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Melbourne Social Atlas: Disengaged Youth

The Social Atlas map series is based on the 2011 Census first and second data releases. The map series is based on the Social Atlas product the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) released in 2006. The maps provide a pictorial representation of key themes from the 2011 Census in the form of thematic maps at the SA1 level and include themes such as population, cultural diversity, labour force, families and more.

Figure 1. People aged 15 – 24 years, not in the labour force, nor in the education system.

Source: ABS Census 2011

One of the topics that forms part of the Social Atlas of Melbourne map series is the map of people aged 15-24 years who are not in the labour force, nor in the education system, as a percentage of the population aged 15-24. This map (see Figure 1) combines multiple variables of age, labour force participation and education status (at the SA1 level) to essentially represent disengaged youth based on 2011 Census data.

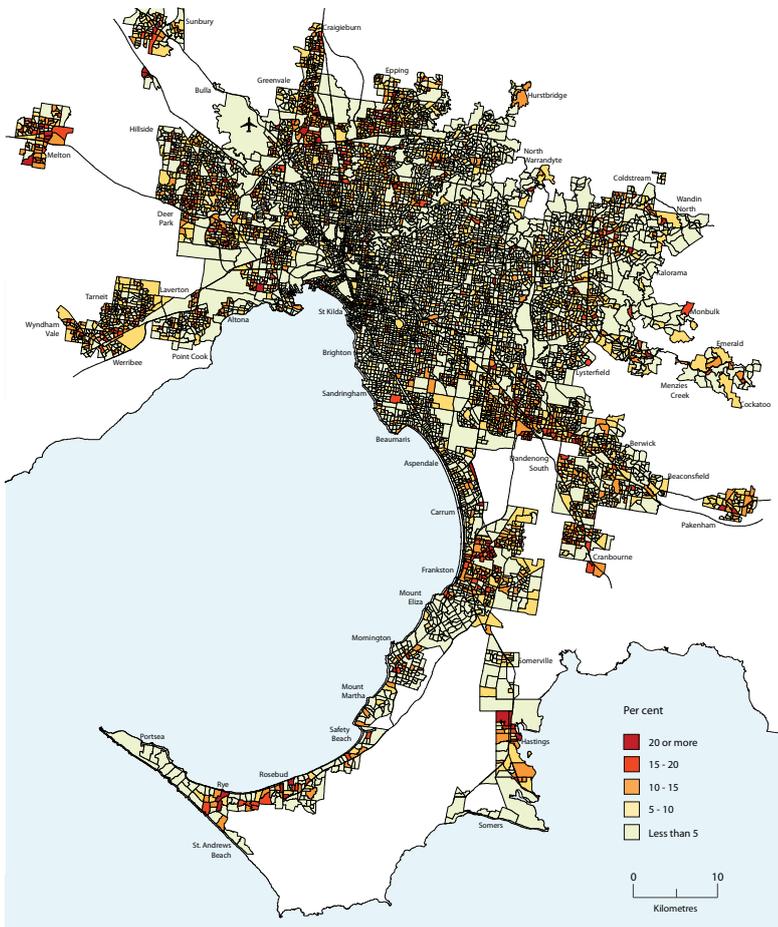
At the 2011 Census, there were 24,737 people aged 15-24 years living in Melbourne who were neither in the labour force nor in the education system. This represents 4.5% of the total population aged 15-24 years, a decrease from 4.8% in 2006 and 4.9% in 2001.

Disengaged youth may be unable to work or study due to health issues, may lack skills required for social participation and/or have limited financial means. Other youth in the disengaged category may also include those taking a 'gap' year between studies, those who are travelling or those who are looking after family.

Concentrations of disengaged youth were found in the fringes of Melbourne, most notably in the south-eastern, western and northern suburbs, as well as along parts of the Mornington Peninsula.

Most of the same areas seen on the map with concentrations of disengaged youth also had high proportions of unemployed people and one-parent families with dependent children.

In addition to the Social Atlas of Melbourne, Spatial Analysis and Research (SAR) has now released a greater Geelong version of the Social Atlas. You can view the Social Atlas maps on the Urban and Regional Research section of the Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD) website (details on back page).



Employment growth in Victoria

The release of Place of Work (PoW) data from the 2011 Census provides a snap shot of the geography of employment across the state. The Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD) has modified the published PoW figures to distribute “undefined” as well as adjusting the figures to include the number of employed persons from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Labour Force Survey to provide a more reliable estimate of employment across the state.

In 2011 there were some 2.87 million employed persons in Victoria, which had 307,000 jobs added between 2006 and 2011. Most of this increase in employment occurred in metropolitan Melbourne, where the number of jobs grew by 256,000. Figure 1 compares the employment growth in municipalities across metropolitan Melbourne. All municipalities, aside from Port Phillip which experienced a small decrease, experienced employment growth.

The growth areas municipalities experienced significant levels of growth; however the City of Melbourne had the greatest increase in employment across Victoria with an addition of 90,000 jobs.

Regional Victoria saw an increase of 44,000 jobs and is now home to 643,000 jobs. As shown in Figure 2, significant growth occurred in the regional cities such as Greater Geelong, Greater Bendigo and Ballarat as well as the peri-urban areas around metropolitan Melbourne. There was a large increase in jobs growth in Bass Coast; most of this is associated with the construction of the desalination plant. There are a number of decreases in employment across parts of the state for a range of reasons including the aging of the population, the changing nature of agricultural industries and drought.

Figure 1. Metropolitan Statistical Division employment growth

Source: ABS Census 2011

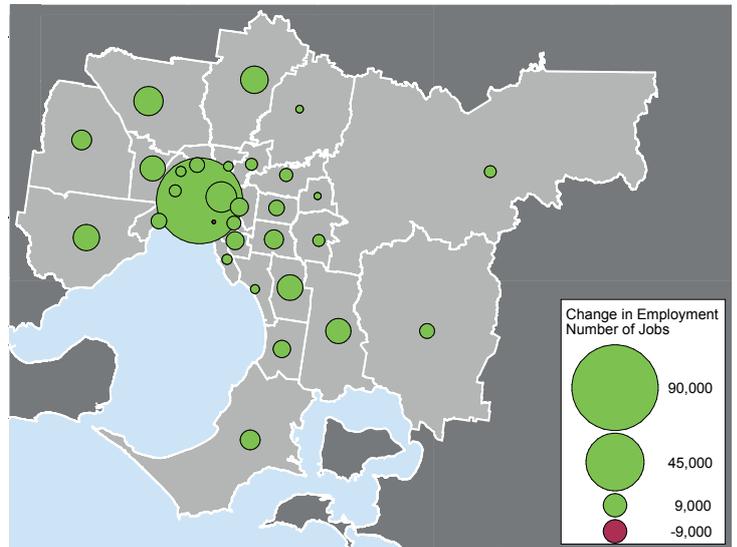
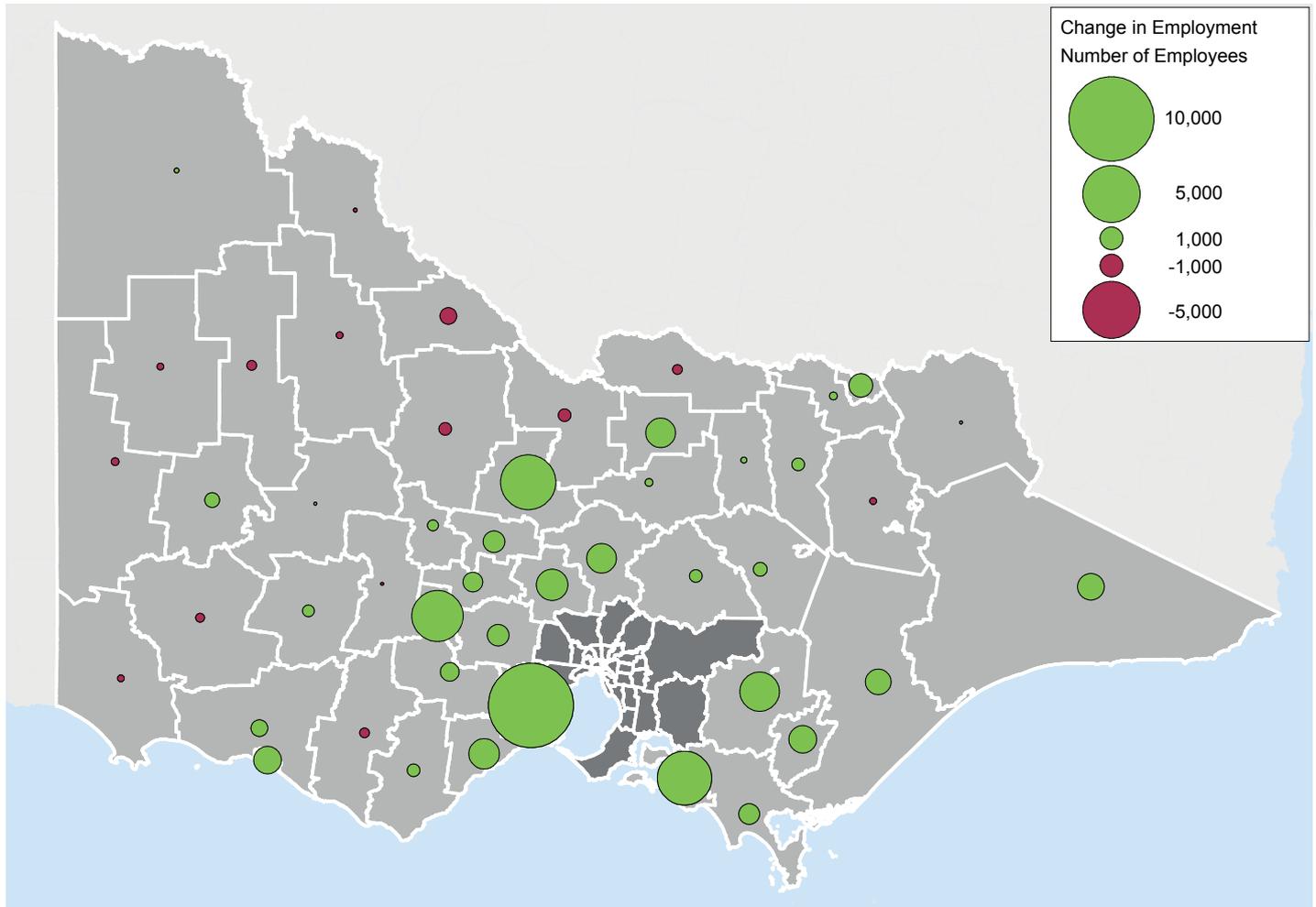


Figure 2. Regional Victoria employment change

Source: ABS Census 2011



Overseas migration

We are used to the idea of having a high proportion of our population being foreign born.

After all, with close to 30 per cent of the population born overseas, Australia has one of the highest proportions of overseas-born residents of any country in the world. In addition, the composition and number of our immigration intake is changing.

The graph in Figure 1 is from the 2011 Census results for Victoria. People were asked if they were born outside Australia and if so, when they arrived.

For places from which people used to emigrate to Australia – like Greece – most arrived in the 1950s and 1960s with very few arriving since.

Of those people born in the United Kingdom, many arrived in the 1970s or earlier, but on census night 2011 there were 35,000 who had arrived in the decade up to 2010.

Similarly, there were nearly 80,000 recently arrived Indian born people and around 55,000 Chinese born.

However, not all of these people are here permanently. If they are foreign born and arrived in Australia decades ago, they will have some form of permanent residency. But for those who have arrived very recently, the chances are that many of them are here temporarily.

It is this temporary population that is perhaps not as well understood as it could be.

The Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) provides an analysis by type of visa. Although the numbers are not directly comparable with the census data presented above, it provides valuable information about recent migration flows.

Net Overseas Migration (NOM) has three key components (shown in Figure 2):

- Permanent entrants, whose numbers are capped annually by government policy.
- Temporary entrants include mostly Students, subclass 457 (business long stay), Working Holiday Makers, and long term visitors. Although subjected to strict visa conditions, the number of these temporary entrants is not capped and depends on many factors, including the economy. The length of stay authorised by these visas is typically between one and four years.
- Other entrants include predominantly Australian citizens and New Zealand citizens, who can enter, reside and work in Australia freely.

Figure 2 highlights how temporary migration has become, and is expected to continue to be, the major part of net migration to Australia.

Table 1 provides more details on the characteristics of temporary residents in Australia.

Table 1: Characteristics of temporary residents in Australia at 30 June, 2009 to 2011

Source data: Stock of Temporary Entrants, DIAC

	2009	2010	2011
Gender			
Male	486 750	492 090	480 350
Female	418 620	432 200	427 610
Length of stay			
Less than three months	291 710	291 720	294 030
Between three and 12 months	420 030	389 300	388 820
Between 12 months and 10 years	188 900	237 770	218 710
10 years and over	2 350	2 270	2 120
Visa type			
Students	386 260	382 710	332 700
Visitors	163 900	174 910	166 750
Business (Long Stay)	146 620	127 650	131 340
Working Holiday Makers	106 880	103 010	111 990
Bridging visas	61 670	83 000	112 380
Skilled Graduate	11 170	25 750	24 420
Social/Cultural/International Relations	18 710	16 770	17 260
Other ¹	10 670	10 720	11 210
Major citizenship			
India	138 580	143 840	131 890
People's Republic of China	117 560	126 270	122 760
United Kingdom	88 650	83 720	86 890
Republic of Korea	61 990	58 950	54 360
United States of America	34 570	35 180	35 290
Ireland	23 430	21 680	28 350
Other	439 320	452 830	445 960
Total²	905 880	924 520	908 050

¹ Includes a small number of Transit visas.

² This table does not include unknown in the response—for example, in 2011 there were 90 people with 'gender not stated'. As a result, totals for each category may not match total persons.

Figure 1. Places of birth

Source: ABS Census 2011

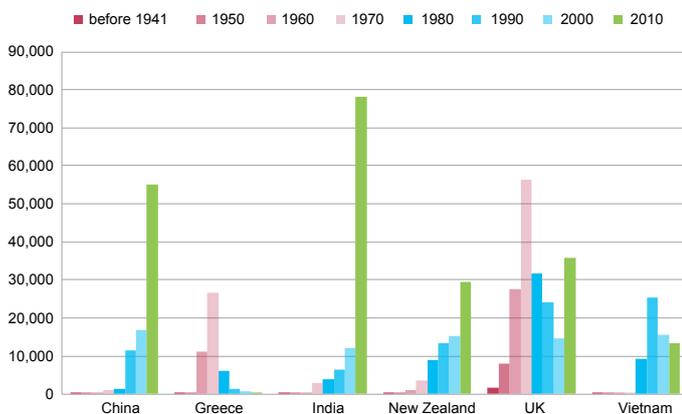
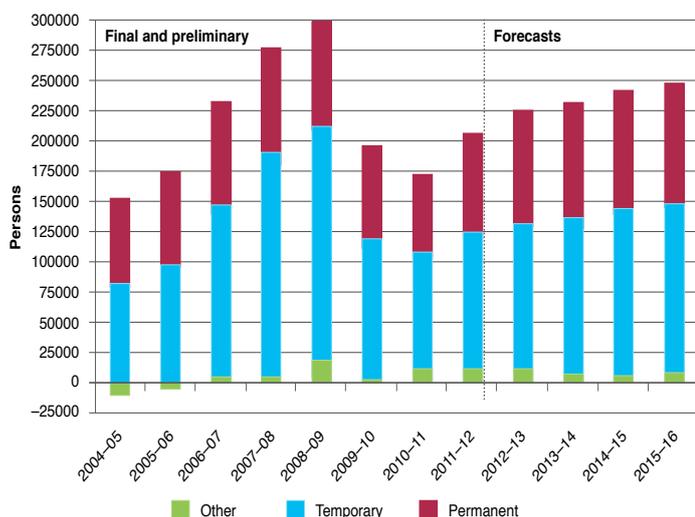


Figure 2: Components of NOM

Source: ABS and Department of Immigration and Citizenship.



We move a lot, but we don't go far

The mobility and migration of Victorians

While much attention is paid to the net population growth of Victoria, Melbourne or regional Victoria, the extent of population churn – the movement of people within Victoria - receives comparatively little attention. Spatial Analysis and Research (SAR) analyses these migration trends in order to inform our population projections.

The 2011 Census shows that four in ten Victorians changed address over the previous five years. The figures below show the components of the net population growth in Victoria.

- 650,000 people moved locally - within the same Local Government Area (LGA)
- 698,000 people moved across LGA boundaries within Victoria.
- 313,000 people came to Victoria from overseas and 148,000 people from interstate.
- 135,000 people moved out of Victoria to another State.

After each census, the major trends are the same, with young adults the most frequent movers. Between 2006 and 2011, a majority of Victorians aged 20 to 39 changed address, whether coming from overseas, to or from interstate, between regions or locally. In contrast, people aged in their 50's are the least mobile. Renters move more often than home owners and purchasers, which is hardly surprising, given their different life-cycle stages and the relative costs of moving.

If one tried to map all movements to and from each small area, the result would look like a spaghetti bowl. Thus, we look at net movements between large areas.

Movements of Melburnians:

Close to one million people who had lived in Melbourne in 2006 moved to another address by 2011. Of these people, over 900,000 stayed within Melbourne; 37,000 'boundary hopped' into the areas immediately around Melbourne; 26,400 people moved to one of the ten regional cities and 11,200 people moved to rural Victoria.

There is an enduring nature to migration patterns within Melbourne - something we commented on in Research Matters Issue 45 after the 2006 Census was published. Each inter-censal period since 1986-1991 shows similar patterns, as described below.

The strongest net movements (as shown in Figure 1) are:

- all outwards;
- mostly short distance: boundary-hopping to the next outwards area; and
- sectoral: few people move across the Yarra or across sectors of the city.

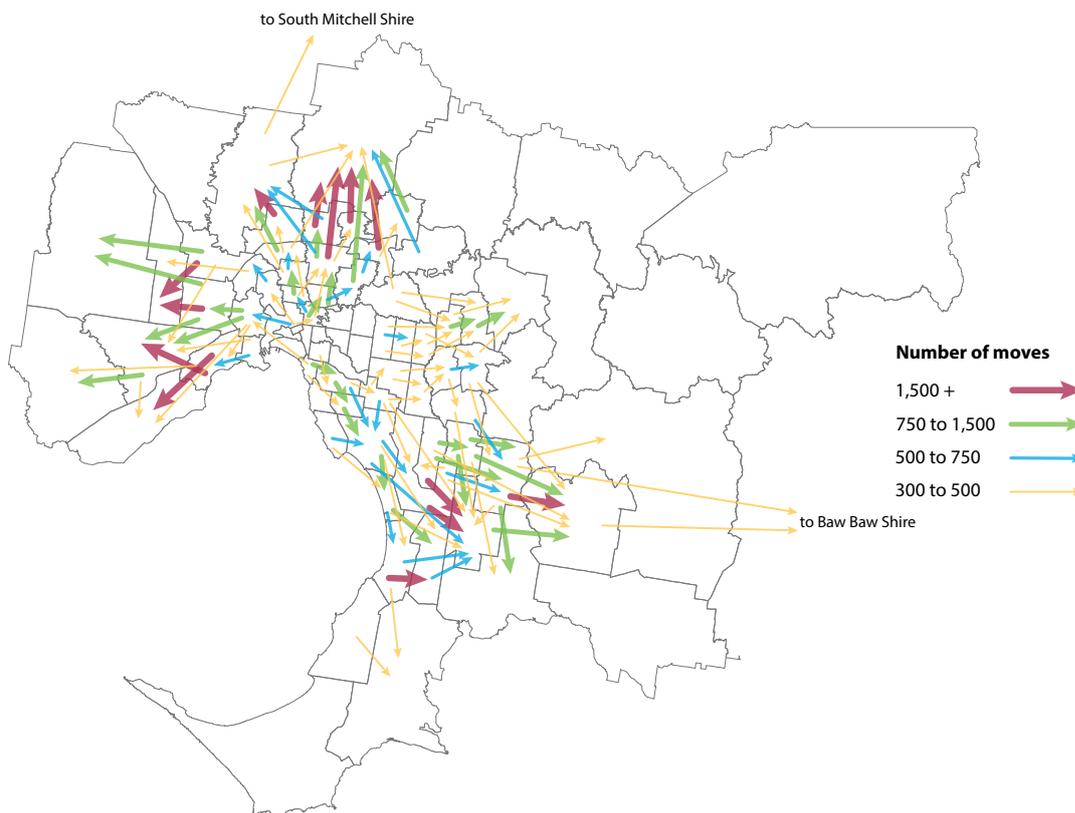
Movements of people between Melbourne and regional Victoria:

In the past, regional Victoria has consistently gained population from Melbourne. The 2011 Census confirms this trend: the net gain of people to regional Victoria from Melbourne between 2006 and 2011 was 24,000, with all regions except Loddon Mallee North gaining population from Melbourne.

But the majority of this population gain to regional Victoria (87.5%) was to places close to Melbourne, as seen in Figure 2: the shires surrounding metropolitan Melbourne, Greater Geelong and the Surf Coast.

Figure 1. Strongest net movements of people between 2006 and 2011 in Melbourne

Source: ABS Census 2011



Movement within regional Victoria:

Major regional centres attract more people from their hinterland than from Melbourne. In rough terms, the ten regional cities attracted three people for every two lost to the rest of regional Victoria (28,300 to 19,900). With Melbourne, the corresponding flows were 26,400 and 21,900, a net gain to the regional cities of 4,500.

In regional Victoria there is also a strong sectoral pattern to internal migration. The pattern corresponds with major transport corridors and people's knowledge of places. There are strong migration flows along the Western Highway, as Wimmera South Mallee loses population to Ballarat; the Great South Coast region loses population to both Geelong and Ballarat; and Loddon Mallee North loses population to Bendigo.

Given that the three western regions receive little if any net inflow from Melbourne and lose to the major centres of Bendigo, Ballarat and Geelong, they are net losers of population.

We should not be surprised by such sectoral movements, especially if we reflect on how our own family and friends have moved around Victoria or Melbourne. There is nothing unique about these trends in Victoria: the strongest internal movements of people occur in sectors in other cities and regions as well.

Figure 2. Net movements of people between Melbourne and surrounding shires, 2006 to 2011

Source: ABS Census 2011

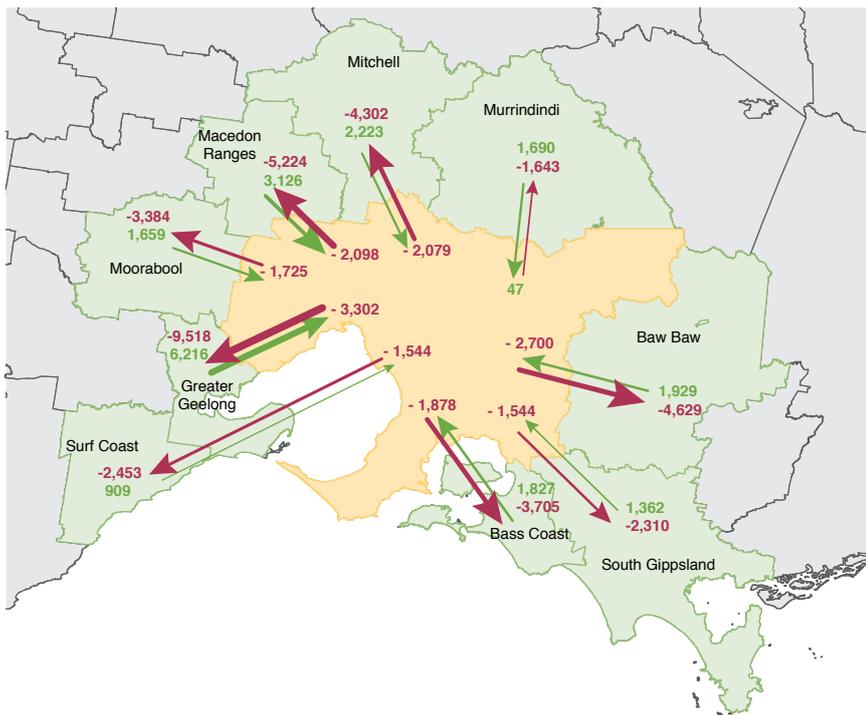
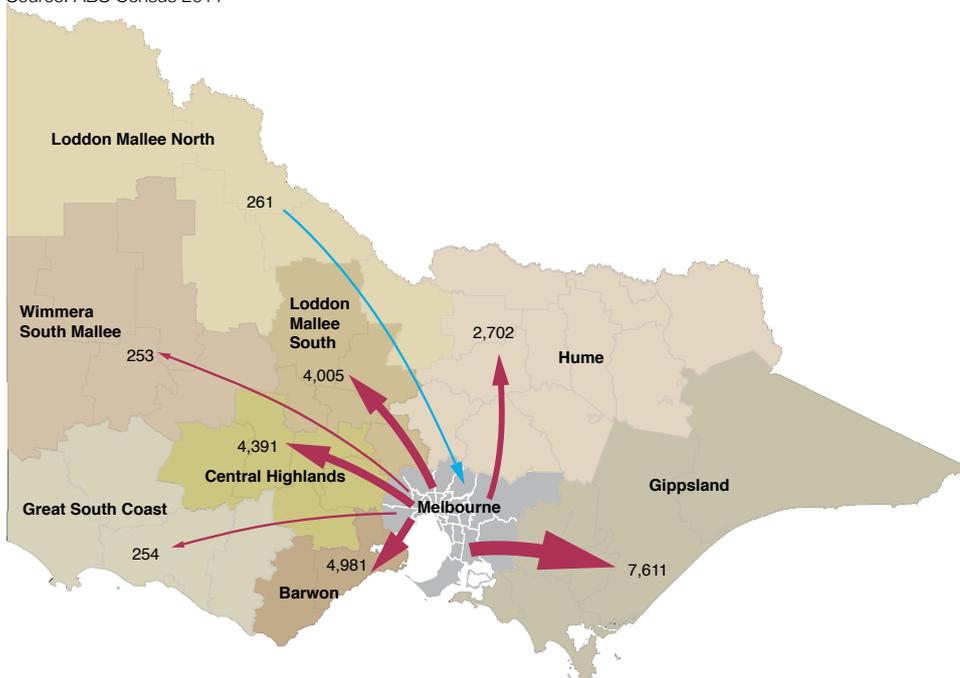


Figure 3. Net movements of people between Melbourne and regional Victoria, 2006 to 2011

Source: ABS Census 2011



Walking and Cycling to Work in Victoria

In Part 2 of the Special 2011 Census Edition of Research Matters (Issue 63) dated December 2012, an article about trends in journeys to work was featured. This edition's article is a continuation of the travel to work theme and will focus on trips that were walking only or cycling only.

It is important to remember that the census contains data only about journeys to work, so the information in this article does not reflect overall travel patterns. Persons who did not work or worked from home, or did not respond to the question about mode of travel to work in the census are also excluded.

Looking back at the last four censuses, Figure 1 shows that the share of cycling as a mode of travel to work has been steadily increasing, but still accounts for only 1.5% of journeys. Walking is more prevalent, with 3.9% of journeys to work in 2011, but its share has not been increasing.

2011 Census data shows that the rate of walking and cycling varies significantly with age, sex, location, and other factors. As shown in Figures 2 and 3, males are much more likely to cycle to work than females, whilst females are slightly more likely to walk. Persons aged between 26 and 50 are most likely to cycle to work, while the reverse is true for walking.

In Victoria, persons with higher incomes are more likely to cycle to work than those on lower incomes, while those with lower incomes are more likely to walk to work. In addition, the more education a person has completed, the more likely they are to cycle or walk to work. There are a number of likely explanations for this behaviour. For example, well educated and well paid workers are more likely than others to live and work centrally, and therefore commute relatively short distances in areas well serviced by cycling infrastructure. People of child-rearing age may prioritise working closer to home over higher pay in order to have walkable access to work, schools and other services.

Also, the behaviour of different groups may not necessarily stay the same over time. Figure 2 shows that for females, the prevalence of cycling to work is highest in the age range of 26-30 years. This might indicate the presence of a cohort of women that are more inclined to cycle and will continue to do so more than previous cohorts. Alternatively, it may be that the prevalence of cycling will drop amongst this cohort as they get older for a range of reasons, such as the demands of caring for family, changes in career or a change in location of residence.

Looking at journey to work data in metropolitan Melbourne by SA1 geography (the smallest region for which most census data is available), we find that walking and cycling as a proportion of journeys to work is much higher in inner Melbourne. However, the patterns for walking and cycling are very different depending on the inner Melbourne location. In the Melbourne Central Business District (CBD) and much of Southbank, Carlton, East Melbourne, and Docklands, walking accounts for around half of journeys to work. The prevalence of walking to work steadily diminishes with distance from the CBD and beyond approximately 7km, the prevalence of walking becomes fairly uniformly low around the city.

While cycling to work is more prevalent in the inner city area, this is particularly the case in the inner northern suburbs, most notably in North Carlton, North Fitzroy, Brunswick, Northcote, and Clifton Hill, as shown in Figure 4.

It may not be surprising that cycling should be more widespread in the area just outside the city centre, as the core of the city is so walkable. However, it is remarkable that cycling is so much more prevalent in the inner northern suburbs than in other inner suburbs, such as Richmond, South Yarra, and South Melbourne.

Some of this difference might be accounted for by factors such as; quality of cycling infrastructure, topography, barriers (such as major roads in some areas) and demographic characteristics (age and culture).

Figure 1: Walking and cycling as a share of total journeys to Work, Victoria 1996-2011

Source: ABS Census

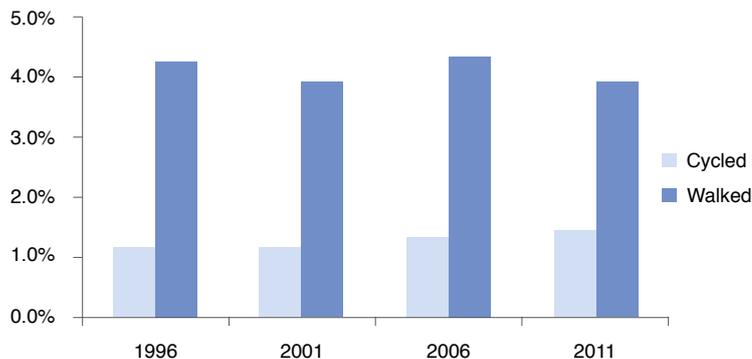


Figure 2: Cycling as percentage of journeys to work by age and sex, Victoria 2011

Source: ABS Census

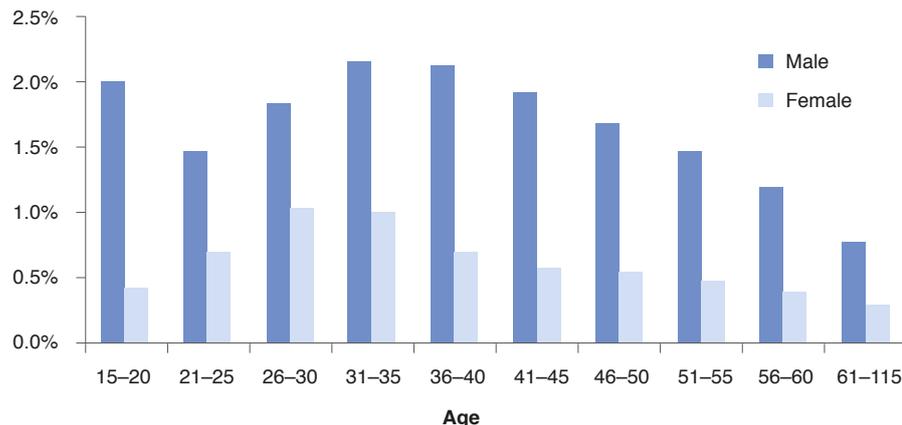


Figure 3: Walking as percentage of journeys to work by age and sex, Victoria 2011

Source: ABS Census

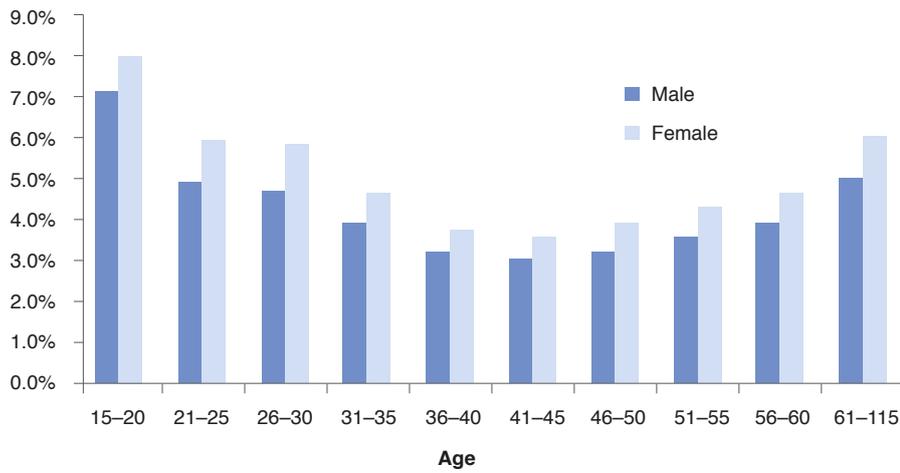
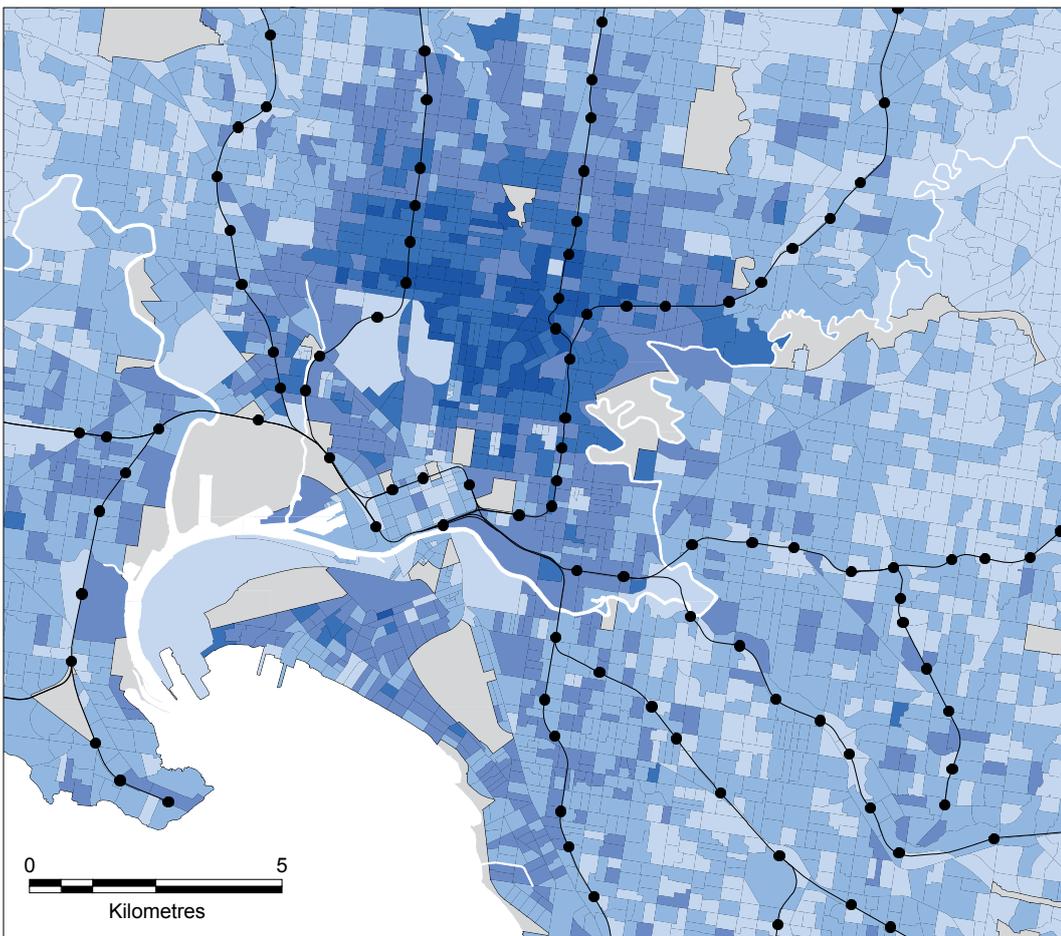


Figure 4: Cycling as proportion of journeys to work by SA1

Source: ABS Census



Bicycle as Percentage of Total Journeys to Work by SA1

Source: ABS Census 2011

- 15% or greater
- 10% to 15%
- 5% to 10%
- 1% to 5%
- Less than 1%

- Railway stations
- Railway lines

Urban and Regional Research online

View Spatial Analysis and Research (SAR) products online by visiting the Urban and Regional Research section of the Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD) website.

Read other news bulletins (including the Residential Land Bulletin and the Victorian Population Bulletin), view 2011 Census facts and figures and find the current Victoria in Future (VIF) Population and Household Projections online.

Urban and Regional Research Online - DPCD

www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/research/urbanandregional

Geelong Social Atlas

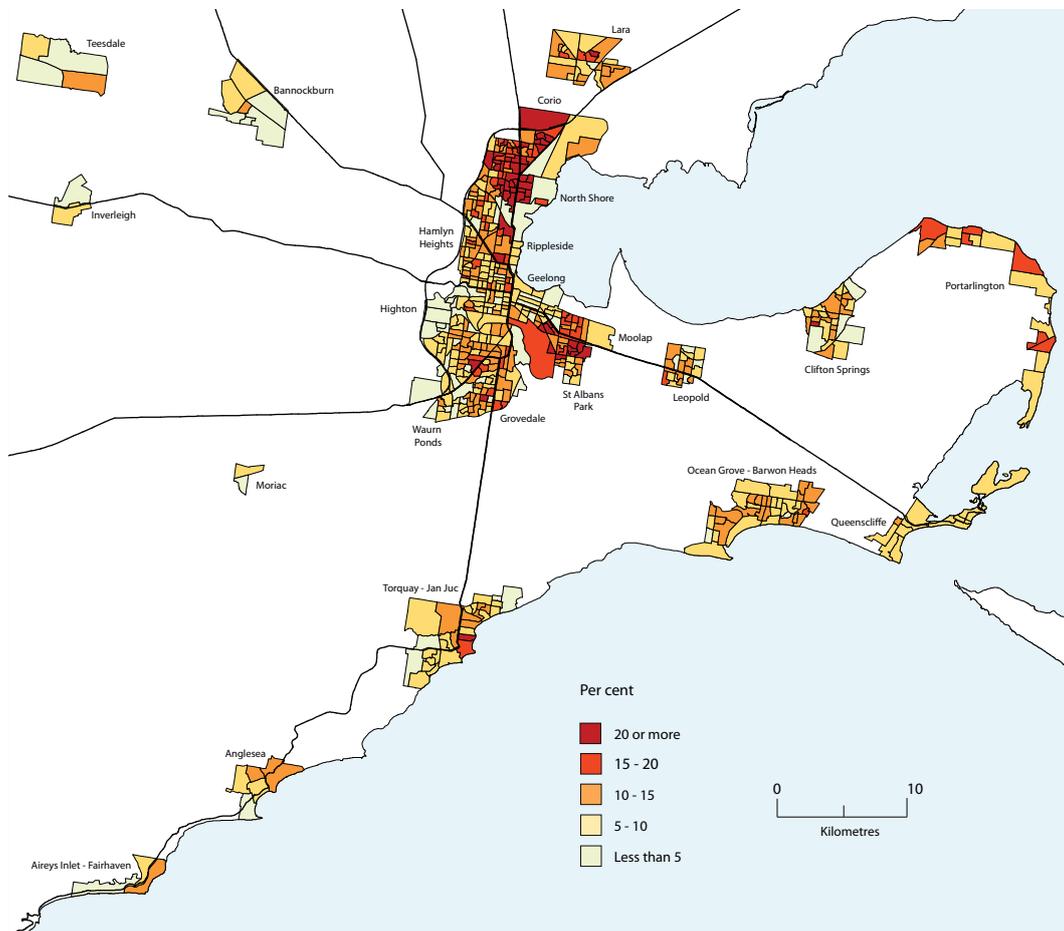
The Melbourne Social Atlas has now been expanded to include a series of maps based on the greater Geelong area (example shown in Figure 1). The new map series covers the same themes as the Melbourne Social Atlas, and includes areas in addition to greater Geelong such as Aireys Inlet, Anglesea, Torquay, Teesdale, Inverleigh, Bannockburn, Portarlington, Queenscliffe and more.

View the Social Atlas map series at the location below or visit Urban and Regional Research online.

www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/home/publications-and-research/urban-and-regional-research/census-2011/social-atlas

Figure 1: One parent families in Geelong with dependent children, as a percentage of all families

Source: 2011 Census data



Published by Spatial Analysis and Research, a branch in the Department of Planning and Community Development
1 Spring Street Melbourne
Victoria 3000

Telephone (03) 9208 3000

March 2013

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Editor: Nardia Smits

Email: spatialanalysis.research@dpcd.vic.gov.au

Internet: www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/research/urbanandregional