



**Moreland**  
City Council

# **Glenroy Profile**

## **Glenroy Hub data profile**

**October 2021**

This profile was prepared by the Moreland Research Team.  
For more information please contact [research@moreland.vic.gov.au](mailto:research@moreland.vic.gov.au)

## In this brief

Key statistics: Glenroy .....	3
Key insights .....	3
Population & Demographics .....	3
Health & Wellbeing .....	4
Education & Employment.....	5
Population & Demographics .....	6
Population & households .....	6
Cultural & linguistic diversity .....	10
Health & Wellbeing .....	12
Physical & Mental Health .....	12
Maternal & Child Health .....	14
Food Environments.....	16
Green & active living .....	17
Moving Around.....	19
Education & lifelong learning.....	21
Formal Education .....	21
Lifelong Learning .....	23
Employment .....	24
References .....	27

## Key statistics: Glenroy

### POPULATION

**25,058** number of residents  
**5,000** additional residents by 2036  
**51%** male  
**49%** female  
**5,800** people under 20 years old  
**4,400** people over 60 years old  
**8,000** households

### DIVERSITY

**43%** people born overseas  
**53** different countries of birth  
**8%** speak poor or no English  
**52%** speak a language other than English at home  
**47** different languages spoken  
**Arabic, Italian, and Urdu** most common languages spoken at home

### HEALTH & WELLBEING

**9%** live with severe disabilities  
**32%** children developmentally vulnerable  
**12%** residents experience food insecurity  
**73%** dwellings within 400m of public open space  
**587m** average distance to a playground  
**23%** take public transport to work

### EDUCATION & EMPLOYMENT

**55%** of adults completed Year 12  
**22%** residents attend an educational institution  
**21%** households without access to the Internet  
**9.6** unemployment rate  
**49%** of workers considered “essential workers”  
**Health Care and Social Assistance, Accommodation and Food Services, and Retail Trade** most common industries of employment

## Key insights

### Population & Demographics

**Population:** The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) in Glenroy in 2020 is 25,058 people. Forecasts suggest this population will grow by nearly 20% from 2020 to 2036 to a population of 29,769.

**Households:** There were just over 8,000 households in Glenroy in 2016 and the number of households in Glenroy is forecast to grow to nearly 11,000 in 2036. One third of households in Glenroy in 2016 were couples with children, and one in four households were lone person households

**Birthplace:** Four in every ten (43%) Glenroy residents were born overseas, or approximately 9,400 people. This is a much higher percentage of people born overseas than the Moreland average (34%). The most common countries of birth in Glenroy in 2016 were India, Pakistan, and Italy.

**Language:** 8% of Glenroy residents reported speaking poor English or no English. This is slightly higher than the Moreland average of 6%. Importantly, there were over 300 Arabic speakers and nearly 300 Italian speakers in Glenroy who reported having poor or no English proficiency in 2016. In 2016, over half (51%) of Glenroy residents spoke 47 different languages at home.

## Health & Wellbeing

Glenroy performs [at or above](#) the regional average for the following health and wellbeing areas:

**Tree canopy cover:** Tree canopy cover in Glenroy (10.3%) was consistent with the Moreland average (10.8%) in 2020.

**Public transport usage:** Nearly one quarter (23%) of employed people in Glenroy reported taking public transport to get to work in 2016, which is consistent with the Moreland average (25%).

Glenroy performs [below](#) the Moreland average for the following health and wellbeing areas:

**Disability:** One in ten (9%) people in Glenroy were living with severe disabilities requiring assistance with core activities in 2016. This was higher than the Moreland average of 6%.

**Developmental vulnerability:** One third (32%) of children in Glenroy reported being developmentally vulnerable in one or more area. This is much higher than the Moreland average (20%). The highest level of developmental vulnerability in Glenroy was communication skills and general knowledge (17% vulnerable), which was more than double the Moreland average (8% vulnerable).

**Breastfeeding:** 89% of families reported fully breastfeeding at 3 months, and 50% reported fully breastfeeding at 6 months in 2018/19. This was consistent with the Moreland average at 3 months, and slightly below the Moreland average at 6 months.

**Immunisation:** Immunisation data is available at the Statistical Area 3 (SA3) level. In Moreland, this means data is divided into Brunswick-Coburg, and Moreland-North. The percent of children who are fully vaccinated is slightly lower in Moreland North than Brunswick-Coburg at both 12-15 months and 24-27 months.

**Food security:** Over one in ten (12%) of Glenroy residents reported they ran out of food and could not afford to buy more in the last 12 months in 2019. This was more than double the Moreland average (4.5%).

**Food production:** 22% of residents in Glenroy reported having a home fruit or vegetable garden, compared with 41% of the overall Moreland population in 2019.

**Public open space:** Nearly three quarters (73%) of dwellings in Glenroy were within 400m of a public open space in 2018, which was slightly below the Moreland average (81%).

**Access to playgrounds:** The average distance from dwellings to a playground was 587m in 2018. This is the largest distance in all of Moreland, and over 100m larger than the Moreland average of 460m.

**Access to public transport:** Just over on third (36%) of dwellings in Glenroy were within 400m of public transport in 2018. This was substantially below the Moreland average of 75%.

**Walkability:** Walkability is slightly below the national average in Glenroy, with a score of -0.1 where 0 is average. However, Glenroy's walkability is substantially lower than the Moreland average of 2.5.

**Active transport:** Under 2% of employed people in Glenroy reported using active transport (walking & cycling) to get to work in 2016. This was substantially lower than the Moreland average of 8%.

## Education & Employment

Glenroy performs [at or above](#) the regional average for the following education and employment areas:

**Attending an educational institution:** 22% of Glenroy residents were attending an educational institution in 2016. This is consistent with the Moreland average (23%).

**Unpaid childcare:** Nearly one quarter of people aged 15+ (23%) reported providing unpaid care to children in 2016. This was consistent with the Moreland average (23%).

**Essential workers:** Half (49%) of workers in Glenroy in 2016 were considered essential workers. This was lower than in Hadfield (54%) and Fawkner (51%), but higher than all other Moreland suburbs.

Glenroy performs [below](#) the Moreland average for the following education and employment areas:

**Year 12 Completion:** Over half (55%) of adults in Glenroy had completed Year 12 in 2016. This was lower than the Moreland average of 64%.

**Internet Access:** One in five (21%) households in Glenroy did not have access to the Internet from their dwelling in 2016. This is nearly 1,600 households without access to the Internet. This was higher than the Moreland average (16%) but lower than neighbouring Fawkner (26%) and Hadfield (25%).

**Unemployment:** In March 2021, there were approximately 1,200 unemployed people in Glenroy. The Glenroy unemployment rate of 9.6 was higher than the Moreland average of 8.1.

**Youth disengagement:** Over one in ten (11.7%) young people aged 15-24 were disengaged in 2016, meaning a person who does not study and is not employed. This was higher than the Moreland average of 8.1%, and second highest in all of Moreland after Hadfield (12.8%).

**Volunteering:** 14% of people in Moreland reported volunteering in 2016. This was below the Moreland average of 20%.

# Population & Demographics

## Population & households

### Current & future population

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) in Glenroy in 2020 is **25,058 people**. Glenroy is the third most populated suburb in Moreland following Brunswick and Coburg.

Glenroy has experienced substantial growth in the last 15 years. The suburb grew by 9.3% from 2006 to 2011, and by 12.6% from 2011 to 2016. In the last five years from 2016 to 2021, Glenroy's population growth remained high, growing by 11.2%. During this same 5-year period, Moreland grew by 9.6%.

When compared with other Moreland suburbs, Glenroy's population growth has been the fastest in Moreland's North (Fawkner, Glenroy, Gowanbrae, Hadfield), but slower than some suburbs in the middle and South of Moreland, including Coburg North, Pascoe Vale, Brunswick, and Brunswick East.

Forecasts suggest this population growth will slow down over the next 15 years. Glenroy is forecast to grow by nearly 20% from 2020 to 2036 to a total population of 29,769. This is nearly 5,000 additional people.

Figure 1. Population density in Glenroy 2016

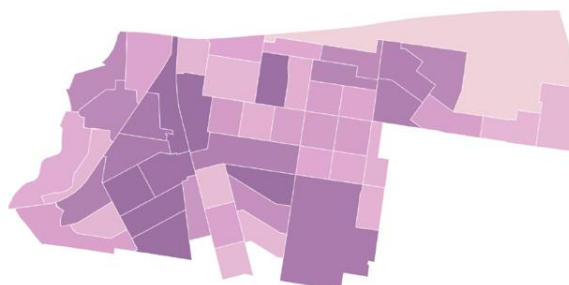


Figure 2. Annual average population change 2016-2019

Year		Population (Estimated / Forecast)	Net population increase (from 5 years previous)	Percent growth (as a % of population 5 years previous)
Historical Population	2001	18,553	-	-
	2006	18,812	+259	1.4%
	2011	20,568	+1756	9.3%
	2016	23,153	+2,585	12.6%
Forecast Population	2021	25,755	+2,602	11.2%
	2026	27,415	+1,660	6.4%
	2031	28,690	+1,275	4.7%
	2036	29,769	+1,079	3.8%

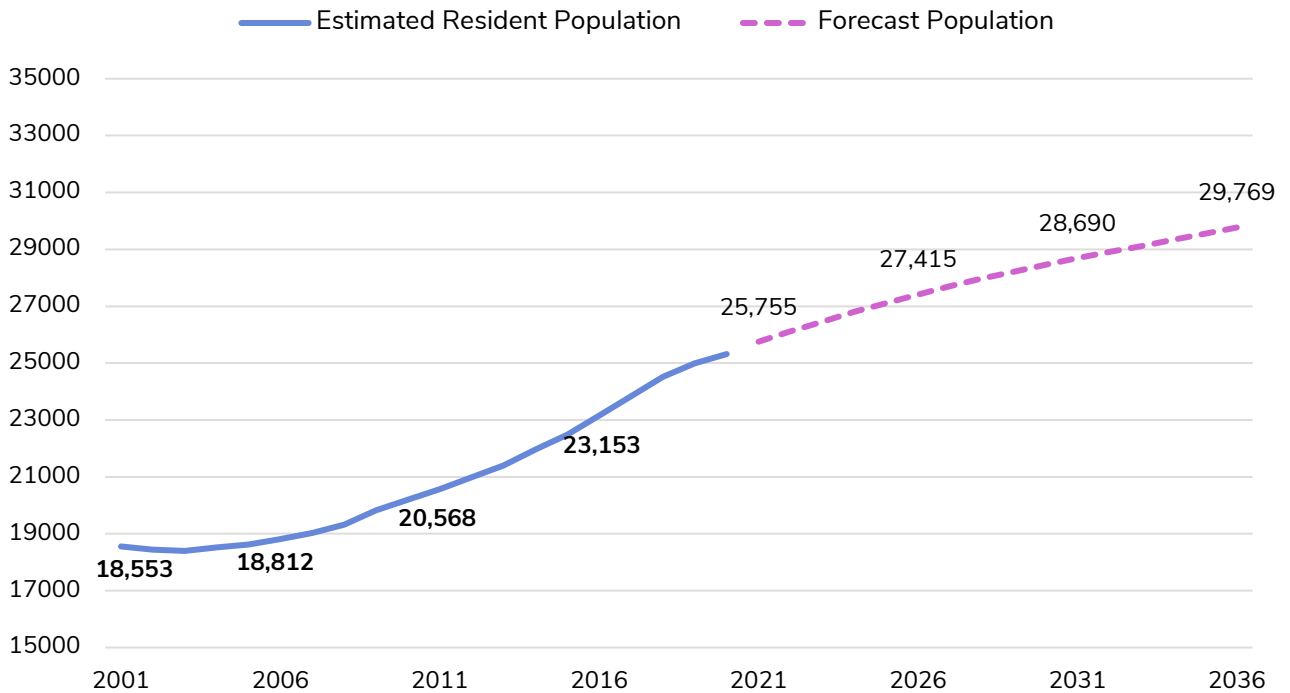
Source: Estimated Resident Population, Australian Bureau of Statistics 2020; Forecast ID 2017 (procured by Moreland City Council)

**Note:** This forecast data does not take into account the impact of COVID-19. Any application of the forecast data cited in this brief should include a mechanism to review and apply revised forecast data that takes into account the impacts of COVID-19 as soon as further and reliable information becomes available.

Further details and customised forecast datasets can be requested from the Moreland Research team: email [research@moreland.vic.gov.au](mailto:research@moreland.vic.gov.au) or phone 9240 1111

Figure 3. Estimated Resident Population and Forecast Population for Glenroy 2012-2036

### Estimated Resident Population (ERP) and Forecast Population for Glenroy 2012-2036



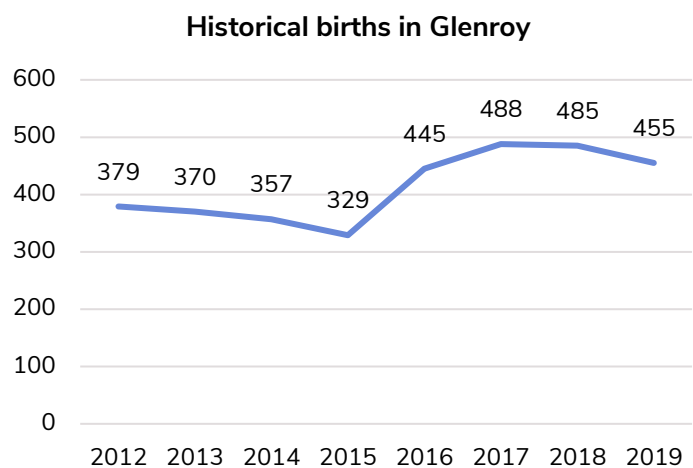
Source: Estimated Resident Population, Australian Bureau of Statistics 2020; Forecast ID 2017 (procured by Moreland City Council)

## Births

In Glenroy, there were 455 births recorded in 2019. This was slightly lower than births recorded in 2017 and 2018 but remains higher than births recorded from 2012 to 2016.

Figure 4. Annual births in Glenroy

Year	Historical Births
2012	379
2013	370
2014	357
2015	329
2016	445
2017	488
2018	485
2019	455



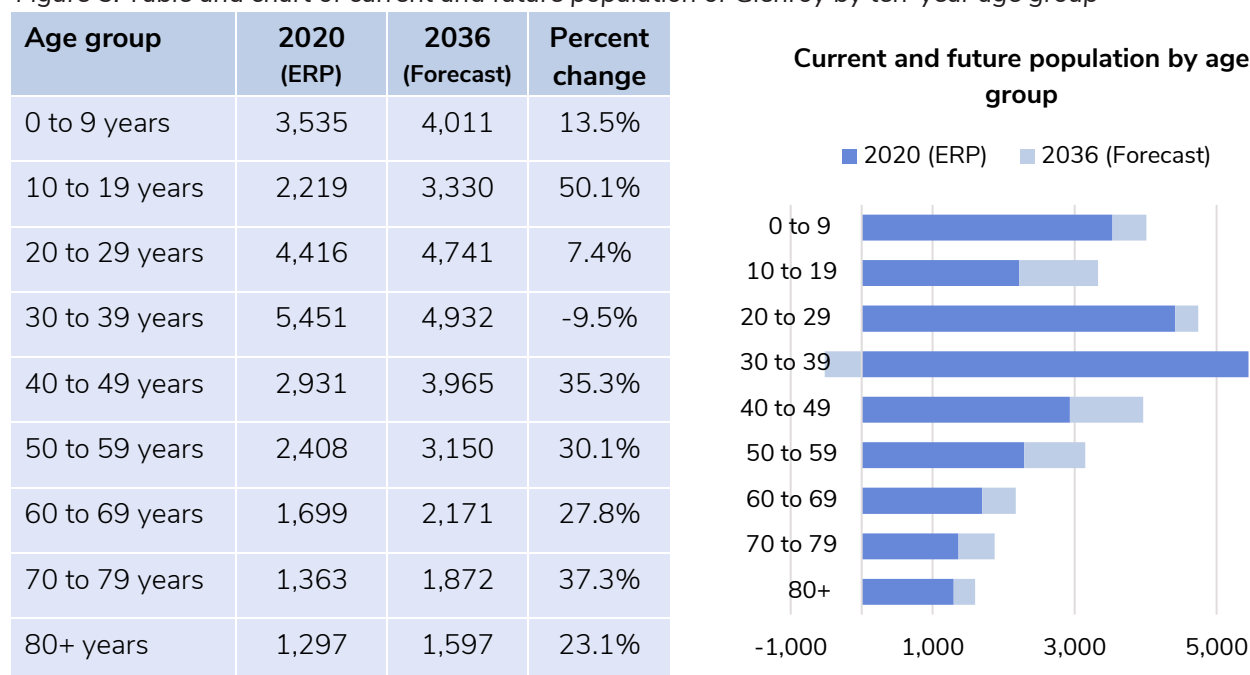
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics births data 2019

## Age breakdown

In Glenroy, the largest age group in 2020 was people aged 30-39. This age group is forecast to remain the largest in 2036 despite a forecasted decrease of approximately 300 people. Young people age 10 to 19 are forecast to experience the highest level of growth, growing by 50% from 2020 to 2036.

There are currently an estimated 5,800 people under 20 years old and this age group is expected to grow to over 7,300 by 2036. There are an estimated 4,400 people aged 60+ in Glenroy, and this age group is expected to grow to over 5,600 in 2036.

Figure 5. Table and chart of current and future population of Glenroy by ten-year age group



Source: Estimated Resident Population, Australian Bureau of Statistics 2020; Forecast ID 2017 (procured by Moreland City Council)

## Gender breakdown

In Glenroy, 49% of the population was female and 51% was male according to the 2020 estimated resident population. Please note: ABS Estimated Resident Population only reports data by male and female and does not provide data for people of other genders.

Figure 6. Gender breakdown in Glenroy and Moreland in 2020 table

Gender	Glenroy		Moreland
	#	%	%
Female	12,985	49%	51%
Male	12,334	51%	49%

Source: Estimated Resident Population, Australian Bureau of Statistics 2020

Figure 7. Gender breakdown in Glenroy and Moreland in 2020 chart



Source: Estimated Resident Population, Australian Bureau of Statistics 2020



## Household types

There were just over 8,000 households in Glenroy in 2016 and the number of households in Glenroy is forecast to grow by 36.8% to nearly 11,000 in 2036.

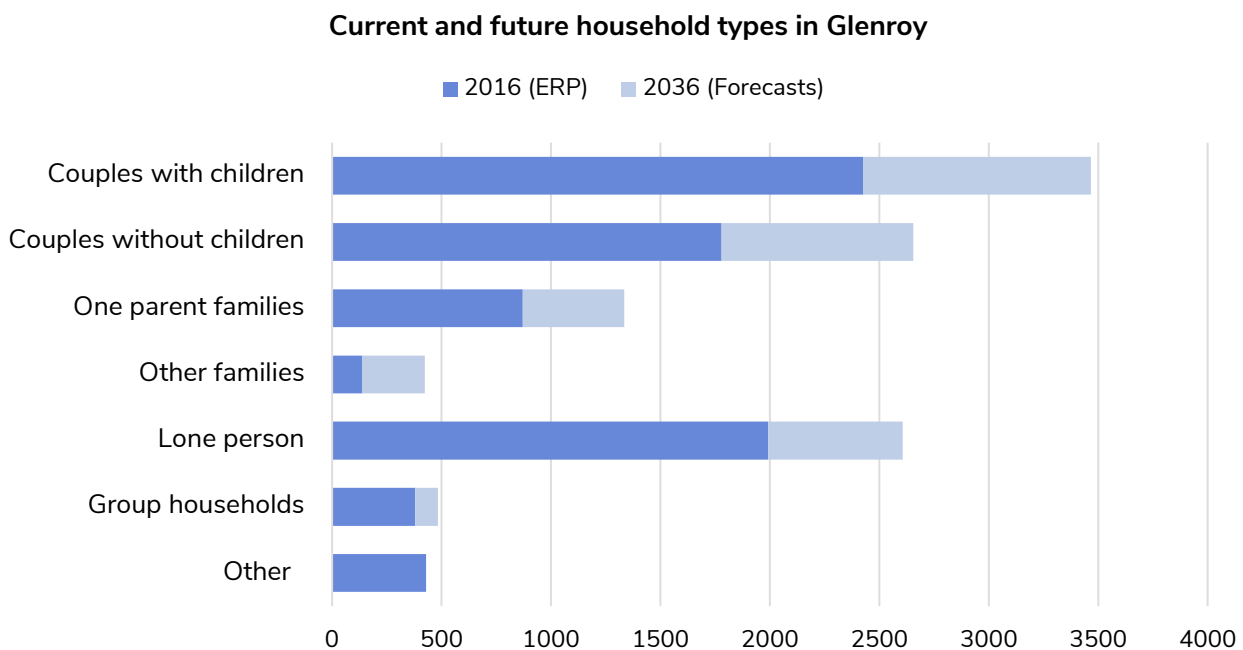
One third of households in Glenroy in 2016 were couples with children. This is expected to remain the same in 2036. One in four households were lone person households, and this is expected to decrease slightly in 2036. Conversely, couples without children are forecast to grow slightly.

Figure 8. Current and future household types table

Household Type	2016 (Census)		2036 (Forecast)	
	#	%	#	%
Couples with children	2,425	30.2%	3,467	31.6%
Couples without children	1,779	22.2%	2,656	24.2%
One parent families	871	10.9%	1,335	12.2%
Other families	138	1.7%	424	3.9%
Lone person	1,993	24.9%	2,607	23.8%
Group households	380	4.8%	484	4.4%
Other	429	5.4%	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,019</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,973</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016; Forecast ID 2017 (procured by Moreland City Council)

Figure 9. Current and future household types chart



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016; Forecast ID 2017 (procured by Moreland City Council)

## Cultural & linguistic diversity

### Born overseas

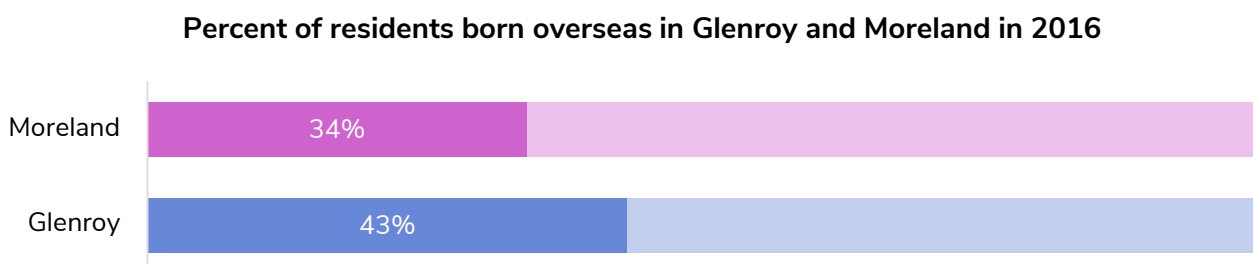
Figure 10. Percent of residents born overseas in Glenroy and Moreland table

Measure	Glenroy		Moreland
Percent of residents born overseas	9,434	43.1%	33.9%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

Over four in ten Glenroy residents were born overseas, or approximately 9,400 people. This is a higher percentage of people born overseas than the Moreland average (34%).

Figure 11. Percent of residents born overseas in Glenroy and Moreland in 2016 bar chart



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

In 2016, these 43% of residents born overseas came from 53 different countries around the world. The most common birthplaces for Glenroy residents in 2016 were:

1. India (1,375 people)
2. Pakistan (880 people)
3. Italy (844 people)
4. Nepal (766 people)
5. Lebanon (506 people)
6. Turkey (485 people)
7. China (326 people)
8. United Kingdom (274 people)
9. Sri Lanka (271 people)
10. New Zealand (265 people)

## English Proficiency

Figure 12. English proficiency in Glenroy and Moreland

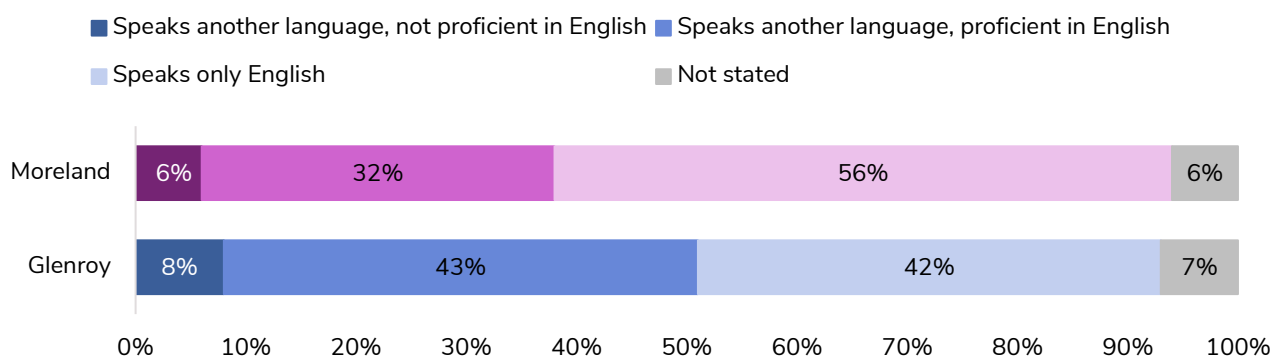
Measure	Glenroy		Moreland
Percent of population with poor or no English	1,800	8%	6%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

Glenroy has the second highest percentage of people with English language barriers in Moreland, second to Coburg. 8% of Glenroy residents reported speaking poor English or no English. This is slightly higher than the Moreland average of 6%.

Figure 13. English proficiency in Glenroy and Moreland

### English proficiency among residents in Glenroy and Moreland in 2016



In 2016, 47 different languages were spoken in the homes of Glenroy residents. The most common languages spoken other than English were Arabic, Italian, Urdu, and Turkish.

Importantly, there were over 300 Arabic speakers and nearly 300 Italian speakers in Glenroy who reported having poor or no English proficiency in 2016.

Figure 14. Most common languages spoken in Glenroy overall and by those not proficient in English

Most common languages spoken in Glenroy (Overall)	Most common languages spoken by those with poor or no English in Glenroy
1. Arabic (1,842 people)	1. Arabic (304 people)
2. Italian (1,322 people)	2. Italian (294 people)
3. Urdu (990 people)	3. Turkish (164 people)
4. Turkish (894 people)	4. Mandarin (138 people)
5. Nepali (837 people)	5. Urdu (98 people)
6. Greek (511 people)	6. Greek (86 people)
7. Punjabi (449 people)	7. Vietnamese (81 people)
8. Mandarin (419 people)	8. Persian excluding Dari (60 people)
9. Hindi (385 people)	9. Cantonese (50 people)
10. Vietnamese (262 people)	10. Nepali (49 people)

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

# Health & Wellbeing

## Physical & Mental Health

### People living with disabilities

Figure 15. People living with severe disabilities table

Measure	Glenroy		Moreland
	Count	Percentage	Percentage
Need for assistance	1,762	9%	6%

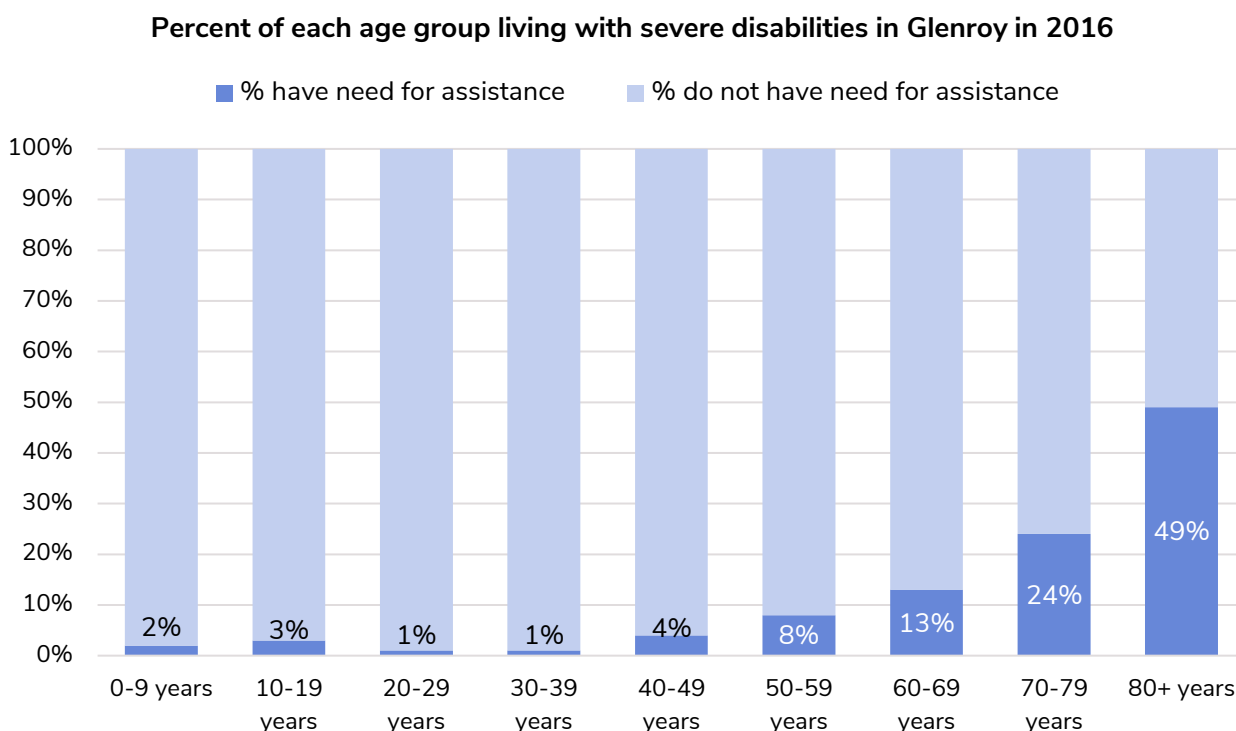
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

The Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census defines severe disability based on the concept of 'needing assistance with core activities'. More specifically, it counts the number of people who need assistance in their day to day lives with any or all of the following activities – self-care, mobility or communication because of a disability, long-term health condition or old age.

In Glenroy, 9% of the population reported having a severe disability with need for assistance with core activities in 2016. This was higher than the Moreland average of 6%.

Figure 16 highlights the percent of each age group in Glenroy living with severe disabilities in 2016. Half of adults aged 80 years and over and one quarter of adults aged 70-79 were living with severe disabilities.

Figure 16. Percent of each age group living with severe disabilities in Glenroy in 2016 bar chart



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

## Developmental vulnerability

The Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) measures the development of children in Australia in their first year of full-time school. Data is collected across five domains: Physical, Social, Emotional, Language, and Communication. For each of these five domains, children receive a score between zero and ten, where zero is most developmentally vulnerable.

In Glenroy, **32% of children reported being developmentally vulnerable** in one or more domains in 2018, which was substantially higher than the Moreland average of 20%, and the highest of all Moreland suburbs. Likewise, a higher percentage of children in Glenroy reported being developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains (18%) than the Moreland average (11%).

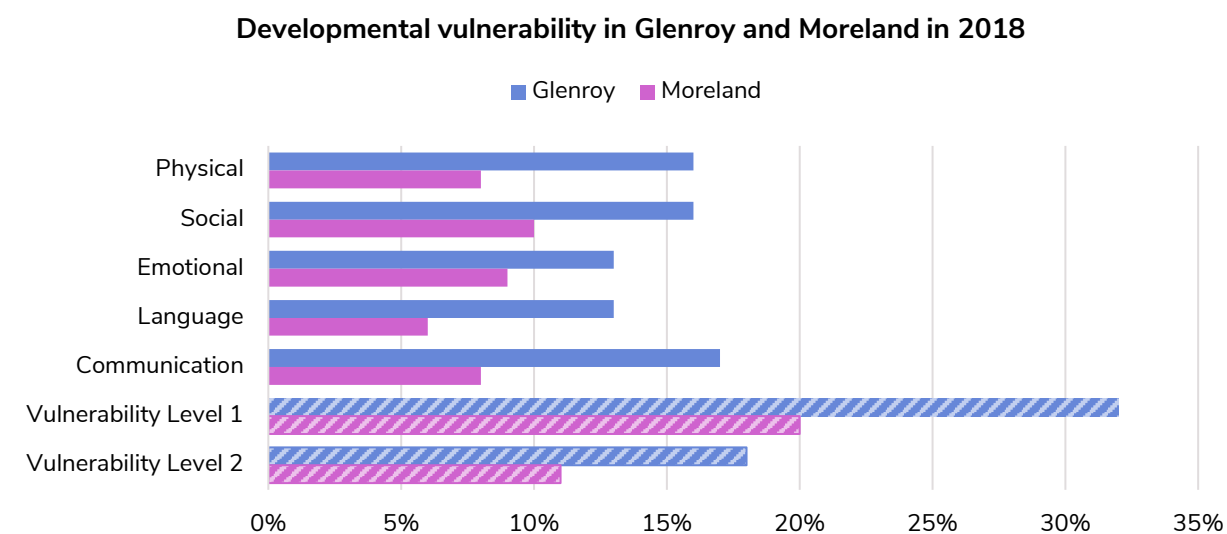
The highest level of developmental vulnerability in Glenroy was communication skills and general knowledge (17% vulnerable), which was more than double the Moreland average (8%). Vulnerability was also high in physical health and wellbeing (16% vulnerable) and social competence (16% vulnerable).

Figure 17. Developmental vulnerability in Glenroy and Moreland across five domains in 2018

Developmental vulnerability (% developmentally vulnerable)	Glenroy	Moreland
Physical health and wellbeing Child is ready each day, healthy & independent, and has excellent gross & fine motor skills	16%	8%
Social competence Child gets along with others and shares, is self-confident	16%	10%
Emotional maturity Child is able to concentrate, help others, is patient, not aggressive or angry	13%	9%
Language and cognitive skills (school-based) Child is interested in reading or writing, can count and recognise numbers and shapes	13%	6%
Communication skills and general knowledge Child can tell a story, communicate with adults and children, articulate themselves	17%	8%
<b>Vulnerability Level 1</b> Developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains	32%	20%
<b>Vulnerability Level 2</b> Developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains	18%	11%

Source: Department of Education, Australia Early Years Census 2018

Figure 18. Developmental vulnerability in Glenroy and Moreland in 2018



Source: Department of Education, Australia Early Years Census 2018

## Maternal & Child Health

### Maternal & child health visits

There are two Maternal Child Health Centres in Moreland in 2021:

- Belle Vue Park Maternal & Child Health Centre
- Glenroy Maternal and Child Health Centre

For each Maternal & Child Health Centre in Moreland, Council sets targets on key ages and stages visits to measure improvement in engagement. In some instances (for example, the 3.5 year visit in Glenroy), the number of visits has surpassed the target.

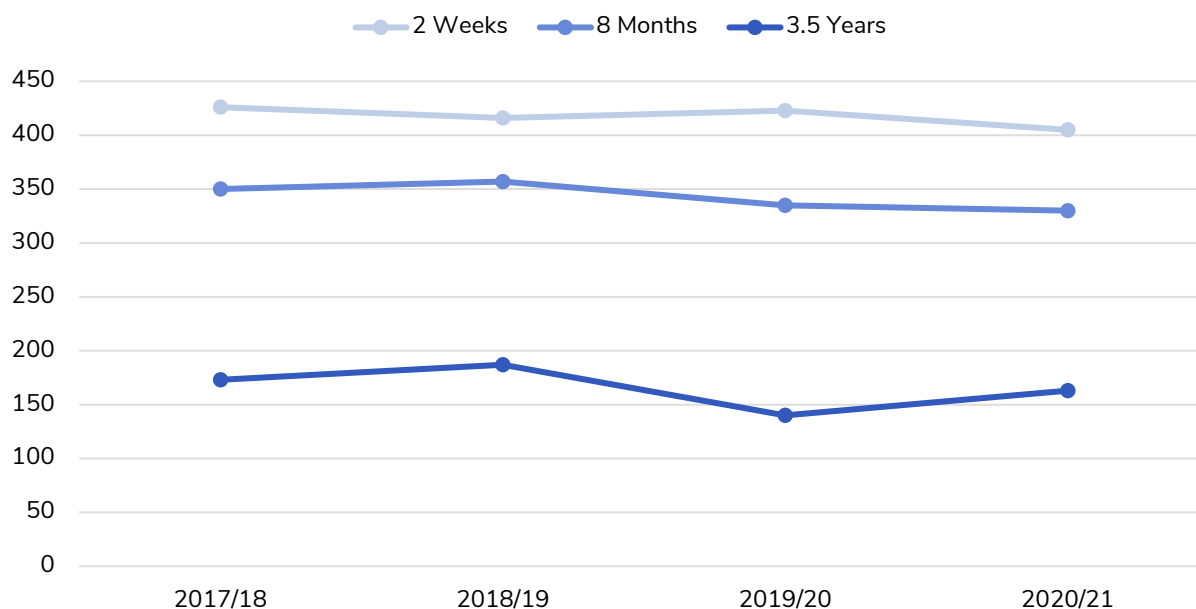
Figure 19. Key ages and stages MCH visits in Glenroy centres (Glenroy Maternal and Child Health Centre & Belle Vue Park Maternal & Child Health Centre) and Moreland

Visit type	Glenroy MCH Centre		Belle Vue MCH Centre		Total Glenroy	
	# of visits	% of target	# of visits	% of target	# of visits	% of target
8 months consultation	211	91%	119	106%	330	95%
12 months consultation	174	82%	109	120%	283	97%
18 months consultation	149	79%	81	104%	230	84%
2 years consultation	139	84%	77	99%	216	86%
3.5 years consultation	107	120%	56	110%	163	112%

Source: Moreland City Council Child & Maternal Health Data 2021

Figure 20. Maternal & Child Health Centre visits in Glenroy centres from 2015/16 to 2018/19 chart

#### Maternal & Child Health Centre visits in Glenroy (2017/18 to 2020/21)



Source: Moreland City Council Child & Maternal Health Data 2021

## Breastfeeding rates

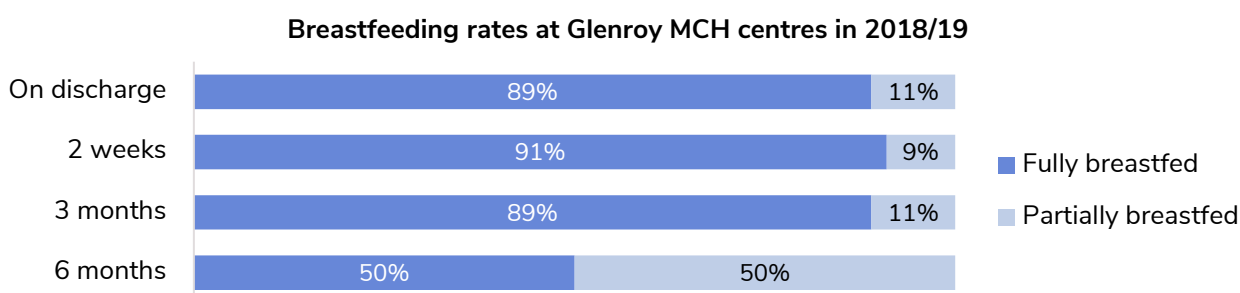
Figure 21. Breastfeeding rates at Glenroy MCH centres and Moreland MCH centres in 2018/19 table

Time period	Glenroy		Moreland	
	Fully	Partial	Fully	Partial
On discharge	89%	11%	91%	9%
2 weeks	91%	9%	91%	9%
3 months	89%	11%	90%	10%
6 months	50%	50%	60%	40%

Source: Moreland City Council Child & Maternal Health Data 2021

In 2018/19, there was an 89% breastfeeding rate at 3 months and a 50% breastfeeding rate at 6 months at Glenroy Maternal and Child Health (MCH) centres. The 3-month rate is consistent with the Moreland average, and the 6-month rate is lower than the Moreland average.

Figure 22. Full and partial breastfeeding in Glenroy 2018/19 Bar Chart



Source: Moreland City Council Child & Maternal Health Data 2021

## Immunisation rates

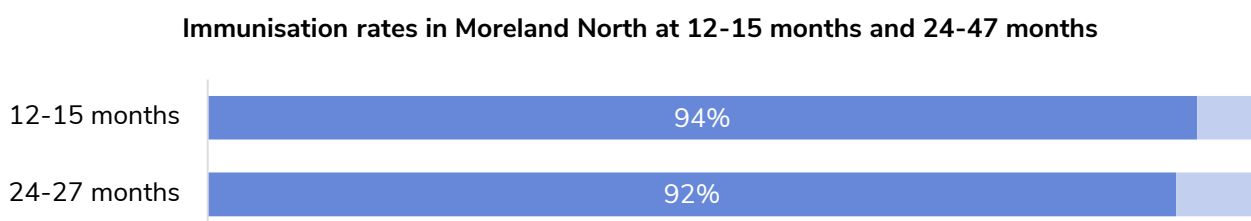
Figure 23. Immunisation rates in Moreland North and Brunswick-Coburg in 2018/19 table

Vaccination	Moreland North	Brunswick-Coburg
12-15 months	94.1%	95.6%
24-27 months	92.4%	93.4%

Source: Department of Health/Australian Immunisation Register 2020

Immunisation data is available at the Statistical Area 3 (SA3) level. In Moreland, this means data is divided into Brunswick-Coburg, and Moreland-North. The percent of children who are fully vaccinated is slightly lower in Moreland North than Brunswick-Coburg at both 12-15 months and 24-27 months.

Figure 24. Immunisation rates in Moreland North and Brunswick-Coburg in 2018/19 table



Source: Department of Health/Australian Immunisation Register 2020

## Food Environments

### Food insecurity

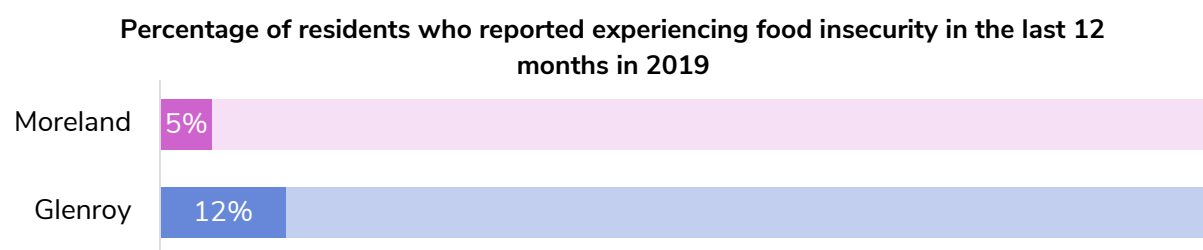
Figure 25. Food insecurity in Glenroy and Moreland in 2019 table

Food environment measure	Glenroy	Moreland
Percent of residents who have experienced food insecurity in the last 12 months	11.5%	4.5%

Source: Moreland City Council Household Survey 2019

In 2019, Glenroy reported the second highest percentage of residents who had experienced food insecurity in the last 12 months in all of Moreland, following Fawkner. Over one in ten residents reported they ran out of food and could not afford to buy more in the last 12 months, more than double the Moreland average (4.5%). Note: This data was collected in 2019 prior to the start of the Covid-19 pandemic in Australia. There was a concerning rise in food insecurity observed during the COVID-19 restrictions in 2020.<sup>1</sup>

Figure 26. Percentage of residents who reported experiencing food insecurity in the last 12 months in 2019 in Glenroy & Moreland bar chart



Source: Moreland City Council Household Survey 2019

### Home food production

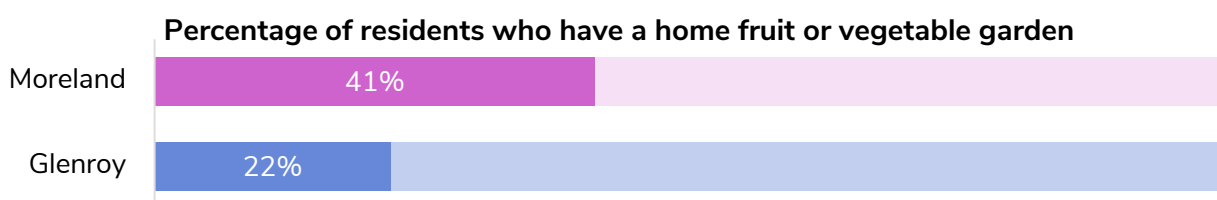
Figure 27. Home food production in Glenroy and Moreland in 2019 table

Food environment measure	Glenroy	Moreland
Percent of residents who have a home fruit or vegetable garden	22.4%	40.5%

Source: Moreland City Council Household Survey 2019

Less than one quarter (22%) of residents in Glenroy reported having a home fruit or vegetable garden, compared with 41% of the overall Moreland population in 2019. Glenroy reported the lowest percentage of residents who produced some of their own food at home of all Moreland suburbs. According to a 2020 survey conducted on gardening during the pandemic, edible gardening contributed to a sense of focus and reduced anxiety and to connecting with family and neighbours through food sharing during the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>2</sup>

Figure 28. Percentage of residents in Glenroy & Moreland who had a home fruit/ vegetable garden in 2019



Source: Moreland City Council Household Survey

<sup>1</sup> Moreland City Council 2020, *Understanding community need in a pandemic*

<sup>2</sup> Sustain: The Australian Food Network 2020, *Pandemic Gardening Survey*



## Green & active living

### Public open space

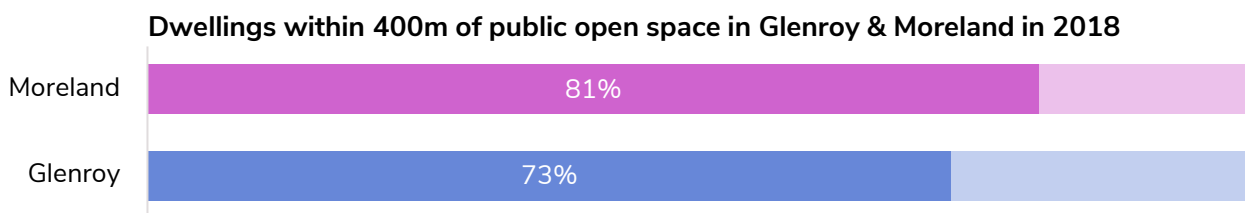
Figure 29. Proximity to green space in Glenroy and Moreland in 2018

Green space measure	Glenroy	Moreland
Percent of dwellings within 400m of public open space of any size	73%	81%
Percent of dwellings within 400m of public open space larger than 1.5ha	28%	42%

Source: Australian Urban Observatory 2018

Parks and open spaces are important for physical and mental health and provide places for physical activity, social interaction, community connections and wellbeing<sup>3</sup>. Nearly three quarters (73%) of dwellings in Glenroy were within 400m of public open space in 2018, which was slightly below the Moreland average (81%).

Figure 30. Percent of dwellings within 400m to green space in Glenroy and Moreland in 2018



Larger public open spaces are important to appeal to a larger section of the community, support different amenities and facilities, encourage large social gatherings, and promote biodiversity<sup>4</sup>. Just over one in four (28%) dwellings in Glenroy were within 400m of a public open space larger than 1.5ha in 2018, which is likewise below the Moreland average (42%).

Figure 31. Public and restricted open space and walkable catchments around public open space in Glenroy



Source: Victorian Planning Authority 2017

<sup>3</sup> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2020

<sup>4</sup> Australian Urban Observatory 2018, [Public Open Space](#)

## Playgrounds

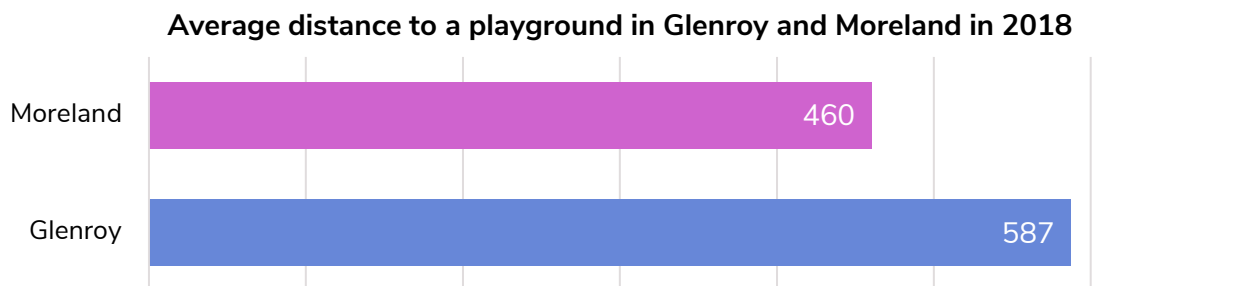
Figure 32. Proximity to a playground in Glenroy and Moreland in 2018

Green space measure	Glenroy	Moreland
Average distance to a playground	587m	460m

Source: Australian Urban Observatory 2018

In Glenroy, the average distance from dwellings to a playground was 587m. This is the largest distance in all of Moreland, and over 100m larger than the Moreland average of 460m.

Figure 33. Average distance to a playground in Glenroy and Moreland in 2018



Source: Australian Urban Observatory 2018

## Tree Canopy

Figure 34. Tree canopy cover in Glenroy and Moreland table

Green space measure	Glenroy	Moreland
Tree canopy cover	10.3%	10.8%

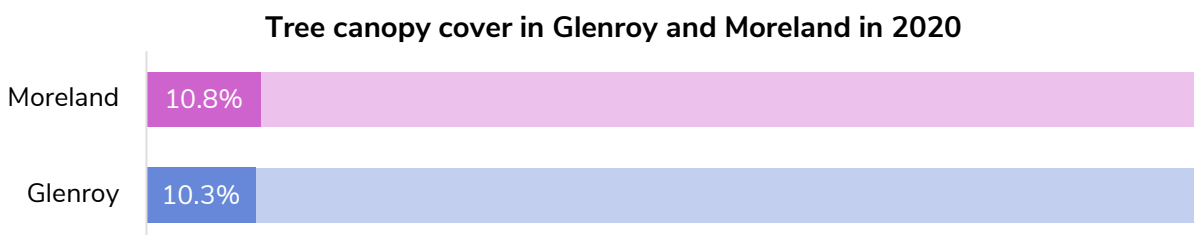
Source: Moreland's 2020 Canopy report by Player Piano Data Analytics

Multiple sources exist that calculate tree canopy cover across Moreland. This profile draws on data from the Moreland 2020 Canopy report for total canopy cover at the LGA level and suburb levels.

Urban forest provides numerous physical and mental health benefits – reducing the impacts of heat and pollution, creating shaded streets and comfortable open spaces, and encouraging physical activity and a connection with nature.

Tree canopy cover in Glenroy was consistent with the Moreland average, with 10.3% and 10.8% respectively in 2020.

Figure 35. Tree canopy cover in Glenroy and Moreland in 2020 bar chart



Source: Moreland's 2020 Canopy report by Player Piano Data Analytics

## Moving Around

### Access to Public Transport

Figure 36. Access to public transport in Glenroy and Moreland in 2018

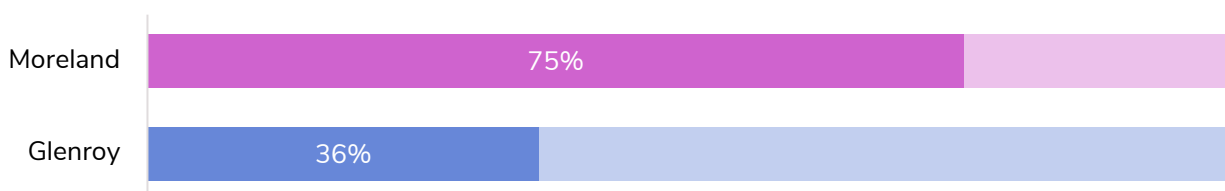
Moving around measure	Glenroy	Moreland
Percent of dwellings with access to public transport within 400m	35.8%	74.5%

Source: Australian Urban Observatory 2018

Just over one in three (36%) dwellings in Glenroy were within 400m of public transport in 2018. This was substantially below the Moreland average of 75% and highlights comparatively low public transport access among Glenroy residents.

Figure 37. Percent of dwellings within 400m of public transport in Glenroy and Moreland in 2016

#### Percent of dwellings within 400m of public transport



Source: Australian Urban Observatory 2018

### Public Transport usage

Figure 38. Public transport rates in Glenroy and Moreland in 2016 table

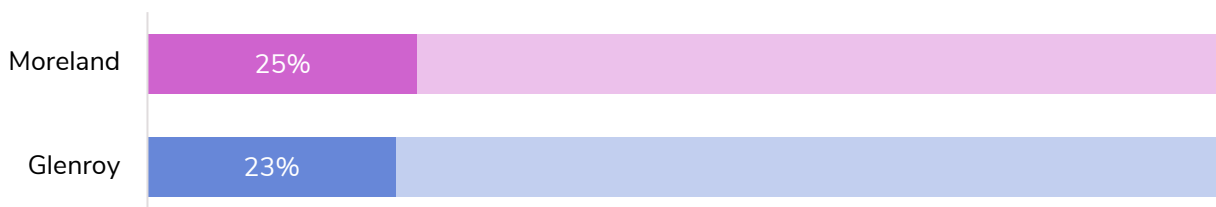
Moving around measure	Glenroy	Moreland
Public transport rates as method of travel to work	23.4%	25.2%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Despite substantially lower access to public transport than the Moreland average, nearly one quarter (23%) of employed people in Glenroy reported taking public transport to get to work in 2016, which was consistent with the Moreland average (25%).

Figure 39. Public transport rates in Glenroy and Moreland in 2016 chart

#### Percent of workers to use public transport to get to work



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

## Walkability

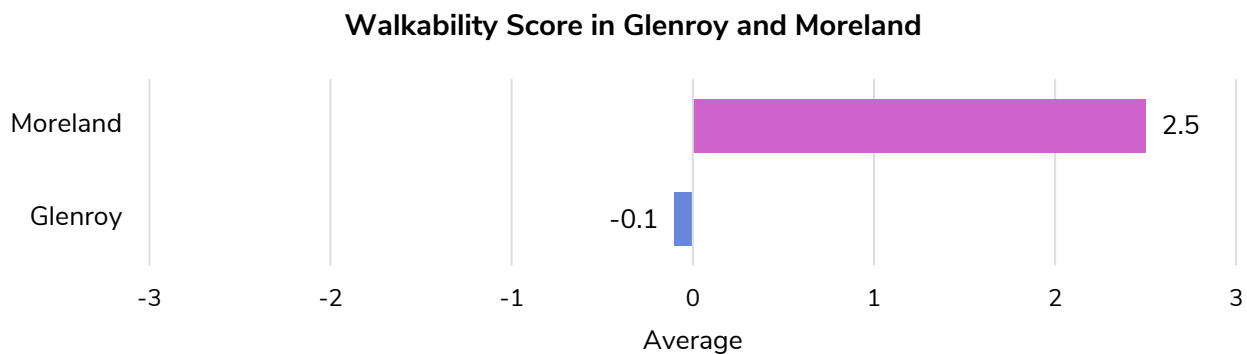
Figure 40. Walkability in Glenroy and Moreland in 2018 table

Moving around measure	Glenroy	Moreland
Walkability score (0 is average)	-0.1	2.5

Source: Australian Urban Observatory 2018

Walkability was slightly below the national average in Glenroy in 2018, with a score of -0.1 where 0 is average. Despite being only slightly below the national average, Glenroy's walkability was substantially lower than the Moreland average of 2.5.

Figure 41. Walkability in Glenroy and Moreland in 2018 chart



Source: Australian Urban Observatory 2018

## Active Transport

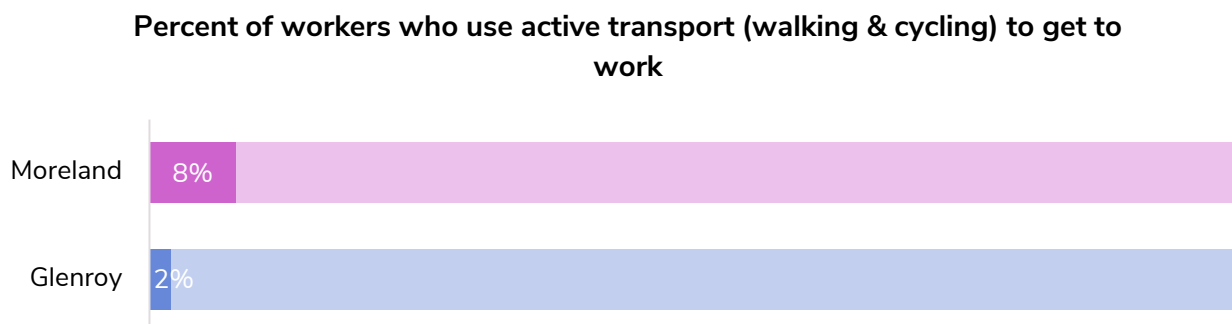
Figure 42. Active transport rates in Glenroy and Moreland in 2016 table

Moving around measure	Glenroy	Moreland
Active transport as method of travel to work	1.6%	8.1%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

Under 2% of employed people in Glenroy reported using active transport (walking & cycling) to get to work in 2016. This was substantially lower than the Moreland average of 8%.

Figure 43. Active transport rates in Glenroy and Moreland in 2016 chart



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Census 2016

## Education & lifelong learning

### Formal Education

#### Year 12 completion rates

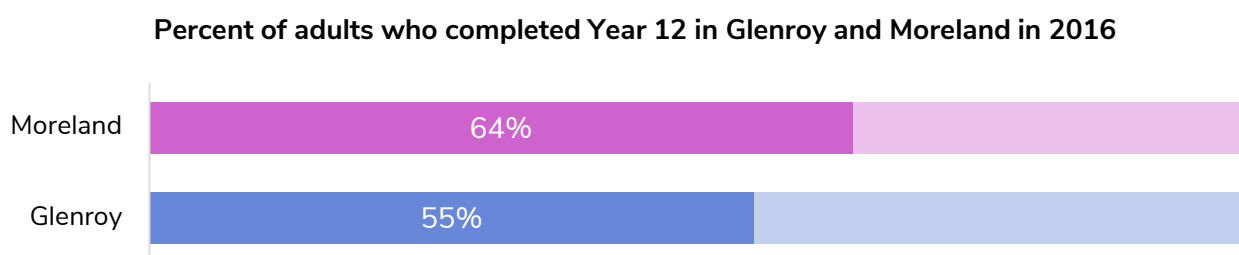
Figure 44. Year 12 completion rate in Glenroy and Moreland table

Measure	Glenroy		Moreland
Year 12 completion	9,823	54.6%	63.9%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

Over half (55%) of adults in Glenroy completed year 12 in 2016. This was lower than the Moreland average of 64%.

Figure 45. Year 12 completion rate in Glenroy and Moreland chart



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

#### Education institution attending

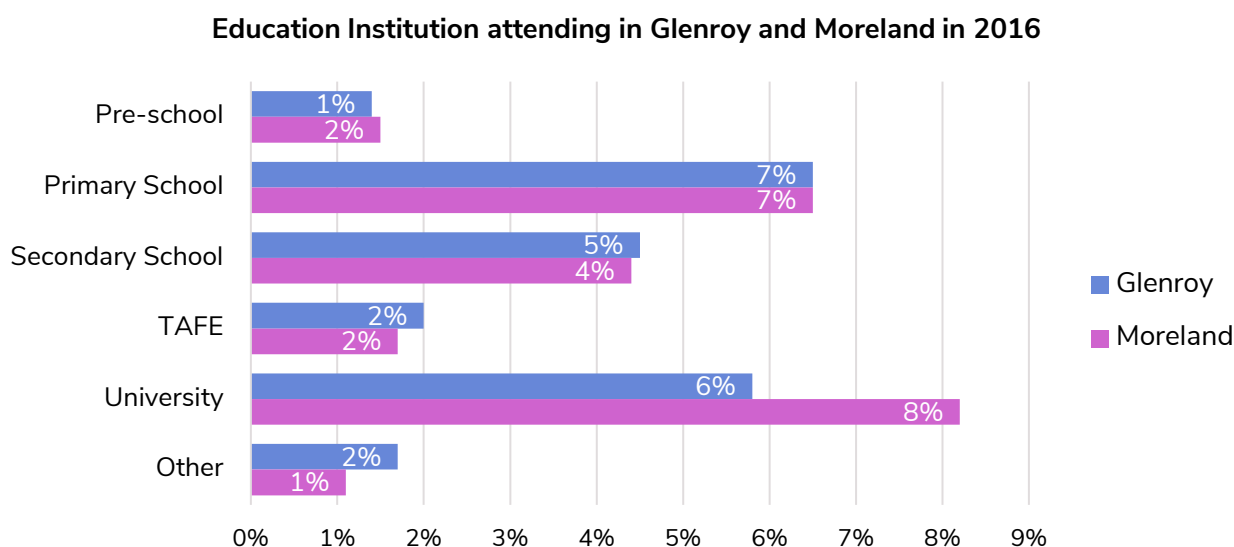
Figure 46. Education institution attending for Glenroy and Moreland in 2016 table

Education institution attending	Glenroy		Moreland
	#	%	%
Attending an educational institution	4,392	22%	23%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

In Glenroy, 22% of residents were attending an educational institution in 2016. This is consistent with the Moreland average (23%).

Figure 47. Education institution type in Glenroy and Moreland in 2016 bar chart



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

## Qualifications

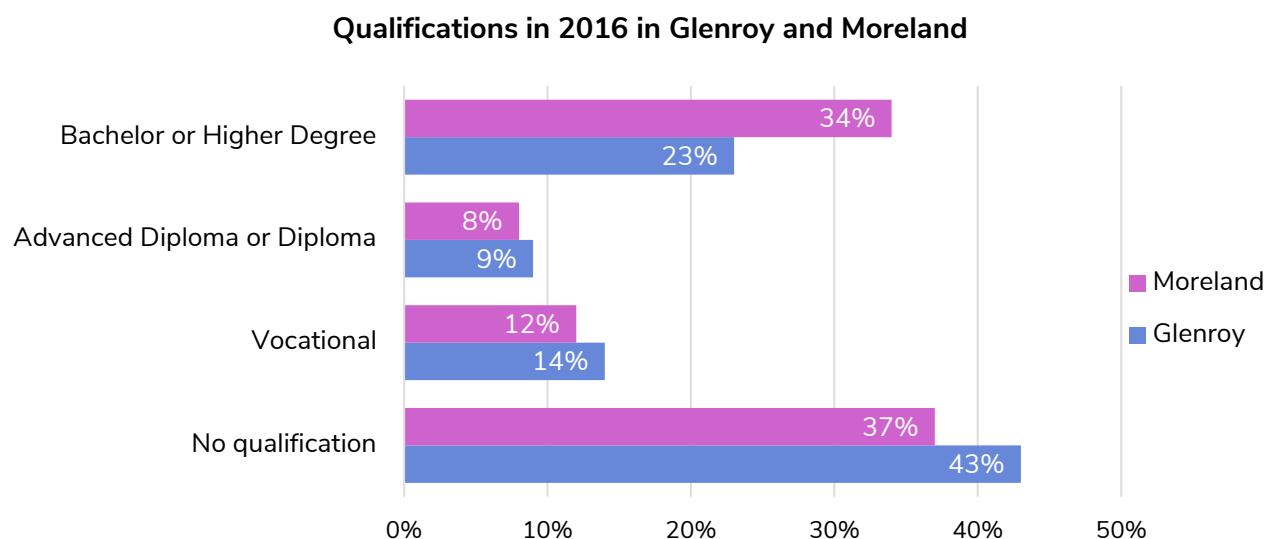
Figure 48. Highest qualification achieved in Glenroy and Moreland in 2016 table

Highest qualification achieved (Persons aged 15+)	Glenroy		Moreland
No qualification	7,793	43.3%	36.9%
Vocational	2,524	14.0%	12.0%
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	1,545	8.6%	8.4%
Bachelor or Higher Degree	4,038	22.5%	33.6%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

Nearly three in five (57%) Glenroy residents aged 15 and over had a qualification in 2016. This was slightly lower than the Moreland average (63%). The most common qualification held by Glenroy residents aged 15+ was a Bachelor or Higher Degree (23%), followed by vocational (14%), and advanced diploma or diploma (9%).

Figure 49. Highest qualification achieved in Glenroy and Moreland in 2016 bar chart



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

## Lifelong Learning

### Access to the Internet

Figure 50. Access to the Internet in Glenroy and Moreland in 2016 table

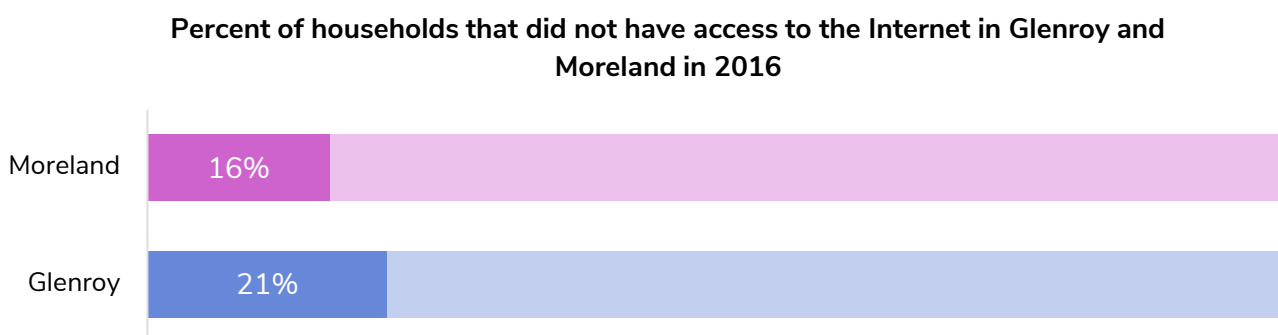
Measure	Glenroy		Moreland
Does not have access to the Internet	1,570	21%	16%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

One in five (21%) households in Glenroy did not have access to the Internet from the dwelling in 2016. This is nearly 1,600 households without access to the Internet. The percentage of households without access to the Internet in 2016 was higher in Glenroy than the Moreland average (16%).

Internet access is defined as including internet access using desktop/laptop computers, mobile or smart phones, tablets, music or video players, gaming consoles, smart TVs etc., and includes Internet access through any type of connection including ADSL, fibre, wireless, satellite and mobile broadband (3G/4G).

Figure 51. Access to the Internet in Glenroy and Moreland in 2016 chart



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

## Employment

### Unemployment

Figure 52. Unemployed people and unemployment rate in Glenroy and Moreland in March 2021 table

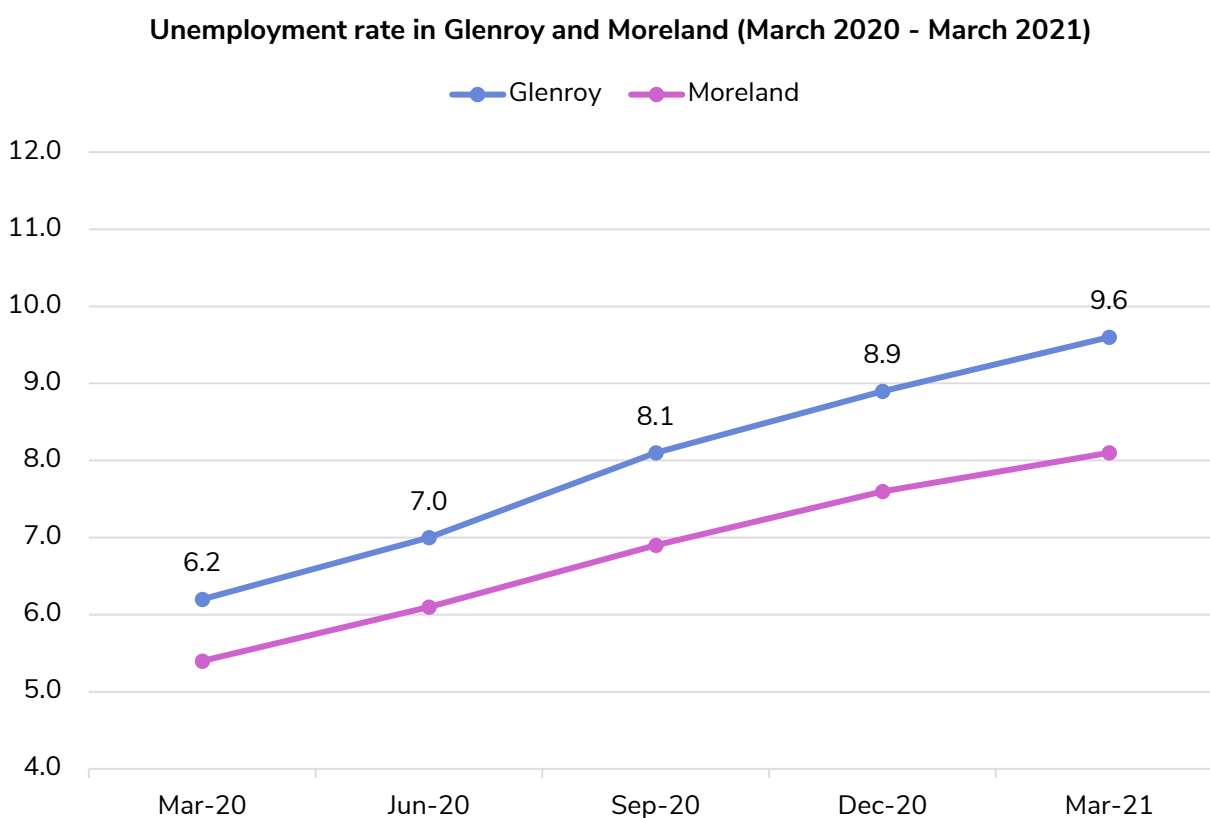
Measure	Glenroy		Moreland
Unemployment	1,188	9.6	8.1

Source: Small Area Labour Markets (SALM) Publication – Department of Education, Skills and Employment, Australian Government (dese.gov.au), reporting on unemployment rate by SA2 March 2021

In March 2021, there were approximately 1,200 unemployed people in Glenroy. The Glenroy unemployment rate of 9.6 was higher than the Moreland average of 8.1.

From the start of the Covid-19 pandemic in Australia in March 2020 to March 2021, the unemployment rate has risen from 6.2 to 9.6.

Figure 53. Unemployment rate in Glenroy and Moreland from March 2020-2021 chart



Source: Small Area Labour Markets (SALM) Publication – Department of Education, Skills and Employment, Australian Government (dese.gov.au), reporting on unemployment rate by SA2 March 2021



## Industries of employment

The top industries of employment in Glenroy in 2016 were Health Care and Social Assistance (12%), Accommodation and Food Services (10%), and Retail Trade (9%). Over 1,000 people in Glenroy worked in Health Care and Social Assistance in 2016.

According to SGS Economics & Planning<sup>5</sup>, half (49%) of all workers in Glenroy were essential workers in 2016. This is one of the highest percentages in all of Moreland, following Hadfield (54%) and Fawkner (51%). Essential workers are in different jobs across health services, education, supermarkets, freight and delivery drivers, some retail, public transport workers, emergency services, caregivers, food, logistics and construction. During the Covid-19 pandemic, people in these jobs were required to leave their homes to help maintain some normal functions for others, putting them at a greater risk of being exposed to Covid-19.

Figure 54. 10 most common industries of employment in Glenroy in 2016 table

Industries	#	%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,049	11.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	910	10.1%
Retail Trade	843	9.4%
Construction	769	8.5%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	664	7.4%
Manufacturing	637	7.1%
Education and Training	626	7.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	617	6.9%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

## Unpaid childcare

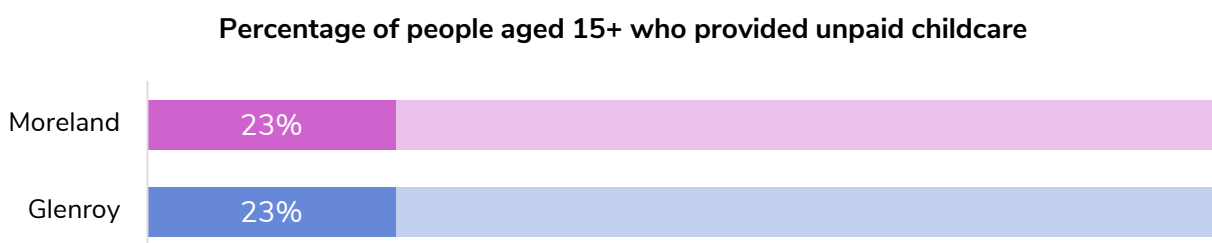
Figure 55. Percent of people aged 15+ who provided unpaid childcare in Glenroy and Moreland in 2016 table

Living local measure	Glenroy	Moreland
Percent of people 15+ who have provided unpaid care to children	23.4%	23.3%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

Nearly one quarter of people aged 15+ (23%) reported providing unpaid care to children in 2016. This was consistent with the Moreland average (23%).

Figure 56. Percent of people aged 15+ who provided unpaid childcare in Glenroy and Moreland in 2016 chart



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

<sup>5</sup> SGS Economics and Planning 2021, Closing the divide: essential workers, Australian cities and COVID-19, [Publications – Closing the divide: essential workers, Australian cities and COVID-19 \(sgsep.com.au\)](https://www.sgsep.com.au/publications/closing-the-divide-essential-workers-australian-cities-and-covid-19)

## Youth disengagement

Figure 57. Level of engagement among young people in Glenroy and Moreland in 2016 table

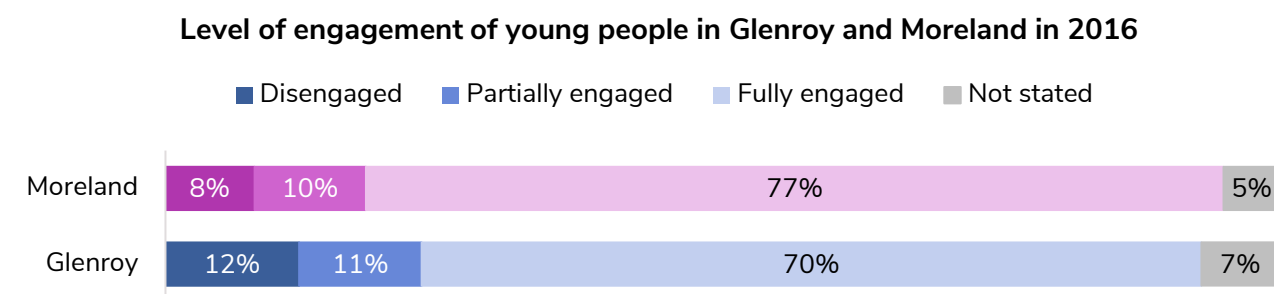
Level of engagement	Glenroy		Moreland
Disengaged	312	11.7%	8.1%
Partially engaged	287	10.8%	9.9%
Fully engaged	1,877	70.5%	77.4%
Not stated	184	6.9%	5.3%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

Over one in ten (11.7%) young people aged 15-24 were disengaged in 2016, meaning a person who does not study and is not employed. This was higher than the Moreland average of 8.1%, and second highest in all of Moreland after Hadfield (12.8%). A further 11% were partially engaged.

Engagement refers to participation in employment and education. A person who is “fully engaged” is either employed full-time, a full-time student, or could be a part-time student who is also employed. A person who works or studies part-time only is considered “partially engaged”, and a person who does not study and is not employed is disengaged.

Figure 58. Level of engagement among young people in Glenroy and Moreland in 2016 table



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

## Volunteering

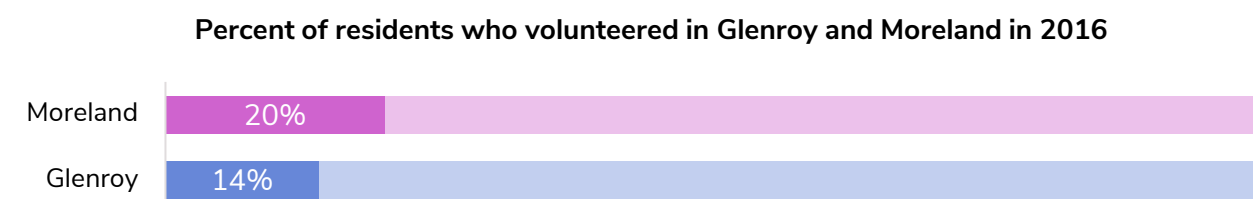
Figure 59. Percent of residents who reported volunteering in Glenroy and Moreland in 2016 table

Measure	Glenroy		Moreland
Population who volunteer	352	14.3%	19.7%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

The Australian Bureau of Statistics defines a volunteer as a person who spent time doing unpaid voluntary work through an organisation or group. In Glenroy, 14% of residents reported volunteering in 2016. This was below the Moreland average of 20%.

Figure 60. Percent of residents who reported volunteering in Glenroy and Moreland in 2016 chart



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016

## References

- Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016, Census of Population and Housing, [https://quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census\\_services/getproduct/census/2016/communityprofile/LGA25250?opendocument](https://quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/communityprofile/LGA25250?opendocument)
- Australian Bureau of Statistics 2019, Estimated Resident Population (ERP), [https://quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census\\_services/getproduct/census/2016/communityprofile/LGA25250?opendocument](https://quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/communityprofile/LGA25250?opendocument)
- Australian Urban Observatory 2018, <https://auo.org.au/>
- Department of Education, Skills and Unemployment, Australian Government 2018, Australian Early Development Census, <https://www.aedc.gov.au/data/data-explorer?id=137677>
- Department of Education, Skills and Employment, Australian Government 2021, Small Area Labour Markets (SALM) Publication, <https://lmip.gov.au/default.aspx?LMIP/Downloads/SmallAreaLabourMarketsSALM>
- Department of Health 2020, Australian Immunisation Register, <https://www.health.gov.au/health-topics/immunisation>
- Forecast ID (procured by Moreland City Council) 2017, Moreland Population Forecasts 2016-2036
- Moreland City Council 2021, Child & Maternal Health Data
- Moreland City Council 2019, Household Survey
- Player Piano Data Analytics (procured by Moreland City Council) 2020, Moreland's 2020 Canopy Report
- SGS Economics & Planning 2021, Closing the divide: essential workers, Australian cities and Covid-19, [Publications – Closing the divide: essential workers, Australian cities and COVID-19 \(sgsep.com.au\)](https://www.sgsep.com.au/publications/closing-the-divide-essential-workers-australian-cities-and-covid-19)
- Victorian Planning Authority 2017, <https://data-planvic.opendata.arcgis.com/>