1996 Census of
Population and Housing

Sydney

... A Social Atlas

Gregory W. Bray
Regional Director

INQUIRIES

- For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

- For further information about these statistics, contact Jill Tomlinson on Sydney (02) 9268 4493.

Contents

Introduction

ABOUT THIS ATLAS

This *Social Atlas* is one of a series of atlases of Australian capital cities. It contains maps illustrating a range of social, demographic and economic characteristics of the population of Sydney using data collected in the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. A commentary accompanying each map briefly analyses these characteristics and highlights the main features.

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

The number of people counted in Sydney on census night, 6 August 1996, excluding overseas visitors, was 3,245,225.

ABOUT THE CENSUS

The 1996 Census of Population and Housing aimed at counting every person who spent census night, 6 August, in Australia. This included people in private dwellings, non-private dwellings, camping out, on vessels in or between Australian ports, and on overnight transport. All people, including visitors and tourists, were counted where they actually spent census night, which may not have been where they usually lived.

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

MAP TOPICS

A set of core topics has been selected from the characteristics of the population to enable comparability between atlases. In addition, some city-specific topics have been included in this atlas because of their particular relevance to Sydney. These are: People born in Northeast Asia, People born in Southeast Asia, People born in Southern Europe, People speaking a Chinese language at home, and People speaking Arabic at home.

STATISTICAL BOUNDARIES

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

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

LGAs are geographic areas under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council. In Sydney, the SLAs are the same as LGAs, except for Sydney (C) which comprises two SLAs. LGAs used in the Census were those current at 5 August 1995.

INTERPRETING THE MAPS

Each topic is mapped using different colours to represent different proportions of the mapped characteristic. With the exception of one topic, 'Population density', the maps express the various characteristics as a percentage of the relevant population; e.g., unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force. Population density shows the number of people per square kilometre.

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

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

———— CD boundary

———— Coastline

———— Major roads

Topographic data are provided under an agreement with the Public Sector Mapping Agencies.

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

Per cent

■ 30 or more
■ 22 – 30
■ 15 – 22
□ 9 – 15
□ Less than 9

Although the value '15' is shown on the legend twice, any region with this value for the mapped attribute falls into one class only. The class '15 – 22', for example, will include all values from and including 15 and up to but not including 22. However, for simplicity, the ranges are shown as '15 – 22', '22 – 30' and so on.

| CLASS INTERVAL SELECTION | Selecting appropriate class intervals for each map is a key aspect of representing statistical data. For each map, five classes have been used so that the reader is able to distinguish each class clearly. Class intervals which reflect the distribution of the data were calculated using the Dalenius-Hodges algorithm[1]. The aim of this clustering algorithm is to group CDs with similar values in the same class. |

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

| REFERENCE MAPS | Reference maps are also included with this atlas showing: |

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

The maps on pages 76–81 may be photocopied to produce overlays to be placed on the CD-based maps. Translucent tracing paper is recommended for this purpose rather than transparent film as it is easier to identify selected areas.

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

COMPARABILITY WITH 1991 ATLAS

DINKs

The definition of DINKs is the same as that for 1991 with the exception that the younger partner of the couple must be less than 40 years old. In 1991 the female partner had to be less than 36 years old.

Family relationships

There have been several changes to the classification of family relationships (including dependent children). For further information consult the *1996* and *1991 Census Dictionary* (Cat. no. 2901.0) or contact the ABS.

Income

Additional categories were included in the 1996 Census for nil and negative incomes. For purposes of aggregation to household income, negative income is given a value of zero.

One parent families

The map relating to one parent families excludes those families with non-dependent children only. These families were included in this topic in 1991.

Overseas visitors

There were 34,004 overseas visitors counted in the mapped area on census night. These people have been excluded from all maps except for the 'Population change' map. Overseas visitors were included in previous atlases.

Private dwellings

Self-care units in retirement villages and manufactured homes on estates are classified as private dwellings. These were treated as non-private dwellings in previous censuses.

Qualifications

Qualifications maps refer to people in the labour force. In 1991 these maps related to the population aged 15 years and over.

Population density

Number of people per square kilometre
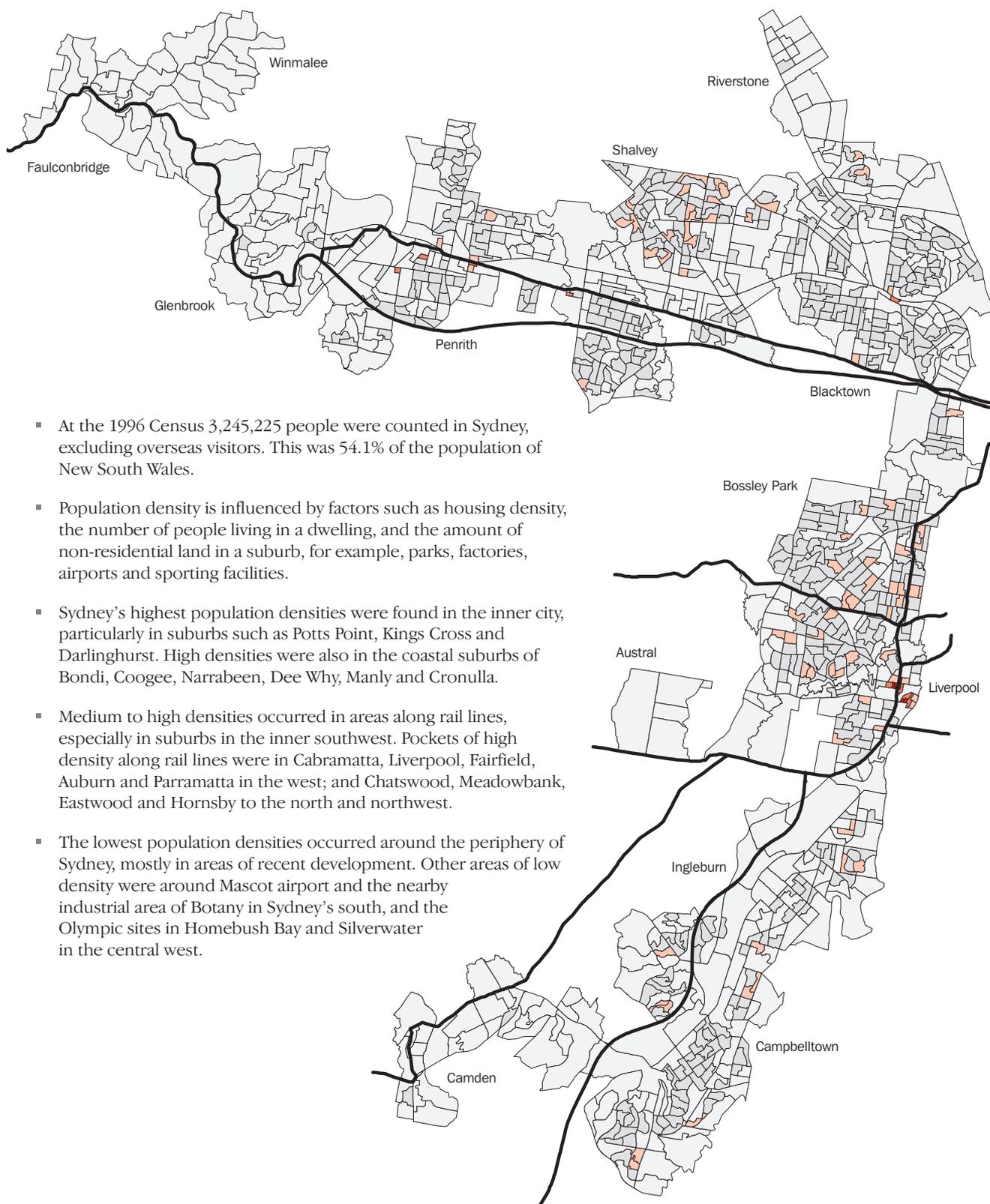
- At the 1996 Census 3,245,225 people were counted in Sydney, excluding overseas visitors. This was 54.1% of the population of New South Wales.

- Population density is influenced by factors such as housing density, the number of people living in a dwelling, and the amount of non-residential land in a suburb, for example, parks, factories, airports and sporting facilities.

- Sydney's highest population densities were found in the inner city, particularly in suburbs such as Potts Point, Kings Cross and Darlinghurst. High densities were also in the coastal suburbs of Bondi, Coogee, Narrabeen, Dee Why, Manly and Cronulla.

- Medium to high densities occurred in areas along rail lines, especially in suburbs in the inner southwest. Pockets of high density along rail lines were in Cabramatta, Liverpool, Fairfield, Auburn and Parramatta in the west; and Chatswood, Meadowbank, Eastwood and Hornsby to the north and northwest.

- The lowest population densities occurred around the periphery of Sydney, mostly in areas of recent development. Other areas of low density were around Mascot airport and the nearby industrial area of Botany in Sydney's south, and the Olympic sites in Homebush Bay and Silverwater in the central west.

People per sq km
- 13 500 or more
- 7 500 – 13 500
- 4 000 – 7 500
- 2 500 – 4 000
- Less than 2 500

0   10

Kilometres
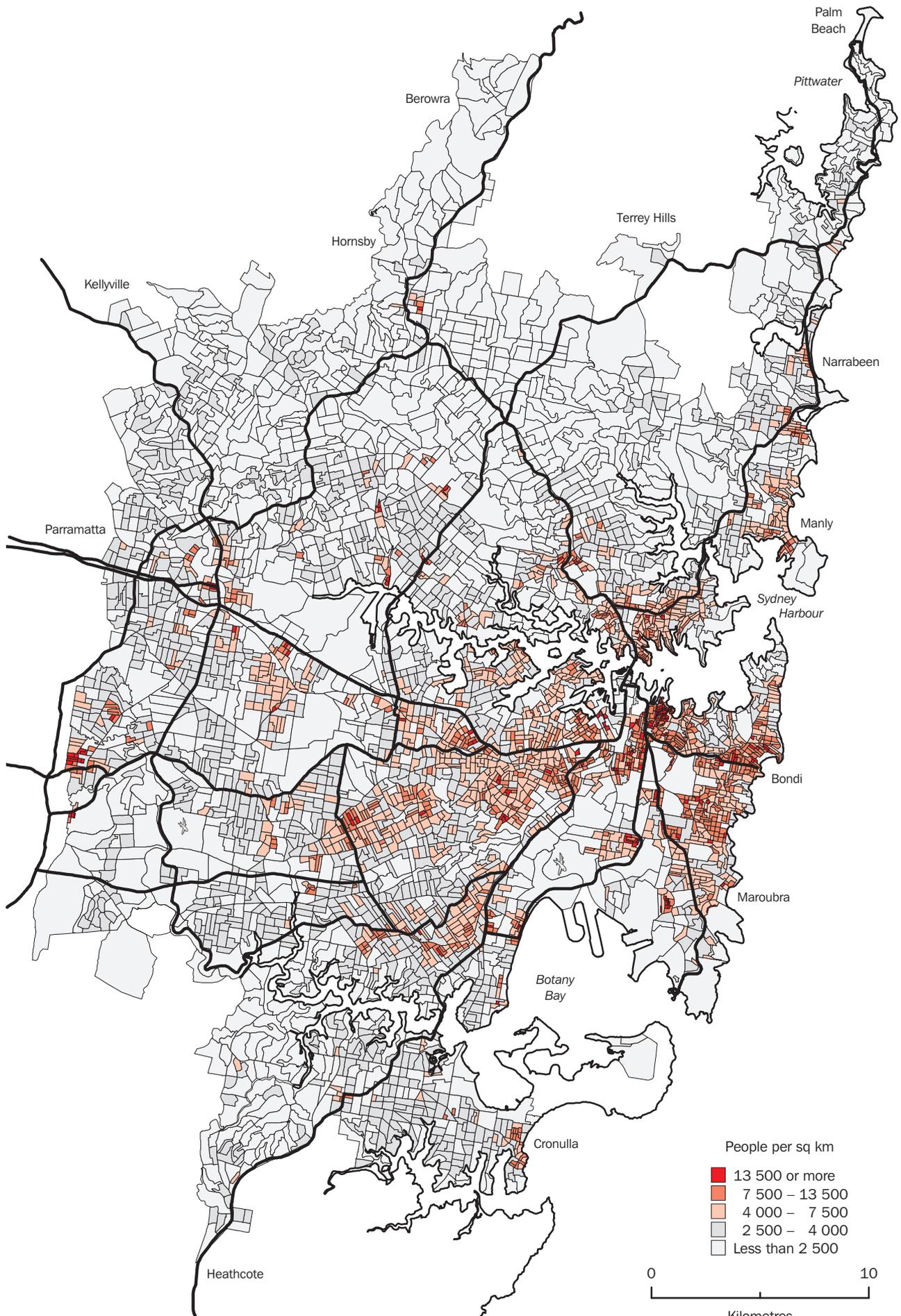
People aged 0–4 years

As a percentage of the total population
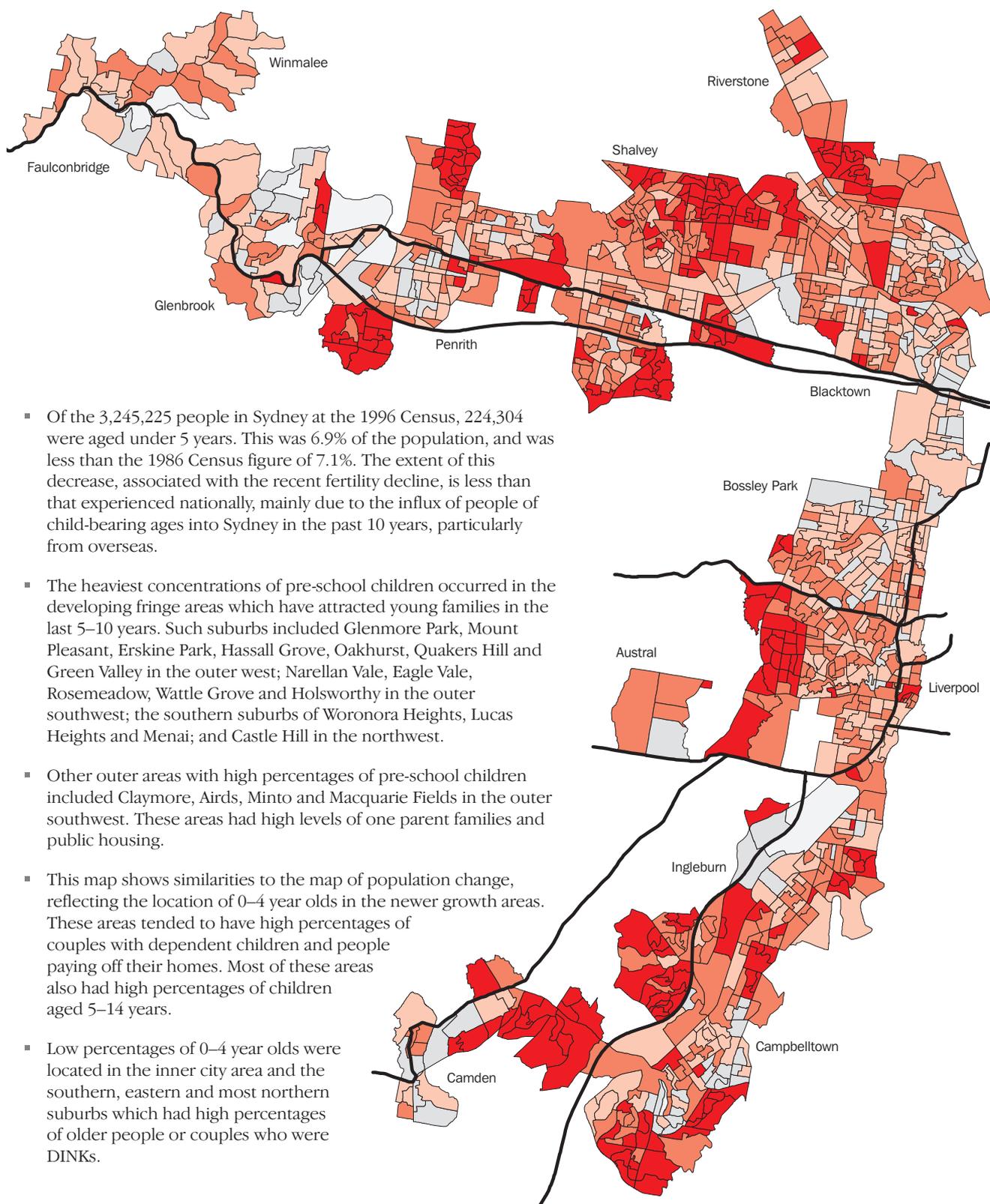
- Of the 3,245,225 people in Sydney at the 1996 Census, 224,304 were aged under 5 years. This was 6.9% of the population, and was less than the 1986 Census figure of 7.1%. The extent of this decrease, associated with the recent fertility decline, is less than that experienced nationally, mainly due to the influx of people of child-bearing ages into Sydney in the past 10 years, particularly from overseas.

- The heaviest concentrations of pre-school children occurred in the developing fringe areas which have attracted young families in the last 5–10 years. Such suburbs included Glenmore Park, Mount Pleasant, Erskine Park, Hassall Grove, Oakhurst, Quakers Hill and Green Valley in the outer west; Narellan Vale, Eagle Vale, Rosemeadow, Wattle Grove and Holsworthy in the outer southwest; the southern suburbs of Woronora Heights, Lucas Heights and Menai; and Castle Hill in the northwest.

- Other outer areas with high percentages of pre-school children included Claymore, Airds, Minto and Macquarie Fields in the outer southwest. These areas had high levels of one parent families and public housing.

- This map shows similarities to the map of population change, reflecting the location of 0–4 year olds in the newer growth areas. These areas tended to have high percentages of couples with dependent children and people paying off their homes. Most of these areas also had high percentages of children aged 5–14 years.

- Low percentages of 0–4 year olds were located in the inner city area and the southern, eastern and most northern suburbs which had high percentages of older people or couples who were DINKs.

Palm
Beach

Pittwater

Berowra

Terrey Hills

Hornsby

Narrabeen

Kellyville

Manly

*Sydney
Harbour*

Parramatta

Bondi

Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

11 or more

8 – 11

6 – 8

4 – 6

Less than 4

Heathcote

0

10

Kilometres
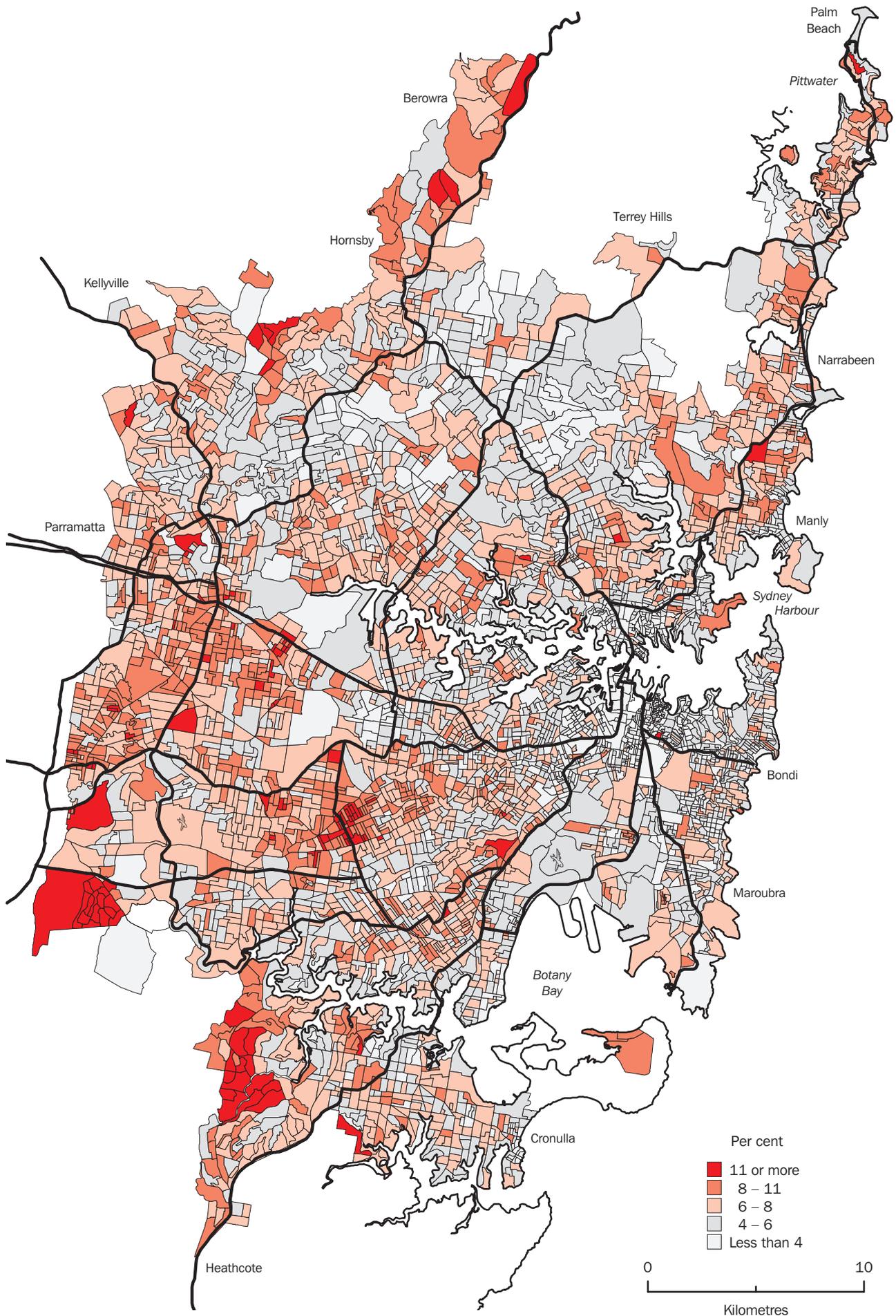
People aged 5–14 years

As a percentage of the total population
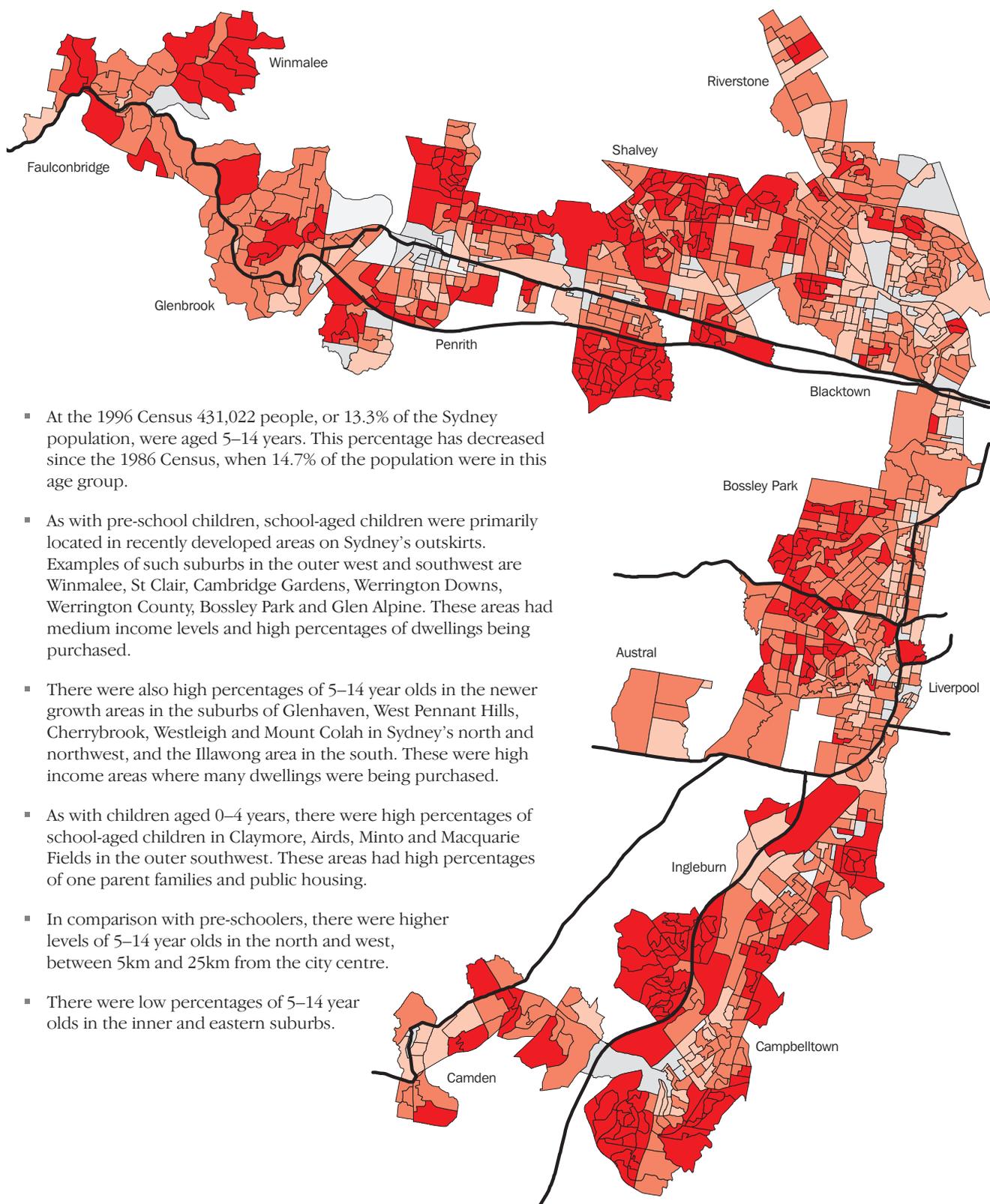
- At the 1996 Census 431,022 people, or 13.3% of the Sydney population, were aged 5–14 years. This percentage has decreased since the 1986 Census, when 14.7% of the population were in this age group.

- As with pre-school children, school-aged children were primarily located in recently developed areas on Sydney's outskirts. Examples of such suburbs in the outer west and southwest are Winmalee, St Clair, Cambridge Gardens, Werrington Downs, Werrington County, Bossley Park and Glen Alpine. These areas had medium income levels and high percentages of dwellings being purchased.

- There were also high percentages of 5–14 year olds in the newer growth areas in the suburbs of Glenhaven, West Pennant Hills, Cherrybrook, Westleigh and Mount Colah in Sydney's north and northwest, and the Illawong area in the south. These were high income areas where many dwellings were being purchased.

- As with children aged 0–4 years, there were high percentages of school-aged children in Claymore, Airds, Minto and Macquarie Fields in the outer southwest. These areas had high percentages of one parent families and public housing.

- In comparison with pre-schoolers, there were higher levels of 5–14 year olds in the north and west, between 5km and 25km from the city centre.

- There were low percentages of 5–14 year olds in the inner and eastern suburbs.

Palm
Beach

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Kellyville

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Harbour*

Parramatta

Bondi

Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

19 or more
14 – 19
11 – 14
7 – 11
Less than 7

Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres

People aged 15–24 years

As a percentage of the total population
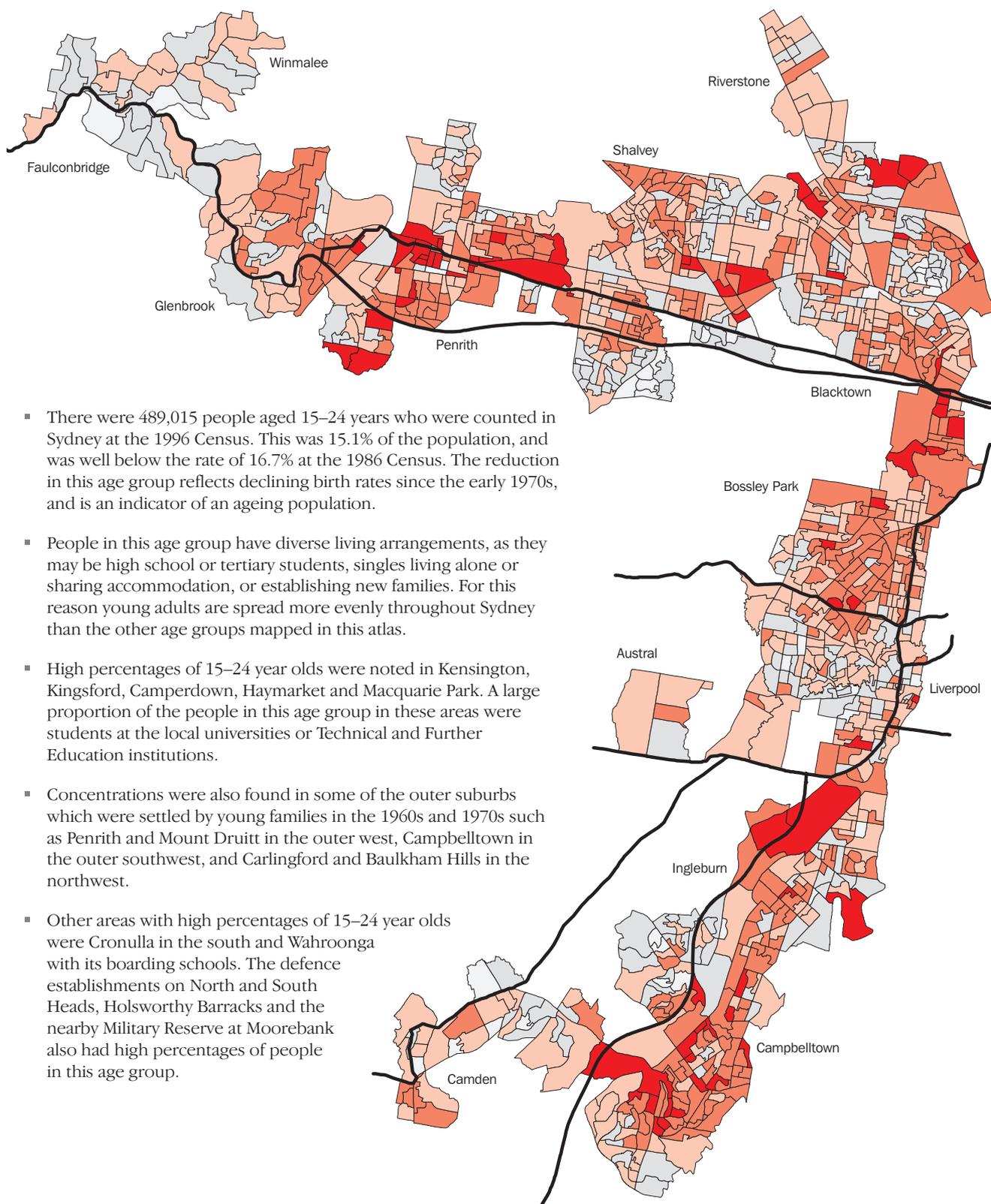
- There were 489,015 people aged 15–24 years who were counted in Sydney at the 1996 Census. This was 15.1% of the population, and was well below the rate of 16.7% at the 1986 Census. The reduction in this age group reflects declining birth rates since the early 1970s, and is an indicator of an ageing population.

- People in this age group have diverse living arrangements, as they may be high school or tertiary students, singles living alone or sharing accommodation, or establishing new families. For this reason young adults are spread more evenly throughout Sydney than the other age groups mapped in this atlas.

- High percentages of 15–24 year olds were noted in Kensington, Kingsford, Camperdown, Haymarket and Macquarie Park. A large proportion of the people in this age group in these areas were students at the local universities or Technical and Further Education institutions.

- Concentrations were also found in some of the outer suburbs which were settled by young families in the 1960s and 1970s such as Penrith and Mount Druitt in the outer west, Campbelltown in the outer southwest, and Carlingford and Baulkham Hills in the northwest.

- Other areas with high percentages of 15–24 year olds were Cronulla in the south and Wahroonga with its boarding schools. The defence establishments on North and South Heads, Holsworthy Barracks and the nearby Military Reserve at Moorebank also had high percentages of people in this age group.

Palm
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Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

21 or more
17 – 21
14 – 17
11 – 14
Less than 11

Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres
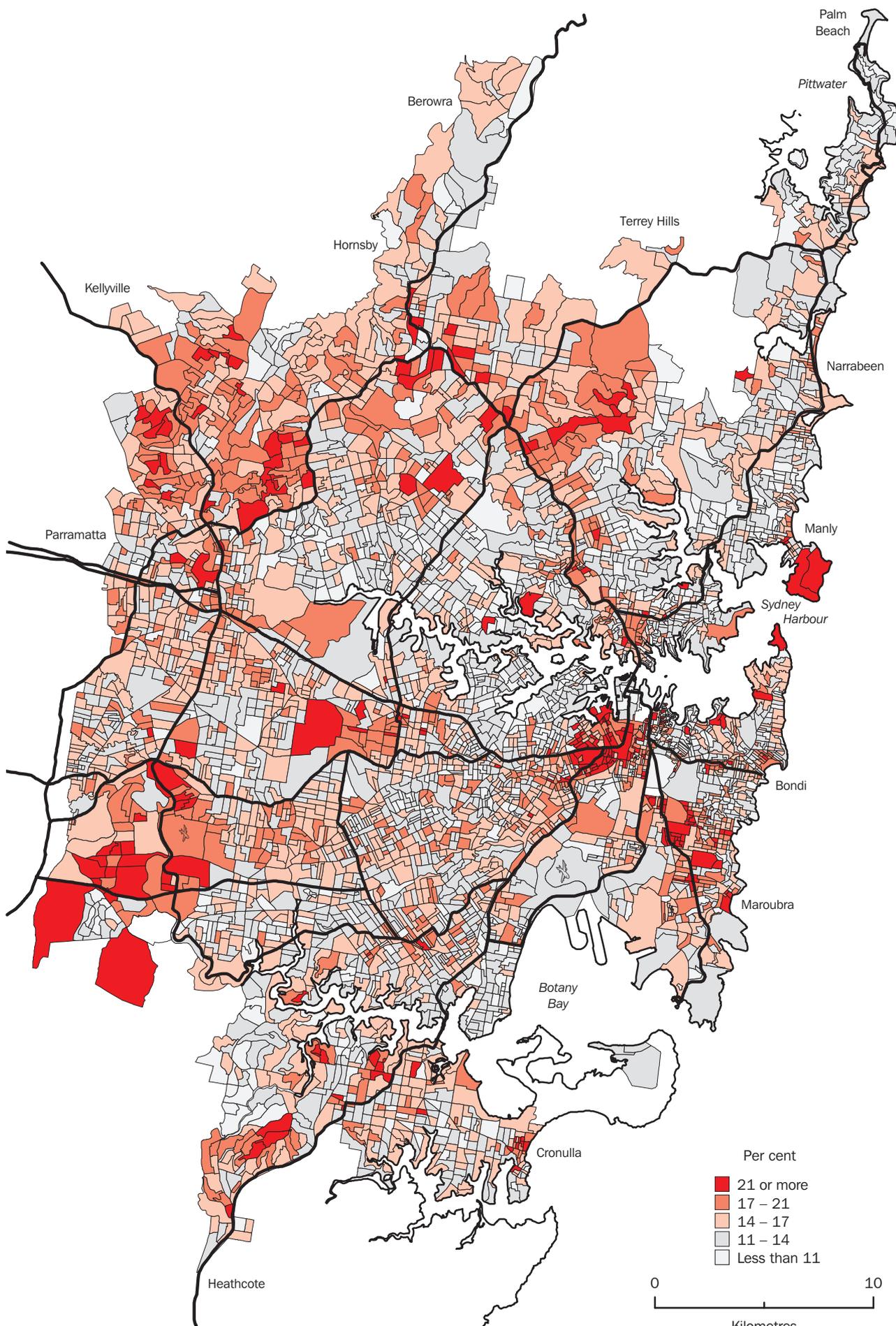
People aged 60 years or older

As a percentage of the total population
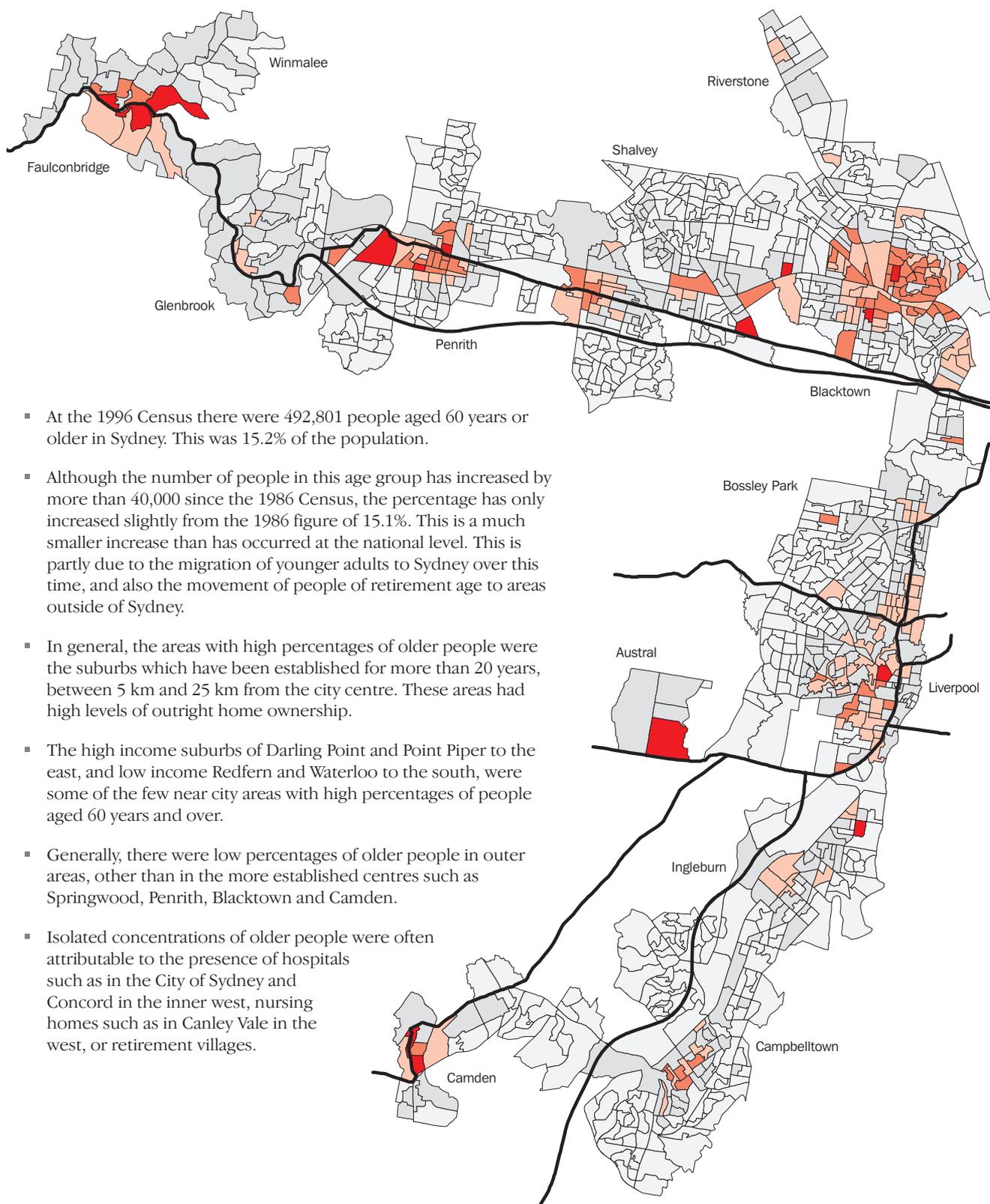
- At the 1996 Census there were 492,801 people aged 60 years or older in Sydney. This was 15.2% of the population.

- Although the number of people in this age group has increased by more than 40,000 since the 1986 Census, the percentage has only increased slightly from the 1986 figure of 15.1%. This is a much smaller increase than has occurred at the national level. This is partly due to the migration of younger adults to Sydney over this time, and also the movement of people of retirement age to areas outside of Sydney.

- In general, the areas with high percentages of older people were the suburbs which have been established for more than 20 years, between 5 km and 25 km from the city centre. These areas had high levels of outright home ownership.

- The high income suburbs of Darling Point and Point Piper to the east, and low income Redfern and Waterloo to the south, were some of the few near city areas with high percentages of people aged 60 years and over.

- Generally, there were low percentages of older people in outer areas, other than in the more established centres such as Springwood, Penrith, Blacktown and Camden.

- Isolated concentrations of older people were often attributable to the presence of hospitals such as in the City of Sydney and Concord in the inner west, nursing homes such as in Canley Vale in the west, or retirement villages.

Per cent

- 29 or more
- 20 – 29
- 15 – 20
- 9 – 15
- Less than 9

0   10

Kilometres
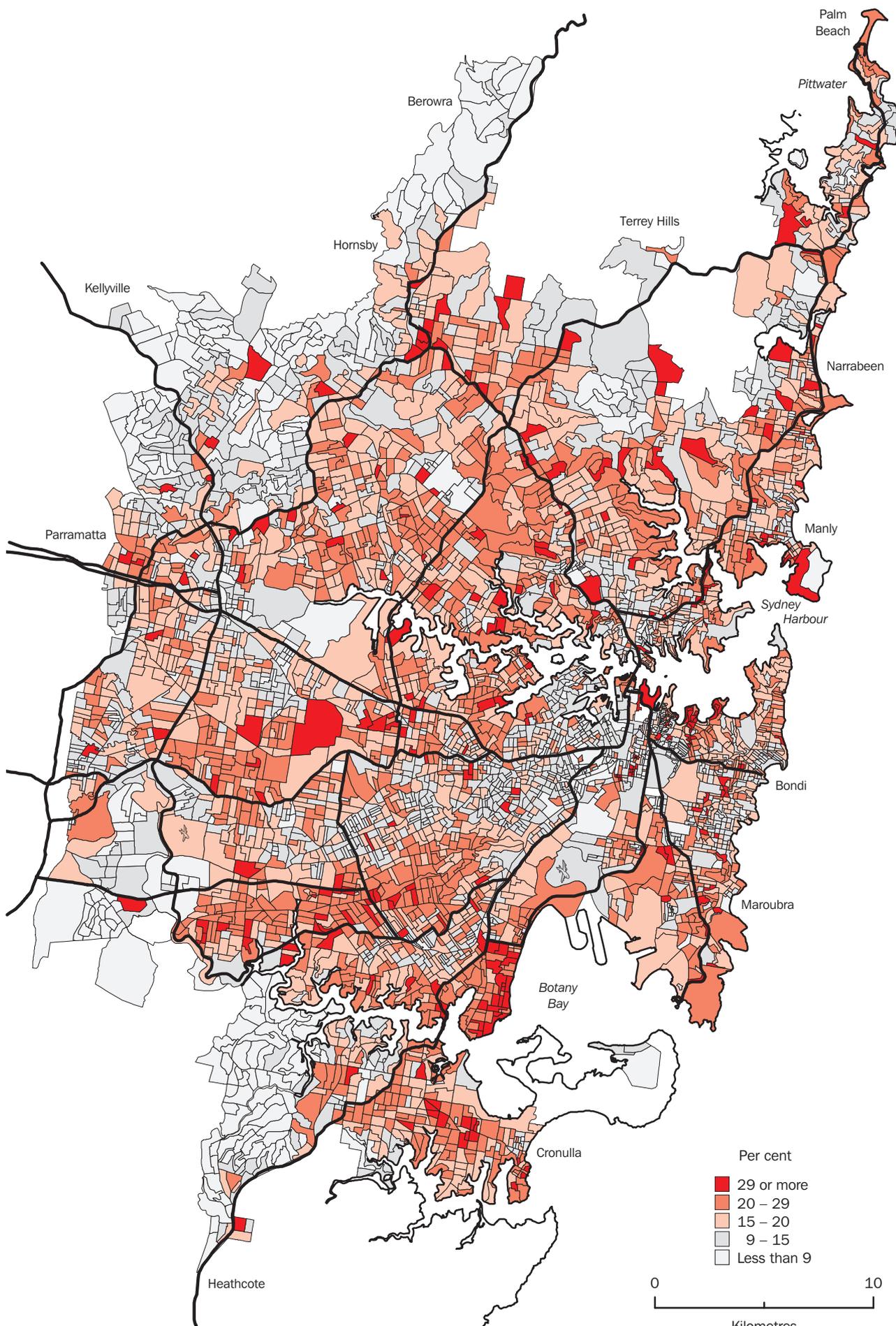
Population change

Percentage change in population between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses
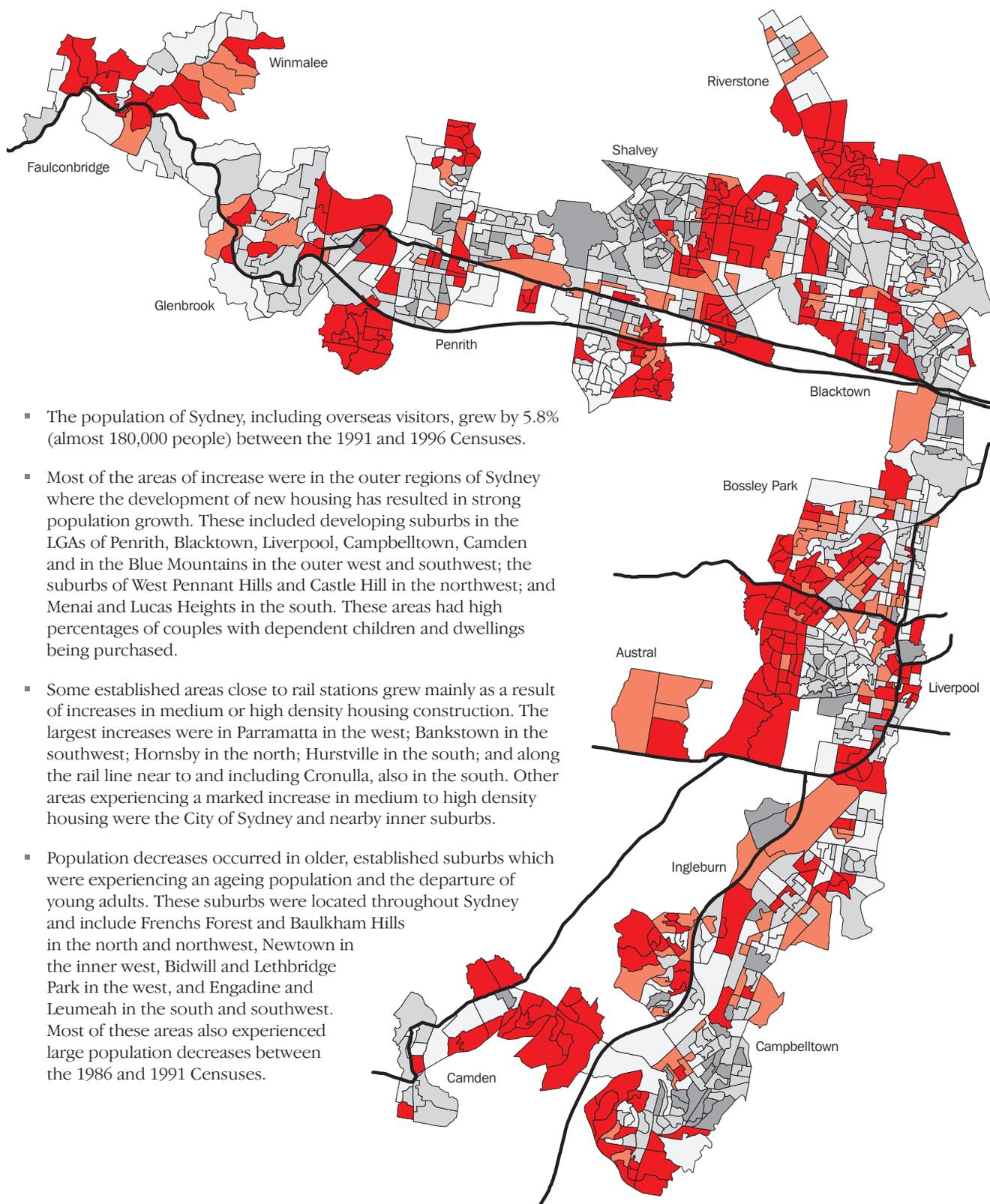
- The population of Sydney, including overseas visitors, grew by 5.8% (almost 180,000 people) between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses.

- Most of the areas of increase were in the outer regions of Sydney where the development of new housing has resulted in strong population growth. These included developing suburbs in the LGAs of Penrith, Blacktown, Liverpool, Campbelltown, Camden and in the Blue Mountains in the outer west and southwest; the suburbs of West Pennant Hills and Castle Hill in the northwest; and Menai and Lucas Heights in the south. These areas had high percentages of couples with dependent children and dwellings being purchased.

- Some established areas close to rail stations grew mainly as a result of increases in medium or high density housing construction. The largest increases were in Parramatta in the west; Bankstown in the southwest; Hornsby in the north; Hurstville in the south; and along the rail line near to and including Cronulla, also in the south. Other areas experiencing a marked increase in medium to high density housing were the City of Sydney and nearby inner suburbs.

- Population decreases occurred in older, established suburbs which were experiencing an ageing population and the departure of young adults. These suburbs were located throughout Sydney and include Frenchs Forest and Baulkham Hills in the north and northwest, Newtown in the inner west, Bidwill and Lethbridge Park in the west, and Engadine and Leumeah in the south and southwest. Most of these areas also experienced large population decreases between the 1986 and 1991 Censuses.

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Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Percentage change

10 or more
3 – 10
-3 – 3
-10 – -3
-83 – -10

Cronulla

0

10

Heathcote

Kilometres
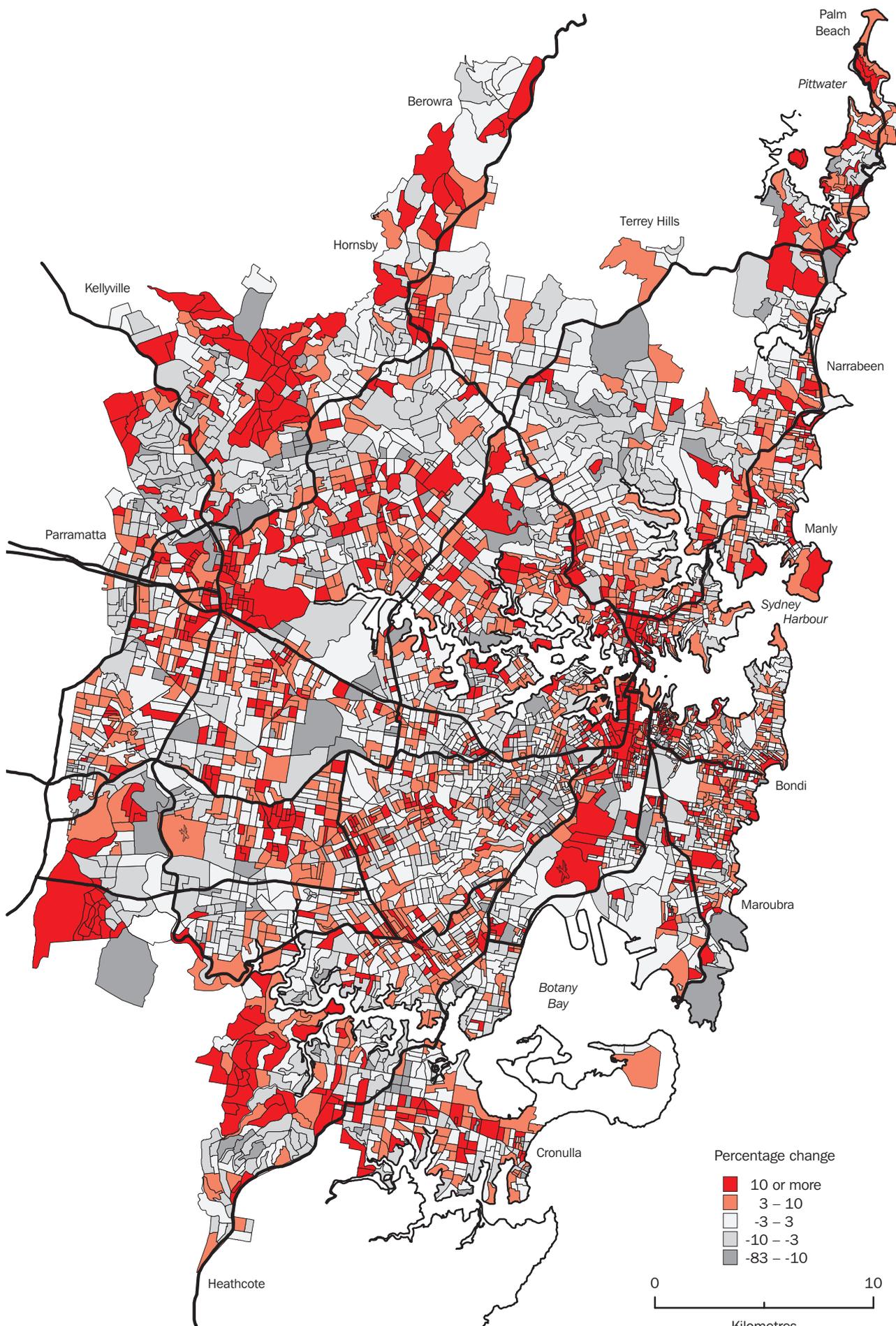
People born overseas

As a percentage of the total population
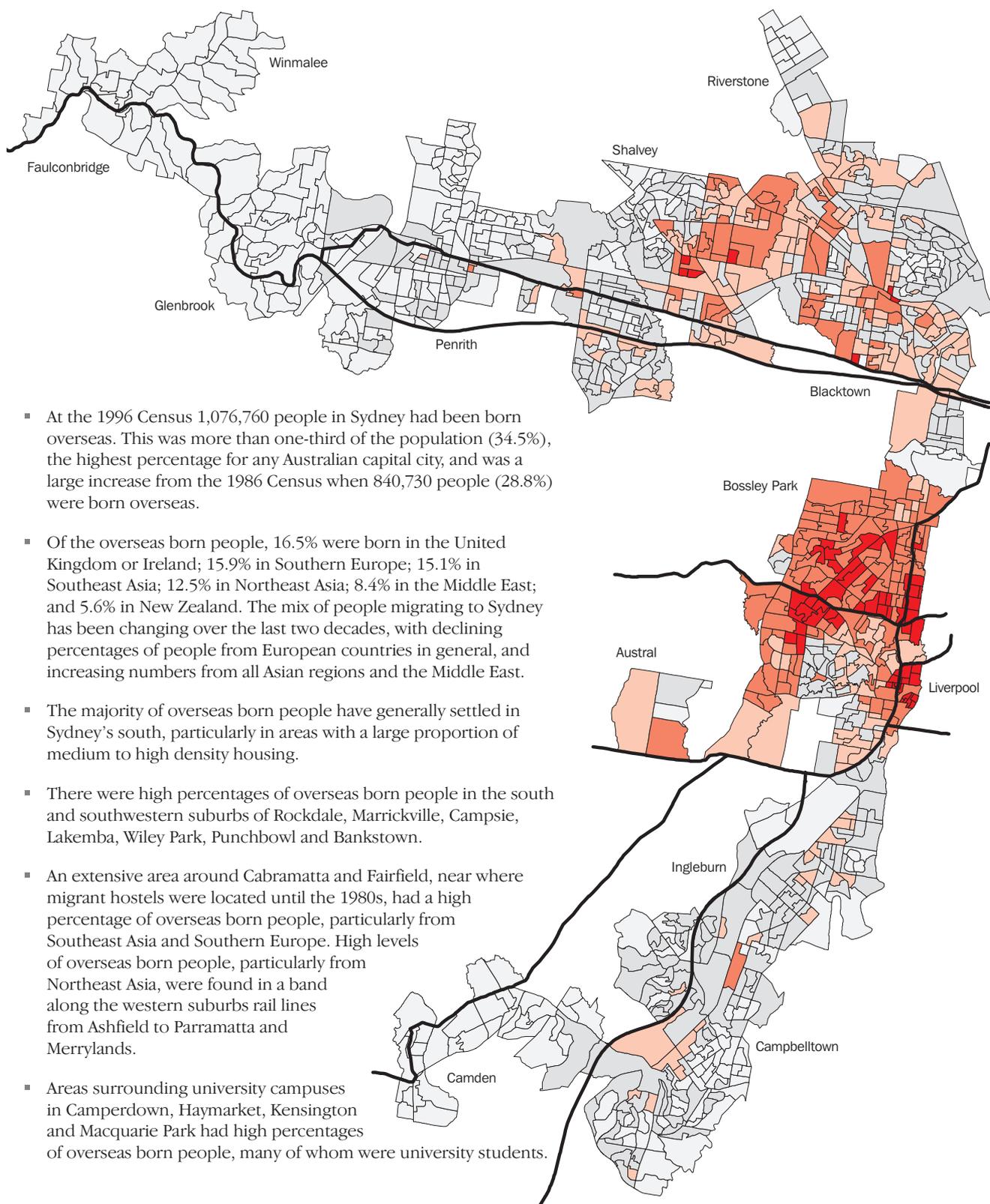
- At the 1996 Census 1,076,760 people in Sydney had been born overseas. This was more than one-third of the population (34.5%), the highest percentage for any Australian capital city, and was a large increase from the 1986 Census when 840,730 people (28.8%) were born overseas.

- Of the overseas born people, 16.5% were born in the United Kingdom or Ireland; 15.9% in Southern Europe; 15.1% in Southeast Asia; 12.5% in Northeast Asia; 8.4% in the Middle East; and 5.6% in New Zealand. The mix of people migrating to Sydney has been changing over the last two decades, with declining percentages of people from European countries in general, and increasing numbers from all Asian regions and the Middle East.

- The majority of overseas born people have generally settled in Sydney's south, particularly in areas with a large proportion of medium to high density housing.

- There were high percentages of overseas born people in the south and southwestern suburbs of Rockdale, Marrickville, Campsie, Lakemba, Wiley Park, Punchbowl and Bankstown.

- An extensive area around Cabramatta and Fairfield, near where migrant hostels were located until the 1980s, had a high percentage of overseas born people, particularly from Southeast Asia and Southern Europe. High levels of overseas born people, particularly from Northeast Asia, were found in a band along the western suburbs rail lines from Ashfield to Parramatta and Merrylands.

- Areas surrounding university campuses in Camperdown, Haymarket, Kensington and Macquarie Park had high percentages of overseas born people, many of whom were university students.

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Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

55 or more
41 – 55
32 – 41
23 – 32
Less than 23

0   10

Kilometres

Heathcote
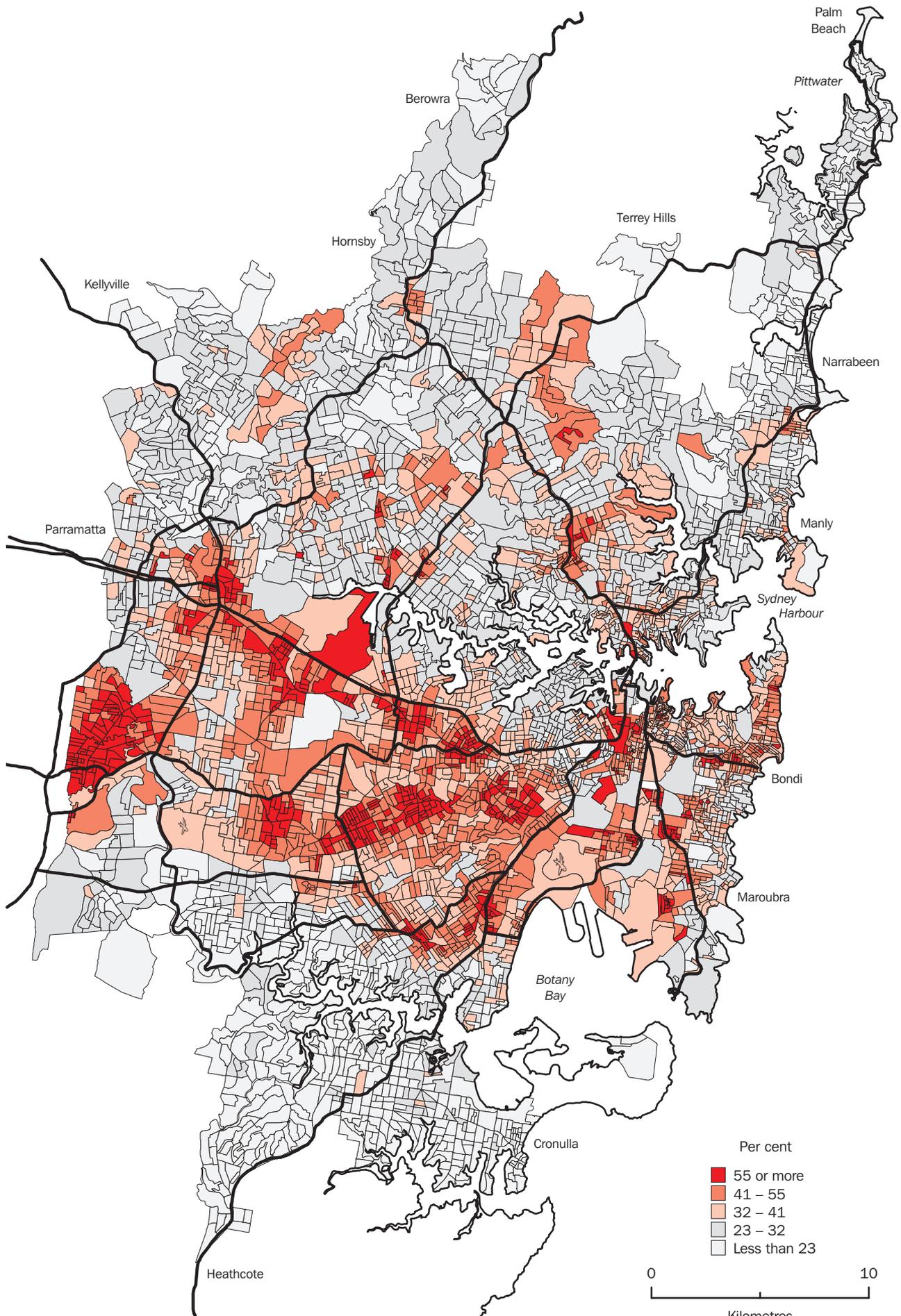
People born in Northeast Asia

As a percentage of the total population
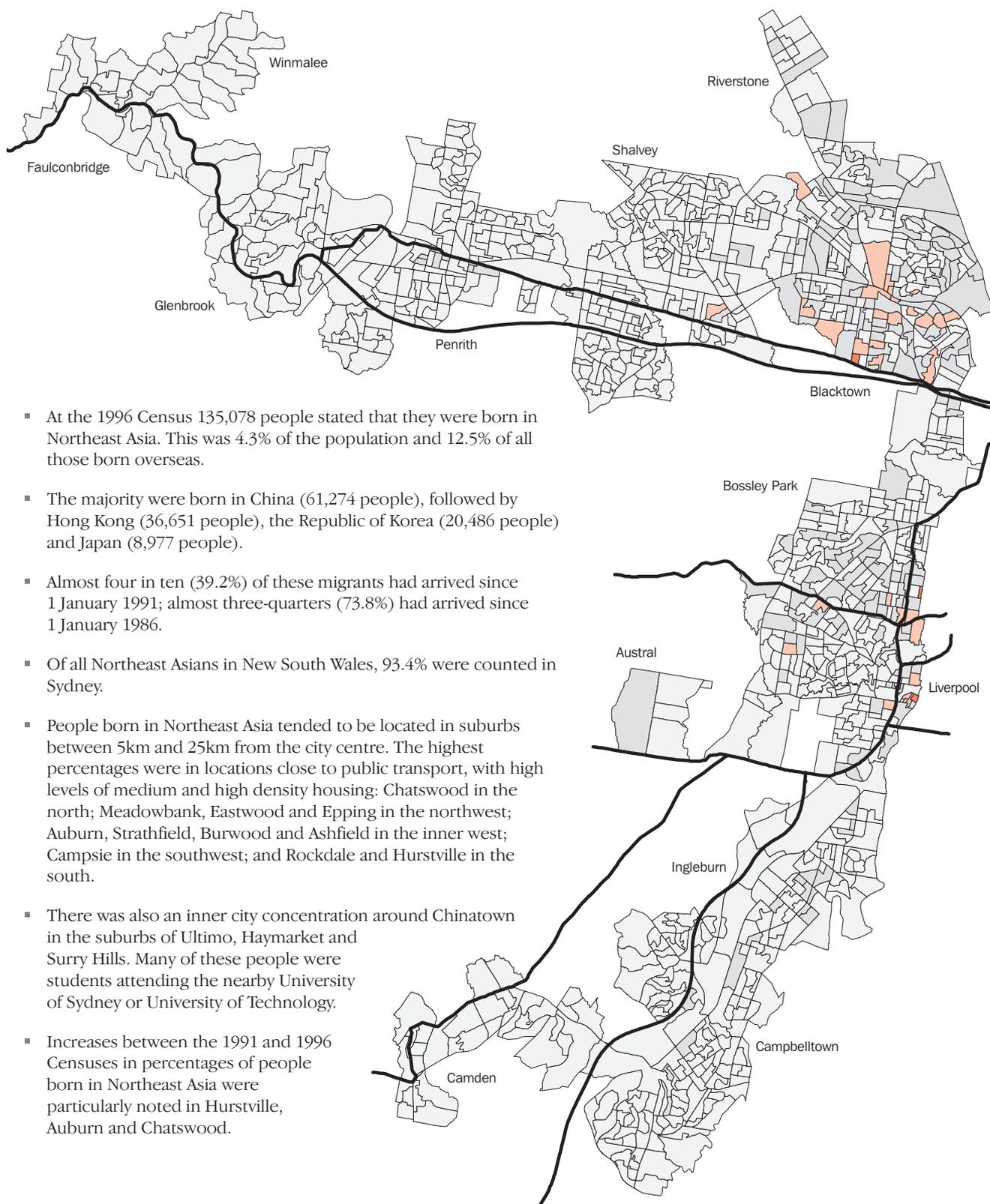
- At the 1996 Census 135,078 people stated that they were born in Northeast Asia. This was 4.3% of the population and 12.5% of all those born overseas.

- The majority were born in China (61,274 people), followed by Hong Kong (36,651 people), the Republic of Korea (20,486 people) and Japan (8,977 people).

- Almost four in ten (39.2%) of these migrants had arrived since 1 January 1991; almost three-quarters (73.8%) had arrived since 1 January 1986.

- Of all Northeast Asians in New South Wales, 93.4% were counted in Sydney.

- People born in Northeast Asia tended to be located in suburbs between 5km and 25km from the city centre. The highest percentages were in locations close to public transport, with high levels of medium and high density housing: Chatswood in the north; Meadowbank, Eastwood and Epping in the northwest; Auburn, Strathfield, Burwood and Ashfield in the inner west; Campsie in the southwest; and Rockdale and Hurstville in the south.

- There was also an inner city concentration around Chinatown in the suburbs of Ultimo, Haymarket and Surry Hills. Many of these people were students attending the nearby University of Sydney or University of Technology.

- Increases between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses in percentages of people born in Northeast Asia were particularly noted in Hurstville, Auburn and Chatswood.

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*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

18 or more
9 – 18
5 – 9
2 – 5
Less than 2

0   10

Heathcote

Kilometres

People born in Southeast Asia

As a percentage of the total population
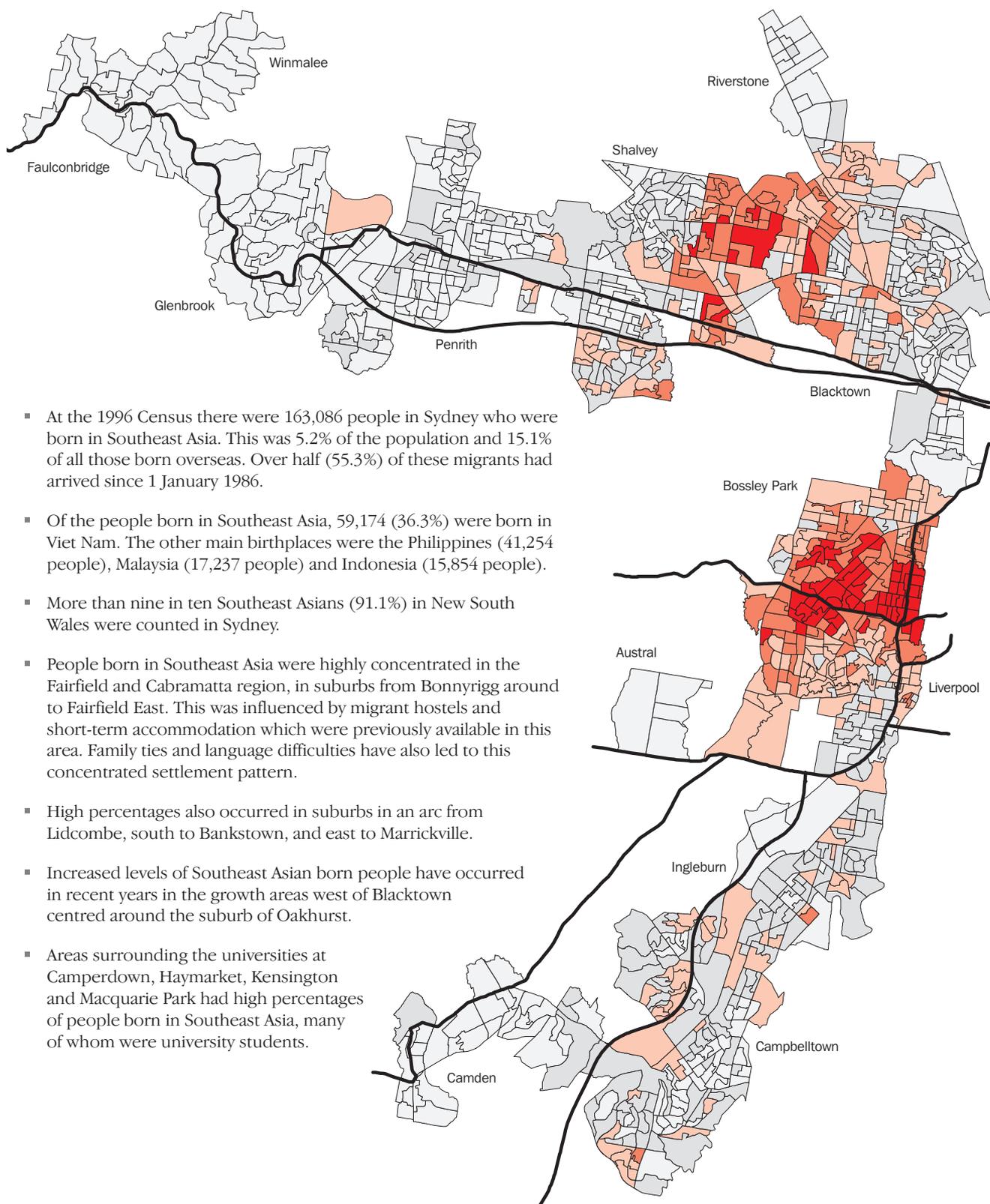
- At the 1996 Census there were 163,086 people in Sydney who were born in Southeast Asia. This was 5.2% of the population and 15.1% of all those born overseas. Over half (55.3%) of these migrants had arrived since 1 January 1986.

- Of the people born in Southeast Asia, 59,174 (36.3%) were born in Viet Nam. The other main birthplaces were the Philippines (41,254 people), Malaysia (17,237 people) and Indonesia (15,854 people).

- More than nine in ten Southeast Asians (91.1%) in New South Wales were counted in Sydney.

- People born in Southeast Asia were highly concentrated in the Fairfield and Cabramatta region, in suburbs from Bonnyrigg around to Fairfield East. This was influenced by migrant hostels and short-term accommodation which were previously available in this area. Family ties and language difficulties have also led to this concentrated settlement pattern.

- High percentages also occurred in suburbs in an arc from Lidcombe, south to Bankstown, and east to Marrickville.

- Increased levels of Southeast Asian born people have occurred in recent years in the growth areas west of Blacktown centred around the suburb of Oakhurst.

- Areas surrounding the universities at Camperdown, Haymarket, Kensington and Macquarie Park had high percentages of people born in Southeast Asia, many of whom were university students.
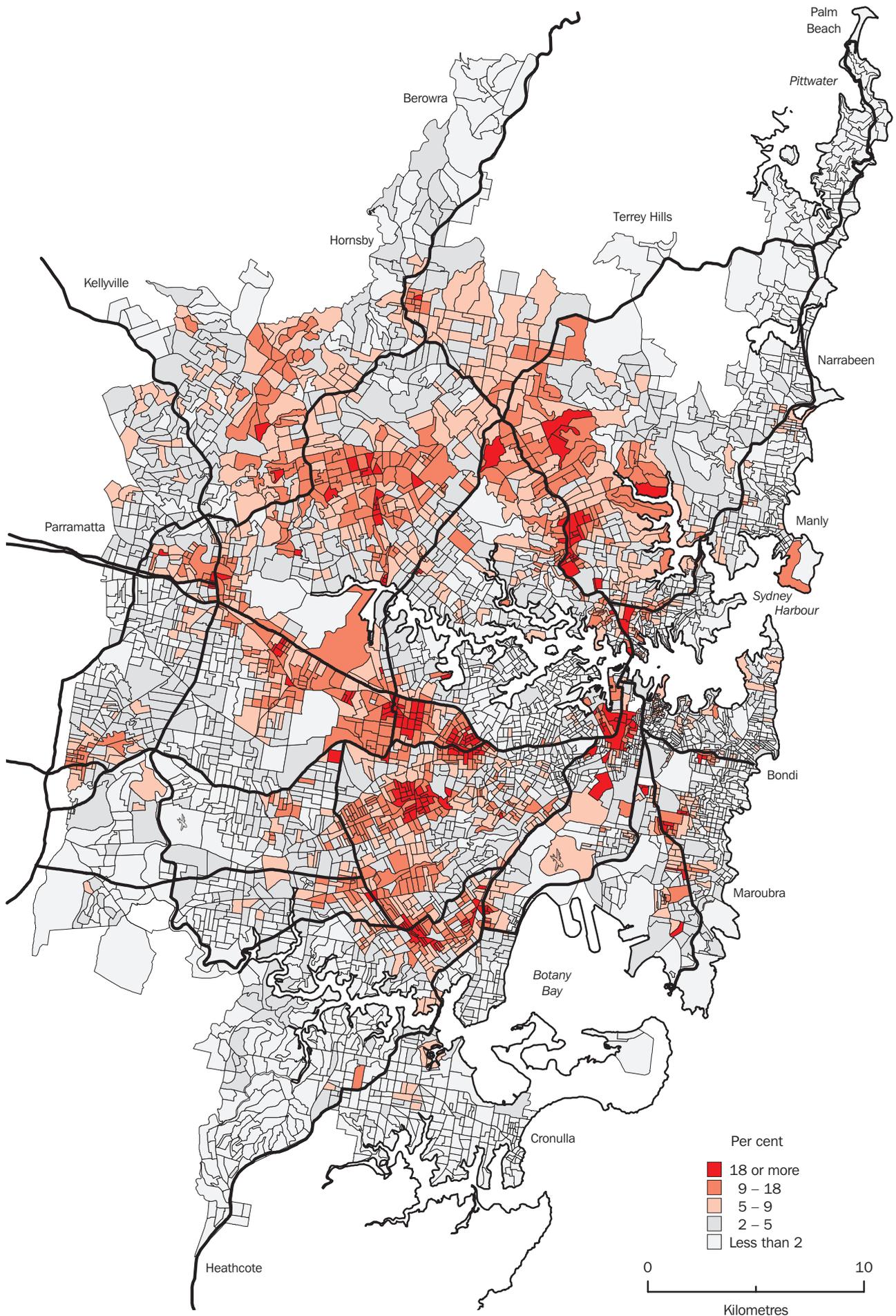
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Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

22 or more

11 – 22

5 – 11

2 – 5

Less than 2

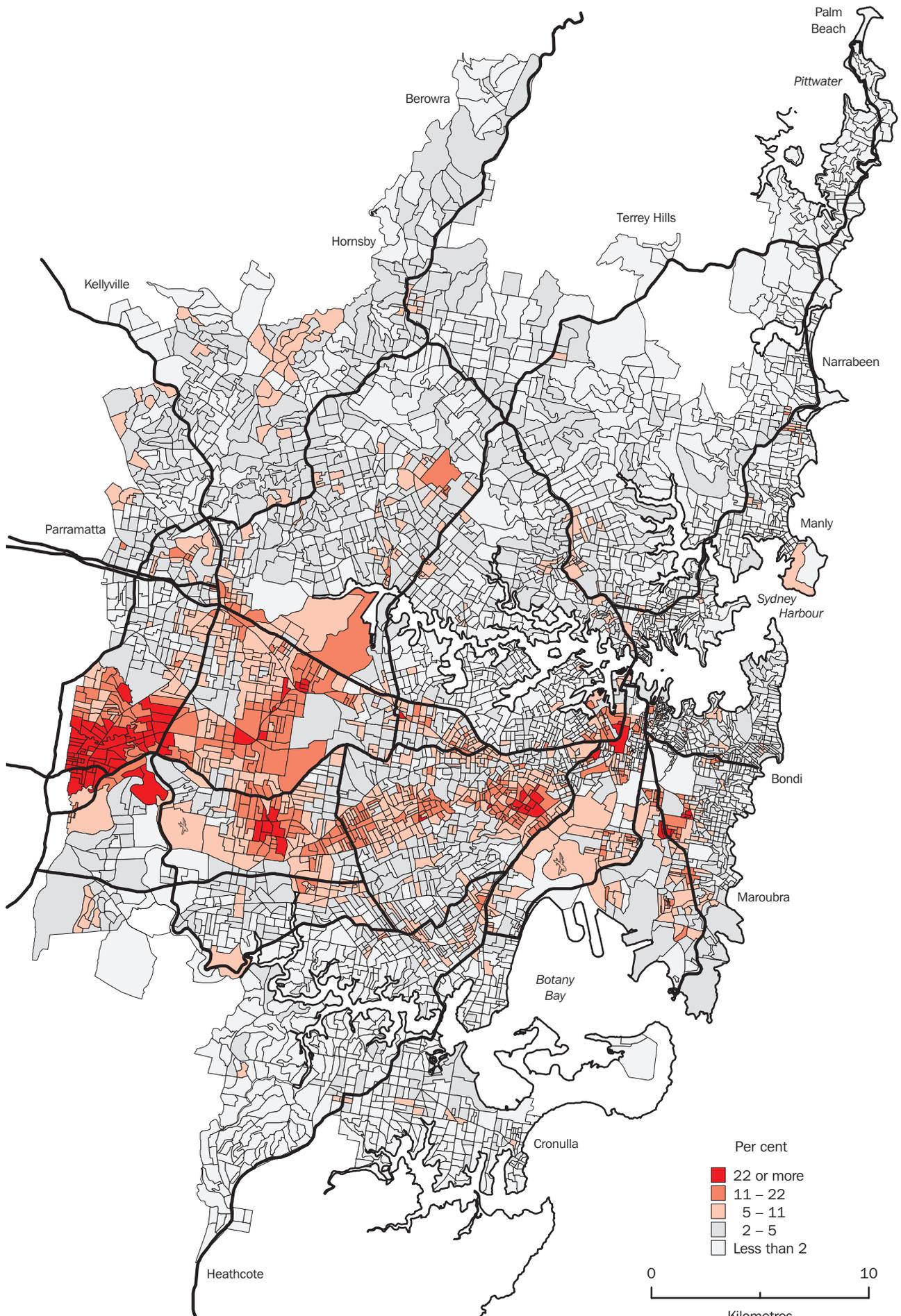Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres

People born in Southern Europe

As a percentage of the total population
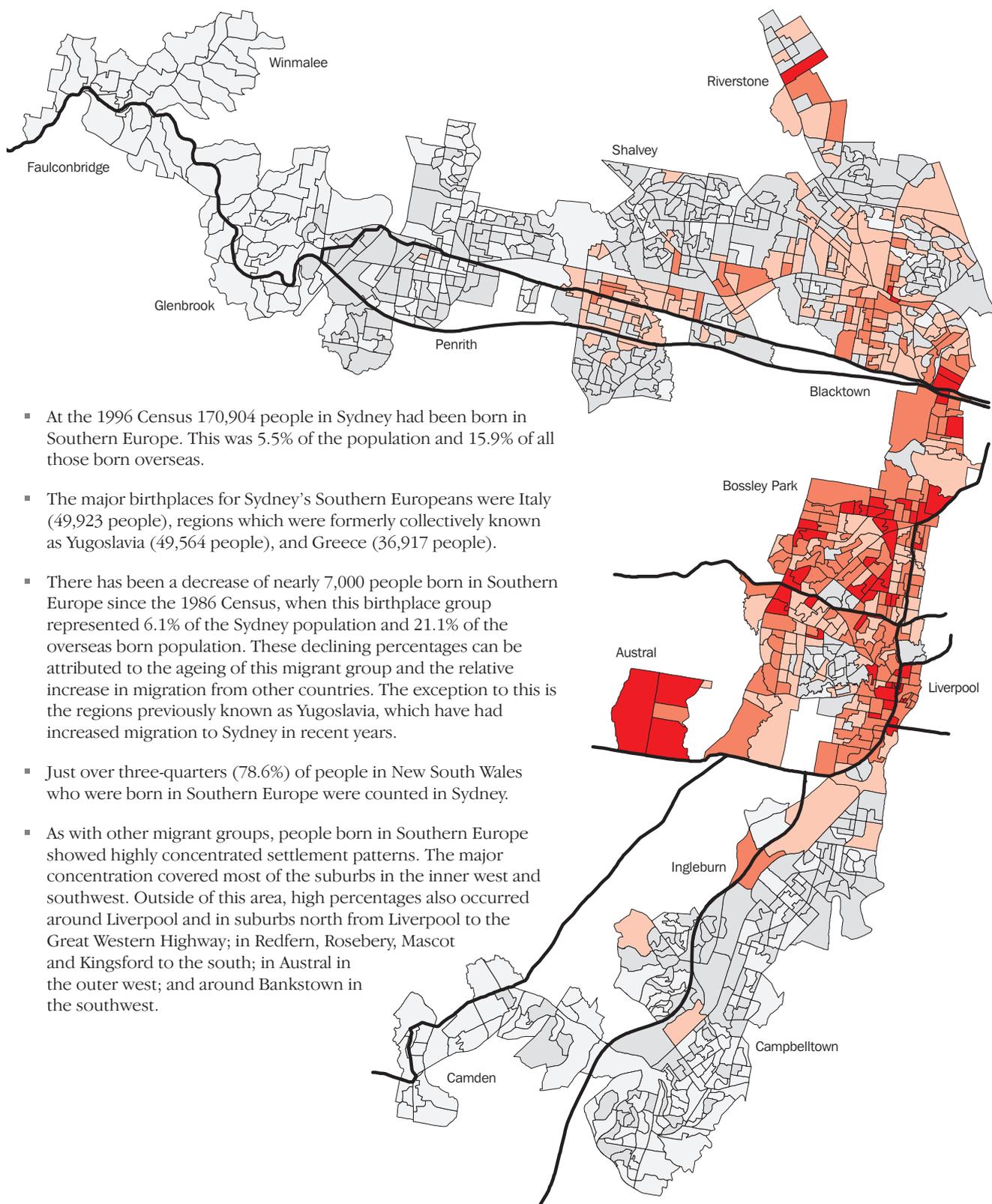
- At the 1996 Census 170,904 people in Sydney had been born in Southern Europe. This was 5.5% of the population and 15.9% of all those born overseas.

- The major birthplaces for Sydney's Southern Europeans were Italy (49,923 people), regions which were formerly collectively known as Yugoslavia (49,564 people), and Greece (36,917 people).

- There has been a decrease of nearly 7,000 people born in Southern Europe since the 1986 Census, when this birthplace group represented 6.1% of the Sydney population and 21.1% of the overseas born population. These declining percentages can be attributed to the ageing of this migrant group and the relative increase in migration from other countries. The exception to this is the regions previously known as Yugoslavia, which have had increased migration to Sydney in recent years.

- Just over three-quarters (78.6%) of people in New South Wales who were born in Southern Europe were counted in Sydney.

- As with other migrant groups, people born in Southern Europe showed highly concentrated settlement patterns. The major concentration covered most of the suburbs in the inner west and southwest. Outside of this area, high percentages also occurred around Liverpool and in suburbs north from Liverpool to the Great Western Highway; in Redfern, Rosebery, Mascot and Kingsford to the south; in Austral in the outer west; and around Bankstown in the southwest.

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Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

15 or more
9 – 15
5 – 9
2 – 5
Less than 2

Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres
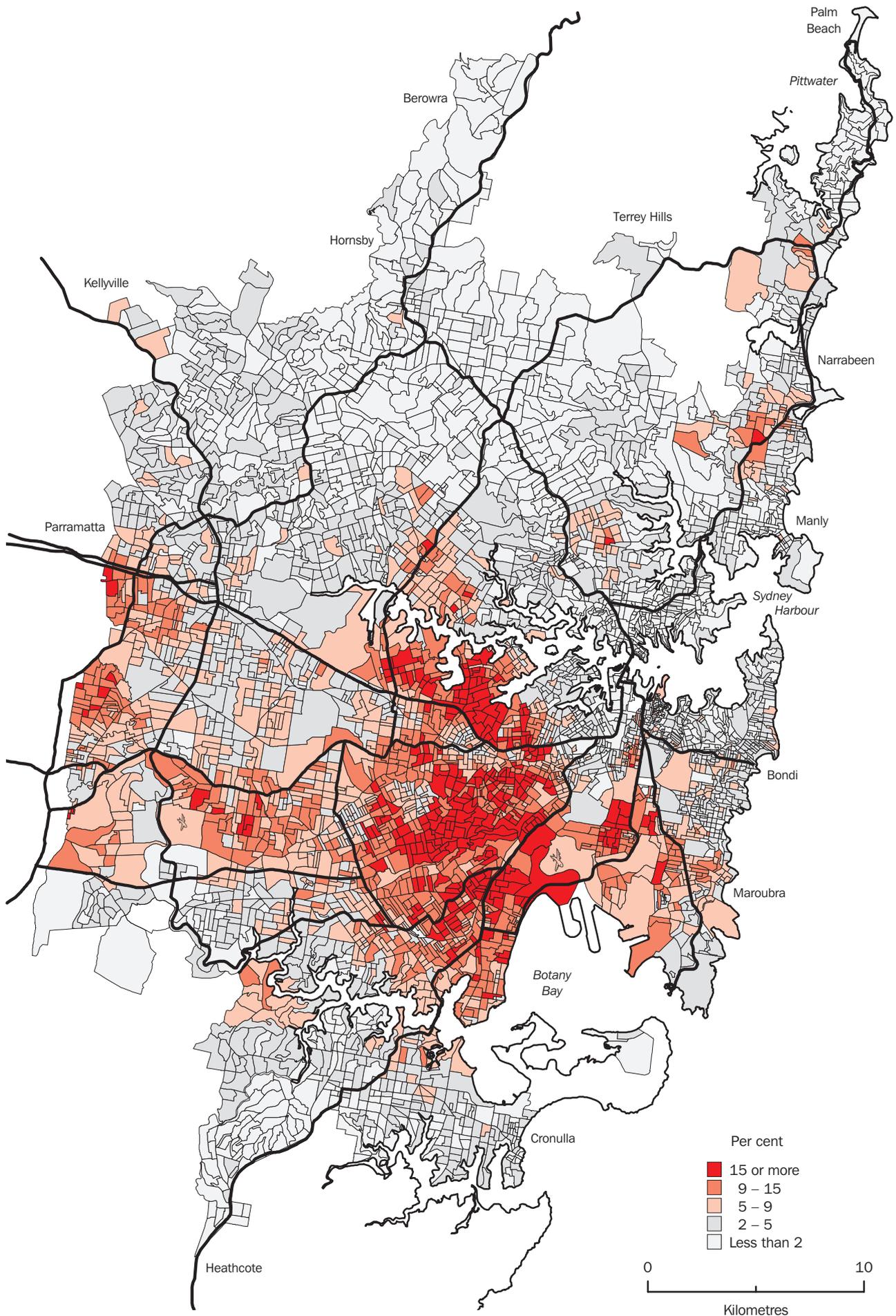
People speaking a Chinese language at home

As a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

Winmalee

Riverstone

Shalvey

Faulconbridge

Glenbrook

Penrith

Blacktown

Bossley Park

Austral

Liverpool

Ingleburn

Campbelltown

Camden
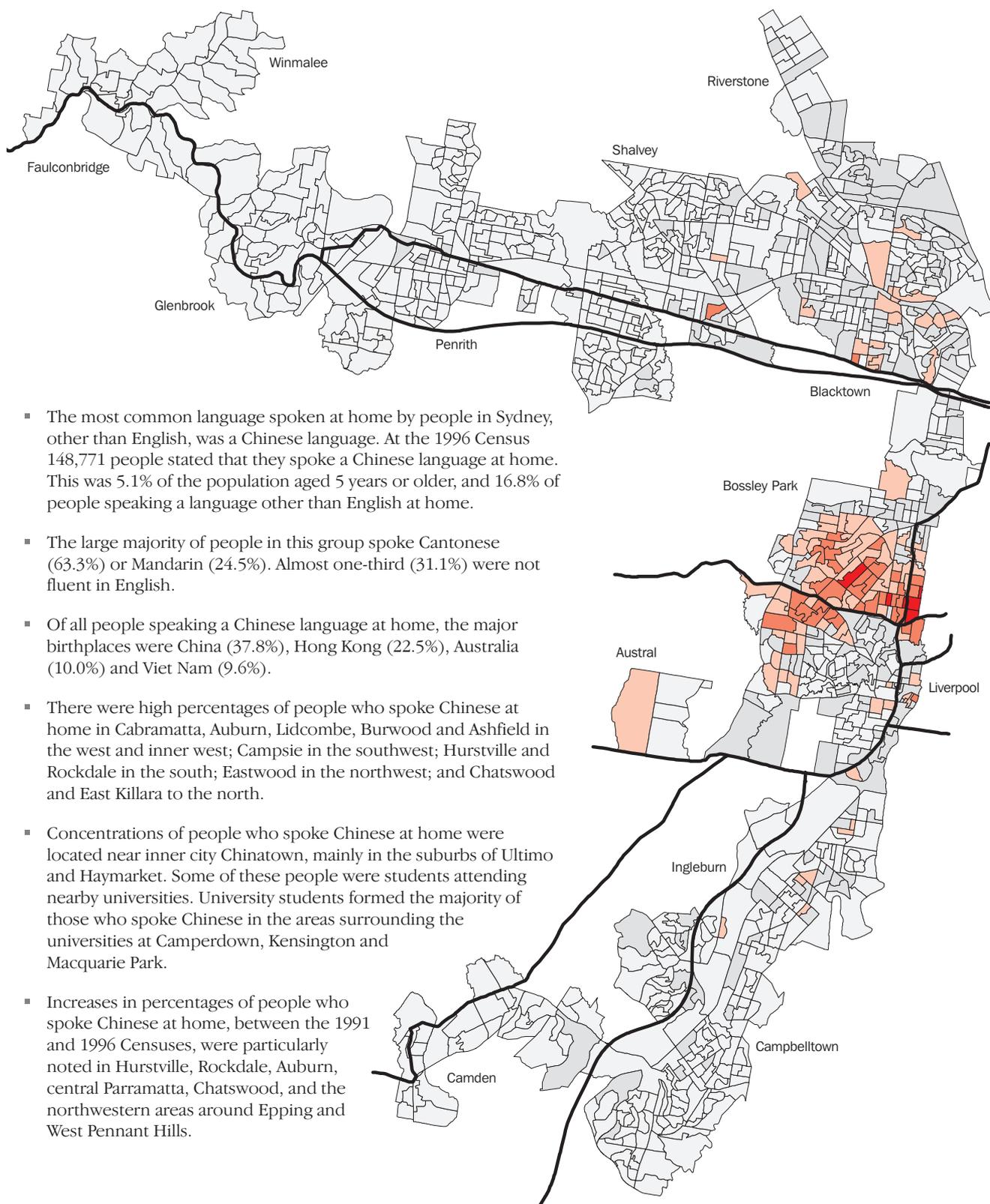
- The most common language spoken at home by people in Sydney, other than English, was a Chinese language. At the 1996 Census 148,771 people stated that they spoke a Chinese language at home. This was 5.1% of the population aged 5 years or older, and 16.8% of people speaking a language other than English at home.

- The large majority of people in this group spoke Cantonese (63.3%) or Mandarin (24.5%). Almost one-third (31.1%) were not fluent in English.

- Of all people speaking a Chinese language at home, the major birthplaces were China (37.8%), Hong Kong (22.5%), Australia (10.0%) and Viet Nam (9.6%).

- There were high percentages of people who spoke Chinese at home in Cabramatta, Auburn, Lidcombe, Burwood and Ashfield in the west and inner west; Campsie in the southwest; Hurstville and Rockdale in the south; Eastwood in the northwest; and Chatswood and East Killara to the north.

- Concentrations of people who spoke Chinese at home were located near inner city Chinatown, mainly in the suburbs of Ultimo and Haymarket. Some of these people were students attending nearby universities. University students formed the majority of those who spoke Chinese in the areas surrounding the universities at Camperdown, Kensington and Macquarie Park.

- Increases in percentages of people who spoke Chinese at home, between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses, were particularly noted in Hurstville, Rockdale, Auburn, central Parramatta, Chatswood, and the northwestern areas around Epping and West Pennant Hills.

Palm
Beach

Pittwater

Berowra

Terrey Hills

Hornsby

Narrabeen

Kellyville

Manly

*Sydney
Harbour*

Parramatta

Bondi

Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

■ 20 or more
■ 10 – 20
■ 5 – 10
■ 2 – 5
□ Less than 2

Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres
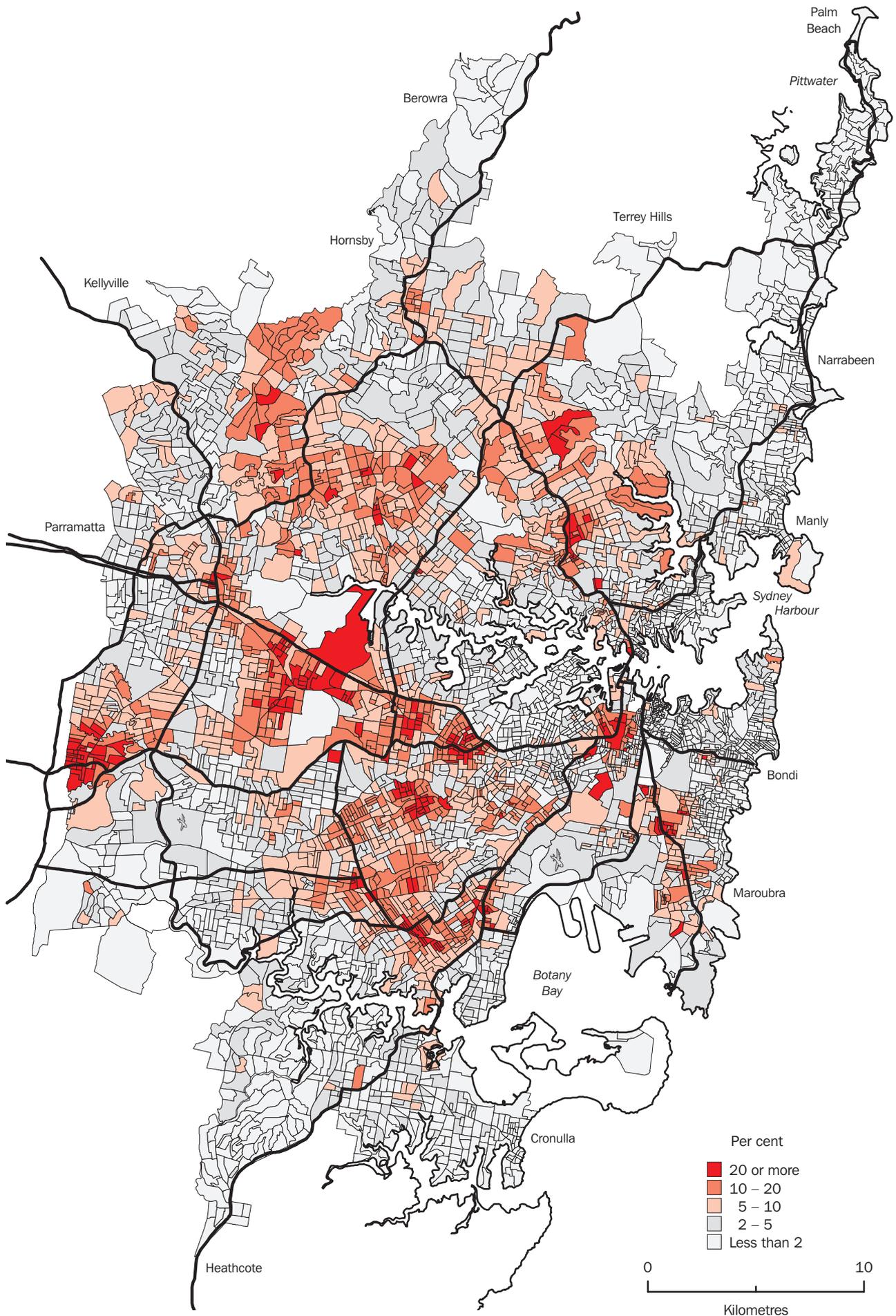
People speaking Arabic (including Lebanese) at home

As a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older
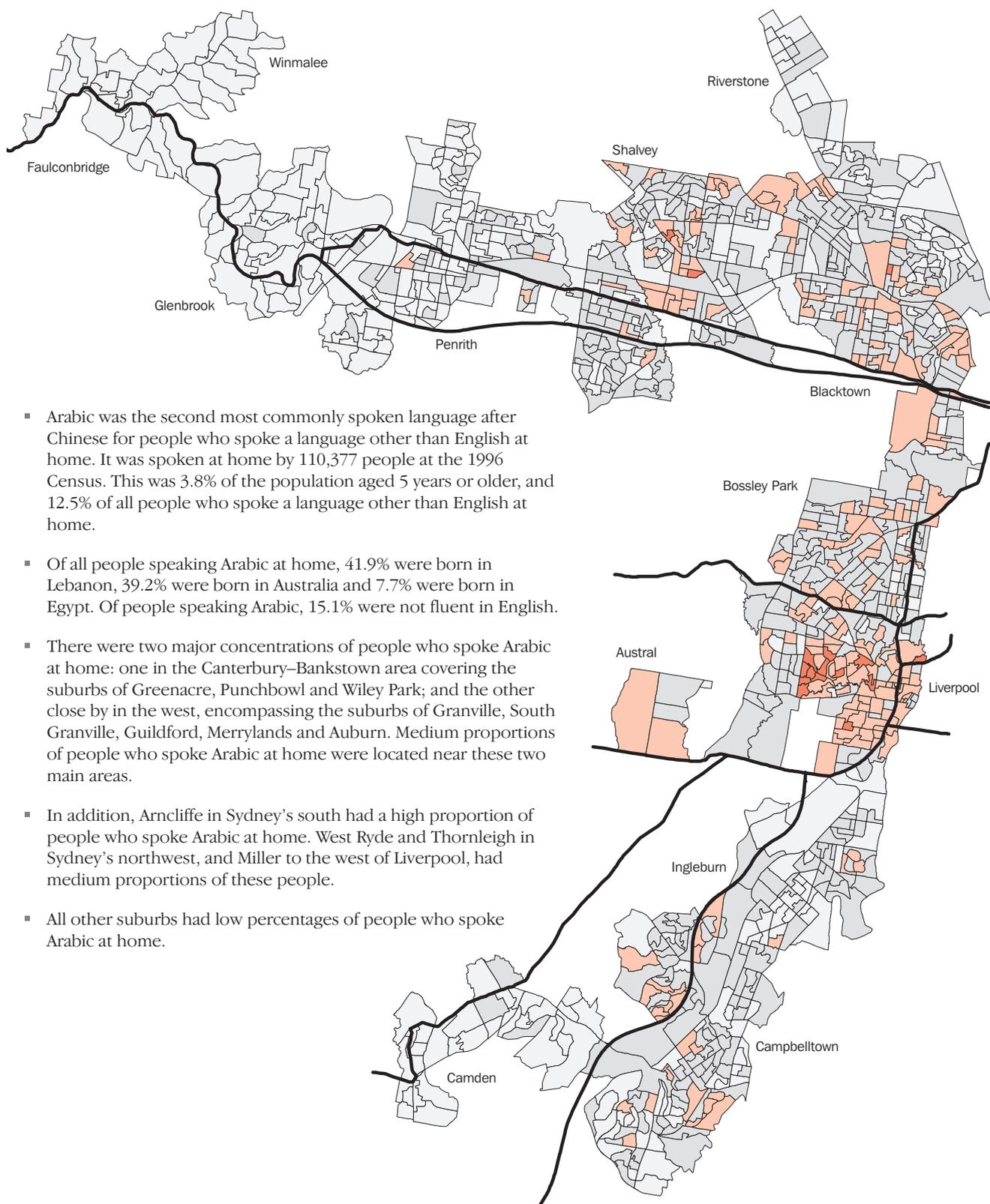
- Arabic was the second most commonly spoken language after Chinese for people who spoke a language other than English at home. It was spoken at home by 110,377 people at the 1996 Census. This was 3.8% of the population aged 5 years or older, and 12.5% of all people who spoke a language other than English at home.

- Of all people speaking Arabic at home, 41.9% were born in Lebanon, 39.2% were born in Australia and 7.7% were born in Egypt. Of people speaking Arabic, 15.1% were not fluent in English.

- There were two major concentrations of people who spoke Arabic at home: one in the Canterbury–Bankstown area covering the suburbs of Greenacre, Punchbowl and Wiley Park; and the other close by in the west, encompassing the suburbs of Granville, South Granville, Guildford, Merrylands and Auburn. Medium proportions of people who spoke Arabic at home were located near these two main areas.

- In addition, Arncliffe in Sydney's south had a high proportion of people who spoke Arabic at home. West Ryde and Thornleigh in Sydney's northwest, and Miller to the west of Liverpool, had medium proportions of these people.

- All other suburbs had low percentages of people who spoke Arabic at home.

Per cent

🟥	22 or more
🟧	10 – 22
🟧	4 – 10
⬜	1 – 4
⬜	Less than 1

Palm Beach

Pittwater

Berowra

Terrey Hills

Hornsby

Narrabeen

Kellyville

Manly

Sydney Harbour

Parramatta

Bondi

Maroubra

Botany Bay

Cronulla

0   10

Kilometres

Heathcote
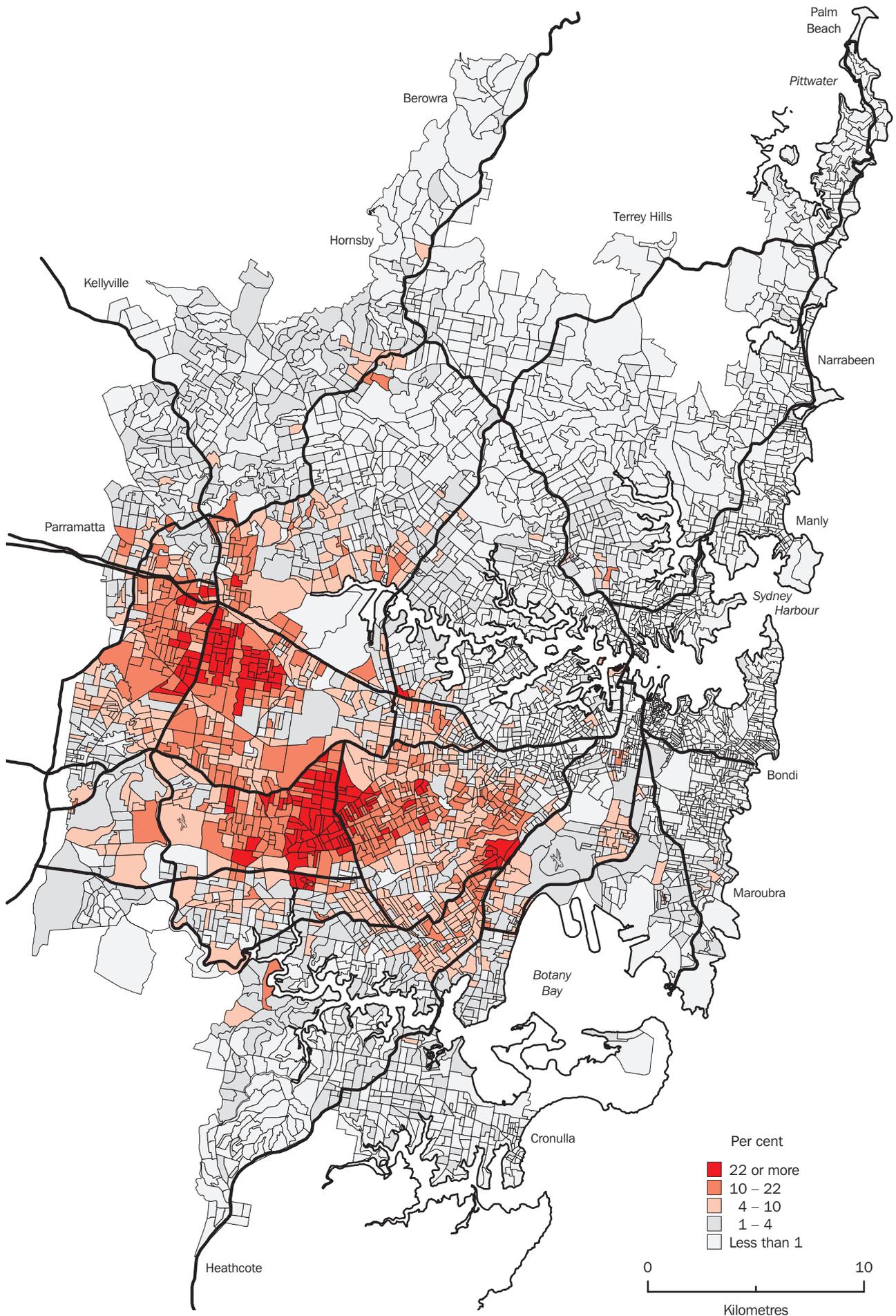
People not fluent in English

People who did not speak English well or at all as
a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older
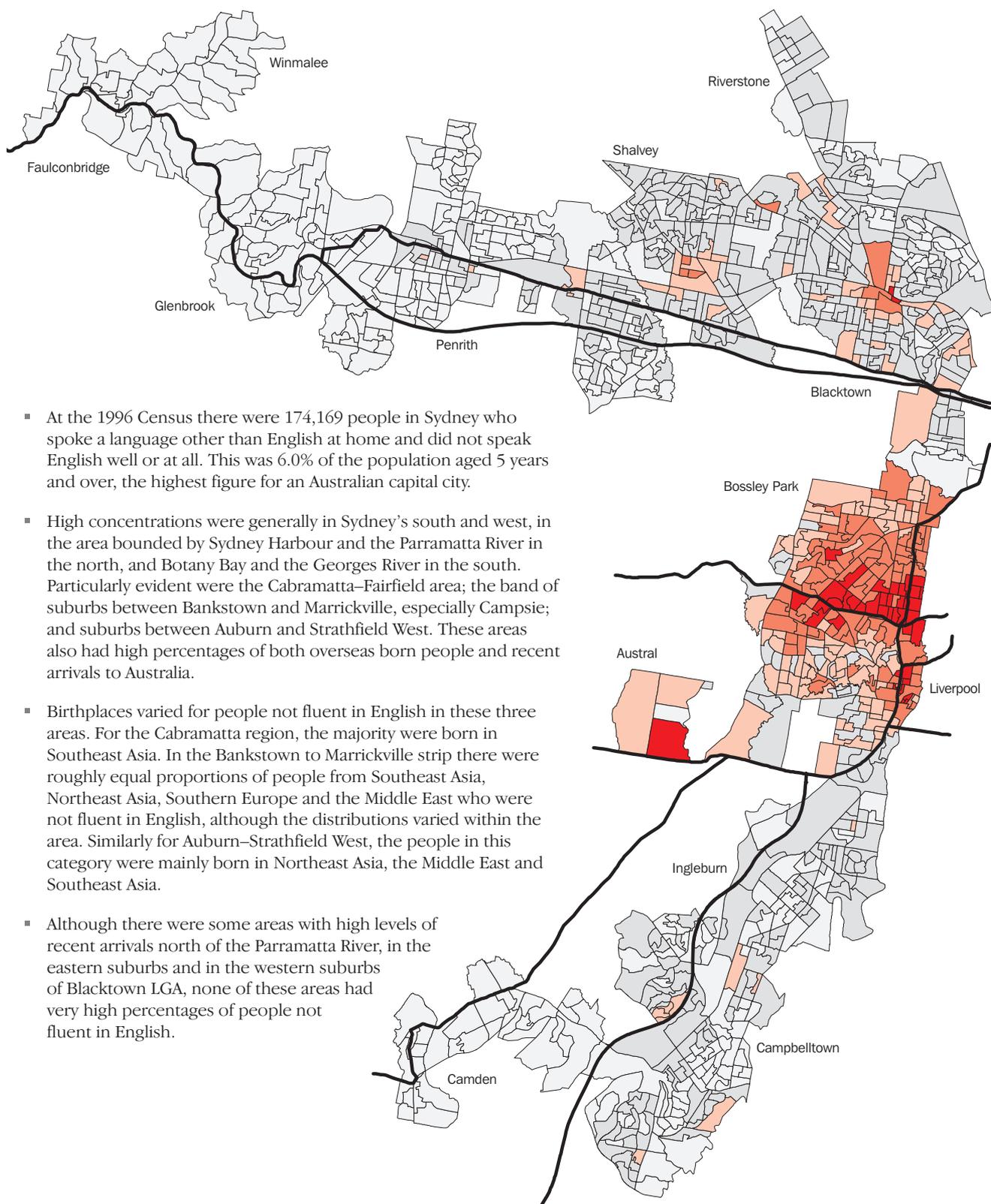
- At the 1996 Census there were 174,169 people in Sydney who
  spoke a language other than English at home and did not speak
  English well or at all. This was 6.0% of the population aged 5 years
  and over, the highest figure for an Australian capital city.

- High concentrations were generally in Sydney's south and west, in
  the area bounded by Sydney Harbour and the Parramatta River in
  the north, and Botany Bay and the Georges River in the south.
  Particularly evident were the Cabramatta–Fairfield area; the band of
  suburbs between Bankstown and Marrickville, especially Campsie;
  and suburbs between Auburn and Strathfield West. These areas
  also had high percentages of both overseas born people and recent
  arrivals to Australia.

- Birthplaces varied for people not fluent in English in these three
  areas. For the Cabramatta region, the majority were born in
  Southeast Asia. In the Bankstown to Marrickville strip there were
  roughly equal proportions of people from Southeast Asia,
  Northeast Asia, Southern Europe and the Middle East who were
  not fluent in English, although the distributions varied within the
  area. Similarly for Auburn–Strathfield West, the people in this
  category were mainly born in Northeast Asia, the Middle East and
  Southeast Asia.

- Although there were some areas with high levels of
  recent arrivals north of the Parramatta River, in the
  eastern suburbs and in the western suburbs
  of Blacktown LGA, none of these areas had
  very high percentages of people not
  fluent in English.

Palm
Beach

Pittwater

Berowra

Terrey Hills

Hornsby

Narrabeen

Kellyville

Manly

Parramatta

*Sydney
Harbour*

Bondi

Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

- 20 or more
- 11 – 20
- 6 – 11
- 2 – 6
- Less than 2

Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres
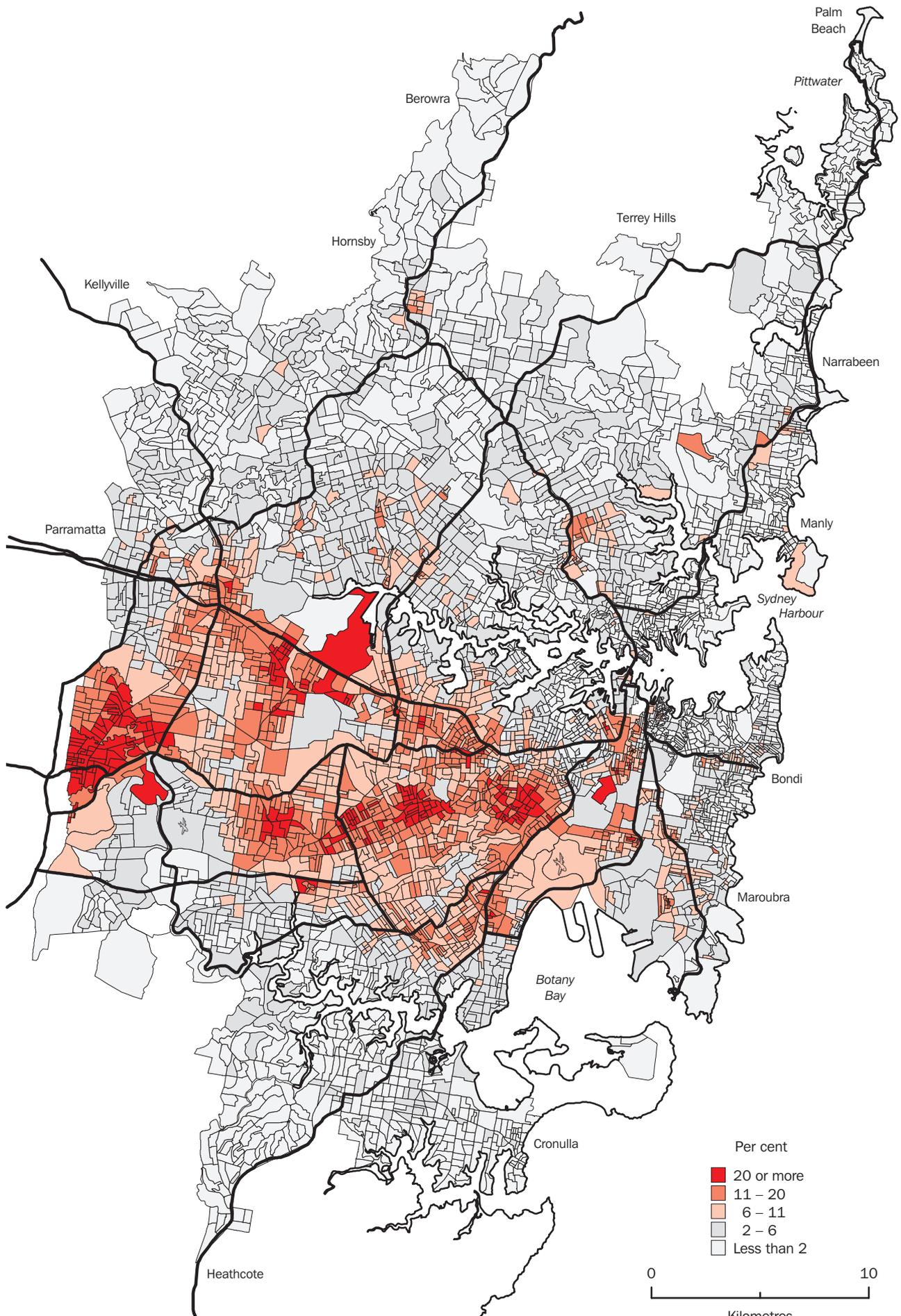
Recent arrivals

As a percentage of the total population
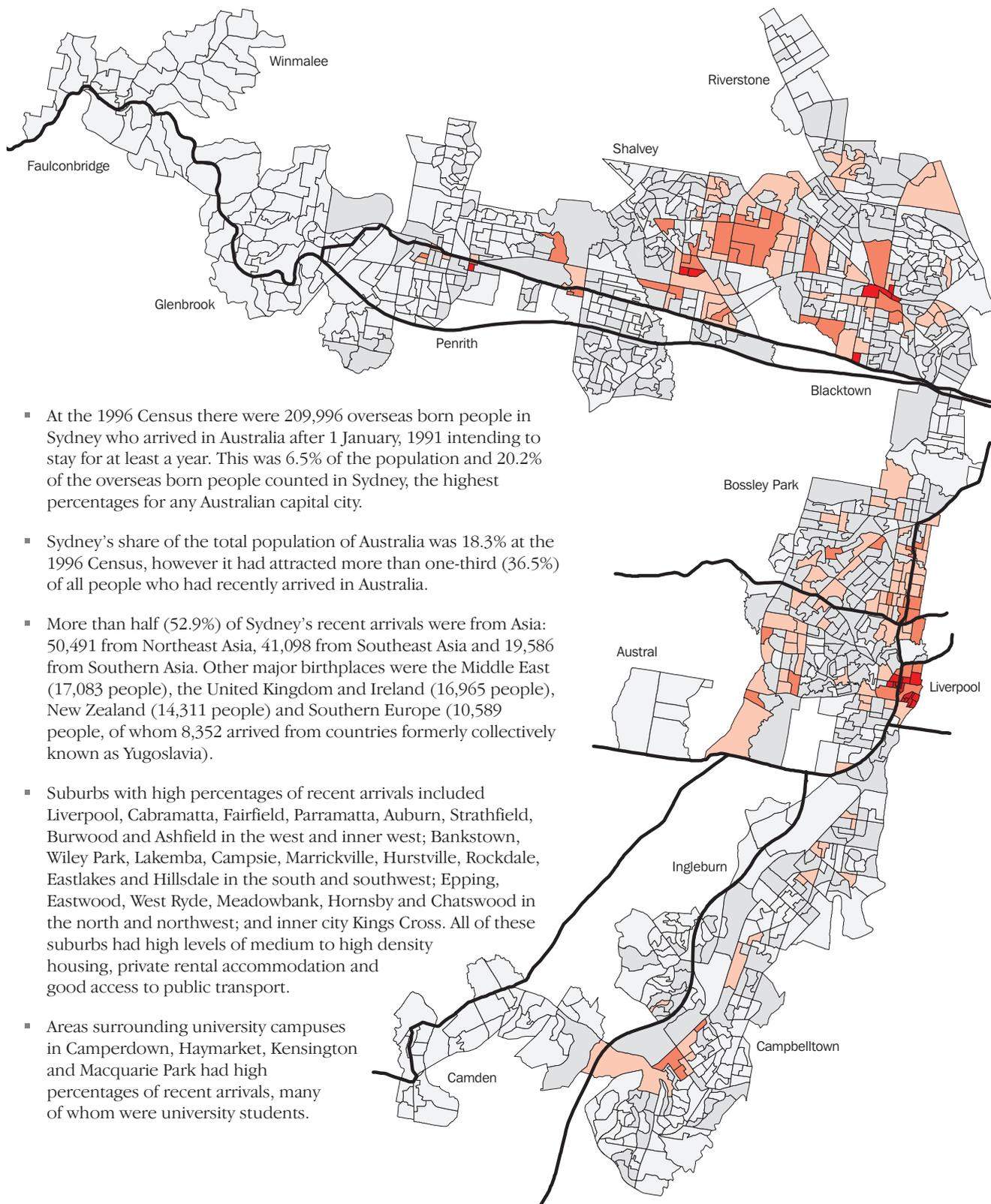
- At the 1996 Census there were 209,996 overseas born people in Sydney who arrived in Australia after 1 January, 1991 intending to stay for at least a year. This was 6.5% of the population and 20.2% of the overseas born people counted in Sydney, the highest percentages for any Australian capital city.

- Sydney's share of the total population of Australia was 18.3% at the 1996 Census, however it had attracted more than one-third (36.5%) of all people who had recently arrived in Australia.

- More than half (52.9%) of Sydney's recent arrivals were from Asia: 50,491 from Northeast Asia, 41,098 from Southeast Asia and 19,586 from Southern Asia. Other major birthplaces were the Middle East (17,083 people), the United Kingdom and Ireland (16,965 people), New Zealand (14,311 people) and Southern Europe (10,589 people, of whom 8,352 arrived from countries formerly collectively known as Yugoslavia).

- Suburbs with high percentages of recent arrivals included Liverpool, Cabramatta, Fairfield, Parramatta, Auburn, Strathfield, Burwood and Ashfield in the west and inner west; Bankstown, Wiley Park, Lakemba, Campsie, Marrickville, Hurstville, Rockdale, Eastlakes and Hillsdale in the south and southwest; Epping, Eastwood, West Ryde, Meadowbank, Hornsby and Chatswood in the north and northwest; and inner city Kings Cross. All of these suburbs had high levels of medium to high density housing, private rental accommodation and good access to public transport.

- Areas surrounding university campuses in Camperdown, Haymarket, Kensington and Macquarie Park had high percentages of recent arrivals, many of whom were university students.

Palm
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Terrey Hills

Hornsby

Narrabeen

Kellyville

Manly

Parramatta

*Sydney
Harbour*

Bondi

Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

22 or more
12 – 22
7 – 12
3 – 7
Less than 3

Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres
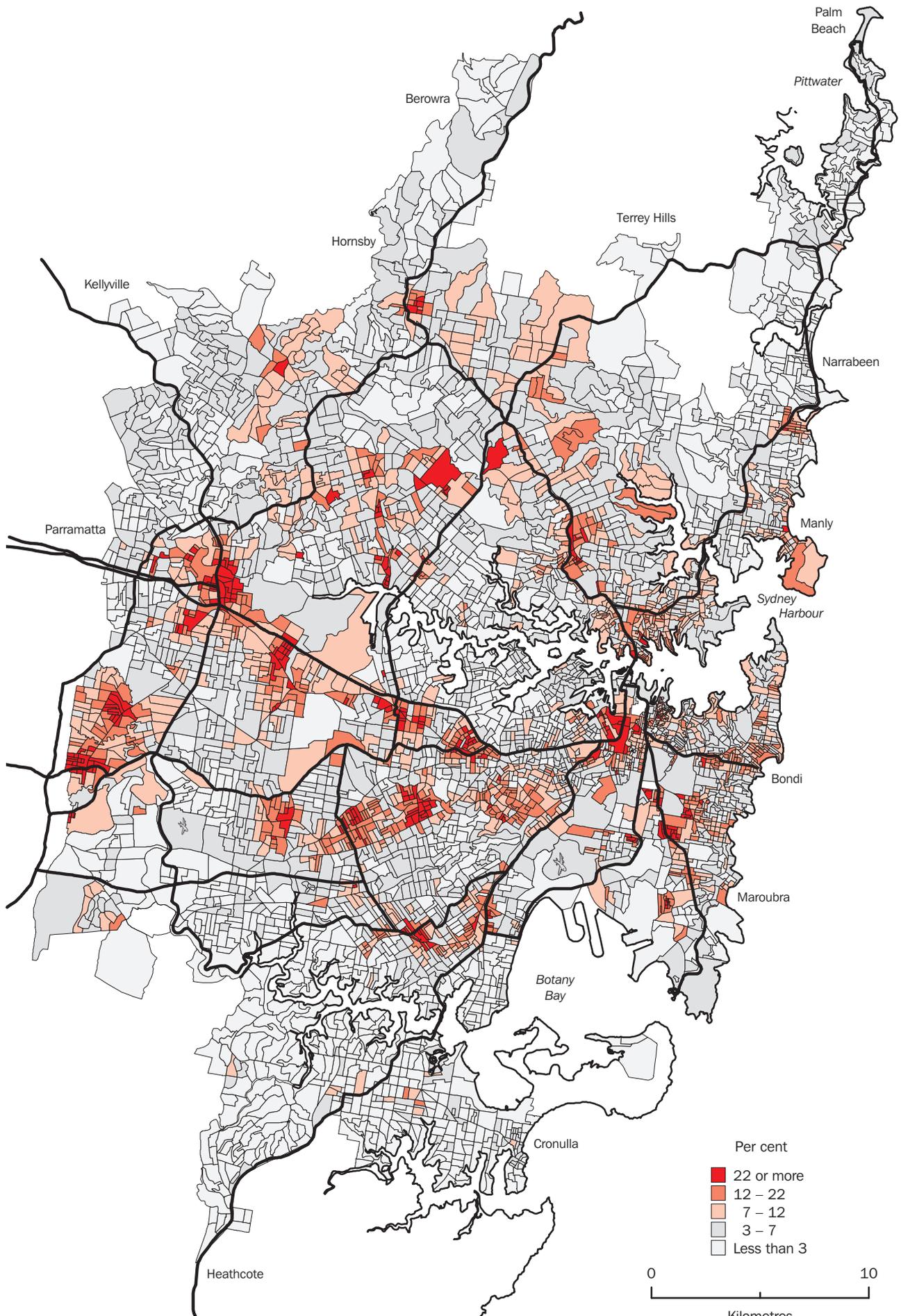
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

As a percentage of the total population
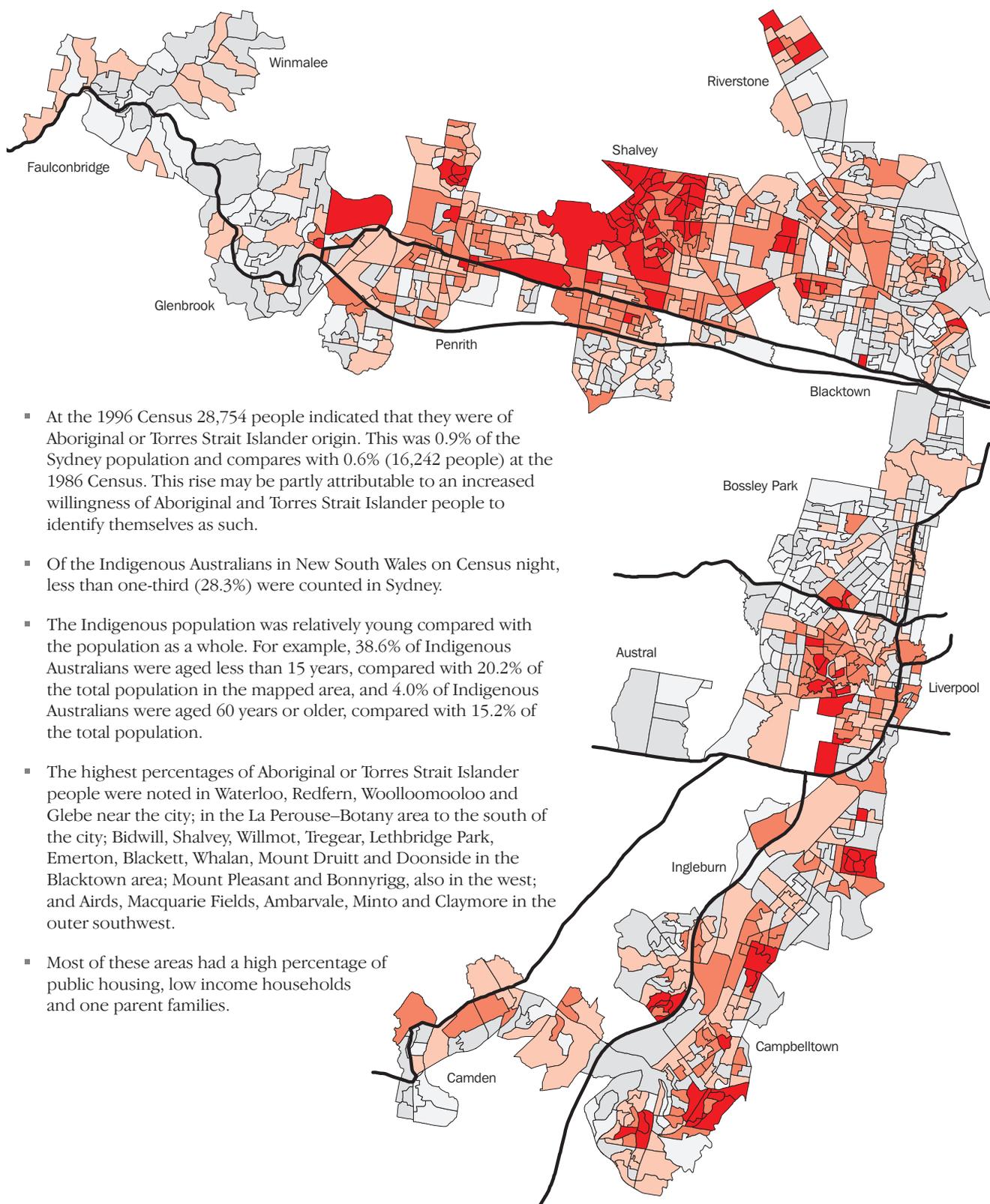
- At the 1996 Census 28,754 people indicated that they were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. This was 0.9% of the Sydney population and compares with 0.6% (16,242 people) at the 1986 Census. This rise may be partly attributable to an increased willingness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to identify themselves as such.

- Of the Indigenous Australians in New South Wales on Census night, less than one-third (28.3%) were counted in Sydney.

- The Indigenous population was relatively young compared with the population as a whole. For example, 38.6% of Indigenous Australians were aged less than 15 years, compared with 20.2% of the total population in the mapped area, and 4.0% of Indigenous Australians were aged 60 years or older, compared with 15.2% of the total population.

- The highest percentages of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people were noted in Waterloo, Redfern, Woolloomooloo and Glebe near the city; in the La Perouse–Botany area to the south of the city; Bidwill, Shalvey, Willmot, Tregear, Lethbridge Park, Emerton, Blackett, Whalan, Mount Druitt and Doonside in the Blacktown area; Mount Pleasant and Bonnyrigg, also in the west; and Airds, Macquarie Fields, Ambarvale, Minto and Claymore in the outer southwest.

- Most of these areas had a high percentage of public housing, low income households and one parent families.
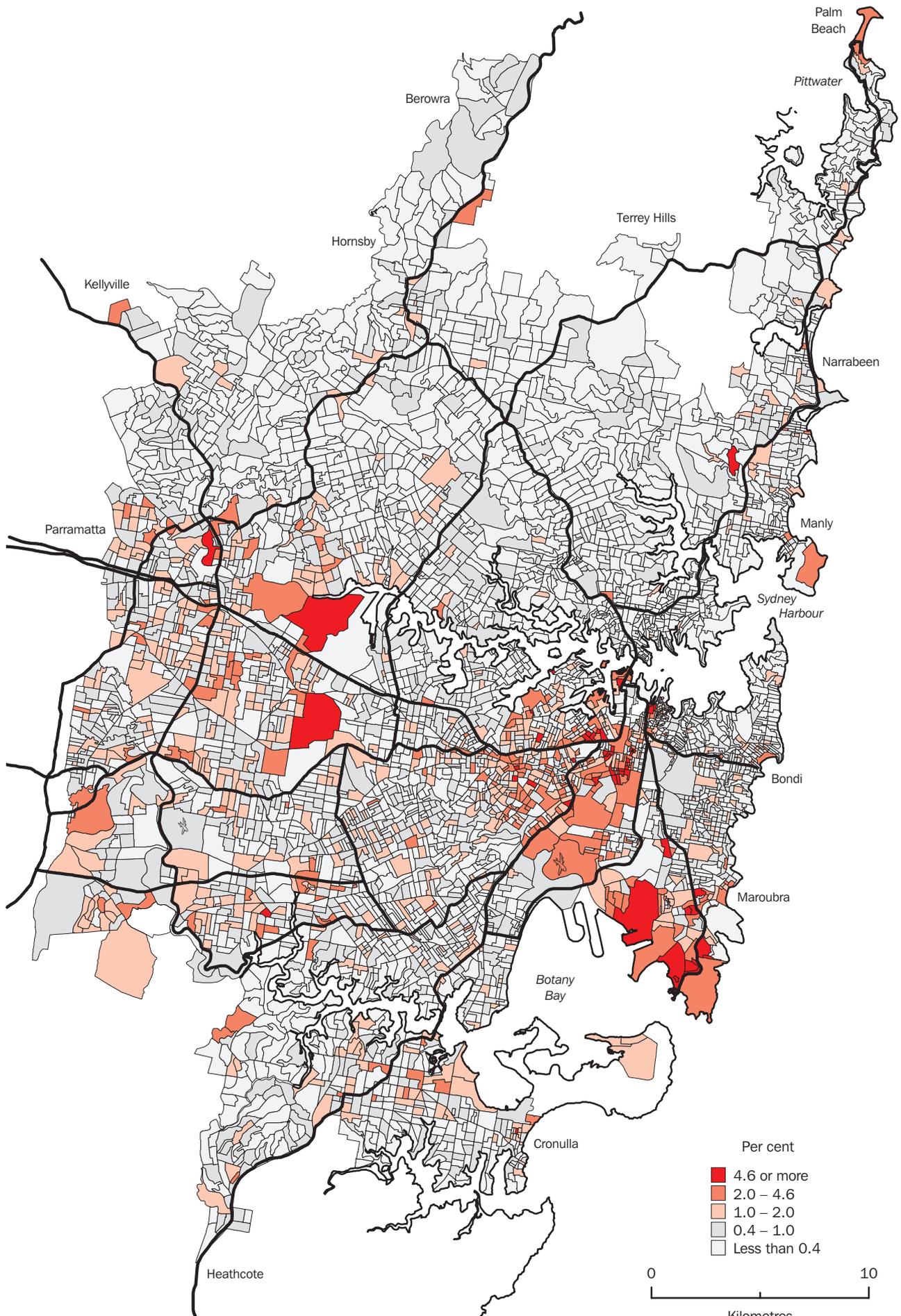
Per cent

🟥	4.6 or more
🟧	2.0 – 4.6
🟧	1.0 – 2.0
⬜	0.4 – 1.0
⬜	Less than 0.4

Palm Beach

Pittwater

Berowra

Terrey Hills

Hornsby

Narrabeen

Kellyville

Manly

Sydney Harbour

Parramatta

Bondi

Maroubra

Botany Bay

Cronulla

Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres

People with university qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force
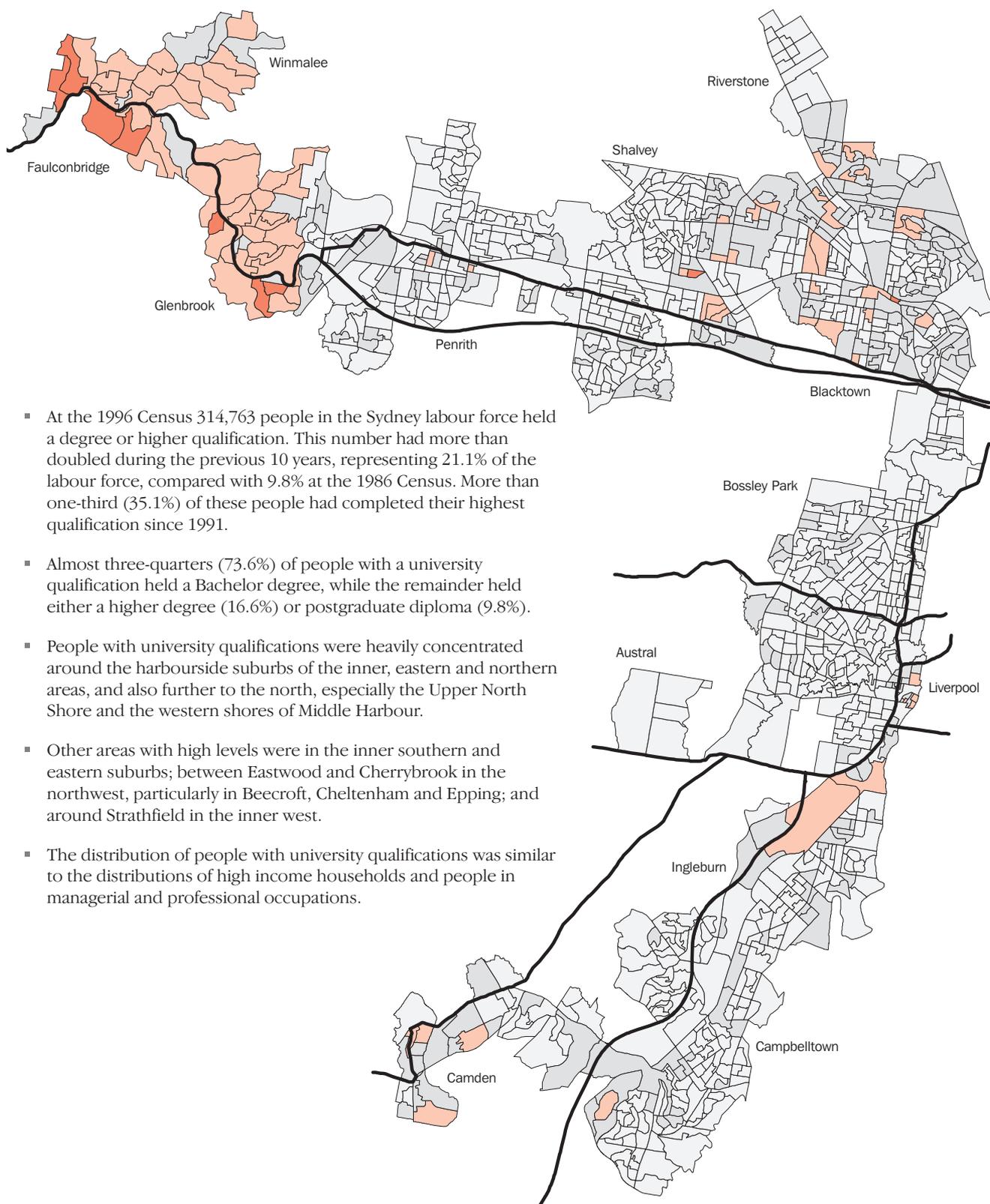
- At the 1996 Census 314,763 people in the Sydney labour force held a degree or higher qualification. This number had more than doubled during the previous 10 years, representing 21.1% of the labour force, compared with 9.8% at the 1986 Census. More than one-third (35.1%) of these people had completed their highest qualification since 1991.

- Almost three-quarters (73.6%) of people with a university qualification held a Bachelor degree, while the remainder held either a higher degree (16.6%) or postgraduate diploma (9.8%).

- People with university qualifications were heavily concentrated around the harbourside suburbs of the inner, eastern and northern areas, and also further to the north, especially the Upper North Shore and the western shores of Middle Harbour.

- Other areas with high levels were in the inner southern and eastern suburbs; between Eastwood and Cherrybrook in the northwest, particularly in Beecroft, Cheltenham and Epping; and around Strathfield in the inner west.

- The distribution of people with university qualifications was similar to the distributions of high income households and people in managerial and professional occupations.

Palm
Beach

Pittwater

Berowra

Terrey Hills

Hornsby

Narrabeen

Kellyville

Manly

Parramatta

*Sydney
Harbour*

Bondi

Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

■ 39 or more
■ 28 – 39
■ 18 – 28
■ 11 – 18
□ Less than 11

Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres

People with trade qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force
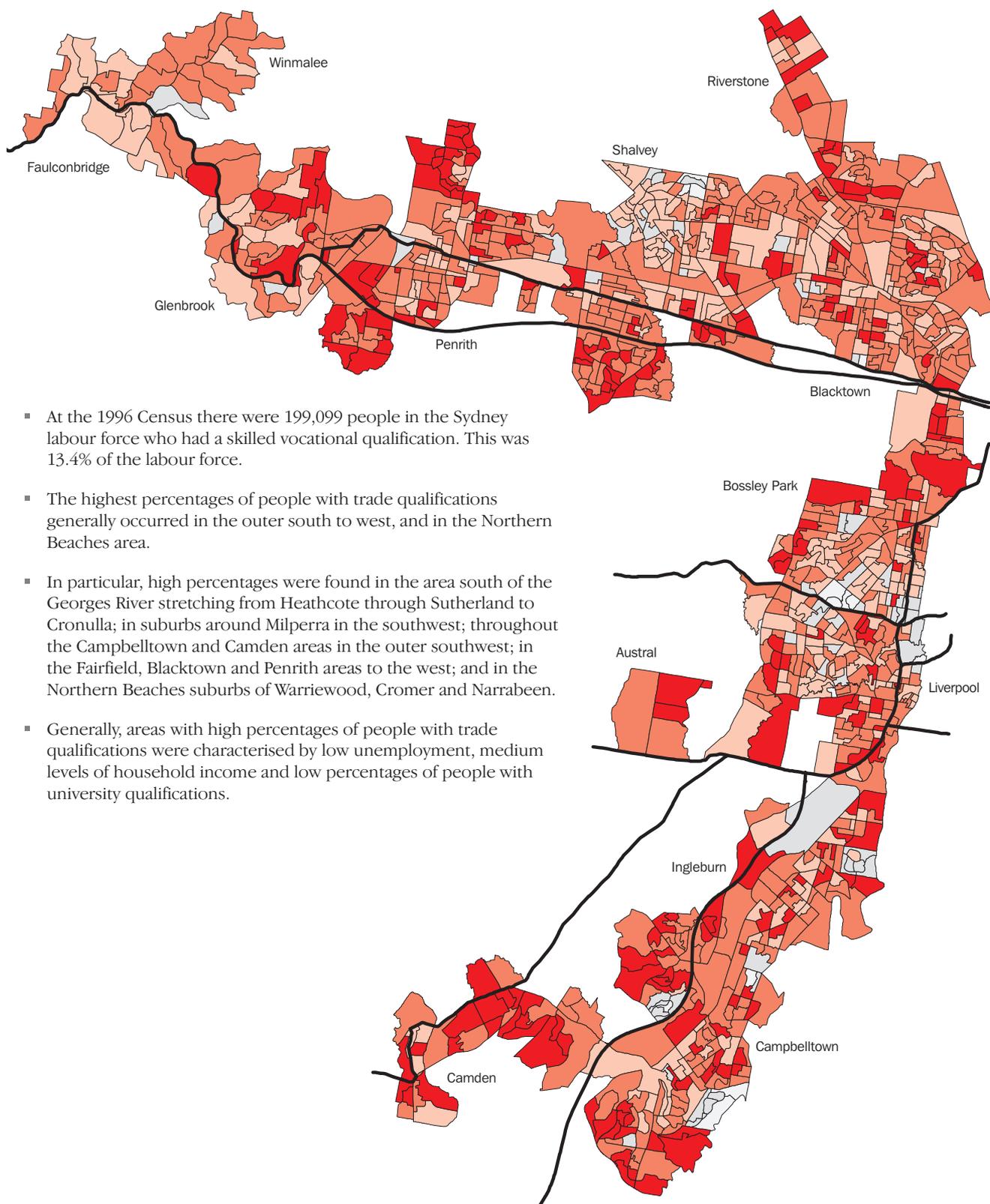
- At the 1996 Census there were 199,099 people in the Sydney labour force who had a skilled vocational qualification. This was 13.4% of the labour force.

- The highest percentages of people with trade qualifications generally occurred in the outer south to west, and in the Northern Beaches area.

- In particular, high percentages were found in the area south of the Georges River stretching from Heathcote through Sutherland to Cronulla; in suburbs around Milperra in the southwest; throughout the Campbelltown and Camden areas in the outer southwest; in the Fairfield, Blacktown and Penrith areas to the west; and in the Northern Beaches suburbs of Warriewood, Cromer and Narrabeen.

- Generally, areas with high percentages of people with trade qualifications were characterised by low unemployment, medium levels of household income and low percentages of people with university qualifications.

Palm
Beach

Pittwater

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Terrey Hills

Hornsby

Narrabeen

Kellyville

Manly

Parramatta

*Sydney
Harbour*

Bondi

Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

19 or more

15 – 19

11 – 15

7 – 11

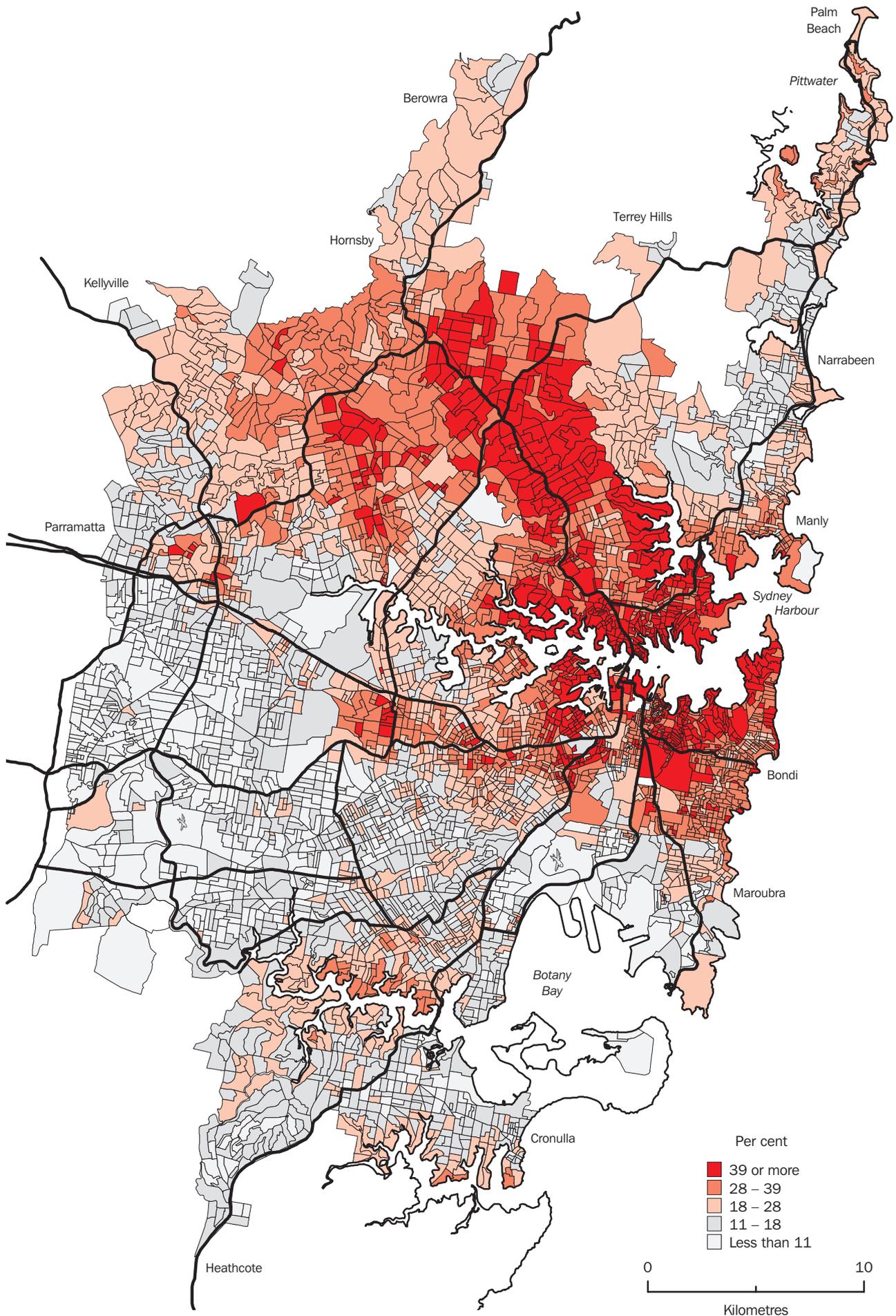Less than 7

Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres
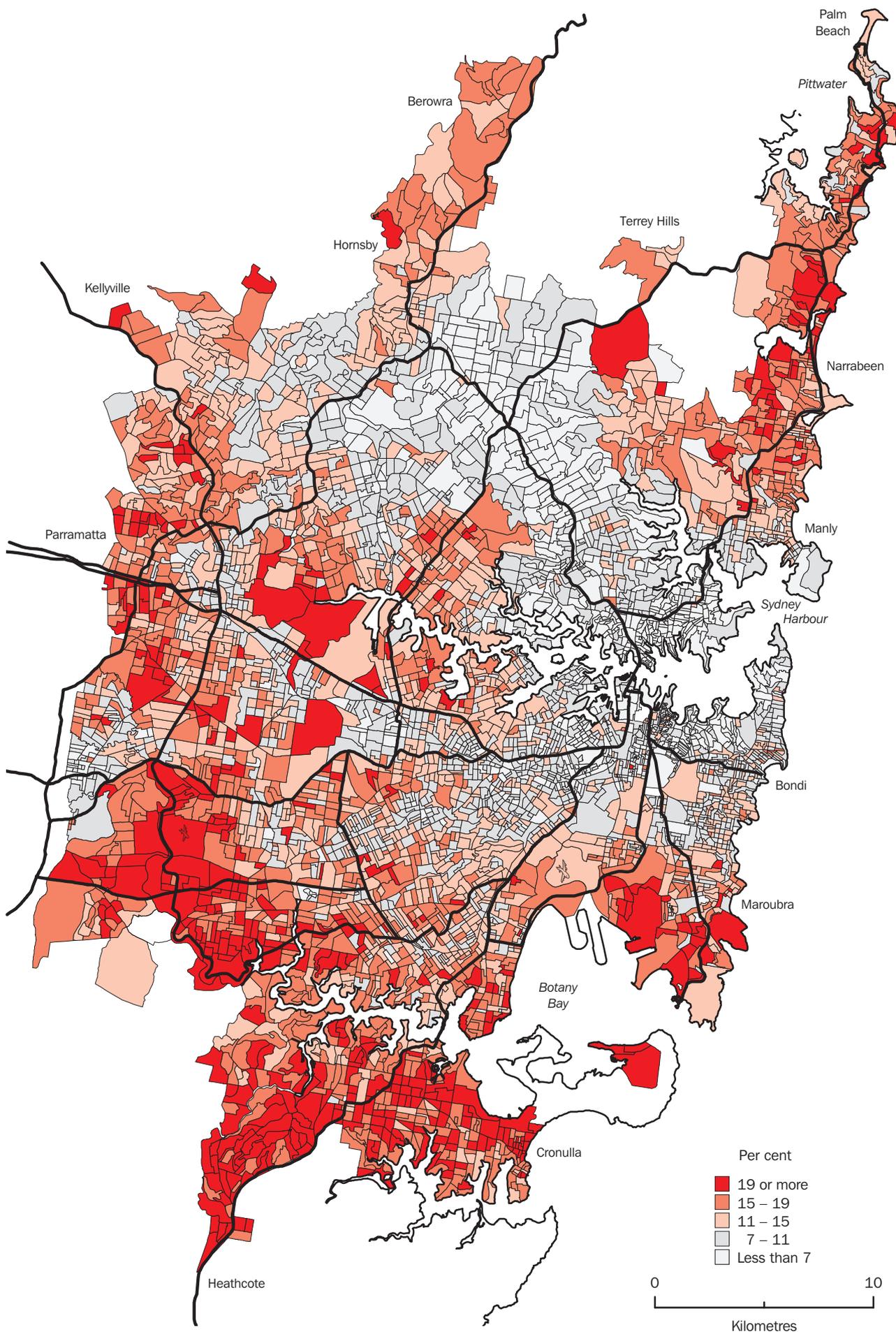
People without qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force
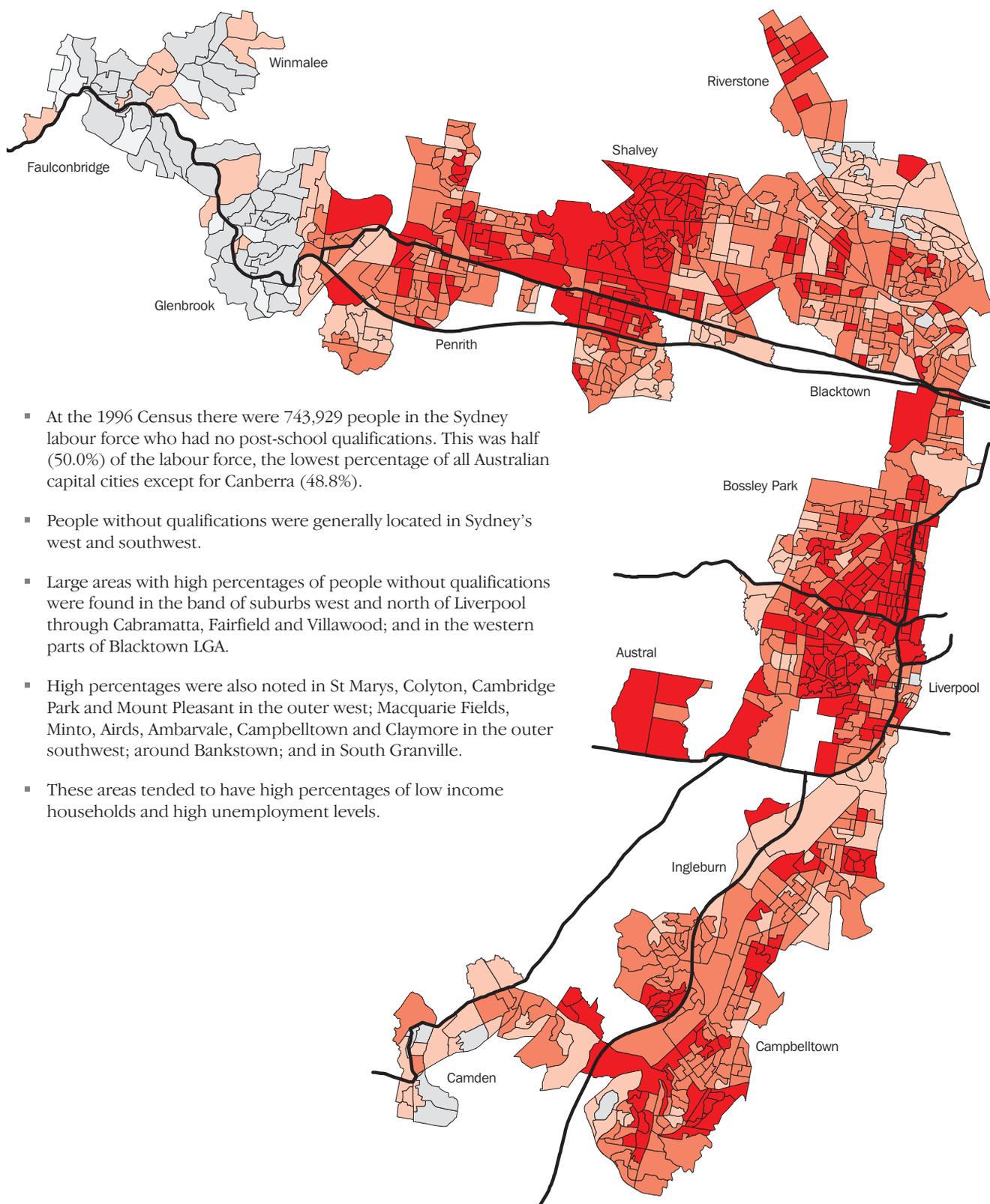
- At the 1996 Census there were 743,929 people in the Sydney labour force who had no post-school qualifications. This was half (50.0%) of the labour force, the lowest percentage of all Australian capital cities except for Canberra (48.8%).

- People without qualifications were generally located in Sydney's west and southwest.

- Large areas with high percentages of people without qualifications were found in the band of suburbs west and north of Liverpool through Cabramatta, Fairfield and Villawood; and in the western parts of Blacktown LGA.

- High percentages were also noted in St Marys, Colyton, Cambridge Park and Mount Pleasant in the outer west; Macquarie Fields, Minto, Airds, Ambarvale, Campbelltown and Claymore in the outer southwest; around Bankstown; and in South Granville.

- These areas tended to have high percentages of low income households and high unemployment levels.

Per cent

![red]	65 or more
![darksalmon]	56 – 65
![lightsalmon]	47 – 56
![grey]	38 – 47
![white]	Less than 38

0   10

Kilometres

One parent families with dependent children

As a percentage of all families
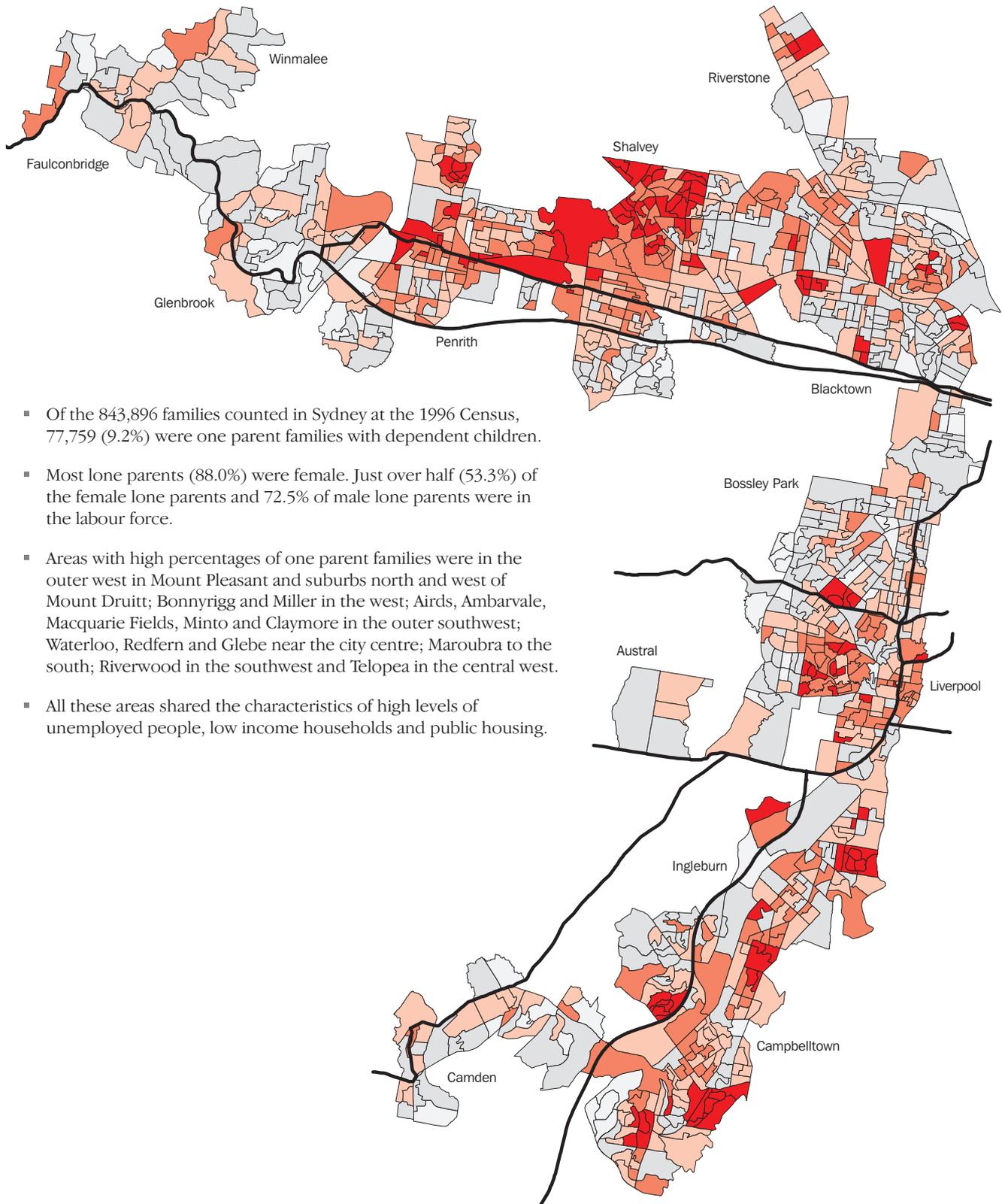
- Of the 843,896 families counted in Sydney at the 1996 Census, 77,759 (9.2%) were one parent families with dependent children.

- Most lone parents (88.0%) were female. Just over half (53.3%) of the female lone parents and 72.5% of male lone parents were in the labour force.

- Areas with high percentages of one parent families were in the outer west in Mount Pleasant and suburbs north and west of Mount Druitt; Bonnyrigg and Miller in the west; Airds, Ambarvale, Macquarie Fields, Minto and Claymore in the outer southwest; Waterloo, Redfern and Glebe near the city centre; Maroubra to the south; Riverwood in the southwest and Telopea in the central west.

- All these areas shared the characteristics of high levels of unemployed people, low income households and public housing.
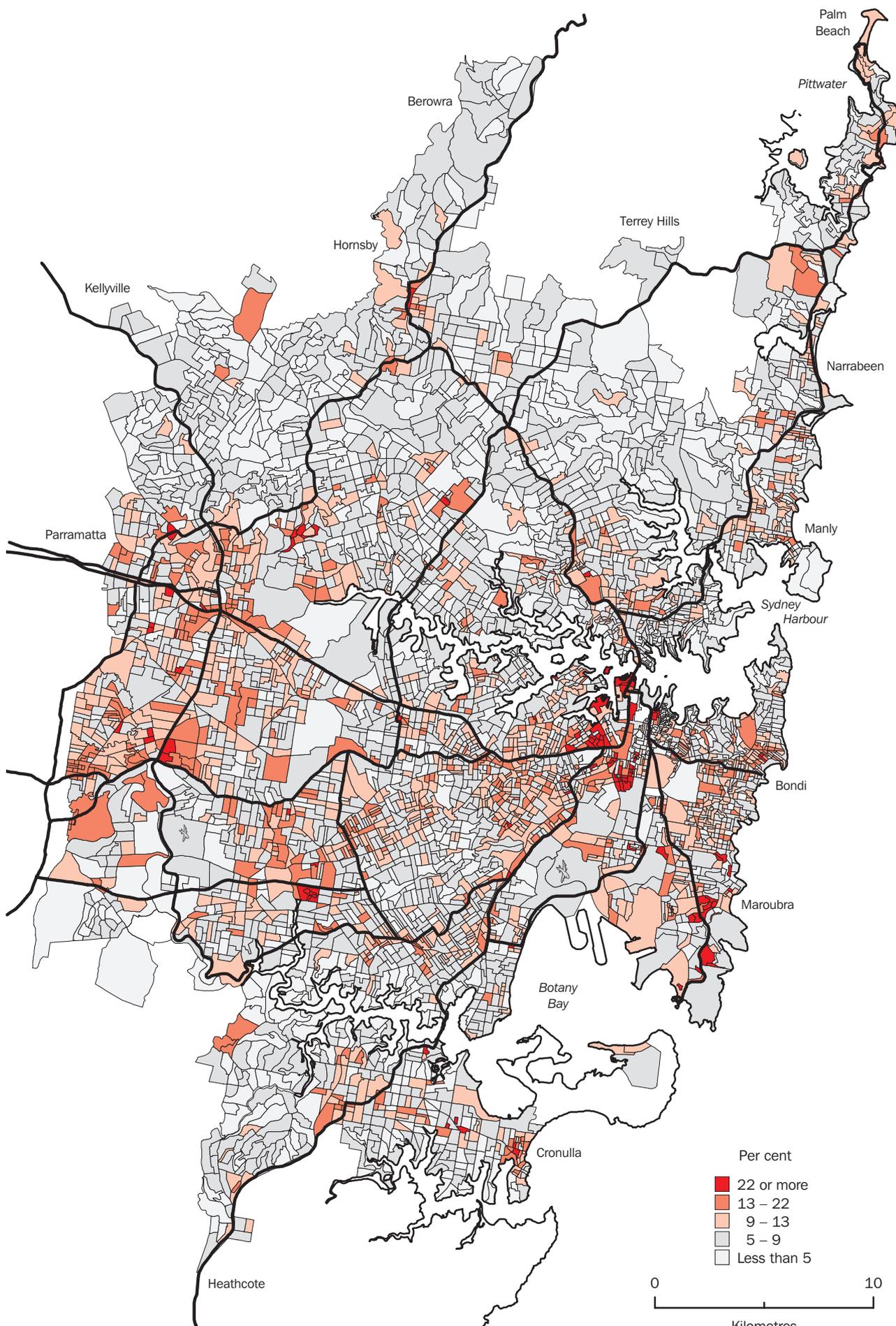
Palm
Beach

Pittwater

Berowra

Terrey Hills

Hornsby

Narrabeen

Kellyville

Manly

Parramatta

*Sydney
Harbour*

Bondi

Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

■ 22 or more
■ 13 – 22
■ 9 – 13
■ 5 – 9
□ Less than 5

Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres

Couples with dependent children

As a percentage of all families
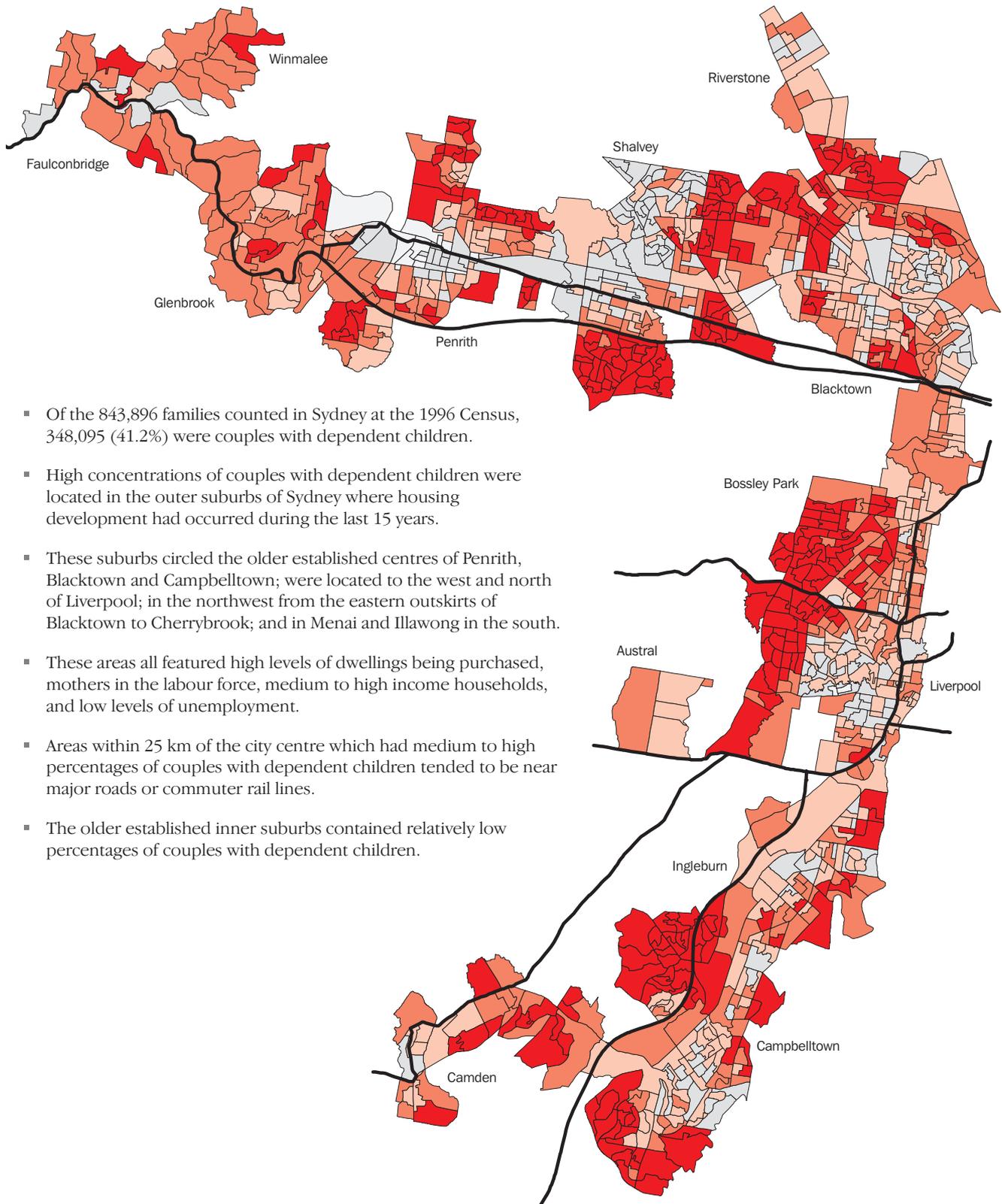
- Of the 843,896 families counted in Sydney at the 1996 Census, 348,095 (41.2%) were couples with dependent children.

- High concentrations of couples with dependent children were located in the outer suburbs of Sydney where housing development had occurred during the last 15 years.

- These suburbs circled the older established centres of Penrith, Blacktown and Campbelltown; were located to the west and north of Liverpool; in the northwest from the eastern outskirts of Blacktown to Cherrybrook; and in Menai and Illawong in the south.

- These areas all featured high levels of dwellings being purchased, mothers in the labour force, medium to high income households, and low levels of unemployment.

- Areas within 25 km of the city centre which had medium to high percentages of couples with dependent children tended to be near major roads or commuter rail lines.

- The older established inner suburbs contained relatively low percentages of couples with dependent children.

Palm
Beach

Pittwater

Berowra

Terrey Hills

Hornsby

Kellyville

Narrabeen

Manly

*Sydney
Harbour*

Parramatta

Bondi

Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

53 or more
43 – 53
35 – 43
24 – 35
Less than 24

Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres
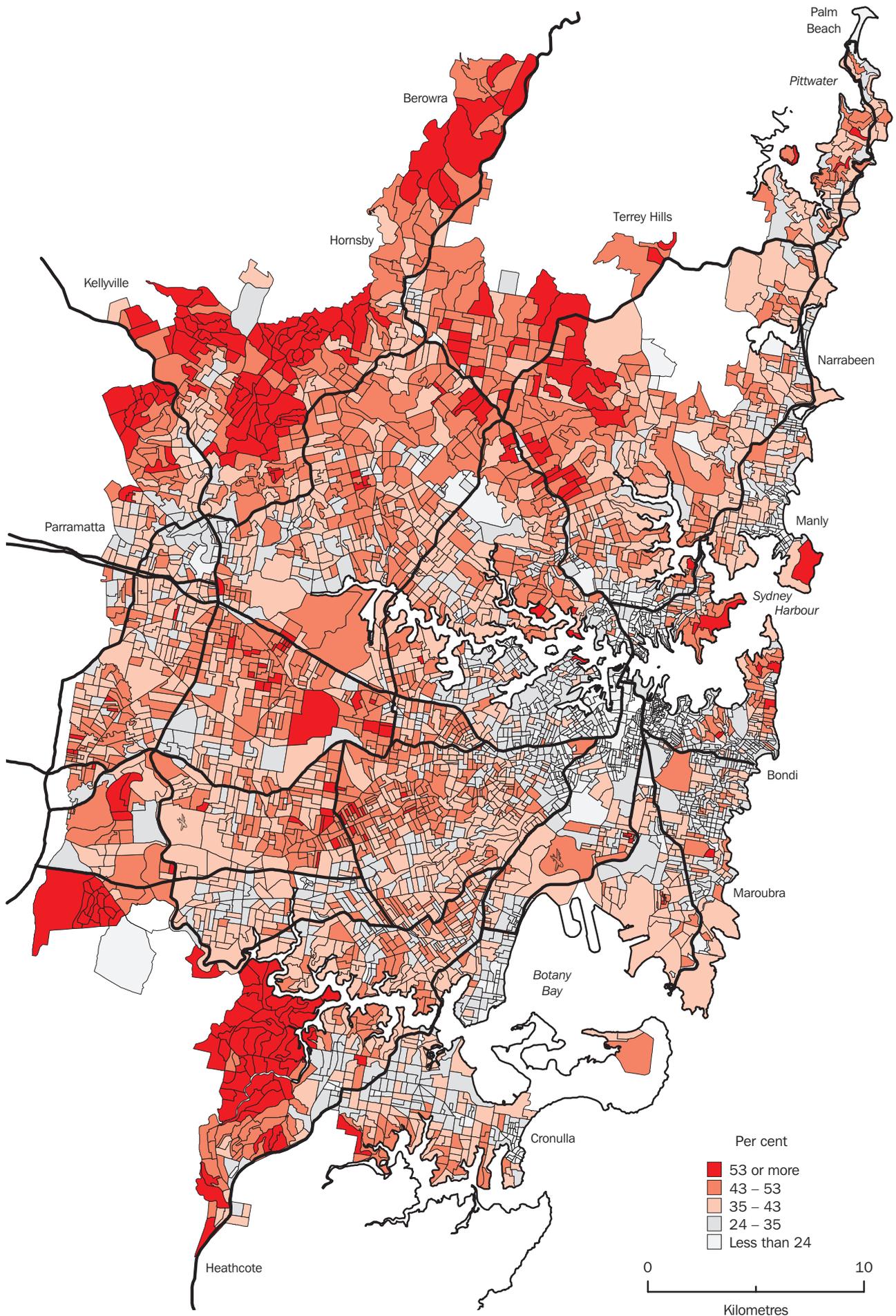
DINKs (double income, no kids)

As a percentage of all families
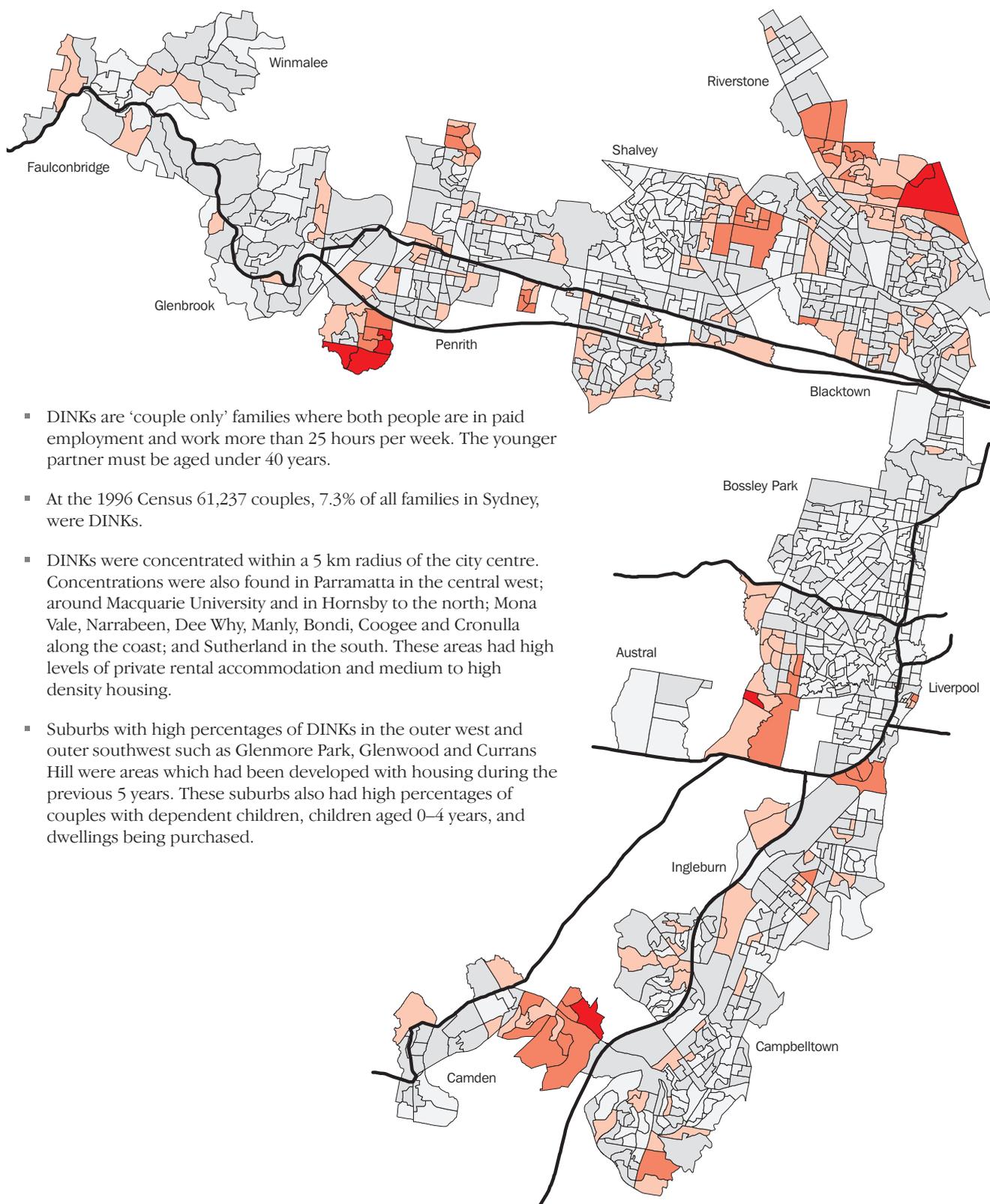
- DINKs are 'couple only' families where both people are in paid employment and work more than 25 hours per week. The younger partner must be aged under 40 years.

- At the 1996 Census 61,237 couples, 7.3% of all families in Sydney, were DINKs.

- DINKs were concentrated within a 5 km radius of the city centre. Concentrations were also found in Parramatta in the central west; around Macquarie University and in Hornsby to the north; Mona Vale, Narrabeen, Dee Why, Manly, Bondi, Coogee and Cronulla along the coast; and Sutherland in the south. These areas had high levels of private rental accommodation and medium to high density housing.

- Suburbs with high percentages of DINKs in the outer west and outer southwest such as Glenmore Park, Glenwood and Currans Hill were areas which had been developed with housing during the previous 5 years. These suburbs also had high percentages of couples with dependent children, children aged 0–4 years, and dwellings being purchased.

Per cent

- 23 or more
- 14 – 23
- 8 – 14
- 4 – 8
- Less than 4

0   10

Kilometres
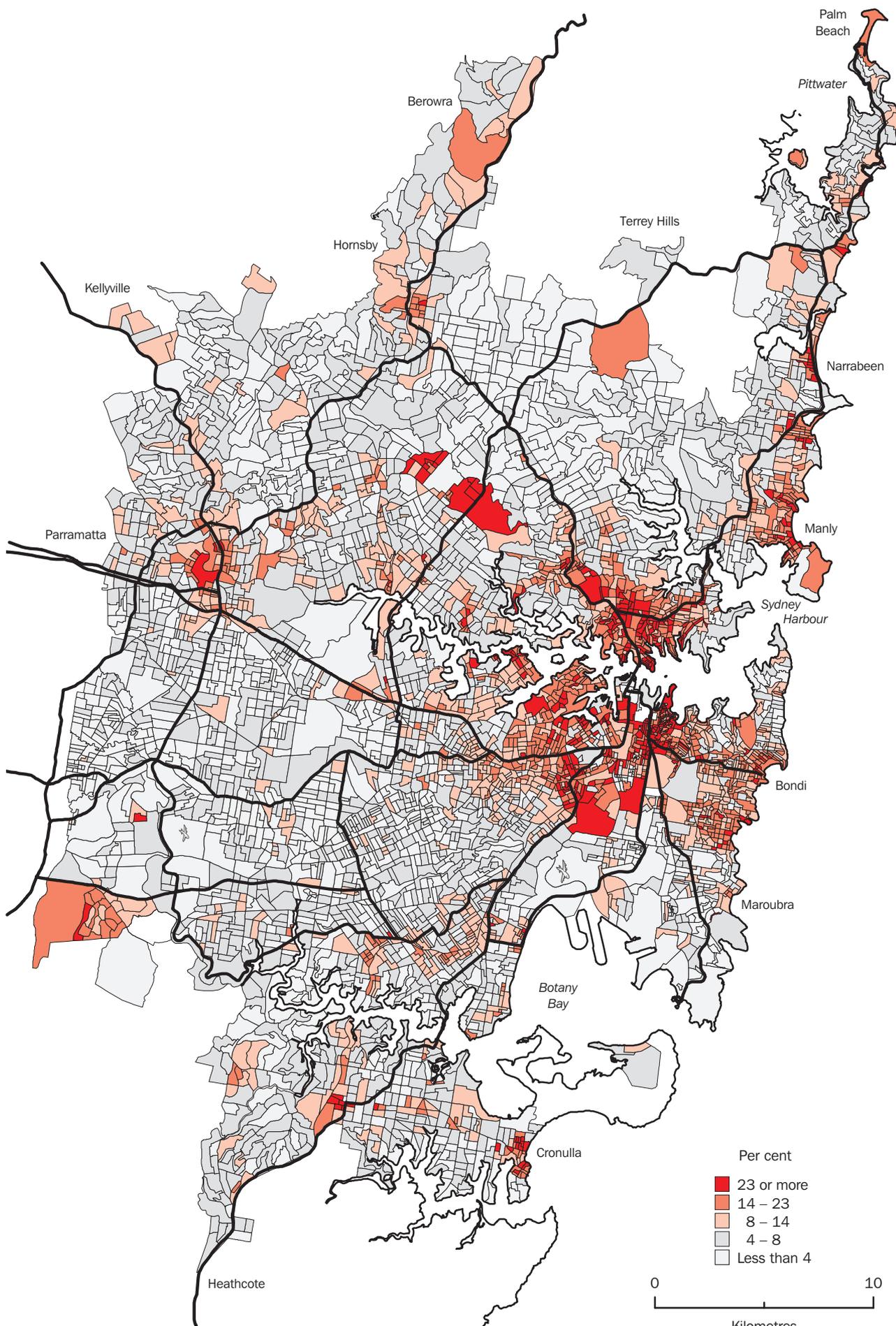
Low income households

Percentage of households with weekly income under $300
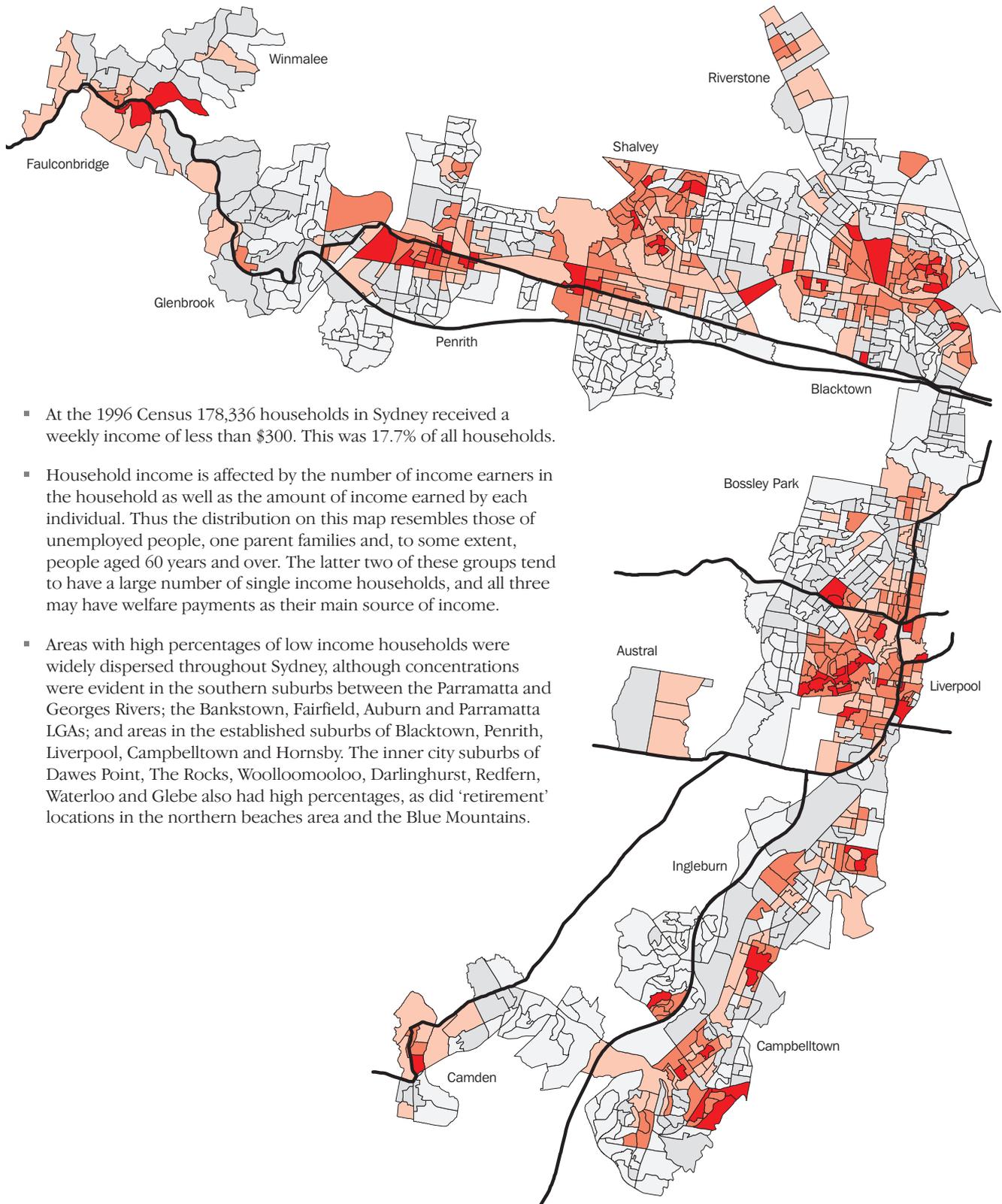
- At the 1996 Census 178,336 households in Sydney received a weekly income of less than $300. This was 17.7% of all households.

- Household income is affected by the number of income earners in the household as well as the amount of income earned by each individual. Thus the distribution on this map resembles those of unemployed people, one parent families and, to some extent, people aged 60 years and over. The latter two of these groups tend to have a large number of single income households, and all three may have welfare payments as their main source of income.

- Areas with high percentages of low income households were widely dispersed throughout Sydney, although concentrations were evident in the southern suburbs between the Parramatta and Georges Rivers; the Bankstown, Fairfield, Auburn and Parramatta LGAs; and areas in the established suburbs of Blacktown, Penrith, Liverpool, Campbelltown and Hornsby. The inner city suburbs of Dawes Point, The Rocks, Woolloomooloo, Darlinghurst, Redfern, Waterloo and Glebe also had high percentages, as did 'retirement' locations in the northern beaches area and the Blue Mountains.

Per cent

- ■ 34 or more
- ■ 23 – 34
- ■ 16 – 23
- ■ 10 – 16
- □ Less than 10

Palm
Beach

Pittwater

Berowra

Terrey Hills

Hornsby

Narrabeen

Kellyville

Manly

Parramatta

*Sydney
Harbour*

Bondi

Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres
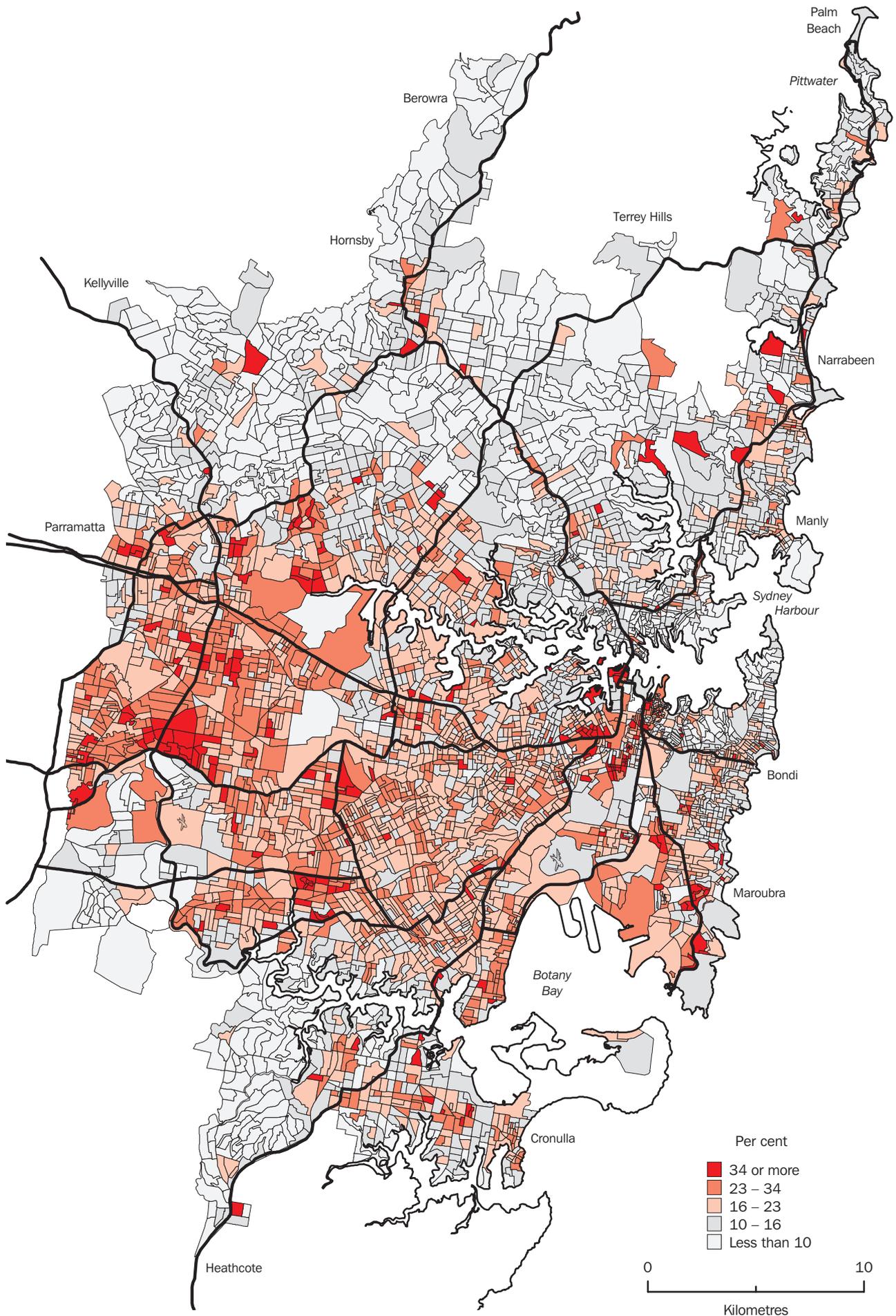
High income households

Percentage of households with weekly income of $1,500 or more
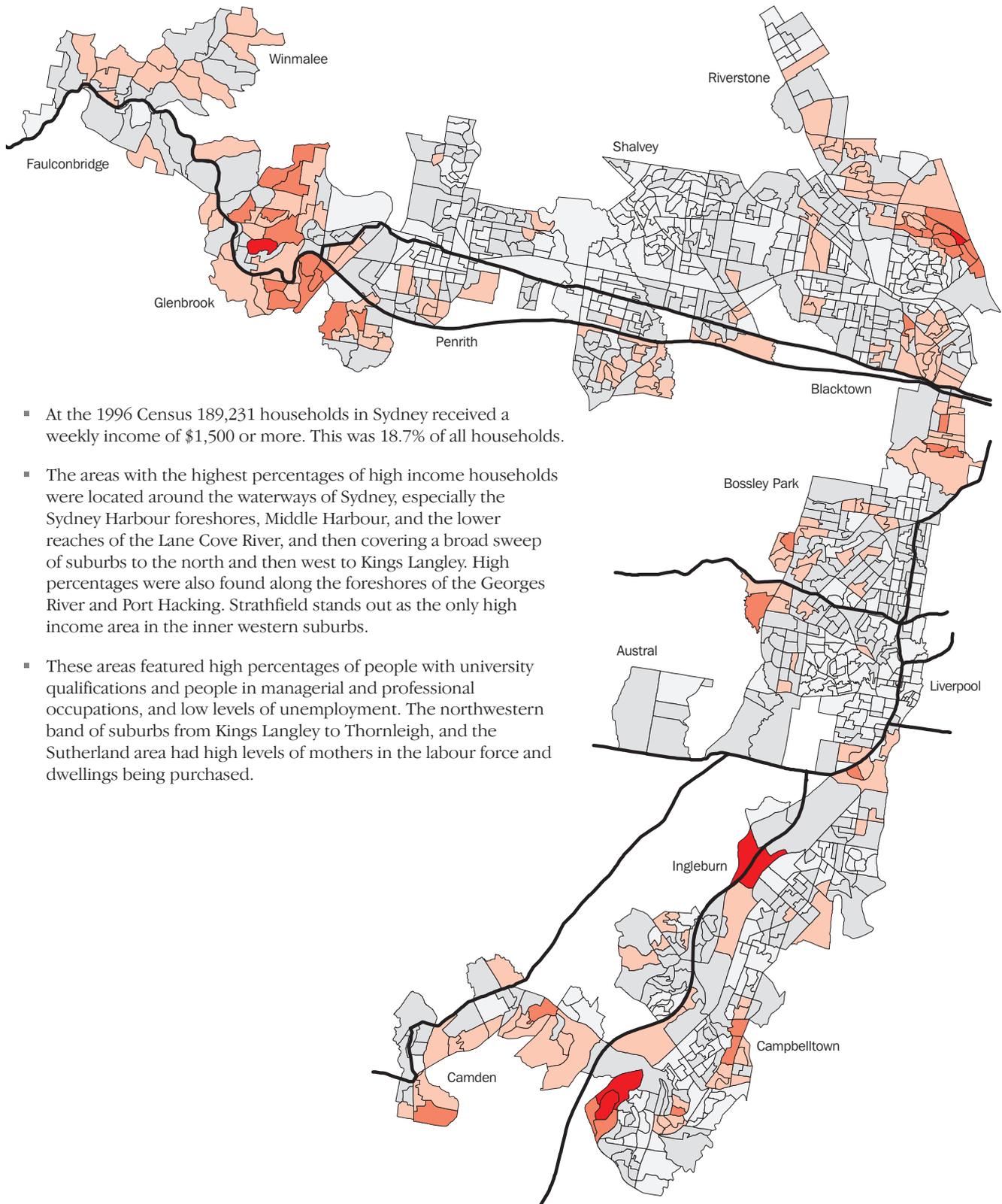
- At the 1996 Census 189,231 households in Sydney received a weekly income of $1,500 or more. This was 18.7% of all households.

- The areas with the highest percentages of high income households were located around the waterways of Sydney, especially the Sydney Harbour foreshores, Middle Harbour, and the lower reaches of the Lane Cove River, and then covering a broad sweep of suburbs to the north and then west to Kings Langley. High percentages were also found along the foreshores of the Georges River and Port Hacking. Strathfield stands out as the only high income area in the inner western suburbs.

- These areas featured high percentages of people with university qualifications and people in managerial and professional occupations, and low levels of unemployment. The northwestern band of suburbs from Kings Langley to Thornleigh, and the Sutherland area had high levels of mothers in the labour force and dwellings being purchased.

Per cent

38 or more
26 – 38
17 – 26
9 – 17
Less than 9

0   10

Kilometres

Unemployed people

As a percentage of the labour force
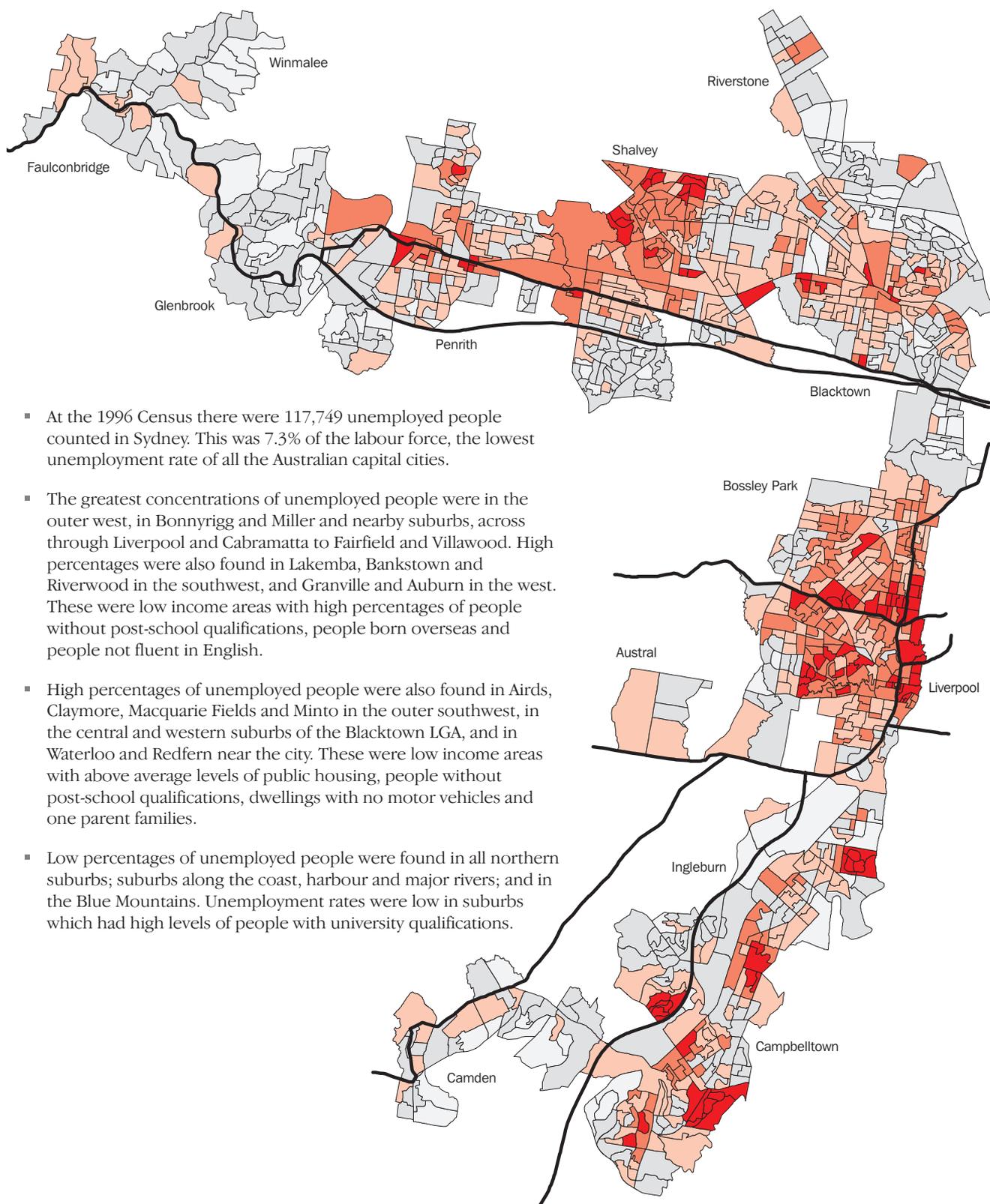
- At the 1996 Census there were 117,749 unemployed people counted in Sydney. This was 7.3% of the labour force, the lowest unemployment rate of all the Australian capital cities.

- The greatest concentrations of unemployed people were in the outer west, in Bonnyrigg and Miller and nearby suburbs, across through Liverpool and Cabramatta to Fairfield and Villawood. High percentages were also found in Lakemba, Bankstown and Riverwood in the southwest, and Granville and Auburn in the west. These were low income areas with high percentages of people without post-school qualifications, people born overseas and people not fluent in English.

- High percentages of unemployed people were also found in Airds, Claymore, Macquarie Fields and Minto in the outer southwest, in the central and western suburbs of the Blacktown LGA, and in Waterloo and Redfern near the city. These were low income areas with above average levels of public housing, people without post-school qualifications, dwellings with no motor vehicles and one parent families.

- Low percentages of unemployed people were found in all northern suburbs; suburbs along the coast, harbour and major rivers; and in the Blue Mountains. Unemployment rates were low in suburbs which had high levels of people with university qualifications.

Palm
Beach

Pittwater

Berowra

Terrey Hills

Hornsby

Narrabeen

Kellyville

Manly

Parramatta

*Sydney
Harbour*

Bondi

Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

20 or more
12 – 20
7 – 12
4 – 7
Less than 4

Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres

Unemployed people aged 15–24 years

As a percentage of the labour force aged 15–24 years
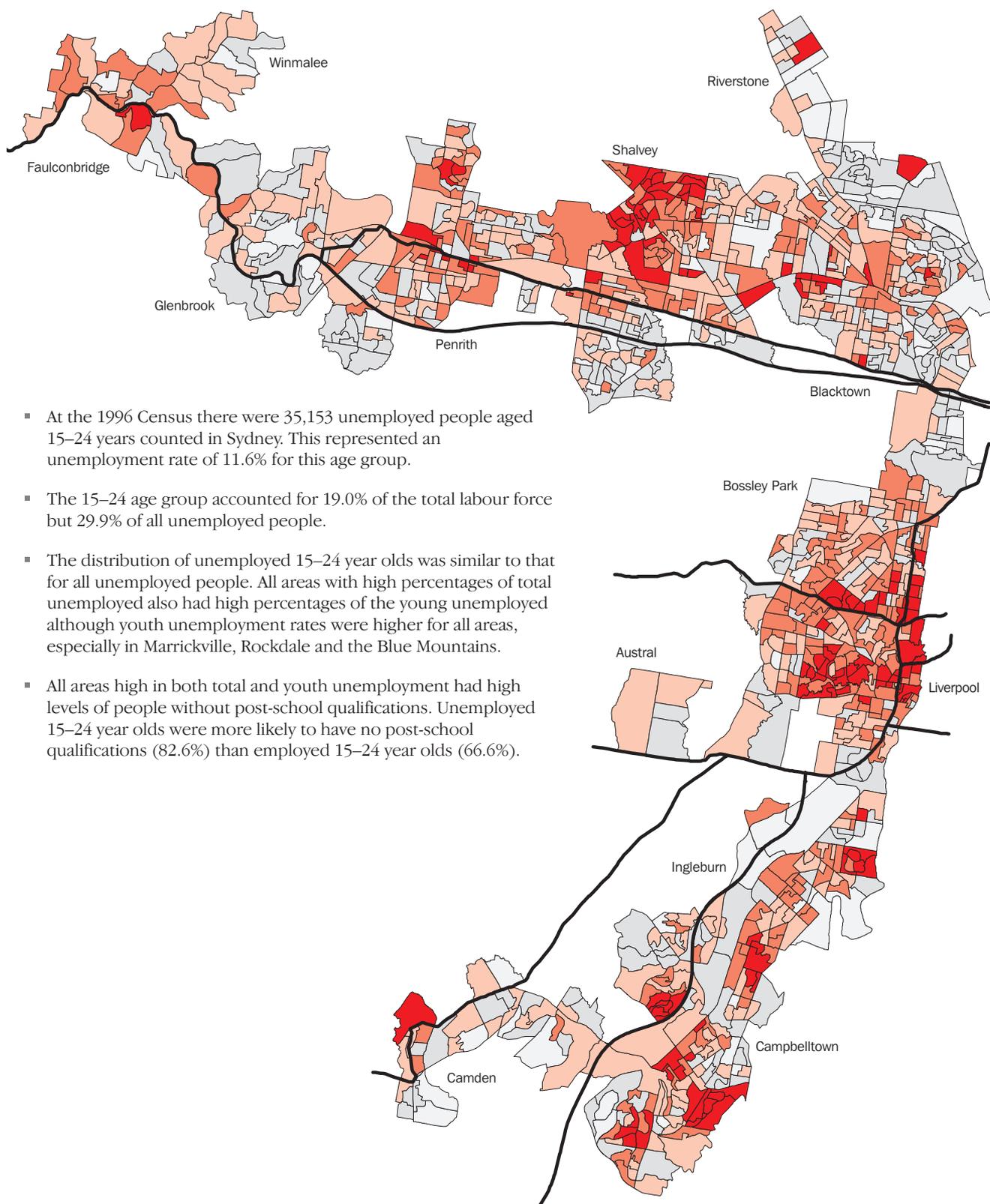
- At the 1996 Census there were 35,153 unemployed people aged 15–24 years counted in Sydney. This represented an unemployment rate of 11.6% for this age group.

- The 15–24 age group accounted for 19.0% of the total labour force but 29.9% of all unemployed people.

- The distribution of unemployed 15–24 year olds was similar to that for all unemployed people. All areas with high percentages of total unemployed also had high percentages of the young unemployed although youth unemployment rates were higher for all areas, especially in Marrickville, Rockdale and the Blue Mountains.

- All areas high in both total and youth unemployment had high levels of people without post-school qualifications. Unemployed 15–24 year olds were more likely to have no post-school qualifications (82.6%) than employed 15–24 year olds (66.6%).

Per cent

- **26 or more** (dark red)
- **17 – 26**
- **11 – 17**
- **6 – 11**
- Less than 6

0   10

Kilometres
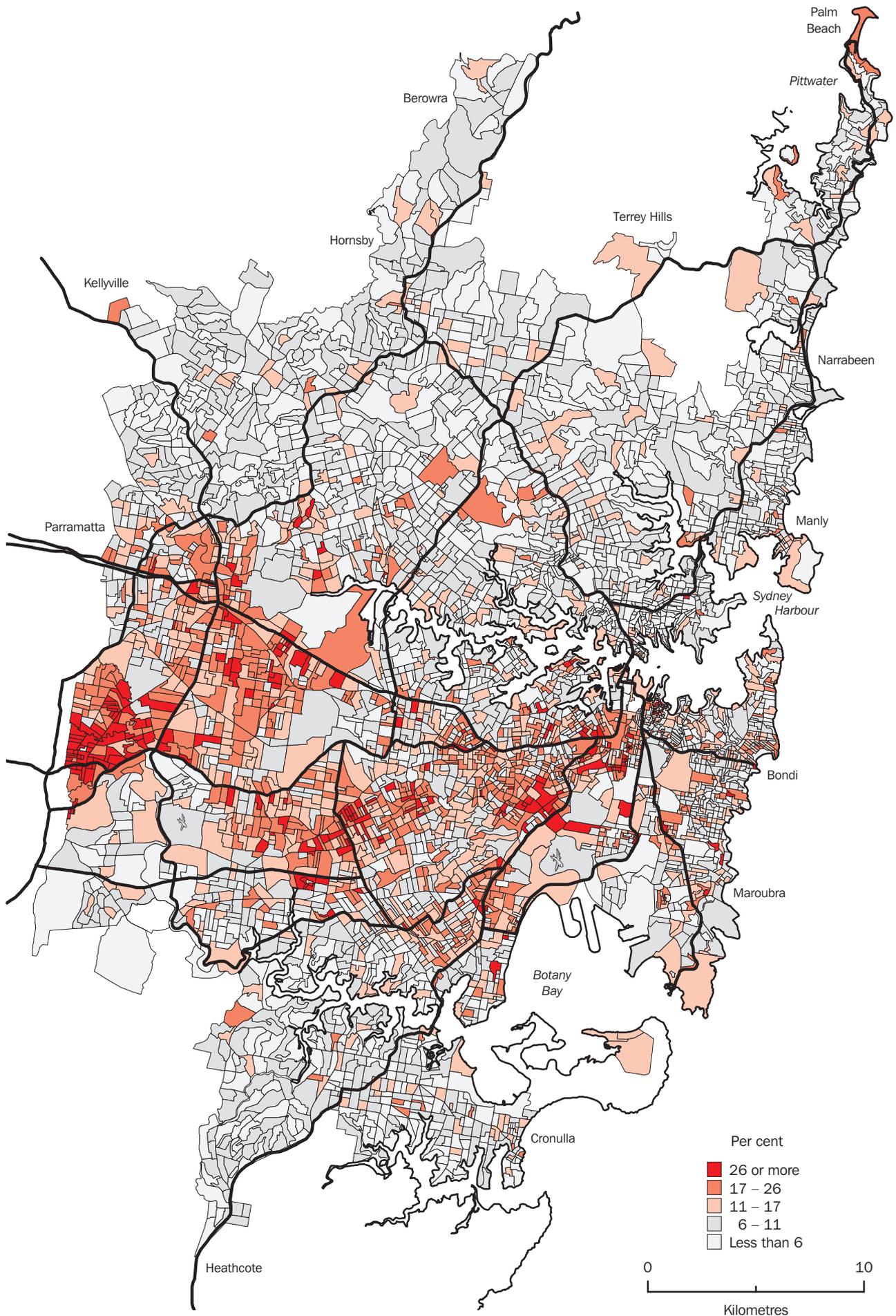
Unemployed people aged 45 years or older

As a percentage of the labour force aged 45 years or older
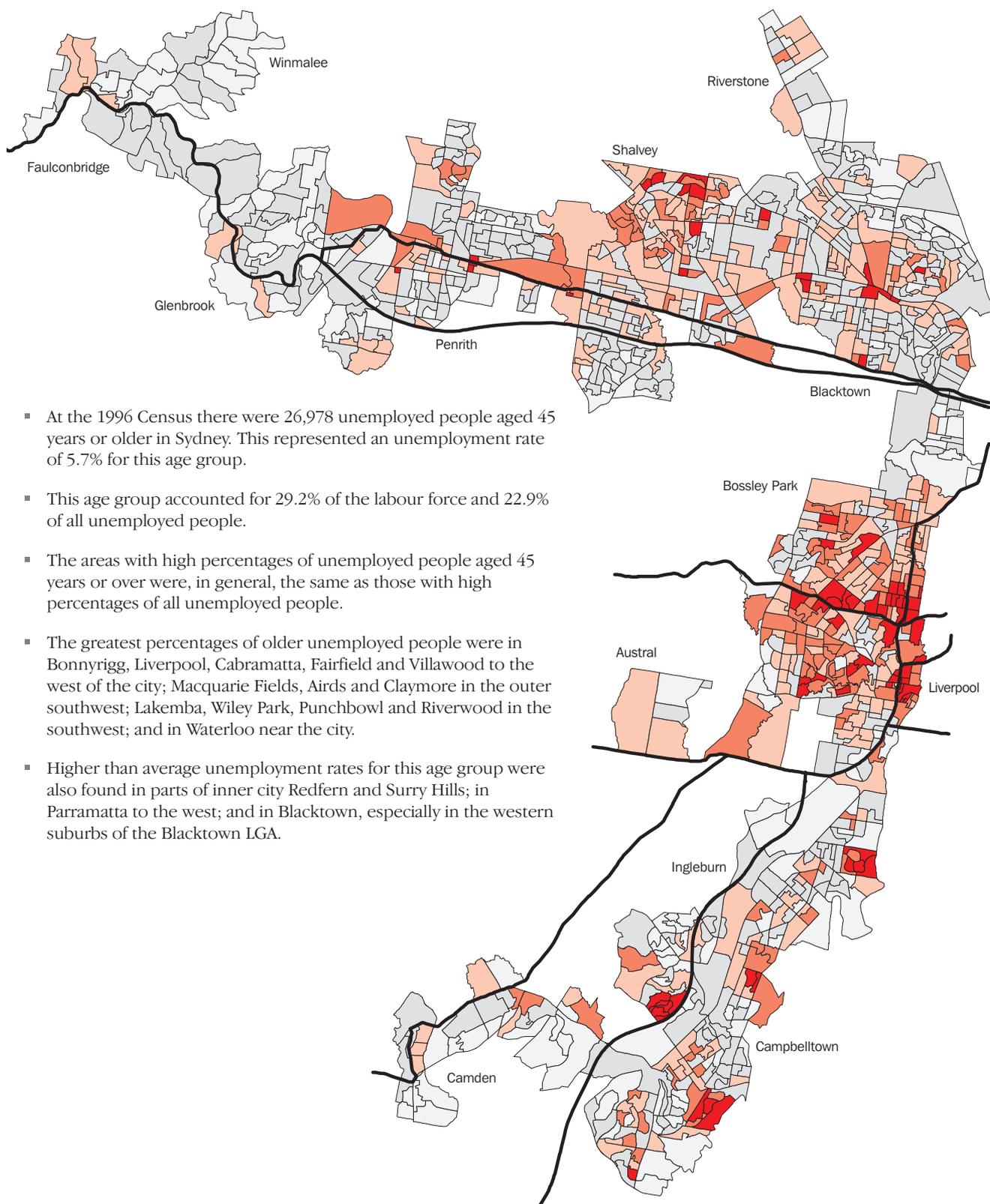
- At the 1996 Census there were 26,978 unemployed people aged 45 years or older in Sydney. This represented an unemployment rate of 5.7% for this age group.

- This age group accounted for 29.2% of the labour force and 22.9% of all unemployed people.

- The areas with high percentages of unemployed people aged 45 years or over were, in general, the same as those with high percentages of all unemployed people.

- The greatest percentages of older unemployed people were in Bonnyrigg, Liverpool, Cabramatta, Fairfield and Villawood to the west of the city; Macquarie Fields, Airds and Claymore in the outer southwest; Lakemba, Wiley Park, Punchbowl and Riverwood in the southwest; and in Waterloo near the city.

- Higher than average unemployment rates for this age group were also found in parts of inner city Redfern and Surry Hills; in Parramatta to the west; and in Blacktown, especially in the western suburbs of the Blacktown LGA.

Per cent

21 or more
12 – 21
7 – 12
3 – 7
Less than 3

Palm
Beach

Pittwater

Berowra

Terrey Hills

Hornsby

Narrabeen

Kellyville

Manly

Parramatta

*Sydney
Harbour*

Bondi

Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres
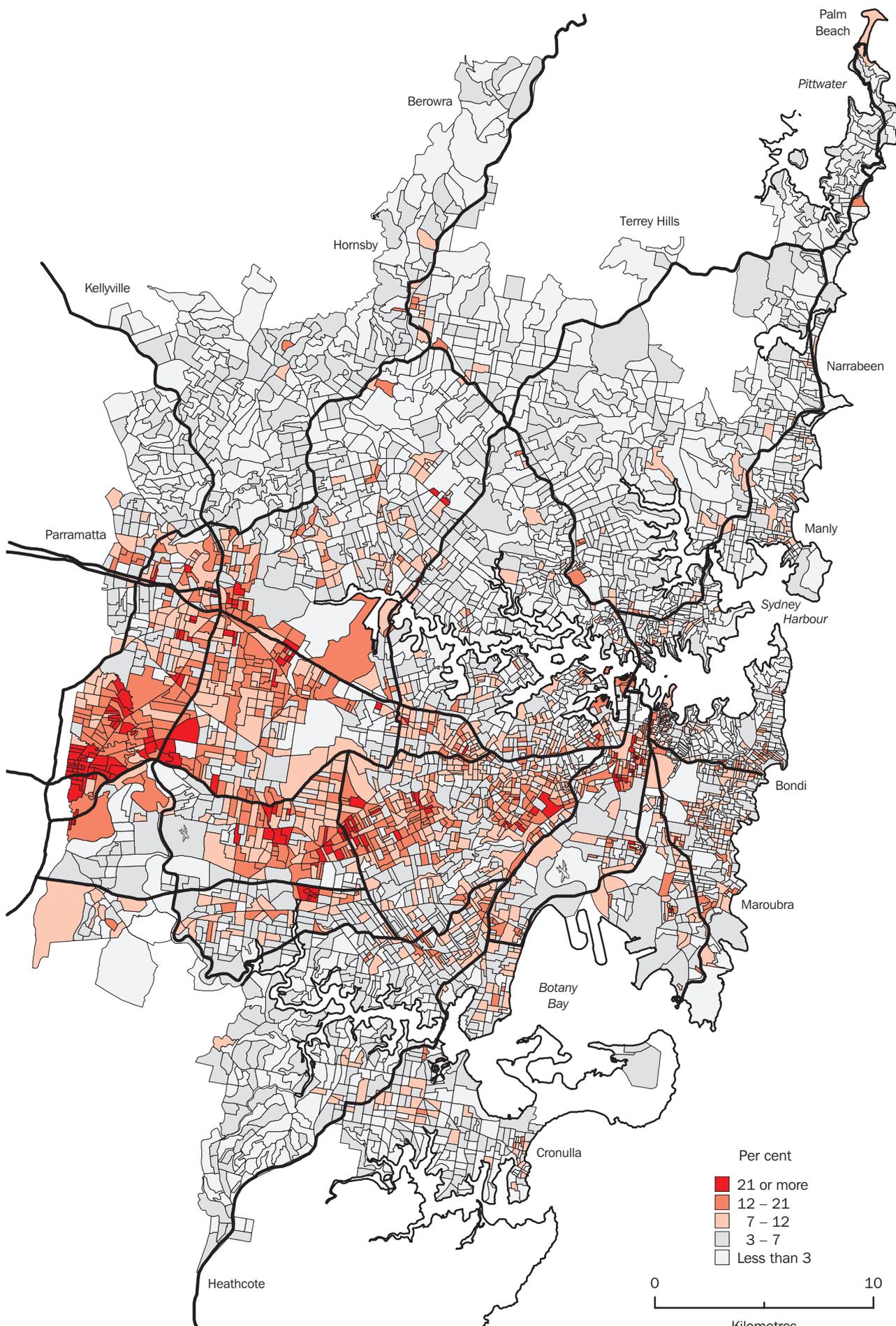
Managers, administrators and professionals

As a percentage of all employed people
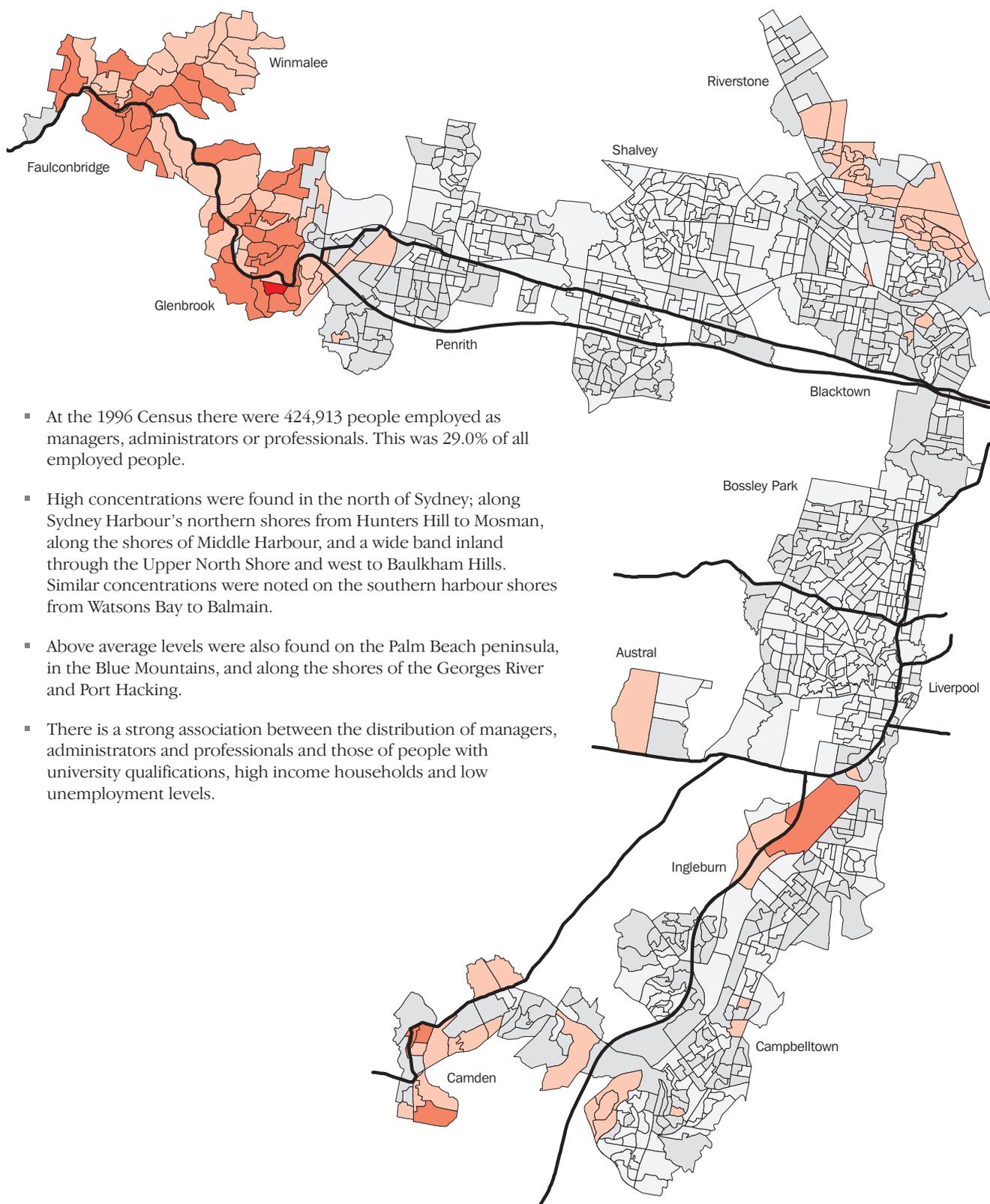
- At the 1996 Census there were 424,913 people employed as managers, administrators or professionals. This was 29.0% of all employed people.

- High concentrations were found in the north of Sydney; along Sydney Harbour's northern shores from Hunters Hill to Mosman, along the shores of Middle Harbour, and a wide band inland through the Upper North Shore and west to Baulkham Hills. Similar concentrations were noted on the southern harbour shores from Watsons Bay to Balmain.

- Above average levels were also found on the Palm Beach peninsula, in the Blue Mountains, and along the shores of the Georges River and Port Hacking.

- There is a strong association between the distribution of managers, administrators and professionals and those of people with university qualifications, high income households and low unemployment levels.

Palm
Beach

Pittwater

Berowra

Terrey Hills

Narrabeen

Hornsby

Kellyville

Manly

*Sydney
Harbour*

Parramatta

Bondi

Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

- 46 or more
- 35 – 46
- 25 – 35
- 16 – 25
- Less than 16

Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres
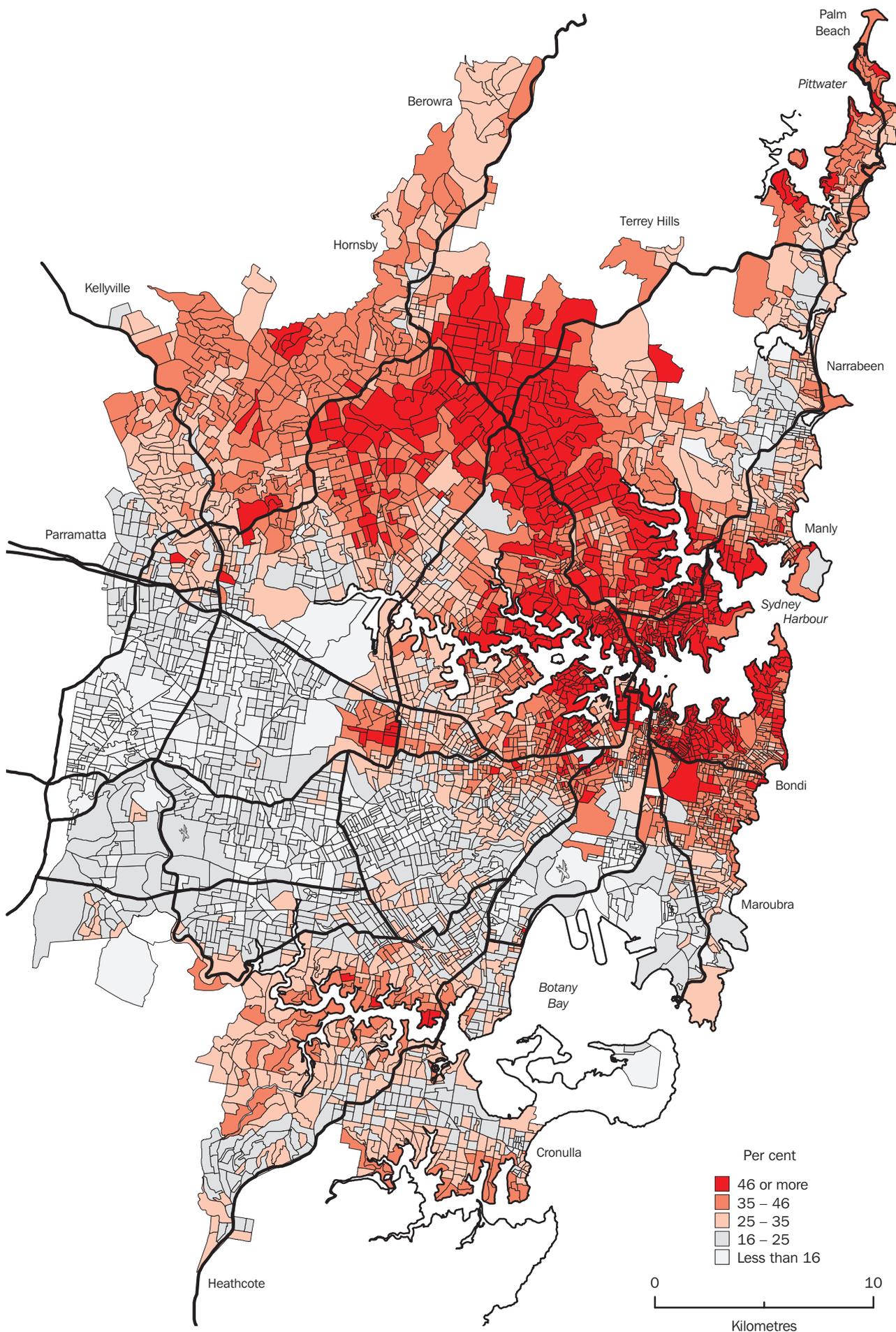
Mothers in the labour force

Females, with dependent children, in the labour force
as a percentage of the labour force
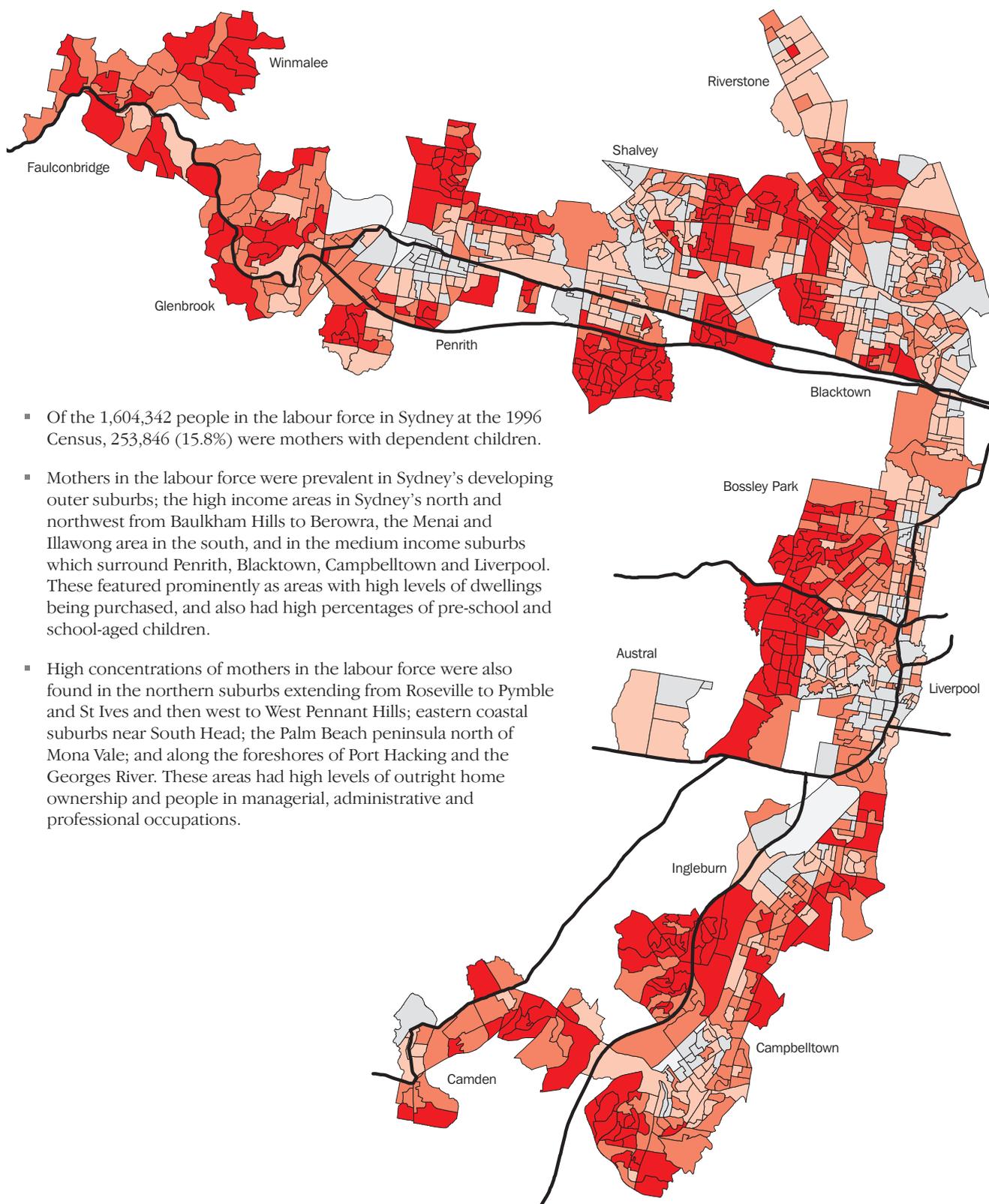
- Of the 1,604,342 people in the labour force in Sydney at the 1996 Census, 253,846 (15.8%) were mothers with dependent children.

- Mothers in the labour force were prevalent in Sydney's developing outer suburbs; the high income areas in Sydney's north and northwest from Baulkham Hills to Berowra, the Menai and Illawong area in the south, and in the medium income suburbs which surround Penrith, Blacktown, Campbelltown and Liverpool. These featured prominently as areas with high levels of dwellings being purchased, and also had high percentages of pre-school and school-aged children.

- High concentrations of mothers in the labour force were also found in the northern suburbs extending from Roseville to Pymble and St Ives and then west to West Pennant Hills; eastern coastal suburbs near South Head; the Palm Beach peninsula north of Mona Vale; and along the foreshores of Port Hacking and the Georges River. These areas had high levels of outright home ownership and people in managerial, administrative and professional occupations.

Palm
Beach

Pittwater

Berowra

Terrey Hills

Hornsby

Narrabeen

Kellyville

Manly

*Sydney
Harbour*

Parramatta

Bondi

Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

21 or more

17 – 21

14 – 17

9 – 14

Less than 9

Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres

People who travelled to work by car

As a percentage of all employed people
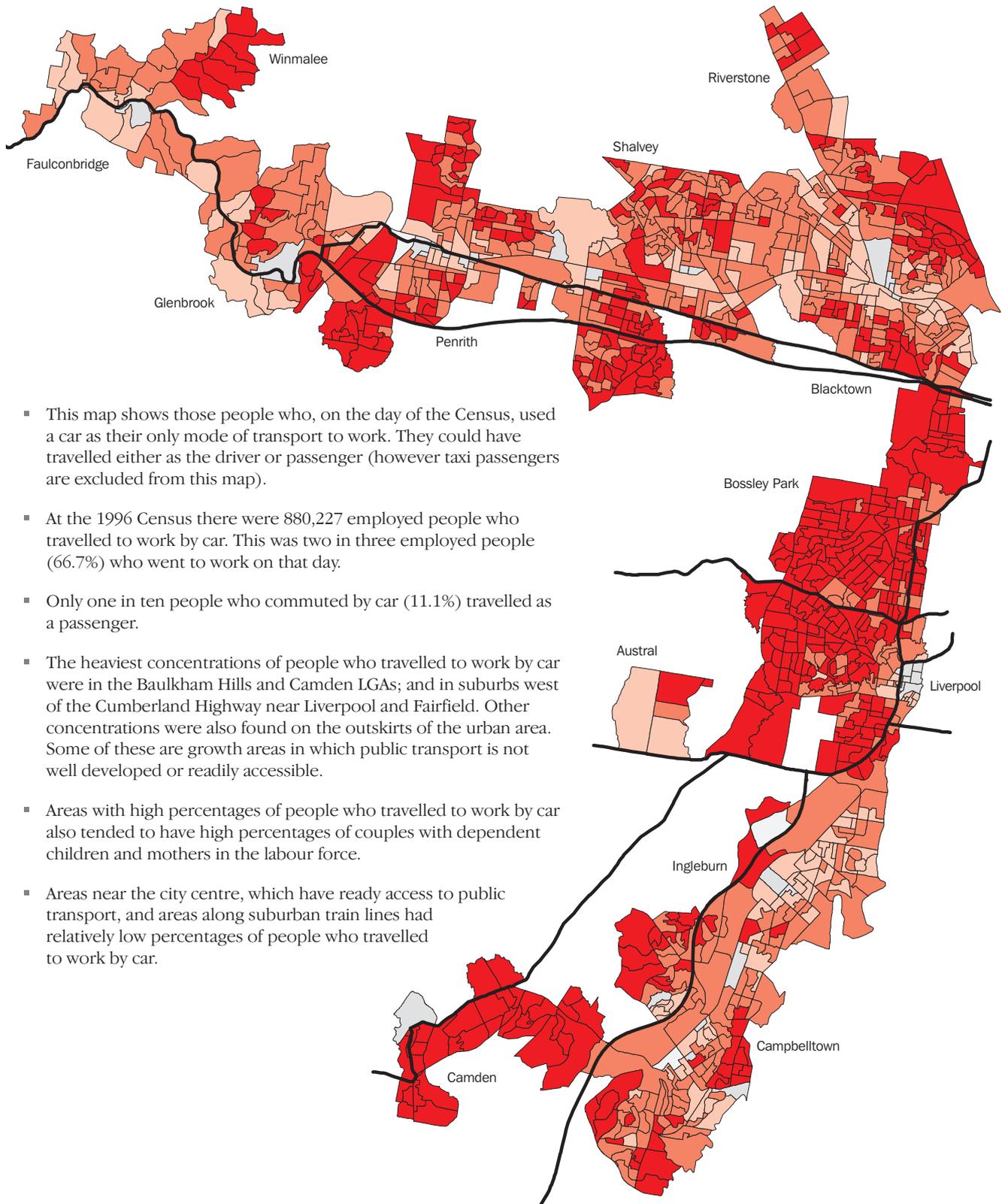
- This map shows those people who, on the day of the Census, used a car as their only mode of transport to work. They could have travelled either as the driver or passenger (however taxi passengers are excluded from this map).

- At the 1996 Census there were 880,227 employed people who travelled to work by car. This was two in three employed people (66.7%) who went to work on that day.

- Only one in ten people who commuted by car (11.1%) travelled as a passenger.

- The heaviest concentrations of people who travelled to work by car were in the Baulkham Hills and Camden LGAs; and in suburbs west of the Cumberland Highway near Liverpool and Fairfield. Other concentrations were also found on the outskirts of the urban area. Some of these are growth areas in which public transport is not well developed or readily accessible.

- Areas with high percentages of people who travelled to work by car also tended to have high percentages of couples with dependent children and mothers in the labour force.

- Areas near the city centre, which have ready access to public transport, and areas along suburban train lines had relatively low percentages of people who travelled to work by car.

Palm
Beach

Pittwater

Berowra

Terrey Hills

Hornsby

Kellyville

Narrabeen

Parramatta

Manly

*Sydney
Harbour*

Bondi

Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

76 or more

68 – 76

58 – 68

43 – 58

Less than 43

Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres

People who travelled to work by public transport

As a percentage of all employed people
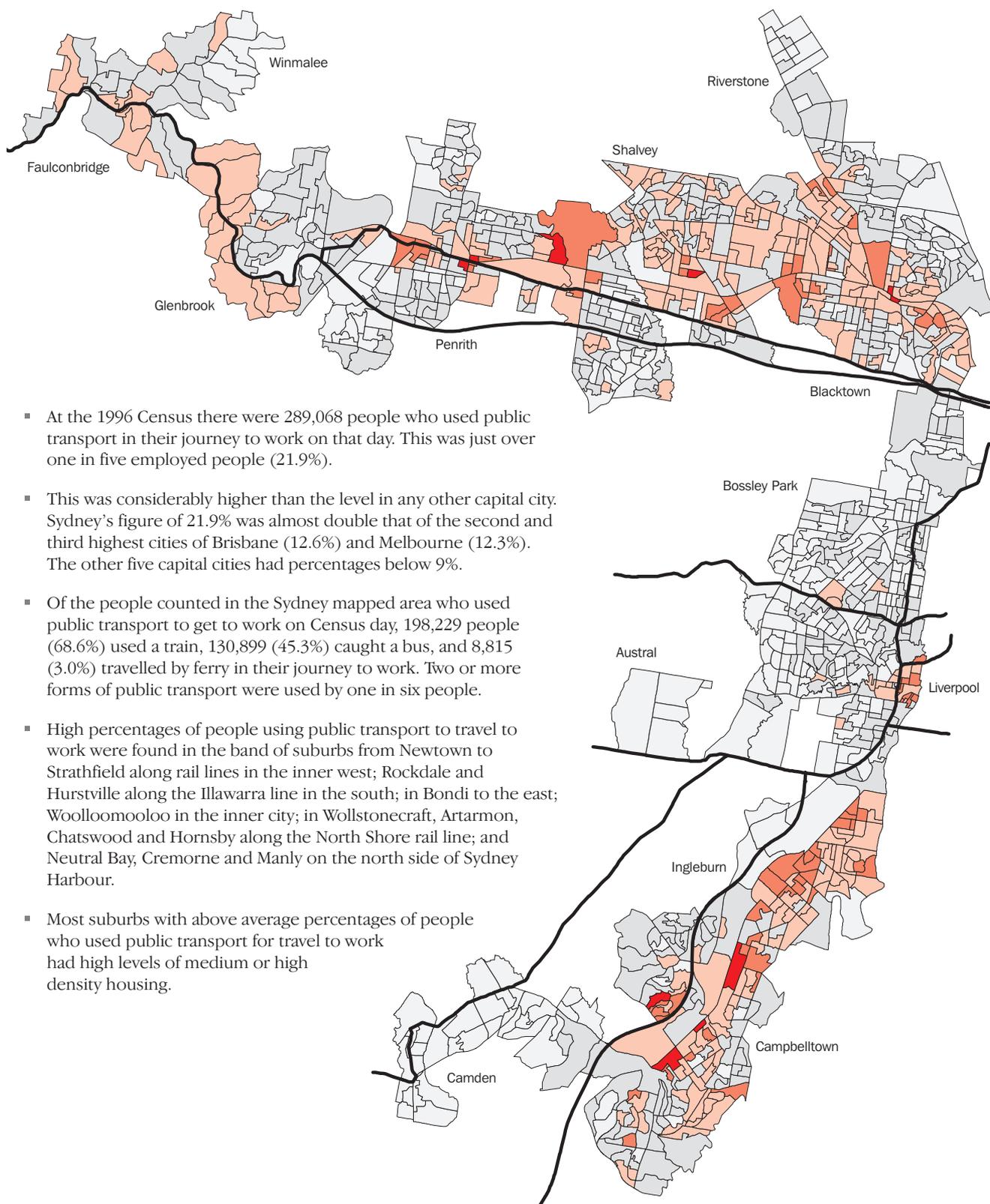
- At the 1996 Census there were 289,068 people who used public transport in their journey to work on that day. This was just over one in five employed people (21.9%).

- This was considerably higher than the level in any other capital city. Sydney's figure of 21.9% was almost double that of the second and third highest cities of Brisbane (12.6%) and Melbourne (12.3%). The other five capital cities had percentages below 9%.

- Of the people counted in the Sydney mapped area who used public transport to get to work on Census day, 198,229 people (68.6%) used a train, 130,899 (45.3%) caught a bus, and 8,815 (3.0%) travelled by ferry in their journey to work. Two or more forms of public transport were used by one in six people.

- High percentages of people using public transport to travel to work were found in the band of suburbs from Newtown to Strathfield along rail lines in the inner west; Rockdale and Hurstville along the Illawarra line in the south; in Bondi to the east; Woolloomooloo in the inner city; in Wollstonecraft, Artarmon, Chatswood and Hornsby along the North Shore rail line; and Neutral Bay, Cremorne and Manly on the north side of Sydney Harbour.

- Most suburbs with above average percentages of people who used public transport for travel to work had high levels of medium or high density housing.

Palm
Beach

Pittwater

Berowra

Terrey Hills

Hornsby

Narrabeen

Kellyville

Parramatta

Manly

*Sydney
Harbour*

Bondi

Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

37 or more

28 – 37

20 – 28

14 – 20

Less than 14

Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres
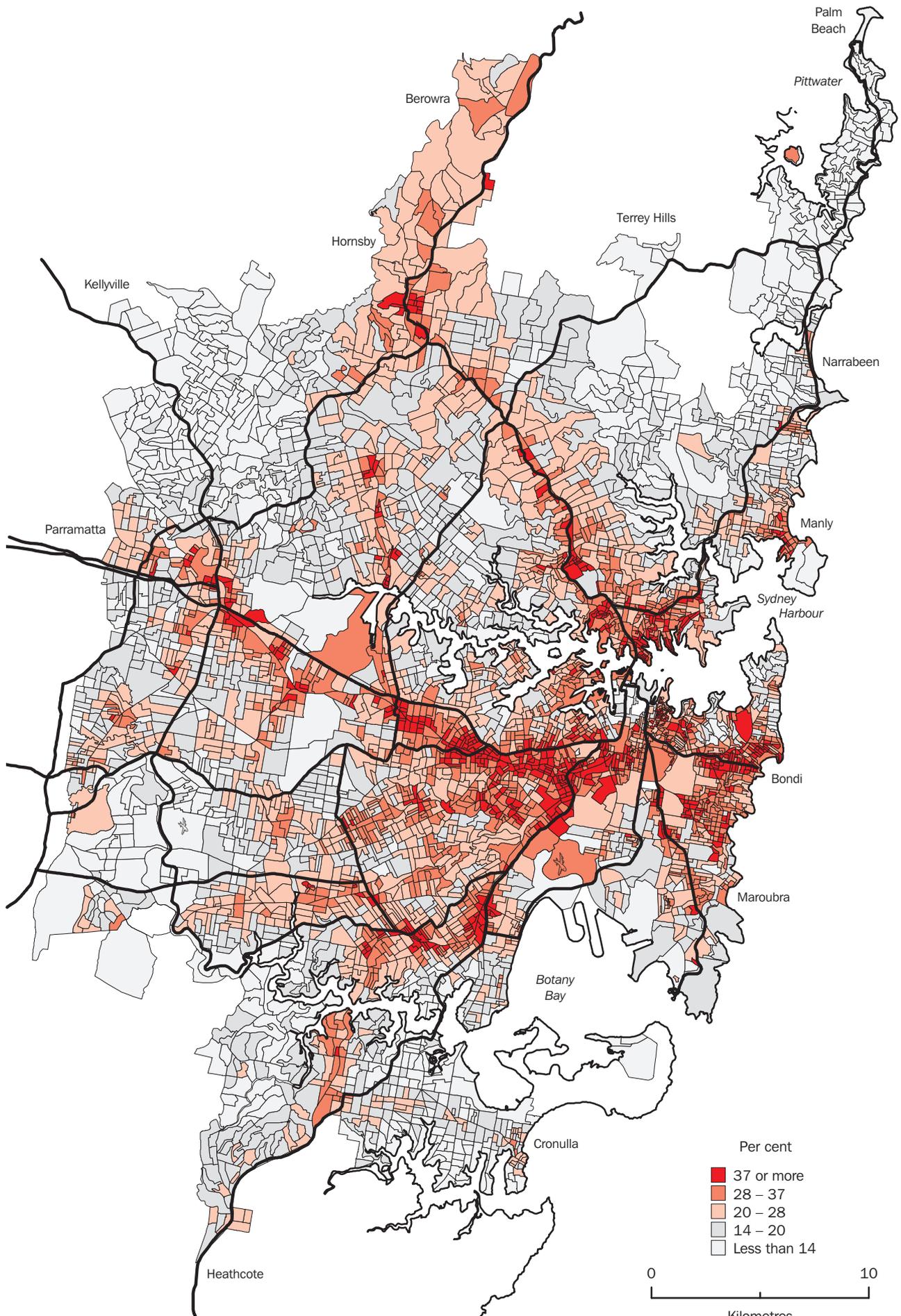
People occupying medium or high density housing

As a percentage of all people living in private dwellings
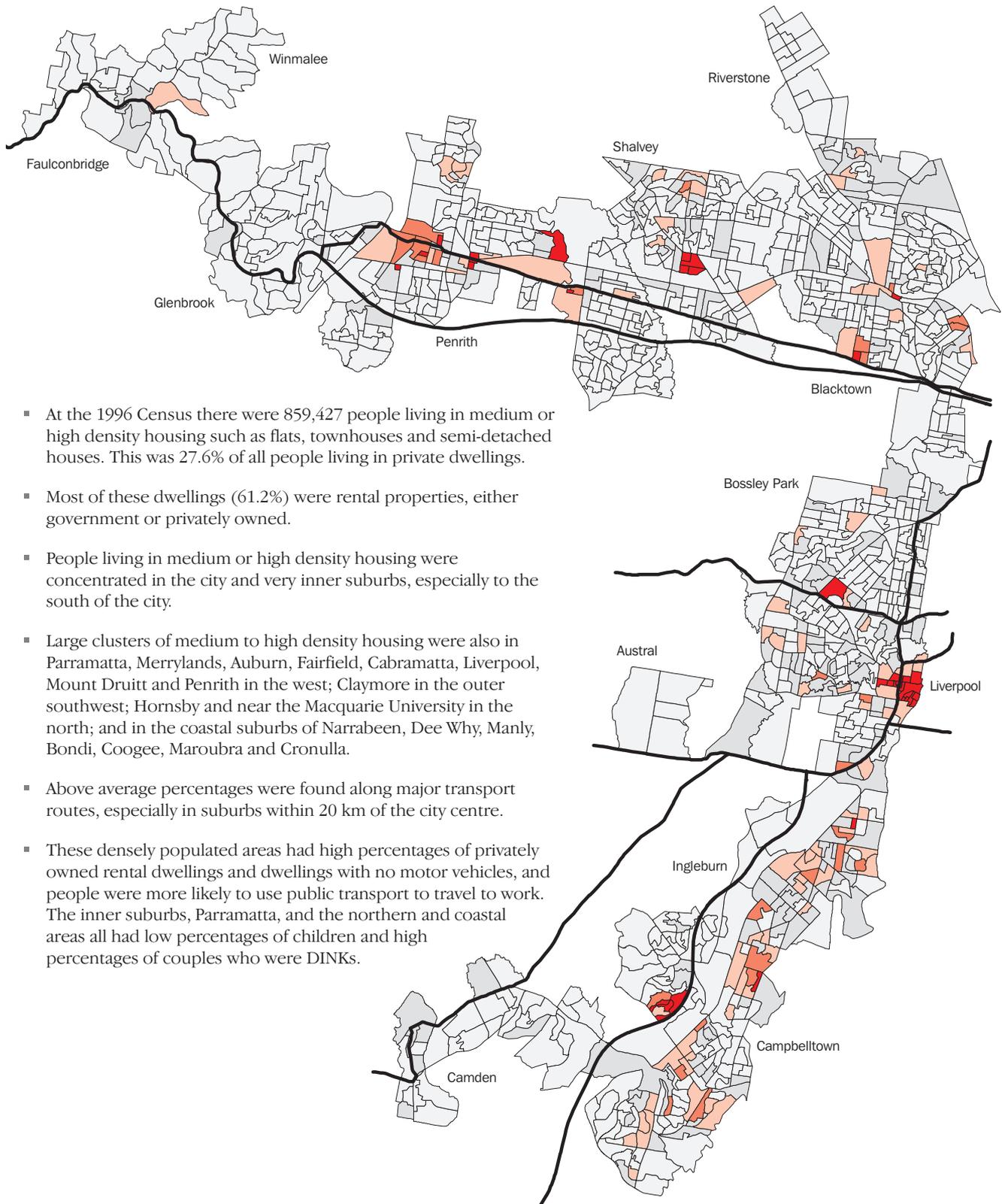
- At the 1996 Census there were 859,427 people living in medium or high density housing such as flats, townhouses and semi-detached houses. This was 27.6% of all people living in private dwellings.

- Most of these dwellings (61.2%) were rental properties, either government or privately owned.

- People living in medium or high density housing were concentrated in the city and very inner suburbs, especially to the south of the city.

- Large clusters of medium to high density housing were also in Parramatta, Merrylands, Auburn, Fairfield, Cabramatta, Liverpool, Mount Druitt and Penrith in the west; Claymore in the outer southwest; Hornsby and near the Macquarie University in the north; and in the coastal suburbs of Narrabeen, Dee Why, Manly, Bondi, Coogee, Maroubra and Cronulla.

- Above average percentages were found along major transport routes, especially in suburbs within 20 km of the city centre.

- These densely populated areas had high percentages of privately owned rental dwellings and dwellings with no motor vehicles, and people were more likely to use public transport to travel to work. The inner suburbs, Parramatta, and the northern and coastal areas all had low percentages of children and high percentages of couples who were DINKs.

Palm
Beach

Pittwater

Berowra

Terrey Hills

Hornsby

Kellyville

Narrabeen

Parramatta

Manly

*Sydney
Harbour*

Bondi

Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

- 82 or more
- 55 – 82
- 28 – 55
- 9 – 28
- Less than 9

Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres
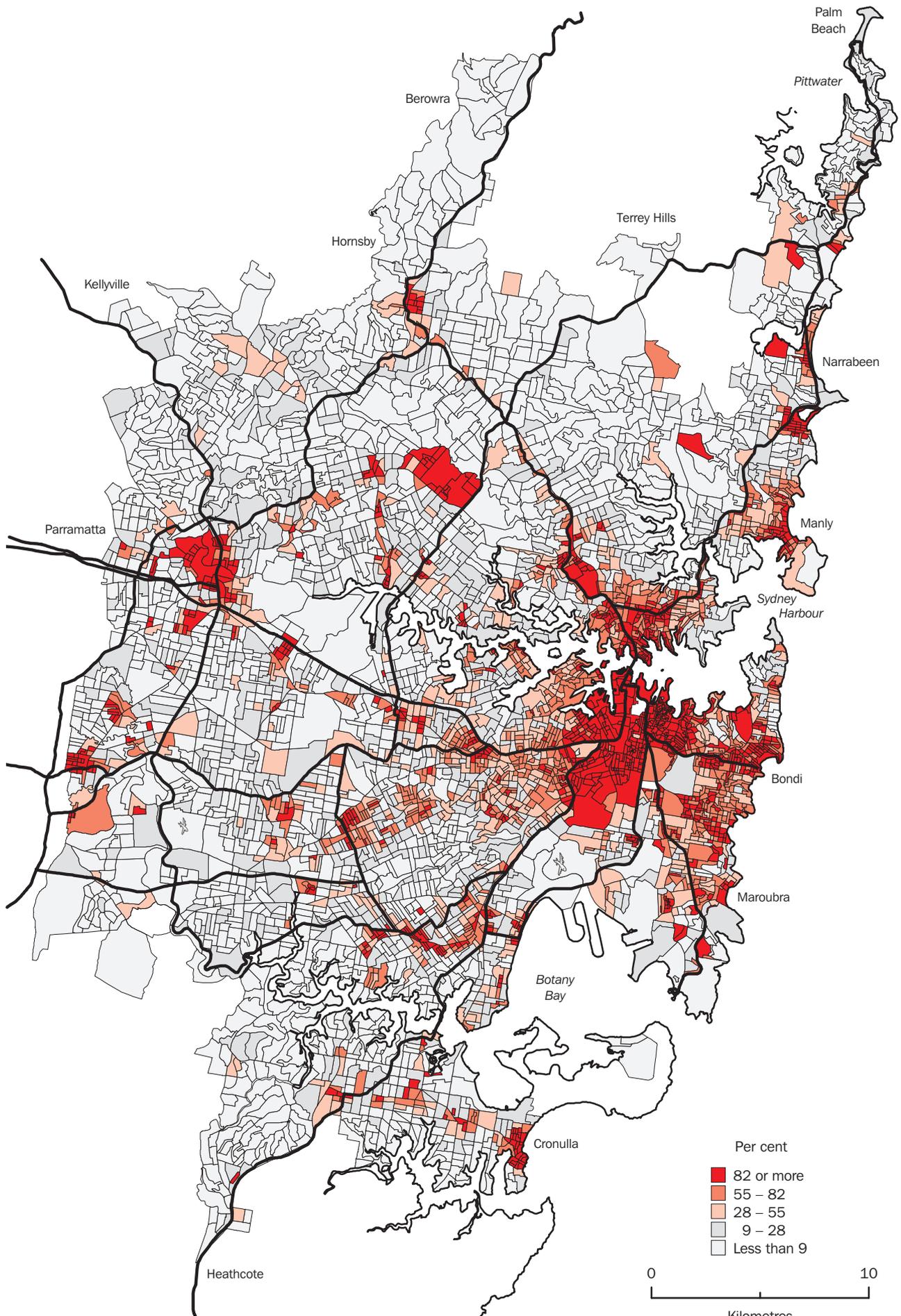
Owner-occupied dwellings

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings
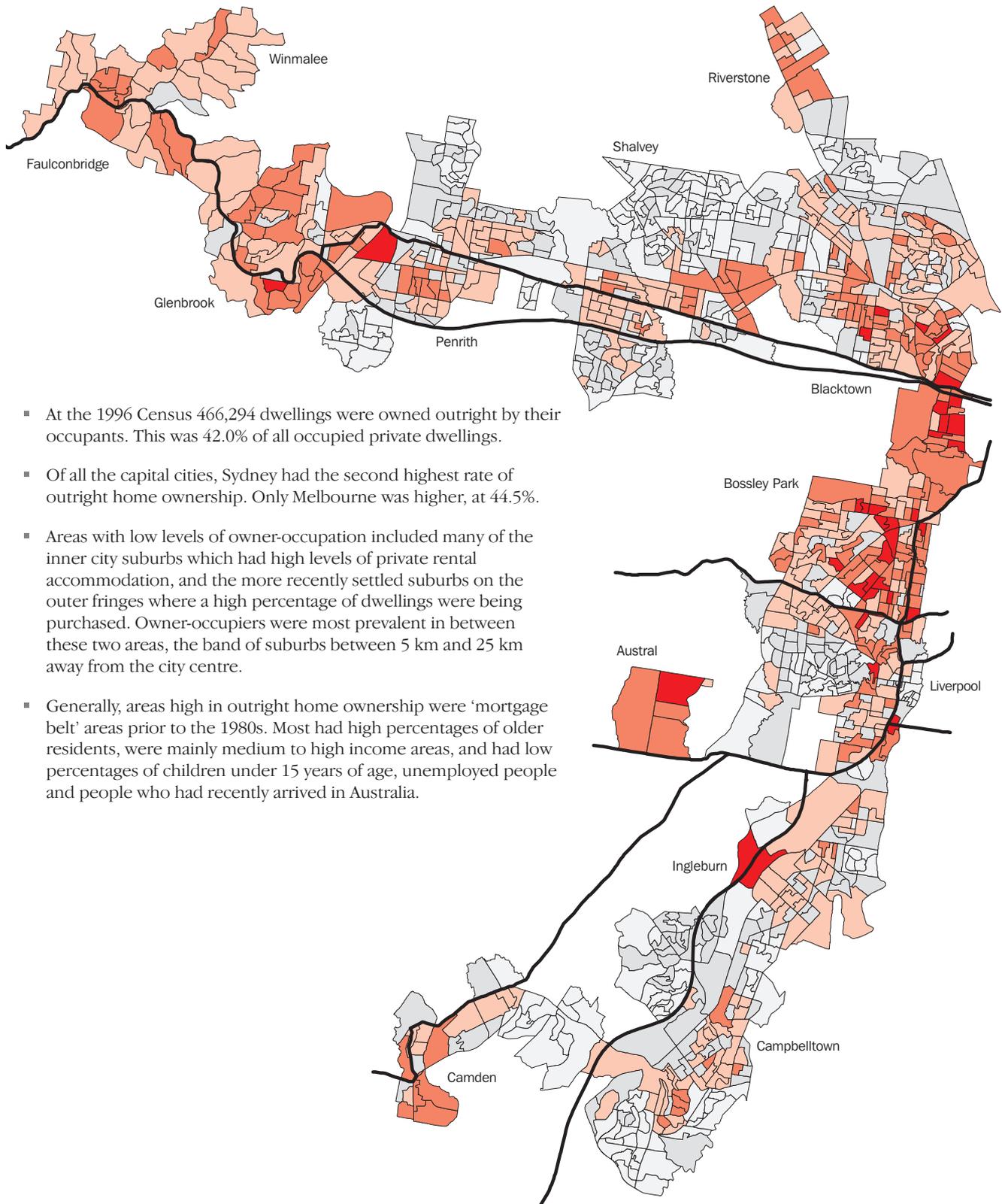
- At the 1996 Census 466,294 dwellings were owned outright by their occupants. This was 42.0% of all occupied private dwellings.

- Of all the capital cities, Sydney had the second highest rate of outright home ownership. Only Melbourne was higher, at 44.5%.

- Areas with low levels of owner-occupation included many of the inner city suburbs which had high levels of private rental accommodation, and the more recently settled suburbs on the outer fringes where a high percentage of dwellings were being purchased. Owner-occupiers were most prevalent in between these two areas, the band of suburbs between 5 km and 25 km away from the city centre.

- Generally, areas high in outright home ownership were 'mortgage belt' areas prior to the 1980s. Most had high percentages of older residents, were mainly medium to high income areas, and had low percentages of children under 15 years of age, unemployed people and people who had recently arrived in Australia.

Palm
Beach

Pittwater

Berowra

Terrey Hills

Hornsby

Kellyville

Narrabeen

Manly

*Sydney
Harbour*

Parramatta

Bondi

Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

60 or more

48 – 60

35 – 48

22 – 35

Less than 22

Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres
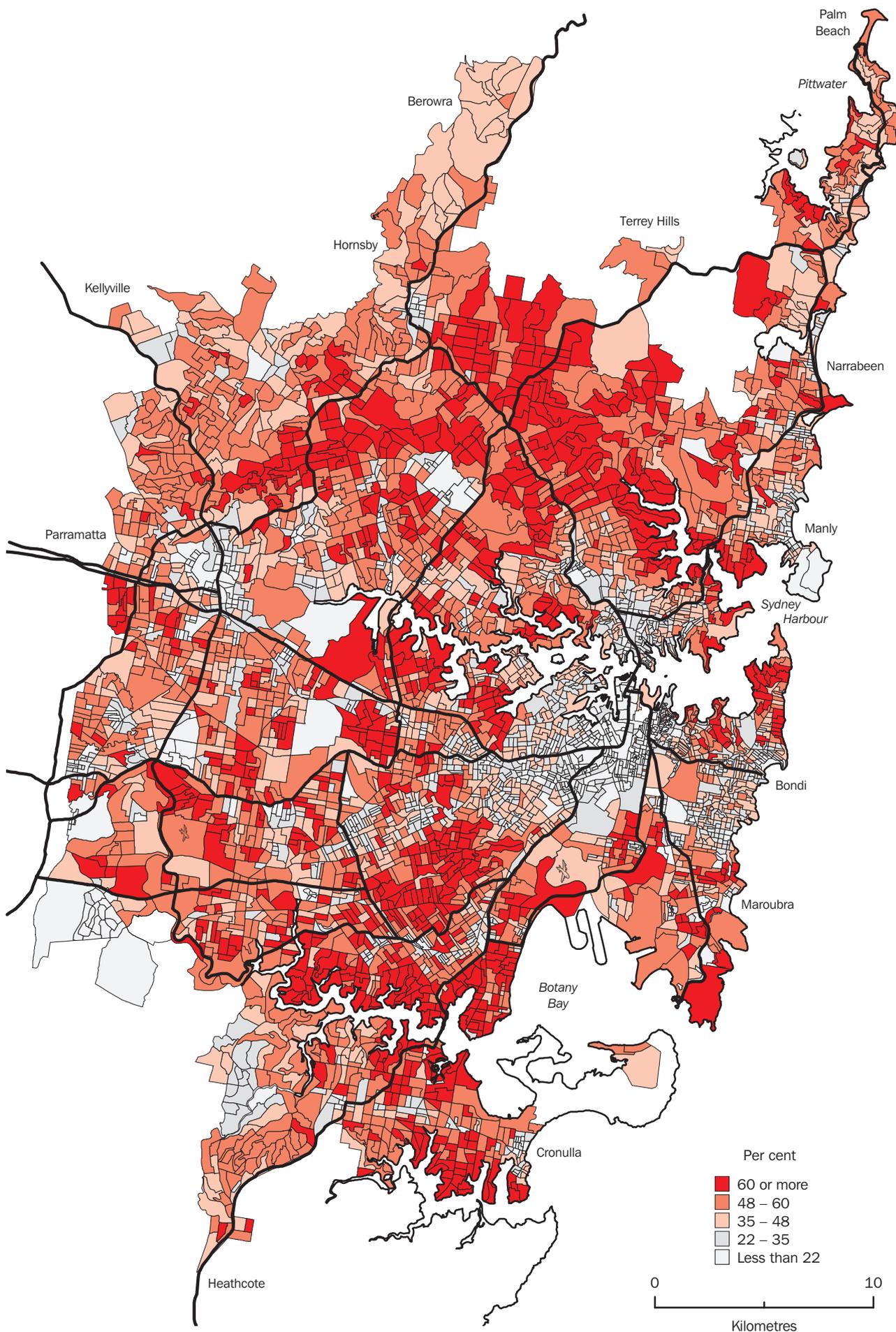
Dwellings being purchased

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings
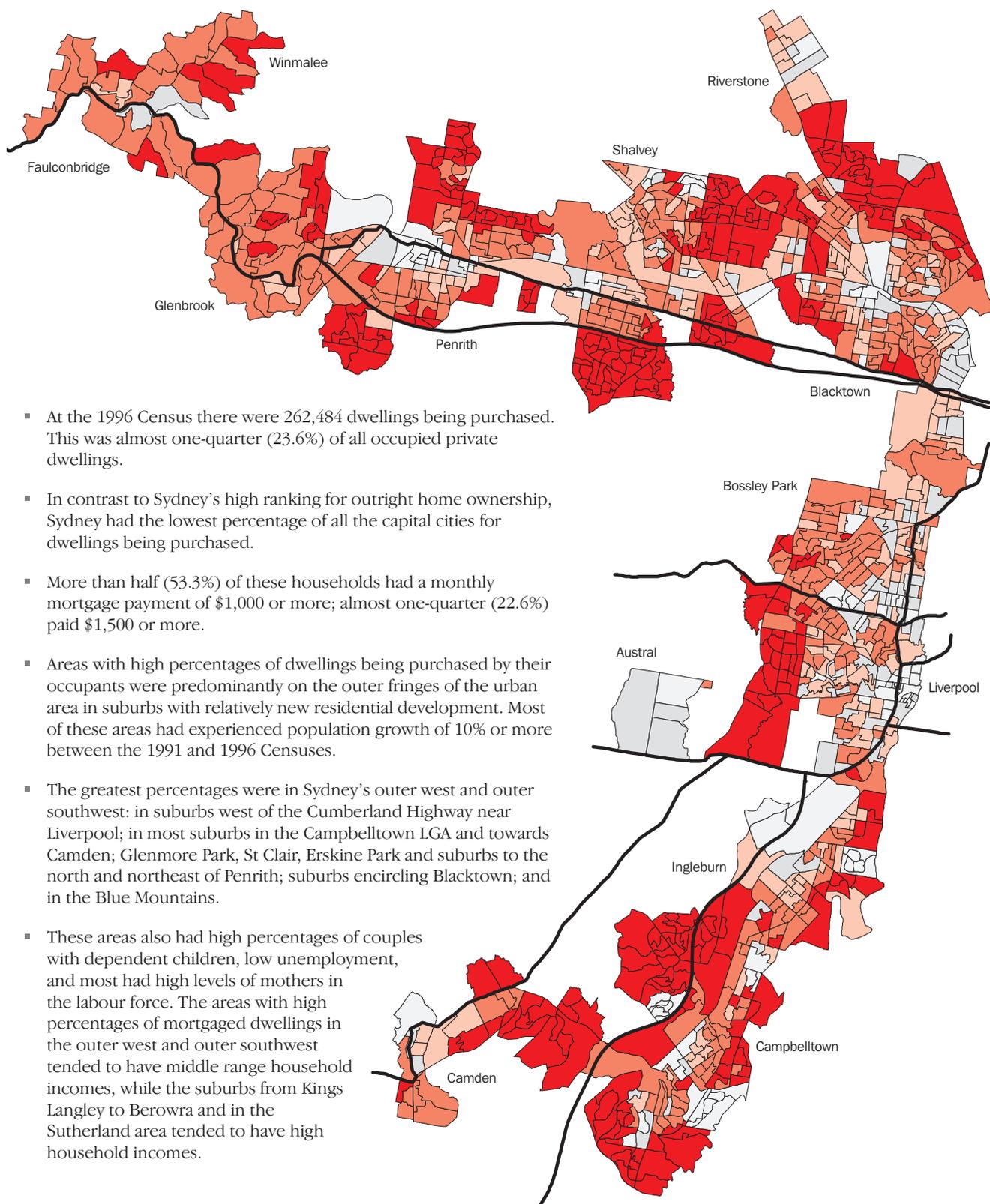
- At the 1996 Census there were 262,484 dwellings being purchased. This was almost one-quarter (23.6%) of all occupied private dwellings.

- In contrast to Sydney's high ranking for outright home ownership, Sydney had the lowest percentage of all the capital cities for dwellings being purchased.

- More than half (53.3%) of these households had a monthly mortgage payment of $1,000 or more; almost one-quarter (22.6%) paid $1,500 or more.

- Areas with high percentages of dwellings being purchased by their occupants were predominantly on the outer fringes of the urban area in suburbs with relatively new residential development. Most of these areas had experienced population growth of 10% or more between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses.

- The greatest percentages were in Sydney's outer west and outer southwest: in suburbs west of the Cumberland Highway near Liverpool; in most suburbs in the Campbelltown LGA and towards Camden; Glenmore Park, St Clair, Erskine Park and suburbs to the north and northeast of Penrith; suburbs encircling Blacktown; and in the Blue Mountains.

- These areas also had high percentages of couples with dependent children, low unemployment, and most had high levels of mothers in the labour force. The areas with high percentages of mortgaged dwellings in the outer west and outer southwest tended to have middle range household incomes, while the suburbs from Kings Langley to Berowra and in the Sutherland area tended to have high household incomes.

Palm
Beach

Pittwater

Berowra

Terrey Hills

Hornsby

Narrabeen

Kellyville

Manly

Parramatta

*Sydney
Harbour*

Bondi

Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

44 or more

30 – 44

21 – 30

13 – 21

Less than 13

0   10

Heathcote

Kilometres
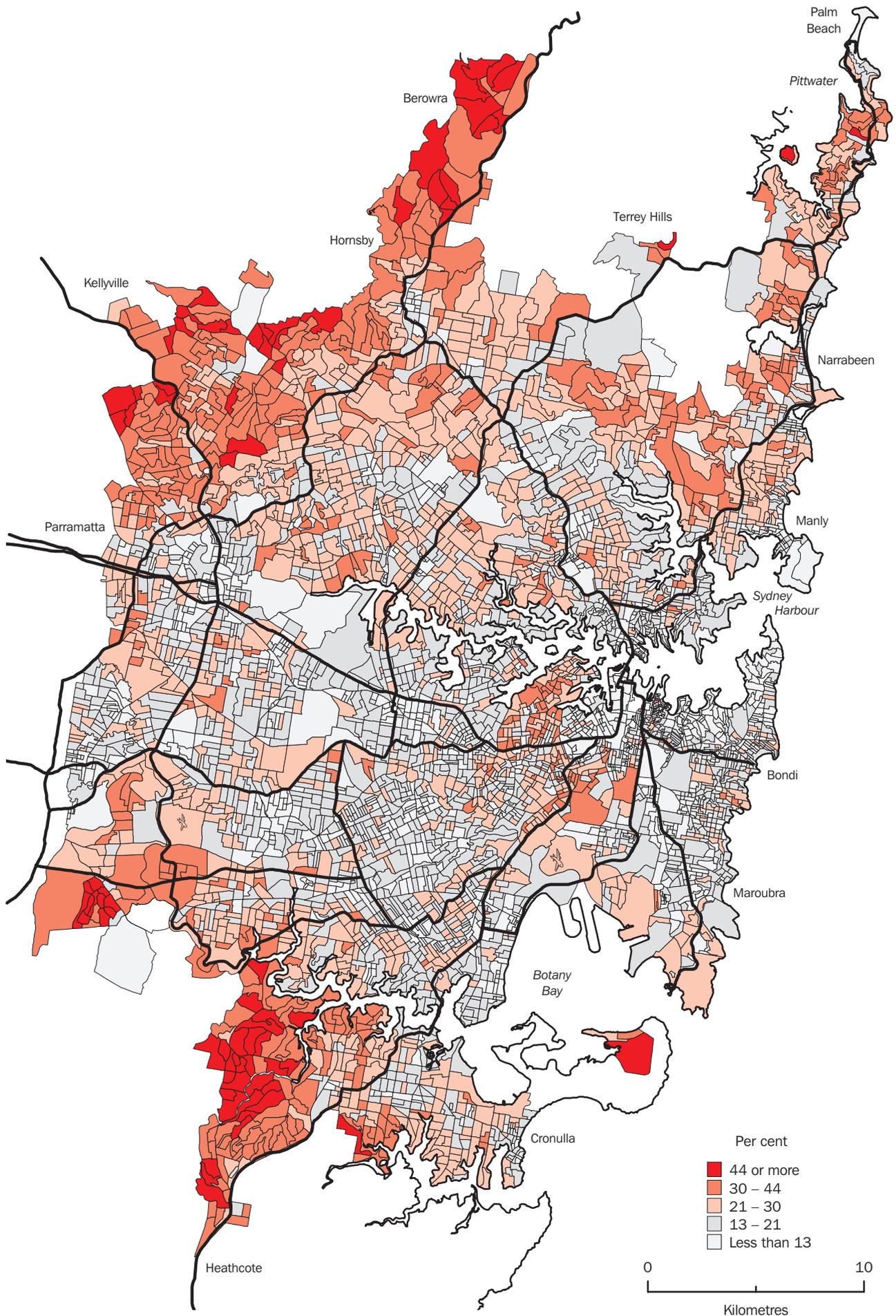
Rented dwellings — government owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings
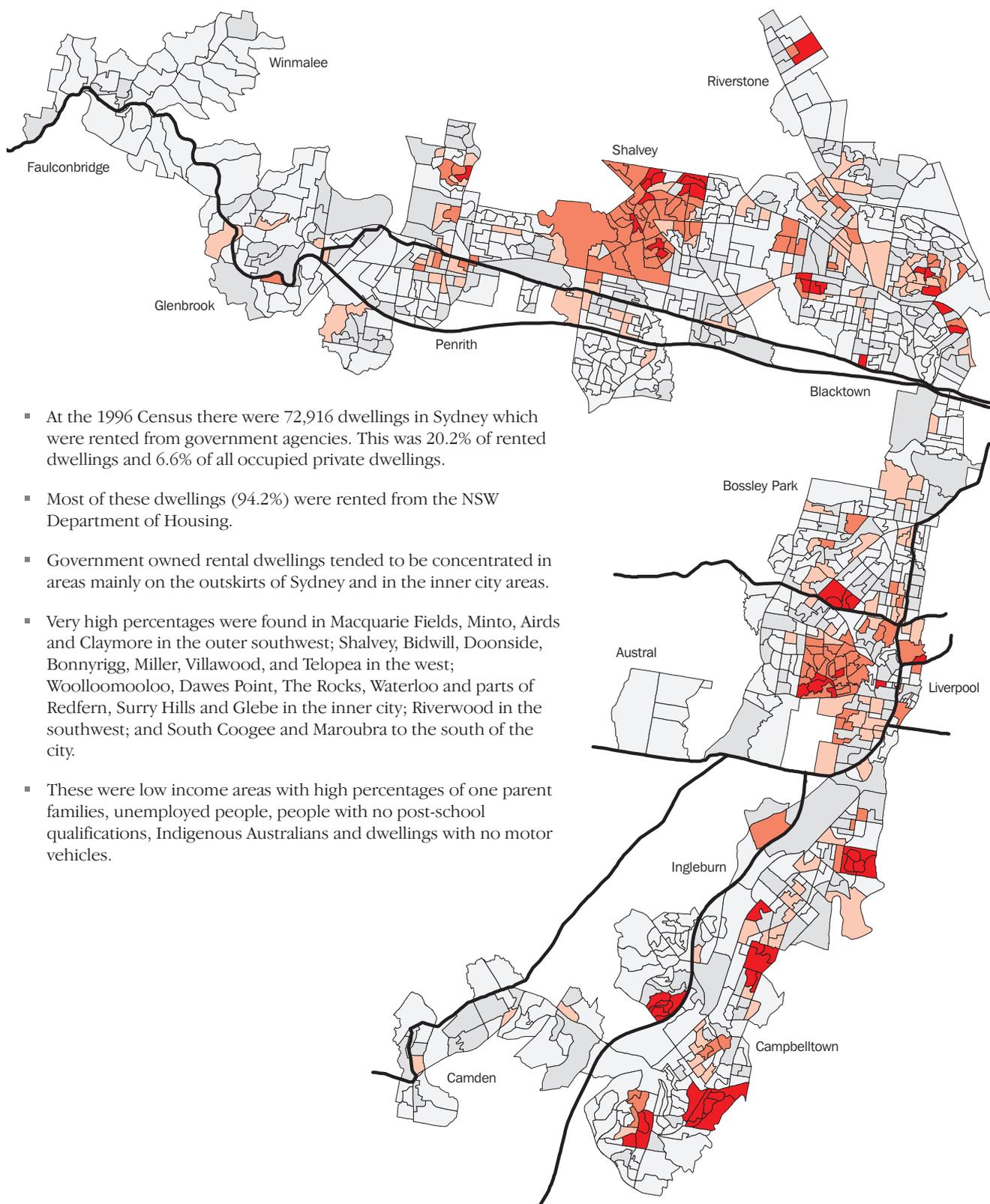
- At the 1996 Census there were 72,916 dwellings in Sydney which were rented from government agencies. This was 20.2% of rented dwellings and 6.6% of all occupied private dwellings.

- Most of these dwellings (94.2%) were rented from the NSW Department of Housing.

- Government owned rental dwellings tended to be concentrated in areas mainly on the outskirts of Sydney and in the inner city areas.

- Very high percentages were found in Macquarie Fields, Minto, Airds and Claymore in the outer southwest; Shalvey, Bidwill, Doonside, Bonnyrigg, Miller, Villawood, and Telopea in the west; Woolloomooloo, Dawes Point, The Rocks, Waterloo and parts of Redfern, Surry Hills and Glebe in the inner city; Riverwood in the southwest; and South Coogee and Maroubra to the south of the city.

- These were low income areas with high percentages of one parent families, unemployed people, people with no post-school qualifications, Indigenous Australians and dwellings with no motor vehicles.

Per cent

- **52 or more** (dark red)
- **25 – 52** (orange)
- **11 – 25** (light pink)
- **2 – 11** (grey)
- **Less than 2** (white)

0   10

Kilometres
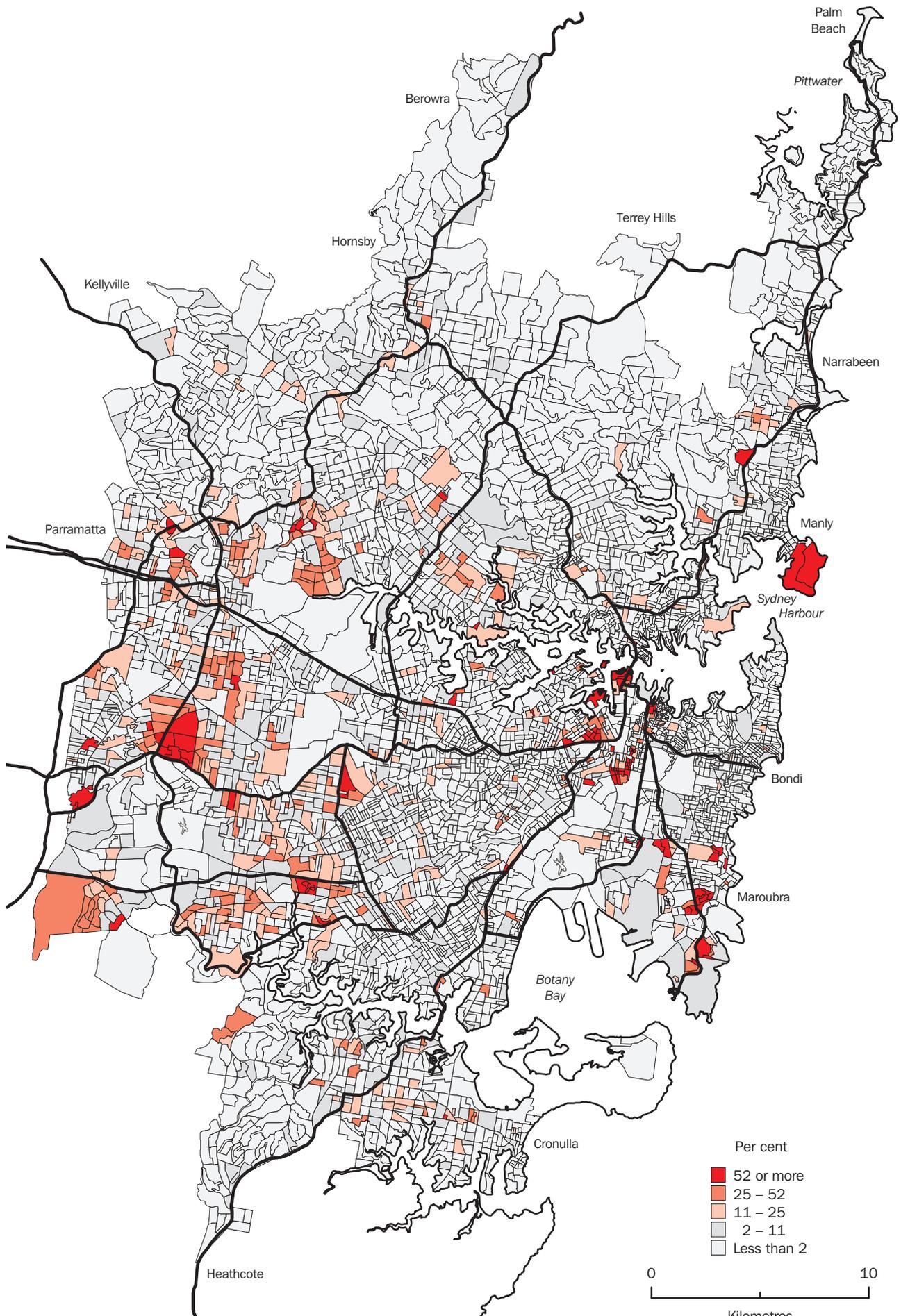
Rented dwellings — privately owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings
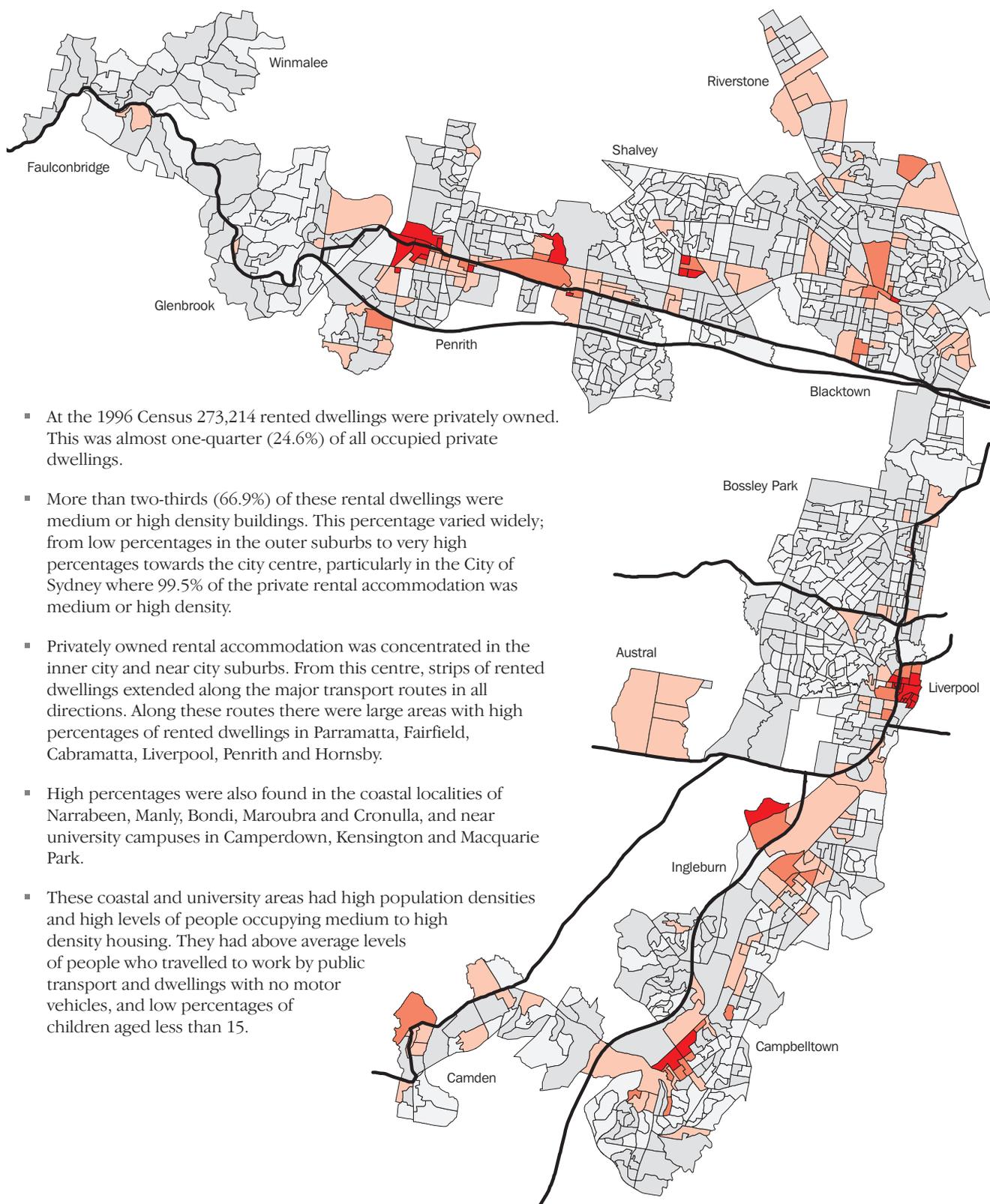
- At the 1996 Census 273,214 rented dwellings were privately owned. This was almost one-quarter (24.6%) of all occupied private dwellings.

- More than two-thirds (66.9%) of these rental dwellings were medium or high density buildings. This percentage varied widely; from low percentages in the outer suburbs to very high percentages towards the city centre, particularly in the City of Sydney where 99.5% of the private rental accommodation was medium or high density.

- Privately owned rental accommodation was concentrated in the inner city and near city suburbs. From this centre, strips of rented dwellings extended along the major transport routes in all directions. Along these routes there were large areas with high percentages of rented dwellings in Parramatta, Fairfield, Cabramatta, Liverpool, Penrith and Hornsby.

- High percentages were also found in the coastal localities of Narrabeen, Manly, Bondi, Maroubra and Cronulla, and near university campuses in Camperdown, Kensington and Macquarie Park.

- These coastal and university areas had high population densities and high levels of people occupying medium to high density housing. They had above average levels of people who travelled to work by public transport and dwellings with no motor vehicles, and low percentages of children aged less than 15.

Per cent

■	55 or more
■	37 – 55
■	21 – 37
■	11 – 21
□	Less than 11

Palm
Beach

Pittwater

Berowra

Terrey Hills

Hornsby

Narrabeen

Kellyville

Manly

Parramatta

*Sydney
Harbour*

Bondi

Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

0   10

Kilometres

Heathcote
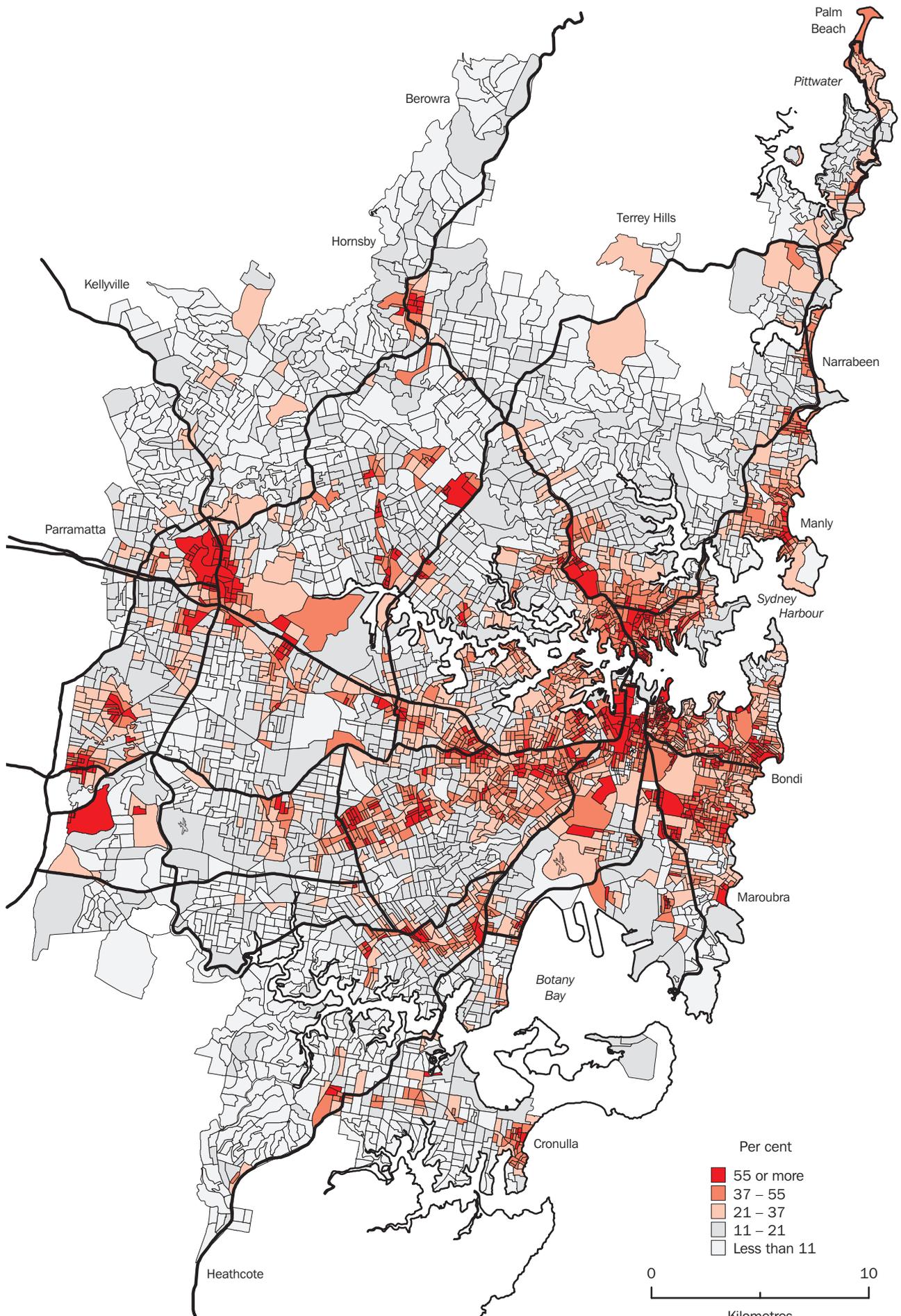
Dwellings with no motor vehicles

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings
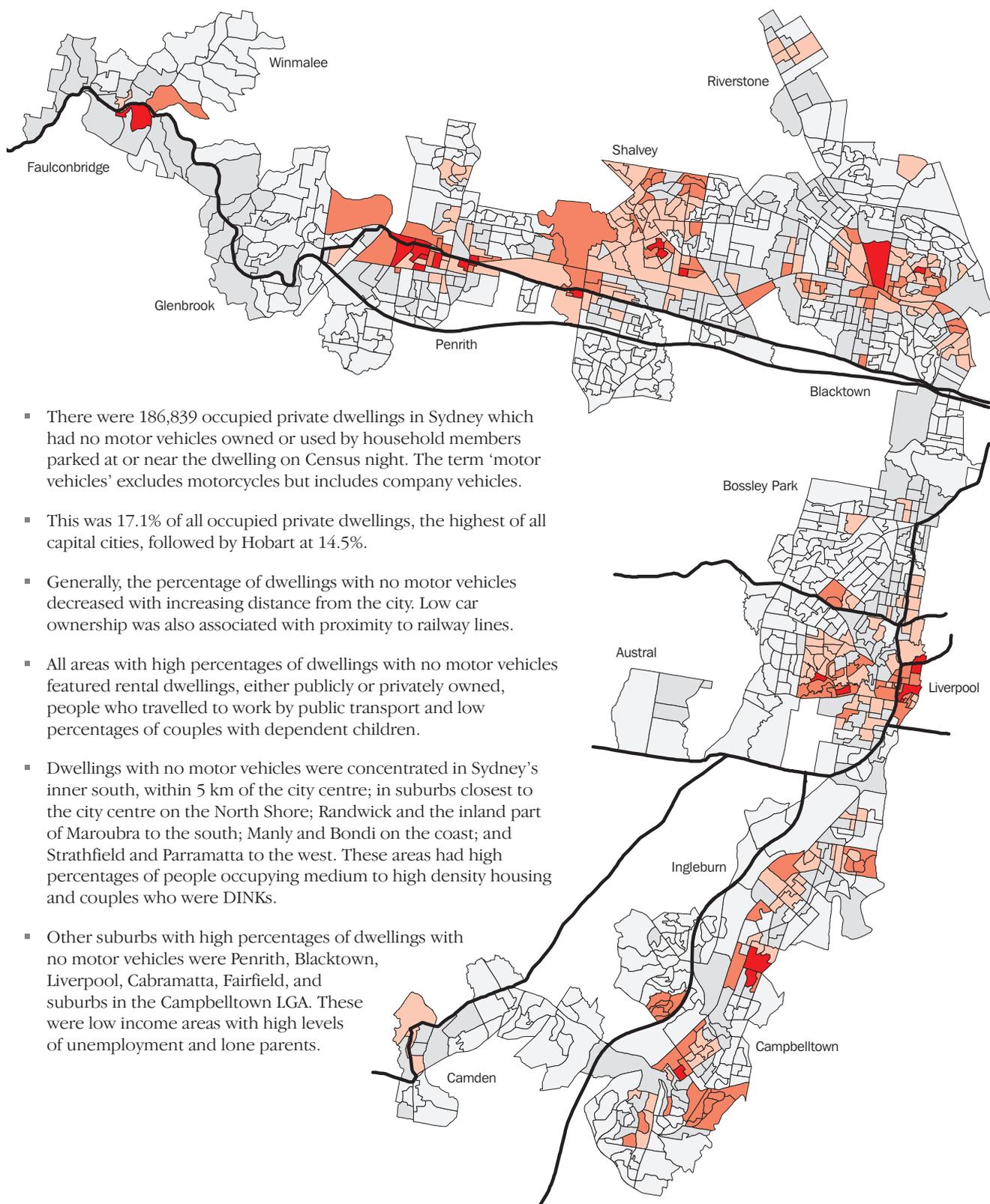
- There were 186,839 occupied private dwellings in Sydney which had no motor vehicles owned or used by household members parked at or near the dwelling on Census night. The term 'motor vehicles' excludes motorcycles but includes company vehicles.

- This was 17.1% of all occupied private dwellings, the highest of all capital cities, followed by Hobart at 14.5%.

- Generally, the percentage of dwellings with no motor vehicles decreased with increasing distance from the city. Low car ownership was also associated with proximity to railway lines.

- All areas with high percentages of dwellings with no motor vehicles featured rental dwellings, either publicly or privately owned, people who travelled to work by public transport and low percentages of couples with dependent children.

- Dwellings with no motor vehicles were concentrated in Sydney's inner south, within 5 km of the city centre; in suburbs closest to the city centre on the North Shore; Randwick and the inland part of Maroubra to the south; Manly and Bondi on the coast; and Strathfield and Parramatta to the west. These areas had high percentages of people occupying medium to high density housing and couples who were DINKs.

- Other suburbs with high percentages of dwellings with no motor vehicles were Penrith, Blacktown, Liverpool, Cabramatta, Fairfield, and suburbs in the Campbelltown LGA. These were low income areas with high levels of unemployment and lone parents.

Palm
Beach

Pittwater

Berowra

Terrey Hills

Hornsby

Narrabeen

Kellyville

Parramatta

Manly

*Sydney
Harbour*

Bondi

Maroubra

*Botany
Bay*

Cronulla

Per cent

42 or more
27 – 42
17 – 27
8 – 17
Less than 8

Heathcote

0   10

Kilometres

Locations

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

Mount Pleasant

Shalvey

Bidwill

Oakhurst

Kings Langley

Penrith

Doonside

Mount Druitt

Blacktown

Glenmore Park

St Clair

Erskine Park

Bonnyrigg

Liverpool

Miller

Macquarie Fields

Minto

Claymore

Camden

Campbelltown

Ambarvale

Airds

Palm
Beach

Berowra

Mona Vale

Hornsby

Narrabeen

Cherrybrook

Thornleigh

Castle Hill

West Pennant Hills

Dee Why

Baulkham Hills

Epping

Macquarie Park

Eastwood

Manly

Telopea

Chatswood

West Ryde

Meadowbank

Parramatta

Granville

Homebush
Bay

Merrylands

Auburn

Lidcombe

Fairfield

South
Granville

Burwood

Strathfield

SYDNEY

Glebe

Kings Cross

Villawood

Ashfield

Ultimo

Surry Hills

Cabramatta

Camperdown

Redfern

Haymarket

Bondi

Campsie

Canterbury

Marrickville

Kensington

Bankstown

Lakemba

Coogee

Wiley Park

Punchbowl

Mascot

Botany

Riverwood

Rockdale

Holsworthy

Hurstville

Illawong

Menai

Sutherland

Lucas Heights

Cronulla

Mapped area

0

10

Kilometres

Statistical Local Areas

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

SLA Code	SLA Name
0150	Ashfield (A)
0200	Auburn (A)
0350	Bankstown (C)
0500	Baulkham Hills (A)
0750	Blacktown (C)
0900	Blue Mountains (C)
1100	Botany (A)
1300	Burwood (A)
1450	Camden (A)
1500	Campbelltown (C)
1550	Canterbury (C)
1900	Concord (A)
2550	Drummoyne (A)
2850	Fairfield (C)
3950	Holroyd (C)
4000	Hornsby (A)
4100	Hunter's Hill (A)
4150	Hurstville (C)
4450	Kogarah (A)
4500	Ku-ring-gai (A)
4700	Lane Cove (A)
4800	Leichhardt (A)
4900	Liverpool (C)
5150	Manly (A)
5200	Marrickville (A)
5350	Mosman (A)
5950	North Sydney (A)
6250	Parramatta (C)
6350	Penrith (C)
6370	Pittwater (A)
6550	Randwick (C)
6650	Rockdale (C)
6700	Ryde (C)
7070	South Sydney (C)
7100	Strathfield (A)
7150	Sutherland Shire (A)
7201	Sydney (C) - Inner
7202	Sydney (C) - Remainder
8000	Warringah (A)
8050	Waverley (A)
8250	Willoughby (C)
8500	Woollahra (A)

6370

8000

4000

0500

4500

6250

6700

8250

5150

4700

3950

4100

5950

5350

0200

1900

2550

7201

2850

0350

7100

1300

0150

4800

8500

5200

7202

7070

8050

1550

1100

6550

4900

6650

4150

4450

7150

4500   SLA code

———   SLA boundaries

   Mapped area

0   10

Kilometres

Postal Areas

These Postal Areas are derived from aggregations of
1996 Census collection district boundaries. They are not
official Australia Post boundaries.

2755

2756

2765

2753

2776

2155

2777

2749

2153

2762

2763

2774

2747

2761

2767

2147

2770

2760

2773

2750

2148

2146

2766

2145
(2148)

2759

2164

2161

2748

2165

2745

2176

2166

2177

2171

2168

2170

2752

2174

2167

2565

2564

2558

2566

2570

2559

2567

2560

2563

2173

2157
2159
2082
2081
2108
2080
(2105)
2107
2765
2079
2084
2106
2156
2104
2105
2103
2155
2158
2077
2074
2101
2102
2763
2076
(2101)
2154
2126
2120
2075
2097
2153
2085
2099
2147
2125
2119
2073
2072
2086
2100
2148
2152
2151
2118
2121
2071
2087
2096
2146
2117
2109
2070
2069
2094
2095
(2148)
2145
2150
2116
2122
2113
2142
2115
2030
2160
2144
2140
2029
2164
2026
2161
2141
2024
2165
2136
2163
2162
2190
2166
2143
2197
2199
2020
2030
2170
2198
2200
2196
2205
2035
2212
2195
2208
2207
2019
(2171)
2214
2209
2216
2036
2210
2220
2213
2211
2222
2218
2217
2223
2221
2219
2234
2226
2224
2173
2225
2232
2227
2228
2231
2229
2230

2072   Postal Area code

——————   Postal Area boundaries

          Mapped area

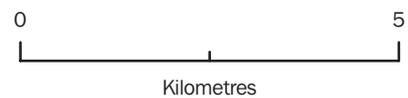0   10

Kilometres

2045   Postal Area code

——   Postal Area boundaries

   Mapped area

0   5

Kilometres

Glossary

This Glossary contains information about some of the terms used in this atlas. More detailed information about these and other census terms can be found in the *1996 Census Dictionary* (Cat. no. 2901.0).

Chinese language Includes Cantonese, Hakka, Hokkien, Mandarin, Teochew, Wu, Chang Chow, Hunan and Kan.

Collection district (CD) The smallest geographic area used for collection and dissemination of data from the Census of Population and Housing. In urban areas there are usually between 200 and 300 dwellings in each CD.

CDs are redefined for each census and are current only at census time. For the 1996 Census of Population and Housing there were 34,500 CDs covering the whole of Australia. CDs are amalgamated to form larger geographical areas such as statistical local areas.

Couple For census purposes, a couple is either married or in a de facto relationship and usually resides in the same household. See also Family.

Dependent children Children under 15 years of age, or children, in a family, aged 15–24 years who are full-time students and who have no partner or children of their own usually residing in the household. Dependent children include adopted children, step and foster children. See also Family.

DINKs This acronym stands for 'double income, no kids'. In this atlas, a DINK is defined as a couple with no children present, where both partners are in paid employment more than 25 hours a week and the younger partner is aged under 40 years. See also Family.

Dwelling A building or structure in which people live. This can be a house, flat, caravan or tent, humpy or park bench. Dwellings are classified as:

- occupied private dwellings;
- unoccupied private dwellings; or
- non-private dwellings.

See also Private dwelling; Non-private dwelling.

Employed persons People aged 15 years and over who, during the week before census night, worked for payment or profit or as unpaid workers in a family business, or who had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent.

English (proficiency in the language) People who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to state how well they spoke English.

Because of the subjective nature of responses to this question in the Census, data on the levels of proficiency in English of people who speak a language other than English at home should be interpreted with care.

Family Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering and who are usually resident in the same household.

Household A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling and make common provision for food and other essentials for living; or a person living alone.

Household income	Calculated by adding together all the individual incomes reported by household members. See also Income.
Income	People aged 15 years and over were asked to state their usual gross weekly income, which is all income before tax, superannuation, health insurance or other deductions are made. Gross income includes family allowance, family allowance supplement, pensions, unemployment benefits, student allowances, maintenance (child support), superannuation, wages, salary, overtime, dividends, rents received, interest received, business or farm income (less operation expenses) and workers' compensation received.
Labour force	Comprises people aged 15 years and over who worked for payment or profit, or as unpaid workers in a family business, during the week prior to census night; had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent; were on strike or stood down temporarily; or did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work.
Local government area (LGA)	A geographic area under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council.
Managers, administrators and professionals	These definitions follow the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations. *Managers and administrators* head government, industrial, agricultural, commercial and other establishments, organisations or departments within such organisations. They determine the policy of the establishment, organisation or department, and direct and coordinate its functioning, usually through subordinate managers. *Professionals* perform analytical, conceptual and creative tasks requiring a high level of intellectual ability and thorough understanding of an extensive body of theoretical knowledge. See also Occupation.
Medium or high density housing	Comprises semi-detached houses, row or terrace houses, villa units, townhouses, flats, home units and apartments.
Middle East	Includes Bahrain, Gaza Strip, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, West Bank and Yemen.
Non-private dwelling	This is an establishment which provides a communal or transitory type of accommodation e.g. hotel, motel, prison, religious or charitable institution, defence establishment or hospital. Cared accommodation in retirement villages is included. See also Private dwelling.
Northeast Asia	Includes China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Macau and Mongolia.
Occupation	The ABS uses the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations to group employed people into occupations according to the set of tasks that is performed in their jobs. Occupation is collected in the Census for all employed people aged 15 years and over.
Occupied dwelling	Premises occupied by the household on census night. See also Private dwelling.
One parent family	Consists of a lone parent with at least one dependent child who is usually resident in the family household. The family may also include any number of other related individuals e.g. a sister of the lone parent. See also Family.
Owner-occupied dwelling	A dwelling owned and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes those dwellings being purchased and those occupied under a life tenure scheme. See also Dwelling.

Private dwelling	Usually a house, flat or part of a house, but can also be a house attached to, or rooms above, shops or offices; an occupied caravan in a caravan park or on a residential allotment; a craft in a marina; a houseboat; or a tent if it is standing on its own block of land. Manufactured home estates and self-care units for the retired or aged are also treated as private dwellings. See also Non-private dwelling.
Public transport	This mode of travel to work is defined as travelling to work by train, bus, ferry or tram. It excludes travelling to work by car or taxi.
Qualifications	The highest level of qualification that the person has obtained since leaving school. University qualifications include bachelor degrees, higher degrees and postgraduate diplomas. The trade qualifications category refers to people holding a skilled vocational qualification. The 'People without qualifications' map includes a small number of people who have a qualification that is out of scope of the ABS Classification of Qualifications.
Rented dwellings	Households were asked whether they rented, owned or were purchasing the dwelling in which they were counted on census night. Households who were renting were also asked who they were renting from.
Southeast Asia	Includes Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Burma (Myanmar), Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.
Southern Asia	Includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
Southern Europe	Includes Albania, Andorra, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Greece, Holy See, Italy, Malta, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and Former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro.
Statistical local area (SLA)	Consists of one or more collection districts. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They consist of a single local government area, or part thereof, or any unincorporated area.
Unemployed persons	For 1996 Census purposes, unemployed people are defined as those people aged 15 years and over who, in the week prior to census night, did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work.