



Parliamentary Budget Office

Laverton, St Albans and Werribee Electoral Snapshot

Comparison with the Western Metropolitan
region and the state of Victoria

OFFICIAL

Parliamentary Budget Office

We provide independent fiscal, economic and financial advice to all members of the Parliament of Victoria. Our objective is to inform policy development and public debate in parliament and the community.

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Contents

In brief	1
Context	2
Demographic Snapshot	4
Age profile.....	4
Education.....	4
Relationship status	5
Cultural and linguistic factors.....	6
Socio-economic snapshot	10
Income	10
Dwellings.....	11
Criminal incidents.....	13
Workforce status	14
Employment.....	15
Attachment A – Terms	18
Attachment B – Assumptions and approach	19
Attachment C – Data sources	20

In brief

In this advice, we analyse:

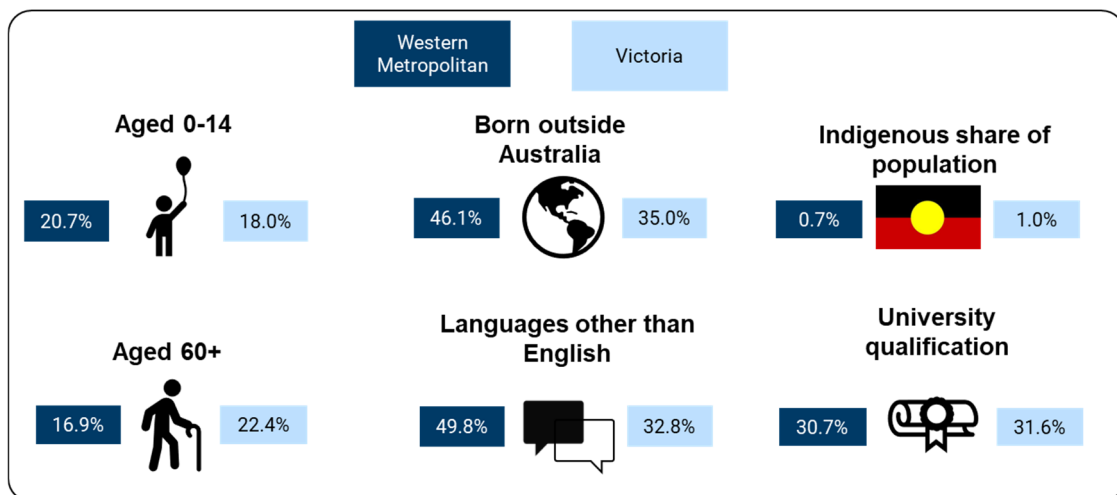
- demographic and socio-economic statistics of the Western Metropolitan electorate and compare them with state averages
- areas of disadvantage within the Western Metropolitan electorate – the Laverton, St Albans and Werribee districts
- relative levels of socio-economic advantage and disadvantage of Western Metropolitan and the districts using Australian Bureau of Statistics’ Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA).

Demographic snapshot

Western Metropolitan

Western Metropolitan is one of 8 electoral regions in Victoria, covering a total area of 1,299 square kilometres and is home to around 870,000 people in 2021.

Figure 1 – Western Metropolitan demographic snapshot



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

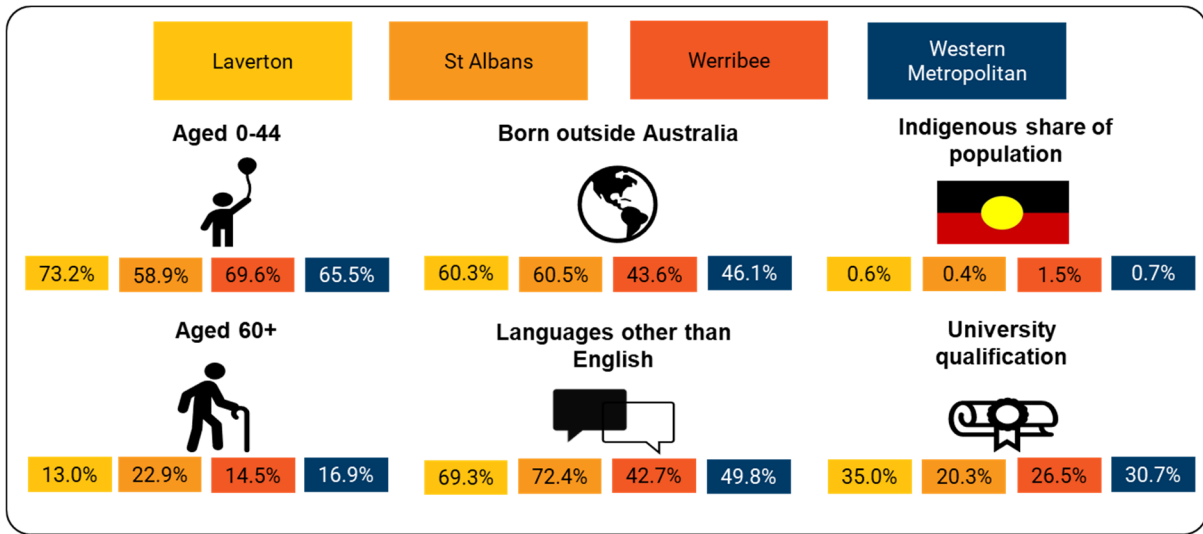
Compared to the state, the Western Metropolitan region tended to be:

- younger
- born overseas and speaking a foreign language
- less indigenous
- slightly less university educated.

Laverton, St Albans and Werribee

Each district differed proportionally from the Western Metropolitan region across several demographic indicators.

Figure 2 – Laverton, St Albans and Werribee demographic snapshot



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Compared to the Western Metropolitan region:

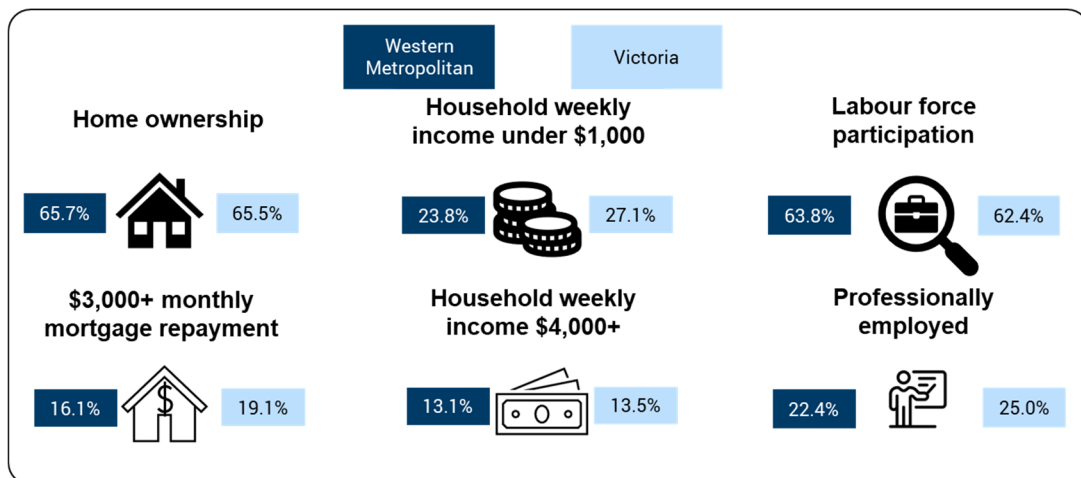
- Laverton tended to be:
 - younger
 - born overseas and foreign language speakers
 - university qualified.
- St Albans tended to be:
 - older
 - born overseas and foreign language speakers.
- Werribee tended to be:
 - born in Australia
 - indigenous.

Socio-economic snapshot

Western Metropolitan

Western Metropolitan differed from the state average across several socio-economic indicators.

Figure 3 – Western Metropolitan socio-economic snapshot



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

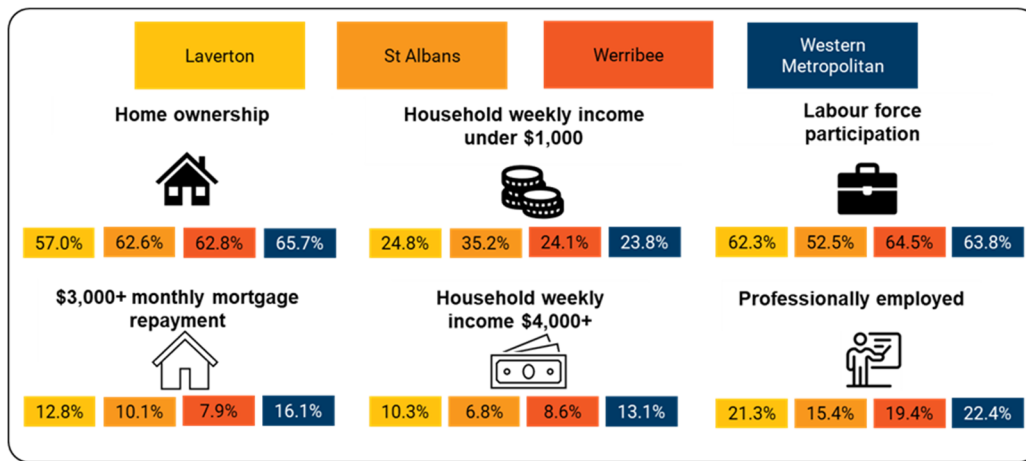
Compared to the state, Western Metropolitan tended to have:

- similar home ownership rates
- lower monthly mortgage repayments
- fewer particularly low or high incomes
- higher labour force participation
- fewer professional occupation workers.

Laverton, St Albans and Werribee

Each district differed from the Western Metropolitan region across several socio-economic indicators.

Figure 4 – Laverton, St Albans and Werribee socio-economic snapshot



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Compared to the Western Metropolitan region all districts tended to have lower home ownership and, potentially as a result, fewer households making high monthly mortgage repayments. Additionally:

- St Albans tended to have:
 - lower household incomes
 - lower labour force participation
 - fewer professional workers.
- Werribee tended to have:
 - fewer professional workers.

Compared to Victoria, Laverton and Werribee also had proportionally fewer households on particularly low incomes.

Context

Request

On 19 August 2024, Mr David Ettershank MP, Member for the Western Metropolitan region, asked the Parliamentary Budget Officer to provide independent advice about the main demographic, social and economic statistics for the Laverton, St Albans and Werribee electoral districts in comparison to the Western Metropolitan region and the state.

Scope

In this advice we use data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and Crime Statistics Agency to compare the districts of Laverton, St Albans and Werribee to the Western Metropolitan region and the Victorian state average.

Limitations

This advice primarily uses ABS data from the 2021 Census. All information provided in this report is at the time of the most recent information available, which may have since changed.

When analysing criminal incidents, we relied on crime and population statistics by Local Government Area (LGA), suburb and ABS Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2), which do not directly align to boundaries of electoral regions and districts.

We prepared this advice on 22 November 2024.

Background

Western Metropolitan region and electorates

Western Metropolitan is one of 8 electoral regions in Victoria, with a total area of 1,299 square kilometres, comprised of 11 electoral districts:

- Footscray
- Kororoit
- Laverton
- Niddrie
- Point Cook
- St Albans
- Sunbury
- Sydenham
- Tarneit
- Werribee
- Williamstown

Figure 5 – Western Metropolitan region



Source: Victorian Electoral Commission.

This advice specifically looks at, and provides analyses of, the electoral districts of Laverton, St Albans and Werribee compared to the Western Metropolitan region.

Werribee has the largest geographic area of these districts with an area of 339 square kilometres, followed by Laverton (87 square kilometres) then St Albans (35 square kilometres).

Population density

Population density is typically measured as the ratio of a geographic area’s population to its size.

Figure 6 – Electorate population density

Electorate	Population per square kilometre
Laverton	1,081.6
St Albans	2,125.2
Werribee	248.7

Source: Parliamentary Budget Office.

St Albans is the most densely populated of the selected districts, while Werribee is the least dense.

Socio-economic measures

The ABS calculates the socio-economic indexes for areas (SEIFA) to rank geographic areas according to their relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage.

The SEIFA indexes assist in targeting areas for new business opportunities, identifying areas that require more services, and finding relationships between socio-economic disadvantage and various social outcomes.

The ABS includes 4 indexes within the SEIFA to capture people's access to material and social resources, as well as their ability to participate in society:

- Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage – encompasses variables that indicate relative disadvantage; either through low income, a lower level of education, unemployment, participation in occupations requiring lower skills, low rent, poor English proficiency, separated or divorced marital status, disability, and no access to a car or the internet.
- Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage – encompasses variables that indicate either relative advantage or disadvantage in areas of income, education, unemployment, occupation, housing expenditure, marital status, disability, cars, and internet.
- Index of Economic Resources – encompasses variables relating to the financial aspects of socio-economic advantage and disadvantage, including income, unemployment, housing expenditure, small business ownership and car ownership.
- Index of Education and Occupation – encompasses variables relating to education, unemployment and occupation.

The smallest areas available for calculating the SEIFA indexes are the ABS defined Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) geographic categorisation, which are areas that have a population between 200 and 800 people. This advice analyses data at the electorate level, which we have built using SA1 level data.

SEIFA indexes are useful for comparing the relative advantage and disadvantage of different areas. A decile analysis incorporating all electoral districts shows the relative advantaged and disadvantaged districts in the Western Metropolitan region, and how they compare with the rest of the state.

Figure 7 – SEIFA deciles for the Western Metropolitan region

Electorate (decile)	Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage	Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage	Index of Economic Resources	Index of Education and Occupation
Footscray	6	8	2	8
Kororoit	2	3	6	3
Laverton	2	4	3	5
Niddrie	8	7	8	6
Point Cook	7	7	9	7
St Albans	1	1	1	1

Laverton, St Albans and Werribee Electoral Snapshot

Electorate (decile)	Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage	Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage	Index of Economic Resources	Index of Education and Occupation
Sunbury	5	5	7	4
Sydenham	5	6	9	5
Tarneit	4	5	6	5
Werribee	3	3	4	3
Williamstown	7	8	6	8

Note: The first decile indicates that an electorate is in the bottom 10% of all electorates across the state for the respective index.
Source: Parliamentary Budget Office.

Of the 11 districts within the Western Metropolitan region:

- 3 were in the top half of deciles for all 4 indexes in 2021 – Niddrie, Point Cook and Williamstown
- Footscray, Kororoit, Sunbury, Sydenham and Tarneit had mixed results
- 3 districts were in the bottom half of deciles for all 4 indexes – Laverton, St Albans and Werribee.

St Albans was the most disadvantaged district, being in the bottom decile of all 4 indexes. Werribee and Laverton followed, with Werribee in the third and fourth deciles across the indexes, and Laverton in the second to fifth deciles.

Demographic snapshot

In this section

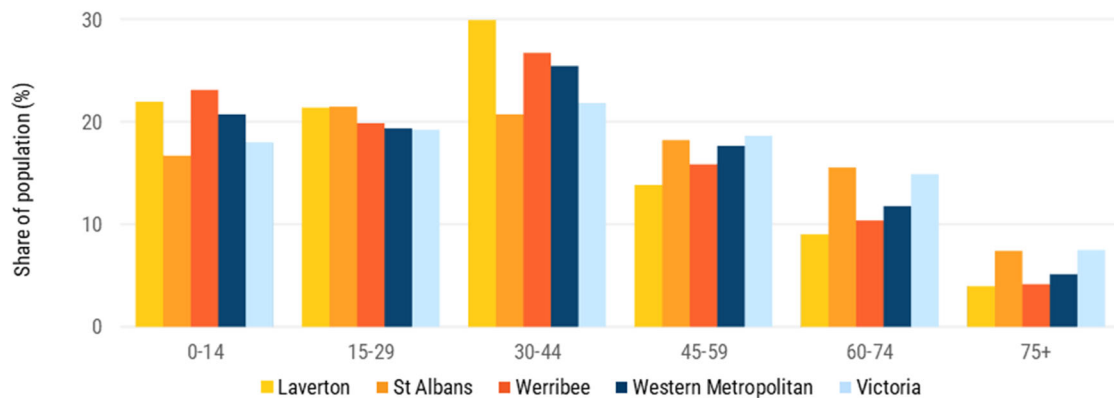
Demographic comparisons provide insights into the characteristics of a population. They contain information about a population’s ability to work, earning potential, and cultural factors.

This section provides breakdowns of the population by age, the highest level of education, indigenous status, the country of birth, main language spoken at home, relationship status and religion for the electoral districts, the Western Metropolitan region, and Victoria.

Age profile

The breakdown of a population by age illustrates the proportion of a population that is of working age and can provide insight into expenditure requirements to support both younger and older residents.

Figure 8 – Age profile



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

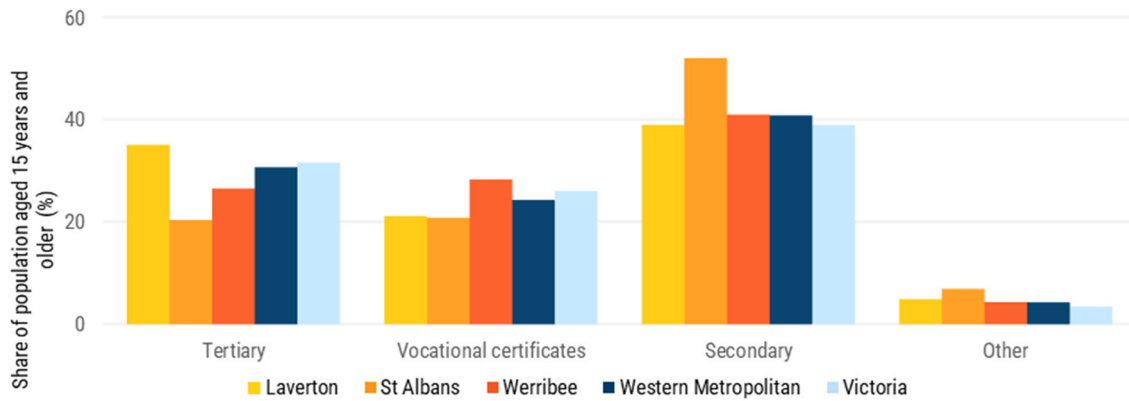
The Western Metropolitan region’s population was relatively younger than Victoria’s, with a larger proportion aged under 45 years.

Laverton and Werribee’s populations were relatively younger than Western Metropolitan and Victoria, with a larger proportion aged under 45 years. St Albans’ population was relatively older than Western Metropolitan with a larger proportion aged over 59, and lower proportions aged 0–14 and 30–44.

Education

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education completed by an individual. Breaking the population down by highest level of educational attainment can provide insight into its earning potential.

Figure 9 – Highest level of education



Notes: Tertiary includes people that have obtained a postgraduate, graduate diploma, graduate certificate or bachelor degree. Vocational certificates include people that have completed an advanced diploma or diploma, or a Certificate III or Certificate IV course. Secondary includes people that have attended high school or completed a Certificate I or Certificate II course. Other includes people with no education or whose level of education was inadequately described.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

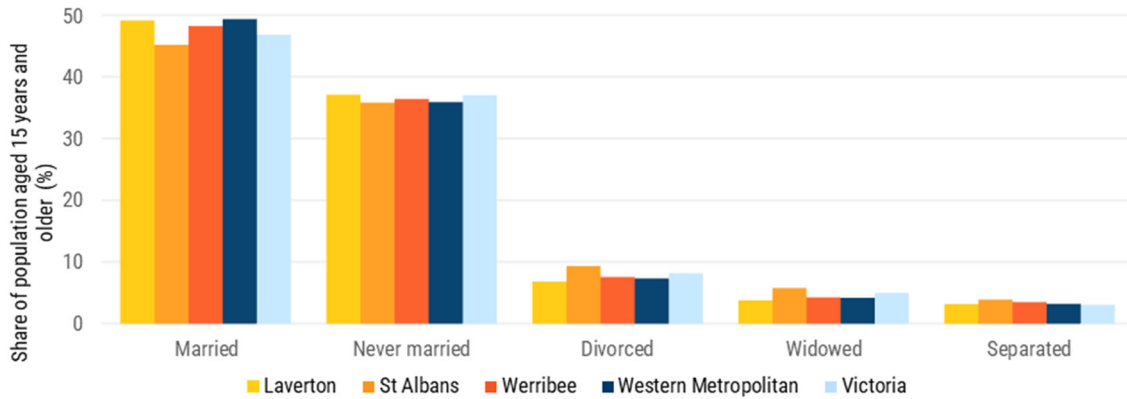
The Western Metropolitan region had a relatively higher proportion of residents with secondary education as their highest level of education, and smaller proportions with tertiary and vocational certificates, compared to Victoria.

Laverton had a higher proportion of residents with tertiary qualifications as their highest level of education, and a lower proportion with vocational certificates, compared to Western Metropolitan and the state. St Albans had a higher proportion of residents with secondary education as their highest level of education, and lower proportions with tertiary and vocational certificates. Werribee had a higher proportion with vocational certificates, and a lower proportion with tertiary education.

Relationship status

The breakdown of a population by relationship status is an important indicator of the structure of households within that area.

Figure 10 – Relationship status



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The Western Metropolitan region had a higher proportion of people who were married and lower rates of people who had never married, were divorced or widowed, compared to Victoria.

Compared to Western Metropolitan and the state, St Albans had a lower proportion of people who were married and higher rates of people who were divorced, widowed or separated.

Cultural and linguistic factors

These statistics provide insight into the cultural and linguistic diversity of the districts, the Western Metropolitan region and across Victoria.

Indigenous population

Measuring the percentage of people within a population that identify as indigenous allows for a greater understanding of the cultural background of the area.

Figure 11 – Indigenous population

	Share of population (%)
Laverton	0.6
St Albans	0.4
Werribee	1.5
Western Metropolitan	0.7
Victoria	1.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

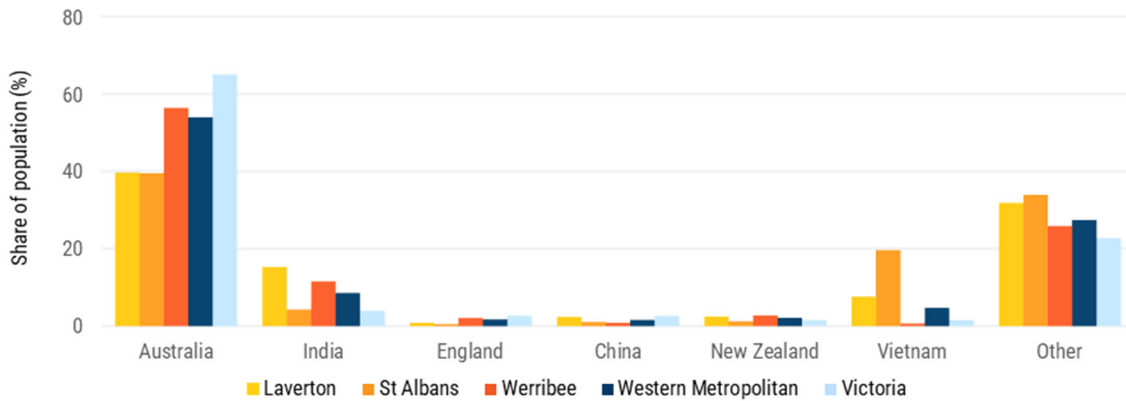
The Western Metropolitan region had a lower proportion of indigenous people in its population than the state average.

Laverton and St Albans had lower proportions of indigenous people in their populations compared to Western Metropolitan and the state, while Werribee had a higher proportion.

Country of birth

The breakdown of a population by country of birth shows the cultural diversity of an area.

Figure 12 – Country of birth



Notes: UK includes people born in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands. China includes people born in mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The Western Metropolitan region had lower proportions of people born in Australia, England and China, and higher proportions of people born in India and Vietnam, compared to Victoria. The Philippines, Italy, Malta, and Pakistan were the 4 countries with the largest proportions within the ‘Other’ category, with 5.5% of the Western Metropolitan population born in one of these countries.

Laverton had a lower proportion of people born in Australia, and higher proportions born in India and Vietnam, compared to Western Metropolitan and Victoria. St Albans had a lower proportion of people born in Australia, and a higher proportion of people born in Vietnam compared to Western Metropolitan and the state.

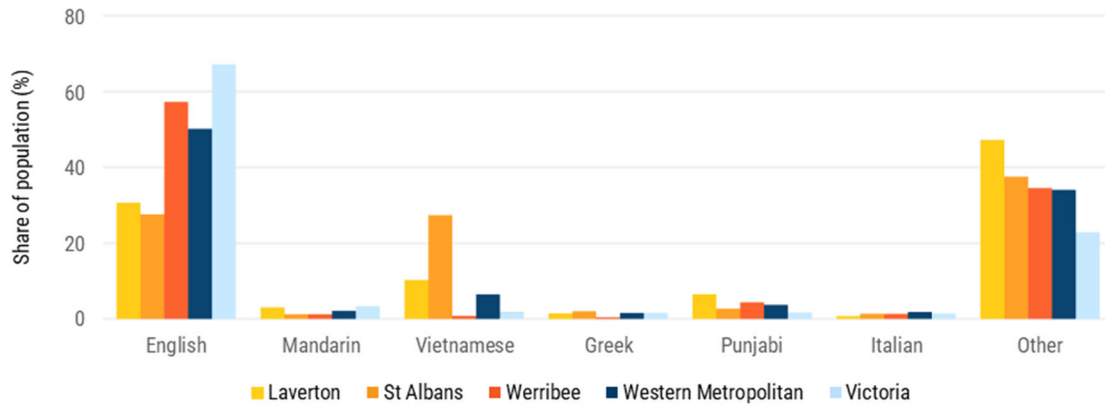
Werribee had higher proportions of people born in Australia and India compared to Western Metropolitan. Compared to the state, Werribee had a lower proportion of people born in Australia and a higher proportion born in India.

People born in the Philippines had the largest proportion within the ‘Other’ category across Laverton, St Albans and Werribee. The other top countries within this category were varied across the districts.

Language

The primary language spoken at home provides another indication of the cultural factors that influence an area’s population.

Figure 13 – Primary language spoken at home



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The Western Metropolitan region had lower proportions of its population primarily speaking English or Mandarin at home, and higher proportions primarily speaking Vietnamese or Punjabi, compared to Victoria. These align to Western Metropolitan’s country of birth statistics. Hindi, Arabic, Urdu and Cantonese were the 4 languages with the largest proportions within the ‘Other’ category, with 7.2% of the Western Metropolitan population primarily speaking one of these languages at home.

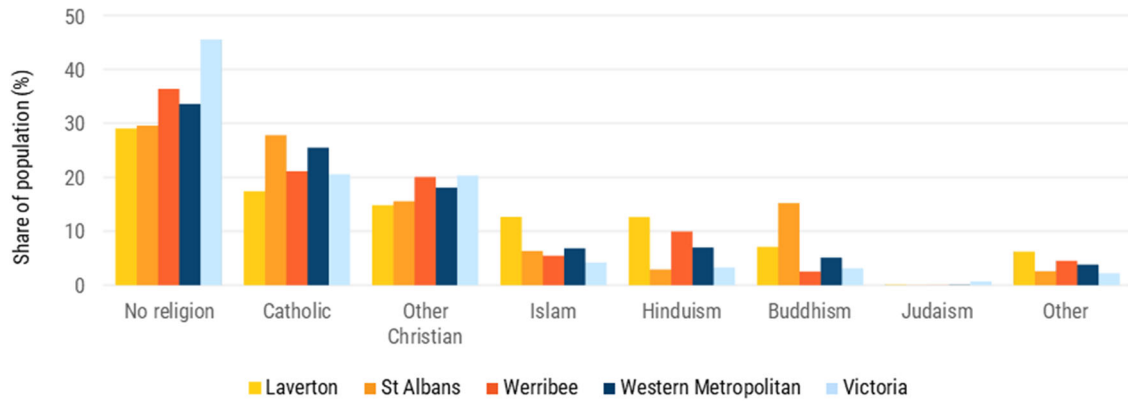
Laverton and St Albans had lower proportions of their populations primarily speaking English, and higher proportions speaking Vietnamese and other languages, compared to Western Metropolitan and Victoria. These results align with the higher proportion of Vietnamese-born residents in these districts. St Albans also had a higher proportion speaking Punjabi. The top 3 other languages spoken in Laverton were Hindi (3.6%), Urdu (3.3%) and Telugu (2.8%). The top 3 other languages spoken in St Albans were Cantonese (2.7%), Maltese (2.5%) and Arabic (2.2%).

Compared to Western Metropolitan, Werribee had a higher proportion primarily speaking English, and a lower proportion speaking Vietnamese. Compared to the state, Werribee had a lower proportion primarily speaking English, and higher proportions speaking Punjabi and other languages. These statistics correspond with the higher proportion of Werribee residents who were born in India compared to Western Metropolitan and Victoria. The top 3 other languages spoken were Hindi (3.0%), Karen (2.9%) and Telugu (2.3%).

Religion

The religious affiliations within a population provide insights into cultural factors that may influence the population.

Figure 14 – Religious affiliations



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Western Metropolitan had more religious affiliation than Victoria. Catholicism was more prevalent than other Christian denominations in Western Metropolitan, while all other major religions except Judaism were more prevalent compared to the state.

In Laverton, Catholicism and other Christian denominations were less prevalent than in Western Metropolitan and Victoria, while there were higher proportions of Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism and other religions.

In St Albans, other Christian denominations were also less prevalent, while Catholicism and Buddhism were more prevalent compared to Western Metropolitan and Victoria.

Compared to Western Metropolitan, Werribee had higher proportions of other Christian denominations and less Catholicism, Islam and Buddhism. Werribee also had more prevalence of Hinduism compared to the state.

Socio-economic snapshot

In this section

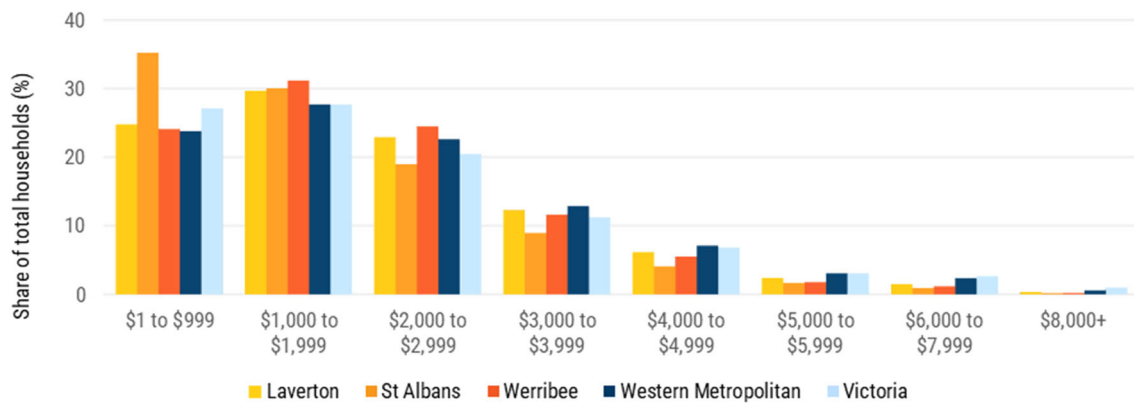
Socio-economic statistics comparisons provide insight into the relative wellbeing and economic opportunity of a population. They cover income, wealth, labour force status, and housing and household structure.

This section provides information on household income, home ownership, mortgage repayments, rent, household structure, criminal incidents, workforce status, employment, and occupation.

Income

Weekly household income is a factor in assessing the socio-economic advantage or disadvantage of a district.

Figure 15 – Weekly household income



Note: Figure excludes households that have not reported an income, or have reported a partial, nil or negative income.
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The Western Metropolitan region had a higher proportion of households that earned between \$2,000 and \$4,999 a week and lower proportions that earned under \$1,000 and \$6,000 or more a week compared to Victoria.

Compared to Western Metropolitan, Laverton had a higher proportion of households that earned up to \$1,999 per week. When compared to Victoria, Laverton had a higher proportion of households that earned between \$1,000 and \$3,999 per week, and lower proportions that earned up to \$999, and \$4,000 and over.

Werribee had a higher proportion of households that earned between \$1,000 to \$2,999 per week, and a lower proportion that earned over \$3,000, compared to Western Metropolitan.

St Albans had a higher proportion of households that earned up to \$1,999 per week, and a lower proportion that earned over \$2,000 per week compared to Western Metropolitan.

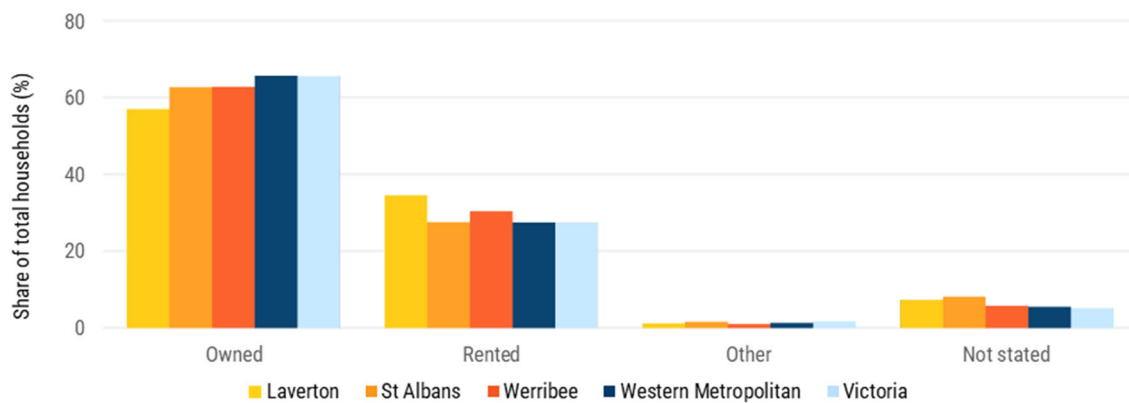
Dwellings

These statistics provide insight into the accommodation of residents, including how they access housing, the cost of housing and the size of housing.

Home ownership

The proportion of households that own their dwelling provides information on the wealth of a population. The greater the proportion of households that own their dwelling, the more likely the population is wealthier or has a lower cost of housing relative to their income.

Figure 16 – Households by ownership status



Note: This figure only includes occupied private dwellings. The 'other' category includes rent-free occupation, occupation under a life tenure scheme and other tenure types.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

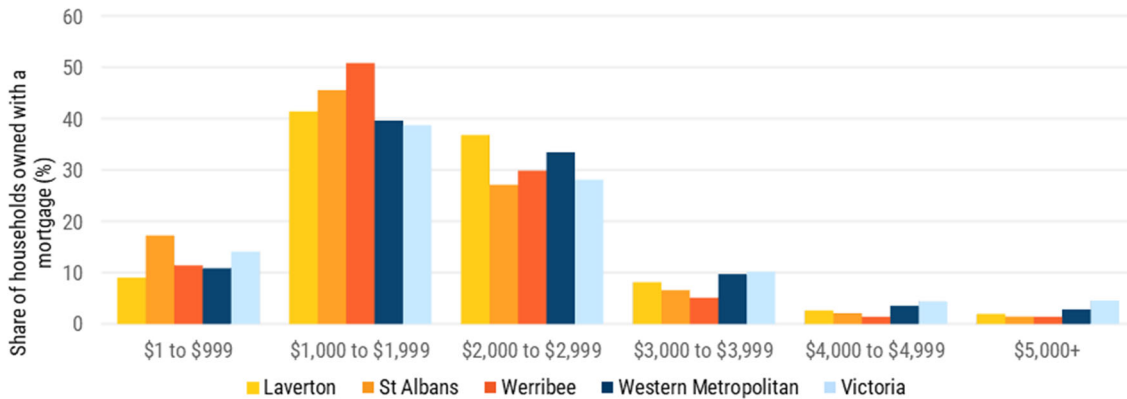
The Western Metropolitan region had a very similar breakdown of households by ownership status to Victoria.

Laverton and Werribee had a lower proportion of households that owned their dwelling, and a higher proportion that rented, compared to Western Metropolitan and the state. St Albans had a lower proportion that owned, and a similar proportion that rented.

Mortgage repayments

Monthly mortgage repayment breakdowns provide information on the relative cost of living, which can help assess relative socio-economic advantage and provide some insight into an area's exposure to interest rate rises.

Figure 17 – Monthly mortgage repayments



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The Western Metropolitan region had a higher proportion of households with monthly mortgage repayments between \$1,000 and \$2,999 and lower proportions with mortgage repayments \$3,000 and over and under \$1,000, compared to Victoria.

Laverton had a higher proportion of households with monthly mortgage repayments between \$1,000 and \$2,999, and lower proportions with repayments under \$1,000 or \$3,000 and over, compared to Western Metropolitan and Victoria.

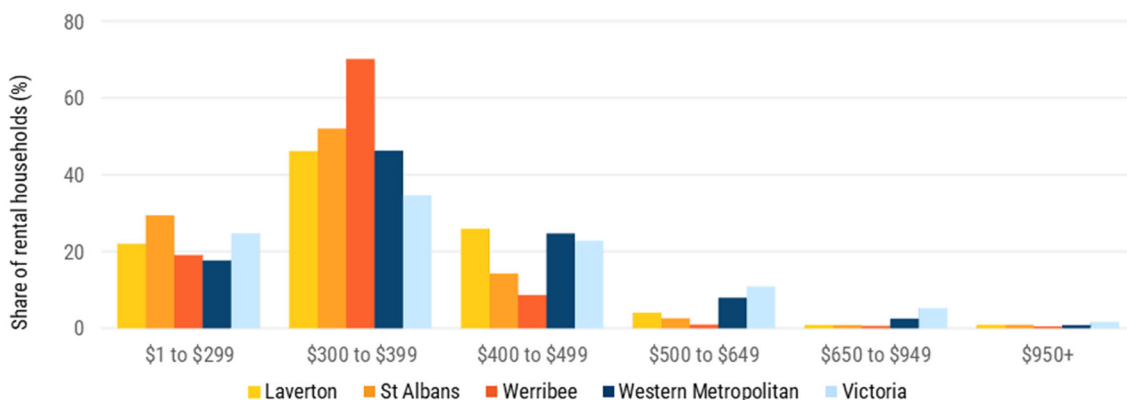
St Albans had a higher proportion with repayments up to \$1,999, and a lower proportion with repayments \$2,000 and over, compared to Western Metropolitan and Victoria.

Werribee had a higher proportion with repayments between \$1,000 and \$1,999, and a lower proportion with repayments of \$2,000 and over, compared to Western Metropolitan.

Rent payments

Weekly rent payment breakdowns can provide insights into relative cost of living and exposure to changing housing market conditions.

Figure 18 – Weekly rent payments



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The Western Metropolitan region had a higher proportion of households who paid between \$300 and \$499 a week in rent, and lower proportions who paid \$500 or more or under \$300 a week, compared to Victoria. This broadly reflects comparisons of weekly household income and monthly mortgage repayments.

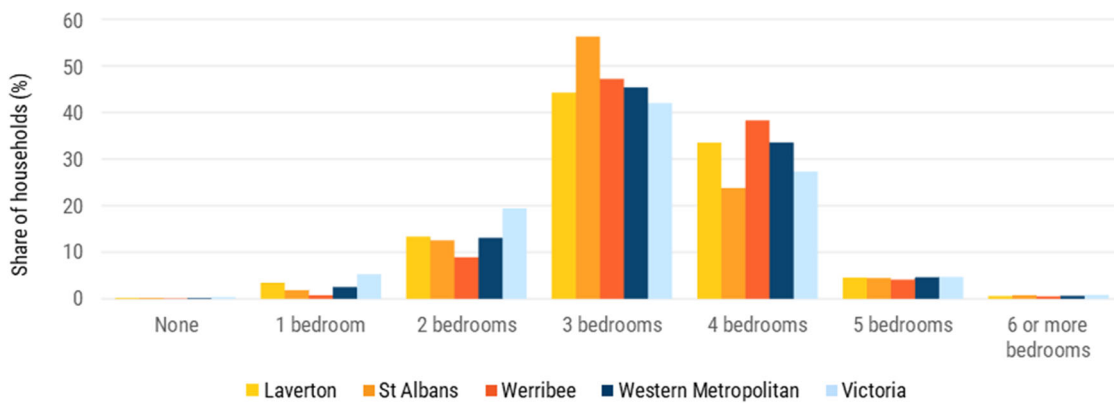
Compared to the state, Laverton had a higher proportion of households who paid between \$300 and \$499 per week, and a lower proportion who paid \$500 and over.

St Albans and Werribee had a higher proportion who paid between \$300 to \$399 per week, and a lower proportion who paid between \$400 and \$949, compared to Western Metropolitan and the state.

Average bedrooms per house

The number of bedrooms in a house provides insights into the relative socio-economic advantage of a population, as well as family structure or needs.

Figure 19 – Average number of bedrooms per household



Note: This figure only includes occupied private dwellings. 1 bedroom includes studio apartments and bedsitters. The 'other' category includes rent-free occupation, occupation under a life tenure scheme and other tenure types.
 Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The Western Metropolitan region had a higher proportion of households with 3 or 4 bedrooms and a lower proportion with 1 or 2 bedrooms. This potentially reflects a lower prevalence of apartments in Western Metropolitan compared to Victoria.

Compared to Western Metropolitan, St Albans had a higher proportion of households with 3 bedrooms and a lower proportion with 1, 2 or 4 bedrooms. Werribee had a lower proportion with 1 or 2 bedrooms, and a higher proportion with 3 or 4 bedrooms. Laverton had a similar average number of bedrooms per household as Western Metropolitan, with a lower proportion of 1 or 2 bedroom households and a higher proportion of 3 or 4 bedroom households compared to Victoria.

Criminal incidents

Rates of criminal incidents provide an insight into the level of criminal activity and safety within an area.

Figure 20 – Criminal incident rates

	Criminal incidents (per 100,000 people)
Laverton	10,925
St Albans	9,972
Werribee	7,595
Western Metropolitan	6,815
Victoria	7,391

Note: Estimates are based on annual criminal offences and population estimates at June 2023 by LGA for the Western Metropolitan region, and by suburb and SA2 for each district.

Source: Crime Statistics Agency, Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Based on the latest crime data, the Western Metropolitan region had a lower criminal incident rate than the state average. Laverton and St Albans showed higher rates of crime per 100,000 people than Western Metropolitan and the state. Werribee showed a higher rate than Western Metropolitan and a similar rate to the state.

Workforce status

Labour force participation

Labour force participation represents the proportion of working aged individuals (aged 15 and older) who are actively engaged in work or seeking work. This measure provides insights into how actively engaged a population is with the labour market.

Figure 21 – Labour force participation at August 2021

	Share of working age population (%)
Laverton	62.3%
St Albans	52.5%
Werribee	64.5%
Western Metropolitan	63.8%
Victoria	62.4%

Note: Labour force participation figures in this report are based on ABS census data and may not be consistent with ABS Labour Force Survey results.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Western Metropolitan residents were more engaged with the labour market than residents in Victoria on average, with a higher proportion employed. St Albans residents were much less engaged with the labour market compared to Western Metropolitan and the state, while Werribee residents were slightly more engaged.

Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the share of people in the labour force who are currently not working but are actively looking for a job.

Figure 22 – Unemployment rate at August 2021

	Share of labour force (%)
Laverton	7.4%
St Albans	9.0%
Werribee	6.9%
Western Metropolitan	6.3%
Victoria	5.0%

Note: Labour force participation figures in this report are based on ABS census data and may not be consistent with ABS Labour Force Survey results.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Western Metropolitan had a higher unemployment rate than the state average. Laverton, St Albans and Werribee had higher unemployment rates than Western Metropolitan and the state.

Employment

These statistics relate to employed individuals and provide information about how they were employed.

Employment as a share of population

Employment as a share of population shows what proportion of the working age population is employed whether they were looking for work or not. This can provide insight into the spare labour force capacity that may be available.

Figure 23 – Employment to working age population at August 2021

	Share of working age population (%)
Laverton	57.6
St Albans	47.8
Werribee	60.0
Western Metropolitan	59.7
Victoria	59.3

Note: The employment to population ratios in this report are based on ABS census data and may not be consistent with ABS Labour Force Survey results.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

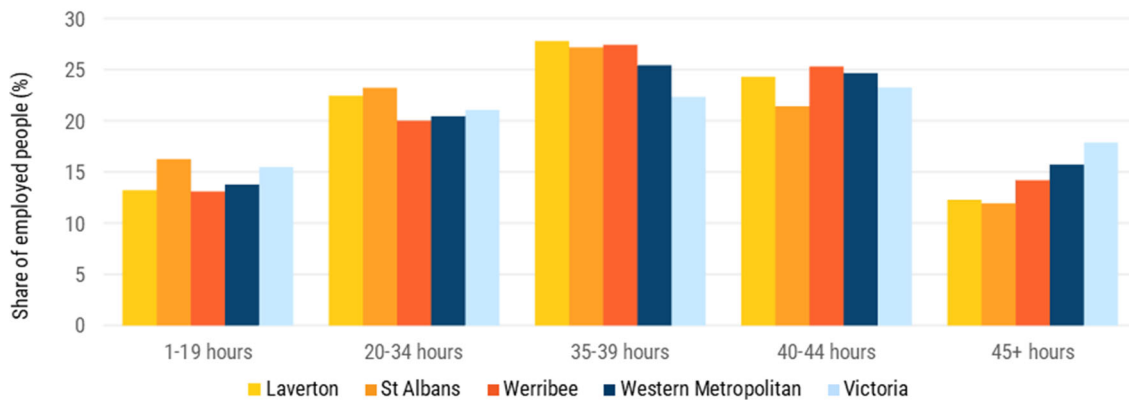
Western Metropolitan had a slightly higher employment to population ratio compared to Victoria. This means a larger proportion of its potential workforce was employed. Western Metropolitan’s higher unemployment rate indicates the region still had more spare capacity, despite having had a greater proportion of its working age population employed.

St Albans had a much lower employment to population ratio compared to Western Metropolitan and the state. Along with its higher unemployment rate, this indicates St Albans had more spare labour capacity. Similarly, Laverton had a lower employment to population ratio and higher unemployment rate.

Hours worked

The breakdown of employed hours of a population can indicate workers’ earnings. Workers that are employed for longer hours are more likely to be earning more, and the area is likely to have a socio-economic advantage.

Figure 24 – Number of employed hours per week



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

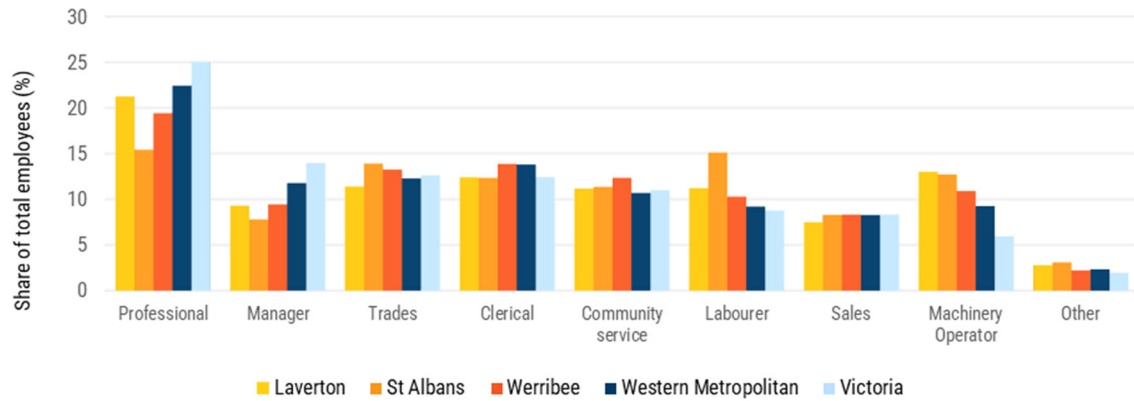
The Western Metropolitan region had a higher proportion of employed people working 35 hours to 44 hours per week, and lower proportions for other groups compared to Victoria.

Compared to Western Metropolitan and the state, Laverton and St Albans had a higher proportion of employed people working between 20 to 39 hours, and less people working more than 45 hours. Werribee had more people working between 35 to 44 hours, and less people working more than 45 hours.

Occupation

The occupation of workers provides similar insight to the highest level of education data as it illustrates the earning potential of workers. Workers in higher-skilled occupations are more likely to have greater earning potential, while the opposite is likely for workers in lower-skilled occupations.

Figure 25 – Employment by occupation



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Western Metropolitan had higher proportions of clerical workers and machinery operators, and lower proportions of professional workers and managers, compared to Victoria. This aligns with the higher proportion of residents with secondary education as their highest level of education.

Laverton, St Albans and Werribee had lower proportions of professionals and managers, and higher proportions of labourers and machinery operators than Western Metropolitan and the state. This comparison was most prevalent for St Albans, aligning to the greatest proportion of its residents with secondary education as their highest level of education. Of the 3 electoral districts, Laverton had the highest proportion of professionals and managers, reflecting the higher proportion of residents with tertiary qualifications.

Attachment A – Terms

In this advice, we use the following terms

Term	Definition
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard
LGA	Local Government Area
SA1	Statistical Area Level 1
SA2	Statistical Area Level 2
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas

Attachment B – Assumptions and approach

In this section we provide the assumptions and approach we used in this analysis.

Assumptions

When preparing this advice, we made the following assumptions:

1. The LGAs located in the Western Metropolitan region are representative of the region when comparing criminal incidents data from the Crime Statistics Agency.
2. Suburbs by postcode located in the Laverton, St Albans and Werribee electoral districts are representative of the districts when comparing criminal incidents data from the Crime Statistics Agency.
3. Population data for SA2s located within the Laverton, St Albans and Werribee electoral districts are representative of the districts' populations.

Approach

When preparing this advice, we:

- calculated the SEIFA indexes for each state electoral district based on the population weighted average of the ABS defined SA1 geographic categorisation
- ranked all districts in Victoria by the index score for each of their SEIFA indexes to determine each district's decile position
- analysed trend changes for crime and family violence data by postcode suburbs, local government areas and all of Victoria.

Attachment C – Data sources

- Australian Bureau of Statistics. 2021. Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3, Allocation files. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026/access-and-downloads/allocation-files>. [Accessed 10 October 2024]
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