



OUR COMMUNITY SNAPSHOT: NORLANE

WHO ARE WE?

POPULATION: 8306 people

2001 families, including:



WHERE WE ARE FROM

204 (2.5%) of us identify as Indigenous or Torres Strait Australians (Greater Geelong: 1%)

1872 (23%) of us were born overseas (Greater Geelong: 16%)

AT HOME:

979 (22%) households don't speak English (Greater Geelong: 13%)

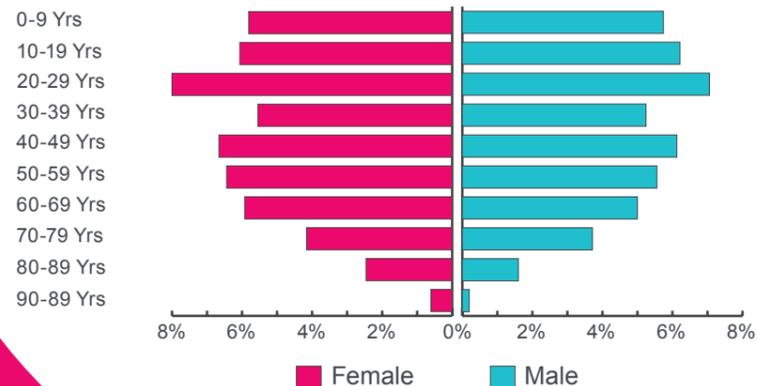
1143 (34%) don't have internet connected (Greater Geelong: 16%)

1727 (51%) homes are rented (Greater Geelong: 28%)

2527 (74%) have access to a car (Greater Geelong: 90%)

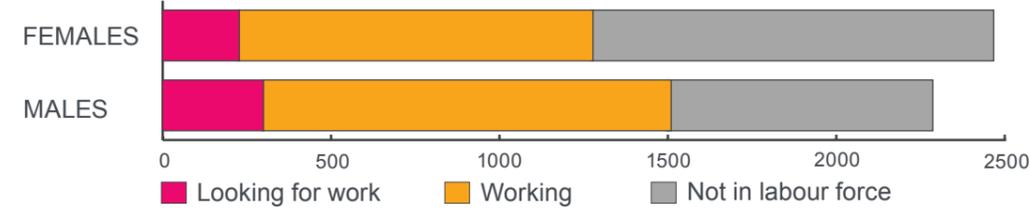
HOW OLD ARE WE?

% OF POPULATION BY AGE

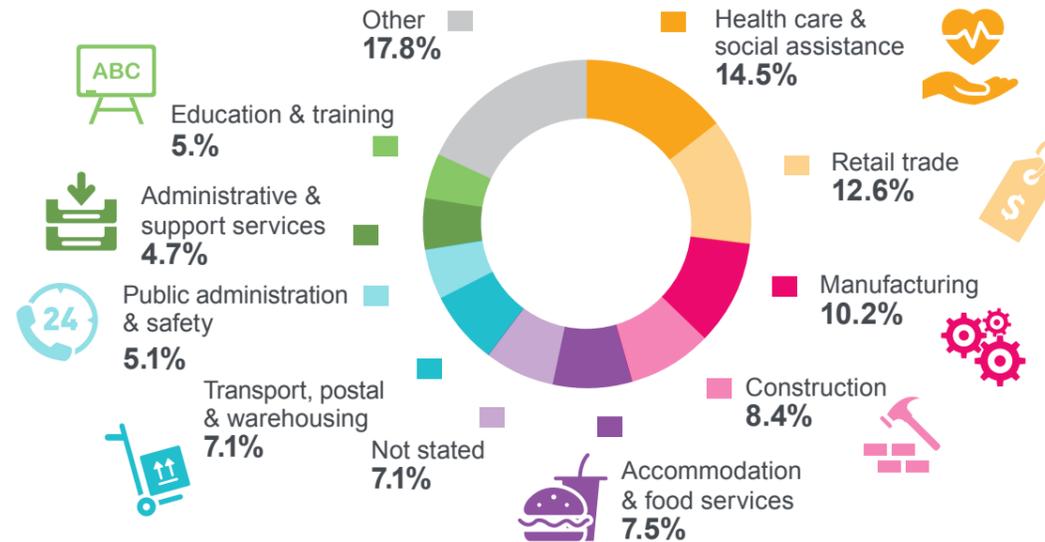


WHAT DO WE DO?

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION (PERSONS AGED 15-64)

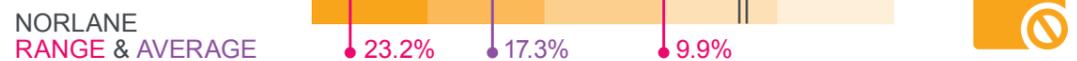


WHERE WE WORK:



UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:

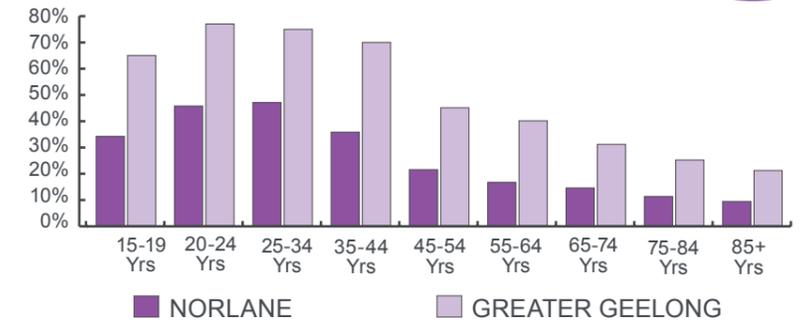


YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:



OUR EDUCATION

% OF POPULATION WITH YEAR 12 (OR EQUIVALENT) EDUCATION



OUR INCOME

MEDIAN WEEKLY INCOME:



OUR HOMES

HOUSING PAYMENTS

	Median weekly mortgage repayment:
NORLANE	\$250
GREATER GEELONG	\$350
VICTORIA	\$400

HOUSING STRESS

	Median weekly rent:	Mortgage > 30% of household income:	Rent > 30% of household income:
NORLANE	\$210	4.4%	21.9%
GREATER GEELONG	\$280	5.9%	10.7%
VICTORIA	\$325	7.5%	10.4%

All data comes from the 2016 Census via the ABS website - <http://www.abs.gov.au/census>

WHO ARE WE?

POPULATION

There are a number of different ways of measuring the population of an area, all of which give an insight into the size of the place and its rate of growth over different time periods. The Census counts people where they are on the night of the Census (enumerated population) and also by where they usually live (usual residence). Within these data placemats we have opted for Usual Residence figures, where available. Each person completing the Census is required to state their address of usual residence and this information is used to derive the Usual Residence population. To be counted as the usual residence, a person has to have lived or intend to live in the dwelling for six months or more of the year. Usual residence counts are less likely to be influenced by seasonal factors, such as holiday seasons and snow seasons, and provide information about the usual residents of an area.

[ABS Factsheet on Population Measures](#)

FAMILY STRUCTURE

Derived from the Census question: 'What is the person's relationship (to each other person in the household)?'

WHERE ARE WE FROM?

'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population' includes all persons who answered question 7 on the Census form "Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?" with either "Yes, Aboriginal", "Yes, Torres Strait Islander" or both. It is not derived from the "Australian Aboriginal" response to the Ancestry question. Born overseas data derives from the Census question 'In which country was the person born?' Country of Birth data identifies where people were born and is indicative of the level of cultural diversity in the City of Greater Geelong.

[ABS Data Quality Statement on Country of Birth](#)

AT HOME

Proportion of households that don't speak English at home is derived from the Census question 'How well does the person speak English?' Proficiency in English measures the self-assessed proficiency in spoken English of people who speak a language other than English at home. This data can reflect the ethnic composition of the community and how long the overseas born have been in Australia. This helps service providers determine whether they need to communicate with the local population in languages other than English.

[ABS Statement on Proficiency in English data quality](#)

Access to internet is derived from the Census question 'Does any member of this household access the internet from this dwelling'. An internet connection is now an important utility for most households in Australia. It is increasingly required for accessing essential information and taking part in the digital economy. The lack of internet access is likely to indicate a level of disadvantage and could be related to socio-economic factors, age, or geographical isolation.

[ABS Data Quality Statement on Dwelling Internet Connection](#)

Car ownership is derived from the Census question 'How many registered motor vehicles owned or used by residents of this dwelling were garaged or parked at or near this dwelling on the night of Tuesday, 9 August 2016?' Counts the number of registered motor vehicles owned or used by household members, garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census night. Includes households in occupied private dwellings. Includes company owned vehicles. Excludes motorbikes, scooters, tractors and push bikes. Vehicles must be registered and driveable to be counted.

[ABS Data Quality Statement for Number of Motor Vehicles](#)

Proportion of people living in rental properties is derived from the Census questions: 'Is this dwelling (owned outright, owned with a mortgage etc.)', and 'If this dwelling is being rented, who is it rented from?' Presents the tenure type of occupied private dwellings, and for those dwellings being rented, provides a breakdown of the type of landlord.

[ABS Data Quality Statement on Tenure Type](#)

HOW OLD ARE WE?

Derived from the Census question 'What is the person's date of birth or age?'

The Age Structure of the City of Greater Geelong and our suburbs provides key insights into the level of demand for age based services and facilities such as child care. It is an indicator of our regions residential role and function and how it is likely to change in the future.

[ABS Data Quality Statement on Age](#)

WHAT DO WE DO?

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Derived from the Census question 'Last week did the person have a full time or part time job of any kind?' The levels of full or part-time employment, unemployment and labour force participation indicate the strength of the local economy and social characteristics of the population. Employment status is linked to a number of factors including the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area and; the education and skill base of the population. This topic includes persons aged 15 years and over, and assesses employment in the **week prior to the Census**. It is actually derived from 5 Census questions (34, 35, 44, 46 and 47), which look at whether the respondent had a job, if not, whether they were looking for work, and if they were looking for work whether they were able to start in the past week. To classify full or part-time work, the question on hours worked is also used. 'Employed full time' means having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs. 'Employed part time' means having worked less than 35 hours in all jobs. Please note that the full or part-time status refers only to the week before Census, not to a 'usual' number of hours.

[ABS Data Quality Statement on Labour Force Status](#)

WHERE WE WORK

Derived from the two Census questions: 'What best describes the business of your employer?' and 'What are the main goods produced or main services provided by your employers business?' Industry statistics identify the ANZSIC 6

industry sectors in which the residents work (which may be within the residing area or elsewhere). This will be influenced by the skill base and socio-economic status of the residents as well as the industries and employment opportunities present in the region. It applies only to persons aged 15 years and over, who were employed in the week prior to Census.

[ABS Data Statement for Industry of Employment](#)

UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT

Derived from the Census question 'Last week did the person have a full time or part time job of any kind?' Unemployed people are defined as those people aged 15 years and over who, in the week prior to census night, did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work. Whilst the calculation is the same as official unemployment rates, there are some minor discrepancies between the collection of unemployment data in the Census and that used in the labour force survey, so users are advised to exercise caution when comparing them (also the Census is a single point in time every 5 years, whereas national and state unemployment rates are updated monthly).

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

Derived from the Census question 'Last week did the person have a full time or part time job of any kind?' Youth unemployment represents people defined as those aged 15-24 who, in the week prior to Census night, that did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work. Persons aged 15 to 24 years are particularly vulnerable to unemployment, since the age group represents a transition from education to work, with generally higher unemployment rates than other age groups in most areas.

Of note, someone is considered employed if they have just 1 hour of work per week. Therefore, the unemployment rates potentially masks a broader issues of underemployment. Range data refers to unemployment rates for Statistical Area Level 1, a geographical area with an average population of about 400 persons. [ABS Data Quality Statement on Labour Force Status](#)

EDUCATION

Derived from the Census question 'What is the highest year of primary or secondary school the person has completed?' Within the data placemats we have specifically presented Year 12 or equivalent completion, segregated by age and comparing the suburb with the broader City of Greater Geelong.

[ABS Data Statement for Highest Year of School Completed](#)

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Derived from the Census question 'What is the gross income (including pensions and allowances) that the person usually receives each week from all sources?' Household Income is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as Educational Qualifications and Occupation, it helps to evaluate the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of an area. The amount of income a family generates is linked to a number of factors: the number of workers in the household; the percentage of people unemployed or on other income support benefits; and the type of employment undertaken by the household members. Median weekly household income is the level at which there are as many households below that income as above (ie. it represents the mid-point). It is a measure of average income which is less susceptible to outlying values than the arithmetic mean (which is usually called the average).

[ABS Data Quality Statement on Total Household Income](#)

MORTGAGE REPAYMENTS

Derived from the Census questions: 'How much does your household pay for this dwelling?' and 'Is this dwelling (owned outright, owned with a mortgage etc.)' Mortgage repayments are directly related to house prices and the level of equity of home owners. When viewed with Household Income data it may also indicate the level of housing stress households in the community are under. Mortgage payment levels are not directly comparable over time because of inflation. The Census presents the data as monthly housing loan repayments made by a household to purchase the dwelling in which the household was counted on Census night, which we have extrapolated as a weekly figure to align with the income and rental data. Includes households (occupied private dwellings) who are purchasing their dwelling with a mortgage or under a 'rent/buy' scheme, and includes caravans if they have a mortgage. Median mortgage repayments have been used (refer median explanation under household income).

[ABS Data Quality statement on Mortgage Repayments.](#)

RENTAL REPAYMENT

Derived from the Census questions: 'How much does your household pay for this dwelling?' and 'Is this dwelling (owned outright, owned with a mortgage etc.)' Median weekly rental payment is a measure of the rent paid per week for those dwellings which are being rented. Rental payments can be a better measure of the cost of housing in a region than mortgage repayments because they are not contingent on length of occupancy or equity in the dwelling. High rental payments may indicate desirable areas with mobile populations who prefer to rent, or a housing shortage, or gentrification. Low rental payments may indicate public housing, or areas where low income households move by necessity for a lower cost of living. Rental payments are not directly comparable over time because of inflation. Dwellings occupied rent free have a rent of \$0. The Census presents weekly rent paid for the dwelling in which they were counted on Census night. Includes households (occupied private dwellings) renting their dwelling or occupying it rent free. Includes caravans being rented. Median rental repayments have been used (refer median explanation under household income).

[ABS Data Statement for Weekly Rental Payments](#)

MORTGAGE & RENTAL STRESS

Derived from the Census question 'How much does your household pay for this dwelling?' and 'Is this dwelling (owned outright, owned with a mortgage, rented etc.)' Mortgage & Rental Stress is defined as per the NATSEM (National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling) model as households in the lowest 40% of incomes who are paying more than 30% of their usual gross weekly income on home loan / rental repayments. Housing affordability is a significant social problem with many households struggling to afford to buy their dwelling and others buying but spending a large proportion of their income to service the mortgage. Likewise, in recent years rental payments between 2006 and 2011 across Australia increased by close to 50%. While stress can be very dependent on individual circumstances (and macro-economic factors such as interest rates), using Census data to analyse mortgage / rental stress provides a good indicator of the likely locations where people are having difficulties meeting their commitments. For more information on the NATSEM model, please see the [NATSEM paper "Housing stress today: estimates for statistical local areas in 2005"](#).



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