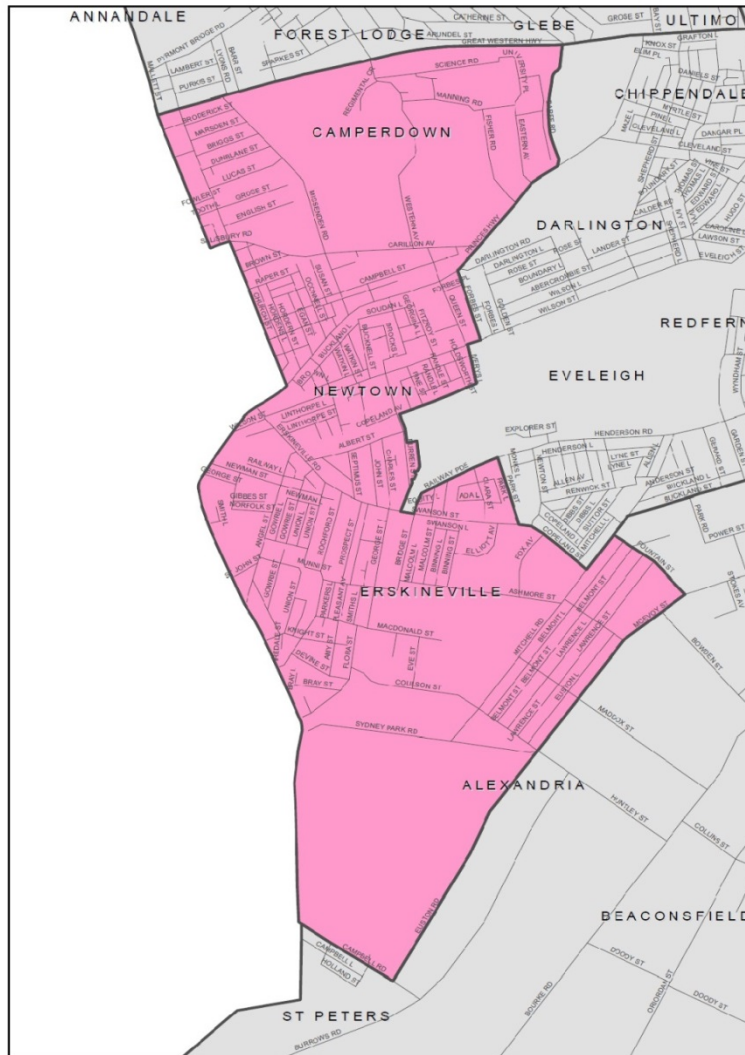


# King Street Village Community Profile

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.

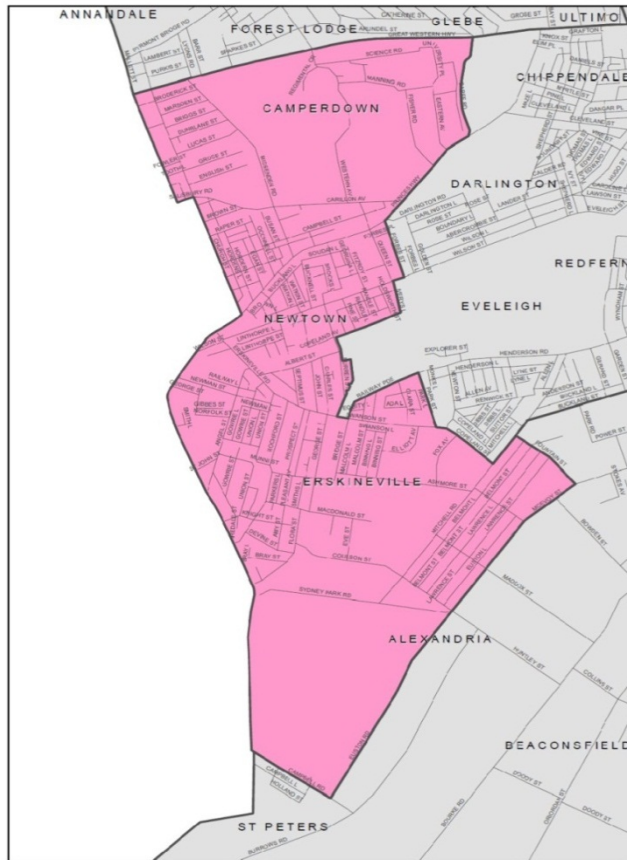
## About the Area

### Location and Boundaries

King Street Village is located in the south western part of the LGA and shares its boundary with Marrickville Council. The area includes parts of the suburbs of Camperdown, Newtown, Erskineville and Alexandria. It is bounded by Parramatta Road to the north, Euston Road and Campbell Road to the south and King Street and Church Street to the west.

### Land Use

King Street Village is characterised by a diverse mix of land uses. The retail heart of the village area is concentrated along King Street, stretching from the south of Darlington to Sydney Park in South Newtown. Residential pockets are dispersed throughout the village area. Terrace houses and Victorian cottages continue to characterise the eastern half of the village in Erskineville and Newtown. Multi-unit developments built in the last ten years are located in the southern half of the village area opposite Sydney Park. King Street Village is also home to Sydney's two key health and educational institutions, The University of Sydney and Royal Prince Alfred (RPA) Hospital.



### Major Features

Major features of the area include the University of Sydney, Residential Colleges (Sancta Sophia College, St Andrew's College, St John's College, St Paul's College, Wesley College and Women's College), Moore Theological College, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Newtown Plaza, Erskineville Town Hall, Lady Gowrie Child Centre, Erskineville Park, Hollis Park, Sydney Park and a number of schools.

## Key Facts

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

- The King Street Village Estimated Resident Population in 2011 was 19,514 residents, or 10.6% of City of Sydney population.
- Of these 9.0% are children (0-14 years of age), 86.5% are working age residents (15-64 years of age) and 4.5% 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); 3,349 residents (17.2%).
  - 'Young Workforce' (25-34 years); 6,098 residents (31.2%).
  - 'Parents and Homebuilders' (35-49 years); 5,131 residents (26.3%).

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

- Between 2006 and 2011 the population increased by 8.2% (or 1,478 residents).
- The following service groups contributed to population change in particular:
  - 'Tertiary Education and Independence' (18-24 years); decrease of 229 residents (-20.0%).
  - 'Parents and Homebuilders' (35-49 years); increase of 711 residents (16.1%).
  - 'Older Workers and Pre-retirees' (50-59 years); increase of 289 residents (22.4%).
  - 'Empty Nesters and Retirees' (60-69 years); increase of 273 residents (43.4%).
- The population is estimated to increase by 43.8% by 2031 (8,554 additional residents). Significant changes in population are anticipated in these service groups:
  - 'Tertiary Education and Independence' (18-24 years); increase of 1,547 residents (46.2%).
  - 'Young Workforce' (25-34 years); increase of 1,827 residents (30.0%).
  - 'Parents and Homebuilders' (35-49 years); increase of 1,714 residents (33.4%).

### Who Are We? (URP Data)

- Exactly two-thirds of King Street Village residents are born in Australia (compared to 50.9% in City of Sydney). A further 15.8% of residents are born in 'Mainly English' speaking countries.
- English is the dominant language spoken at home, spoken by 81.7% of King Street Village residents. In City of Sydney this figure is 65.6%.
- Tertiary qualifications are held by 70.4% of residents aged 15 years and over, compared to 68.4% for City of Sydney.
- 27.1% of residents attend an education institution. 20.2% 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 King Street Village residents in the labour force 94.9% are employed (69.2% full-time).
- The largest occupational group is 'Professionals' at 42.9% of employed residents aged 15 years and over.
- The two largest industries of employment are 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Services' and 'Education and Training'.
- The median individual income for residents is \$1,020 per week, 14.9% higher than City of Sydney weekly median of \$888.
- The median household income is \$2,016 per week, 23.8% higher than City of Sydney weekly median of \$1,629.

## How Do We Live? (Enumerated Data)

- There are proportionally more 'Couples with children' households in King Street Village (14.1%) than in City of Sydney (10.3%) and over half of the population are families (50.6%).
- 30.6% of households have a mortgage on their property of residence, compared with 23.5% in City of Sydney.
- 43.9% of dwellings are medium density or separate houses, compared with 21.9% in City of Sydney.
- 81.8% of homes have a broadband internet connection, compared to 77.7% for City of Sydney.
- 73.5% of households in King Street Village own a motor vehicle, compared to 59.5% in City of Sydney.

## What is the Population?

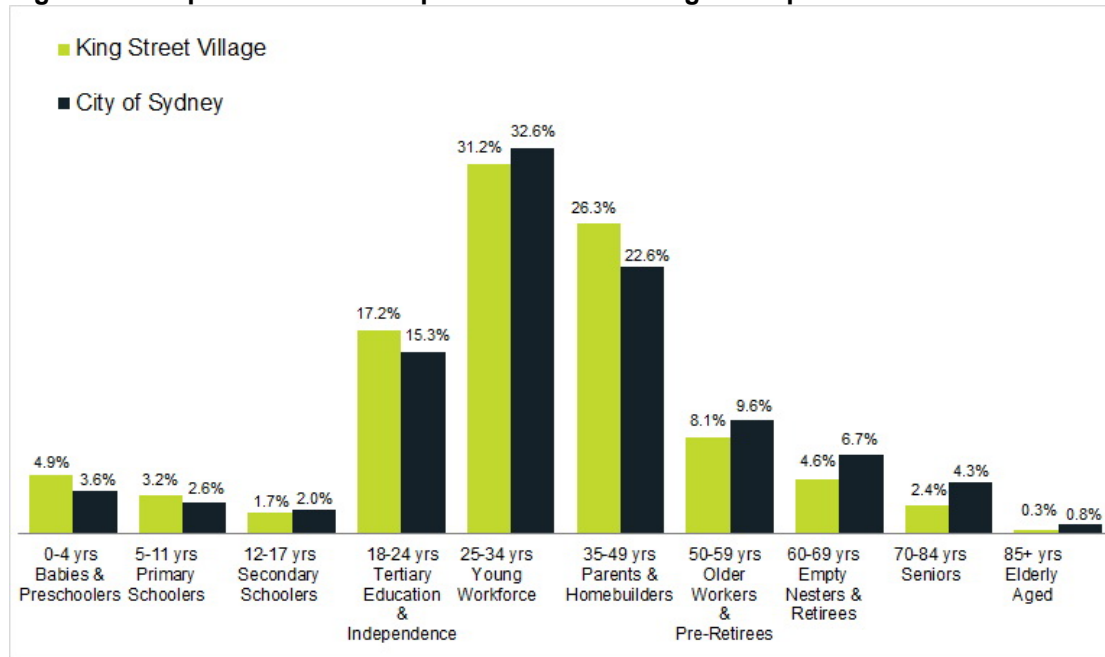
Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) official estimates for 2011 put the King Street Village resident population at 19,514 constituting 10.6% of the total City of Sydney population.

The most populous groups span 18-49 years of age and collectively accounts for 74.7% of the King Street Village population. This 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 King Street Village population, compared with City of Sydney figures. It shows that, relative to City of Sydney, there is a greater proportion of children and younger residents aged 24 years and younger and also 'Parents and Homebuilders'. King Street Village has a lower proportion of residents aged 50 years and older compared to City of Sydney.

**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 King Street 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 King Street 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	1,754	9.0	7.1	1,505	8.3	6.9	+249
Working Age, 15-64 years	16,876	86.5	85.0	15,847	87.9	85.3	+1,029
Retirement Age, 65 years +	884	4.5	7.9	684	3.8	7.8	+200
<b>Total population</b>	<b>19,514</b>			<b>18,036</b>			<b>+1,478</b>

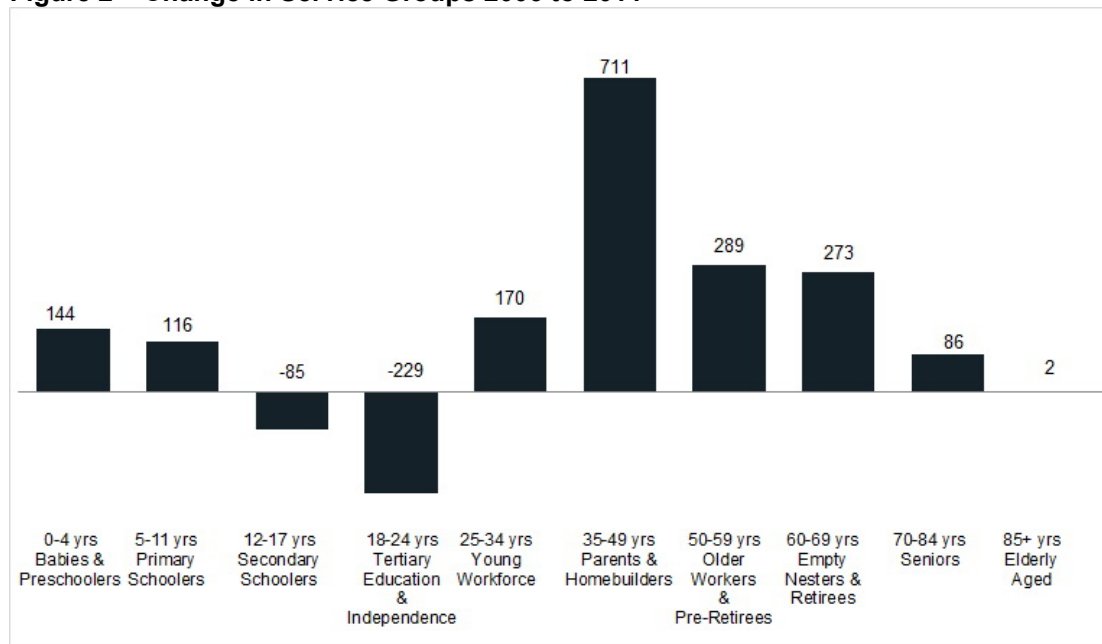
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Estimated Resident Population.

### Population Change Since 2006

The King Street Village population increased by 8.2% (or 1,478 residents) between 2006 and 2011, compared with 10.8% growth in the City of Sydney population.

The population growth was predominantly achieved by a large increase in the 'Parents and Homebuilders' service group. The surge in population was also assisted by strong growth in the 50 – 69 years age group. Counteracting this somewhat, there was a decline in the 'Tertiary Education and Independence' and 'Secondary Schoolers' service groups. Figure 2 provides age specifics of these service groups and details of how many residents each service group lost or gained in King Street Village.

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



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Estimated Resident Population

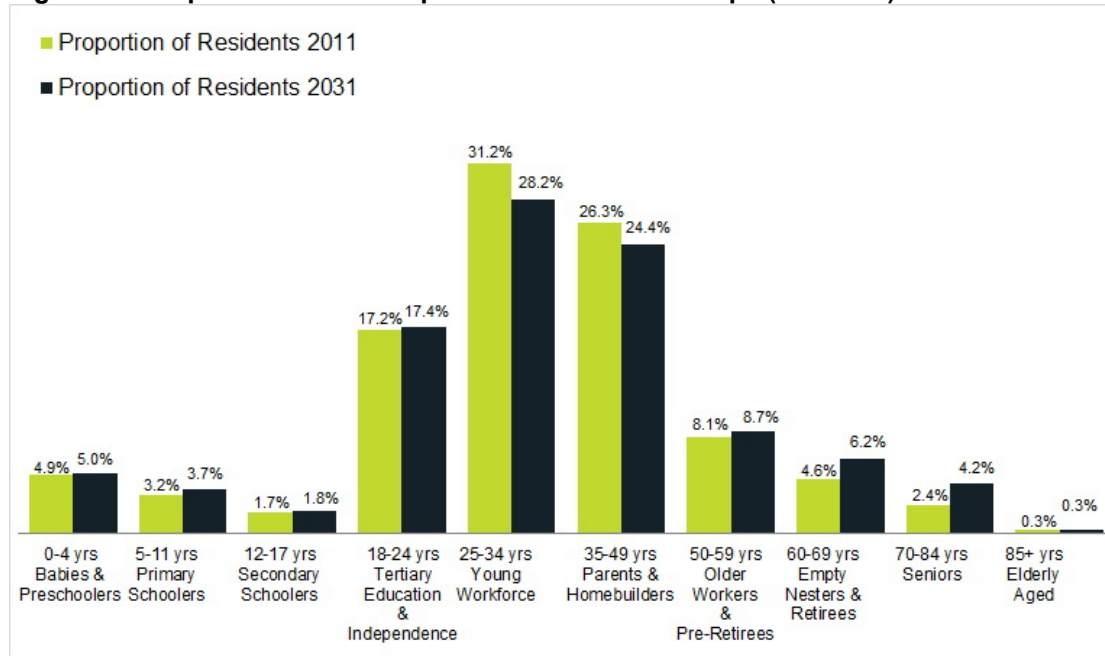
### Forecasts to 2031

The population in King Street Village is expected to increase by 43.8% by 2031, increasing by an estimated 8,554 residents to a total of 28,068.<sup>1</sup>

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

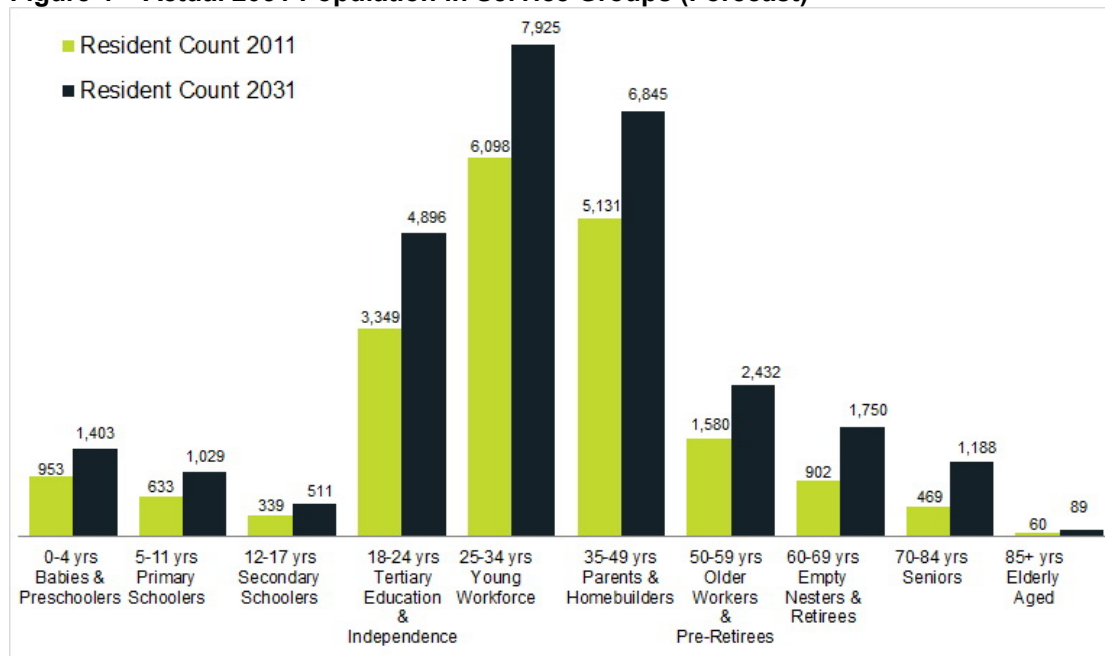
There are expected to be no significant increases in the proportional share by age groups between 2011 and 2031. The greatest decline in the proportional share by age groups between 2011 and 2031 is forecast in the 25-34 years age group. Figure 3 compares the proportion of residents projected for each 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

66.6% of residents in King Street Village were born in Australia, compared with 50.9% 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 King Street 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	66.6	50.9	67.2	53.9	-0.6
United Kingdom	7.6	6.6	6.8	6.7	0.8
'Other Asia'*	6.9	14.3	7.6	13.5	-0.7
New Zealand	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.0	-0.3
China (including Hong Kong)	2.2	7.5	2.2	6.3	0.0
United States of America	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.3
Ireland	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.5
Germany	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.1
Canada	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	-0.1
<b>Overseas born total</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Non-English speaking total</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>Mainly English speaking total</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>

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

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

## Dominant Groups

Overall, two-thirds of King Street Village residents were born in Australia. The largest number of residents born overseas came from the United Kingdom and 'Other Asia' countries.

The major differences between the countries of birth of the population in King Street Village and City of Sydney are:

- Proportionally fewer residents were born overseas.
- Proportionally fewer residents are born in China, Hong Kong or 'Other Asia' countries.
- Proportionally more residents are born in Australia.

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 the proportion of King Street Village residents born overseas in 'Mainly English speaking' countries has increased marginally (from 14.5% to 15.8%). Overall, there has been minimal change in the proportions of Birthplace for King Street Village residents.

## Language Spoken At Home

In King Street Village 18.3% 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 King Street 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 %
English	81.7	65.6	81.6	68.3	0.1
'Other Asian' languages*	4.1	10.5	3.8	9.4	0.3
Chinese languages	3.6	10.4	4.3	9.6	-0.7
Spanish	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	-0.1
Greek	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.7	-0.3
French	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.1
German	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.1
Italian	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.1
<b>Non-English languages total**</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

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

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

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

## Dominant Groups

Of the non-English languages spoken at home in King Street Village, 'Other Asian' languages and Chinese languages have the highest proportions (7.7% combined).

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

- Proportionally many more residents speak English at home.
- Proportionally fewer residents speak Chinese languages at home.
- Proportionally fewer residents speak 'Other Asian' languages at home.

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 the changes to languages spoken at home in King Street Village have been negligible, although there has been a slight decline in the proportion of Chinese languages spoken.

## Education

### Qualifications

70.4% of residents in King Street 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 King Street 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	51.4	48.3	44.2	43.6	7.2
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	9.7	10.6	9.7	10.2	0.0
Certificate Level	9.3	9.5	10.6	10.4	-1.3
No qualification	29.6	31.6	35.5	35.8	-5.9

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 King Street Village is a Bachelor or Higher degree. Residents holding Diplomas, Advanced Diplomas and Certificate level qualifications constitute 19.0% of the population compared with 20.1% for City of Sydney.

Major differences in the qualifications held by King Street Village and City of Sydney residents were:

- Proportionally more residents hold a Bachelor or Higher degree qualification.
- Proportionally fewer 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. These trends are in line with those experienced by City of Sydney population.

## Educational Institutions Attended

17.9% of King Street Village residents attend University, compared with 13.3% 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 King Street Village residents attending them, compared with City of Sydney figures.

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

Institution type	2011		2006		Change Village 2006-11 diff. in %
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	
<b>Pre-school</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Primary school</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>
- Primary - Government	2.4	1.6	2.0	1.6	0.4
- Primary - Catholic	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2
- Primary - Independent	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0
<b>Secondary school</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
- Secondary - Government	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.0	-0.3
- Secondary - Catholic	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	-0.1
- Secondary - Independent	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.0
<b>TAFE</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>University</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Total Attending</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
<b>Not attending</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>

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

## Dominant Groups

The largest proportion of residents in King Street Village attending educational institutions is tertiary students (University and TAFE) at 20.2%. This figure compares with 16.8% in City of Sydney.

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

- Proportionally more residents are at University.
- Proportionally more residents in total attend an educational institution.

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 the proportion of King Street Village residents attending University has decreased. The proportion of residents attending the other different categories of educational institutions has remained relatively unchanged.

# What do we do?

## Employment Status

94.9% of the King Street Village labour force is employed with 69.2% 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 King Street 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 King Street 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*	82.4	75.2	80.4	74.2	2.0
Not in the labour force	17.6	24.8	19.6	25.8	-2.0

\* Total labour force includes those currently employed as well as those currently seeking work. 'Not in the labour force' includes children, retirees and those unable to work due to disability (amongst others).  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2006 (Usual Residence data).

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

Employment status	2011		2006		Change
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village 2006-11 diff. in %
<b>Employed</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
- Employed full-time	69.2	69.0	68.3	69.8	0.9
- Employed part-time	25.7	25.1	27.2	24.8	-1.5
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>
- Looking for full-time work	2.4	3.1	2.0	2.8	0.4
- Looking for part-time work	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	0.2

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

## Dominant Groups

The proportion of King Street Village residents, aged 15 years and over, who are in the labour force is higher than the City of Sydney. However, apart from the greater labour force participation rate, King Street Village very closely follows City of Sydney employment figures when comparing full-time and part-time employment.

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been an increase in the proportion of King Street Village residents participating in the labour force. There has also been a slight decrease in the proportion of residents employed part-time, partially offset by an increase in the full-time employment figures.

## Occupations

42.9% of residents record themselves as 'Professionals', making this the largest occupational group in King Street 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 King Street Village's socio-economic status and skill base. Table 8 details the main occupational groupings of King Street 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	42.9	39.6	39.3	37.5	3.6
Managers	16.3	16.8	15.0	16.6	1.3
Clerical & Administrative Workers	14.4	13.3	14.6	14.3	-0.2
Community & Personal Service Workers	9.3	9.4	10.0	9.3	-0.7
Technicians & Trades Workers	7.1	7.8	7.4	7.6	-0.3
Sales Workers	6.4	7.6	8.6	8.5	-2.2
Labourers	2.4	4.0	3.0	4.3	-0.6
Machinery Operators & Drivers	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.9	-0.9

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

## Dominant Groups

The three most significant occupation groups in King Street Village, 'Professionals', 'Managers' and 'Clerical and Administrative Workers', collectively account for 73.6% of employed residents.

The major difference between occupations employing King Street Village residents and City of Sydney residents are:

- Proportionally more residents record themselves as 'Professionals'.

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there were proportional declines in all of the occupational groups except for the two largest groups, 'Professionals' and 'Managers'. The most significant decline occurred in the proportion of 'Sales Workers'. There was a significant increase in the proportion of 'Professionals' in the King Street Village.



## Employment by industry sector

15.9% of residents record their industry of employment as 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Services', making this the largest industry of employment in King Street 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	15.9	17.1	14.0	15.5	1.9
Education & Training	11.1	7.4	10.4	7.2	0.7
Health Care & Social Assistance	9.8	8.1	9.5	7.9	0.3
Financial & Insurance Services	8.3	10.3	8.2	10.1	0.1
Information Media & Telecommunications	7.5	6.3	6.8	6.3	0.7
Accommodation & Food Services	6.6	10.2	7.9	10.2	-1.3
Public Administration & Safety	6.5	5.8	6.2	6.2	0.3
Retail Trade	6.3	7.7	7.9	8.4	-1.6
Administrative & Support Services	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	-0.1
Arts & Recreation Services	4.1	3.1	3.4	3.0	0.7
Wholesale Trade	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.2	-0.5
Manufacturing	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.1	-0.3
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.7	-0.2
Other Services	3.2	2.8	3.9	3.0	-0.7
Construction	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.9	0.3
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	-0.1
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1
Mining	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	-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 are 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Services' and 'Education and Training'. Together these sectors account for 27% of employment amongst residents living in King Street Village.

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

- Proportionally more residents are employed in the industry categories of 'Education and Training'.
- Proportionally fewer residents are employed in the 'Accommodation and Food Services' and 'Financial and Insurance Services' industries.

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, there has been minimal change in the proportion of King Street Village residents employed in any of the different industry sectors. There was a minor increase in the industry sector of 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Services' and a minor decline in 'Retail Trade'.

## Individual Income

*In King Street Village, the median individual income was \$1,020 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 King Street 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	6.5	10.1
\$1-\$199	5.7	4.5
\$200-\$299	7.1	7.4
\$300-\$399	5.2	7.6
\$400-\$599	7.1	8.3
\$600-\$799	8.2	8.4
\$800-\$999	9.3	8.4
\$1000-\$1249 ( <i>median falls within this range</i> )	11.4	9.7
\$1250-\$1499	10.2	8.3
\$1500-\$1999	13.9	11.3
\$2000 or more	15.4	16.0

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

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

Quartile group	2011		2006		Change Village 2006-11 diff. in %
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	
Lowest group	17.0	19.6	18.9	20.1	-1.9
Medium lowest	13.3	16.7	15.3	17.1	-2.0
Medium highest	23.1	22.0	21.9	21.7	1.2
Highest group	46.6	41.7	43.9	41.1	2.7

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

## Dominant Groups

In King Street Village, 24.5% 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 higher than for the whole City of Sydney. In the higher income bracket of \$1,250 - \$1,999 per week, there are proportionally more King Street Village residents than across the City of Sydney.

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

- Proportionally more resident incomes in the top NSW quartile.
- Consequently, proportionally fewer resident incomes in the lower two NSW income quartiles.

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, there has been a decrease in the proportion of individual King Street Village weekly incomes falling into the two lowest NSW income quartiles and a, nearly equivalent, increase in the proportion of resident incomes in the top two NSW income quartiles.

## Household income

*The median household income in King Street Village is \$2,016 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 King Street 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 King Street Village and City of Sydney household incomes falling 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 'equalised' figures.

**Table 12: Weekly Household Income**

Weekly income	2011	
	Village	City of Sydney
	%	%
Negative Income/Nil Income	1.3	3.9
\$1-\$199	1.1	1.9
\$200-\$299	2.2	4.2
\$300-\$399	2.9	5.5
\$400-\$599	4.3	5.6
\$600-\$799	5.3	5.9
\$800-\$999	5.3	5.9
\$1000-\$1249	6.3	7.1
\$1250-\$1499	6.9	6.9
\$1500-\$1999	14.1	11.8
\$2000-\$2499 ( <i>median falls within this range</i> )	10.1	7.2
\$2500-\$2999	15.7	15.3
\$3000-\$3499	9.1	6.4
\$3500-\$3999	5.8	4.1
\$4000-\$4999	5.0	3.8
\$5000 or more	4.6	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	10.2	19.3	12.2	20.5	-2.0
Medium lowest	10.8	13.3	11.3	13.3	-0.5
Medium highest	21.6	18.9	20.5	19.3	1.1
Highest group	57.4	48.5	56.0	46.9	1.4

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

### Dominant Groups

In King Street Village, 11.8% 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 higher than City of Sydney. Nearly a quarter (24.5%) of King Street Village households earns weekly incomes over \$3,000 (compared with 18.8% for City of Sydney).

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

- Proportionally more household incomes in the top two NSW income quartiles.
- Proportionally fewer household incomes in the bottom two NSW income quartiles.

### Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, there has been a minor decrease in the proportion of King Street Village weekly household incomes falling into the lowest NSW income quartile.

# How do we live?

## Household Types

At 14.1%, there is a greater concentration of 'Couples with children' households in King Street Village compared to City of Sydney at 10.3%.

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 King Street 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 %
<b>Lone person</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Group households</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Families total</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
- Couples without children	30.4	28.3	30.5	26.9	-0.1
- Couples with children	14.1	10.3	13.0	10.0	1.1
- One parent families	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.5	-0.6
- Other families	1.4	2.2	2.1	2.6	-0.7

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 King Street Village ('Lone person' and 'Couples without children') constitute 64.1% of all households, proportionally fewer than City of Sydney.

The major differences between the household composition in King Street Village and City of Sydney are:

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

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been a minimal change in any of the Household Composition groups in King Street Village.

## Housing Tenure

In King Street Village 30.6% of households have a mortgage on their home compared with 23.5% in 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 King Street 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	13.5	14.4	12.2	14.3	1.3
Mortgage*	30.6	23.5	29.1	21.9	1.5
Renting - Social housing	4.5	10.0	4.8	11.8	-0.3
Renting – Private	50.7	51.2	53.3	50.9	-2.6
Other tenure types	0.7	0.9	0.6	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

Half of the households in King Street Village rent privately, similar to the figure for City of Sydney.

The major differences between housing tenure in King Street Village compared to the City of Sydney are:

- Proportionally more households have a mortgage on their residential property.
- Proportionally fewer households rent through social housing providers.

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been a decrease in the proportion of households which rent privately. At the same time, the proportions of households that fully own their house or have a mortgage have slightly increased in the King Street Village.



## Dwelling Structure

In King Street Village, 43.9% of dwellings are medium density, compared to 21.9% 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 King Street 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	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	0.0
Medium density	43.9	21.9	44.3	22.5	-0.4
High density	52.3	74.5	51.1	73.2	1.2
Other	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.6	-0.8

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

The majority of King Street Village housing is medium or high density dwellings (96.2%), comparable to City of Sydney with 96.4%.

The major differences between dwelling structure in King Street Village and City of Sydney are:

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

## Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been a small increase in the proportion of high density dwellings in King Street Village.

## Internet Connection

81.9% of households in King Street 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 King Street Village.

**Table 17: Dwelling Internet Connection**

Connection type	2011		2006		Change
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village 2006-11 diff. in %
<b>Total internet connection</b>	91.2	86.9	78.0	72.4	13.2
- Broadband connection	81.9	77.7	59.3	56.1	22.6
- Dial-up connection	2.4	2.2	17.6	15.0	-15.2
- Other connection	6.9	7.0	1.1	1.3	5.8
<b>No internet connection</b>	8.8	13.1	22.0	27.6	-13.2

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 King Street Village have an internet connection of some kind.

However, there are some differences between household internet connections in King Street Village and City of Sydney, which are:

- Proportionally more dwellings are internet connected.
- Proportionally more dwellings have a broadband internet connection.

## 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

73.4% of King Street 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 King Street Village.

**Table 18: Car Ownership**

	2011		2006		Change
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village 2006-11 diff. in %
No motor vehicles	26.6	40.5	25.9	39.7	0.7
1 motor vehicle	54.4	45.4	55.3	45.5	-0.9
2 motor vehicles	16.5	12.1	16.5	12.7	0.0
3 or more motor vehicles	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.1	0.2

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

### Dominant groups

Almost three-quarters of King Street Village households own a vehicle, compared to three-fifths in City of Sydney.

The major differences in car ownership between households in King Street Village compared to the City of Sydney are:

- Proportionally fewer households do not own a motor vehicle.
- Proportionally more households own only one car.
- Proportionally more households own two cars.

### Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been a marginal decrease in the proportion of one-car King Street Village households.

Enquiries:  
Research Manager  
City of Sydney  
Ph: 9265 9333  
Email: [research@cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au](mailto:research@cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au)