



Department of State and  
Regional Development

# **New South Wales Regional Labour Force Profiles**

## **South West Sydney Subregion**

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MAPS

FIGURE 1: SYDNEY METROPOLITAN SUBREGIONS



FIGURE 1 SYDNEY METROPOLITAN SUBREGIONS

NSW Department of Planning South West Draft Subregional Strategy 2007/08

**FIGURE 2: SOUTH WEST SYDNEY METROPOLITAN SUBREGION**

**SOUTHWEST SUBREGION STRUCTURE PLAN**

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



**NATIONAL PARKS AND REGIONAL PARKS**

National parks in the subregion include Blue Mountains, Nattai, Western Sydney Parklands, Dharawal, Burragarong.

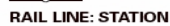


**STRATEGIC BUS CORRIDORS**

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



**LIVERPOOL-PARRAMATTA TRANSITWAY**



**RAIL LINE: STATION**



**PLANNED SOUTH WEST RAIL LINK**



**SOUTHERN SYDNEY FREIGHT LINE**

**EMPLOYMENT LANDS**

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



**MAJOR HOSPITAL**



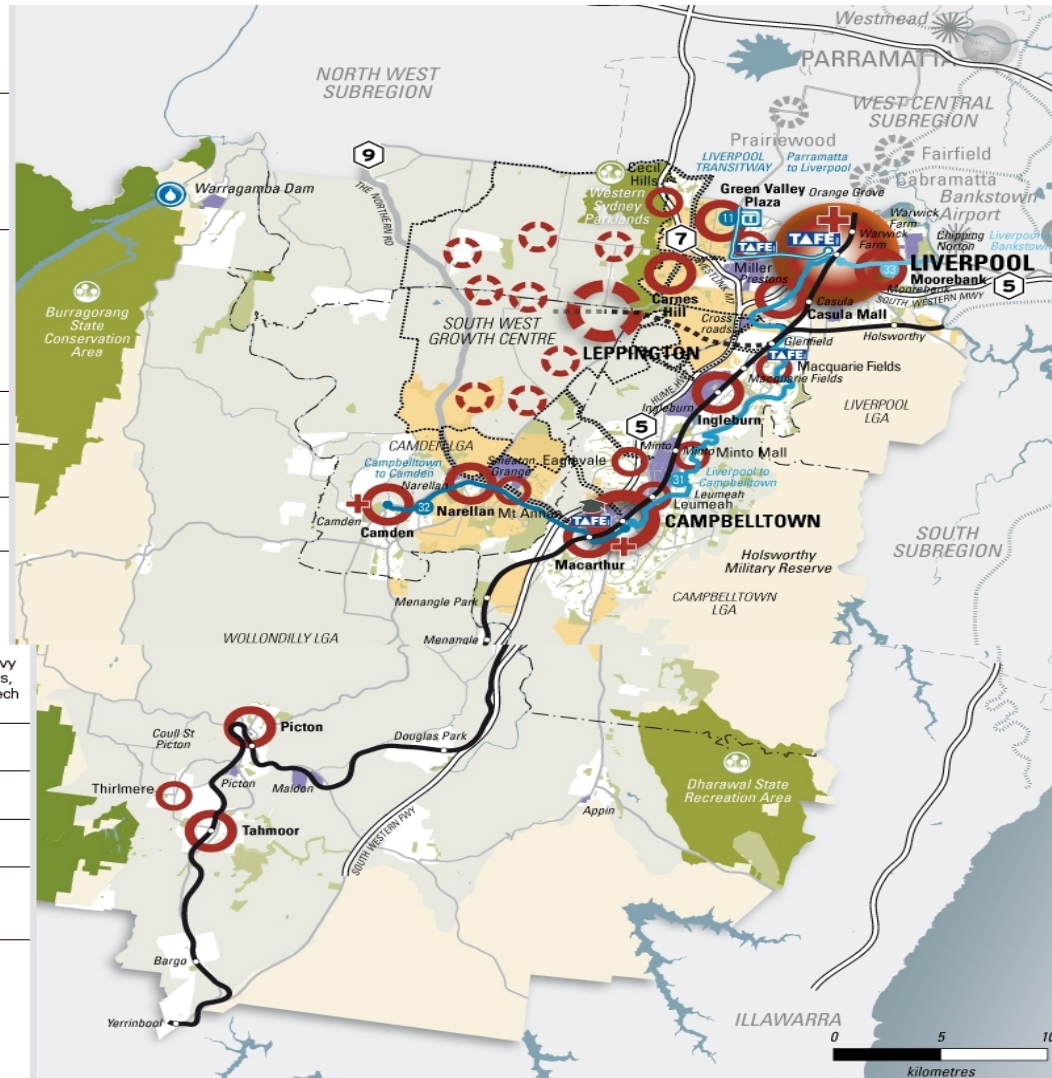
**MINOR HOSPITAL**



**UNIVERSITY CAMPUS**



SCALE  
0 5km 10 km



**SOUTH WEST TO 2031**  
**155,000 new homes**  
**89,000 new jobs**  
**8 villages**  
**8 towns**  
**1 planned major centre**  
**1 major centre**  
**1 regional city**

**STRATEGIC CENTRES**



**REGIONAL CITY**

**LIVERPOOL**  
 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.



**MAJOR CENTRE (PLANNED)**

**CAMPBELLTOWN-MACARTHUR**  
**LEPPINGTON**  
 Major shopping and business centre serving the subregion with large shopping malls, specialist retail, medical services, taller office and residential buildings, council offices, central community facilities and a minimum of 8,000 jobs.

**LOCAL CENTRES**



**TOWN CENTRE**

**CAMDEN, CARNES HILL, CASULA MALL, INGLEBURN, PICTON, MOOREBANK, NARELLAN, TAHMOOR**  
 Towns have one or two supermarkets, community facilities, medical centre, schools etc. and usually contain between 4,500 and 9,500 dwellings.



**STAND ALONE SHOPPING CENTRE**

**GREEN VALLEY**



**VILLAGE**

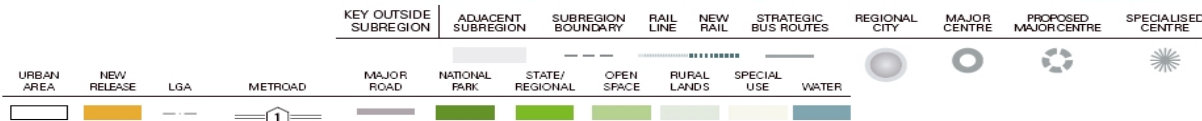
**CECIL HILLS, EAGLE VALE, LEUMEAH, MACQUARIE FIELDS, MILLER, MINTO MALL, MT ANNAN, THIRLMERE**  
 Small Villages and Neighbourhood Centres are shown in Figure 11 on pages 50 and 51



**PLANNED LOCAL CENTRES**

A number of local centres are shown indicatively through the South West Growth Centre.

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 South 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):

- Liverpool
- Wollondilly
- Camden
- Campbelltown

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 South 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. South 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

<b>Employed, worked part-time</b>	Worked less than 35 hours in the last week.
<b>Employed, worked full-time</b>	Worked 35 hours or more in the last week
<b>Field of Study – society and culture</b>	Includes law and economics, as well as humanities disciplines.
<b>Labour Force</b>	Number of persons over 15 years who are either employed or are unemployed and looking for work.
<b>Metropolitan Subregion</b>	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> .
<b>Participation Rate</b>	Employed plus unemployed (labour force) as a proportion of the total population aged 15 plus.
<b>Proportions, totals and “inadequately described/not stated” categories</b>	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.
<b>Underutilisation (assumed)</b>	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.
<b>Usual Residence/Place of employment</b>	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.
<b>% pts</b>	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**

South Western Sydney (SWS) has the fourth largest labour force among Sydney subregions, making up 9.3% of the total Sydney labour force.

The unemployment rate in SWS is 6.5%, which is 1.2 % pts higher than the Sydney average. SWS is in the second quartile of subregions for both the unemployment rate and the number of unemployed persons (rank 4/11).

### **Skills**

Clerical and administrative workers, and technicians and trade workers make up the largest occupation groups in SWS. The subregion has the highest concentration of technicians and trade workers in Sydney, as well as machinery operators and drivers. The proportion of labourers, clerical and administrative workers, and community and personal service workers are also all in the first quartile of Sydney subregions. SWS has a lower proportion of residents working as professionals and managers than the Sydney average and both these occupation groups are in the bottom quartile of subregions.

A notable characteristic of SWS is that the subregion has a close-to-equal balance in the proportion of workers that fall into either the top or bottom quartiles for industry employment. There are seven industry groups in SWS that are in the first quartile of Sydney's subregions and eight industry groups in the bottom quartile of subregions. The industry groups ranked in the first quartile include manufacturing, transport, postal and warehousing, construction, and public administration and safety. The industry concentrations for which the subregion is in the bottom quartile include financial and insurance services, information media and telecommunications and professional, scientific and technical services.

SWS has a larger proportion of people who have a certificate and diploma as opposed to bachelor degree or higher. The proportion of people in SWS whose highest qualification is a bachelor degree or higher is 9.7%, which is 10.3 % pts below the proportion for Sydney. This is consistent with the occupation and industry mix in the subregion.

SWS has the highest proportion of people with qualifications in engineering and related technologies. The proportion of people with qualifications in architecture and building, and food, hospitality and personal services is also in the first quartile for all Sydney subregions.

The proportion of people who speak English well or very well is close to the Sydney average, while in absolute terms nearly 94,500 people are in this category, which ranks the subregion in the second quartile of subregions (rank 4/11). The top languages in SWS are Arabic, Hindi and Spanish.

### **Labour participation and capacity**

SWS has a participation rate of 66.9%, which is 1.3% pts above that of Sydney as a whole. The participation profile of SWS includes the highest proportion of unemployed people who are looking for full-time work, rather than part-time work. SWS has a low underutilisation rate in the third quartile of subregions, which results mainly from the low proportion of part-time workers in the subregion.

SWS has a low proportion of both full-time and part-time students. The subregion is placed in the bottom quartile for the proportion of full-time and part-time students.

## A. SIZE AND COMPOSITION

### Population

The total population over 15 years of age in SWS subregion is 300,243, which represents 9.1% of the total population of Sydney.

### 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 187,326 people in SWS labour force. This represents 9.3% of Sydney's total labour force, and puts it in the second quartile of subregions in Sydney (rank 4/11).

### Employment

The number of people who are working as a proportion of people who want to work in SWS is 93.5% (Table 1.1). This is just over 1.2% pts lower than Sydney employment rate of 94.7%. SWS employment rate is in the bottom quartile of subregions (rank 9/11).

**Table 1.1**

	SWS	Sydney	SWS	SWS	Sydney	SWS
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
<b>Employed</b>	93.5	94.7	9	175,137	1,903,525	4

There are 175,137 people employed in SWS, and this puts it in the second quartile of subregions (rank 4/11). 11.4% of Sydney's employed are in SWS.

### Unemployment

The unemployment rate for SWS is 6.5%, 1.2% pts higher than the Sydney unemployment rate of 5.3%. SWS's unemployment rate is in the second quartile of all subregions in Sydney (rank 4/11) (Table 1.2).

**Table 1.2**

	SWS	Sydney	SWS	SWS	Sydney	SWS
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
<b>Unemployed</b>	6.5	5.3	4	12,189	106,490	4

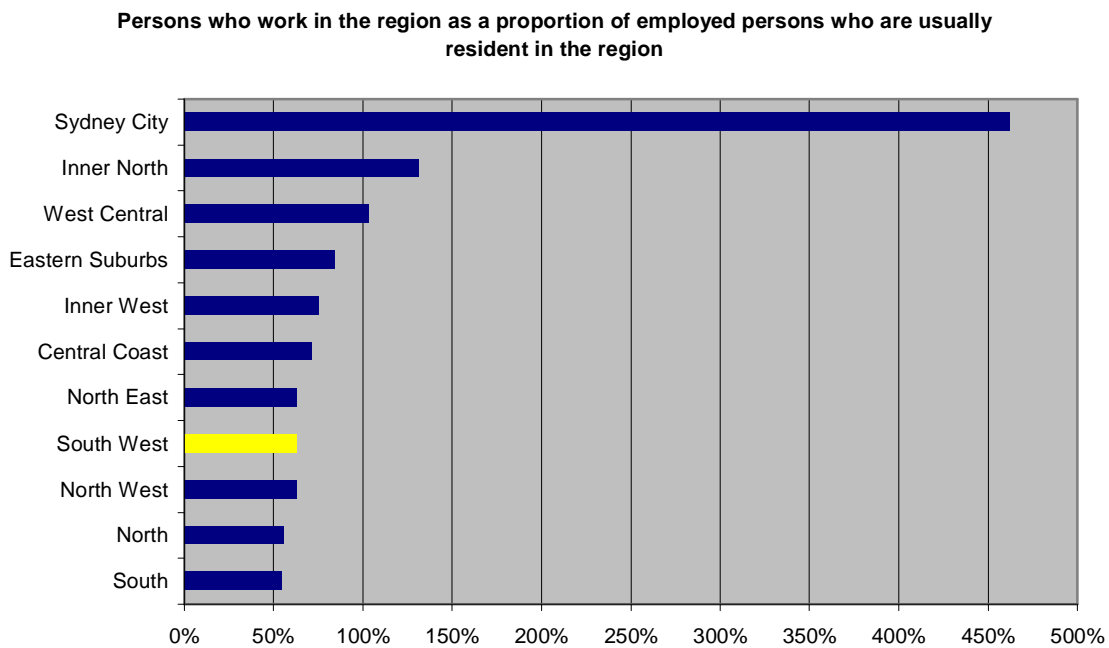
There are 12,189 unemployed people in SWS, putting it in the second quartile of subregions for this category (rank 4/11).

### 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.

The number of people who work in SWS is about 37% pts less than the number of employed people who are usually resident in the area (Figure 1.3). SWS is ranked 8/11 of subregions for the number of people who work in the area as a proportion of the resident labour force. This puts SWS in the third quartile for this characteristic.

**Figure 1.3**

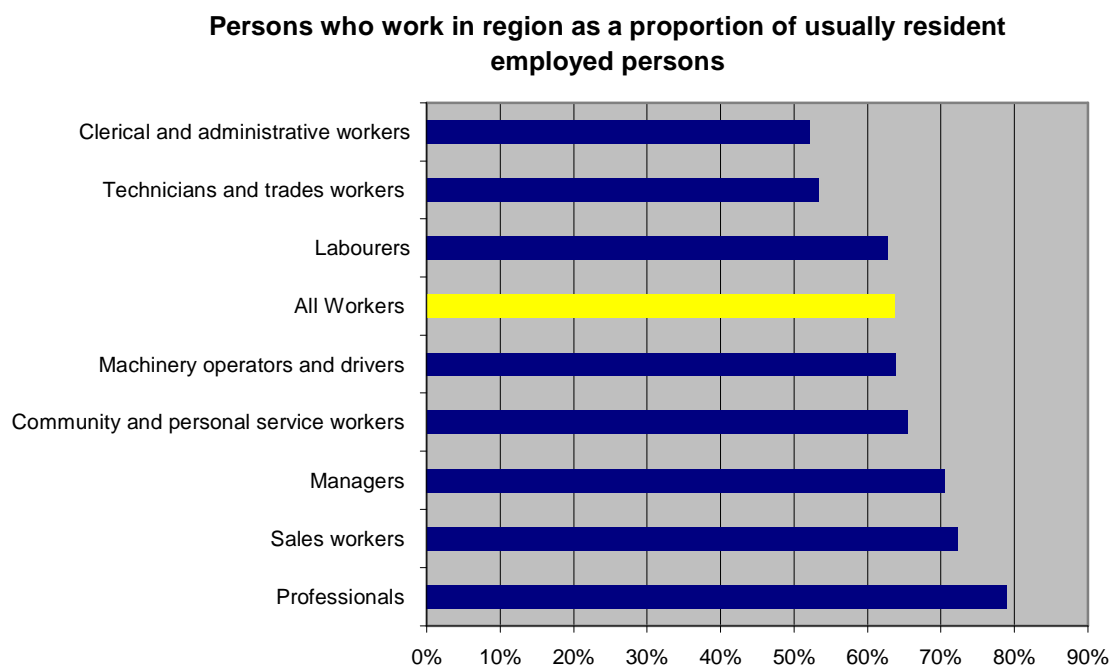


**Employment by occupation: place of work vs place of residence**

SWS is a net exporter across all occupations. The most significant exports are for clerical and administrative workers, and technicians and trade workers (Figure 1.4, Table 1.5).

The number of clerical and administrative workers who work in the area is 47.8% less than the number of clerical and administrative workers who live in the area (Table 1.5). The number of technicians and trade workers who work in the area is 46.7% less than the number of technicians and trade workers who live in the area.

**Figure 1.4**



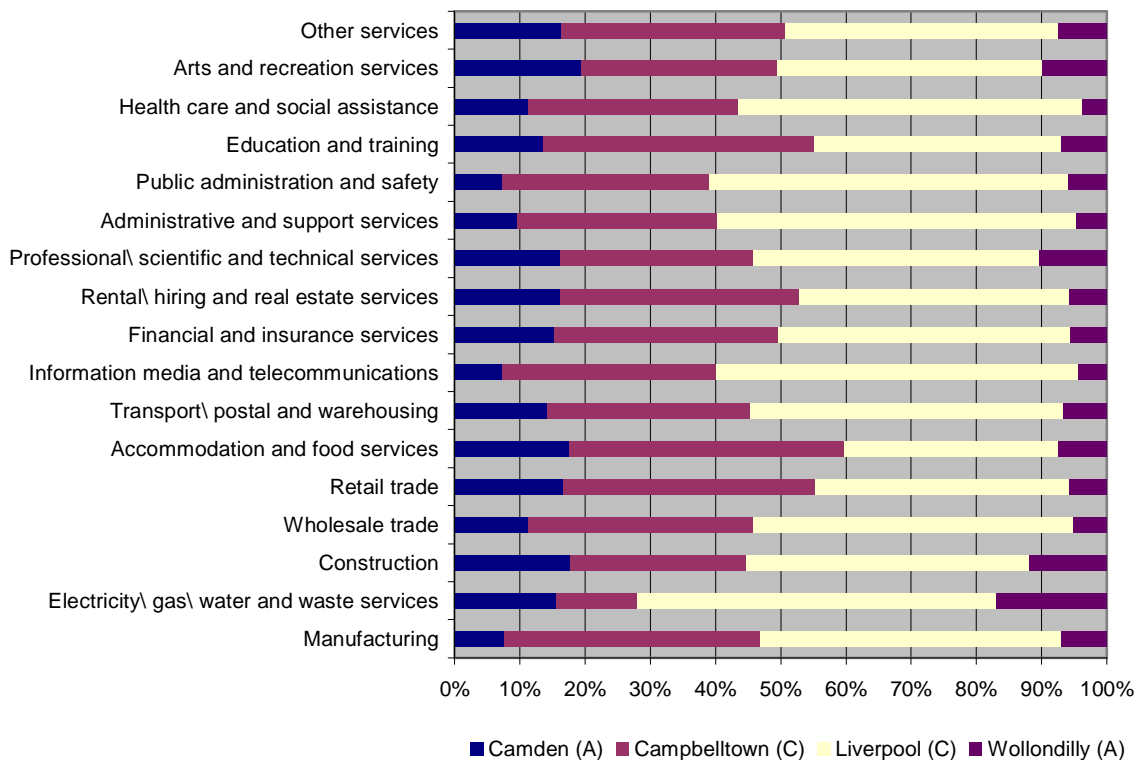
**Table 1.5**

Occupation	Work in SWS	Live in SWS	Difference	
			%	Persons
Managers	12,593	17,845	-29.4	-5,252
Professionals	19,401	24,535	-20.9	-5,134
Technicians and trades workers	15,232	28,570	-46.7	-13,338
Community and personal service workers	9,829	15,004	-34.5	-5,175
Clerical and administrative workers	16,189	31,024	-47.8	-14,835
Sales workers	12,220	16,913	-27.7	-4,693
Machinery operators and drivers	11,639	18,216	-36.1	-6,577
Labourers	12,099	19,255	-37.2	-7,156

**Place of employment by industry: LGAs within subregion**

Liverpool and Campbelltown provide the bulk of employment in SWS. Liverpool leads employed persons in all industries except for accommodation and food services and education and training. Within SWS, Liverpool is particularly strong in jobs in construction, information media and telecommunications, administrative and support services, public administration and defence and health care and social assistance.

**Place of employment: South West LGAs**



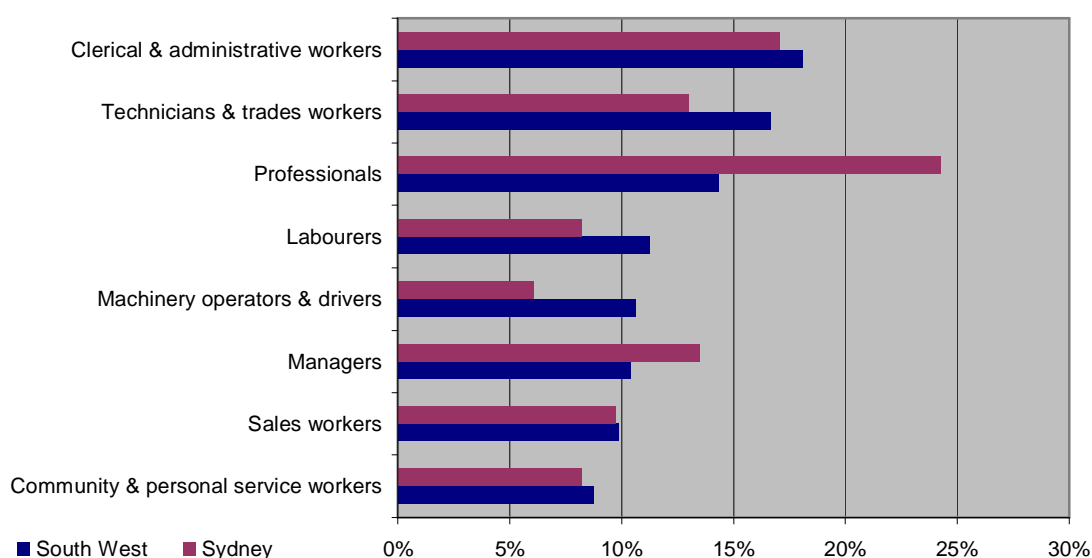
## B. SKILLS

### Employment by occupation

Clerical and administrative workers make up the largest occupation group in SWS, accounting for 18.1% of total employed people (Figure 2.1). SWS is in the first quartile of subregions for the proportion of clerical and administrative workers (rank 2/11). SWS also has a high proportion of technicians and trades workers (16.7%), and machinery operators and drivers (10.6%) and is in the first quartile for both these occupations (rank 1/11 for both occupations).

**Figure 2.1**

**Major occupation groups: proportion of employed persons**



Of all subregions, SWS has the lowest proportion of professionals, accounting for 14.3% of total people employed, placing it in the bottom quartile of subregions (rank 11/11) (Table 2.2). SWS also has a low proportion of managers (10.4%) and is in the bottom quartile of subregions (rank 10/11).

**Table 2.2**

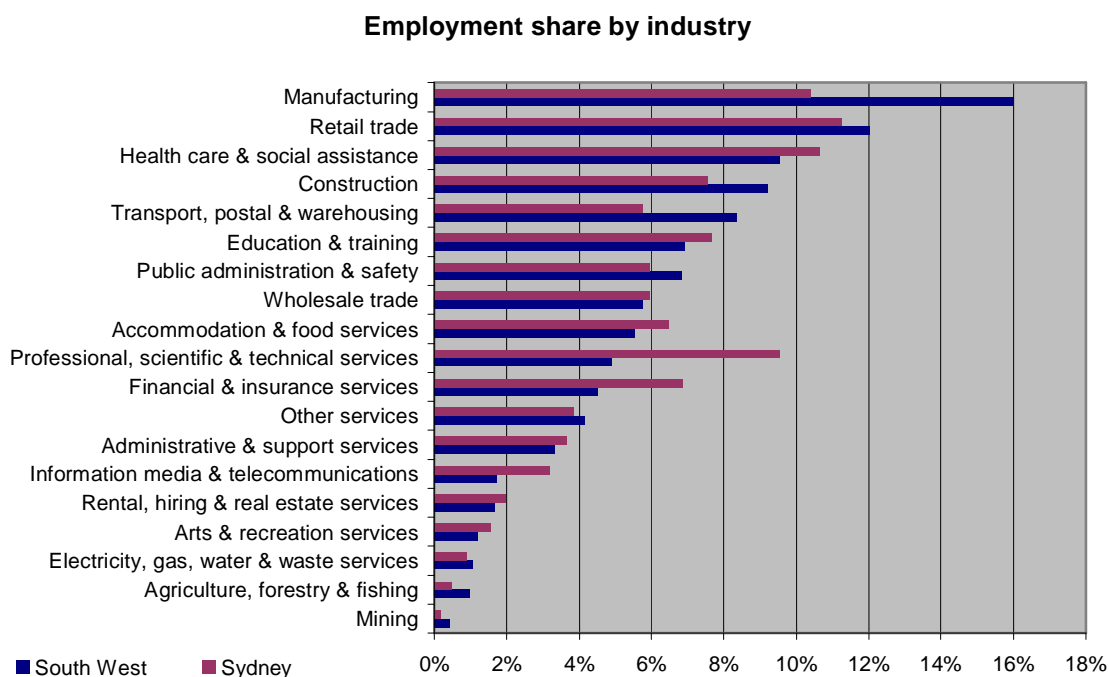
Occupation	SWS	Sydney	SWS	SWS	Sydney	SWS
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
<b>Managers</b>	10.4	13.5	10	17,845	250,976	8
<b>Professionals</b>	14.3	24.3	11	24,535	452,283	10
<b>Technicians &amp; trades workers</b>	16.7	13.0	1	28,570	241,725	4
<b>Community &amp; personal service workers</b>	8.8	8.2	3	15,004	152,711	4
<b>Clerical &amp; administrative workers</b>	18.1	17.1	2	31,024	318,013	4
<b>Sales workers</b>	9.9	9.7	5	16,913	181,401	4
<b>Machinery operators &amp; drivers</b>	10.6	6.1	1	18,216	113,669	3
<b>Labourers</b>	11.2	8.2	2	19,255	153,457	4

There are more clerical and administrative workers in SWS than any other occupational group, placing it in the second quartile of subregions (rank 4/11). SWS is in the bottom quartile for the number of professionals (rank 10/11), and third quartile for managers (rank 8/11). SWS is in the second quartile for all other major occupational groups (Table 2.2).

## Employment by industry

The industry with the largest proportion of workers in SWS is manufacturing, which accounts for 15.3% of all workers in the subregion (Figure 2.3, Table 2.4). This is followed by retail (11.5% of workers) and health care (9.2%).

**Figure 2.3**



SWS is ranked in the first quartile of subregions for the proportion of workers in:

- agriculture, forestry and fishing (rank 1/11)
- mining (rank 1/11)
- manufacturing (rank 1/11)
- transport, postal and warehousing (rank 1/11)
- construction (rank 2/11)
- public administration and safety (rank 2/11)
- electricity, gas, water and waste services (rank 3/11)
- other services (rank 3/11).

The industries for which SWS's proportion of workers is in the bottom quartile of subregions are:

- information media and telecommunications (rank 11/11)
- professional, scientific and technical services (rank 11/11)
- accommodation and food services (rank 10/11)
- financial and insurance services (rank 10/11)
- rental, hiring and real estate (rank 10/11)
- education (rank 10/11)
- health care and social assistance (10/11)
- arts and recreation (10/11).

**Table 2.4**

Industry	SWS	Sydney	SWS	SWS	Sydney	SWS
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1.0	0.5	1	1,596	8,559	2
Mining	0.4	0.2	1	690	3,162	1
Manufacturing	16.0	10.0	1	26,086	184,993	4
Electricity, gas, water & waste services	1.1	0.9	3	1,732	15,939	4
Construction	9.2	7.3	2	14,998	134,629	4
Wholesale trade	5.8	5.7	7	9,380	105,842	4
Retail trade	12.0	10.8	4	19,593	200,291	4
Accommodation & food services	5.5	6.2	10	9,006	115,027	5
Transport, postal & warehousing	8.4	5.5	1	13,622	102,512	4
Information media & telecommunications	1.7	3.1	11	2,786	56,857	10
Financial & insurance services	4.5	6.6	10	7,381	122,164	10
Rental, hiring & real estate services	1.7	1.9	10	2,735	35,116	6
Professional, scientific & technical services	4.9	9.2	11	7,977	169,351	10
Administrative & support services	3.3	3.5	8	5,434	64,878	5
Public administration & safety	6.8	5.7	2	11,110	105,692	4
Education & training	6.9	7.4	10	11,277	136,623	5
Health care & social assistance	9.6	10.2	10	15,563	189,211	4
Arts & recreation services	1.2	1.5	10	1,951	27,698	8
Other services	4.1	3.9	3	7,043	71,302	4

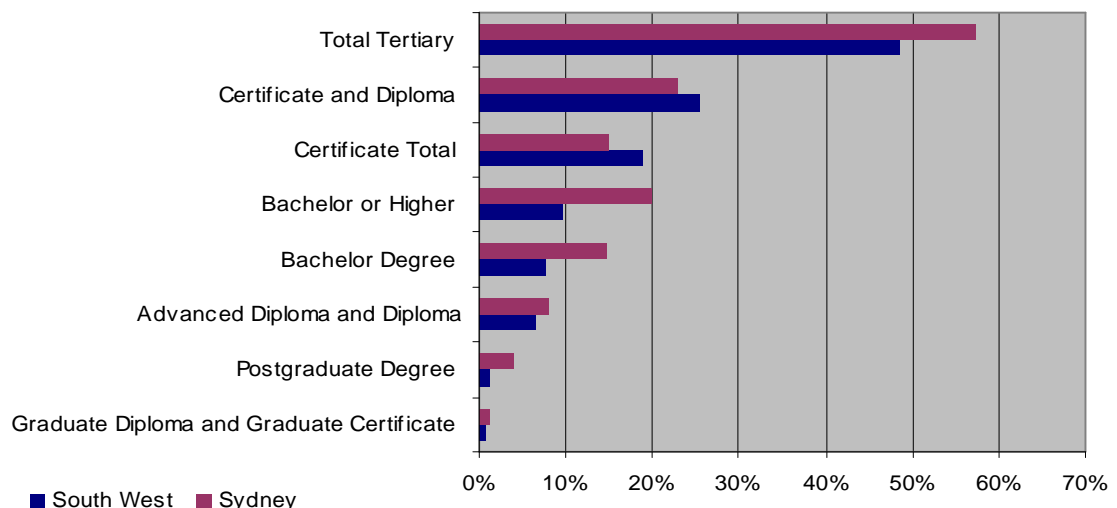
In terms of absolute numbers, SWS is in the first quartile of subregions for the number of workers in mining (1/11) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (2/11) (Table 2.4). SWS is in the bottom quartile of subregions for the number of workers in information media and telecommunications (rank 10/11), financial and insurance services (rank 10/11), and professional, scientific and technical services (rank 10/11) (Table 2.4).

### Educational attainment

The proportion of people over 15 years of age in SWS who have attained a non-school qualification is 48.7%, which is 8.6% pts lower than Sydney (57.3%) (Figure 2.5). The proportion of people in SWS whose highest qualification is a bachelor degree or higher is 9.7%, placing it in the bottom quartile (10/11) (Table 2.6).

**Figure 2.5**

**Persons with a non-school qualification as a proportion of total population over 15 years**



The proportion of people who have a certificate or diploma in SWS is 25.4%, which is 2.4% pts higher than the figure for Sydney (23.0%). This places SWS in the second quartile of subregions (rank 4/11) (Table 2.6).

**Table 2.6**

Qualification	SWS	Sydney	SWS	SWS	Sydney	SWS
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
Postgraduate Degree	1.4	4.1	10	4,100	134,905	10
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	0.7	1.3	10	2,053	44,347	11
Bachelor Degree	7.7	14.6	10	29,196	484,227	10
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	6.6	8.1	10	19,711	267,647	7
Certificate Total	18.8	14.9	2	56,540	493,123	4
Bachelor or Higher	9.7	20.0	10	29,196	663,479	10
Certificate and Diploma	25.4	23.0	4	76,251	760,770	4
Total Tertiary	48.7	57.3	10	146,214	1,897,509	6

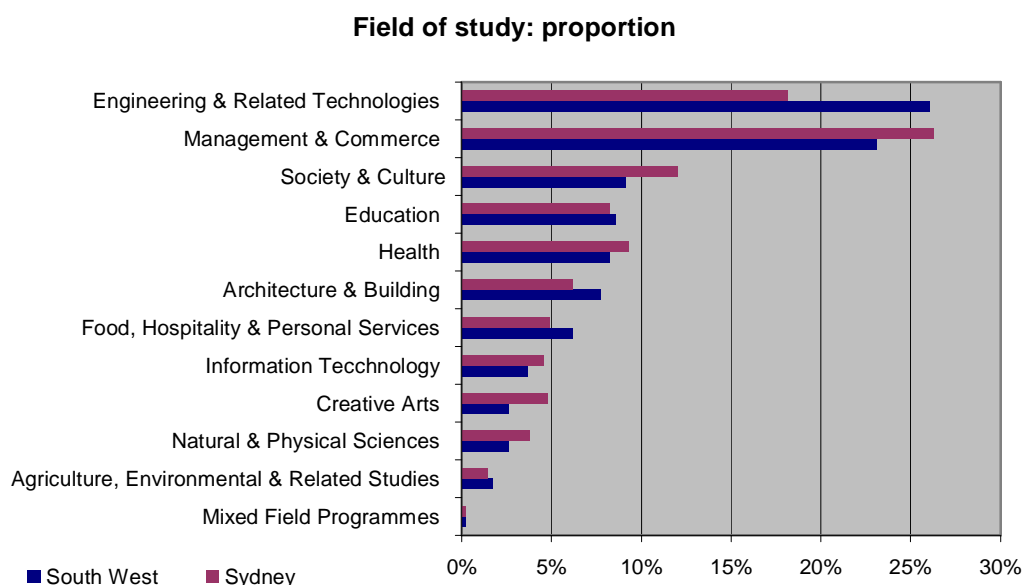
\*Total tertiary is inclusive of level of education that has been inadequately described or not stated

There are 146,214 people over 15 years of age in SWS who have attained a non-school qualification, which is in the third quartile of subregions (rank 6/11) (Table 2.6). There are 29,196 people in SWS who have a bachelor degree or higher qualification, placing it in the bottom quartile of subregions (rank 10/11). SWS has 76,251 people with a certificate or diploma, which is in the second quartile of subregions (rank 4/11) (Table 2.6).

### Study fields

The most popular field of study completed by people living in SWS is engineering and related technologies, which accounts for 26.1% of all qualifications awarded, and management and commerce with 23.1% (Figure 2.7, Table 2.8).

**Figure 2.7**



As a proportion of all qualifications awarded, there are three areas of study in SWS that appear in the first quartile of subregions:

- engineering and related technologies (rank 1/11)
- architecture and building (rank 2/11)
- food, hospitality and personal services (rank 2/11) (Table 2.8).

SWS has a number of study fields that are placed in the bottom quartile of subregions:

- creative arts (rank 11/11)
- natural and physical sciences (rank 10/11)
- management and commerce (rank 10/11)
- society and culture (rank 10/11)
- information technology (rank 9/11)
- health (rank 9/11).

By absolute numbers, the most popular field of study completed by those living in SWS is engineering and related technologies (28,594 people), followed by management and commerce (25,367). There are no fields of study in SWS that appear in the first quartile of subregions in absolute numbers terms (Table 2.8).

**Table 2.8**

Field of Study	SWS	Sydney	SWS	SWS	Sydney	SWS
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
<b>Natural &amp; Physical Sciences</b>	2.6	3.8	10	2,852	56,618	10
<b>Information Technology</b>	3.7	4.6	9	4,035	67,437	8
<b>Engineering &amp; Related Technologies</b>	26.1	18.2	1	28,594	268,334	4
<b>Architecture &amp; Building</b>	7.8	6.2	2	8,516	91,091	5
<b>Agriculture, Environmental &amp; Related Studies</b>	1.7	1.4	4	1,871	21,138	5
<b>Health</b>	8.3	9.3	9	9,075	137,701	8
<b>Education</b>	8.6	8.3	4	9,435	122,074	6
<b>Management &amp; Commerce</b>	23.1	26.3	10	25,367	388,300	9
<b>Society &amp; Culture</b>	9.1	12.1	10	10,015	178,193	10
<b>Creative Arts</b>	2.6	4.8	11	2,864	71,311	11
<b>Food, Hospitality &amp; Personal Services</b>	6.2	4.9	2	6,779	72,410	4
<b>Mixed Field Programmes</b>	0.2	0.2	3	274	3,118	4

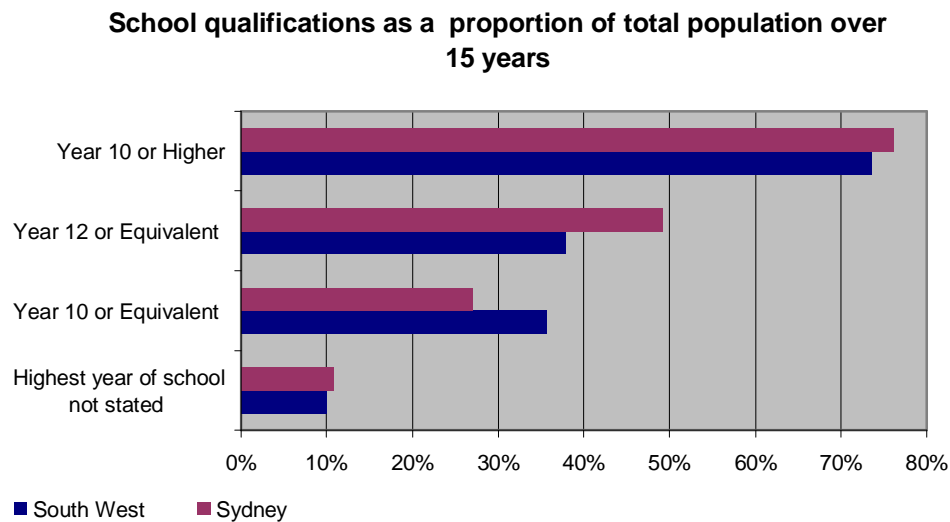
There are four fields of study in SWS that are ranked in the bottom quartile of subregions for the absolute number of people with qualifications in those fields:

- creative arts (rank 11/11)
- society and culture (rank 10/11)
- natural and physical sciences (10/11)
- management and commerce (9/11)

## School qualifications

The proportion of people in SWS who have completed schooling to Year 10 or higher is 73.6%, which is 2.5% pts lower than the proportion for Sydney, and in the third quartile (rank 8/11) (Figure 2.9, Table 2.10).

**Figure 2.9**



The proportion of people in SWS who have completed schooling to Year 10 or equivalent is 35.6%, which is 8.6% pts higher than the proportion for Sydney (27.0%), and is in the first quartile (rank 2/11). The proportion of people in SWS who have completed Year 12 or equivalent is 37.9%, which is 11.2% pts lower than Sydney (50.1%), and in the bottom quartile (rank 10/11). These relative concentrations are consistent with the larger 'blue collar' imprint of the subregion compared to most other subregions (Table 2.10).

**Table 2.10**

School Qualification	SWS	Sydney	SWS	SWS	Sydney	SWS
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
<b>Year 10 or Equivalent</b>	35.6	27.0	2	107,009	894,747	4
<b>Year 12 or Equivalent</b>	37.9	49.1	10	113,850	1,628,362	7
<b>Year 10 or Higher</b>	73.6	76.1	8	220,859	2,523,109	4
<b>Highest year of school not stated</b>	10.0	10.8	7	30,050	357,930	6

The total number of people who have completed Year 10 or equivalent in SWS is 107,009, and is in the second quartile of subregions (rank 4/11). There are 113,850 people in SWS who have completed schooling to Year 12 or equivalent, placing the subregion in the third quartile of subregions (rank 7/11). Overall there are 220,859 people in SWS who have completed schooling to Year 10 or higher, which places SWS in the second quartile (rank 4/11) (Table 2.10).

## Languages

The proportion of total people who speak another language and speak English well or very well in SWS is 25.2%, which is close to the total Sydney share (Table 2.11).

SWS is ranked in the second quartile for the number of people who speak another language and speak English well or very well (rank 4/11), although only 0.1% pts above the Sydney average.

**Table 2.11**

Proficiency in spoken English	SWS	Sydney	SWS	SWS	Sydney	SWS
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
Speaks English only	69.7	68.7	7	260,747	2636010	4
Speaks other language and speaks English very well or well	25.2	25.5	5	94,465	977,380	4
Speaks other language and speaks English not well or not at all	5.1	5.8	5	19,010	224,447	4
Speaks other language and speaks English	30.3	31.3	5	113,475	1,201,827	4

The most popular languages spoken in SWS are Arabic, Hindi, Spanish and Chinese (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		
<b>Speaks other language:</b>						
Arabic	..	13,742	3,018	16,760	276	17,036
Hindi	..	8,133	508	8,641	96	8,737
Spanish	..	6,808	1,139	7,947	85	8,032
<b>Chinese languages:</b>	..	4,696	2,223	6,919	54	6,973
Cantonese	..	2,519	1,311	3,830	22	3,852
Mandarin	..	1,625	714	2,339	24	2,363
Vietnamese	..	5,034	2,493	7,527	85	7,612
Italian	..	6,112	1,108	7,220	134	7,354
Serbian	..	3,885	1,415	5,300	72	5,372
Greek	..	3,414	506	3,920	33	3,953
Samoan	..	3,389	370	3,759	87	3,846
Tagalog (excludes Filipino)	..	3,424	119	3,543	38	3,581
<b>Total*</b>	<b>260,744</b>	<b>94,468</b>	<b>19,011</b>	<b>113,479</b>	<b>23,446</b>	<b>397,669</b>

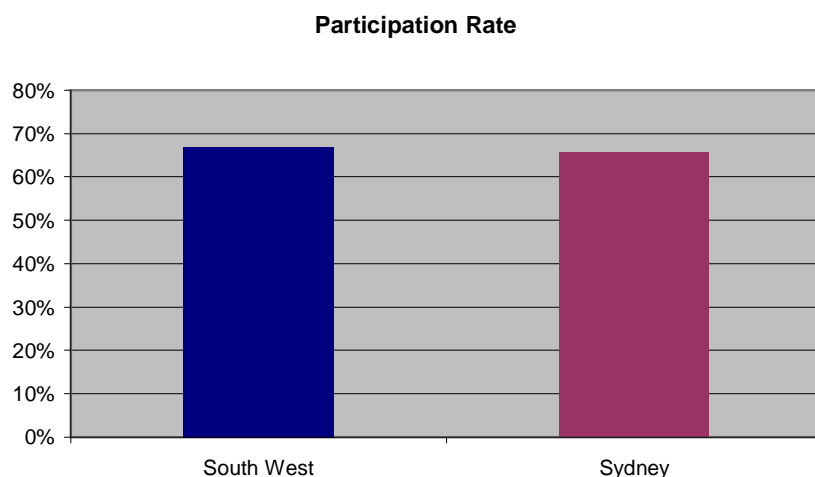
\* Total includes other languages not shown

## C. LABOUR PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY

### Participation rate

The participation rate for SWS is 66.9%. This is higher than the participation rate for Sydney, which is 65.6% (Figure 3.1). SWS is in the third quartile for labour force participation rate (rank 7/11).

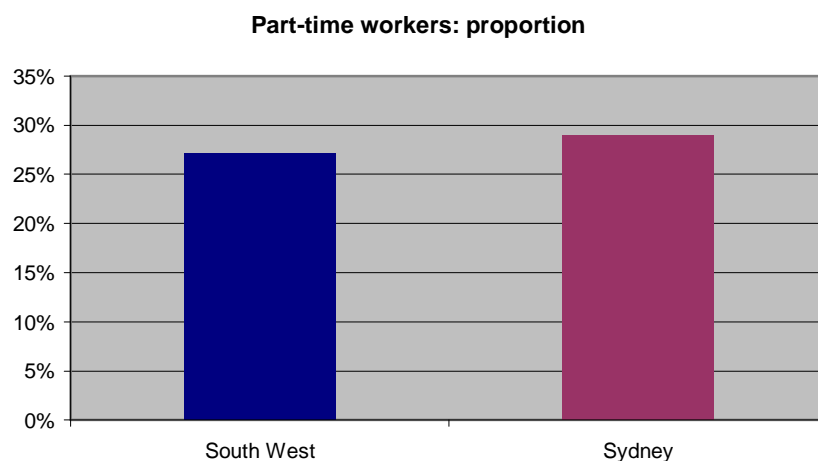
**Figure 3.1**



### Part-time employment

The proportion of employed people who are working part-time in SWS is 27.1%, below the proportion for Sydney (29.0%) (Table 3.2). This places SWS in the third quartile of subregions for the proportion of workers that are part-time.

**Table 3.2**



SWS is in the second quartile of subregions for the number of part-time workers in the subregion (rank 4/11) (Table 3.3).

**Table 3.3**

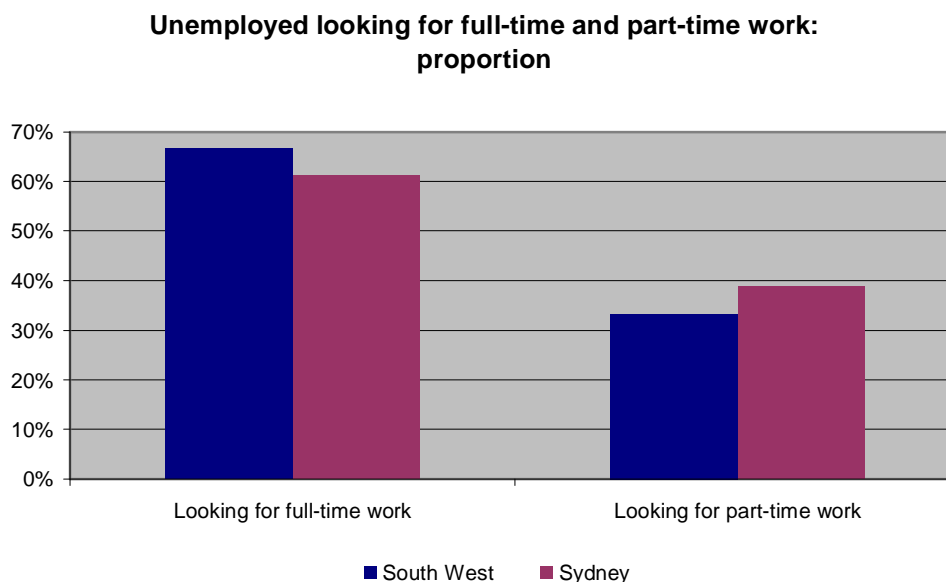
	SWS	Sydney	SWS	SWS	Sydney	SWS
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
<b>Part-time employment</b>	27.1	29.0	8	44,264	516,784	4

## Unemployed people: type of work sought

The proportion of unemployed people looking for full-time work in SWS is 66.8%, 5.7% pts above the proportion for Sydney (61.1%) (Figure 3.4). SWS is ranked in the first quartile for the proportion of unemployed people looking for full-time work (rank 1/11).

The proportion of unemployed in SWS looking for part-time work is 33.2%, which is 5.7% pts below the proportion for Sydney (38.9%). SWS is in the bottom quartile of subregions for the proportion of unemployed looking for a part-time job (rank 11/11).

**Figure 3.4**



The number of unemployed people looking for full-time work in SWS is 8,138, while 4,051 unemployed people are looking for part-time work (Table 3.5). Both these categories fall into the second quartile of subregions and both have a ranking of 4/11.

**Table 3.5**

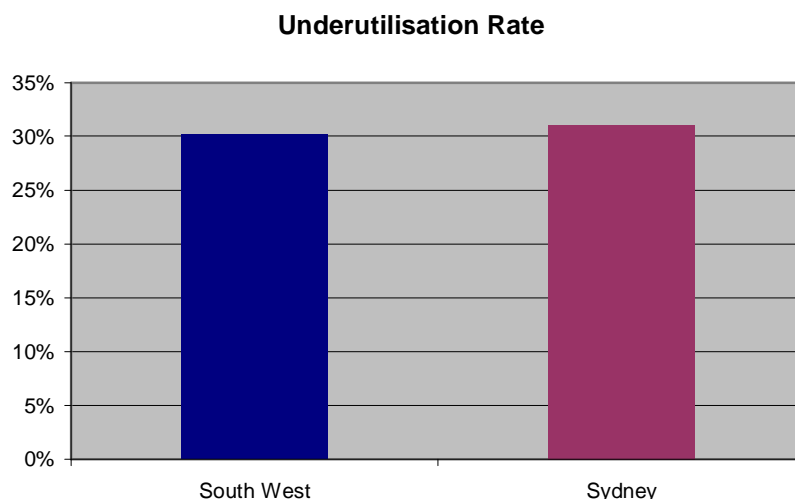
	SWS	Sydney	SWS	SWS	Sydney	SWS
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
Looking for full-time work	66.8	61.1	1	8,138	65,112	4
Looking for part-time work	33.2	38.9	11	4,051	41,378	4

## Assumed underutilisation

Underutilisation is 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 want to work full-time.

The number of underutilised people in SWS is about 56,453 (second quartile, rank 4/11) (Figure 3.6, Table 3.7).

**Figure 3.6**



**Table 3.7**

	SWS	Sydney	SWS	SWS	Sydney	SWS
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
<b>Underutilisation</b>	30.1	31.0	7	56,453	623,274	4

**Hours worked by occupation: worked less than 25 hours**

Overall, the proportion of workers employed for less than 25 hours per week in SWS (20.7%) is 1.8% pts less than the proportion for Sydney (22.5%).

The largest differences among occupations are:

- labourers: 28.8% of labourers from SWS work less than 25 hours per week, compared to 34.0% for Sydney
- community and personal service workers: 33.4% of community and personal service workers from SWS work less than 25 hours per week compared to 38.2% for Sydney
- technicians and trade workers: 10.1% of community and personal service workers from SWS work less than 25 hours per week compared to 12.9% for Sydney (Table 3.8).

This is probably a reflection in large part of the demand for these occupations in the subregion.

In addition to the above occupations, SWS is in the bottom quartile for the proportion of people employed for less than 25 hours per week in the following occupations:

- machinery operators and drivers (rank 11/11)
- managers (rank 10/11)
- clerical and administrative workers (rank 9/11)

There are no occupation groups for SWS that fall in the first quartile of subregions.

In terms of absolute numbers, SWS is in the bottom quartile of subregions for the number of professionals (rank 10/11), and managers (rank 9/10), who work less than 25 hours per week (Table 3.8). All other occupation groups for SWS are located in the second quartile of subregions.

**Table 3.8**

Occupation: worked less than 25 hours	SWS	Sydney	SWS	SWS	Sydney	SWS
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
Managers	8.5	9.5	10	1,479	23,311	9
Professionals	18.4	18.3	6	4,414	81,396	10
Technicians & trades workers	10.1	12.9	11	2,783	30,272	4
Community and personal service workers	33.4	38.2	11	4,862	56,556	4
Clerical and administrative workers	22.3	24.8	9	6,784	77,406	4
Sales workers	41.4	41.6	5	6,800	73,404	4
Machinery operators & drivers	10.7	13.1	11	1,877	14,337	4
Labourers	28.8	34.0	11	5,320	50,264	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>22.5</b>		<b>35,000</b>	<b>415,004</b>	

## Students

The number of non-school students provides an indication of the pipeline of 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.

In SWS, the number of tertiary students as a proportion of the total population over 15 years is 7.4%, which is 2.0% pts below the proportion for Sydney (9.4%) (Table 3.9). This puts SWS in the bottom quartile of subregions for this characteristic (rank 10/11).

Overall, in absolute numbers, SWS has over 22,200 tertiary students, and this puts the subregion in the third quartile of subregions for this characteristic (rank 7/11).

**Table 3.9**

Tertiary Students	SWS	Sydney	SWS	SWS	Sydney	SWS
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
Part-time students	4.0	4.4	10	11,888	144,207	5
Full-time students	3.3	4.9	10	9,943	163,968	9
<b>Total tertiary students</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22,236</b>	<b>312,339</b>	<b>7</b>

SWS has over 11,800 part-time students, which puts it in the second quartile of subregions (rank 5/11). The proportion of part-time students in SWS is 0.4% pts below the proportion for Sydney, placing SWS in the bottom quartile of subregions (rank 10/11).

SWS is also located in the bottom quartile for the proportion of full-time tertiary students (10/11). There are over 9,900 full-time tertiary students in SWS, which is in the bottom quartile of subregions (rank 9/11).

# **APPENDIX 1**

## **Statistical tables: all subregions**

