



data guide

BETA4



July 2014 V.I.2

Aurin Portal version V0.4.07

AURIN is a national collaborative initiative of the Australian Government being conducted as part of the Super Science Initiative and financed from the Education Investment Fund, as well as the National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy. It is led by the University of Melbourne in partnership with Australia's urban settlements community.

The **AURIN** Portal can be accessed at:
www.aurin.org.au

An online version of this document is available at:
<https://docs.aurin.org.au/datasets-beta4>



Australian Urban Research Infrastructure Network, 2014,

AURIN Data Guide Beta 4

©University of Melbourne, 2014

Requests for use of the AURIN Data Guide Beta 4 should be directed to
Dr Jack Barton: jack.barton@unimelb.edu.au

About the **AURIN** Data Guide

This booklet is designed for urban researchers, policy and decision makers interested in the Australian Urban Research Infrastructure Network (AURIN). In it, you can browse metadata for all the datasets available in the AURIN Portal.

The information harnessed by AURIN covers almost every aspect of urban environments in Australia, from health and well-being, to economic metrics and environmental indicators.

You, as an urban professional, play a critical role in interpreting this information, analysing it in context and disseminating your results to your peers. This process is extremely valuable as our human settlements grow increasingly complex, encounter new challenges, and importantly, provide the built environments that house diverse communities and cultures. We need a solid foundation of information to support good decision-making into the future.

The AURIN Data Guide serves as a snapshot of the information contained within the AURIN Portal at the time of printing; as such, it is a continually growing document. Currently, the Beta 4 version of the Portal contains 748 datasets from more than 20 providers. If you are a data custodian and would like to share your data over the AURIN framework, please contact Phil Delaney, our Data Hubs Leader, at phillip.delaney@unimelb.edu.au.

Anyone with an Australian Access Federation (AAF) account, including those with an *.edu.au* email address, can log into the AURIN portal and retrieve the data based on access privileges. In addition, others who would benefit from AURIN's services, such as government policy and decision makers, can be provided with an account. If you don't currently have access to the AURIN portal, and would like it, please contact our e-Research Facilitator Jack Barton on jack.barton@unimelb.edu.au.

Regards,

The **AURIN** team





Table of Contents

Data Provider

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)	5
Australian Property Monitors (APM)	8
Australian Financial Services Authority	8
City of Melbourne (CoM)	8
Geoscience Australia (GANEXIS)	9
Victorian Department of Environment and Primary Industries (VicDEPI)	10
Victorian Department of Human Services (VicDHS)	16
Victorian Department of Health (VicDOH)	18
Victorian Department of Justice (DoJUSTICE)	18
Shire of Melton	18
Sustainability Victoria	19
Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation (VCGLR)	19
Victorian Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (VicDEECD)	20
Victorian Department of Planning and Community Development (VicDPCD)	20
Victorian Environmental Protection Authority (VicEPA)	22
VicPolice	23
VicRoads	23
Centre of Full Employment and Equity (CofFEE)	25
National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling (NATSEM)	27
Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU)	30
University of Queensland eResearch (UQeresearch)	43
VicHealth	46
WAHealth	53





Basic Community Profile

- B01 Selected Person Characteristics by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B02 Selected Medians and Averages as at 2011-08-11
- B03 Place of Usual Residence on Census Night by Age as at 2011-08-11
- B04 Age by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B05 Registered Marital Status by Age by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B06 Social Marital Status by Age by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B07 Indigenous Status by Age by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B08 Ancestry by Birthplace of Parents as at 2011-08-11
- B09 Country of Birth of Person by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B10 Country of Birth of Person by Year of Arrival in Australia as at 2011-08-11
- B11 Proficiency in Spoken English/Language by Year of Arrival in Australia by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B12 Proficiency in Spoken English/Language of Parents by Age of Dependent Children as at 2011-08-11
- B13 Language Spoken at Home by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B14 Religious Affiliation by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B15 Type of Educational Institution Attending by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B16 Highest Year of School completed by Age by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B17 Total Personal Income (Weekly) by Age by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B18 Core Activity Need for Assistance by Age by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B19 Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group by Age by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B20 Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours by Age by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B21 Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability by Age by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B22 Unpaid Child Care by Age by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B23 Relationship in Household by Age by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B24 Number of Children Ever Born by Age of Parent as at 2011-08-11
- B25 Family Composition as at 2011-08-11
- B26 Total Family Income (Weekly) by Family Composition as at 2011-08-11
- B27 Family Blending as at 2011-08-11
- B28 Total Household Income (Weekly) by Household Composition as at 2011-08-11
- B29 Number of Motor Vehicles by Dwellings as at 2011-08-11
- B30 Household composition by Number of Persons Usually Resident as at 2011-08-11

- B31 Dwelling Structure as at 2011-08-11
- B32 Tenure Type and Landlord Type by Dwelling Structure as at 2011-08-11
- B33 Mortgage Repayment (Monthly) by Dwelling Structure as at 2011-08-11
- B34 Rent (Weekly) by Landlord Type as at 2011-08-11
- B35 Type of Internet Connection by Dwelling Structure as at 2011-08-11
- B36 Dwelling Structure by Number of Bedrooms as at 2011-08-11
- B37 Selected Labour Force, Education and Migration Characteristics by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B38 Place of Usual Residence 1 Year Ago by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B39 Place of Usual Residence 5 Year Ago by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B40 Non-School Qualification: Level of Education by Age by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B41 Non-School Qualification: Field of Study by Age by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B42 Labour Force Status by Age by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B43 Industry of Employment by Age by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B44 B44 Industry of Employment by Occupation as at 2011-08-11
- B45 Occupation by Age by Sex as at 2011-08-11
- B46 Method of Travel to Work by Sex as at 2011-08-11

Time Series Profile (2001,2006,2011)

- T01 Selected Person Characteristics (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T03 Age by Sex (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T04 Registered Marital Status by Age by Sex (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T05 Social Marital Status by Age by Sex (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T06 Indigenous Status by Age by Sex (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T07 Number of Children Ever Born by Age of Parent (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T08 Country of Birth of Person by Sex (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T09 Ancestry by Birthplace of Parents (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T10 Language Spoken at Home by Sex (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T11 Proficiency in Spoken English/Language by Age (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T12 Religious Affiliation by Age (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T13 Type of Educational Institution Attending by Sex (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T14 Dwelling Structure by Household Composition and Family Composition (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T15 Dwelling Structure by Number of Persons Usually Resident (LGA) as at 2011-08-11

- T16 Dwelling Structure and Number of Bedrooms by Number of Persons Usually Resident for Family Households (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T17 Dwelling Structure and Number of Bedrooms by Number of Persons Usually Resident for Group Households (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T18 Tenure Type and Landlord Type by Dwelling Structure (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T19 Rent (weekly) by Landlord Type (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T20 Rent (weekly) by Family Composition for Couple Families (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T21 Rent (weekly) by Family Composition for One Parent Families (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T22 Total Family Income (weekly) by Number of Children for Couple Families (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T23 Total Family Income (weekly) by Number of Children for One Parent Families (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T24 Total Household Income (weekly) by Rent (weekly) (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T25 Family Composition by Mortgage Repayment (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T26 Family Composition by Income Comparison for Parents/Partners (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T27 Family Composition and Social Marital Status by Number of Dependent Children (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T28 Selected Labour Force, Education and Migration Characteristics (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T29 Family Composition and Labour Force Status of Parent(s)/Partners by Total Family Income (weekly) (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T30 Non-School Qualification: Level of Education by Age by Sex (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T31 Non-School Qualification: Field of Study by Age by Sex (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T33 Industry of Employment by Sex (LGA) as at 2011-08-11
- T34 Occupation by Sex (LGA) as at 2011-08-11

Australian Property Monitors (APM)

Sold Properties

(Aggregated statistics and property Level Data) for Property Sales in Australia, Published and compiled by Australian Property Monitors. Data available as follows: VIC since 1985; NSW, SA, QLD, ACT, WA since 1993; NT since 1998; TAS since 2004

Auctioned Properties

(Aggregated statistics and property Level Data) for Auctioned Properties in Australia, Published and compiled by Australian Property Monitors. Data is available for all states and territories since 1993

Properties for Rent

(Aggregated statistics and property Level Data) for Properties for Rent in Australia, Published and compiled by Australian Property Monitors. Data is available for all states and territories since 1993

Properties for Sale

(Aggregated statistics and property Level Data) for Properties For Sale in Australia, Published and compiled by Australian Property Monitors. Data is available for all states and territories since 1993. This represents property listing prices, not property sale prices.

Properties by Private Treaty Cycle

Aggregated statistics for Private Treaty Property Sales in Australia, Published and compiled by Australian Property Monitors. Data is available for all states and territories since 2003

Australian Financial Services Authority

Victorian Personal insolvency activity by Postcode (2010-2011)

In March 2012 the Australian Government Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia published personal insolvency activity by postcode 2010-11 as an experimental publication. This dataset provides the number of bankrupts and other debtors by postcode for 2010-11 for Victoria.

Australia Personal insolvency activity by Postcode (2011-2012)

This dataset provides the number of bankrupts and other debtors by postcode for 2011-12 for Australia. Also it includes the statistics of report for 2010-11 and has a comparison of change in the number of bankrupts and other debtors by postcode.

City of Melbourne (CoM)

City of Melbourne CLUE Space Use (2010)

The City of Melbourne conducts a census of all businesses in the municipality every two years. This data set provides the 2010 measures of space use by small area (Block).

City of Melbourne CLUE Employment By Industry (2008)

The City of Melbourne conducts a census of all businesses in the municipality every two years. This dataset provides the number of people employed by industry where the industry classification is based on the Australian New Zealand Standard Information Code (ANZSIC).

City of Melbourne - Outdoor Furniture Assets Information

City of Melbourne outdoor furniture assets. Includes the location of street furniture, bicycle rails, public water fountains, picnic areas, BBQ's, and playground and exercise equipment.

Bike Share Station in Melbourne

The location of the bike share stations, helmet outlets, along with formal and informal bike paths. It also includes the number of bike and bike dock available for the date 15 November 2013.

City of Melbourne Census of Land Use and Employment CLUE Predominant Space Use (2010)

The City of Melbourne Census of Land Use and Employment measures space use of all buildings and each one is allocated a space type. This is determined by the predominant type on the floor. Type refers to the intended use or design of the space, not necessarily its current use. It is used to assign vacant space to its likely use when occupied.

City of Melbourne Census of Land Use and Employment (CLUE) Space Use (2008)

The City of Melbourne Census of Land Use and Employment provides a measure of Space Use by small area (block) across the City of Melbourne.

City of Melbourne CLUE Employment By Industry 2010

The City of Melbourne conducts a census of all businesses in the municipality every two years. This dataset contains the total number of people employed in each industry defined by the Australian New Zealand Standard Information Code (ANZSIC).

City of Melbourne Maternal and Child Health Centres

Location of maternal and child health services in city of Melbourne. This service provides support and information to families with children aged from birth to school age who live within the municipality.

City of Melbourne CLUE Capacity Measures (2008)

The City of Melbourne conducts a census of all businesses in the municipality every two years. CLUE provides data on land use, employment and economic activity across the City of Melbourne. This data provides specific capacities of venues. For certain venues, it is useful to measure Capacity in a way other than square metres of floor space. For example, car parking spaces are a better measure of the availability of car parking than the total car parking area.

City of Melbourne CLUE Capacities 2010

The City of Melbourne conducts a census of all businesses in the municipality every two years. This data set provides the capacities certain venues. It is useful to measure capacity in a way other than square metres of floor space. For example, car parking spaces are a better measure of the availability of car parking than the total car parking area.

Geoscience Australia (GANEXIS)

LGA Residential National Exposure Information System (NEXIS) 2011

This dataset focuses on the residential effects of disasters in Australia. In order to understand the effects a natural or man-made disaster could have on a community we need to know as much as we can about the people and buildings that occupy that area. This includes information about: People: how many people will be affected and where they live; Buildings: the type of construction materials used, the number of storeys, and age all contribute to how a building withstands damage; Cost: how much will it cost to rebuild a house or replace contents if damaged.

LGA Commercial National Exposure Information System (NEXIS) 2011

This dataset focuses on the commercial effects of disasters in Australia. In order to understand the effects a natural or man-made disaster could have on a community we need to know as much as we can about the people and buildings that occupy that area. This includes information about: People: how many people will be affected and where they live; Buildings: the type of construction materials used, the number of storeys, and age all contribute to how a building withstands damage; Cost: how much will it cost to rebuild a house or replace contents if damage.

LGA Industrial National Exposure Information System (NEXIS) 2011

This dataset focuses on the industrial effects of disasters in Australia. In order to understand the effects a natural or man-made disaster could have on a community we need to know as much as we can about the people and buildings that occupy that area. This includes information about: People: how many people will be affected and where they live; Buildings: the type of construction materials used, the number of storeys, and age all contribute to how a building withstands damage; Cost: how much will it cost to rebuild a house or replace contents if damaged.

Victorian Department of Environment and Primary Industries (VicDEPI)

Victorian PTV Bus Routes Metro

Bus Routes Metro depicts a spatial object (polyline) representing the master (publicly known) route. Each bus route has attributes that describe Direction, Destination (from, to, via), Route and Operator Name. The data was captured into the PTV (Metlink) Transnet/DIVA system. The data was entered over time and cartographically aligned to the Vicmap dataset (road centreline).

Victorian Planning Scheme Overlay - Vicmap Planning

This dataset contains polygon features representing overlay controls for all Victorian planning schemes. Overlays reflect specific characteristics of land in an area, such as areas of significant vegetation or heritage value.

Victorian Postcode Boundaries (polygon) - Vicmap Admin

Part of the Vicmap Admin dataset series. Full topology. Polygon layer. Attribution (postcode numbers, unique feature identification, data quality pointer etc.) is available. These boundaries are created by notification from Australia Post as their Post Code boundaries are aligned with Locality. Aligned with Property.

Victorian Upper House Electoral Boundaries 2005 - Vicmap Admin

State wide data showing Upper House boundaries and names. These are the Legislative Council Electoral Boundaries referred to as the Upper House Boundaries.

Electoral Boundaries are defined under the requirements of the Electoral Boundaries Commission Act 1982.

Victorian Water Structure Point 1:25000 - Vicmap Hydro

This layer is part of Vicmap Hydro and contains points delineating structural features relating to hydrography.

Includes; Locks, Wells & Watering Places.

Public Transport Victoria - Tram Routes

Tram Routes depict a spatial object (polyline) representing the master (publicly known) route. Each tram routes has attributes that describe Route Name, Destination (from, to, via) Route Path and Operator. The data was captured into the PTV (Metlink) Transnet/DIVA system. The data was entered over time and aligned with the Vicmap dataset (road centreline).

Ramsar Wetland Areas in Victoria

Polygons defining Ramsar wetland areas in Victoria. The Ramsar Convention of Wetlands of International Importance, to which Australia is a signatory, requires contracting parties to designate wetlands of international significance within their territory for listing under the convention.

Simplified outline of Victoria and adjoining States polygon - 1:250000 to 1:2 million. Vicmap Lite

This layer is part of Vicmap Lite and contains polygons representing the mainland, islands and the sea. This Vicmap Lite dataset is suited for use between scales of 1:250,000 and 1:2 million.

Victorian Metro Contour 1-5 Metre - Vicmap Elevation

This layer is part of Vicmap Elevation 1-5 Contours & Relief, a subset of Vicmap Elevation. It contains relief features represented by lines at 1-metre intervals with some areas at 5 metres intervals. Data has been derived from Melbourne Water base maps. DGN format. Data is incomplete ie. there are holes in the data, where for example there are quarries, or large building sites.

Victoria Postcode boundaries polygon - 1:250000 to 1 5 million. Vicmap Lite

This layer is part of Vicmap Lite and contains polygon features delineating postcode areas. Vicmap Lite datasets are suited for use between scales of 1:250,000 and 1:5 million. The polygons were sourced from Vicmap Admin. The level of attribute information and the number of vertices has been simplified to suit the 1:250,000 - 1:5 million scale range.

Victoria Road Network - Vicmap Transport

This layer is part of Vicmap Transport and is an extensive digital road network - line features delineating statewide road network.

Includes; Bridges, Connectors, Footbridge, Foot Tracks, Roads, Roundabouts & Tunnels
Attribution for names, alias, class, direction, locality, unique feature identification, suburb/locality.
Includes alternate names.

Victoria Statewide Built Up Area boundaries polygon - 1:250000 to 1:5 million. Vicmap Lite

This layer is part of Vicmap Lite and contains polygon features delineating built up areas. Vicmap Lite datasets are suited for use between scales of 1:250,000 and 1:5 million. The polygons were sourced from Vicmap Features. The level of attribute information, the number of features and the number of vertices has been simplified to suit the 1:250,000-1:5 million scale range.

Victoria Statewide Forest boundaries polygon - 1:250000 to 1:1 million. Vicmap Lite

This layer is part of Vicmap Lite and contains polygon features delineating forested areas. This Vicmap Lite dataset is suited for use between scales of 1:250,000 million and 1:1 million. The polygons were sourced from TREE100. The level of attribute information, the number of features and the number of vertices has been simplified to suit the 1:250,000-1:2 million scale range.

Victoria Statewide rail network line - 1:250000 to 1:5 million. Vicmap Lite

This layer is part of Vicmap Lite and contains line features delineating railway features. Vicmap Lite datasets are suited for use between scales of 1:250,000 and 1:5 million. The linework was sourced from Vicmap Transport. The level of attribute information, the number of features and the number of vertices has been simplified to suit the 1:250,000-1:5 million scale range.

Victoria Statewide water areas polygon - 1:250000 to 1:5 million. Vicmap Lite

This layer is part of Vicmap Lite and contains polygon features delineating hydrological features. Vicmap Lite datasets are suited for use between scales of 1:250,000 and 1:5 million. The polygons were sourced from Vicmap Hydro. The level of attribute information, the number of features and the number of vertices has been simplified to suit the 1:250,000-1:5 million scale range.

Victoria Statewide watercourse network line - 1:250000 to 1:5 million. Vicmap Lite

This layer is part of Vicmap Lite and contains line features delineating hydrological features. Vicmap Lite datasets are suited for use between scales of 1:250,000 and 1:5 million. The linework was sourced from Vicmap Hydro. The level of attribute information, the number of features and the number of vertices has been simplified to suit the 1:250,000-1:5 million scale range.

Victorian Address (Points) - Vicmap Address

Vicmap Address (VMADD) Victoria's authoritative geocoded database of property address points. The data includes predominately, but not exclusively, locational property address identifiers assigned by local government - considered to be the primary creator and custodian of property address. If accessible, other 'real life' property addresses created and used by the community, but not recognized by LG. including retirement villages, assisted care facilities, industrial and public housing estates etc. are included. The 2008/2009 audit against Local Government addressing revealed a 92.43% match rate, increased to a yet to be confirmed 94.27% following the 2009.

Victorian Bus Stop - VICMAP

This dataset provides physical properties of bus stop locations from VICMAP data.

Victorian Contours 1:25000 - Vicmap Elevation

This layer is part of Vicmap Elevation 10-20 Contours & Relief, a subset of Vicmap Elevation. It contains topographical relief features represented by lines. Data has been derived from Land Victoria's State Digital Map Base topographic data.

Victorian Designated Bushfire Prone Area

Polygon features identify designated Bushfire Prone Areas where specific bushfire building construction requirements apply.

The municipal areas of Melbourne, Yarra, Maribyrnong, Moonee Valley, Darebin, Boroondara, Stonnington, Glen Eira, Moreland, Port Phillip and Bayside do not have any designated bushfire prone areas.

Victorian Features of Interest (Points) - Vicmap FOI

Part of the Vicmap Features of Interest dataset

Point/centroid location of ALL features of interest records within Victoria. It holds ALL features ONCE regardless of whether they were derived from a point, line or polygon feature.

Victorian Features of Interest (Polygon) - Vicmap FOI

Part of the Vicmap Features of Interest dataset. Polygon location of features of interest within Victoria. Polygons represent larger area features that have been captured in more detail. Examples include sports grounds, botanic gardens, municipal reserves, large secondary schools and shopping centres.

Victorian Government Regional Departmental Boundaries - Vicmap Admin

This dataset contains the Victorian Government Regional Departmental Boundaries as defined by Local Government Victoria, Dept. of Planning & Community Development (DPCD). There are eight regions.

Victorian Ground Surface Point 1:25000 - Vicmap Elevation

This layer is part of Vicmap Elevation 10-20 Contours & Relief, a subset of Vicmap Elevation. It contains point features delineating ground surface points photogrammetric control points. Includes; Spot heights & Rocky Outcrops.

Victorian Local Government Area Boundaries (polygon) - Vicmap Admin

This dataset contains the polygons for the authoritative LGA boundary dataset. This dataset contains: Local Government Boundaries (LGA's). LGA's are as defined by Local Government Victoria, Dept. for Victorian Communities (DVC).

Victorian Local Government Area boundaries polygon - 1:250000 to 1 5 million. Vicmap Lite

This layer is part of Vicmap Lite and contains polygon features delineating local government areas. Vicmap Lite datasets are suited for use between scales of 1:250,000 and 1:5 million. The polygons were sourced from Vicmap Admin. The level of attribute information and the number of vertices has been simplified to suit the 1:250,000-1:5 million scale range.

Victorian Locality Boundaries (polygon) - Vicmap Admin

Part of the Vicmap Admin dataset series. This dataset contains the polygons for the authoritative Locality boundary dataset for Victoria.

Locality Boundaries are as defined by Local Governments and registered by the Registrar of Geographic Names (GeoNames).

Victorian Locality boundaries polygon - 1:250000 to 1 5 million. Vicmap Lite

This layer is part of Vicmap Lite and contains polygon features delineating locality areas. Vicmap Lite datasets are suited for use between scales of 1:250,000 and 1:5 million. The polygons were sourced from Vicmap Admin. The level of attribute information and the number of vertices has been simplified to suit the 1:250,000-1:5 million scale range.

Victorian PTV Bus Routes School

This dataset provides school bus route and description of them.

Victorian Parcel Map Polygons - Vicmap Property

Parcel Map Polygons is a polygon layer belonging to Vicmap Property Simplified, a modified and simplified model of Vicmap Property. It consists of polygons representing Victoria's land parcels. This layer should be used in conjunction with the other layers and aspatial tables that make up Vicmap Property Simplified see metadata for Vicmap Property and Vicmap Property Simplified.

Victorian Parish Boundaries (polygon) - Vicmap Admin

Part of the Vicmap Admin dataset series. This layer contains polygon features delineating parish boundaries as defined by CLM, Dept. of Sustainability & Environment.

Victorian Parcel View - Vicmap Property

This layer consists of polygons representing Victoria's land parcels. It does not include the aspatial details related to each polygon. It should therefore be used in conjunction with the other layers and aspatial tables that make up Vicmap Property.

Victorian Parks and Conservation Reserves

Areas under the National Parks Act 1975, conservation reserves and metropolitan open space parks under the policy control of the Parks and Protected Areas Branch.

This dataset has replaced PK_PARKRES from April 2013.

Victorian Planning scheme Urban Growth Area - Vicmap Planning

This dataset contains polygon features representing the balance of the municipality that is outside the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB). The UGB is a boundary that indicates the long-term limits of urban development in metropolitan Melbourne. It only affects 17 LGAs within the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Victorian Planning scheme zones - Vicmap Planning

This dataset contains polygon features representing land use zones (such as residential, industrial or rural) for all Victorian planning schemes.

Victorian Property Map Polygons - Vicmap Property

Parcel Map Polygons is a polygon layer belonging to Vicmap Property Simplified, a modified and simplified model of Vicmap Property. It consists of polygons representing Victoria's land parcels. This layer should be used in conjunction with the other layers and aspatial tables that make up Vicmap Property Simplified see metadata for Vicmap Property and Vicmap Property Simplified.

Victorian Property View - Vicmap Property

This layer consists of polygons representing Victoria's properties. It does not include the aspatial details related to each polygon. It should therefore be used in conjunction with the other layers and aspatial tables that make up Vicmap Property.

Victorian Rail Network - Vicmap Transport

This layer is part of Vicmap Transport and contains line and point features delineating railway features. Includes; Railway Exits, Railway Yards, Railway Bridges, Railway Tunnels, Railways & Tramways.

Victorian Threatened Fauna - 1 km grid (THFAU500/THFAU500)

This polygon layer is a generalised derived version of the threatened fauna layer THFAU100 contained in the restricted access, DSE flora and fauna corporate library. This layer is intended as an indicative overview of the occurrence of threatened species. Species localities have been grouped based on their occurrence within a 1 km grid across Victoria. Only the latest date of the sighting of a particular species within a grid is accommodated in the database. This produces a threatened species listing within each grid.

Victorian Threatened Flora - 1 km grid (THFLOR500/THFLO500)

This polygon layer is a generalised and summarised subset of the flora layer; FLORA100, contained in the restricted access library. This layer is intended as an indicative overview of the occurrence of rare or threatened plant species across the State. Species locations are based on the occurrence of the co-ordinates of a site contained within the Thflo100 layer falling in a 1 km grid. Only the most recent date of the record for a particular species within a grid is in the layer. This produces a threatened species list within each grid.

Victorian Tram Stop - VICMAP

This dataset provides physical properties of tram stop locations from VICMAP data.

Victorian Watercourse Network 1:25000 - Vicmap Hydro

This layer is part of Vicmap Hydro and contains line features delineating hydrological features. Includes; Watercourses (ie channels, rivers & streams) & Connectors.

Victorian Water Areas (polygon) 1:25000 - Vicmap Hydro

This layer is part of Vicmap Hydro and contains polygon features delineating hydrological features. Includes; Lakes, Flats (subject to inundation), Wetlands, Pondages (saltpan & sewerage), Watercourse Areas, Rapids & Waterfalls.

Victorian Wetland Environments and Extent - up to 1994

Polygons showing the extent and types of wetlands in Victoria based on photography taken during the 1970's and 80's. Wetlands are classified into primary categories based on water regimes and subdivided into sub areas based on vegetation or hydrologic attributes. The polygon boundaries were derived from digitizing marked up aerial photography interpretation.

Victoria Statewide road network line - 1:250000 to 1:5 million. Vicmap Lite

This layer is part of Vicmap Lite and contains line features representing the road network. Vicmap Lite datasets are suited for use between scales of 1:250,000 and 1:5 million. The linework was sourced from Vicmap Transport. The level of attribute information, the number of features and the number of vertices has been simplified to suit the 1:250,000-1:5 million scale range.

DHS Quarterly Median Rents by LGA June2012 4 Bedroom House

The Rental Report provides key statistics on the private rental market in Victoria. The following dataset provides the median rent and count of 4 Bedroom houses from the March quarter 2000 to June quarter 2012. Further information is available from the Department of Human Services (DHS)

DHS Quarterly Median Rents by LGA June2012 2 Bedroom House

Rental Report time series data-The following dataset provides detailed time series statistics for some key Rental Report data from March quarter 2000 to June quarter 2012. Department of Human Services.

DHS Quarterly Median Rents by LGA June2012 2 Bedroom Flat

Rental Report time series data-The following dataset provides detailed time series statistics for some key Rental Report data from March quarter 2000 to June quarter 2012. Department of Human Services.

DHS Quarterly Median Rents by LGA June2012 1 Bedroom Flat

Rental Report time series data-The following dataset provides detailed time series statistics for some key Rental Report data from March quarter 2000 to June quarter 2012. Department of Human Services.

DHS Affordable Lettings by LGA June2012 3 bedroom

The Rental Report provides key statistics on the private rental market in Victoria. The following data provides the number and percentage of affordable 3 bedroom houses. A property is designated as being affordable if the cost of the rent is within 30 per cent of gross income for low income households.

DHS Affordable Lettings by LGA June2012 1 bedroom

Rental Report time series data-The following dataset provides detailed time series statistics for some key Rental Report data from March quarter 2000 to June quarter 2012. Department of Human Services.

DHS Quarterly Median Rents by LGA June2012 3 Bedroom House

Rental Report time series data-The following dataset provides detailed time series statistics for some key Rental Report data from March quarter 2000 to June quarter 2012. Department of Human Services.

DHS Affordable Lettings by LGA June2012 4 bedroom

Rental Report time series data-The following dataset provides detailed time series statistics for some key Rental Report data from March quarter 2000 to June quarter 2012. Department of Human Services.

DHS Affordable Lettings by LGA June2012 all bedroom types

Rental Report time series data-The following dataset provides detailed time series statistics for some key Rental Report data from March quarter 2000 to June quarter 2012. Department of Human Services.

DHS Affordable Lettings by LGA June2012 2 bedroom

Rental Report time series data-The following dataset provides detailed time series statistics for some key Rental Report data from March quarter 2000 to June quarter 2012. Department of Human Services.



Victorian Department of Health (VicDOH)

Influenza Infection Age Distribution Victoria Wide by Local Government Area

Tabulated summary of notified cases of Influenza in Victoria by age group, Department of Health Region and local government area for the year to date; comparisons for the previous 3 years; annual total for the previous three years. The report contains data related to notifications processed by the Department up to the close of business on the dates specified. Notifications are counted in the Victorian dataset if the postcode of residence of the case is in Victoria.

Local Government Area (LGA) profiles data 2011

The Local Government Area (LGA) profiles are produced annually to facilitate service planning and policy development by enabling access to a broad range of data about each LGA. Each profile includes population, socio-economic, services and health data relating to the LGA, provided by a range of sources.

Influenza Infection Age Distribution Victorian Total

Tabulated summary of notified cases of Influenza in Victoria by age group, Department of Health Region and local government area for the year to date; comparisons for the previous 3 years; annual total for the previous three years.

The report contains data related to notifications processed by the Department up to the close of business on the dates specified.

Notifications are counted in the Victorian dataset if the postcode of residence of the case is in Victoria.

Victorian Department of Justice (DoJUSTICE)

LGA Family Violence 2004-2008 by VEMD data for Victoria

This dataset contains information on family violence incidents reported in public hospital emergency departments (VEMD), for aggrieved family members / victims, by the residential Victorian Local Government Area (LGA) during 1999-2008. This dataset does not include the data for all LGAs. It just includes local government areas where there were more than five (5) cases of human intent injury cases admitted to the emergency department within the 4 year period.

LGA Family Violence 1999-2010 by Court Data for Victoria

The data includes the number of affected family members included in finalised applications for an intervention order in each LGA for the eleven-year period 1999-2010. The data are provided primarily to assist LGAs with information about family violence within their local area for planning purposes.

Shire of Melton

Shire of Melton Foot Paths (2012)

This dataset has been provided by the Shire of Melton for sections of the municipality which have been mapped. The dataset includes footpaths lengths, widths and asset types. See attributes for further information.

Shire of Melton Public Street Lights (2012)

Shire of Melton Public Street Light data including the lamp type and pole design.

Sustainability Victoria

Waste and Recycling Survey by LGA 2010-2011

The Victorian Local Government Annual Survey assesses the state's delivery of kerbside waste management and recycling services by local governments to Victoria's households in the 2010-2011 financial year.

Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation (VCGLR)

Gambling Location 2013 in Victoria

This is the location of gaming venues in Victoria including venue names, venue types, addresses and net expenditure on 2012-2013.

Licensed Alcohol Outlet 2013 in Victoria

This is the location of active liquor licences in Victoria including licence types, venue names and addresses.

Victorian Electronic Gaming Machine Information by LGA in 2009-10

This layer includes information about the total number of electronic gaming machines licensed as at 30 June 2010 and the estimated resident population VIF 2008 projections by single year of age and sex for each Local Government Areas as at June 30th, 2010.

Victorian Electronic Gaming Machine Information by LGA in 2010-11

This layer includes information about the total number of electronic gaming machines licensed as at 30 June 2011 and the estimated resident population 2008 projections by single year of age and sex for each Local Government Area in Victoria as at June 30th, 2011.

Victorian Electronic Gaming Machine Information by LGA in 2011-12

This layer includes information about the total number of electronic gaming machines licensed as at 30 June 2012 and the estimated resident population VIF 2008 projections by single year of age and sex for each Local Government Areas in Victoria as at June 30th, 2012.

Victorian Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (VicDEECD)

2012 On Track Year 12 or equivalent completers destination by LGA

The On Track Survey is conducted in April-May and involves a short telephone survey of school leavers who attended school in the previous year and who agreed to participate in the survey. The On Track survey seeks to: Offer a consistent and comprehensive approach to monitoring the transitions of school leavers; Report the information to schools, TAFE institutions and other education providers, organisations concerned with assisting young people, policy makers, parents and students; Provide detailed analyses of the transitions experienced by different groups of leavers; Enable education providers to use the findings to monitor and improve their programs; and Provide a referral service for school leavers who appear to be experiencing difficulties in the transitions process. Results for individual schools are usually published in June of the survey year.

Schools Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrolments February 2013 for Victoria

Information collected from the February 2013 school census of Victorian schools. For each school Full Time Equivalent (FTE) enrolments by school type, year level and sex are included. All Victorian schools provide details of enrolments twice each year. The first collection occurs in February and the data collected is used as a basis for Government school resource allocation. Non-government school data is used for whole of system reporting. The second collection occurs in August and the data collected is used as a basis for school resource allocation and for inclusion in state and national statistical reporting. Please note that non-government schools provide August data directly to the Commonwealth for such purposes.

Victorian Department of Planning and Community Development (VicDPCD)

Urban Development Program (UDP) - Industrial Proposed Areas (2010)

The Urban Development Program (UPD) is a major initiative of the Victorian Government to support strategic planning for Melbourne and is the primary mechanism for advising the Victorian Government about the supply of and demand for residential and industrial land within metropolitan Melbourne and the Geelong Region. This dataset contains land parcels identified as future industrial areas. The data is collected to support the implementation of the Victorian Governments metropolitan strategy. Melbourne 2030. The purpose of this program is to ensure adequate supply of land for future development.

Victoria In Future 2012 Projected Population by LGA

This file contains projected population totals for Local Government Areas (LGA), for the base year 2011 and for future Census years from 2016 to 2031. Included are explanatory notes for the Victoria in future 2012 population projections.

Urban Development Program (UDP) - Major Infill Sites 2009 (regional only)

The Urban Development Program (UDP) is a major initiative of the Victorian Government to support strategic planning for Melbourne and is the primary mechanism for advising the Victorian Government about the supply of and demand for residential and industrial land within metropolitan Melbourne and the Geelong Region. This dataset contains undeveloped land within the existing urban area, zoned for residential development, and parent lot or existing lot greater than 1ha. Each record in the database details the anticipated development timing, the area of the site in hectares and the potential lot yield.

Urban Development Program (UDP) - Major Residential Redevelopment Sites (2010)

The Urban Development Program (UDP) is a major initiative of the Victorian Government to support strategic planning for Melbourne and is the primary mechanism for advising the Victorian Government about the supply of and demand for residential and industrial land within metropolitan Melbourne and the Geelong Region. This dataset identifies sites predominantly in existing urban areas that are proposed to be converted or redeveloped for residential purposes and that will yield 10 or more dwellings. Typically the previous use of these site were industrial, commercial or had some other existing urban use.

Urban Development Program (UDP) - Broadhectare Estates (2010)

The Urban Development Program (UDP) is a major initiative of the Victorian Government to support strategic planning for Melbourne and is the primary mechanism for advising the Victorian Government about the supply of and demand for residential and industrial land within metropolitan Melbourne and the Geelong Region. Maps the boundaries of current major housing estates. Used in conjunction with Broad hectare Residential land dataset. From the Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD) UDP =Urban Development Program.

Urban Development Program (UDP) - Industrial Land (2010)

The Urban Development Program (UDP) is a major initiative of the Victorian Government to support strategic planning for Melbourne and is the primary mechanism for advising the Victorian Government about the supply of and demand for residential and industrial land within metropolitan Melbourne and the Geelong Region. This dataset identifies all industrial land and the development status and size of each land parcel in hectares.

Urban Development Program (UDP) - Broadhectare Residential Land (2010)

The Urban Development Program (UDP) is a major initiative of the Victorian Government to support strategic planning for Melbourne and is the primary mechanism for advising the Victorian Government about the supply of and demand for residential and industrial land within metropolitan Melbourne and the Geelong Region. This dataset identifies undeveloped land for residential development generally on the fringe of the metropolitan area. Each record in the database details the anticipated development timing, the area of the site in hectares and the potential lot yield.

Urban Development Program (UDP) - Urban Growth Boundary (Aug 2010)

The Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) indicates the long-term limits of urban development and where non-urban values and land uses should prevail in metropolitan Melbourne. UDP =Urban Development Program. From the Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD).

Victoria In Future 2012 Projected Population by SLA

This file contains projected population totals for Statistical Local Areas (SLA), Local Government Areas (LGA), Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) and Statistical Divisions (SD), for the base year 2011 and for future Census years from 2016 to 2031. Included are explanatory notes for the Victoria in Future 2012 population projections.

Urban Development Program (UDP) - Minor Infill Supply 2009 (regional supply only)

The Urban Development Program (UDP) is a major initiative of the Victorian Government to support strategic planning for Melbourne and is the primary mechanism for advising the Victorian Government about the supply of and demand for residential and industrial land within metropolitan Melbourne. This dataset provides information on minor infill supply.

Urban Development Program (UDP) - Industrial Nodes (2010)

The Urban Development Program is a major initiative of the Victorian Government to support strategic planning for Melbourne and is the primary mechanism for advising the Victorian Government about the supply of and demand for residential and industrial land within metropolitan Melbourne and the Geelong Region. This dataset includes the six industrial nodes identified in metropolitan Melbourne. These are areas where there is significant existing industrial activity, market interest and future industrial land identified. These are West Industrial Node, Airport, Industrial Node, North Industrial Node, South Industrial Node, Melton Industrial Node, Pakenham, and Industrial Node.

DPCD Grant Data 2011-12

List of grants approved by the Department of Planning and Community Development in the 2011-12 financial year including GPS coordinates. In some cases the GPS coordinates may only reflect the general location of the funded activity or recipient. Excludes the details of grants to individuals, those deemed commercial-in-confidence, and unannounced funding.

Victorian Environmental Protection Authority (VicEPA)

Victorian EPA Air Monitoring Stations

These stations are used by Environment Protection Authority (EPA Victoria) to monitor and measure various environmental metrics including various gas pollution amount in the air.

Infrastructure and Landfill information for the Melbourne Metropolitan Region

It includes information about the landfill stations of metropolitan region of Melbourne provided by the Metropolitan Waste Management Group [MWMG] acts under Environment Protection Authority (EPA) of Victoria state.

Infrastructure and landfill sites for the state of Victoria

This dataset has been provided by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) includes information relating to the location of landfill stations across Victoria the data was originally collected by the Metropolitan Waste Management Group [MWMG].

Victorian Police Family Incident Reports (Rate per 100000 population)

Victoria Police family incident report includes statistical summaries of family incident recorded by police in Victoria from 2007-2012. The source of the data is Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP).

Victorian Police Offence Reports 2007-12

The offence report 2011-12 contains detailed statistics on crime reported to or detected by Victoria Police for the fiscal year ended 30 June 2012 together with comparisons with the 2007-2011 records. The source of the data is Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP).

Victorian Police Family Incident Reports - Offences 2008-2012

Victoria Police family incident report includes statistical summaries of family incident recorded by police in Victoria from 2007-2012. The source of the data is Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP). This dataset includes the number of offences.

Victorian Principal Bicycle Network

The Principal Bicycle Network (PBN) is a network of proposed and existing cycle routes that help people cycle for transport, and provide access to major destinations in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Cycling for transport includes riding bicycles to work, to school, shopping, visiting friends etc. The PBN is also a 'bicycle infrastructure planning tool' to guide State investment in the development of transport bicycle network. The PBN is one of a number of network planning tools in Melbourne (other examples include individual Council networks) Together these networks make up the developing cycle infrastructure of Melbourne.

The PBN makes use of many local roads and off-road paths, as well as State arterial roads. New bicycle facilities on the PBN are designed with the principle of increasing separation between cyclists and motorists, and giving priority to cyclists at key intersections.

Victorian Intelligent Speed Assist Speed Zones

This data supplied by VicRoads contains the speed limit for that roads in Victoria. The data underpins the Intelligent Speed Assist (ISA) system, which is a safety technology that automatically alerts drivers if they exceed the speed limit.

Victorian Road Use Hierarchy

Road Use Hierarchy from VicRoads includes the priority of each transport mode on the road network according to a range of principles - Public transport will have first priority on designated routes on the principal public transport network (PPTN) -Freight has unrestricted access across the arterial network -Preferred traffic routes will be developed to avoid significant conflicts with abutting land use -Improving traffic flow in and around activity centres - Promoting non-motorised forms of transport.

Location of Bicycle Counters in Melbourne

VicRoads has installed permanent inductive loop counters in various locations across Melbourne. The counters record bicycle volumes 24 hours per day, every day of the year. This is useful for monitoring changing cycle use over the seasons but also year to year. There are currently 17 off-road counter sites and 4 on-road counter sites, all recording cycling flows in both directions.

Victorian Municipal Bicycle Network

Municipal Bicycle Networks (MBNs) are networks of local cycling routes in metropolitan Melbourne and in regional Victoria

The local council is the custodian of each MBN and has the primary responsibility for managing its development.

In many regional cities and towns VicRoads and local councils have worked together to develop a set of Priority Bicycle Routes (PBRs). These routes are a subset of the relevant MBN and provide the main linkages for bicycle travel within each city and town.

Victorian Road Traffic Volumes

This dataset is provided by VicRoads and contains road traffic volumes for freeways (excluding toll roads) and arterial roads in Victoria derived from surveys and estimates. They cover the period of the last four (4) years, and ten (10) years. The Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) volumes are provided, including the number of commercial vehicles in the traffic stream. The data is based on the segment of road that is of interest and the publication provides the Homogenous Flow (HF) number associated with that segment of roadway.

Victorian Road Traffic Volumes

This dataset is provided by VicRoads and contains road traffic volumes for freeways (excluding toll roads) and arterial roads in Victoria derived from surveys and estimates. They cover the period of the last four (4) years, and ten (10) years. The Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) volumes are provided, including the number of commercial vehicles in the traffic stream. The data is based on the segment of road that is of interest and the publication provides the Homogenous Flow (HF) number associated with that segment of roadway.

Australia By Bike CofFEE Functional Economic Region

Dataset of important labour force statistics for the Bike CofFEE Functional Economic Regions (BCFERs). These regions are an aggregation of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) based on the journey to work flows of workers who travel to work by bicycle. The regions are formed using the Intramax method, a hierarchical clustering procedure for interaction data. The purpose of the bike specific regions is to be able to perform analyses on regions within which workers who use a bicycle would be expected to travel, as well as to distinguish the commuting patterns of workers who travel to work using a bicycle from those who use other forms of transport. Data source 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Australia By CofFEE Functional Economic Regions Housing and Labour Data

Dataset of housing and labour statistics for CofFEE Functional Economic Regions (CFERs). The CFERs are an aggregation of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) using journey to work flows, based on the Intramax method, a hierarchical clustering procedure for interaction data. The CFERs provide a more meaningful aggregation of small areas for the purpose of analysing data, than the administrative areas outlined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), somewhat overcoming the Modifiable Areal Unit Problem (MAUP). See http://e1.newcastle.edu.au/coffee/functional_regions/ for full details. Data source 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Australia By CofFEE Functional Economic Region

Dataset of important labour force statistics for CofFEE Functional Economic Regions (CFERs). The CFERs are an aggregation of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) using journey to work flows, based on the Intramax method, a hierarchical clustering procedure for interaction data. The CFERs provide a more meaningful aggregation of small areas for the purpose of analysing data, than the administrative areas outlined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), somewhat overcoming the Modifiable Areal Unit Problem (MAUP). See http://e1.newcastle.edu.au/coffee/functional_regions/ for full details. Data source 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Australia By CofFEE Functional Economic Regions Time Series Labour Force Data

Time series dataset of important labour force statistics for CofFEE Functional Economic Regions (CFERs) for the years 1996, 2001 and 2006. The CFERs are an aggregation of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) using journey to work flows, based on the Intramax method, a hierarchical clustering procedure for interaction data. The CFERs provide a more meaningful aggregation of small areas for the purpose of analysing data, than the administrative areas outlined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), somewhat overcoming the Modifiable Areal Unit Problem (MAUP). See http://e1.newcastle.edu.au/coffee/functional_regions/ for full details. Data source 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Australia By Female CofFEE Functional Economic Region

Dataset of important labour force statistics for the Female CofFEE Functional Economic Regions (FCFERs). These regions are an aggregation of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) based on the journey to work flows of the female population. The regions are formed using the Intramax method, a hierarchical clustering procedure for interaction data. The purpose of the female specific regions is to be able to perform analyses on the female population specifically, as well as to distinguish female commuting patterns from male commuting patterns. Data source 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Australia By Labour Force Region

Dataset of important labour force statistics for Labour Force Regions (LFRs). The LFRs are a set of regions defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and are an aggregation of smaller area levels known as Statistical Local Areas (SLAs). The LFRs are primarily used as the level at which data from the Labour Force Survey are disseminated. Data source 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Australia By Less Skilled CoffEE Functional Economic Region

Dataset of important labour force statistics for the Less Skilled CoffEE Functional Economic Regions (LSCFERs). These regions are an aggregation of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) based on the journey to work flows of less skilled workers. Less skilled workers include the following five categories from the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Advanced Clerical and Service Workers, Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers, Intermediate Production and Transport Workers, Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers and Labourers and Related Workers. The regions are formed using the Intramax method, a hierarchical clustering procedure for interaction data. The purpose of the less skilled specific regions is to be able to perform analyses on less skilled workers specifically, as well as to distinguish the commuting patterns of less skilled workers from those of more skilled workers and tradespeople. Data source 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Australia By Male CoffEE Functional Economic Region

Dataset of important labour force statistics for the Male CoffEE Functional Economic Regions (MCFERs). These regions are an aggregation of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) based on the journey to work flows of the male population. The regions are formed using the Intramax method, a hierarchical clustering procedure for interaction data. The purpose of the male specific regions is to be able to perform analyses on the male population specifically, as well as to distinguish male commuting patterns from female commuting patterns. Data source 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Australia by Multiple Modes of Transport CoffEE Functional Economic Region

Dataset of important labour force statistics for the Multiple Modes of Transport CoffEE Functional Economic Regions (MTCFERs). These regions are an aggregation of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) based on the journey to work flows of workers who travel to work using more than one of the following modes of transport car, motorbike, taxi, truck, bus, tram, train or bicycle. The regions are formed using the Intramax method, a hierarchical clustering procedure for interaction data. The purpose of the regions specific for multiple transport users is to be able to perform analyses on regions within which these workers would be expected to travel, as well as to distinguish the commuting patterns of these workers from those who can travel to work using a single form of transport. Data source 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Australia By Rail CoffEE Functional Economic Region

Dataset of important labour force statistics for the Rail CoffEE Functional Economic Regions (RaCFERs). These regions are an aggregation of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) based on the journey to work flows of workers who travel to work by means of heavy rail trains. The regions are formed using the Intramax method, a hierarchical clustering procedure for interaction data. The purpose of the rail specific regions is to be able to perform analyses on regions within which workers who use trains would be expected to travel, as well as to distinguish the commuting patterns of these workers from those who use other forms of transport. Data source 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Australia by Road CoffEE Functional Economic Region

Dataset of important labour force statistics for the Road CoffEE Functional Economic Regions (RoCFERs). These regions are an aggregation of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) based on the journey to work flows of workers who travel to work by means of a motorised vehicle on roads. This includes people who travel to work using a car, motorbike, taxi, truck, bus or tram. The regions are formed using the Intramax method, a hierarchical clustering procedure for interaction data. The purpose of the road specific regions is to be able to perform analyses on regions within which workers who use a motorised vehicle on roads would be expected to travel, as well as to distinguish the commuting

patterns of these workers from those who use other forms of transport. Data source 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Australia By Skilled CoffEE Functional Economic Region

Dataset of important labour force statistics for the Skilled CoffEE Functional Economic Regions (SCFERs). These regions are an aggregation of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) based on the journey to work flows of skilled workers. Skilled workers include the Managers and Administrators, Professionals and Associate Professionals categories from the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO). The regions are formed using the Intramax method, a hierarchical clustering procedure for interaction data. The purpose of the skilled specific regions is to be able to perform analyses on skilled workers specifically, as well as to distinguish the commuting patterns of skilled workers from those of less skilled workers. Data source 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Australia By Statistical Local Area

Dataset of important labour force statistics for Statistical Local Areas (SLAs). SLAs are defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and are generally considered the most significant of the area levels the ABS uses and are the smallest level defined in non-Census years. As well as the labour force statistics, the data outlines the corresponding CoffEE Functional Economic Region (CFER) and Labour Force Region (LFR) for each SLA. Data source 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Australia By Trades CoffEE Functional Economic Region

Dataset of important labour force statistics for the Trades CoffEE Functional Economic Regions (SCFERs). These regions are an aggregation of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) based on the journey to work flows of Tradespersons and Related Workers, as defined in the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO). The regions are formed using the Intramax method, a hierarchical clustering procedure for interaction data. The purpose of the trades specific regions is to be able to perform analyses on tradespersons and related workers specifically, as well as to distinguish the commuting patterns of these workers from those of other workers. Data source 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling (NATSEM)

Ten level individual subjective wellbeing in Australia by age group sex and labour force status at SA2 in 2011

The small area (SA2) ten level estimates of individual subjective wellbeing (from 10 to 100) in Australia by age group, sex and labour force status of the person. This is an outcome of a process that combines substantial geographic information from the latest 2011 Census with the rich variable detail of Australia's only national level sample survey that is solely dedicated to collecting information on subjective wellbeing - the Australian Unity Quality of Life Survey (AUQOL). The model uses both these sets of data to gain reliable small area estimates of subjective wellbeing on a general life satisfaction scale of 0 to 100.

Three level individual subjective wellbeing in Australia by age group sex and labour force status at SA2 in 2011

The small area (SA2) three level estimates of individual subjective wellbeing - Eightyandabove, Seventy, Sixtyanddown - n Australia by age group, sex and labour force status of the person. This is an outcome of a process that combines substantial geographic information from the latest 2011 Census with the rich variable detail of Australia's only national level sample survey that is solely dedicated to collecting information on subjective wellbeing - the Australian Unity Quality of Life Survey (AUQOL). The model uses both these sets of data to gain reliable small area estimates of subjective wellbeing on a general life satisfaction scale of 0 to 100.



Three level estimates of individual subjective wellbeing in Australia by tenure status and family type at SA2 in 2011

The small area (SA2) three level estimates of individual subjective wellbeing - Eightyandabove, Seventy, Sixtyanddown - in Australia by tenure status and family type of the person. This is an outcome of a process that combines substantial geographic information from the latest 2011 Census with the rich variable detail of Australia's only national level sample survey that is solely dedicated to collecting information on subjective wellbeing - the Australian Unity Quality of Life Survey (AUQOL). The model uses both these sets of data to gain reliable small area estimates of subjective wellbeing on a general life satisfaction scale of 0 to 100.

Three level individual subjective wellbeing in Australia by tenure status and household gross weekly (annual) income at SA2 in 2011

The small area (SA2) three level estimates of individual subjective wellbeing - Eightyandabove, Seventy, Sixtyanddown - in Australia by tenure status and household gross weekly (annual) income of the person. This is an outcome of a process that combines substantial geographic information from the latest 2011 Census with the rich variable detail of Australia's only national level sample survey that is solely dedicated to collecting information on subjective wellbeing - the Australian Unity Quality of Life Survey (AUQOL). The model uses both these sets of data to gain reliable small area estimates of subjective wellbeing on a general life satisfaction scale of 0 to 100.

Indigenous psychological stress by family composition at SA2 in 2011

The person level estimate of indigenous people who are suffered from high psychological stress as measured by Kessler index by family composition at SA2 spatial level.

Indigenous psychological stress by age group and sex at SA2 in 2011

The person level estimate of indigenous people who are suffered from high psychological stress as measured by Kessler index by age group and sex at SA2 spatial level.

Indigenous financial stress by age group and sex at SA2 in 2011

The person level estimate of Indigenous people who are living in household which members ran out of money for basic living expenses by family composition at SA2 spatial level.

Indigenous financial stress by family composition at SA2 in 2011

The person level estimate of Indigenous people who are living in household which members ran out of money for basic living expenses by age group and sex at SA2 spatial level.

LGA Age Distribution Aboriginal Females 2006

The number of Aboriginal females and their proportion of the total Aboriginal female population by age groups to 65 years and over by LGA, 2006.

LGA Age Distribution Aboriginal Males 2006

The number of Aboriginal males and their proportion of the total Aboriginal male population by age groups to 65 years and over by LGA, 2006.

LGA Age Distribution Aboriginal Persons 2006

The number of Aboriginal persons and their proportion of the total Aboriginal population by age groups to 65 years and over by LGA, 2006.

LGA Age Distribution Females 2010

The number of females and their proportion of the total female population by age groups to 85 years and over by LGA, 2010.

LGA Age Distribution Males 2010

The number of males and their proportion of the total male population by age groups to 85 years and over by LGA, 2010.

LGA Age Distribution persons 2010

The number of persons and their proportion of the total population by age groups to 85 years and over by LGA, 2010.

LGA Amenable Treatable Mortality 2003-2007

The number of amenable (treatable) deaths of those aged 0 to 74 years and the corresponding mortality rates with respective confidence intervals, by LGA from 2003 to 2007.

LGA Avoidable Mortality 2003-2007

The number of potentially avoidable deaths at ages 0 to 74 years and their corresponding mortality rates with respective confidence intervals from 2003 to 2007 by LGA for All causes; Cancers (Colorectal cancer, Lung cancer); Cardiovascular diseases (Ischaemic heart disease, Cerebrovascular disease); Respiratory system diseases (Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (45 to 74 years)); Road traffic injuries; Suicide and self-inflicted injuries.

LGA Birthplace Non-English Speaking Residents 2006

Birthplace & non-English speaking residents including proficiency in English by LGA, 2006.

LGA Childcare unpaid 2006

Childcare to own and other children by LGA, 2006.

LGA Childhealth 2003-2007

Child health Infant and child (under five years of age) mortality from 2003 to 2007, and immunisation status in 2006 by LGA.

LGA Chronic Disease (synthetic prediction) 2007

Estimates (using synthetic predictions) of chronic diseases including arthritis; asthma; circulatory system diseases; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; type 2 diabetes; high cholesterol; hypertensive disease; mental and behavioural problems for males and females; mood (affective) problems for males and females; musculoskeletal system diseases; osteoarthritis; osteoporosis; respiratory system diseases; and rheumatoid arthritis for 2007-08 by LGA.

LGA Community Strength 2006

The number and proportion of people aged 15 years and over engaged in voluntary work for a group or organisation, 2006 by LGA.

LGA Composite Indicators (synthetic prediction) 2007

People aged 18 years and over with composite health risk factors asthma and smoking; or type 2 diabetes and overweight or obese by LGA, 2007-08.

LGA Disability 2006

People with a profound or severe disability, with those living in the community also separately reported, and unpaid assistance to those with a disability by LGA, 2006.

LGA Early Childhood Development Australian Early Development Index 2009

The Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) provides information about how children have developed by the time they start school across five areas of early childhood development physical health and wellbeing, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills (schools-based), and communication skills and general knowledge. The AEDI results report on the number of children scoring in the following percentile ranges 0 to 10th percentile (developmentally vulnerable), 11th to 25th percentile (developmentally at risk), 26th to 50th (on track lower range) and above the 50th percentile (on track higher range), by LGA, 2009.

LGA Education 2006-2011

Full time participation in secondary school at age 16, 2006; school leaver participation in higher education, 2011; and participation in vocational education training, 2009 by LGA.

LGA Families 2006

Children under 15 years of age in jobless families, jobless families with children under 15 years of age, single parent families with children under 15 years by LGA, 2006.

LGA Health Risk Factors (synthetic prediction) 2007

Estimates (synthetically predicted) of health risk factors alcohol consumption; fruit consumption; weight; physical inactivity; and smoking by LGA, 2007-08.

LGA Housing Transport 2006-2009

Dwellings without a motor vehicle, renting from government housing authorities, receiving rent assistance, under mortgage or rental stress by LGA, 2006 and 2009 (for rent assistance data).

LGA Income Support 2009

Income support such as age pensions; disability pensions, health care concession cards; single parent support; and unemployment support. As well as data on low income families, children and the unemployed by LGA in 2009 (Census data) and 2009.

LGA Indigenous Status 2006

The number of people that identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander as a percentage of the total population by LGA, 2006.

LGA Internet Access at Home 2006

Private dwellings and the internet including access to broadband, dial-up, other internet access and no internet access by LGA, 2006.

LGA Labour Force 2006-2009

Unemployment rates, labour force participation rates and data by type of worked performed; unskilled and semi-skilled, or managers and professionals by LGA, 2009 or 2006.

LGA Learning or Earning 2006

The number of 15 to 19 year olds that are either engaged in school, work or further education. That is learning or earning, by LGA, 2006.

LGA Medical Benefits Scheme Services 2009

Medical Benefits Scheme (MBS) services provided including GP services; enhanced primary care services; health assessments; Better Access Program services; and Practice Nurse services by LGA, 2009-10.

LGA Median Age at death 2003-2007

Median age at death years by LGA, 2003 to 2007.

LGA Mothers and Babies 2008

Mothers and babies, including low birthweight babies, and mothers smoking during pregnancy by LGA, 2008.

LGA Non-English Speaking Countries of Birth 2006

People born in the ten most common non-English speaking background countries by LGA, 2006.

LGA Premature Mortality by Selected Cause 2003-2007

Premature mortality by selected causes by LGA, 2003 to 2007.

LGA Premature Mortality by Sex 2003-2007

Premature mortality by sex, for 0 to 74 year olds and 15 to 64 year olds, by LGA, 2003 to 2007.

LGA Preventable Mortality 2003-2007

Preventable mortality for ages 0 to 74 years by LGA, 2003 to 2007. For information on the avoidable mortality concept; rationale for including conditions; and ICD-10 codes, please refer to the information available in the Australian and New Zealand Atlas of Avoidable Mortality. The codes and rationale are included in Appendix 1.1 ICD codes; and Appendix 1.2 Rationale for including conditions.

LGA Private Health Insurance 2001-2007

Persons with private health insurance, either estimated from Hansard (2001) or estimated from self-reported data (2007-08) from the national Health Survey, by LGA, 2001 or 2007-08.

LGA Psychological Distress (synthetic prediction) 2007

Estimated number of people aged 18 years and over with high or very high psychological distress by LGA, 2007-08.

LGA Residential Aged Care Places 2010

Residential aged care places, reported separately for high-level aged care, low-level aged care and community care places, as well as total residential aged care places by LGA, 2010.

LGA Screening 2006-2009

Breast and cervical screening over a 24 month period, showing participation rates and outcomes (low-grade and high-grade outcomes separated for cervical screening) by LGA. Time period of data varies by state and type of screening. Data from Breast Screen Victoria, 2006 and 2007; Breast Screen Qld, 2007 and 2008; Breast Screen SA, 2006 and 2007; Breast Screen WA, 2007 and 2008, Breast Screen ACT 2007 and 2008. Data from the Victorian Cervical Cytology Registry, 2006 and 2007; Queensland Health Cancer Services Screening Branch, 2006 and 2007; the ACT Cytology Register, 2006 and 2007; South Australian Cervix Screening Program, 2008 and 2009 and the Western Australia Cervical Cytology Register 2008 and 2009; and ABS Estimated Resident Population, average of 30 June 2006 and 30 June 2007, or average of 30 June 2008 and 30 June 2009.

LGA Self Assessed Health (synthetic prediction) 2007

Estimate of self-assessed health from the National Health Survey, 2007-08. Data reported in two groups, very good or excellent health, and fair or poor health, by LGA, 2007-08.

LGA Summary Measure of Disadvantage 2006

The Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage is one of the ABS' SEIFA indices. Australia is allocated a score of 1000. Scores below 1000 are relatively disadvantaged compared to the Australian average while scores greater than 1000 are less disadvantaged than the Australian average, by LGA, 2006.

LGA Total Fertility Rate 2005-2007

Fertility rate of woman aged 15 to 49 years is compiled from births data, 2005 to 2007 (ABS unpublished); and ABS Estimated Resident Population, 2005 to 2007 average, by LGA, 2005 to 2007.

SD Age Distribution Aboriginal Females 2006

The number of Aboriginal females and their proportion of the total Aboriginal female population by age groups to 65 years and over by SD, 2006.

SD Age Distribution Aboriginal Males 2006

The number of Aboriginal males and their proportion of the total Aboriginal male population by age groups to 65 years and over by SD, 2006.

SD Age Distribution Aboriginal Persons 2006

The number of Aboriginal persons and their proportion of the total Aboriginal population by age groups to 65 years and over by SD, 2006.

SD Age Distribution Females 2010

The number of females and their proportion of the total female population by age groups to 85 years and over by SD, 2010.

SD Age Distribution Males 2010

The number of males and their proportion of the total male population by age groups to 85 years and over by SD, 2010.

SD Age Distribution persons 2010

The number of persons and their proportion of the total population by age groups to 85 years and over by SD, 2010.

SD Amenable Treatable Mortality 2003-2007

The number of amenable (treatable) deaths of those aged 0 to 74 years and the corresponding mortality rates with respective confidence intervals, by SD from 2003 to 2007.

SD Avoidable Mortality 2003-2007

The number of potentially avoidable deaths at ages 0 to 74 years and their corresponding mortality rates with respective confidence intervals from 2003 to 2007 by SD for All causes; Cancers (Colorectal cancer, Lung cancer); Cardiovascular diseases (Ischaemic heart disease, Cerebrovascular disease); Respiratory system diseases (Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (45 to 74 years)); Road traffic injuries; Suicide and self-inflicted injuries.

SD Birthplace of Non-English Speaking Residents

Birthplace & non-English speaking residents including proficiency in English by SD, 2006.

SD Childcare unpaid 2006

Childcare to own and other children by SD, 2006.

SD Childhealth 2003-2007

Child health Infant and child (under five years of age) mortality from 2003 to 2007, and immunisation status in 2006 by SD.

SD Chronic Disease Synthetic Prediction 2007

Estimates (using synthetic predictions) of chronic diseases including arthritis; asthma; circulatory system diseases; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; type 2 diabetes; high cholesterol; hypertensive disease; mental and behavioural problems for males and females; mood (affective) problems for males and females; musculoskeletal system diseases; osteoarthritis; osteoporosis; respiratory system diseases; and rheumatoid arthritis for 2007-08 by SD.

SD Community Strength 2006

The number and proportion of people aged 15 years and over engaged in voluntary work for a group or organisation, 2006 by SD.

SD Composite Indicators (synthetic prediction) 2007

People aged 18 years and over with composite health risk factors asthma and smoking; or type 2 diabetes and overweight or obese by SD, 2007-08.

SD Disability 2006

People with a profound or severe disability, with those living in the community also separately reported, and unpaid assistance to those with a disability by SD, 2006.

SD Early Childhood Development Australian Early Development Index 2009

The Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) provides information about how children have developed by the time they start school across five areas of early childhood development physical health and wellbeing, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills (schools-based), and communication skills and general knowledge. The AEDI results report on the number of children scoring in the following percentile ranges 0 to 10th percentile (developmentally vulnerable), 11th to 25th percentile (developmentally at risk), 26th to 50th (on track lower range) and above the 50th percentile (on track higher range), by SD, 2009.

SD Education 2006-2011

Full time participation in secondary school at age 16, 2006; school leaver participation in higher education, 2011; and participation in vocational education training, 2009 by SD.

SD Families 2006

Children under 15 years of age in jobless families, jobless families with children under 15 years of age, single parent families with children under 15 years by SD, 2006.

SD Health Risk Factors (synthetic prediction) 2007

Estimates (synthetically predicted) of health risk factors alcohol consumption; fruit consumption; weight; physical inactivity; and smoking by SD, 2007-08.

SD Housing Transport 2006-2009

Dwellings without a motor vehicle, renting from government housing authorities, receiving rent assistance, under mortgage or rental stress by SD, 2006 and 2009 (for rent assistance data).

SD Income Support 2009

Income support such as age pensions; disability pensions, health care concession cards; single parent support; and unemployment support. As well as data on low income families, children and the unemployed by SD in 2009 (Census data) and 2009.

SD Indigenous Status 2006

The number of people that identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander as a percentage of the total population by SD, 2006.

SD Internet Access at Home 2006

Private dwellings and the internet including access to broadband, dial-up, other internet access and no internet access by SD, 2006.

SD Labour Force 2006-2009

Unemployment rates, labour force participation rates and data by type of worked performed; unskilled and semi-skilled, or managers and professionals by SD, 2009 or 2006.

SD Learning or Earning 2006

The number of 15 to 19 year olds that are either engaged in school, work or further education. That is learning or earning, by SD, 2006.

SD Medical Benefits Scheme Services 2009

Medical Benefits Scheme (MBS) services provided including GP services; enhanced primary care services; health assessments; Better Access Program services; and Practice Nurse services by SD, 2009-10.

SD Median Age at death 2003-2007

Median age at death years by SD, 2003 to 2007.

SD Mothers and Babies 2008

Mothers and babies, including low birthweight babies, and mothers smoking during pregnancy by SD, 2008.

SD Non-English Speaking Countries of Birth 2006

People born in the ten most common non-English speaking background countries by SD, 2006.

SD Premature Mortality by Selected Cause 2003-2007

Premature mortality by selected causes by SD, 2003 to 2007.

SD Premature Mortality by Sex 2003-2007

Premature mortality by sex, for 0 to 74 year olds and 15 to 64 year olds, by SD, 2003 to 2007.

SD Preventable Mortality 2003-2007

Preventable mortality for ages 0 to 74 years by SD, 2003 to 2007. For information on the avoidable mortality concept; rationale for including conditions; and ICD-10 codes, please refer to the information available in the Australian and New Zealand Atlas of Avoidable Mortality. The codes and rationale are included in Appendix 1.1 ICD codes; and Appendix 1.2 Rationale for including conditions.

SD Private Health Insurance 2001-2007

Persons with private health insurance, either estimated from Hansard (2001) or estimated from self-reported data (2007-08) from the national Health Survey, by SD, 2001 or 2007-08.

SD Psychological Distress (synthetic prediction) 2007

Estimated number of people aged 18 years and over with high or very high psychological distress by SD, 2007-08.

SD Residential Aged Care Places 2010

Residential aged care places, reported separately for high-level aged care, low-level aged care and community care places, as well as total residential aged care places by SD, 2010.

SD Screening 2006-2009

Breast and cervical screening over a 24 month period, showing participation rates and outcomes (low-grade and high-grade outcomes separated for cervical screening) by SD. Time period of data varies by state and type of screening. Data from Breast Screen Victoria, 2006 and 2007; Breast Screen Qld, 2007 and 2008; Breast Screen SA, 2006 and 2007; Breast Screen WA, 2007 and 2008, Breast Screen ACT 2007 and 2008. Data from the Victorian Cervical Cytology Registry, 2006 and 2007; Queensland Health Cancer Services Screening Branch, 2006 and 2007; the ACT Cytology Register, 2006 and 2007; South Australian Cervix Screening Program, 2008 and 2009 and the Western Australia Cervical Cytology Register 2008 and 2009; and ABS Estimated Resident Population, average of 30 June 2006 and 30 June 2007, or average of 30 June 2008 and 30 June 2009.

SD Self Assessed Health (synthetic prediction) 2007

Estimate of self-assessed health from the National Health Survey, 2007-08. Data reported in two groups, very good or excellent health, and fair or poor health, by SD, 2007-08.

SD Summary Measure of Disadvantage 2006

The Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage is one of the ABS' SEIFA indices. Australia is allocated a score of 1000. Scores below 1000 are relatively disadvantaged compared to the Australian average while scores greater than 1000 are less disadvantaged than the Australian average, by SD, 2006.

SD Total Fertility Rate 2005-2007

Fertility rate of woman aged 15 to 49 years is compiled from births data, 2005 to 2007 (ABS unpublished); and ABS Estimated Resident Population, 2005 to 2007 average, by SD, 2005 to 2007.

SLA Age Distribution Aboriginal Females 2006

The number of Aboriginal females and their proportion of the total Aboriginal female population by age groups to 65 years and over by SLA, 2006.

SLA Age Distribution Aboriginal Males 2006

The number of Aboriginal males and their proportion of the total Aboriginal male population by age groups to 65 years and over by SLA, 2006.

SLA Age Distribution Aboriginal Persons 2006

The number of Aboriginal persons and their proportion of the total Aboriginal population by age groups to 65 years and over by SLA, 2006.

SLA Age Distribution Females 2010

The number of females and their proportion of the total female population by age groups to 85 years and over by SLA, 2010.

SLA Age Distribution Males 2010

The number of males and their proportion of the total male population by age groups to 85 years and over by SLA, 2010.

SLA Age Distribution persons 2010

The number of persons and their proportion of the total population by age groups to 85 years and over by SLA, 2010.

SLA Amenable Treatable Mortality 2003-2007

The number of amenable (treatable) deaths of those aged 0 to 74 years and the corresponding mortality rates with respective confidence intervals, by SLA from 2003 to 2007.

SLA Avoidable Mortality 2003-2007

The number of potentially avoidable deaths at ages 0 to 74 years and their corresponding mortality rates with respective confidence intervals from 2003 to 2007 by SLA for All causes; Cancers (Colorectal cancer, Lung cancer); Cardiovascular diseases (Ischaemic heart disease, Cerebrovascular disease); Respiratory system diseases (Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (45 to 74 years)); Road traffic injuries; Suicide and self-inflicted injuries.

SLA Birthplace Non-English Speaking Residents 2006

Birthplace & non-English speaking residents including proficiency in English by SLA, 2006.

SLA Childcare unpaid 2006

Childcare to own and other children by SLA, 2006.

SLA Childhealth 2003-2007

Child health Infant and child (under five years of age) mortality from 2003 to 2007, and immunisation status in 2006 by SLA.

SLA Chronic Disease (synthetic prediction) 2007

Estimates (using synthetic predictions) of chronic diseases including arthritis; asthma; circulatory system diseases; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; type 2 diabetes; high cholesterol; hypertensive disease; mental and behavioural problems for males and females; mood (affective) problems for males and females; musculoskeletal system diseases; osteoarthritis; osteoporosis; respiratory system diseases; and rheumatoid arthritis for 2007-08 by SLA.

SLA Community Strength 2006

The number and proportion of people aged 15 years and over engaged in voluntary work for a group or organisation, 2006 by SLA.

SLA Composite Indicators (synthetic prediction) 2007

People aged 18 years and over with composite health risk factors asthma and smoking; or type 2 diabetes and overweight or obese by SLA, 2007-08.

SLA Disability 2006

People with a profound or severe disability, with those living in the community also separately reported, and unpaid assistance to those with a disability by SLA, 2006.

SLA Early Childhood Development Australian Early Development Index 2009

The Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) provides information about how children have developed by the time they start school across five areas of early childhood development physical health and wellbeing, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills (schools-based), and communication skills and general knowledge. The AEDI results report on the number of children scoring in the following percentile ranges 0 to 10th percentile (developmentally vulnerable), 11th to 25th percentile (developmentally at risk), 26th to 50th (on track lower range) and above the 50th percentile (on track higher range), by SLA, 2009.

SLA Education 2006-2011

Full time participation in secondary school at age 16, 2006; school leaver participation in higher education, 2011; and participation in vocational education training, 2009 by SLA.

SLA Families 2006

Children under 15 years of age in jobless families, jobless families with children under 15 years of age, single parent families with children under 15 years by SLA, 2006.

SLA Health Risk Factors (synthetic prediction) 2007

Estimates (synthetically predicted) of health risk factors alcohol consumption; fruit consumption; weight; physical inactivity; and smoking by SLA, 2007-08.

SLA Housing Transport 2006-2009

Dwellings without a motor vehicle, renting from government housing authorities, receiving rent assistance, under mortgage or rental stress by SLA, 2006 and 2009 (for rent assistance data).

SLA Income Support 2009

Income support such as age pensions; disability pensions, health care concession cards; single parent support; and unemployment support. As well as data on low income families, children and the unemployed by SLA in 2009 (Census data) and 2009.

SLA Indigenous Status 2006

The number of people that identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander as a percentage of the total population by SLA, 2006.

SLA Internet Access at Home 2006

Private dwellings and the internet including access to broadband, dial-up, other internet access and no internet access by SLA, 2006.

SLA Labour Force 2006-2009

Unemployment rates, labour force participation rates and data by type of worked performed; unskilled and semi-skilled, or managers and professionals by SLA, 2009 or 2006.

SLA Learning or Earning 2006

The number of 15 to 19 year olds that are either engaged in school, work or further education. That is learning or earning, by SLA, 2006.

SLA Medical Benefits Scheme Services 2009

Medical Benefits Scheme (MBS) services provided including GP services; enhanced primary care services; health assessments; Better Access Program services; and Practice Nurse services by SLA, 2009-10.

SLA Median Age at death 2003-2007

Median age at death years by SLA, 2003 to 2007.

SLA Mothers and Babies 2008

Mothers and babies, including low birthweight babies, and mothers smoking during pregnancy by SLA, 2008.

SLA Non-English Speaking Countries of Birth 2006

People born in the ten most common non-English speaking background countries by SLA, 2006.

SLA Premature Mortality by Selected Cause 2003-2007

Premature mortality by selected causes by SLA, 2003 to 2007.

SLA Premature Mortality by Sex 2003-2007

Premature mortality by sex, for 0 to 74 year olds and 15 to 64 year olds, by SLA, 2003 to 2007.

SLA Preventable Mortality 2003-2007

Preventable mortality for ages 0 to 74 years by SLA, 2003 to 2007. For information on the avoidable mortality concept; rationale for including conditions; and ICD-10 codes, please refer to the information available in the Australian and New Zealand Atlas of Avoidable Mortality. The codes and rationale are included in Appendix 1.1 ICD codes; and Appendix 1.2 Rationale for including conditions.

SLA Private Health Insurance 2001-2007

Persons with private health insurance, either estimated from Hansard (2001) or estimated from self-reported data (2007-08) from the national Health Survey, by SLA, 2001 or 2007-08.

SLA Psychological Distress (synthetic prediction) 2007

Estimated number of people aged 18 years and over with high or very high psychological distress by SLA, 2007-08.

SLA Residential Aged Care Places 2010

Residential aged care places, reported separately for high-level aged care, low-level aged care and community care places, as well as total residential aged care places by SLA, 2010.

SLA Screening 2006-2009

Breast and cervical screening over a 24 month period, showing participation rates and outcomes (low-grade and high-grade outcomes separated for cervical screening) by SLA. Time period of data varies by state and type of screening. Data from Breast Screen Victoria, 2006 and 2007; Breast Screen Qld, 2007 and 2008; Breast Screen SA, 2006 and 2007; Breast Screen WA, 2007 and 2008, Breast Screen ACT 2007 and 2008. Data from the Victorian Cervical Cytology Registry, 2006 and 2007; Queensland Health Cancer Services Screening Branch, 2006 and 2007; the ACT Cytology Register, 2006 and 2007; South Australian Cervix Screening Program, 2008 and 2009 and the Western Australia Cervical Cytology Register 2008 and 2009; and ABS Estimated Resident Population, average of 30 June 2006 and 30 June 2007, or average of 30 June 2008 and 30 June 2009.

SLA Self Assessed Health (synthetic prediction) 2007

Estimate of self-assessed health from the National Health Survey, 2007-08. Data reported in two groups, very good or excellent health, and fair or poor health, by SLA, 2007-08.

SLA Summary Measure of Disadvantage 2006

The Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage is one of the ABS' SEIFA indices. Australia is allocated a score of 1000. Scores below 1000 are relatively disadvantaged compared to the Australian average while scores greater than 1000 are less disadvantaged than the Australian average, by SLA, 2006.

SLA Total Fertility Rate 2005-2007

Fertility rate of woman aged 15 to 49 years is compiled from births data, 2005 to 2007 (ABS unpublished); and ABS Estimated Resident Population, 2005 to 2007 average, by SLA, 2005 to 2007.

SSD Age Distribution Aboriginal Females 2006

The number of Aboriginal females and their proportion of the total Aboriginal female population by age groups to 65 years and over by SSD, 2006.

SSD Age Distribution Aboriginal Males 2006

The number of Aboriginal males and their proportion of the total Aboriginal male population by age groups to 65 years and over by SSD, 2006.

SSD Age Distribution Aboriginal Persons 2006

The number of Aboriginal persons and their proportion of the total Aboriginal population by age groups to 65 years and over by SSD, 2006.

SSD Age Distribution Females 2010

The number of females and their proportion of the total female population by age groups to 85 years and over by SSD, 2010.

SSD Age Distribution Males 2010

The number of males and their proportion of the total male population by age groups to 85 years and over by SSD, 2010.

SSD Age Distribution persons 2010

The number of persons and their proportion of the total population by age groups to 85 years and over by SSD, 2010.

SSD Amenable Treatable Mortality 2003-2007

The number of amenable (treatable) deaths of those aged 0 to 74 years and the corresponding mortality rates with respective confidence intervals, by SSD from 2003 to 2007.

SSD Avoidable Mortality 2003-2007

The number of potentially avoidable deaths at ages 0 to 74 years and their corresponding mortality rates with respective confidence intervals from 2003 to 2007 by SSD for All causes; Cancers (Colorectal cancer, Lung cancer); Cardiovascular diseases (Ischaemic heart disease, Cerebrovascular disease); Respiratory system diseases (Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (45 to 74 years)); Road traffic injuries; Suicide and self-inflicted injuries.

SSD Birthplace Non-English Speaking Residents 2006

Birthplace & non-English speaking residents including proficiency in English by SSD, 2006.

SSD Childcare unpaid 2006

Childcare to own and other children by SSD, 2006.

SSD Childhealth 2003-2007

Child health Infant and child (under five years of age) mortality from 2003 to 2007, and immunisation status in 2006 by SSD.

SSD Chronic Disease (synthetic prediction) 2007

Estimates (using synthetic predictions) of chronic diseases including arthritis; asthma; circulatory system diseases; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; type 2 diabetes; high cholesterol; hypertensive disease; mental and behavioural problems for males and females; mood (affective) problems for males and females; musculoskeletal system diseases; osteoarthritis; osteoporosis; respiratory system diseases; and rheumatoid arthritis for 2007-08 by SSD.

SSD Community Strength 2006

The number and proportion of people aged 15 years and over engaged in voluntary work for a group or organisation, 2006 by SSD.

SSD Composite Indicators (synthetic prediction) 2007

People aged 18 years and over with composite health risk factors asthma and smoking; or type 2 diabetes and overweight or obese by SSD, 2007-08.

SSD Disability 2006

People with a profound or severe disability, with those living in the community also separately reported, and unpaid assistance to those with a disability by SSD, 2006.

SSD Early Childhood Development Australian Early Development Index 2009

The Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) provides information about how children have developed by the time they start school across five areas of early childhood development physical health and wellbeing, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills (schools-based), and communication skills and general knowledge. The AEDI results report on the number of children scoring in the following percentile ranges 0 to 10th percentile (developmentally vulnerable), 11th to 25th percentile (developmentally at risk), 26th to 50th (on track lower range) and above the 50th percentile (on track higher range), by SSD, 2009.

SSD Education 2006-2011

Full time participation in secondary school at age 16, 2006; school leaver participation in higher education, 2011; and participation in vocational education training, 2009 by SSD.

SSD Families 2006

Children under 15 years of age in jobless families, jobless families with children under 15 years of age, single parent families with children under 15 years by SSD, 2006.

SSD Health Risk Factors (synthetic prediction) 2007

Estimates (synthetically predicted) of health risk factors alcohol consumption; fruit consumption; weight; physical inactivity; and smoking by SSD, 2007-08.

SSD Housing Transport 2006-2009

Dwellings without a motor vehicle, renting from government housing authorities, receiving rent assistance, under mortgage or rental stress by SSD, 2006 and 2009 (for rent assistance data).

SSD Income Support 2009

Income support such as age pensions; disability pensions, health care concession cards; single parent support; and unemployment support. As well as data on low income families, children and the unemployed by SSD in 2009 (Census data) and 2009.

SSD Indigenous Status 2006

The number of people that identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander as a percentage of the total population by SSD, 2006.

SSD Internet Access at Home 2006

Private dwellings and the internet including access to broadband, dial-up, other internet access and no internet access by SSD, 2006.

SSD Labour Force 2006-2009

Unemployment rates, labour force participation rates and data by type of worked performed; unskilled and semi-skilled, or managers and professionals by SSD, 2009 or 2006.

SSD Learning or Earning 2006

The number of 15 to 19 year olds that are either engaged in school, work or further education. That is learning or earning, by SSD, 2006.

SSD Medical Benefits Scheme Services 2009

Medical Benefits Scheme (MBS) services provided including GP services; enhanced primary care services; health assessments; Better Access Program services; and Practice Nurse services by SSD, 2009-10.

SSD Median Age at death 2003-2007

Median age at death years by SSD, 2003 to 2007.

SSD Mothers and Babies 2008

Mothers and babies, including low birthweight babies, and mothers smoking during pregnancy by SSD, 2008.

SSD Non-English Speaking Countries of Birth 2006

People born in the ten most common non-English speaking background countries by SSD, 2006.

SSD Premature Mortality by Selected Cause 2003-2007

Premature mortality by selected causes by SSD, 2003 to 2007.

SSD Premature Mortality by Sex 2003-2007

Premature mortality by sex, for 0 to 74 year olds and 15 to 64 year olds, by SSD, 2003 to 2007.

SSD Preventable Mortality 2003-2007

Preventable mortality for ages 0 to 74 years by SSD, 2003 to 2007. For information on the avoidable mortality concept; rationale for including conditions; and ICD-10 codes, please refer to the information available in the Australian and New Zealand Atlas of Avoidable Mortality. The codes and rationale are included in Appendix 1.1 ICD codes; and Appendix 1.2 Rationale for including conditions.

SSD Private Health Insurance 2001-2007

Persons with private health insurance, either estimated from Hansard (2001) or estimated from self-reported data (2007-08) from the national Health Survey, by SSD, 2001 or 2007-08.

SSD Psychological Distress (synthetic prediction) 2007

Estimated number of people aged 18 years and over with high or very high psychological distress by SSD, 2007-08.

SSD Residential Aged Care Places 2010

Residential aged care places, reported separately for high-level aged care, low-level aged care and community care places, as well as total residential aged care places by SSD, 2010.

SSD Screening 2006-2009

Breast and cervical screening over a 24 month period, showing participation rates and outcomes (low-grade and high-grade outcomes separated for cervical screening) by SSD. Time period of data varies by state and type of screening. Data from Breast Screen Victoria, 2006 and 2007; Breast Screen Qld, 2007 and 2008; Breast Screen SA, 2006 and 2007; Breast Screen WA, 2007 and 2008; Breast Screen ACT 2007 and 2008. Data from the Victorian Cervical Cytology Registry, 2006 and 2007; Queensland Health Cancer Services Screening Branch, 2006 and 2007; the ACT Cytology Register, 2006 and 2007; South Australian Cervix Screening Program, 2008 and 2009 and the Western Australia Cervical Cytology Register 2008 and 2009; and ABS Estimated Resident Population, average of 30 June 2006 and 30 June 2007, or average of 30 June 2008 and 30 June 2009.

SSD Self Assessed Health (synthetic prediction) 2007

Estimate of self-assessed health from the National Health Survey, 2007-08. Data reported in two groups, very good or excellent health, and fair or poor health, by SSD, 2007-08.

SSD Summary Measure of Disadvantage 2006

The Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage is one of the ABS' SEIFA indices. Australia is allocated a score of 1000. Scores below 1000 are relatively disadvantaged compared to the Australian average while scores greater than 1000 are less disadvantaged than the Australian average, by SSD, 2006.

SSD Total Fertility Rate 2005-2007

Fertility rate of woman aged 15 to 49 years is compiled from births data, 2005 to 2007 (ABS unpublished); and ABS Estimated Resident Population, 2005 to 2007 average, by SSD, 2005 to 2007.

The National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling (NATSEM) indicators of child well-being variables by SLAs for Australia

NATSEM indicators of child well-being variables of SLAs, excluding SLAs in Brisbane and Canberra, in Australia (2006). These data were provided by NATSEM, University of Canberra, and are based on data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The data were developed as part of a project funded by a Discovery Grant from the Australian Research Council (DP664429 Opportunity and Disadvantage Differences in Wellbeing among Australia's Adults and Children at a Small Area Level).

The National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling (NATSEM) child social exclusion index by SLAs for Australia.

NATSEM child social exclusion index (2006) by SLAs in Australia. Brisbane SLAs have been aggregated up to Local Council Electoral Wards and ACT SLAs have been aggregated up to Statistical Sub-Divisions. The index is calculated based on data from the ABS Census of Population and Housing 2006. In the data, the lowest CSE quintile represents the highest risk of child social exclusion. The Child Social Exclusion Index estimates social exclusion risk at a small area level for children aged 0-4, 5-15 and 0-15 years. The index is based on characteristics of children's parents, families and households, and includes data about parental partnership status, employment and volunteerism, family educational attainment and occupation, household income, housing, transport and Internet connection. The index depends on the variables chosen to represent social exclusion and the methodology used to summarise these data. Prior to the indexation, NATSEM remove any SLAs that had low cell counts or had a very high non-response rate in the census. Low cell counts mean that even a very small change in the data can mean a large percentage change (so one extra child at risk of social exclusion may represent a 33 per cent increase if there are only 3 children in the SLA). To deal with the issue of low cell counts, NATSEM excluded from the analysis SLAs with fewer than 30 children in either the 0-4 or 5-15 age groups. These SLAs are noted with an asterisk (*).

Demographic Variables by PBC for 2007 Australian federal election

Demographic variables of 7439 Polling Booth Catchments (PBCs) in Australia. The CCDs at the 2006 Census of Population and Housing were spatially allocated to a nearest polling booth location to form polling booth catchments within each of the 150 Electoral Divisions. The 150 booth catchments layers were then merged into one Australia booth catchments layer. The demographic variables were derived from 2006 census.

Location Quotient (LQ) by PBC for 2007 Australian federal election

Location Quotient of 7439 Polling Booth Catchments (PBCs) in Australia. The CCDs at the 2006 Census of Population and Housing were spatially allocated to a nearest polling booth location to form polling booth catchments within each of the 150 Electoral Divisions. The 150 booth catchments layers were then merged into one Australia booth catchments layer. The variables were derived from 2006 census.

Socio-Economic Variables by PBC for 2007 Australian federal election

Socio-Economic variables of 7439 Polling Booth Catchments (PBCs) in Australia. The CCDs at the 2006 Census of Population and Housing were spatially allocated to a nearest polling booth location to form polling booth catchments within each of the 150 Electoral Divisions. The 150 booth catchments layers were then merged into one Australia booth catchments layer. The socio-economic variables were derived from 2006 census.

Location Quotient (LQ) by PB for 2007 Australian federal election

Location Quotient of the voting results at the 2007 Australian federal election at the polling booth (PB) level. There are 7439 Polling Booths collected for the 2007 Australian federal election.

Voting Variables by PB for 2007 Australian federal election

Variables derived from the voting results at the 2007 Australian federal election at the polling booth (PB) level. There are 7439 Polling Booths collected for the 2007 Australian federal election.

Demographic Variables by PBC for 2010 Australian federal election

Demographic variables of 7481 Polling Booth Catchments (PBCs) in Australia. The CCDs at the 2006 Census of Population and Housing were spatially allocated to a nearest polling booth location to form polling booth catchments within each of the 150 Electoral Divisions. The 150 booth catchments layers were then merged into one Australia booth catchments layer. The demographic variables were derived from 2006 census.

Location Quotient (LQ) by PBC for 2010 Australian federal election

Location Quotient of 7481 Polling Booth Catchments (PBCs) in Australia. The CCDs at the 2006 Census of Population and Housing were spatially allocated to a nearest polling booth location to form polling booth catchments within each of the 150 Electoral Divisions. The 150 booth catchments layers were then merged into one Australia booth catchments layer. The variables were derived from 2006 census.

Socio-Economic Variables by PBC for 2010 Australian federal election

Socio-Economic variables of 7481 Polling Booth Catchments (PBCs) in Australia. The CCDs at the 2006 Census of Population and Housing were spatially allocated to a nearest polling booth location to form polling booth catchments within each of the 150 Electoral Divisions. The 150 booth catchments layers were then merged into one Australia booth catchments layer. The socio-economic variables were derived from 2006 census.

Location Quotient (LQ) by PB for 2010 Australian federal election

Location Quotient of the voting results at the 2010 Australian federal election at the polling booth (PB) level. There are 7481 Polling Booths collected for the 2010 Australian federal election.

Voting Variables by PB for 2010 Australian federal election

Variables derived from the voting results at the 2010 Australian federal election at the polling booth (PB) level. There are 7481 Polling Booths collected for the 2010 Australian federal election.

The Bureau of Infrastructure Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) variable by SLA for Australia

BITRE variable of Statistical Local Area in Australia (2006). The following variable was derived by BITRE using 2006 census 2006 data on share of employed residents working in the same SLA as live.

The Bureau of Infrastructure Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) variable by Working Zone (WZ)

Digital boundaries of this dataset are for Australia's Working Zones (WZs), which was derived by ITEE (eResearch Group), University of Queensland. Statistical local areas (SLAs) were aggregated up to form WZ boundaries using SLA_code and WZ_code in the table of SLA_WZ_classification.xlsx downloaded from BITRE website. The following variable was derived by BITRE - 2006 data on share of employed residents working in the same WZ as live.

Demographic variables by UCL for Australia

Demographic variables of Urban Centres and Localities in Australia (2006). The variables were derived from 2006 census.

Location Quotient (LQ) by UCL for Australia

Location Quotient of Urban Centres and Localities in Australia (2006). The variables were derived from 2006 census.

Socio-economic variables by UCL for Australia

Socio-economic variables of Urban Centres and Localities in Australia (2006). The variables were derived from 2006 census.

Demographic Variables by SLA for Australia

Demographic variables of Statistical Local Areas in Australia (2006). The variables were derived from 2006 census.

Location Quotient (LQ) by SLA for Australia

Location Quotient of Statistical Local Areas in Australia (1996-2006). The variables were derived from 2006 census.

Socio-economic variables by SLA for Australia

Socio-economic variables of Statistical Local Areas in Australia (1996-2006). The variables were derived from 2006, 2001 and 1996 census.

Demographic Variables by LGA for Australia

Demographic variables of Local Government Areas in Australia (2006). The variables were derived from 2006 census.

Location Quotient (LQ) by LGA for Australia

Location Quotient of Local Government Areas in Australia (1996-2006). The variables were derived from 2006 census.

Shift share variables by LGA for Australia

Shift share variables of Local Government Areas in Australia (1996-2006). The components derived from shift share analysis of employment change 1996-2001-2006 include industry mix effect, national share effect, regional shift effect and the total shift. Description of shift-share analysis can be found in Stimson, et al (2002) Regional Economic Development p. 84-86. Data source ABS 2006, 2001 and 1996 census data.

Socio-economic variables by LGA for Australia

Socio-economic variables of Local Government Areas in Australia (1996-2006). The variables were derived from 2006, 2001 and 1996 census.

The National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling (NATSEM) estimates of housing stress and estimates of poverty variables SLAs for Australia

NATSEM estimates of housing stress (2006 and 2010) and estimates of poverty variables (2006) of SLAs, excluding SLAs in Brisbane and Canberra, in Australia. These data were derived from spatial microsimulation using 2006 Census benchmarks (SPATIALMSM08b) applied to Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Confidentialised Unit Record File data. For housing stress, the indicator is based on a commonly used measure of housing stress known as the 30/40 rule. Using this definition, a household is said to be in housing stress if it spends more than 30 per cent of its gross income on housing costs and if it also falls into the bottom 40 per cent of the equivalised disposable household income distribution. The poverty indicator represents the percentage of people in households where income is below the poverty line. The poverty line has been set at half the median OECD equivalised household disposable income.

LGA 7 day \$ spend at a licensed premises (of those purchasing)

This data reports the average amount of money spent (\$) on alcohol at a licensed premises for any person who has purchased alcohol from this source in the last 7 days. Respondents who reported \$0, or who didn't know or refused to answer the question have been excluded from analysis. Survey question: In the last 7 days, how much money did you spend on alcoholic drinks, which you purchased and drank in a restaurant, pub or club? Response given (specify whole dollar amount) (ALLOWABLE RANGE 0-1000).

Source of question: VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

LGA 7 day \$ spend on packaged liquor (of those purchasing)

This data reports the average amount of money spent (\$) on packaged alcohol (take away) for any person who has purchased alcohol from this source in the last 7 days. Respondents who reported \$0, or who didn't know or refused to answer the question have been excluded from this variable. Survey question: In the last 7 days, how much money did you spend on alcoholic drinks in bottles, cans or other containers, to take-away? For example from the bottle shop or supermarket Response given (specify whole dollar amount) (ALLOWABLE RANGE 0-1000)

Source of question: VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

LGA Purchased alcohol in the last 7 days

This data is presented as the percentage of people who purchased any alcohol in the previous 7 days. Respondents who didn't know or refused to answer the question have been excluded from this variable.

Survey question: Did you purchase alcohol in the last 7 days Yes/No.

Source of question: VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

LGA Attended arts activities or events (in the last 3 months)

This data reports on the % of people who reported attending arts activities in the last three months (or more often). A small number of survey respondents (<0.1% of the weighted survey estimates across Victorians) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis.

Survey question: In the last 3 months how often have you been to any arts activities; for example gone to an exhibition, theatre show, live music or some sort of literary, screen or cultural event. Would you say?

Source of question: VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

LGA Internet access at home

The data is presented as a percentage of those reporting the internet was accessible from their house (any kind, including 'other' and 'yes but not sure which'). A small number of respondents (<1%) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from analysis.

Survey question: Can the internet be accessed at your house?

Source of question: Generic (used in CIV 2007).

LGA Made or created art or crafts (in the last 3 months)

This data reports on the % of people who reported being involved in making or creating arts or crafts in the last three months. A small number of survey respondents (<0.1% of the weighted survey estimates across Victorians) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis.

Survey question: Have you been involved in making or creating art including crafts either at home or in a public space; for example performing, creative writing, digital or media arts? Yes or No.

Source of question: VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

LGA Social networking used to organise time with friends/family

The data is presented as a percentage of those who use social networking sites to spend time with people they already know (like family and friends). A small number of survey respondents (0.3% of the weighted survey estimates across Victoria) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis.

Survey question: Some people find that they use social networking sites like Facebook, instant messaging, blogs or photo websites to get in touch with others. Do you use these sites to organise spending time with people you already know, like family and friends? Yes or No.

Source of question: VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

LGA Volunteering (once per month)

This data reports on the % of people who reported volunteering at least once per month (at least once a week, at least once a month). A small number of survey respondents (0.3% of the weighted survey estimates across Victorians) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis.

Survey question: How often, if at all, do you participate in unpaid voluntary work? Would you say'?

Source of question: Adapted from ABS 4102.0 - Australian Social Trends, 2002 for VicHealth Indicators, 2011.

LGA Participation in citizen engagement (in the last year)

The data reports the percentage of people who responded Yes to any of items a) to d). Respondents who didn't know or refused to answer the question have been excluded from analysis, unless they answered yes to any single item, in which case they were included in analysis (consistent with analysis approach used in CIV 2007). A small number of weighted sample (<0.6%) excluded from analysis for this reason.

Source of question: This question was based on an item in the World Bank Global Social Capital Survey, Republic of Uganda, 1998, and adapted for CIV in 2007.

LGA Perceptions of safety- walking alone during night

This data reports on the % of people who feel 'safe' or 'very safe' walking alone in their local area after dark. Respondents who didn't know or refused to answer the question, or answered they were never alone in that situation, have been excluded from analysis. How safe do you feel walking in your local area alone during the night Source of the question Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 General Social Survey.

LGA Perceptions of safety- walking alone during day

This data reports on the % of people who feel 'safe' or 'very safe' walking alone in their local area during the day. Respondents who didn't know or refused to answer the question, or answered they were never alone in that situation, have been excluded from analysis. How safe do you feel walking in your local area alone during the day? Source of the question Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 General Social Survey.

LGA Visit to green space (once per week)

This data reports on the % of people who have visited green space weekly or more often. Respondents who didn't know or refused to answer the question have been excluded from this variable.

Survey question: How often in the last 3 months would you have visited your local park, garden, oval or green space? Source of the question VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

LGA Subjective wellbeing (range 0-100)

Wellbeing is measured using the Australian Unity Personal Wellbeing Index. The Index includes seven domains standard of living; health; achievements in life; community connection; personal relationships; safety; and future security. The average score of all seven domains is combined into a Personal Wellbeing Index score and converted into a scale maximum score with a range of 0 (completely dissatisfied)-100 (completely satisfied). Normative data from the Australian Unity

Wellbeing Index indicates that the average Personal Wellbeing Index for Australians is approximately 75. A small number of survey respondents (5.1% of the weighted survey estimates across Victoria) didn't know or refused to answer at least one of the applicable survey questions. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis. Source of Question Australian Unity Wellbeing Index.

LGA Daily soft drink consumption

This data is presented as the percentage of people who reported consuming fizzy soft drinks everyday over the last 7 days. A small number of survey respondents (0.3% of the weighted survey estimates across Victorians) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from data analysis.

Survey question: Over the last week how often did you consume fizzy soft drinks (for example, Coke, Diet Coke, Solo, and energy drinks like Red Bull & V).

Source of question: VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

LGA Sedentary behaviour (sitting hours per day)

The proportion of people who sit for 7 hours or more per day. A small number of survey respondents (2.9% of the weighted survey estimates across Victoria) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis.

Survey question: On a typical weekday how many hours do you spend sitting down? This includes things like driving, working at a desk or computer, reading, watching television and playing computer games. Reported in hours and minutes.

Source of question: Adapted from an item used in the Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle (AusDiab) study for the VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

LGA Shares a meal with family (5 days per week)

This data reports on the % of people who share a meal with their family at least 5 days out of the last 7. A small number of survey respondents (0.7% of the weighted survey estimates across Victorians) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis.

Survey question: In general, how many days a week do you and your family sit down and share a meal at home? Number of days (specify out of 0-7).

Source of question: VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

SLA Adequate work-life balance

The data is presented as a percentage of employed people who disagreed or strongly disagreed that their work and family life often interfere with each other. A small number of survey respondents (0.2% of the weighted survey estimates across Victoria) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis.

Survey question: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement 'My work and family life often interfere with each other.'

Source of question: European Foundation (2006) Living Conditions and Quality of Life in 29 European Countries.

SLA Attended arts activities or events (in the last 3 months)

This data reports on the % of people who reported attending arts activities in the last three months (or more often). A small number of survey respondents (<0.1% of the weighted survey estimates across Victorians) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis.

Survey question: In the last 3 months how often have you been to any arts activities; for example gone to an exhibition, theatre show, live music or some sort of literary, screen or cultural event.

Would you say?'

Source of question: VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

SLA Daily soft drink consumption

This data is presented as the percentage of people who reported consuming fizzy soft drinks everyday over the last 7 days. A small number of survey respondents (0.3% of the weighted survey estimates across Victorians) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from data analysis.

Survey question: Over the last week how often did you consume fizzy soft drinks (for example, Coke, Diet Coke, Solo, and energy drinks like Red Bull & V). Would you say?

Source of question: VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

SLA Inadequate sleep (<7 hours per weekday)

The data is presented as a percentage of those who report sleeping less than 7 hours on average on a typical weekday. A small number of survey respondents (0.6% of the weighted survey estimates across Victoria) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis.

Survey question: On a typical WEEKDAY how many hours sleep do you get? Response given in hours and minutes.

Source of question: VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

SLA Internet access at home

The data is presented as a percentage of those reporting the internet was accessible from their house (any kind, including 'other' and 'yes but not sure which'). A small number of respondents (<1%) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from analysis.

Survey question: Can the internet be accessed at your house?

Source of question: Generic (used in CIV 2007).

SLA Lack time for friends/family

The data is presented as a percentage of those who report that a lack of time always or often prevents them from spending the time they would like with family and friends. A small number of survey respondents (0.8% of the weighted survey estimates across Victoria) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis.

Survey question: How often does a lack of time keep you from spending the time you would like with family and friends?

Source of question: VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

SLA Long commute (2 hours per day)

The proportion of employed or unemployed respondents who travel 120 minutes or more to and from work each day (i.e. 60 minutes or more in one direction). Respondents who didn't know or refused to answer the question have been excluded from analysis. A small number of survey respondents (0.9% of the weighted survey estimates across Victorians who worked or participated in Mutual Obligation) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis. Survey Question On an average day, how long does it take you to commute TO and FROM work / your mutual obligation / work for the dole placement? Source of Question VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011.

SLA Made or created art or crafts (in the last 3 months)

This data reports on the % of people who reported being involved in making or creating arts or crafts in the last three months. A small number of survey respondents (<0.1% of the weighted survey estimates across Victorians) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis.

Survey question: Have you been involved in making or creating art including crafts either at home or in a public space; for example performing, creative writing, digital or media arts?

Source of question: VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

SLA Participation in citizen engagement (in the last year)

The data reports the percentage of people who responded Yes to any of items a) to d). Respondents who didn't know or refused to answer the question have been excluded from analysis, unless they answered yes to any single item, in which case they were included in analysis (consistent with analysis approach used in CIV 2007). A small number of weighted sample (<0.6%) excluded from analysis for this reason.

Survey question: In the last 12 months have you done any of the following?

Source of question: This question was based on an item in the World Bank Global Social Capital Survey, Republic of Uganda, 1998, and adapted for CIV in 2007.

SLA Perceptions of safety- walking alone during day

This data reports on the % of people who feel 'safe' or 'very safe' walking alone in their local area during the day. Respondents who didn't know or refused to answer the question, or answered they were never alone in that situation, have been excluded from analysis. How safe do you feel. Walking in your local area alone during the day? Source of the question Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 General Social Survey.

SLA Perceptions of safety- walking alone during night

This data reports on the % of people who feel 'safe' or 'very safe' walking alone in their local area after dark. Respondents who didn't know or refused to answer the question, or answered they were never alone in that situation, have been excluded from analysis. How safe do you feel walking in your local area alone during the night? Source of the question Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 General Social Survey.

SLA Purchased alcohol in the last 7 days

This data is presented as the percentage of people who purchased any alcohol in the previous 7 days. Respondents who didn't know or refused to answer the question have been excluded from this variable.

Survey question: Did you purchase alcohol in the last 7 days?

Source of question: VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

SLA Sedentary behaviour (sitting hours per day)

The proportion of people who sit for 7 hours or more per day. A small number of survey respondents (2.9% of the weighted survey estimates across Victoria) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis.

Survey question: On a typical weekday how many hours do you spend sitting down? This includes things like driving, working at a desk or computer, reading, watching television and playing computer games. Reported in hours and minutes.

Source of question: Adapted from an item used in the Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle (AusDiab) study for the VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

SLA 7 day \$ spend at a licensed premises (of those purchasing)

This data reports the average amount of money spent (\$) on alcohol at a licensed premises for any person who has purchased alcohol from this source in the last 7 days. Respondents who reported \$0, or who didn't know or refused to answer the question have been excluded from analysis.

Survey question: In the last 7 days, how much money did you spend on alcoholic drinks, which you purchased and drank in a restaurant, pub or club? Response given (specify whole dollar amount) (ALLOWABLE RANGE 0-1000);

Source of question: VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

SLA 7 day \$ spend on packaged liquor (of those purchasing)

This data reports the average amount of money spent (\$) on packaged alcohol (take away) for any person who has purchased alcohol from this source in the last 7 days. Respondents who reported \$0, or who didn't know or refused to answer the question have been excluded from this variable. Survey question: In the last 7 days, how much money did you spend on alcoholic drinks in bottles, cans or other containers, to take-away? For example from the bottle shop or supermarket Response given (specify whole dollar amount) (ALLOWABLE RANGE 0-1000)
Source of question: VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

SLA Shares a meal with family (5 days per week)

This data reports on the % of people who share a meal with their family at least 5 days out of the last 7. A small number of survey respondents (0.7% of the weighted survey estimates across Victorians) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis.

Survey question: In general, how many days a week do you and your family sit down and share a meal at home? Number of days (specify out of 0-7).
Source of question: VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

SLA Social networking used to organise time with friends/family

The data is presented as a percentage of those who use social networking sites to spend time with people they already know (like family and friends). A small number of survey respondents (0.3% of the weighted survey estimates across Victoria) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis.

Survey question: Some people find that they use social networking sites like Facebook, instant messaging, blogs or photo websites to get in touch with others. Do you use these sites to organise spending time with people you already know, like family and friends?
Source of question: VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

SLA Subjective wellbeing (range 0-100)

Wellbeing is measured using the Australian Unity Personal Wellbeing Index. The Index includes seven domains standard of living; health; achievements in life; community connection; personal relationships; safety; and future security. The average score of all seven domains is combined into a Personal Wellbeing Index score and converted into a scale maximum score with a range of 0 (completely dissatisfied)-100 (completely satisfied). Normative data from the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index indicates that the average Personal Wellbeing Index for Australians is approximately 75. A small number of survey respondents (5.1% of the weighted survey estimates across Victoria) didn't know or refused to answer at least one of the applicable survey questions. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis. Survey Questions Thinking about your own life and your personal circumstances, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole? Please use a scale from 0-10, where 0 is completely dissatisfied and 10 is completely satisfied. Turning now to various areas of your life... How satisfied are you with your standard of living? Source of Question Australian Unity Wellbeing Index.

SLA Time pressure

The data is presented as a percentage of those who report always or often feeling rushed or pressed for time. A small number of survey respondents (0.2% of the weighted survey estimates across Victoria) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis.

Survey question: Thinking about your life in general, how often do you feel rushed or pressed for time?
Source of question: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 4150.0 Time Use Survey 2006.

SLA Visit to green space (once per week)

This data reports on the % of people who have visited green space weekly or more often . Respondents who didn't know or refused to answer the question have been excluded from this variable.

Survey question: How often in the last 3 months would you have visited your local park, garden, oval or green space? Source of the question VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

SLA Volunteering (once per month)

This data reports on the % of people who reported volunteering at least once per month (at least once a week, at least once a month). A small number of survey respondents (0.3% of the weighted survey estimates across Victorians) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis.

Survey question: How often, if at all, do you participate in unpaid voluntary work? Would you say? Source of question: Adapted from ABS 4102.0 - Australian Social Trends, 2002 for VicHealth Indicators, 2011.

SLA Adequate work-life balance

The data is presented as a percentage of employed people who disagreed or strongly disagreed that their work and family life often interfere with each other. A small number of survey respondents (0.2% of the weighted survey estimates across Victoria) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis.

Survey question: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement My work and family life often interfere with each other.

Source of question: European Foundation (2006) Living Conditions and Quality of Life in 29 European Countries.

LGA Inadequate sleep (<7 hours per weekday)

The data is presented as a percentage of those who report sleeping less than 7 hours on average on a typical weekday. A small number of survey respondents (0.6% of the weighted survey estimates across Victoria) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis.

Survey question: On a typical WEEKDAY how many hours sleep do you get? Response given in hours and minutes

Source of question: VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

LGA Lack time for friends/family

The data is presented as a percentage of those who report that a lack of time always or often prevents them from spending the time they would like with family and friends. A small number of survey respondents (0.8% of the weighted survey estimates across Victoria) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis.

Survey question: How often does a lack of time keep you from spending the time you would like with family and friends?

Source of question: VicHealth Indicators Survey, 2011.

LGA Long commute (2 hours per day)

The proportion of employed or unemployed respondents who travel 120 minutes or more to and from work each day (i.e. 60 minutes or more in one direction). Respondents who didn't know or refused to answer the question have been excluded from analysis. A small number of survey respondents (0.9% of the weighted survey estimates across Victorians who worked or participated in Mutual Obligation) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis. Survey Question On an average day, how long does it take you to commute TO and FROM work / your mutual obligation / work for the dole placement? Source of Question VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011.

LGA Time pressure

The data is presented as a percentage of those who report always or often feeling rushed or pressed for time. A small number of survey respondents (0.2% of the weighted survey estimates across Victoria) didn't know or refused to answer the survey question. These respondents have been excluded from the data analysis.

Survey question: Thinking about your life in general, how often do you feel rushed or pressed for time?

Source of question: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 4150.0 Time Use Survey 2006

WAHealth

Health District-based Health and Well-being Data for WA (Combined Years) (DOHWA)

Derived from the WA Health and Well-being Surveillance System data, this dataset contains information on health risk-factors and health service utilisation. It is spatially aggregated to the Health District level, and aggregated over the five most recent years of data collection (2009-2012).

Health Region-based Health and Well-being Data for WA (Individual Years) (DOHWA)

Derived from the WA Health and Well-being Surveillance System data, this dataset contains information on health risk-factors and health service utilisation. It is spatially aggregated to the Health Region level, and contains the most recent five years of data (2009-2012).

Health District-based Death Data for WA (major10) (DOHWA)

Derived from the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages mortality data, this dataset contains counts and rates of deaths in WA from 1999 to 2010, and supports flexible subsetting. It is spatially aggregated to the Health District level. Cause of death is highly aggregated, similar to ICD chapter level.

Health District-based Death Data for WA (minor10) (DOHWA)

Derived from the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages mortality data, this dataset contains counts and rates of deaths in WA from 1999 to 2010, and supports flexible subsetting. It is spatially aggregated to the Health District level. Cause of death is aggregated, similar to ICD sub-chapter level.

contact **AURIN**

Prof Bob Stimson, Director

E: rstimson@unimelb.edu.au

T: 03 9035 4165

Mr Peter Ellingsen, Business Manager

E: p.ellingsen@unimelb.edu.au

T: 03 9035 5623

A Prof Chris Pettit, Strategic Implementation Coordinator

E: cpettit@unimelb.edu.au

T: 03 9035 4379

Dr Jack Barton, Urban Data and e-Research Facilitator

E: jack.barton@unimelb.edu.au

T: 03 9035 4206

Mr Phillip Delaney, Data Hubs Leader

E: phillip.delaney@unimelb.edu.au

T: 03 9035 9936

AURIN

Level 2 West, Alice Hoy Building

The University of Melbourne

VIC 3010

Australia's Urban Intelligence Network.