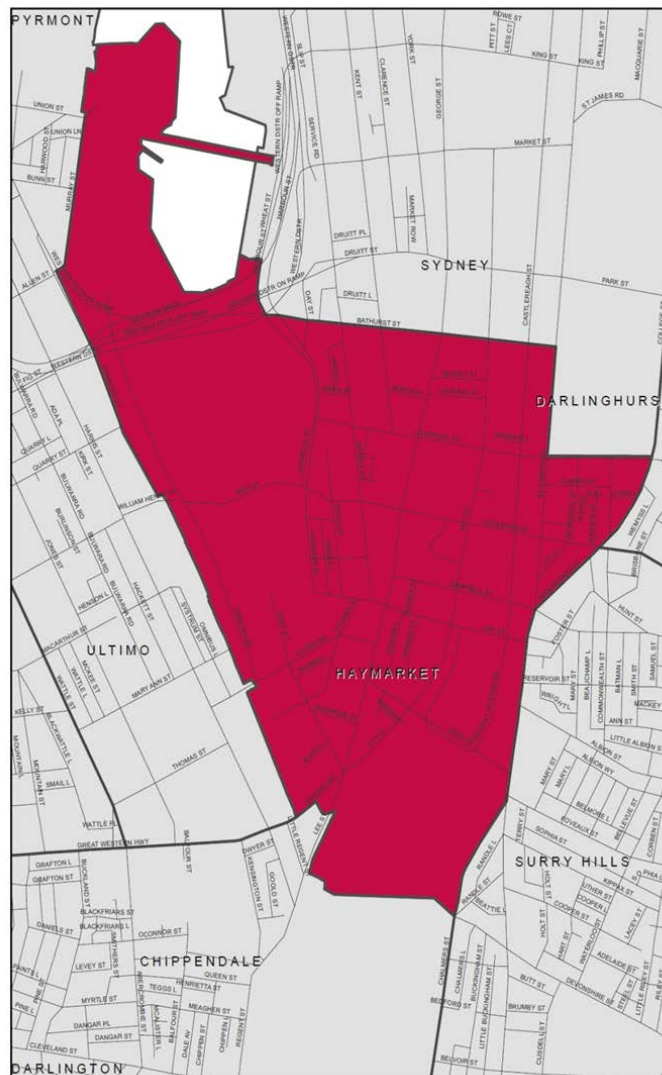


Chinatown and CBD South Village Community Profile

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

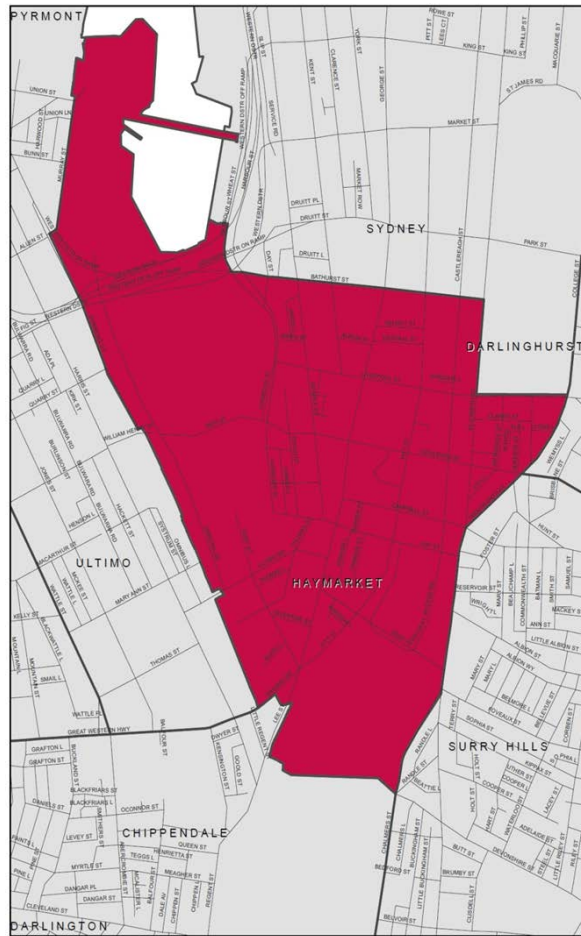
The Chinatown and CBD South Village (Chinatown Village) covers the area from Bathurst Street in the north to Central railway station in the south, and from Elizabeth Street in the east to Darling Harbour in the west. The Village group includes the suburbs of Haymarket and a small portion of Sydney (suburb).

Land Use

Chinatown and CBD South Village is a mixed use area, with entertainment, commercial and increasing residential land uses due to redevelopment.

Major Features

Major features of the area include Harbourside Darling Harbour (Shopping Centre), Market City Shopping Centre, Chinatown, Paddys Markets, TAFE NSW Sydney Institute, University of Technology Sydney (City Campus Haymarket), Central Station, Entertainment Centre, Australian National Maritime Museum, Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre (under redevelopment), Pyrmont Bay Wharf, Belmore Park, Chinese Garden and Tumbalong Park.



Key Facts

What is the Population? (ERP Data)

- The Chinatown and CBD South Village Estimated Resident Population in 2011 is 16,644 residents, or 9.1% of City of Sydney population.
- Of these, 4.6% are children (0-14 years of age), 92.1% are working age residents (15-64 years of age) and 3.3% 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:
 - 'Tertiary Education and Independence' (18-24 years); 4,749 residents (28.5%).
 - 'Young Workforce' (25-34 years); 6,899 residents (41.5%).

How is the Population Changing? (ERP Data)

- Between 2006 and 2011, the population increased by 28.4% (or 3,681 residents).
- The following service groups contributed to population growth in particular:
 - 'Tertiary Education and Independence' (18-24 years); increase of 353 residents (8.0%).
 - 'Young Workforce' (25-34 years); an increase of 2,365 residents (52.2%).
 - 'Parents and Homebuilders' (35-49 years); an increase of 562 residents (32.8%).
- The population is estimated to increase by 42.4% by 2031 (7,063 additional residents). The greatest increases are anticipated in the following service groups:
 - 'Young Workforce' (25-34 years); increase of 2,217 residents (32.1%).
 - 'Parents and Homebuilders' (35-49 years); increase of 3,256 residents (32.1%).

Who Are We? (URP Data)

- The majority of Chinatown and CBD South Village residents are born overseas (85.6% compared with 49.1% in City of Sydney).
- At home, 78.2% 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 62.8% of residents aged 15 years and over, compared to 68.4% for City of Sydney.
- 42.7% of residents attend an education institution. 30.5% 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 Chinatown and CBD South Village residents in the labour force, 87.7% are employed
- The largest occupational group is 'Professionals' at 25.8% of employed residents aged 15 years and over.
- The largest industry of employment is 'Accommodation and Food Services'.
- The median individual income for residents is \$423 per week, representing just under half of the City of Sydney weekly median individual income of \$888.
- The median household income is \$1,177 per week, 27.7% less than City of Sydney weekly median (\$1,629).

How Do We Live? (Enumerated Data)

- There are proportionally more 'Group' households in Chinatown and CBD South Village (24.3%) than in City of Sydney (14.2%).
- 64.5% of households rent privately, compared with 51.2% in City of Sydney.
- 98.7% of dwellings are high density, compared with 74.5% in City of Sydney.
- 86.7% of homes have a broadband internet connection, compared to 77.7% for City of Sydney.
- 36.6% of households own a motor vehicle, compared to 59.5% in City of Sydney.

What is the Population?

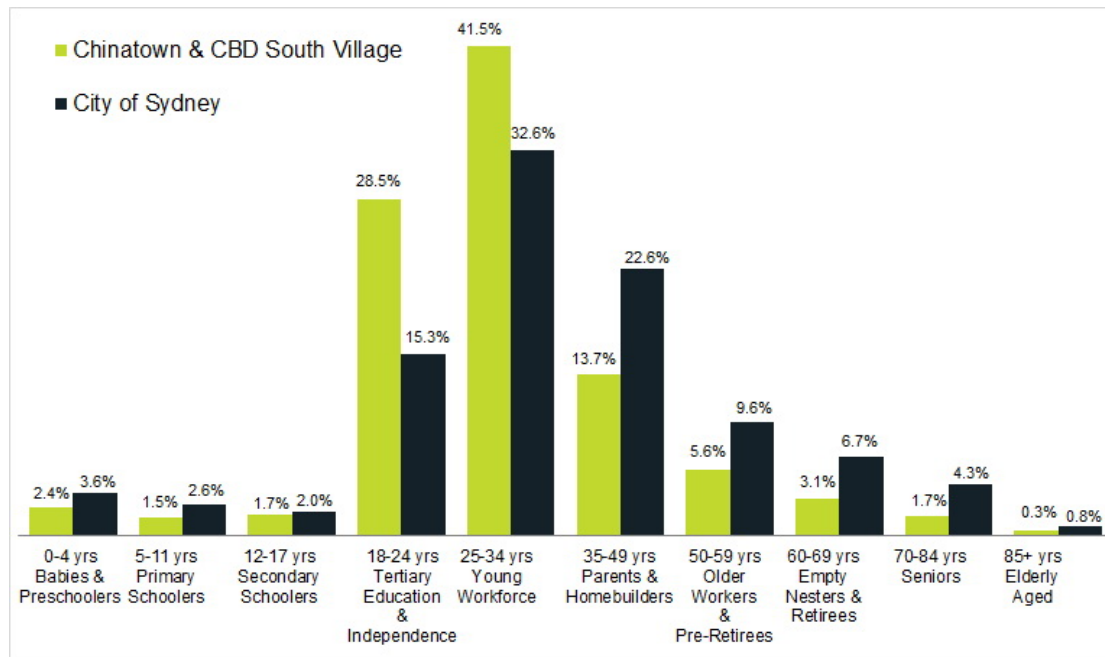
Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) official estimates for 2011 put the Chinatown and CBD South Village resident population at 16,644, constituting 9.1% of the total City of Sydney population.

The most populous groups span 18-34 years of age and can be broken down into the following two service age groups:

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

Figure 1 details the age range specifics of the service groups and the proportions each of these groups represent in the Chinatown and CBD South Village population, compared with City of Sydney figures. It shows that, relative to City of Sydney, there is a lower proportion of residents aged over 35 years and a lower proportion of children (17 years and younger).

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 Chinatown and CBD 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 Chinatown and CBD 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 count | Village % | City of Sydney % | Village count | Village % | City of Sydney % | Village 2006-2011 |
| Children, 0-14 years | 771 | 4.6 | 7.1 | 682 | 5.3 | 6.9 | +89 |
| Working Age, 15-64 years | 15,324 | 92.1 | 85.0 | 11,841 | 91.3 | 85.3 | +3,483 |
| Retirement Age, 65 years + | 549 | 3.3 | 7.9 | 440 | 3.4 | 7.8 | +109 |
| Total population | 16,644 | | | 12,963 | | | +3,681 |

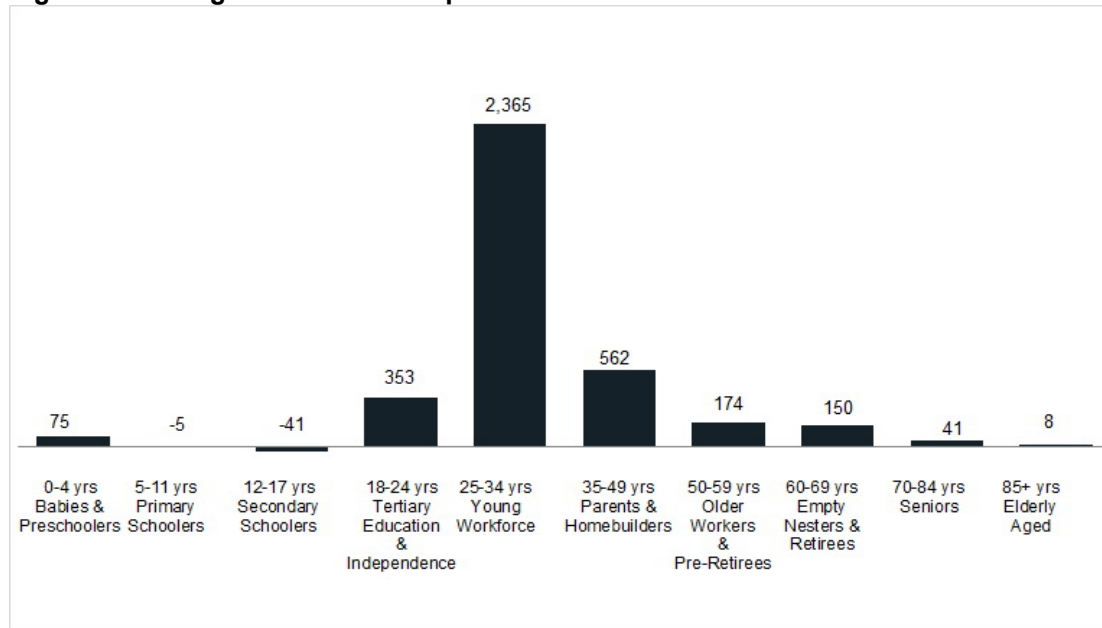
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Estimated Resident Population.

Population Change Since 2006

The Chinatown and CBD South Village population increased by 28.4% (or 3,681 residents) between 2006 and 2011, compared with 10.8% growth in the City of Sydney population.

The ‘Young Workforce’ service group contributed by far the largest share of this increase, flanked by smaller increases on either side of this age bracket, in the ‘Tertiary Education and Independence’ and ‘Parents and Homebuilders’ service groups. Figure 2 provides age specifics of these service groups and details how many residents each service group lost or gained in Chinatown and CBD South Village.

Figure 2 – Change in Service Groups 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Estimated Resident Population

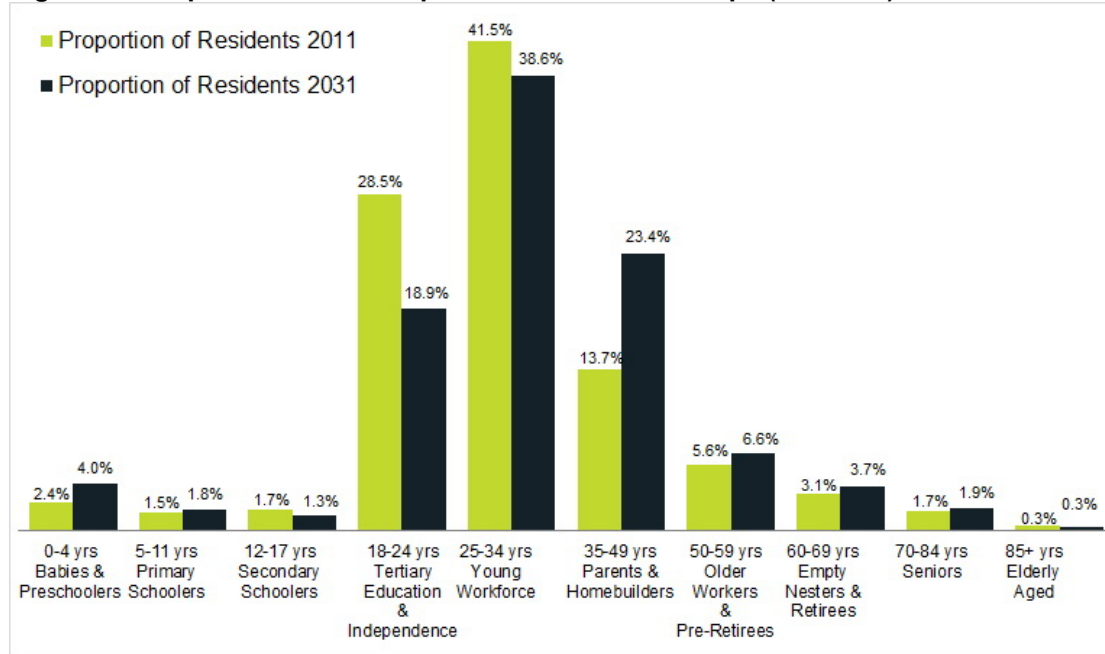
Forecasts to 2031

The population in Chinatown and CBD South Village is expected to increase by 42.4% by 2031, increasing by an estimated 7,063 residents to a total of 23,707.¹

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>

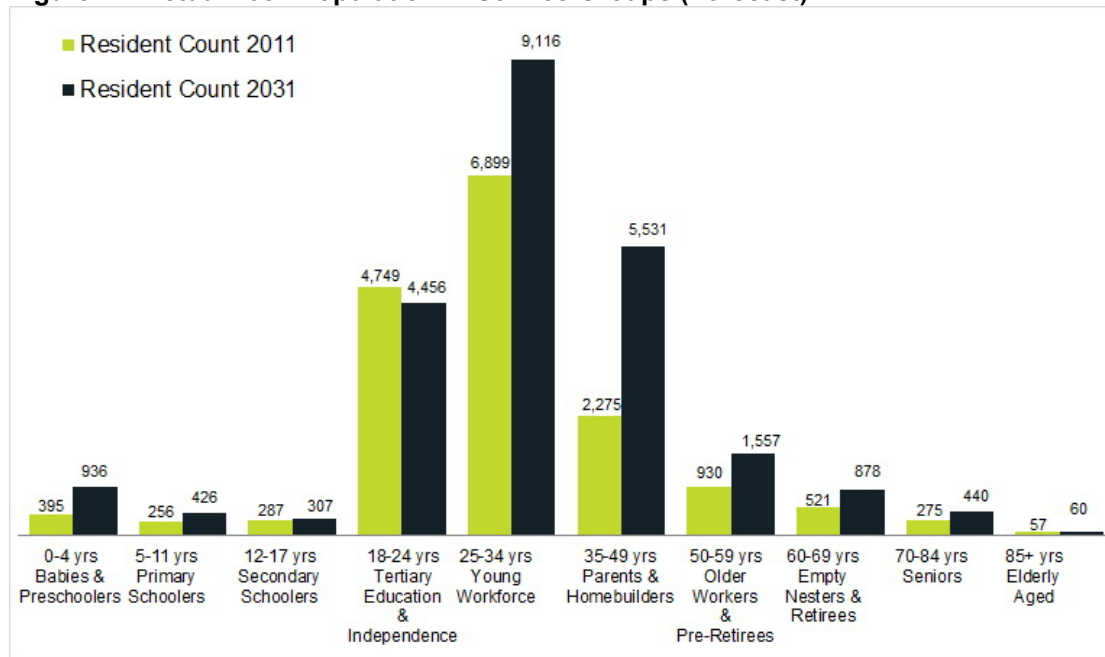
The greatest increase in the proportional share by age groups between 2011 and 2031 is expected in the 35-49 years age group. The greatest declines in the proportional share by age groups between 2011 and 2031 are forecast in the 18-24 years age group and the 25-34 years age group. Figure 3 compares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

79.8% of residents in Chinatown and CBD 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 Chinatown and CBD South 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 % | |
| 'Other Asia' * | 49.1 | 14.8 | 52.8 | 13.8 | -3.7 |
| China (including Hong Kong) | 23.3 | 7.5 | 22.8 | 6.3 | 0.5 |
| Australia | 14.4 | 50.9 | 14.2 | 53.9 | 0.2 |
| United Kingdom | 2.6 | 6.6 | 2.1 | 6.7 | 0.5 |
| New Zealand | 1.4 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 0.3 |
| Ireland | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| United States of America | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.2 |
| Brazil | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Italy | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| Overseas born total | 85.6 | 49.1 | 85.8 | 46.1 | -0.2 |
| Non-English speaking total | 79.8 | 34.8 | 81.3 | 32.2 | -1.5 |
| Mainly English speaking total | 5.7 | 14.3 | 4.6 | 13.9 | 1.1 |

* '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

The majority of Chinatown and CBD South Village residents are born overseas, predominantly from non-English speaking backgrounds. In particular, residents from China and other Asian countries are well-represented.

The major differences between the countries of birth of Chinatown and CBD South Village residents and City of Sydney residents are:

- Proportionally more residents are born overseas and proportionally more are born in 'Other Asia', China or Hong Kong.
- Proportionally more residents are born in non-English speaking countries.
- Proportionally fewer residents are born in Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 the proportion of Chinatown and CBD South Village residents born in 'Other Asia' countries has decreased. There has been little shift in the proportion of residents born in other countries between 2006 and 2011.

Language Spoken At Home

In Chinatown and CBD South Village 78.2% 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 Chinatown and CBD 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 % | City of Sydney % | Village % | City of Sydney % | Village 2006-11 diff. in % |
| Chinese languages | 38.6 | 10.4 | 39.3 | 9.6 | -0.7 |
| 'Other Asian' languages* | 31.9 | 10.5 | 34.8 | 9.4 | -2.9 |
| English | 21.8 | 65.6 | 20.0 | 68.3 | 1.8 |
| Spanish | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Italian | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Arabic | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| French | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| Russian | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 |
| Non-English languages total** | 78.2 | 34.4 | 80.0 | 31.7 | -1.8 |

* 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 Chinatown and CBD South Village, Chinese languages and 'Other Asian' languages predominate (70.5% combined).

The major differences between the languages spoken at home for residents of Chinatown and CBD South Village and City of Sydney in 2011 were:

- Proportionally more residents speak an Asian language at home.
- Proportionally fewer residents speak only English at home.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of residents speaking Other Asian languages in the Chinatown and CBD South Village decreased. The proportion of residents who only speak English at home has increased slightly.

Education

Qualifications

62.8% of residents in Chinatown and CBD 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 Chinatown and CBD South 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 | 45.9 | 48.3 | 44.6 | 43.6 | 1.3 |
| Advanced Diploma or Diploma | 12.3 | 10.6 | 12.1 | 10.2 | 0.2 |
| Certificate Level | 4.6 | 9.5 | 5.6 | 10.4 | -1.0 |
| No qualification | 37.2 | 31.6 | 37.7 | 35.8 | -0.5 |

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 Chinatown and CBD South Village is a Bachelor degree or higher degree. In contrast, residents holding Diplomas, Advanced Diplomas and Certificate level qualification constitute 16.9% of the population compared with 20.1% for City of Sydney.

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

- Proportionally fewer residents hold a Bachelor or Higher degree qualification or certificate level qualification.
- Proportionally more residents have a Diploma or Advanced Diploma or have no qualification.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, the share of Chinatown and CBD South Village residents with a Bachelor or Higher degree qualification has increased marginally compared with larger proportional increases in City of Sydney over the same time period.

Educational Institutions Attended

42.7% of Chinatown and CBD South Village residents attend an educational institution, compared with 24.4% of City of Sydney.

Participation in education is 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 Chinatown and CBD 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 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | -0.3 |
| Primary school | 1.4 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 0.4 |
| - Primary - Government | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.3 |
| - Primary - Catholic | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| - Primary - Independent | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Secondary school | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | -0.9 |
| - Secondary - Government | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | -0.4 |
| - Secondary - Catholic | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | -0.3 |
| - Secondary - Independent | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | -0.2 |
| TAFE | 8.4 | 3.5 | 8.3 | 3.6 | 0.1 |
| University | 22.1 | 13.3 | 26.3 | 13.4 | -4.2 |
| Other | 9.0 | 2.5 | 7.9 | 2.3 | 1.1 |
| Total Attending | 42.7 | 24.4 | 46.5 | 24.8 | -3.8 |
| Not attending | 57.3 | 75.6 | 53.5 | 75.2 | 3.8 |

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

Dominant Groups

Tertiary students (University and TAFE) represent nearly a third (30.5%) of Chinatown and CBD South Village residents attending educational institutions and is considerably higher than the proportion for City of Sydney (16.8%). In contrast, the proportion of residents attending preschool, primary school and secondary school (3.2%) is lower than City of Sydney (5.1%).

The major differences between Chinatown and CBD South Village and City of Sydney residents, in terms of attending educational institutions are:

- Greater proportion of residents attending University or TAFE.
- Greater proportion of residents attending 'Other' educational institutions.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of Chinatown and CBD South Village residents attending each of the various educational institution categories has remained relatively unchanged, with one exception: whilst, relative to City of Sydney, University attendance is high, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of Chinatown and CBD South Village University attendees not seen in City of Sydney generally.

What Do We Do?

Employment Status

87.7% of the Chinatown and CBD South Village labour force is employed with 49.3% 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 Chinatown and CBD 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 Chinatown and CBD 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* | 67.0 | 75.2 | 63.2 | 74.2 | 3.8 |
| Not in the labour force | 33.0 | 24.8 | 36.8 | 25.8 | -3.8 |

* 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 % |
| Employed | 87.7 | 94.1 | 89.8 | 94.6 | -2.1 |
| - Employed full-time | 49.3 | 69.0 | 50.9 | 69.8 | -1.6 |
| - Employed part-time | 38.4 | 25.1 | 38.9 | 24.8 | -0.5 |
| Unemployed | 12.3 | 5.9 | 10.2 | 5.4 | 2.1 |
| - Looking for full-time work | 4.0 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 0.2 |
| - Looking for part-time work | 8.3 | 2.8 | 6.4 | 2.6 | 1.9 |

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

Dominant Groups

The proportion of Chinatown and CBD South Village residents aged 15 years and over in the labour force is considerably lower than City of Sydney residents. Of these, just under half (49.3%) are employed full-time compared to nearly 69.0% of City of Sydney residents. The Chinatown and CBD South Village has a much higher proportion of part-time workers than the City of Sydney.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, there has been an increase in the proportion of Chinatown and CBD South Village residents in the labour force. At the same time there has been a decrease in the proportion of residents participating in the labour force who were engaged in full time work.

Occupations

25.8% of residents record themselves as 'Professionals', making this the largest occupational group in Chinatown and CBD 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 Chinatown and CBD South Village's socio-economic status and skill base. Table 8 details the main occupational groupings of Chinatown and CBD 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 | 25.8 | 39.6 | 24.6 | 37.5 | 1.2 |
| Community & Personal Service Workers | 15.2 | 9.4 | 13.4 | 9.3 | 1.8 |
| Managers | 11.9 | 16.8 | 11.4 | 7.6 | 0.5 |
| Clerical & Administrative Workers | 11.9 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 14.3 | -1.9 |
| Technicians & Trade Workers | 11.8 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 16.6 | 2.3 |
| Labourers | 11.5 | 4 | 12.2 | 4.3 | -0.7 |
| Sales Workers | 10.6 | 7.6 | 13.7 | 8.5 | -3.1 |
| Machinery Operators & Drivers | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.9 | -0.1 |

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

Dominant Groups

The 'Professionals' occupation accounts for 25.8% of employed residents in Chinatown and CBD South Village. This compares with 39.6% of City of Sydney residents.

The major differences between occupations for Chinatown and CBD South Village residents and City of Sydney residents are:

- Proportionally less residents record themselves as 'Professionals' and 'Managers'.
- Proportionally more residents record themselves as 'Community and Personal Services Workers', 'Sales Workers', 'Technicians and Trades Workers' and 'Labourers'.

Trend

Despite a higher proportion of Chinatown and CBD South Village residents employed as 'Sales Workers' (relative to City of Sydney), this group's overall share of workers has fallen between 2006 and 2011. Over the same period, the proportion of residents employed as 'Technicians and Trades Workers' increased. Other shifts in resident occupations were negligible.

Employment by Industry Sector

29.4% of residents record their industry of employment as 'Accommodation and Food Services', making this the largest industry of employment in Chinatown and CBD 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 often a residents' place of work might 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 % | |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 29.4 | 10.2 | 24.7 | 10.2 | 4.7 |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | 12.1 | 17.1 | 11.6 | 15.5 | 0.5 |
| Retail trade | 11.3 | 7.7 | 13.5 | 8.4 | -2.2 |
| Financial & Insurance Services | 10.0 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 0.4 |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 5.5 | 8.1 | 5.9 | 7.9 | -0.4 |
| Administrative & Support Services | 5.0 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 4.7 | -0.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 | -0.4 |
| Manufacturing | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.1 | -0.6 |
| Information, Media & Telecommunications | 3.3 | 6.3 | 3.4 | 6.3 | -0.1 |
| Education & Training | 3.1 | 7.4 | 3.2 | 7.2 | -0.1 |
| Transport, Postal & Warehousing | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 0.0 |
| Other Services | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 | -0.8 |
| Public Administration & Safety | 2.1 | 5.8 | 2.4 | 6.2 | -0.3 |
| Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.9 | -0.2 |
| Arts & Recreation Services | 1.9 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 0.9 |
| Construction | 1.7 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 2.9 | -0.3 |
| Electricity, Gas & Water Services | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | -0.4 |
| Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Mining | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |

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

Dominant Groups

'Accommodation and Food Services' was the most dominant industry in terms of employment by far, employing nearly 30% of residents living in Chinatown and CBD South Village compared to only 10.2% in the City of Sydney. In contrast, 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Services' attracted a lower proportion of working residents living in Chinatown and CBD South relative to City of Sydney (12.1% compared to 17.1%).

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

- Proportionally more residents are employed in 'Accommodation and Food Services' and 'Retail Trade'.
- Proportionally fewer residents are employed in 'Professional and Technical Services', 'Health Care and Social Assistance', 'Information, Media and Telecommunications', 'Education and Training' and 'Public Administration and Safety'.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, 'Accommodation and Food Services' experienced the largest shift in proportion of total workforce, employing a greater share of residents compared to 2006. 'Retail trade' fell from 13.5% of resident workers in 2006 to 11.3% in 2011.

Individual Income

In Chinatown and CBD South Village, the median individual income was \$423 per week, less than half the City of Sydney median of \$888.

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 Chinatown and CBD 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 | 26.0 | 10.1 |
| \$1-\$199 | 5.7 | 4.5 |
| \$200-\$299 | 7.7 | 7.4 |
| \$300-\$399 | 9.3 | 7.6 |
| \$400-\$599 (<i>median falls within this range</i>) | 11.5 | 8.3 |
| \$600-\$799 | 10.3 | 8.4 |
| \$800-\$999 | 6.8 | 8.4 |
| \$1000-\$1249 | 5.8 | 9.7 |
| \$1250-\$1499 | 4.1 | 8.3 |
| \$1500-\$1999 | 5.2 | 11.3 |
| \$2000 or more | 7.6 | 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 | 36.8 | 19.6 | 40.9 | 20.1 | -4.1 |
| Medium lowest | 21.1 | 16.7 | 19.6 | 17.1 | 1.5 |
| Medium highest | 21.5 | 22.0 | 20.8 | 21.7 | 0.7 |
| Highest group | 20.6 | 41.7 | 18.7 | 41.1 | 1.9 |

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

Dominant Groups

Nearly half of Chinatown and CBD South Village residents (48.7%) are on an income of less than \$400 per week compared with 29.6% in City of Sydney. Furthermore, relative to City of Sydney, the proportion of residents who have no income is much higher.

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 Chinatown and CBD South Village are:

- Greater proportion of residents with individual incomes falling in the lowest two income quartiles.
- Lower proportion of residents with individual incomes falling in the highest income quartile.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, there has been a decrease in the proportion of Chinatown and CBD South residents with weekly individual incomes falling in the lowest NSW income quartile. There has been a small increase in the proportion of residents receiving incomes falling in the top quartile, potentially reflecting a shift in higher-earning residents moving into the area.

Household Income

The median household income in Chinatown and CBD South Village is \$1,177 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 Chinatown and CBD 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 Chinatown and CBD 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 | 13.9 | 3.9 |
| \$1-\$199 | 2.8 | 1.9 |
| \$200-\$299 | 3.0 | 4.2 |
| \$300-\$399 | 3.1 | 5.5 |
| \$400-\$599 | 6.0 | 5.6 |
| \$600-\$799 | 7.5 | 5.9 |
| \$800-\$999 | 7.7 | 5.9 |
| \$1000-\$1249 (<i>median falls within this range</i>) | 8.6 | 7.1 |
| \$1250-\$1499 | 7.8 | 6.9 |
| \$1500-\$1999 | 11.6 | 11.8 |
| \$2000-\$2499 | 6.2 | 7.2 |
| \$2500-\$2999 | 12.4 | 15.3 |
| \$3000-\$3499 | 3.4 | 6.4 |
| \$3500-\$3999 | 1.8 | 4.1 |
| \$4000-\$4999 | 2.0 | 3.8 |
| \$5000 or more | 2.2 | 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 | 30.3 | 19.3 | 34.5 | 20.5 | -4.2 |
| Medium lowest | 21.9 | 13.3 | 19.9 | 13.3 | 2.0 |
| Medium highest | 18.7 | 18.9 | 21.2 | 19.3 | -2.5 |
| Highest group | 29.1 | 48.5 | 24.4 | 46.9 | 4.7 |

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

Dominant Groups

In Chinatown and CBD South Village, 28.8% of households are on a weekly income of less than \$600 compared with 21.1% in City of Sydney. Relative to City of Sydney there are proportionally more households with no income.

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 Chinatown and CBD South Village has:

- Proportionally more household incomes in the two lowest NSW quartiles.
- Proportionally less household incomes in the highest NSW income quartile.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, there has been a decrease in the proportion of Chinatown and CBD South Village weekly household incomes that fall into the first (lowest) and third NSW income quartiles. The proportion of Chinatown and CBD South Village weekly household incomes falling in the second and highest (fourth) NSW income quartiles has grown since 2006.

How Do We Live?

Household Types

At 47.4%, households constituting families, especially 'Couples without children', make up the largest household type in Chinatown and CBD South Village

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 Chinatown and CBD 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 | 28.4 | 39.9 | 25.4 | 41.2 | 3.0 |
| Group households | 24.2 | 14.2 | 25.9 | 13.8 | -1.7 |
| Families total | 47.4 | 45.9 | 48.7 | 45 | -1.3 |
| - Couples without children | 26.9 | 28.3 | 24.7 | 26.9 | 2.2 |
| - Couples with children | 9.1 | 10.3 | 8.9 | 10 | 0.2 |
| - One parent families | 4.4 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 0.1 |
| - Other families | 7.0 | 2.2 | 10.8 | 2.6 | -3.8 |

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

Dominant Groups

Overall, the three most common types of households in Chinatown and CBD South Village, 'Lone person', 'Group households' and 'Couples without children', constitute nearly 80% of all households – proportionally less than the City of Sydney.

The major difference between household composition in Chinatown and CBD South Village and City of Sydney are:

- Proportionally fewer 'Lone person' households.
- Proportionally more 'Group households' and 'Other Families'.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, 'Lone person' and 'Couples without children' households experienced the largest increase to percentage share. In contrast, the proportion of 'Other families' households has decreased in Chinatown and CBD South Village but continues to represent a higher share of households in this village compared to the City of Sydney.

Housing Tenure

In Chinatown and CBD South Village 64.5% 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 Chinatown and CBD 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 | 15.2 | 14.4 | 16.7 | 14.3 | -1.5 |
| Mortgage* | 18.7 | 23.5 | 15.5 | 21.9 | 3.2 |
| Renting - Social housing | 0.6 | 10.0 | 0.6 | 11.8 | 0.0 |
| Renting – Private | 64.5 | 51.2 | 65.7 | 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

In Chinatown and CBD South Village, almost two-thirds of all households rent privately, significantly higher than the proportion for the City of Sydney.

The major differences between housing tenure in Chinatown and CBD South Village and City of Sydney are:

- Proportionally many more households rent privately.
- Proportionally fewer households with mortgages or living in social housing.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been a moderate increase in the proportion of households with mortgages on their homes in Chinatown and CBD South Village.

Dwelling Structure

In Chinatown and CBD South Village, 98.7% 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 Chinatown and CBD 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 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 |
| Medium density | 0.0 | 21.9 | 0.0 | 22.5 | 0.0 |
| High density | 98.7 | 74.5 | 98.9 | 73.2 | -0.2 |
| Other | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 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

Almost all of the housing in Chinatown and CBD South Village is high density, compared to three-quarters for the City of Sydney.

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

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

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been almost no change to the proportions of different dwelling structures in the Chinatown and CBD South Village, as almost all dwelling are high density and almost all redevelopment is also high density.

Internet Connection

86.7% of households in Chinatown and CBD 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 Chinatown and CBD 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 | 92.5 | 86.9 | 82.1 | 72.4 | 10.4 |
| - Broadband connection | 86.7 | 77.7 | 68.5 | 56.1 | 18.2 |
| - Dial-up connection | 1.6 | 2.2 | 12.4 | 15.0 | -10.8 |
| - Other connection | 4.2 | 7.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 3.0 |
| No internet connection | 7.5 | 13.1 | 17.9 | 27.6 | -10.4 |

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

Dominant Groups

In keeping with City of Sydney trends, the majority of households in Chinatown and CBD South Village have an internet connection of some kind, predominantly broadband connections. By comparison with City of Sydney, proportionally more households in Chinatown and CBD South Village have an internet connection and proportionally more have broadband.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been a large 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

36.6% of Chinatown and CBD 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 Chinatown and CBD 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 | 63.4 | 40.5 | 60.7 | 39.7 | 2.7 |
| 1 motor vehicle | 32.1 | 45.4 | 34.4 | 45.5 | -2.3 |
| 2 motor vehicles | 4.2 | 12.1 | 4.5 | 12.7 | -0.3 |
| 3 or more motor vehicles | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 2.1 | -0.1 |

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 Chinatown and CBD South Village and the proximity to the city, there are proportionally fewer car-owning households (almost two-thirds) compared with City of Sydney overall (two-fifths).

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been a moderate decrease in the proportion of single car-owning households in Chinatown and CBD South Village. Over the same period, non-car-owning households in City of Sydney increased.

Enquiries:
Research Manager
City of Sydney
Ph: 9265 9333
Email: research@cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au