FUTURE
SOUTH
MELBOURNE

CITY OF
PORT PHILLIP

South Melbourne Structure Plan

Analysis of Population, Demographics, Liveability and Economy, June 2022

Contents

Introduction

We are working on a new structure plan for South Melbourne to manage change and guide how the area looks, feels and functions. This long-term plan will help prepare South Melbourne for the future and how we respond to challenges such as climate change, population growth and COVID-19.

Structure plans are a way councils can manage and plan for the outcomes of population growth for a particular area. A structure plan sets out the long-term strategic vision for an area and an action plan on how it will be achieved. The plan will guide change over the next 15 years including:

- Future land use

- Types and heights of buildings

- Improved transport and how people can access and move around the area

- Open spaces and parks

- Infrastructure improvements

- Character of the area including heritage

- Sustainability

- Economic opportunities.

Hence, this analysis of South Melbourne's population, demographics, economy and liveability economy has been prepared to inform the South Melbourne Structure Plan

Broadly, South Melbourne is bounded by the West Gate Freeway and City Road in the north, Kings Way in the east, Albert Road, Albert Park Lake, Ferrars Street, Bevan Street, Brooke Street and St Vincents Street in the south and Pickles Street in the west.

The City of Port Phillip is located in Melbourne's inner south and is highly diverse in terms of land uses. The northern and western areas of the City are dominated by employment uses, while there are major retail and commercial strips in St Kilda on Acland and Fitzroy Streets, in Port Melbourne on Bay Street and in South Melbourne on Clarendon Street. The southern and eastern areas are generally residential in nature, while the central part of the City is dominated by Albert Park and Albert Park Lake. Urban development in the City dates back to the nineteenth century, with development initially occurring around the current centres of St Kilda, Port Melbourne (Sandridge) and South Melbourne (Emerald Hill) and accelerating after the 1850s.

These areas became more accessible to central Melbourne due to railway and tram links. Urban development continued for most of the 19th century with most of the City of Port Phillip being built out by the First World War, with Elwood and East St Kilda being the last areas to be developed. Development continued following the Second World War, in particular the significant 'flat boom' of the 1960s when a large share of the housing stock across the City (notably in St Kilda) was redeveloped for higher density stock.

There were also large areas of the City redeveloped for public housing during the 1960s, including in South Melbourne. Throughout this post-war period, the population of Port Phillip was changing from one dominated by working class families to having a larger share of young people (18-29 years). They were attracted to the affordable rental stock and access to education and employment opportunities in central Melbourne. Like other parts of inner Melbourne from the 1970s and 1980s South Melbourne

began to gentrify. This trend has continued as industries have closed or relocated and their sites redeveloped for residential and mixed uses.

South Melbourne's surrounding areas have evolved significantly over the last 30 years, with the rapidly changing precincts of St Kilda Road, Fishermans Bend Urban Renewal Area (FBURA) and Southbank home to some of the tallest buildings in Australia.

This forecast currently incorporates estimates for the Fishermans Bend Urban Renewal Area, and upon the progressive release of Census data from August 2022 will be revised in due course. There is significant pressure for residential expansion within Port Phillip from both existing residents and from external migrants, most notably from overseas, interstate and regional Victorian sources, although affordability issues have resulted in the loss of people to the inner and middle-western and south-eastern suburbs. While our forecasts assume that a number of these patterns will continue into the future, notably the large overseas flows into the City, changes to migration due to the COVID-19 pandemic and associated international border closures and impacts on the construction industry are likely to impact forecast population growth in a way that is not yet known.

Methodology

Generally based on key roads, Figure 1 shows the South Melbourne Structure Plan area outlined in the dashed red line.

Figure 1: South Melbourne Structure Plan study area map
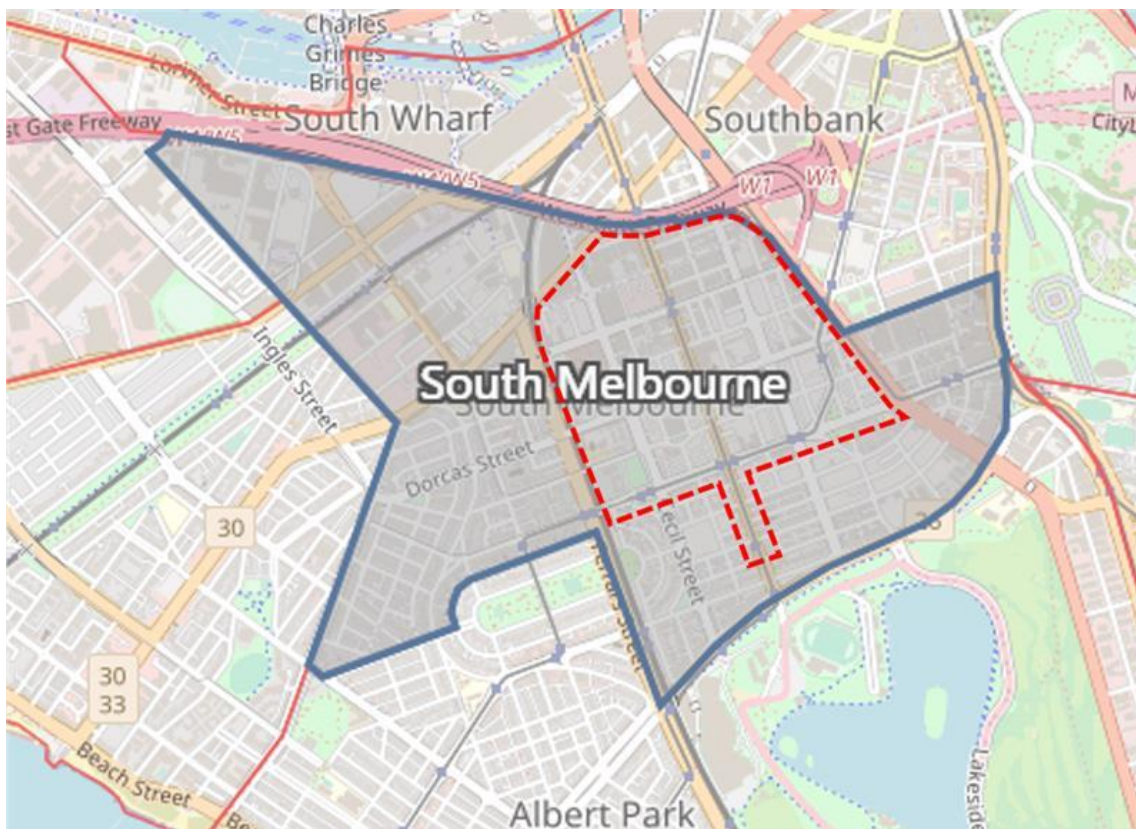
This area is within the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) gazetted suburb boundary of South Melbourne. For the purposes of understanding the demographics of the area, it was decided to consider the population, demographics and economy of the broader South Melbourne suburb.

Data sources informing this analysis include:

- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

- Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2041, prepared by .id (informed decisions), November 2019).

- Department of Social Services - JobSeeker and Youth Allowance recipients - monthly profile via data.gov.au. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

- Spendmapp by Geografia, 2021.

- Australian Urban Observatory liveability indicators, 2022.

Executive summary

Population projections

- Melbourne is expected to grow from a city of 4.5 million people to 8 million by mid-century with the City of Port Phillip population forecast for 2021 being 119,379, forecast to grow to 176,816 by 2041.

- With the addition of around 2,000 dwellings in the next 20 years (from 4,920 dwellings in 2017 to 7,004 in 2041), the population of South Melbourne is predicted to grow from 11,515 in 2021 to 13,210 in 2041.

Demographic profile

- Population projections indicate that the South Melbourne resident population will increase from 9,268 in 2016 to 13,210 in 2014 (and increase of 43%). In actual numbers, it is predicted that the younger age groups (0 to 24 years) will not see large changes in numbers while the older age groups are expected to increase. Interestingly, the number of residents aged 70 years and over is expected to more than double (from 842 in 2011 to 2,100 in 2041).

- South Melbourne residents tend to be younger than average (overrepresented by those aged 25 to 49), but, like the rest of the state, are expected to see an increasing proportion of those aged 60+.

- South Melbourne residents are highly educated with a higher proportion of people holding formal qualifications than the Greater Melbourne population.

- Over a third of South Melbourne households are made up of one person and a similar proportion of two people. Population projections indicate a steady increase in the number of lone person households and couples without dependents into the future with corresponding declines in the proportions of couple families with dependents and group households.

- The majority of the dwellings are medium or high density (a third of which are owned and more than a third rented) with 2 bedrooms being most common and around two thirds own at least one car.

Liveability

- Overall South Melbourne performs well as a highly liveable and walkable suburb with access to a high concentration of social infrastructure, transport options and activity centres.

- Local employment levels are in line with Greater Melbourne however access to large public open space is lower.

- Areas of concern for liveability and wellbeing included the high concentration of alcohol off-licences within 800m and high levels of housing affordability stress

Economy

- Spend within the South Melbourne economy is focussed on specialised food, dining and entertainment and grocery which makes up over half of all transactions.
  - The 2016 ABS Census revealed that:

- The size of South Melbourne's labour force was 6,134, of which 1,509 were employed part-time and 4,193 were full time workers;

- 93.6% of the South Melbourne labour force was employed, and 6.4% unemployed (which is in line with Greater Melbourne);

  - The three most popular industry sectors were:

  - Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (1,120 people or 19.6% versus 9.0% in Greater Melbourne);

  - Financial and Insurance Services (507 people or 8.9%); and

  - Health Care and Social Assistance (499 people or 8.7%);

- South Melbourne residents were more frequently employed as professionals (2,322 people or 40.1%), managers (1,202 people or 20.7%) or clerical and administrative workers (730 people or 12.6%);

- Some 26.6% used public transport to get to work, while 36.3% used a private vehicle, compared with 15.4% and 64.1% respectively in Greater Melbourne;

- South Melbourne residents are more likely to have incomes in the highest income quartile compared with Greater Melbourne (45% versus 27%) and a lesser proportion in the lowest income quartile (20% versus 25%); and

- Similarly, analysis of the distribution of households by income quartile in South Melbourne compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was greater proportion of households in the highest income quartile (42% versus. 28%).

- While JobSeeker rates in South Melbourne increased in the period from March 2020 to April 2021 (4.4% versus 5.7%) they are in line with Greater Melbourne proportions and increased at a lower rate than both the City of Port Phillip as a whole, Greater Melbourne and Victoria.

Population growth

Highlights

Melbourne is expected to grow from a city of 4.5 million people to 8 million by mid-century. Specifically, the City of Port Phillip population forecast for 2021 is 119,379 and is forecast to grow to 176,816 by 2041.

Population growth forecasts take into consideration residential development, migration and births and deaths when predicting the population capacity (supply) and demand. Assumptions regarding each of these population inputs were determined in late 2019 prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Population forecasts, therefore, currently do not take into account the impact of border restrictions and lockdowns. The current assumptions regarding migration are:

- Consistent migration profile expected across the 2016-2026 period;

- Substantial gain in adults (18-29 years old), attracted to rental housing and proximity to lifestyle, employment and education opportunities;

- Small loss of couples and young families (35-44 and 0-9 year olds), accessing suitable family style housing and affordable home-owning opportunities elsewhere; and

- Small gain of empty nesters, accessing dwelling opportunities in new development, falling to a net loss post 2021 as development opportunities become more scarce.

These assumptions and associated forecasts will be updated in late 2022 and therefore may change.

Forecast growth

Figures 2 and 3 provide a summary showing the results of the forecasts for population, households and dwellings in South Melbourne. The period 2016 to 2026, as the short to medium term, is likely to be the most accurate and useful forecast information for immediate planning purposes. Specifically, South Melbourne is predicted to grow from 11,515 in 2021 to a population size of 13,210 in 2041:

Figure 2: Forecast population, households and dwellings (source: Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2041, prepared by .id (informed decisions), November 2019).

South Melbourne	Forecast year					
Summary	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Population	9,268	11,515	11,895	12,177	12,782	13,210
Change in population (5yrs)	--	2,247	380	281	605	428
Average annual change	--	4.44%	0.65%	0.47%	0.97%	0.66%
Households	4,431	5,449	5,694	5,894	6,254	6,518
Average household size	2.02	2.02	1.99	1.97	1.95	1.94
Population in non-private dwellings	331	495	567	567	567	567
Dwellings	4,742	5,845	6,120	6,335	6,720	7,004
Dwelling occupancy rate	93.44	93.22	93.04	93.04	93.07	93.06

Figure 3: South Melbourne indicative population and households between 2016 and 2041 (source: Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2041, prepared by .id (informed decisions), November 2019).
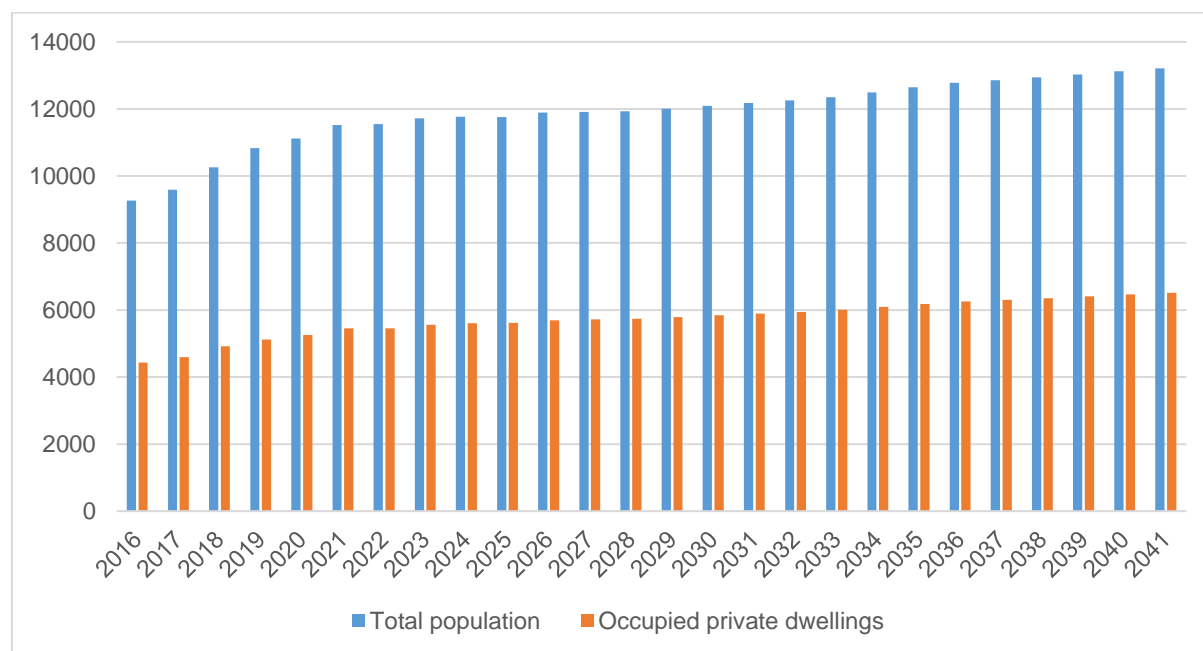
Residential development

Residential development forecasts assume the number of dwellings in South Melbourne will increase by an average of 90 dwellings per annum to 7,004 in 2041, as shown by Figure 4.

Dwelling counts for 2016 reflect Census results, however specific assumptions from 2017 onwards icnorproate dwelling counts from the following developments:

- 79-83 Market Street - 66 dwellings (2016)
- Momentum - 54 dwellings (2016)
- Orbis - 48 dwellings (2016)
- 244 Dorcas Street - 61 dwellings (2017)
- 274 Coventry Street - 46 dwellings (2017)
- Lt. York Street - 23 dwellings (2017)
- 240 Dorcas Street - 48 dwellings (2017)
- 74-76 Eastern Road - 70 dwellings (2018)
- St Vincent's Garden - 12 dwellings (2018)
- 79-81 Palmerston Crescent - 11 dwellings (2018)
- Teri Apartments - 195 dwellings (2019)
- 75-77 Palmerston Crescent - 77 dwellings (2019)
- 294-302 Ferrars Street - 29 dwellings (2019)
- 228-230 Dorcas Street - 36 dwellings (2020)
- 286-294 Kings Way - 35 dwellings (2020)

- 114-130 Albert Road - 18 dwellings (2021)

- 172-180 Albert Road - 40 dwellings (2021)

- Future potential development - 20 dwellings (2022)

- Moderate-high level of in-centre development (15-30 dwellings per annum)

- Low to high level of infill (5-50 dwellings per annum).

Figure 4: Forecast development between 2017 and 2041 (source: Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2041, prepared by .id (informed decisions), November 2019).

Forecast year (ending June 30)	Forecast development	Total additional dwellings
2017	178	4,920
2018	346	5,266
2019	217	5,483
2020	148	5,631
2021	214	5,845
2022	10	5,855
2023	114	5,969
2024	50	6,019
2025	15	6,034
2026	86	6,120
2027	25	6,145
2028	25	6,170
2029	55	6,225
2030	55	6,280
2031	55	6,335
2032	55	6,390
2033	69	6,459
2034	89	6,548
2035	89	6,637
2036	83	6,720
2037	55	6,775
2038	55	6,830
2039	58	6,888
2040	58	6,946
2041	58	7,004

Demographic profile

A snapshot

Residential development forecasts assume the number of dwellings in South Melbourne will increase by an average of 90 dwellings per annum to 7,004 in 2041, as shown by Figure 5.

Figure 5: South Melbourne Demographic Profile, 2011 and 2016 (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

South Melbourne Demographic Profile	South Melbourne		Port Phillip	Greater Melbourne
	2011	**2016**	**2016**	**2016**
Total population	12,772	**12,941**	100,863	4,485,211
Total households	4,997	**6,291**	57,867	1,834,362
Average household size	1.99	**1.90**	1.91	2.61
Participation rate (population in labour market)	63%	**63%**	68%	62%
Median age in years	37	**36**	36	36
Median weekly household income	$1,683	**$1,846**	$1,846	$1,539

Highlights

- Population projections indicate that the South Melbourne resident population will increase from 9,268 in 2016 to 13,210 in 2014 (and increase of 43%). In actual numbers, it is predicted that the younger age groups (0 to 24 years) will not see large changes in numbers while the older age groups are expected to increase. Interestingly, the number of residents aged 70 years and over is expected to more than double (from 842 in 2011 to 2,100 in 2041).

- Like the City of Port Phillip generally, the age profile of South Melbourne residents is overrepresented by those aged 25 to 49 years when compared with Greater Melbourne.

- As a proportion of the total population those aged 60 years and over are expected to increase over time while the younger age groups are expected to decrease.

- South Melbourne residents are highly educated with a higher proportion of people holding formal qualifications compared to Greater Melbourne.

- Over two thirds of South Melbourne households are made up of one person and a similar proportion of two people. Population projections indicate a steady increase in the number of lone person households and couples without dependents into the future with corresponding declines in the proportions of couple families with dependents and group households.

- The majority of the dwellings were medium or high density (93% compared to 33% in Greater Melbourne) with 2 bedrooms being most common.

- Some 65.8% of the households owned at least one car and 20% of households had access to two or more motor vehicles (compared to 84% and 51% respectively in Greater Melbourne).

- Over a third (36%) of households were purchasing or fully owned their home, 39% were renting privately, and 12.5% were in social housing in 2016.

The ABS Census data tells us the characteristics and demographic profile of South Melbourne residents as at the collection periods in 2011 and 2016. Additional work has been done to extrapolate

that data out to 2041. This data is indicative only but offers some insights into how the area is predicted to change in the future.

Thus, when interpreting the demographic profile of South Melbourne residents, it is important to note that 2011 and 2016 data is based on data collected while all other data is based on forecast data.

Age profile

The ABS identifies service age groups as follows:

1. Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)
2. Primary schoolers (5 to 11)
3. Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)
4. Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)
5. Young workforce (25 to 34)
6. Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)
7. Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)
8. Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)
9. Seniors (70 to 84)
10. Elderly aged (85 and over)

In 2016, the proportion of those aged 25 to 34 years old increased with a corresponding very slight decline across a number of age groups including those aged 5 to 11, 35 to 49 and 60 to 84, as shown by Figure 6. This suggests that the young workforce age group increased and families and older people declined.

Like the City of Port Phillip generally, the age profile of South Melbourne residents is overrepresented by those aged 25 to 49 years when compared with Greater Melbourne.

Figure 6: Resident age in South Melbourne2016 compared to 2011, CoPP and Greater Melbourne (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

Age structure - Service age groups	2011				2016			
Service age group (years)	Number	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb	Number	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	474	5.2	5	6.5	559	5.1	4.9	6.4
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	461	5	4.5	8.4	482	4.4	5.1	8.5
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	302	3.3	2.9	7.3	352	3.2	3.3	6.7
Tertiary and independence (18 to 24)	781	8.5	8.4	10.1	896	8.2	7.8	10
Young workforce (25 to 34)	2,097	22.8	27.7	15.4	2,739	25.2	26	16.3
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	2,349	25.6	25.7	22	2,655	24.4	25.2	21.1
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	1,030	11.2	10.9	12.1	1,226	11.3	11.7	11.9
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	849	9.2	8.1	9	966	8.9	8.6	9.3
Seniors (70 to 84)	671	7.3	5.5	7.4	774	7.1	6	7.7
Elderly aged (85 and over)	171	1.9	1.3	1.8	238	2.2	1.4	2
Total	**9,189**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**10,891**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Population projections illustrated by Figure 7 indicate that the South Melbourne resident population will increase from 9,268 in 2016 to 13,210 in 2014 (and increase of 43%). In actual numbers, it is predicted that the younger age groups (0 to 24 years) will not see large changes in numbers while the older age groups are expected to increase. Interestingly, the number of residents aged 70 years and over is expected to more than double (from 842 in 2011 to 2100 in 2041).

Figure 7: 9,268 in 2016 compared to projections for 2021 to 2041 by age (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).
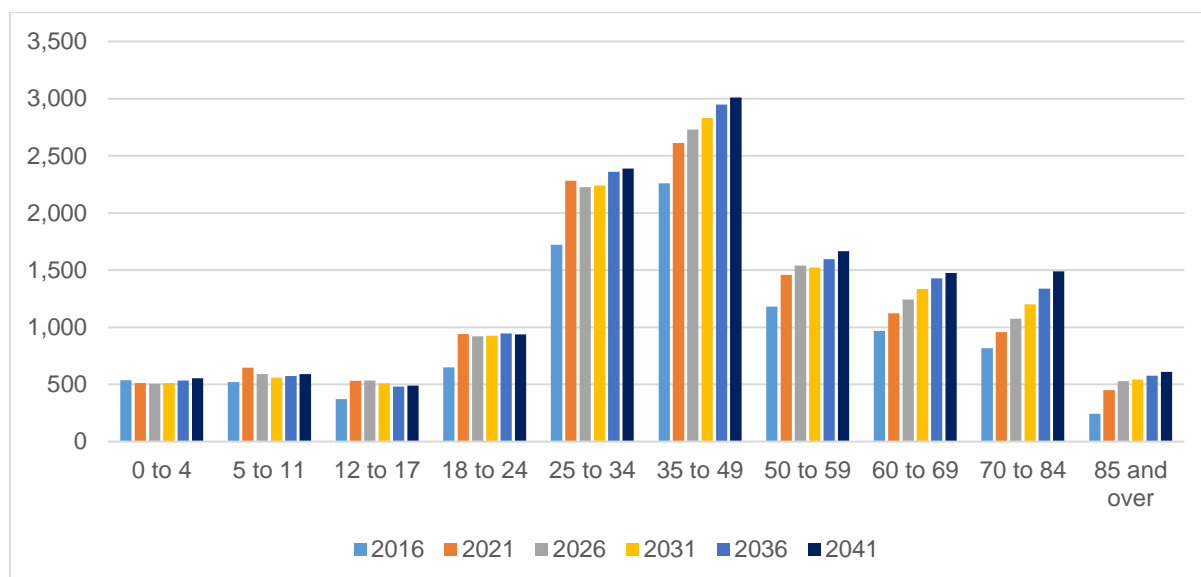
As a proportion of the total population those aged 60 years and over are expected to increase over time while the younger age groups are expected to decrease, as shown by Figure 8.

Figure 8: Projected age of South Melbourne residents, 2011 to 2041, by proportion (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).
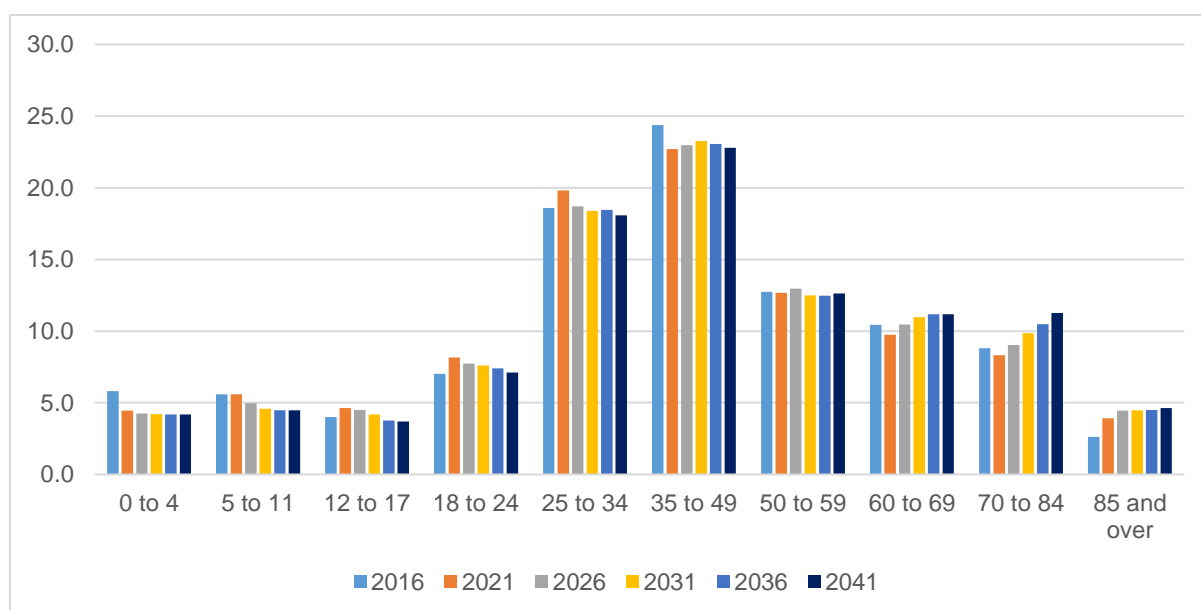
Household type

The 2016 Census showed a decline in one parent households and group households and a corresponding increase in 'other' households, illustrated by Figure 9.

Figure 9: Household types in South Melbourne in 2016, compared to 2011, CoPP and Greater Melbourne (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

Household type	2011				2016			
Households by type	Number	%	CoPP	Greater Melb %	Number	%	CoPP	Greater Melb %
Couples with children	619	13.9	13.7	33.6	729	13.4	14.6	33.5
Couples without children	1,148	25.7	25.2	23.5	1,414	26	24.8	22.9
One parent families	338	7.6	5.3	10.4	333	6.1	5.2	10.1
Other families	94	2.1	1.5	1.4	91	1.7	1.3	1.4
Group household	374	8.4	9.6	4.5	402	7.4	8.1	4.7
Lone person	1,485	33.2	36.1	22.3	1,867	34.3	35.2	22
Other	291	6.5	6.4	3.4	479	8.8	9	4.5
Visitor only households	114	2.6	2.1	0.9	128	2.4	1.8	0.9
Total households	**4,467**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**5,446**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Population projections indicate a steady increase in the number of lone person households and couples without dependents, illustrated by Figure 10.

Figure 5: Projected household types South Melbourne, 2011 to 2041, by number (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

Similarly, Figure 11 shows these household types are predicted to increase gradually as a proportion of households with corresponding declines in the proportions of couple families with dependents and group households.

Figure 61: Projected household types in South Melbourne, 2011 to 2041, by proportion (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).
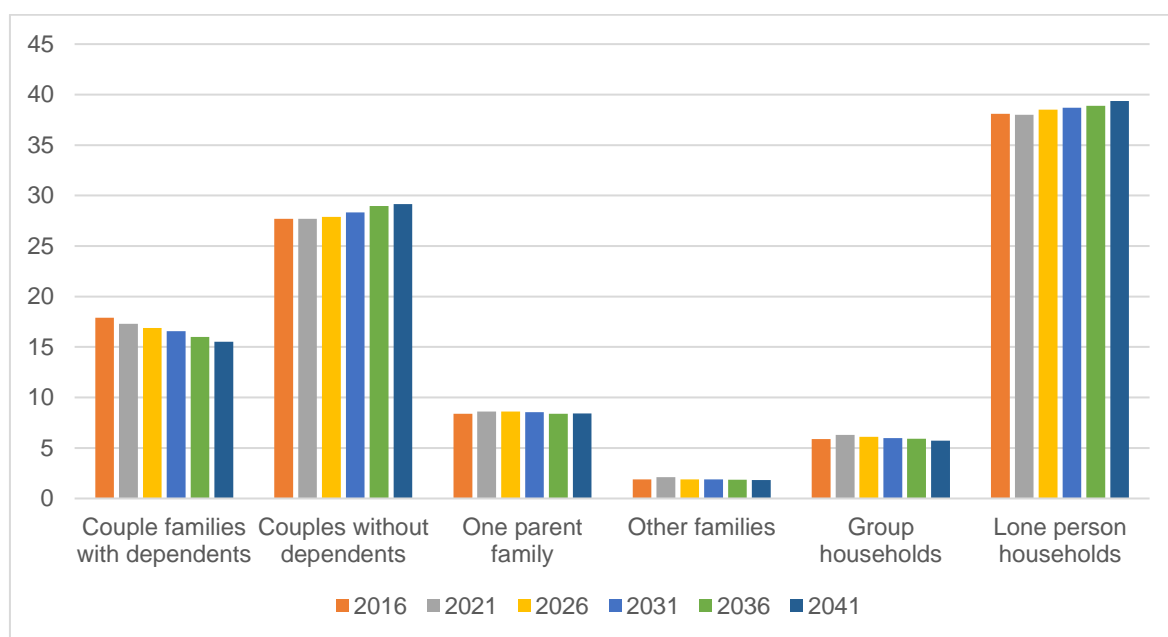
Ancestry
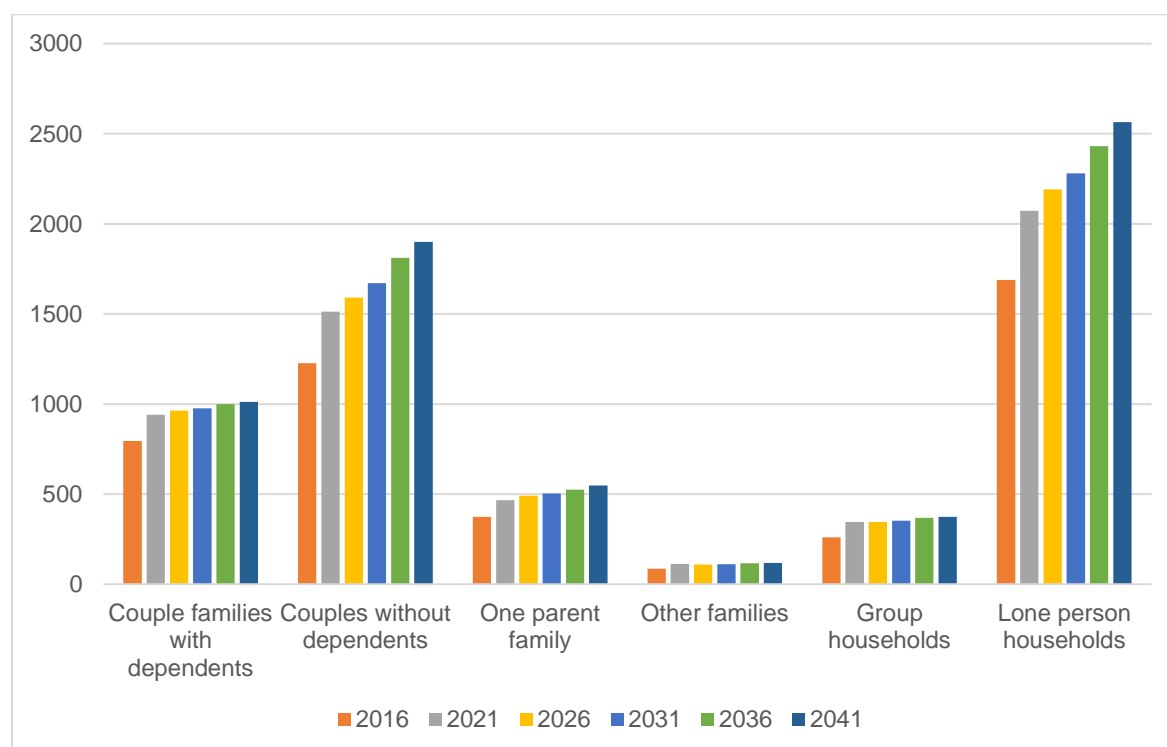
Analysis of the ancestry responses of the population in South Melbourne in 2016 at Figure 12 shows that the top five ancestries nominated were:

- English (2,779 people or 30.2%).

- Australian (2,130 people or 23.2%).

- Irish (1,151 people or 12.5%).

- Scottish (931 people or 10.1%).

- Chinese (723 people or 7.9%).

Figure 72: Ancestry of South Melbourne residents in 2016, compared to 2011(source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

South Melbourne - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011				2016			
Ancestry	Number	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %	Number	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %
English	2,779	30.2	30.8	26.9	3,349	30.7	31.8	26.6
Australian	2,130	23.2	24.2	26.4	2,338	21.5	22.2	24.0
Irish	1,151	12.5	13.5	8.8	1,421	13.1	14.2	9.1
Scottish	931	10.1	9.9	7.2	1,113	10.2	10.2	7.3
Chinese	723	7.9	3.9	6.1	894	8.2	4.5	7.9
Italian	321	3.5	4.4	7.0	477	4.4	5.0	6.7
German	332	3.6	4.1	3.0	436	4.0	4.3	3.0
Greek	418	4.6	4.3	3.9	416	3.8	4.0	3.6

Proficiency in English

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people who spoke a language other than English at home increased by 497 or 23.2%, and the number of people who spoke English only increased by 912 or 14.5%, shown by Figure 13.

Figure 83: Proficiency in English of South Melbourne residents in 2016, compared to 2011 (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

South Melbourne - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011				2016			
Language summary	Number	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %	Number	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %
Speaks English only	6,310	68.7	72.3	66.3	7,222	66.2	69.4	62.0
Non-English total	2,139	23.3	19.8	29.0	2,636	24.2	20.6	32.3
Not stated	737	8.0	7.9	4.7	1,046	9.6	10.0	5.7

The largest changes in the spoken languages of the population in South Melbourne between 2011 and 2016 were for those speaking:

- Mandarin (+164 persons).

- Indonesian (-81 persons).

- Spanish (+67 persons).

- Russian (-52 persons).

Qualifications

Figure 14 shows there was a higher proportion of people holding formal qualifications (Bachelor or higher degree; Advanced Diploma or Diploma; or Vocational qualifications) in South Melbourne in 2016 compared to Greater Melbourne, and a lower proportion of people with no formal qualifications.

Overall, 62.4% of the population aged 15 and over held educational qualifications, and 25.4% had no qualifications, compared with 52.2% and 38.6% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The major differences between qualifications held by the population of South Melbourne and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons with Bachelor or Higher degrees (45.4% compared to 27.5%) A *smaller* percentage of persons with

- No qualifications (25.4% compared to 38.6%)

- A *smaller* percentage of persons with Vocational qualifications (8.3% compared to 15.3%)

Figure 9: Qualifications of South Melbourne residents in 2016, compared to 2011 (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

South Melbourne - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2011				2016			
Qualification level	Number %	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb	Number %	%	CoPP%	Greater Melb %
Bachelor or Higher degree	3,451	42.5	42.2	23.6	4,362	45.4	43.6	27.5
Advanced Diploma or Diploma Vocational	675	8.3	9.5	8.8	845	8.8	9.5	9.5
No qualification	594	7.3	9.9	15	798	8.3	10.1	15.3
Not stated	1,114	13.7	26.5	10.3	1,173	12.2	23.9	9.2
Total persons aged 15+	**8,127**	**100**	**12.0**	**100**	**9,619**	**100**	**12.9**	**100**

The largest changes in the qualifications of the population in South Melbourne between 2011 and 2016 were in those with:

- Bachelor or Higher degrees (+911 persons).

- Vocational qualifications (+204 persons).

- Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (+170 persons).

- No qualifications (+148 persons).

Education institution attending

Analysis of the share of the population attending educational institutions in South Melbourne in 2016 compared to Greater Melbourne at Figure 15 shows that there was a lower proportion attending primary school, a lower proportion attending secondary school, and a higher proportion engaged in tertiary level education.

Overall, 3.9% of the population were attending primary school, 2.6% of the population were attending secondary institutions, and 9.0% were learning at a tertiary level, compared with 7.9%, 6.1% and 8.2% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The major differences between the share of the population attending learning institutions in South Melbourne and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons not attending (72.1% compared to 68.6%).

- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending a Government primary school (3.9% compared to 7.9%).

- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending a Government secondary school (2.6% compared to 6.1%).

- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending a Catholic primary school (2.6% compared to 5.3%).

Figure 10: Type of institution attending South Melbourne residents in 2016, compared to 2011 (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

South Melbourne - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011				2016			
Type of institution	Number	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %	Number	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %
Pre-school	135	1.5	1.3	1.7	127	1.2	1.2	1.6
Primary school	381	4.1	4.0	7.6	423	3.9	4.6	7.9
Govt	219	2.4	2.5	4.9	287	2.6	3.1	5.3
Catholic	73	0.8	0.5	1.7	80	0.7	0.6	1.7
Independent	89	1	1.0	0.9	55	0.5	0.9	0.9
Secondary school	260	2.8	2.5	6.3	284	2.6	3.0	6.1
Government	78	0.9	0.7	3.4	137	1.3	1.3	3.3
Catholic	56	0.6	0.5	1.5	30	0.3	0.4	1.4
Independent	125	1.4	1.2	1.4	116	1.1	1.3	1.3
TAFE	187	2	1.8	2.2	167	1.5	1.5	1.8
University	645	7	6.5	5.3	806	7.4	6.4	6.4
Other	98	1.1	1.1	1	143	1.3	1.2	1.1
Not attending	6,675	72.6	73.9	69.2	7,846	72.1	71.8	68.6
Not stated	815	8.9	8.9	6.6	1,081	9.9	10.3	6.4
Total	**9,199**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**10,880**	**100**	**100**	**100**

From 2011 to 2016, South Melbourne's population increased by 1,680 people (+18.3%). This represents an average annual change of 3.41% per year over the period. The largest changes in the number of persons attending education institutions in South Melbourne, between 2011 and 2016 were in those who nominated:

- University (+162 persons).

- Primary - Government (+68 persons).

- Secondary - Government (+59 persons).

Need for assistance

In 2016, 496 people (or 5.4% of the population) in South Melbourne reported needing help in their day-to-day lives due to disability, presented in Figure 16. This was slightly higher than in 2011 (4.9%) and also higher than the City of Port Phillip (3%).

Figure 11: Need for assistance by South Melbourne residents in 2016, compared to 2011 (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

South Melbourne - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011				2016			
Assistance needed	Number	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %	Number	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %
Total persons needing assistance	496	5.4	3	4.5	538	4.9	3.2	4.9
Total persons not needing assistance	7,915	86.2	88.6	90.3	9,275	85	86.1	88.8
Not stated	776	8.5	8.5	5.2	1,102	10.1	10.7	6.3
Total Population	**9,188**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**10,916**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Housing

Household size

The size of households in general follows the lifecycle of families. Households are usually small at the stage of relationship formation (early marriage), and then increase in size with the advent of children. They later reduce in size again as these children reach adulthood and leave home. Household size can also be influenced by a lack (or abundance) of affordable housing. Overseas migrants and indigenous persons often have a tradition of living with extended family members which significantly affects household size.

Household size in Australia has declined since the 1970s but between 2006 and 2016, the average household size remained stable for the nation as a whole. An increasing household size in an area may indicate a lack of affordable housing opportunities for young people, an increase in the birth rate or an increase in family formation in the area. A declining household size may indicate children leaving the area when they leave home, an increase in retirees settling in the area, or an attraction of young singles and couples to the area.

At Figure 17 analysis of the number of persons usually resident in a household in South Melbourne compared with Greater Melbourne shows that there were a higher proportion of lone person households, and a lower proportion of larger households (those with 4 persons or more). Overall there were 38.0% of lone person households, and 10.6% of larger households, compared with 23.2% and 28.1% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

Figure 127: Number of household residents in 2016, compared to 2011 (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

South Melbourne - Households (Enumerated)	2011				2016			
Number of persons usually resident	Number %	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %	Number %	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %
1 person	1,864	38	39	23	1,491	37	39	23
2 persons	1,906	39	38	31	1,568	39	39	32
3 persons	615	13	12	17	536	13	12	17
4 persons	414	9	8	18	369	9	7	17
5 persons	90	2	2	7	84	2	2	7
6 or more persons	12	0	1	4	14	0	1	3
Total classifiable households	**4,903**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**4,064**	**100**	**100**	**100**

The major differences in the household size for South Melbourne and Greater Melbourne were:

- A larger percentage of households with 1 person usually resident (38.0% compared to 23.2%).

- A larger percentage of households with 2 persons usually resident (38.9% compared to 31.4%).

- A smaller percentage of households with 4 persons usually resident (8.5% compared to 17.6%).

- A smaller percentage of households with 5 persons usually resident (1.9% compared to 7.1%).

The number of households in South Melbourne increased by 839 between 2011 and 2016. The largest changes in the number of persons usually resident in a household in South Melbourne between 2011 and 2016 were:

- 1 person (+372 households).
- 2 persons (+338 households).
- 3 persons (+79 households).

Dwelling type

In South Melbourne, Figure 18 shows 93.0% of the dwellings were medium or high density, compared to 33% in Greater Melbourne. In 2016, there were 364 separate houses in the area, 2,576 medium density dwellings, and 3,247 high density dwellings. Analysis of the types of dwellings in South Melbourne in 2016 shows that 5.8% of all dwellings were separate houses; 41.1% were medium density dwellings, and 51.8% were in high density dwellings, compared with 66.1%, 22.9%, and 10.1% in the Greater Melbourne respectively.

In 2016, a total of 87.4% of the dwellings in South Melbourne were occupied on Census night, compared to 90.7% in Greater Melbourne. The proportion of unoccupied dwellings was 12.5%, which is larger compared to that found in Greater Melbourne (9.1%).

Figure 13: Dwelling types in 2016, compared to 2011 (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

South Melbourne - Dwellings (Enumerated)	2011				2016			
Dwelling type	Number %	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %	Number %	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %
Separate house	929	19	15	71	364	6	8	66
Medium density	1,735	35	37	21	2,576	41	38	23
High density	2,198	44	48	7	3,247	52	52	10
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	0	--	0	0	0	--	0	0
Other	101	2	1	0	56	1	1	0
Not stated	11	0	0	0	19	0	0	0
Total Private Dwellings	**4,976**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**6,263**	**100**	**100**	**100**

The total number of dwellings in South Melbourne increased by 1,288 between 2011 and 2016.

The largest changes in the type of dwellings found in South Melbourne between 2011 and 2016 were:

- High density (+1,049 dwellings).
- Medium density (+841 dwellings).
- Separate house (-564 dwellings).

Number of bedrooms per dwelling

Figure 19 highlights that dwellings with 2 bedrooms were the most common in South Melbourne in 2016. When compared to Greater Melbourne, in 2016 South Melbourne had a higher proportion of dwellings with 2 bedrooms or less, and a lower proportion of dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms.

Overall, 60.5% of households were in dwellings with 2 bedrooms or less, and 4.7% of dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms, compared with 25.4% and 27.7% for Greater Melbourne respectively.

South Melbourne - Households (Enumerated)	2011				2016			
Number of bedrooms	Number %	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %	Number %	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %
0 or 1 bedrooms	698	16	23	6	1,100	20	23	6
2 bedrooms	1,892	42	43	19	2,221	41	41	20
3 bedrooms	1,268	29	21	44	1,263	23	19	40
4 bedrooms	173	4	4	22	221	4	5	23
5 bedrooms or more	39	1	1	4	34	1	1	5
Not stated	386	9	8	5	648	12	12	7
Total households	**4,457**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**5,489**	**100**	**100**	**100**

The major differences between the number of bedrooms per dwelling of South Melbourne and Greater Melbourne were:

- A larger percentage of 2-bedroom dwellings (40.5% compared to 19.5%).

- A larger percentage of dwellings with 1 or no bedrooms (includes bedsitters) (20.1% compared to 6.0%).

- A smaller percentage of 4-bedroom dwellings (4.0% compared to 23.0%).

- A smaller percentage of 3-bedroom dwellings (23.0% compared to 40.1%).

The largest changes in the number of bedrooms per dwelling in South Melbourne between 2011 and 2016 were:

- 0 or 1 bedrooms (+402 dwellings).

- 2 bedrooms (+329 dwellings).

Number of cars per household

Analysis of car ownership in 2016 presented in Figure 20, indicates 20% of households in South Melbourne had access to two or more motor vehicles, compared to 51% in Greater Melbourne. Some 65.8% of the households owned at least one car, while 21.5% did not, compared with 83.9% and 8.5% respectively in Greater Melbourne.

Figure 15: Number of cars per household in 2016, compared to 2011 (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

South Melbourne - Households (Enumerated)	2011				2016			
Number of cars	Number %	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %	Number %	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %
No motor vehicles	927	21	17	9	1,176	22	16	9
1 motor vehicle	2,030	46	47	34	2,481	45	46	33
2 motor vehicles	915	21	22	36	982	18	21	35
3 or more motor vehicles	165	4	4	15	135	3	4	16
Not stated	428	10	9	6	695	13	12	8
Total households	**4,468**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**5,470**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Of those that owned at least one vehicle, there was a larger proportion who owned just one car; a smaller proportion who owned two cars; and a smaller proportion who owned three cars or more.

Overall, 45.4% of the households owned one car; 18.0% owned two cars; and 2.5% owned three cars or more, compared with 33.2%; 34.8% and 15.9% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The largest changes in the household car ownership in South Melbourne between 2011 and 2016 were:

- 1 motor vehicle (+450 households).

- No motor vehicles (+249 households).

- 2 motor vehicles (+66 households).

Housing tenure

In South Melbourne, Figure 21 shows 36% of households were purchasing or fully owned their home, 39.0% were renting privately, and 12.5% were in social housing in 2016. Analysis of the housing tenure of households of South Melbourne in 2016 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a smaller proportion of households who owned their dwelling; a smaller proportion purchasing their dwelling; and a larger proportion who were renters.

Overall, 17.0% of households owned their dwelling; 19.0% were purchasing, and 51.8% were renting, compared with 29.0%, 34.3% and 28.8% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

Figure 16: Housing tenure in 2016, compared to 2011 (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

South Melbourne - Households (Enumerated)	2011				2016			
Tenure type	Number %	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %	Number %	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %
Fully owned	866	19	18	32	934	17	18	29
Mortgage	981	22	22	35	1,040	19	21	34
Renting - Total	2,218	50	50	27	2,842	52	49	29
Renting - Social housing	611	14	5	3	685	13	5	3
Renting - Private	1,569	35	45	23	2,137	39	44	26
Renting - Not stated	37	1	1	1	19	0	0	0
Other tenure type	22	1	0	1	24	0	1	1
Not stated	380	9	9	6	641	12	12	7
Total households	**4,469**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**5,482**	**100**	**100**	**100**

The largest changes in housing tenure categories for the households in South Melbourne between 2011 and 2016 were:

- Renting - Private (+568 households).

- Renting - Social housing (+74 households).

- Fully owned (+68 households).

- Mortgage (+60 households).

The total number of households in South Melbourne increased by 1,013 between 2011 and 2016.

SEIFA Index of Disadvantage

The City of Port Phillip Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) assembled by the ABS measure the relative level of socio-economic disadvantage based on a range of Census characteristics. This index is derived using indicators of disadvantage, such as unemployment, low incomes or education levels and lack of internet access).It is best used to distinguish between disadvantaged areas, but doesn't differentiate between those areas which are highly advantaged, and those just lacking a lot of disadvantage.

SEIFA indexes are a good place to start to get a general view of the relative level of disadvantage in one area compared to others, but it is important to also look at these underlying characteristics as they can shed light on the type of disadvantage being experienced and may differ markedly between areas with similar SEIFA scores. A higher score on the index means a lower level of disadvantage. A lower score on the index means a higher level of disadvantage.

The percentile column indicates the approximate position of this small area in a ranked list of Australia's suburbs and localities. It indicates where the area sits within the whole nation. A higher number indicates a higher socio-economic status.

Presented at Figure 22, the SEIFA index indicates that South Melbourne is more disadvantaged than the rest of City of Port Phillip, as well as the average for Greater Melbourne and Victoria.

Figure 17: SEIFA ratings and ranking (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

Area	2016 Index	Percentile
Middle Park	1109.1	98
Albert Park - Middle Park	1094.5	95
Elwood	1092.1	95
St Kilda West	1089.3	94
Elwood - Ripponlea	1088.6	94
Albert Park	1085.7	93
St Kilda Road	1083.3	92
St Kilda East	1072.5	88
Port Melbourne	1071.3	88
East St Kilda - Balaclava	1070.8	87
City of Port Phillip	1069	86
Balaclava	1059.2	82
St Kilda - St Kilda West	1058.4	81
St Kilda	1057.4	81
Ripponlea	1044.7	73
Greater Melbourne	1021	57
Victoria	1010	51
South Melbourne	**1005.1**	**49**
Australia	1001.9	46

While overall South Melbourne would be considered in line with the state and above that of the Nation in terms of the SEIFA score, there are some blocks within South Melbourne with SEIFA index as low as 536 suggesting these areas contribute to the lower overall SEIFA score for the area. This emphasis the diversity of the area which is predominantly affluent with some pockets of extreme

disadvantage. The following map at Figure 23 shows the specific areas (by Statistical Area 1 (SA1) geography as defined by the ABS) where the SEIFA index is lowest (as dark red), including:

- SA1 2113202 with a SEIFA score of 536.

- SA1 2113210 with a SEIFA score of 798.

- SA1 2113203 with a SEIFA score of 628.

- SA1 2113225 with a SEIFA score of 792.

Figure 183: City of Port Phillip SEIFA map (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).
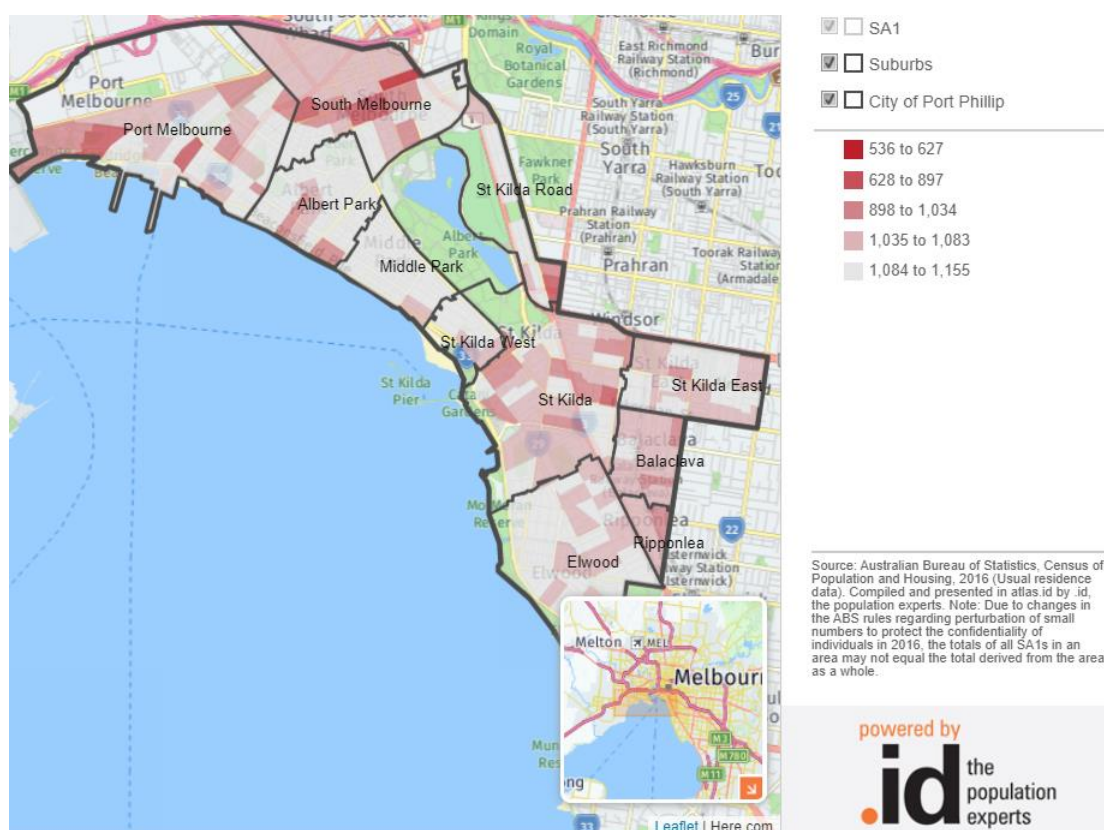
It is likely that these pockets of disadvantage influence some lower developmental outcomes for the overall South Melbourne populations. The Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) measures the extent to which children are developmentally on track when they enter primary school. They use a three-point descriptive scale across five domains to capture the physical health and wellbeing, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills, and communication and knowledge outcomes for children. For each of the domains, the three-point scale provides descriptions of children who are developmentally on track, children developmentally at risk, and children developmentally vulnerable. While not seeking to underplay the potential seriousness of children who are developmentally at risk, the children who are identified as developmentally vulnerable are showing significant signs of problematic development.

The table below at Figure 24 outlines the proportion of South Melbourne children deemed vulnerable on one or more or two or more of the domains of the AECD and indicates that South Melbourne has a significantly larger proportion of children deemed vulnerable on one of more of the domains than other areas in Port Phillip, as well as the state and national level proportions.

Figure 19: Proportion of children deemed vulnerable on one or more or two or more domains (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

Port Phillip community	Number of children	Percentage of children developmentally vulnerable (%)	
		Vulnerable on one or more domains of the AEDC	Vulnerable on two or more domains of the AEDC
Australia	308,953	21.7	11
Victoria	76,245	19.9	10.1
City of Port Phillip	831	13.4	5.9
Local Community			
South Melbourne	87	22.8	9

Specifically, this vulnerability is more likely to manifest in physical health and wellbeing and emotional maturity (where the proportion experiencing vulnerability on these domains is significantly higher in South Melbourne than in other areas of Port Phillip, Victoria and Australia), as shown by Figure 25.

Figure 20: Proportion of children deemed vulnerable on each domain (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

Port Phillip community	Number of children	Percentage of children developmentally vulnerable (%)				
		Physical health and wellbeing	Social competence	Emotional maturity	Language and cognitive skills (school-based)	Communication skills and general knowledge
Australia	308,953	9.6	9.8	8.4	6.6	8.2
Victoria	76,245	8.2	8.8	8.1	6.4	7.4
City of Port Phillip	831	4.6	5.4	7.6	2.1	2.9
Local Community						
South Melbourne	87	**11.4**	**7.6**	**9**	**3.8**	**7.6**

Over time, Figure 26 shows that those proportion deemed vulnerable on one or more measures had decreased slightly at a national level but increased within South Melbourne.

Figure 21: Proportion of children deemed vulnerable on each domain, 2009 to 2018 (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

Geography	Developmentally vulnerable children							
	2009		2012		2015		2018	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Australia	59,692	23.6	59,933	22.0	62,960	22.0	63,448	21.7
Victoria	11,832	20.3	12,407	19.5	13,465	19.9	14,232	19.9
City of Port Phillip	80	13.5	86	11.9	100	13.9	106	13.4
Local Communities								
Albert Park	5	9.1	6	7.3	10	11.8	14	12.3
Balaclava/Ripponlea	3	11.1	4	8.5	8	13.1	6	11.3
Elwood	8	7.8	14	8.8	13	8.4	17	12.6
Middle Park	6	12.5	6	12.8	6	14.6	3	6.5
Port Melbourne	15	13.0	19	14.3	20	14.8	16	10.6
South Melbourne	**11**	**16.4**	**16**	**19.5**	**15**	**20.8**	**18**	**22.8**
St Kilda	15	21.4	5	6.7	22	25.0	14	12.6
St Kilda East	17	15.5	16	16.2	6	7.1	18	17.3

Employment and jobs

Highlights

- The size of South Melbourne's labour force in 2016 was 6,134, of which 1,509 were employed part-time and 4,193 were full time workers.

- Overall, 93.6% of the labour force was employed, and 6.4% unemployed (which is in line with Greater Melbourne).

- The three most common industry sectors for employment were:

  - Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (1,120 people or 19.6% vs 9.0% in Greater Melbourne)

  - Financial and Insurance Services (507 people or 8.9%)

  - Health Care and Social Assistance (499 people or 8.7%).

- South Melbourne residents were more frequently employed as professionals (2,322 people or 40.1%), managers (1,202 people or 20.7%) or clerical and administrative workers (730 people or 12.6%).

- Some 26.6% used public transport to get to work, while 36.3% used a private vehicle, compared with 15.4% and 64.1% respectively in Greater Melbourne.

- Overall, 20.2% of the population reported performing voluntary work (17.6% in Greater Melbourne).

- South Melbourne residents are more likely to have incomes in the highest income quartile compared with Greater Melbourne (45% vs. 27%) and a lesser proportion in the lowest income quartile (20% vs. 25%).

- Similarly, analysis of the distribution of households by income quartile in South Melbourne compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was greater proportion of households in the highest income quartile (42% vs. 28%).

- While JobSeeker rates in South Melbourne increased in the period from March 2020 to April 2021 (4.4% vs. 5.7%) they are in line with Greater Melbourne proportions and increased at a lower rate than both the City of Port Phillip as a whole, Greater Melbourne and Victoria.

Employment status

The size of South Melbourne's labour force in 2016 was 6,134, of which 1,509 were employed part-time and 4,193 were full time workers. Analysis of the employment status at Figure 27 (as a percentage of the labour force) in South Melbourne in 2016 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a similar proportion in employment, as well as a similar proportion unemployed. Overall, 93.6% of the labour force was employed (0.0% of the population aged 15+), and 6.4% unemployed (0.0% of the population aged 15+), compared with 93.2% and 6.8% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

South Melbourne - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2011				2016			
Labour force status	Number	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %	Number	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %
Total labour force (Participation rate)	5,140	63.4	70.6	62.5	6,134	63.5	68.2	61.9
Not in the labour force	2,221	27.4	21	32.2	2,556	26.4	21.4	32.2
Labour force status not stated	739	9.1	8.4	5.3	972	10.1	10.4	5.9
Total persons aged 15+	**8,101**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**9,666**	**100**	**100**	**100**

The labour force participation rate refers to the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over that was employed or actively looking for work. According to Australian Social Trends (1995), the labour force is *"a fundamental input to domestic production. Its size and composition are therefore crucial factors in economic growth. From the viewpoint of social development, earnings from paid work are a major influence on levels of economic well-being."*

Analysis of the labour force participation rate of the population in South Melbourne in 2016 shows that there was a higher proportion in the labour force (63.5%) compared with Greater Melbourne (61.9%).Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people employed in South Melbourne showed an increase of 853, and the number unemployed showed an increase of 141. In the same period, the number of people in the labour force showed an increase of 994 or 19.3%.

At the 2016 Census, Figure 28 indicates some 95% of South Melbourne residents in the labour market are employed: 69% full time and 26% part time. Meanwhile, 4.9% were unemployed and looking for work.

Figure 23: Status of Labour force participants in 2016, compared to 2011 (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

South Melbourne - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2011				2016			
Employment status	Number %	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %	Number %	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %
Employed	4,888	95.1	96	95	5,741	94	95	93.2
Employed full-time	3,524	68.6	69	60	4,193	68	67	58
Employed part-time	1,309	25.5	25	32	1,509	25	27	33.5
Hours worked not stated	54	1.1	1	2	37	1	1	1.8
Unemployed (Unemployment rate)	252	4.9	4	6	393	6	5	6.8
Looking for full-time work	151	3	3	3	239	4	3	3.5
Looking for part-time work	100	2	2	2	153	3	2	3.3
Total labour force	**5,140**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**6,134**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Industry sector of employment

Presented at Figure 29, the resident population in South Melbourne in 2016 shows the three most popular industry sectors were:

- Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (1,120 people or 19.6%).

- Financial and Insurance Services (507 people or 8.9%).

- Health Care and Social Assistance (499 people or 8.7%).

In combination, these three industries employed 2,126 people in total or 37.1% of the total employed resident population.

Figure 24: Industry of employment in 2016, compared to 2011 (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

South Melbourne - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2011				2016			
Industry sector	Number %	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %	Number %	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7	0	0	1	20	0	0	1
Mining	10	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
Manufacturing	243	5	5	11	263	5	4	8
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	69	1	1	1	47	1	1	1
Construction	183	4	5	8	261	5	5	8
Wholesale trade	225	5	4	5	182	3	3	4
Retail Trade	348	7	8	11	426	7	8	10
Accommodation and Food Services	308	6	7	6	403	7	7	7
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	133	3	3	5	168	3	3	5
Information Media and Telecommunications	233	5	4	2	231	4	4	2
Financial and Insurance Services	455	9	8	5	507	9	7	5
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	106	2	2	2	126	2	3	2
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	967	20	17	9	1,120	20	16	9
Administrative and Support Services	194	4	4	4	198	4	4	4
Public Administration and Safety	247	5	5	5	271	5	5	5
Education and Training	314	6	7	8	424	7	8	9
Health Care and Social Assistance	438	9	10	11	499	9	10	12
Arts and Recreation Services	194	4	3	2	201	4	3	2
Other Services	138	3	3	4	158	3	3	4
Inadequately described or not stated	105	2	2	3	203	4	4	5
Total employed persons aged 15+	**4,926**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**5,729**	**100**	**100**	**100**

In comparison, Greater Melbourne employed 9.0% in Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; 4.5% in Financial and Insurance Services; and 12.0% in Health Care and Social Assistance.

The major differences between the jobs held by the population of South Melbourne and Greater Melbourne were:

- A larger percentage of persons employed in professional, scientific and technical services (19.6% compared to 9.0%).

- A larger percentage of persons employed in financial and insurance services (8.9% compared to 4.5%) A smaller percentage of persons employed in construction (4.6% compared to 8.2%).

- A smaller percentage of persons employed in health care and social assistance (8.7% compared to 12.0%).

The number of employed people in South Melbourne increased by 803 between 2011 and 2016.

The largest changes in the jobs held by the resident population between 2011 and 2016 in South Melbourne were for those employed in:

- Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (+153 persons).

- Education and Training (+110 persons).

- Accommodation and Food Services (+95 persons).

- Retail Trade (+78 persons).

Occupation of employment

At Figure 30, South Melbourne in 2016 shows the three most popular occupations were:

- Professionals (2,322 people or 40.1%).

- Managers (1,202 people or 20.7%).

- Clerical and Administrative Workers (730 people or 12.6%).

In combination these three occupations accounted for 4,254 people in total or 73.4% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, Greater Melbourne employed 25.0% in Professionals; 13.2% in Managers; and 13.9% in Clerical and Administrative Workers.

The major differences between the jobs held by the population of South Melbourne and Greater Melbourne were:

- A larger percentage of persons employed as Professionals (40.1% compared to 25.0%).

- A larger percentage of persons employed as Managers (20.7% compared to 13.2%).

- A smaller percentage of persons employed as Technicians and Trades Workers (6.5% compared to 12.6%).

- A smaller percentage of persons employed as Labourers (2.7% compared to 8.1%).

The number of employed people in South Melbourne increased by 891 between 2011 and 2016.

The largest changes in the occupations of residents between 2011 and 2016 in South Melbourne were for those employed as:

- Professionals (+291 persons).

- Managers (+228 persons).

- Community and Personal Service Workers (+120 persons).

- Clerical and Administrative Workers (+83 persons).

South Melbourne - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2011				2016			
Occupation	Number	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %	Number	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %
Managers	974	20	19	13	1,202	21	19	13
Professionals	2,031	41	39	24	2,322	40	38	25
Technicians and Trades Workers	303	6	8	13	377	7	8	13
Community and Personal Service Workers	325	7	8	9	445	8	8	10
Clerical and Administrative Workers	647	13	13	15	730	13	12	14
Sales Workers	345	7	8	10	414	7	8	10
Machinery Operators and Drivers	48	1	1	6	60	1	1	6
Labourers	123	3	3	8	157	3	3	8
Not stated or inadequately described	106	2	2	2	85	2	2	2
Total employed persons aged 15+	**4,905**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**5,796**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Volunteer work

Presented at Figure 31, analysis of the voluntary work performed by the population in South Melbourne in 2016 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a higher proportion of people who volunteered for an organisation or group. Overall, 20.2% of the population reported performing voluntary work, compared with 17.6% for Greater Melbourne.

Figure 25: Volunteer work by South Melbourne residents in 2016, compared to 2011 (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

South Melbourne - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2011				2016			
Volunteer status	Number	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %	Number	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %
Volunteer	1,956	20	20	18	1,441	18	16	16
Not a volunteer	6,669	69	69	75	5,837	72	76	76
Volunteer work not stated	1,046	11	11	7	827	10	10	8
Total persons aged 15+	**9,671**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**8,105**	**100**		**100**

Method of travel to work

In 2016, Figure 32 indicates there were 1,535 people who caught public transport to work (train, bus, tram or ferry) in South Melbourne, compared with 2,129 who drove in private vehicles (car – as driver, car – as passenger, motorbike, or truck).

Analysis of the method of travel to work of the residents in South Melbourne in 2016, compared to Greater Melbourne, shows that 26.6% used public transport, while 36.3% used a private vehicle, compared with 15.4% and 64.1% respectively in Greater Melbourne.

Figure 26: Method of travel to work by South Melbourne residents in 2016, compared to 2011 (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

South Melbourne - Employed persons (Usual residence)	2011				2016			
Main method of travel	Number	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %	Number	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %
Train	126	3	8	10	232	4	9	12
Bus	39	1	2	2	33	1	2	2
Tram or Ferry	1,042	21	16	2	1,270	22	16	2
Taxi	30	1	0	0	23	0	0	0
Car - as driver	1,657	34	43	61	1,946	34	42	60
Car - as passenger	126	3	3	4	147	3	3	4
Truck	3	0	0	1	0	--	0	1
Motorbike	42	1	1	0	36	1	1	0
Bicycle	240	5	4	1	228	4	5	1
Walked only	833	17	7	3	1,013	18	8	3
Other	143	3	2	1	137	2	2	1
Worked at home	230	5	5	4	314	5	6	4
Did not go to work	340	7	8	10	379	7	7	9
Not stated	46	1	1	2	2	0	1	1
Total employed persons aged 15+	**4,902**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**5,765**	**100**	**100**	**100**

The major differences in persons between the method of travel to work of South Melbourne and Greater Melbourne were:

- A larger percentage of persons who travelled by tram or ferry (22.0% compared to 2.4%).

- A larger percentage of persons who walked only (17.6% compared to 3.0%).

- A smaller percentage of persons who travelled by car (as driver) (33.8% compared to 60.2%).

- A smaller percentage of persons who travelled by train (4% compared to 11.5%).

The number of employed people in South Melbourne increased by 863 between 2011 and 2016. The largest changes in the method of travel to work by resident population in South Melbourne between 2011 and 2016 were for those nominated:

- Car - as driver (+289 persons).

- Tram or Ferry (+228 persons).

- Walked only (+180 persons).

- Train (+106 persons).

Individual income quartiles

South Melbourne's income statistics are an indicator of socio-economic status. Individual income levels are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method is the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time. The Census reports individual income as a

proportion falling into defined quartiles which change overtime as wages increase. Figure 33 outlines the quartiles for 2011 and 2016.

Figure 27: ABS Census individual income quartiles in 2016, compared to 2011 (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

Individual quartile ranges	2011	2016
Lowest group	$0 to $261	$0 to $310
Medium lowest	$262 to $560	$311 to $644
Medium highest	$561 to $1,057	$645 to $1,198
Highest group	$1,058 and over	$1,199 and over

Analysis presented at Figure 34 of the distribution of the population by income quartile in South Melbourne compared to Greater Melbourne shows there was greater proportion of persons in the highest income quartile (45% vs. 27%) and a lesser proportion in the lowest income quartile (20% vs. 25%). The most significant change in South Melbourne in persons between 2011 and 2016 was in the highest quartile which showed an increase of 505 persons.

Figure 28: Individual income quartiles in 2016, compared to 2011 (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

South Melbourne - Persons aged 15+ (Usual residence)	2011				2016			
Quartile group	Number %	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %	Number %	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %
Lowest group	1,425	20	15	25	1,547	18	15	26
Medium lowest	1,310	18	16	23	1,459	17	16	23
Medium highest	1,288	18	23	25	1,720	20	23	25
Highest group	3,241	45	47	27	3,746	44	45	27
Total persons aged 15+	**7,265**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**8,472**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Household income quartiles

Households form the common 'economic unit' in our society. Similar to individual incomes, household income levels are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation, thus quartiles are used. Figure 35 outlines the quartiles for 2011 and 2016.

Figure 29: ABS Census household income quartiles in 2016, compared to 2011 (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

Household income ranges	2011	2016
Lowest group	$0 to $624	$0 to $740
Medium lowest	$625 to $1,213	$741 to $1,416
Medium highest	$1,214 to $2,148	$1,417 to $2,394
Highest group	$2,149 and over	$2,395 and over

Similar to individual incomes, analysis at Figure 36 of the distribution of households by income quartile in South Melbourne compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was greater proportion of households in the highest income quartile (42% vs. 28%).

Figure 306: Household income quartiles in 2016, compared to 2011 (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

South Melbourne - Households (Enumerated)	2011				2016			
Quartile group	Number %	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %	Number %	%	CoPP %	Greater Melb %
Lowest group	936	25	18	23	1,039	24	19	23
Medium lowest	577	15	19	24	733	17	20	24
Medium highest	690	18	23	26	982	22	26	26
Highest group	1,600	42	39	28	1,650	38	36	28
Total Households	**3,805**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**4,407**	**100**	**100**	**100**

JobSeeker

This new dataset released by the Department of Social Services is updated monthly. This represents the number of people who are eligible recipients of JobSeeker allowance (generally aged 22+) and youth allowance (excluding students, generally aged 21 and under). To be eligible for JobSeeker, which replaced Newstart allowance in March 2020, participants must be unemployed and looking for work, though certain activity criteria have been relaxed during the COVID-19 period.

Figure 37 shows that while JobSeeker rates in South Melbourne increased in the period from March 20 to April 21 (4.4% vs. 5.7%) they are in line with Greater Melbourne proportions and increased at a lower rate than both the City of Port Phillip as a whole, Greater Melbourne and Victoria.

Figure 31: JobSeeker rates in April 2021, compared to March 2020 (source: Department of Social Services - JobSeeker and Youth Allowance recipients - monthly profile via data.gov.au. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).

JobSeeker and youth % of 15-64 allowance age recipients population	March 2020		Apr 2021	
Region - LGA/SA2	#	%	#	%
City of Port Phillip	2,689	3.1	4,238	4.8
Albert Park	166	1.4	331	2.7
Elwood	285	2.2	525	4.0
Port Melbourne	364	2.8	553	4.3
Port Melbourne Industrial	3	0.9	42	11.9
South Melbourne	**444**	**4.4**	**576**	**5.7**
St Kilda	948	3.8	1,470	5.9
St Kilda East	479	3.3	741	5.1
Greater Melbourne	130,653	3.8	195,291	5.7
Victoria	193,591	4.4	271,570	6.2

Over the past two years, JobSeeker peaked in South Melbourne during the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic but has since recovered well, as shown by Figure 38.

Figure 32: JobSeeker rates, month to month between June 2019 and June 2021 (source: Department of Social Services - JobSeeker and Youth Allowance recipients - monthly profile via data.gov.au. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions)).
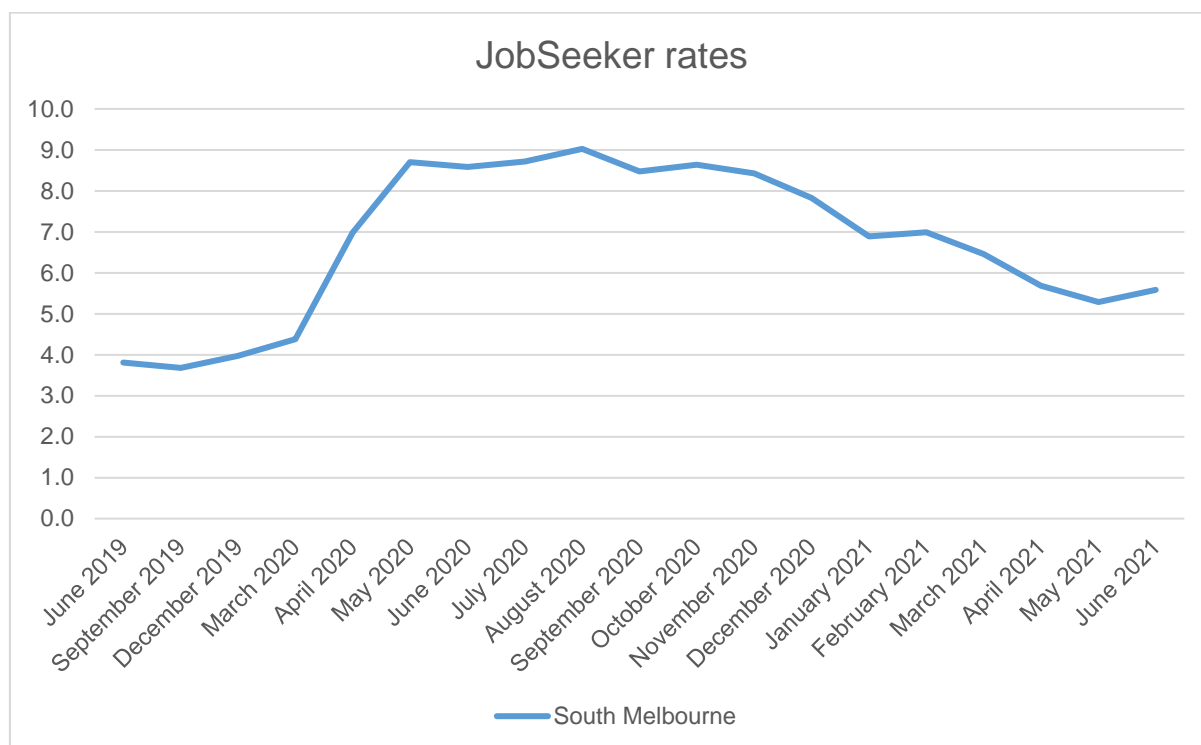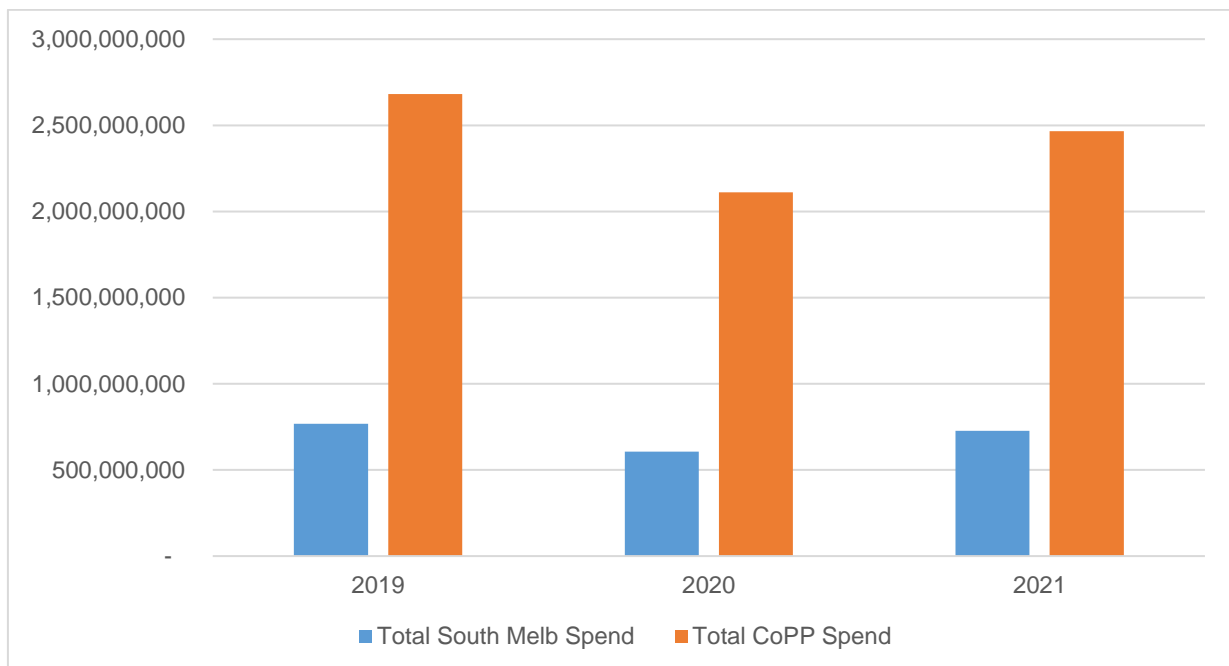
South Melbourne Economy

Highlights

- Three of all ten dollars spent in the CoPP is spent in South Melbourne – South Melbourne represents 29% of the CoPP economy in terms of total spend.

- Just over half of all spend in the South Melbourne economy is on specialised food, dining and entertainment and grocery (making up 22%, 19% and 14% respectively in 2020).

- Dining and entertainment declined in 2020 due to lockdowns with spend moved towards specialty food retailing.

- In South Melbourne, visitor total spend declined by 17%, driven by a decline in visitors to the area from outside of the LGA.

Over $726 million was spent in South Melbourne in 2021, illustrated by Figure 38. This spend represents 29% of all spend in the LGA which has been a consistent proportion of total spend in the past three years.

Figure 38: South Melbourne total spend vs. CoPP total spend (source: Spendmapp by Geografia, 2021)

Just over half of all spend in the South Melbourne economy is on specialised food, dining and entertainment and grocery (making up 22%, 19% and 14% respectively in 2020), illustrated by Figure 39.

Figure 39: South Melbourne spend by category in 2020 (source: Spendmapp by Geografia, 2021)
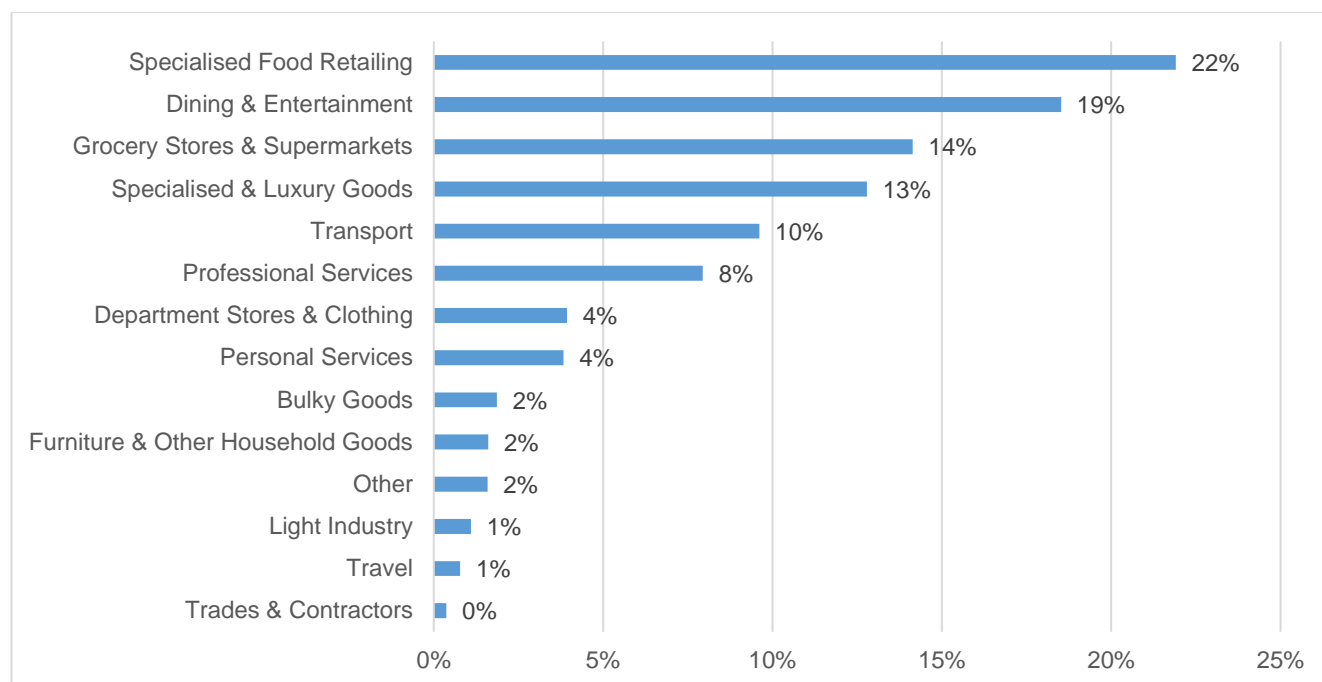
Dining and entertainment declined in 2020 due to lockdowns with spend moved towards specialty food retailing, illustrated by Figure 40.

Figure 40: South Melbourne monthly spend by category between July 2018 and April 2021 (source: Spendmapp by Geografia, 2021)
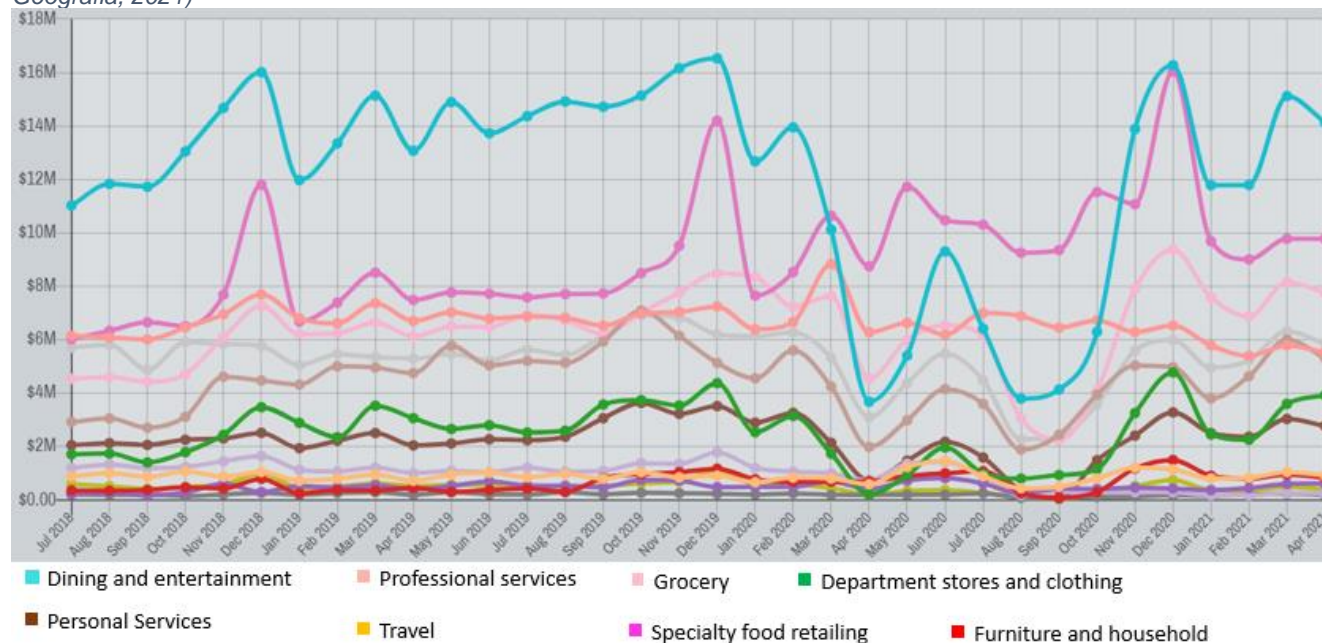
Liveability

The Australian Urban Observatory (AUO) is a digital liveability planning platform that transforms complex urban data into easily understood liveability maps across Australia's 21 largest cities. The Observatory draws on over 10 years of policy-relevant research and is located within the Centre for Urban Research at RMIT University.

The AUO maps key liveability indicators found to be associated with health and wellbeing, and provides a clear understanding of the liveability of cities. The AUO provides information and understanding to support resource allocation, future policy action and support to create equitable, healthy and liveable places.

This section presents liveability measures as they relate to South Melbourne. Appendix A provides a more detailed explanation of the AUO indicators and Appendix B presents Australian Urban Observatory indicators for South Melbourne. and Appendix B.

Highlights

- Overall South Melbourne performs well as a highly liveable and walkable suburb with access to a high concentration of social infrastructure, transport options and activity centres.

- Local employment levels are in line with Greater Melbourne however access to large public open space is lower.

- Areas of concern for liveability and wellbeing included the high concentration of alcohol off-licences (also known as liquor licences) within 800m and high levels of housing affordability stress.

Overall liveability scorecard measures

Overall, as shown by Figure 40, CoPP performs well against Greater Melbourne with close proximity to activity centres, public transport, open space and local employment resulting in liveability and walkability index score above average.

Areas of concern included the high concentration of alcohol off-licences (also known as liquor licences) within 800m (access to alcohol has been linked to harmful alcohol consumption and alcohol-related violence) and significantly lower proportion within 400ms of large public open space (at 45% vs. 49% of Greater Melbourne residents and 48% of CoPP residents).

Finally, with improved liveability and walkability comes worsened housing affordability stress: like CoPP, in South Melbourne the percentage of households in the bottom 40 percent of the income distribution spending more than 30 percent of household income on housing costs is 49% and significantly higher than 38% in Greater Melbourne.

Indicator	CoPP	South Melbourne	Greater Melbourne
Liveability (100 is average)	107.8	110.1	100
Walkability (0 is average)	5.4	7.4	0
Social Infrastructure (/16)	11	13	7
Regular public transport access (%)	91.9	93.9	48
Distance to supermarket (m)	587.2	482.3	1173
Alcohol off-licences within 800m (count)	10	20	1
Large Public Open Space within 400m (%)	48.2	44.9	49
Local Employment (%)	27.1	28.8	29
Housing Affordability Stress (%)	48.8	49	38

Specific liveability measures

When drilling into specific liveability measures, South Melbourne performs in the top three percentile of all LGAs in Australia and slightly better than CoPP as a whole on the following measures (see Appendix B for further information regarding relevance of each indicator):

- **Liveability Index** (110.1 in South Melbourne vs. 107.8 in CoPP against an average of 100 in Greater Melbourne).

- **Social Infrastructure Index** indicates access for local residents to 13 of the 16 types of social infrastructure including childcare facilities, community centres, libraries, aged care facilities, pharmacies, family and community healthcare, dentists and general practitioners, sporting facilities, swimming pools, outside school hours childcare, primary and secondary schools, museums or galleries, and cinemas and theatres (compared with 11 for CoPP residents and 7 for Greater Melbourne residents).

- **Average distance to closest activity centre** is a measure of access to fresh health foods which has a direct impact on health and lifestyle and South Melbourne residents on average are within 427m of an activity centre (slightly closer than CoPP residents at 518m).

- **Walkability for transport index** is calculated based on three key factors: land use mix and services of daily living (something to walk to); street connectivity (a way to get there); and dwelling density (higher population densities are associated with increased populations needed to supply services and different land uses) and South Melbourne scores in the 99% percentile with an Index score of 7.4.

- **Average number of street intersections within 1600m** is 562 and indicate high levels of street connectivity which promotes walking and cycling around the local area.

- **Daily living destinations** includes three types of destinations: Supermarkets; Public transport stops; and Convenience and liveable neighbourhoods are thought to have a range of essential shops and services within easy walking distance (2.7 of the aforementioned 3 types are within 1600m for South Melbourne residents).

While transport was mentioned previously as a high performing indicator within South Melbourne (with 94% of residents with regular transport access vs. 48% of Greater Melbourne residents), distance to public transport is higher among South Melbourne residents compared with the municipality as a whole.

Figure 41: Liveability score card for dwellings in South Melbourne compared with CoPP, Australian Urban Observatory (2022)

AUO Indicator	City of Port Phillip LGA	South Melbourne
Liveability Index		
Average:	107.8	110.1
Percentile:	96 %	98 %
Social Infrastructure Index		
Average:	11 /16	13 /16
Percentile:	98 %	100 %
Average distance to closest playground		
Average:	517.8 m	427.1 m
Percentile:	89 %	90 %
Average distance to closest activity centre		
Average:	603.7 m	497.6 m
Percentile:	96 %	97 %
Average number of dwellings within 1600m		
Average:	12580.3	13747.2
Percentile:	99 %	98 %
Average number of street intersections within 1600m		
Average:	393.1	561.9
Percentile:	96 %	99 %
Average number of daily living destinations present (0-3) within 1600m		
Average:	2.6 /3	2.7 /3
Percentile:	98 %	98 %
Walkability for Transport Index		
Average:	5.4	7.4
Percentile:	98 %	99 %
Average distance to closest public transport stop		
Average:	209.8 m	215.7 m
Percentile:	92 %	84 %
% of dwellings within 400m of public transport with regular 30 minute weekday service (7am-7pm)		
Average:	91.9 %	93.9 %
Percentile:	96 %	94 %

Appendix A: Explanation of Australian Urban Observatory Indicators

% of dwellings within 400m of public transport with regular 30 minute weekday service (7am-7pm): A public transport stop is considered to be serviced frequently if there is a least one scheduled service every 30 minutes between 7am and 7pm on a normal weekday. Normal weekday exclude school and public holidays.

Average distance to closest activity centre: Proximity to activity centres is a measure of access to fresh health foods which has a direct impact on health and lifestyle. Access to fresh healthy foods provide residents with the opportunity to purchase healthy foods which support healthy eating behaviours and lifestyles. Supermarkets are a common source of fresh healthy foods, but additionally, local retail outlets such as fruit and vegetable grocers (green grocers) are also provide important opportunities to purchase these types of foods. Additionally, living within easy walking distance of these food stores are encouraged to walk or cycle instead of driving, which reduces the risk of chronic disease. Access to food is not always equitable throughout communities and some areas, known as food deserts, have limited or no access to foods. Food deserts force residents to be reliant on motorised transport and are of particular concern to those with limited mobility and in low socio-economic status areas where people may not be able to afford a private car. Eating fast food on a regular basis may contribute to overweight and obesity, which in turn, are linked to an increased risk of developing chronic diseases such as type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease and some cancers.

Average distance to closest playground: Playgrounds provide an important resource for early childhood development. Playground locations were sourced directly from Local Governments around Australia (2019), and OpenStreetMap (2018).

Average distance to closest public transport stop: Access to public transport is a key ingredient for liveability. Efficient and accessible public transport reduces inequities by facilitating access services, education and jobs for low-income earners who may not be able to afford a car, youth too young to hold a drivers licence, and people with restricted mobility due to disability and/or older age. Additionally, living close to public transport supports community health in two main ways: by encouraging walking and reducing dependence on driving. People who live within walking distance of public transport stops, that is, 400m or about a 5-minute walk, are more likely to use public transport, and in turn achieve daily recommended exercise targets. However, the incentive to use public transport is also influenced but other factors including comfort, overcrowding, cost, directness off service and service frequency. For example, if residents have access to a nearby public transport stop but this stop is only serviced every 2-3 hours, then there will be less motivation to take public transport due to the inconvenience and cost of waiting.

Average number of daily living destinations present (0-3) within 1600m: Liveable neighbourhoods have a range of essential shops and services within easy walking distance. Our definition of essential 'daily living destinations' includes three types of destinations: Supermarkets; Public transport stops; and Convenience. Having more of these daily living destination types

close-by allows people to meet their daily needs locally. This encourages walking or cycling instead of driving which reduces the risk of chronic diseases.

Average number of dwellings within 1600m: A liveable, vibrant community requires a sufficient population density to support local shops, jobs, public transport and other infrastructure. Having these amenities locally encourages people to walk and cycle, and discourages driving. Further, public transport is more viable in areas with higher population densities.

Average number of street intersections within 1600m: Liveable neighbourhoods have a street network which promotes walking and cycling around the local area. Street connectivity describes how well connected streets are to each other and is typically measured as the density of intersections in a given area.

Liveability Index: The Liveability Index is a composite indicator calculated based on 13 domains: Community Centres, Culture and Leisure, Early Years, Education, Health and Social Services, Sport and Recreation, Food, Convenience, Walkability, Public Transport, Public Open Space, Housing Affordability, and Local Employment.

Social Infrastructure Index: Social infrastructure refers to community and individual support services and resources such as health, education, early childhood, community support, community development, culture, sport and recreation, parks and emergency services. The provision of well-planned social infrastructure supports the liveability of communities by promoting walking and community social interaction and is associated with improved physical and mental health and increased individual satisfaction with their place of living.

Walkability for Transport Index: Walkability for transport is calculated based on three key factors: land use mix and services of daily living (something to walk to); street connectivity (a way to get there); and dwelling density (higher population densities are associated with increased populations needed to supply services and different land uses) (Giles-Corti et al., 2014). These factors influence how people move around their local neighbourhoods to complete everyday activities and the importance of access to supermarkets, convenience stores, petrol stations, newsagents and public transport stops in community design. An extensive research literature has consistently shown that local neighbourhood design is an important influence of physical activity, health outcomes, social connectedness and sustainability (Saelens et al., 2003).

Appendix B: Australian Urban Observatory indicators

	City of Port Phillip LGA	South Melbourne	Notes
Liveability Index			
Average:	107.8	110.1	The Liveability Index is a composite indicator calculated based on 13 domains: Community Centres, Culture and Leisure, Early Years, Education, Health and Social Services, Sport and Recreation, Food, Convenience, Walkability, Public Transport, Public Open Space, Housing Affordability, and Local Employment.
Range:	97 to 114.1	106.8 to 114.1	
Interquartile Range:	106.3 to 109.6	109.2 to 111.8	
Percentile:	96 %	98 %	
Social Infrastructure Index			
Average:	11 /16	13 /16	Social infrastructure refers to community and individual support services and resources such as health, education, early childhood, community support, community development, culture, sport and recreation, parks and emergency services.
Range:	4.4 to 14.2 /16	9 to 14.2 /16	
Interquartile Range:	9.8 to 12.2 /16	12.9 to 13.8 /16	
Percentile:	98 %	100 %	
Average distance to closest playground			
Average:	517.8 m	427.1 m	Playgrounds provide an important resource for early childhood development. Playground locations were sourced directly from Local Governments around Australia (2019), and OpenStreetMap (2018)
Range:	35.8 to 1833.3 m	80 to 841.6 m	
Interquartile Range:	303.5 to 596.7 m	258.2 to 438.7 m	
Percentile:	89 %	90 %	
Average distance to closest activity centre			
Average:	603.7 m	497.6 m	Proximity to activity centres is a measure of access to fresh health foods which has a direct impact on health and lifestyle.
Range:	0 to 1783.6 m	44 to 1019.1 m	
Interquartile Range:	380.7 to 796.7 m	428.8 to 700.3 m	
Percentile:	96 %	97 %	
Average number of dwellings within 1600m			
Average:	12580.3	13747.2	A liveable, vibrant community requires a sufficient population density to support local shops, jobs, public transport and other infrastructure. Having these amenities locally encourages people to walk and cycle, and discourages driving. Further, public transport is more viable in areas with higher population densities.
Range:	67.8 to 21587.1	9809.4 to 17950.7	
Interquartile Range:	10276.8 to 16085	12848.5 to 15624.1	
Percentile:	99 %	98 %	

Average number of street intersections within 1600m

Average:	393.1	561.9	Liveable neighbourhoods have a street network which promotes walking and cycling around the local area. Street connectivity describes how well connected streets are to each other and is typically measured as the density of intersections in a given area.
Range:	1 to 773	361.1 to 773	
Interquartile Range:	308.1 to 438.7	512.6 to 702.9	
Percentile:	96 %	99 %	

Average number of daily living destinations present (0-3) within 1600m

Average:	2.6 /3	2.7 /3	Liveable neighbourhoods have a range of essential shops and services within easy walking distance. Our definition of essential 'daily living destinations' includes three types of destinations: Supermarkets; Public transport stops; and Convenience.
Range:	0 to 3 /3	2.3 to 3 /3	
Interquartile Range:	2.4 to 2.8 /3	2.6 to 2.9 /3	
Percentile:	98 %	98 %	

Walkability for Transport Index

Average:	5.4	7.4	Walkability for transport is calculated based on three key factors: land use mix and services of daily living (something to walk to); street connectivity (a way to get there); and dwelling density (higher population densities are associated with increased populations needed to supply services and different land uses) (Giles-Corti et al., 2014).
Range:	-4.5 to 9.6	5.2 to 9.3	
Interquartile Range:	4 to 7.1	7.4 to 8.8	
Percentile:	98 %	99 %	

Average distance to closest public transport stop

Average:	209.8 m	215.7 m	Access to public transport is a key ingredient for liveability.
Range:	0 to 663.1 m	37.8 to 459.9 m	
Interquartile Range:	113.4 to 271.4 m	118.5 to 236.8 m	
Percentile:	92 %	84 %	

% of dwellings within 400m of public transport with regular 30 minute weekday service (7am-7pm)

Average:	91.9 %	93.9 %	A public transport stop is considered to have regular transport if there is a least one scheduled service every 30 minutes between 7am and 7pm on a normal weekday. Normal weekday exclude school and public holidays.
Range:	0 to 100 %	12.3 to 100 %	
Interquartile Range:	100 to 100 %	100 to 100 %	
Percentile:	96 %	94 %	