



State of Australian Cities 2013

Albury–Wodonga



Population and Settlement

- Albury-Wodonga's population grew by 2.7% between 2006 and 2011, to 103,209.
- In 2010–11, 463 more people moved to Albury-Wodonga from other parts of Australia than departed for other parts of Australia. Births (1,279) also outnumbered deaths (739) in the city in 2010–11.

Productivity

- In 2011, 83.2% of Albury-Wodonga's employed males worked full-time, up from 82.0% in 2001, and above the national average of 81.7%. The proportion of Albury-Wodonga's employed females that were working full-time was 48.3%, below the national average of 53.0%, but up from 47.6% in 2001.
- The sectors that employed most males in Albury-Wodonga in 2011 were manufacturing (19.8%), construction (14.1%) and public administration and safety (10.7%). Nationally, the construction and manufacturing sectors employed the most males in 2011 (13.8% and 12.8%).
- The sectors that employed the most females in Albury-Wodonga in 2011 were health care and social assistance (23.6%), retail trade (15.4%) and education and training (12.4%). Nationally, the health care and social assistance sector employed more Australians than any other sector (11.6%), including one in five working women.
- Of all the major cities, Albury-Wodonga in 2011 had the highest proportion of males (19.8%) employed in the manufacturing sector. The city also had the highest proportion of females (5.7%) in the non-capital major cities employed in the manufacturing sector and the lowest proportion of males (5.2%) and females (5.6%) employed in professional and real estate services.
- Employment by industry changed noticeably in Australia's major cities between 2001 and 2011. Reflecting the experience of all major cities during this period, the proportion of people employed in the retail trade sector in Albury-Wodonga declined substantially (13.8% to 9.4% for males; 20.3% to 15.4% for females) and so did the proportion of people employed in the manufacturing sector (23.8% to 19.8% for males; 8.5% to 5.7% for females).
- The proportion of males employed in the construction and the public administration and safety sectors in Albury-Wodonga increased significantly between 2001 and 2011 (10.4% to 14.1%; 7.7% to 10.7%). Most major cities saw increases in the proportion of males employed in these sectors during this period.
- Between 2001 and 2011 there was a significant increase in the proportion of females employed in the health care and social assistance sector (20.5% to 23.6%), the public administration and safety sector (6.5% to 9.0%) and the accommodation and food services sector (7.0% to 9.4%). Most major cities saw significant increases in the proportion of females employed in the health care and social assistance and public administration and safety sectors during this period.
- Higher education qualifications play a key role in Australia's productivity and there is an increasing demand for higher skill levels in the Australian workforce. In Albury-Wodonga in 2011, 52.4% of males aged 15 and over had a post-school qualification, slightly below the national average of 54.1%. This included 32.9% with a certificate, 7.2% with an advanced diploma or diploma and 12.2% with a

bachelor degree or above. Nationally, 26.8% of males had a certificate, 7.8% had a diploma or advanced diploma and 19.5% had a bachelor degree or above.

- In 2011, 46.4% of females aged 15 and over in Albury-Wodonga had a post-school qualification, close to the national average (46.9%). This included 18.9% with a certificate, 9.8% with a diploma or advanced diploma and 17.7% with a bachelor degree or above. Nationally, 14.0% of females had a certificate, 10.1% had a diploma or advanced diploma and 22.7% had a bachelor degree or above.

Sustainability

- During the 2012-13 heatwave, Albury-Wodonga experienced extreme temperatures. The city had the longest consecutive run of extreme heat of any major city in January 2013, with maximum temperatures above 40°C between 4 and 7 January and again on 18 January, when temperatures peaked at 43.4°C.
- During the heatwave Albury-Wodonga also experienced three consecutive nights during which the temperature did not drop below 21°C. Across Australia, 123 weather records were broken during this period, including the hottest January, the hottest summer and the hottest day on record for Australian as a whole.

Liveability

- The median household income in Albury-Wodonga increased by 8.3% between 2006 and 2011 to \$1,039 per week but it was still below the national median of \$1,234. This was the slowest rate of increase of the major cities during this period. Nationally, income has increased across all income groups; however it has increased more at the top and bottom.
- Active travel can improve liveability in cities by increasing health and wellbeing and reducing traffic congestion. In 2011, 5.9% of Albury-Wodonga's commuters walked or rode a bicycle to work. This was the third highest proportion for the non-capital major cities (behind Cairns with 6.9% and Launceston with 6.1%) but it was down from 6.9% in 2006.
- Albury-Wodonga had 4.2 male bicycle commuters for every female bicycle commuter in 2011, above the average ratio of 3.3:1 across the major cities.
- In 2011, 15.3% of people in Albury-Wodonga volunteered their time. This was the lowest proportion of volunteering of the non-capital major cities and below the national average of 17.8%. As with most non-capital major cities, the proportion of volunteering declined between 2006 (16%) and 2011. Nationally, volunteering is more prevalent in the non-capital major cities than in the capitals.

Governance

- Strategic planning for Albury is guided by the NSW Government's plan for the Murray Region, while Wodonga's planning is guided by the regional growth plan for the Hume region. The Hume Regional Growth Plan is currently under development and due for completion in late 2013.