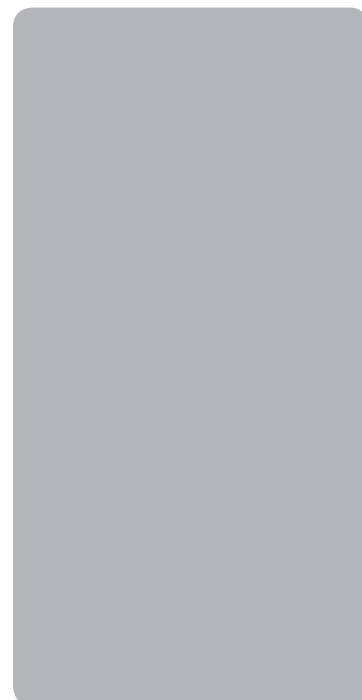
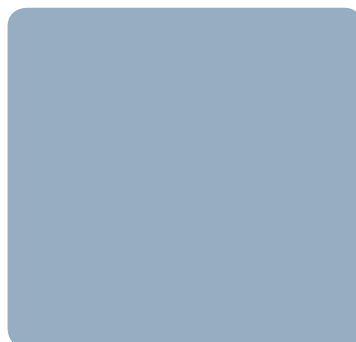


POPULATION DIVERSITY IN VICTORIA: 2011 CENSUS LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS



**Population Diversity in Victoria: 2011 Census
Local Government Areas**

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3. *Top 15 Countries of Birth by Year of Arrival, 2011 Census*
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- 3. Top 15 Countries of Birth by Year of Arrival, 2011 Census*
- 4. Top 15 Countries of Birth with Largest Number of Overseas Arrivals between 2006 and 2011.*
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- 6. Top 30 Languages Spoken at Home by Gender, 2011, 2006 Census*
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The Office of Multicultural Affairs and Citizenship would like to acknowledge the valuable contribution made by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to the preparation of this report. The report is based on data from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. The Census provides the Australian community, including planners and policy makers, with a detailed source of information about the composition of Australian society and how it has changed over time.

Photography: Jorge de Araugo, Damian de Vincenzi.

NOTES ON DATA

The following notes relate to the Local Government Area (LGA) profiles, and detail some important considerations regarding the classifications used and comparability issues between census years. For more general information about what is collected in the Census, and the meaning of various categories, please see the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census Dictionary, 2011 (Catalogue No 2901.0) on the ABS Website www.abs.gov.au.

Terminology

Note that in the descriptions below, "nfd" stands for "Not Further Defined", and "nec" stands for "Not Elsewhere Classified".

"FYROM" stands for Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Birthplace Groups

All birthplace groups are defined as per the "Country of Birth of Individual" classification in the 2011 Census Dictionary. Please take note of the following, to assist with making time series comparisons:

South Sudan listed as a separate country in 2011. Formerly part of Sudan.

Kosovo listed as a separate country in 2011. Formerly part of Serbia.

Guernsey and Jersey were listed separately in 2011. Formerly combined as "Channel Islands".

Timor-Leste (2011) formerly known as East Timor.

Kyrgyzstan (2011) formerly known as Kyrgyz Republic.

The above are not the complete list of changes. More details can be found from the Standard Australian Classification of Countries SACC (2011), Catalogue No 1269.0, on the ABS website www.abs.gov.au.

Confidentiality and Introduced Random Error

For the 2006 Census, a new technique was developed to avoid identification of individuals. The confidentiality technique applied by the ABS is to slightly adjust all cells to prevent any identifiable data being exposed. These adjustments result in small introduced random errors. The technique allows very large tables, for which there is a strong client demand, to be produced even though they contain numbers of very small cells. Details of the exact nature of the methodology applied are available from the ABS on request.

Modifications are made to totals and subtotals to preserve additivity within tables. Tables which have been randomly adjusted will be internally consistent. However, comparisons with other tables containing similar data may show minor discrepancies. This is the case for both customised tables and standard products. These small variations can, for the most part, be ignored.

Care should be taken when specifying tables to minimise the number of small cells. No reliance should be placed on small cells. Aside from the effects of introduced random error, possible respondent and processing errors have greatest relative impact on small cells.

More information on random error in particular can be found in the 2011 Census Dictionary (cat. no. 2901.0), on page 225 in 'Introduced random error'. More general information on data quality can be found in the same publication on pages 18-21 in the chapter on 'Managing Census Quality'.

Local Government Areas and new ABS Geography

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) is being replaced by the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) as the Australian Bureau of Statistics' new geographical framework. The ASGS was used for release of data from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing, however 2011 Census data will also be available on ASGC Statistical Local Areas (SLAs). The vast majority of ABS spatial data will be based on the ASGS by 2014.

The Local Government Area (LGA) is part of the Non-ABS Structure of the ASGS and the ABS will continue to support LGAs with the data it currently provides. There was only one boundary change between Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Victoria between 2006 and 2011. In 2008, the LGA of Melbourne was enlarged to include a portion from Moonee Valley. For the purposes of these reports, the 2006 LGAs have been best fitted to the new 2011 boundaries to assist with time series comparisons.

Language

All Language categories are based on the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), Second Edition, Revision 1 (Catalogue No. 1267.0). Please take note of the following, to assist when making time series comparisons:

For 2011, the language Assyrian was removed and replaced with the individual languages "Assyrian Neo-Aramaic", "Chaldean Neo-Aramaic" and "Mandaean (Mandaic)".

For 2011, the language of Hazaraghi (a dialect of the Persian language) was included as a separate language. There is no comparable category for previous Census years.

The 2006 language of Teo Chew and Hokkien have been amalgamated into "Min Nan" in 2011, to correctly classify them as a single language.

Chin Haka (2011) formerly known as Haka.

The above are not the complete list of changes. More details can be found from the ASCL (2011), Catalogue No 1267.0, on the ABS website www.abs.gov.au.

Religion

Religions are coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Religions Groups (ASCRG), Second Edition, Revision 1, 2011 (Catalogue No. 1266.0)

Religion is the only Census question that is optional.

Proficiency in English

This classifies each person's self-assessed proficiency in spoken English.

Citizenship

Records whether a person has Australian citizenship.

Indigenous Status

Provides responses of persons who identified themselves as being of Australian Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Year of Arrival

For people born overseas, states the year they first arrived in Australia, with the intention of staying for at least one year. The variable Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) is the basis for determining if a person was born in Australia or overseas.

The year 2011 refers to the period from 1st January 2011 to 9th August 2011 only.