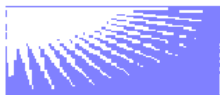


Demographic Profile

Part II:

Socio-economic Characteristics of the Population

A summary of the 1996 Census data



South Eastern Sydney Area Health Service

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Highlights

The population

v At the 1996 Census, 723,957 persons were enumerated in SESAHS. The Census enumerated population was about 21,184 less than the estimated resident population in 1996. The substantial difference is due to that the Census enumerated population included both Australian and overseas visitors, and excluded residents who were temporarily absent from the Area on the Census night. The estimated resident population, produced also by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, included usual residents of the Area only and was adjusted for census under-enumeration.

Marital status

v Of all people counted in SESAHS at the 1996 Census who were aged 15 and over, 48% were in a registered marital relationship, 10% were separated/divorced, 7% widowed and 35% never married.

v Within SESAHS, the proportion being married was the highest in Sutherland LGA, which was then followed by LGAs in the St. George area: Hurstville, Rockdale and Kogarah. South Sydney LGA had the highest separation/divorce rate. South Sydney and Sydney LGAs had the greatest proportion of people who were never married among all SESAHS LGAs.

v Compared to non-Aboriginal people, fewer Aboriginal people were in a registered marital relationship or were widowed. Separation/divorce was more common among Aboriginal people.

v People from non-English speaking backgrounds were more likely to be in a registered marital relationship. People born in main English speaking countries other than Australia had the highest separation/divorce rate.

v Fewer people in SESAHS were in a registered marital relationship at the 1996 Census than at previous Censuses. Separation/divorce was more common in 1996 than 10 years ago.

Education

v Approximately 37% of people aged 15 years and over in SESAHS have undertaken some sort of post-school education, compared to 32% for the whole of NSW. The proportion of people with a bachelor degree or higher was 16% in SESAHS, compared to 11% for the whole of NSW.

v SESAHS males were more likely to have post school education (56%) than SESAHS females (46%).

v The proportion of people without post-school education varied greatly with LGA of residence in SESAHS, ranging from 39% in Woollahra to 61% in Botany.

v Aboriginal people, non-English speakers and people born in non-English speaking countries were less likely to undertake post-school education.

v The proportion of people who had tertiary qualification increased significantly over the past three Censuses in SESAHS.

Labour force participation

v A total of 366,756 people were in the labour force in SESAHS at the 1996 Census which accounted for about 65% of people aged 15 years and over in SESAHS. The labour force participation rate was the highest among people aged between 20 and 54. Males in general had a higher rate than females except for the youngest group.

v The labour force participation rate was higher in SESAHS than the rate for NSW as a whole in all age groups.

v Participation rate varied with LGA of residence in SESAHS, being the highest in South Sydney and the lowest in Rockdale.

v The labour force participation rate was not significantly different between Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal people. People of non-English speaking backgrounds had a lower participation rate than those of English speaking backgrounds.

v More females participated in the labour force at the 1996 Census than at the previous Censuses. The participation rate dropped slightly among males. The increase was most significant among females aged 45 and 64 years. Rates in the oldest age group remained almost constant over time for both sexes.

Employment

v Of all people in labour force, 6% were unemployed. The unemployment rate was the highest among teenagers and young adults. Males had a higher unemployment rate than females, especially among those aged under 25.

v SESAHS had a significantly lower than the State average unemployment rate.

v The lowest unemployment rate was recorded in Sutherland and Woollahra, and the highest in South Sydney and Botany.

v Aboriginal people and people from non-English speaking backgrounds were more likely to be unemployed.

v No consistent change in unemployment rate over time was recorded in the past three Censuses.

Occupation

v The largest proportion of people in SESAHS were employed as professionals.

v Compared to the NSW average, a greater proportion of people in SESAHS was employed as professionals, associate professionals or clerical workers. Fewer people in SESAHS worked as labourers, intermediate production/transport workers or trades persons.

v The type of occupation varied greatly among SESAHS LGAs. Woollahra had the highest proportion of people employed as professionals and Botany had the highest proportion of people who were labourers and related workers.

v The most common occupation for Aboriginal people was intermediate clerical, sales and service workers, then followed by professionals and trades persons.

v People born in non-English speaking countries were more likely to be labourers, trades persons or intermediate production and transport workers.

v Compared to the previous two Censuses, more people were employed as professionals, associate professionals and intermediate clerical/sales/service workers at the 1996 Census. The proportion of people employed as trades persons, elementary clerical/sales/service workers and labourers declined over the past three Censuses.

Industry of employment

v Property and business service industries employed more people in SESAHS than any other industries. Retail trade was the second largest industry of employment, followed by manufacturing. Health and community services employed about 9% of total employed persons in SESAHS.

v More males than females were employed in the manufacturing industry while females were more likely than males to be employed in the health and community services.

v The proportion of people employed in health and community services was similar between SESAHS and the whole of NSW.

v Health and community services was the largest employer for Aboriginal people, accounting for more than 10% of the total employment. Government administration was the third largest industry of employment for Aboriginal people, after property and business services.

v Manufacturing, property and business services, and retail trade industry were the top industries of employment for people born in Australia, other main English speaking countries and non-English speaking countries, respectively.

Income

v The median weekly individual income for people aged 15 years and over was \$382 in SESAHS, being \$84 more than the NSW average.

v The income level was much higher for males (median income \$486) than for females (\$291).

v The highest median income in males was among those aged between 35 and 54 years. Among females, those aged 25-34 years had the highest median income. People aged 65 and over had an income of approximately \$200 a week.

v The median individual income ranged from \$293 per week in Botany to \$561 per week in Woollahra.

v Aboriginal people and people from a non-English speaking background had a lower median weekly individual income than non-Aboriginal people and people of English backgrounds.

v About 21% of families in SESAHS had an income less than \$500 per week and 20% had a weekly income \$1,500 or more.

v Families in SESAHS earned at least \$100 more than the State average per week.

v The median family income ranged from \$717 per week in Botany to \$1,451 per week in Woollahra.

Family and household

v A family is defined by the ABS as: two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage, adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. A total of 177,829 families were counted in SESAHS at the 1996 Census, which represented approximately 11% of all families in NSW.

v A household is defined as a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. A total of 274,436 households were counted in SESAHS at the 1996 Census. About 62% of households contained only 1 family, 26% were lone person households. The rest was multiple family households, group households, visitor only households and other.

v Of all families in SESAHS, 45% or 79,553 were families with dependent children or dependent students. Single parent with dependent children or dependent students accounted for about 18% of all families with dependents.

v SESAHS had a lower than the NSW average proportion of families with dependent children or dependent students.

v Family type varied with LGA of residence in SESAHS. Couple with dependents was the most common family type in Sutherland (42%) while over half of the families in South Sydney and Sydney were couple without children. Single parent with dependents was a more common family type in Sydney, compared to other SESAHS LGAs.

v About 83% of 0-4 years old children were from couple families and 11% from single parent families. For those aged 5-14 years, 79% were from couple families and 16% from single parent families.

v Among older people aged 65-74 years, 59% were living with a partner and 22% were living alone. The proportion of people living alone increased to 34% among persons aged 75 and over.

Housing and transport

v Approximately 5% or 38,179 people in SESAHS stayed in non-private dwellings on the night of the 1996 Census, which include hotels, motels, hospitals and boarding houses etc.

v About 62% of households in SESAHS were privately owned or being purchased. Privately rented properties constituted 30% of all households and State Housing Authority rented properties were about 4%.

v 24% of people in SESAHS traveled to work by public transport, 61% by car only, as a driver or a passenger, 6% walked only, 4% worked from home and the rest by bicycle, motor bike and other form of transport.

Socio-economic Indexes of Areas

■ SESAHS scored the second highest in all NSW Health Areas for the four summary indexes of socio-economic status: Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, Urban Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage, Index of Economic Resources and Index of Education and Occupation.

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1 Introduction

The South Eastern Sydney Area Health Service (SESAHS) is responsible for the provision of health care for the residents of South Eastern Sydney. The Area covers ten local government areas (LGA): Botany, Hurstville, Kogarah, Randwick, Rockdale, South Sydney (part), Sutherland, Sydney (part), Waverley and Woollahra.

The Demographic Profile of South Eastern Sydney is summarized from the 1996 Census. Part I of the Profile provides information on population distribution, age, sex and ethnic composition of the population, and population growth. Part II of the Profile highlights other demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the SESAHS population, such as education, employment, income and family. Comparison with the NSW average is also provided for some variables.

Together with other documents, such as the Corporate Directions statement, the Population Health Profile and the Acute Flow Profile, this report will serve as a useful resource tool for services planning and evaluation, population health study and research in the Area.

The profile is also available on the Area intra-net via the Clinical Services, Policy and Planning Unit's web site.

Requests for hard copies of this report should be directed to the Director, Clinical Services, SESAHS, P.O. Box 430, Kogarah NSW 1485.

2 Explanatory Notes

The data used in this publication are derived from the 1996 Census. The Census data are from two sources: CDATA96 and ETHCON96. CDATA96 is the standard output of Census from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). ETHCON96 is a sub set of the Census data, which provides detailed information on the ethnic population. ETHCON96 is provided by Census Applications Pty Ltd, via the SESAHS Multicultural Health Unit.

The Census of Population and Housing is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the ABS. The key objectives of the census are to measure the number and key characteristics of all people in Australia, and the dwelling in which they live, on census night.

Only people in Australia on Census night were included in the census population. Visitors to Australia were counted regardless of how long they had been in the country or how long they planned to stay. Australian residents in Antarctica were also within the scope of the Census. Australian residents out of the country on Census night, and overseas diplomatic personnel and their families in Australia were outside the scope of the Census.

Populations were counted using two methods in the Census. The *enumerated population* was counted depending on where a person was on the night of census, which may or may not be where he/she usually lives. The *usual resident population* was counted on the basis of where a person usually lives.

The enumerated population was used in this document as it is the only available source for the Area. One disadvantage of using the enumerated population is that overseas, interstate and intra-Area visitors were also included. At the 1996 Census overseas visitors who intended to be in Australia for less than 6 months made up over 2% of the enumerated SESAHS population. The impact of the inclusion of overseas visitor was greater on SESAHS than on any other Area Health Service as about 40% of the overseas visitors in NSW stayed in SESAHS on the night of 1996 Census. With the exception of overseas visitors who intend to be in Australia for less than six months, visitors could not be identified from other Census counts. Residents of SESAHS who were not in SESAHS on Census night were not included in the enumerated population.

Another important definition of population is the *estimated resident population* (ERP), which is not directly counted at the Census but is estimated, based on the Census usual resident population. The ERP is the official ABS estimate of the Australian population. The ERP is compiled as at 30 June of each Census year and updated quarterly between Censuses at the national level and annually at the statistical local level. These intercensal estimates of the resident population are

revised each time a population Census is taken. In the compilation of the ERP, three important adjustments are made to the Census count based on place of usual residence. The first is an adjustment for Census under-enumeration. The level of under-enumeration is derived from the Post Enumeration Survey, which is conducted soon after the Census, and from estimates based on demographic analysis. The second adjustment is the inclusion of an estimated number of Australian residents who are temporarily overseas on Census night and are therefore not covered by the Australian Census. The number of such people is estimated from statistics on overseas arrivals and departures. The third adjustment occurs if the Census does not fall on 30 June. For example, the 1996 Census was held on 6 August and population estimates on 6 August had to be back-dated to 30 June. This was accomplished using data from births and deaths registrations, overseas arrivals and departures data and estimates of interstate migration for the period 1 July - 6 August. **The estimated resident population is a better estimate of the population size than the census usual resident population or the census enumerated population.** ERP is often used by the NSW Health Department and the Area for various purposes, e.g. to calculate mortality and morbidity rates, allocate resources and for services planning. Age and sex are the only population characteristics available in the estimated resident population at the local government area (LGA) level. The estimated resident population by age, sex and LGA for SESAHS is provided in Appendix A in Part I of the Profile.

Defining the boundary of Sydney and South Sydney LGAs for health statistics is always difficult as these two LGAs are under the administration of two Health Area Services (SESAHS and the Central Sydney Area Health Service). Two methods are used in this report to split the population of Sydney and South Sydney into the two Area Health Services. One method is to aggregate Census Collection District populations. The census Collection District (CD) is the smallest geographical area used in the census. In urban areas, there are 225 dwellings on average in each CD at the 1996 Census. In rural areas the number of dwellings per CD declines as population density decreases. 23 CDs and 124 CDs are aggregated into SESAHS part of Sydney and South Sydney LGAs on a best fit basis, respectively (see the boundary map in Appendix B in Part I of the Profile). The second method is the proportional allocation method. Historically, it is estimated that about 60% of the Sydney LGA and South Sydney LGA populations are covered by SESAHS hence the population of Sydney (SESAHS part) and South Sydney (SESAHS part) is generated by simply taking 60% of counts from the total LGA population. The proportional method may cause errors when studying the subgroup population, i.e. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, as they may not be evenly distributed. Using the CD to define the boundary of Sydney (SESAHS part) and South Sydney (SESAHS part) would be more accurate than the proportional allocation method. However, data are not always available at the CD level, i.e. the Census time series data. The *estimated resident population*, which is often used in services planning, is also not available at the CD level. In this report, the CD method is used in most

cases unless otherwise stated. The proportional allocation method is used when the data are not available at the CD level. Some of the figures presented in this report, i.e. the Aboriginal population, may be found to be different from those presented in the Area Health Profile as the proportional allocation method has been used in the Area Health Profile for consistency. In the Part II of the Demographic Profile, the proportional allocation method has been used in Chapter 3: Marital Status, Chapter 4: Education, Chapter 10.3: Aboriginal people and in the 'Trends' section in all chapters.

The LGA is the main geographic boundary used in this report. An LGA is a geographic area under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council.

Although the data quality is generally good the Census is subject to a number of inaccuracies resulting from errors by respondents or mistakes in collection or processing of the data. Some of these are overcome or 'repaired' by careful processing procedures and quality control measures applied to the processing itself. Because of the use of random adjustments (cells containing small values are randomly adjusted to avoid releasing information about particular individuals, families, or households) and errors that cannot be detected or repaired, there may be some slight variations in figures obtained from different tables counting the same population. There is a substantial proportion of people who did not state their birth countries, or languages spoken at home in the Census. Hence care should be taken when using information related to the ethnicity of the population.

The Lord Howe Island is also under the administration of SESAHS. The 1996 Census enumerated population for Lord Howe Island was 364 (see Appendix C in Part I of the Demographic Profile). No detailed information for this Island is given in the main part of this report due to the small size of the population. The population of Lord Howe Island is not included in the total SESAHS enumerated population presented in the main part of the document.

When calculating the proportion of the population with a particular characteristic, overseas visitors who intended to be in Australia for less than six months and 'Not stated' responses are included in the denominator otherwise stated.

When calculating the medians or means, the categories 'Not stated', 'Overseas visitor', 'Not applicable' are not included in the calculation. In calculation of individual and family median income, 'Nil income' and 'Negative income' have been set to 0. If a category is an open-ended range, i.e. '\$1,500 or more', the number (\$1,500) is used.

3 Marital Status

3.1 Age and sex distribution

Marital status was recorded in persons aged 15 years and over only at the 1996 Census.

Among people aged 15 years and over who were in SESAHS on the Census night, 48% were married, 10% separated/divorced, 7% widowed and 35% never married.

Being widowed, separated or divorced were more common among females than in males.

People aged 45-64 years had the highest separation/ divorce rate. About 64% of females aged 75 and over were widowed, compared to only 24% in males, which may be due to longer life expectancy in females.

Social marital status was not presented here. Hence no information on de facto relationship, same sex relationship and other type of relationship was provided in this section.

TABLE 1: REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS BY AGE AND SEX, SESAHS*

	MALE					FEMALE				
	Married	Separated /Divorced	Widowed	Never married	Male total	Married	Separated /Divorced	Widowed	Never married	Female total
No. of persons										
15-24	1717	241	41	51402	53402	3794	479	86	48769	53128
25-44	57734	10429	271	50309	118743	65109	13870	835	36988	116803
45-64	54598	11164	1296	8811	75869	50837	13740	4989	5612	75177
65-74	18132	2275	1971	2332	24710	15320	2958	9358	1911	29547
75 and over	9976	879	3705	1170	15730	6566	1340	17313	1949	27168
OS visitors	3027	353	134	2548	6063	2538	352	303	2843	6036
All ages	145186	25341	7418	116571	294516	144163	32740	32885	98072	307860
% of total										
15-24	3.22	0.45	0.08	96.26	100.00	7.14	0.90	0.16	91.79	100.00
25-44	48.62	8.78	0.23	42.37	100.00	55.74	11.87	0.72	31.67	100.00
45-64	71.96	14.71	1.71	11.61	100.00	67.62	18.28	6.64	7.46	100.00
65-74	73.38	9.21	7.98	9.44	100.00	51.85	10.01	31.67	6.47	100.00
75 and over	63.42	5.59	23.55	7.44	100.00	24.17	4.93	63.73	7.17	100.00
OS visitors	49.93	5.83	2.21	42.03	100.00	42.04	5.84	5.02	47.10	100.00
All ages	49.30	8.60	2.52	39.58	100.00	46.83	10.63	10.68	31.86	100.00

* - 60% of the population of South Sydney and Sydney LGAs are taken to form the SESAHS figures.

3.2 Area differences

In comparison with the NSW average, SESAHS had a lower proportion of people being registered married and a higher proportion being never married. The proportions of people being separated/divorced and widowed were not significantly different between SESAHS and NSW.

Within SESAHS, the proportion of registered marriage was the highest in Sutherland LGA, then followed by LGAs in the St. George area (Hurstville, Rockdale and Kogarah). South Sydney had the highest separation/divorce rate. The higher proportion of widowed population in the St. George area may reflect the higher proportion of elderly people living in these LGAs. More people in South Sydney and Sydney were never married which may be due to a younger population in these LGAs. Persons aged between 15-45 made up approximately 66% of all people aged 15 and over in South Sydney and 65% in Sydney, compared with the SESAHS average of 58%.

TABLE 2: REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS (% OF PEOPLE AGED 15 AND OVER) BY LGA OF RESIDENCE *

	Married	Separated/Divorced	Widowed	Never married
Botany	51.56	10.29	7.33	30.83
Hurstville	55.07	8.22	8.03	28.68
Kogarah	54.94	8.06	7.82	29.17
Randwick	41.83	10.04	6.45	41.69
Rockdale	52.40	10.08	8.38	29.14
South Sydney (part)	26.23	13.20	5.31	55.26
Sutherland	57.63	8.18	5.81	28.39
Sydney (part)	36.68	11.22	3.54	48.56
Waverley	38.61	11.52	7.13	42.74
Woollahra	40.50	10.83	6.98	41.69
SESAHS	48.08	9.72	6.75	35.45
NSW	53.18	9.74	6.74	30.34

* Overseas visitors who intended to stay in Australia for less than 6 months are excluded.

3.3 Ethnicity variation

Marital status varied significantly with ethnicity in SESAHS.

Aboriginal people were less likely than non-Aboriginal people to be in a registered marital relationship. More Aboriginal people were separated/divorced and less Aboriginal people were widowed, compared to the non-Aboriginal population. The differences in life expectancy, social status and cultural background may result in the variation in marital status between the two populations.

Compared to English speakers, people who spoke a language other than English at home were more likely to be in a registered marital relationship. The variation in age distribution and cultural differences may result in the difference in marital status between the two groups. For example, a de facto relationship may be more acceptable in English speaking culture than in non-English speaking culture.

The rate of registered marriage was the highest among people born in non-English speaking countries. People born in main English speaking countries other than Australia had the highest separation/divorce rate.

TABLE 3: REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS (% OF PEOPLE AGED 15 AND OVER) BY ETHNICITY, SESAHS¹

	% Married	% Separated/Divorced	% Widowed	% Never married
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander people	24.48	13.15	3.88	58.49
Non-Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander people	48.67	9.37	5.36	36.60
English speakers ²	45.23	10.42	7.14	37.21
Non-English speakers ²	56.19	7.77	5.03	31.01
Born in Australia ³	43.30	9.24	6.94	40.51
Born in other main English speaking countries ³	46.32	12.90	6.43	34.35
Born in non-English speaking countries ³	60.55	9.60	6.07	23.77

1. Excluding overseas visitors who intended to stay in Australia for less than 6 months.
2. Excluding those where language not stated.
3. Excluding those where birthplace not stated.

3.4 Trends in marital status

Fewer people were in a registered marital relationship at the 1996 Census than at the previous Censuses. Separation / divorce was more common now than 5 or 10 years ago. The proportion of widowed females declined while no consistent change in the proportion over time was found in males.

TABLE 4: TRENDS IN MARITAL STATUS (% OF PEOPLE AGED 15 AND OVER), SESAHS*

	1986 Census	1991 Census	1996 Census
Males			
%Married	53.06	51.40	49.28
%Separated/Divorced	7.52	7.76	8.66
%Widowed	2.62	2.66	2.53
%Never married	36.80	38.18	39.53
Females			
%Married	50.92	49.59	46.92
%Separated/Divorced	9.09	9.42	10.73
%Widowed	12.31	11.20	10.80
%Never married	27.68	29.79	31.55

* Overseas visitors who intended to stay in Australia for less than 6 months are excluded

4 Education

The Census data relating to education were available for people aged 15 years and over only. Caution should be exercised when using the results of this section, as qualification level inadequately described/not stated was recorded in over 14% of the Census counts. Overseas visitors who intended to stay in Australia for less than 6 months are excluded in this chapter.

4.1 Qualification level by sex

Compared with the State average, more people in SESAHS had tertiary qualifications. The proportion of people with a bachelor degree or higher was 16% in SESAHS, compared to the NSW average of 11%.

SESAHS males were more likely to have post-school qualifications than SESAHS females.

TABLE 5: HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION LEVEL BY SEX, SESAHS

	SESAHS Males	SESAHS Females	SESAHS Persons	NSW Persons
Number				
Higher degree	9697	5582	15279	77222
Postgraduate diploma	3336	5474	8810	59136
Bachelor degree	35496	32511	68007	376847
Undergraduate diploma	8280	15285	23565	167145
Associate diploma	10552	9428	19980	140731
Skilled vocational qualification	50845	9808	60653	511348
Basic vocational qualification	6409	12929	19339	152970
Inadequately described/Not stated	36215	48451	84666	602587
No qualification/Other*	127612	162361	289974	2621970
Total	288444	301828	590272	4709956
% of total				
Higher degree	3.36	1.85	2.59	1.64
Postgraduate diploma	1.16	1.81	1.49	1.26
Bachelor degree	12.31	10.77	11.52	8.00
Undergraduate diploma	2.87	5.06	3.99	3.55
Associate diploma	3.66	3.12	3.38	2.99
Skilled vocational qualification	17.63	3.25	10.28	10.86
Basic vocational qualification	2.22	4.28	3.28	3.25
Inadequately described/Not stated	12.56	16.05	14.34	12.79
No qualification/Other*	44.24	53.79	49.13	55.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Other includes persons who have a qualification that is beyond the scope of the ABS Classification of Qualification.

4.2 Qualification level by LGA

The proportion of people with no qualification was the lowest in Woollahra and the highest in Botany. Over 30% of people aged 15 years and over in Woollahra had a bachelor degree or higher, compared to the SESAHS average of 16%.

TABLE 6: HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION LEVEL BY LGA, SESAHS

	Botany	Hurstville	Kogarah	Randwick	Rockdale	South Sydney (part)	Sutherland	Sydney (part)	Waverley	Woollahra
Number										
Higher degree	493	811	828	3615	899	1564	2344	314	1847	2564
Postgraduate diploma	170	638	537	1542	645	808	2289	152	1037	992
Bachelor degree	1829	4623	4092	13148	5009	7074	12597	1476	8767	9392
Undergraduate diploma	637	1764	1539	3943	2037	1821	6359	363	2579	2523
Associate diploma	745	1911	1386	3098	2152	1264	6387	346	1640	1052
Skilled vocational qualification	2802	6145	4176	8761	6818	2759	22311	481	4205	2195
Basic vocational qualification	622	1752	1350	2879	1941	1102	6828	268	1450	1147
Inadequately described/Not stated	3765	6949	5479	14788	10129	7426	18706	2432	8525	6466
No qualification/Other	17039	28643	19591	48566	40109	19121	74423	3856	22025	16600
Total	28102	53236	38978	100340	69739	42938	152244	9689	52075	42931
% of total										
Higher degree	1.75	1.52	2.12	3.60	1.29	3.64	1.54	3.24	3.55	5.97
Postgraduate diploma	0.60	1.20	1.38	1.54	0.92	1.88	1.50	1.57	1.99	2.31
Bachelor degree	6.51	8.68	10.50	13.10	7.18	16.47	8.27	15.23	16.84	21.88
Undergraduate diploma	2.27	3.31	3.95	3.93	2.92	4.24	4.18	3.75	4.95	5.88
Associate diploma	2.65	3.59	3.56	3.09	3.09	2.94	4.20	3.57	3.15	2.45
Skilled vocational qualification	9.97	11.54	10.71	8.73	9.78	6.43	14.65	4.96	8.07	5.11
Basic vocational qualification	2.21	3.29	3.46	2.87	2.78	2.57	4.48	2.77	2.78	2.67
Inadequately described/Not stated	13.40	13.05	14.06	14.74	14.52	17.30	12.29	25.11	16.37	15.06
No qualification/Other	60.63	53.80	50.26	48.40	57.51	44.53	48.88	39.80	42.29	38.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.3 Qualification level by ethnicity

Aboriginal people, non-English speakers and people born in non-English speaking countries were less likely than others to have post-school qualifications.

TABLE 7: HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION LEVEL BY ETHNICITY, SESAHS

	%Higher degree	%Postgraduate diploma/Bachelor degree	%Undergraduate diploma/Associate diploma	%Skilled vocational qualification	%Basic vocational qualification	%Inadequately described/Not stated	%No qualification /other
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander people	0.74	4.91	4.04	8.03	3.02	15.25	64.01
Non-Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander people	2.59	13.07	7.42	10.32	3.28	14.54	48.78
English speakers ¹	2.54	13.89	8.06	11.72	3.82	10.32	49.65
Non-English speakers ¹	3.17	12.86	6.84	8.11	2.36	12.27	54.40
Born in Australia ²	2.08	13.46	7.98	11.53	3.93	10.71	50.32
Born in other main English speaking countries ²	4.02	15.31	8.56	11.84	3.37	10.90	46.01
Born in non-English speaking countries ²	3.63	13.12	6.65	8.16	2.16	12.93	53.34

1. Excluding language not stated.

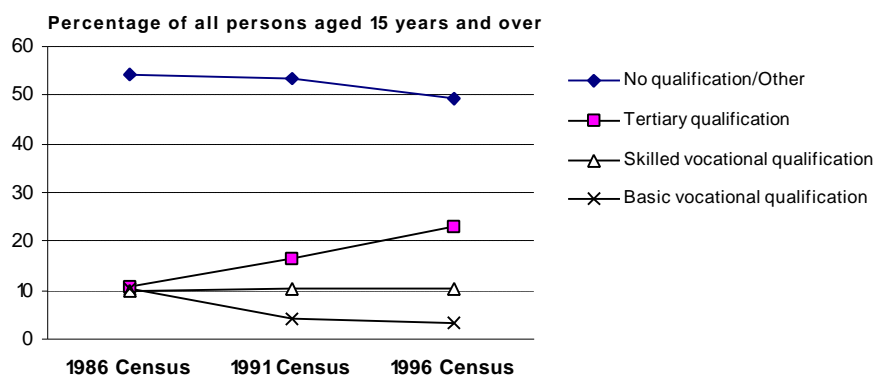
2. Excluding birthplace not stated.

4.4 Trends in qualification level

The educational level in SESAHS improved significantly over the past three Censuses.

More people had post-school qualifications at 1996 Census than at previous Censuses. The proportion of people with tertiary qualifications (associate diploma or higher) increased significantly.

FIGURE 1: HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION LEVEL, 1986 CENSUS TO 1996 CENSUS, SESAHS



5 Employment

Overseas visitors who intended to stay in Australia for less than 6 months are excluded.

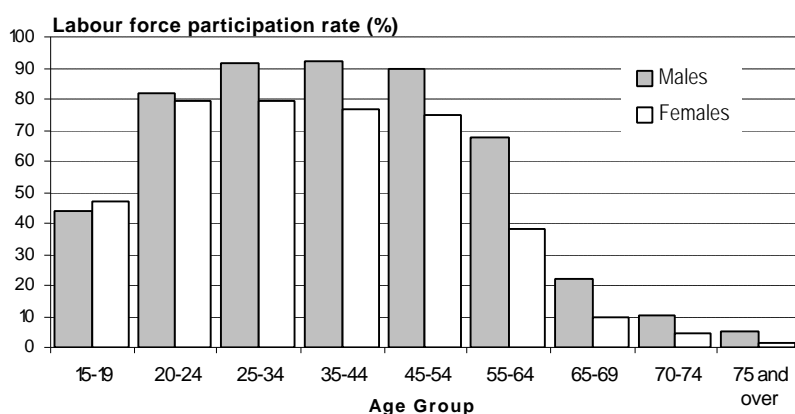
5.1 Labour force participation

Including all people aged 15 years and over.

5.1.1 Participation rate by age and sex

A total of 366,756 people were in the labour force in SESAHS at the 1996 Census which accounted for about 65% of people aged 15 years and over in SESAHS who had reported their labour force participation status. The participation rate was, as expected, the highest among people aged between 20 and 54. Males in general had a higher rate than females except for the youngest group. Females being less likely than males to undertake post-school studies may explain, as least in part, the higher labour force participation rate in females for the age group 15-19. The gap in participation rate between sexes was the greatest for the age group 55-64 as females were likely to retire at around 55. About 7 to 8% of people aged 65 and over were still in labour force.

FIGURE 2: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY AGE AND SEX, SESAHS*



* excluding labour force not stated.

5.1.2 Area variations

The labour force participation rate was significantly higher in SESAHS than the rate for NSW as a whole in all age groups.

Participation rate varied among LGAs. Participation rates for all ages were the lowest in Botany and in the St. George area. Occupation and educational level may be two of the factors associated with the variation of age specific labour force participation rates among areas.

TABLE 8: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY AGE FOR SESAHS LGAs, SESAHS AS A WHOLE AND NSW *

	15-24	25-64	65 and over	15 and over total
No. of people in labour force				
Botany	2823	13275	216	16314
Hurstville	5760	24885	511	31156
Kogarah	4036	18595	548	23179
Randwick	12013	47522	1083	60618
Rockdale	6823	32214	608	39645
South Sydney (part)	4420	21125	413	25958
Sutherland	20080	81174	1551	102805
Sydney (part)	771	4487	136	5394
Waverley	5414	27412	847	33673
Woollahra	3947	22638	1429	28014
SESAHS	66087	293327	7342	366756
NSW	528938	2229329	48276	2806543
Participation rate (%)				
Botany	61.28	72.75	4.8	59.65
Hurstville	64.86	76.68	4.8	59.95
Kogarah	64.59	77.77	7.01	61.03
Randwick	60.38	78.61	6.86	63.06
Rockdale	63.36	74.84	4.43	58.69
South Sydney (part)	72.44	80.26	8.4	69.52
Sutherland	72.81	81.42	6.89	68.64
Sydney (part)	47.18	77.87	12.15	63.35
Waverley	67.73	82.63	10.03	67.88
Woollahra	60.46	84.41	18.82	68.43
SESAHS	65.93	79.3	7.56	64.66
NSW	64.26	74.15	6.33	61.11

*excluding labour force not stated.

5.1.3 Ethnicity

Aboriginal people had a similar labour force participation rate to non-Aboriginal people. The variation in age distribution may have masked the difference. The labour force participation rate was the lowest in people aged 65 and over. Very few Aboriginal people were in this age group.

People from non-English speaking backgrounds had a lower labour force participation rate.

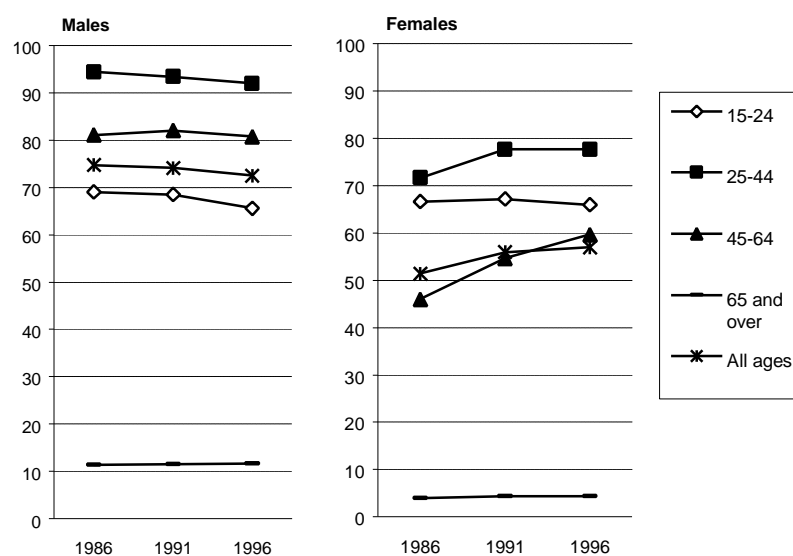
TABLE 9: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) BY ETHNICITY, SESAHS

	Males	Females	Persons
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander people	74.52	55.99	64.77
Non-Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander people	72.59	57.08	64.64
English speakers	75.42	60.35	67.71
Non-English speakers	67.15	50.89	58.86
Born in Australia	74.85	59.93	67.11
Born in other main English speaking countries	78.64	65.10	72.15
Born in non-English speaking countries	66.46	48.98	57.63

5.1.4 Trends in labour force participation rate

More females were in labour force at the 1996 Census than at the previous Censuses. The participation rate dropped slightly among males over the past three Censuses. The increase was most significant among females aged 45 and 64 years. Rates in the oldest age group remained almost constant over time for both sexes.

FIGURE 3: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, 1986 TO 1996 CENSUSES, SESAHS



5.2 Unemployment

Only people aged 15 years and over who were in labour force are included in this Chapter.

5.2.1 Unemployment by age and sex

A total of 22,275 people were unemployed in SESAHS at the 1996 Census. Unemployed people accounted for approximately 6% of all people in labour force.

The unemployment rate in SESAHS was lower than the NSW rate in all age groups except for people aged 65 years and over. The rates for people aged 65 and over were not significantly different between SESAHS and NSW.

The unemployment rate was the highest among teenagers and young adults. Males had a higher rate than females, especially among those aged under 25.

TABLE 10: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (% OF PEOPLE IN LABOUR FORCE) BY AGE AND SEX, SESAHS AND NSW

	SESAHS males	SESAHS females	SESAHS persons	NSW persons
15-19	13.25	11.42	12.31	18.32
20-24	10.14	7.13	8.65	12.95
25-34	6.55	5.05	5.86	8.75
35-44	5.34	4.69	5.05	7.12
45-54	4.86	3.86	4.41	6.16
55-64	7.58	4.36	6.41	8.17
65-69	3.08	2.54	2.90	3.08
70-74	2.86	3.94	3.24	2.98
75 and over	5.20	4.71	5.03	5.41
15 and over total	6.69	5.33	6.07	8.82

5.2.2 Unemployment by LGA

The lowest unemployment rates were recorded in Sutherland and Woollahra, and the highest in South Sydney and Botany.

TABLE 11: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (% OF PEOPLE IN LABOUR FORCE) BY LGA AND AGE, SESAHS

	15-24	25-64	65 and over	15 and over total
Botany	11.65	7.53	7.87	8.25
Hurstville	9.62	5.39	3.91	6.15
Kogarah	9.59	5.52	2.19	6.15
Randwick	10.10	5.64	4.06	6.50
Rockdale	13.18	6.79	3.78	7.84
South Sydney (part)	13.60	7.53	7.26	8.56
Sutherland	7.02	3.47	2.71	4.15
Sydney (part)	13.10	6.49	4.41	7.38
Waverley	10.62	6.45	4.84	7.08
Woollahra	8.82	4.04	0.63	4.54
SESAHS	9.71	5.32	3.32	6.07

5.2.3 Unemployment by ethnicity

Aboriginal people, non-English speakers and people born in non-English speaking countries were more likely to be unemployed. The unemployment rate was also slightly higher in males born in other English speaking countries than males born in Australia.

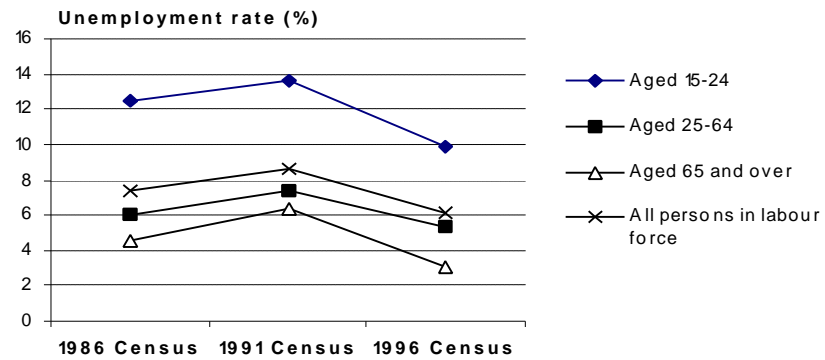
TABLE 12: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (% OF PEOPLE IN LABOUR FORCE) BY ETHNICITY, SESAHS

	Males	Females	Persons
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander people	15.99	13.06	14.66
Non-Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander people	6.63	5.26	6.01
English speakers	5.59	4.08	4.90
Non-English speakers	10.02	9.25	9.68
Born in Australia	5.54	4.13	4.89
Born in other main English speaking countries	6.28	4.43	5.48
Born in non-English speaking countries	9.81	9.34	9.61

5.2.4 Trends in unemployment rate

No consistent change in unemployment rate over time was recorded in the past three Censuses.

FIGURE 4: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 1986 TO 1996 CENSUSES, SESAHS



5.3 Occupation

Only employed people are included in the study of occupation.

5.3.1 Occupation by sex

Professional was the most common occupation of people in SESAHS, then followed by clerical and service worker occupations.

Clerical/Service worker and professional were the most common occupations for females while professional and trades person were the most common occupations for males.

More people in SESAHS were employed as professionals, associate professionals or clerical workers than in NSW. Fewer people in SESAHS were employed as labourers, intermediate production/transport workers or trades persons.

TABLE 13: OCCUPATION BY SEX, SESAHS AND NSW

	SESAHS Males	SESAHS Females	SESAHS Persons	NSW Persons
Number				
Managers and administrators	21791	9009	30800	234583
Professionals	37896	36855	74751	457560
Associate professionals	26213	15907	42120	285126
Trades persons and related workers	32598	4141	36739	326069
Advanced clerical and service workers	2725	18195	20920	123633
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	20150	40521	60671	414920
Intermediate production and transport workers	17671	3412	21083	216270
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	11562	18356	29918	224549
Labourers and related workers	11978	7318	19296	210229
Inadequately described/Not stated	4765	3371	8136	65890
All employed persons	187349	157085	344434	2558829
Percentage				
Managers and administrators	11.63	5.74	8.94	9.17
Professionals	20.23	23.46	21.70	17.88
Associate professionals	13.99	10.13	12.23	11.14
Trades persons and related workers	17.40	2.64	10.67	12.74
Advanced clerical and service workers	1.45	11.58	6.07	4.83
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	10.76	25.80	17.61	16.22
Intermediate production and transport workers	9.43	2.17	6.12	8.45
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	6.17	11.69	8.69	8.78
Labourers and related workers	6.39	4.66	5.60	8.22
Inadequately described/Not stated	2.54	2.15	2.36	2.58
All employed persons	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

5.3.2 Occupation by LGA

Type of occupation varied greatly among LGAs. Woollahra had the highest proportion of people employed as professionals and Botany had the highest proportion of people as labourers and related workers.

TABLE 14: OCCUPATION BY LGA, SESAHS

	Botany	Hurstville	Kogarah	Randwick	Rockdale	South Sydney (Part)	Sutherland	Sydney (Part)	Waverley	Woollahra
Number										
Managers and administrators	652	1996	1839	4093	2136	2456	9244	975	3051	4358
Professionals	1695	5249	4606	13566	5479	6881	18370	1345	8878	8682
Associate professionals	1288	3192	2613	6962	3904	3194	11950	792	4119	4106
Trades persons and related workers	1929	3724	2443	5562	4522	1567	13075	274	2545	1098
Advanced clerical and service workers	658	1777	1311	3338	1916	1151	7002	203	1921	1643
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	2762	5556	3857	10531	6627	4126	17604	698	5215	3695
Intermediate production and transport workers	2038	2380	1431	3136	3822	898	5717	135	1130	396
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	1585	2591	1872	5137	3469	1896	8873	279	2566	1650
Labourers and related workers	1852	2030	1227	3045	3581	1073	4644	161	1209	474
Inadequately described/Not stated	510	746	558	1310	1080	455	2058	119	657	643
All employed persons	14969	29241	21757	56680	36536	23697	98537	4981	31291	26745
Percentage										
Managers and administrators	4.36	6.83	8.45	7.22	5.85	10.36	9.38	19.57	9.75	16.29
Professionals	11.32	17.95	21.17	23.93	15.00	29.04	18.64	27.00	28.37	32.46
Associate professionals	8.60	10.92	12.01	12.28	10.69	13.48	12.13	15.90	13.16	15.35
Trades persons and related workers	12.89	12.74	11.23	9.81	12.38	6.61	13.27	5.50	8.13	4.11
Advanced clerical and service workers	4.40	6.08	6.03	5.89	5.24	4.86	7.11	4.08	6.14	6.14
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	18.45	19.00	17.73	18.58	18.14	17.41	17.87	14.01	16.67	13.82
Intermediate production and transport workers	13.61	8.14	6.58	5.53	10.46	3.79	5.80	2.71	3.61	1.48
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	10.59	8.86	8.60	9.06	9.49	8.00	9.00	5.60	8.20	6.17
Labourers and related workers	12.37	6.94	5.64	5.37	9.80	4.53	4.71	3.23	3.86	1.77
Inadequately described/Not stated	3.41	2.55	2.56	2.31	2.96	1.92	2.09	2.39	2.10	2.40
All employed persons	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

5.3.3 Occupation by ethnicity

Aboriginal people were more likely to be employed as intermediate clerical/sales/service workers, trades persons, intermediate production/transport workers and labourers, compared to non-Aboriginal people.

People born in non-English speaking countries were more likely than those from other birthplaces to be employed as labourers, trades persons or intermediate production and transport workers.

TABLE 15: OCCUPATION BY ETHNICITY, SESAHS

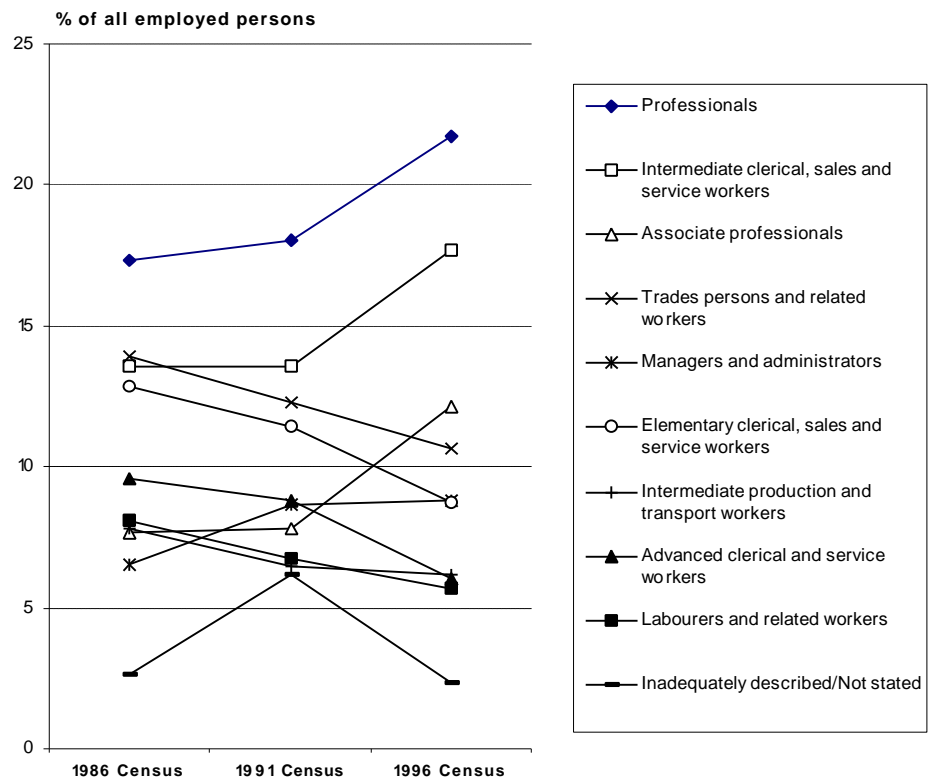
	Aboriginal/ Torres Strait Islander people	Non-Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander people	Born in Australia	Born in other main English speaking countries	Born in non- English speaking countries
Managers and administrators	5.39	8.96	9.21	11.16	7.01
Professionals	14.51	21.76	22.55	24.64	17.84
Associate professionals	9.61	12.24	12.29	11.98	12.28
Trades persons and related workers	12.86	10.62	10.52	10.07	11.23
Advanced clerical and service workers	4.04	6.10	6.76	5.94	4.16
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	23.58	17.57	18.55	16.80	15.12
Intermediate production and transport workers	8.94	6.12	5.05	6.16	9.32
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	8.45	8.70	9.06	7.06	8.44
Labourers and related workers	7.90	5.59	3.89	4.27	11.42
Inadequately described/Not stated	4.72	2.34	2.12	1.92	3.17

5.3.4 Changes in occupation over time

More people were employed as professionals, associate professionals, intermediate clerical/sales/service workers and managers/administrators at the 1996 Census than at the previous two Censuses.

The proportion of people employed as trades persons, elementary clerical/sales/service workers, labourers, intermediate production/transport workers and advanced clerical and service workers declined over the past 3 Censuses.

FIGURE 5: OCCUPATION, 1986 CENSUS TO 1996 CENSUS, SESANS

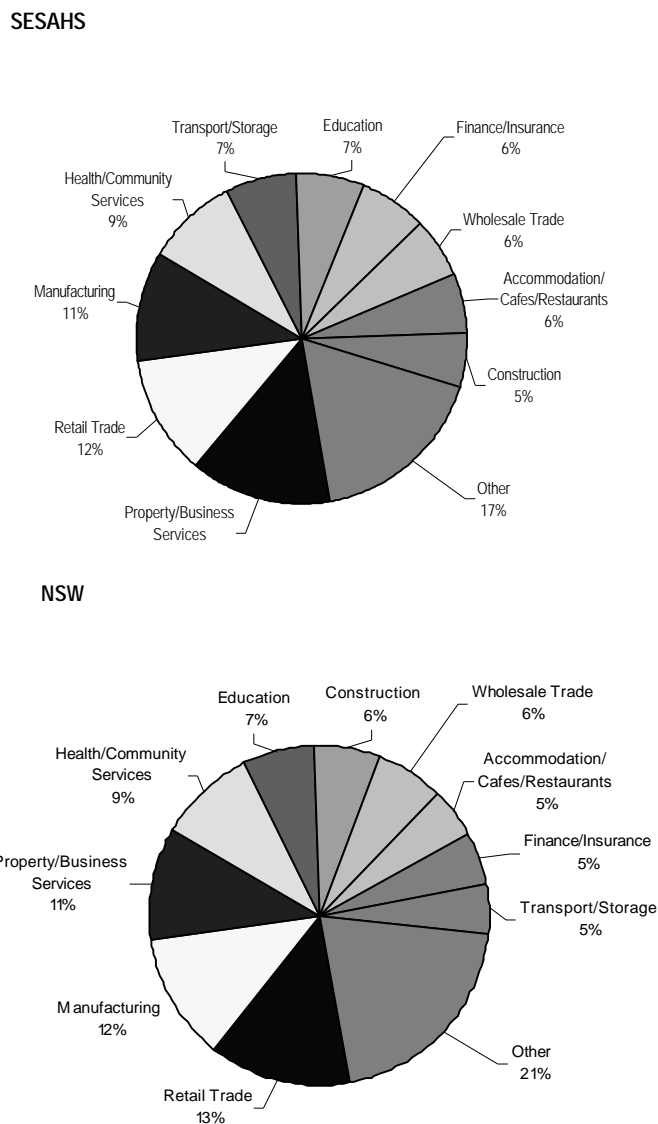


5.4 Industry of employment

5.4.1 Area comparison

Property and business services employed more people in SESAHS than any other industries. Retail trade was the second largest industry of employment, followed by manufacturing. Health and community services employed about 9% of total employed persons in SESAHS.

FIGURE 6: TOP TEN INDUSTRIES OF EMPLOYMENT, SESAHS AND NSW

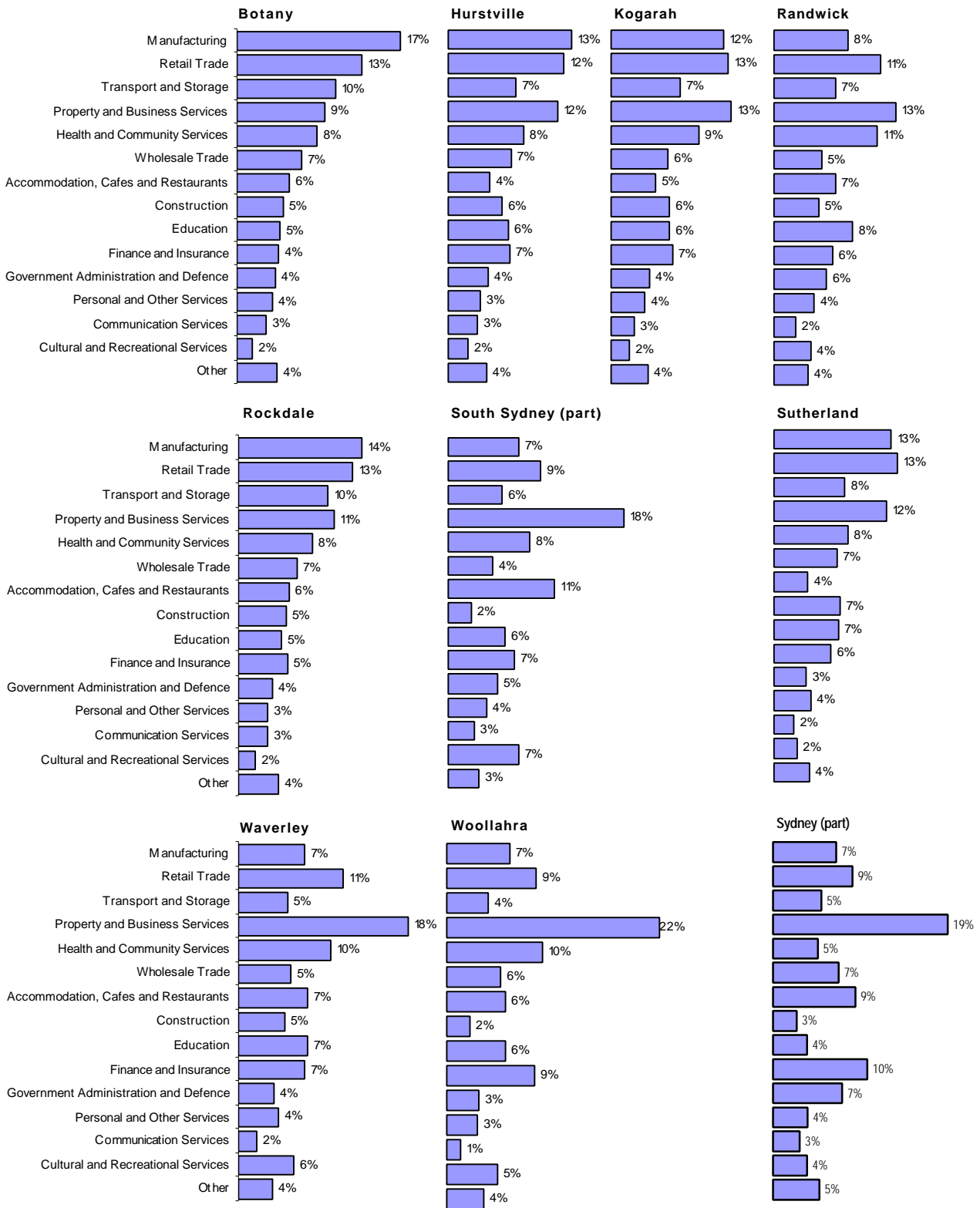


Unlike SESAHS, property and business services was the third largest industry in NSW, after retail trade and manufacturing. Construction was in the sixth place in NSW in terms of employment but it was in the tenth position in SESAHS. More people in SESAHS than in NSW were employed in the finance and insurance industry. The proportion of people employed in health and community services was similar between SESAHS and NSW.

Industry of employment varied with sex in SESAHS. More males than females were employed in the manufacturing industry while females were more likely than males to be employed in health and community services.

Within SESAHS, manufacturing employed the largest number of people in Botany, Rockdale and Hurstville. Property and business services was the top employment industry in Woollahra, Sydney, Waverley, South Sydney and Randwick. A higher than SESAHS average proportion of people in Randwick, Woollahra and Waverley was employed in health and community services. More people from Sydney and Woollahra were working in the finance and insurance industry than elsewhere in SESAHS (see Figure 7).

FIGURE 7: TOP TEN INDUSTRIES OF EMPLOYMENT BY LGA, SESAHS



5.4.2 Industry of employment by ethnicity

Health and community services was the largest employment sector for Aboriginal people, accounting for more than 10% of the total employment. Property/business services and government administration were the second and third largest industries of employment for Aboriginal people.

Non-English speakers were more likely than English speakers to be working in the property and business services, manufacturing and health and community services industries.

Top employment industry for Australian born people was manufacturing. Property and business services was the industry employing the largest number of people born in other English speaking countries. People born in non-English speaking countries were more likely to work in the retail trade industry.

TABLE 16: INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT (% OF ALL EMPLOYED PERSONS) BY ETHNICITY, SESAHS

	Aboriginal/ Torres Strait Islander people	Non-Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander people	English speakers	Non-English speakers	Born in Australia	Born in other main English speaking countries	Born in non-English speaking countries
Property and Business Services	9.66	13.78	14.03	15.56	12.03	14.35	11.77
Retail Trade	8.48	11.93	12.01	9.03	13.21	10.97	15.22
Manufacturing	7.23	10.74	9.21	11.12	15.11	9.75	13.98
Health and Community Services	10.22	8.87	8.57	10.28	9.00	9.05	8.24
Transport and Storage	7.36	7.11	7.00	6.96	7.57	7.00	7.63
Education	7.98	6.61	7.40	6.13	4.59	7.27	4.47
Finance and Insurance	2.81	6.48	6.94	6.64	5.00	6.85	5.18
Wholesale Trade	4.68	6.08	6.01	6.64	5.96	6.12	5.98
Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants	6.48	5.70	4.94	5.39	8.09	5.07	7.72
Construction	4.74	5.27	5.21	6.03	4.92	5.26	5.30
Government Administration & Defense	9.35	4.09	4.67	3.06	3.06	4.48	2.82
Personal and Other Services	6.30	3.78	4.14	3.54	2.85	4.03	2.96
Cultural & Recreational Services	5.11	3.38	3.87	3.93	1.62	3.92	1.57
Communication Services	3.55	2.36	2.33	2.49	2.43	2.32	2.62
Other	6.05	3.83	3.67	3.20	4.56	3.56	4.56
Total Employed Persons	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

6 Income

6.1 Individual income

Only persons aged 15 and over are included in this section. Overseas visitors who planned to stay in Australia for less than six months are excluded.

6.1.1 Weekly individual income by sex and age

The median weekly individual income for people aged 15 years and over was \$382 in SESAHS, which was \$84 more than the NSW average.

The income level was much higher for males than that for females.

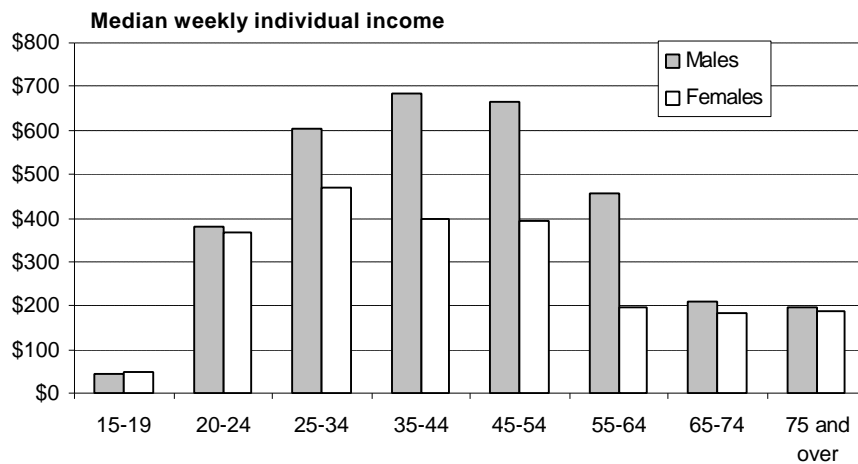
TABLE 17: WEEKLY INDIVIDUAL INCOME, PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER ONLY, SESAHS AND NSW

	<u>SESAHS MALES</u>		<u>SESAHS FEMALES</u>		<u>SESAHS PERSONS</u>		<u>NSW PERSONS</u>	
	No. of males	% of male total	No. of females	% of female total	No. of persons	% of SESAHS total	No. of persons	% of NSW total
Negative income	1485	0.51	1519	0.51	3004	0.51	27312	0.58
Nil income	14742	5.10	23641	7.88	38383	6.51	300645	6.38
\$1-\$39	2657	0.92	7163	2.39	9820	1.67	97318	2.07
\$40-\$79	4070	1.41	9561	3.19	13631	2.31	142168	3.02
\$80-\$119	5579	1.93	9716	3.24	15295	2.60	150989	3.21
\$120-\$159	19872	6.87	26421	8.80	46293	7.86	533825	11.33
\$160-\$199	17843	6.17	29502	9.83	47345	8.03	441598	9.38
\$200-\$299	21631	7.48	34021	11.33	55652	9.44	519001	11.02
\$300-\$399	22211	7.68	29014	9.67	51225	8.69	434620	9.23
\$400-\$499	26827	9.28	27109	9.03	53936	9.15	428382	9.10
\$500-\$599	26637	9.21	24152	8.05	50789	8.62	362628	7.70
\$600-\$699	21041	7.28	17124	5.70	38165	6.48	254105	5.39
\$700-\$799	17561	6.07	12730	4.24	30291	5.14	195812	4.16
\$800-\$999	23910	8.27	13708	4.57	37618	6.38	239346	5.08
\$1,000-\$1,499	24151	8.35	8066	2.69	32217	5.47	183432	3.89
\$1,500 or more	16496	5.71	3812	1.27	20308	3.45	100834	2.14
Not stated	22381	7.74	22906	7.63	45287	7.69	297997	6.33
Total	289094	100.00	300165	100.00	589259	100.00	4710012	100.00
Median income	\$486		\$291		\$382		\$298	

The median weekly income level was the highest among males aged between 35 and 54 years. Among females, those aged 25-34 had the highest median income. The drop in median income level after the age 34 years among females might be due to the fact that a number of women withdrew from the work force or worked fewer hours after child birth. The median income for teenagers was less than \$50 per week as the majority of them were not yet in the work force. People aged 65 and over had an income \$189 a week.

Males had a higher median weekly income than females, especially among those aged between 35 and 64 years.

FIGURE 8: MEDIAN WEEKLY INDIVIDUAL INCOME BY AGE AND SEX, PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER ONLY, SESAHS



6.1.2 Weekly individual income by LGA

The median income level was the highest among people in Woollahra and the lowest among people in Botany.

The income for males was higher than that for females in all SESAHS LGAs. The gap in individual income between sexes was the greatest in Sutherland where males enjoyed over \$270 more than females did each week. The gap in income level was the smallest between South Sydney males and South Sydney females.

TABLE 18: MEDIAN WEEKLY INDIVIDUAL INCOME LEVEL BY LGA, PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER ONLY, SESAHS

	Males	Females	Persons
Botany	\$385	\$217	\$293
Hurstville	\$444	\$240	\$326
Kogarah	\$470	\$262	\$353
Randwick	\$404	\$294	\$367
Rockdale	\$407	\$240	\$312
South Sydney (part)	\$475	\$394	\$441
Sutherland	\$547	\$274	\$397
Sydney (part)	\$600	\$357	\$475
Waverley	\$507	\$363	\$429
Woollahra	\$675	\$487	\$561
SESAHS	\$486	\$291	\$382

6.1.3 Annual individual income by ethnicity

The median annual income level for individuals was lower among Aboriginal people, people from non-English speaking backgrounds and non-English speakers.

People born in other main English speaking countries had a higher median income level than those born elsewhere.

Males had a higher median income than females across all ethnic groups.

TABLE 19: ANNUAL INDIVIDUAL MEDIAN INCOME LEVEL BY ETHNICITY, PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER ONLY, SESAHS

	Males	Females	Persons
Aboriginal	\$18,943	\$13,700	\$15,790
Non-Aboriginal	\$25,417	\$15,570	\$20,036
Australia Total	\$26,925	\$16,437	\$21,136
English Speaking Country	\$29,847	\$19,604	\$24,826
Non English Speaking Country	\$20,153	\$11,713	\$15,567
English	\$27,874	\$17,057	\$22,058
Languages Other Than English	\$19,093	\$11,478	\$14,911

6.2 Family income

6.2.1 Weekly family income by family type

About 21% of families in SESAHS had a weekly income less than \$500 and 20% had a weekly income \$1,500 or more.

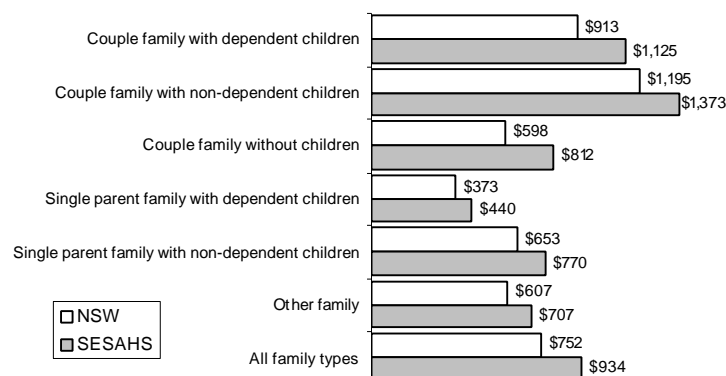
The median weekly income varied according to the family type, and perhaps the number of income earners in a family.

TABLE 20: WEEKLY FAMILY INCOME BY FAMILY TYPE, SESAHS

	Couple family with dependent children	Couple family with non-dependent children	Couple family without children	Single parent family with dependent children	Single parent family with non-dependent children	Other family	All family types
No. of families							
Less than \$120	105	36	812	497	71	317	2053
\$120-\$299	1139	113	8041	3354	487	379	13513
\$300-\$499	4223	616	10519	3556	1609	893	21416
\$500-\$699	6411	1083	6415	2223	1762	765	18659
\$700-\$999	11563	2517	8629	1824	2211	909	27653
\$1,000-\$1,499	15356	4235	11639	874	1813	943	34860
\$1,500-\$1,999	6889	3185	5896	123	590	346	17029
\$2,000 or more	9132	3269	6076	272	353	200	19302
Partial or all incomes not stated	9972	4196	5404	1824	1583	365	23344
Total	65005	19250	63431	14547	10479	5117	177829
% of total							
Less than \$120	0.16	0.19	1.28	3.42	0.68	6.20	1.15
\$120-\$299	1.75	0.59	12.68	23.06	4.65	7.41	7.60
\$300-\$499	6.50	3.20	16.58	24.44	15.35	17.45	12.04
\$500-\$699	9.86	5.63	10.11	15.28	16.81	14.95	10.49
\$700-\$999	17.79	13.08	13.60	12.54	21.10	17.76	15.55
\$1,000-\$1,499	23.62	22.00	18.35	6.01	17.30	18.43	19.60
\$1,500-\$1,999	10.60	16.55	9.30	0.85	5.63	6.76	9.58
\$2,000 or more	14.05	16.98	9.58	1.87	3.37	3.91	10.85
Partial or all incomes not stated	15.34	21.80	8.52	12.54	15.11	7.13	13.13
Median Income	\$1,129	\$1,373	\$812	\$440	\$770	\$707	\$934
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Families in SESAHS earned at least \$100 more than the State average per week.

FIGURE 9: INCOME DISTRIBUTION FOR SELECTED FAMILY TYPE, SESAHS AND NSW



6.2.2 Weekly family income by LGA

Families in Woollahra had the highest median weekly income in SESAHS, in every family type.

Botany and Rockdale had the lowest family income level in SESAHS.

Families with dependents in Sydney LGA (SESAHS part), regardless of single parent or couple families, had the lowest median family income, compared to families of the same type in other SESAHS LGAs.

TABLE 21: WEEKLY FAMILY INCOME BY LGA AND FAMILY TYPE, SESAHS

	Couple family with dependent children	Couple family with non-dependent children	Couple family without children	Single parent family with dependent children	Single parent family with non-dependent children	Other family	All family types
Botany	\$845	\$1,191	\$521	\$377	\$671	\$602	\$717
Hurstville	\$1,011	\$1,308	\$594	\$417	\$778	\$687	\$840
Kogarah	\$1,116	\$1,354	\$684	\$478	\$828	\$804	\$916
Randwick	\$1,122	\$1,330	\$830	\$431	\$747	\$640	\$896
Rockdale	\$892	\$1,206	\$583	\$407	\$723	\$697	\$765
South Sydney (part)	\$1,150	\$1,265	\$1,124	\$366	\$730	\$695	\$994
Sutherland	\$1,216	\$1,510	\$803	\$457	\$812	\$809	\$1,034
Sydney (part)	\$793	\$1,250	\$1,189	\$283	\$580	\$422	\$811
Waverley	\$1,217	\$1,349	\$966	\$478	\$756	\$726	\$964
Woollahra	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$1,445	\$640	\$925	\$885	\$1,451
SESAHS	\$1,125	\$1,373	\$812	\$440	\$770	\$707	\$934

7 Family and household

Overseas visitors who intended to be in Australia for less than six months are excluded in this chapter.

7.1 Family type

A family is defined by the ABS as: 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. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of either a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Only families in occupied private dwellings are included in this chapter.

A total of 177,829 families were counted in SESAHS at the 1996 Census, which represented approximately 11% of all families in NSW.

TABLE 22: FAMILY TYPE BY AREA

	Couple with dependent children	Couple with non-dependent children only	Couple without children	Single parent with dependent children	Single parent with non-dependent children only	Other family	All family type
No. of families							
Botany	3577	1196	2563	992	680	279	9287
Hurstville	6742	2236	6022	1314	1108	414	17836
Kogarah	4953	1552	4388	846	732	325	12796
Randwick	9386	2776	9948	2821	1961	1381	28273
Rockdale	8031	2710	7892	1820	1519	575	22547
South Sydney (part)	1335	383	3917	568	416	403	7022
Sutherland	22733	6654	17125	3788	2595	697	53592
Sydney (part)	165	21	512	151	48	117	1014
Waverley	4513	956	5951	1387	845	508	14160
Woollahra	3570	766	5113	860	575	418	11302
SESAHS	65005	19250	63431	14547	10479	5117	177829
NSW	634865	149956	529713	154683	78393	28545	1576155
% of all family type							
Botany	38.52	12.88	27.60	10.68	7.32	3.00	100.00
Hurstville	37.80	12.54	33.76	7.37	6.21	2.32	100.00
Kogarah	38.71	12.13	34.29	6.61	5.72	2.54	100.00
Randwick	33.20	9.82	35.19	9.98	6.94	4.88	100.00
Rockdale	35.62	12.02	35.00	8.07	6.74	2.55	100.00
South Sydney (part)	19.01	5.45	55.78	8.09	5.92	5.74	100.00
Sutherland	42.42	12.42	31.95	7.07	4.84	1.30	100.00
Sydney (part)	16.27	2.07	50.49	14.89	4.73	11.54	100.00
Waverley	31.87	6.75	42.03	9.80	5.97	3.59	100.00
Woollahra	31.59	6.78	45.24	7.61	5.09	3.70	100.00
SESAHS	36.55	10.83	35.67	8.18	5.89	2.88	100.00
NSW	40.28	9.51	33.61	9.81	4.97	1.81	100.00

There were 79,552 families with dependent children (including dependent students) in SESAHS, accounting for 45% of all families in the Area. Of these 79,552 families, 18% were single parent families.

SESAHS had a lower than the NSW average proportion of families with dependent children.

Family type varied considerably with LGA of residence. Couple with dependent children was the most common family type in Sutherland, accounting for over 42% of all families in the LGA. Single parent with dependent children was more common in Sydney LGA (SESAHS part), compared to other SESAHS LGAs. Over half of the families in South Sydney and Sydney were couple without children families.

7.2 Household type

A household is defined as a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person.

7.2.1 Household type by area

About 64% of households in SESAHS contained only 1 family, compared to 71% in NSW. Lone person household made up about 27% of all households in SESAHS, compared to 22% in NSW. Group household was also more common in SESAHS than for NSW as a whole.

TABLE 23: HOUSEHOLD TYPE FOR SESAHS AND NSW¹

	SESAHS		NSW	
	No. of household	% household total	No. of household	% household total
One family household	169927	63.85	1514515	70.78
Multiple family household	3856	1.45	30362	1.42
Lone person household	71271	26.78	476250	22.26
Group household	17797	6.69	87295	4.08
Visitor only household ²	3275	1.23	31422	1.47
Household total	266126	100.00	2139844	100.00

1. Only households occupied in private dwelling are included in this table.

2. Visitor only households may contain overseas visitors.

Household type varied greatly with LGA of residence in SESAHS. The proportion of one-family households ranged from 34% in South Sydney LGA (SESAHS part) to 77% in Sutherland. Lone person household was the most common household type in South Sydney and Sydney. Group households were also unevenly distributed across the Area.

TABLE 24: HOUSEHOLD TYPE BY LGA, SESAHS

	Botany	Hurstville	Kogarah	Randwick	Rockdale	South Sydney (part)	Sutherland	Sydney (part)	Waverley	Woollahra
No. of household										
One family household	8634	16876	12096	27092	20845	6704	51685	1034	13820	11141
Multiple family household	321	466	350	583	838	88	949	15	169	77
Lone person household	2899	5335	3714	12264	8066	9644	12194	1296	8330	7529
Group household	413	816	675	4414	1168	2755	2141	403	2930	2082
Visitor only household	106	141	138	553	277	557	447	225	414	417
Household total	12373	23634	16973	44906	31194	19748	67416	2973	25663	21246
% of household total										
One family household	69.78	71.41	71.27	60.33	66.82	33.95	76.67	34.78	53.85	52.44
Multiple family household	2.59	1.97	2.06	1.30	2.69	0.45	1.41	0.50	0.66	0.36
Lone person household	23.43	22.57	21.88	27.31	25.86	48.84	18.09	43.59	32.46	35.44
Group household	3.34	3.45	3.98	9.83	3.74	13.95	3.18	13.56	11.42	9.80
Visitor only household	0.86	0.60	0.81	1.23	0.89	2.82	0.66	7.57	1.61	1.96
Household total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Visitor only households may contain overseas visitors.

7.2.2 Lone person households

Living alone became more common as age increased. For those aged 75 years and over, 34% were living alone, compared to 4% only for people aged 15-24 years.

TABLE 25: PEOPLE LIVING ALONE BY AGE, SESAHS

	Persons living alone	% of all persons in that age group
15-24	4116	3.78
25-34	12080	9.21
35-44	10830	9.78
45-54	9437	10.09
55-64	8227	13.24
65-74	12035	21.84
75 and over	14542	33.73
All ages	71267	9.84

Woollahra had a higher proportion of older people living alone in SESAHS, especially for those aged 75 years and over. Young people in South Sydney were more likely than those in other SESAHS LGAs to live alone.

TABLE 26: PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE LIVING ALONE BY AGE FOR SESAHS LGAs, SESAHS AND NSW

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over
Botany	2.18	6.01	10.59	23.49	36.24
Hurstville	2.46	6.67	8.19	19.21	31.77
Kogarah	2.29	5.84	8.38	18.44	29.34
Randwick	4.05	9.45	13.31	23.60	32.87
Rockdale	2.50	7.65	10.76	21.14	33.79
South Sydney (part)	9.02	21.29	26.37	31.63	35.86
Sutherland	2.33	5.69	6.69	18.12	31.95
Sydney (part)	6.15	7.21	6.72	11.20	20.46
Waverley	5.71	13.30	16.00	27.13	37.21
Woollahra	5.56	14.61	16.81	28.26	41.62
SESAHS	3.78	9.47	11.34	21.84	33.73
NSW	3.15	6.95	9.99	20.66	31.74

8 Housing and transport

8.1 Non-private and private dwellings

Non-private dwellings at the 1996 Census include hotel, motel, nurses quarters, staff quarters, boarding house, private hotel, boarding school, residential college, hall of residence, public hospital (not psychiatric), private hospital (not psychiatric), psychiatric hospital or institution, hostel for the disabled, nursing home, accommodation for the retired or aged (cared), hostel for the homeless, night shelter, refuge, child care institution, corrective institution for children, other welfare institution, prison, corrective and detention institution for adults, convent, monastery, etc.

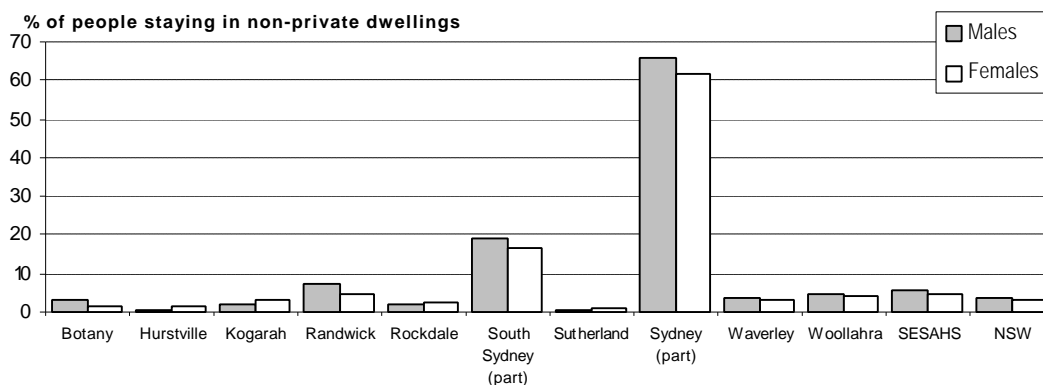
38,179 People in SESAHS occupied non-private dwellings on the night of the 1996 Census, accounting for approximately 5% of all persons in SESAHS on the night. More males than females stayed in non-private dwellings. SESAHS had a higher than State average proportion of people staying in non-private dwellings.

TABLE 27: DWELLING TYPE FOR SESAHS LGAs, SESAHS AND NSW *

	NON-PRIVATE DWELLINGS			PRIVATE DWELLINGS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Botany	539	284	823	16728	17151	33879
Hurstville	214	530	744	31632	33016	64648
Kogarah	447	714	1161	22707	23750	46457
Randwick	4358	2726	7084	54215	57606	111821
Rockdale	746	1024	1770	40294	42783	83077
South Sydney (part)	5099	3577	8676	21764	17650	39414
Sutherland	636	1167	1803	95084	97218	192302
Sydney (part)	6871	4979	11850	3548	3109	6657
Waverley	1072	1059	2131	28634	30909	59543
Woollahra	1051	1086	2137	22402	25630	48032
SESAHS	21033	17146	38179	337008	348822	685830
NSW	102002	92583	194585	2879260	2962216	5841476

* All overseas visitors are included.

FIGURE 10: PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE STAYED IN NON-PRIVATE DWELLINGS ON 1996 CENSUS NIGHT BY SEX, SESAHS LGAs, SESAHS AND NSW*



The exceptionally high proportion of people staying in non-private dwellings in Sydney and South Sydney might be the result of the inclusion of overseas visitors. The higher proportion might also be attributed to the unevenly distributed homeless people accommodations in the Area.¹

8.2 Tenure type

About 30% of households in SESAHS were privately rented properties, compared to 23% for NSW as a whole.

Tenure type varied greatly among SESAHS LGAs.

TABLE 28: TENURE TYPE FOR SESAHS LGAs, SESAHS AND NSW, OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS ONLY

	Owned	Being Purchased	Rented State Housing Authority	Rented Other	Other/Not stated	Total
No. of private dwellings						
Botany	4999	1970	1479	3252	566	12266
Hurstville	12248	4255	969	5098	935	23505
Kogarah	9070	2926	173	3954	702	16825
Randwick	16620	6280	3368	16196	1893	44357
Rockdale	15647	4939	717	7952	1650	30905
South Sydney (part)	4097	2704	1433	9801	1159	19194
Sutherland	32464	18881	1815	11213	2591	66964
Sydney (part)	356	146	516	1483	221	2722
Waverley	8949	3642	348	10922	1388	25249
Woollahra	9198	2436	68	7883	1241	20826
SESAHS	113648	48179	10886	77754	12346	262813
NSW	913028	487162	116842	490086	101374	2108492
% of total						
Botany	40.75	16.06	12.06	26.51	4.61	100.00
Hurstville	52.11	18.10	4.12	21.69	3.98	100.00
Kogarah	53.91	17.39	1.03	23.50	4.17	100.00
Randwick	37.47	14.16	7.59	36.51	4.27	100.00
Rockdale	50.63	15.98	2.32	25.73	5.34	100.00
South Sydney (part)	21.35	14.09	7.47	51.06	6.04	100.00
Sutherland	48.48	28.20	2.71	16.74	3.87	100.00
Sydney (part)	13.08	5.36	18.96	54.48	8.12	100.00
Waverley	35.44	14.42	1.38	43.26	5.50	100.00
Woollahra	44.17	11.70	0.33	37.85	5.96	100.00
SESAHS	43.24	18.33	4.14	29.59	4.70	100.00
NSW	43.30	23.10	5.54	23.24	4.81	100.00

¹ SESAHS. Population health profile 1997. Internal report. SESAHS. 1998.

8.3 Method of travel to work

This section includes employed persons only.

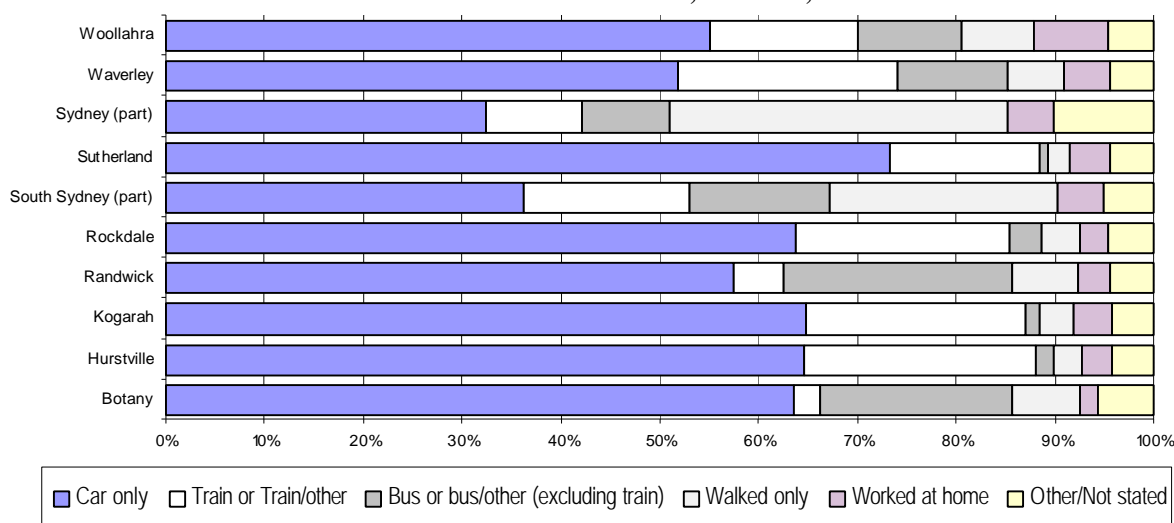
About 61% of people in SESAHS travel to work by car only and 24% by public transport. In comparison with NSW as a whole, people in SESAHS used public transport more often. The difference in method of travel to work between areas might be mainly due to the availability of public transport. Public transport is generally less available in the country areas.

Females were more likely than males to travel by public transport. They were also more likely to work from home.

TABLE 29: METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK, SESAHS AND NSW, EMPLOYED PERSONS ONLY

	<u>SESAHS MALES</u>		<u>SESAHS FEMALES</u>		<u>SESAHS PERSONS</u>		<u>NSW PERSONS</u>	
	No. of people	% of total	No. of people	% of total	No. of people	% of total	No. of people	% of total
Car only (as driver or passenger)	113590	65.37	77127	56.35	190717	61.40	1582389	69.22
Train or Train/other	23858	13.73	24288	17.75	48146	15.50	220788	9.66
Bus or bus/other (excluding train)	11367	6.54	14741	10.77	26108	8.40	97663	4.27
Walked only	9920	5.71	8898	6.50	18818	6.06	114538	5.01
Worked from home	5158	2.97	7294	5.33	12452	4.01	134932	5.90
Bicycle only	1789	1.03	258	0.19	2047	0.66	17301	0.76
Motor bike/motor scooter only	1349	0.78	142	0.10	1491	0.48	16419	0.72
Other	4038	2.32	1329	0.97	5367	1.73	55845	2.44
Not stated	2693	1.55	2795	2.04	5488	1.77	46160	2.02
Total	173762	100.00	136872	100.00	310634	100.00	2286035	100.00

FIGURE 11: METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK BY LGA, SESAHS, EMPLOYED PERSONS ONLY

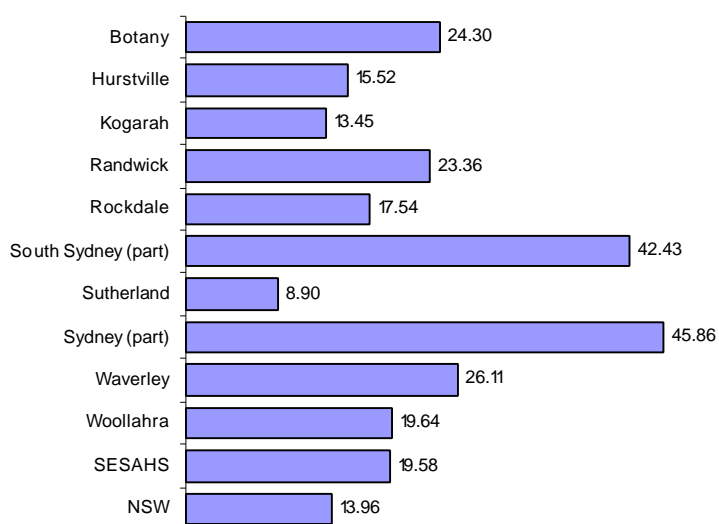


Method of travel to work varied greatly with LGA of residence. The availability of railways resulted in more people from Waverley, Hurstville, Kogarah going to work by train. A substantial proportion of people in Sydney and South Sydney walked to work in the nearby Central Business District. Sutherland people were more likely to go to work by car.

8.4 Motor vehicle ownership

Owning a motor vehicle may be associated with the actual need and affordability.

FIGURE 12: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD WITHOUT MOTOR VEHICLE, SESAHS LGAs, SESAHS AND NSW



9 Religion

The most common religion in SESAHS was Catholicism.

Non-Christian religions and no religion were more common in SESAHS than NSW as a whole.

About 64% of Judaism believers in NSW resided in SESAHS.

TABLE 30: RELIGION, SESAHS AND NSW

	<u>SESAHS</u>		<u>NSW</u>		SESAHS AS A % OF NSW TOTAL FOR THE SAME RELIGION
	No. of persons	% of total	No. of persons	% of total	
Christian: Anglican	149370	20.63	1521675	25.20	9.82
Christian: Catholic	201145	27.78	1756372	29.08	11.45
Christian: Other	137154	18.94	1186920	19.66	11.56
Non-Christian: Buddhism	8436	1.17	81931	1.36	10.30
Non-Christian: Hinduism	3865	0.53	35584	0.59	10.86
Non-Christian: Islam	15401	2.13	102285	1.69	15.06
Non-Christian: Judaism	20911	2.89	32635	0.54	64.08
Non-Christian: Other	2296	0.32	22009	0.36	10.43
No religion	102246	14.12	771447	12.77	13.25
Inadequately described/Not stated	66063	9.12	484747	8.03	13.63
Overseas visitor	17186	2.37	43154	0.71	39.82
Total	724073	100.00	6038759	100.00	11.99

Christianity was the most common religion across the Area. The proportion of people with no religion was higher in South Sydney and Waverley. Most Judaism believers in SESAHS were living in Waverley (46%), Woollahra (30%) and Randwick (15%). Religious believers varied with ethnicity.

TABLE 31: RELIGION BY LGA, SESAHS

	Botany	Hurstville	Kogarah	Randwick	Rockdale	South Sydney (part)	Sutherland	Sydney (part)	Waverley	Woollahra
No. of persons										
Christian: Anglican	4861	13994	9763	20697	12939	6700	58534	1509	9005	11368
Christian: Catholic	12905	18791	13671	38935	22656	10271	56916	2178	14550	10272
Christian: Other	7674	15755	12149	19676	25190	5632	38518	1357	6000	5203
Non-Christian: Buddhism	654	727	415	2375	968	945	793	401	631	527
Non-Christian: Hinduism	372	523	481	731	588	218	616	55	157	124
Non-Christian: Islam	2274	1735	1257	2020	5476	582	1259	128	446	224
Non-Christian: Judaism	237	118	206	3146	188	726	213	69	9679	6329
Non-Christian: Other	148	142	113	429	244	326	366	64	300	164
No religion	3112	8358	5827	18926	9351	11373	22081	2377	11949	8892
Inadequately described/Not stated	2201	4901	3484	10273	6679	7512	14097	3099	7664	6153
Overseas visitor	264	348	252	1697	568	3859	712	7279	1293	914
Total	34702	65392	47618	118905	84847	48144	194105	18516	61674	50170
% of LGA total										
Christian: Anglican	14.01	21.40	20.50	17.41	15.25	13.92	30.16	8.15	14.60	22.66
Christian: Catholic	37.19	28.74	28.71	32.74	26.70	21.33	29.32	11.76	23.59	20.47
Christian: Other	22.11	24.09	25.51	16.55	29.69	11.70	19.84	7.33	9.73	10.37
Non-Christian: Buddhism	1.88	1.11	0.87	2.00	1.14	1.96	0.41	2.17	1.02	1.05
Non-Christian: Hinduism	1.07	0.80	1.01	0.61	0.69	0.45	0.32	0.30	0.25	0.25
Non-Christian: Islam	6.55	2.65	2.64	1.70	6.45	1.21	0.65	0.69	0.72	0.45
Non-Christian: Judaism	0.68	0.18	0.43	2.65	0.22	1.51	0.11	0.37	15.69	12.62
Non-Christian: Other	0.43	0.22	0.24	0.36	0.29	0.68	0.19	0.35	0.49	0.33
No religion	8.97	12.78	12.24	15.92	11.02	23.62	11.38	12.84	19.37	17.72
Inadequately described/Not stated	6.34	7.49	7.32	8.64	7.87	15.60	7.26	16.74	12.43	12.26
Overseas visitor	0.76	0.53	0.53	1.43	0.67	8.02	0.37	39.31	2.10	1.82
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 32: RELIGION BY ETHNICITY, SESAHS

	Aboriginal people	Non-Aboriginal people	English speakers	Non-English speakers	Born in Australia	Born in other main English speaking countries	Born in non-English speaking countries
Christian: Anglican	34.92	25.22	29.22	1.39	29.99	34.98	2.45
Christian: Catholic	27.93	29.32	30.34	27.18	29.81	16.93	36.32
Christian: Other	14.97	19.88	15.57	33.10	19.83	18.69	22.92
Buddhism	0.17	1.39	0.33	3.81	0.36	0.35	6.78
Hinduism	0.07	0.60	0.16	1.72	0.13	0.40	2.93
Judaism	0.04	0.55	2.77	3.86	0.32	1.67	1.15
Islam	0.16	1.73	0.24	7.82	0.87	0.32	6.49
Other Non-Christian	0.52	0.37	0.26	0.54	0.24	0.46	1.00
No religion	14.48	12.84	14.60	16.16	12.20	18.30	15.29
Inadequately described/Not stated	6.73	8.10	6.51	4.41	6.26	7.90	4.68
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

10 Population sub-groups

Overseas visitors who planned to stay in Australia for less than 6 months are excluded in this Chapter.

10.1 Children and youths

10.1.1 Age and sex

222,769 People in SESAHS at the 1996 Census were under the age of 25 years. People under 25 constituted approximately 31% of the SESAHS total population. Males outnumbered females in most ages. Of all people under 25, SESAHS had a lower proportion of children/youths aged less than 18 years and a higher proportion aged 18 to 24 than NSW as a whole.

TABLE 33: AGE IN SINGLE YEAR BY SEX, SESAHS AND NSW

	SESAHS Males	SESAHS Females	SESAHS Persons	% of SESAHS under 25 total	NSW Persons	% of NSW under 25 total	SESAHS as a % of NSW total for the same age
Under 1	4160	3888	8048	3.61	81181	3.80	9.91
1	4063	3784	7847	3.52	82859	3.88	9.47
2	4167	3994	8161	3.66	88354	4.14	9.24
3	4131	3831	7962	3.57	87465	4.10	9.10
4	4261	4008	8269	3.71	87830	4.12	9.41
5	4141	3882	8023	3.60	88072	4.13	9.11
6	3982	3979	7961	3.57	87586	4.10	9.09
7	4020	3774	7794	3.50	85387	4.00	9.13
8	3919	3878	7797	3.50	84832	3.98	9.19
9	3799	3656	7455	3.35	84452	3.96	8.83
10	3857	3725	7582	3.40	85443	4.00	8.87
11	3862	3661	7523	3.38	85247	3.99	8.82
12	3905	3771	7676	3.45	85698	4.02	8.96
13	4085	3857	7942	3.57	86534	4.05	9.18
14	3928	3830	7758	3.48	84654	3.97	9.16
15	4096	3803	7899	3.55	84773	3.97	9.32
16	4198	4079	8277	3.72	82837	3.88	9.99
17	4338	4217	8555	3.84	82344	3.86	10.39
18	4582	4507	9089	4.08	81115	3.80	11.21
19	5109	5083	10192	4.58	81646	3.83	12.48
20	5273	5327	10600	4.76	81831	3.83	12.95
21	5855	5732	11587	5.20	84849	3.98	13.66
22	6037	6145	12182	5.47	85874	4.02	14.19
23	6402	6363	12765	5.73	89283	4.18	14.30
24	6919	6906	13825	6.21	93867	4.40	14.73
Under 25 total	113089	109680	222769	100.00	2134013	100.00	10.44

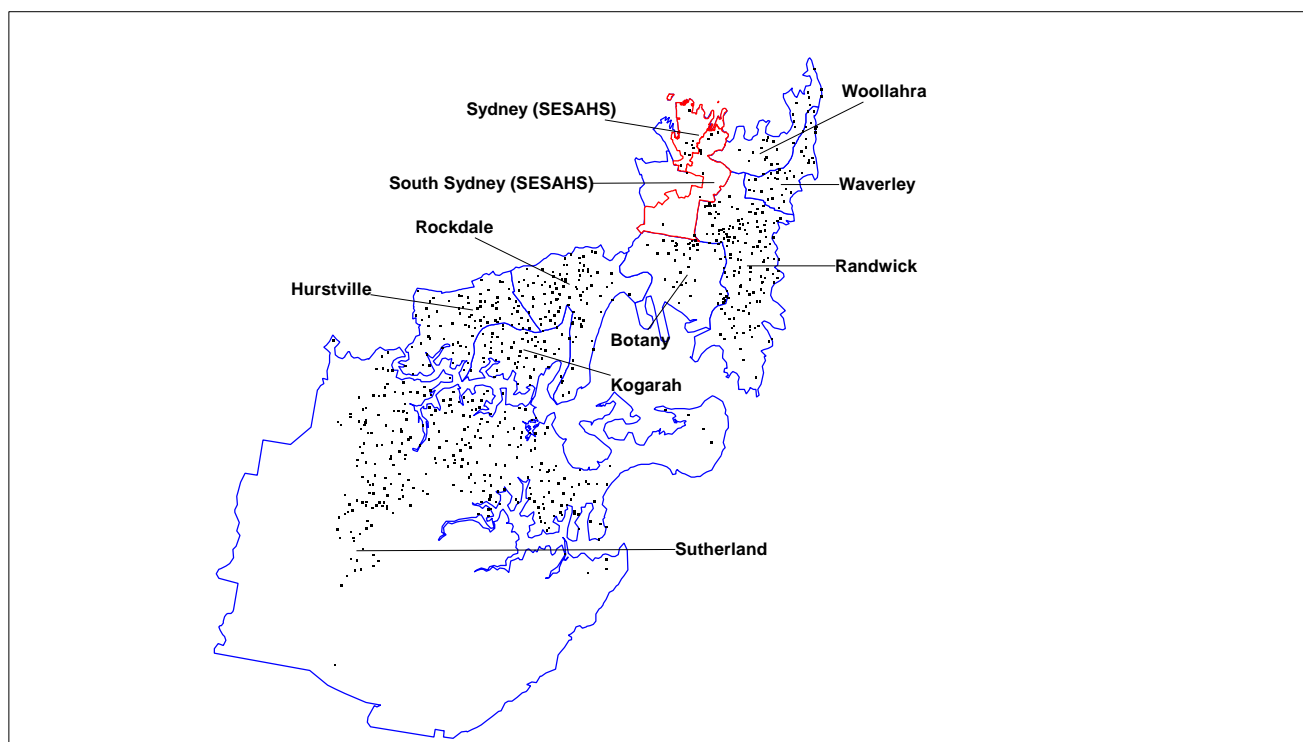
10.1.2 Age and LGA of residence

Sutherland had the highest proportion of people under 25 while South Sydney had the lowest proportion.

TABLE 34: AGE BY SEX, SESAHS LGAs

	Botany	Hurstville	Kogarah	Randwick	Rockdale	South Sydney (part)	Sutherland	Sydney (part)	Waverley	Woollahra
Males										
0-4	1109	2118	1524	3063	2756	659	6842	121	1546	1044
5-11	1440	2809	1940	4000	3273	704	9987	182	1819	1426
12-17	1302	2502	1766	3498	2804	689	8499	225	1658	1607
18-24	1761	3419	2410	8667	4050	3144	10188	875	3218	2445
Under 25 total	5612	10848	7640	19228	12883	5196	35516	1403	8241	6522
% of all ages total	32.50	34.06	33.00	32.83	31.39	19.37	37.10	13.50	27.74	27.81
Females										
0-4	1088	1854	1355	2873	2619	642	6453	122	1487	1012
5-11	1457	2615	1873	3701	3155	678	9641	169	1878	1388
12-17	1240	2381	1605	3404	2796	793	7886	211	1605	1636
18-24	1708	3266	2384	8463	4319	2878	9745	910	3659	2731
Under 25 total	5493	10116	7217	18441	12889	4991	33725	1412	8629	6767
% of all ages total	31.51	30.16	29.50	30.57	29.42	23.52	34.28	17.43	26.99	25.33

MAP 1: AREA DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE AGED UNDER 25 YEARS, SESAHS (1 DOT = 150 PERSONS)



10.1.3 Relationship in a household

About 83% of children aged under 5 were dependents of two parents families and 11% were from one parent families.

For children aged between 5 and 14, 79% came from two parent families and 16% from one parent families.

About 30% of people aged 15-24 were dependents, either from two parent families or single parent families. 26% of people in this age group were non-dependent children, 7% were living with a partner and 3% were parents. About 35% of people in this age group were in the 'Others' category, which included other related individual or unrelated individual in the household, individuals in group household, lone person household and other form of households.

TABLE 35: RELATIONSHIP IN A HOUSEHOLD BY AGE, SESAHS

	0-4		5-14		15-24	
	No. of persons	% of total	No. of persons	% of total	No. of persons	% of total
Dependents of one parent family	4280	10.66	12062	15.61	5346	5.11
Dependents of couple families	33278	82.86	60999	78.94	26065	24.90
Non-dependent children					26863	25.67
Husband/Wife/Partner without children					7279	6.95
Parent of 2 parent family					1991	1.90
Parent of 1 parent family					1001	0.96
Others*	2605	6.49	4212	5.45	36118	34.51
Total	40163	100.00	77273	100.00	104663	100.00

* includes non-family households, non-private dwellings and visitor households.

Of all people aged under 25 years in SESAHS,

78% Were born in Australia, 4% born in other main English speaking countries, 12% born in non-English speaking countries and 6% did not stated their birth places.

1% Was Aboriginal.

Of all people aged between 5 and 24 years,

69% Spoke English only, 26% spoke a language other than English at home and language was not stated in 5%. Of those speaking a language other than English at home, 85% spoke English well.

Of all people aged between 15 and 24 years in SESAHS,

5% Were in a registered marital relationship, less than 1% were separated/divorced or widowed;

66% Participated in the labour force. The unemployment rate was 10%.

24% of the Employed worked as intermediate clerical, sales/service workers, 21% as professionals or associate professionals, 18% as elementary clerical, sales/service workers, 14% as trades persons and related workers, 7% as labourers, 5% as intermediate production and transport workers, 5% as advance clerical, sales/service workers and 5% as others.

Of all those employed, 23% were working in the retail trade industry, 12% in property and business services, 10% in accommodation, cafes and restaurants, 8% in manufacturing, 6% in finance/insurance, 6% in health/community services, 5% in construction and 5% in transport/storage.

The median weekly income was \$209 for people aged 15-25 years.

Over the past four Censuses, the proportion of children aged under 15 years declined, from 19% in 1981 to 16% in 1996.

10.2 Older people

10.2.1 Age and sex

There were 96,945 people in SESAHS who were aged 65 years and over. People in this age group made up about 13.7% of all people counted in SESAHS on the Census night.

About 13% of older people (65 years and over) in NSW stayed in SESAHS. The median age for all people aged 65 and over was older in SESAHS than in NSW.

The female to male ratio increased as age increased.

TABLE 36: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE AGED 65 AND OVER BY SEX, SESAHS AND NSW

	SESAHS Males	SESAHS Females	SESAHS Persons	% of SESAHs 65 and over total	NSW Persons	% of NSW 65 and over total	SESAHS as a % of NSW total for the same age
65	2826	2982	5808	5.99	49678	6.51	11.69
66	2701	2914	5615	5.79	47535	6.23	11.81
67	2640	2919	5559	5.73	47480	6.22	11.71
68	2564	2892	5456	5.63	47064	6.17	11.59
69	2563	2991	5554	5.73	45516	5.97	12.20
70	2455	3087	5542	5.72	45960	6.02	12.06
71	2326	2845	5171	5.33	42004	5.51	12.31
72	2342	3054	5396	5.57	42561	5.58	12.68
73	2148	2886	5034	5.19	40281	5.28	12.50
74	2176	2819	4995	5.15	39040	5.12	12.79
75	2126	2786	4912	5.07	37099	4.86	13.24
76	1812	2552	4364	4.50	33393	4.38	13.07
77	1404	1999	3403	3.51	27046	3.55	12.58
78	1397	2056	3453	3.56	26196	3.43	13.18
79	1280	1995	3275	3.38	25077	3.29	13.06
80 -84	4912	8776	13688	14.12	98003	12.85	13.97
85 -89	2096	4695	6791	7.01	47864	6.27	14.19
90 -94	570	1709	2279	2.35	16534	2.17	13.78
95 -98	99	429	528	0.54	3655	0.48	14.45
99 and over	27	95	122	0.13	927	0.12	13.16
65 and over total	40464	56481	96945	100.00	762913	100.00	12.71

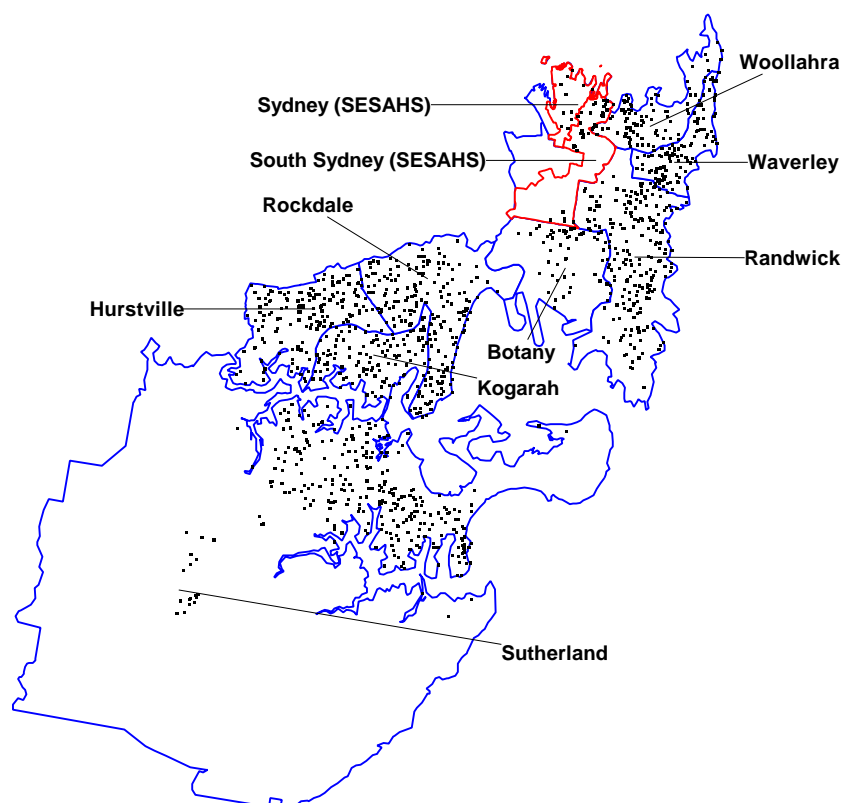
10.2.2 Age and LGA of residence

The proportion of people aged 65 years and over ranged from 10% in Sydney to over 16% in St. George LGAs.

TABLE 37: OLDER PEOPLE BY AGE AND LGA, SESAHS

	Botany	Hurstville	Kogarah	Randwick	Rockdale	South Sydney (part)	Sutherland	Sydney (part)	Waverley	Woollahra
65-69	1486	2896	2023	4551	3638	1566	7426	415	2087	1904
70-74	1190	3001	2111	4330	3498	1239	6328	287	2134	2020
75-79	864	2276	1662	3108	2978	836	4198	205	1729	1551
80 -84	612	1456	1193	2207	2144	641	2735	96	1364	1240
85 -89	254	711	566	1082	1008	375	1278	51	802	664
90 -94	76	223	210	393	381	167	408	13	242	166
95 and over	10	71	52	119	92	46	131	3	80	46
65 and over total	4492	10634	7817	15790	13739	4870	22504	1070	8438	7591
65 years and over as a % of all age total	13.04	16.35	16.50	13.47	16.30	11.02	11.64	9.54	13.97	15.41

MAP 2: AREA DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER, SESAHS (1 DOT = 50 PERSONS)



10.2.3 Living arrangement

Among older people aged 65-74 years, 59% were living with a partner and 22% were living alone. The proportion of living alone increased to 34% among people of 75 years and over and only 39% in this group were living with a partner.

TABLE 38: FAMILY TYPE FOR PEOPLE AGED 65 AND OVER, SESAHS

	65-74 YEARS		75 YEARS AND OVER	
	No. of persons	% of Total	No. of persons	% of Total
Couple family	32434	59.90	16632	38.85
One parent family	2749	5.08	2712	6.33
Other family	907	1.67	931	2.17
Unrelated individual living in family household	175	0.32	99	0.23
Group household member	1096	2.02	684	1.60
Lone person	12035	22.22	14542	33.97
Visitor (from within Australia)	1194	2.20	733	1.71
Other*	3561	6.58	6477	15.13
Total	54151	100.00	42810	100.00

* The 'Other' category comprises persons in non-private dwellings and non-classifiable households.

Of all people aged 65 and over in SESAHS,

8% Were still in the labour force. The unemployment rate among those in the labour force was about 3%;

The median weekly income for older people was \$189;

Less than 0.1% of people aged 65 and over was Aboriginal;

62% Were born in Australia, 10% born in other main English speaking countries, 22% born in non-English speaking countries and 6% did not state their birth place.

75% Spoke English only, 19% spoke a language other than English at home, and 6% did not stated languages spoken at home.

Of those who stated speaking a language other than English at home, 37% could not speak English well.

The proportion of people aged 65 and over in SESAHS increased over the past four Censuses, from 12% in 1981 to 14% in 1996.

10.3 Aboriginal people

As data related to Aboriginal people are not available at the CD level for many items at the Census, the proportional allocation method has been used to calculate the SESAHS proportion of Sydney and South Sydney LGA populations. For details see Chapter two: Explanatory Notes.

About 0.7% of the SESAHS population identified themselves as of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander heritage at the 1996 Census.

28% of the Aboriginal population in SESAHS were under the age of 15, compared to 16% for SESAHS as a whole. Less than 3% of Aboriginal people lived up to the age of 65, which was much lower than the 14% for the SESAHS total population.

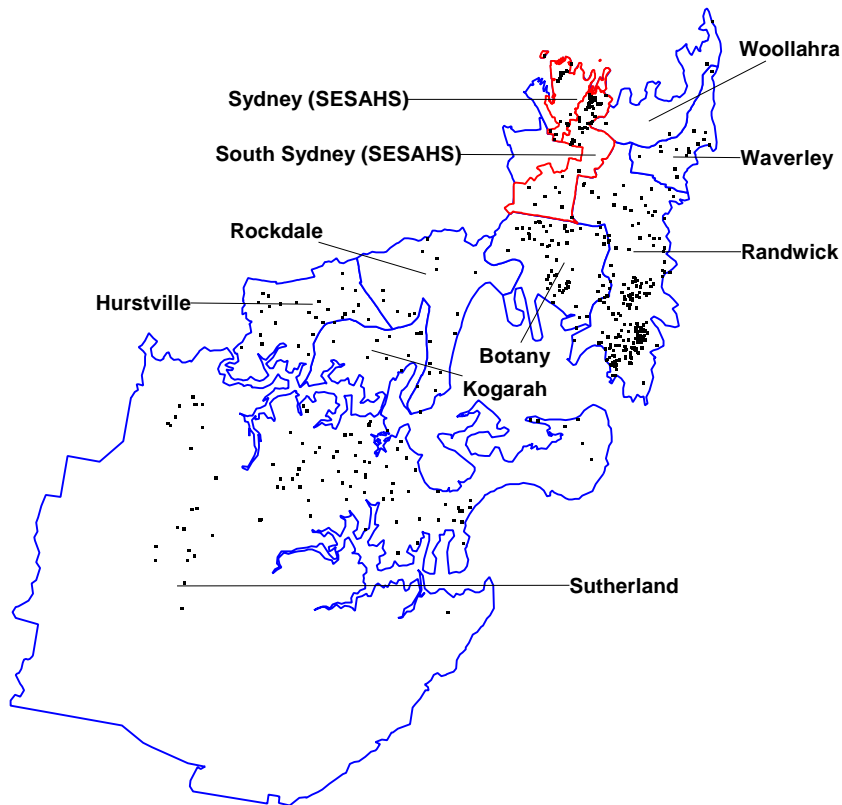
In comparison with the NSW average, the proportion of Aboriginal people aged under 15 was significantly lower in SESAHS. The proportion of Aboriginal people aged 65 and over was not significantly different between SESAHS and NSW as a whole. For all ages, about 5% of Aboriginal people in NSW were in SESAHS on the night of the 1996 Census.

TABLE 39: AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF ABORIGINAL PEOPLE, SESAHS AND NSW

	SESAHS males	SESAHS females	SESAHS persons	% of SESAHS all age total	NSW persons	% of NSW all age total	SESAHS as a % of NSW total for the same age group
0-4	311	308	619	12.04	15245	15.02	4.06
5-9	230	196	425	8.27	13961	13.76	3.05
10-14	212	204	416	8.09	12318	12.14	3.38
15-19	323	322	645	12.53	9632	9.49	6.69
20-24	298	299	597	11.61	9054	8.92	6.60
25-29	219	206	425	8.26	8360	8.24	5.08
30-34	180	172	353	6.86	7550	7.44	4.67
35-39	149	147	296	5.76	6475	6.38	4.57
40-44	116	152	268	5.22	5261	5.18	5.10
45-49	259	247	506	9.84	4234	4.17	11.95
50-54	93	111	204	3.97	3014	2.97	6.78
55-59	67	82	149	2.90	2206	2.17	6.76
60-64	50	52	102	1.98	1654	1.63	6.17
65-69	20	34	55	1.06	1143	1.13	4.78
70-74	7	23	30	0.58	640	0.63	4.66
75 and over	18	35	53	1.03	738	0.73	7.18
All ages	2552	2592	5144	100.00	101485	100.00	5.07

Aboriginal people were unevenly distributed in the Eastern part of the Area, concentrating mainly in three identifiable Aboriginal communities – La Perouse (within the boundaries of Botany and Randwick LGAs) , Woolloomooloo and Kings Cross (suburbs of the South Sydney LGA). The area distribution of Aboriginal people was relatively even in the Southern part of the Area.

MAP 3: AREA DISTRIBUTION OF ABORIGINAL PEOPLE, SESAHS (1 DOT = 5 PERSONS)



About 24% of Aboriginal people aged 15 and over were in a registered marital relationship, 13% were separated or divorced, 4% widowed and 58% never married. Compared to non-Aboriginal people, Aboriginal people were less likely to be married, to be widowed and more likely to be separated/divorced and to be single.

Less Aboriginal people had post-school qualifications than others.

The unemployment rate was higher among Aboriginal people than non-Aboriginal people.

Intermediate clerical/sales/service workers, trades persons, intermediate production/transport workers and labourers were more common types of occupation among Aboriginal people than others.

Health and community services was the industry that employed the largest number of Aboriginal people in the Area.

The median annual income for Aboriginal people was \$15,790, compared to \$20,036 for non-Aboriginal people.

There has been a significant increase in the size of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population over the past four Censuses, from about 2,000 people in 1981 to about 5,000 in 1996.

10.4 Overseas born population

The age distribution varied with ethnicity. The mean age for people born overseas was older compared to those born in Australia. Children aged under 15 represented only about 5% of the overseas born population while over 22% of Australia born population were aged under 15 years. About 14% of overseas born population were aged 65 and over, which was significantly higher than that for Australia born population (13%). Among overseas born people, the mean age was older for those born in other main English speaking countries than that for people born in non-English speaking countries.

The male to female ratio was significantly different among ethnic population groups, ranged from 0.96: 1 for Australia born people to 1.09:1 for People born in other main English speaking countries.

TABLE 40: CENSUS ENUMERATED POPULATION BY AGE AND BIRTH PLACE*

	NESC persons	% NESC total	ESC persons	% ESC total	Australia born persons	% Australia born total
0-4	1023	0.66	591	0.90	35778	7.91
5-9	2728	1.77	1022	1.55	32831	7.26
10-14	4567	2.97	1204	1.83	30545	6.76
15-19	7372	4.79	1945	2.95	32433	7.17
20-24	11240	7.30	4662	7.08	42171	9.33
25-29	12549	8.16	7468	11.34	42288	9.35
30-34	15157	9.85	8420	12.79	36007	7.96
35-39	15113	9.82	6968	10.58	32363	7.16
40-44	14549	9.46	5804	8.81	28346	6.27
45-49	15688	10.20	6330	9.61	26153	5.78
50-54	12287	7.99	5221	7.93	21697	4.80
55-59	10742	6.98	3891	5.91	16616	3.67
60-64	9102	5.92	2740	4.16	14408	3.19
65-69	7682	4.99	2339	3.55	16532	3.66
70-74	6294	4.09	2456	3.73	16101	3.56
75-79	3735	2.43	1924	2.92	12755	2.82
80-84	2398	1.56	1415	2.15	9105	2.01
85-89	1207	0.78	981	1.49	4186	0.93
90 and over	436	0.28	472	0.72	1859	0.41
Total	153869	100.00	65853	100.00	452174	100.00

- excluding age or/and birth place not stated counts (about 5% of the total population).
- NESC – Born in non-English speaking countries
- ESC – born in main English speaking countries other than Australia.

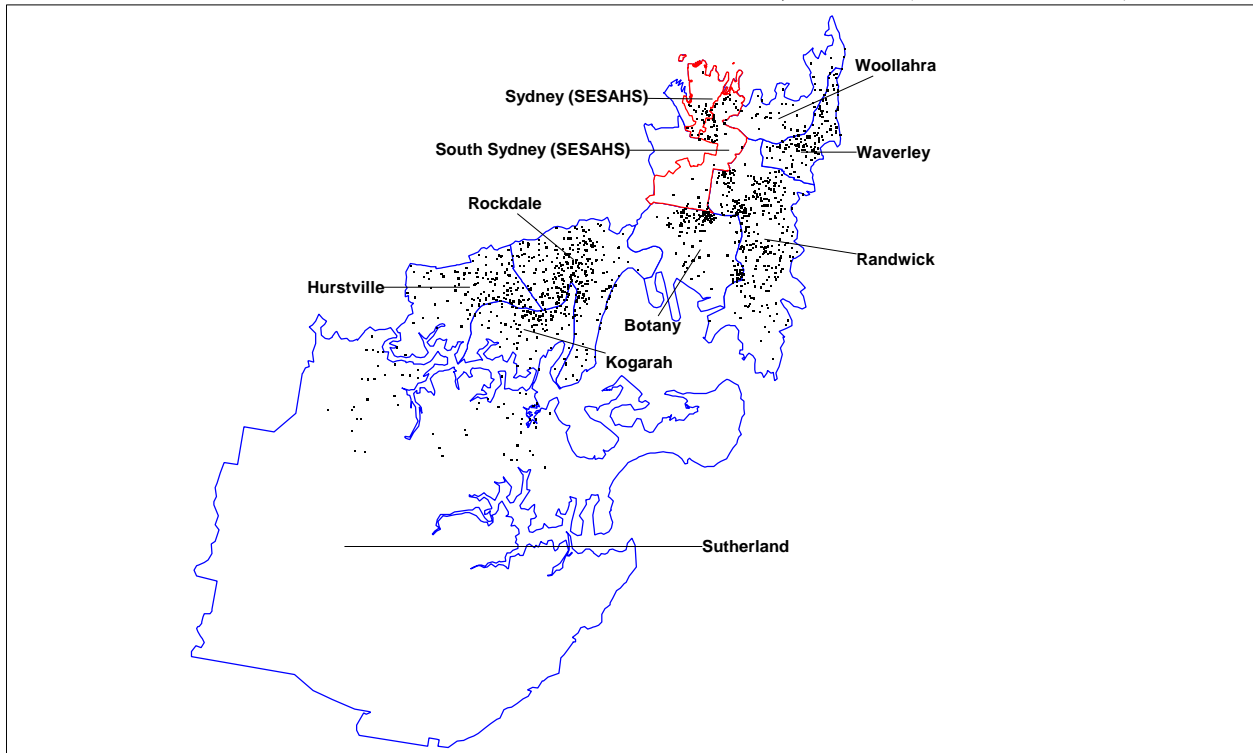
The age distribution varied greatly with birthplace. Children (under 15) as a proportion of the total population were the highest among Australia born population. Over 40% of immigrants from Hungary and Poland were aged 65 and over.

TABLE 41: AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR TOP 20 COMMON BIRTH PLACES

Birthplace	Under 15	15-24	25-64	65-74	75 and over	All ages
Australia	21.93	16.50	48.19	7.22	6.17	100.00
UK	2.34	6.59	70.76	9.90	10.40	100.00
New Zealand	6.19	14.16	74.02	2.95	2.69	100.00
China	6.71	5.91	73.20	8.74	5.43	100.00
Greece	0.79	1.54	76.05	14.99	6.63	100.00
Hong Kong	11.55	30.40	55.10	1.88	1.07	100.00
Italy	0.63	1.48	67.59	20.66	9.65	100.00
Lebanon	4.38	11.53	76.20	6.07	1.81	100.00
Indonesia	5.20	36.86	53.70	2.97	1.27	100.00
Macedonia	3.50	5.44	81.44	7.47	2.15	100.00
Egypt	3.70	2.83	69.14	15.71	8.62	100.00
Philippines	11.61	14.32	69.40	3.32	1.34	100.00
South Africa	7.95	14.52	68.20	5.81	3.51	100.00
Malaysia	4.96	26.98	64.83	2.39	0.84	100.00
Germany	2.38	4.52	69.20	13.83	10.07	100.00
Ireland	3.23	14.61	69.60	6.84	5.72	100.00
India	6.93	10.47	71.25	6.99	4.35	100.00
USA	12.05	13.75	69.27	2.47	2.47	100.00
Hungary	0.79	3.48	50.59	23.05	22.10	100.00
Poland	2.13	7.10	50.57	20.50	19.70	100.00

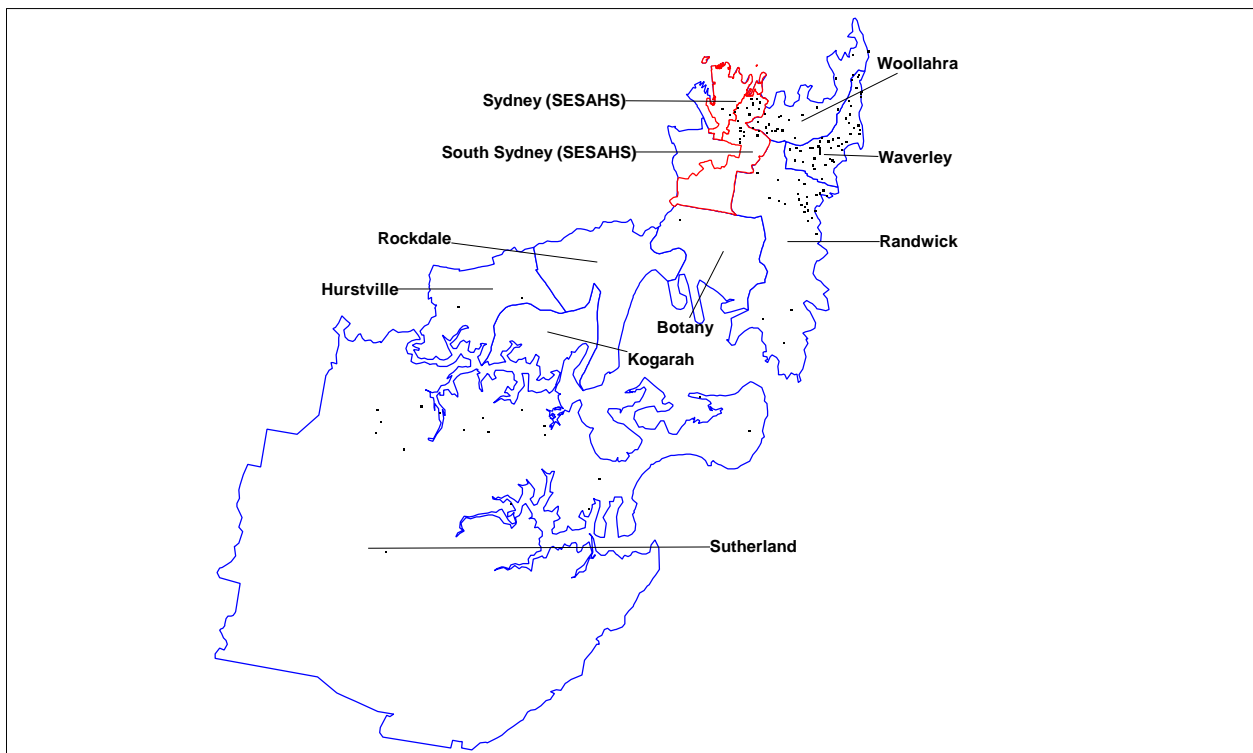
Overseas born populations were unevenly distributed in the Area. People born in non-English speaking countries were mainly in St. George LGAs, in Randwick, Waverley, and in parts of Botany, South Sydney and Sydney LGAs. People born in main English speaking countries other than Australia concentrated mainly in eastern and inner city areas.

MAP 4: AREA DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE BORN IN NESC, SESAHS (1 DOT=80 PERSONS)



NESC – non-English speaking countries

MAP 5: LGA DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE BORN IN MESC*, SESAHS (1 DOT = 80 PERSONS)



MESC – main English speaking countries other than Australia

Compared to English speakers, people who spoke a language other than English at home had a higher proportion of people at the working age groups (15-64 years).

TABLE 42: CENSUS ENUMERATED POPULATION BY AGE AND LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

	Languages Other Than English	% of non-English total	English	% English total	Non-English as a % of the total population in the same age group*
5-9	8961	5.12	28156	5.68	22.94
10-14	9730	5.56	26978	5.44	25.28
15-19	12646	7.23	29266	5.90	28.75
20-24	16531	9.45	41566	8.38	27.15
25-29	16139	9.23	46101	9.30	24.79
30-34	16274	9.30	43137	8.70	26.16
35-39	15062	8.61	39393	7.95	26.46
40-44	13141	7.51	35493	7.16	25.75
45-49	12939	7.40	35212	7.10	25.80
50-54	10110	5.78	28990	5.85	24.80
55-59	9350	5.34	21921	4.42	28.55
60-64	7854	4.49	18358	3.70	28.39
65-69	6549	3.74	19962	4.03	23.37
70-74	5038	2.88	19647	3.96	19.29
75-79	3054	1.75	15124	3.05	15.74
80-84	1978	1.13	10764	2.17	14.46
85 and over	1421	0.81	7498	1.51	14.59
Total	174930	100.00	495777	100.00	24.77

*The total population includes language or age not stated counts (about 5%).

The age distribution varied according to languages spoken at home. Children aged between 5 and 14 as a percentage of all persons aged 5 and over were the highest among people whose home language was Arabic. Hungarian speakers had a higher proportion of elderly people.

TABLE 43: MOST COMMON LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME BY AGE (%), SESAHS

	5-14	15-24	25-64	65-74	75 and over	Aged 5 and over total
English	11.79	15.15	57.45	8.47	7.14	100.00
Chinese	11.63	20.63	60.66	4.39	2.69	100.00
Greek	9.39	15.70	62.30	8.78	3.83	100.00
Arabic	22.01	19.80	52.86	3.88	1.45	100.00
Italian	5.22	10.82	61.62	14.58	7.77	100.00
Macedonian	13.29	20.45	59.65	5.02	1.59	100.00
Spanish	10.92	17.55	65.08	4.67	1.78	100.00
Russian	12.83	12.64	58.27	9.98	6.28	100.00
Indonesian	9.73	39.89	48.30	1.48	0.60	100.00
German	4.58	7.34	58.02	15.71	14.35	100.00
Tagalog (Filipino)	11.79	13.38	70.30	3.35	1.18	100.00
Croatian	8.35	17.05	67.00	6.05	1.55	100.00
French	9.60	11.33	64.00	8.38	6.69	100.00
Hungarian	3.23	6.96	46.50	21.58	21.73	100.00
Portuguese	9.70	17.10	66.98	4.51	1.70	100.00
Korean	9.44	29.38	57.46	2.37	1.35	100.00
Japanese	6.86	25.85	65.13	1.78	0.38	100.00
Polish	10.74	11.77	53.16	12.56	11.77	100.00
Hindi	13.58	19.25	64.49	1.71	0.96	100.00
Maltese	1.91	6.82	61.12	20.45	9.71	100.00
Turkish	16.98	16.92	63.56	1.58	0.95	100.00
Serbian	13.17	16.50	65.12	3.89	1.32	100.00
Vietnamese	12.77	24.75	58.02	2.62	1.83	100.00
Thai	10.74	24.47	63.51	0.85	0.43	100.00
Bengali	17.64	11.54	69.97	0.85	0.00	100.00
Netherlandic	1.19	4.85	56.97	22.26	14.74	100.00

11 Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas

The ABS has produced five Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) based on the census data.

The production of SEIFA aims to provide a measure which summarizes a number of aspects of socio-economic conditions, such as income, employment and education.

The five indexes are:

- ◆ Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage
- ◆ Urban Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage
- ◆ Rural Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage
- ◆ Index of Economic Resources
- ◆ Index of Education and Occupation

A high score in one of the indexes indicates a relatively advantageous Area in the particular aspect of the socioeconomic conditions.

The Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage is derived from attributes such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations.

The Urban Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage indicates the relative socio-economic well being, such as high income, tertiary education and skilled occupation.

The Index of Economic Resources reflects the profile of the economic resources of families within the areas. Family income, rental payment, home ownership, dwelling size and the number of cars are the Census items used in constructing this index.

The Index of Education and Occupation is designed to reflect the educational and occupational structure of the communities.

For more detailed information on SEIFA please see the Information paper : Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas by the ABS².

² McLennan W. Information paper: 1996 Census of Population and Housing, Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas. Canberra : ABS. Catalogue No. 2039.0. 1998.

Only four of the five Indexes are presented in this Chapter. Rural Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage is not relevant and hence is not studied here.

The index values are standardized to have a mean of 1000 and a standard deviation of 100 across all CDs in Australia. In practice, this means that around 95% of index scores are between 800 and 1200.

Based on the 1996 Census data, SESAHS had the second highest score in NSW for all four Indexes under study, after Northern Sydney Area Health Service (NSAHS). The ranking in 1991 was similar to that in 1996 for all Indexes except for Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, in which, SESAHS scored No.3, after NSAHS and Wentworth.

Within SESAHS, Woollahra had the highest score for all four Indexes while Botany had the lowest score for three of the four Indexes.

FIGURE 13: SEIFA RANKING FOR SESAHS LGAs, 1996 CENSUS

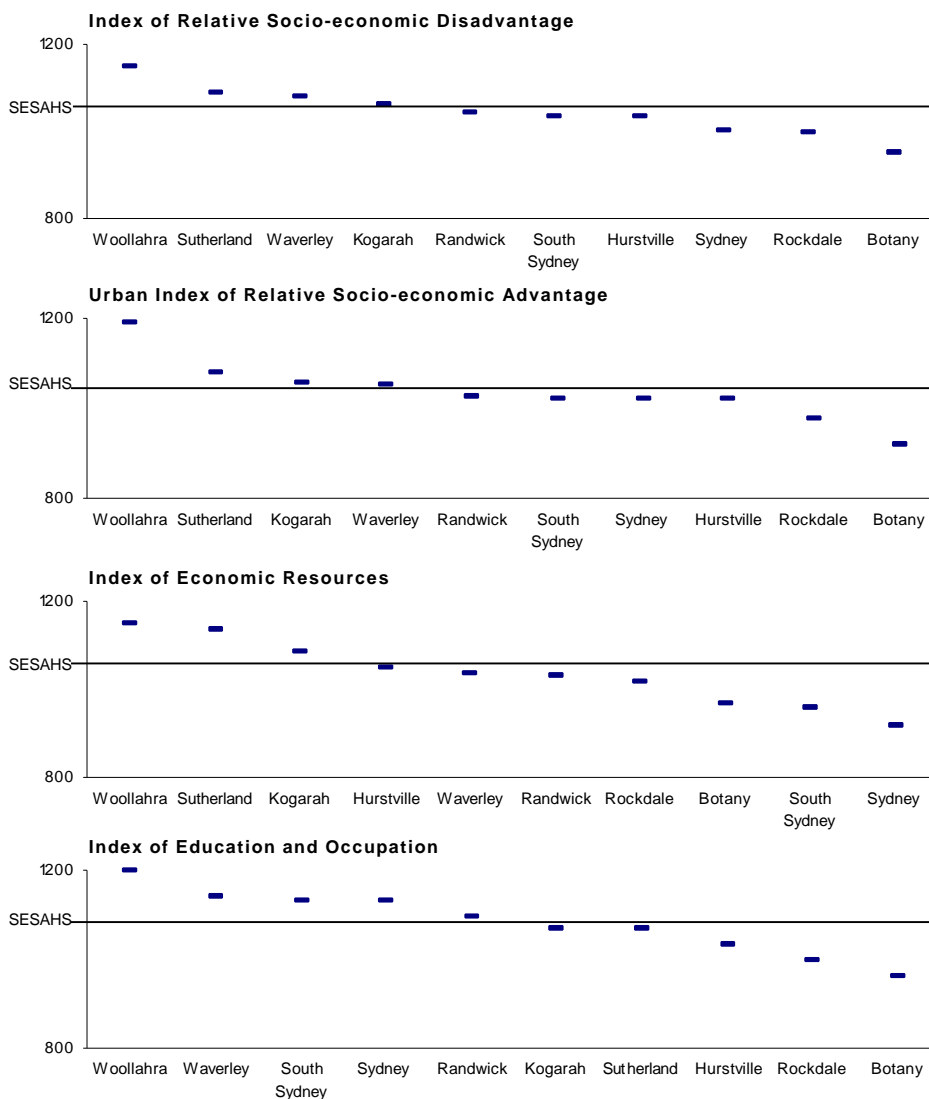


TABLE 44: SEIFA RANKING FOR SESAHS POSTAL AREAS, 1996 CENSUS

Postcode	Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage	Urban Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage	Index of Economic Resources	Index of Education and Occupation
2023	1166	1205	1165	1216
2030	1155	1220	1199	1183
2025	1153	1193	1145	1212
2027	1146	1208	1163	1197
2029	1133	1121	1101	1177
2234	1133	1224	1106	1141
2173	1131	*	1044	1089
2028	1123	1146	1091	1194
2225	1121	1170	1104	1118
2021	1119	1135	1091	1193
2233	1102	1159	1059	1051
2024	1089	1071	1060	1141
2221	1088	1143	1090	1115
2232	1084	1125	1069	1071
2227	1084	1125	1064	1076
2022	1083	1068	1057	1151
2226	1081	1117	1073	1074
2031	1078	1044	1032	1141
2229	1076	1129	1063	1084
2223	1075	1086	1084	1065
2224	1074	1141	1060	1110
2034	1073	1045	1040	1131
2230	1072	1068	1073	1022
2033	1068	1051	1034	1126
2026	1063	1015	999	1128
2228	1051	1081	1040	1034
2017	1049	994	1039	1058
2011	1043	1021	934	1153
2210	1043	1099	1034	1060
2222	1036	1037	1048	1007
2898	1028	*	970	1034
2218	1024	1008	1036	980
2219	1021	1068	1020	1029
2220	1020	1016	1034	989
2207	1016	1037	1012	991
2217	1015	1022	1022	988
2035	1014	1012	1028	1056
2209	1013	1035	1021	1007
2208	1012	1049	1015	1017
2231	1008	1055	958	960
2010	1007	1007	930	1128
2000	1005	1029	929	1131
2032	1001	994	972	1079
2036	990	968	1014	996
2216	976	991	982	950
2019	974	940	1010	960
2020	974	939	1007	961
2205	968	1007	975	966
2015	949	935	974	983
2018	944	933	973	965

* Not available