

Community Profile Analysis Sydney Metropolitan CMA Region



Report 7 Place Profile South-west Peri-urban

September 2012



Catchment Management
Authority
Sydney Metropolitan

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Prepared For: Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Authority

This report has been prepared by Bruce Boyes Consulting www.bruceboyes.info to assist the Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Authority (CMA) develop an upgraded Catchment Action Plan (CAP) and to provide reference information for other Sydney Metropolitan CMA activities.

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Report series: This report is one of a series of ten Community Profile Analysis reports prepared for the Sydney Metropolitan CMA region:

- Report 1 Regional Profile
- Report 2 Place Profile Cooks River Catchment
- Report 3 Place Profile Georges River and Botany Bay
- Report 4 Place Profile Northern Bushy Burbs and Beaches
- Report 5 Place Profile Parramatta River
- Report 6 Place Profile Port Hacking and Southern Wilderness
- **Report 7 Place Profile South-west Peri-urban**
- Report 8 Place Profile Sydney City, Harbour and Beaches
- Report 9 Place Profile Western Sydney Woodlands
- Report 10 Appendix of Tables.

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Summary

This Community Profile Analysis has been prepared to assist the Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Authority (CMA) develop an upgraded Catchment Action Plan and to provide reference information for other Sydney Metropolitan CMA activities.

The Sydney Metropolitan CMA has defined eight 'Places' within the CMA region based on social, economic and ecological criteria. These places are: Cooks River Catchment; Georges River and Botany Bay; Northern Bushy Burbs and Beaches; Parramatta River; Port Hacking and Southern Wilderness; South-west Peri-urban; Sydney City, Harbour and Beaches; and Western Sydney Woodlands.

The Community Profile Analysis comprises a series of ten reports covering both the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region (Report 1) and each of the eight Places (Reports 2 to 9). There is also an Appendix of Tables (Report 10). This specific report (Report 7) provides information about the South-west Peri-urban Place, and should be used in conjunction with *Report 1 Regional Profile*.

Key findings for South-west Peri-urban include:

- In 2006 the **population** of South-west Peri-urban was 56371, and in 2011 was 56710, a **population growth** of 0.60%. In 2011 South-west Peri-urban had the lowest population of the eight CMA Places, and from 2006-2011 also had the lowest population growth.
- In 2011 South-west Peri-urban had the second lowest **population density** of the eight CMA Places, and the lowest increase in population density between 2006 and 2011.
- There is a **gender imbalance** in South-west Peri-urban, with the female population higher than the male population in all eight CMA Places and the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region.
- In both 2006 and 2011 South-west Peri-urban had a higher proportion of people in the 5-14 years **age group** than other CMA Places and a lower proportion of people in the 65-74 and 75-84 years age groups, but the variation from other CMA Places was less pronounced in 2011.
- In 2011 the **Indigenous population** of South-west Peri-urban was 1637, which is 2.89% of the total population.
- The five countries from which the largest proportion of **people born outside Australia** in South-west Peri-urban originate are (in order of highest to lowest proportion): United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man; New Zealand; Philippines; India; and Fiji.
- The five **languages other than English spoken at home** by the highest proportion of people in South-west Peri-urban are (in order of highest to lowest proportion): Arabic; Spanish; Samoan; Indo Aryan Languages - Hindi; and Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages - Tagalog.
- South-west Peri-urban has the highest proportion of households (48.13%) in the middle **household income** range (\$800-\$2999 per week).
- There are high proportions of 1-2 and 3-4 decile **relatively disadvantaged** Census Districts in parts of South-west Peri-urban.

- South-west Peri-urban has higher proportions of **people employed in the industries** of manufacturing; retail trade; transport and storage; and construction than the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region, and lower proportions of people employed in the property and business services; finance and insurance; cultural and recreational services; and accommodation, cafes and restaurants industries. There are very low proportions of people working in the mining and agriculture, forestry and fishing industries in South-west Peri-urban.
- The five **industries with the highest total business numbers** in South-west Peri-urban are construction; transport, postal and warehousing; rental, hiring and real estate services; professional, scientific and technical services; and retail trade.
- South-west Peri-urban has the lowest proportion of people with Bachelor Degree level **qualifications** of all eight CMA Places (5.12%), and also the lowest proportion of people with Postgraduate Degree level qualifications (0.82%).
- South-west Peri-urban the highest proportion of **Secondary school attendance** (23.60%) of all eight CMA Places, and also the lowest proportion of **University or other Tertiary Institution attendance** (10.53%).
- South-west Peri-urban has the highest proportion of **separate houses** of all eight CMA Places (83.24%).
- The proportion of **dwellings owned with a mortgage** is significantly higher in South-west Peri-urban than in the other CMA Places, with almost half of all dwellings owned with a mortgage.
- In South-west Peri-urban, 73.03% of dwellings have a broadband **internet connection**, with only 2.91% of dwellings still having a dial up connection. However, 15.62% of dwellings have no internet connection.
- The 2008 BankWest Quality of Life survey of 590 Local Government areas across Australia found that different areas of Sydney vary greatly in their **quality of life**.
- A study by the Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute (AHURI) found that the Marrickville and Randwick Local Government areas and the Concord part of the Canada Bay Local Government area experienced the most rapid **gentrification** in the Sydney region in the decade to 2006. The identified areas of gentrification in the Sydney region are not within South-west Peri-urban. However because gentrification causes low income owners and renters to be diverted over time to other locations the impacts of the gentrification are likely to be being felt in other CMA Places including South-west Peri-urban.

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this report

This Community Profile Analysis report has been prepared to assist the Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Authority (CMA) develop an upgraded Catchment Action Plan and to provide reference information for other Sydney Metropolitan CMA activities.

The Sydney Metropolitan CMA is required to apply 'systems thinking' in upgrading its Catchment Action Plan (NRC 2012). Systems thinking has emerged as a new approach to natural resource management, and frames landscapes as dynamic systems with interacting social and ecological parts. To inform systems thinking, the CMA needs a better understanding of the current socio-economic status of its community and their attitudes towards the environment.

1.2 Report structure

To assist the implementation of systems thinking, the Sydney Metropolitan CMA has defined eight 'Places' within the CMA region based on social, economic and ecological criteria. These Places are shown in Figure 1.

The Community Profile Analysis comprises a series of reports covering both the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region (Report 1) and each of the eight Places (Reports 2 to 9). There is also an Appendix of Tables (Report 10).

This specific report (Report 7) provides information about the South-west Peri-urban Place, and should be used in conjunction with *Report 1 Regional Profile*.

1.3 Analysis approach

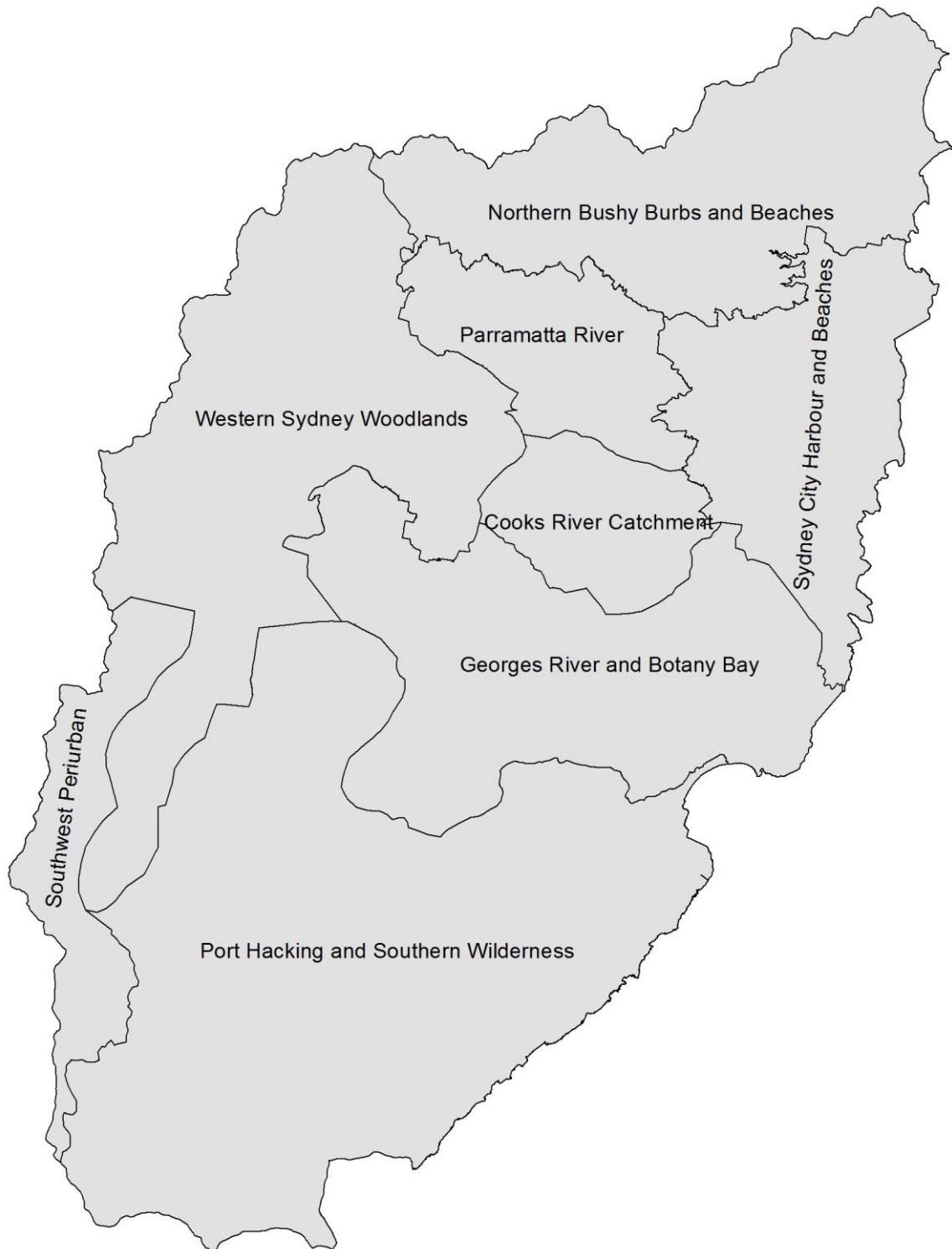
The Community Profile Analysis has been prepared using:

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2011 Census data at Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) level
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2006 Census data at Collection District (CD) level
- other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data and publications
- statistics and references from sources other than the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Until 2006 the Collection District (CD) was the smallest geographical area for which Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census data was available. From 2011 Collection Districts (CDs) were replaced with Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) as part of the new Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) developed by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of geographic statistics (ABS 2011a). The SA1 has been designed as the smallest unit for the processing and release of Census data. SA1s are designed to remain relatively constant over several Censuses.

To assist analysis of Census data at Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) and Collection District (CD) level, the Sydney Metropolitan CMA prepared and provided CD and SA1 Geographic Information System (GIS) maps of each of the eight Places.

Figure 1 The eight 'Places' that have been defined within the Sydney Metropolitan CMA region based on social, economic and ecological criteria



Two types of Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) population statistics are used in this Community Profile Analysis: place of usual residence and estimated resident population.

Place of usual residence (ABS 2011b) is used when conducting a Census data analysis such as this Community Profile Analysis. However, the estimated resident population (ERP) (ABS 2011c) is the official measure of the population of Australia. In the Census year, the ERP is first calculated at the Census date (9 August for the 2011 Census), and then backdated to calculate the ERP at 30 June of the Census year. In the compilation of the 30 June ERP for a Census year, important adjustments are made to the Census count based on place of usual residence.

All population statistics in this report are place of usual residence unless otherwise stated. It is important to note that the place of usual residence statistics in this report should not be quoted as an official population measure.

1.4 Local Government area and regional statistics

Some relevant statistics for Local Government areas and larger Sydney regions than the Sydney Metropolitan region have been used in this Community Profile Analysis. The larger Sydney regions include Greater Sydney and the Sydney tourism region.

Because the eight CMA Places have been defined on the basis of social, economic and ecological criteria they do not follow Local Government boundaries. Because of this, the use of Local Government area statistics needs to consider the proportions of each Local Government area within each Place. The Local Government areas within South-west Peri-urban are shown in Table 1. If the proportion of Local Government area was less than 1% it has not been included in the table.

Table 1 Local Government areas within South-west Peri-urban

Local Government	Total Local Government area (km ²)	Local Government area within Place (km ²)	Proportion of Local Government area within Place
Campbelltown	312.1398424	76.55866214	24.53%
Liverpool	305.4311394	10.93713842	3.58%

2 Population profile

2.1 Total population

The total population of South-west Peri-urban in 2006 and 2011 is shown in Table 2 (ABS 2012a, 2012b). Table 2 also shows 2006-2011 population growth for South-west Peri-urban in comparison to the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region.

In 2011 South-west Peri-urban had the lowest population of the eight CMA Places, and from 2006-2011 also had the lowest population growth.

Table 2 South-west Peri-urban population in 2006 and 2011 and population growth 2006-2011 (ABS 2012a, 2012b)

Population 2006	56371
Population 2011	56710
Population growth 2006-2011	0.60%
Comparative population growth for Sydney Metropolitan CMA region	6.74%

The estimated resident population (ERP) growth from 2001 to 2011 of Local Government areas across South-west Peri-urban is shown in Table 3 (ABS 2012c). These population figures are for the whole of each Local Government area, including parts of some Local Government areas outside South-west Peri-urban, so their use needs to consider the information in Section 1.4 of this report.

Table 3 Estimated resident population (ERP) growth from 2001 to 2011 of Local Government areas across South-west Peri-urban (ABS 2012c)

Local Government	Estimated resident population (ERP) growth for whole of each Local Government area (pr = preliminary ABS estimates)					
	Population 2001	Population 2006	Population 2011 (pr)	2001-2011 population increase (pr)	2001-2011 population growth (pr)	Average annual population growth 2001-2011 (pr)
Campbelltown	150154	147440	151221	1067	0.7%	0.1%
Liverpool	159046	170915	188083	29037	18.3%	1.7%
Totals	309200	318355	339304	30104	9.7%	0.9%

The population in 2006 and 2011 and population growth for 2006-2011 for the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series). The estimated resident population (ERP) growth from 2001-2011 of Local Government areas in each of the eight Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places can be found in the separate Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series). A detailed table showing annual estimated resident population (ERP) for 2001-2011 for all Local Government areas across the Sydney Metropolitan CMA region can be found in the Appendix of Tables (Report 10 in this report series).

2.2 Population density

The population density in 2006 and 2011 and increase in population density between 2006 and 2011 for South-west Peri-urban are shown in Table 4 (ABS 2012a, 2012b).

In 2011 South-west Peri-urban had the second lowest population density of the eight CMA Places, and the lowest increase in population density between 2006 and 2011.

Table 4 Population density in 2006 and 2011 and increase in population density between 2006 and 2011 for South-west Peri-urban (ABS 2012a, 2012b).

Place Area (km ²)	92.1926
Population 2006	56371
Density 2006	611.4482
Population 2011	56710
Density 2011	615.1253
Density increase 2006-2011	0.60%
Comparative density increase 2006-2011 for Sydney Metropolitan CMA region	6.74%

The population density in 2006 and 2011 and increase in population density between 2006 and 2011 for the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and for each of the eight Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places can be found in the separate Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series).

2.3 Gender balance

The gender balance of South-west Peri-urban in 2011 is shown in Table 5 (ABS 2012a).

The female population is higher than the male population in all eight Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places and the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region.

Table 5 Gender balance of South-west Peri-urban in 2011 (ABS 2012a)

Males	27866
Females	28844
Proportion by which female population is higher than male population	3.51%
Comparative proportion by which female population is higher than male population in Sydney Metropolitan CMA region	2.81%

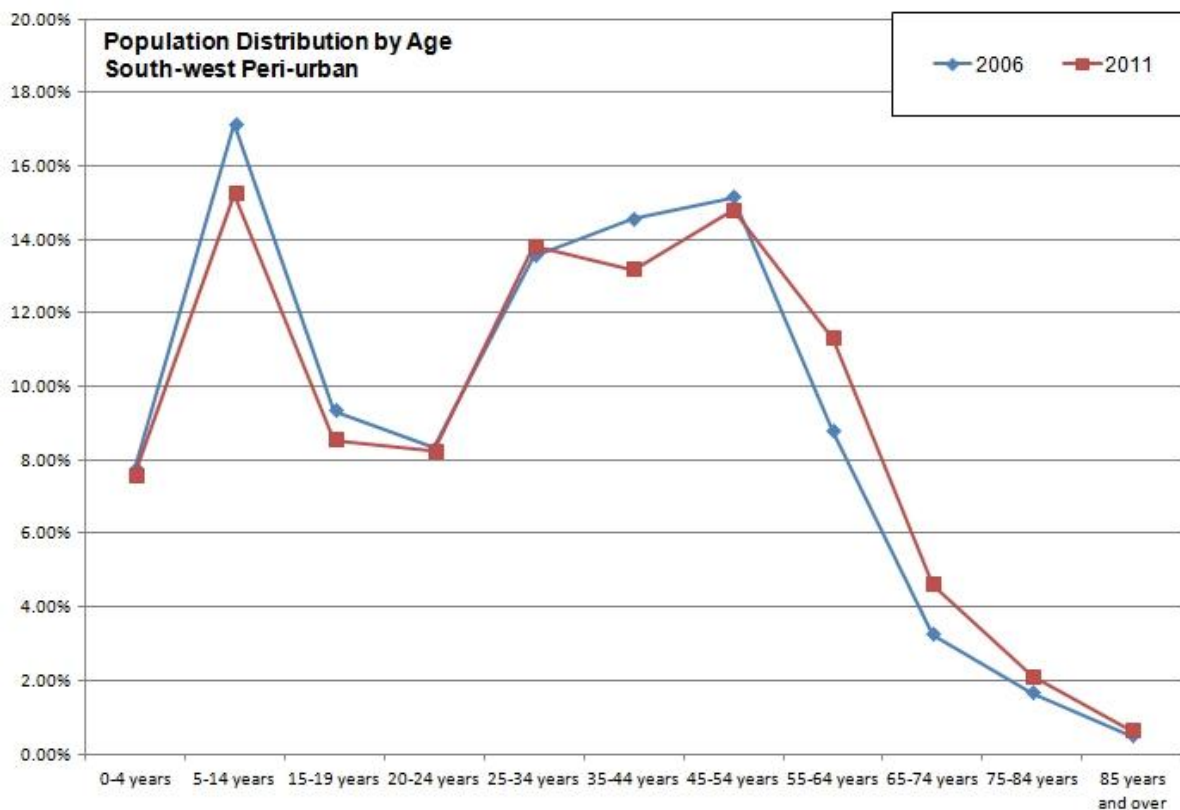
The gender balance in 2011 for the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and for each of the eight Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places can be found in the separate Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series).

2.4 Age distribution

The population age distribution for South-west Peri-urban in 2006 and 2011 is shown in Figure 2 (ABS 2012a, 2012b).

In both 2006 and 2011 South-west Peri-urban had a higher proportion of people in the 5-14 years age group than other CMA Places and a lower proportion of people in the 65-74 and 75-84 years age groups, but the variation from other CMA Places was less pronounced in 2011.

Figure 2 Population age distribution for South-west Peri-urban in 2006 and 2011 (ABS 2012a, 2012b)



The population age distribution for the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region in 2011 can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and for each of the eight Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places can be found in the separate Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series). Detailed tables showing numbers and proportions of people for each of the age levels can be found in the Appendix of Tables (Report 10 in this report series).

2.5 Family structure

The family structure of South-west Peri-urban in 2011 is shown in Table 6 (ABS 2012d).

Table 6 Family structure of South-west Peri-urban in 2011 (ABS 2012d)

Couple families with no children	3830
Couple families with children	7772
One parent families	3128
Other families	188
Total families	14918

The family structure for the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region in 2011 can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and for each of the eight Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places can be found in the separate Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series). A detailed family structure table can be found in the Appendix of Tables (Report 10 in this report series).

2.6 Indigenous population

The Indigenous population of South-west Peri-urban in 2011 is shown in (ABS 2012a)

Table 7 Indigenous population of South-west Peri-urban in 2011 (ABS 2012a)

Aboriginal population	1566
Torres Strait Islander population	44
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	27
Total Indigenous population	1637
Total Place population	56710
Indigenous proportion of total population	2.89%
Comparative Indigenous proportion of total population for Sydney Metropolitan CMA region	0.86%

The Indigenous population in 2011 for the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and for each of the eight Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places can be found in the separate Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series). A detailed table showing the gender balance of the Indigenous population can be found in the Appendix of Tables (Report 10 in this report series).

2.7 Ethnicity (country of birth)

The country of birth of people in South-west Peri-urban is shown in Table 8 (ABS 2012e). The ten countries from which the highest proportion of people born outside Australia in South-west Peri-urban originate are (in order of highest to lowest proportion):

1. United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man
2. New Zealand
3. Philippines
4. India
5. Fiji

6. South Africa
7. Lebanon
8. Italy
9. China excluding Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan
10. Vietnam

South-west Peri-urban has a much lower proportion of people born outside Australia (31.03%) than the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region (44.74%).

Table 9 compares the ten countries from which the highest proportion of people born outside Australia in South-west Peri-urban originate with the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region.

Table 8 Country of birth listed in order of highest to lowest number of people (ABS 2012e)

Country of birth	People in South-west Peri-urban	Proportion of Place population
Australia	39108	68.97%
United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man	2163	3.81%
New Zealand	1312	2.31%
Philippines	1198	2.11%
India	650	1.15%
Fiji	648	1.14%
South Africa	415	0.73%
Lebanon	385	0.68%
Italy	278	0.49%
China excluding Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan	226	0.40%
Vietnam	200	0.35%
Malaysia	194	0.34%
Poland Persons	192	0.34%
Sri Lanka	182	0.32%
Malta	179	0.32%
Thailand	166	0.29%
Egypt	159	0.28%
Germany	159	0.28%
Cambodia	141	0.25%
Indonesia	132	0.23%
South Eastern Europe not further defined	125	0.22%
Croatia	117	0.21%
Ireland	116	0.20%
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China	115	0.20%
Netherlands	115	0.20%
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	108	0.19%
Greece	98	0.17%
United States of America	96	0.17%

Country of birth	People in South-west Peri-urban	Proportion of Place population
Iraq	94	0.17%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	83	0.15%
Korea Republic of South	48	0.08%
Canada	38	0.07%
Japan	33	0.06%
Singapore	28	0.05%
Turkey	24	0.04%
Born elsewhere	3859	6.81%
Country of birth not stated	3521	6.21%

Table 9 Comparison of the ten countries from which the highest proportion of people born outside Australia in South-west Peri-urban originate with the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region (in order of highest to lowest proportion)

South-west Peri-urban	Sydney Metropolitan CMA region
United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man	China excluding Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan
New Zealand	United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man
Philippines	Vietnam
India	India
Fiji	New Zealand
South Africa	Lebanon
Lebanon	Philippines
Italy	Korea Republic of South
China excluding Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan	Italy
Vietnam	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China

The country of birth for people in the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and for people in each of the other seven Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places it can be found in the other Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series). A detailed table showing country of birth for the Sydney Metropolitan CMA region and all of the eight Places can be found in the Appendix of Tables (Report 10 in this report series).

2.8 Language spoken at home

The language spoken at home by people in South-west Peri-urban is shown in Table 10 (ABS 2012f). The ten languages other than English spoken at home by the highest proportion of people in South-west Peri-urban are (in order of highest to lowest proportion):

1. Arabic
2. Spanish
3. Samoan

4. Indo Aryan Languages - Hindi
5. Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages - Tagalog
6. Italian
7. Vietnamese
8. Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages - Filipino
9. Chinese Languages - Cantonese
10. Greek

South-west Peri-urban has a lower proportion of people who speak languages other than English at home (27.15%) than the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region (44.55%).

Table 11 compares the ten languages other than English spoken at home by the highest proportion of people in South-west Peri-urban with the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region.

Table 10 Language spoken at home listed in order of highest to lowest number of people (ABS 2012f)

Language spoken at home	People in South-west Peri-urban	Proportion of Place population
English only	41308	72.85%
Arabic	1479	2.61%
Spanish	1167	2.06%
Samoan	1082	1.91%
Indo Aryan Languages – Hindi	828	1.46%
Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages - Tagalog	667	1.18%
Italian	516	0.91%
Vietnamese	360	0.63%
Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages - Filipino	347	0.61%
Chinese Languages - Cantonese	309	0.54%
Greek	309	0.54%
Polish	223	0.39%
Indo Aryan Languages – Urdu	219	0.39%
Chinese Languages – Mandarin	213	0.38%
Croatian	211	0.37%
Khmer	198	0.35%
Serbian	183	0.32%
Macedonian	181	0.32%
French	143	0.25%
Indo Aryan Languages – Other	141	0.25%
Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages - Indonesian	138	0.24%
Iranic Languages - Persian excluding Dari	132	0.23%
German	118	0.21%
Indo Aryan Languages - Punjabi	112	0.20%
Maltese	110	0.19%
Iranic Languages – Dari	97	0.17%

Language spoken at home	People in South-west Peri-urban	Proportion of Place population
Tamil	97	0.17%
Indo Aryan Languages - Bengali	96	0.17%
Russian	95	0.17%
Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages - Other	93	0.16%
Indo Aryan Languages - Sinhalese	91	0.16%
Thai	91	0.16%
Portuguese	77	0.14%
Turkish	71	0.13%
Chinese Languages – Other	61	0.11%
Dutch	52	0.09%
Hungarian	51	0.09%
Assyrian	35	0.06%
Korean	32	0.06%
Japanese	28	0.05%
Iranic Languages – Other	10	0.02%
Australian Indigenous Languages	0	0.00%
Other languages	1864	3.29%
Language spoken at home not stated	3068	5.41%

Table 11 Comparison of the ten languages other than English spoken at home by the highest proportion of people in South-west Peri-urban with the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region (in order of highest to lowest proportion)

South-west Peri-urban	Sydney Metropolitan CMA region
Arabic	Arabic
Spanish	Chinese Languages – Mandarin
Samoan	Chinese Languages - Cantonese
Indo Aryan Languages – Hindi	Vietnamese
Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages – Tagalog	Greek
Italian	Italian
Vietnamese	Spanish
Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages – Filipino	Korean
Chinese Languages - Cantonese	Indo Aryan Languages – Hindi
Greek	Indo Aryan Languages – Other

The language spoken at home by people in the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and for people in each of the other seven Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places it can be found in the other Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series). A detailed table showing language spoken at home for the Sydney Metropolitan CMA region and all of the eight Places can be found in the Appendix of Tables (Report 10 in this report series).

3 Income, employment, business and education profile

3.1 Personal income

The numbers and proportions of people receiving various amounts of personal weekly income in South-west Peri-urban in 2011 are shown in Table 12 (ABS 2012g).

Table 12 Numbers and proportions of people receiving various amounts of personal weekly income in South-west Peri-urban in 2011 (ABS 2012g)

Negative or nil income	4152	9.49%
\$1-\$199	3698	8.46%
\$200-\$299	4207	9.62%
\$300-\$399	3766	8.61%
\$400-\$599	4704	10.76%
\$600-\$799	5138	11.75%
\$800-\$999	4104	9.38%
\$1000-\$1249	3944	9.02%
\$1250-\$1499	2524	5.77%
\$1500-\$1999	2544	5.82%
\$2000 or more	1515	3.46%
Personal income not stated	3438	7.86%

The numbers and proportions of people receiving various amounts of personal weekly income in the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region in 2011 can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and for the other seven Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places can be found in the other Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series). Detailed tables showing gender breakdown for personal weekly income can be found in the Appendix of Tables (Report 10 in this report series).

3.2 Household income

The numbers and proportions of households receiving various amounts of weekly income in South-west Peri-urban in 2011 are shown in Table 13 (ABS 2012h).

South-west Peri-urban has the highest proportion of households (48.13%) in the middle income range (\$800-\$2999 per week).

Table 13 Numbers and proportions of households receiving various amounts of weekly income in South-west Peri-urban in 2011 (ABS 2012h).

Negative or nil income	161	0.95%
\$1-\$199	207	1.22%
\$200-\$299	360	2.11%
\$300-\$399	708	4.16%
\$400-\$599	1243	7.30%
\$600-\$799	1245	7.31%
\$800-\$999	1123	6.60%
\$1000-\$1249	1436	8.44%
\$1250-\$1499	1376	8.08%
\$1500-\$1999	2181	12.81%
\$2000-\$2499	1906	11.20%
\$2500-\$2999	1295	7.61%
\$3000-\$3499	831	4.88%
\$3500-\$3999	434	2.55%
\$4000 or more	590	3.47%
Partial income stated	1509	8.86%
All incomes not stated	418	2.46%

The numbers and proportions of households receiving various amounts of weekly income in the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region in 2011 can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and for the other seven Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places can be found in the other Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series). Detailed tables showing the family household and non-family household breakdown for household weekly income can be found in the Appendix of Tables (Report 10 in this report series).

3.3 Index of advantage/disadvantage

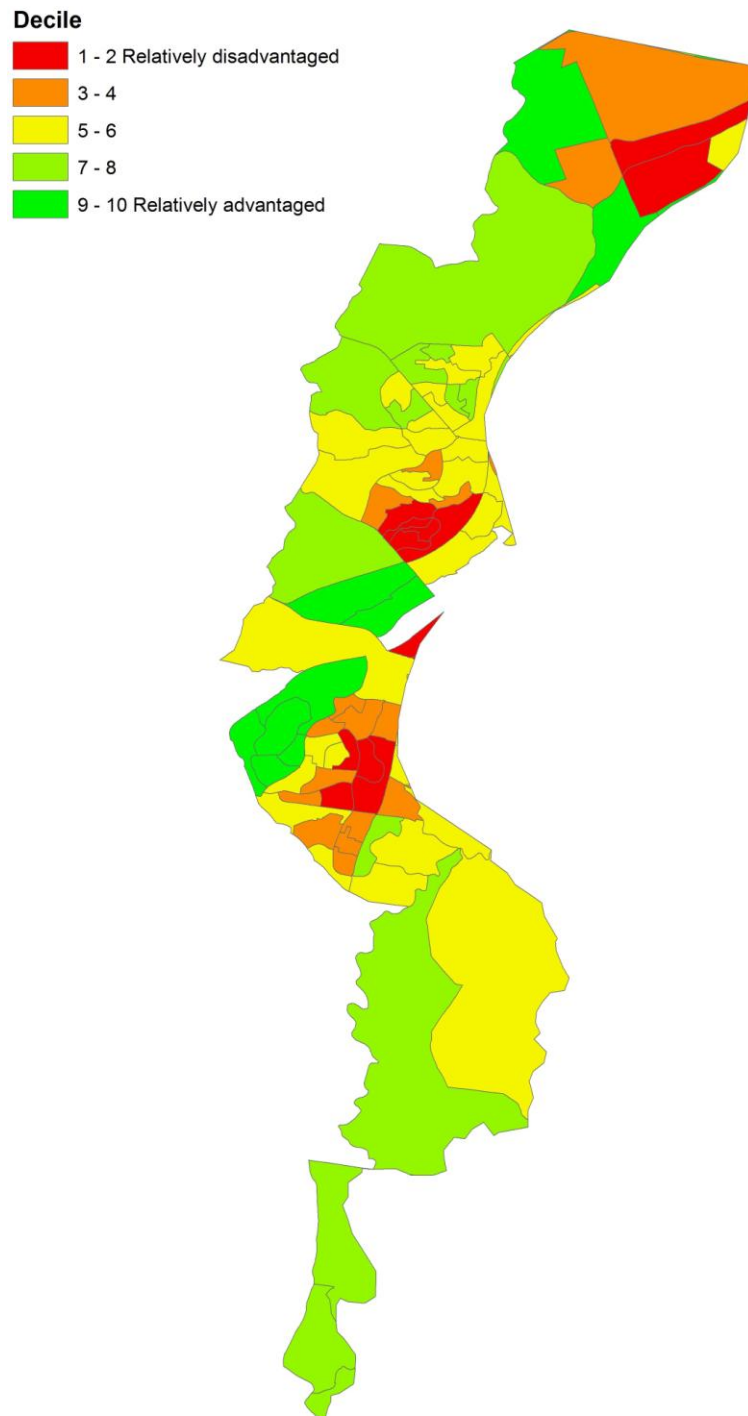
The Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage is a continuum of advantage (high score values) to disadvantage (low score values), and is derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census variables related to both advantage and disadvantage (ABS 2008). It is one of four Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA). SEIFA uses a broad definition of relative socio-economic disadvantage in terms of people's access to material and social resources and their ability to participate in society. While SEIFA represents an average of all people living in an area, SEIFA does not represent the individual situation of each person.

The ABS applies deciles to SEIFA scores. All areas are ordered from lowest to highest score, and the lowest 10% of areas are given a decile number of 1 and so on, up to the highest 10% of areas which are given a decile number of 10. This means that areas are divided up into ten groups, depending on their score. The Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage deciles for Census Districts across South-west Peri-urban in 2006 are

shown in Figure 3 (ABS 2008). Not all Census Districts in the Sydney region have SEIFA scores because the ABS does not give scores to around 3% of Census Districts due to low populations or high levels of non-response in Census.

There are high proportions of 1-2 and 3-4 decile relatively disadvantaged Census Districts in parts of South-west Peri-urban.

Figure 3 Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage deciles for Census Districts across South-west Peri-urban in 2006 (ABS 2008)



An Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage decile map for the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region in 2006 can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and maps for the other seven Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places can be found in the other Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series).

3.4 Employment

The numbers and proportions of employed people in South-west Peri-urban in 2006 are shown in Table 14 (ABS 2012i).

Total unemployment across all eight CMA Places ranged between 1.68% and 3.58%.

Table 14 Numbers and proportions of employed people in South-west Peri-urban in 2006 (ABS 2012i)

Employed, worked full-time	17646	31.30%
Employed, worked part-time	6674	11.84%
Employed, away from work	1769	3.14%
Total Employed	26089	46.27%
Unemployed, looking for full-time work	1305	2.31%
Unemployed, looking for part-time work	614	1.09%
Total Unemployed	1919	3.40%
Not in the labour force	11933	21.17%
Not stated	2372	4.21%
Not applicable	14066	24.95%

The numbers and proportions of employed people in the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region in 2006 can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and for the other seven Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places can be found in the other Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series).

3.5 Industry of employment

The numbers and proportions of people in each of 17 categories of industry of employment in South-west Peri-urban in 2006 are shown in Table 15 (ABS 2012i). The proportions of people in each of the 17 categories in South-west Peri-urban in 2006 compared to the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region are shown in Figure 4 (ABS 2012i).

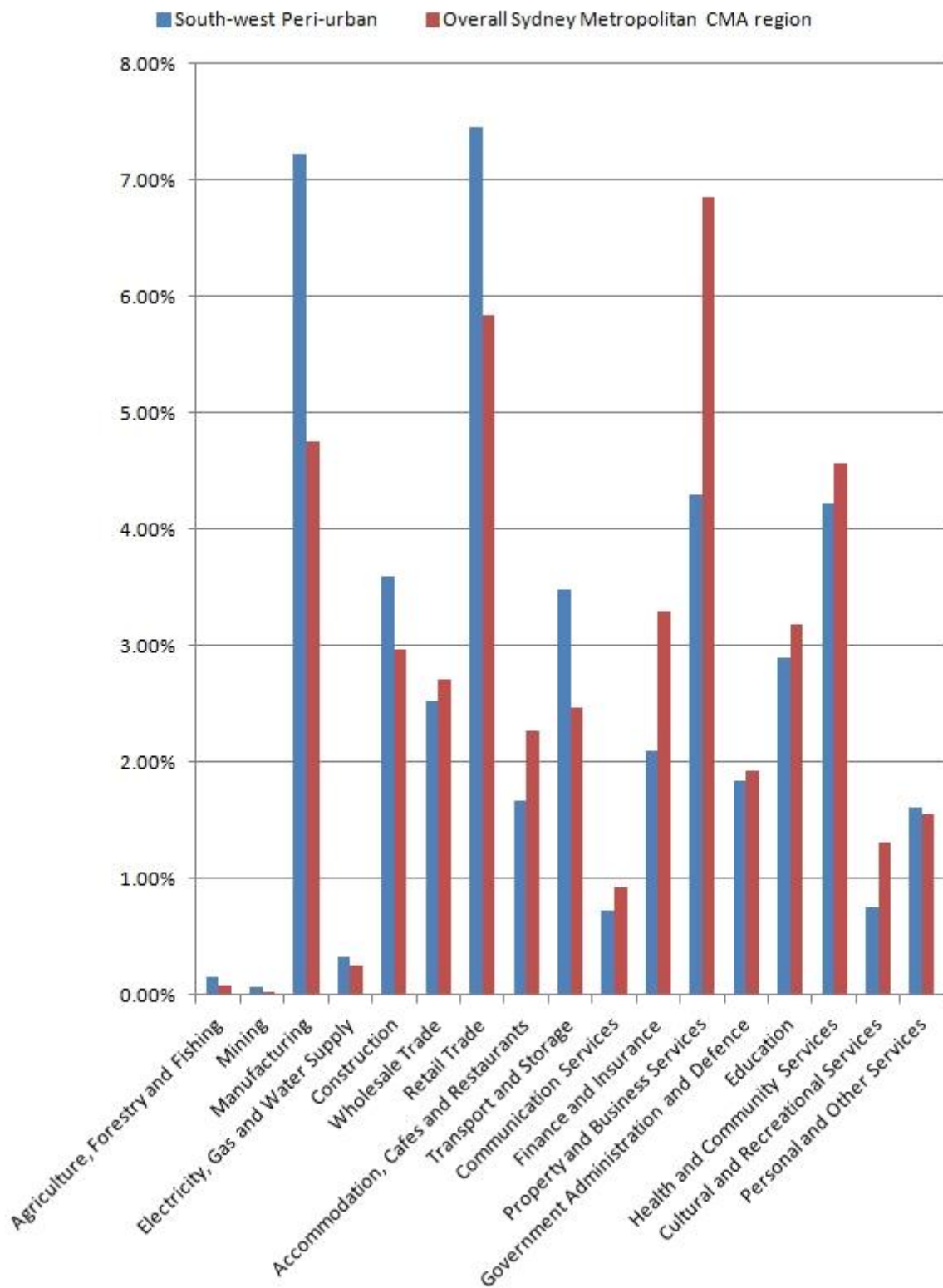
South-west Peri-urban has higher proportions of people employed in the manufacturing; retail trade; transport and storage; and construction industries than the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region, and lower proportions of people employed in the property and business services; finance and insurance; cultural and recreational services; and accommodation, cafes and restaurants industries.

There are very low proportions of people working in the mining and agriculture, forestry and fishing industries in South-west Peri-urban.

Table 15 Numbers and proportions of employed people in each of 17 categories of industry of employment in South-west Peri-urban in 2006 (ABS 2012i)

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	87	0.15%
Mining	42	0.07%
Manufacturing	4075	7.23%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	184	0.33%
Construction	2031	3.60%
Wholesale Trade	1429	2.53%
Retail Trade	4199	7.45%
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	946	1.68%
Transport and Storage	1965	3.49%
Communication Services	413	0.73%
Finance and Insurance	1180	2.09%
Property and Business Services	2423	4.30%
Government Administration and Defence	1042	1.85%
Education	1634	2.90%
Health and Community Services	2386	4.23%
Cultural and Recreational Services	424	0.75%
Personal and Other Services	907	1.61%
Non-Classifiable Economic Units	292	0.52%
Not stated	426	0.76%
Not applicable	30286	53.73%
Total	56371	

Figure 4 Proportions of employed people in each of 17 categories of industry of employment in South-west Peri-urban in 2006 compared to the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region (ABS 2012i)



The industries of employment for the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and for the other seven Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places can be found in the other Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series). Detailed tables can be found in the Appendix of Tables (Report 10 in this report series).

3.6 Occupation

The numbers and proportions of employed people in each of nine categories of occupation in South-west Peri-urban in 2006 are shown in Table 16 (ABS 2012i).

Table 16 Numbers and proportions of employed people in each of nine categories of occupation in South-west Peri-urban in 2006 (ABS 2012i)

Managers and Administrators	1399	2.48%
Professionals	3280	5.82%
Associate Professionals	2655	4.71%
Tradespersons and Related Workers	3527	6.26%
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	845	1.50%
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	5388	9.56%
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	3275	5.81%
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	2818	5.00%
Labourers and Related Workers	2308	4.09%
Not stated	258	0.46%
Inadequately described	332	0.59%
Not applicable	30285	53.73%
Total	56370	

The occupations of employed people in the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and for the other seven Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places can be found in the other Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series). A detailed table can be found in the Appendix of Tables (Report 10 in this report series).

3.7 Business numbers and turnover

The numbers of businesses in various turnover size ranges for 19 industry categories in South-west Peri-urban in 2011 are shown in Table 17 (ABS 2012o).

The smallest scale at which Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) counts of Australian businesses are available is Statistical Area 2 (SA2), and this data has been used to prepare Table 17. Due to the nature of the data sources for these counts (primarily the Australian Business Register) multi-location businesses can only be attributed by the ABS to a single SA2. Because of this, business counts at the SA2 level do not necessarily reflect all business operations within that SA2, and this needs to be considered when using the information in Table 17.

Additionally, because SA2s are larger than the Statistical Area 1s (SA1s) and Census Districts (CDs) used in compiling most of the other information in this report series, the SA2s overlap the boundaries of the Sydney Metropolitan CMA region and the boundaries of each of the eight CMA Places to a greater extent. Because of this a very small proportion of the counts in Table 17 relates to areas outside South-west Peri-urban, and this needs to be considered when using the information.

Table 17 Numbers of businesses in various turnover size ranges for 19 industry categories in South-west Peri-urban in 2011, listed in order of the industry categories with highest to lowest total business numbers (ABS 2012o)

Industry	Numbers of businesses in turnover size ranges						Total
	Zero to \$50k	\$50k to less than \$100k	\$100k to less than \$200k	\$200k to less than \$500k	\$500k to less than \$2m	\$2m or more	
Construction	229	315	251	222	117	45	1179
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	219	167	105	84	34	12	621
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	196	97	92	87	43	24	539
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	169	82	106	79	56	19	511
Retail Trade	107	35	46	85	105	54	432
Other Services	84	70	88	76	44	12	374
Manufacturing	64	44	44	60	90	71	373
Financial and Insurance Services	186	65	33	40	26	12	362
Health Care and Social Assistance	52	43	60	93	68	3	319
Administrative and Support Services	109	51	52	50	31	9	302
Wholesale Trade	42	32	26	41	59	43	243
Accommodation and Food Services	18	20	37	40	39	9	163
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	59	6	9	6	3	0	83
Education and Training	31	15	9	9	6	6	76
Arts and Recreation Services	26	17	9	12	6	0	70
Information Media and Telecommunications	12	9	3	0	0	3	27
Public Administration and Safety	10	3	3	9	0	0	25
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	3	6	0	9	3	0	21
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Total	1616	1077	973	1002	730	328	5726

The numbers of businesses in various turnover size ranges in the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and for the other seven Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places can be found in the other Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series).

3.8 Value of tourism to the regional economy

Information on the numbers of tourism businesses and the expenditure by domestic and international tourists in the Sydney tourism region can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series). The Sydney tourism region, a larger region than the Sydney Metropolitan CMA region, is the smallest scale at which these statistics are available.

3.9 Primary production

The locations and types of primary producers in South-west Peri-urban are shown in Figure 5.

The locations and types of primary producers in the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and for the other seven Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places can be found in the other Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series).

3.10 Level of education

The numbers and proportions of people with non-school qualifications in South-west Peri-urban in 2006 are shown in Table 18 (ABS 2012b).

South-west Peri-urban has the lowest proportion of people with Bachelor Degree level qualifications of all eight CMA Places (5.12%), and also the lowest proportion of people with Postgraduate Degree level qualifications (0.82%).

Table 18 Numbers and proportions of people with non-school qualifications in South-west Peri-urban in 2006 (ABS 2012b)

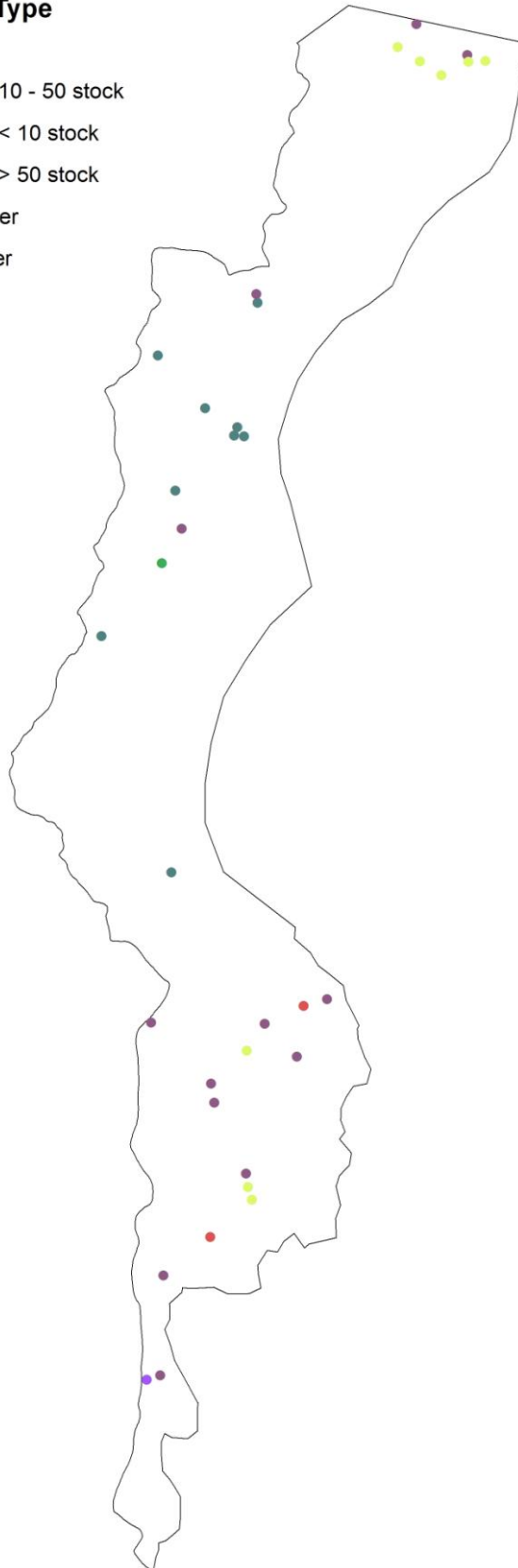
Postgraduate Degree Level	461	0.82%
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level	268	0.48%
Bachelor Degree Level	2885	5.12%
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	2641	4.68%
Certificate Level	8337	14.78%
Level of education not stated	4465	7.92%
Level of education inadequately described	626	1.11%
Not applicable	36707	65.09%

The numbers and proportions of people with non-school qualifications in the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region in 2006 can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and for the other seven Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places can be found in the other Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series).

Figure 5 Locations and types of primary producers in South-west Peri-urban

Primary Producer Type

- Fruit Grower
- Livestock Farm, 10 - 50 stock
- Livestock Farm, < 10 stock
- Livestock Farm, > 50 stock
- Mushroom Grower
- Vegetable Grower



3.11 Attendance at educational institutions

The numbers and proportions of people attending educational institutions in South-west Peri-urban in 2011 are shown in Table 19 (ABS 2012j).

South-west Peri-urban the highest proportion of Secondary school attendance (23.60%) of all eight CMA Places, and also the lowest proportion of University or other Tertiary Institution attendance (10.53%).

Table 19 Numbers and proportions of people attending educational institutions in South-west Peri-urban in 2011 (proportions are of total attendance) (ABS 2012j)

Pre school	1123	5.91%
Infants and Primary school	5160	27.15%
Secondary school	4485	23.60%
Technical or Further Educational institution	1557	8.19%
University or other Tertiary Institution	2001	10.53%
Other type of educational institution	350	1.84%
Type of educational institution not stated	4329	22.78%
Total attendance	19005	

The numbers and proportions of people attending educational institutions in the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region in 2011 can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and for the other seven Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places can be found in the other Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series). A detailed table showing a breakdown of the different types of Infant and Primary schools and Secondary schools attended can be found in the Appendix of Tables (Report 10 in this report series).

4 Residential profile

4.1 Dwelling types

The numbers and proportions of different dwelling types in South-west Peri-urban in 2011 are shown in Table 20 (ABS 2012k). The numbers of people living in each of those dwelling types in 2011 is shown in Table 21 (ABS 2012k).

South-west Peri-urban has the highest proportion of separate houses of all eight CMA Places (83.24%).

Table 20 Numbers and proportions of different dwelling types in South-west Peri-urban in 2011 (ABS 2012k)

Separate houses	14716	83.24%
Semi detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses	1788	10.11%
Flats, units, or apartments	446	2.52%
Other dwellings	54	0.31%
Dwelling structure not stated	6	0.03%
Total occupied dwellings	17010	96.21%
Unoccupied private dwellings	670	3.79%
Total private dwellings	17680	

Table 21 Numbers of people living in each of the different dwelling types in South-west Peri-urban in 2011 (ABS 2012k)

People in separate houses	47158
People in semi detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses	5143
People in flats, units, or apartments	717
People in other dwellings	89
People in dwelling structure not stated	13
Total people in private dwellings	53120

The numbers of different dwelling types and numbers of people living in each of those different dwelling types in the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region in 2011 can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and for the other seven Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places can be found in the other Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series).

4.2 Home ownership

The numbers and proportions of dwellings owned and rented in South-west Peri-urban in 2011 are shown in Table 22 (ABS 2012l).

The proportion of dwellings owned with a mortgage is significantly higher in South-west Peri-urban than in the other CMA Places, with almost half of all dwellings owned with a mortgage.

Table 22 Numbers and proportions of dwellings owned and rented in South-west Peri-urban in 2011 (ABS 2012l)

Owned outright	3863	22.72%
Owned with a mortgage	8003	47.07%
Rented	4525	26.61%
Other tenure type	183	1.08%
Tenure type not stated	430	2.53%

The numbers and proportions of dwellings owned and rented in the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region in 2011 can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and for the other seven Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places can be found in the other Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series). A detailed table showing a breakdown of rental types can be found in the Appendix of Tables (Report 10 in this report series).

4.3 Home internet connection

The numbers and proportions of types of home internet connection in dwellings in South-west Peri-urban in 2011 are shown in Table 23 (ABS 2012m).

In South-west Peri-urban, 73.03% of dwellings have a broadband internet connection, with only 2.91% of dwellings still having a dial up connection. However, 15.62% of dwellings have no internet connection.

Table 23 Numbers and proportions of types of home internet connection in dwellings in South-west Peri-urban in 2011 (ABS 2012m)

Broadband	12420	73.03%
Dial up	495	2.91%
Other type of internet connection	739	4.35%
Total dwellings with internet connection	13654	80.28%
No internet connection	2656	15.62%
Internet connection not stated	697	4.10%

The numbers and proportions of types of home internet connection in dwellings in the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region in 2011 can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and for the other seven Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places can be found in the other Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series).

4.4 Residential water and energy use

In 2006 the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal of New South Wales (IPART) conducted a survey of residential household water, electricity and gas consumers in the greater Sydney region. Whilst not including information for individual areas in Sydney, the survey report *Residential energy and water use in Sydney, the Blue Mountains and Illawarra - Results from the 2006 household survey* (IPART 2007) provides valuable information about

the characteristics of residential households and their energy and water consumption. Information on the survey results can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series).

Additionally, Ausgrid has published the electricity use of each Local Government area across greater Sydney including the amount of solar generation that is exported to the electricity grid (Ausgrid 2011). A table showing this information can be found in the Appendix of Tables (Report 10 in this report series). The Ausgrid electricity network services Sydney, the Hunter and the Central Coast.

4.5 Liveability index

The 2008 BankWest Quality of Life survey (BankWest 2008a, 2008b, 2008c) scored the performance of 590 Local Government areas across Australia including 152 in NSW, using ten variables which contribute to the quality of life including health, home ownership, house size, internet access, employment rates, earnings, education, community volunteering and crime rates.

The survey rankings for Local Government areas across South-west Peri-urban are shown in Table 24 (BankWest 2008c). The rankings are for the whole of each Local Government area, including parts of some Local Government areas outside South-west Peri-urban, so their use needs to consider the information in Section 1.4 of this report.

Table 24 Quality of Life survey rankings for Local Government areas across South-west Peri-urban (listed in order of ranking, where 1 is the highest quality of life and 590 the lowest) (BankWest 2008c)

Local Government	Quality of Life survey ranking
Liverpool	478
Campbelltown	498

Information on Quality of Life survey rankings for the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region in 2011 can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and for the Local Government areas across the other seven Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places can be found in the other Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series).

Crime rates were one of the ten variables addressed in the Quality of Life survey. A breakdown of numbers of different types of crime in each of the Local Government areas across the Sydney Metropolitan CMA region can be found in the Appendix of Tables (Report 10 in this report series).

4.6 Gentrification

The Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute (AHURI) study *Gentrification and displacement: the household impacts of neighbourhood change* (AHURI 2011) finds that the Marrickville and Randwick Local Government areas and the Concord part of the Canada Bay Local Government area experienced the most rapid gentrification in the Sydney region in the decade to 2006.

Gentrification refers to the migration of higher income households to lower income neighbourhoods. It has three key effects (AHURI 2011):

1. Greater pressure on low income renters who either pay higher rents or are dislocated by the market to lower cost areas, either into private renting, presenting to social housing providers or becoming homeless.
2. Low income owners and renters are diverted over time to other locations with the subsequent loss of social diversity and reducing accessibility to employment (for parents) and education (for children) opportunities.
3. Changing communities and service infrastructures which often no longer cater for lower income residents.

The identified areas of gentrification in the Sydney region are not within South-west Peri-urban. However because gentrification causes low income owners and renters to be diverted over time to other locations the impacts of the gentrification are likely to be being felt in other CMA Places including South-west Peri-urban.

The study *Gentrification and displacement: the household impacts of neighbourhood change* (AHURI 2011) includes recommended policy responses to gentrification.

5 Environmental engagement profile

5.1 Level of volunteering

The numbers and proportions of volunteers in South-west Peri-urban in 2011 are shown in Table 25 (ABS 2012n). The information relates to voluntary work for an organisation or group, including groups and organisations related to the environment and groups and organisations not related to the environment. The Australian Bureau of Statistics only collects volunteering information for people aged 15 years and over so the total in Table 25 are smaller than overall populations for the region and Places.

Table 25 Numbers and proportions of volunteers in South-west Peri-urban in 2011 (ABS 2012n)

Volunteer	5465	12.49%
Not a volunteer	34528	78.93%
Voluntary work not stated	3753	8.58%
Total	43746	

The numbers and proportions of volunteers in the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region in 2011 can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series), and for the Local Government areas across the other seven Sydney Metropolitan CMA Places can be found in the other Place Reports (Reports 2 to 9 in this report series). Detailed tables showing breakdowns of volunteers according to gender and age can be found in the Appendix of Tables (Report 10 in this report series).

5.2 Environmental concern

The NSW Office of Environment and Heritage *Who Cares about the Environment* survey is conducted every three years and explores NSW people's environmental knowledge, attitudes and behaviours. The responses to some of the survey questions provide useful insights into environmental concern and activity in the Sydney Metropolitan CMA region.

Information on these questions and the responses for the Sydney Inner and Sydney Outer survey regions can be found in the Regional Profile (Report 1 in this report series).

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