

A

DEMOGRAPHIC

PROFILE

OF THE

CITY OF RINGWOOD



CITY OF RINGWOOD
HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT
AUGUST 1989

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FOREWORD

The Ringwood Community Plan is a blue print for the development of Ringwood to the year 2000, and provides Council with a solid framework around which to plan services, facilities and programs within the constraints of resources available to fund them.

The Council is constantly reviewing its wide range of services to ensure that they continue to meet the needs of residents, ratepayers and visitors to the City. A vital element in this process is the gathering of data which will provide a profile on the City.

The Demographic Profile will provide a statistical overview of the City of Ringwoods' population, which will be an invaluable sourcebook to community groups, government agencies and service planners. It will also provide a useful reference for public enquiries.



JOHN D PAECH
Chief Executive

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report provides a 'profile' of Ringwood by outlining some of statistical characteristics of the City. It must be kept in mind that formulating general conclusions from sets of statistics has some inherent problems, particularly as the 1986 Census data is now 3 years out of date.

Most of the information used in this profile has been taken from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing.

Population and Household Statistics are available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics in a number of forms;

- i) Place of enumeration - actual persons counted on census night.
- ii) Place of usual residence - takes into account visitors and people away on census night.
- iii) Estimated resident Population - takes into account undercounting and people who were temporarily overseas on census night.

In this report place of enumeration figures are used (unless otherwise stated) because they cover the widest range of items and are most easily compared with previous census years. (See Section 6 for further information).

It is important to understand that the analysis of the data and the 'points of interest' are conclusions made by the author, and it is hoped that users of the profile will be able to use this data and undertake further analysis in their own interest areas.

The City of Ringwood would be interested in obtaining a copy of any further detailed research undertaken by you in the area of population and housing analysis.

Use and reproduction of the information in this profile is granted.

GERARD JOSE
Manager Human Services

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

Australia is one of the most highly urbanised countries in the world, with 85.4% of the population living in urban centres.

The following is a broad overview of Australia's population trends and prospects.

Population Trends

- * The population of Australia reached an estimated 16,395,000 people at December 31, 1987.
- * The Australian population grew by 1.53 per cent during 1986-87, which was a higher growth rate than in most developed countries.
- * There was a fall in the total fertility rate (decline in the average number of children born to women) to 1.851 in 1987, the lowest rate ever recorded. Thus, although there was an increase in the number of women in the child-bearing ages, the number of births remained fairly stable.
- * Close to 143,500 settlers arrived in Australia and 20,000 people departed permanently during the year ended 30 June 1988.
- * The number of settler arrivals during 1987-88 was the highest since 1970-71. All components of the Migration Program, except the Refugee and Special Humanitarian Programs, experienced increases in the number of arrivals when compared with the previous year.

Australia's Population Profile

- * Australia's population is growing older. This is due to a decline in levels of mortality and declining levels of fertility.
- * The fastest growing age group over the period 1981-86 was that aged 75 years and over, although the number in this group is still relatively small.
- * Most Australians live in a traditional family of two parents and dependent children. Although comparisons between 1986 Census data and data from previous censuses are difficult due to changes in definition, this family type appears to be declining as a proportion of all household types, with a corresponding increase in the proportions of single parent families and lone person or group households.
- * The number of single parent families doubled from 1966 to 1981 and reached 8 per cent of all families in 1986. There were almost six times as many single mothers as single fathers.
- * Close to 58 per cent of all persons aged over 15 years were legally married in 1986, a decline from the 1971 figure of 64%.
- * Nearly 6 per cent of all couples were living in a de facto union. Only a small proportion of these also had dependent children.
- * In 1987, 30 per cent of marriages involved at least one partner who had been divorced, with most divorcees remarrying within four years of the dissolution of the previous marriage.

- * The median age of women giving birth for the first time continued its rise to 26.8 years in 1987, primarily reflecting their increasing age at marriage.
- * At June 1987 an estimated 3,487,200 persons resident in Australia were born overseas, 21.4 per cent of the total population.
- * The overseas-born population increased by 12.1 per cent over the period 1981-87 compared with 8.2 per cent for the Australian-born. Of the main birthplace groups, the greatest rates of increase were among persons born in the Philippines, Vietnam or South Africa.
- * Many immigrant groups, for example the Italian-born and the Polish-born, were on average significantly older than the total population and the Australian born population.
- * Close to 60 per cent of overseas-born persons had Australian citizenship in 1986.
- * Sixty per cent of the Australian population over 15 years of age were in the labour force as at 30 June 1986 and 25 per cent of the labour force were born overseas.
- * The highest unemployment rates were for persons born in Vietnam, the Lebanon or Turkey, a result of their young average age profiles, their comparatively recent arrival in Australia and in some cases their entry into Australia as refugees.
- * Since 1946 close to one-fifth of Australia's population growth has been due to the addition of children born to migrants. Over one-half of this second generation group have only one parent born in Australia.
- * Western Australia had the largest population increase (2.8%) during the year 1986-87, while people living in the Northern Territory had the highest mobility rate (259 movers per 1000 population).

Population Prospects

- * Australia is forecast to have a population of almost 18 million by June 1993.
- * Natural increase is expected to be declining by 1993 due to a larger number of deaths, as a result of the ageing of the population and only modest increases in the number of births.
- * A continuation of present immigration levels over the next five years would result in net migration contributing more to population growth than natural increase.
- * Increased immigration levels can also be expected to add to Australia's cultural diversity, but persons born in Australia would still be the dominant birthplace group accounting for close to three-quarters of Australia's population in 2021. Persons born in the countries of Asia are expected to overtake persons born in the UK and Ireland as the largest overseas-born regional grouping by 2021.
- * Marriage and the family will, most likely, continue to be important institutions into the next century, although a greater diversity of family types can be expected due to forecast demographic trends such as the declining fertility rate and the ageing of the population and possible changes in social mores.

REGIONAL CONTEXT

Ringwood is one of the eight local governments which comprise the Outer Eastern region of Victoria. The other 7 municipalities include the Cities of Nunawading, Croydon and Knox, and the Shires of Sherbrooke, Lillydale, Healesville and Upper Yarra.

Overview of Population and Age Groups

The Outer Eastern region of Melbourne comprises over 10% of the total Victorian population and over 14% of Melbourne's population.

The population of the region is comparatively young, with a higher proportion in all age categories up to 17 years (31.9% of total population) than the rest of Melbourne and Victoria as a whole (27.5% and 28.3%). In fact the region has a higher proportion in each of these categories than any other metropolitan region. In the older age groups the Outer East has a lower proportion than any other region with 7.7% over 65 years and 31.8% over the age of 40 (compared with Melbourne 10.1% and 35.5%, and Victoria 10.5% and 35.9%).

The distribution within the region shows the highest concentrations living in the more urbanized municipalities, in particular Knox (104,207) and Nunawading (93,482), with the rural municipalities, in particular Healesville and Upper Yarra (10,708 and 13,637) having the smallest populations.

Upper Yarra and Lillydale have the youngest population with nearly a quarter of the population (24.3% and 23.6%) below the age of 12 years. Lillydale also has a high proportion aged 12 to 17 years (11.8%), as do Knox and Nunawading (11.6% and 11.8%). Nunawading especially has a high youth population with nearly a quarter (24.2%) aged 12 to 24 years.

In the age category 25 to 39 years, only Ringwood and Nunawading (22.7% and 20.4%) have lower proportions than Victoria and Melbourne (24.1% and 24.6%). Sherbrooke has the greatest proportion of its population in this category (30.4%).

Conversely, Ringwood and Nunawading stand out in the region with the highest proportions in the age group 40 to 64 years (27% and 30%), above the Victorian and Melbourne averages (25.4% and 25.7%).

In the age group 65 to 74 years, Ringwood and Nunawading also are the municipalities with the highest proportion of their population in that category (6.1% and 6%). These are only equivalent to the Victorian and Melbourne averages (6.3% and 6.1%). The other municipalities have considerably lower proportions in this age group with Knox, the lowest (3.6%) having just over half the state average.

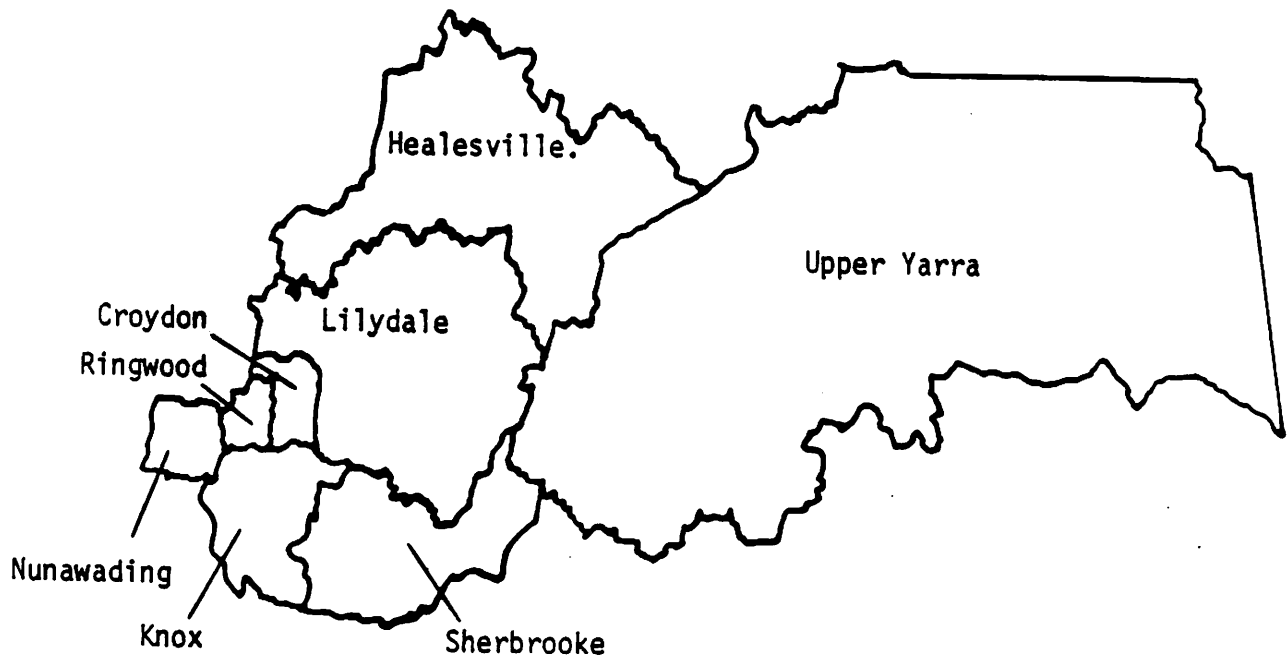
This picture repeats itself with the age group 75 years and over. Ringwood and Nunawading (4.1% and 4%) are equivalent to the State and Melbourne averages (4.2% and 4%), with the rest of the region considerably below that level; in particular Knox and Lillydale (2.2% and 2.3%).

Table One

OUTER EASTERN SUBURBS REGION OF MELBOURNE
 TOTAL POPULATION - COUNT VARIATION
 (30 June 1986)

	PLACE OF ENUMERATION	USUAL RESIDENCE	PERCENT VARIATION
Nunawading	93,482	94,362	0.94%
Croydon	40,096	40,448	0.88%
Ringwood	40,289	40,581	0.72%
Knox	104,207	104,973	0.74%
Lilydale	71,564	72,243	0.95%
Healesville	10,708	10,826	1.10%
Upper Yarra	13,637	13,728	0.67%
Sherbrooke	34,766	35,157	1.12%
Region Total	<u>408,749</u>	<u>412,318</u>	

Map of the Outer Eastern Suburbs.



RINGWOOD - HISTORICAL PROFILE

With the settlement and expansion of the Westernport District which extended up to Mt Dandenong and the discovery of gold at Warrandyte; the area between, now known as Ringwood, was surveyed in 1857.

Earliest records of identification of the Ringwood district with a Municipality show that the Berwick District Road Board was created in 1862, and it is known that Ringwood was in this District (in March of 1864). In 1871 Ringwood was severed from the Berwick District Road Board and annexed to the Upper Yarra District Road Board which, in the following year, was proclaimed the Shire of Lillydale.

In 1876, Ringwood attempted to obtain severance from Lillydale, but was unsuccessful, as was a further attempt in 1918, but in 1924, following a petition which was successful, the Borough of Ringwood was proclaimed and became a municipality in its own right. The population at that time was 2,000 residents in 600 dwellings and total general rates (revenue) amounted to \$10,000.

In 1869, antimony was discovered and was mined intermittently until 1934. With the fluctuating availability of antimony, many men in Ringwood and surrounding districts turned to wood cutting, and later as land was cleared, to fruit growing.

In 1914, the Ringwood Co-operative Cool Stores Society Ltd was formed, and the cool stores, which was one of the landmarks of Ringwood until demolished in 1959, was the keystone of the fruit growing industry. Another industry operating in the early days, but which has since disappeared into oblivion, was brick making.

Prior to the advent of railways in 1882, journeys to and from Melbourne were made by Cobb and Co coaches, and later Mitchells's coaches. The route used led originally to the Gippsland Road, and later to Healesville. It was not until January, 1865, that the Government proclaimed this route a main road as far as Lillydale. The year 1875 saw the opening to Anderson's Creek (now Warrandyte) of the Anderson's Creek Road (now Warrandyte Road) from Ringwood.

A post agency existed prior to 1883 in which year a Miss Thompson was appointed Postmistress, and general postal facilities became available. Miss Thompson held this position for 30 years. Police protection, consisting of a Mounted Constable, stationed at Ringwood East, was provided in 1888.

The first School was opened in 1874 at Ringwood, being situated in Everard Road, and although officially designated as State School No. 1451, was affectionately known as Cass's School, the teacher obviously being Mr E F Cass, who was appointed in September of that year.

The pioneers depended upon tanks and dams for water supply, and it was not until the end of 1914 that reticulated water supply became available.

Likewise, early settlers depended upon kerosene lamps and candles for light, but in 1915 negotiations between Lillydale Shire and Melbourne Electric Supply Company were satisfactorily concluded, and Ringwood residents were able to obtain electricity.

Worship played a very prominent part in the lives of Ringwood's early citizens, for in addition to being hard-working citizens, they were God fearing people. The first church built in Ringwood was the Church of England which was a little wooden structure - opposite the well-known landmark, the Club Hotel in Mt Dandenong Road - was erected in 1877. Previous to this, of course, services on the Sabbath had been held in private homes, and the first recorded service held in a home was that of the Church of Christ during 1874.

There is also evidence that the earliest settlers in Ringwood of the Roman Catholic Faith received their spiritual guidance from a Jesuit Missionary who came up from Hawthorn once or twice a year.

Subdivision of orchard properties commenced in earnest after the 1914-18 War, but it was not until after the 1939-45 War that Ringwood really expanded. Population rose from 3,350 in 1940 to 22,200 in 1960.

Having regard to development that had taken place and the density of population, the Council in 1959 petitioned the Governor-in-Council, praying that the Borough of Ringwood be proclaimed a City, and thus on the 19th March, 1960, before a throng of 30,000 people, the then Governor of the State of Victoria, proclaimed Ringwood a City.

Table 2

POPULATION OF RINGWOOD 1924 - 1986

<u>YEAR</u>		<u>POPULATION</u>
1924	-	2,000
1940	-	3,350
1960	-	22,200
1966	-	29,150
1971	-	34,751
1976	-	37,000
1981	-	38,665
1986	-	42,200

CITY OF RINGWOOD (1989)

General Characteristics

The City of Ringwood is a outer metropolitan municipality located in the eastern region of Melbourne. The following is a brief summary of the characteristics, features and facilities of the municipality.

- Ringwood is located 25km east of Melbourne, with a current population of 42,200 people. The probable ultimate population will be approximately 45,000.
- Ringwood is one of the fifteen nominated district commercial centres, and one of six strategic outer district centres.
- Ringwood has a major public transport terminal including rail, bus and taxi.
- Many State and Federal Government Departments are located within Ringwood, these include Community Services Victoria, Ministry of Housing and Construction, Department of Social Security, Commonwealth Employment Service, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Office of Corrections, Ministry of Education and the Department of Labour.
- An extensive number of local and regional community-based organisations service the residents of Ringwood and surrounding municipalities.
- There are extensive recreational facilities including an indoor aquatic centre, public golf course, athletic field, and cricket, football, netball, croquet, lawn bowls and tennis facilities.
- Council operates a major Convention and Performing Arts Centre.
- Other services available are a major hospital, community health centre, public library, five maternal and child health centres, three senior citizen's buildings, thirteen pre-schools, an aged persons hostel, twenty-three churches, two community centres, fifteen primary schools, nine secondary schools and four special schools.
- Other services include child care centres, with a current submission for a second thirty-five place child care centre with the Government. Family Day Care, Out of School hours programs, Youth Outreach and Home and Community Care services.

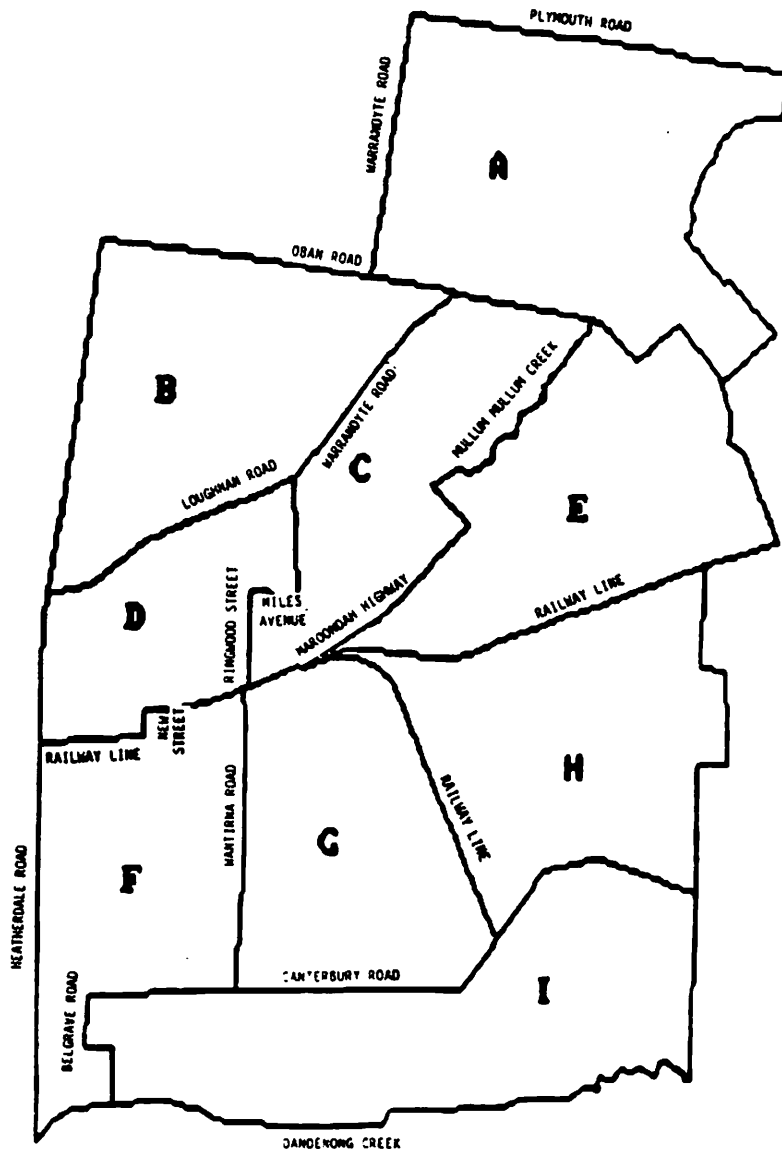
The City of Ringwood has an operating budget of just over 20 million dollars, and a full and part time workforce of over 300.

CITY OF RINGWOOD - NEIGHBOURHOODS (ZONES)

The City of Ringwood has been divided into nine (9) Neighbourhoods (Zones), for the purpose of this report and to provide a more detailed breakdown of the municipality. The boundaries of these were selected by looking at some of the natural or created dividers (i.e. major roads), between residential areas.

The area of each neighbourhood comprises a number of Census Collector Districts, which are the smallest units for which data is aggregated. A Collector District generally include about 200-400 households.

In reading any of the following tables, these nine neighbourhoods (zones) have to be considered and understood.



2. POPULATION AND AGE STRUCTURE

Table 3
Population and Growth Rate of Ringwood, 1966-1986

	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986
Population	29,150	34,750	37,300	38,650	40,289
Growth Rate (per annum)	3.84%	1.44%	0.72%	0.82%	
Density-Persons per sq km	1,280	1,529	1,639	1,698	1,770

As shown in the Table above, the population of Ringwood has grown in the 20 year period, 1966-1986, with a corresponding increase in population density. This Table also indicates that the growth rate is slowing.

Table 4
Population by Neighbourhoods - 1981 and 1986

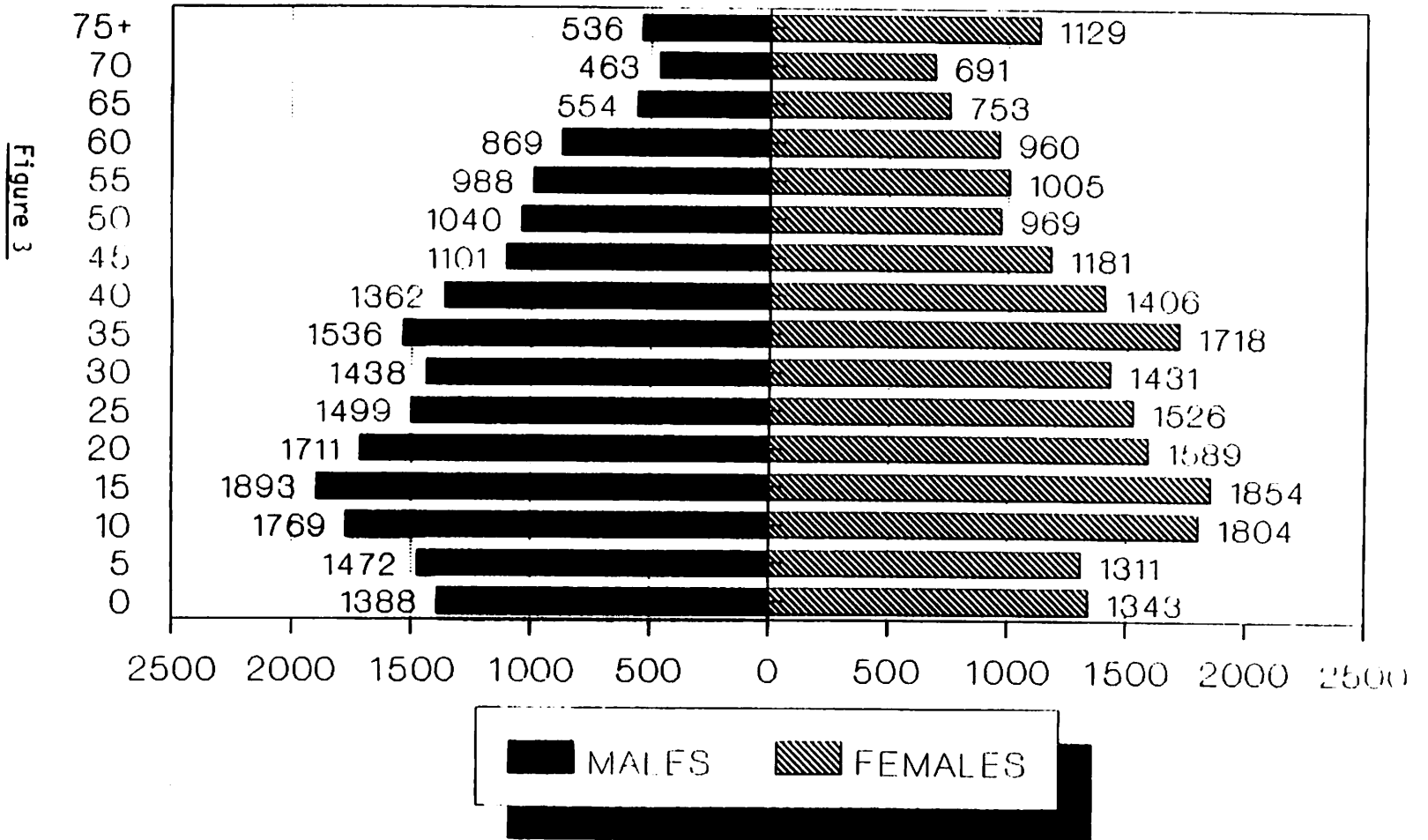
NEIGHBOURHOOD	PLACE OF ENUMERATION 1981	PLACE OF ENUMERATION 1986	POPULATION GROWTH 1981-86	PERCENTAGE GROWTH 1981-86	USUAL RESIDENCE 1986
Zone A	3750	5942	2191	58.45%	
Zone B	5317	5600	283	5.32%	
Zone C	4121	3964	-157	-3.81%	
Zone D	2516	2283	-233	-9.26%	
Zone E	4248	4287	39	0.92%	
Zone F	2863	2743	-120	-4.19%	
Zone G	5228	5038	-190	-3.63%	
Zone H	5794	5553	-241	-4.16%	
Zone I	4828	4879	51	1.06%	

RINGWOOD - Total	38665	40289	1624	4.20%	40581
OUTER EAST	372366	408749	36383	9.77%	412318
MELBOURNE S. D.	2722817	2832893	110076	4.04%	2846443

Table 4 indicates that Ringwood grew at an average rate in comparison with the Melbourne Statistical Division (M.S.D.), but was at less than half the growth rate of the Outer East Region. Further, it reflects that the greatest amount of recent residential development has occurred in the northern part of the municipality.

AGE - SEX PYRAMID

CITY OF RINGWOOD



Source: A.B.S. 1986 Census

Table 5

CITY OF RINGWOOD
AGE GROUPS 1981 TO 2001

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 YEARS AND OVER	TOTAL
1981 CENSUS																	
MALES	1470	1736	1889	1809	1509	1325	1446	1297	1115	1052	1081	1008	667	513	396	412	10865
FEMALES	1341	1725	1800	1777	1528	1369	1634	1418	1217	1038	1098	1024	748	651	578	825	19770
TOTAL	2811	3461	3689	3586	3114	2684	3080	2815	2332	2088	2179	2032	1415	1164	974	1237	30645
PERCENT OF POPULATION	7.27%	8.95%	9.53%	9.27%	8.05%	6.87%	7.87%	7.28%	6.03%	5.40%	5.84%	5.25%	3.66%	3.01%	2.52%	3.20%	100.00%
1986 CENSUS																	
MALES	1388	1472	1769	1880	1711	1499	1438	1536	1382	1101	1040	988	868	554	483	536	19619
FEMALES	1340	1311	1804	1854	1569	1526	1431	1718	1408	1181	969	1005	960	753	691	1129	20870
TOTAL	2728	2783	3573	3734	3300	3025	2869	3254	2790	2282	2009	1993	1829	1307	1154	1665	40289
PERCENT OF POPULATION	6.78%	6.91%	8.07%	8.30%	7.51%	7.12%	8.08%	6.87%	5.66%	4.89%	4.89%	4.85%	4.54%	3.24%	2.86%	4.13%	100.00%
1991 PROJECTION																	
MALES	1409	1509	1509	1709	1809	1709	1609	1509	1609	1409	1209	1109	1009	909	509	709	21109
FEMALES	1409	1409	1409	1709	1809	1609	1609	1509	1809	1509	1209	1009	1109	1009	809	1409	22209
TOTAL	2809	2909	2909	3409	3609	3309	3209	3009	3409	2909	2409	2109	2109	1809	1309	2109	43309
PERCENT OF POPULATION	6.47%	6.70%	6.70%	7.89%	8.31%	7.02%	7.28%	6.80%	7.82%	6.70%	5.54%	4.85%	4.85%	4.28%	3.00%	4.85%	100.00%
1996 PROJECTION																	
MALES	1309	1409	1409	1309	1409	1509	1409	1509	1509	1609	1409	1109	1009	909	709	809	20209
FEMALES	1209	1309	1409	1209	1309	1409	1509	1509	1509	1709	1409	1209	1009	1009	909	1609	21209
TOTAL	2509	2709	2809	2509	2809	2909	2909	3009	3009	3309	2809	2309	2009	1909	1609	2409	41409
PERCENT OF POPULATION	6.04%	6.52%	6.76%	6.64%	6.70%	7.23%	6.76%	7.25%	7.25%	7.87%	6.76%	5.56%	4.82%	4.58%	3.86%	5.80%	100.00%
2001 PROJECTION																	
MALES	1109	1309	1309	1209	1109	1209	1309	1409	1409	1409	1509	1309	1009	909	1009	1009	19209
FEMALES	1109	1209	1309	1209	1009	1209	1309	1309	1509	1509	1709	1309	1109	1009	909	1909	20509
TOTAL	2209	2509	2609	2409	2109	2409	2609	2709	2909	2909	3209	2609	2109	1909	1709	2909	39709
PERCENT OF POPULATION	5.54%	6.30%	6.50%	6.00%	5.29%	6.05%	6.55%	6.80%	7.30%	7.30%	8.08%	6.55%	5.29%	4.78%	4.28%	7.30%	100.00%
POPULATION GROWTH																	
1981 TO 1986	-2.80%	-19.59%	-3.07%	4.53%	5.87%	12.29%	-6.85%	15.60%	18.70%	9.29%	-7.80%	-1.82%	28.28%	12.29%	18.48%	34.60%	4.20%
1981 TO 2001	-21.43%	-13.78%	-10.34%	-28.41%	-41.87%	-27.27%	-18.75%	-10.00%	-14.71%	0.00%	22.22%	22.81%	0.00%	0.00%	30.77%	38.10%	-8.31%
1981 TO 2001	-21.74%	-27.77%	-29.46%	-20.05%	-32.56%	-10.81%	-15.58%	-4.09%	24.36%	38.88%	46.88%	28.00%	48.41%	63.23%	74.54%	134.44%	2.68%

AGE - SEX STRUCTURE

TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

Table 5 shows that Ringwood's population is an ageing one with the 40-75 years plus group increasing significantly between 1981-2001, and the 0-39 years age range decreasing.

From 1981 to 1991, it is projected that these changes will occur :-

- * 0-9 age group will have reduced from 6,272 to 5,700 (16.2% to 13.1% of the population).
- * 10-19 age group will reduce from 7,271 to 6,300 (18.8% to 14.5% of the population).
- * 20-39 years will increase from 11,703 to 13,100 (but remain at 30.3% of the population).
- * 40-49 age group increased from 4,420 to 6,300 (11.4% to 14.5% of the population).
- * 50-59 age group will increase from 4,209 to 4,500 (10.9% to 10.4% of population).
- * 60-69 years will increase from 2,579 to 4,000 (6.6% to 10% of the population).
- * 70 years plus will increase from 2,211 to 3,400 (5.7% to 7.9% of the population).

Table 6

HOUSEHOLD STABILITY

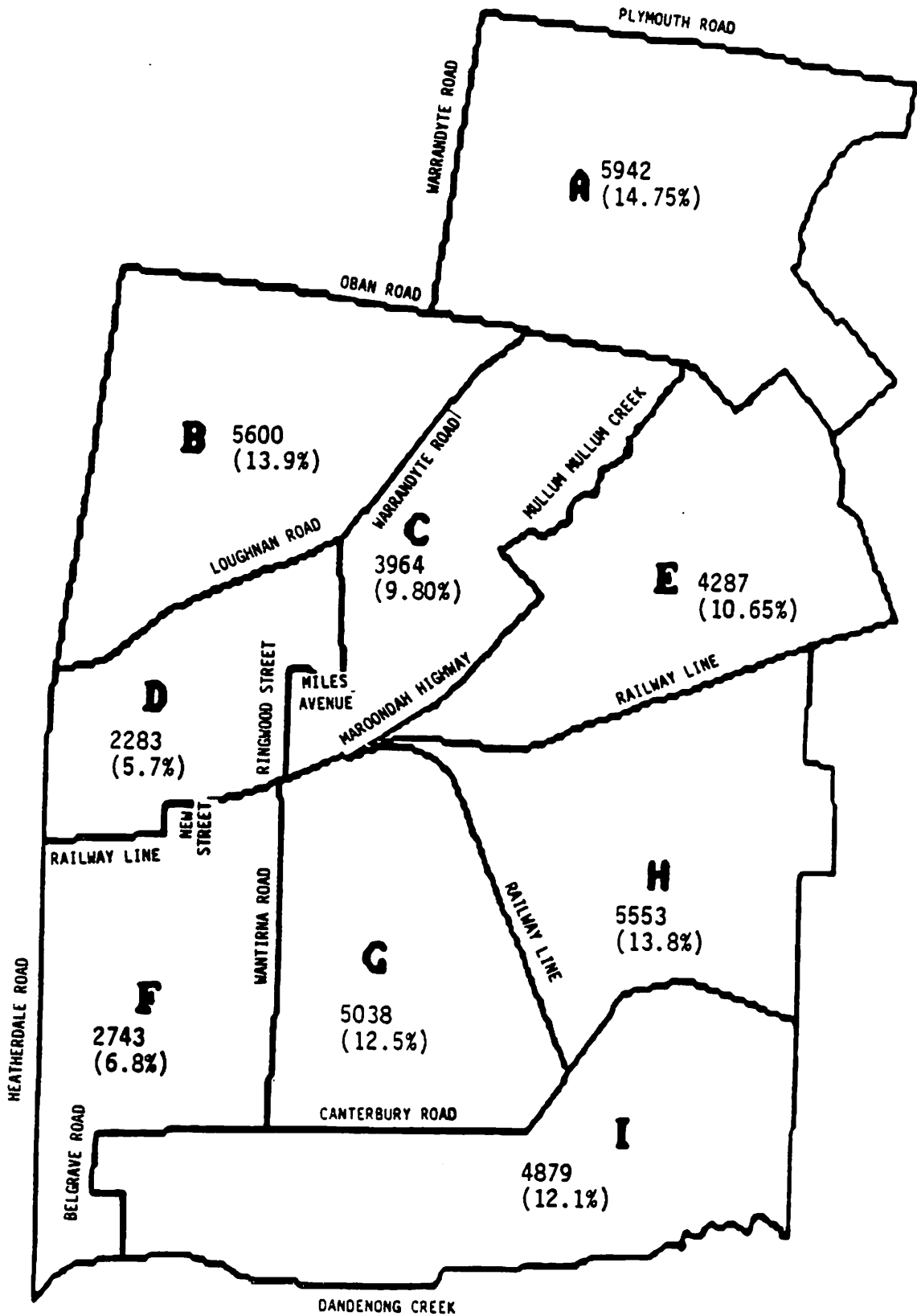
OUTER EASTERN SUBURBS REGION OF MELBOURNE
RESIDENTS LIVING AT SAME ADDRESS 1 YEAR & 5 YEARS PREVIOUSLY*
(30 June 1986)

	AT SAME ADDRESS 30/6/85	AT SAME ADDRESS 30/6/81	PERCENT ALSO 30/6/85	PERCENT ALSO 30/6/81
Victoria	3182414	2090551	79.2%	52.0%
Melbourne	2304899	1517038	79.5%	52.3%
Outer East	332831	212547	81.4%	52.0%
Croydon	32186	20159	80.3%	50.3%
Healesville	8134	4444	76.0%	41.5%
Knox	83907	52010	80.5%	49.9%
Lillydale	58653	35919	82.0%	50.2%
Nunawading	78784	57060	84.3%	61.0%
Ringwood	33033	21993	82.0%	54.6%
Sherbrooke	27700	15855	79.7%	45.6%
Upper Yarra	10434	5107	76.5%	37.4%

* Those persons on 30 June 1986 who had been living at the same address as on 30 June 1985 and on 30 June 1981.

The population of Ringwood is stable by metropolitan and outer eastern standards. 82% were living in the same house as they did in 1985, and 54.6% of residents were living at the same address in 1986 as they did in 1981.

Figure 4 Distribution of Population



DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Figure 4 shows the distribution of the population in the nine neighbourhoods (zones). Figures 5 to 12 show the nine neighbourhoods (zones) and the percentage of their population by age groups, in comparison with the percentage of Ringwood's population in each age group.

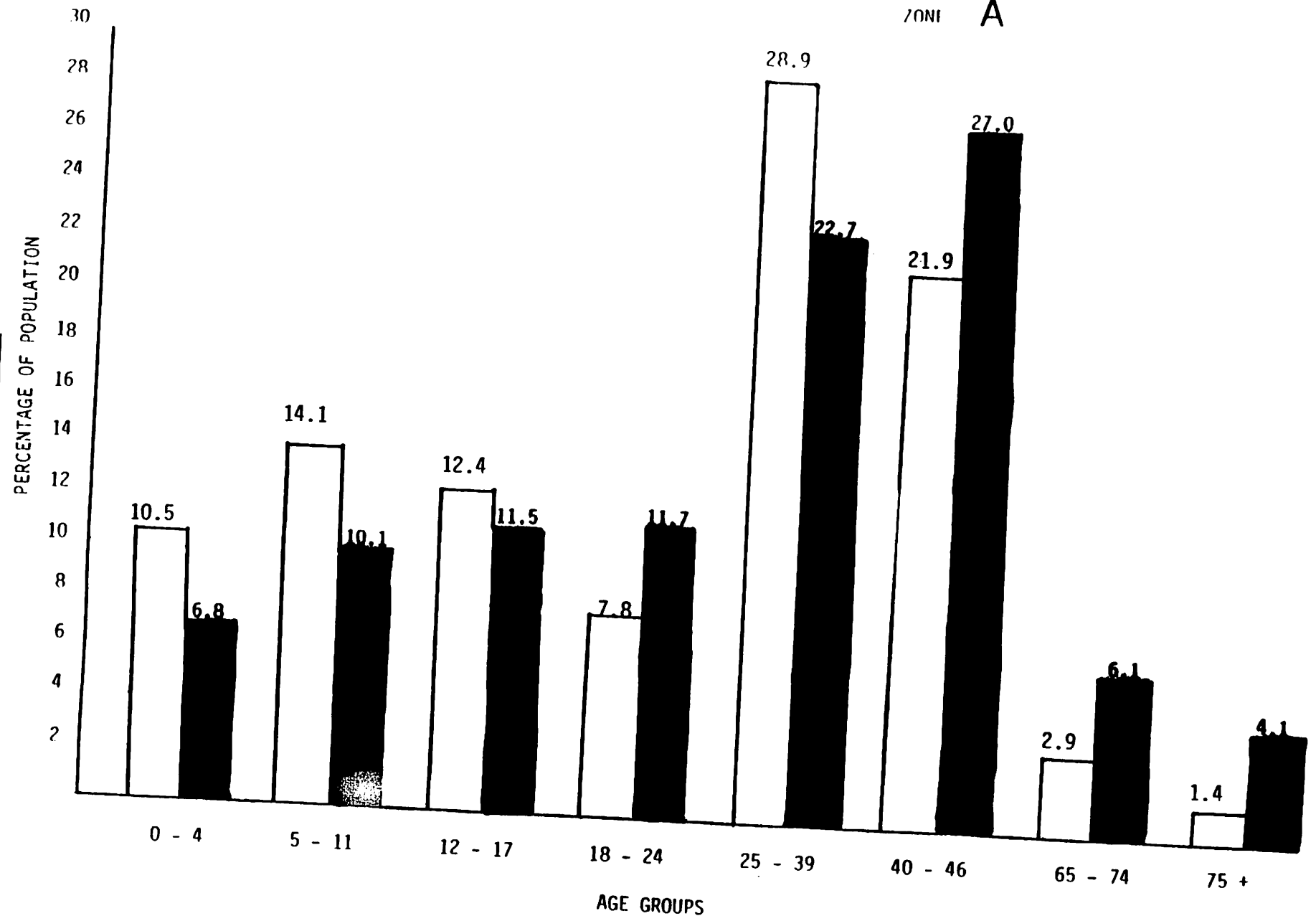
Some of the points of interest in the distribution of population according to age groups are :-

- 0-4 years: Of the 2730 children (6.78% of the population) in this age group, Zone A has 624 (or 22.85%) children residing in its area.
- 5-11 years: Total 4063 children (10.08% of the population), 52.5% (or 2131) of these children live in three zones. Zone A = 840 (20.7%), Zone B = 726 (17.9%) and Zone I = 565 (13.9%).
- 12-17 years: Of the 4626 youth (or 11.5% of the population), 2927 (or 63.3%) live in four neighbourhoods. Zone B = 800 (17.3%), Zone A = 736 (15.9%), Zone I = 725 (15.7%) and Zone H = 666 (14.4%).
- 18-24 years: The 4697 younger adults (or 11.7% of the population) are fairly evenly distributed, although as a percentage of the neighbourhood population, Zone A is lower than average with 7.8%, and Zones E and D are higher than average with 14.7% and 14.2%.
- 25-39 years: There are 9148 adults (or 22.7% of the population) in this age range. Zone A has 1718 (or 18.8%) of these adults residing in its area.
- 40-64 years: The 10881 (27.0% of the population) is fairly evenly distributed; although Zones A and D are lower than average in terms of only having 21.9% and 22.7% of their population in this group, as opposed to the average of 27.0%.
- 65-74 years: Of the 2461 people (or 6.1% of the population) 1136 or 46.1% live in three zones. Zone G = 392 (15.9%), Zone E = 374 (15.2%) and Zone H = 370 (15.0%).
- 75 years plus: 1658 (or 4.1% of the population) people are over 75 years in age, with 60.5% (or 1006) living in 4 zones. Zone E = 324 (19.5%), Zone G = 253 (15.2%), Zone H = 221 (13.3%) and Zone C = 208 (12.5%).

% OF RINGWOOD S POPULATION
 % OF NEIGHBOURHOOD POPULATION IN THIS AGE GROUP

ZONE A

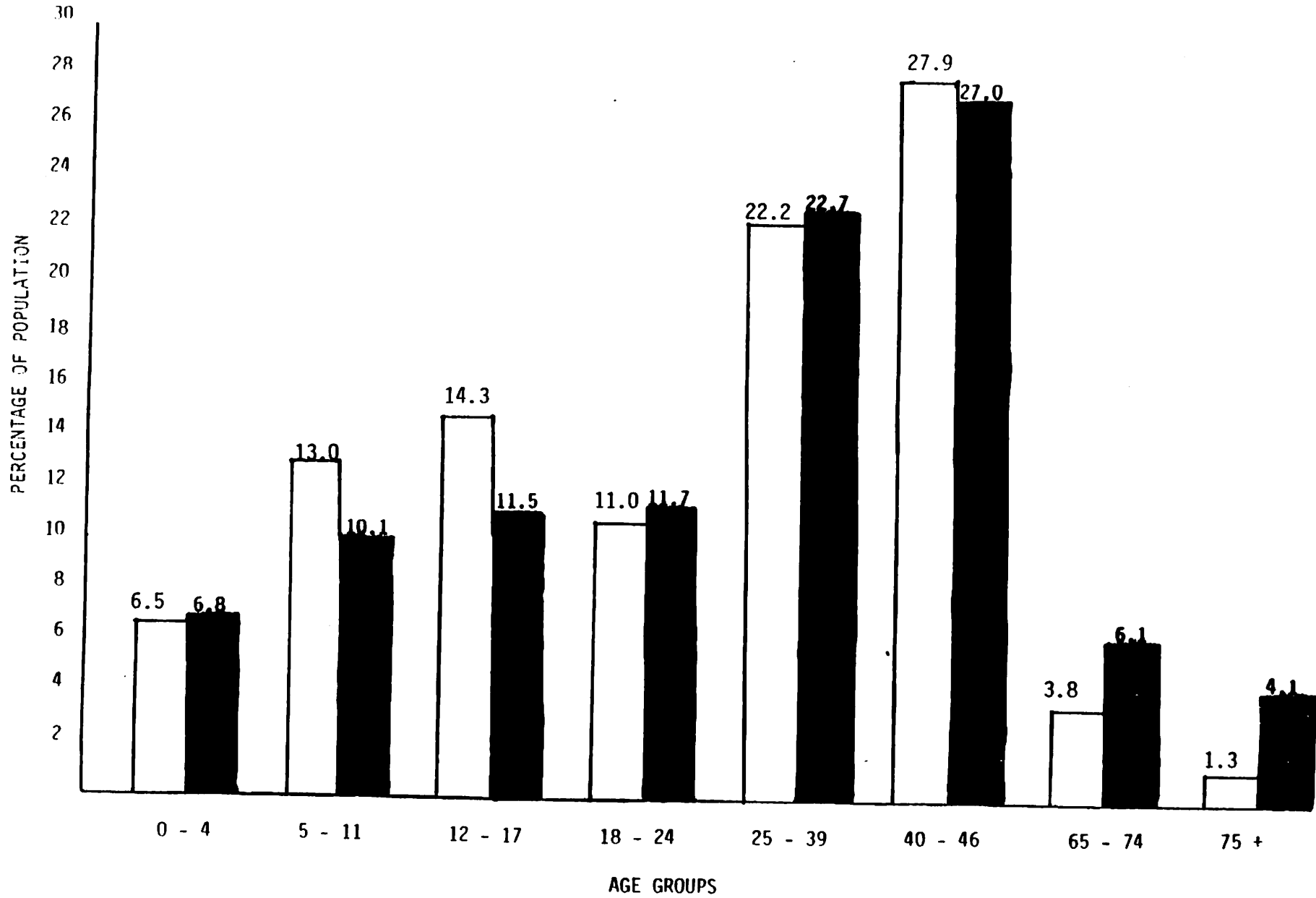
Figure 5



■ % OF RINGWOOD'S POPULATION
□ % OF NEIGHBOURHOOD POPULATION IN THIS AGE GROUP

ZONE B

Figure 6





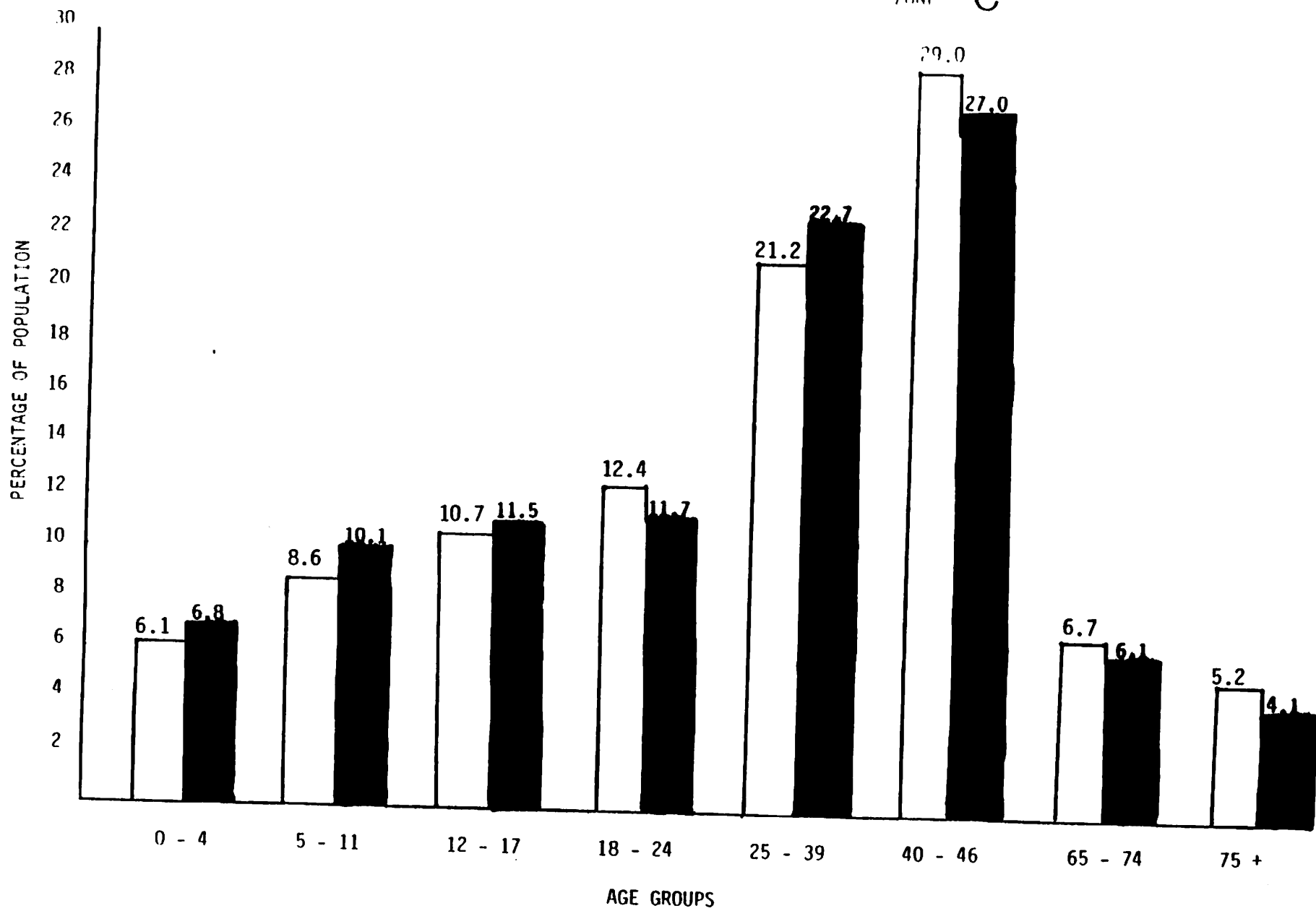
% OF RINGWOOD'S POPULATION



% OF NEIGHBOURHOOD POPULATION IN THIS AGE GROUP

ZONE C

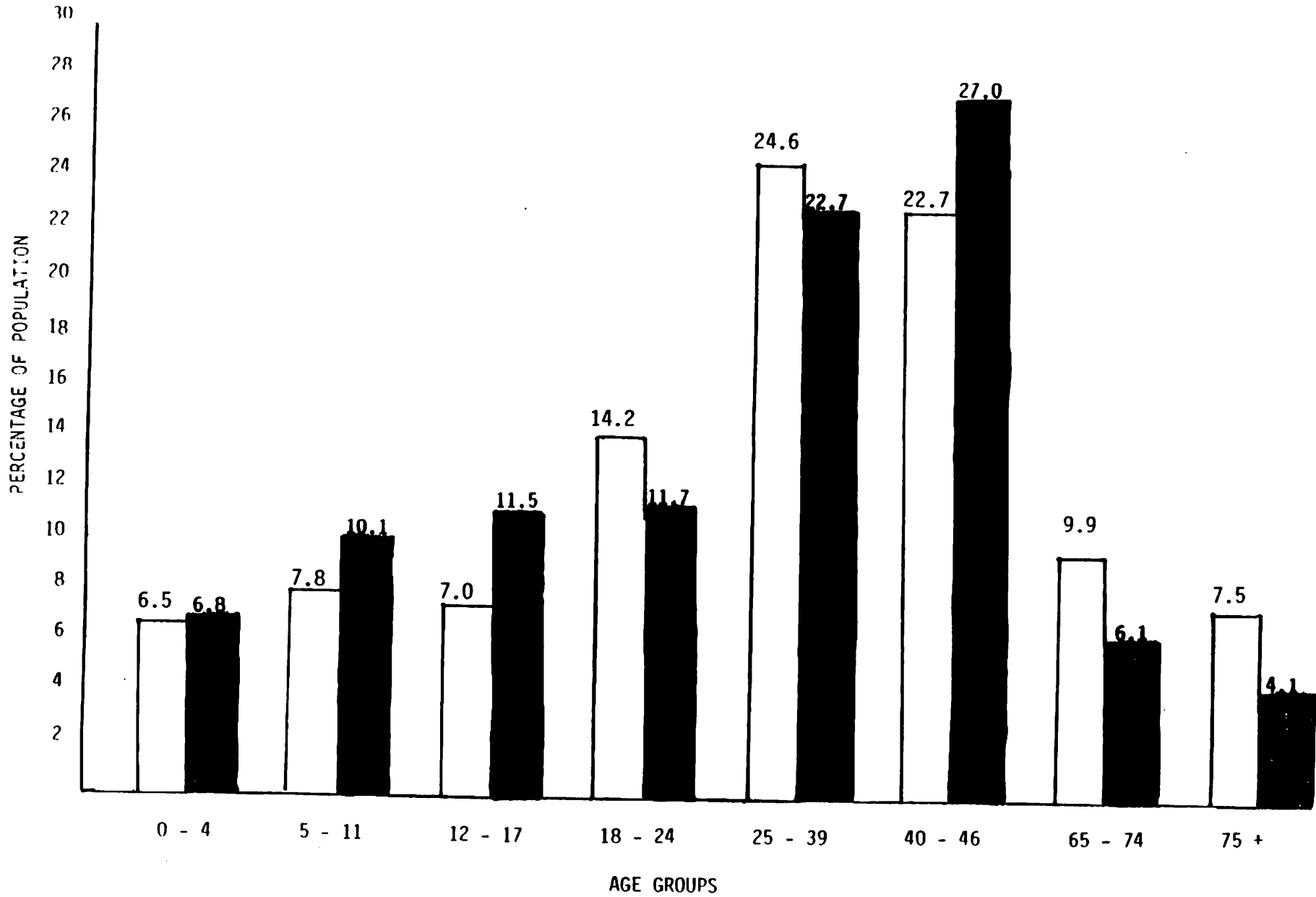
Figure 7



% OF RINGWOOD'S POPULATION
 % OF NEIGHBOURHOOD POPULATION IN THIS AGE GROUP

ZONE D

Figure 8





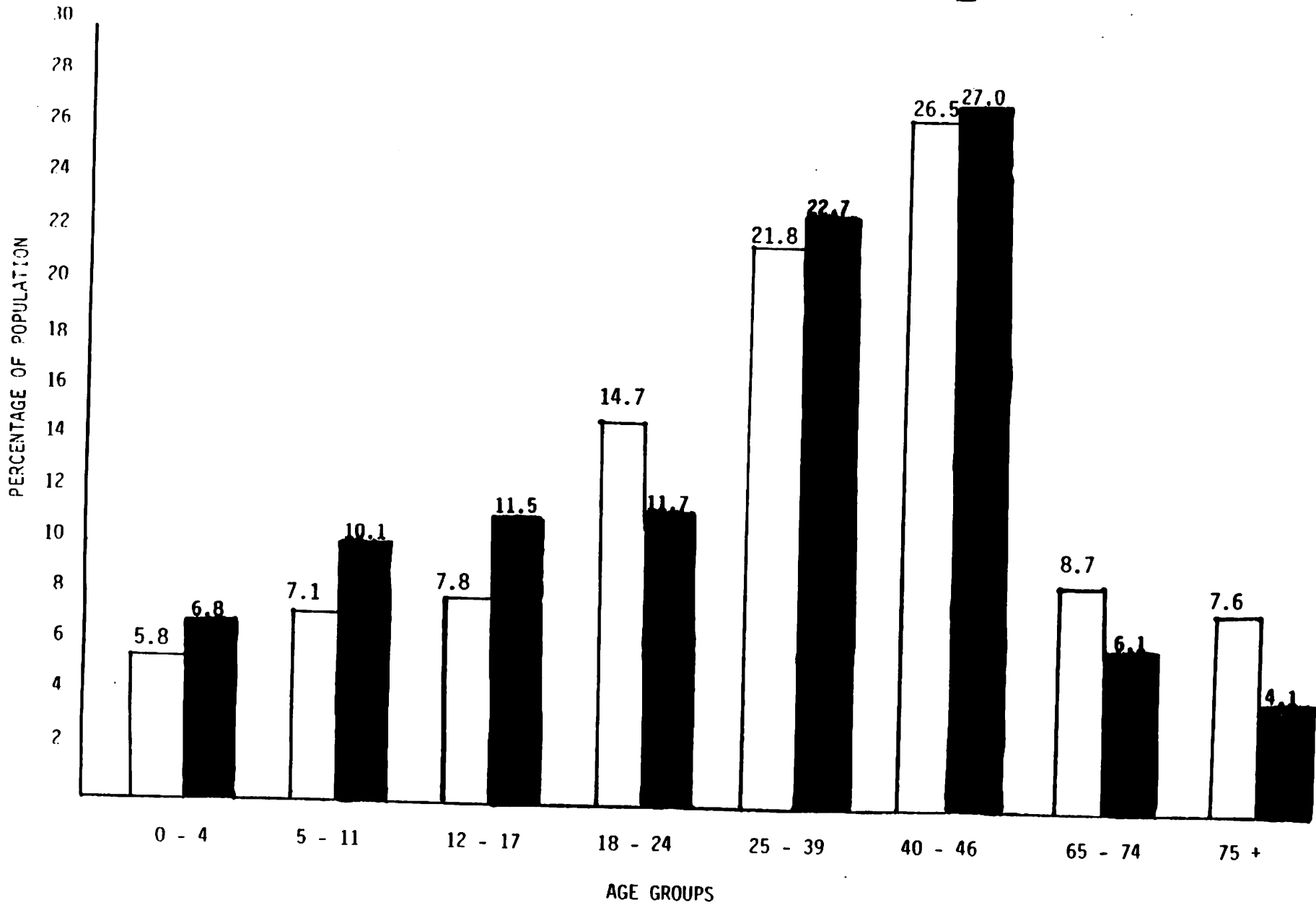
% OF RINGWOOD'S POPULATION



% OF NEIGHBOURHOOD POPULATION IN THIS AGE GROUP

ZONE E

Figure 9





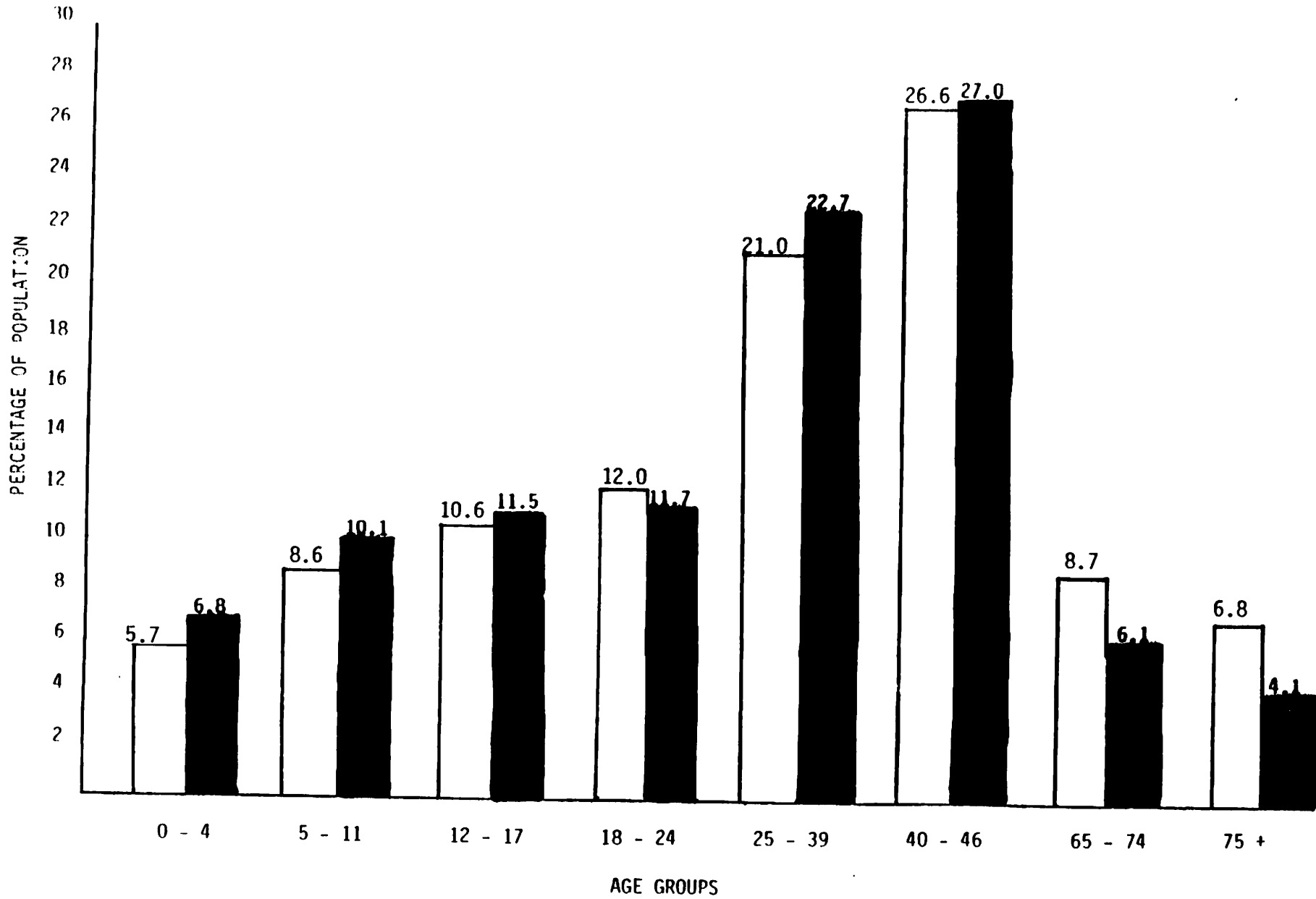
% OF RINGWOOD'S POPULATION



% OF NEIGHBOURHOOD POPULATION IN THIS AGE GROUP

ZONE F

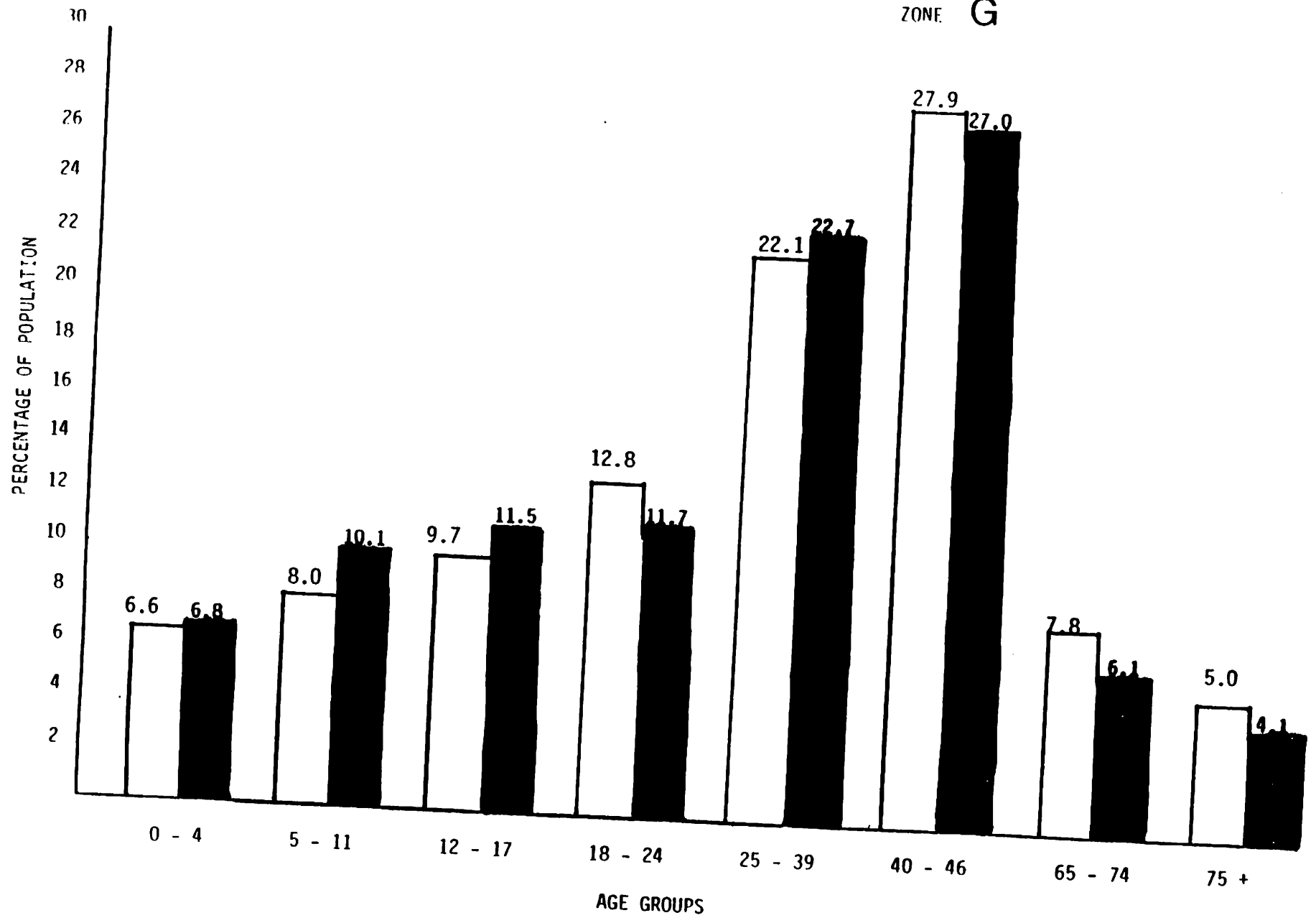
Figure 10



% OF RINGWOOD'S POPULATION
 % OF NEIGHBOURHOOD POPULATION IN THIS AGE GROUP

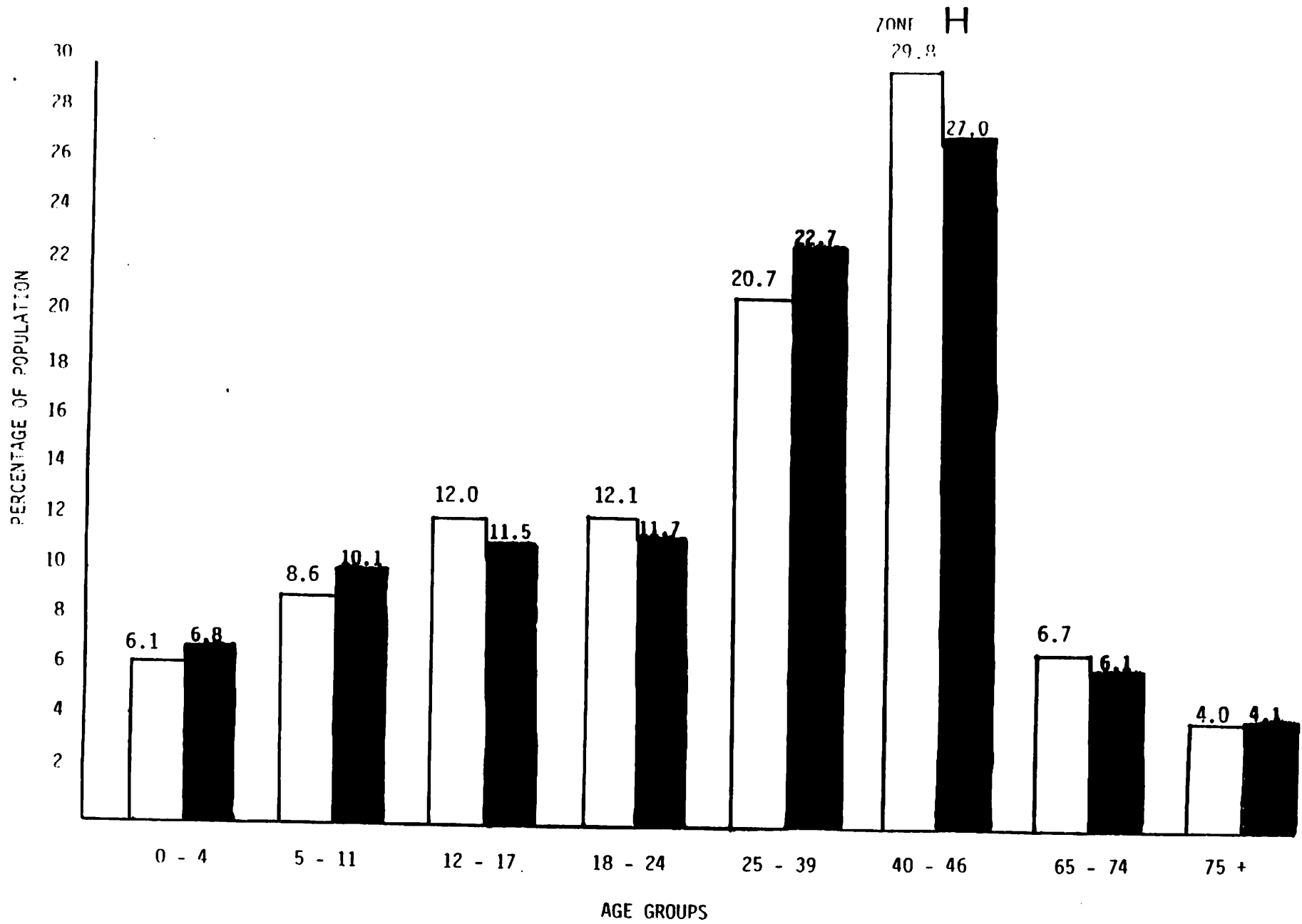
ZONE G

Figure 11



% OF RINGWOOD'S POPULATION
 % OF NEIGHBOURHOOD POPULATION IN THIS AGE GROUP

Figure 12



% OF RINGWOOD'S POPULATION
 % OF NEIGHBOURHOOD POPULATION IN THIS AGE GROUP

Figure 13

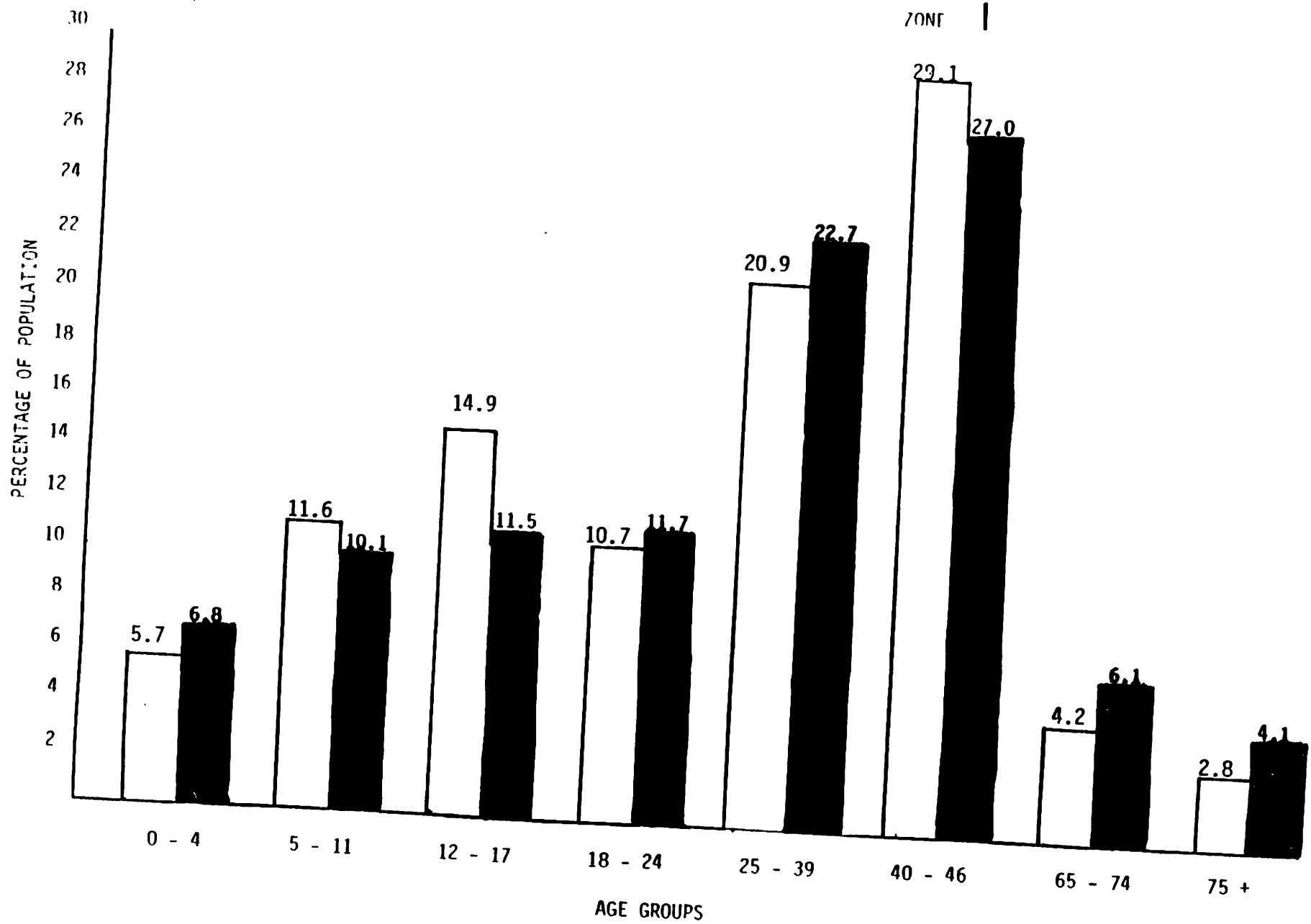


Table 7

TYPE OF DWELLING X NEIGHBOURHOOD (ZONE) 1986.

DWELLING	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		RINGWOOD		MSD
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
Separate House	1707	96.4	1680	97.7	1235	86.3	665	62.0	1169	70.1	744	67.6	1554	77.9	1754	86.0	1445	94.0	11953	83.4	76.1
Semi-Detached House	6	0.3	2	0.1	5	0.3	11	1.0	8	0.4	2	0.1	16	0.8	10	0.5	2	0.1	62	0.4	2.7
Row/Terrace	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	4	0.2	0	-	0	-	2	0.0	1.6
Flats/Units	47	2.6	13	0.7	166	11.6	390	36.4	473	28.4	315	28.6	386	19.3	212	10.4	45	3.0	2045	14.3	16.8
Caravan/ Improvised	2	0.1	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	0.1	0	-	0	-	5	0.0	0.4
House/Flat Attached to Shop	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.2	6	0.3	6	0.5	8	0.4	18	0.8	3	0.2	49	0.4	0.6
Not Stated	7	0.3	23	1.3	23	1.6	3	0.2	11	0.6	34	3.1	25	1.2	44	2.2	42	2.8	214	1.5	1.7
TOTAL	1771		1721		1431		1072		1667		1101		1995		2038		1537		14330	100%	100%

HOUSING

This section will be looking at the type, household size, occupancy, distribution and levels of rental/mortgage of the municipalities housing stock.

Table 7 shows that the housing stock of Ringwood is pre-dominantly comprised of detached dwellings (83.4%), as compared with the M.S.D. of 76.1%.

- * Zones A, B and I have significantly high levels of detached dwellings (96.4%, 97.7% and 94.1%)
- * Zones D, E and F with 62%, 70% and 67% have lower than the M.S.D. average of detached dwellings; and have the highest amount of flats and units (36.4%, 28.4% and 28.6%) as proportions of their housing stock. These are significantly higher than the M.S.D. level of 16.8%.

Table 8

HOUSEHOLD SIZE X NUMBER OF BEDROOMS FOR MUNICIPALITY

NO. OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD	NUMBER OF BEDROOMS				TOTAL	
	1	2	3	4	(Included	Not Stated)
1	209	1252	722	79	2363	17.4%
2	101	1543	2106	286	4090	30.1%
3	13	445	1501	377	2356	17.3%
4	7	168	1873	662	2732	20.1%
5	3	40	678	654	1389	10.2%
6	2	7	192	271	475	3.5%
7	0	2	33	81	116	0.9%
8+	0	0	19	40	61	0.5%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	335 (2.41%)	3457 (25.55%)	7124 (52.55%)	2450 (18.01%)	13582	

Table 8 indicates that 52.5% of households live in 3 bedroom dwellings, and 25.5% live in 2 bedroom dwellings.

- * The majority of Ringwood's households comprise 2 people (30.1%); followed by 4 person households (20.1%).
- * 15.1% of households have 5 or more people, and 47% of these reside in 3 bedroom dwellings.
- * 34% of single person households reside in 3 or 4 bedroom dwellings.

OCCUPANCY

Table 9

DISTRIBUTION OF DWELLINGS BY OCCUPANCY

NEIGHBOURHOOD	OWNER PURCHASER		PUBLIC RENTAL		PRIVATE RENTAL		NOT STATED		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
ZONE A	1543	89.9	6	0.3	115	6.7	51	2.9	1715	
ZONE B	1485	89.6	4	0.2	115	6.9	53	3.2	1657	
ZONE C	1094	80.9	7	0.5	213	15.7	38	2.8	1352	
ZONE D	605	60.9	20	2.0	311	31.3	56	5.6	992	
ZONE E	1174	75.0	8	0.5	340	21.7	42	2.7	1564	
ZONE F	753	72.8	6	0.5	217	21.0	58	5.6	1034	
ZONE G	1421	75.9	12	0.6	357	19.1	82	4.4	1872	
ZONE H	1598	82.4	16	0.8	255	13.1	70	3.6	1939	
ZONE I	1307	89.7	0	-	97	6.7	53	3.6	1457	
RINGWOOD	10980	80.8	79	0.6	2020	14.9	503	3.7	13582	100
M.S.D. (%)		77.1		3.0		14.9		5.3		100

Table 9 shows that Ringwood has slightly higher than the metropolitan average of owner/purchaser housing; the same percentage of private rental accommodation and has a significantly lower amount of public rental stock.

Zones A, B and I all have a significantly higher proportion of owner/purchaser households (approx. 90%) and less than half the Ringwood and M.S.D. proportion of rental stock.

Zone D has a significantly lower than Ringwood and M.S.D. proportion of owner/purchaser and more than double the percentage of rental accommodation.

Zones E, F and G have a higher than average proportion of private rental accommodation.

Table 10

HOUSEHOLD TYPE X NATURE OF OCCUPANCY

OCCUPANCY	HOUSEHOLD TYPE			TOTAL
	FAMILY	GROUP	LONE PERSON	
Owned	3912	66	1160	5138
Being Purchased	5270	109	462	5841
Rented: Public	60	3	15	78
Gov't	67	6	15	88
Private	1237	211	482	1930
Other/Not Stated	353	13	139	505
TOTAL	10899 (80.2%)	408 (3.1%)	2273 (16.7%)	13580 (100%)
M.S.D. (%)	76.7	4.2	19.1	100

Ringwood is very similar to the M.S.D. average, with a slightly lower percentage of lone persons, and slightly higher percentage of 'family' households.

Major characteristics of people in group households

- * 408 group households, totalling 907 people, 58% Male and 42% Female.
- * Age group: 52.8% are 20-29 years, and 20.6% are 30-49 years.
- * 73% are employed, 8.9% are unemployed.
- * 73% have never been married, 18.2% are separated/divorced and 5.3% are widowed.

Table 11

CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE LIVING ALONE 1986

AGE	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	%
0-19	9	6	15	0.7
20-29	155	113	268	11.8
30-49	251	207	458	20.1
50-59	118	156	274	12.1
60-69	79	369	448	14.7
70+	132	678	810	35.6
TOTAL	744 (32.7%)	1529 (67.3%)	2273	

Employed	499	388	887	39.0
Unemployed	23	9	32	1.4
Not in Labour Force	203	1118	1321	58.1
Not Stated	19	14	33	1.5

Never Married	322	316	638	28.1
Married	32	44	76	3.3
Separated/Divorced	250	260	510	22.4
Widowed	140	909	1049	46.2

Points:

- * Of the 1529 (67.3%) of females living alone, 68.5% (1047) are 60 years plus.
- * Large proportion are widowed (46.2%); and 86.7% of these are female.
- * 54.6% of males were aged between 20-49 years.

HOUSING COSTS BY HOUSEHOLD INCOMES

MORTGAGED DWELLINGS

Table 12

MONTHLY MORTGAGE REPAYMENT RINGWOOD 1986

MONTHLY PAYMENT (\$)	% WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME							TOTAL
	\$ 0- 172	\$ 173 287	\$ 288 421	\$ 422 613	\$ 614 766	\$ 767+	NOT STATED	
1-99	49.2	39.4	16.1	10.7	9.1	6.3	15.8	13.1
100-199	13.6	15.4	8.8	9.9	11.6	10.5	9.4	10.7
200-299	13.1	16.7	16.8	17.4	13.5	15.9	16.8	15.7
300-399	5.9	13.3	21.6	22.0	18.9	21.1	14.2	19.2
400-499	2.9	7.3	15.2	17.0	13.9	16.9	12.6	14.6
500-599	2.3	2.0	8.1	9.2	11.1	9.8	6.1	8.9
600+	5.3	3.6	8.6	10.6	19.3	17.1	11.1	13.7
Not Stated	7.7	2.3	4.8	3.2	2.6	2.4	14.0	4.1
TOTAL	2.9	5.2	11.4	22.5	30.0	17.6	10.4	100

The City of Ringwood compares with Metropolitan Melbourne in terms of monthly payments, as a percentage of weekly incomes.

Table 13

MONTHLY MORTGAGE REPAYMENTS BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME METROPOLITAN MELBOURNE 1986

Monthly Payment	% OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF							Total
	\$0-\$172	\$173-\$287	\$288-\$421	\$422-\$613	\$614-\$766	\$767+	Not Stated	
\$1-\$99	39.2	31.9	11.6	9.1	7.8	8.6	13.0	11.8
\$100-\$199	13.3	11.0	9.8	9.6	8.5	8.6	10.6	9.4
\$200-\$299	14.6	17.2	18.2	16.8	14.0	12.3	14.9	15.1
\$300-\$399	10.1	14.8	22.9	21.7	18.8	15.6	16.3	18.3
\$400-\$499	6.4	9.9	16.1	16.8	17.4	14.8	12.1	15.1
\$500-\$599	3.1	5.1	8.6	10.3	12.2	11.7	6.9	9.9
\$600 and over	5.2	5.8	9.3	12.9	18.5	25.5	10.9	16.1
Not Stated	7.9	4.3	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.9	15.3	4.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2.9	6.3	13.7	22.4	15.8	27.9	11.0	

RENTED DWELLINGS

Table 14

WEEKLY RENTAL COSTS BY WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME RINGWOOD 1986

Weekly Rental Costs (\$)	% of households with weekly household income of:							Total %
	\$0-172	\$173-287	\$288-421	\$422-613	\$614-766	\$767+	Not Stated	
0-49	38.7	11.7	6.2	3.1	1.8	2.4	11.3	9.8
50-99	36.4	47.1	46.5	36.7	34.9	23.2	30.8	37.7
100-149	16.2	32.5	41.0	52.2	55.4	62.0	38.9	43.5
150-199	-	2.8	0.7	1.8	2.6	4.4	4.4	2.1
200+	0.7	2.1	3.1	4.8	1.8	5.2	4.4	3.2
Not Stated	7.9	3.6	2.4	1.3	3.3	2.8	10.2	3.7
TOTAL	12.1	13.6	20.2	20.4	12.9	11.9	8.9	100

Ringwood, as could be expected, compared to the (M.S.D.) Metropolitan average, had a much lower number of households paying between \$0-99 in rent, and a much higher percentage paying between \$100-149 per week in rent.

Table 15

WEEKLY RENTAL COSTS BY WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME METROPOLITAN MELBOURNE 1986

Weekly Rental Costs	% of households receiving weekly household income of							Total
	\$0-\$172	\$173-\$287	\$288-\$421	\$422-\$613	\$614-\$766	\$767+	Not Stated	
\$0-\$49	44.8	20.6	9.2	7.1	4.9	3.8	16.3	15.8
\$50-\$99	40.5	55.4	59.5	50.7	44.6	28.0	40.6	46.8
\$100-\$149	8.0	16.7	23.7	33.0	39.7	45.1	24.4	25.4
\$150-\$199	0.9	1.3	1.8	3.2	4.5	12.1	3.3	3.6
\$200 or more	2.0	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.1	8.8	4.7	4.0
Not Stated	3.8	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	10.7	3.4
Total	16.2	15.1	18.5	17.3	10.5	13.3	9.1	100

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME AND TRANSPORT

This section looks at the type of employment, qualifications, income and transport of Ringwoods' residents.

Table 16
QUALIFICATION RINGWOOD 1986

QUALIFICATION	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		M.S.D.
Degree or Higher	1122	7.5	689	4.2	1811	5.8	6.2
Diploma	770	5.1	791	4.9	1561	5.0	3.9
Trade	2623	17.5	363	2.2	2986	9.7	8.8
Other	1799	12.0	2377	14.7	4176	13.4	11.2
Not Qualified	7303	48.7	10165	62.7	17468	55.9	58.8
Not Stated	1372	9.2	1826	11.3	3198	10.2	11.1
TOTAL	14989	48.0	16211	52.0	31200	(100%)	
M.S.D.		48.7%		51.3%		100%	100%

Table 16 includes the population 15 years plus, and indicates that Ringwood has a similar percentage with Diploma and Degree qualifications to the M.S.D., and a slightly higher level of people with Trade on other qualifications. Ringwood has a lower percentage of people without qualifications.

Table 17

OCCUPATION BY SEX 1986

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%	M.S.D.
Managers/Administrators	1614	319	1933	10.4	8.8
Professionals	1652	1024	2676	14.5	13.5
Para-Professionals	805	564	1369	7.4	6.4
Tradespersons	2535	267	2802	15.2	15.4
Clerks	1084	2618	3802	20.6	18.7
Sales/Personal Services	1071	1455	2526	13.7	12.2
Plant/Machine Operators	755	187	942	5.1	8.6
Labourers	1201	711	1912	10.3	13.5
Inadequately described	219	83	302	1.6	1.6
TOTAL (Including Not Stated)	11035	7429	18464	(100%)	100%

Table 17 indicates that Ringwood has a higher proportion of people employed as Managers/Professionals and Para-Professionals (32.3%) than the M.S.D. (28.7%). Likewise, Ringwood has more people in the Clerical/Sales and Personal Services area (44.3%) than the M.S.D. (30.9%).

Ringwood has a lower proportion of Labourer, Plant and Machine Operators (15.4%) than the M.S.D. (22.1%).

Table 18

OCCUPATION BY INDUSTRY BY HOURS WORKED. RINGWOOD 1986

INDUSTRY	0-24 HOURS	25-40 plus HOURS	TOTAL	%
Agriculture/Forestry	18	35	53	0.2
Mining	2	37	39	0.2
Manufacturing	279	2787	3066	16.6
SEC, Gas, Water	13	398	411	2.2
Construction	140	1238	1378	7.5
Wholesale/Retail	854	2912	3766	20.4
Transport	71	576	647	3.5
Communication	31	406	437	2.3
Finance/Property/Business	300	2264	2564	13.9
Public Admin/Defence	142	826	968	5.2
Community Services	911	2573	3484	18.9
Recreation/Personal	256	559	815	4.4
Non-Classifiable	37	259	296	1.6
TOTAL (Included Not Stated)	1065	17399	18464	100%

Table 18 indicates that Ringwoods labour force are pre-dominantly occupied in Manufacturing, Wholesale, Retail (37%); Recreation, Personal and Community Services (23.3%) and Finance, Property and Business with 13.9%.

* The industries with the highest proportion of people working less than 25 hours per week are :-

Recreation, Personal and Community Services - 27.2%
 Manufacturing, Wholesale and Retail - 16.5%
 Finance, Property and Business - 11.7%

Table 19
LABOUR FORCE STATUS 1986

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (15 years plus)	RINGWOOD	%	M.S.D. %
Employed	18465	59.2	56.7
Unemployed	985	3.6	4.0
Not in Labour Force	11165	35.8	36.8
TOTAL (Include Not Stated)	31204	(100%)	100%
Unemployment Rate (% of Labour Force)		5.1%	6.5%

Table 19 shows that Ringwood has a lower than M.S.D. unemployment rate, and a higher proportion of the Labour Force in employment.

Table 20 indicates that of those employed, Ringwood has slightly more wage and salary earners and self-employed (89.8%) than the M.S.D. (88.1%).

Table 20
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY AGE/SEX RINGWOOD 1986

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION	WAGE SALARY	SELF EMPLOYED	EMPLOYER	UNPAID HELPER	TOTAL EMPLOYED
Males 15-19 years	866	5	2	4	877
20-34 years	3703	318	150	5	4176
35-54 years	3732	550	403	2	4687
55 years +	1022	189	82	4	1297
Total Males	9323	1062	637	15	11036
Females 15-19 years	769	8	-	4	781
20-34 years	2768	101	72	19	2960
35-54 years	2685	262	179	42	3168
55 years +	419	63	29	8	519
Total Females	6641	434	280	73	7428
Total Persons	15964	1496	917	88	18465
% of Labour Force	82.1%	7.7%	4.7%	0.5%	94.9%
M.S.D. %	80.9%	7.2%	4.8%	0.5%	93.5%

INCOME

Table 21 shows that the City of Ringwood population and their income distribution is very similar to the M.S.D., with no significant variations.

Table 22 indicates that the income of families by neighbourhoods does have some variation.

- * Zones D and F (25.4% and 25.9%) have a higher proportion of families with incomes less than \$15,000 p.a.
- * Zones A, B and I have a high proportion of families with incomes over \$32,000 p.a. (52%, 55.7% and 56.2%)

These Zones all have the lowest percentage of families with incomes less than \$15,000 p.a.

Table 21
INCOME DISTRIBUTION 1986

INCOME ANNUAL	MALES	FEMALES	INDIVIDUAL PERSONS	PROP%	M.S.D.	FAMILIES	PROP%	M.S.D.	HOUSEHOLD	PROP%	M.S.D.
NIL	857	2607	3464	11.1	11.4	33	0.3	0.6	46	0.3	0.7
\$1-\$2000	237	1278	1515	4.9	3.8	20	0.2	0.2	30	0.2	0.3
\$2001-\$4000	266	777	1043	3.3	3.5	13	0.1	0.1	43	0.3	0.5
\$4001-\$6000	1301	2702	4003	12.8	13.2	83	0.7	1.2	723	5.3	5.8
\$6001-\$9000	929	1815	2744	8.8	8.6	206	1.9	2.4	523	3.9	3.9
\$9001-\$12000	878	1441	2319	7.4	8.2	807	7.3	7.3	971	7.1	7.1
\$12001-\$15000	1143	1168	2311	7.4	8.4	584	5.3	5.7	716	5.3	5.8
\$15001-\$18000	1606	1252	2858	9.2	10.1	503	4.5	5.4	694	5.1	5.9
\$18001-\$22000	2038	967	3005	9.6	9.3	860	7.8	8.5	1059	7.8	8.5
\$22001-\$26000	1460	432	1892	6.1	5.4	782	7.1	6.9	927	6.8	6.8
\$26001-\$32000	1705	327	2032	6.5	5.2	1497	13.5	12.4	1633	12.0	11.1
\$32001-\$40000	971	96	1067	3.4	2.7	1594	14.4	13.1	1716	12.6	11.4
\$40001-\$50000	424	14	438	1.4	1.1	1307	11.8	10.3	1416	10.4	9.0
\$50001 and over	254	19	273	0.9	1.0	1443	13.0	11.8	1578	11.6	10.8
NOT STATED	921	1317	2238	7.2	8.1	1116	10.1	11.8	1285	9.5	10.9
SPOUSE(S) TEMPORARILY ABSENT	N	N	N	0.0		223	2.0	1.9	221	1.6	1.4
TOTAL	14990	16212	31202	100.0	100%	11071	100.0	100%	13581	100.0	100%

Table 22

CITY OF RINGWOOD
ANNUAL FAMILY INCOMES (30 June 1986)

NEIGHBOURHOOD	\$0- \$15000	\$15001- \$22000	\$22001- \$32000	\$32001- \$50000	MORE THAN \$50000
Zone A	159	166	356	507	230
Zone B	143	138	294	458	267
Zone C	189	150	235	292	129
Zone D	139	96	127	143	43
Zone E	217	173	260	258	108
Zone F	167	115	158	149	57
Zone G	291	221	299	326	124
Zone H	285	199	306	369	231
Zone I	160	105	244	399	254

TOTAL	1750	1363	2279	2901	1443

CITY OF RINGWOOD
FAMILY INCOMES (30 June 1986)
(PERCENTAGE OF NEIGHBOURHOOD POPULATION)

NEIGHBOURHOOD	\$0- \$15000	\$15001- \$22000	\$22001- \$32000	\$32001- \$50000	MORE THAN \$50000
Zone A	11.2	11.7	25.1	35.8	16.2
Zone B	11.0	10.6	22.6	35.2	20.5
Zone C	19.0	15.1	23.6	29.3	13.0
Zone D	25.4	17.5	23.2	26.1	7.8
Zone E	21.4	17.0	25.6	25.4	10.6
Zone F	25.9	17.8	24.5	23.1	8.8
Zone G	23.1	17.5	23.7	25.9	9.8
Zone H	20.5	14.3	22.0	26.5	16.16
Zone I	13.8	9.0	21.0	34.3	21.9

TOTAL	18.0	14.0	23.4	29.8	14.8

POVERTY LINE ESTIMATES FOR AUSTRALIA FOR EACH FAMILY TYPE

The poverty line information has been included to provide an indication of minimum income requirements for each family type, as assessed by the Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, University of Melbourne. The 1986 information was taken around the time of the Census.

The poverty lines are estimates based on an index of per capita household disposable income. The index is calculated from estimates of household disposable income and population provided by A.B.S.

The poverty lines for June 1986 are estimates based on a benchmark income, established by the Henderson Poverty Inquiry of \$62.70 in the September quarter, 1973. The benchmark income was the disposable income required to support the basic needs of a family of two adults and two children. This benchmark has been adjusted quarterly by family type, by the Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research.

Table 23

FAMILY TYPE BY MINIMUM WEEKLY INCOME, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1986

FAMILY TYPE	MINIMUM INCOME REQUIREMENTS	
	Including Housing \$ per week	Other Than Housing \$ per week
HEAD IN WORKFORCE:		
Couple	174.02	127.24
Couple and 1 child	209.13	158.20
Couple and 2 children	244.30	189.08
Couple and 3 children	279.43	220.04
Couple and 4 children	314.63	250.67
Single person	130.03	89.56
Single parent and 1 child	167.00	120.22
Single parent and 2 children	202.11	151.18
Single parent and 3 children	237.30	182.06
Single parent and 4 children	272.41	213.02
HEAD NOT IN WORKFORCE:		
Couple	149.40	102.62
Couple and 1 child	184.51	133.58
Couple and 2 children	219.71	164.55
Couple and 3 children	254.89	195.43
Couple and 4 children	290.00	226.05
Single person	105.49	62.94
Single parent and 1 child	142.38	95.59
Single parent and 2 children	177.49	126.56
Single parent and 3 children	212.68	157.44
Single parent and 4 children	247.79	188.40

TRANSPORT

Table 24 shows that Ringwood has a higher rate of car ownership than the M.S.D. Ringwood has 49.8% of households with 2 or more cars, with only 44.7% for the M.S.D.

Table 24
NUMBER OF VEHICLES PER HOUSEHOLD 1986

NEIGHBOURHOOD	NUMBER OF CARS					NOT STATED	TOTAL
	0	1	2	3	4+		
1. ZONE A	40	567	861	155	54	37	1714
2. ZONE B	54	461	786	235	84	38	1658
3. ZONE C	123	514	512	138	45	19	1351
4. ZONE D	205	450	235	48	25	29	992
5. ZONE E	176	669	494	118	53	56	1566
6. ZONE F	188	439	267	75	21	44	1034
7. ZONE G	260	801	537	146	59	7	1874
8. ZONE H	204	805	614	209	65	39	1936
9. ZONE I	55	448	657	179	75	42	1456
TOTAL	1303	5154	4964	1302	486	371	13580
%	9.6	37.9	36.6	9.6	3.6	2.7	100%
M.S.D. %	12.7	38.8	33.8	8.1	2.8	3.8	100%

* Zones B and I have the highest proportion of households with 3 or more vehicles (19.2% and 17.4%); whilst Zones D and F have the lowest (7.4% and 9.3%).

* Zones D and F have the highest proportion of households without cars (20.6% and 18.2%); whilst Zones A, B and I have a significantly lower proportion of households without cars (2.3%, 3.2% and 3.7%).

Table 25
METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK

MODE	NO.	RINGWOOD	%	M.S.D.
Train	2806		15.2	9.0
Bus	479		2.6	3.7
Ferry/Tram	204		1.1	4.0
Taxi	85		0.5	0.5
Car	12706		68.8	68.1
Motorcycle	102		0.6	0.5
Bicycle	117		0.6	1.0
Walked Only	342		1.8	3.4
Other (Included Not Stated, Worked at Home)	2779		15.1	14.6

(NO TOTAL AS QUESTION ALLOWED MULTIPLE ANSWERS)

Table 25 illustrates that most people travel by car to work (68.8%), and that a higher percentage travel by train (15.2%) when compared to the M.S.D. (9%). This would be due to that many workers travel to the City each day.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

This section will examine a range of social characteristics of Ringwood's population, such as marital status, ethnicity, family type and disability.

THE AUSTRALIAN FAMILY - BROAD OVERVIEW

The family remains the basic unit of social structure in Australia, with the majority of Australians living in families (86% at the 1986 Census).

What has changed, however, are the numbers of people living in different kinds of families.

Although the majority (59%) of people who live in families still live in the so-called 'traditional' two parent family with dependent children, this kind of living arrangement has declined as a proportion of all households over the last two decades. Single parent families have greatly increased, largely due to divorce or separation. Families without dependent children have also increased, partly due to a tendency of young adults to set up separate households. Families are getting smaller. There has also been an increase in the numbers of people not living in families, but rather living alone, or in group households.

Families at the 1986 Census

At the 1986 Census there were almost 4.2 million families in Australia. Eighty-six per cent of these were married couple families (75 per cent of Australians). Nearly 23 per cent of all households (or 14 per cent of Australians) were people not living in families, and over 80 per cent of these lived alone.

Nearly 45 per cent of families were "traditional" two parent families with dependent children, although some of these had adult family members in the household. Fifty-nine per cent of Australians lived in this kind of family. Single parent families made up 8 per cent of all families. These two kinds of families could be described as being in the early stages of the family cycle because they all have dependent children.

Families consisting of related adults made up only 6 per cent of families. In addition, 22 per cent of families had adult non-immediate family members present. Twenty-four per cent of Australians lived in this kind of household, which gives some indication of how widespread extended families were in the Australian community at the 1989 Census.

Single Parent Families

Single parent families are frequently the product of divorce or separation. The number of such families in Australian society has doubled from 1966 to 1981. At the 1986 Census there were nearly 325,000 single parent families, or, as noted above, 8 per cent of all families. There were nearly six times as many single mothers as single fathers, and the majority of these were in the 25-39 age-group. Single parent families made up 15 per cent of families with dependent children, and nearly 12 per cent of children under the age of 15 were living in single parent households.

Remarriage

Remarriage rates, like first marriage rates, have declined in all age groups in the last decade, and particularly for people under 40. However in 1987, 21 per cent of marriages were remarriages in which at least one partner was divorced. This compares with an average of only 14 per cent in the period 1971-75. Of all remarriages, 94 per cent involved at least one previously married partner.

Remarriage is likely to be closely related to the incidence of divorce. The majority of divorced people (50.4 per cent of divorced men and 54.4 per cent of divorced women) married previously divorced partners.

Most remarriages involving one or more divorced partner took place within four years of the dissolution of the previous marriage(s) - 71 per cent of males remarried within this time and 68 per cent of women, with 52 per cent of men and 49 per cent of women remarrying within two years.

Staying single

While the percentage of the population who have never married is increasing, there is also likely to be an increasing number of people who will remain unmarried for life. For example, it has been estimated that as many as 20 to 25 per cent of women born in the early 1960s may never legally marry, compared with 4 per cent of those born in 1930s.

Additional surveys have suggested a number of reasons for increasing avoidance of legal marriage in Australia. They include a perception that the flexibility and independence of de facto relationships or the single life are attractive, and that many of the benefits formerly associated with marriage are available from de facto relationships; the role of feminism; and disenchantment with parenthood (Carmichael, 1986).

Child-bearing and childlessness

The awareness, and pursuit, of alternatives in de facto relationships, the single life, later age at marriage, resolution of poor marriages and choosing new partners, have had a substantial impact on families, not least through their effect on child-bearing and fertility. The substantial decline in fertility which has occurred since the 1970s is closely linked to the increasing postponement of marriage, as well as to the postponement of child-bearing within marriage, and voluntary childlessness. The median age of mothers at the birth of the first child has risen from 23.4 years in 1971 to 26.8 years in 1987. One result of this is that women, because they are starting child-bearing later, tend to have fewer children.

FAMILY STRUCTURE

Table 26 illustrates that nuclear families are the most common type of family structure in Ringwood, followed by childless couples. Both these household types are similar to the M.S.D. averages.

Zones A, B, & I have as a significant proportion of their households, couples with children; with Zone D having a low percentage (19.7%).

Zones D & F have a significant proportion of lone person households; and Zones A, B, & I have the lowest.

Childless couples are fairly evenly distributed across the municipality, except for Zone A with the lowest proportion of households with couples without children.

Single parent families are evenly distributed across the city, with Zone H having the highest number and proportion.

Zones A & B have the least proportion of households with a related adult member, and Zone E has the highest.

Table 26

FAMILY HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE 1986

NEIGHBOURHOOD	COUPLES WITHOUT CHILDREN		COUPLES & DEPENDENT CHILDREN		SINGLE PARENTS		RELATED ADULTS		LONE PERSONS		TOTAL
		%		%		%		%		%	
ZONE A	475	28.1	982	58.1	73	4.3	52	3.1	110	6.5	1692
ZONE B	516	31.5	848	51.8	80	4.9	63	3.8	129	7.9	1636
ZONE C	506	38.3	467	35.4	62	4.7	68	5.1	217	16.4	1320
ZONE D	317	33.9	185	19.7	49	5.2	55	5.9	331	35.3	937
ZONE E	565	37.5	407	27.0	76	5.0	106	7.0	352	23.4	1506
ZONE F	340	34.1	272	27.3	53	5.3	62	6.2	270	27.1	997
ZONE G	665	36.6	522	28.7	105	5.8	115	6.3	410	22.5	1817
ZONE H	678	36.3	637	34.1	123	6.6	110	5.9	320	17.1	1867
ZONE I	464	32.2	697	48.4	85	5.9	59	4.1	136	9.4	1441
TOTAL	4524	34.2	5036	38.1	701	5.3	689	5.2	2272	17.2	13222
M.S.D. (%)		32.4		37.1		5.2		5.3		20.0	

Table 27

COUPLES BY TYPE OF UNION 1986

	<u>MARRIED</u>	<u>DE FACTO</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>M.S.D.</u>
Couple	3048	260	3308	34.2	33.5
Couple & Depend Children	3897	98	3995	41.3	41.1
Couple & Adult Fam. Memb's	1274	28	1302	13.4	13.6
Couple & Dep Child & Adult Fam. Members	1051	22	1073	11.1	11.8
TOTAL (RINGWOOD)	9270	408	9678	100%	
	95.8%	4.2%			
M.S.D. (%)	94.9%	5.1%			100%

* Table 27 shows that Ringwood has slightly fewer de facto couples than the M.S.D.

Table 28

MARITAL STATUS FOR RINGWOOD AND THE M.S.D. 1986

(15 YEARS, PLUS)

	<u>M</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>M.S.D.</u>
Never Married	4639	30.9	3843	23.7	8482	27.2	30.1
Married	9293	61.9	9390	57.9	18683	59.8	56.9
Separated	267	1.9	377	2.3	644	2.1	2.3
Divorced	481	3.2	815	5.0	1296	4.2	4.3
Widowed	312	2.1	1787	11.1	2099	6.7	6.4
	14992 (100%)		16212 (100%)		31204 (100%)		100%

Table 28 shows that just under 60% of Ringwood's population of 15 years plus is married, and 13% being separated, divorced or widowed.

- Of males who are separated or divorced 53.3% were aged between 35-54 years, whilst of females who are separated or divorced, 83/1% were aged 35 - 54 years.
- And as may be expected, in the case of females who are widowed, 49.3% were aged between 55 - 74 years and 43.2% were 75 years and over; whilst for men who were widowed, 47.1% were aged 55 - 74 years and 44.9% were 75 years plus.
- Of those never married, (male and female), 74.1% were aged between 15 - 24 years, and 16.7 % between 25 - 34 years.

SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES

Table 29

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND INCOME

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1 Child	64	316	380
2 Children	24	204	228
3 or More	9	84	93
TOTAL	97	604	701
Employed	87	294	391
Unemployed	4	43	47
Not in Labour Force (incl not stated)	6	267	273
\$ Income			
0 - 9000	5	176	181
15001 - 22000	5	150	155
15001 - 22000	23	114	137
22001 - 32000	33	77	110
32001 - 40000	14	22	36
40000 +	5	13	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
(Incl Not Stated)	97	604	701

- Of the 701 single parent families, 86.2% were female parents, and 47.7% of these had 2 or more children.
- 61.1% of single parent families in Ringwood are part of the Labour Force as compared with the M.S.D. of 51.7%.
- 47.9% of Single parents had an annual income of less than \$15,000 as compared to the M.S.D. of 52.3%.
- Single parent families in the \$15,001 - \$22,000 income bracket comprised 19.5% as compared to the M.S.D. of 17.3%.

RELIGION

The population at Ringwood is predominantly Christian (67%), which is the same as the M.S.D. (67.4%).

There is a lower proportion of people who follow other religions (1.0%) as compared with the M.S.D. (3.5%).

Ringwood's Christian community does vary in comparison to the M.S.D. in examining which religion people claim (See Table 30) they belong to.

Whilst Catholic and Anglican are the predominant Christian Groups with 21.8% and 19.6%, they vary from the M.S.D. (28.8% and 16.6%).

There is a much higher proportion of Uniting Church members in Ringwood (7.8%) as compared to the M.S.D. (4.9%). This is the same for Lutheran (1.3%), Baptist (1.9%) and Presbyterian (3.1%) in comparison to the M.S.D. (0.7 %, 1.0 % & 2.7 %).

There is a much lower proportion of Orthodox Christians in Ringwood (1.1%) as compared to the M.S.D. (5.9%).

Table 30

RELIGION RINGWOOD 1986

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%	M.S.D %
Christian:					
- Anglican	3622	4255	7877	19.6	16.6
- Baptist	369	401	770	1.9	1.0
- Brethren	63	69	132	0.3	0.1
- Catholic	4278	4520	8798	21.8	28.8
- Congregational	8	4	12	0.0	0.0
- Churches of Christ	126	176	302	0.7	0.5
- Jehovahs Witness	56	69	125	0.3	0.3
- Latterday Saints	56	38	77	0.2	0.2
- Lutheran	248	265	513	1.3	0.7
- Oriental Christian	4	10	14	0.0	0.1
- Orthodox	231	212	443	1.1	5.9
- Pentecostal	168	179	347	0.9	0.4
- Salvation Army	106	115	221	0.5	0.4
- Seventh Day Adventist	63	79	142	0.4	0.2
- Uniting Church	1373	1755	3128	7.8	4.9
- Other Protestant	586	726	1312	3.3	2.2
- Other Christian	744	822	1566	3.9	2.4
TOTAL CHRISTIAN	12646	14362	27008	67.0	67.4
OTHER RELIGIONS:					
- Buddhist	86	90	176	0.4	0.8
- Hindu	16	12	28	0.1	0.2
- Jewish	24	21	45	0.1	0.1
- Muslim	44	50	94	0.2	1.3
- Other Non Christian	36	37	73	0.2	0.2
TOTAL OTHER RELIGIONS	206	210	416	1.0	3.5
OTHER GROUPS					
- Non Theistic	7	2	9	0.0	0.0
- Inadequately Described	82	73	155	0.4	0.4
- No Religion	3393	2689	6082	15.1	14.3
- Not Stated	3285	3334	6619	16.4	14.3
TOTAL PERSONS	19619	20670	40289	100.0	100%

ETHNICITY

Table 31

POPULATION BORN OVERSEAS 1986

	OVERSEAS BORN	% OF TOTAL POPULATION
Ringwood	8614	21.4
M.S.D.	788270	28.0
Victoria	873,918	23.0
Australia	3,487,200	21.4

Table 31 illustrates that Ringwood has fewer residents born overseas than the M.S.D, but compares with the Victorian and Australian proportions.

TABLE 32

PLACE OF BIRTH (30TH JUNE 1986)

	Australia	Other Oceania	U.K. & Ireland	Other Europe & USSR	Asia	Americas	Africa
Zone A	4497	86	626	318	243	49	64
Zone B	4438	71	482	392	106	43	34
Zone C	2943	52	390	392	106	43	34
Zone D	1745	38	216	153	66	11	20
Zone E	3232	90	483	291	85	17	20
Zone F	1996	28	271	187	141	20	18
Zone G	3914	63	452	300	182	42	34
Zone H	4474	59	492	314	91	30	39
Zone I	3965	50	429	229	94	26	31
TOTAL	31204	537	3838	2576	1103	272	288

(PERCENTAGE)

Zone A	75.7	1.4	10.5	5.4	4.1	0.8	1.1
Zone B	79.3	1.3	8.6	7.0	1.9	0.8	0.6
Zone C	74.2	1.3	9.8	9.9	2.4	0.9	0.7
Zone D	76.4	1.7	9.5	6.7	2.9	0.5	0.9
Zone E	75.4	2.1	11.3	6.8	2.0	0.4	0.5
Zone F	72.8	1.0	9.9	6.8	5.1	0.7	0.7
Zone G	77.7	1.3	9.0	6.0	3.6	0.8	0.7
Zone H	80.6	1.1	8.9	5.7	1.6	0.5	0.7
Zone I	81.3	1.0	8.7	4.7	1.9	0.5	0.6
TOTAL	77.5	1.3	9.5	6.4	2.7	0.7	0.7

Table 32 shows that people born overseas comprise 21.3% of our population are fairly evenly spread throughout the city, with Zone F having the highest percentage (24.2%) and Zone I with the lowest (17.4%).

People born in Asia are concentrated (proportionally) in Zones A & F.

CITIZENSHIP

Once a person born overseas has resided in Australia for at least 2 years, they are eligible to become an Australian citizen. Nearly 60% of all overseas born residents had taken Australia citizenship at the 1986 census.

Former refugees were particularly inclined to take citizenship; particularly those people born in countries like Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Between 1981 and 1986 there was a considerable increase in the percentage of people with Australian citizenship from countries like Vietnam, South Africa, Turkey, the Philippines and Cypress.

Amongst the Vietnamese-born, the proportion of people with Australian citizenship nearly quadrupled. This large percentage increase (from around 13% in 1981 to nearly 60% in 1986) has taken place mainly in the group which has been resident in Australia for between 5 and 9 years. In 1986, 83% of Vietnamese who had been in Australia for longer than 5 years had taken out Australian citizenship.

Ringwood, with 87.9% of its population being Australian citizens is higher than the M.S.D. with 85.4%. This means that we had 3845 people born overseas who had taken Australian citizenship, which comprises 44.6% of the overseas born population. In comparison, of the M.S.D. population born overseas 39.8% had taken out citizenship. The difference, in part, can be explained that in comparison, the M.S.D. had a higher percentage of their population who did not state their citizenship (3.5%) as opposed to Ringwood with 2.5%.

DISABLED PERSONS

As the 1986, Census of Population and Housing did not include 'Disability', the following information has been summarised from the 1988 Survey of Disabled and Aged Persons, and a comparison of the 1988 estimates with those from the 1981 Survey of Handicapped Persons.

Summary of Findings

For both the 1981 and 1988 surveys a disabled person was defined as a person who had one or more of a group of selected impairments and disabilities which had lasted, or were likely to last, for six months or more.

A handicapped person was in turn defined as a disabled person aged 5 years or over who was further identified as being limited to some degree in his/her ability to perform certain tasks in relation to one or more of the following five areas:-

- (a) self care,
- (b) mobility,
- (c) verbal communication,
- (d) schooling and
- (e) employment.

Disabled people aged under 5 years were all regarded as being handicapped.

The 1988 survey estimated that 2,543,000 people or 15.6 per cent of the Australian population were disabled. The incidence of disability increased significantly with age. Of children aged less than 5 years, 3.3 per cent were disabled, while 63.5 per cent of people aged 75 years and over were disabled.

Approximately 84 per cent of the disabled population or 2,124,100 people (13 per cent of the Australian population) were found by the survey to be handicapped.

The handicapped population comprised -

- (a) 657,400 people (4.0 per cent of the Australian population) who needed help from another person to perform one or more of a group of selected tasks (i.e. had a 'severe' handicap);
- (b) 550,000 people (3.4 per cent) who needed to help but had difficulty performing one or more of the selected tasks (i.e. had a 'moderate' handicap);
- (c) 613,800 people (3.8 per cent) who needed no help with, and did not have difficulty with, any of the selected tasks but used an aid to perform one or more of them or had difficulty walking 200 metres or up and down stairs (i.e. had a 'mild' handicap); and
- (d) 302,800 people (1.9 per cent) who had a schooling or employment limitation only, or were aged less than 5 years (severity of handicap was not determined for these people).

The division of the population according to disability, handicap and severity of handicap is illustrated in Figure 13.

FIGURE 14

**ALL PERSONS: NUMBER OF PERSONS & PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION WHO ARE
DISABLED OR ALSO HANDICAPPED BY SEVERITY OF TOTAL HANDICAP AUSTRALIA 1988**

All persons 16,338,600 (100.0%)			
Not disabled 13,795,600 (84.4%)		Disabled 2,543,000 (15.6%)	
		Handicapped 2,124,100 (13.0%)	Not handicapped 419,000 (2.6%)
Severely handicapped 647,400 (4.0%)	Moderately handicapped 550,000 (3.4%)	Mildly handicapped 613,800 (3.8%)	Severity not determined 302,800 (1.9%)

1,963,500 handicapped people (92.4 per cent of the handicapped population) lived in households, and 160,00 handicapped people (7.6 per cent) lived in health establishments. Of handicapped people in households, males and females were equally divided, while a clear majority of handicapped people in health establishments were females (70.0 per cent).

Handicapped people in health establishments were much more likely than those in households to need help from another person viz., 85.4 per cent of handicapped people in health establishments had a severe handicap, while in households 26.5 per cent of handicapped people had a severe handicap.

Comparison with the 1981 Survey of Handicapped Persons

The 1981 Survey of Handicapped Persons estimated that 13.2 per cent of the Australian population were disabled including 8.6 per cent who were handicapped. The preliminary results from the 1988 survey show 1.6 per cent of the population were disabled including 13.0 per cent who were handicapped.

Table 33 provides a comparison of results from the 1981 and 1988 surveys:-

Approximately 55 per cent of the increase between 1981 and 1988 in the number of people identified as disabled is attributable to a change in the size and composition of the total population, and the remaining 45 per cent to an increase in the proportion of the total population identified as disabled between the two surveys.

Most of the 600,800 increase (nearly 70 per cent of it) occurred in the 60 to 84 years and the 85 years and over age groups. For these age groups combined, it is estimated that 46 per cent of the increase resulted from the increase in the size of the group between 1981 and 1988, and the remaining 54 per cent from an increase in the proportion found to be disabled.

Table 33

ALL PERSONS: AGED BY WHETHER PERSON DISABLED OR ALSO HANDICAPPED BY SEVERITY OF TOTAL HANDICAP, AUSTRALIA, 1981 & 1988

Year & Age	HANDICAPPED				Total	Total Disabled	Total Persons
	Severe	Moderate	Mild	Not determined(a)			
	(per cent)						
1981 -							
0-14	1.1	0.3	0.3	2.0	3.7	5.3	100.0
15-34	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	3.2	6.8	100.0
35-59	3.3	2.3	2.3	1.8	9.7	15.8	100.0
60-84	12.0	5.8	8.1	1.1	27.0	36.7	100.0
85 & Over	50.7	2.6	6.4	*	59.8	63.6	100.0
Total	3.5	1.7	2.0	1.4	8.6	13.2	100.0
Ringwood (numbers)	1353	657	773	541	3325	5103	38665
1988-							
0-14	1.5	0.6	0.9	2.3	5.2	6.0	100.0
15-34	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	5.4	7.1	100.0
35-59	3.2	3.9	3.7	2.4	13.2	15.9	100.0
60-84	12.2	11.3	12.9	1.4	37.9	44.9	100.0
85 & Over	61.9	6.9	11.8	*	80.6	82.9	100.0
Total	4.0	3.4	3.8	1.9	13.0	15.6	100.0
Ringwood (Numbers)	1611	1370	1530	765	5237	5285	40289

(a) Comprises all disabled children aged 0 - 4 years and persons who had a schooling or employment limitation only.

The proportions found to be disabled in these age groups are shown in the Table 34.

Table 34
DISABLED PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS AND OVER:
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION AGED 60 YEARS
AND OVER BY AGE, AUSTRALIA, 1981 & 1988

AGE	PERCENTAGE	
	1981	1988
60-84	36.7	44.9
80 and over	63.6	82.9
Total 60 and over	38.0	47.0

While there was also growth in the population aged under 60 years, the proportion who were disabled in each age group showed relatively little change between the two surveys.

Handicapped People

Between 1981 and 1988 the number of people identified as handicapped increased by 859,400. Compared with the 1981 survey, the 1988 survey identified a higher proportion of people in all age groups as handicapped. For example in 1981, 3.7 per cent of 0 to 14 year olds were handicapped and 27.0 per cent of 60 to 84 years old were handicapped. In 1988, the proportion handicapped had increased to 5.2 per cent for 0 to 14 years old and 37.9 per cent for those aged 60 to 84 years.

The resulting increase in the proportion of the total population identified as handicapped can be attributed not only to the already discussed increased size of the disabled population (of which the handicapped population is a subgroup), but also to the increased proportion of the disabled population in each age group identified as handicapped.

An examination of the total population by severity of total handicap showed that most of the increase in the proportion of the total population identified as handicapped, occurred in the moderate and mild groups, rather than in the severely handicapped group. This is illustrated in the table 35.

Table 35

**HANDICAPPED PERSONS: PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
POPULATION BY SEVERITY OF TOTAL HANDICAP,
AUSTRALIA, 1981 AND 1988**

Severity of total handicap	PERCENTAGE	
	1981	1988
Severe	3.5	4.0
Moderate	1.7	3.4
Mild	2.0	3.8
Severity not determined	1.4	1.9
Total	8.6	13.0

The increase in the proportion of the total population who had a severe handicap was much smaller. Most of this increase occurred in the group of people aged 85 years and over.

Need for and receipt of help: 1988

The remainder of this summary of findings focuses on estimates from the 1988 survey of the number of people in need, and in receipt, of help.

A higher proportion of those living with other people needed help than of those living alone (52.4 per cent to 43.3 per cent).

95.3 per cent of disabled people aged 5 to 59 years needing help, received help with at least one activity. Males and females were equally likely to receive help. Of those people needing help who were living alone, only 79.9 per cent received help, while of those people needing help who were living with others, 96.6 per cent received help.

Disabled people aged 5 to 59 years living in households

Of disabled people aged 5 to 59 years living in households, 699,800 (51.5 per cent) needed help with at least one activity, with a greater proportion of females needing help than males (60.5 per cent to 44.0 per cent). Home maintenance, home help was most frequently reported.

'Spouse/partner' living with the disabled person was the most common main provider of help for all activities, except verbal communication and personal affairs where 'mother' living with the disabled person was most likely to be the main provider.

For people needing help, the proportion with an unmet need for help (i.e. those who received no help, or needed more help, with at least one activity) differed with age, sex and living arrangement, as illustrated in the following table.

Table 36

**DISABLED PERSONS AGED 5 TO 59 YEARS IN HOUSEHOLDS WHO
NEEDED HELP: PERCENTAGE WHO HAD AN UNMET NEED FOR HELP BY AGE,
SEX AND LIVING ARRANGEMENT, AUSTRALIA 1988**

Age, sex and living arrangement	Percentage with unmet need
Age -	
5-14	10.4
15-29	23.2
30-44	36.0
45-59	29.5
Sex -	
Male	24.0
Female	32.4
Living arrangement -	
Lives alone	50.1
Lives with other people	26.7
Total	28.5

As for disabled people aged 5 to 59 years, home maintenance, home help and transport were the activities for which a need for help was most frequently reported by both disabled and non-disabled aged people.

For both disabled and non-disabled aged people, over 90 per cent of those needing help received it.

Disabled and non-disabled people over 60 years and over living in households

Of the 2,337,700 aged people living in households, 1,037,200 were disabled and 1,320,400 were not disabled. 73.5 per cent of those disabled, and 40.1 per cent of those not disabled, needed help with at least one activity.

Females more frequently reported a need for help, in both the disabled and non-disabled aged groups. 87.3 per cent of disabled aged females needed help while only 59.7 per cent of disabled aged males needed help. The comparable figures for the non-disabled aged group were 54.8 per cent of females and 20.1 per cent of males.

The most frequently reported main provider of help to aged people (both disabled and non-disabled) was 'spouse/partner' living with the aged person.

32.5 per cent of disabled aged people needing help reported they had an unmet need for help. Of non-disabled aged people needing help, 18.5 per cent had an unmet need.

The need for, and receipt of, help by both disabled and non-disabled aged people differed little between those living alone and those living with other people.

Disabled people living in health establishments

In health establishments slightly higher proportions of disabled people aged 5 to 59 years needed and received help than of disabled people aged 60 years and over. (Non-disabled aged people in health establishments were not asked about their need for help).

92.2 per cent of disabled people aged 5 to 59 years and 90.4 per cent of disabled people aged 60 years and over needed help. Mobility was the activity for which a need for help was most frequently reported by disabled people aged 5 to 59 years, whereas health care was the activity for which a need for help was most frequently reported by disabled people aged 60 years and over.

For those disabled people needing help, 98.8 per cent of those aged 5 to 59 years and 94.0 per cent of those aged 60 years and over received help. As would be expected, staff members of the health establishment were the most common main providers of help.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

GLOSSARY

The bulk of this information is drawn from the "1986 Census Dictionary". It is a basic reference for all terms relating to the Census.

AGE

Where age has not been stated on the Census, it was estimated using other information on the form and specially constructed random age tables. Data on the incidence of age not stated is available from the ABS.

ANCESTRY

Responses to the question "What is each person's ancestry?" depended on how persons perceived their ancestry. Some persons may have indicated origins dating back several generations while others may have disregarded parentage and considered themselves as Australian only.

Ancestry means the ethnic or national group from which a person is descended. Persons were advised that it was quite acceptable to base the response on their grandparent ancestry. Persons of mixed ancestry who did not identify with a single group could answer with their multiple ancestry.

BIRTHPLACE

The classification of world regions used in the 1986 Census is based on an international standard, and is generally consistent with the United Nations geographic classification of regions.

For the 1986 Census, birthplace statistics are produced for 98 countries with 5 regions. The coverage of the regions in terms of countries included is not always apparent from the region name; a list of the countries included in each of the regions is given below.

In contrast to 1981 Census outputs, statistics on birthplace of father and birthplace of mother will be available for the full birthplace classification.

REGION	COUNTRIES INCLUDED
OCEANIA	Australia; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) islands; Nauru; New Caledonia; New Zealand; Norfolk Island; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Vanuatu; Western Samoa; Other Oceania.
EUROPE	
United Kingdom & Ireland	England, including UK undefined; Scotland Wales; Northern Ireland; Republic of Ireland, including Ireland undefined.
Southern Europe	Albania; Greece; Italy; Malta; Portugal; Spain; Yugoslavia; Other Southern Europe.

Other Europe	Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Czechoslovakia; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany (GDR & GFR); Hungary; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Romania; Sweden; Switzerland; Other Europe not elsewhere included (n.e.i.).
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Estonia, Latvia; Lithuania; Ukraine; Other USSR.
ASIA	
Eastern Asia	China; Hong Kong; (and Macau); Japan; Korea, (Democratic Republic and Republic of); Taiwan.
Southern Eastern Asia	Burma; Indonesia; Kampuchea; Laos; Malaysia, (and Brunei); Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Timor; Vietnam.
Western Asia (Middle East)	Cyprus; Iraq; Israel; Lebanon; Syria; Turkey; Other Western Asia (Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Yemen Peoples Republic, Yemen Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Gaza Strip).
AMERICA	
South America	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia; Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, Other South America.
Other America	Canada, Caribbean, El Salvador, Mexico, United States, other America n.e.i.
AFRICA	Egypt, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Mauritius, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Other Africa.

CARAVAN PARKS

In the 1986 Census, each occupied caravan, tent, cabin, campervan etc in a caravan park was treated as a separate household and given a household form to complete. Data on these caravans in parks is excluded from tables with characteristics which have little or no relevance to caravans e.g. monthly mortgage, number of bedrooms. However, data is included in Structure of Dwelling and Number of Motor Vehicles.

Caravans in caravan parks are a new and separate classification of dwelling and as such are excluded from private dwelling counts.

Unoccupied caravans in caravan parks were not counted in the Census.

CENSUS COUNT - PLACE OF ENUMERATION

This is a count of every person who spend census night in Australia, including persons on vessels in or between Australian ports, or on board long distance trains, buses or aircraft.

Persons were counted where they were on census night, which may not be where they usually live. Visitors to Australia were counted regardless of how long they had been in the country or how long they planned to stay. Australian residents out of the country on census night, and overseas diplomatic personnel in Australia and their families, are out of the scope of the census. Such counts are frequently referred to as de facto census counts or as being on an actual location basis.

Conceptual Bases

1. **Census Count - Place of Enumeration (C)**
 - . includes overseas visitors;
 - . excludes Australians overseas;
 - . excludes adjustment for under enumeration

2. **Census Count - Place of Usual Residence**
 - . includes overseas visitors;
 - . excludes Australians overseas;
 - . excludes adjustment for under enumeration

3. **Estimated Resident Population**
 - . excludes overseas visitors;
 - . includes estimates of Australians overseas;
 - . includes adjustment for estimated under enumeration

CENSUS COUNT - PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE

This is a count of all persons within the scope of the census on the basis of where they usually live, rather than where they were enumerated on census night. Each person was required to state his/her address of usual residence, which was coded to STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA (SLA) (see USUAL RESIDENCE). Usual resident data is therefore only available on higher breakdowns.

COLLECTION DISTRICT (CD)

The Collection District (CD) has been designed for use in the Census of Population and Housing as the basic collection, coding, processing, tabulation and publication unit.

In urban areas CDs average about 350 dwellings.

CDs are created in response to significant changes in population within a given area, or if boundaries of larger geographical areas change. Data is available at CD level for persons counted in the area on Census night.

CONFIDENTIALLY

The ABS has a long and continuing history of protecting the confidentiality of information which it received from individuals and businesses.

All census forms are confidential. Strict measures are taken in the field collection system, and in processing and output to guard against the release of confidential information.

The data from each census form are transferred onto computer files without names and addresses. After the completion of processing, all census forms and record books are destroyed by pulping and no record of names and addresses is retained.

Additional procedures are used by ABS to 'confidentialise' data for Collector Districts.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Dependent children are supported by their family. They consist of 0-14 years old and 15-20 year old if full time students.

DWELLING

For census purposes dwelling are classified into the following basic groups:

- (a) private dwellings:
 - (i) occupied and
 - (ii) unoccupied;
- (b) occupied CARAVANS etc in caravan parks; and
- (c) NON-PRIVATE DWELLINGS

For more information, see OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, UNOCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, and NON PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

EMPLOYMENT

The 1986 Census included nine questions relating to employment which were asked of all persons aged 15 years and over.

ENGLISH, PROFICIENCY IN

In the 1981 and 1986 Censuses, persons who indicated that they spoke a language at home other than English, were asked to state how well they spoke English. Such persons had a choice of four response categories: very well; well; not well; and not at all.

The main problem associated with the data on proficiency in English is the subjective nature of the responses to the question, as is inevitable in a situation where each household fills in its own census form, without the help of an interviewer. Part of the problem of subjectivity is different interpretations by respondents. For example, a respondent who can communicate well enough to do the shopping and hence answer 'well' to the second part of the question, in fact may not be able to hold a social conversation.

ENUMERATION

Enumeration is the act of counting or summing. Census counts are provided on two bases of enumeration; see

- (1) CENSUS COUNT - PLACE OF ENUMERATION
- (2) CENSUS COUNT - PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE

ERROR

In an operation of the type and size of the census, there are many possible sources of error. As in other areas of statistics, considerable effort is directed to devising procedures to ensure the highest level of accuracy, but some errors survive in the final results. Potential sources of error in the census are identified in the separate entries or can be discussed with ABS.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population (ERP) is the official estimate of the Australian Population. The ERP is based on the results of the population census and is compiled for census dates and updated for post-census dates. These intercensal estimates of the resident population are revised each time a population census is taken. The ERP is compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population.

In the compilation of the ERP, two important adjustments are made to CENSUS COUNT - PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE. The first is an adjustment for under enumeration at the census. The second adjustment is the inclusion of an estimated number of Australian residents who were temporarily away overseas on census night and were therefore not covered by the Australian census. The number of such persons is estimated from statistics on overseas arrivals and departures.

ETHNICITY

It usually relates to people from non-English speaking backgrounds. In some cases, it is also used to describe cultural characteristics.

FAMILY

A family is two or more related persons within a household. There may be more than one family in a household. They must be usually resident in a private dwelling. Information about families living in non-private dwellings is not collected. Instead, each person fills in an individual form.

For Census purposes, a family is defined on the basis of blood, marriage or de facto relationship. Families consist of either couple, with or without a dependant child or children, or a lone parent with a dependant child or children, or related adult groups. A PRIMARY FAMILY may contain related family members as well or just consist of 2 or more related adults.

FAMILY / HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Family income contains the combined income of the family reference person, spouse or dependent children aged 15 - 20 years. Family income is not applicable to group household, lone person households and occupants of non-private dwellings.

Household income contains the combined income of all household members present on census night aged 15 years and over and may include several family incomes. It is not applicable to non-private dwellings.

Family and household incomes are not included in tabulations where a spouse is temporarily absent (since the spouse's income is then unknown) except when the incomes of present family or household members together exceed \$50,000 (the upper limit of the classification).

GROUP HOUSEHOLD

A group household is defined as a non-family household consisting of two or more unrelated persons. Children under 15 years of age could be present but not related to any adult (aged 15 years or over) in the household.

HOUSEHOLD

A household is a person living alone, or two or more persons who live and eat together, in private residential accommodation.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Refers to a basic framework or an underlying foundation of an organisation or system.

LABOUR FORCE

For 1986 Census purposes, the labour force includes persons aged 15 years and over who;

- (a) worked for payment and profit, or as an unpaid helper in a family business, during the week prior to the Census night;
- (b) had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent;
- (c) were on strike or stood down temporarily; and
- (d) did not have a job but were actively looking for work.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

A labour force status was given to all persons who fell within the scope of the labour force classification, i.e. to all persons aged 15 or more. The three labour force status categories are:

- (i) employed persons (i.e. persons in groups (a), (b) and (c) above.)
 - (ii) unemployed persons (persons in group (d) above.)
 - (ii) persons not in the labour force (i.e. persons aged 15 years or more) NOT in any of the groups (a) to (d) above. This category includes persons who are retired, pensioners and persons solely engaged in home duties. It also includes bonded trainees (including trainee teachers), and cadets engaged in full-time study at educational institutions even if the institutions at which they study were run by their employers.
-) These categories
) together make
) the labour force.

LANGUAGE

The classification contains the languages most likely to be used in Australia. Note that in all standard outputs, persons aged 0-4 years are excluded from language tabulations.

LONE PERSON / GROUP HOUSEHOLDS

The 1986 Census identifies lone person households and group households separately as a household type, not a family type as in previous censuses.

A lone person household is a household where only one person was counted on census night and no spouse or dependent children were listed as usual residents temporarily absent.

A lodger living with a family, but providing his/her own food, is classified as a lone person household.

A group household is a household of two or more persons counted on census night, with no identifiable family structure as defined for census purposes, i.e. a household containing only unrelated persons.

NATURE OF OCCUPANCY

This variable indicates whether households were renting, purchasing or owned the dwelling in which they were enumerated. This only applies to PRIVATE DWELLINGS and excludes CARAVANS etc in caravan parks and NON-PRIVATE DWELLINGS. (Types of non-private dwellings are listed below).

NON-PRIVATE DWELLING

A non-private dwelling is a hospital, home for the aged, rooming-house, boarding house, motel, guest house, gaol, religious or charitable institution and other communal dwellings which had communal eating facilities.

Where this type of accommodation includes self-contained units (as provided by hotels, motels, homes for the elderly and guest houses) the units are enumerated as part of the non-private dwelling, not as separate households.

NOT IN LABOUR FORCE

Refer LABOUR FORCE STATUS

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS

An occupied private dwelling is defined as the premises occupied as a HOUSEHOLD on census night (except households occupying caravans etc in caravan parks). A household is either a person living alone or persons living and eating together as a domestic unit. This means that the total number of occupied private dwellings in an area, as measured by the census, may be greater than the known number of occupied dwelling structures because more than one household can occupy the one dwelling structure.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA

This variable gives, for overseas born persons, the length of the period, to the nearest whole year, since the person first arrived in Australia.

PLACE OF ENUMERATION

Refer CENSUS COUNT

PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE

Refer CENSUS COUNT

PRIVATE DWELLINGS

A private dwelling is normally a house, flat or even a room but, can also be a house above shops or offices, a boat or a tent, if it is standing on its own block of land. A caravan situated on a residential allotment is also classified as a private dwelling.

RELIGION

A question on religious denomination has been included in all Australian censuses but response has been optional (this is the only optional response allowed on Census form).

STRUCTURE

A structure (for census purposes) is a residence, such as a house, flat, caravan or improvised home; more than one household may exist within a structure. The structure may be located within a larger building, e.g. a flat within a block of flats, or a town house within a group of town houses.

UNDERENUMERATION OR UNDERCOUNTING

This refers to some people and dwellings who would not have been counted during the course of the Census. The people may have been travelling, camping out or staying away from their usual place of residence. Some dwellings like granny flats or flats over shops may not have been identified as dwellings and therefore not counted. The residents of these unidentified dwellings would also not have been counted.

UNEMPLOYED

Persons who satisfy the following criteria are considered for census purposes as unemployed:

- * they are looking for full-time or part-time employment; and
- * they were not employed and did not work in the week prior to census night.

UNOCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLING

Unoccupied private dwellings are structures built specifically for living purposes which are habitable, but unoccupied at the time of the census. Vacant houses, holiday homes, huts, cabins (other than seasonal works' quarters) and houseboats are therefore counted as unoccupied dwellings, but vacant tents, garages and caravans (if not on a separate block and if not normally occupied) are not. Also included are newly completed dwellings not yet occupied, dwellings which are vacant because they are due for demolition or repair; dwellings to let; and dwellings where all members of the household were absent on census night.

USUAL RESIDENCE DATA

Usual residence data provide reliable, up-to-date information on the usually resident population of an area. The data are also used by the ABS in calculations of the ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, refer CENSUS COUNT - PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE.

List of Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CAD	Central Activities District
CD	Collection District
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DSS	Department of Social Security
LGA	Local Government Area
MET	Metropolitan Transit Authority
MOH	Ministry of Housing
MSD	Melbourne Statistical Division
NILF	Not in labour force
NEI	Not elsewhere included
NS	Not stated

GUIDELINES FOR USING DATA

Three factors are important in analysing Census data.

1. Geographic Area

Census data is available for areas of different size. In descending order of size, the major areas are:

STATISTICAL DIVISION: (S.D.) The Melbourne S.D. is roughly equivalent to the Melbourne Metropolitan area.

STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA: (S.L.A.) These follow Local Government Area boundaries. The Melbourne S.L.A. is equivalent to the City of Melbourne, and the Ringwood S.L.A. is equivalent to the City of Ringwood.

NEIGHBOURHOOD: This is not a standard area. Neighbourhoods (Zones) have been defined according to City of Ringwood policy and practice.

COLLECTION DISTRICT (C.D.): The building block for Census data. Each C.D. covers about 300 dwellings. C.D.'s can be aggregated to form small areas of interest (such as the catchment area for a facility or a service). C.D.'s have been aggregated to form City of Ringwood's designated neighbourhoods to provide aggregate data at this level.

2. Types of Data

Census data is available in two types:

Visitors and residents combined - this data is based on the place of enumeration (counting). It includes everyone counted in the area on Census night (including visitors, hospital patients, tourists, etc.) and excludes usual residents who were temporarily absent. This data is available at Collector District level.

Residents only - this data is based on the place of usual residence. It includes usual residents who were at home on Census night, excludes visitors, and includes usual residents who were temporarily elsewhere in Australia (but not those who were overseas). It gives a much more accurate picture of the residential population and should be used whenever possible. Unfortunately it is not available for neighbourhoods or areas smaller than whole municipalities (with the exception of the C.A.D.). Also it refers to individuals but not to households, families or dwellings. Resident data is not available at Collector District level.

3. Census Years

Censuses were conducted in 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971 by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (A.B.S.).

Significant changes occurred between 1981 and 1986 in the definition of family types, industry and occupation, (details given over page). Advice from an experienced user of Census data is recommended if analysis of trends in these areas is required.

CONSIDERATIONS IN COMPARING 1981 AND 1986 CENSUS DATA

Household Type - changes in coding of related questions

In the 1981 Census, family and household size and structure referred only to those present on Census night. If, for example, one parent was temporarily absent, the family was coded as a single-parent family.

In 1986, an additional question asked whether there were any usual household members temporarily absent. This allowed ABS to reconstruct families and households. However, further details of the absent household member were not asked, and variables such as household income did not include their income.

The changes in the coding for this question is expected:

- * decrease apparent incidence of single parent families and lone person households;
- * increase number of two parent families and multi-person households;
- * increase the recorded size of families.

Family Reference Person (Family Head)

In 1981, all families had a head, even lone-person households (called "Head Only") families. Preference was given to males, employed people and older people in assigning the title. In 1986, instead of "Head", there is "Family Reference Person" and spouse. Lone-person households are no longer counted under family households. In 1981, data was produced on the characteristics on family heads, (such as, language spoken, occupation, educational standard etc). This was used as an indicator of the characteristics of families. In 1986 it is no longer considered that the characteristics of one family member can be relied on to be representative of the family.

Ancestry

This was a new question in 1986, added in an attempt to improve data on ethnicity, it refers to:

- * origins, not self-identification;
- * some people based it on grandparents origins;
- * many considered themselves "Australian".

Census Underenumeration

1981 average	1.9%
1986 average	2.6%

Treatment of missing data in 1986 Census

The Census variables: age, sex, marital status and labour force status had their missing data randomly allocated across categories by ABS. Procedures were used which involve the use of other information on the Census form and specially constructed random tables.

All other variables had their missing data coded into not stated.

REFERENCES

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