

Welcoming Cities

Data analysis

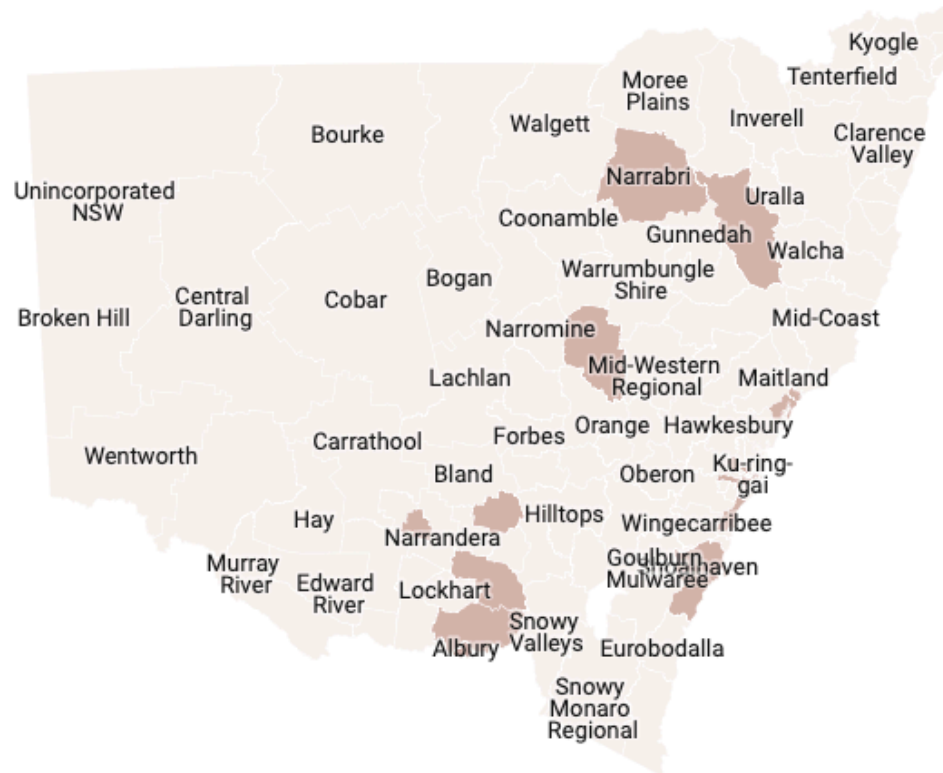
Albury



Welcoming Cities – New South Wales

New South Wales

Regional



Member Councils

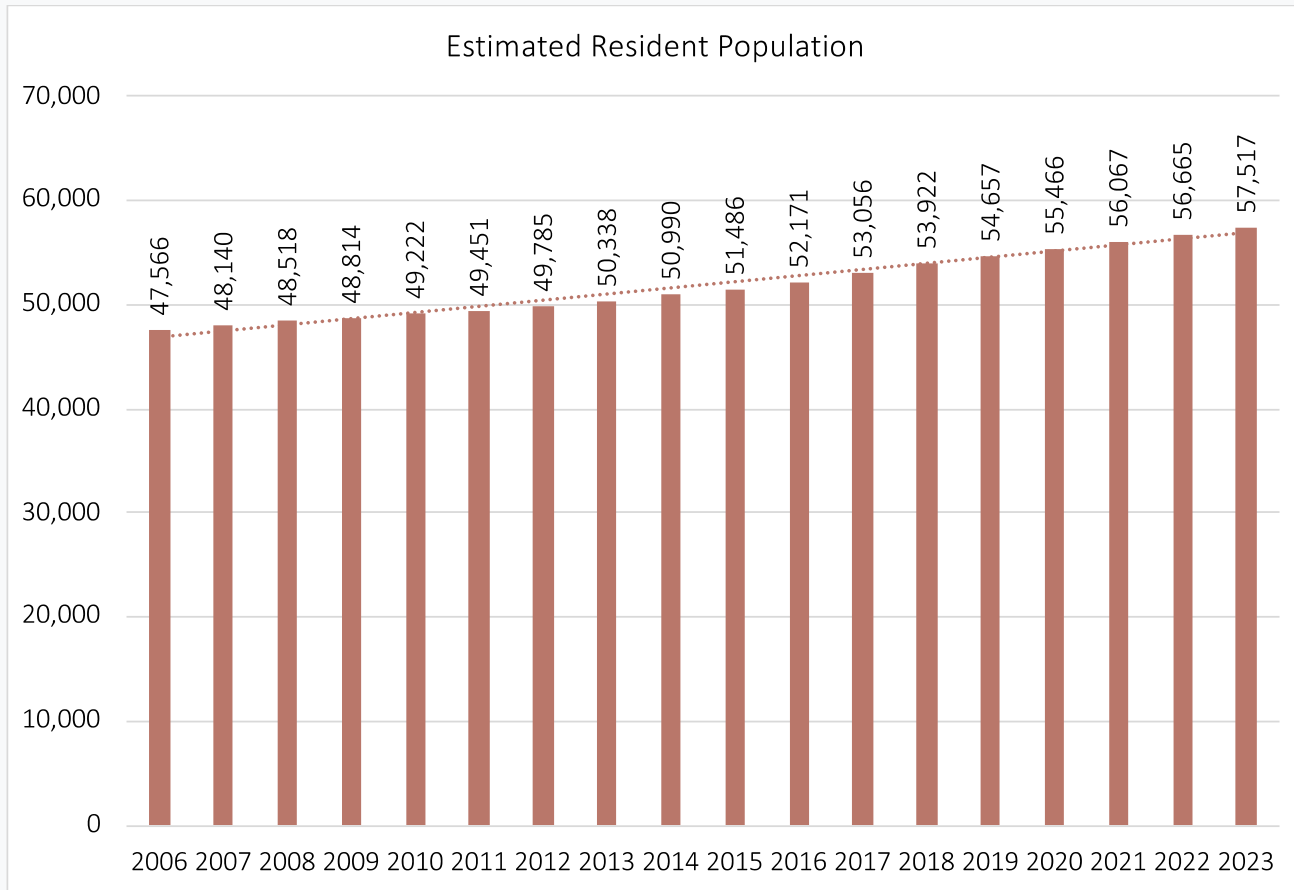
- Lake Macquarie City Council
- City of Newcastle
- City of Wagga Wagga
- Leeton Shire Council
- Wollongong City Council
- Greater Hume Shire
- City of Shoalhaven
- Temora Shire Council
- Tamworth Regional Council
- Dubbo Regional Council
- Albury City Council
- Narrabri Shire

21 councils have become member councils of Welcoming Cities in New South Wales, covering more than 33% of the state's population.

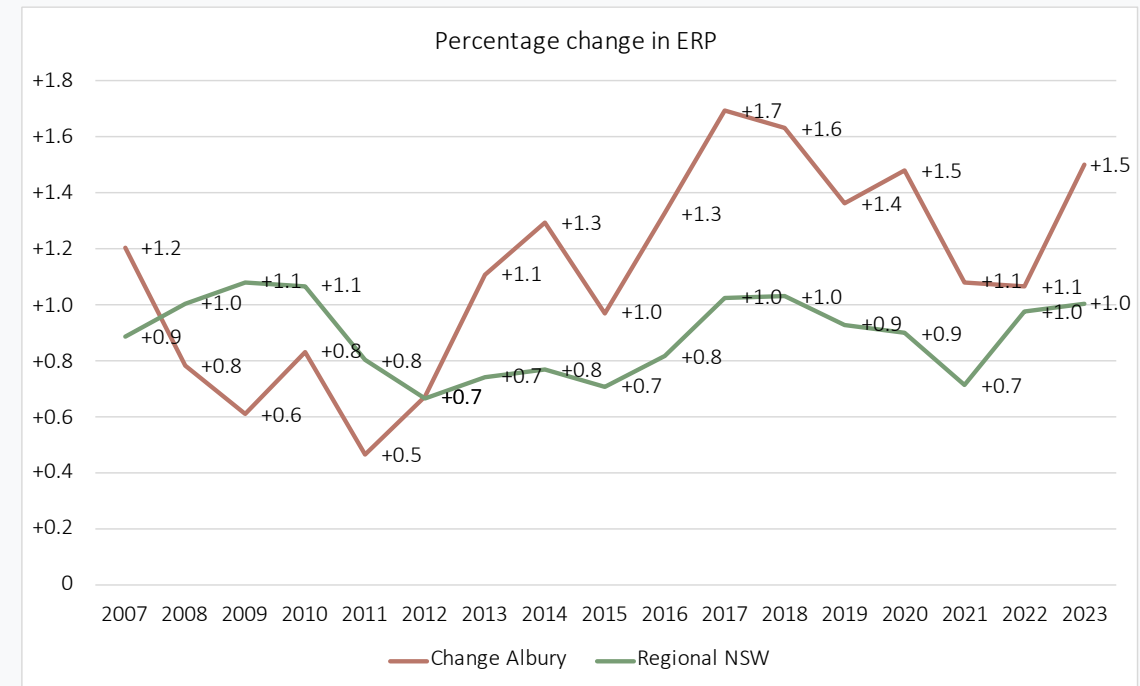


Community

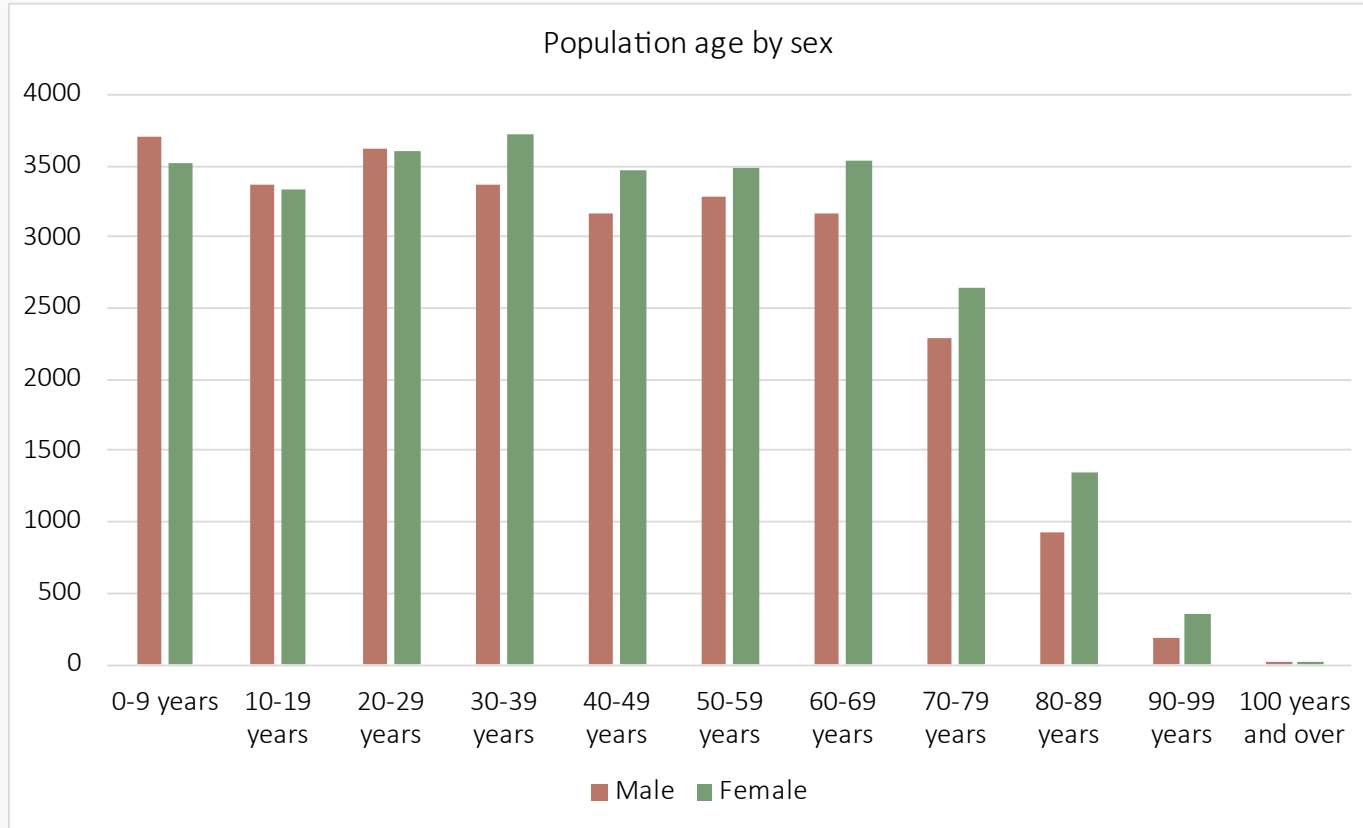
Estimated Resident Population



- Albury population growth rate is usually higher than of Regional NSW
- Average annual growth rate is approximately 1.1% (since 2007)



Population age profile

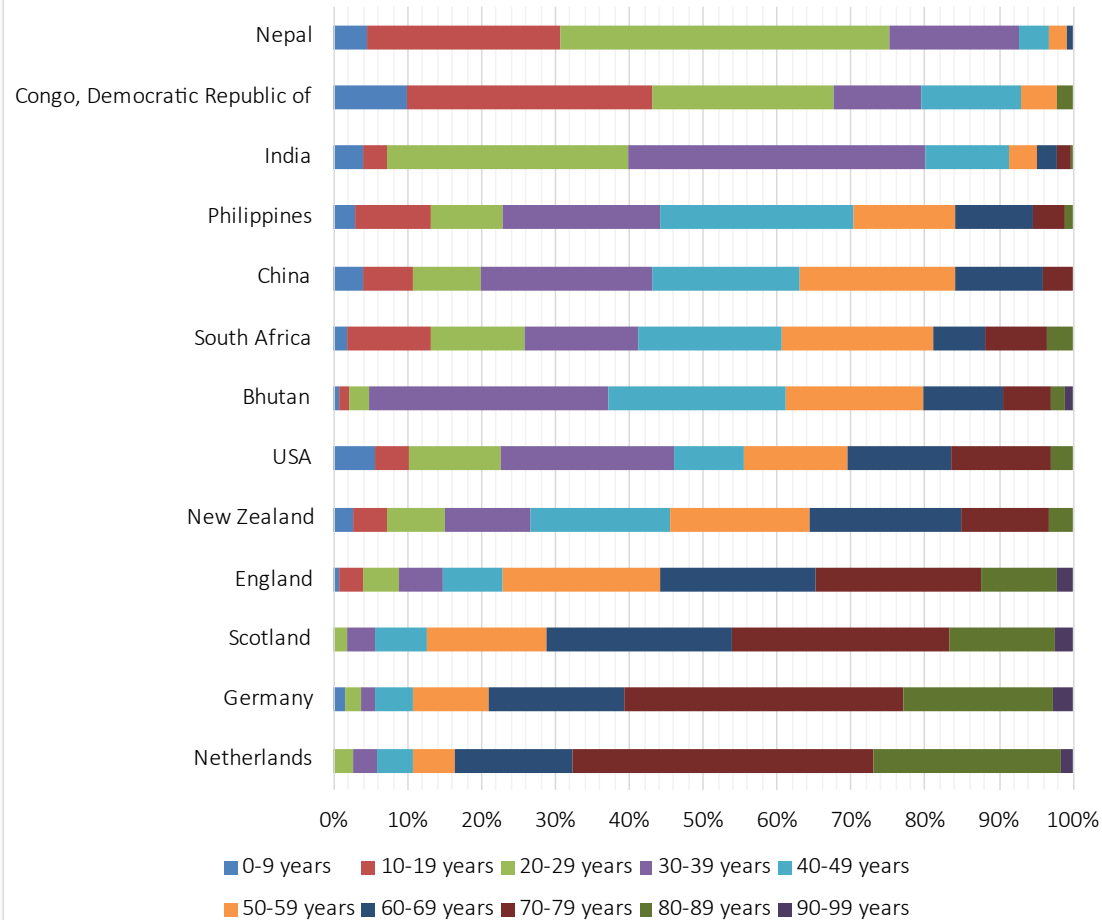


- 50% of population in Albury is under 40 years old.
- Albury median age (39) is higher than of NSW (38) and Australia (38).
- Sex ratio is 93.4 (males per 100 females)

Cultural Diversity – Country of Birth



Age profile by country of birth in communities larger than 100 people



- 12.5% of people residing in Albury were born overseas
- Top-5 communities:
 - England (1085)
 - India (1062)
 - New Zealand (582)
 - Philippines (416)
 - Bhutan (361)
- 75% of people born in Nepal and 68% of people born in Congo are under 30.
- 83% of people born in Netherlands and 78% of people born in Germany are over 60.

Cultural Diversity - Languages spoken at home



| Language | Number of speakers |
|----------|--------------------|
| Nepali | 793 |
| Punjabi | 753 |
| Mandarin | 203 |
| Tagalog | 201 |
| Hindi | 173 |
| Swahili | 170 |
| Greek | 131 |
| Italian | 131 |
| German | 116 |
| Filipino | 116 |

| Language | Number of speakers reporting low ELP | % reporting low English proficiency |
|------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Nepali | 312 | 39% |
| Swahili | 49 | 29% |
| Lao | 25 | 26% |
| Mandarin | 50 | 25% |
| Vietnamese | 15 | 20% |

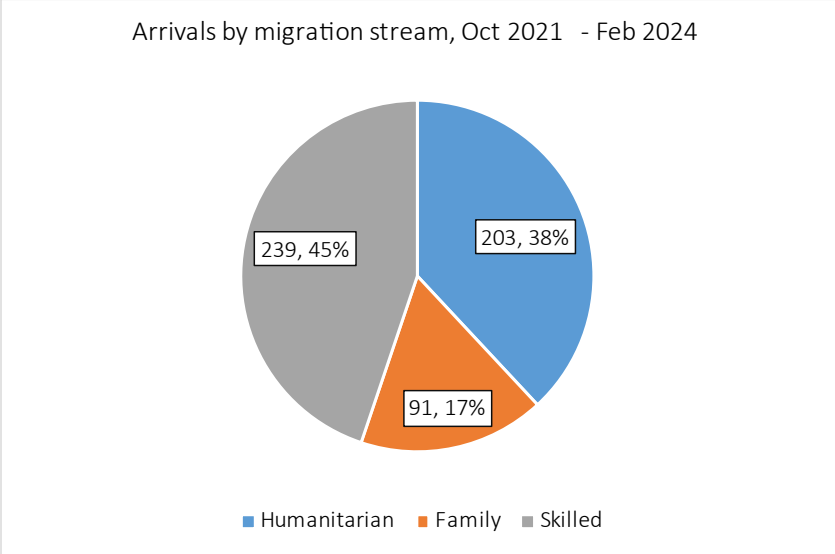
- 3.8% of the residents in Albury identify as either Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or both.
- 85.8% of the population of Albury reports speaking only English at home.
- Nepali, Swahili, Lao and mandarin speaking communities report highest level of low English proficiency.

Cultural Diversity - Citizenship

| More than 80% in the community* hold Australian citizenship | Less than 40% in the community* hold Australian citizenship |
|---|--|
| Bhutan Germany Netherlands Laos Ireland | India New Zealand Democratic Republic of Congo China Vietnam Pakistan |

- 44.6% of people born overseas are Australian citizens
- 88.8% of people living in Albury are Australian citizens

Settlers by migration stream

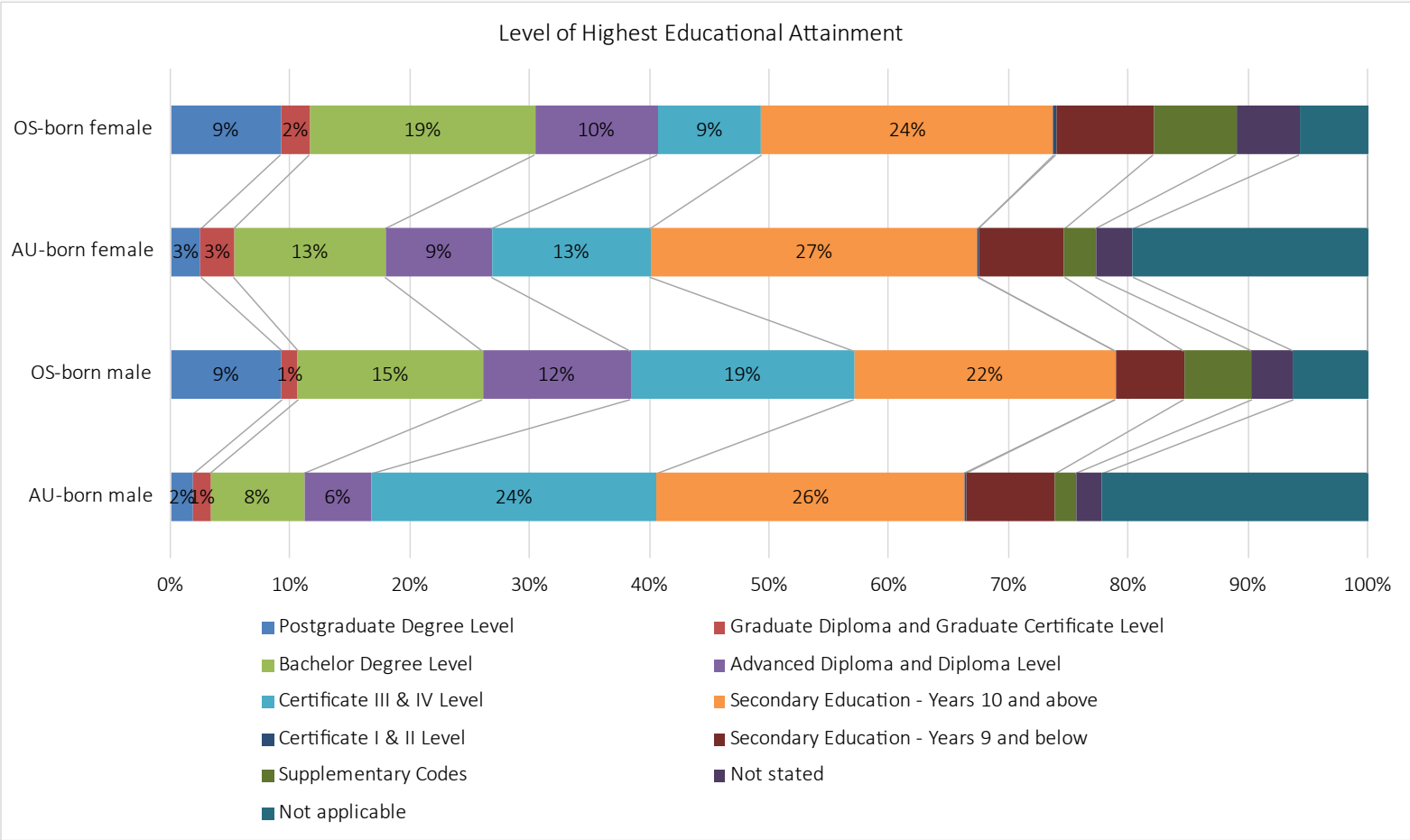


| Country of birth of recent arrivals | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Humanitarian (>5) | Family (>5) | Skilled (>5) |
| Dem Republic of Congo | Philippines | India |
| Burundi | Thailand | Philippines |
| Syrian Arab Republic | India | Sri Lanka |
| Malawi | Nepal | South Africa |
| Kenya | United Kingdom | Zimbabwe |
| | Vietnam | Pakistan |
| | | Spain |
| | | United Kingdom |

| Gender | Migration Stream | | | Total |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | Humanitarian | Family | Skilled | |
| Female | 107 | 60 | 128 | |
| Male | 96 | 31 | 111 | |
| Grand Total | 203 | 91 | 239 | 533 |

- 92% of Humanitarian Arrivals report 'Poor' or 'Nil' English proficiency
- 66% of Family Arrivals are women.

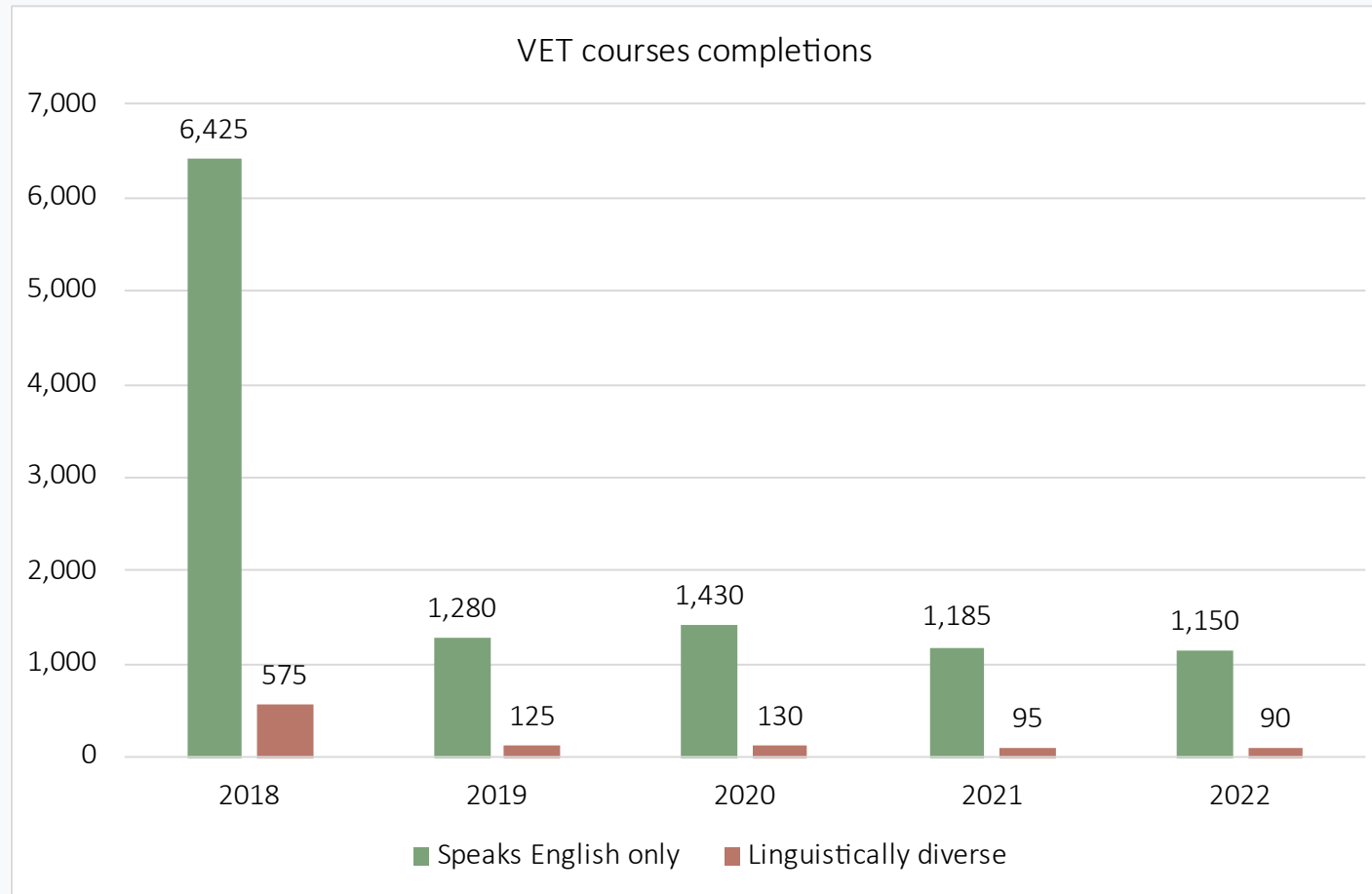
General educational attainment by place of birth, by sex



- Overseas born individuals are more likely to hold Bachelors Degree or higher than Australia born individuals.
- Overseas born women have the highest proportion of people with Bachelor Degree or higher (30%).
- Australia born men have the lowest proportion of people with Bachelor degree or higher (11%).

Source: ABS CENSUS 2021

VET students and courses



- Filed of educations with most completed courses:
 - Health
 - Management & Commerce
 - Society & Culture

Long Term Health Condition and Need for Assistance

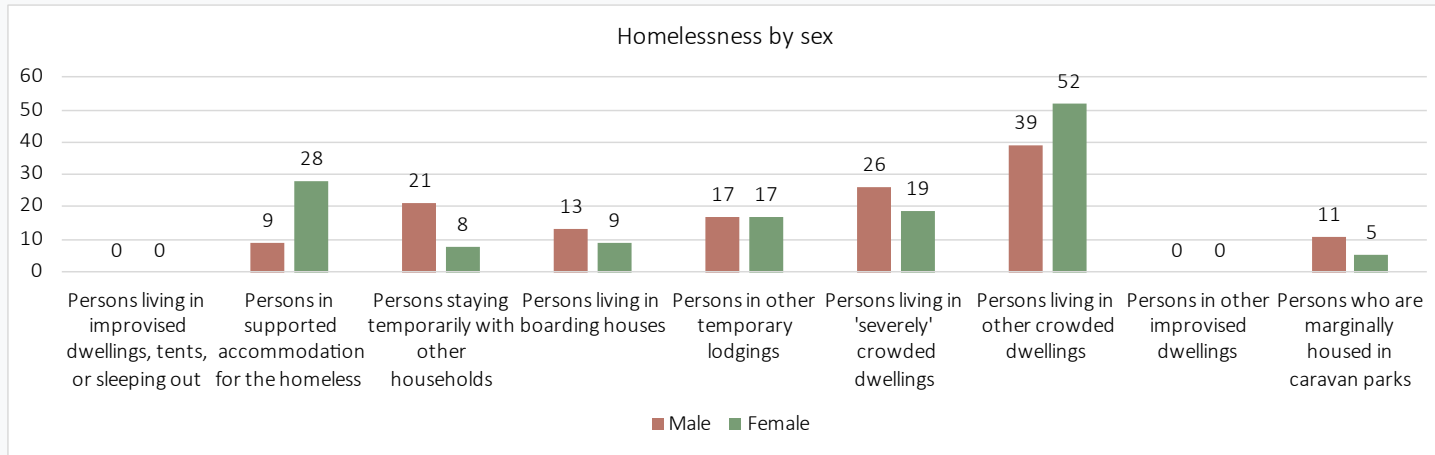
- 3916 people have a need for assistance with core activities (5% have low English language proficiency).

| Long-term health condition | Number of people total | Number of people with low ELP | % of total population |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Arthritis | 5669 | 64 | 10% |
| Asthma | 5705 | 37 | 10% |
| Cancer (including remission) | 1928 | 17 | 3% |
| Dementia (including Alzheimer's) | 480 | 12 | 1% |
| Diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes) | 2723 | 83 | 5% |
| Heart disease (including heart attack or angina) | 2638 | 37 | 5% |
| Kidney disease | 584 | 11 | 1% |
| Lung condition (including COPD or emphysema) | 1224 | 19 | 2% |
| Mental health condition (including depression or anxiety) | 6524 | 57 | 12% |
| Stroke | 654 | 4 | 1% |
| Any other long-term health condition(s) | 4693 | 82 | 8% |

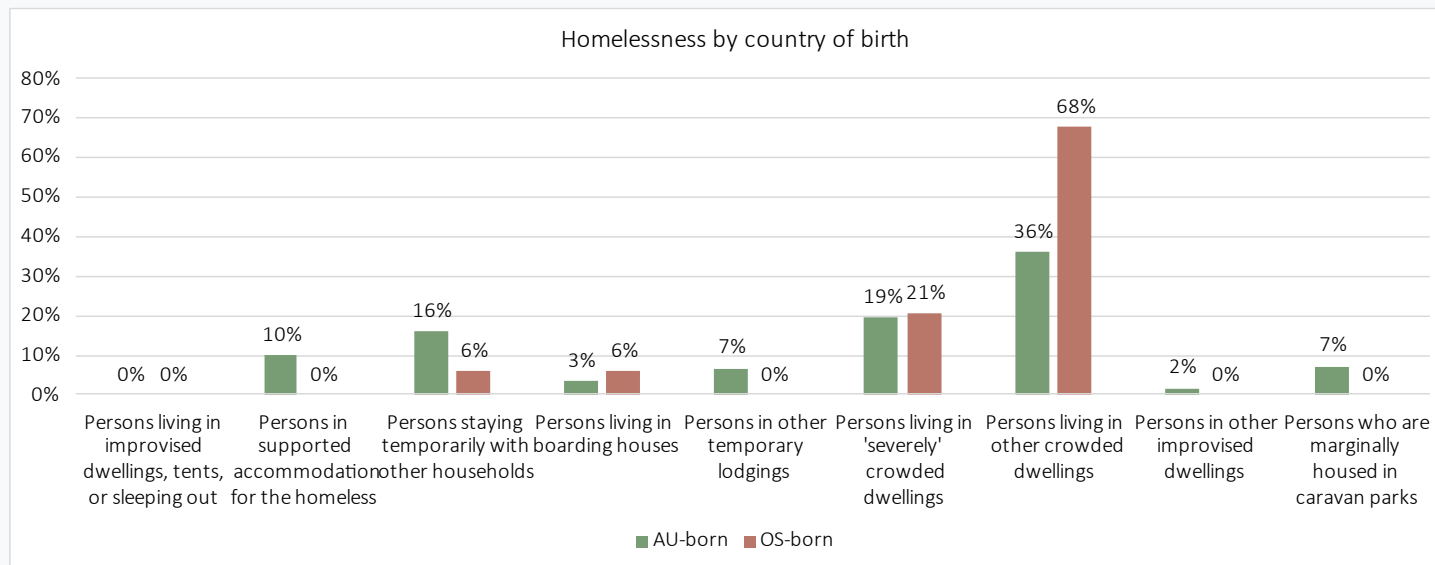
Benefit and Payment Recipients, Dec 2023

| Type of support | Number of recipients |
|---|----------------------|
| ABSTUDY (Living allowance) | 20 |
| ABSTUDY (Non-living allowance) | 80 |
| Age Pension | 6,880 |
| Austudy | 40 |
| Carer Allowance | 1,670 |
| Carer Allowance (Child Health Care Card only) | 20 |
| Carer Payment | 760 |
| Commonwealth Rent Assistance | 4,460 |
| Commonwealth Seniors Health Card | 1,325 |
| Disability Support Pension | 2,495 |
| Family Tax Benefit A | 3,565 |
| Family Tax Benefit B | 2,885 |
| Health Care Card | 2,895 |
| JobSeeker Payment | 2,095 |
| Low Income Card | 275 |
| Parenting Payment Partnered | 90 |
| Parenting Payment Single | 1,080 |
| Pension Concession Card | 12,580 |
| Special Benefit | 5 |
| Youth Allowance (other) | 245 |
| Youth Allowance (student and apprentice) | 185 |

Homelessness Estimates

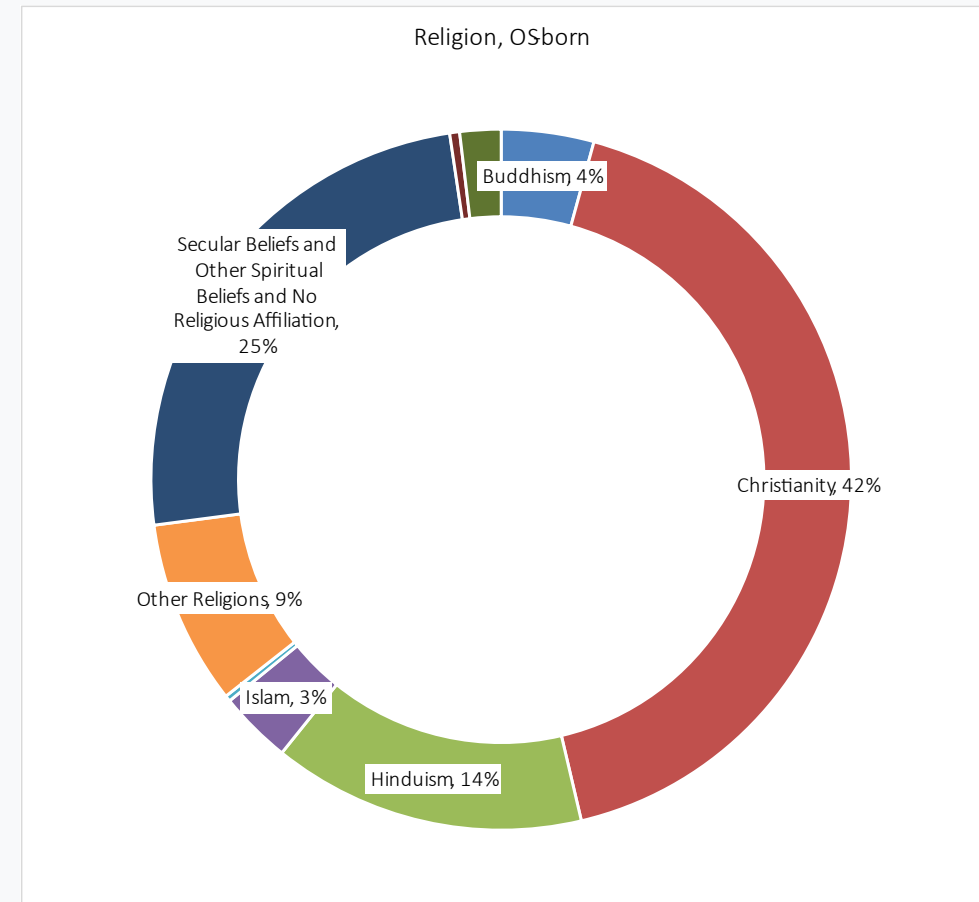
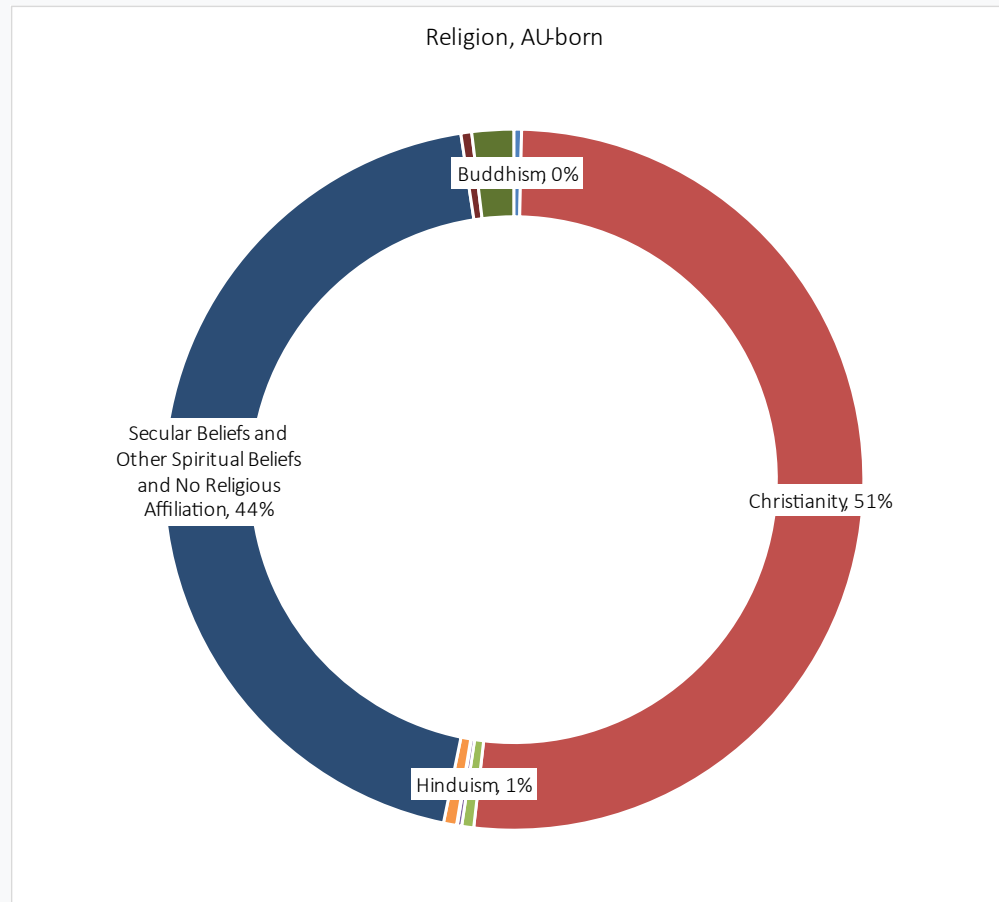


- 0.5% or 271 individuals of the population report being homeless
- There is almost the same number of homeless people men as there are women.
- Homelessness in the overseas born community is slightly higher than in Australia born community (0.4% for AU-born, 0.5% for OS-born)



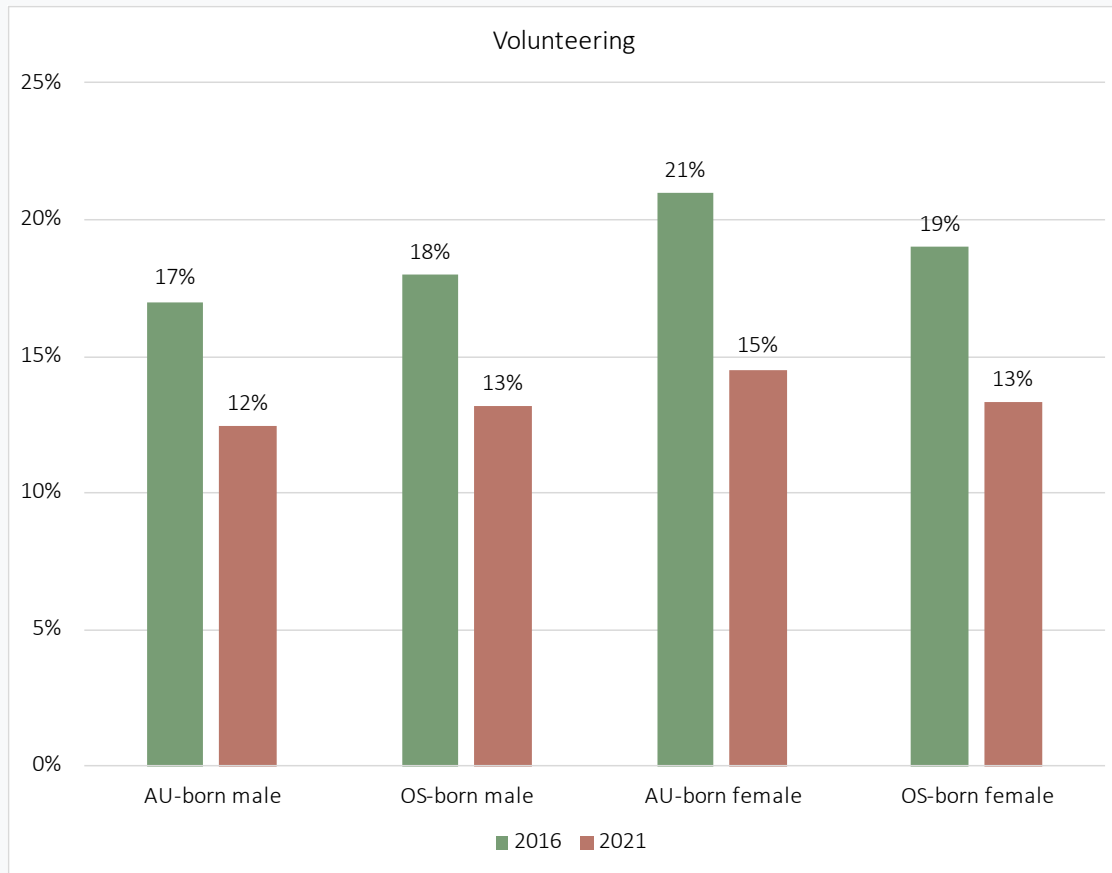
The sums of the indicators might differ in the graphs due to the CENSUS privacy protection data practices

Religious Affiliation



- 48% of individuals residing in Albury report their religion to be 'Christianity' and 40% report having 'Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation'.
- Individuals reporting all other religions represent over 5.8% of total population of Albury combined.

Volunteering



- 13% of residents of Albury report being a volunteer
- There is a significant decrease in volunteering since 2016 (possibly due to the pandemic and volunteering fatigue).
- Women tend to volunteer more often than men.
- Overseas born women volunteer just as often as overseas-born men in 2021.
- Australia born men volunteer less than any other cohort.

Social Cohesion and Democracy



52.0

(+0.15% from national average 2022)
Social Cohesion Index



47.0

(-0.49% from national average 2022)
Democracy Index



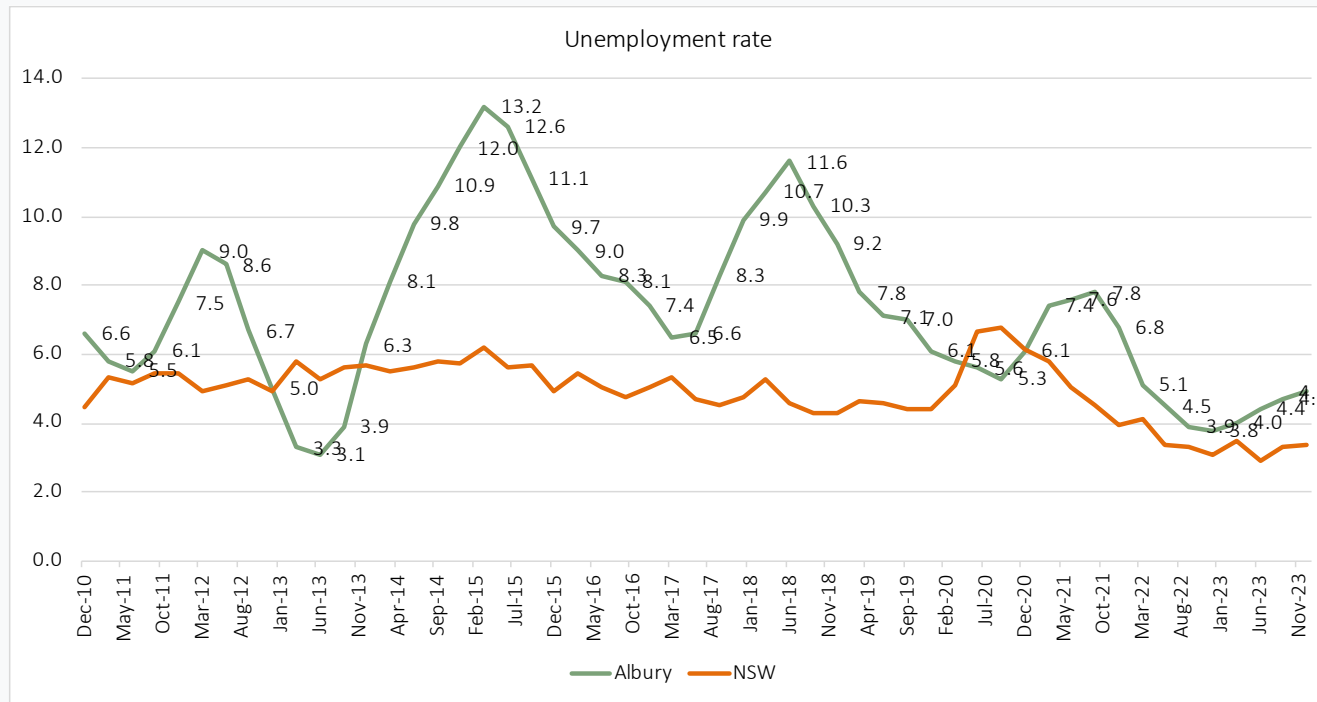
| Domains | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Trend | National average |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|-------|------------------|
| Sense of belonging | 62.9 | 62.2 | 59.1 | | 59.0 |
| Sense of worth | 57.8 | 57.1 | 55.7 | | 56.2 |
| Social Inclusion & Justice | 52.3 | 52.0 | 51.3 | | 47.4 |
| Political Participation | 35.1 | 32.6 | 34.4 | | 32.4 |
| Acceptance and Rejection | 53.5 | 52.5 | 52.1 | | 55.2 |

The color coding in the column 2023 indicated comparison to national average, red for lower, orange for the same, green for higher.



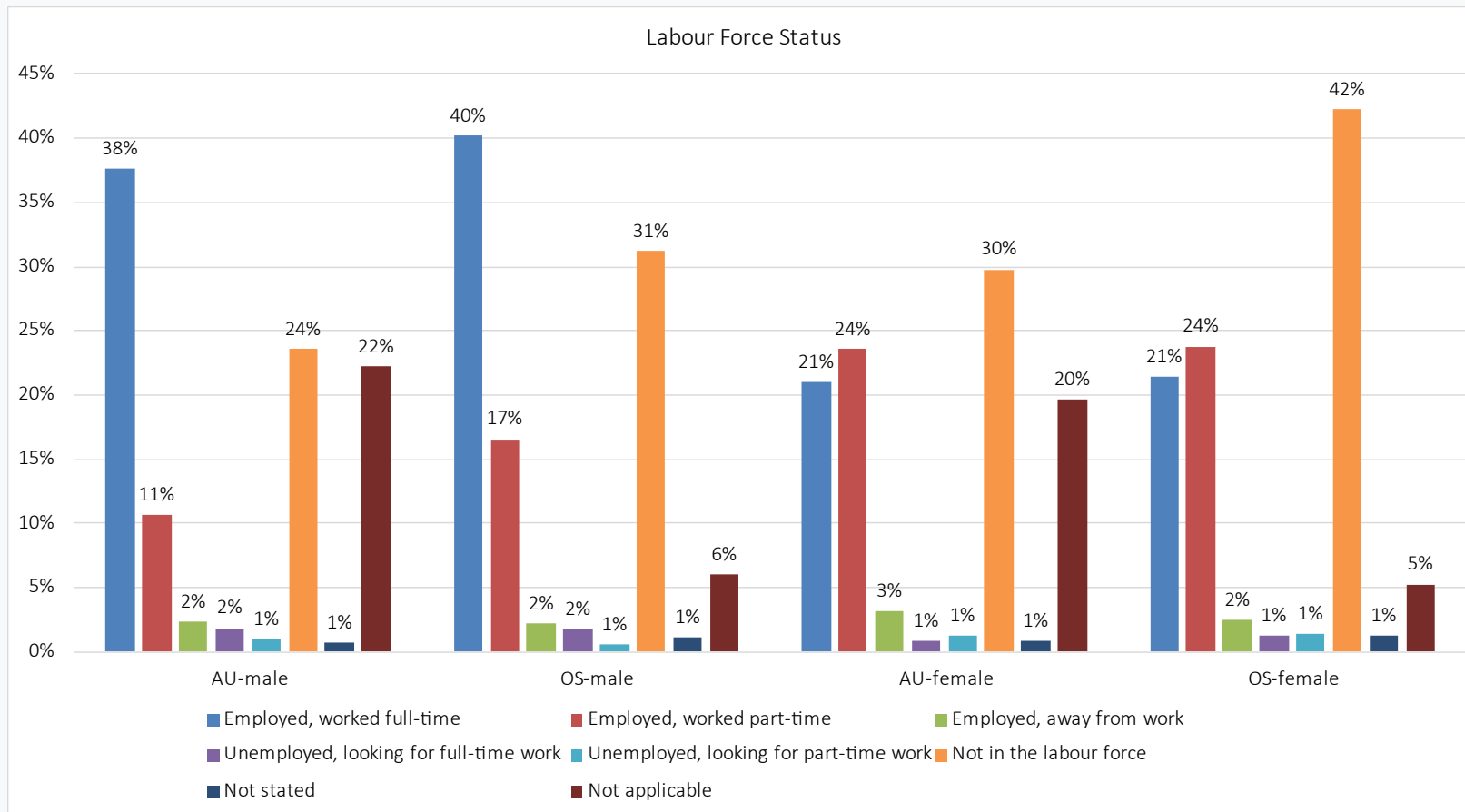
Economy

Unemployment rates 2011-2023



- Albury unemployment rates do not often follow Greater Sydney NSW trends.
- Unemployment rate has had a declining trend since 2018.

Labour force status



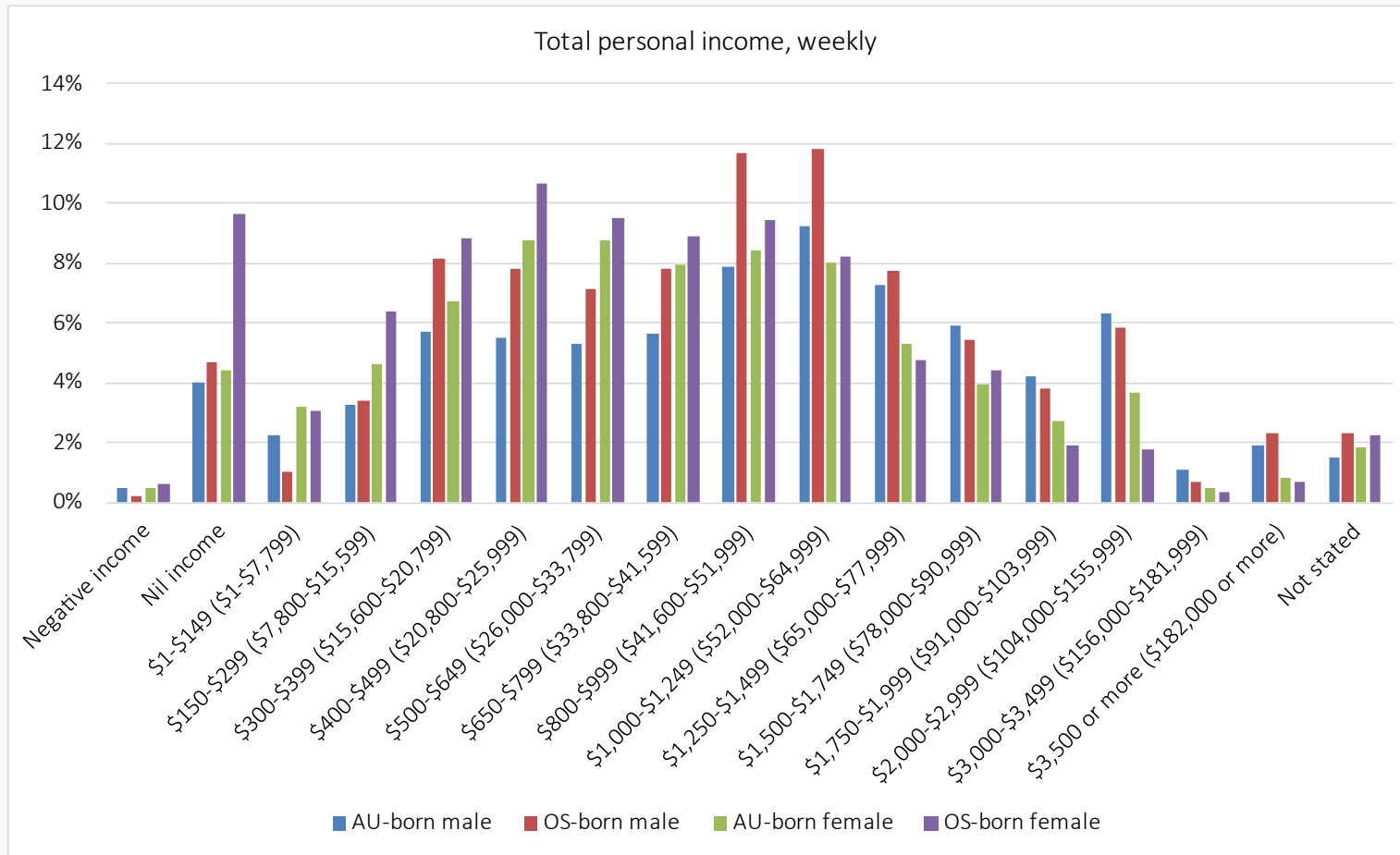
- Unemployment rate: 4.0%
- Participation rate: 62.2%

Note: The chart reflects the proportions of all residents who answered Census questions about labour force status.

- The participation rate refers only to people in the labour force: i.e. everyone who was either employed, or unemployed and looking for work.
- The unemployment rate refers only to people in the labour force who did not have work, but were looking for work.
- People not in the labour force are neither employed, nor looking for work.

For more detail on labour force definitions see [ABS \(2021\)](#).

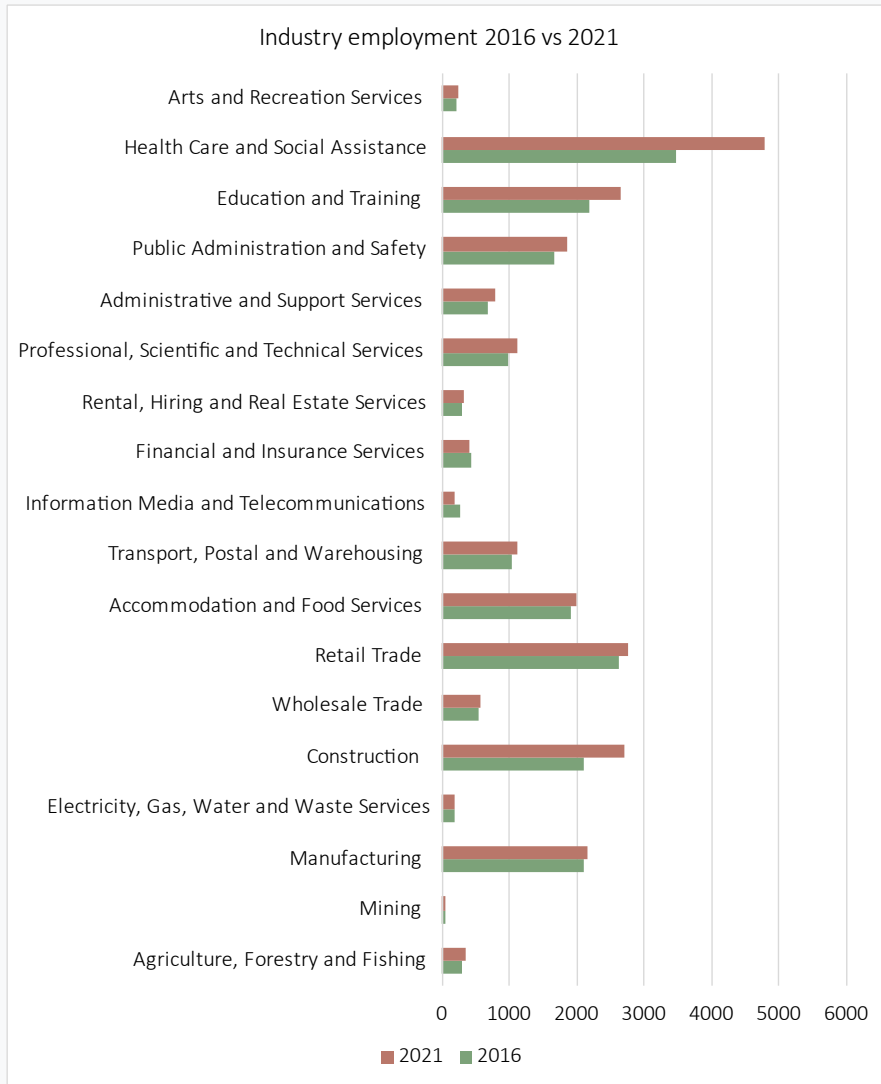
Total personal income, by place of birth, by sex



- Women are more likely to be on negative or nil income.
- The proportion of overseas born women and Australia born women that earn less than their counterparts is higher.
- Australia born man are more likely to earn high income than other cohorts.

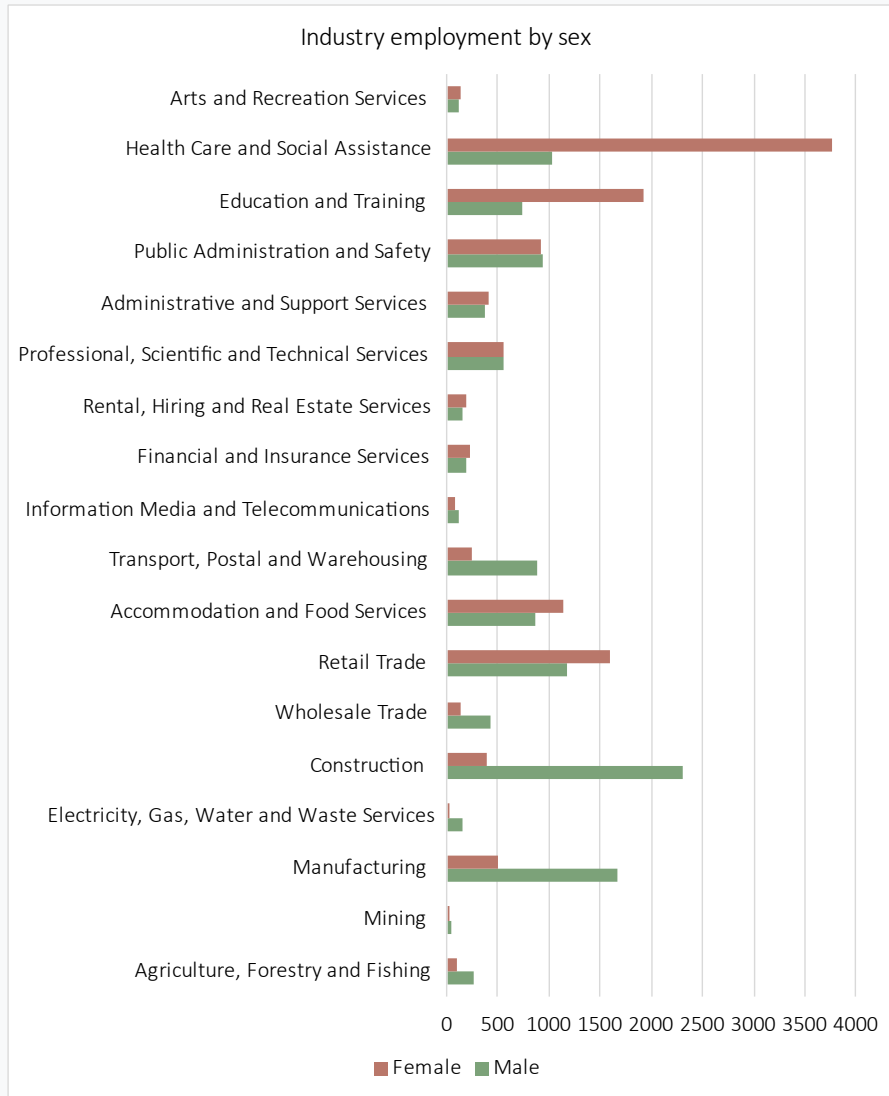
| Cohort | % earning more than \$91,000 annually |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| AU-born male | 14% |
| OS-born male | 13% |
| AU-born female | 8% |
| OS-born female | 5% |

Industry of Employment, 2016 vs 2021



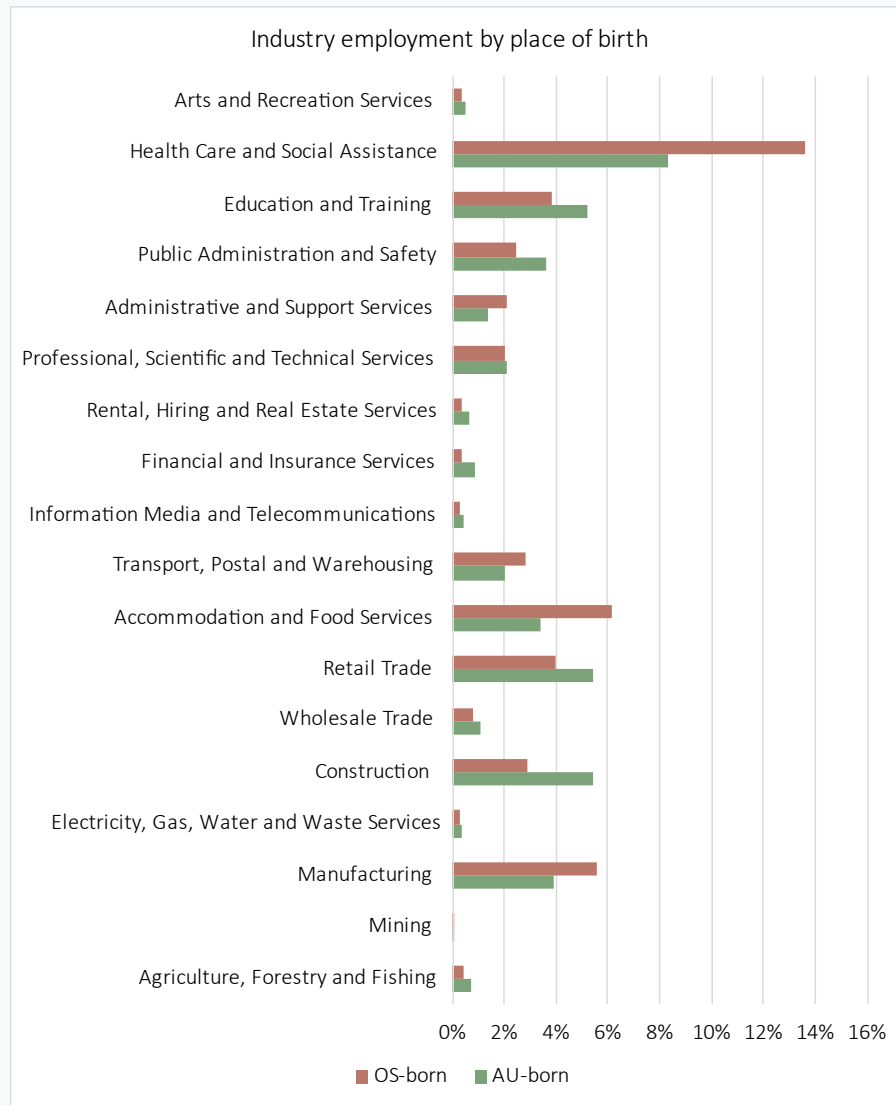
- Strongest growth:
 - Health Care and Social Assistance (+38%)
 - Construction (+28%)
 - Education and Training (+21%)
- Decline:
 - Information Media and Telecommunication (-25%)

Industry of employment by sex



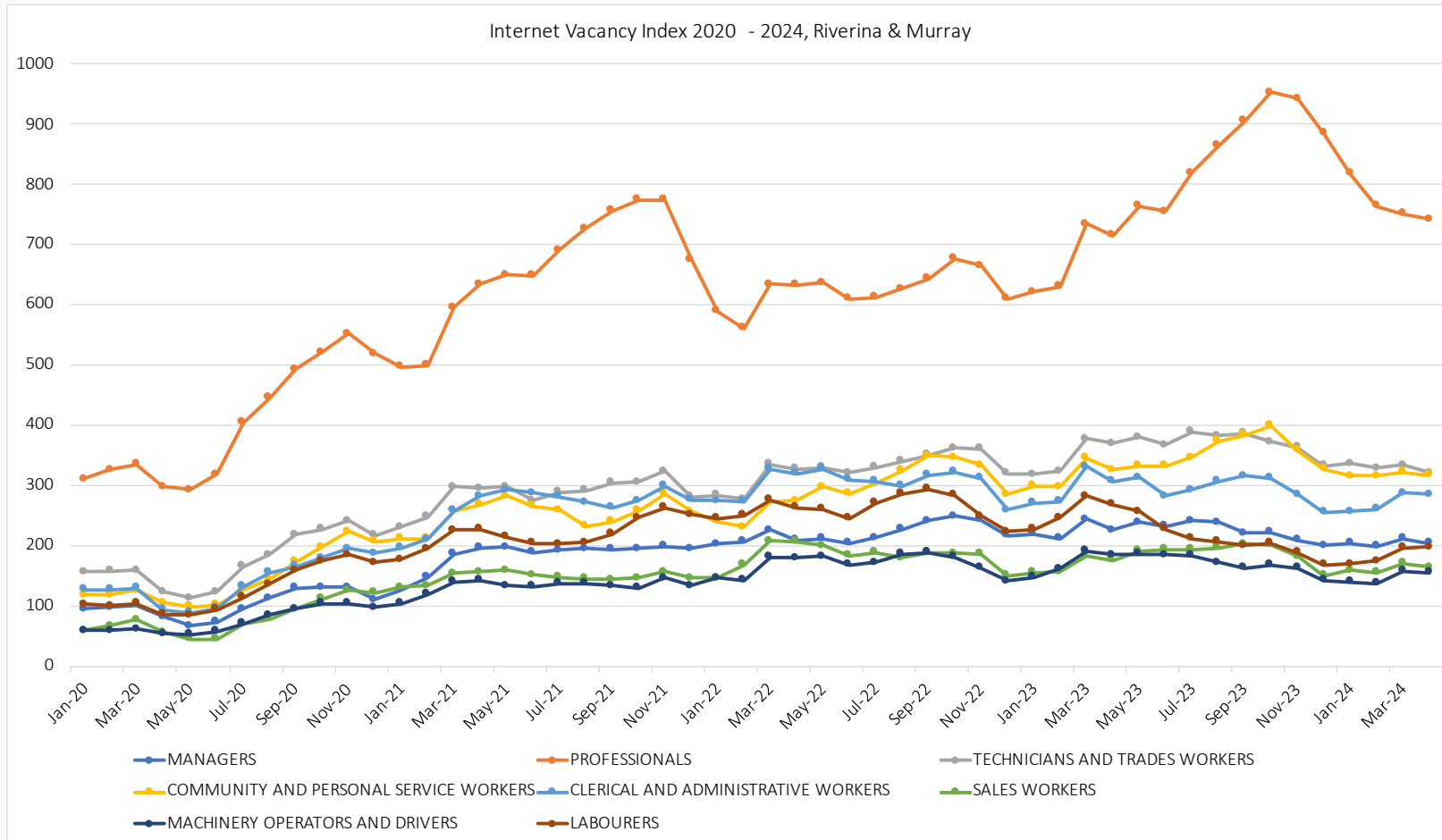
- Women are almost 4 times more likely to work in Health Care and Social Assistance and 3 times more likely to work in Education and Training.
- Men are almost 10 times more likely to work in Mining, 5 times more likely to work in Construction, 4 times more likely to work in Transport, Postal and Warehousing, 3 times more likely to work in Wholesale Trade and Manufacturing.

Industry of employment by place of birth



- Overseas born individuals are more likely to work in Healthcare and Social Assistance, Manufacturing, Accommodation and Food Services and Administrative and Support Services.
- Australia born individuals are more likely in every other industry.

Jobs and Internet Vacancies



As of 28th of May 2024 in Albury:

- The average pay for jobs is **\$76K per year**.
- Entry-level positions start at **\$29K per year**, while the most experienced workers can earn up to **\$350K per year**.
- **556 companies** are currently advertising jobs including [Domino's](#), [Goodstart Early Learning](#), [The Just Group](#), [Programmed](#) and [Australian Health Professionals](#).
- Top skills include: Management, healthcare, trading and operations.

Tourism Statistics

| Domestic Overnight | Visitors | Nights |
|--------------------|----------|--------|
| Interstate | 294000 | 711000 |
| Intrastate | 211000 | 453000 |

Top International markets:

- China
- New Zealand
- United Kingdom

Main reasons for visiting for Domestic Overnight:

- Holiday
- Visiting family and relatives
- Other
- Business

| Key Stats | International | Domestic Overnight | Domestic Day | Total |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|---------|
| Visitors | 19000 | 505000 | 734000 | 1258000 |
| Nights | 168000 | 1164000 | - | 1332000 |
| Average nights | 19 | 2 | - | 3 |
| Expenditure (M) | \$10 | \$238 | \$152 | \$400 |
| Spend per trip | \$561 | \$472 | \$207 | \$318 |
| Spend per night | \$62 | \$205 | - | \$187 |

Note: Data is based on four year average from 2016 to 2019



1.17%

Current Vacancy rate



317

Rental Stock available



29.02%

Rental population



- Median price change for a house is -6.95% in 1 year and 5.33% in 2 years.
- Median weekly rent for a house is \$460 and \$320 for a unit.
- realestate.com.au has 274 houses and 22 apartments and units listed for sale.

1800

Current unmet need



34%

Current social and affordable housing as a proportion of need



6.2%

Annual growth of social and affordable housing required



- The main source of unmet need is rent stress.
- 2200 households are projected to have unmet housing needs by 2041 based on overall projected household for the region

Hidden Accommodation and Housing Suitability



| | n | % |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Households requiring larger dwelling | 472 | 2% |
| Current dwelling is suitable | 3041 | 13% |
| Households reporting unutilized rooms | 17707 | 76% |

- 1941 private dwelling were unoccupied on CENSUS night
- 76% or 17707 of occupied households have spare room capacity.

Summary of data insights



- Average annual population growth rate is approximately 1.1% (since 2007)
- Albury median age (39) is higher than of NSW (38) and Australia (38).
- 12.5% of people residing in Albury were born overseas
- 85.8% of the population of Albury reports speaking only English at home.
- 88.8% of people living in Albury are Australian citizens
- Overseas born women have the highest proportion of people with Bachelor Degree or higher (30%).
- 3916 people have a need for assistance with core activities (5% have low English language proficiency).
- Homelessness in the overseas born community is slightly higher than in Australia born community (0.4% for AUborn, 0.5% for OS-born)
- There is a significant decrease in volunteering since 2016
- Unemployment rate has had a declining trend since 2018.
- OS-born women are less likely to have high income.
- Health Care and Construction are the fastest growing industries.
- Vacancy rate is significantly low, even though there are more than 1941 unoccupied dwellings
- 1800 households have current unmet housing need.
- Albury's social cohesion index is higher than national average.

Migrant settlement in Albury: SWOR analysis



Strengths

- GRP of 4.5 billion in 2022
- High rates of certificate/degree qualifications amongst migrant population, especially women
- Community is reported to having high levels of social cohesion
- Strong Albury Wodonga visitor brand
- Holistic support for industry growth
- Albury is openly a welcoming and diverse city
- Council's effective work with culturally and linguistically diverse population



Weaknesses

- Significant increases in rental prices
- Low vacancy rates and hidden accommodation
- Skill shortages across major industries, especially in healthcare
- Low English language proficiency of recent arrivals may lead to isolation and decreased community participation
- Low socio-economic outcomes for women from migrant and refugee background despite their educational achievements
- Decreased levels of volunteering
- Lack of social housing that is needed to meet the current needs



Opportunities

- Strong continuous demand for skilled workers, especially in education, healthcare and construction
- Tapping into unutilised expertise of migrant and refugees by utilising welcoming practices within the work of council but also in workplaces
- Implement welcoming workplaces practice to retain diverse workforce



Risks

- Growth in house prices/ reduced housing affordability
- Decreased social cohesion and community engagement
- Skills shortage may impact the quality of life in the city and drive people to leave the area
- The shortage of in language services may impact the levels of participation from CALD community and be a driving force for them to leave for a metropolitan area.