



This is a snapshot of Banyule's multicultural profile. It is part of a suite of profiles produced to help understand the characteristics of the municipality, assist in planning services and facilities to better meet needs, provide consistent evidence-based data and to anticipate future population changes.

Overview

Banyule embraces residents from a range of culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds that enrich and contribute to the municipality's social, cultural and economic growth.

Banyule's estimated resident population for 2019 was 131,631. At the last Census (2016) the population was 121,865 with nearly one in four residents born overseas. Residents come from over 140 countries and around 120 different languages are spoken at home.

The municipality's increasing number of CALD residents reflects the increasing diversity in Greater Melbourne - with the suburbs of Heidelberg West and Bundoora having the largest CALD populations in the municipality.



Population

Country of birth

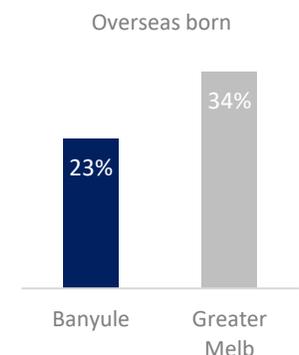
The proportion of Banyule residents born overseas is 23% compared to 34% for Greater Melbourne. At the suburb level, proportions in Banyule range from a low of 15% in Montmorency to a high of 32% in Heidelberg West/Bellfield.

The main overseas countries of birth for Banyule residents are: United Kingdom, China, Italy and India.

Between 2011 and 2016, there was significant growth in the number of residents born in China (+1,111 persons, 47% increase). There was also considerable growth in the number of residents born in India (+367 persons), Iran (+321 persons) and Vietnam (+201 persons).

The largest decrease in birthplace was for residents born in Italy (-307 persons). The majority of migrants from Italy arrived 1960 and prior, thus Italian migrant residents are older and ageing.

Overall, the number of residents from European countries is slowly declining while the number of residents from Asian countries continues to increase.



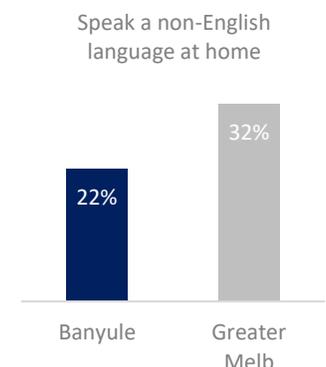
Language

More than one in five Banyule residents (22%) speak a language other than English at home, compared to nearly one in three residents (32%) across Greater Melbourne. At the suburb level, proportions in Banyule are highest in Heidelberg West/Bellfield (37%), followed by Bundoora (35%) and Heidelberg Heights (29%).

The main languages spoken in Banyule are: Mandarin (4,185 persons), Italian (3,612), Greek (2,547), Cantonese (1,304) and Arabic (1,207).

Between 2011 and 2016 the languages that experienced the most growth in the number of persons were: Mandarin (+1,703), Persian/Dari (+339) and Vietnamese (+232).

Of all suburbs across Australia, Banyule's suburb of Heidelberg West has the largest population of residents that speak Somali at home (562 persons).



English proficiency

Residents with low English

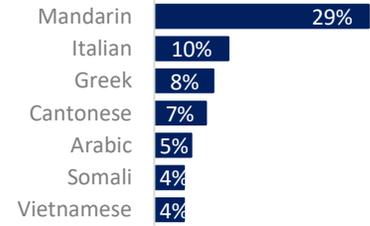


In Banyule 3,690 people reported difficulty speaking English (534 more than the previous census). This represents 3.0% of the total population. In comparison, 5.6% of the population in Greater Melbourne have low English proficiency.

A significant proportion of Banyule residents with low English proficiency speak Mandarin at home (29%). However, this varies across age groups. For older residents, aged 65+ years, those with low English proficiency are most likely to speak Italian, followed by Greek.

The variances across different age groups is reflective of migration patterns over time.

proficiency
(top 7 languages)



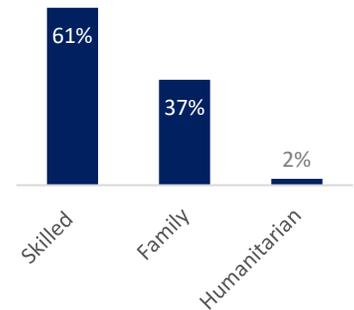
Migrant settlers

The number of permanent migrant settlers in Banyule in 2019 was 963.

Skilled migrants comprised the bulk of migration to Banyule (590 persons), followed by those that settled through family reunion (352 persons). Humanitarian arrivals made up the smallest number of permanent settlers (21 persons).

In Victoria, the top three countries where permanent settlers are from are India (26%), China (13%) and the Philippines (4%).

Migrant settlers by migration stream, 2019



Asylum seekers

As at March 2020, the number of asylum seekers in Banyule was 38. This represents 0.7% of all asylum seekers in Victoria and is 14 more compared to the number of asylum seekers in Banyule in September 2014.

In Victoria, asylum seekers are likely to be:

- age 26-45 years (60%)
- male (76%)
- from Iran or Sri Lanka (61%).



Ancestry

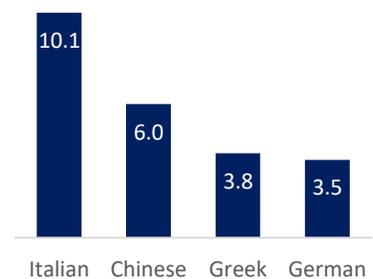
The top five ancestries in Banyule are:

- English (38,503 people or 32%)
- Australian (35,306 people or 29%)
- Irish (16,027 people or 13%)
- Italian (12,266 people or 10%)
- Scottish (11,406 people or 9%)

In combination these five ancestries make up 93% of all responses.

Between 2011 and 2016 there were 2,299 fewer residents with an Australian ancestral background and 2,100 more residents with a Chinese background.

Main non-English ancestries (%)





Religion

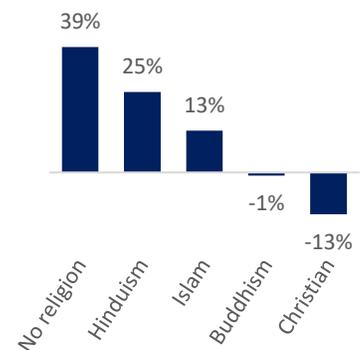
Half of the residents in the municipality are affiliated with Christianity (51%).

At the suburb level;

- Watsonia North has the largest proportion of Christians (61%).
- Montmorency has the largest proportion of residents with no religion (42%)
- Heidelberg West / Bellfield has the largest and a relatively high proportion of residents affiliated with Islam (15% compared to 2% in Banyule and 4% in Greater Melbourne).

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of Christians decreased, while the number of residents that nominated no religion, Islam or Hinduism increased.

Percentage change in religion from 2011-2016



Youth

The main overseas countries of birth for Banyule youth are; China, India, England, New Zealand and Vietnam. The suburbs with the largest diversity are Bundoora and Heidelberg West.

Of all 79 local government areas in Victoria, Banyule has the second largest Somali youth population with 323 youth speaking Somali at home. (Melbourne has the largest with 335). The majority of Banyule's Somali youth (86%) are concentrated in the municipality's West Precinct, in the suburbs of Heidelberg West/Bellfield and Heidelberg Heights.

Most of the youth in Banyule speak English at home (77%), while over 3,700 (19%) speak a language other than English. The most common non-English languages spoken at home are; Mandarin, Somali, Greek, Italian and Vietnamese. The number of youth with low English proficiency is 247, of which 40% speak Mandarin.



Older adults

The majority of Banyule's older adults, aged 50+ years, are born in Australia (63%), followed by Italy (5%), England (5%) and Greece (2%).

The proportion of residents born overseas is higher in the older adult age groups (50+ yrs) compared to the younger age group (0-49 yrs) - see chart.

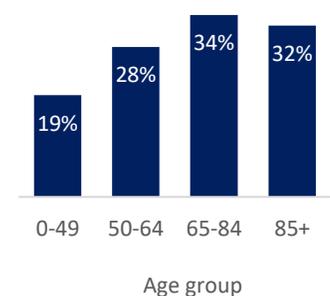
The main non-English countries of birth for older adults in Banyule are:

- aged 50-64 years - China (659), Italy (460), Greece (318)
- aged 65-84 years - Italy (1263), Greece (561), Germany (281)
- aged 85+ years - Italy (284), Greece (86), Germany (48).

Amongst older adults in Banyule, the proportion of low English proficiency is highest for elderly residents aged 85+ years (9%).

For more information, see Banyule's *Older Adults Profile (50+ years)* at banyule.vic.gov.au/stats

Proportion of residents born overseas





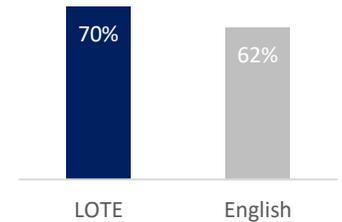
Education, unemployment & income (aged 15+ yrs)

Education

Residents that spoke a language other than English (LOTE) at home were more likely to have completed Year 12 or equivalent compared to residents that spoke English only - see chart.

Residents that spoke a language other than English at home were also more likely to have completed a bachelor or higher degree than those who spoke English only (61% compared to 50%).

Completed Year 12 or equivalent by language spoken at home

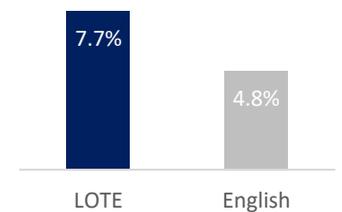


Unemployment

Banyule residents that spoke a language other than English at home had a higher unemployment rate (7.7%) compared to residents that spoke English only (4.8%).

Unemployment was highest in the suburb of Heidelberg West/Bellfield (10.9%) followed by Heidelberg Heights (7.9%). Unemployment was lowest in the suburb of Briar Hill (3.9%).

Unemployment rate by language spoken at home



Youth unemployment

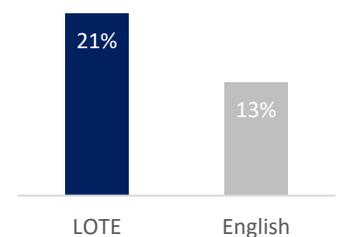
Youth, aged 15-24 years, are particularly vulnerable to unemployment, since the age group represents a transition from education to work. Therefore, they generally have higher unemployment rates than other age groups.

In the 2016 Census, the unemployment rate for youth that spoke a language other than English at home was 21% compared to 13% for youth that spoke English only.

Across the municipality, the youth unemployment rate was highest in the suburb of Heidelberg West/Bellfield (25%), followed by Heidelberg Heights (22%).

Overall, there were 952 unemployed youth that spoke English only compared to 268 unemployed youth who spoke a language other than English at home. The top three non-English languages spoken were: Mandarin (48 persons), Somali (43 persons) and Greek (19 persons).

Youth unemployment rate

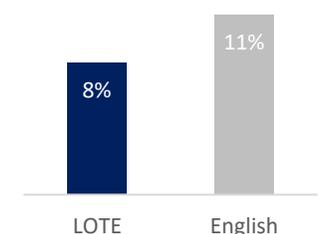


Income

Banyule residents that spoke a language other than English at home were less likely to have earned a high income compared to residents that spoke English only - see chart.

The 2017 Banyule Household Survey found that residents that spoke a language other than English at home were less likely to have private health insurance (67%) compared to residents that spoke English only (74%). They were also more likely to hold a health care card (33% compared to 24%).

Earning a high income (\$2000+ per week) by language spoken at home





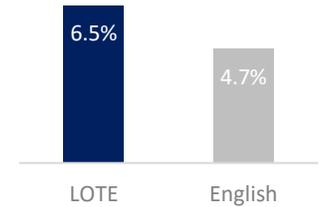
Health & recreation

Need for assistance

Banyule residents that spoke a language other than English at home were more likely to have been in need of assistance with daily core activities (due to a disability, long term medical condition or old age), than those who spoke English only - see chart.

For more information, see Banyule's *Disability Profile* at banyule.vic.gov.au/stats

Need of assistance by language spoken at home

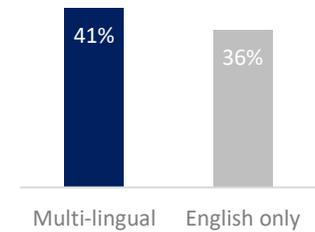


Health

In Banyule's 2017 Household Survey;

- multi-lingual respondents were more likely than English speaking respondents to describe their general health as excellent (41% compared to 36%).
- multi-lingual respondents were less likely than English speaking respondents to have private health insurance (67% compared to 74%).
- multi-lingual respondents were more likely than English speaking respondents to have a health care card (33% compared to 24%).

Residents that reported their general health as 'excellent'



Recreation and cultural activities

Results from the 2017 Household Survey indicate that multi-lingual respondents were more likely than English speaking respondents to participate in soccer and cricket. They were also more likely to participate in shopping and religious activities.

Selected recreational activities and participation rates:

	Multi-lingual	English
▪ Shopping	62%	51%
▪ Religious activities	16%	9%
▪ Soccer	10%	3%
▪ Cricket	7%	4%

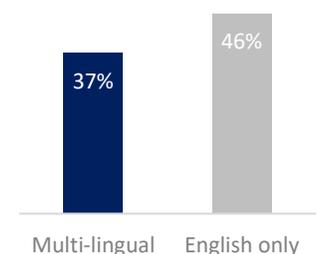


Bicycle ownership

In the 2017 Household Survey, multi-lingual respondents were less likely to own a bicycle than English speaking respondents (37% compared to 46%).

Multi-lingual respondents were more likely than English speaking respondents to identify improved safety and better lighting on paths as factors that would encourage them to cycle more.

Own a bicycle





Environment & community

Sustainable living

In the 2017 Household Survey, households were asked which sustainability actions they were doing. The results below compare multi-lingual households with English speaking households.

Multi-lingual households were more likely to have:

- planted a vegetable garden (47% compared to 35%)
- car pooled to work or study (11% compared to 6%).

Multi-lingual households were less likely to have:

- installed energy efficient lights (44% compared to 58%)
- reduced shower time to below 5 minutes (33% compared to 49%)
- composted or worm farmed (23% compared to 30%)
- used green waste service (52% compared to 64%)
- used recycling service (57% compared to 69%).

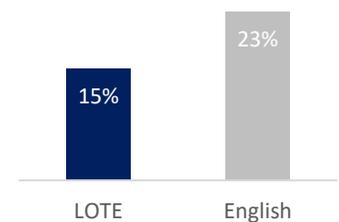


Volunteering

Banyule residents that spoke a language other than English at home were less likely to have volunteered for an organisation or group compared to residents that spoke English only - see chart.

In the 2017 Household Survey, multi-lingual households were less likely than English speaking only households to volunteer for sports, recreation or hobby groups (9% compared to 16%). Multi-lingual households were more likely than English speaking only households to volunteer for religious organisations (9% compared to 6%).

Volunteer for an organisation or group by language spoken at home



Sense of local community

In the 2017 Household Survey, households were asked to rate their agreement with various statements - with 0 being strongly disagree to 10 being strongly agree. The proportions below represent strong agreement with the selected statements. That is, household respondents gave a rating of 8, 9 or 10.

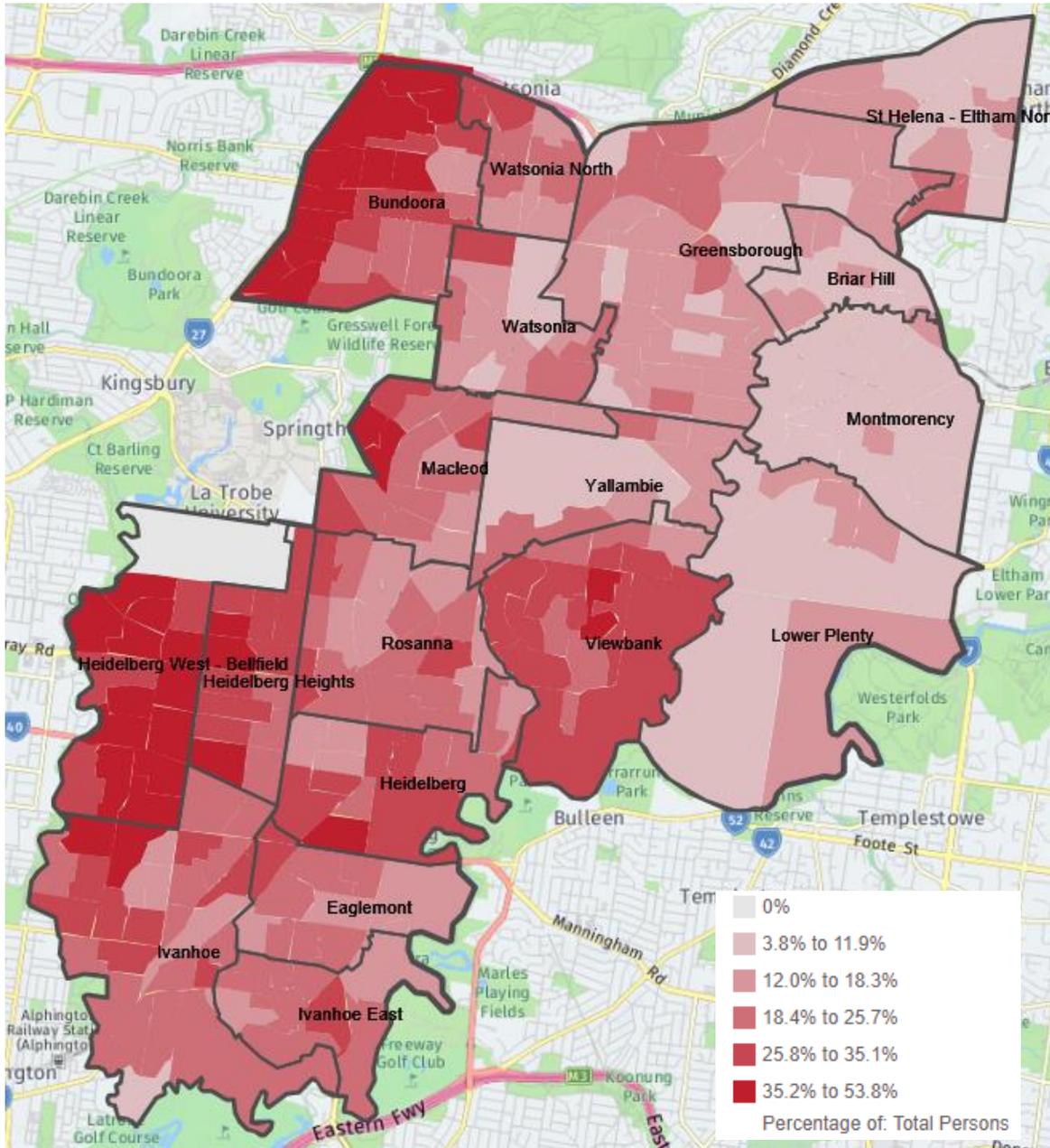
	Multi-lingual	English speaking
▪ We feel part of the local community	38%	42%
▪ We interact with people of diverse faiths / cultures / backgrounds	59%	40%
▪ We feel respected and socially included in the community	61%	57%





Banyule map - Language other than English spoken at home

Banyule suburbs and proportion of residents that speak a language other than English at home



Overall, Banyule has a lower proportion of residents that speak a language other than English at home (22%) compared to Greater Melbourne (32%). However, the proportions vary at the suburb level. Proportions range from a low of 8.5% in Montmorency to a high of 37.4% in Heidelberg West - Bellfield.

Top 5 suburbs with the highest proportions	Top 3 non-English languages spoken in each of the 5 suburbs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heidelberg West - Bellfield (37%) Bundoora (35%) Heidelberg Heights (29%) Viewbank (29%) Heidelberg (25%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Somali, Arabic, Mandarin Mandarin, Italian, Greek Somali, Greek, Italian Mandarin, Italian, Greek Mandarin, Italian, Greek

For more Banyule statistics, go to profile.id.com.au/banyule



Notes

More information

This profile is part of a suite of resources produced by Banyule City Council's Community & Social Planning Unit. More resources can be found at banyule.vic.gov.au/stats.

Data source

- 1 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), 2016 Census of Population and Housing
- 2 Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2036, prepared by .id, the population experts, September 2019
- 3 Department of Social Services (extracted from Social Statistics produced by City of Greater Dandenong)