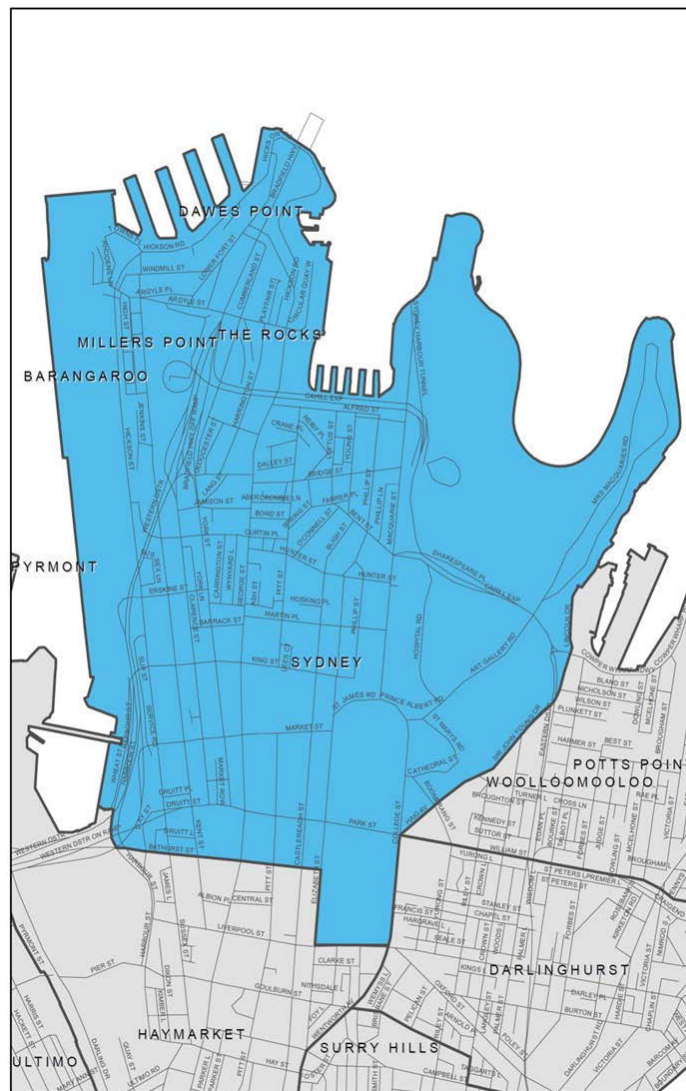


# CBD and Harbour Village Community Profile

City of Sydney  
Town Hall House  
456 Kent Street  
Sydney NSW 2000

ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2006-2011



## Introduction

This Village Community Profile provides a socio-economic analysis of residents in the area based on 2006 and 2011 data from the Census of Population and Housing released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Census data and forecasts are converted into a story to inform the City of Sydney Council about the Village now and into the future.

This profile covers resident population, ethnicity, education, employment status, occupation, industry sectors of employment and income, as well as household income, composition, dwelling type, tenure, internet connection and motor vehicle ownership.

Information in this profile is presented in tables and charts with concise factual commentary to answer three important questions:

1. What are the characteristics of the residents who live here?
2. How are they changing?
3. How do they compare to City of Sydney?

This provides the basis for making evidence-based decisions about how to provide services for the Village community as it changes over time.

### Key Definitions and Notes

*City of Sydney:* Is the local government area (LGA) bounded by Port Jackson in the north, Woollahra Municipal Council and Randwick City Council in the east, the City of Botany Bay Council in the south and Marrickville and Leichhardt Councils in the west.

*Usual Resident Population (URP):* Is the Census count of the Usual Resident Population of an area. Each person is required to state their address of usual residence in the Census. The Usual Resident Population forms the basis of the Estimated Resident Population.

*Estimated Resident Population (ERP):* Is the official measure of the population, after adjustments have been made to account for residents who were missed in the Census and those overseas on Census night. The ERP includes usual residents who are overseas for fewer than 12 months and excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for fewer than 12 months.

*Enumerated Data:* The place of enumeration is the place at which the person is counted i.e. where they spent Census Night, which may not be where they usually live.

*Working age:* Residents aged 15 years to 64 years.

*Retirement age:* Residents aged 65 years and over.

*Service groups:* Service age groups divide the population into age categories that reflect typical life-stages. They indicate the level of demand for services that target people at different stages in life and how that demand is changing.

*Occupation:* Based on occupation title and task of the main job held during the week prior to Census night. Coded by the Australian Bureau of Statistics using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) – 1 digit level.

Note: ERP data is used only in the section 'What is the Population?' Other sections provide information about characteristics of usual residents or dwellings and are based on URP or enumerated data.

## About the Area

### Location and Boundaries

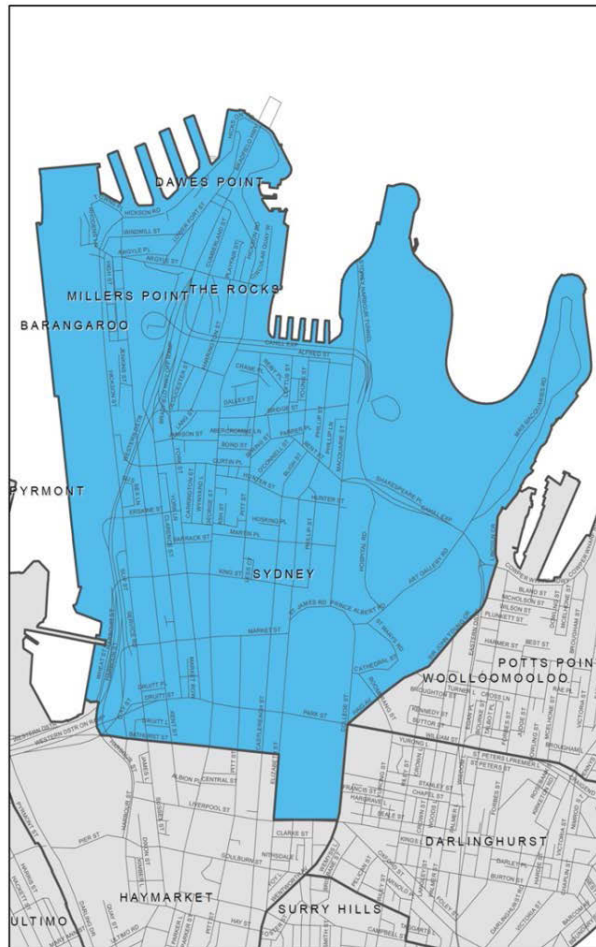
The CBD and Harbour Village covers the area from Bathurst Street in the south to Sydney Harbour and The Rocks in the north, and from Hyde Park, the Domain and the Botanical Gardens in the east to Darling Harbour in the west. The village group includes the suburbs of Sydney, Millers Point, Dawes Point and The Rocks.

### Land Use

CBD and Harbour Village is predominantly commercial with mixed entertainment, maritime, cultural and community uses. It has historical low-rise residential land use to the north, and increasing high density residential around the periphery, due to recent redevelopment. The eastern edge is dominated by parkland.

### Major Features

Major features of the area include the Sydney CBD (including Pitt Street Mall, Westfield Sydney and many other shopping centres), Sydney Harbour, Sydney Harbour Bridge, Circular Quay, Sydney Opera House, Sydney Tower Eye and Skywalk, National Trust Centre, Hyde Park Barracks Museum, The Rocks Discovery Museum, Susannah Place Museum, Museum of Contemporary Art, The Mint Museum, Museum of Sydney, Sydney Town Hall, New South Wales Parliament House, Government House, Sydney Observatory, Sydney Sea Life Aquarium, State Library of New South Wales, Art Gallery of New South Wales, The Wharf Theatres, Sydney Theatre, Theatre Royal, The University of Sydney Conservatorium of Music, The University of Sydney Law School, Australian Pacific College, St Andrew's Anglican Cathedral, St Mary's Catholic Cathedral, Royal Botanic Gardens, The Domain, Hyde Park, Cook and Phillip Park, Dawes Point Park, Observatory Park, Cook and Phillip Park Aquatic Centre, Andrew (Boy) Charlton Pool, Queen Victoria Building, Anzac Memorial, Barney and Bligh Reserve, Cadmans Reserve, Clyne Reserve, First Fleet Park, Hickson Road Reserve, Jessie Street Gardens, King George V Memorial Park, Macquarie Place Park, Munn Reserve, Wynyard Park, Sydney Harbour Cruise Centre, Overseas Passenger Terminal, Cockle Bay Wharf, Ives Steps Wharf, King Street Wharf, Moores Wharf and a number of schools.



## Key Facts

### What is the Population? (ERP Data)

- The CBD and Harbour Village Estimated Resident Population in 2011 is 8,338 residents, or 4.5% of City of Sydney population.
- Of these 4.7% are children (0-14 years of age), 83.2% are working age residents (15-64 years of age) and 12.1% are of retirement age (65 years of age and older).
- Within the working age residents, the following service groups constitute the largest share of the population:
  - 'Young Workforce' (25-34 years); 2,600 residents (31.2%).
  - 'Parents and Homebuilders' (35-49 years); 1,709 residents (20.5%).
  - 'Older Workers and Pre-Retirees' (50-59 years); 1,065 residents (12.8%).

### How is the Population Changing? (ERP Data)

- Between 2006 and 2011, the population declined by 7.2% (or 650 residents).
- The following service groups contributed to population change in particular:
  - 'Tertiary Education and Independence' (18-24 years); decrease of 616 residents (-40.2%).
  - 'Young Workforce' (25-34 years); increase of 163 residents (6.7%).
  - 'Parents and Homebuilders' (35-49 years); decrease of 163 residents (-10.2%).
  - 'Empty Nesters and Retirees' (60-69 years); increase of 208 residents (28.5%).
- The population is estimated to increase by 113.2% by 2031, (9,442 additional residents). The greatest increases are anticipated in the following service groups:
  - 'Young Workforce' (25-34 years); increase of 3,156 residents (121.4%).
  - 'Parents and Homebuilders' (35-49 years); increase of 2,332 residents (136.5%).
  - 'Seniors' (70-84 years); increase of 1,322 residents (247.6%).

### Who Are We? (URP Data)

- 56.9% of CBD and Harbour Village residents are born overseas (compared with 49.1% in City of Sydney).
- At home, 37.6% of residents speak a non-English language either exclusively, or in addition to English. In the City of Sydney, this figure is 34.4%.
- Tertiary qualifications are held by 72.5% of residents aged 15 years and over, compared to 68.4% for City of Sydney.
- 16.8% of residents attend an education institution. 11.9% of the population is attending University or TAFE, compared to 16.8% for the City of Sydney.

## What Do We Do? (URP and Enumerated Data)

- Of the CBD and Harbour Village residents in the labour force, 93.9% are employed (22.8% part-time).
- The largest occupational group is 'Professionals' at 25.8% of employed residents aged 15 years and over.
- The two largest industries of employment are 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Services' and 'Financial and Insurance Services'.
- The median individual income for residents is \$1,138 per week, 28.2% higher than City of Sydney weekly median of \$888.
- The median household income is \$1,950 per week, 19.7% higher than City of Sydney weekly median of \$1,629.

## How Do We Live? (Enumerated Data)

- There are proportionally more 'Lone Person' households in CBD and Harbour Village (45.4%) than in City of Sydney (39.9%).
- 56.0% of households rent privately, compared with 51.2% in City of Sydney.
- 90.5% of dwellings are high density, compared with 74.5% in City of Sydney.
- 77.0% of homes have a broadband internet connection, compared to 77.7% for City of Sydney.
- 47.5% of households own a motor vehicle, compared to 59.5% in City of Sydney.

## What is the Population?

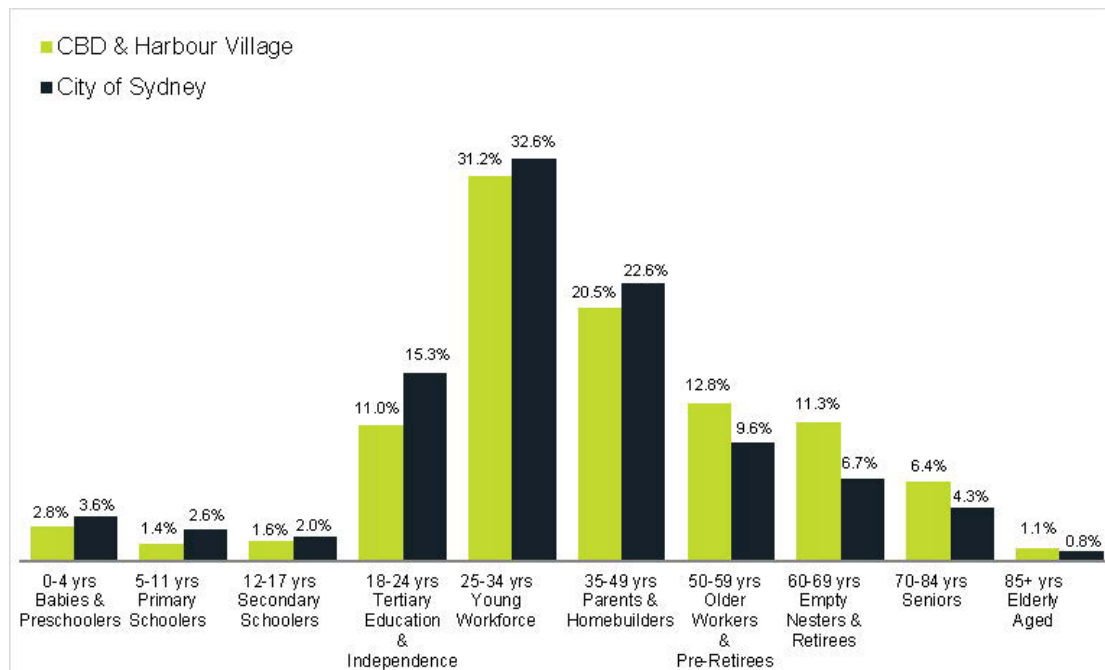
Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) official estimates for 2011 put the CBD and Harbour Village resident population at 8,338, constituting 4.5% of the total City of Sydney population.

The most populous groups span 25-59 years of age and can be broken down into the following three service groups:

- ‘Young Workforce’ (25-34 years).
- ‘Parents and Homebuilders’ (35-49 years).
- ‘Older Workers and Pre-Retirees’ (50-59 years).

Figure 1 details the age range specifics of the service groups and the proportions each of these groups represent in the CBD and Harbour Village population, compared with City of Sydney figures. It shows that, relative to City of Sydney, there are a markedly greater proportion of residents aged 50 years and older (10.2% more combined) and a somewhat lower proportion of children and younger residents aged 24 years and younger (6.7% fewer combined).

**Figure 1 – Proportion of 2011 Population in Service Age Groups**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia. (Estimated Resident Population)

### Broad Age Groups

Table 1 shows the 2011 population estimates for CBD and Harbour Village by broad age groups and the percentage of the population that each group represents. It provides insight into the level of demand for services and facilities that target residents at different stages in their lives. It is an indicator of CBD and Harbour Village’s residential role and function and how it has changed since 2006.



**Table 1 – Population by Broad Age Group**

Broad Age Group	2011			2006			Change
	Village count	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village count	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village 2006-2011
Children, 0-14 years	392	4.7	7.1	501	5.5	6.9	-109
Working Age, 15-64 years	6,936	83.2	85.0	7,610	84.7	85.3	-674
Retirement Age, 65 years +	1,010	12.1	7.9	877	9.8	7.8	+133
<b>Total population</b>	<b>8,338</b>			<b>8,988</b>			<b>-650</b>

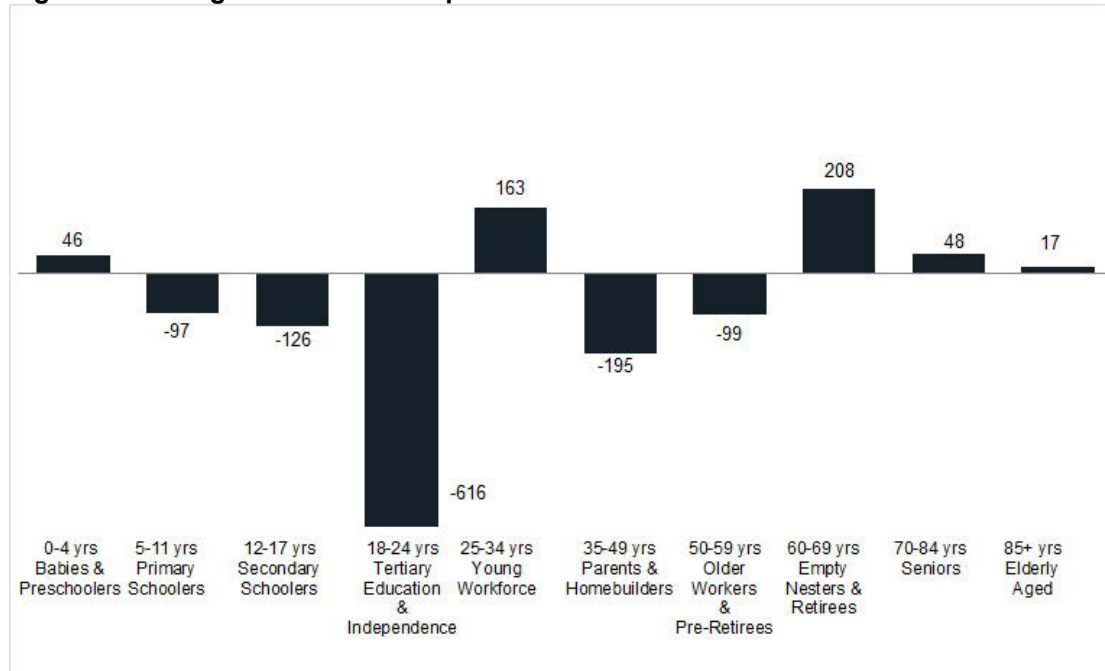
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Estimated Resident Population.

### Population Change Since 2006

The CBD and Harbour Village population decreased by 7.2% (or 650 residents) between 2006 and 2011, compared with 10.8% growth in the City of Sydney population.

The 'Tertiary Education and Independence' service group contributed the largest share of this decline. Counteracting this somewhat, the 'Young Workforce' and 'Empty Nesters and Retirees' population share grew. Figure 2 provides age specifics of these service groups and details of how many residents each service group lost or gained in CBD and Harbour Village.

**Figure 2 – Change in Service Groups 2006 to 2011**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Estimated Resident Population

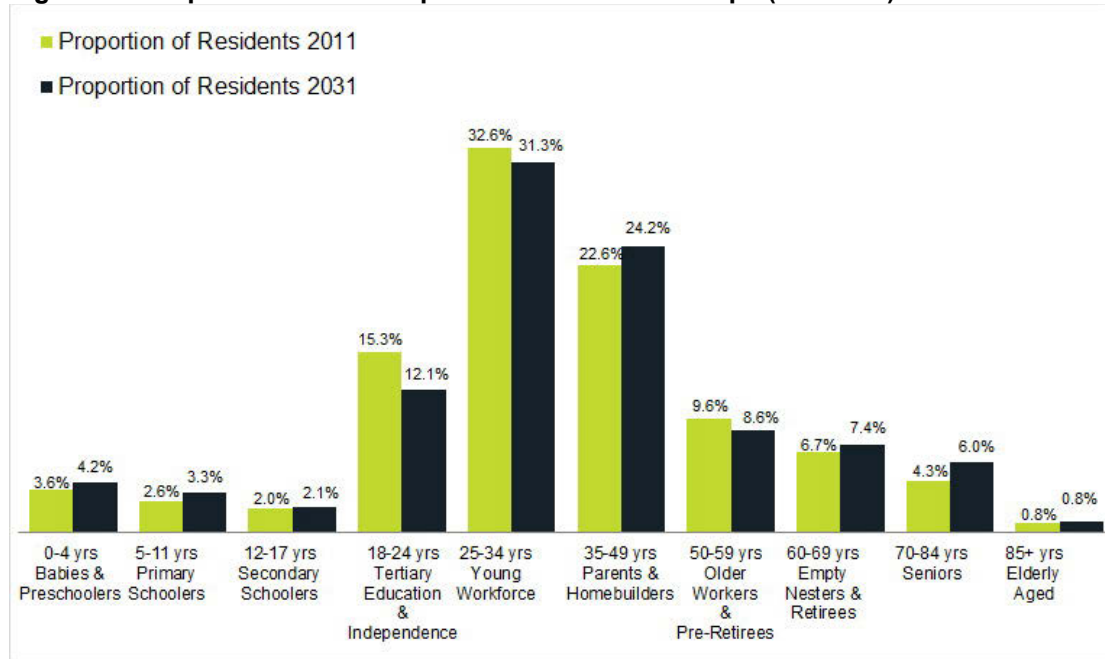
### Forecasts to 2031

The population in CBD and Harbour Village is expected to increase by 113.2% by 2031, increasing by an estimated 9,442 residents to a total of 17,780.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *City of Sydney Population Forecasts*, Research performed by .id Consulting Pty Ltd. Available at: <http://forecast2.id.com.au/Default.aspx?id=148&pg=5000>

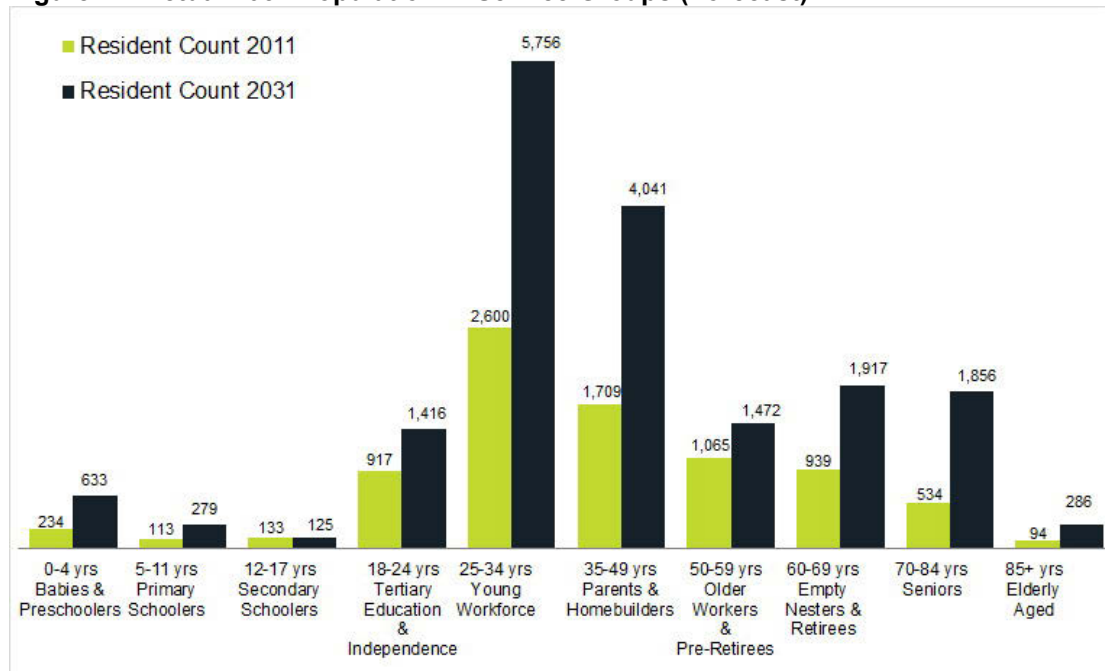
The greatest increases in the proportional share by age groups between 2011 and 2031 are expected in the 35-49 years age group and in the 70-84 years age group. The greatest declines in the proportional share by age groups between 2011 and 2031 are forecast in the 18-24 years age group and the 50-59 years age group. Figure 3 compares the proportion of residents projected for each service age group in 2031 compared with 2011, whilst Figure 4 compares actual numbers for the same period.

**Figure 3 – Proportion of 2031 Population in Service Groups (Forecast)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Estimated Resident Population; City of Sydney / ID Consulting Population Forecasts

**Figure 4 – Actual 2031 Population in Service Groups (Forecast)**



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Estimated Resident Population; City of Sydney / ID Consulting Population Forecasts



# Who are we?

## Ethnicity

### Country of Birth

40.5% of residents in CBD and Harbour Village were born in countries where English is not the first language, compared with 34.8% in City of Sydney.

Country of birth data indicate the level of cultural diversity and historical settlement patterns and can also reflect how Australia's immigration program has changed over time. Table 2 details the proportion of residents by the top nine countries of birth in CBD and Harbour Village and how they compare with City of Sydney.

**Table 2: Birthplace - Ranked By Size**

Country(s) of birth	2011		2006		Change Village 2006-11 diff. in %
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	
Australia	43.1	50.9	46.8	53.9	-3.7
'Other Asia' *	22.4	14.7	19.4	13.7	3.0
United Kingdom	8.3	6.6	7.5	6.7	0.8
China (including Hong Kong)	6.1	7.5	5.5	6.3	0.6
New Zealand	3.5	3.8	3.7	4.0	-0.2
United States of America	2.4	1.5	2.6	1.2	-0.2
France	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.0
Ireland	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.1
South Africa	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.7	-0.2
<b>Overseas born total</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Non-English speaking total</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Mainly English speaking total</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>

\* 'Other Asia' countries includes: Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Indonesia, South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2006 (Usual Residence data).

## Dominant Groups

Overall, nearly 57% of CBD and Harbour Village residents are born overseas, the majority coming from non-English speaking backgrounds. In particular, residents from Asian countries are well-represented.

The major differences between residents living in CBD and Harbour Village and City of Sydney are:

- Proportionally more CBD and Harbour Village residents are born overseas.
- Proportionally more CBD and Harbour Village residents born in non-English speaking countries.
- Proportionally more CBD and Harbour Village residents are born in 'Other Asia' countries.

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 the proportion of CBD and Harbour Village residents born in 'Other Asia' countries increased whilst the proportion born in Australia decreased.

## Language Spoken At Home

In CBD and Harbour Village 37.6% of residents speak a language other than English at home compared to 34.4% in City of Sydney.

Data on languages spoken at home indicate how culturally diverse a population is and the degree to which different ethnic groups and nationalities are retaining their language. Table 3 shows the top eight languages spoken at home by CBD and Harbour Village residents. These figures should be analysed in conjunction with country of birth data to assist in identifying specific cultural and ethnic groups in the area and the services required by the multicultural community.

**Table 3: Languages Spoken At Home – In Rank Order**

Language	2011		2006		Change
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village 2006-11 diff. in %
<b>English</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
'Other Asian' languages*	15.3	10.5	13.7	9.4	1.6
Chinese languages	9.2	10.4	10.9	9.6	-1.7
Spanish	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.3
French	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.7
Arabic	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.3
Italian	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.2
Greek	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.7	-0.1
<b>Non-English languages total**</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>

\* Other Asian languages include: Thai, Vietnamese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino, Malay, Indonesian, Hindi, Bengali Nepali, Tamil, Gujarati, Punjabi and Urdu.

\*\* Non-English languages total includes all other languages not included in this table.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2006 (Usual Residence data).

## Dominant Groups

Of the non-English languages spoken at home in CBD and Harbour Village, Chinese languages and 'Other Asian' languages dominate (24.5% combined).

When comparing languages spoken at home amongst residents living in CBD and Harbour Village relative to City of Sydney in 2011:

- Proportionally more residents speak a non-English language at home.
- Proportionally more residents speak 'Other Asian' languages at home.

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 the proportion of CBD and Harbour Village residents speaking only English at home has decreased whilst residents speaking 'Other Asian' languages and some European languages have increased slightly.

## Education

### Qualifications

72.5% of residents in CBD and Harbour Village have a tertiary qualification compared with 68.4% in City of Sydney.

In this context, 'educational qualifications' are post-secondary qualifications gained by residents 15 years and over. These data are strong indicators of socio-economic status and are useful for identifying skill gaps in the labour market and evaluating economic opportunities. Table 4 details the categories of qualifications held and the proportions of CBD and Harbour Village residents holding them, compared with City of Sydney figures.

**Table 4: Highest Qualification Achieved**

Qualification level	2011		2006		Change
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village 2006-11 diff. in %
Bachelor or Higher degree	55.5	48.3	49.0	43.6	6.5
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	10.5	10.6	10.1	10.2	0.4
Certificate Level	6.5	9.5	7.9	10.4	-1.4
No qualification	27.5	31.6	33.0	35.8	-5.5

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2006 (Usual Residence data).

### Dominant Groups

The most commonly held educational qualification in CBD and Harbour Village is a Bachelor or Higher degree, held by over half (55.5%) of residents. Residents holding Diplomas, Advanced Diplomas and Certificate level qualifications constituted 17.0% of the population compared with 20.1% for City of Sydney.

Major differences in the qualifications held by CBD and Harbour Village and City of Sydney residents are:

- Proportionally more residents hold a Bachelor or Higher degree qualification.
- Proportionally fewer residents have no qualifications.
- Proportionally fewer residents hold Certificate level qualifications.

### Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 the proportion of residents with a Bachelor or Higher degree qualification has increased, while the proportion of residents with no qualifications has declined and considered to be in line with trends for the City of Sydney overall.

## Educational Institutions Attended

16.8% of CBD and Harbour Village residents attend an educational institution, compared with 24.4% of City of Sydney.

Participation in education is a key to future life opportunities in Australia today. Regular school attendance has a well-established impact on core literacy and numeracy skills and level of education is related to socio economic status. Table 5 details the categories of educational institution that residents attend and the proportions of CBD and Harbour Village residents attending them, compared with City of Sydney figures.

**Table 5: Education Institute Attendance - Share**

Institution type	2011		2006		Change
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village 2006-11 diff. in %
<b>Pre-school</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Primary school</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
- Primary - Government	0.4	1.6	1.0	1.6	-0.6
- Primary - Catholic	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0
- Primary - Independent	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.0
<b>Secondary school</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
- Secondary - Government	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	-0.6
- Secondary - Catholic	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	-0.2
- Secondary - Independent	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	-0.1
<b>TAFE</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>University</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>Total Attending</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>-4.3</b>
<b>Not attending</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2006 (Usual Residence data).

## Dominant Groups

Despite Tertiary students (University or TAFE) representing the largest proportion of CBD and Harbour Village residents attending educational institutions (11.9%), this is proportionally less than the City of Sydney at 16.8%. The proportion of residents attending preschool, primary school and secondary school (2.8%) is also lower than City of Sydney (5.1%).

The major differences between CBD and Harbour Village and City of Sydney residents, in terms of attending learning institutions are:

- Proportionally more residents do not attend an educational institution.
- Proportionally fewer residents are at University.

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 the proportion of CBD and Harbour Village residents attending various educational institutions declined overall (from 21.1% down to 16.8%), most notably in University (declining from 10.9% to 8.6%) and Secondary school (declining from 2.3% to 1.4%).

# What do we do?

## Employment Status

93.9% of the CBD and Harbour Village labour force is employed with 71.1% of the labour force being employed full time

As well as being an important indicator of socio-economic status, employment statistics indicate the strength of the local economy. Labour force participation is influenced by a number of factors such as age, employment opportunities available in the area and the education and skill base of the population. Table 6 shows the proportion of CBD and Harbour Village residents, 15 years of age and over, who are counted as being 'in the labour force' – currently employed or seeking employment. Table 7 details the proportion of the CBD and Harbour Village labour force that is actually employed and whether they are full or part time workers.

**Table 6: Labour Force Participation**

Labour force status	2011		2006		Change
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village 2006-11 diff. in %
Total labour force*	74.4	75.2	71.6	74.2	2.8
Not in the labour force	25.6	24.8	28.4	25.8	-2.8

\* Total labour force includes those currently employed as well as those currently seeking work. 'Not in the labour force' includes children, retirees and those unable to work due to disability (amongst others).

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2006 (Usual Residence data).

**Table 7: Employment Status of Labour Force Participants**

Employment status	2011		2006		Change
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village 2006-11 diff. in %
<b>Employed</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
- Employed full-time	71.1	69.0	70.7	69.8	0.4
- Employed part-time	22.8	25.1	24.5	24.8	-1.7
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
- Looking for full-time work	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.8	0.9
- Looking for part-time work	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.6	0.4

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2006 (Usual Residence data).

## Dominant Groups

The proportion of CBD and Harbour Village residents aged 15 years and over in the labour force is marginally lower than City of Sydney. There are no significant differences between the employment status of CBD and Harbour Village residents and City of Sydney residents.

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been an increase in the proportion of CBD and Harbour Village working age residents participating in the labour force (both employed and unemployed) as well as an increase in the proportion of the labour force that is unemployed and actively looking for work.

## Occupations

44.0% of residents record themselves as 'Professionals', making this the largest occupational group in CBD and Harbour Village

Occupation is strongly related to the economic base and employment opportunities available in an area, as well as the education levels and employment aspirations of residents. When viewed with other indicators, such as educational qualifications and individual income, occupation is a key measure for evaluating CBD and Harbour Village's socio-economic status and skill base. Table 8 details the main occupational groupings of CBD and Harbour Village residents and the proportions of residents in each of them, compared with City of Sydney figures.

**Table 8: Occupation of Employment – In Rank Order**

Occupation	2011		2006		Change
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village 2006-11 diff. in %
Professionals	44.0	39.6	39.1	37.5	4.9
Managers	22.5	16.8	22.5	16.6	0.0
Clerical & Administrative Workers	12.1	13.3	13.4	14.3	-1.3
Community & Personal Service Workers	7.0	9.4	7.8	9.3	-0.8
Sales Workers	6.9	7.6	8.2	8.5	-1.3
Technicians & Trades Workers	4.0	7.8	4.8	7.6	-0.8
Labourers	3.0	4.0	3.4	4.3	-0.4
Machinery Operators & Drivers	0.5	1.5	0.8	1.9	-0.3

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2006 (Usual Residence data).

## Dominant Groups

The three most populous occupation groups in CBD and Harbour Village, 'Professionals', 'Managers' and 'Clerical and Administrative Workers' collectively account for 78.6% of employed residents.

The major differences between occupations employing CBD and Harbour Village residents and City of Sydney residents are:

- Proportionally more residents are 'Professionals' or 'Managers'.
- Proportionally fewer residents are 'Community and Personal Service Workers' or 'Technicians and Trades Workers'.

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of CBD and Harbour Village residents employed in 'Professional' occupations has increased. In contrast, there have been minor proportional decreases in all other occupations.



## Employment by Industry Sector

22.4% of residents record their industry of employment as 'Professional, Scientific or Technical Services', making this the largest industry of employment in CBD and Harbour Village.

The industries that residents are employed in will be influenced by their skill base as well as by the employment opportunities available. Table 9 identifies the industry sectors in which Village residents work. It should be noted that a residents' place of work may often not be within the Village area itself, as many workers commute away from their place of residence for employment.

**Table 9: Employment by Industry Sector – In Rank Order**

Industry sector	2011		2006		Change
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village 2006-11 diff. in %
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	22.4	17.1	18.7	15.5	3.7
Financial & Insurance Services	17.8	10.3	17.8	10.1	0.0
Accommodation & Food Services	10.9	10.2	10.9	10.2	0.0
Retail Trade	6.6	7.7	7.6	8.4	-1.0
Health Care & Social Assistance	6.2	8.1	7.3	7.9	-1.1
Information Media & Telecommunications	4.5	6.3	4.2	6.3	0.3
Education & Training	4.4	7.4	3.6	7.2	0.8
Administrative & Support Services	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	-0.4
Wholesale trade	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.2	-0.4
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	3.3	1.9	2.8	1.9	0.5
Manufacturing	3.2	3.7	3.5	4.1	-0.3
Public Administration & Safety	3.1	5.8	3.4	6.2	-0.3
Construction	2.4	3.2	2.8	2.9	-0.4
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	2.2	3.2	3.1	3.7	-0.9
Arts & Recreation Services	2.0	3.1	1.5	3.0	0.5
Other Services	2.0	2.8	2.6	3.0	-0.6
Mining	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	-0.2
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.4

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2006 (Usual Residence data).

## Dominant Groups

The two most populous industries of employment in CBD and Harbour Village are 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Services' and 'Financial and Insurance Services' collectively accounting for two-fifths (40.2%) of employed residents.

The major differences between the industries of employment for CBD and Harbour Village residents and City of Sydney residents are:

- Proportionally more residents are employed in 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Services' and 'Financial and Insurance Services'.
- Proportionally fewer residents are employed in the industry categories of 'Education and Training' and 'Public Administration and Safety'.

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Services' experienced the largest increase in percentage share of residents employed in this sector. In contrast, the largest percentage decline occurred in Health Care and Social Assistance, with proportionally fewer residents employed in the sector in 2011 compared to 2006.

## Individual Income

In CBD and Harbour Village, the median individual income was \$1,138 per week, compared with \$888 per week for City of Sydney residents.

Weekly gross income earned is linked to a number of factors including employment status, age, qualifications and type of employment. Table 10 details proportions of Village residents (15 years and over) by gross weekly income bands and notes the range into which the median income falls. By definition, half the residents earn above and half below the median. Table 11 shows the proportion of 2006 and 2011 CBD and Harbour Village and City of Sydney resident incomes that fall into each of the NSW individual gross weekly income quartiles.

**Table 10: Weekly Individual Gross Income**

Weekly income	2011	
	Village %	City of Sydney %
Negative Income/ Nil income	9.7	10.1
\$1-\$199	3.9	4.5
\$200-\$299	5.5	7.4
\$300-\$399	6.1	7.6
\$400-\$599	6.7	8.3
\$600-\$799	7.0	8.4
\$800-\$999	6.4	8.4
\$1000-\$1249 (median falls within this range)	8.5	9.7
\$1250-\$1499	7.3	8.3
\$1500-\$1999	10.8	11.3
\$2000 or more	28.1	16.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2006 (Usual Residence data).

**Table 11: Income Distribution by NSW Weekly Individual Income Quartiles**

Quartile group	2011		2006		Change Village 2006-11 diff. in %
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	
Lowest group	17.2	19.6	19.6	20.1	-2.4
Medium lowest	13.4	16.7	13.8	17.1	-0.4
Medium highest	17.9	22.0	17.6	21.7	0.3
Highest group	51.5	41.7	49.0	41.1	2.5

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2006 (Usual Residence data).

## Dominant Groups

In CBD and Harbour Village, 25.2% of residents are on a low income (less than \$400 per week), compared with 29.6% in City of Sydney. The median weekly income is 28.5% higher than City of Sydney and, at the top end, there are proportionally more residents earning over \$2,000 per week than in City of Sydney.

Relating weekly individual income to the NSW income profile (in which 25% of NSW residents fall into each income quartile, by definition) and comparing to City of Sydney residents, the major differences for CBD and Harbour Village are:

- Proportionally more resident incomes in the highest quartile.
- Proportionally fewer resident incomes in the each of the first three quartiles.

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, there has been a decrease in the proportion of individual CBD and Harbour Village weekly incomes falling into the lowest NSW income quartile and an increase in the proportion of resident incomes falling in the top NSW income quartile.

## Household Income

*The median household income in CBD and Harbour Village is \$1,950 per week, compared with \$1,629 for City of Sydney.*

Household income is an important indicator of socio-economic status for an area. It is important to note however that income data is not necessarily a measure of wealth. For example, although retirees may have large capital wealth, household incomes will be lower in areas with a large proportion of these residents. For this reason, household income should be viewed in conjunction with age and household composition data.

Table 12 details proportions of CBD and Harbour Village households by gross weekly income bands and notes the range into which the median income falls. Table 13 shows the proportion of 2006 and 2011 CBD and Harbour Village and City of Sydney household incomes that fall into each of the NSW gross weekly household income quartiles. The figures in Table 13 are adjusted to account for differences in household size and composition. Comparisons between areas and over time are best made based on these 'equivalised' figures.

**Table 12: Weekly Household Income**

Weekly income	2011	
	Village %	City of Sydney %
Negative Income/Nil Income	3.6	3.9
\$1-\$199	1.4	1.9
\$200-\$299	5.2	4.2
\$300-\$399	5.0	5.5
\$400-\$599	4.0	5.6
\$600-\$799	4.7	5.9
\$800-\$999	4.7	5.9
\$1000-\$1249	6.1	7.1
\$1250-\$1499	5.5	6.9
\$1500-\$1999 ( <i>median falls within this range</i> )	10.8	11.8
\$2000-\$2499	4.4	7.2
\$2500-\$2999	24.4	15.3
\$3000-\$3499	5.7	6.4
\$3500-\$3999	3.8	4.1
\$4000-\$4999	3.6	3.8
\$5000 or more	7.1	4.5

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2006 (Usual Residence data).

**Table 13: Equivalised Income Distribution by NSW Weekly Household Income Quartiles**

Quartile group	2011		2006		Change Village 2006-11 diff. in %
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	
Lowest group	16.7	19.3	18.7	20.5	-2.0
Medium lowest	10.9	13.3	10.5	13.3	0.4
Medium highest	16.2	18.9	15.0	19.3	1.2
Highest group	56.2	48.5	55.8	46.9	0.4

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data).

## Dominant Groups

In CBD and Harbour Village, 19.2% of households are on a low weekly income (less than \$600), compared with 21.1% in City of Sydney. However, at the top end, there are proportionally more households with weekly incomes over \$3,000 (20.2% compared with 18.8% for City of Sydney).

Relating weekly household income to the NSW equivalised household income profile (25% of households fall into each income quartile) and comparing to City of Sydney residents, the major differences for CBD and Harbour Village are:

- Proportionally more household incomes falling in the top NSW income quartile.
- Proportionally fewer household incomes falling in the each of the first three NSW income quartiles.

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, there has been a decrease in the proportion of CBD and Harbour Village weekly household incomes falling into the lowest NSW income quartile and a slight increase in the proportion of household incomes in the third NSW quartile.

# How do we live?

## Household Types

At 45.4% and 32.3% respectively, households constituting a lone person or a couple without children make up the majority of CBD and Harbour Village homes

Households form the common 'economic unit' of society and the composition of a household is an important demographic indicator. It can indicate the residential role and function of an area, and provide an understanding as to the level of demand for services and facilities. Table 14 identifies the different household compositions in which CBD and Harbour Village residents live.

**Table 14: Household Composition**

Households by type	2011		2006		Change
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village 2006-11 diff. in %
Lone person	45.4	39.9	46.0	41.2	-0.6
Group households	7.8	14.2	8.1	13.8	-0.3
Families total	46.8	45.9	45.9	45.0	0.9
- Couples without children	32.3	28.3	29.4	26.9	2.9
- Couples with children	7.8	10.3	8.3	10.0	-0.5
- One parent families	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.5	-0.9
- Other families	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.6	-0.6

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data).

## Dominant Groups

Overall, the two most common types of households in CBD and Harbour Village, 'Lone person' and 'Couples without children' constitute 77.7% of all households, proportionally more than City of Sydney.

The major differences between the household composition of CBD and Harbour Village households compared to City of Sydney are:

- Proportionally fewer 'Group households' and 'Couples with children' households.
- Proportionally more 'Lone person' households and 'Couples without children' households.

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of family households that constitute 'Couple without children'.

## Housing Tenure

In CBD and Harbour Village 56.0% of households are renting privately compared with 51.2% of City of Sydney households.

Housing tenure data provides insights into characteristics of the housing market. Areas with a high proportion of private renters are typified by relatively mobile residents, such as young singles and couples. By contrast, areas with high proportions of home owners and mortgagees are typified by more settled residents and families. Table 15 identifies the tenure type of households located in CBD and Harbour Village.

**Table 15: Housing Tenure**

Tenure type	2011		2006		Change
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village 2006-11 diff. in %
Fully owned	18.1	14.4	16.7	14.3	1.4
Mortgage*	15.3	23.5	14.8	21.9	0.5
Renting - Social housing	9.6	10.0	12.2	11.8	-2.6
Renting – Private	56.0	51.2	54.8	50.9	1.2
Other tenure types	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.1	-0.5

\*This refers to households with a mortgage on the property they reside in.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data).

## Dominant Groups

The major differences between housing tenure in CBD and Harbour Village compared to the City of Sydney are:

- Proportionally more households rent privately or are fully owned.
- Proportionally fewer households have mortgages.

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been a decrease in the proportion of households renting from social housing providers in CBD and Harbour Village (from 12.2% down to 9.6%). In contrast, the proportion of households that fully own their homes and the proportion that rent privately have both increased marginally.



## Dwelling Structure

In CBD and Harbour Village, 90.5% of dwellings are high density, compared to 74.5% in City of Sydney.

Dwelling type is an important determinant of residential role and function. Higher density dwelling types are typified by privately renting, young adult residents and smaller households. Lower density living, in larger, detached or separate dwellings is typified by families and prospective families. Dwelling type can also reflect market opportunities or planning policy. For instance higher-density housing is often found in conjunction with public transport nodes or centres of employment. Integrating the data on dwelling types, household types, housing tenure and age structure provides a rounded picture of the Village housing market. Table 16 identifies the type of dwellings located in CBD and Harbour Village.

**Table 16: Dwelling Structure**

Dwelling type	2011		2006		Change
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village 2006-11 diff. in %
Separate house	0.0	1.5	0.1	1.7	-0.1
Medium density	8.3	21.9	8.8	22.5	-0.5
High density	90.5	74.5	89.7	73.2	0.8
Other	1.2	2.1	1.4	2.6	-0.2

Separate house - includes all free-standing dwellings separated from neighbouring dwellings by a gap of at least half a metre

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

High density - includes flats and apartments in 3 storey and larger blocks

Other - includes houses and flats attached to shops or offices, and other improvised homes

Source: City of Sydney Floor Space and Employment Survey 2007 and 2012

## Dominant Groups

High density housing accounts for over 90% of the dwellings in CBD and Harbour Village.

The major differences between dwelling structure in CBD and Harbour Village and City of Sydney are:

- Proportionally more high density dwellings.
- Proportionally fewer medium density dwellings.

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been insignificant change in the proportion of all dwelling structure types in CBD and Harbour Village.

## Internet Connection

77.0% of households in CBD and Harbour Village have a broadband internet connection, on par with City of Sydney at 77.7%.

Information technology is increasingly an important part of the way we work, conduct our finances, communicate, learn and are entertained. As a result high speed internet connections are increasingly regarded as a necessity for accessing essential services and information. Internet connectivity can be affected by availability and affordability of connection services, household income, education and resident ages. Table 17 details the different ways households connect to the internet in CBD and Harbour Village.

**Table 17: Dwelling Internet Connection**

Connection type	2011		2006		Change
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village 2006-11 diff. in %
Total internet connection	87.9	86.9	75.9	72.4	12.0
- Broadband connection	77.0	77.7	61.6	56.1	15.4
- Dial-up connection	2.8	2.2	13.1	15.0	-10.3
- Other connection	8.1	7.0	1.2	1.3	6.9
No internet connection	12.1	13.1	24.1	27.6	-12.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data).

## Dominant Groups

In line with City of Sydney trends, the majority of households in CBD and Harbour Village (87.9%) have an internet connection of some kind.

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been a large increase in the proportion of households with internet connection with a growing proportion having broadband internet connection. In contrast, there has been a substantial decline in the proportion of households with dial-up connections reflecting the pace of change in this technology in the last 5 years.

## Car Ownership

47.5% of CBD and Harbour Village households own a motor vehicle, compared with 59.5% of City of Sydney households.

Access to services and employment opportunities are strongly influenced by access to efficient and reliable transport, be it private or public. Resident car ownership will be influenced by multiple factors - distance to shops, essential services and place of employment or education, as well as access to alternatives (e.g. public transport, cycle and pedestrian networks). Household type, the age and number of residents, as well as household income, may also play a role. Depending on these factors, car ownership can be seen as a measure of advantage or disadvantage or as a neutral socio-economic measure, which nonetheless impacts on the environment and quality of life. Table 18 shows the proportion of households owning cars in CBD and Harbour Village.

**Table 18: Car Ownership**

Number of cars	2011		2006		Change
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village 2006-11 diff. in %
No motor vehicles	52.5	40.5	50.1	39.7	2.4
1 motor vehicle	37.3	45.4	37.3	45.5	0.0
2 motor vehicles	8.8	12.1	11.4	12.7	-2.6
3 or more motor vehicles	1.4	2.0	1.2	2.1	0.2

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data).

## Dominant Groups

Not surprisingly, given the predominance of high density dwellings in CBD and Harbour Village and the proximity to the city, there are proportionally fewer car-owning households compared with City of Sydney.

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been an increase in the proportion of households with no vehicles, and a decrease in the proportion of households with two vehicles.

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