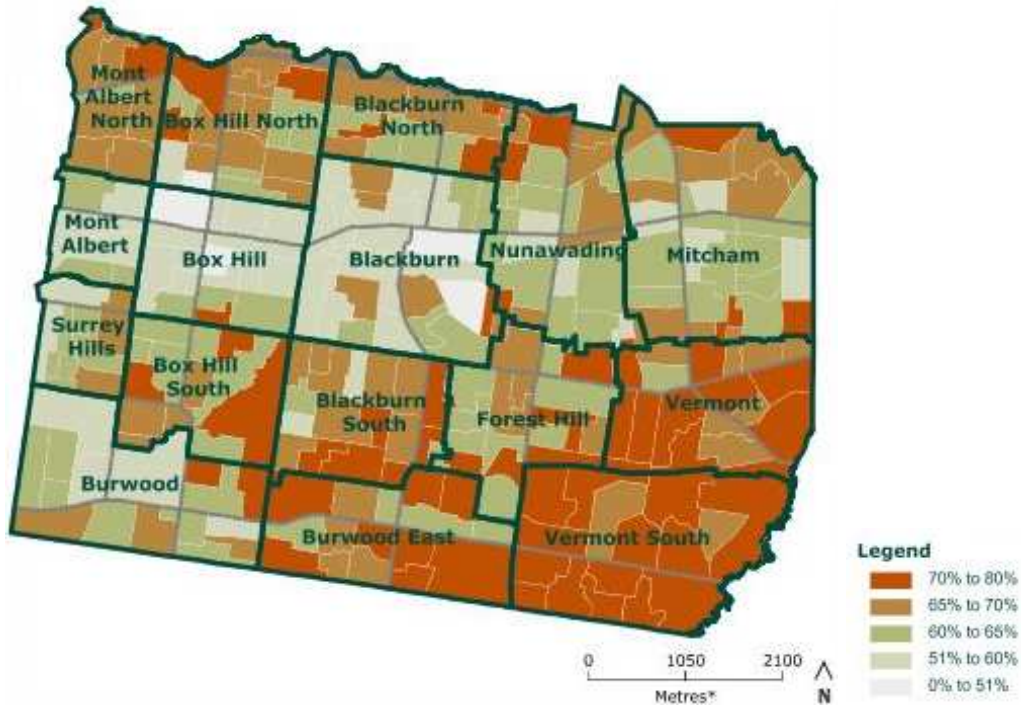


Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&qid=10&pg=17>

The following figures illustrate the distribution of residents who travel to work by car and by public transport low within the Whitehorse LGA as a proportion of the total population [2001 figures].

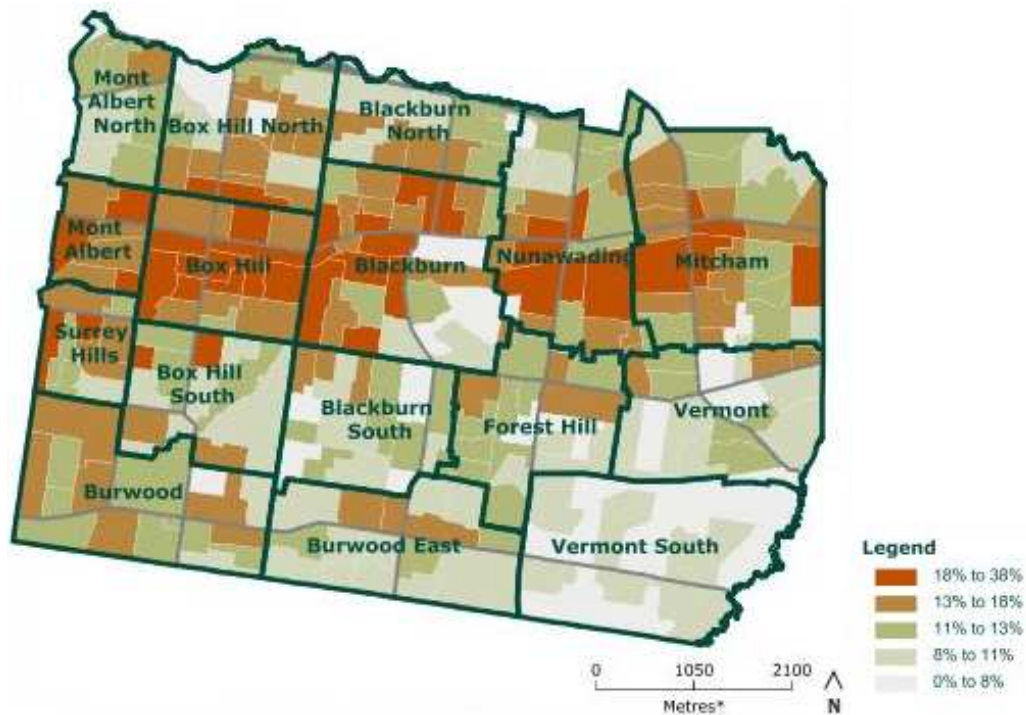
City of Whitehorse: Travel to Work [2001] [As a proportion of the total population]

Persons who Travel to Work by Car



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=28>

Persons who Travel to Work by Public Transport



Source: <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/atlas/default.asp?id=106&pg=29>

3.3.15 INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Factors affecting the amount of household income include the number of workers in the household; the percentage of people unemployed or on other income support benefits; and the type of employment undertaken by the household members.⁴²

A comparison of **household income** in the City of Whitehorse and the Melbourne SD in 2001 indicated fairly similar income levels apart from the percentage of households in the Box Hill SLA with nil income [1.1% compared with 0.7% in the Melbourne SD], and the slightly higher percentage in the \$200 to \$299 bracket.

The largest income groups were households earning:

- \$1,500 to \$1,999 per week [12.8%]
- \$2,000 or more per week [10.9%]
- \$800 to \$999 per week [8.9%]
- \$1200 to \$1499 per week [8.7%].

The household income data by quartile indicated that overall there was a similar share of Whitehorse households with above average income [highest and medium high income groups] and below average income [lowest and medium low income groups] compared to the Melbourne SD.

There were no especially large changes in the distribution of households by income quartile in Whitehorse between 1996 and 2001 suggesting a relatively stable housing market, with maintenance of the socio-economic status of the area.^{43 44}

Gross Weekly Household Income [2001]: Persons aged 15 years and over	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
Negative/Nil income	0.7%	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%
\$1-\$199	3.1%	3.5%	3.0%	2.8%	3.6%	3.9%
\$200-\$299	7.3%	7.8%	7.4%	6.5%	6.3%	7.2%
\$300-\$399	7.0%	7.3%	7.6%	6.1%	7.5%	8.5%
\$400-\$499	6.7%	6.8%	6.9%	6.4%	6.4%	7.2%
\$500-\$599	4.8%	4.7%	5.0%	4.6%	5.0%	5.3%
\$600-\$699	5.5%	5.2%	5.7%	5.7%	5.8%	6.1%
\$700-\$799	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%	4.7%	4.7%	4.8%
\$800-\$999	8.9%	8.5%	9.2%	8.9%	9.5%	9.5%

⁴² <http://www.id.com.au/whitehorse/commprofile/default.asp?id=123&gid=10&pg=7>

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ The quartiles are arranged in order of increasing income. If 27% of people in a region are in the first quartile, it is saying that 27% of the people are among the 25% with the lowest income nationally, i.e. the region has more than average people in that income group. Similarly a proportion greater than 50% below the median indicates that there are more than the average number of people having among the lowest half of incomes nationally.

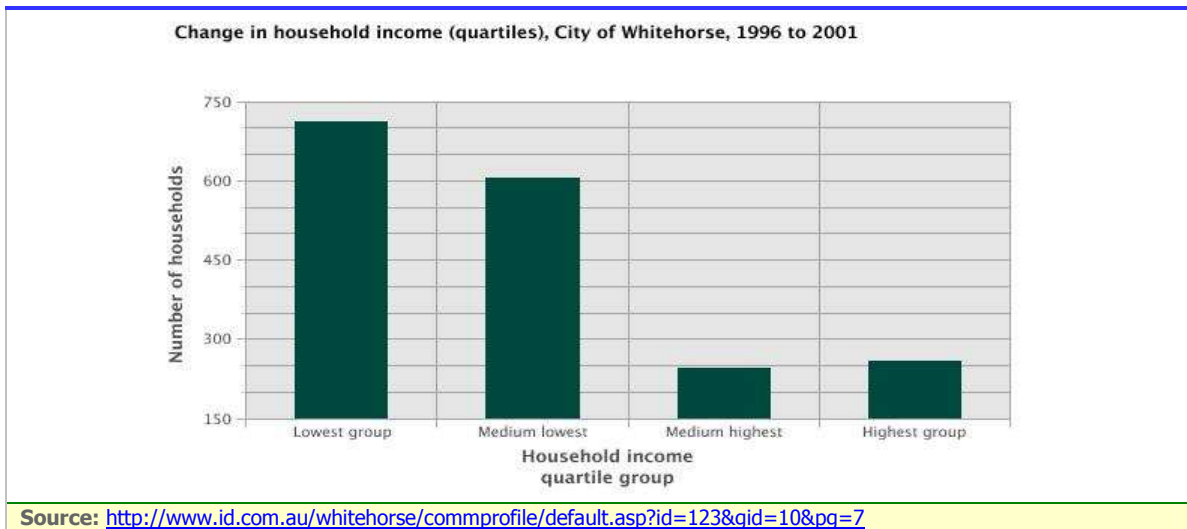
Gross Weekly Household Income [2001]: Persons aged 15 years and over	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
\$1,000-\$1,199	8.4%	8.6%	8.2%	8.6%	8.5%	8.2%
\$1,200-\$1,499	8.7%	7.6%	9.0%	9.6%	8.7%	8.3%
\$1,500-\$1,999	12.8%	12.9%	12.4%	13.2%	11.8%	10.4%
\$2,000 or more	10.9%	11.4%	10.0%	11.5%	10.0%	8.4%
Partial income stated	7.5%	7.1%	7.5%	8.0%	8.0%	7.8%
All incomes not stated	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%	2.8%	3.5%	3.7%
Total	53,199	18,768	18,487	15,944	1,196,144	1,667,687

N.B. Pink shading indicates a figure that is high relative to that for Melbourne and/or Victoria.

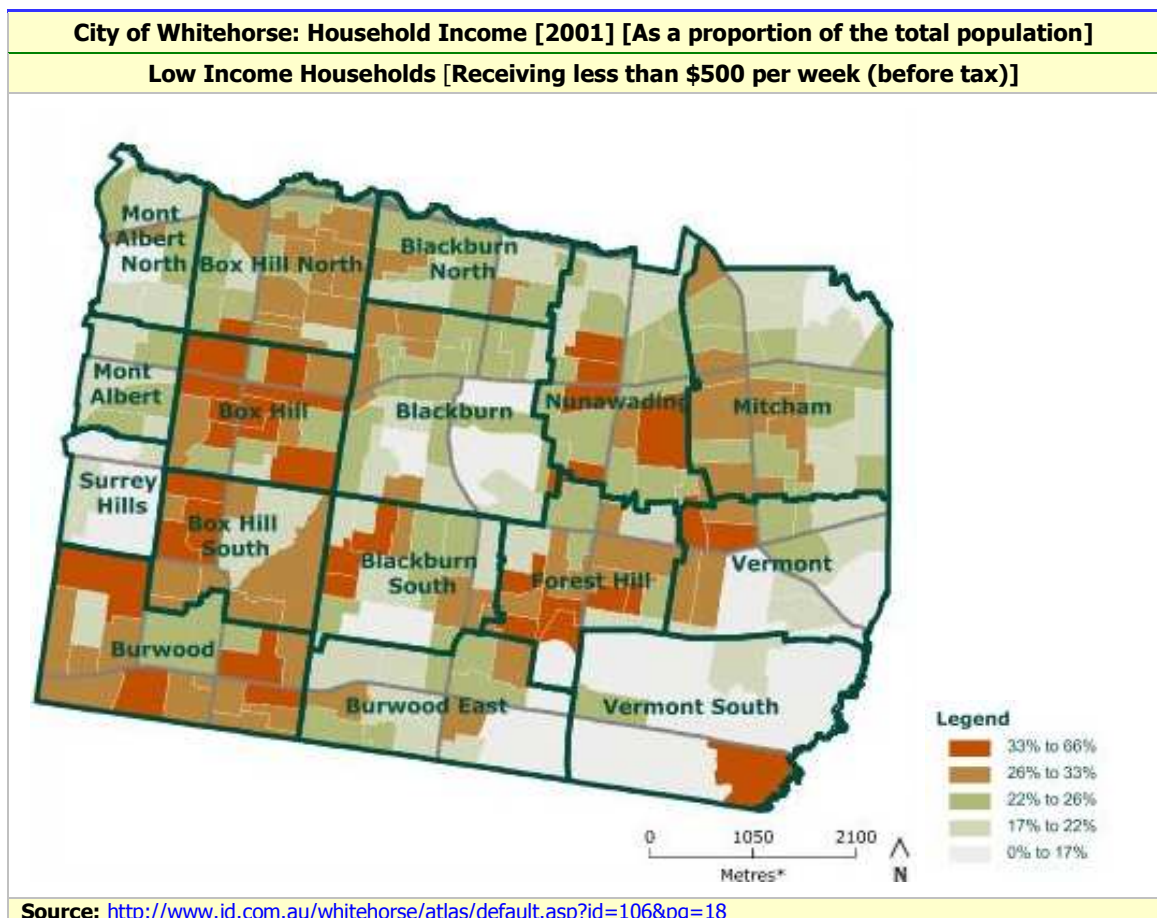
Proportions Related National Quintiles and Medians				
1st Quartile	19.9%		19.0%	21.2%
2nd Quartile	20.4%		20.3%	21.7%
3rd Quartile	22.0%		23.0%	22.6%
4th Quartile	27.2%		26.1%	22.9%
Proportion below Median	40.3%		39.3%	42.9 %

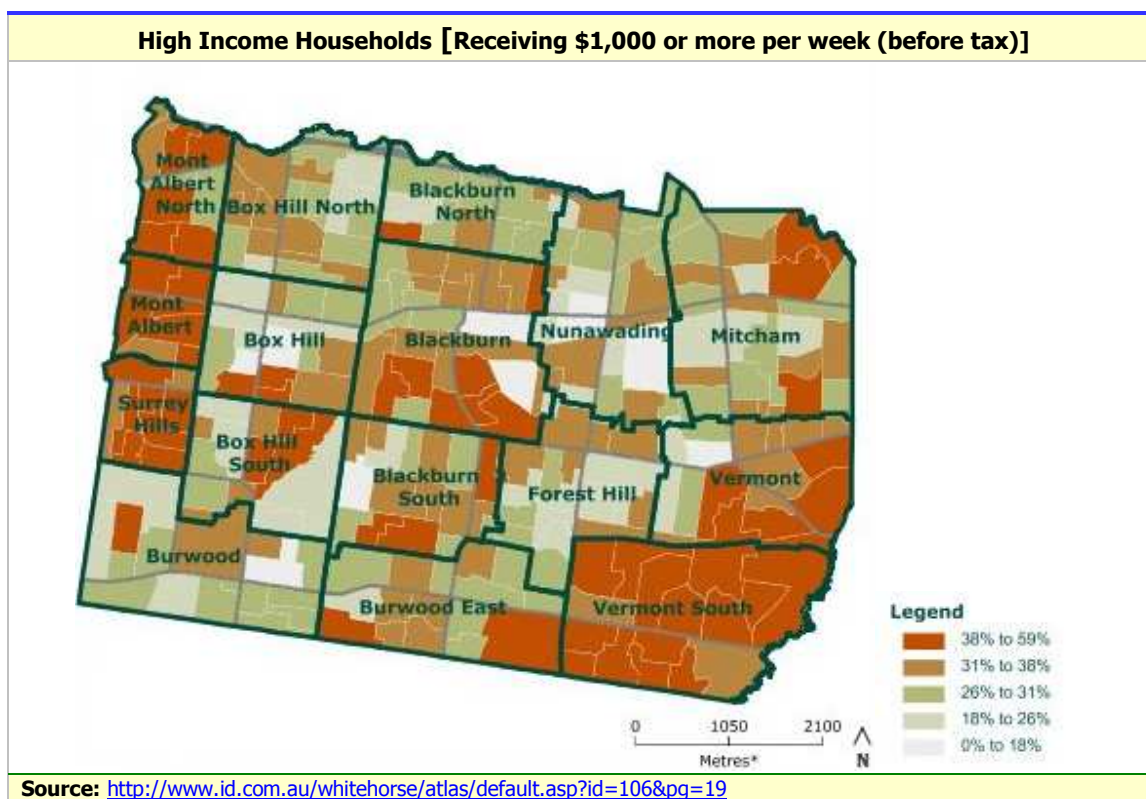
Household Income: City of Whitehorse and the Melbourne SD [2001] and Changes [1996-2001]





The following figures illustrate the distribution of low income households [those receiving less than \$500 per week (before tax)] and high income households [those receiving less than \$500 per week (before tax)] within the Whitehorse LGA as a proportion of the total population [2001 figures].





A comparison of **individual incomes** in of Whitehorse and the Melbourne SD in 2001 indicated fairly similar income levels.

The largest income groups were individuals earning:

- \$200 to \$299 per week [12.4%]
- \$1000 to \$1499 per week [8.7%]
- \$800 to \$999 per week and \$160 to \$199 per week [both 8.9%].

The individual income data by quartile indicated that there was a fairly similar share of residents in the Whitehorse with above average income [highest and medium high income groups] and below average income [lowest and medium low income groups] compared to the Melbourne SD.

Gross Weekly Individual Income [2001]: Persons aged 15 years and over	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
Negative/Nil income	6.7%	7.4%	6.1%	6.6%	6.6%	6.3%
\$1-\$39	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%	1.5%
\$40-\$79	2.6%	2.4%	2.6%	2.7%	2.4%	2.5%
\$80-\$119	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	2.9%	2.9%
\$120-\$159	4.1%	4.2%	4.2%	3.9%	4.8%	5.0%
\$160-\$199	7.8%	7.8%	8.2%	7.1%	8.4%	8.9%

Gross Weekly Individual Income [2001]: Persons aged 15 years and over	Whitehorse LGA	SLA			Melbourne	Victoria
		Box Hill	Nunawading West	Nunawading East		
\$200-\$299	12.4%	12.5%	12.7%	11.8%	11.1%	12.0%
\$300-\$399	7.7%	7.5%	8.0%	7.7%	7.9%	8.4%
\$400-\$499	7.4%	6.9%	7.5%	7.7%	7.9%	8.2%
\$500-\$599	7.3%	6.7%	7.5%	7.7%	7.7%	7.8%
\$600-\$699	5.9%	5.3%	5.8%	6.7%	6.2%	6.0%
\$700-\$799	5.6%	5.3%	5.5%	5.9%	5.4%	5.1%
\$800-\$999	7.8%	7.7%	7.6%	8.2%	7.2%	6.7%
\$1,000-\$1,499	8.7%	9.3%	8.3%	8.6%	7.3%	6.7%
\$1,500 or more	5.0%	5.8%	4.5%	4.7%	4.6%	3.9%
Not Stated	6.2%	6.4%	6.6%	5.6%	8.1%	8.0%
Total	115,122	39,815	40,079	35,240	2,678,326	3,668,384
N.B. Pink shading indicates a figure that is high relative to that for Melbourne and/or Victoria.						
Proportions Related National Quintiles and Medians ⁴⁵						
1st Quartile	23.9%				25.0%	25.3%
2nd Quartile	23.8%				22.5%	24.2%
3rd Quartile	22.9%				24.9%	25.2%
4th Quartile	29.5%				27.6%	25.3%
Proportion below Median	47.7%				47.5%	49.5%

The following table lists personal tax by Statistical Local Area [SLA] for Victoria for the 2003–2004 financial year. The SLAs are ranked in order of mean taxable income. The Box Hill SLA is ranked 22nd in the State, and the SLAs of Nunawading West and Nunawading East are ranked 32nd and 33rd respectively.

⁴⁵ The quartiles are arranged in order of increasing income. If the table indicates that 27% of people in a region are in the first quartile, it is saying that 27% of the people are among the 25% with the lowest income nationally, i.e. the region has more than average people in that income group. Similarly a proportion greater than 50% below the median indicates that there are more than the average number of people having among the lowest half of incomes nationally.

Personal Tax by Statistical Local Area [SLA], 2003–04 Income Year							
SLA	Nontaxable individuals	Taxable individuals	Mean taxable income	SLA	Nontaxable individuals	Taxable individuals	Mean taxable income
	Number	Number	\$		Number	Number	\$
Bayside (C) - Brighton	4,097	20,463	76,184	Moreland (C) - North	4,707	17,046	37,225
Stonnington (C) - Prahran	3,686	24,965	74,767	West Wimmera (S)	622	2,113	37,217
Stonnington (C) - Malvern	4,982	25,786	71,048	Wangaratta (RC) - North	671	2,046	37,044
Boroondara (C) - Kew	3,010	15,450	68,744	Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner East	2,804	10,813	37,040
Port Phillip (C) - West	2,777	18,451	67,121	Yarriambiack (S) - North	296	984	37,008
Boroondara (C) - Hawthorn	3,276	17,874	66,804	Mount Alexander (S) - C'maine	844	2,680	36,931
Boroondara (C) - Camberwell S.	5,570	26,524	62,861	Gr. Bendigo (C) - S'saye	560	2,314	36,905
Boroondara (C) - Camberwell N.	5,219	22,604	61,444	Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner North	934	3,701	36,889
Melbourne (C) - S'bank-D'lands	1,269	6,670	57,820	Darebin (C) - Preston	7,788	31,807	36,732
Melbourne (C) - Inner	743	2,745	57,438	Baw Baw (S) - Pt B West	3,677	12,476	36,692
Bayside (C) - South	6,059	26,643	57,226	Towong (S) - Pt A	238	757	36,688
Manningham (C) - East	1,732	7,994	56,597	Casey (C) - Hallam	4,571	21,005	36,686
Melbourne (C) - Remainder	3,733	19,044	54,589	Yarra Ranges (S) - North	1,396	5,178	36,563
Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda	3,858	27,213	51,420	Ballarat (C) - South	2,490	9,494	36,558
Glen Eira (C) - Caulfield	7,507	35,935	50,981	Wellington (S) - Avon	523	1,651	36,419
Yarra (C) - Richmond	1,869	13,126	50,604	Moyne (S) - South	1,435	5,015	36,418
Newtown	1,127	5,090	49,923	S. Grampians (S) - Hamilton	1,105	3,809	36,386
Hobsons Bay (C) - Williamstown	2,549	13,596	49,811	Warrnambool (C)	3,622	13,710	36,324
Yarra (C) - North	3,909	22,677	49,678	S. Grampians (S) Bal	797	2,813	36,287
Nillumbik (S) - South	2,848	14,801	49,503	Moyne (S) - North-West	319	1,130	36,182
Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon	6,418	33,215	47,273	Moira (S) - East	1,222	3,235	36,146
Whitehorse (C) - Box Hill	5,593	22,206	47,195	Campaspe (S) - Echuca	1,400	5,035	36,118
Banyule (C) - Heidelberg	6,578	29,476	47,113	Gr. Bendigo (C) - Central	2,239	8,453	36,087
Manningham (C) - West	12,048	48,227	46,825	Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	7,744	35,501	36,043
Mornington P'sula (S) - West	6,329	25,079	45,951	Casey (C) - Cranbourne	5,019	26,587	35,993
Monash (C) - Waverley West	7,896	29,978	45,775	Whittlesea (C) - South	9,040	42,337	35,977

Personal Tax by Statistical Local Area [SLA], 2003–04 Income Year							
SLA	Nontaxable individuals	Taxable individuals	Mean taxable income	SLA	Nontaxable individuals	Taxable individuals	Mean taxable income
	Number	Number	\$		Number	Number	\$
Macedon Ranges (S) Bal	1,999	9,028	45,235	Wangaratta (RC) - South	913	2,576	35,889
Nillumbik (S) - South-West	2,277	12,022	44,455	Wangaratta (RC) - Central	2,046	7,236	35,748
Nillumbik (S) Bal	979	4,573	44,183	Campaspe (S) - Kyabram	1,716	5,217	35,746
Monash (C) - Waverley East	6,905	27,831	44,173	Cardinia (S) - South	694	2,093	35,745
Glen Eira (C) - South	5,839	25,558	43,598	Horsham (RC) Bal	862	3,132	35,744
Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading W.	6,278	23,883	43,476	Swan Hill (RC) - Central	1,233	4,349	35,730
Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading E.	5,243	21,666	43,175	Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt A	5,268	19,946	35,687
Geelong	1,252	5,312	43,168	Horsham (RC) - Central	1,280	4,719	35,563
Surf Coast (S) - East	1,477	5,851	43,048	Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	5,708	23,093	35,528
Greater Geelong (C) - Pt C	239	1,067	42,985	Golden Plains (S) - North-West	705	2,541	35,495
Darebin (C) - Northcote	3,908	21,259	42,506	Mitchell (S) - North	1,002	3,555	35,486
Queenscliffe (B)	515	1,533	42,171	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	6,945	28,639	35,446
Knox (C) - South	3,962	20,161	42,048	Wellington (S) - Maffra	1,399	4,399	35,435
Latrobe (C) - Traralgon	2,889	11,995	42,003	Benalla (RC) - Benalla	1,158	3,816	35,396
Kingston (C) - South	4,530	21,604	41,862	Wellington (S) - Alberton	864	2,313	35,302
Maroondah (C) - Ringwood	5,021	21,438	41,860	Corangamite (S) - South	930	3,291	35,264
Casey (C) - Berwick	7,458	39,478	41,838	Yarra Ranges (S) - Central	1,733	6,660	35,254
Banyule (C) - North	5,698	27,019	41,602	Gr. Bendigo (C) - Pt B	1,211	4,029	35,239
Hume (C) - Sunbury	3,044	14,638	41,122	South Gippsland (S) - Central	1,698	5,447	35,199
Macedon Ranges (S) - Romsey	1,138	4,774	41,115	Glenelg (S) - North	414	1,371	35,174
Kingston (C) - North	9,038	40,000	41,114	Colac-Otway (S) - North	817	2,825	35,032
Moreland (C) - Brunswick	3,757	19,387	40,631	French Island	23	39	34,974
Moonee Valley (C) - West	4,370	19,485	40,541	Benalla (RC) Bal	664	1,959	34,950
Wyndham (C) - West	1,622	9,053	40,435	Ararat (RC)	1,443	4,599	34,947
Wyndham (C) - North	6,250	34,360	40,399	N. Grampians (S) - Stawell	1,155	3,878	34,943
Wyndham (C) - South	999	5,480	40,379	Alpine (S) - West	611	2,213	34,883
South Barwon - Inner	6,109	23,162	40,333	Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	5,429	21,739	34,831

Personal Tax by Statistical Local Area [SLA], 2003–04 Income Year							
SLA	Nontaxable individuals	Taxable individuals	Mean taxable income	SLA	Nontaxable individuals	Taxable individuals	Mean taxable income
	Number	Number	\$		Number	Number	\$
Whittlesea (C) - North	1,910	9,921	40,160	Corangamite (S) - North	1,176	3,836	34,750
Casey (C) - South	1,167	5,369	40,154	E. Gippsland (S) - Bairnsdale	3,622	10,476	34,646
Glenelg (S) - Portland	1,280	4,641	40,091	Colac-Otway (S) - Colac	1,432	4,857	34,602
Cardinia (S) - North	2,643	11,023	40,053	Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt B West	1,148	3,717	34,510
Latrobe (C) Bal	318	1,111	39,921	Hepburn (S) - East	1,063	2,889	34,475
Moorabool (S) - Bacchus Marsh	1,631	6,843	39,818	Bass Coast (S) - Phillip Is.	1,166	3,027	34,450
Indigo (S) - Pt B	446	1,712	39,666	Gr. Bendigo (C) - Inner West	1,726	6,463	34,424
Golden Plains (S) - South-East	987	3,694	39,613	Alpine (S) - East	1,094	3,006	34,393
Maroondah (C) - Croydon	5,894	26,943	39,611	Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt B East	505	1,564	34,384
Greater Geelong (C) - Pt B	4,189	13,894	39,609	Campaspe (S) - Rochester	1,218	3,626	34,371
Mornington P'sula (S) - South	6,357	18,124	39,578	Mount Alexander (S) Bal	1,404	4,047	34,353
Yarra Ranges (S) - South-West	12,157	54,729	39,533	Buloke (S) - North	517	1,463	34,116
Maribyrnong (C)	5,568	25,506	39,445	Yarriambiack (S) - South	773	2,387	33,969
Cardinia (S) - Pakenham	2,297	10,337	39,433	E. Gippsland (S) - South-West	408	1,375	33,965
Moreland (C) - Coburg	4,571	20,038	39,426	South Gippsland (S) - West	1,186	3,593	33,957
Geelong West	1,375	6,021	39,423	Strathbogie (S)	1,298	3,804	33,946
Mornington P'sula (S) - East	3,793	15,964	39,408	Mildura (RC) - Pt A	5,145	16,514	33,926
Knox (C) - North	10,873	52,014	39,385	Mount Hotham Alpine Resort	6	16	33,920
Hobsons Bay (C) - Altona	4,510	20,822	39,230	Mildura (RC) - Pt B	568	1,878	33,804
Wellington (S) - Sale	1,521	5,016	39,121	Colac-Otway (S) - South	536	1,499	33,748
Macedon Ranges (S) - Kyneton	923	3,270	39,006	Murrindindi (S) - East	949	2,716	33,714
Monash (C) - South-West	4,438	17,175	38,948	S. Grampians (S) - Wannon	323	1,079	33,711
Mitchell (S) - South	1,902	8,472	38,908	Moyne (S) - North-East	302	1,174	33,583
Ballarat (C) - Central	3,725	15,325	38,875	Bass Coast (S) Bal	2,274	6,461	33,530
Latrobe (C) - Morwell	2,539	8,304	38,849	South Gippsland (S) - East	1,007	2,513	33,526
Hume (C) - Craigieburn	3,937	21,189	38,748	Mansfield (S)	1,001	2,870	33,475
Surf Coast (S) - West	1,133	3,550	38,743	E. Gippsland (S) - Orbost	1,104	2,967	33,473

Personal Tax by Statistical Local Area [SLA], 2003–04 Income Year							
SLA	Nontaxable individuals	Taxable individuals	Mean taxable income	SLA	Nontaxable individuals	Taxable individuals	Mean taxable income
	Number	Number	\$		Number	Number	\$
Brimbank (C) - Keilor	7,548	35,996	38,540	Hepburn (S) - West	797	2,559	33,411
Bellarine - Inner	2,472	10,108	38,395	Pyrenees (S) - South	441	1,263	33,382
Melton (S) - East	2,148	11,760	38,380	Moira (S) - West	2,582	7,731	33,372
Corio - Inner	5,389	21,685	38,254	Swan Hill (RC) Bal	1,004	3,068	33,276
Baw Baw (S) - Pt B East	514	1,722	38,084	Yarra Ranges (S) - Pt B	59	199	33,215
Moorabool (S) - Ballan	654	2,609	37,999	Pyrenees (S) - North	355	1,007	33,196
Wodonga (RC)	3,729	15,981	37,951	Campaspe (S) - South	550	1,447	33,099
Indigo (S) - Pt A	1,320	4,481	37,942	N. Grampians (S) - St Arnaud	615	1,559	32,909
Moorabool (S) - West	422	1,549	37,931	Mount Buller Alpine Resort	34	87	32,881
Frankston (C) - East	3,573	18,660	37,922	Loddon (S) - South	593	1,579	32,872
Frankston (C) - West	8,175	32,701	37,845	Loddon (S) - North	560	1,381	32,696
Baw Baw (S) - Pt A	496	1,583	37,749	C. Goldfields (S) - M'borough	853	2,550	32,595
Hindmarsh (S)	762	2,725	37,740	Towong (S) - Pt B	666	1,595	32,249
Latrobe (C) - Moe	2,209	6,942	37,574	Gr. Bendigo (C) - Eaglehawk	998	3,314	32,245
Ballarat (C) - North	114	414	37,497	Buloke (S) - South	583	1,358	32,218
Glenelg (S) - Heywood	745	2,570	37,494	Falls Creek Alpine Resort	15	44	31,891
Wellington (S) - Rosedale	1,172	3,455	37,445	Gannawarra (S)	1,779	4,761	31,687
Melton (S) Bal	3,186	16,408	37,383	E. Gippsland (S) Bal	417	1,103	31,558
Murrindindi (S) - West	971	3,355	37,318	C. Goldfields (S) Bal	665	1,837	31,129
Ballarat (C) - Inner North	3,153	11,614	37,236	Swan Hill (RC) - Robinvale	543	1,607	29,596

Source: Australian Taxation Office: Personal Tax Selected Tables by Statistical Local Area (SLA), 2003–04 Income Year ⁴⁶

⁴⁶ <http://www.ato.gov.au/taxprofessionals/content.asp?doc=/content/70906.htm&mnu=35310&mfp=001>