

Ryde Social Plan

Evidence Base

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prepared by **.id**

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1. Introduction

This document relays an evidence-based story of different community groups within the City of Ryde. It has been prepared as an evidence base from which a Social Plan will be developed.

Data for this analysis is sourced primarily from the 2016 and 2011 ABS Census of Population and Housing, utilising Ryde's [Community Profile](#).

2. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island (ATSI) people

Data used in this section is based on responses to the 2016 Census question, “Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?”. Indigenous Households are classified as those with at least one indigenous person who is a usual resident on Census night.

Key findings regarding the City of Ryde’s ATSI population

- 0.4% of the total Ryde population
- Typically younger than Ryde’s total population, following the wider national trend for ATSI populations.
- More likely than the wider Ryde population to live in one-parent family households.
- More likely than Ryde’s total population to live in rented dwellings, but less likely than the NSW ATSI population to rent public housing.
- Household income does not vary significantly from Ryde’s total population, and trends towards higher incomes than the wider NSW ATSI population.
- More likely to be in part-time work when compared to both the total Ryde population and the NSW ATSI population.
- Less likely than the total Ryde population to have completed Year 12 or attained a bachelor degree, but more likely than the NSW ATSI population to have done the same.
- More likely than the Ryde’s total population to be attending an educational institution, reflecting their younger age structure but also representing an increase over time of the number of Ryde’s ATSI population attending education.
- Significantly more likely than the NSW ATSI population to be attending university.

The 2016 Census shows Ryde’s ATSI population to be 430, or 0.4% of Ryde’s total population. By comparison, the ATSI population makes up 2.9% of NSW’s total population, and 1.5% of Greater Sydney’s population. Between the 2011 and 2016 Censuses, Ryde’s ATSI population increased by 78 people; the total population of Ryde increased by approximately 13,200.

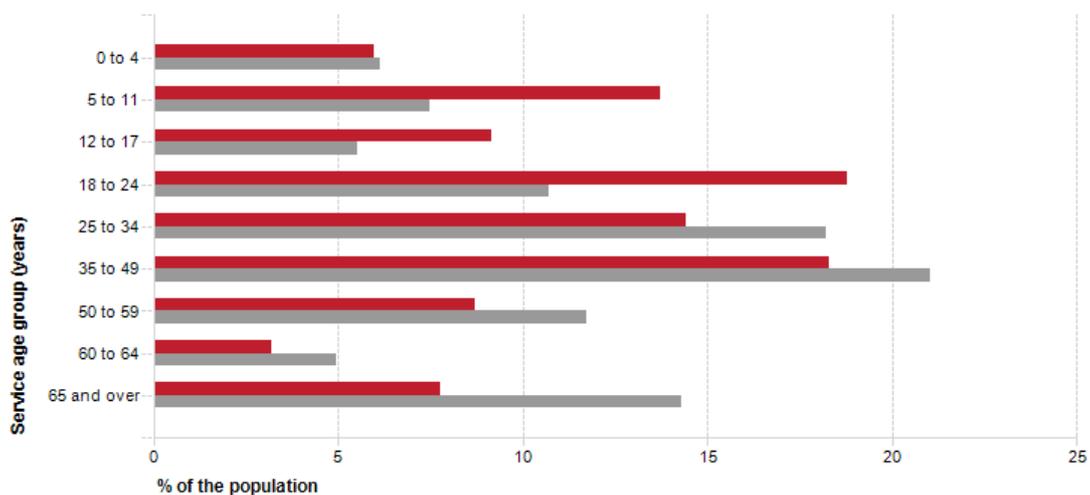
2.1 Age structure

ATSI populations around Australia typically have a younger age structure than the total population, but age structures vary greatly between areas. Within Ryde, the dominant age group for the ATSI population is 18–24 (18.8%), followed closely by 35–49 (18.3%). The dominant age group for the total Ryde population is 35–49 (16%), followed by 25–34 (12.8%). The ATSI population of Ryde follows the country-wide trend of a significantly younger age structure than the wider population.

Service age groups, 2016

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

■ City of Ryde - ATSI ■ City of Ryde - Total population



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

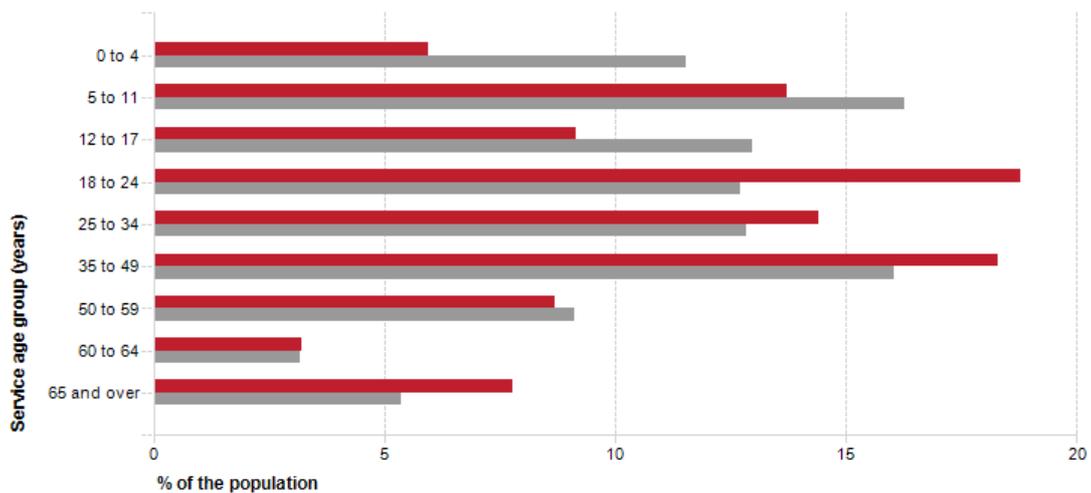


When compared with the NSW ATSI population, Ryde's ATSI population is generally older than the state averages, with a higher proportion of people in 18–24, 25–34 and 35–49 age groups.

Service age groups, 2016

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

■ City of Ryde - ATSI ■ New South Wales - ATSI



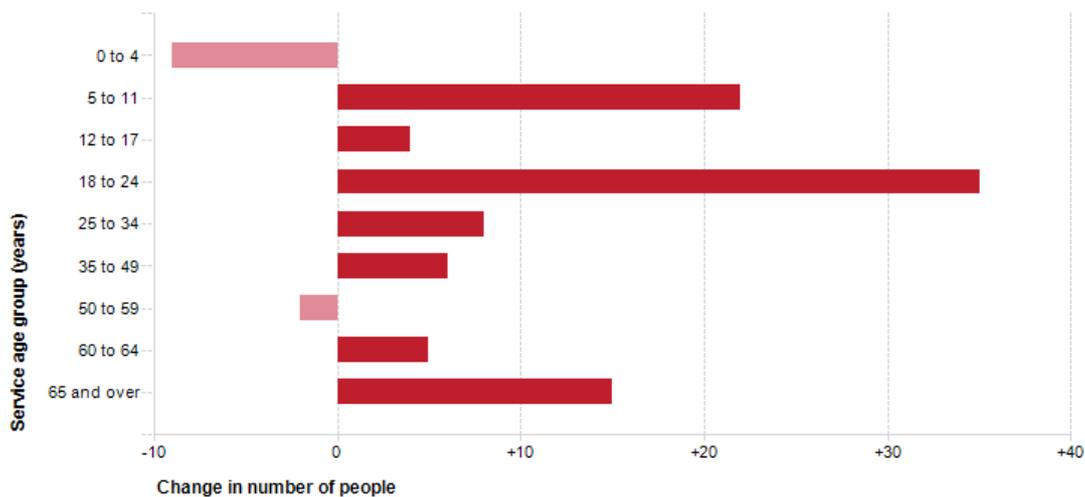
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Between the 2011 and 2016 Censuses, the 18–24 age group saw the greatest increase in population (+35 people). The only two age groups that saw a decrease over that time were 0–4 (-9 people) and 50–59 (-2 people).

Change in service age groups, 2011 to 2016

City of Ryde - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



2.2 Household types and housing tenure

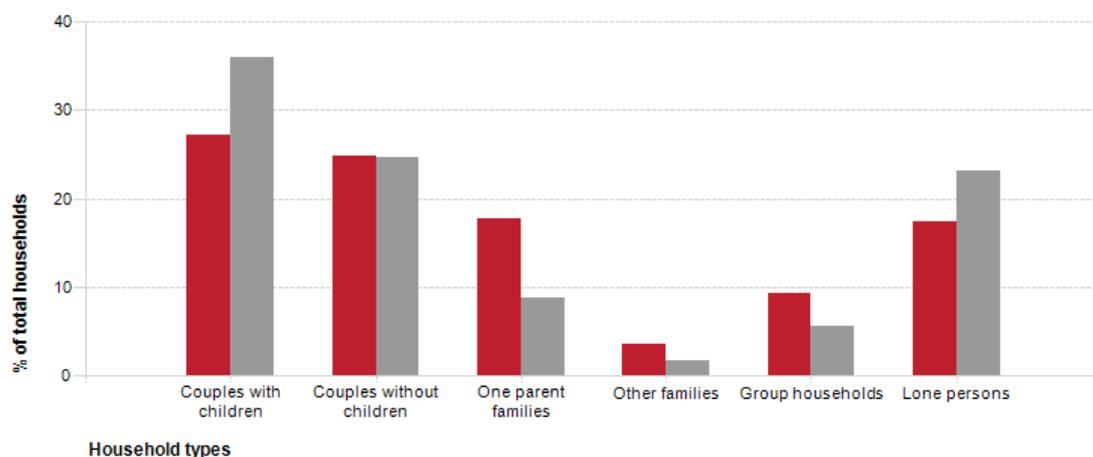
There are some significant differences in the household types between Indigenous Households and all households in Ryde. The ATSI population has a significantly

greater representation in single-parent households (17.8% ATSI population; 8.9% total population). As one would reasonably expect, the ATSI population has a lower representation in “couples with children” households (27.1% ATSI population; 35.9% total population). There is also a greater representation for group households (9.3% ATSI population; 5.6% total population) and “other families” households (3.6% ATSI population; 1.8% total population). Ryde’s ATSI population differs reasonably significantly from the wider NSW ATSI population, with a significantly lower percentage of one-parent family households (17.8% Ryde ATSI population; 28.6% NSW ATSI population).

Household types, 2016

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households

■ City of Ryde - ATSI ■ City of Ryde - Total population



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

In terms of housing tenure, the ATSI Ryde population sees much greater representation than the total Ryde population in “renting”: 57.7% compared with 37.1%. Within the renters group, the ATSI population is comparatively over-represented in public-housing renting (13.5% to 3.1%). Compared to the NSW ATSI population, the Ryde ATSI population is more strongly represented in renting overall (57.7% to 53.8%), but has lower representation in public-housing renters (13.5% to 15.7%).

2.3 Income and work

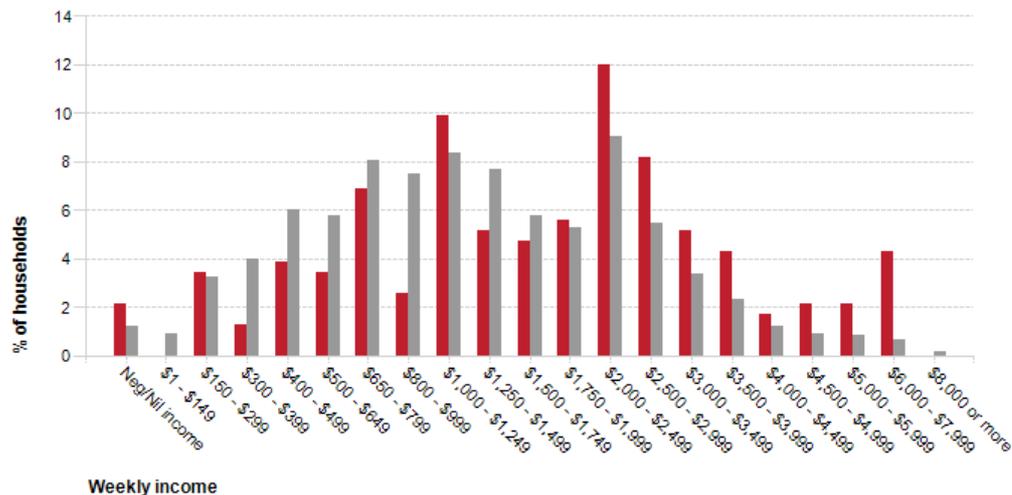
Household incomes for the ATSI population in Ryde have some variance from the total Ryde population, but without a significant trend. There is a larger percentage of ATSI households who earned \$1000 to \$1249 (9.9% compared to 6.9%), \$650 to \$799 (6.9% compared to 4.9%) and \$6000 to \$7999 (4.3% compared to 2.4%).

Comparing the ATSI population in Ryde to the ATSI population across NSW, a trend towards higher weekly incomes is apparent.

Weekly household income, 2016

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

■ City of Ryde - ATSI ■ New South Wales - ATSI



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



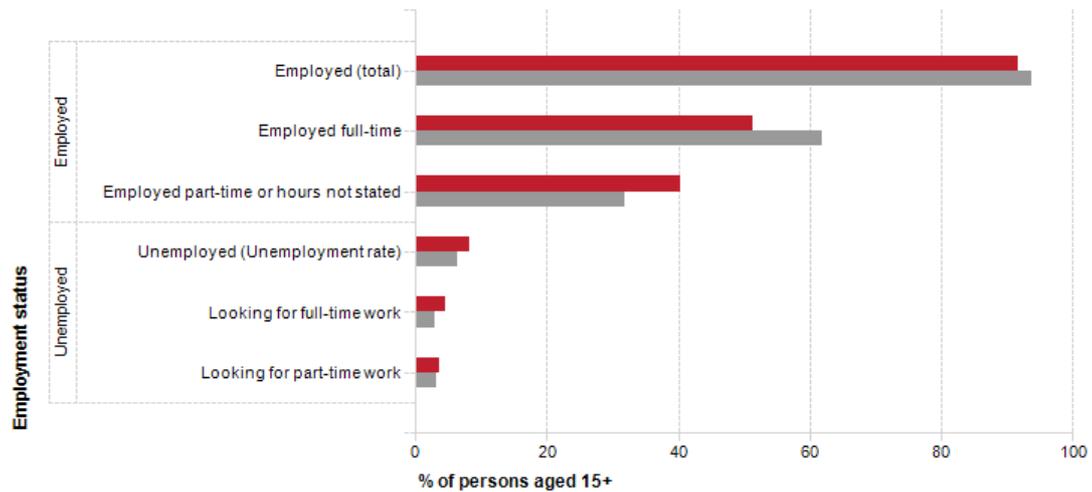
The labour force participation rate refers to the proportion of the population over 15 years of age that was employed or actively looking for work. The ATSI population of Ryde had a higher proportion in the labour force compared with Ryde’s total population (68.1% compared with 62.8%). Analysis of the employment status (as a percentage of the labour force) of Ryde’s ATSI population compared to Ryde’s total population shows a higher proportion unemployed (8.3% compared with 6.3%).

The ATSI population in Ryde has higher representation in part-time workers compared to the total Ryde population (40.4% compared to 31.8%). This tendency amongst Ryde’s ATSI population towards part-time work is also significant when compared to the NSW ATSI population (40.4% compared to 34.9%). This may be due to the significant percentage of the ATSI population in Ryde who are attending university (see [Educational attendance](#)) and are therefore more likely to be working part time.

Employment status, 2016

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

■ City of Ryde - ATSI ■ City of Ryde - Total population



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Between the 2011 and 2016 Censuses, the number of ATSI people in Ryde participating in the labour force increased by 36 people. In the same period, the number of ATSI people employed increased by 32 people, and the number unemployed increased by 4 people.

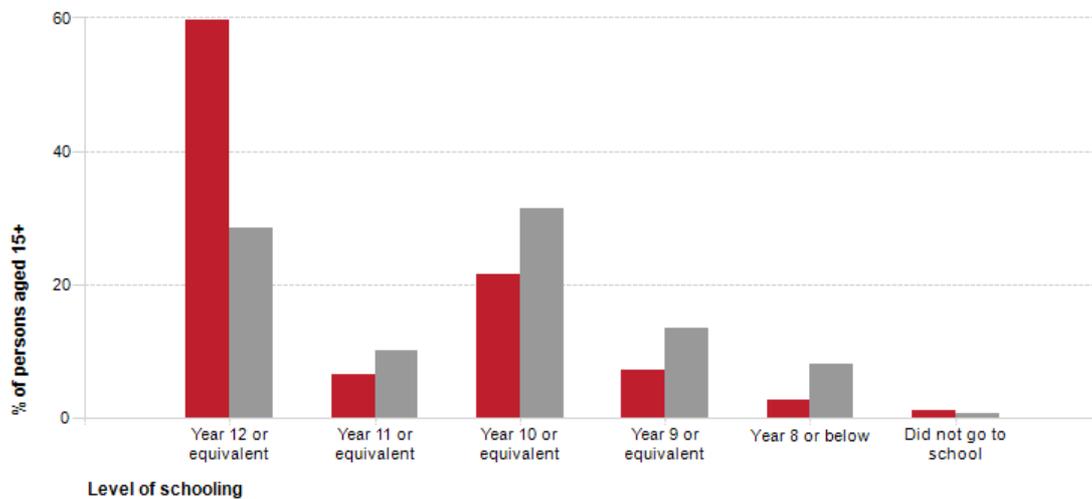
2.4 Education

59.7% of Ryde’s ATSI population completed Year 12, compared with 71.4% for Ryde’s total population. This is significantly higher than the NSW ATSI population: 59.7% compared with 28.4%.

Highest level of schooling completed, 2016

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

■ City of Ryde - ATSI ■ New South Wales - ATSI



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

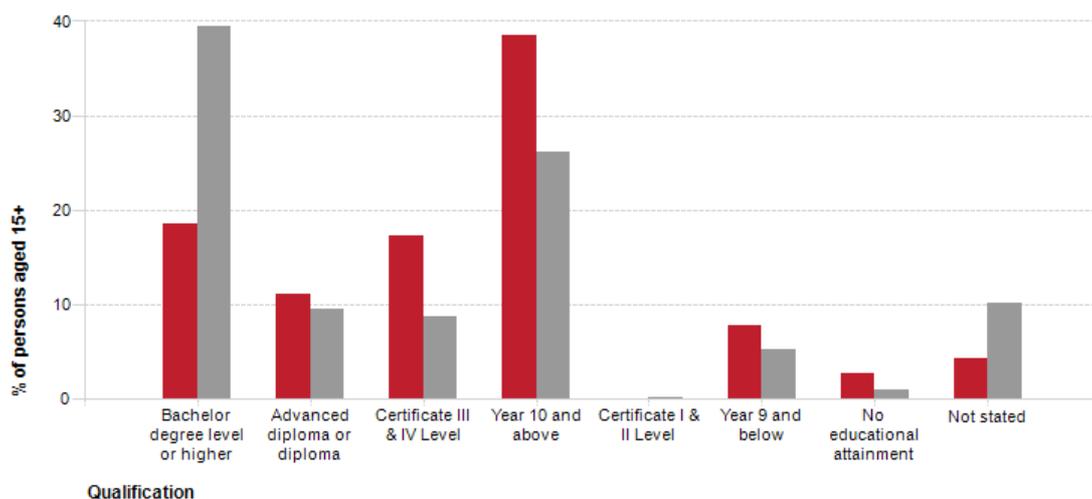


The trends seen for levels of schooling follow into tertiary education. A lower percentage of Ryde’s ATSI population has a bachelor degree or higher compared with Ryde’s total population (18.5% against 39.4%), but this still compares favourably with the NSW ATSI population (18.5% against 6.7%).

Highest qualification achieved, 2016

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

■ City of Ryde - ATSI ■ City of Ryde - Total population



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



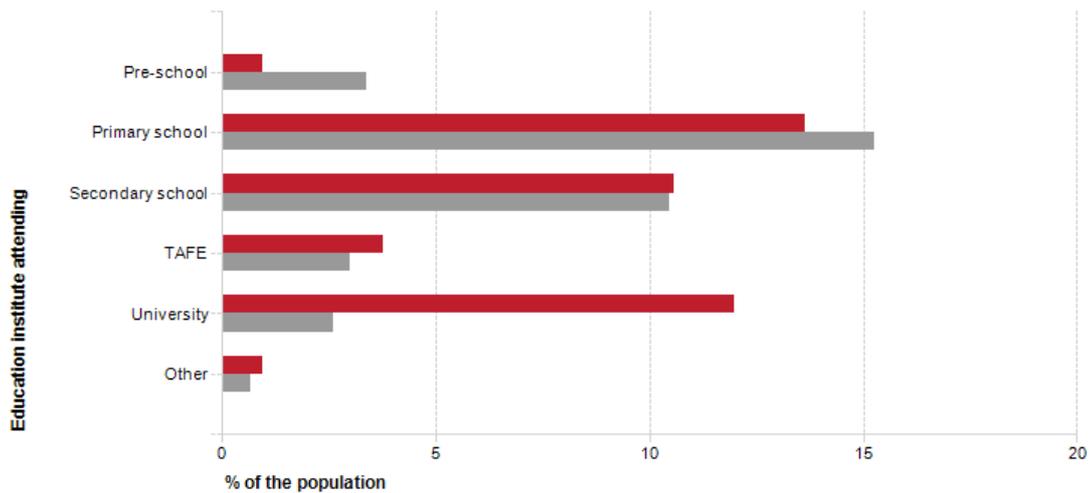
42% of Ryde’s ATSI population were attending an educational institution in 2016. This percentage is much higher than the total population in Ryde (27%), likely due to

the dominant age groups in the ATSI population. The ATSI population has seen a marked increase in percentage attending education – in 2011 it was 31%. (It should be noted that due to the small total ATSI population in Ryde, changes in terms of percentages may not be as dramatic as they initially appear.)

Education institution attending, 2016

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

■ City of Ryde - ATSI ■ New South Wales - ATSI



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

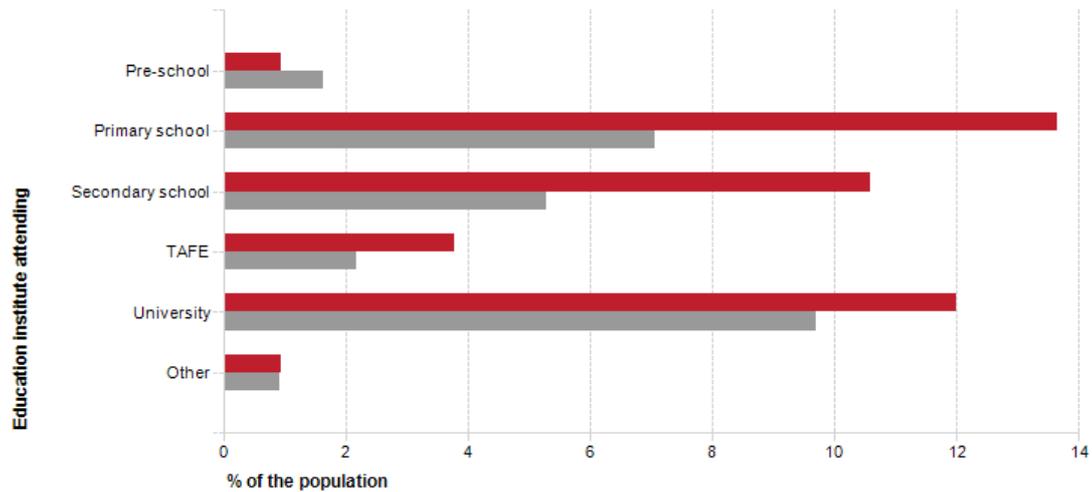


Compared with the NSW ATSI population, Ryde’s ATSI population appears much more likely to be attending university; a 12% attending rate in Ryde compared with 2.6% for NSW. This is in line with total population trends, and is expected due to the presence of Macquarie University in the City of Ryde.

Education institution attending, 2016

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

■ City of Ryde - ATSI ■ City of Ryde - Total population



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



2.5 Conclusion

The ATSI population skews younger than Ryde’s general population and is more likely to be attending an educational institution. They are more likely to be working part-time but their household income is reasonably equivalent to the total Ryde population. In terms of education, the ATSI population in Ryde are represented less favourably compared with Ryde’s total population but more favourable compared with the NSW ATSI population.

When compared with the NSW ATSI households, Ryde’s ATSI households tend have higher household incomes. They are more likely to be renting than Ryde’s total population but less likely to be renting public housing than the NSW Ryde population.

3. Culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds

People from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds encompasses people born overseas, speaking languages other than English, and others with a diverse range of ancestries.

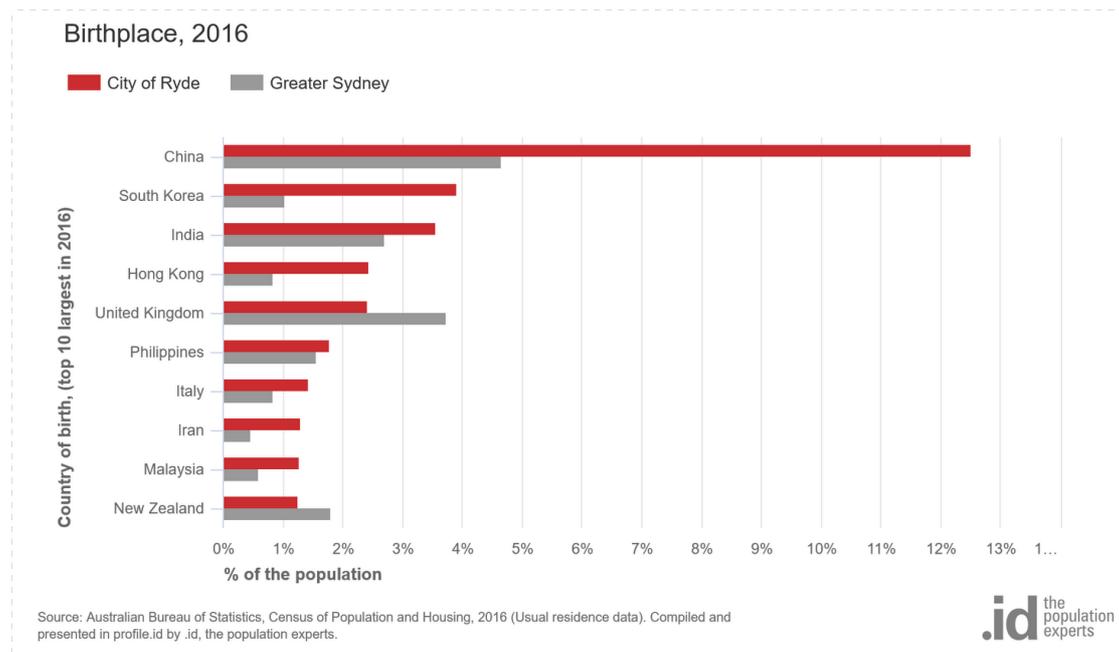
Key findings regarding those with culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in Ryde.

- The 2016 Census recorded 46.9% of the population born outside Australia, and 48.0% speaking a language other than English at home. Allowing for the non-response rate on this question, it's likely that more than 50% of the population speak a language other than English.
- Chinese language speakers make up around 20% of the population. Other major languages are Korean, Italian, Arabic, Armenian and Hindi.
- Ryde has had a very large increase in non-English speaking population over the past 20 years – the population has more than doubled in absolute terms and is now well above the Sydney average.
- Ryde contains approximately 20% of all speakers of Armenian in Australia in 2016.
- The City of Ryde has a greater share of arrivals of overseas-born in the last 10 years than the Sydney average.
- English proficiency is generally good among non-English speakers, but the growing Korean-speaking group has a low rate of English proficiency. One in three indicated that they speak English poorly or not at all.
- Non-English-speaking background population are more likely than total population to live in family households with children, and also group households.
- Overseas-born and “language other than English” populations occupy high density housing at a rate nearly 20% higher than English speaking populations in Ryde, and have smaller dwellings on average. They also drive less cars and have a higher rate of internet access.
- The non-English speaking background population in Ryde is highly educated, with 48% having a degree qualification, and 12.6% attending university.
- Incomes of both overseas-born and non-English speaking background population are slightly lower than the total population, despite the higher education levels, but are increasing over time.

Ryde is one of the most culturally diverse areas in Australia. The 2016 Census recorded 46.9% of the population as being born overseas – almost half. This is 10%

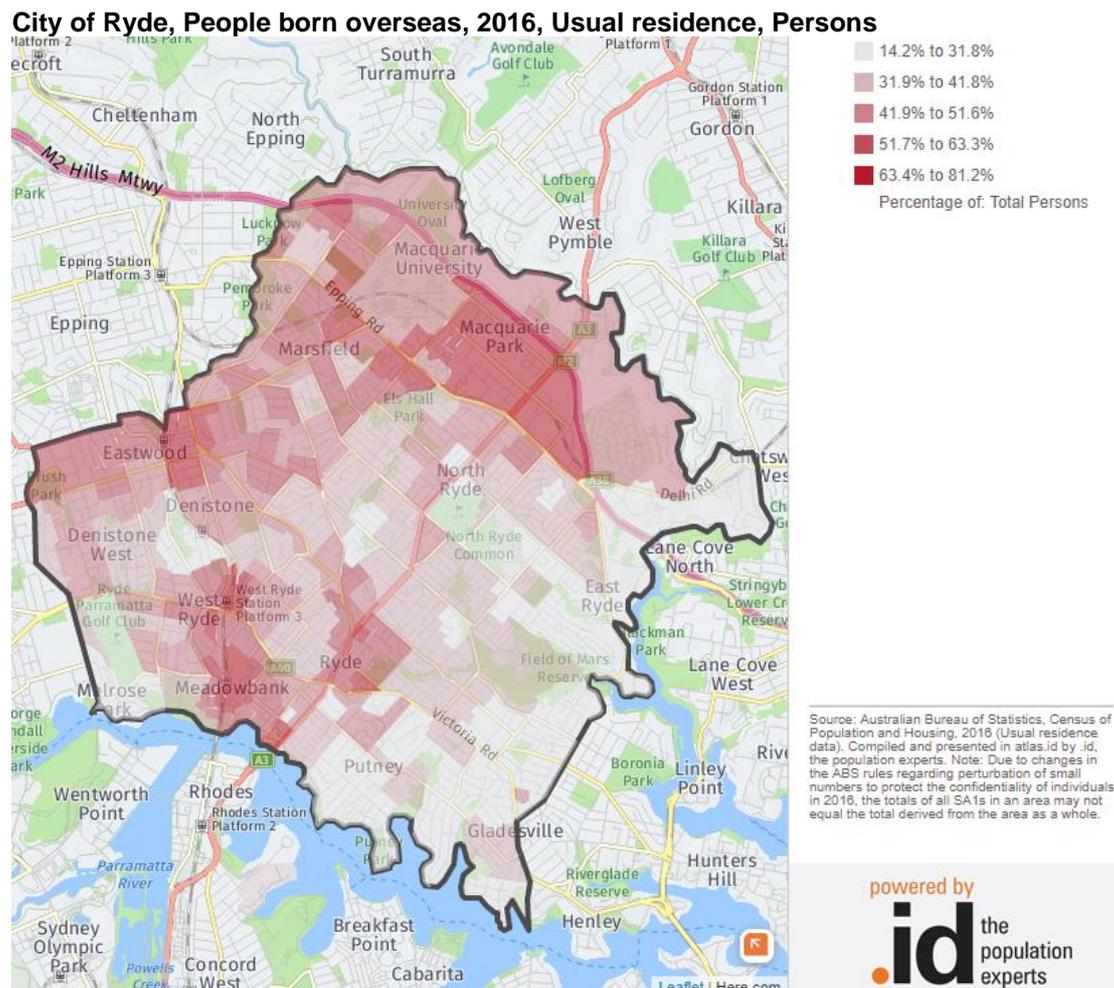
higher than the Greater Sydney average, and 20% higher than the Australian average.

While the largest birthplace groups are Chinese and Korean-born (with the SARs of Hong Kong and Taiwan, they make up about 20% of the City of Ryde's population), there are over 100 birthplaces represented in Ryde with at least 10 people. Other major groups are the UK, Philippines, Italy, Iran and Malaysia.



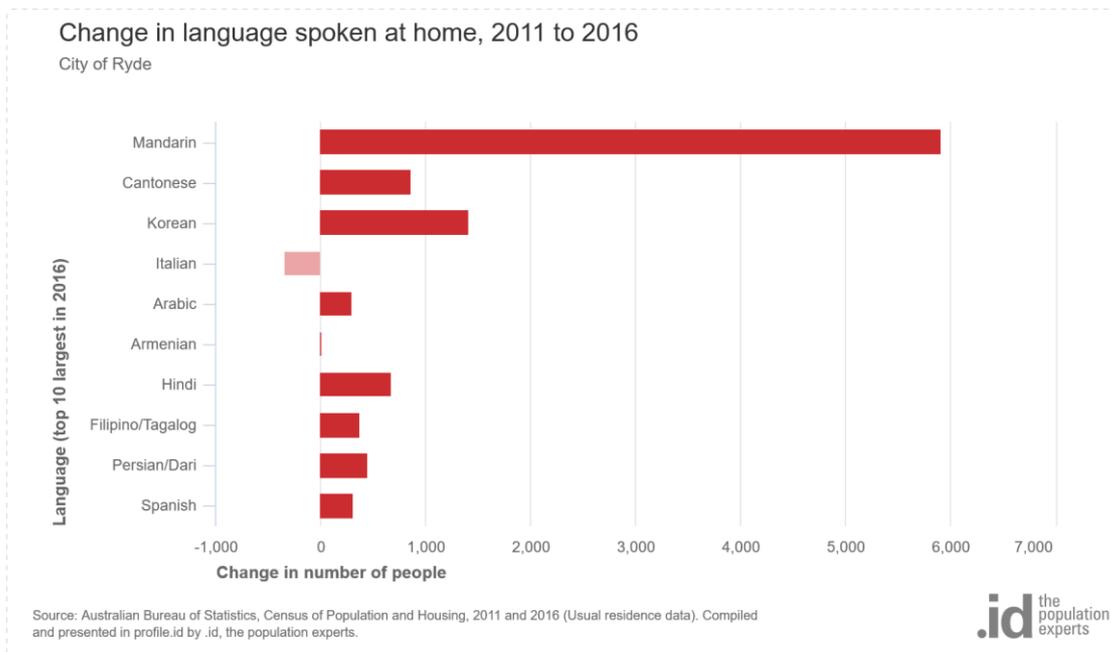
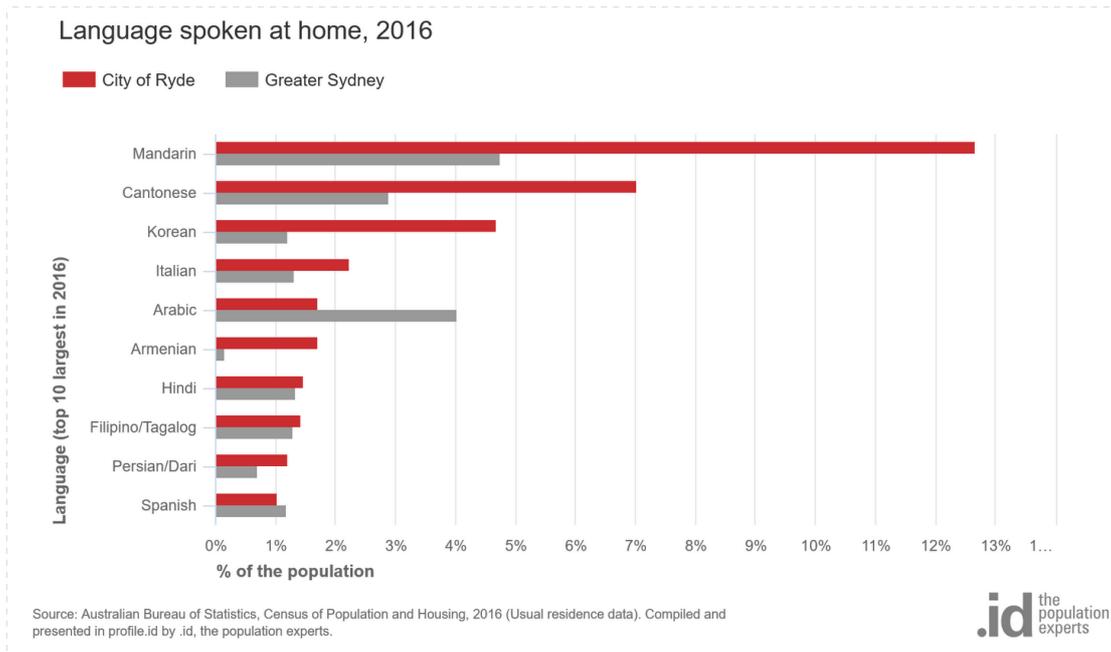
The overseas-born community is also growing very strongly. Of Ryde's growth of 13,259 people between 2011 and 2016, 11,060 of those were born overseas, representing about 80% of the total growth. About 40% of the total growth came from China alone. Looking back further, since 1991, the overseas-born population has grown from 32.8% to 46.8%, from close to the Sydney average to well above it in 2016.

The overseas-born population are concentrated in the northern and western parts of Ryde, such as Macquarie Park, Eastwood and West Ryde. These are also area with more high-density housing.



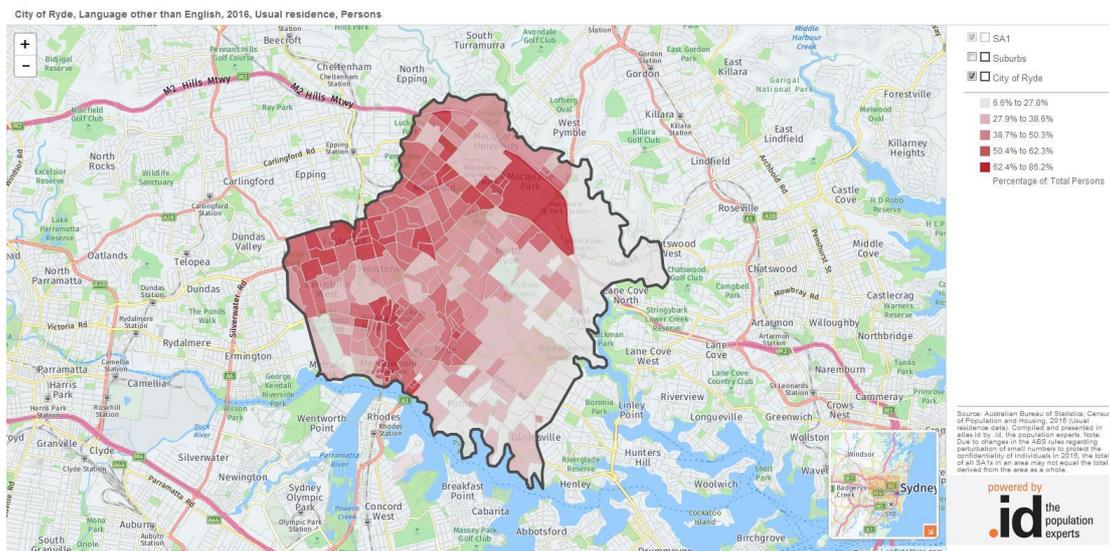
There is also a high rate of language diversity in the City of Ryde. In 2016, 47.9% of the population spoke a language other than English at home. Taking into account the 4.3% “Not Stated” response, it is likely that Ryde’s actual population speaking a language other than English is above 50%. Suburbs such as West Ryde and Meadowbank already have more non-English speakers than English speakers. This is a relatively recent phenomenon – the proportion of non-English speakers grew by 6 percentage points (from 41.9%) in 2011, and since 1996, it has risen from 30% of population to 47.9%. This represents more than a doubling of the language other than English group in actual size in 20 years.

A total of 72 languages are represented in the City of Ryde with more than 10 native speakers. Naturally, the Chinese languages are most highly represented, with Mandarin, Cantonese and other dialects making up over 20% of the total population. Korean is also a major language, comprising 4.6%, which is four times the Sydney average in percentage terms.



Large older and more established communities include Italian speakers and Armenian speakers. The Armenian speaking community is well established and has barely changed in number since 1996 – stable at close to 2,000 people. Ryde has the largest Armenian speaking community in the country (mainly in the suburbs of North Ryde and Ryde itself), representing over 20% of Australia’s speakers of this language. Interestingly Armenia doesn’t feature prominently as a birthplace for Ryde residents – most Armenian speakers were either born in Australia – or in countries which were recipients of the exodus from the Armenian genocide – Iran, Syria and Lebanon.

Generally, European languages have been declining over the past decade (Italian, Spanish, Greek, Croatian), while Asian languages such as Mandarin, Cantonese and Hindi have increased.



Language other than English population distribution reflects that of the overseas-born, concentrated around Eastwood, West Ryde, Meadowbank, and around Macquarie University.

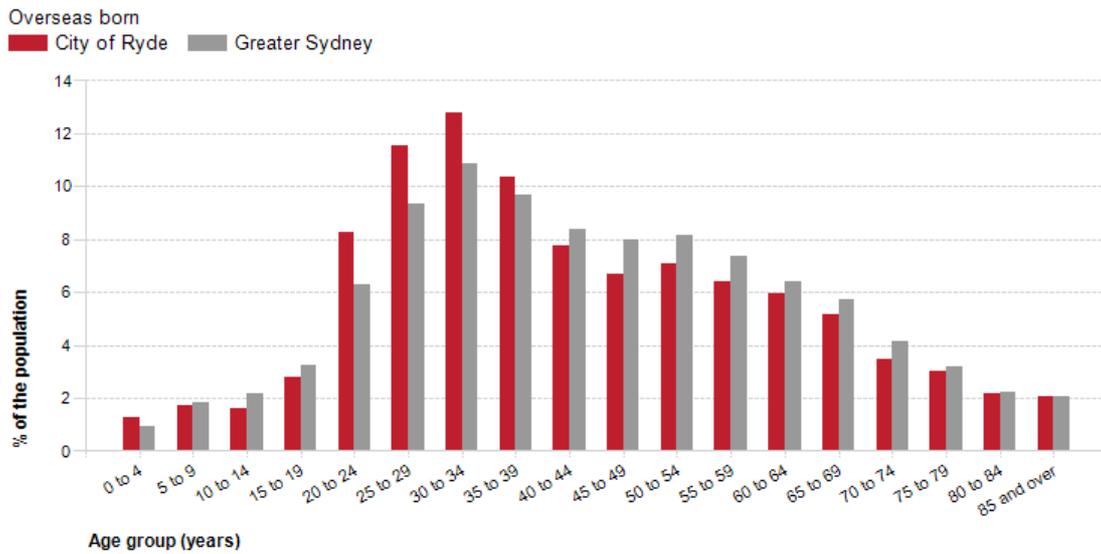
The Census also recorded 117 different ancestries (with greater than 10 responses) in the City of Ryde population. The largest single ancestry group is Chinese, with 28,000 responses, 24.1% of population – followed by English and Australian.

3.1 Age structure

The age structure of overseas-born in all areas features less children – as children are less likely to migrate, and older populations have had more time to migrate. Many children are born in Australia to overseas-born parents and this shows up in the language characteristics.

Generally the overseas-born profile in Ryde is reflective of a recently arrived community. Most migrants arrive in Australia between the ages of 20 and 34, and this is the peak population of overseas-born in Ryde. When compared to Greater Sydney's overseas-born population, it is younger, with 32.5% aged between 20 and 34 (compared to 26.5 for Greater Sydney). The main change in age groups was in those same cohorts, but also a modest increase in those aged 65-69.

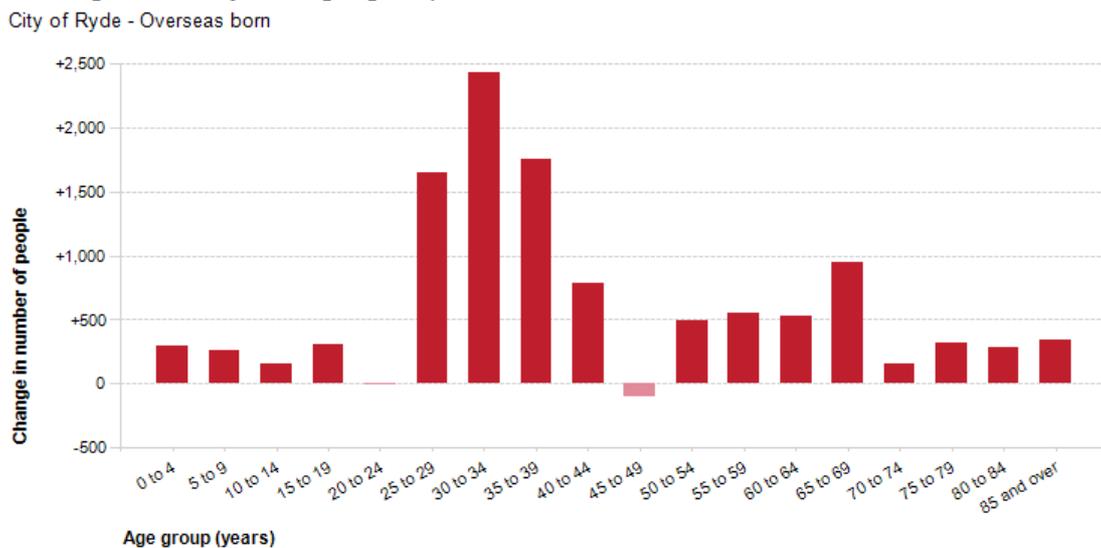
Five year age groups, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in five year age groups, 2011 to 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

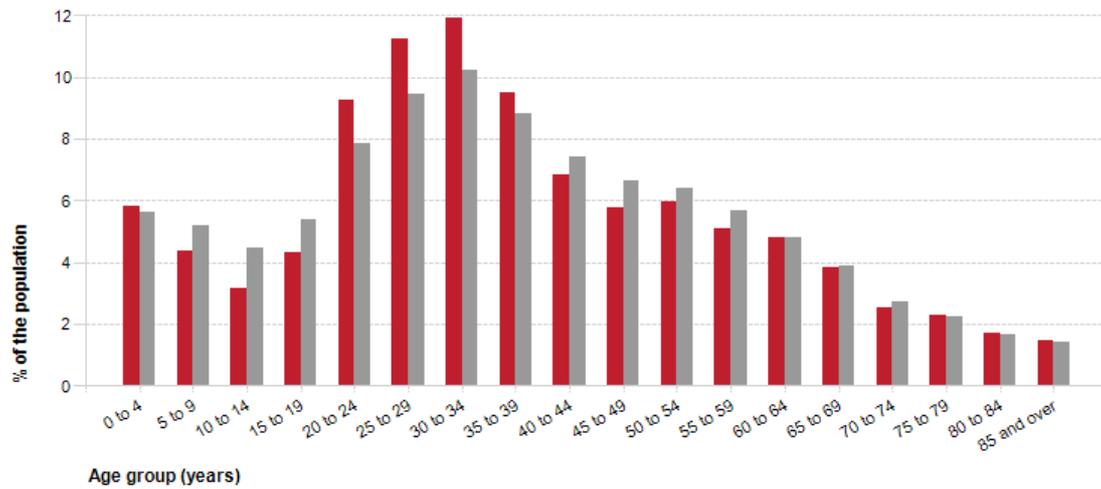


Non-English-speaking background population shows a similar age distribution, with a peak among 20–34 year-olds, but with generally more children, due to the second generation speakers born here. With the large increase in this population between 2011 and 2016, every 5-year cohort showed an increase, for the total community.

Five year age groups, 2016

Non-English speakers

■ City of Ryde ■ Greater Sydney

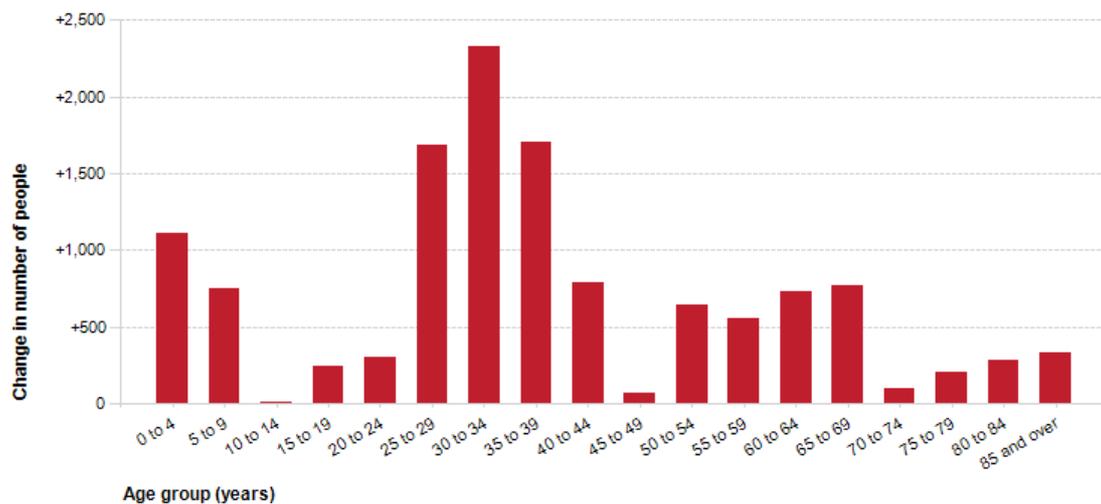


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in atlas.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in five year age groups, 2011 to 2016

City of Ryde - Non-English speakers



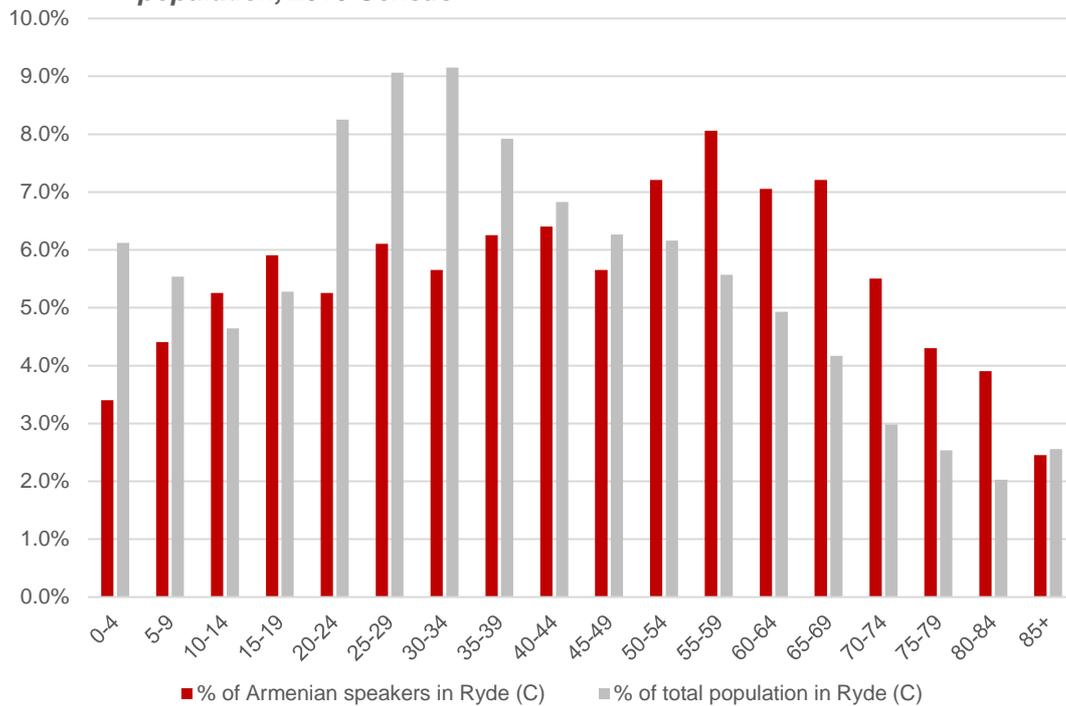
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in atlas.id by .id, the population experts.



Different languages show markedly different patterns, however.

Chinese speakers are quite young, mainly focused on the student and young 20s age groups, reflective of the high university population. Korean speakers are also quite young, but a little older, more of working age post-university. Italian speakers are quite elderly, with 42% aged 65+, while Armenians are also quite elderly but with a peak among older children, indicating that the language is being continued in subsequent generations.

Age Structure, Armenian speakers in Ryde (C) compared to total population, 2016 Census



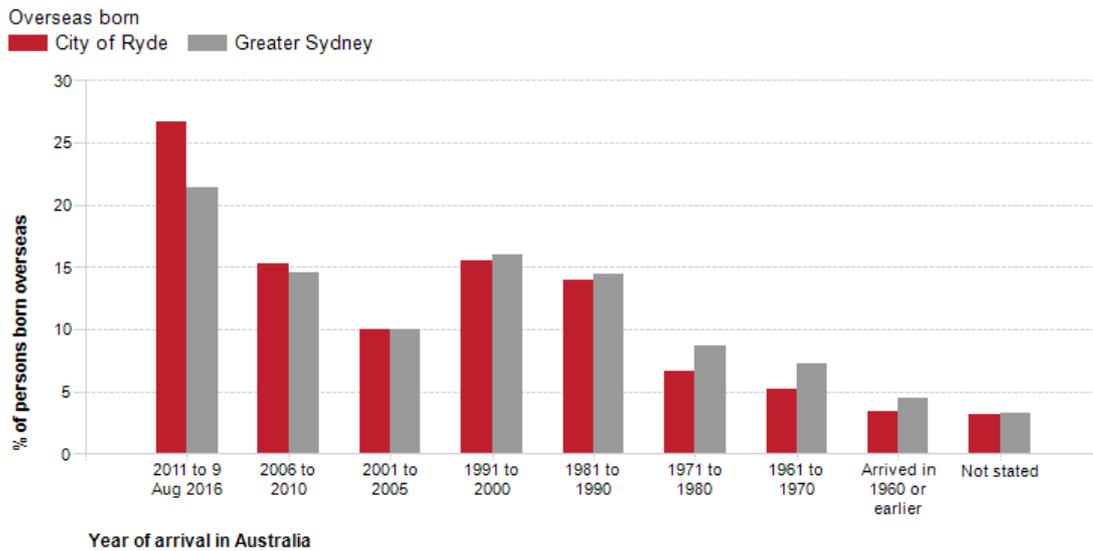
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in atlas.id by .id, the population experts.

3.2 Year of arrival and English proficiency

Among the non-English speaking population of Ryde, 20.6% were born in Australia, while China was the largest birthplace group. Of those born overseas, Ryde had a greater share than Sydney who had first arrived in Australia in the past 5 years. In total, 26.7% of the overseas-born population arrived after 2011, and a total of 42% arrived after 2006. This is a very high percentage and reflects the influx of migrants into the high-density areas of Ryde in recent years.

For those born in China, the percentage arriving in the past 10 years rises to 55%.

Year of arrivals, 2016

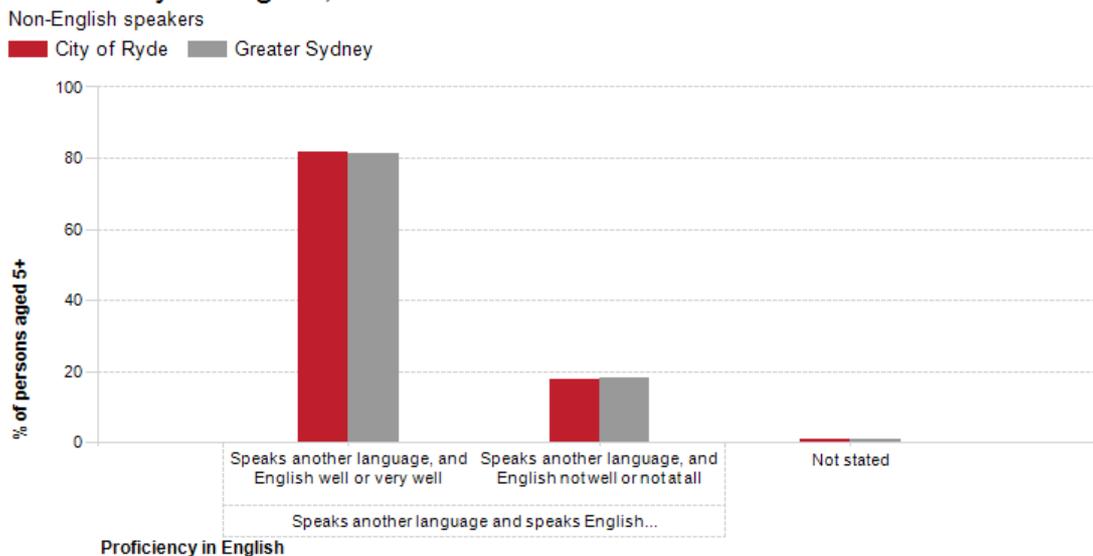


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



English Proficiency is recorded by the Census but it is important to remember it is self-reported. In total, of those speaking a language other than English in Ryde, 17.6% reported poor or no English proficiency, approximately 1 in 6. This is actually lower than the Sydney average of 18.0%, but because of the higher non-English-speaking-background population in Ryde, it converts into a percentage of 8.5% of total population, higher than the Sydney average of 6.5%.

Proficiency in English, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Among Mandarin speakers – the fastest growing group – English proficiency is lower, with 23.5% indicating poor or no proficiency. The Italian community has a rate of poor English proficiency around half that, at 12.2%. Korean speakers have the lowest rate of English proficiency – 32.4% having poor or no proficiency in 2016.

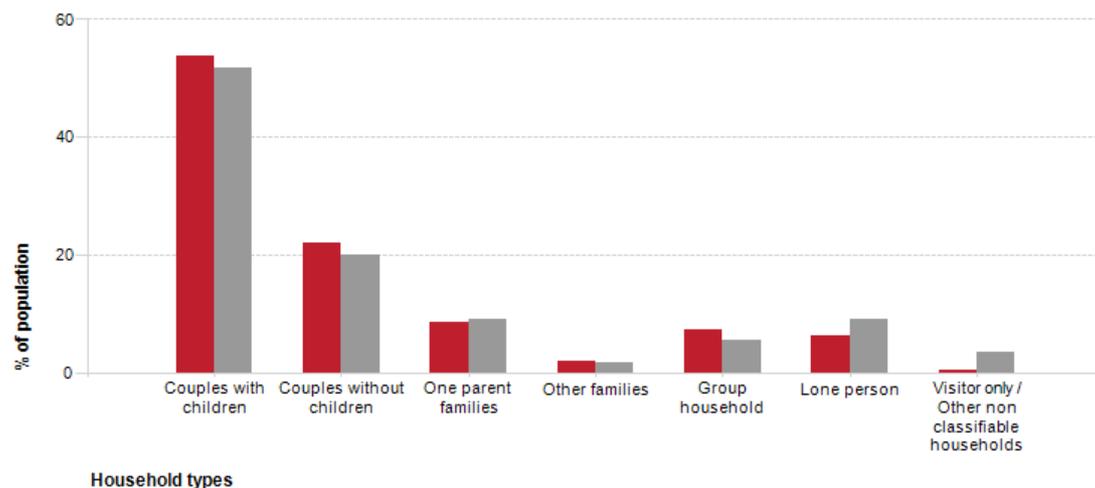
3.3 Households

Compared to the total population of Ryde, the Non-English-speaking-background population have a very similar spread of household types. But they are slightly more likely to be in couple families with children, and group households when compared to the total population. Families with children was by far the largest increase in the NESB population between 2011 and 2016.

Household type, 2016

Non-English speakers

■ City of Ryde ■ City of Ryde - Total population

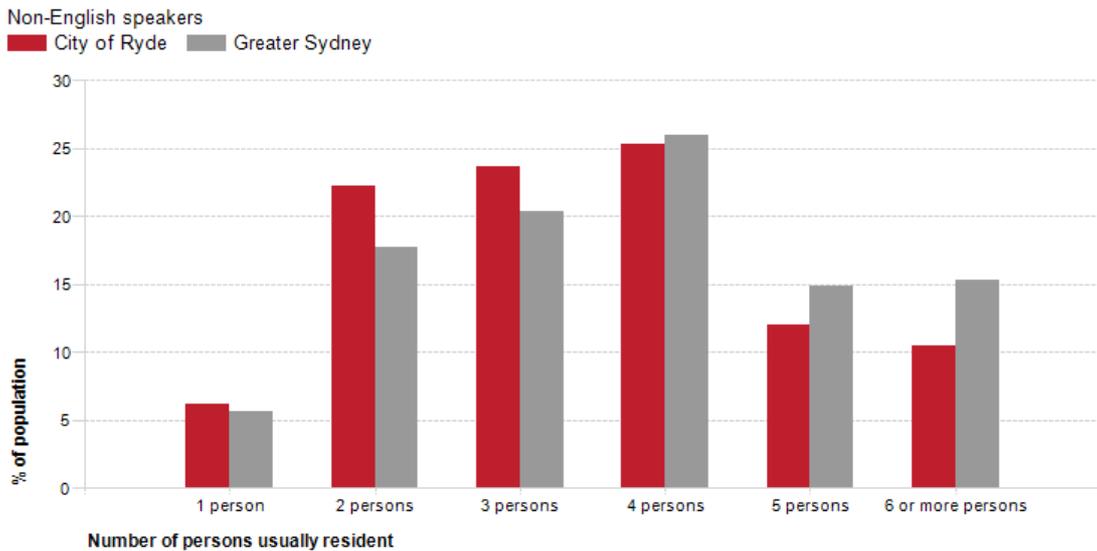


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

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While the types of households were similar, non-English-speaking population were slightly more likely to live in larger households of 6 or more persons than the total population. Compared to Greater Sydney though, household sizes are considerably smaller, with 2 and 3 person households combined making up 46% of the total.

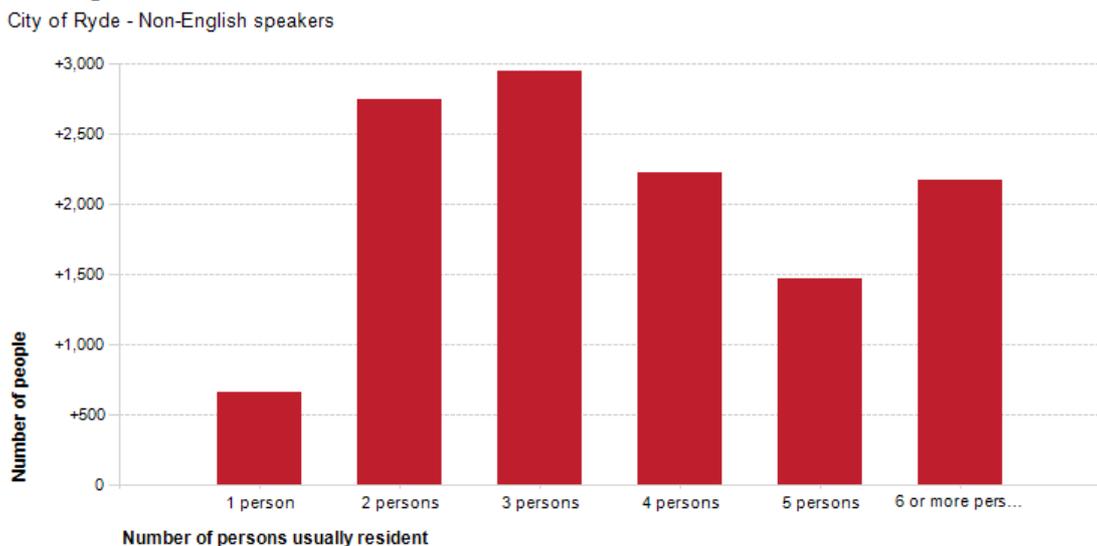
Household size, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Change in household size, 2011 to 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Notably, those speaking Chinese languages had slightly larger households than other NESB population in Ryde. And the largest increase in this community was families of 6 or more individuals.

3.4 Housing and tenure

A key difference between the CALD community and the total population is in the housing type occupied. While the total population of Ryde is embracing high density living, and showing a large increase across the board, this is particularly so of overseas-born communities. 54.4% were in medium- or high-density dwellings,

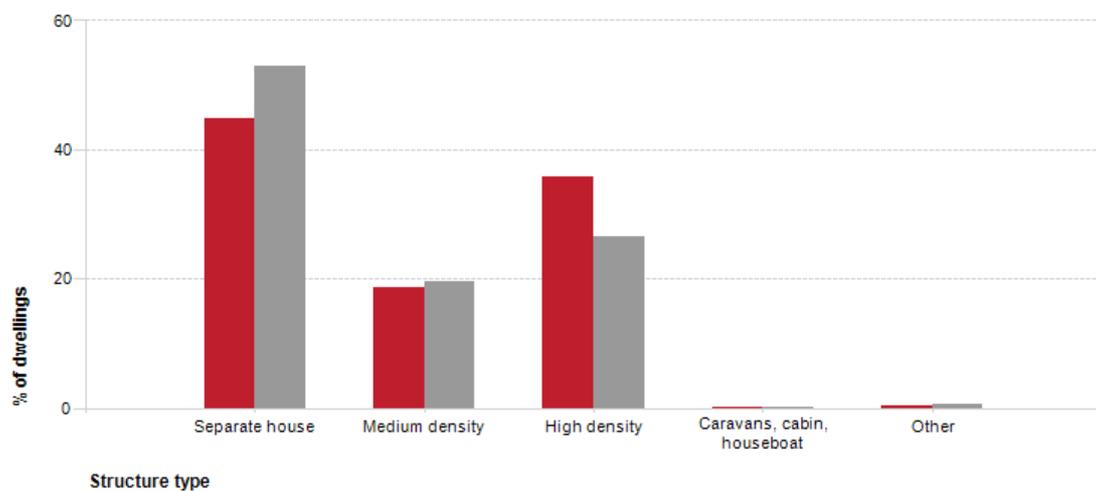
compared to 44.0% of total population. Considering that total population is approximately 50% overseas born, this represents about a 20% differential between Australian-born and overseas-born in the occupancy of higher density housing. These trends are not unique to Ryde – across Sydney overseas-born population occupy high density at a greater rate than total population. But it's particularly strong in Ryde, with the growth in that housing form in recent years.

Non-English-speaking-background population show a similar rate of occupancy of medium and high density housing, but the difference is not quite as pronounced (50.4% in medium and high density).

Dwelling structure, 2016

Overseas born

■ City of Ryde ■ Greater Sydney

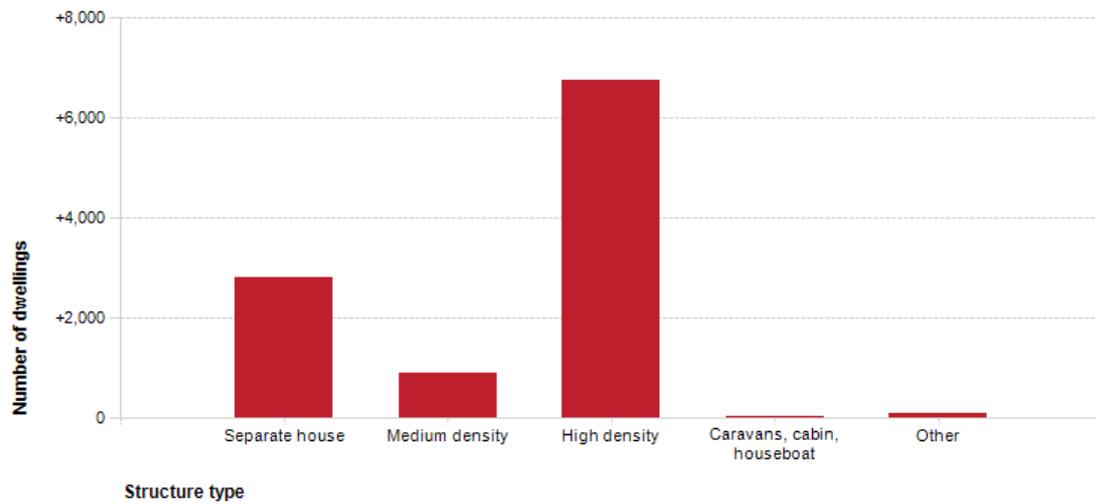


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Change in dwelling structure, 2011 to 2016

City of Ryde - Overseas born



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

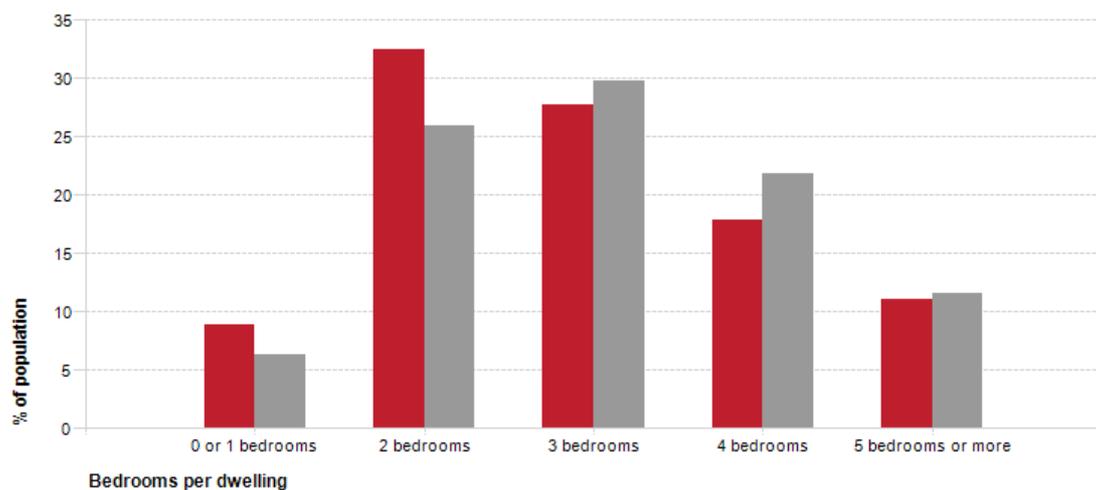


As you would expect given the preponderance of high-density housing, overseas-born are more likely to occupy 1 and 2 bedroom dwellings compared to the total population as well.

Number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2016

Overseas born

■ City of Ryde ■ City of Ryde - Total population



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Their dwellings are also slightly more likely to have internet access (91.3%), and they own less cars – 11.5% have no vehicles and 42.3% have one vehicle.

For these dwelling related characteristics, people speaking a language other than English at home showed very similar characteristics to overseas-born, so the information will not be repeated for this group.

3.5 Education

The overseas-born population of Ryde are more likely to be attending university than the total population. In 2016, 12.1% of overseas-born attended university (not necessarily in Ryde, though with Macquarie University in the area, a good proportion probably do), compared to 9.7% for the total population. There has also been a significant increase, with almost 1,000 extra university attendees among the overseas-born between 2011 and 2016. This is largely due to the large influx from China – among the China-born population, 21.1% attend university.

University attendance among non-English-speaking population is also similarly high, at 12.6%.

Generally, people speaking a language other than English, and overseas-born population both have a rate of degree-level and above qualifications, much higher than the total population. In 2016, 48% of Non-English speakers, and 49% of overseas born had a bachelor degree, compared to 39% of the total population. Ryde is a highly educated area, and even more so for the migrant community. This indicates a largely skilled migrant inflow, and also people who come to Ryde for university, gain a degree and stay on.

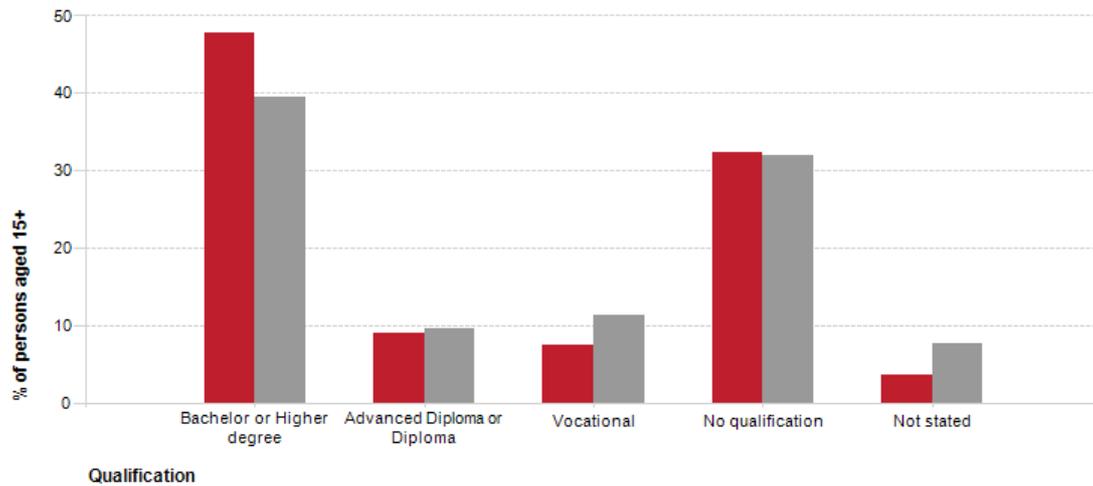
This also compares very well with non-English speakers across Greater Sydney, where 34.1% had a degree qualification.

Among Chinese-language speakers in Ryde, degree qualifications are at 51%.

Highest qualification achieved, 2016

Non-English speakers

■ City of Ryde ■ City of Ryde - Total population

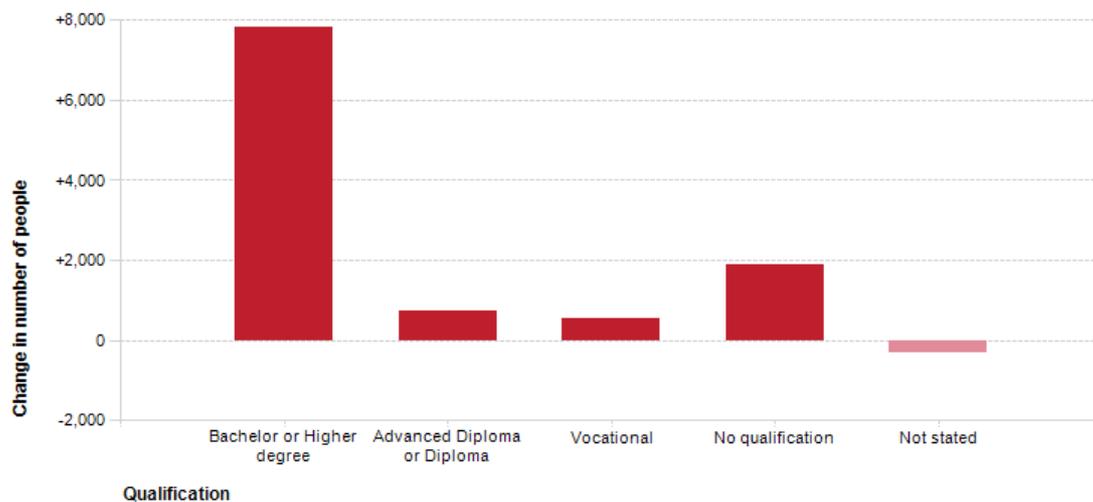


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in atlas.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in highest qualification achieved, 2011 to 2016

City of Ryde - Non-English speakers



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in atlas.id by .id, the population experts.



In contrast, relatively few of the non-English speaking background population have vocational (trade) qualifications, only 7.4% to a total population rate of 11.4%. Even this is quite low – Ryde is not a major area for tradespeople.

3.6 Income and work

Despite a high rate of educational attainment, the unemployment rate for non-English-speaking-background population is higher (8.2%) than the total population (6.3%). These are Census 2016 figures and not based on subsequent labour force survey estimates.

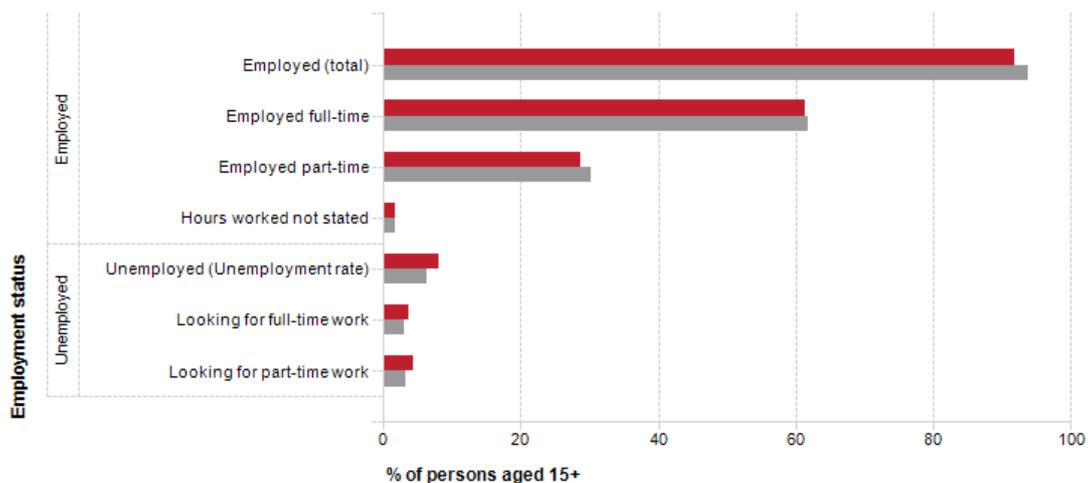
The unemployment rate is higher both in those looking for full-time work (3.8% to 3.0%), and part-time work (4.4% to 3.3%). It is very similar to the unemployment rate for NESB population across Greater Sydney (8.3%).

Most of the growth in NESB population between 2011 and 2016 has been in the employed categories, with unemployment rate fairly stable. Additionally, the participation rate is very similar to the total population.

Employment status, 2016

Non-English speakers

■ City of Ryde ■ City of Ryde - Total population



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in atlas.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

The occupation distribution for those speaking a language other than English is fairly similar to that of the population overall. There are slightly more professionals (already by far the largest group in the total population at 33.4%, for NESB they make up 35.0%) and also slightly more labourers (6.5% to 5.4%), but overall the mix is very similar – and far more professional and managerial dominated than the NESB average for Greater Sydney.

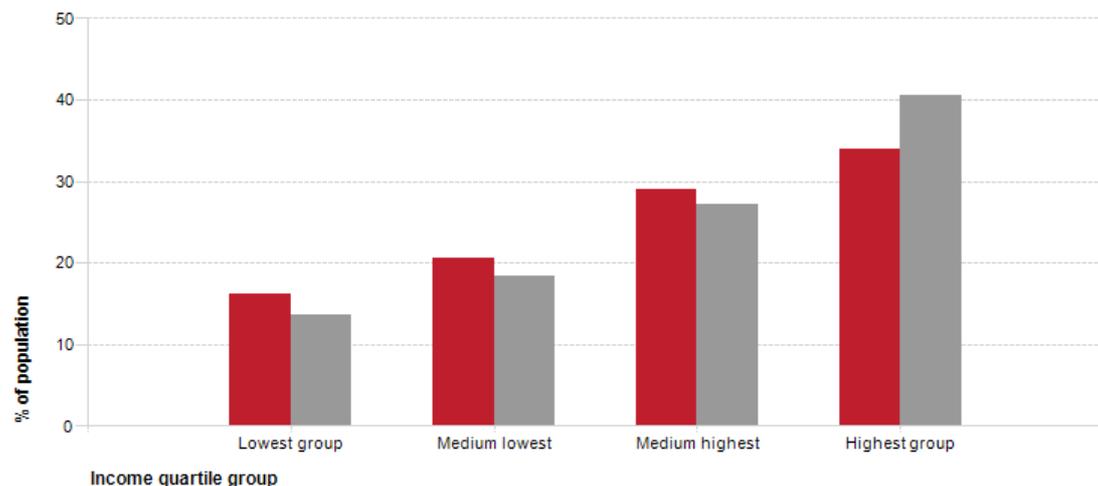
Non-English-speaking background population in Ryde, despite having higher education levels, shows an income distribution skewed slightly lower than the total population. While the highest income quartile in 2016 was the largest group for NESB (consistent with the Ryde population), it contained only 34.0% of people, compared to 40.6% for total population. There were more low incomes (16.2% to 13.7% for total pop) but the increases in population in 5 years were dominated by the top two quartiles.

This indicates that while incomes are lower, the increases in population are among higher income groups.

Household income quartiles, 2016

Non-English speakers

■ City of Ryde ■ City of Ryde - Total population



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Overseas-born show a very similar income distribution, skewed to the top relative to the state, but lower compared to total population. The major difference is the approximately 4% of Overseas-born population in Ryde who have Nil or Negative Income. These are most likely overseas students who have their expenses paid but report no direct income in Australia.

3.7 Conclusion

The culturally and linguistically diverse population in Ryde, as represented by overseas-born and people speaking languages other than English at home – is a large one, and increasing rapidly. In 2016 they made up close to 50% of the population by different measures, and the population has doubled in 20 years. It is likely that by the next Census non-English speakers will constitute a majority of the area. The influx of Chinese-speaking populations and the influence of the Macquarie University and associated employment areas are the main drivers of this. There are also large growth rates for the Korean and Indian populations, while older, European communities are stable to declining. The Armenian population in Ryde (about a quarter of the national population) is stable and shows a distinct multi-generational profile.

Non-English-speaking-background population are more likely to be attending university, and have a rate of degree qualifications close to 50%. Despite this they have a higher unemployment rate, and lower incomes than the English-speaking population. Though incomes are increasing over time.

Overseas-born groups are leading the movement into higher density housing for Ryde, with a much greater rate than total population occupying large apartment blocks – though their occupancy of medium density (1–2 storey blocks and terraces) is only about the same rate as the general population. As the higher density housing forms proliferate, these are generally attractive to those moving from overseas, and results in a pattern of CALD population which mirrors the housing form, in places like West Ryde, and Eastwood.

4. Recent arrivals

“Recent arrivals” are those people who are usually resident in Ryde in 2016, who lived overseas 5 years ago. They include only people who were born overseas, and indicate the year the person first arrived in Australia, intending to live in the country for one year or more.

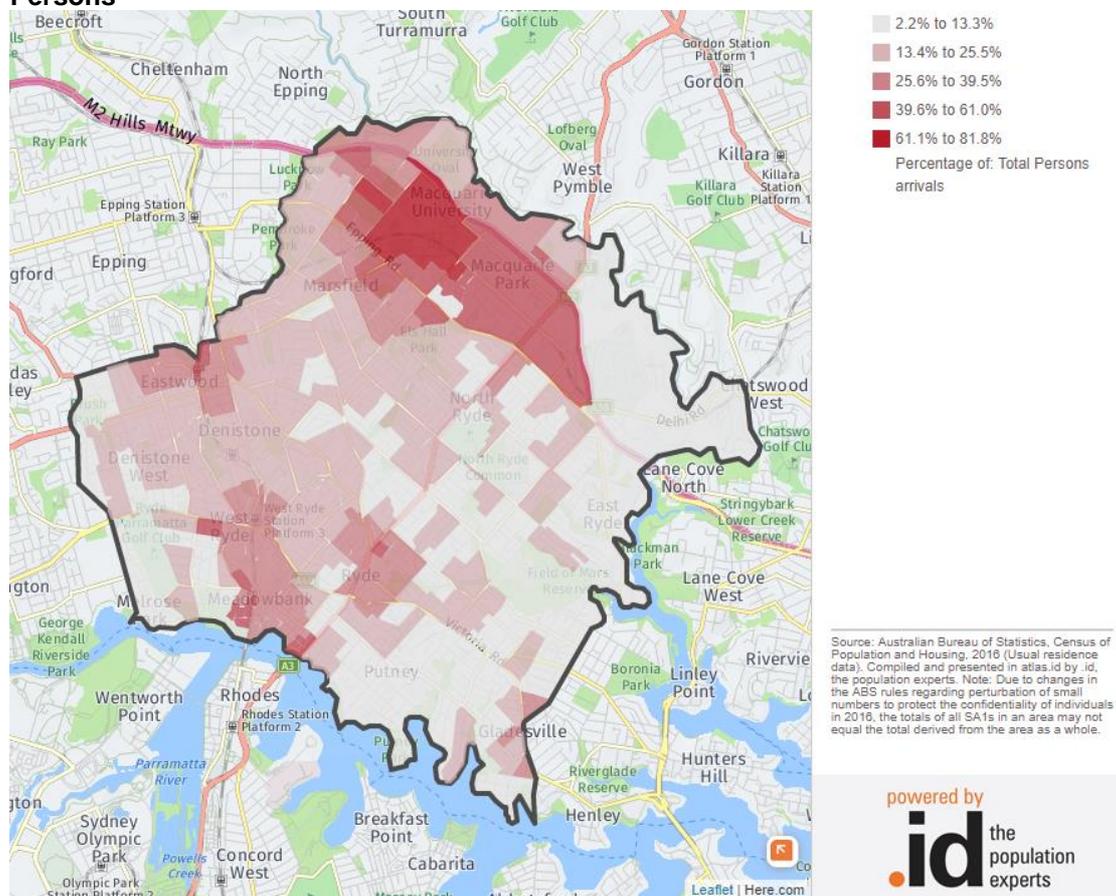
Key findings regarding recent arrivals for the City of Ryde

- 26.7% of overseas-born in Ryde had arrived in Australia in the previous 5 years in 2016, up from 25.1% in 2011. The presence of Macquarie University attracting large numbers of overseas students is a large driver of this.
- There are substantially more female recent arrivals than males (53.3% of those who came in the last 5 years were female).
- Recent arrivals are mainly in a narrow group of ages, with almost 60% aged between 20 and 34 – they are more concentrated in this narrow band than Greater Sydney’s recent arrivals generally.
- As well as being young, recent arrivals mostly live in high density housing in Ryde, in 1-2 bedroom units which they are renting. This is a characteristic of the young, and particularly favoured by migrants from China and Korea - where Ryde’s migrants mainly arrive from.
- There is a large share in Group households (almost 1 in 5 was counted in a group household), reflecting both the relative youth of this population, and university attendance, as house sharing is popular among this group.
- China, India and South Korea combined make up more than half the arrivals in the 5 years to 2016. This is likely to have continued, with settlement statistics showing over 3,000 arrivals in the 2018 calendar year.
- Recent arrivals are also highly educated, with over 50% having a degree qualification, and 28% are attending university (another 6% attending TAFE).
- Despite this, incomes are generally lower than the total population, and the unemployment rate is particularly high, at 16%, compared to a total population average of 6%.

In 2016, there were 14,591 recent arrivals resident in the City of Ryde, comprising 12.5% of total population, and 26.7% of all overseas-born. This percentage is substantially higher in Ryde than Greater Sydney (21.4%) – indicating that Ryde is a place where migrants settle when they first arrive in Australia. This is likely due to the university and substantial new housing developments. And it is an increasing trend – in 2011, 25.1% of migrants had arrived in the previous 5 years.

Recent arrivals in Ryde are clustered mainly around Macquarie Park, and also in the areas of new housing in West Ryde, Eastwood and Meadowbank.

City of Ryde, Overseas arrivals to Australia between 2011 and 2016 Usual residence, Persons



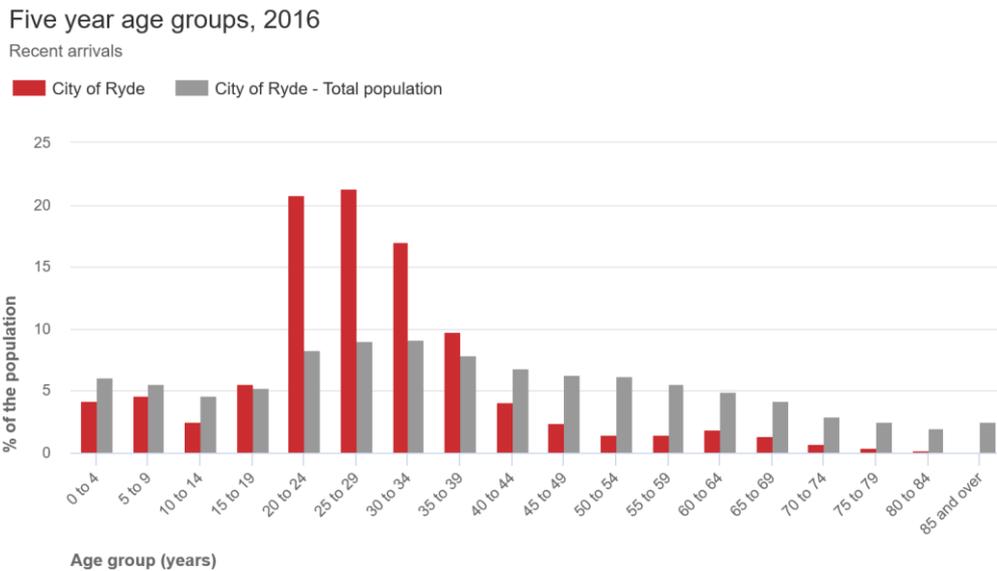
4.1 Age structure and households

Recent arrivals are more likely to be female than male, with almost 1,000 more females, making up 53.3% of those arriving in the past 5 years in Ryde.

While overseas-born generally are younger than the population, those who arrived in the past 5 years are particularly young, with 59% being aged between 20 and 34 years. Typically this is the key age group where migration peaks – both due to

Australian migration policies and the fact that people tend to make large moves such as travelling overseas to live when they are younger adults. For Greater Sydney overall, 55% of recent arrivals were aged 20-34. So Ryde is a bit younger but not extremely so.

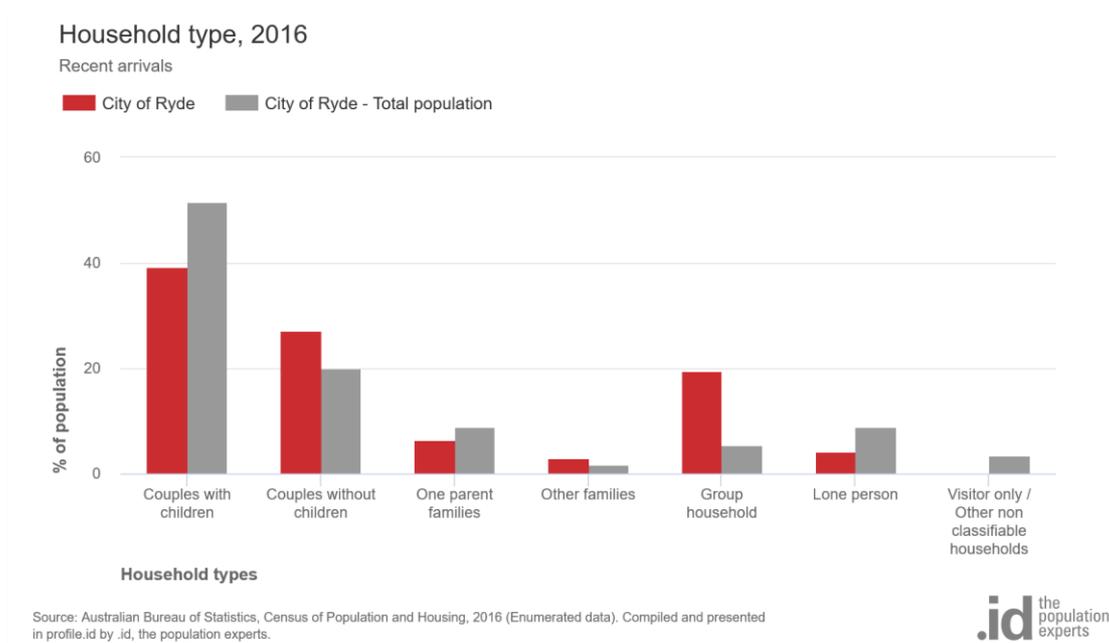
The main difference for Ryde is a spike in 20-24 year-olds compared to Greater Sydney, as this represents university age population



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



The household types formed by recent arrivals reflect this age structure. While among Ryde’s total population, 51.7% live in couple with children households, only 39.4% of recent arrivals did so. They were more likely to be couples without children (27.1%), and particularly Group Households (19.4% compared to 5.5% of total population). This is due to the large number of students who often share accommodation.



4.2 Cultural diversity

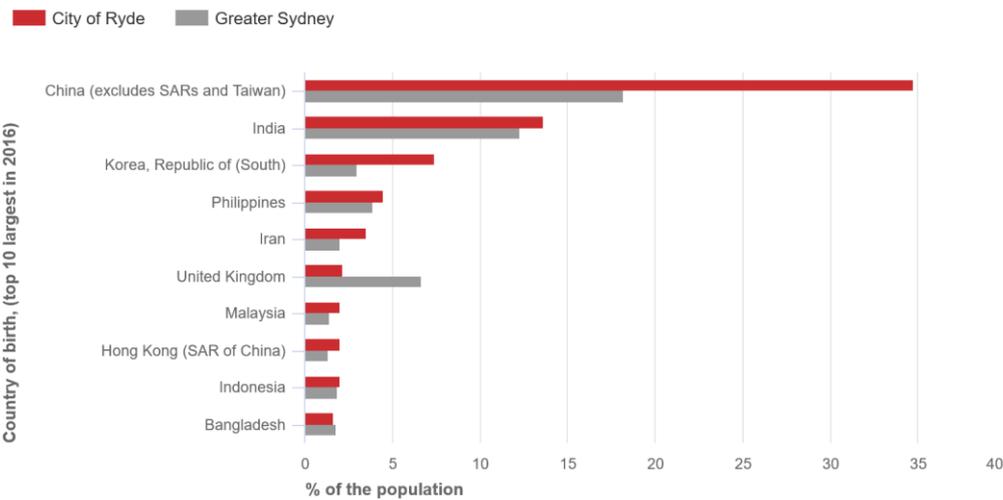
Recent overseas arrivals in Ryde are comprised of people from 71 different countries (with at least 10 arrivals), but really dominated by three major countries of birth – China (34.7%), India (13.6%) and South Korea (7.4%). Together they make up more than half of all the arrivals.

Other significant countries of origin are the Philippines (4.5%), Iran (3.5%), the United Kingdom (2.1%) and Malaysia (2.1%).

Data from the Department of Social Services show that in the 2018 calendar year, Ryde had another 3,045 new long-term settlement arrivals, approximately 2/3rds in the skilled migration stream and 1/3rd in the family stream (very few humanitarian entrants). Breakdown by Country of Birth is not available at the LGA level in the datasets. However India and China continue to make up the top two statewide. It's likely there may have been a little more Indian migration and a little less Chinese migration since Census. The overall numbers, however, if continued to the next Census, point to another 15,000+ recent arrivals, so there is no sign of the rate of settlement abating.

Birthplace, 2016

Recent arrivals



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

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the population experts

Based on these birthplaces, there are no real surprises in the language breakdown for recent arrivals in Ryde, with Mandarin, Korean, Hindi and Cantonese being the top 4 languages.

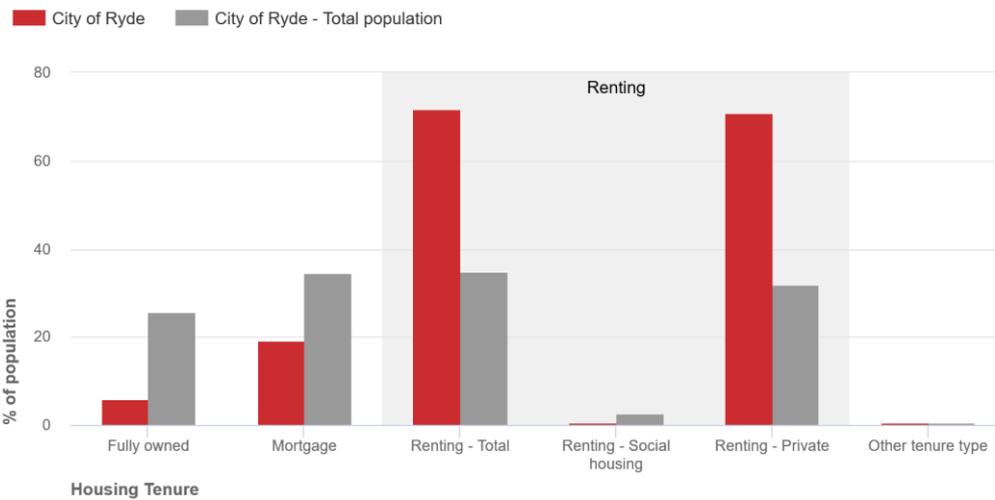
A total of 58 languages were spoken by at least 10 speakers of the arrivals in Ryde between 2011 and 2016. Mandarin speakers made up well over 1/3rd (36.6%), and Chinese languages combined, including Cantonese, Min Nan and Chinese nfd, made up 45%. The other major languages are Korean (8.0%), Hindi (6.0%) and Persian (3.6%). 10.3% of recent arrivals spoke English as their first language, which is around half the rate of recent arrivals in Greater Sydney (where 19.1% were native English speakers).

4.3 Housing and tenure

Recent arrivals overwhelmingly live in privately rented accommodation, both in Ryde and Greater Sydney. In Ryde, 70.7% of those who arrived in Australia in the past 5 years rented privately. A smaller proportion of 19.1% had a mortgage while just 6.0% lived in homes which were fully owned. Only 0.6% of recent arrivals in Ryde lived in public housing (1.5% for Greater Sydney). Generally those who arrive in Australia are unable to buy houses straight away, and they are mainly in the age cohorts who are likely to be renting anyway.

Housing tenure, 2016

Recent arrivals



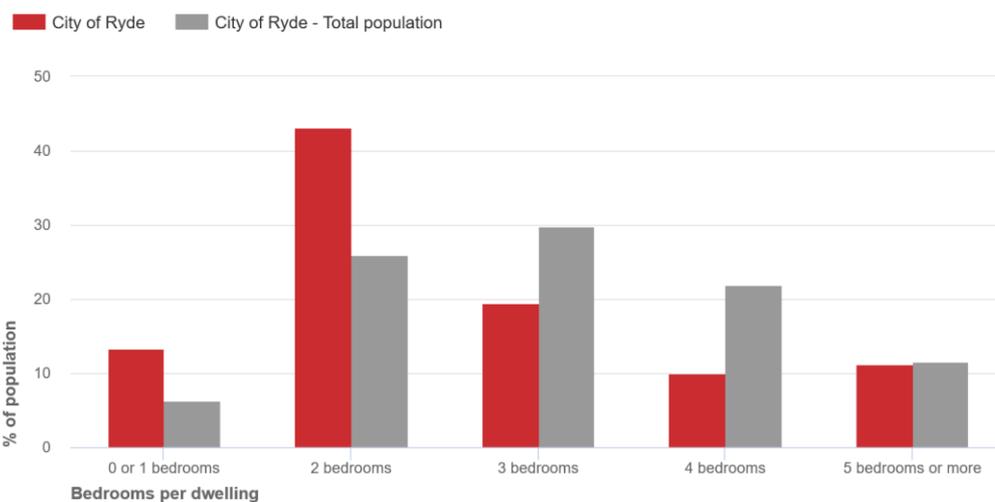
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Medium and high density housing are also more likely to be rented, and recent arrivals are disproportionately living in this housing style. More than any other population group, Recent Arrivals live in high density housing in Ryde (54.8% of recent arrivals were counted in apartments in a 3 or more storey block in 2016). While this is a strong trend across Sydney, it's more prevalent in Ryde. Only 28.1% of Ryde's recent arrivals lived in separate houses, despite this housing type making up 46% of all housing in the LGA.

Number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2016

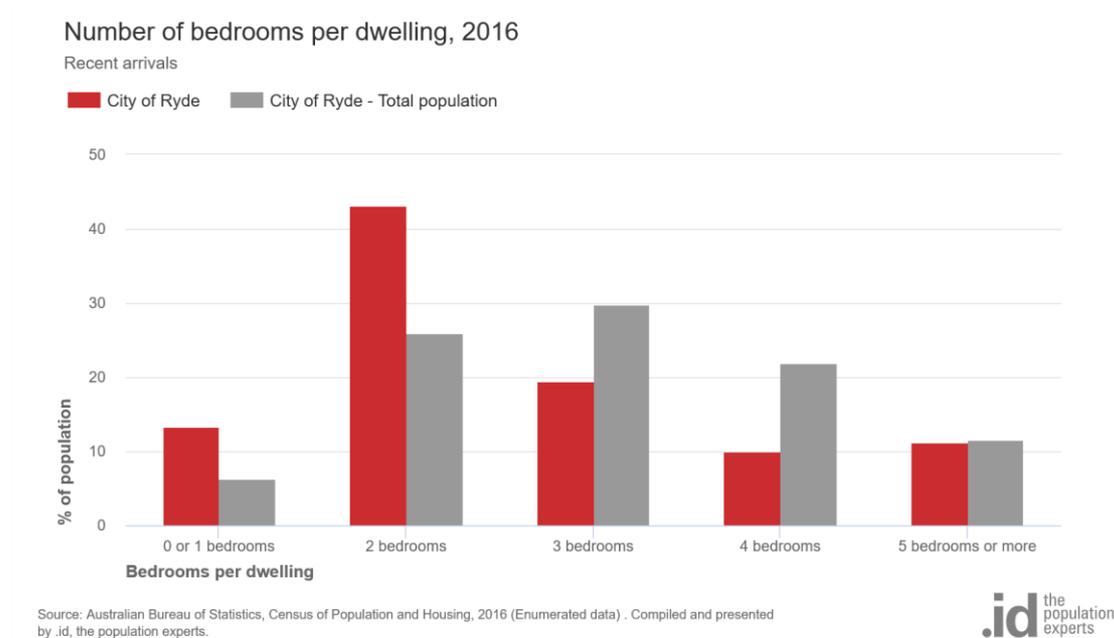
Recent arrivals



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



High density housing is largely made up of 1-2 bedroom dwellings, and for this reason recent arrivals live mainly in smaller dwellings, with 43% in 2-bedroom and 13.4% in 1-bedroom dwellings. Their household sizes don't really reflect this, while the largest groups are 2-3 person households, there is a substantial minority of 23.8% of recent arrivals in 5+ person households.

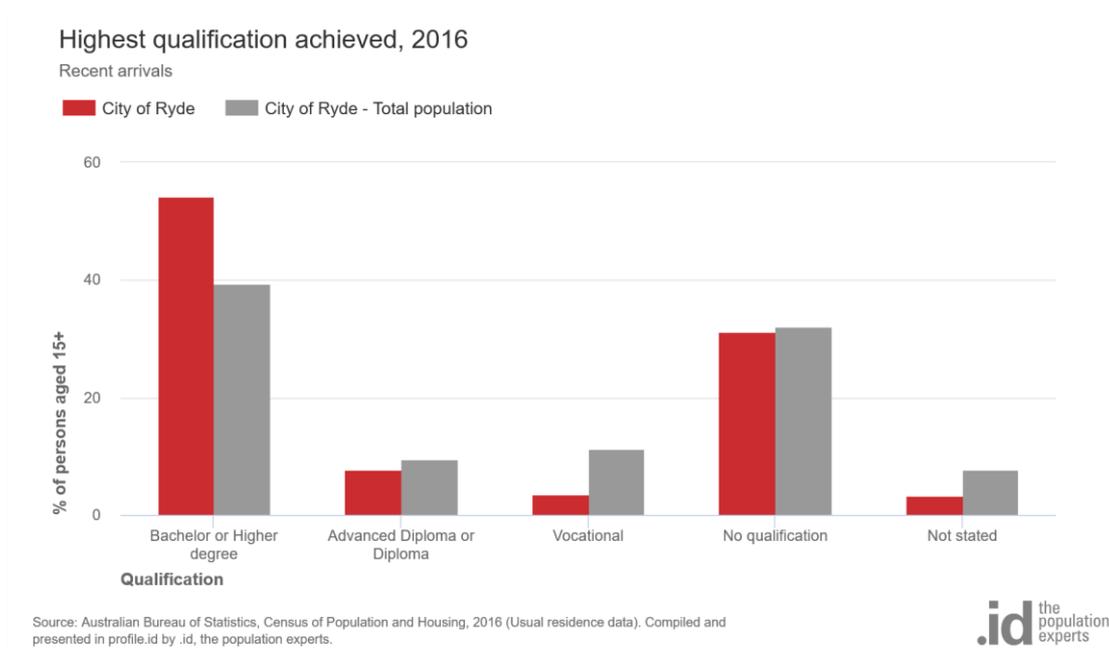


4.4 Education

Education is one of the primary reasons new arrivals come to Ryde, with Macquarie University having a major influence. 28.2% of recent arrivals in 2016 were attending university (not necessarily in Ryde, but a large proportion are likely to be). A further 6.4% were attending TAFE. This compares to 9.7% and 2.2% of total population.

Additionally, recent arrivals are already highly qualified. In 2016, 54.1% had a bachelor degree or higher qualification. This compares to 39.4% of the total population in Ryde (which itself is almost double the state average), and 45.7% of recent arrivals across Greater Sydney.

In contrast, just 3.6% had a vocational, trades or TAFE type qualification, which is well below the total population average for Ryde of 11.6%.



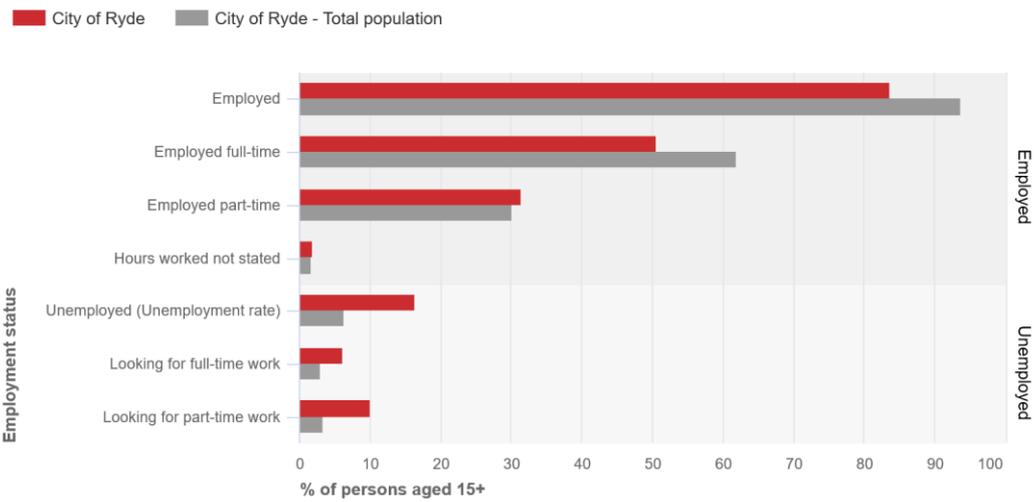
4.5 Income and work

Despite being young, recent arrivals in Ryde have a lower participation rate than the total population. In 2016, 57.4% of recent arrivals were in the labour force, while 62.8% of all people aged 15+ were in the labour force. The most likely reason for that is the high proportion of university students, who are in education full time and not looking for work.

However, the unemployment rate is very high among recent arrivals. Though they have a high level of education, and many come through the skilled migration program, the unemployment rate was 16.3% in 2016, compared to the total population unemployment rate of 6.3% - about 2.5 times as high. Much of this (10.1%) is unemployment looking for part-time work. These are likely to be the university students who are studying full or part-time and seeking a job to supplement their studies. But even unemployment looking for full-time work is twice the rate (6.2% to 3.0%) of the total population.

Employment status, 2016

Recent arrivals



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

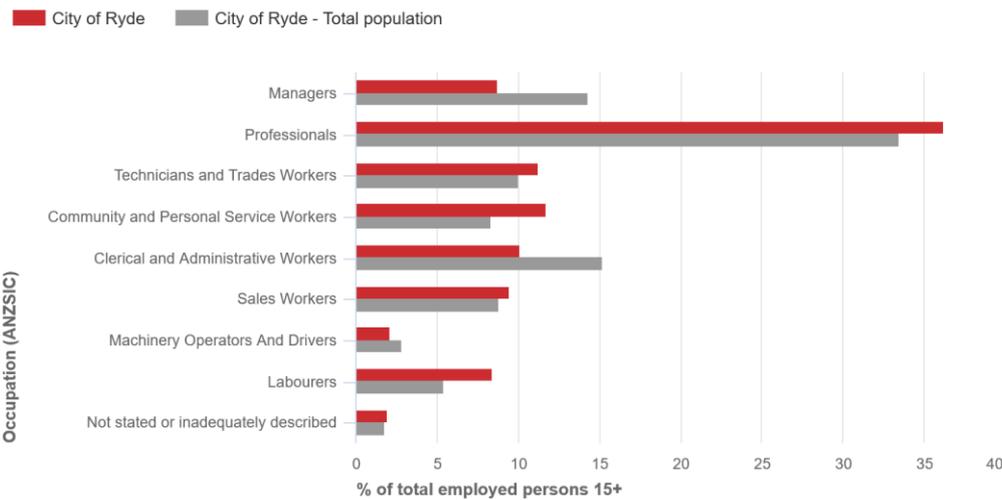


This high rate of unemployment among recent arrivals is not unique to Ryde – Greater Sydney’s recent arrivals overall also have a high unemployment rate, but it’s only 12.6% - the very large differential unemployment rate for recent arrivals seems to be a local phenomenon in Ryde.

Those recent arrivals who are employed are largely in the Professionals occupation category (36.2% of all employed recent arrivals). This is slightly higher than the rate of Professionals across the whole population (33.4%) and is consistent with the education profile of the recent arrivals. There are also more Labourers and Community and personal service workers, but less clerical workers and managers than the total population.

Occupation of employment, 2016

Recent arrivals



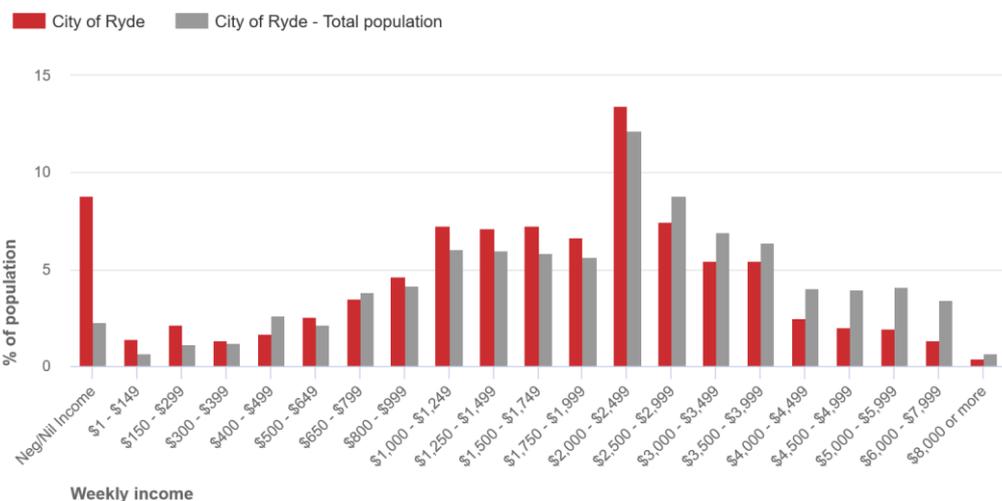
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



The higher rate of unemployment and low labour force participation also translates into lower incomes for recent arrivals, when compared with total population. It is difficult to do a lot of analysis, however, due to the very high percentage of “Negative or Nil Income”, accounting for 8.8% of recent arrivals counted in households. This is four times the rate in the total population, and probably largely consists of overseas students who have their costs paid from their home country and state zero income in Australia.

Weekly household income, 2016

Recent arrivals



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



4.6 Conclusion

Recent arrivals in Ryde, those who arrived in Australia in the past 5 years, are a large and increasing group in the City. New arrivals are coming in at a rate of about 3,000 people per annum (about 15,000 over a 5-year Census period), and are attracted by job opportunities, access to the city, and particularly access to Macquarie University and the jobs in Macquarie Park.

In total, 26.7% of the overseas-born population arrived in the 5 years prior to last Census, and this percentage is on the increase. They are predominantly younger working age adults, between the ages of 20 and 34, and just over one-third are attending tertiary education of some sort.

Between them, three countries, China, India and South Korea make up over 50% of the recent arrivals in the City of Ryde, and China alone is more than a third.

More than any other group, recent arrivals are likely to live in Group Households, work in professional jobs, and live in high density housing. In fact the influx of new migrants is likely to be driving the construction boom in apartments particularly around West Ryde and Eastwood.

The typical recent arrival in Ryde is a Chinese part-time student with a professional job. A very high percentage of arrivals have tertiary qualifications, but this doesn't translate into a high rate of employment. Unemployment for recent arrivals runs at 16%, which is much higher than the total population rate and also the rate for recent arrivals across Sydney. The incomes for recent arrivals, despite high education levels and high rates of professional employment, are also low, but may be affected by the high rate of university attendance and part-time work.

Recent figures from settlement arrivals show no slowdown in the number of new migrants settling in Ryde, with over 3,000 in the 2018 calendar year.

5. Disability (need for assistance)

People with a disability are an important and sometimes disadvantaged population group often in need of specific services provided by local and state government. Their living arrangements may differ markedly from the rest of the population.

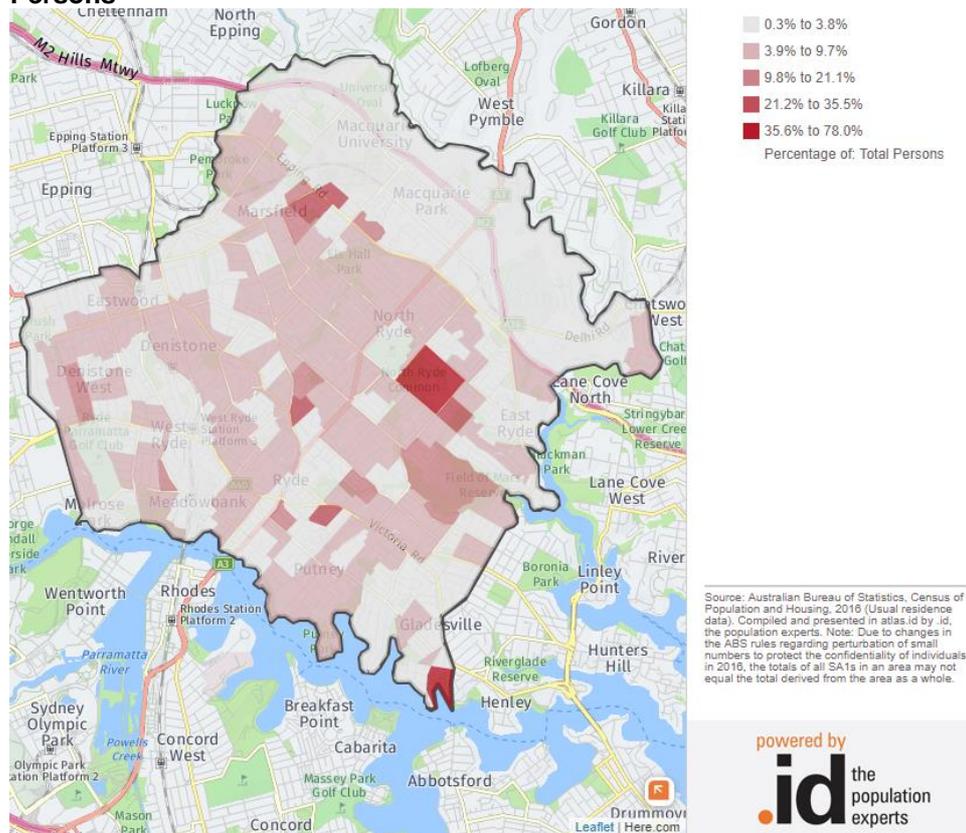
Information is collected in each Census about respondents' "need for assistance" as opposed to having a disability. Data in this section therefore relates to people with a need for assistance rather than those who identify as having a disability. A person's need for assistance is based on a subjective self-assessment and should therefore be treated with caution. Data in the section is based on those who identified themselves as having a need for assistance in the 2016 Census.

Key findings regarding those with a need for assistance in the City of Ryde

- 4.6% of Ryde's total population.
- Most likely to be elderly.
- Significantly more likely than Ryde's wider population to have no qualification, though there is a slow, general trend towards qualifications.
- The majority live in "couple" households
- A significantly larger percentage than those with a need for assistance across Greater Sydney live alone.
- A significantly larger proportion than Ryde's total population live in fully owned properties.
- A comparatively large proportion live in non-private dwellings.
- A comparatively large proportion do not have access to the internet or a car.
- Less than 10% are in the labour force. Of those, 10.6% are unemployed, and more than 50% are employed part time.
- Typically have a lower level of income than the total Ryde population.

According to the 2016 Census, 4.6% of Ryde's total population identify as having a need for assistance. This group of people are spread reasonably evenly across Ryde, with some specific concentrations near relevant service centres such as Macquarie Hospital and Ashburn House Aged Care.

City of Ryde, People in need of assistance due to disability, 2016, Usual residence, Persons



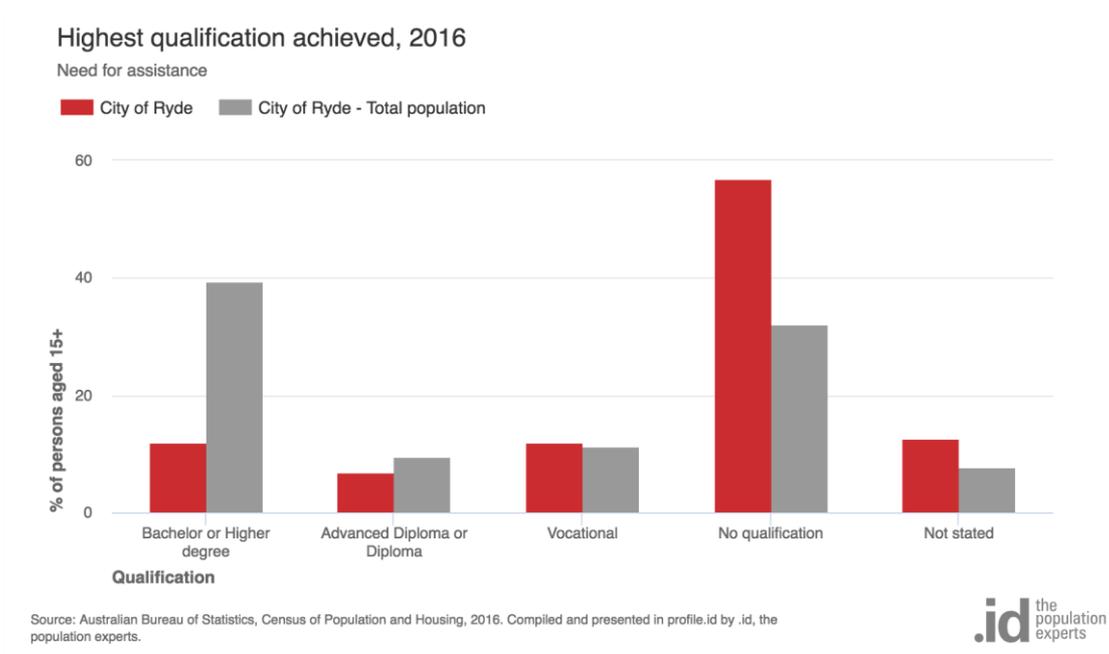
5.1 Age structure

The age structure of the population with a need for assistance is an important indicator of whether the disabilities highlighted are age related or otherwise. In Ryde, the age structure of those needing assistance skews high for later age group more significantly than the needs assistance population in Greater Sydney. 28.4% of the population needing assistance in Ryde are aged 85 or older, compared to 20.5% for Greater Sydney. There are relatively few young people with a need for assistance in Ryde.



5.2 Education

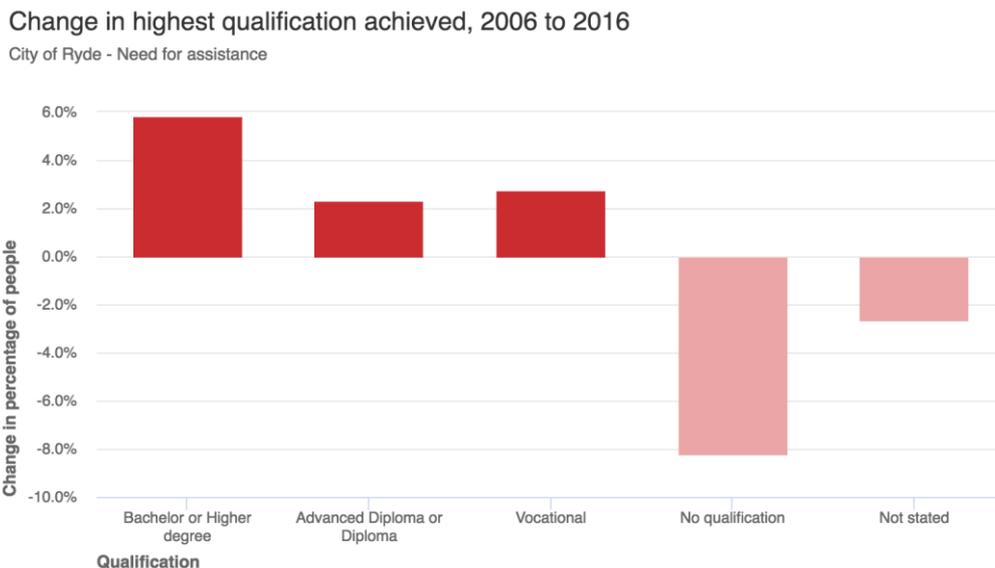
A significantly higher percentage of people with a need for assistance in Ryde have no qualification when compared to Ryde’s total population (56.8% against 32.0%). 11.9% of Ryde’s population with a need for assistance have attained a bachelor degree or higher compared with 39.4% of Ryde’s total population.



A larger percentage of people with a need for assistance have bachelor degree or higher in Ryde than the same for Greater Sydney (11.9% against 8.5%), and a smaller percentage have no qualification (56.8% against 62.8%). This difference is at

least partly due to the older age structure of those with a disability. Older populations generally are less likely to have tertiary qualifications, and Ryde's population needing assistance skew considerably towards older age groups.

Between the 2006 and 2016 Censuses, the percentage of people in Ryde with a need for assistance with no qualification has gone down 8.2%, and the percentage of those with a bachelor degree or higher has increased 5.8%.



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

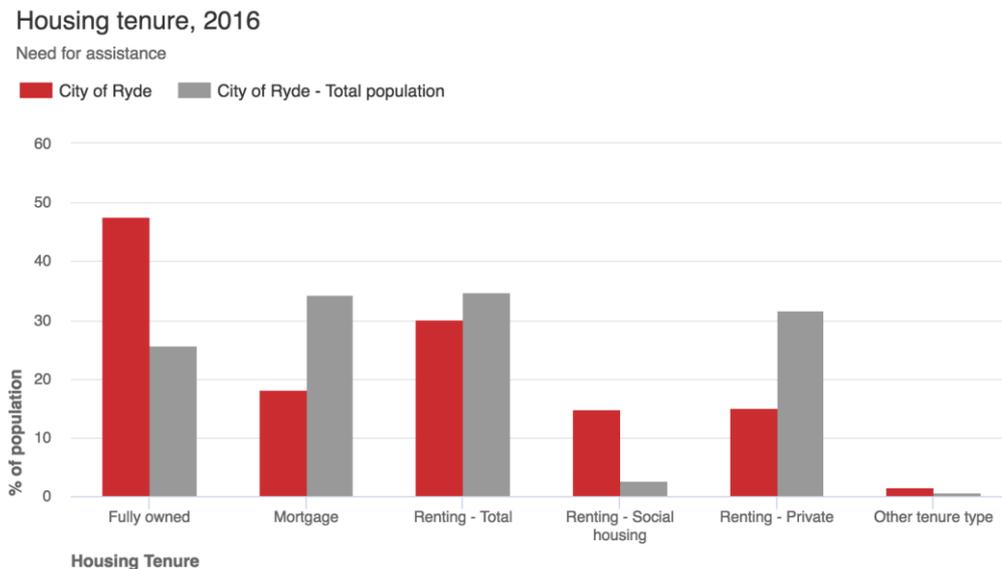
The majority of people with a need for assistance in Ryde (86.9%) are not attending any educational institution. 167 people with a need for assistance (3.1% of the total people with a need for assistance) are attending primary school, and 122 (or 2.3%) are attending secondary school. Between the 2006 and 2016 Census, the percentage of people with a need for assistance attending an educational institution increased by 1.6%.

5.3 Household types

According to the 2016 Census, the majority of people with a need for assistance in Ryde live in “couple” households, either with children (31.4%) or without children (25.2%). 17.9% of the population needing assistance live in one-parent family households, while 20.7% live in “lone person” households. Lone-person households are a key difference between Ryde's population with a need for assistance and the same across Greater Sydney: 20.7% in Ryde and 16.6% across Greater Sydney. The proportion across NSW is 17.8%.

5.4 Housing

47.7% of Ryde's population with a need for assistance, according to the 2016 Census, live in a fully owned home; for the total population of Ryde that percentage is 25.6%. Social housing is also an important tenure type for those needing assistance, with 14.9% in government or community supported accommodation.



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

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A comparatively large proportion of people with a need for assistance in Ryde live in non-private dwellings (eg. nursing homes, boarding houses): 23.8% against 3.7% of the Ryde's total population. 24.5% of Ryde's population with a need for assistance live in housing without an internet connection, compared with 6.0% of Ryde's total population. Similarly, 21.8% of people with a need for assistance live in a household with no car, compared with 7.6% of the total population.

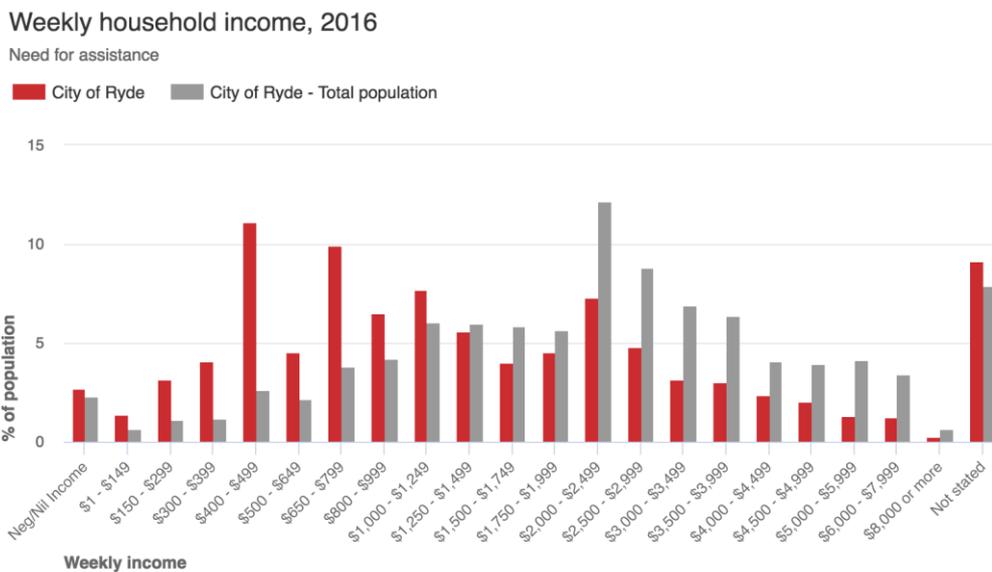
Many of these differences between people with a need for assistance and Ryde's total population can be understood by the age structure of the population with a need for assistance; being older means they are more likely to have purchased and paid off a home, more likely to be in nursing homes, less likely to be driving, etc.

5.5 Income and work

Only 9.9% of Ryde's population with a need for assistance were in the labour force – that is, they were over 15 and either employed or seeking employment – in the 2016 Census. Of those, 10.6% were unemployed, and 55.2% were employed part time. These figures are very similar to those seen for the population needing assistance

across Greater Sydney; they reflect both the very elderly age structure for people needing assistance, and the difficulty in finding employment for this population.

The income for those needing assistance skews strongly towards the lower levels. 11.1% of Ryde’s population with a need for assistance reported a weekly household income of \$400 to \$499, compared with 2.7% for Ryde’s total population. 12.2% of Ryde’s total population reported a weekly household income of \$2000 to \$2999, compared with 7.3% of those with a need for assistance. Income ranges of \$400-\$499 and \$650-\$799 likely relate to the single and couple pension respectively.



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data) . Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

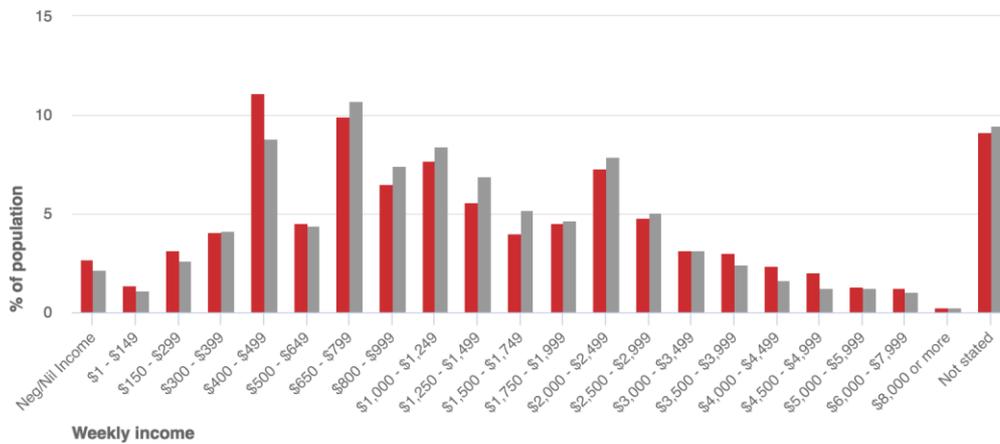


The household income for people with a need for assistance in Ryde follows similar trends for people with a need for assistance across Greater Sydney.

Weekly household income, 2016

Need for assistance

■ City of Ryde ■ Greater Sydney



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Overall, 37.1% of Ryde’s population in need of assistance are in the bottom income quartile for NSW, compared to 33.1% for Greater Sydney. Despite Ryde being a higher income area overall, Ryde’s population with a disability are more disadvantaged in terms of income than the same group across Sydney. This may also be age-related.

5.6 Conclusion

Many of the trends noted for those with a disability in Ryde (eg. low proportion in the labour force, likelihood of living in non-private dwellings) can be attributed to the large proportion of this group’s advanced years. Most trends identified for this population in Ryde are associated with the equivalent populations in Greater Sydney and more generally. The comparatively larger proportion of people with a need for assistance in Ryde living in “lone person” households (compared to Greater Sydney and beyond) may suggest an increased need for in-home support.

6. Children aged 0 to 11 and families

The community of interest for this section is children aged 0 to 11, and much of the data relates to this. However in the case of family households, they are defined by the ABS as either having older (15 or more), or younger (<15) children, so this is not quite as nuanced to the 0–11 population. Conclusions are likely to still be valid for both groups.

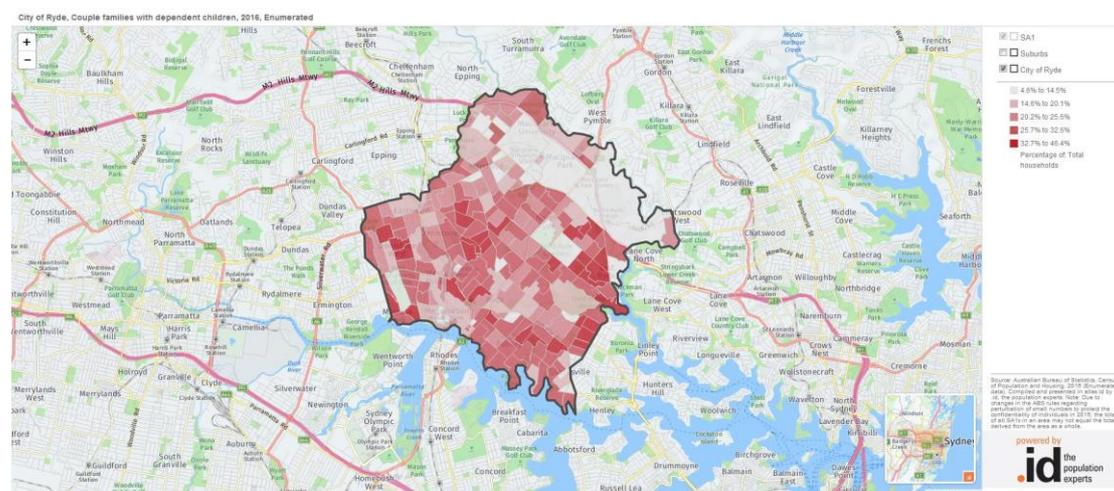
Key findings regarding children aged 0 to 11 and families in the City of Ryde

- The 2016 Census recorded 15,800 children aged 0–11 usually resident in the City of Ryde, 13.5% of total population, and an increase of 1,737 since 2011.
- Young Children in Ryde are much more likely to be in a couple family, and less likely to be in a one parent family than Greater Sydney.
- There has been a large increase of almost 2,800 children under 12 in the past 10 years in Ryde.
- East Ryde has the highest proportion of young children in the LGA.
- Young children are most likely to be found in dwellings with a mortgage, but the largest increase (over 1,500 children in 5 years) was in the Private Rental category, as families may be priced out of the housing market and continue to rent.
- Families with children are occupying high density housing in Ryde at a rapidly increasing rate. About one-third of the new high density built between 2011 and 2016 was home to families with children under 12. And most of this growth was in the 2-bedroom dwelling category as well.
- While the median income in Ryde is only \$36 higher than the Sydney average, households with children aged 0–11 had a median \$350 higher than the same households across Sydney in 2016.
- Young children in Ryde are more likely to live in households with both parents employed than the Sydney average.
- There has been a substantial increase in children speaking a language other than English at home, now up to over 40% of the population. Asian languages, including Mandarin, Cantonese, and Korean are the main increases.

Family households are the largest household type in the City of Ryde's population, comprising 43% of all households in the 2016 Census. This is made up of 34.5% couples with children, and 8.5% one parent families. As Ryde's population is a little older than the Sydney average, these percentages are also a little lower, while still being the largest group.

However households with younger children actually comprise a larger share of the couple households. Overall, couples with children aged under 15 make up 19.6% of the City of Ryde's population, compared to 18.8% of Greater Sydney. Single parents are a much smaller cohort, though – those with young children make up just 2.4% of all households.

This map shows the distribution of families with dependent children under 15 within the City of Ryde. The highest percentages are in East Ryde and Denistone East, while Macquarie Park, dominated by university age population, has the lowest proportion.



Between 2011 and 2016 Censuses, the couple families with children under 15 category showed the largest increase of any household type, up by over 1,200 families. In the 10 years since 2006, children under 12 years of age increased by almost 2,800 people, around 15% of Ryde's total population increase in that time. This is the result of both the 2003-2014 "baby blip" – an increase in the birth rate observed nationwide, and regeneration of some of the older suburbs in Ryde which

are attracting couples in who are staying put and having children at a greater rate than before.

6.1 Household types and housing tenure

Children aged 0–11 in Ryde in 2016 were overwhelmingly found in couple families with children households. 87.8% were in couple families, compared to 81.9% in Greater Sydney. Correspondingly less (8.1%) were in one parent families (12.7% for Greater Sydney). This is consistent with higher incomes and housing prices in Ryde, which is less affordable for those on single incomes.

Compared to Greater Sydney, young children in Ryde are slightly more likely to be in fully owned and rented dwellings, but the largest group remains those in households with a mortgage (47.6%), and this is much higher than the rate for the total population in Ryde (34.4%). This is consistent across Australia – young families are very likely to be purchasing a house via a mortgage. Nevertheless, looking at the change in the last Census, this is overwhelmingly in the rental category – an increase of 1,514 children under 12 living in rented dwellings. This is also consistent with a recent trend towards rental across Greater Sydney in particular. 35.1% of children under 12 now live in private rental in Ryde, up from 28.5% in the previous Census. Clearly, parents are now renting well after having children, reversing a long trend towards home purchase around family formation age.

Housing tenure, 2016

Children aged 0 to 11 years

■ City of Ryde ■ Greater Sydney

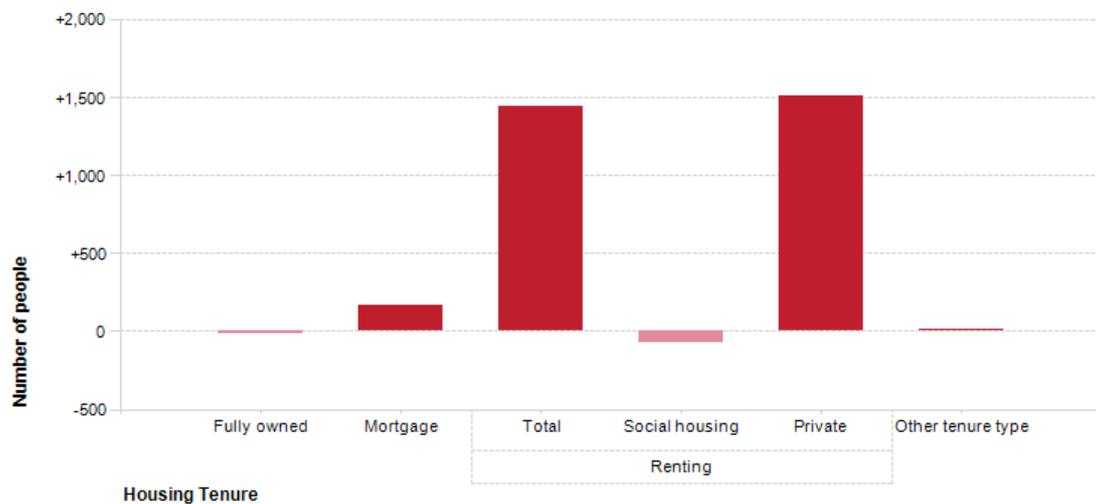


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in housing tenure, 2011 to 2016

City of Ryde - Children aged 0 to 11 years



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

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6.2 Same-sex couples

In the City of Ryde in 2016, a total of 103 male-same sex couples and 112 female same-sex couples were counted in the Census. This represents a total of 0.6% of all couples in the Local Government Area.

These same-sex couples largely did not have children living in the household. Only a total of 25 children were recorded living with same-sex parents or guardians in Ryde.

6.3 Housing types

Children aged 0–11 in Ryde live predominantly in separate houses (58.0%), as they do elsewhere. However, Ryde has almost twice the rate of children in high density (3 or more storey apartment blocks) as Greater Sydney. In 2016, 22% of children aged under 12 in Ryde lived in this form of accommodation, compared to 13.1% across Greater Sydney. A further 19.3% were in medium density, so over 2 in 5 children under 12 were in higher density accommodation.

This is in contrast to the story with seniors, where the largest increase was in the separate house category. There are now a higher proportion of those aged 65+ in

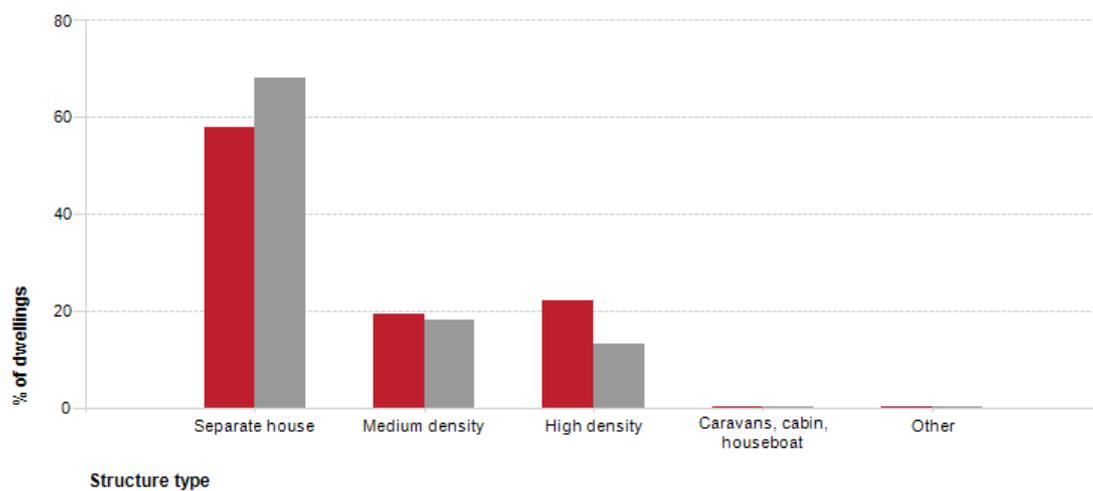
separate houses than children aged 0–11. And between 2011 and 2016, there was an increase of approximately 2,000 children in medium and high density housing, with a decline of 372 in separate houses.

Development has been very strong in the high density category. Typically in Australia, high density does not attract a lot of families, being mainly young couples and singles. But in Ryde, more than one in three of the new high density housing units are occupied by children under 12.

Dwelling structure, 2016

Children aged 0 to 11 years

■ City of Ryde ■ Greater Sydney

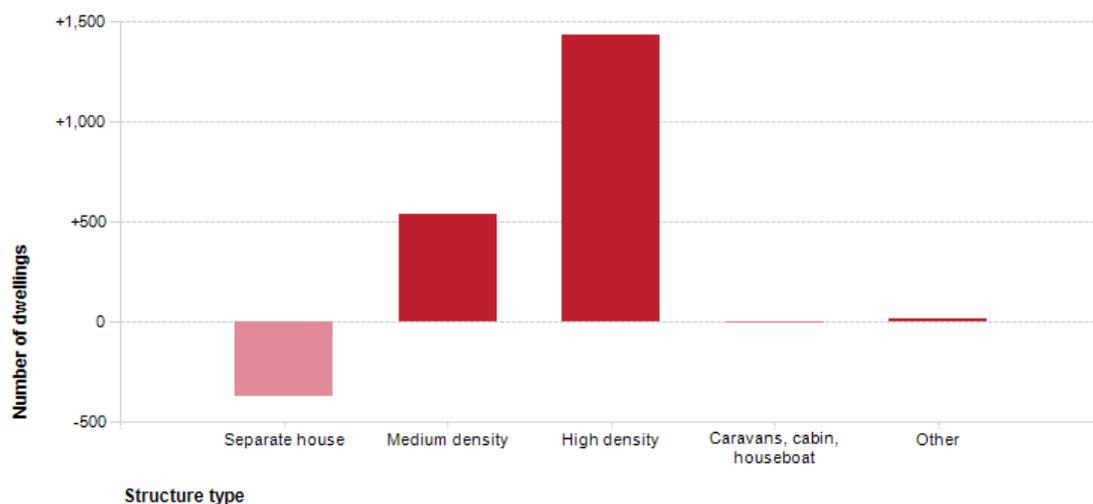


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Change in dwelling structure, 2011 to 2016

City of Ryde - Children aged 0 to 11 years



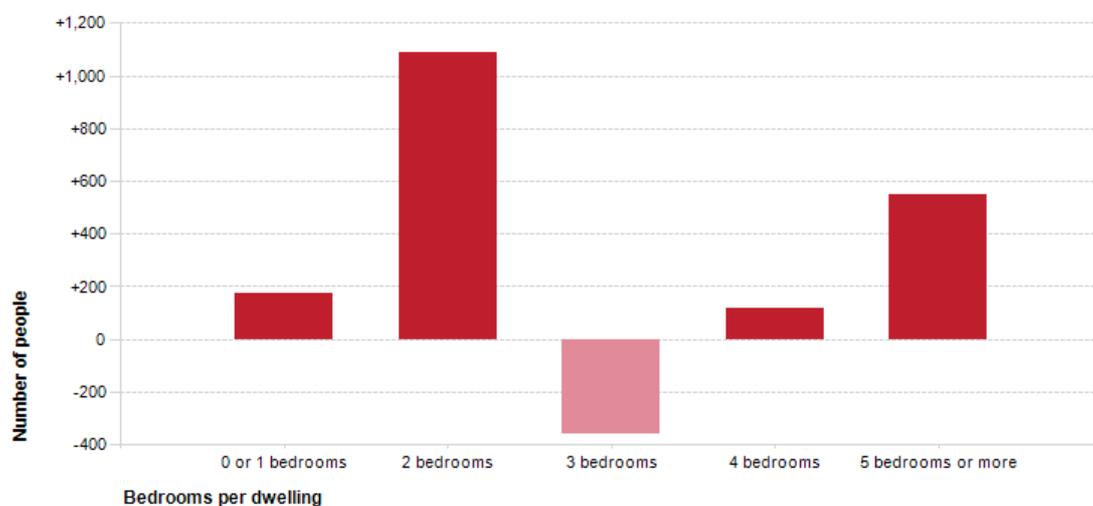
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



As a consequence of this, Children aged 0–11 are very likely to live in smaller dwellings in Ryde. 26% lived in 2 bedroom dwellings in 2016, compared to only 16% for Greater Sydney. However the rate of dwelling occupancy by bedrooms was quite similar between children and the total population. There was a real polarisation of this between 2011 and 2016, with a large increase in those occupying 2-bedroom dwellings, and also a significant increase with 5-bedrooms or more. This may indicate a shift between well off families extending their large homes, and renters in the new high density landscape of Ryde.

Change in number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2011 to 2016

City of Ryde - Children aged 0 to 11 years



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

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Internet connection is almost ubiquitous among families with young children, with 95% having a broadband connection at home in 2016.

6.4 Income and work

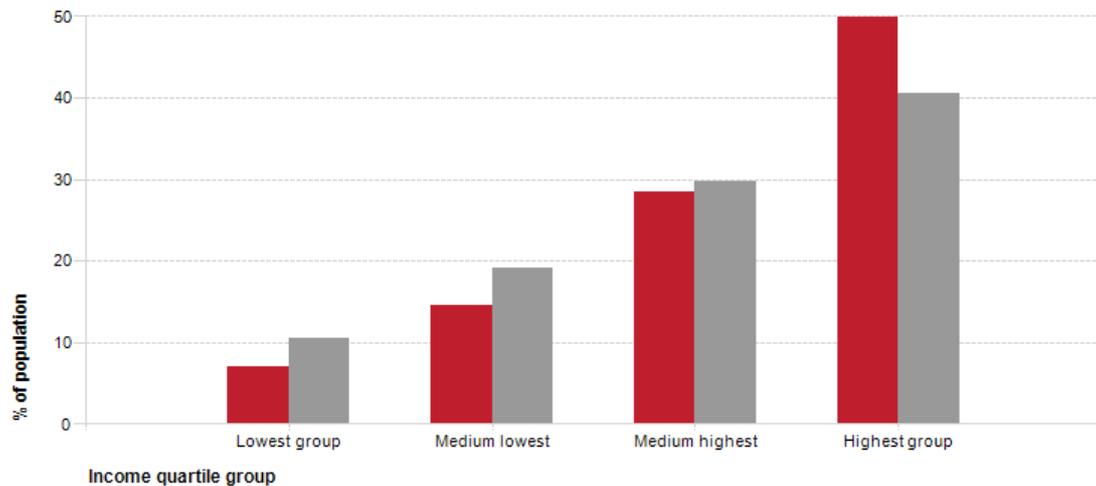
Household incomes in Ryde are very close to the Sydney average. The median across all households is \$1,781 per week, compared to \$1,745 across Sydney. Ryde functions as a more affluent area for families, however, with children aged 0–11 being in families with a median of \$2,697 per week. Families with children generally have higher incomes than other household types, but across Greater Sydney the median for children 0–11 is \$2,347. So, while all households in Ryde have a median income \$36 higher than the Sydney average, households with young children are \$350 higher.

This chart shows the distribution of Ryde households (with Sydney comparison) for children aged 0–11 and clearly shows the dominance of the highest income quartile.

Household income quartiles, 2016

Children aged 0 to 11 years

■ City of Ryde ■ Greater Sydney

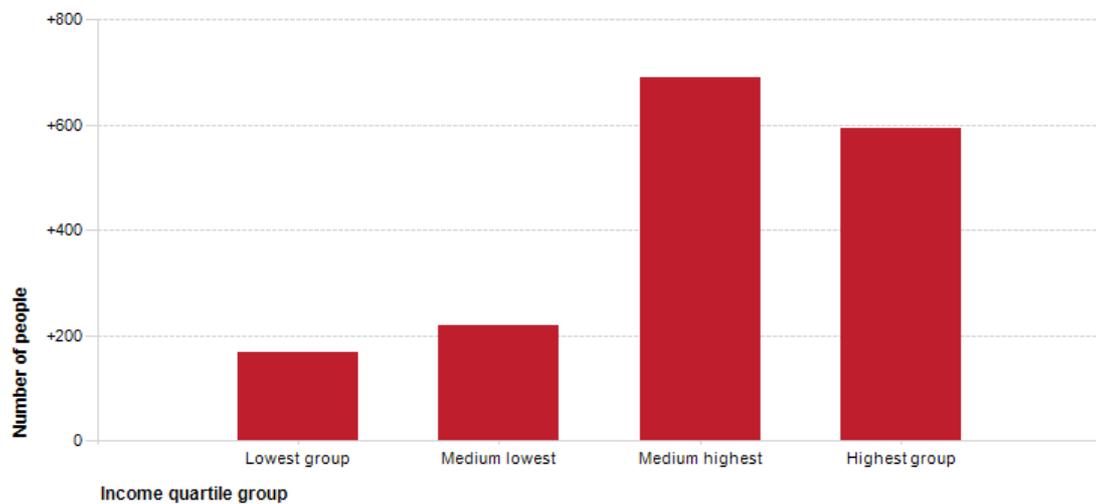


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in household income quartile, 2011 to 2016

City of Ryde - Children aged 0 to 11 years



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



So, despite the increase in households in higher density and smaller households, it is the more affluent families which are dominant and increasing. So, while housing cost may be a factor, there appears to be an element of choice with families on relatively high incomes nevertheless choosing higher density housing close to amenities in larger numbers. It's important to remember that the greatest share of families with

young children do live in separate houses, however, and these are very expensive to buy or rent in Ryde.

Families with young children in Ryde were also more likely (in 2016) to be in a family where both parents were employed. 53% of those with children aged 0–11 had both parents employed, either full or part time, which compares to 46% for Greater Sydney. Interestingly, single income families with one parent employed full time and the other a full time carer were also slightly more prevalent, accounting for 18.8% of children in Ryde (18.2% in Greater Sydney). Ryde tends to have more engagement with the workforce for parents with children. Only 4.0% of children 0–11 lived in families where both parents were either unemployed or not in the labour force, which compares to 5.9% as a Greater Sydney average.

So young children in Ryde generally have access to higher household incomes and their parents are more likely to be employed and less welfare dependent than the Sydney average.

6.5 Educational attendance

Educational attendance among Ryde's 0–11 year-olds is very similar to the Sydney average. At that age, school attendance is compulsory among the relevant cohorts so there is little deviation between areas. 12.0% were attending pre-school (11.4% for Greater Sydney). 49.7% were in Primary School (50.6% for Greater Sydney), and 34.2% were not attending school (32.0%). The differences are likely to be mainly due to slightly different age structures in Ryde.

6.6 Cultural diversity and migration

0–11 year-olds are generally less likely to be born overseas than older populations, simply because they have had less time in which to be born overseas. In 2016, 12.4% of Ryde's 0–11 year-olds were born outside Australia, compared to 47.0% of the total population. However this is still higher than Greater Sydney, where 8.6% of 0–11 year-olds were born overseas. The countries of birth differ a lot, with the top source of overseas-born children being China (2.1%), followed by India (1.8%) and Korea (1.0%).

There is, however, a high degree of language diversity among 0–11 year-olds in Ryde. 40.7% spoke a language other than English in 2016, a substantial increase

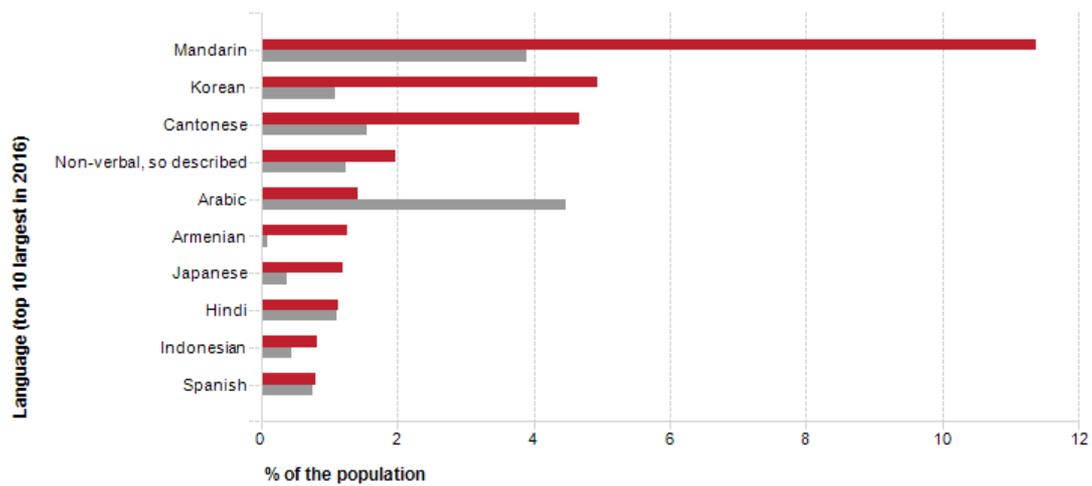
from 32.3% in 2011. In fact, all the increase of 0–11 year-old population in 5 years can be accounted for by non-English speaking background population. The most significant language (and accounting for half the increase) is Mandarin, with 11.4% of the population, followed by Korean (4.9%) and Cantonese (5.7%). These three Asian languages make up close to a quarter of the 0–11 year-old population, and about three-quarters of the increase in population since 2011.

Compared to the total population, children were less likely to speak Italian and Hindi, and more likely to speak Japanese. There is also a category “Non-verbal, so described” which includes people who don’t speak any language, usually babies.

Language spoken at home, 2016

Children aged 0 to 11 years

■ City of Ryde ■ Greater Sydney

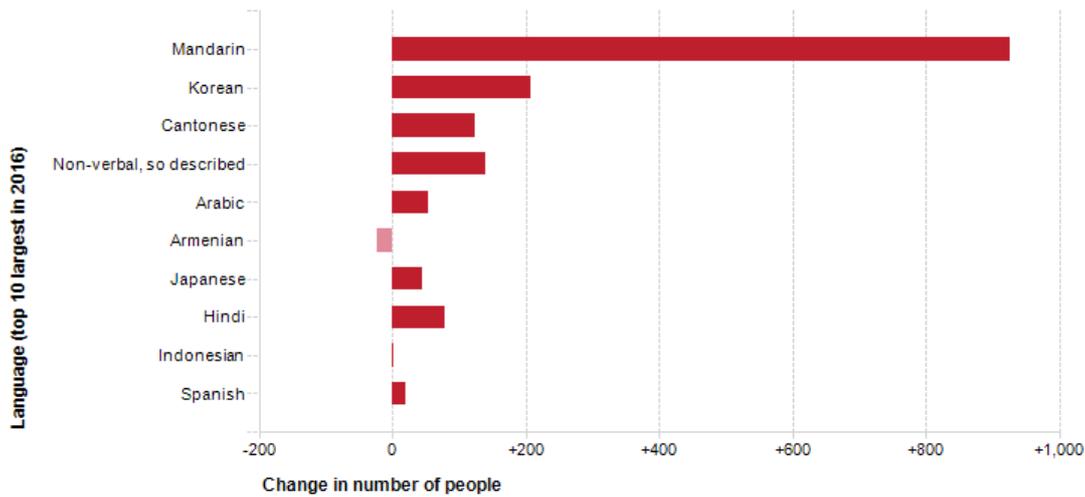


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in language spoken at home, 2011 to 2016

City of Ryde - Children aged 0 to 11 years



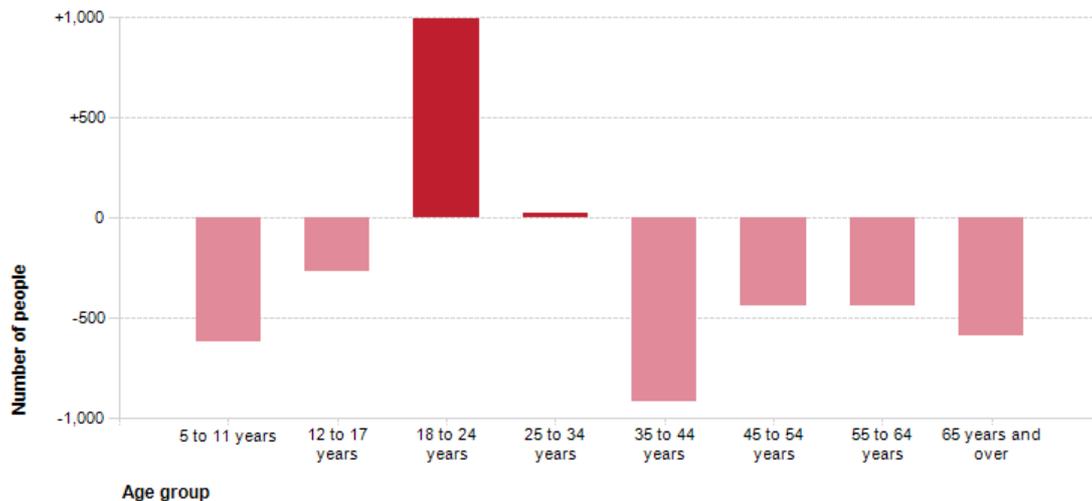
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Migration from within Australia is also a factor in population change for 0–11s. At the 2016 Census, looking at where people moved over a 5-year period, there was a net loss of 620 5–11 year-olds from Ryde to other areas. This also corresponds with movement out of their parents aged 35–44.

Net migration by age group 2016

City of Ryde



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residents data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



The largest movement out is to areas further north, such as Hornsby and Ku-ring-gai, which feature larger housing for families to upgrade to. As mentioned earlier, however, a greater share of families are staying put in Ryde for longer. Nevertheless

the trend to movement out is still there. This movement is small compared to the total population in the age group, however.

6.7 Conclusion

Children aged 0–11 in Ryde have some very specific characteristics – while children in family households are generally (everywhere) likely to have higher household incomes, live in separate houses, and be attending school, those in Ryde are substantially different in some ways.

Ryde has experienced high overseas migration particularly from China and Korea in recent years, and this is reflected among children aged 0–11 – while most were born here, over 40% speak a language other than English at home. They are increasingly living in higher density housing located around the main centres of Top Ryde and Meadowbank, while the predominantly lower density East Ryde remains a family stronghold as well. There has also been a large increase in families renting over the past 10 years, and this includes higher income households who are now renting for longer. Families in Ryde retain substantially higher incomes than their Greater Sydney counterparts, while their children attend school at a similar rate.

.id's population forecasts show that 0–11 year-olds are expected to increase in number by 4,100 people by 2036, while at the same time declining slightly as a percentage of the population, to 12.5%. This growing population will be affected most strongly by the birth rate, but overseas migration will also have an impact.

7. Youth aged 12 to 24

The community of interest for this section is youth aged 12–24 inclusive, and households containing people in that age group.

Key findings regarding youth aged 12–24 (inclusive) for the City of Ryde

- Youth aged 12–24 comprise 16.2% of Ryde's population, but about two-thirds are aged 18–24 and 12–17 year-olds are a relatively small group, as families move to areas with larger housing.
- 12–17 year-olds are still living with their parents for the most part. 18–24 year-olds are in transition, and Ryde has a larger share living independently, having left the family home, but the greatest increase over 5 years was 18–24s living with their parents, perhaps indicating a housing affordability issue.
- University attendance is very high in the area, with well over 50% of those aged 18–24 attending university, and 22% already having a degree qualification. There was a large increase in university attendance at the last Census, which is likely related to the presence of Macquarie University in the area.
- There is a large increase in 18–24s living in rental accommodation, particularly among the high-density housing which is growing in parts of Ryde. In contrast, 12–17 year-olds mainly live in separate houses.
- The unemployment rate among 15–24 year-olds in Ryde is higher than the Sydney average, but this is entirely driven by university students seeking part-time employment (which is also high). Youth disengagement (not engaged in education or employment) is very low, once the high student population is factored in. Only 4.5% of youth were disengaged in 2016, which is little more than half the Sydney average.
- 12–24 year-olds in Ryde are more likely to be born overseas and have a higher level of language diversity than their Greater Sydney counterparts. Over 45% speak a language other than English at home, and almost 25% of these are Chinese languages and Korean. Generally Asian languages are over-represented among youth, while European languages are under-represented.

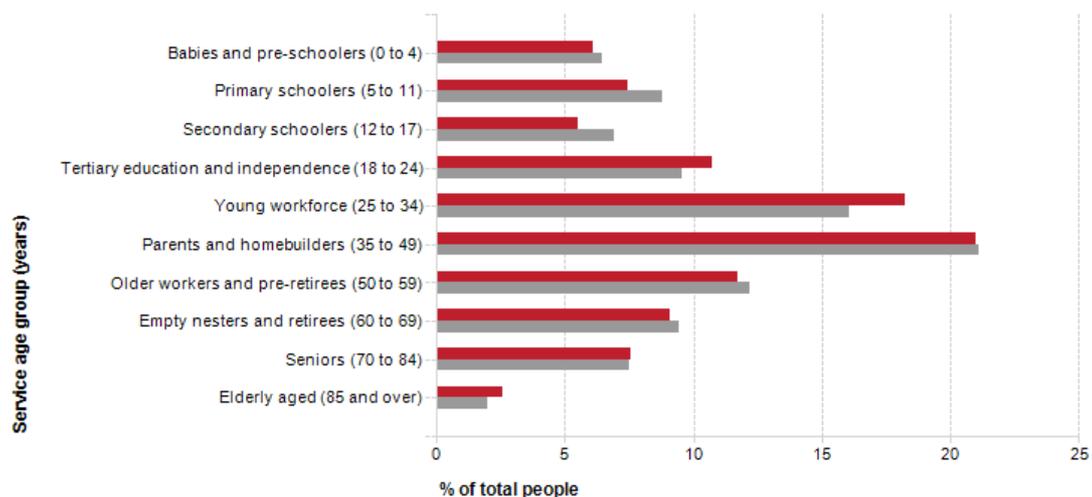
12–24 year-olds, referred to here as “youth”, comprise two distinctly different groups. While they are often put under one heading, those aged 12–17 are usually still at secondary school, living in the parental home, while those aged 18–24 are starting to leave home, may be employed or attending university, forming relationships and possibly families of their own. So it is difficult to build a coherent story for the whole group.

Youth in Ryde are a significant group, comprising 18,904 people, or 16.2% of the total population. There are nearly twice as many (12,474) aged 18–24 as there are aged 12–17 (6,430). This is due to Ryde’s role in hosting a major university and large employers – many people move to Ryde after leaving home, for tertiary education and employment opportunities. So the percentage aged 18–24 (10.7%) is higher than that for Greater Sydney (9.6%). At the same time, households with teenage children tend to move out of Ryde to larger housing further out from the city – while there are quite a lot of young children in the area, teenagers aged 12–17 are actually the smallest group in the population under retirement age. While recent years have shown an increase in families, it’s mainly in the “young children” category, and it remains to be seen whether they will stay in the area once the children reach secondary-school age.

Age structure - service age groups, 2016

Total persons

■ City of Ryde ■ Greater Sydney



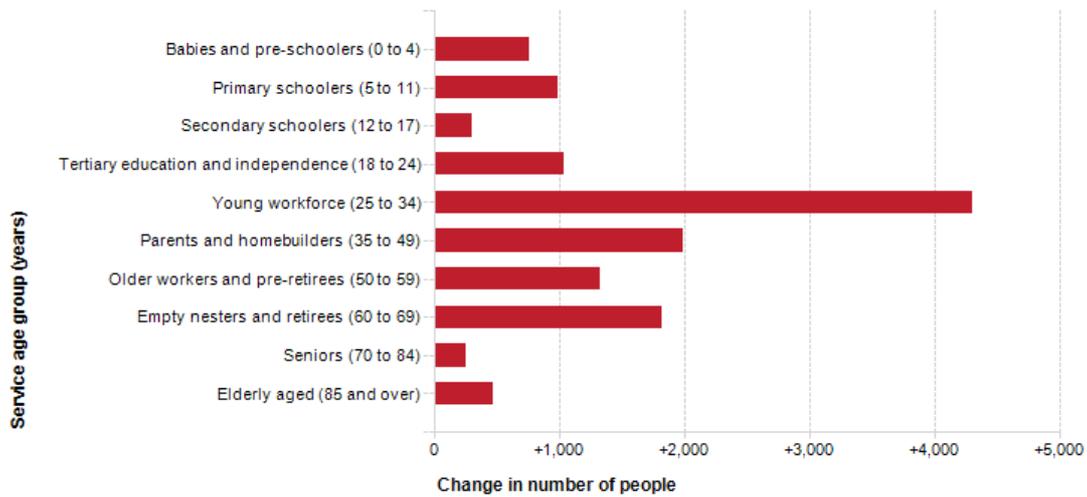
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



The 12–24 age population added 1,344 people in the 2011-2016 period, about three-quarters of which was in the 18–24 age range.

Change in age structure - service age groups, 2011 to 2016

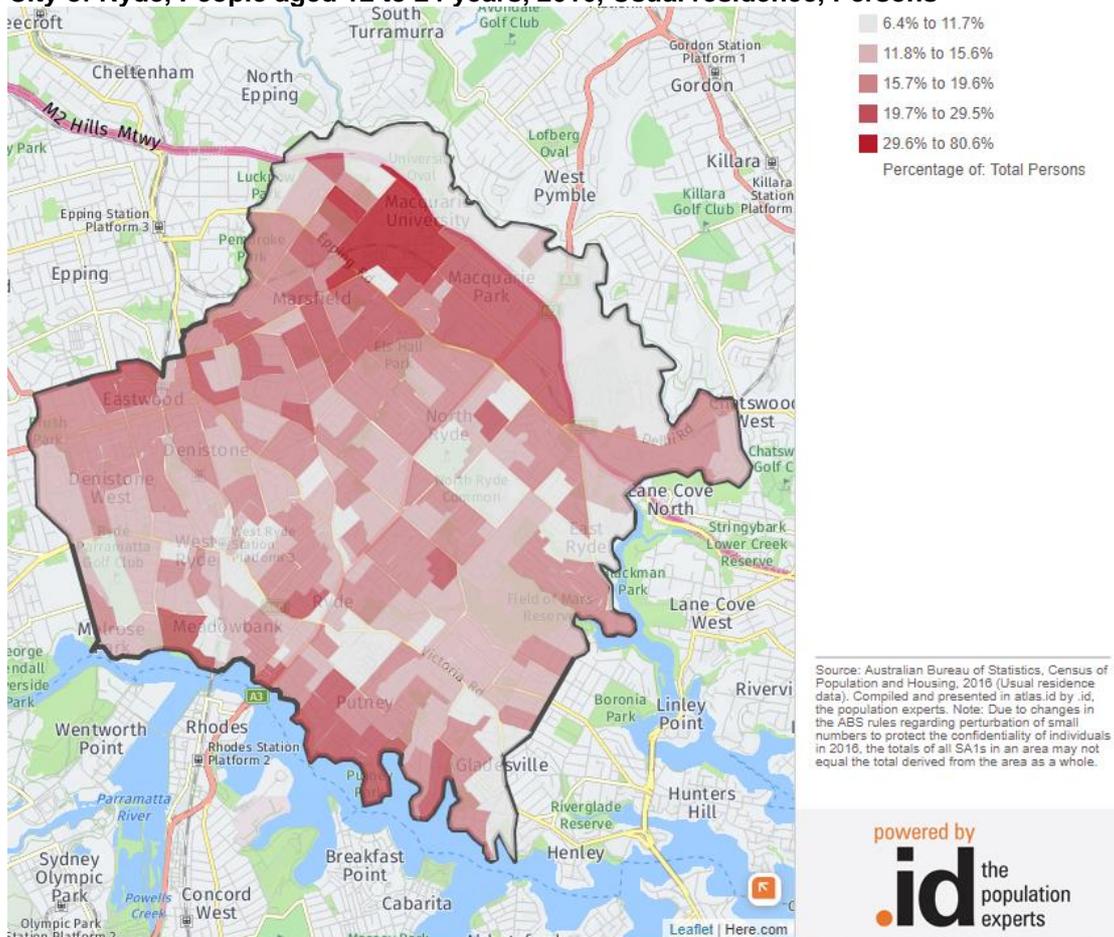
City of Ryde - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



City of Ryde, People aged 12 to 24 years, 2016, Usual residence, Persons



The following chart shows the difference between the 12–17 and 18–24 age groups quite clearly. While 12–17 year-olds on average leave Ryde (with their parents), 18–24 is the group with the largest net inflow of migrants from within Australia.

Net migration by age group 2016

City of Ryde



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residents data)
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7.1 Educational attendance

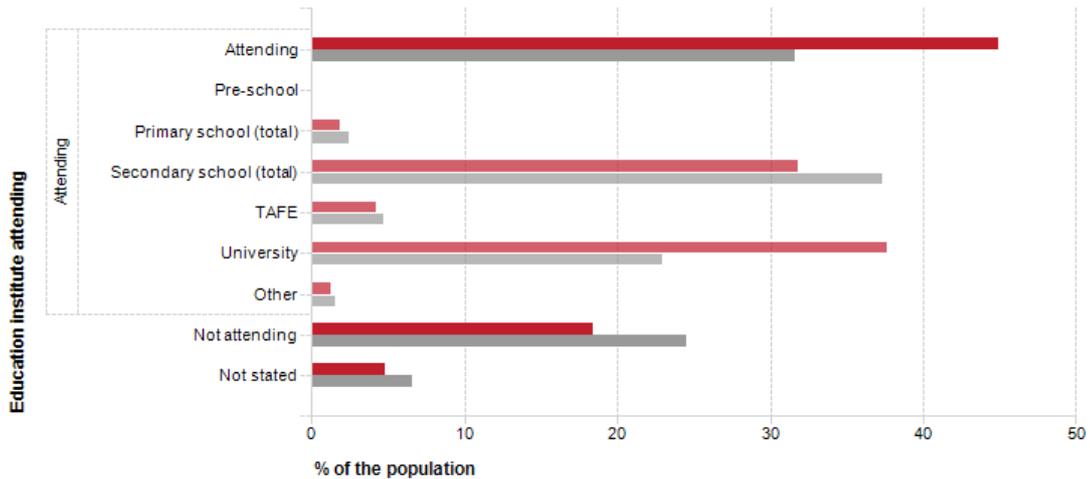
Educational attendance is highly age-related. The inclusion of 12–24 as a single age group makes this less clear as it includes two distinct groups. Overall the age group has less attending secondary school and more attending university than Greater Sydney. Separating this into 12–17 and 18–24 cohorts, the 12–17s are overwhelmingly at secondary school (88%), which is higher than the Sydney average of 84%. So retention to Year 12 is very high.

For 18–24s, with the presence of Macquarie University in the City of Ryde, a total of 57% of that population were attending university, compared to 39% across Greater Sydney. The main activity of 18–24s in the area is attending university. This also showed a big increase over the past Census period. While the total 18–24 population increased by 1,025 people, the university attending population increased by 956 – so almost the entire increase in 18–24 year-olds was attending university.

Education institution attending, 2016

People aged 12 to 24 years

■ City of Ryde ■ Greater Sydney

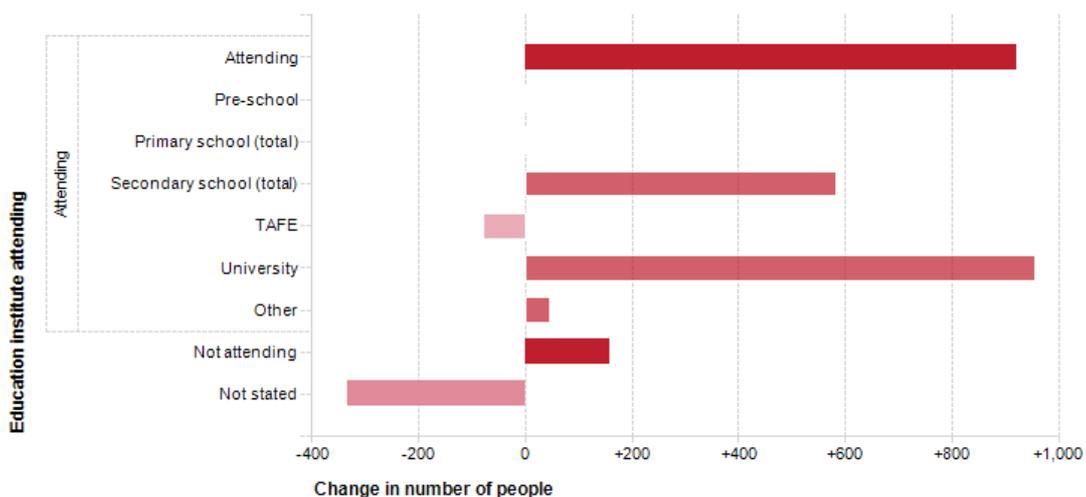


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in education institution attending, 2011 to 2016

City of Ryde - People aged 12 to 24 years



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



This is also evident in the qualifications data, which shows that 21.7% of 18–24 year-olds in Ryde had a bachelor degree or higher qualification, compared to 17.9% for Greater Sydney. Since it’s not really possible to get a bachelor degree before about the age of 22, this means that most 18–24s end up graduating in the area. This figure also rose by 608 people in the last Census period.

7.2 Household types and housing tenure

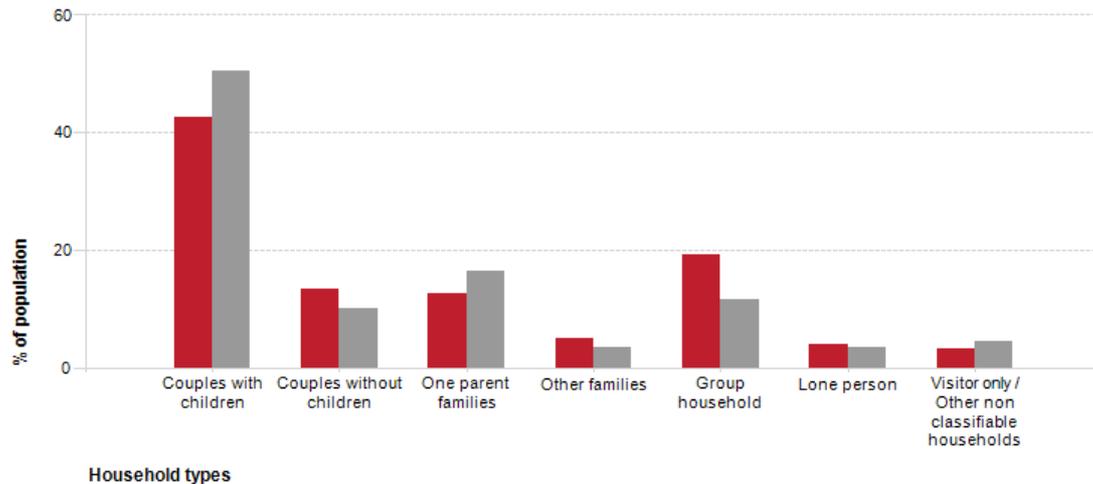
Youth in Ryde were less likely than across Greater Sydney to be in a couple with children household (55.7% to 60.8%), less likely to be in one parent families (13.8%

to 17.8%), and twice as likely (12.5% to 6.7%) to be in Group Households. This is primarily the effect of the 18–24 population attending university – in fact for 12–17s, there is a higher percentage in couple families with children. But among 18–24s, group households combined with “other families” (usually siblings in a share house) make up 25% of the total, compared to 15% for Greater Sydney.

Household type, 2016

People aged 18 to 24 years

■ City of Ryde ■ Greater Sydney



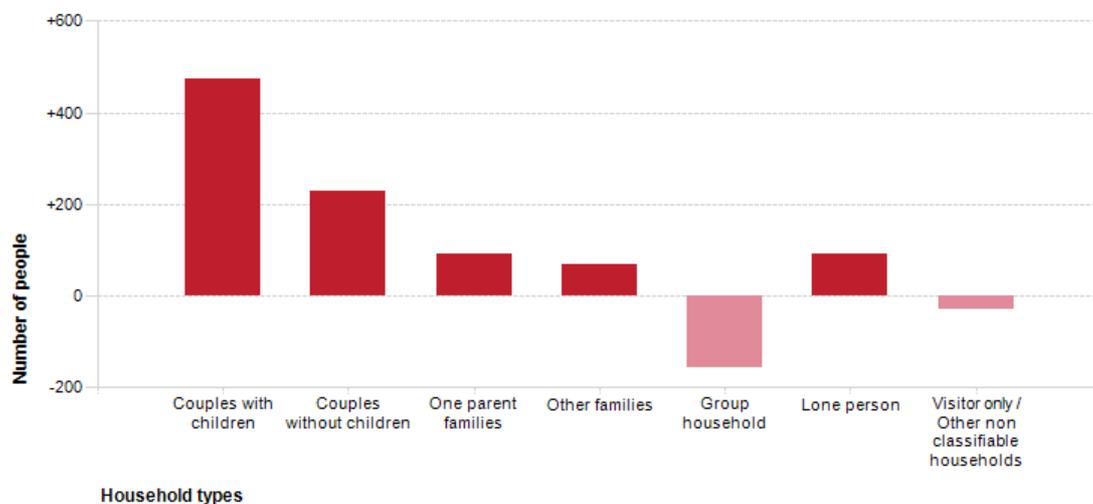
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Nevertheless, there is evidence of children staying longer in the family home, into adulthood in Ryde, with the largest increase for 18–24s being in couple families with children households.

Change in household type, 2011 to 2016

City of Ryde - People aged 18 to 24 years



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

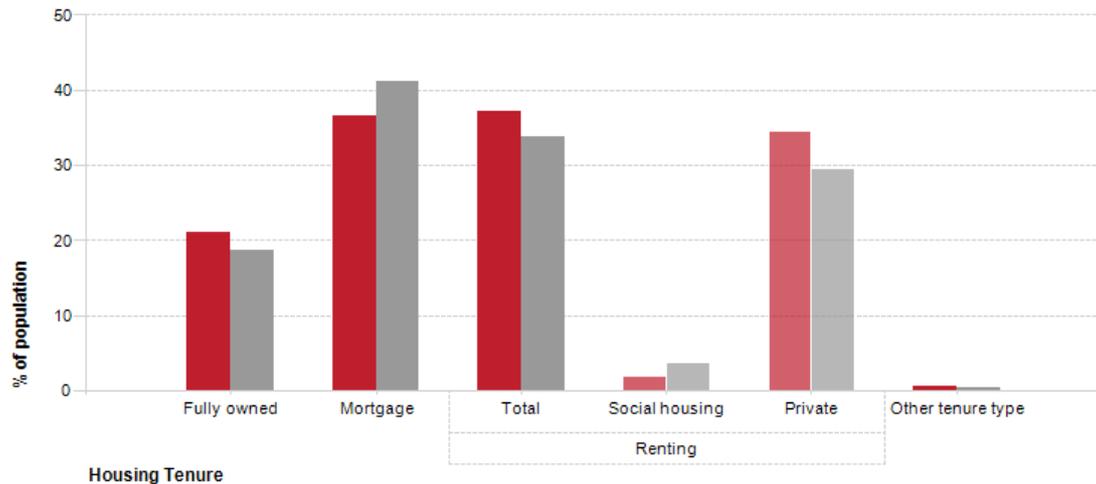


Housing Tenure data reflects this same trend. The largest share of 12–24 year-olds are in rented dwellings, but there was also an increase in those with a mortgage at the last Census. While it's unlikely that many people under the age of 25 have bought a house in Ryde themselves, this mainly reflects those staying in the family home for longer.

Housing tenure, 2016

People aged 12 to 24 years

■ City of Ryde ■ Greater Sydney



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Change in housing tenure, 2011 to 2016

City of Ryde - People aged 18 to 24 years



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



7.3 Housing types

12–17 year-olds overwhelmingly occupy separate houses in Ryde, as they do in most parts of Australia – as these are the dwelling types mainly housing family groups. In Ryde, 74.2% of 12–17 year-olds were in Separate Houses in 2016, which is a little lower than the Sydney average of 78.4%, but not very different.

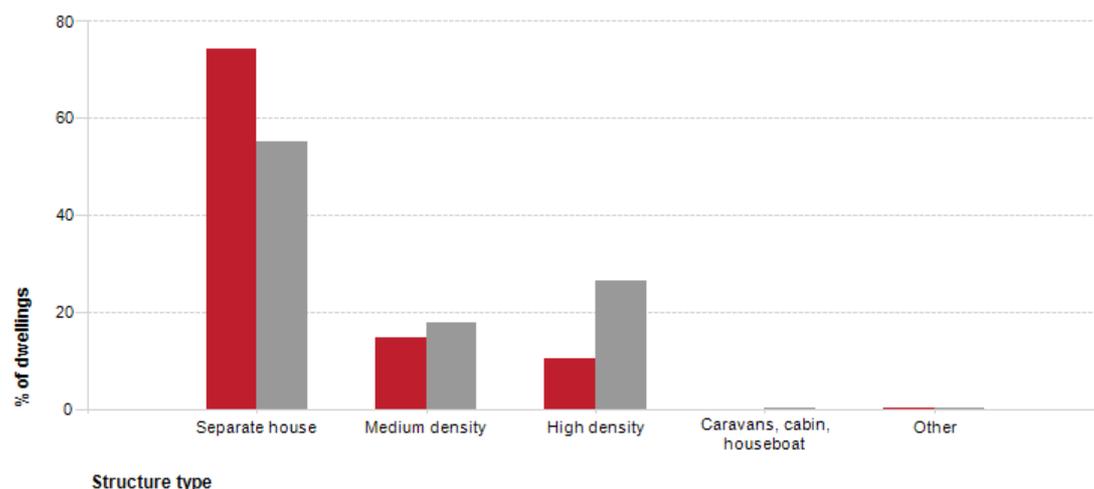
In contrast, 18–24s, who we have already seen are predominantly renting, with large numbers in group households, are also more likely to be in high density housing. While the largest number still live in separate houses (55% - which will include those living with their parents), 30.3% live in high density housing (20.3% in Greater Sydney), and a relatively small 13.6% in medium density. Most of the increase in 18–24 year-olds is in the high density category – a housing style which increased greatly across Ryde in the 2011-2016 period.

So generally, 12–17 year-olds occupy high density housing at a rate much lower than the total population of Ryde, while 18–24 year-olds occupy high density housing at a slightly higher rate than the total population.

Dwelling structure, 2016

Children aged 12 to 17 years

■ City of Ryde ■ City of Ryde - Total population

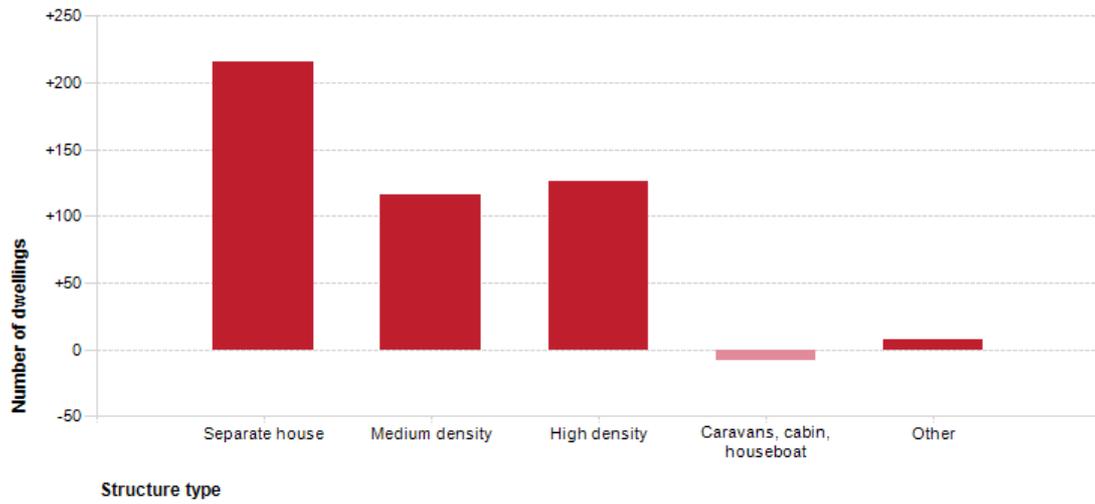


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in dwelling structure, 2011 to 2016

City of Ryde - Children aged 12 to 17 years



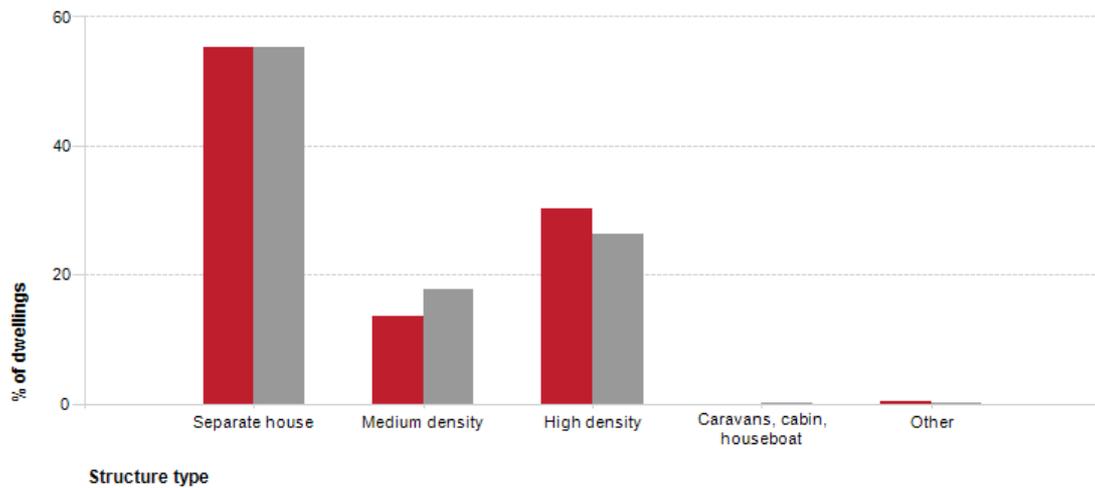
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Dwelling structure, 2016

People aged 18 to 24 years

■ City of Ryde ■ City of Ryde - Total population

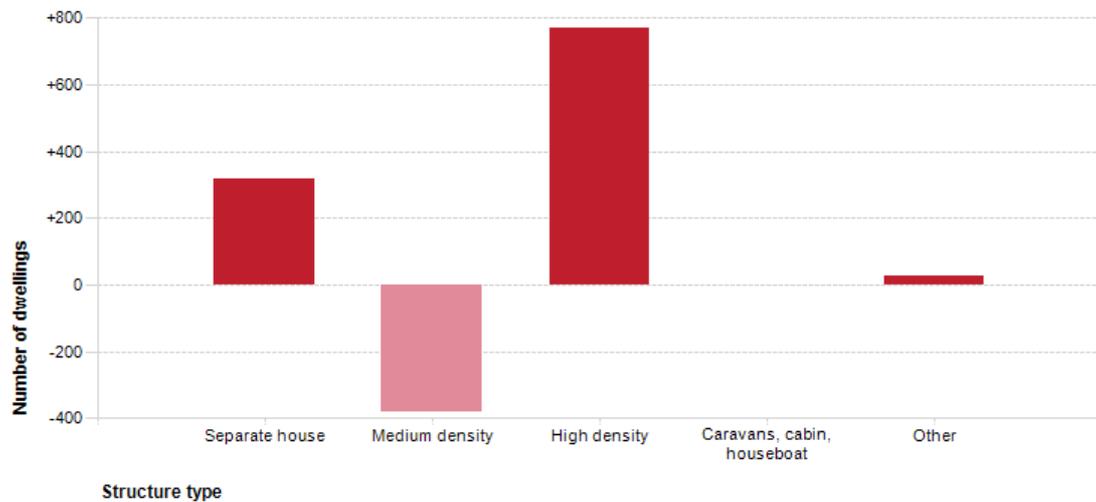


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Change in dwelling structure, 2011 to 2016

City of Ryde - People aged 18 to 24 years



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

7.4 Income and work

Workforce information relates only to over 15s, so the age group is 15–24 year-olds. Nevertheless the whole group has access to household incomes, which include parental incomes.

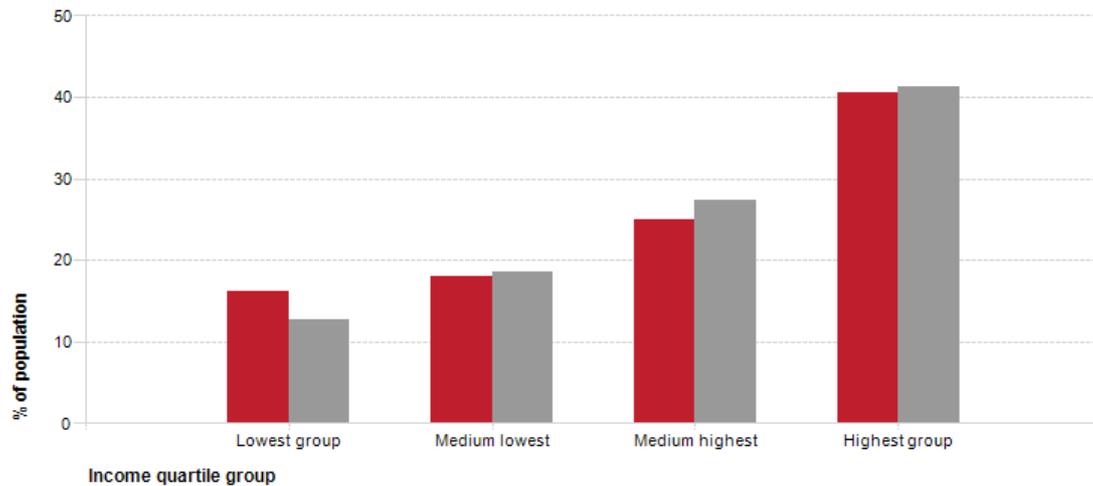
Household income for 12–24 year-olds in Ryde shows a similar distribution to Greater Sydney overall, with a few more high income households, and substantially more on very low incomes. The very low incomes are likely indicating students. In particular, the 5.5% of all 12–24 year-olds having “Nil or Negative” household income probably reflects overseas students who have their rent paid but state no income in Australia.

This is shown below in the slight polarisation of incomes (more in the lower group and the highest group) but overall, most 12–24 year-olds live in high income households, and increasingly so over time.

Household income quartiles, 2016

People aged 12 to 24 years

■ City of Ryde ■ Greater Sydney

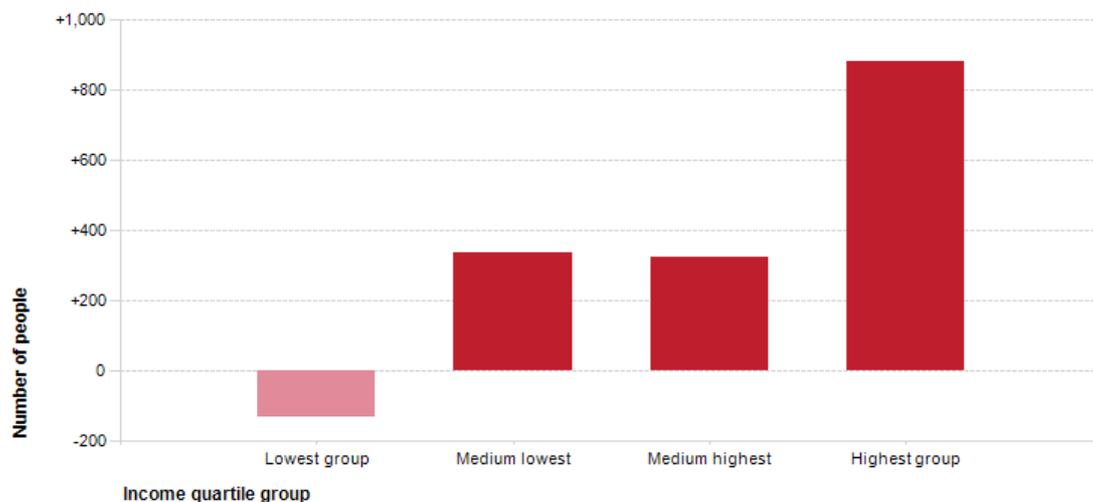


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in household income quartile, 2011 to 2016

City of Ryde - People aged 12 to 24 years



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



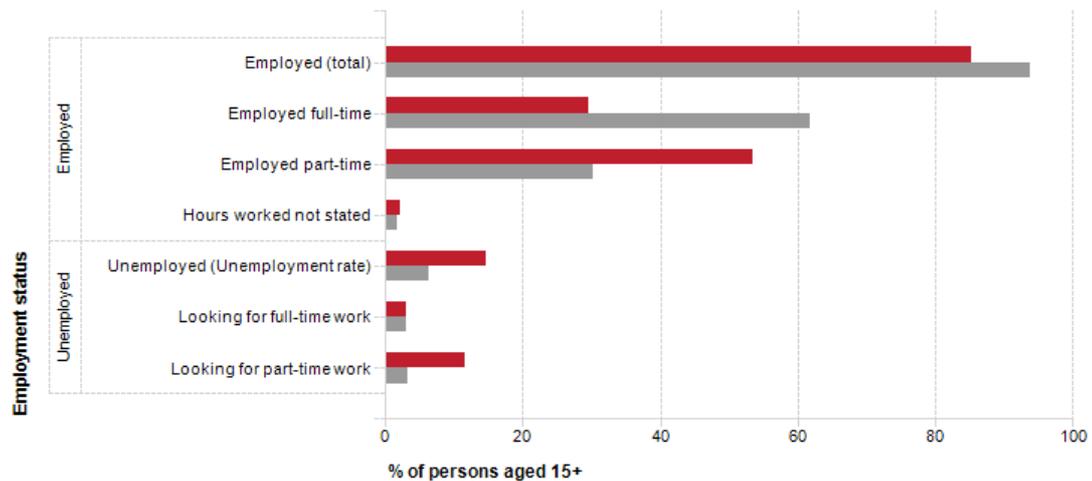
Employment status only applies to those over 15 years of age. 15–24 year-olds in Ryde had a HIGHER unemployment rate (14.8% compared to 13.3%) and LOWER participation rate (53.5% to 56.9%) than 15–24 year-olds across Greater Sydney. These are probably both related to the large number of full-time students in the area. This reduces labour force participation, as more are in education. It also increases unemployment, if many of them are looking for part-time work to supplement their income through university. Indeed this is the case; the “part-time” unemployment rate is 11.6%, higher than the Sydney average – compared to the “full-time”

unemployment rate which is lower. These rates changed very little over 5 years though.

Employment status, 2016

People aged 12 to 24 years

■ City of Ryde ■ City of Ryde - Total population



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in atlas.id by .id, the population experts.



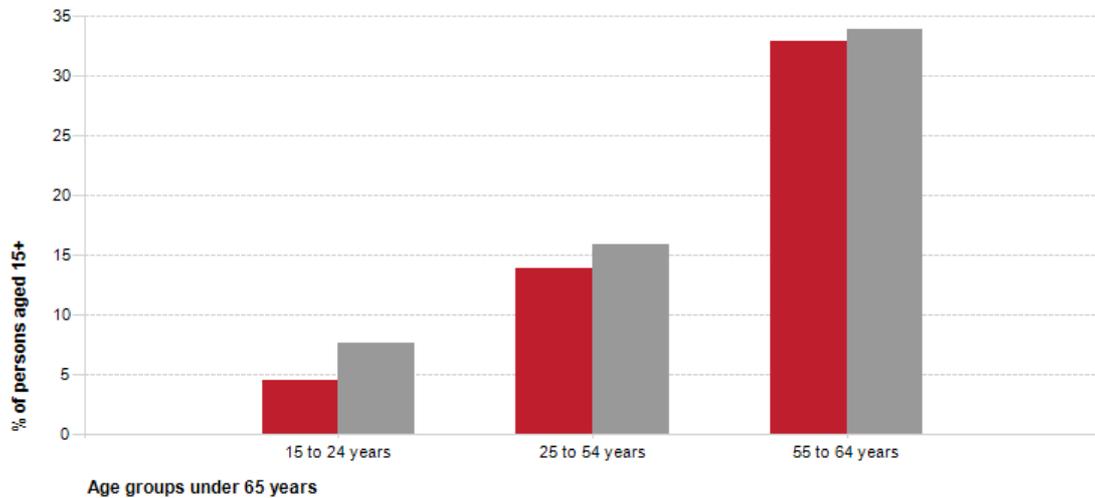
When education is factored in we can look at “disengagement” – which is youth neither in the workforce nor education.

In the City of Ryde, the 2016 Census found only 712 youth who were disengaged, 4.5% of total persons, and well below the Sydney average of 7.6%. Another 7.2% were only “partially engaged” – which is the term for being in part-time study or part time employment (but not both). Again, this is lower than the Sydney average of 9.3%. So youth disengagement is - relative to other areas - not a major issue.

Disengaged persons by age, 2016

Total disengaged persons under 65 years

■ City of Ryde ■ Greater Sydney



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



7.5 Cultural diversity and migration

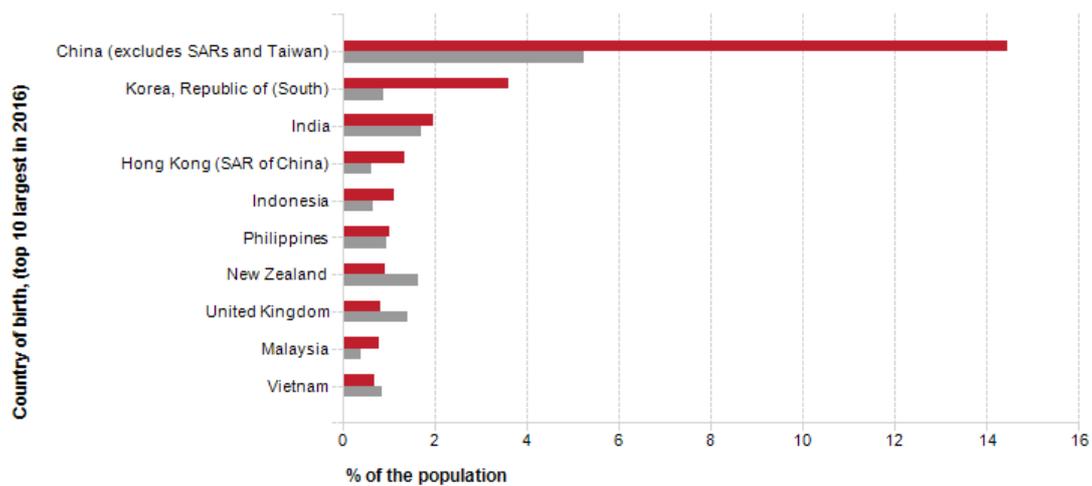
In 2016, 34.8% of Ryde’s 12–24 year-olds were born overseas. This is low compared to total population, but 10% higher than the Sydney average for that group.

By far the largest numbers are from China and Korea – with the inclusion of Hong Kong, these make up 20% of the population aged 12–24. Asian countries dominate among 12–24 year-olds, with only the UK and New Zealand in the top 10 from outside Asia.

Birthplace, 2016

People aged 12 to 24 years

■ City of Ryde ■ Greater Sydney



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in atlas.id by .id, the population experts.



Languages spoken by 12–24 year-olds reflect the same mix of countries. Language diversity is very high. 45.7% of 12–24 year-olds speak a language other than English at home, compared to 34.5% across Greater Sydney. For 18–24 year-olds, non-English languages exceed 50% of the population (51.5%), but this was unchanged since 2011.

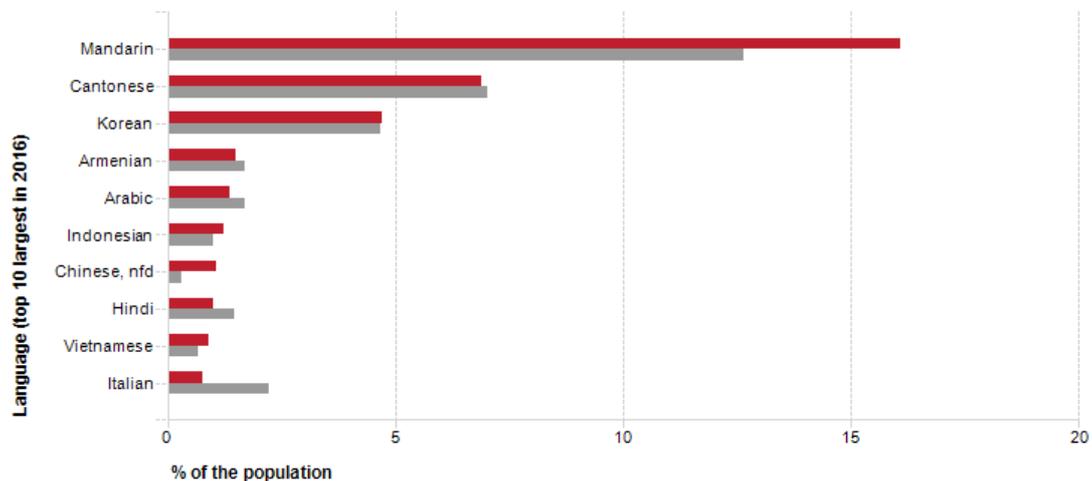
Chinese languages (Mandarin, Cantonese and others) make up 25% of the total, followed by Korean and Armenian. Armenian speakers make up 1.5% of 12–24 year-olds, 15 times the Sydney average. The Armenian community in Ryde is well established, with many second and third generation speakers.

Compared to the total population of Ryde, 12–24 year-olds overall speak languages other than English at around the same rate. But they are more likely to be Mandarin, Chinese (nfd) and Indonesian speakers. And less likely to be Arabic, Hindi and Italian speakers. Generally, the European languages are under-represented in the youth cohort, such as Italian, Greek, Spanish and German. These represent an older wave of migration and the communities are quite elderly.

Language spoken at home, 2016

People aged 12 to 24 years

■ City of Ryde ■ City of Ryde - Total population

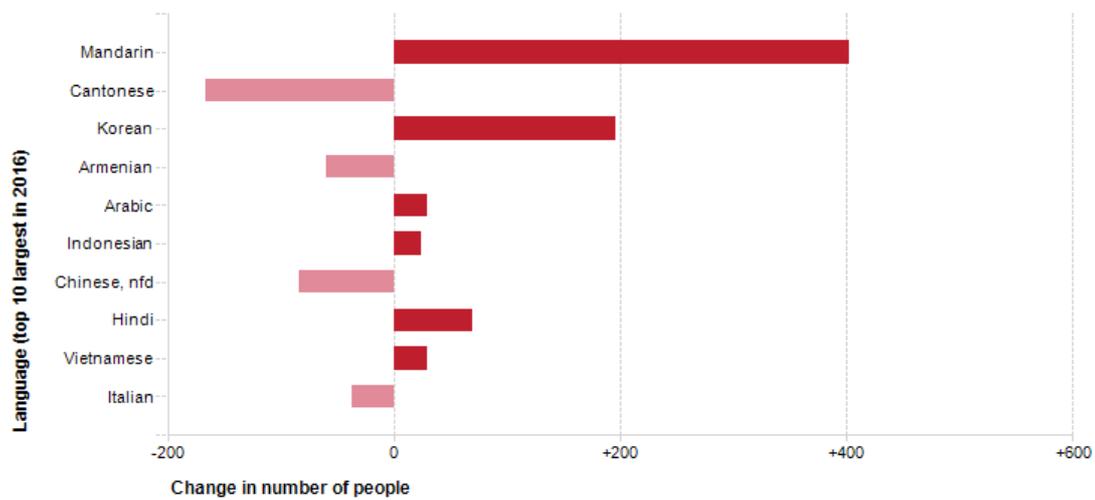


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in language spoken at home, 2011 to 2016

City of Ryde - People aged 12 to 24 years



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

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7.6 Conclusion

Overall, 12–24 year-olds in Ryde are a diverse group who can only really be analysed across two age cohorts individually, 12–17 and 18–24.

12–17 year-olds are mostly living at home with their parents and attending secondary school. They have a high level of overseas-born and non-English speaking population, but overall their characteristics reflect those of their parents, including income and housing types. Renting and higher density living are on the increase but they mostly live at home with their parents in separate houses.

18–24 year-olds move to Ryde for education and employment opportunities. The presence of Macquarie University is a major drawcard, and well over 50% of this cohort are attending university. Students born overseas are a major group, and they predominantly live in higher density housing which is rented. Over one-third of the 18–24 year-olds speak Chinese or Korean languages at home and a higher share than the Sydney average live in Group Households. The growth in the 12–24 year-old cohort is largely concentrated among 18–24s and includes those migrating from elsewhere in Australia as well as coming in from overseas. Many stay in the area after finishing university, not leaving until after having children, when they move outwards in the metropolitan area for larger, more affordable housing.

8. Seniors (65+)

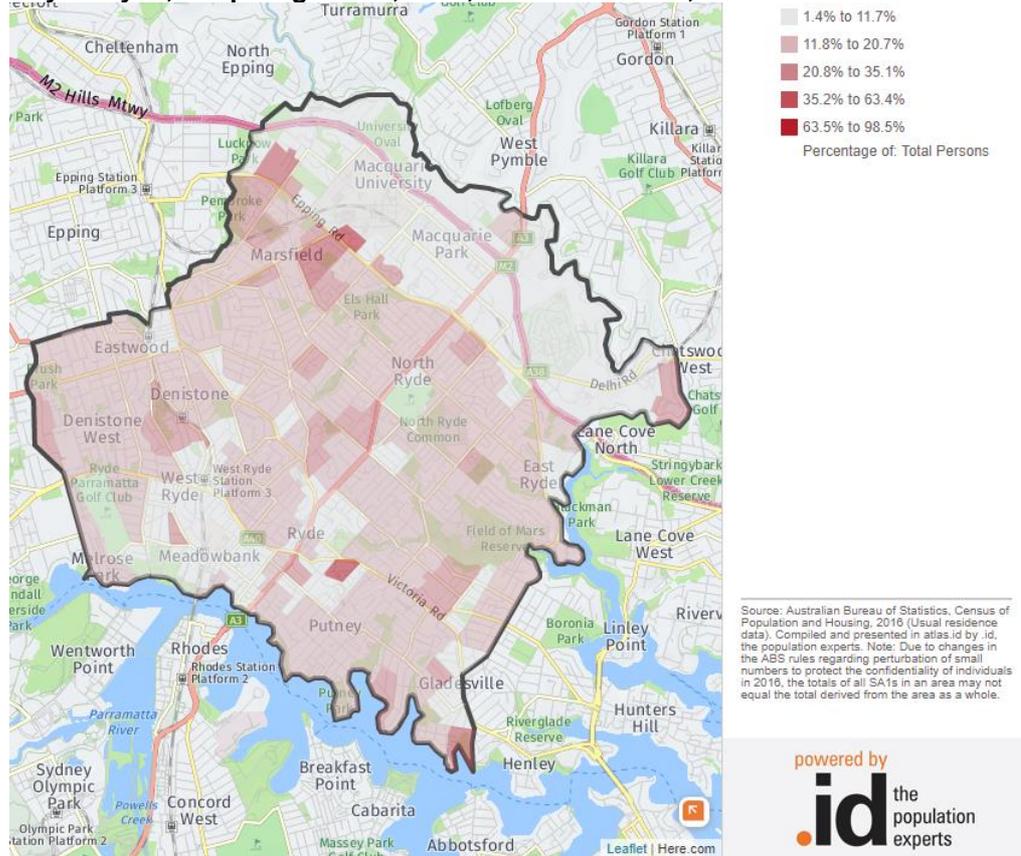
This section looks at the segment of Ryde's population aged 65 years and older at the time of the 2016 Census.

Key findings regarding the City of Ryde's population aged 65 year and over

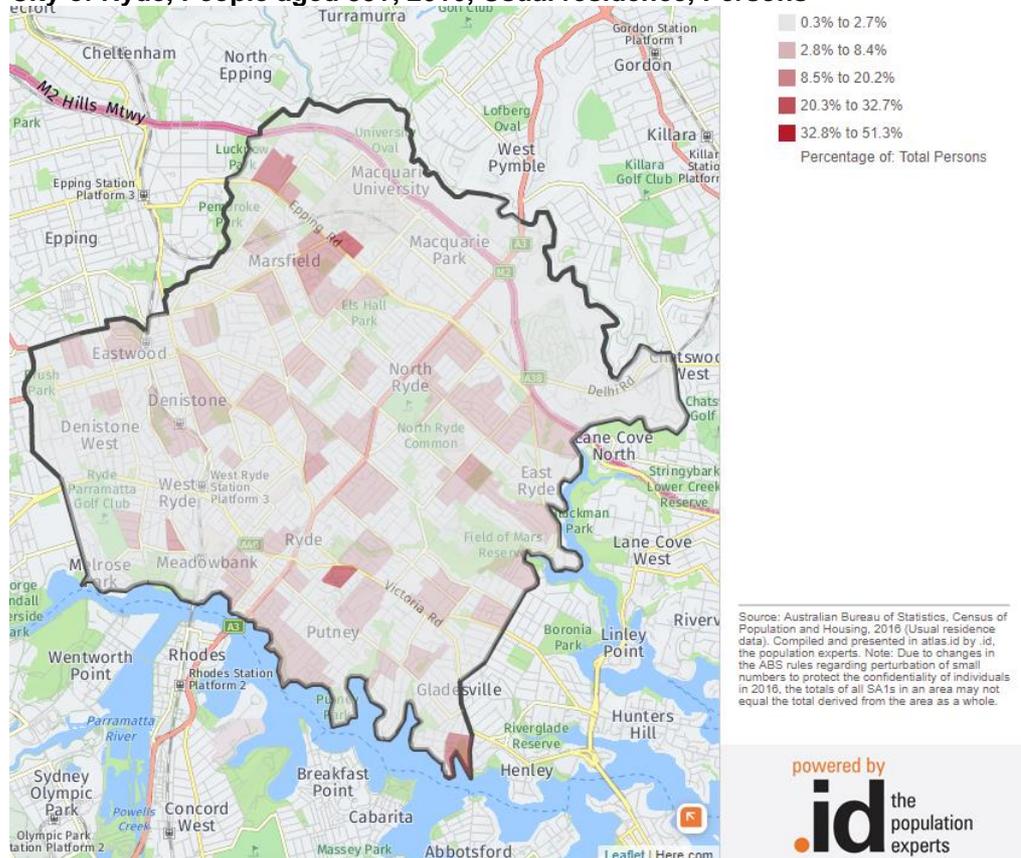
- More than half were born overseas, most predominantly from China, Italy and the UK.
- They are more likely than Ryde's total population to speak English at home.
- They are likely to hold no post-school qualification.
- As part of a general trend, an increasing number (though still a significant minority) are remaining in the labour force after age 65.
- Household income skews towards the lower ranges, although there appears to be a trend towards increasing incomes.
- They are more likely than the Ryde's total population and Greater Sydney's 65+ population to be providing unpaid assistance for the aged or disabled.
- They are more likely to live alone or in a "couple with children" household.
- A strong majority live in fully owned residences.
- They are slightly more likely than seniors across Greater Sydney to be renting either privately or social housing, though there is a decreasing trend in relation to social housing.
- They are less likely than Ryde's total population to have access to the internet.
- The proportion of Ryde's population aged 65+ is forecast to increase over the next two decades.

People aged 65+ account for 14.3% of Ryde's total population; 55.8% of this group are female. Seniors are spread reasonably evenly around Ryde. Greater concentrations are seen when focusing on the segment aged 85+, where great concentrations are seen around relevant care centres.

City of Ryde, People aged 65+, 2016, Usual residence, Persons



City of Ryde, People aged 85+, 2016, Usual residence, Persons



8.1 Age structure

Of Ryde's population aged 65 years or older, 29.2% are aged 65 to 69, 38.7% are in their 70s and 32.1% are 80 or older.

8.2 Cultural diversity and migration

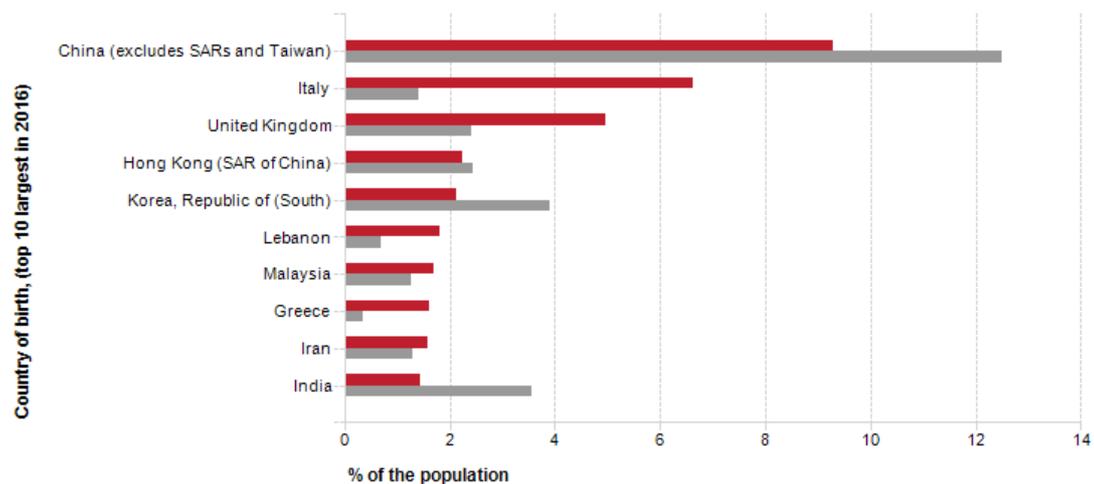
The 2016 Census shows 52.1% of people aged 65+ in Ryde were born overseas. In Greater Sydney, that proportion is 45.8%. 46.9% of Ryde's total population were born overseas.

9.3% of Ryde's 65+ population were born in China. This compares with 3.9% in Greater Sydney. Across Ryde's total population, 12.5% were born in China. Conversely, 6.6% of Ryde's 65+ population were born in Italy against only 1.4% of Ryde's total population. A similar trend can be seen for people born in the UK: 4.9% of people aged 65+ compared with 2.4% of the total population. This aligns with changes in immigration patterns; immigration from Italy and the UK has slowed, and those populations are ageing and diminishing. In the 2001 Census, 3.7% of Ryde's population was born in the UK (compared with 3.4% in 2016); people born in Italy comprised 2.1% of Ryde's population in 2001 (compared with 1.4% in 2016).

Birthplace, 2016

People aged 65 years or more

■ City of Ryde ■ City of Ryde - Total population



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in atlas.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

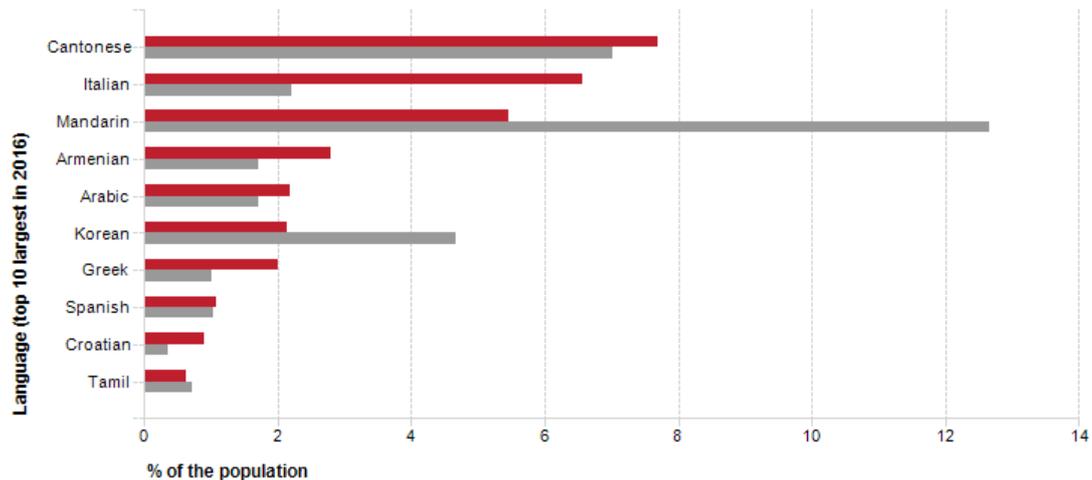
54.6% of people aged 65+ in Ryde speak English at home. This compares with 47.7% of Ryde's total population, the majority of whom speak a language other than English. The top five languages spoken by Ryde's 65+ population are Cantonese (7.7%), Italian (6.6%), Mandarin (5.5%), Armenian (2.8%) and Arabic (2.2%). They

are more likely than Ryde's total population to speak Italian, Armenian, Arabic, Greek and Croatian, and less likely than the city's total population to speak Mandarin and Korean.

Language spoken at home, 2016

People aged 65 years or more

■ City of Ryde ■ City of Ryde - Total population



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

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Between the 2011 and 2016 Censuses, the number of people in Ryde aged 65+ who spoke a language other than English at home increased by 1,689 (34.2%); the number of people who spoke English increased by 87. The largest changes in the spoken languages of people aged 65+ were for those speaking:

- Mandarin (+458 persons)
- Cantonese (+444 persons)
- Korean (+126 persons)
- Armenian (+103 persons).

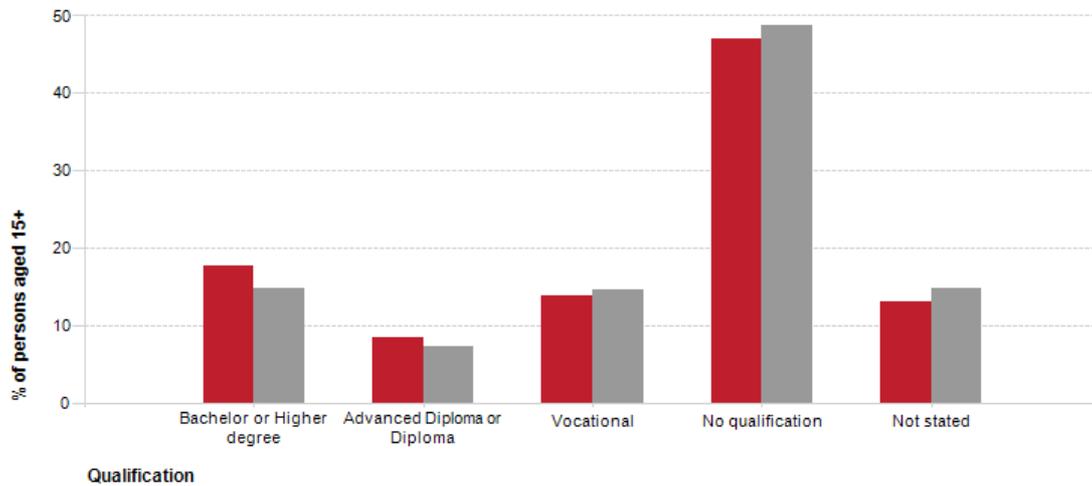
8.3 Education

The largest share (46.9%) of Ryde's population aged 65+ have no qualification. 17.7% hold a bachelor degree or higher, and 13.8% have vocational qualification. These trends reflect wider trends across Greater Sydney (where 48.6% of the population aged 65+ have no qualification) and the nation in general.

Highest qualification achieved, 2016

People aged 65 years or more

■ City of Ryde ■ Greater Sydney



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

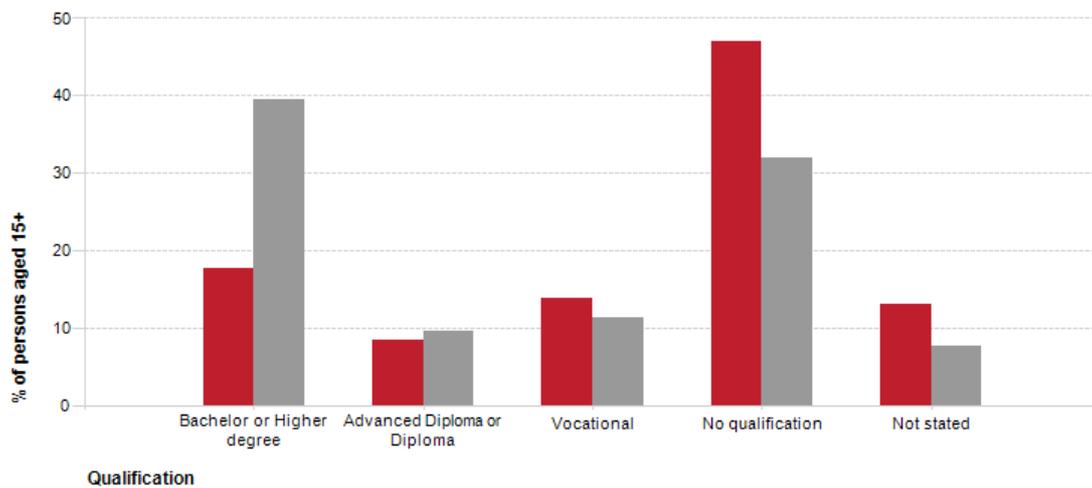


The qualifications achieved by Ryde’s 65+ population differ greatly to Ryde’s wider population, where 39.4% hold a bachelor degree or higher, and 32.0% have no qualification. Ryde has very high levels of post-school qualifications generally, and this is reflected in the 65+ population, albeit at lower levels.

Highest qualification achieved, 2016

People aged 65 years or more

■ City of Ryde ■ City of Ryde - Total population



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



8.4 Income and work

The 2016 Census shows 13% of Ryde’s population aged 65+ to be in the labour market (either employed or actively seeking employment). This is not dissimilar to seniors in Greater Sydney (where 13.4% are in the labour market) or NSW (12.4%).

The labour-force participation rate for the 65+ in Ryde in the 2011 Census was 11.2%, suggesting that people are remaining in the labour force longer. In 2011 the labour-force participation rate for those aged 65+ across NSW was 10.8% compared with 12.4%, confirming a general trend.

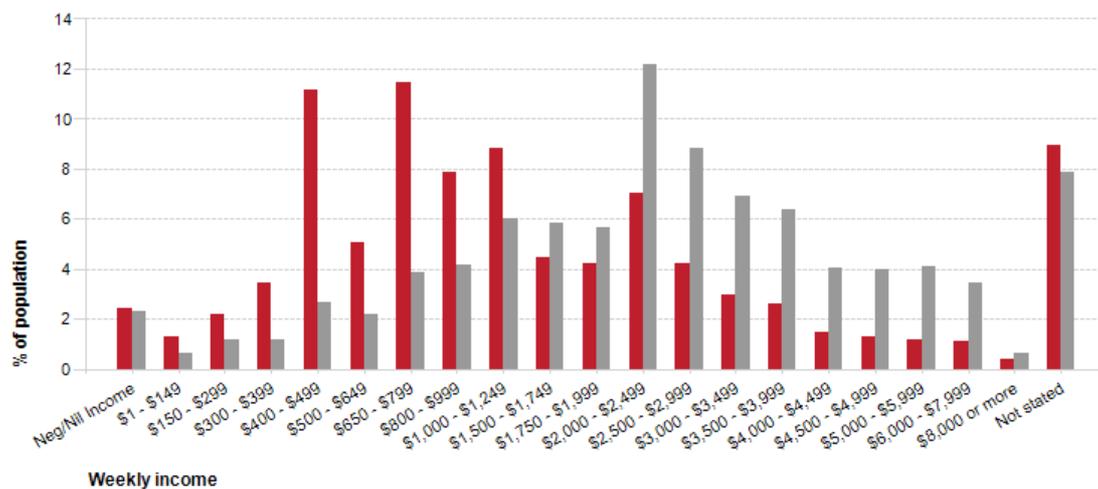
Of those people in Ryde aged 65+ in the labour force, 2.3% are unemployed and 52.0% are employed part-time. Of Ryde’s total labour force, 6.3% are unemployed and 30.1% work part-time. Overall, people aged 65+ are increasingly working later in life, but they are mainly doing so part-time and the majority are still not in the labour force.

The household income for seniors skews towards lower incomes compared with Ryde’s general population, which is not unexpected given the small percentage of this group who are in the labour force. Age pension levels for singles and couples are clearly visible in the following chart.

Weekly household income, 2016

People aged 65 years or more

■ City of Ryde ■ City of Ryde - Total population



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

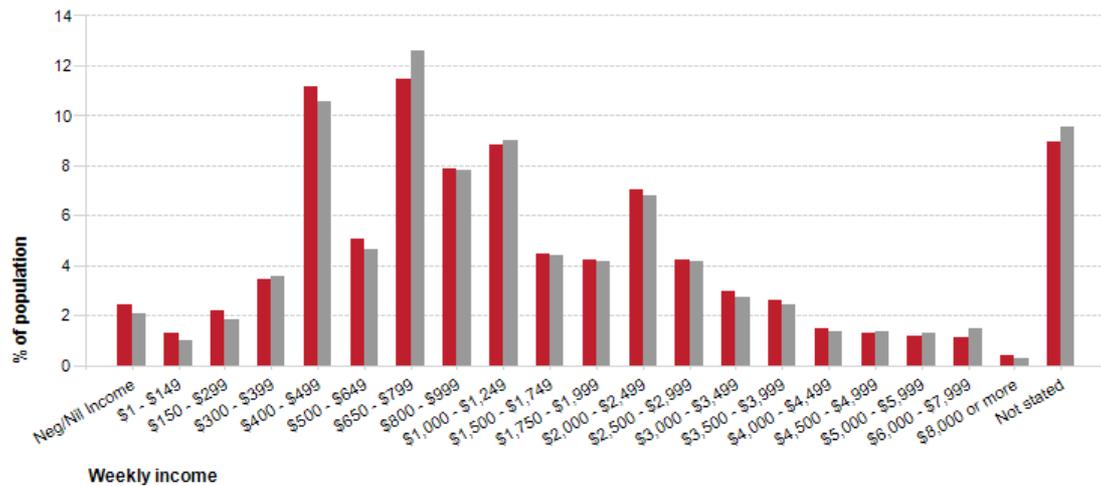


The household income for those aged 65+ in Ryde is reasonably similar to those across Greater Sydney, with a slight trend towards lower incomes. It should be noted that household income does not necessarily indicate that the people in this age group are earning this income. Numbers would conflate those who are the primary earners in a household with those who may be retired and living with working children.

Weekly household income, 2016

People aged 65 years or more

■ City of Ryde ■ Greater Sydney



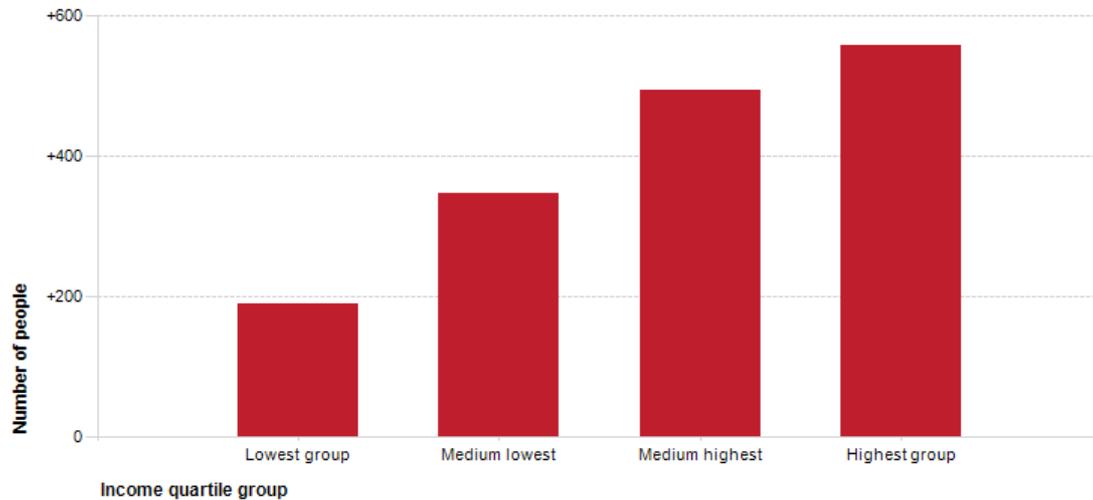
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



To compare incomes over time, we have broken them into quartiles, defined as four groups containing an equal number of households across New South Wales. They may not contain an equal number of persons in each group, and in fact, more people are generally counted in households in the highest income quartile because income is correlated with household size. However, using income quartiles effectively adjusts for inflation, allowing changes in income for the chosen age groups to be benchmarked to the state, the wider population, and show change over time. Using these household income quartiles compared across the 2016 and 2011 Censuses shows an increase in the medium highest and highest income groups for those aged 65+.

Change in household income quartile, 2011 to 2016

City of Ryde - People aged 65 years or more



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence data)
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8.5 Unpaid work

The 2016 Census shows 12.1% of Ryde's 65+ population providing unpaid assistance for the aged and disabled, compared with 10.8% of Ryde's total population. While it is not uncommon for seniors to provide unpaid assistance (eg. providing care for one's partner), the proportion doing so in Ryde is slightly higher than in Greater Sydney (11.8%) and NSW (11.6%) – but these differences are marginal.

15% of Ryde's 65+ population provide unpaid childcare, compared with 25.9% of Ryde's total population. This is quite comparable to those aged 65+ across Greater Sydney (14.9%) and slightly higher than the same across NSW (12.6%).

8.6 Household types

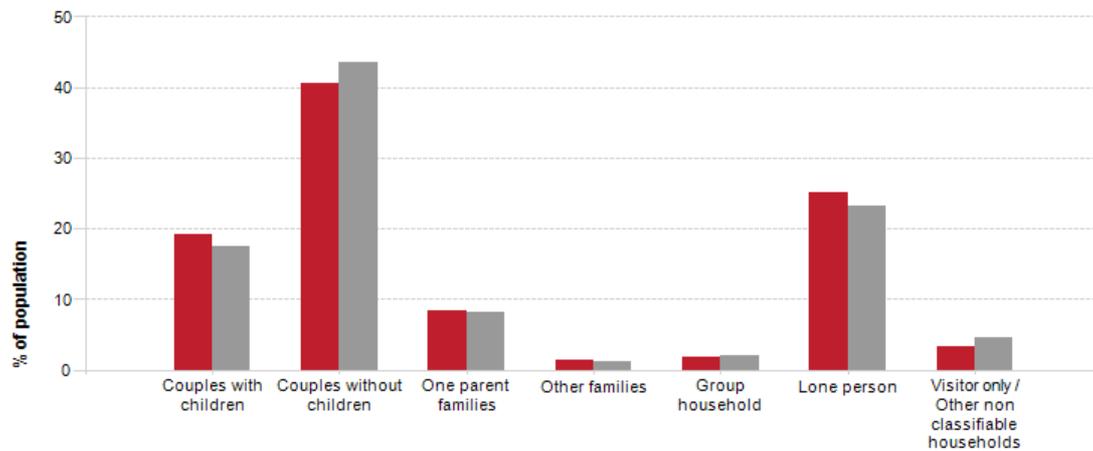
People in Ryde aged 65+ are far more likely than Ryde's total population to be living in "couple without children" households (40.6% compared with 19.9%) or in lone-person households (25.2% compared with 9.0%).

Compared with Greater Sydney's 65+ population, Ryde's are somewhat more likely to be living in lone-person households (25.2% against 23.2%) or "couples with children" households (19.3% against 17.5%).

Household type, 2016

People aged 65 years or more

■ City of Ryde ■ Greater Sydney



Household types

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



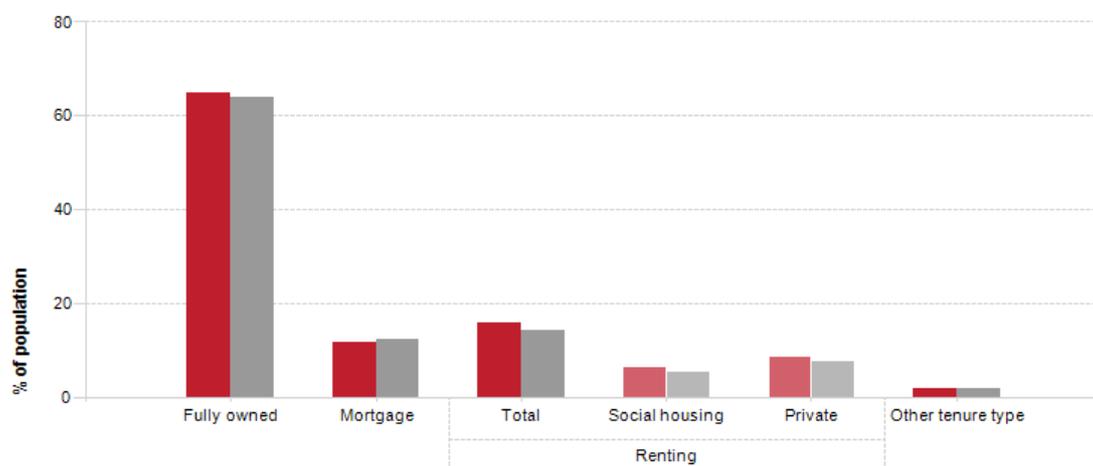
8.7 Housing

The majority (64.8%) of those aged 65+ in Ryde live in fully-owned properties, which is similar to seniors across Greater Sydney (64.1%). Seniors in Ryde are slightly more likely to live in rented properties (15.9% against 14.3%), both in social housing (6.7% against 5.8%) and private rentals (8.7% against 8.0%).

Housing tenure, 2016

People aged 65 years or more

■ City of Ryde ■ Greater Sydney



Housing Tenure

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

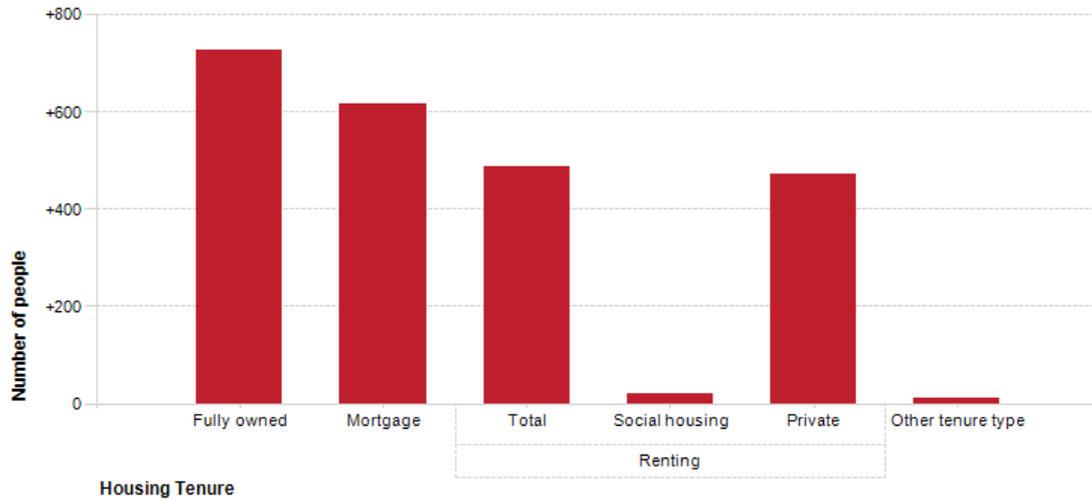


Comparing the 2016 and 2011 Censuses show a trend with Ryde’s 65+ renters towards private renting over social housing. Between the two Censuses, the number

of 65+ people renting privately increased by 471; the number for 65+ people renting in social housing increased by 21.

Change in housing tenure, 2011 to 2016

City of Ryde - People aged 65 years or more



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

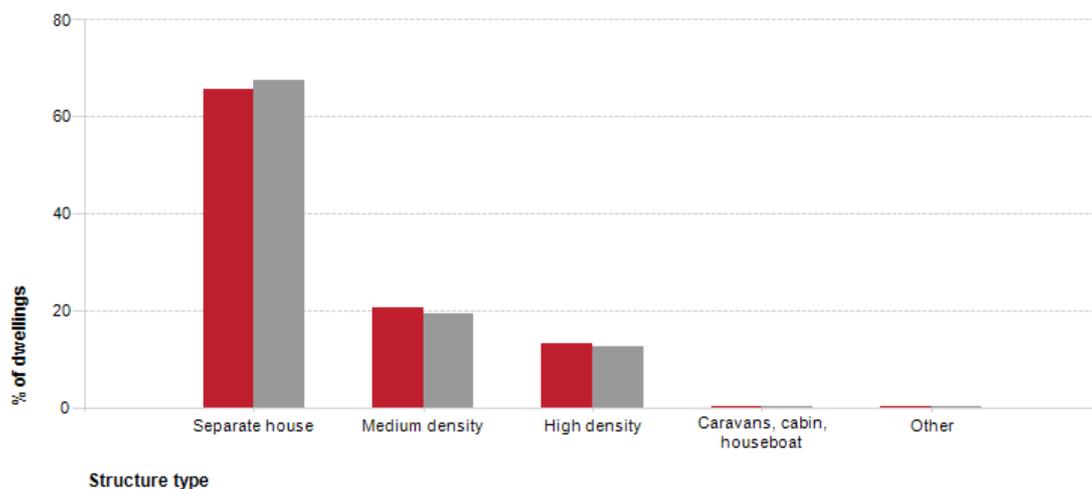


Those aged 65+ in Ryde are more likely than Ryde’s total population to live in separate houses (65.5% against 55.2%) and less likely to live in high-density dwellings (13.1% against 26.3%). These trends are very comparable with those aged 65+ across Greater Sydney, with a slightly higher percentage of Ryde’s 65+ population living in medium-density dwellings (20.4% against 19.2%) and high-density dwellings (13.1% against 12.6%).

Dwelling structure, 2016

People aged 65 years or more

■ City of Ryde ■ Greater Sydney



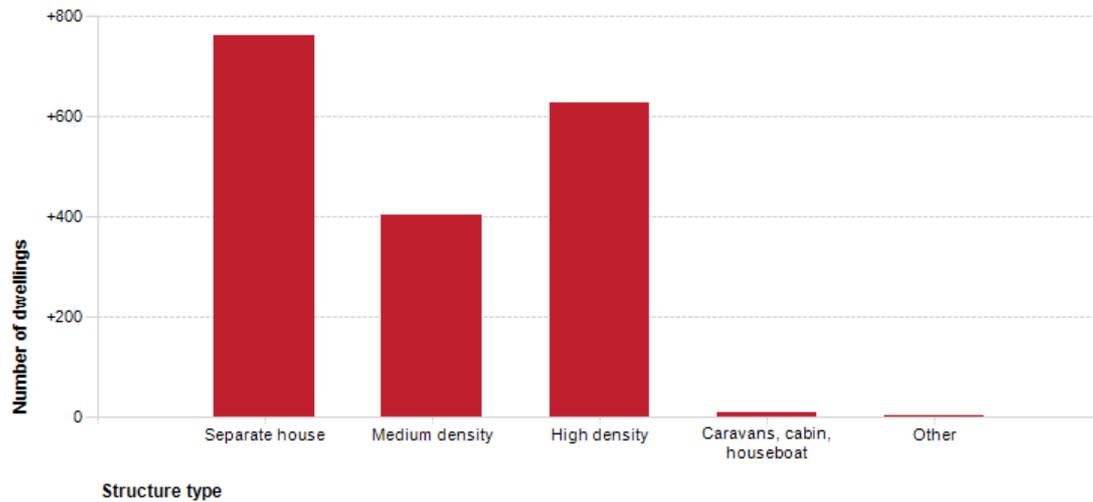
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Comparing the 2016 and 2011 Censuses indicates a trend towards high-density dwellings for seniors in Ryde, with an additional 628 people aged 65+ living in high-density dwellings. The increase for separate-house dwellings was higher (761) and lower for medium-density dwellings (403).

Change in dwelling structure, 2011 to 2016

City of Ryde - People aged 65 years or more



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 and 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

The majority 37.5% of those aged 65+ in Ryde reside in 3-bedroom dwellings. A smaller majority (29.8%) of Ryde's total population also reside in 3-bedroom dwellings. This is also comparable to those aged 65+ across Greater Sydney, 38.7% of whom live in 3-bedroom dwellings.

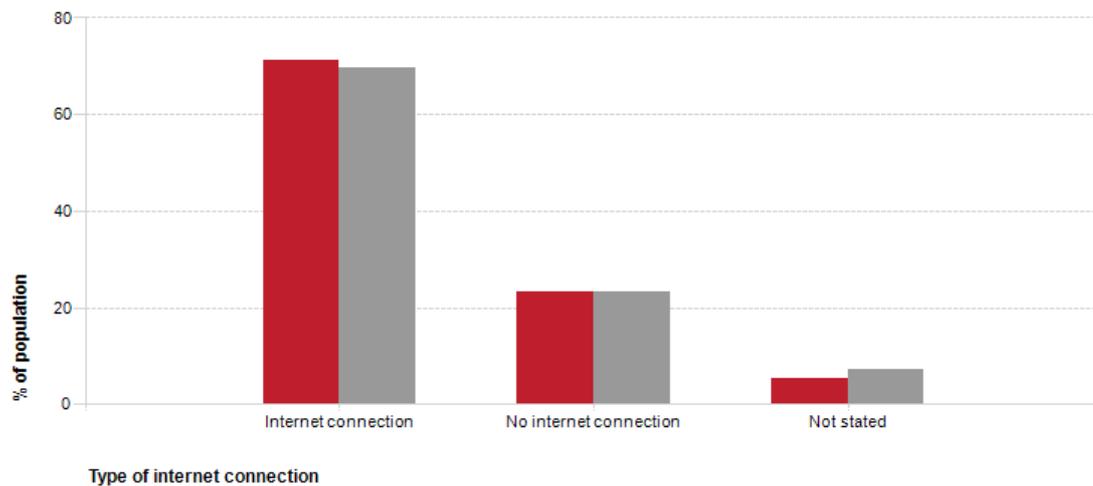
There is a general trend (not just in Ryde) for older populations to remain in family homes and occupy separate houses at a greater rate than families with children, who are increasingly occupying higher density (particularly in Ryde). The separate houses occupied by seniors however are often smaller in terms of bedroom numbers than the newer dwellings which are being built (eg. Large townhouses).

71.2% of Ryde's 65+ population live in a household with access to the internet. This is significantly lower than Ryde's total population (89.3%) but very similar to the percentage of people aged 65+ across Greater Sydney (69.7%).

Type of internet connection, 2016

People aged 65 years or more

■ City of Ryde ■ Greater Sydney



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

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8.8 Population forecast

.id's population forecast for Ryde indicate that the proportion of people aged 65+ will increase over the coming years: up to 15.2% of the population in 2026, and 16.3% in 2036. Details can be found at forecast.id.com.au/ryde/

8.9 Conclusion

The trends identified with people aged 65 years and over in Ryde are similar to trends for this age group across Greater Sydney and beyond: they are likely to hold no qualification, live alone or in a “couple with children household”, be removed from the labour force and so on.

In Ryde, people aged 65+ are more likely than the total population to speak English at home, but that may change as the current population ages. Of those who speak a language other than English at home, there are some marked differences in the languages Ryde's 65+ population is likely to speak compared with the total population.

Ryde's 65+ population are also staying in the labour force longer, and working predominantly part-time, though this is a minor trend, with most still not in the labour force (retired) and a large share appear to be reliant on the pension as their main source of income. They live mainly in fully owned separate houses (ageing in place in formerly family homes) but a significant minority are renting, and this rate is higher in Ryde. Renting at 65+ is a key indicator of disadvantage and this is likely to be a

population vulnerable to homelessness in the future, particularly as those renting in the private market rather than social housing has increased.

9. Females and males

This section compares females and males in Ryde. Data is based on the “Sex” classification in the 2016 Census. An option for “Other” sex was available in the 2016 Census but due to the low usage (fewer than 2000 nationwide) the data was not considered to be of sufficient quality to release. While the terms “sex” and “gender” are often used interchangeably, we refer to “sex”, specifically meaning biological sex as opposed to the gender individuals identify with. The 2016 and previous Censuses did not look at gender identity but are considering doing so in the future.

Females make up 51.4% of Ryde’s total population. Perhaps unsurprisingly, there has been little variance over the past 20 years.

Key findings for difference between the sexes in the City of Ryde

- Females tend to dominate older age groups.
- Females and males have achieved similar qualifications, though males have a higher representation in vocational qualifications and females a slightly higher representation in no qualification.
- Females and males are both becoming more likely to attain a bachelor degree or higher, and males are becoming less likely to attain a vocational degree.
- Females are significantly more likely than males to work part time, and females tend to have lower individual incomes than males.
- Females in Ryde are slightly more likely to work full time than females across Greater Sydney.
- Males are more likely than females to work more than 40 hours a week.
- Females and males in Ryde are both most likely to work as professionals.
- Females are more likely than males to live in one-parent households in Ryde, but to a lesser extent than across Greater Sydney.
- Females are more likely than males to provide unpaid childcare in Ryde, but to a lesser extent than across Greater Sydney.
- Both males and females in Ryde are less likely to provide any childcare than males and females are across Greater Sydney.

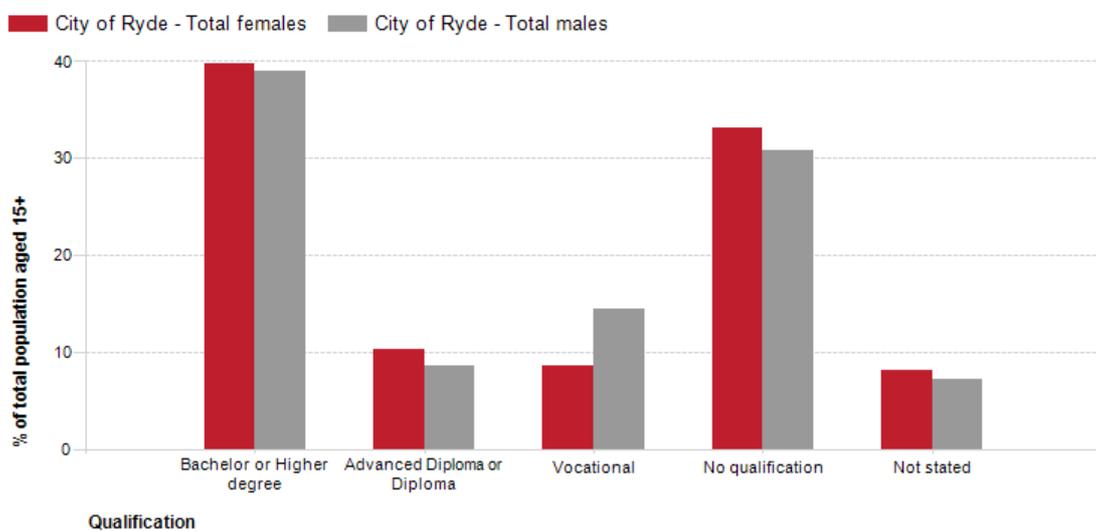
9.1 Age structure

Females tend to dominate older age groups, specifically over 70, and significantly over 85, reflecting a nationwide trend for females to live longer. The primary growth age group in Ryde for both females and males is 25–34.

9.2 Education

Females in Ryde have achieved similar qualifications as males, with a slightly higher representation in “bachelor degree or higher”, “advanced diploma or diploma” and “no qualification”. Males have a significantly higher representation in vocational qualifications (certificate level).

Highest qualification achieved, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in atlas.id by .id, the population experts.

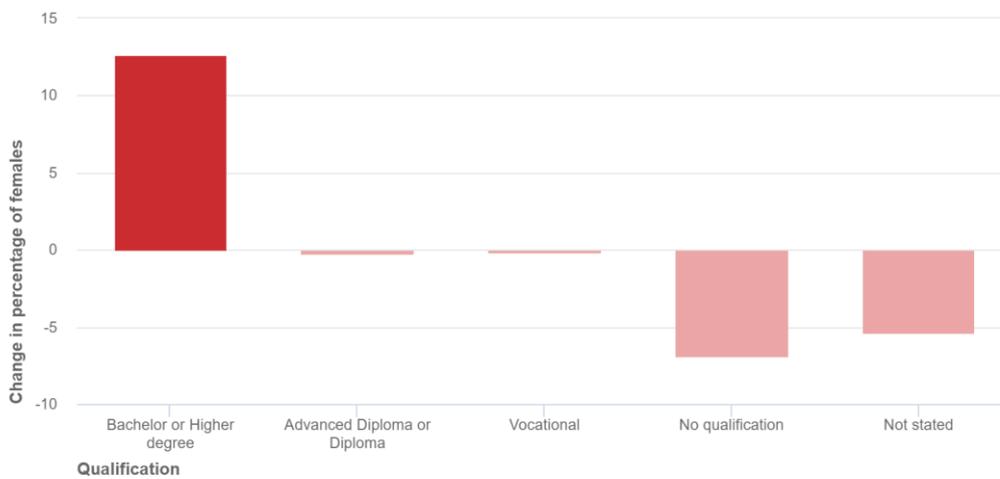
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the population experts

Comparing the 2006 and 2016 Censuses shows that females are becoming far more likely to be attaining bachelor degrees or higher and less likely to have no qualification. It also shows that the percentage of females attaining vocational

qualifications is reducing slightly.

Change in highest qualification achieved, 2006 to 2016

City of Ryde - Total females



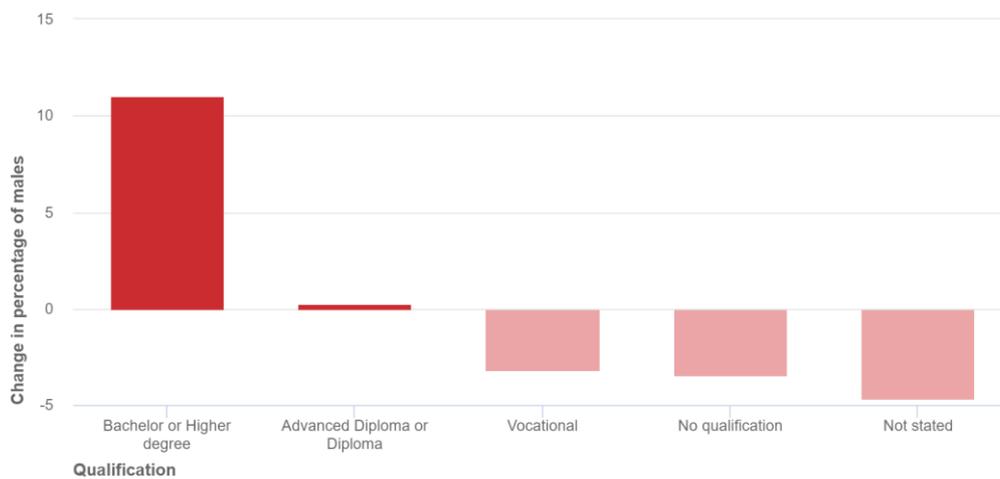
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



These trends are similar when comparing the same years for males, though with a marked decrease in vocational qualifications.

Change in highest qualification achieved, 2006 to 2016

City of Ryde - Total males



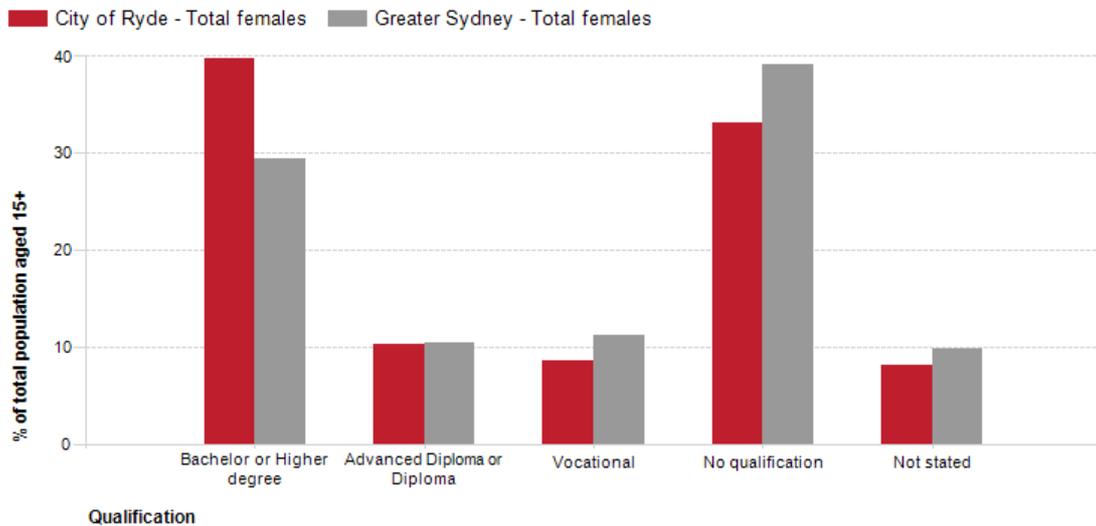
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Compared with totals for females in Greater Sydney, females in Ryde are more likely to have achieved as bachelor degree or higher (39.8% against 29.5%) and less like to have a vocational qualification (8.6% against 11.2%) or no qualification (33.1% against 39.1%). The same trends are seen when comparing females in Ryde with females across NSW.

Similar trends can also be seen when looking at males. The trend towards higher levels of post-school education is well established in Australia and applies to most areas. Ryde is a more highly educated area with substantial employment, so both sexes have a substantially higher rate of degree qualifications.

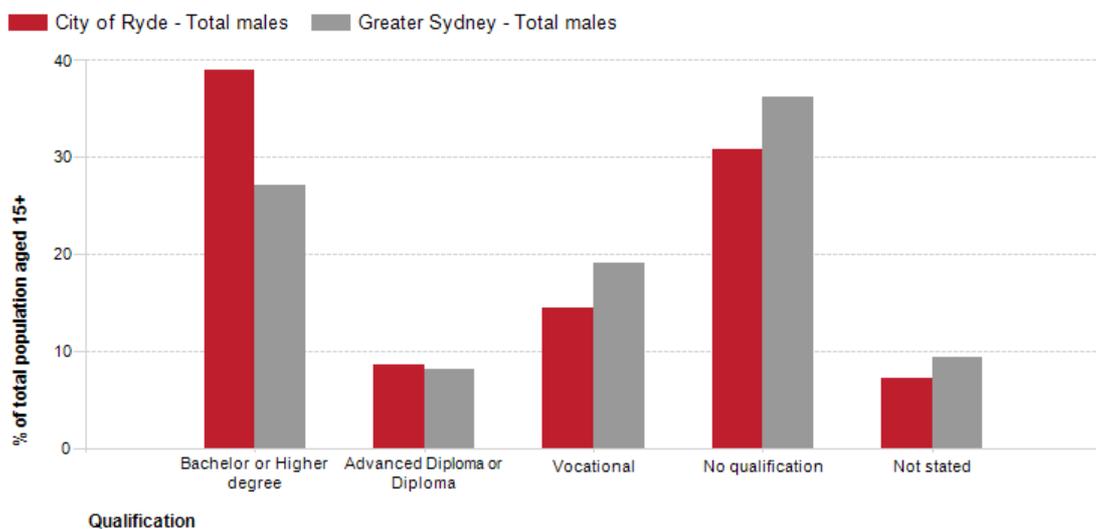
Highest qualification achieved, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in atlas.id by .id, the population experts.



Highest qualification achieved, 2016

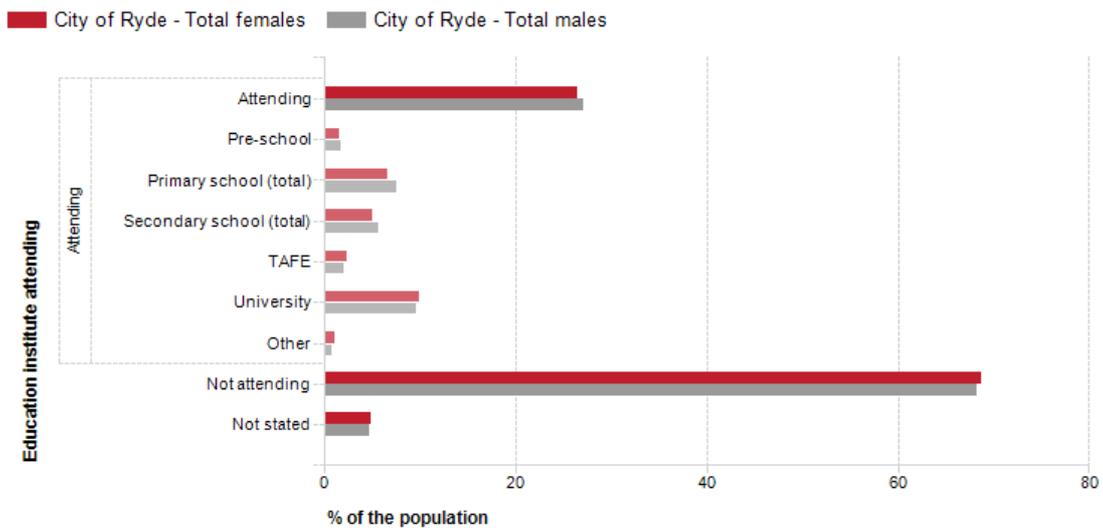


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in atlas.id by .id, the population experts.



In terms of those attending education institutions, there is little difference in Ryde between females and males.

Education institution attending, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in atlas.id by .id, the population experts.

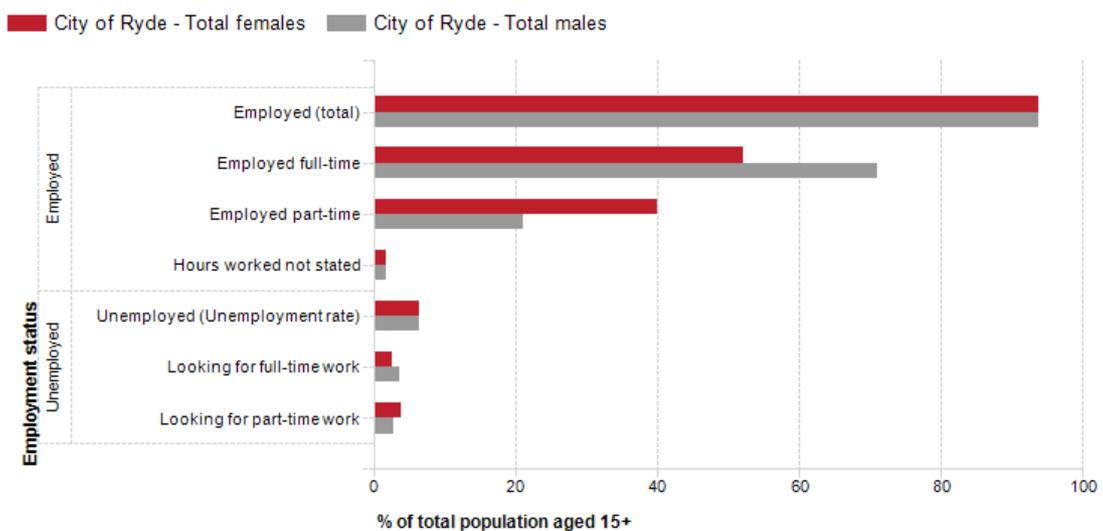


9.3 Income and work

9.3.1 Employment and hours worked

According to the 2016 Census, a very similar percentage of females and males in Ryde are employed (93.7% females; 93.6% males), but there is a discrepancy between those employed full time (52.1% females; 70.9% males) and part time (40.0% females; 21.0%) males.

Employment status, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in atlas.id by .id, the population experts.



These trends are replicated nationwide (46.8% of females employed part-time compared with 21.8% of males). Comparing females in Ryde with those in Greater Sydney, a slightly higher percentage work full time (52.1% against 50.1%) and a slightly lower percentage work part time (40.0% against 42.1%).

The following graph breaks down hours worked between females and males in Ryde, giving greater insight into how the “employed part time” category breaks down. It also shows a significantly higher percentage of males working 49 hours or more.

Hours worked, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Comparing the 2016 and 2011 Censuses show no significant changes in the hours worked by either sex.

9.3.2 Occupations

In terms of occupation categories, Professionals has the highest percentage of both females aged 15+ (34.6%) and males aged 15+ (32.3%) in Ryde. The largest differences between the sexes are

- clerical and administrative workers (22.8% females; 8.2% males),
- technicians and trades workers (3.9% females; 15.6% males)
- community and personal service workers (11.4% females; 5.5% males), and
- managers (11.1% females; 17.2% males).

Occupation of employment, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in atlas.id by .id, the population experts.

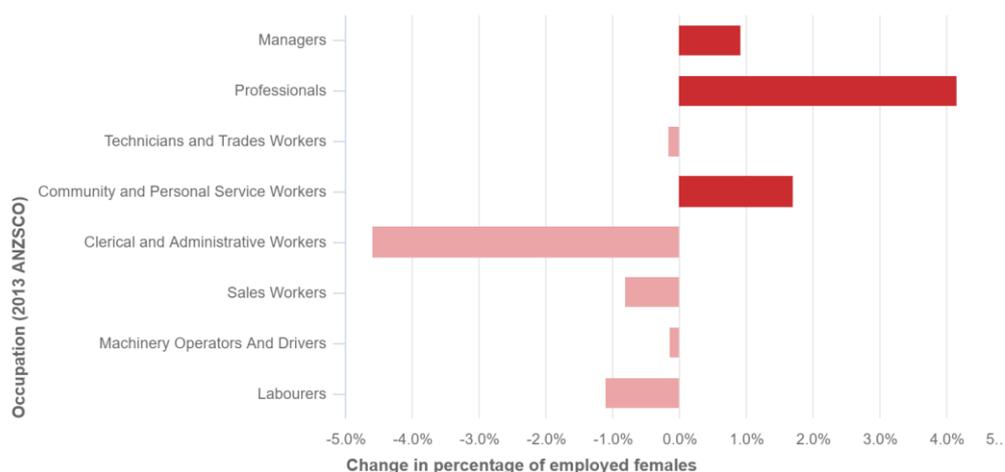


Both females and males in Ryde have a higher representation in the “professionals” category than in Greater Sydney and NSW (34.6% compared with 29.3% and 27.2% respectively for females, 32.3% compared with 23.6% and 20.4% for males).

Between the 2006 and 2016 Censuses, Ryde saw an increase in the percentage of both females and males working as professionals: 4.7% for females and 4.1% for males. Over the same period, the percentage of females employed as clerical and administrative workers reduced by 4.6%, and the percentage of males employed as technicians or trades workers reduced by 2.3%.

Change in occupation of employment, 2006 to 2016

City of Ryde - Total employed females



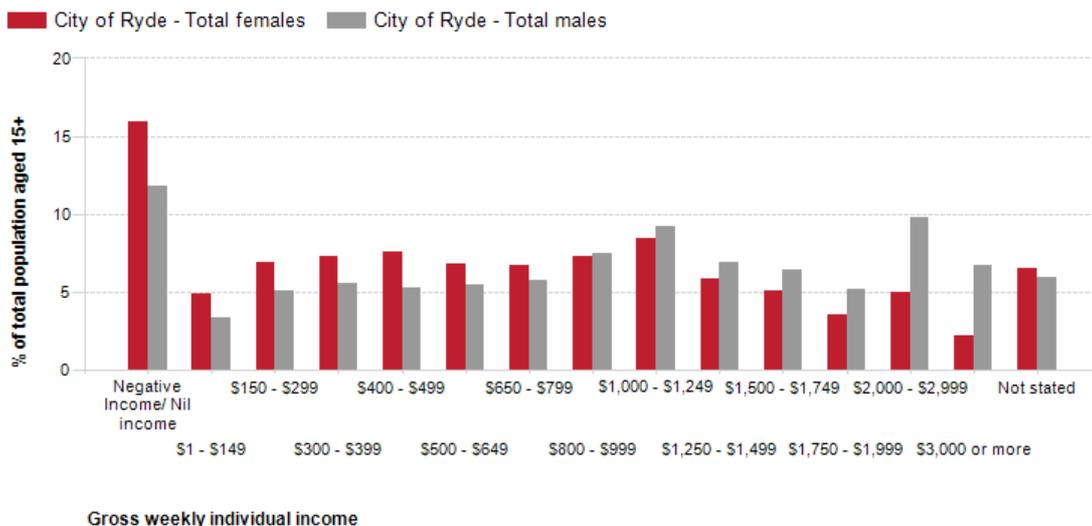
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



9.3.3 Income

Females in Ryde tend to have lower incomes than males, the “switchover” point being \$1000 gross weekly individual income. Overall, 10.8% of females earned a high income (\$1750 per week or more) compared with 21.7% of males, while 42.6% of females earned a low income (\$500 per week), compared with 31.2% of males.

Individual income, 2016



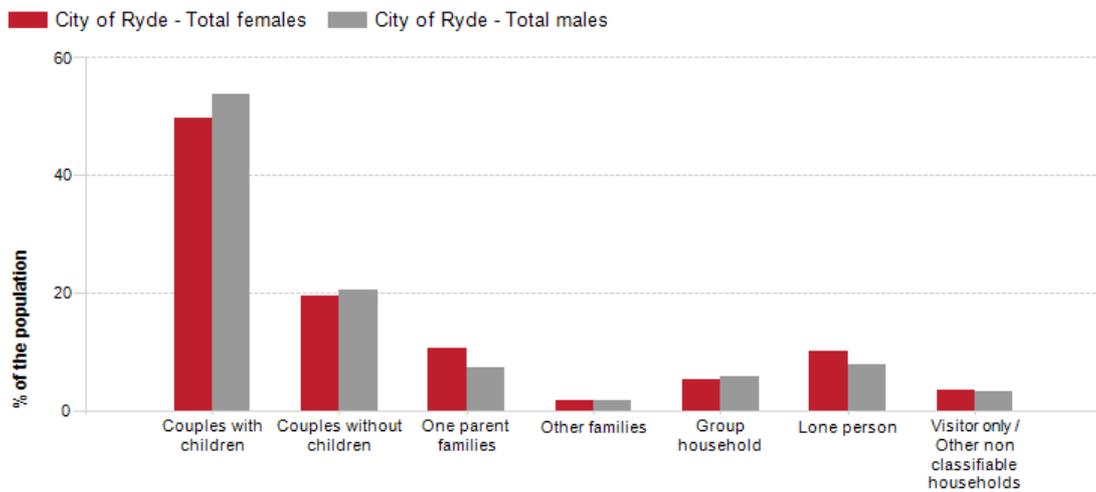
Gross weekly individual income
 Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



9.4 Household types

The 2016 Census shows that in Ryde the percentage of females is higher than the percentage of males in one-parent family households (10.5% compared with 7.3%) and in lone-person households (10.1% compared with 7.8%). Females are less likely than males in Ryde to be in households defined as couples with children (49.7% compared with 53.8%).

Household type, 2016



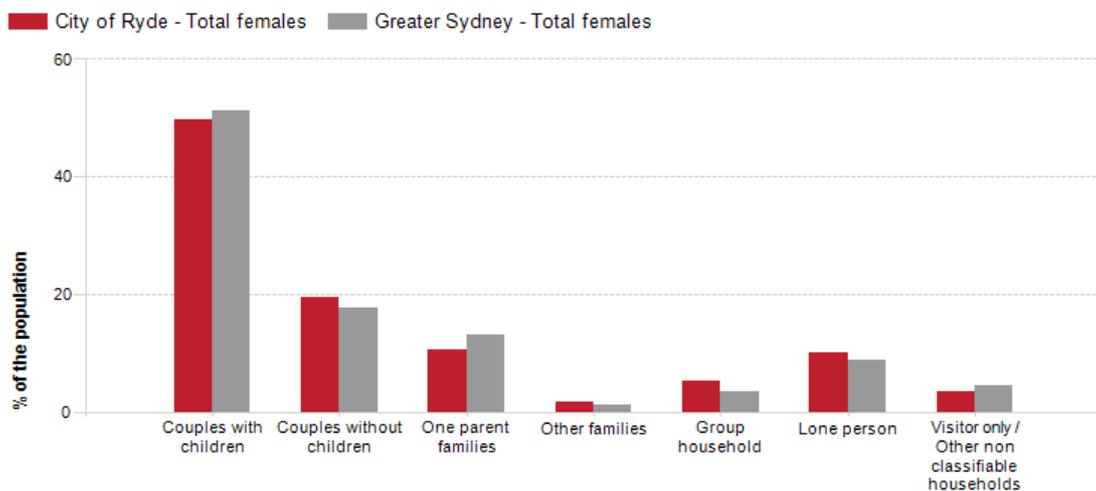
Household types

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Comparing females in Ryde with females in Greater Sydney shows that a smaller percentage of females in Ryde are in one-parent family households (10.5% compared with 13.1%), and a larger percentage are in “couples without children” households (19.5% compared with 17.6%).

Household type, 2016



Household types

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

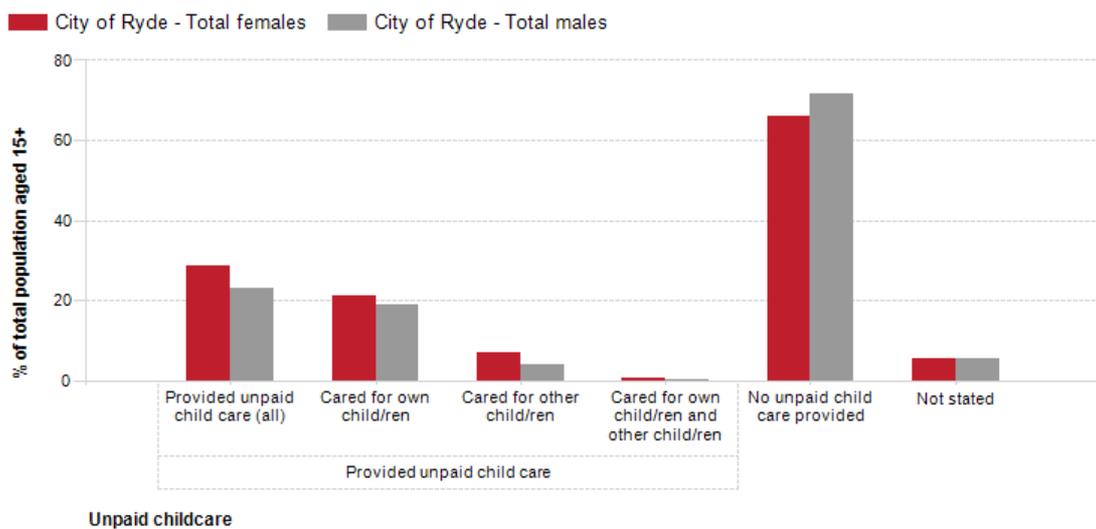


9.5 Unpaid work

Though traditional gender roles may be shifting, unpaid childcare continues to be dominated by females. Across Australia in 2016, 31.4% of all females provided unpaid childcare, compared to 23.7% of males; in Ryde, those figures are 28.5% of

females and 23.0% males. The proportion of females providing unpaid childcare in Ryde is also lower than the same for females across Greater Sydney (31.0%). Ryde also sees a higher proportion of females and males not providing any childcare compared with Greater Sydney (65.9% against 61.8% for females, 71.4% against 68.8% for males).

Unpaid childcare, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in atlas.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

9.6 Conclusion

While the data shows that males have a higher income than females in Ryde, this does not in itself represent a “gender pay gap” (ie females and males being paid differently for the same work). Rather, this reflects the differences in the wider employment landscape for the sexes, such as females taking on primary carer roles and either not working or working part time. This is not to say that a gender pay gap may not exist in Ryde; an analysis would necessitate industry and occupation breakdowns and is beyond the scope of this report.

The differences between males and females in Ryde by and large follow trends in Greater Sydney, NSW and across the nation. The focus on professional work over other occupation types in Ryde sees some minor shifts towards more balance between the sexes – as does the higher rate of couples without children – but overall the variance is minimal.