

# North Precinct Demographic Profile

This profile is a snapshot of the demographic characteristics of Banyule's North Precinct. 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.

## Location



The suburb of **Greensborough** covers the largest area and has the largest population of all suburbs in the municipality of Banyule. This hilly and leafy precinct is an established residential area with a commercial centre and some industrial land. One major feature of the area is Greensborough Shopping Centre.



## Population & age group

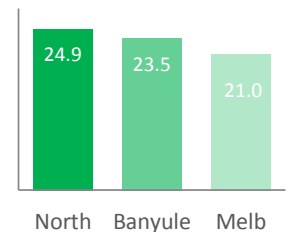


The total resident population in the precinct is 15,345. The population density is 20.7 persons per hectare and the dominant age group is 35-39 years.

Relative to the municipality, the North Precinct has:

- the second highest proportion of children aged 0-4 years (7%, 1,080).
- the lowest proportion and number of residents aged 18-24 years (8.4%, 1,276).
- almost 1 in 4 residents aged 50-69 years - see chart.

Population aged 50-69 years (%)



## Forecast

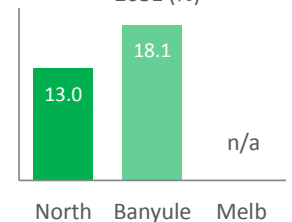


From 2011 to 2017, the population is forecast to increase by 1,026 residents to 16,371. The largest increase (+355) is forecast for the seniors age group (70-84 years), followed by the primary schoolers age group, 5-11 years (+144).

From 2011 to 2031, the population is projected to reach 17,346 (+2,001 residents), with an increase across all service age groups. The largest increase is forecast for the seniors age group 70-84 years (+ 871 residents).

The overall population change is relatively low - see chart.

Forecast population change from 2011 to 2031 (%)



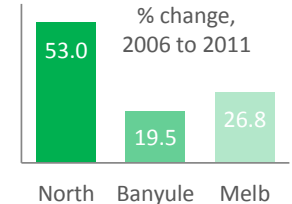
## ATSI



The North Precinct has a low proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (ATSI), in line with Banyule and Greater Melbourne.

Between 2006 and 2011, the ATSI population increased by 26 (from 49 to 75 persons) or 53%. This was the largest increase across the municipality. Over the same period, the total ATSI population of Banyule increased by 19.5%.

ATSI population % change, 2006 to 2011



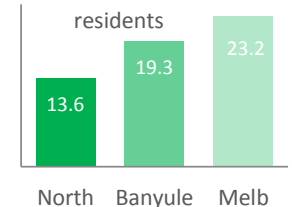
## Country of birth



The proportion of overseas born residents is 18.1% (2,775 persons) which is second lowest across the municipality and significantly lower than Greater Melbourne at 31.4%. Recent overseas arrivals account for a considerably lower proportion of all overseas born - see chart.

The main overseas countries of birth are: United Kingdom, Italy, New Zealand, China and India. Between 2006 and 2011, the greatest growth occurred from India, China and Ireland.

Recent overseas arrivals as a % of all overseas born residents



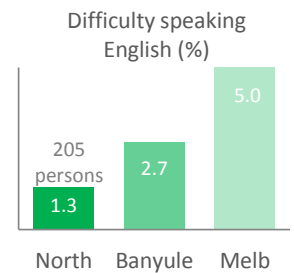
# North Precinct Demographic Profile

## Language



A larger proportion of residents speak only English at home (83.8% compared to Banyule 77%). A total of 2,035 residents speak a language other than English at home, representing 13.3% of the population. This is second lowest across the municipality and lower than Banyule at 19.6% and Greater Melbourne at 29.1%. A small proportion of residents indicated difficulty speaking English - see chart.

The main non-English languages spoken at home are: Italian, Greek, Mandarin, Arabic and Macedonian. Between 2006 and 2011, languages that experienced the most growth were: Mandarin, Hindi, Korean and Vietnamese.

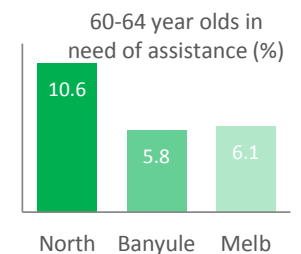


## Need for assistance



Overall 652 residents indicate a **need for assistance**<sup>1</sup> with core activities due to a disability, long-term health condition, or old age.

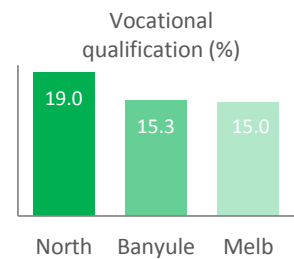
This represents 4.2% of the North Precinct population and is only marginally lower compared to Banyule and Greater Melbourne which have proportions at 4.8% and 4.5% respectively. However the proportion of those needing assistance aged 60-64 years is almost double that of Banyule - see chart.



## Education



Residents were a little less likely to have completed Year 12 or equivalent. Similarly residents were less likely to have completed a bachelor or higher degree (22.7% compared to 27.2% for Banyule and 23.6% for Greater Melbourne). However, they were more likely to have completed a vocational qualification - see chart.

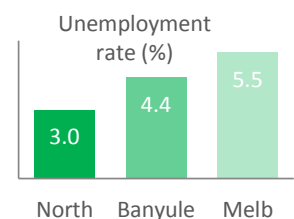


## Employment



The unemployment rate is equal lowest in the municipality and relatively low compared to Banyule and Greater Melbourne - see chart.

The largest proportion of employed residents work in **health care and social assistance** (13.3%) followed by **education and training** (10.2%).

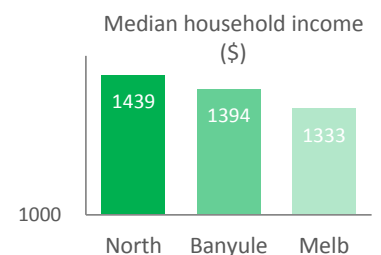


## Income



Compared to Banyule, households in the North Precinct were more likely to have earned an income in the medium range.

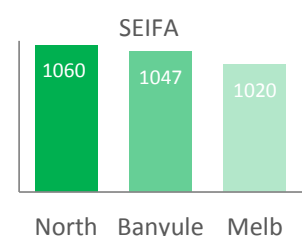
The median household income in the precinct is higher than the median for Banyule and Greater Melbourne - see chart.



## SEIFA



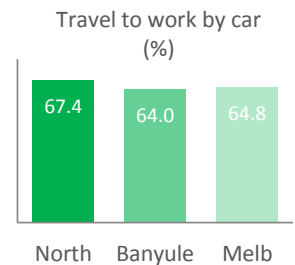
A higher score on the **Socio-Economic Index for Areas** indicates a lower level of disadvantage. The overall index for the North Precinct is higher than Banyule and Greater Melbourne which suggests it is not disadvantaged. However, there are some areas in the Precinct which have a lower index, indicating disadvantage.



## Travel to work



Most residents aged 15 and above travel to work by car - see chart. Around 12% (1,004 persons) catch public transport - an increase from the year 2006 (+212 train users). In comparison, Banyule and Greater Melbourne have slightly higher public transport users at 14.4% and 13.8% respectively. An overwhelming majority of North residents travelling by public transport travel by train (941 or 94%).

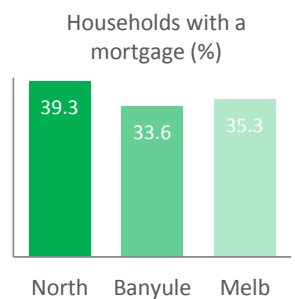


## Housing & tenure



Most households live in separate houses rather than medium or high density housing and have a mortgage. The North Precinct has:

- a higher proportion of households with a mortgage and second highest across the municipality - see chart.
- marginally higher mortgage and rental stress<sup>2</sup> compared to Banyule.
- a median monthly mortgage repayment of \$1812, the second lowest across the municipality's precincts.
- a median weekly rental payment of \$295.

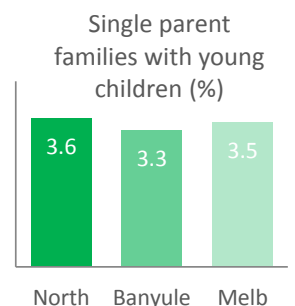


## Households



In relation to household and family structure, the North Precinct has:

- mostly couples with children (34.9%) followed by couples without children (26.2%).
- a slightly lower proportion of lone person households compared to Banyule and Greater Melbourne.
- the second highest proportion of single parent families with young children across the municipality - see chart.
- emerging household types consisting of couples without children, followed by lone persons.

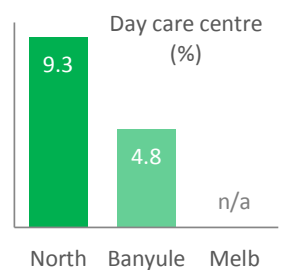


## Early development



Children were less likely to have been **developmentally vulnerable**<sup>3</sup> despite the North Precinct having a slightly lower proportion of preschool participation compared to Banyule. The proportion of children in day care was highest across the municipality and almost double that of Banyule - see chart.

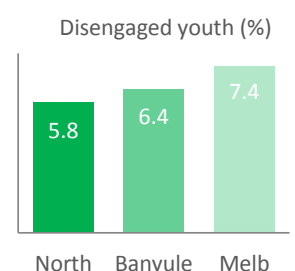
Source: 2012 AEDI



## Youth



The rate of **disengaged youth**<sup>4</sup> is lower than the rate for Banyule and Greater Melbourne - see chart. Similarly the youth unemployment rate is also lower and second lowest across the municipality (7.8% compared to 11.2% for Banyule and 12.3% for Greater Melbourne).



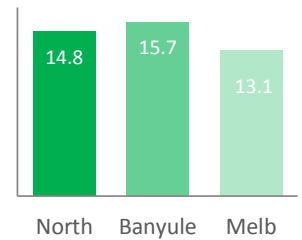
# North Precinct Demographic Profile

## Older people



The North Precinct has 2,264 residents aged 65 years and over, representing a lower proportion than Banyule but higher than Greater Melbourne - see chart. The proportion of older lone person households is 8.1%, the second lowest in the municipality, lower than Banyule (9.5%) and around the same as Greater Melbourne (8%). The proportion of older couples without children is 9.7% which is around the average for Banyule.

Aged 65 years and over (%)

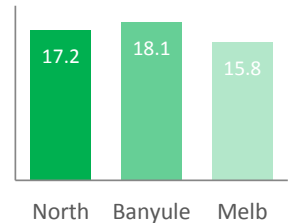


## Volunteering & unpaid care



A lower proportion of residents aged 15 and over volunteered for an organisation or group - see chart. The proportion that provided unpaid care or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, long term illness or old age was slightly lower (12.1% compared to 12.3% for Banyule). However, the proportion that provided unpaid child care was highest across the municipality (30.8%). From 2006 to 2011, the number of volunteers decreased while the number of carers increased.

Volunteering (%)



## Community views

What respondents to the 2014 Banyule Household Survey like and dislike about living in the area.



### Top 3 likes

- Distance to shops
- Distance to parks/gardens
- Trees/natural vegetation



### Top 3 dislikes

- Traffic issues
- Car parking
- Distance to place of work

In addition, households were more likely than average to dislike the distance from the Melbourne CBD.

## Key findings and challenges

The North Precinct is a well **established residential area** with a large proportion of residents with **English ancestry** and a smaller proportion of residents **born overseas**. In relation to its age profile and in comparison to Banyule, the North Precinct has a larger proportion of **newborns and pre-schoolers** (aged 0-4 years) and a larger proportion of **empty nesters and pre-retirees** (aged 60-69 years).

Overall the population in the precinct will not experience major growth in the next two decades. It is projected that **couples without dependents** will increase, as children leave home. Likewise, **lone person households** will increase as the number of older persons increases. Consequently there will be a demand for smaller and more suitable housing.

The largest population growth is expected in the age group 70-84 years where the population is forecast to increase by 871 to 2,092 residents by the year 2031. Data for the North Precinct indicates the **need for assistance** with core activities increases with age and that residents aged 60-69 years were almost twice as likely to be in need of assistance than residents in Banyule.

Since 2006, the number of **volunteers** in the North Precinct decreased, while the number of persons providing **unpaid assistance** to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age, increased.

Currently the precinct has the largest proportion of unpaid childcare and the largest proportion of children in **day care**. This suggests current childcare services do not meet current demands. The proportion of **single parent families with young children** is also higher than Banyule and Greater Melbourne and may be a factor contributing to the slightly higher **mortgage and rental stress**. Reducing this stress may be a challenge as residents in the precinct were less likely to have earned an income in the higher range.

In relation to education, residents were less likely to have **completed Year 12 or equivalent** and less likely to have **completed a bachelor or higher degree** than Banyule and Greater Melbourne. However, this did not correspond to higher unemployment rates. Hence the precinct's overall rates for **unemployment, youth unemployment** and **youth disengagement** are relatively low. This in part could be due to the higher proportion of residents having undertaken vocational training.

## More information



This profile is part of a suite of resources produced by Banyule's Community and Social Planning Unit which includes seven more detailed Precinct Profiles.

More resources can be found at [www.banyule.vic.gov.au/stats](http://www.banyule.vic.gov.au/stats)

## Notes

- 1 Identifies people who report a **need for assistance** due to a profound or severe core activity limitation. It does not necessarily represent the total number of residents with a disability - hence not all persons with a disability require assistance with their
- 2 **Mortgage stress** and **rental stress** are defined as households in the lowest 40% of incomes who are paying more than 30% of their usual gross weekly income on home loan repayments or rent.
- 3 **Developmentally vulnerable** is based on the Australian Early Development Index (AEDI), a population measure of 5 areas or domains of children's development as they enter school. Children who score in the lowest 10 per cent of the AEDI population are classified as 'developmentally vulnerable'.
- 4 **Disengaged youth** is defined as 15-24 year olds not in employment or education. The rate is based on the total number of 15-24 year olds. In contrast the Youth Unemployment rate is based on 15-24 year olds seeking and available for work.

## Data source

Unless otherwise stated, data is sourced from id - compiled by id consultants using Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011.