



Department of State and
Regional Development

New South Wales Regional Labour Force Profiles

North West Sydney Subregion

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MAPS

FIGURE 1: SYDNEY METROPOLITAN SUBREGIONS



FIGURE 2: NORTH WEST SYDNEY METROPOLITAN SUBREGION

**NORTH WEST SUBREGION
STRUCTURE PLAN**

THE STRUCTURE PLAN IDENTIFIES THE ROLES OF CENTRES, KEY CORRIDORS, MAJOR ATTRACTIONS AND KEY TRANSPORT FUNCTIONS

VILLAGE
BLACKHEATH, BLAXLAND, CARLINGFORD, CRANBROOK, DOONSIDE, EMERTON, EMU PLAINS, FARNHAM ROAD-QUAKERS HILL, GLENMORE PARK, HAZELBROOK, KINGS LANGLEY, LAWSON, LEURA, MYRTLE ST-BLACKTOWN, NORTH PLUMPTON, QUAKERS HILL, RICHMOND, RIVERSTONE, ROOBY HILL, ROUND CORNER, ST CLAIR, SOUTH PENRITH, WENTWORTH FALLS, WOODCROFT PLAZA, WRIGHTS ROAD-KELLYVILLE

METROPOLITAN ATTRACTOR
The North West has the Blue Mountains tourism locality which is a metropolitan-wide attractor for Sydney residents, and regional and international tourists.

NATIONAL PARKS AND REGIONAL PARKS
National parks in the subregion include Blue Mountains, Cattai, Scheyville, Yengo and Wollemi National Parks and part of Western Sydney Parklands.

STRATEGIC BUS CORRIDORS
New direct and frequent bus services linking with Strategic Centres within and outside the subregion.

TRANSITWAY
PARRAMATTA-ROUSE HILL
BLACKTOWN-ROUSE HILL

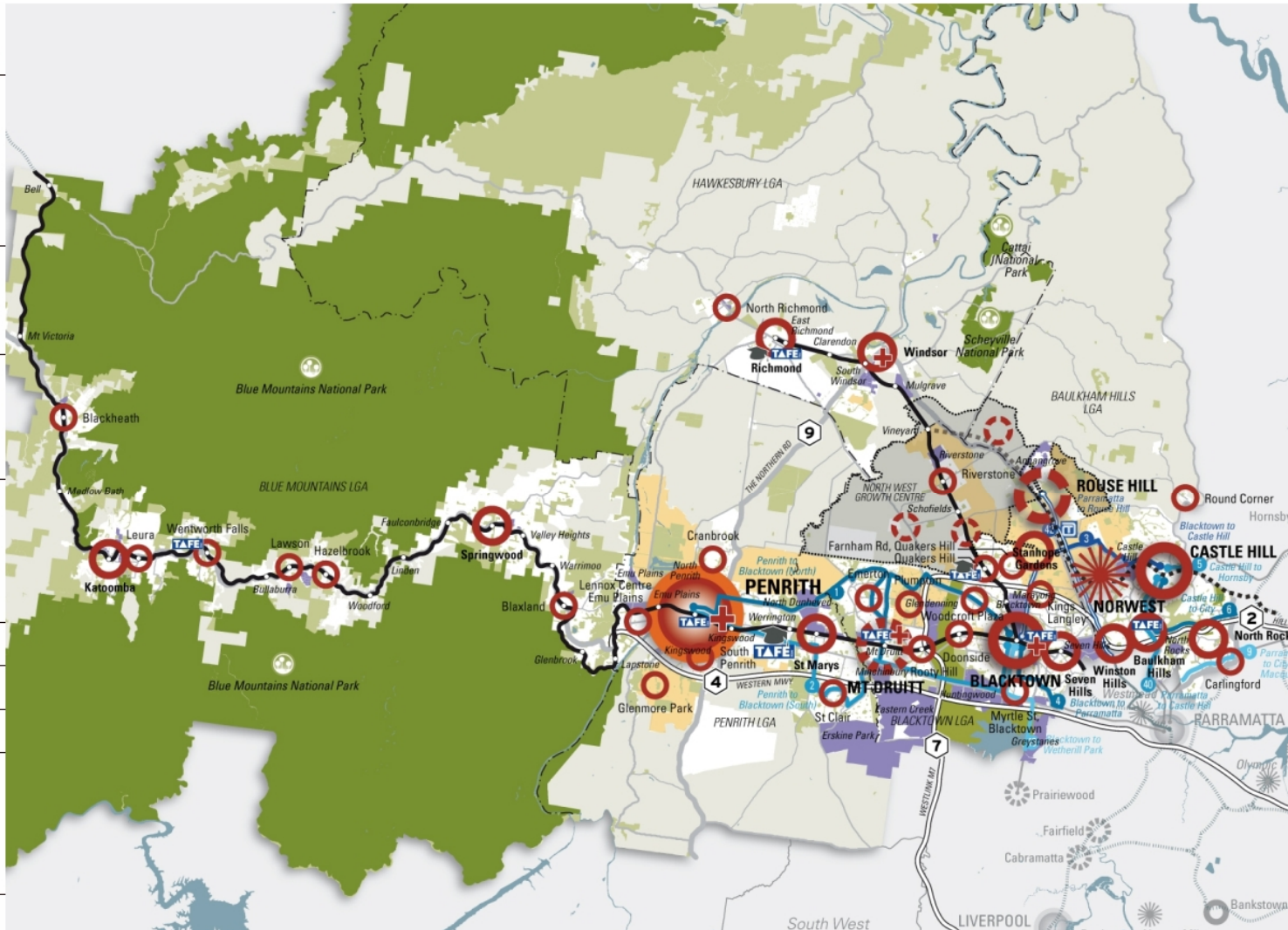
RAIL LINE: STATION

PLANNED NORTH WEST RAIL LINK

POSSIBLE RAIL EXTENSION

EMPLOYMENT LANDS
Traditional industrial areas and business and technology parks for higher order employment. They are vital to supporting the economy to service the city and incorporate light industries, heavy industry manufacturing, urban services, warehousing and logistics and high-tech based activities.

**WESTERN SYDNEY
EMPLOYMENT HUB**



NORTH WEST TO 2031
140,000 new homes
130,000 new jobs
25 villages
9 towns
2 major centres
1 planned major centre
1 potential major centre
1 specialised centre
1 regional city

STRATEGIC CENTRES

REGIONAL CITY PENRITH
Regional Cities offer a full range of business, government, cultural, entertainment and recreational activities, taking advantage of their location as a focal point for regional transport and provide jobs closer to home for people living in their catchment.

SPECIALISED CENTRE NORWEST
A significant business park for the subregion performing a vital economic and employment role, generating metropolitan wide benefits.

MAJOR CENTRE/PLANNED/POTENTIAL
CASTLE HILL, BLACKTOWN
ROUSE HILL, MT DRUITT
Major shopping and business centres serving subregion with large shopping malls, specialist retail, medical services, taller office and reside buildings, council offices, central community facilities and a minimum of 8,000 jobs.

LOCAL CENTRES

TOWN CENTRE
BAULKHAM HILLS, KATOOMBA, SEVEN HILLS, STANHOPE GARDENS, ST MARYS, NORTH ROCKS, SPRINGWOOD, RICHMOND, WINDSOR

STAND ALONG SHOPPING CENTRE
WINSTON HILLS

NOTE: THE FUTURE ROLE OF LOCAL CENTRES IS TO BE DETERMINED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT OVER THE LIFE OF THE STRATEGY

ABOUT THIS PROFILE

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to better understand the skills and labour make-up of the North West Metropolitan Subregion (the subregion) as part of the broad goal of achieving economic development objectives, such as attracting and retaining investment and fostering job growth.

State Plan priorities P1 (increased investment) and E3 (jobs closer to home) are supported by the contribution this profile makes to the evidence base for policy.

This profile outlines the labour force characteristics of the subregion. The subregion is made up of the following local government areas (LGAs):

- Baulkham Hills
- Blacktown
- Blue Mountains
- Hawkesbury
- Penrith

The profile looks at the size of the labour force, skills, and labour availability and capacity in the subregion.

Data source

Data in this profile is sourced from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The Census provides the most accurate and detailed picture of the labour force.

The profile focuses on the labour characteristics of subregions, which usually take many years to change in essence. This iteration of the profile does not include information from the quarterly ABS Labour Force Survey, which is not always compatible with the subregions in this profile series and does not cover the range of labour market aspects available from the Census.

Reference period

All data in this profile refers to the position as at August 2006. Specifically, the 2006 Census was held on 8 August 2006 and labour data generally pertains to the ‘last week’ prior to Census night. The labour force status of a person is also derived by looking at whether work was sought in the ‘last four weeks’ prior to Census night.

Presentation of results

The profile compares labour force indicators in North West to the Sydney average and indicates its position among Sydney metropolitan subregions.

The subregions covered in these profiles are consistent with the planning areas in the “City of Cities” Metropolitan Strategy, which sets out the framework and growth strategy for employment, transport, infrastructure and housing in Sydney. The metropolitan area of Sydney has been arranged into 11 subregions that combine local government areas with similar issues and challenges.

The profile looks at labour indicators in both proportional and absolute terms. For example, the profile provides data on both the unemployment rate and the number of unemployed people. North West's position, relative to other Sydney subregions, is expressed in terms of quartiles (divisions of 25%). The first quartile represents a position in the top 25% of subregions and the fourth quartile represents a position in the bottom 25% of subregions. Quartile analysis allows for a top level understanding of how the subregion's labour force relates to the other subregions in Sydney.

Statistical tables of all regions by labour force characteristic are provided in the appendix to the report to allow readers to view and compare all subregions.

More information

The Census provides a rich dataset of demographic information. This profile is intended as an introduction to the labour force of the subregion and may point to specific areas of further investigation.

The profile is based on broad level data that is readily available in standard tables. More detailed data is available. Data can be provided at more detailed categories for items including industry, occupation, age and sex, which can focus analysis to a greater degree. Tables can also be customised to include different cross-tabulation of variables than those presented in standard tables.

Business Information Unit

Department of State and Regional Development
September 2008

GLOSSARY

Employed, worked part-time	Worked less than 35 hours in the last week.
Employed, worked full-time	Worked 35 hours or more in the last week
Field of Study – society and culture	Includes law and economics, as well as humanities disciplines.
Labour Force	Number of persons over 15 years who are either employed or are unemployed and looking for work.
Metropolitan Subregion	The composition of Sydney subregions is set out by the NSW Department of Planning. Further information on the subregions can be found in the publication <i>City of Cities – A Plan for Sydney’s Future</i> .
Participation Rate	Employed plus unemployed (labour force) as a proportion of the total population aged 15 plus.
Proportions, totals and “inadequately described/not stated” categories	Inadequately and not stated categories are excluded in the derivation of proportions. For example, the unemployment rate is derived as (number unemployed/number employed and employed) – the number of persons whose labour force status is not stated or inadequately described is excluded from the total labour force. Similarly, all totals in tables, unless indicated otherwise, exclude inadequately described and not stated figures.
Underutilisation (assumed)	A measure of potentially unused labour capacity. The number of underutilised persons is the sum of unemployed and part-time employed persons. It is assumed in this profile that all part-time employees are able and willing to work full-time. This assumption is necessary because it is not possible to readily identify part-time workers who are unable or unwilling to work more hours from standard Census tables.
Usual Residence/Place of employment	Most of the data in this profile is based on the usual residence of persons to reflect the labour available in the subregion. In contrast, data for place of work is based on the location of persons’ workplace. The different bases allow a comparison of the labour available in the subregion and the number of people who work in the subregion.
% pts	Percentage points. The simple difference between two percentage values, for example, the difference between 7.5% and 6.5% is 1% pt.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Size and composition

North West Sydney (NWS) is the largest single subregion in Sydney, making up 17.1% of the population and 18.4% of the labour force in Sydney.

The unemployment rate for NWS is 5.2%. This is slightly lower than the unemployment rate of 5.3% in Sydney as a whole. The area has the fifth highest unemployment rate among the eleven Sydney subregions.

Skills

The occupation mix in NWS is more broadly based than the Sydney average. While professionals make up the largest occupation group in the subregion, its share of professionals is much lower than the Sydney average, indicating the subregion is underweight in this occupation. The subregion is relatively over-represented by clerical and administrative workers, technicians and trades workers, and machinery operators and drivers.

NWS is distinguished by the high number of industries in which the concentration of employees is in either the top or bottom quartile of Sydney subregions. The manufacturing industry makes up the largest proportion of workers in NWS. NWS has a relatively high concentration of people employed in manufacturing, utilities, construction, public administration and safety. The proportion of wholesale and retail employees is also in the top quartile among Sydney subregions. The area is under-represented in the industries of information media and telecommunications, professional, scientific and technical services, financial and insurance services, accommodation and food services and arts and recreation services.

The subregion's relatively high concentration of tradespeople is reflected in the mix of non-school qualifications attained in the subregion. The proportion of people whose highest qualification is a certificate or diploma is 9% pts above the Sydney average and the proportion of people with a bachelor's degree or higher is 5% pts below.

Labour participation and capacity

NWS has a higher participation rate than the Sydney average. When compared with the wider Sydney region, unemployed people in NWS are more likely to seek full-time work over part-time work.

In NWS, most major occupational groups have a smaller proportion of workers who work less than 25 hours per week, compared to Sydney. This is particularly so with community and personal services workers, technicians and trades workers, and machinery operators and drivers.

A: SIZE AND COMPOSITION

Population

The total population over 15 years of age in North West Sydney (NWS) is 567,912 people, which represents the largest single subregion in Sydney (with 17.1% of the population).

Size of the labour force

The size of the total labour force is the total number of people over the age of 15 who are employed and unemployed people looking for work. There are 369,656 people in the NWS labour force. NWS has the largest labour force among Sydney subregions, representing 18.4% of the Sydney labour force.

Employment

There are 350,547 people employed in NWS, making it the largest subregion in Sydney for the number of employed people. The employment rate—the number of people who are working as a proportion of people who are or want to work—in NWS is 94.8%. The NWS employment rate is almost the same as the Sydney average and is ranked 7/11 among Sydney subregions (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1

	NWS	Sydney	NWS	NWS	Sydney	NWS
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
Employed	94.8	94.7	7	350,547	1,903,525	1

Unemployment

There are 19,109 unemployed people in NWS. The unemployment rate for NWS is 5.2%. This is slightly lower than the Sydney unemployment rate of 5.3%. The area has the fifth highest unemployment rate in Sydney (rank 5/11) (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2

	NWS	Sydney	NWS	NWS	Sydney	NWS
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
Unemployed	5.2	5.3	5	19,109	106,490	2

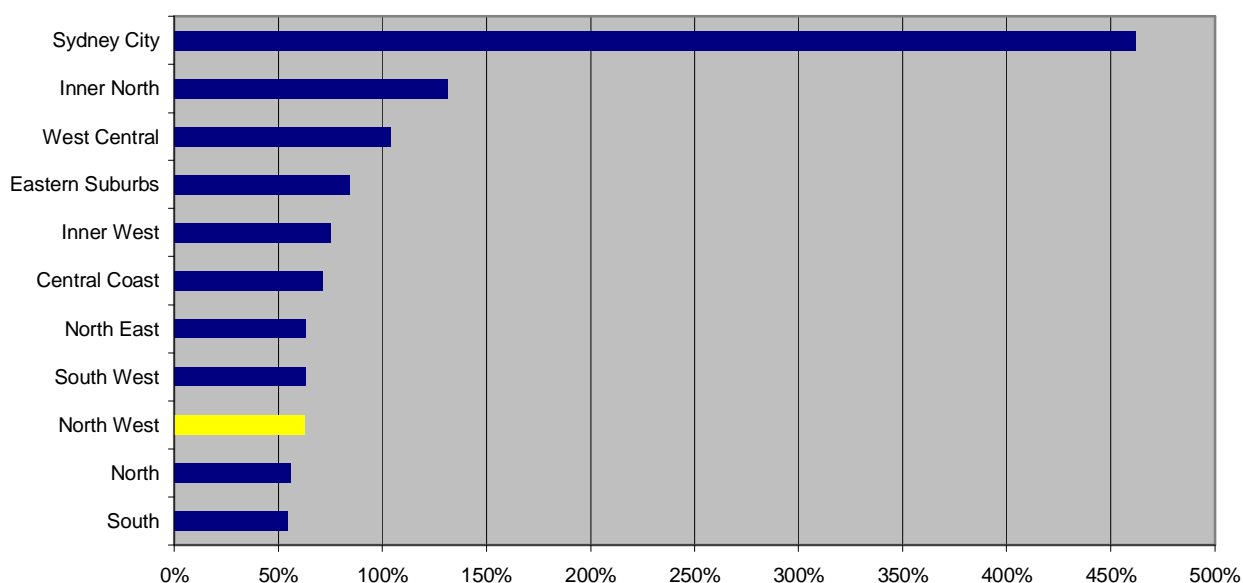
The Subregion as a place of employment

This section is based on a comparison of where people live and where people work. This comparison highlights whether a subregion draws workers from other subregions or supplies workers to other subregions. This profile does not include ‘journey to work’ data, which reveals exactly how many people in the subregion work outside the subregion. Nevertheless, this comparison provides useful information on the ‘net trade’ in employment between the subregion and external areas.

In common with the other outer metropolitan areas of Sydney, NWS is a significant net exporter of employed people being ranked 9/11 among subregions (Figure 1.3).

Figure 1.3

Persons who work in the region as a proportion of employed persons who are usually resident in the region



Employment by occupation: place of work vs place of residence

NWS is a large net exporter of workers in most broad occupation categories. As a proportion of the employed people resident in NWS, the subregion’s largest exports are of clerical and administrative workers, technicians and trades workers, machinery operators and drivers and professionals (Figure 1.5).

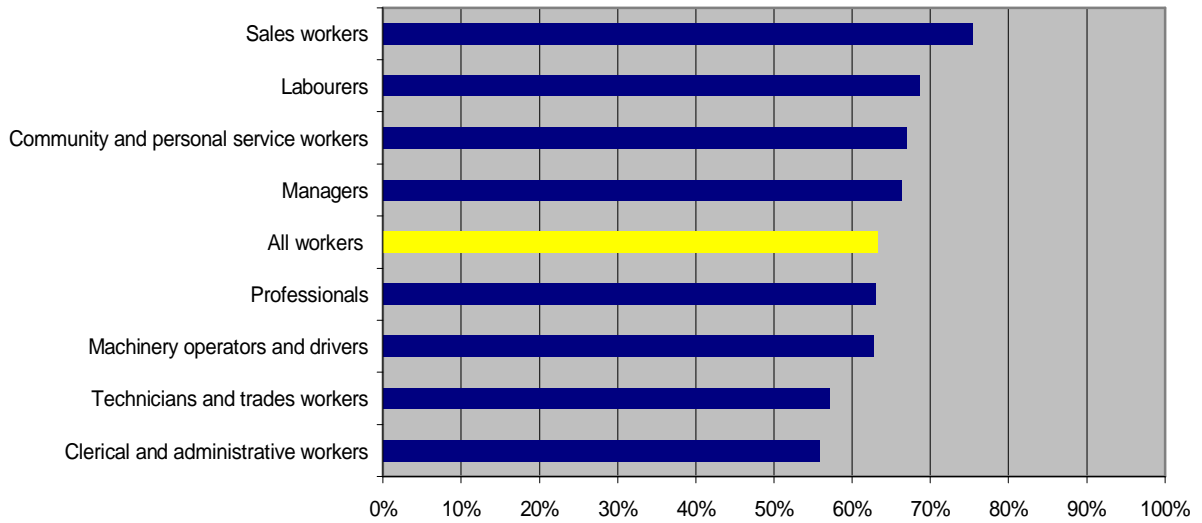
In net terms, the subregion exports more than 20,000 professionals, technicians and trades workers and clerical and administrative workers, reflecting the larger number of these occupation groups in the subregion (Table 1.4).

Table 1.4

Occupation	Work in NWS	Live in NWS	Difference	
			%	Persons
Managers	27,502	41,453	-33.7	-13,951
Professionals	40,851	64,953	-37.1	-24,102
Technicians and trades workers	28,767	50,359	-42.9	-21,592
Community and personal service workers	19,136	28,576	-33.0	-9,440
Clerical and administrative workers	35,062	62,821	-44.2	-27,759
Sales workers	25,742	34,105	-24.5	-8,363
Machinery operators and drivers	18,027	28,748	-37.3	-10,721
Labourers	22,347	32,590	-31.4	-10,243

Figure 1.5

Persons who work in the region as a proportion of usually resident employed persons

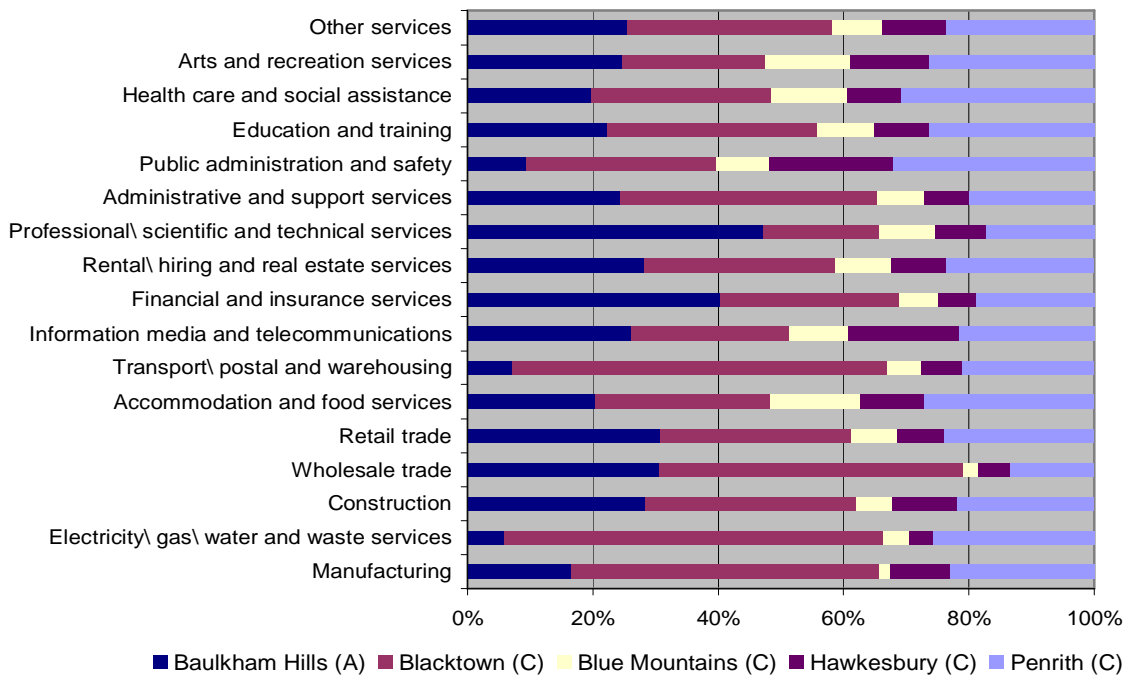


Place of employment by industry: LGAs within subregion

Within NWS, Blacktown has a large share of employment in the manufacturing, wholesale, transport, postal and warehousing industries and administrative and support services. In comparison, Baulkham Hills has a services-oriented character, with more than 40% of employment in the professional, scientific and technical and financial and insurance services.

Penrith is well represented in public administration and safety, health care and arts and recreation services.

Place of employment by industry: North West LGAs



B: SKILLS

Employment by occupation

The occupation mix in NWS is more broadly based than that of the wider Sydney region with no single occupation taking up more than 20% of workers and none below 8%. Professionals make up the largest occupation group in NWS, accounting for 18.9% of total employed people, followed by clerical and administrative workers (18.3%), and technicians and trades workers (14.7%) (Table 2.1, Figure 2.2).

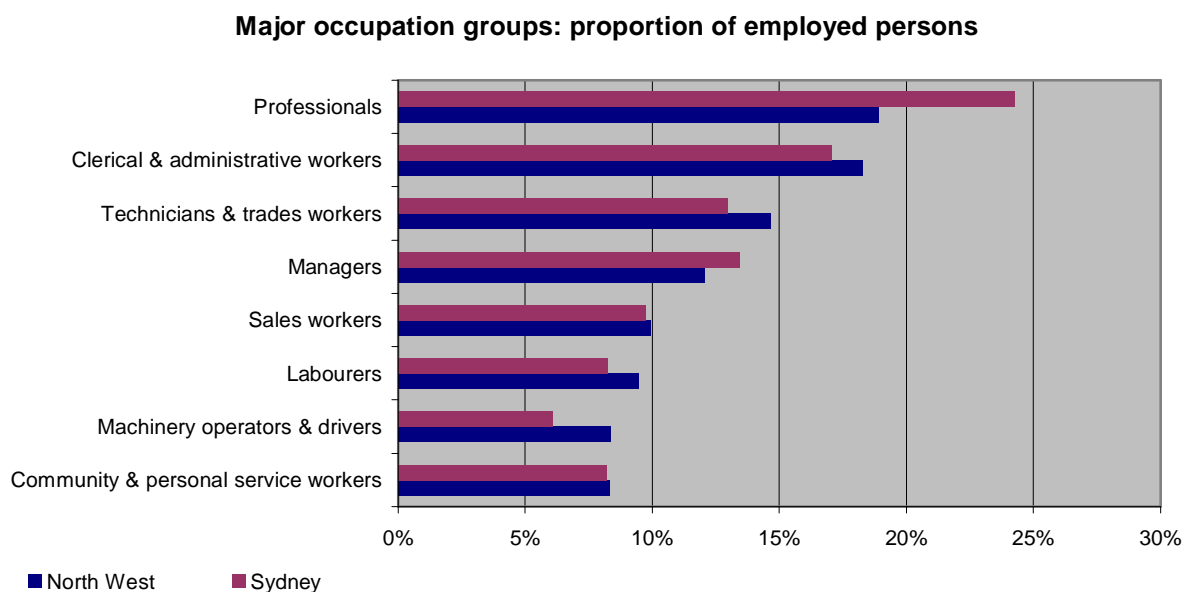
Table 2.1

Occupation	NWS	Sydney	NWS	NWS	Sydney	NWS
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Person rank
Managers	12.1	13.5	8	41,453	250,976	1
Professionals	18.9	24.3	8	64,953	452,283	2
Technicians & trades workers	14.7	13.0	4	50,359	241,725	1
Community & personal service workers	8.3	8.2	7	28,576	152,711	1
Clerical & administrative workers	18.3	17.1	1	62,821	318,013	1
Sales workers	9.9	9.7	4	34,105	181,401	1
Machinery operators & drivers	8.4	6.1	3	28,748	113,669	1
Labourers	9.5	8.2	4	32,590	153,457	1

Despite being the largest occupation group in NWS, the proportion of professionals in the subregion is more than 5% pts below the overall Sydney level (24.3%), placing it eighth among Sydney subregions. This relative gap explains why, despite being the largest subregion in Sydney, NWS is only ranked 2/11 for professionals (whereas it is ranked 1/11 for all other occupations).

The subregion has the highest concentration of clerical and administrative workers among Sydney subregions, and is also in the top quartile for the concentration of machinery operators and drivers. The subregion also has a relatively high concentration of technicians and trades workers and labourers compared to the Sydney average.

Figure 2.2



Employment by industry

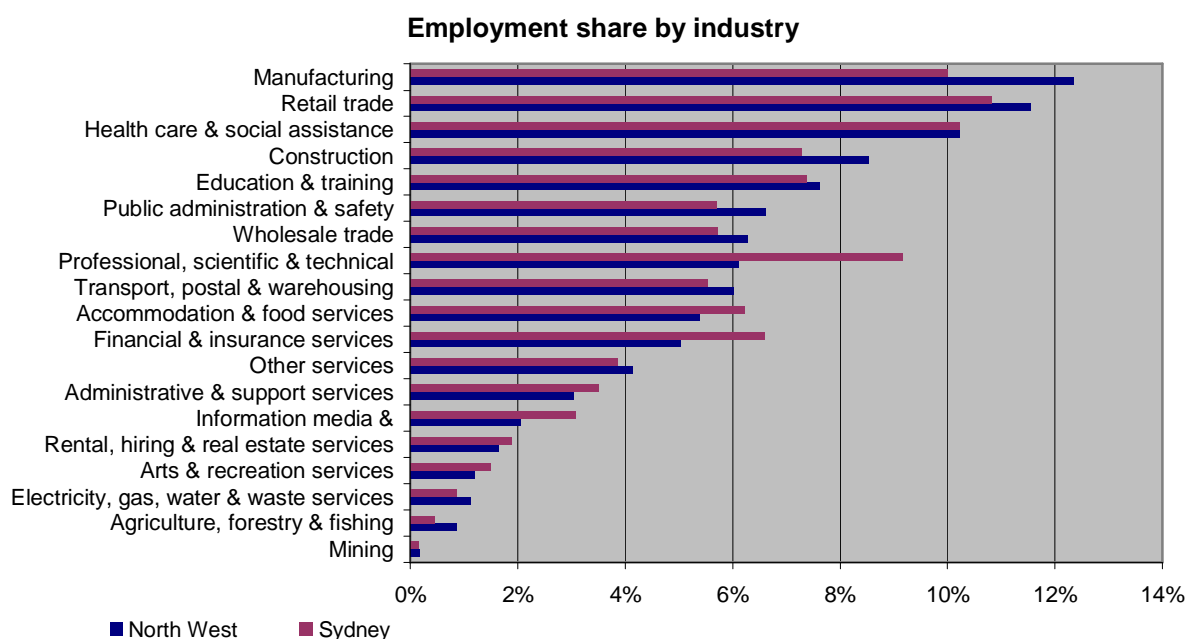
The manufacturing industry makes up the largest proportion of workers in NWS, accounting for 12.4% of all workers in the subregion. This is followed by retail trade (11.6% of workers) and health care and social assistance (10.2%).

Table 2.3

Industry	NWS	Sydney	NWS	NWS	Sydney	NWS
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	0.9	0.5	2	2,935	8,559	1
Mining	0.2	0.2	4	615	3,162	2
Manufacturing	12.4	10.0	3	42,112	184,993	1
Electricity, gas, water & waste services	1.1	0.9	2	3,859	15,939	1
Construction	8.5	7.3	3	29,059	134,629	1
Wholesale trade	6.3	5.7	3	21,414	105,842	1
Retail trade	11.6	10.8	3	39,421	200,291	1
Accommodation & food services	5.4	6.2	9	18,403	115,027	2
Transport, postal & warehousing	6.0	5.5	4	20,530	102,512	2
Information media & telecommunications	2.1	3.1	10	6,994	56,857	3
Financial & insurance services	5.0	6.6	9	17,194	122,164	2
Rental, hiring & real estate services	1.7	1.9	9	5,650	35,116	1
Professional, scientific & technical services	6.1	9.2	8	20,845	169,351	3
Administrative & support services	3.0	3.5	11	10,358	64,878	1
Public administration & safety	6.6	5.7	1	22,544	105,692	1
Education & training	7.6	7.4	4	25,950	136,623	1
Health care & social assistance	10.2	10.2	5	34,903	189,211	1
Arts & recreation services	1.2	1.5	9	4,089	27,698	2
Other services	4.1	3.9	4	14,109	71,302	1

NWS has a relatively high proportion of people employed in manufacturing, utilities, construction, wholesale and public administration and safety. The subregion is also ranked in the top quartile for the concentration of people working in the retail, agriculture and mining industries, although the number of people in the later two industries is relatively small.

Figure 2.4



The subregion is in the bottom quartile for the concentration of workers in the accommodation and food services, information media and telecommunications, financial and insurance services, rental, hiring and real estate services, arts and recreation services, and administrative and support services.

Due to its size, NWS is in the top quartile of Sydney regions for the number of workers in all industries.

Educational attainment

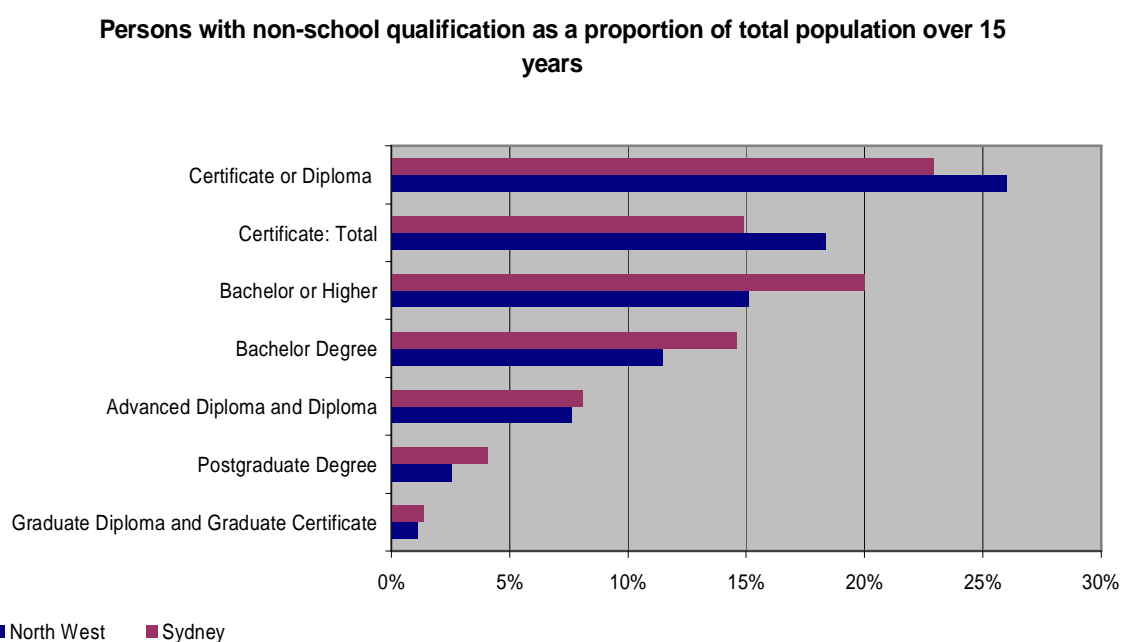
The proportion of people over 15 years of age in NWS that have attained a non-school qualification is 53%, which is 4% pts lower than the wider Sydney region (57.3%) and ranks the subregion eighth among subregions. The proportion of people whose highest qualification is a bachelor's degree or higher is 5% pts below the Sydney average (rank 8/11). In contrast, the proportion of people who have a certificate or diploma is 3% pts above the Sydney average (rank 3/11), which is consistent with the subregion's relatively low concentration of managers and professionals.

Table 2.5

	NWS	Sydney	NWS	NWS	Sydney	NWS
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
Postgraduate Degree	2.5	4.1	8	14,475	134,905	5
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	1.1	1.3	8	6,292	44,347	2
Bachelor Degree	11.5	14.6	8	65,094	484,227	2
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	7.6	8.1	7	43,396	267,647	1
Certificate: Total	18.4	14.9	3	104,301	493,123	1
Bachelor or Higher	15.1	20.0	8	85,861	663,479	3
Certificate or Diploma	26.0	23.0	3	147,697	760,770	1
Total non-school qualification ⁽¹⁾	53.0	57.3	8	301,059	1,897,509	1

(1) Includes non-stated and inadequately described

Figure 2.6



In absolute terms, NWS has the largest number of people with non-school qualifications – a reflection of the size of the subregion. The number of people with a bachelor degree or higher or certificate or diploma is in the top quartile. However, the number of people with a postgraduate degree lags the other levels of educational attainment, with the subregion rated outside the top quartile (rank 5/11) despite its size for this higher category.

Study fields

NWS is ranked in the top quartile for the concentration of people with qualifications in agriculture, environmental and related studies, and health. It also has a strong over-representation of the proportion of people with qualifications in engineering and related technologies, architecture and building, and food, hospitality and personal services (Table 2.7, Figure 2.8).

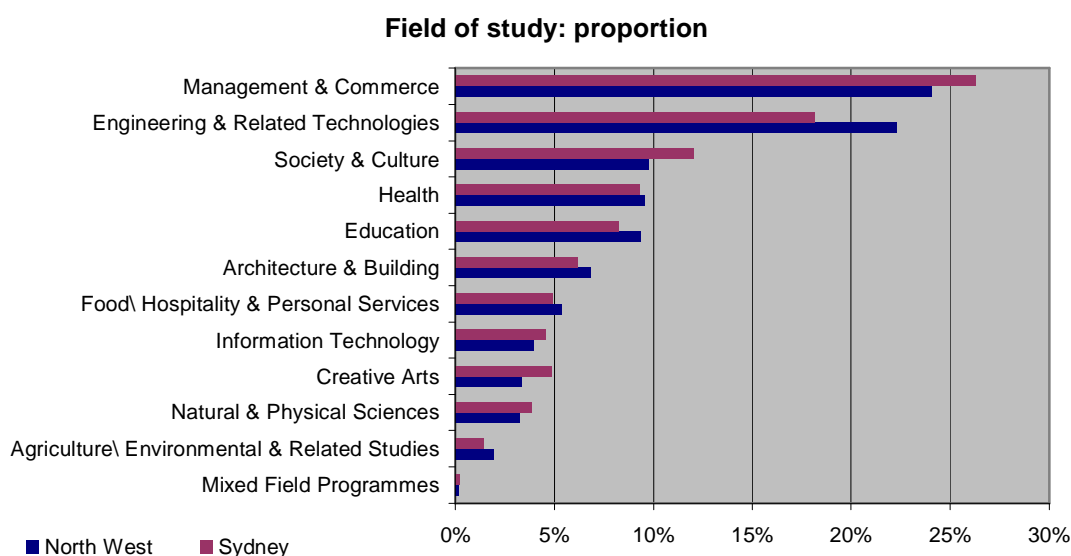
Table 2.7

Field of Study	NWS	Sydney	NWS	NWS	Sydney	NWS
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
Natural & Physical Sciences	3.3	3.8	9	7,922	56,618	2
Information Technology	4.0	4.6	7	9,645	67,437	3
Engineering & Related Technologies	22.3	18.2	4	54,115	268,334	1
Architecture & Building	6.8	6.2	4	16,543	91,091	1
Agriculture\ Environmental & Related Studies	1.9	1.4	2	4,698	21,138	1
Health	9.5	9.3	6	23,138	137,701	1
Education	9.4	8.3	2	22,740	122,074	1
Management & Commerce	24.1	26.3	9	58,376	388,300	2
Society & Culture	9.8	12.1	8	23,744	178,193	2
Creative Arts	3.3	4.8	8	8,117	71,311	3
Food\ Hospitality & Personal Services	5.3	4.9	4	12,956	72,410	1
Mixed Field Programmes	0.2	0.2	7	414	3,118	3
Field of study inadequately described				3,505	23,647	
Field of study not stated				55,146	396,135	
Total				301,059	1,897,507	

The proportion of people in NWS with qualifications in natural and physical sciences, and management and commerce is in the lowest quartile among Sydney subregions. The subregion also has a lower concentration of people with qualifications in society and culture (includes legal studies) and creative arts (Table 2.7).

In terms of absolute numbers, NWS is ranked in the top quartile for all fields of study. The lowest rank in the subregion is for qualifications in information technology and creative arts, which are ranked third among Sydney subregions (Table 2.7).

Figure 2.8



School qualifications

77.7% of all people over 15 years in NWS have completed schooling to Year 10 or higher, which is around the proportion for Sydney as a whole.

The proportion of people in NWS who have completed schooling to Year 12 or equivalent is almost 6% pts below the Sydney average and in the bottom quartile (rank 9/11). By contrast, the proportion of people who have completed schooling to Year 10 or equivalent is 7.5% pts above the Sydney average and in the top quartile. The data shows that a lower proportion of school students in NWS go on to complete Year 12 than the Sydney average and is consistent with the subregion’s high ranking for the proportion of people with certificate qualifications (Table 2.9).

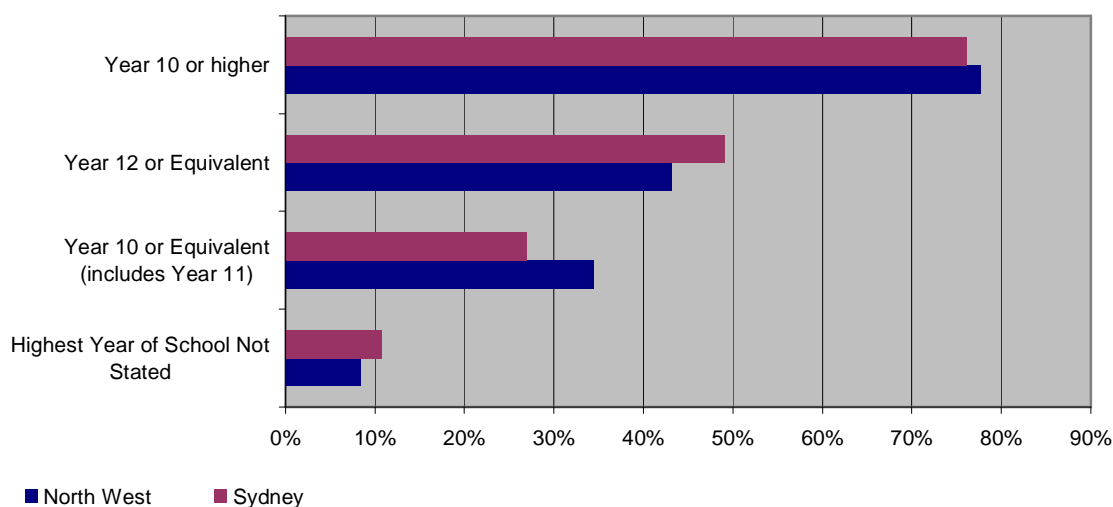
Table 2.9

School qualification	NWS	Sydney	NWS	NWS	Sydney	NWS
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
Year 10 or higher	77.7	76.1	4	441,515	2,523,109	1
Year 12 or Equivalent	43.2	49.1	9	245,401	1,628,362	2
Year 10 or Equivalent (includes Year 11)	34.5	27.0	3	196,114	894,747	1
Highest Year of School Not Stated	8.4	10.8	10	47,794	357,930	3

NWS is in the top quartile for the number of people with school qualifications in total, and the number of people with qualifications to Year 10 or Year 12 equivalents (Table 2.9, Figure 2.10). Despite its relative size the subregion is only ranked 2/11 in the number of people completing Year 12 or equivalent.

Figure 2.10

School qualifications as a proportion of total population over 15 years



Languages

NWS has one of the highest proportions of people who only speak English (77.8% compared with 68.7% for Sydney) and is ranked fourth among Sydney subregions. The proportion of people who speak another language and speak English well or very well is 6% pts below the Sydney average (rank 8/11) (Table 2.11).

Table 2.11

Proficiency in spoken English	NWS	Sydney	NWS	NWS	Sydney	NWS
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
Speaks English only	77.8	68.7	4	547,509	2,636,010	1
Speaks other language and speaks English well/very well	19.5	25.5	8	137,135	977,380	3
Speaks other language and speaks English not well or not well at all	2.8	5.8	9	19,500	224,447	3
Speaks other language and speaks English total	22.2	31.3	8	156,635	1,201,827	3

Around 137,000 people in NWS speak a language other than English and speak English very well or well, representing the 3/11 ranked subregion in Sydney.

The most popular languages spoken at home in NWS are Chinese languages, Arabic, Filipino (including Tagalog) and Hindi (Table 2.12).

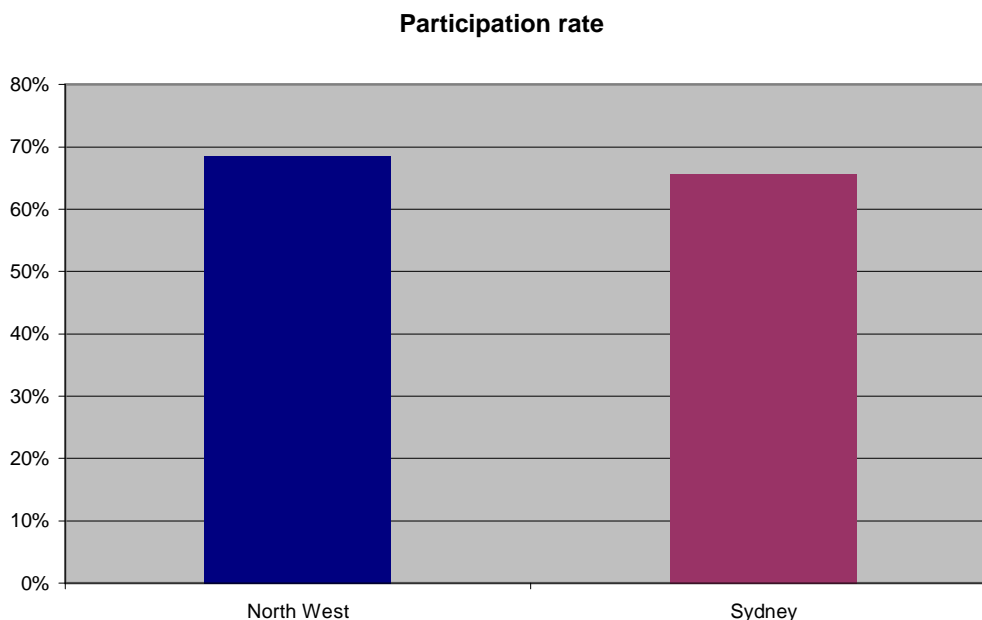
Table 2.12

Languages	Speaks English only	Speaks other language and speaks English			Not stated	Total
		Very well or well	Not well or not at all	Total		
Speaks other language:						
Chinese languages:		14,481	3,881	18,362	93	18,455
Cantonese		8,743	2,251	10,994	44	11,038
Mandarin		5,128	1,483	6,611	46	6,657
Arabic		12,491	1,921	14,412	185	14,597
Tagalog (excludes Filipino)		11,665	429	12,094	171	12,265
Hindi		9,257	547	9,804	133	9,937
Filipino (excludes Tagalog)		6,962	214	7,176	91	7,267
Italian		6,173	724	6,897	105	7,002
Spanish		4,680	655	5,335	64	5,399
Maltese		4,823	420	5,243	54	5,297
Greek		4,299	609	4,908	59	4,967
Iranic languages:		3,519	864	4,383	91	4,474
Persian (excluding Dari)		1,959	396	2,355	42	2,397
Dari		1,090	307	1,397	33	1,430
Total (includes languages not shown and not stated)	547,508	137,136	19,500	156,636	33,727	737,871

C: LABOUR PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY

Participation rate

The participation rate for NWS is 68.5%, which is 2.8% pts higher than the participation rate for Sydney of 65.6%. The subregion has the fourth highest participation rate of all the regions in Sydney.



Part-time employment

The proportion of employed people who are working part-time in NWS is 28.5%, which is just below the Sydney average of 29.0%. The subregion is ranked 5/11 for the proportion of workers that are part-time workers (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1

	NWS	Sydney	NWS	NWS	Sydney	NWS
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
Part-time employment	28.5	29.0	5	93,498	516,784	1

Unemployed people: type of work sought

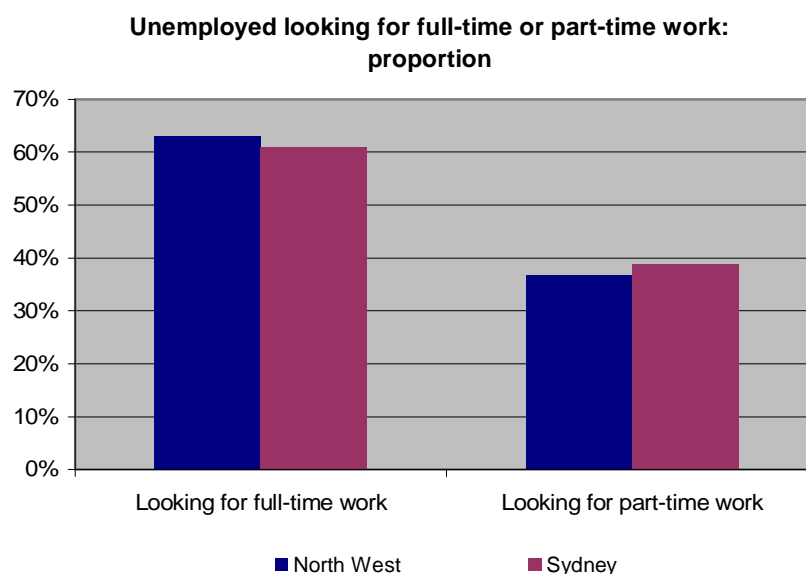
The proportion of unemployed people looking for full-time work in NWS is 63.2% (compared with 61.1% for Sydney as a whole). NWS is ranked fourth for the proportion of unemployed people looking for full-time work (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2

	NWS	Sydney	NWS	NWS	Sydney	NWS
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
Looking for full-time work	63.2	61.1	4	12,069	65,112	2
Looking for part-time work	36.8	38.9	8	7,040	41,378	2

The proportion of unemployed in NWS looking for part-time work is more than 2% pts below the level for Sydney, resulting in a ranking of 8/11 among subregions. NWS has the second highest number of people looking for full-time and part-time work (Table 3.2).

Figure 3.3



Assumed underutilisation

Underutilisation can be defined as the sum of unemployed and part-time workers who can work full-time in the labour force. Part-time workers are defined as people employed less than 35 hours per week. It is not possible from Census data to readily exclude part-time workers who do not want to work full-time. It is therefore assumed that all part-time workers are able and willing to work full-time.

Table 3.4

	NWS	Sydney	NWS	NWS	Sydney	NWS
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
Underutilisation	30.5	31.0	6	112,607	623,274	1

The assumed underutilisation rate in NWS is 30.5%, just below the rate for Sydney as a whole of 31.0%. NWS is ranked 6/11 for the underutilisation rate and first for the number of underutilised people.

Hours worked by occupation: less than 25 hours

Overall, the proportion of workers employed for less than 25 hours per week in NWS is just below that of the proportion for the whole of Sydney (21.9% and 22.5% respectively).

In NWS, most major occupational groups have a smaller proportion of workers who work less than 25 hours per week, compared to Sydney. The largest differences are among:

- Community and personal services workers (35.7% in NWS compared with 38.2% for Sydney)
- Technicians and trades workers (11.0% and 12.9% respectively)
- Machinery operators and drivers (11.3% and 13.1% respectively).

This suggests that there may be a strong demand for these workers in NWS, as fewer workers in these occupations work less than 25 hours per week compared to Sydney overall.

Table 3.5

Occupation	NWS	Sydney	NWS	NWS	Sydney	NWS
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
Managers	8.6	9.5	9	3,487	23,311	1
Professionals	18.9	18.3	5	12,050	81,396	2
Technicians & trades workers	11.0	12.9	10	5,339	30,272	1
Community & personal service workers	35.7	38.2	9	9,905	56,556	1
Clerical & administrative workers	24.3	24.8	6	14,962	77,406	1
Sales workers	42.3	41.6	3	14,019	73,404	1
Machinery operators and drivers	11.3	13.1	10	3,133	14,337	1
Labourers	32.4	34.0	9	10,175	50,264	1
Total	21.9	22.5		74,308	415,004	

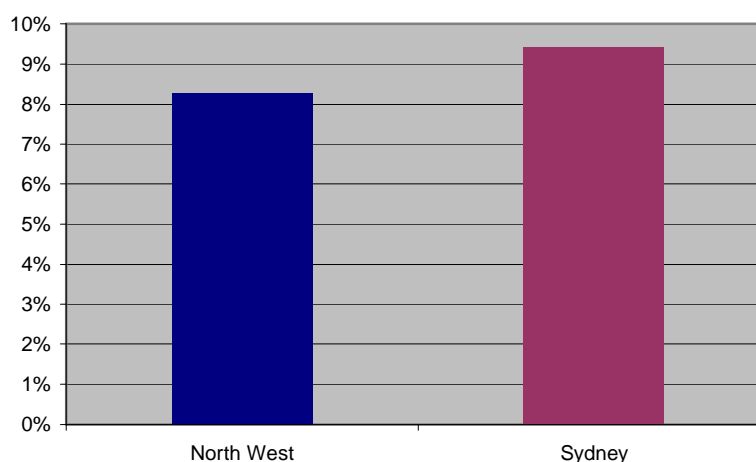
Students

The number of non-school students provides an indication of the pipeline of future tertiary educated employees that could be available from a subregion.

Census statistics on the full/part-time status of students by educational institution should be treated with caution. The type of educational institution attended was not stated for a large proportion of total students, and the full/part-time status of these students could not be assigned to the type of institution they were attending.

There are about 47,000 tertiary students in NWS, making up 8.3% of its total population over the age of 15 years, compared with 9.4% for Sydney. The subregion is under-represented in the proportion of full-time students, which is 1.2% pts less than the Sydney average (rank 8/11). This is related in some degree to the relatively high proportion of TAFE students in the subregion, who may also be working in an apprenticeship or other study-work arrangement.

Tertiary students: proportion



The subregion is ranked third in terms of the number of tertiary students.

Table 3.6

Tertiary Students	NWS	Sydney	NWS	NWS	Sydney	NWS
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
Part-time students	4.4	4.4	5	24,992	144,207	1
Full-time students	3.8	4.9	8	21,444	163,968	3
Total tertiary students	8.3	9.4	8	47,007	312,339	3

APPENDIX 1

Statistical tables: all subregions

