



**CENTRAL VICTORIAN**  
Primary Care Partnership

# **Mount Alexander Shire:**

## **Demographic Profile**

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

This paper is an update of the Central Victorian Primary Care Partnership (CVPCP) Health and Wellbeing Profile Community Profile<sup>1</sup>. The CVPCP region is located in North Central Victoria, within the Loddon Mallee region, and takes in the local government areas (LGAs) of Central Goldfields, Macedon Ranges Shire and Mount Alexander Shires. While the LGAs within CVPCP have much in common, there are sufficient differences to consider them separately to inform a more sensitive and specific planning process. This paper will focus only on Mount Alexander Shire (MAS). For data comparisons between the three LGAs refer to the CVPCP Community Profile.

The objective of this summary is to highlight areas which may be targeted as priorities; to inform where we can prevent ill health and lack of wellbeing; where we need to maintain our efforts; where can we better match service needs and provision and what activities can deliver broad benefits to the community. It will also identify where more information is required and provide direction for data collection and research that is the basis of strategic planning and service delivery. Most of the data is presented as a snapshot in time, there is no reference data provided that enables comparisons to be made or trends to be identified. The datasets are frequently small and therefore it is not possible to generalise from the data presented to, for example, a particular population.

There are multiple sources of data including quantitative population health data and information drawn from community forums (more qualitative), which may have an inherent bias – quantitative data complements this and is useful for our purposes of planning and priority setting. Additionally other data are projected, rather than measured and therefore should be viewed as estimates (sophisticated – but estimates never the less). Further investigation and analysis must be undertaken in some areas to apply this information for population health and wellbeing planning.

### 1.1 Region

Mount Alexander Shire (MAS) is located in central Victoria, about 120 kilometres north-west of the Melbourne CBD. Mount Alexander Shire spans 152,870 hectares (1,529 km<sup>2</sup>) with a population density of 0.12 persons per hectare. It is bounded by Central Goldfields Shire in the north and east, Hepburn Shire and Macedon Ranges Shire in the south, Greater Bendigo and Loddon shires in the North.

Mount Alexander Shire is a semi-rural area, with residential, industrial and commercial land use in a number of townships. The main townships (population greater than 1,000 people) are Castlemaine, Campbells Creek, Maldon and Chewton, with some small hamlets and settlements.

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<sup>1</sup> Nancy Vaughn-original author

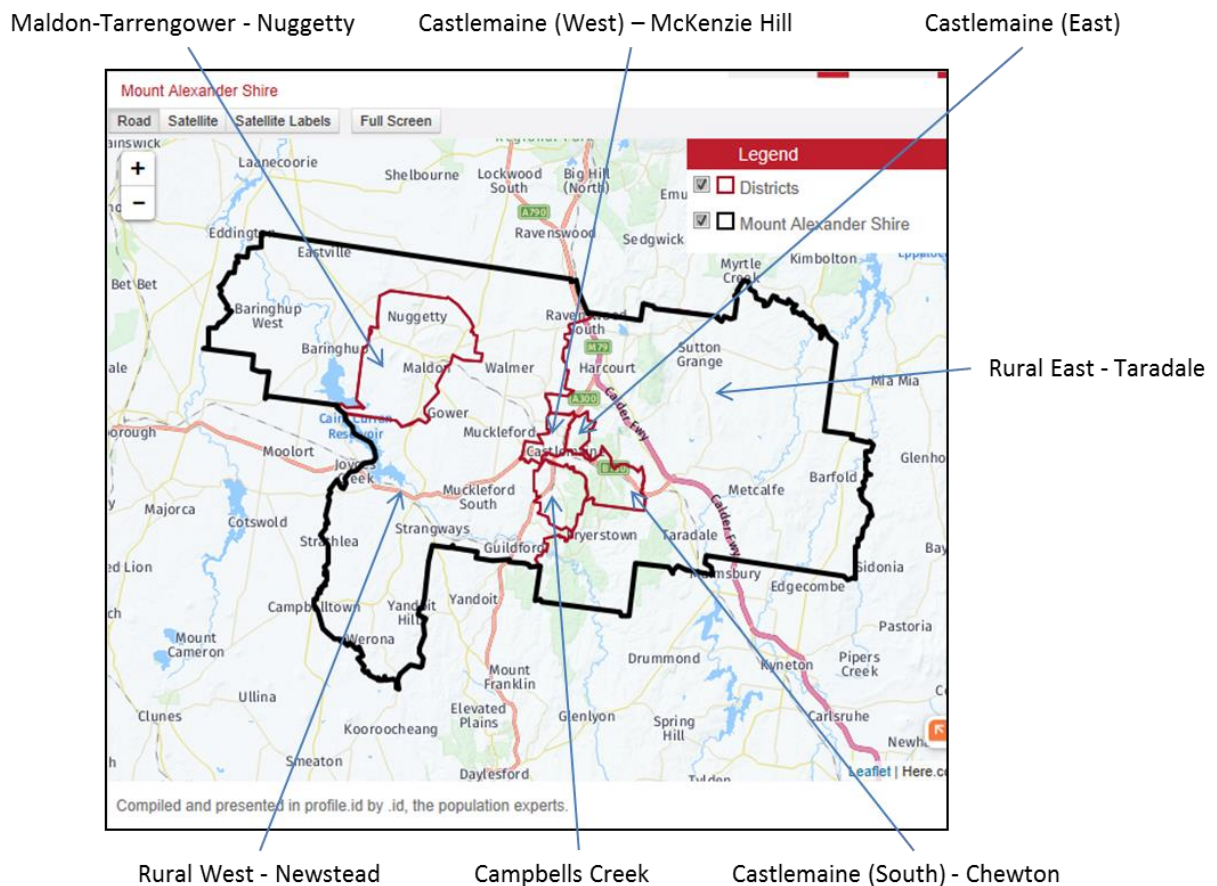
## 1.2 Statistical Local Areas

The data in this paper is presented using different statistical areas. The Australian Bureau of Statistics and some other agencies collate and present information at Statistical Local Area (SLA) level. Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) are the smallest geographic areas on which most 2011 Census data are released.

Gazetted Localities are the officially recognised boundaries of suburbs (in cities and larger towns) and localities (outside cities and larger towns). State Suburbs (SSCs) are an ABS approximation of Gazetted Localities as described above. SSCs are approximated using one or more SA1s. A Local Government Area (S) is typically made up of one or more SLAs. Many State Suburb boundaries have changed considerably between each census year 2006, 2011 and 2016. Therefore, comparisons between years should be made with caution.

Mount Alexander uses Profile ID to represent the socio-demographic profile of Mount Alexander Shire and its suburbs / localities. This Community Profile presents results from the 2011, 2006, 2001, 1996 and 1991 Census of Population and Housing. The Profile ID district boundaries are determined by gazetted localities as a starting point but maybe altered by each individual local government council to better represent service areas.

**Figure 1. Profile ID profile areas**



## 2 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

**Table 1: Demographic characteristics summary**

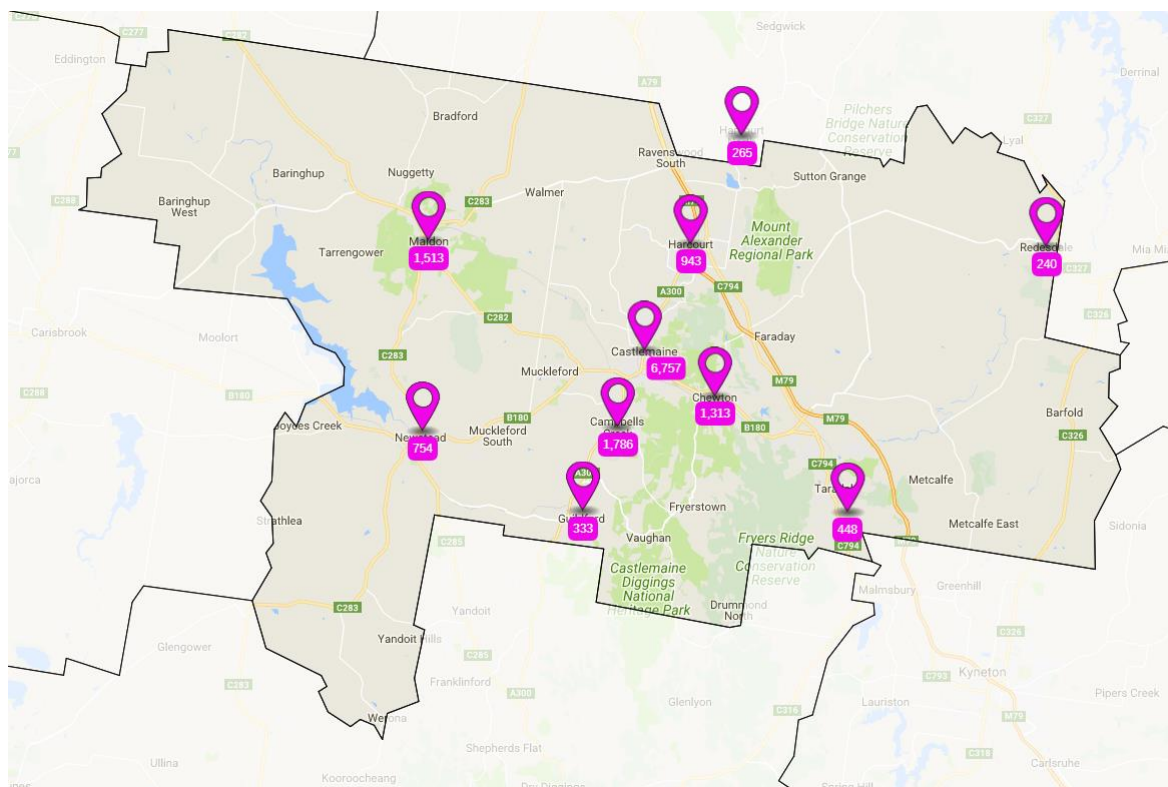
Demographic Summary	Table	Page
MAS population in 2016 is 18,761. This has increased by 6.7% from 2011 (17,591). Victorian population has increased by 10.6%.	Table 1	6
Campbells Creek (26.87%) and Guildford (21.1%) are the fastest growing area within MAS*	Table 1	6
Populations have decreased in Chewton (-0.3), Newstead (-6%), Taradale (-3.4%) and Harcourt North (-11.7%).*	Table 1	6
MAS population is estimated to continue to increase to 19,968 in 2031 (6.4% increase from 2016).	Figure 2	8
In the 2016 census the proportion of Aboriginal people in the MAS area increased to 1.1% of the population (n=209). This is higher than the Victorian proportion of 0.8%	Table 2	7
In 2016, the median age of people in MAS (49) is 12 years higher than Victoria's median (37).	Table 3	9
From 2006 to 2016 the younger age group (0-20) are decreasing and the older age group over 60 years are increasing. <i>Victoria In Future (VIF) 2016</i> predicts that this trend will continue into the year 2031	Figure 2	8
Compared to Victoria, MAS has considerably smaller percentage in the 20-34 years age group	Figure 3	11
Campbells Creek (20.2%) and Newstead (18.0%) have the highest percentage of 0-14 years in MAS	Table 5	12
Maldon (33.4%) and Castlemaine (28.8%) have the highest percentage of 65 years and over in MAS. This higher than Victoria (15.6%).	Table 5	12
MAS has an increase in couples with no children from 2011 to 2016 (2%) and remains higher than Victoria	Table 6	13
MAS had a slight decrease in lone parents from 2011 to 2016 (0.8%) and is lower than Victoria	Table 6	13
In terms of cultural diversity, MAS is a predominantly Anglo-Celtic and very homogenous community	Table 7	14
In 2014, 72.1% of adults in MAS, definitely think multiculturalism makes life in their area better - this is statistically significantly higher than the Victorian average (55.4%).	-	15

## 2.1 Population

The MAS's usual resident population (where people are on the night of the Census and also by where they usually live) in 2016 is 18,761.

Between 2011 and 2016, the MAS population grew by 6.7% (n=1,170); across Victoria the increase was 10.6%. Campbells Creek (26.87%) and Guildford (21.1%) are the fastest growing area within MAS. Please note that the number for Guildford is smaller and therefore any change will affect the percentage value. Populations have decreased in Chewton, Newstead, Taradale and Harcourt North.

**Figure 2 : Population map: calculated on usual resident population**



**Table 2. Population calculated on usual resident by SSC**

Mount Alexander Districts (SSC)*	2016	2011	2006	Change 2011 - 2016	Change 2011 - 2016 %
Castlemaine	6,757	6,751	6,797	6	0.1%
Campbells Creek	1,786	1,410	1,266	376	26.7%
Maldon	1,513	1,432	1,601	81	5.7%
Chewton	1,313	1,317	757	-4	-0.3%
Harcourt	943	872	-	71	8.1%
Newstead	754	802	487	-48	-6.0%
Taradale	448	464	199	-16	-3.4%
Guildford	333	275	205	58	21.1%
Harcourt North	265	300	-	-35	-11.7%
<b>MAS (LGA)</b>	<b>18,761</b>	<b>17,591</b>	<b>17,066</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>6.7%</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006, 2011, 2016. \*some boundaries have changes from – interpret with caution.



## 2.2 Indigenous Population

The Dja Dja Wurrung people are recognised as the first peoples of Mount Alexander Shire. As Traditional Owners, the Dja Dja Wurrung have been custodians of the land and waters for many centuries and continue to perform age old ceremonies of celebration, initiation and renewal. The local Jaara people are acknowledged for the vital role they have played as custodians of the region<sup>2</sup>.

The 2016 census shows that the population of Aboriginal people has nearly doubled from 2006 to 2016. The percentage of Aboriginals in MAS (1.1%) is higher than Victoria (0.8%).

**Table 3. Number of Aboriginal people**

Mount Alexander Districts (SSC)	2016	2011	2006
Castlemaine	66	73	36
Chewton	49	41	33
Harcourt	15	10	-*
Campbells Creek	15	14	9
Taradale	7	0	0
Maldon	6	8	6
Newstead	3	3	0
Guildford	3	0	0
Harcourt North	3	0	-*
<b>Mount Alexander (LGA)</b>	<b>209 (1.1%)</b>	<b>174 (1.0%)</b>	<b>129 (0.8%)</b>

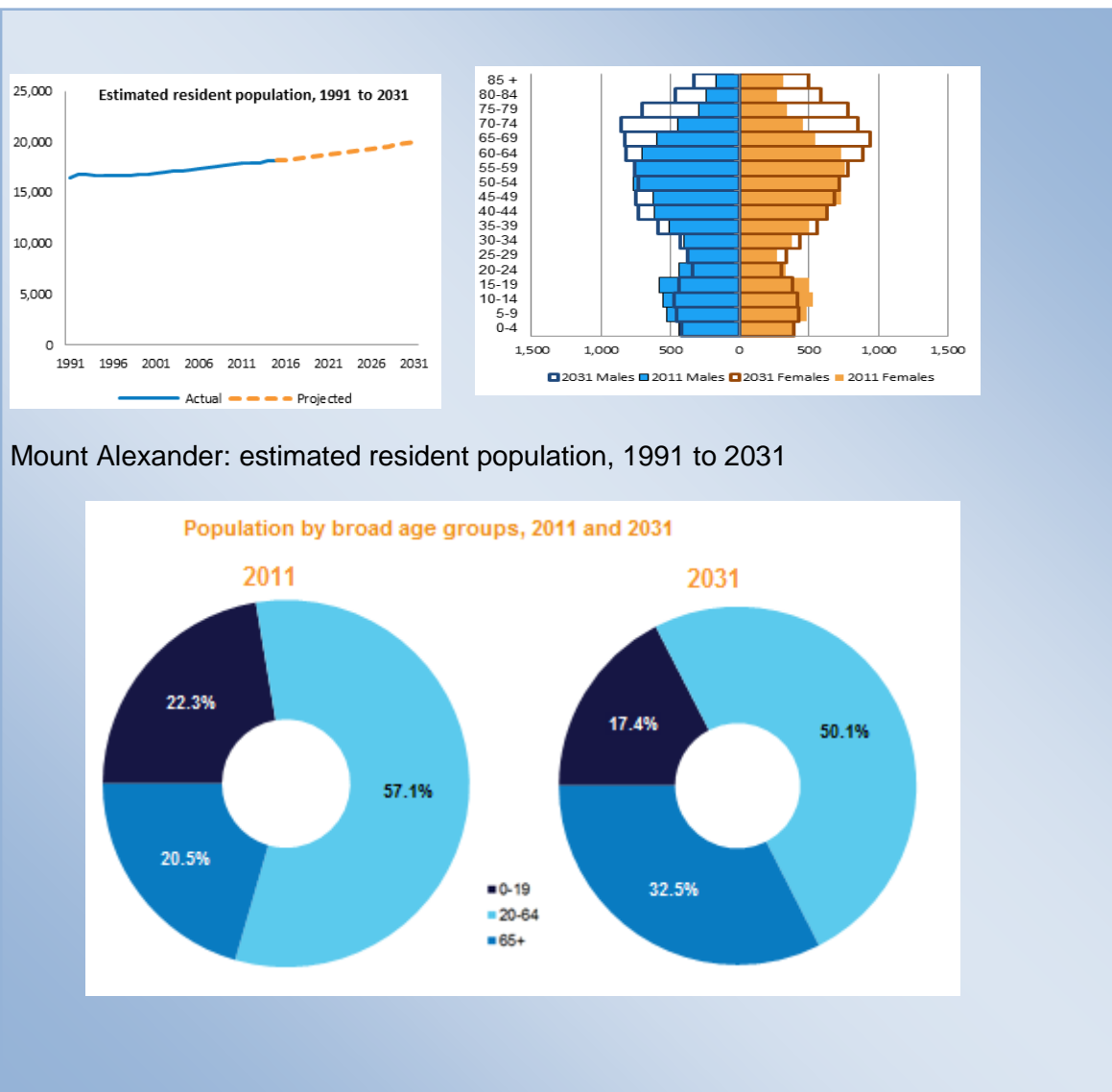
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing (opens a new window)* 2006, 2011, 2016. Boundaries have changed and are not comparable.

<sup>2</sup> Mount Alexander Shire Council; [http://www.mountalexander.vic.gov.au/Page/Page.aspx?Page\\_Id=2189](http://www.mountalexander.vic.gov.au/Page/Page.aspx?Page_Id=2189)

## 2.3 Population Projected Growth

The figures presented are projections from Victoria in Future 2016. The population of MAS is predicted to increase to 19,968 in 2031 (6.4% increase). This increase is estimated at 6.4% compared with 39.6% for Victoria. The estimate of the growth delineated by age groups shows that MAS main growth is in the 65 and over age group (12% increase)

**Figure 3. Population prediction for Mount Alexander**



Source Victoria In Future (VIF) 2016, Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning

## 2.4 Age structure

In 2016, the median age of people in MAS was 49 years. This has increased from 44 years in 2006. In 2016, Children aged 0 - 14 years made up 20.5% of the population and people aged 65 years and over made up 17.1% of the population.

Campbells Creek and Newstead Gisborne have the highest percentage in the 0-14 years. Castlemaine and Maldon has the highest percentage in the 65 years and over (Table 4).

### 2.4.1 Median age

Over the last 10 years the median age across MAS has increased, compared to the Victorian median age which remains constant. Maldon district has the highest median age at 58 years and Campbells Creek has the lowest in MAS – still higher than the Victorian median.

**Table 4 Median age (SSC)**

Mount Alexander Districts (SSC)	2016	2011	2006
Maldon	58	54	49
Harcourt North	53	49	-
Newstead	51	50	46
Castlemaine	50	48	46
Guildford	50	39	39
Chewton	49	41	38
Taradale	47	44	45
Harcourt	46	44	-
Campbells Creek	42	40	36
Mount Alexander (LGA)	49	47	44
Victoria	37	37	37

*Source: 2006, 2011, 2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS \*Data for these locations is based on a State Suburb boundary (ABS) and this takes in a wide region around the town. Many State Suburb boundaries have changed considerably between 2006 and 2011. Therefore comparisons between 2006 and 2011 figures should be made with caution*

### 2.4.2 Five year age groups

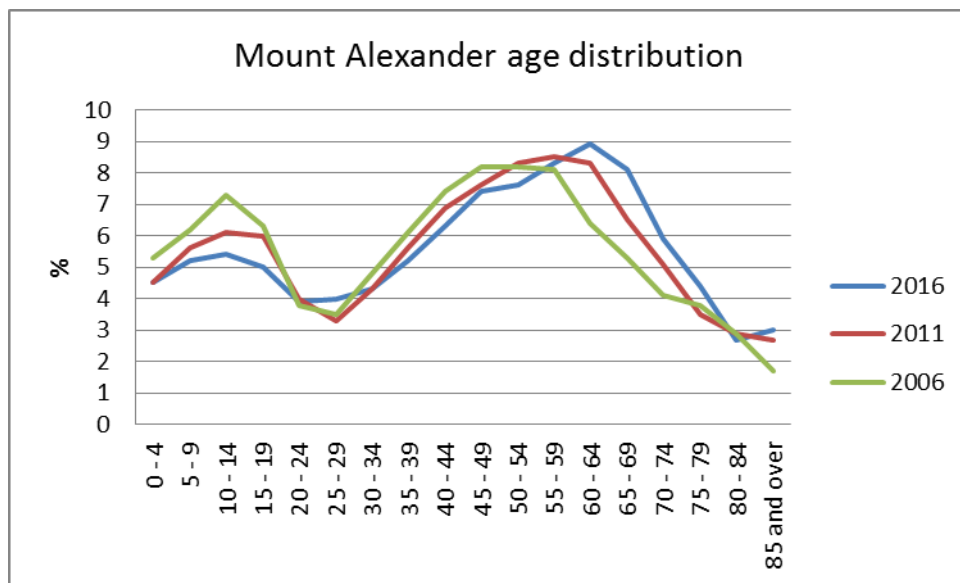
The census data shows that from 2006 to 2016 the younger age group (0-20) are decreasing and the older age group over 60 years are increasing. *Victoria In Future (VIF) 2016* predicts that this trend will continue into the year 2031.

**Table 5. MAS Five year age groups 2006 – 2016 (Usual residence)**

Mount Alexander Shire	2016			2011			2006			Change 2011-2016
	Five year age groups	MAS No.	MAS%	Vict %	MAS No	MAS%	Vict %	MAS No	MAS %	
0 - 4	837	4.5	6.3	799	4.5	6.4	903	5.3	6.2	0
5 - 9	976	5.2	6.2	991	5.6	6.1	1,046	6.2	6.4	-0.4
10 - 14	1,009	5.4	5.8	1,073	6.1	6.1	1,249	7.3	6.7	-0.7
<b>0 - 14</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>2,863</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>18.8</b>		<b>-1.1</b>
15 - 19	933	5.0	6.0	1,050	6.0	6.4	1,074	6.3	6.8	-1
20 - 24	723	3.9	7.0	712	4.0	7.0	643	3.8	6.9	-0.1
25 - 29	746	4.0	7.4	578	3.3	7.3	598	3.5	6.6	0.7
30 - 34	801	4.3	7.6	759	4.3	7.0	808	4.8	7.2	0
35 to 39	982	5.2	6.8	989	5.6	7.2	1,042	6.1	7.6	-0.4
40 to 44	1,183	6.3	6.8	1,218	6.9	7.3	1,250	7.4	7.4	-0.6
45 to 49	1,391	7.4	6.8	1,342	7.6	7.0	1,391	8.2	7.2	-0.2
50 to 54	1,425	7.6	6.4	1,454	8.3	6.6	1,401	8.2	6.5	-0.7
55 to 59	1,563	8.3	6.0	1,053	8.5	5.9	1,370	8.1	6.1	-0.2
60 to 64	1,678	8.9	5.4	1,460	8.3	5.5	1,080	6.4	4.7	0.6
65 to 69	1,529	8.1	4.9	1,137	6.5	4.2	904	5.3	3.8	1.6
70 to 74	1,112	5.9	3.7	903	5.1	3.3	699	4.1	3.2	0.8
75 to 79	819	4.4	2.8	622	3.5	2.6	644	3.8	2.8	0.9
80 to 84	508	2.7	2.0	518	2.9	2.1	492	2.9	2.1	-0.2
85 and over	561	3.0	2.2	483	2.7	2.8	472	1.7	1.7	0.3
<b>65 and over</b>	<b>4,529</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>3,211</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Total pop</b>	<b>18,761</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,591</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,066</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>

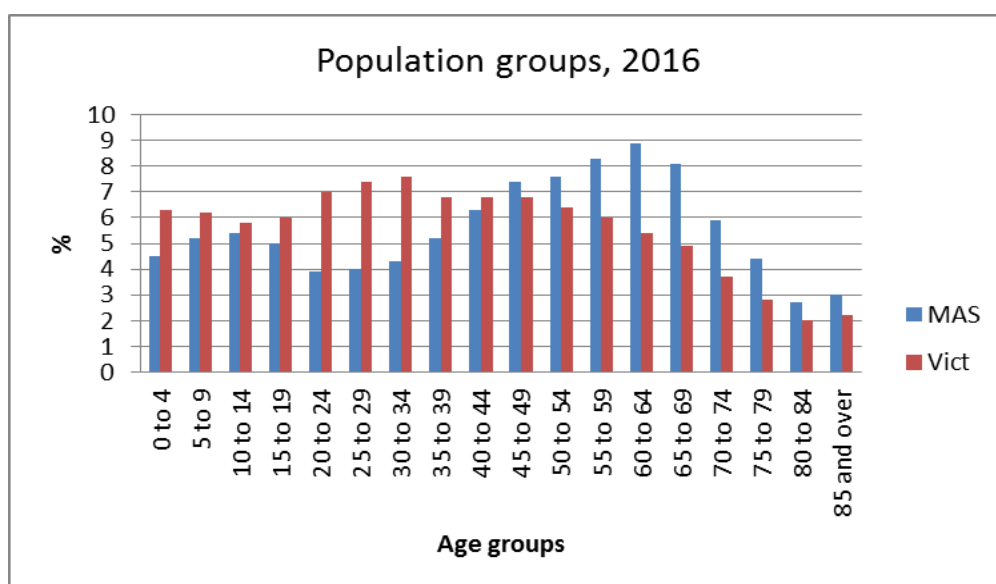
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006, 2011 & 2016

**Figure 4. MAS Five year age groups 2006 – 2016**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011

**Figure 5. Comparison of five year age groups for MAS & Victoria, 2016**



In 2016, Campbells Creek (20.2%) and Newstead (18.0%) have the highest percentage of 0-14 years. Maldon (33.4%) and Castlemaine (28.8%) have the highest percentage of 65 years and over within MAS. This is considerably higher than Victoria, which has 15.6% in the over 65 years (Table 6)

**Table 6. Five year age groups (%), by Mount Alexander State Suburbs (SSC) 2016**

Five year age groups	Castlemaine	Maldon	Campbells Creek	Chewton	Harcourt	Newstead	Taradale	Guildford	Harcourt North	Mount Alexander	Victoria
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0 - 4	4.9	2.9	5.9	3.0	5.6	4.6	2.9	5.2	3	4.5	6.3
5 - 9	5.4	3.6	7.3	2.3	6.7	5.8	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.2	6.2
10 - 14	5.3	3.7	7.0	1.5	5.3	5.9	6.4	5.8	3.7	5.4	5.8
0 - 14	15.6	10.2	20.2	6.8	17.6	18.0	15.0	17.1	12.6	15.1	18.2
15 - 19	4.4	3.3	6.8	2.3	5.8	5.7	6.2	3.6	7.8	5.0	6.0
20 - 24	3.4	2.4	4.4	6.9	4.1	3.6	3.1	2.1	3.7	3.9	7.0
25 - 29	3.2	2.0	5.2	12.2	3.9	3.2	2.9	3.6	1.1	4.0	7.4
30 - 34	4.5	2.5	5.0	9.0	4.2	3.9	3.5	4.5	4.1	4.3	7.6
35 - 39	5.0	3.4	5.5	10.3	6.0	4.6	5.5	7	5.9	5.2	6.8
40 - 44	5.8	4.9	7.5	9.3	6.2	4.9	7.3	4.8	4.1	6.3	6.8
45 - 49	7.1	6.0	7.5	8.2	8.3	6.4	11.7	5.2	6.7	7.4	6.8
50 - 54	6.7	8.5	7.5	8.0	7.3	6.4	5.7	8.5	11.9	7.6	6.4
55 - 59	7.3	10.9	7.0	6.9	10.0	9.7	11.3	8.8	12.6	8.3	6.0
60 - 64	8.3	12.5	6.5	7.0	7.8	10.9	11	10.9	7.1	8.9	5.4
65 - 69	7.6	10.7	6.3	5.1	6.3	9.5	8.4	11.5	11.9	8.1	4.9
70 - 74	6.3	9.2	4.8	2.9	6.2	5.7	3.1	5.2	3	5.9	3.7
75 - 79	5.6	5.5	3.2	2.7	3.5	4.7	2.6	4.8	4.1	4.4	2.8
80 - 84	4.1	3.2	1.4	1.4	1.9	3.2	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.0
85 and over	5.2	4.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	0	1.1	3.0	2.2
65 and over	28.8	33.4	16.8	13.1	18.9	24.3	16.8	23.9	22.3	24.1	15.6

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 (Usual residence)

**Table 7.. Five year age groups (numbers), by Mount Alexander State Suburbs (SSC) 2016**

Five year age groups	Castlemaine	Maldon	Campbells Creek	Chewton	Harcourt	Newstead	Taradale	Guildford	Harcourt North	Mount Alexander
0 - 4	328	45	106	40	52	34	13	17	8	837
5 - 9	368	46	131	30	62	43	26	20	16	976
10 - 14	360	50	125	20	49	44	29	19	10	1,009
0 - 14	1,056	141	362	90	163	1221	68	56	34	2,822
15 - 19	298	42	121	30	54	42	28	12	21	933
20 - 24	229	33	79	91	38	27	14	7	10	723
25 - 29	214	31	92	161	36	24	13	12	3	746
30 - 34	303	27	90	118	39	29	16	15	11	801
35 - 39	336	49	99	136	32	34	25	23	16	982
40 - 44	390	57	134	123	34	36	33	16	11	1,183
45 - 49	477	78	134	108	77	47	53	17	18	1,391
50 - 54	451	106	134	105	68	47	26	28	32	1,425
55 - 59	492	135	125	91	93	72	51	29	34	1,563
60 - 64	560	157	116	92	73	81	50	36	19	1,678
65 - 69	516	132	113	67	59	70	38	38	32	1,529
70 - 74	429	111	85	38	58	42	14	17	8	1,112
75 - 79	376	66	57	35	33	35	12	16	11	819
80 - 84	278	44	25	19	18	24	8	8	6	508
85 - 89	209	38	11	8	6	3	3	0	3	350
90 and over	140	30	7	3	3	4	0	0	0	211
75 and over	1,030	178	100	65	60	66	23	24	20	1,888

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 (Usual residence)

## 2.5 Family Structure

In 2016, compared to the Victoria average, MAS had a higher proportion of couple families with no children and a lower proportion of couple families with children. Compared to Victoria (15.3%), MAS had a higher proportion of one parent families (16.1%). The percentage of lone parents in MAS has decreased slightly from 2011 to 2016 census (0.8%).

**Table 8. Table 7. Family composition**

	MAS		Victoria	MAS		Victoria
	2016		2016	2011		2011
	no	%	%	No.	%	%
Couple family with no children	2,230	47.1	36.5	2,111	45.1	37
Couple family with children under 15	1149	24.3	31.1	1,147	24.6	30.8
Couple family with no children under 15	525	11.1	15.1	563	12.1	15.2
<i>Total couple families with children</i>	<i>1,672</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>46.3</i>	<i>1,710</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>46.0</i>
One parent family with children under 15	372	7.9	7.0	422	9.0	7.5
One parent family with no children under 15	392	8.3	8.3	364	7.8	8.0
<i>Total one parent families</i>	<i>762</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>786</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>15.5</i>
Other family	68	1.4	1.8	56	1.2	1.8
Total families	4,732	100	1,532,077	4,663		100

Source 2011 & 2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS. % = % of all families

\*Please note that there are small random adjustments made to all cell values to protect the confidentiality of data. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals.

## 2.6 Cultural Diversity

In 2016, 79.1% of MAS residents were born in Australia, which has decreased from 2011 (83.5%). In MAS, the most common countries of birth, after Australia, were England (3.7%), New Zealand (1.2%) and Netherlands (0.5%).



**Table 9. Country of Birth**

	MAS		Victoria	MAS		Victoria
	2016		2016	2011		2011
	No	%	%	No.	%	%
Australia	14,846	79.1	64.9	14,689	83.5	<b>68.6</b>
England	697	3.7	2.9	-*	-	4.0
New Zealand	232	1.2	1.4	215	1.2	1.5
Netherlands	93	0.5	0.3	77	0.4	0.4
Germany	85	0.5	0.4	78	0.4	0.5
Scotland	71	0.4	0.4	-	-	-
USA	68	0.4	0.3	51	0.3	0.3
Vietnam	61	0.3	1.4	37	0.2	1.3
India	58	0.3	2.9	41	0.2	2.1
Taiwan	50	0.3	0.2	-	-	-
Philippines	35	0.2	0.9	16	0.1	0.7
South Africa	34	0.2	0.5	30	0.2	0.5
China (excl. SARs & Taiwan)(b)	33	0.2	2.7	8	0.0	1.8
Italy	30	0.2	1.2	27	0.2	1.4
Malaysia	30	0.2	0.8	29	0.2	0.7
Canada	29	0.2	0.2	22	0.1	0.1
Ireland	28	0.1	0.1*	27	0.2	0.3
Hong Kong (SAR of China)(b)	27	0.1	0.4	5	0.0	0.3
Wales	23	0.1	0.1	-*	-	-
France	21	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Greece	19	0.1	0.8	14	0.1	0.9
Lebanon	19	0.1	0.3	9	0.1	0.3
Sri Lanka	17	0.1	0.9	7	0.0	0.8
Croatia	10	0.1	0.3	4	0.0	0.3
Poland	17	0.1	0.2	8	0.0	0.3
Malta	16	0.1	0.3	14	0.1	0.4
South Eastern Europe nfd(c)	14	0.1	0.1	13	0.1	0.2
Japan	14	0.1	0.1	16	0.1	0.1
Thailand	12	0.1	0.3	15	0.1	0.2
Indonesia	11	0.1	0.3	12	0.1	0.3
Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	8	0.0	0.3	9	0.1	0.3
Chile	7	0.0	0.1	-	-	-
Cambodia	6	0.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.2
Iraq	6	0.0	0.3	3	0.0	0.2
Singapore	6	0.0	0.3	4	0.0	0.3
Fiji	6	0.0	0.2	4	0.0	0.2
Egypt	5	0.0	0.2	5	0.0	0.2
Turkey	5	0.0	0.3	4	0.0	0.3
Zimbabwe	4	0.0	0.1	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.2
Korea, Republic of (South)	3	0.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.2
Born elsewhere(e)	198	1.1	3.1	258	1.5	4.3
Not stated	1,761	9.4	6.8	1,009	5.7	5.2
<b>Total</b>						<b>100</b>

Source: 2011 & 2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS (b) excluding Special Administrative Regions (SARs) comprise 'Hong Kong (SAR of China)' and 'Macau (SAR of China)', and Taiwan (c) Includes persons who stated their birthplace as Yugoslavia. (e) Includes countries not identified individually, 'Australian External Territories', 'Inadequately described' and 'At sea'.

\*United Kingdom 2011 has been separated in 2016 into England, Northern Ireland, Wales & Scotland

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### 2.6.1 Main language other than English spoken at home

In Mount Alexander (S), 85.0% of people only spoke English at home. Other languages spoken at home included Mandarin 0.4%, German 0.4%, Italian 0.3%, French 0.3% and Dutch 0.2%<sup>3</sup>.

In terms of cultural diversity, MAS is a predominantly Anglo-Celtic and very homogenous community

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### 2.6.2 Migrants

Between 2007 and 2012, of the 222,093 migrants into Victoria, 288 (just over 0.1%) relocated to MAS for humanitarian (1%), family (49%) or workforce reasons (50%) (note this data collection is not mandatory). Recent numbers of permanent settlers remain small for MAS.

**Table 10. Migration stream for settlers with a Date of Settlement\* between 01 July 2015 and 04 July 2016<sup>4</sup>**

	<i>Humanitarian</i>	<i>Family</i>	<i>Skilled</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
MAS	0	10	0	11

Source: Department of Social Services, Commonwealth Government

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### 2.6.3 Tolerance of Diversity

In 2011 59% of adults in MAS, definitely think multiculturalism makes life in their area better<sup>4</sup>. This rose to 72.1% in 2014 and is statistically significantly higher than the Victorian average of 55.4%.

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<sup>3</sup> 2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS

<sup>4</sup> Victorian Population Health Survey