

Community Profile Analysis Sydney Metropolitan CMA Region



Report 9 Place Profile Western Sydney Woodlands

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 9) provides information about the Western Sydney Woodlands Place, and should be used in conjunction with *Report 1 Regional Profile*.

Key findings for Western Sydney Woodlands include:

- In 2006 the **population** of Western Sydney Woodlands was 775279, and in 2011 was 834629, a **population growth** of 7.66%. In 2011 Western Sydney Woodlands had the highest population of the eight CMA Places, and from 2006-2011 had the second highest population growth.
- In 2011 Western Sydney Woodlands had the fourth highest **population density** of the eight CMA Places, and the second highest increase in population density between 2006 and 2011.
- There is a **gender imbalance** in Western Sydney Woodlands, with the female population higher than the male population in all eight CMA Places and the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region.
- In 2011 the **Indigenous population** of Western Sydney Woodlands was 10027, which is 1.20% of the total population.
- The five countries from which the largest proportion of **people born outside Australia** in Western Sydney Woodlands originate are (in order of highest to lowest proportion): Vietnam; India; China excluding Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan; Lebanon; and Iraq.
- The five **languages other than English spoken at home** by the highest proportion of people in Western Sydney Woodlands are (in order of highest to lowest proportion): Arabic; Vietnamese; Chinese Languages - Cantonese; Chinese Languages - Mandarin; and Indo Aryan Languages - Hindi.
- Western Sydney Woodlands has the highest proportion of people with lower **personal incomes** of all eight CMA Places, with 53.85% of people receiving \$599 per week and under.
- Western Sydney Woodlands has the highest proportion of **low income households** of all eight CMA Places, with 31.10% of households receiving \$799 per week and under.

- Western Sydney Woodlands had the lowest proportion of **employed people** working full time of all eight CMA Places (27.07%).
- The Western Sydney Woodlands CMA Place has a significantly higher proportion of 1-2 decile **relatively disadvantaged** Census Districts than the other eight CMA Places, and also a large number of 3-4 decile relatively disadvantaged Census Districts.
- Western Sydney Woodlands has a higher proportion of **people employed in the industry** of manufacturing than the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region, and lower proportions of people employed in the property and business services; finance and insurance; education; health and community services; 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 Western Sydney Woodlands.
- The five **industries with the highest total business numbers** in Western Sydney Woodlands are construction; transport, postal and warehousing; rental, hiring and real estate services; professional, scientific and technical services and retail trade.
- Western Sydney Woodlands the second lowest proportion of people with Bachelor Degree level **qualifications** of all eight CMA Places (7.10%).
- Western Sydney Woodlands has the second highest proportion of **separate houses** of all eight CMA Places (66.11%).
- In Western Sydney Woodlands, 68.33% of dwellings have a broadband **internet connection**, with only 2.65% of dwellings still having a dial up connection. However, 21.12% of dwellings have no internet connection, the highest proportion of all eight CMA Places.
- 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 Western Sydney Woodlands. 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 Western Sydney Woodlands.
- Western Sydney Woodlands has the lowest proportion of **volunteers** of all eight CMA Places (10.02%).

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 9) provides information about the Western Sydney Woodlands Place, and should be used in conjunction with *Report 1 Regional Profile*.

1.3 Analysis approach

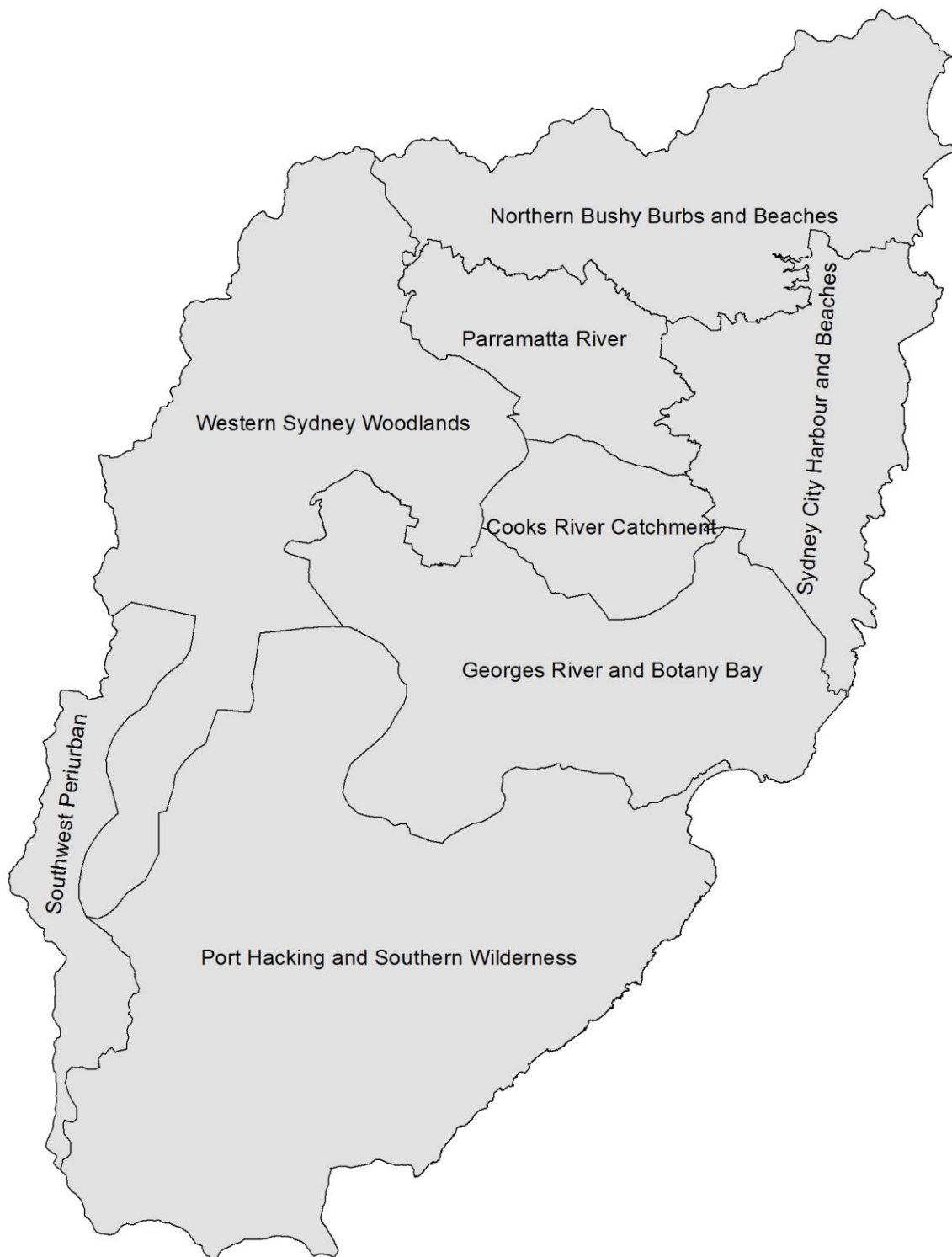
The Community Profile Analysis has been prepared using:

- 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 Western Sydney Woodlands are shown in Table 1. If the proportion of Local Government area was less than 1% it has not been included in the table, and any proportions between 99% and 100% have been stated as 'All of area'.

Table 1 Local Government areas within Western Sydney Woodlands

Local Government	Total Local Government area (km ²)	Local Government area within Place (km ²)	Proportion of Local Government area within Place
Holroyd	40.18138386	40.09987481	All of area
Fairfield	101.5219295	72.92661768	71.83%
Auburn	32.47691875	21.32988673	65.68%
Parramatta	61.35648939	28.44533937	46.36%
Bankstown	76.80012751	30.05507873	39.13%
Liverpool	305.4311394	76.43448666	25.03%
Campbelltown	312.1398424	57.37321925	18.38%
Blacktown	240.1049833	33.02518439	13.75%
Strathfield	13.89962782	0.803241886	5.78%
The Hills Shire	400.4501263	13.68325094	3.42%

2 Population profile

2.1 Total population

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

In 2011 Western Sydney Woodlands had the highest population of the eight CMA Places, and from 2006-2011 had the second highest population growth.

Table 2 Western Sydney Woodlands population in 2006 and 2011 and population growth 2006-2011 (ABS 2012a, 2012b)

Population 2006	775279
Population 2011	834629
Population growth 2006-2011	7.66%
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 Western Sydney Woodlands 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 Western Sydney Woodlands, 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 Western Sydney Woodlands (ABS 2012c) (pr = preliminary)

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)
Holroyd	89236	93323	103869	14633	16.4%	1.5%
Fairfield	189034	187263	196622	7588	4.0%	0.4%
Auburn	58678	68231	78286	19608	33.4%	2.9%
Parramatta	147882	153891	174554	26672	18.0%	1.7%
Bankstown	171994	176857	190637	18643	10.8%	1.0%
Liverpool	159046	170915	188083	29037	18.3%	1.7%
Campbelltown	150154	147440	151221	1067	0.7%	0.1%
Blacktown	264799	280612	312479	47680	18.0%	1.7%
Strathfield	29433	33231	37141	7708	26.2%	2.4%

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)
The Hills Shire	146045	165143	176986	30941	21.2%	1.9%
Totals	1406301	1476906	1609878	203577	14.5%	1.3%

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 Western Sydney Woodlands are shown in Table 4 (ABS 2012a, 2012b).

In 2011 Western Sydney Woodlands had the fourth highest population density of the eight CMA Places, and the second highest 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 Western Sydney Woodlands (ABS 2012a, 2012b).

Place Area (km ²)	374.1762
Population 2006	775279
Density 2006	2071.962
Population 2011	834629
Density 2011	2230.578
Density increase 2006-2011	7.66%
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 Western Sydney Woodlands 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 Western Sydney Woodlands in 2011 (ABS 2012a)

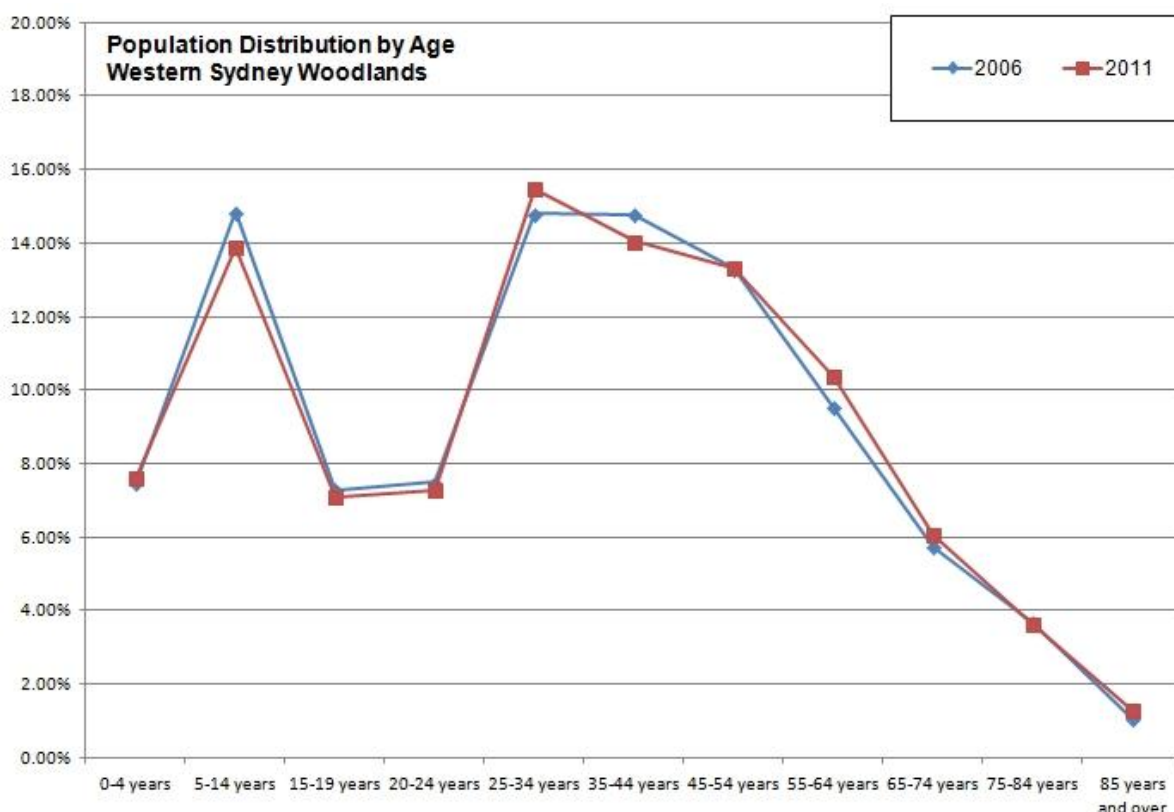
Males	413772
Females	420857
Proportion by which female population is higher than male population	1.71%
Comparative proportion by which female population is higher than male population in Sydney Metropolitan CMA region	2.81%

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 Western Sydney Woodlands in 2006 and 2011 is shown in Figure 2 (ABS 2012a, 2012b).

Figure 2 Population age distribution for Western Sydney Woodlands 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 Western Sydney Woodlands in 2011 is shown in Table 6 (ABS 2012d).

Table 6 Family structure of Western Sydney Woodlands in 2011 (ABS 2012d)

Couple families with no children	57499
Couple families with children	114890
One parent families	42306
Other families	4292
Total families	218987

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 Western Sydney Woodlands in 2011 is shown in (ABS 2012a)

Table 7 Indigenous population of Western Sydney Woodlands in 2011 (ABS 2012a)

Aboriginal population	9354
Torres Strait Islander population	484
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	189
Total Indigenous population	10027
Total Place population	834629
Indigenous proportion of total population	1.20%
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 Western Sydney Woodlands is shown in Table 8 (ABS 2012e). The ten countries from which the highest proportion of people born outside Australia in Western Sydney Woodlands originate are (in order of highest to lowest proportion):

1. Vietnam
2. India
3. China excluding Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan
4. Lebanon
5. Iraq
6. Philippines
7. United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man
8. New Zealand
9. Fiji
10. Italy

Western Sydney Woodlands has a higher proportion of people born outside Australia (50.21%) 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 Western Sydney Woodlands 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 Western Sydney Woodlands	Proportion of Place population
Australia	415565	49.79%
Vietnam	46778	5.60%
India	28041	3.36%
China excluding Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan	25096	3.01%
Lebanon	24312	2.91%
Iraq	24053	2.88%
Philippines	15018	1.80%
United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man	14132	1.69%
New Zealand	13591	1.63%
Fiji	13147	1.58%
Italy	9185	1.10%
Cambodia	8899	1.07%
Sri Lanka	7809	0.94%
Croatia	6261	0.75%
Turkey	6075	0.73%
Korea Republic of South	4846	0.58%
Malta	4280	0.51%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3744	0.45%
Egypt	3654	0.44%
Greece	3480	0.42%
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3375	0.40%
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China	3289	0.39%
Indonesia	3108	0.37%
Malaysia	3100	0.37%
Thailand	2841	0.34%
Poland Persons	2743	0.33%
Germany	2700	0.32%
South Eastern Europe not further defined	2566	0.31%
South Africa	2174	0.26%
Ireland	1368	0.16%
United States of America	1342	0.16%
Netherlands	914	0.11%
Singapore	870	0.10%
Canada	539	0.06%
Japan	402	0.05%
Born elsewhere	75827	9.09%
Country of birth not stated	49482	5.93%

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

Western Sydney Woodlands	Sydney Metropolitan CMA region
Vietnam	China excluding Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan
India	United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man
China excluding Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan	Vietnam
Lebanon	India
Iraq	New Zealand
Philippines	Lebanon
United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man	Philippines
New Zealand	Korea Republic of South
Fiji	Italy
Italy	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 Western Sydney Woodlands is shown in Table 10 (ABS 2012f). The ten languages other than English spoken at home by the highest proportion of people in Western Sydney Woodlands are (in order of highest to lowest proportion):

1. Arabic
2. Vietnamese
3. Chinese Languages - Cantonese
4. Chinese Languages - Mandarin
5. Indo Aryan Languages - Hindi
6. Assyrian
7. Spanish
8. Italian
9. Turkish
10. Indo Aryan Languages – Other

Western Sydney Woodlands has a much higher proportion of people who speak languages other than English at home (60.06%) 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 Western Sydney Woodlands 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 Western Sydney Woodlands	Proportion of Place population
English only	333130	39.92%
Arabic	86775	10.40%
Vietnamese	59155	7.09%
Chinese Languages – Cantonese	28936	3.47%
Chinese Languages – Mandarin	22625	2.71%
Indo Aryan Languages – Hindi	20083	2.41%
Assyrian	17891	2.14%
Spanish	16903	2.03%
Italian	14498	1.74%
Turkish	11585	1.39%
Indo Aryan Languages – Other	10841	1.30%
Serbian	10377	1.24%
Tamil	9697	1.16%
Greek	9429	1.13%
Khmer	8575	1.03%
Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages - Tagalog	8556	1.03%
Croatian	7616	0.91%
Samoan	6397	0.77%
Chinese Languages – Other	6057	0.73%
Indo Aryan Languages – Urdu	6050	0.73%
Korean	5869	0.70%
Macedonian	5727	0.69%
Indo Aryan Languages – Punjabi	5613	0.67%
Indo Aryan Languages – Bengali	5315	0.64%
Iranic Languages - Persian excluding Dari	5202	0.62%
Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages - Filipino	4668	0.56%
Maltese	3659	0.44%
Iranic Languages – Dari	3476	0.42%
Polish	3247	0.39%
Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages - Indonesian	2998	0.36%
Thai	2051	0.25%
Indo Aryan Languages – Sinhalese	2007	0.24%
French	1916	0.23%
Russian	1905	0.23%

Language spoken at home	People in Western Sydney Woodlands	Proportion of Place population
Iranic Languages – Other	1898	0.23%
German	1582	0.19%
Portuguese	1457	0.17%
Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages - Other	878	0.11%
Hungarian	866	0.10%
Dutch	491	0.06%
Japanese	387	0.05%
Australian Indigenous Languages	44	0.01%
Other languages	33613	4.03%
Language spoken at home not stated	44413	5.32%

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

Western Sydney Woodlands	Sydney Metropolitan CMA region
Arabic	Arabic
Vietnamese	Chinese Languages – Mandarin
Chinese Languages - Cantonese	Chinese Languages – Cantonese
Chinese Languages - Mandarin	Vietnamese
Indo Aryan Languages – Hindi	Greek
Assyrian	Italian
Spanish	Spanish
Italian	Korean
Turkish	Indo Aryan Languages – Hindi
Indo Aryan Languages – Other	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 Western Sydney Woodlands in 2011 are shown in Table 12 (ABS 2012g).

Western Sydney Woodlands has the highest proportion of people with lower personal incomes of all eight CMA Places, with 53.85% of people receiving \$599 per week and under.

Table 12 Numbers and proportions of people receiving various amounts of personal weekly income in Western Sydney Woodlands in 2011 (ABS 2012g)

Negative or nil income	73816	11.27%
\$1-\$199	55628	8.49%
\$200-\$299	86236	13.17%
\$300-\$399	66194	10.11%
\$400-\$599	70787	10.81%
\$600-\$799	70162	10.71%
\$800-\$999	53760	8.21%
\$1000-\$1249	47157	7.20%
\$1250-\$1499	29660	4.53%
\$1500-\$1999	30003	4.58%
\$2000 or more	17825	2.72%
Personal income not stated	53710	8.20%

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 Western Sydney Woodlands in 2011 are shown in Table 13 (ABS 2012h).

Western Sydney Woodlands has the highest proportion of low income households of all eight CMA Places, with 31.10% of households receiving \$799 per week and under.

Table 13 Numbers and proportions of households receiving various amounts of weekly income in Western Sydney Woodlands in 2011 (ABS 2012h).

Negative or nil income	3821	1.46%
\$1-\$199	4934	1.89%
\$200-\$299	8477	3.25%
\$300-\$399	16027	6.14%
\$400-\$599	24430	9.35%
\$600-\$799	23536	9.01%
\$800-\$999	20258	7.76%
\$1000-\$1249	22199	8.50%
\$1250-\$1499	19623	7.51%
\$1500-\$1999	30260	11.59%
\$2000-\$2499	22317	8.54%
\$2500-\$2999	15906	6.09%
\$3000-\$3499	9746	3.73%
\$3500-\$3999	4831	1.85%
\$4000 or more	6578	2.52%
Partial income stated	20618	7.89%
All incomes not stated	7638	2.92%

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

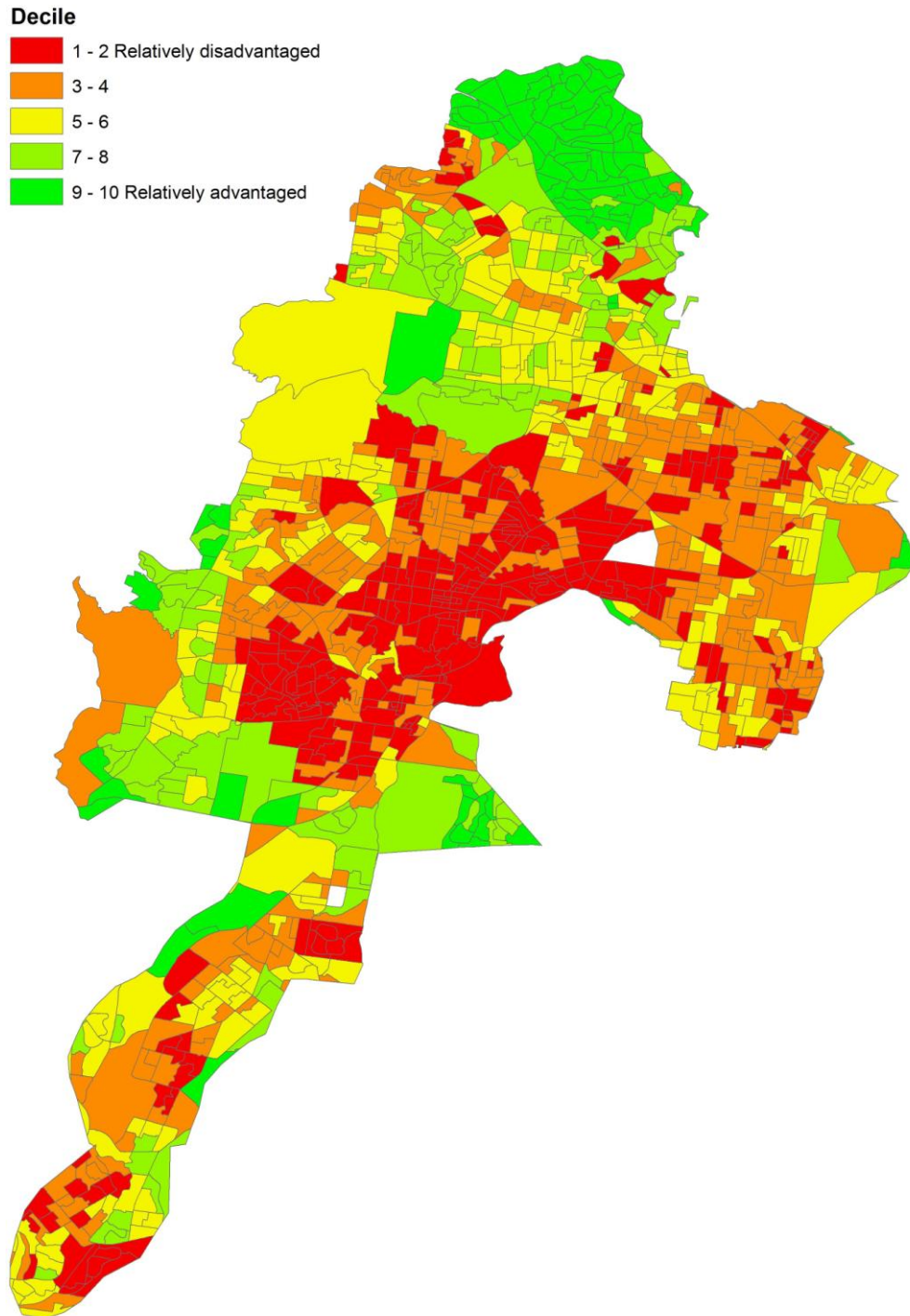
The Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage is a continuum of advantage (high score values) to disadvantage (low score values), and is derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census variables related to both advantage and disadvantage (ABS 2008). It is one of four Socio-Economic 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 Western Sydney Woodlands 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.

The Western Sydney Woodlands CMA Place has a significantly higher proportion of 1-2 decile relatively disadvantaged Census Districts than the other eight CMA Places, and also a large number of 3-4 decile relatively disadvantaged Census Districts.

Figure 3 Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage deciles for Census Districts across Western Sydney Woodlands 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 Western Sydney Woodlands in 2006 are shown in Table 14 (ABS 2012i).

Western Sydney Woodlands had the lowest proportion of employed people working full time of all eight CMA Places (27.07%). Total unemployment across all eight CMA Places ranged between 1.68% and 3.58%.

Table 14 Numbers and proportions of employed people in Western Sydney Woodlands in 2006 (ABS 2012i)

Employed, worked full-time	209839	27.07%
Employed, worked part-time	77019	9.93%
Employed, away from work	22121	2.85%
Total Employed	308979	39.85%
Unemployed, looking for full-time work	18193	2.35%
Unemployed, looking for part-time work	9529	1.23%
Total Unemployed	27722	3.58%
Not in the labour force	222296	28.67%
Not stated	43194	5.57%
Not applicable	173091	22.33%

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 Western Sydney Woodlands in 2006 are shown in Table 15 (ABS 2012i). The proportions of people in each of the 17 categories in Western Sydney Woodlands in 2006 compared to the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region are shown in Figure 4 (ABS 2012i).

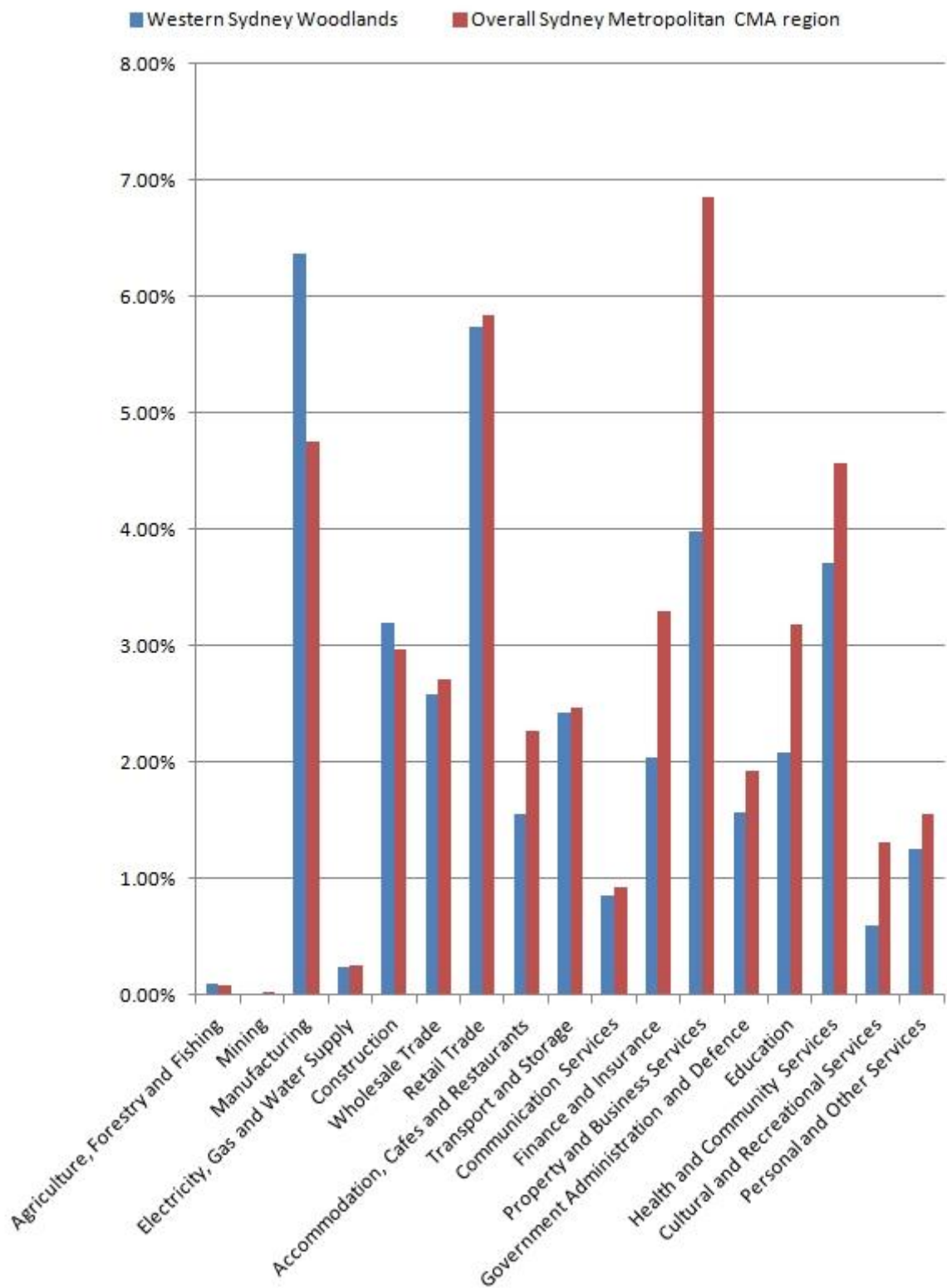
Western Sydney Woodlands has a higher proportion of people employed in the manufacturing industry than the overall Sydney Metropolitan CMA region, and lower proportions of people employed in the property and business services; finance and insurance; education; health and community services; cultural 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 Western Sydney Woodlands.

Table 15 Numbers and proportions of employed people in each of 17 categories of industry of employment in Western Sydney Woodlands in 2006 (ABS 2012i)

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	721	0.09%
Mining	151	0.02%
Manufacturing	49365	6.37%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1849	0.24%
Construction	24780	3.20%
Wholesale Trade	20037	2.58%
Retail Trade	44561	5.75%
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	12051	1.55%
Transport and Storage	18876	2.43%
Communication Services	6669	0.86%
Finance and Insurance	15838	2.04%
Property and Business Services	30905	3.99%
Government Administration and Defence	12233	1.58%
Education	16182	2.09%
Health and Community Services	28832	3.72%
Cultural and Recreational Services	4617	0.60%
Personal and Other Services	9739	1.26%
Non-Classifiable Economic Units	4364	0.56%
Not stated	7243	0.93%
Not applicable	466238	60.14%
Total	775251	

Figure 4 Proportions of employed people in each of 17 categories of industry of employment in Western Sydney Woodlands 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 Western Sydney Woodlands 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 Western Sydney Woodlands in 2006 (ABS 2012i)

Managers and Administrators	16345	2.11%
Professionals	46611	6.01%
Associate Professionals	30402	3.92%
Tradespersons and Related Workers	40755	5.26%
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	9182	1.18%
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	57660	7.44%
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	36909	4.76%
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	31085	4.01%
Labourers and Related Workers	31393	4.05%
Not stated	4318	0.56%
Inadequately described	4432	0.57%
Not applicable	466205	60.13%
Total	775297	

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 Western Sydney Woodlands 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 Western Sydney Woodlands, 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 Western Sydney Woodlands 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	3271	4192	2361	2288	1130	575	13817
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	3317	2443	1289	755	250	165	8219
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	2088	1224	1023	819	483	173	5810
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2251	893	1109	868	498	152	5771
Retail Trade	1153	621	745	994	1130	589	5232
Manufacturing	770	474	538	747	723	663	3915
Wholesale Trade	716	361	358	579	692	851	3557
Administrative and Support Services	1462	605	624	423	316	108	3538
Other Services	740	643	714	653	314	136	3200
Financial and Insurance Services	1393	559	358	330	231	81	2952
Health Care and Social Assistance	464	374	498	868	610	92	2906
Accommodation and Food Services	264	347	424	611	295	129	2070
Education and Training	276	98	104	82	61	24	645
Public Administration and Safety	180	94	54	101	70	36	535
Arts and Recreation Services	206	78	77	67	47	15	490
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	308	55	46	36	27	6	478
Information Media and Telecommunications	158	49	56	42	21	12	338
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	25	33	30	42	27	18	175
Mining	12	9	6	0	3	3	33
Total	19054	13152	10414	10305	6928	3828	63681

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 Western Sydney Woodlands 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 Western Sydney Woodlands in 2006 are shown in Table 18 (ABS 2012b).

Western Sydney Woodlands the second lowest proportion of people with Bachelor Degree level qualifications of all eight CMA Places (7.10%).

Table 18 Numbers and proportions of people with non-school qualifications in Western Sydney Woodlands in 2006 (ABS 2012b)

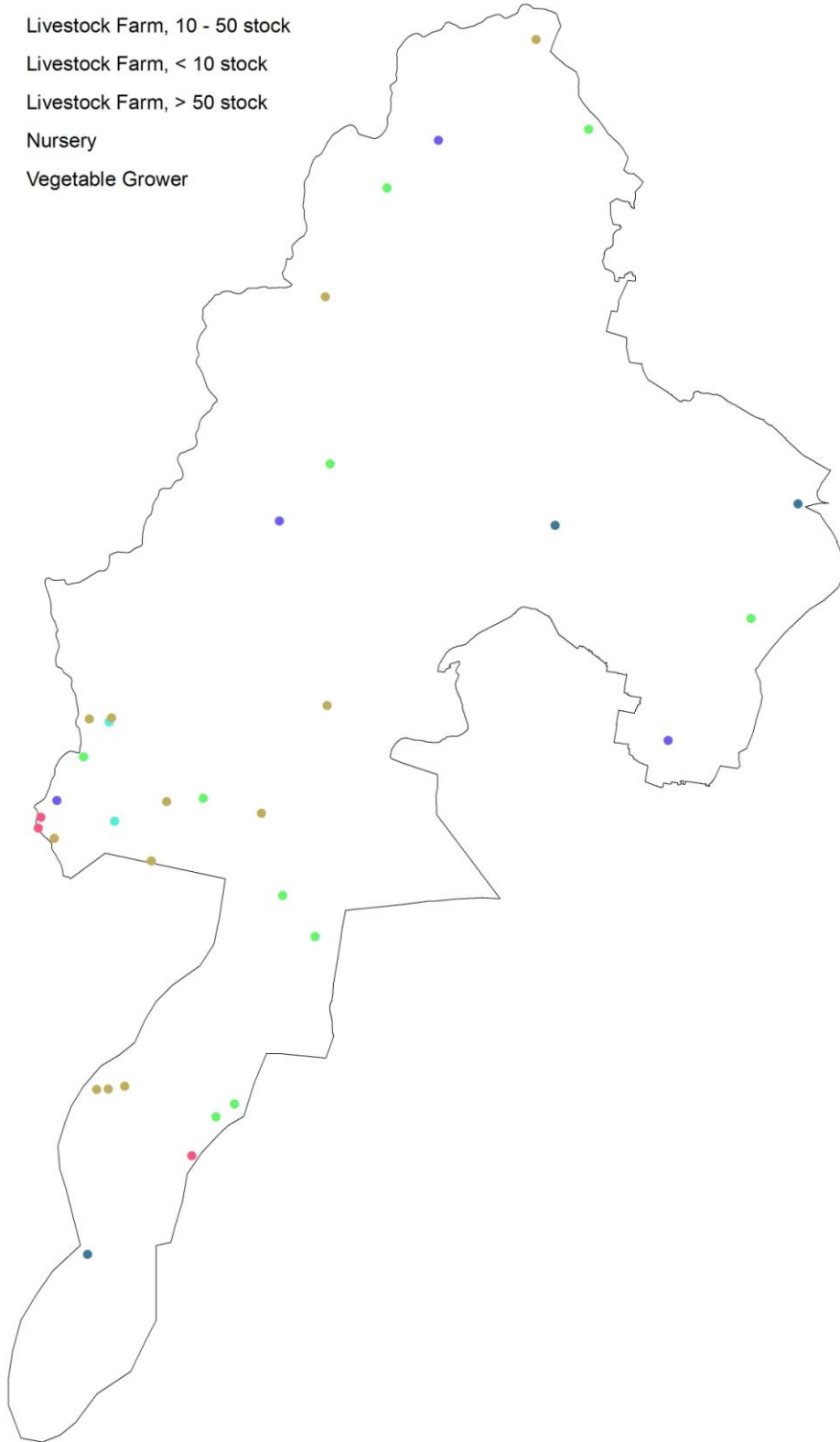
Postgraduate Degree Level	11899	1.53%
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level	3723	0.48%
Bachelor Degree Level	55053	7.10%
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	38721	4.99%
Certificate Level	88100	11.36%
Level of education not stated	76997	9.93%
Level of education inadequately described	9141	1.18%
Not applicable	491655	63.42%

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 Western Sydney Woodlands

Primary Producer Type

- Honey Bee Keeper
- Livestock Farm, 10 - 50 stock
- Livestock Farm, < 10 stock
- Livestock Farm, > 50 stock
- Nursery
- Vegetable Grower



3.11 Attendance at educational institutions

The numbers and proportions of people attending educational institutions in Western Sydney Woodlands in 2011 are shown in Table 19 (ABS 2012j).

Table 19 Numbers and proportions of people attending educational institutions in Western Sydney Woodlands in 2011 (proportions are of total attendance) (ABS 2012j)

Pre school	13779	5.00%
Infants and Primary school	69413	25.20%
Secondary school	59684	21.67%
Technical or Further Educational institution	23747	8.62%
University or other Tertiary Institution	34765	12.62%
Other type of educational institution	7867	2.86%
Type of educational institution not stated	66214	24.04%
Total attendance	275469	

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 Western Sydney Woodlands 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)

Western Sydney Woodlands has the second highest proportion of separate houses of all eight CMA Places (66.11%).

Table 20 Numbers and proportions of different dwelling types in Western Sydney Woodlands in 2011 (ABS 2012k)

Separate houses	181287	66.11%
Semi detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses	35607	12.99%
Flats, units, or apartments	43381	15.82%
Other dwellings	639	0.23%
Dwelling structure not stated	292	0.11%
Total occupied dwellings	261206	95.26%
Unoccupied private dwellings	13010	4.74%
Total private dwellings	274216	

Table 21 Numbers of people living in each of the different dwelling types in Western Sydney Woodlands in 2011 (ABS 2012k)

People in separate houses	586156
People in semi detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses	100186
People in flats, units, or apartments	104149
People in other dwellings	1498
People in dwelling structure not stated	681
Total people in private dwellings	792670

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 Western Sydney Woodlands in 2011 are shown in Table 22 (ABS 2012I).

Table 22 Numbers and proportions of dwellings owned and rented in Western Sydney Woodlands in 2011 (ABS 2012I)

Owned outright	73159	28.00%
Owned with a mortgage	93337	35.72%
Rented	84905	32.49%
Other tenure type	1743	0.67%
Tenure type not stated	8148	3.12%

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 Western Sydney Woodlands in 2011 are shown in Table 23 (ABS 2012m).

In Western Sydney Woodlands, 68.33% of dwellings have a broadband internet connection, with only 2.65% of dwellings still having a dial up connection. However, 21.12% of dwellings have no internet connection, the highest proportion of all eight CMA Places.

Table 23 Numbers and proportions of types of home internet connection in dwellings in Western Sydney Woodlands in 2011 (ABS 2012m)

Broadband	178531	68.33%
Dial up	6914	2.65%
Other type of internet connection	8709	3.33%
Total dwellings with internet connection	194154	74.31%
No internet connection	55180	21.12%
Internet connection not stated	11956	4.58%

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 Western Sydney Woodlands 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 Western Sydney Woodlands, 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 Western Sydney Woodlands (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
The Hills Shire	12
Strathfield	310
Blacktown	430
Bankstown	473
Liverpool	478
Parramatta	494
Campbelltown	498
Holroyd	519
Fairfield	548
Auburn	562

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 Western Sydney Woodlands. 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 Western Sydney Woodlands.

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 Western Sydney Woodlands 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.

Western Sydney Woodlands has the lowest proportion of volunteers of all eight CMA Places (10.02%).

Table 25 Numbers and proportions of volunteers in Western Sydney Woodlands in 2011 (ABS 2012n)

Volunteer	65669	10.02%
Not a volunteer	529014	80.75%
Voluntary work not stated	60468	9.23%
Total	655151	

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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