



# Newport West

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## Neighbourhood Profile



Hobsons Bay  
CITY COUNCIL

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# Newport West Neighbourhood

## Data Profile

### A. Population Characteristics

#### Population numbers

At the 2006 Census, Newport West had close to 7,000 residents. The population grew by just over 200 new residents since the 2001 Census. This translates to a growth rate of 3.3 per cent, above the Hobsons Bay rate of 0.7 per cent for the same period.

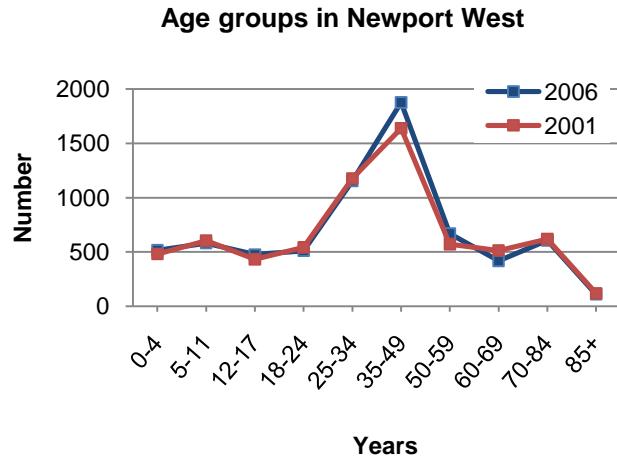
The table and graph below provide an overview of the age structure of residents in Newport West and which age groups have increased or declined between 2001 and 2006. Along with a growth in the number of residents aged 35-49, there has also been an increase in the number of teenagers aged 12-17 years and young children aged 0-4 years. In addition, the 50-59 age group also increased while all other age groups decreased. This decline in the number of residents over 60 years suggests some regeneration of the population is underway.

Table 1: Population Numbers

Years of age	2006	2001	Change 2001- 2006
0-4	517	482	35
5-11	582	604	-23
12-17	477	434	43
18-24	511	543	-32
25-34	1,155	1,178	-22
35-49	1,876	1,639	238
50-59	670	571	99
60-69	418	514	-96
70-84	606	619	-13
85+	111	121	-10
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,924</b>	<b>6,704</b>	<b>219</b>

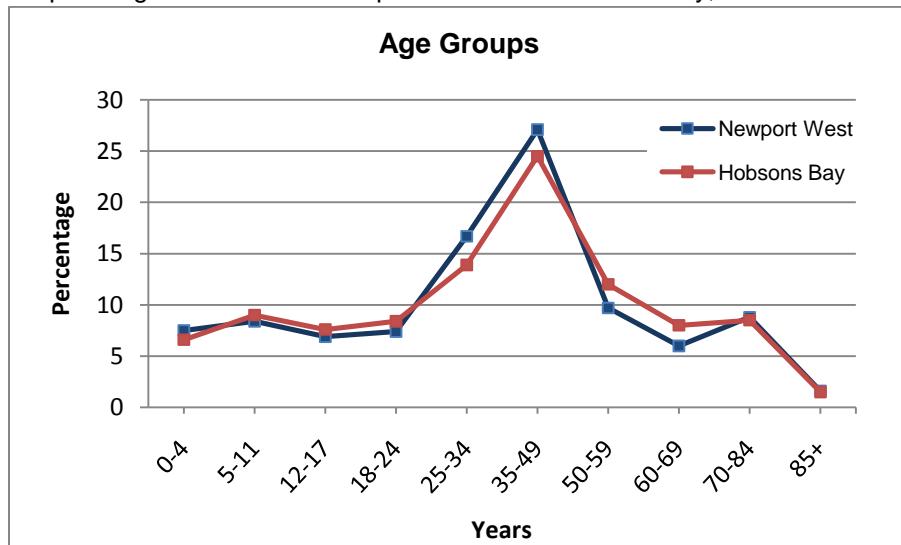
Source: ABS 2006 Census (Usual residence data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

Graph 1: Population 2006 and 2001



The notable differences in Newport West, compared to the Hobsons Bay population as a whole, are a higher representation of residents aged 25-49 years and lower numbers of those aged 50 years and over.

Graph 2: Age structures in Newport West and Hobsons Bay, 2006

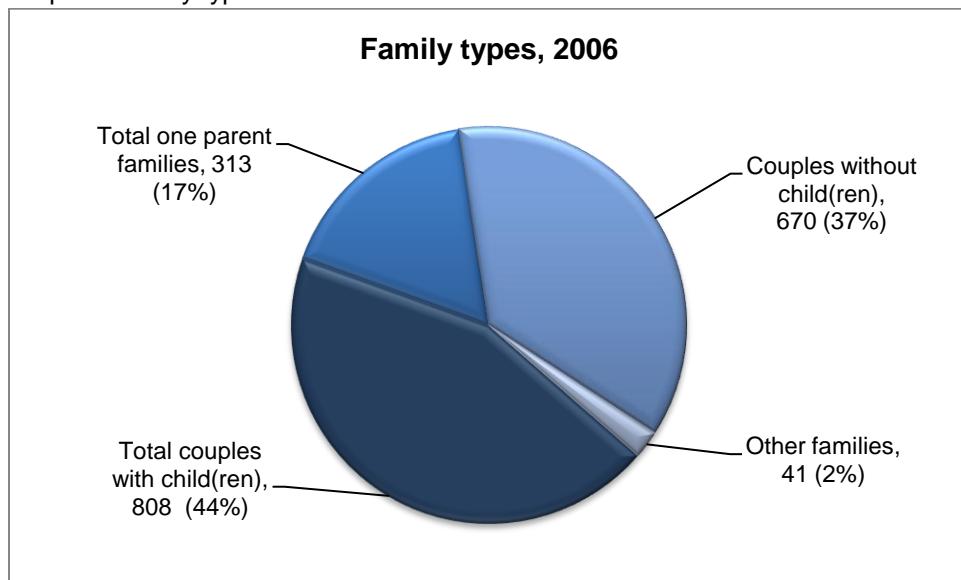


Source: ABS 2006 Census (Usual residence data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

### Family types

Close to 1,850 families lived in Newport West, in 2006. This represents an increase of 129 new families in the neighbourhood since 2001. Couples with children were the largest family type (44 per cent) in 2006 and 17 per cent of families were single parent families. In addition, 37 percent of all family types were couples without children and a small proportion (2 per cent) consisted of other family types.

Graph 3: Family types



Source: ABS 2006 Census (Usual residence data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

Families with children under 15 years (comprising couple and single parent families) were the dominant family type. They made up just over 40 per cent of the families in the neighbourhood. A further 20 per cent of families had children over 15 years.

In addition, almost 37 per cent of families consisted of couples without children and looking back to the previous Census in 2001, most of the growth in families was in this family type (70 additional families).

Compared to Hobsons Bay as a whole, Newport West had a slightly lower proportion of couple families with children. There were only small percentage differences between the other family types.

Table 2: Family structure

	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006 Number
	number	%	Hobsons Bay %	number	%	Hobsons Bay %	
Couples with child(ren) under 15 years	596	32.6	31.4	559	32.9	33.1	37
Couples with child(ren) 15 years and over	212	11.6	15.3	220	12.9	15.8	-9
<b>Total couples with child(ren)</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>28</b>
One parent families with child(ren) under 15 years	160	8.8	8.5	144	8.4	8.3	17
One parent families with child(ren) 15 years and over	152	8.3	8.9	154	9.0	7.5	-2
<b>Total one parent families</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15</b>
Couples without child(ren)	670	36.6	34.0	600	35.2	33.5	70
Other families	41	2.3	1.8	26	1.5	1.8	16
<b>Total families</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>129</b>

Enumerated data

### Household types

As shown in Table 3, household types are generally made up of families, people living alone and in groups. Single family households are the most common household type in Newport West (63.9 per cent), an increase of three per cent between 2001 and 2006.

Lone person households are the second largest household type in the neighbourhood, although the number has fallen a little since 2001.

Comparing Newport West with Hobsons Bay shows that the household composition is reasonably similar, with only minor differences being that the neighbourhood has a slightly lower proportion of one family households and a higher proportion of lone person households.

Table 3: Household types

<b>Enumerated data</b>	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006
	number	%	Hobsons Bay %	number	%	Hobsons Bay %	
One family households	1,770	63.9	67.1	1,641	60.9	68.7	129
Two or more family households	29	1.0	1.3	28	1.0	1.3	1
<i>Total family households</i>	<i>1,799</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>68.4</i>	<i>1,668</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>69.9</i>	<i>131</i>
Lone person households	737	26.6	24.6	783	29.1	23.6	-46
Group households	118	4.2	3.2	129	4.8	2.9	-12
Other not classifiable households*	117	4.2	3.8	115	4.3	3.5	2
<b>Total households</b>	<b>2,771</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,695</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>76</b>

Source: ABS 2006 Census (Usual residence data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

\* No or insufficient information available to classify

### Overseas born residents

In 2006, Newport West had 1,634 residents who were born overseas. Almost 300 (18 per cent) arrived in the neighbourhood in the five years to 2006 and the majority (just over two thirds) arrived prior to 1991.

Overseas born residents make up 23.6 per cent of the Newport West population, lower than the municipal figure of 28.9 per cent.

Table 4: Year of arrival in Australia

	2006		
	number	%	Hobsons Bay %
2006	61	3.7	2.1
2005	47	2.9	3.1
2004	62	3.8	3.0
2003	50	3	2.3
2002	31	1.9	1.7
2001	44	2.7	1.8
1996 to 2000	127	7.8	8.0
1995 to 1991	55	3.4	6.0
Before 1991	1,067	65.3	67.2
Not stated	90	5.5	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ABS 2006 Census (Usual residence data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

Table 5 highlights the main countries of birth of residents who were born overseas. In common with the rest of the municipality, the main birthplace of Newport West residents was the United Kingdom. There was some variation between Newport West and Hobsons Bay regarding the other main countries of birth. Lebanon, Greece and New Zealand were the three next main countries of birth of the neighbourhood's residents whereas in Hobsons Bay they were Italy, New Zealand, Malta and Vietnam (not shown in the table).

Since the 2001 Census, the largest increase among Newport West residents who were born overseas was among those from India, whereas for the whole of Hobsons Bay, the largest increase was among New Zealand born residents. However, the overall numbers of overseas born residents in both Newport West and Hobsons Bay decreased between 2001 and 2006.

Table 5: Top 10 overseas birthplaces ranked for 2006 (persons)

	2006			Change 2001- 2006
	number	%	Hobsons Bay %	
United Kingdom	268	3.9	4.7	12
Lebanon	147	2.1	1.2	-39
Greece	126	1.8	1.6	-17
New Zealand	117	1.7	1.9	7
Italy	99	1.4	2.3	-25
India	83	1.2	0.9	47
Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	62	0.9	1.1	-16
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	59	0.9	1	-12
Germany	56	0.8	0.6	2
Malta	40	0.6	1.8	-4

Source: ABS 2006 Census (Usual residence data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

Among Newport West residents, 71.6 per cent have a non-English speaking background and this was slightly below the municipal figure of 73.8 per cent. Between 2001 and 2006, there was a decrease in the number of residents from a non-English speaking background, in both the neighbourhood and Hobsons Bay.

Table 6: Non-English speaking background

	2006			Change 2001- 2006 Number
	number	%	Hobsons Bay %	
Non-English speaking backgrounds	1,182	71.6	73.8	-64
Main English speaking countries	469	28.4	26.2	42
<b>Total overseas born</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>-21</b>
Not stated				
Australia	4,823	69.6	63.7	205
Not stated	454	6.6	7.2	-5
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,928</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>179</b>

Source: ABS 2006 Census (Usual residence data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

Just over 60 per cent of Newport West's overseas born residents speak another language, on par with the municipal figure. Of these residents, Newport West has a slightly higher proportion of people who are either not proficient or do not speak English. The actual number of residents who are not proficient in English fell between 2001 and 2006, in line with the fall of overseas born residents.

Table 7: Proficiency in English (overseas born persons aged 5 years and over)

	2006			Change 2001- 2006
	number	%	Hobsons Bay %	
Speaks English only	630	38.4	37.5	48
Speaks another language and English not well or not at all	281	17.1	14.8	-69
Speaks another language and English well or very well	719	43.8	46.8	-1
Speaks another language and English - proficiency not stated	10	0.6	0.6	0
Not stated	0	0	0.3	-3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-25</b>

Source: ABS 2006 Census (Usual residence data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

### People with disabilities

The number of people in Australia who have a disability is based on the findings of the *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers*, conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). In partnership with the ABS, the National Disability Administrator (NDA) uses these responses to produce disability estimates for each local government area (LGA). The survey was conducted in 2003 and repeated in 2009, however the LGA data for 2009 has not yet been released.

The 2003 survey estimates suggest that 18.6% of the Hobsons Bay population has a disability (and are living in a private dwelling). Using this figure, there are 735 residents of Newport West who have a disability.

In addition to the 2003 survey data, the 2006 Census included a disability related question that asked whether help or supervision was required with one or more of the core activities involving self-care, communication and mobility. It is important to note that these results do not reflect the true extent of disability in the community, as some people with disabilities may not require assistance. The Census findings were that 328 (4.7 per cent) residents said they need help with a core activity, similar to the rate for Hobsons Bay (4.4 per cent).

As might be expected, the table shows that the proportion of people needing assistance tends to increase among older residents and this trend is also evident across the municipality. Among residents of Newport West who need assistance, three quarters (249) are aged 55 years and older.

Table 8: Core activity need for assistance

	2006		
	number	%	Hobsons Bay %
0 to 4 years	6	0.1	0.1
5 to 14 years	9	0.1	0.2
15 to 19 years	0	0.0	0.1
20 to 24 years	8	0.1	0.1
25 to 34 years	11	0.2	0.1
35 to 44 years	21	0.3	0.3
45 to 54 years	24	0.3	0.4
55 to 64 years	41	0.6	0.6
65 to 74 years	37	0.5	0.7
75 to 84 years	93	1.3	1.2
85 years and over	78	1.1	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>

Source: ABS 2006 Census (Usual residence data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

### Participation in education

Among Newport West residents, around 21 per cent were enrolled in education in 2006, on par with the Hobsons Bay rate.

The neighbourhood's enrolment rates in pre school are only marginally higher than the municipal rate. The number of children enrolled increased between 2001 and 2006, reflecting the increase in 0-4 year olds for the same period (refer to Table1).

Newport West's enrolment rates in primary and secondary school are reasonably similar to those for Hobsons Bay. Looking at the changes between 2001 and 2006, Table 9 shows that the neighbourhood's primary school enrolment numbers decreased slightly, while secondary school enrolments increased. Again, these numbers reflect the change in population numbers for these age groups and are highlighted in Table 1.

The neighbourhood has slightly higher rates of university enrolments compared to Hobsons Bay and also of those who aren't participating in any type of education. In terms of numbers, both university enrolments and non-participation rates increased between 2001 and 2006.

Table 9: Attendance at an educational institution

(persons)	2006			Change 2001- 2006
	number	%	Hobsons Bay %	
Pre School	136	2.0	1.6	36
Primary	518	7.5	7.8	-15
Secondary	392	5.7	6.2	37
TAFE	118	1.7	1.7	-44
University	272	3.9	3.2	31
Other	56	0.8	0.9	-29
Not Attending	4,961	71.6	70.2	62
Not Stated	470	6.8	8.3	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,924</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>184</b>

Source: ABS 2006 Census (Usual residence data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

Newport West residents have a higher level of school completion when compared to the municipality as a whole. Just over 46 per cent have completed Year 12 (46.4 per cent and 42.6 per cent respectively). Newport West's residents were also less likely to have left school before completing Year 10.

Table 10: Highest level of schooling completed (persons aged 15 years and over)

	2006		
	number	%	Hobsons Bay %
Year 8 or below	512	9.2	10.2
Year 9 or equivalent	354	6.4	7.1
Year 10 or equivalent	762	13.7	15.1
Year 11 or equivalent	726	13.0	13.1
Year 12 or equivalent	2,588	46.4	42.6
Did not go to school	82	1.5	1.8
Not Stated	549	9.8	10.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ABS 2006 Census (Usual residence data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

The residents of Newport West are generally more likely to have a post secondary qualification. As highlighted in Table 11, one in five residents have a Bachelor or higher degree. Between 2001 and 2006, the number of residents with a degree increased by almost 400 (6.5 per cent).

In addition, 7.7 per cent of Newport West residents have a diploma or advanced diploma, just above the Hobsons Bay figure. While fewer residents hold a diploma compared to the number with a degree, there was a 35 per cent increase among those with a diploma between 2001 and 2006.

Along with the increase in residents with a tertiary qualification there was a corresponding decrease in the number who had no qualifications. The overall number without qualifications fell by 381 people and compared to Hobsons Bay, there were five per cent fewer unqualified residents in Newport West.

Table 11: Highest qualification achieved (persons aged 15 years and over)

	2006			
	number	%	Hobsons Bay %	Change 2001- 2006 Number
Bachelor or Higher degree	1,146	20.5	16.1	394
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	431	7.7	6.6	153
Vocational	818	14.7	15.0	-7
No qualifications	2,503	44.9	49.3	-381
Not Stated	680	12.2	13.0	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,578</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>189</b>

Source: ABS 2006 Census (Usual residence data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

### Internet connected

In 2006, Newport West households had marginally higher rates of internet connection compared to Hobsons Bay as a whole. Almost 40 per cent of the neighbourhood's households had broadband connections. Almost 36 per cent of Newport West households have no internet connection, slightly lower than for the municipality.

Table 12: Type of internet connection (household internet connection)

	2006		
	number	%	Hobsons Bay %
Broadband connection	1,092	39.0	37.9
Dial-up connection	483	17.3	17.2
Other connection	16	0.6	0.6
<b>Total internet connections</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>55.7</b>
No internet connection	998	35.7	36.9
Internet connection not stated	210	7.5	7.3
Total households	2,799	100	100

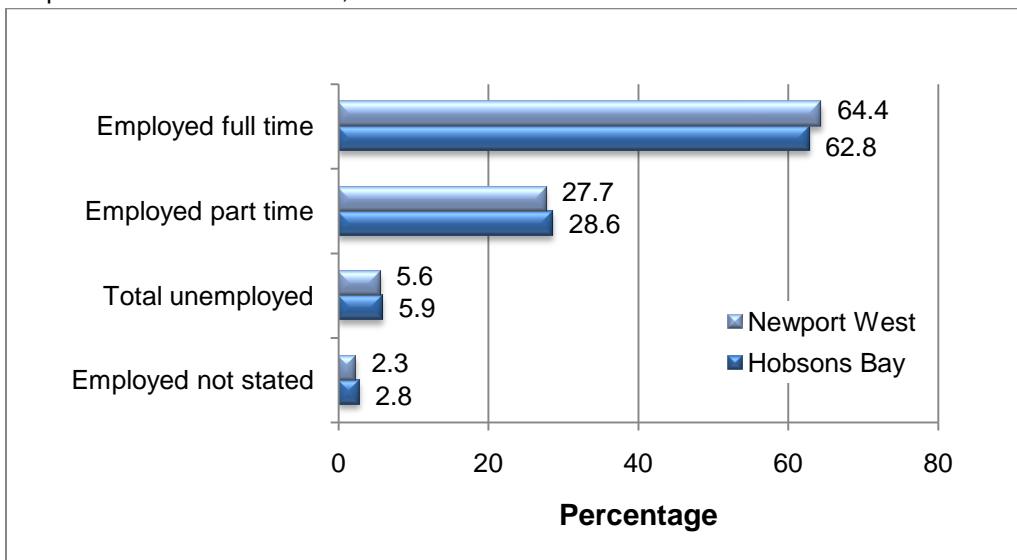
Enumerated data

## B. Labour Force Characteristics

### Labour force participation

Data from the 2006 Census shows that 92.1 per cent of Newport West residents (aged 15 years and over) were employed. Just over two thirds had a full time job which was a little higher than the Hobsons Bay figure. The unemployment rate for both was similar.

Graph 4: Labour force status, 2006



Source: ABS 2006 Census (Usual residence data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

Between 2001 and 2006, Newport West's total labour force increased by 308, which was slightly higher than the population increase of 15-65 year olds which also increased over the same period (there was a population increase of 267 people of workforce age).

The overall number of residents who were employed increased by approximately 400 people; again this was above the increase of workforce aged residents.

As mentioned above, around two thirds of residents in Newport West were employed full time in 2006. Between 2001 and 2006, those with a full-time job rose by close to 300, representing an additional 3.1 per cent of the labour force. Over the same period, an additional 100 residents had a part time job.

In 2001, unemployment in Newport West was 1.3 per cent above the municipal rate but by 2006 unemployment had fallen significantly to a level that was slightly below the municipality rate.

Table 13: Labour force status (persons aged 15 years and over)

	2006			2001			Change 2001- 2006
	number	Newport West	Hobsons Bay	number	%	Hobsons Bay %	
Employed full time	2,221	64.4	62.8	1,924	61.3	62.7	297
Employed part time	956	27.7	28.6	851	27.1	26.4	106
Employed not stated	78	2.3	2.8	79	2.5	3.1	-1
<b>Total employed</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>2,853</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>402</b>
Total unemployed	192	5.6	5.9	286	9.1	7.8	-93
<b>Total labour force</b>	<b>3,447</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,139</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>308</b>
Total in labour force	3,447	61.9	59.1	3,139	57.8	58.9	308
Total not in labour force	1,829	32.8	34.7	2,012	37.1	36.4	-182
Not stated	295	5.3	6.2	278	5.1	4.6	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,571</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,429</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>142</b>

Source: ABS 2006 Census (Usual residence data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

### Employment sector

Manufacturing is the largest employer of residents in the neighbourhood and also across the municipality, although not to the same extent in Newport West. Just over 11 per cent of the neighbourhood's residents have a job in manufacturing, compared to the Hobsons Bay figure of 14 per cent.

The other main employment sectors include

- Professional, scientific and technical services (9.5 per cent)
- Health care and social assistance (9.2 per cent)
- Retail trade (8.6 per cent).

Compared to Newport West, the municipality has a larger proportion of residents who work in retail and transport, postal and warehousing.

Table 14: Industry, 2006 (employed people)

	2006		
	number	%	Hobsons Bay %
Manufacturing	365	<b>11.2</b>	<b>14.0</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	311	<b>9.5</b>	7.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	301	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>
Retail Trade	280	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Education and Training	250	7.7	7.0
Public Administration and Safety	238	7.3	6.4
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	209	6.4	<b>7.8</b>
Construction	207	6.4	6.7
Wholesale Trade	181	5.5	5.1
Financial and Insurance Services	156	4.8	4.6
Accommodation and Food Services	137	4.2	5.4
Other Services	123	3.8	3.3
Information Media and Telecommunications	118	3.6	2.6
Administrative and Support Services	117	3.6	3.9
Inadequately described or Not stated	98	3.0	2.8
Arts and Recreation Services	84	2.6	1.9
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	47	1.4	1.5
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	27	0.8	0.7
Mining	6	0.2	0.2
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	3	0.1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,256</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ABS 2006 Census (Usual residence data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

### Occupations

Newport West tends to have a higher rate of people in 'white collar' occupations. Of the 3,256 residents with a job, more than one in four had professional occupations, well above the municipal rate of one in five.

On the other hand, the neighbourhood has a lower proportion of people working as labourers and machinery operators and drivers compared to Hobsons Bay as a whole.

Table 15: Occupation of employed people

	2006		
	number	%	Hobsons Bay %
Professionals	858	26.4	20.2
Clerical and Administrative Workers	554	17.0	16.8
Technicians and Trades Workers	441	13.5	14.1
Managers	428	13.1	11.8
Community and Personal Service Workers	273	8.4	7.9
Sales Workers	266	8.2	9.1
Labourers	216	6.6	9.6
Machinery Operators And Drivers	165	5.1	8.4
Inadequately described or not stated	54	1.7	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,256</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ABS 2006 Census (Usual residence data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

### Unpaid work and volunteering

New questions on the 2006 Census sought information about voluntary and unpaid work.

The first question addressed the unpaid work of caring for an aged person or a person with a long term illness or disability. Approximately 600 residents (10.7 per cent) indicated they provide unpaid assistance, which was marginally higher than the Hobsons Bay figure (10.2 per cent).

Table 16: Unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age  
(persons aged 15 years and over)

	2006		
	number	%	Hobsons Bay %
<b>Provided unpaid care</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>
No unpaid care provided	4,484	80.5	79.9
Not stated	490	8.8	9.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ABS 2006 Census (Usual residence data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

The second question asked about participation in voluntary work. It should be noted that this question specifically asks about volunteering for an organisation or group and potentially missed out those whose volunteering is less formal. As a result, the figures may be an undercount.

Nevertheless, Table 17 shows that 17 per cent of residents (948 people) do volunteer with groups and organisations, which is three per cent above the municipal rate.

Table 17: Volunteering for an organisation or group

	2006		
	number	%	Hobsons Bay %
Volunteer	948	17.0	14.1
Not a volunteer	4,121	73.9	76.4
Volunteer work not stated	508	9.1	9.5
Total	5,576	100	100

Source: ABS 2006 Census (Usual residence data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

## C. Financial Wellbeing

### Individual incomes

According to monthly data released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), at August 2006 (the point at which the 2006 Census was collected), the average gross weekly income in Victoria was \$815.40. (ABS, Cat 6302.0, Table 12b.). Census data in the table below shows that 3363 residents (60.3 per cent) of Newport West had a weekly income below \$800. This is below the municipal figure (64.3 per cent).

Overall, Newport West has a higher proportion of residents who have higher incomes compared to Hobsons Bay as a whole. Almost 32 per cent have a gross weekly income of more than \$1,000 which is around five per cent above the municipal figure. As a result, the neighbourhood also has fewer lower income residents than does the municipality.

Table 18: Gross weekly individual income (persons aged 15 years and over)

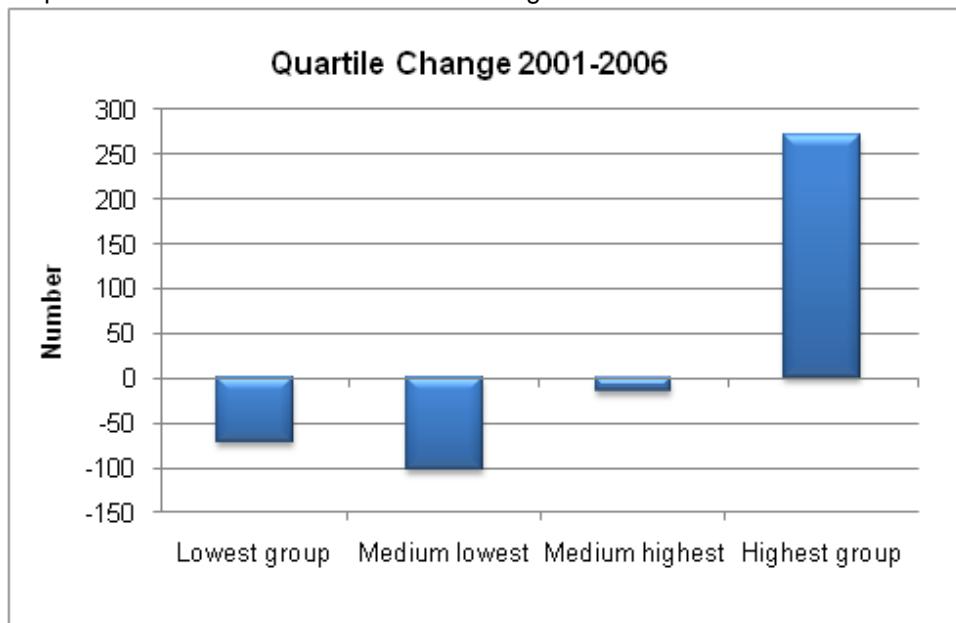
	2006		
	number	%	Hobsons Bay %
negative/nil income	371	6.6	7.7
\$1 to \$149	400	7.2	7.0
\$150 to \$249	777	13.9	15.3
\$250 to \$399	631	11.3	11.7
\$400 to \$599	651	11.7	12.3
\$600 to \$799	533	9.6	10.3
\$800 to \$999	456	8.2	8.5
\$1,000 to \$1,299	578	10.4	8.1
\$1,300 to \$1,599	306	5.5	4.2
\$1,600 to \$1,999	182	3.3	2.7
\$2,000 or more	208	3.7	3.3
not stated	484	8.7	9.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,576</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ABS 2006 Census (Usual residence data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

Due to the influences of economic change such as wage fluctuations and inflation, individual income groups are not comparable over time. By using income quartiles, we are able to compare the relative incomes across different years. (These quartiles are calculated by using Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD) individual income data.)

The graph below highlights the rise in the income of Newport West residents that occurred between 2001 and 2006. In that period, the number of residents in the highest income quartile rose substantially while all other quartiles declined.

Graph 5: Individual Income Quartiles – Change 2001-2006



Source: ABS 2006 Census (Enumerated data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

In comparing Newport West to Hobsons Bay as a whole, the proportion of individuals in the neighbourhood with incomes in the highest quartile increased by five per cent whereas across the municipality it rose by only one percent. A possible explanation for the increase may be due to the gentrification that is occurring in the neighbourhood.

Table 19: Individual income quartiles (persons aged 15 and over)

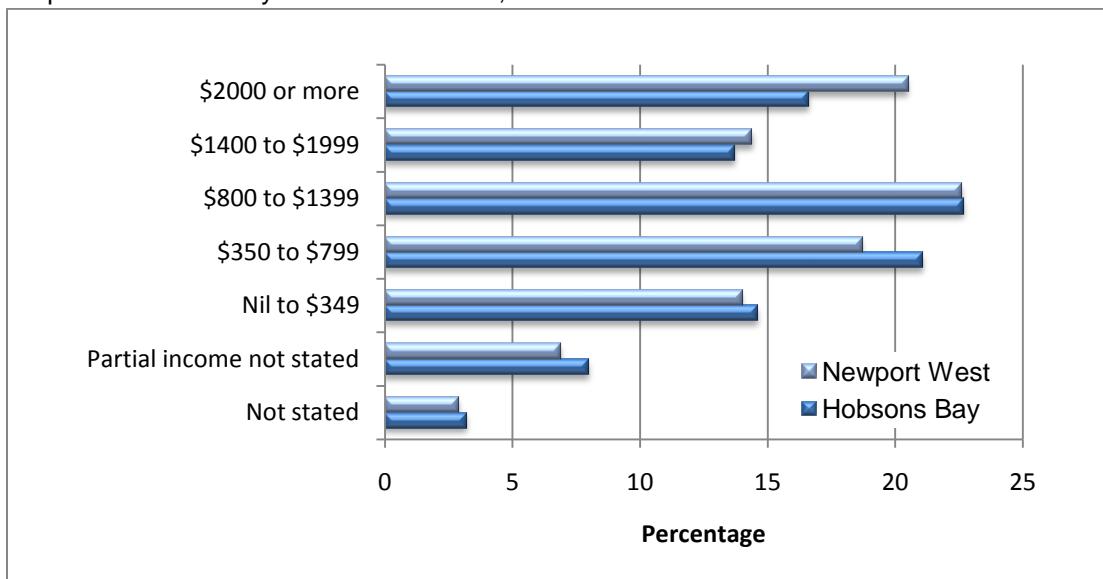
	2006		2001		Change 2001-2006 '000
	%	Hobsons Bay %	%	Hobsons Bay %	
Lowest group	23.3	25.3	25.1	25.9	-71
Medium lowest	24.1	26.0	26.6	25.8	-101
Medium highest	22.9	24.3	23.6	24.9	-15
Highest group	29.7	24.3	24.7	23.3	272
Total	100	100	100	100	85

Source: ABS 2006 Census (Enumerated data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

### Household incomes

As a consequence, Newport West also has a greater incidence of households with higher incomes. The incidence of higher income households, particularly those with gross weekly incomes above \$2,000, is well above the municipal rate, while the percentage of those with incomes below \$800 per week is lower.

Graph 6: Gross weekly household income, 2006

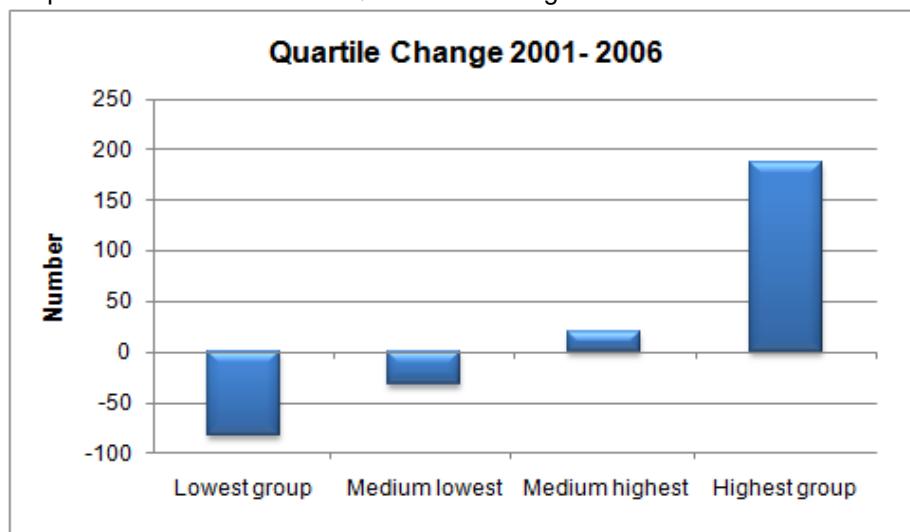


Source: ABS 2006 Census (Enumerated data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

In common with individual incomes, household incomes are also not comparable over time. As a result, the income quartile method is used to compare changes in the income profile of the community.

The graph below highlights a large increase in the number of Newport West households with incomes in the highest income quartile, reflecting the trend of rising individual incomes. Between 2001 and 2006, the proportion of Newport West households with incomes in the highest quartile increased substantially by 188 households (seven per cent), while numbers in the two lowest quartiles both decreased, particularly the lowest quartile.

Graph 7: Household Income Quartiles – Change 2001-2006



Source: ABS 2006 Census (Enumerated data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

It is also noticeable that while the highest percentage of households in Hobsons Bay had incomes in the lowest quartile, the reverse was true for Newport West, with more than a quarter (26.7 per cent) of the neighbourhood's households having incomes in the highest quartile.

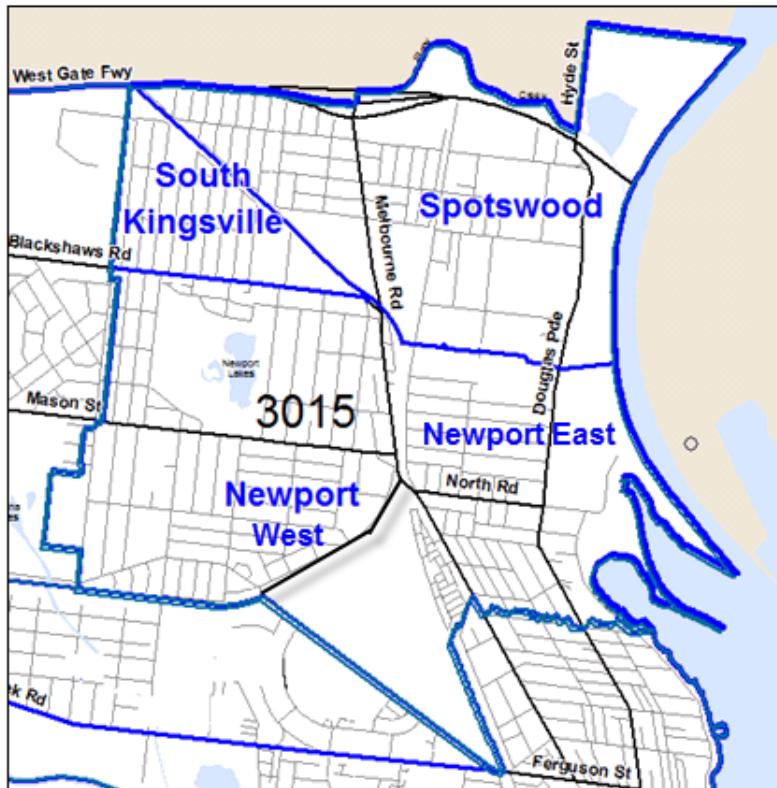
Table 20: Annual household income quartiles

	2006		2001		Change 2001- 2006 '000
	%	Hobsons Bay %	%	Hobsons Bay %	
Lowest group	25.1	27.8	29.7	27.8	-82
Medium lowest	24.3	25.3	26.6	25.8	-31
Medium highest	23.9	23.9	24.0	24.5	20
Highest group	<b>26.7</b>	22.9	<b>19.7</b>	21.9	188
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>95</b>

Source: ABS 2006 Census (Enumerated data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

### Centrelink payments and allowances

Centrelink data for small areas is available by postcode only and not by smaller areas such as neighbourhoods. Therefore, the data in the table below is for postcode 3015 which in addition to Newport West includes the Spotswood and South Kingsville and Newport East neighbourhoods (as shown in map below).



The data shows the number of people receiving Centrelink payments as at March 2011. Between 2,703 and 2,722 payments were made to residents in the 3015 postcode. Of these, almost half (1,344) were age pensions. Just over 500 residents received a disability payment and a further 107 people received a carer allowance.

In addition, 339 residents received a Newstart allowance and a further 247 received a Youth Allowance.

Table 21: Centrelink payments for Postcode 3015 (March Qtr 2011)

Pensions and payments	Number	% (approx)
Age pension	1,344	50
Disability support pension	499	18
Carer Payment	107	4
Newstart Allowance	339	13
Youth Allowance	247	9
Parenting Payment Single	133-152*	5
Austudy Payment	34	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,703 - 2,722</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Centrelink (requested data)

\* Due to Centrelink privacy policy, the data provided is not exact but falls within the range

### SEIFA index of disadvantage

Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) are produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. One of these indexes relates to socio-economic disadvantage and is based on factors such as low income, high unemployment, jobs in relatively unskilled occupations, low educational attainment and other variables that reflect disadvantage. These are weighted to provide a single score which provides an indication of the level of disadvantage in an area.

The Australian average score is set at 1,000. Scores below 1,000 represent greater disadvantage among the population and conversely scores above indicate less disadvantage.

In 2006, the SEIFA disadvantage score for Newport West was 1017.5, well above the Hobsons Bay score of 997.8 and the Australian average and indicating the extent of disadvantage in the neighbourhood is lower.

Table 21: SEIFA disadvantage score

Laverton	884.5
Brooklyn	902.5
Altona North	910.6
Altona Meadows	984.1
<i>Hobsons Bay City</i>	997.8
Spotswood - South Kingsville	1004.5
Altona - Seaholme	1008.0
<b>Newport West</b>	<b>1017.5</b>
Seabrook	1036.2
Williamstown	1062.4
Williamstown North	1072.4
Newport East	1085.8

Source: ABS 2006 Census [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

### Gaming losses

Newport West residents, like all residents of Hobsons Bay, have access to or are affected by the provision of electronic gaming machines (EGMs). The municipality has ten gambling venues, with a total of 579 EGMs. Among the 79 local government areas (LGAs) in the state, Hobsons Bay is ranked 13<sup>th</sup> in relation to the highest number of gaming machines per adult and 16<sup>th</sup> in terms of losses per adult (Victorian Local Governance Association).

Information on the impact of gambling on EGMs for Hobsons Bay as a whole shows that in 2010/11, losses totaled \$51.4 million or \$747 per adult which was up on the previous year when losses were \$49.8million and \$737 respectively.

In Newport West, there is one gambling venue where \$6.7million was lost on EGMs.

Table 22: Number of EGMs in Hobsons Bay and gambling losses

	<b>LGA Ranking</b>	
Venues: 2010	10	Ranking as compared to all 79 Victorian municipalities
EGMs: 2010	579	22
EGMs per 1,000 Adults: 2010/2011	8.6	12
EGM Gaming Losses 2009/2010	\$51.4m	24
Losses per Adult 2009/2010	\$747	14

<http://www.vlga.org.au/Resources/Library/GamblingIndicatorsforLocalAreas.aspx>

## D. Housing

### Dwelling types

At the 2006 Census there were 3,057 dwellings in Newport West, an extra 186 dwellings since 2001. Within this housing total, separate dwellings were the predominant type (69 per cent) and a further 21 per cent were medium density.

Looking back to the 2001 Census results, Table 23 highlights the change in the types in the neighbourhood. There has been a substantial decrease in the proportion of separate houses. In 2001, 74 per cent of all dwellings were separate and by 2006 the figure had dropped to 69 per cent. Alongside this trend was the increase in medium density dwellings, increasing from 17.7 per cent in 2001 to 21 per cent in 2006. It should also be noted that, over the same period, the number of unoccupied dwellings also increased.

In comparing the type of housing in Newport West with that of the municipality, the trend to increased density is consistent across both areas.

Table 23: Private dwelling types

	2006			2001			Change 2001-2006
	number	%	Hobsons Bay	number	%	Hobsons Bay %	
Separate house	2,108	69.0	71.2	2,125	74.0	74.8	-17
Medium density	643	21.0	20.2	509	17.7	16.9	134
High density	31	1.0	1.0	14	0.5	1.1	17
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	0	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.4	0
Other	13	0.4	0.4	14	0.5	0.5	-1
Not stated	3	0.1	0.0	31	1.1	0.7	-28
TOTAL occupied private dwellings	2,795	91.4	93.1	2,692	93.8	94.3	103
TOTAL unoccupied dwellings	263	8.6	6.9	179	6.2	5.7	83
<b>TOTAL Dwellings</b>	<b>3,057</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,871</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>186</b>

Source: ABS 2006 Census (Enumerated data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

a) 'Medium density' includes all semi-detached, row, terrace, townhouses and villa units, plus flats and apartments in blocks of 1 or 2 storeys, and flats attached to houses.

(b) 'High density' includes flats and apartments in 3 storey and larger blocks.

## **State Government owned housing**

Public housing data is only available by suburb. Therefore, the data in Table 24 is for the Newport suburb which covers the neighbourhoods of Newport West and Newport East. Of the 56 public housing properties in the suburb, just under half are medium density dwellings.

Table 24: Public housing

Low rise flats	Medium density	Moveable units	Semi detached housing	Separate housing	Total
5	26	5	12	8	56

Source: Office of Housing (requested data 2010)

## **Residential aged care facilities**

The neighbourhood has one residential aged care facility which has a total of 60 beds, all of which are for residents with high care needs.

Table 25: Residential aged care facilities

Facility Name	Total Beds	High care	Low care
Westgate Aged Care Facility	60	60	0

## **Building permits**

In the period of June 2010 to June 2011 there were 32 permits issued for new dwellings in Newport West. Most of these were for multi unit developments comprising 19 permits for two unit or town house developments and three permits for three townhouse developments. There were 10 permits issued for single dwellings.

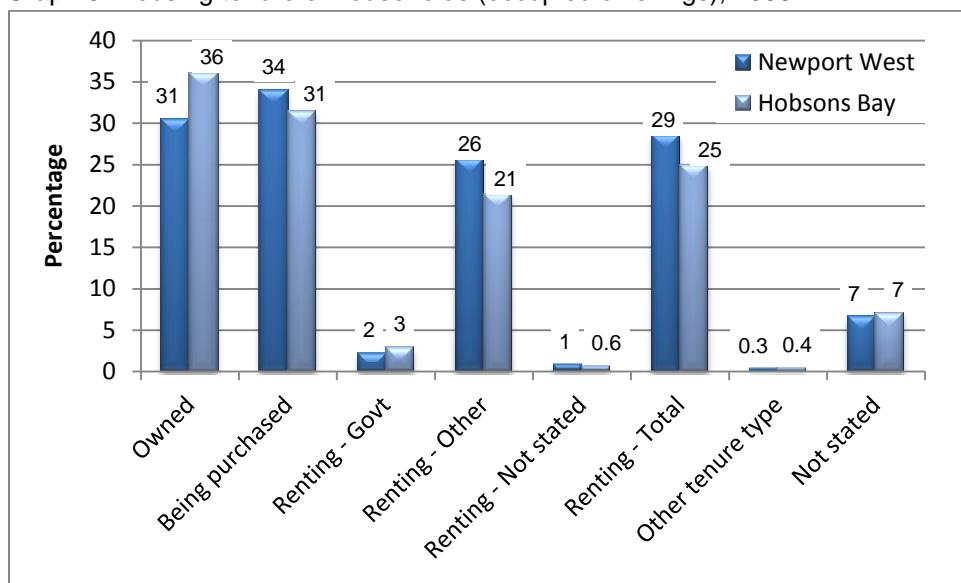
## **Housing tenure**

It is important to note that between 2001 and 2006, changes were made to the wording of the Census questionnaire regarding home ownership. "Fully Owned" in 2001 became "Owned Outright" in 2006, while "Being Purchased" became "Owned with a mortgage". This change in wording may have impacted on how people interpreted the question so a degree of caution should be used in any comparisons of the 2001 and 2006 data.

In 2006, just over 31 per cent of households owned their own homes, 34 per cent were purchasing and a further 29 per cent were renting. Looking back to the 2001 Census, the main changes to the tenure of Newport West households was an increase in the proportion of purchasers and a decrease in owners. Once again this is probably linked to the regeneration of the population as new residents move in.

Newport West had a lower level of home ownership, compared to Hobsons Bay as a whole (31 per cent and 36 per cent respectively) and higher levels of purchasing (34 per cent and 31 per cent respectively) and renting (29 per cent and 25 per cent respectively).

Graph 8: Housing tenure of households (occupied dwellings), 2006



Source: ABS 2006 Census (Enumerated data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

### **Housing sales**

Table 26 provides data on the monthly median sales price of houses, which is the midpoint price of houses sold in the suburb of Newport (NB: data is only available for the Newport suburb which includes the neighbourhoods of Newport West and East). Please note that in some instances, data in the table is repeated across several months and this is because there were either no house sales over that period or no updated data was available.

Over the 12 months to May 2011, there were fluctuations in median house prices in the suburb. Over the twelve months, prices generally ranged between \$620,000 and \$675,000. However there were two peaks, in August 2010 the median price was \$708,275 and in March 2011 it reached \$720,000.

Compared to medium prices across Hobsons Bay, housing in the suburb of Newport was consistently more expensive.

Table 26: Median house prices – Newport suburb

Period	Newport	Hobsons Bay
	Median Price	Median Price
May 2011	\$ 620,000	\$ 605,000
April 2011	\$ 617,500	\$ 605,000
March 2011	\$ 720,000	\$ 621,000
February 2011	\$ 620,000	\$ 562,000
January 2011	\$ 627,000	\$ 495,350
December 2010	\$ 630,000	\$ 519,000
November 2010	\$ 675,000	\$ 592,500
October 2010	\$ 662,500	\$ 640,000
September 2010	\$ 625,000	\$ 572,500
August 2010	\$ 708,275	\$ 585,000
July 2010	\$ 665,000	\$ 619,000
June 2010	\$ 652,500	\$ 560,000

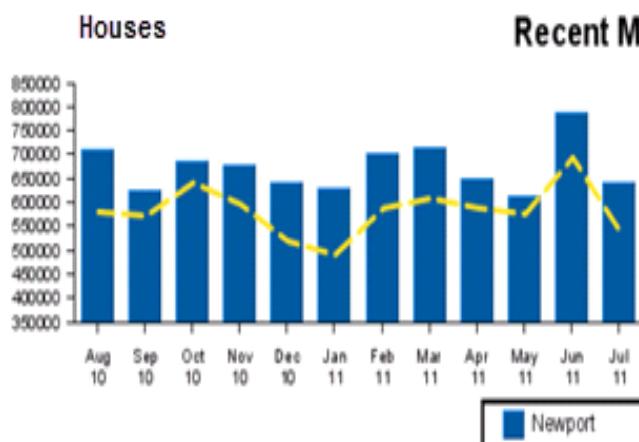
Source: RPdata (<http://reports.rpdata.com.au>)

The graphs below highlight the variations in prices, but particularly the unit prices. As mentioned earlier, where there have been no sales in a month, the data from the previous month is repeated.

Overall median unit prices in Newport were between \$430,000 and \$530,000, apart from the April/May figure of \$1million which was at odds with the general trend.

The graph shows that the median house price in Newport West outstripped those for Hobsons Bay, but it also shows the monthly rise and fall in houses prices in both areas was closely aligned.

Graph 9a: Median house price



Graph 9b: Median unit price



Source: RPdata (<http://reports.rpdata.com.au>)

## Housing loan repayments

As shown previously in Graph 5, 34 per cent of Newport West households had a mortgage in 2006 and Graphs 9a and 9b showed the higher cost of housing in the neighbourhood, compared to the municipality as a whole..

The outcome of this is made clear in the table below which shows that mortgage repayments were generally higher compared to Hobsons Bay. Just over 25 per cent of households had a monthly mortgage of \$2,000 or more compared to a Hobsons Bay figure of 20 per cent. In addition, there were four per cent more Newport West households with a monthly mortgage of between \$1,600 and \$1,999.

Table 27: Monthly housing loan repayments (households)

	2006		
	number	%	Hobsons Bay %
\$1 to \$249	15	1.6	2.4
\$250 to \$399	19	1.9	2.3
\$400 to \$549	46	4.8	5.5
\$550 to \$749	43	4.5	6.7
\$750 to \$949	99	10.4	9.9
\$950 to \$1,199	97	10.1	12.5
\$1,200 to \$1,399	89	9.4	10.9
\$1,400 to \$1,599	72	7.5	8.8
\$1,600 to \$1,999	170	17.9	13.1
\$2,000 to \$2,999	177	18.6	13.6
\$3,000 and over	64	6.7	6.4
Not stated	63	6.6	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

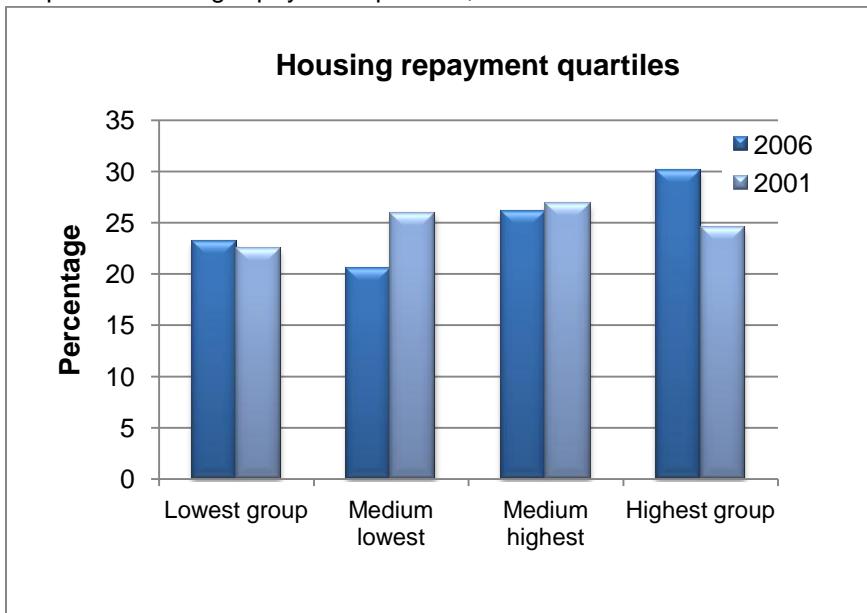
Source: ABS 2006 Census (Enumerated data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

Comparing changes to housing loan repayments over time is difficult due to the impact of economic change such as inflation and interest rates. However, housing loan repayment quartiles provide a method to standardise the data, enabling comparisons to be made at points in time. (These quartiles are calculated using loan payment data for the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD)).

The graph below shows that between 2001 and 2006 the major change in repayments was a decrease in the percentage of households in the medium lowest quartile and a corresponding increase in the highest quartile.

In contrast, the Hobsons Bay quartiles remained relatively steady over the same period.

Graph 10: Housing repayment quartiles, 2001 and 2006



Source: ABS 2006 Census (Enumerated data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

### Housing rents costs

There is no centralised data source where information on housing rentals on given areas can be obtained. However, a review of online real estate listings for Newport West (September 2011) shows a wide variation in rental prices, depending on the type of the property.

Of the properties advertised in the first week of September 2011, 17 were houses and 26 were a mix of townhouses and apartments. Rents for houses ranged from \$340 and \$590 per week, depending on the number of bedrooms, while apartments and townhouses were between \$225 and \$470 per week. (Source: <http://www.myhome.com.au/>)

### Rental payments

The data on rental payments in Table 28 is from the 2006 Census. If the properties listed above are a guide, rents appear to have risen significantly since 2006.

On the whole, in 2006, Newport West households tended to be paying higher rents relative to municipality generally. For example, 20 per cent paid more than \$275 per week (this is above the Hobsons Bay figure of 16 per cent). At the low end of rentals, 59 per cent of Newport West paid less than \$224 per week, well below the municipal figure of 68 per cent.

Table 28: Weekly housing rental (households)

	2006		
	number	%	Hobsons Bay %
\$0 to \$49	24	3.1	3.7
\$50 to \$99	49	6.3	7.9
\$100 to \$139	105	13.6	9.2
\$140 to \$179	112	14.5	18.4
\$180 to \$224	169	21.8	28.8
\$225 to \$274	119	15.3	12.7
\$275 to \$349	90	11.6	8.4
\$350 to \$449	41	5.3	4.1
\$450 to \$549	17	2.2	1.2
\$550 and over	4	0.5	1.9
not stated	45	5.8	3.7
Total	775	100	100

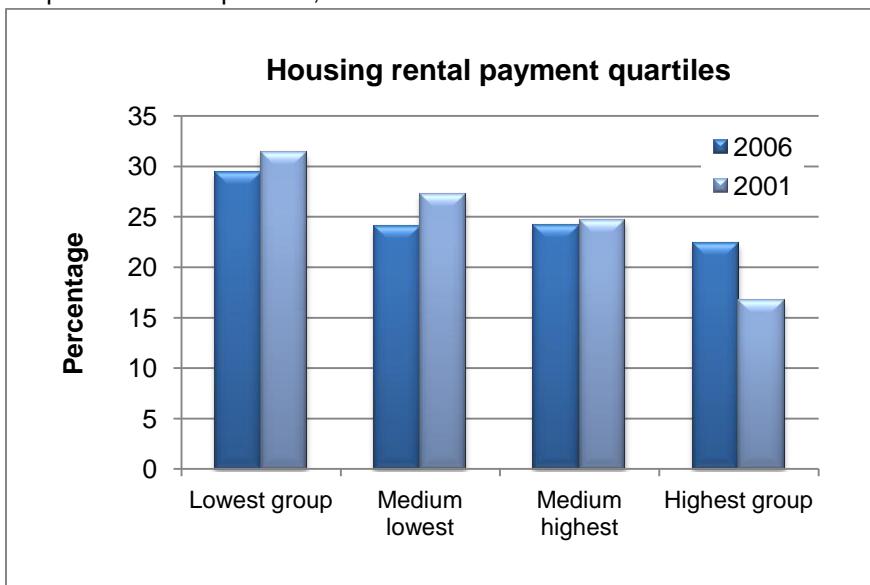
Source: ABS 2006 Census (Enumerated data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

As with mortgages, comparing rental payments over time requires a method to standardise economic influences and rental payment quartiles are used as an effective way of comparing changes in the cost of renting. (Quartiles are calculated from the Melbourne Statistical Division rental payment data.)

Graph 8 shows data on the percentage of households in the neighbourhood who were renting and how the cost of their rent changed between 2001 and 2006. The graph highlights the rise in rents. The proportion of households with rents in the low to medium highest quartiles all fell, while the proportion in the highest quartile increased by just over six per cent.

This upward shift in households paying high rents went against the municipal trend where there was only a slight change across the quartiles.

Graph 11: Rental quartiles, 2001 and 2006



Source: ABS 2006 Census (Enumerated data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

### Housing stress

Housing stress is linked to the percentage of a household's income that is required to cover rental or mortgage payments. A common definition of stress is where housing payments account for 30 per cent or more of a household's gross income. This definition is used in the following analysis of low and medium income households. Depending on the level of income, housing payments may put households under varying degrees of financial stress.

Hobsons Bay City Council commissioned *id consulting* to measure housing stress and the extent of its impact across the municipality and its neighbourhoods. The resulting data in Table 29 provides an overview of Newport West's low and middle income households and the degree of their housing stress.

The table shows that for renters and purchasers the level of housing stress in Newport West is generally lower than that experienced by the municipality as a whole. Among low income households that are renting, just under one in five is in housing stress, compared to one in four in Hobsons Bay.

On the other hand, the level of housing stress among low income purchasers in Newport West is half of that for Hobsons Bay. One likely explanation is that incomes are higher within the neighbourhood and higher housing prices and rents may preclude low incomes households from living there.

Table 29: Households experiencing housing stress

	<b>Low income</b>		<b>Middle income</b>	
	Less than 30% of income spent on housing payments	30% or more of income spent on housing payments ( <i>housing stress</i> )	Less than 30% of income spent on housing payments	30% or more of income spent on housing payments ( <i>marginal housing stress</i> )
<b>Rent</b>				
Newport West	10%	19%	13%	5%
Hobsons Bay	12%	24%	13%	5%
<b>Mortgage</b>				
Newport West	4%	5%	4%	5%
Hobsons Bay	7%	10%	11%	6%

Source: ABS 2006 Census (Enumerated data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

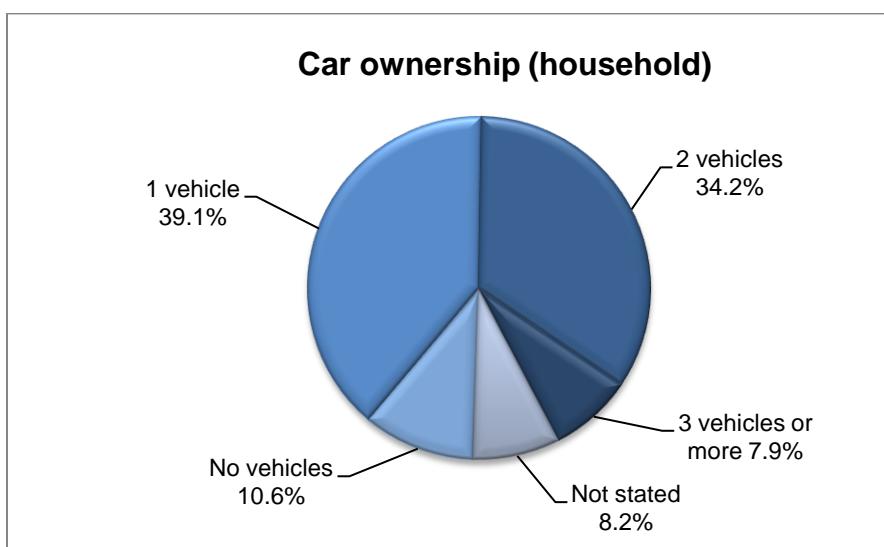
## E. Transport

### Car ownership

The patterns of car ownership in Newport West show that almost 40 per cent of households own one car, about three per cent above the municipal rate. Locally and across Hobsons Bay 34 per cent of households have two cars. Newport West has a marginally higher proportion of households with no car (one percent more) and a further eight per cent of households have three or more cars which is three per cent above the municipal rate.

Between 2001 and 2006, the main change in car ownership in Newport West was a four per cent increase in households with two cars while other categories of car ownership decreased slightly.

Graph 12: Car ownership, 2006



Source: ABS 2006 Census (Enumerated data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

### Journey to work

Table 30 provides an overview of how people get to work and shows that the car was the dominant form of transport both in Newport West and across the municipality. Just over 62 per cent of local residents either drove or were car passengers, which was six per cent below the Hobsons Bay figure.

Four per cent more Newport West residents catch the train to work than do Hobsons Bay residents and the neighbourhood has slightly higher rates of people who cycled.

The main changes in the neighbourhood's modes of transport between 2001 and 2006 were a decrease in the proportion who travelled by car and an increase in those who caught the train.

Table 30: Travel to work (includes multi-mode journeys)

	2006			2001			
	number	%	Hobsons Bay %	number	%	Hobsons Bay %	Change 2001-2006
Train	503	<b>15.8</b>	11.2	377	<b>13.4</b>	9.8	126
Bus	15	<b>0.5</b>	1.1	37	<b>1.3</b>	1.4	-22
Tram or Ferry	0	<b>0.0</b>	0.1	6	<b>0.2</b>	0.1	-6
Taxi	6	<b>0.2</b>	0.2	3	<b>0.1</b>	0.2	3
Car - as driver	1,842	<b>57.7</b>	63.1	1,698	<b>60.6</b>	63.8	144
Car - as passenger	154	<b>4.8</b>	5.0	158	<b>5.7</b>	5.8	-4
Truck	26	<b>0.8</b>	0.8	20	<b>0.7</b>	1	5
Motorbike	42	<b>1.3</b>	0.6	14	<b>0.5</b>	0.4	28
Bicycle	76	<b>2.4</b>	1.1	31	<b>1.1</b>	0.9	45
Walked only	35	<b>1.1</b>	1.7	27	<b>1</b>	1.4	8
Other	30	<b>1.0</b>	0.7	12	<b>0.4</b>	0.8	19
Worked at home	65	<b>2.0</b>	2.7	77	<b>2.7</b>	2.7	-12
Did not go to work	342	<b>10.7</b>	9.8	298	<b>10.7</b>	9.5	44
Not stated	56	<b>1.8</b>	2.0	43	<b>1.5</b>	2.2	14
Total	3,192	<b>100</b>	100	2,800	<b>100</b>	100	392

Source: ABS 2006 Census (Enumerated data) [www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112](http://www.id.com.au/profile/Default.aspx?id=112)

## F. Population Forecasts

### Population

Population forecasts for Hobsons Bay and its neighbourhoods are based on the results of the 2006 Census and incorporate information such new residential development, together with population trends related to births, deaths and internal and external migration etc that has occurred since the census was taken. The forecasts were developed for the Council, by *id consulting*.

As noted earlier, the population of Newport West increased by 219 people (3.3 per cent) between 2001 and 2006. The table below provides forecasts for the coming decade which show a marked growth in the population over the next five years and then less pronounced growth through to 2020. By 2020 the population is forecast to have increased by 1,220 new residents.

New infill developments are expected to expand the supply of housing to accommodate the growing population. Some redevelopment around the Mason Street activity centre is likely and at the Newport Flour Mill, although this is still at the planning phase and yet to be confirmed. (Refer to What's Ahead in history and development section of the profile)

Table 31: Population forecasts

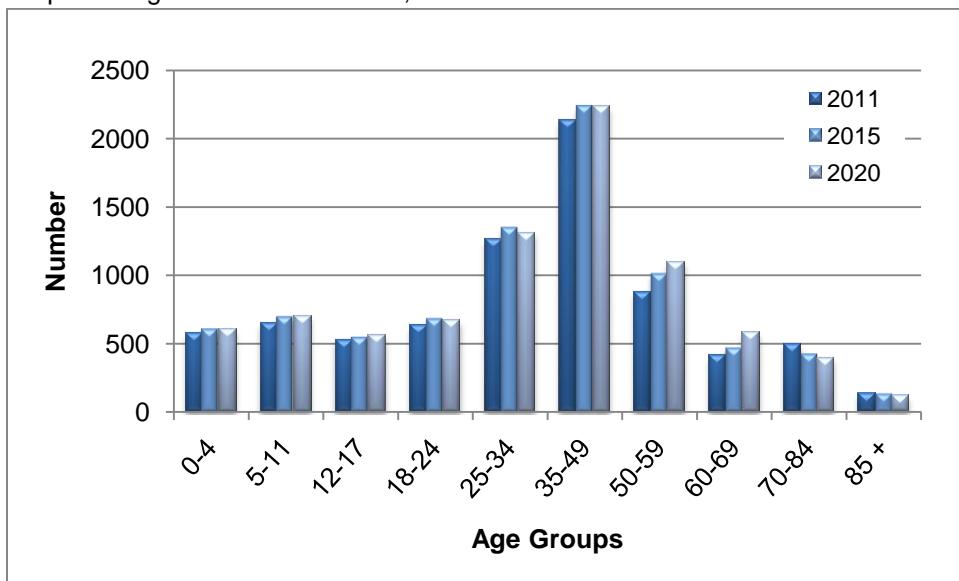
	2011	2015	2020	Change 2011-2020
Total population	7,072	8,165	8,297	1,220
Percentage change		↗15.5%	↗1.6%	

Source: Forecast id <http://forecast2.id.com.au/Default.aspx?id=112&pg=5000>

### Age structure

The forecasts for the next five or so years anticipate growth in the population age ranges that contribute to young and maturing families and in the 50-69 age group, while the number of older residents (70 years plus) is expected to decrease.

Graph 13: Age structure forecasts, 2011-2020



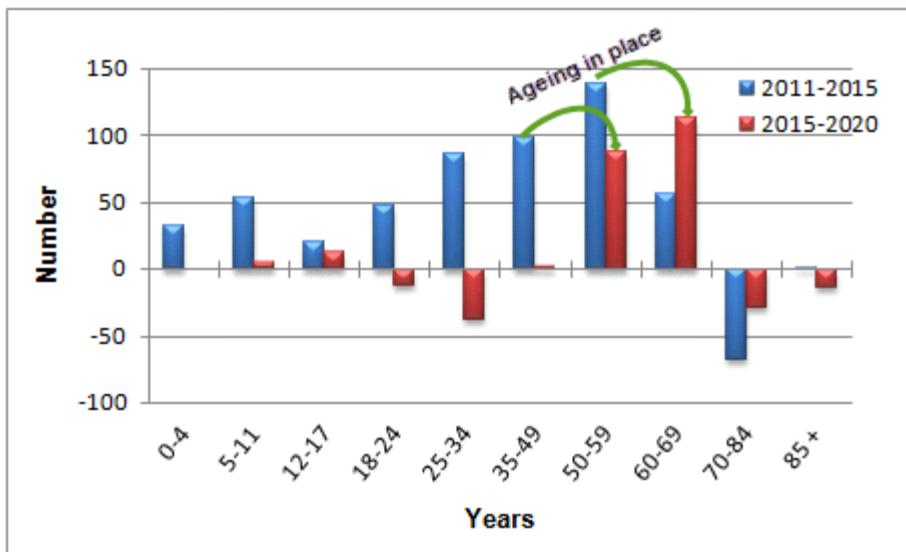
Source: Forecast id <http://forecast2.id.com.au/Default.aspx?id=112&pg=5000>

The graph below shows the gains and losses in each age group over the next decade. All age groups up to 70 years are expected to grow in the first half of the decade after which most growth will be among those aged 50-69 years.

In line with the anticipated growth in families, the graph highlights increased numbers of young children, primary school aged children and to a lesser degree those in their teens up to 2015 and these increases correspond in growth among the 25-49 age group that are likely to be parents. An increase in the number of 50-59 year olds is also forecast and is expected to peak by 2015.

When looking at the period between 2015 and 2020, the graph below makes evident that those who were aged in their mid 40s to late 50s between 2011 and 2015, are generally expected to remain in the neighbourhood for at least the next five years.

Graph 14: Age structure changes – losses and gains



Source: Forecast id <http://forecast2.id.com.au/Default.aspx?id=112&pg=5000>

### Housing and households

To accommodate Newport West population growth, the number of dwellings is expected to increase in the first half of the decade and after 2015, the development in new housing is expected to slow. This may be due to the limited amount of undeveloped sites remaining in the neighbourhood where housing can be built.

Household sizes are also expected to rise, reflecting the growth in families moving into the area, particularly between 2011 and 2015.

The rate of 2.48 people per household in Newport West shows a slight upward trending over the coming decade, while the Hobsons Bay average is expected to drop from 2.55 to 2.44.

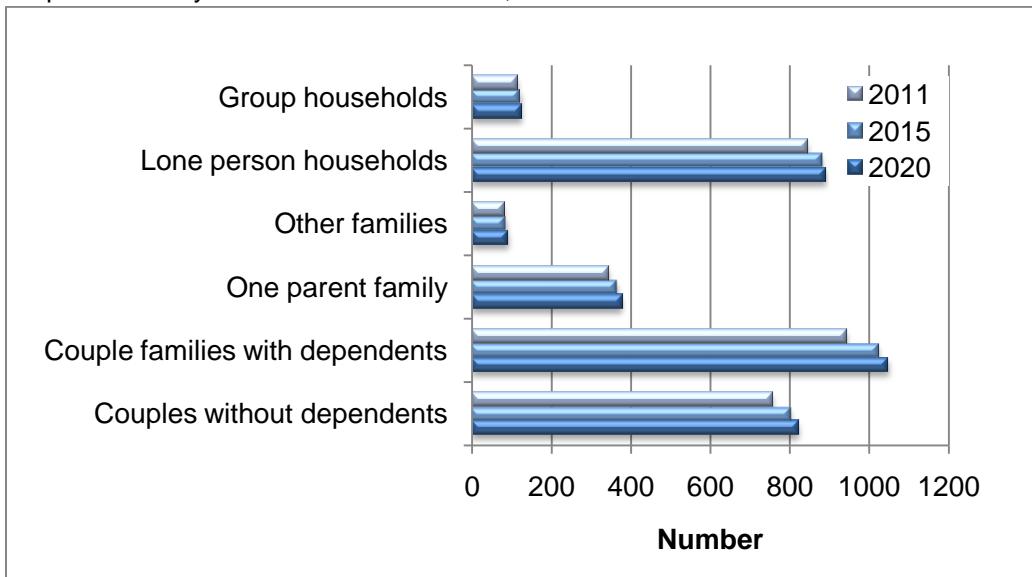
Table 32: Households and dwellings

	2011	2015	2020
Households	3,112	3,288	3,353
Dwellings	3,234	3,417	3,484
Average household size	2.47	2.48	2.48

Source: Forecast id <http://forecast2.id.com.au/Default.aspx?id=112&pg=5000>

The graph below indicates that couple families with dependants will continue to grow and are expected to be the largest household type, with growth most noticeable before 2015. Lone person households and couples without dependant are the next largest household types and both are expected to follow the same growth pattern.

Graph 15: Family and household forecasts, 2011-2020



Source: Forecast id <http://forecast2.id.com.au/Default.aspx?id=112&pg=5000>

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