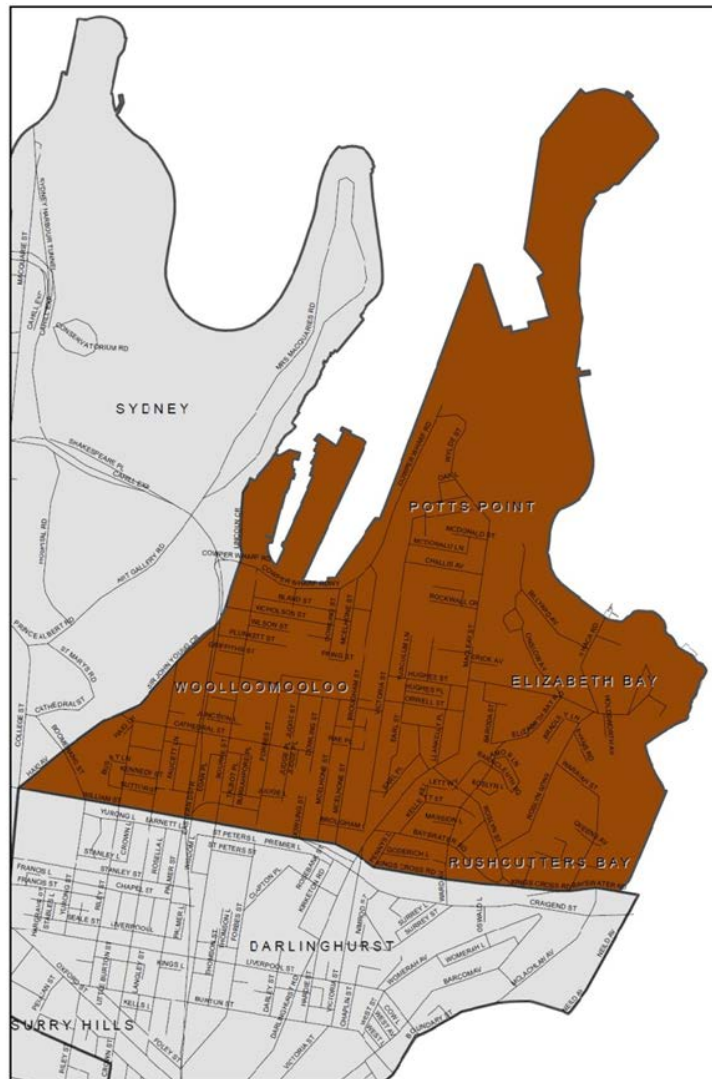


Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village Community Profile

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

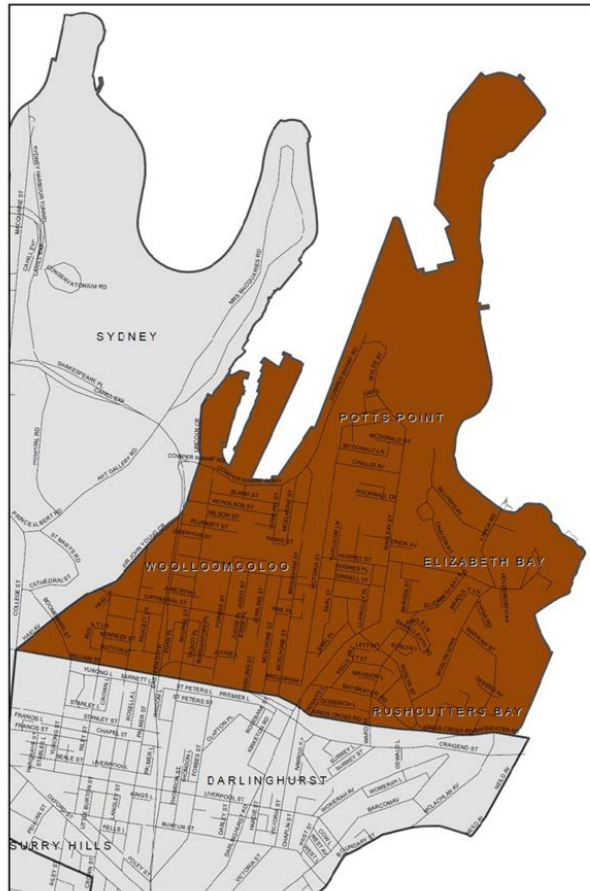
The Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village is located in the north-east of the City of Sydney, encompassing the land from Garden Island in the north to William Street in the south and from Rushcutters Bay in the east to The Domain, in the west. The Village includes the suburbs of Woolloomooloo, Potts Point, Elizabeth Bay and Rushcutters Bay.

Land Use

Macleay St and Woolloomooloo Village is a residential area with some commercial, entertainment and institutional uses, with naval land use on the waterfront at Garden Island.

Major Features

Major features of the area include Kings Cross, Garden Island Naval Base, Captain Cook Graving Dock, St Luke's Hospital, St Vincent's College, The Finger Wharf, HMAS Kuttabul, Elizabeth Bay House, Embarkation Park, Fitzroy Gardens, Lawrence Hargrave Park, Reg Bartley Oval, Arthur McElhone Reserve, Beare Park, Macleay Reserve, Elizabeth Bay Marina and two schools.



Key Facts

What is the Population? (ERP Data)

- The Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village Estimated Resident Population in 2011 is 19,516 residents, or 10.6% of City of Sydney population.
- Of these 4.7% are children (0-14 years of age), 84% are working age residents (15-64 years of age) and 11.3% are of retirement age (65 years of age and older).
- Within those broad age categories, the following service groups constitute the largest share of the population:
 - 'Young Workforce' (25-34 years); 5,978 residents (30.6%).
 - 'Parents and Homebuilders' (35-49 years); 5,011 residents (25.7%).

How is the Population Changing? (ERP Data)

- Between 2006 and 2011 the population increased by 3.7% (or 695 residents).
- The following service groups contributed to population growth in particular:
 - 'Babies and pre-schoolers' (0-4 years); increase of 174 residents (53.7%).
 - 'Young Workforce' (25-34 years); increase of 172 residents (3.0%).
 - 'Empty Nesters and Retirees' (60-69 years); increase of 375 residents (27.6%).
- The population is estimated to increase by 8.5% by 2031 (1,651 additional residents). The greatest increases are anticipated in the following service groups:
 - 'Young Workforce' (25-34 years); increase of 814 residents (13.6%).
 - 'Seniors' (70-84 years); increase of 640 residents (57.8%).

Who Are We? (URP Data)

- The majority of Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village residents are born in Australia or overseas in countries where English is the main language (77.0%, compared with 65.2% in City of Sydney).
- At home, 28.9% 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 73% of residents aged 15 years and over, compared to 68.4% for City of Sydney.
- 14.5% of residents attend an education institution. 9.6% of residents are engaged in tertiary level education (university or TAFE) compared to 16.8% for the City of Sydney.

What Do We Do? (URP and Enumerated Data)

- Of the Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village residents in the labour force 94.5% are employed.
- The largest occupational group is 'Professionals' at 41.1% of employed residents aged 15 years and over.
- The two largest industries of employment are 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Services' and 'Financial and Insurance Services'.
- The median individual income for residents is \$1,100 per week, 24% higher than the City of Sydney weekly median of \$888.
- The median household income is \$1,498 per week, 8.0% lower than City of Sydney weekly median of \$1,629.

How Do We Live? (Enumerated Data)

- There are proportionally more 'Lone Person' households in Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village (56.7%) than in City of Sydney (39.9%).
- 59.4% of households rent privately, compared with 51.2% in City of Sydney.
- 87.7% of dwellings are high density, compared with 74.5% in City of Sydney.
- 72.3% of homes have a broadband internet connection, compared to 77.7% for City of Sydney.
- 49.7% of households own a motor vehicle, compared to 59.5% in City of Sydney.

What is the Population?

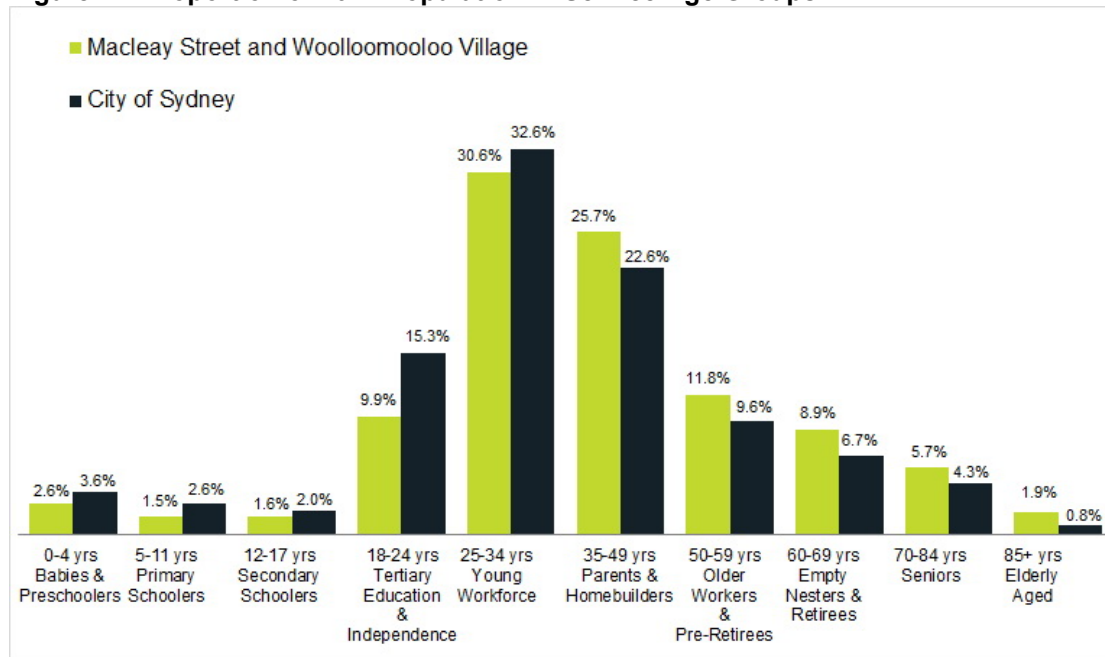
Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) official estimates for 2011 put the Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village resident population at 19,516, constituting 10.6% of the total City of Sydney population.

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

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

Figure 1 details the age range specifics of the service groups and the proportions each of these groups represent in the Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village population, compared with City of Sydney figures. It shows that, relative to City of Sydney, there is a greater concentration of older residents (50 years and older) and a lower concentration of children and younger residents (18 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 Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo 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 Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village's residential role and function and how it has changed since 2006.

Table 1 – Population by Broad Age Group

Broad Age Group	2011			2006			Change Village 2006- 2011
	Village count	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village count	Village %	City of Sydney %	
Children, 0-14 years	918	4.7	7.1	784	4.2	6.9	134
Working Age, 15-64 years	16,398	84.0	85.0	16,066	85.3	85.3	332
Retirement Age, 65 years +	2,200	11.3	7.9	1,971	10.5	7.8	229
Total population	19,516			18,821			695

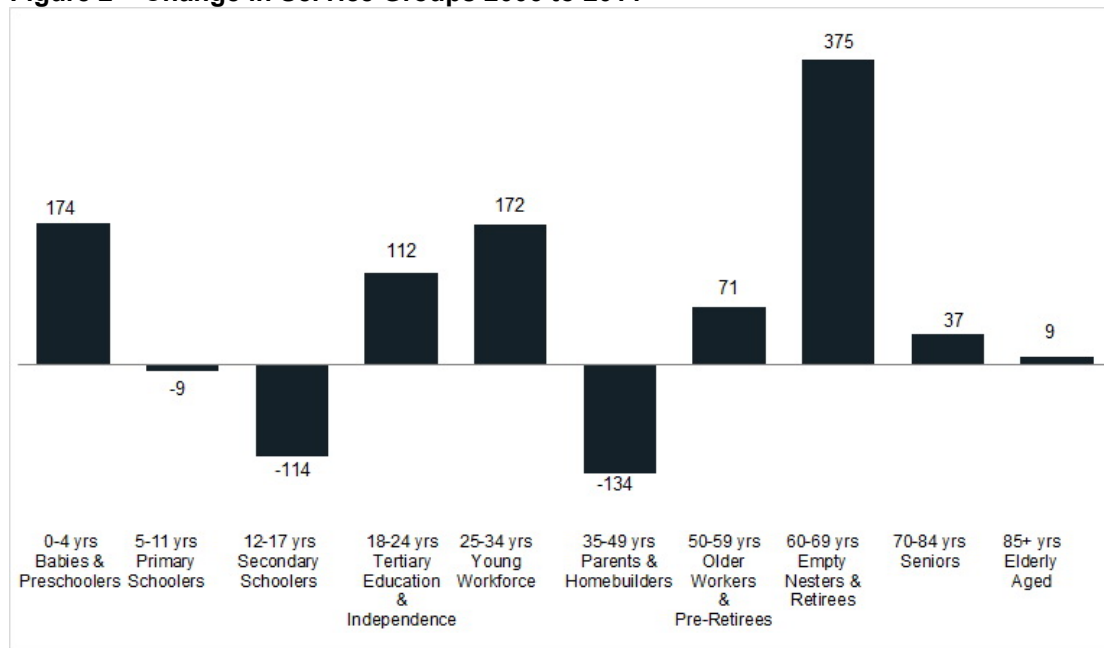
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Estimated Resident Population.

Population Change Since 2006

The Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village population increased by 3.7% (or 693 residents) between 2006 and 2011, compared with 10.8% growth in the City of Sydney population.

The ‘Babies and Pre-Schoolers’, ‘Young Workforce’ and ‘Empty Nesters and Retirees’ service groups contributed the largest share of this increase. Counteracting this somewhat, the ‘Secondary Schoolers’ and ‘Parents and Homebuilders’ population share declined. Figure 2 provides age specifics of these service groups and details of how many residents each service group lost or gained in Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village.

Figure 2 – Change in Service Groups 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Estimated Resident Population

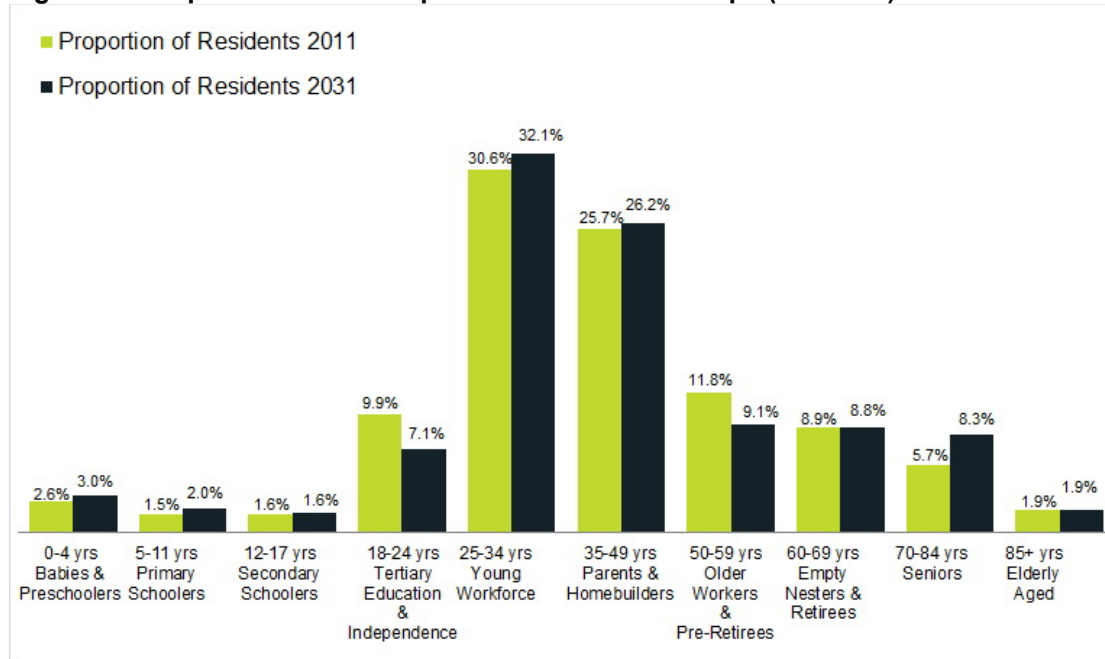
Forecasts to 2031

The population in Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village is expected to increase by 8.4% by 2031, increasing by an estimated 1,651 residents to a total of 21,167.¹

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>

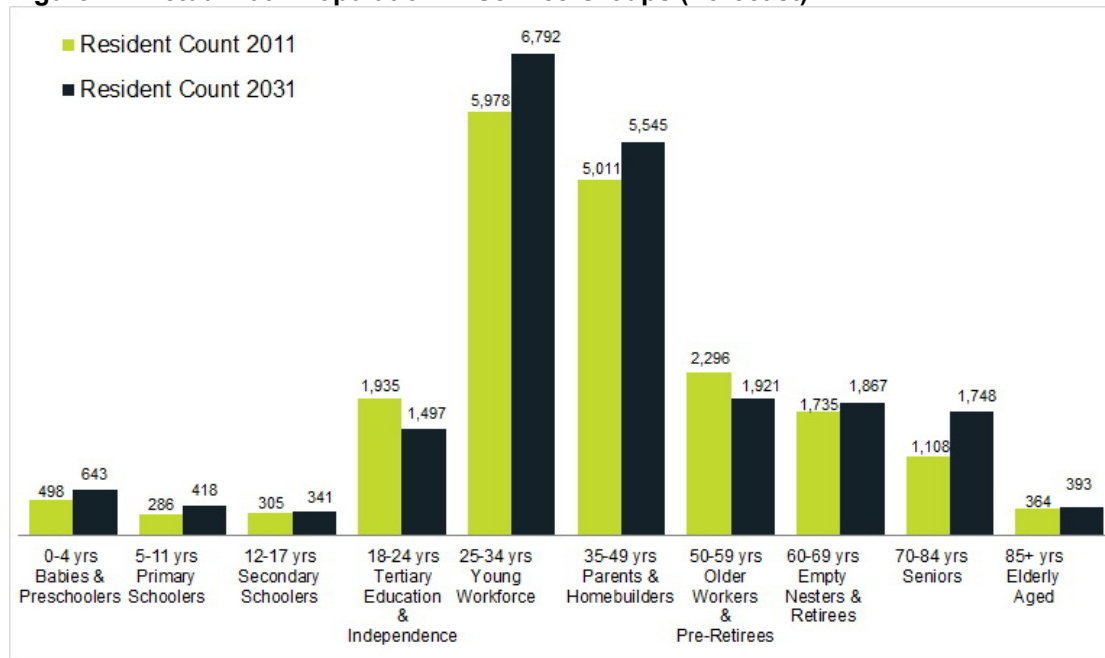
The greatest increase in the proportional share by age groups between 2011 and 2031 is expected in the 70-84 years age group. The greatest declines in the proportional share by age groups between 2011 and 2031 are forecast in the 18-24 years age group and in the 50-59 years age group. Figure 3 compares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

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



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

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



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

Who are we?

Ethnicity

Country of Birth

23.0% of residents in Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo 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 Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village and how they compare with City of Sydney.

Table 2: Birthplace - Ranked By Size

Country(s) of birth	2011		2006		Change Village 2006-11 diff. in %
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	
Australia	57.8	50.9	59.7	53.9	-1.9
United Kingdom	8.8	6.6	9.0	6.7	-0.2
'Other Asia'*	7.8	14.9	7.1	13.9	0.7
New Zealand	5.2	3.8	5.6	4.0	-0.4
United States of America	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.4
China (including Hong Kong)	1.5	7.5	1.7	6.3	-0.2
France	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7
Germany	1.3	0.8	1.5	0.8	-0.2
Ireland	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.3
Overseas born total	42.2	49.1	40.3	46.1	1.9
Non-English speaking total	23.0	34.8	21.4	32.2	1.6
Mainly English speaking total	19.2	14.3	18.8	13.9	0.4

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

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

Dominant Groups

Overall, 42.2% of Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village residents are born overseas, a slim majority of these coming from non-English speaking backgrounds. In particular, residents from Asian countries are well-represented.

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

- Proportionally more residents are born in Australia or the United Kingdom.
- Proportionally more overseas born residents are from mainly English speaking countries.
- Proportionally fewer residents are born in 'Other Asia' countries or China (including Hong Kong).
- Proportionally fewer residents are born in non-English speaking countries.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 the proportion of Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village residents born overseas has increased slightly but less so than in City of Sydney. Likewise, the proportion of residents born in non-English speaking countries has increased slightly but also less so than in City of Sydney.

Language Spoken At Home

In Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village 20.2% 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 Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo 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	79.8	65.6	82.1	68.3	-2.3
'Other Asian' languages*	5.0	10.5	3.9	9.4	1.1
Chinese languages	2.1	10.4	2.3	9.6	-0.2
Spanish	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.8
French	1.9	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.5
Italian	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.0
German	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.0
Russian	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.4	0.1
Non-English languages total**	20.2	34.4	17.9	31.7	2.3

* '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 Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village, Chinese languages and other Asian languages are the most prevalent (7.1% combined).

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

- Proportionally more residents speak only English at home.
- Proportionally fewer residents speak Chinese languages and 'Other Asia' languages at home.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 the proportion of Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village residents speaking only English at home has decreased whilst the use of 'Other Asian' languages has increased slightly. These trends are closely matched to trends in City of Sydney over the same time frame.

Education

Qualifications

73.0% of residents in Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo 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 Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo 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	51.8	48.3	46.4	43.6	5.4
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	11.1	10.6	10.8	10.2	0.3
Certificate Level	10.1	9.5	11.3	10.4	-1.2
No qualification	27.0	31.6	31.5	35.8	-4.5

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 Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village is a Bachelor or Higher degree. Residents holding Diplomas, Advanced Diplomas and Certificate level qualifications, meantime, constitute 21.2% of the population compared with 20.1% for City of Sydney.

Major differences in the qualifications held by Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village and City of Sydney residents are:

- 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 at a higher rate than in City of Sydney.

Educational Institutions Attended

14.5% of Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village residents attend an educational institution, compared with 24.4% of City of Sydney.

Participation in education is a key to future life opportunities in Australia today. Regular school attendance has a well-established impact on core literacy and numeracy skills and level of education is related to socio economic status. Table 5 details the categories of educational institution that residents attend and the proportions of Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo 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	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.3
Primary school	1.1	2.4	1.1	2.5	0.0
- Primary - Government	0.6	1.6	0.6	1.6	0.0
- Primary - Catholic	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	-0.1
- Primary - Independent	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1
Secondary school	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.4	-0.9
- Secondary - Government	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.0
- Secondary - Catholic	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.7	-0.6
- Secondary - Independent	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	-0.3
TAFE	2.2	3.5	2.9	3.6	-0.7
University	7.4	13.3	6.6	13.4	0.8
Other	1.9	2.5	1.8	2.3	0.1
Total Attending	14.5	24.4	14.9	24.8	-0.4
Not attending	85.5	75.6	85.1	75.2	0.4

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

Dominant Groups

The largest proportion of residents in Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village attending educational institutions is tertiary students (University and TAFE) at 9.6%. This figure compares with 16.8% in City of Sydney.

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

- Proportionally more residents do not attend an educational institution.
- Proportionally fewer residents are at University.
- Proportionally fewer residents are attending pre-school, primary and secondary schools (combined).

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 the proportion of Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village residents attending the different categories of educational institutions has remained relatively unchanged. Very small declines in attendance have occurred at secondary schools and at TAFEs and a very small increase in attendance has occurred at Universities. These are the only changes in attendance since 2006 that depart notably from City of Sydney trends for the same time period.

What do we do?

Employment Status

94.5% of the Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village labour force is employed with 74.3% 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 Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo 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 Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo 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*	79.5	75.2	78.0	74.2	1.5
Not in the labour force	20.5	24.8	22.0	25.8	-1.5

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

Table 7: Employment Status of Labour Force Participants

Employment status	2011		2006		Change
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village 2006-11 diff. in %
Employed	94.5	94.1	96.1	94.6	-1.6
- Employed full-time	74.3	69.0	76.0	69.8	-1.7
- Employed part-time	20.2	25.1	20.1	24.8	0.1
Unemployed	5.5	5.9	3.9	5.4	1.6
- Looking for full-time work	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.8	1.2
- Looking for part-time work	1.8	2.8	1.4	2.6	0.4

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

Dominant Groups

The proportion of Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village residents, aged 15 years and over, who are in the labour force is higher than City of Sydney. The major difference between employment status of Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village residents and City of Sydney residents is that:

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

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been a small increase in the proportion of Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village residents participating in the labour force (both employed and unemployed) as well as a small increase in the proportion of the labour force that is unemployed and actively looking for work.

Occupations

41.1% of residents record themselves as 'Professionals', making this the largest occupational group in Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo 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 Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village's socio-economic status and skill base. Table 8 details the main occupational groupings of Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo 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	41.1	39.6	39.9	37.5	1.2
Managers	18.5	16.8	18.4	16.6	0.1
Clerical & Administrative Workers	12.7	13.3	13.0	14.3	-0.3
Community & Personal Service Workers	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.3	0.1
Technicians & Trade Workers	7.8	7.8	8.1	7.6	-0.3
Sales Workers	6.8	7.6	7.0	8.5	-0.2
Labourers	2.9	4.0	3.1	4.3	-0.2
Machinery Operators & Drivers	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.9	-0.4

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

Dominant Groups

The three most populous occupation groups in Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village, 'Professionals', 'Managers' and 'Clerical and Administrative Workers', collectively account for 72.3% of employed residents.

There are no major differences between occupations employing Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village residents and City of Sydney residents.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 the proportion of Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village residents employed in 'Professional' occupations has increased slightly although this is less of an increase than that seen in City of Sydney over the same time period. Other shifts in occupation of employment between 2006 and 2011 in Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village and in City of Sydney are negligible.

Employment by Industry Sector

19.1% of residents record their industry of employment as 'Professional, Scientific or Technical Services', making this the largest industry of employment in Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village.

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

Table 9: Employment by Industry Sector – In Rank Order

Industry sector	2011		2006		Change
	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village %	City of Sydney %	Village 2006-11 diff. in %
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	19.1	17.1	17.2	15.5	1.9
Financial & Insurance Services	11.0	10.3	10.6	10.1	0.4
Public Administration & Safety	9.3	5.8	10.1	6.2	-0.8
Accommodation & Food Services	8.4	10.2	9.3	10.2	-0.9
Health Care & Social Assistance	7.2	8.1	6.7	7.9	0.5
Education & Training	6.7	7.4	5.7	7.2	1.0
Information, Media & Telecommunications	6.6	6.3	6.8	6.3	-0.2
Retail trade	6.5	7.7	7.3	8.4	-0.8
Administrative & Support Services	4.8	4.5	5.0	4.7	-0.2
Arts & Recreation Services	4.1	3.1	3.3	3.0	0.8
Wholesale trade	3.2	3.9	3.4	4.2	-0.2
Manufacturing	2.6	3.7	3.3	4.1	-0.7
Other Services	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	-0.2
Construction	2.5	3.2	2.8	2.9	-0.3
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.9	0.5
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	2.4	3.2	2.9	3.7	-0.5
Electricity, Gas & Water Services	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.3
Mining	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0

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

Dominant Groups

The two most populous industries employing residents living in Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village were 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Services' and 'Financial and Insurance Services', collectively accounting for 30.1% of employment.

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

- Proportionally more residents employed in 'Public Administration and Safety' and 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Services'.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, there have been no major shifts in proportion of Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village or City of Sydney residents employed in any of the different industry sectors. The greatest change was a minor increase in 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Services'.

Individual Income

In Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village, the median individual income was \$1,100 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 Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo 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	5.5	10.1
\$1-\$199	2.4	4.5
\$200-\$299	4.8	7.4
\$300-\$399	6.8	7.6
\$400-\$599	7.9	8.3
\$600-\$799	8.7	8.4
\$800-\$999	9.6	8.4
\$1000-\$1249 (<i>median falls within this range</i>)	10.9	9.7
\$1250-\$1499	9.3	8.3
\$1500-\$1999	13.3	11.3
\$2000 or more	20.8	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	11.2	19.6	11.8	20.1	-0.6
Medium lowest	14.8	16.7	14.5	17.1	0.3
Medium highest	23.7	22.0	22.8	21.7	0.9
Highest group	50.3	41.7	50.9	41.1	-0.6

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

Dominant Groups

In Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village, 18.5% 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 23.9% higher than City of Sydney and, at the top end, there are proportionally more residents earning over \$2,000 per week than in City of Sydney.

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

- Proportionally more resident incomes in the top quartile.
- Proportionally fewer resident incomes in the lowest quartile.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, there have been only negligible changes in the distribution of Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village and City of Sydney residents' weekly incomes across the NSW income quartiles.

Household Income

The median household income in Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village is \$1,498 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 Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo 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 Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo 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	2.1	3.9
\$1-\$199	1.2	1.9
\$200-\$299	3.6	4.2
\$300-\$399	5.5	5.5
\$400-\$599	6.1	5.6
\$600-\$799	6.6	5.9
\$800-\$999	7.5	5.9
\$1000-\$1249	8.9	7.1
\$1250-\$1499 (<i>median falls at top of this range</i>)	8.5	6.9
\$1500-\$1999	12.4	11.8
\$2000-\$2499	4.9	7.2
\$2500-\$2999	17.8	15.3
\$3000-\$3499	4.9	6.4
\$3500-\$3999	2.7	4.1
\$4000-\$4999	2.9	3.8
\$5000 or more	4.4	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	13.8	19.3	14.6	20.5	-0.8
Medium lowest	13.5	13.3	14.2	13.3	-0.7
Medium highest	20.8	18.9	20.9	19.3	-0.1
Highest group	51.9	48.5	50.3	46.9	1.6

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

Dominant groups

In Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village, 18.5% 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 8% lower than City of Sydney. At the top end, there are proportionally fewer households with weekly incomes over \$3,000 (14.9% 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 Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village has:

- Proportionally more household incomes in the top quartile.
- Proportionally fewer household incomes in the lowest quartiles.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, apart from a small proportional increase in households falling into the top quartile, there have been only negligible changes in the distribution of Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village and City of Sydney weekly household incomes across the NSW income quartiles.

How do we live?

Household Types

At 56.7% and 25.5% respectively, households constituting a 'Lone person' or a 'Couple without children' make up the majority of Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village homes

Households form the common 'economic unit' of society and the composition of a household is an important demographic indicator. It can indicate the residential role and function of an area, and provide an understanding as to the level of demand for services and facilities. Table 14 identifies the different household compositions in which Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo 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	56.7	39.9	59.2	41.2	-2.5
Group households	8.8	14.2	8.9	13.8	-0.1
Families total	34.5	45.9	31.9	45.0	2.6
- Couples without children	25.5	28.3	23.6	26.9	1.9
- Couples with children	4.9	10.3	4.4	10.0	0.5
- One parent families	3.3	5.1	3.4	5.5	-0.1
- Other families	0.8	2.2	0.5	2.6	0.3

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 Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village ('Lone person' and 'Couples without children') constitute 82.2% of all households – more than the same proportion for City of Sydney (68.2%).

The major difference between the household compositions in Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village and City of Sydney is:

- Proportionally more 'Lone person' households.
- Proportionally fewer of all other types of households.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been a decrease in 'Lone person' households and a commensurate increase in the proportion of 'Families' households mostly made from the 'Couples without children' category.

Housing Tenure

In Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village 59.4% 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 Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo 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	16.8	14.4	17.0	14.3	-0.2
Mortgage*	18.3	23.5	18.2	21.9	0.1
Renting - Social housing	4.9	10.0	5.5	11.8	-0.6
Renting – Private	59.4	51.2	58.2	50.9	1.2
Other tenure types	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	-0.5

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

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

Dominant Groups

The proportion of Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village households living in a home they own or have a mortgage on is 35.1% combined. This figure is less than the proportion for City of Sydney (37.9%).

The major differences between housing tenure in Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village and City of Sydney are:

- Proportionally fewer households have a mortgage on their homes and more households own their homes outright.
- Proportionally more households rent privately and fewer households rent from social housing providers.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011, apart from a slight increase in proportion of households renting privately, there have been negligible changes in the proportions of other household types that Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village residents live in.

Dwelling Structure

In Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village, 87.7% 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 Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo 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	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.7	0.0
Medium density	9.0	21.9	8.7	22.5	0.3
High density	87.7	74.5	87.9	73.2	-0.2
Other	3.0	2.1	3.1	2.6	-0.1

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

Medium and high density housing combined account for 96.7% of all housing in Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village.

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

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

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 there has been negligible change in the proportion of high density dwellings in Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village. This type of dwelling continues to be the main type of residential dwelling structure.

Internet Connection

72.3% of households in Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village have a broadband internet connection, compared to 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 Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo 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	85.0	86.9	67.5	72.4	17.5
- Broadband connection	72.3	77.7	49.9	56.1	22.4
- Dial-up connection	2.8	2.2	16.0	15.0	-13.2
- Other connection	9.9	7.0	1.6	1.3	8.3
No internet connection	15.0	13.1	32.5	27.6	-17.5

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 Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village have an internet connection of some kind. However, proportionally fewer Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village households have broadband connections than do City of Sydney households.

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

50.3% of Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo 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 Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo 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	49.7	40.5	49.0	39.7	0.7
1 motor vehicle	41.8	45.4	41.8	45.5	0.0
2 motor vehicles	7.1	12.1	7.8	12.7	-0.7
3 or more motor vehicles	1.4	2.0	1.4	2.1	0.0

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 Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village and the proximity to the city, almost half of all households do not own a car.

The major difference between Macleay Street and Woolloomooloo Village and the City of Sydney is:

- Proportionally more households that own do not own a car.
- Proportionally fewer households own one car or two cars.

Trend

Between 2006 and 2011 the proportion of households with no cars has increased slightly, in line with trends across the City of Sydney.



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