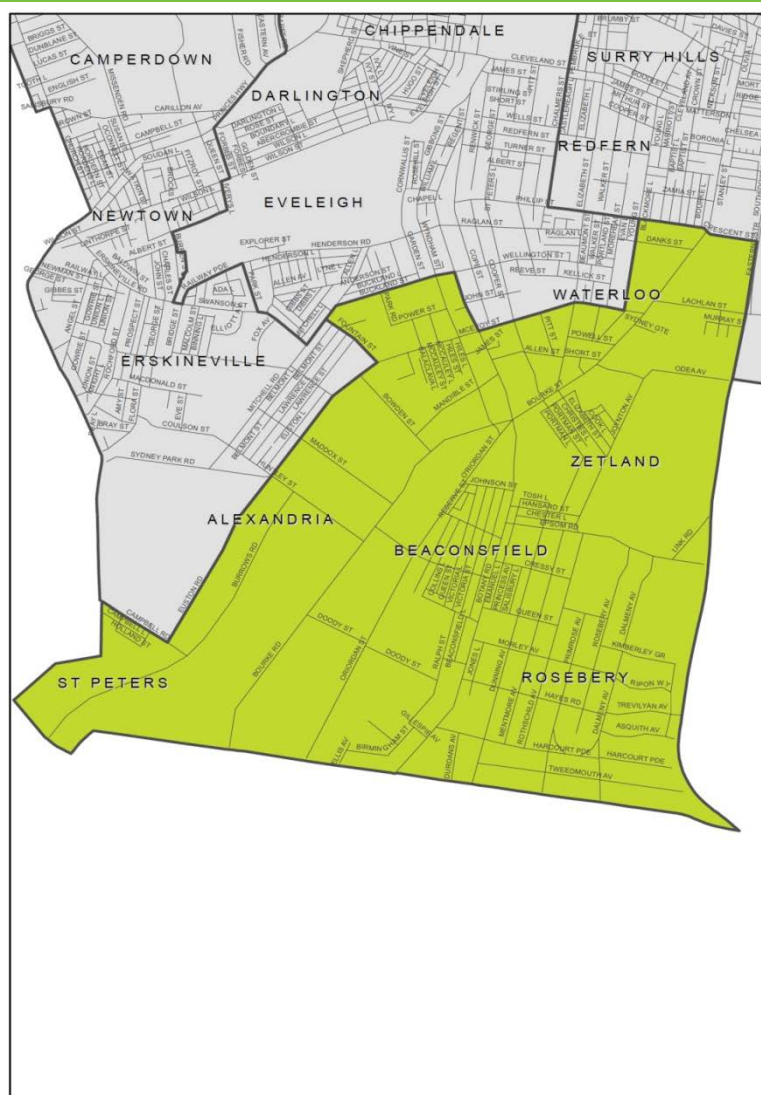


Green Square and City South Village Community Profile

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.

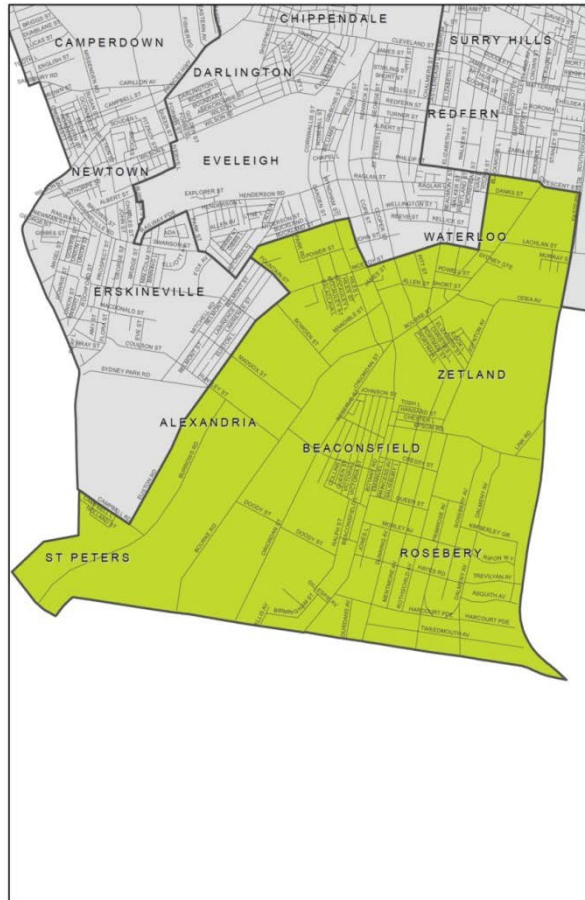
Occupation: Based on occupation title and task of the main job held during the week prior to Census night. Coded by the Australian Bureau of Statistics using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) – 1 digit level.

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 Green Square and City South Village is located in the southern part of the LGA, with boundaries adjoining Botany Bay City Council, Marrickville Council and Randwick City Council. It is bounded by Gardeners Road in the south, South Dowling Street and Southern Cross Drive to the east and Euston Road / Sydney Park in the west. Green Square and City South Village encompasses the suburbs of Beaconsfield and Zetland, the City of Sydney parts of Rosebery and St Peters, and much of Alexandria and Waterloo.



Land Use

The Green Square and City South Village is predominantly industrial with increasing pockets of residential development. The area includes Alexandra Canal, Green Square train station, and several major business and corporate parks. It also includes the whole of the Green Square Urban Renewal Area and the Green Square Town Centre. Victoria Park is one of the newest major residential developments, with the final sites currently under construction.

Major Features

Major features of the area include Royal South Sydney Health Complex, Crown Square Shopping Plaza, NSW Fire Brigade Training College, Alexandria Town Hall, Alexandria Park, Perry Park, Turruwul Park and a number of schools.

Key Facts

What is the Population? (ERP data)

- The Green Square and City South Village Estimated Resident Population in 2011 is 20,103 residents, or 11.0% of City of Sydney population.
- Of these 9.9% are children (0-14 years of age), 84.8% are working age residents (15-64 years of age) and 5.3% are of retirement age (65 years of age and older).
- Within those broad age categories, the following 'service' groups constitute the largest share of the population:
 - 'Young Workforce' (25-34 years); 6,724 residents (33.4%).
 - 'Parents and Homebuilders' (35-49 years); 4,574 residents (22.8%).

How is the Population Changing? (ERP data)

- Between 2006 and 2011 the population increased by 35.8% (or 5,301 residents).
- The following service groups contributed to population growth in particular:
 - 'Tertiary Education and Independence' (18-24 years); increase of 777 residents (30.0%).
 - 'Young Workforce' (25-34 years); increase of 2,013 residents (42.7%).
 - 'Parents and Homebuilders' (35-49 years); increase of 1,188 residents (35.1%).
- The population is estimated to increase by 169.5% by 2031 (34,069 additional residents). The greatest increases are anticipated in the following service groups:
 - 'Young Workforce' (24-34 years); increase of 10,174 residents (151.3%).
 - 'Parents and Homebuilders' (35-49 years); increase of 9,201 residents (201.2%).

Who Are We? (URP data)

- 53.4% of Green Square and City South Village residents are born overseas. 41.8% of all residents come from countries where English is not the first language (compared with 34.8% in City of Sydney).
- At home, 45.7% of residents speak a non-English language either exclusively, or in addition to English. In City of Sydney this figure is 34.4%.
- Tertiary qualifications are held by 65.9% of residents aged 15 years and over, compared to 68.4% for City of Sydney.
- 26.1% of residents attend an education institution. 16.2% 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 Green Square and City South Village labour force 94.0% are employed (72.0% full-time).
- The largest occupational group is 'Professionals' at 34.1% 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 \$964 per week, 6.5% higher than the City of Sydney weekly median of \$888.
- The median household income is \$1,855 per week, 13.9% higher than City of Sydney weekly median of \$1,629.

How Do We Live? (Enumerated data)

- The most common households in Green Square and City South Village are 'Couples without children' households (30.8%) and 'Lone person' households (27.5%).
- 34.3% of householders have a mortgage on the property in which they live, compared with 23.5% in City of Sydney.
- 83.3% of dwellings are high density, compared with 74.5% in City of Sydney.
- 85.3% of homes have a broadband internet connection, compared to 77.7% for City of Sydney.
- 82.3% of households own a motor vehicle, compared to 59.5% in City of Sydney.

What is the Population?

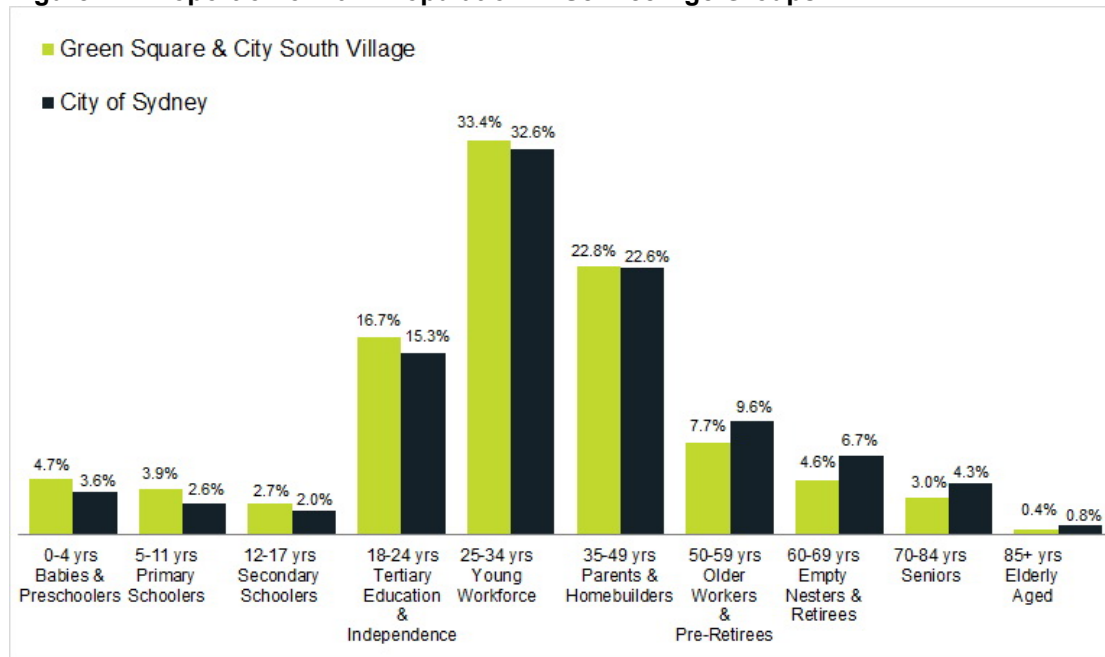
Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) official estimates for 2011 put the Green Square and City South Village resident population at 20,103, constituting 11.0% of the total City of Sydney population.

The most populous groups span 18-49 years of age and can be broken into three service age groups:

- 'Tertiary Education and Independence' (18-24 years).
- 'Young Workforce' (25-34 years).
- 'Parents and Homebuilders' (35-49 years).

Figure 1 details the age range specifics of the service groups and the proportions each of these groups represent in the Green Square and City South Village population, compared with City of Sydney figures. It shows that, relative to City of Sydney, there is a somewhat greater concentration of children and younger residents (0-17 and 18-34 years) and a markedly lower concentration of older residents (50 years and older).

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 Green Square and City South 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 Green Square and City South Village's residential role and function and how it has changed since 2006.

Table 1 – Population by Broad Age Group

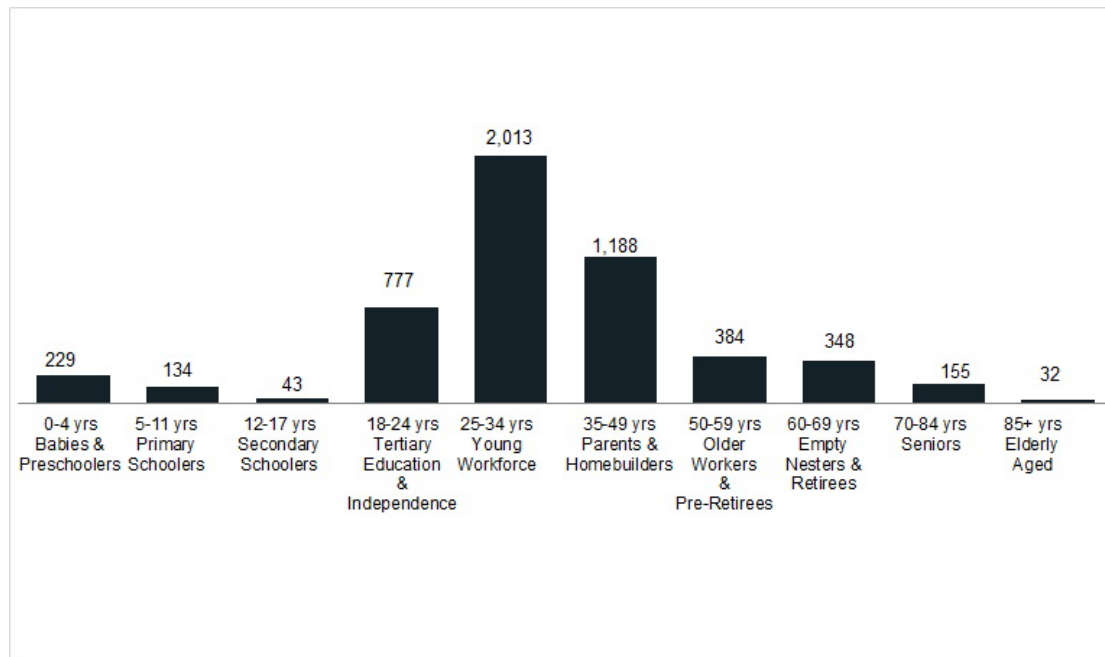
| Broad Age Group | 2011 | | | 2006 | | | Change Village 2006- 2011 |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Village count | Village % | City of Sydney % | Village count | Village % | City of Sydney % | |
| Children, 0-14 years | 1,992 | 9.9 | 7.1 | 1,560 | 10.5 | 6.9 | +432 |
| Working Age, 15-64 years | 17,044 | 84.8 | 85.0 | 12,447 | 84.1 | 85.3 | +4,597 |
| Retirement Age, 65 years + | 1,067 | 5.3 | 7.9 | 795 | 5.4 | 7.8 | +272 |
| Total population | 20,103 | | | 14,802 | | | +5,301 |

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Estimated Resident Population.

Population change since 2006

The Green Square and City South Village population increased by 35.8% (or 5,301 residents) between 2006 and 2011, compared with 10.8% growth in the City of Sydney population. The ‘Young Workforce’ service group contributed the largest share of population growth (38.0%) to Green Square and City South Village. All ten of the service groups in Green Square and City South Village experienced an increase in numbers from 2006 to 2011, although ‘Secondary Schoolers’ and ‘Elderly Aged’ service groups grew by the smallest amounts. Figure 2 provides age specifics of these service groups and details of how many residents each service group gained in Green Square and City South Village.

Figure 2 – Change in Service Groups 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Estimated Resident Population

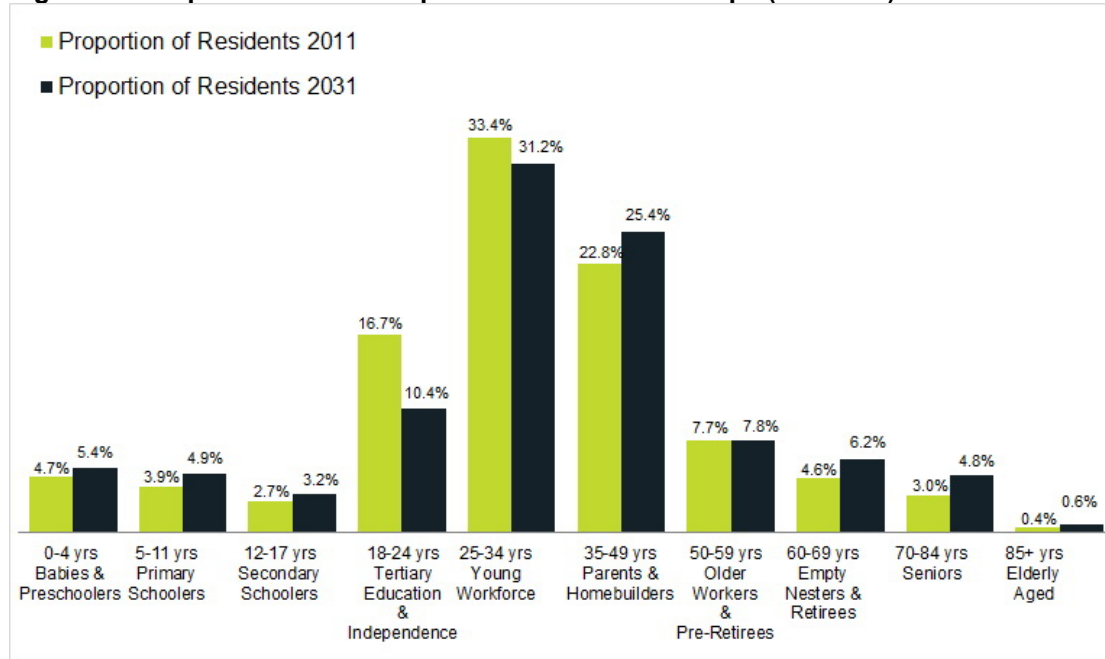
Forecasts to 2031

The population of Green Square and City South Village is expected to increase by 169.5% by 2031, increasing by an estimated 34,069 residents to a total of 54,172.¹

¹ *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>

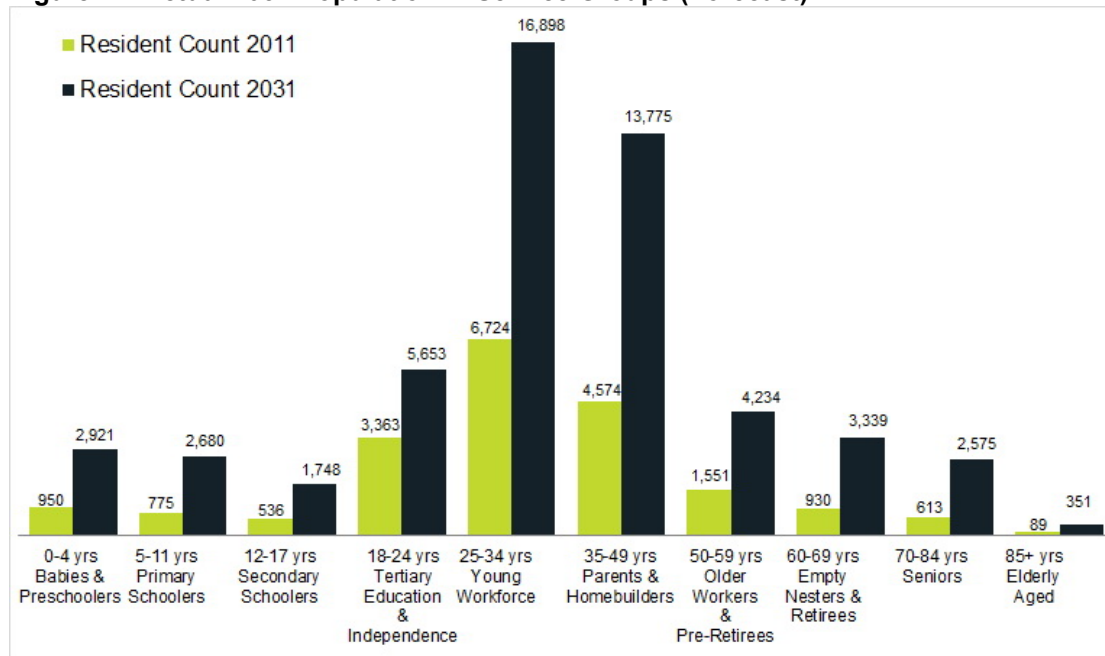
The greatest increase in the proportional share by age groups between 2011 and 2031 are expected in the 35-49 years age group. The greatest declines in the proportional share by age groups between 2011 and 2031 are forecast in the 18-24 years age group and the 25-34 years age group. Figure 3 compares 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

41.8% of residents in Green Square and City South 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 top nine countries of birth in Green Square and City South Village and how they compare with City of Sydney.

Table 2: Birthplace - Ranked By Size

| Country(s) of birth | 2011 | | 2006 | | Change |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Village % | City of Sydney % | Village % | City of Sydney % | Village 2006-11 diff. in % |
| Australia | 46.6 | 50.9 | 50.2 | 53.9 | -3.6 |
| 'Other Asia'* | 13.5 | 14.8 | 14.1 | 13.9 | -0.6 |
| China (including Hong Kong) | 12.3 | 7.5 | 8.9 | 6.3 | 3.4 |
| United Kingdom | 4.4 | 6.6 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 0.2 |
| New Zealand | 2.9 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 0.0 |
| Greece | 1.8 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 0.8 | -0.9 |
| United States of America | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Ireland | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Overseas born total | 53.4 | 49.1 | 49.8 | 46.1 | 3.6 |
| Non-English speaking total | 41.8 | 34.8 | 39.6 | 32.2 | 2.2 |
| Mainly English speaking total | 11.6 | 14.3 | 10.2 | 13.9 | 1.4 |

* '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, 53.4% of Green Square and City South Village residents are born overseas, with over three-quarters of those residents coming from non-English speaking backgrounds. In particular, residents from Asian countries are well-represented.

The major differences between the countries of birth of the population in Green Square and City South Village and City of Sydney are:

- Proportionally fewer residents are born in Australia.
- Proportionally fewer residents are born in the United Kingdom.
- Proportionally more residents are born in non-English speaking countries.
- Proportionally more residents are born in China and Hong Kong.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 the proportion of Green Square and City South Village residents born overseas has increased, marginally above the trend for City of Sydney. The proportion of residents born in China and Hong Kong rose significantly between 2006 and 2011.

Language Spoken At Home

In Green Square and City South Village 45.7% 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 Green Square and City South 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 2006-11 diff. in % |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--|
| | Village % | City of Sydney % | Village % | City of Sydney % | |
| English | 54.3 | 65.6 | 56.4 | 68.3 | -2.1 |
| Chinese languages | 15.8 | 10.4 | 12.9 | 9.6 | 2.9 |
| 'Other Asian' languages* | 10.1 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 0.3 |
| Greek | 4.9 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 1.7 | -1.1 |
| Arabic | 2.5 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Russian | 2.2 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 1.4 | -0.8 |
| Spanish | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.1 |
| Portuguese | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Non-English languages total** | 45.7 | 34.4 | 43.6 | 31.7 | 2.1 |

* '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 Green Square and City South Village, Chinese languages and 'Other Asian' languages dominate (25.9% combined).

The major differences between the languages spoken at home for residents of Green Square and City South Village and City of Sydney in 2011 are:

- Proportionally fewer residents speak only English at home.
- Proportionally more residents speak Chinese languages at home.
- Proportionally more residents speak Greek at home.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 the proportion of Green Square and City South Village residents speaking only English at home has decreased slightly whilst the use of Chinese languages has increased.

Education

Qualifications

65.9% of residents in Green Square and City South Village have a tertiary qualification compared to 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 Green Square and City South Village residents holding them, compared with City of Sydney figures.

Table 4: Highest Qualification Achieved

| Qualification level | 2011 | | 2006 | | Change Village 2006-11 diff. in % |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--|
| | Village % | City of Sydney % | Village % | City of Sydney % | |
| Bachelor or Higher degree | 43.5 | 48.3 | 36.0 | 43.6 | 7.5 |
| Advanced Diploma or Diploma | 11.2 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 0.5 |
| Certificate Level | 11.2 | 9.5 | 12.9 | 10.4 | -1.7 |
| No qualification | 34.1 | 31.6 | 40.4 | 35.8 | -6.3 |

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 Green Square and City South Village is a Bachelor or Higher degree. Residents holding Diplomas, Advanced Diplomas and Certificate level qualifications, meantime, constitute 22.4% of the population compared with 20.1% for City of Sydney.

Major differences in the qualifications held by Green Square and City South Village and City of Sydney residents were:

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

Educational Institutions Attended

26.1% of Green Square and City South 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 Green Square and City South 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 % |
| Pre-school | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | -0.2 |
| Primary school | 3.8 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 2.5 | -0.3 |
| - Primary - Government | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.2 |
| - Primary - Catholic | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.5 | -0.4 |
| - Primary - Independent | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | -0.1 |
| Secondary school | 2.6 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 2.4 | -1.3 |
| - Secondary - Government | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.0 | -0.5 |
| - Secondary - Catholic | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| - Secondary - Independent | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | -0.8 |
| TAFE | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 0.3 |
| University | 12.9 | 13.3 | 10.8 | 13.4 | 2.1 |
| Other | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 0.1 |
| Total Attending | 26.1 | 24.4 | 25.4 | 24.8 | 0.7 |
| Not attending | 73.9 | 75.6 | 74.6 | 75.2 | -0.7 |

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

Dominant Groups

The largest proportion of residents attending educational institutions are tertiary students (University and TAFE) at 16.2%, which is almost identical to the proportion for City of Sydney at 16.8%.

Overall the proportion of Green Square and City South Village residents attending educational institutions is similar to proportions of like groups within the City of Sydney. There are no significant differences between the proportions of each location.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 the proportion of Green Square and City South Village residents attending the different categories of educational institutions has remained relatively unchanged. Small declines in the proportions of the population attending pre-school, primary school and secondary schools have occurred and a small increase in the proportion of the population attending Universities has occurred.

What do we do?

Employment Status

94.0% of the Green Square and City South Village labour force is employed with 72.0% 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 Green Square and City South 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 Green Square and City South 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* | 77.3 | 75.2 | 75.8 | 74.2 | 1.5 |
| Not in the labour force | 22.7 | 24.8 | 24.2 | 25.8 | -1.5 |

* 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 % |
| Employed | 94.0 | 94.1 | 95.5 | 94.6 | -1.5 |
| - Employed full-time | 72.0 | 69.0 | 74.5 | 69.8 | -2.5 |
| - Employed part-time | 22.0 | 25.1 | 21.0 | 24.8 | 1.0 |
| Unemployed | 6.0 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 1.5 |
| - Looking for full-time work | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 0.2 |
| - Looking for part-time work | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.3 |

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

Dominant Groups

The proportion of Green Square and City South Village residents aged 15 years and over, who are in the labour force is greater than the proportion for the City of Sydney.

The other major difference between employment status of Green Square and City South Village residents and City of Sydney residents are;

- Proportionally more residents are employed full-time.
- Proportionally fewer residents are employed part-time.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been an increase in the proportion of Green Square and City South Village residents participating in the labour force. There has been a decrease in the proportion of full-time employment, and an increase in the proportion of unemployed and actively looking for work.

Occupations

34.1% of residents record themselves as 'Professionals', making this the largest occupational group in Green Square and City South 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 Green Square and City South Village's socio-economic status and skill base. Table 8 details the main occupational groupings of Green Square and City South 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 | 34.1 | 39.6 | 30.4 | 37.5 | 3.7 |
| Managers | 17.8 | 16.8 | 17.5 | 16.6 | 0.3 |
| Clerical & Administrative Workers | 14.9 | 13.3 | 15.2 | 14.3 | -0.3 |
| Community & Personal Service Workers | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 0.4 |
| Technicians & Trades Workers | 9.3 | 7.8 | 9.8 | 7.6 | -0.5 |
| Sales Workers | 8.7 | 7.6 | 9.5 | 8.5 | -0.8 |
| Labourers | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 | -1.0 |
| Machinery Operators & Drivers | 2.1 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 1.9 | -1.8 |

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 Green Square and City South Village, 'Professionals', 'Managers' and 'Clerical and Administrative Workers', collectively account for 66.8% of employed residents.

The major difference between occupations employing Green Square and City South Village residents and City of Sydney residents is:

- Proportionally fewer residents record themselves as 'Professionals'.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 the proportion of Green Square and City South Village residents employed in 'Professional' occupations has increased. The largest proportional decreases occurred in the occupations of 'Machinery Operators and Drivers' and 'Labourers'.

Employment by Industry Sector

13.6% of residents record their industry of employment as 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Services', making this the largest industry of employment in Green Square and City South 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 2006-11 diff. in % |
|---|--------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--|
| | Village % | City of Sydney % | Village % | City of Sydney % | |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | 13.6 | 17.1 | 12.2 | 15.5 | 1.4 |
| Financial & Insurance Services | 10.3 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 10.1 | 1.1 |
| Retail Trade | 8.5 | 7.7 | 9.2 | 8.4 | -0.7 |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 8.3 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 10.2 | -0.2 |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 7.6 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 0.1 |
| Public Administration & Safety | 7.5 | 5.8 | 7.8 | 6.2 | -0.3 |
| Education & Training | 6.0 | 7.4 | 5.1 | 7.2 | 0.9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 5.8 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 4.2 | -0.6 |
| Transport, Postal & Warehousing | 5.5 | 3.2 | 7.1 | 3.7 | -1.6 |
| Information Media & Telecommunications | 5.0 | 6.3 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 0.2 |
| Manufacturing | 4.9 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 4.1 | -0.7 |
| Administrative & Support Services | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 0.2 |
| Construction | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 0.1 |
| Other Services | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.0 | -0.1 |
| Arts & Recreation Services | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 0.4 |
| Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 | -0.1 |
| Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.1 |
| Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | -0.1 |

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 Green Square and City South Village, 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Services' and 'Financial and Insurance Services', collectively accounting for almost a quarter (23.9%) of employed residents.

The major differences between the industries of employment for Green Square and City South Village residents and City of Sydney residents are:

- Proportionally more residents are employed in the 'Transport, Postal and Warehousing' industry sector.
- Proportionally fewer residents are employed in 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Services' industry sector.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there have been few major shifts in the proportion of Green Square and City South Village residents employed in any one of the different industry sectors other than:

- Small increases in proportion of employment in 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Services', 'Financial and Insurance Services' and 'Education and Training' industries.
- Decline in proportion of employment in 'Transport, Postal and Warehousing', 'Manufacturing' and 'Wholesale Trade' industries.

Individual Income

In Green Square and City South Village the median individual income was \$964 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 Green Square and City South 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 | 12.8 | 10.1 |
| \$1-\$199 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| \$200-\$299 | 5.3 | 7.4 |
| \$300-\$399 | 5.6 | 7.6 |
| \$400-\$599 | 7.0 | 8.3 |
| \$600-\$799 | 8.3 | 8.4 |
| \$800-\$999 (<i>median falls within this range</i>) | 9.3 | 8.4 |
| \$1000-\$1249 | 11.7 | 9.7 |
| \$1250-\$1499 | 10.0 | 8.3 |
| \$1500-\$1999 | 13.1 | 11.3 |
| \$2000 or more | 12.7 | 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 | 20.7 | 19.6 | 20.3 | 20.1 | 0.4 |
| Medium lowest | 13.0 | 16.7 | 14.1 | 17.1 | -1.1 |
| Medium highest | 23.3 | 22.0 | 24.1 | 21.7 | -0.8 |
| Highest group | 43.0 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 41.1 | 1.5 |

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

Dominant Groups

In Green Square and City South Village, 27.9% 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 6.5% higher than City of Sydney but, at the top end, there are proportionally fewer 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 difference for Green Square and City South Village is:

- Proportionally fewer resident incomes in the second quartile.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, there has been a decrease in the proportion of weekly individual incomes in Green Square and City South village falling into the two medium NSW income quartiles. This has been by a commensurate increase in the highest NSW income quartile, and to a lesser extent, an increase in the lowest income quartile also.

Household Income

The median household income in Green Square and City South Village is \$1,855 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 Green Square and City South 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 Green Square and City South 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 | 5.2 | 3.9 |
| \$1-\$199 | 1.2 | 1.9 |
| \$200-\$299 | 1.2 | 4.2 |
| \$300-\$399 | 2.1 | 5.5 |
| \$400-\$599 | 3.9 | 5.6 |
| \$600-\$799 | 4.7 | 5.9 |
| \$800-\$999 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| \$1000-\$1249 | 7.8 | 7.1 |
| \$1250-\$1499 | 8.1 | 6.9 |
| \$1500-\$1999 <i>(median falls within this range)</i> | 13.8 | 11.8 |
| \$2000-\$2499 | 11.5 | 7.2 |
| \$2500-\$2999 | 15.0 | 15.3 |
| \$3000-\$3499 | 7.9 | 6.4 |
| \$3500-\$3999 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| \$4000-\$4999 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| \$5000 or more | 3.0 | 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 | City of Sydney | Village | City of Sydney | Village 2006-11 diff. in % |
| | % | % | % | % | |
| Lowest group | 14.2 | 19.3 | 15.0 | 20.5 | -0.8 |
| Medium lowest | 12.2 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 | -1.1 |
| Medium highest | 21.6 | 18.9 | 23.4 | 19.3 | -1.8 |
| Highest group | 52.0 | 48.5 | 48.3 | 46.9 | 3.7 |

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

Dominant Groups

In Green Square and City South Village, 13.6% of households are on a low weekly income (less than \$600), compared with 21.1% in City of Sydney. The median weekly household income is 13.9% higher than City of Sydney. At the top end of the scale, there are proportionally more Green Square and City South households (19.5%) with weekly incomes over \$3,000 compared to City of Sydney (18.8%).

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 Green Square and City South Village are:

- Proportionally fewer weekly household incomes in the lowest quartile.
- Proportionally more weekly household incomes in the highest quartile.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, Green Square and City South Village households experienced some income growth. The proportion of Green Square and City South Village households with weekly incomes in the highest NSW income quartile increased whilst the proportion of household incomes in the remaining income quartiles together decreased by the equivalent percentage amount.

How do we live?

Household Types

At 30.8% and 27.5% respectively, households constituting a 'Couple without children' or a 'Lone person' make up the majority of Green Square and City South 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 Green Square and City South 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 | 27.5 | 39.9 | 27.4 | 41.2 | 0.1 |
| Group households | 15.8 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 13.8 | 1.4 |
| Families total | 56.7 | 45.9 | 58.2 | 45.0 | -1.5 |
| - Couples without children | 30.8 | 28.3 | 29.6 | 26.9 | 1.2 |
| - Couples with children | 17.3 | 10.3 | 19.2 | 10.0 | -1.9 |
| - One parent families | 5.7 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 5.5 | -0.3 |
| - Other families | 2.9 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 2.6 | -0.5 |

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 Green Square and City South Village ('Couples without children' and 'Lone person') constitute 58.3% of all households, compared to 68.2% for City of Sydney.

The major differences between the household compositions in Green Square and City South Village and City of Sydney are:

- Proportionally fewer 'Lone person' households.
- Proportionally more family households in total.
- Proportionally more 'Couples without children' households.
- Proportionally more 'Couples with children' households.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been a decrease in the proportion of total families that reside in Green Square and City South Village and a commensurate increase in the proportion of 'Group households'.

Housing Tenure

In Green Square and City South Village 34.3% of households have mortgages, compared with 23.5% 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 Green Square and City South 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 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 15.6 | 14.3 | -1.4 |
| Mortgage* | 34.3 | 23.5 | 30.5 | 21.9 | 3.8 |
| Renting - Social housing | 1.9 | 10.0 | 3.1 | 11.8 | -1.2 |
| Renting – Private | 49.0 | 51.2 | 50.3 | 50.9 | -1.3 |
| Other tenure types | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 |

*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

In Green Square and City South Village almost half of all households rent privately.

Over one third of Green Square and City South Village households have a mortgage on their property of residence, compared with less than one quarter of City of Sydney households.

The major differences between housing tenure in Green Square and City South Village and City of Sydney are:

- Proportionally more households have a mortgage on their home.
- Proportionally fewer households live in social housing.
- Proportionally fewer households are renting privately.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, there has been some growth in the proportion of Green Square and City South Village households with a mortgage on their residential property. This is higher than the increase in household mortgages in the City of Sydney within the same period. All other types of housing tenure declined between 2006 and 2011.

Dwelling Structure

In Green Square and City South Village, 8.3% of dwellings are separate houses, compared to 1.5% 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 Green Square and City South 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 | 8.3 | 1.5 | 10.7 | 1.7 | -2.4 |
| Medium density | 7.9 | 21.9 | 8.9 | 22.5 | -1.0 |
| High density | 83.3 | 74.5 | 79.6 | 73.2 | 3.7 |
| Other | 0.5 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 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 four-fifths of the dwellings in Green Square and City South Village. The proportion of medium density dwellings and separate houses is almost equal in Green Square and City South Village, which is vastly different to the overall City of Sydney dwelling structure distribution.

The major differences between dwelling structures in Green Square and City South Village and City of Sydney are:

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

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been an increase in the proportion of high density dwellings in Green Square and City South Village and this type of dwelling remains the dominant housing type. There has also been a considerable decline in the proportion of separate houses, due to significant growth in numbers of high density dwellings over the past five years. This trend will continue into the near future as more high density development is currently underway.

Internet Connection

85.3% of households in Green Square and City South Village have a broadband internet connection, compared 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 Green Square and City South 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 | 92.7 | 86.9 | 79.9 | 72.4 | 12.8 |
| - Broadband connection | 85.3 | 77.7 | 64.2 | 56.1 | 21.1 |
| - Dial-up connection | 2.0 | 2.2 | 14.8 | 15.0 | -12.8 |
| - Other connection | 5.4 | 7.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 4.5 |
| No internet connection | 7.3 | 13.1 | 20.1 | 27.6 | -12.8 |

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

Dominant Groups

Green Square and City South Village surpasses City of Sydney trends in the proportion of households that have an internet connection (detailed above).

The major differences in dwelling internet connection in Green Square and City South Village and City of Sydney are:

- Proportionally more households have an internet connection of any kind.
- Proportionally more households specifically have a broadband connection.
- Proportionally fewer households have no internet connection.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been a marked increase in the proportion of households with internet connections and in those with broadband internet connections in particular. This is reflected in a substantial decline in the proportion of households with dial-up connections or with no connection at all and it reflects the pace of change in this technology in the last 5 years.

Car Ownership

82.3% of Green Square and City South 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 Green Square and City South 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 | 17.7 | 40.5 | 17.0 | 39.7 | 0.7 |
| 1 motor vehicle | 56.2 | 45.4 | 53.7 | 45.5 | 2.5 |
| 2 motor vehicles | 22.0 | 12.1 | 24.6 | 12.7 | -2.6 |
| 3 or more motor vehicles | 4.1 | 2.0 | 4.7 | 2.1 | -0.6 |

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

Dominant groups

Green Square and City South Village households have a very high proportion of car ownership in comparison to City of Sydney. There are 1.13 cars per household in Green Square and City South Village compared to 0.76 cars per household in City of Sydney. Furthermore, over a quarter of households own two or more vehicles, significantly more than the proportion for City of Sydney.

These higher rates of car ownership may be explained by the proportionally higher rate of separate houses in Green Square and City South Village, the provision of car parking in newer high density developments and lack of access to public transport.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there was a decline in the proportion of Green Square and City South Village households which owned two or more motor vehicles. There was a marginal increase in the proportion of households that own no motor vehicle and a significant increase in the proportion of households with one vehicle.

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