

Sociodemographic profiles of Darebin's migrant community by era of settlement

REPORT

Prepared for the City of Darebin



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1. Executive Summary and Key findings

The key finding of this report is that overseas migrants who live in the City of Darebin and arrived in Australia at different periods over the years, have very different sociodemographic characteristics and therefore needs, which Darebin City Council can address and focus on via policies, service provision and community engagement. Furthermore, migrants from different periods have different settlement patterns within the City. This is another finding from this report that can help the Council to engage, communicate with and address different migrant communities.

This is quite a detailed report; therefore, this executive summary provides a concise synopsis of the main characteristics of migrant residents from each period of arrival to Australia.

1.1 Pre-1945 migrants

In 2021, there were only 16 people living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia before 1945. Their median age was 91 years meaning that most people who arrived in Australia before 1945 have passed away. Although their numbers are low, Northcote-West was home to five of these 16 people.

Their main countries of birth were Italy and England, ancestry was similar to birthplace and religious affiliation was predominantly Western Catholic, with almost one third having no religious affiliation. No migrants from this period had poor English proficiency, and 56% spoke English and another language. Italian was the most spoken non-English language.

Due to their age, 72% of migrants from this period had one or more long-term health conditions and 53% had a need for assistance due to disability.

Over 40% of migrants from this period had no educational qualification and nobody was attending an educational institution, again reflective of advanced age. Likewise, no migrants from this period of arrival were employed or in the labour force. Over 80% of migrants received government benefits and allowances as their main source of income, with most of the government benefits being the age pension.

Almost two thirds (65%) of migrants from this period live as lone person households and 20% as empty nester households without children. Furthermore, 60% live in fully owned homes.

1.2 Migrants from the 1946-1955 period

In 2021, there were 1,647 people living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955. Their median age was 82 years which was notably higher than that of the City's overall population (37 years). Most (21%) of people from this period of arrival lived in Reservoir – North West, with smaller proportions in Reservoir – North East and Thornbury.

Their main countries of birth were Italy, Greece, and Malta, with Italian, Greek and English ancestry being most common. Main religious affiliations were Western Catholic (69%) and Greek Orthodox (12), with 9% of migrants in this period having no religious affiliation. Almost 15% of migrants from this period had poor English proficiency, and 56% spoke English and another language. Italian, Greek and Macedonian were the most spoken non-English language.

Due to their age, 85% of migrants from this period had one or more long-term health conditions and 41% had a need for assistance due to disability.

Almost 47% of migrants from this period had Year 9 or below as their highest educational qualification and nobody was attending an educational institution, again reflective of age. Only 5.9% of migrants from this period of arrival were in the labour force, with most of those employed working in part-time jobs.

The median income of migrants from this period (\$424 per week) was 52% lower than the City average. Almost 67% of migrants from this period received government benefits and allowances as their main source of income, with most of the government benefits being the age pension. 42% of migrants from this period lived as couples without children, followed by 36% who lived as lone persons. Most (88%) lived in fully owned homes.

1.3 Migrants from the 1956-1965 period

In 2021, there were 5,118 people living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965. Their median age was 79 years which was notably higher than that of the City's overall population (37 years). Most (17%) of people from this period of arrival lived in Reservoir – North West, with smaller proportions in Thornbury, Preston East, and Reservoir – North East. Their main countries of birth were Italy, Greece, England, and Malta, with Italian, Greek, English and Macedonian ancestry being most common. Main religious affiliations were Western Catholic (49%) and Greek Orthodox (33), with 8% of migrants in this period having no religious affiliation. Almost 31% of migrants from this period had poor English proficiency, and 49% spoke English

and another language. Italian, Greek and Macedonian were the most spoken non-English language.

Due to their age, 80% of migrants from this period had one or more long-term health conditions and 36% had a need for assistance due to disability.

Almost 49% of migrants from this period had Year 9 or below as their highest educational qualification and only 0.1% of the migrants (seven people) from this period were attending an educational institution, equally distributed between Universities and Vocational institutions. Only 11% of migrants from this period of arrival were in the labour force, with 96.9% of those in the labour force employed and 3.1%, unemployed.

The median income of migrants from this period (\$422 per week) was 52% lower than the City average. Almost 68% of migrants from this period received government benefits and allowances as their main source of income, with most of the government benefits being the age pension. 42% of migrants from this period lived as couples without children, followed by 30% who lived as lone persons. Most (85%) lived in fully owned homes.

1.4 Migrants from the 1966-1975 period

In 2021, there were 5,552 people living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975. Their median age was 70 years which was notably higher than that of the City's overall population (37 years). Most (15%) of people from this period of arrival lived in Preston - East, followed by Thornbury (14%) and Reservoir – North East and Reservoir – North West (both with 10%).

Their main countries of birth were Greece, Italy, North Macedonia and England with Greek, Italian, English and Macedonian ancestry being most common. Main religious affiliations were Western Catholic (32%) and Greek Orthodox (30%), with 15% of migrants in this period having no religious affiliation. Almost 25% of migrants from this period had poor English proficiency, and 46% spoke English and another language. Greek, Italian and Macedonian were the most spoken non-English languages.

Due to their age, 70% of migrants from this period had one or more long-term health conditions and 23% had a need for assistance due to disability.

Over 32% of migrants from this period had Year 9 or below as their highest educational qualification and only 0.9% of the migrants (54 people) from this period were attending an

educational institution, 70% attending a University and 30% a Vocational institution. Almost 30% of migrants from this period of arrival were in the labour force, with 95.6% of those in the labour force employed and 4.4%, unemployed.

The median income of migrants from this period (\$452 per week) was 49% lower than the City average. Almost 56% of migrants from this period received government benefits and allowances as their main source of income, with most of the government benefits being the age pension. 38% of migrants from this period lived as couples without children, followed by 26% who lived as couple family with children households. Just over half (55%) lived in fully owned homes.

1.5 Migrants from the 1976-1985 period

In 2021, there were 3,527 people living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985. Their median age was 59 years which was higher than that of the City's overall population (37 years). Most (18%) of people from this period of arrival lived in Preston - East, followed by Thornbury (12%) and Northcote – East (10%).

Their main countries of birth were Vietnam, England, Lebanon and New Zealand with English, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Lebanese ancestry being most common. Main religious affiliations were Western Catholic (22%) and Buddhism (12%), with 32% of migrants in this period having no religious affiliation. Almost 17% of migrants from this period had poor English proficiency, and 44% spoke English and another language. Vietnamese, Arabic and Cantonese were the most spoken non-English languages.

Due to their age, 57% of migrants from this period had one or more long-term health conditions and 12% had a need for assistance due to disability.

Almost 25% of migrants from this period had Year 10 or above as their highest educational qualification and only 3.8% of the migrants (134 people) from this period were attending an educational institution, mostly a University. Over 54% of migrants from this period of arrival were in the labour force, with 95.2% of those in the labour force employed and 4.8%, unemployed. The median income of migrants from this period (\$685 per week) was 23% lower than the City average. Almost 44% of migrants from this period received employee wages and salary as their main source of income and 33% received government benefits/allowances, with most of the government benefits being the age pension.

41% of migrants from this period lived as couples with children, followed by 25% who lived as couple families with no children. Just over half (44%) lived in fully owned homes.

1.6 Migrants from the 1986-1995 period

In 2021, there were 5,055 people living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995. Their median age was 54 years which was higher than that of the City's overall population (37 years). Most (18%) of people from this period of arrival lived in Preston - East, followed by Kingsbury (11%), Reservoir – South East (10.3%) and Reservoir – North East (10%).

Their main countries of birth were China, Vietnam, England and New Zealand with Chinese, English, Vietnamese, and Irish ancestry being most common. Main religious affiliations were Western Catholic (18%) and Buddhism (12%), with 37% of migrants in this period having no religious affiliation. Almost 17% of migrants from this period had poor English proficiency, and 47% spoke English and another language. Vietnamese, Mandarin, and Arabic were the most spoken non-English languages.

Due to their age, 49% of migrants from this period had one or more long-term health conditions and 8% had a need for assistance due to disability.

27% of migrants from this period had a Bachelor Degree as their highest educational qualification and 6.1% of the migrants (309 people) from this period were attending an educational institution, mostly a University (3%) or a Vocational institution (2%). Over 66% of migrants from this period of arrival were in the labour force, with 94.6% of those in the labour force employed and 5.4%, unemployed.

The median income of migrants from this period (\$862 per week) was 3% lower than the City average. Almost 54% of migrants from this period received employee wages and salary as their main source of income and 26% received government benefits/allowances, with most of the government benefits being the "Newstart allowance", related to unemployment.

44% of migrants from this period lived as couples with children, followed by 26% who lived as couple families with no children. Over 37% lived in homes owned with a mortgage, and 32% in fully owned homes.

1.7 Migrants from the 1996-2005 period

In 2021, there were 5,523 people living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005. Their median age was 43 years, slightly above the City's overall population (37 years). Most (16%) of people from this period of arrival lived in Preston - East, followed by Reservoir – North East (11%) and Thornbury (11%).

Their main countries of birth were China, New Zealand, England and India with Chinese, English, Irish and Indian ancestry being most common. Main religious affiliations were Western Catholic (12%) and Islam (10%), with 48% of migrants in this period having no religious affiliation. Almost 12% of migrants from this period had poor English proficiency, and 47% spoke English and another language. Mandarin, Arabic and Cantonese were the most spoken non-English languages.

Almost 36% of migrants from this period had one or more long-term health conditions, lower than the City average (49%) and 4.5% had a need for assistance due to disability, also lower than the City average (6.6%).

29% of migrants from this period had a Bachelor Degree as their highest educational qualification and 12.4% of the migrants (309 people) from this period were attending an educational institution, mostly a University (7%) or a Vocational institution (3%). Over 78% of migrants from this period of arrival were in the labour force, with 94.4% of those in the labour force employed and 5.6%, unemployed.

The median income of migrants from this period (\$1,066 per week) was 20% higher than the City average. Almost 62% of migrants from this period received employee wages and salary as their main source of income and 20% received government benefits/allowances, with most of the government benefits being the "Newstart allowance", related to unemployment.

47% of migrants from this period lived as couples with children, followed by 22% who lived as couple families with no children. Over 47% lived in homes owned with a mortgage, and 27% rented privately.

1.8 Migrants from the 2006-2015 period

In 2021, there were 10,419 people living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015. Their median age was 35 years, slightly below the City's overall population (37 years). Most (15%) of people from this period of arrival lived in Preston - East, followed by Reservoir – North East (14%), Kingsbury (11%) and Reservoir – South East (11%).

Their main countries of birth were China, India, New Zealand and England with Chinese, English and Indian ancestry being most common. Main religious affiliations were Western Catholic (12%) and Islam (10%), with 46% of migrants in this period having no religious affiliation. Over 9% of migrants from this period had poor English proficiency, and 56% spoke English and another language. Mandarin, Vietnamese, and Spanish were the most spoken non-English languages.

Over 22% of migrants from this period had one or more long-term health conditions, lower than the City average (49%) and 1.9% had a need for assistance due to disability, also lower than the City average (6.6%). This is reflective of the younger age structure of this era of migrants.

31% of migrants from this period had a Graduate Diploma/Diploma as their highest educational qualification, partly related to many still studying towards higher qualifications at the time of the 2021 Census. Over 21% of migrants (2,207 people) from this period were attending an educational institution, mostly a University (8%), Secondary School (4%) or a Vocational institution (4%). Over 81% of migrants from this period of arrival were in the labour force, with 94.3% of those in the labour force employed and 5.7%, unemployed.

The median income of migrants from this period (\$1,022 per week) was 15% higher than the City average. Almost 64% of migrants from this period received employee wages and salary as their main source of income and 11% received government benefits/allowances, with most of the government benefits being the "Newstart allowance", related to unemployment.

46% of migrants from this period lived as couples with children, followed by 27% who lived as couple families with no children. Over 55% lived in privately rented homes, and 22% owned their home with a mortgage.

1.9 Migrants from the 2016-2021 period

In 2021, there were 8,521 people living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021. Their median age was 28 years, younger than the City's overall population (37 years). Most (15%) of people from this period of arrival lived in Preston - East, followed by Reservoir – North East (15%), Kingsbury (15%), Reservoir – South West (12%) and Reservoir – South East (11%).

Their main countries of birth were India, China, Nepal and England with Indian, Chinese, English and Nepalese ancestry being most common. Main religious affiliations were Hinduism (24%) and Islam (12%), with 32% of migrants in this period having no religious affiliation. Almost 13% of migrants from this period had poor English proficiency, and 65% spoke English and another language. Mandarin, Nepali and Arabic were the most spoken non-English languages. Almost 11% of migrants from this period had one or more long-term health conditions, lower than the City average (49%) and only 0.9% had a need for assistance due to disability, also lower than the City average (6.6%). This is reflective of the younger age structure of this era of migrants.

29% of migrants from this period had a Bachelor Degree as their highest educational qualification, reflective of skilled migrants emigrating to Australia in this period. Over 42% of migrants (3,600 people) from this period were attending an educational institution, mostly a University (17%) or a Vocational institution (10%), with 5% attending Primary School. Almost 77% of migrants from this period of arrival were in the labour force, with 91.7% of those in the labour force employed and 8.3%, unemployed.

The median income of migrants aged 15+ years from this period (\$740 per week) was 17% lower than the City average and is reflective of many migrants from this period being students or working in low/junior-level employment at the time. Over 52% of migrants from this period received employee wages and salary as their main source of income and over 3% received government benefits/allowances, with most of the government benefits being the "Future Flexible Support Payment", related to unemployment.

34% of migrants from this period lived as couples without children, followed by 31% who lived as couple families with children. Over 62% lived in privately rented homes, and 13% owned their home with a mortgage.

2. Introduction

Migrants make up a substantial proportion of Australia's population. In 2021, almost 28% of Australia's population were born overseas. The migrants arrived and permanently settled in Australia over many years. Global events, conflict, economic hardship overseas (or economic wellbeing in Australia) and government policy all contributed to the different periods of settlement in Australia in the past hundred or so years. Some notable periods of migration were marked by:

-  **Post World War I Migration (1918-1939)**
-  **Post World War II Migration (1945 – 1970s)**, a period of the most significant and transformative wave of migration in Australian history which also included programs that accepted displaced persons from Europe, the “Assisted Passage Migration Scheme” which attracted migrants from Great Britain and Southern European Migration.
-  **“White Australia Policy” abolition and Asian Immigration (1970s – 1990s)**, which led to a more inclusive and multicultural immigration policy and when Vietnam war refugees settled in Australia, alongside family reunion programs.
-  **Economic Migration and Skilled Migration Programs (1990s – Present)**, when Australia shifted towards attracting skilled migrants to support economic growth and address labour shortages.
-  **Recent humanitarian programs alongside skilled migration (2000s – Present)**, a period of continued diversification of Australia's migrant intake, with an emphasis on humanitarian programs alongside skilled migration.

The City of Darebin, a microcosm of Australia in terms of reflecting the different eras of migration, is a diverse local government area. Here, 31.4% of all residents were born overseas, a proportion larger than that of Australia. Different areas of the City were settled during different times of growth, with some suburbs experiencing third or fourth waves of migrant settlement in the past century.

The City of Darebin aims to enhance their “Cultural Diversity Action Plan” with a precise understanding of their dominant and changing migrant profiles to effectively provide culturally appropriate services and allocate resources. This report describes the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of migrants in the City of Darebin based on their era of settlement in Australia. By focusing on “eras of settlement,” the report will highlight some migrants who may otherwise be lost in the numbers of all migrants, especially if their ethnic group is small in 2021, compared to when they came to Australia.

This report uses data from the 2021 Australian Census of Population and Households, the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of people born overseas, grouped/filtered by the period of arrival in Australia. One of the limitations of this research is that the Census only collects information about people who are alive and currently living in a certain place (e.g. the City of Darebin), so naturally, there will be fewer residents to represent older eras of settlement, as many of them have passed away. However, by focusing on periods of migration, their characteristics are highlighted to the maximum of data allowance.

The tables and chart overleaf show how many overseas born residents, living in the City of Darebin (as of 2021), arrived in each year going back to 1930.

- The largest proportion of overseas migrants arrived between 2006 and 2015 (23%),
- This is followed by the most recent five-year period (2016-2021), when 18.8% of migrants living in the City of Darebin arrived in Australia.
- The 1996-2005 period and 1966-1975 period are also prominent (12.2% of all migrants in each of those two periods).
- The Covid-19 pandemic reduced the number of migrants to Australia for part of 2020 (year ending June 30 in ABS data terms), and for 2021.

Period of arrival in Australia	Total number of overseas born residents who arrived in this period	Proportion of all overseas born residents who arrived in this period
Pre-1945	16	0.0%
1946-1955	1,647	3.6%
1956-1965	5,118	11.3%
1966-1975	5,552	12.2%
1976-1985	3,527	7.8%
1986-1995	5,055	11.1%
1996-2005	5,523	12.2%
2006-2015	10,419	23.0%
2016-2021	8,521	18.8%

Table 1 – Breakdown of overseas born residents living in the City of Darebin as of 2021, by period of arrival in Australia. Source: ABS, 2021

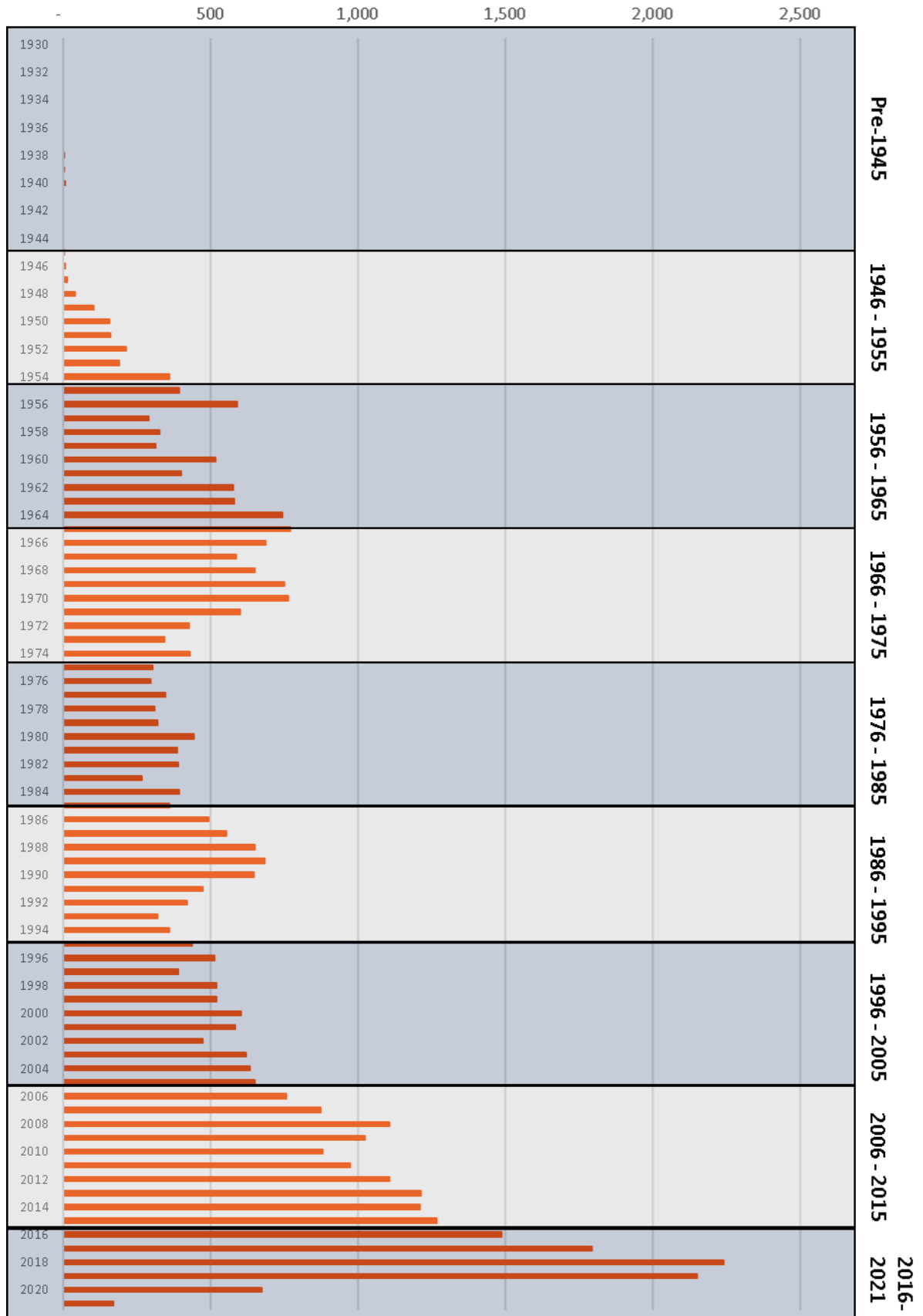


Chart 1 - Breakdown of the number of overseas born residents living in the City of Darebin as of 2021, by period of arrival in Australia (1930 – 2021). Source: ABS, 2021

Within the City of Darebin, migrant profiles and settlement patterns differ by Statistical Area 2 (SA2). Chart 2 shows the breakdown of migrants (overseas born residents) who live there, by period of arrival in Australia. Map 1 is a reference for the SA2 area names.

- Reservoir – North West has the largest proportion of migrants living in the area who arrived in Australia before 1975 (50%). This is followed by Alphington – Fairfield (34%) and Thornbury (33%).
- Kingsbury, a student area, has the lowest proportion of migrant residents who arrived in Australia before 1975 (13%). Reservoir – South West (21%) and Reservoir – South East (22%) also had a low proportion of migrant residents who arrived in Australia before 1975.
- On the other hand, in terms of SA2s which had the largest proportion of recent migrants, Kingsbury was highest with 57% of migrant residents arriving in Australia since 2006. This is followed by Reservoir - South West (50%) and Reservoir – North East (49%).
- Reservoir – North West had the lowest proportion of migrant residents who arrived in Australia since 2006 (25%), followed by Alphington – Fairfield and Northcote - East (both with 32%) and Reservoir – South East (47%).

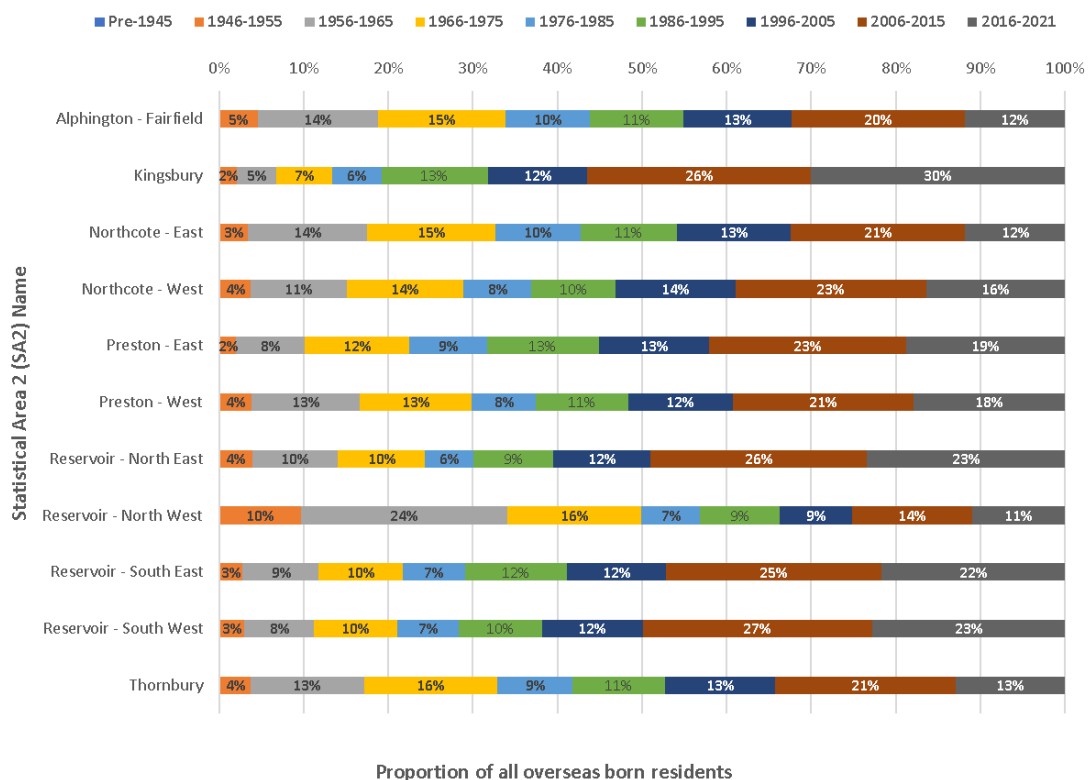


Chart 2 – Period of arrival of migrants, by City of Darebin SA2. Source: ABS, 2021



Map 1 – City of Darebin Statistical Area 2 (SA2) areas. Source: ABS, 2021

3. Pre-1945 period of arrival

In the City of Darebin, there are only 16 migrant residents who arrived in Australia before 1945. With such a small number, in-depth analysis is not possible as for the subsequent sections of the report, although some headline statistical analysis is possible.

-  In 2021, the median age of migrants living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia before 1945 was 91 years. All Darebin migrants who arrived in Australia pre-1945 are aged 85 years or older.
-  Although the numbers are low, Northcote – West has the highest number of residents from this era of migration (5 people), followed by Thornbury (4 people).
-  The most common countries of birth for Darebin migrants who arrived pre-1945 were Italy (80% of all migrants) and England (20%).
-  The ancestry of pre-1945 migrants were Italian (58%), English (32%) and Croatian (11%). Note that with such small numbers of residents, there may be some randomisation of figures or unavailable responses where people may not be able to answer the question. Likewise, it is also possibility that some Italian-born people have Croatian ancestry given the proximity of the two countries.
-  Religious affiliation of pre-1945 migrants were Western Catholic (60%) and Greek Orthodox (13%), with 27% having no religious affiliation.
-  Of the 16 migrants living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia before 1945, 44% speak English only, with 56% speaking another language but also speaking English well or very well. There were no migrants from this era who said they do not speak English.
-  The most spoken non-English languages by this group were Italian (46%) and Greek (14%).
-  In terms of long-term health conditions, 28% of migrants who arrived in Australia pre-1945 had no long-term health conditions. This is much lower than for the overall population of Darebin, where 61% of residents have no long-term health conditions. A further 16% had arthritis, 16% had Dementia (including Alzheimer's), 13% had asthma

and 9% had heart disease. Another 19% have another long-term health condition.

- From a need for assistance due to disability perspective, 53% of pre-1945 migrants had a need for assistance due to disability. This is significantly higher than for the City overall, where only 6.6% of residents had a need for assistance due to disability. Disability is strongly correlated with old age hence the higher levels of disability for the pre-1945 migrants.
- In terms of education and highest educational attainment, 43% of pre-1945 migrants had no educational qualification. This is much higher than for the overall population, of which 3.4% had no educational qualification. 26% of pre-1945 migrants have secondary school education (year 9 or below) as their highest educational achievement, compared to 9% of the total City of Darebin population. Lastly, 13% of pre-1945 migrants had secondary school education (year 10 or below) as their highest educational achievement, compared to 23% of all City of Darebin residents.
- None of the 16 migrants who arrived in Australia pre-1945 are attending any educational institution as of 2021.
- None of the 16 migrants who arrived in Australia pre-1945 were in the labour force as of 2021.
- In terms of main sources of personal income, 83% of migrants from pre-1945 received government benefits and allowances (see next dot point for details), and 17% had nil or negative income. By comparison, 21% of the overall City of Darebin population received government benefits and allowances as their main source of income.
- Most pre-1945 migrants who received government benefits and allowances did so in the form of the age pension.
- The household composition of migrants from pre-1945 shows that 65% lived in lone person households, with 20% living in couple families without children and 15% living in couple families with children households.
- In 2021, 60% of migrants who arrived in Australia pre-1945 lived in homes owned outright, a proportion higher than for the overall population of which 29% lived in homes owned outright. For 40% of pre-1945 migrants, tenure type was not available.

4. 1946-1955 period of arrival

In the City of Darebin, there are only 1,647 migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955, making up 3.6% of the City's migrant population.

4.1 Age structure

In 2021, the median age of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1955 and 1956 was 82 years. All the 1946-1955 migrants who live in the City of Darebin are aged 65 years or older with 38% being 85 years or older.

By comparison, the median age of all City of Darebin residents in 2021 was 37 years.

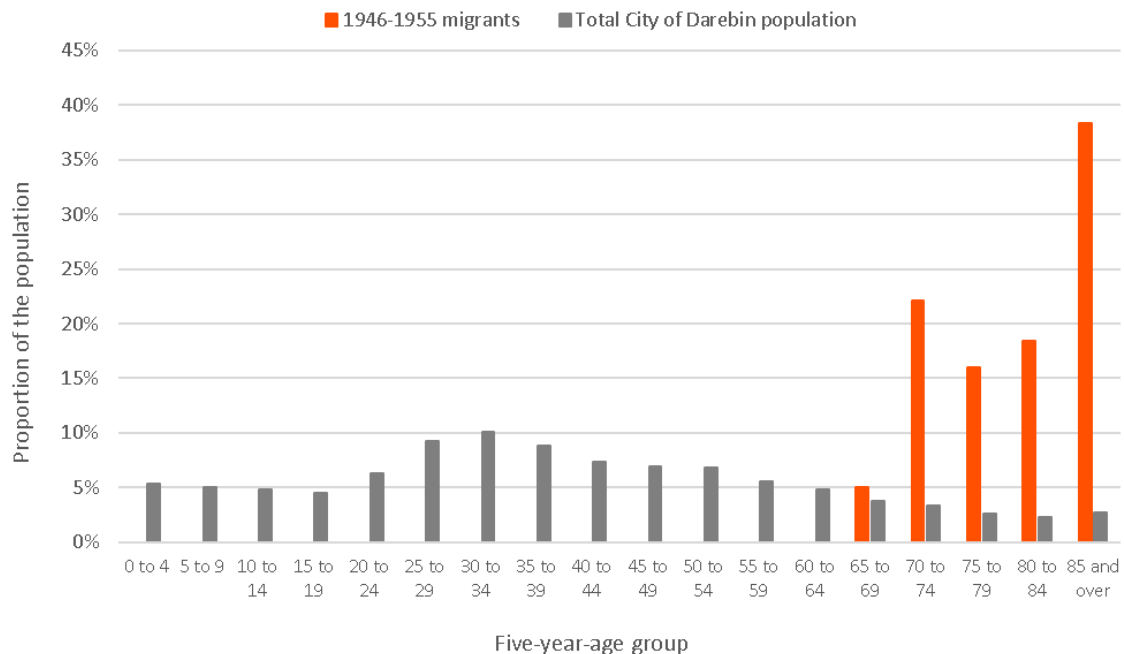
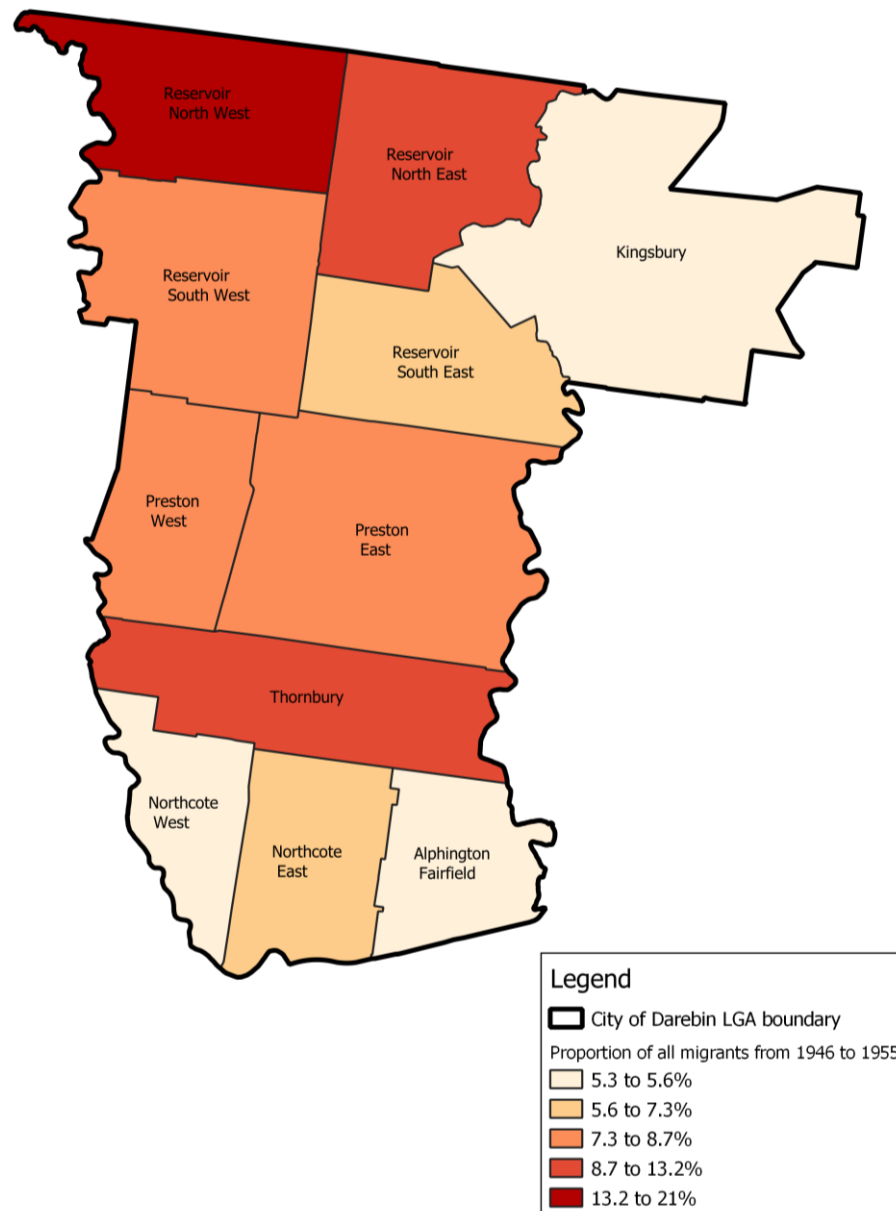


Chart 3 – Five-year age structure of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

4.2 Distribution across the City

Of the 1,647 migrants living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955:

- 21% (346 people) lived in Reservoir – North West, the area with the largest proportion of migrants from this period.
- This was followed by Reservoir – North East (13.2%, 217 people) and
- Thornbury (10.5%, 173 people).



Map 2 – Distribution of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955, by SA2. Source: ABS, 2021

4.3 Countries of birth

For migrants who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955, Italy was the predominant country of birth, with 69.6% of all migrants in this period being born in Italy. This was by far the most common birthplace in this period and was followed by Greece (13.4%) of all migrants, and Malta (5.5%).

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 1946-1955 period were much more likely to be from Italy, Greece, or Malta and less likely to be from England and to a lesser extent, Lebanon.

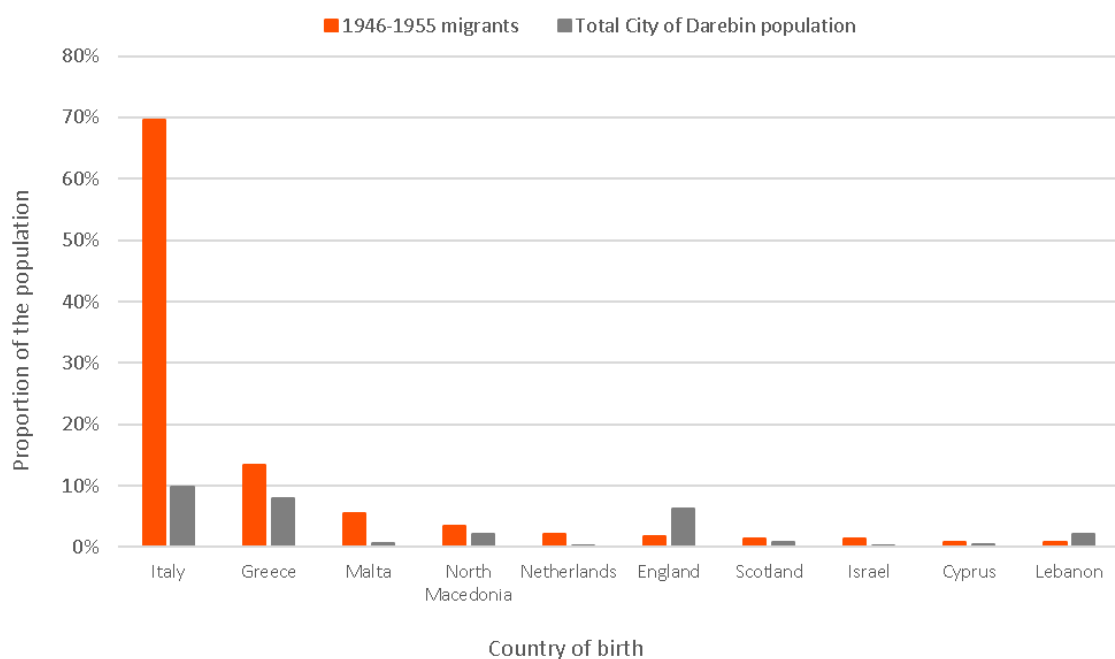


Chart 4 – Country of birth of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

4.4 Ancestry

Ancestry is different to birthplace as it is a cultural identity that a person identifies with, regardless of their birthplace. For migrants who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955, Italian ancestry was most common, with 59.9% of all migrants in this period having this ancestry. This was by far the most common ancestry in this period and was followed by Greek (9.7%), English (6.9%), Maltese (5.1%) and Macedonian (4.6%).

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 1946-1955 period were more likely to have Italian, Greek, Maltese, or Macedonian ancestry and less likely to have English, Australian, Scottish, or Irish ancestry.

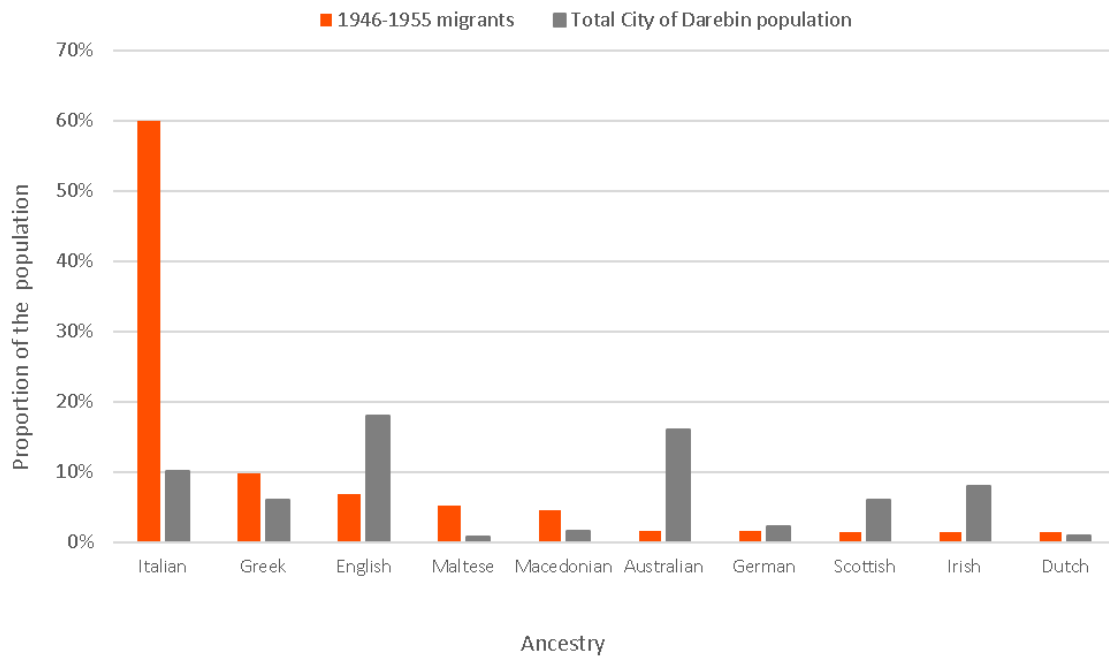


Chart 5 – Ancestry of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

4.5 Religion

Western Catholic is the most common religious affiliation of migrants living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia in the 1946-1955 period, with 69.2% of them in this religious affiliation category. A distant second is Greek Orthodox (12%), followed by no religious affiliation (9%) and Christianity (not defined any further), at 2.3%.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 1946-1955 period were much more likely to be Western Catholic and to a lesser extent Greek Orthodox. On the other hand, migrants from this period are less likely to have no religious affiliation or be part of the Anglican Church of Australia or Uniting Church.

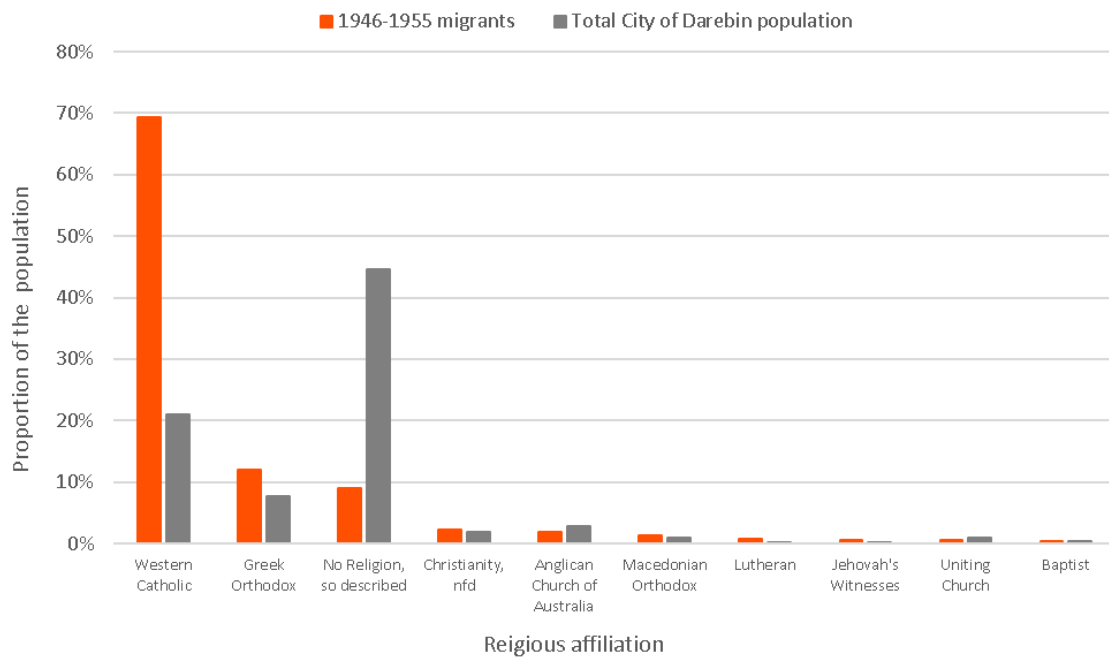


Chart 6 – Religious affiliation of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

4.6 Proficiency in English

Proficiency in English refers to how well someone speaks English, as the main language of communication in Australia. Only 29.4% of all migrants who came to Australia between 1946 and 1955 spoke English only. A further 55.7% spoke another language but also spoke English well/very well. On the other hand, 14.7% of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955 spoke another language but did not speak English well or at all. This is considered poor English proficiency.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, a lower proportion of migrants who arrived in the 1946-1955 period spoken English only, but a larger proportion spoke another language as well as English. A larger proportion of migrants from this era had poor proficiency in English, compared to the overall population of the City.

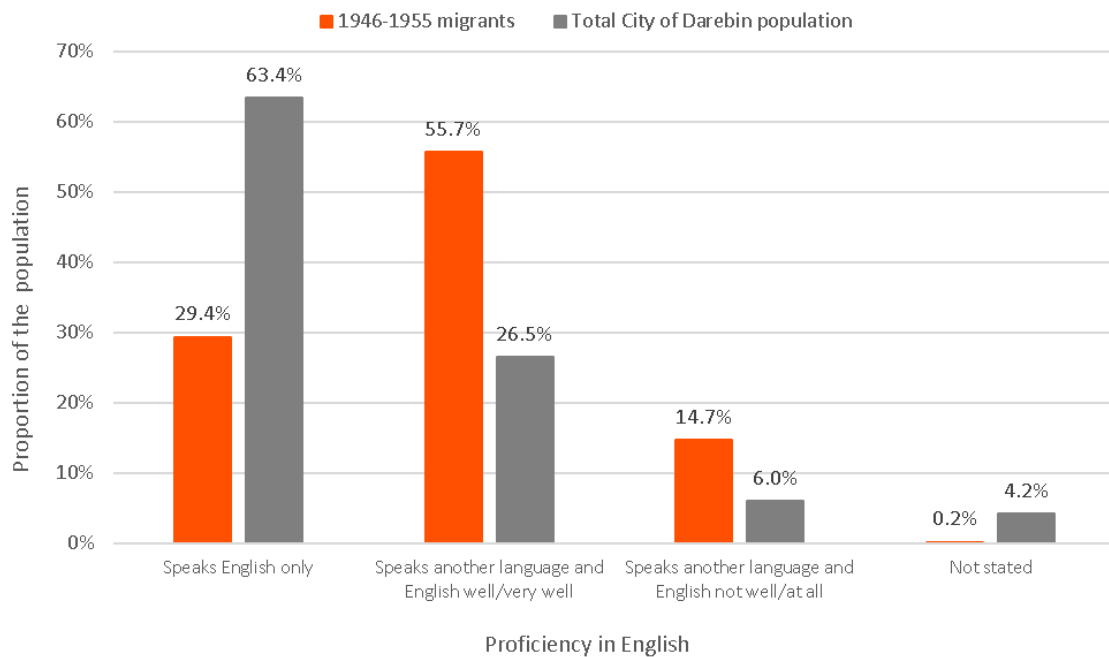


Chart 7 – Proficiency in English of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

4.7 Languages spoken

In terms of the languages spoken at home by migrants who arrived between 1946 and 1955, 29.4% spoke English, with a much larger proportion (51%) speaking Italian at home. To a lesser extent, 9.2% spoke Greek, 4.2% Macedonian and 2.3% Maltese.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, a larger proportion of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955 speak Italian, Greek, Macedonian or Maltese, and a smaller proportion speak English or Arabic.

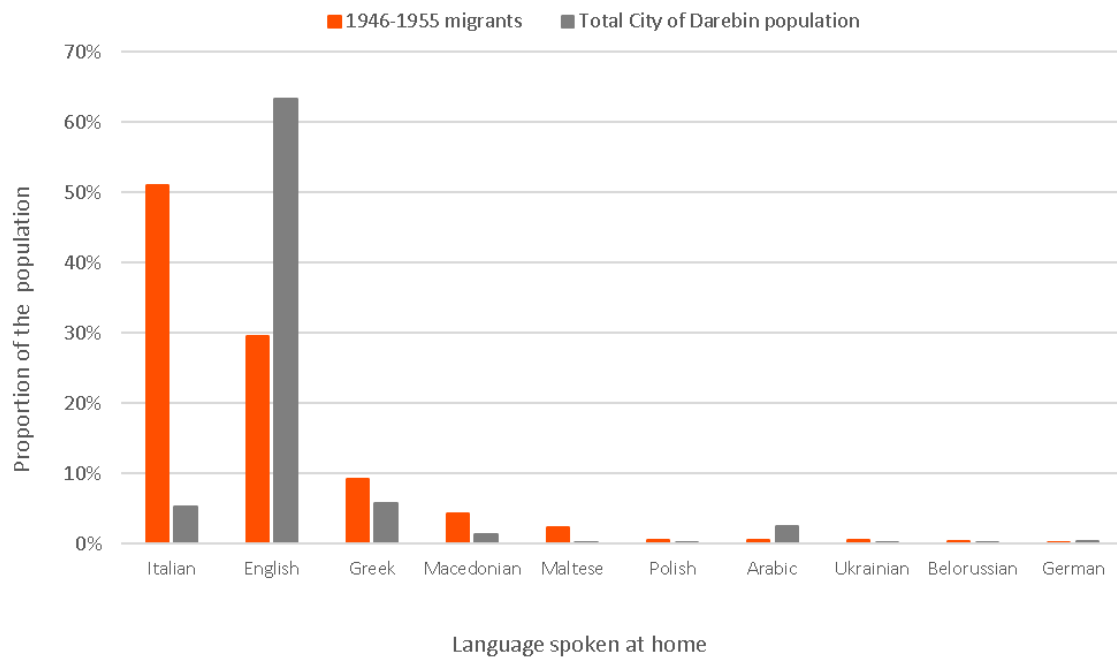


Chart 8 – Language spoken at home of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

4.8 Health

4.8.1 Need for assistance due to disability

Need for assistance due to disability is strongly correlated with age. As the median age of migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955 is 82 years, the level of disability experienced by this group is higher than that of the overall population.

In 2021:

- 40.9% of migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955 had a need for assistance due to disability. This was about six times higher than the need for assistance levels for the City of Darebin population overall (6.6%).

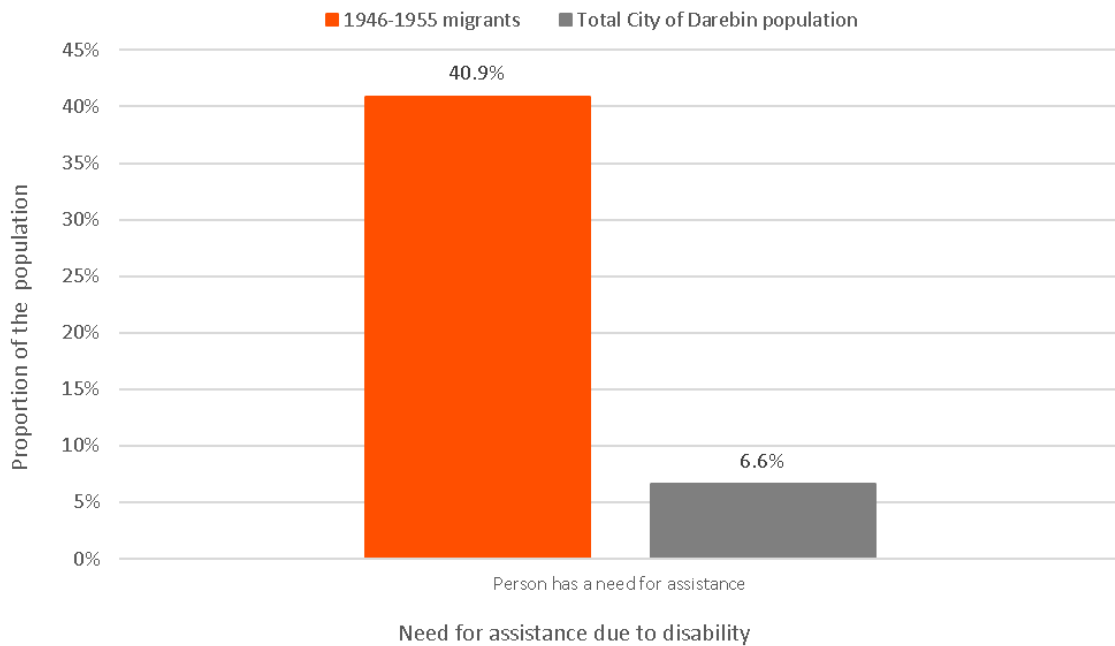


Chart 9 – Need for assistance due to disability figures of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

4.8.2 Long-term health conditions

Long-term health conditions are defined in the Census as a condition that a person has been told by a doctor or nurse they have which has lasted or is expected to last for six months or more. In 2021, 84.5% of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955 had one or more long-term health conditions, again a figure strongly correlated with age. This was much higher than the proportion of all City of Darebin residents who had one or more long-term health conditions (48.6%).

The most prevalent long-term health conditions for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955 were:

- ▮ Arthritis (22.9%)
- ▮ Heart disease (12.2%)
- ▮ Diabetes (11.4%)
- ▮ Other long-term condition/s (9.2%) and
- ▮ Mental health conditions (5.5%).

Compared to the total City of Darebin population, migrants who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955 were more likely to have arthritis, heart disease, diabetes, dementia, lung condition/s, stroke, or kidney disease. On the other hand, they had a lower proportion of mental

health conditions and asthma compared to the overall population of the City. The propensity of other long-term health conditions was similar.

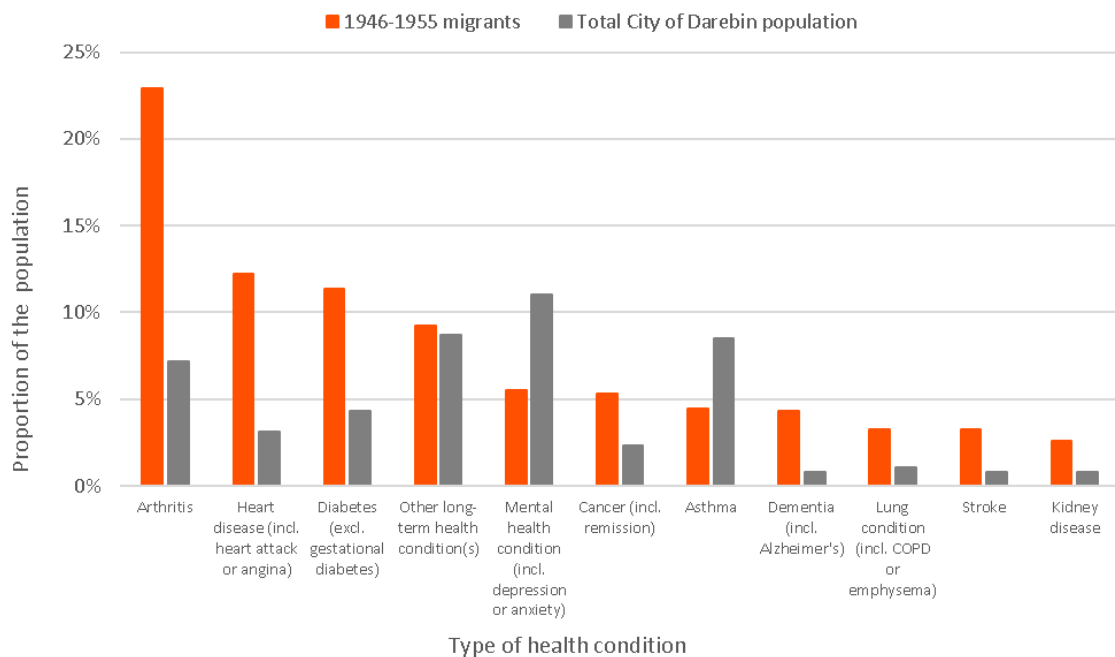


Chart 10 – Long-term health conditions of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

4.9 Education

4.9.1 Highest education attainment

The highest level of educational attainment for migrants living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955 was secondary education of year 9 or below, with over 46% of people with this qualification. A further 16.8% had year 10 and above levels of attainment, 10% had no qualifications, 8% had a certificate III and IV level qualification and only 4.8% had a bachelor degree.

Compared to the City of Darebin population overall, migrants who arrived between 1946 and 1955 had higher levels of secondary education at year 9 or below and a larger proportion with no qualifications. On the other hand, migrants who arrived between 1946 and 1955 were lower in year 10 or above qualifications, certificate level III and IV and bachelor degree qualifications.

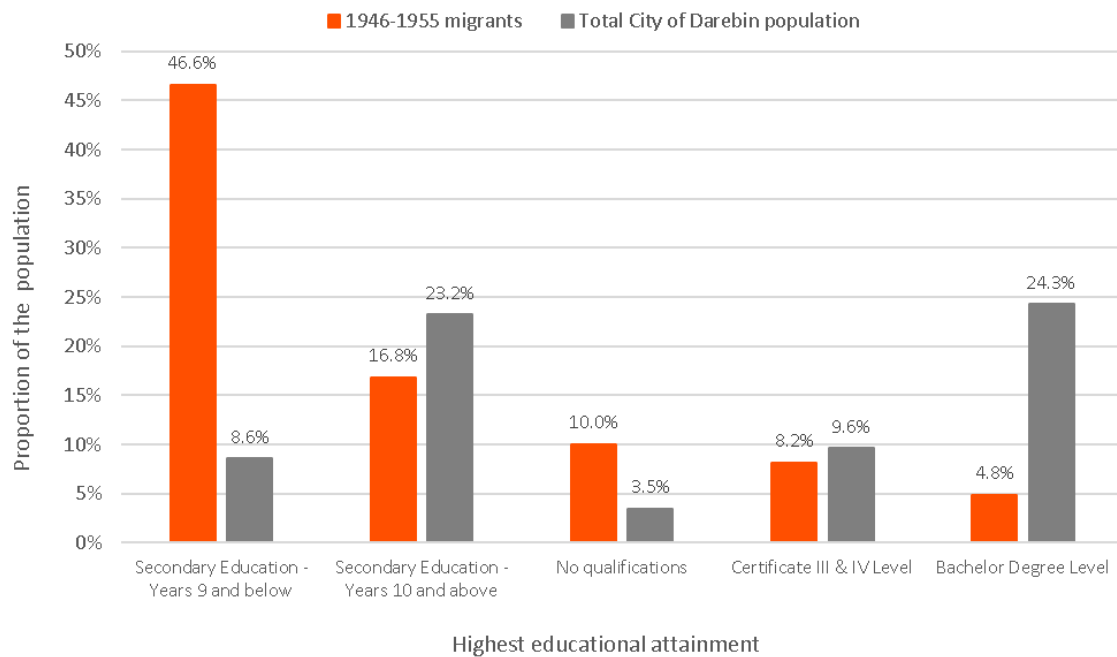


Chart 11 – Highest educational attainment of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

4.9.2 Education institution attendance

In 2021, none of the migrant residents who migrated to Australia between 1946 and 1955 attended an educational institution.

4.10 Employment

4.10.1 Labour force and employment status

In 2021, only 5.9% of all migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955 participated in the labour force. This equates to 97 persons who are in the labour force, meaning they are either employed (part/full time) or unemployed but looking for work. By comparison, 66.2% of all City of Darebin residents aged over 15 years participated in the labour force.

Of those migrants from 1946-1955 who are in the labour force, all (100%) were employed, but 28% worked in full-time employment, 57% in part-time employment with a further 15.5% employed but away from work at the time. This is different to the overall labour force of the City of Darebin where 94.7% were employed, with a preference for full-time work, rather than part-time work.

There were no unemployed residents who migrated between 1946 and 1955, compared to 5.3% of the overall City of Darebin labour force.

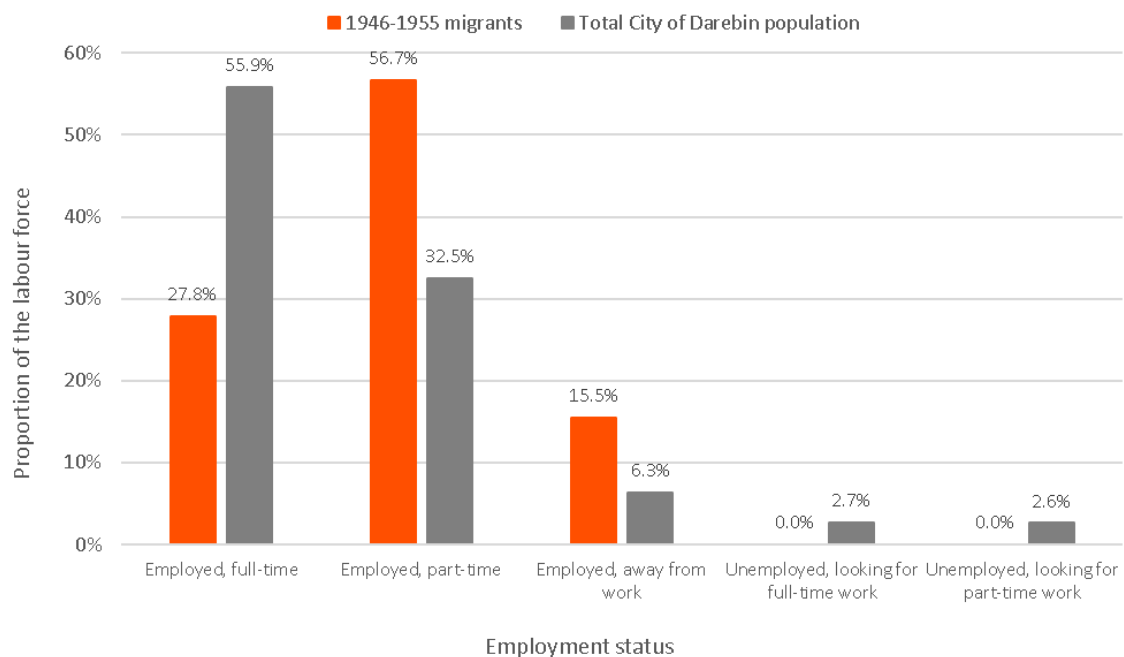


Chart 12 – Employment status of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

4.10.2 Status in employment

Of those working residents who migrated between 1946 and 1955, 58% were working as employees. A further 6.5% were owner/managers of an enterprise with employees, and 22.6% were owner managers of enterprises without employees (for example, self-employed). Lastly, 12% worked as contributing family members.

Compared to the total employed population of the City of Darebin, employed migrants who arrived between 1946 and 1955 were less likely to be employees, but more likely to be owner managers with or without employees, or contributing family workers.

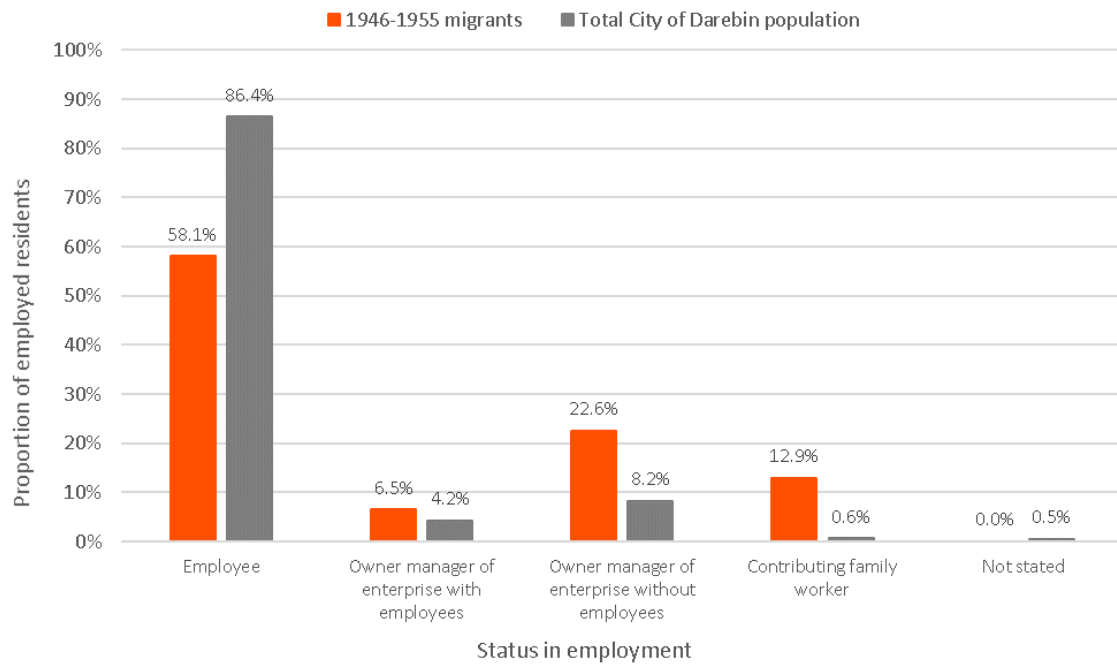


Chart 13 – Status in employment of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

4.11 Income

The median individual income for City of Darebin migrants who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955 was \$424 per week (gross). This is 52% lower than the median individual income for all City of Darebin residents (aged 15+ years), which was \$887.

The amount of income an individual receives is linked to a number of factors including employment status, age (as for instance students and retirees often receive a lower income), qualifications and type of employment.

4.11.1 Sources of income

Main sources of personal income data will depend on the age of a population. Because the age structure of City of Darebin residents who migrated to Australia between 1946 and 1955 is older, their sources of income are government benefits and allowances. The next section breaks down types of benefits received.

In 2021, 66.8% of all migrants from the 1946-1955 period received government benefits as their main source of personal income. This was followed by investment income being the main source (12.2%). Over 8% had negative or nil income, and 4.2% received employee salaries or wages.

Compared to the City of Darebin total population's main sources of income, a larger proportion of migrants from 1946-1955 received government benefits and allowances and investment income. On the other hand, a much lower proportion received employee wages and salary.

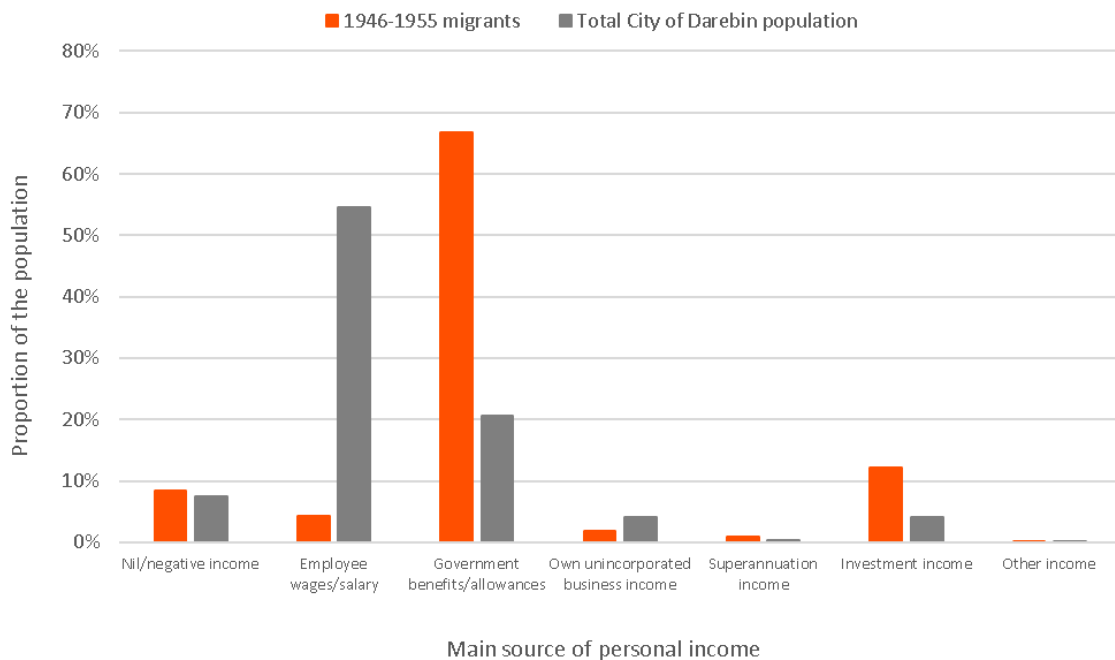


Chart 14 – Main sources of personal income for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

4.11.2 Government benefits

The main type of government benefit received by City of Darebin migrants who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955 was the age pension. In 2021, 84.7% of migrants from this migration who received a government benefit, received an age pension, a reflection of the age structure of this migrant group. Much smaller proportions of government benefit receiving migrants from 1946-1955 received the carer allowance (1.6%), carer payment (1.3%) or the disability support pension (1.3%).

Compared to the total City of Darebin population that receives government benefits, a significantly higher proportion of the migrant group from 1946-1955 received the age pension with lower representations for other benefits.

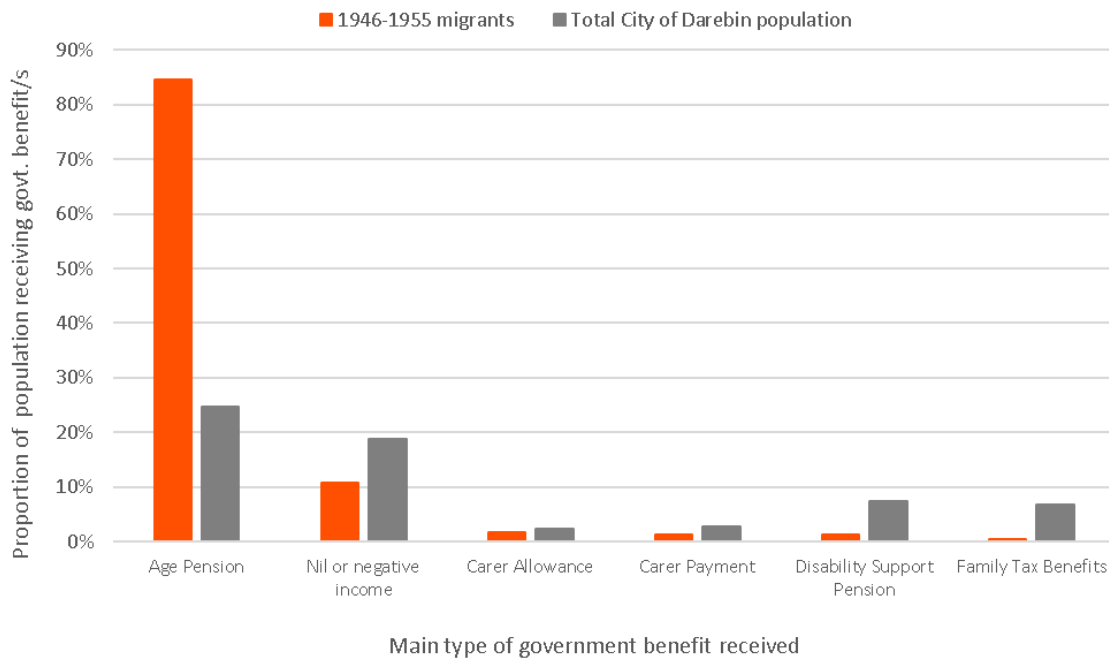


Chart 15 – Main sources of personal income for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

4.12 Household composition

Household composition is driven by the age of residents, the life cycle of an area and the available dwelling stock. For this report, as the household composition is focused on a population who emigrated to Australia during a particular period, the household composition will be reflective of their age and household life cycle.

In 2021, 42% of all households where migrants who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955 lived were couple family with no children households. This was followed by lone person households (36%), couple families with children (11%) and single parent families (9%).

Compared to the City of Darebin total, a larger proportion of migrants from the 1946-1955 period lived in couple family with no children households or lone person households, a reflection of the age of this migrant group. On the other hand, a smaller proportion of migrants from this era lived in couple family with children households or group households, with similar proportions of migrants from this era living as single parent families or other families, compared to the City average.

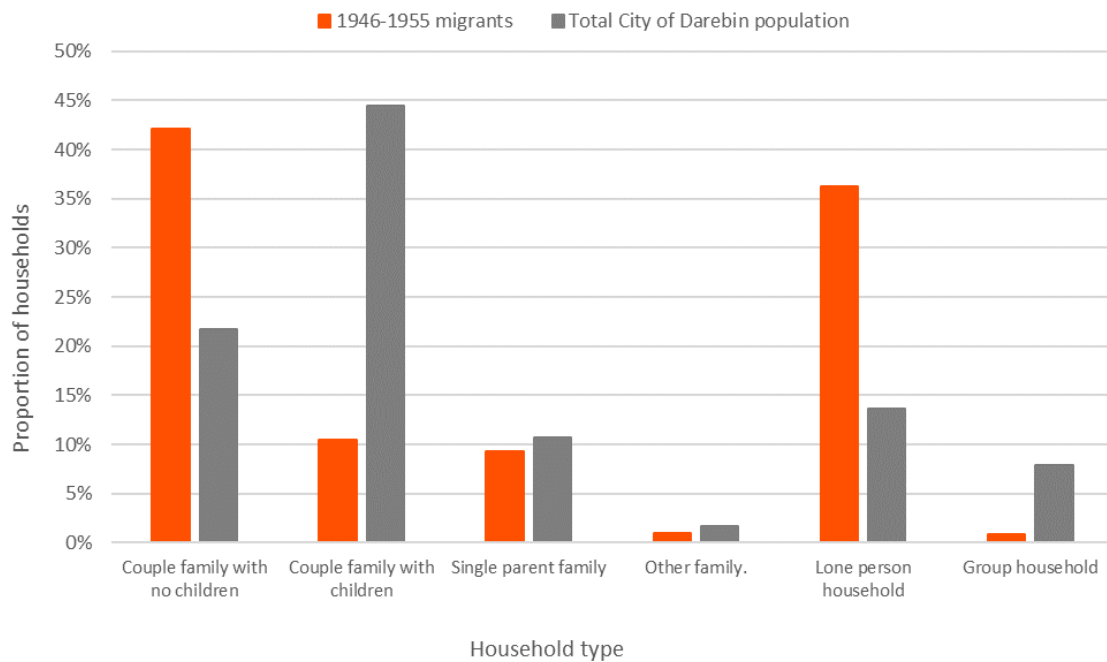


Chart 16 – Household composition/household types for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

4.13 Housing tenure

Housing tenure for migrants who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955 shows that 87.7% of homes where they live are owned outright. This is followed by a small percentage who own their homes with a mortgage (3.9%), rent privately (2.1%) and rent social housing (1.7%).

Compared to the City of Darebin's overall housing tenure, migrants from the 1946-1955 period were much more likely to live in homes owned outright and less likely to live in homes owned with a mortgage or rented privately. The proportions of two groups living in social housing was closest in terms of tenure type categories.

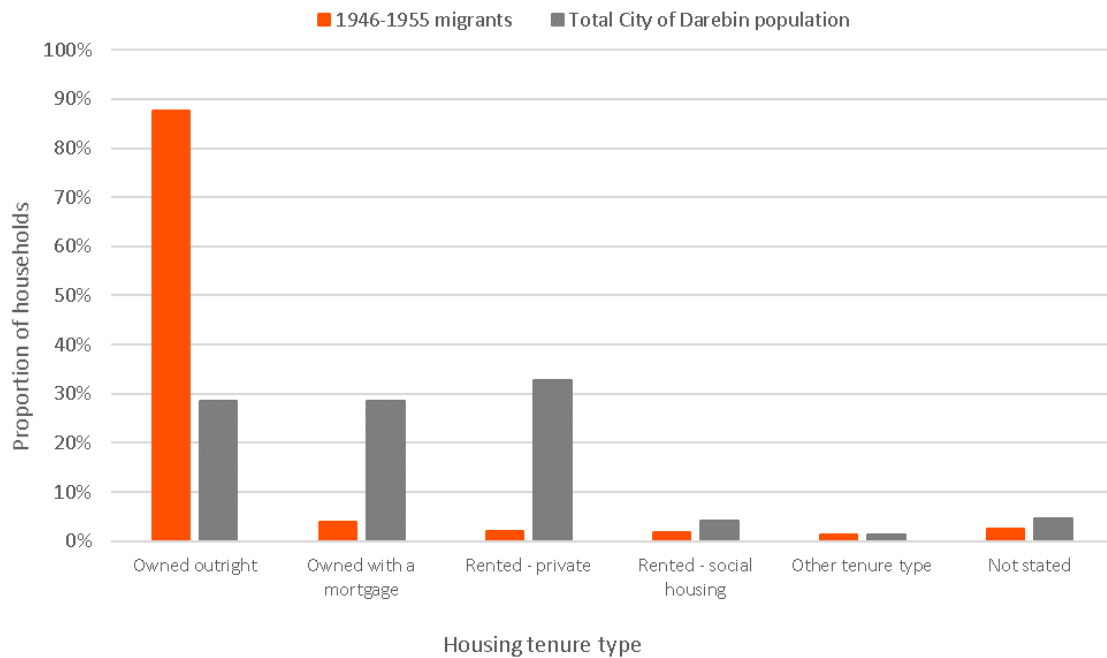


Chart 17 – Housing tenure types for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1946 and 1955, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

5. 1956-1965 period of arrival

In the City of Darebin, there are only 5,118 migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965, making up 11.3% of the City's migrant population.

5.1 Age structure

In 2021, the median age of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965 was 79 years. All the 1956-1965 migrants who live in the City of Darebin are aged 56 years or older with 21% being 85 years or older.

By comparison, the median age of all City of Darebin residents in 2021 was 37 years.

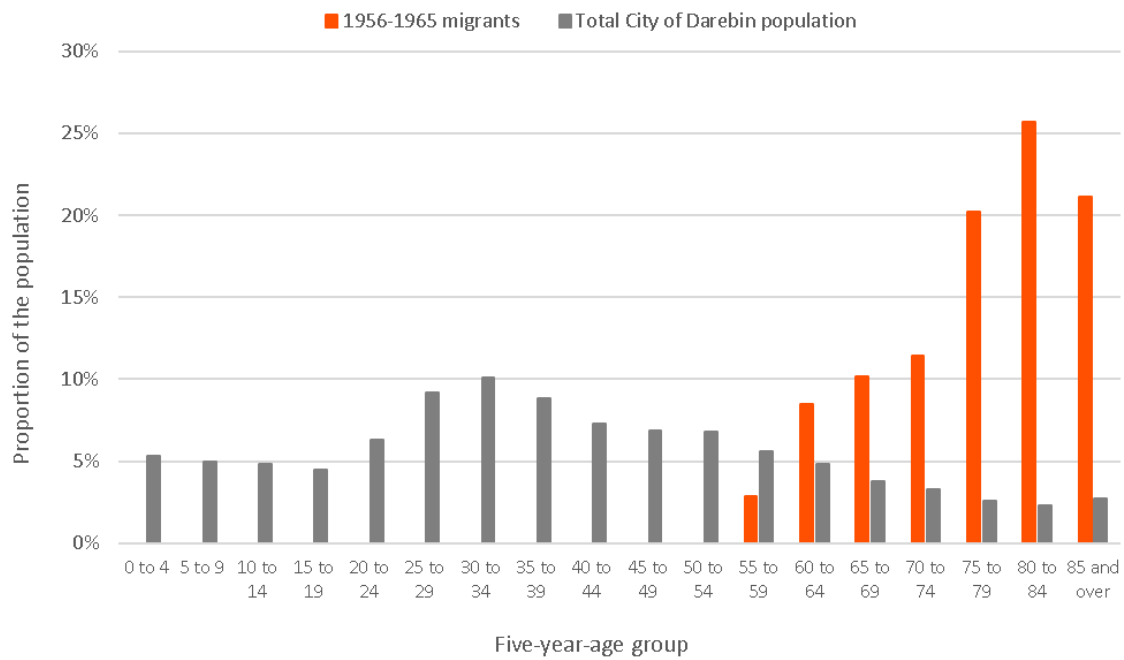
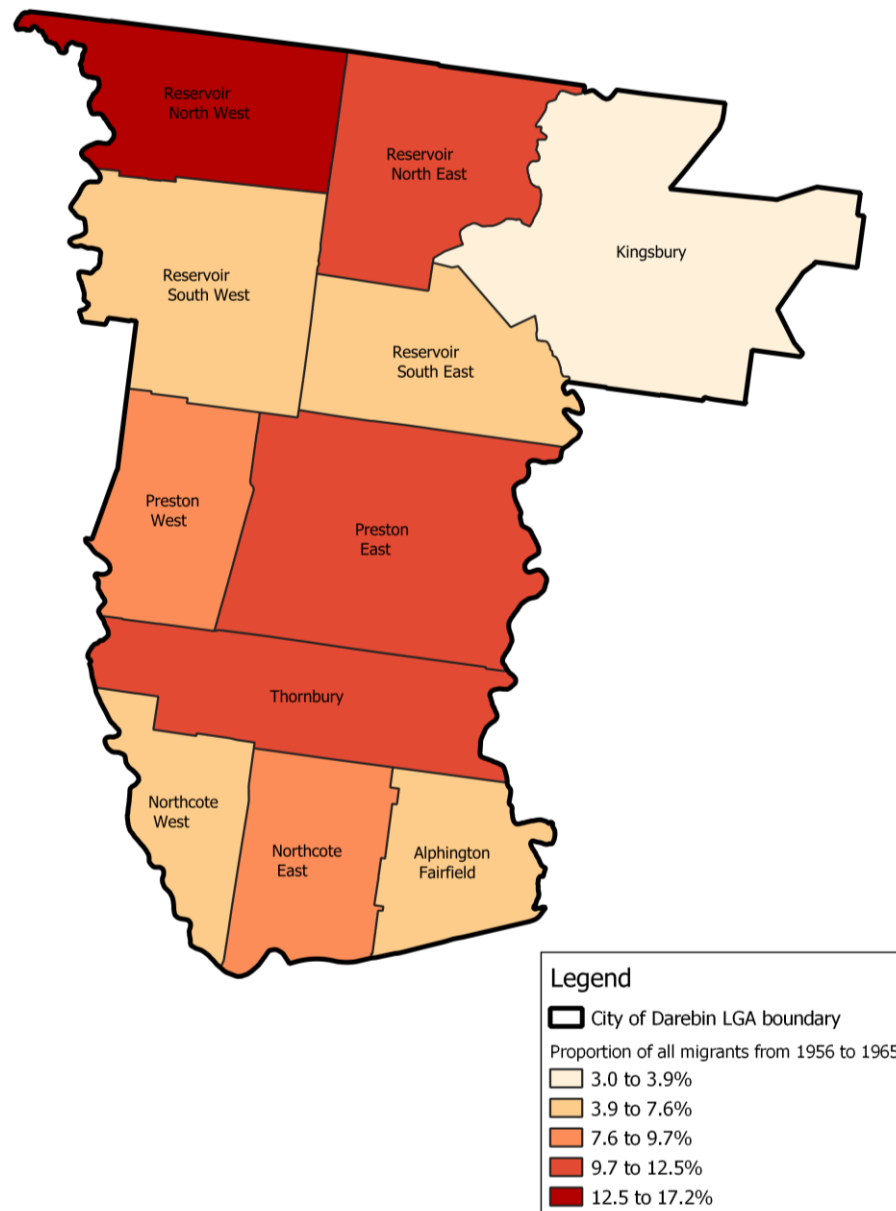


Chart 18 – Five-year age structure of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

5.2 Distribution across the City

Of the 5,118 migrants living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965:

- 17.2% (882 people) lived in Reservoir – North West, the area with the largest proportion of migrants from this period.
- This was followed by Thornbury (12.5%, 639 people) and
- Preston East (10.9%, 559 people) and Reservoir – North East (10.8%, 555 people)



Map 3 – Distribution of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965, by SA2. Source: ABS, 2021

5.3 Countries of birth

For migrants who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965, Italy was the predominant country of birth, with 44.5% of all migrants in this period being born in Italy. This was followed by Greece (34.5%) of all migrants. These two countries were birthplaces of almost 79% of migrants from the 1956-1965 period. England was the birthplace of 4.8% of migrants from this period, and Malta and North Macedonia with similar proportions.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 1956-1965 period were much more likely to be from Italy and Greece and less likely to be from England and to a lesser extent, Lebanon.

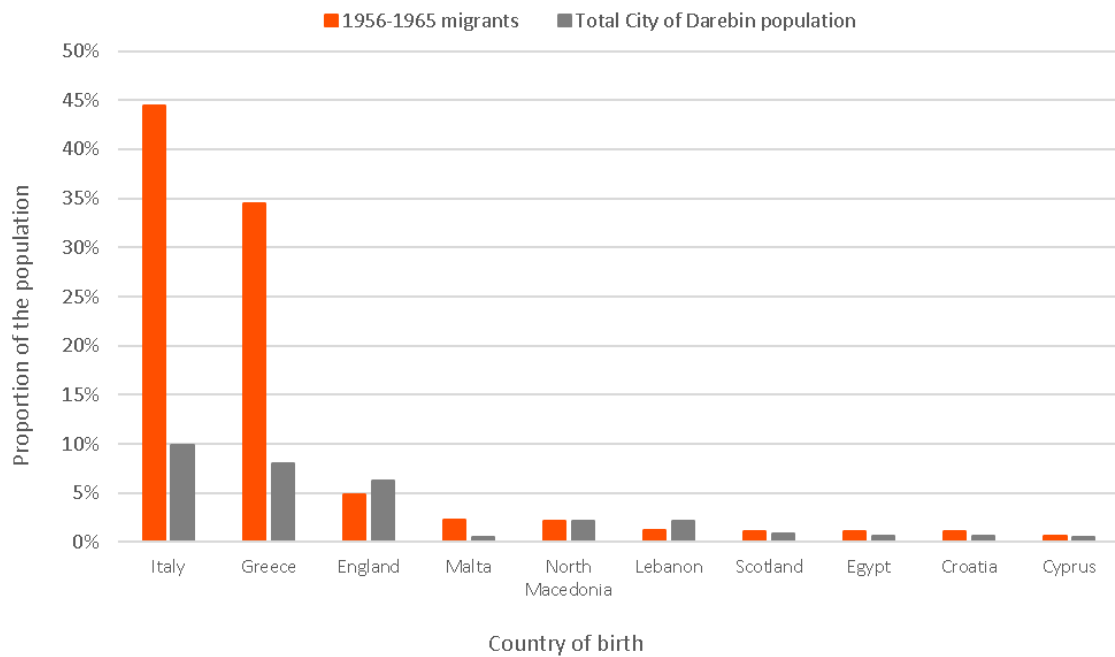


Chart 19 – Country of birth of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

5.4 Ancestry

Ancestry is different to birthplace as it is a cultural identity that a person identifies with, regardless of their birthplace. For migrants who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965, Italian ancestry was most common, with 41.9% of all migrants in this period having this ancestry. This was followed by Greek ancestry (31.1%), with English (5.3%), Macedonian (3.5%) and Maltese (2.2%) also featuring to a lesser extent.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 1956-1965 period were more likely to have Italian, Greek and to a smaller extent, Macedonian or Maltese ancestry. They were less likely to have English, Australian, Scottish, or Irish ancestry.

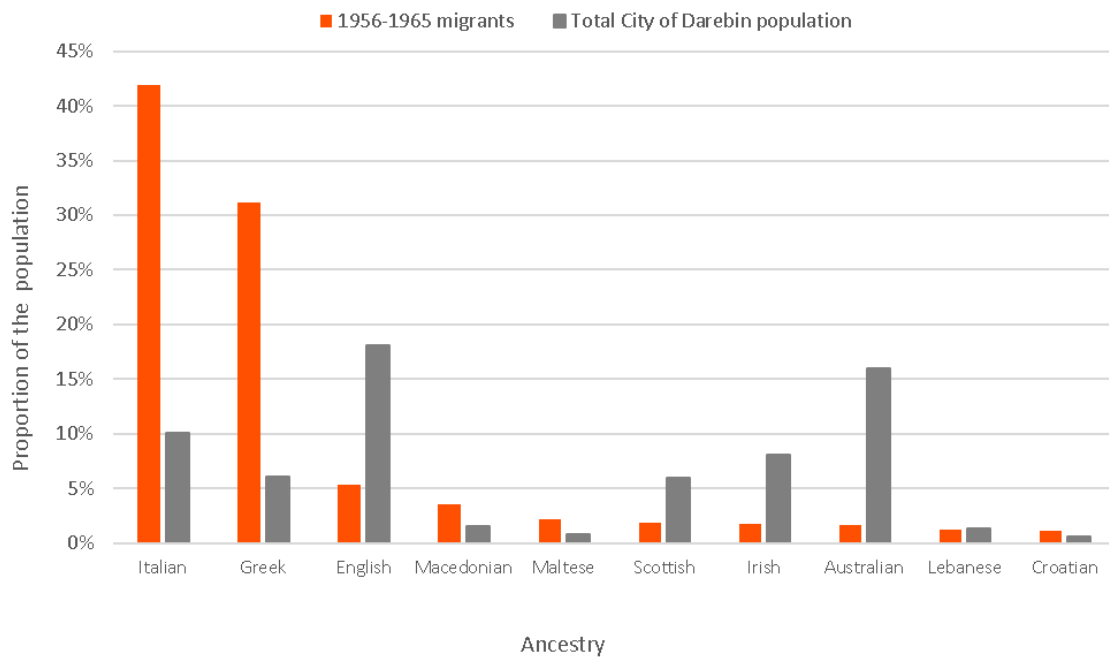


Chart 20 – Ancestry of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

5.5 Religion

Western Catholic is the most common religious affiliation of migrants living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia in the 1956-1965 period, with 49% of them in this religious affiliation category. Second most common is Greek Orthodox (33.1%), followed by no religious affiliation (7.7%) and Christianity (not defined any further), at 2.1%.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 1956-1965 period were much more likely to be Western Catholic and Greek Orthodox. On the other hand, migrants from this period are less likely to have no religious affiliation or be part of the Anglican Church of Australia or Islam.

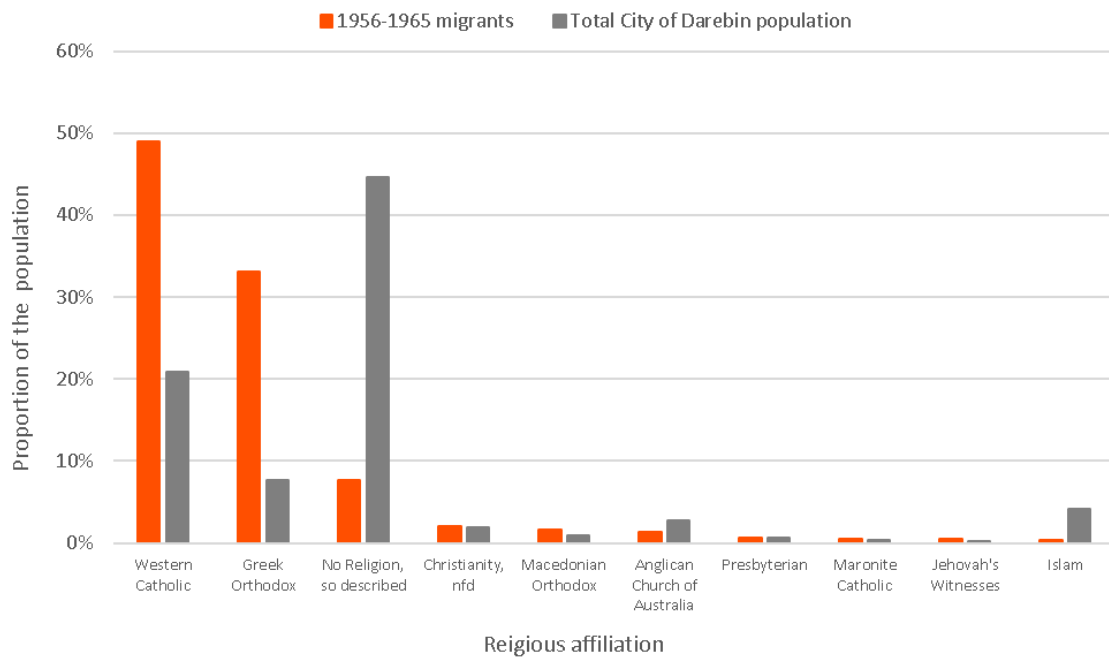


Chart 21 – Religious affiliation of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

5.6 Proficiency in English

Proficiency in English refers to how well someone speaks English, as the main language of communication in Australia. Only 19.5% of all migrants who came to Australia between 1956 and 1965 spoke English only. A further 49.2% spoke another language but also spoke English well/very well. On the other hand, 30.6% of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965 spoke another language but did not speak English well or at all. This is considered poor English proficiency.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, a lower proportion of migrants who arrived in the 1956-1965 period spoken English only, but a larger proportion spoke another language as well as English. A much larger proportion of migrants from this era had poor proficiency in English, compared to the overall population of the City.

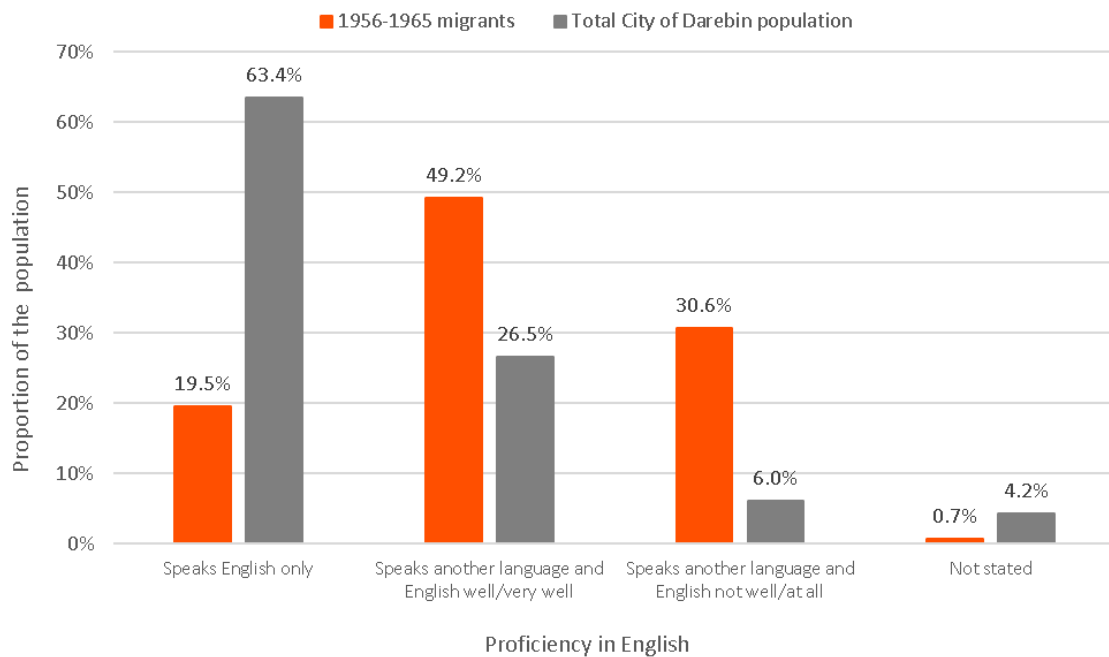


Chart 22 – Proficiency in English of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

5.7 Languages spoken

In terms of the languages spoken at home by migrants who arrived between 1956 and 1965, 19.5% spoke English, with a larger proportion (39.7%) speaking Italian at home and 31.5% speaking Greek. Smaller proportions of migrants from this period spoke Macedonian (4.0%), Arabic (1.2%) and Maltese (1.1%).

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, a larger proportion of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965 speak Italian, Greek, Macedonian or Maltese, and a smaller proportion speak English or Arabic.

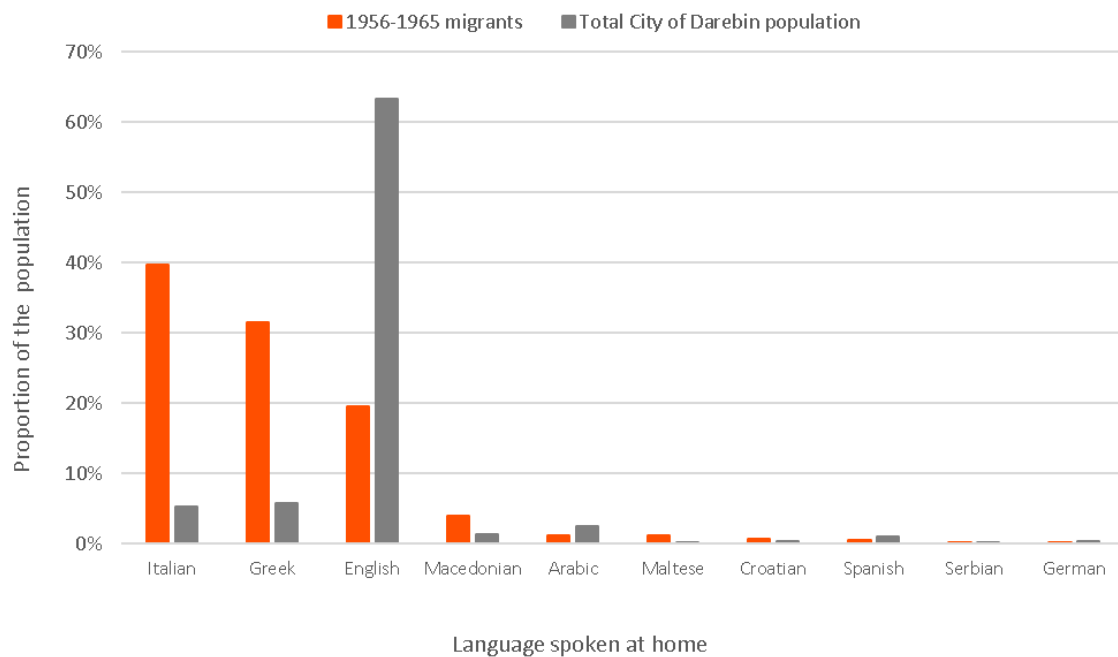


Chart 23 – Language spoken at home of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

5.8 Health

5.8.1 Need for assistance due to disability

Need for assistance due to disability is strongly correlated with age. As the median age of migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965 is 79 years, the level of disability experienced by this group is higher than that of the overall population.

In 2021:

- 36% of migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965 had a need for assistance due to disability. This was over five times higher than the need for assistance levels for the City of Darebin population overall (6.6%).

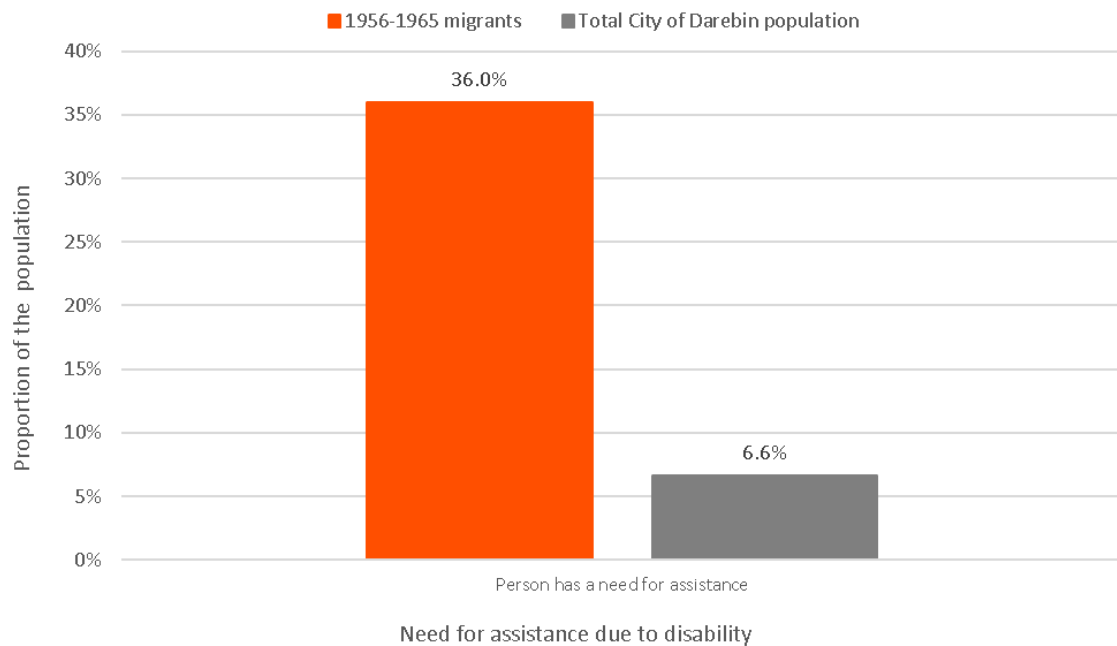


Chart 24 – Need for assistance due to disability figures of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

5.8.2 Long-term health conditions

Long-term health conditions are defined in the Census as a condition that a person has been told by a doctor or nurse they have which has lasted or is expected to last for six months or more. In 2021, 80.1% of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965 had one or more long-term health conditions, again a figure strongly correlated with age. This was much higher than the proportion of all City of Darebin residents who had one or more long-term health conditions (48.6%).

The most prevalent long-term health conditions for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965 were:

- ▮ Arthritis (21.5%)
- ▮ Diabetes (12.0%)
- ▮ Heart disease (10.5%)
- ▮ Other long-term condition/s (9.8%) and
- ▮ Mental health conditions (6.2%).

Compared to the total City of Darebin population, migrants who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965 were more likely to have arthritis, diabetes, heart disease, cancer, dementia,

lung condition/s, stroke, or kidney disease. On the other hand, they had a lower proportion of mental health conditions and asthma compared to the overall population of the City, with the propensity of people with other long-term health conditions being similar.

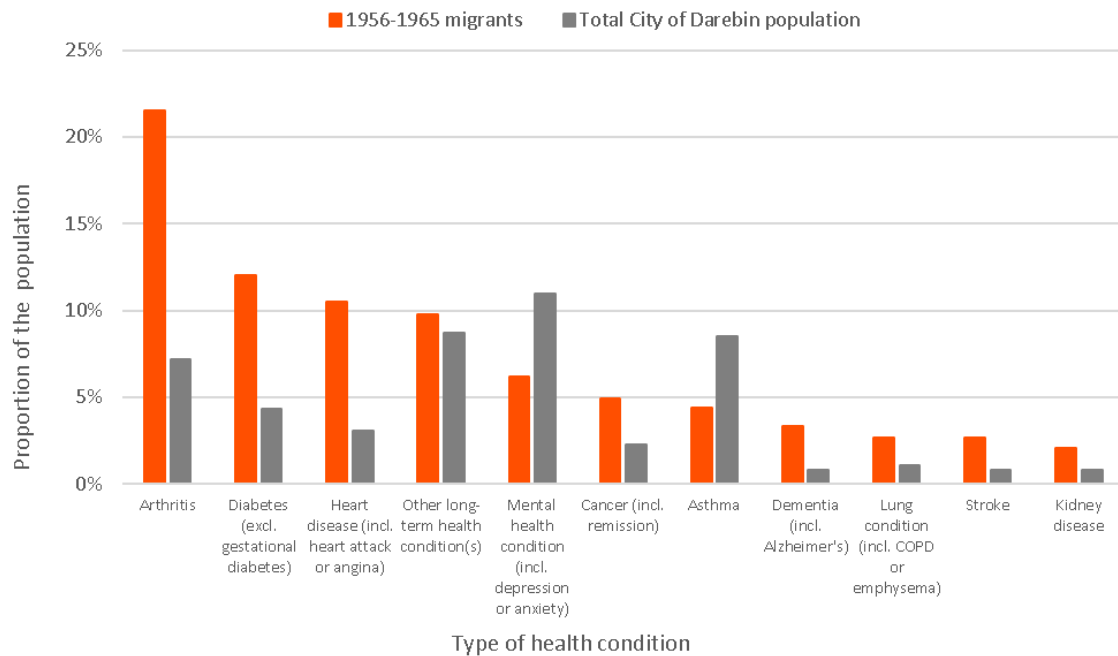


Chart 25 – Long-term health conditions of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

5.9 Education

5.9.1 Highest education attainment

The highest level of educational attainment for migrants living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965 was secondary education of year 9 or below, with over 48% of migrants with this qualification. A further 17% had year 10 and above levels of attainment, 12.6% had no qualifications, 7.5% had a certificate III and IV level qualification and only 3.6% had a bachelor degree.

Compared to the City of Darebin population overall, migrants who arrived between 1956 and 1965 had higher levels of secondary education at year 9 or below and a larger proportion with no qualifications. On the other hand, migrants who arrived between 1956 and 1965 were lower in year 10 or above qualifications, certificate level I to IV and bachelor degree qualifications.

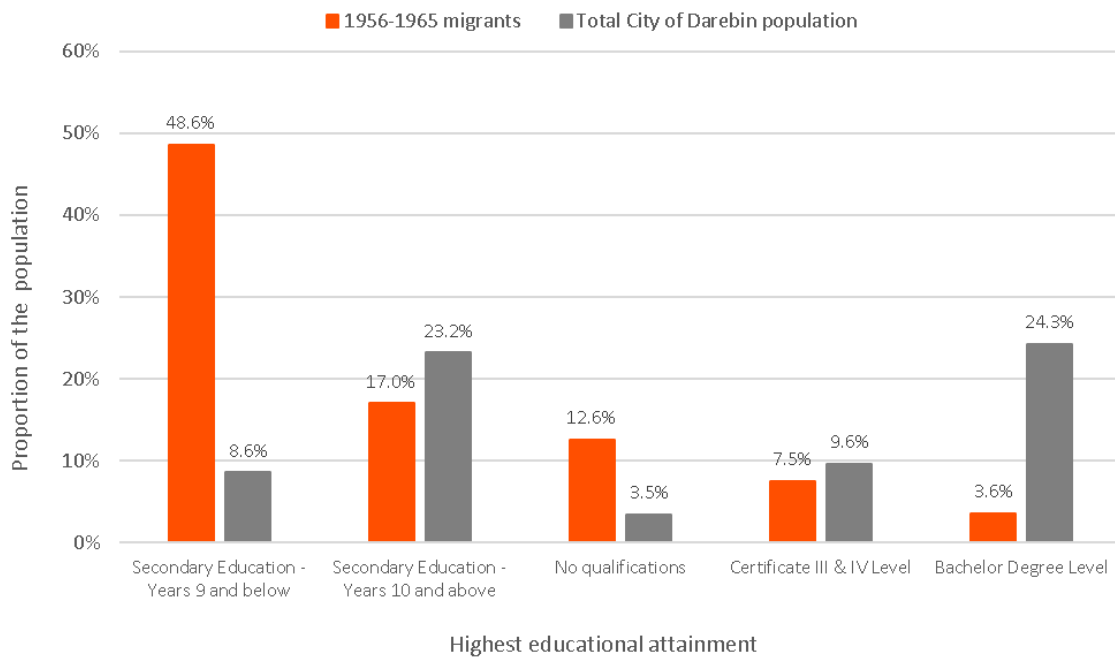


Chart 26 – Highest educational attainment of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

5.9.2 Education institution attendance

In 2021, only seven people who migrated in the 1956-1965 period were attending an educational institution. Four attended a vocational tertiary institution (such as a TAFE), and three attended a university.

5.10 Employment

5.10.1 Labour force and employment status

In 2021, 11% of all migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965 participated in the labour force. This equates to 511 persons who are in the labour force, meaning they are either employed (part/full time) or unemployed but looking for work. By comparison, 66.2% of all City of Darebin residents aged over 15 years participated in the labour force.

Of those migrants from 1956-1965 who are in the labour force, 96.9% were employed, with 49.7% working in full-time employment, 40.7% in part-time employment with a further 6.5% employed but away from work at the time. This is similar to the overall labour force of the City of Darebin where 94.7% were employed, with a slightly higher preference for full-time work, rather than part-time work.

Regarding unemployment, 3.1% of the labour force of people who migrated in the 1956-1965 period were unemployed in 2021, a proportion lower than for the City's total labour force (5.3%). Of those who were unemployed, a larger proportion (2.5%) were looking for part-time work, with 0.6% looking for full-time work.

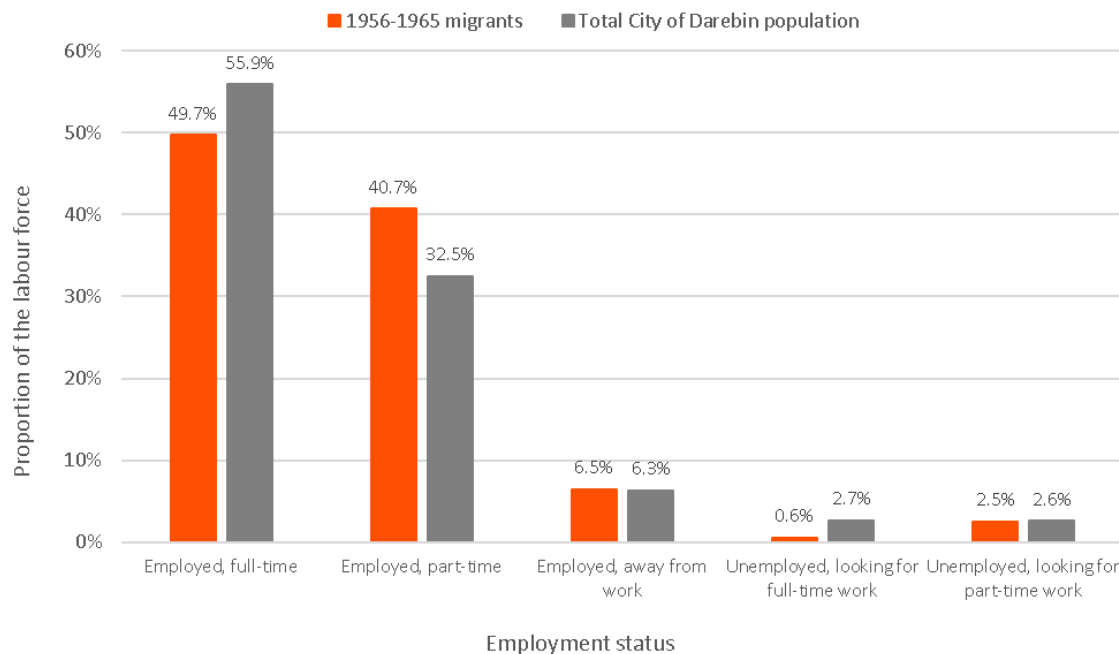


Chart 27 – Employment status of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

5.10.2 Status in employment

Of those working residents who migrated between 1956 and 1965, 66.9% were working as employees. A further 12% were owner/managers of an enterprise with employees, and 16.3% were owner managers of enterprises without employees (for example, self-employed). Lastly, 2.8% worked as contributing family members.

Compared to the total employed population of the City of Darebin, employed migrants who arrived between 1956 and 1965 were less likely to be employees, but more likely to be owner managers with or without employees, or contributing family workers.

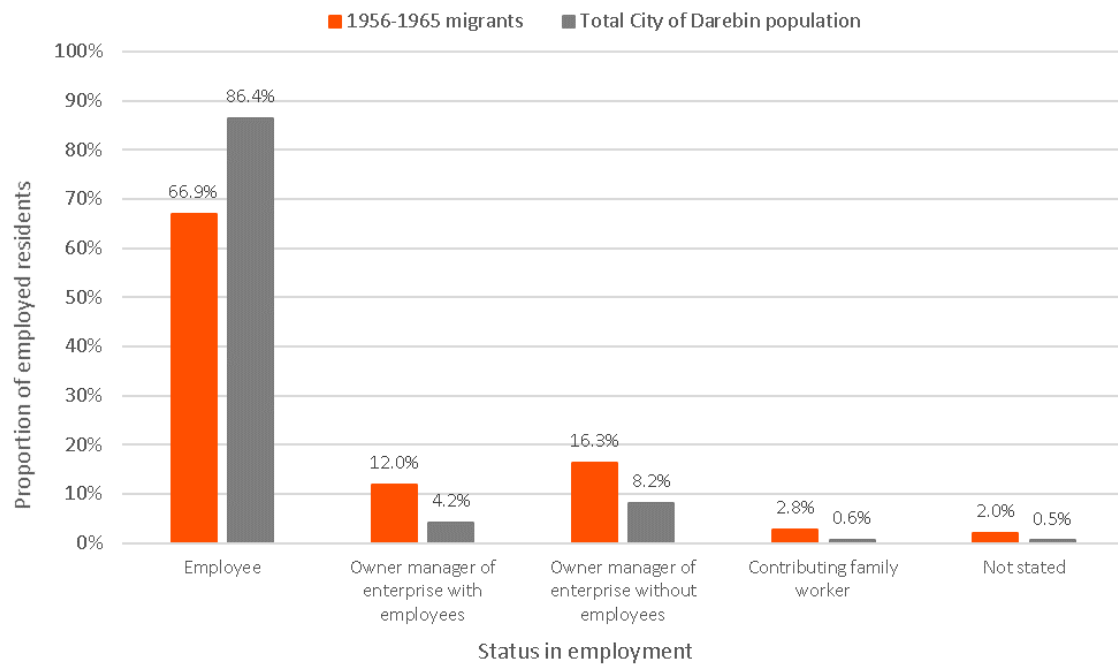


Chart 28 – Status in employment of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

5.11 Income

The median individual income for City of Darebin migrants who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965 was \$422 per week (gross). This is 52% lower than the median individual income for all City of Darebin residents (aged 15+ years), which was \$887.

The amount of income an individual receives is linked to a number of factors including employment status, age (as for instance students and retirees often receive a lower income), qualifications and type of employment.

5.11.1 Sources of income

Main sources of personal income data will depend on the age of a population. Because the age structure of City of Darebin residents who migrated to Australia between 1956 and 1965 is older, their sources of income are government benefits and allowances. The next section breaks down types of benefits received.

In 2021, 67.8% of all migrants from the 1956-1965 period received government benefits as their main source of personal income. This was followed by investment income as the main source (9.1%) and employment wages and salaries (8.5%). Exactly 7% had negative or nil income.

Compared to the City of Darebin total population's main sources of income, a larger proportion of migrants from 1956-1965 received government benefits and allowances and investment income. On the other hand, a much lower proportion received employee wages and salary, and similar proportions had nil or negative incomes.



Chart 29 – Main sources of personal income for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

5.11.2 Government benefits

The main type of government benefit received by City of Darebin migrants who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965 was the age pension. In 2021, 82.3% of migrants from this period who received a government benefit, received an age pension, a reflection of the age structure of this migrant group. Much smaller proportions of government benefit receiving migrants from 1956-1965 received the carer payment (2.5%), the disability support pension (2.4%) or the carer allowance (2.2%). A further 1.3% received the “Newstart allowance,” related to unemployed residents.

Compared to the total City of Darebin population that receives government benefits, a significantly higher proportion of the migrant group from 1956-1965 received the age pension with lower representations for other benefits and a similar figure for carer allowance benefits.

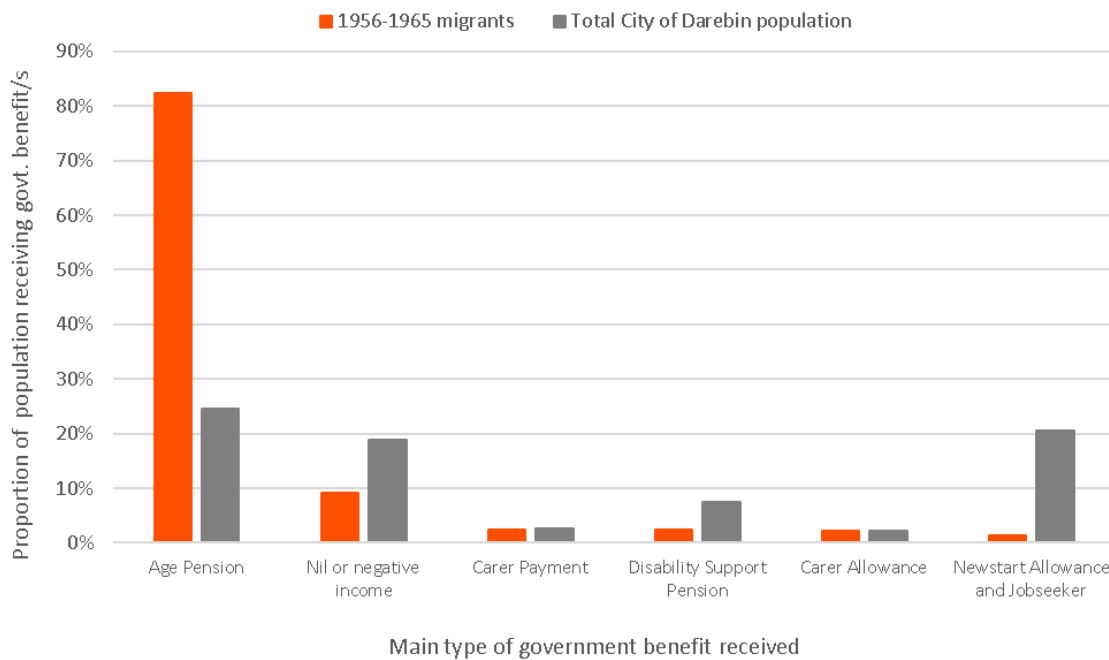


Chart 30 – Main sources of personal income for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

5.12 Household composition

Household composition is driven by the age of residents, the life cycle of an area and the available dwelling stock. For this report, as the household composition is focused on a population who emigrated to Australia during a particular period, the household composition will be reflective of their age and household life cycle.

In 2021, 42% of all households where migrants who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965 lived were couple family with no children households. This was followed by lone person households (30%), couple families with children (15%) and single parent families (11%).

Compared to the City of Darebin total, a larger proportion of migrants from the 1956-1965 period lived in couple family with no children households or lone person households, a reflection of the age of this migrant group. On the other hand, a smaller proportion of migrants from this era lived in couple family with children households or group households, with similar proportions of migrants from this era living as single parent families or other families, compared to the City average.

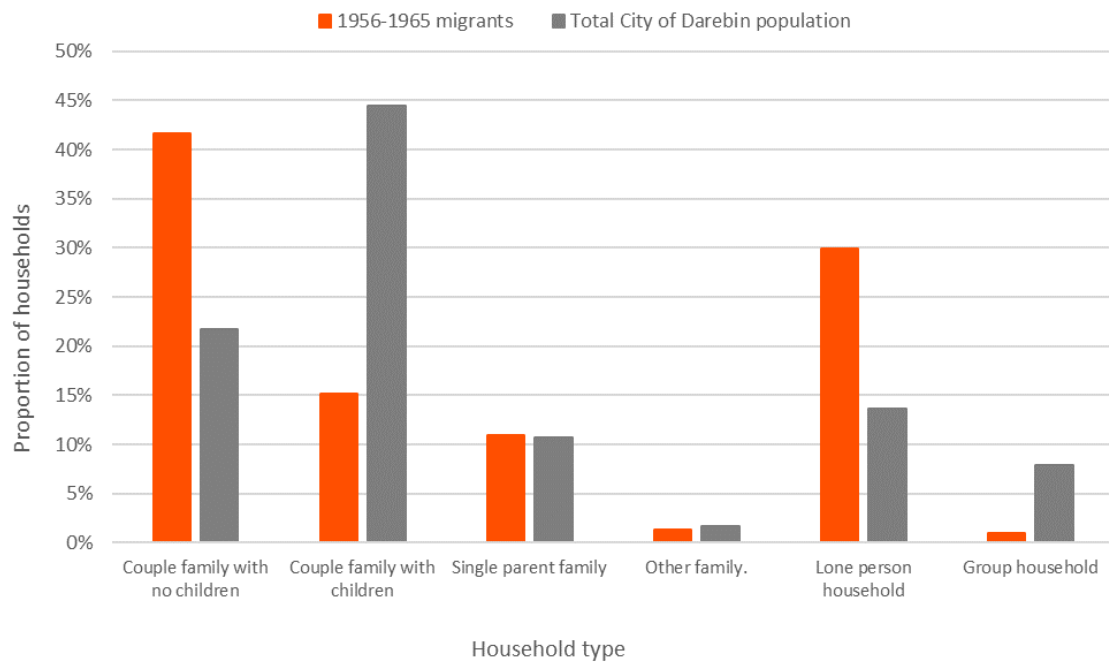


Chart 31 – Household composition/household types for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

5.13 Housing tenure

Housing tenure for migrants who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965 shows that 84.5% of homes where they live are owned outright. This is followed by a small percentage who own their homes with a mortgage (6.5%), rent privately (2.3%) and rent social housing (1.9%).

Compared to the City of Darebin's overall housing tenure, migrants from the 1956-1965 period were much more likely to live in homes owned outright and less likely to live in homes owned with a mortgage or rented privately. The proportions of two groups living in social housing and other tenure arrangements was closest in terms of tenure type categories.



Chart 32 – Housing tenure types for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1956 and 1965, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

6. 1966-1975 period of arrival

In the City of Darebin, there are 5,552 migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975, making up 12.2% of the City's migrant population.

6.1 Age structure

In 2021, the median age of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975 was 70 years. All the 1966-1975 migrants who live in the City of Darebin are aged 46 years or older with 51% being 70 years or older.

By comparison, the median age of all City of Darebin residents in 2021 was 37 years.

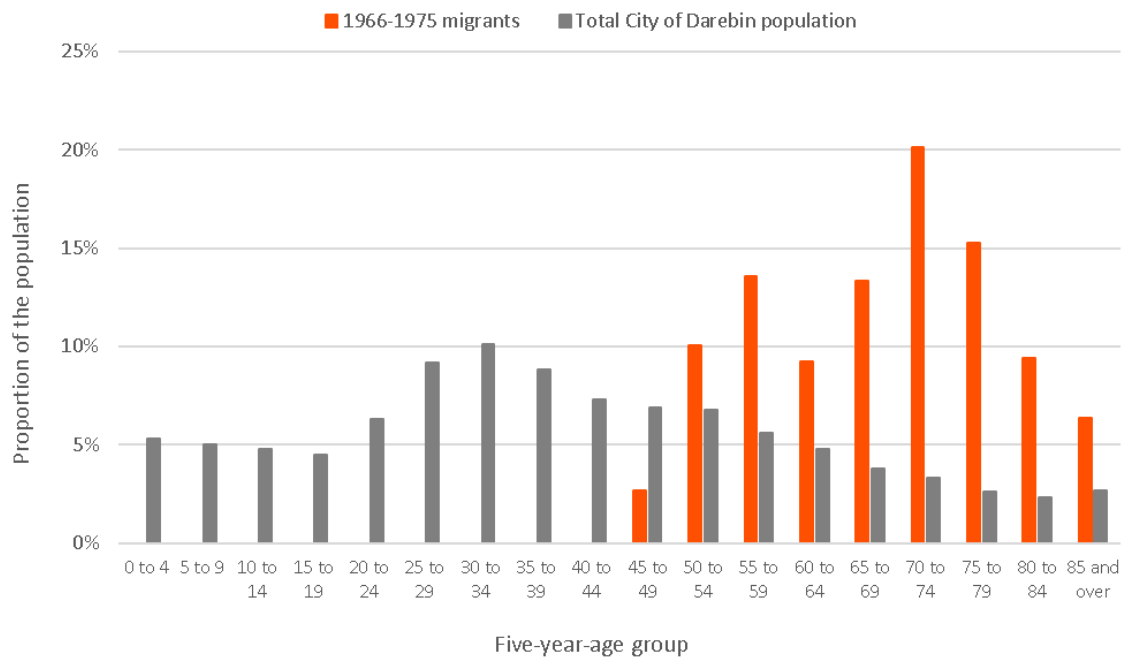
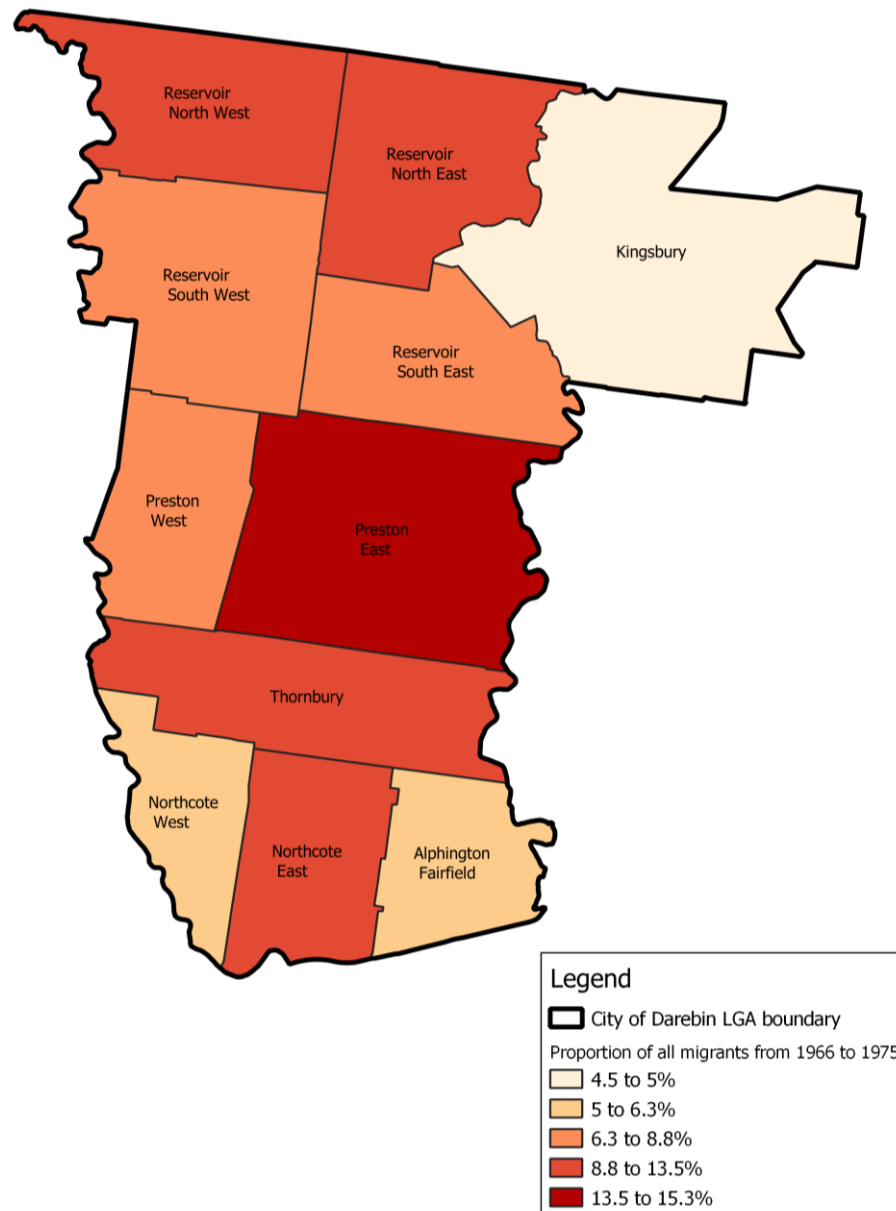


Chart 33 – Five-year age structure of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

6.2 Distribution across the City

Of the 5,552 migrants living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975:

- 15.3% (849 people) lived in Preston - East, the area with the largest proportion of migrants from this period.
- This was followed by Thornbury (13.5%, 752 people) and
- Reservoir – North East and Reservoir – North West (both with 10.2%, 565 and 569 people, respectively).



Map 4 – Distribution of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975, by SA2. Source: ABS, 2021

6.3 Countries of birth

For migrants who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975, Greece was the predominant country of birth, with 27.6% of all migrants in this period being born in Italy. This was followed by Italy (20.1%) of all migrants, then North Macedonia (9.6%). England was the birthplace of 8.1% of migrants from this period, with Lebanon (6.0%) and Croatia (3.2%) also of significance.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 1966-1975 period were much more likely to be from Italy, Greece, North Macedonia, Lebanon, and

Croatia, slightly more likely to be from England, Cyprus, Turkey or Serbia and less likely to be from New Zealand.

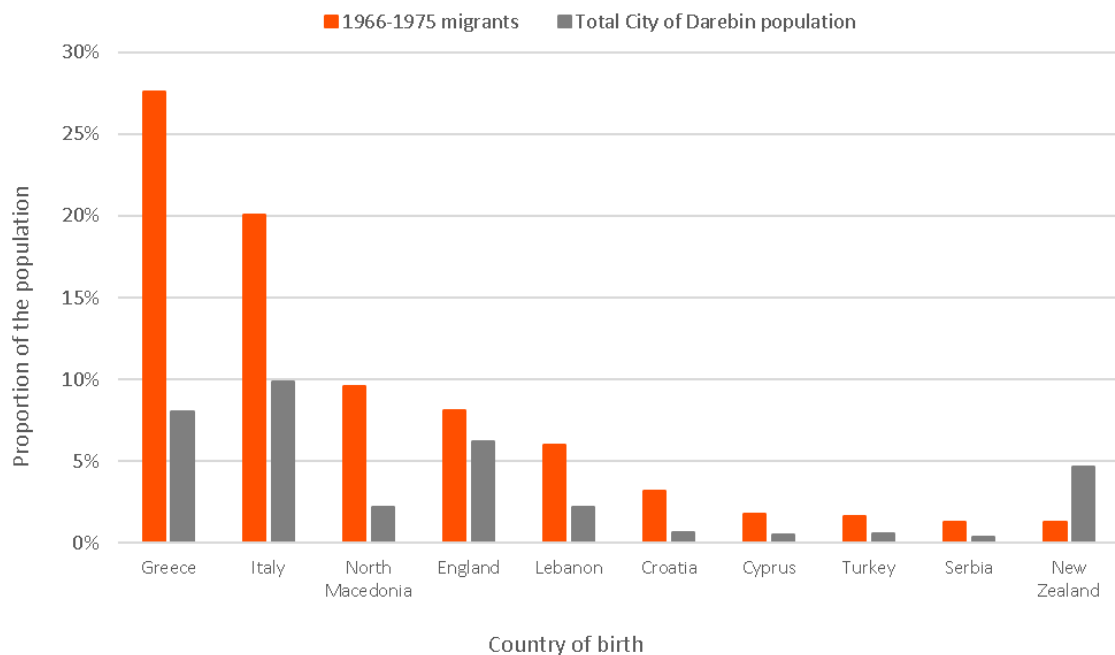


Chart 34 – Country of birth of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

6.4 Ancestry

Ancestry is different to birthplace as it is a cultural identity that a person identifies with, regardless of their birthplace. For migrants who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975, Greek ancestry was most common, with 24.7% of all migrants in this period having Greek ancestry. This was followed by Italian ancestry (19.1%), with English (9.4%), Macedonian (8.9%) and Lebanese (4.7%) also featuring to a lesser extent.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 1966-1975 period were more likely to have Greek, Italian, Macedonian, Lebanese, Croatian and Serbian ancestry. They were less likely to have English, Australian, Irish, or Scottish ancestry.

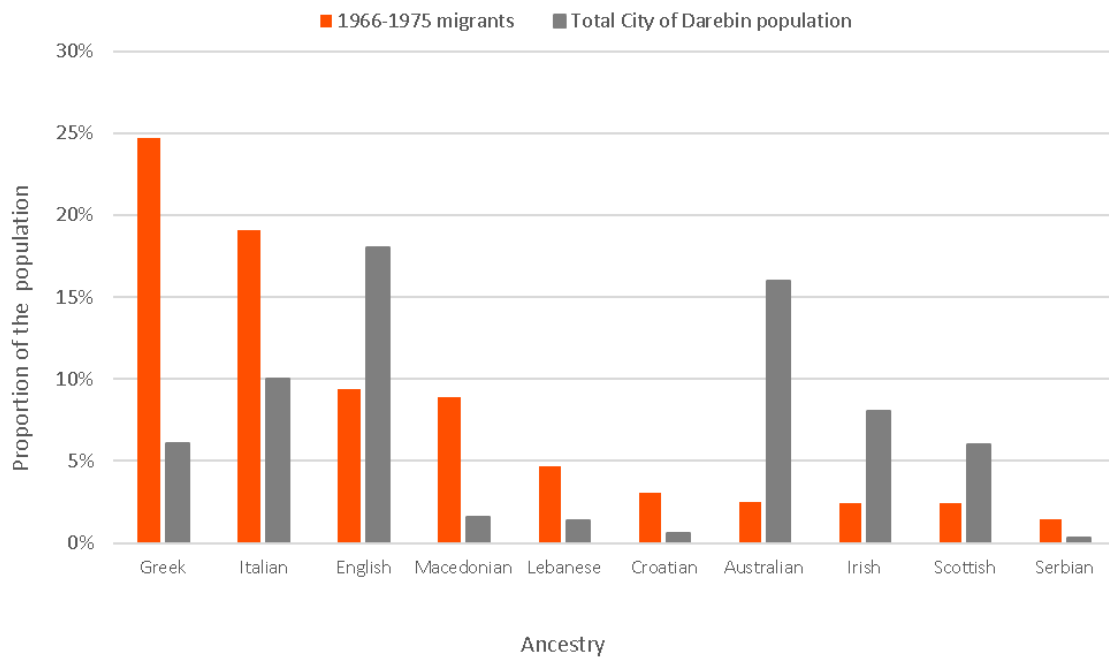


Chart 35 – Ancestry of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

6.5 Religion

Western Catholic is the most common religious affiliation of migrants living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia in the 1966-1975 period, with 32% of them in this religious affiliation category. Second most common is Greek Orthodox (29.7%), followed by no religious affiliation (14.7%) and in smaller proportions, Macedonian Orthodox (5.3%) and Islam (4.6%).

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 1966-1975 period were much more likely to be Western Catholic and Greek Orthodox. On the other hand, migrants from this period are less likely to have no religious affiliation or be part of the Buddhism religious affiliation.

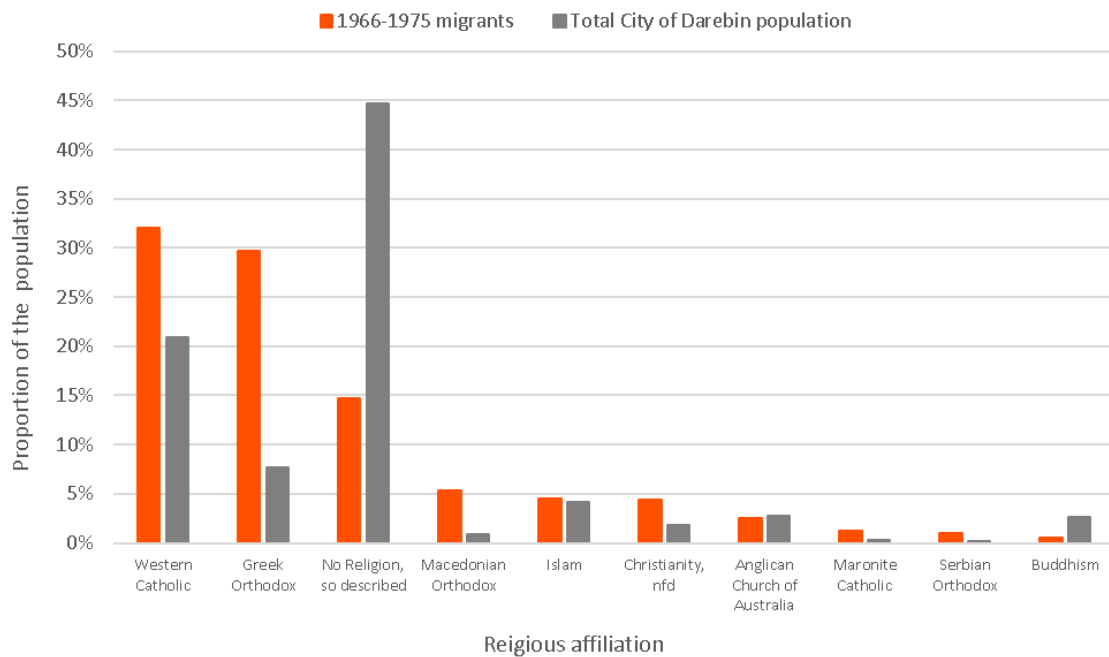


Chart 36 – Religious affiliation of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

6.6 Proficiency in English

Proficiency in English refers to how well someone speaks English, as the main language of communication in Australia. 28.9% of all migrants who came to Australia between 1966 and 1975 spoke English only. A further 46.1% spoke another language but also spoke English well/very well. On the other hand, 24.7% of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975 spoke another language but did not speak English well or at all. This is considered poor English proficiency.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, a lower proportion of migrants who arrived in the 1966-1975 period spoke English only, but a larger proportion spoke another language as well as English. A much larger proportion of migrants from this era had poor proficiency in English, compared to the overall population of the City.

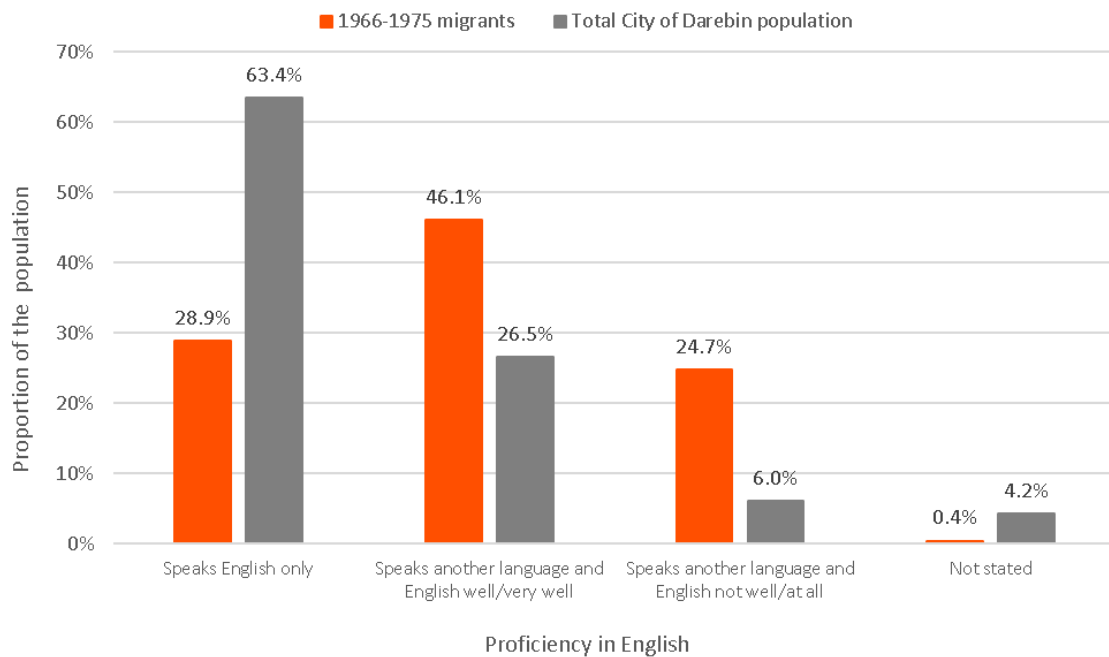


Chart 37 – Proficiency in English of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

6.7 Languages spoken

In terms of the languages spoken at home by migrants who arrived between 1966 and 1975, 28.9% spoke English, with a slightly smaller proportion (27.2%) speaking Greek at home and 17.1% speaking Greek. These three languages made up 73% of all languages spoken by migrants from 1966-1975. Smaller proportions of migrants from this period spoke Macedonian (8.7%), Arabic (6.2%) and Croatian (2.5%).

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, a larger proportion of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975 speak Greek, Italian, Macedonian or Arabic, and a smaller proportion speak English.

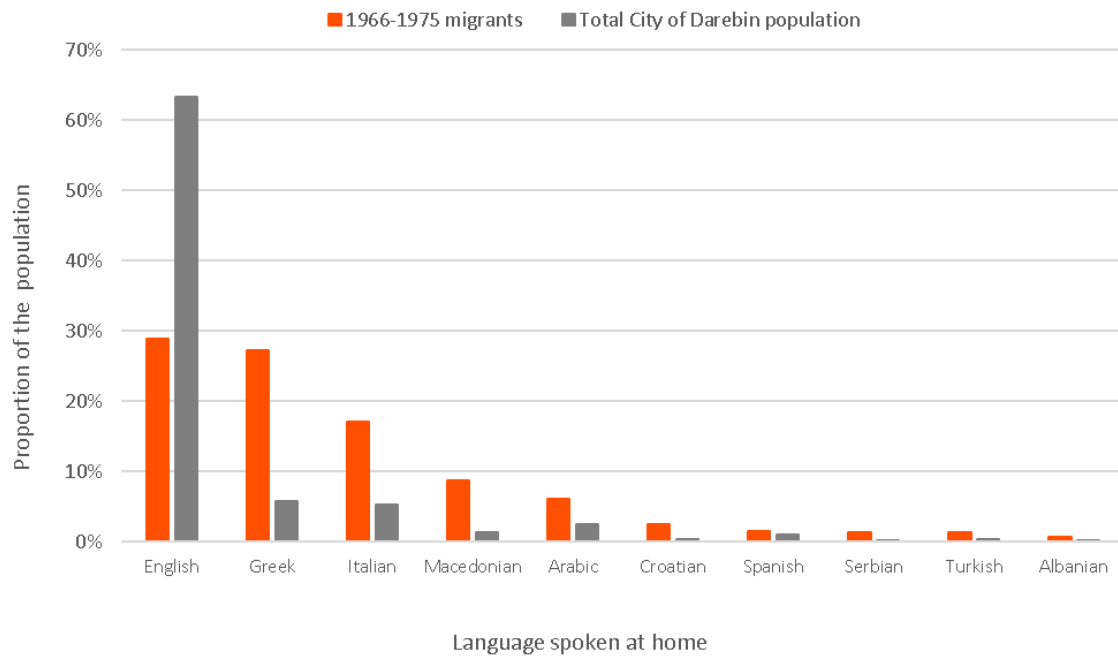


Chart 38 – Language spoken at home of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

6.8 Health

6.8.1 Need for assistance due to disability

Need for assistance due to disability is strongly correlated with age. As the median age of migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975 is 70 years, the level of disability experienced by this group is higher than that of the overall population.

In 2021:

- 23.3% of migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975 had a need for assistance due to disability. This was over three times higher than the need for assistance levels for the City of Darebin population overall (6.6%).

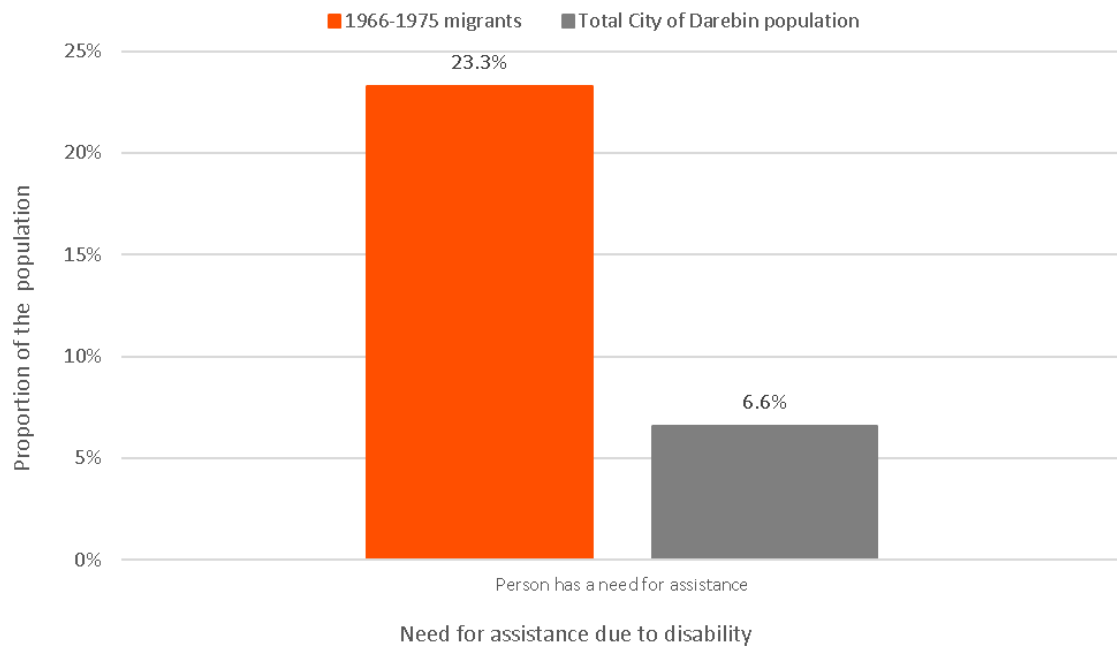


Chart 39 – Need for assistance due to disability figures of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

6.8.2 Long-term health conditions

Long-term health conditions are defined in the Census as a condition that a person has been told by a doctor or nurse they have which has lasted or is expected to last for six months or more. In 2021, 70.1% of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975 had one or more long-term health conditions, again a figure strongly correlated with age. This was much higher than the proportion of all City of Darebin residents who had one or more long-term health conditions (48.6%).

The most prevalent long-term health conditions for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975 were:

- ▮ Arthritis (16.9%)
- ▮ Diabetes (11.0%)
- ▮ Other long-term condition/s (10.0%)
- ▮ Heart disease (incl. heart attack or angina) (7.7%) and
- ▮ Mental health conditions (6.7%).

Compared to the total City of Darebin population, migrants who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975 were more likely to have arthritis, diabetes, heart disease, cancer, dementia,

lung condition/s, stroke, or kidney disease. On the other hand, they had a lower proportion of mental health conditions and asthma compared to the overall population of the City, with the propensity of people with other long-term health conditions only slightly higher than the City average.

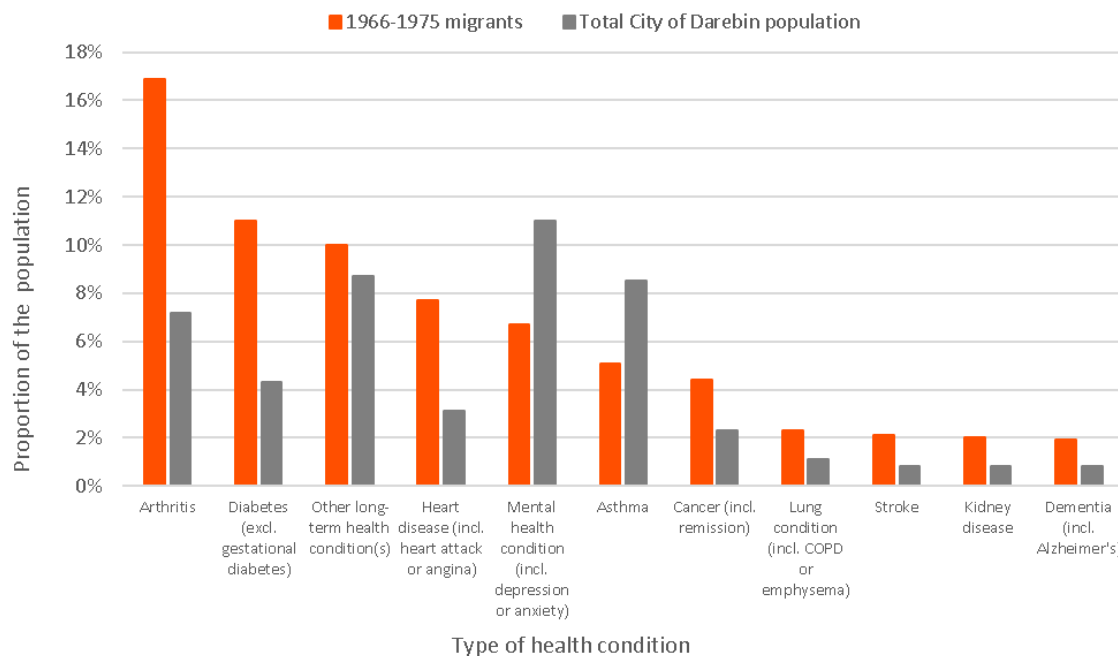


Chart 40 – Long-term health conditions of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

6.9 Education

6.9.1 Highest education attainment

The highest level of educational attainment for migrants living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975 was secondary education of year 9 or below, with 32.3% of migrants with this qualification. A further 23.9% had year 10 and above levels of attainment, 10.1% had no qualifications, 9.2% had a certificate III and IV level qualification and 8.2% had a bachelor degree.

Compared to the City of Darebin population overall, migrants who arrived between 1966 and 1975 had higher levels of secondary education at year 9 or below and a larger proportion with no qualifications. Migrants who arrived between 1966 and 1975 were similar in year 10 or above qualifications and certificate level III and IV qualifications as the City of Darebin average, but lower in terms of bachelor degree qualifications.

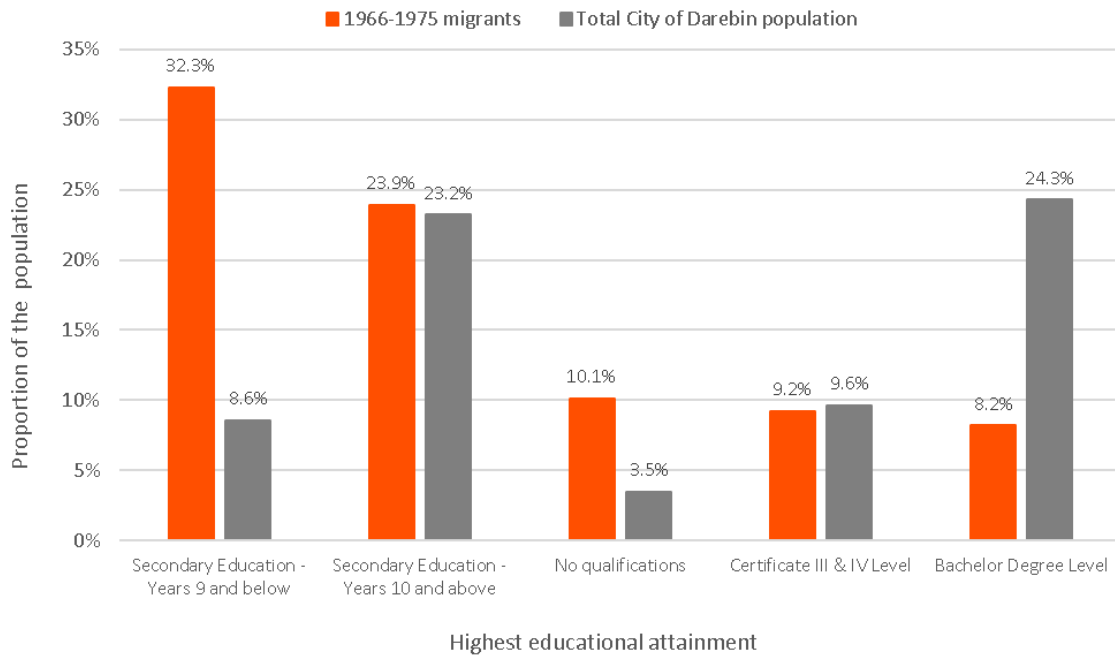


Chart 41– Highest educational attainment of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

6.9.2 Education institution attendance

In 2021, only 54 people who migrated in the 1966-1975 period were attending an educational institution. Of those, 37 attended a university or other higher education and 17 attended a vocational tertiary institution (such as a TAFE).

6.10 Employment

6.10.1 Labour force and employment status

In 2021, 29.9% of all migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975 participated in the labour force. This equates to 1,658 persons who are in the labour force, meaning they are either employed (part/full time) or unemployed but looking for work. By comparison, 66.2% of all City of Darebin residents aged over 15 years participated in the labour force.

Of those migrants from 1966-1975 who are in the labour force, 95.6% were employed, with 55.2% working in full-time employment, 34.1% in part-time employment with a further 6.3% employed but away from work at the time. This is similar to the overall labour force of the City of

Darebin where 94.7% were employed, with a slightly higher preference for full-time work, rather than part-time work.

Regarding unemployment, 4.4% of the labour force of people who migrated in the 1966-1975 period were unemployed in 2021, a proportion lower than for the City's total labour force (5.3%). Of those who were unemployed, a larger proportion (2.9%) were looking for full-time work, with 1.5% looking for full-time work.



Chart 42 – Employment status of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

6.10.2 Status in employment

Of those working residents who migrated between 1956 and 1965, 77.4% were working as employees. A further 7.6% were owner/managers of an enterprise with employees, and 12.2% were owner managers of enterprises without employees (for example, self-employed). Lastly, 1.6% worked as contributing family members.

Compared to the total employed population of the City of Darebin, employed migrants who arrived between 1966 and 1975 were less likely to be employees, but more likely to be owner managers with or without employees, or contributing family workers.

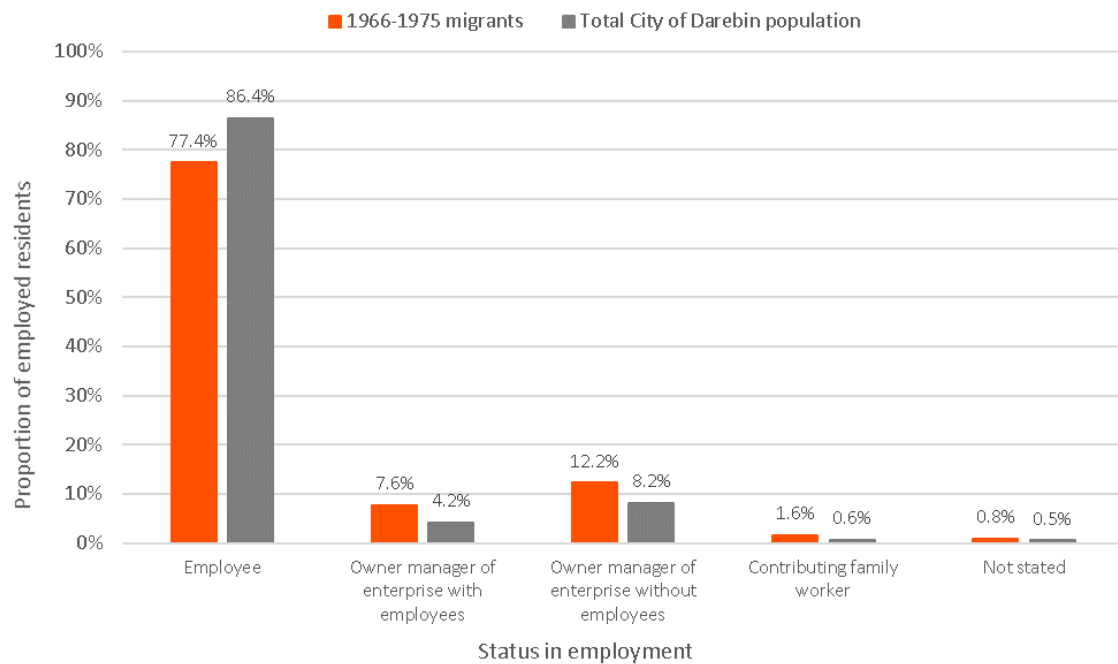


Chart 43 – Status in employment of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

6.11 Income

The median individual income for City of Darebin migrants who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975 was \$452 per week (gross). This is 49% lower than the median individual income for all City of Darebin residents (aged 15+ years), which was \$887.

The amount of income an individual receives is linked to a number of factors including employment status, age (as for instance students and retirees often receive a lower income), qualifications and type of employment.

6.11.1 Sources of income

Main sources of personal income data will depend on the age of a population. Because the age structure of City of Darebin residents who migrated to Australia between 1966 and 1975 is older, their sources of income are government benefits and allowances. The next section breaks down types of benefits received.

In 2021, 55.5% of all migrants from the 1966-1975 period received government benefits as their main source of personal income. This was followed by employee wages and salaries (24.2%) and investment income (6.3%). Exactly 6% had negative or nil income.

Compared to the City of Darebin total population's main sources of income, a larger proportion of migrants from 1966-1975 received government benefits and allowances and (to a lesser extent) investment income. On the other hand, a much lower proportion received employee wages and salary, and a slightly smaller proportion of migrants from this era had nil or negative incomes.

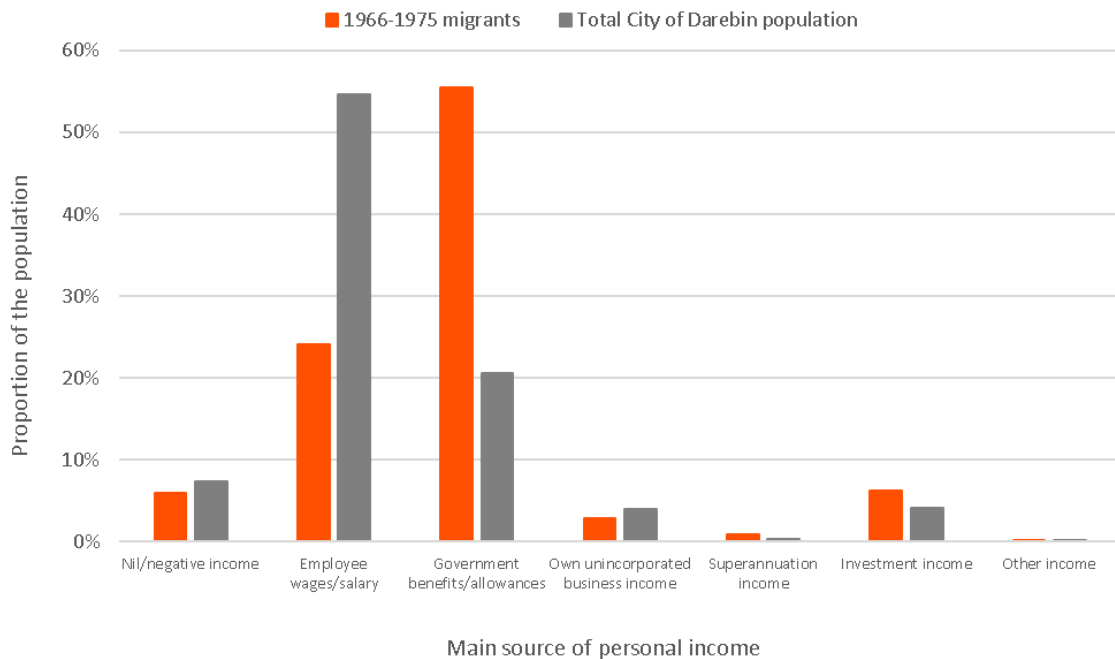


Chart 44 – Main sources of personal income for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

6.11.2 Government benefits

The main type of government benefit received by City of Darebin migrants who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975 was the age pension. In 2021, 68.9% of migrants from this period who received a government benefit, received an age pension, a reflection of the age structure of this migrant group. Much smaller proportions of government benefit receiving migrants from 1966-1975 received the disability support pension (7.5%), “Newstart allowance”, related to unemployed residents (5.5%), carer payment (4.1%) and carer allowance (2.8%).

Compared to the total City of Darebin population that receives government benefits, a significantly higher proportion of the migrant group from 1966-1976 received the age pension, a slightly larger proportion received the carer payment or carer allowance, with lower representations for other benefits and a similar figure for the disability support pension.

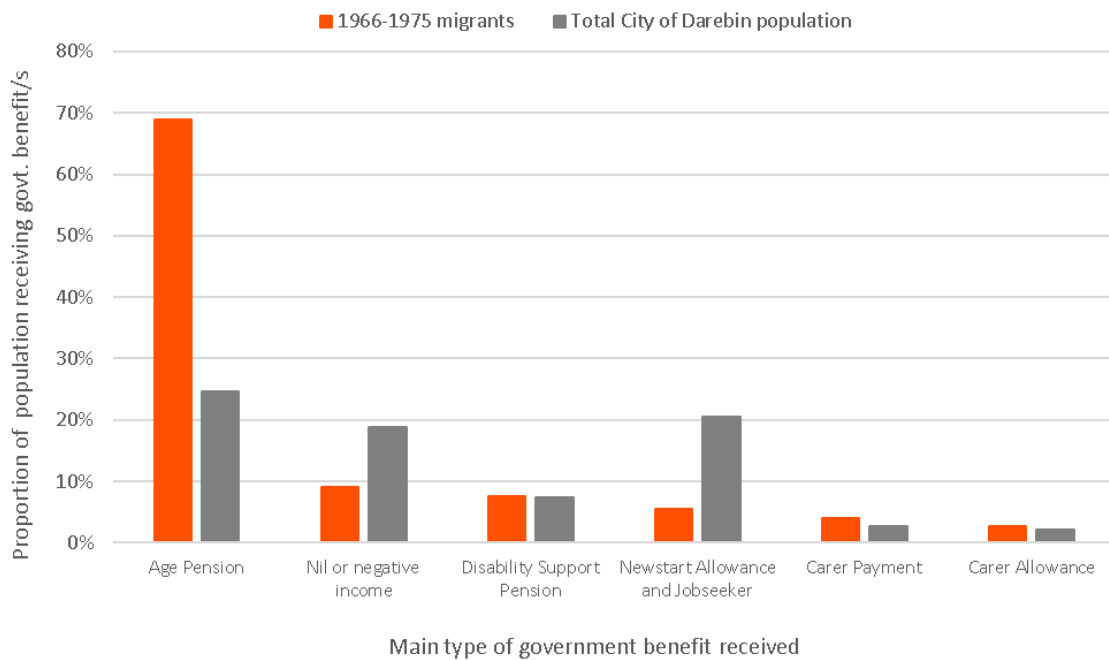


Chart 45 – Main sources of personal income for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

6.12 Household composition

Household composition is driven by the age of residents, the life cycle of an area and the available dwelling stock. For this report, as the household composition is focused on a population who emigrated to Australia during a particular period, the household composition will be reflective of their age and household life cycle.

In 2021, 38% of all households where migrants who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975 lived were couple family with no children households. This was followed by couple families with children households (26%), lone person households (22%) and single parent families (12%).

Compared to the City of Darebin total, a larger proportion of migrants from the 1966-1975 period lived in couple family with no children households or lone person households, a reflection of the age of this migrant group. On the other hand, a smaller proportion of migrants from this era lived in couple family with children households or group households, with similar proportions of migrants from this era living as single parent families or other families, compared to the City average.

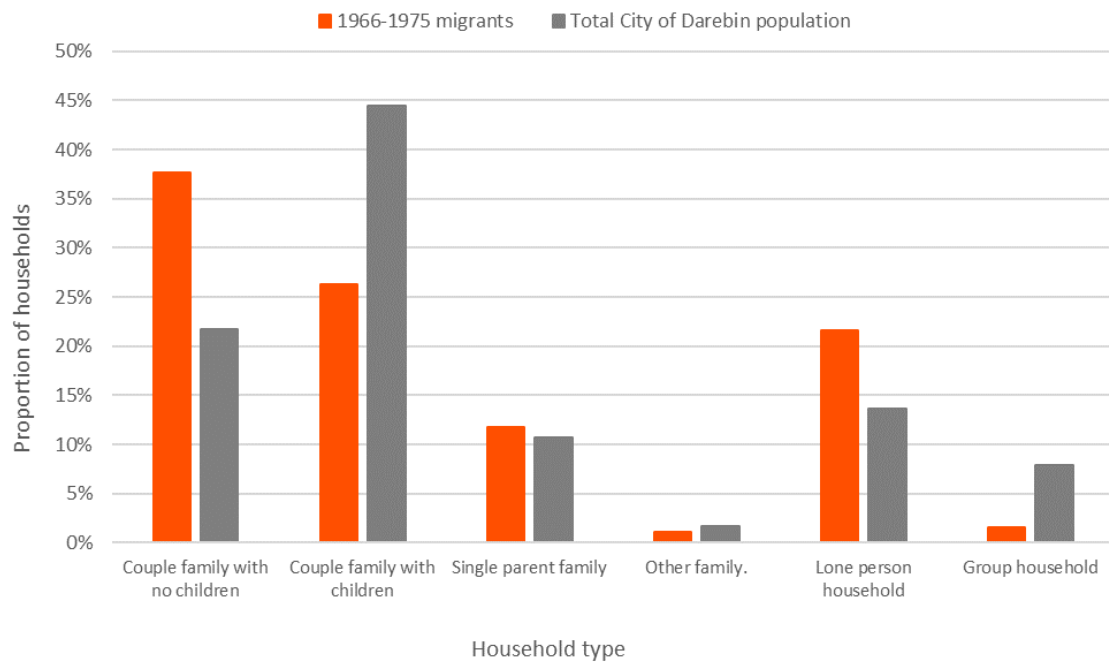


Chart 46 – Household composition/household types for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

6.13 Housing tenure

Housing tenure statistics for migrants who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975 shows that 55.3% of homes where they live are owned outright. This is followed by a smaller percentage who own their homes with a mortgage (23.7%), rent social housing (7.3%) or rent privately (7.0%).

Compared to the City of Darebin's overall housing tenure, migrants from the 1966-1975 period were much more likely to live in homes owned outright and less likely to live in homes owned with a mortgage or rented privately. The proportions of migrants from the 1966-1975 period living in rented social housing is larger than that of the overall population of the City.



Chart 47 – Housing tenure types for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1966 and 1975, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

7. 1976-1985 period of arrival

In the City of Darebin, there are 3,527 migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985, making up 7.8% of the City's migrant population.

7.1 Age structure

In 2021, the median age of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985 was 59 years. All the 1976-1985 migrants who live in the City of Darebin are aged 36 years or older with most of the population (51%) being aged 55-74 years.

By comparison, the median age of all City of Darebin residents in 2021 was 37 years.

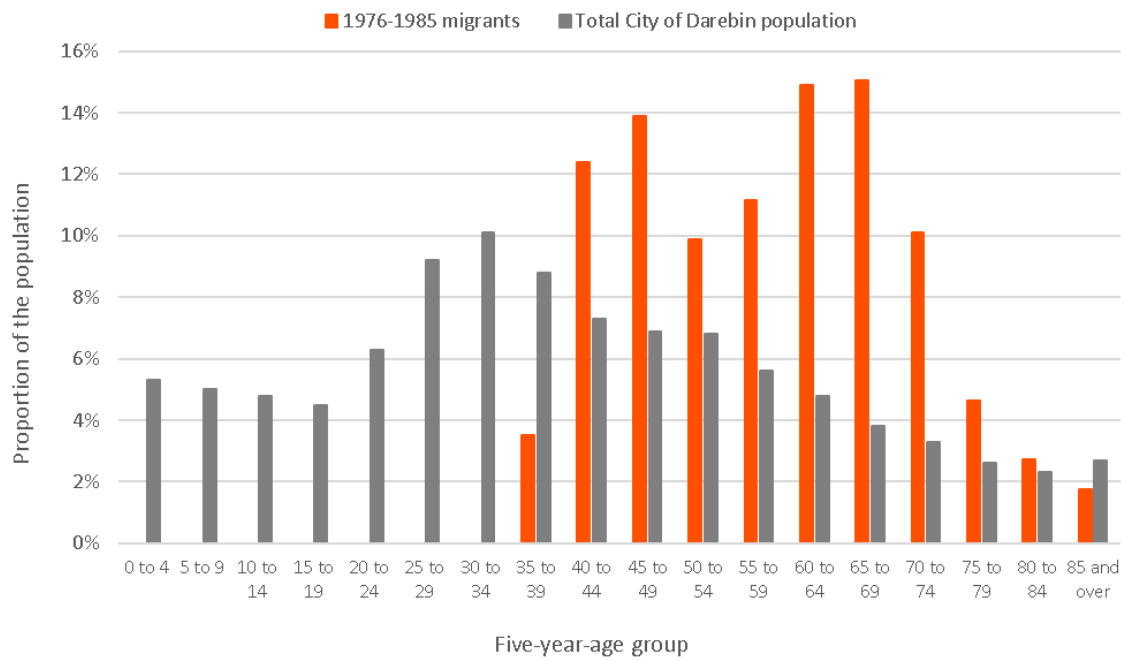
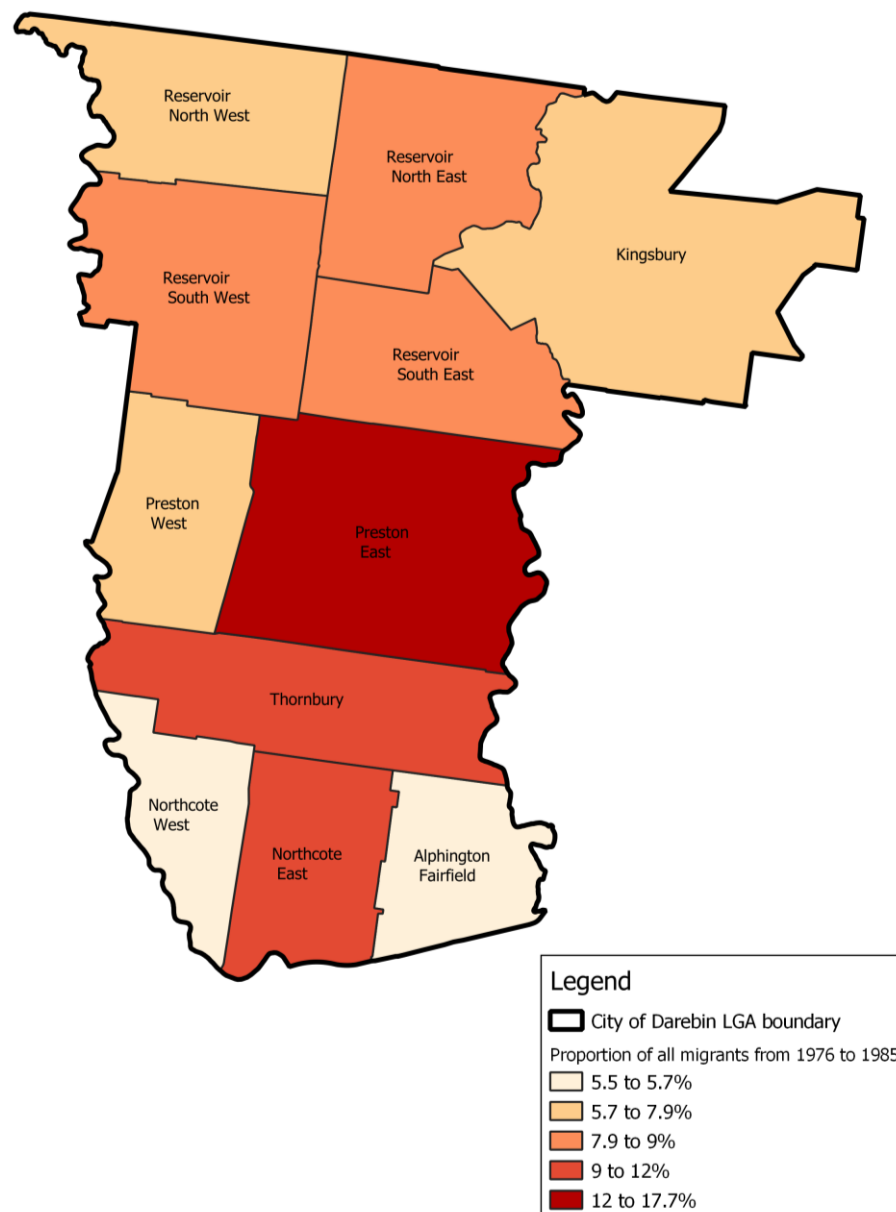


Chart 48 – Five-year age structure of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

7.2 Distribution across the City

Of the 3,527 migrants living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985:

- 17.7% (626 people) lived in Preston - East, the area with the largest proportion of migrants from this period.
- This was followed by Thornbury (12%, 422 people) and
- Northcote – East (10%, 353 people).



Map 5 – Distribution of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985, by SA2. Source: ABS, 2021

7.3 Countries of birth

For migrants who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985, Vietnam was the predominant country of birth, with 21.7% of all migrants in this period being born in Vietnam. This was a significant change in the origin of migrants compared to the decades before and relates to the arrival of Vietnamese refugees leaving their country of birth due to war. The second most common country of birth during this period was England (9.2% of all migrants during this time), Lebanon (7.3%), New Zealand (6.0%) and Greece (5.2%). Italy, which in previous decades was the largest or second largest country of origin of migrants, was eighth highest in the 1976-1985 period.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 1976-1975 period were much more likely to be from Vietnam and Lebanon and to a lesser extent – England, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Malaysia, and Cyprus. On the other hand, migrants from this period were less likely to be from Greece or Italy, compared to the birthplaces of the total population of Darebin in 2021.

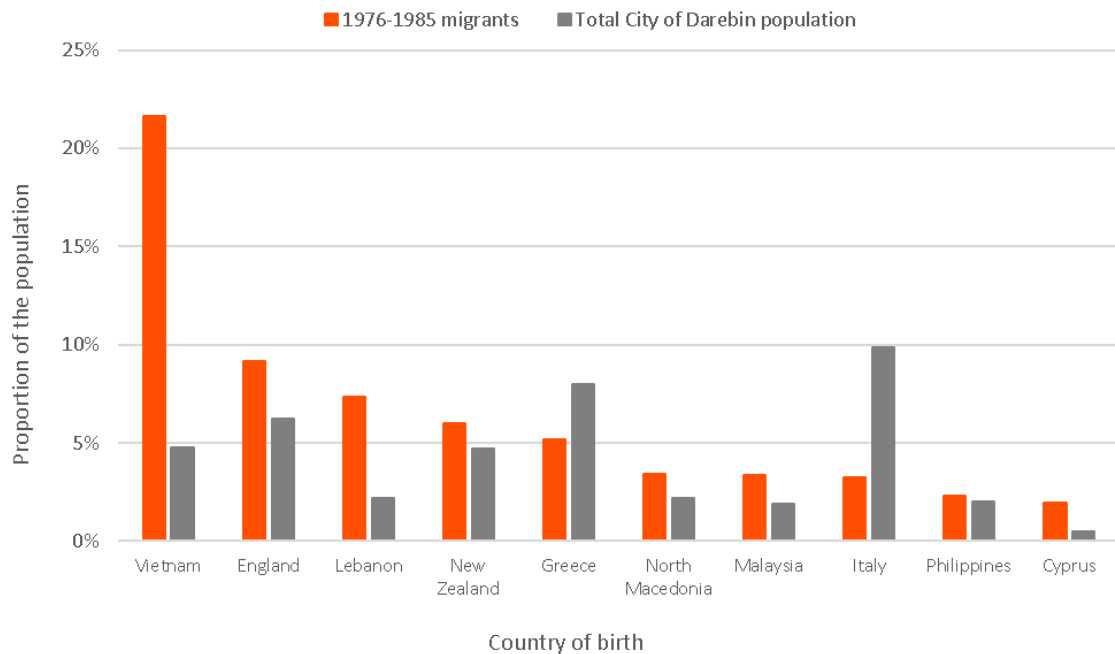


Chart 49 – Country of birth of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

7.4 Ancestry

Ancestry is different to birthplace as it is a cultural identity that a person identifies with, regardless of their birthplace. For migrants who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985, English ancestry was most common, with 12.6% of all migrants in this period with English ancestry. This was closely followed by Chinese ancestry (12.5%), which may include some of the Vietnamese born migrants, then migrants with Vietnamese ancestry (12.4% of all migrants).

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 1976-1985 period were more likely to have Chinese, Vietnamese, and Lebanese ancestry and less likely to have English, Australian, Italian, and Irish ancestry, and to a lesser extent – Scottish or Greek ancestry.

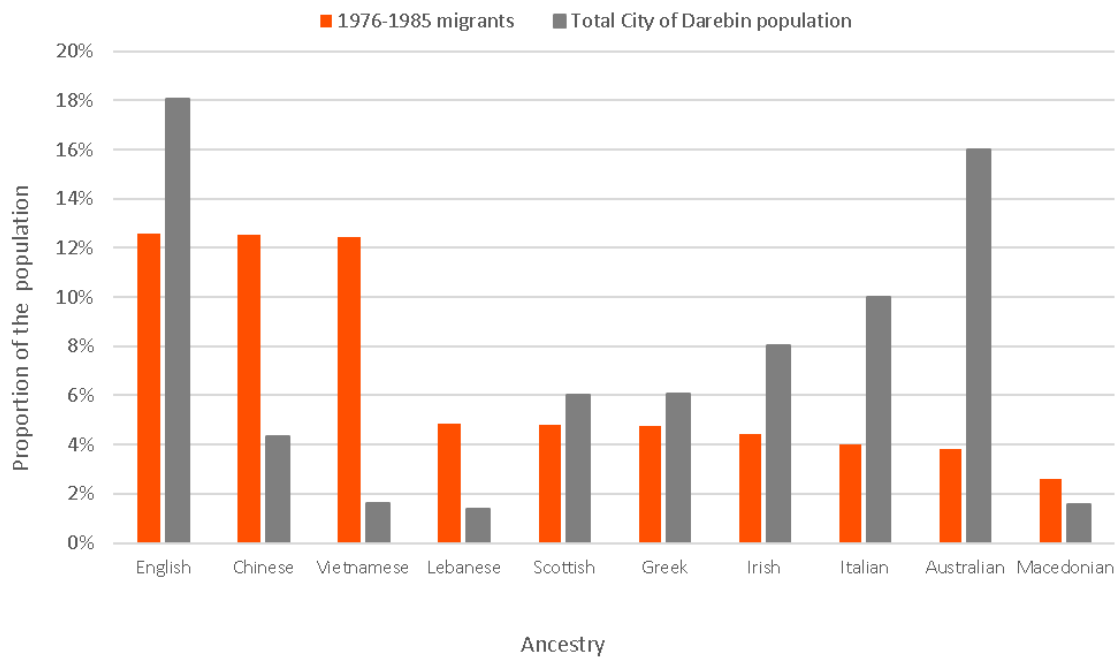


Chart 50 – Ancestry of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

7.5 Religion

In 2021, 32.3% of all City of Darebin residents who migrated to Australia between 1976 and 1985 had no religious affiliation. This was followed by Western Catholic (22.3%) and Buddhism (12.1%). A further 7.5% were Greek Orthodox and 6.4%, Islam.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 1976-1985 period were much more likely to have Buddhism as the religious affiliation and to a lesser extent Islam and Western Catholic. On the other hand, the proportion of migrants from this period who had no religious affiliation was below that of the City of Darebin average. The proportion with Hinduism as their religious affiliation was also below the City average, to a smaller extent.

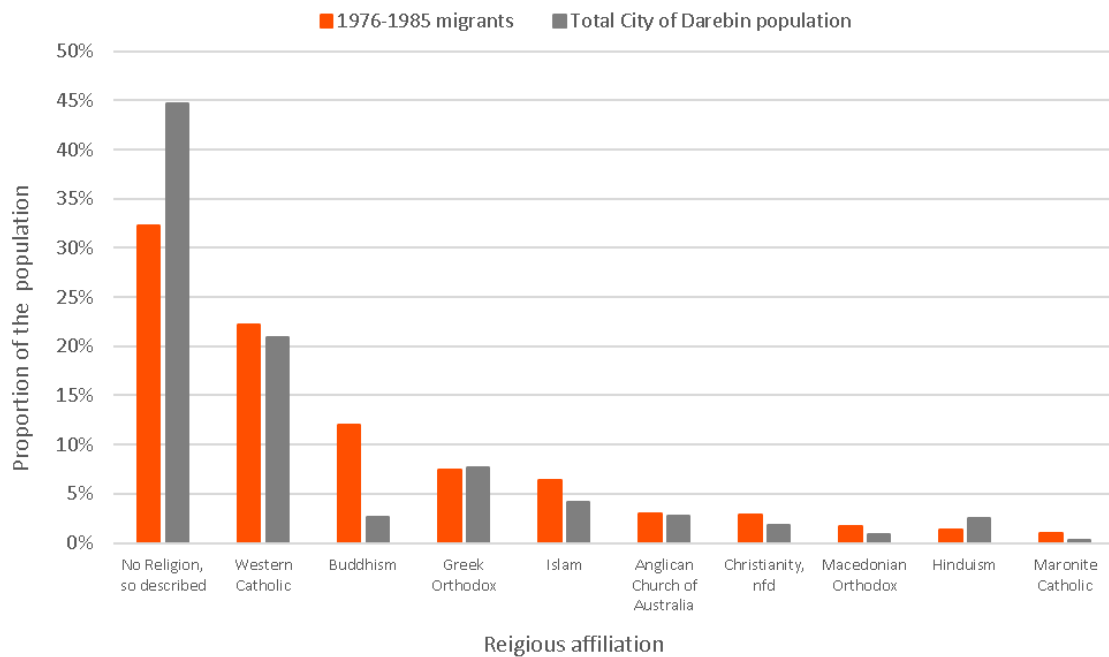


Chart 51 – Religious affiliation of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

7.6 Proficiency in English

Proficiency in English refers to how well someone speaks English, as the main language of communication in Australia. 39.4% of all City of Darebin residents who came to Australia between 1976 and 1985 spoke English only. A further 43.5% spoke another language but also spoke English well/very well. On the other hand, 16.7% of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985 spoke another language but did not speak English well or at all. This is considered poor English proficiency.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, a lower proportion of migrants who arrived in the 1976-1985 period spoke English only, but a larger proportion spoke another language as well as English. A larger proportion of migrants from this era also had poor proficiency in English, compared to the overall population of the City.

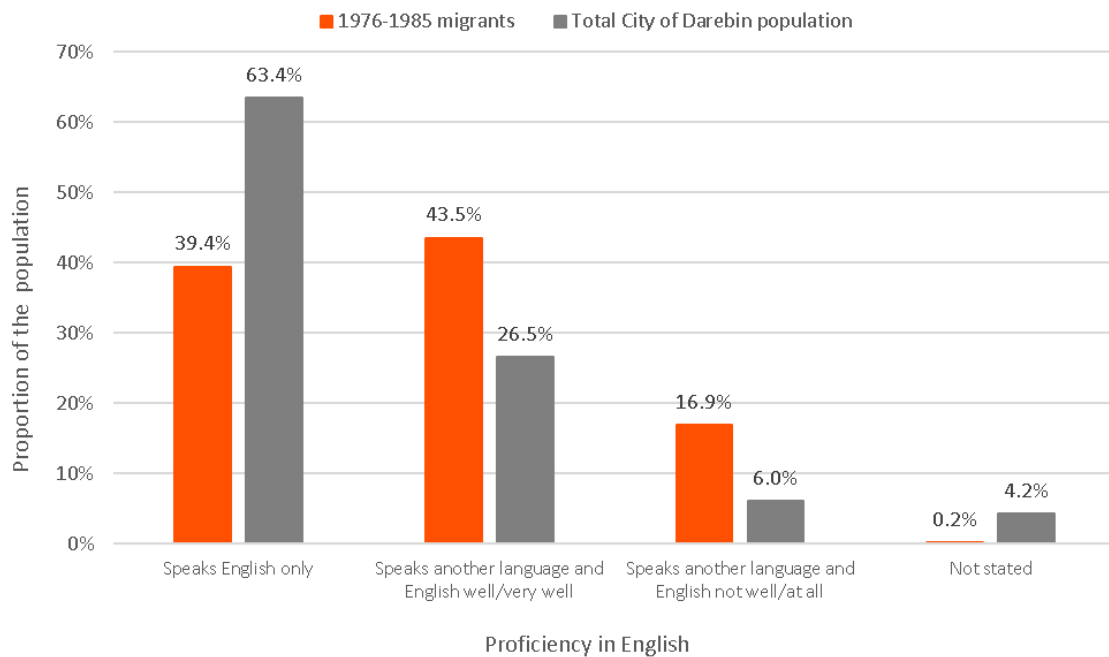


Chart 52 – Proficiency in English of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

7.7 Languages spoken

In terms of the languages spoken at home by migrants who arrived between 1976 and 1985, 39.9% spoke English, with a smaller proportion (16.2%) speaking Vietnamese at home, 7.3% speaking Arabic, 6.5% Cantonese and 6.4%, Greek. Smaller proportions of migrants from this period spoke Macedonian (3.1%), Italian (3.0%) and Spanish (2.6%).

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, a larger proportion of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985 speak Vietnamese, Arabic, Cantonese, Macedonian and Italian and a smaller proportion speak English, and to a lesser extent – Italian or Mandarin.

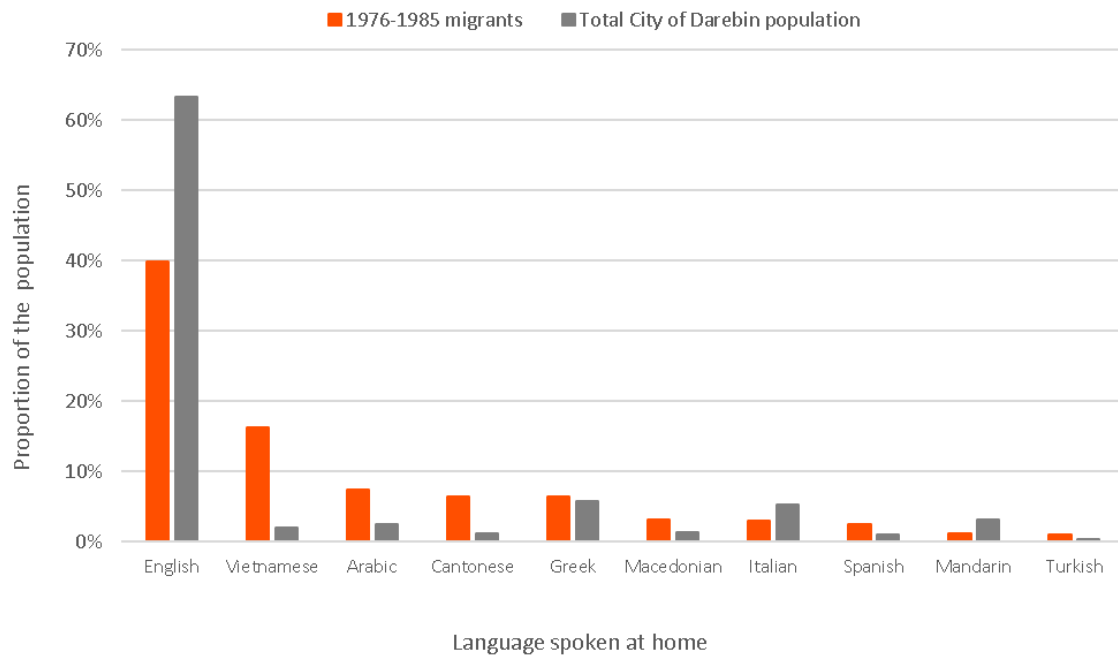


Chart 53 – Language spoken at home of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

7.8 Health

7.8.1 Need for assistance due to disability

Need for assistance due to disability is strongly correlated with age. As the median age of migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985 is 59 years, the level of disability experienced by this group is higher than that of the overall population.

In 2021:

- 11.9% of migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985 had a need for assistance due to disability. This was over three times higher than the need for assistance levels for the City of Darebin population overall (6.6%).

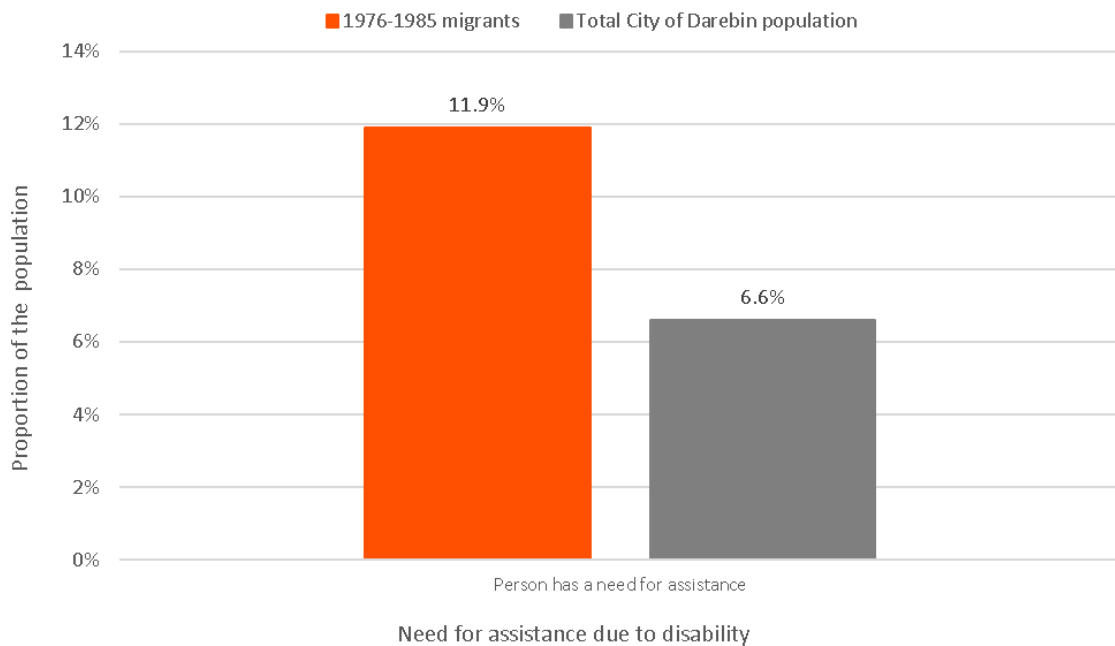


Chart 54 – Need for assistance due to disability figures of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

7.8.2 Long-term health conditions

Long-term health conditions are defined in the Census as a condition that a person has been told by a doctor or nurse they have which has lasted or is expected to last for six months or more. In 2021, 56.9% of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985 had one or more long-term health conditions, again a figure strongly correlated with age. This was higher than the proportion of all City of Darebin residents who had one or more long-term health conditions (48.6%).

The most prevalent long-term health conditions for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985 were:

- ▮ Other long-term health condition/s (11.2%)
- ▮ Arthritis (10.6%)
- ▮ Diabetes (8.5%)
- ▮ Mental health conditions (7.9%) and
- ▮ Asthma (6.1%).

Compared to the total City of Darebin population, migrants who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985 were more likely to have other long-term conditions, arthritis, diabetes, heart

conditions, cancer, lung conditions, kidney disease and stroke. On the other hand, they had a lower proportion of mental health conditions and asthma compared to the overall population of the City, with the propensity of people with dementia identical to the City average (0.8%).

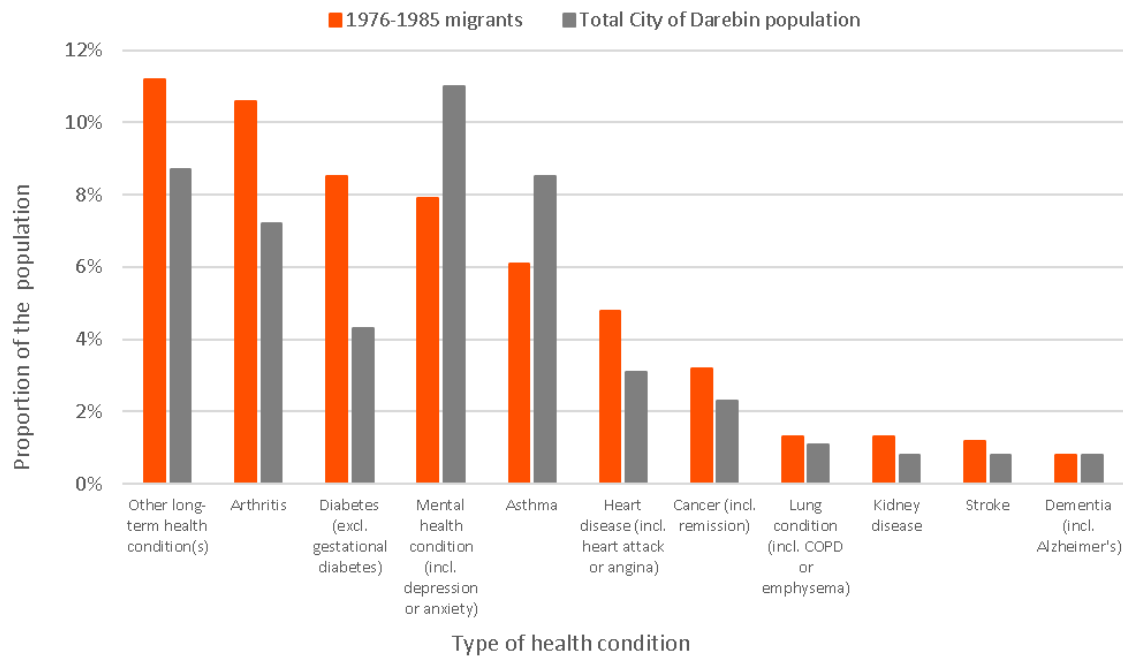


Chart 55 – Long-term health conditions of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

7.9 Education

7.9.1 Highest education attainment

The highest level of educational attainment for migrants living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985 was secondary education of year 10 or above, with 24.5% of migrants with this qualification. A further 21.2% had bachelor degree level qualifications, 12.4% had year 9 and below secondary school qualifications, 9.3% with postgraduate degree qualifications and 9% with certificate III and IV level qualifications.

Compared to the City of Darebin population overall, migrants who arrived between 1976 and 1985 had higher levels of secondary education at year 10 or above and at year 10 or below. They were similar to the City average in terms of certificate III and IV level qualifications, and slightly below the City average for bachelor degree level and postgraduate degree level qualifications.



Chart 56 – Highest educational attainment of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

7.9.2 Education institution attendance

In 2021, only 134 people of the 3,527 people who migrated to Australia in the 1976-1985 period were attending an educational institution.

Of those:

- ▮ 95.4% did not attend any educational institution
- ▮ 2.0% (69 people) attended a University or other higher education institution
- ▮ 0.8% attended a vocational tertiary institution (such as a TAFE).
- ▮ Another 0.8% attended another institution not specified
- ▮ 0.3% (11 people) attended secondary school

7.10 Employment

7.10.1 Labour force and employment status

In 2021, 54.3% of all migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985 participated in the labour force. This equates to 1,898 persons who are in the labour force, meaning they are either employed (part/full time) or unemployed but looking for work. By

comparison, 66.2% of all City of Darebin residents aged over 15 years participated in the labour force.

Of those migrants from 1976-1985 who are in the labour force, 95.2% were employed, with 59.4% working in full-time employment, 31.6% in part-time employment with a further 4.2% employed but away from work at the time. The employment rate is slightly higher than the overall labour force of the City of Darebin where 94.7% were employed, with full-time/part-time differences.

Regarding unemployment, 4.8% of the labour force of people who migrated in the 1976-1985 period were unemployed in 2021, a proportion lower than for the City's total labour force (5.3%). Of those who were unemployed, a larger proportion (3.2%) were looking for full-time work, with 1.6% looking for part-time work.

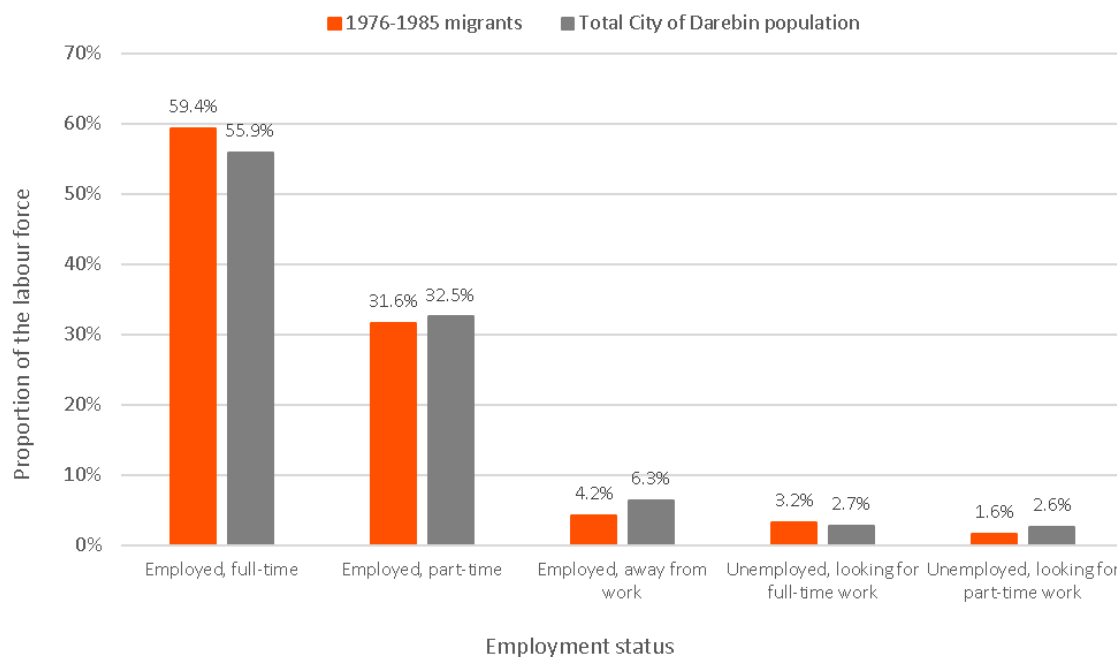


Chart 57 – Employment status of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

7.10.2 Status in employment

Of those working residents who migrated between 1966 and 1975, 78.6% were working as employees. A further 7.9% were owner/managers of an enterprise with employees, and 11.7% were owner managers of enterprises without employees (for example, self-employed). Lastly, 1.3% worked as contributing family members.

Compared to the total employed population of the City of Darebin, employed migrants who arrived between 1976 and 1985 were less likely to be employees, but more likely to be owner managers with or without employees, or and to a lesser extent, contributing family workers.

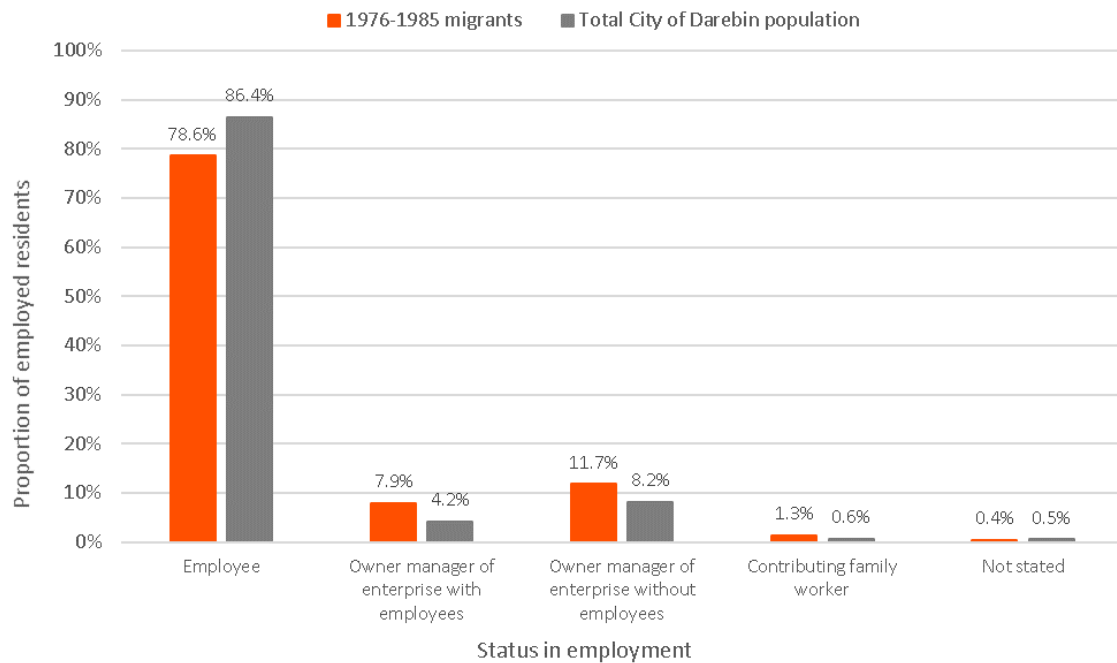


Chart 58 – Status in employment of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

7.11 Income

The median individual income for City of Darebin migrants who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985 was \$685 per week (gross). This is 23% lower than the median individual income for all City of Darebin residents (aged 15+ years), which was \$887.

The amount of income an individual receives is linked to a number of factors including employment status, age (as for instance students and retirees often receive a lower income), qualifications and type of employment.

7.11.1 Sources of income

Main sources of personal income data will depend on the age of a population. Older populations have government benefits and allowances as a main source of income, whereas younger populations have employee wages and/or salaries as the main source of incomes. The next section breaks down types of benefits received.

In 2021, 43.6% of all migrants from the 1976-1985 period received employee wages and salaries as their main source of personal income. This was followed by government benefits or allowances (33%) and investment income (6.6%). Furthermore, 6.7% had negative or nil income.

Compared to the City of Darebin total population's main sources of income, a larger proportion of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985 had government benefits and allowances, and investment income as their main sources of income. On the other hand, a smaller proportion of migrants from this period had employee wages and salaries as their main sources of income.



Chart 59 – Main sources of personal income for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

7.11.2 Government benefits

The main type of government benefit received by City of Darebin migrants who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985 was the age pension. In 2021, 37.9% of migrants from this period who received a government benefit, received an age pension, a reflection of the age structure of this migrant group. Smaller proportions of government benefit receiving migrants from 1976-1985 received “Newstart allowance”, related to unemployed residents (17.9%), the disability support pension (13.2%), family tax benefits (6.1%) and carer payments (4.9%).

Compared to the total City of Darebin population that receives government benefits, a notably larger proportion of the migrant group from 1976-1985 received the age pension, and a slightly larger proportion received the disability support pension or carer payment. On the other hand, a

smaller proportion of migrants from this period received the Newstart allowance or family tax benefits.

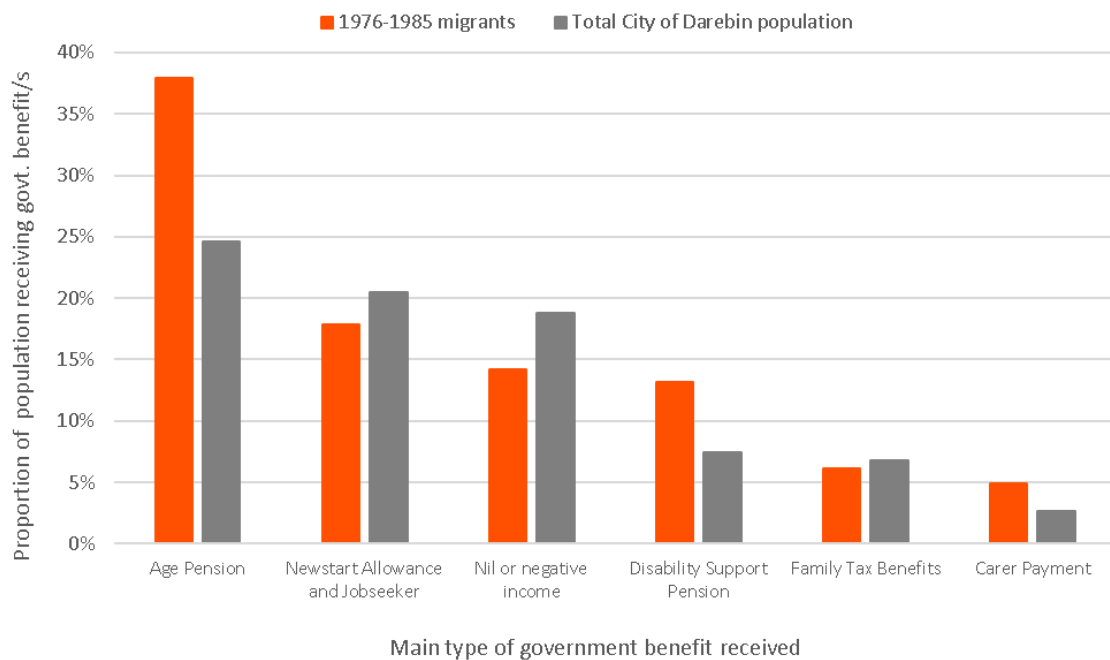


Chart 60 – Main sources of personal income for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

7.12 Household composition

Household composition is driven by the age of residents, the life cycle of an area and the available dwelling stock. For this report, as the household composition is focused on a population who emigrated to Australia during a particular period, the household composition will be reflective of their age and household life cycle.

In 2021, 41% of all households where migrants who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985 lived were couple family with children households. This was followed by couple families with no children households (25%), lone person households (17%) and single parent families (13%).

Compared to the City of Darebin total, the household composition of migrants from this period was similar. There were slightly larger proportions of migrants from 1976-1985 in couple family with no children households, lone person households and single parent family households. On the other hand, there were slightly smaller proportions of migrants from 1976-1985 in couple family with children households and a significantly smaller proportion living in group households (traditionally a more preferred household type for younger people), than the City average.

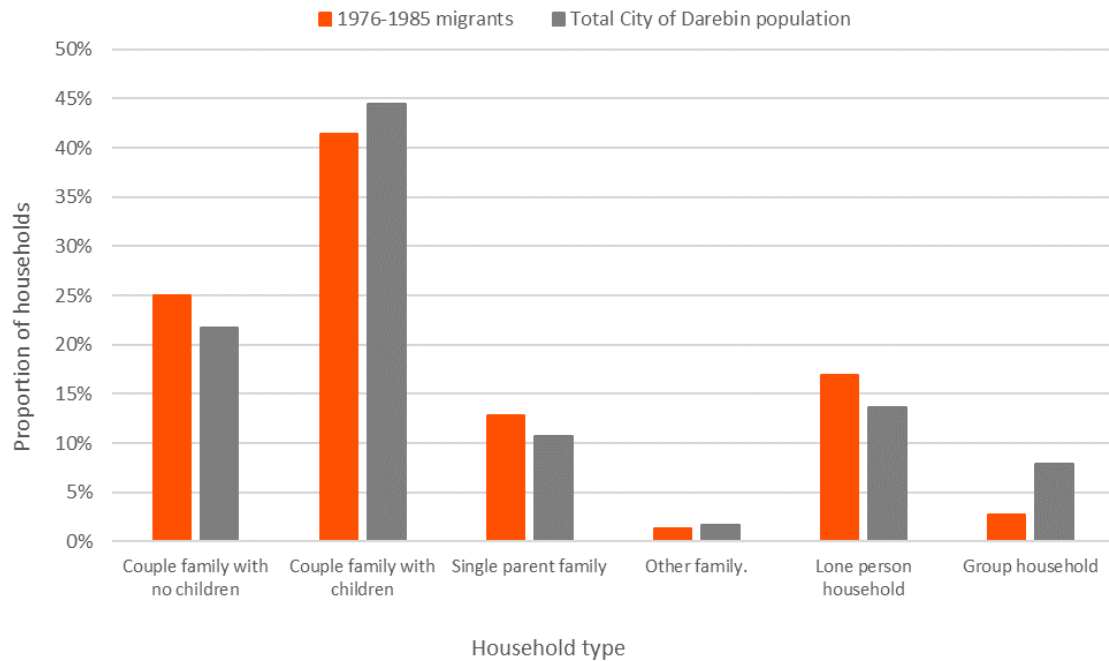


Chart 61 – Household composition/household types for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

7.13 Housing tenure

Housing tenure statistics for migrants who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985 shows that 44.4% of homes where they live are owned outright. This is followed by a smaller proportion who own their homes with a mortgage (28.2%), rent privately (16.4%) or rent social housing (4.0%).

Compared to the City of Darebin's overall housing tenure, migrants from the 1976-1985 period were much more likely to live in homes owned outright, almost equally likely to live in homes owned with a mortgage or rented as social housing, and less likely to rent privately.

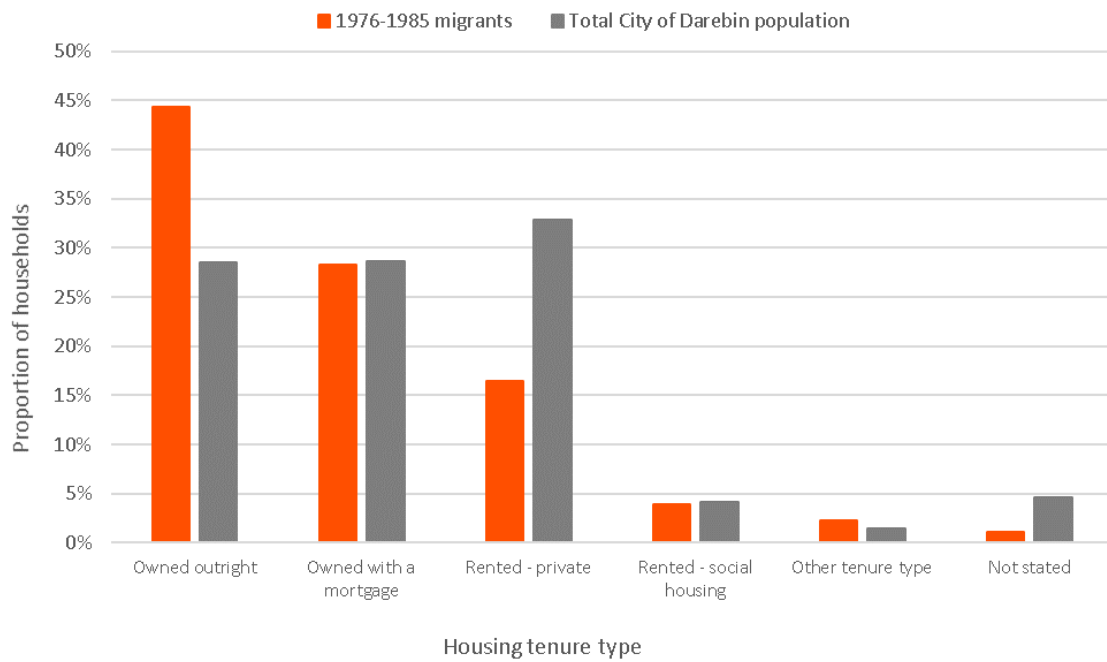


Chart 62 – Housing tenure types for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1976 and 1985, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

8. 1986-1995 period of arrival

In the City of Darebin, there are 5,055 migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995, making up 11.1% of the City's migrant population.

8.1 Age structure

In 2021, the median age of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995 was 54 years. All the 1986-1995 migrants who live in the City of Darebin are aged 27 years or older with most of the population (51%) being aged 50-69 years.

By comparison, the median age of all City of Darebin residents in 2021 was 37 years.

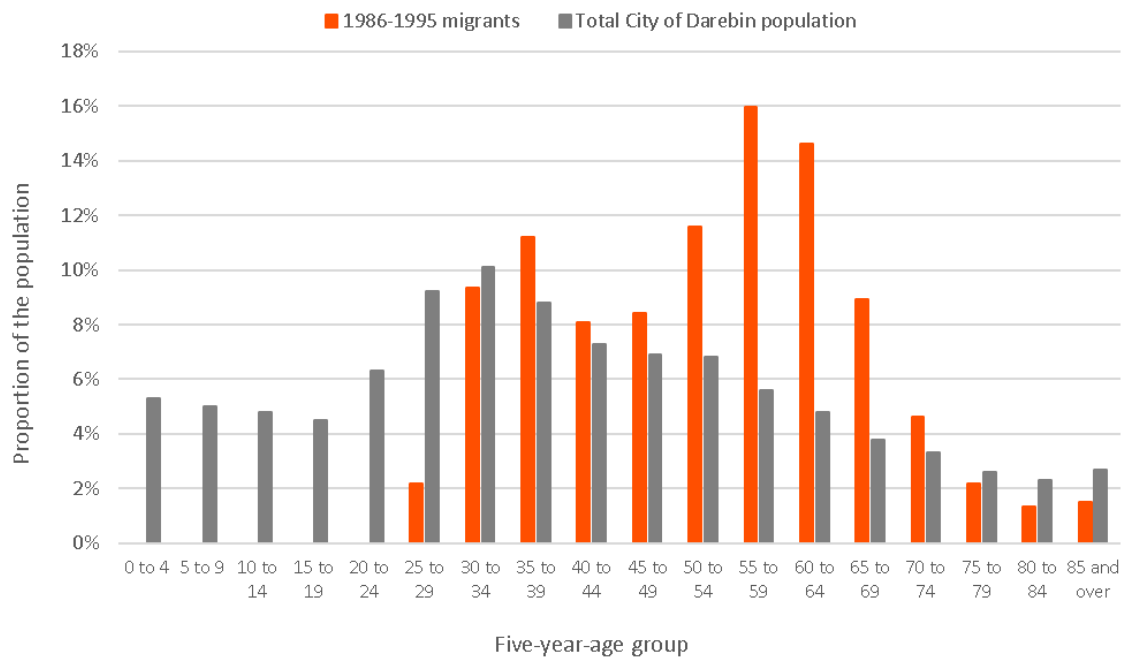
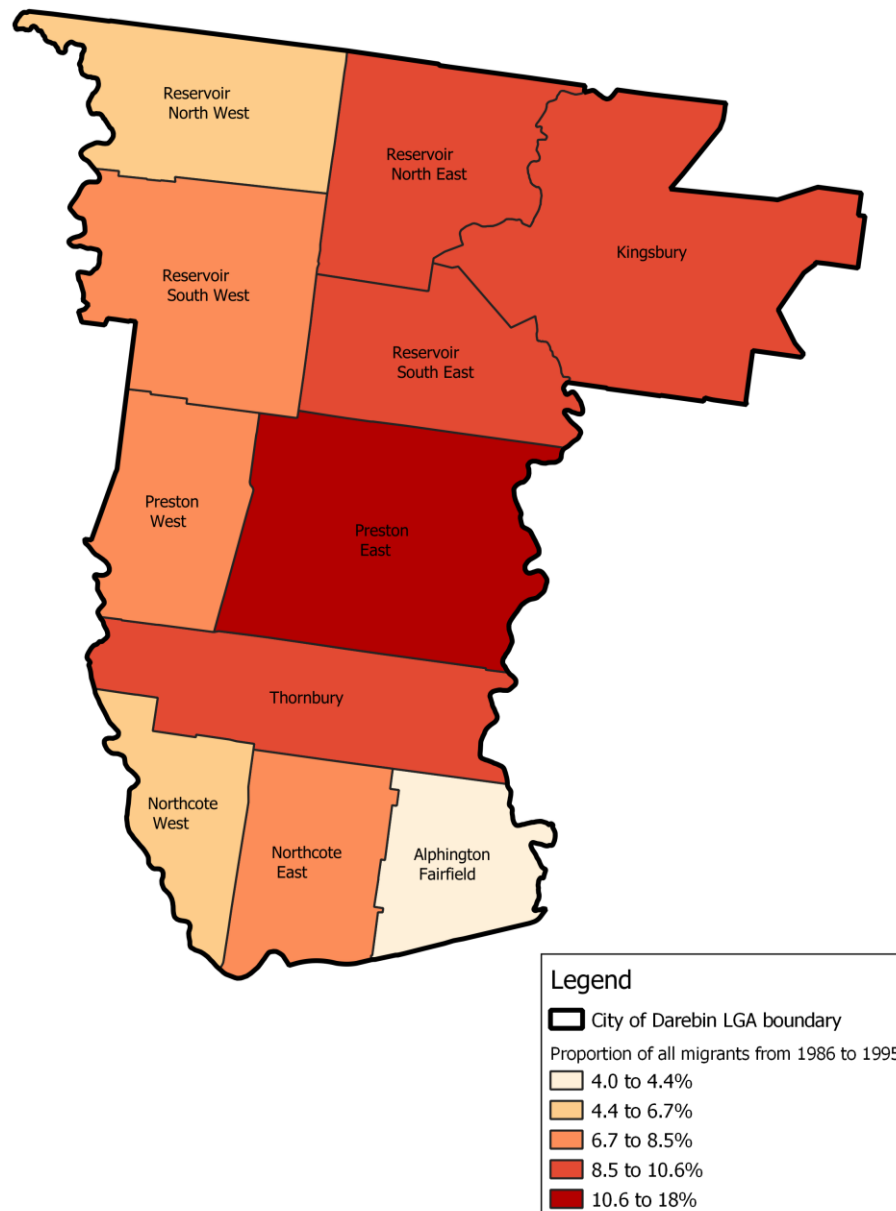


Chart 63 – Five-year age structure of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

8.2 Distribution across the City

Of the 5,055 migrants living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995:

- 18.0% (910 people) lived in Preston - East, the area with the largest proportion of migrants from this period.
- This was followed by Kingsbury (10.6%, 535 people) and
- Reservoir – South East (10.3%, 522 people) and Reservoir – North East (10.2%, 517 people).



Map 6 – Distribution of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995, by SA2. Source: ABS, 2021

8.3 Countries of birth

For migrants who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995, China was the predominant country of birth, with 13.1% of all migrants in this period being born in China. The second most common country of birth during this period was Vietnam (11.9% of all migrants during this time), a continuation of the wartime migration which peaked in the previous period of migration. The third largest country of birth for migrants who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995 was England (6.7%), then New Zealand (6.0%), Philippines (4.7%) and Lebanon (4.7%). Malaysia, Sri Lanka, and India feature in the top ten countries of birth for arrivals during this time, signifying a new migration pattern to Australia, and a shift towards Asian migration from the previously dominant European migration.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 1986-1995 period were much more likely to be born in China and Vietnam and to a lesser extent – England, New Zealand, the Philippines, Lebanon, Malaysia, North Macedonia, and Sri Lanka. On the other hand, migrants from this period were less likely to be born in India, compared to the birthplaces of the total population of Darebin in 2021. Migration from India is featured in later decades.

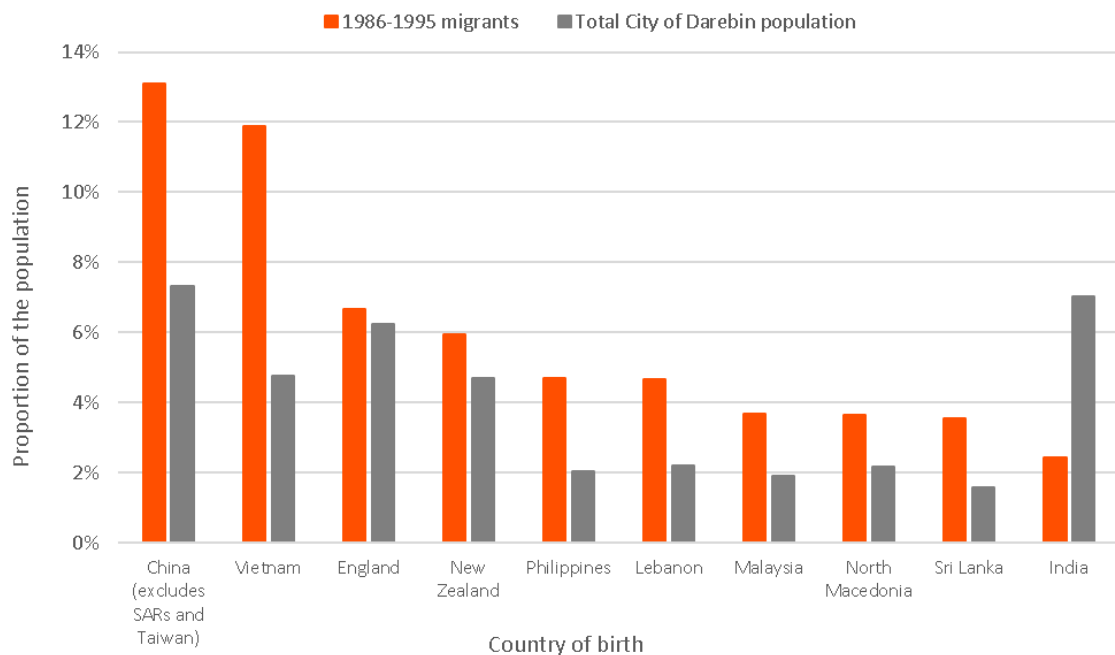


Chart 64 – Country of birth of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

8.4 Ancestry

Ancestry is different to birthplace as it is a cultural identity that a person identifies with, regardless of their birthplace. For migrants who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995, Chinese ancestry was most common, with 18.2% of all migrants in this period. Chinese ancestry during this period may come from Vietnam as well as China itself. Vietnamese ancestry applied to 8.2% of City of Darebin migrants who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995. English was the ancestry of 10.2% of migrants from this period.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 1986-1995 period were more likely to have Chinese, Vietnamese, Filipino, Indian, Lebanese, or Macedonian ancestry and less likely to have English, Irish, Scottish, or Australian ancestry.

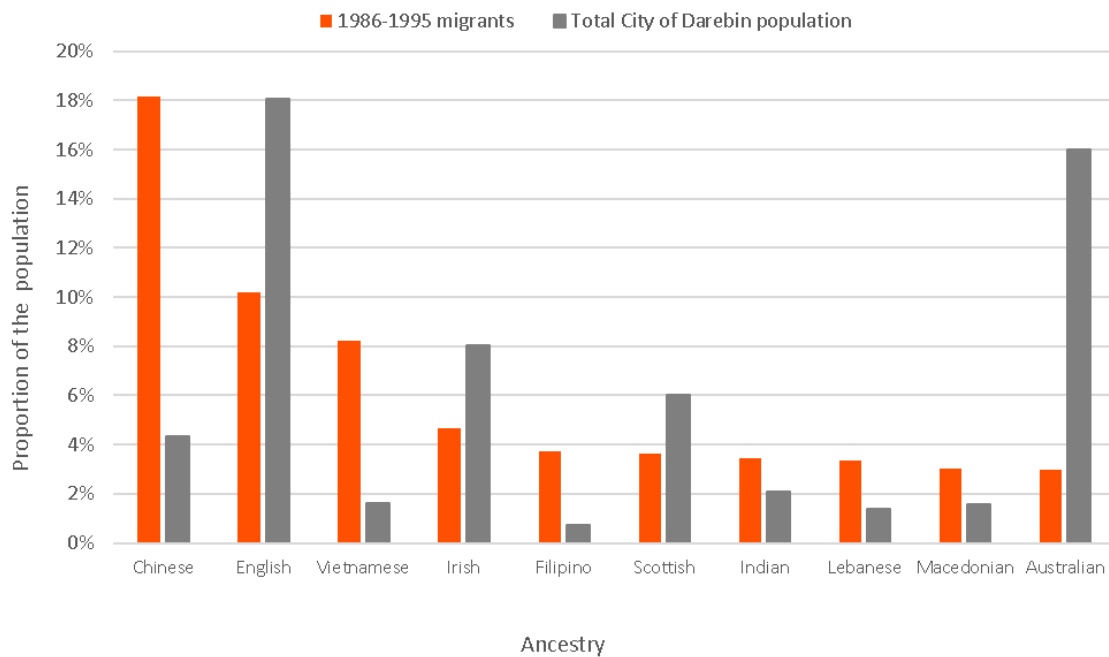


Chart 65 – Ancestry of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

8.5 Religion

In 2021, 37.1% of all City of Darebin residents who migrated to Australia between 1986 and 1995 had no religious affiliation. This was followed by Western Catholic (18.1%) and Buddhism (11.8%). A further 7.8% were Islam.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 1986-1995 period were much more likely to have Buddhism as the religious affiliation and to a lesser extent Islam, Christianity (not further defined) and Macedonian Orthodox. On the other hand, the proportion of migrants from this period who had no religious affiliation was below that of the City of Darebin average, as was the proportion of Western Catholics or Greek Orthodox. The proportion with Hinduism as their religious affiliation was almost identical.

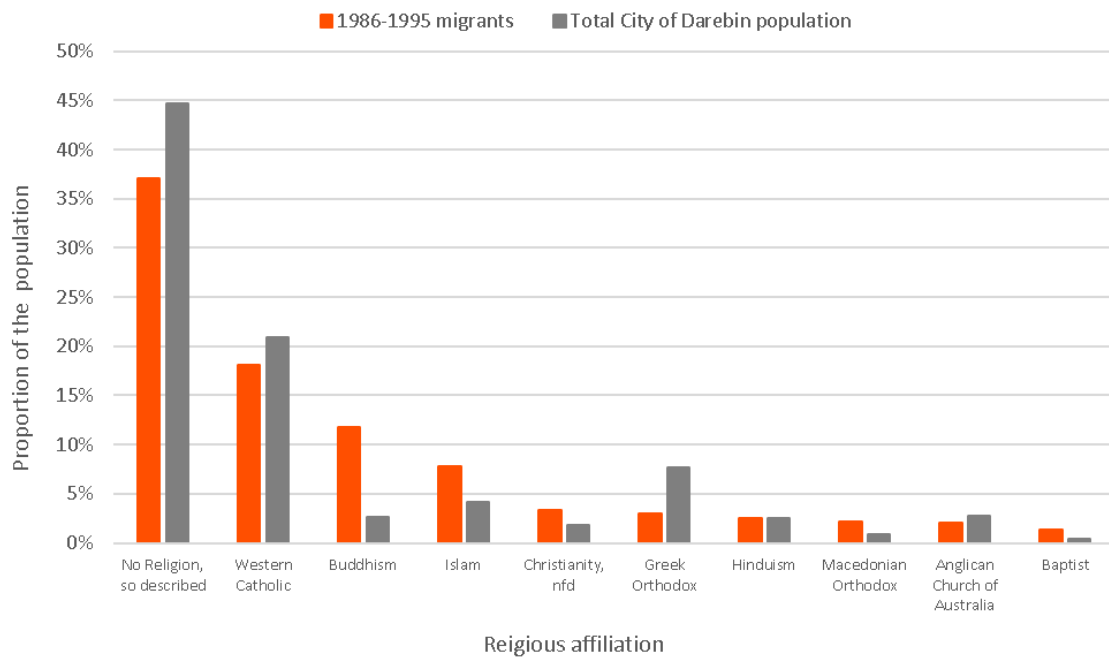


Chart 66 – Religious affiliation of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

8.6 Proficiency in English

Proficiency in English refers to how well someone speaks English, as the main language of communication in Australia. 35.9% of all City of Darebin residents who came to Australia between 1986 and 1995 spoke English only. A further 47.3% spoke another language but also spoke English well/very well. On the other hand, 16.7% of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995 spoke another language but did not speak English well or at all. This is considered poor English proficiency.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, a lower proportion of migrants who arrived in the 1986-1995 period spoke English only, but a larger proportion spoke another language as well as English. A larger proportion of migrants from this era also had poor proficiency in English, compared to the overall population of the City.

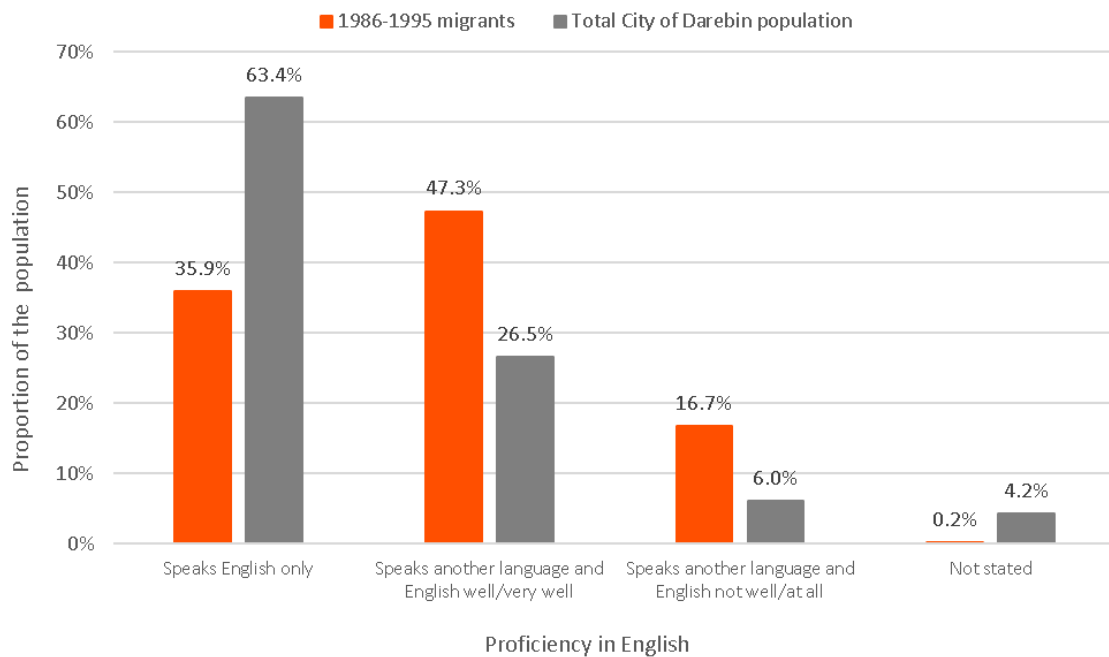


Chart 67 – Proficiency in English of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

8.7 Languages spoken

In terms of the languages spoken at home by migrants who arrived between 1986 and 1995, 36.2% spoke English, with smaller proportions (10.7%) speaking Vietnamese at home, and 10% speaking Mandarin. Even smaller proportions of migrants from this period spoke Arabic (7%) or Cantonese (6.7%).

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, a larger proportion of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995 speak Vietnamese, Mandarin, Arabic, Cantonese and Macedonian. On the other hand, smaller proportions of migrants from this period speak English or Greek.

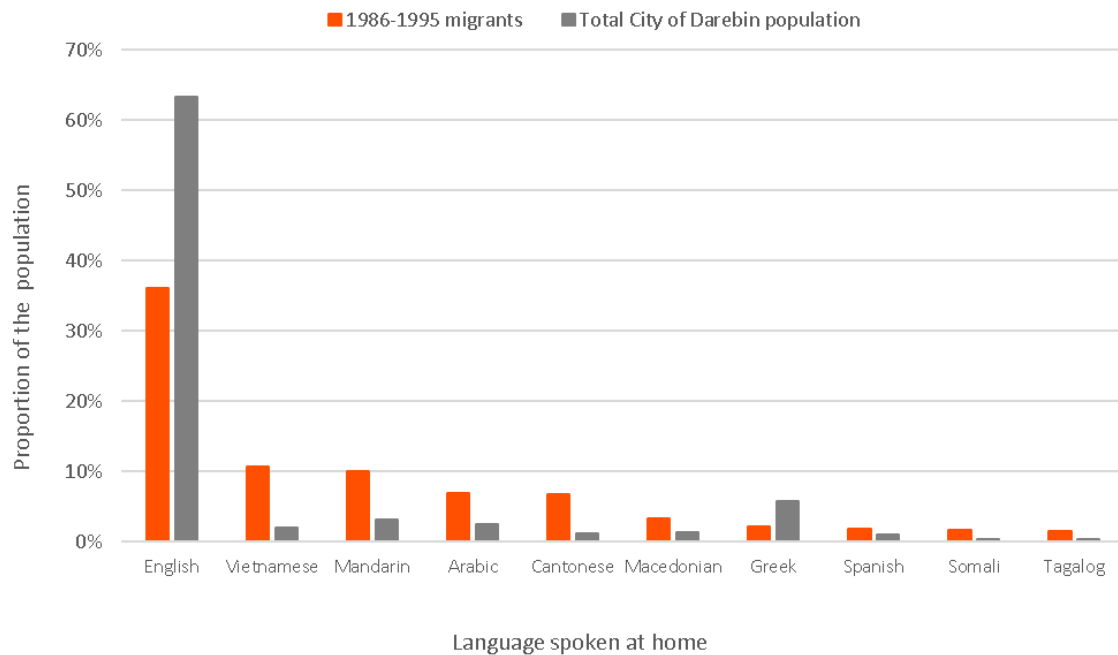


Chart 68 – Language spoken at home of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

8.8 Health

8.8.1 Need for assistance due to disability

Need for assistance due to disability is strongly correlated with age. As the median age of migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995 is 54 years, the level of disability experienced by this group is slightly higher than that of the overall population.

In 2021:

- 8.4% of migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995 had a need for assistance due to disability. This was over three times higher than the need for assistance levels for the City of Darebin population overall (6.6%).

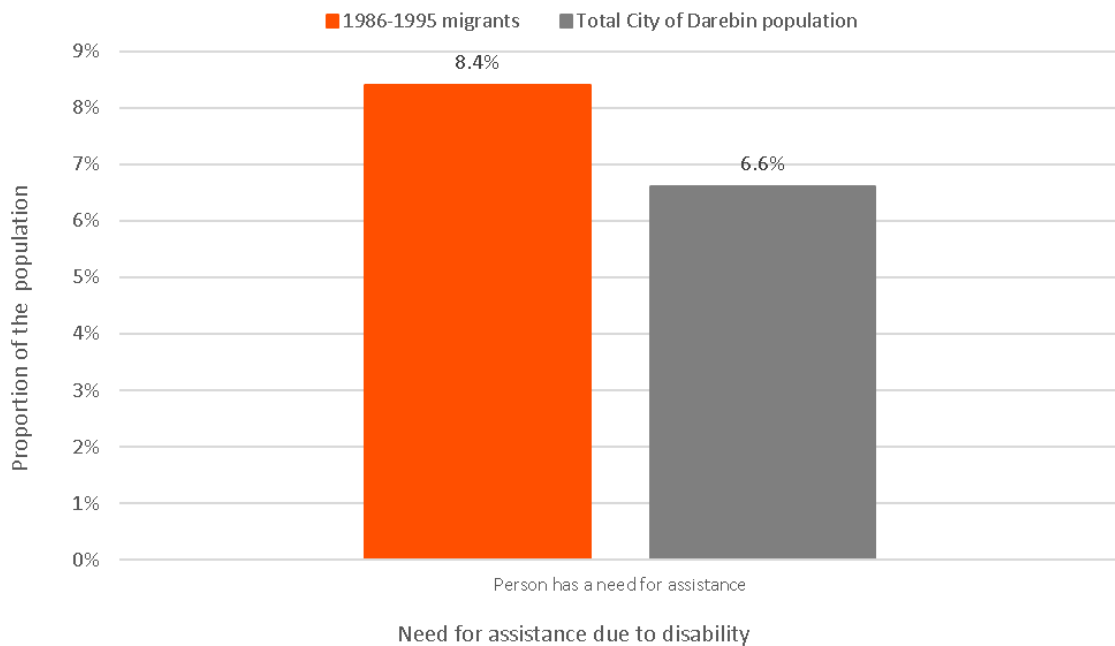


Chart 69 – Need for assistance due to disability figures of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

8.8.2 Long-term health conditions

Long-term health conditions are defined in the Census as a condition that a person has been told by a doctor or nurse they have which has lasted or is expected to last for six months or more. In 2021, 48.9% of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995 had one or more long-term health conditions, a figure strongly correlated with age. This was higher than the proportion of all City of Darebin residents who had one or more long-term health conditions (48.6%).

The most prevalent long-term health conditions for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995 were:

- ▮ Other long-term health condition/s (9.9%)
- ▮ Mental health conditions (8.2%)
- ▮ Diabetes (7.8%) and
- ▮ Arthritis (7.2%)

Compared to the total City of Darebin population, migrants who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995 were more likely to have other long-term health conditions or diabetes, similarly

likely to have arthritis, heart disease, cancer, lung conditions, kidney disease, stroke or dementia, and less likely to have mental health conditions or asthma.

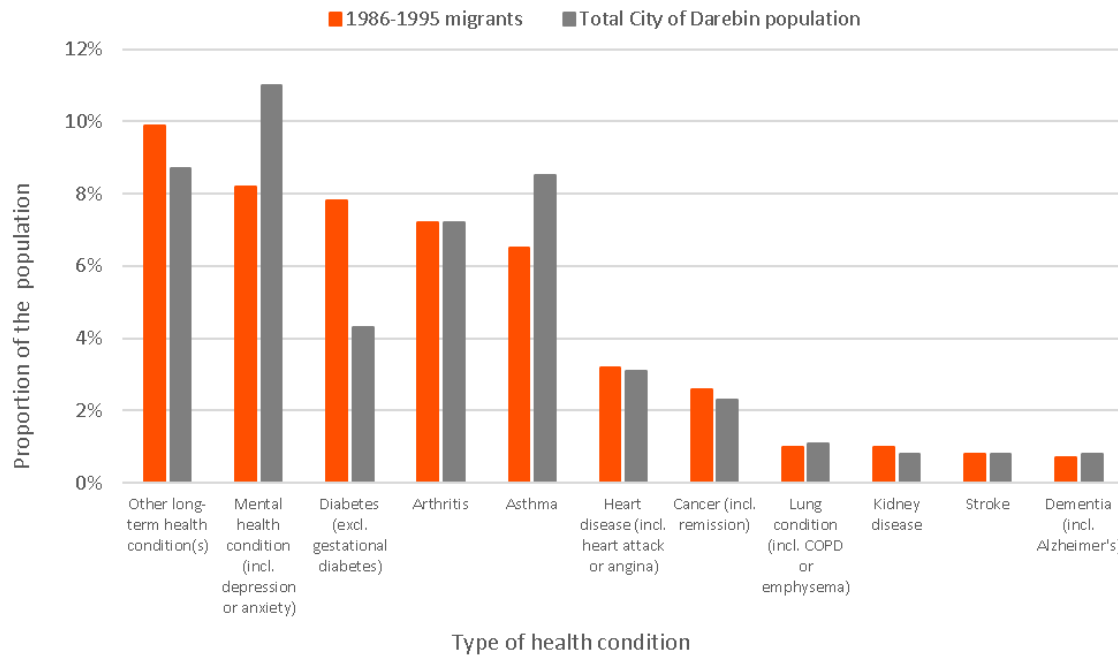


Chart 70 – Long-term health conditions of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

8.9 Education

8.9.1 Highest education attainment

The highest level of educational attainment for migrants living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995 was a bachelor degree, with 27% in this category. This was followed by secondary school at year 10 or above (22.3%), postgraduate degree level qualifications (11.6%) and advanced diplomas/diplomas (11.2%).

Overall, compared to the City of Darebin population overall, migrants who arrived between 1986 and 1995 had similar highest qualifications, although the migrant group was slightly more qualified. There were higher levels of bachelor degree level qualifications for the 1986-1995 migrant group compared to the city average, and a higher level of advanced diploma/diploma qualifications as well. Postgraduate degree qualifications were also slightly more common for the migrant group than the city overall.

On the other hand, lower levels of qualifications, such as secondary school (year 10 or above) and certificate level III and IV, were less common in migrants who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995.

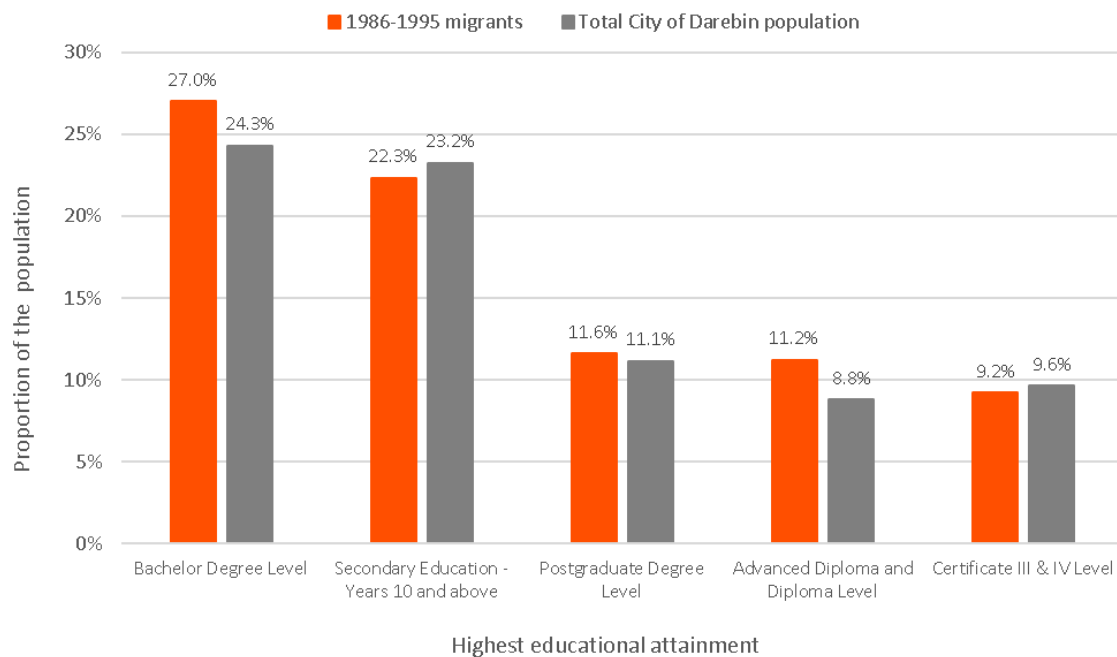


Chart 71 – Highest educational attainment of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

8.9.2 Education institution attendance

In 2021, 309 people of the 5,055 people who migrated to Australia in the 1986-1995 period were attending an educational institution. Most attendance was for tertiary institutions such as university (3.1%) and vocational institutions such as TAFEs (2.0%), suggesting adult learners. Another 0.7% attended other institutions or secondary school (0.3%).

Compared to the City of Darebin total population, the migrant residents who arrived in the 1986-1995 period have a slightly higher attendance rate for vocational institutions, but lower for all other institutions.

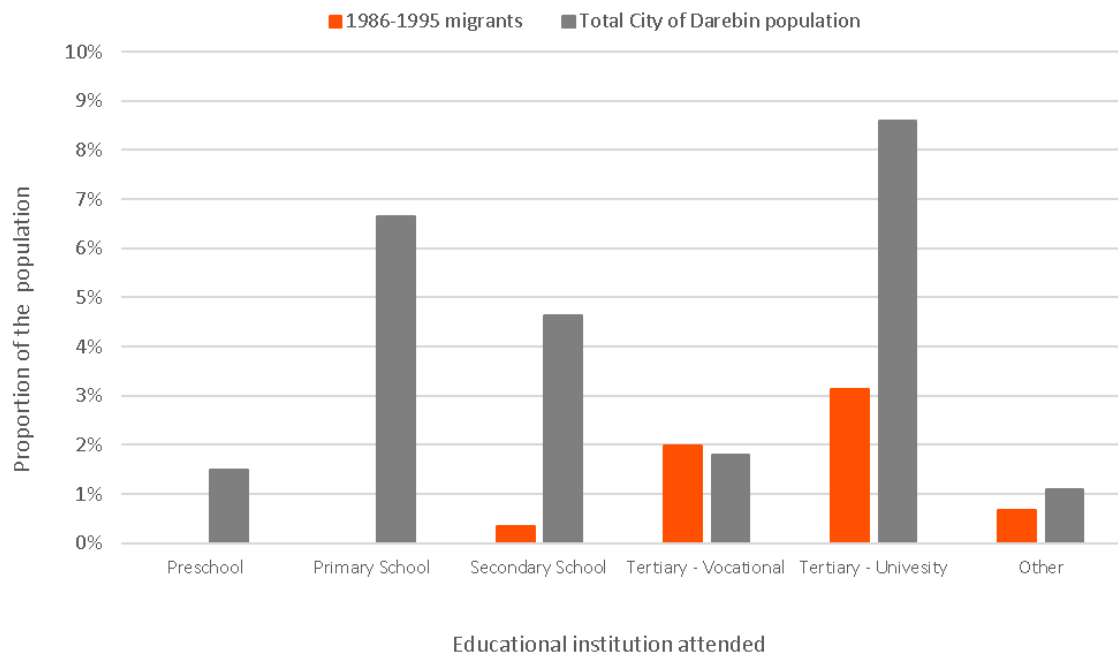


Chart 72 – Education institutions attended by City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

8.10 Employment

8.10.1 Labour force and employment status

In 2021, 66.4% of all migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995 participated in the labour force. This equates to 3,329 persons who are in the labour force, meaning they are either employed (part/full time) or unemployed but looking for work. By comparison, an almost equal 66.2% of all City of Darebin residents aged over 15 years participated in the labour force.

Of those migrants from 1986-1995 who are in the labour force, 94.6% were employed, with 60.3% working in full-time employment, 28.5% in part-time employment and a further 5.8% employed but away from work at the time. The employment rate is almost identical to the overall labour force of the City of Darebin where 94.7% were employed, with similar full-time/part-time splits.

Regarding unemployment, 5.4% of the labour force of people who migrated in the 1986-1995 period were unemployed in 2021, a proportion similar to the City's total labour force (5.3%). Of those who were unemployed, a slightly larger proportion (2.9%) were looking for full-time work, with 2.5% looking for part-time work.

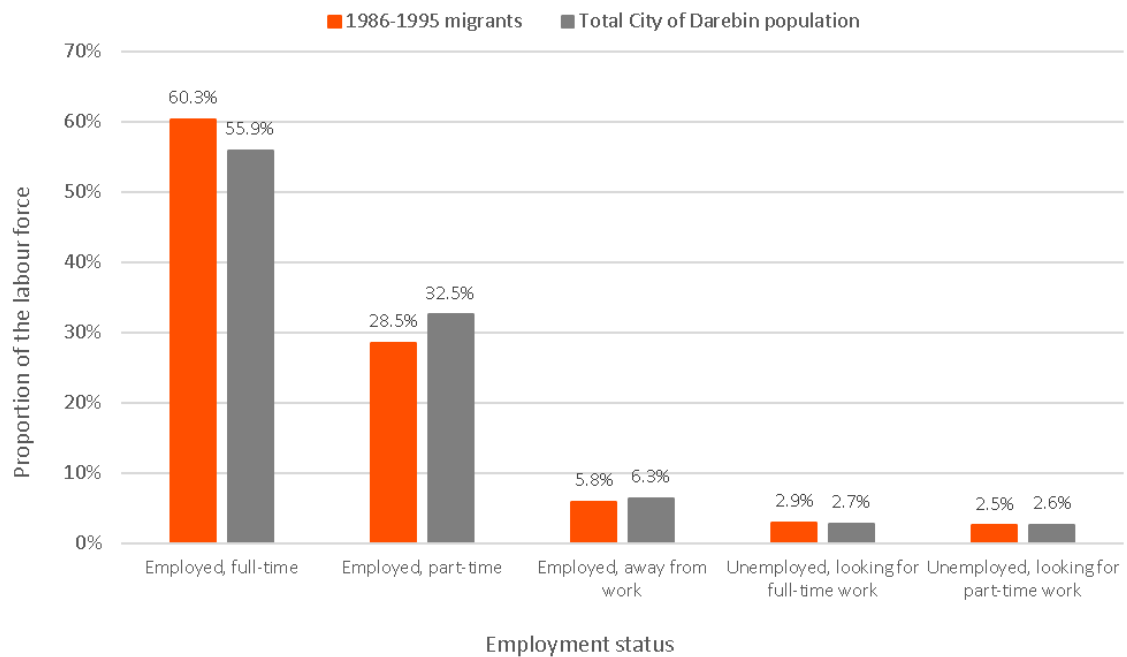


Chart 73 – Employment status of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

8.10.2 Status in employment

Of those working residents who migrated between 1986 and 1995, 82.5% were working as employees. A further 6.1% were owner/managers of an enterprise with employees, and 10.1% were owner managers of enterprises without employees (for example, self-employed). Lastly, 0.8% worked as contributing family members.

Compared to the total employed population of the City of Darebin, employed migrants who arrived between 1986 and 1995 were less likely to be employees, but slightly more likely to be owner managers with or without employees, or and to a lesser extent, contributing family workers.

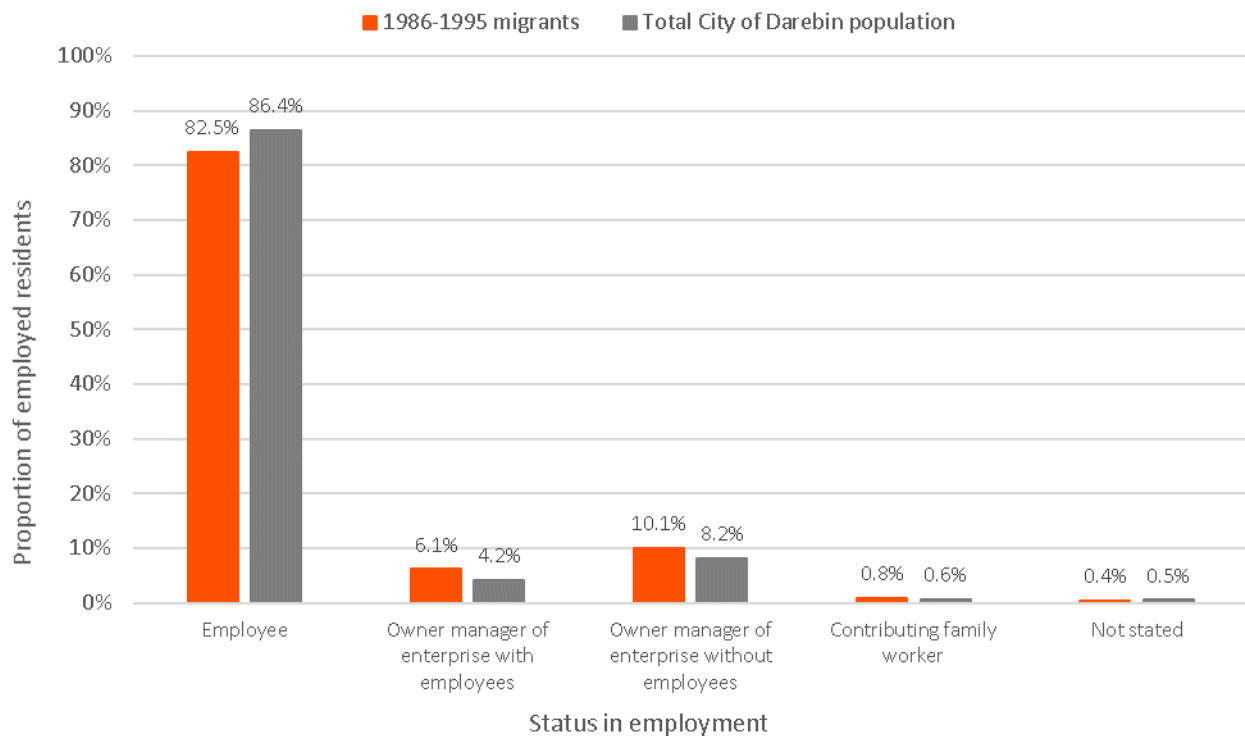


Chart 74 – Status in employment of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

8.11 Income

The median individual income for City of Darebin migrants who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995 was \$862 per week (gross). This is 2.8% lower than the median individual income for all City of Darebin residents (aged 15+ years), which was \$887.

The amount of income an individual receives is linked to a number of factors including employment status, age (as for instance students and retirees often receive a lower income), qualifications and type of employment.

8.11.1 Sources of income

Main sources of personal income data will depend on the age of a population. Older populations have government benefits and allowances as a main source of income, whereas younger populations have employee wages and/or salaries as the main source of incomes. The next section breaks down types of benefits received.

In 2021, 53.7% of all migrants from the 1986-1995 period received employee wages and salaries as their main source of personal income. This was followed by government benefits or

allowances (26%) and own unincorporated business income (5.6%) and investment income (5.0%). Furthermore, 5.3% had negative or nil income.

Compared to the City of Darebin total population's main sources of income, a larger proportion of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995 had government benefits and allowances, investment income and own unincorporated business income as their main sources of income. On the other hand, a slightly smaller proportion of migrants from this period had employee wages and salaries as their main sources of income.



Chart 75 – Main sources of personal income for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

8.11.2 Government benefits

The main type of government benefit received by City of Darebin migrants who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995 was the “Newstart allowance”, related to unemployed residents. In 2021, 26.9% of migrants from this period who received a government benefit, received a Newstart allowance, a change in trend from previous generations of migrants who more commonly received an age pension as the main type of benefit. A considerable proportion of government benefit receiving migrants from 1986-1995 received the age pension (24%), the disability support pension (11.7%), family tax benefits (9.7%) and carer payments (5.7%).

Compared to the total City of Darebin population that receives government benefits, a larger proportion of the migrant group from 1986-1995 received the Newstart allowance, as well as the

disability support pension, family tax benefits and the carer payment. On the other hand, a smaller proportion of migrants from this period received the age pension.

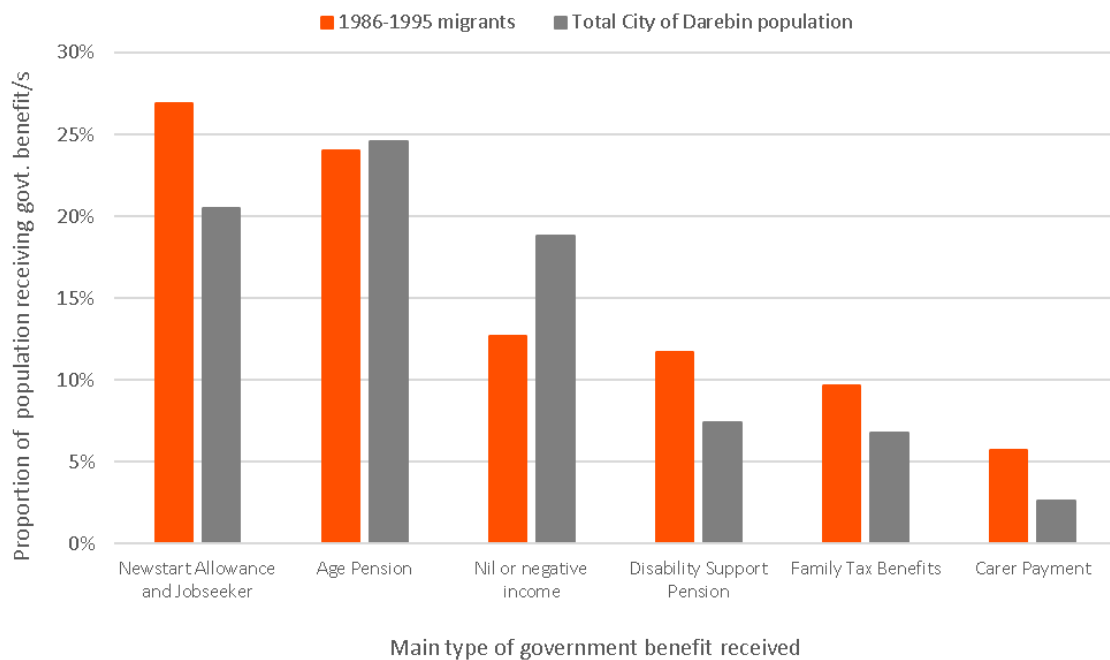


Chart 76 – Main sources of personal income for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

8.12 Household composition

Household composition is driven by the age of residents, the life cycle of an area and the available dwelling stock. For this report, as the household composition is focused on a population who emigrated to Australia during a particular period, the household composition will be reflective of their age and household life cycle.

In 2021, 44% of all households where migrants who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995 lived were couple family with children households. This was followed by couple families with no children (reflective of empty nesters). In 2021, 26% of households were couple families with no children. A further 14% were lone person households, and 11%, single parent family households.

Compared to the City of Darebin total, migrants from 1986-1995 formed a larger proportion of couple family with no children, single parent family and lone person households. On the other hand, a smaller proportion of migrants from this era lived in couple families with children or group households.

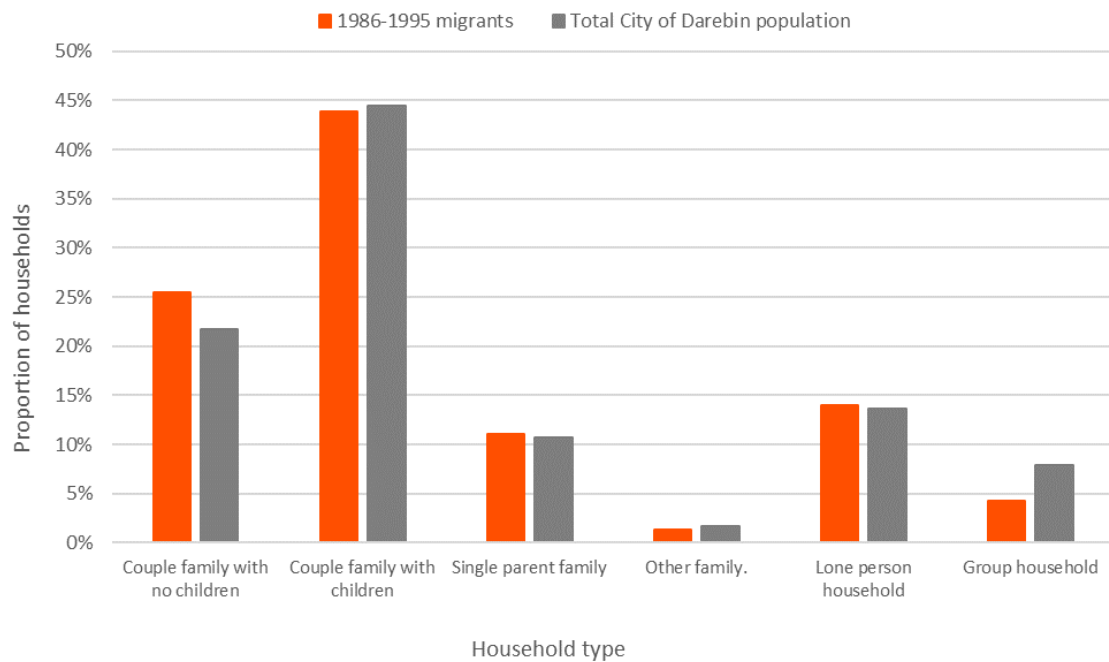


Chart 77 – Household composition/household types for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

8.13 Housing tenure

Housing tenure statistics for migrants who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995 show that 37.1% of homes where they live are owned with a mortgage. This is followed by 31.9% who own their homes outright. A smaller proportion (17.2%) rent privately and 6.5% rent social housing.

Compared to the City of Darebin's overall housing tenure, migrants from the 1986-1995 period were slightly more likely to live in homes owned outright or own their homes with a mortgage. A slightly larger proportion of migrants from this period rented social housing but a significantly smaller proportion rented privately.



Chart 78 – Housing tenure types for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

9. 1996-2005 period of arrival

In the City of Darebin, there are 5,523 migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005, making up 12.2% of the City's migrant population.

9.1 Age structure

In 2021, the median age of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005 was 43 years. All the 1996-2005 migrants who live in the City of Darebin are aged 16 years or older with most of the population (58%) being aged 35-54 years.

By comparison, the median age of all City of Darebin residents in 2021 was 37 years.

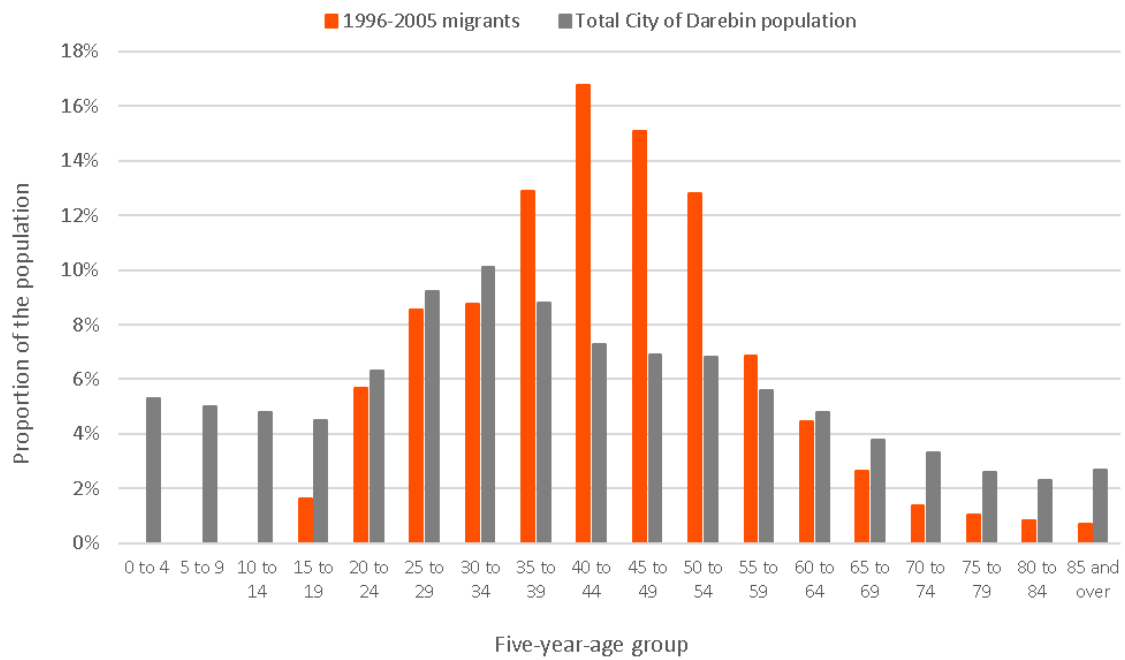
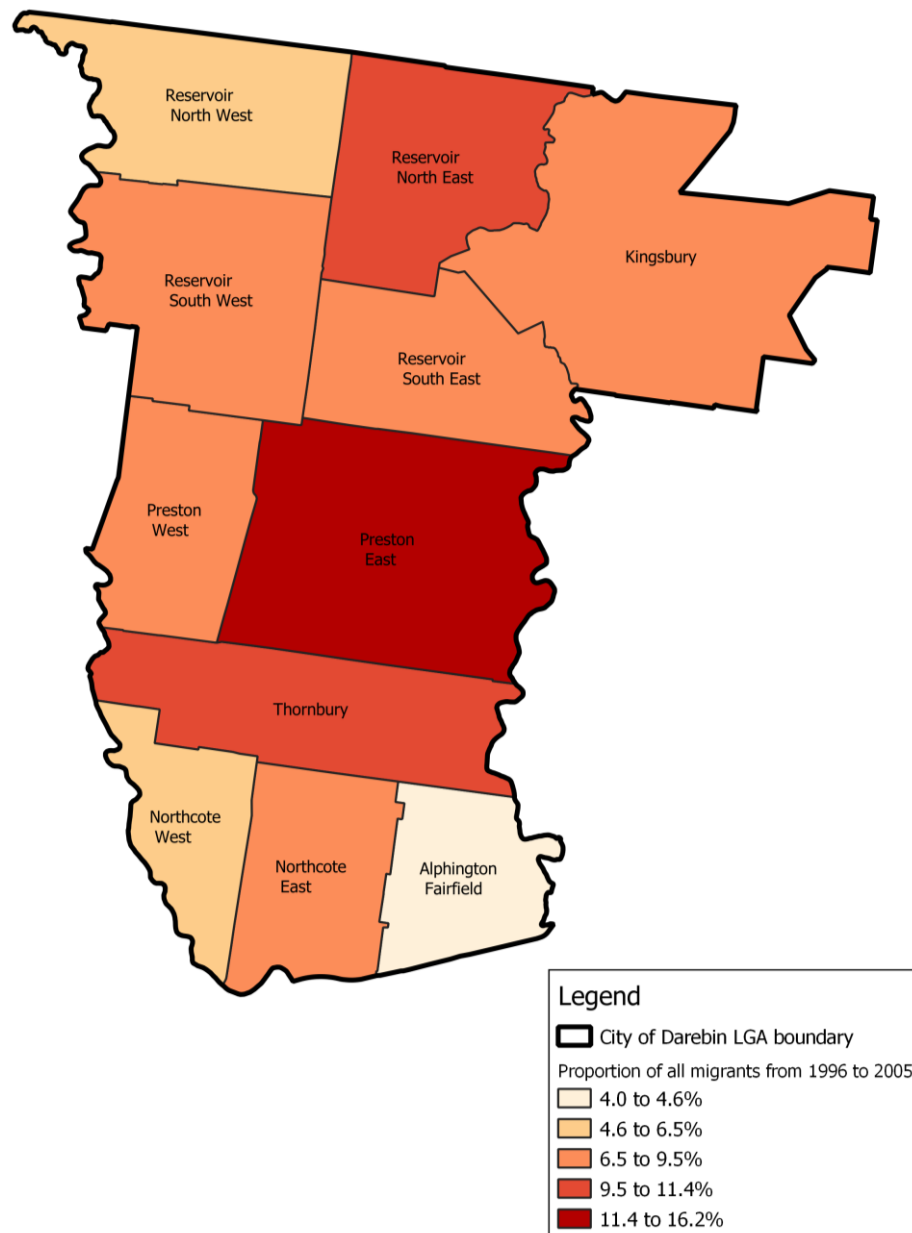


Chart 79 – Five-year age structure of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

9.2 Distribution across the City

Of the 5,523 migrants living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005:

- 16.2% (893 people) lived in Preston - East, the area with the largest proportion of migrants from this period.
- This was followed by Reservoir – North East (11.4%, 632 people) and
- Thornbury (11.2%, 618 people)



Map 7 – Distribution of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005, by SA2. Source: ABS, 2021

9.3 Countries of birth

For migrants who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005, China was the predominant country of birth, with 14.6% of all migrants in this period being born in China. The second most common country of birth during this period was New Zealand (11.2% of all migrants during this time). The third largest country of birth for migrants who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005 was England (10.0%), then India (5.6%), Vietnam (4.3%) and Malaysia (2.9%). The United States of America, Somalia, Japan, and Indonesia feature in the top ten countries of birth for arrivals during this time, showing some variation in countries of origin for migrants during this period.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 1996-2005 period were much more likely to be born in China, New Zealand, or England and to a lesser extent – Malaysia, the United States of America, Somalia, Japan, or Indonesia. On the other hand, migrants from this period were less likely to be born in India, or Vietnam compared to the birthplaces of the total population of Darebin in 2021.

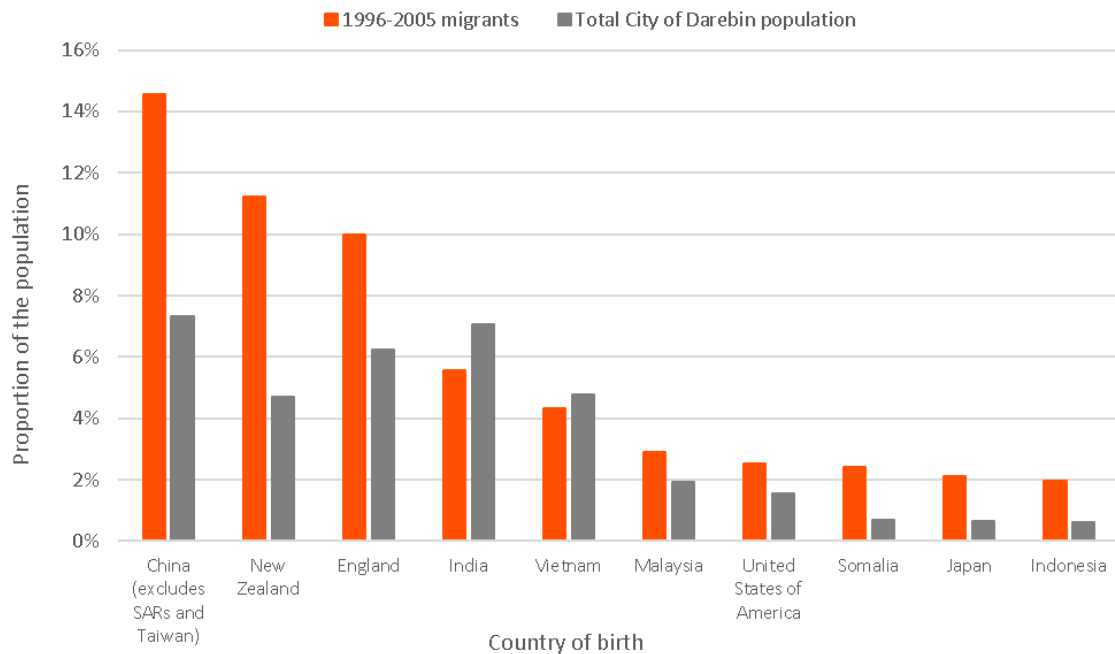


Chart 80 – Country of birth of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

9.4 Ancestry

Ancestry is different to birthplace as it is a cultural identity that a person identifies with, regardless of their birthplace. For migrants who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005, Chinese ancestry was most common, with 18.1% of all migrants in this period. Another 14.7% of migrants had English ancestry and 5.5% Irish ancestry. Indian ancestry made up 5.2% of migrants from this period and 4.9% had Scottish ancestry. In this period, there is a larger presence of European/Anglo-Saxon/Irish ancestry, due to the high numbers of New Zealand and English-born migrants.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 1996-2005 period were more likely to have Chinese, Indian, Vietnamese, and Somali ancestry and less likely to have English, Irish, Scottish, Australian, or Italian ancestry.

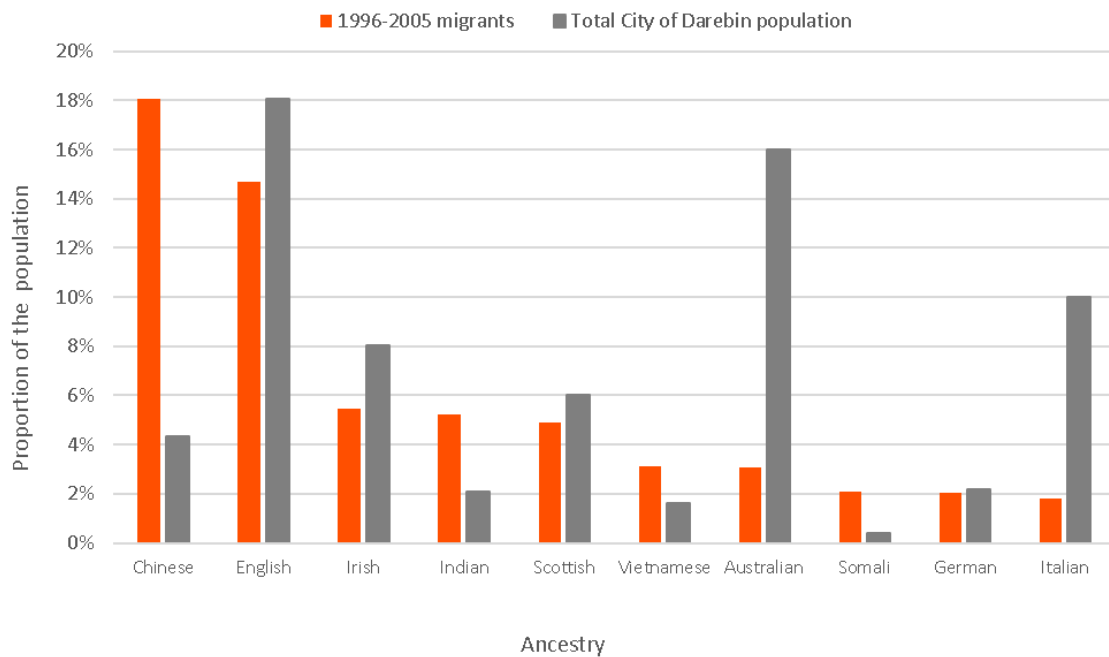


Chart 81 – Ancestry of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1986 and 1995, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

9.5 Religion

In 2021, 47.7% of all City of Darebin residents who migrated to Australia between 1996 and 2005 had no religious affiliation. This was followed by Western Catholic (12.1%) and Islam (10.1%). A further 7.6% were Buddhism.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 1996-2005 period were much more likely to have Islam, Buddhism and Hinduism as the religious affiliation and to a lesser extent Christianity (not further defined), Baptist or Presbyterian religious affiliation. The proportion of migrants from this period who had no religious affiliation was above that of the City of Darebin average. On the other hand, the proportion of Western Catholics or Greek Orthodox were below the City average.

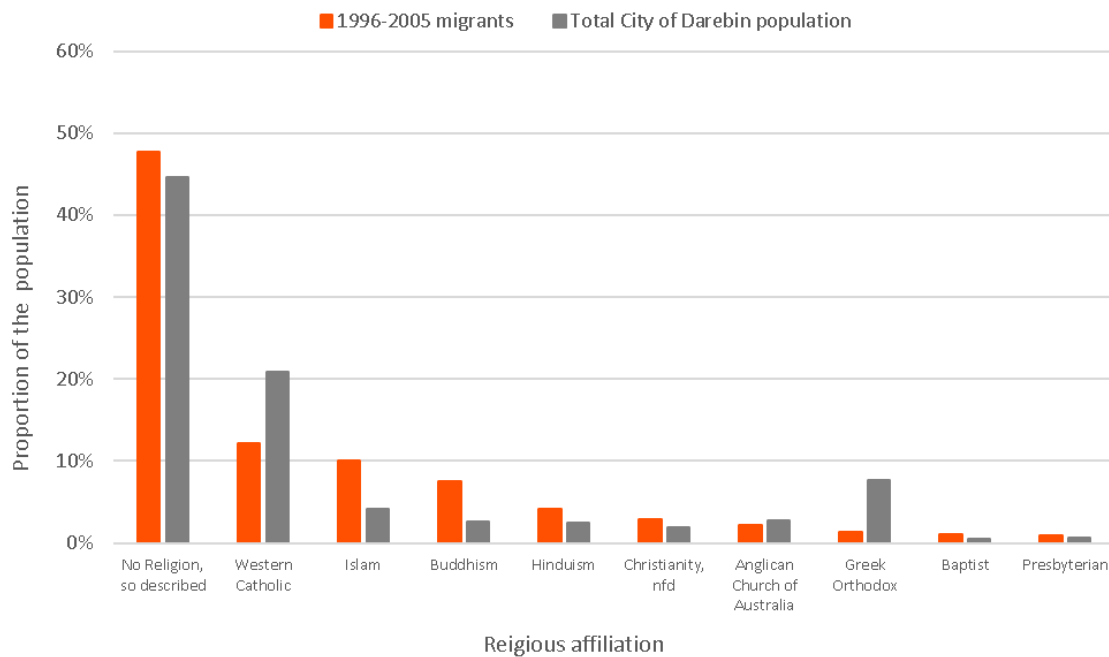


Chart 82 – Religious affiliation of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

9.6 Proficiency in English

Proficiency in English refers to how well someone speaks English, as the main language of communication in Australia. 41.7% of all City of Darebin residents who came to Australia between 1996 and 2005 spoke English only. A further 46.5% spoke another language but also spoke English well/very well. On the other hand, 11.5% of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005 spoke another language but did not speak English well or at all. This is considered poor English proficiency.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, a lower proportion of migrants who arrived in the 1996-2005 period spoke English only, but a larger proportion spoke another language as well as English. A larger proportion of migrants from this era also had poor proficiency in English, compared to the overall population of the City.

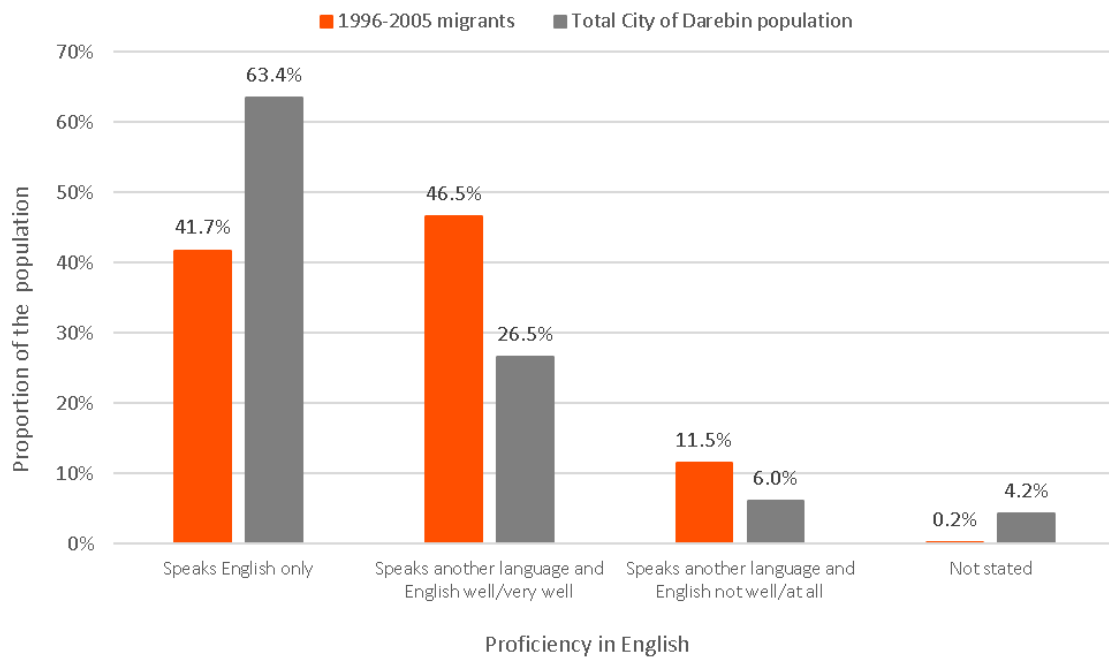


Chart 83 – Proficiency in English of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

9.7 Languages spoken

In terms of the languages spoken at home by migrants who arrived between 1996 and 2005, 41.8% spoke English, with smaller proportions (13.5%) speaking Mandarin at home, and 4.7% speaking Arabic. Smaller proportions of migrants from this period spoke Arabic (4.7%) or Cantonese (4.3%).

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, a larger proportion of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005 speak Mandarin and to a lesser extent - Arabic, Cantonese, Vietnamese, Somali and Hindi. On the other hand, smaller proportions of migrants from this period speak English or Italian.

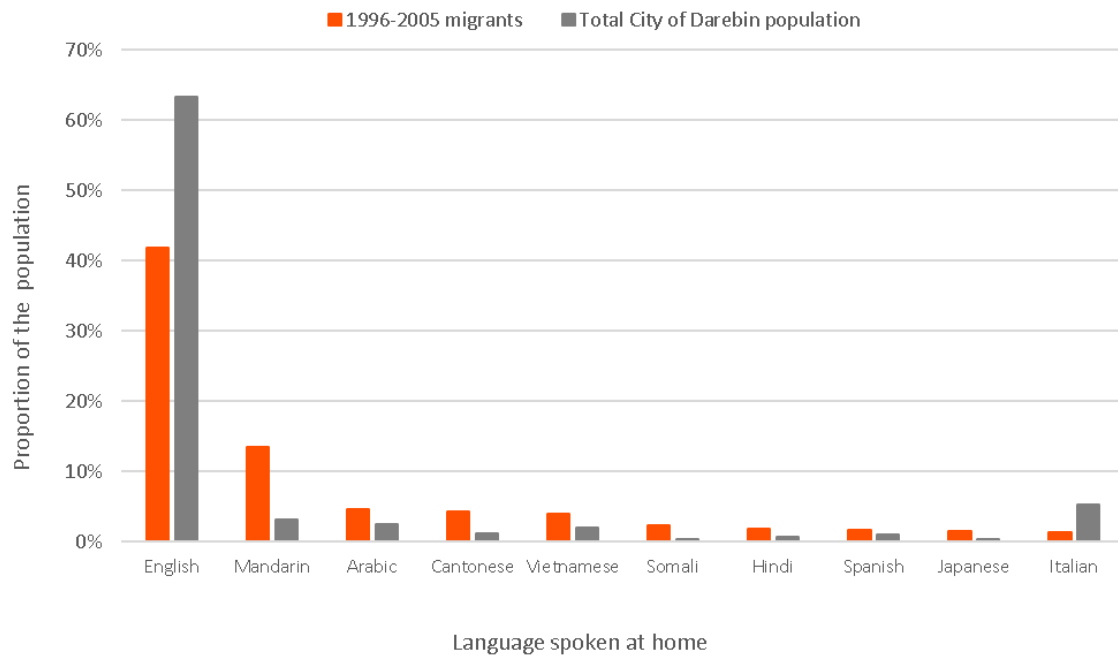


Chart 84 – Language spoken at home of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

9.8 Health

9.8.1 Need for assistance due to disability

Need for assistance due to disability is strongly correlated with age. As the median age of migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2015 is 43 years, but there are fewer older residents, the level of disability experienced by this group is below that of the overall population.

In 2021:

- 4.5% of migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005 had a need for assistance due to disability. This was lower than the need for assistance levels for the City of Darebin population overall (6.6%).

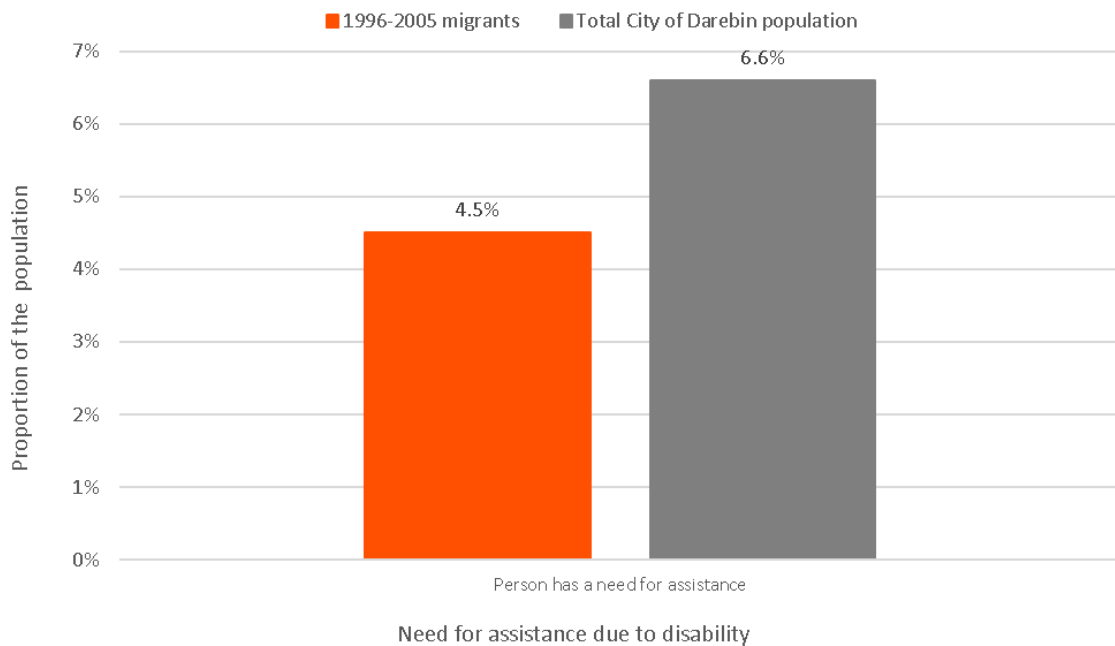


Chart 85 – Need for assistance due to disability figures of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

9.8.2 Long-term health conditions

Long-term health conditions are defined in the Census as a condition that a person has been told by a doctor or nurse they have which has lasted or is expected to last for six months or more. In 2021, 35.8% of migrants who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005 had one or more long-term health conditions. This was lower than the proportion of all City of Darebin residents who had one or more long-term health conditions (48.6%).

The most prevalent long-term health conditions for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005 were:

- ▣ Mental health condition (8.0%)
- ▣ Other long-term health condition/s (7.7%)
- ▣ Asthma (6.0%) and
- ▣ Diabetes (4.9%)

Compared to the total City of Darebin population, migrants who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005 were more likely to have other long-term health conditions or diabetes, similarly likely to have arthritis, heart disease, cancer, lung conditions, kidney disease, stroke or dementia, and less likely to have mental health conditions or asthma.

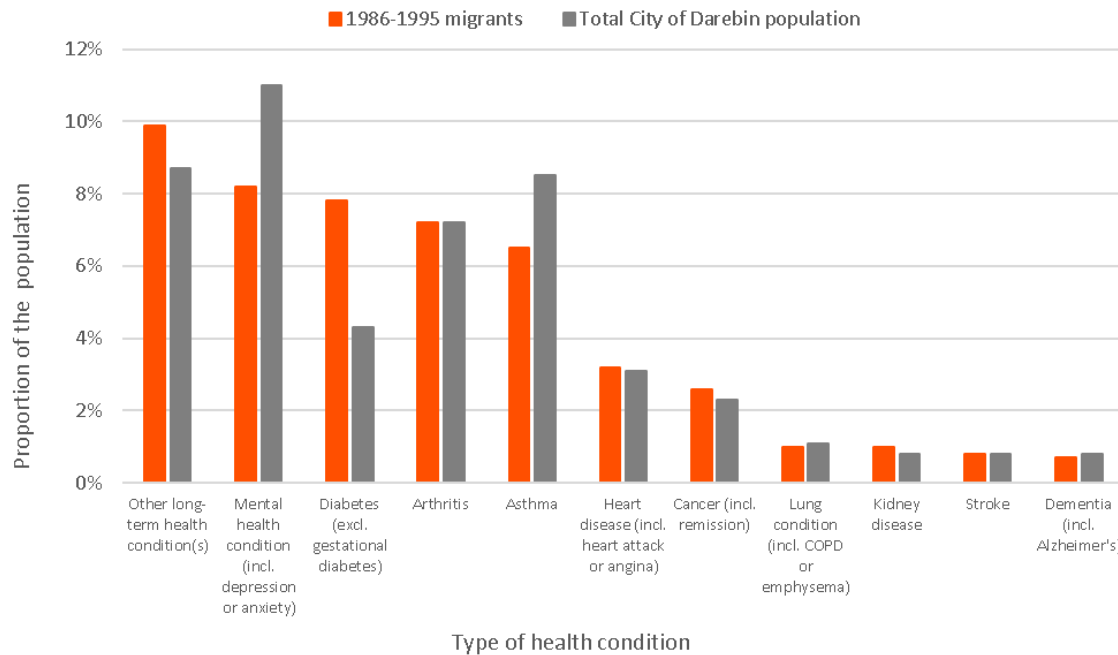


Chart 86 – Long-term health conditions of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

9.9 Education

9.9.1 Highest education attainment

The highest level of educational attainment for migrants living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005 was a bachelor degree, with 29% in this category. This was followed by postgraduate degree level (18.5%), secondary education - year 10 or above (18.2%) and advanced diplomas/diplomas (11.0%).

Overall, compared to the City of Darebin population overall, migrants who arrived between 1996 and 2005 had similar highest qualifications, although the migrant group was slightly more qualified. There were higher levels of bachelor degree level qualifications and postgraduate degree qualifications for the 1996-2005 migrant group compared to the city average, as well as a higher level of advanced diploma/diploma qualifications.

On the other hand, lower levels of qualifications, such as secondary school (year 10 or above) and certificate level III and IV, were less common in migrants who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005.

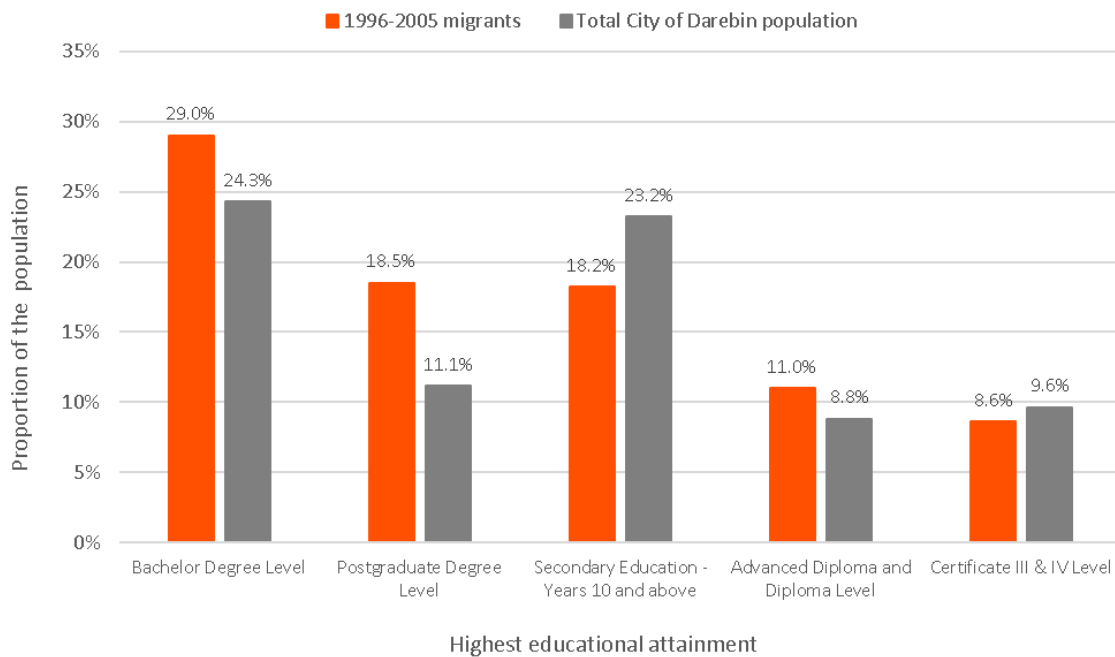


Chart 87 – Highest educational attainment of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

9.9.2 Education institution attendance

In 2021, 685 people of the 5,523 people who migrated to Australia in the 1996-2005 period were attending an educational institution. Most attendance was for tertiary institutions such as university (7.1%) and vocational institutions such as TAFEs (3.0%). Another 1.4% attended other institutions or secondary school (0.9%).

Compared to the City of Darebin total population, the migrant residents who arrived in the 1996-2005 period have a slightly higher attendance rate for vocational institutions and other institutions, but lower for all other institutions.

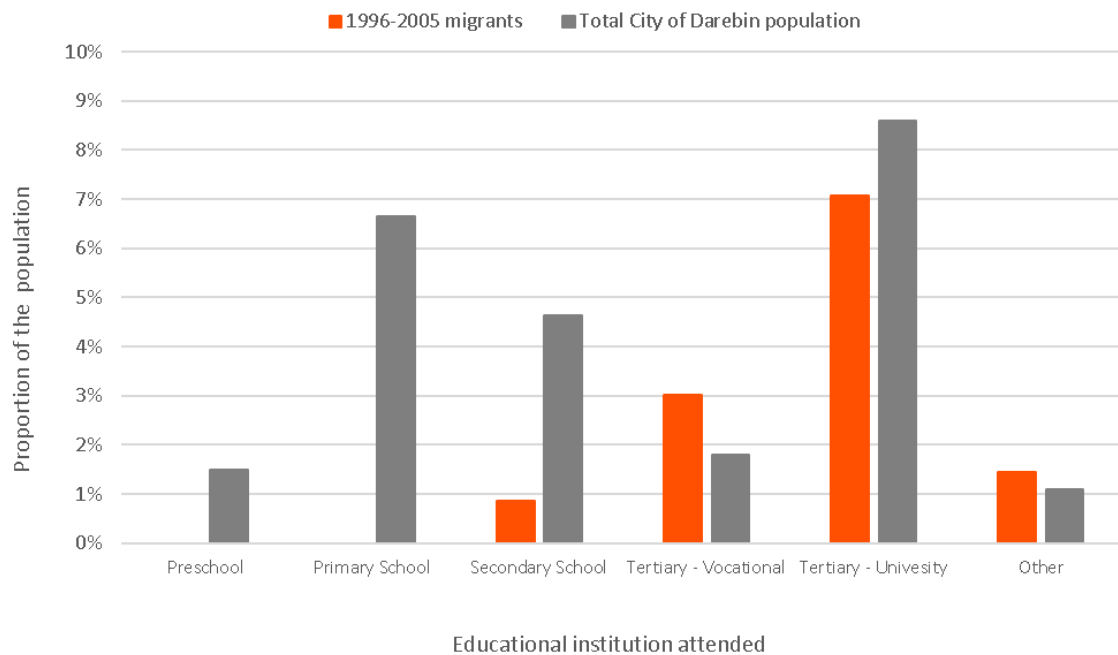


Chart 88 – Education institutions attended by City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

9.10 Employment

9.10.1 Labour force and employment status

In 2021, 78% of all migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005 participated in the labour force. This equates to 4,280 persons who are in the labour force, meaning they are either employed (part/full time) or unemployed but looking for work. By comparison, a lower 66.2% of all City of Darebin residents aged over 15 years participated in the labour force, which is related to age and the fact there are more older residents in Darebin overall who are retired/do not participate in the labour force.

Of those migrants from 1996-2005 who are in the labour force, 94.4% were employed, with 60.7% working in full-time employment, 28.1% in part-time employment and a further 5.7% employed but away from work at the time. The employment rate is slightly below that of the overall labour force of the City of Darebin where 94.7% were employed, with similar full-time/part-time splits.

Regarding unemployment, 5.6% of the labour force of people who migrated in the 1996-2005 period were unemployed in 2021, a slightly higher than the City's total labour force (5.3%). Of those who were unemployed, a slightly larger proportion (3.1%) were looking for full-time work, with 2.4% looking for part-time work.



Chart 89 – Employment status of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

9.10.2 Status in employment

Of those working residents who migrated between 1996 and 2005, 83.3% were working as employees. A further 6.3% were owner/managers of an enterprise with employees, and 9.3% were owner managers of enterprises without employees (for example, self-employed). Lastly, 0.9% worked as contributing family members.

Compared to the total employed population of the City of Darebin, employed migrants who arrived between 1996 and 2005 were slightly less likely to be employees, but slightly more likely to be owner managers with or without employees, or and to a lesser extent, contributing family workers.

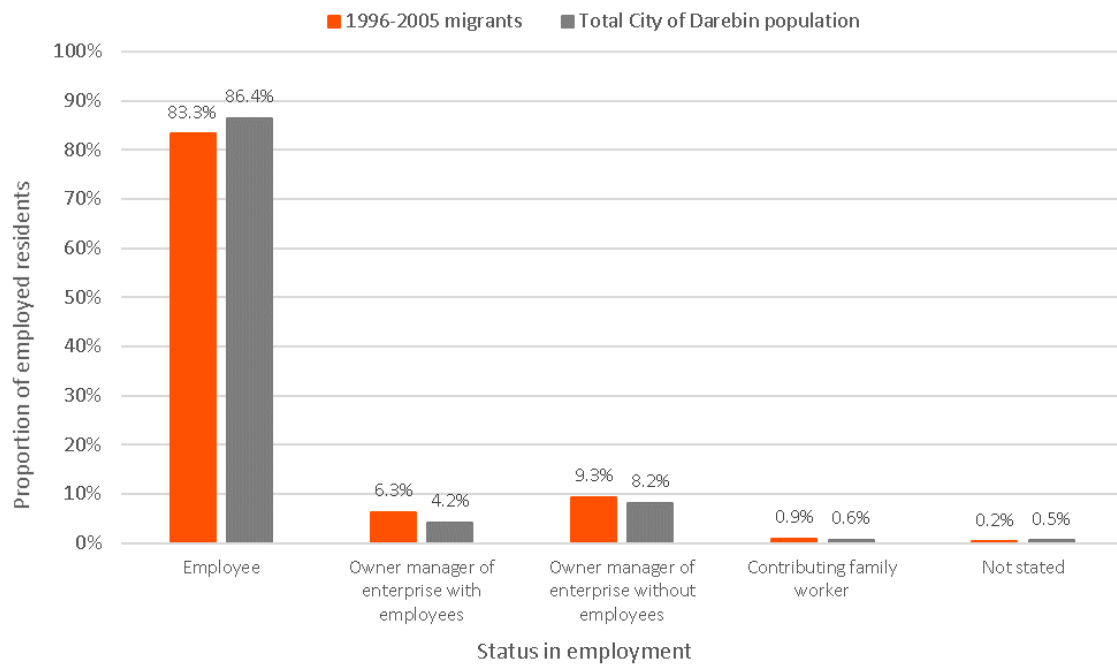


Chart 90 – Status in employment of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

9.11 Income

The median individual income for City of Darebin migrants who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005 was \$1,066 per week (gross). This is 20.1% higher than the median individual income for all City of Darebin residents (aged 15+ years), which was \$887.

The amount of income an individual receives is linked to a number of factors including employment status, age (as for instance students and retirees often receive a lower income), qualifications and type of employment.

9.11.1 Sources of income

Main sources of personal income data will depend on the age of a population. Older populations have government benefits and allowances as a main source of income, whereas younger populations have employee wages and/or salaries as the main source of incomes. The next section breaks down types of benefits received.

In 2021, 61.6% of all migrants from the 1996-2005 period received employee wages and salaries as their main source of personal income. This was followed by government benefits or allowances (19.6%), own unincorporated business income (6.1%) and investment income (2.7%). Furthermore, 5.2% had negative or nil income.

Compared to the City of Darebin total population's main sources of income, a larger proportion of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005 had employee wages and salaries or own unincorporated income as their main sources of income. On the other hand, a slightly smaller proportion of migrants from this period had government benefits and allowances or investment income as their main sources of income.

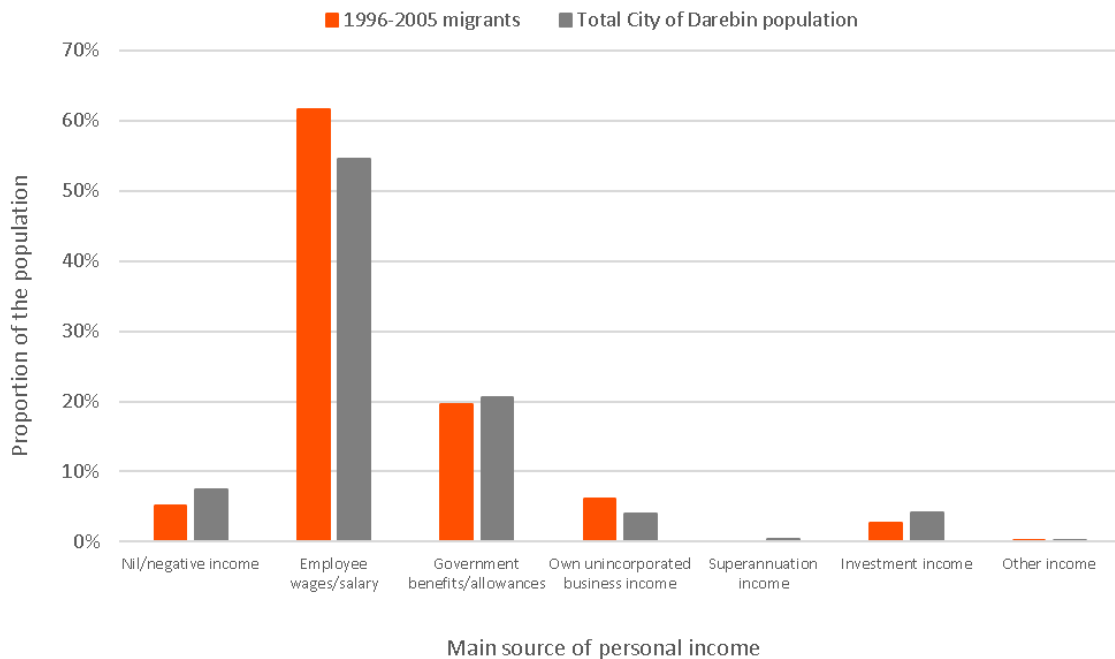


Chart 91 – Main sources of personal income for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

9.11.2 Government benefits

The main type of government benefit received by City of Darebin migrants who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005 was the “Newstart allowance”, related to unemployed residents. In 2021, 30.0% of migrants from this period who received a government benefit, received a Newstart allowance. A smaller proportion of government benefit receiving migrants from 1996-2005 received family tax benefits (17.1%), the age pension (9.7%), disability support pension (6.9%) and the youth allowance (6.5%).

Compared to the total City of Darebin population that receives government benefits, a larger proportion of the migrant group from 1996-2005 received the Newstart allowance or family tax benefits. Similar proportions received the disability support pension or youth allowance but a smaller proportion of migrants from this period received the age pension.

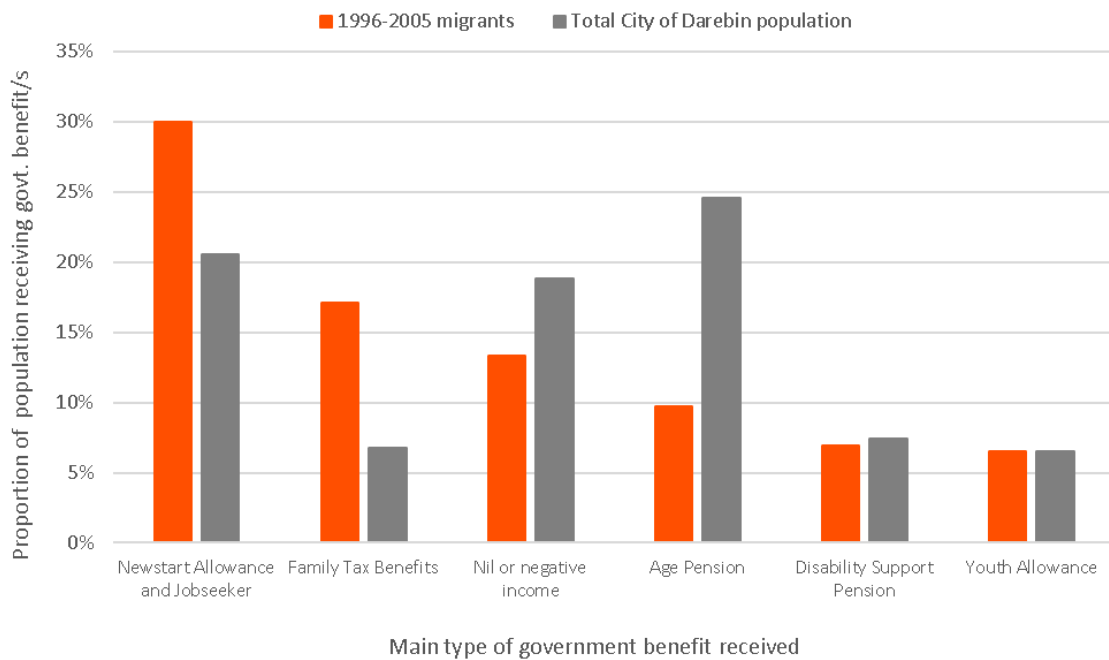


Chart 92 – Main sources of personal income for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

9.12 Household composition

Household composition is driven by the age of residents, the life cycle of an area and the available dwelling stock. For this report, as the household composition is focused on a population who emigrated to Australia during a particular period, the household composition will be reflective of their age and household life cycle.

In 2021, 47% of all households where migrants who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005 lived were couple family with children households. This was followed by couple families with no children (reflective of younger couples without children and empty nesters). In 2021, 22% of households were couple families with no children. A further 12.5% were lone person households, 10.1% were single parent families and 7.4% were group households.

Compared to the City of Darebin total, the household composition of migrants from 1996-2005 were similar with a slightly larger proportion of the migrant group living as couple families with children, with slightly lower representations in other household types.

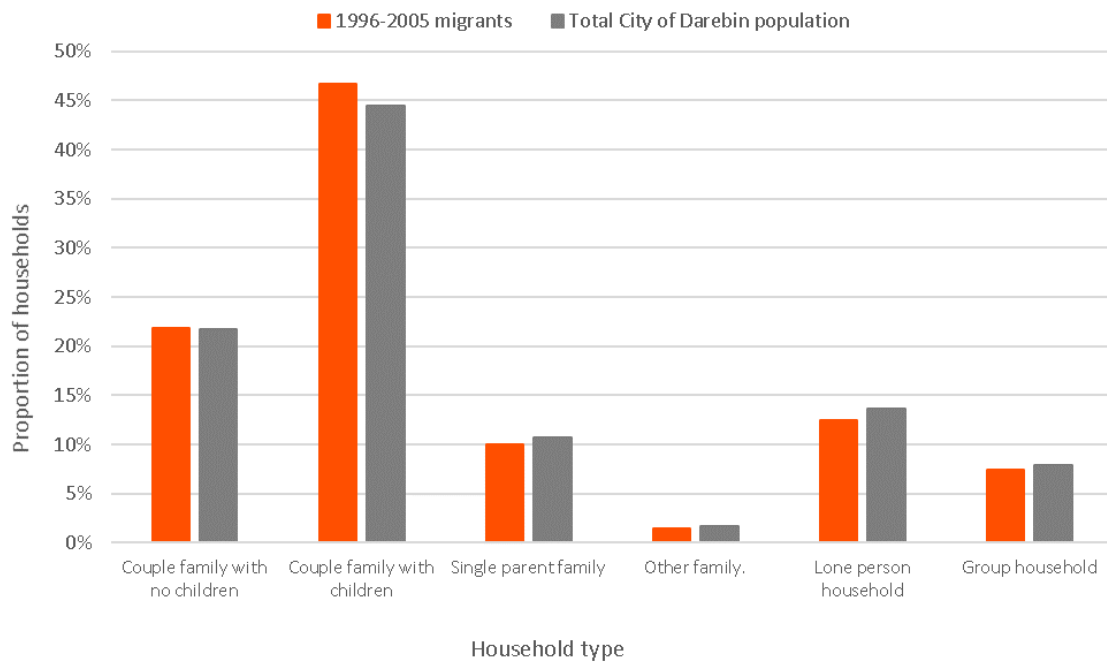


Chart 93 – Household composition/household types for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

9.13 Housing tenure

Housing tenure statistics for migrants who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005 show that 47% of homes where they live are owned with a mortgage. This is followed by 27.4% who rent privately. A smaller proportion (16.6%) live in homes owned outright and 6.4% rent social housing.

Compared to the City of Darebin's overall housing tenure, migrants from the 1996-2005 period were more likely to live in homes owned with a mortgage, and to a lesser extent – social housing. On the other hand, a smaller proportion of migrants from the 1996-2005 period lived in homes owned outright or homes rented privately.



Chart 94 – Housing tenure types for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 1996 and 2005, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

10. 2006-2015 period of arrival

In the City of Darebin, there are 10,419 migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, making up 23.0% of the City's migrant population. This is the largest ten-year period of migration for overseas born residents living in the City of Darebin as of 2021.

10.1 Age structure

In 2021, the median age of migrants who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015 was 35 years. All the 2006-2015 migrants who live in the City of Darebin are aged 6 years or older with most of the population (60%) being aged 30-44 years, reflective of the ages of skilled migrants and students who emigrated to Australia during the 2006 – 2015 period.

By comparison, the median age of all City of Darebin residents in 2021 was older at 37 years.

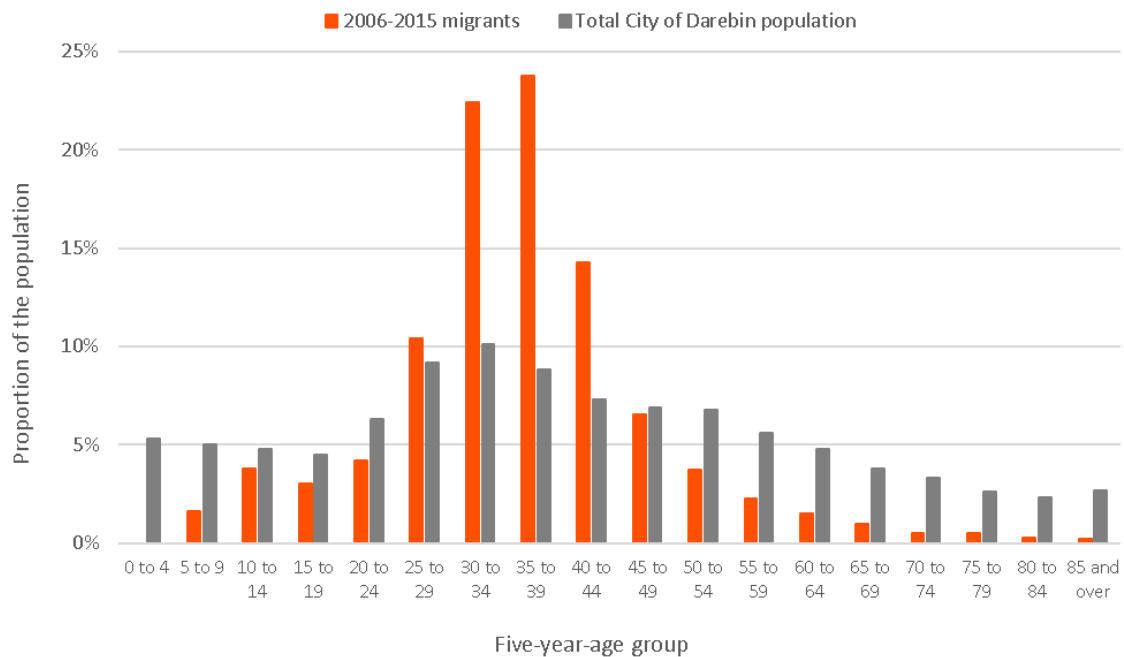
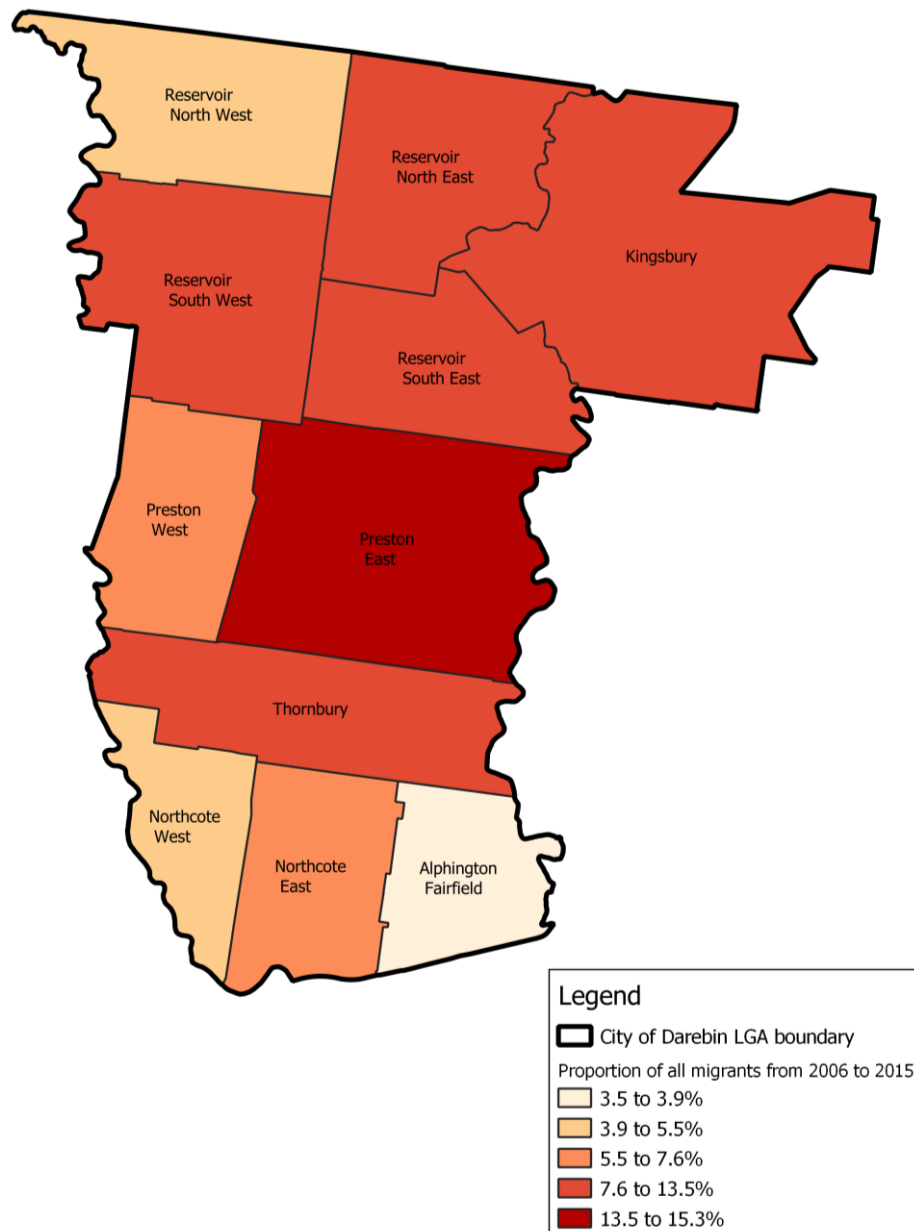


Chart 95 – Five-year age structure of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

10.2 Distribution across the City

Of the 10,419 migrants living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015:

- 15.3% (1,597 people) lived in Preston - East, the area with the largest proportion of migrants from this period.
- This was followed by Reservoir – North East (13.5%, 1,404 people)
- Reservoir – South West (11.4%, 1,190 people)
- Kingsbury (10.8%, 1,122 people) and
- Reservoir – South East (10.5%, 1,095 people)



Map 8 – Distribution of migrants who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, by SA2. Source: ABS, 2021

10.3 Countries of birth

For migrants who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, China was the predominant country of birth, with 13.0% of all migrants in this period being born in China. This was followed by India (11.7% of all migrants from this period), New Zealand (8.6%) and England (8.5%). Vietnam, the Philippines, Iran, Malaysia, Italy, and Nepal feature in the top ten countries of birth for arrivals during this time.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 2006-2015 period were much more likely to be born in China, India, and New Zealand, and to a lesser extent – Iran. On the other hand, migrants from this period were less likely to be born in Italy.

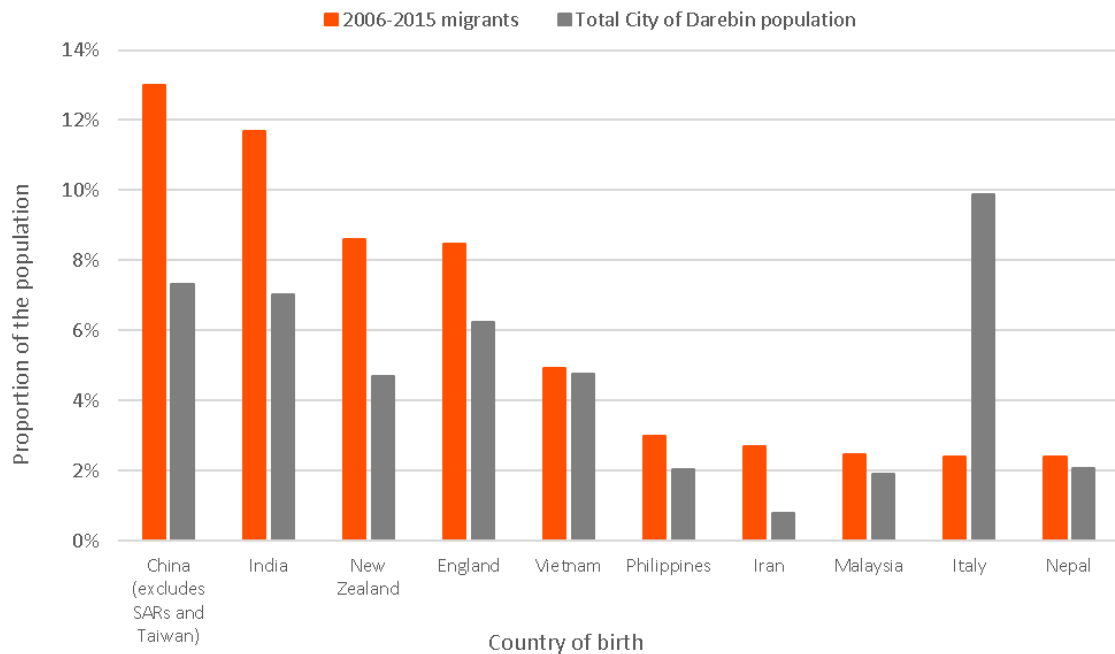


Chart 96 – Country of birth of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

10.4 Ancestry

Ancestry is different to birthplace as it is a cultural identity that a person identifies with, regardless of their birthplace. For migrants who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, Chinese ancestry was most common, with 14.7% of all migrants in this period. Another 13.4% of migrants had English ancestry. Indian ancestry made up 8.5% of migrants from this period, with 4.9% Irish, 4.1% Scottish and 3.5% Vietnamese. Some of the Anglo-Saxon ancestries will be reflective of English and New Zealand born migrants combined.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 2006-2015 period were more likely to have Chinese, Indian, Vietnamese, Filipino and Iranian ancestry and less likely to have English, Irish, Scottish, Italian, or Australian ancestry.

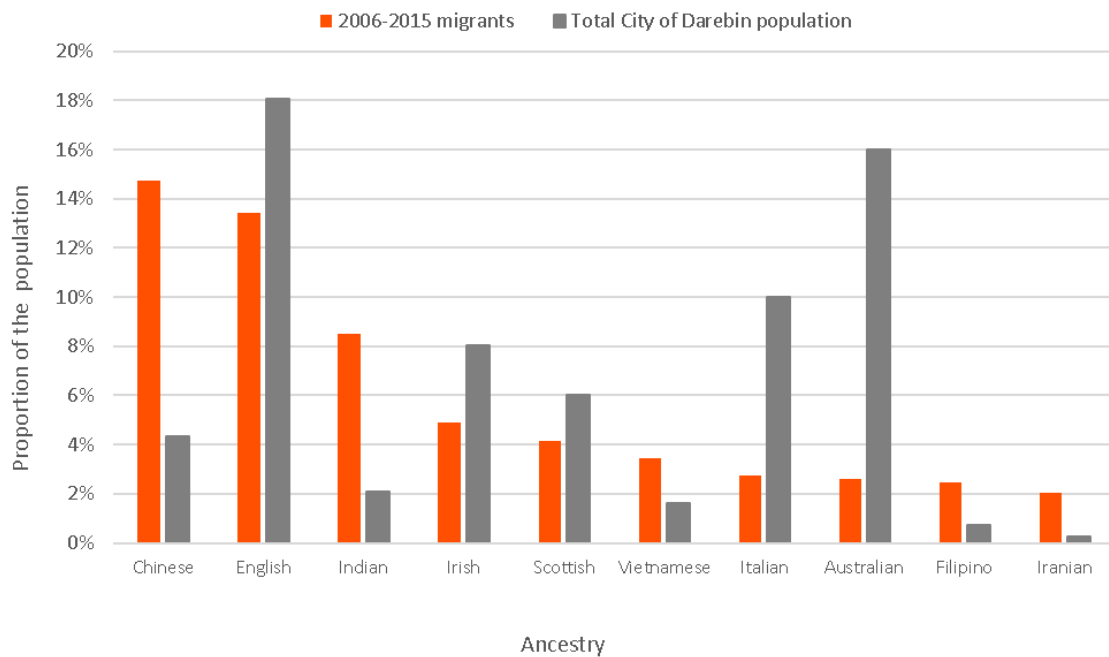


Chart 97 – Ancestry of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

10.5 Religion

In 2021, 46.1% of all City of Darebin residents who migrated to Australia between 2006 and 2015 had no religious affiliation. This was followed by Western Catholic (11.9%) and Islam (9.7%) and Hinduism (8.4%). A further 6.6% were Buddhism.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 2006-2015 period were much more likely to have Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism as their religious affiliation and to a lesser extent Christianity (not further defined), and Sikhism (from the Indian migrants during the time). The proportion of migrants from this period who had no religious affiliation was slightly above that of the City of Darebin average. On the other hand, the proportion of Western Catholics, Greek Orthodox and Anglican Church were below the City average.

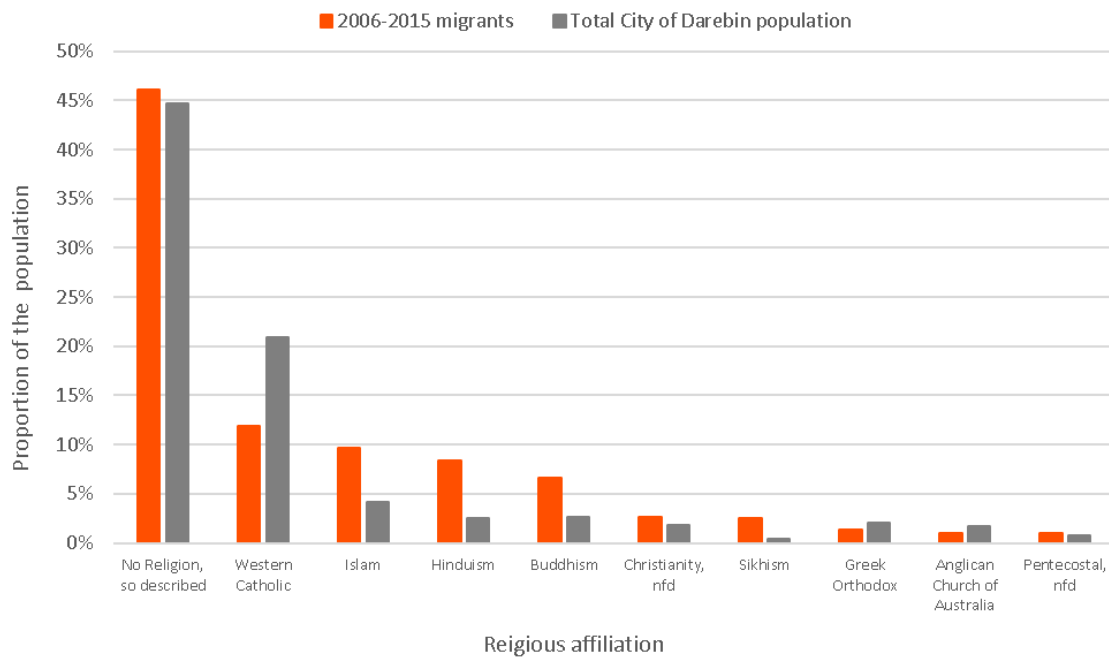


Chart 98 – Religious affiliation of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

10.6 Proficiency in English

Proficiency in English refers to how well someone speaks English, as the main language of communication in Australia. 34.7% of all City of Darebin residents who came to Australia between 2006 and 2015 spoke English only. A further 55.8% spoke another language but also spoke English well/very well. On the other hand, 9.4% of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015 spoke another language but did not speak English well or at all. This is considered poor English proficiency.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, a lower proportion of migrants who arrived in the 2006-2015 period spoke English only, but a larger proportion spoke another language as well as English. A slightly larger proportion of migrants from this era also had poor proficiency in English, compared to the overall population of the City.

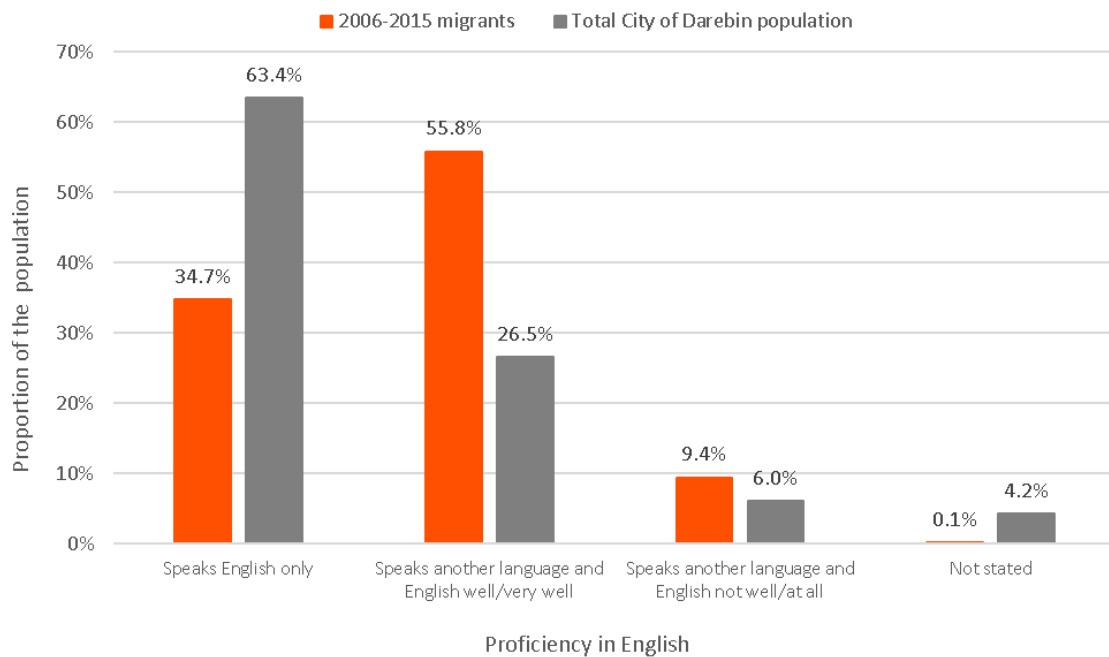


Chart 99 – Proficiency in English of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

10.7 Languages spoken

In terms of the languages spoken at home by migrants who arrived between 2006 and 2015, 34.8% spoke English, with smaller proportions (13.2%) speaking Mandarin at home, and 4.5% speaking Vietnamese. Smaller proportions of migrants from this period spoke Spanish (3.2%), Punjabi (3.1%) or Arabic (3.0%).

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, a larger proportion of migrants who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015 speak Mandarin and to a lesser extent - Vietnamese, Spanish, Punjabi, Hindi, Nepali, Cantonese, and Urdu. On the other hand, smaller proportions of migrants from this period speak English.

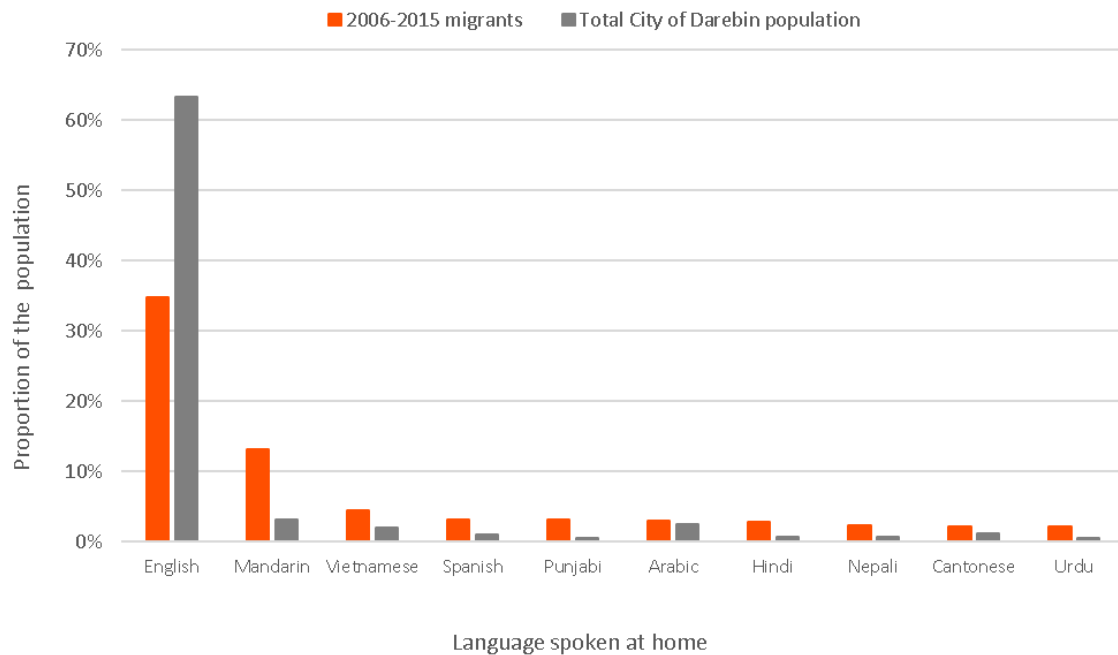


Chart 100 – Language spoken at home of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

10.8 Health

10.8.1 Need for assistance due to disability

Need for assistance due to disability is strongly correlated with age. As the median age of migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015 is 35 years, but there are fewer older residents, the level of disability experienced by this group is below that of the overall population.

In 2021:

- 1.9% of migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015 had a need for assistance due to disability. This was lower than the need for assistance levels for the City of Darebin population overall (6.6%).

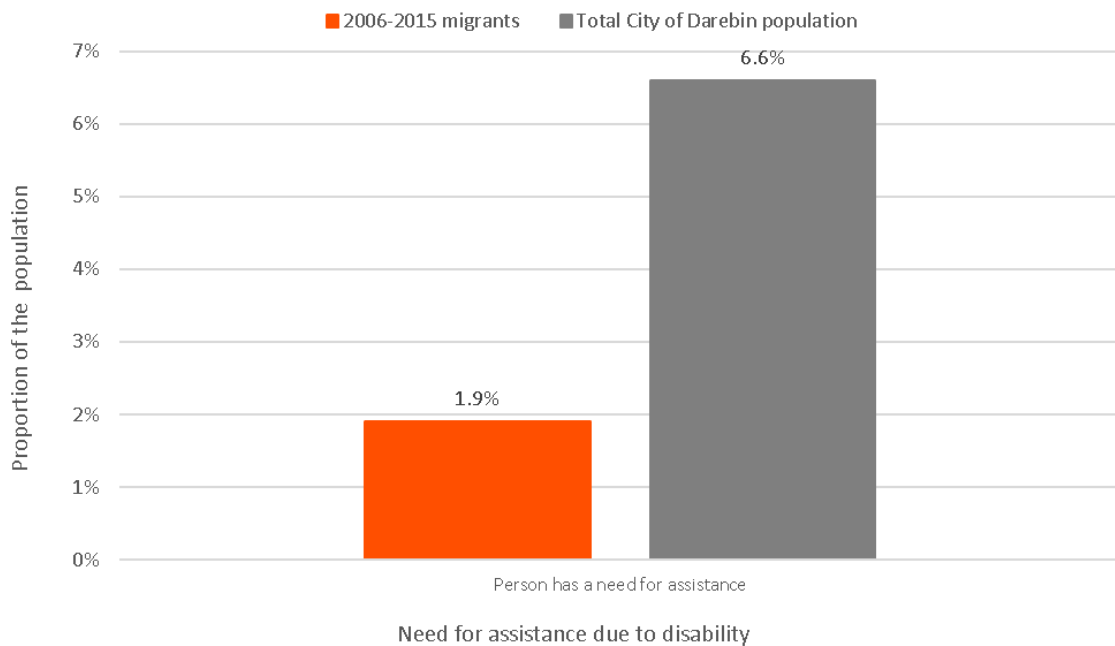


Chart 101 – Need for assistance due to disability figures of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

10.8.2 Long-term health conditions

Long-term health conditions are defined in the Census as a condition that a person has been told by a doctor or nurse they have which has lasted or is expected to last for six months or more. In 2021, 22.6% of migrants who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015 had one or more long-term health conditions. This was lower than the proportion of all City of Darebin residents who had one or more long-term health conditions (48.6%).

The most prevalent long-term health conditions for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015 were:

- ▣ Mental health condition (6.1%)
- ▣ Other long-term health condition/s (5.2%)
- ▣ Asthma (4.9%) and
- ▣ Diabetes (2.1%)

Compared to the total City of Darebin population, migrants who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015 were less likely to have any of the long-term health conditions listed in the Census.

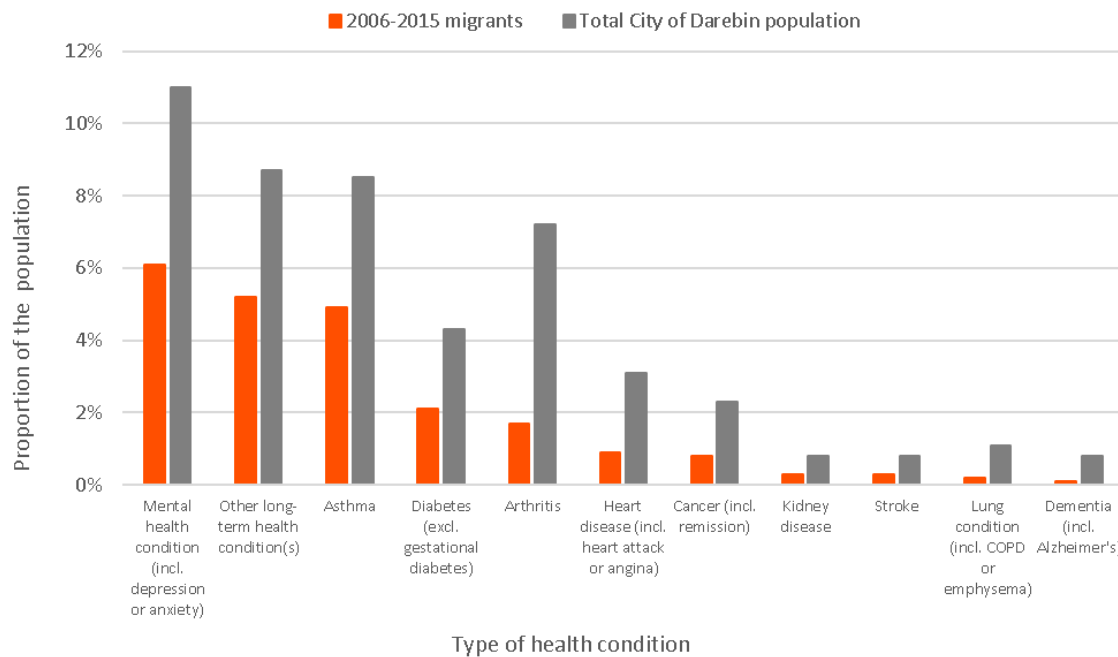


Chart 102 – Long-term health conditions of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

10.9 Education

10.9.1 Highest education attainment

The highest level of educational attainment for migrants living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015 was a graduate diploma/graduate certificate (31.5% of all migrants). This was followed by secondary education (year 10 or above) with 16.8%, then Bachelor degree level education and an advanced diploma/diploma (both with 11.5%). Because the age structure of this group of migrants is younger, many of them are still studying, so many who are currently studying technically they have not achieved a qualification other than secondary school. The next section, education institution attendance addresses current participation in education.

Overall, compared to the City of Darebin population overall, migrants who arrived between 2006 and 2015 had higher levels of graduate diploma qualifications and slightly higher advanced diploma/diploma qualifications. On the other hand, smaller proportions of migrants from the 2006-2015 period had secondary school (year 10 or above), bachelor degree level, or certificate III and IV level qualifications.



Chart 103 – Highest educational attainment of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

10.9.2 Education institution attendance

In 2021, 2,207 people of the 10,419 people who migrated to Australia in the 2006-2015 period were attending an educational institution. Most attendance was for tertiary institutions such as university (7.6%), secondary school (4.4%) and vocational institutions such as TAFEs (4.2%). Another 3.3% attended primary school.

Compared to the City of Darebin total population, the migrant residents who arrived in the 2006-2015 period have a slightly higher attendance rate for vocational institutions and other institutions, but lower for all other institutions.

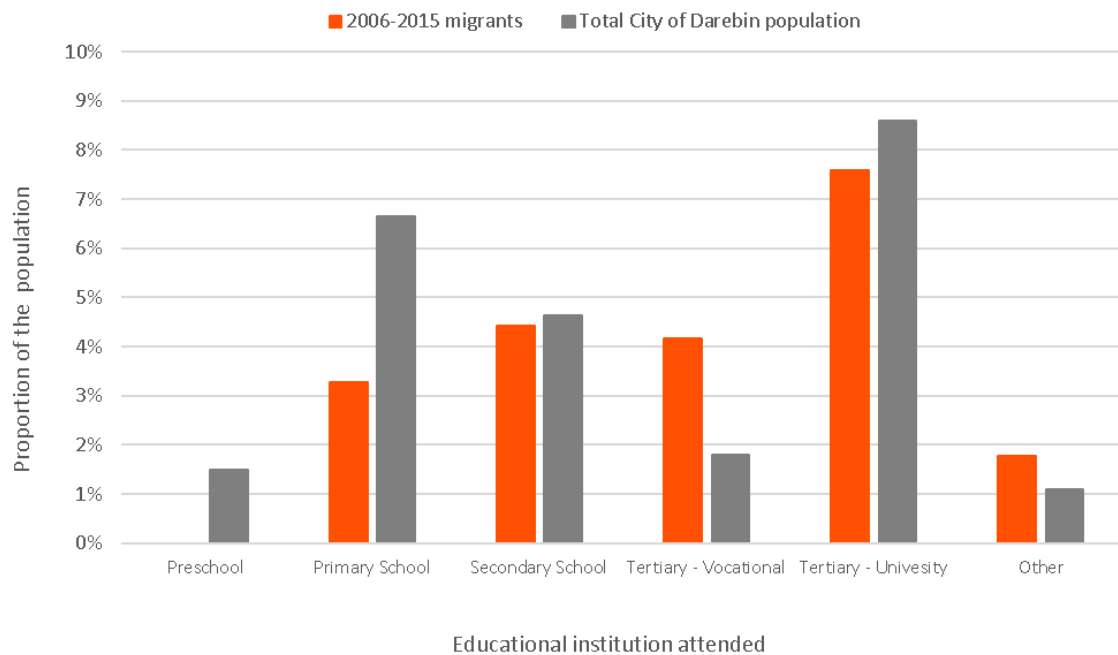


Chart 104 – Education institutions attended by City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

10.10 Employment

10.10.1 Labour force and employment status

In 2021, 81% of all migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015 participated in the labour force. This equates to 7,922 persons aged over 15 years who are in the labour force, meaning they are either employed (part/full time) or unemployed but looking for work. By comparison, a lower 66.2% of all City of Darebin residents aged over 15 years participated in the labour force, which is related to age and the fact there are more older residents in Darebin overall who are retired/do not participate in the labour force.

Of those migrants from 2006-2015 who are in the labour force, 94.3% were employed, with 58.1% working in full-time employment, 30.3% in part-time employment and a further 5.9% employed but away from work at the time. The employment rate is slightly below that of the overall labour force of the City of Darebin where 94.7% were employed, with similar full-time/part-time splits.

Regarding unemployment, 5.7% of the labour force of people who migrated in the 2006-2015 period were unemployed in 2021, a proportion slightly above the City's total labour force (5.3%). Of those who were unemployed, a slightly larger proportion (3.3%) were looking for full-time work, with 2.4% looking for part-time work.

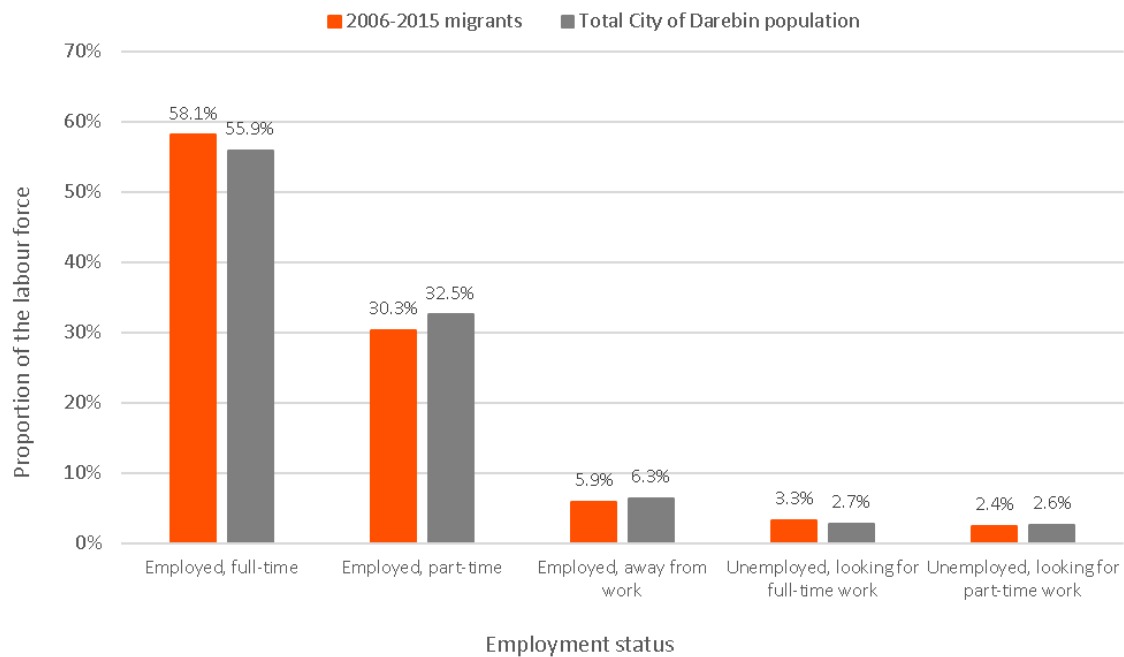


Chart 105 – Employment status of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

10.10.2 Status in employment

Of those working residents who migrated between 2006 and 2015, 87.5% were working as employees. A further 3.4% were owner/managers of an enterprise with employees, and 7.8% were owner managers of enterprises without employees (for example, self-employed). Lastly, 0.8% worked as contributing family members.

Compared to the total employed population of the City of Darebin, employed migrants who arrived between 2006 and 2015 were slightly more likely to be employees, but slightly less likely to be owner managers with or without employees, and almost equally - contributing family workers.

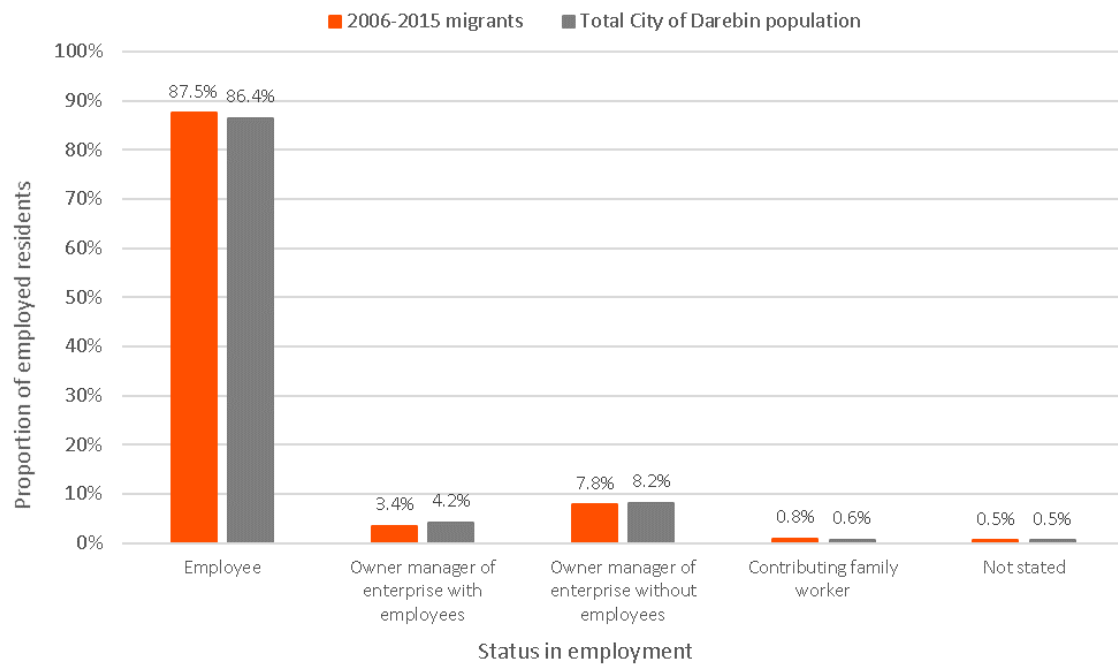


Chart 106 – Status in employment of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

10.11 Income

The median individual income for City of Darebin migrants who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015 was \$1,022 per week (gross). This is 15.2% higher than the median individual income for all City of Darebin residents (aged 15+ years), which was \$887.

The amount of income an individual receives is linked to a number of factors including employment status, age (as for instance students and retirees often receive a lower income), qualifications and type of employment.

10.11.1 Sources of income

Main sources of personal income data will depend on the age of a population. Older populations have government benefits and allowances as a main source of income, whereas younger populations have employee wages and/or salaries as the main source of incomes. The next section breaks down types of benefits received.

In 2021, 63.5% of all migrants from the 2006-2015 period received employee wages and salaries as their main source of personal income. This was followed by government benefits or

allowances (10.8%), own unincorporated business income (5.6%) and investment income (2.1%). Furthermore, 7.3% had negative or nil income.

Compared to the City of Darebin total population's main sources of income, a larger proportion of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015 had employee wages and salaries or own unincorporated income as their main sources of income. On the other hand, a smaller proportion of migrants from this period had government benefits and allowances or investment income as their main sources of income. The lower proportions of government benefits and allowances is partly related to the younger age of this group of migrants but possibly also to the fact that some may not be Australian citizens and may not qualify for receipt of government benefits or allowances.

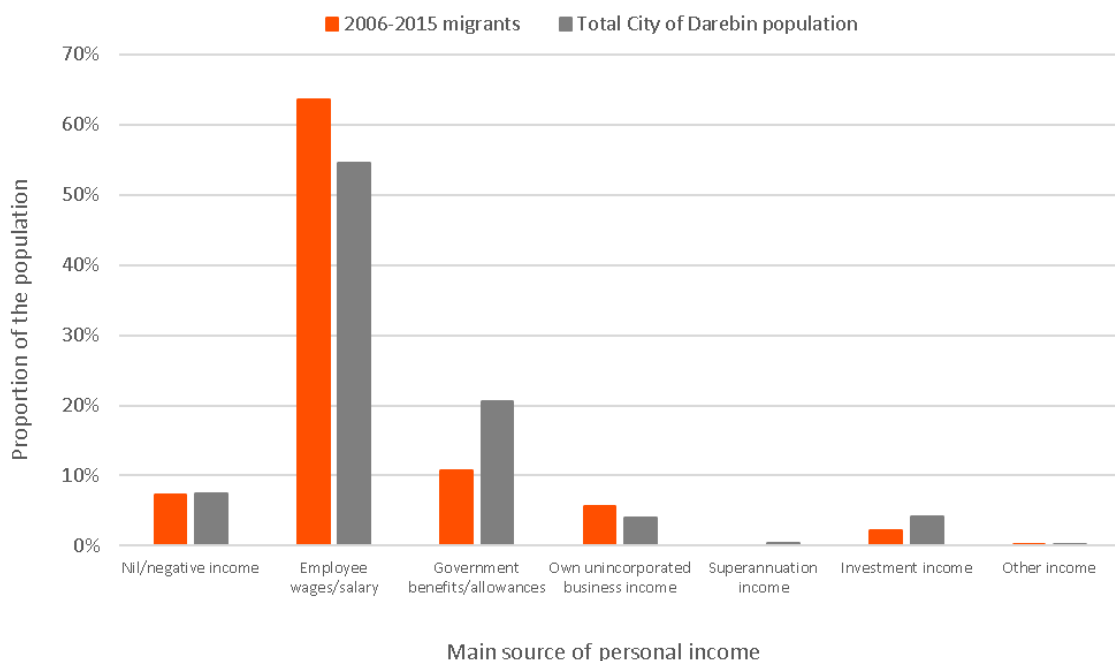


Chart 107 – Main sources of personal income for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

10.11.2 Government benefits

The main type of government benefit received by City of Darebin migrants who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015 was the “Newstart allowance”, related to unemployed residents. In 2021, 27.2% of migrants from this period who received a government benefit, received a Newstart allowance. A smaller proportion of government benefit receiving migrants from 2006-2015 received family tax benefits (16.6%), paid parental leave payments (6.0%), future flexible support payments (5.8%) and the youth allowance (5.3%).

Compared to the total City of Darebin population that receives government benefits, a larger proportion of the migrant group from 2006-2015 received the Newstart allowance, family tax benefits, the paid parental leave payments, or future flexible payments. On the other hand, a slightly lower proportion of migrants from this period received the youth allowance.

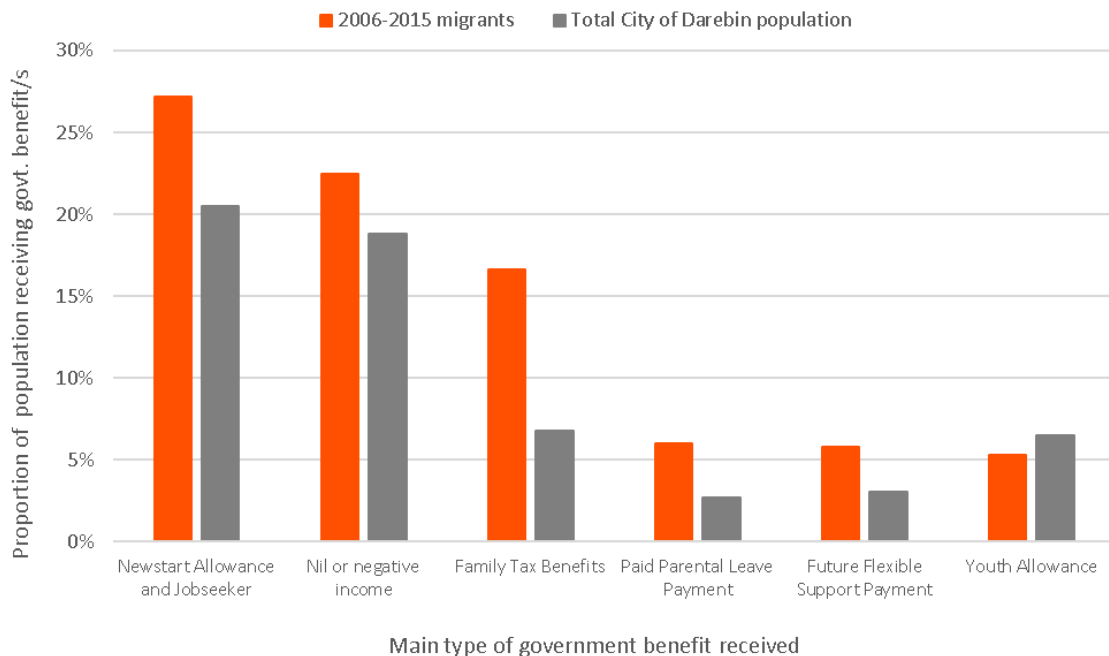


Chart 108 – Main sources of personal income for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

10.12 Household composition

Household composition is driven by the age of residents, the life cycle of an area and the available dwelling stock. For this report, as the household composition is focused on a population who emigrated to Australia during a particular period, the household composition will be reflective of their age and household life cycle.

In 2021, 46% of all households where migrants who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2015 lived were couple family with children households. This was followed by couple families with no children (reflective of younger couples without children and empty nesters). In 2021, 27% of households were couple families with no children. A further 10% were lone person households, 8.6% lived in group households and 6.8% were single parent families.

Compared to the City of Darebin total, the household composition of migrants from 2006-2015 was higher for couple families with and without children, and slightly for group households. On

the other hand, the household composition of migrants from the 2006-2015 period was lower than the City average in terms of single parent families and lone person households.

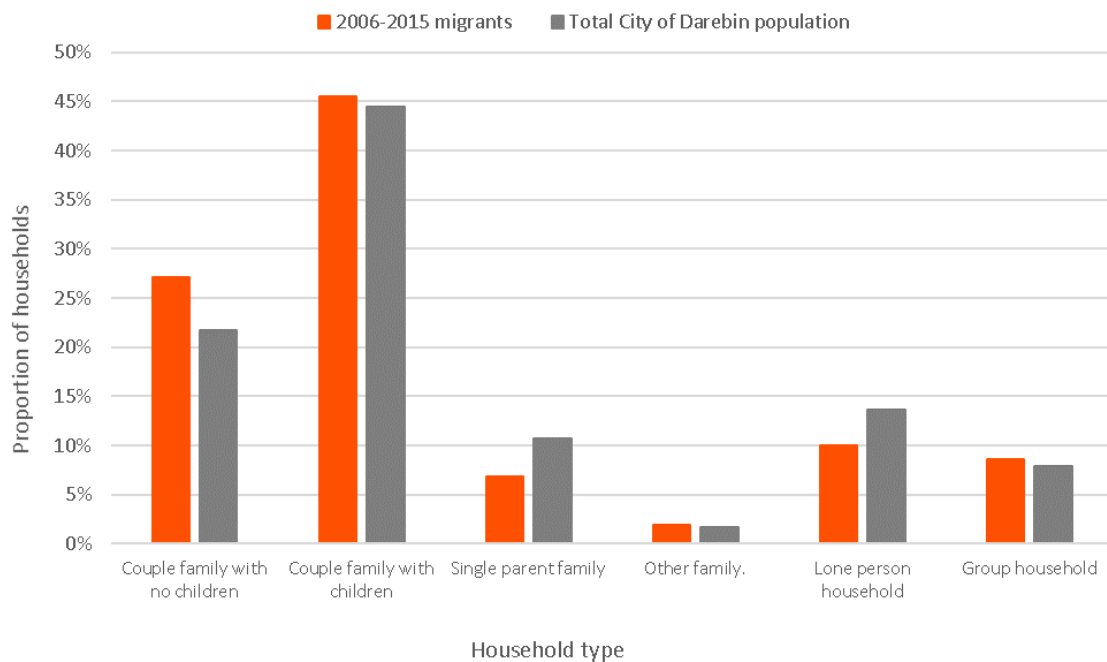


Chart 109 – Household composition/household types for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

10.13 Housing tenure

Housing tenure statistics for migrants who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015 show that 55% of households where migrants from this period lived were rented privately. This was followed by 21.5% of homes which were owned with a mortgage and only 6.1% which were owned outright. A further 2.6% of migrants from the 2006-2015 period were renting social housing.

Compared to the City of Darebin's overall housing tenure, migrants from the 2006-2015 period were much more likely to live in privately rented homes. On the other hand, they were significantly less likely to live in fully owned homes (related to the ages of migrants from this period), and also less likely to own with a mortgage, or rent social housing.



Chart 110 – Housing tenure types for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

11. 2016-2021 period of arrival

In the City of Darebin, there are 8,521 migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021, making up 18.8% of the City's migrant population. This is the second largest period of migration for overseas born residents living in the City of Darebin as of 2021.

11.1 Age structure

In 2021, the median age of migrants who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021 was 28 years. Migrant from the 2016-2021 period are aged between 0 and 91 years of age, with most of the population (64%) being aged 20-34 years, reflective of the recency of migration but also the migration policies of Australia and ages of skilled and education-seeking migrants who arrived in Australia (and settled in Darebin by 2021) during this period.

By comparison, the median age of all City of Darebin residents in 2021 was older at 37 years.

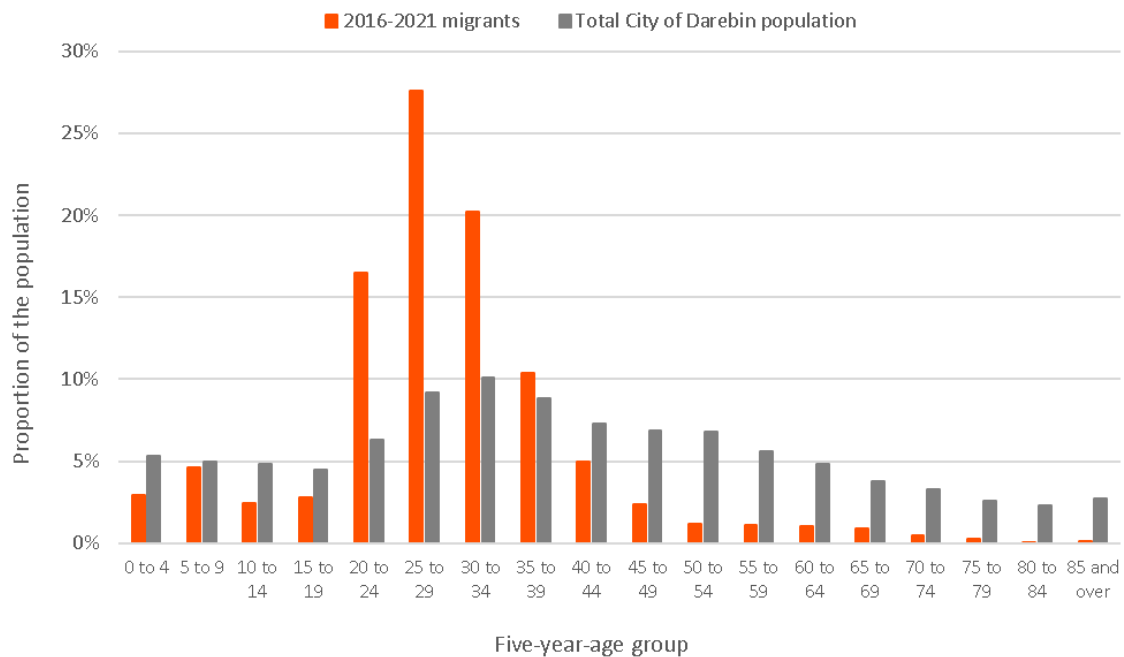
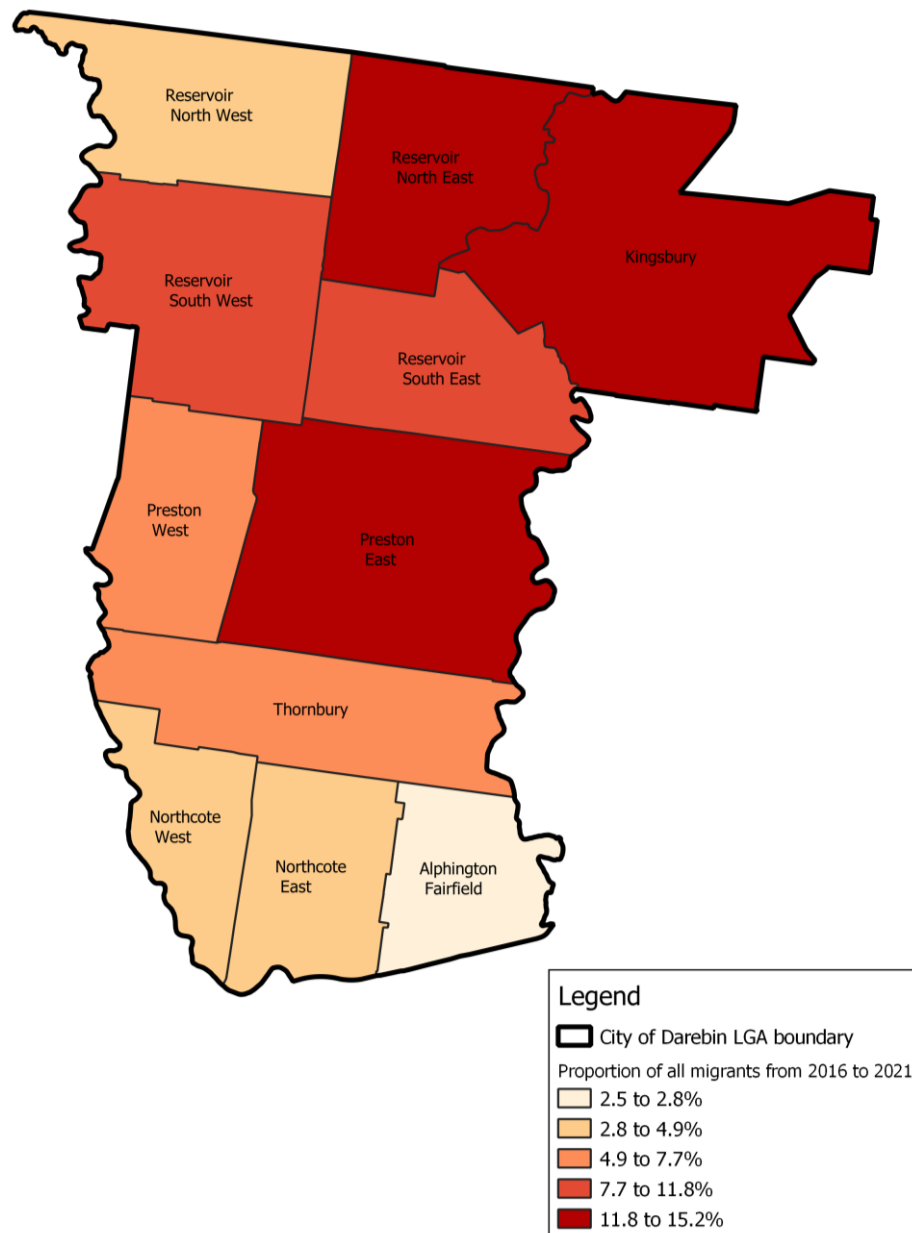


Chart 111 – Five-year age structure of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

11.2 Distribution across the City

Of the 8,521 migrants living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021:

- 15.2% (1,293 people) lived in Preston - East, the area with the largest proportion of migrants from this period.
- This was followed by Reservoir – North East (15.1%, 1,284 people)
- Kingsbury (15.0%, 1,275 people)
- Reservoir – South West (11.8%, 1,002 people) and
- Reservoir – South East (11.0%, 935 people)



Map 9 – Distribution of migrants who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, by SA2. Source: ABS, 2021

11.3 Countries of birth

For migrants who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021, India was the predominant country of birth, with 22.0% of all migrants in this period being born in India. This was followed by China (10.4% of all migrants from this period), Nepal (9.5%) and England (4.4%). Vietnam, New Zealand, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, and Malaysia feature in the top ten countries of birth for arrivals during this time.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 2016-2021 period were more likely to be born in India, China, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, and Malaysia and less likely to be from England, Vietnam, or New Zealand.

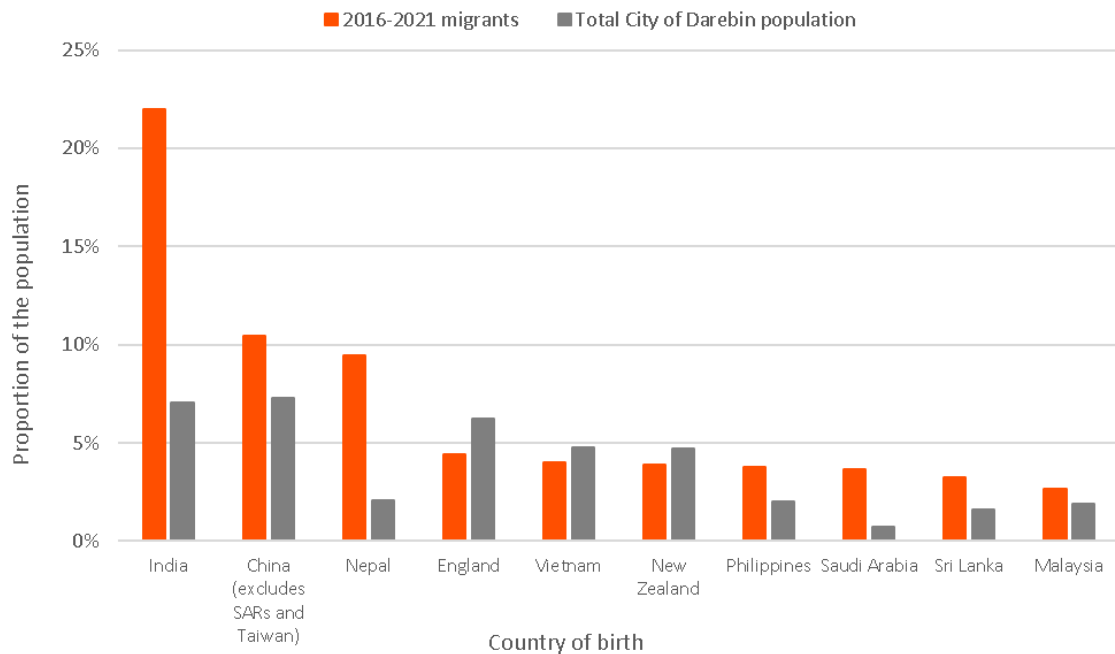


Chart 112 – Country of birth of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

11.4 Ancestry

Ancestry is different to birthplace as it is a cultural identity that a person identifies with, regardless of their birthplace. For migrants who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021, Indian ancestry was most common, with 8.5% of all migrants in this period. Another 7.4% of migrants had Chinese ancestry. English ancestry made up 5.3% of migrants from this period, with 4.5% Nepalese, 1.9% and 1.8% Vietnamese. Some ancestries (e.g. English or Irish) will be reflective of English and New Zealand born migrants combined.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 2016-2021 period were more likely to have Indian, Chinese, Nepalese, Filipino or Arab (not further defined) ancestry, and less likely to have English, Irish, Australian, or Italian ancestry.

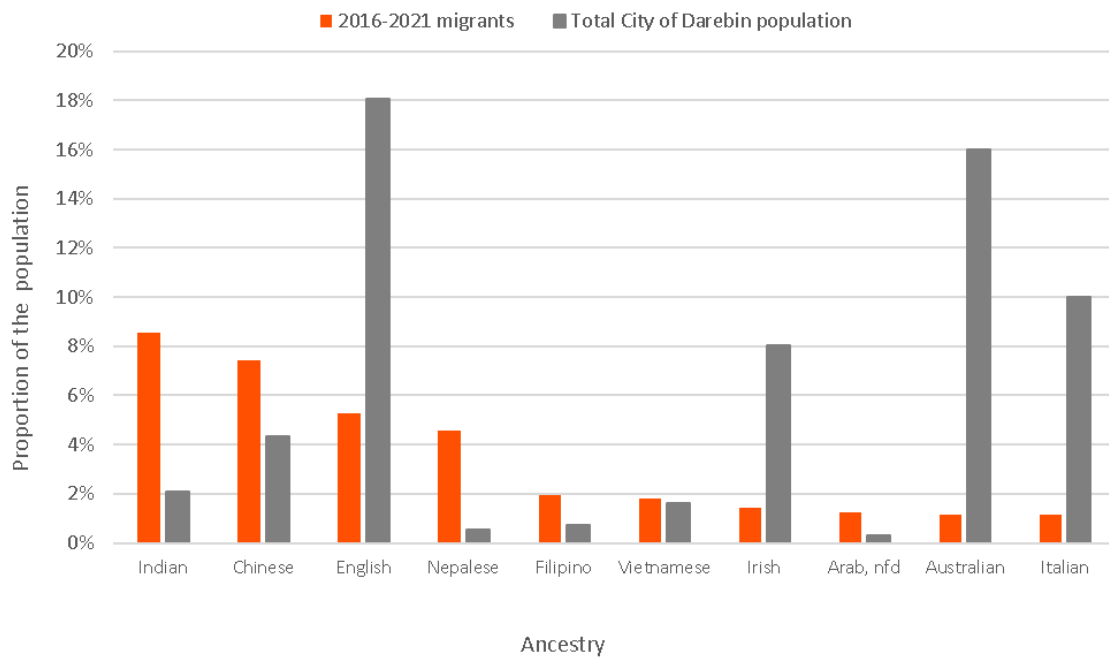


Chart 113 – Ancestry of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

11.5 Religion

In 2021, 31.5% of all City of Darebin residents who migrated to Australia between 2016 and 2021 had no religious affiliation. This was followed by Hinduism (23.5%), Islam (12.4%), Western Catholicism (11.2%) and Buddhism (7.9%).

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, the migrants who arrived in the 2016-2021 period were much more likely to have Hinduism, Islam, and Buddhism as their religious affiliation and to a lesser extent Sikhism (from the Indian migrants during the time). The proportion of migrants from this period who had no religious affiliation was below that of the City of Darebin average, suggesting this era of migrants were more religious. Conversely, the proportion of Western Catholics, Greek Orthodox and Anglican Church were below the City average.

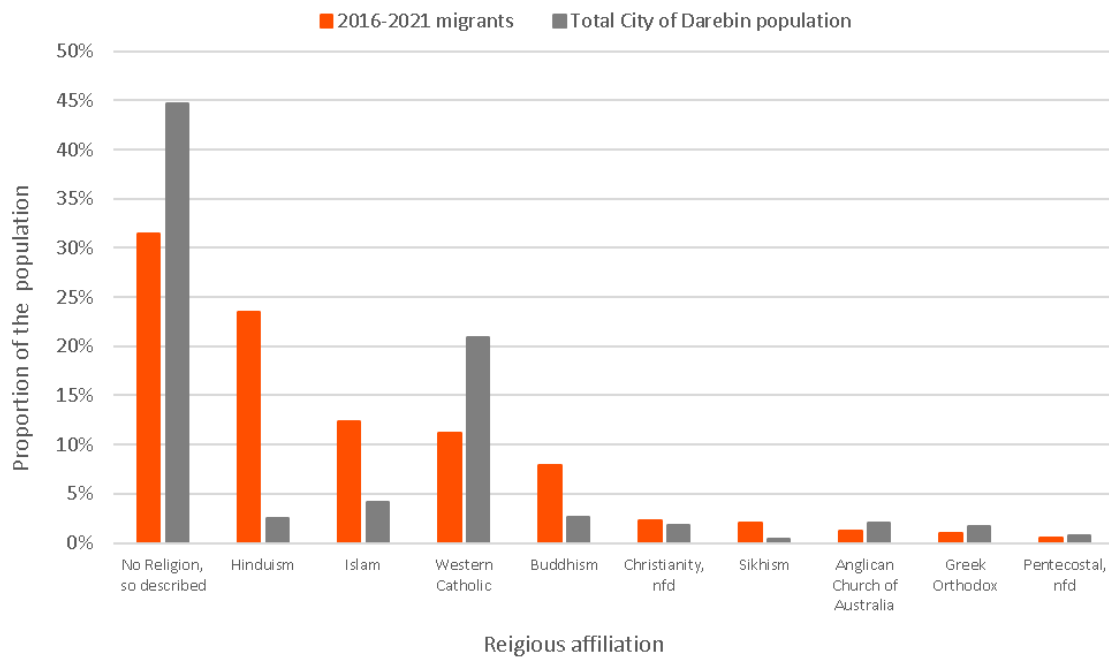


Chart 114 – Religious affiliation of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

11.6 Proficiency in English

Proficiency in English refers to how well someone speaks English, as the main language of communication in Australia. 22.3% of all City of Darebin residents who came to Australia between 2016 and 2021 spoke English only. A further 64.7% spoke another language but also spoke English well/very well. On the other hand, 12.6% of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021 spoke another language but did not speak English well or at all. This is considered poor English proficiency.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, a lower proportion of migrants who arrived in the 2016-2021 period spoke English only, but a larger proportion spoke another language as well as English. A larger proportion (double that of the City average) of migrants from this era also had poor proficiency in English.

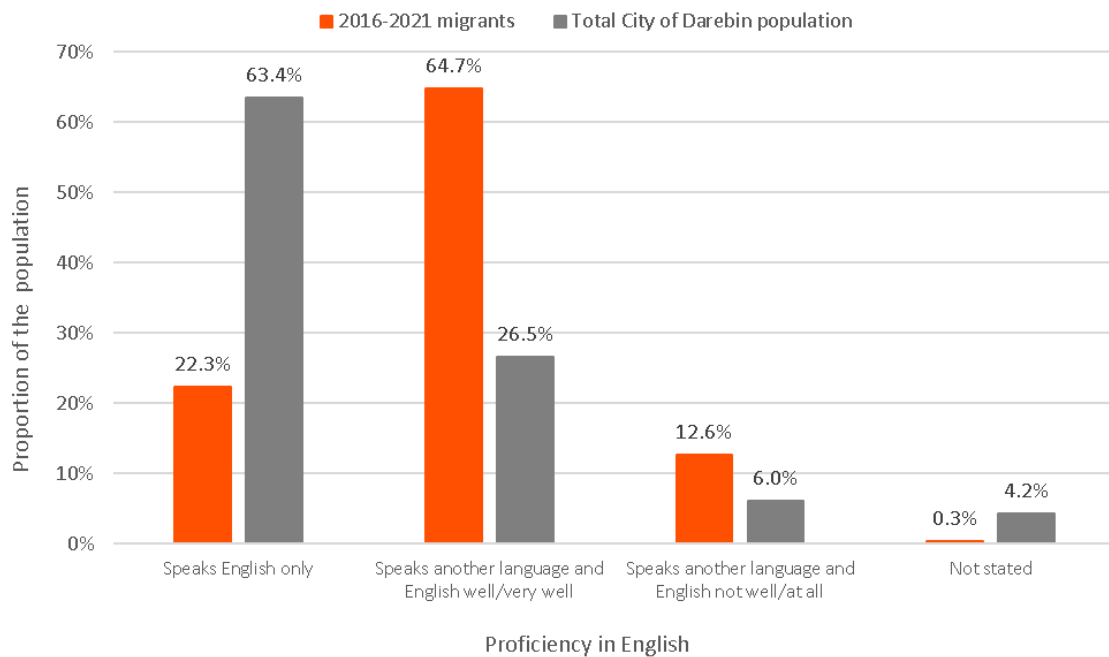


Chart 115 – Proficiency in English of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2006 and 2015, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

11.7 Languages spoken

In terms of the languages spoken at home by migrants who arrived between 2016 and 2021, 22.3% spoke English, with smaller proportions (11.8%) speaking Mandarin at home, and 8.8% speaking Nepali. Smaller proportions of migrants from this period spoke Arabic (5.8%), Hindi (5.1%) or Telugu (4.5%), an Indian language.

Compared to the overall population of the City of Darebin, a larger proportion of migrants who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021 speak Mandarin and to a lesser extent - Vietnamese, Spanish, Punjabi, Hindi, Nepali, Mandarin, Nepali, Arabic, Hindi, Telugu, Spanish, Vietnamese, Urdu or Punjabi, but a smaller proportion speak English.

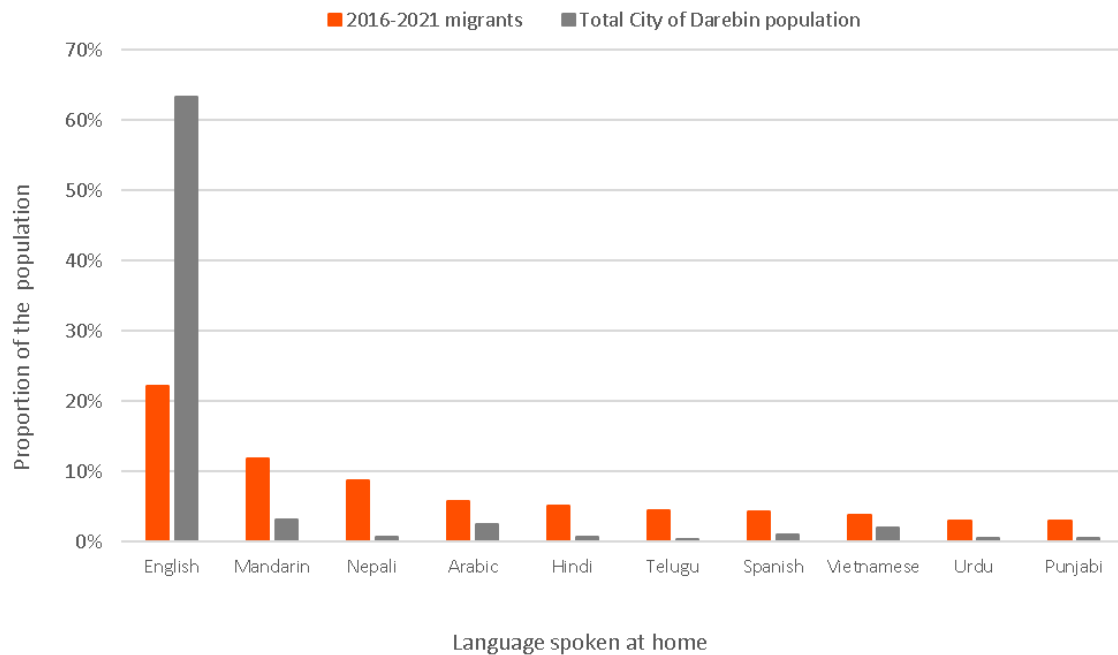


Chart 116 – Language spoken at home of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

11.8 Health

11.8.1 Need for assistance due to disability

Need for assistance due to disability is strongly correlated with age. As the median age of migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021 is 28 years, but there are fewer older residents, the level of disability experienced by this group is significantly below that of the overall population.

In 2021:

- 0.9% of migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021 had a need for assistance due to disability. This was lower than the need for assistance levels for the City of Darebin population overall (6.6%).

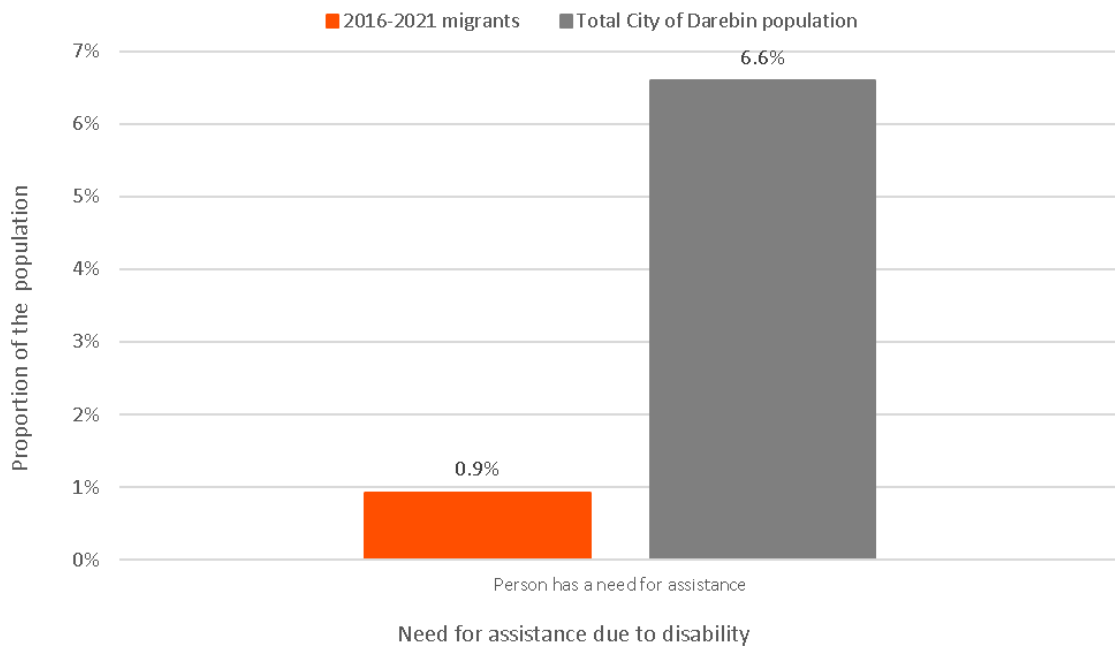


Chart 117 – Need for assistance due to disability figures of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

11.8.2 Long-term health conditions

Long-term health conditions are defined in the Census as a condition that a person has been told by a doctor or nurse they have which has lasted or is expected to last for six months or more. In 2021, 10.9% of migrants who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021 had one or more long-term health conditions. This was lower than the proportion of all City of Darebin residents who had one or more long-term health conditions (48.6%) and as with need for assistance due to disability, is related to the younger age of migrants from this period.

The most prevalent long-term health conditions for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021 were:

- ▣ Mental health condition (2.8%)
- ▣ Other long-term health condition/s (2.6%)
- ▣ Asthma (2.6%) and
- ▣ Diabetes (1.2%)

Compared to the total City of Darebin population, migrants who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021 were less likely to have any of the long-term health conditions listed in the Census.

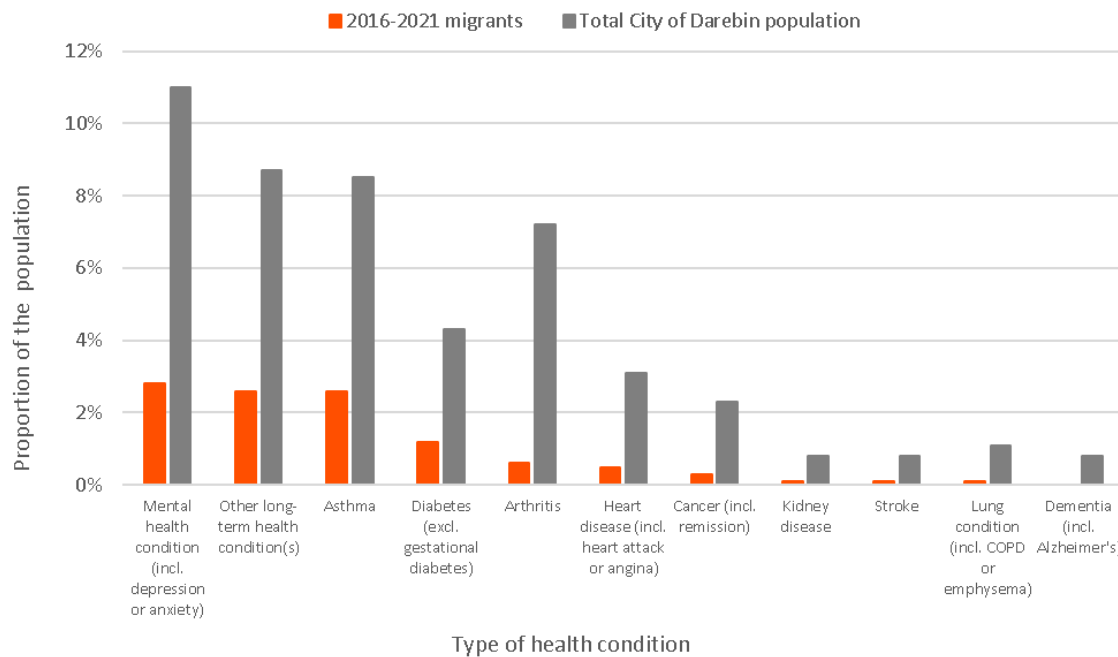


Chart 118 – Long-term health conditions of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

11.9 Education

11.9.1 Highest education attainment

The highest level of educational attainment for migrants living in the City of Darebin who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021 was a Bachelor degree (28.6% of all migrants). This was followed by postgraduate degree level qualifications with 21.2%, then secondary education (year 10 or above) and advanced diplomas/diplomas (9.3%). Because the age structure of this group of migrants is younger, many of them are still studying, or have not completed qualifications beyond secondary education. The next section, education institution attendance addresses current participation in education.

Overall, compared to the City of Darebin population overall, migrants who arrived between 2016 and 2021 had higher levels of Bachelor degree and post graduate degree qualifications (49.8% combined) compared to 35.4% for the City overall. Those with an advanced diploma or diploma were slightly above the City average. On the other hand, a smaller proportion of migrants from this period had secondary education (years 10 and above) or certificate level III and IV qualifications, compared to the overall City of Darebin population.

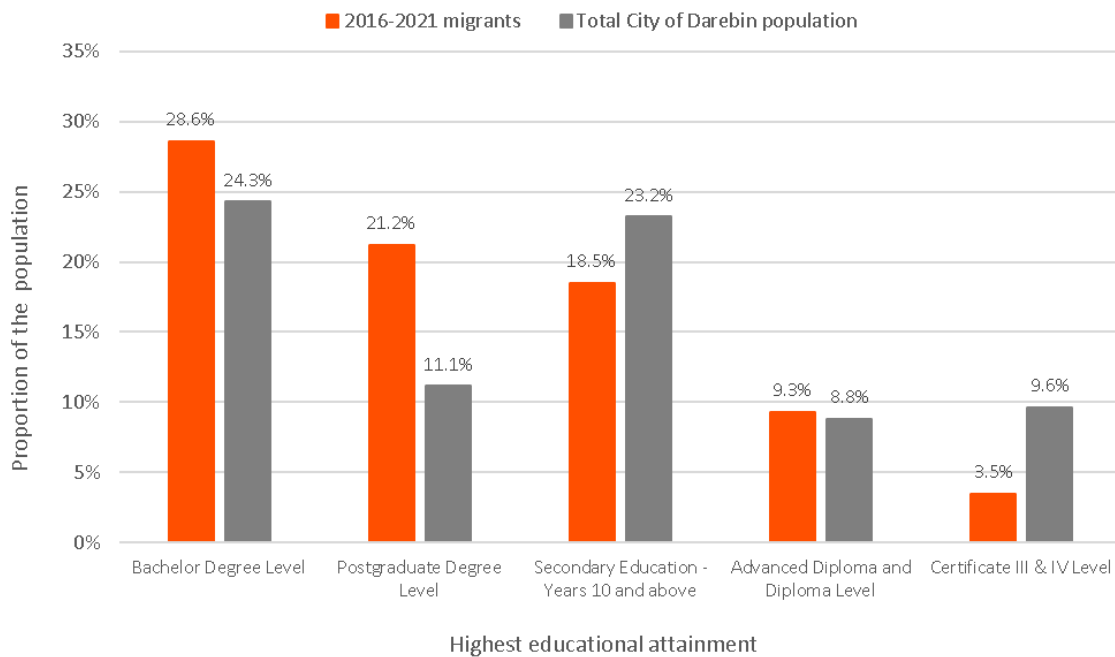


Chart 119 – Highest educational attainment of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

11.9.2 Education institution attendance

In 2021, 3,600 people of the 8,521 people who migrated to Australia in the 2016-2021 period were attending an educational institution, representing 42.2%. Most attendance was for tertiary institutions such as university (17.1% of all migrants from this period) or tertiary vocational institutions such as TAFEs (9.9%). Another 5.4% attended other institutions, 5.2% attended primary school, 2.9% secondary school and 1.7%, preschool.

Compared to the City of Darebin total population, the migrant residents who arrived in the 2016-2021 period have a higher attendance rate for tertiary institutions such as universities or vocational institutions, as well as for “other” educational institutions. A similar proportion as the City average attended preschools and slightly lower proportions of migrants from this period attended primary or secondary school.

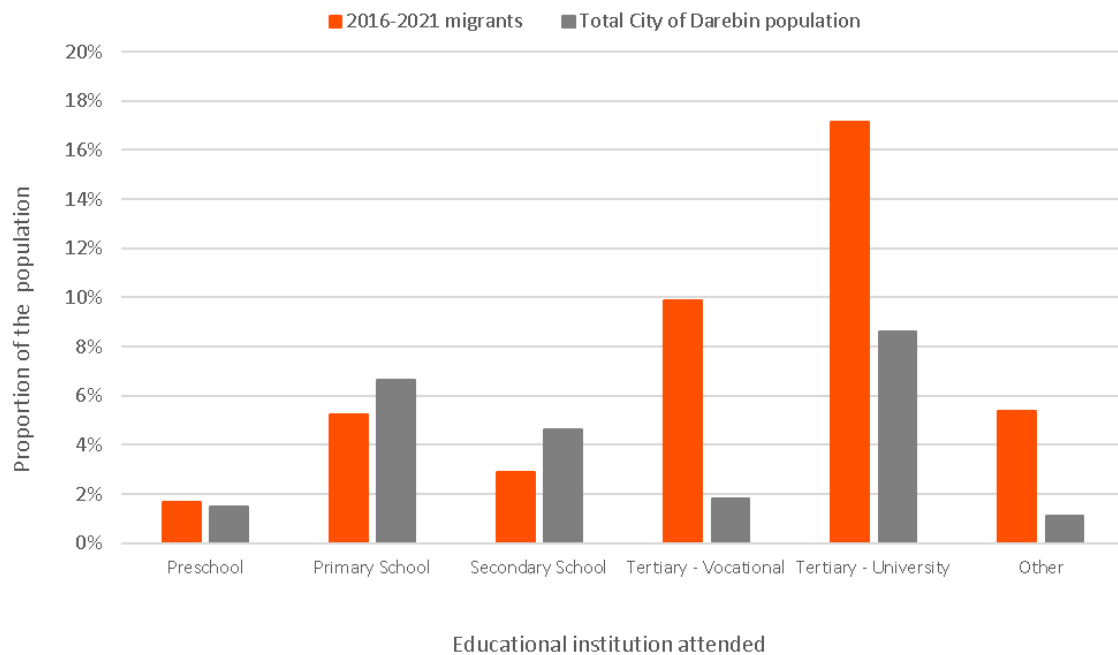


Chart 120 – Education institutions attended by City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

11.10 Employment

11.10.1 Labour force and employment status

In 2021, 77% of all migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021 participated in the labour force. This equates to 5,867 persons aged over 15 years who are in the labour force, meaning they are either employed (part/full time) or unemployed but looking for work. By comparison, a lower 66.2% of all City of Darebin residents aged over 15 years participated in the labour force, which is related to age and the fact there are more older residents in Darebin overall who are retired/do not participate in the labour force.

Of those migrants from 2016-2021 who are in the labour force, 91.7% were employed, with 43.5% working in full-time employment, 42.3% in part-time employment and a further 5.9% employed but away from work at the time. The employment rate is below that of the overall labour force of the City of Darebin where 94.7% were employed, with similar full-time/part-time splits.

Regarding unemployment, 8.3% of the labour force of people who migrated in the 2016-2021 period were unemployed in 2021, higher than for the City's total labour force (5.3%). Of those who were unemployed, a slightly larger proportion (4.6%) were looking for part-time work, with 3.8% looking for full-time work.

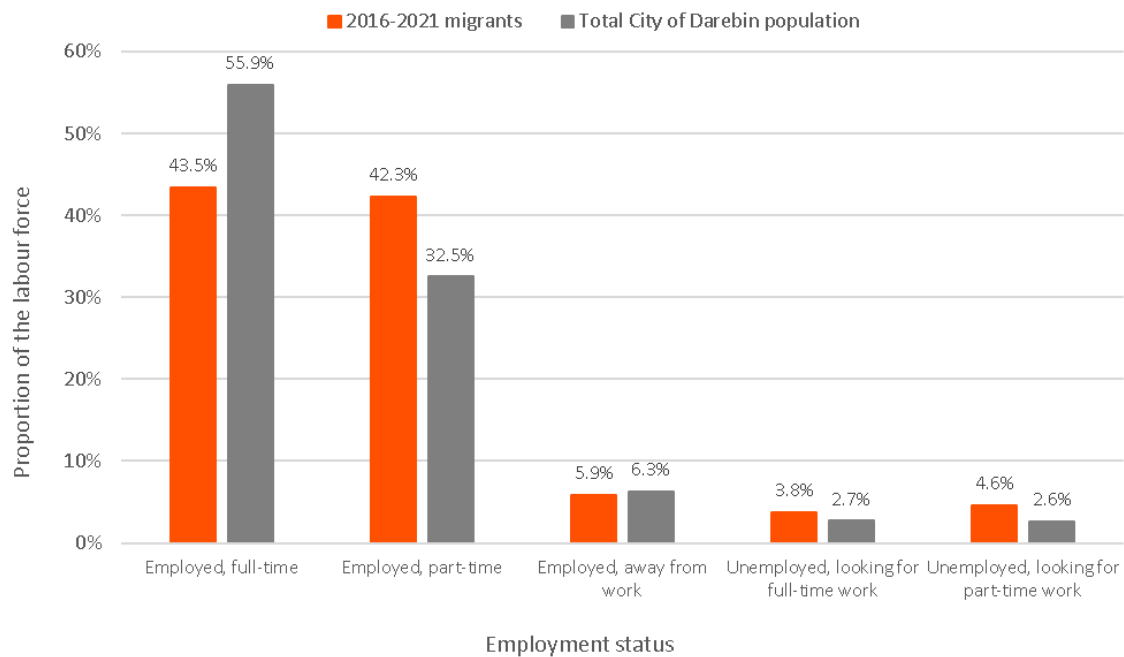


Chart 121 – Employment status of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

11.10.2 Status in employment

Of those working residents who migrated between 2016 and 2021, 91.2% were working as employees. A further 1.0% were owner/managers of an enterprise with employees, and 6.4% were owner managers of enterprises without employees (for example, self-employed). Lastly, 0.6% worked as contributing family members.

Compared to the total employed population of the City of Darebin, employed migrants who arrived between 2016 and 2021 were more likely to be employees, but less likely to be owner managers with or without employees, and almost equally - contributing family workers.

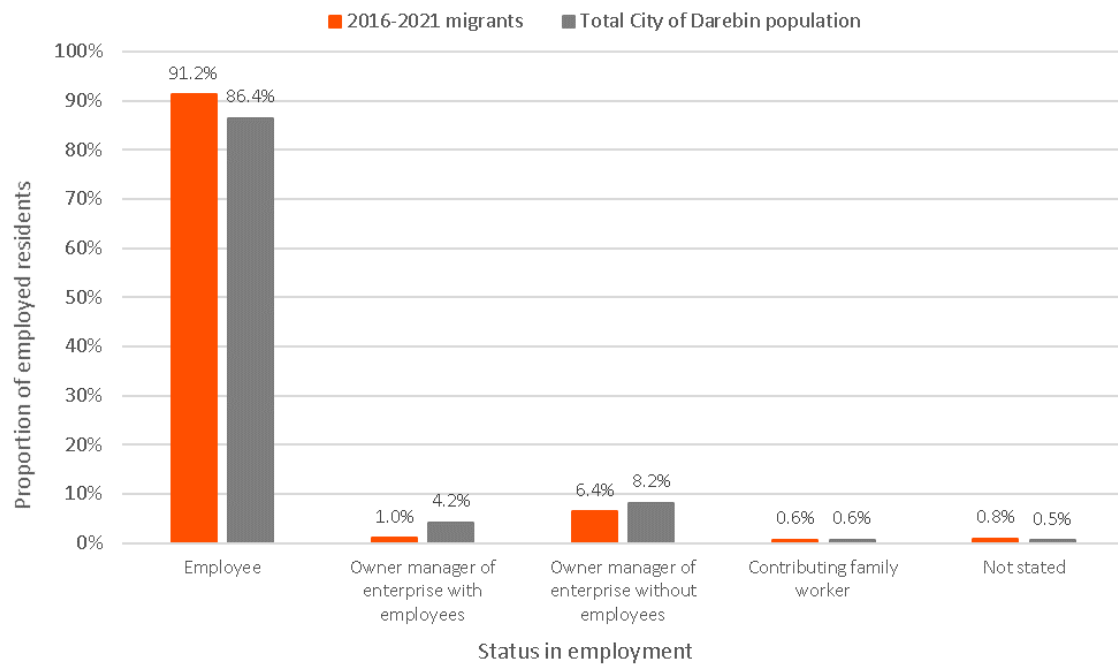


Chart 122 – Status in employment of City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

11.11 Income

The median individual income for City of Darebin migrants who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021 was \$740 per week (gross). This is 16.6% lower than the median individual income for all City of Darebin residents (aged 15+ years), which was \$887. The lower median income is likely due to the age of migrants from this period, their higher levels of education attendance (therefore lower incomes) and career stages, where many may be in early-stage career roles, or in lowly paid work.

The amount of income an individual receives is linked to a number of factors including employment status, age (as for instance students and retirees often receive a lower income), qualifications and type of employment.

11.11.1 Sources of income

Main sources of personal income data will depend on the age of a population. Older populations have government benefits and allowances as a main source of income, whereas younger populations have employee wages and/or salaries as the main source of incomes. Very young populations (for example students) may also have a higher proportion of income from allowances. The next section breaks down types of benefits received.

In 2021, 52.3% of all migrants from the 2016-2021 period received employee wages and salaries as their main source of personal income. This was followed by own unincorporated business income (5.5%), government benefits or allowances (3.2%) and investment income (1.0%). Furthermore, 10.8% had negative or nil income.

Compared to the City of Darebin total population's main sources of income, a slightly larger proportion of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021 had own unincorporated income as their main sources of income. On the other hand, a smaller proportion of migrants from this period had employee wages and salary, government benefits and allowances or investment income as their main sources of income. The lower proportions of government benefits and allowances is partly related to the younger age of this group of migrants but possibly also to the fact that some may not be Australian citizens and may not qualify for receipt of government benefits or allowances.

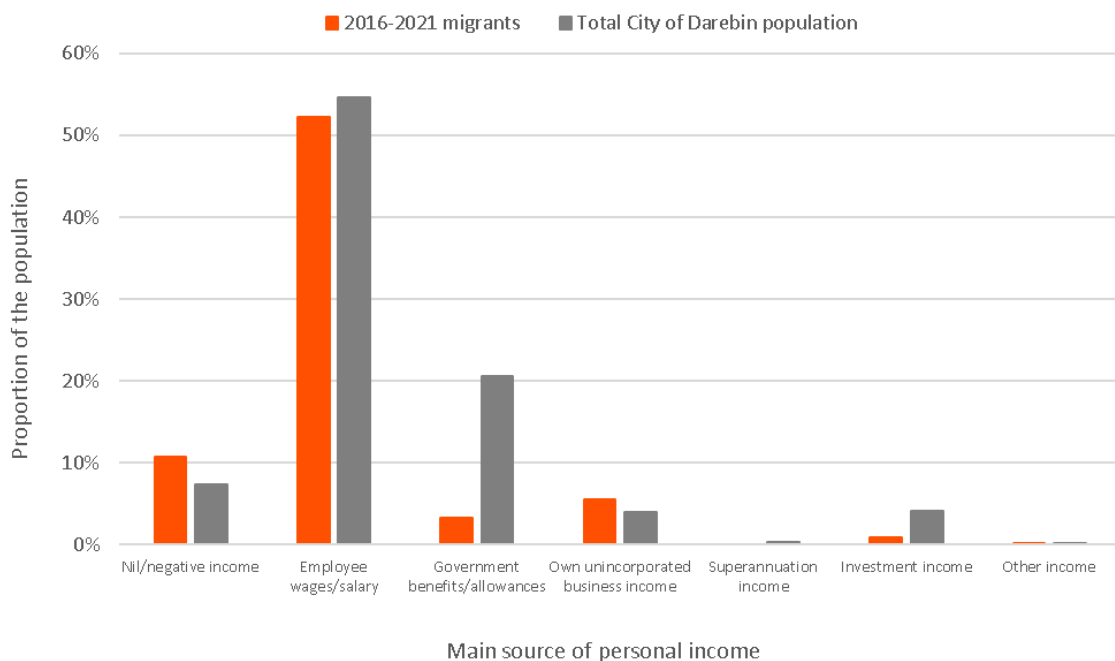


Chart 123 – Main sources of personal income for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

11.11.2 Government benefits

The main type of government benefit received by City of Darebin migrants who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021 was the “Future Flexible Support Payment”, followed by the “Newstart Allowance and Jobseeker”, related to unemployed residents. In 2021, 23.3% of migrants from this period who received a government benefit, received a “Future Flexible Support Payment “ and 11.7% received the Newstart allowance. A smaller proportion of

government benefit receiving migrants from 2016-2021 received family tax benefits (6.7%), paid parental leave payments (1.5%), parenting payments (1.5%) and the youth allowance (1.4%).

Compared to the total City of Darebin population that receives government benefits, a larger proportion of the migrant group from 2016-2021 received the “Future Flexible Support Payment”. Almost identical proportions received the “Family Tax Benefits” and “Parenting Payments”. On the other hand, a lower proportion of migrants from this period received the “Newstart Allowance and Jobseeker,” the “Paid Parental Leave” payment or the youth allowance.

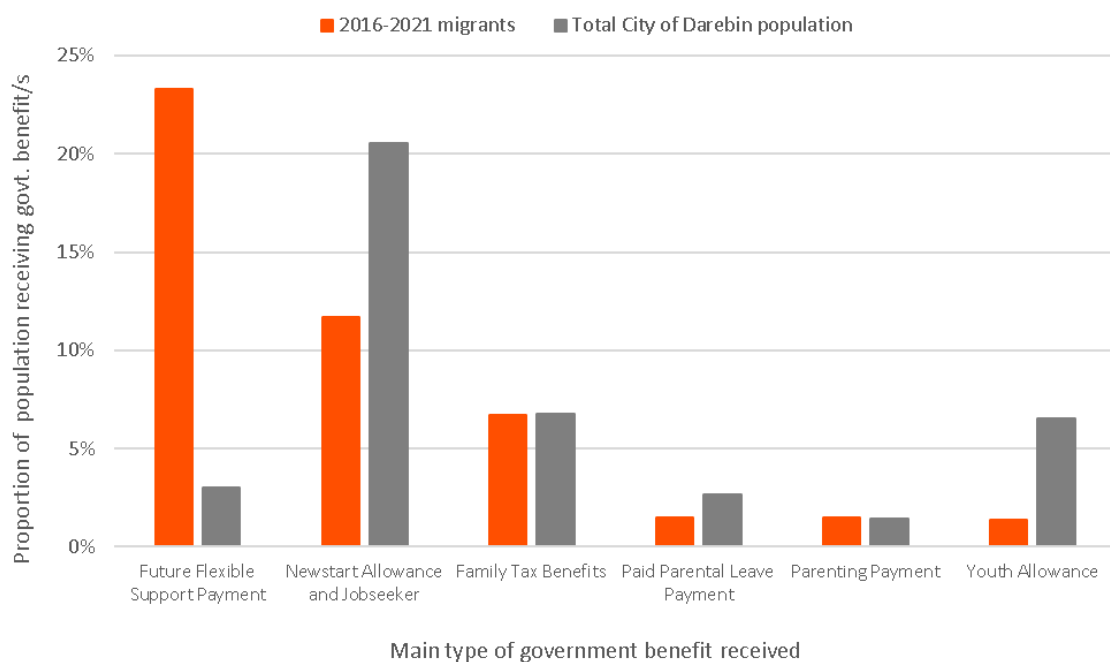


Chart 124 – Main sources of personal income for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

11.12 Household composition

Household composition is driven by the age of residents, the life cycle of an area and the available dwelling stock. For this report, as the household composition is focused on a population who emigrated to Australia during a particular period, the household composition will be reflective of their age and household life cycle.

In 2021, 34% of all households where migrants who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021 lived were couple family with no children households (predominantly younger couples). This was followed by couple families with children (31%). A further 22% were group households, 4.9% were lone person households, 4.8% single parent families and 3.7% were “other” families, which can include multigenerational family households.

Compared to the City of Darebin total, the household composition of migrants from 2016-2021 was higher for couple family with no children households, group households and other families. On the other hand, the household composition of migrants from the 2016-2021 period was lower than the City average in terms of couple families with children, single parent families and lone parent households.

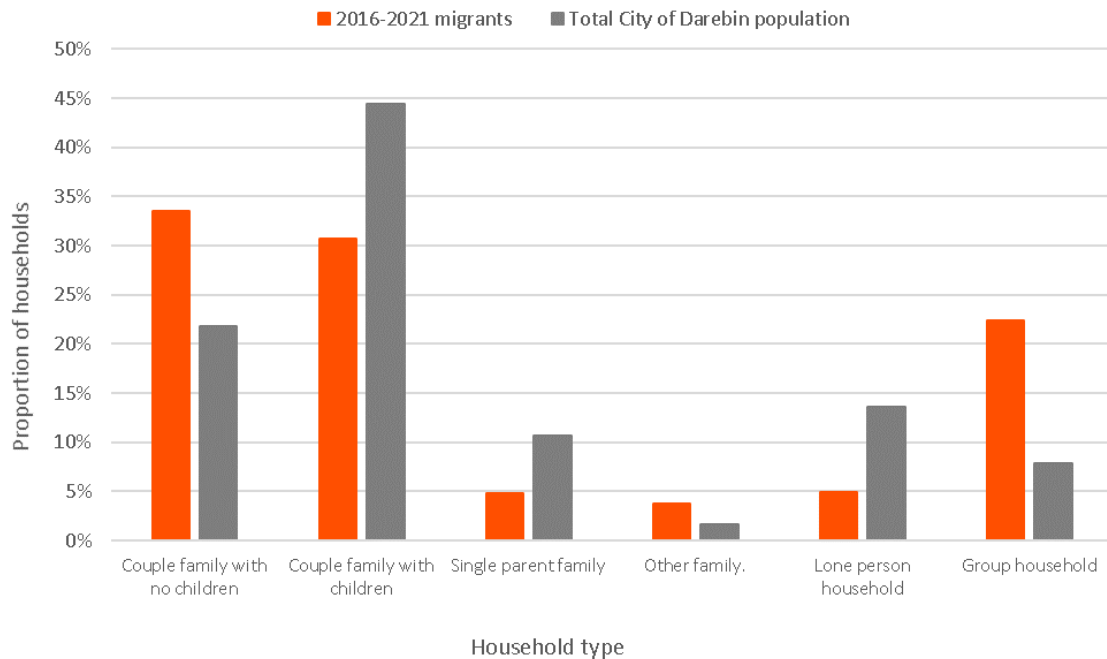


Chart 125 – Household composition/household types for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

11.13 Housing tenure

Housing tenure statistics for migrants who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021 show that 62% of households where migrants from this period lived were rented privately. This was followed by 13% of homes which were owned with a mortgage and only 5% which were owned outright. A further 1.3% of migrants from the 2016-2021 period were renting social housing.

Compared to the City of Darebin's overall housing tenure, migrants from the 2016-2021 period were much more likely to live in privately rented homes. On the other hand, they were significantly less likely to live in fully owned homes (related to the ages of migrants from this period), and also less likely to own with a mortgage, or rent social housing.

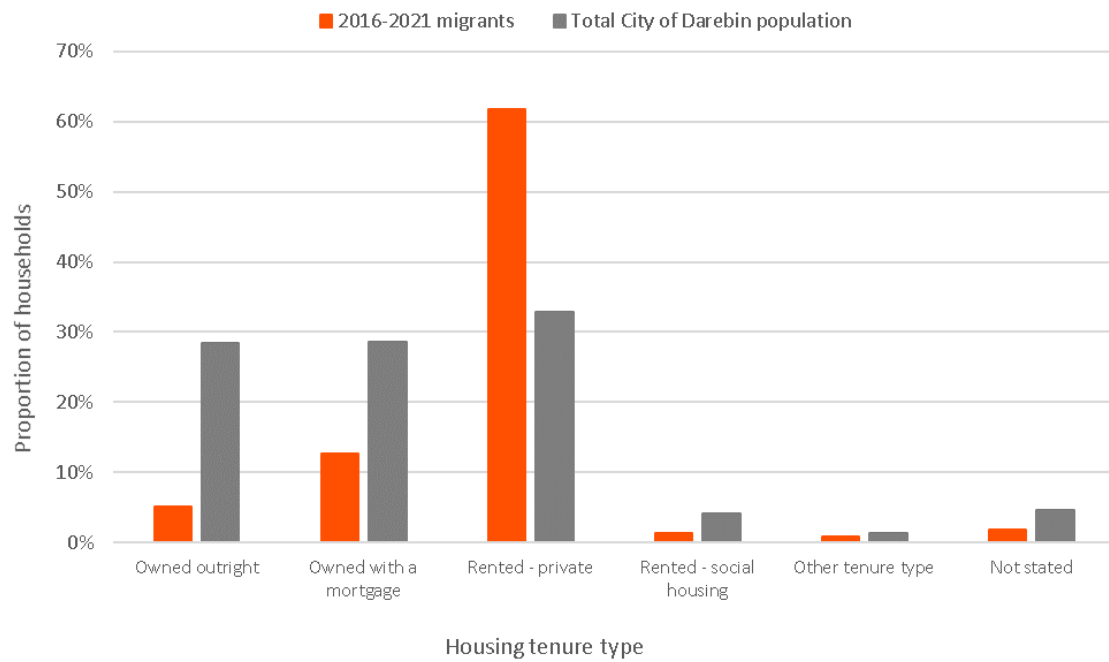


Chart 126 – Housing tenure types for City of Darebin migrant residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and 2021, compared to the total City of Darebin population. Source: ABS, 2021

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