



2030.1



S Y D N E Y



... A Social Atlas



**2001 Census of
Population and Housing**

Sydney
... A Social Atlas

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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INQUIRIES

- For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.
- For further information about these statistics, contact Danielle Bouvier on Sydney 02 9268 4636.

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Introduction

ABOUT THIS ATLAS

This Social Atlas is one of a series of atlases of Australian capital cities. It contains maps illustrating a range of social, demographic and economic characteristics of the population of Sydney using data collected in the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. A commentary accompanying each map briefly analyses these characteristics and highlights the main features. Commentary appearing in italics refers to other map topics contained in this atlas.

The region mapped in this atlas is bounded by the suburbs of Palm Beach and Berowra in the north, Riverstone in the north-west, Cronulla and Heathcote in the south, Camden in the south-west, and Faulconbridge in the west. In the commentaries, this region has been referred to simply as Sydney.

The number of people counted in Sydney on Census Night, 7 August 2001, excluding overseas visitors, was 3,455,110.

ABOUT THE CENSUS

The 2001 Census of Population and Housing aimed at counting every person who spent Census Night, 7 August 2001, in Australia. This included people in private dwellings, non-private dwellings, camping out, on vessels in or between Australian ports, and on overnight transport. All people, including visitors and tourists, were counted where they actually spent Census Night, which may not have been where they usually lived.

All private dwellings were counted, whether occupied or unoccupied. Occupied non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hospitals and prisons, were also included.

MAP TOPICS

A set of core topics has been selected from the characteristics of the population to enable comparability between atlases. In addition, some city-specific topics have been included in this atlas because of their particular relevance to Sydney. These are: People born in South-East Asia; People speaking a Chinese language at home; People speaking Arabic (including Lebanese) at home; Blue-collar workers; and White-collar workers. Unless stated otherwise, maps in this atlas exclude overseas visitors to Australia.

STATISTICAL BOUNDARIES

Topics are mapped by Collection Districts (CDs), which are the smallest geographic areas used for collection and dissemination of census data. In towns and cities there are usually between 200 to 300 dwellings in each CD and where possible they have easily identified boundaries, such as streets and waterways.

CDs are the basic building blocks for the aggregation of statistics to larger areas, such as Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and Local Government Areas (LGAs). As can be seen from the maps, CDs vary in shape and size.

LGAs are geographic areas under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council. In Sydney, the SLAs are the same as LGAs, except for Blacktown (C), Sutherland Shire (A) and Sydney (C), each of which comprise two or more SLAs. LGAs used in the Census were those appearing in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0), effective 1 July 2001.




INTERPRETING THE MAPS

Each topic is mapped using different colours to represent different proportions of the mapped characteristic. With the exception of two topics, 'Population density' and 'Average household size', the maps express the various characteristics as a percentage of the relevant population; e.g., unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force. 'Population density' shows the number of people per square kilometre, while 'Average household size' shows the average number of people per occupied private dwelling.

MAP SYMBOLS

Maps are oriented conventionally with north to the top of the page, and each map is accompanied by a legend showing the colour and values for each class of the mapped data. CDs containing less than 50 people have been left unshaded.






The maps show major roads, selected coastline and CD boundaries. The following symbols are used on the maps:

| | |
|---|-------------|
|  | CD boundary |
|  | Coastline |
|  | Major roads |

Topographic data are reproduced with permission of PSMA Australia.

MAP LEGEND

The map legend identifies the colours used to shade each class on a map e.g.

| Per cent | |
|---|-------------|
|  | 30 or more |
|  | 22 – 30 |
|  | 15 – 22 |
|  | 9 – 15 |
|  | Less than 9 |

For simplicity, the ranges are shown as '15–22', '22–30' and so on. These should be read as, for example, 'from 15 to less than 22'. Individual values will appear in one range only.

CLASS INTERVAL SELECTION

Selecting appropriate class intervals for each map is a key aspect of representing statistical data. For each map, five classes have been used so that the reader is able to distinguish each class clearly. Class intervals which reflect the distribution of the data were calculated using the Dalenius-Hodges algorithm¹. The aim of this clustering algorithm is to group CDs with similar values in the same class. Therefore, the number of CDs in each class will vary between topics depending on the distribution of the population being mapped.

NON-RESIDENTIAL AND FARM LAND

No distinction has been drawn between residential land and non-residential and farm land within a CD. The census data are assumed to be homogeneous, or evenly spread, across the entire CD, even across large parklands and industrial estates, etc.

REFERENCE MAPS

Reference maps are also included with this atlas showing:

- selected locations noted in the text accompanying the maps (pp. 76–7);
- SLAs in relation to the mapped area (pp. 78–9); and
- Postal Areas based on CD boundaries (pp. 80–2).

These may be photocopied to produce overlays to be placed on the CD-based maps.

¹ T. Dalenius & J. L. Hodges, Jr, 'Minimum variance stratification', *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, vol. 54, 1959, pp. 88–101.

COMPARABILITY WITH 1996 ATLAS

Birthplace

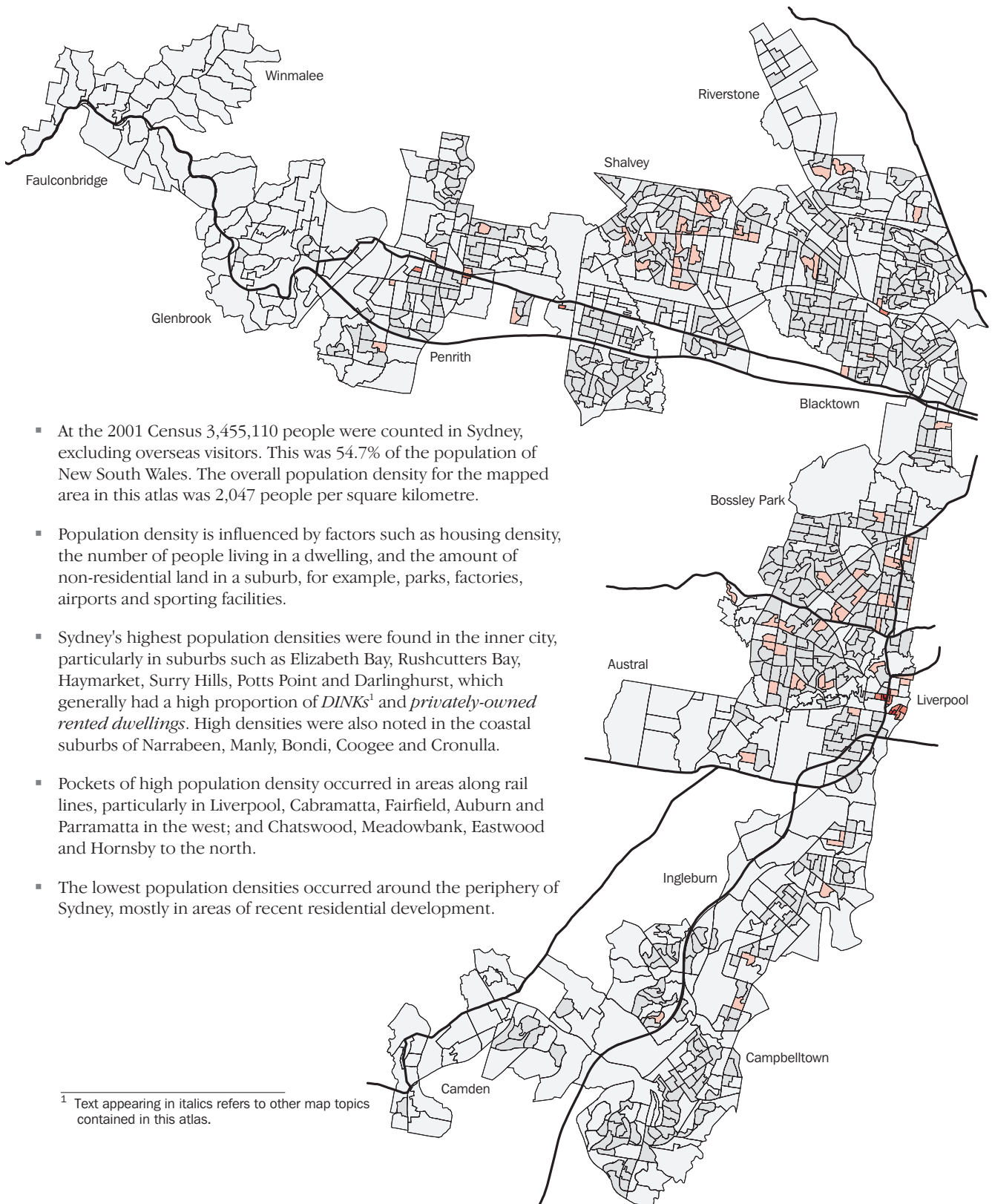
For the 2001 Census, birthplace was classified to the new *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (cat. no. 1269.0). In the 1996 Census, the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)* (cat.no. 1269.0) was used. This change in classification has had no impact on the data aggregated for inclusion in this atlas.

Qualifications

For the 2001 Census, qualifications data were coded to the new *Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)* (cat. no. 1272.0) which replaces the *ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ)* (cat. no. 1262.0) used for the 1996 Census. The new classification includes non-school qualifications such as Certificate Level qualifications which may be attained while the person is still attending school.

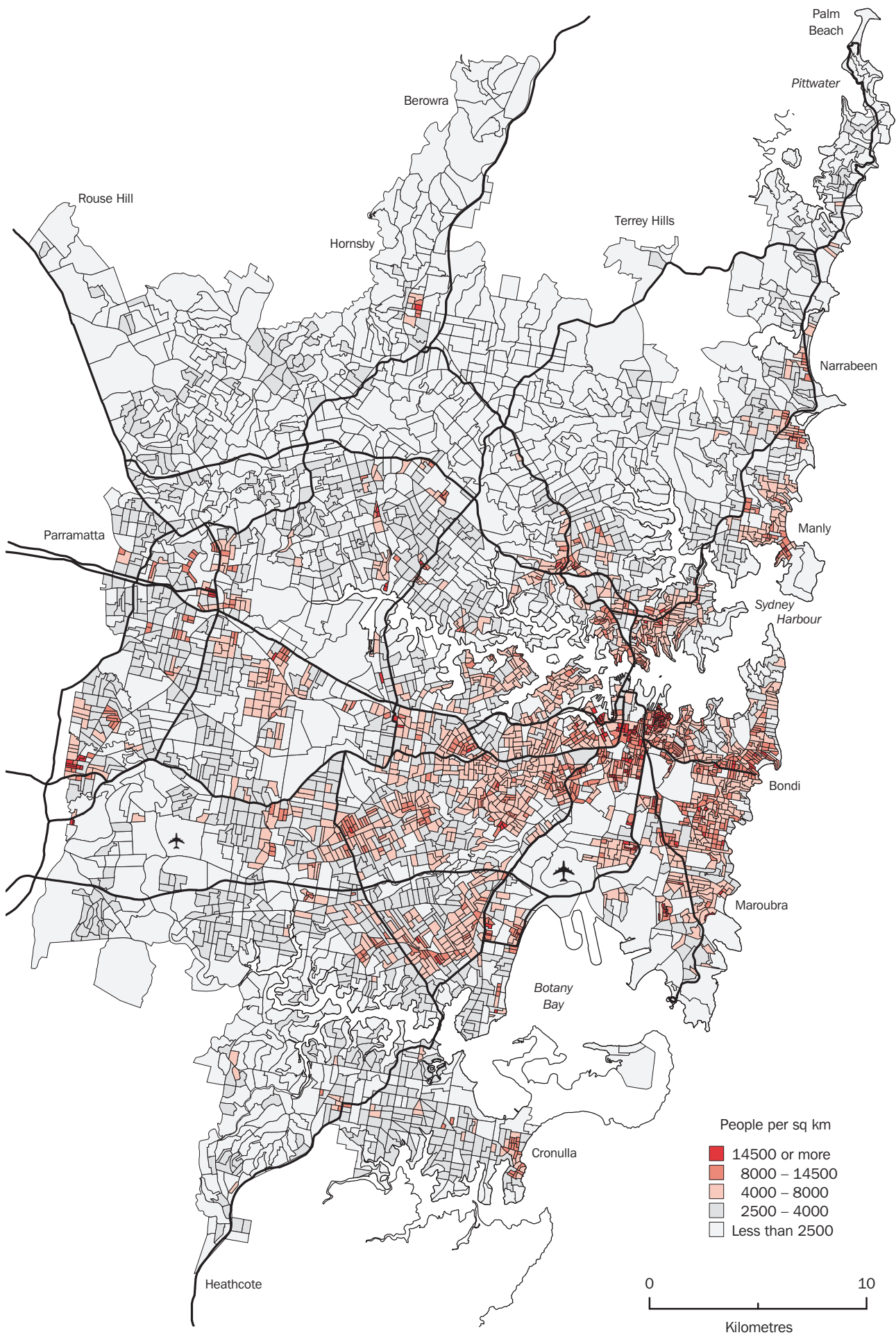
Population density

Number of people per square kilometre



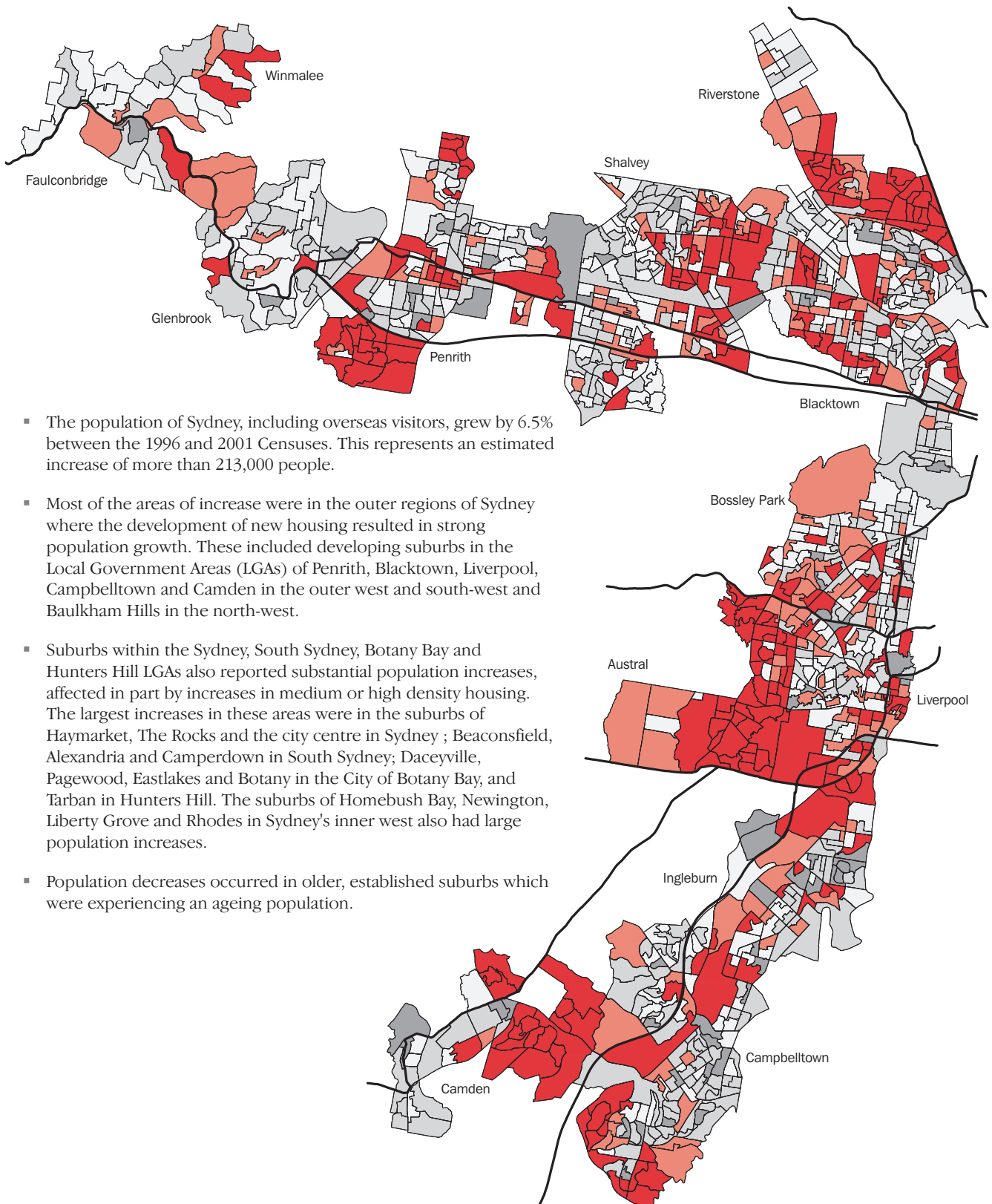
- At the 2001 Census 3,455,110 people were counted in Sydney, excluding overseas visitors. This was 54.7% of the population of New South Wales. The overall population density for the mapped area in this atlas was 2,047 people per square kilometre.
- Population density is influenced by factors such as housing density, the number of people living in a dwelling, and the amount of non-residential land in a suburb, for example, parks, factories, airports and sporting facilities.
- Sydney's highest population densities were found in the inner city, particularly in suburbs such as Elizabeth Bay, Rushcutters Bay, Haymarket, Surry Hills, Potts Point and Darlinghurst, which generally had a high proportion of *DINKs*¹ and *privately-owned rented dwellings*. High densities were also noted in the coastal suburbs of Narrabeen, Manly, Bondi, Coogee and Cronulla.
- Pockets of high population density occurred in areas along rail lines, particularly in Liverpool, Cabramatta, Fairfield, Auburn and Parramatta in the west; and Chatswood, Meadowbank, Eastwood and Hornsby to the north.
- The lowest population densities occurred around the periphery of Sydney, mostly in areas of recent residential development.

¹ Text appearing in italics refers to other map topics contained in this atlas.

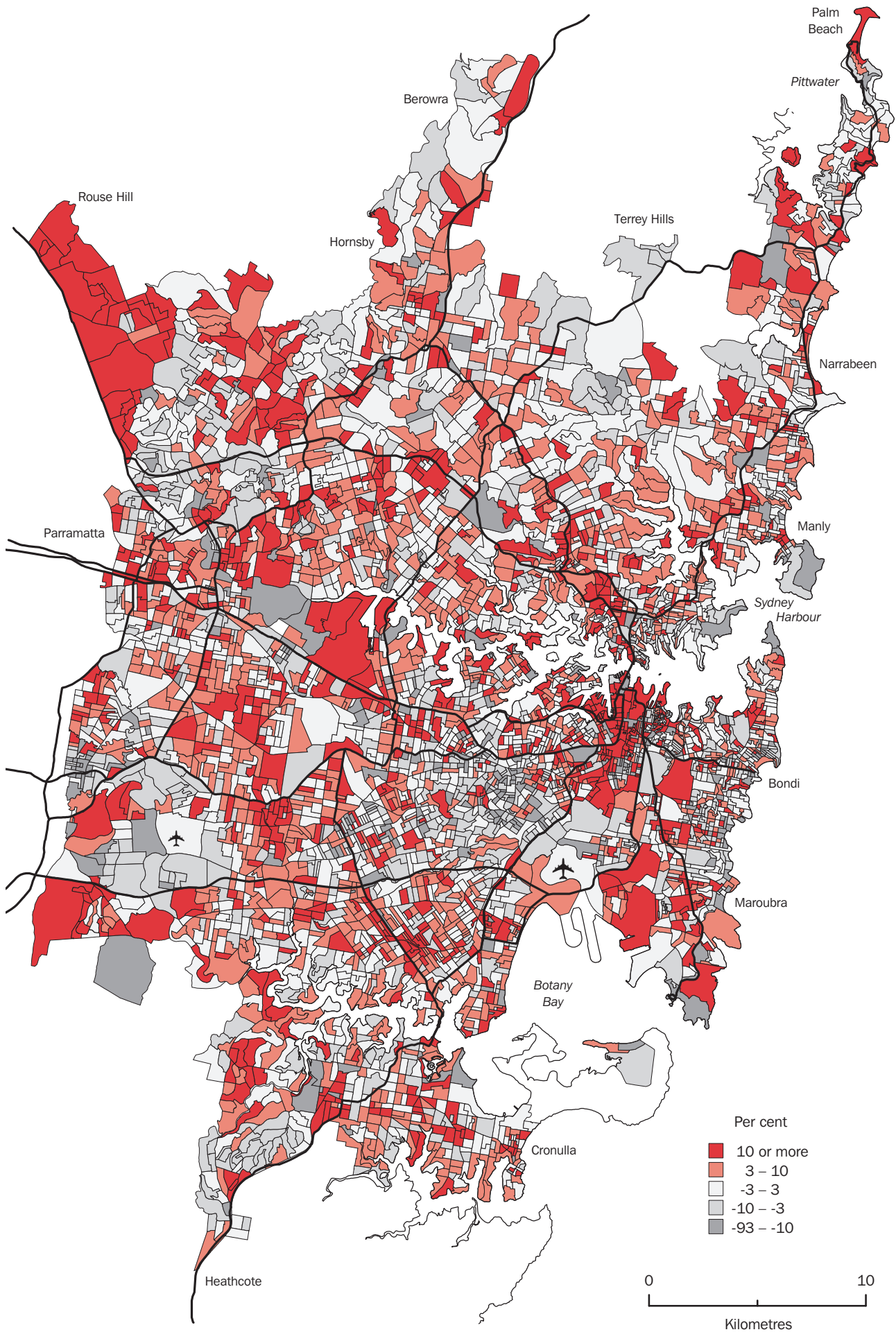


Population change

Percentage change in population between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses

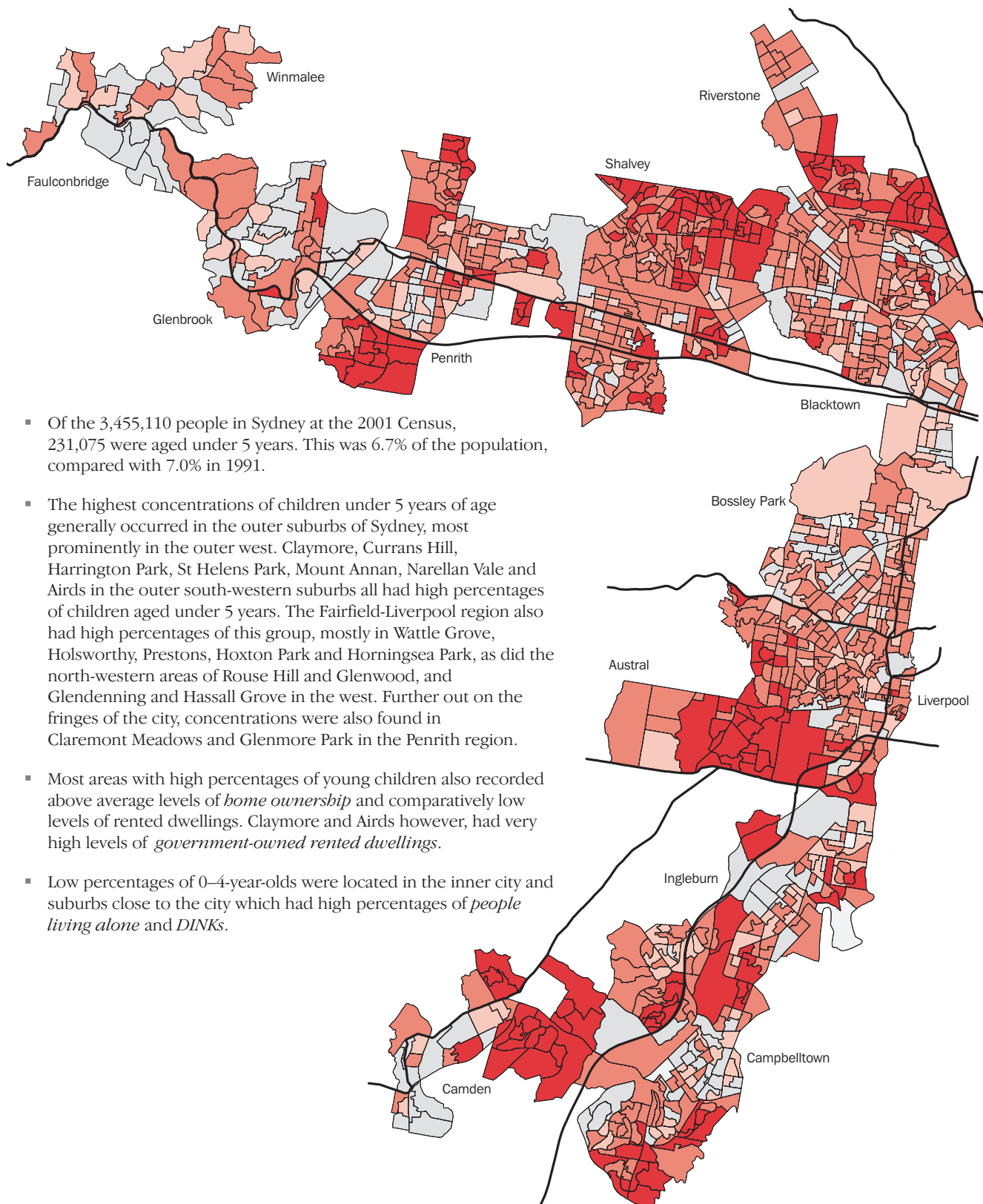


- The population of Sydney, including overseas visitors, grew by 6.5% between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses. This represents an estimated increase of more than 213,000 people.
- Most of the areas of increase were in the outer regions of Sydney where the development of new housing resulted in strong population growth. These included developing suburbs in the Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Penrith, Blacktown, Liverpool, Campbelltown and Camden in the outer west and south-west and Baulkham Hills in the north-west.
- Suburbs within the Sydney, South Sydney, Botany Bay and Hunters Hill LGAs also reported substantial population increases, affected in part by increases in medium or high density housing. The largest increases in these areas were in the suburbs of Haymarket, The Rocks and the city centre in Sydney ; Beaconsfield, Alexandria and Camperdown in South Sydney; Daceyville, Pagewood, Eastlakes and Botany in the City of Botany Bay, and Tarban in Hunters Hill. The suburbs of Homebush Bay, Newington, Liberty Grove and Rhodes in Sydney's inner west also had large population increases.
- Population decreases occurred in older, established suburbs which were experiencing an ageing population.

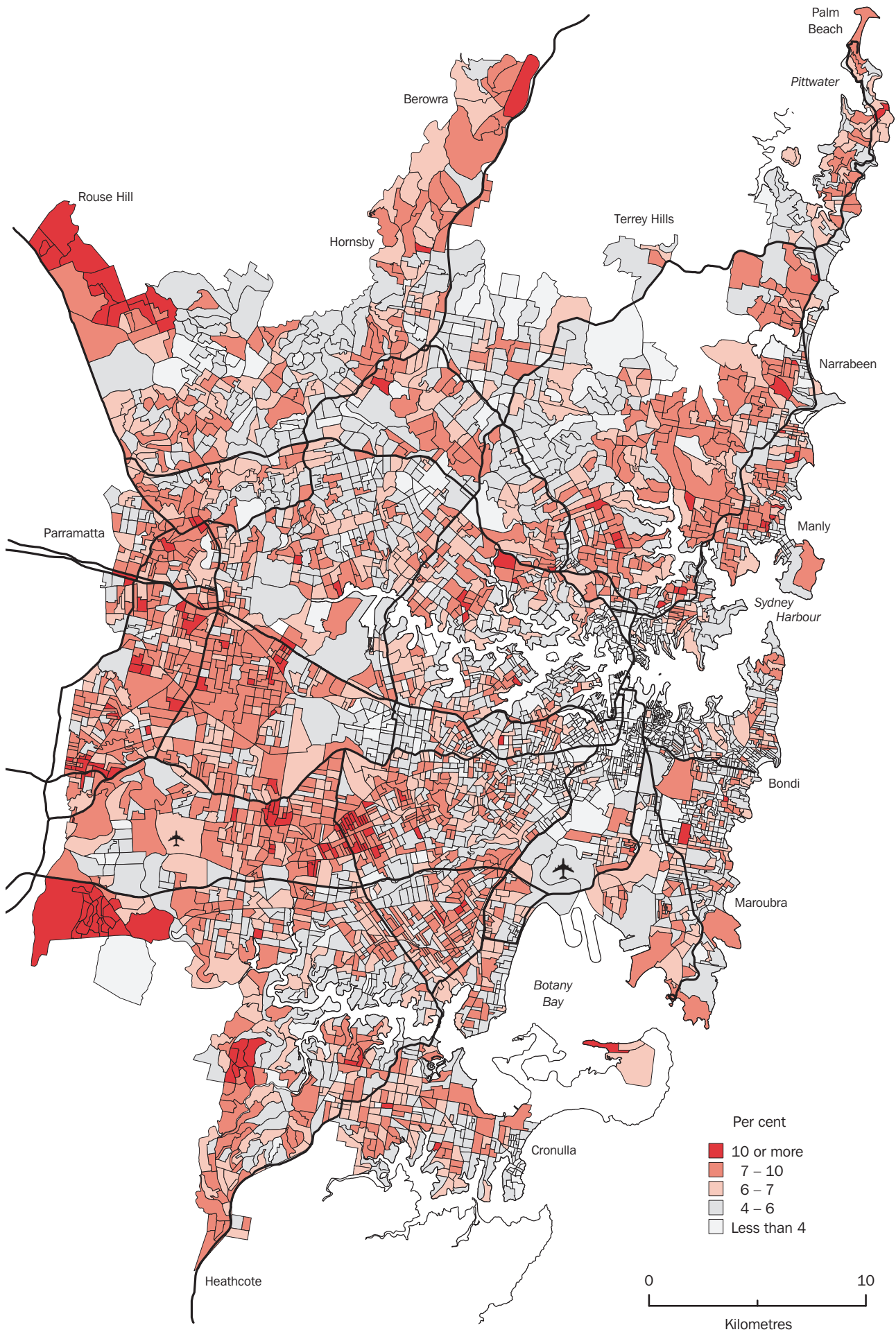


People aged 0–4 years

As a percentage of the total population

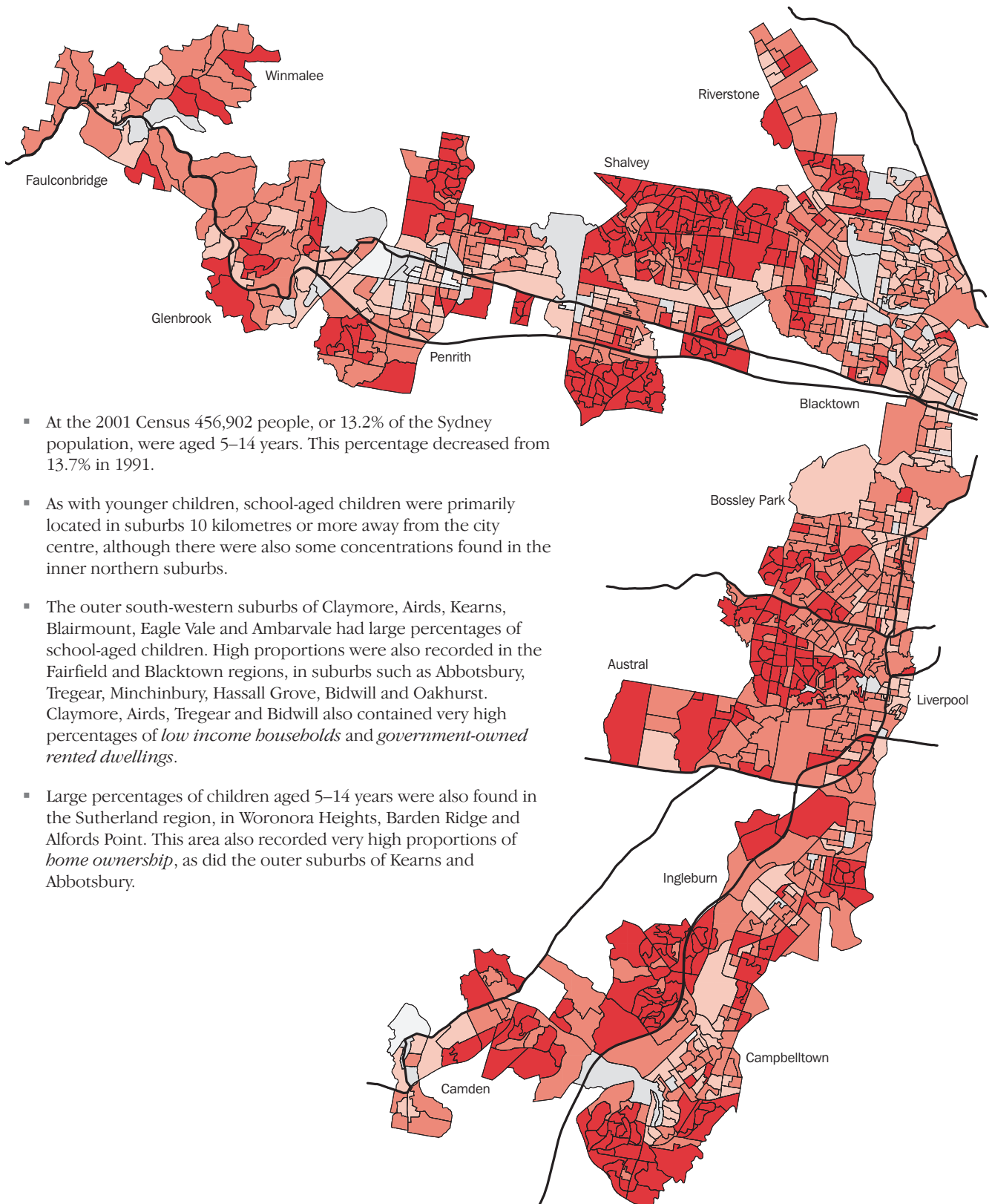


- Of the 3,455,110 people in Sydney at the 2001 Census, 231,075 were aged under 5 years. This was 6.7% of the population, compared with 7.0% in 1991.
- The highest concentrations of children under 5 years of age generally occurred in the outer suburbs of Sydney, most prominently in the outer west. Claymore, Currans Hill, Harrington Park, St Helens Park, Mount Annan, Narellan Vale and Airds in the outer south-western suburbs all had high percentages of children aged under 5 years. The Fairfield-Liverpool region also had high percentages of this group, mostly in Wattle Grove, Holsworthy, Prestons, Hoxton Park and Horningsea Park, as did the north-western areas of Rouse Hill and Glenwood, and Glendenning and Hassall Grove in the west. Further out on the fringes of the city, concentrations were also found in Claremont Meadows and Glenmore Park in the Penrith region.
- Most areas with high percentages of young children also recorded above average levels of *home ownership* and comparatively low levels of rented dwellings. Claymore and Airds however, had very high levels of *government-owned rented dwellings*.
- Low percentages of 0–4-year-olds were located in the inner city and suburbs close to the city which had high percentages of *people living alone* and *DINKs*.

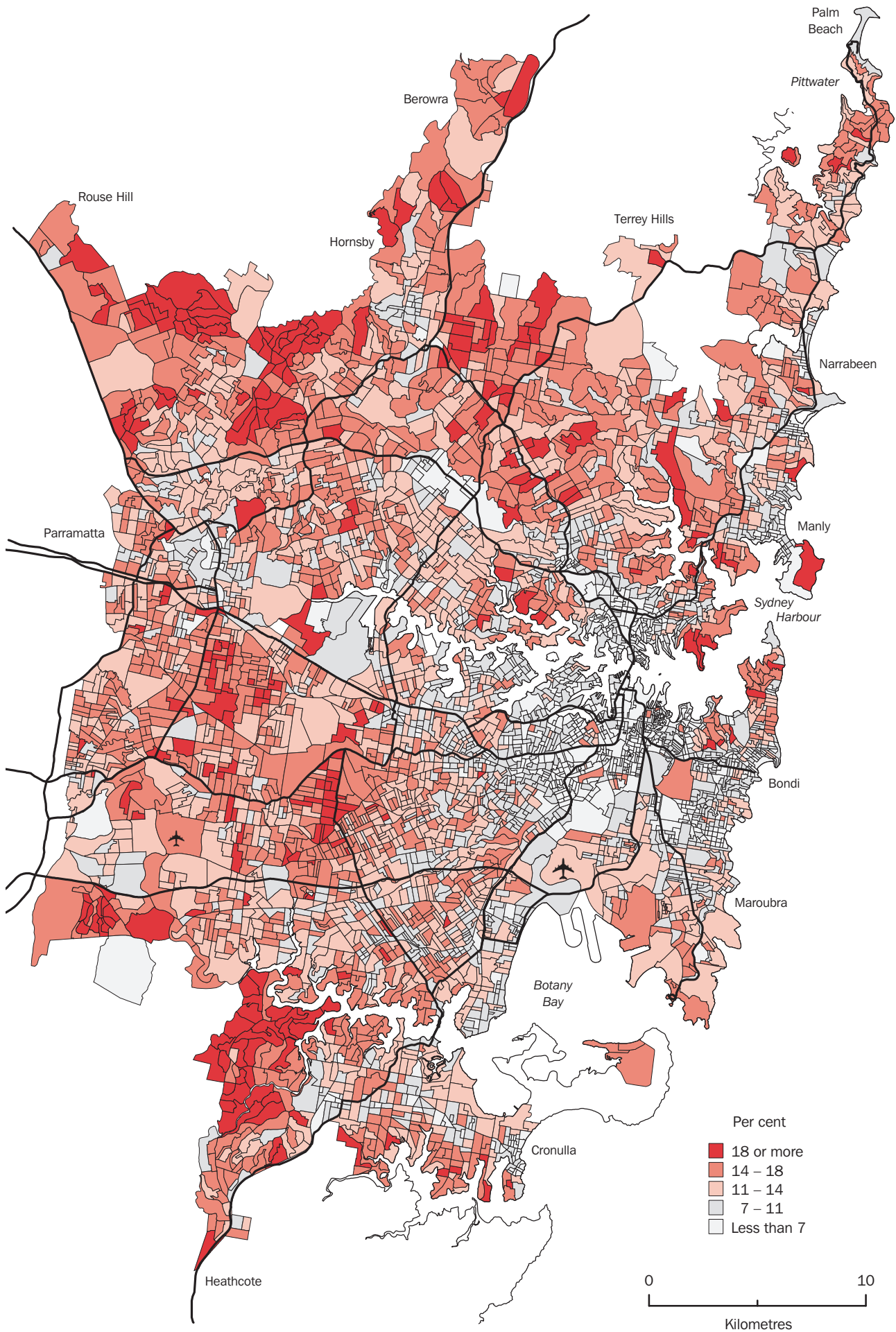


People aged 5–14 years

As a percentage of the total population

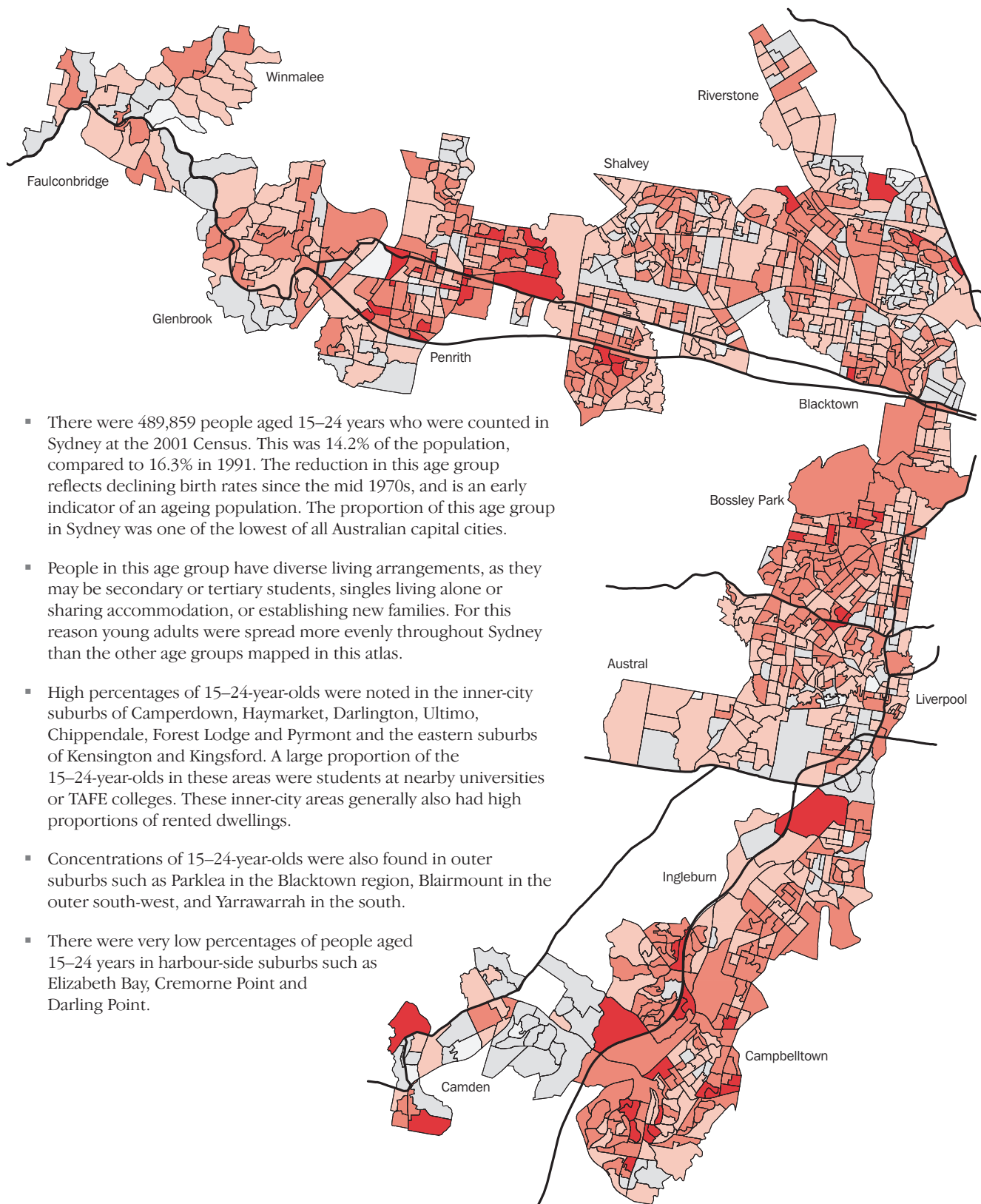


- At the 2001 Census 456,902 people, or 13.2% of the Sydney population, were aged 5–14 years. This percentage decreased from 13.7% in 1991.
- As with younger children, school-aged children were primarily located in suburbs 10 kilometres or more away from the city centre, although there were also some concentrations found in the inner northern suburbs.
- The outer south-western suburbs of Claymore, Airds, Kearns, Blairmount, Eagle Vale and Ambarvale had large percentages of school-aged children. High proportions were also recorded in the Fairfield and Blacktown regions, in suburbs such as Abbotsbury, Tregear, Minchinbury, Hassall Grove, Bidwill and Oakhurst. Claymore, Airds, Tregear and Bidwill also contained very high percentages of *low income households* and *government-owned rented dwellings*.
- Large percentages of children aged 5–14 years were also found in the Sutherland region, in Woronora Heights, Barden Ridge and Alford's Point. This area also recorded very high proportions of *home ownership*, as did the outer suburbs of Kearns and Abbotsbury.

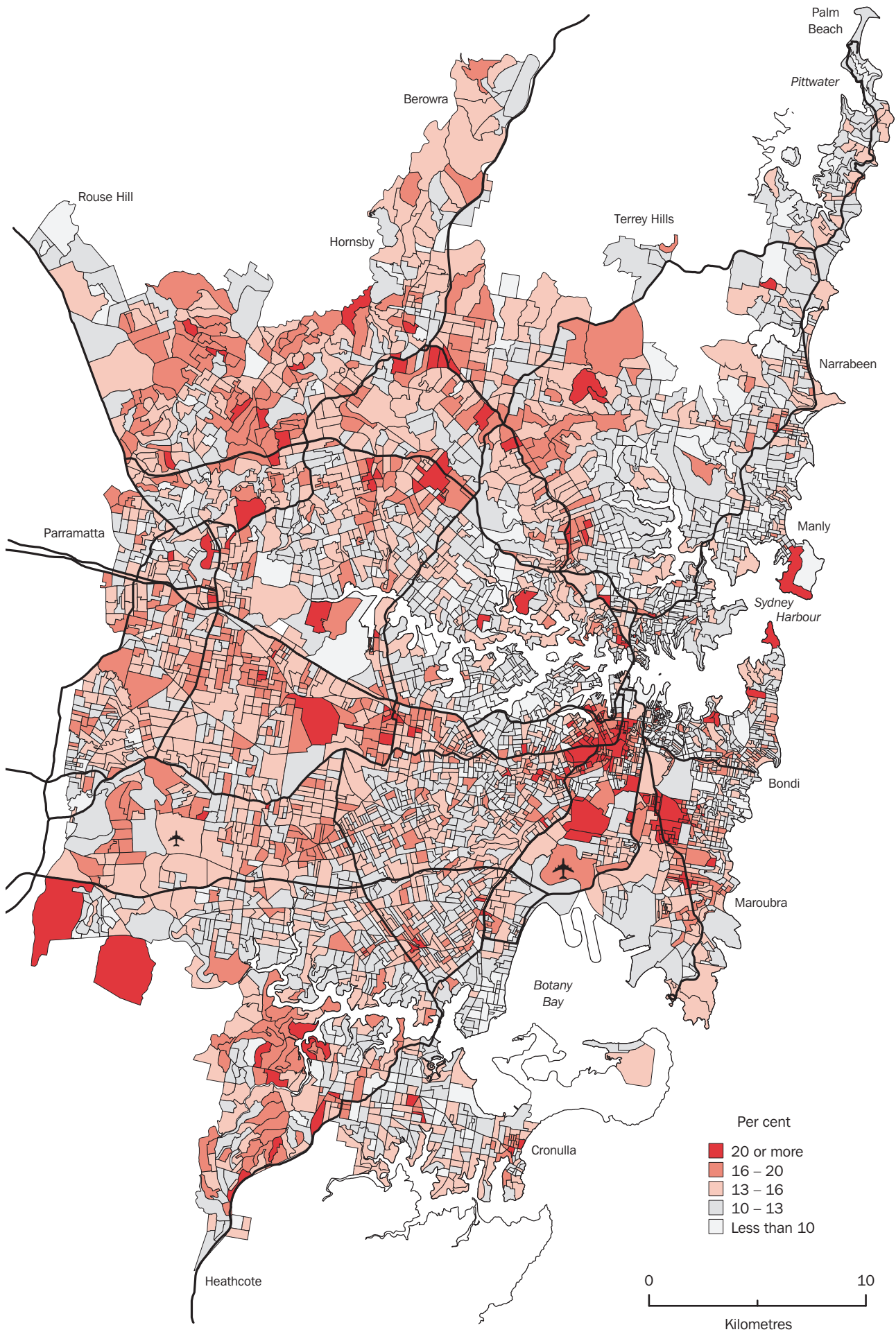


People aged 15–24 years

As a percentage of the total population

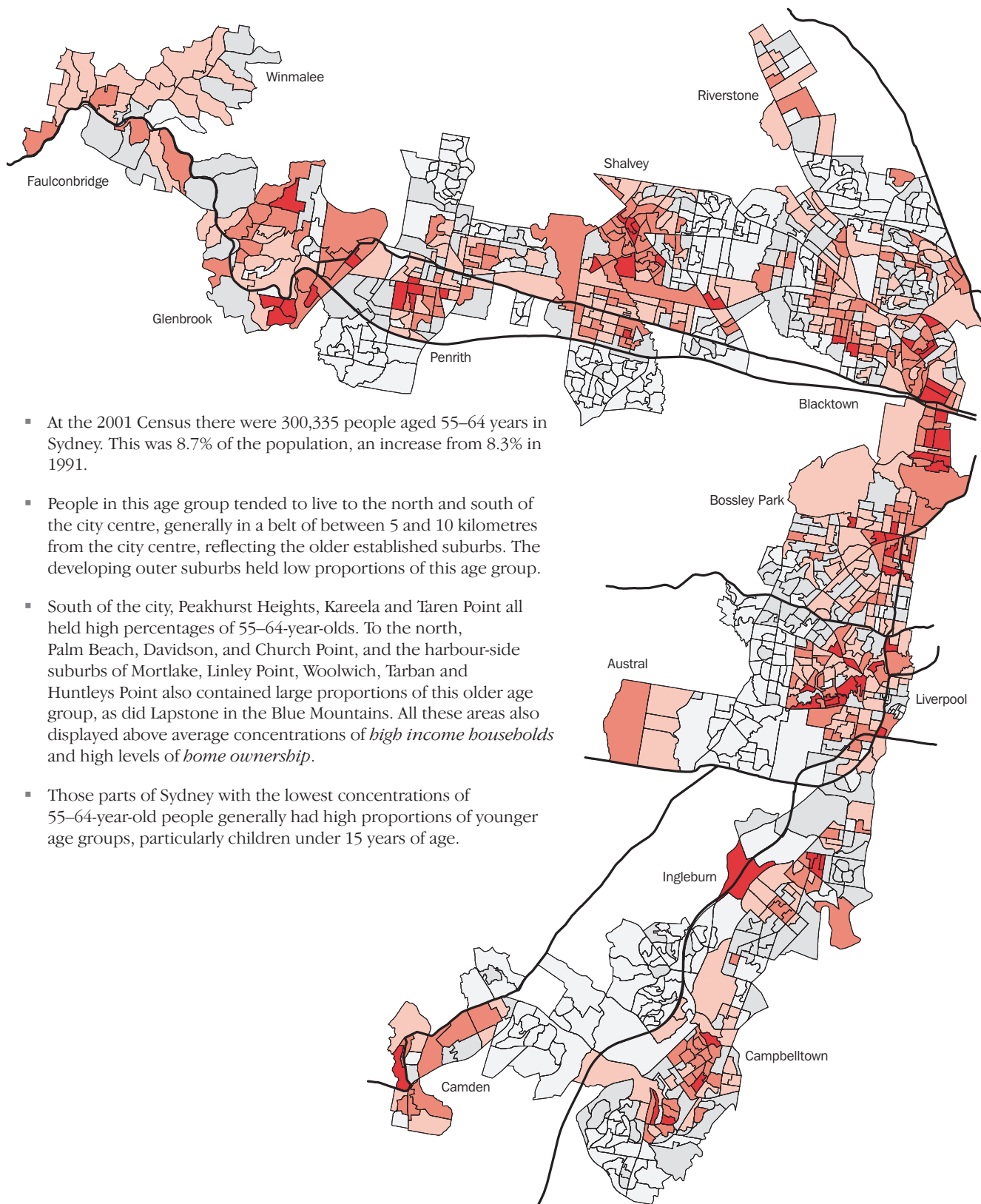


- There were 489,859 people aged 15–24 years who were counted in Sydney at the 2001 Census. This was 14.2% of the population, compared to 16.3% in 1991. The reduction in this age group reflects declining birth rates since the mid 1970s, and is an early indicator of an ageing population. The proportion of this age group in Sydney was one of the lowest of all Australian capital cities.
- People in this age group have diverse living arrangements, as they may be secondary or tertiary students, singles living alone or sharing accommodation, or establishing new families. For this reason young adults were spread more evenly throughout Sydney than the other age groups mapped in this atlas.
- High percentages of 15–24-year-olds were noted in the inner-city suburbs of Camperdown, Haymarket, Darlington, Ultimo, Chippendale, Forest Lodge and Pyrmont and the eastern suburbs of Kensington and Kingsford. A large proportion of the 15–24-year-olds in these areas were students at nearby universities or TAFE colleges. These inner-city areas generally also had high proportions of rented dwellings.
- Concentrations of 15–24-year-olds were also found in outer suburbs such as Parklea in the Blacktown region, Blairmount in the outer south-west, and Yarrowarrah in the south.
- There were very low percentages of people aged 15–24 years in harbour-side suburbs such as Elizabeth Bay, Cremorne Point and Darling Point.

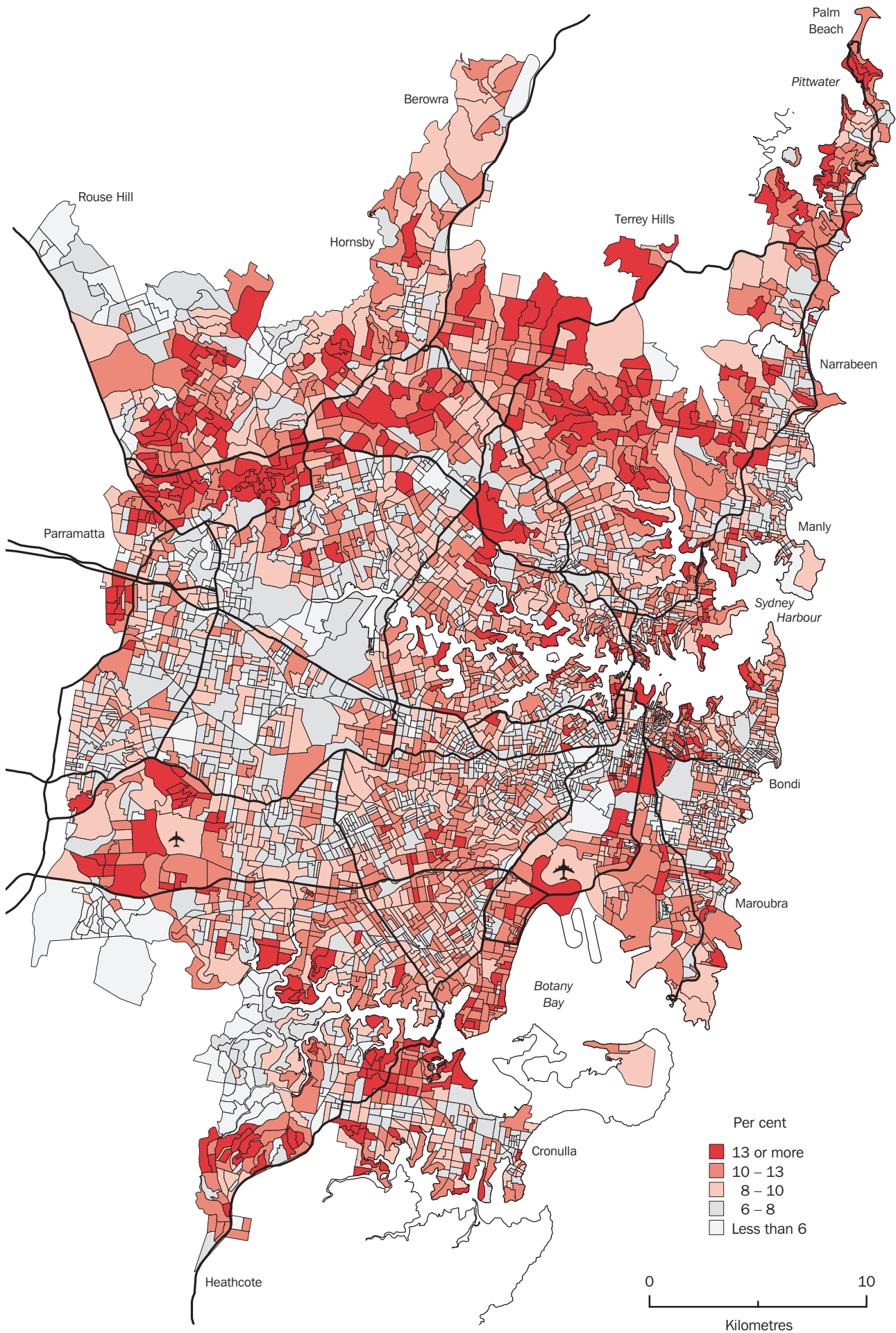


People aged 55–64 years

As a percentage of the total population

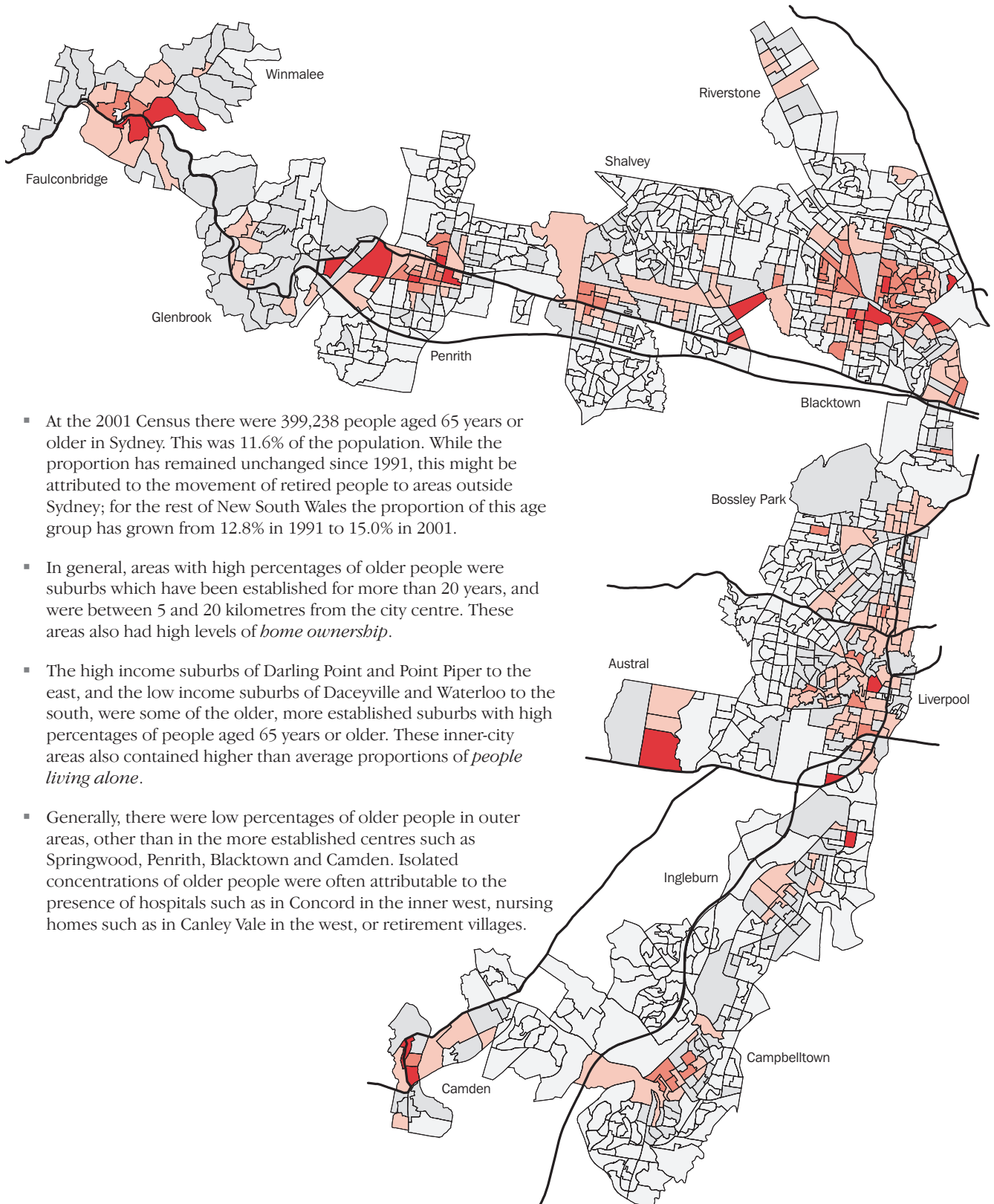


- At the 2001 Census there were 300,335 people aged 55–64 years in Sydney. This was 8.7% of the population, an increase from 8.3% in 1991.
- People in this age group tended to live to the north and south of the city centre, generally in a belt of between 5 and 10 kilometres from the city centre, reflecting the older established suburbs. The developing outer suburbs held low proportions of this age group.
- South of the city, Peakhurst Heights, Kareela and Taren Point all held high percentages of 55–64-year-olds. To the north, Palm Beach, Davidson, and Church Point, and the harbour-side suburbs of Mortlake, Linley Point, Woolwich, Tarban and Huntleys Point also contained large proportions of this older age group, as did Lapstone in the Blue Mountains. All these areas also displayed above average concentrations of *high income households* and high levels of *home ownership*.
- Those parts of Sydney with the lowest concentrations of 55–64-year-old people generally had high proportions of younger age groups, particularly children under 15 years of age.

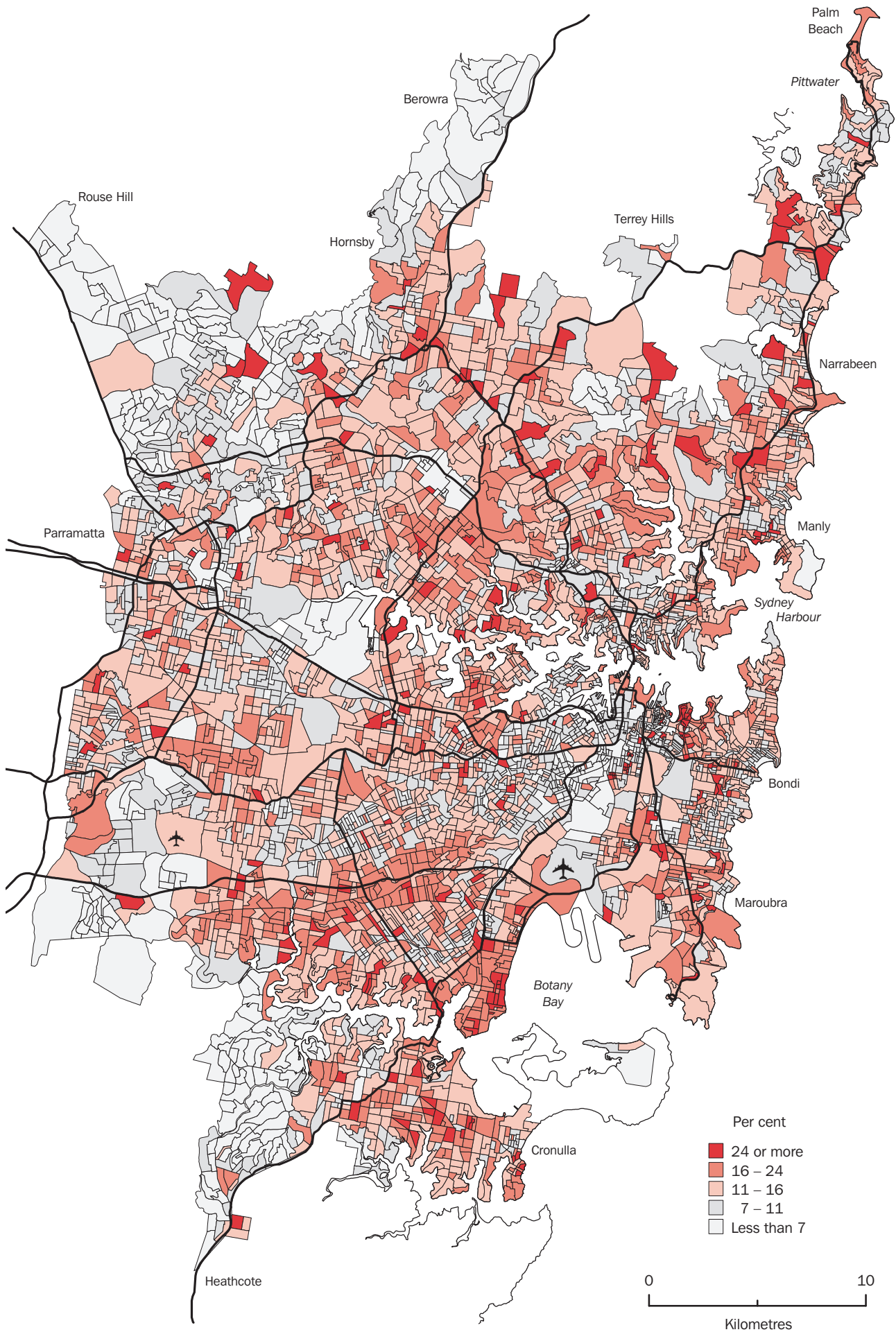


People aged 65 years or older

As a percentage of the total population

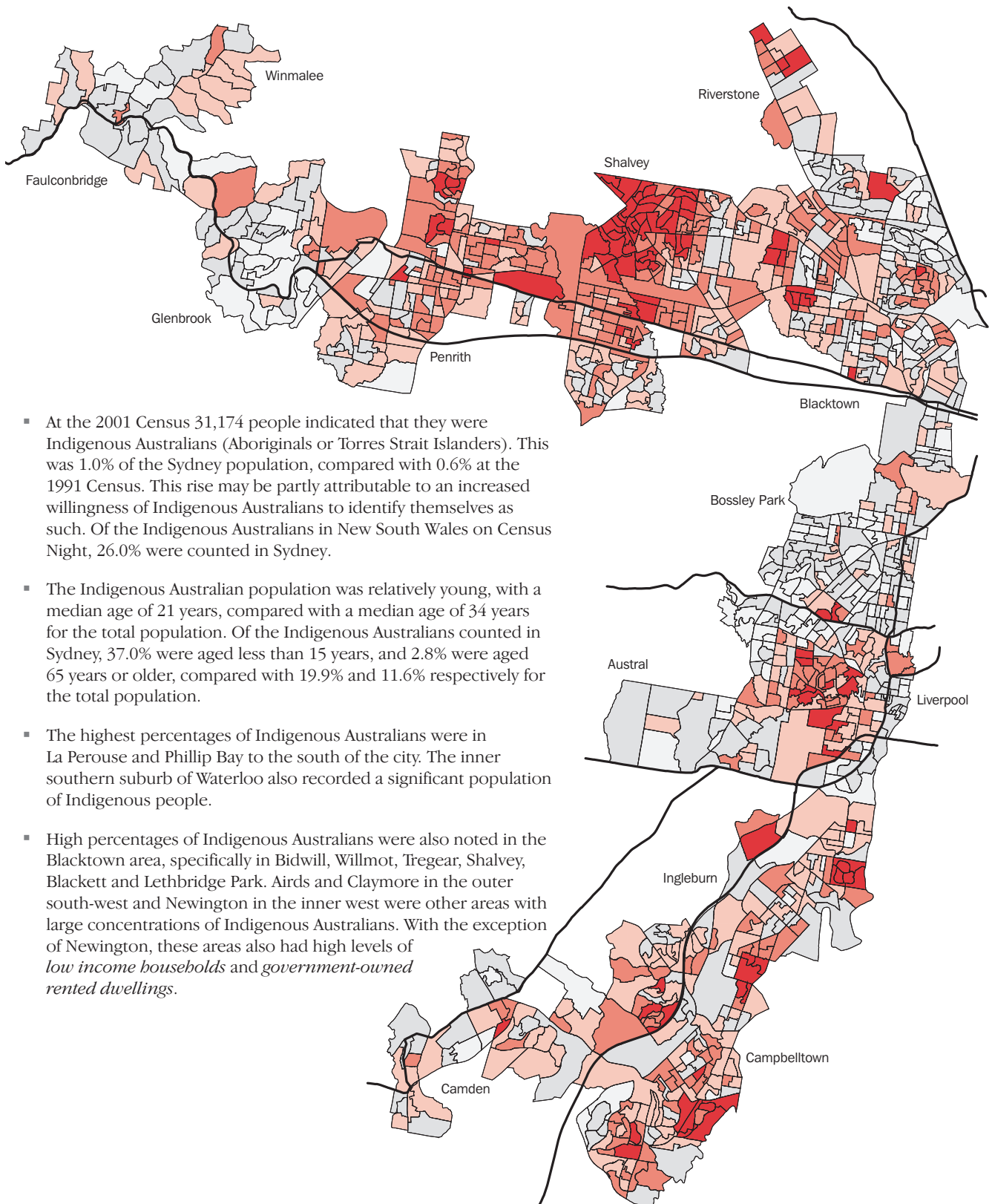


- At the 2001 Census there were 399,238 people aged 65 years or older in Sydney. This was 11.6% of the population. While the proportion has remained unchanged since 1991, this might be attributed to the movement of retired people to areas outside Sydney; for the rest of New South Wales the proportion of this age group has grown from 12.8% in 1991 to 15.0% in 2001.
- In general, areas with high percentages of older people were suburbs which have been established for more than 20 years, and were between 5 and 20 kilometres from the city centre. These areas also had high levels of *home ownership*.
- The high income suburbs of Darling Point and Point Piper to the east, and the low income suburbs of Daceyville and Waterloo to the south, were some of the older, more established suburbs with high percentages of people aged 65 years or older. These inner-city areas also contained higher than average proportions of *people living alone*.
- Generally, there were low percentages of older people in outer areas, other than in the more established centres such as Springwood, Penrith, Blacktown and Camden. Isolated concentrations of older people were often attributable to the presence of hospitals such as in Concord in the inner west, nursing homes such as in Canley Vale in the west, or retirement villages.

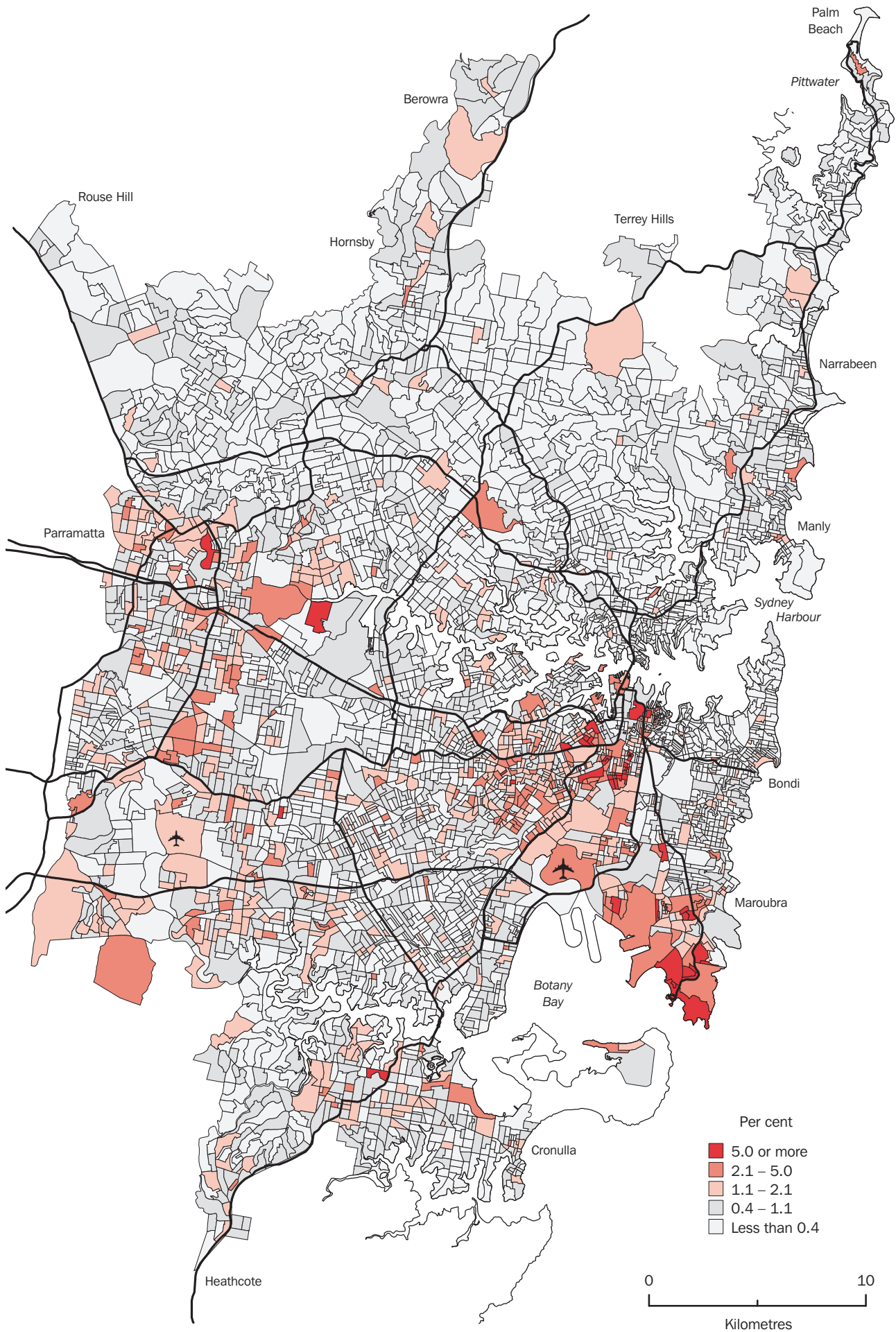


Indigenous Australians

As a percentage of the total population

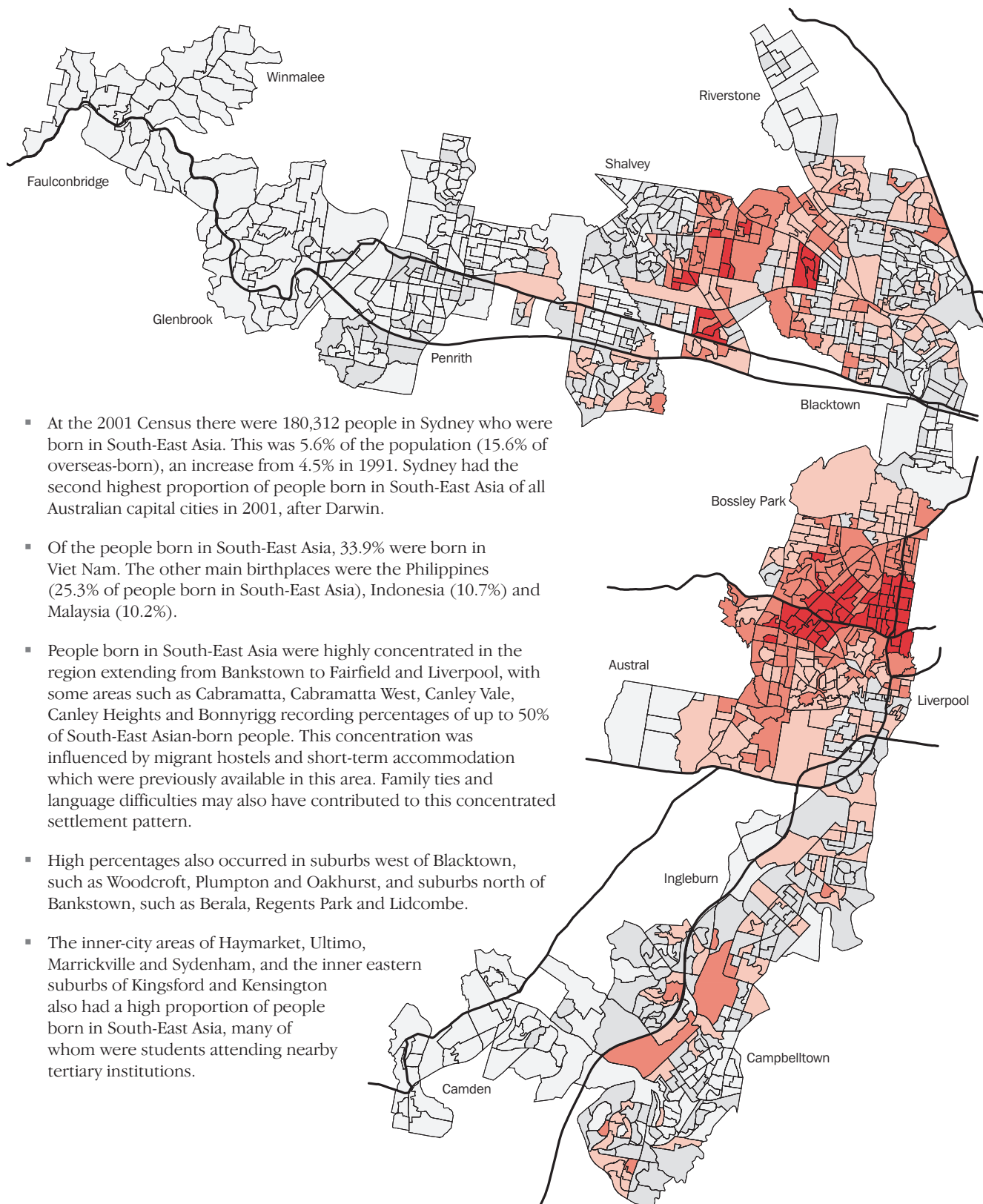


- At the 2001 Census 31,174 people indicated that they were Indigenous Australians (Aboriginals or Torres Strait Islanders). This was 1.0% of the Sydney population, compared with 0.6% at the 1991 Census. This rise may be partly attributable to an increased willingness of Indigenous Australians to identify themselves as such. Of the Indigenous Australians in New South Wales on Census Night, 26.0% were counted in Sydney.
- The Indigenous Australian population was relatively young, with a median age of 21 years, compared with a median age of 34 years for the total population. Of the Indigenous Australians counted in Sydney, 37.0% were aged less than 15 years, and 2.8% were aged 65 years or older, compared with 19.9% and 11.6% respectively for the total population.
- The highest percentages of Indigenous Australians were in La Perouse and Phillip Bay to the south of the city. The inner southern suburb of Waterloo also recorded a significant population of Indigenous people.
- High percentages of Indigenous Australians were also noted in the Blacktown area, specifically in Bidwill, Willmot, Tregear, Shalvey, Blackett and Lethbridge Park. Airs and Claymore in the outer south-west and Newington in the inner west were other areas with large concentrations of Indigenous Australians. With the exception of Newington, these areas also had high levels of *low income households* and *government-owned rented dwellings*.

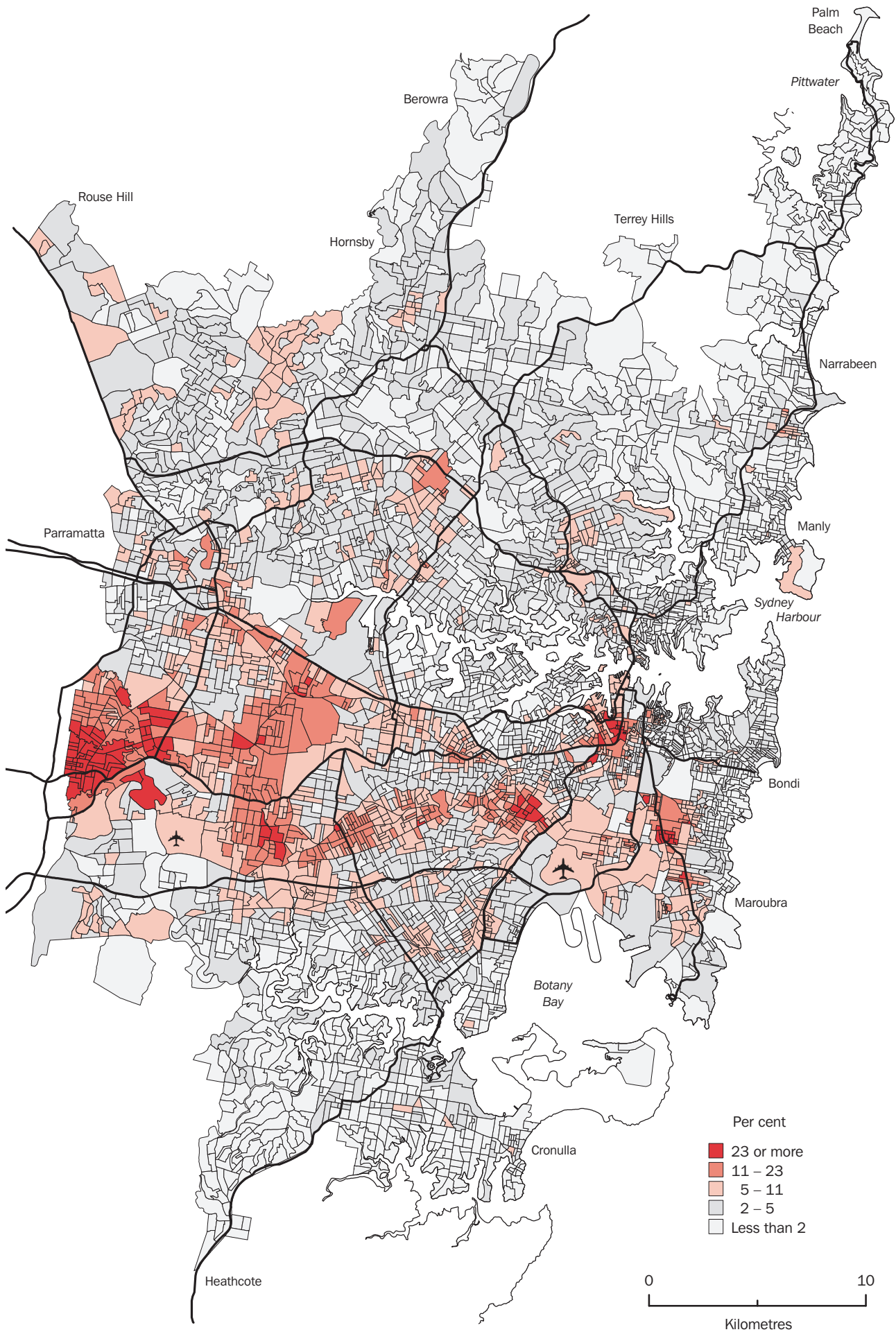


People born in South-East Asia

As a percentage of the total population

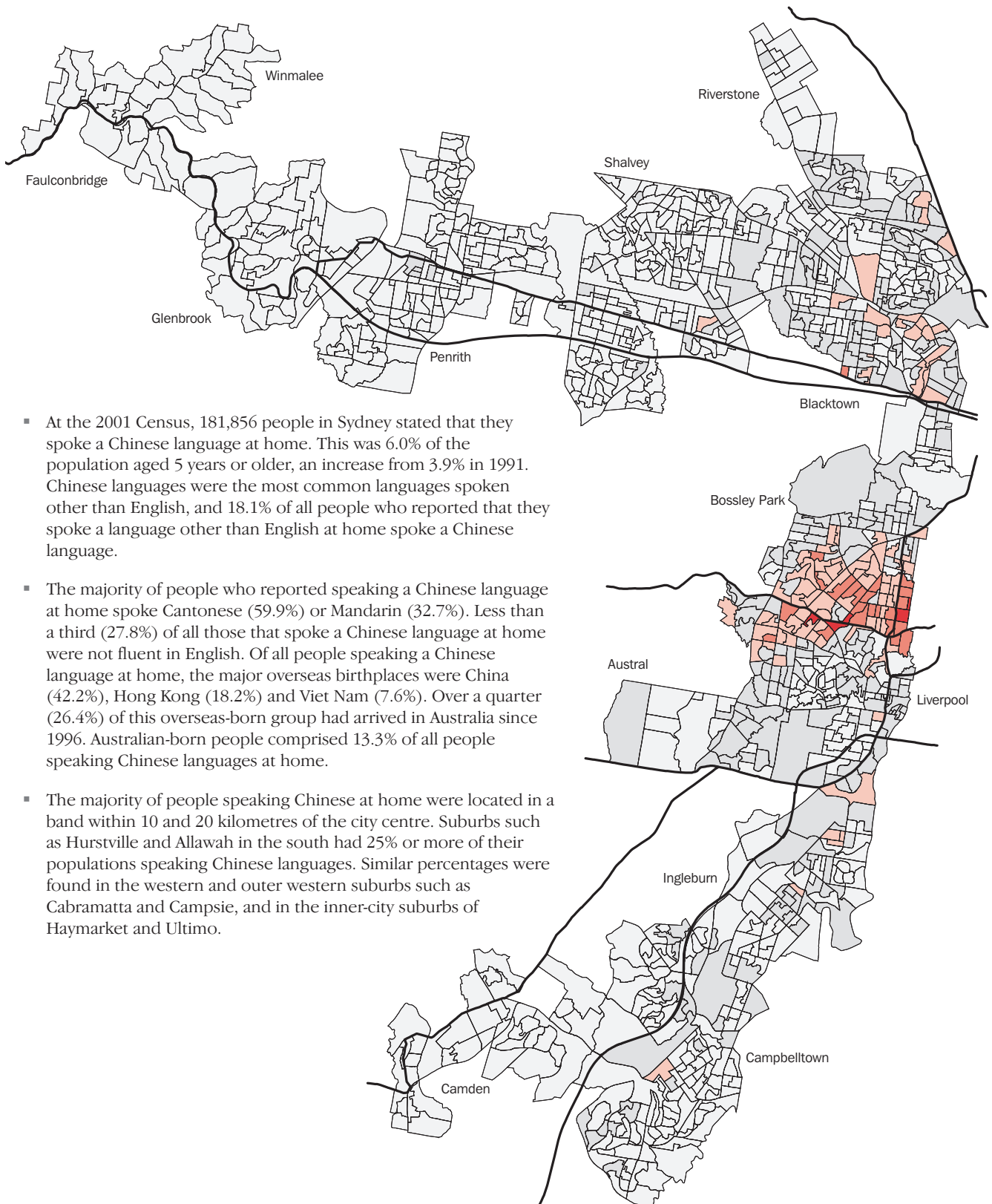


- At the 2001 Census there were 180,312 people in Sydney who were born in South-East Asia. This was 5.6% of the population (15.6% of overseas-born), an increase from 4.5% in 1991. Sydney had the second highest proportion of people born in South-East Asia of all Australian capital cities in 2001, after Darwin.
- Of the people born in South-East Asia, 33.9% were born in Viet Nam. The other main birthplaces were the Philippines (25.3% of people born in South-East Asia), Indonesia (10.7%) and Malaysia (10.2%).
- People born in South-East Asia were highly concentrated in the region extending from Bankstown to Fairfield and Liverpool, with some areas such as Cabramatta, Cabramatta West, Canley Vale, Canley Heights and Bonnyrigg recording percentages of up to 50% of South-East Asian-born people. This concentration was influenced by migrant hostels and short-term accommodation which were previously available in this area. Family ties and language difficulties may also have contributed to this concentrated settlement pattern.
- High percentages also occurred in suburbs west of Blacktown, such as Woodcroft, Plumpton and Oakhurst, and suburbs north of Bankstown, such as Berala, Regents Park and Lidcombe.
- The inner-city areas of Haymarket, Ultimo, Marrickville and Sydenham, and the inner eastern suburbs of Kingsford and Kensington also had a high proportion of people born in South-East Asia, many of whom were students attending nearby tertiary institutions.

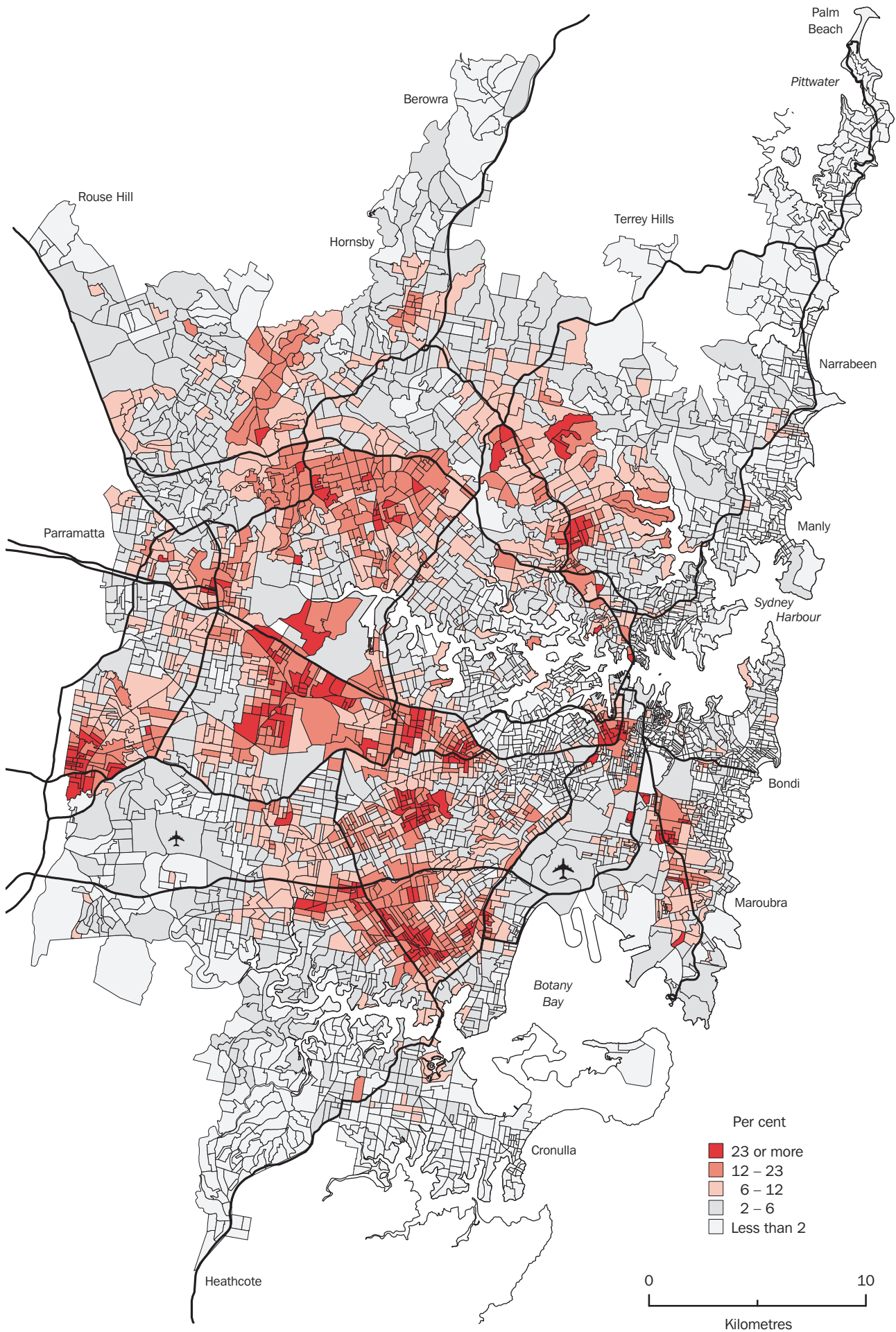


People speaking Chinese languages

As a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

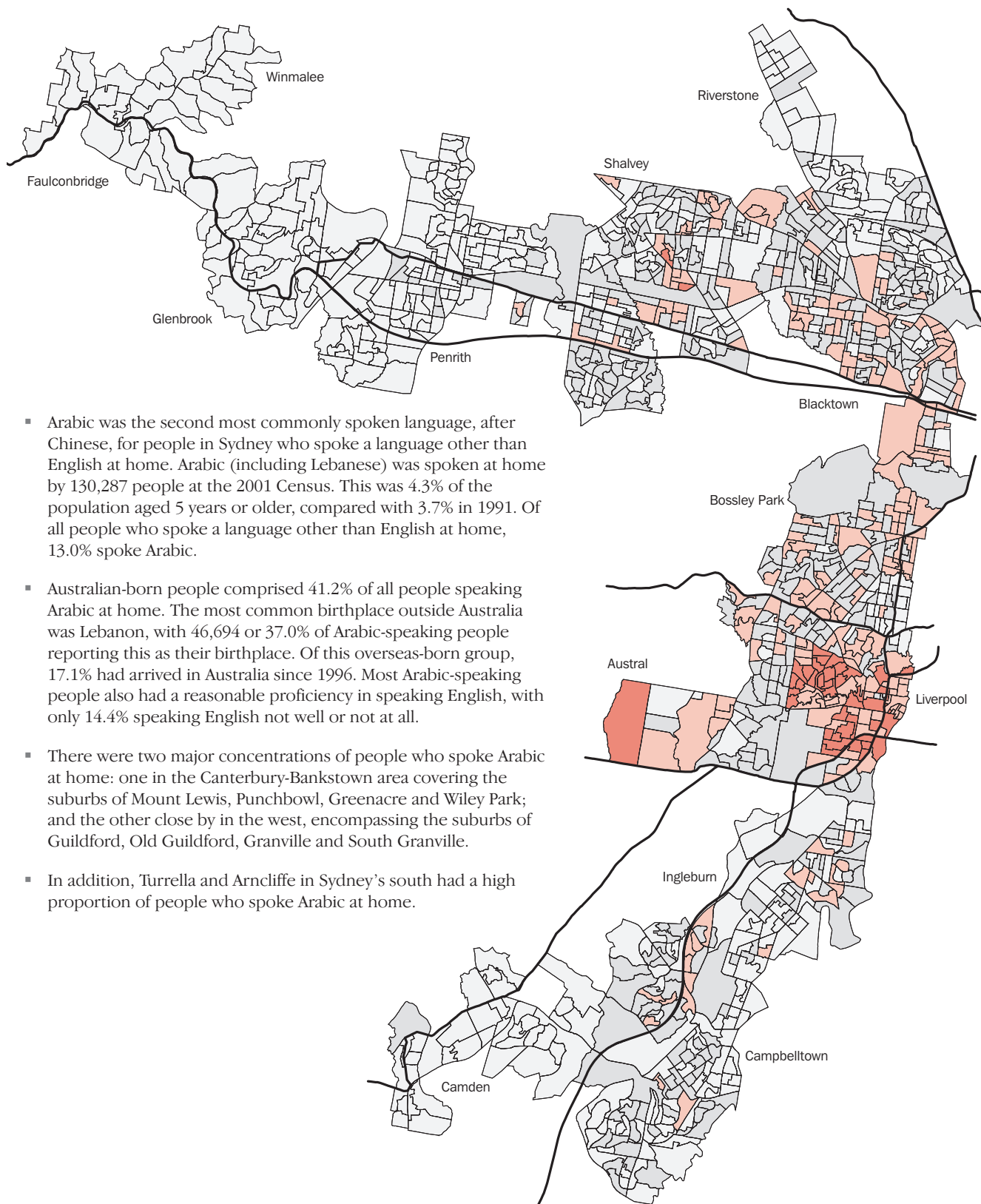


- At the 2001 Census, 181,856 people in Sydney stated that they spoke a Chinese language at home. This was 6.0% of the population aged 5 years or older, an increase from 3.9% in 1991. Chinese languages were the most common languages spoken other than English, and 18.1% of all people who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home spoke a Chinese language.
- The majority of people who reported speaking a Chinese language at home spoke Cantonese (59.9%) or Mandarin (32.7%). Less than a third (27.8%) of all those that spoke a Chinese language at home were not fluent in English. Of all people speaking a Chinese language at home, the major overseas birthplaces were China (42.2%), Hong Kong (18.2%) and Viet Nam (7.6%). Over a quarter (26.4%) of this overseas-born group had arrived in Australia since 1996. Australian-born people comprised 13.3% of all people speaking Chinese languages at home.
- The majority of people speaking Chinese at home were located in a band within 10 and 20 kilometres of the city centre. Suburbs such as Hurstville and Allawah in the south had 25% or more of their populations speaking Chinese languages. Similar percentages were found in the western and outer western suburbs such as Cabramatta and Campsie, and in the inner-city suburbs of Haymarket and Ultimo.

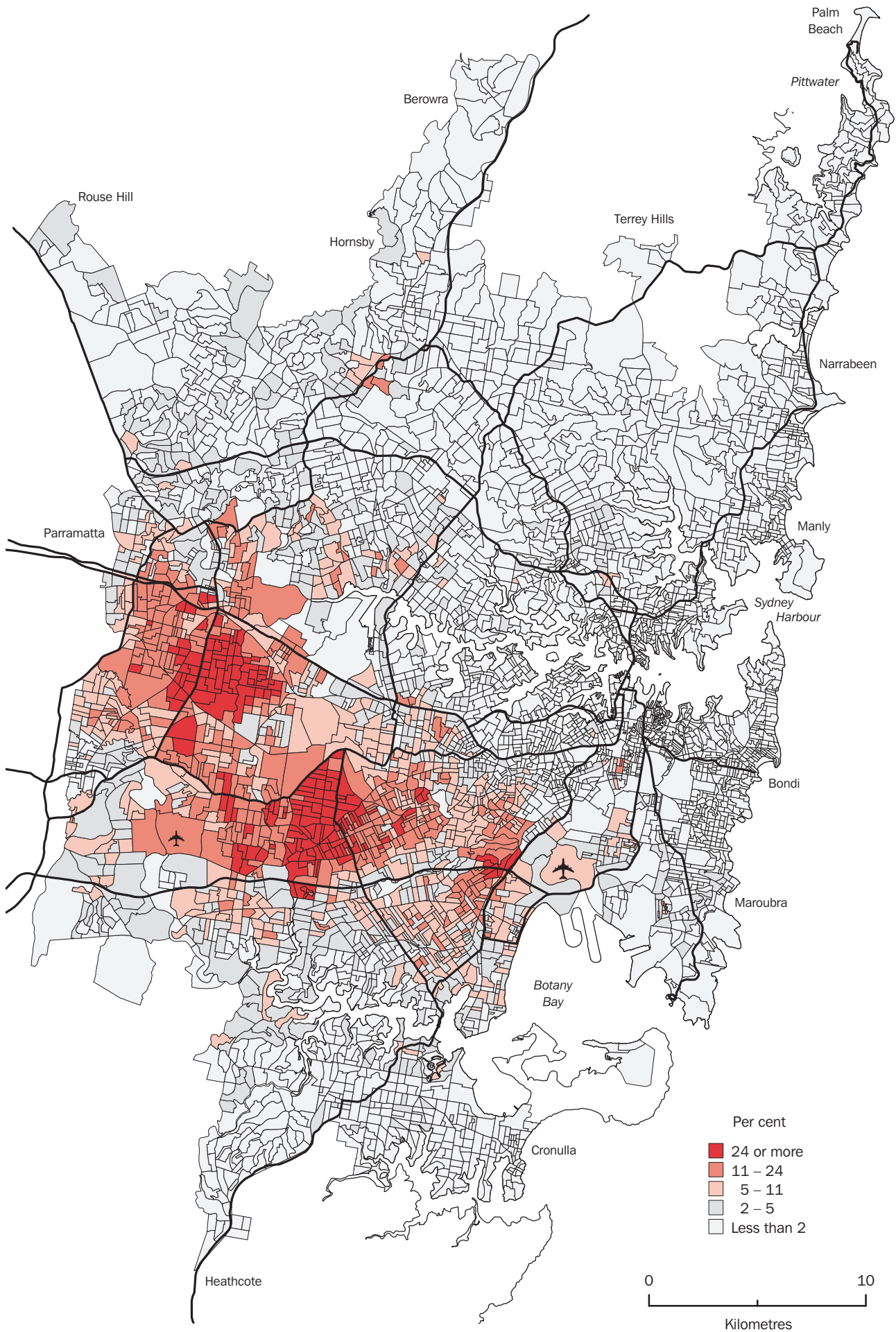


People speaking Arabic (including Lebanese)

As a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

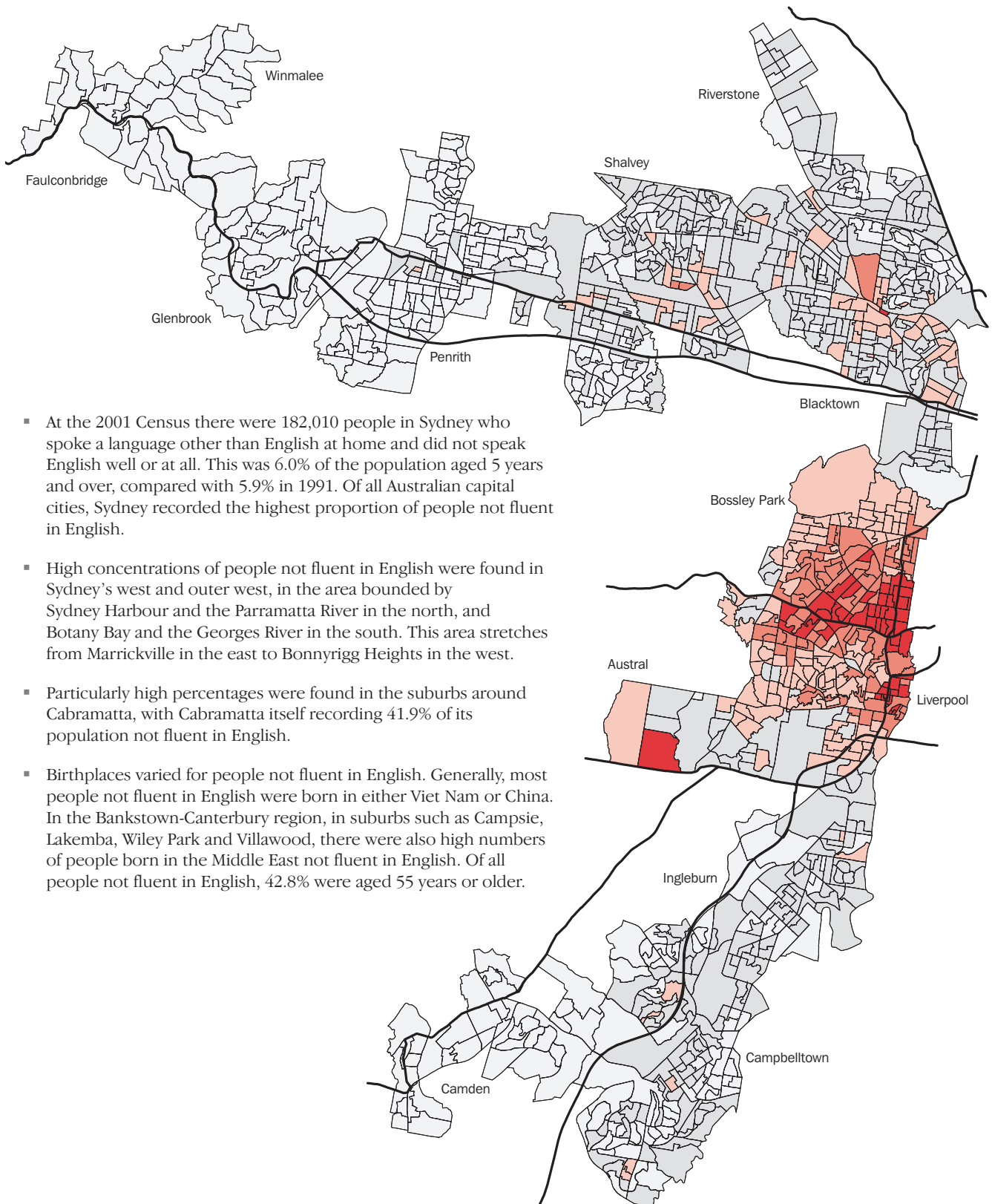


- Arabic was the second most commonly spoken language, after Chinese, for people in Sydney who spoke a language other than English at home. Arabic (including Lebanese) was spoken at home by 130,287 people at the 2001 Census. This was 4.3% of the population aged 5 years or older, compared with 3.7% in 1991. Of all people who spoke a language other than English at home, 13.0% spoke Arabic.
- Australian-born people comprised 41.2% of all people speaking Arabic at home. The most common birthplace outside Australia was Lebanon, with 46,694 or 37.0% of Arabic-speaking people reporting this as their birthplace. Of this overseas-born group, 17.1% had arrived in Australia since 1996. Most Arabic-speaking people also had a reasonable proficiency in speaking English, with only 14.4% speaking English not well or not at all.
- There were two major concentrations of people who spoke Arabic at home: one in the Canterbury-Bankstown area covering the suburbs of Mount Lewis, Punchbowl, Greenacre and Wiley Park; and the other close by in the west, encompassing the suburbs of Guildford, Old Guildford, Granville and South Granville.
- In addition, Turrella and Arncliffe in Sydney's south had a high proportion of people who spoke Arabic at home.

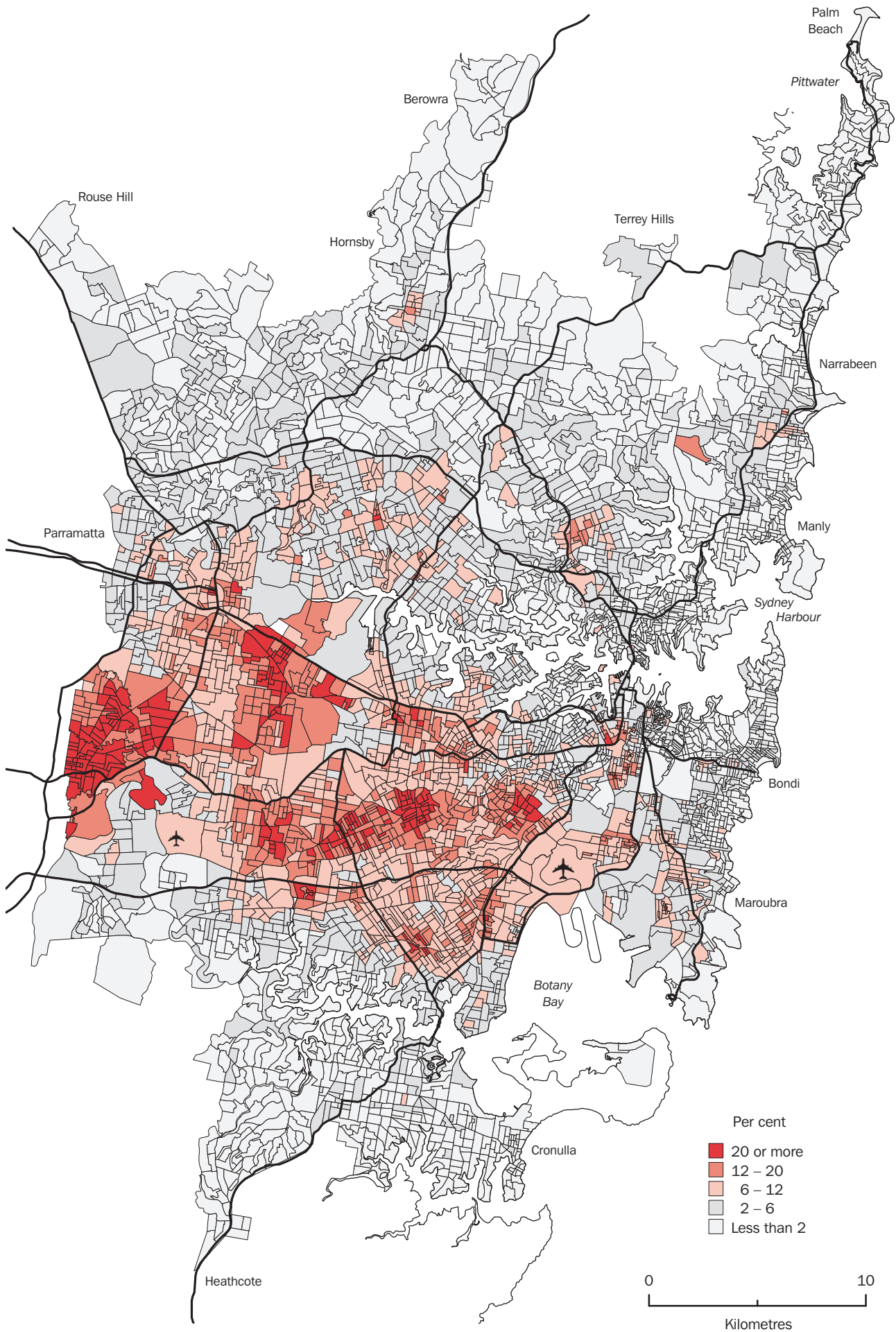


People not fluent in English

People who did not speak English well or at all as a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

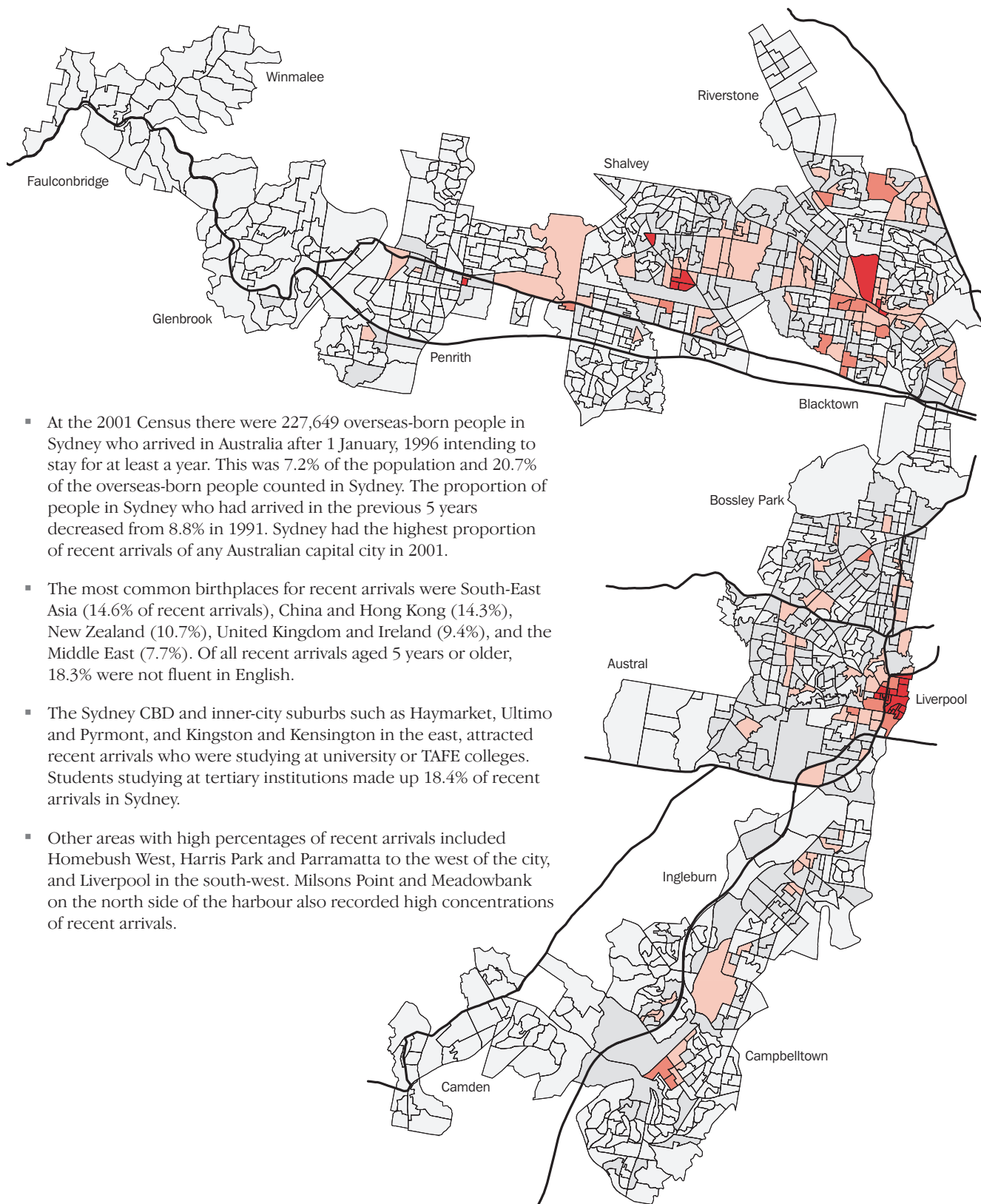


- At the 2001 Census there were 182,010 people in Sydney who spoke a language other than English at home and did not speak English well or at all. This was 6.0% of the population aged 5 years and over, compared with 5.9% in 1991. Of all Australian capital cities, Sydney recorded the highest proportion of people not fluent in English.
- High concentrations of people not fluent in English were found in Sydney's west and outer west, in the area bounded by Sydney Harbour and the Parramatta River in the north, and Botany Bay and the Georges River in the south. This area stretches from Marrickville in the east to Bonnyrigg Heights in the west.
- Particularly high percentages were found in the suburbs around Cabramatta, with Cabramatta itself recording 41.9% of its population not fluent in English.
- Birthplaces varied for people not fluent in English. Generally, most people not fluent in English were born in either Viet Nam or China. In the Bankstown-Canterbury region, in suburbs such as Campsie, Lakemba, Wiley Park and Villawood, there were also high numbers of people born in the Middle East not fluent in English. Of all people not fluent in English, 42.8% were aged 55 years or older.

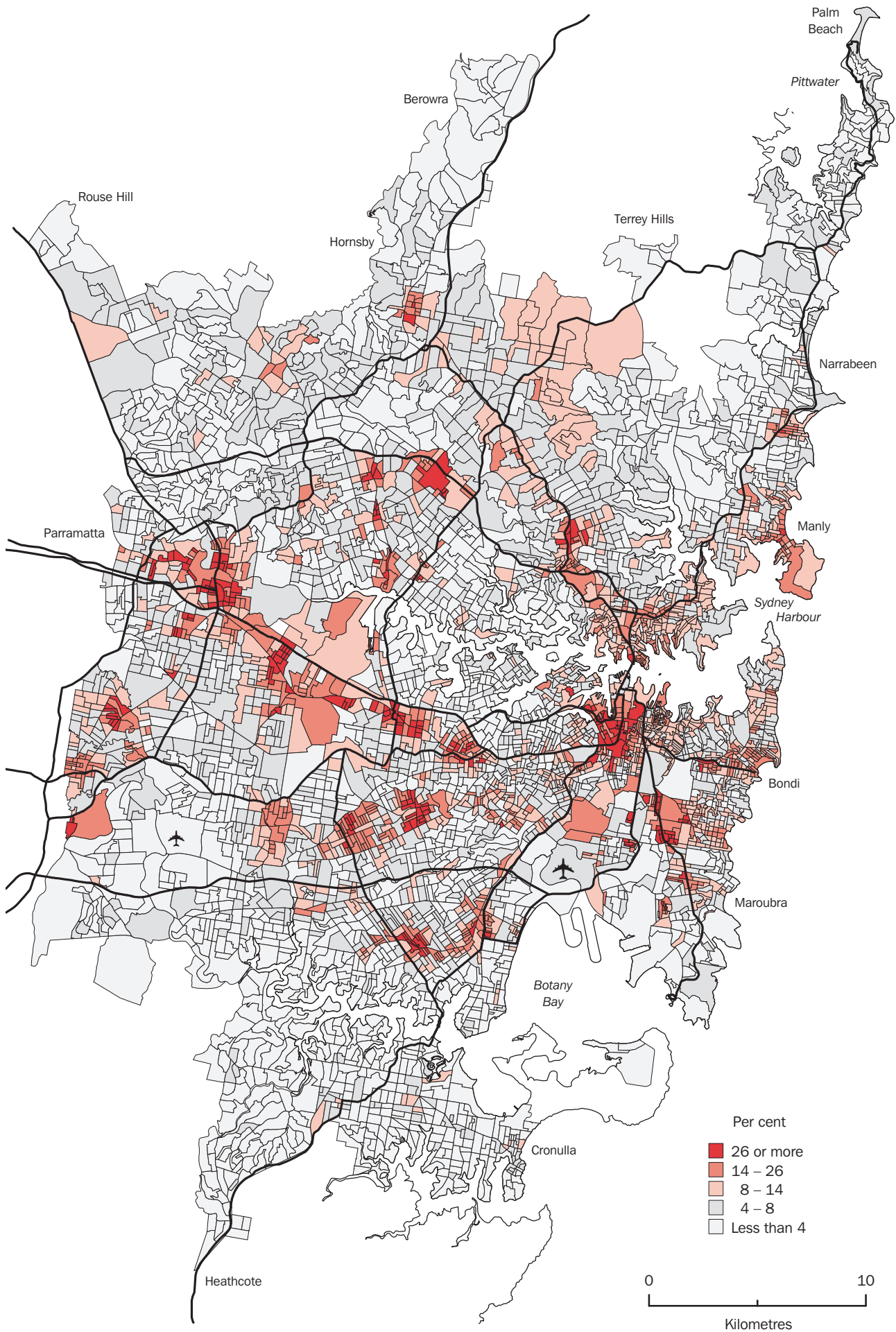


Recent arrivals

As a percentage of the total population

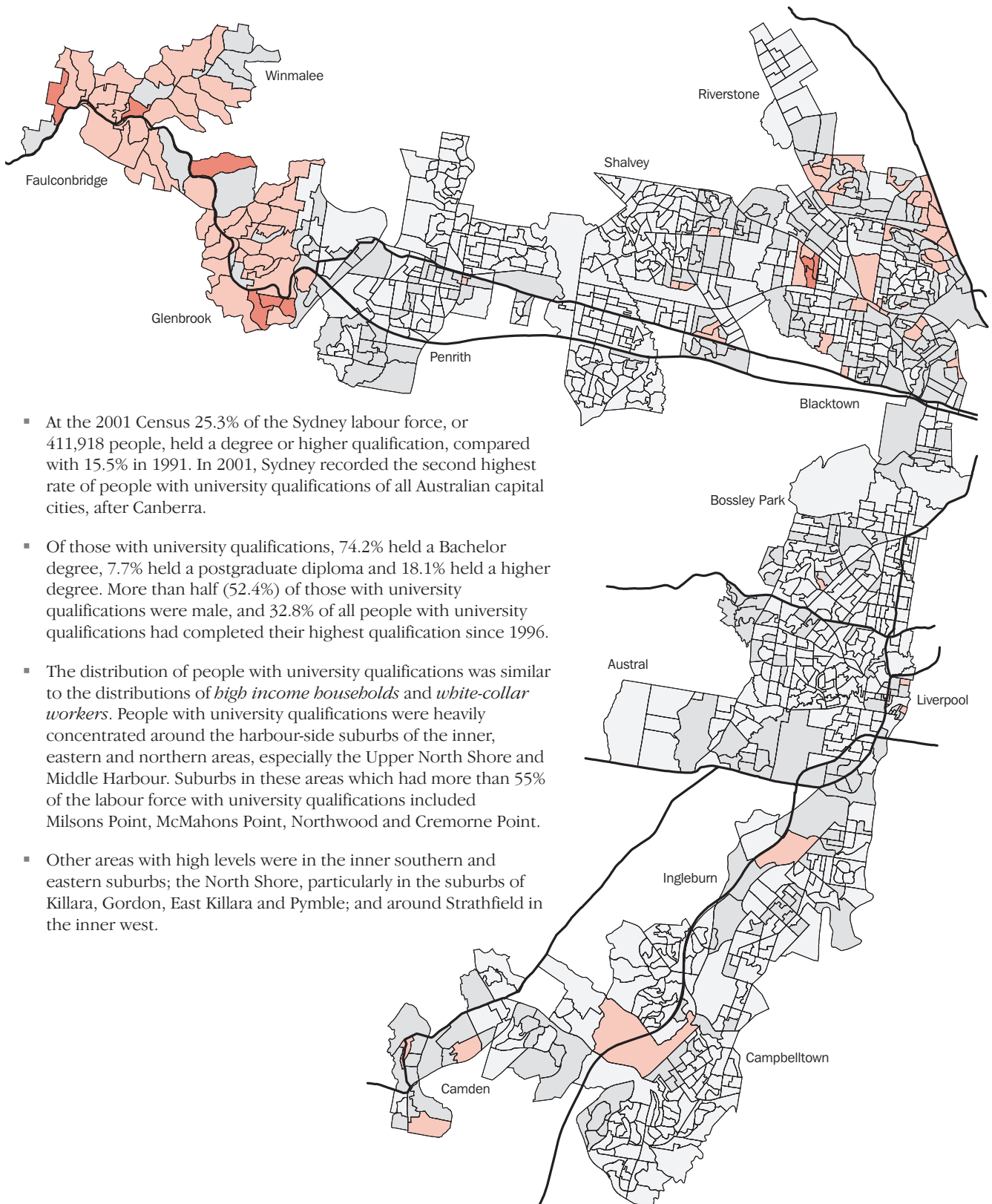


- At the 2001 Census there were 227,649 overseas-born people in Sydney who arrived in Australia after 1 January, 1996 intending to stay for at least a year. This was 7.2% of the population and 20.7% of the overseas-born people counted in Sydney. The proportion of people in Sydney who had arrived in the previous 5 years decreased from 8.8% in 1991. Sydney had the highest proportion of recent arrivals of any Australian capital city in 2001.
- The most common birthplaces for recent arrivals were South-East Asia (14.6% of recent arrivals), China and Hong Kong (14.3%), New Zealand (10.7%), United Kingdom and Ireland (9.4%), and the Middle East (7.7%). Of all recent arrivals aged 5 years or older, 18.3% were not fluent in English.
- The Sydney CBD and inner-city suburbs such as Haymarket, Ultimo and Pyrmont, and Kingston and Kensington in the east, attracted recent arrivals who were studying at university or TAFE colleges. Students studying at tertiary institutions made up 18.4% of recent arrivals in Sydney.
- Other areas with high percentages of recent arrivals included Homebush West, Harris Park and Parramatta to the west of the city, and Liverpool in the south-west. Milsons Point and Meadowbank on the north side of the harbour also recorded high concentrations of recent arrivals.

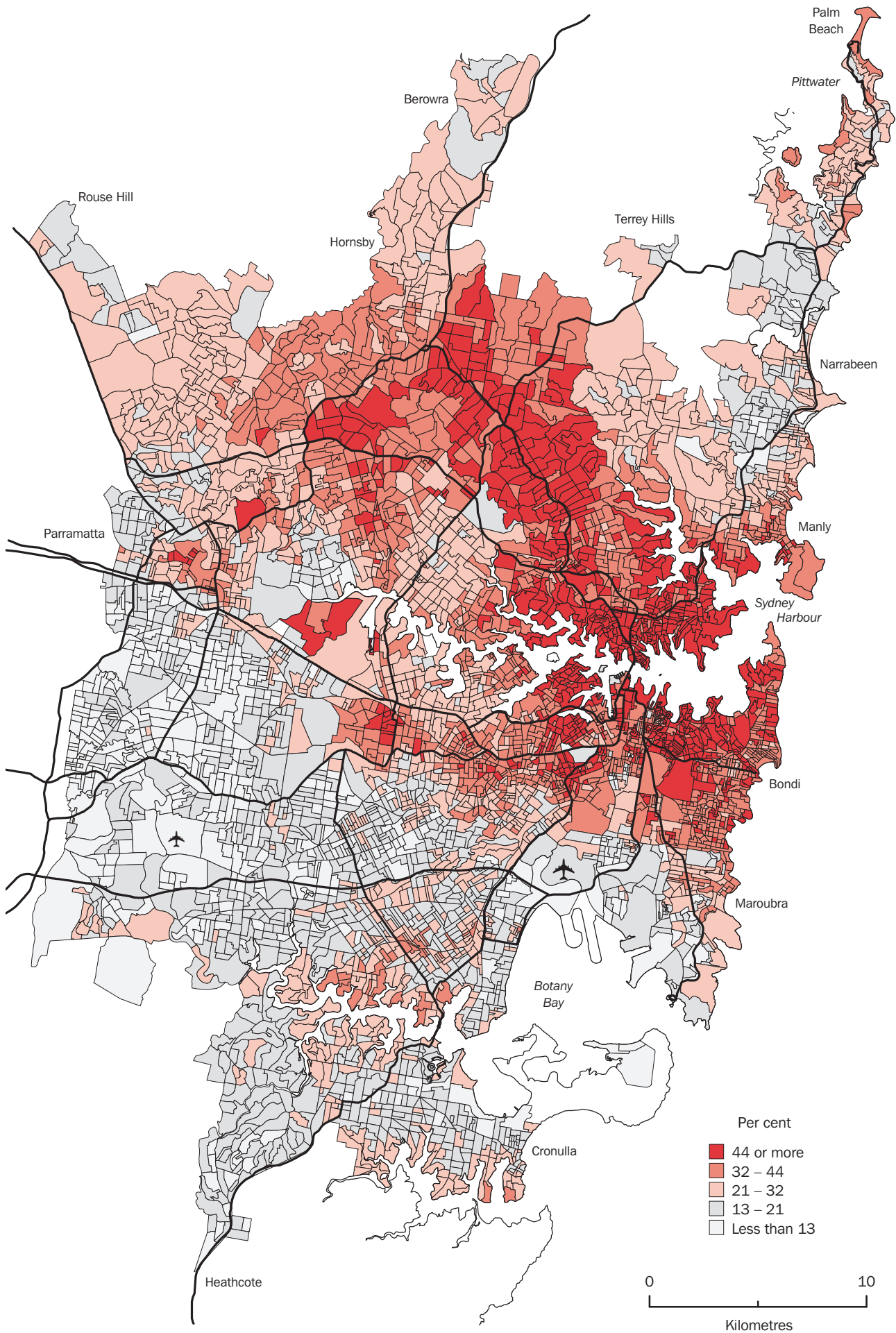


People with university qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

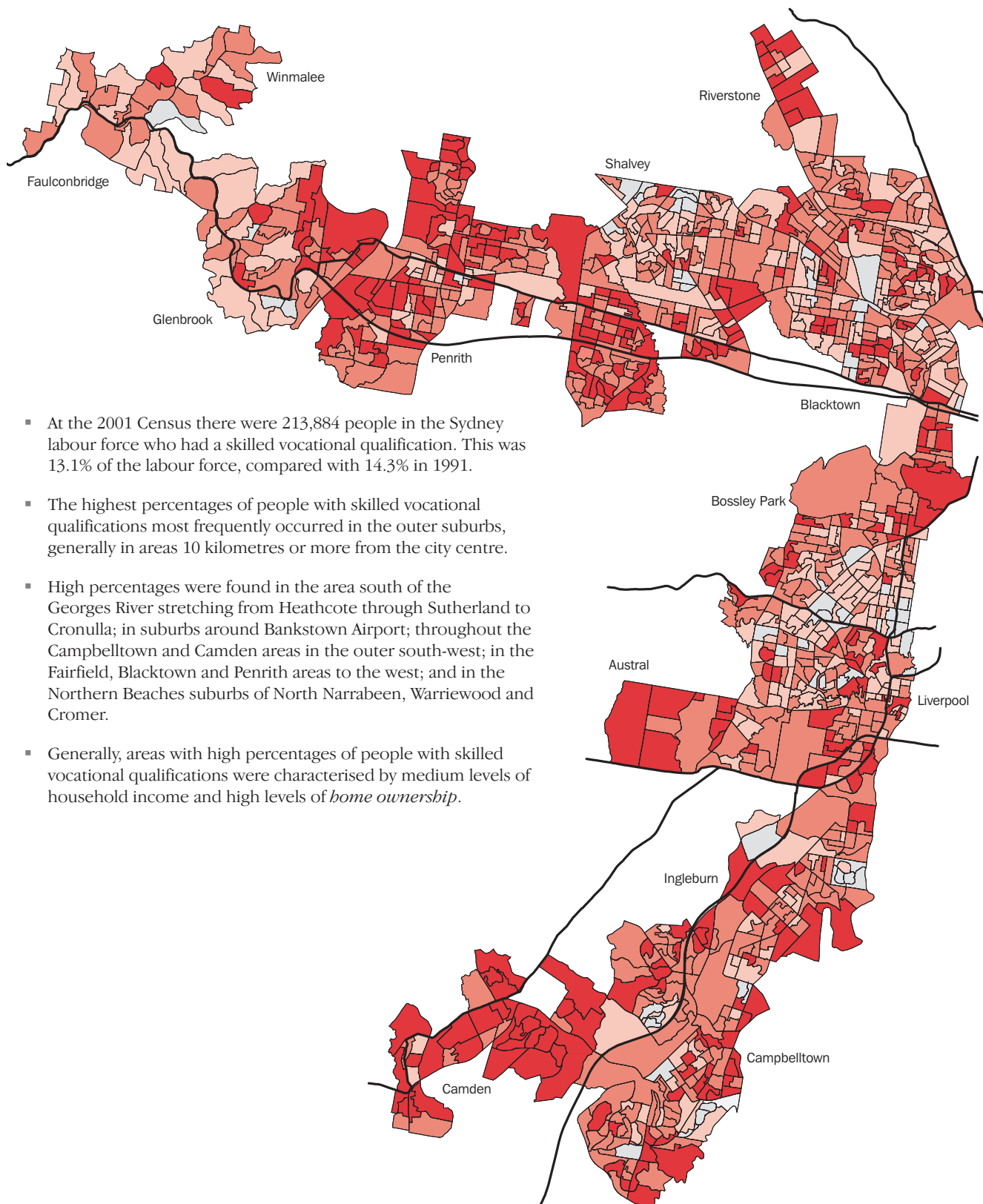


- At the 2001 Census 25.3% of the Sydney labour force, or 411,918 people, held a degree or higher qualification, compared with 15.5% in 1991. In 2001, Sydney recorded the second highest rate of people with university qualifications of all Australian capital cities, after Canberra.
- Of those with university qualifications, 74.2% held a Bachelor degree, 7.7% held a postgraduate diploma and 18.1% held a higher degree. More than half (52.4%) of those with university qualifications were male, and 32.8% of all people with university qualifications had completed their highest qualification since 1996.
- The distribution of people with university qualifications was similar to the distributions of *high income households* and *white-collar workers*. People with university qualifications were heavily concentrated around the harbour-side suburbs of the inner, eastern and northern areas, especially the Upper North Shore and Middle Harbour. Suburbs in these areas which had more than 55% of the labour force with university qualifications included Milsons Point, McMahons Point, Northwood and Cremorne Point.
- Other areas with high levels were in the inner southern and eastern suburbs; the North Shore, particularly in the suburbs of Killara, Gordon, East Killara and Pymble; and around Strathfield in the inner west.

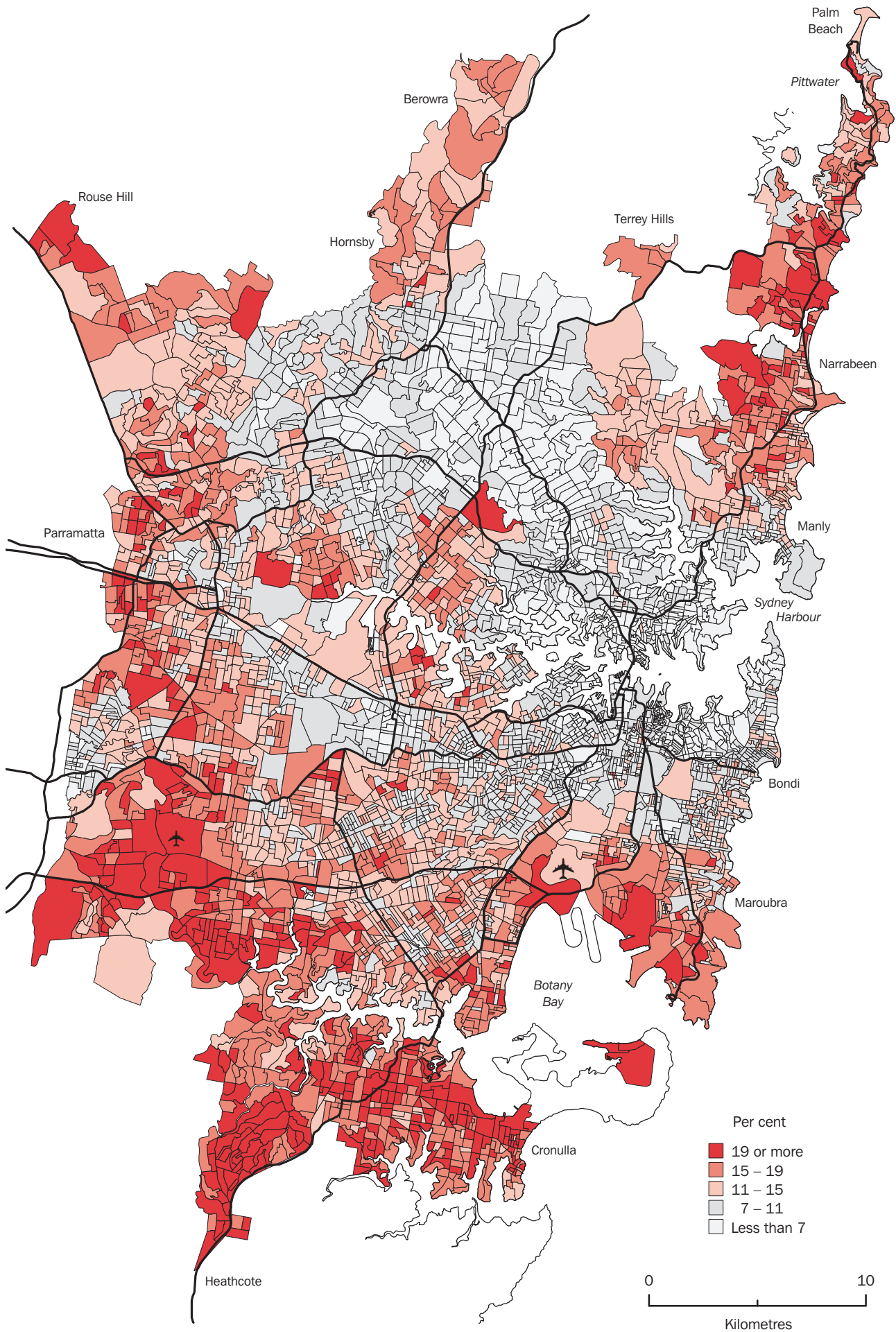


People with skilled vocational qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

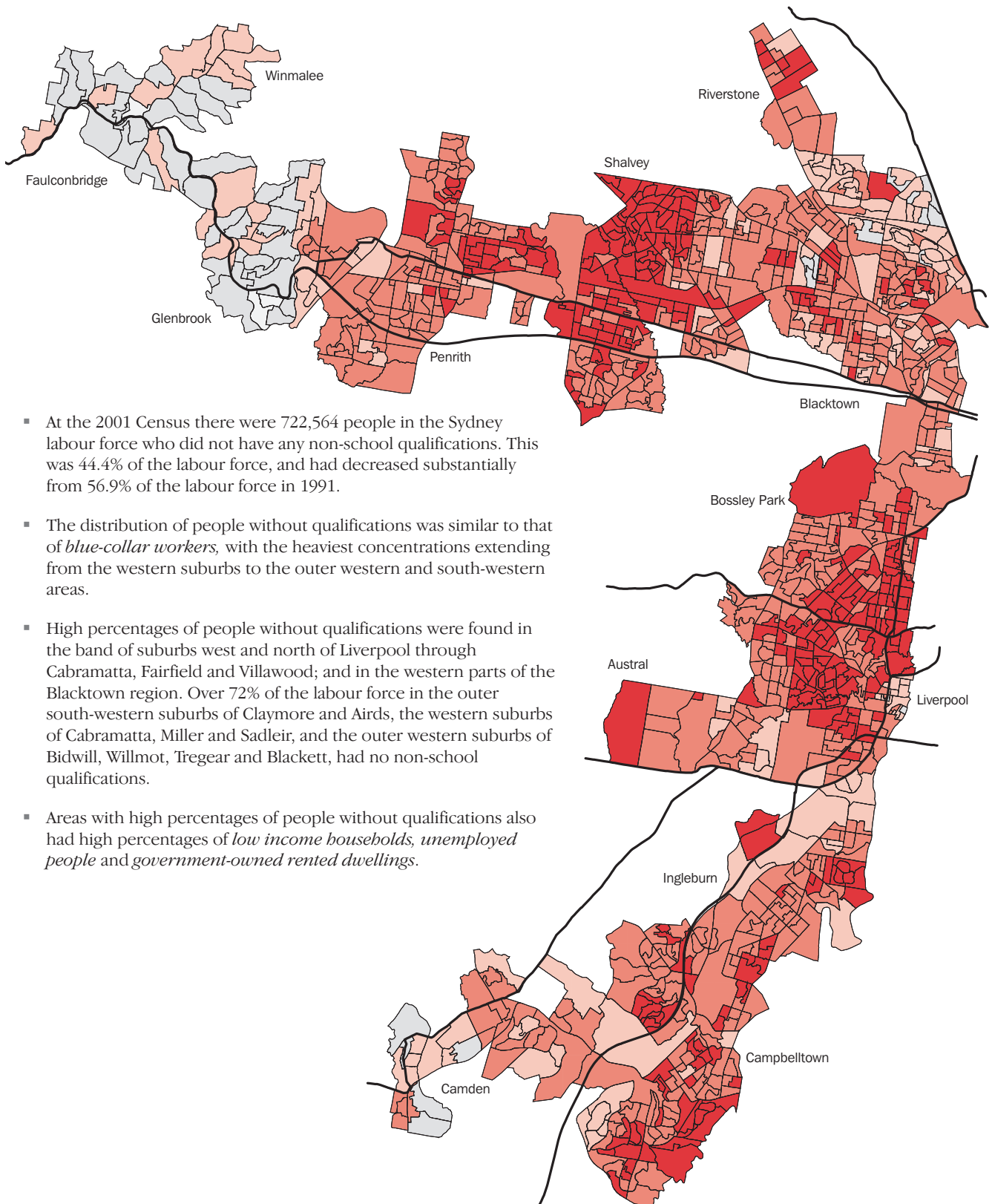


- At the 2001 Census there were 213,884 people in the Sydney labour force who had a skilled vocational qualification. This was 13.1% of the labour force, compared with 14.3% in 1991.
- The highest percentages of people with skilled vocational qualifications most frequently occurred in the outer suburbs, generally in areas 10 kilometres or more from the city centre.
- High percentages were found in the area south of the Georges River stretching from Heathcote through Sutherland to Cronulla; in suburbs around Bankstown Airport; throughout the Campbelltown and Camden areas in the outer south-west; in the Fairfield, Blacktown and Penrith areas to the west; and in the Northern Beaches suburbs of North Narrabeen, Warriewood and Cromer.
- Generally, areas with high percentages of people with skilled vocational qualifications were characterised by medium levels of household income and high levels of *home ownership*.

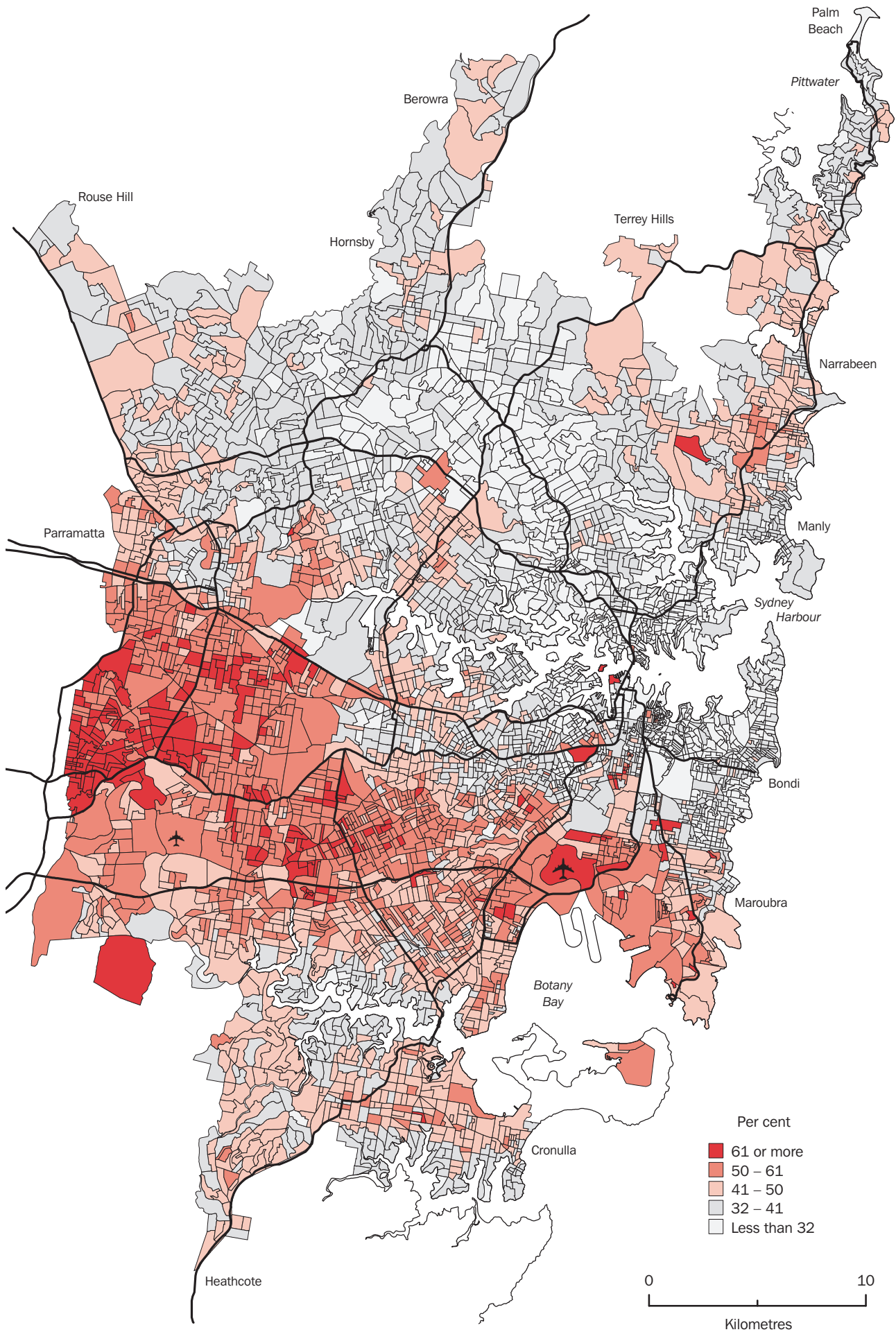


People without qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force

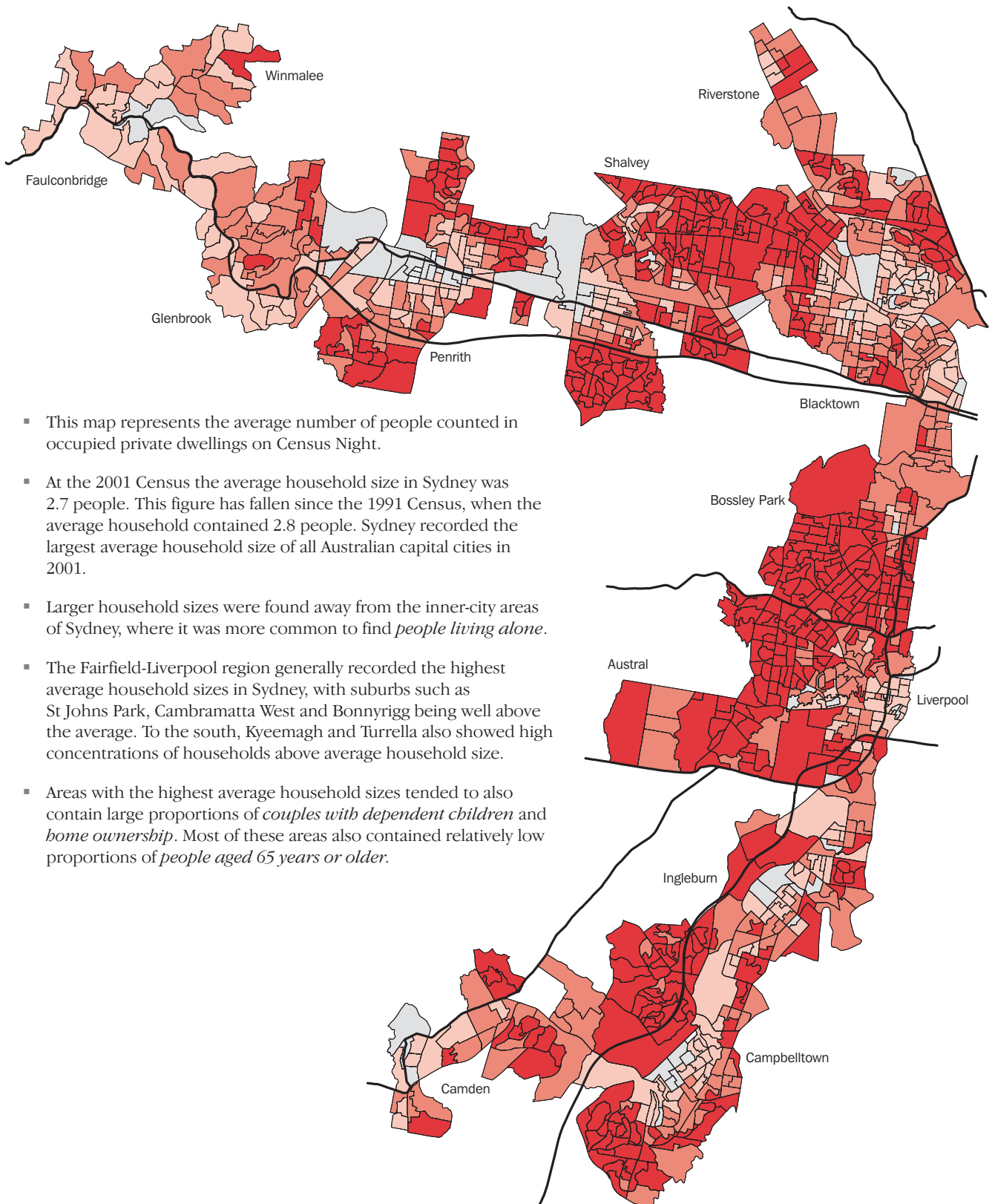


- At the 2001 Census there were 722,564 people in the Sydney labour force who did not have any non-school qualifications. This was 44.4% of the labour force, and had decreased substantially from 56.9% of the labour force in 1991.
- The distribution of people without qualifications was similar to that of *blue-collar workers*, with the heaviest concentrations extending from the western suburbs to the outer western and south-western areas.
- High percentages of people without qualifications were found in the band of suburbs west and north of Liverpool through Cabramatta, Fairfield and Villawood; and in the western parts of the Blacktown region. Over 72% of the labour force in the outer south-western suburbs of Claymore and Airds, the western suburbs of Cabramatta, Miller and Sadleir, and the outer western suburbs of Bidwill, Willmot, Tregear and Blackett, had no non-school qualifications.
- Areas with high percentages of people without qualifications also had high percentages of *low income households*, *unemployed people* and *government-owned rented dwellings*.

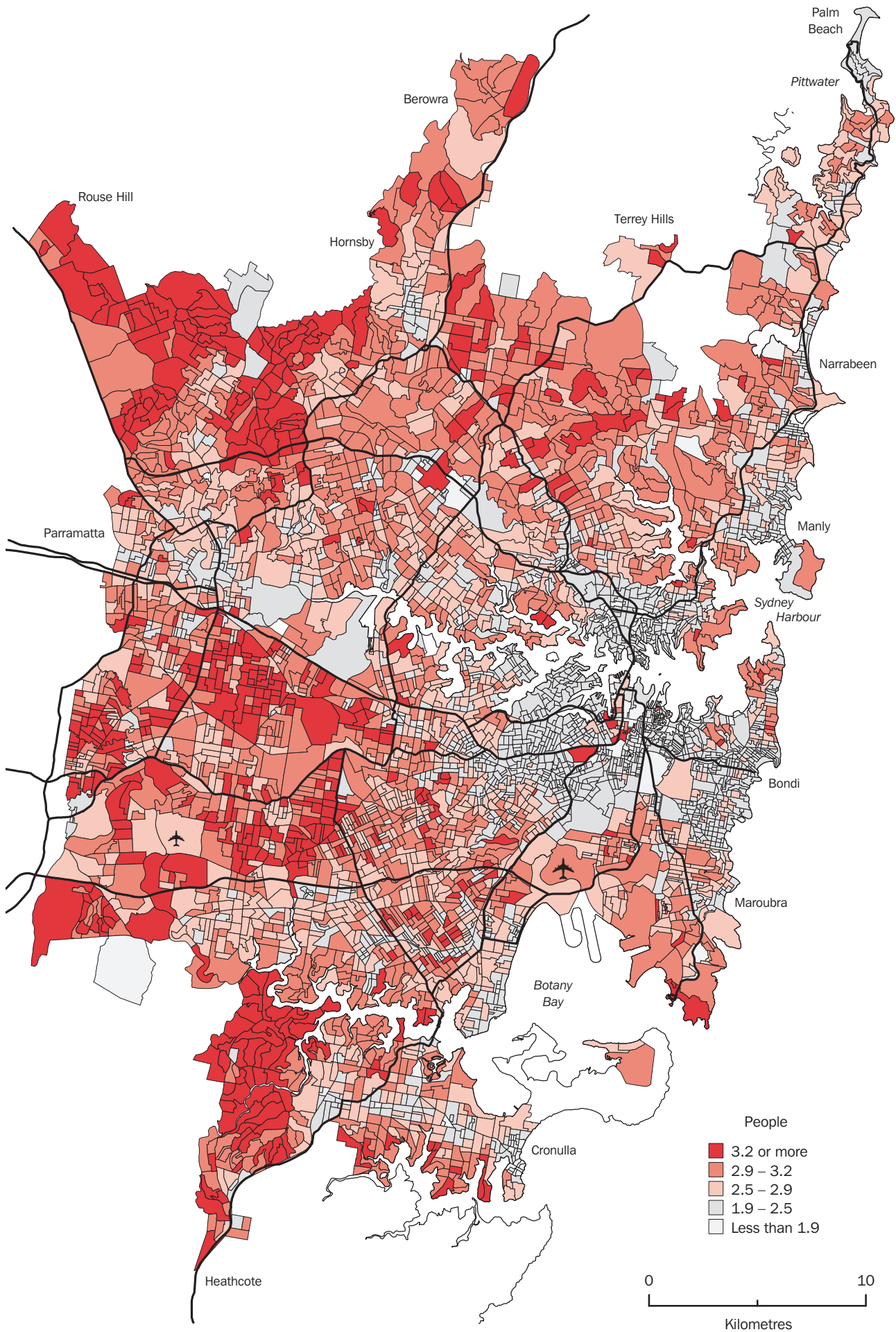


Average household size

People in occupied private dwellings

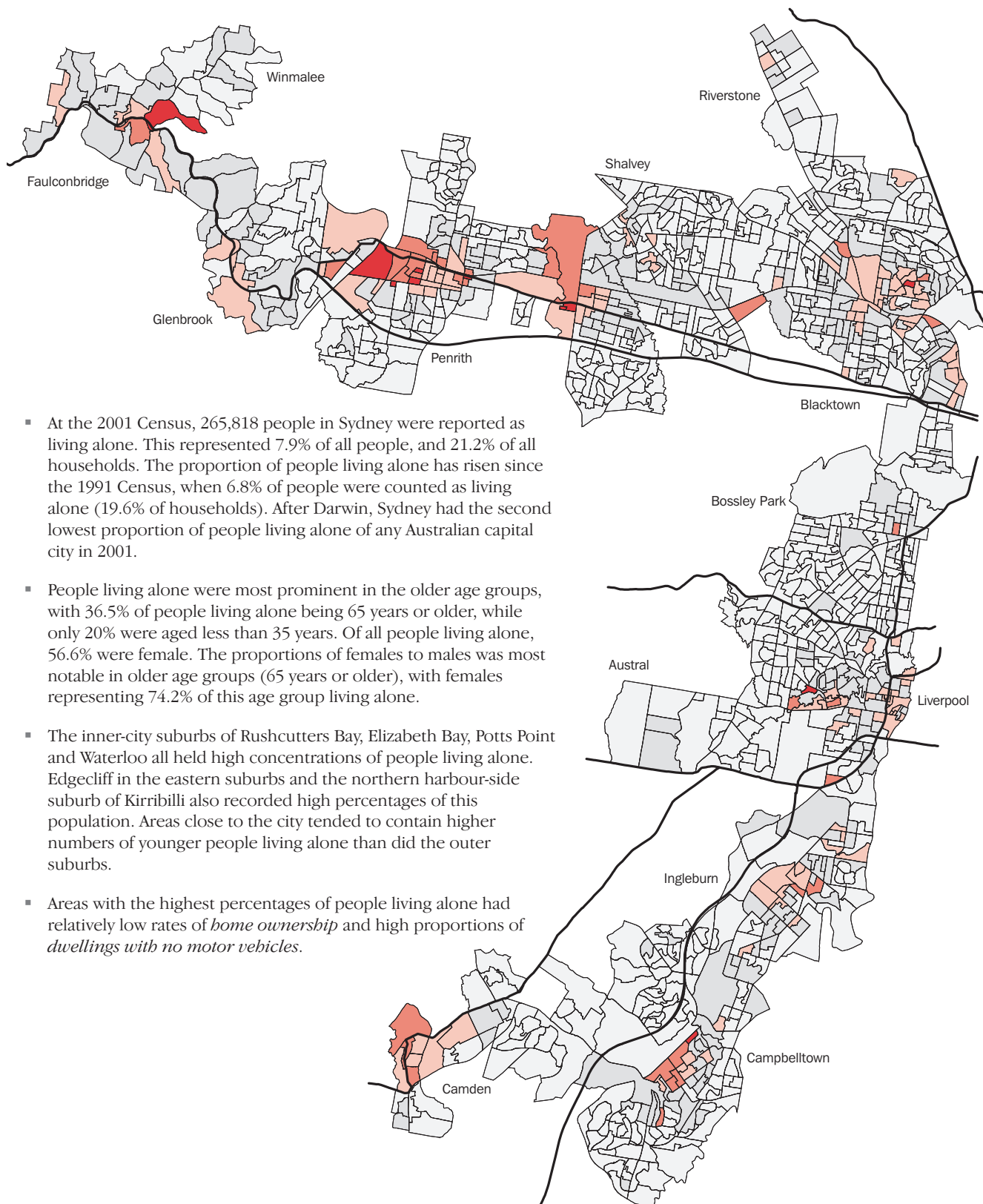


- This map represents the average number of people counted in occupied private dwellings on Census Night.
- At the 2001 Census the average household size in Sydney was 2.7 people. This figure has fallen since the 1991 Census, when the average household contained 2.8 people. Sydney recorded the largest average household size of all Australian capital cities in 2001.
- Larger household sizes were found away from the inner-city areas of Sydney, where it was more common to find *people living alone*.
- The Fairfield-Liverpool region generally recorded the highest average household sizes in Sydney, with suburbs such as St Johns Park, Cambramatta West and Bonnyrigg being well above the average. To the south, Kyeemagh and Turrella also showed high concentrations of households above average household size.
- Areas with the highest average household sizes tended to also contain large proportions of *couples with dependent children* and *home ownership*. Most of these areas also contained relatively low proportions of *people aged 65 years or older*.

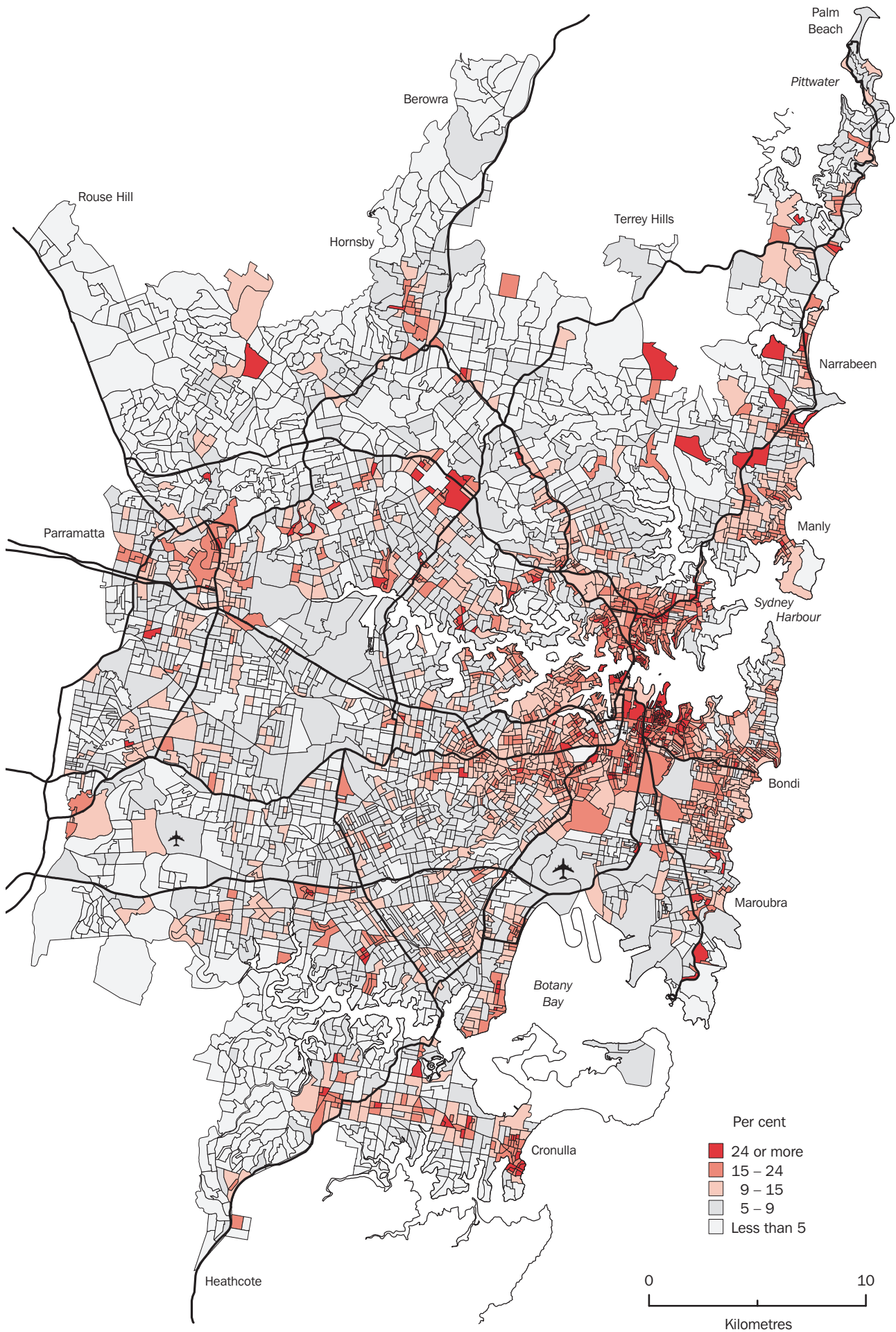


People living alone

As a percentage of the total population

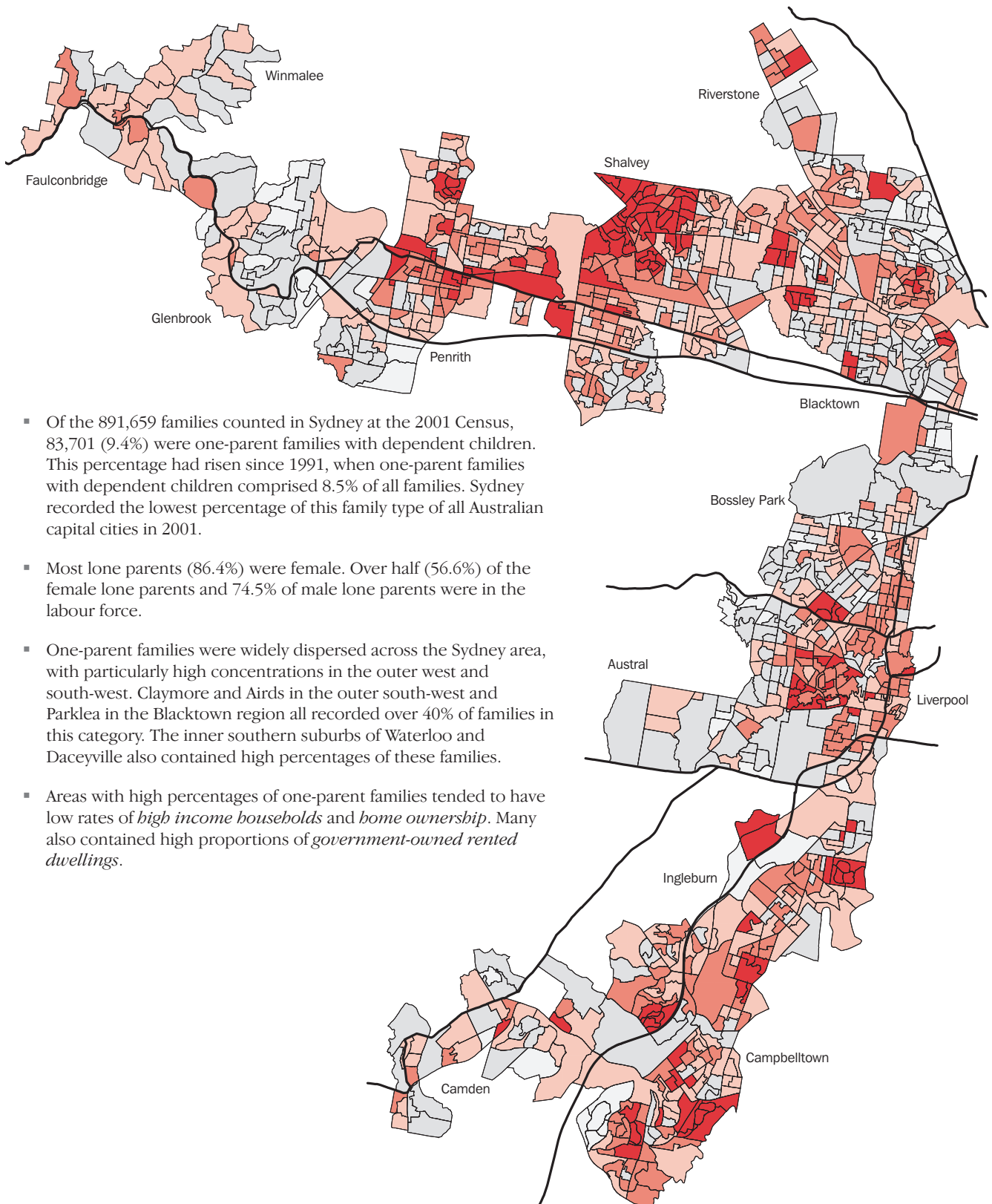


- At the 2001 Census, 265,818 people in Sydney were reported as living alone. This represented 7.9% of all people, and 21.2% of all households. The proportion of people living alone has risen since the 1991 Census, when 6.8% of people were counted as living alone (19.6% of households). After Darwin, Sydney had the second lowest proportion of people living alone of any Australian capital city in 2001.
- People living alone were most prominent in the older age groups, with 36.5% of people living alone being 65 years or older, while only 20% were aged less than 35 years. Of all people living alone, 56.6% were female. The proportions of females to males was most notable in older age groups (65 years or older), with females representing 74.2% of this age group living alone.
- The inner-city suburbs of Rushcutters Bay, Elizabeth Bay, Potts Point and Waterloo all held high concentrations of people living alone. Edgecliff in the eastern suburbs and the northern harbour-side suburb of Kirribilli also recorded high percentages of this population. Areas close to the city tended to contain higher numbers of younger people living alone than did the outer suburbs.
- Areas with the highest percentages of people living alone had relatively low rates of *home ownership* and high proportions of *dwellings with no motor vehicles*.

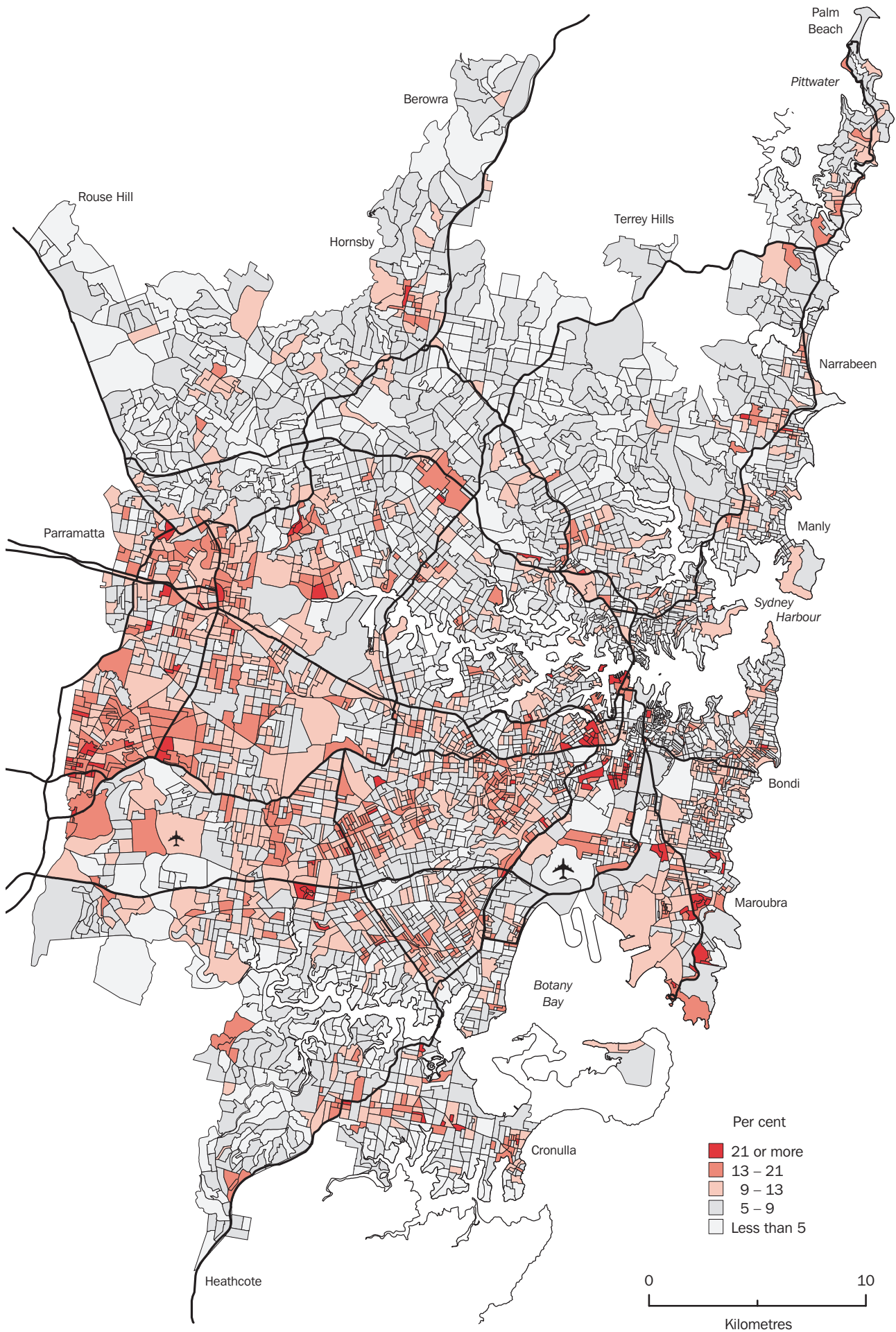


One-parent families with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

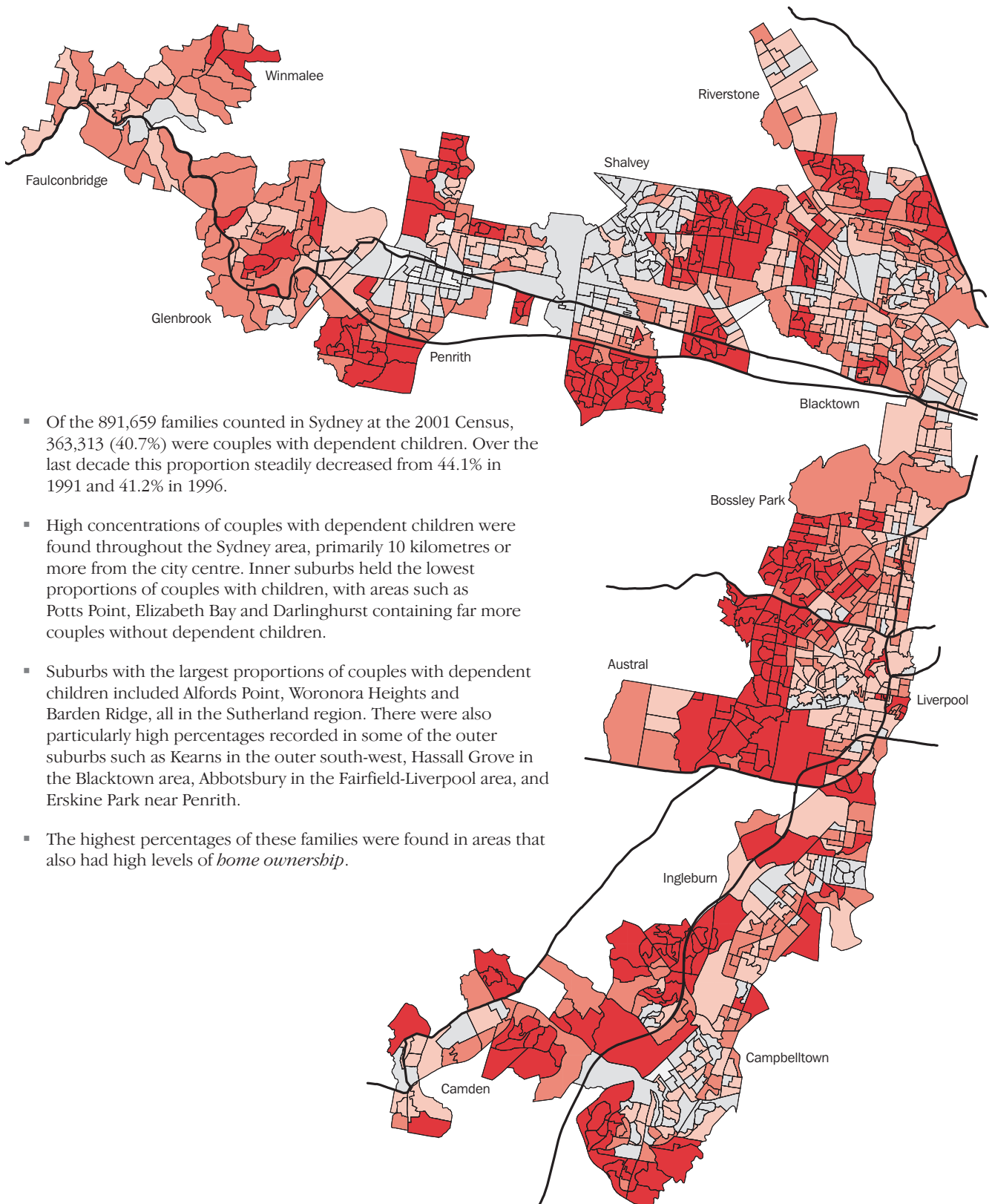


- Of the 891,659 families counted in Sydney at the 2001 Census, 83,701 (9.4%) were one-parent families with dependent children. This percentage had risen since 1991, when one-parent families with dependent children comprised 8.5% of all families. Sydney recorded the lowest percentage of this family type of all Australian capital cities in 2001.
- Most lone parents (86.4%) were female. Over half (56.6%) of the female lone parents and 74.5% of male lone parents were in the labour force.
- One-parent families were widely dispersed across the Sydney area, with particularly high concentrations in the outer west and south-west. Claymore and Airds in the outer south-west and Parklea in the Blacktown region all recorded over 40% of families in this category. The inner southern suburbs of Waterloo and Daceyville also contained high percentages of these families.
- Areas with high percentages of one-parent families tended to have low rates of *high income households* and *home ownership*. Many also contained high proportions of *government-owned rented dwellings*.

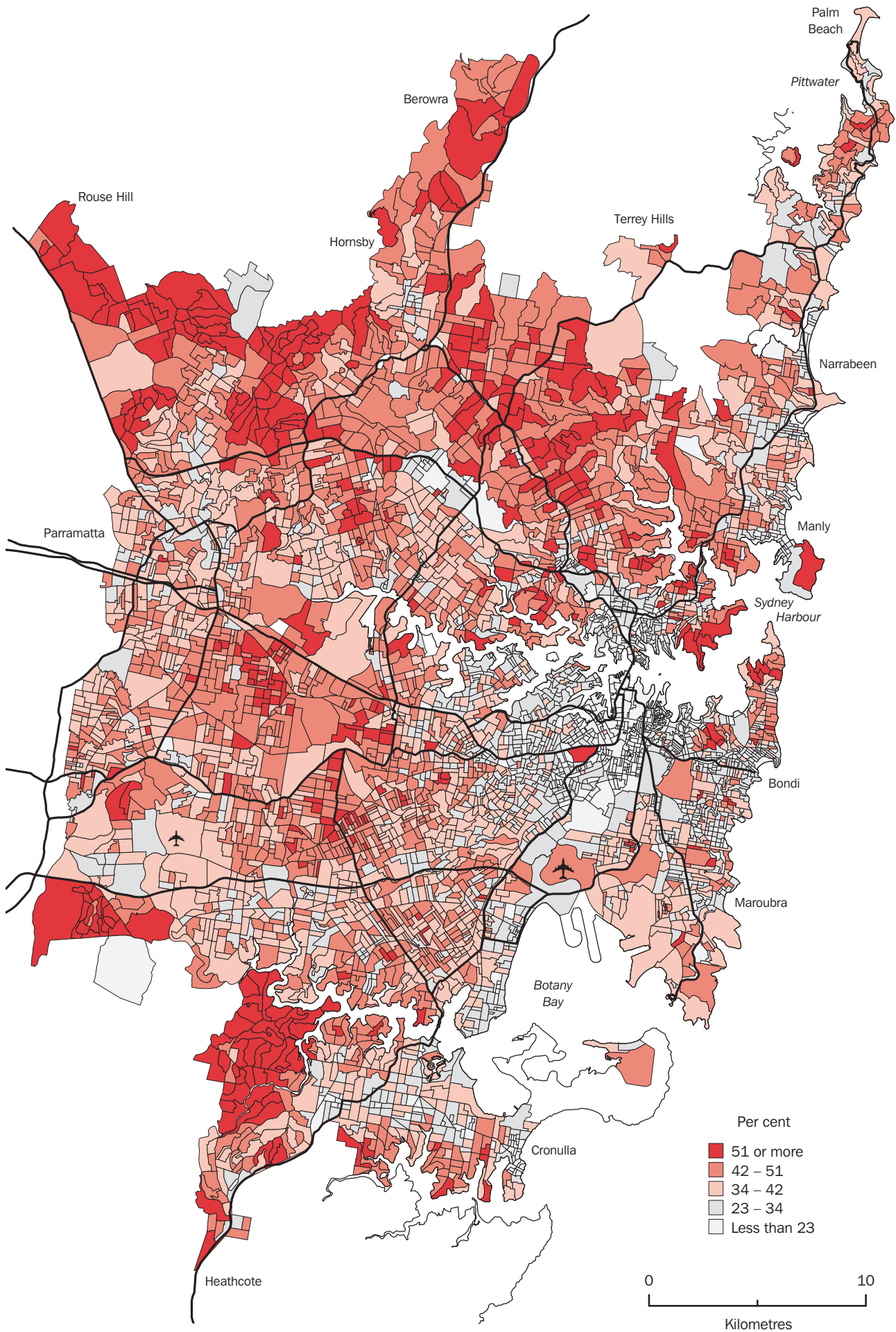


Couples with dependent children

As a percentage of all families

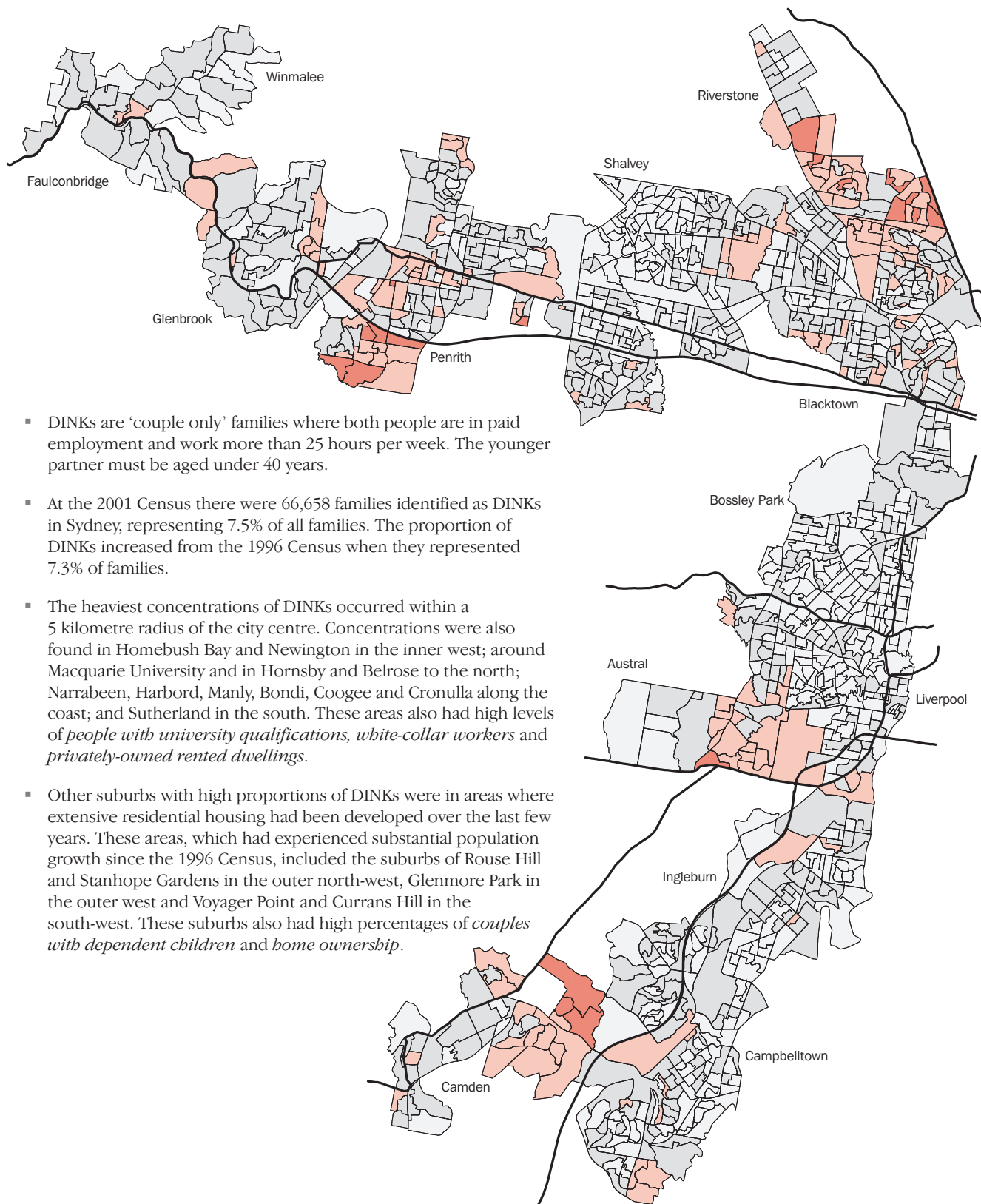


- Of the 891,659 families counted in Sydney at the 2001 Census, 363,313 (40.7%) were couples with dependent children. Over the last decade this proportion steadily decreased from 44.1% in 1991 and 41.2% in 1996.
- High concentrations of couples with dependent children were found throughout the Sydney area, primarily 10 kilometres or more from the city centre. Inner suburbs held the lowest proportions of couples with children, with areas such as Potts Point, Elizabeth Bay and Darlinghurst containing far more couples without dependent children.
- Suburbs with the largest proportions of couples with dependent children included Alfords Point, Woronora Heights and Barden Ridge, all in the Sutherland region. There were also particularly high percentages recorded in some of the outer suburbs such as Kearns in the outer south-west, Hassall Grove in the Blacktown area, Abbotsbury in the Fairfield-Liverpool area, and Erskine Park near Penrith.
- The highest percentages of these families were found in areas that also had high levels of *home ownership*.

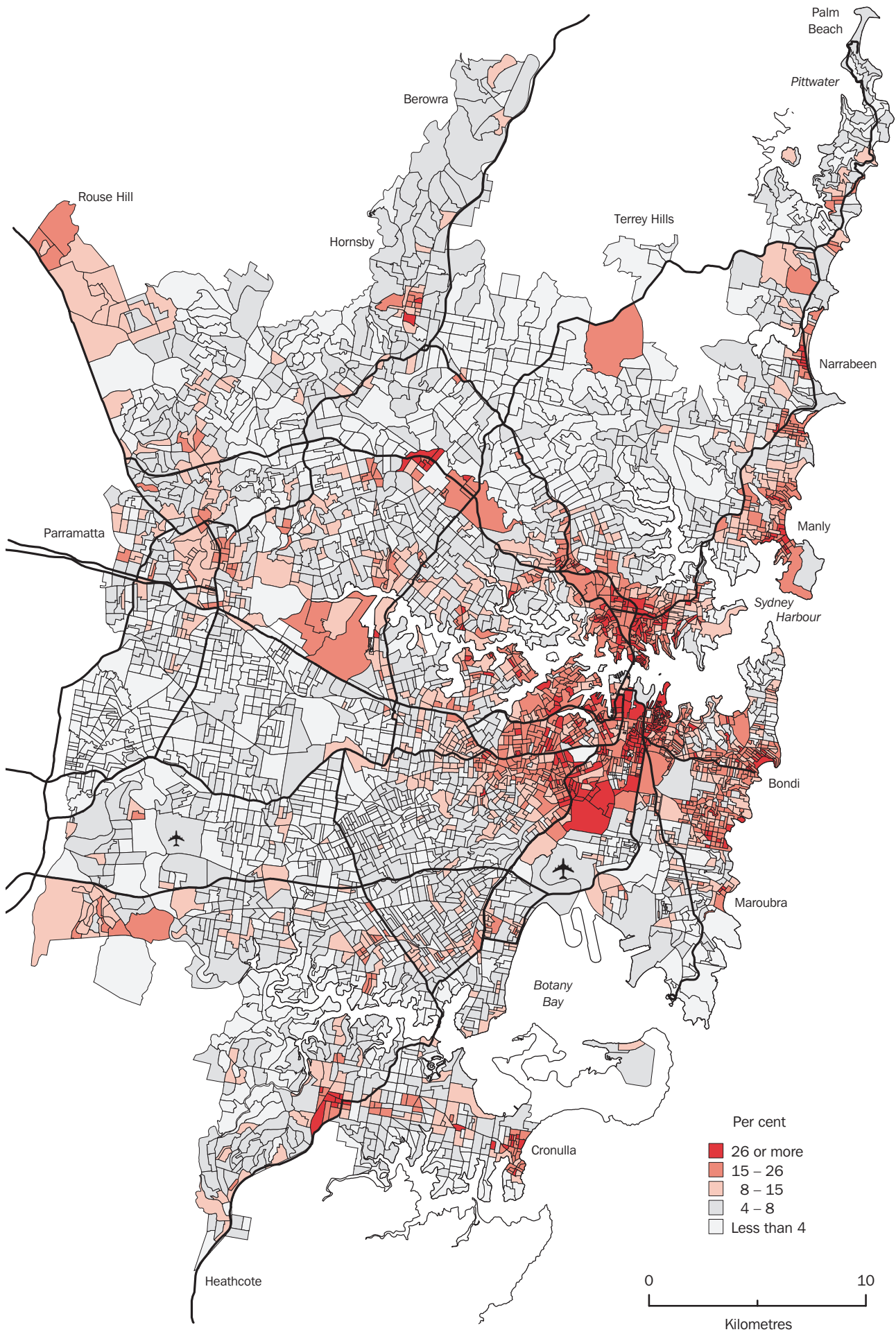


DINKs (double income, no kids)

As a percentage of all families

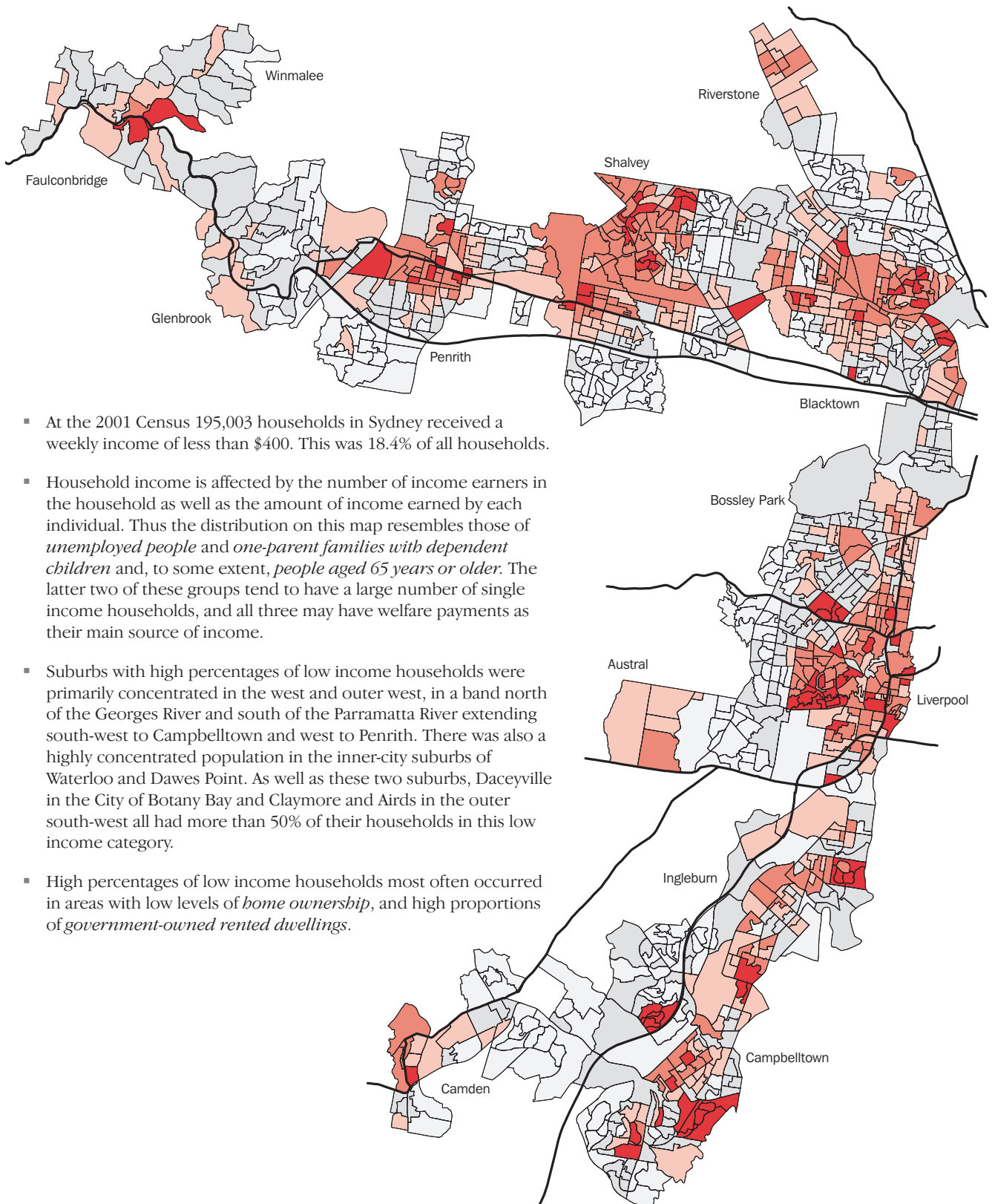


- DINKs are 'couple only' families where both people are in paid employment and work more than 25 hours per week. The younger partner must be aged under 40 years.
- At the 2001 Census there were 66,658 families identified as DINKs in Sydney, representing 7.5% of all families. The proportion of DINKs increased from the 1996 Census when they represented 7.3% of families.
- The heaviest concentrations of DINKs occurred within a 5 kilometre radius of the city centre. Concentrations were also found in Homebush Bay and Newington in the inner west; around Macquarie University and in Hornsby and Belrose to the north; Narrabeen, Harbord, Manly, Bondi, Coogee and Cronulla along the coast; and Sutherland in the south. These areas also had high levels of *people with university qualifications, white-collar workers and privately-owned rented dwellings*.
- Other suburbs with high proportions of DINKs were in areas where extensive residential housing had been developed over the last few years. These areas, which had experienced substantial population growth since the 1996 Census, included the suburbs of Rouse Hill and Stanhope Gardens in the outer north-west, Glenmore Park in the outer west and Voyager Point and Currans Hill in the south-west. These suburbs also had high percentages of *couples with dependent children and home ownership*.

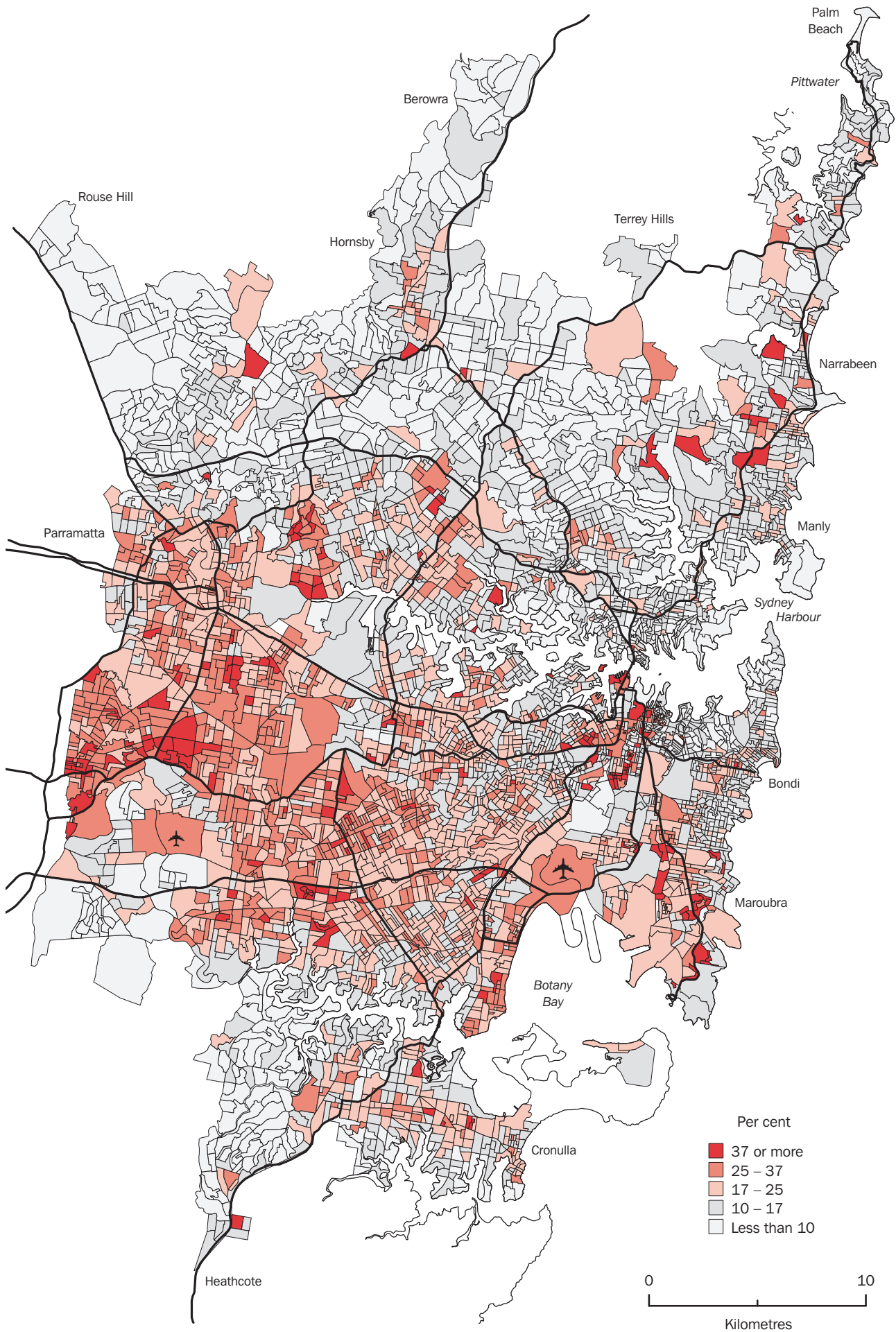


Low income households

Percentage of households with weekly income under \$400

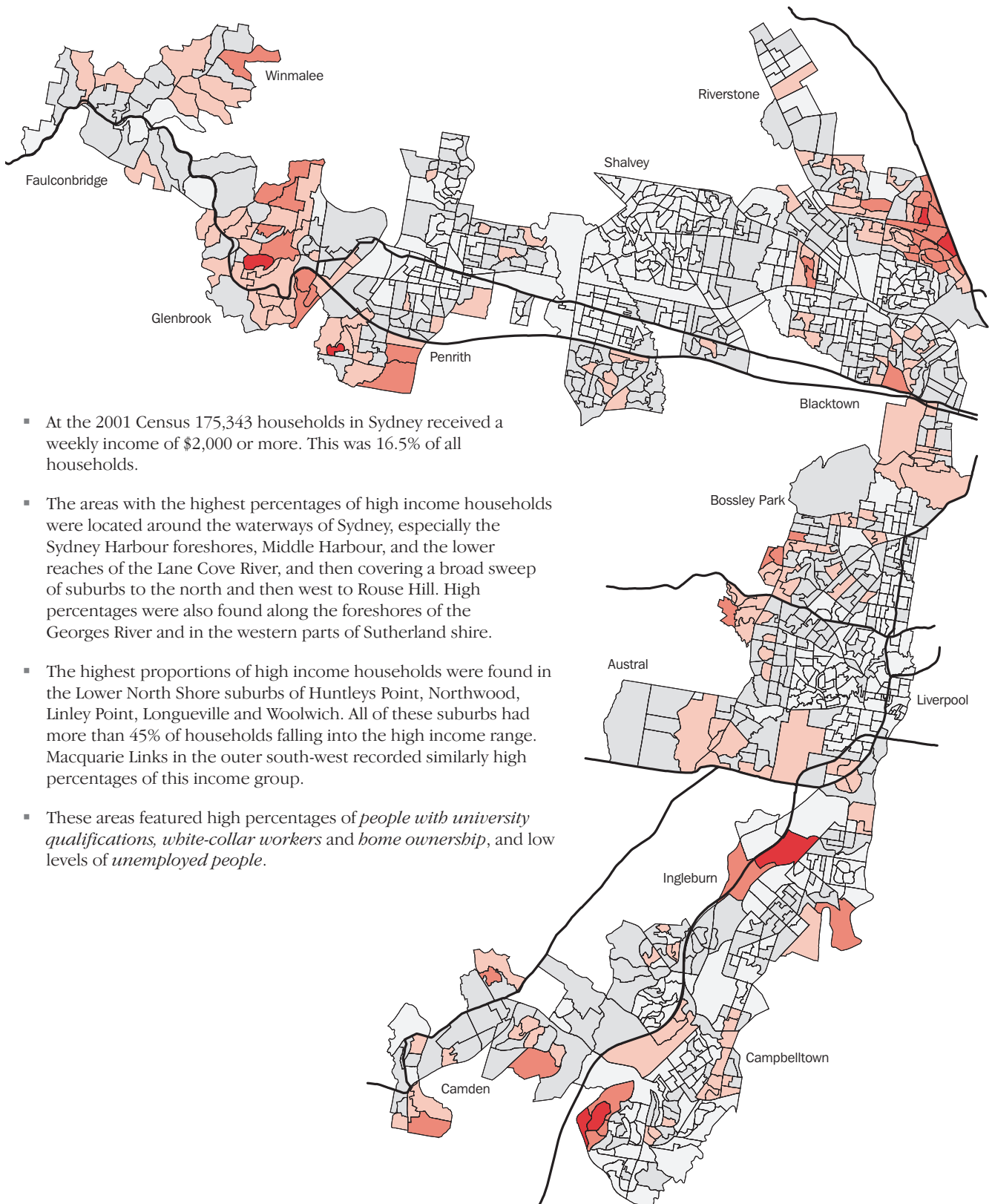


- At the 2001 Census 195,003 households in Sydney received a weekly income of less than \$400. This was 18.4% of all households.
- Household income is affected by the number of income earners in the household as well as the amount of income earned by each individual. Thus the distribution on this map resembles those of *unemployed people* and *one-parent families with dependent children* and, to some extent, *people aged 65 years or older*. The latter two of these groups tend to have a large number of single income households, and all three may have welfare payments as their main source of income.
- Suburbs with high percentages of low income households were primarily concentrated in the west and outer west, in a band north of the Georges River and south of the Parramatta River extending south-west to Campbelltown and west to Penrith. There was also a highly concentrated population in the inner-city suburbs of Waterloo and Dawes Point. As well as these two suburbs, Daceyville in the City of Botany Bay and Claymore and Airds in the outer south-west all had more than 50% of their households in this low income category.
- High percentages of low income households most often occurred in areas with low levels of *home ownership*, and high proportions of *government-owned rented dwellings*.

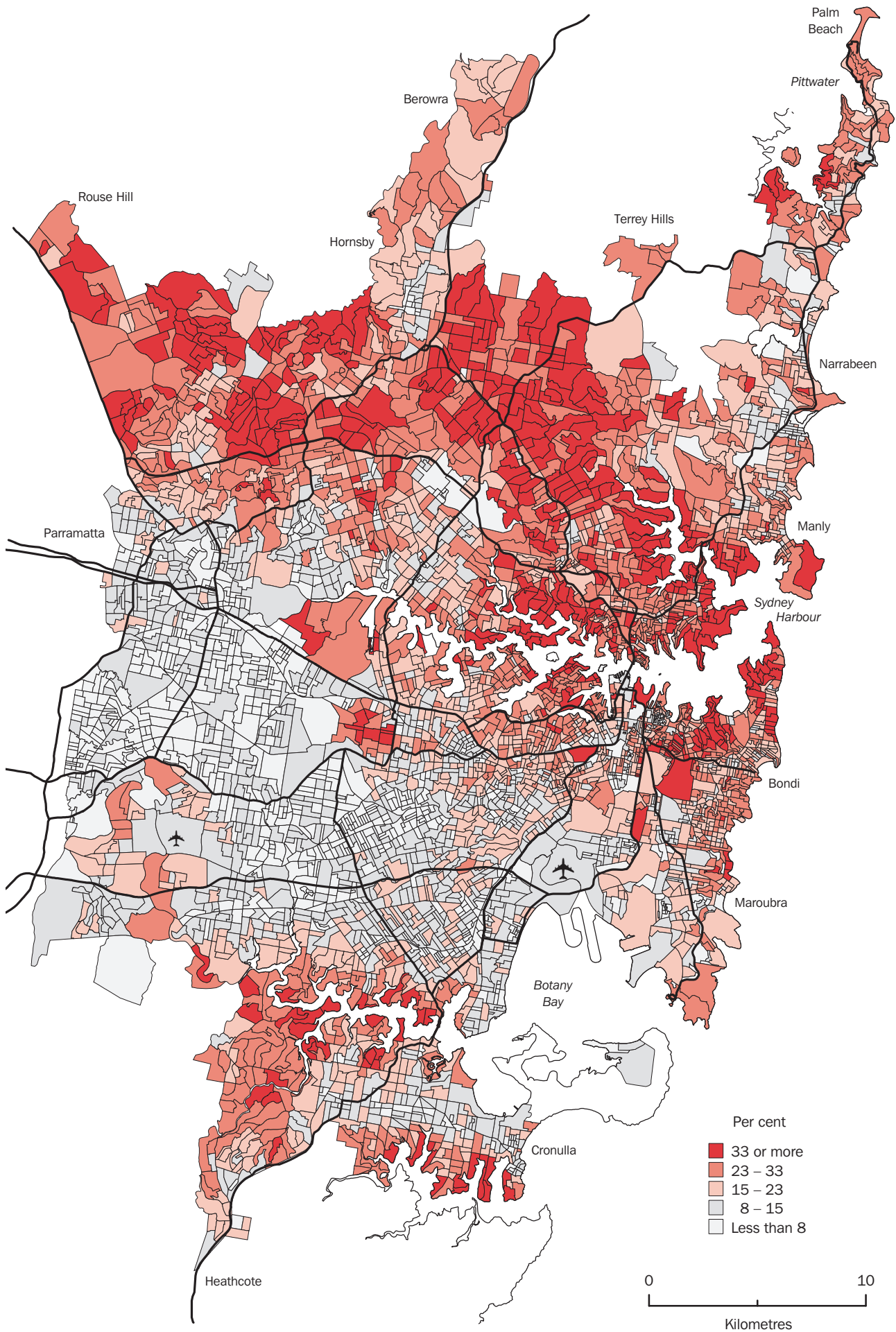


High income households

Percentage of households with weekly income of \$2,000 or more

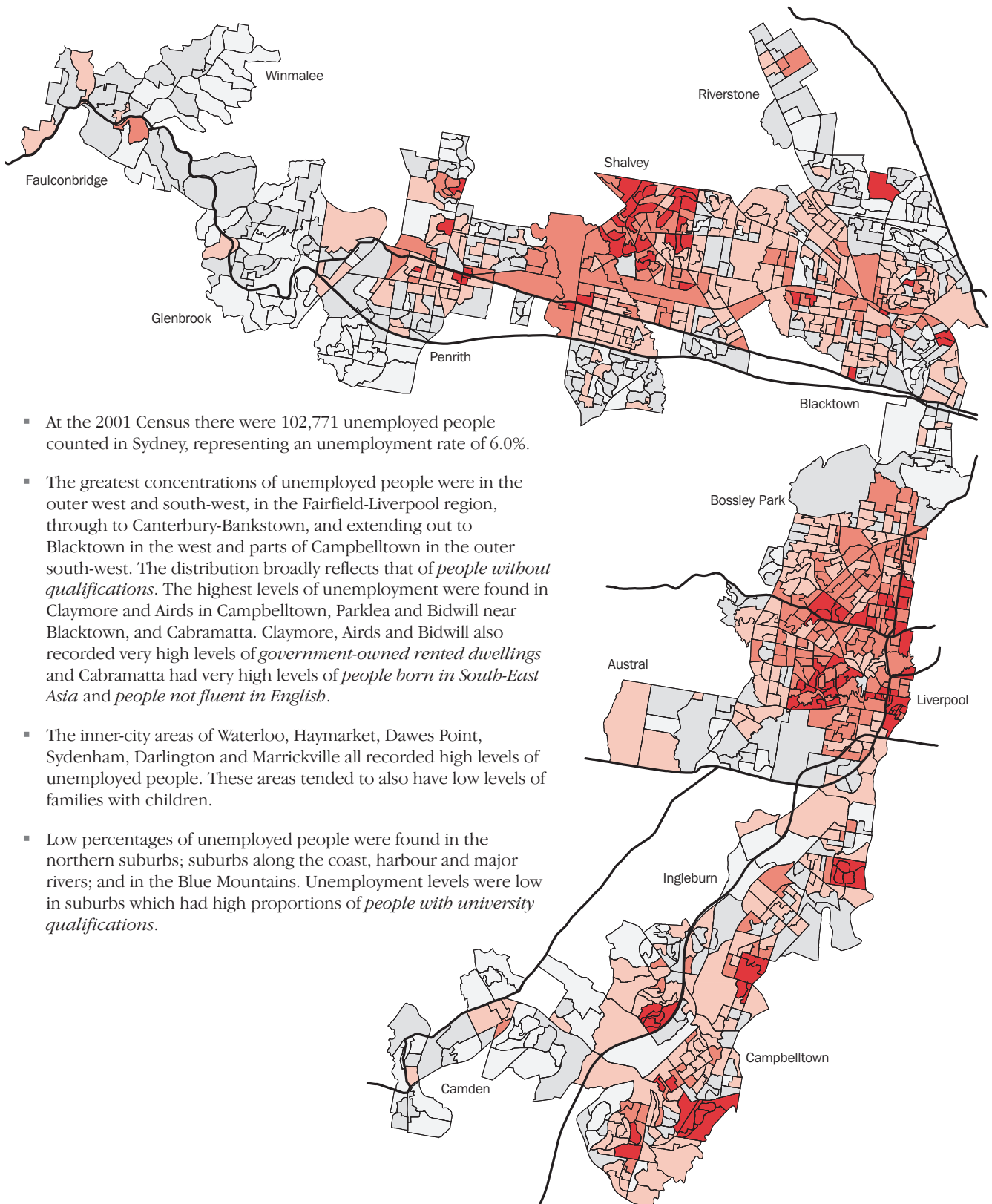


- At the 2001 Census 175,343 households in Sydney received a weekly income of \$2,000 or more. This was 16.5% of all households.
- The areas with the highest percentages of high income households were located around the waterways of Sydney, especially the Sydney Harbour foreshores, Middle Harbour, and the lower reaches of the Lane Cove River, and then covering a broad sweep of suburbs to the north and then west to Rouse Hill. High percentages were also found along the foreshores of the Georges River and in the western parts of Sutherland shire.
- The highest proportions of high income households were found in the Lower North Shore suburbs of Huntleys Point, Northwood, Linley Point, Longueville and Woolwich. All of these suburbs had more than 45% of households falling into the high income range. Macquarie Links in the outer south-west recorded similarly high percentages of this income group.
- These areas featured high percentages of *people with university qualifications*, *white-collar workers* and *home ownership*, and low levels of *unemployed people*.

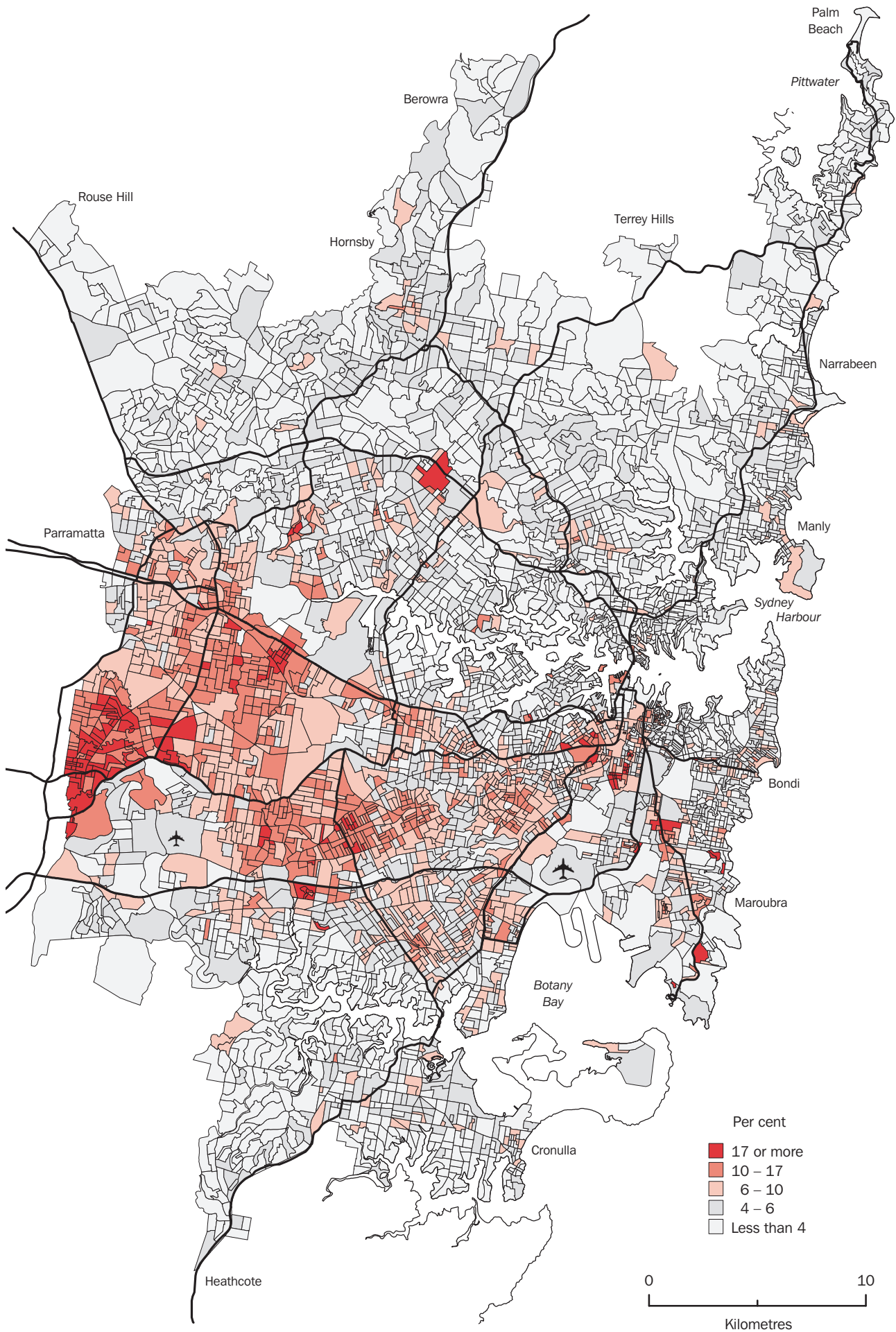


Unemployed people

As a percentage of the labour force

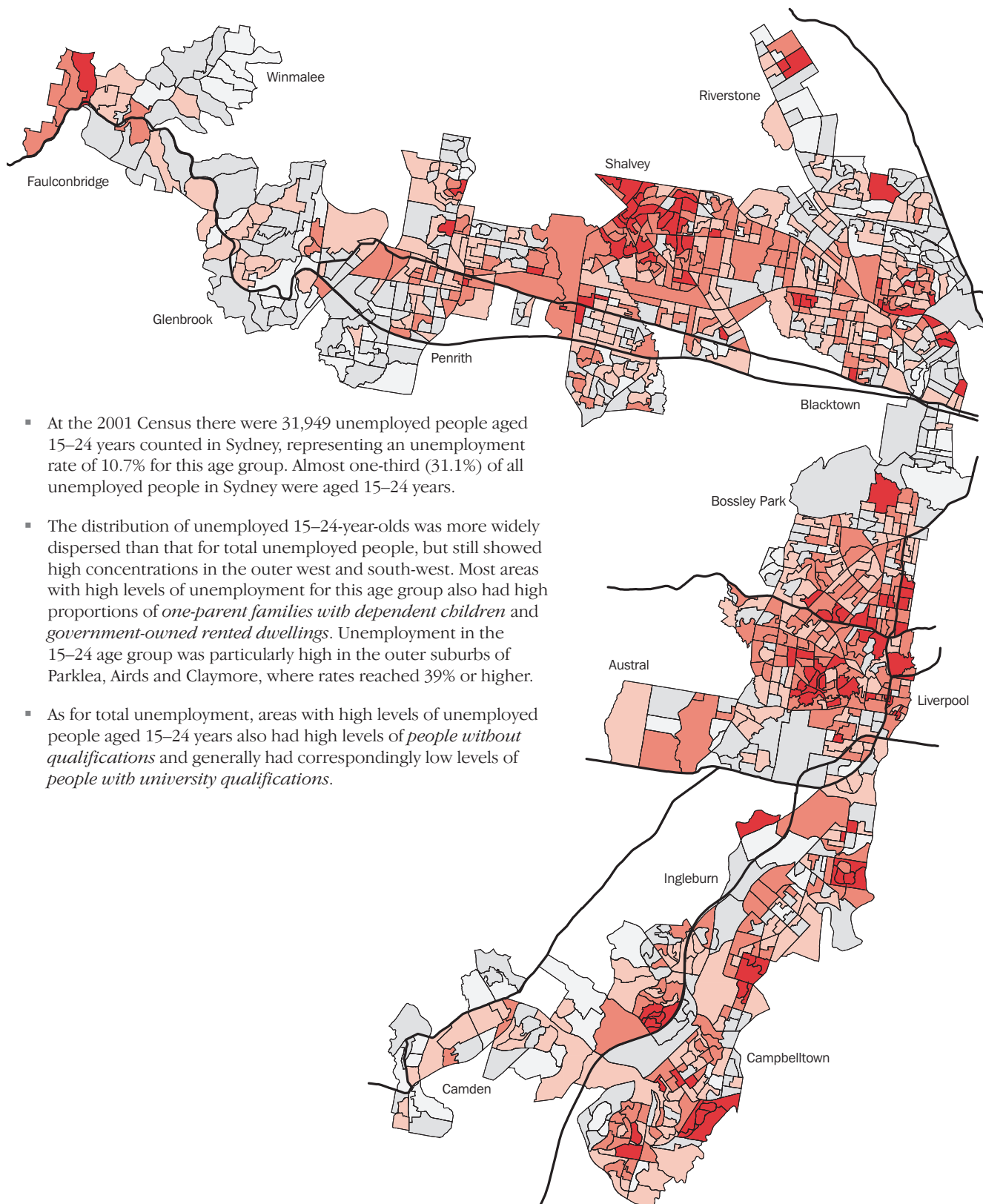


- At the 2001 Census there were 102,771 unemployed people counted in Sydney, representing an unemployment rate of 6.0%.
- The greatest concentrations of unemployed people were in the outer west and south-west, in the Fairfield-Liverpool region, through to Canterbury-Bankstown, and extending out to Blacktown in the west and parts of Campbelltown in the outer south-west. The distribution broadly reflects that of *people without qualifications*. The highest levels of unemployment were found in Claymore and Airds in Campbelltown, Parklea and Bidwill near Blacktown, and Cabramatta. Claymore, Airds and Bidwill also recorded very high levels of *government-owned rented dwellings* and Cabramatta had very high levels of *people born in South-East Asia* and *people not fluent in English*.
- The inner-city areas of Waterloo, Haymarket, Dawes Point, Sydenham, Darlington and Marrickville all recorded high levels of unemployed people. These areas tended to also have low levels of families with children.
- Low percentages of unemployed people were found in the northern suburbs; suburbs along the coast, harbour and major rivers; and in the Blue Mountains. Unemployment levels were low in suburbs which had high proportions of *people with university qualifications*.

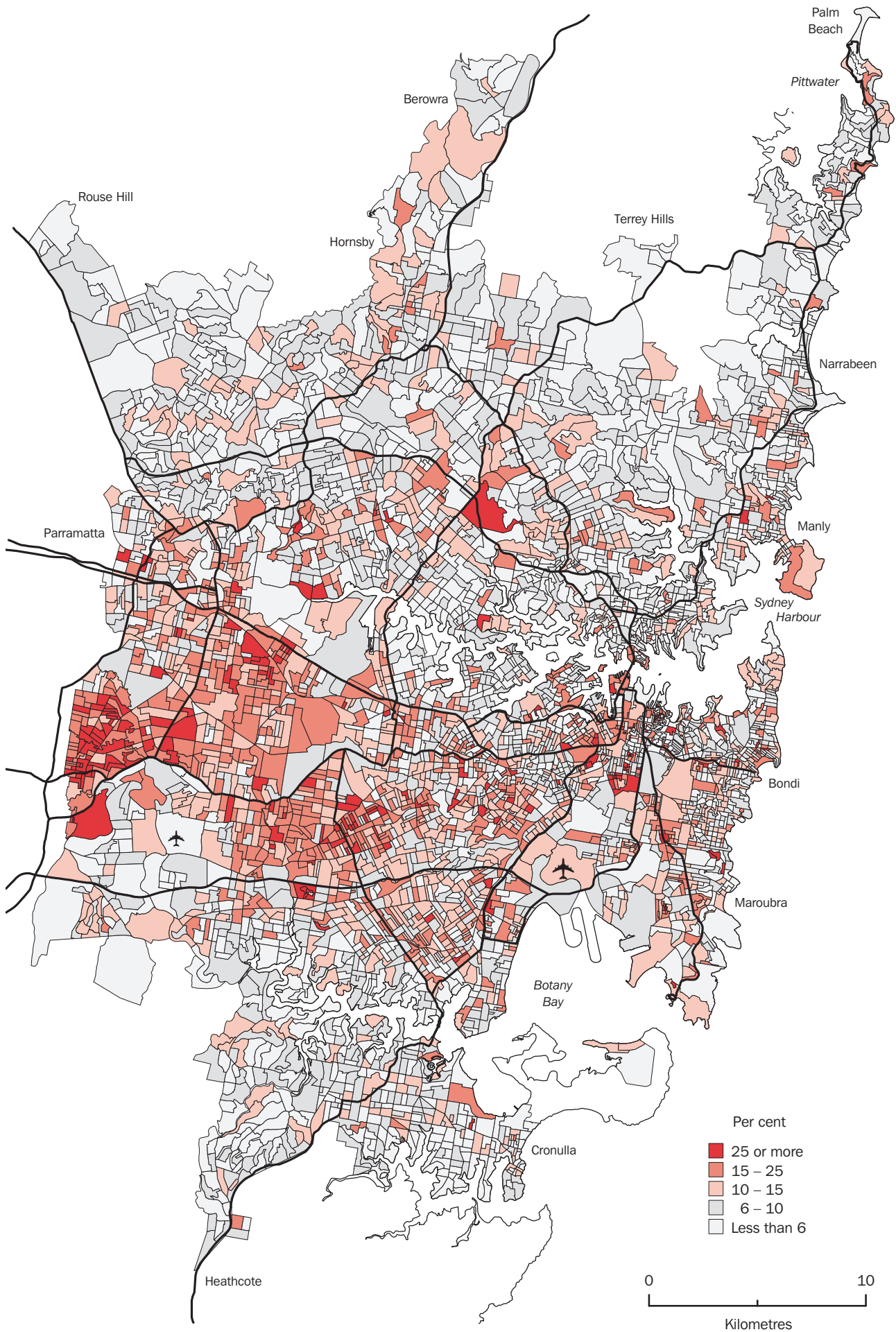


Unemployed people aged 15–24 years

As a percentage of the labour force aged 15–24 years

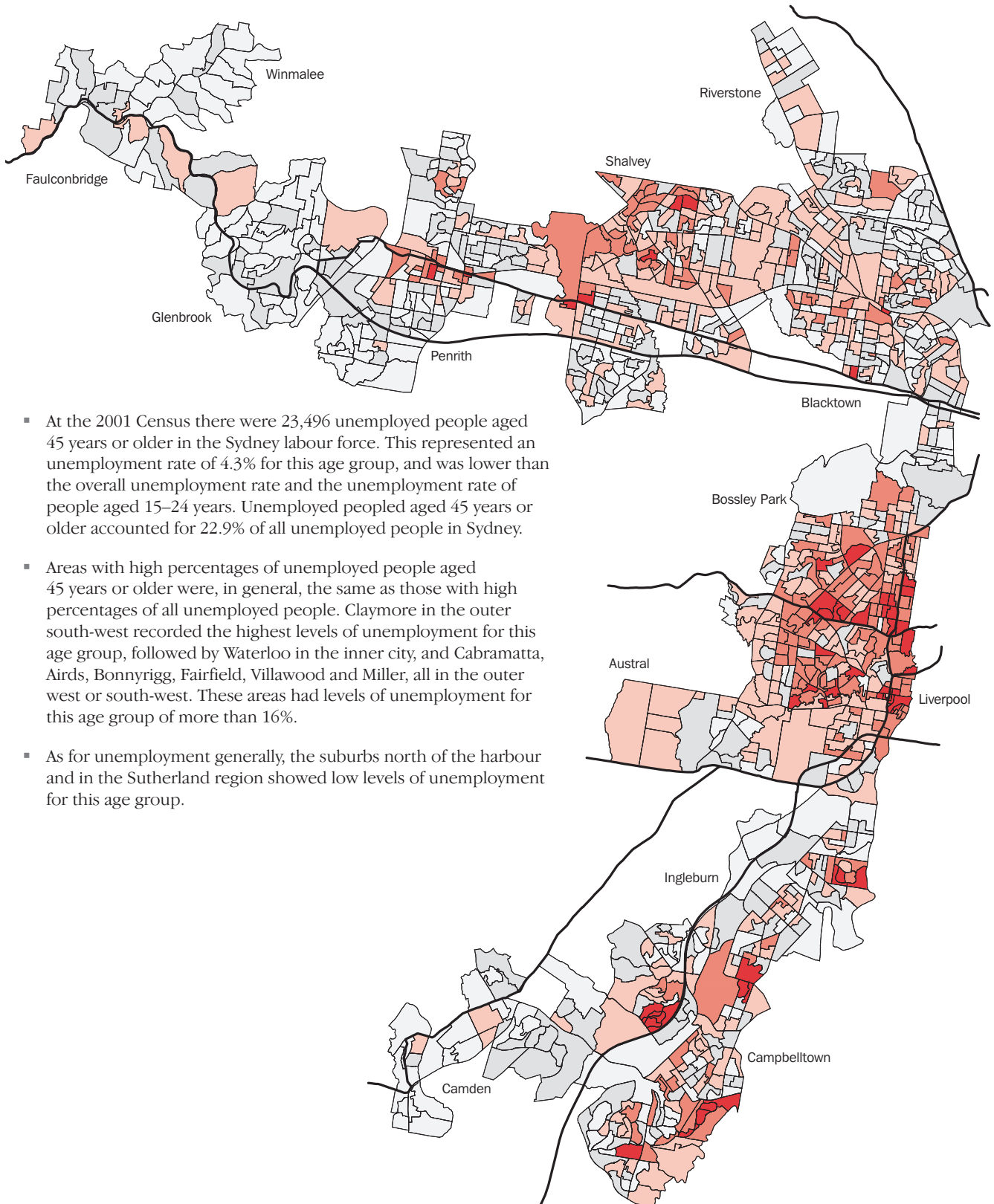


- At the 2001 Census there were 31,949 unemployed people aged 15–24 years counted in Sydney, representing an unemployment rate of 10.7% for this age group. Almost one-third (31.1%) of all unemployed people in Sydney were aged 15–24 years.
- The distribution of unemployed 15–24-year-olds was more widely dispersed than that for total unemployed people, but still showed high concentrations in the outer west and south-west. Most areas with high levels of unemployment for this age group also had high proportions of *one-parent families with dependent children* and *government-owned rented dwellings*. Unemployment in the 15–24 age group was particularly high in the outer suburbs of Parklea, Airds and Claymore, where rates reached 39% or higher.
- As for total unemployment, areas with high levels of unemployed people aged 15–24 years also had high levels of *people without qualifications* and generally had correspondingly low levels of *people with university qualifications*.

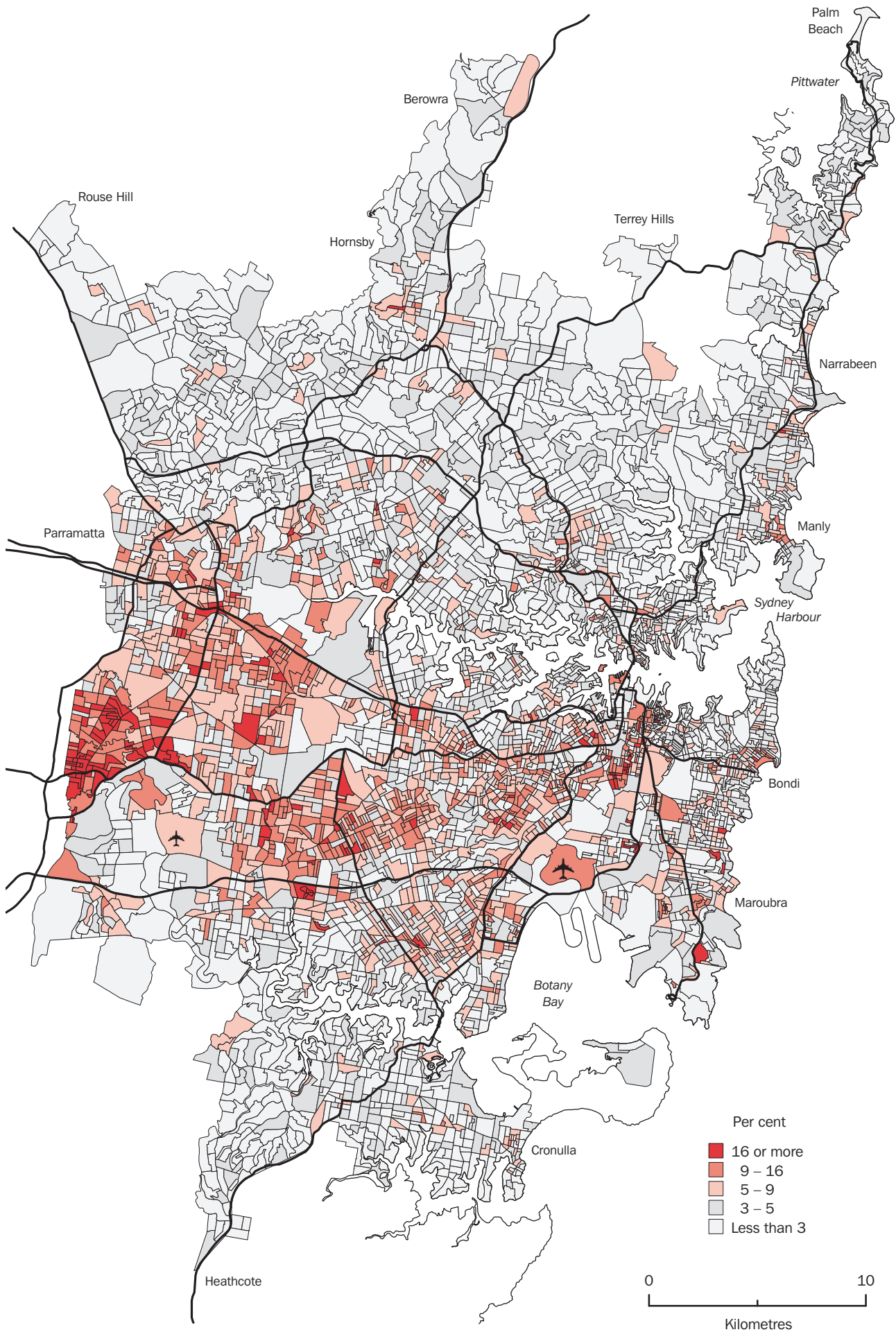


Unemployed people aged 45 years or older

As a percentage of the labour force aged 45 years or older

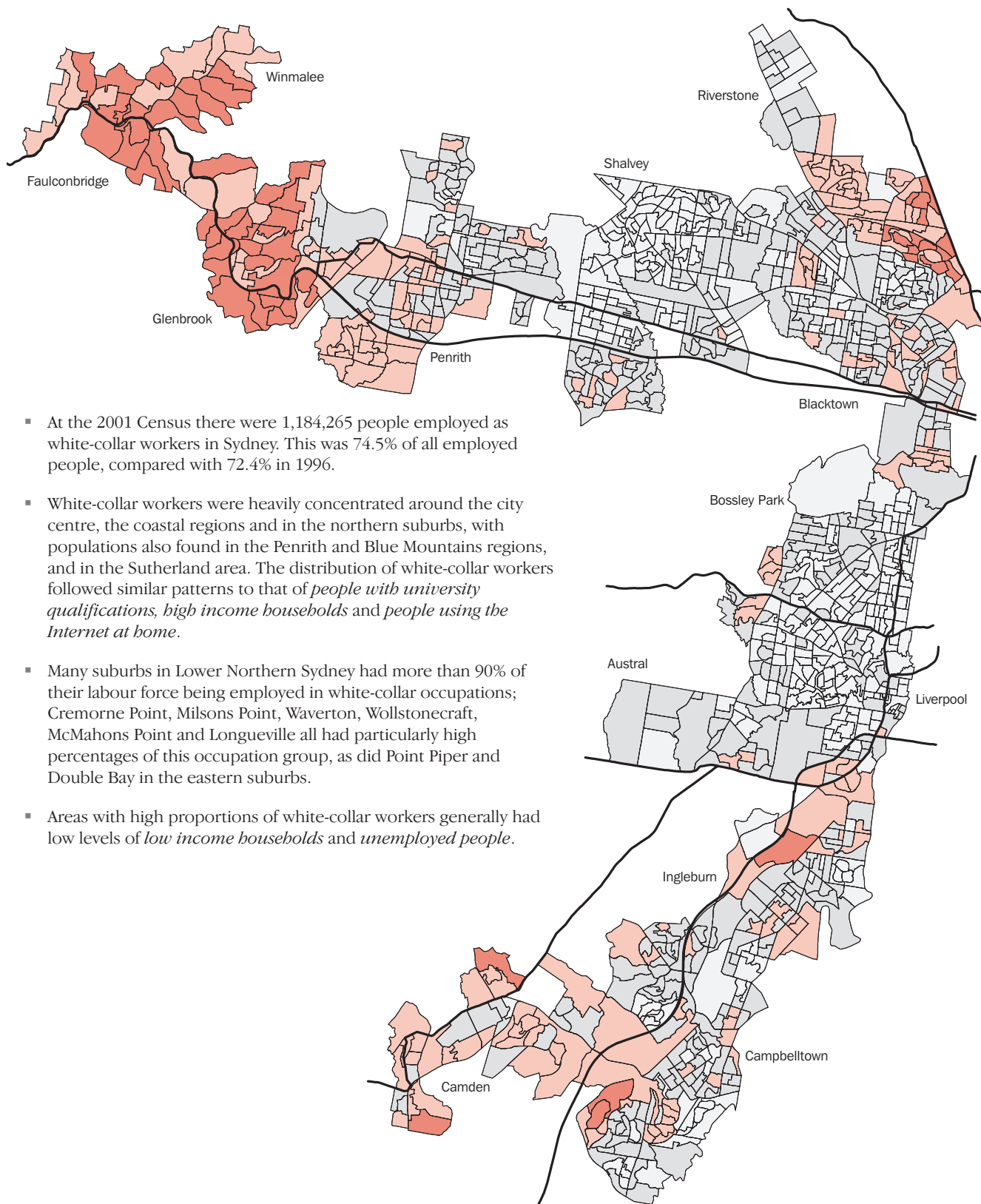


- At the 2001 Census there were 23,496 unemployed people aged 45 years or older in the Sydney labour force. This represented an unemployment rate of 4.3% for this age group, and was lower than the overall unemployment rate and the unemployment rate of people aged 15–24 years. Unemployed people aged 45 years or older accounted for 22.9% of all unemployed people in Sydney.
- Areas with high percentages of unemployed people aged 45 years or older were, in general, the same as those with high percentages of all unemployed people. Claymore in the outer south-west recorded the highest levels of unemployment for this age group, followed by Waterloo in the inner city, and Cabramatta, Airds, Bonnyrigg, Fairfield, Villawood and Miller, all in the outer west or south-west. These areas had levels of unemployment for this age group of more than 16%.
- As for unemployment generally, the suburbs north of the harbour and in the Sutherland region showed low levels of unemployment for this age group.

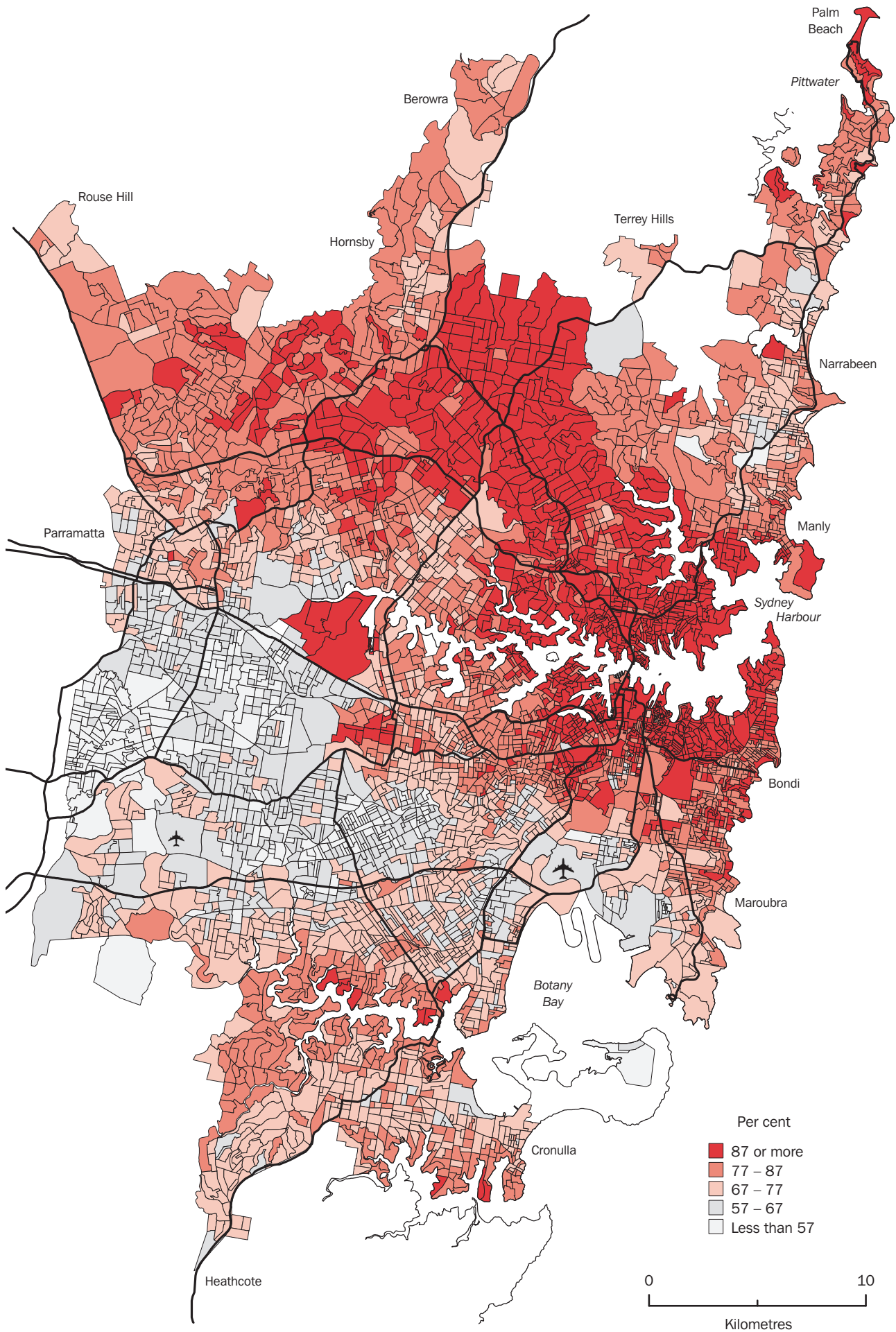


White-collar workers

As a percentage of all employed people

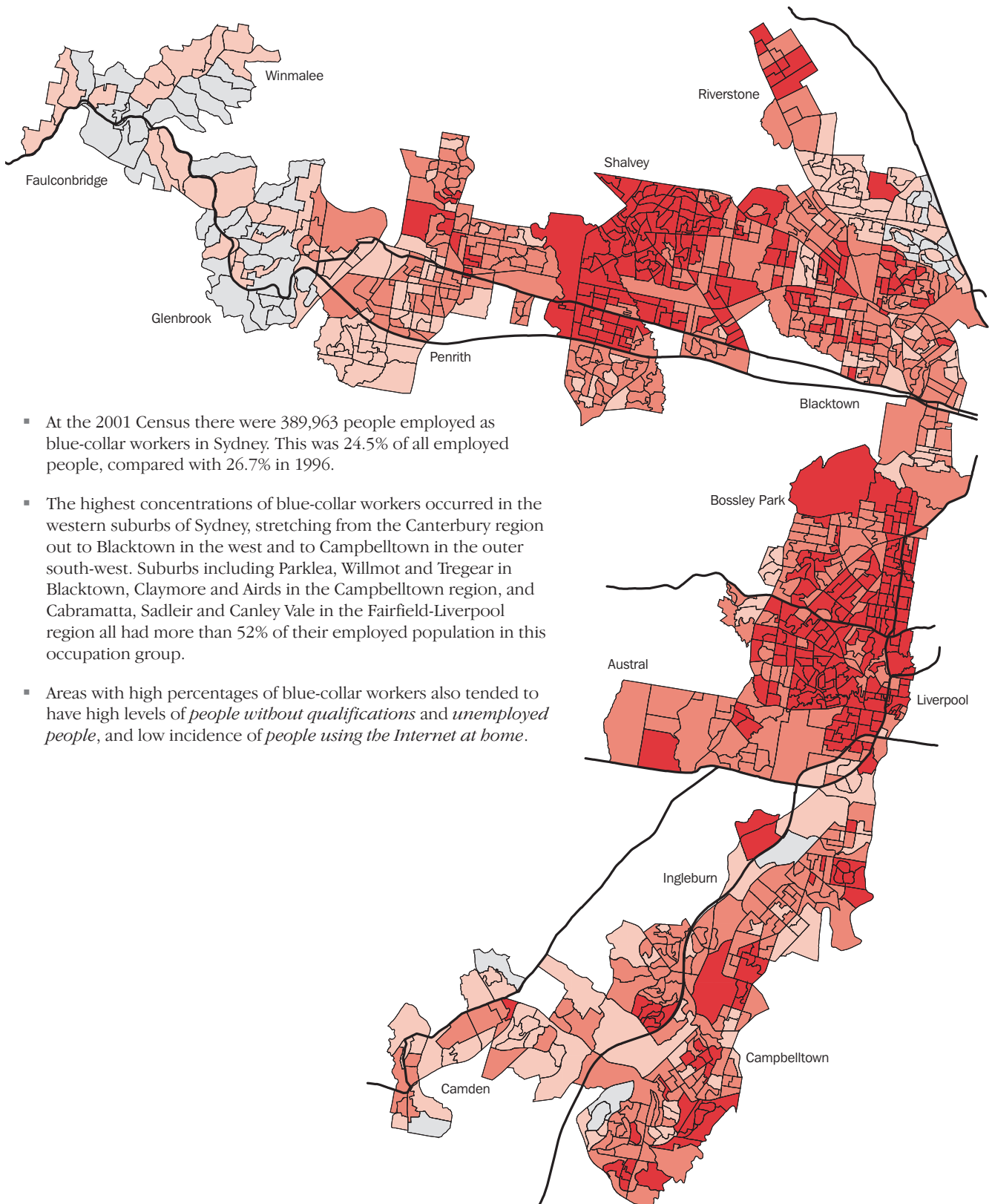


- At the 2001 Census there were 1,184,265 people employed as white-collar workers in Sydney. This was 74.5% of all employed people, compared with 72.4% in 1996.
- White-collar workers were heavily concentrated around the city centre, the coastal regions and in the northern suburbs, with populations also found in the Penrith and Blue Mountains regions, and in the Sutherland area. The distribution of white-collar workers followed similar patterns to that of *people with university qualifications*, *high income households* and *people using the Internet at home*.
- Many suburbs in Lower Northern Sydney had more than 90% of their labour force being employed in white-collar occupations; Cremorne Point, Milsons Point, Waverton, Wollstonecraft, McMahon's Point and Longueville all had particularly high percentages of this occupation group, as did Point Piper and Double Bay in the eastern suburbs.
- Areas with high proportions of white-collar workers generally had low levels of *low income households* and *unemployed people*.

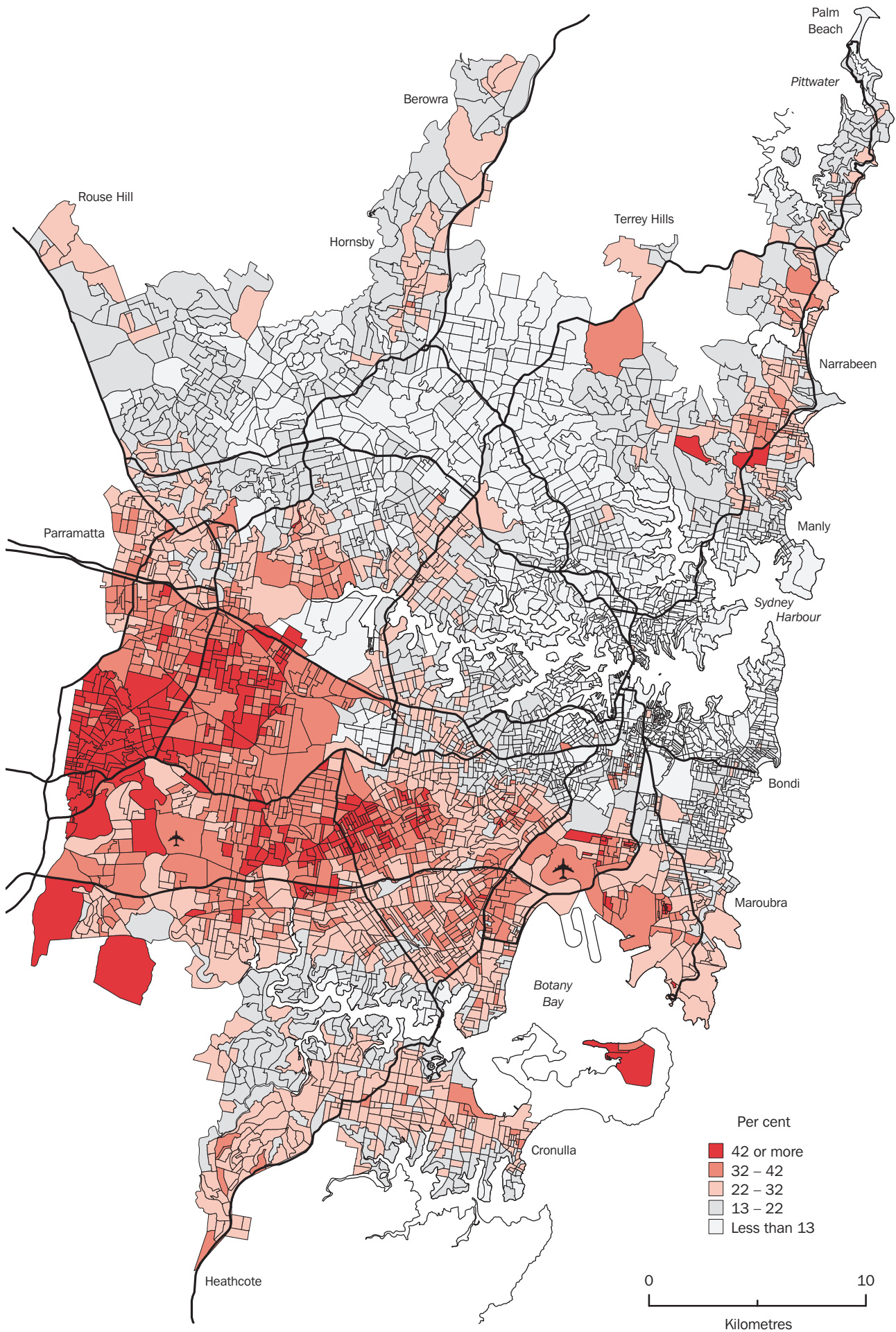


Blue-collar workers

As a percentage of all employed people

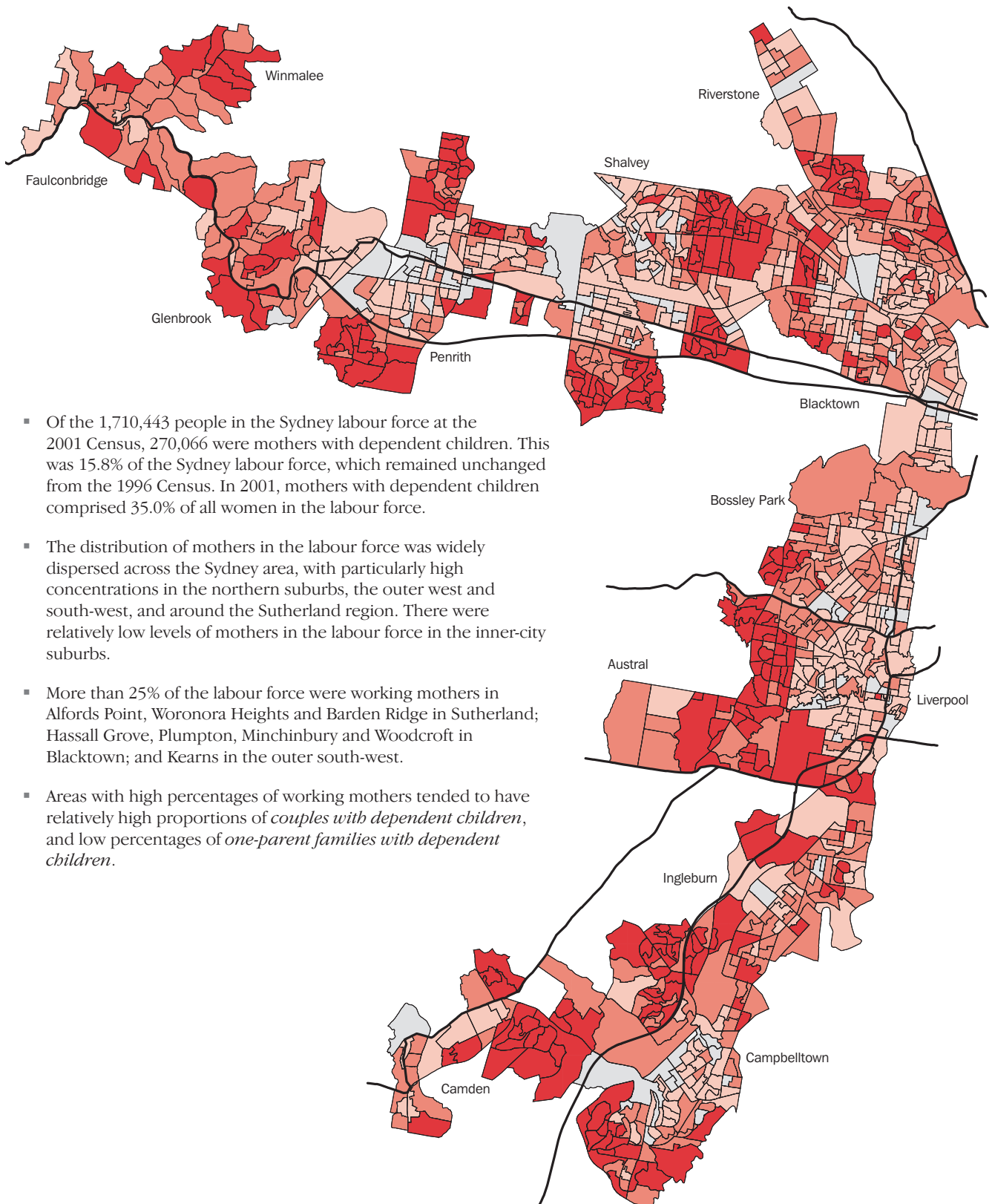


- At the 2001 Census there were 389,963 people employed as blue-collar workers in Sydney. This was 24.5% of all employed people, compared with 26.7% in 1996.
- The highest concentrations of blue-collar workers occurred in the western suburbs of Sydney, stretching from the Canterbury region out to Blacktown in the west and to Campbelltown in the outer south-west. Suburbs including Parklea, Willmot and Tregar in Blacktown, Claymore and Airds in the Campbelltown region, and Cabramatta, Sadleir and Canley Vale in the Fairfield-Liverpool region all had more than 52% of their employed population in this occupation group.
- Areas with high percentages of blue-collar workers also tended to have high levels of *people without qualifications* and *unemployed people*, and low incidence of *people using the Internet at home*.

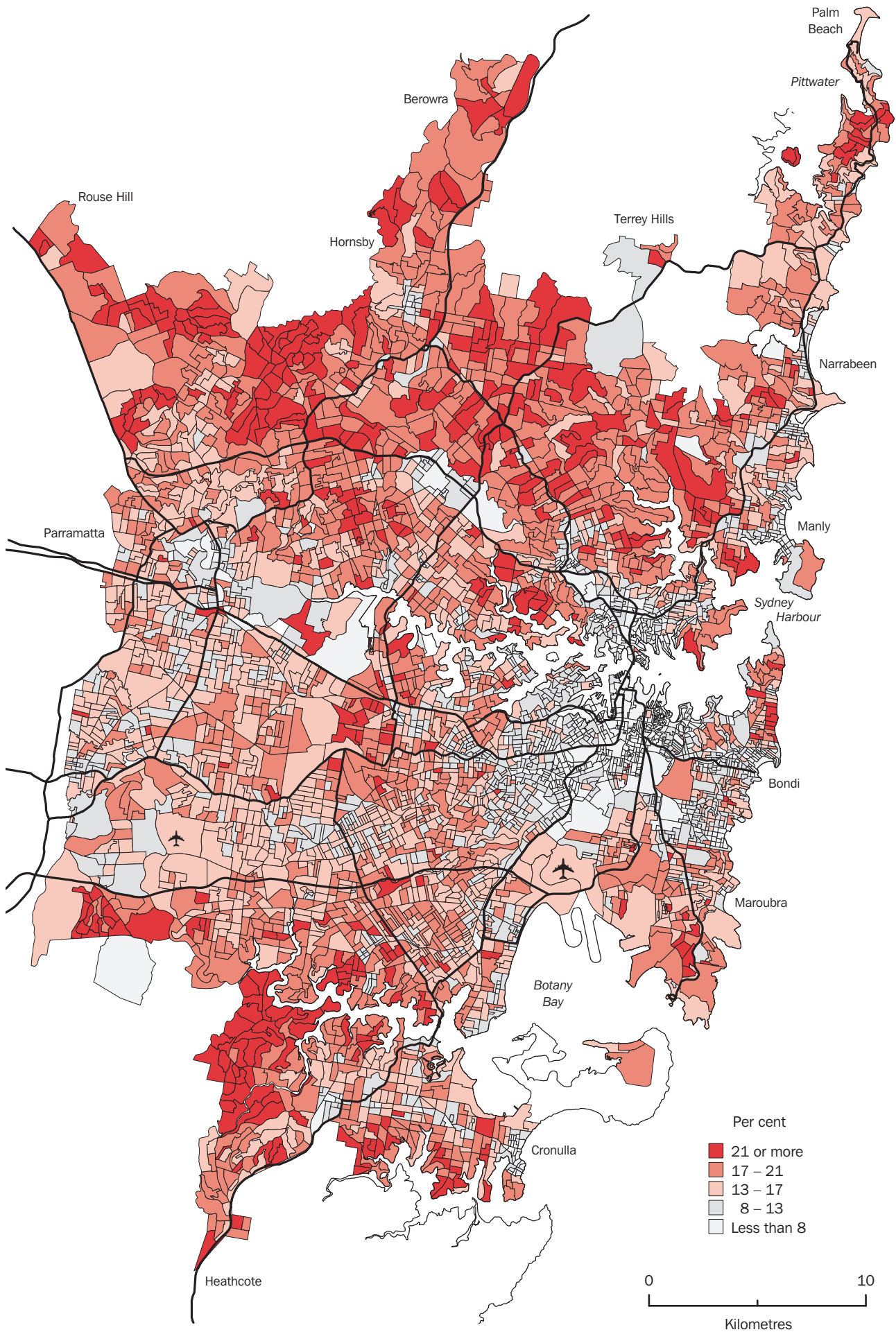


Mothers in the labour force

Females, with dependent children, in the labour force as a percentage of the labour force

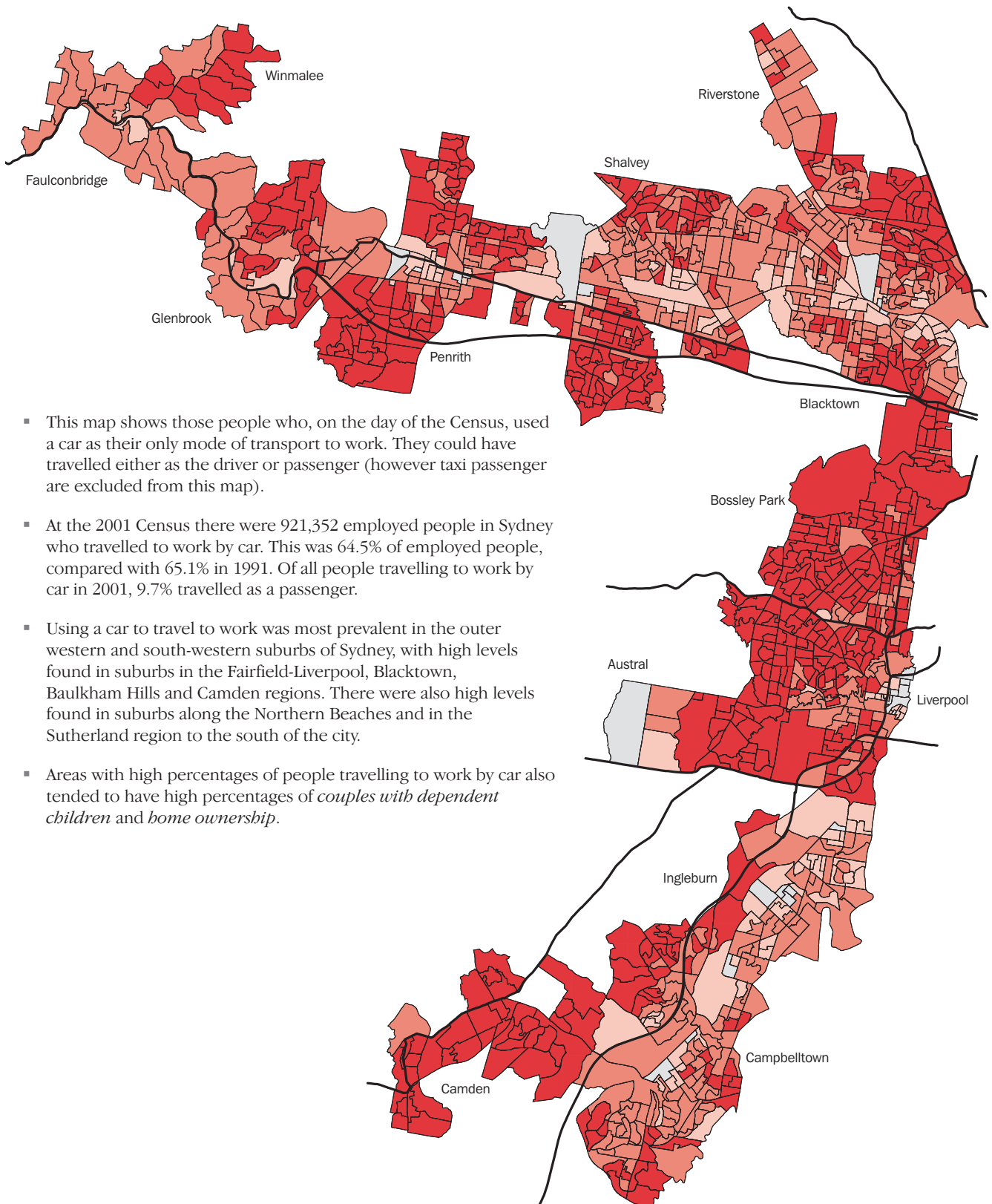


- Of the 1,710,443 people in the Sydney labour force at the 2001 Census, 270,066 were mothers with dependent children. This was 15.8% of the Sydney labour force, which remained unchanged from the 1996 Census. In 2001, mothers with dependent children comprised 35.0% of all women in the labour force.
- The distribution of mothers in the labour force was widely dispersed across the Sydney area, with particularly high concentrations in the northern suburbs, the outer west and south-west, and around the Sutherland region. There were relatively low levels of mothers in the labour force in the inner-city suburbs.
- More than 25% of the labour force were working mothers in Alford's Point, Woronora Heights and Barden Ridge in Sutherland; Hassall Grove, Plumpton, Minchinbury and Woodcroft in Blacktown; and Kearns in the outer south-west.
- Areas with high percentages of working mothers tended to have relatively high proportions of *couples with dependent children*, and low percentages of *one-parent families with dependent children*.

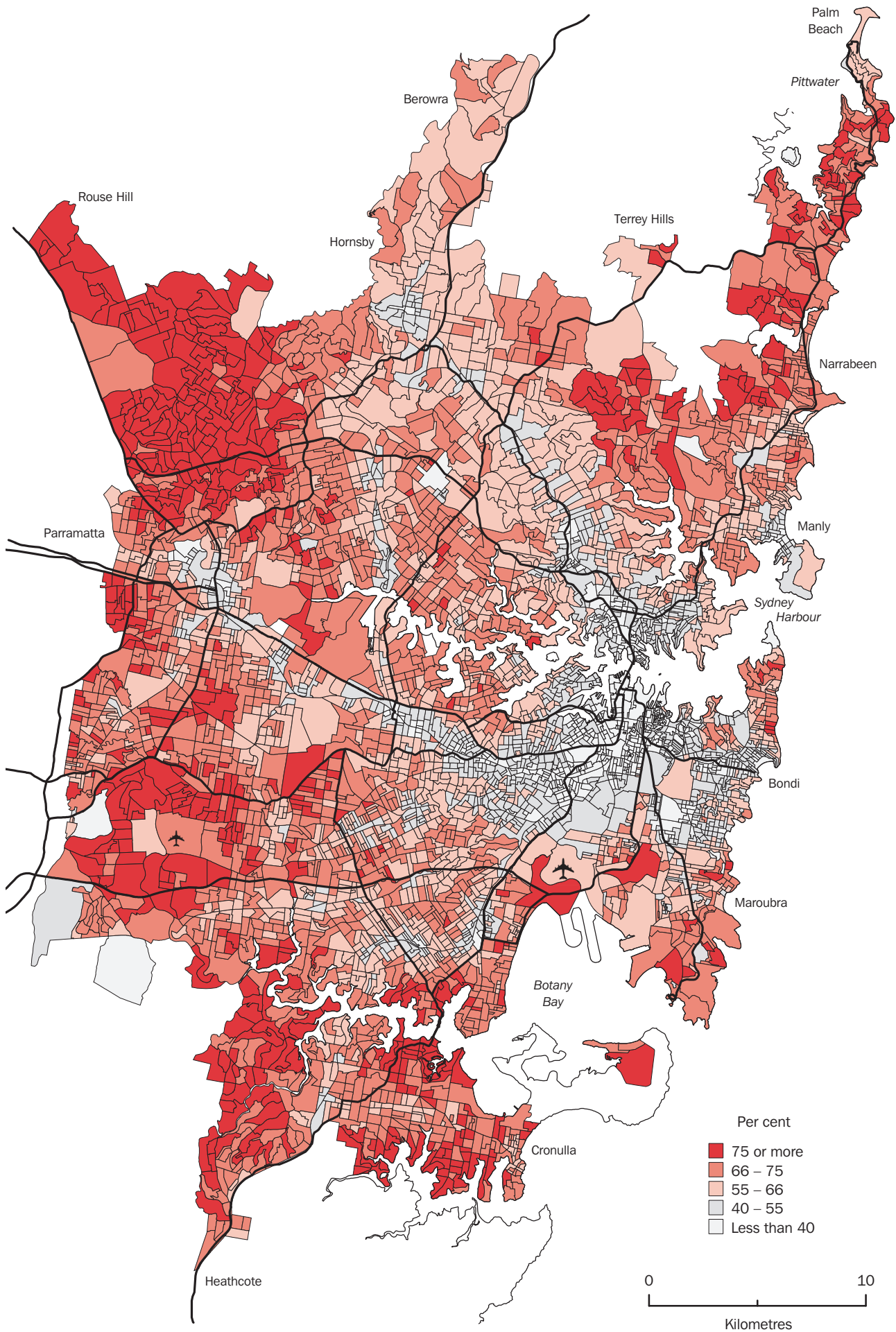


People who travelled to work by car

As a percentage of all employed people

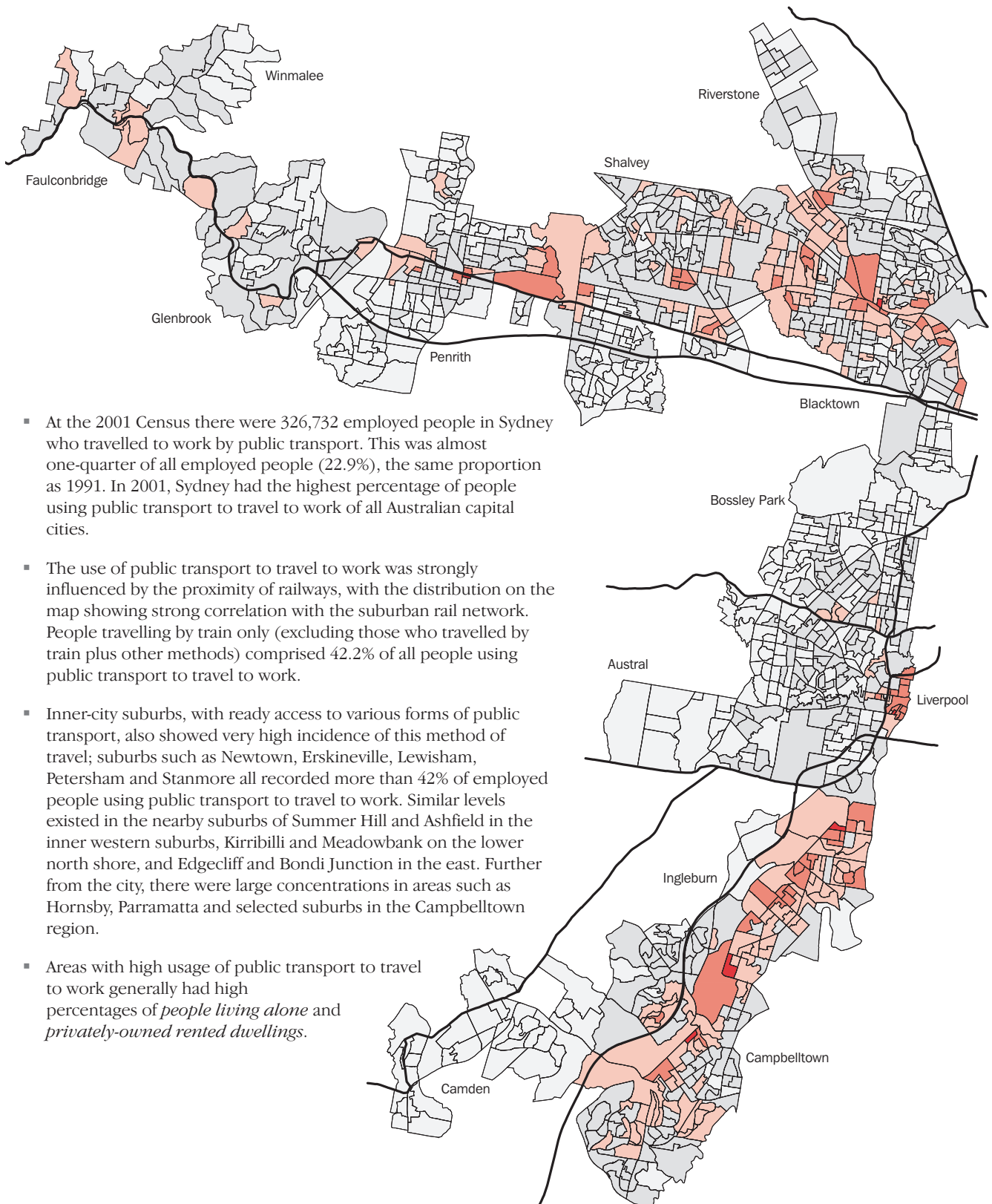


- This map shows those people who, on the day of the Census, used a car as their only mode of transport to work. They could have travelled either as the driver or passenger (however taxi passenger are excluded from this map).
- At the 2001 Census there were 921,352 employed people in Sydney who travelled to work by car. This was 64.5% of employed people, compared with 65.1% in 1991. Of all people travelling to work by car in 2001, 9.7% travelled as a passenger.
- Using a car to travel to work was most prevalent in the outer western and south-western suburbs of Sydney, with high levels found in suburbs in the Fairfield-Liverpool, Blacktown, Baulkham Hills and Camden regions. There were also high levels found in suburbs along the Northern Beaches and in the Sutherland region to the south of the city.
- Areas with high percentages of people travelling to work by car also tended to have high percentages of *couples with dependent children* and *home ownership*.

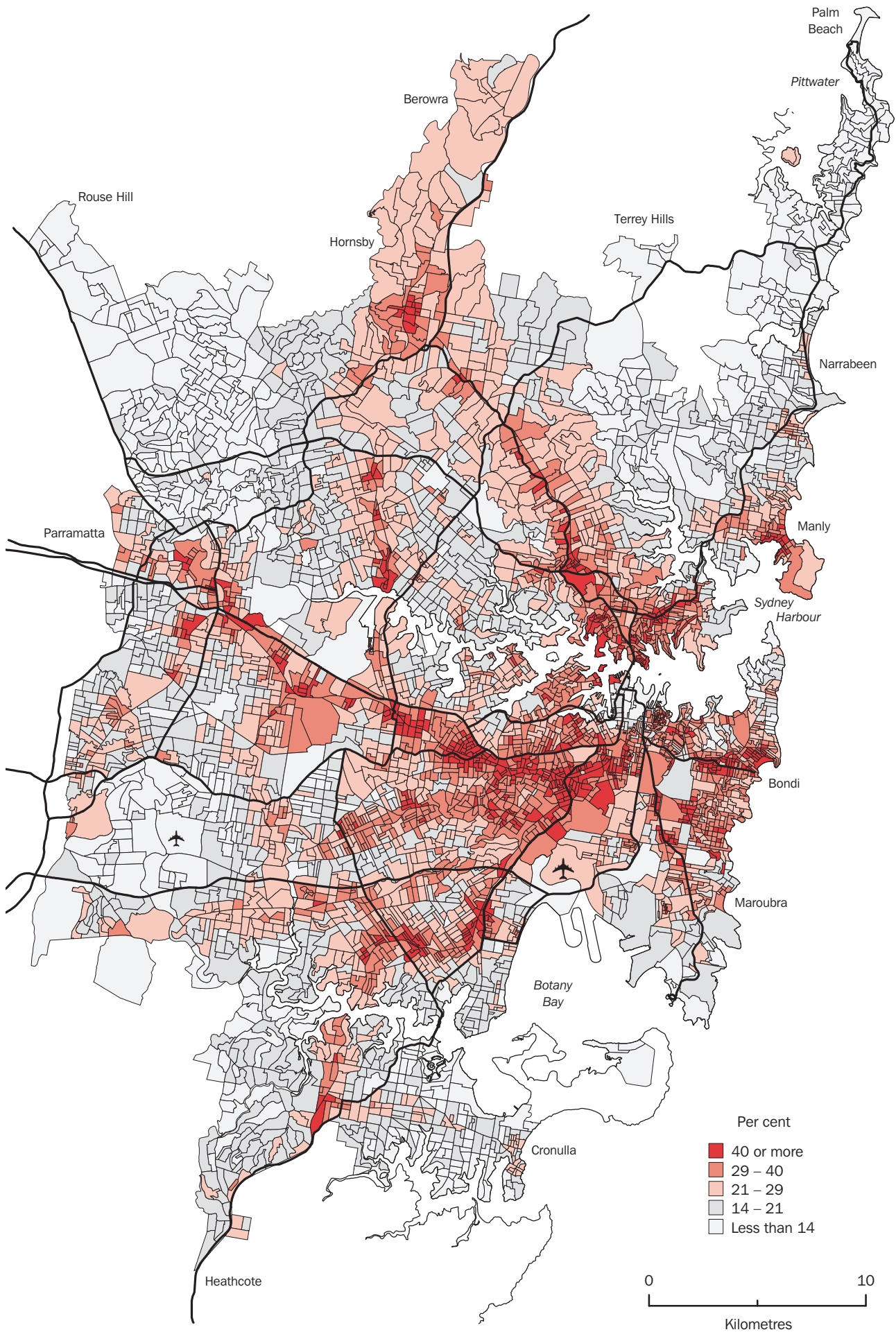


People who travelled to work by public transport

As a percentage of all employed people

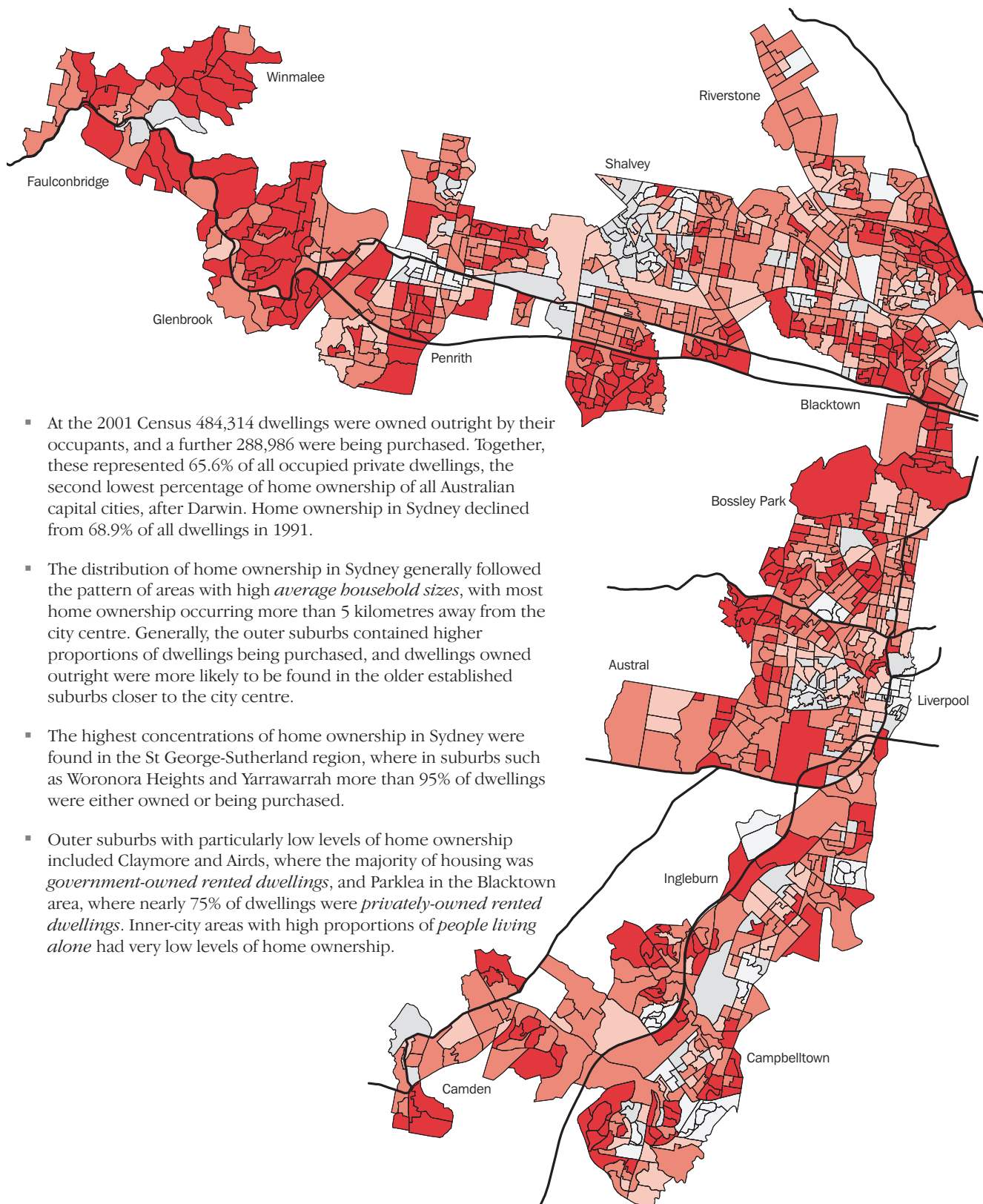


- At the 2001 Census there were 326,732 employed people in Sydney who travelled to work by public transport. This was almost one-quarter of all employed people (22.9%), the same proportion as 1991. In 2001, Sydney had the highest percentage of people using public transport to travel to work of all Australian capital cities.
- The use of public transport to travel to work was strongly influenced by the proximity of railways, with the distribution on the map showing strong correlation with the suburban rail network. People travelling by train only (excluding those who travelled by train plus other methods) comprised 42.2% of all people using public transport to travel to work.
- Inner-city suburbs, with ready access to various forms of public transport, also showed very high incidence of this method of travel; suburbs such as Newtown, Erskineville, Lewisham, Petersham and Stanmore all recorded more than 42% of employed people using public transport to travel to work. Similar levels existed in the nearby suburbs of Summer Hill and Ashfield in the inner western suburbs, Kirribilli and Meadowbank on the lower north shore, and Edgecliff and Bondi Junction in the east. Further from the city, there were large concentrations in areas such as Hornsby, Parramatta and selected suburbs in the Campbelltown region.
- Areas with high usage of public transport to travel to work generally had high percentages of *people living alone* and *privately-owned rented dwellings*.

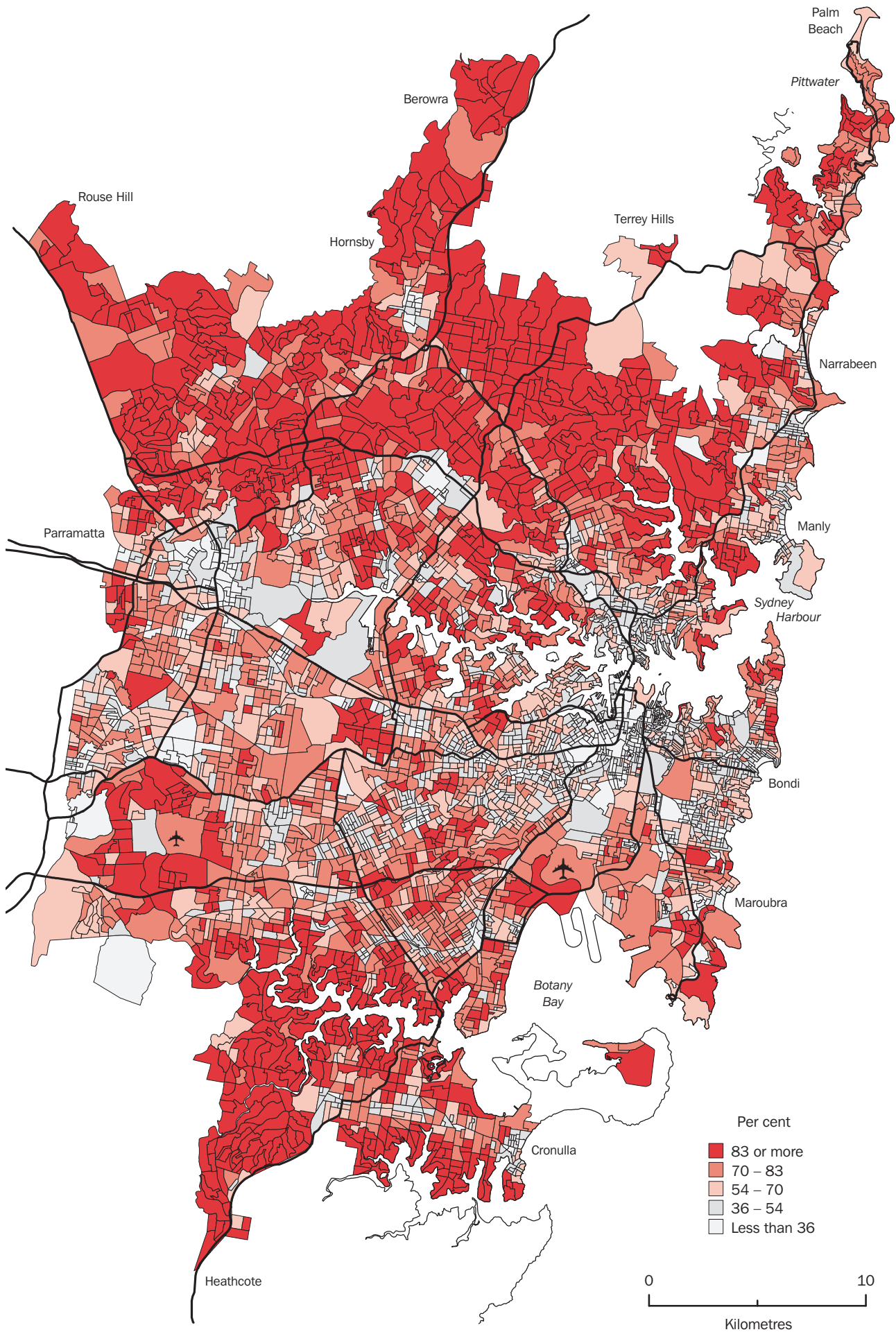


Home ownership

Dwellings that were owner-occupied or being purchased, as a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

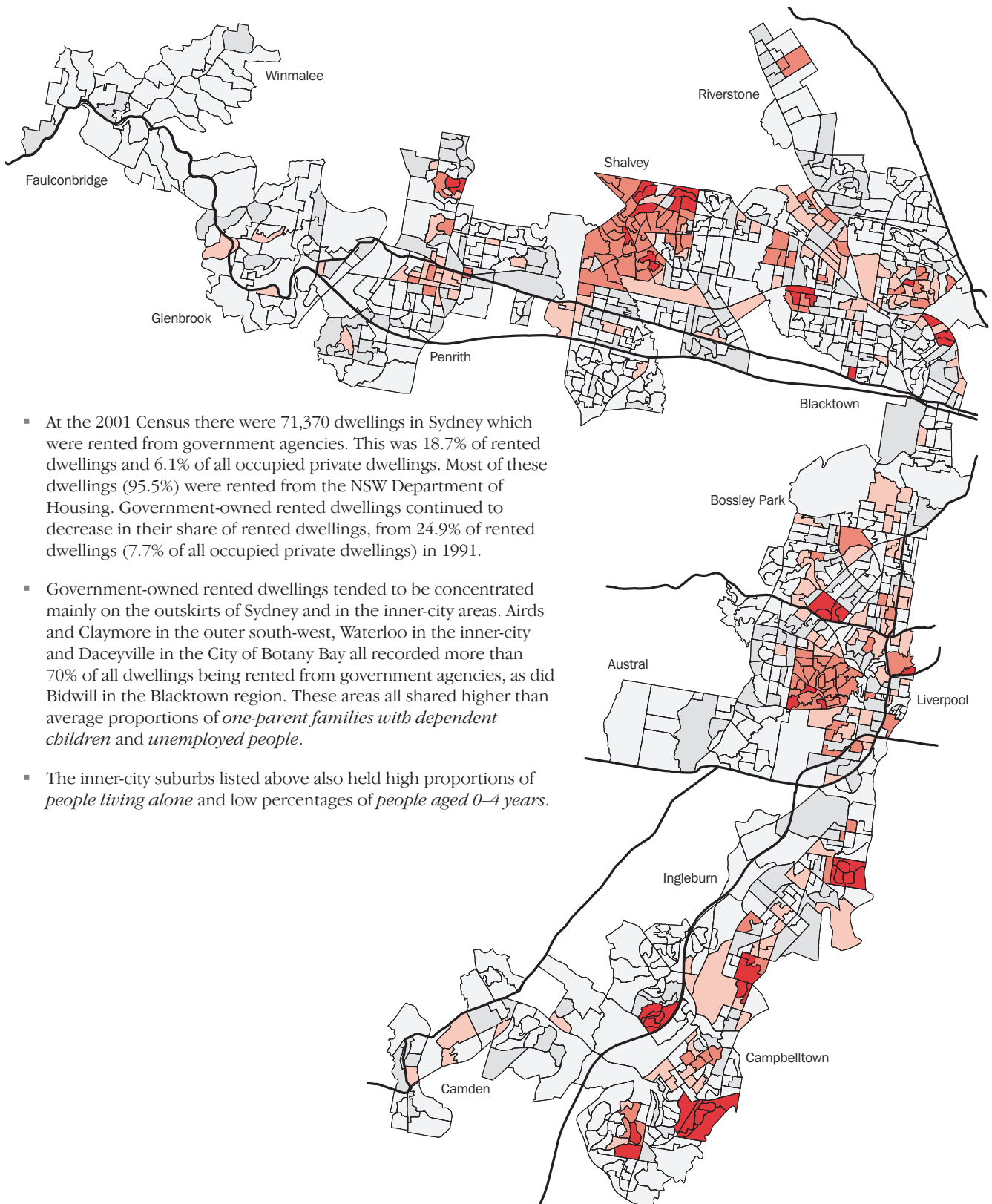


- At the 2001 Census 484,314 dwellings were owned outright by their occupants, and a further 288,986 were being purchased. Together, these represented 65.6% of all occupied private dwellings, the second lowest percentage of home ownership of all Australian capital cities, after Darwin. Home ownership in Sydney declined from 68.9% of all dwellings in 1991.
- The distribution of home ownership in Sydney generally followed the pattern of areas with high *average household sizes*, with most home ownership occurring more than 5 kilometres away from the city centre. Generally, the outer suburbs contained higher proportions of dwellings being purchased, and dwellings owned outright were more likely to be found in the older established suburbs closer to the city centre.
- The highest concentrations of home ownership in Sydney were found in the St George-Sutherland region, where in suburbs such as Woronora Heights and Yarrowarrah more than 95% of dwellings were either owned or being purchased.
- Outer suburbs with particularly low levels of home ownership included Claymore and Airds, where the majority of housing was *government-owned rented dwellings*, and Parklea in the Blacktown area, where nearly 75% of dwellings were *privately-owned rented dwellings*. Inner-city areas with high proportions of *people living alone* had very low levels of home ownership.

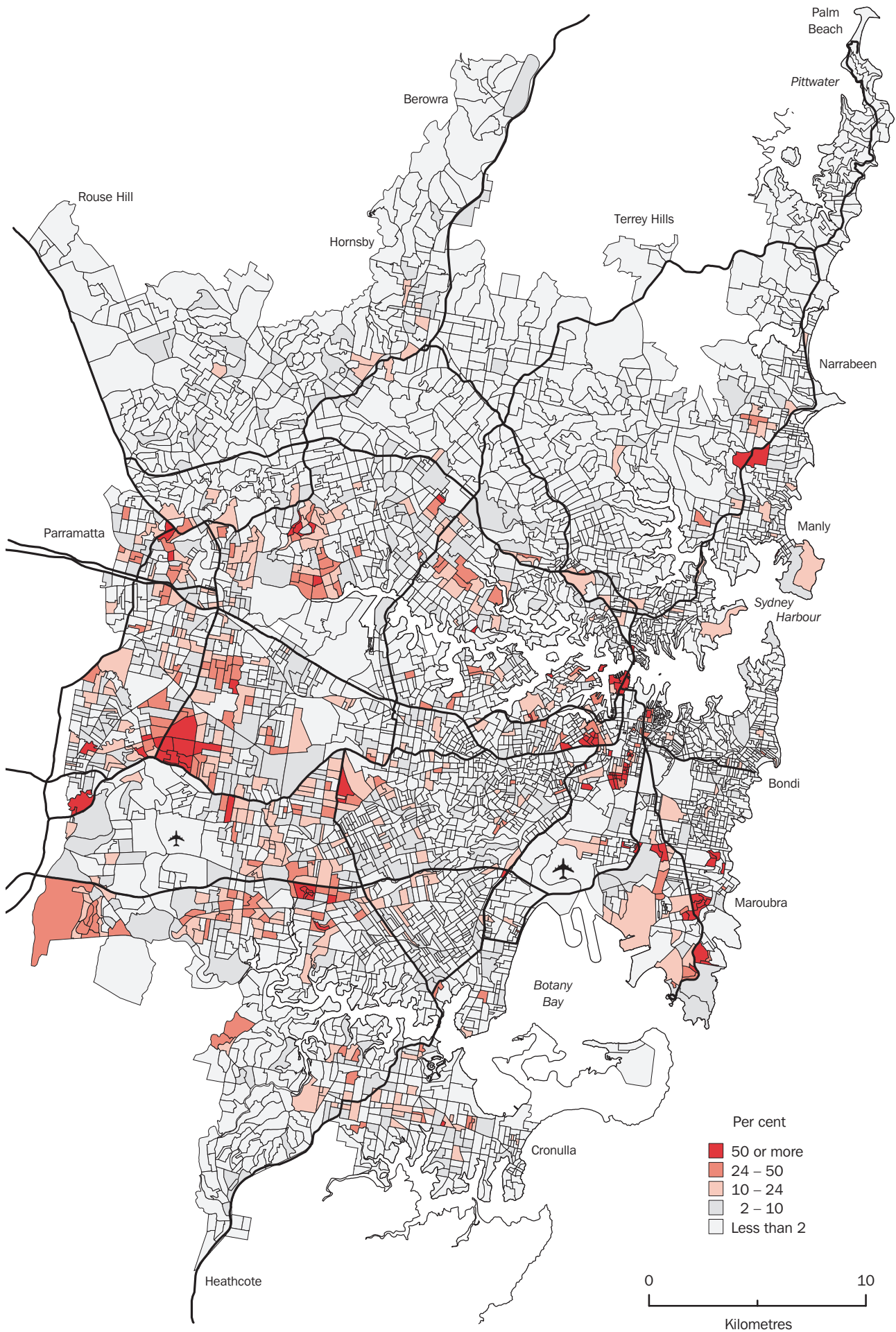


Rented dwellings — government-owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

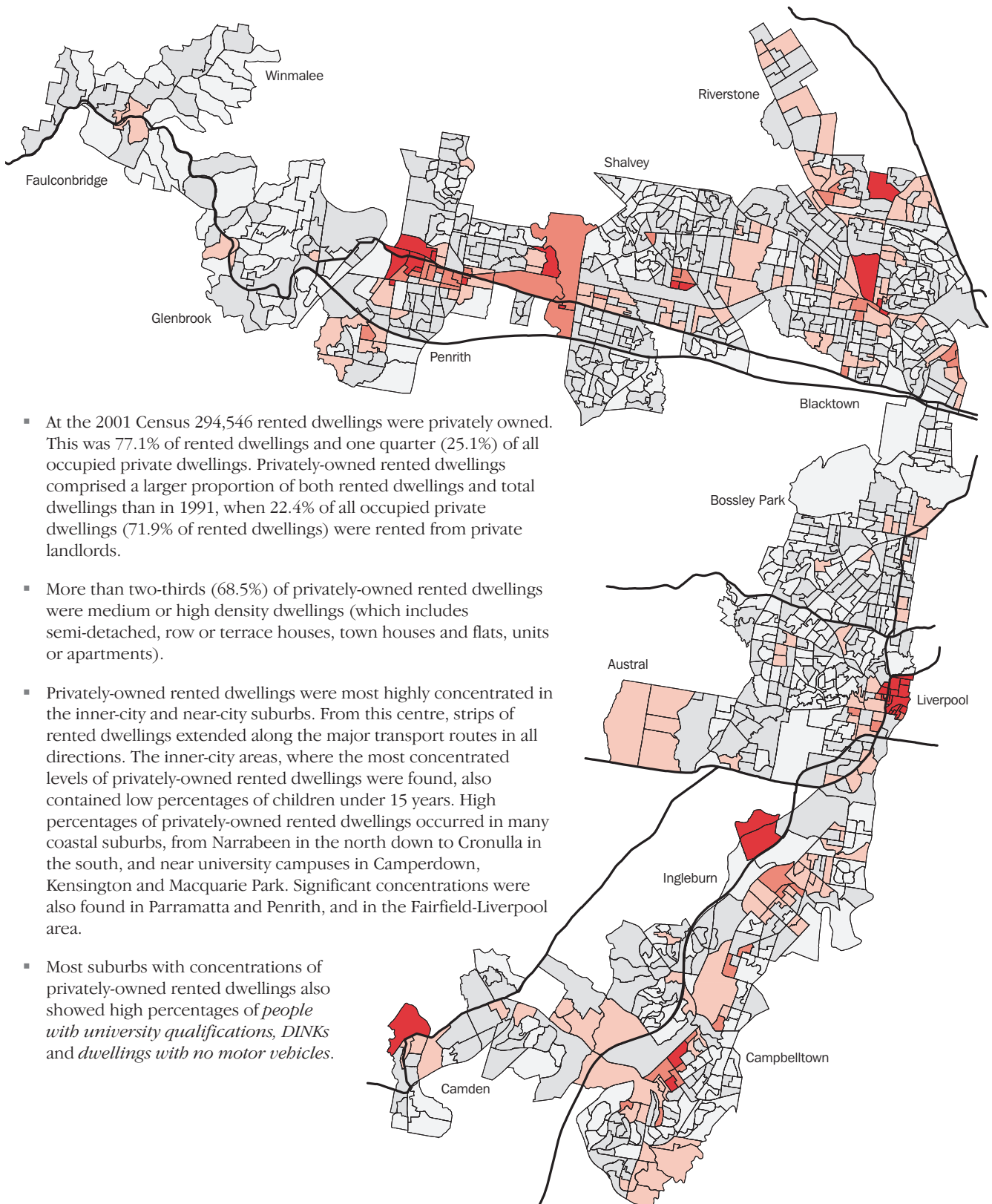


- At the 2001 Census there were 71,370 dwellings in Sydney which were rented from government agencies. This was 18.7% of rented dwellings and 6.1% of all occupied private dwellings. Most of these dwellings (95.5%) were rented from the NSW Department of Housing. Government-owned rented dwellings continued to decrease in their share of rented dwellings, from 24.9% of rented dwellings (7.7% of all occupied private dwellings) in 1991.
- Government-owned rented dwellings tended to be concentrated mainly on the outskirts of Sydney and in the inner-city areas. Airs and Claymore in the outer south-west, Waterloo in the inner-city and Daceyville in the City of Botany Bay all recorded more than 70% of all dwellings being rented from government agencies, as did Bidwill in the Blacktown region. These areas all shared higher than average proportions of *one-parent families with dependent children* and *unemployed people*.
- The inner-city suburbs listed above also held high proportions of *people living alone* and low percentages of *people aged 0–4 years*.

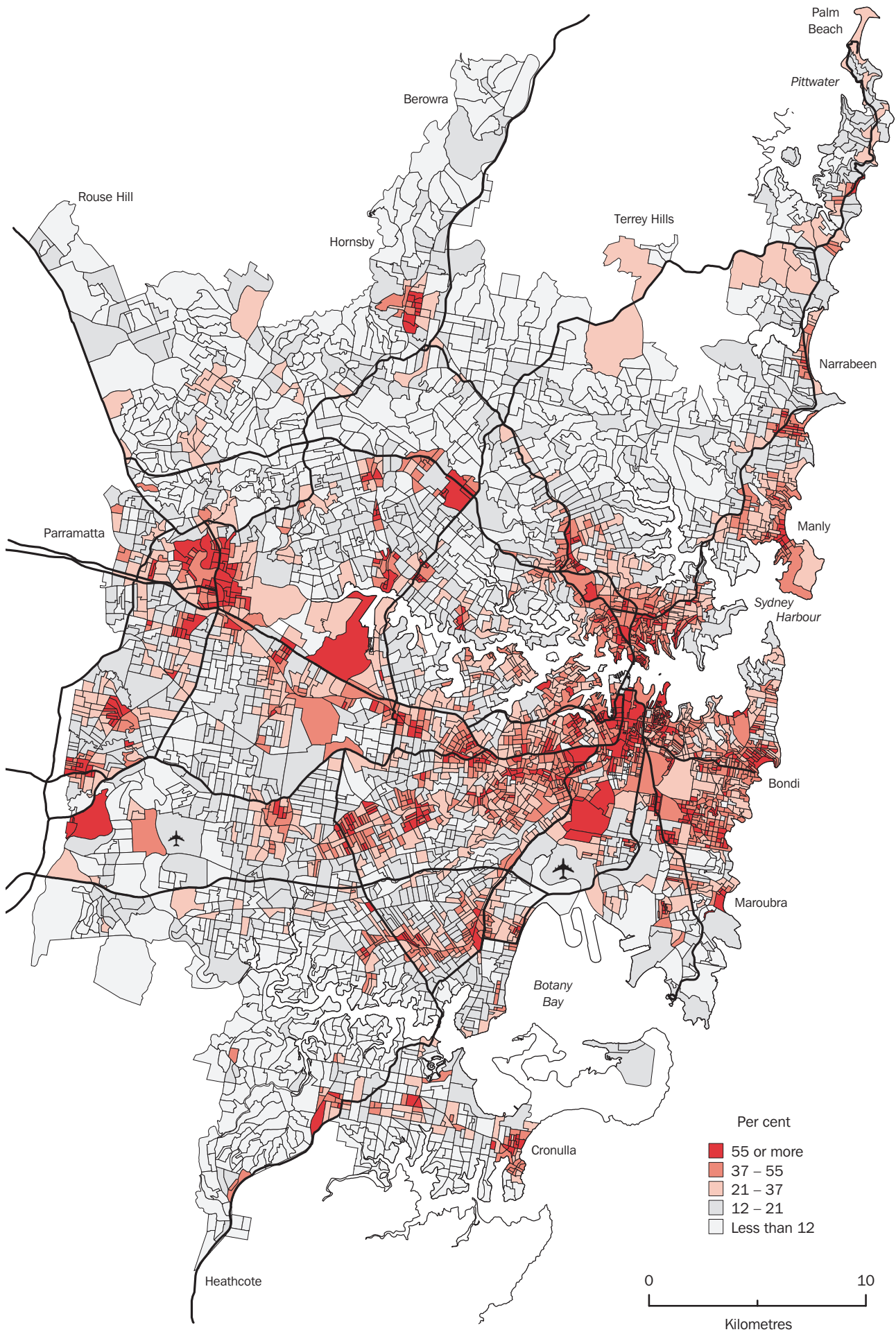


Rented dwellings — privately-owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

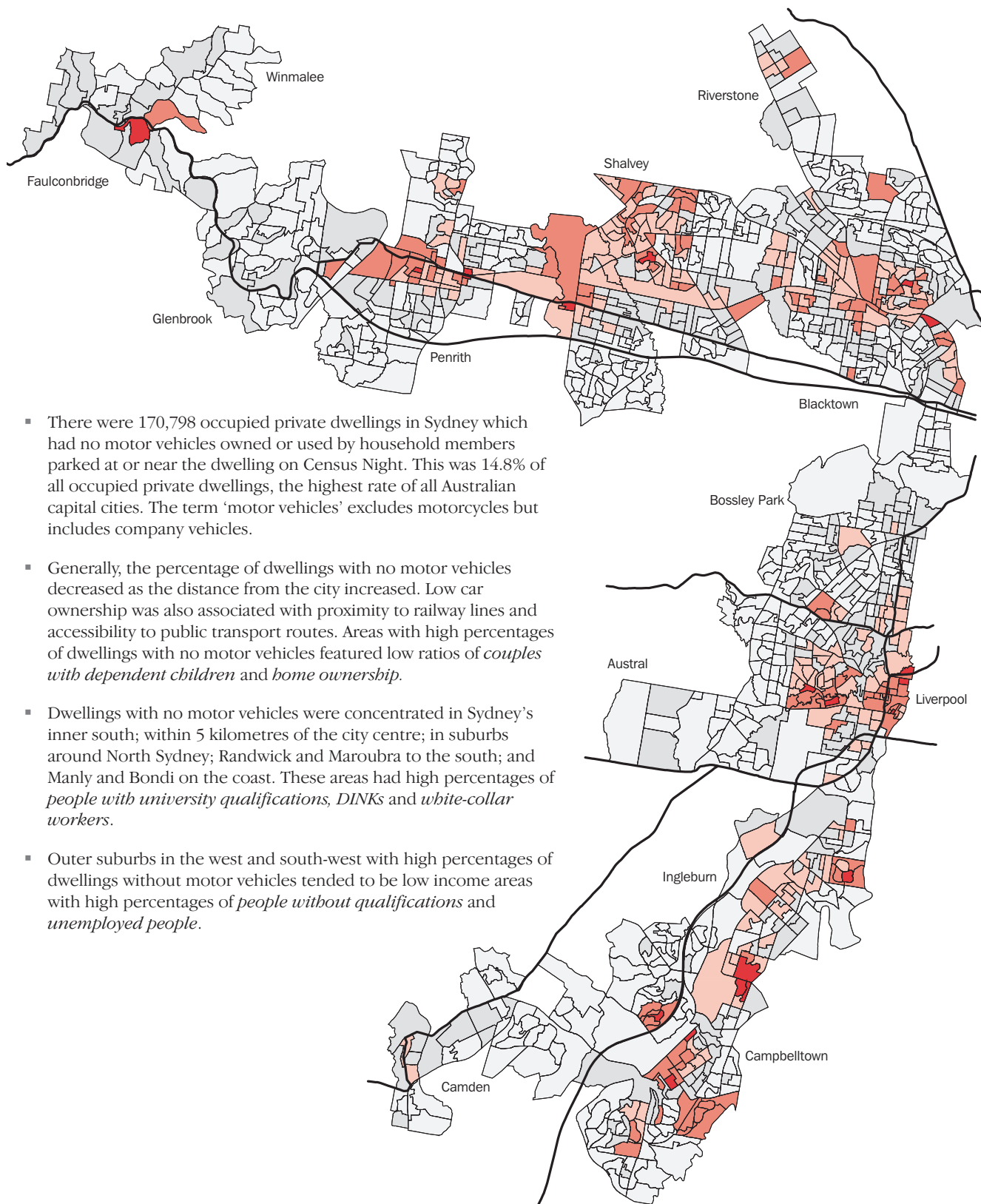


- At the 2001 Census 294,546 rented dwellings were privately owned. This was 77.1% of rented dwellings and one quarter (25.1%) of all occupied private dwellings. Privately-owned rented dwellings comprised a larger proportion of both rented dwellings and total dwellings than in 1991, when 22.4% of all occupied private dwellings (71.9% of rented dwellings) were rented from private landlords.
- More than two-thirds (68.5%) of privately-owned rented dwellings were medium or high density dwellings (which includes semi-detached, row or terrace houses, town houses and flats, units or apartments).
- Privately-owned rented dwellings were most highly concentrated in the inner-city and near-city suburbs. From this centre, strips of rented dwellings extended along the major transport routes in all directions. The inner-city areas, where the most concentrated levels of privately-owned rented dwellings were found, also contained low percentages of children under 15 years. High percentages of privately-owned rented dwellings occurred in many coastal suburbs, from Narrabeen in the north down to Cronulla in the south, and near university campuses in Camperdown, Kensington and Macquarie Park. Significant concentrations were also found in Parramatta and Penrith, and in the Fairfield-Liverpool area.
- Most suburbs with concentrations of privately-owned rented dwellings also showed high percentages of *people with university qualifications, DINKs and dwellings with no motor vehicles.*

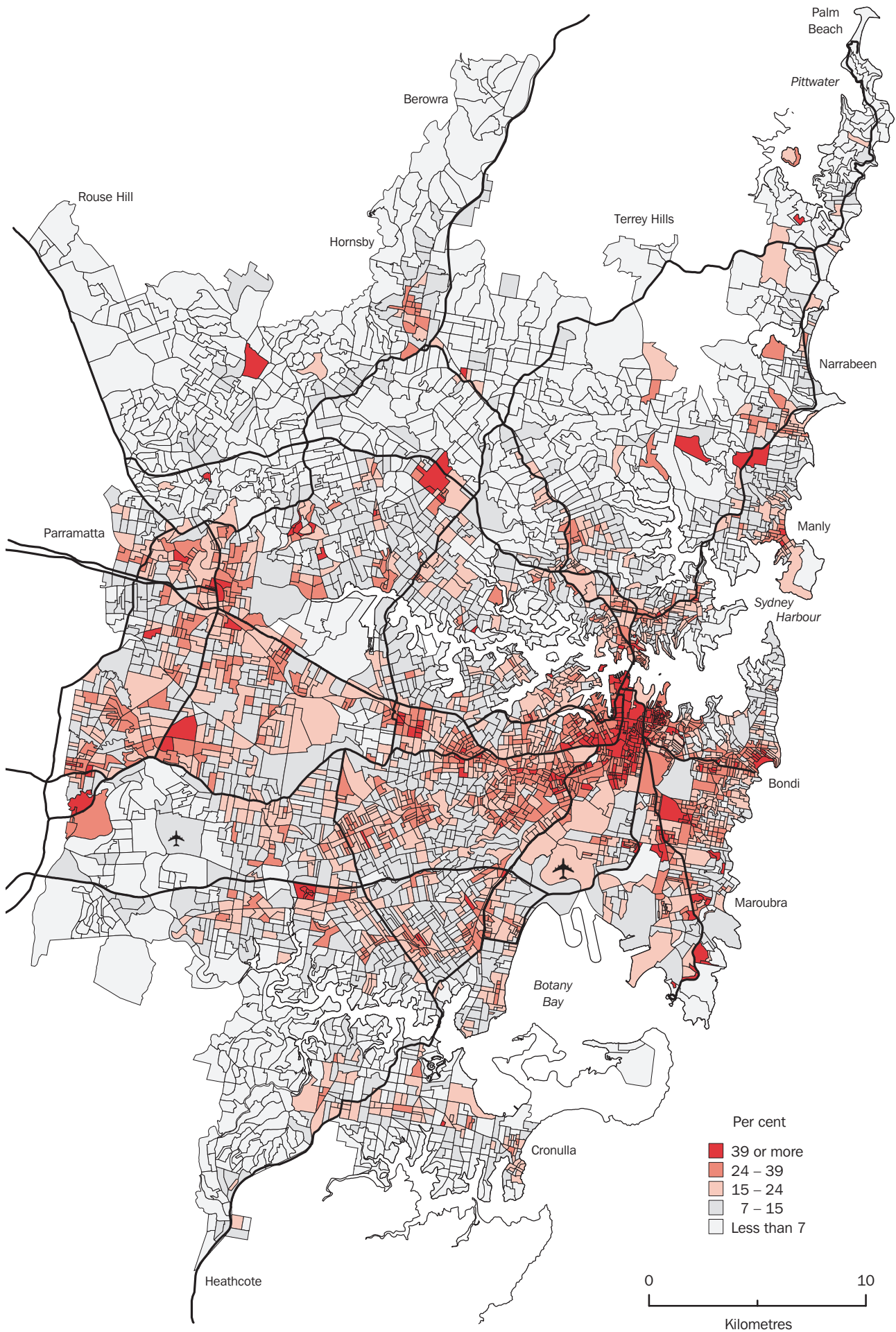


Dwellings with no motor vehicles

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

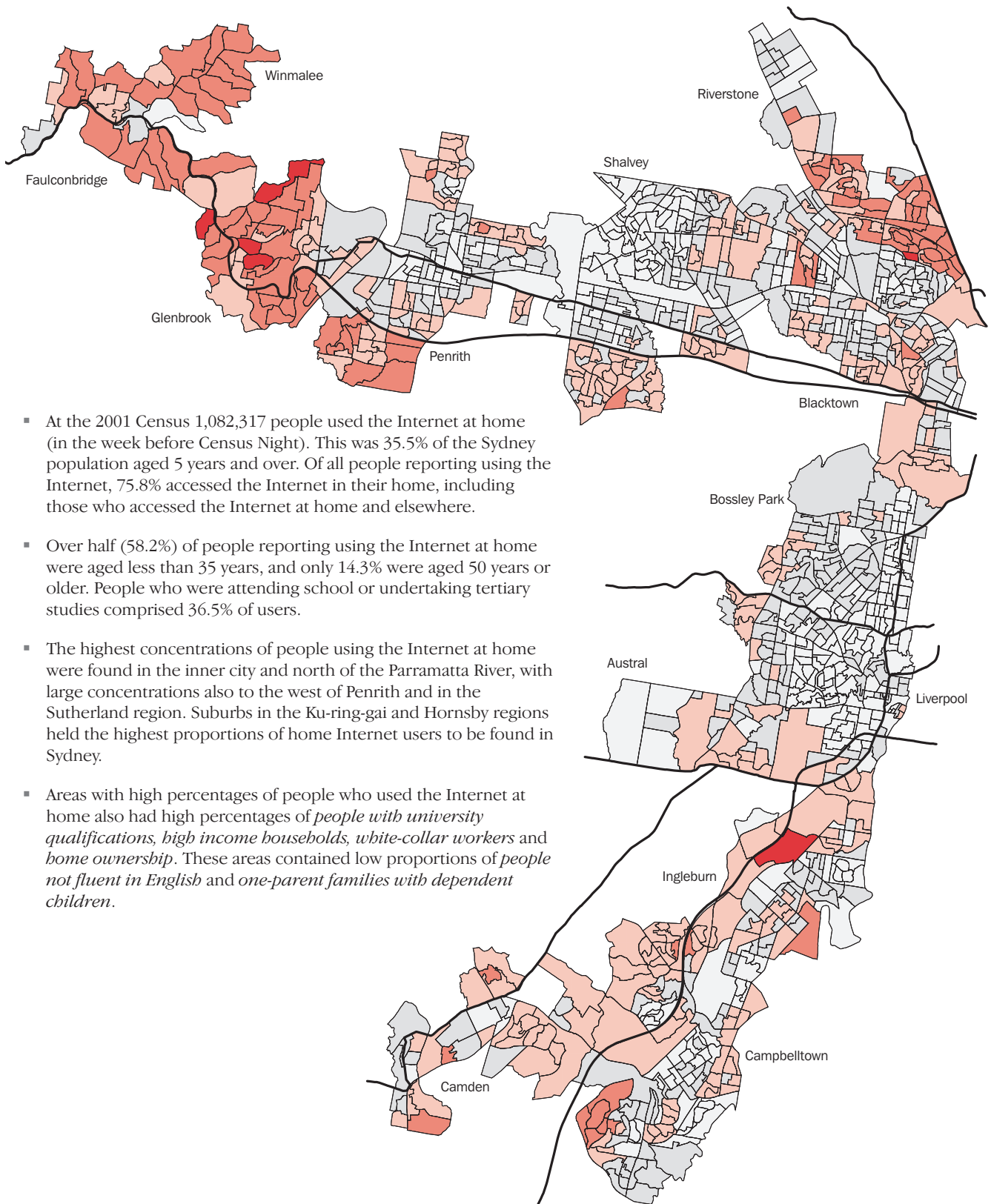


- There were 170,798 occupied private dwellings in Sydney which had no motor vehicles owned or used by household members parked at or near the dwelling on Census Night. This was 14.8% of all occupied private dwellings, the highest rate of all Australian capital cities. The term 'motor vehicles' excludes motorcycles but includes company vehicles.
- Generally, the percentage of dwellings with no motor vehicles decreased as the distance from the city increased. Low car ownership was also associated with proximity to railway lines and accessibility to public transport routes. Areas with high percentages of dwellings with no motor vehicles featured low ratios of *couples with dependent children* and *home ownership*.
- Dwellings with no motor vehicles were concentrated in Sydney's inner south; within 5 kilometres of the city centre; in suburbs around North Sydney; Randwick and Maroubra to the south; and Manly and Bondi on the coast. These areas had high percentages of *people with university qualifications*, *DINKs* and *white-collar workers*.
- Outer suburbs in the west and south-west with high percentages of dwellings without motor vehicles tended to be low income areas with high percentages of *people without qualifications* and *unemployed people*.

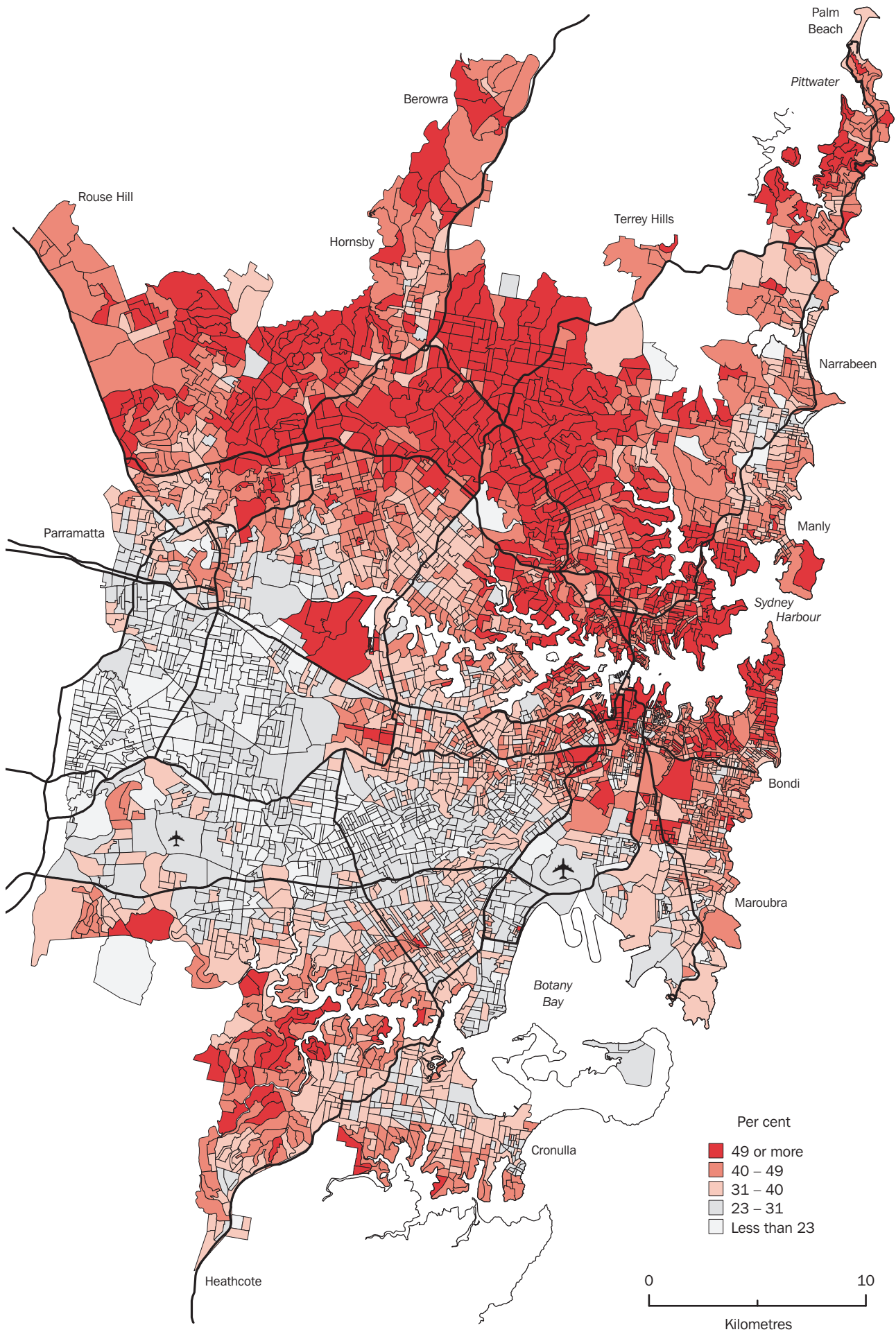


People who used the Internet at home

As a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older



- At the 2001 Census 1,082,317 people used the Internet at home (in the week before Census Night). This was 35.5% of the Sydney population aged 5 years and over. Of all people reporting using the Internet, 75.8% accessed the Internet in their home, including those who accessed the Internet at home and elsewhere.
- Over half (58.2%) of people reporting using the Internet at home were aged less than 35 years, and only 14.3% were aged 50 years or older. People who were attending school or undertaking tertiary studies comprised 36.5% of users.
- The highest concentrations of people using the Internet at home were found in the inner city and north of the Parramatta River, with large concentrations also to the west of Penrith and in the Sutherland region. Suburbs in the Ku-ring-gai and Hornsby regions held the highest proportions of home Internet users to be found in Sydney.
- Areas with high percentages of people who used the Internet at home also had high percentages of *people with university qualifications, high income households, white-collar workers and home ownership*. These areas contained low proportions of *people not fluent in English* and *one-parent families with dependent children*.



Locations

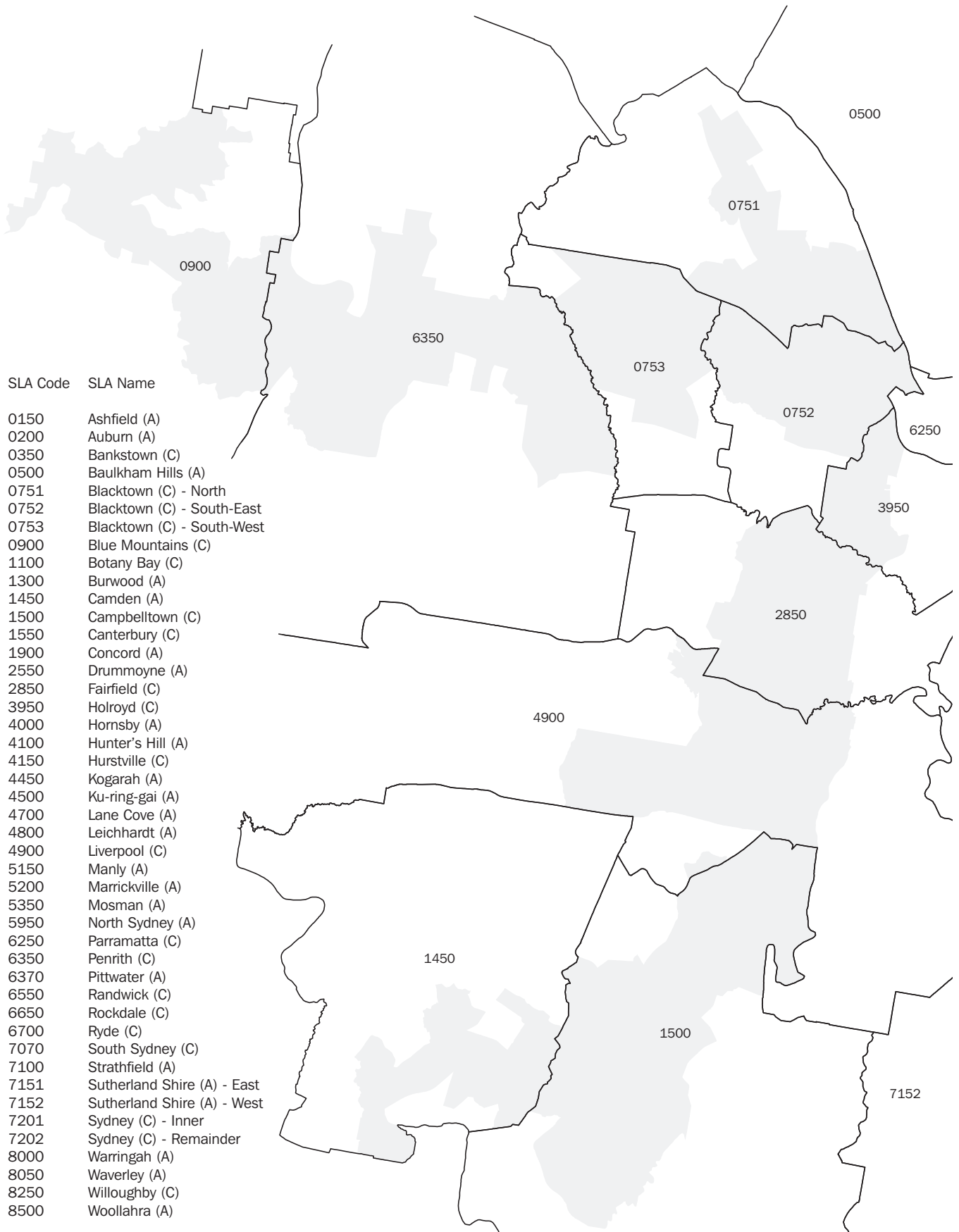
This map shows selected locations which have been mentioned in the commentaries which accompany the maps in this atlas.





Statistical Local Areas

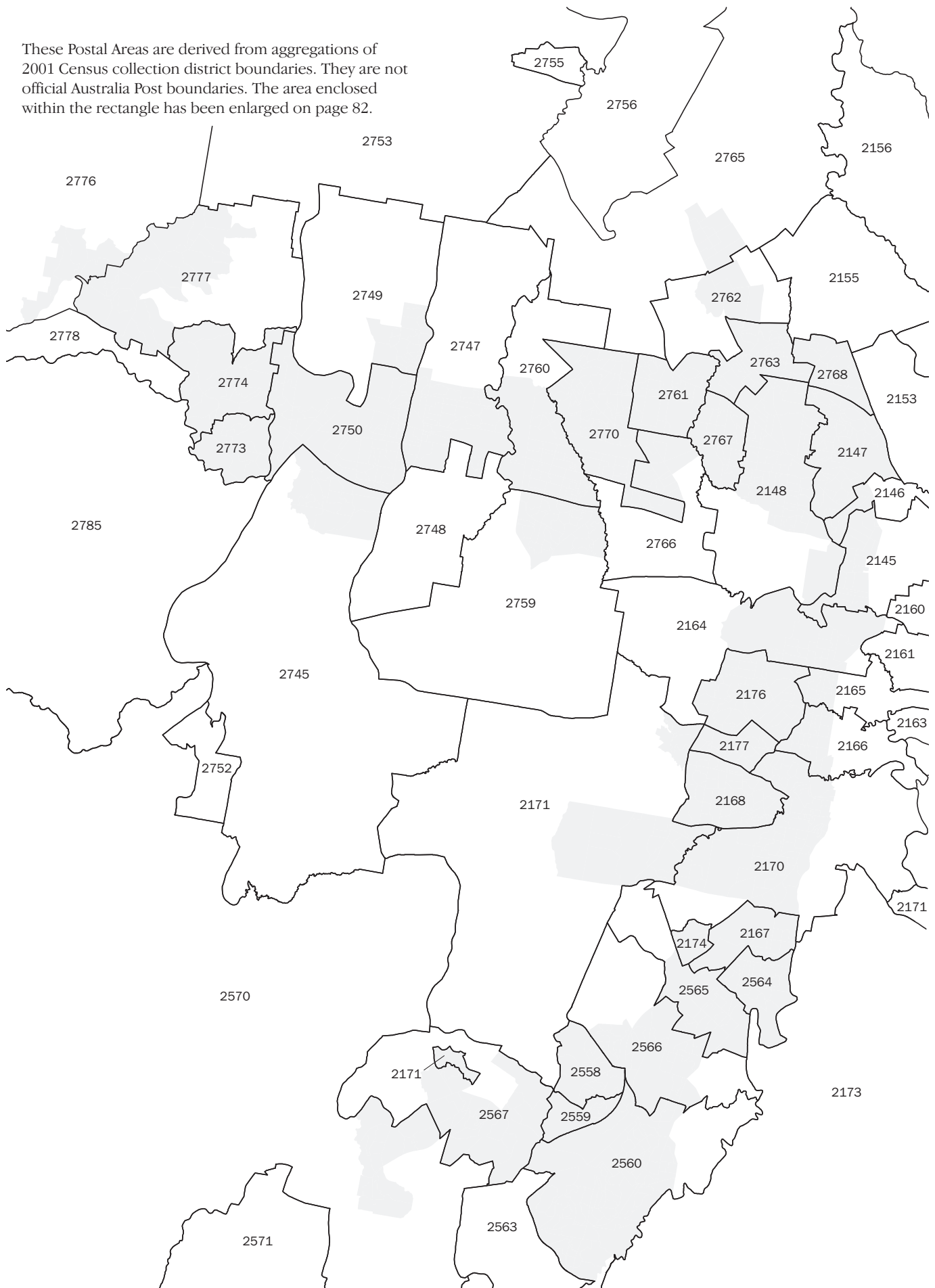
This map can be used to relate SLA boundaries to social and demographic characteristics shown on the maps in this atlas.

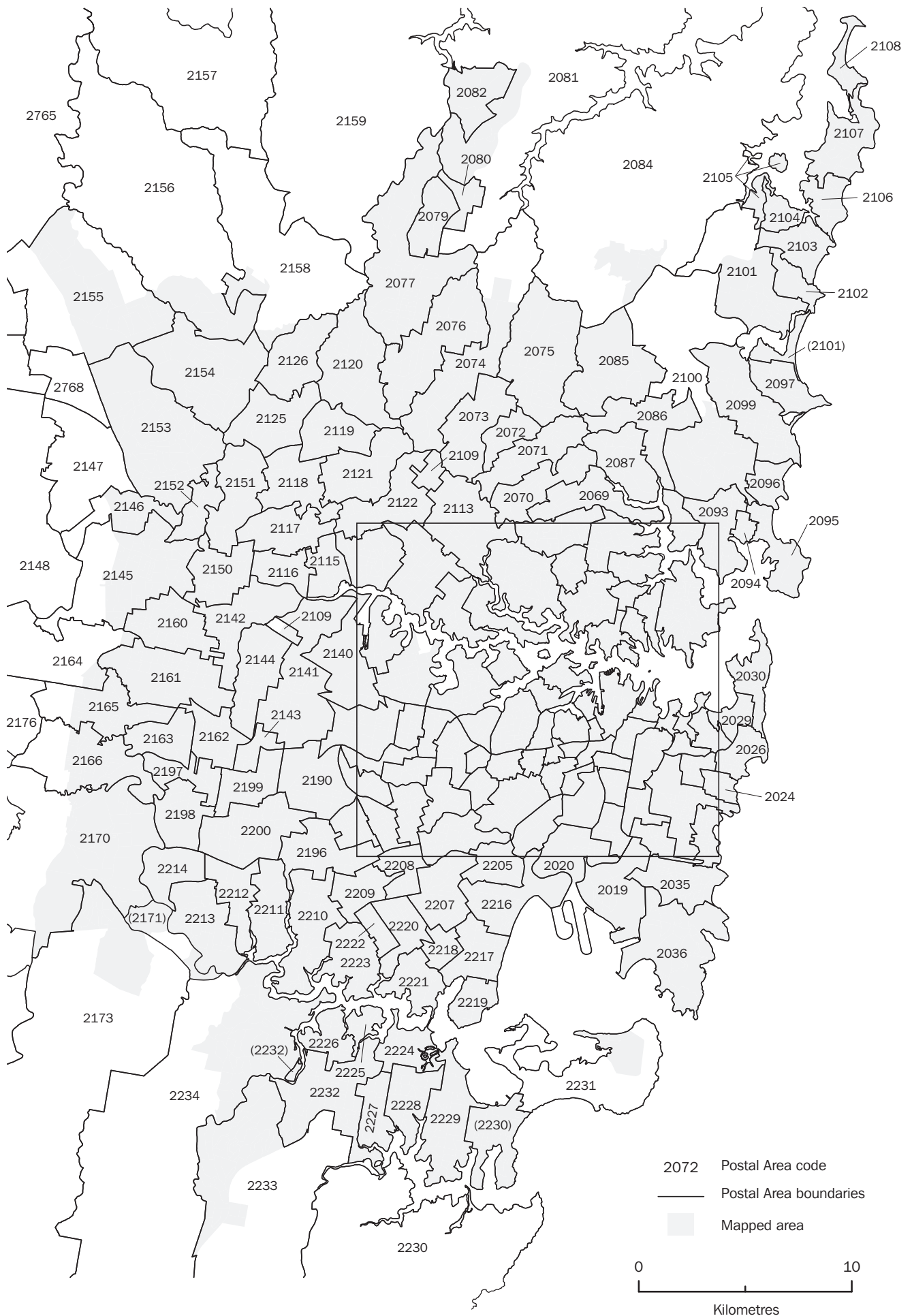




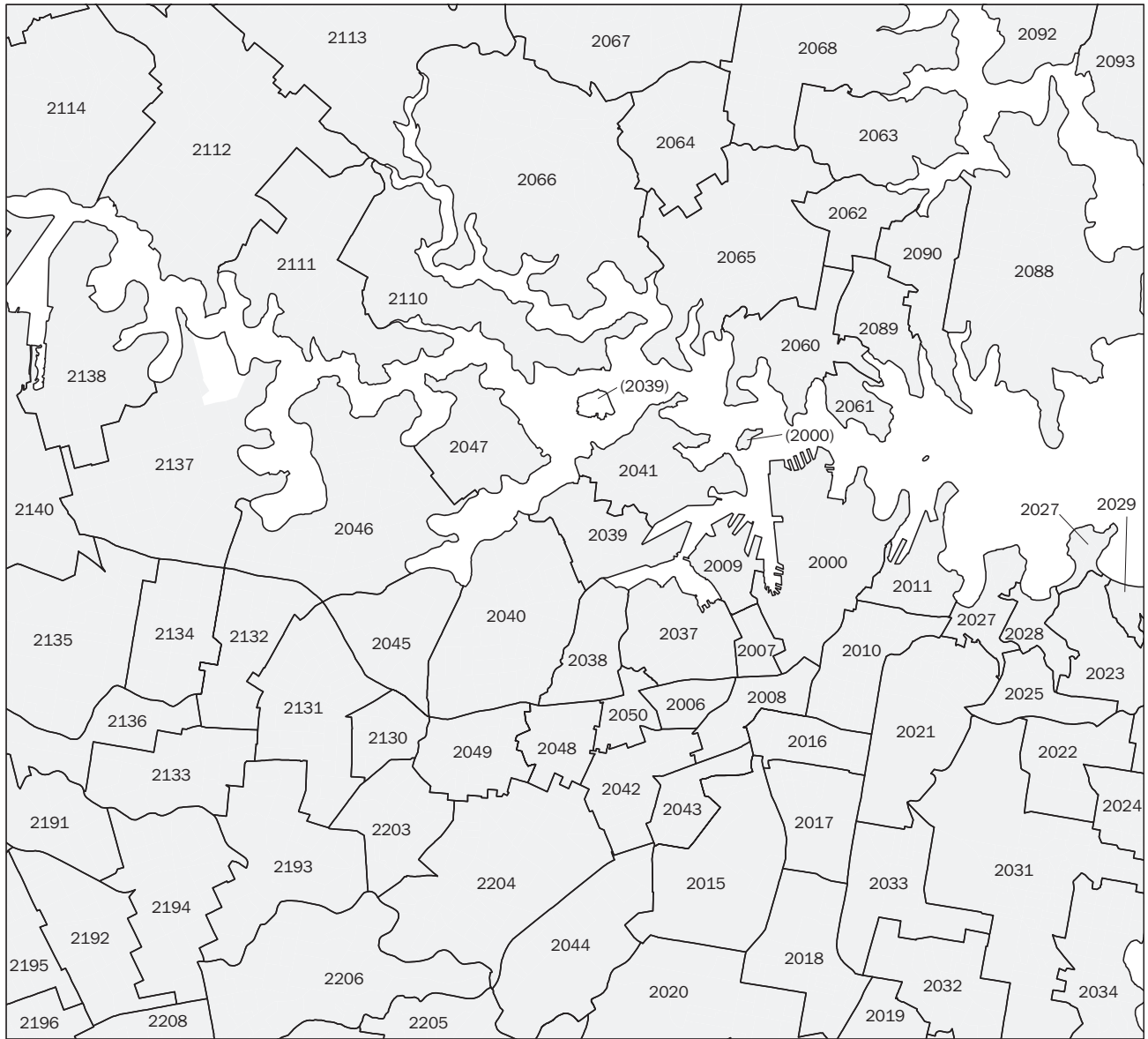
Postal Areas

These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of 2001 Census collection district boundaries. They are not official Australia Post boundaries. The area enclosed within the rectangle has been enlarged on page 82.

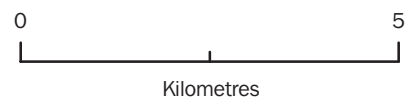




Postal Areas — enlargement



2045 Postal Area code
 ——— Postal Area boundaries
 ■ Mapped area



Glossary

This Glossary contains information about some of the terms used in this atlas. More detailed information about these and other census terms can be found in the *2001 Census Dictionary* (cat. no. 2901.0).

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Blue-Collar Workers | These definitions follow the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (cat. no. 1220.0). Comprises Tradepersons and related workers, Intermediate production workers, and Labourers and related workers. See also Occupation. |
| Chinese languages | Includes Cantonese, Chang Chow, Hakka, Hokkien, Hunan, Kan, Mandarin, Teochew and Wu. |
| Collection District (CD) | <p>The smallest geographic area used for collection and dissemination of data from the Census of Population and Housing. In urban areas there are usually between 200 and 300 dwellings in each CD.</p> <p>CDs are redefined for each census and are current only at census time. For the 2001 Census of Population and Housing there were about 37,000 CDs covering the whole of Australia. CDs are amalgamated to form larger geographical areas such as Statistical Local Areas.</p> |
| Couple | For census purposes, a couple is either married or in a de facto relationship and usually resides in the same household. See also Family. |
| Dependent children | Children under 15 years of age, or children, in a family, aged 15–24 years who are full-time students attending a secondary or tertiary institution and who have no partner or children of their own usually residing in the household. Dependent children include adopted children, step and foster children. See also Family. |
| DINKs | This acronym stands for 'double income, no kids'. In this atlas, a DINK is defined as a couple with no children or other relatives present, where both partners work more than 25 hours a week in paid employment and the younger partner is aged under 40 years. See also Family. |
| Dwelling | <p>A structure which is intended to have people live in it, and which is habitable on Census Night. Some examples of dwellings are houses, motels, flats, caravans, prisons, tents, humpies and houseboats. Dwellings are classified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ occupied private dwellings;▪ unoccupied private dwellings; or▪ non-private dwellings. <p>See also Occupied private dwelling; Private dwelling; Non-private dwelling.</p> |
| Dwelling being purchased | <p>A dwelling being purchased and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes dwellings owned outright and those occupied under a life tenure scheme but includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme.</p> <p>See also Dwelling.</p> |
| Employed persons | People aged 15 years and over who, during the week before Census Night, worked for payment or profit or as unpaid workers in a family business, or who had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent. |

| | |
|--|---|
| English (proficiency in the language) | <p>People who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to state how well they spoke English.</p> <p>Because of the subjective nature of responses to this question in the Census, data on the levels of proficiency in English of people who speak a language other than English at home should be interpreted with care.</p> |
| Family | Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering and who are usually resident in the same household. |
| Household | A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling and make common provision for food and other essentials for living; or a person living alone. |
| Household income | Calculated by adding together all the individual incomes reported by household members. See also Income. |
| Income | People aged 15 years and over were asked to state their usual gross weekly income, which is all income before tax, superannuation, health insurance or other deductions are made. Gross income includes family payments, additional family payments, pensions, unemployment benefits, student allowances, maintenance (child support), superannuation, wages, salary, overtime, dividends, rents received, interest received, business or farm income (less operation expenses) and workers' compensation received. |
| Labour force | Comprises people aged 15 years and over who worked for payment or profit, or as unpaid workers in a family business, during the week prior to Census Night; had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent; were on strike or stood down temporarily; or did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work. |
| Non-private dwelling | This is an establishment which provides a communal or transitory type of accommodation e.g. hotel, motel, prison, religious or charitable institution, defence establishment or hospital. Cared accommodation in retirement villages is included. See also Private dwelling. |
| Occupation | The ABS uses the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (cat no. 1220.0) to group employed people into occupations according to the set of tasks that is performed in their jobs. Occupation is collected in the Census for all employed people aged 15 years and over. |
| Occupied private dwelling | Premises occupied by the household on Census Night. See also Private dwelling. |
| One-parent family | Consists of a lone parent with at least one child (regardless of age) who is usually resident in the family household. The family may also include any number of other related individuals e.g. a sister of the lone parent. See also Dependent children; Family. |
| Owner-occupied dwelling | A dwelling owned and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes those dwellings being purchased and those occupied under a life tenure scheme. See also Dwelling. |

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| Private dwelling | Usually a house, flat or part of a house, but can also be a house attached to, or rooms above, shops or offices; an occupied caravan in a caravan park or on a residential allotment; a craft in a marina; a houseboat; or a tent if it is standing on its own block of land. Manufactured home estates and self-care units for the retired or aged are also treated as private dwellings. See also Non-private dwelling. |
| Public transport | This mode of travel to work is defined as travelling to work by train, bus, ferry or tram. It excludes travelling to work by car or taxi. |
| Qualifications | The highest level of non-school qualification that the person has obtained, based on the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Education</i> (cat. no. 1272.0). <i>University qualifications</i> include bachelor degrees, higher degrees and postgraduate diplomas. <i>Skilled vocational qualifications</i> are Certificate Level III qualifications. Skilled vocational qualifications provide a high degree of practical skill together with the theoretical and factual knowledge required to work in a specific vocation. This category includes trade and other qualifications. <i>People without qualifications</i> include a small number of people who have a qualification that is out of scope of the classification. |
| Rented dwelling | Households were asked whether they rented, owned or were purchasing the dwelling in which they were counted on Census Night. Households who were renting were also asked who they were renting from. |
| South-East Asia | Includes Brunei Darussalam, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. |
| Statistical Local Area (SLA) | Consists of one or more Collection Districts. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They consist of a single Local Government Area, or part thereof, or any unincorporated area. |
| Unemployed persons | For 2001 Census purposes, unemployed people are defined as those people aged 15 years and over who, in the week prior to Census Night, did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work. |
| White-collar workers | These definitions follow the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (cat. no. 1220.0). Comprises Managers and administrators, Professionals, Associate Professionals, Advanced clerical and service workers, Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers and Elementary clerical, sales and service workers. See also Occupation. |

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