

Acronyms and glossary

Acronyms

ABS - Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACE - Adult and Community Education
CCD - Census Collection District
CAR - Community Adversity and Resilience Index
DE&T - Department of Education and Training
DVC - Department for Victorian Communities
DHS - Department of Human Resources
DOI - Department of Infrastructure
DIIRD - Department of Innovation, Industry and Regional Development
DOJ - Department of Justice
DPC - Department of Premier and Cabinet
DPI - Department of Primary Industries
DSE - Department of Sustainability and Environment
DTF - Environment Protection Authority
LCV - Light commercial vehicle
LGA - Local Government Area
MSD - Melbourne Statistical Division
NPI - National Pollutant Inventory
PPWCMA - Port Phillip and Western Port Management Catchment Management Authority
SEIFA - Socio-Economic Index For Areas
SLA - Statistical Local Area
SAPP - Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
TAFE - Technical and Further Education
PPTN - Principal Public Transport Network
UDP - Urban Development Program
VKT - Vehicle kilometres travelled
VET - Vocational education and training
VATS - Victorian Activity and Travel Survey
pph - Persons per hectare

Glossary

Activity centres - Focus for services, employment and social interaction in cities and towns, ranging from local neighbourhood strip shopping centres to universities and regional malls.

Affordable housing - see housing stress

Aggregated Local Government Areas - Data for metropolitan Melbourne calculated by combining data for each of the 31 metropolitan Local Government Areas.

Associate professional - see paraprofessional

Average - Calculated by adding a group of values together and dividing by the total number of values in the group.

Average household size - The average number of people living in each household.

Average real wages - Average wages, adjusted for inflation

Birthplace - Country of birth

Catchment - An area of land where run-off from rainfall goes into one river system.

Central Business District (CBD) - The commercial centre of a city. In Melbourne this is usually regarded as the area bounded by Spring, Flinders, Spencer and La Trobe streets.

Census Collection Districts (CCD) - The smallest geographical area defined by the ABS used for the collection of census information. CCDs differ for each census year.

Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) - The estimated average number of years lost across a population to premature mortality, combined with the average number of years spent by that population in ill health or with a disability, weighted for severity.

Disadvantaged - Areas or people lacking economic and other security through poverty, discrimination, or other unfavourable circumstances. Indexes of Disadvantage (eg SEIFA) include variables such as income and education levels.

Dwelling - A building or structure in which people live, including a house, an apartment, or a mobile dwelling such as a caravan. Private dwellings exclude communal accommodation such as hospitals or prisons and transitory accommodation such as hotels and motels.

Dwelling density - Number of dwellings in a defined area, such as a hectare. **Net dwelling density** excludes most non-residential land uses except local roads, while **gross dwelling density** includes other land uses.

Ecological footprint - The theoretical area of land (hectares per person) needed to provide for human consumption of resources (including energy) and waste disposal.

Employed - Persons aged 15 years or more in paid employment, self-employment, unpaid work in a family business/farm for one hour or more per week, or employees on leave, stood down, on strike, on worker's compensation or doing paid study, or employers, self employed persons or unpaid family helpers not at work.

Enterococci bacteria - A bacterial species used as an indicator of the presence of human faeces.

Fertility rate - The average number of children a woman can expect to have over her life, based on current rates of childbearing.

Fully engaged - Persons in full-time education, full-time employment or part-time education and part-time work.

Green wedges - Areas on Melbourne's fringe protected for non-urban uses, including conservation.

Greenfield sites - Undeveloped land identified for residential or industrial/commercial development.

Heat islands - Built environments (buildings, roads and paved surfaces) which retain and emit heat.

Higher density housing - Housing units on a given area of land that are more numerous than the average in the surrounding area.

Household - A group of people who live in the same dwelling and make common provision for food or other living essentials (a multi-person household) or a person who makes provision for their own food or other living essentials (a lone-person household).

Housing stress - Commonly defined as households spending thirty per cent or more of disposable income after tax on housing. **Affordable housing** is sometimes defined as housing able to be afforded by a household with an income in the lowest 40 per cent of incomes without housing stress.

Hydrologic system - Cycle of the earth's water supply from the atmosphere to the earth and back (includes precipitation, evaporation, runoff, infiltration, storage in water bodies and groundwater).

Income - The usual gross income from all sources of all people aged 15 years and over. Household income is the sum of personal incomes of each resident present in the household.

Industry - The type of industry in which persons are employed, classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

Job density - Number of jobs in a defined area eg. jobs per hectare

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Job location zones - Areas defined by DSE for analysis of ABS Census journey to work data. They are generally similar to or slightly larger than census collection districts and smaller than statistical local areas.

Knowledge economy - Refers to industry sectors which use a high proportion of highly educated and/or highly trained specialists.

Knowledge worker - A person who applies knowledge in their occupation. ABS defines the occupational groups as Professionals, Managers and Administrators, and Paraprofessionals.

Labour force - Persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed and looking for work.

Labour force participation - The proportion of persons aged 15 years or more participating in the labour force.

Land use zones - Statutory instruments to control land use and development. Victoria's suite of land use zones is contained in the Victoria Planning Provisions.

Life expectancy - The number of years a person could expect to live on average, based on mortality rates in the population in a given year. Life expectancy can change over the lifecycle.

Local Government Area (LGA) - A geographical area administered by a local council, 31 of Victoria's 79 LGAs are in metropolitan Melbourne.

Median - The mid-point of a range.

Median house price - The midpoint in a range of sale prices for houses in an area in a given time period.

Medium density housing - Generally defined as more than one dwelling on a lot, or any form of attached housing such as townhouses or apartments.

Melbourne 2030: Planning for Sustainable Growth - The Victorian Government's 30-year plan to manage growth and development across metropolitan Melbourne.

Melbourne eddy - The circulation of airflow in a loop from Melbourne's west over the city to the east and south-east before returning over Port Phillip Bay.

Migration - The movement of a person's place of residence from one area to another. This movement may take place within a city or region, between states (interstate migration) or between countries (overseas migration).

National Pollutant Inventory (NPI) - Australia's official database for monitoring water and air emissions and energy consumption.

Natural increase - The difference between numbers of births and deaths.

Net overseas migration - The number of immigrants (people arriving from overseas) minus the number of emigrants (people moving overseas).

Occupation - The type of work carried out in a job, regardless of the industry in which it is performed.

Paraprofessional - A trained worker who is not a member of a profession but who assists a professional.

Percentage - A way of expressing a ratio, proportion or fraction, using 100 as the denominator.

Percentage point - The arithmetical difference between two percentages

Photovoltaic system - Panel of cells which converts sunlight to electricity.

Population centre - The geographic point where an equal number of people live to the north, south, east and west. Also known as 'demographic' centre of a place.

Population density - Number of people living in a defined area. e.g. people per hectare.

Population projections - Estimates of the future size and characteristics of a population, based on past trends and the predicted future pattern of births, deaths, and migration.

Post-school qualification - Educational qualifications gained after leaving school such as a trade qualification, certificate, diploma or degree

Potable water - Water suitable for humans to drink.

Professional - A person who practices an occupation requiring specialist knowledge and skills gained by successfully completing the required education and training.

Real prices - Prices adjusted using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to remove the effect of inflation.

Retention rates - Numbers of students starting and completing a course, e.g. fulltime equivalent students in final year of school divided by the number who began school. Rates are apparent, they do not account for students repeating a year or moving in or out of the relevant student population.

RMIT Transport Research Centre (TRC) regions - Regions of Melbourne defined by the RMIT TRC and used in the Victorian Activity and Travel Survey (VATS).

Salinity - The total amount of water-soluble salts present in soil or in a stream.

Socioeconomic status - Usually a composite measure of advantage/disadvantage, using indicators such as education attainment, income, wealth or living conditions of a person, household or area.

Statistical Division (SD) - A geographical area created by the ABS for statistical purposes. Victoria is divided into 11 SDs

Statistical Local Area (SLA) - A geographical area created by the ABS for statistical purposes. Victoria has 200 SLAs, 76 in Melbourne.

Statistical subdivision (SSD) - A geographical area created by the ABS for statistical purposes. Victoria has 45 SSDs, 16 in Melbourne.

Tenure (housing) - Describes whether households rent, are purchasing or fully own the dwelling they occupy.

Tertiary education - Includes university, Technical and Further Education (TAFE) and other post-school vocational education.

Unemployed - Persons aged 15 years or more who are not employed, are available for work and are actively seeking work, or stood down and waiting to be called back to work.

Unemployment rate - The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed).

Urban Development Program (UDP) - Advises State Government on residential and industrial land demand and supply across Melbourne and Geelong.

Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) - The boundary now placed around Melbourne beyond which land is zoned for rural, rural township, conservation or other non-urban uses.

Vacant industrial land - Land set aside for industrial purposes. Occupied industrial land currently has industry on it.

Victorian Activity and Travel Survey (VATS) - A household survey of daily trips and activity, recording mode(s) of transport, purpose, destination and origin which was conducted by RMIT's Transport Research Centre.

Vocational Education and Training (VET) - Post-compulsory education and training (excluding degree and higher-level programs in higher educational institutions) providing occupational or work-related knowledge and skills, and preparatory courses for such training.

Vocational qualification - A diploma or certificate qualification.

Workforce - see Labour Force.