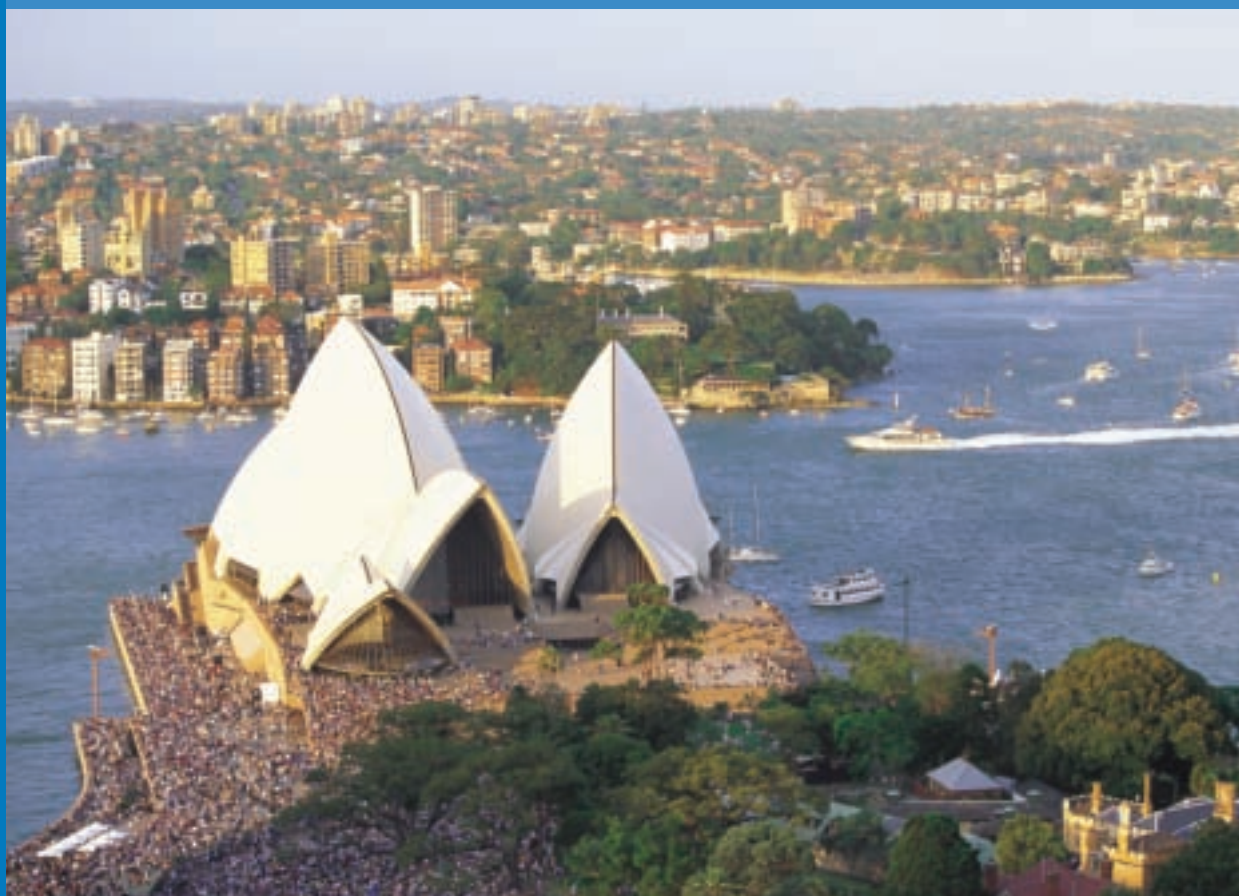




# SYDNEY

# 2006

## A Social Atlas



Also includes Wollongong, Newcastle and Central Coast





# **Sydney**

## **A Social Atlas**

**2006 Census of Population and Housing**

**Also includes Wollongong, Newcastle and  
Central Coast**

**Geoff Smith**  
**Acting Regional Director**

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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## PREFACE

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This Social Atlas is one of a series of publications that uses maps to highlight key characteristics of the population in Australia's capital cities and selected regional centres. The maps depict social, economic and housing characteristics based on data collected in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. This information provides some insight into the composition and structure of Australian society. The geographic distribution of the data highlights the diversity that exists within the nation's cities and regional centres. A separate atlas is available for each state and territory.

The topics in the atlas are categorised into broad themes covering Population, Cultural Diversity, Education, Labour Force, Income, Families and Households, and Dwellings. Main features are briefly summarised in the commentary that accompanies each map.

The Social Atlas series displays only a small selection of the wide variety of information available from the 2006 Census. This Social Atlas includes maps for Sydney, Newcastle and Central Coast, and Wollongong in New South Wales (NSW).

The Census of Population and Housing provides a wealth of information about the Australian community and, in particular, provides detailed information about the Australian population for small geographic areas. This information cannot be readily obtained from any other source and is vital to supporting the planning, administration, policy development and evaluation activities of all levels of government, business, researchers and the general community.

On behalf of the ABS, I would like to thank the people of Australia for their participation, cooperation and support in ensuring a successful 2006 Census.

Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

## ABBREVIATIONS

---

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| <b>A</b>    | Area  |
| <b>ABS</b>  | Australian Bureau of Statistics                 |
| <b>ACT</b>  | Australian Capital Territory                    |
| <b>ASGC</b> | Australian Standard Geographical Classification |
| <b>C</b>    | City  |
| <b>CBD</b>  | central business district                       |
| <b>CD</b>   | collection district                             |
| <b>km</b>   | kilometre                                       |
| <b>LGA</b>  | local government area                           |
| <b>NSW</b>  | New South Wales                                 |
| <b>SAR</b>  | Special Administrative Region                   |
| <b>SD</b>   | statistical division                            |
| <b>SLA</b>  | statistical local area                          |
| <b>SSD</b>  | statistical subdivision                         |
| <b>UC/L</b> | Urban Centre/Locality                           |



# INTRODUCTION

## INTRODUCTION

This Social Atlas is one of a series of atlases that provides a pictorial representation of data collected in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. A separate atlas is available for each state and territory. The atlases use coloured thematic maps to illustrate at a glance various demographic, social, economic and housing characteristics of the population in a region. Brief commentary accompanies each map to highlight the main features of the mapped characteristic. Commentary in italics refers to related map topics within the same atlas. Capital city comparisons throughout the commentary refer to the capital city areas as defined and mapped in each of the atlases.

In previous Census years, Social Atlases contained maps for capital city areas only. For the first time, the 2006 Social Atlas series also includes maps for up to two selected regional areas for each state and territory. However, readers can create maps similar to those contained in this atlas for other standard geographic areas, including regional and rural areas, by using *MapStats*, a mapping product available on the ABS website. In addition, *MapStats* also provides a range of other characteristics that can be mapped that are not included in this atlas. (For further details about *MapStats* see 'Other Census Products' on page 6).

## ABOUT THIS ATLAS

This Social Atlas contains maps illustrating selected characteristics of the population in the following regions:

- Sydney
- Newcastle and Central Coast
- Wollongong.

### *Description of mapped regions*

#### SYDNEY

For the purpose of this atlas, Sydney refers to the area bounded by the suburbs of Palm Beach and Berowra in the north, Cronulla and Heathcote in the south, Camden in the south-west, Falconbridge in the west, and Riverstone in the north-west. Unless otherwise stated, this mapped region has simply been referred to as Sydney.

#### NEWCASTLE AND CENTRAL COAST

Stretching from Fern Bay to Broken Bay, the second region in this atlas covers Newcastle and the Central Coast. This mapped region also includes the Maitland, Cessnock-Bellbird, Kurri Kurri-Weston and Raymond Terrace urban areas located to the north and north-west of Newcastle. Situated approximately 160 kilometres (km) north of Sydney, Newcastle is NSW's second largest city. The Central Coast, centred on the hinterland cities of Gosford and Wyong, comprises many seaside townships such as Toukley, The Entrance and Avoca Beach. Unless otherwise stated, this mapped region has simply been referred to as Newcastle and Central Coast.

#### WOLLONGONG

Wollongong, situated 80 km south of Sydney, covers the suburbs of Coalcliff in the north to Shellharbour in the south and Albion Park in the south-west. Wollongong is the third largest city in NSW and the third region included in this atlas.

Further details regarding the statistical boundaries used to define the three regions in this atlas are provided under 'Geographic Areas' on page 3.

## INTRODUCTION *continued*

### *Population mapped*

All data mapped in this atlas relate to the characteristics of the usual residents of each region at the time of the 2006 Census. Usual residence refers to the place where people usually lived or intended to live for a period of six months or more in 2006. As such, all visitors to the region (i.e. intrastate, interstate and overseas visitors) have been excluded. Population counts on this usual residence basis minimise the effects of seasonal fluctuations in population, especially in tourist areas. Note: The 2001 Social Atlas mapped the characteristics of people (excluding overseas visitors) on the basis of their location on Census Night rather than on the basis of their usual residence.

At the 2006 Census, the number of usual residents in the mapped region of Sydney was 3,645,153 people. For Newcastle and Central Coast, and Wollongong, there were 709,163 and 234,481 usual residents respectively.

### *In this issue*

The first seven chapters of this atlas present maps showing selected characteristics of the Sydney population, while Chapter 8 contains maps for Newcastle and Central Coast and Wollongong. Twenty-nine population characteristics or topics are mapped for Sydney, while five topics are mapped for both Newcastle and Central Coast and Wollongong. Chapter 1 also includes a map showing the population distribution for NSW.

At the end of each chapter, there are references to a range of products that inform readers of the wide variety of data available from the 2006 Census, including how to access the detailed statistics underlying the information presented in the maps. The final chapter, Chapter 9, contains reference maps to assist users in identifying areas of interest. Further details about these reference maps and Census products are also provided on pages 4 and 6 respectively.

## ABOUT THE CENSUS

The Census of Population and Housing, held every five years, is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the ABS. Its objective is to provide a snapshot of the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on Census Night, and the dwellings in which they live. The Census provides a wealth of information about the Australian community including detailed information about the population for small geographic areas and for small population groups. This information cannot be readily obtained from any other source and is vital in supporting the planning, administration, policy development and evaluation activities of all levels of government, business, researchers and the general community.

For example, population estimates based on Census data are used to allocate Commonwealth funds to state and local governments, and to determine the number of seats each state and territory has in the House of Representatives. Census data are also used to determine where services such as hospitals, aged care facilities, transport routes and schools are needed in the community, while private sector businesses use Census data to target particular demographic groups for their marketing and sales strategies.

The 2006 Census of Population and Housing aimed to count every person who spent Census Night, 8 August 2006, in Australia (with the exception of foreign diplomats and their families). This included people camping out, on vessels in or between Australian ports, on overnight transport, as well as those in private and non-private dwellings. All private dwellings were counted, whether occupied or unoccupied. For non-private

## INTRODUCTION *continued*

### ABOUT THE CENSUS

*continued*

dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hospitals and prisons, only those that were occupied were included.

### MAP TOPICS

The maps in each Social Atlas are categorised under the broad themes of:

- Population
- Cultural Diversity
- Education
- Labour Force
- Income
- Families and Households
- Dwellings.

A common set of topics relating to these themes is mapped in each atlas for the capital city area to provide some consistency between atlases. Each capital city set of maps also contains some additional topics. In this atlas, 29 topics are mapped for Sydney including the capital city-specific topics of: 'People who speak a language other than English at home' and 'Households with housing costs 30% or more of gross income'.

The five topics that have been mapped for Newcastle and Central Coast and Wollongong have been selected from the common set mapped for Sydney, except for 'People aged 0–14 years', which is an additional topic.

### GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Topics in this atlas, for each of the three selected regions, are mapped by Census Collection Districts (CDs), the geographic area used for the collection of Census data and currently the smallest area used for the dissemination of detailed Census information. In urban areas, there are on average 220 dwellings per CD. In rural areas the number of dwellings per CD reduces as population densities decrease. As can be seen in the maps, CDs vary in shape and size.

CDs are the basic building blocks for the aggregation of statistics to larger geographic areas, including Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs), Statistical Divisions (SDs), Local Government Areas (LGAs) and Urban Centres – Localities (UC/Ls). SLAs are geographic areas that consist of one or more whole CDs. They are based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government, known as Local Government Councils, where these exist. Otherwise, they are also designed to cover unincorporated areas. The areas that Local Government Councils administer are known as LGAs and consist of one or more whole SLAs. SLAs aggregate to form SSDs which, in turn, aggregate to form SDs.

#### *Definition of mapped regions*

The three regions mapped in this atlas are based on the UC/L classification structure as defined in the 2006 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). The UC/L structure groups one or more contiguous CDs together to form defined areas, described as Urban Centres or Localities, according to population size and land use criteria. In broad terms, Urban Centres are population clusters of 1,000 or more people while Localities are population clusters of between 200 and 999 people. By definition, UC/Ls refer to the urban or 'built-up residential and industrial areas' of a region and in most cases differ from other ASGC classifications such as SLAs, LGAs, SSDs and SDs, which generally also encompass surrounding rural areas. For example, Sydney

## INTRODUCTION *continued*

### *Definition of mapped regions continued*

UC/L refers to metropolitan Sydney only and differs significantly in size to the Sydney Statistical Division. UC/Ls are defined only in Census years.

For the purposes of this atlas, the mapped area for Sydney comprises several UC/Ls. These, with 2006 Census usual resident counts shown in brackets, are: Sydney (part only) (3,613,530), Bundeena (1,925), Cowan (580), Horsley Park (1,616), Maianbar (524), Marsden Park (906), Orchard Hills (531), Richmond-Windsor (25,010) and Vineyard (531). Note that due to page size constraints, the Blue Mountains area, covering Lawson-Hazelbrook and Katoomba-Wentworth Falls, which is part of the Sydney UC/L, is not included in this atlas. The population in the excluded part of Sydney UC/L, at the 2006 Census, was 27,891 people.

The mapped area for Newcastle and Central Coast also comprises several UC/Ls. These are Newcastle (288,735 people), Central Coast (282,726), Maitland (61,429), Cessnock-Bellbird (18,319), Kurri Kurri-Weston (12,533), Raymond Terrace (12,699), Avondale (2,085), Awaba (346), Bonnells Bay (2,760), Brightwaters (548), Cooranbong (1,689), Dora Creek (1,317), Greta East (610), Heddon Greta (1,431), Hinton (366), Jilliby (694), Killingworth (720), Macmasters Beach (1,006), Mirrabooka (662), Morisset (2,584), Neath (388), Nords Wharf (873), Silverwater (741), Sunshine (425), Wangi-Rathmines (8,720), Windermere Park (1,691), Wyee (1,516), Wyee Point (811) and Yarrawonga Park (739).

The mapped area for Wollongong is also based on the UC/L classification structure and comprises Wollongong UC/L (234,481 people).

Readers can create maps for each of these individual UC/Ls mentioned above by selecting the particular Urban Centre or Locality in *MapStats* (e.g. Sydney UC/L, Maitland UC/L, Newcastle UC/L, Central Coast UC/L or Wollongong UC/L).

For further information regarding the UC/L classification, and other geographic classification structures referred to in this atlas, see *Statistical Geography Volume 1 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0) and *Statistical Geography: Volume 3 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Urban Centres/Localities, 2006* (cat. no. 2909.0).

### *Reference maps*

A set of reference maps, identifying selected locations, Statistical Local Areas and Postal Areas, is included in Chapter 9 of this atlas to assist users in locating areas of interest. These maps may be photocopied onto transparencies to produce overlays that can be placed over the CD-based maps to help identify particular areas.

The reference maps included in this atlas show:

- selected locations in New South Wales
- selected locations noted in the text accompanying maps for each of the mapped areas
- SLAs in relation to each of the mapped areas
- Postal Areas, based on CD boundaries, for each of the mapped areas.

## INTRODUCTION *continued*

### INTERPRETING THE MAPS

The maps in this atlas express the number of persons, families, households or dwellings with a selected characteristic as a percentage of a particular population, e.g. 'Unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force', 'One-parent families with dependent children as a percentage of all families' and 'Dwellings being purchased as a percentage of all occupied private dwellings'. People who did not provide a response for an applicable question have been excluded from the population count in the calculation of the percentage. Therefore, the percentages reflect the proportion of persons, families, households or dwellings with a particular characteristic for the 'known' population.

For each map, five class intervals, each with a different colour shade, have been used to help interpret the distribution of the characteristic being mapped. The class intervals were calculated using the Dalenius-Hodges algorithm<sup>1</sup>. The aim of this clustering algorithm is to group CDs with similar values in the same class. Therefore, the number of CDs in each class will vary between topics, depending on the distribution of the population being mapped. Class intervals for a particular topic will also be different when mapped for the different cities and regional centres. Consequently, care should be taken when comparing the data across topics or different geographic areas.

No distinction is made between residential, non-residential and farm land within a CD. The usual residents are assumed to be evenly spread across the entire CD, even when this includes parkland or industrial estates. Thus, an entire CD will be shaded even if only half of the CD contains dwellings.

Maps are orientated conventionally with north to the top of the page.

### *Confidentiality of data*

The underlying Census tables used to provide the data being mapped in this atlas may contain cells with very small population numbers. Consequently, all tables are subjected to confidentiality processes to avoid releasing information that may identify particular individuals, families, households or dwellings.

For the 2006 Census, a new confidentiality technique has been developed. The technique applies small adjustments to all cells in a table to prevent any identifiable data being exposed. These adjustments result in small introduced random errors, but do not impair the overall usefulness of the data. However, the adjustment process has a greater relative impact on small cells and can have a significant effect on percentages. As the data mapped in this atlas are based on percentages, care should be taken when analysing the characteristics of CDs with very small populations.

Further information regarding introduced random error can be found in *Census Dictionary, 2006* (cat. no. 2901.0). Other general information on data quality can also be found in the same publication in the chapter titled 'Managing Census Quality'.






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<sup>1</sup> T. Dalenius & J. L. Hodges, Jr, 'Minimum variance stratification', *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, vol. 54, 1959, pp. 88–101.

## INTRODUCTION *continued*

### Map legend





Each map page contains a legend showing the colour and values for each class of the mapped data, for example:

| Per cent  |               |
|---|---------------|
|  | 33.7 or more  |
|  | 23.0 – 33.7   |
|  | 16.3 – 23.0   |
|  | 9.7 – 16.3    |
|  | Less than 9.7 |

For simplicity, the ranges are shown as '9.7–16.3', '16.3–23.0' and so on. These should be read as 'from 9.7 to less than 16.3' and 'from 16.3 to less than 23.0', etc. Individual values appear in one range only.

### Map symbols

The following symbols are used on the maps:

|  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
|   | CD boundaries        |
|   | Major roads          |
|   | Major airport        |
|  | Coastline/Water body |

Topographic data are reproduced with permission of PSMA Australia.

## OTHER CENSUS PRODUCTS

While thematic maps provide a picture of the geographic distribution of population characteristics, other Census products available on the ABS website can be used to explore these and other characteristics in more detail. For example, the map on pages 18–19 shows 'People aged 75 years and over'. However, users may wish to disaggregate this population group by sex and/or ethnicity.

Below are some of the products and tools that can assist users to access the wide range of Census data for a variety of geographic areas. Please note that these Census products are being progressively released from 2007 onwards and some may not be available when this atlas is released.

*MapStats*: Provides users with quick and easy access to thematically mapped Census statistics. Most topics presented in this atlas, as well as other characteristics, are available. (See page 8).

*QuickStats*: Provides summary Census tables relating to people, families and dwellings for the full range of geographic areas. (See page 22).

*CData Online*: Combines comprehensive information on Australian society, from the 2006 Census, with powerful web mapping application software. Users can select and combine geographic areas most suited to their needs. (See page 34).

*The Statistician's Report*: A national compendium publication containing key Census information relating to people, families and households. (See page 42).

*Census Tables*: Designed for users who are interested in either data on a particular geographic area, or data on a specific topic. (See page 56).



## INTRODUCTION *continued*

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### OTHER CENSUS PRODUCTS *continued*

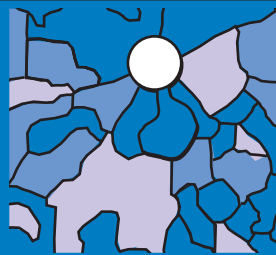
*SEIFA 2006*: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) are derived from multiple Census topics such as income, educational attainment and occupation. The indexes enable geographic areas to be ranked according to socio-economic characteristics. (See page 62).

*Information Consultancy*: Enables users to request tailored statistical reports, with tables, graphs, maps and/or commentary, specific to their needs. (See page 70).

*Community Profile Series*: Six separate profiles are available, aimed at providing key Census characteristics relating to persons, families and dwellings. Together, these Profiles cover most topics on the Census form and are excellent tools for researching, planning and analysing small and large geographic areas. (See page 82).

Free Online

# MapStats



## Did you know that you too can create a thematic map just like the ones in this Social Atlas, online and for free?

**MapStats, as the name suggests, gives you quick and easy access to thematically mapped 2006 Census statistics via the ABS website.**

Combining 2006 Census statistics with mapping capabilities, MapStats gives you the tools to create your own thematic maps of areas of interest online, through an easy to use web interface. Whether your interests lie in ethnicity, education, family, income, labour force or dwelling characteristics, MapStats allows you to create mapped Census data for selected geographic regions. Not only are you able to print your maps but you have the option of exporting them in Adobe Acrobat (.PDF files) or Portable Network Graphics (.PNG files) format.

### **MAP YOUR OWN COMMUNITY**

**Go online now and create a map of your local area and view a statistical picture of your community.**



[www.abs.gov.au/census](http://www.abs.gov.au/census)

## Chapter One

# Population

Population distribution, New South Wales

Population density

Population change

People aged 0–4 years

People aged 75 years and over

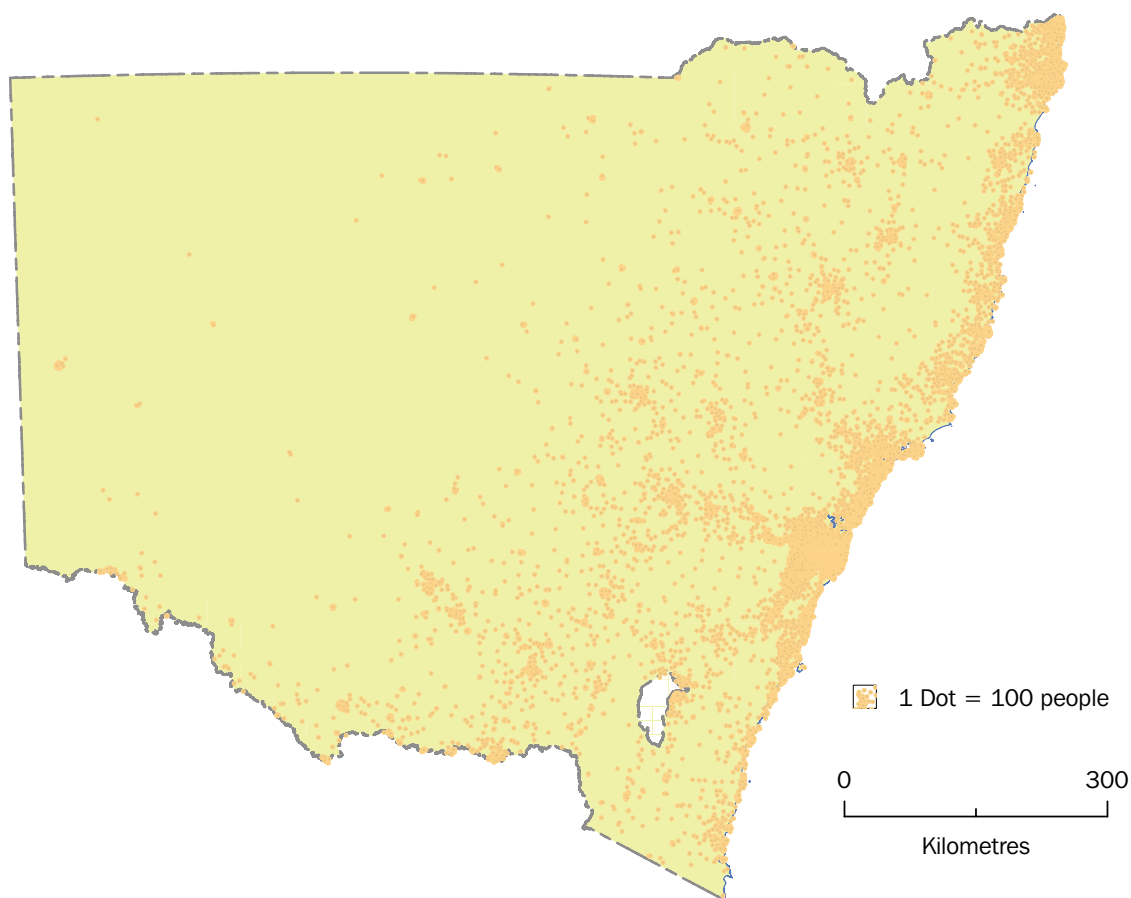
People who needed assistance





## POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

New South Wales



The state of NSW covers an area of approximately 801,000 square kilometres or 10.4% of the total area of Australia. At the 2006 Census, the usual resident population was 6,549,174 people. This accounted for 33.0% of the total Australian population making NSW the most populated state/territory. The population density of NSW was around 8 people per square kilometre.

Like most other states and territories, NSW is more densely populated along its coastline with almost contiguous settlements along the entire eastern seaboard. Population settlements become more sparse further inland with Broken Hill, near the South Australian border, 1,158 km west of Sydney, being the state's largest urban centre in the west.

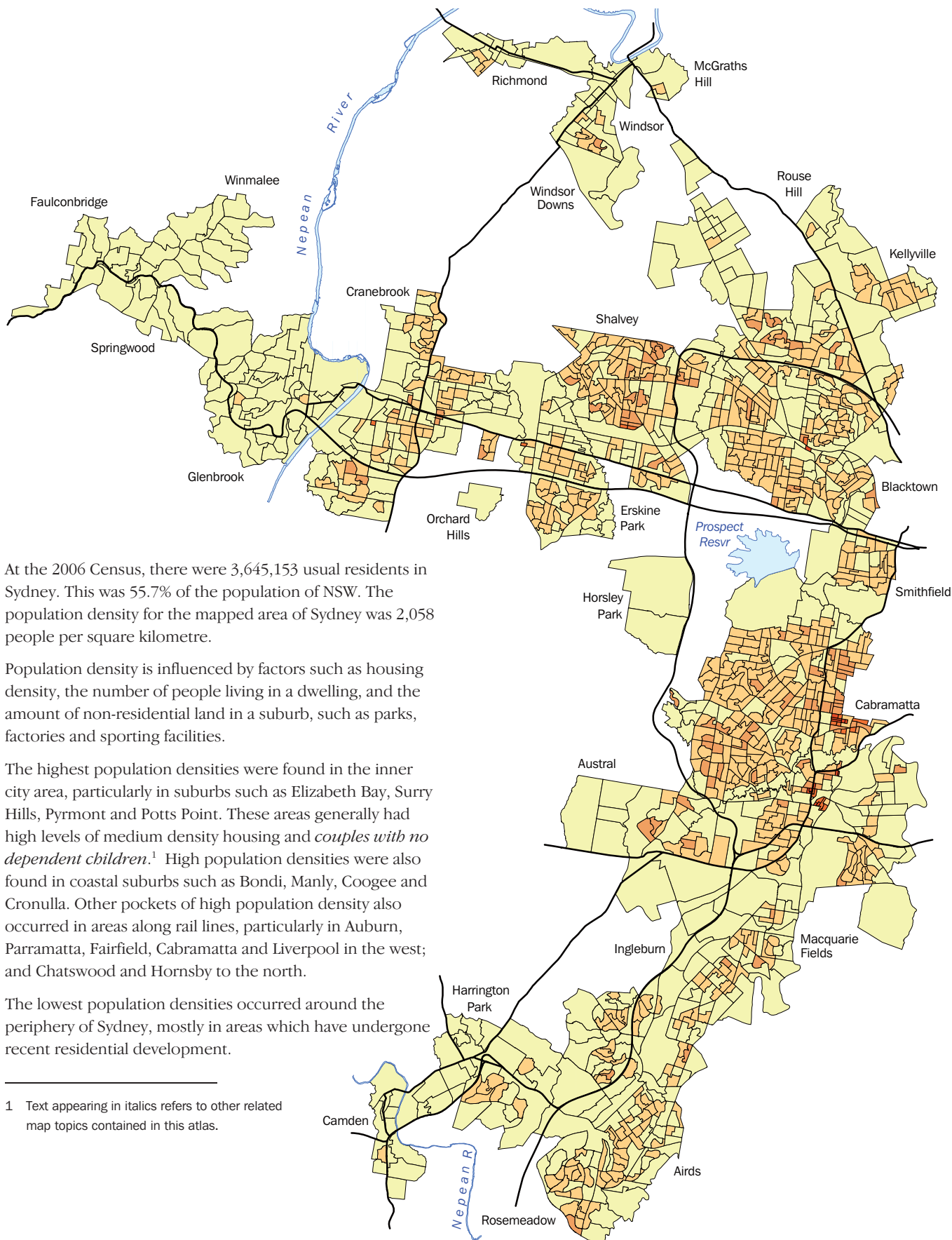
In addition to Sydney, NSW has a number of other major cities along its eastern seaboard. These include Newcastle, approximately 160 km to the north, and Wollongong, 80 km to the south of Sydney. Between Sydney and Newcastle is the heavily populated Central Coast region comprising both small localities (e.g. The Entrance, Avoca Beach) and large population centres (e.g. Gosford, Wyong).

Other large population centres along the coast include Tweed Heads on the NSW-Queensland border, Coffs Harbour located approximately 550 km north of Sydney, and Port Macquarie, around 400 km north of Sydney. Large inland population centres include Tamworth to the north, Dubbo to the north-west, Orange and Bathurst to the west, Wagga Wagga in the south-west, Queanbeyan on the NSW-ACT border and Albury on the Murray River/NSW-Victorian border.

The remaining maps in this Social Atlas illustrate selected characteristics of the population in Sydney, the Newcastle and Central Coast region and Wollongong.

# POPULATION DENSITY

Number of people per square kilometre



At the 2006 Census, there were 3,645,153 usual residents in Sydney. This was 55.7% of the population of NSW. The population density for the mapped area of Sydney was 2,058 people per square kilometre.

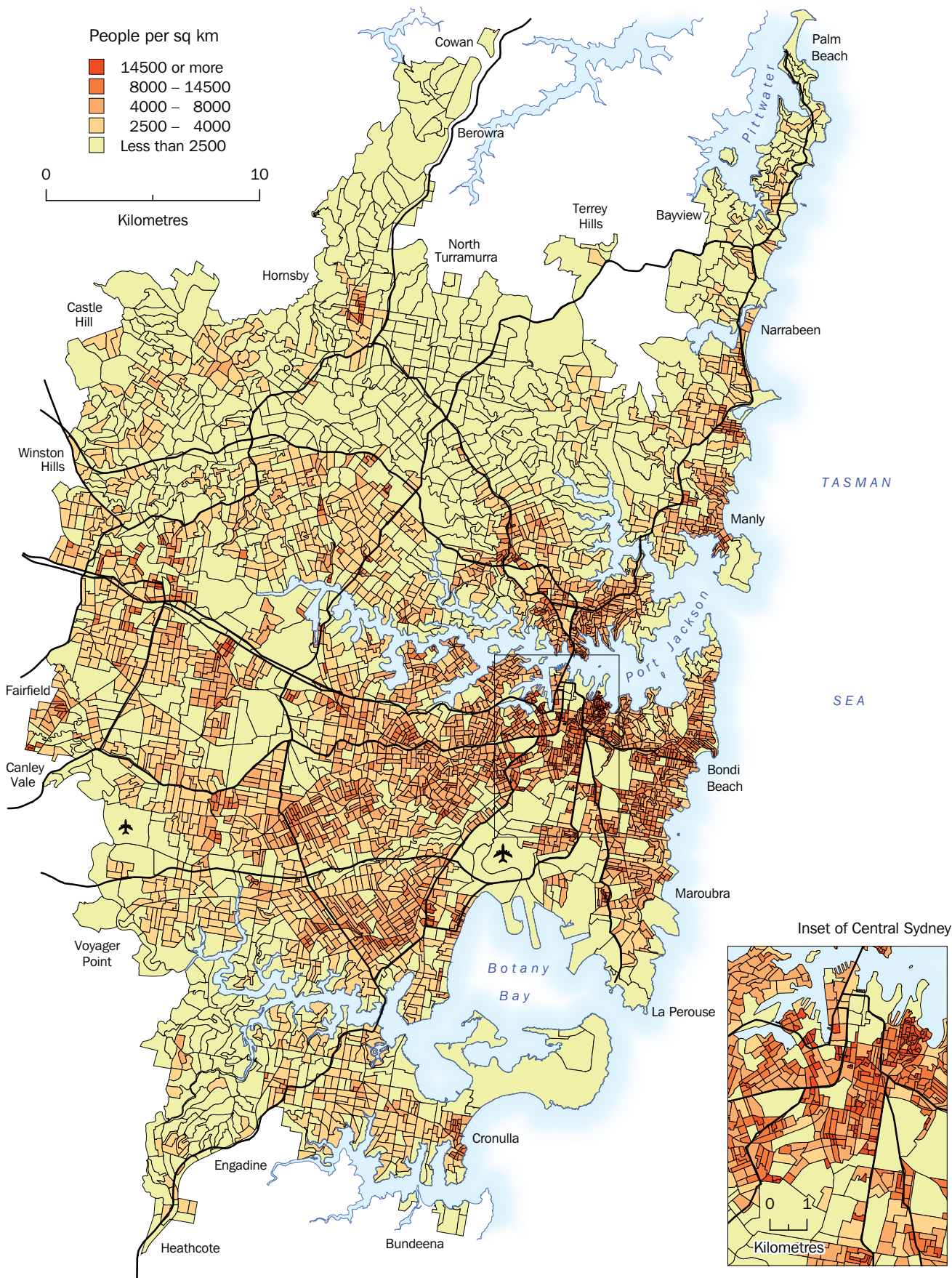
Population density is influenced by factors such as housing density, the number of people living in a dwelling, and the amount of non-residential land in a suburb, such as parks, factories and sporting facilities.

The highest population densities were found in the inner city area, particularly in suburbs such as Elizabeth Bay, Surry Hills, Pyrmont and Potts Point. These areas generally had high levels of medium density housing and *couples with no dependent children*.<sup>1</sup> High population densities were also found in coastal suburbs such as Bondi, Manly, Coogee and Cronulla. Other pockets of high population density also occurred in areas along rail lines, particularly in Auburn, Parramatta, Fairfield, Cabramatta and Liverpool in the west; and Chatswood and Hornsby to the north.

The lowest population densities occurred around the periphery of Sydney, mostly in areas which have undergone recent residential development.

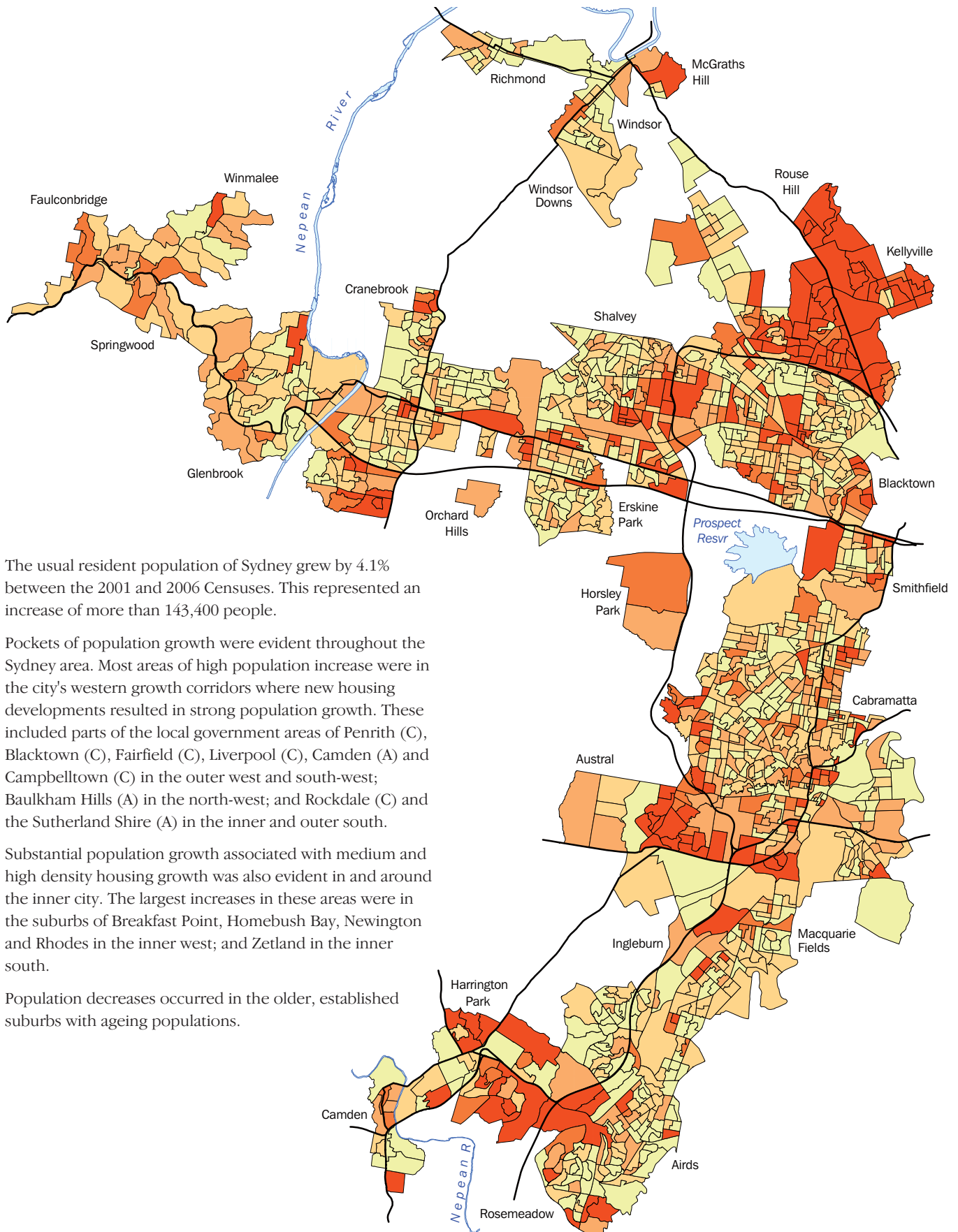
<sup>1</sup> Text appearing in italics refers to other related map topics contained in this atlas.





## POPULATION CHANGE

Percentage change in population between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses



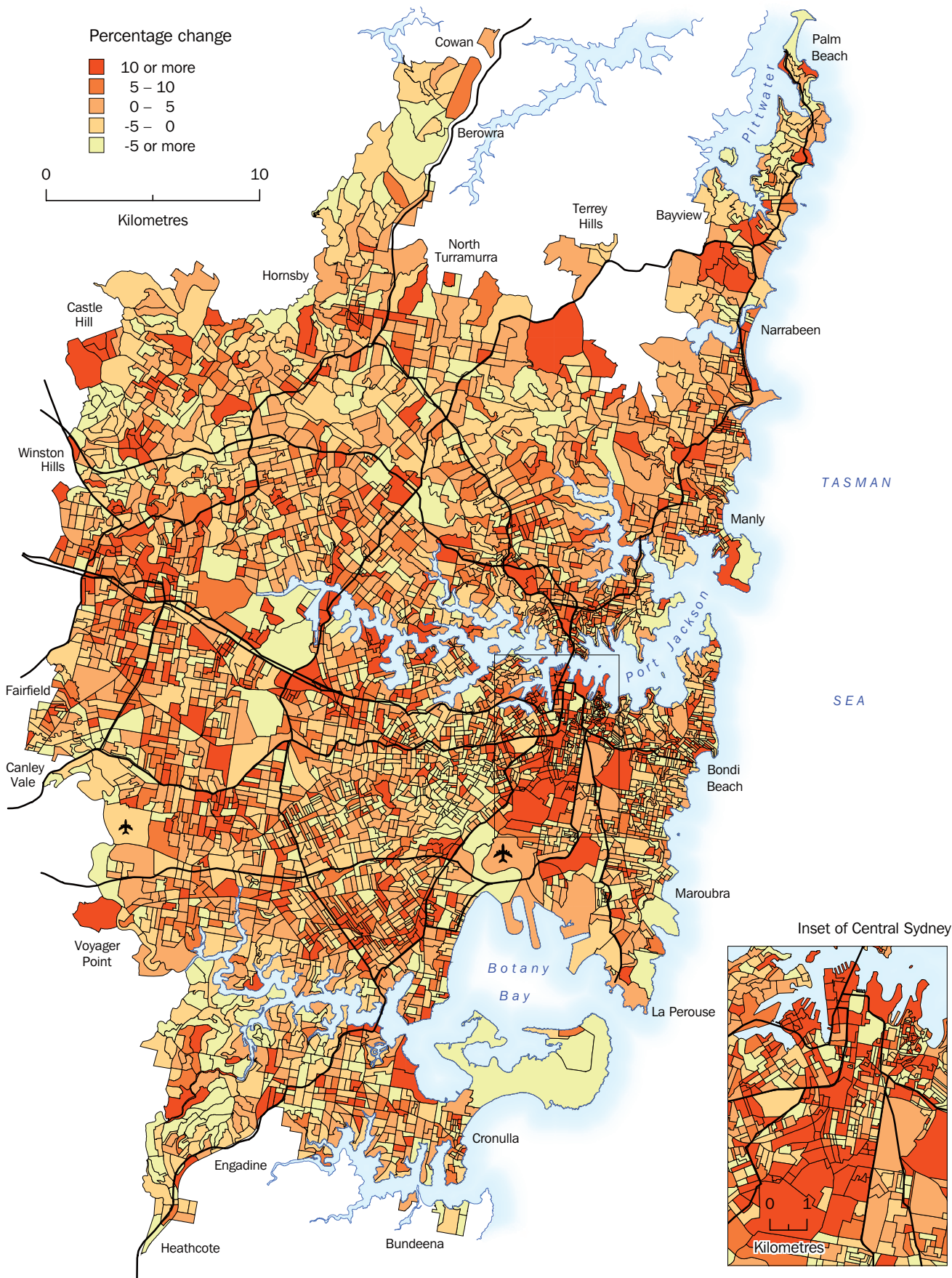
The usual resident population of Sydney grew by 4.1% between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses. This represented an increase of more than 143,400 people.

Pockets of population growth were evident throughout the Sydney area. Most areas of high population increase were in the city's western growth corridors where new housing developments resulted in strong population growth. These included parts of the local government areas of Penrith (C), Blacktown (C), Fairfield (C), Liverpool (C), Camden (A) and Campbelltown (C) in the outer west and south-west; Baulkham Hills (A) in the north-west; and Rockdale (C) and the Sutherland Shire (A) in the inner and outer south.

Substantial population growth associated with medium and high density housing growth was also evident in and around the inner city. The largest increases in these areas were in the suburbs of Breakfast Point, Homebush Bay, Newington and Rhodes in the inner west; and Zetland in the inner south.

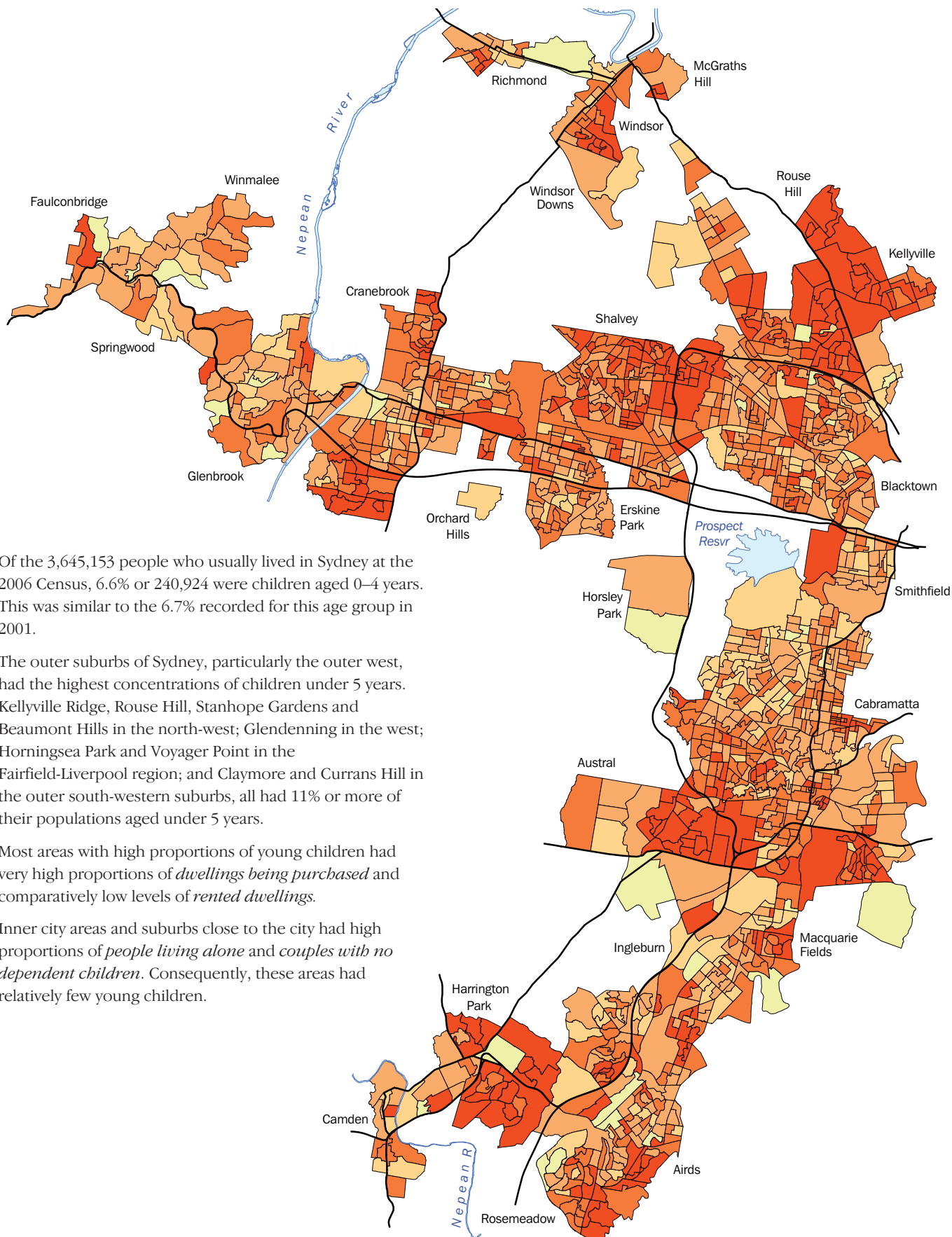
Population decreases occurred in the older, established suburbs with ageing populations.





## PEOPLE AGED 0–4 YEARS

As a percentage of the total population



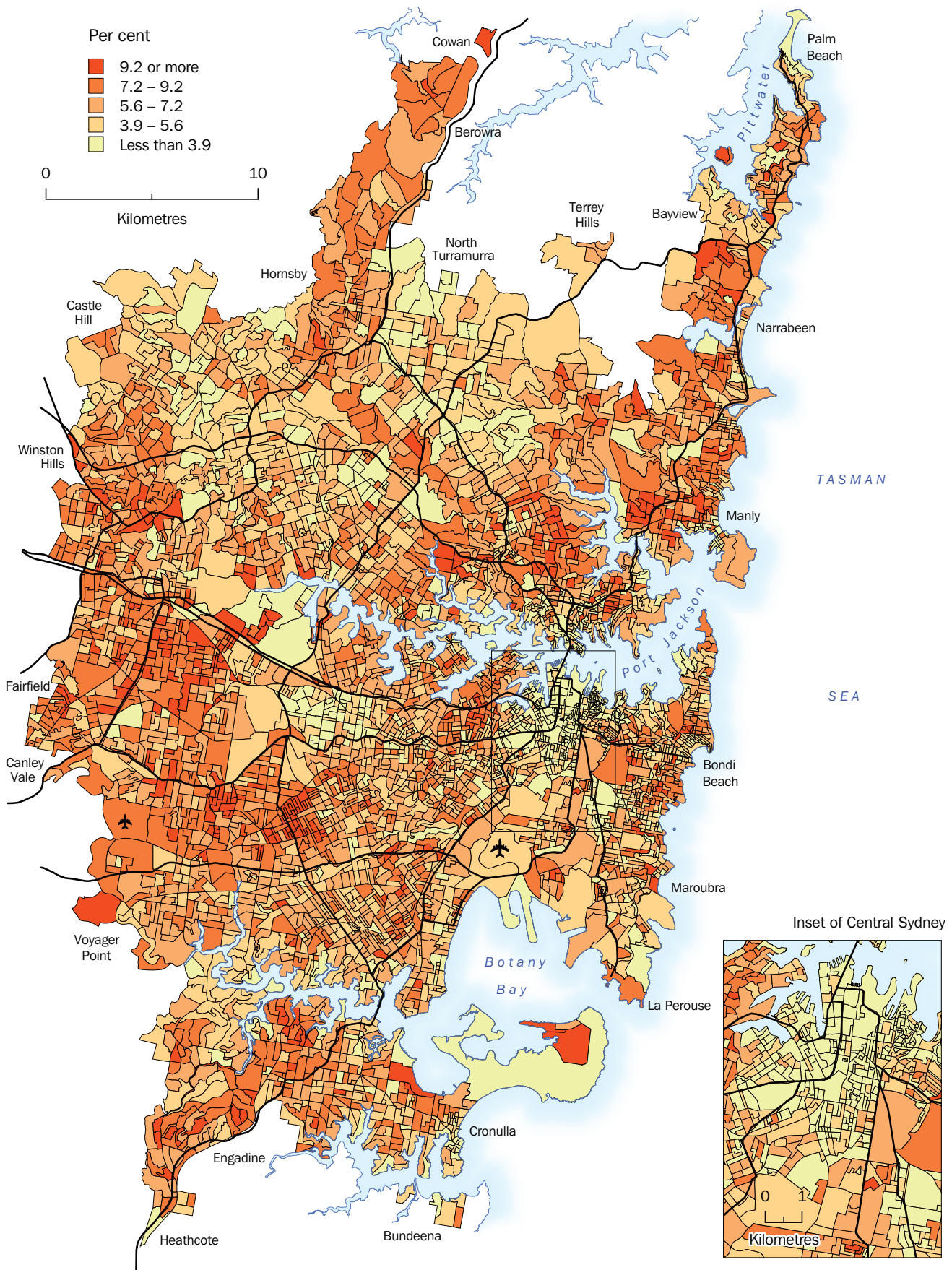
Of the 3,645,153 people who usually lived in Sydney at the 2006 Census, 6.6% or 240,924 were children aged 0–4 years. This was similar to the 6.7% recorded for this age group in 2001.

The outer suburbs of Sydney, particularly the outer west, had the highest concentrations of children under 5 years. Kellyville Ridge, Rouse Hill, Stanhope Gardens and Beaumont Hills in the north-west; Glendenning in the west; Horningsea Park and Voyager Point in the Fairfield-Liverpool region; and Claymore and Currans Hill in the outer south-western suburbs, all had 11% or more of their populations aged under 5 years.

Most areas with high proportions of young children had very high proportions of *dwelling being purchased* and comparatively low levels of *rented dwellings*.

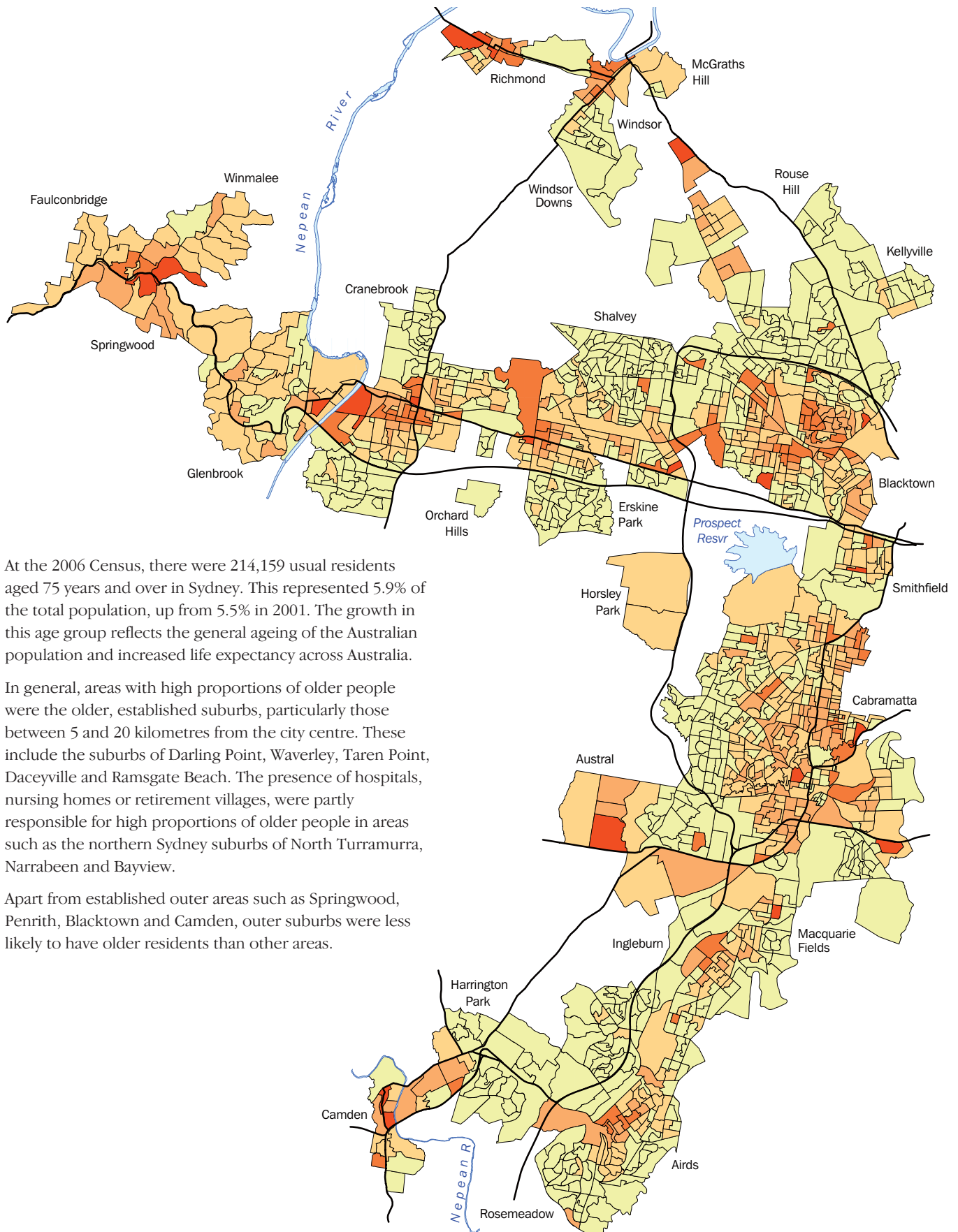
Inner city areas and suburbs close to the city had high proportions of *people living alone* and *couples with no dependent children*. Consequently, these areas had relatively few young children.





# PEOPLE AGED 75 YEARS AND OVER

As a percentage of the total population

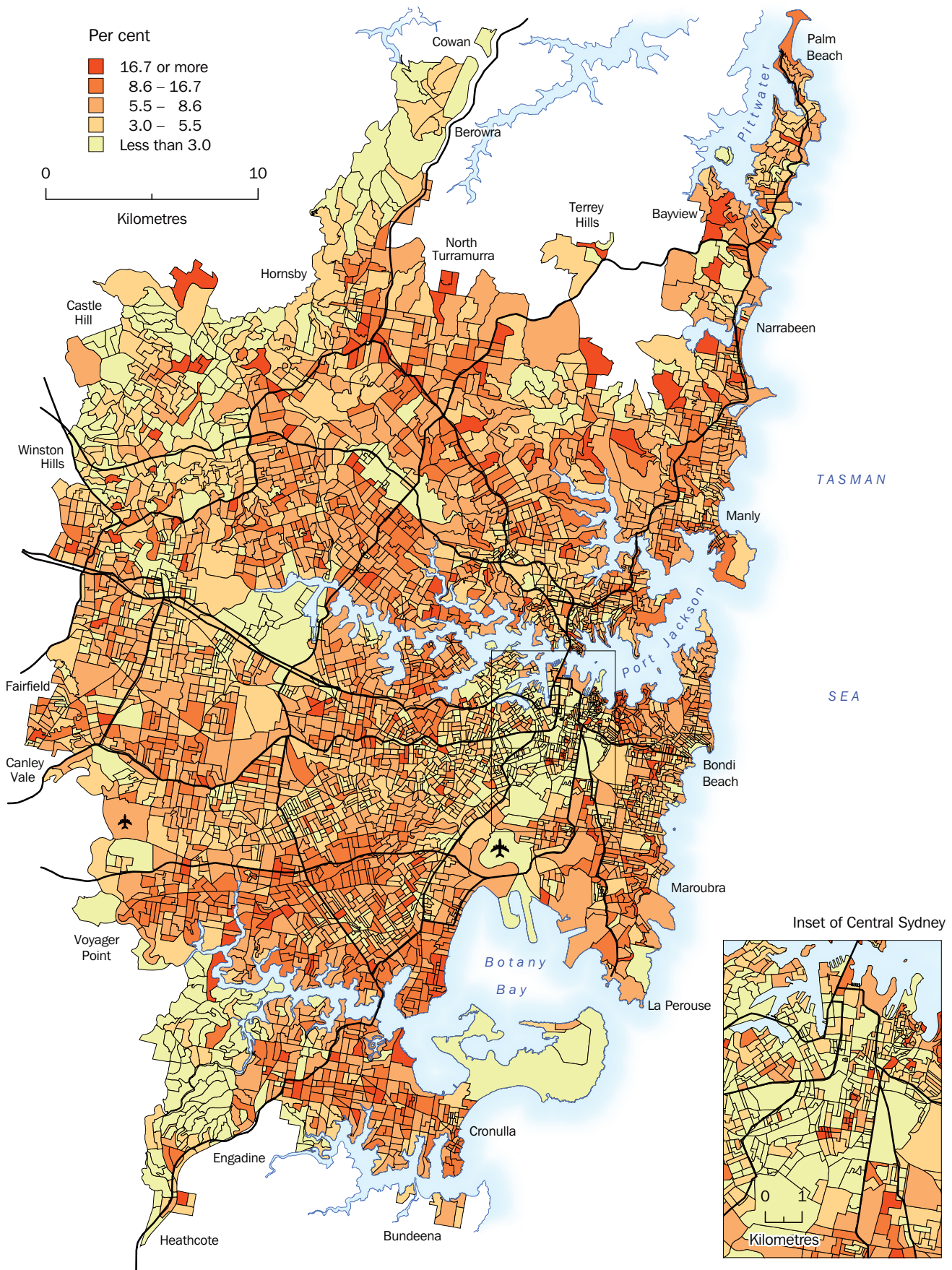


At the 2006 Census, there were 214,159 usual residents aged 75 years and over in Sydney. This represented 5.9% of the total population, up from 5.5% in 2001. The growth in this age group reflects the general ageing of the Australian population and increased life expectancy across Australia.

In general, areas with high proportions of older people were the older, established suburbs, particularly those between 5 and 20 kilometres from the city centre. These include the suburbs of Darling Point, Waverley, Taren Point, Daceyville and Ramsgate Beach. The presence of hospitals, nursing homes or retirement villages, were partly responsible for high proportions of older people in areas such as the northern Sydney suburbs of North Turramurra, Narrabeen and Bayview.

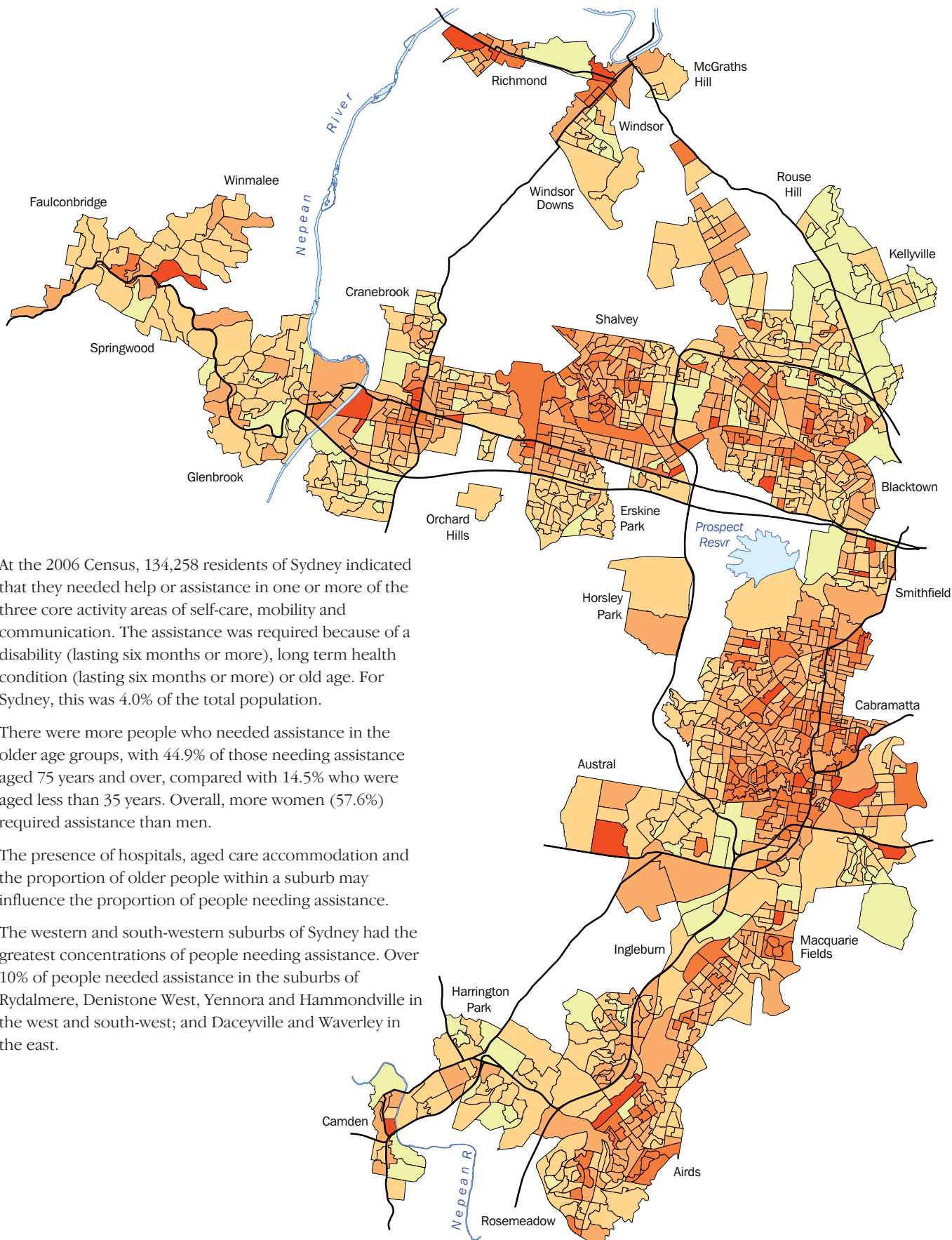
Apart from established outer areas such as Springwood, Penrith, Blacktown and Camden, outer suburbs were less likely to have older residents than other areas.





## PEOPLE WHO NEEDED ASSISTANCE

As a percentage of the total population



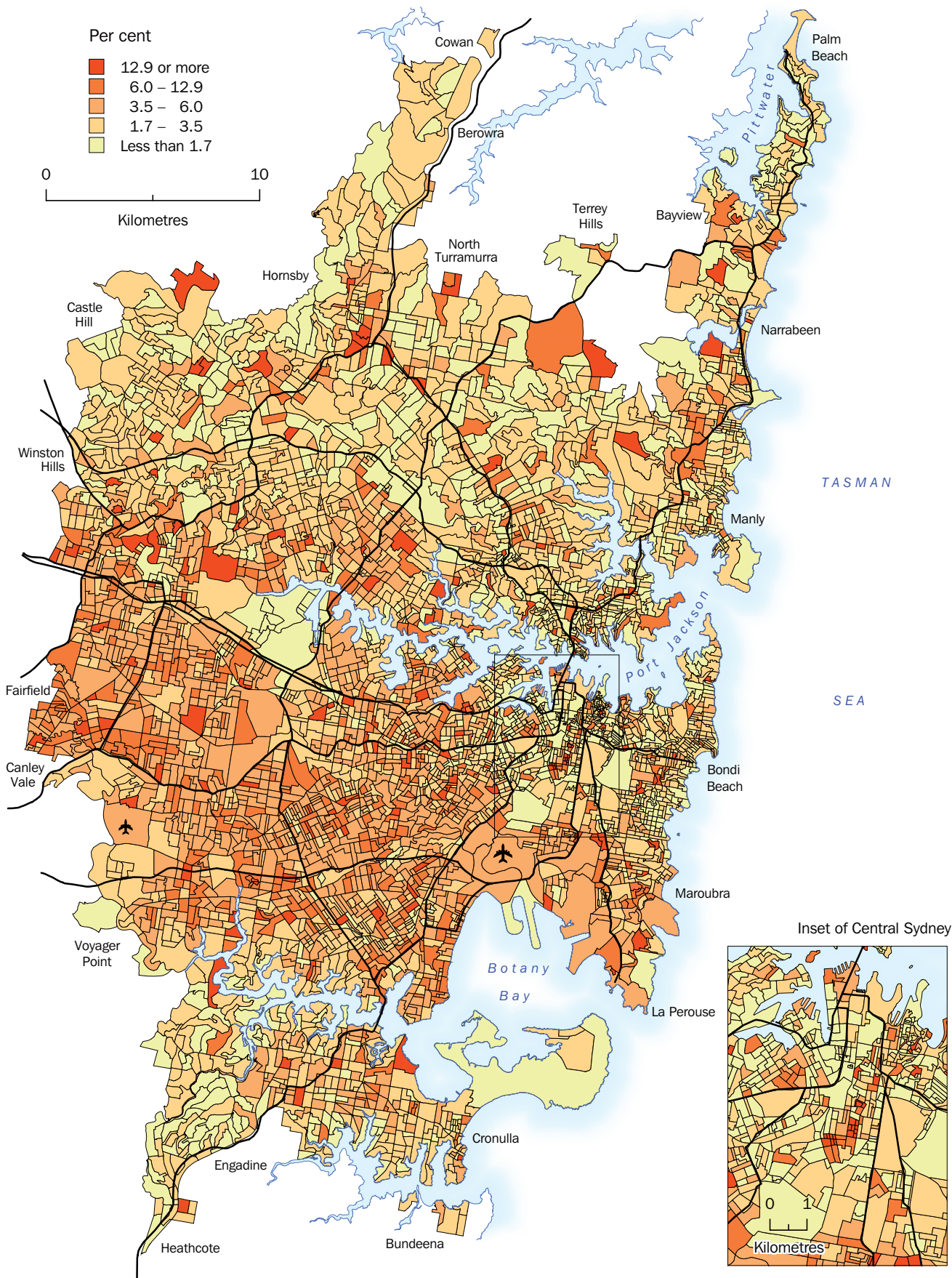
At the 2006 Census, 134,258 residents of Sydney indicated that they needed help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication. The assistance was required because of a disability (lasting six months or more), long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age. For Sydney, this was 4.0% of the total population.

There were more people who needed assistance in the older age groups, with 44.9% of those needing assistance aged 75 years and over, compared with 14.5% who were aged less than 35 years. Overall, more women (57.6%) required assistance than men.

The presence of hospitals, aged care accommodation and the proportion of older people within a suburb may influence the proportion of people needing assistance.

The western and south-western suburbs of Sydney had the greatest concentrations of people needing assistance. Over 10% of people needed assistance in the suburbs of Rydalmere, Denistone West, Yennora and Hammondville in the west and south-west; and Daceyville and Waverley in the east.





Free Online

# QuickStats

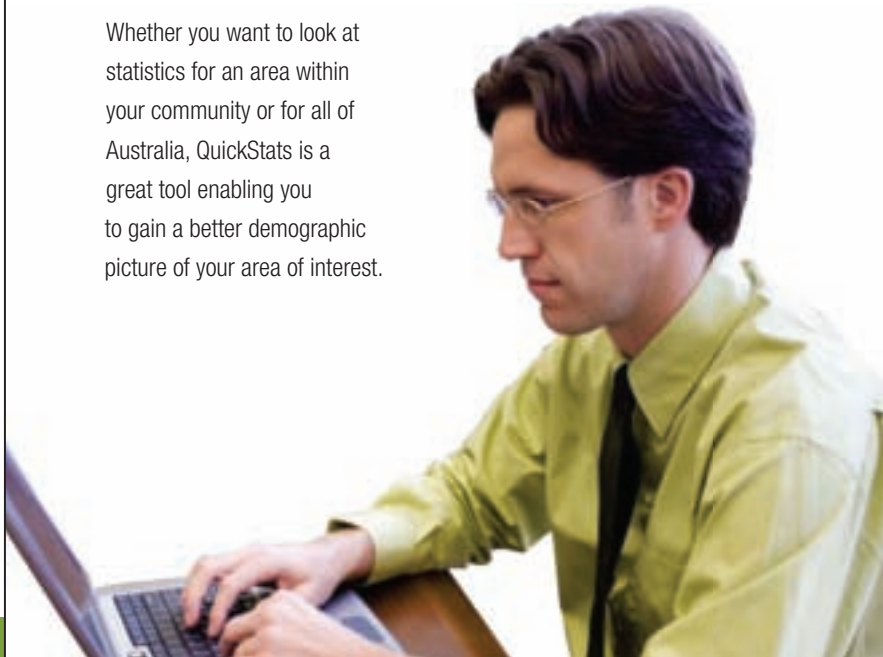
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**2006 Census data now available free online.**

If you are after a summary of key 2006 Census data relating to persons, families and dwellings, then QuickStats should be your first stop. QuickStats is available free via the ABS website, covering a range of social, economic and demographic statistics.

QuickStats provides you with data on basic Census topics such as age, country of birth, main language spoken at home and religious affiliation, to name just a few. QuickStats is presented, in most cases where applicable, as top 5 responses along with short descriptive commentary.

Whether you want to look at statistics for an area within your community or for all of Australia, QuickStats is a great tool enabling you to gain a better demographic picture of your area of interest.



[www.abs.gov.au/census](http://www.abs.gov.au/census)

## Chapter Two

# Cultural Diversity

Indigenous Australians

People born overseas

Recent arrivals

People not fluent in English

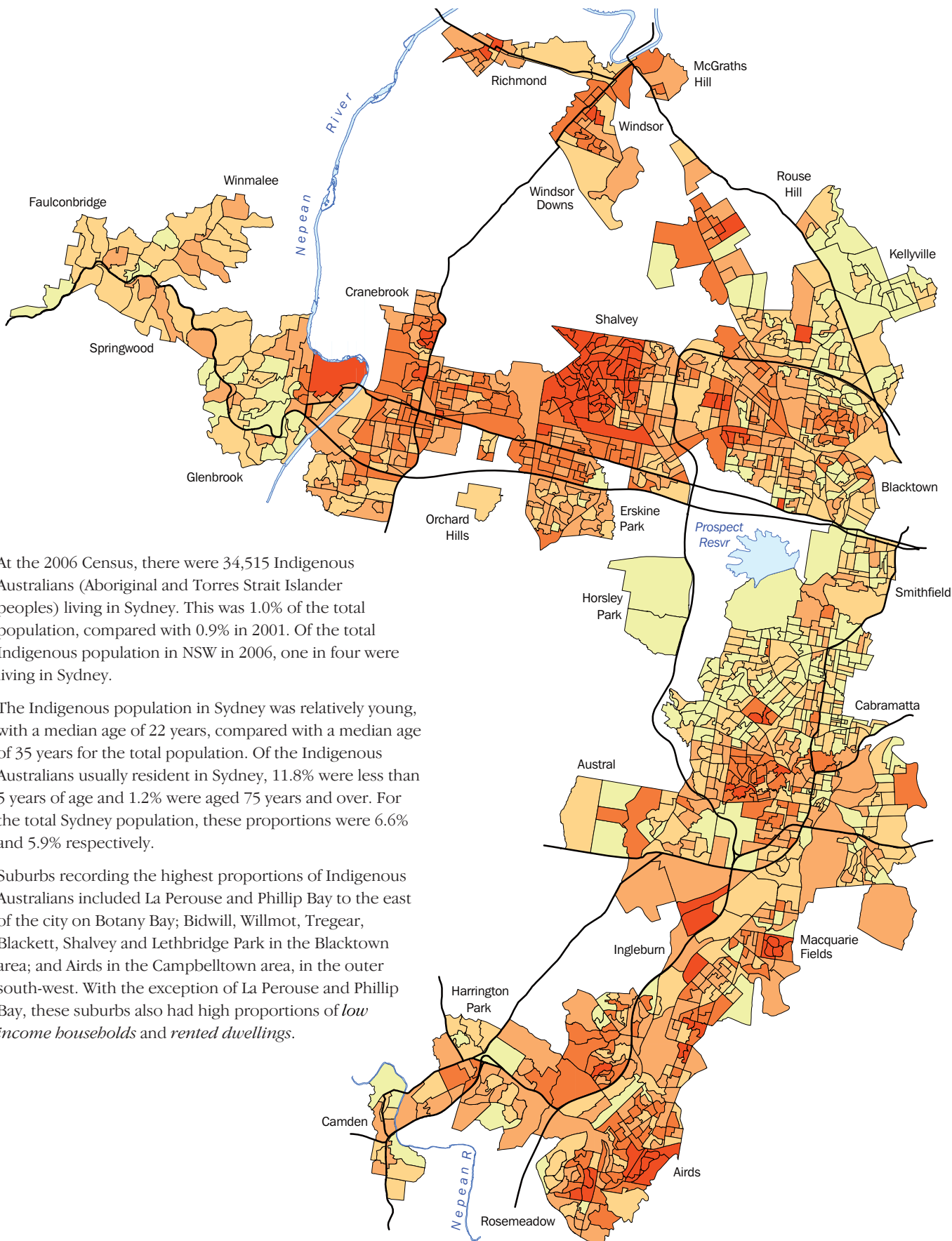
People who speak a language other than English at home





# INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS

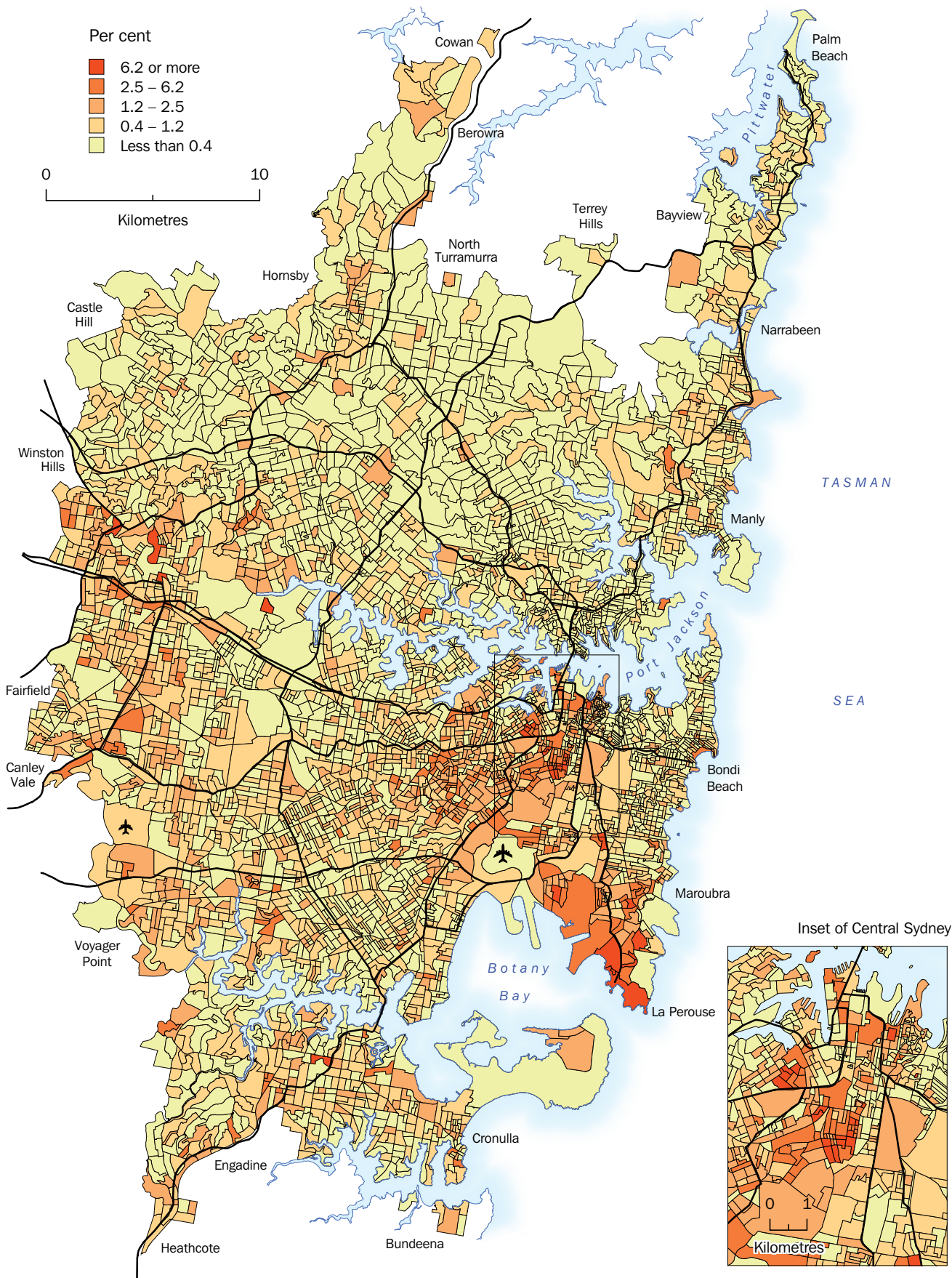
As a percentage of the total population



At the 2006 Census, there were 34,515 Indigenous Australians (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples) living in Sydney. This was 1.0% of the total population, compared with 0.9% in 2001. Of the total Indigenous population in NSW in 2006, one in four were living in Sydney.

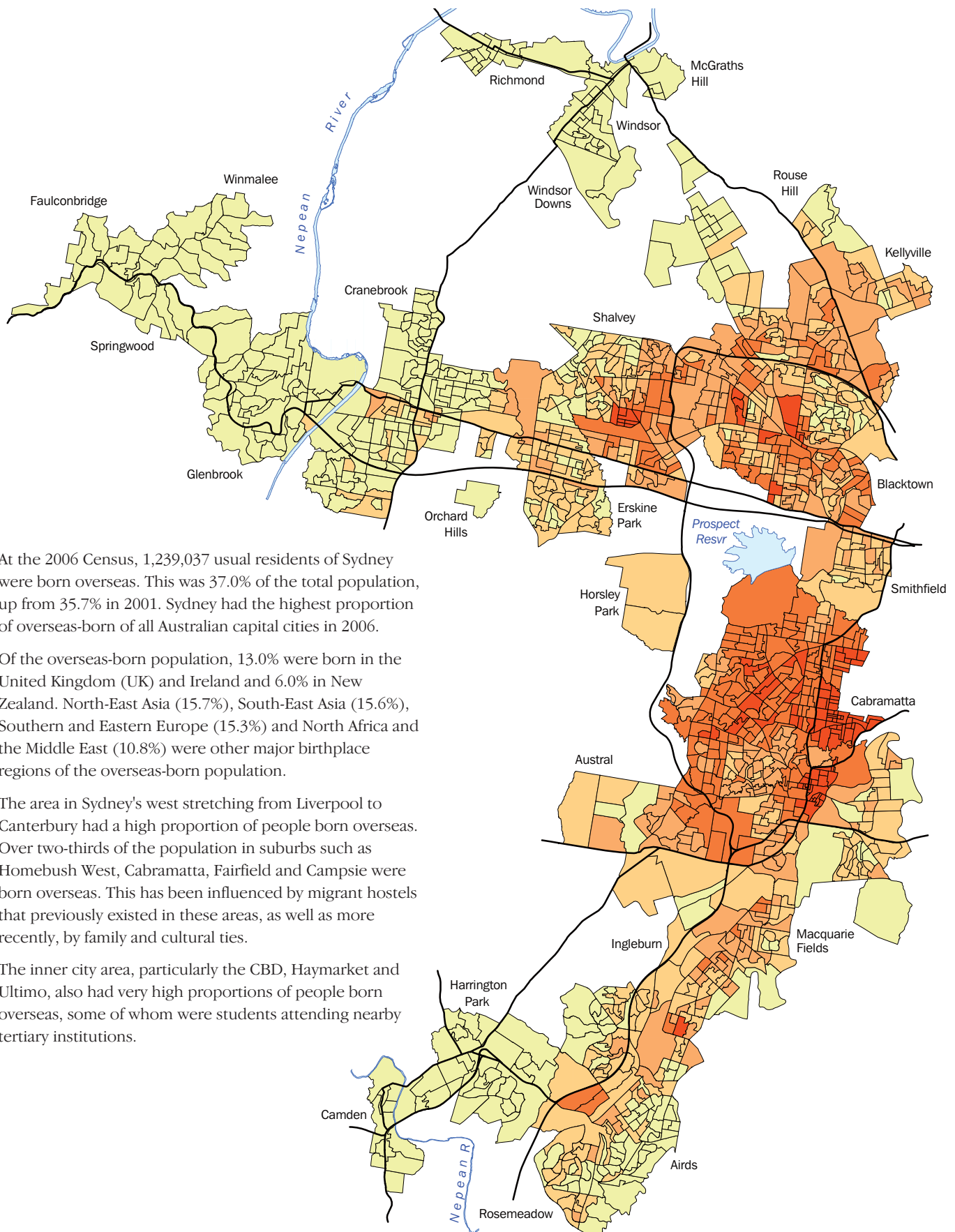
The Indigenous population in Sydney was relatively young, with a median age of 22 years, compared with a median age of 35 years for the total population. Of the Indigenous Australians usually resident in Sydney, 11.8% were less than 5 years of age and 1.2% were aged 75 years and over. For the total Sydney population, these proportions were 6.6% and 5.9% respectively.

Suburbs recording the highest proportions of Indigenous Australians included La Perouse and Phillip Bay to the east of the city on Botany Bay; Bidwill, Willmot, Tregear, Blackett, Shalvey and Lethbridge Park in the Blacktown area; and Airds in the Campbelltown area, in the outer south-west. With the exception of La Perouse and Phillip Bay, these suburbs also had high proportions of *low income households and rented dwellings*.



## PEOPLE BORN OVERSEAS

As a percentage of the total population



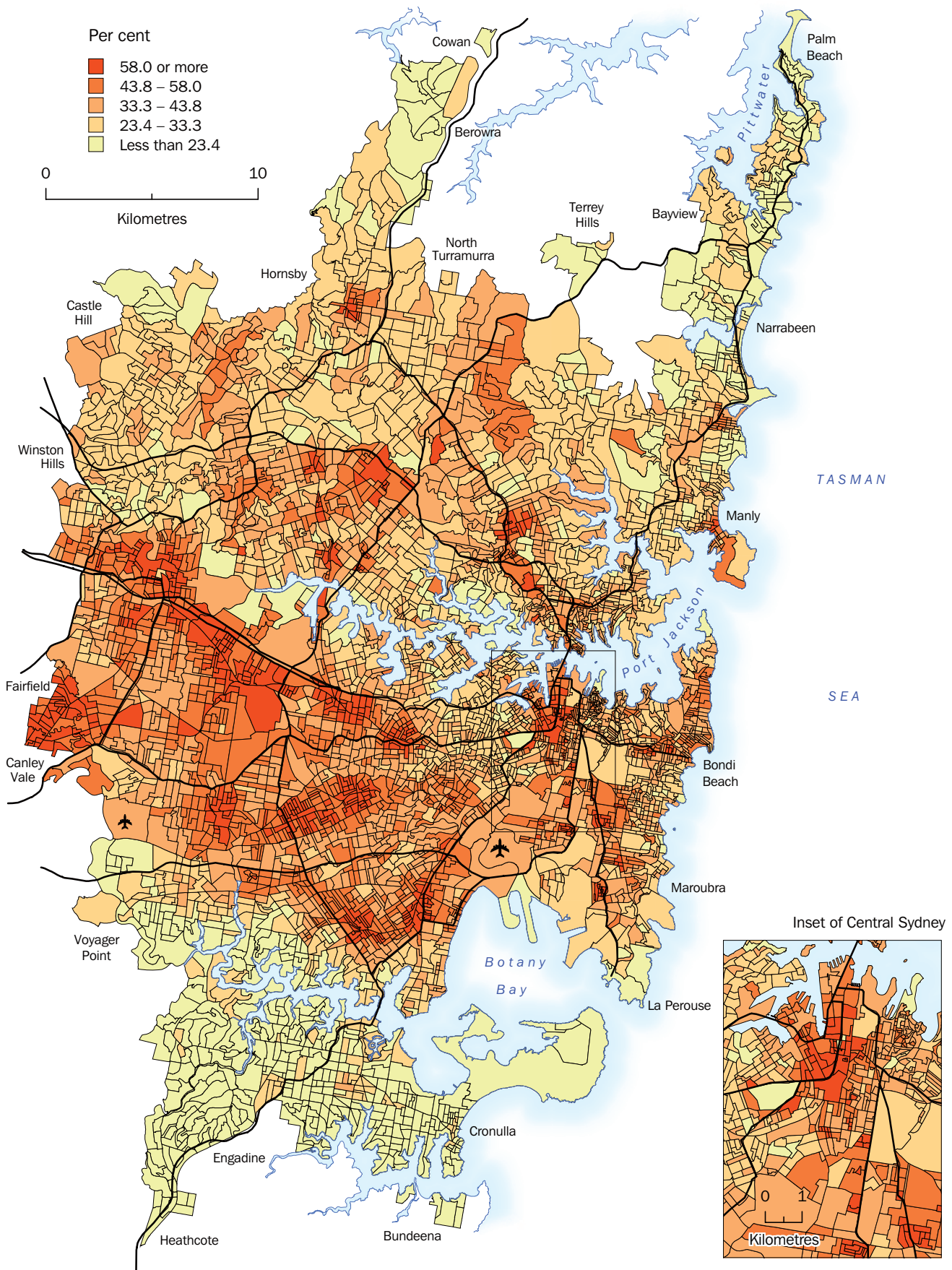
At the 2006 Census, 1,239,037 usual residents of Sydney were born overseas. This was 37.0% of the total population, up from 35.7% in 2001. Sydney had the highest proportion of overseas-born of all Australian capital cities in 2006.

Of the overseas-born population, 13.0% were born in the United Kingdom (UK) and Ireland and 6.0% in New Zealand. North-East Asia (15.7%), South-East Asia (15.6%), Southern and Eastern Europe (15.3%) and North Africa and the Middle East (10.8%) were other major birthplace regions of the overseas-born population.

The area in Sydney's west stretching from Liverpool to Canterbury had a high proportion of people born overseas. Over two-thirds of the population in suburbs such as Homebush West, Cabramatta, Fairfield and Campsie were born overseas. This has been influenced by migrant hostels that previously existed in these areas, as well as more recently, by family and cultural ties.

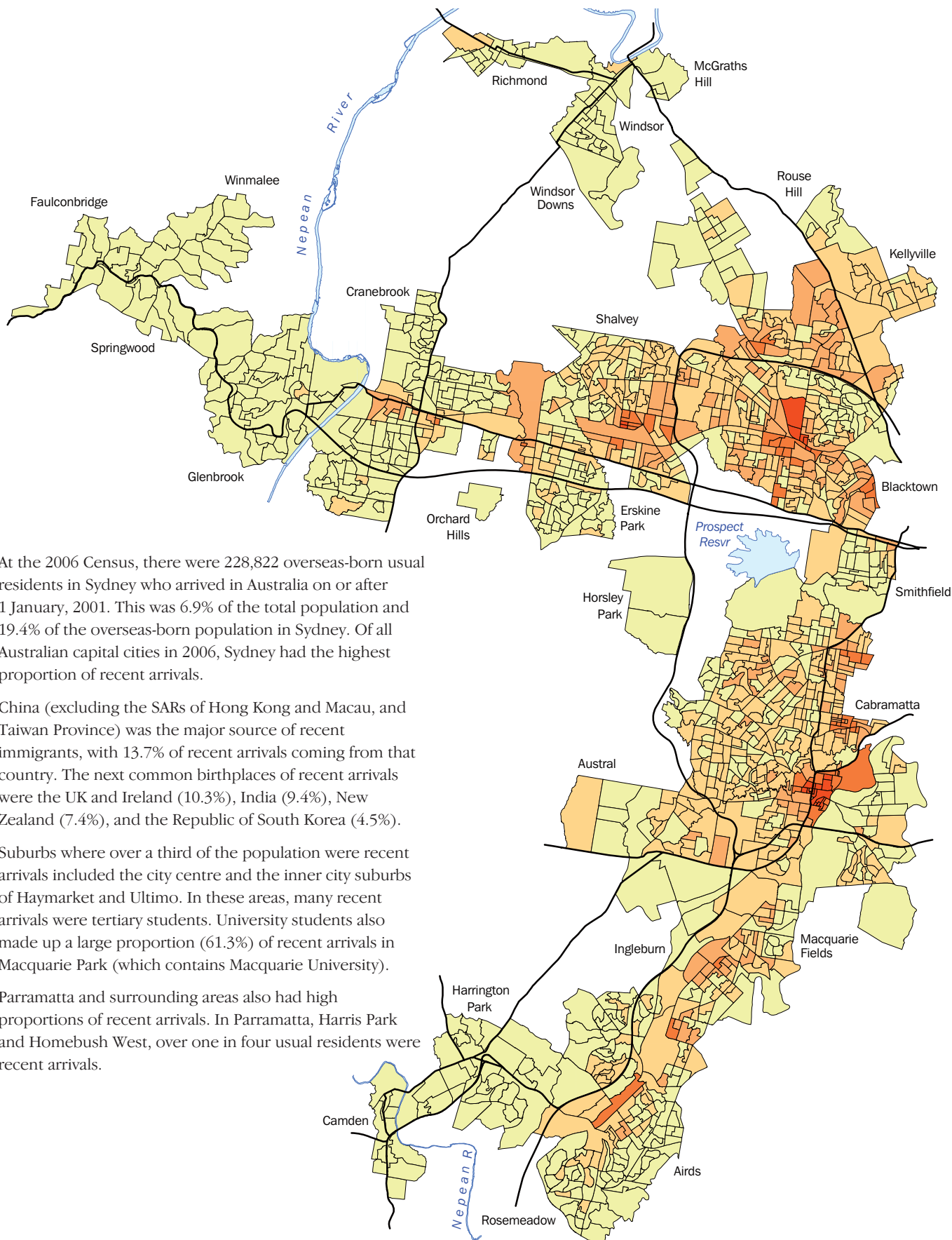
The inner city area, particularly the CBD, Haymarket and Ultimo, also had very high proportions of people born overseas, some of whom were students attending nearby tertiary institutions.





## RECENT ARRIVALS

As a percentage of the total population



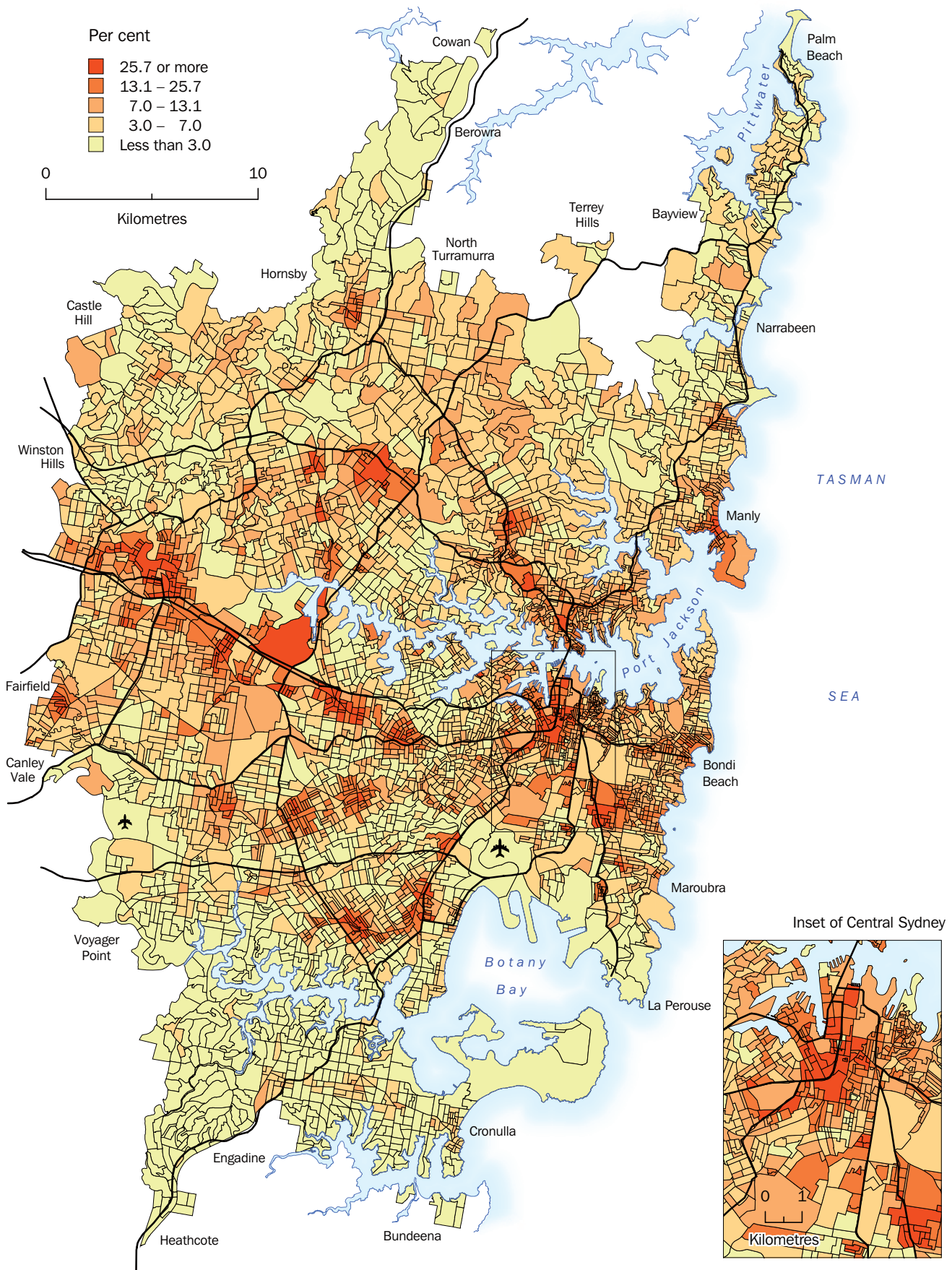
At the 2006 Census, there were 228,822 overseas-born usual residents in Sydney who arrived in Australia on or after 1 January, 2001. This was 6.9% of the total population and 19.4% of the overseas-born population in Sydney. Of all Australian capital cities in 2006, Sydney had the highest proportion of recent arrivals.

China (excluding the SARs of Hong Kong and Macau, and Taiwan Province) was the major source of recent immigrants, with 13.7% of recent arrivals coming from that country. The next common birthplaces of recent arrivals were the UK and Ireland (10.3%), India (9.4%), New Zealand (7.4%), and the Republic of South Korea (4.5%).

Suburbs where over a third of the population were recent arrivals included the city centre and the inner city suburbs of Haymarket and Ultimo. In these areas, many recent arrivals were tertiary students. University students also made up a large proportion (61.3%) of recent arrivals in Macquarie Park (which contains Macquarie University).

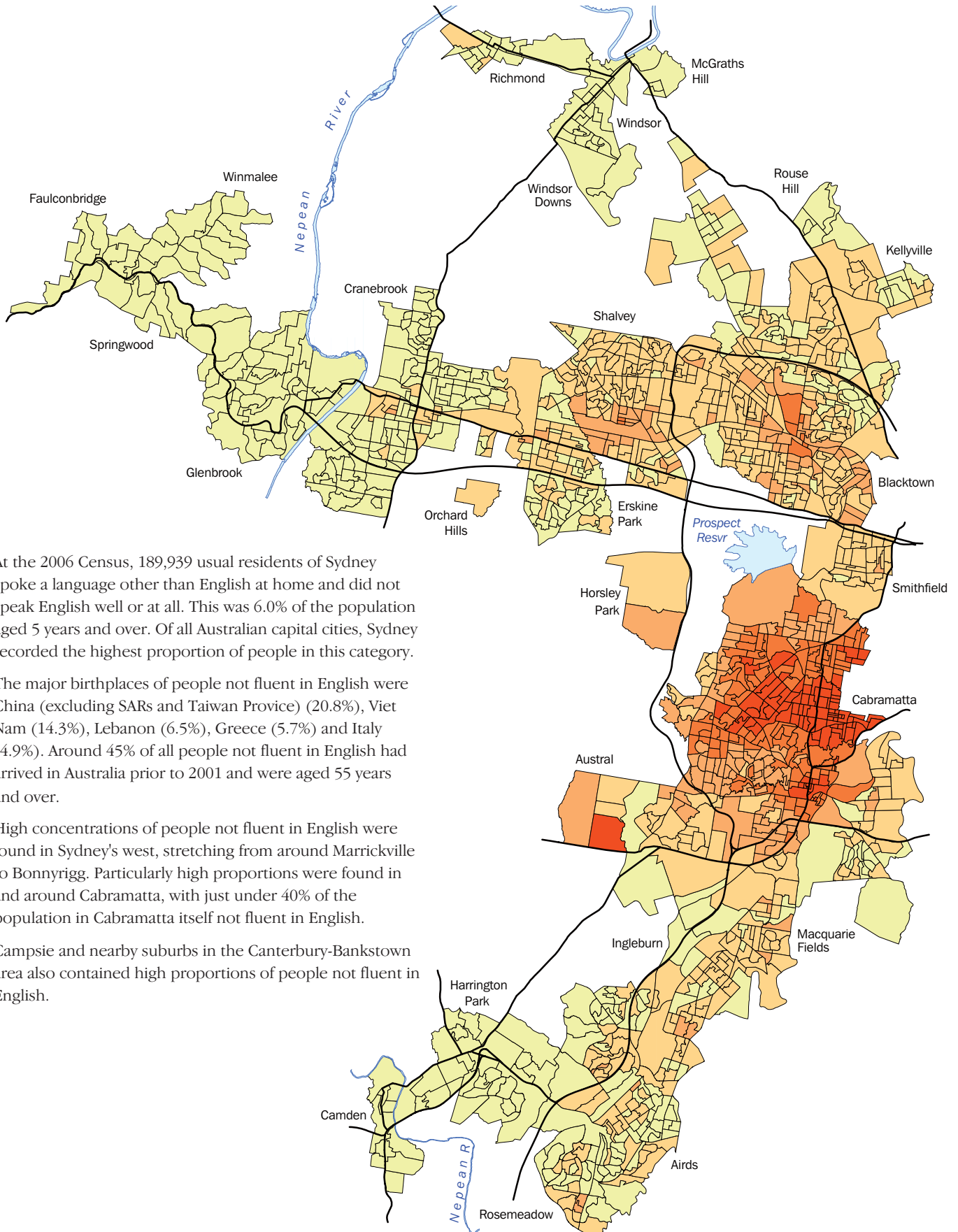
Parramatta and surrounding areas also had high proportions of recent arrivals. In Parramatta, Harris Park and Homebush West, over one in four usual residents were recent arrivals.





## PEOPLE NOT FLUENT IN ENGLISH

People aged 5 years and over who did not speak English well or at all  
As a percentage of the total population aged 5 years and over



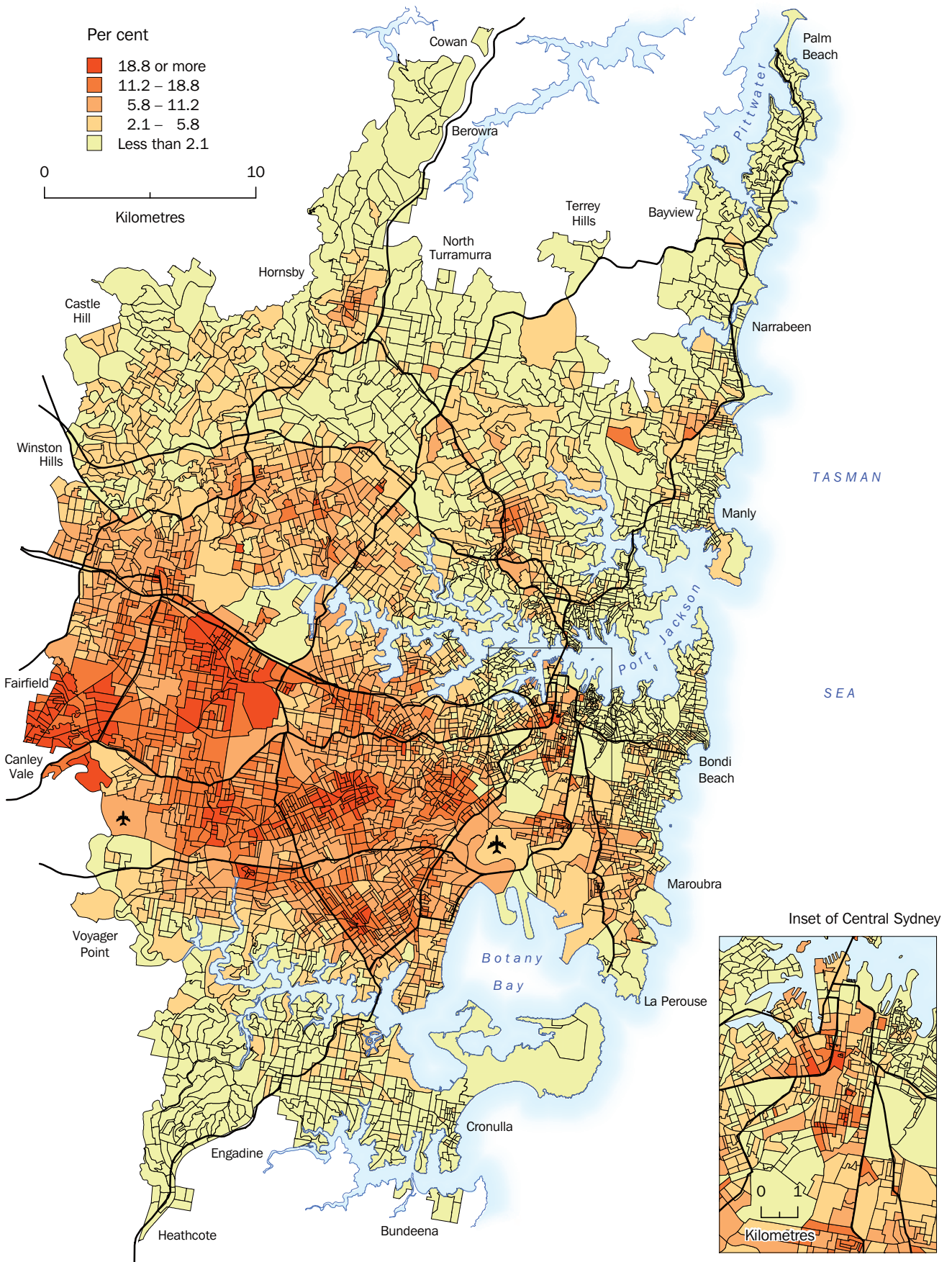
At the 2006 Census, 189,939 usual residents of Sydney spoke a language other than English at home and did not speak English well or at all. This was 6.0% of the population aged 5 years and over. Of all Australian capital cities, Sydney recorded the highest proportion of people in this category.

The major birthplaces of people not fluent in English were China (excluding SARs and Taiwan Province) (20.8%), Viet Nam (14.3%), Lebanon (6.5%), Greece (5.7%) and Italy (4.9%). Around 45% of all people not fluent in English had arrived in Australia prior to 2001 and were aged 55 years and over.

High concentrations of people not fluent in English were found in Sydney's west, stretching from around Marrickville to Bonnyrigg. Particularly high proportions were found in and around Cabramatta, with just under 40% of the population in Cabramatta itself not fluent in English.

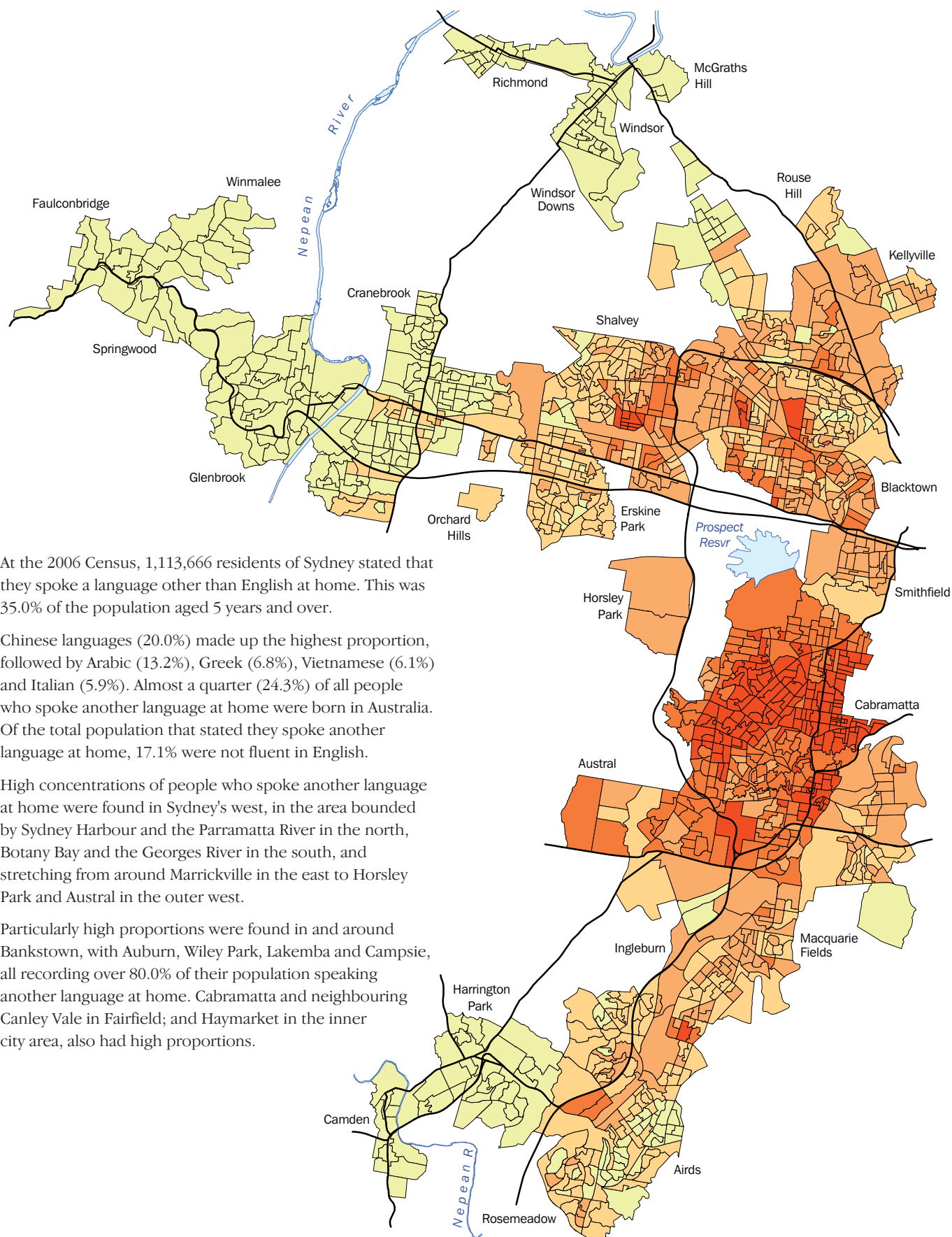
Campsie and nearby suburbs in the Canterbury-Bankstown area also contained high proportions of people not fluent in English.





# PEOPLE WHO SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME

As a percentage of the total population aged 5 years and over



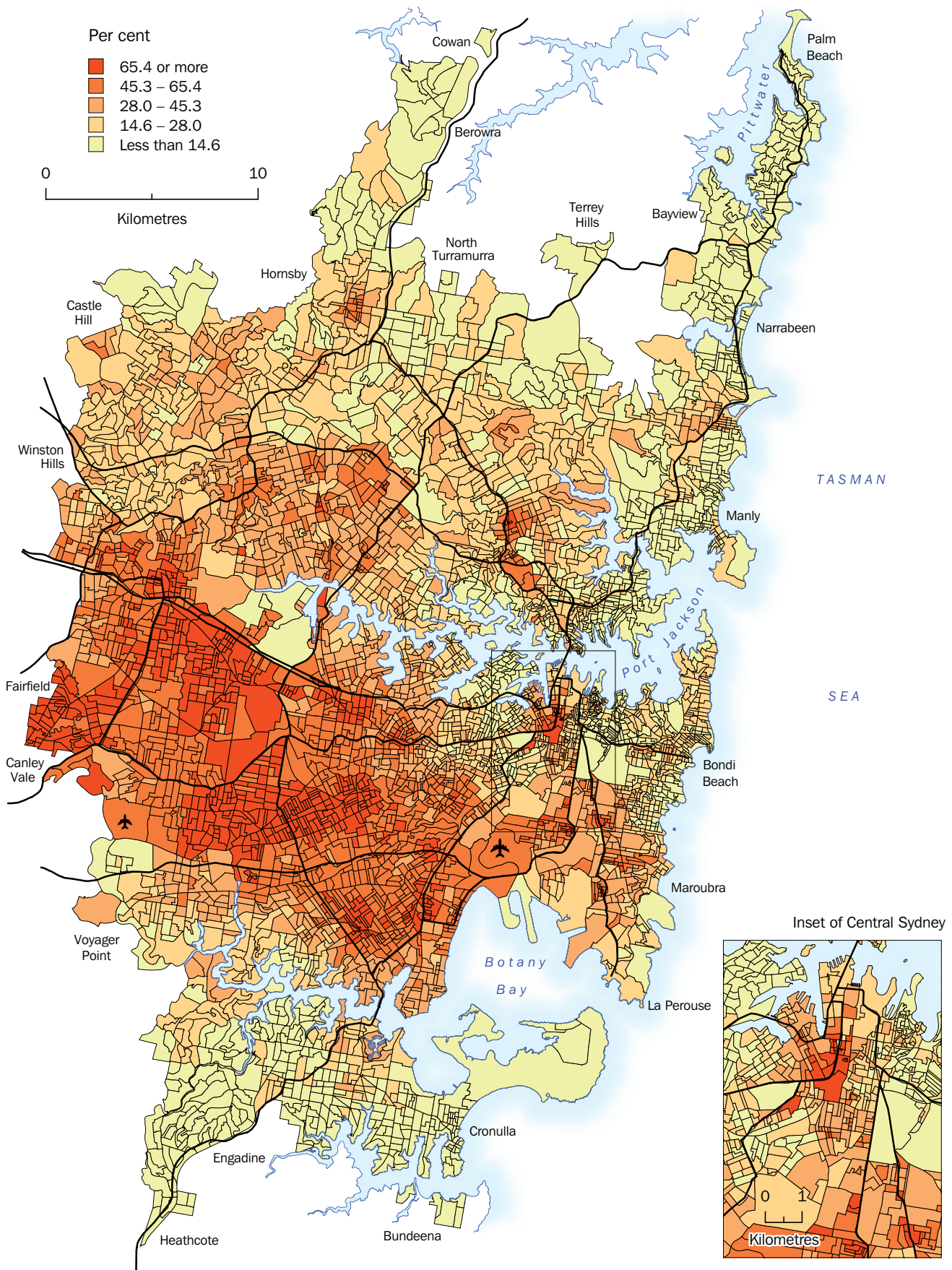
At the 2006 Census, 1,113,666 residents of Sydney stated that they spoke a language other than English at home. This was 35.0% of the population aged 5 years and over.

Chinese languages (20.0%) made up the highest proportion, followed by Arabic (13.2%), Greek (6.8%), Vietnamese (6.1%) and Italian (5.9%). Almost a quarter (24.3%) of all people who spoke another language at home were born in Australia. Of the total population that stated they spoke another language at home, 17.1% were not fluent in English.

High concentrations of people who spoke another language at home were found in Sydney's west, in the area bounded by Sydney Harbour and the Parramatta River in the north, Botany Bay and the Georges River in the south, and stretching from around Marrickville in the east to Horsley Park and Austral in the outer west.

Particularly high proportions were found in and around Bankstown, with Auburn, Wiley Park, Lakemba and Campsie, all recording over 80.0% of their population speaking another language at home. Cabramatta and neighbouring Canley Vale in Fairfield; and Haymarket in the inner city area, also had high proportions.





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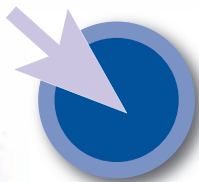
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## Chapter Three

# Education

People in the labour force with university qualifications

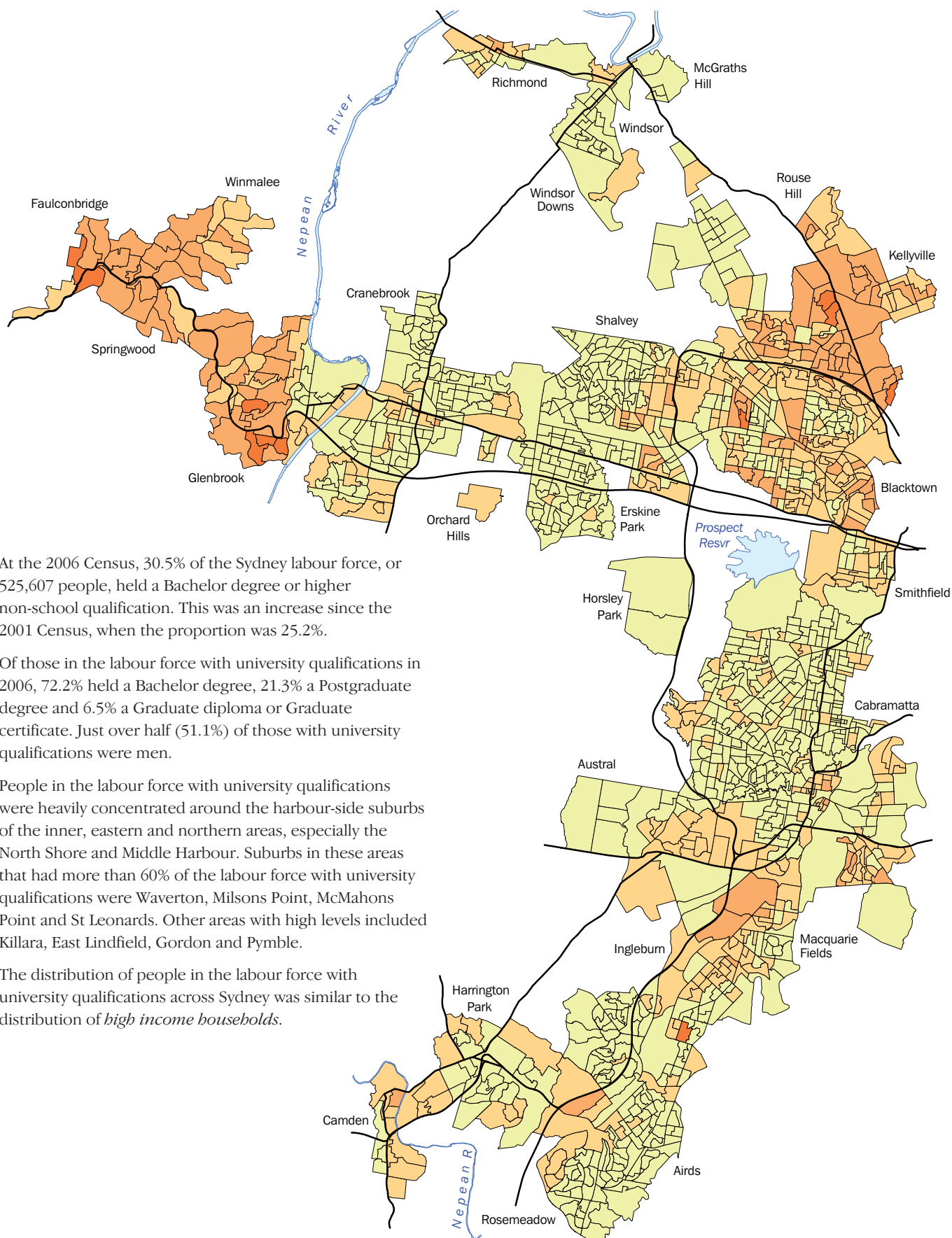
People in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications

Students who attended government schools



# PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH UNIVERSITY QUALIFICATIONS

As a percentage of the labour force



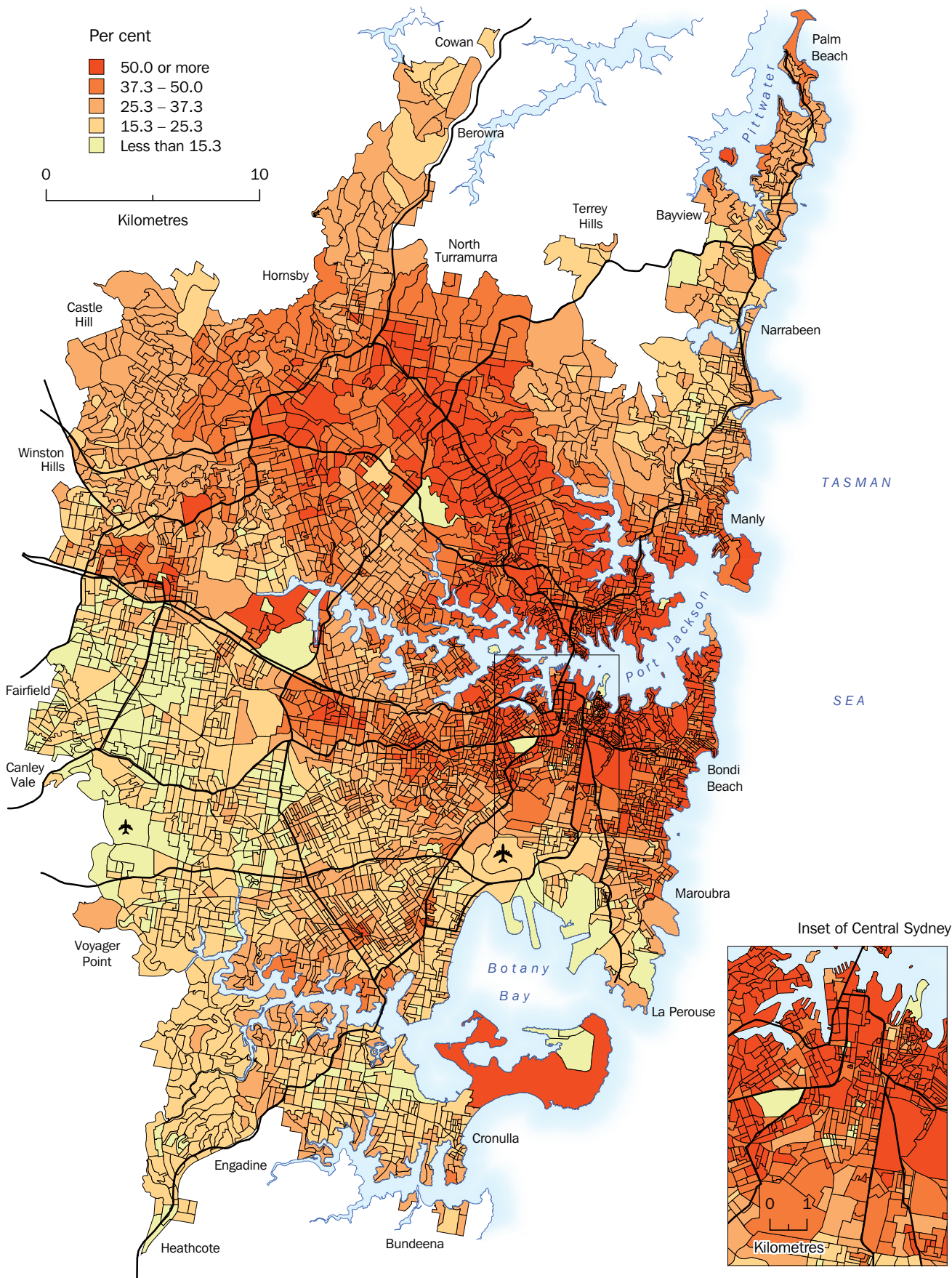
At the 2006 Census, 30.5% of the Sydney labour force, or 525,607 people, held a Bachelor degree or higher non-school qualification. This was an increase since the 2001 Census, when the proportion was 25.2%.

Of those in the labour force with university qualifications in 2006, 72.2% held a Bachelor degree, 21.3% a Postgraduate degree and 6.5% a Graduate diploma or Graduate certificate. Just over half (51.1%) of those with university qualifications were men.

People in the labour force with university qualifications were heavily concentrated around the harbour-side suburbs of the inner, eastern and northern areas, especially the North Shore and Middle Harbour. Suburbs in these areas that had more than 60% of the labour force with university qualifications were Waverton, Milsons Point, McMahons Point and St Leonards. Other areas with high levels included Killara, East Lindfield, Gordon and Pymble.

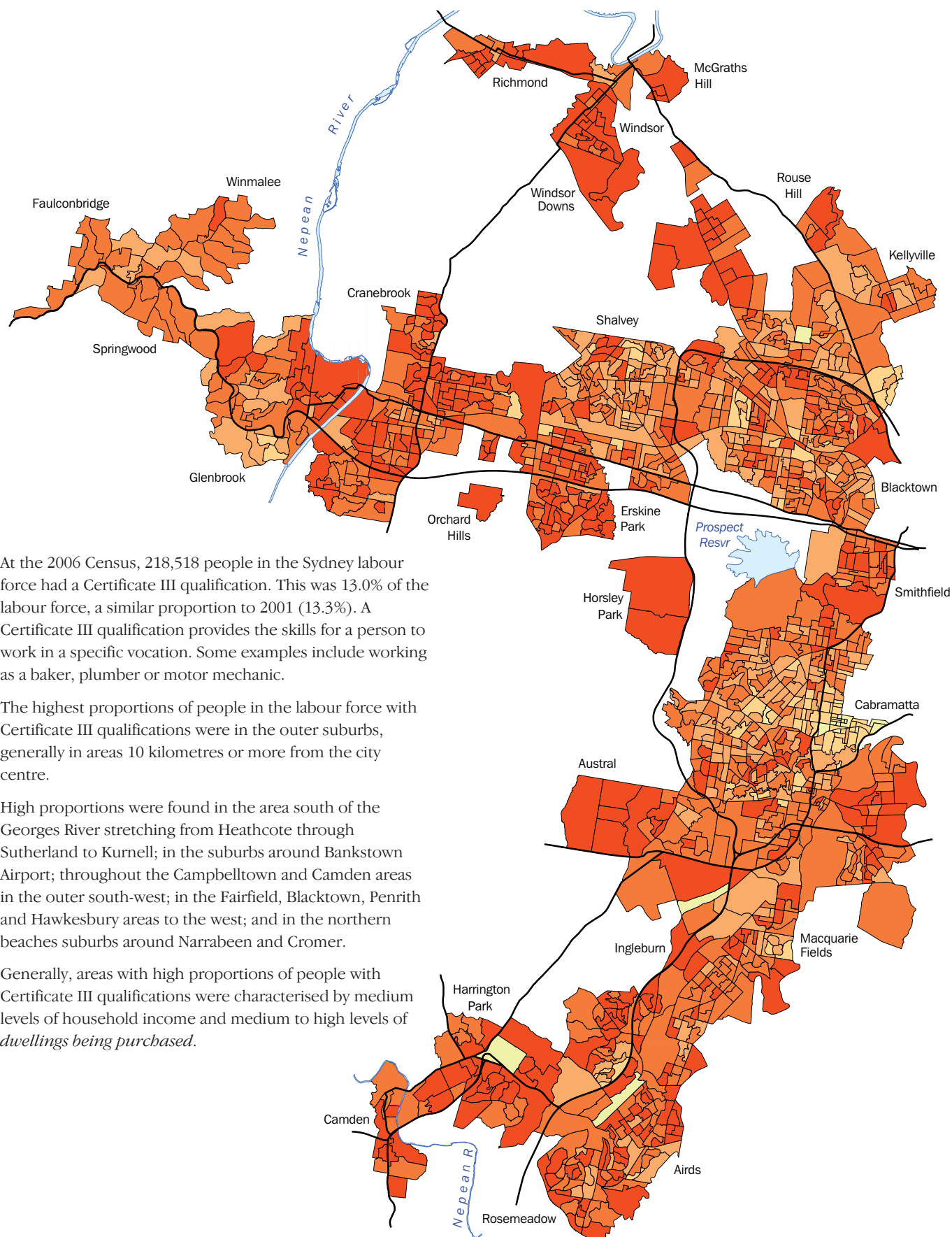
The distribution of people in the labour force with university qualifications across Sydney was similar to the distribution of *high income households*.





# PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH CERTIFICATE III QUALIFICATIONS

As a percentage of the labour force



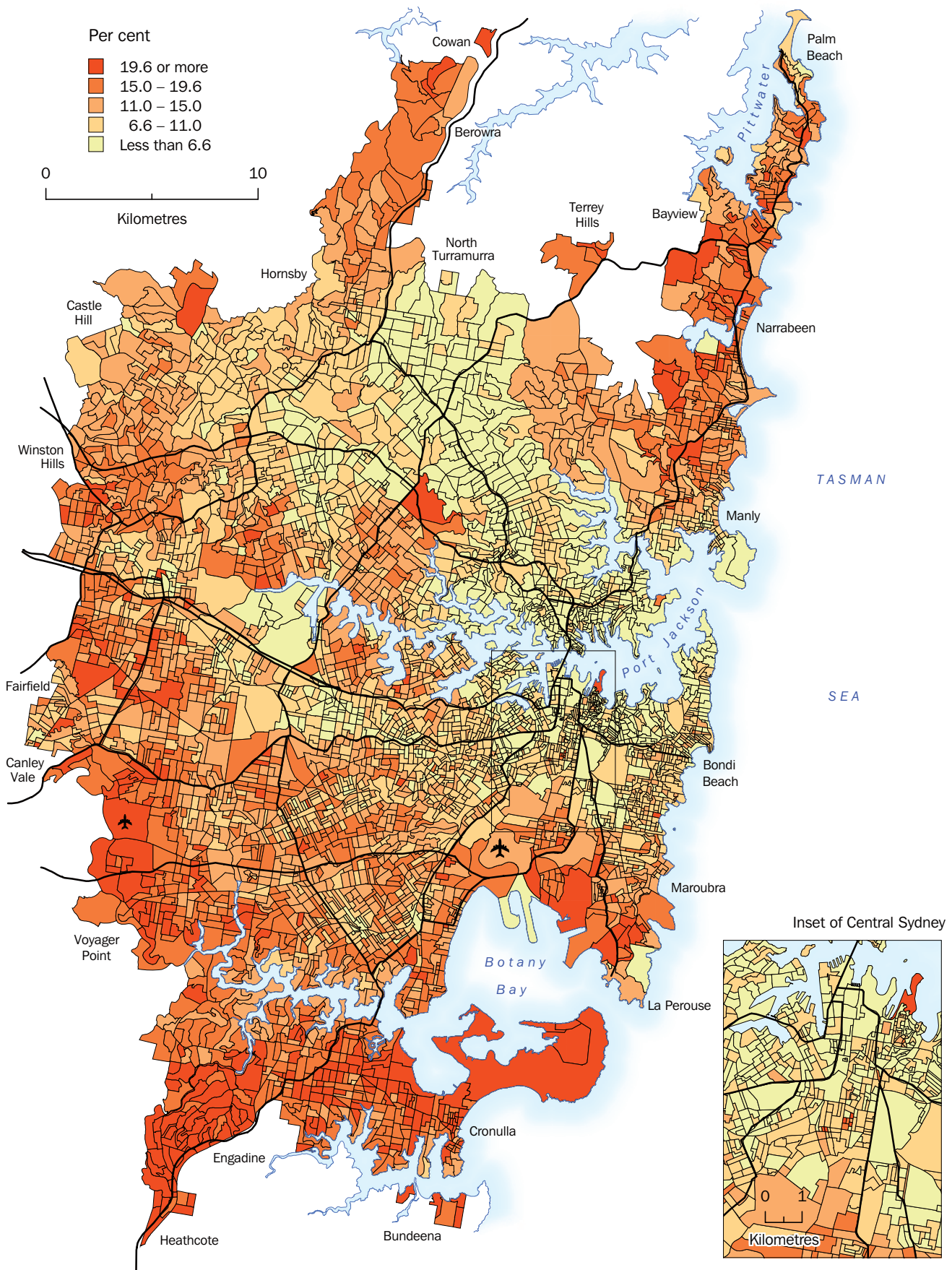
At the 2006 Census, 218,518 people in the Sydney labour force had a Certificate III qualification. This was 13.0% of the labour force, a similar proportion to 2001 (13.3%). A Certificate III qualification provides the skills for a person to work in a specific vocation. Some examples include working as a baker, plumber or motor mechanic.

The highest proportions of people in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications were in the outer suburbs, generally in areas 10 kilometres or more from the city centre.

High proportions were found in the area south of the Georges River stretching from Heathcote through Sutherland to Kurnell; in the suburbs around Bankstown Airport; throughout the Campbelltown and Camden areas in the outer south-west; in the Fairfield, Blacktown, Penrith and Hawkesbury areas to the west; and in the northern beaches suburbs around Narrabeen and Cromer.

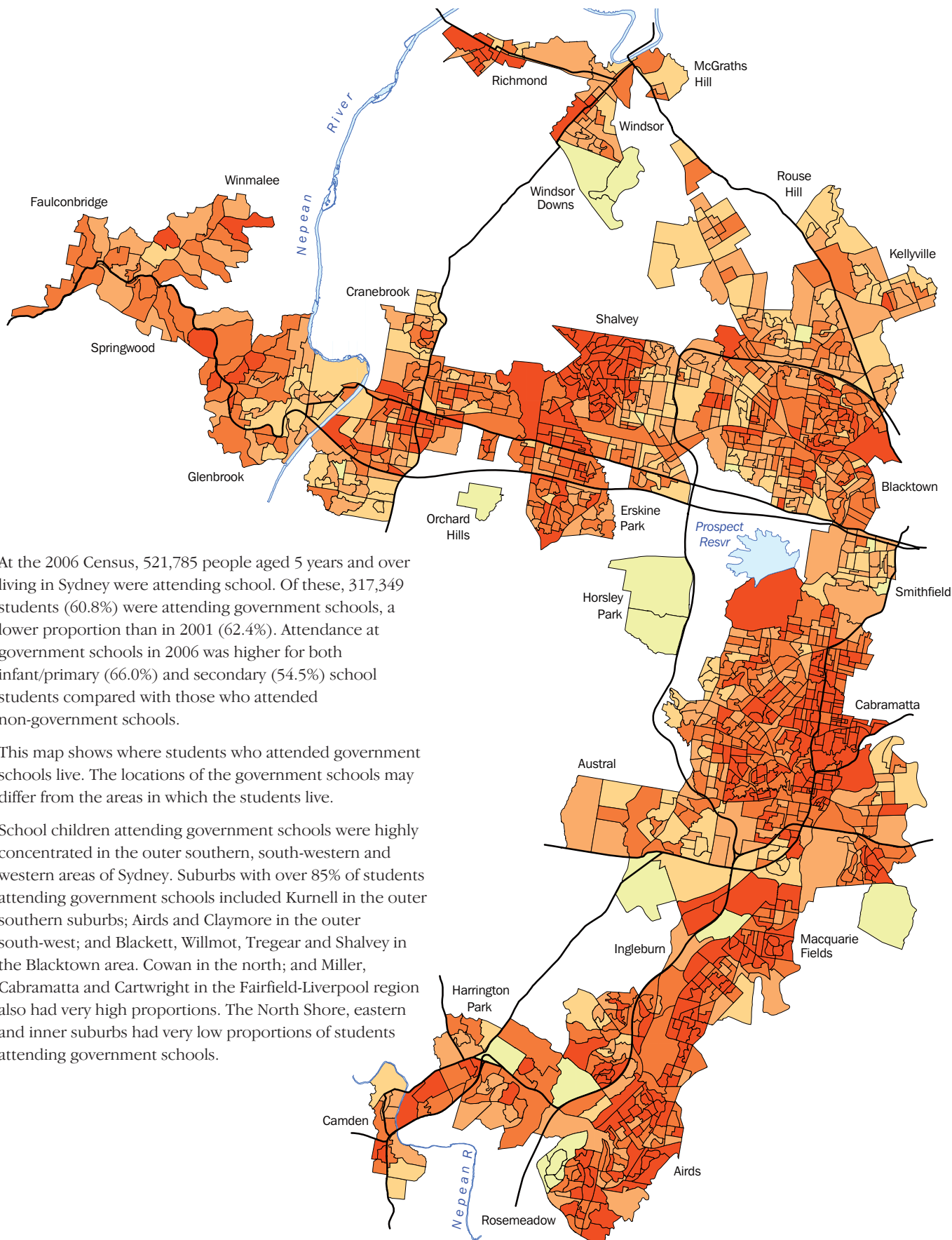
Generally, areas with high proportions of people with Certificate III qualifications were characterised by medium levels of household income and medium to high levels of dwellings being purchased.





# STUDENTS WHO ATTENDED GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

As a percentage of all school students aged 5 years and over

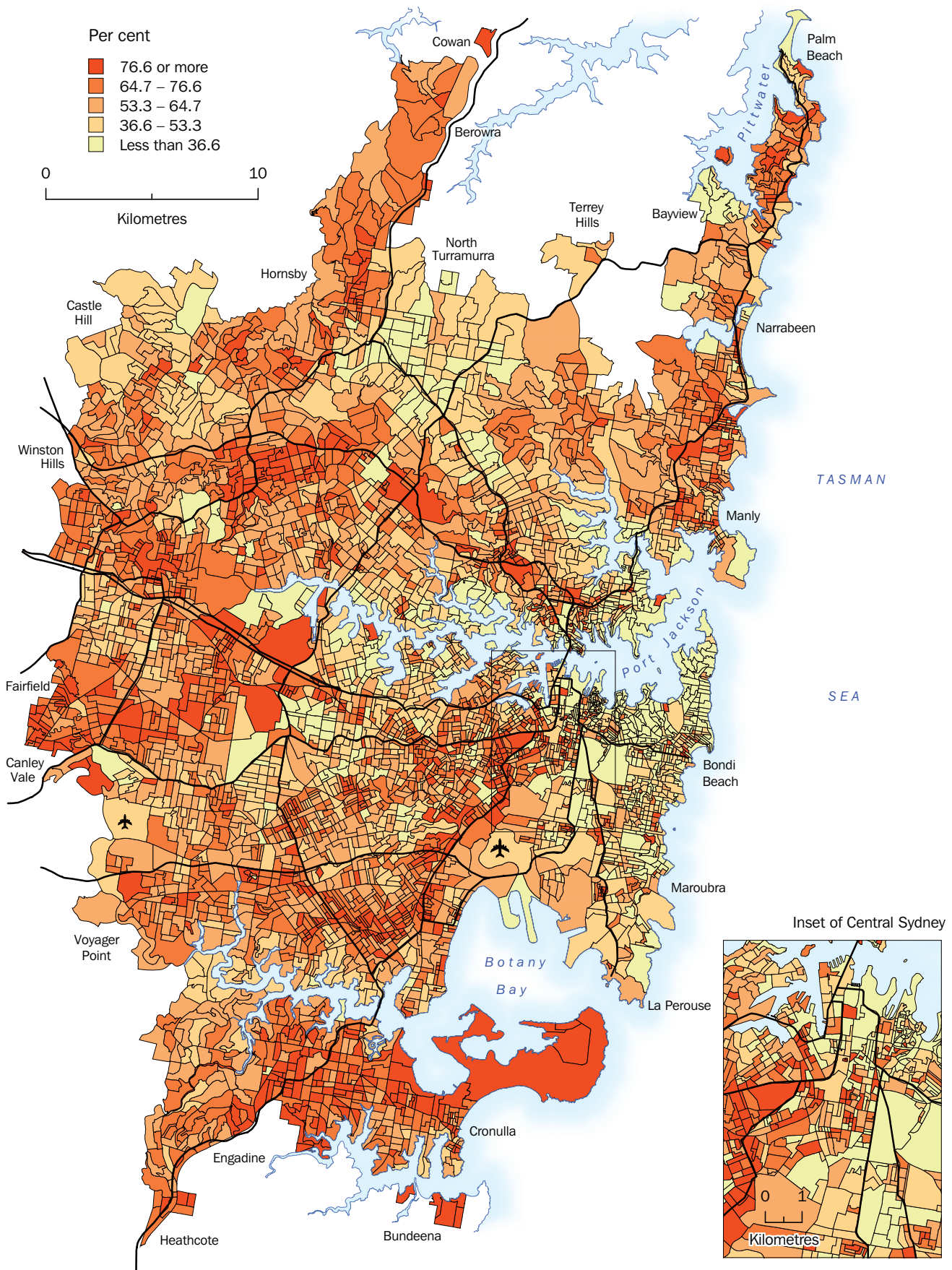


At the 2006 Census, 521,785 people aged 5 years and over living in Sydney were attending school. Of these, 317,349 students (60.8%) were attending government schools, a lower proportion than in 2001 (62.4%). Attendance at government schools in 2006 was higher for both infant/primary (66.0%) and secondary (54.5%) school students compared with those who attended non-government schools.

This map shows where students who attended government schools live. The locations of the government schools may differ from the areas in which the students live.

School children attending government schools were highly concentrated in the outer southern, south-western and western areas of Sydney. Suburbs with over 85% of students attending government schools included Kurnell in the outer southern suburbs; Airds and Claymore in the outer south-west; and Blackett, Willmot, Tregar and Shalvey in the Blacktown area. Cowan in the north; and Miller, Cabramatta and Cartwright in the Fairfield-Liverpool region also had very high proportions. The North Shore, eastern and inner suburbs had very low proportions of students attending government schools.





# A Picture of the Nation



## The Statistician's Report on the 2006 Census

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## Chapter Four

# Labour Force

Unemployed people

People aged 15–64 years not in the labour force

Technicians and trades workers

People who travelled to work by public transport

Families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years

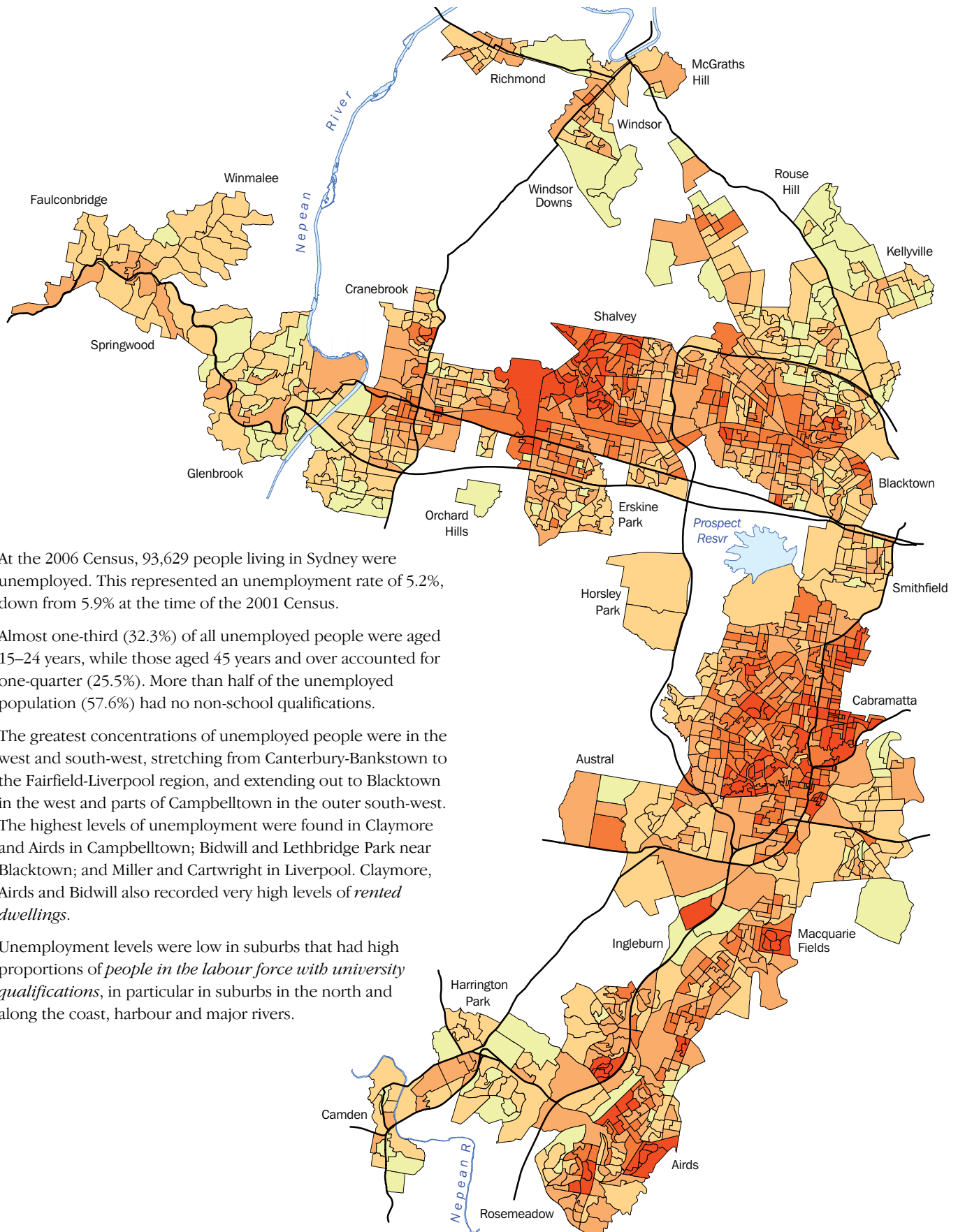
People who undertook unpaid voluntary work





# UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

As a percentage of the labour force

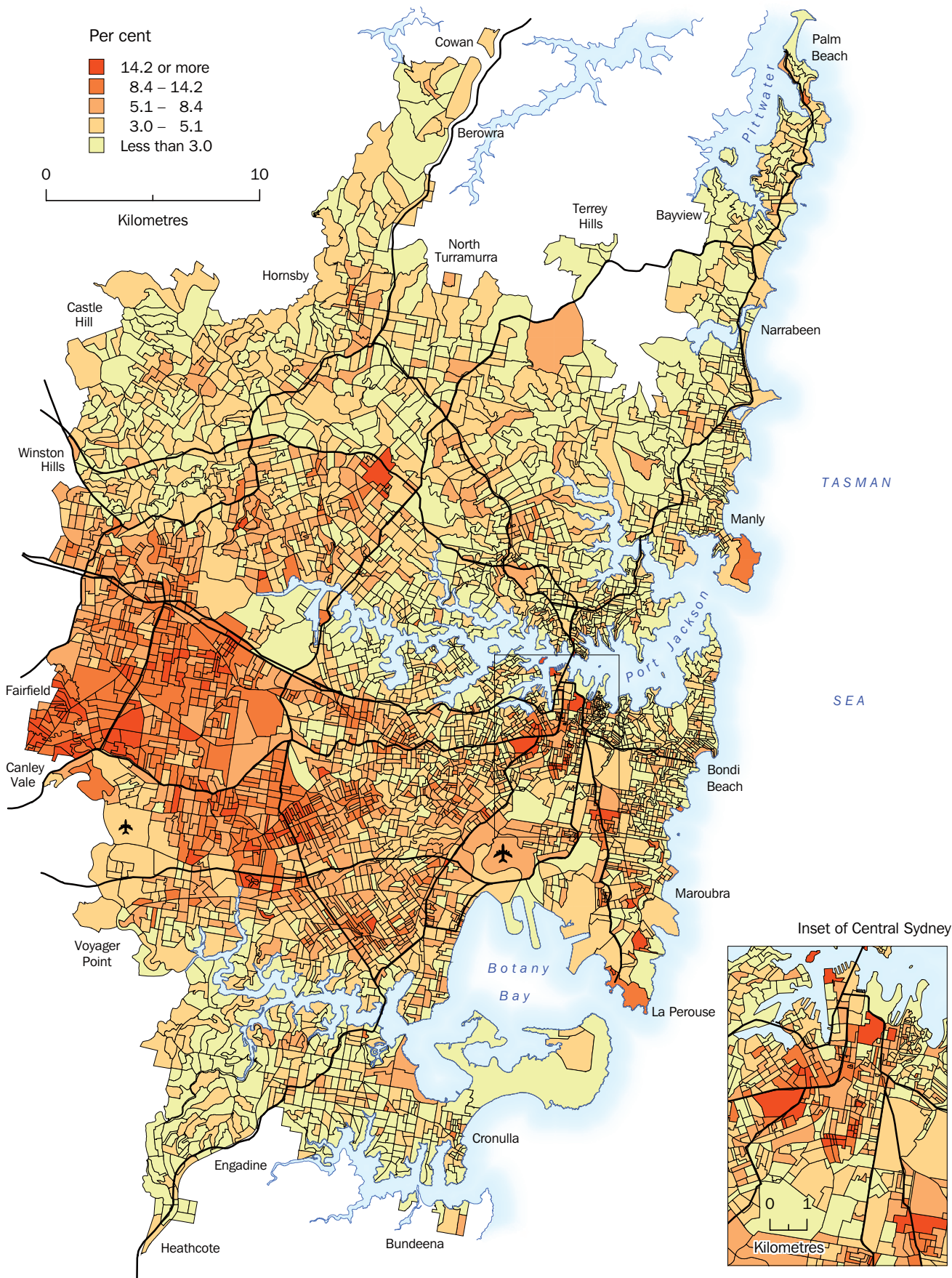


At the 2006 Census, 93,629 people living in Sydney were unemployed. This represented an unemployment rate of 5.2%, down from 5.9% at the time of the 2001 Census.

Almost one-third (32.3%) of all unemployed people were aged 15–24 years, while those aged 45 years and over accounted for one-quarter (25.5%). More than half of the unemployed population (57.6%) had no non-school qualifications.

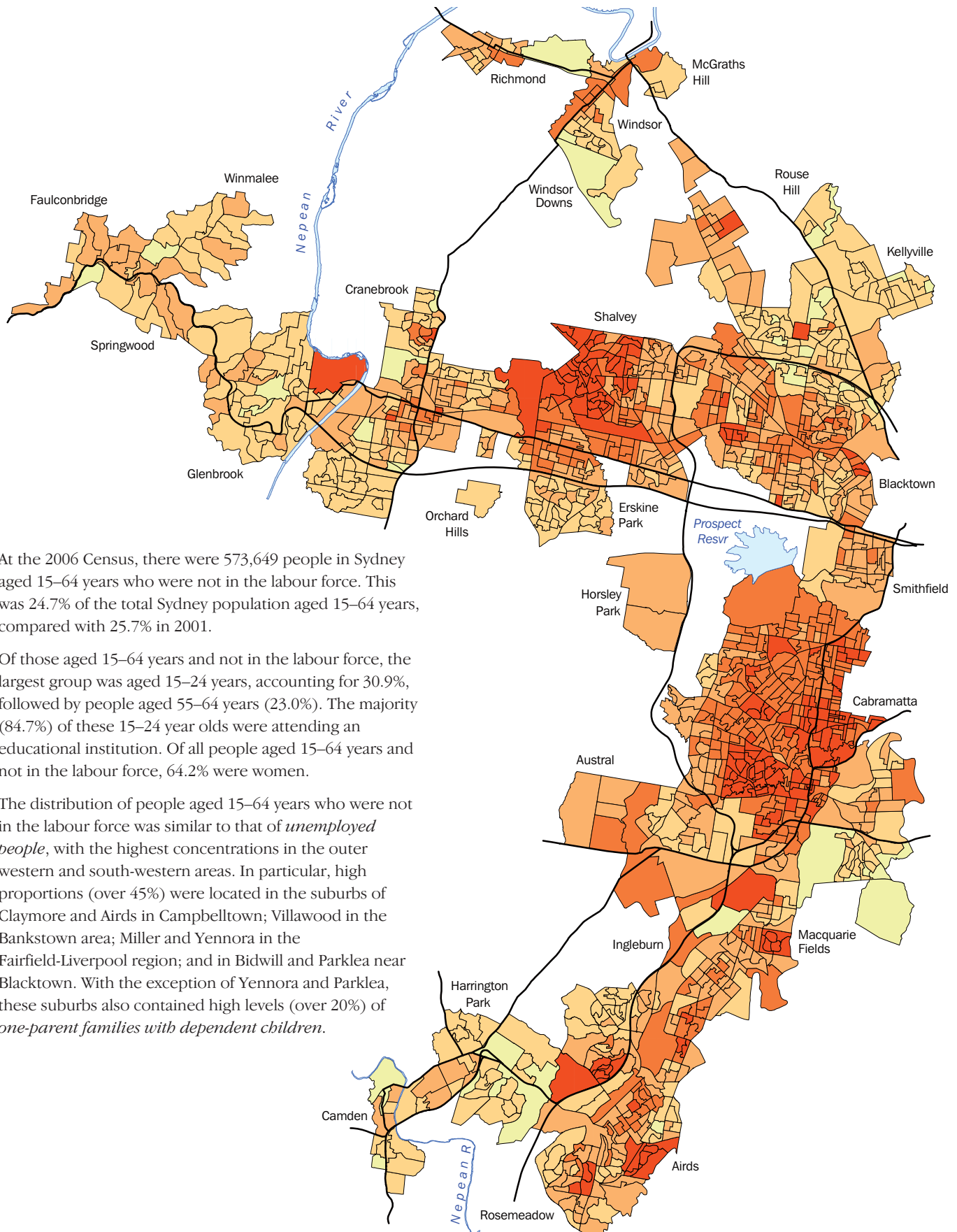
The greatest concentrations of unemployed people were in the west and south-west, stretching from Canterbury-Bankstown to the Fairfield-Liverpool region, and extending out to Blacktown in the west and parts of Campbelltown in the outer south-west. The highest levels of unemployment were found in Claymore and Airds in Campbelltown; Bidwill and Lethbridge Park near Blacktown; and Miller and Cartwright in Liverpool. Claymore, Airds and Bidwill also recorded very high levels of *rented dwellings*.

Unemployment levels were low in suburbs that had high proportions of *people in the labour force with university qualifications*, in particular in suburbs in the north and along the coast, harbour and major rivers.



## PEOPLE AGED 15–64 YEARS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

As a percentage of the population aged 15–64 years

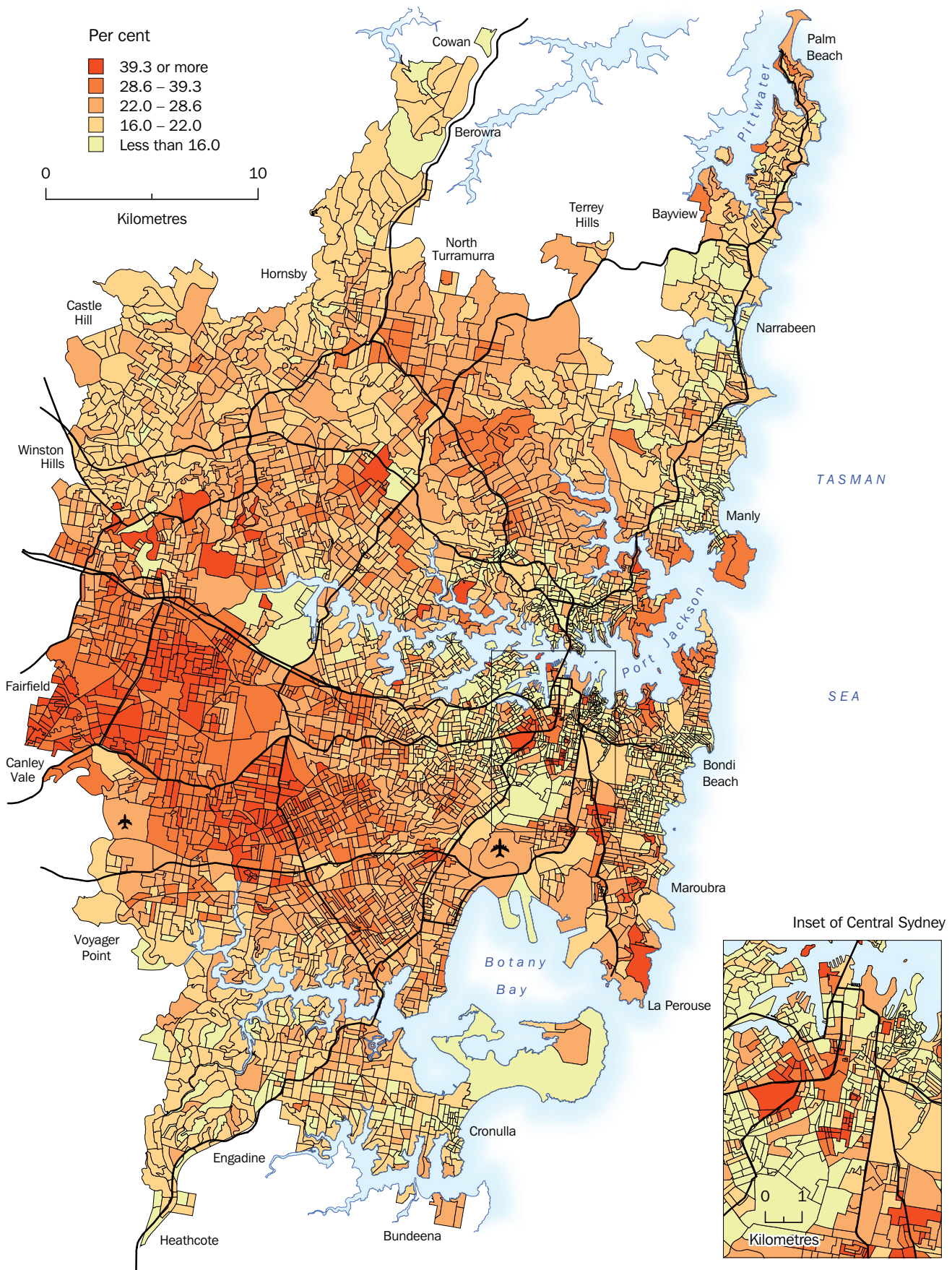


At the 2006 Census, there were 573,649 people in Sydney aged 15–64 years who were not in the labour force. This was 24.7% of the total Sydney population aged 15–64 years, compared with 25.7% in 2001.

Of those aged 15–64 years and not in the labour force, the largest group was aged 15–24 years, accounting for 30.9%, followed by people aged 55–64 years (23.0%). The majority (84.7%) of these 15–24 year olds were attending an educational institution. Of all people aged 15–64 years and not in the labour force, 64.2% were women.

The distribution of people aged 15–64 years who were not in the labour force was similar to that of *unemployed people*, with the highest concentrations in the outer western and south-western areas. In particular, high proportions (over 45%) were located in the suburbs of Claymore and Airds in Campbelltown; Villawood in the Bankstown area; Miller and Yennora in the Fairfield-Liverpool region; and in Bidwill and Parklea near Blacktown. With the exception of Yennora and Parklea, these suburbs also contained high levels (over 20%) of *one-parent families with dependent children*.

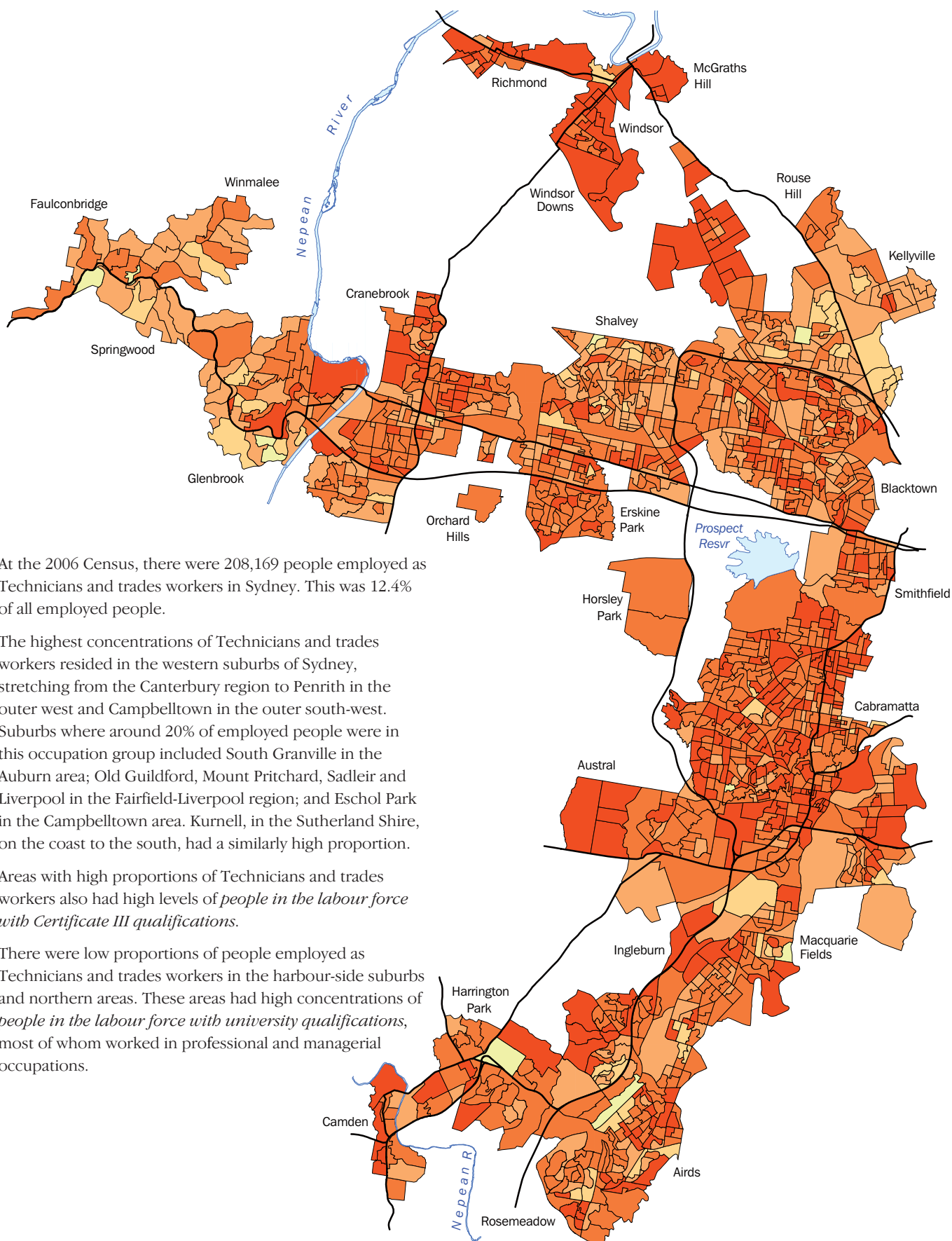






# TECHNICIANS AND TRADES WORKERS

As a percentage of the employed population

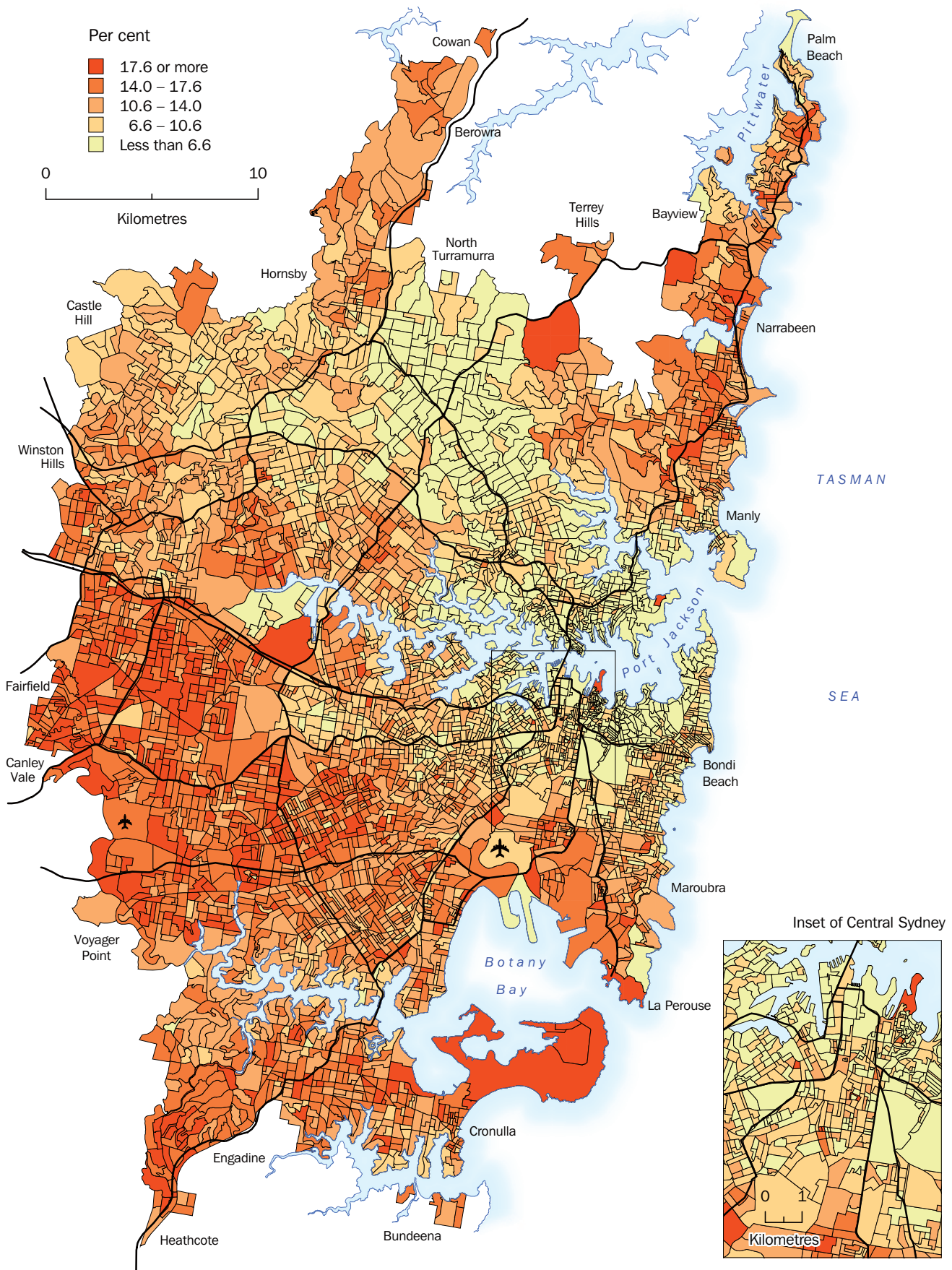


At the 2006 Census, there were 208,169 people employed as Technicians and trades workers in Sydney. This was 12.4% of all employed people.

The highest concentrations of Technicians and trades workers resided in the western suburbs of Sydney, stretching from the Canterbury region to Penrith in the outer west and Campbelltown in the outer south-west. Suburbs where around 20% of employed people were in this occupation group included South Granville in the Auburn area; Old Guildford, Mount Pritchard, Sadleir and Liverpool in the Fairfield-Liverpool region; and Eschol Park in the Campbelltown area. Kurnell, in the Sutherland Shire, on the coast to the south, had a similarly high proportion.

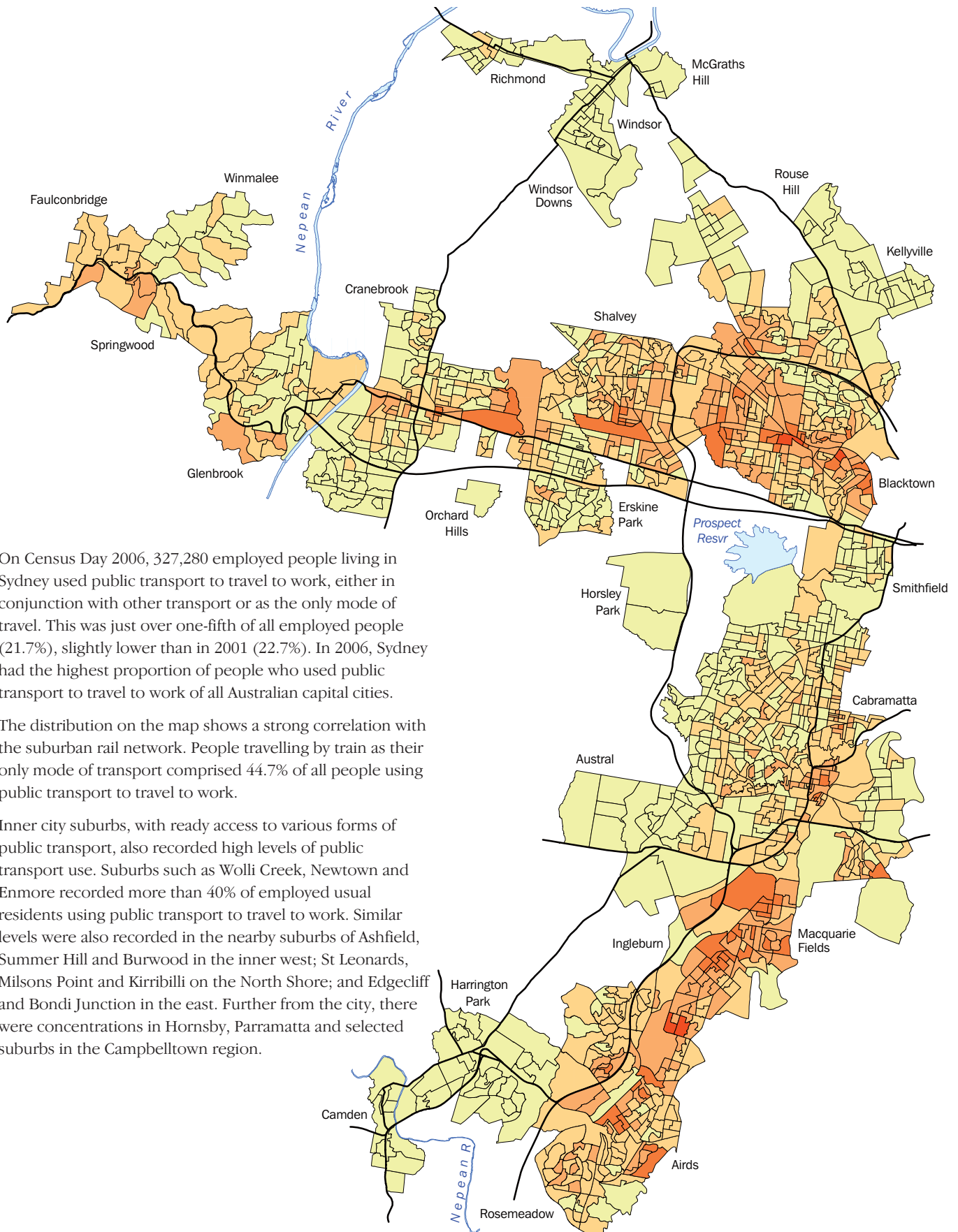
Areas with high proportions of Technicians and trades workers also had high levels of *people in the labour force with Certificate III qualifications*.

There were low proportions of people employed as Technicians and trades workers in the harbour-side suburbs and northern areas. These areas had high concentrations of *people in the labour force with university qualifications*, most of whom worked in professional and managerial occupations.



# PEOPLE WHO TRAVELLED TO WORK BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT

As a percentage of the employed population

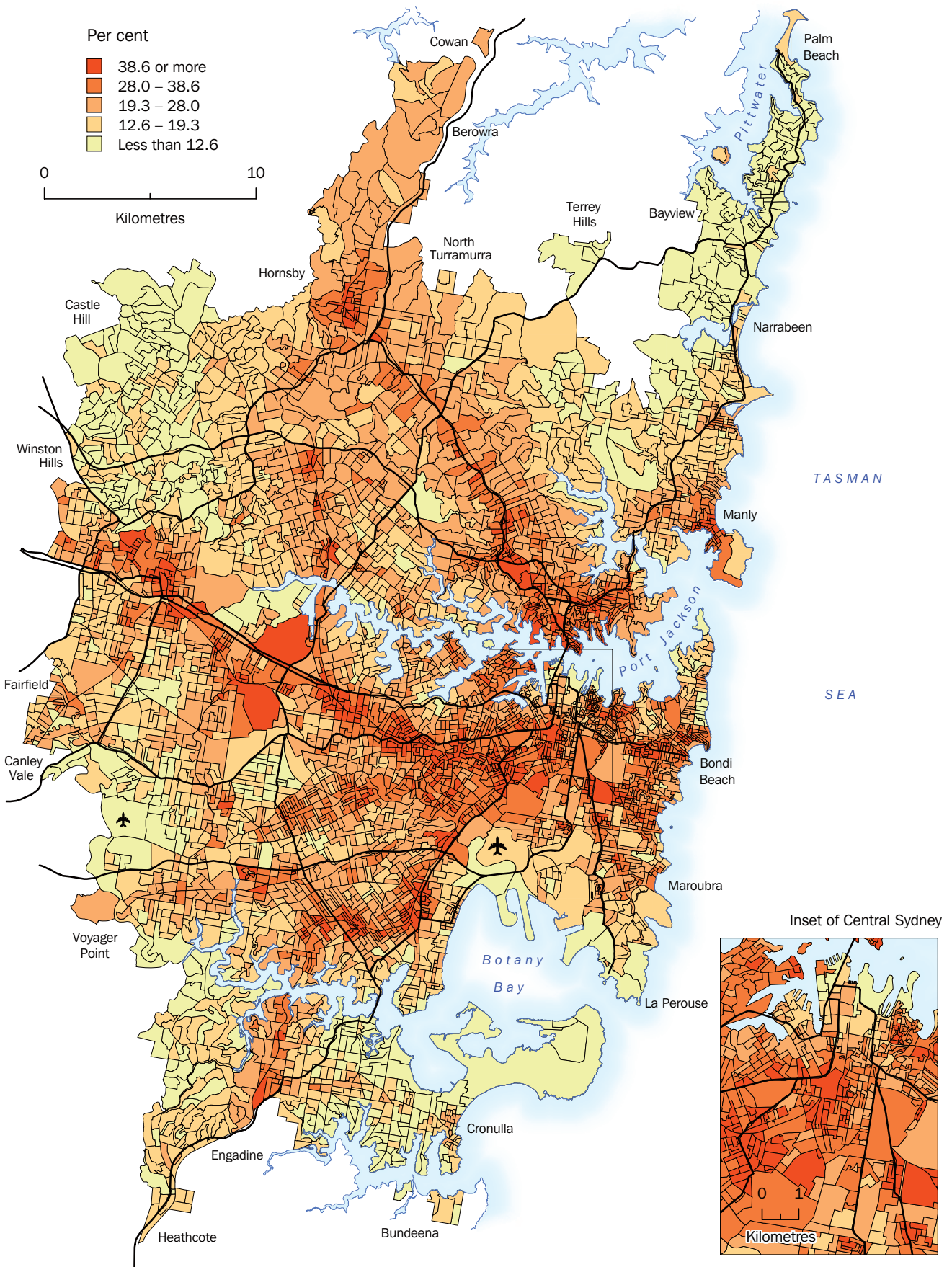


On Census Day 2006, 327,280 employed people living in Sydney used public transport to travel to work, either in conjunction with other transport or as the only mode of travel. This was just over one-fifth of all employed people (21.7%), slightly lower than in 2001 (22.7%). In 2006, Sydney had the highest proportion of people who used public transport to travel to work of all Australian capital cities.

The distribution on the map shows a strong correlation with the suburban rail network. People travelling by train as their only mode of transport comprised 44.7% of all people using public transport to travel to work.

Inner city suburbs, with ready access to various forms of public transport, also recorded high levels of public transport use. Suburbs such as Wollri Creek, Newtown and Enmore recorded more than 40% of employed usual residents using public transport to travel to work. Similar levels were also recorded in the nearby suburbs of Ashfield, Summer Hill and Burwood in the inner west; St Leonards, Milsons Point and Kirribilli on the North Shore; and Edgecliff and Bondi Junction in the east. Further from the city, there were concentrations in Hornsby, Parramatta and selected suburbs in the Campbelltown region.

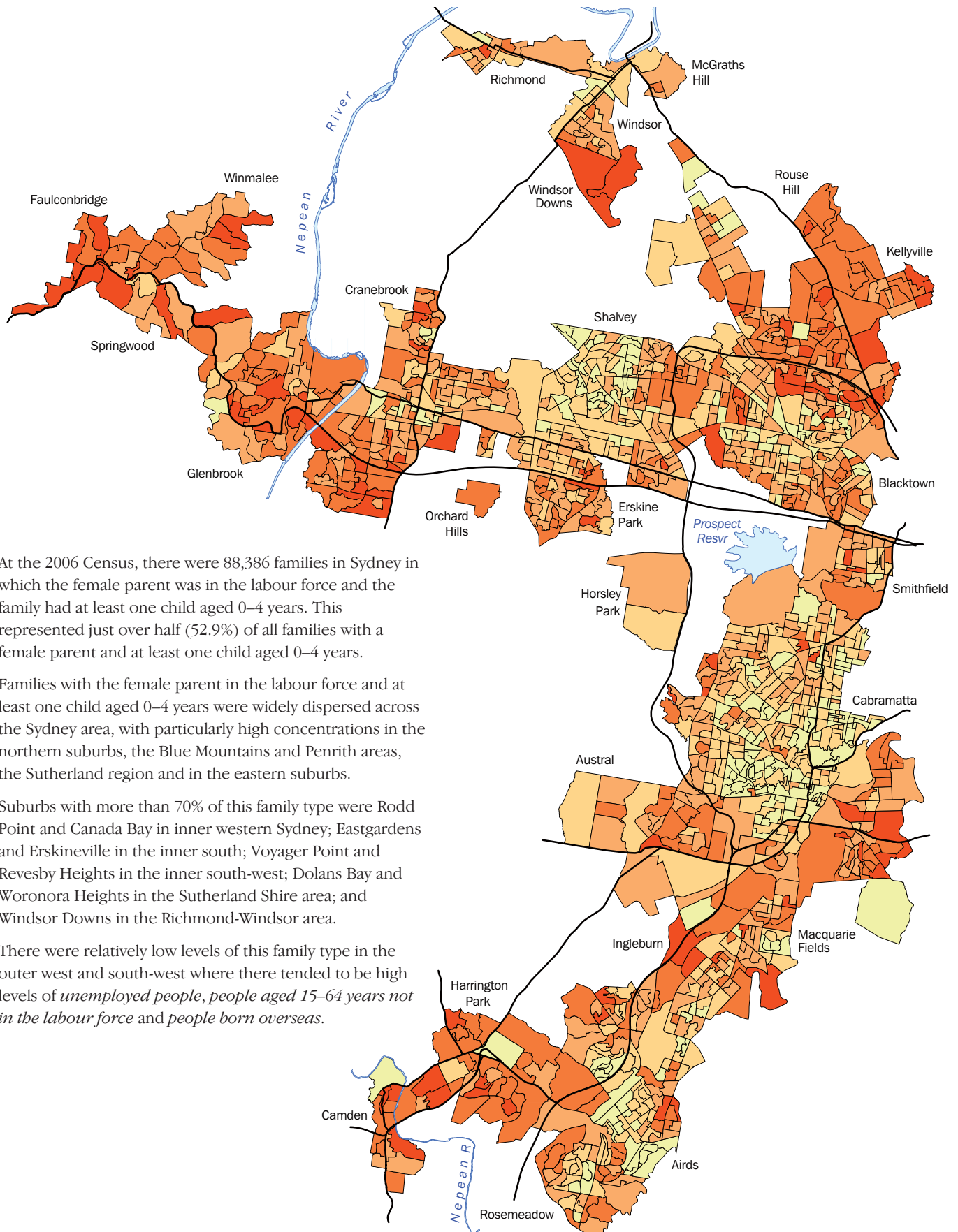






## FAMILIES WITH THE FEMALE PARENT IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND AT LEAST ONE CHILD AGED 0-4 YEARS

As a percentage of all families with a female parent and at least one child aged 0-4 years

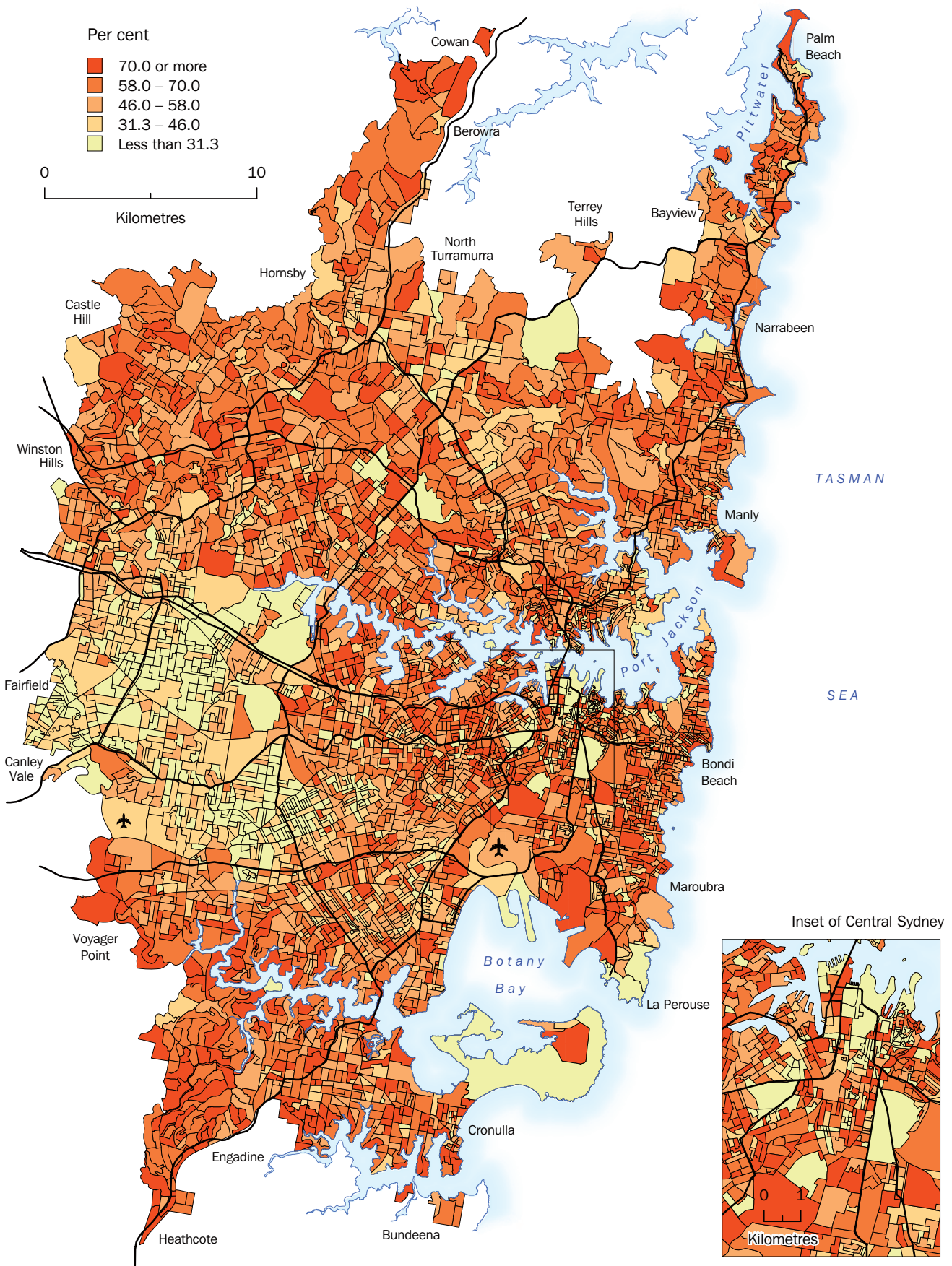


At the 2006 Census, there were 88,386 families in Sydney in which the female parent was in the labour force and the family had at least one child aged 0-4 years. This represented just over half (52.9%) of all families with a female parent and at least one child aged 0-4 years.

Families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0-4 years were widely dispersed across the Sydney area, with particularly high concentrations in the northern suburbs, the Blue Mountains and Penrith areas, the Sutherland region and in the eastern suburbs.

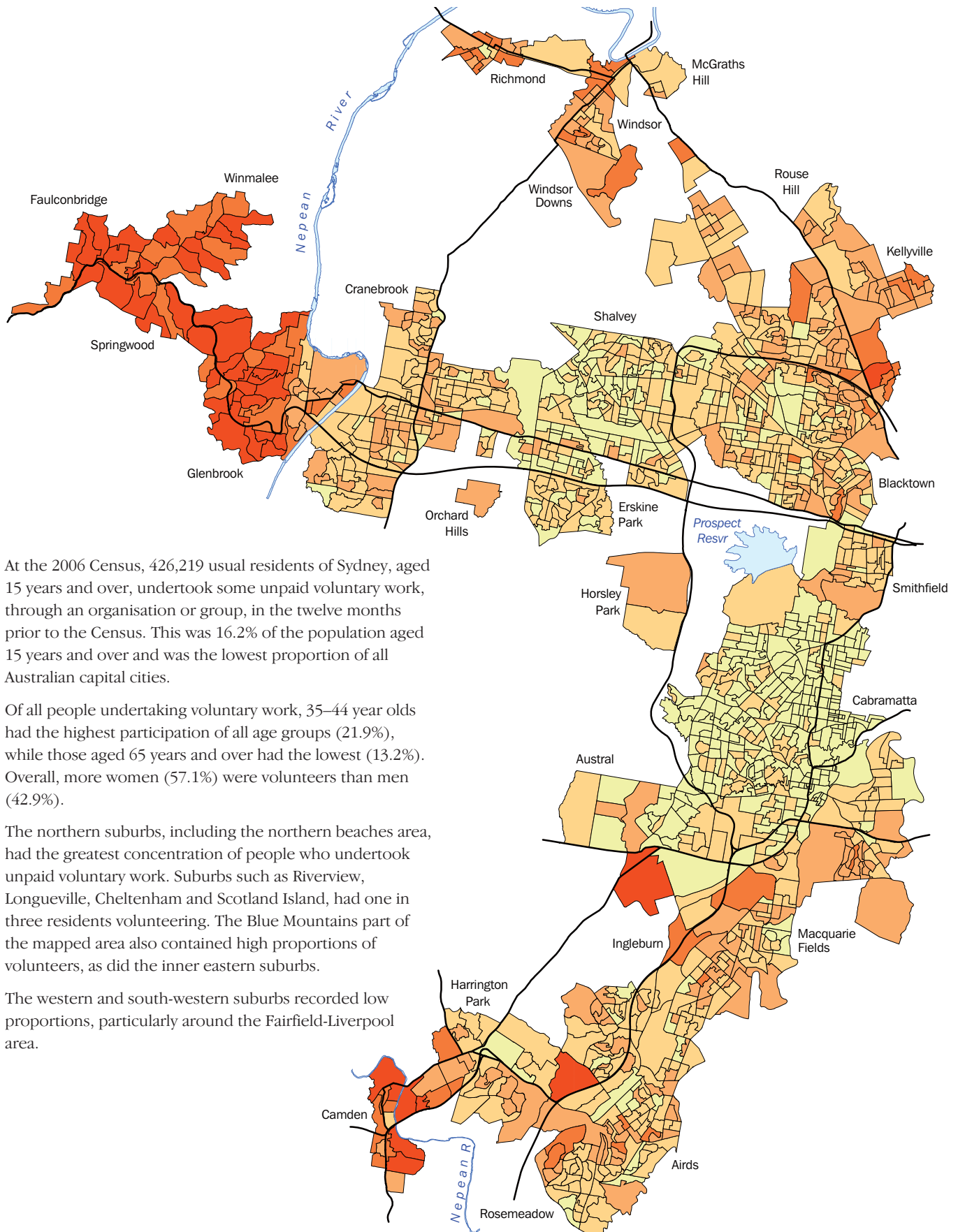
Suburbs with more than 70% of this family type were Rodd Point and Canada Bay in inner western Sydney; Eastgardens and Erskineville in the inner south; Voyager Point and Revesby Heights in the inner south-west; Dolans Bay and Woronora Heights in the Sutherland Shire area; and Windsor Downs in the Richmond-Windsor area.

There were relatively low levels of this family type in the outer west and south-west where there tended to be high levels of *unemployed people, people aged 15-64 years not in the labour force and people born overseas*.



# PEOPLE WHO UNDERTOOK UNPAID VOLUNTARY WORK

As a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over



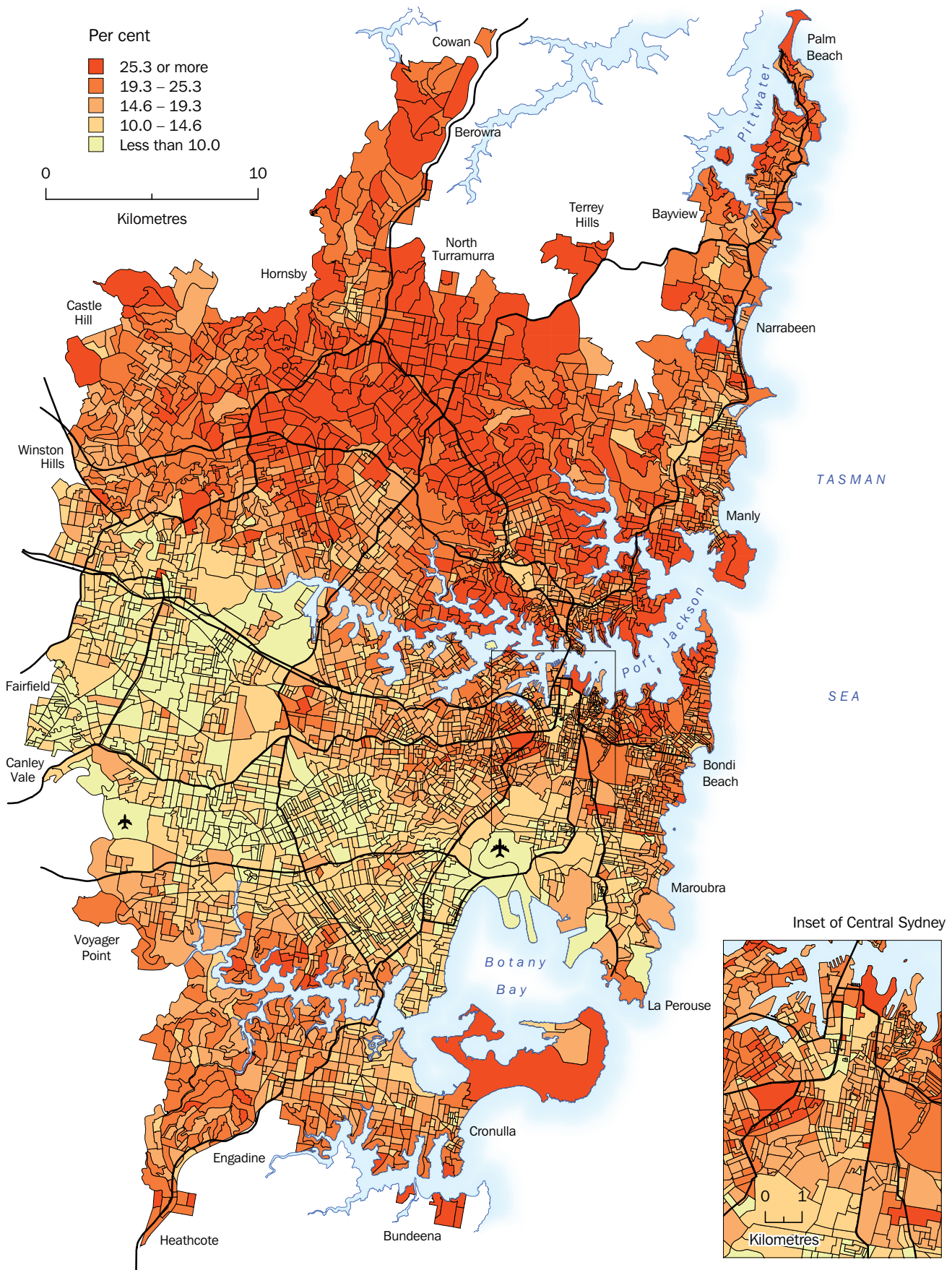
At the 2006 Census, 426,219 usual residents of Sydney, aged 15 years and over, undertook some unpaid voluntary work, through an organisation or group, in the twelve months prior to the Census. This was 16.2% of the population aged 15 years and over and was the lowest proportion of all Australian capital cities.

Of all people undertaking voluntary work, 35–44 year olds had the highest participation of all age groups (21.9%), while those aged 65 years and over had the lowest (13.2%). Overall, more women (57.1%) were volunteers than men (42.9%).

The northern suburbs, including the northern beaches area, had the greatest concentration of people who undertook unpaid voluntary work. Suburbs such as Riverview, Longueville, Cheltenham and Scotland Island, had one in three residents volunteering. The Blue Mountains part of the mapped area also contained high proportions of volunteers, as did the inner eastern suburbs.

The western and south-western suburbs recorded low proportions, particularly around the Fairfield-Liverpool area.







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Chapter Five

# Income

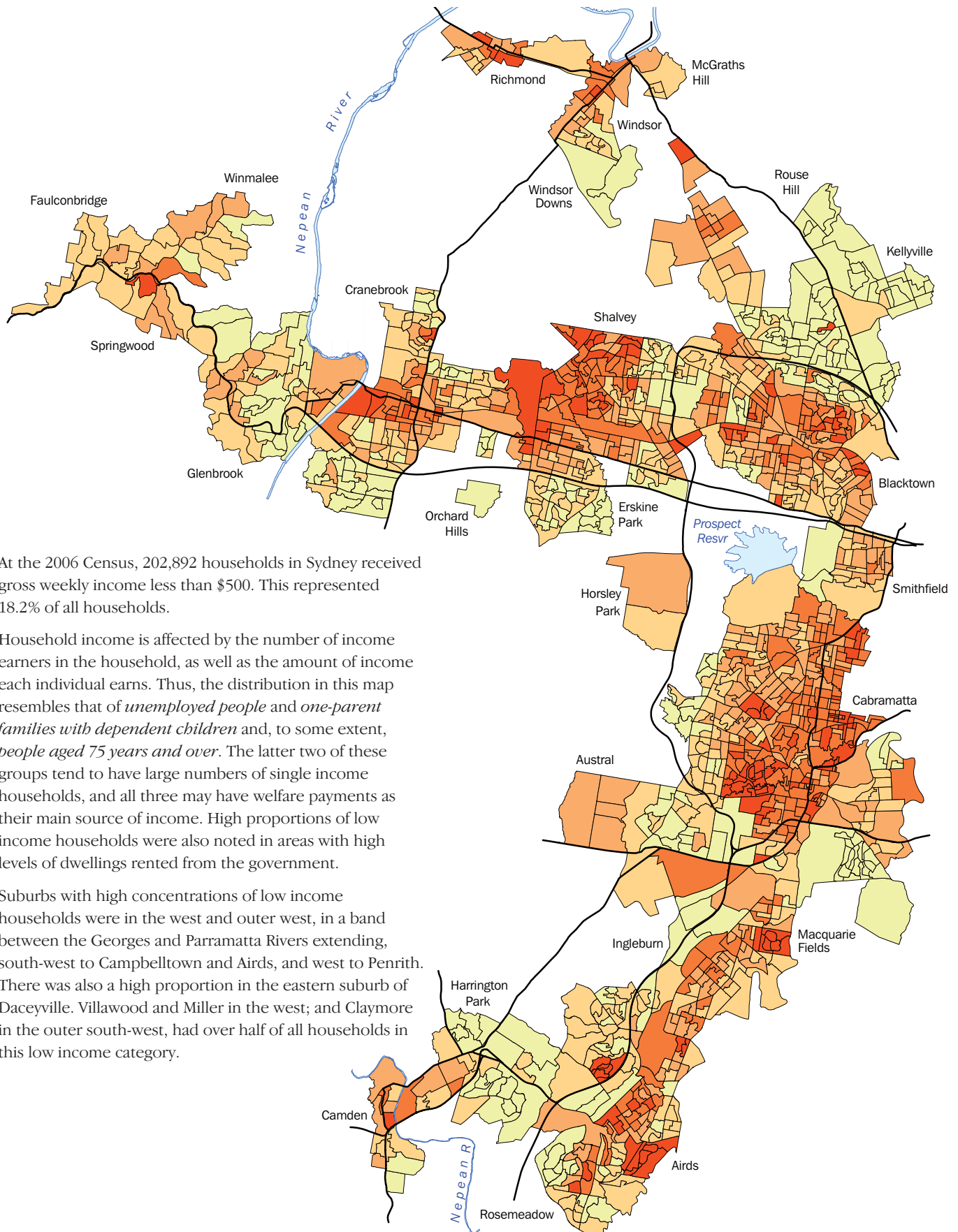
Low income households

High income households



## LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Households with gross weekly income less than \$500  
As a percentage of all households

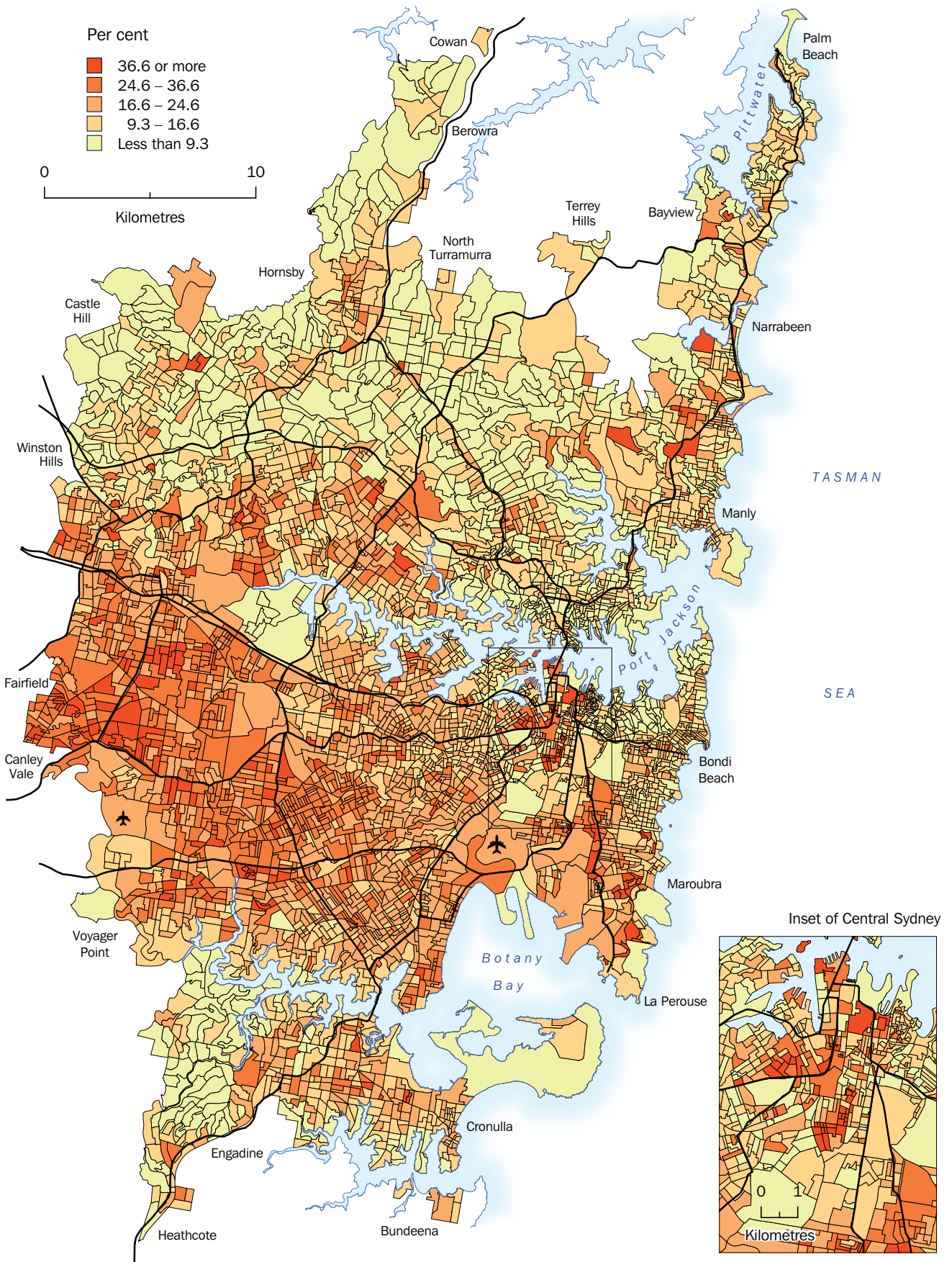


At the 2006 Census, 202,892 households in Sydney received gross weekly income less than \$500. This represented 18.2% of all households.

Household income is affected by the number of income earners in the household, as well as the amount of income each individual earns. Thus, the distribution in this map resembles that of *unemployed people* and *one-parent families with dependent children* and, to some extent, *people aged 75 years and over*. The latter two of these groups tend to have large numbers of single income households, and all three may have welfare payments as their main source of income. High proportions of low income households were also noted in areas with high levels of dwellings rented from the government.

Suburbs with high concentrations of low income households were in the west and outer west, in a band between the Georges and Parramatta Rivers extending, south-west to Campbelltown and Airs, and west to Penrith. There was also a high proportion in the eastern suburb of Daceyville. Villawood and Miller in the west; and Claymore in the outer south-west, had over half of all households in this low income category.

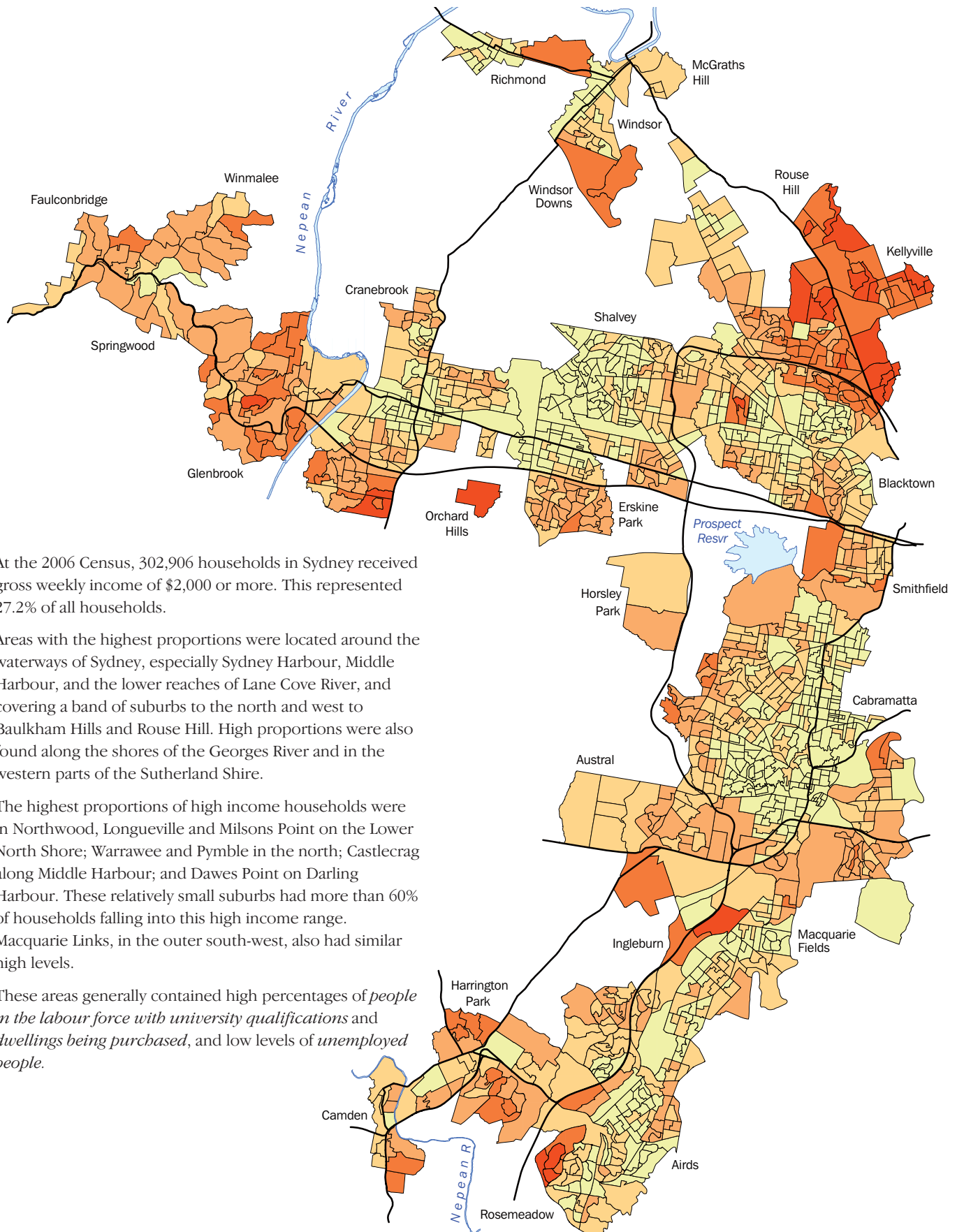






## HIGH INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Households with gross weekly income of \$2,000 or more  
As a percentage of all households

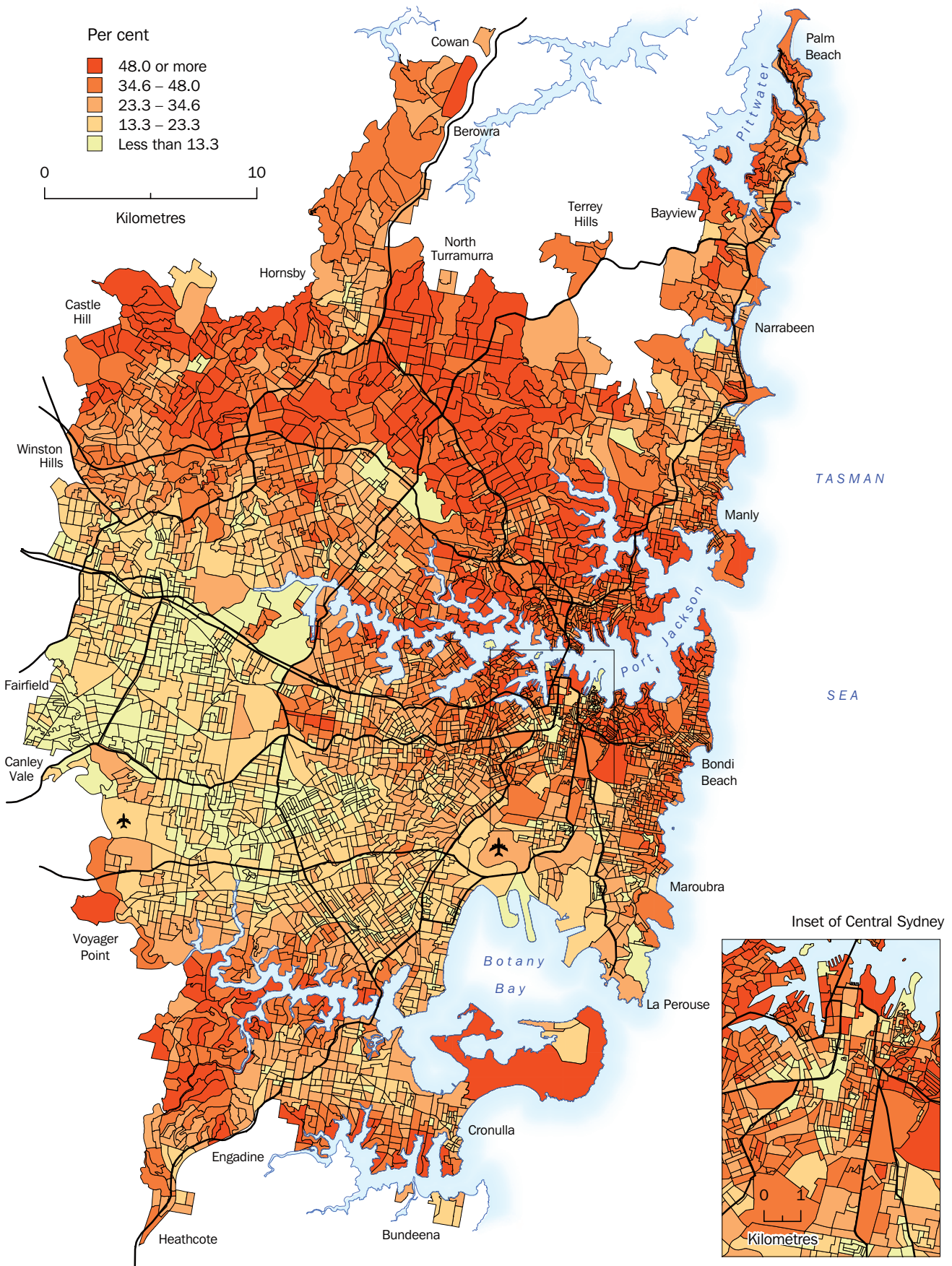


At the 2006 Census, 302,906 households in Sydney received gross weekly income of \$2,000 or more. This represented 27.2% of all households.

Areas with the highest proportions were located around the waterways of Sydney, especially Sydney Harbour, Middle Harbour, and the lower reaches of Lane Cove River, and covering a band of suburbs to the north and west to Baulkham Hills and Rouse Hill. High proportions were also found along the shores of the Georges River and in the western parts of the Sutherland Shire.

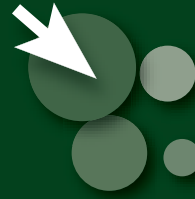
The highest proportions of high income households were in Northwood, Longueville and Milsons Point on the Lower North Shore; Warrawee and Pymble in the north; Castlecrag along Middle Harbour; and Dawes Point on Darling Harbour. These relatively small suburbs had more than 60% of households falling into this high income range. Macquarie Links, in the outer south-west, also had similar high levels.

These areas generally contained high percentages of *people in the labour force with university qualifications* and *dwellings being purchased*, and low levels of *unemployed people*.



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# SEIFA 2006



## Investigate the well-being of Australian communities online.

Combining multiple Census topics such as income, educational attainment and occupation, the ABS has developed indexes that allow for the ranking of areas which provides a method for determining the level of social and economic well-being of a region.

Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) 2006 is an intuitive online product that allows you to investigate and compare the socio-economic well-being of Australian communities.

**Investigate online for free.**



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## Chapter Six

# Families and Households

People living alone

One-parent families with dependent children

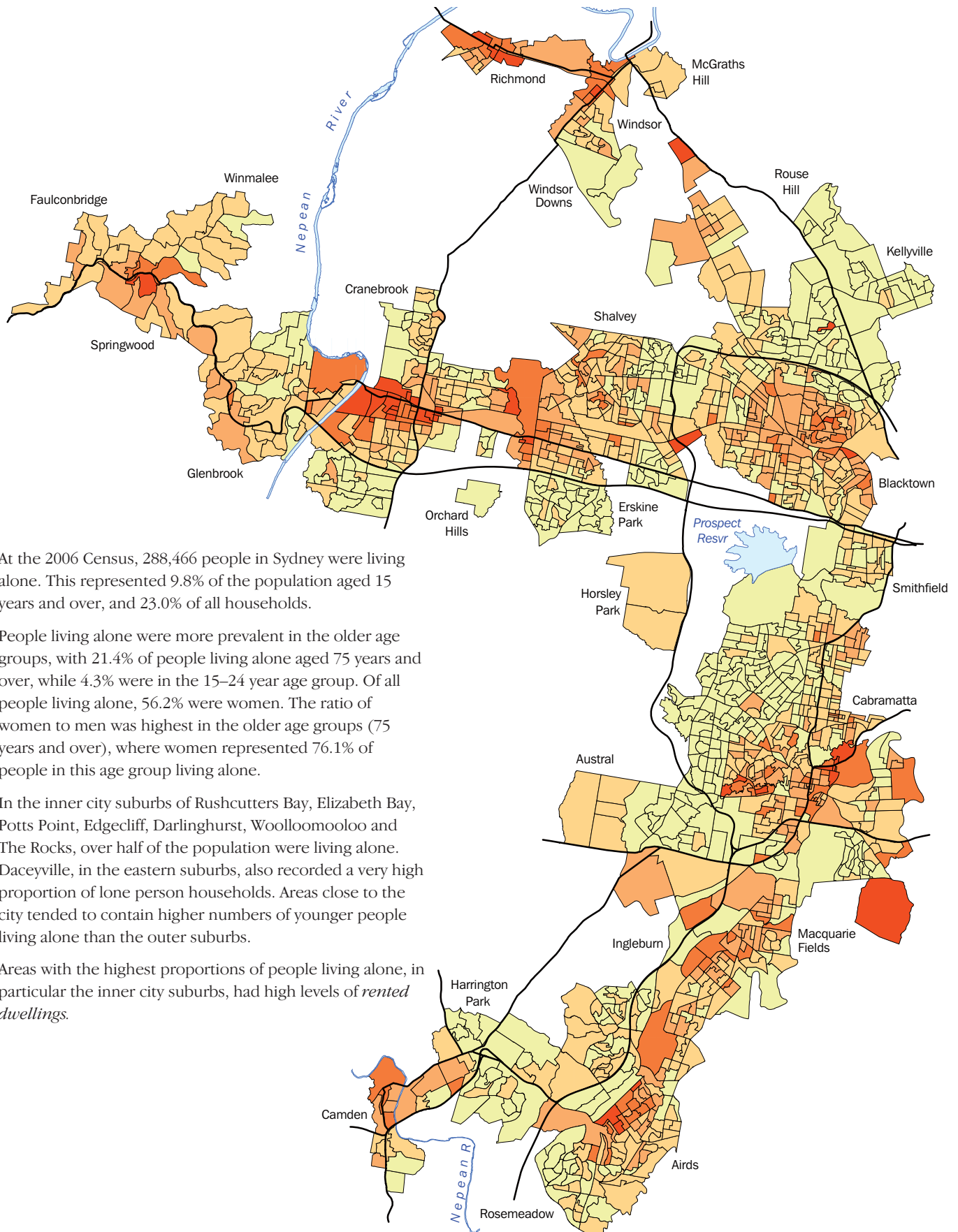
Couples with no dependent children





## PEOPLE LIVING ALONE

As a percentage of all households

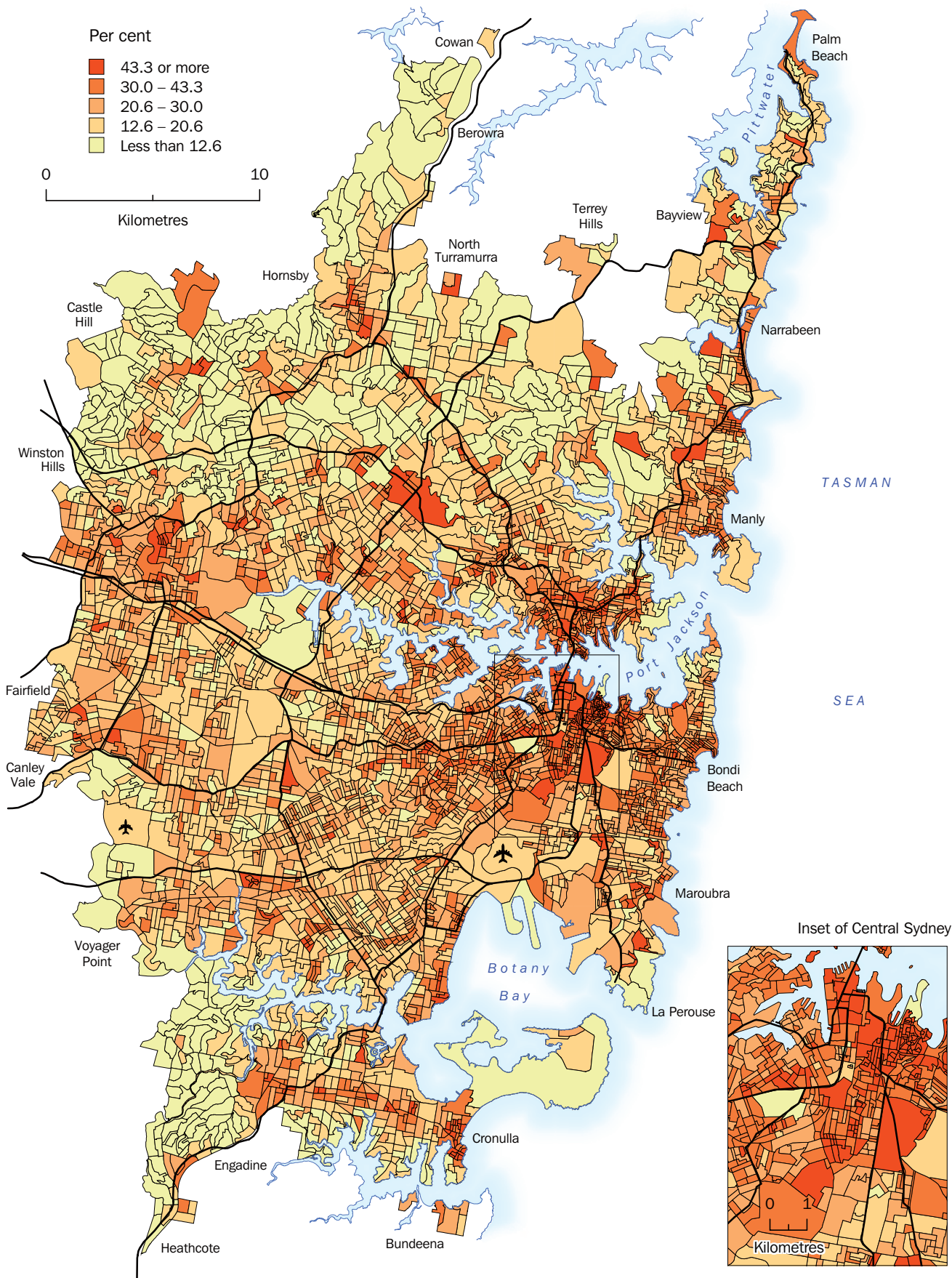


At the 2006 Census, 288,466 people in Sydney were living alone. This represented 9.8% of the population aged 15 years and over, and 23.0% of all households.

People living alone were more prevalent in the older age groups, with 21.4% of people living alone aged 75 years and over, while 4.3% were in the 15–24 year age group. Of all people living alone, 56.2% were women. The ratio of women to men was highest in the older age groups (75 years and over), where women represented 76.1% of people in this age group living alone.

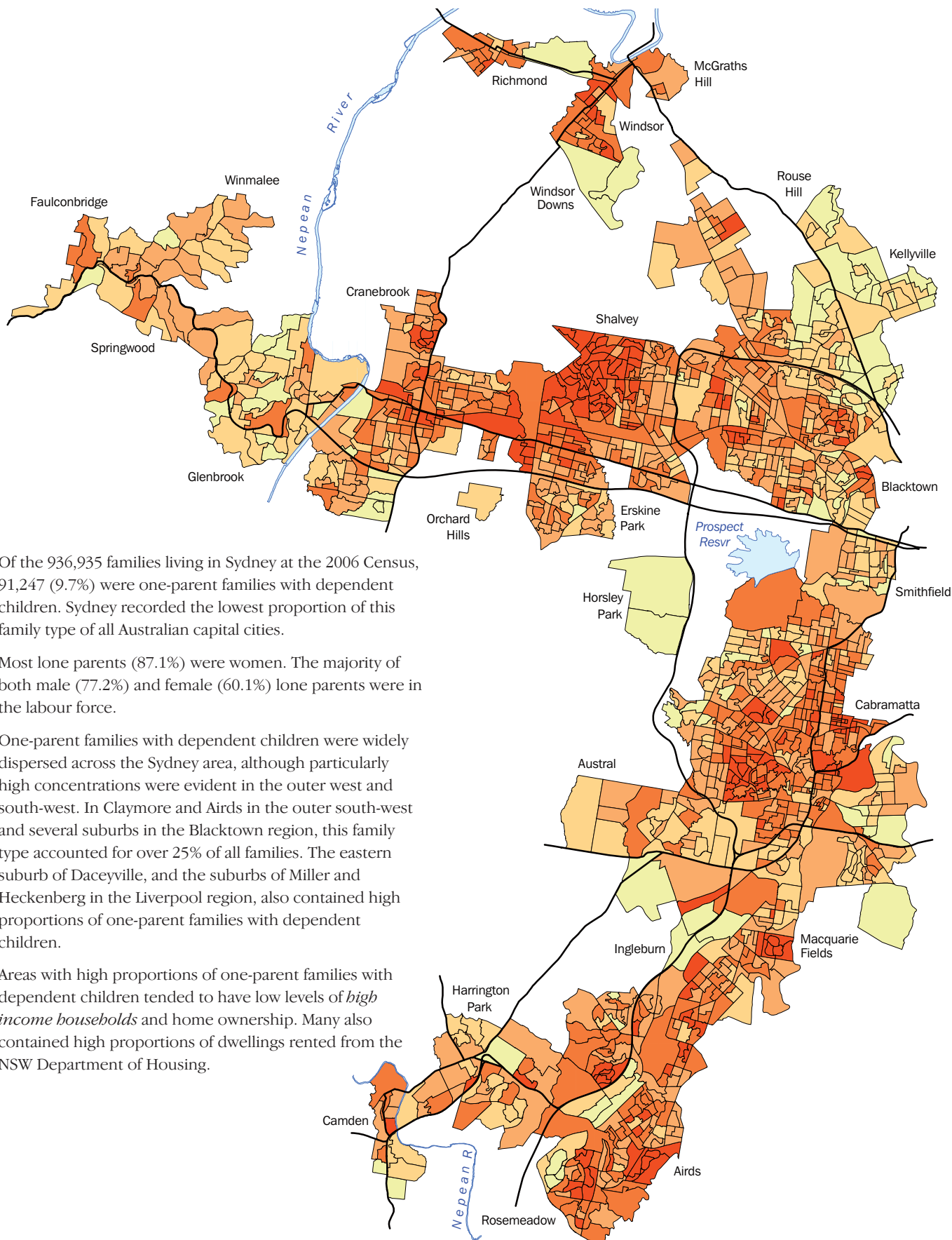
In the inner city suburbs of Rushcutters Bay, Elizabeth Bay, Potts Point, Edgecliff, Darlinghurst, Woollahroomooloo and The Rocks, over half of the population were living alone. Daceyville, in the eastern suburbs, also recorded a very high proportion of lone person households. Areas close to the city tended to contain higher numbers of younger people living alone than the outer suburbs.

Areas with the highest proportions of people living alone, in particular the inner city suburbs, had high levels of *rented dwellings*.



# ONE-PARENT FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

As a percentage of all families



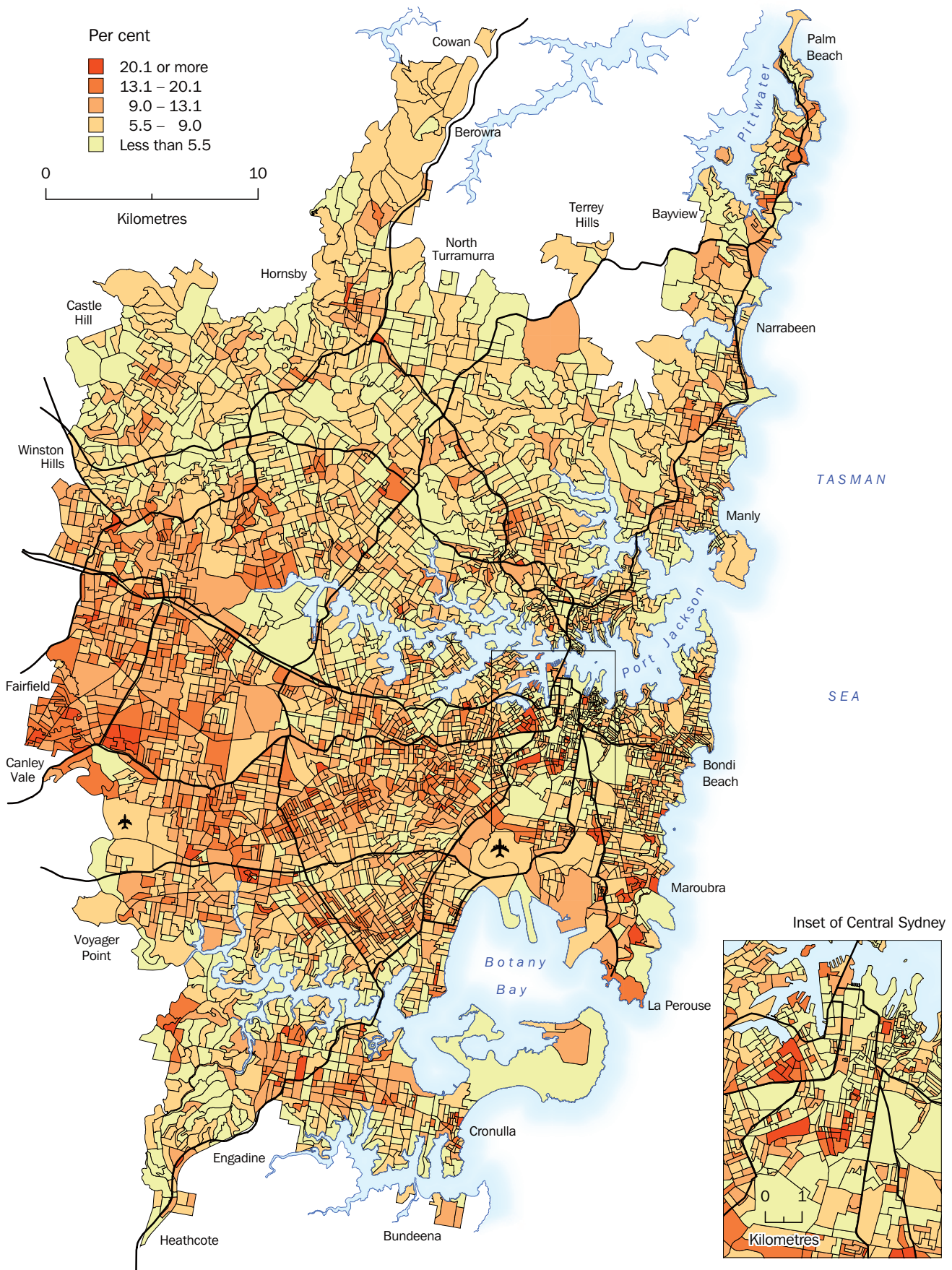
Of the 936,935 families living in Sydney at the 2006 Census, 91,247 (9.7%) were one-parent families with dependent children. Sydney recorded the lowest proportion of this family type of all Australian capital cities.

Most lone parents (87.1%) were women. The majority of both male (77.2%) and female (60.1%) lone parents were in the labour force.

One-parent families with dependent children were widely dispersed across the Sydney area, although particularly high concentrations were evident in the outer west and south-west. In Claymore and Airs in the outer south-west and several suburbs in the Blacktown region, this family type accounted for over 25% of all families. The eastern suburb of Daceyville, and the suburbs of Miller and Heckenberg in the Liverpool region, also contained high proportions of one-parent families with dependent children.

Areas with high proportions of one-parent families with dependent children tended to have low levels of *high income households* and home ownership. Many also contained high proportions of dwellings rented from the NSW Department of Housing.

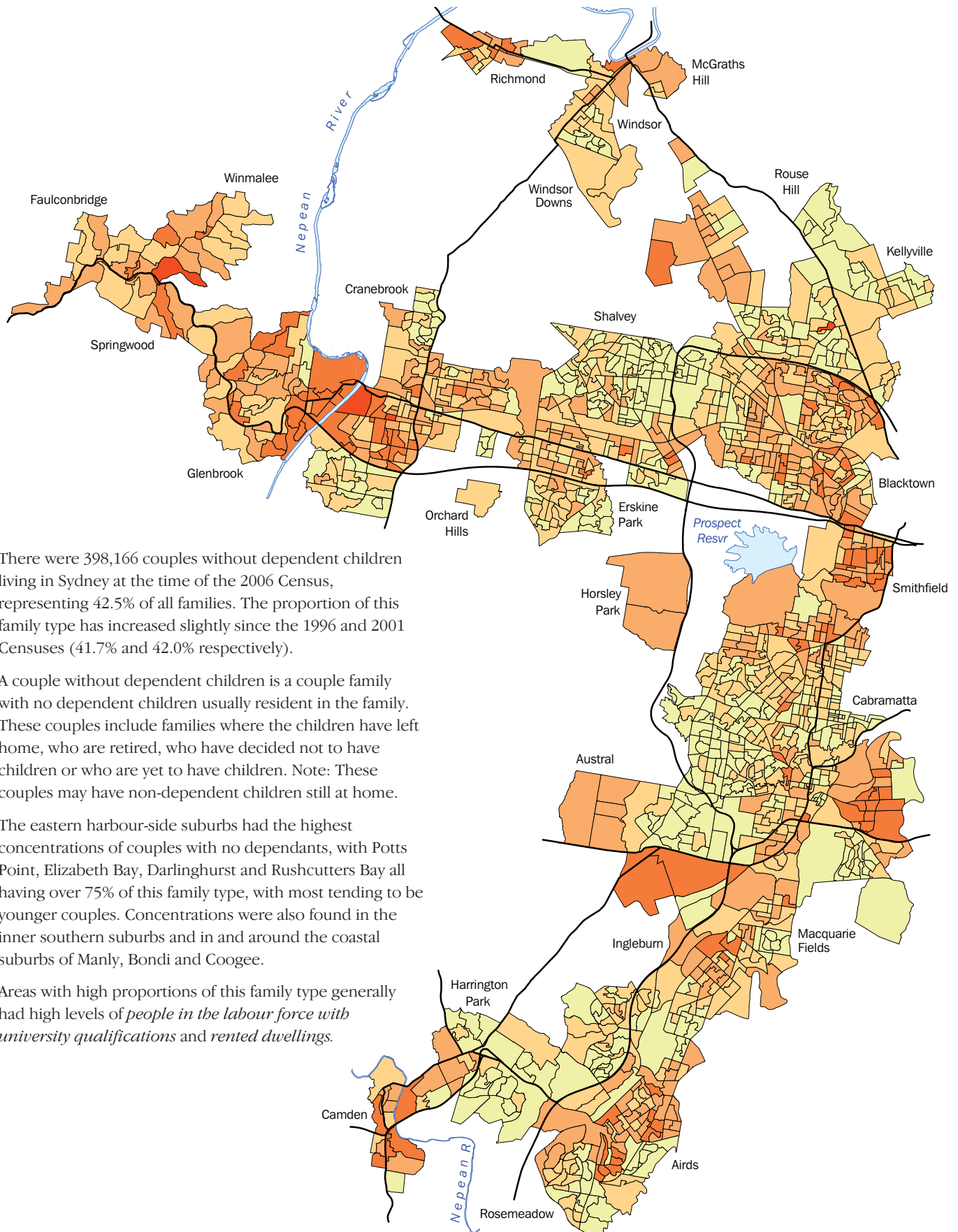






## COUPLES WITH NO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

As a percentage of all families

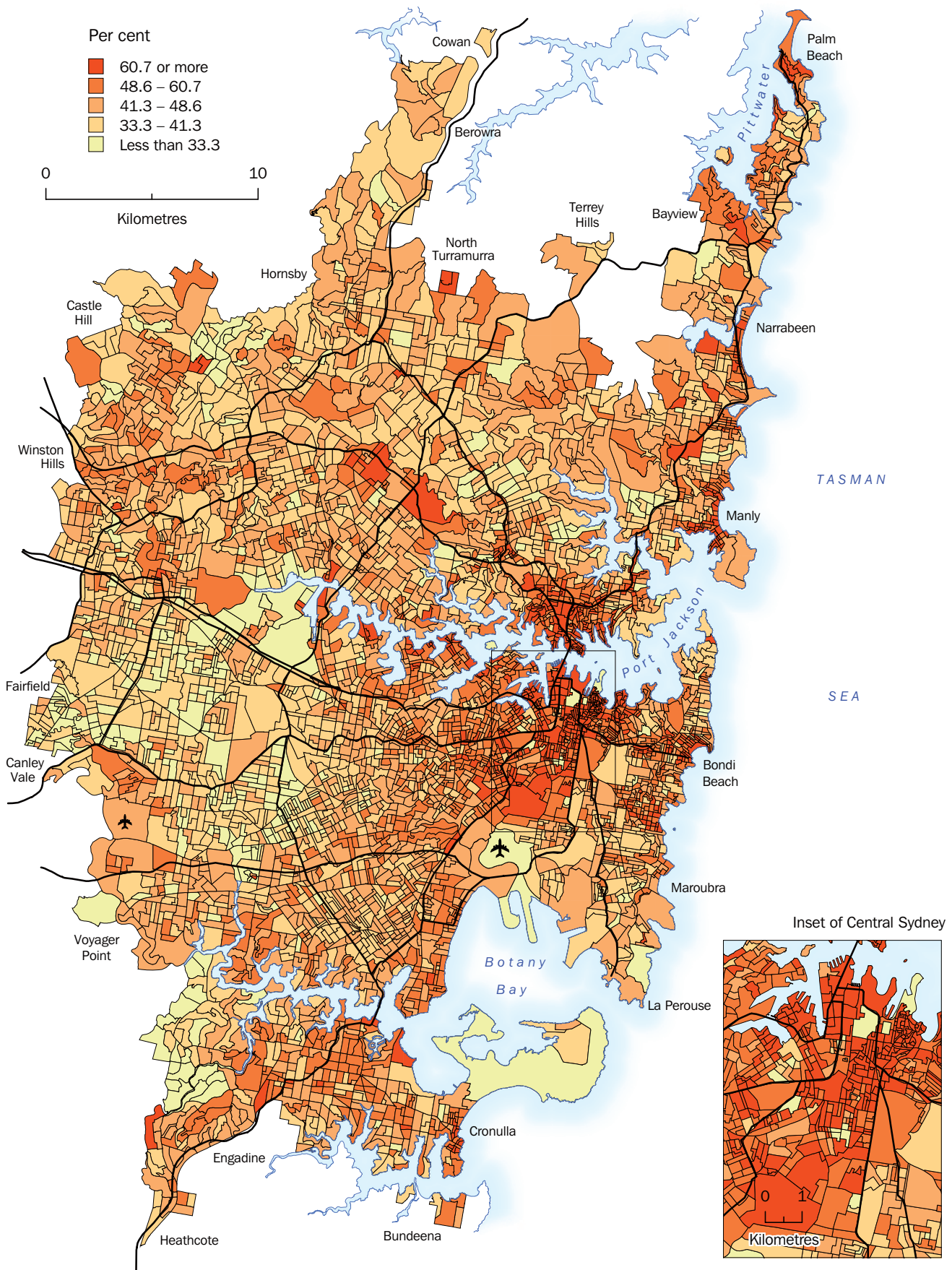


There were 398,166 couples without dependent children living in Sydney at the time of the 2006 Census, representing 42.5% of all families. The proportion of this family type has increased slightly since the 1996 and 2001 Censuses (41.7% and 42.0% respectively).

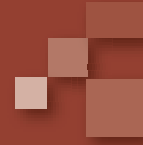
A couple without dependent children is a couple family with no dependent children usually resident in the family. These couples include families where the children have left home, who are retired, who have decided not to have children or who are yet to have children. Note: These couples may have non-dependent children still at home.

The eastern harbour-side suburbs had the highest concentrations of couples with no dependants, with Potts Point, Elizabeth Bay, Darlinghurst and Rushcutters Bay all having over 75% of this family type, with most tending to be younger couples. Concentrations were also found in the inner southern suburbs and in and around the coastal suburbs of Manly, Bondi and Coogee.

Areas with high proportions of this family type generally had high levels of *people in the labour force with university qualifications* and *rented dwellings*.



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## Chapter Seven

# Dwellings

Housing occupancy standard

Rented dwellings

Dwellings being purchased

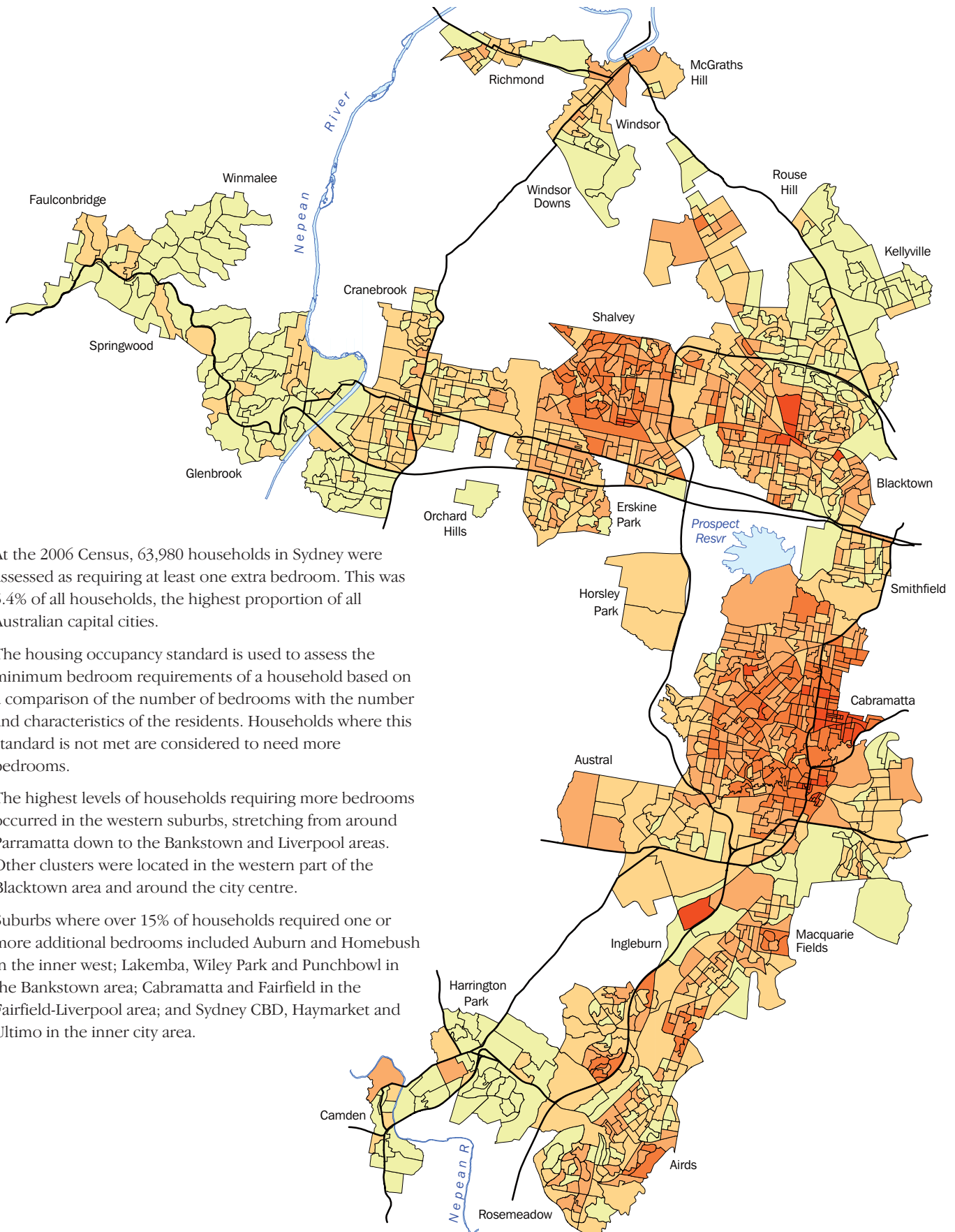
Households with housing costs 30% or more of gross income

Dwellings with broadband Internet access



## HOUSING OCCUPANCY STANDARD

Households that require additional bedrooms  
As a percentage of all households

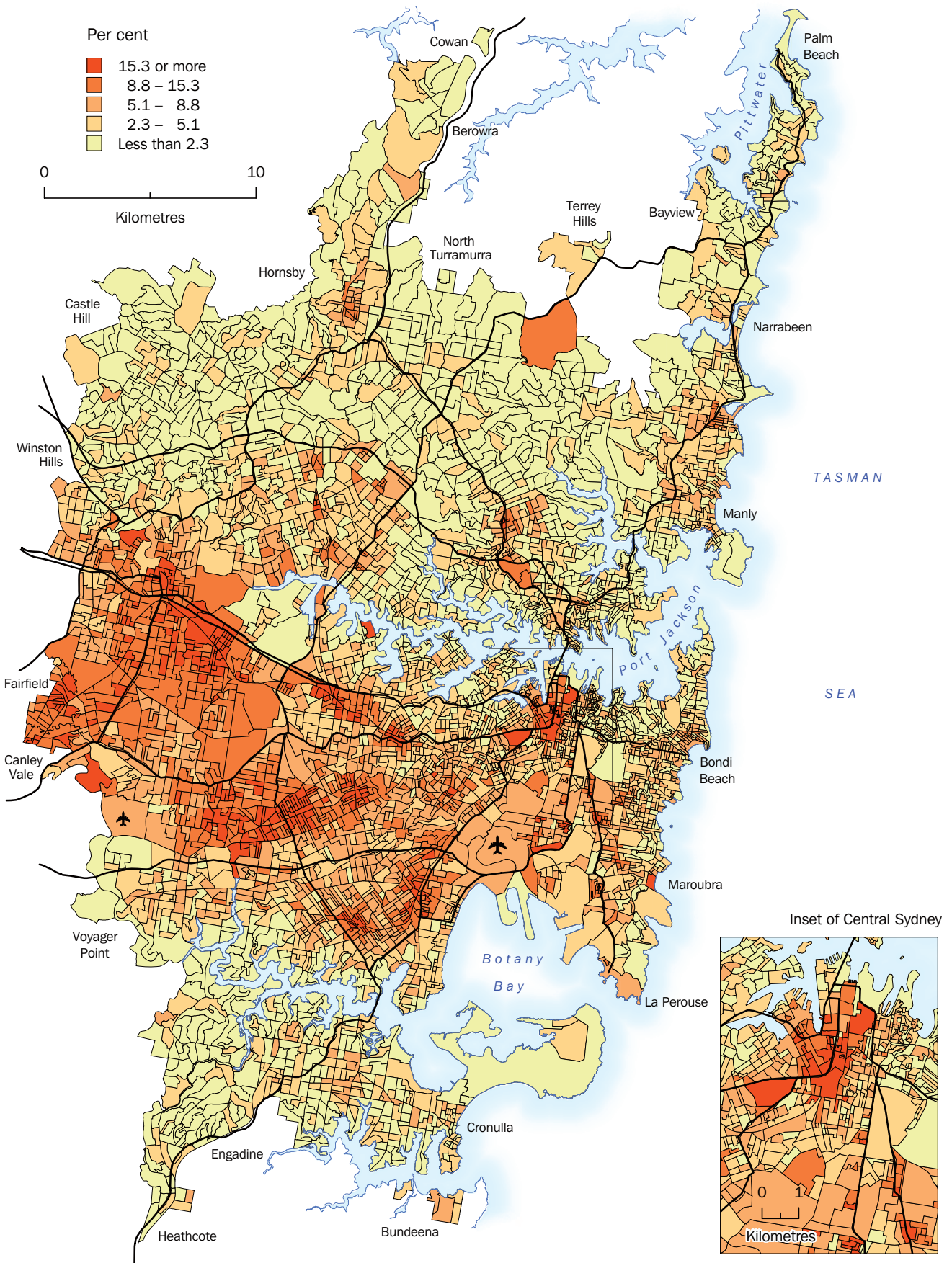


At the 2006 Census, 63,980 households in Sydney were assessed as requiring at least one extra bedroom. This was 5.4% of all households, the highest proportion of all Australian capital cities.

The housing occupancy standard is used to assess the minimum bedroom requirements of a household based on a comparison of the number of bedrooms with the number and characteristics of the residents. Households where this standard is not met are considered to need more bedrooms.

The highest levels of households requiring more bedrooms occurred in the western suburbs, stretching from around Parramatta down to the Bankstown and Liverpool areas. Other clusters were located in the western part of the Blacktown area and around the city centre.

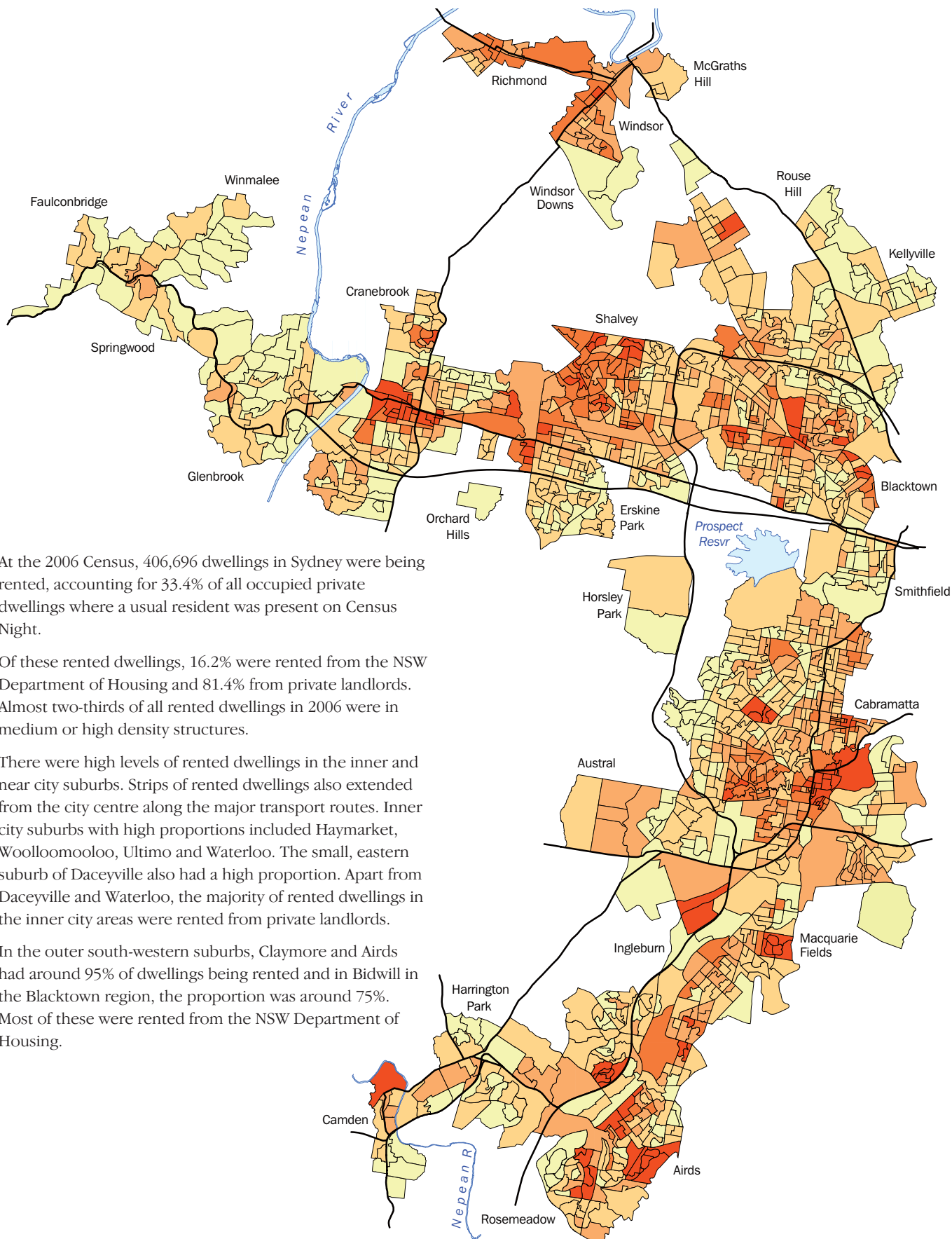
Suburbs where over 15% of households required one or more additional bedrooms included Auburn and Homebush in the inner west; Lakemba, Wiley Park and Punchbowl in the Bankstown area; Cabramatta and Fairfield in the Fairfield-Liverpool area; and Sydney CBD, Haymarket and Ultimo in the inner city area.





## RENTED DWELLINGS

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

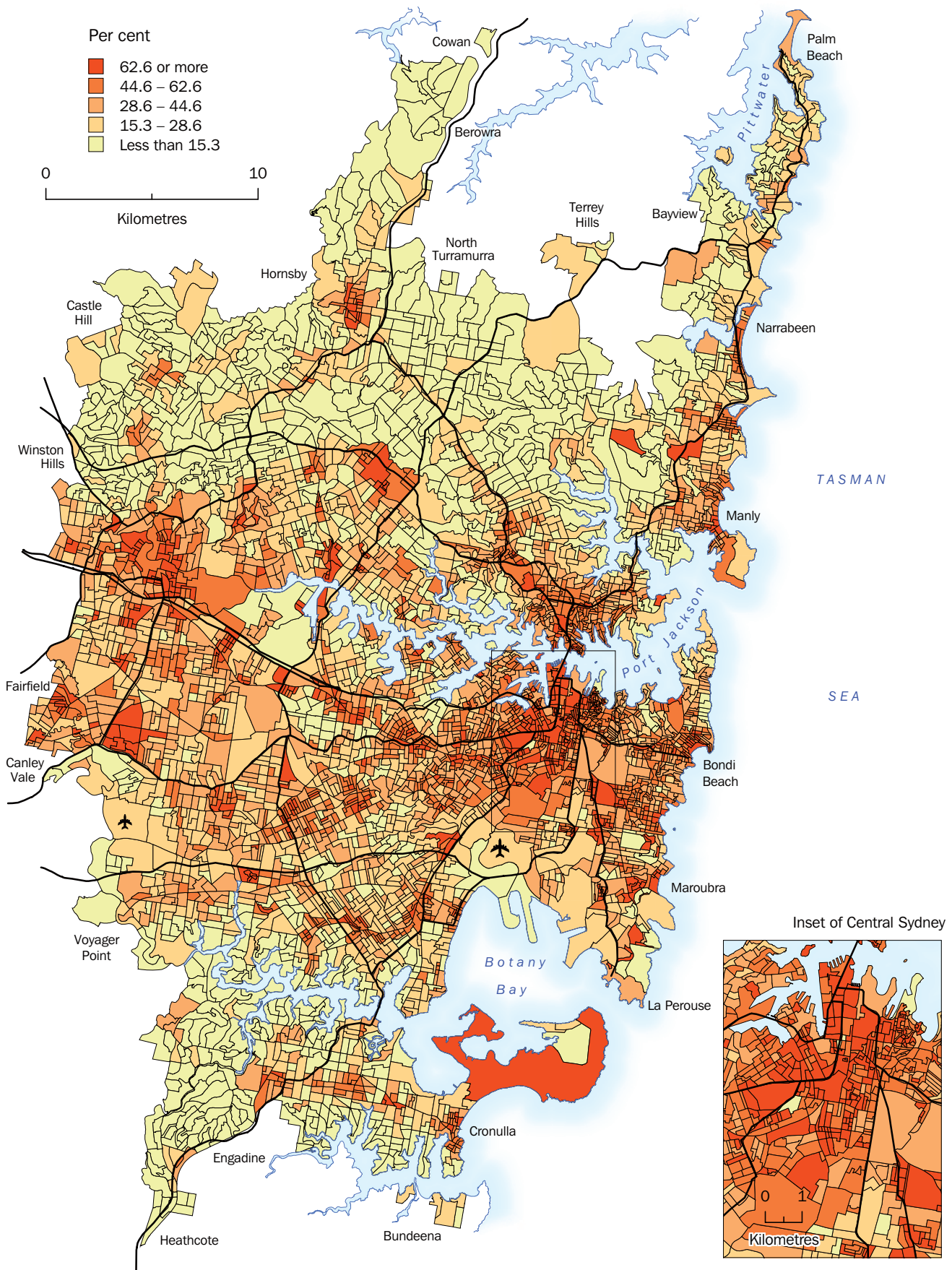


At the 2006 Census, 406,696 dwellings in Sydney were being rented, accounting for 33.4% of all occupied private dwellings where a usual resident was present on Census Night.

Of these rented dwellings, 16.2% were rented from the NSW Department of Housing and 81.4% from private landlords. Almost two-thirds of all rented dwellings in 2006 were in medium or high density structures.

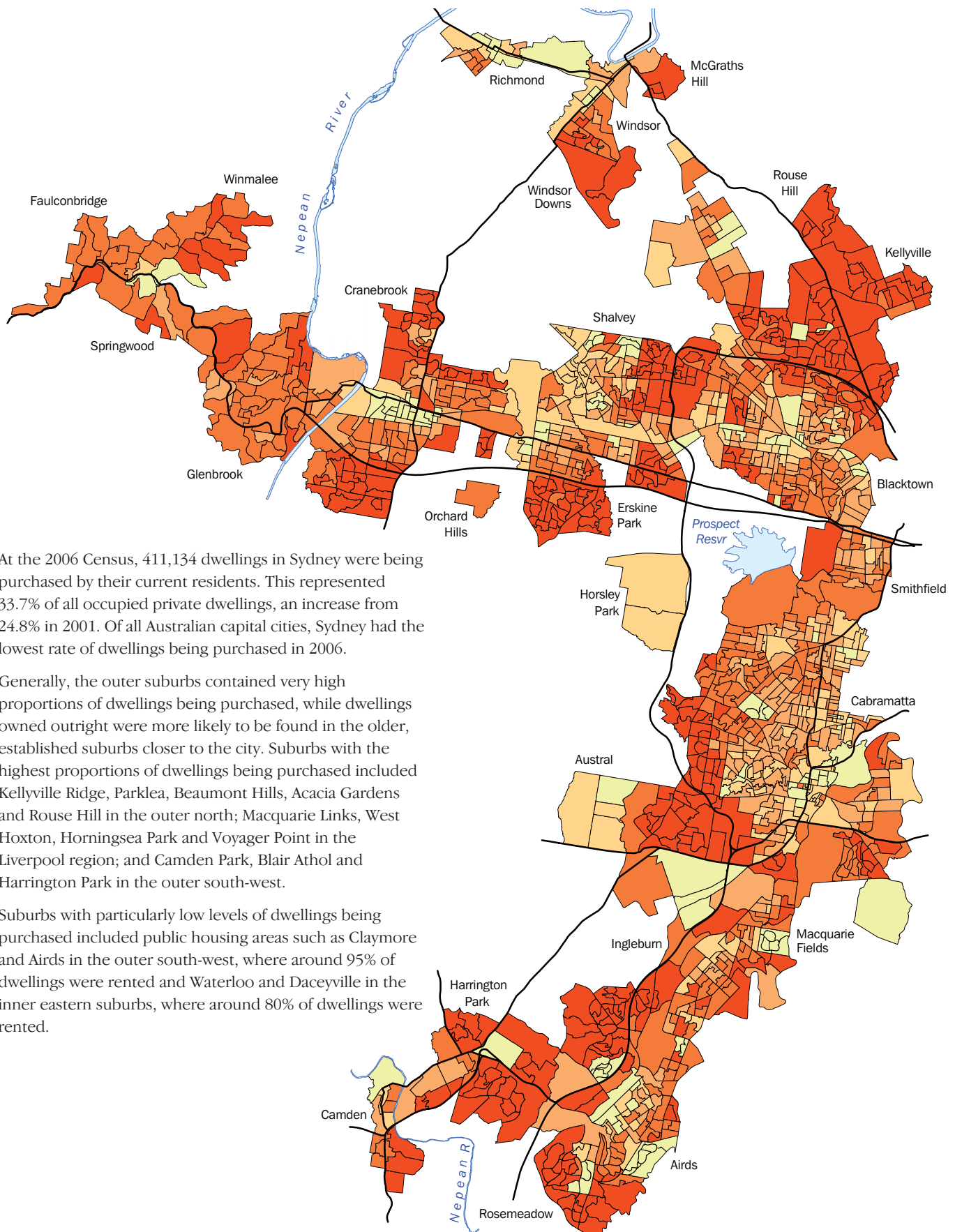
There were high levels of rented dwellings in the inner and near city suburbs. Strips of rented dwellings also extended from the city centre along the major transport routes. Inner city suburbs with high proportions included Haymarket, Woolloomooloo, Ultimo and Waterloo. The small, eastern suburb of Daceyville also had a high proportion. Apart from Daceyville and Waterloo, the majority of rented dwellings in the inner city areas were rented from private landlords.

In the outer south-western suburbs, Claymore and Airs had around 95% of dwellings being rented and in Bidwill in the Blacktown region, the proportion was around 75%. Most of these were rented from the NSW Department of Housing.



## DWELLINGS BEING PURCHASED

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

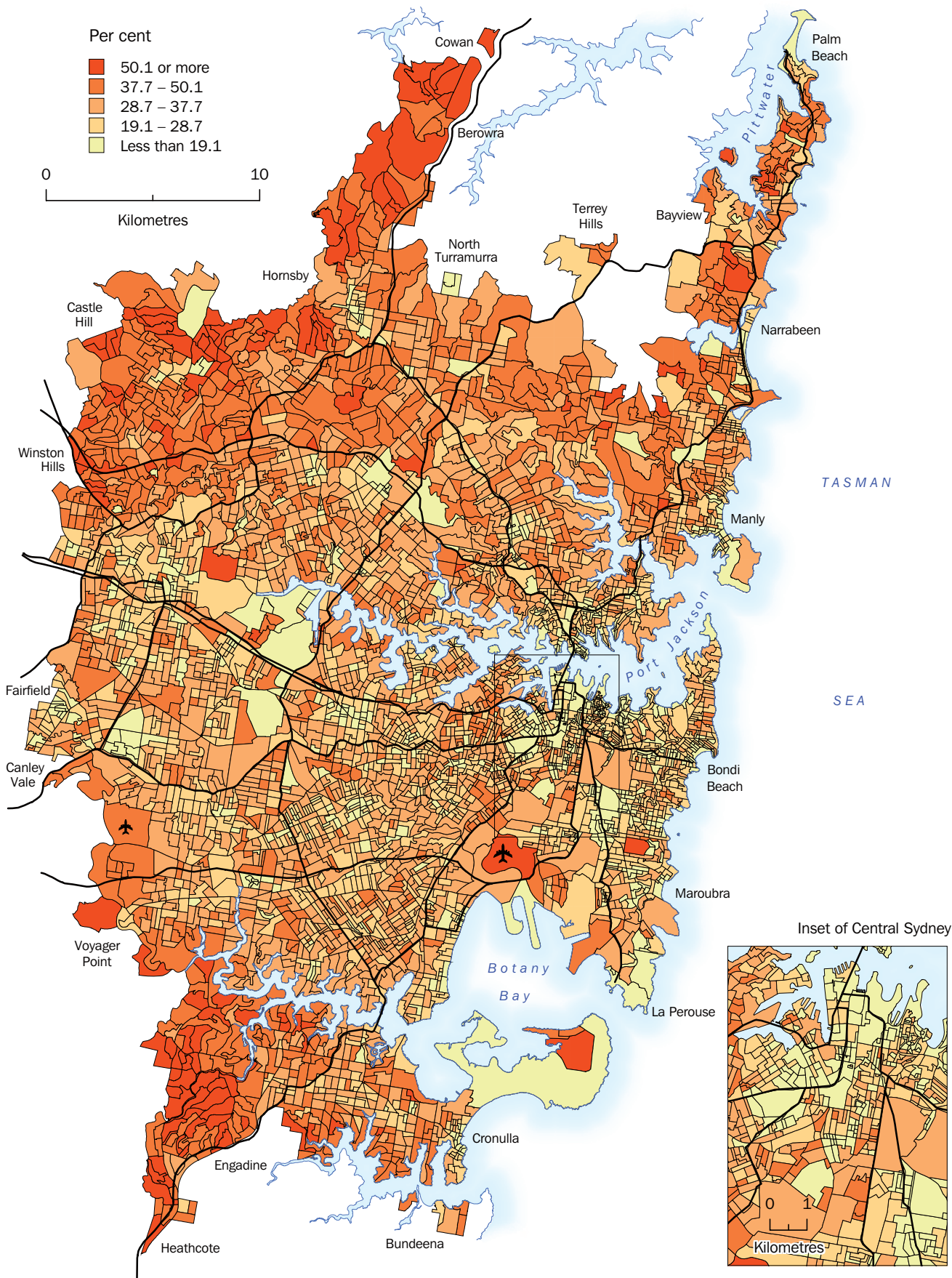


At the 2006 Census, 411,134 dwellings in Sydney were being purchased by their current residents. This represented 33.7% of all occupied private dwellings, an increase from 24.8% in 2001. Of all Australian capital cities, Sydney had the lowest rate of dwellings being purchased in 2006.

Generally, the outer suburbs contained very high proportions of dwellings being purchased, while dwellings owned outright were more likely to be found in the older, established suburbs closer to the city. Suburbs with the highest proportions of dwellings being purchased included Kellyville Ridge, Parklea, Beaumont Hills, Acacia Gardens and Rouse Hill in the outer north; Macquarie Links, West Hoxton, Horningsea Park and Voyager Point in the Liverpool region; and Camden Park, Blair Athol and Harrington Park in the outer south-west.

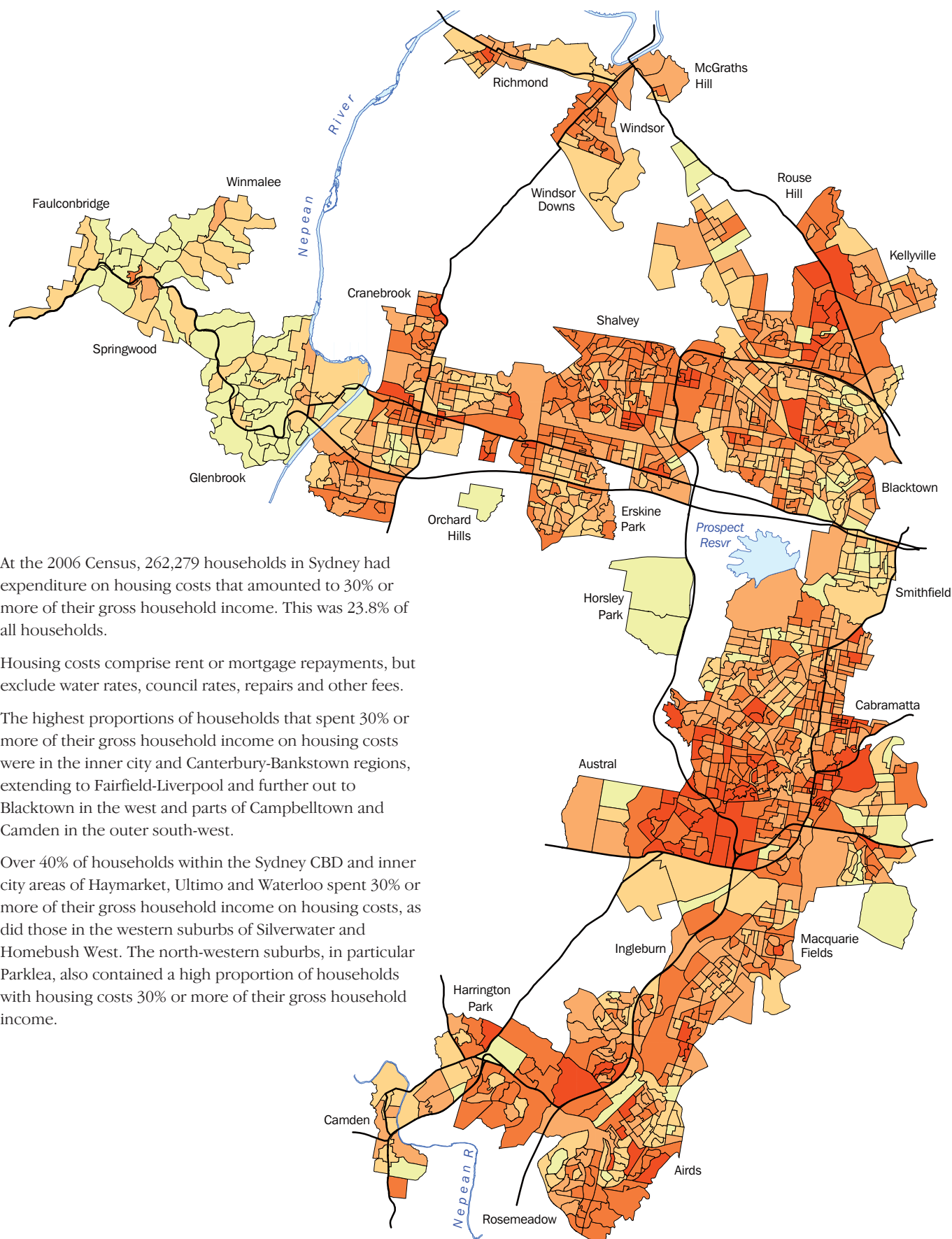
Suburbs with particularly low levels of dwellings being purchased included public housing areas such as Claymore and Airds in the outer south-west, where around 95% of dwellings were rented and Waterloo and Daceyville in the inner eastern suburbs, where around 80% of dwellings were rented.





# HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING COSTS 30% OR MORE OF GROSS INCOME

As a percentage of all households



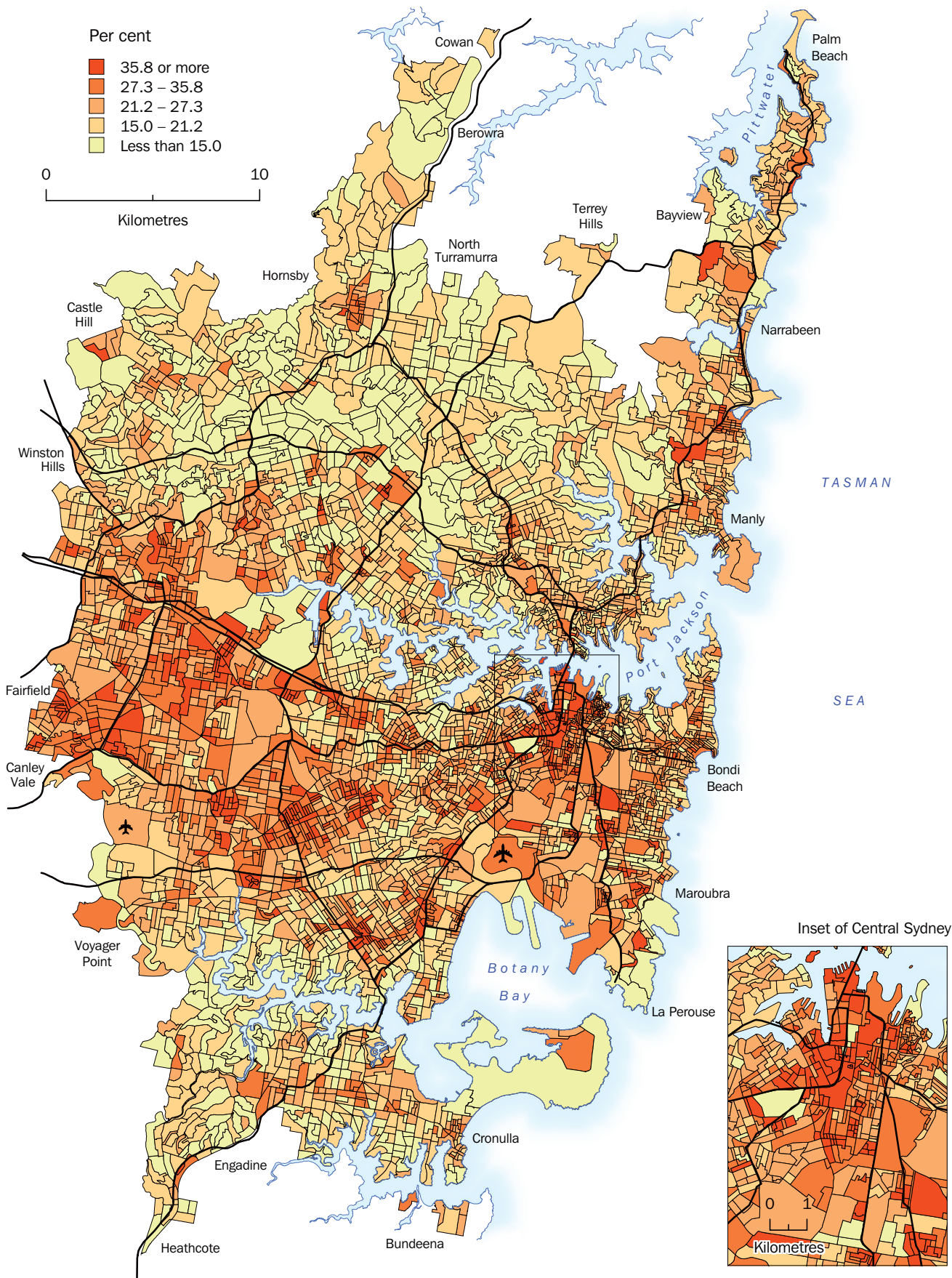
At the 2006 Census, 262,279 households in Sydney had expenditure on housing costs that amounted to 30% or more of their gross household income. This was 23.8% of all households.

Housing costs comprise rent or mortgage repayments, but exclude water rates, council rates, repairs and other fees.

The highest proportions of households that spent 30% or more of their gross household income on housing costs were in the inner city and Canterbury-Bankstown regions, extending to Fairfield-Liverpool and further out to Blacktown in the west and parts of Campbelltown and Camden in the outer south-west.

Over 40% of households within the Sydney CBD and inner city areas of Haymarket, Ultimo and Waterloo spent 30% or more of their gross household income on housing costs, as did those in the western suburbs of Silverwater and Homebush West. The north-western suburbs, in particular Parklea, also contained a high proportion of households with housing costs 30% or more of their gross household income.

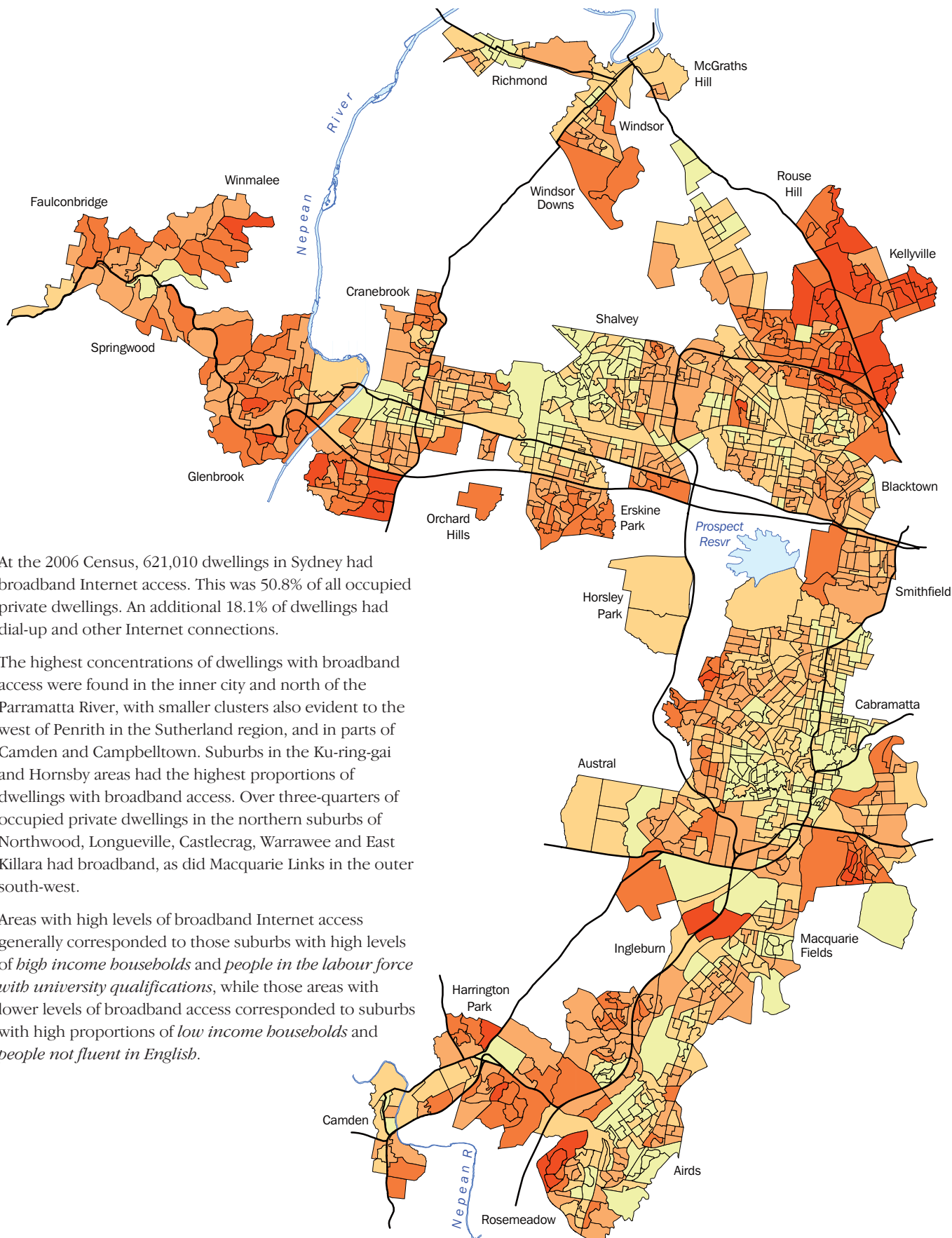






## DWELLINGS WITH BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS

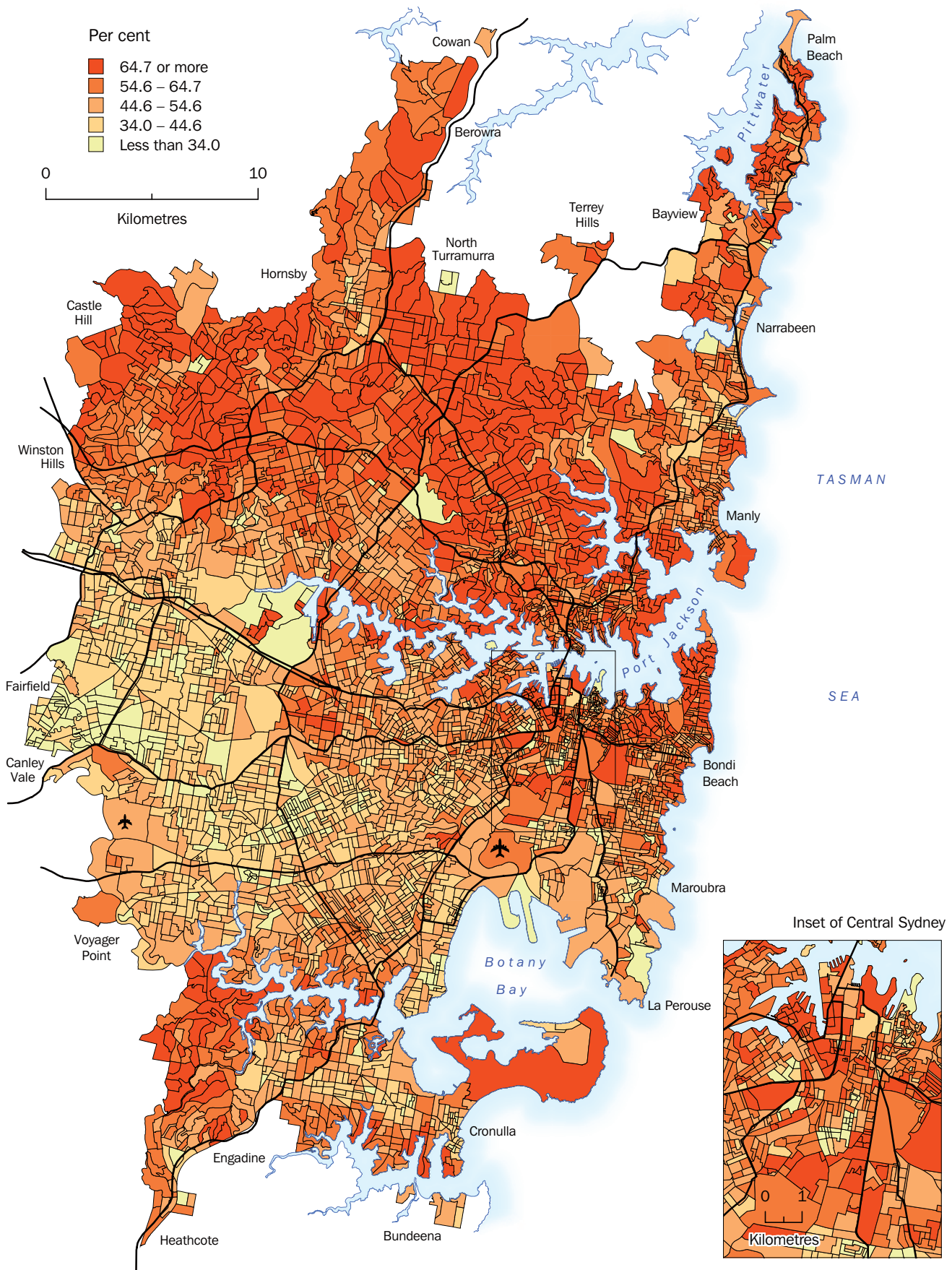
As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



At the 2006 Census, 621,010 dwellings in Sydney had broadband Internet access. This was 50.8% of all occupied private dwellings. An additional 18.1% of dwellings had dial-up and other Internet connections.

The highest concentrations of dwellings with broadband access were found in the inner city and north of the Parramatta River, with smaller clusters also evident to the west of Penrith in the Sutherland region, and in parts of Camden and Campbelltown. Suburbs in the Ku-ring-gai and Hornsby areas had the highest proportions of dwellings with broadband access. Over three-quarters of occupied private dwellings in the northern suburbs of Northwood, Longueville, Castlecrag, Warrawee and East Killara had broadband, as did Macquarie Links in the outer south-west.

Areas with high levels of broadband Internet access generally corresponded to those suburbs with high levels of *high income households* and *people in the labour force with university qualifications*, while those areas with lower levels of broadband access corresponded to suburbs with high proportions of *low income households* and *people not fluent in English*.



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# Community Profile Series

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**Place of Enumeration Profile**



**Expanded Community Profile**



**Indigenous Profile**



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[www.abs.gov.au/census](http://www.abs.gov.au/census)



## Chapter Eight

# Regional Centres

Newcastle and Central Coast

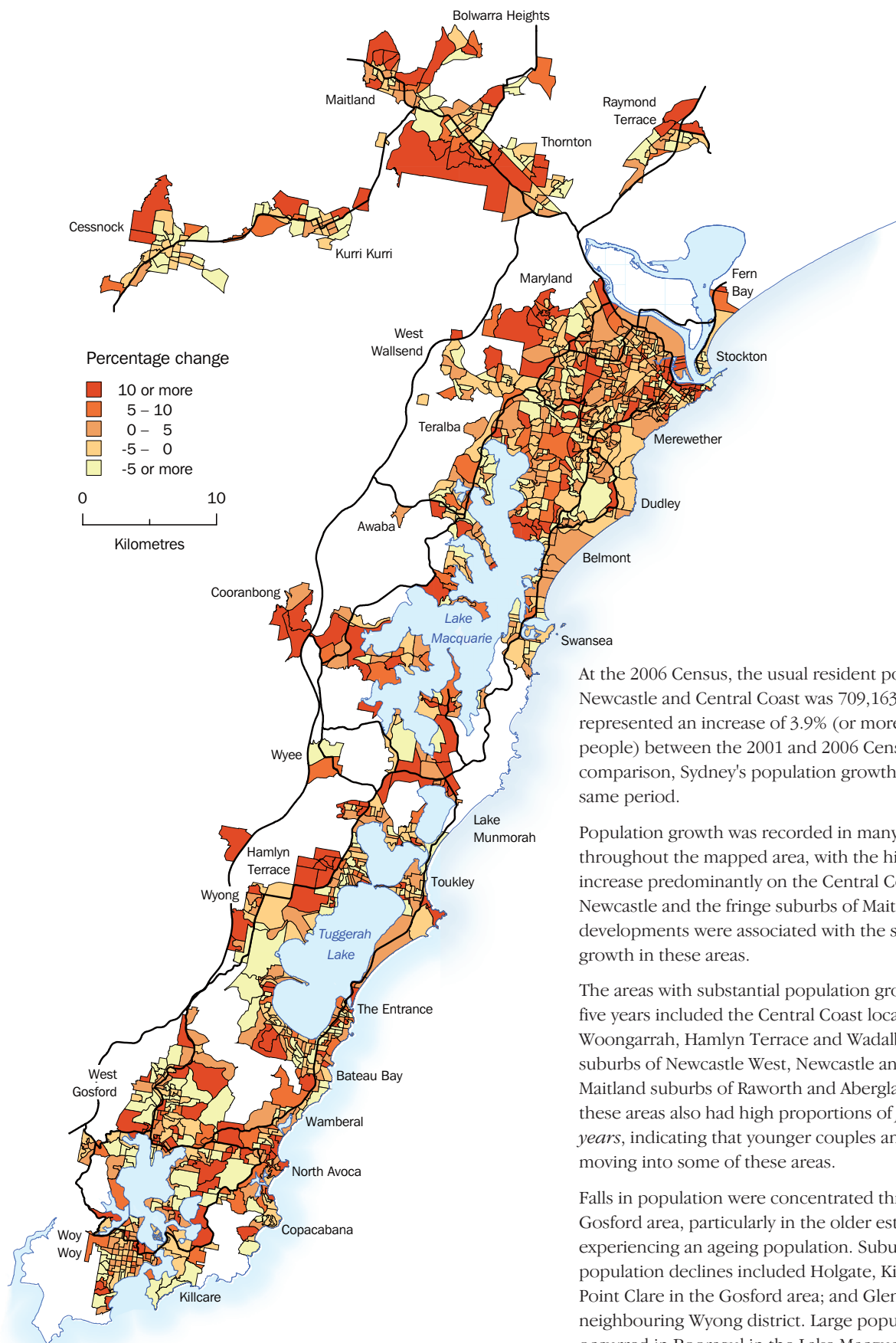
Wollongong



# NEWCASTLE AND CENTRAL COAST

## Population change

Percentage change in population between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses



At the 2006 Census, the usual resident population of Newcastle and Central Coast was 709,163 people. This represented an increase of 3.9% (or more than 26,500 people) between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses. In comparison, Sydney's population growth was 4.1% for the same period.

Population growth was recorded in many localities throughout the mapped area, with the highest rates of increase predominantly on the Central Coast, parts of Newcastle and the fringe suburbs of Maitland. New housing developments were associated with the strong population growth in these areas.

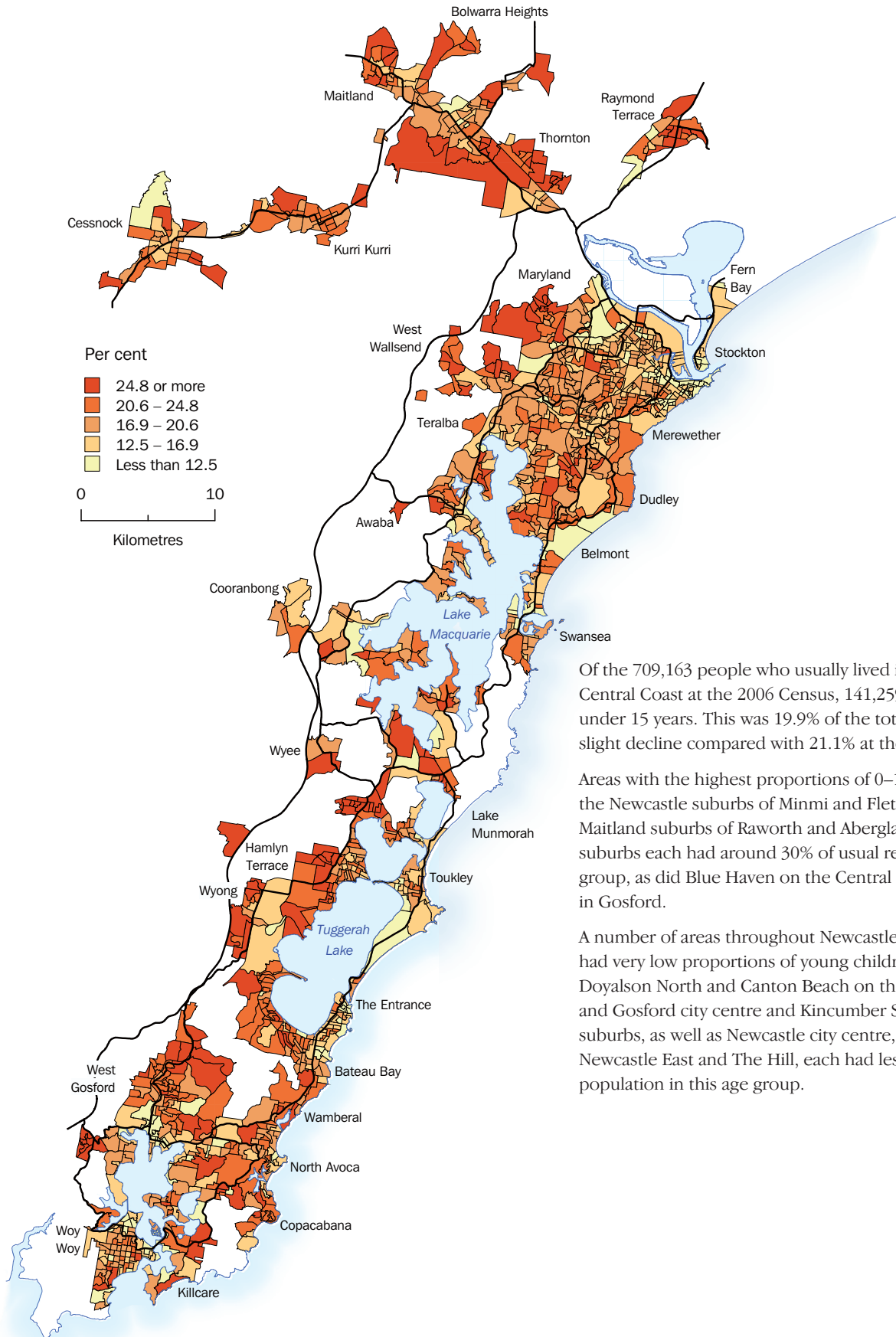
The areas with substantial population growth over the last five years included the Central Coast localities of Woongarah, Hamlyn Terrace and Wadalba; the Newcastle suburbs of Newcastle West, Newcastle and Fletcher; and the Maitland suburbs of Raworth and Aberglasslyn. Most of these areas also had high proportions of *people aged 0–14 years*, indicating that younger couples and families were moving into some of these areas.

Falls in population were concentrated throughout the Gosford area, particularly in the older established suburbs experiencing an ageing population. Suburbs showing large population declines included Holgate, Killcare Heights and Point Clare in the Gosford area; and Glenning Valley in the neighbouring Wyong district. Large population declines also occurred in Booragul in the Lake Macquarie area and in the Maitland suburbs of South Maitland and Morpeth.

# NEWCASTLE AND CENTRAL COAST

## People aged 0–14 years

As a percentage of the total population



Of the 709,163 people who usually lived in Newcastle and Central Coast at the 2006 Census, 141,259 people were aged under 15 years. This was 19.9% of the total population, a slight decline compared with 21.1% at the 2001 Census.

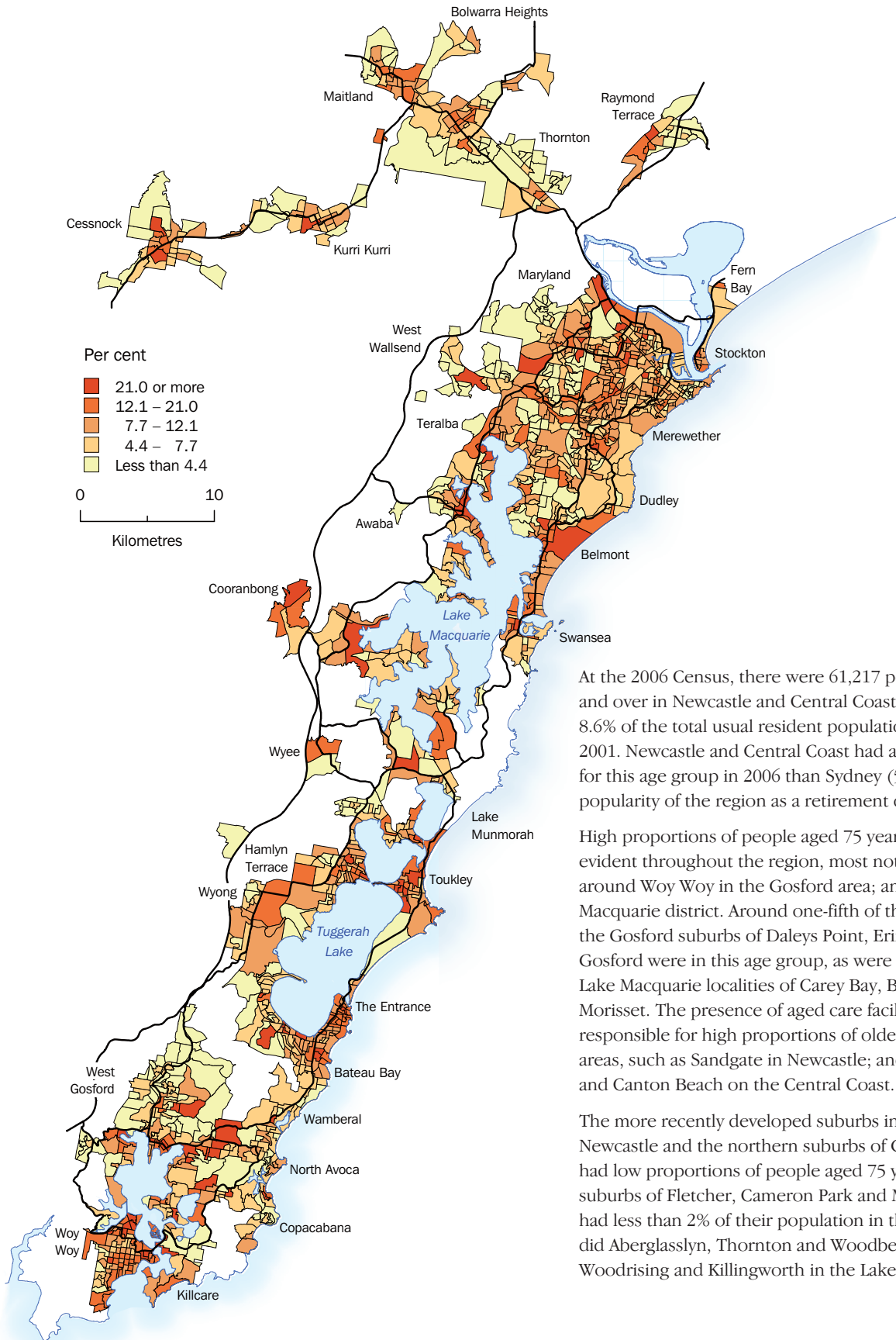
Areas with the highest proportions of 0–14 year olds were the Newcastle suburbs of Minmi and Fletcher; and the Maitland suburbs of Raworth and Aberglasslyn. These suburbs each had around 30% of usual residents in this age group, as did Blue Haven on the Central Coast and Kariang in Gosford.

A number of areas throughout Newcastle and Central Coast had very low proportions of young children, including Doyalson North and Canton Beach on the Central Coast, and Gosford city centre and Kinumber South. These suburbs, as well as Newcastle city centre, Newcastle West, Newcastle East and The Hill, each had less than 10% of their population in this age group.



# NEWCASTLE AND CENTRAL COAST

## People aged 75 years and over As a percentage of the total population



At the 2006 Census, there were 61,217 people aged 75 years and over in Newcastle and Central Coast. This represented 8.6% of the total usual resident population, up from 7.8% in 2001. Newcastle and Central Coast had a higher proportion for this age group in 2006 than Sydney (5.9%), reflecting the popularity of the region as a retirement destination.

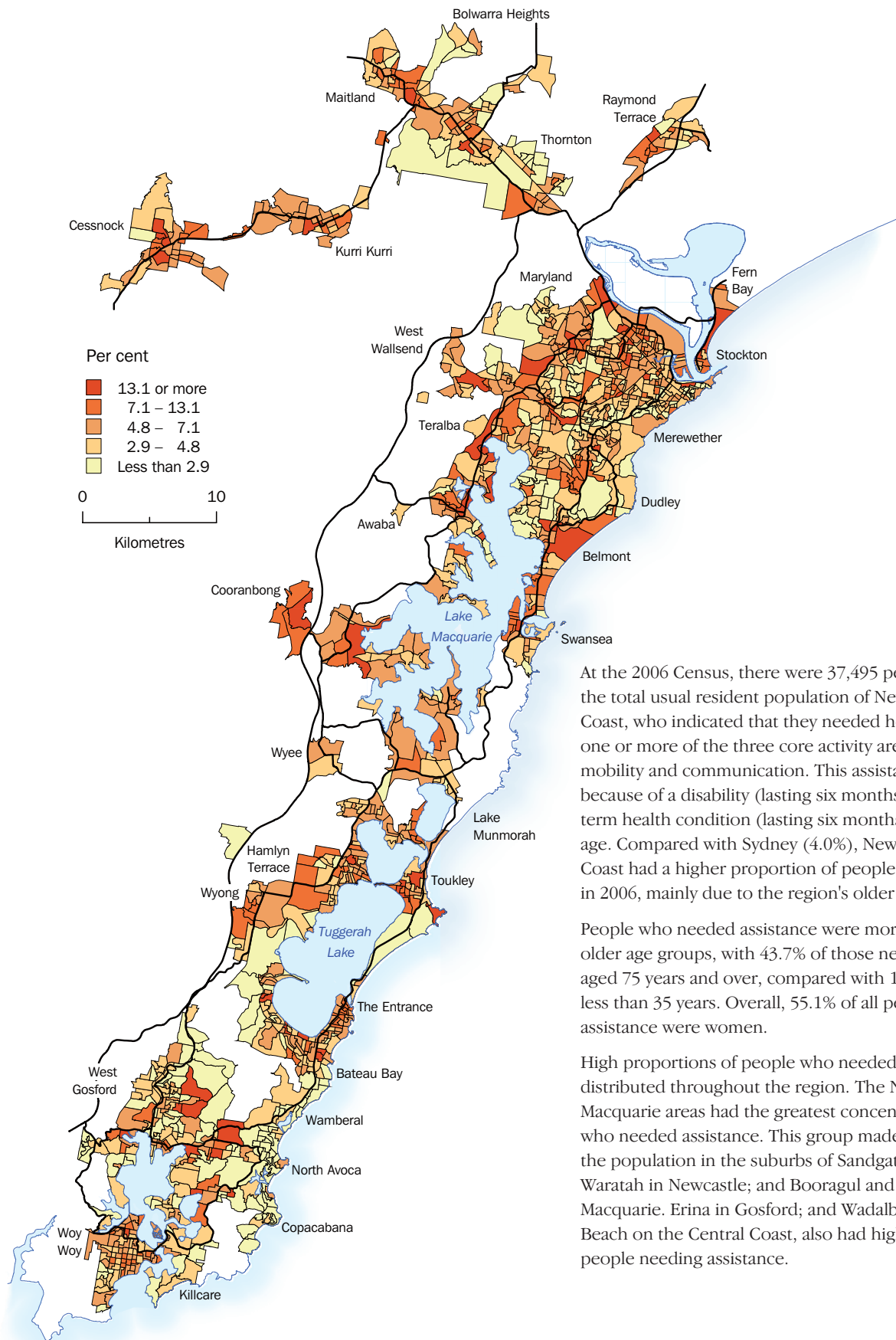
High proportions of people aged 75 years and over were evident throughout the region, most notably in Newcastle; around Woy Woy in the Gosford area; and around the Lake Macquarie district. Around one-fifth of the usual residents in the Gosford suburbs of Daleys Point, Erina and West Gosford were in this age group, as were the residents in the Lake Macquarie localities of Carey Bay, Booragul and Morisset. The presence of aged care facilities were partly responsible for high proportions of older people in other areas, such as Sandgate in Newcastle; and Doyalson North and Canton Beach on the Central Coast.

The more recently developed suburbs in Maitland, Newcastle and the northern suburbs of Gosford generally had low proportions of people aged 75 years and over. The suburbs of Fletcher, Cameron Park and Minmi in Newcastle had less than 2% of their population in this age group, as did Aberglasslyn, Thornton and Woodberry in Maitland; and Woodrising and Killingworth in the Lake Macquarie district.

# NEWCASTLE AND CENTRAL COAST

## People who needed assistance

As a percentage of the total population



At the 2006 Census, there were 37,495 people, or 5.6% of the total usual resident population of Newcastle and Central Coast, who indicated that they needed help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication. This assistance was required because of a disability (lasting six months or more), long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age. Compared with Sydney (4.0%), Newcastle and Central Coast had a higher proportion of people needing assistance in 2006, mainly due to the region's older age profile.

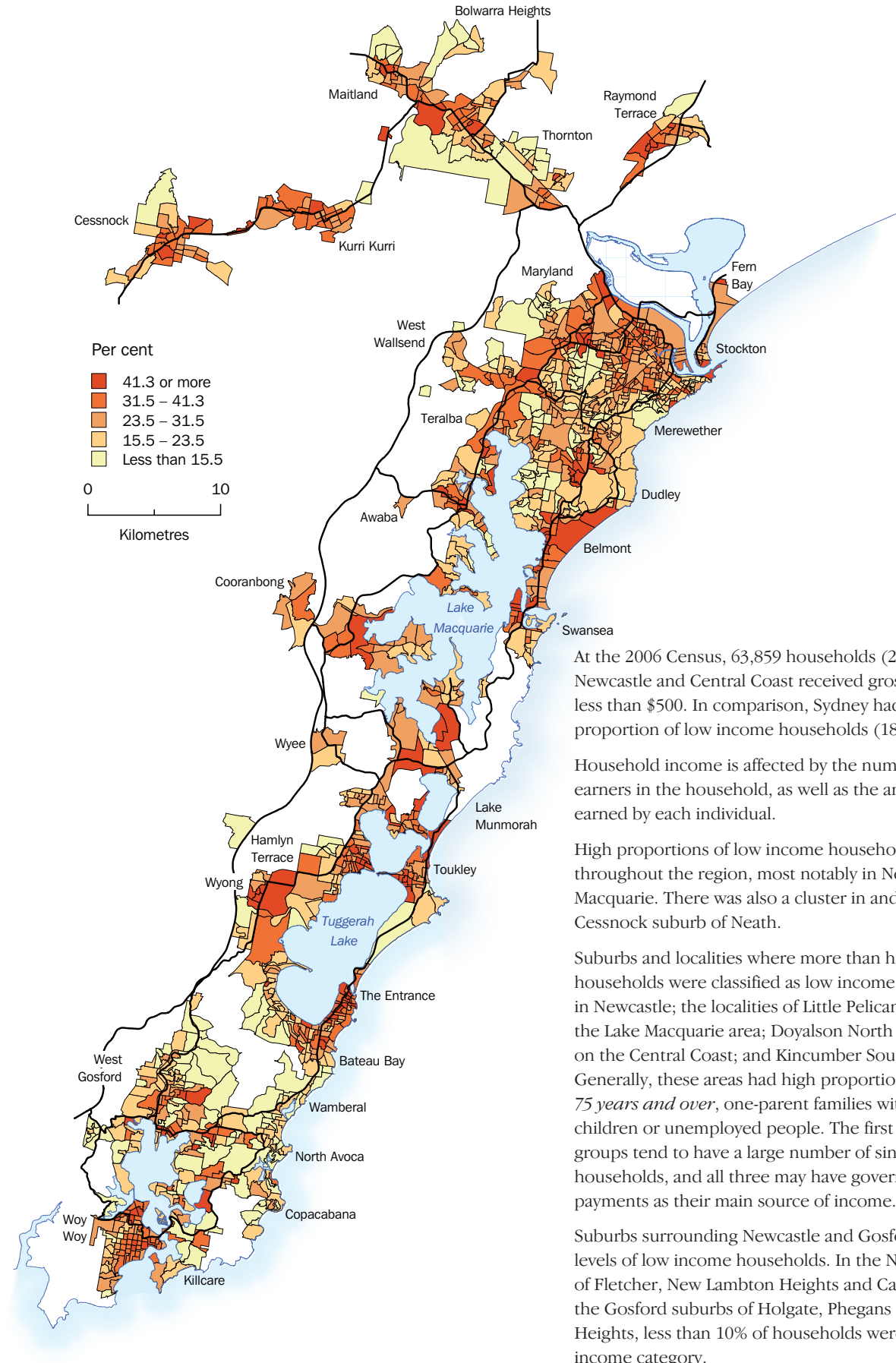
People who needed assistance were more prevalent in the older age groups, with 43.7% of those needing assistance aged 75 years and over, compared with 15.3% for those aged less than 35 years. Overall, 55.1% of all people who needed assistance were women.

High proportions of people who needed assistance were distributed throughout the region. The Newcastle and Lake Macquarie areas had the greatest concentrations of people who needed assistance. This group made up over 14% of the population in the suburbs of Sandgate, Stockton and Waratah in Newcastle; and Booragul and Morisset in Lake Macquarie. Erina in Gosford; and Wadalba and Canton Beach on the Central Coast, also had high proportions of people needing assistance.

# NEWCASTLE AND CENTRAL COAST

## Low income households

Households with gross weekly income less than \$500  
As a percentage of all households



At the 2006 Census, 63,859 households (26.9%) in Newcastle and Central Coast received gross weekly income less than \$500. In comparison, Sydney had a lower proportion of low income households (18.2%).

Household income is affected by the number of income earners in the household, as well as the amount of income earned by each individual.

High proportions of low income households were located throughout the region, most notably in Newcastle and Lake Macquarie. There was also a cluster in and around the Cessnock suburb of Neath.

Suburbs and localities where more than half of the households were classified as low income included Fern Bay in Newcastle; the localities of Little Pelican and Windale in the Lake Macquarie area; Doyalson North and Canton Beach on the Central Coast; and Kincumber South in Gosford. Generally, these areas had high proportions of *people aged 75 years and over*, one-parent families with dependent children or unemployed people. The first two of these groups tend to have a large number of single income households, and all three may have government welfare payments as their main source of income.

Suburbs surrounding Newcastle and Gosford had lower levels of low income households. In the Newcastle suburbs of Fletcher, New Lambton Heights and Cameron Park; and the Gosford suburbs of Holgate, Phegans Bay and Killcare Heights, less than 10% of households were in the low income category.



# WOLLONGONG

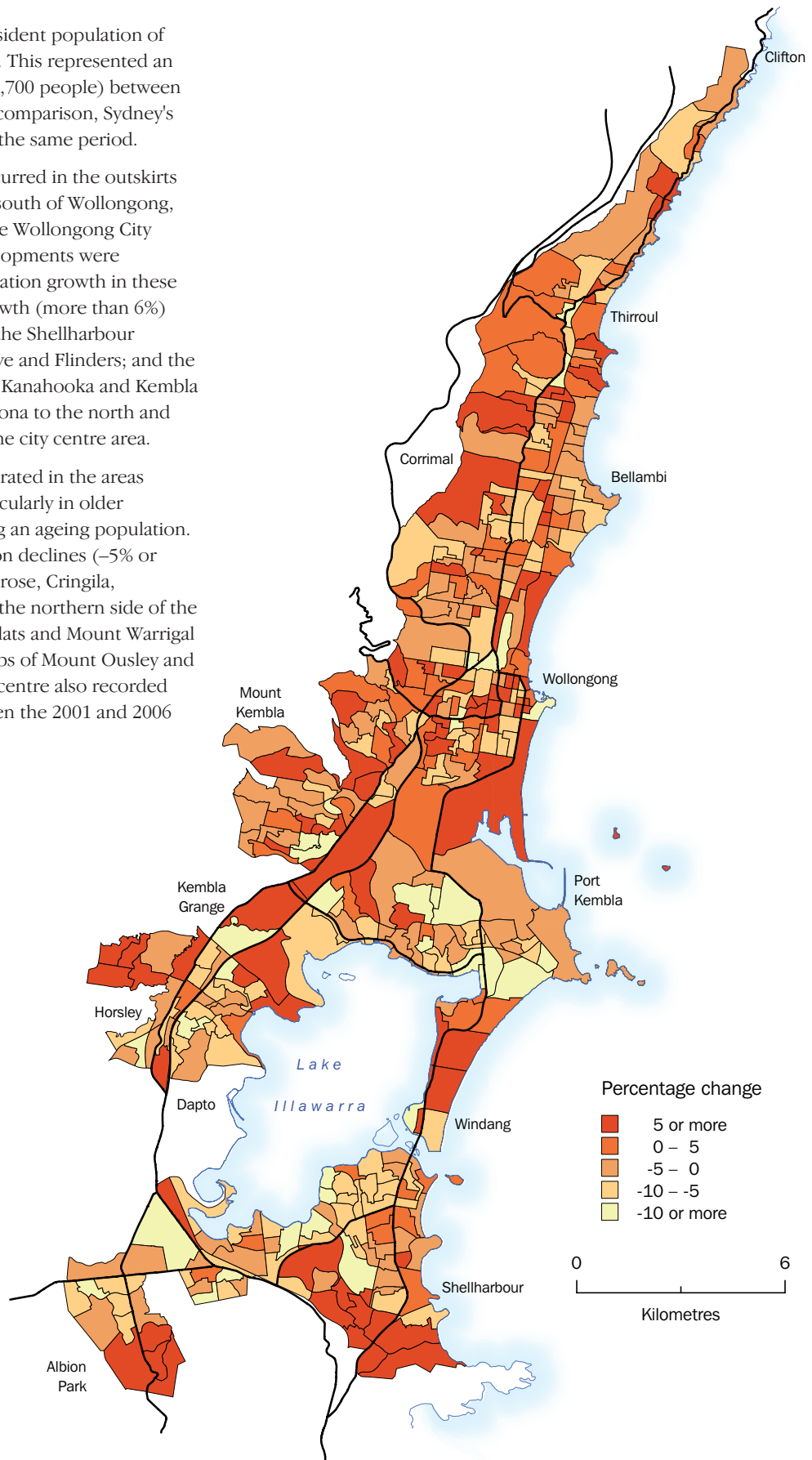
## Population change

Percentage change in population between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses

At the 2006 Census, the usual resident population of Wollongong was 234,481 people. This represented an increase of 2.1% (or more than 4,700 people) between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses. In comparison, Sydney's population growth was 4.1% for the same period.

The highest rates of increase occurred in the outskirts of the Shellharbour area, to the south of Wollongong, and in the western suburbs of the Wollongong City Council area. New housing developments were associated with the strong population growth in these areas. Areas with the highest growth (more than 6%) over the last five years included the Shellharbour suburbs of Albion Park, Shell Cove and Flinders; and the Wollongong suburbs of Horsley, Kanahooka and Kembla Grange in the south-west, Woonona to the north and Mangerton and Wollongong in the city centre area.

Falls in population were concentrated in the areas surrounding Lake Illawarra, particularly in older established suburbs experiencing an ageing population. Suburbs showing large population declines (-5% or more) included Brownsville, Penrose, Cringila, Warrawong and Port Kembla on the northern side of the lake; and Albion Park Rail, Oak Flats and Mount Warrigal on the southern side. The suburbs of Mount Ousley and North Wollongong near the city centre also recorded large population declines between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses.



# WOLLONGONG

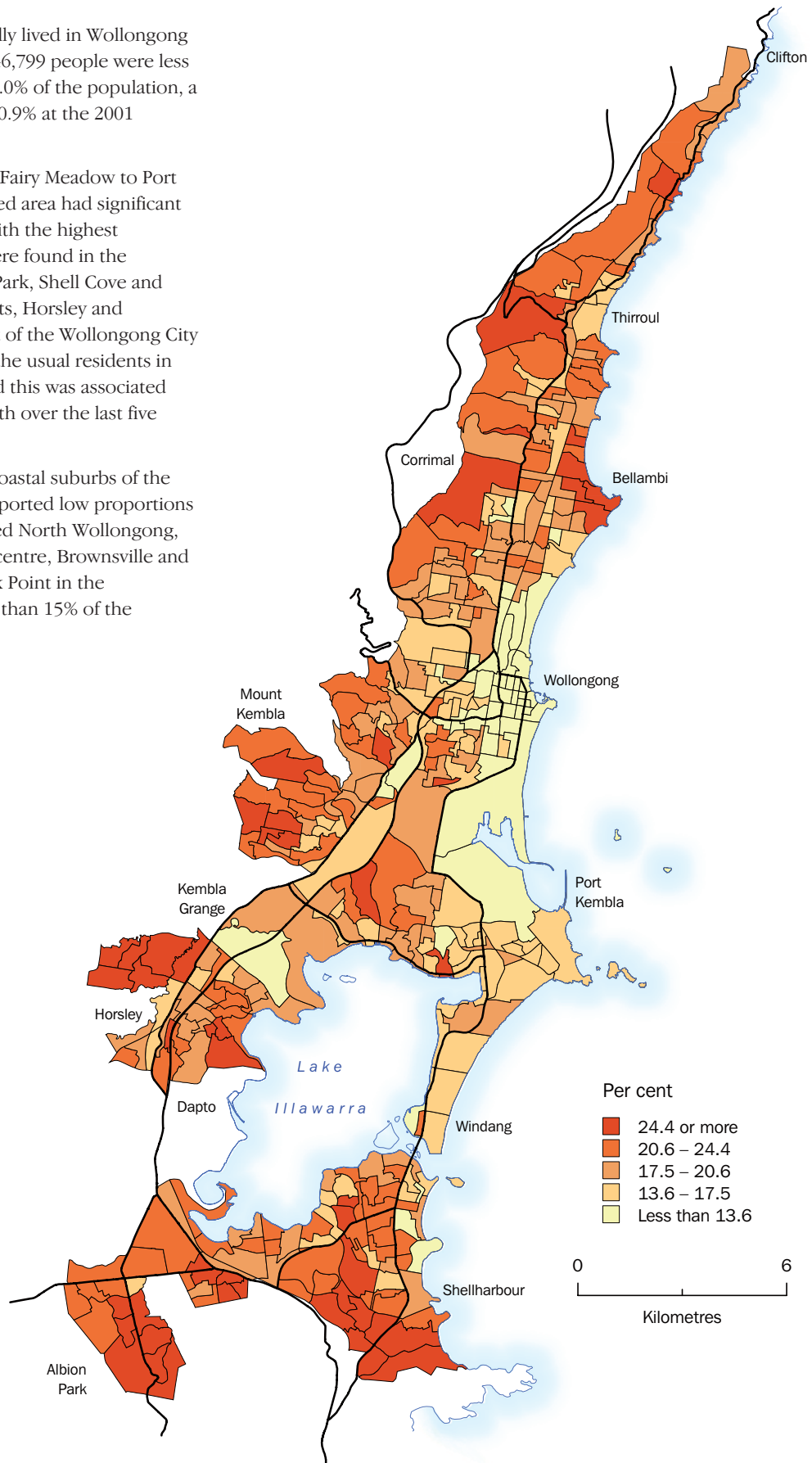
## People aged 0–14 years

As a percentage of the total population

Of the 234,481 people who usually lived in Wollongong at the time of the 2006 Census, 46,799 people were less than 15 years of age. This was 20.0% of the population, a slight decrease compared with 20.9% at the 2001 Census.

Except for the coastal strip from Fairy Meadow to Port Kembla, most parts of the mapped area had significant proportions of children. Areas with the highest proportions of 0–14 year olds were found in the Shellharbour suburbs of Albion Park, Shell Cove and Flinders; and in Cordeaux Heights, Horsley and Koonawarra in the southern part of the Wollongong City Council area. More than 25% of the usual residents in these suburbs were children, and this was associated with the strong population growth over the last five years in these areas.

Most inner northern and some coastal suburbs of the Wollongong City Council area reported low proportions of young children. These included North Wollongong, Gwynneville, Wollongong town centre, Brownsville and Windang, and along with Barrack Point in the Shellharbour area, each had less than 15% of the population in this age group.



# WOLLONGONG

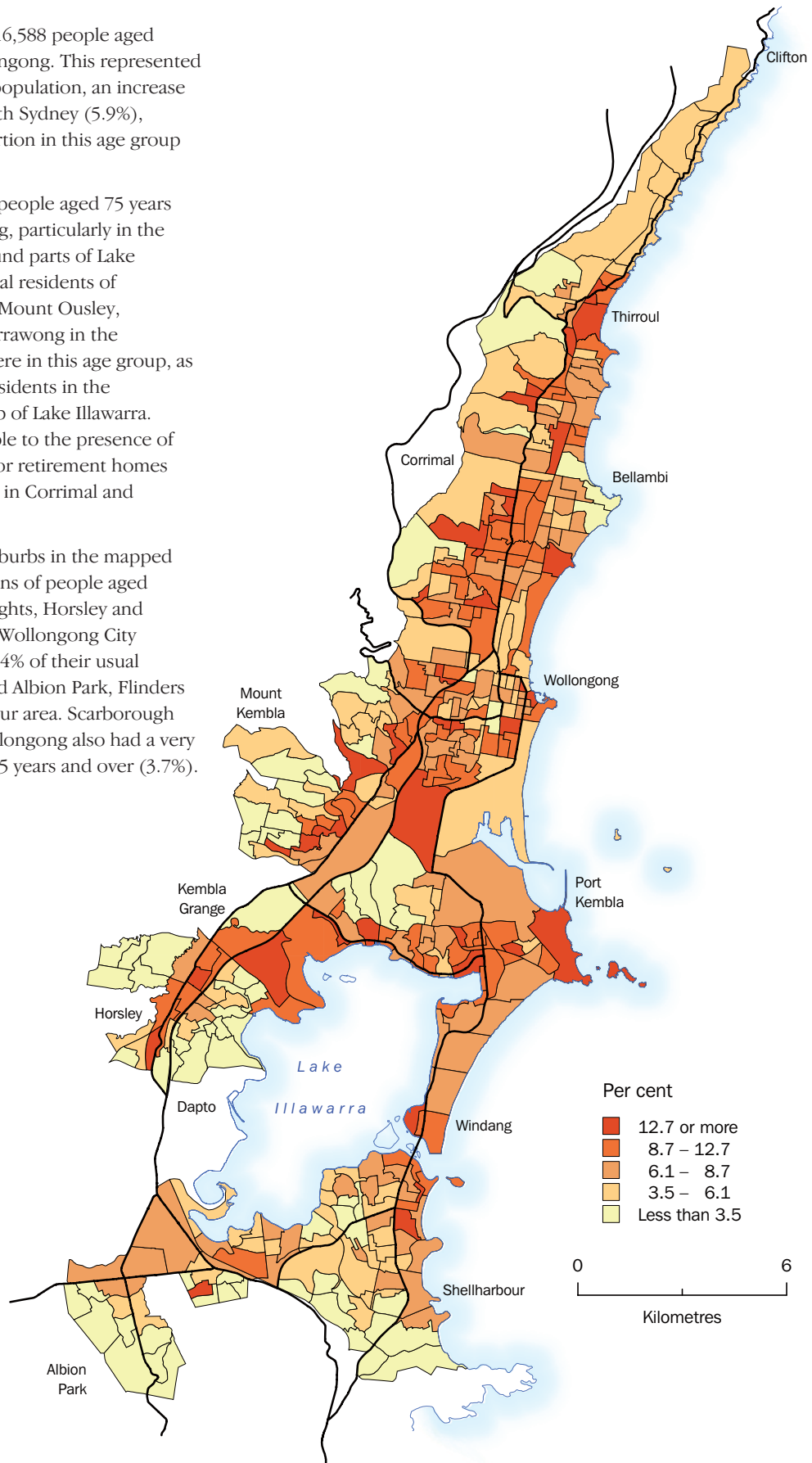
## People aged 75 years and over

As a percentage of the total population

At the 2006 Census, there were 16,588 people aged 75 years and over living in Wollongong. This represented 7.1% of the total usual resident population, an increase since 2001 (5.8%). Compared with Sydney (5.9%), Wollongong had a higher proportion in this age group in 2006.

There were high proportions of people aged 75 years and over throughout Wollongong, particularly in the older northern suburbs and around parts of Lake Illawarra. Around 10% of the usual residents of Towradgi, Fernhill, Tarrawanna, Mount Ousley, Unanderra, Port Kembla and Warrawong in the Wollongong City Council area were in this age group, as were around 10% of the usual residents in the Shellharbour City Council suburb of Lake Illawarra. These could mostly be attributable to the presence of aged care facilities (e.g. nursing or retirement homes and mobile home parks) such as in Corrimal and Windang.

The more recently developed suburbs in the mapped area generally had low proportions of people aged 75 years and over. Cordeaux Heights, Horsley and Koonawarra, in the south of the Wollongong City Council area, each had less than 4% of their usual residents in this age group, as did Albion Park, Flinders and Shell Cove in the Shellharbour area. Scarborough on the outer northern tip of Wollongong also had a very low proportion of people aged 75 years and over (3.7%).





# WOLLONGONG

## People who needed assistance

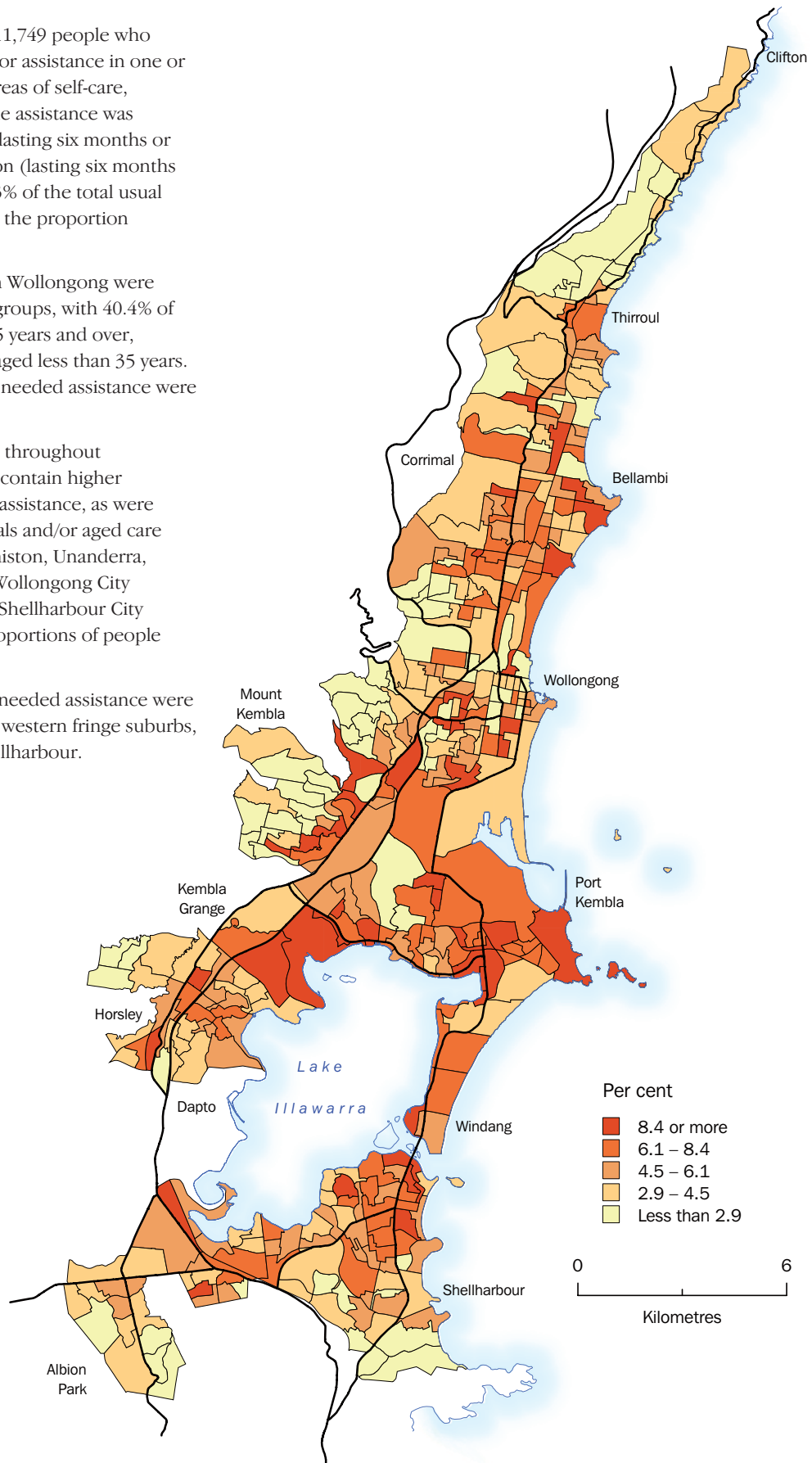
As a percentage of the total population

At the 2006 Census, there were 11,749 people who indicated that they needed help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication. The assistance was required because of a disability (lasting six months or more), long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age. This was 5.3% of the total usual resident population, higher than the proportion recorded for Sydney (4.0%).

People who needed assistance in Wollongong were most prevalent in the older age groups, with 40.4% of those needing assistance aged 75 years and over, compared with 15.0% for those aged less than 35 years. Overall, 55.0% of all people who needed assistance were women.

Older, more established suburbs throughout Wollongong were more likely to contain higher proportions of people requiring assistance, as were those suburbs containing hospitals and/or aged care facilities. Towradgi, Fernhill, Coniston, Unanderra, Cringila and Warrawong, in the Wollongong City Council area; and Warilla, in the Shellharbour City Council area, had the highest proportions of people who needed assistance.

Low proportions of people who needed assistance were noted in the outer northern and western fringe suburbs, and the new growth areas of Shellharbour.



# WOLLONGONG

## Low income households

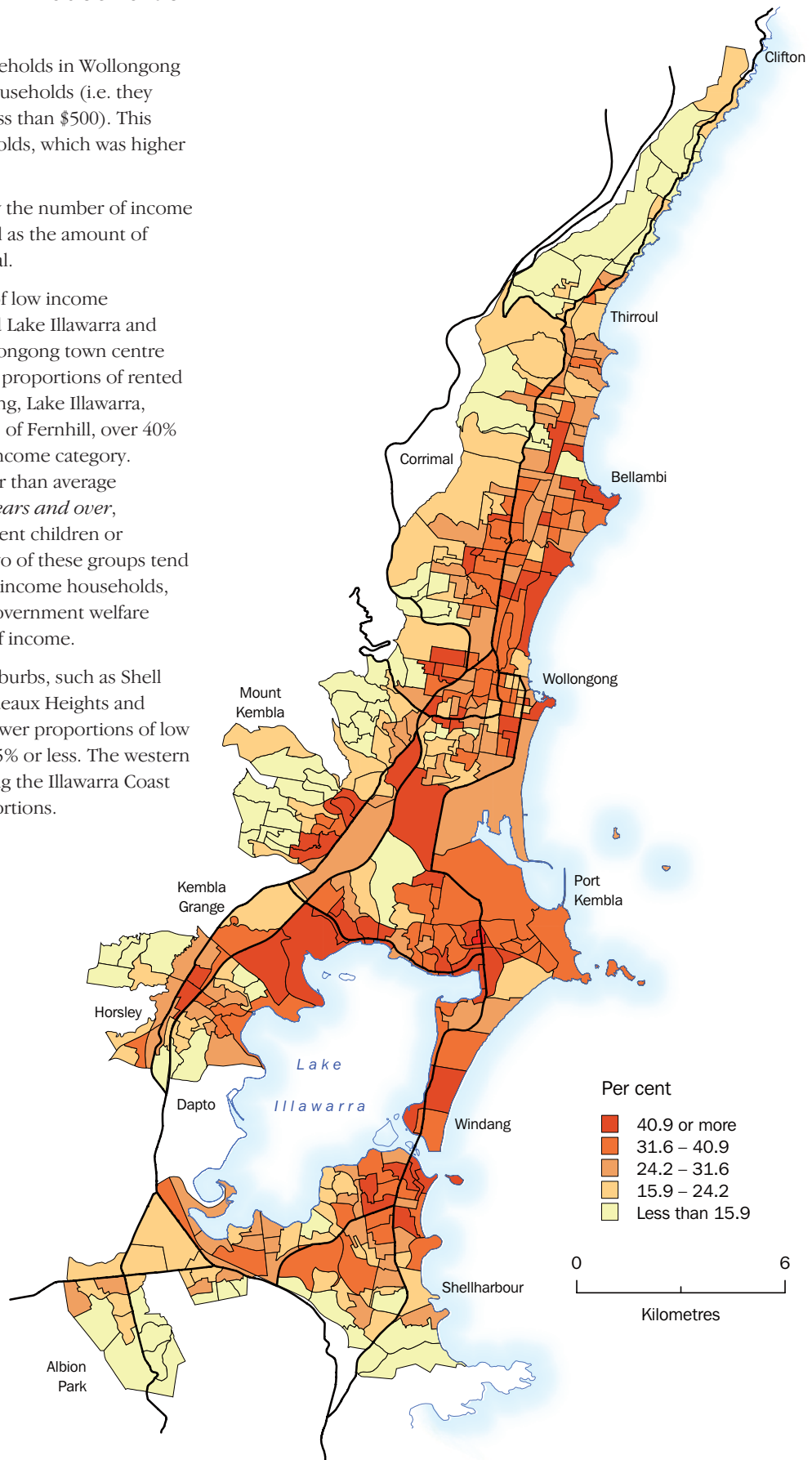
Households with gross weekly income less than \$500  
As a percentage of all households

At the 2006 Census, 21,113 households in Wollongong were classified as low income households (i.e. they received gross weekly income less than \$500). This represented 27.4% of all households, which was higher than Sydney (18.2%).

Household income is affected by the number of income earners in the household, as well as the amount of income earned by each individual.

Suburbs with high proportions of low income households were located around Lake Illawarra and those suburbs just north of Wollongong town centre where there were relatively high proportions of rented dwellings. In Warrawong, Windang, Lake Illawarra, Warilla, and the northern suburb of Fernhill, over 40% of households were in this low income category. Generally, these areas had higher than average proportions of *people aged 75 years and over*, one-parent families with dependent children or unemployed people. The first two of these groups tend to have a large number of single income households, and all three groups may have government welfare payments as their main source of income.

The more recently developed suburbs, such as Shell Cove, Albion Park, Horsley, Cordeaux Heights and Farmborough Heights, all had lower proportions of low income households of around 15% or less. The western and outer northern suburbs along the Illawarra Coast Ranges also contained low proportions.





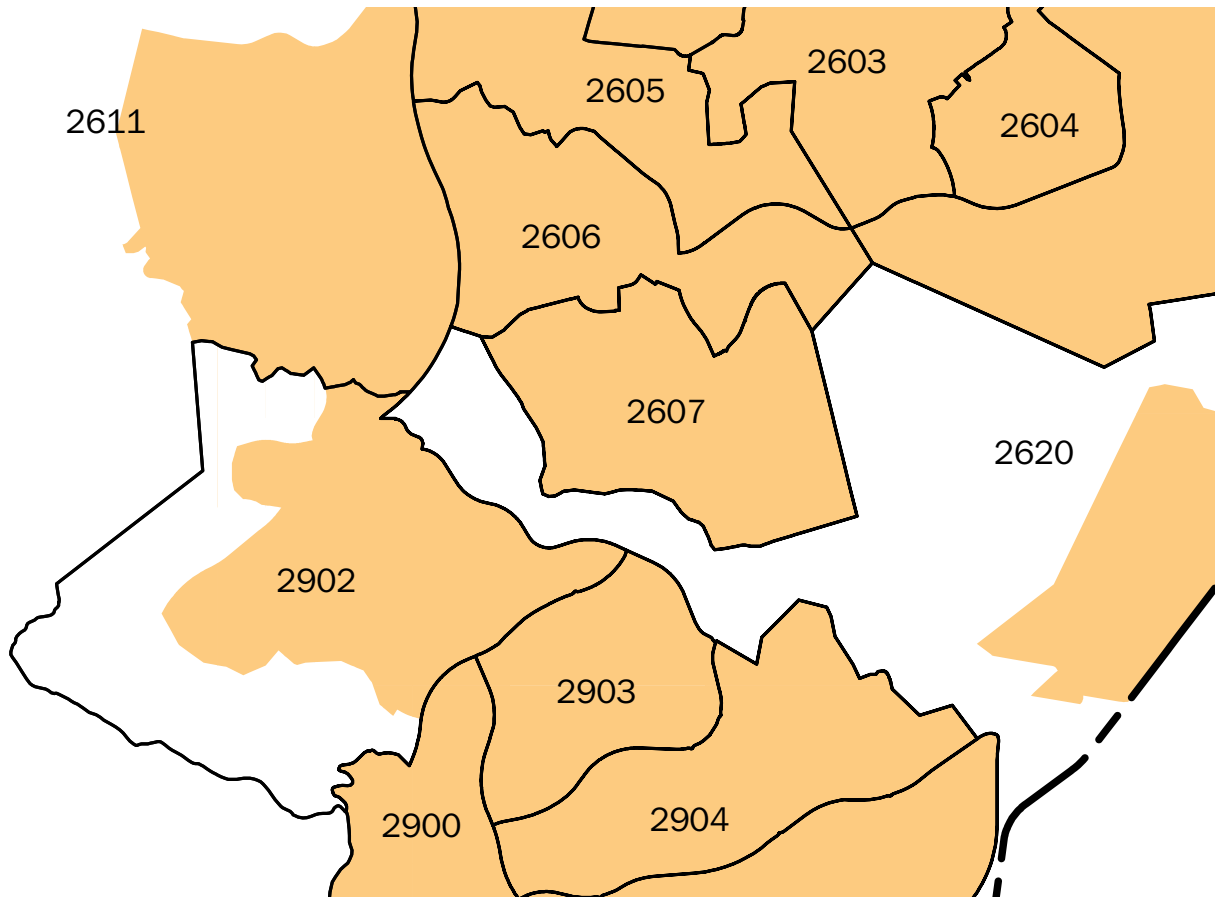


Chapter Nine

# Additional Information

Reference maps

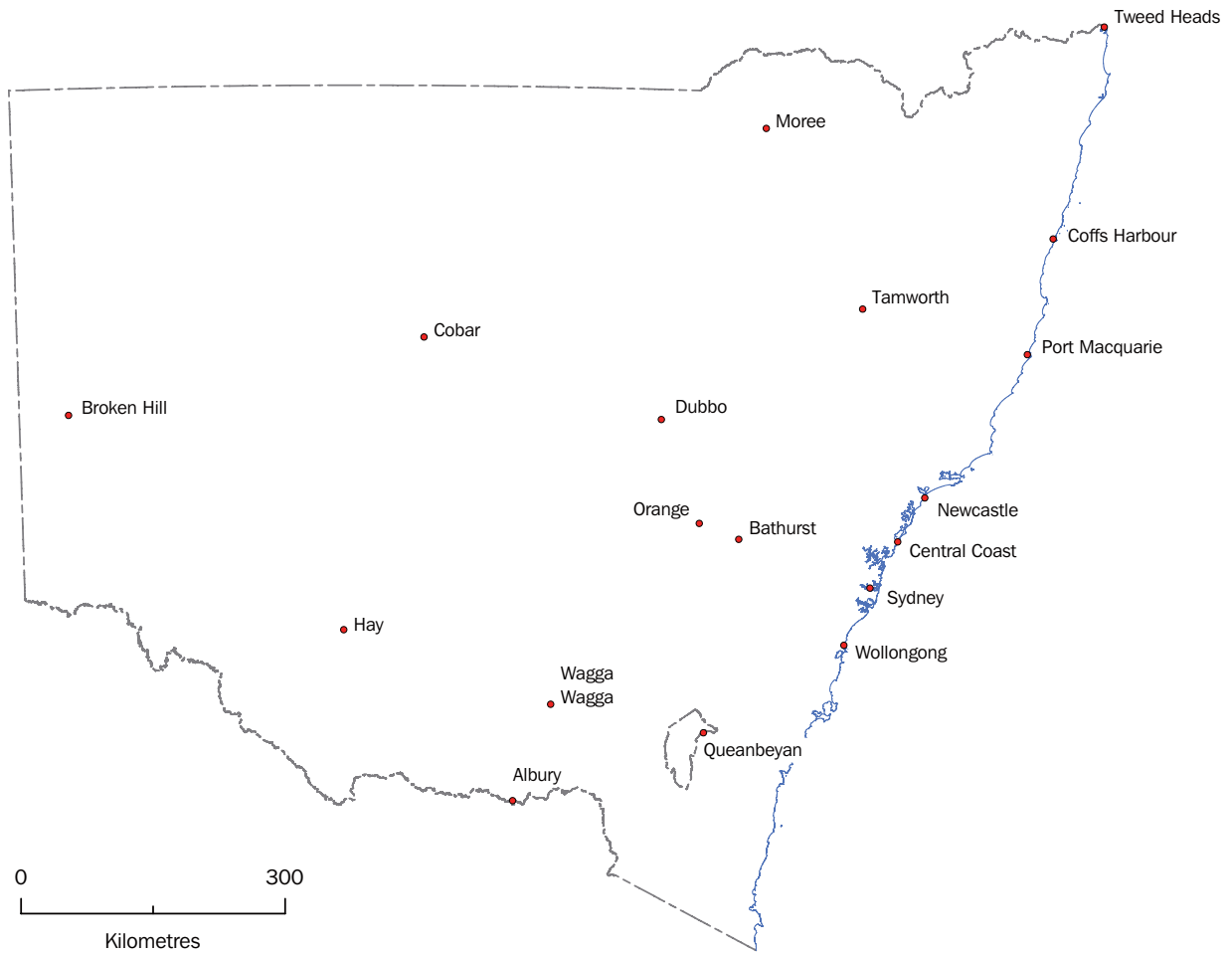
Glossary





# REFERENCE MAPS

## New South Wales Locations





## REFERENCE MAPS

### Sydney Locations

This map shows selected locations which have been mentioned in the commentaries which accompany the maps in this atlas.

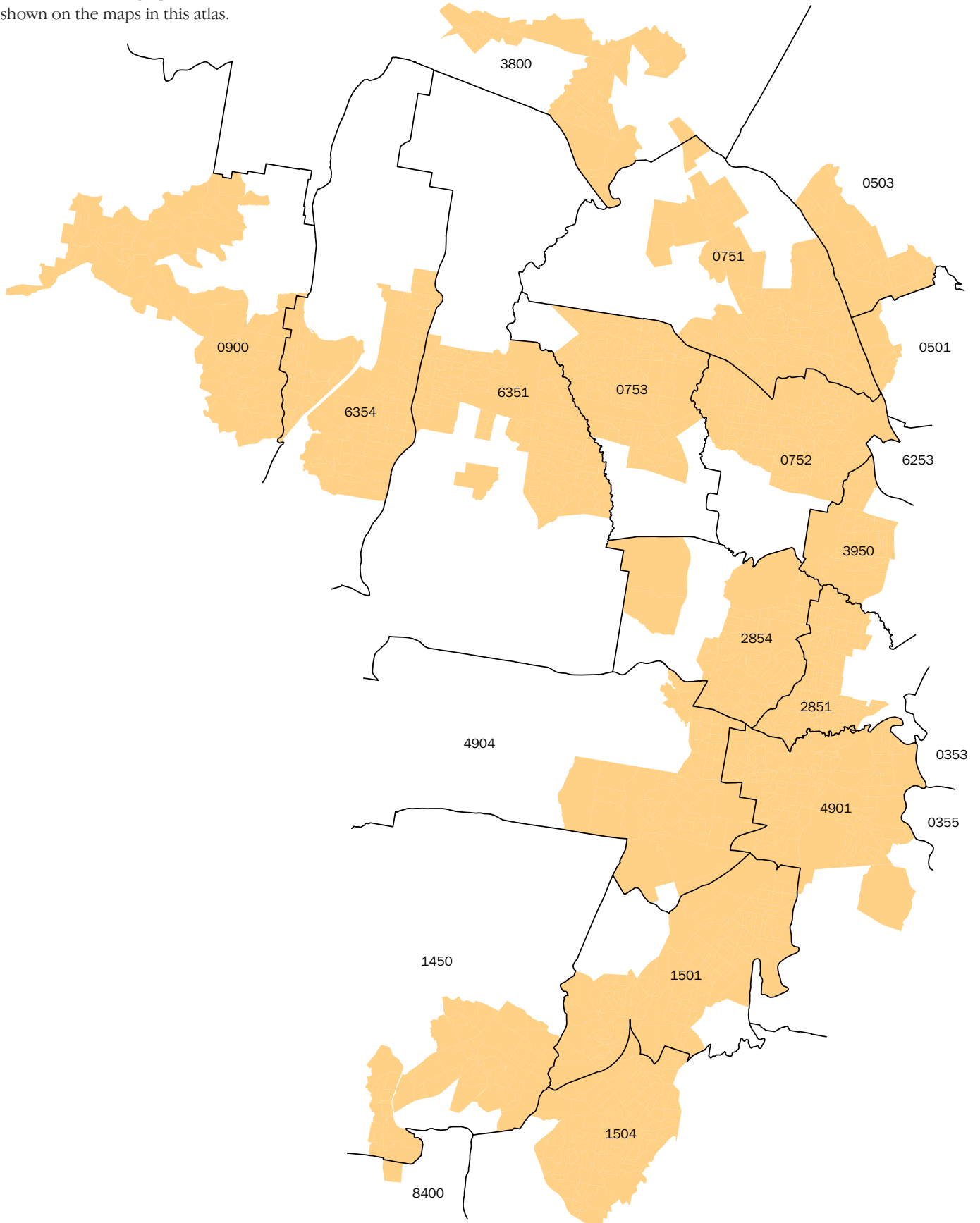


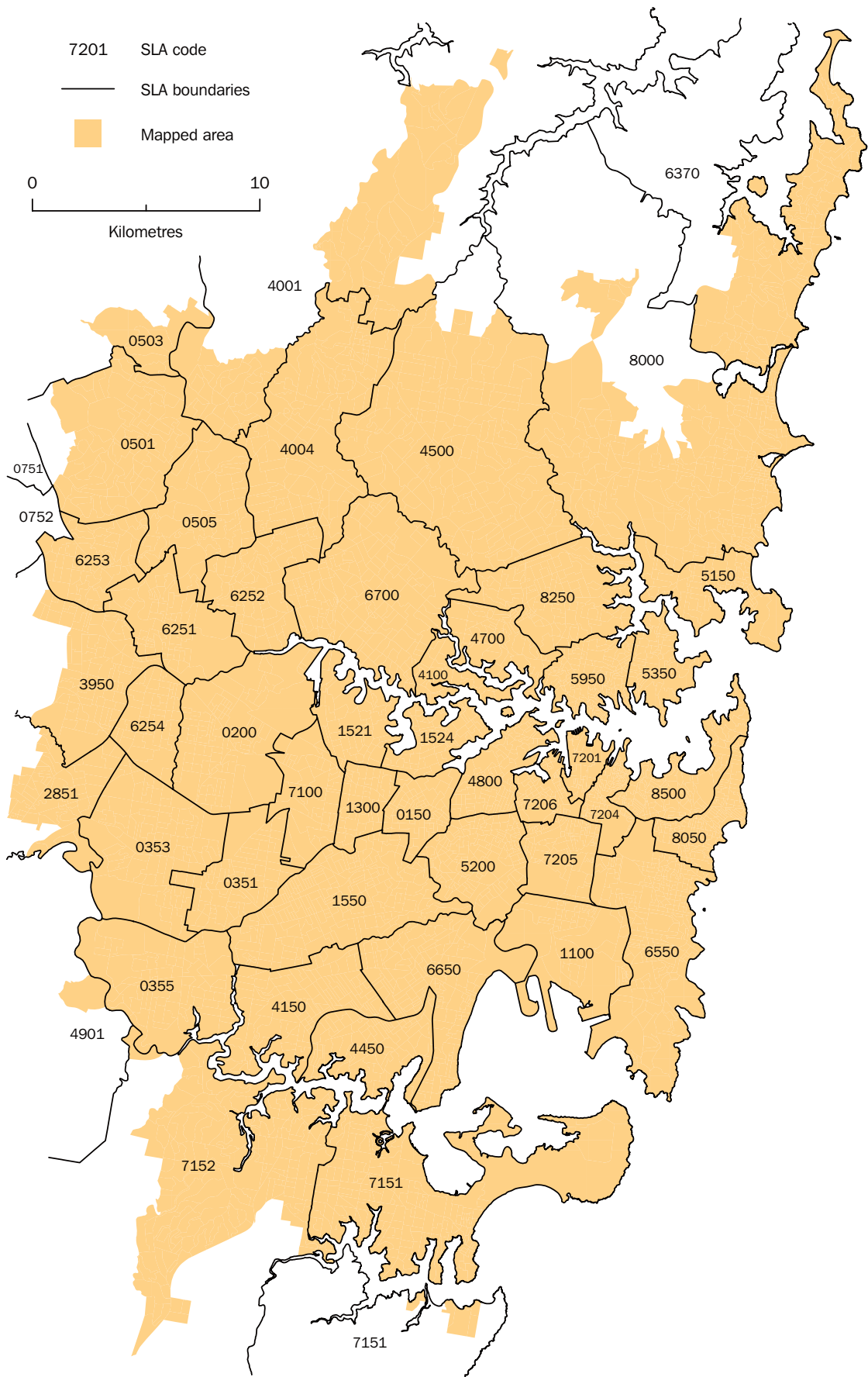


## REFERENCE MAPS

### Sydney Statistical Local Areas

This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.







## REFERENCE MAPS

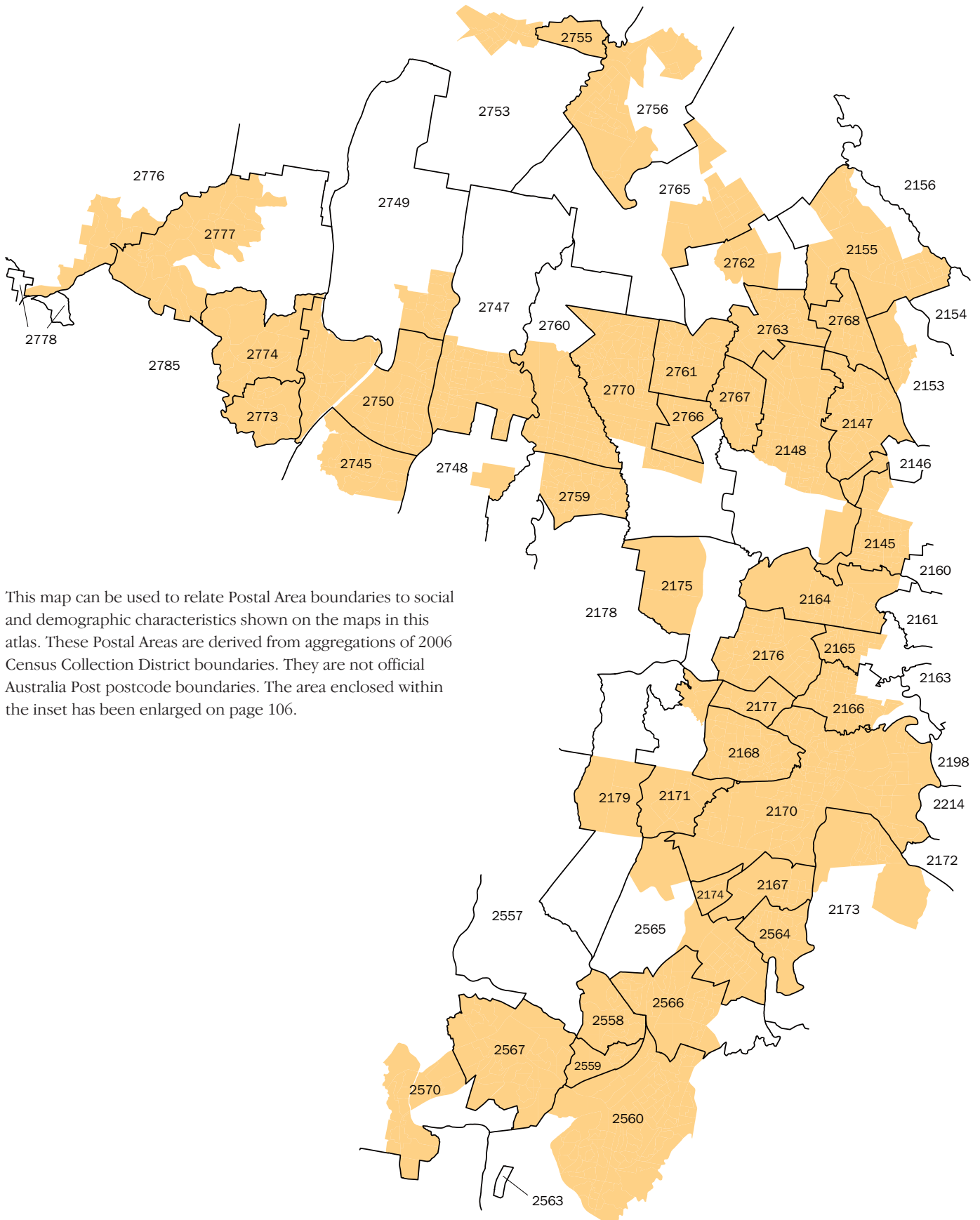
### Sydney Statistical Local Areas *continued*

| SLA Code | SLA Name                     | SLA Code | SLA Name                    |
|----------|------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| 0150     | Ashfield (A)                 | 4700     | Lane Cove (A)               |
| 0200     | Auburn (A)                   | 4800     | Leichhardt (A)              |
| 0351     | Bankstown (C) - North-East   | 4901     | Liverpool (C) - East        |
| 0353     | Bankstown (C) - North-West   | 4904     | Liverpool (C) - West        |
| 0355     | Bankstown (C) - South        | 5150     | Manly (A)                   |
| 0501     | Baulkham Hills (A) - Central | 5200     | Marrickville (A)            |
| 0503     | Baulkham Hills (A) - North   | 5350     | Mosman (A)                  |
| 0505     | Baulkham Hills (A) - South   | 5950     | North Sydney (A)            |
| 0751     | Blacktown (C) - North        | 6251     | Parramatta (C) - Inner      |
| 0752     | Blacktown (C) - South-East   | 6252     | Parramatta (C) - North-East |
| 0753     | Blacktown (C) - South-West   | 6253     | Parramatta (C) - North-West |
| 0900     | Blue Mountains (C)           | 6254     | Parramatta (C) - South      |
| 1100     | Botany Bay (C)               | 6351     | Penrith (C) - East          |
| 1300     | Burwood (A)                  | 6354     | Penrith (C) - West          |
| 1450     | Camden (A)                   | 6370     | Pittwater (A)               |
| 1501     | Campbelltown (C) - North     | 6550     | Randwick (C)                |
| 1504     | Campbelltown (C) - South     | 6650     | Rockdale (C)                |
| 1521     | Canada Bay (A) - Concord     | 6700     | Ryde (C)                    |
| 1524     | Canada Bay (A) - Drummoyne   | 7100     | Strathfield (A)             |
| 1550     | Canterbury (C)               | 7151     | Sutherland Shire (A) - East |
| 2851     | Fairfield (C) - East         | 7152     | Sutherland Shire (A) - West |
| 2854     | Fairfield (C) - West         | 7201     | Sydney (C) - Inner          |
| 3800     | Hawkesbury (C)               | 7204     | Sydney (C) - East           |
| 3950     | Holroyd (C)                  | 7205     | Sydney (C) - South          |
| 4001     | Hornsby (A) - North          | 7206     | Sydney (C) - West           |
| 4004     | Hornsby (A) - South          | 8000     | Warringah (A)               |
| 4100     | Hunters Hill (A)             | 8050     | Waverley (A)                |
| 4150     | Hurstville (C)               | 8250     | Willoughby (C)              |
| 4450     | Kogarah (A)                  | 8400     | Wollondilly (A)             |
| 4500     | Ku-ring-gai (A)              | 8500     | Woollahra (A)               |



# REFERENCE MAPS

## Sydney Postal Areas



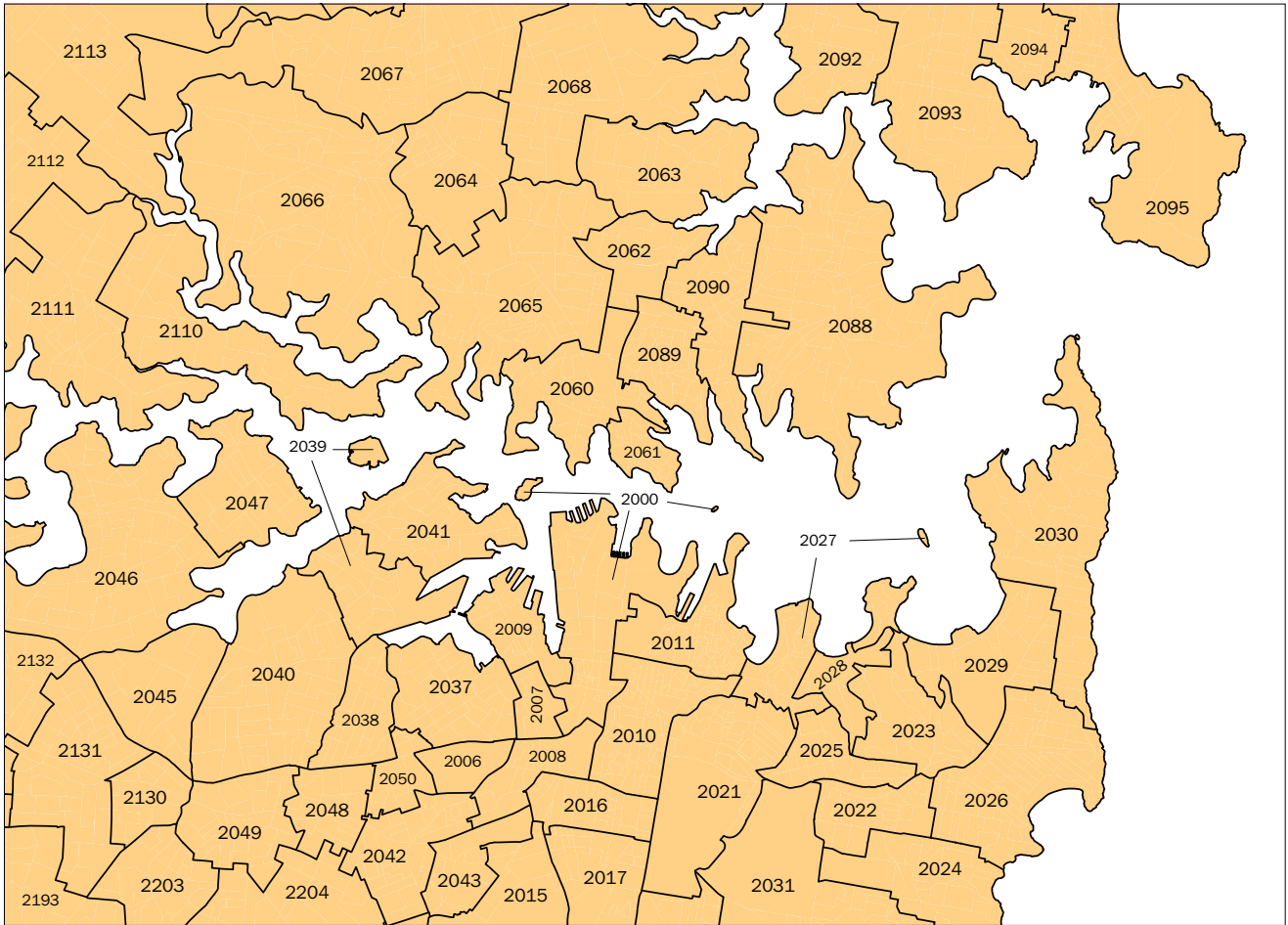
This map can be used to relate Postal Area boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas. These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of 2006 Census Collection District boundaries. They are not official Australia Post postcode boundaries. The area enclosed within the inset has been enlarged on page 106.





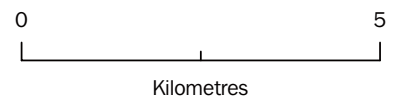
# REFERENCE MAPS

Sydney Postal Areas *continued*



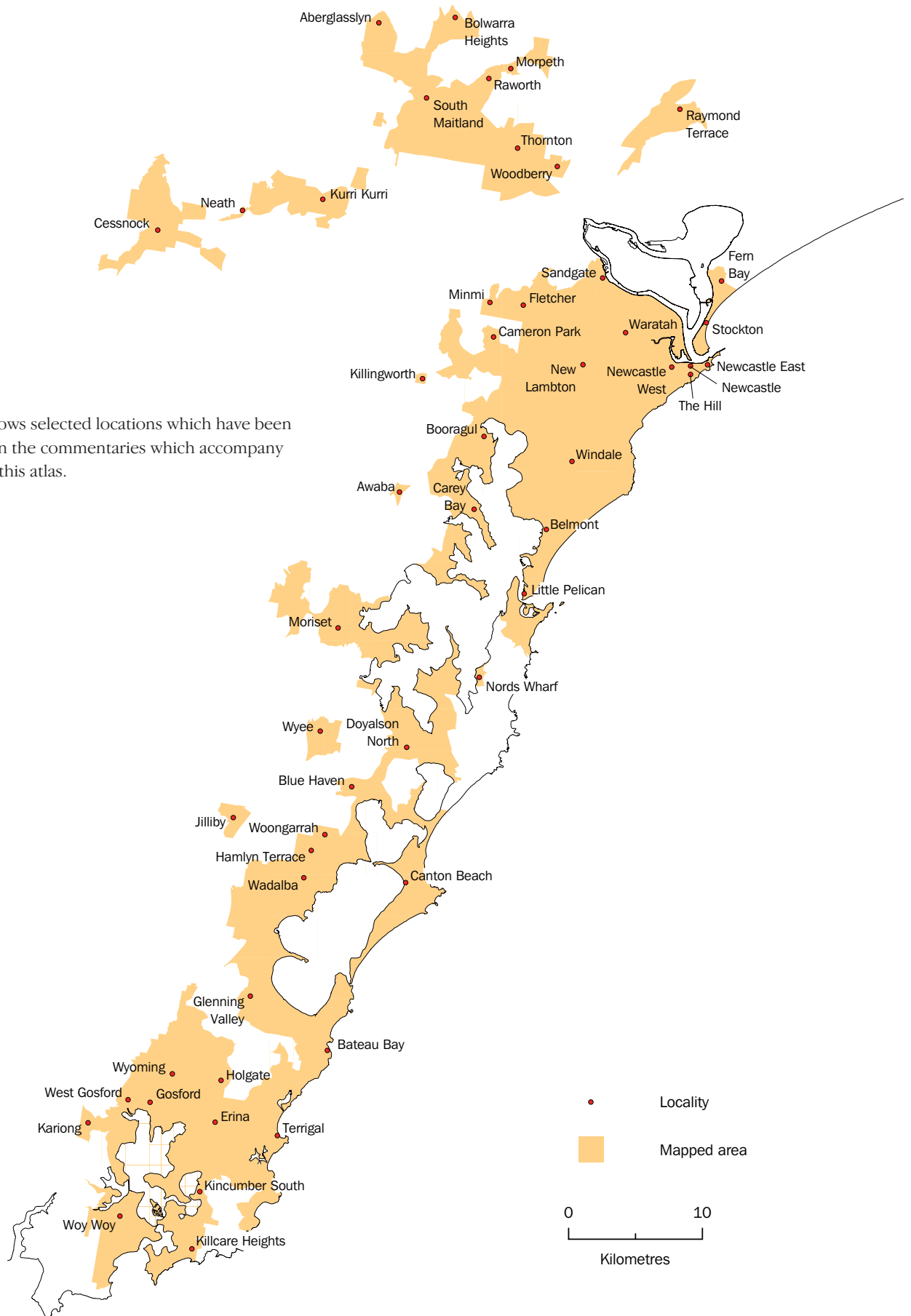
Inset of Inner Sydney

- 2000 Postal Area code
- Postal Area boundaries
- Mapped area



## REFERENCE MAPS

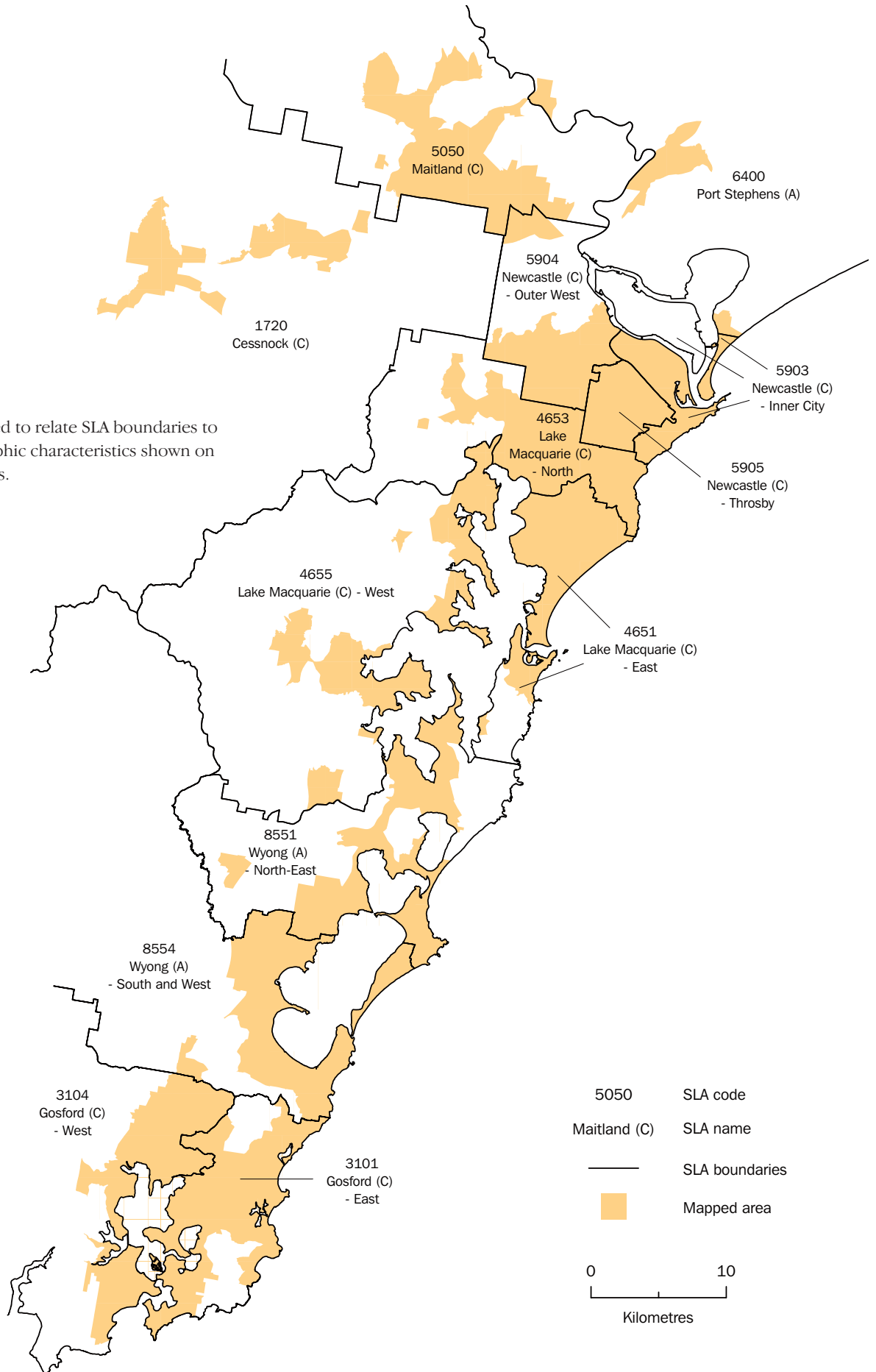
### Newcastle and Central Coast Locations



# REFERENCE MAPS

## Newcastle and Central Coast Statistical Local Areas

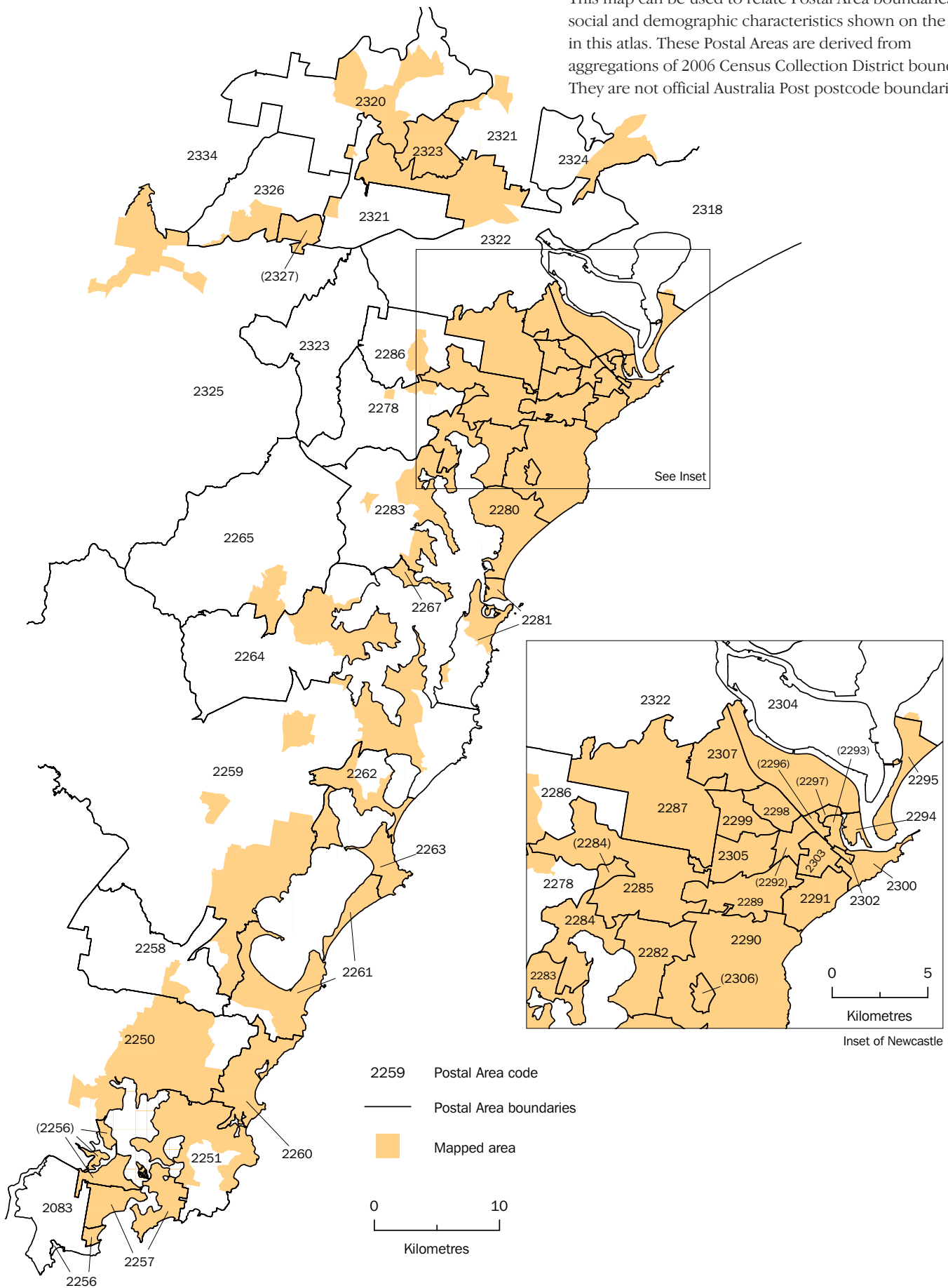
This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.



# REFERENCE MAPS

## Newcastle and Central Coast Postal Areas

This map can be used to relate Postal Area boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas. These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of 2006 Census Collection District boundaries. They are not official Australia Post postcode boundaries.

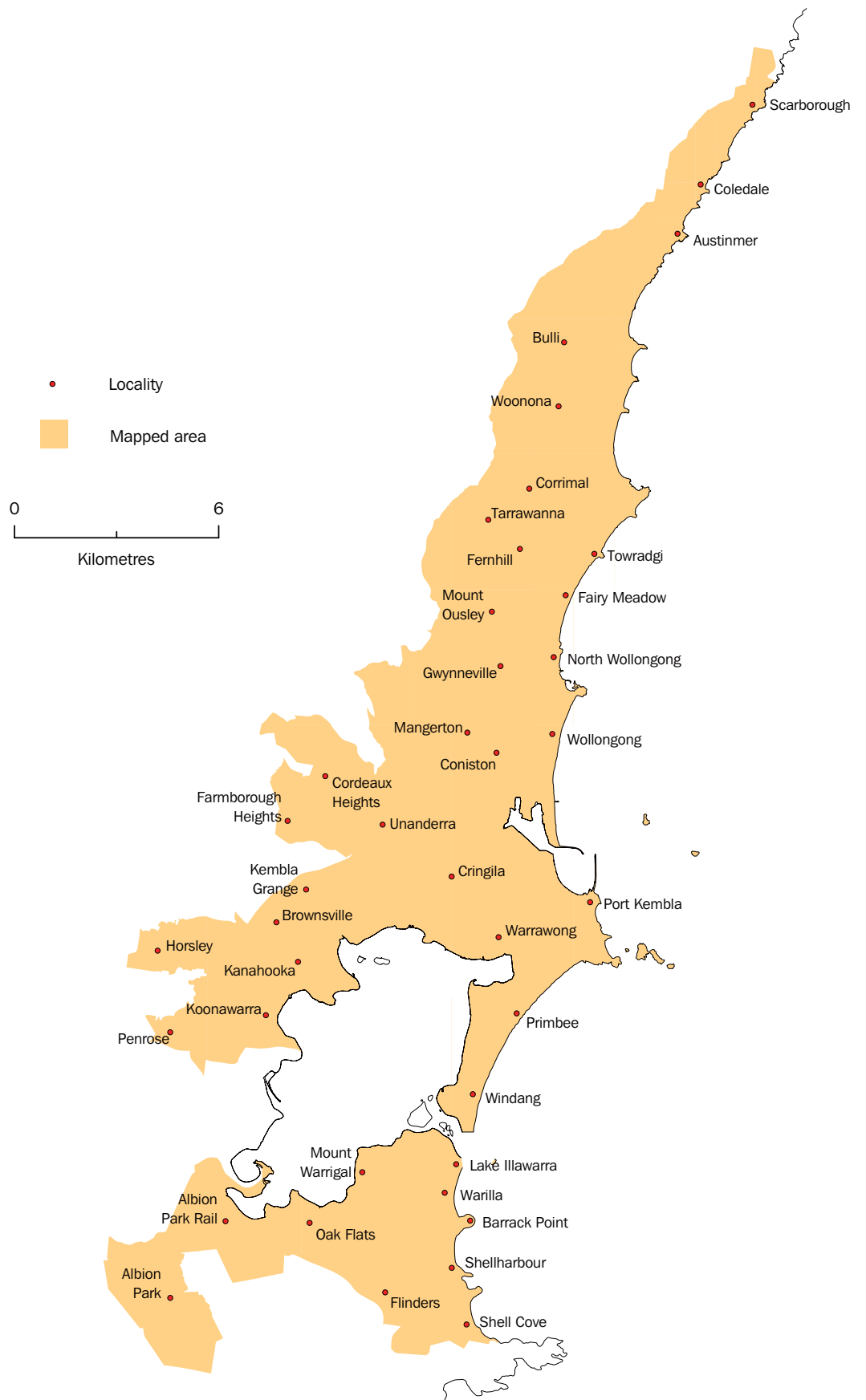




# REFERENCE MAPS

## Wollongong Locations

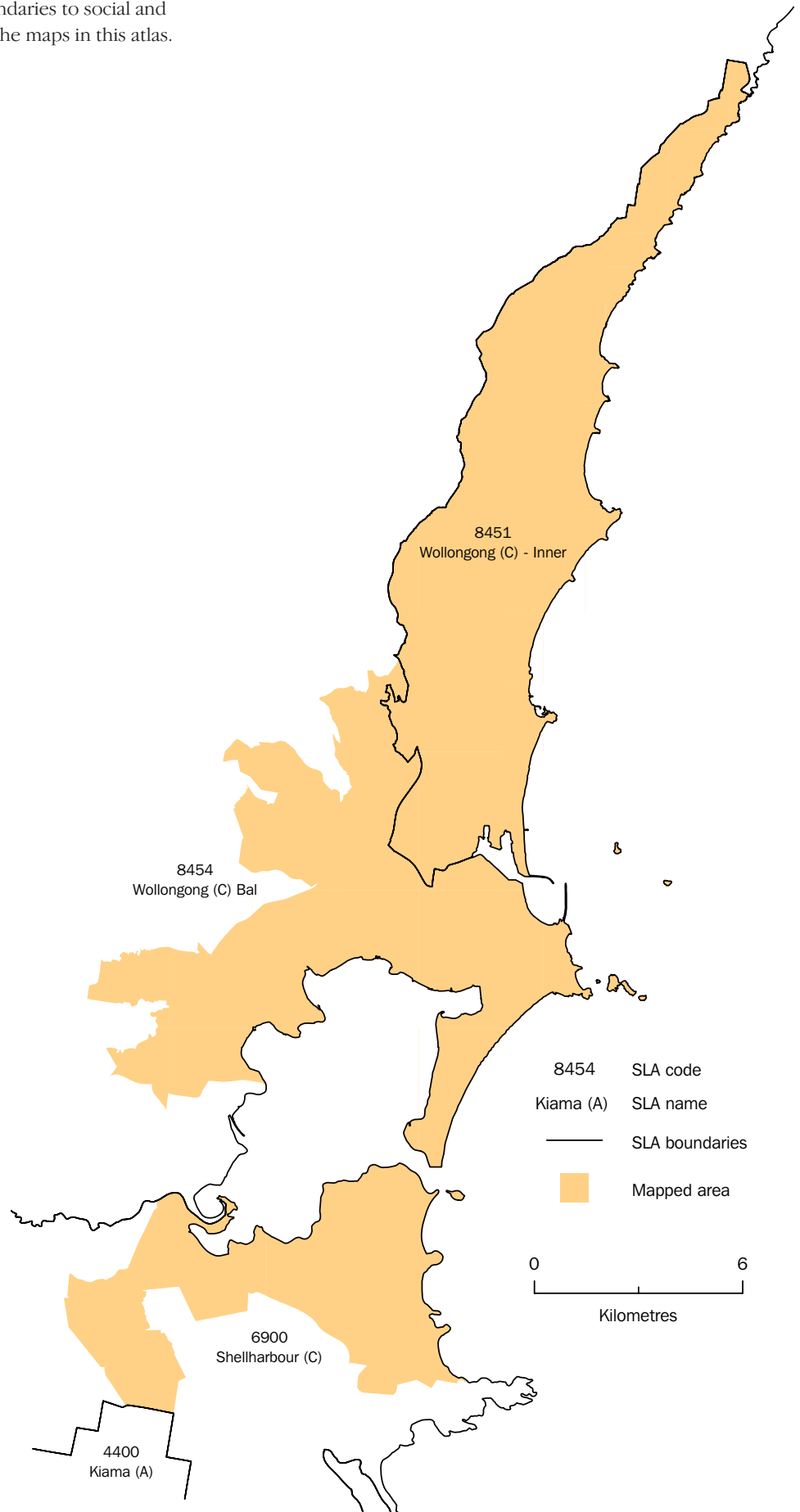
This map shows selected locations which have been mentioned in the commentaries which accompany the maps in this atlas.



## REFERENCE MAPS

### Wollongong Statistical Local Areas

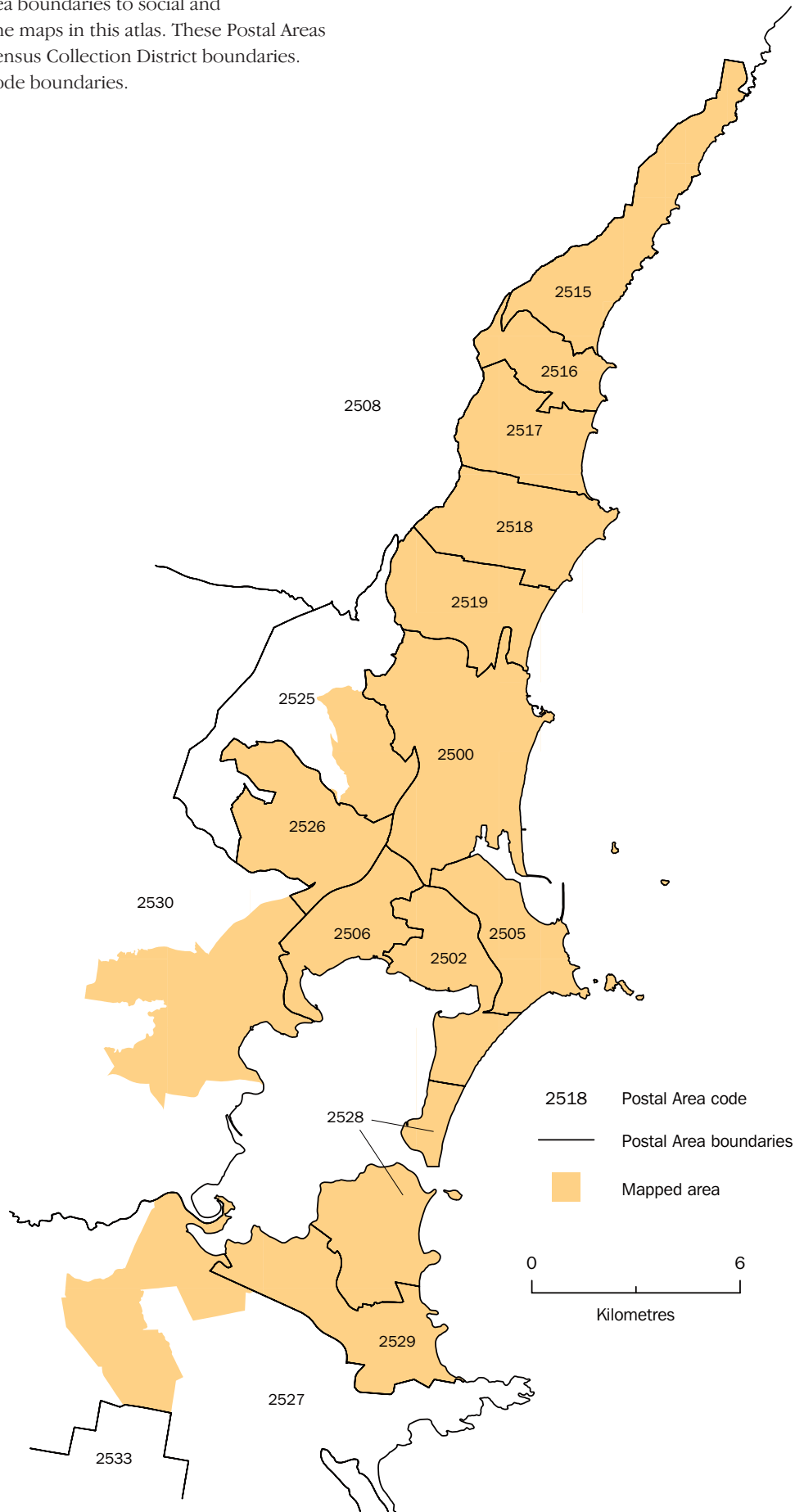
This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.



## REFERENCE MAPS

### Wollongong Postal Areas

This map can be used to relate Postal Area boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas. These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of 2006 Census Collection District boundaries. They are not official Australia Post postcode boundaries.



## GLOSSARY

This Glossary contains information about some of the terms used in this atlas. More detailed information about these and other Census terms can be found in *Census Dictionary, 2006* (cat. no. 2901.0).

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Broadband Internet access</b>     | Includes ADSL, Cable, Wireless and Satellite Internet connection that can be accessed at an occupied private dwelling. Applicable to all occupied private dwellings including those occupied by visitors only and other not classifiable households.  |
| <b>Certificate III qualification</b> | <p>A Certificate III qualification, awarded in the vocational education and training sector, provides a high degree of practical skill, together with the theoretical and factual knowledge required, for a person to work in a specific vocation. A Certificate III qualification recognises the achievement of specific national industry competency standards and is applicable across a wide variety of trades, industries and enterprises. Some examples of the employment options available as a result of a Certificate III qualification include working as a baker, beauty therapist, child care worker, electrician, hairdresser, homecare worker, motor mechanic, painter and decorator, pastry cook, plumber, signwriter, sound technician, tiler and woodmachinist. For more information, see <i>Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001</i> (cat. no. 1272.0).</p> <p>Note: The qualification refers to the highest non-school qualification completed by the person.</p> |
| <b>Chinese Languages</b>             | Consists of Cantonese, Hakka, Hokkien, Mandarin, Teochew, Wu and Chinese (not further defined or not elsewhere classified).   |
| <b>Collection District</b>           | <p>The geographic area used for the collection of data in the Census of Population and Housing. CDs are redefined for each Census and are current only at Census time.</p> <p>For the 2006 Census there were about 38,200 CDs covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. In urban areas CDs comprise, on average, around 220 dwellings, while in rural areas the number of dwellings per CD generally declines as population density decreases. CDs serve as the basic building block in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification and are used for the aggregation of statistics to larger geographic areas such as Statistical Local Areas, Local Government Areas and Statistical Divisions. For more information, see <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>  |
| <b>Couple family</b>                 | For Census purposes, a couple family comprises two people usually residing in the same household who share a social, economic and emotional bond and who are either married or in a de facto relationship. A couple family can be with or without children, and may or may not include other related individuals. See also Family.  |
| <b>Dependent children</b>            | Individuals under 15 years of age or people, aged 15–24 years in a family, who are full-time students attending a secondary or tertiary institution. To be regarded as a dependent child, the person must not have an identified partner or child(ren) of their own usually resident in the household. Dependent children include adopted children, step children and foster children. See also Family, Non-dependent children.   |
| <b>Dwelling</b>                      | <p>A structure that is intended to have people live in it and which is habitable on Census Night. Some examples of dwellings are houses, motels, flats, caravans, prisons, tents, humpies and houseboats. Dwellings are classified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ occupied private dwellings (e.g. houses, flats, apartments)</li><li>■ unoccupied private dwellings</li><li>■ non-private dwellings (e.g. motels, hotels, prisons, hospitals).</li></ul> <p>See also Non-private dwelling, Occupied private dwelling, Private dwelling.</p>   |
| <b>Dwelling being purchased</b>      | A private dwelling being purchased (i.e. mortgaged) and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes dwellings owned outright (i.e. no mortgage is owed on the property) and those occupied under a life tenure scheme, but includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme. See also Dwelling, Private dwelling.   |



## GLOSSARY *continued*

- Employed people** People aged 15 years or over who, during the week prior to Census Night, worked for payment or profit, had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent, were on strike or stood down temporarily, or worked as unpaid helpers in a family business.
- Family** Two or more people, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by separately identifying each couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Information on people temporarily absent from the household on Census Night is considered in family coding. Unrelated people living in the same household are not counted as family members (unless under 15 years of age).
- For the purposes of this atlas, all family topics include only those families where at least one usually resident family member was present in the household on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitor only and other not classifiable households).
- Female parent** In the Census, data on different types of families are mainly derived from the relationship questions (Questions 5 and 53 on the Census household form), which ask for each person's relationship to Person 1, as listed on the form. For most households, identifying the family structure for the dwelling is quite straightforward. However, reporting relationships in respect of Person 1 only, can make it difficult to establish all the relationships which exist in a household, or to identify whether more than one family is living in the dwelling.
- ABS Census coding requires every child under 15 years of age in a household to have a parent. For the map *Families with the female parent in the labour force and at least one child aged 0–4 years*, the female parent may be the natural, adoptive, step or foster mother of the child, or a person who is assigned as the nominal parent. The nominal parent could be a guardian, aunt or grandmother. Where the family consists of a same-sex, female couple, the first female recorded on the Census form has been selected.
- Consequently, the child types, in relation to the reference person, included for this topic are:
- Natural, or adopted child (aged 0–4 years)
  - Step child (aged 0–4 years)
  - Foster child (aged 0–4 years)
  - Grandchild (aged 0–4 years)
  - Otherwise related child (aged 0–4 years)
  - Unrelated child (aged 0–4 years).
- If the female parent and/or the child aged 0–4 years were temporarily absent from their usual residence on Census Night, then they have not been included, i.e. both the female parent and the child had to be present in the household on Census Night.
- High income households** Defined as households with gross weekly income of \$2,000 or more.
- The high income threshold amount was determined by using the income ranges that approximately captured the highest quintile (i.e. the top 20%) of all households in NSW when ranked according to household income. As Census income data are collected in ranges, the high income threshold amount is based on the range that is closest to incorporating the top 20% of households. For example, if 78.2% of households had an income of less than \$1,700 and 81.3% of households had an income of less than \$2,000, then the closest range that captured the highest quintile of households (i.e. \$2,000 or more) has been used. Note: The household income calculations include households with negative and nil incomes.
- For the purposes of this atlas, only applicable for households where all usual residents aged 15 years and over were present on Census Night and all had stated their incomes.
- See also Household income and Income.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Household</b>                  | <p>Consists of one or more people, at least one of whom is aged 15 years or over, who usually reside in the same private dwelling.</p> <p>For the purposes of this atlas, all household topics include only households where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitors only and other not classifiable households).</p>  |
| <b>Household income</b>           | <p>The sum of the individual incomes of each usual resident present in the household on Census Night. If any resident aged 15 years or over was temporarily absent, or did not state their income, then household income has not been calculated for that household. See also Household and Income.</p>  |
| <b>Housing costs</b>              | <p>Comprises rent and mortgage repayments for private dwellings, and site fees if the dwelling is a caravan or manufactured home in a caravan park or manufactured home estate. Excludes water rates, council rates, repairs, maintenance and other fees. Applicable only for those dwellings where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night. Visitor only households and other not classifiable households have been excluded.</p> <p>It should be noted that measures comparing housing costs to household income data compiled from the Census are subject to a number of limitations. As the Census only collects individual income in ranges, household income has been derived using a specific dollar amount imputed for each person aged 15 years and over in the household. The specific dollar amount is based on the median value for each income range, based on data from the <i>2003–04 Survey of Income and Housing</i>.</p> <p>This method, to impute personal income values within the reported individual income ranges, is deemed to be the best practical approximation that would result in the majority of households being included in the same Census household income range that would have been derived had individuals reported their incomes in dollar amounts rather than in ranges.</p> <p>However, this imputation is likely to understate some household incomes, for lower household incomes in general, but particularly for single income households. Another issue with the use of the imputed household income measure is that the income ranges are very wide making ratio analysis very difficult to interpret. For example, for the household income range of \$250 to \$349, even for those households that are reasonably placed in this range, any error in allocation within the range can be relatively very large. Therefore a fixed housing costs amount could result in an income ratio that is in the range of 14% to 20%.</p> <p>A more general issue with Census individual income reporting is that studies have shown that individuals tend to understate their incomes compared with the amounts that would be reported in surveys designed specifically to measure incomes.</p> <p>Care should be therefore exercised in any use of Census household income information that relies on the imputed value rather than the broad range within which that imputed value lies. In particular, the ratio of Census reported housing costs to Census imputed household incomes may significantly overstate that ratio for lower income households and for single person households. This caution extends to comparisons of housing costs to income ratios across geography where the socio-demographic characteristics such as income, age and family and household composition vary across those geographies.</p> |
| <b>Housing occupancy standard</b> | <p>Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing suitability, which is formulated on a comparison of the number of bedrooms in a dwelling and the number of usual residents, their relationship to one another and their ages and sexes. It measures the bedroom requirements of a household by specifying that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ there should be no more than two people per bedroom</li><li>■ children less than five years of age of different sexes may reasonably share a bedroom</li><li>■ children less than 18 years of age and of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom</li></ul>  |

## GLOSSARY *continued*

- Housing occupancy standard**  
*continued*
- single household members aged 18 years and over should have a separate bedroom, as should parents or couples.
- Households living in dwellings where this standard cannot be met are considered to be overcrowded or to have insufficient bedrooms.
- Income**
- In the Census, people aged 15 years and over were asked to indicate the range in which their gross income from all sources lies (rather than their exact income). Gross income includes wages, salaries, overtime, business or farm income (less operating expenses), rents received, dividends, interest, superannuation, maintenance (child support), workers' compensation, and government pensions and allowances (including all payments for family assistance, labour market assistance, youth and student support, and support for the aged, carers and people with a disability).
- Note: Income excludes savings and other forms of accumulated wealth that, if available, some people (and households) may draw upon. However, for most people, income remains the main economic resource available to them.
- Labour force**
- Comprises employed and unemployed people aged 15 years and over. See also Employed people, Unemployed people.
- Low income households**
- Defined as households with gross weekly income less than \$500.
- The low income threshold amount was determined by using the income ranges that approximately captured the bottom quintile (i.e. the lowest 20%) of all households in NSW when ranked according to household income. As Census income data are collected in ranges, the low income threshold amount is based on the range that is closest to incorporating the bottom 20% of households. For example, if 17.2% of households had an income of less than \$500 and 23.1% of households had an income of less than \$650, then the closest range that captured the bottom quintile of households (i.e. less than \$500) has been used. Note: The household income calculations include households with negative and nil incomes.
- For the purposes of this atlas, only applicable for households where all usual residents aged 15 years and over were present on Census Night and all had stated their incomes. See also Household income and Income.
- Medium and high density housing**
- Comprises semi-detached houses, row or terrace houses, townhouses, villa units, home units, flats and apartments.
- Needed assistance**
- People who needed help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability (lasting six months or more), long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age. The Census variable has been developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability.
- Non-dependent child/children**
- A person aged 15 years or more who is a natural, adopted, step or foster child of a couple or lone parent, usually resident in the same household, who is not a full-time student aged 15–24 years, and who has no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household. See also Dependent children, Family.
- Non-private dwelling**
- An establishment that provides a communal or transitory type of accommodation, e.g. hotel, motel, prison, religious or charitable institution, defence establishment or hospital. Cared accommodation, where meals are provided, in retirement and aged care villages (i.e. not self-contained) is also included. See also Dwelling, Private dwelling.
- North Africa and the Middle East**
- Includes Egypt, Sudan, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey. A complete list of all countries included in this region can be found under the Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) classification in *Census Dictionary, 2006* (cat. no. 2901.0).
- North-East Asia**
- Consists of China (excluding Special Administrative Regions (SARs) and Taiwan Province), Hong Kong (SAR of China), Macau (SAR of China), Mongolia, Taiwan, Japan and North and South Korea.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

- Not in the labour force** Those people who, during the week prior to Census Night, were neither employed nor unemployed. This includes people who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, in gaol, trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and people whose only activity during the week prior to Census Night was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation. See also Employed people, Unemployed people.
- Occupied private dwelling** A private dwelling occupied by one or more people on Census Night. See also Dwelling, Private dwelling and Unoccupied private dwelling.
- For the purposes of this atlas, all topics relating to occupied private dwellings include only dwellings where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night (i.e. excludes visitors only and other not classifiable households). The only exception is the topic *Dwellings with broadband Internet access* which is applicable to all occupied private dwellings.
- One-parent family with dependent children** For the purpose of this atlas, a one-parent family with dependent children consists of a lone parent with at least one dependent child who is usually resident in the household. The family may also include any number of other related individuals, e.g. a sister of the lone parent. See also Dependent children, Family.
- Overseas-born** Includes people who were born in a country other than Australia, were born at sea, or their country of birth was 'Inadequately described' or 'Not elsewhere classified'. Australia, as defined in the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (cat. no. 1269.0), includes the states and territories and the other territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory, but excludes Norfolk Island and the other Australian external territories (Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard and McDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands and the Coral Sea Territory).
- Private dwelling** A private dwelling is normally a house, flat or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office, or rooms above a shop. Occupied dwellings in caravan/residential parks and manufactured home estates, and self-contained units in retirement villages, are treated as occupied private dwellings. See also Dwelling, Non-private dwelling.
- Public transport** Types of public transport include bus, ferry, train and tram (which includes light rail). Taxis are excluded. In the Census, employed people were asked to indicate all methods of travel they used to get to work on 8 August, 2006. Data mapped in this atlas refers to people who travelled to work by public transport, either as their only mode, or as one of two or more modes, of transport.
- This topic is applicable to all employed persons excluding those who did not go to work on Census Day. Employed people who worked at home have been included in the denominator when calculating the percentage.
- Recent arrivals** Overseas-born people who arrived in Australia on, or after, 1 January 2001 (i.e. within the five years prior to the 2006 Census). See also Overseas-born.
- Rented dwellings** Households were asked whether they rented, owned or were purchasing the dwelling in which they were counted on Census Night.
- Dwellings rented from the following sources are included: Real estate agent; Government Housing Authority/Housing Department (Public Housing); Parent/Other relative not in dwelling; Other person not in dwelling; Residential park (including caravan parks and marinas); Employer–Government (including Defence Housing Authority); Employer–Private; or Housing co-operative, Community or Church group. Dwellings being occupied rent free are included, but those being purchased under a rent/buy scheme are excluded.
- The data shown in this atlas for rented dwellings includes only those dwellings where at least one usual resident was present on Census Night. Visitor only households and other not classifiable households have been excluded.



## GLOSSARY *continued*

|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>South-East Asia</b>                | Consists of Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Viet Nam, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and East Timor.  |
| <b>Southern and Central Asia</b>      | Consists of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (Southern Asia) and Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan (Central Asia).   |
| <b>Southern and Eastern Europe</b>    | Includes Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Serbia (South Eastern Europe), Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain (Southern Europe) and Hungary, Poland, Ukraine (Eastern Europe). A complete list of all countries included in this region can be found under the Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) classification in <i>Census Dictionary, 2006</i> (cat. no. 2901.0).  |
| <b>Statistical Local Area</b>         | <p>The SLA is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification defined area which consists of one or more Collection Districts. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They consist of a single Local Government Area, or parts thereof. Where there is no incorporated body of local government, SLAs are defined to cover the unincorporated areas.</p> <p>For more information, see <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>  |
| <b>Technicians and trades workers</b> | <p>People who perform a variety of skilled tasks, applying broad or in-depth technical, trade or industry specific knowledge, often in support of scientific, engineering, building and manufacturing activities. Most occupations in this group have a level of skill commensurate with the qualifications Associate Degree, Advanced Diploma or Diploma, or Certificate Levels III or IV. Examples include Civil, Electrical and Mechanical engineering draftspersons, Medical technicians, Motor mechanics, Carpenters, Plumbers, Electricians, Hairdressers, Chefs, Florists and Veterinary nurses etc.</p> <p>For more information, see <i>ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006</i> (cat. no. 1220.0).</p>   |
| <b>Unemployed people</b>              | People aged 15 years and over who, in the week prior to Census Night, did not have a job but were actively looking for work (either full-time or part-time) and were available to start.   |
| <b>Unpaid voluntary work</b>          | Help willingly given in the form of time, service or skills, to a club, organisation or association, in the 12 months prior to the Census. Unpaid voluntary work can include assisting at organised events and with sports organisations; helping with organised school events and activities; assisting in churches, hospitals, nursing homes and charities; and other kinds of volunteer work (e.g. emergency services, etc.). Applicable to people aged 15 years and over.  |
| <b>Urban Centre/Locality</b>          | <p>Urban Centres – Localities are only defined in each Census year and are based on grouping together Collection Districts to form specific defined areas according to certain population size and land use criteria. These criteria are based on those developed by Dr. GJR Linge in 1965. In broad terms, an Urban Centre is a population cluster of 1,000 or more people, while a Locality is a population cluster of between 200 and 999 people. For statistical purposes, people living in Urban Centres are classified as being in an urban area, while those in Localities are classified as being in a rural area.</p> <p>For more information, see <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0) and <i>Statistical Geography Volume 3 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Urban Centres/Localities, 2006</i> (cat. no. 2909.0).</p> |
| <b>Usual residence/residents</b>      | Refers to the place where people usually lived or intended to live for a period of six months or more in 2006. All visitors to the dwelling have been excluded.  |









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