



Planning &
Infrastructure

Towards a resilient Sydney – Socio-economic profile



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INTRODUCTION

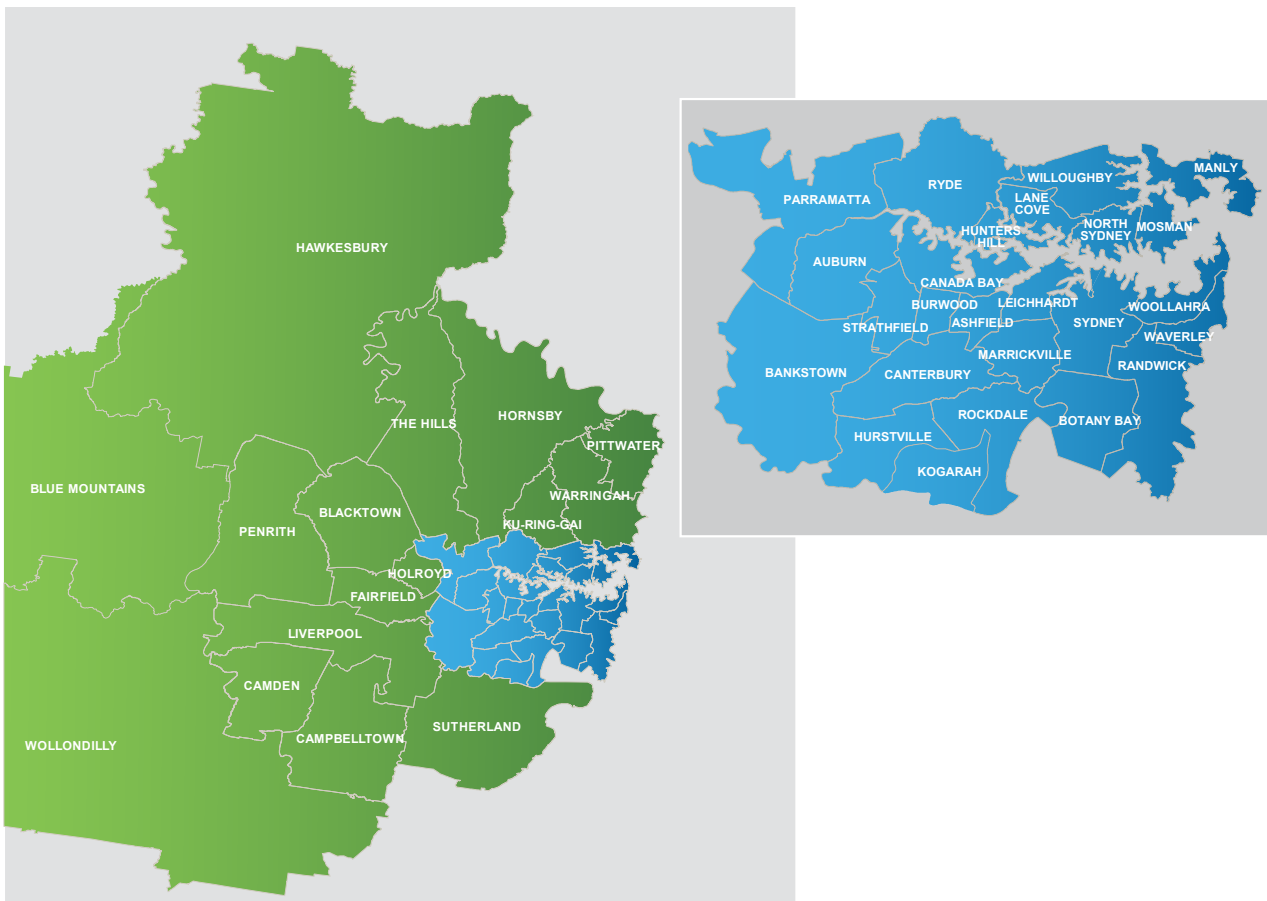
This document is part of the information package for the **Towards a Resilient Sydney** Integrated Regional Vulnerability Assessment (IRVA).

It uses social and economic data to provide a snapshot of Sydney and is designed to assist stakeholders in the IRVA to:

- provide a credible basis for NSW Government adaptation planning by developing a regional understanding of the impacts of projected climate change and vulnerability to the expected impacts for Sydney;
- build the capacity of regional decision makers to undertake adaptation action by improved understanding of regional climate change impacts, adaptive capacity, vulnerability and adaptation options; and
- building relationships between sectors and Government agencies in Sydney.

Metropolitan Sydney (Study Area)





The boundaries of Metropolitan Sydney used in this profile are shown on **the map below**.



Sustainable Livelihoods Framework

This profile presents social and economic data for Sydney based on the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework. The Framework presents five ‘capitals’: human, social, physical, financial and natural. Four of the “capitals” are described in this socio-economic profile; natural capital, (the productivity of land, and actions to sustain productivity, as well as the water and biological resources from which livelihoods are derived), is not described in this socio-economic profile.

The 4 capitals used in this profile are:

Capital	Symbol	Definition
Human		The skills, health (including mental health) and education that contributes to the productivity of labour and capacity to manage resources.
Social		The family and community support available, and the networks through which ideas and opportunities are accessed.
Physical		The infrastructure that contributes to livelihoods.
Financial		The level, variability and diversity of sources of income, and access to other financial resources such as credit and savings.

Data sources

The data is primarily based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) *Census of Population and Housing*, Department of Planning & Infrastructure *New South Wales in the future: Preliminary 2013 population projections*, ABS *General Social Survey 2010* and Regional Development Australia *Sydney Metropolitan Region Economic Baseline Assessment – Update, Final, July, 2013*.

Census data is based on place of usual residence.

Maps are based on the Subregions defined in the Draft Metropolitan Strategy for Sydney to 2031. Most of the figures do not show ‘not stated’ and therefore may not add up to 100%. A full list of sources is provided as an appendix.

SYDNEY - OVERVIEW

Number of people

Sydney's population in 2011 was 4,284,200. This was 59% of the population of NSW.

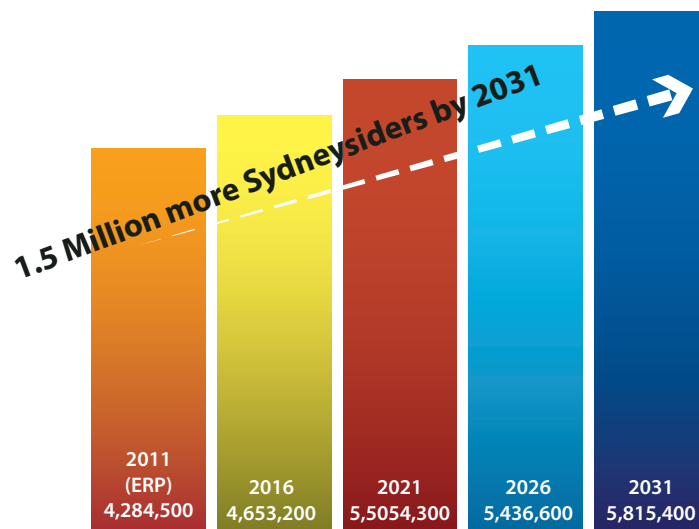
Between 1991 and 2011, Sydney's population grew by 42,600 people each year (around 1% per annum).

Population projections, Sydney

By 2031, the population is projected to have increased by 1.5 million and reach 5,815,400, which is 63% of the projected NSW population. This is an annual growth rate of 1% per year.

Population change is caused by two factors: natural increase and net migration. When there are more births than deaths in any period of time, this is termed 'natural increase'. 'Net migration' is the difference between the number of people who move into an area and those who leave.

Both natural increase and net migration have affected Sydney's population growth in the past and will continue to do so in the future. Around half of the population increase will be the result of natural increase, with people living longer and having children.



The local council with the highest projected annual growth rate is Camden (5%) in Sydney's South West.

City of Sydney, Liverpool, The Hills, Auburn, Campbelltown, Strathfield, and Burwood are all projected to grow annually by 2% or more.

The smallest projected annual growth rate is Mosman (0.7%). Other local councils with projected annual growth rates less than 1% are Woollahra, Marrickville, Sutherland, Blue Mountains, Leichhardt, Warringah, Waverley and Bankstown.

Population density

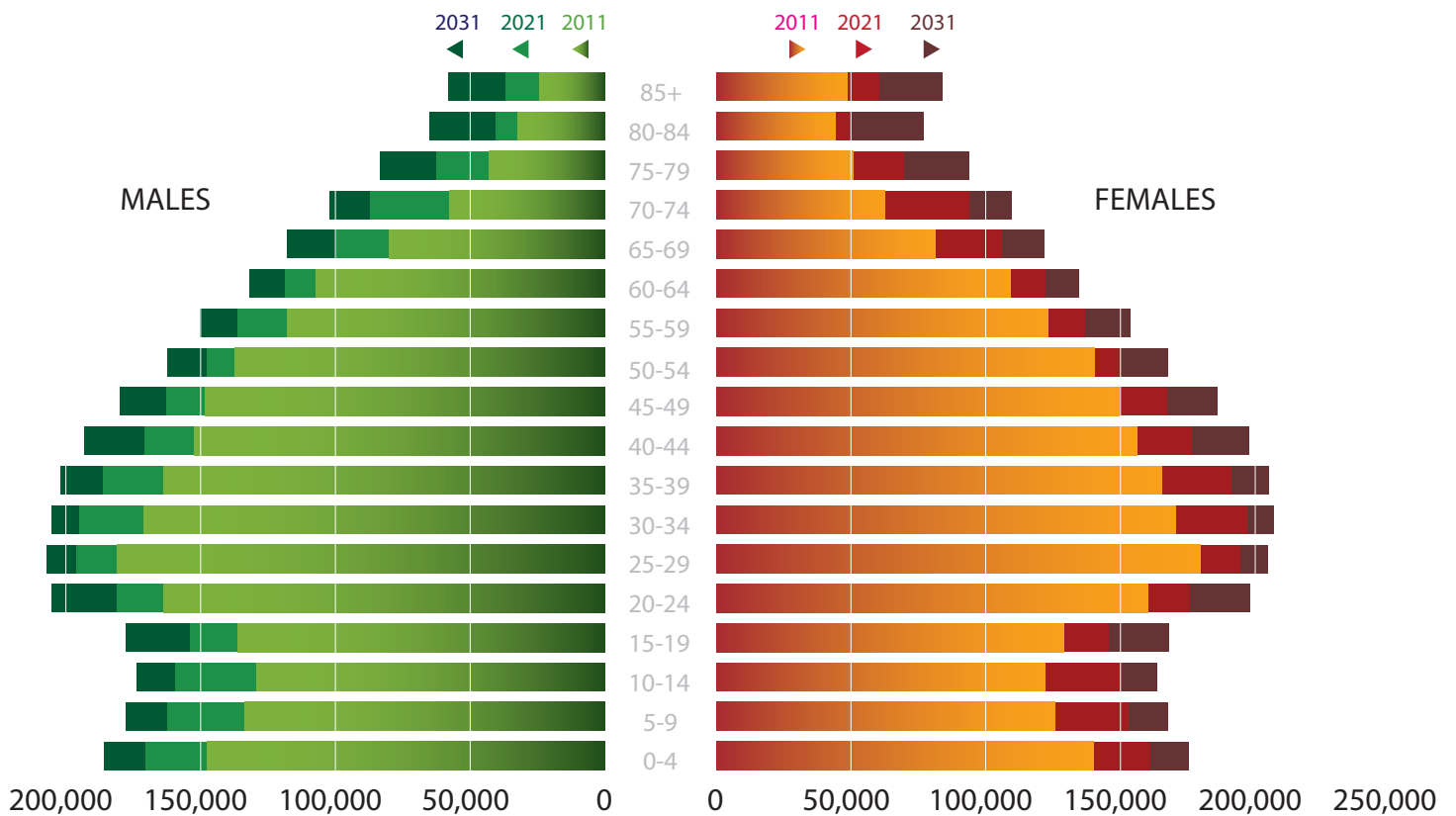
The area of Metropolitan Sydney is approximately 10,000 square kilometres.

The population density is 410 person per square kilometre. This is expected to increase to around 550 persons per square kilometre by 2031.

Age profile

Sydney's population is relatively young, with the largest age groups being young adults in their late 20s and 30s. The proportion of people aged between 55-69 years old also increased between 2001 and 2011.

Age-sex profile, Sydney



It is expected there will be continued growth in younger age groups as the 20 and 30 year olds form families and have children.

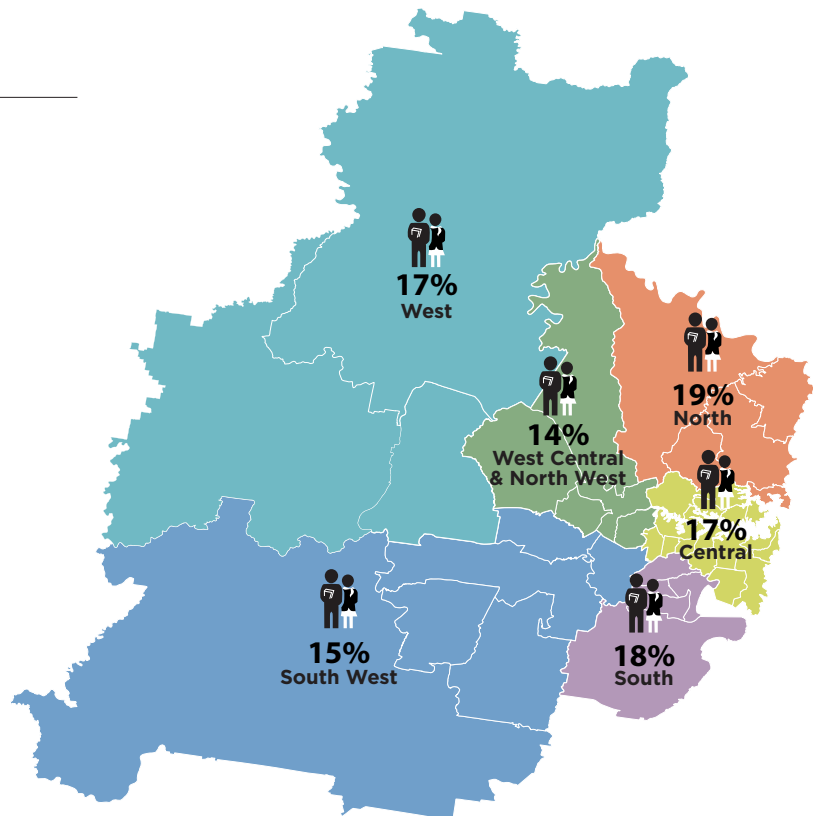
The number of children under 15 years old is projected to grow from around 800,000 in 2011 to just over 1.1 million in 2031.

Ageing population

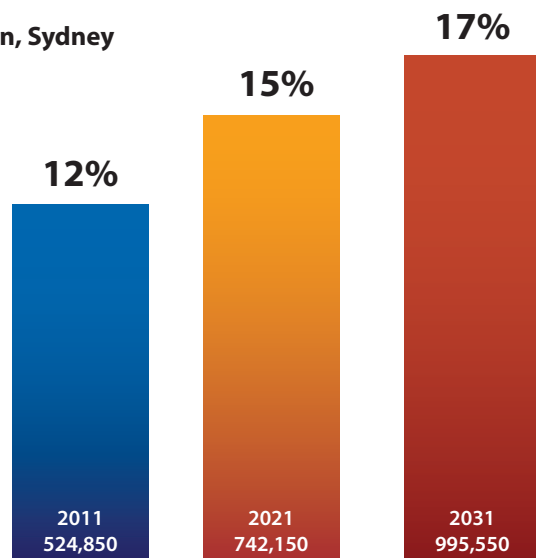
The projected number of people aged over 65 years old will nearly double in the next 20 years, from around 520,000 in 2011 to over 995,000 in 2031.

The proportion of the population at older ages will also increase from 12 to 17 per cent.

% of the population aged 65+ in 2013



Population over 65 years and older & % of total population, Sydney



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders

Around 1% of the Sydney Metropolitan Area population identify themselves as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander background compared with 2.5% in NSW as a whole.

At 45,719 people, Sydney's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is the largest in Australia.

11% of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is over 55 years old compared to 23% in the population of Sydney as a whole.

People born overseas

36% of the population was born overseas – 27% in NSW.

Gross Regional Product

The Gross Regional Product (GRP) of Sydney is worth \$306 billion (2011-2012). This represents over two thirds of NSW's estimated Gross State Product and Sydney has shown higher growth than the state average. Sydney also contributes over 20% of the Gross Domestic Product of Australia.

Sydney has seen a change in economic structure since the last census period with a greater contribution by the service sector in line with many other regions in Australia. The top five sectors in Sydney (in terms of greatest contribution to GRP) are:

- Financial and Insurance Services (21.4% of GRP)
- Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (10.7% of GRP)
- Manufacturing (8.5% of GRP)
- Transport, Postal and Warehousing (6.2% of GRP)
- Information, Media and Telecommunications (6.1% of GRP)

Sydney has a diverse mix of job types, though some parts of Sydney are limited in terms of higher skilled job opportunities (eg. South Western Sydney).

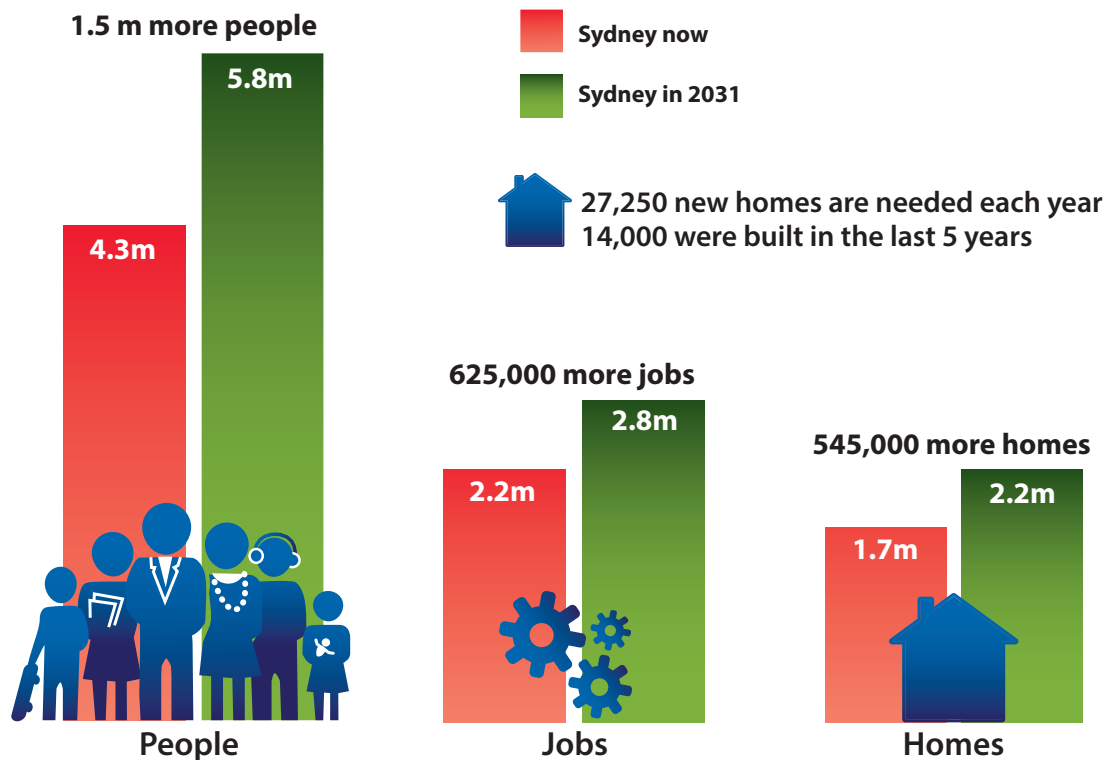
FRAMEWORK FOR SYDNEY'S GROWTH

Draft Metropolitan Strategy for Sydney to 2031

The Draft Metropolitan Strategy sets the framework for Sydney's growth to 2031 and beyond.

It lays the strategic planning foundation for all 41 councils in the metropolitan region.

... a need for more homes and jobs

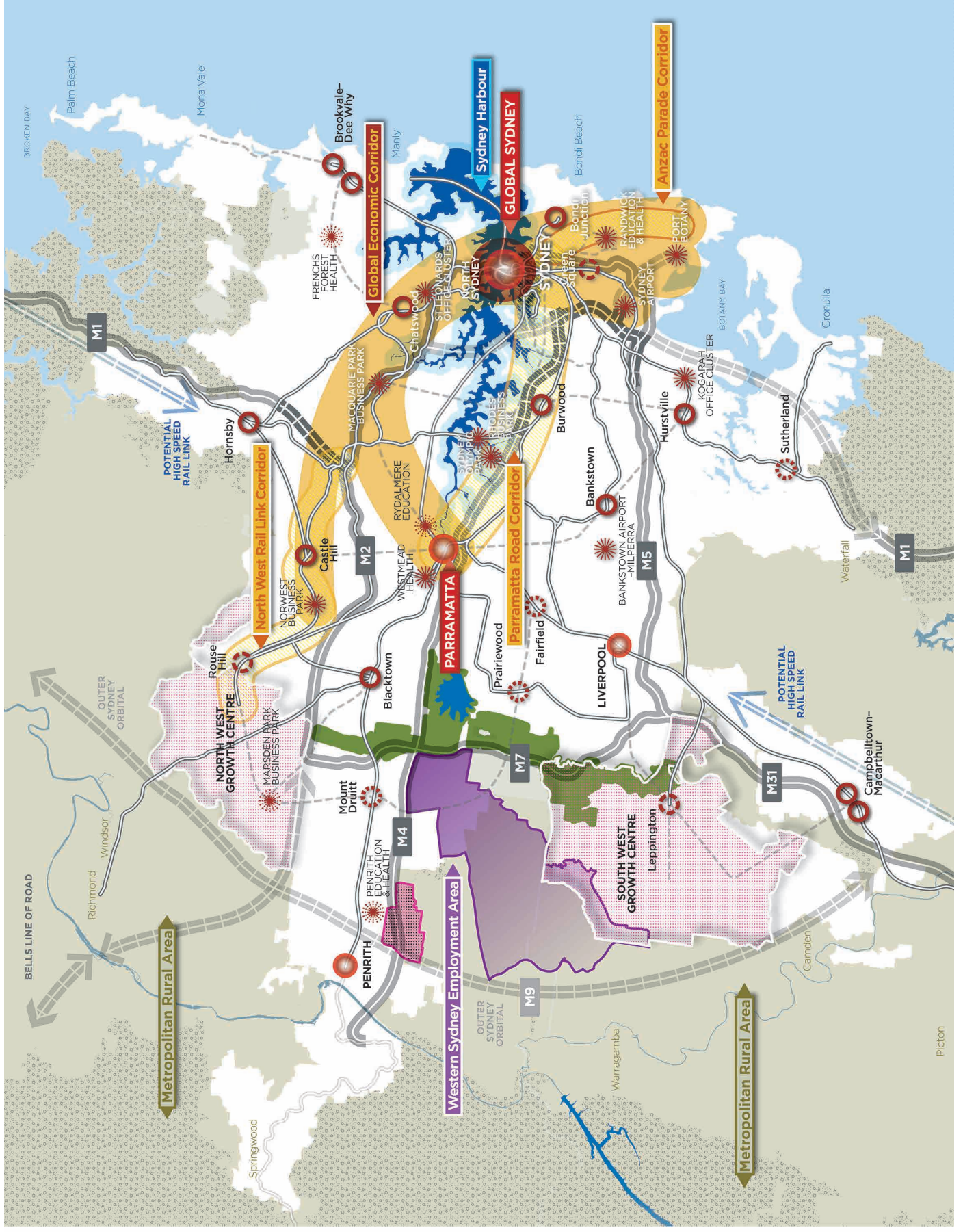


The Draft Strategy identifies six subregions for Sydney. These subregions reflect the economic geography of Sydney.

Minimum housing and job targets are set for each subregion to ensure enough new housing and jobs are provided across Sydney.

The housing targets are based on the number of households we expect will be seeking new homes in Sydney over the next 20 years. The targets ensure the right balance between housing and jobs across Sydney.

Vision for Sydney in 2031



- GLOBAL SYDNEY**
- PARRAMATTA**
- Regional City
- Specialised Precincts
- Specialised Precincts — Potential
- Major Centre
- Major Centre — Planned
- Major Centre — Potential
- City Shaper** 9 City Shapers
- Metropolitan Urban Area
- Growth Centres
- Potential Urban Area Expansion
- Western Sydney Parklands
- Metropolitan Rural Area
- Metropolitan Rural Area — National Parks
- Western Sydney Employment Area
- Corridors
- Global Economic Corridor
- Motorways — Existing Network
- Motorways — New Motorways
- Motorways — Potential Expansion
- Transit — Existing Network
- Transit — Network Expansion
- Potential High Speed Rail

Sydney's subregions (draft for consultation)



Central

Ashfield
Botany Bay
Burwood
Canada Bay
Hunters Hill
Lane Cove
Leichhardt
Marrickville
Mosman
North Sydney
Randwick
Ryde
Strathfield
Sydney (City of)
Waverley
Willoughby
Woollahra



South West

Bankstown
Camden
Campbelltown
Fairfield
Liverpool
Wollondilly



North

Hornsby
Ku-ring-gai
Manly
Pittwater
Warringah



South

Canterbury
Hurstville
Kogarah
Rockdale
Sutherland



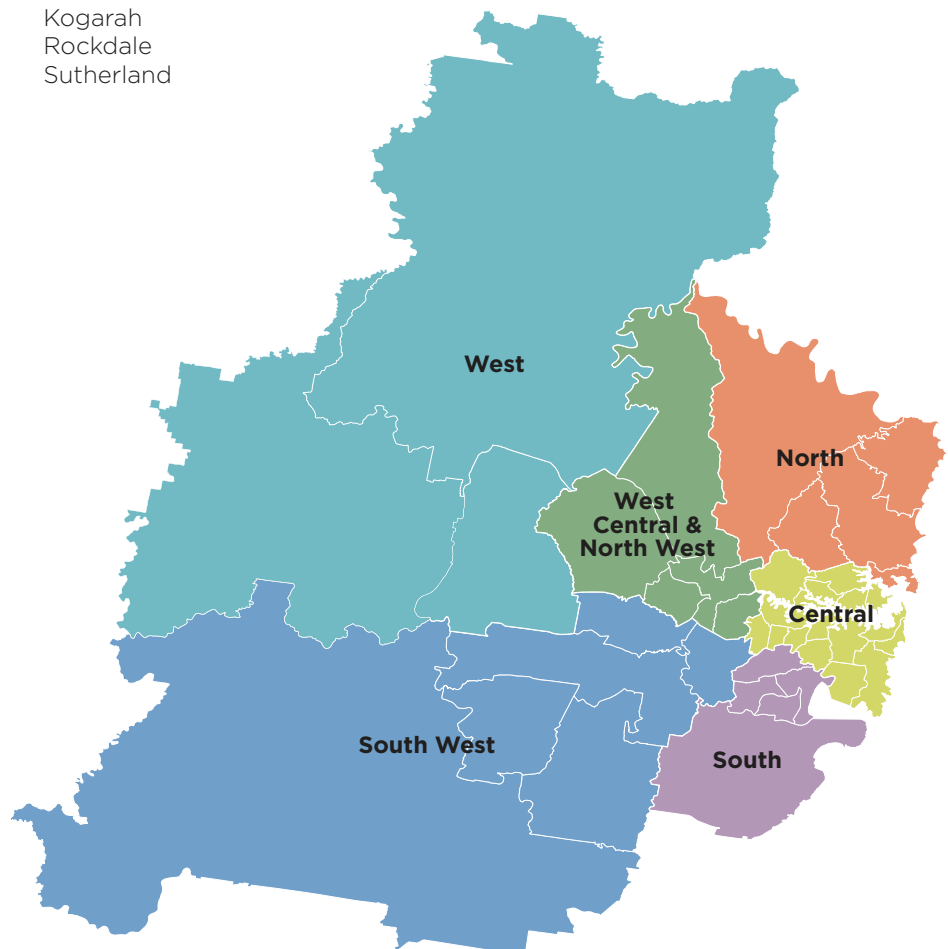
West

Blue Mountains
Hawkesbury
Penrith

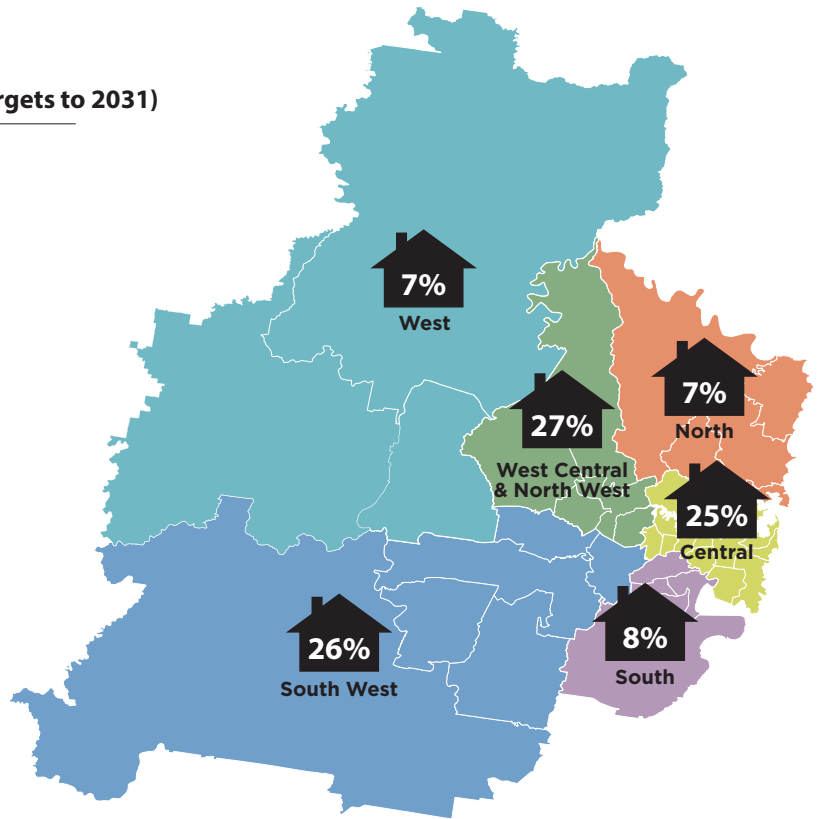


West Central & North West

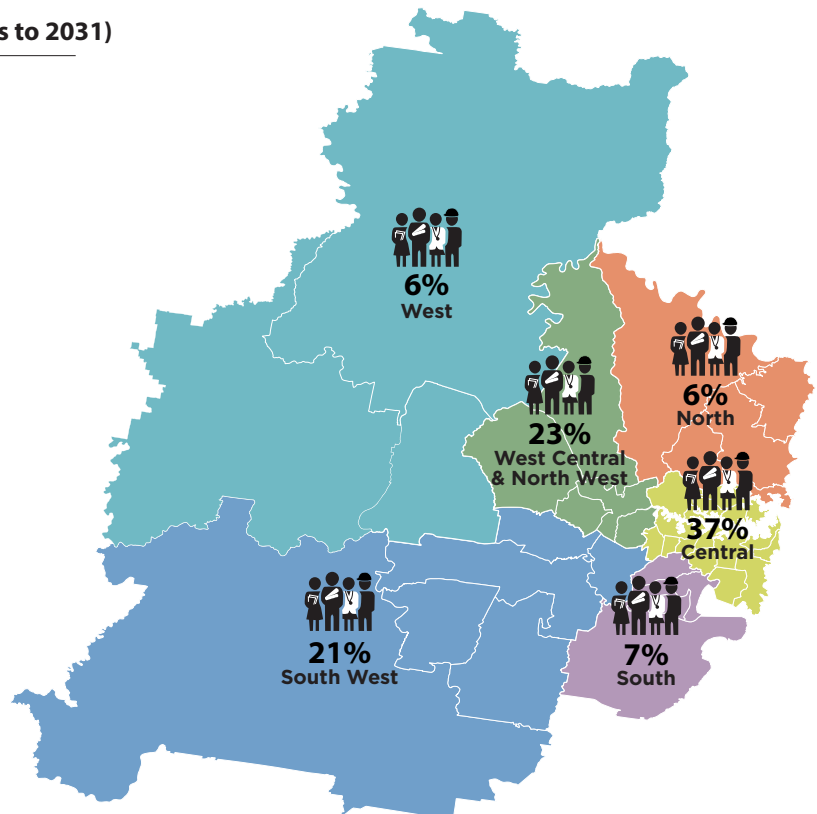
Auburn
Blacktown
Holroyd
Parramatta
The Hills



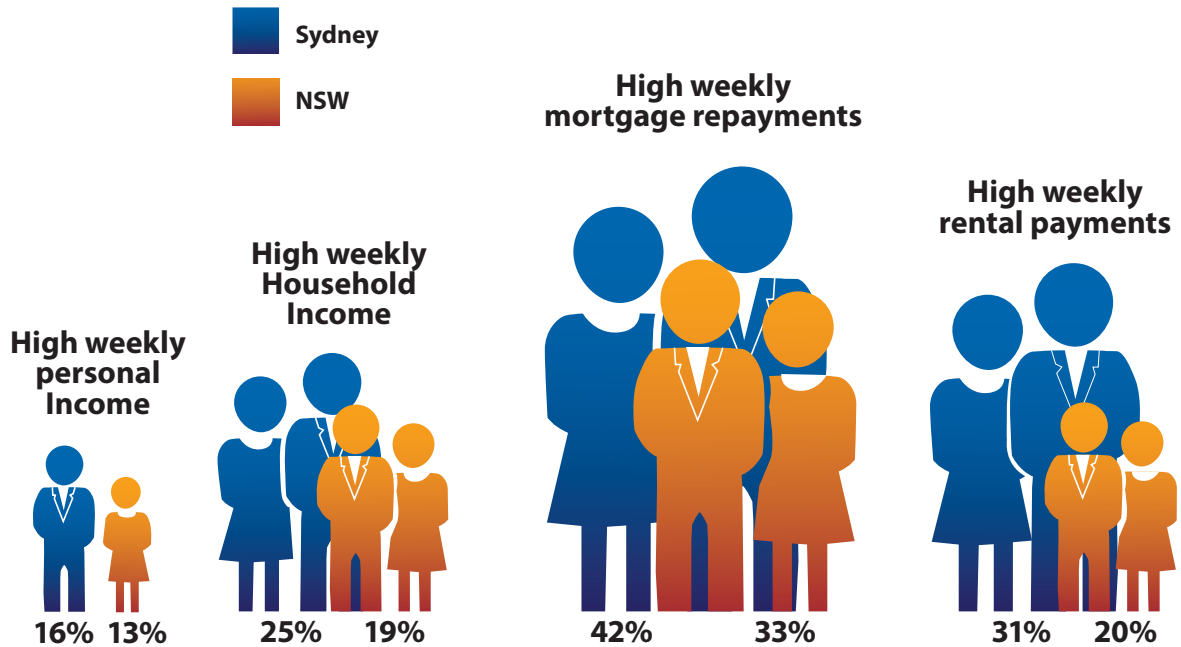
Distribution of Sydney's new housing (targets to 2031)



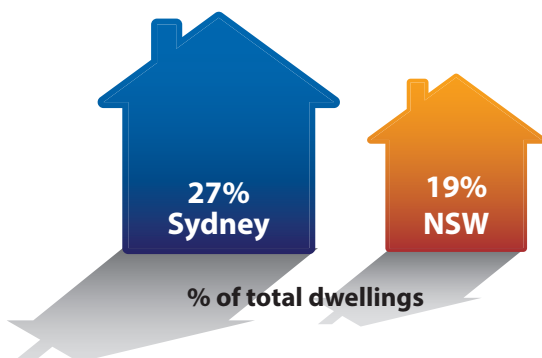
Distribution of Sydney's new jobs (targets to 2031)



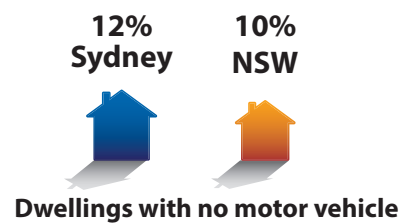
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYDNEY & NSW



Flats, units or apartments



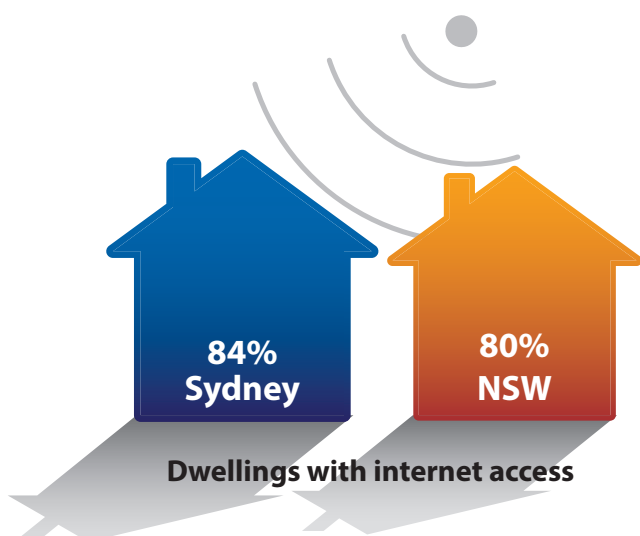
No motor vehicles



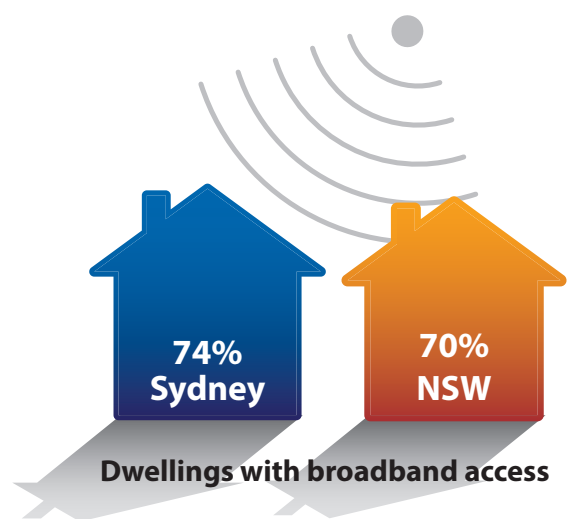
People having difficulty accessing health care



Internet access



Broadband access



HUMAN CAPITAL



Human capital is the productive wealth embodied in labour, skills and knowledge.

Sydney has a diverse employment base with strengths across a number of sectors including, health care (11%), professional, scientific and technical services (10%), retail trade (10%) and manufacturing (9%).

Just over a half of Sydney workers are in 'white collar' occupations and 41% in 'blue collar' (8% did not describe their occupation). This diversity helps human capital growth which contributes to productivity and capacity to manage resources.

Education is a key contributor to a region's human capital and the importance of financial and professional services to the GRP means that access to educational opportunities (from primary to tertiary) is an important component of the regional store of human capital.

Tertiary qualifications within Sydney have increased over recent years, seeing more residents enrol in university and technical courses as a result of more students completing high school and more flexible enrolments. These numbers vary across Sydney, and the proportion of those with tertiary qualifications, ranges 40% to 65% with an average of 55%.

Language spoken at home has been included as an indicator of human capital because access to a diverse range of language skills is an important resource in a global economy.

Socio-economic disadvantage (SEIFA)

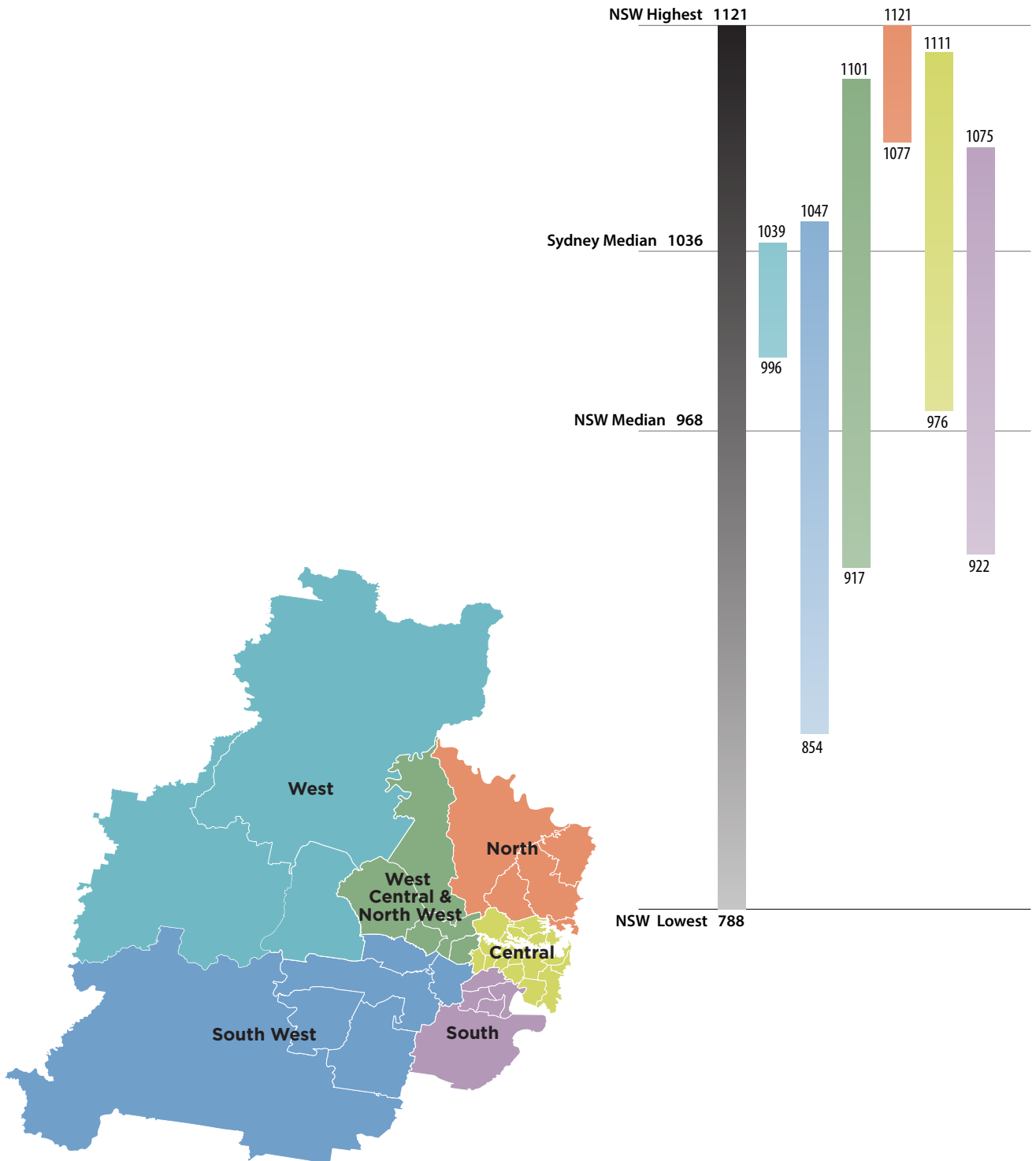
Sydney has some of the least and most disadvantaged areas in NSW, based on the ABS index of socio-economic disadvantage.

The 3rd most disadvantaged local government area in NSW is located in Sydney's West Central Subregion.

The 10 least disadvantaged areas in NSW are in Sydney, mostly in Sydney's north.

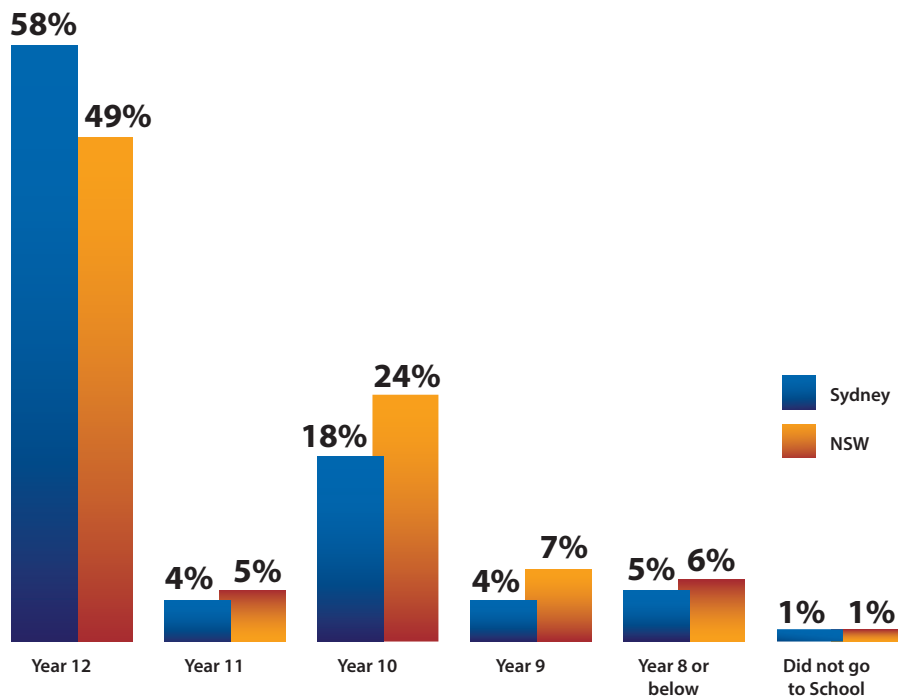
SEIFA - Relative disadvantage

LGA lowest and highest relative disadvantage scores-
 Lowest being most disadvantaged and highest being least disadvantaged



Highest level of school completed

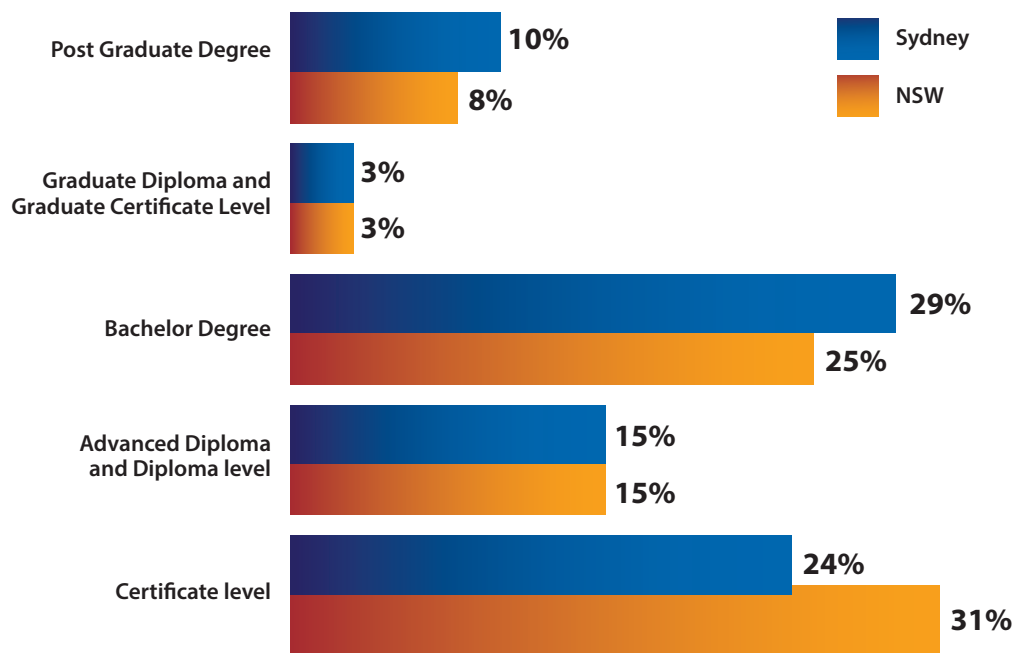
Sydney has a higher proportion of total persons aged 15 years and over who have completed year 12 than NSW as a whole.



Tertiary qualifications

Sydney has a greater proportion of people with Bachelor degrees and postgraduate degrees.

52% of Sydney residents have university-level qualifications, with the majority holding Bachelor degree (36%).



School attendance

579,028 children and young people attend infants/primary (55%) and secondary schools (45%).

61% attend government schools – 64% in NSW.

Language spoken at home

35% of people speak a language other than English at home - 23% in NSW.

60% speak only English at home - 73% in NSW.

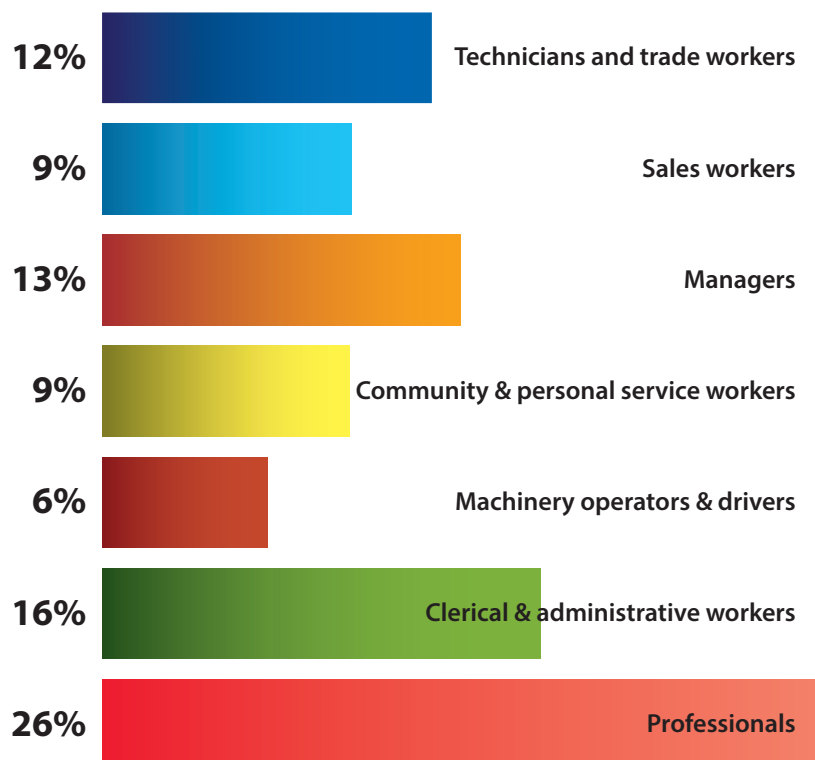
Occupation

18% of Sydney workers are in trade & technical jobs and 80% are employed in business, retail, education, health, community and personal service sector occupations (2% did not describe their occupation).

In NSW as a whole, 39% are technicians & trade workers with 52% in other occupations.

The greatest difference between Sydney and NSW is seen in the higher proportion of people employed as professionals in Sydney.

Employed persons by occupation



Excellent, very good or good self-rated health

Around 81% of the population rated their health as excellent, very good or good - around 80% in NSW.

This varied between 77% in South Western Sydney to around 83% in Northern Sydney.

High or very high psychological stress

Around 11% of the persons report experiencing high or very high psychological distress - around 10% in NSW.

This varied between 12% in South Western Sydney to around 9% in South Eastern Sydney.

Overweight and obese

Around 50% of the population is overweight or obese – around 53% in NSW.

The number of people reporting being overweight or obese varies across Sydney from around 45% in Northern Sydney to 55% in Nepean-Blue Mountains.

Living in smoke-free households

Around 94% of the persons aged 16 years and over are living in smoke-free households – around 93% in NSW.

This varied between 91% in South Western Sydney to around 97% in Northern Sydney.

Asthma

Around 11% of people report experiencing asthma – similar to NSW as a whole.

This varied between 12% in Nepean-Blue Mountains to around 8% in Central Sydney.

Need for assistance

4% of the population (over 174,000 people) has need for assistance with core activities – 5% in NSW.

These are people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability, long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age.

Need for core activity assistance increases with age, with higher proportions in all age groups over 60 years old.

SOCIAL CAPITAL



Social capital is the networks together with shared norms, values and understandings that facilitate co-operation within or among groups.

This section includes data that can be used to understand people's capacity to participate in networks and shared norms, actual participation in networks through volunteering and sources of support in times of need.

There is no single measure of social capital for Sydney. For example, English language proficiency may limit the capacity to participate in some networks and high levels of mobility may also make it difficult to establish social networks. The same factors may also facilitate participation in networks. For example, groups of non-English language speakers support each other and people often move so that they can be closer to the networks that support and sustain them.

This section therefore provides some measures that can be used to provide a picture of social capital.

English language proficiency

14% of people born overseas speak English 'not well or not at all' - 12% in NSW.

Year of arrival

52% of people born overseas arrived after 1991 – 49% in NSW.

33% of people born overseas arrived in the last 10 years – 31% in NSW.

Acceptance of different cultures

80% of people report they agree or strongly agree that they 'accept different cultures' – 79% in NSW.

Address one year and five years ago

14% of population lived at a different address 1 year ago (same as NSW).

37% of population lived at a different address 5 years ago (same as NSW).

Household types

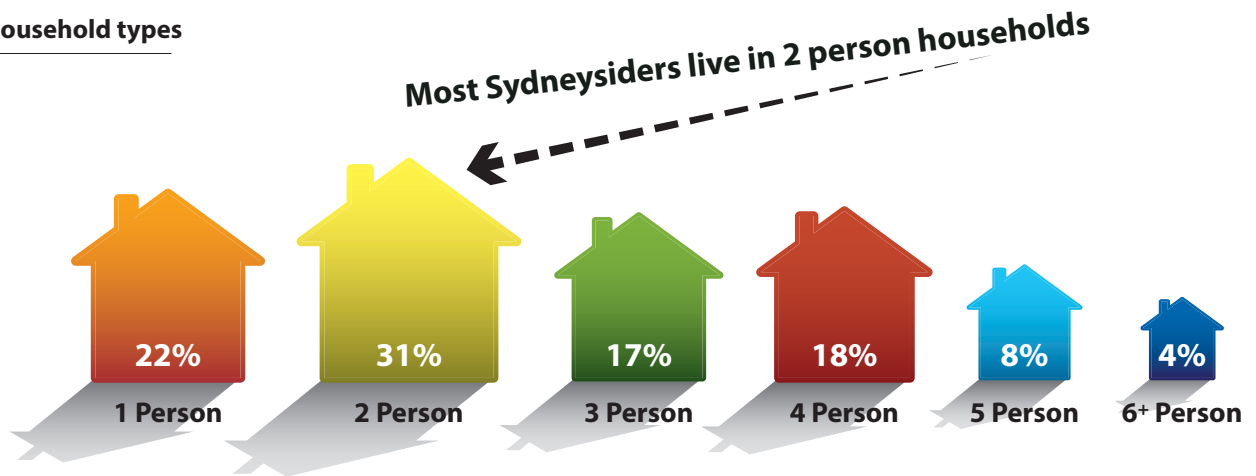
22% of households are one person households – 24% in NSW.

The majority of households (31%) are two person households (33% in NSW).

Family types

83% of families are couple families and 15% are one parent families (a similar pattern in NSW as a whole).

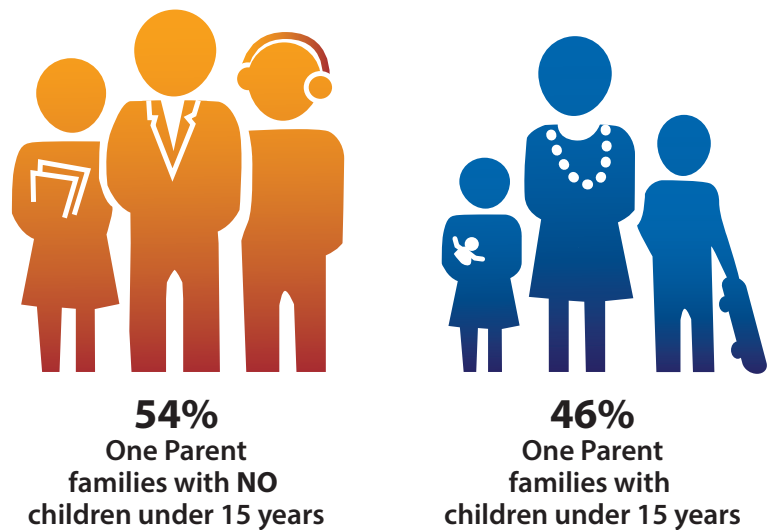
Household types



Family types



One Parent Family types



Levels of trust

The ABS General Social Survey assessed the levels of trust that respondents have in other people. Around 50% of people, in Sydney and nationally, aged 18 years or over felt that 'most people' could be trusted. Levels of trust in professionals, such as doctor and local police is high in Sydney and nationally.

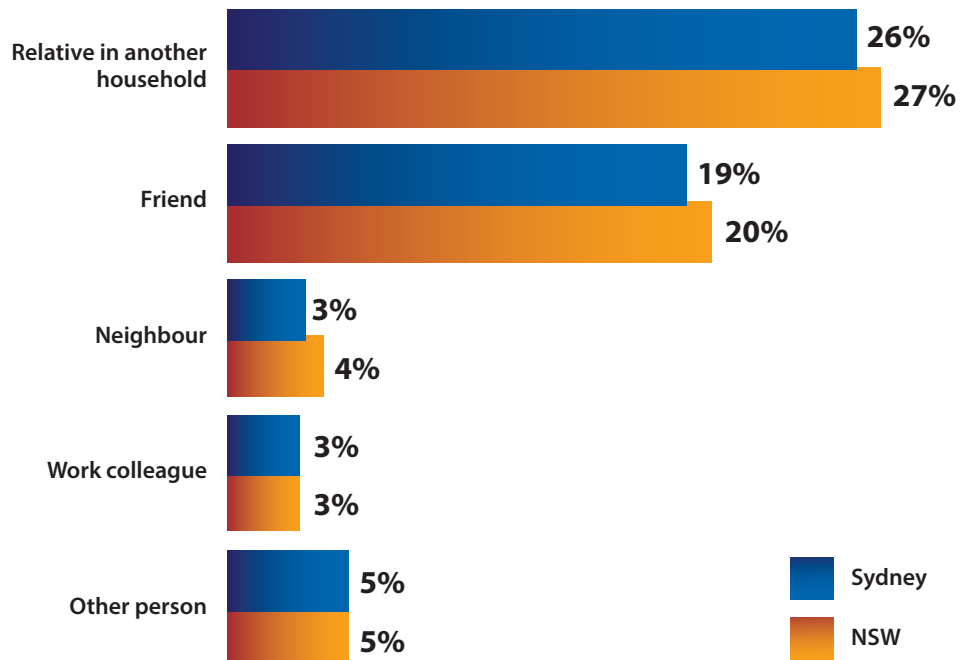
Strongly agree/agree the following can be trusted



Unpaid assistance

11% of people provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age.

43% of people in major cities provided unpaid assistance to a person living outside their household in the 'last 4 weeks'. This was mostly provided to a relative in another household.



Provided unpaid assistance (in the last 4 weeks) to:

Voluntary work and community services

15% of people undertook unpaid voluntary work through an organisation or group, in the twelve months prior to Census Night – 17% in NSW.

9% of working population worked as community and personal service workers - 10% in NSW.

11% of working population worked in the health and social assistance industries - 12% in NSW.

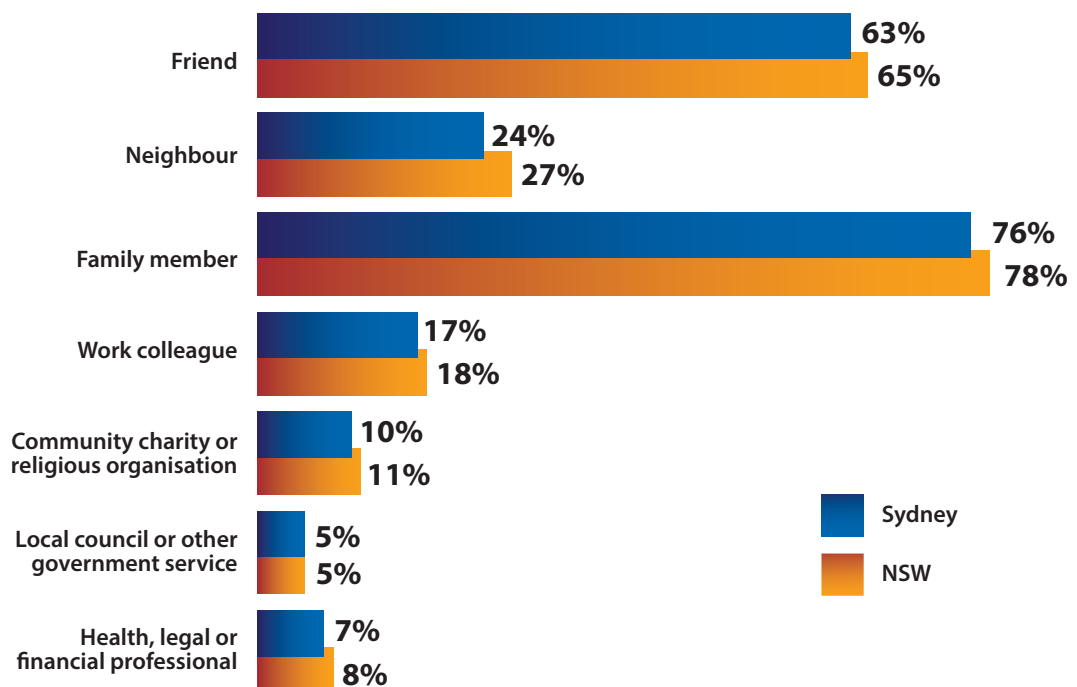
Family and community support

92% of people reported they were able to get support from a person living outside their household in times of crisis.

28% said they provided support to a relative living outside the household.

The main sources of support were family members, followed by friends.

Main sources of support

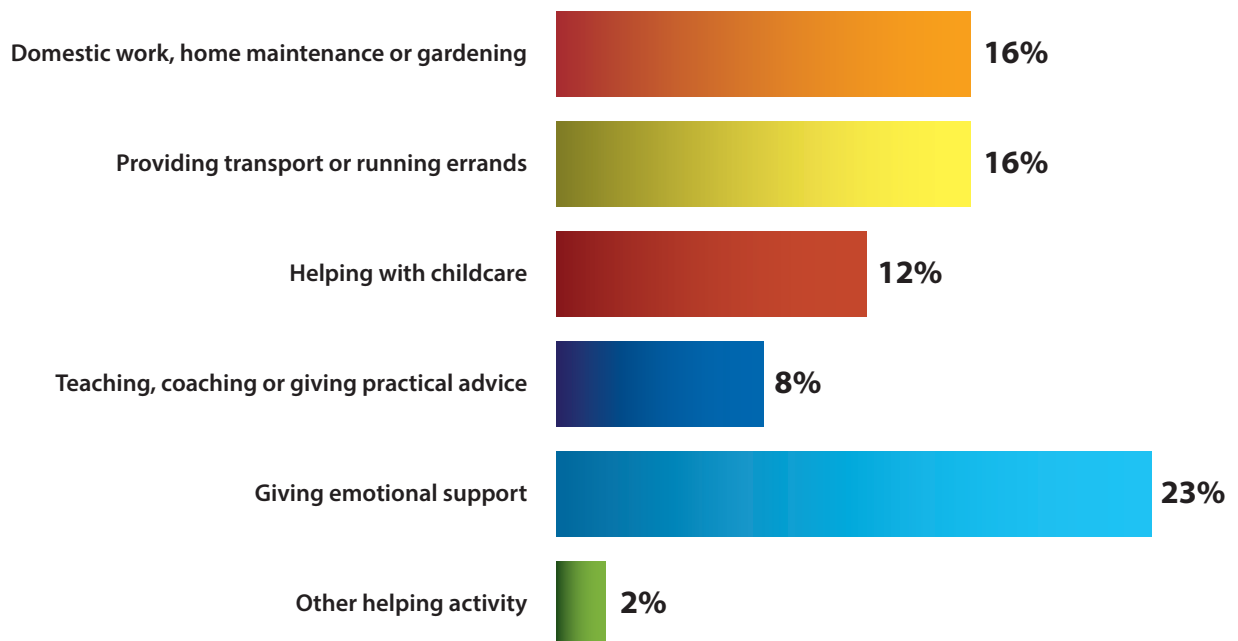


Type of family assistance and support

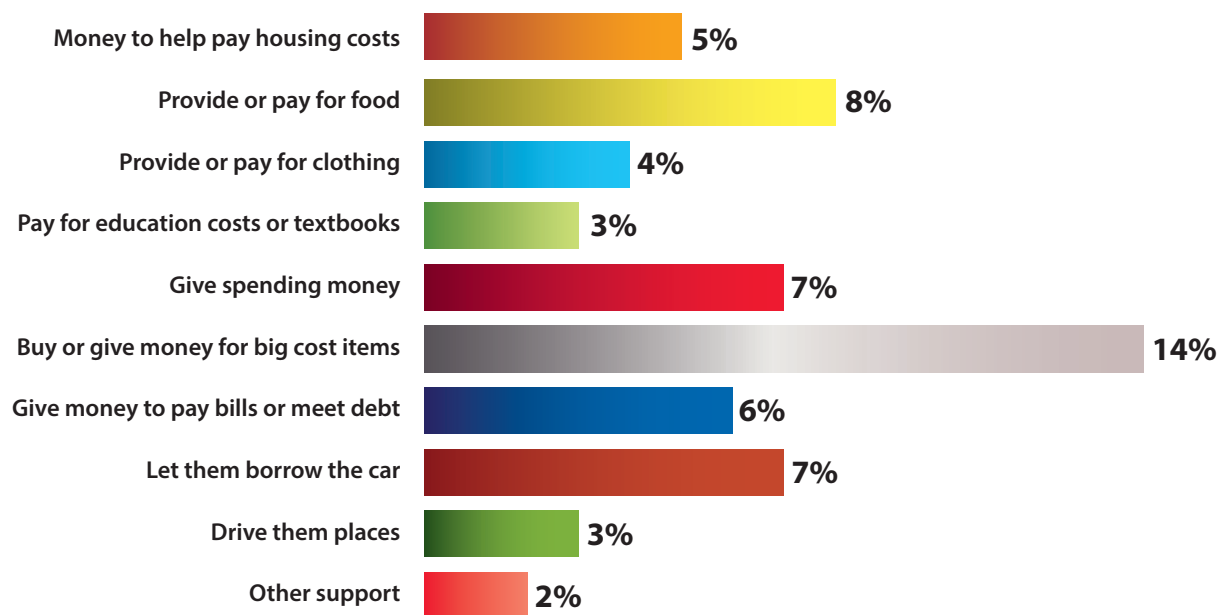
The most common form of unpaid assistance was 'emotional support', although 'domestic duties' and transport/errands were also common.

The most common form of support to a relative outside the household was assistance in purchasing a big cost item, followed by providing or paying for food. In both cases, responses for NSW were identical to Sydney.

Main types of unpaid assistance



Main types of support



FINANCIAL CAPITAL



Financial capital can be defined as the level, variability and diversity of sources of income sources, and access to other financial resources such as credit and savings.

Financial capital and ability to access financial resources, such as income, is linked to the participation rate of a region and the size of the working age population. In Sydney the participation rate has remained relatively steady from 2006 to 2011 at approximately 66%. With the projected ageing of the population the participation rate is projected to decline as the older residents reach retirement age and leave the workforce. This will place increased pressure on health and community service provision.

The availability of a diverse range of jobs across Sydney means that many residents have to travel outside of their local area for work. This additional impost on financial capital can be seen in parts of western Sydney where the labour containment rates are particularly low.

There are higher proportions of low income earners (both personal and household) in western and south western Sydney and high income in inner Sydney and the lower north shore and northern beaches.

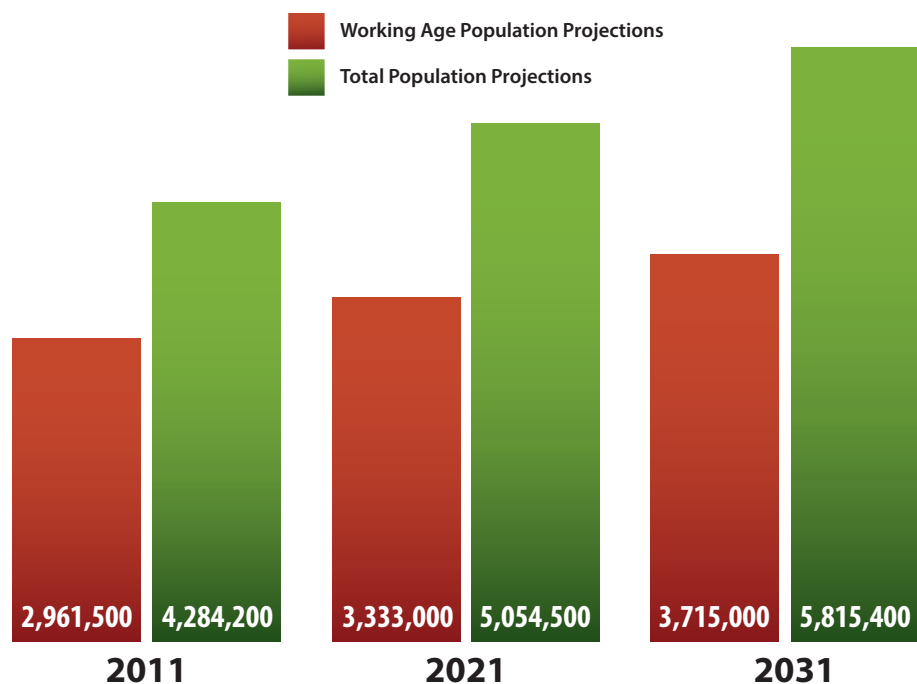
Mortgage and rental payments have a big impact on financial capital as it impacts on the cost of living and disposable income of an individual or household. In certain parts of Sydney, housing stress is significant and this has implications in terms of vulnerability and ability to adapt.

Areas with higher distributions of aged pension, disability and sickness benefits have less financial capital and ability to adapt to changes in circumstances is limited.

Working age population and workforce participation

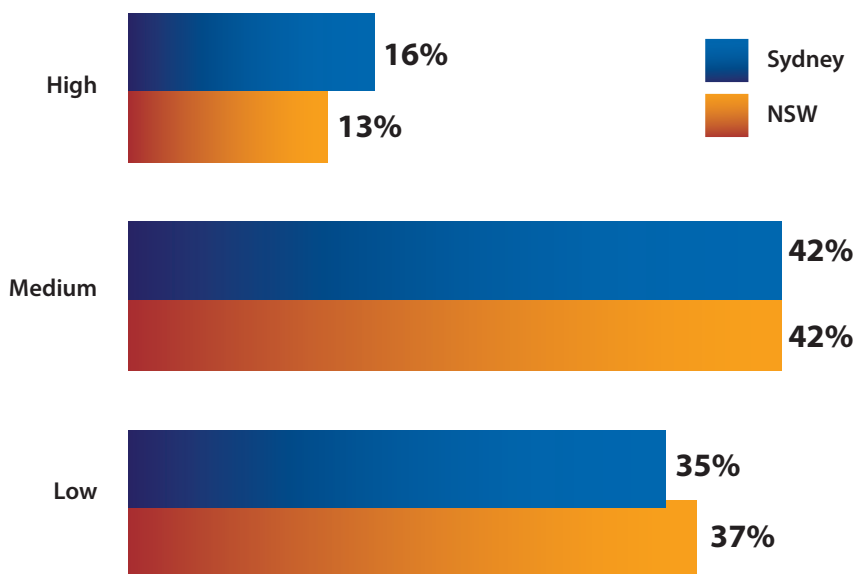
69% of the population is made up of people of working age and 77% of the working age population participate in the workforce.

In 2021 it is projected that the proportion of people of working age will fall to 66%. By 2031, this will decrease to 64%.



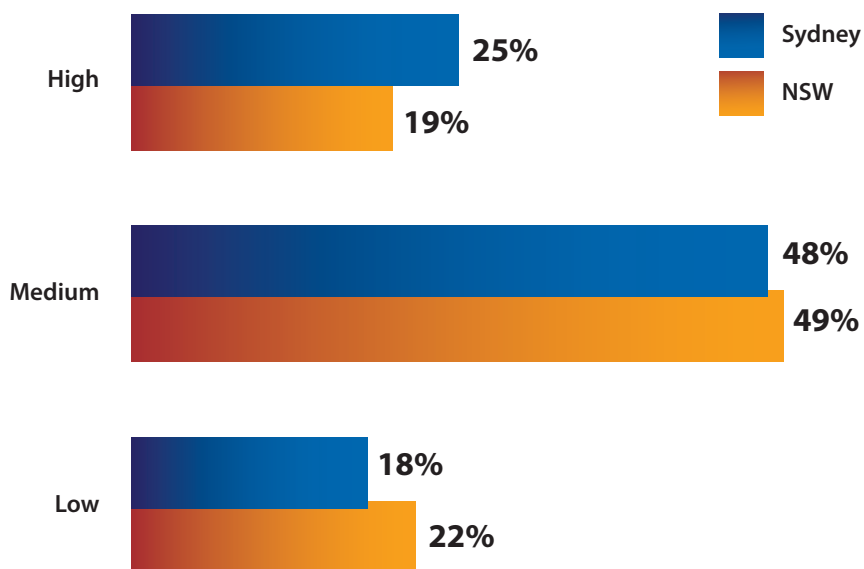
Weekly personal income

Low personal income has been defined as earning less the \$400 per week and high income as earning more than \$1500 per week.



Weekly household income

Low income households are defined as those earning less the \$600 per week and high income households are those earning more than \$2500 per week.

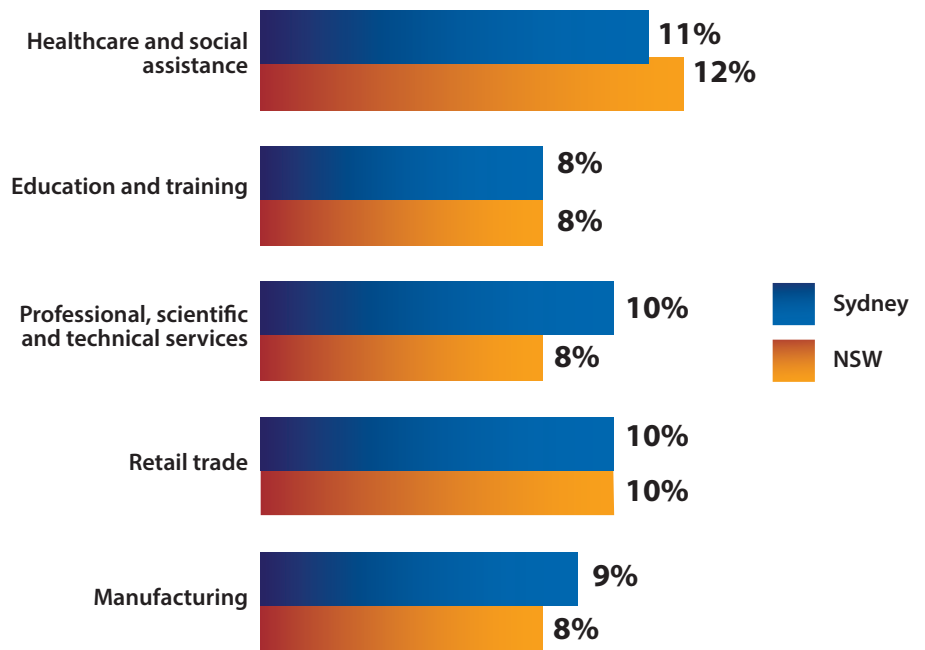


Industry of employment

Top five industries by employment portion

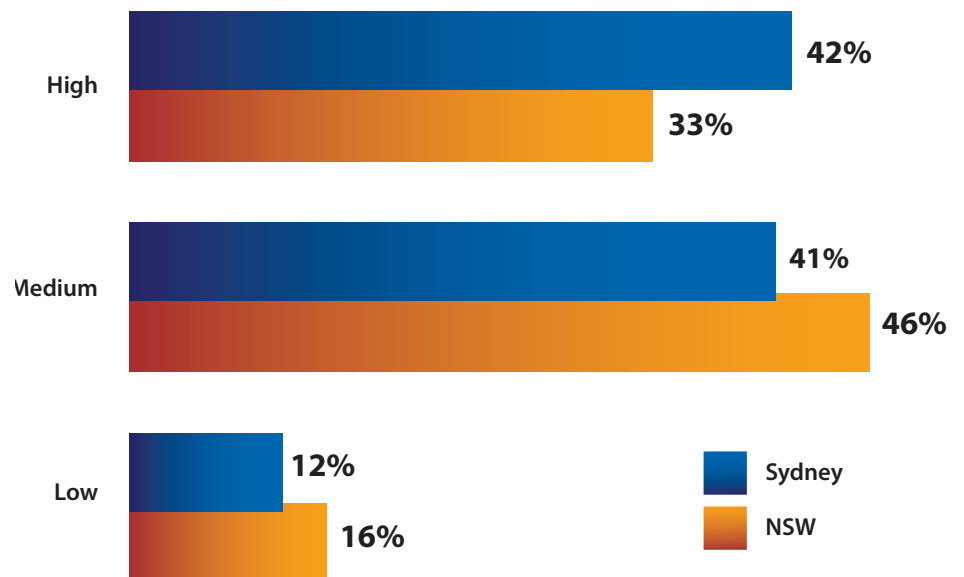
The biggest employer is healthcare and social assistance.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing, mining and electricity, gas, water and waste services are comparatively small employers (each less than 1%).



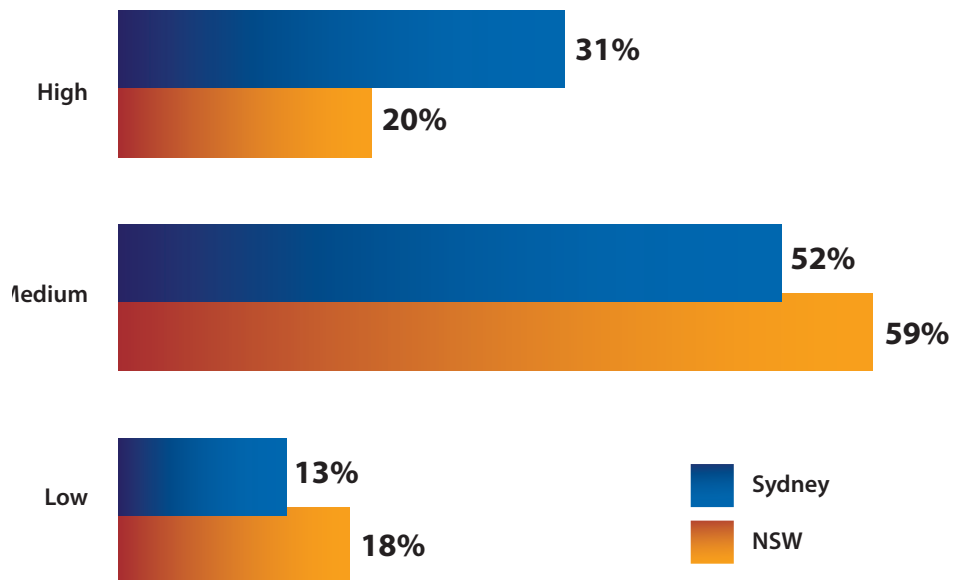
Mortgage repayments (monthly)

Low mortgage repayments are defined as less than \$1000 per month and high as those paying \$2400 and more per month.



Rental payments (weekly)

Low rental payments are defined as less than \$150 per week and high as those paying \$450 and more per week.



Housing stress

In 2009/10 only 7% of homes sold or built in Sydney were considered to be affordable for low income earners.

In 2009/10 60.5% of the 174,850 low-income private rental households in Sydney were in housing stress as were 38.5% of the 163,558 low and moderate-income private rental households in the rest of NSW.

In 2007/08 43.3% of all low income households in Sydney with a mortgage were in mortgage stress compared with 32.5% in Melbourne and 40.2% in Canberra.

Age pension, disability and sickness benefits

In 2010 there were 348,353 recipients of the aged pension and 243,678 recipients of the disability/sickness benefit.

PHYSICAL CAPITAL



This section provides data on the physical infrastructure that contributes to livelihoods: our housing stock, transport, and social infrastructure, such as hospitals, schools and libraries.

An important shift has occurred in the type of housing and tenure in the last 10 years, from separate dwellings to higher densities.

The motor vehicle remains a key piece of physical infrastructure because, although public transport plays an important role in commuting, the car is still the main way people in Sydney get to work.

Access to a motor vehicle

The car remains a key piece of physical capital. Around 60% of employed persons travel to work in a car but other modes of transport are also important for travel to work - around 14% of people travel to work by train and 6% by bus and around 5% walk or cycle.

12% of households do not own a motor vehicle – 10% in NSW.

38% of households own 1 motor vehicle (same as NSW).

33% of households own 2 motor vehicles (34% in NSW).

14% of households own 3 or more motor vehicles (15% in NSW).

Vulnerability to oil price rises

Australian academics Jago Dodson and Neil Sipe have examined the potential vulnerability of Australian cities to oil price fluctuations based on socio-economic disadvantage, levels of car ownership and dependence on the car for travel to work. They found that in the Sydney region there was wide variability in terms of oil vulnerability. Most of the Sydney region was categorised as a moderate vulnerability to oil price rise but there were concentrations of high vulnerability in Sydney's west.

Dodson and Sipe's original study was based on 2001 Census data. An update of the study, based on 2006 data, found that the Sydney region had become much more oil and mortgage vulnerable in the five years between censuses.

Dodson and Sipe found:

- high oil vulnerability is concentrated in Sydney's west, particularly in a broad area of localities south-west of Parramatta
- areas to the immediate west of Liverpool, Cabramatta and Fairfield contain a large cluster of highly vulnerable localities.
- areas that are moderately vulnerable to oil price rises are largely situated in the northern suburbs, and the south.
- only the most central and eastern localities have relatively low vulnerability, although lower ratings are apparent along the rail line through central northern Sydney.

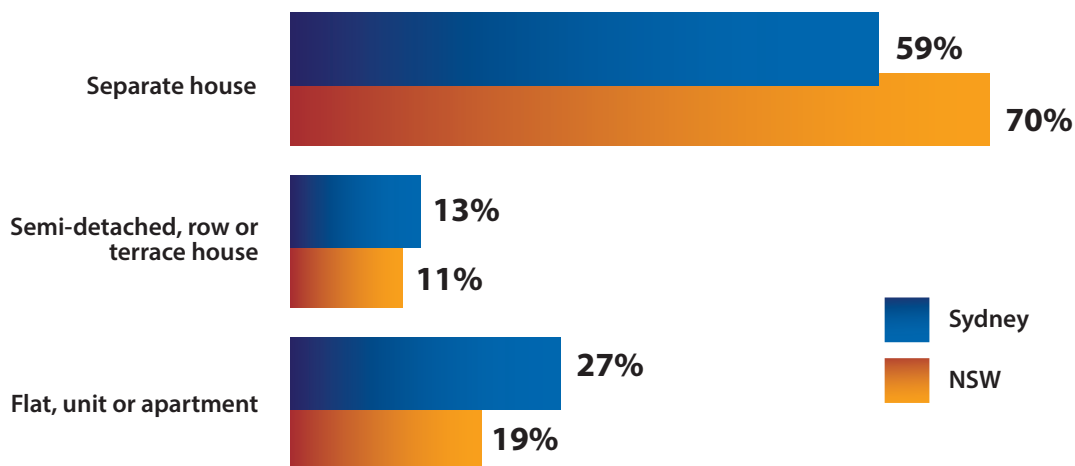
Overall, the geography of oil vulnerability appears to mirror existing socio-spatial divisions with the most vulnerable areas situated in Sydney's western suburbs, while the least vulnerable areas are in the northern and eastern suburbs.

Dwellings

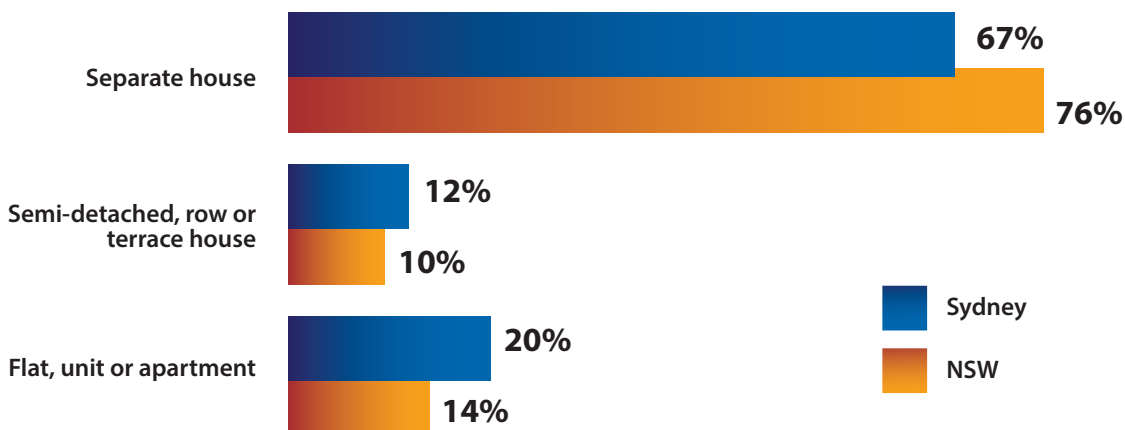
The housing stock is a key piece of physical infrastructure.

Since 2001 there has been a shift in the type of dwelling and in tenure type. The proportion of separate houses has declined as the proportion of flats has increased. During the same period there has been a decline in the proportion of people who are 'owner occupiers' (from 39% to 29%) and an increase in the proportion paying off a mortgage (from 23% to 33%). The proportion renting has remained at around 30%.

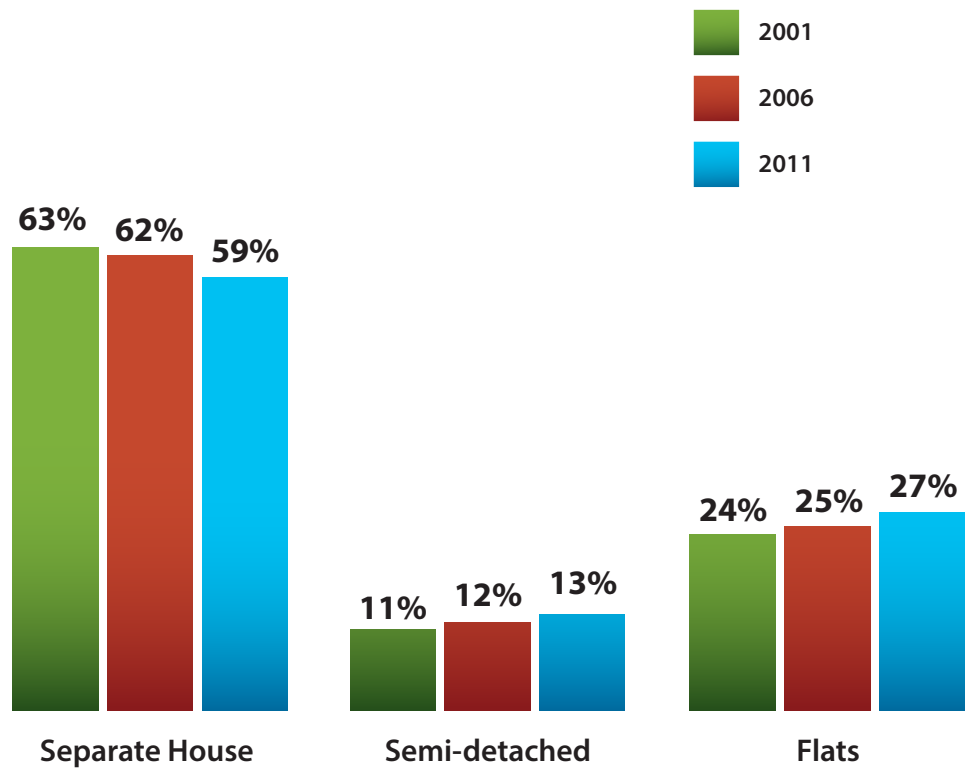
Housing stock - 2011



People in housing stock - 2011



Sydney's changing housing stock

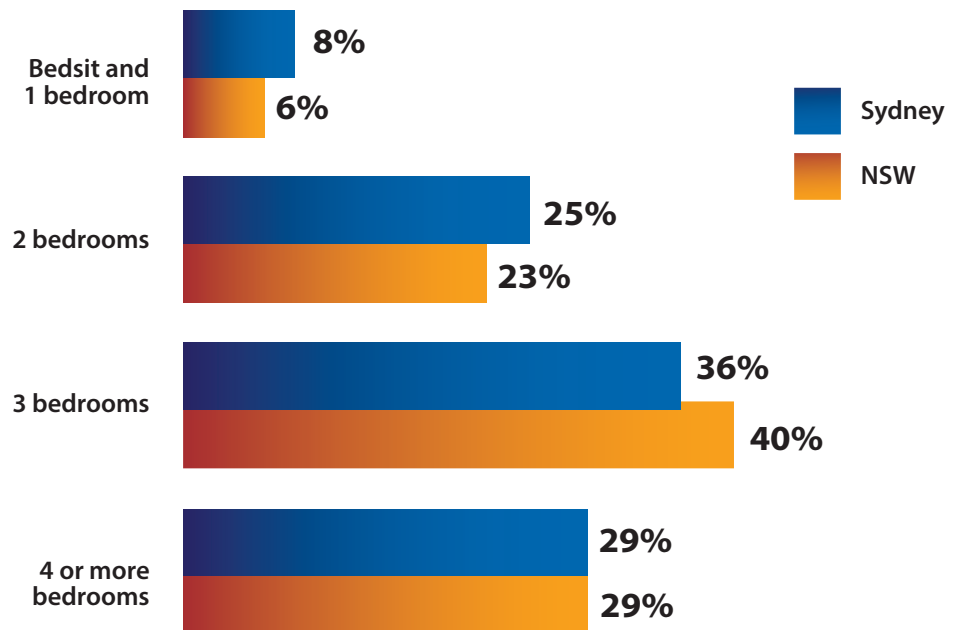


Sydney's housing stock is predominately made up of separate houses (59%) which houses 67% of the population.

The proportion of 'higher density' housing (flats, terrace houses, etc) is greater in Sydney than in NSW as a whole.

There were more than 2,300 people in 1,500 caravans in Sydney in 2011.

Number of bedrooms - 2011

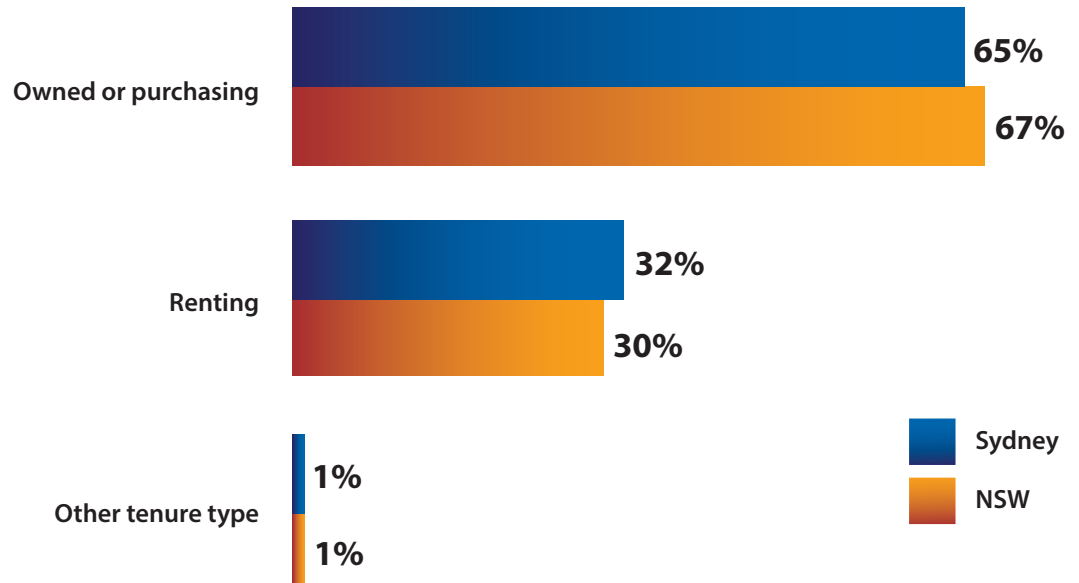


The most common size of dwelling in Sydney is 3 bedrooms, then 2, then 4 bedrooms.

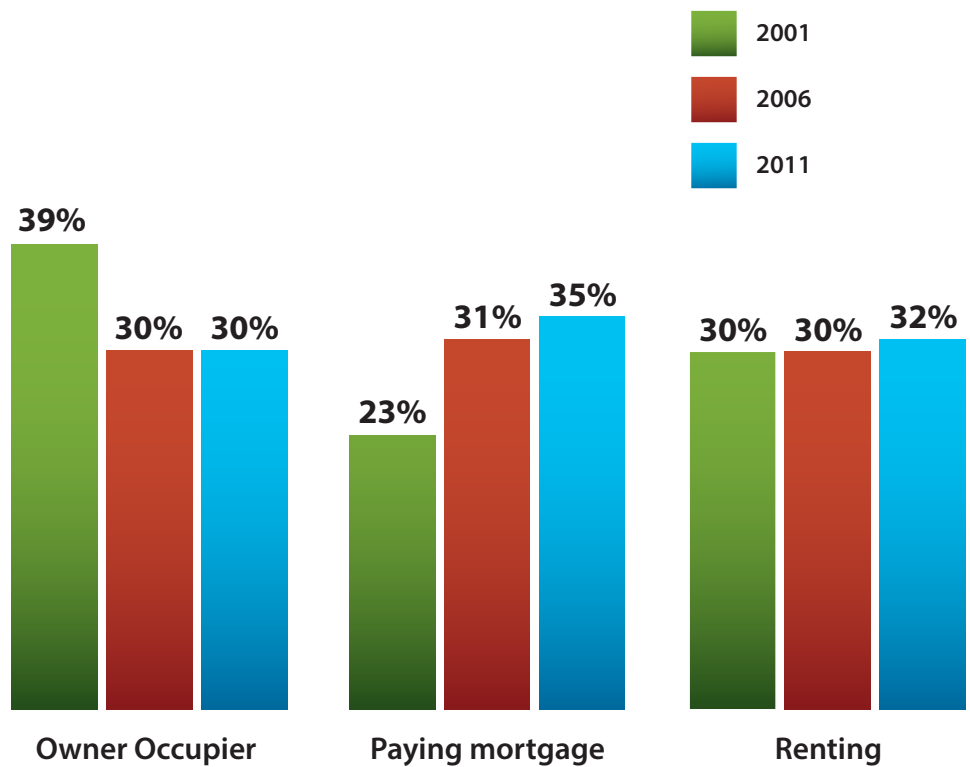
Sydney has a higher proportion of dwellings with four or more bedrooms than NSW.

Tenure Type

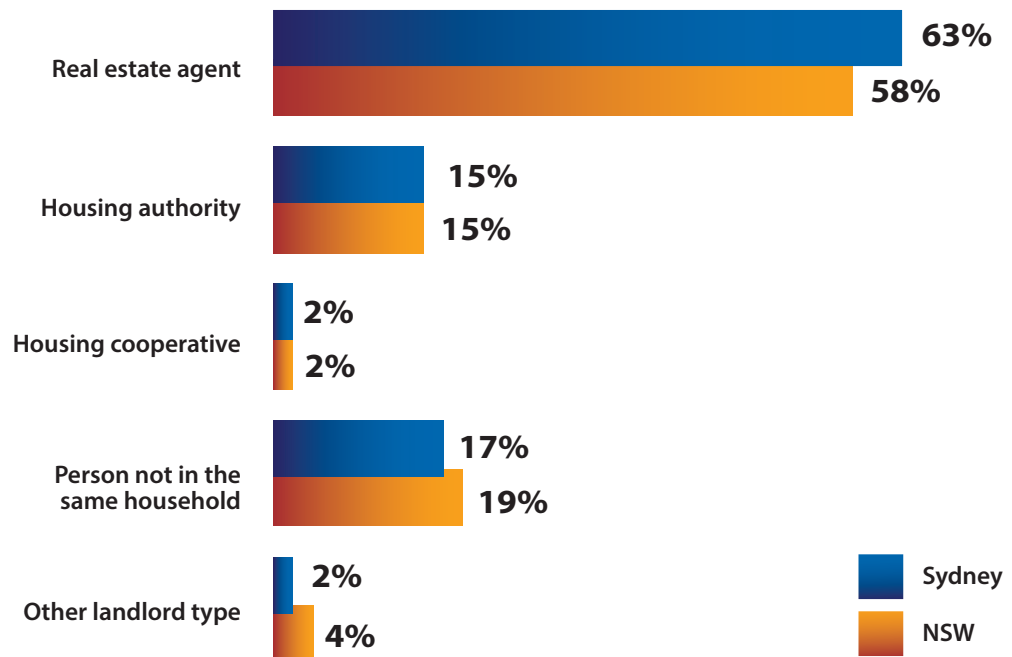
Tenure type - 2011



Sydney's Changing home ownership



Renting by landlord type - 2011



65% either own or are purchasing their home and 32% are rented.

The majority of renting is from real estate agents, with 15% rented from government or community housing providers.

Internet connection

84% of all dwellings in Sydney have an internet connection – 80% in NSW.

74% have broadband access – 70% in NSW.

Hospitals, public libraries and schools

There are 28 **public hospitals** in Sydney.

11 of these are very large hospitals providing a broad range of services, including specialised units at a state or national level (14 hospitals in NSW are classified as this type).

In addition there are the Sydney Hospital/Sydney Eye Hospital and Royal Hospital for Women, which are major specialist hospitals that are not similar enough to any other peer group hospital to be classified with them.

NSW's two specialist hospitals for children and young people are located in Sydney.

There are a further 9 major hospitals in Sydney, as well as 3 medium sized hospitals that treat between 5,000–10,000 patients each year (Hawkesbury District Health Service, Mount Druitt Hospital, and Ryde Hospital) and the smaller Blue Mountains District Anzac Memorial Hospital.

There are 141 **library buildings/service points** in Sydney.

There are 916 **NSW Government Schools**.

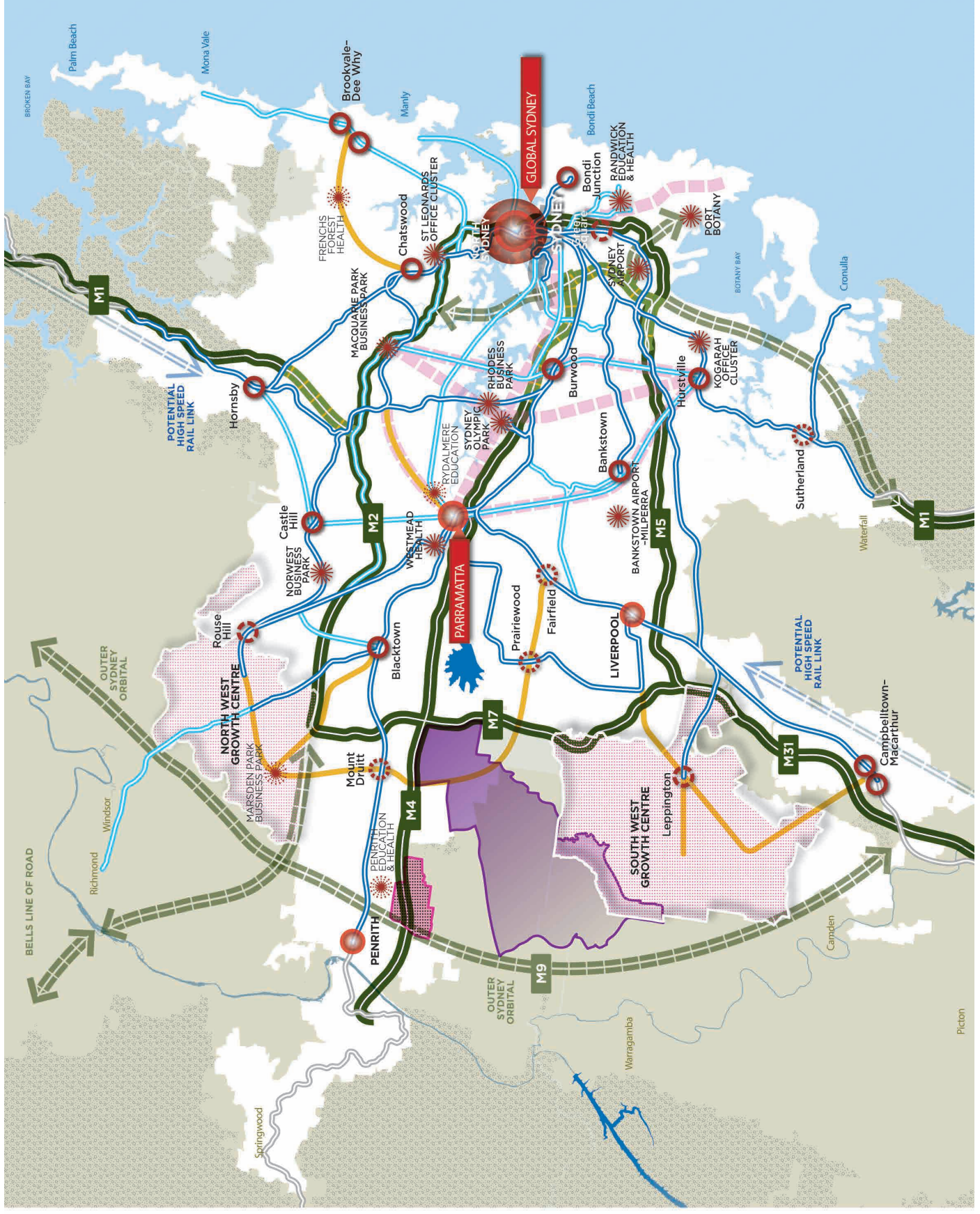
636 are primary schools, 2 central/community schools, 199 secondary schools, 68 SSP (Schools for Specific Purpose) and EEC (Environmental Education Centres).

Difficulty accessing health services

Around 10% of people had difficulty accessing health care when needed – around 18% in NSW.

This varied across Sydney from 10% in South Eastern Sydney to 14% in central Sydney.

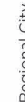
Sydney's transport to 2031 Source: Draft Metropolitan Strategy for Sydney to 2031



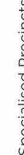
GLOBAL SYDNEY



PARRAMATTA



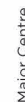
Regional City



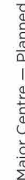
Specialised Precincts



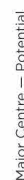
Specialised Precincts - Potential



Major Centre



Major Centre - Planned



Major Centre - Potential



Metropolitan Urban Area



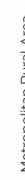
Growth Centres



Potential Urban Area Expansion



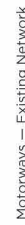
Metropolitan Rural Area



Metropolitan Rural Area - National Parks



Western Sydney Employment Area



Motorways - Existing Network



Motorways - New Motorways



Motorways - Potential Expansion



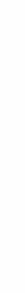
Mass Transit - Current & Committed



Mass Transit - Intermediate



Potential Extension for Transit



Investigation for Transport & Urban Renewal



Regional Rail Services



Potential High Speed Rail

APPENDIX - DATA SOURCES

Data	Source	Comments
Number of people	New South Wales State and Local Government Area Population Projections: 2013 preliminary revision	
Population projections	New South Wales State and Local Government Area Population Projections: 2013 preliminary revision	
Population density	New South Wales State and Local Government Area Population Projections: 2013 preliminary revision	
Age profile	New South Wales State and Local Government Area Population Projections: 2013 preliminary revision	
Ageing population	New South Wales State and Local Government Area Population Projections: 2013 preliminary revision	
Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islanders	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	Based on Place of Usual Residence Data from Local Government Area Community Profiles to reflect Metropolitan Sydney
People born overseas	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	
Gross Regional Product	Regional Development Australia Sydney Metropolitan Region Economic Baseline Assessment – Update, Final, July, 2013.	
Socio-economic disadvantage	2011 Census of Population and Housing: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Australia, 2011 (cat. no. 2033.0.55.001).	

Data	Source	Comments
Highest level of school completed	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	
Tertiary qualifications	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	
School attendance	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	
Language spoken at home	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	
Occupation	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	
Self-rated health	2011 NSW Adult Population Health Survey (SAPHaRI). Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health.	
Psychological stress	2011 NSW Adult Population Health Survey (SAPHaRI). Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health.	
Overweigh and obese	2011 NSW Adult Population Health Survey (SAPHaRI). Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health.	
Living in smoke-free households	2011 NSW Adult Population Health Survey (SAPHaRI). Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health.	

Data	Source	Comments
Asthma	2011 NSW Adult Population Health Survey (SAPHaRI). Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health.	
Need for assistance	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	
English language proficiency	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	
Year of arrival	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	
Acceptance of different cultures	2010 General Social Survey, New South Wales	
Address one year and five years ago	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	
Household types	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	
Family types	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	
Levels of trust	2010 General Social Survey, New South Wales	By remoteness area – figures are for Major cities

Data	Source	Comments
Unpaid assistance	2010 General Social Survey, New South Wales	By remoteness area – figures are for Major cities
Voluntary work and community services	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	
Family and community support	2010 General Social Survey, New South Wales	By remoteness area – figures are for Major cities
Types of family assistance and support	2010 General Social Survey, New South Wales	By remoteness area – figures are for Major cities
Working age population and workforce participation	New South Wales State and Local Government Area Population Projections: 2013 preliminary revision	
Weekly personal income	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	
Weekly household income	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	
Industry of employment	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	
Mortgage repayments	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	
Rental repayments	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	

Data	Source	Comments
Housing stress	Housing NSW	<p>Source : Census 2006. Housing stress is defined as households incurring housing cost above 30% of their Equivalised household income.</p> <p>Very Low Incomes is below 50% of the Census Median Equivalised Income</p> <p>Low Incomes is 50% - 80% of the Census Median Equivalised Income</p> <p>Moderate Incomes is 80% - 120% of the Census Median Equivalised Income</p>
Age pension, disability and sickness benefits	2010 Centrelink, Canberra (unpublished data). ABS population estimates (SAPHaRI). Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health.	
Access to a motor vehicle	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	
Vulnerability to oil price rises	Dodson, J & Sipes, N (2008) Unsettling Suburbia: The New Landscape of Oil and Mortgage Vulnerability in Australian Cities, Research Paper 17, Griffith University Urban Research Program, Brisbane.	
Dwellings	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	

Data	Source	Comments
Number of bedrooms	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	
Tenure type	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	
Internet connection	2011 Census of Population and Housing - Basic Community Profile (Catalogue number 2001.0)	
Hospitals	2012 Bureau of Health Information (2012) Technical Supplement Healthcare in Focus 2012	
Public libraries	2010-2011 Library Council NSW Public Libraries Statistics 2010- 2011	
Schools	2011 Department of Education & Communities Office of Education 2011 Statistical Bulletin: Schools and students in New South Wales	
Difficulty accessing health services	2011 NSW Adult Population Health Survey (SAPHaRI). Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health.	