



Department of State and  
Regional Development

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

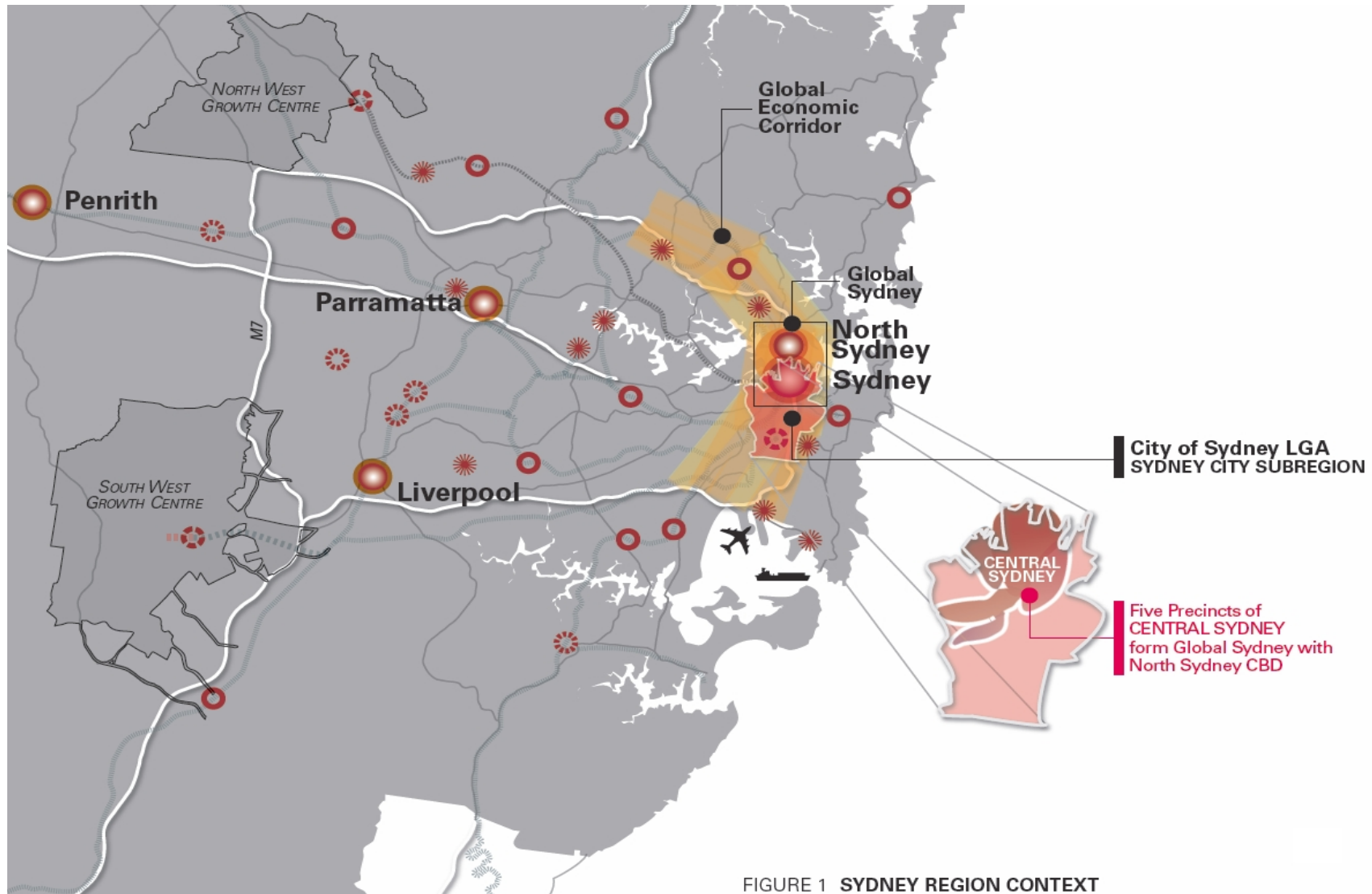
## **Sydney City Subregion**

## CONTENTS

<b>MAPS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>ABOUT THIS PROFILE</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>GLOSSARY</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>A: SIZE AND COMPOSITION</b> .....	<b>11</b>
Population.....	11
Size of the labour force .....	11
Employment.....	11
Unemployment.....	11
The Subregion as a place of employment .....	11
Employment by occupation: place of work vs place of residence.....	12
<b>B: SKILLS</b> .....	<b>14</b>
Employment by occupation.....	14
Employment by industry .....	15
Educational attainment.....	16
Study fields .....	18
School qualifications .....	19
Languages.....	20
<b>C: LABOUR PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY</b> .....	<b>22</b>
Participation rate .....	22
Part-time employment .....	22
Unemployed people: type of work sought .....	22
Assumed underutilisation .....	23
Hours worked by occupation: less than 25 hours .....	24
Students .....	25
<b>APPENDIX 1</b> .....	<b>26</b>
Statistical tables: all subregions.....	26

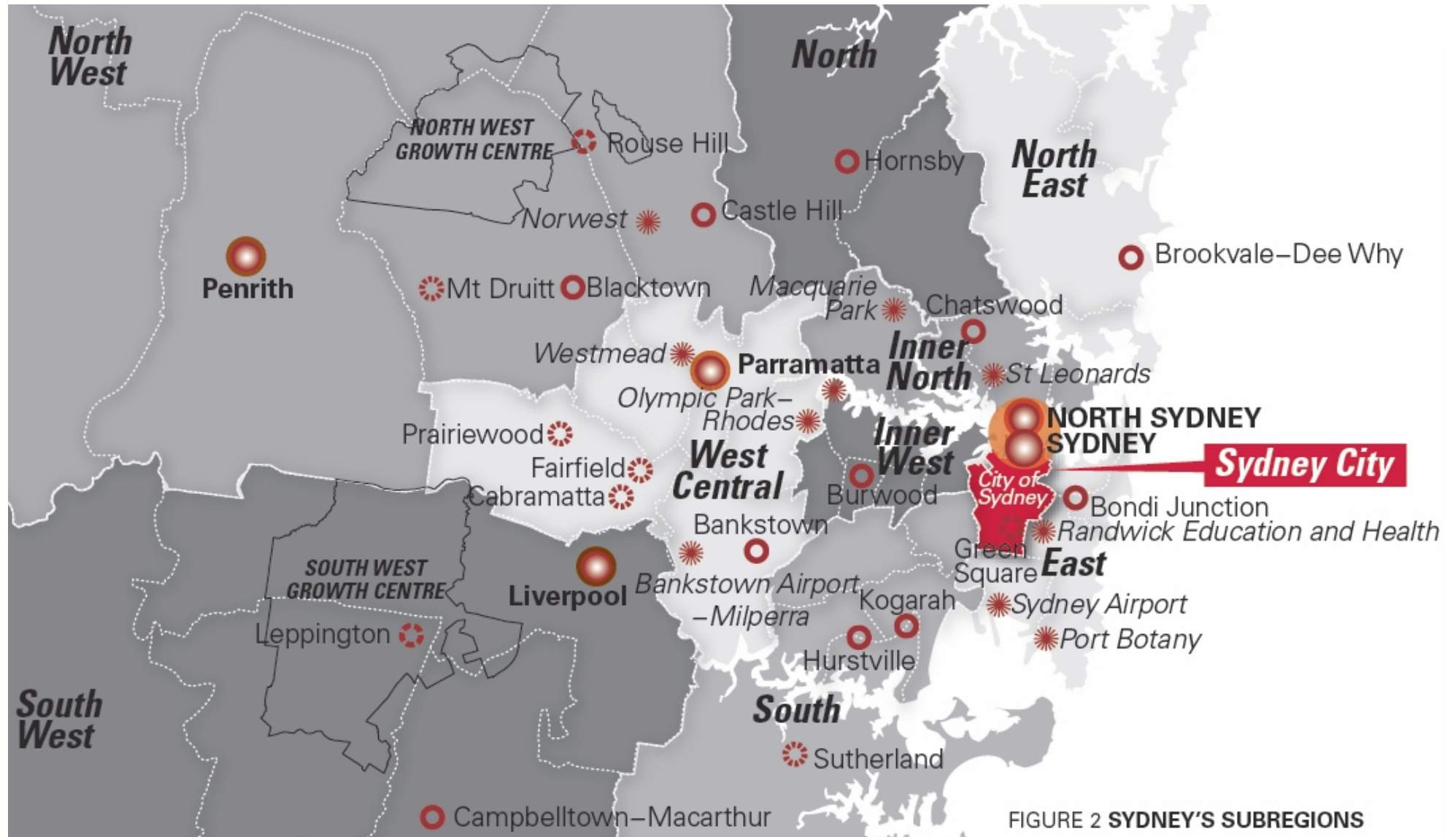
MAPS

FIGURE 1: SYDNEY METROPOLITAN REGIONS



NSW Department of Planning Sydney City Draft Subregional Strategy 2007/08

**FIGURE 2: SYDNEY METROPOLITAN SUBREGIONS**



**FIGURE 2 SYDNEY'S SUBREGIONS**

*NSW Department of Planning Sydney City Draft Subregional Strategy 2007/08*

**FIGURE 3: SYDNEY CITY METROPOLITAN SUBREGION**

**SYDNEY CITY SUBREGION STRUCTURE PLAN**

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

**METROPOLITAN ATTRACTOR**  
The Sydney City Subregion has a large number of locations which attract Sydney residents as well as regional and international tourists.

**NATIONAL PARKS AND REGIONAL PARKS**  
Regional parks in the subregion include Royal Botanical Gardens, The Domain, Hyde Park, Moore Park, Sydney Park.

**FERRY WHARF/ROUTE**  
Most Sydney Ferries services run out of Circular Quay, providing both local transport connections and tourist services. Tourist services run from Circular Quay and Darling Harbour.

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

**RAIL LINE: STATION**

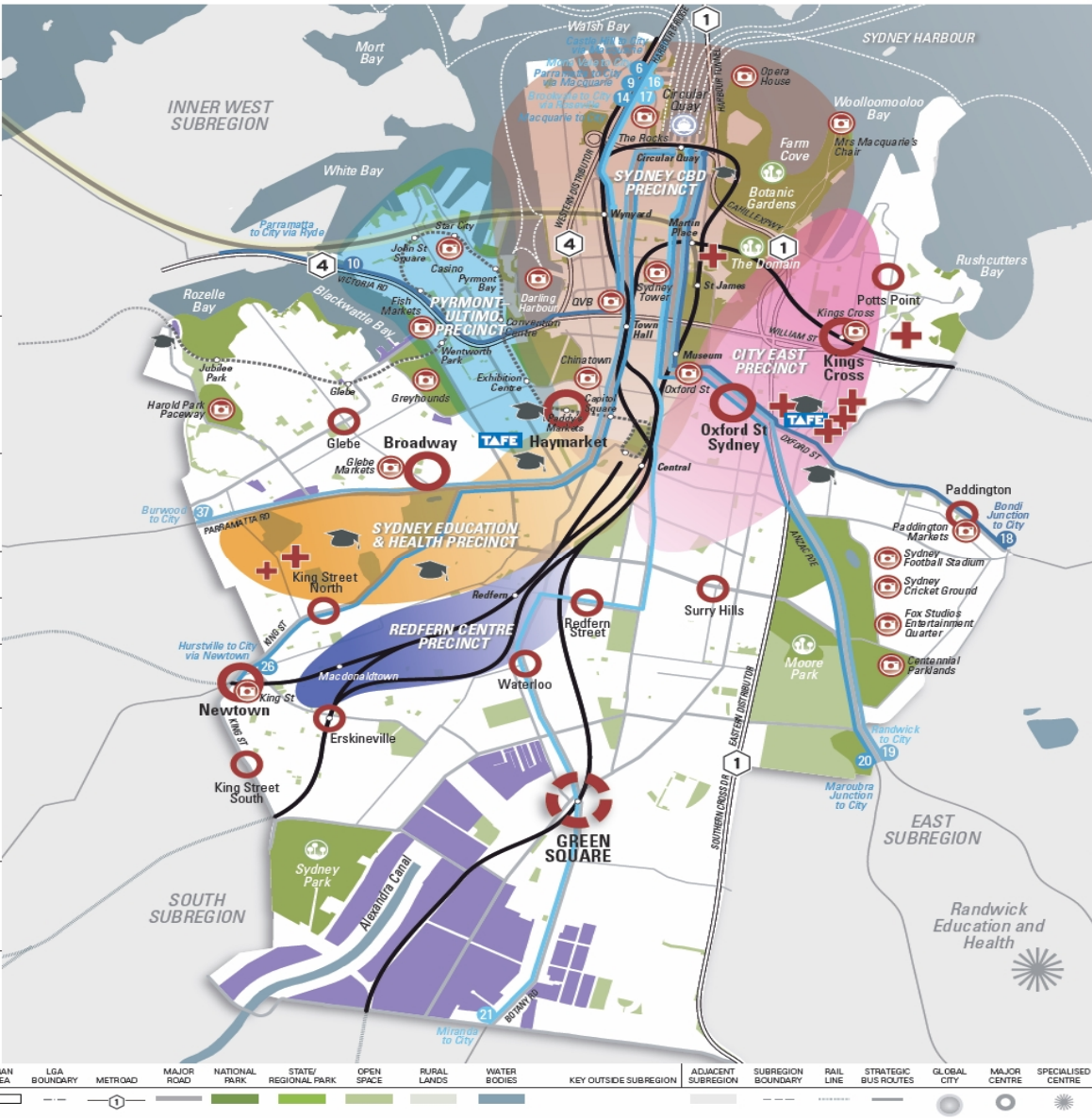
**LIGHT RAIL: STATION**

**PLANNED NORTH WEST METRO INDICATIVE ALIGNMENT**

**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.

**SCALE**  
0 2km 4km

**LEGEND:**  
URBAN AREA, LGA BOUNDARY, METROAD, MAJOR ROAD, NATIONAL PARK, STATE/REGIONAL PARK, OPEN SPACE, RURAL LANDS, WATER BODIES, KEY OUTSIDE SUBREGION, ADJACENT SUBREGION, SUBREGION BOUNDARY, RAIL LINE, STRATEGIC BUS ROUTES, GLOBAL CITY, MAJOR CENTRE, SPECIALISED CENTRE



**SYDNEY CITY TO 2031**  
**58,000 new jobs**  
**55,000 new homes**  
**9 villages**  
**5 town centres**  
**1 planned major centre**  
**1 global city**

**STRATEGIC CENTRES**

**GLOBAL SYDNEY**  
 SYDNEY-NORTH SYDNEY  
 The main focus for national and international business, professional services, specialised health and education precincts, specialised shops and tourism, it is also a recreation and entertainment destination for the Sydney region and has national significance.

**CENTRAL SYDNEY PRECINCTS**  
 Central Sydney contains five specialised precincts: SYDNEY CBD, CITY EAST, PYRMONT-ULTIMO, REDFERN CENTRE, SYDNEY EDUCATION AND HEALTH

**PLANNED MAJOR CENTRE**  
 GREEN SQUARE  
 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**  
 BROADWAY, HAYMARKET, KINGS CROSS, NEWTOWN, OXFORD STREET

**VILLAGE**  
 ERSKINEVILLE, GLEBE, KING STREET NORTH, KING STREET SOUTH, PADDINGTON, POTTS POINT, REDFERN STREET, SURRY HILLS, WATERLOO

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 Sydney City 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 City of Sydney local government area.

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 Sydney City 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. Sydney City'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**

The Sydney City subregion (Sydney City) is the smallest subregion in Sydney in terms of the size of its resident labour force. As a result, Sydney City is far more likely to rank in the lowest quartile for labour measures in absolute terms. This is certainly the case for the number of resident employed and unemployed people, for both of which the subregion is ranked last among the Sydney subregions.

The unemployment rate in Sydney City is 5.3%, which is the same as that for Sydney as a whole.

The most prominent characteristic of Sydney City is that it is by far and away the largest net importer of workers in total and across all occupation groups, reflecting its status as the central business district of the State. The number of people who work in Sydney City is nearly five times the number of resident workers.

### **Skills**

Sydney City has the largest concentration of resident professionals of any subregion (37.5%). However, Sydney City is ranked in the lowest quartile for the proportions of all other major occupational groups except community and personal service workers (9.3%, rank 2/11) and managers (16.5%, rank 4/11).

Sydney City's industry profile reflects a strong service industry orientation, with the subregion ranked first for the proportion of resident workers in accommodation and food services, information, media and telecommunications, administrative and support services, and arts and recreation services. Additionally, the subregion is also ranked in the first quartile for the concentration of workers in the financial and insurance services, and professional, scientific and technical services. Sydney City is ranked last for the concentrations of resident workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water and waste services, construction, retail trade, and health care and social assistance.

Sydney City is ranked first for the proportion of the population over 15 years with a non-school qualification, with around three quarters holding a tertiary award. The subregion is ranked in the top quartile for the concentration of people with a bachelor or higher and is ranked last for the proportions of the population with a certificate or diploma.

Management and commerce is the most popular field of study among Sydney City residents, although the concentration of people with this qualification is below the Sydney average. Sydney City is ranked first among subregions for the proportion of those with a qualification in creative arts and society and culture, and ranked second and third respectively for the proportion of people with awards in information technology and natural and physical sciences.

Around 26% of Sydney City residents speak another language and speak English well or very well, and this is close to the figure for Sydney. There are over 30,000 Sydney City residents who speak another language and speak English well or very well, with the most popular foreign languages being Chinese, Indonesian, Greek and Korean.

### **Labour participation and capacity**

Sydney City has the highest participation rate of any Sydney subregion (74.2% - 8.6% pts higher than the Sydney figure). The participation profile of Sydney City includes the lowest proportion of part-time workers among subregions. The subregion has the lowest proportion of people working less than 25 hours across most 'white collar' occupations. In contrast, the proportion of technicians and trade workers, machinery operators and drivers, and labourers in the subregion working less than 25 hours is in the top quartile of subregions, perhaps reflecting the greater demand for these occupations in the outer regions of Sydney.

Further underlining the relatively tight labour capacity among Sydney City residents is its underutilisation rate, which is the lowest among the Sydney subregions.

Sydney City is ranked first for the proportion of part-time, full-time and total students in the population, with 15.4% of people over 15 years currently studying at tertiary level. There are over 22,000 students resident in the Sydney City subregion, placing the subregion in the middle rank of subregions despite its small size.

## A: SIZE AND COMPOSITION

### Population

The total resident population over 15 years of age in Sydney City is 145,294 people, which is 4.4% of the total population of Greater Metropolitan Sydney (Sydney) over 15 years.

### 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 81,768 people in the Sydney City labour force, which makes the subregion the smallest in Sydney by the size of the labour force.

### Employment

The number of people who are working as a proportion of people who want to work in Sydney City is 94.7%, the same as the Sydney average. The Sydney City employment rate is in the third quartile of subregions (rank 8/11).

There are 77,457 residents employed in Sydney City, which is the lowest number of employed people among the Sydney subregions (rank 11/11) (Table 1.1).

**Table 1.1**

	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
<b>Employed</b>	94.7	94.7	8	77,457	1,903,525	11

### Unemployment

The unemployment rate for Sydney City is 5.3%, the same as the Sydney unemployment rate. The Sydney City unemployment rate is in the second quartile of all subregions in Sydney (rank 4/11).

There are 4,311 unemployed people in Sydney City, putting it in the fourth quartile of subregions for this category (rank 10/11) (Table 1.2). This is an unsurprising result given the relatively small size of the total labour force in the Sydney City subregion.

**Table 1.2**

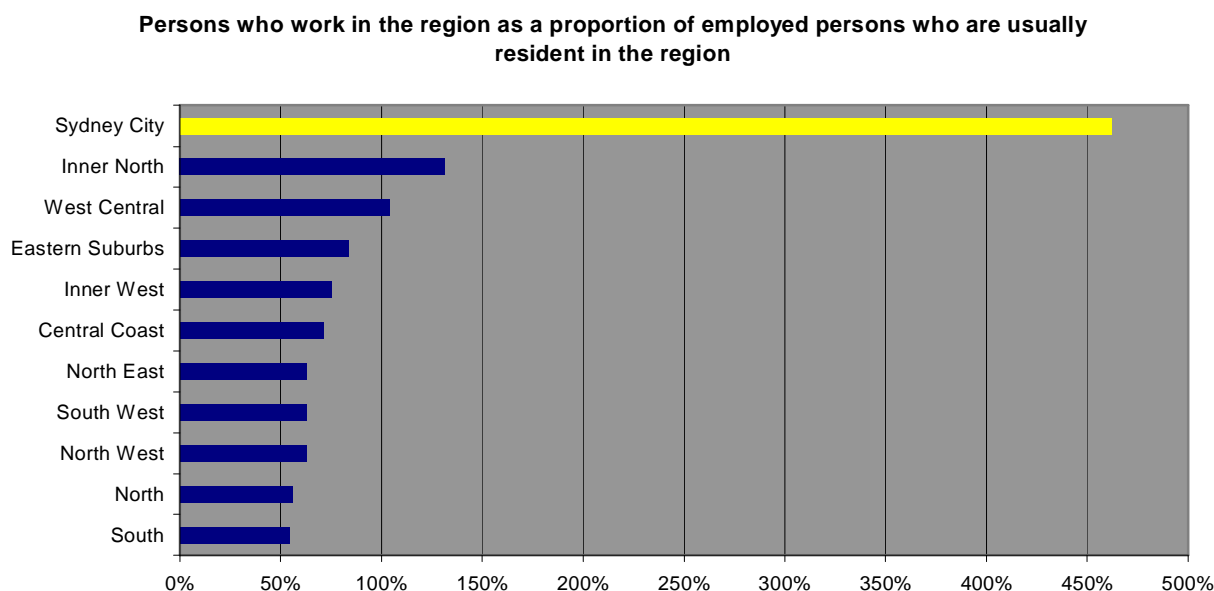
	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
<b>Unemployed</b>	5.3	5.3	4	4,311	106,490	10

### 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 Sydney City is over 4.6 times the resident labour force of the area, making the subregion by far the largest net importer of employed people (Figure 1.3). The subregion contains the Sydney CBD, as well as the growing work centres of Pyrmont, East Sydney and the Redfern-Waterloo area.

**Figure 1.3**



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

This section is based on a comparison of usual place of residence and place of employment data. This comparison cannot reveal how many people who usually live in the subregion actually work in the subregion or work outside the subregion. This type of ‘self-containment’ data, based on journey to work data, is not yet available for all areas in NSW. Nevertheless, this comparison provides useful information on the ‘net trade’ in employment between the Subregion and external areas.

Sydney City is the largest net importer of workers across all major occupation groups. The number of people who work in the area as a proportion of the number of people who live in the area is no smaller than double across any occupation group (Table 1.4; Figure 1.5).

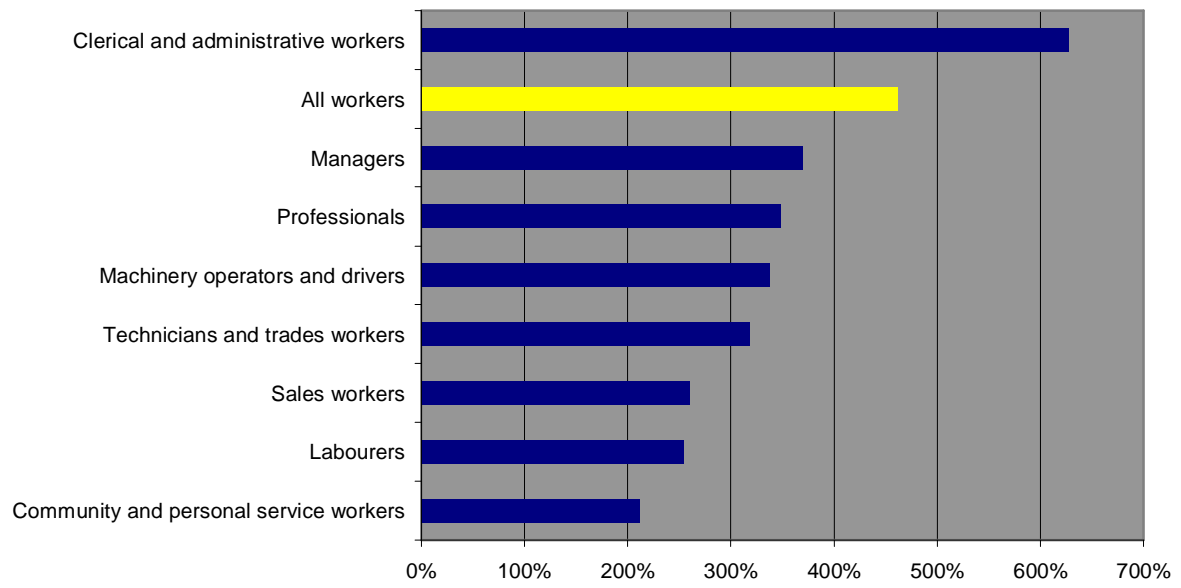
**Table 1.4**

Occupation	Work in Sydney City	Live in Sydney City	Difference	
			%	Persons
<b>Managers</b>	59,070	12,573	369.8	46,497
<b>Professionals</b>	127,601	28,491	347.9	99,110
<b>Technicians and trades workers</b>	24,157	5,772	318.5	18,385
<b>Community and personal service workers</b>	22,112	7,083	212.2	15,029
<b>Clerical and administrative workers</b>	79,054	10,859	628.0	68,195
<b>Sales workers</b>	23,211	6,443	260.3	16,768
<b>Machinery operators and drivers</b>	6,278	1,434	337.8	4,844
<b>Labourers</b>	11,767	3,320	254.4	8,447

The biggest proportion of net imported workers by occupation group is for clerical and administrative workers, who outnumber resident clerical and administrative workers by over six to one.

**Figure 1.5**

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



## B: SKILLS

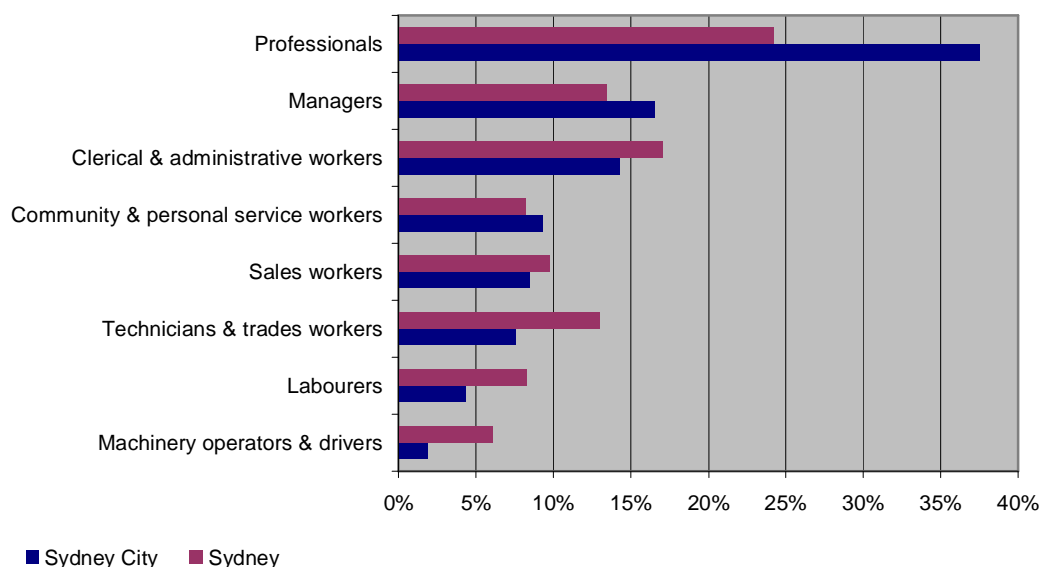
### Employment by occupation

Professionals make up the largest occupation group in Sydney City, accounting for 37.5% of total employed people (Figure 2.1). The subregion has the highest concentration of professionals among the subregions, 13.2% pts higher than the Sydney average of 24.3%.

Community and personal service workers (9.3%, rank 2/11) and managers (16.5%, rank 4/11) are the other most popular occupational groups in Sydney City (Figure 2.1, Table 2.2).

**Figure 2.1**

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



The subregion is in the fourth quartile for the number of resident employees in all major occupation groups (Table 2.2).

**Table 2.2**

Occupation	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
<b>Managers</b>	16.5	13.5	4	12,573	250,976	11
<b>Professionals</b>	37.5	24.3	1	28,491	452,283	9
<b>Technicians &amp; trades workers</b>	7.6	13.0	11	5,772	241,725	11
<b>Community &amp; personal service workers</b>	9.3	8.2	2	7,083	152,711	11
<b>Clerical &amp; administrative workers</b>	14.3	17.1	11	10,859	318,013	11
<b>Sales workers</b>	8.5	9.7	10	6,443	181,401	11
<b>Machinery operators &amp; drivers</b>	1.9	6.1	11	1,434	113,669	11
<b>Labourers</b>	4.4	8.2	10	3,320	153,457	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>75,975</b>	<b>1,864,235</b>	

## Employment by industry

The industry with the largest proportion of workers in Sydney City is professional, scientific and technical services, which accounts for 15.4% of all resident workers in the subregion (Table 2.3). This is followed by accommodation and food services (10.2% of workers) and financial and insurance services (10.1%).

Sydney City is ranked in the first quartile for the concentration of workers in:

- accommodation and food services (rank 1/11)
- information, media and telecommunications (rank 1/11)
- administrative and support services (rank 1/11)
- arts and recreation services (rank 1/11)
- professional, scientific and technical services (rank 2/11)
- financial and insurance services (rank 2/11).

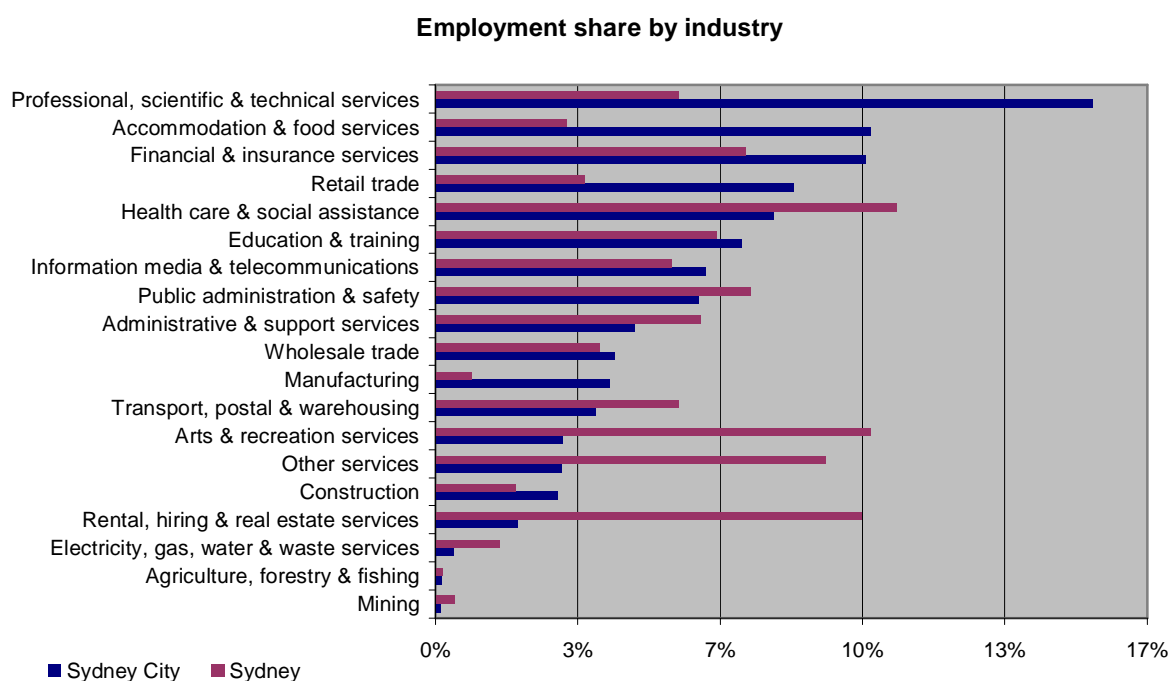
**Table 2.3**

Industry	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	0.2	0.5	11	114	8,559	11
Mining	0.1	0.2	8	92	3,162	11
Manufacturing	4.1	10.0	11	3,083	184,993	11
Electricity, gas, water & waste services	0.4	0.9	11	332	15,939	11
Construction	2.9	7.3	11	2,179	134,629	11
Wholesale trade	4.2	5.7	10	3,180	105,842	11
Retail trade	8.4	10.8	11	6,345	200,291	11
Accommodation & food services	10.2	6.2	1	7,704	115,027	8
Transport, postal & warehousing	3.7	5.5	8	2,829	102,512	11
Information media & telecommunications	6.3	3.1	1	4,776	56,857	6
Financial & insurance services	10.1	6.6	2	7,619	122,164	9
Rental, hiring & real estate services	1.9	1.9	7	1,460	35,116	11
Professional, scientific & technical services	15.4	9.2	2	11,635	169,351	9
Administrative & support services	4.7	3.5	1	3,532	64,878	11
Public administration & safety	6.2	5.7	4	4,651	105,692	11
Education & training	7.2	7.4	8	5,428	136,623	11
Health care & social assistance	7.9	10.2	11	5,986	189,211	11
Arts & recreation services	3.0	1.5	1	2,257	27,698	5
Other services	3.0	3.9	11	2,242	71,302	11

The industries for which Sydney City’s proportion of workers is in the fourth quartile of subregions are:

- manufacturing (rank 11/11)
- other services (rank 11/11)
- agriculture, forestry and fishing (rank 11/11)
- electricity, gas, water and waste services (rank 11/11)
- health care and social assistance (rank 11/11)
- retail trade (rank 11/11)
- construction (rank 11/11)
- wholesale trade (rank 10/11).

**Figure 2.4**



In terms of absolute numbers, Sydney City is in the fourth quartile of subregions for all industries except information, media and telecommunications, arts and recreation services, and accommodation and food services (Table 2.3).

**Educational attainment**

Sydney City has the highest concentration of people with a non-school qualification. The proportion of people over 15 years of age in Sydney City that have attained a non-school qualification is 74.3%, which is 17.0% pts above the proportion in Sydney (57.3%) (Figure 2.6).

The proportion of people in Sydney City whose highest qualification is a bachelor degree or higher is 31.3%, which is 11.3% pts higher than the proportion for Sydney (20.0%) and ranks the subregion in the top quartile. This is a reflection of the large proportion of resident professionals in the area. Sydney City is also ranked in the first quartile for the proportion of people with a postgraduate degree (7.3%, rank 3/11) (Table 2.5).

However, the proportion of people in Sydney City whose highest qualification is a certificate or diploma is the lowest of all subregions at 14.7%. This is related to the relatively small proportions of ‘blue collar’ occupations, such as technicians and trades workers, that are resident in the subregion.

**Table 2.5**

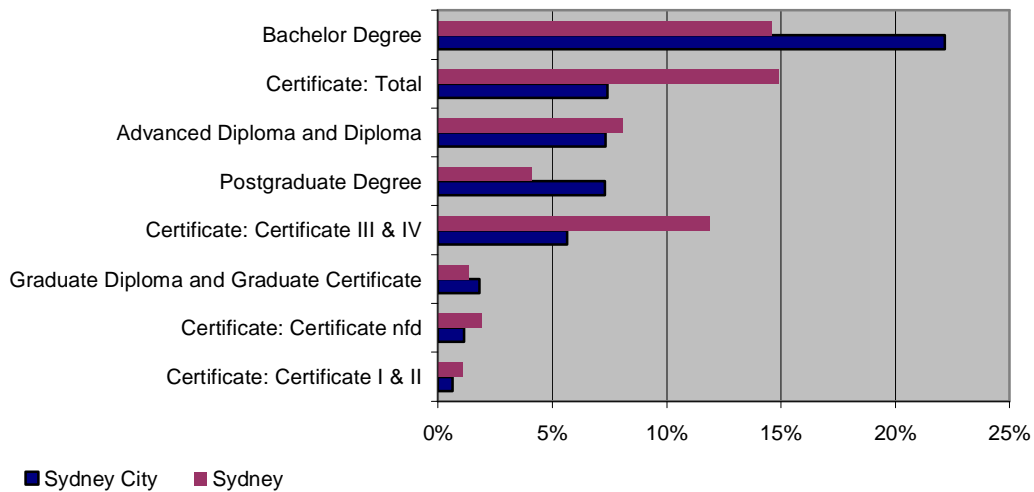
Qualification	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
Postgraduate Degree	7.3	4.1	3	10,610	134,905	8
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	1.8	1.3	4	2,643	44,347	9
Bachelor Degree	22.2	14.6	3	32,197	484,227	8
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	7.3	8.1	8	10,660	267,647	11
Certificate: Total	7.4	14.9	11	10,769	493,123	11
Bachelor Degree or Higher	31.3	20.0	3	45,450	663,479	8
Certificate or Diploma	14.7	23.0	11	21,429	760,770	11
<b>Total <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>107,948</b>	<b>1,897,509</b>	<b>11</b>

(1) includes non-stated and inadequately described

Sydney City is in the lowest quartile for the number of people with a tertiary qualification for each award category, except postgraduate and bachelor degrees (both ranked 8/11) (Table 2.5).

**Figure 2.6**

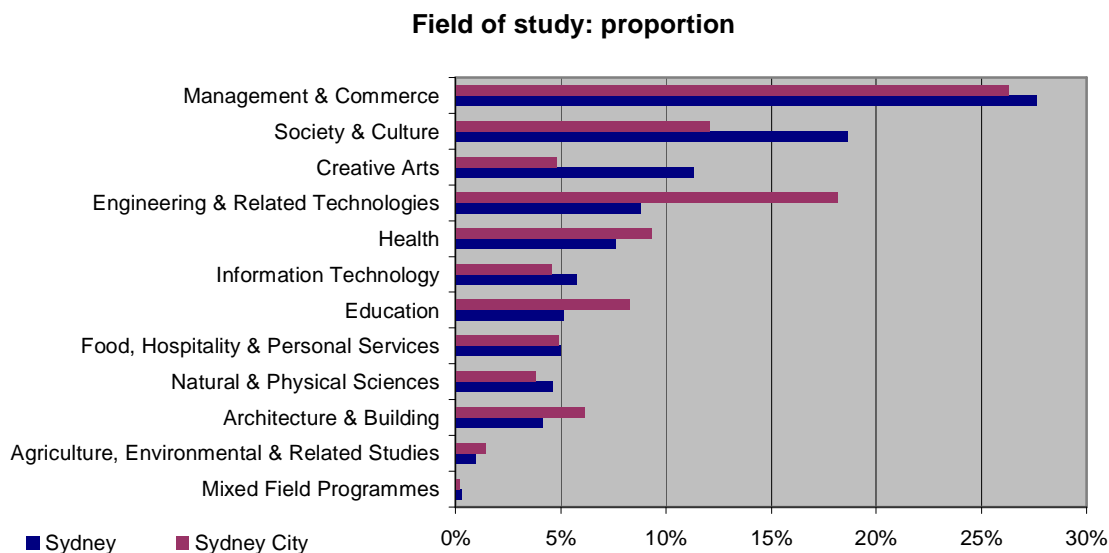
**Persons with a non-school qualification as a proportion of total population over 15 years**



## Study fields

The most popular field of study completed by residents of Sydney City is management and commerce, which accounts for 27.7% (rank 4/11) of all qualifications awarded, followed by society and culture with 18.6% (Figure 2.7).

**Figure 2.7**



The subregion has a great concentration of creative arts and society and culture graduates, with the proportion of people with qualifications in creative arts more than double the Sydney average. This is probably related to the subregion's proximity to performing arts facilities, related educational institutions and lifestyle factors.

Sydney City is also ranked in the first quartile for the proportion of people with qualifications in:

- society and culture (18.6% of qualifications, ranked 1/11)
- creative arts (11.3%, rank 1/11)
- information technology (5.8%, rank 2/11)
- natural and physical sciences (4.6%, rank 3/11) (Table 2.8).

Sydney City is ranked in the fourth quartile of subregions for the proportion of people with qualifications in:

- engineering and related technologies (rank 11/11)
- agriculture, forestry and fishing (rank 11/11)
- health (rank 11/11)
- education (rank 11/11)
- architecture and building (rank 10/11).

**Table 2.8**

Field of Study	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
Natural & Physical Sciences	4.6	3.8	3	3,131	56,618	9
Information Technology	5.8	4.6	2	3,926	67,437	9
Engineering & Related Technologies	8.8	18.2	11	5,994	268,334	11
Architecture & Building	4.2	6.2	10	2,826	91,091	11
Agriculture, Environmental & Related Studies	1.0	1.4	11	648	21,138	11
Health	7.6	9.3	11	5,167	137,701	11
Education	5.1	8.3	11	3,493	122,074	11
Management & Commerce	27.7	26.3	4	18,791	388,300	11
Society & Culture	18.6	12.1	1	12,670	178,193	8
Creative Arts	11.3	4.8	1	7,693	71,311	5
Food, Hospitality & Personal Services	5.0	4.9	6	3,401	72,410	10
Mixed Field Programmes	0.3	0.2	2	199	3,118	8

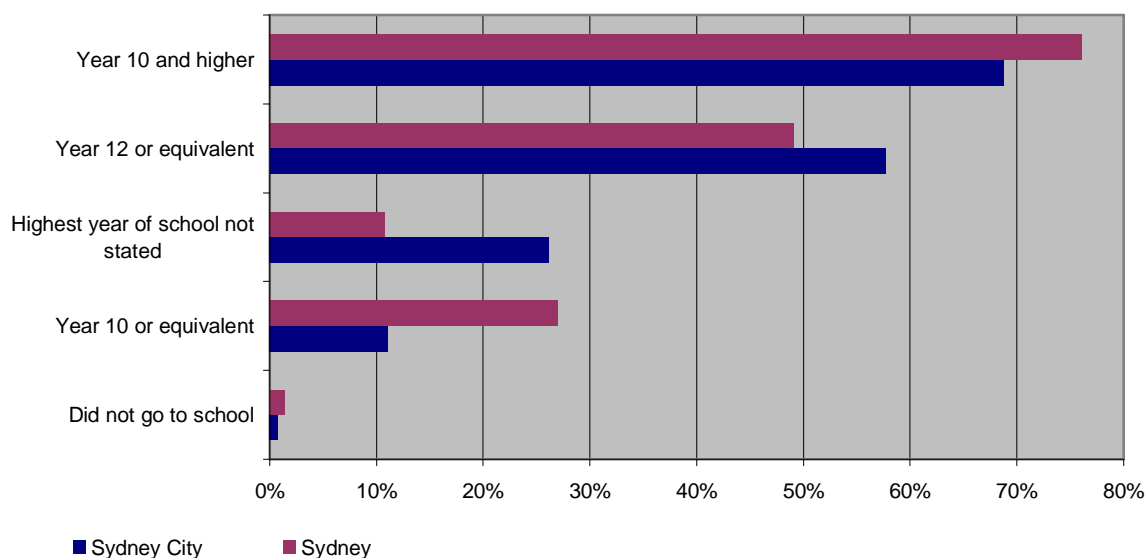
In terms of absolute numbers, Sydney City is ranked in the fourth quartile for the number of people with qualifications in each field of study, except creative arts (rank 5/11), society and culture (rank 8/11), and mixed field programmes (rank 8/11) (Table 2.8).

**School qualifications**

68.8% of all people over 15 years in Sydney City have completed schooling to Year 10 or higher, 7.3% pts lower than the proportion for Sydney (Figure 2.9). Sydney City is ranked last of all subregions for the proportion of people who have completed school to Year 10 or above (Table 2.10).

**Figure 2.9**

**School qualifications as a proportion of total population over 15 years**



The lower proportion of people who completed school to Year 10 or higher seems to be at odds with the high proportion of tertiary educated people in Sydney City. However, it should be noted that Sydney City has the highest proportion of people who did not state their highest year of school completed of any subregion (over twice that of Sydney as a whole), and this may have impacted on the data for Year 10 and above completions (Table 2.10).

The proportion of people who have completed Year 12 or equivalent is 57.7%, which is 8.6% pts higher than the figure for Sydney (49.1%). The proportion of people who complete Year 10 and go on to complete Year 12 in Sydney City is very close to the Sydney average.

**Table 2.10**

School Qualification	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
Year 10 and higher	68.8	76.1	11	99,964	2,523,109	11
Year 10 or equivalent	11.1	27.0	11	16,144	894,747	11
Year 12 or equivalent	57.7	49.1	5	83,820	1,628,362	10
Highest year of school not stated	26.2	10.8	1	38,026	357,930	4

There are around 100,000 people in Sydney City who have completed school to Year 10 or higher, this places Sydney City in the fourth quartile of Sydney subregions (rank 11/11). Sydney City is also in the fourth quartile for the number of people who have completed Year 10 or equivalent and Year 12 or equivalent. This is not surprising given the relative small size of the resident population in the subregion.

## Languages

The proportion of total people who speak another language and speak English well or very well in Sydney City is 25.9% of the total population (Table 2.11). This proportion is slightly higher than the proportion in Sydney (25.5%) and puts Sydney City in the second quartile of subregions (rank 4/11).

**Table 2.11**

Proficiency in spoken English	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
Speaks English only	68.3	68.7	8	81,303	2,636,010	11
Speaks another language and speaks English well/very well	25.9	25.5	4	30,798	977,380	9
Speaks another language and speaks English not well or not well at all	5.8	5.8	4	6,885	224,447	9
Speaks another language and speaks English total	31.7	31.3	4	37,683	1,201,827	9

There are over 30,000 people in Sydney City who speak another language and speak English well or very well (Table 2.11). Sydney City is ranked in the fourth quartile for the number of people who speak another language and speak English well or very well (rank 9/11).

The most popular languages spoken at home in Sydney City are Chinese languages, followed by Indonesian, Greek and Korean (Table 2.12).

**Table 2.12**

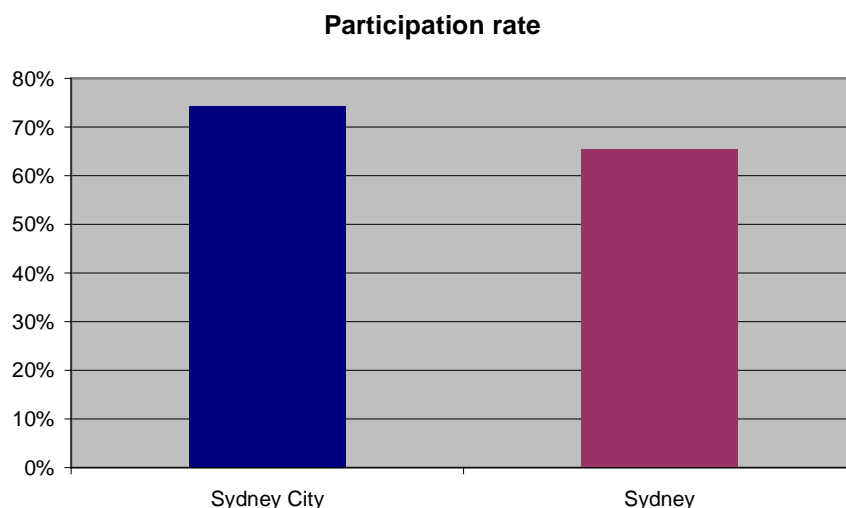
Languages	Speaks English only	Speaks other language and speaks English			Not stated	Total
		Very well or well	Not well or not at all	Total		
<b>Speaks other language:</b>						
<b>Chinese languages:</b>	..	8,971	2,346	11,317	99	11,416
Mandarin	..	3,820	1,232	5,052	42	5,094
Cantonese	..	4,663	1,020	5,683	52	5,735
<b>Indonesian</b>	..	2,478	124	2,602	26	2,628
<b>Greek</b>	..	1,565	448	2,013	13	2,026
<b>Korean</b>	..	1,510	864	2,374	63	2,437
<b>Spanish</b>	..	1,375	173	1,548	20	1,568
<b>Italian</b>	..	1,032	98	1,130	18	1,148
<b>Russian</b>	..	963	691	1,654	25	1,679
<b>Japanese</b>	..	938	255	1,193	8	1,201
<b>Vietnamese</b>	..	892	412	1,304	17	1,321
<b>Total (includes languages not shown and not stated)</b>	<b>81,303</b>	<b>30,798</b>	<b>6,885</b>	<b>37,683</b>	<b>37,588</b>	<b>156,574</b>

## C: LABOUR PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY

### Participation rate

The participation rate for Sydney City subregion is 74.2%. This is 8.6% pts higher than the participation rate for Sydney, which is 65.6% (Figure 3.1). Sydney City has the highest participation rate of all the Sydney subregions.

**Figure 3.1**



### Part-time employment

The proportion of employed people who are working part-time in Sydney City is 23.8%, 5.2% pts lower than the proportion for Sydney (29.0%) (Table 3.2). Sydney City has the lowest proportion of part-time workers of all subregions. Sydney City also has the lowest number of part-time workers in the subregion.

**Table 3.2**

	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
<b>Part-time employment</b>	23.8	29.0	11	17,536	516,784	11

### Unemployed people: type of work sought

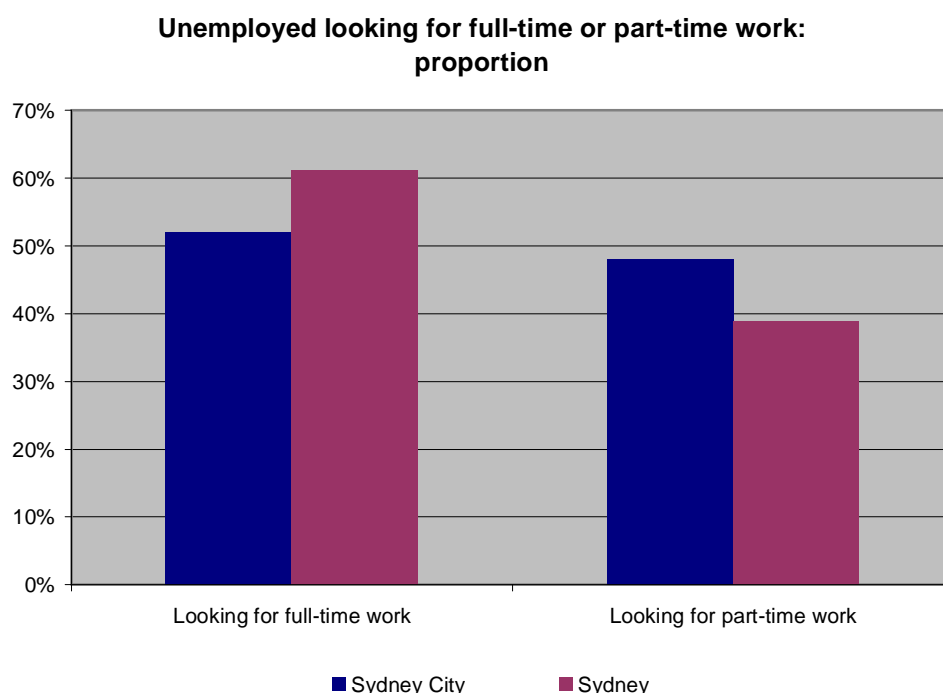
The proportion of unemployed people looking for full-time work in Sydney City is 52.0%, 9.1% lower than the proportion in Sydney (61.1%). Sydney City is ranked in the fourth quartile for the proportion of unemployed people looking for full-time work (rank 10/11) (Table 3.4).

The proportion of unemployed in Sydney City looking for part-time work is 48.0%, while for Sydney it is 38.9% (Figure 3.3). Sydney City is in the first quartile of subregions for the proportion of unemployed looking for a part-time job (rank 2/11).

This data reflects the relatively low structural unemployment in the subregion and the generally observed inverse relationship between unemployment and the part-time work sought by unemployed people. The lower the unemployment rate, the higher the proportion of unemployed people looking for part-time work compared to unemployed people looking

for full-time work. This is due to the higher demand and absorption of unemployed people looking for full-time work, who usually make up the larger proportion of unemployed people.

**Figure 3.3**



The number of unemployed people looking for full-time work in Sydney City is around 2,200, which puts the subregion in the fourth quartile for this characteristic (rank 9/11). There are almost as many unemployed in Sydney City looking for part-time work as there are looking for full-time work, with over 2,000 in this category. However, Sydney City is also in the fourth quartile of subregions for this characteristic (rank 10/11) (Table 3.4).

**Table 3.4**

	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
Looking for full-time work	52.0	61.1	10	2,243	65,112	9
Looking for part-time work	48.0	38.9	2	2,068	41,378	10

### Assumed underutilisation

Underutilisation can be defined as the sum of unemployed and part-time workers who can work full-time. 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.

The assumed underutilisation rate in Sydney City is 26.7%, which is much lower than the rate for Sydney (31.0%). Sydney City has the lowest underutilisation rate and the lowest number of underutilised people. This result follows from the very low part-time employment rate and middle-ranking unemployment rate in the subregion (Table 3.5).

**Table 3.5**

	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
<b>Underutilisation</b>	26.7	31.0	11	21,847	623,274	11

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

Overall, the proportion of workers employed for less than 25 hours per week in Sydney City (19.3%) is below the proportion for Sydney (22.5%).

In Sydney City, half of the major occupation groups are in the lowest quartile for the concentration of workers employed less than 25 hours. These are:

- managers (ranked 11/11 subregions)
- professionals (rank 11/11)
- clerical and administrative workers (rank 11/11)
- sales workers (rank 11/11).

Sydney City has a larger proportion of :

- technicians and trades workers (rank 1/11)
- machinery operators and drivers (rank 2/11)
- labourers (rank 2/11)
- community and personal service workers (rank 4/11)

- who work less than 25 hours, compared to Sydney as a whole (Table 3.6).

**Table 3.6**

Occupation: worked less than 25 hours	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
<b>Managers</b>	7.7	9.5	11	960	23,311	11
<b>Professionals</b>	13.4	18.3	11	3,788	81,396	11
<b>Technicians &amp; trades workers</b>	17.4	12.9	1	981	30,272	11
<b>Community &amp; personal service workers</b>	40.0	38.2	4	2,778	56,556	11
<b>Clerical &amp; administrative workers</b>	17.6	24.8	11	1,893	77,406	11
<b>Sales workers</b>	35.0	41.6	11	2,219	73,404	11
<b>Machinery operators &amp; drivers</b>	18.4	13.1	2	258	14,337	11
<b>Labourers</b>	46.2	34.0	2	1,486	50,264	11
<b>Total</b>	19.3	22.5		14,668	415,004	

This distribution of hours worked by occupation reflects in part the subregion's position as the financial, administrative and creative hub of greater Sydney, with a higher demand for managers, professionals and administrative workers.

In terms of absolute numbers, Sydney City is ranked last out of all Sydney subregions for the number of people in all occupation groups who work less than 25 hours (Table 3.6).

## 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.

Sydney City is ranked first among subregions for the number of full-time, part-time and total tertiary students as a proportion of the population over 15 years (Table 3.7).

**Table 3.7**

	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City	Sydney City	Sydney	Sydney City
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
<b>Part-time students</b>	5.2	4.4	1	7,592	144,207	11
<b>Full-time students</b>	10.2	4.9	1	14,868	163,968	6
<b>Total tertiary students</b>	15.6	9.4	1	22,644	312,339	6

Overall Sydney City has over 22,000 tertiary students, and this puts the subregion in the third quartile of subregions for this characteristic (rank 6/11).

Sydney City has around 7,500 part-time students and around 15,000 full-time students, putting it in the third and fourth quartiles respectively for these characteristics (rank 6/11 and 11/11 respectively) (Table 2.7).

# **APPENDIX 1**

## **Statistical tables: all regions**

