



Sampleton Community Portrait

2011

This Portrait uses data from the 2011 Census to examine the social and economic characteristics of the residents of Sampleton, looking at how this community differs from NSW, and how it has changed since 2006.

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In this Portrait, Sampleton is the area defined in ABS terms as Leichhardt.

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Some Sampleton Indicators

Indicators	Rate in 2011	difference from NSW	change 2006-11
Income: average weekly individual	\$1,344	40% more	up 21%
Public housing: % of occupied dwellings	4%	4% more	same
Unemployment: % of workforce	4%	2% less	up 1.0%
Unemployment: % of 15–19 workforce	18%	1% more	up 4%
Unemployment: % of 20–24 workforce	9%	2% less	up 3%
Participation: % of adults 15+ in workforce	72%	12% more	up 2%
Participation: % of 15–19 workforce	41%	3% less	same
Participation: % of 20–24 workforce	78%	6% more	up 1%
Education: % adults with post-school qualific'n	64%	18% more	up 6%
Education: % of 20-24 year olds finished Year 12	84%	14% more	up 5%
Speak non-English language at home	15%	7% less	up 1%
Born overseas: % of residents	29%	3% more	dn 3%
Indigenous: % of residents	1.0%	2% less	up 26%

Demography

Population and growth

In the August 2011 Census, 52,198 residents were counted in Sampleton – 27,469 females and 24,729 males. The counted population had increased by 3,421 or 7.0% since the 2006 Census.

95% were at home for Census

Of the residents, 49,733 (95.3%) were at home on Census night, while 54 were staying elsewhere within the same locality and 2,412 were staying somewhere else in Australia.

There were 1,631 visitors

There were 1,631 visitors from elsewhere in Australia staying in Sampleton on Census night; these people are not included in this profile.

Overall, there were 1.11 females per male

Of the residents away from the local area on Census night, there were 1.08 males per female. This is consistent with the general pattern that more men are away from home than women, usually due to more work trips.

83% were Australian citizens

Around 83% of Sampleton residents were Australian citizens, compared with 85% for NSW.

Population	residents of Sampleton				% in NSW	Sample's difference	Sampleton 2011		
	2011	2006	change 2006 2011	%, 2011			males	females	gender ratio
at home on Census Night	49,733	46,474	up 3,259	95.3%	95.7%	0.4% less	23,450	26,283	1.12 F:M
away from locality at Census	2,412	2,028	up 384	4.6%	4.1%	0.5% more	1,251	1,160	1.08 M:F
away from home (but local)	54	277	dn 223	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	28	26	1.08 M:F
counted residents	52,198	48,777	up 3,421	100.0%	100.0%	up 7.0%	24,729	27,469	1.11 F:M
Australian citizens	43,112	39,284	up 3,828	82.6%	85.5%	2.9% less	20,188	22,924	1.14 F:M

In all tables, negative numbers are in red, and where appropriate, extreme results (highs and lows) are bold. The gender ratio is blue if males dominate (eg 2.12 M:F), or red if females do (eg 1.30 F:M). Very small differences may show as, say '0.0% more' or '0% higher'; this means they are virtually zero, but slightly positive or negative.

The median age was 37 years

The median age is the age where half are younger and half older. It was 1 year younger than NSW and 1 year older than in 2006.

Dwellings averaged 2.3 residents

Sampleton had an average of 2.3 residents per occupied dwelling, and 1.1 residents per bedroom. By comparison, NSW averaged 2.6 residents per dwelling and 1.1 per bedroom.

The median personal income was \$1,086 a week

The median personal income in mid-2011 was 94% more than NSW \$561.

The median family income was \$2,738 a week

This was 85% more than NSW \$1,477.

The median mortgage repayment was \$3,000 a month

The median mortgage repayment in Sampleton in 2011 was 51% or \$1,007 more than NSW median.

The median rent was \$480 a week

The median rent was \$180 more than NSW, or 60% more.

Some medians	2011			2006		Sample's change from 2006	Sampleton v. NSW
	Sample	NSW	Sample's difference	Sample	NSW		
median age	37 yrs	38 yrs	1 y. younger	36 yrs	37 yrs	1 y. older	
av. persons per household	2.3	2.6	12% less	2.2	2.6	5% more	
av. persons per bedroom	1.1	1.1	same	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
individual weekly income	\$1,086	\$561	94% more	\$1,034	\$533	5% more	
family weekly income	\$2,738	\$1,477	85% more	\$2,666	\$1,365	3% more	
household weekly income	\$2,234	\$1,237	81% more	\$2,003	\$1,197	12% more	
monthly mortgage payment	\$3,000	\$1,993	51% more	\$2,773	\$1,753	8% more	
weekly rent	\$480	\$300	60% more	\$404	\$243	19% more	
CPI @ 30 June	178.3			154.3		16% more	

Age structure

This Age Tree illustrates the population's age profile, with each branch representing an age group; older age groups being higher up the tree. The length of each branch is proportional to the number of people in that age group – the shorter branches near the top of the tree show there are fewer older people. Right-hand branches show males in blue; left branches show females in purple.

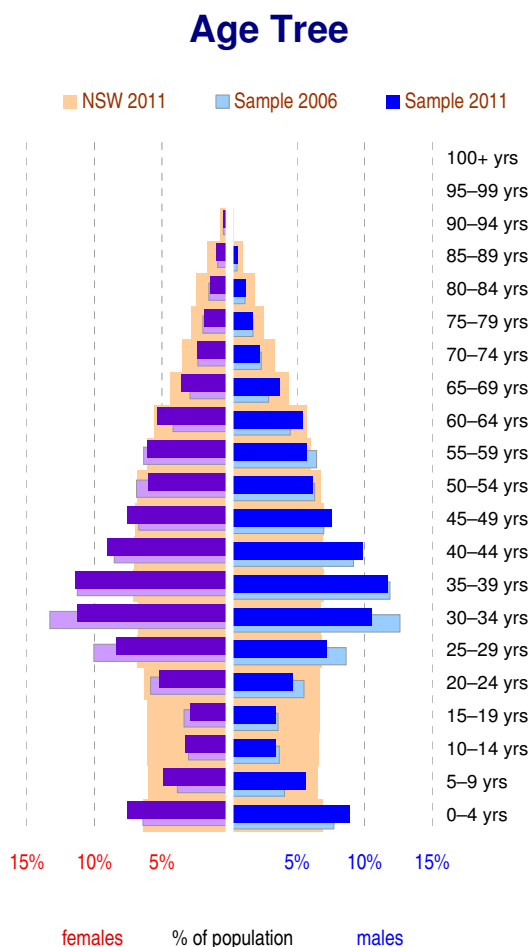
In 2011, Sampleton's population was about the same median age as NSW with a very different age structure.

- The average age in Sampleton was 38 years, which was one year 9 months younger than NSW.
- Half of Sampleton's population were younger than 37 years, called the median age. This was similar to NSW.
- The largest age groups in Sampleton in 2011 were people 35–39, 30–34 and 40–44 years old.
- Compared with NSW, Sampleton had relatively more people aged 35–39, 30–34 and 40–44 years, but fewer people aged 15–19, 10–14 and 20–24 years.

Over 2006 to 2011, the Sampleton age groups that increased most were 5–9, 0–4 and 60–64 years-old. The 30–34, 25–29 and 20–24 years-old age groups fell most as a proportion of the population.

The ratio of females to males tends to rise past the age of 80, as women tend to live longer than men. In Sampleton, the ratio peaks in the 95–99 age group, with 7.0 women per man.

- Among those under 70, females were most common among people aged 25–29 and 20–24 years.
- Males were more common among those aged 0–4, 15–19 and 5–9 years.



5-year age groups	Sample 2011				Sampleton 2011			Sample's	
	people	percent	% in NSW	Sample's difference	males	females	ratio	Sample in 2006	change from 2006
0–4 yrs	4,298	8.2%	6.6%	1.6% more	2,206	2,092	1.05 M:F	7.0%	up 1.2%
5–9 yrs	2,746	5.3%	6.3%	1.0% less	1,404	1,342	1.05 M:F	4.0%	up 1.3%
10–14 yrs	1,741	3.3%	6.3%	3.0% less	848	893	1.05 F:M	3.3%	same
15–19 yrs	1,641	3.1%	6.4%	3.3% less	840	801	1.05 M:F	3.5%	dn 0.3%
20–24 yrs	2,592	5.0%	6.5%	1.5% less	1,159	1,433	1.24 F:M	5.7%	dn 0.7%
25–29 yrs	4,093	7.8%	6.8%	1.0% more	1,788	2,305	1.29 F:M	9.4%	dn 1.5%
30–34 yrs	5,710	10.9%	6.8%	4.2% more	2,607	3,103	1.19 F:M	13.0%	dn 2.0%
35–39 yrs	6,043	11.6%	7.1%	4.5% more	2,898	3,145	1.09 F:M	11.6%	same
40–44 yrs	4,943	9.5%	7.0%	2.5% more	2,444	2,499	1.02 F:M	8.8%	up 0.6%
45–49 yrs	3,943	7.6%	7.0%	0.6% more	1,868	2,075	1.11 F:M	6.8%	up 0.7%
50–54 yrs	3,170	6.1%	6.8%	0.7% less	1,523	1,647	1.08 F:M	6.6%	dn 0.5%
55–59 yrs	3,086	5.9%	6.1%	0.2% less	1,411	1,675	1.19 F:M	6.4%	dn 0.5%
60–64 yrs	2,808	5.4%	5.6%	0.3% less	1,338	1,470	1.10 F:M	4.3%	up 1.0%
65–69 yrs	1,891	3.6%	4.4%	0.8% less	917	974	1.06 F:M	2.9%	up 0.7%
70–74 yrs	1,215	2.3%	3.4%	1.1% less	557	658	1.18 F:M	2.3%	same
75–79 yrs	952	1.8%	2.7%	0.9% less	429	523	1.22 F:M	1.9%	same
80–84 yrs	694	1.3%	2.2%	0.8% less	295	399	1.35 F:M	1.3%	same
85–89 yrs	421	0.8%	1.4%	0.6% less	146	275	1.88 F:M	0.7%	up 0.1%
90–94 yrs	161	0.3%	0.5%	0.2% less	41	120	2.93 F:M	0.3%	same
95–99 yrs	40	0.1%	0.1%	same	5	35	7.00 F:M	0.1%	same
100+ yrs	8	0.0%	0.0%	same	3	5	1.67 F:M	0.0%	up 0.0%
residents	52,196	100%	100%	SD: 2.2%	24,727	27,469	1.11 F:M	48,778	7% more
average age		38 yrs	39 yrs	-2 yrs	37 yrs	39 yrs		38 yrs	-1 yrs
median age		37 yrs	38 yrs	-1 yrs				36 yrs	+1 yrs

In this and later tables, the most extreme results in a column (eg differences) are highlighted by bold font so they are easy to spot.

Life stages

When planning for communities and their services, understanding changes in the numbers of people in key life stages is important. Four broad age groups – children, youth, adults and retirees – are each divided into two life-stages, eight in all. They are pre-school and primary children, secondary and tertiary-age young people, birthing and mid-aged adults, and retiring and the oldest people.

Over 2006 to 2011, the lifestage that grew most, as a proportion of Sampleton's residents, was primary school, which gained another 1.4% of the population, with the retiring lifestage also growing, up by 1.3%.

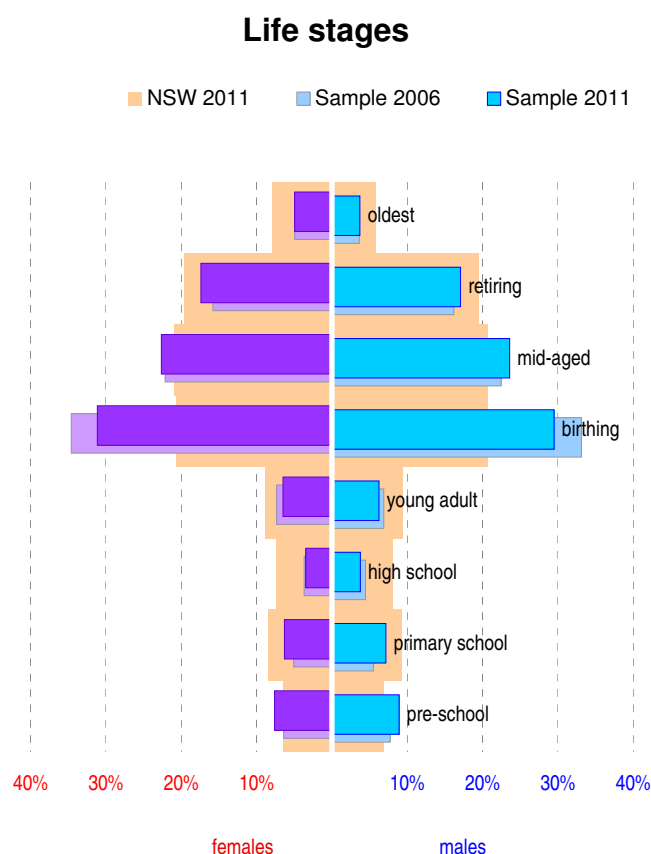
Offsetting this were declines in the relative size of other life stages, such as the birthing stage, down by 3.5%, and the young adult stage, down by 0.7%.

Compared with NSW, Sampleton's life stages that were proportionally larger were the birthing stage, with 9.7% more of the population, and mid-aged stage, with 2.4% more.

Sampleton had relatively fewer people in the high school stage of life, with 4.1% less, and in the oldest stage, with 3.6% fewer.

For most communities with reasonably large populations, the number of males and females is within about 5% of each other. Over Sampleton, the male:female ratio is biased towards females with 1.11 females per male, reaching 1.48 females per male among those aged 70 or more.

In other life stages, the gender ratio ranged from 1.05 males per female among those in the pre-school stage to 1.17 females per male in the birthing stage.



Life stages	Sampleton 2011		% in NSW	Sample's difference	Sampleton 2011			Sample in 2006	difference from 2006
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
pre-school (0–4 years)	4,298	8.2%	6.6%	1.6% more	8.9%	7.6%	1.05 M:F	7.0%	1.2% more
primary school (5–11 years)	3,505	6.7%	8.8%	2.1% less	7.2%	6.3%	1.02 M:F	5.3%	1.4% more
high school (12–17 years)	1,885	3.6%	7.7%	4.1% less	3.8%	3.5%	1.02 F:M	4.1%	0.4% less
young adult (18–24 years)	3,330	6.4%	9.0%	2.7% less	6.3%	6.5%	1.15 F:M	7.1%	0.7% less
birthing age (25–39 years)	15,846	30.4%	20.7%	9.7% more	29.5%	31.1%	1.17 F:M	33.9%	3.5% less
mid-aged (40–54 years)	12,056	23.1%	20.7%	2.4% more	23.6%	22.6%	1.07 F:M	22.3%	0.8% more
retiring (55–69 years)	7,785	14.9%	16.1%	1.2% less	14.8%	15.0%	1.13 F:M	13.6%	1.3% more
oldest (70+ years)	3,491	6.7%	10.3%	3.6% less	6.0%	7.3%	1.48 F:M	6.7%	0.0% more
residents	52,196	100%	100%	SD: 4.5%	100%	100%	1.11 F:M	48,778	up 7%
aged 15+	47,898	91.8%	93.4%	1.6% less	22,521	25,377	1.13 F:M	93.0%	1.2% less
Dependency ratio	2.68		1.94	0.74 higher	2.61	2.75		3.18	0.50 lower

The Dependency Ratio is the number of working age (15-64 years) people per person of dependent age (w/15 or 65+). The national average is 2.

The male:female ratio is the ratio of their numbers, not their proportions.

Generations

Your generation is set by the period you are born in, and the relative sizes of generations in a community influences its overall culture. Without migration into a community, the numbers in every generation would fall, due to deaths, with the oldest generation declining fastest. Increases in the size of a generation indicates that they moved into the community.

Sampleton is currently undergoing very noticeable generational change with Generation Y (aged 20–34) increasing their share of the population, mostly at the cost of Generation X (aged 35–49) and to a lesser extent, Generation Z (aged 5–19).

The Veterans generation (aged 80+ in 2011, born before 1931):

- numbered 1,324 in 2011 (a 4% share of the population);
- had reduced by 776 since 2006 (their share down by 2%);
- had 1.70 women per man.

The Wartime generation (aged 65 to 79 in 2011, born 1931–1946):

- numbered 4,058 in 2011 (10% of the population);
- down by 618 (their share down by 2%) since 2006;
- had 1.13 women per man.

Baby-boomers (aged 50 to 64 in 2011, born 1947–1961):

- numbered 9,064 residents (17% of the population);
- the third largest generation in Sampleton;
- decreased by 621 (down by 2.5%) since 2006;
- had 1.07 women per man.

Generation X (aged 30–44 in 2011, born 1961–1976):

- numbered 14,929 in 2011 (33% of the population);
- the largest generation;
- decreased by 1,350 (their share down by 5%) since 2006;
- had 1.07 women per man.

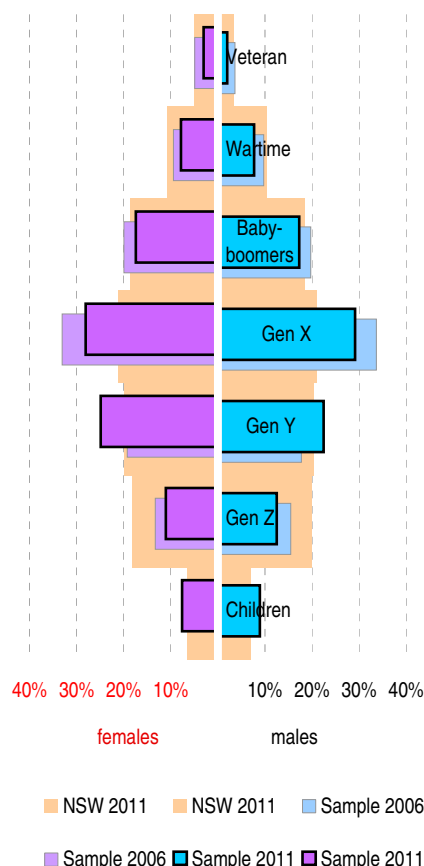
Gen Y (aged 20 to 34 in 2011, born 1961–1976):

- numbered 12,395, a 24% share;
- 3,358 more than 2006; a 5% larger share;
- the second largest generation;
- had 1.23 women per man.

Gen Z (aged 5–19 years old in 2011, born from 1991–2006):

- numbered 6,128 (12%), the fourth largest generation;
- 873 fewer than in 2006 (their share was down by 3%);
- had 1.23 females per male.

Sizes of generations



Sampleton's population was up by 3,418 between 2006 and 2011, with:

- an increase due to 4,298 births (those under 5 in 2011),
- plus net movement in by 3,358 Gen Ys
- less net departures by 1,350 Gen Xs + 873 Gen Zs + 776 Veterans + 621 Baby-boomers + 618 of the Wartime generation

Generations	Sampleton						NSW, 2011		
	2011	2006	change	2011%	2006%	change	M / F ratio	share (%)	Sample diff
infants (aged 0–5)	4,298		+ 4,298	8%		up 8%	1.05 M:F	7%	2% more
Generation Z (aged 5–19)	6,128	7,001	- 873	12%	14%	dn 3%	1.02 M:F	19%	7% less
Generation Y (aged 20–34)	12,395	9,037	+ 3,358	24%	19%	up 5%	1.23 F:M	20%	4% more
Generation X (aged 35–49)	14,929	16,279	- 1,350	29%	33%	dn 5%	1.07 F:M	21%	8% more
Baby-boomers (aged 50–64)	9,064	9,685	- 621	17%	20%	dn 2%	1.12 F:M	18%	1% less
Wartime (aged 65–79)	4,058	4,676	- 618	8%	10%	dn 2%	1.13 F:M	11%	3% less
Veterans (aged 80+)	1,324	2,100	- 776	3%	4%	dn 2%	1.70 F:M	4%	2% less
total residents	52,196	48,778	+ 3,418	100%	100%	SD: 3.4%	1.13 F:M	93%	up 7.0%

Children borne

The average number of births that women have had increases with age, and the proportions with one, two or three children all grow. The rising birth rate plateaus around the age of 40; few women have babies after this age. Women aged from 45 to 60 (the baby boomer generation, when the Pill first became available) tend to have fewer births than older women.

In Sampleton, the average number of children borne by all women aged 15+ was 1.0. This was noticeably lower than in NSW, where women averaged 1.7 births.

As young women matured, births increased.

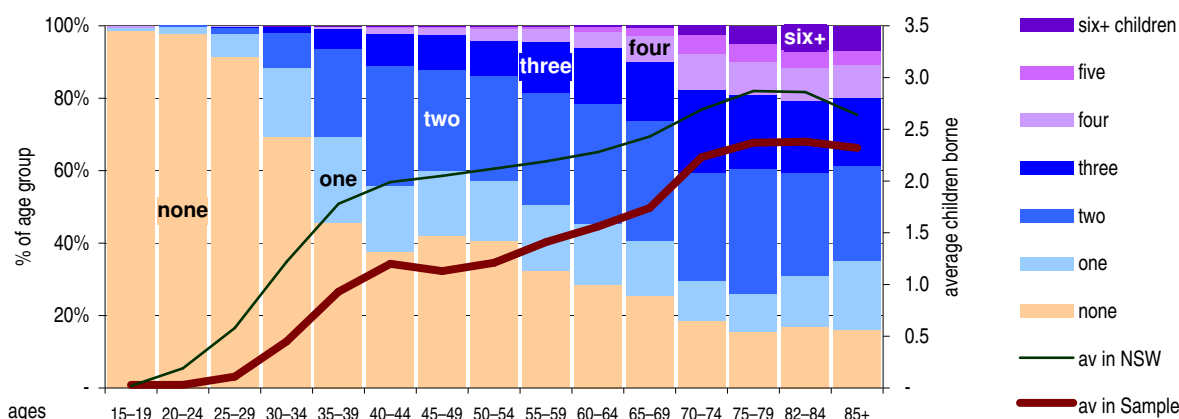
- Among those aged 15–19, 99% had never had children (in Sampleton).
- Among those aged 20–24, 98% had never had children. 2% had one birth and none had two births.
- By the age of 40–44 years, 33% of women had borne two children and 18% had borne one. Only 38% had never given birth.

The number of children borne by women has trended downwards for decades. In Sampleton, the average number of births was steady between 2006 and 2011.

- Average births for women aged 15–19 years was similar to 2006.
- Average births rose most for those aged 30–34 years and 40–44 years.

Compared with NSW, Sampleton had an average rate of births that was 0.7 lower with higher birth rates among 1 of the fifteen 5-year age groups, and lower rates among 14.

Number of children borne, by women's ages, 2011



Number of children borne	Number of children ever borne					av. births per women		change 2006–2011	
	none	one	two	three	four +	av in Sample	av in NSW	Sample	NSW
age of women in 2011	% of women of each age having had this many births								
15–19 years	99%	1%	-	-	0%	0.0	0.0	same	same
20–24 years	98%	2%	0%	-	-	0.0	0.2	same	same
25–29 years	91%	7%	2%	0%	0%	0.1	0.6	same	dn 0.1
30–34 years	69%	19%	10%	2%	0%	0.5	1.2	up 0.1	dn 0.1
35–39 years	46%	24%	24%	5%	1%	0.9	1.8	same	same
40–44 years	38%	18%	33%	9%	2%	1.2	2.0	up 0.1	dn 0.1
45–49 years	42%	18%	28%	10%	2%	1.1	2.1	same	dn 0.1
50–54 years	41%	16%	29%	10%	4%	1.2	2.1	dn 0.1	dn 0.1
55–59 years	33%	18%	31%	14%	4%	1.4	2.2	dn 0.1	dn 0.1
60–64 years	28%	17%	33%	16%	6%	1.6	2.3	dn 0.1	dn 0.1
65–69 years	25%	15%	33%	16%	10%	1.7	2.4	dn 0.4	dn 0.3
70–74 years	19%	11%	30%	23%	18%	2.2	2.7	dn 0.1	dn 0.2
75–79 years	15%	11%	34%	21%	19%	2.4	2.9	up 0.2	same
80–84 years	17%	14%	28%	20%	21%	2.4	2.9	up 0.1	up 0.2
85+ years	16%	19%	26%	19%	20%	2.3	2.6	up 0.3	up 0.1
Total	52%	16%	21%	8%	4%	1.0	1.7	same	same

Average births calculated from raw data assuming 7 births 0% = u/. 0.5% average for women with 6+ births.

The most common number of births for each age are shaded this colour

The biggest changes are shaded this colour

Households

The households of Sampleton

Households are the fundamental unit of a community, with three broad types - families, lone persons, and shared households. The Australian trend is towards more single-person households, but locally the types of households are often a reflection of the sizes of dwellings available. More flats usually means more small dwellings and more single persons.

In 2011, 21,316 households were counted in Sampleton, up by 1,161 since 2006.

Of the households, 63% were families, 30% were single persons and 8% were shared or group households.

The average size of all households was 2.24 persons, which was 0.10 larger than in NSW. Family households averaged 2.80 people, 0.19 smaller than in NSW.

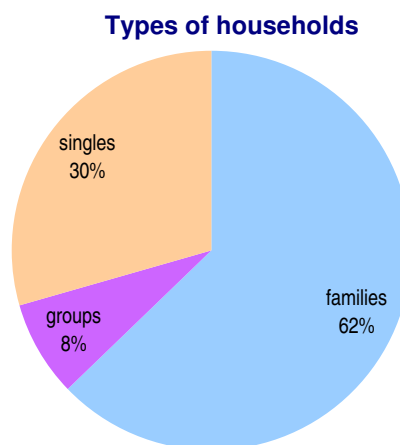
Of the 13,391 family households:

- 50% had two members,
- 24% had three members, and
- 26% had four or more members.

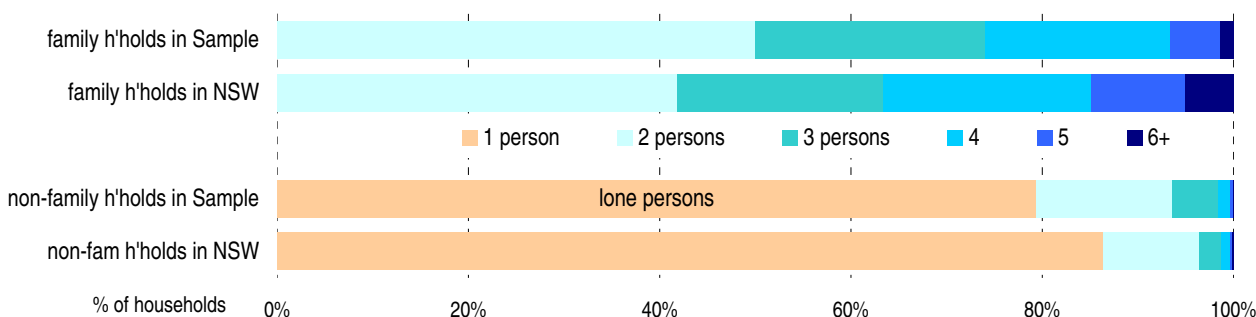
Compared with NSW, Sampleton had 8% more family households with two members, 3% more with three members, and 11% fewer with four or more members.

Of the other households in Sampleton, 6,290 or 79% were lone-person households. The rest were shared or group housing, with almost seven in every ten of these having two 'flat-mates' and over two in every ten having three members. Across NSW, almost nine in every ten of non-family households were lone persons.

Since 2006, the average size of all households had increased by 0.08 persons. That of family households increased by 0.07 while that of non-family households changed little.



Numbers in households



Sizes of households	Number of households (dwellings) of each size						total households	total residents	av. h'hold size
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 or more			
family households		6,696	3,215	2,594	697	189	13,391	37,431	2.80
non-family households	6,290	1,124	385	99	22	5	7,925	10,213	1.29
all dwellings 2011	6,290	7,820	3,600	2,693	719	194	21,316	47,644	2.24
family households 2006 *	..	6,547	2,933	2,084	536	148	12,248	33,326	2.72
non-family households 2006 *	6,300	1,136	276	142	38	15	7,907	10,200	1.29
all dwellings 2006 *	6,300	7,683	3,209	2,226	574	163	20,155	43,527	2.16
2011									
family h'holds in Sample		50%	24%	19%	5%	1%	13,391	37,431	2.80
family h'holds in NSW		42%	21%	22%	10%	5%	1,777,398	5,308,953	2.99
non-family h'holds in Sample	79%	14%	5%	1%	0%	0%	7,925	10,213	1.29
non-fam h'holds in NSW	86%	10%	2%	1%	0%	0%	693,898	823,080	1.19

The total number of residents is calculated by multiplying the number of households by their sizes, assuming 2.8 persons per household for those recorded as '6 or more'. This assumption makes the calculated total equal the population in private dwellings.

Living arrangements

Within households, there are various living arrangements, and the roles people have differs between the sexes, from other places, and over time. Mostly, adults live as a single or a partner in a couple, while young people are either dependent children (under 15), full-time students (aged 15 to 24), or independent.

In Sampleton, 47% of residents lived as partners in a couple, with less than three in every ten being de facto couples.

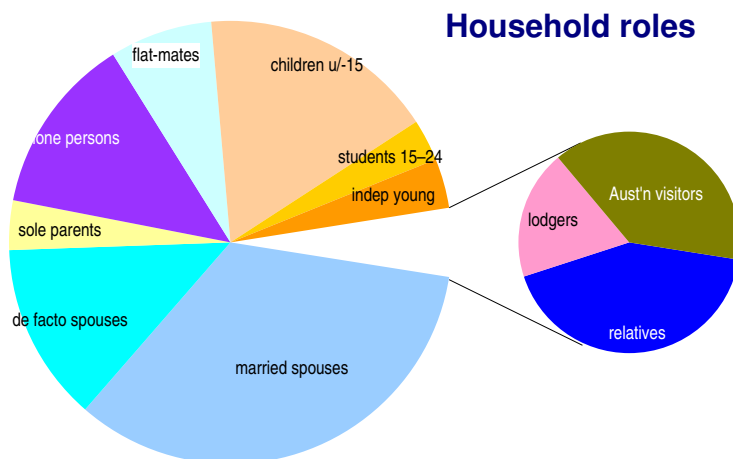
Sole parents were 4% of residents.

Children living with a parent made up 24% of the residents, of whom:

- 17% were under 15 years old,
- 3% were full-time students, and
- 4% were independent young adults.

Of the other adults:

- 13% were living alone
- 7% lived in shared housing
- 2% lived with relatives
- 1% lived as lodgers.

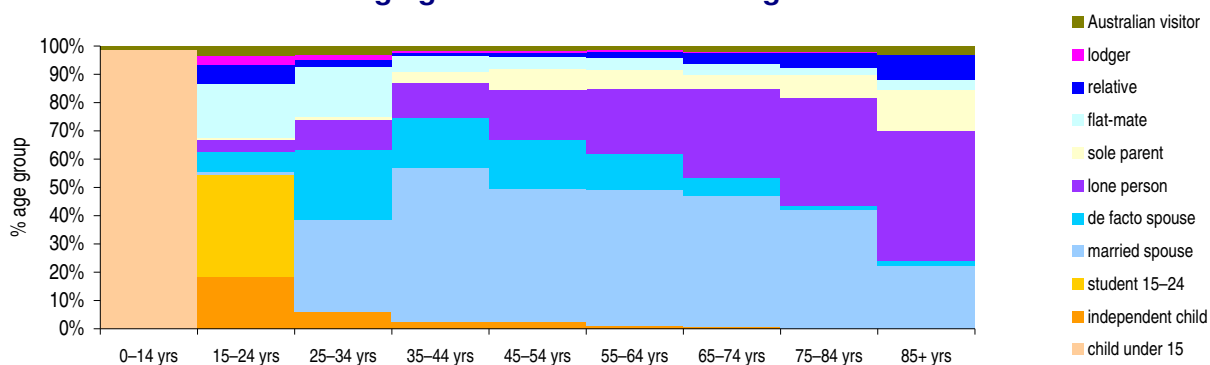


Compared to NSW, Sampleton had 7% more residents who were de facto spouses and 4% more flat-mates, but 5% fewer were married spouses and 3% fewer were independent young adults.

Compared with 2006, 2.5% more residents were children under 15 and 1.1% more were married spouses, while 1.8% fewer were lone persons and 0.7% fewer were de facto spouses.

The chart below shows the proportions of different age groups in the main roles. The dominant feature is the proportion who are married spouses, which peaks at over half the people in their 60s. The proportion in de facto relationships peaks among those in their thirties, while the proportion who live alone tends to increase with age to being about half the oldest people.

Changing household roles with age



Roles in households	Sample 2011		% in NSW	Sample's difference	Sampleton 2011			2006 % in Sample	diff. from 2006
	persons, all ages	% of all ages			males	females	ratio		
married spouses	16,059	34%	39%	5% less	7,952	8,107	1.02 F:M	33%	up 1%
de facto spouses	6,279	13%	7%	7% more	3,128	3,151	1.01 F:M	14%	dn 1%
sole parents	1,690	4%	5%	1% less	283	1,407	4.97 F:M	4%	dn 0%
lone persons	6,290	13%	9%	4% more	2,426	3,864	1.59 F:M	15%	dn 2%
flat-mates	3,551	7%	3%	4% more	1,584	1,967	1.24 F:M	7%	up 0%
children under 15	8,181	17%	20%	2% less	4,136	4,045	1.02 M:F	15%	up 3%
full-time students (15-24)	1,393	3%	5%	2% less	691	702	1.02 F:M	3%	dn 0%
independent young adults	1,725	4%	7%	3% less	1,020	705	1.45 M:F	4%	dn 1%
relatives	1,025	2%	2%	0% less	412	613	1.49 F:M	2%	dn 0%
lodgers	455	1%	1%	0% less	222	233	1.05 F:M	1%	dn 0%
Aust'n visitors	932	2%	2%	0% less	442	490	1.11 F:M	2%	dn 0%
Total	47,580	100%	100%		22,296	25,284	1.13 F:M	100%	

Children living with their families and not a partner are classified into one of three groups - children under 15, dependent children (who are full-time students), and non-dependent children (who may work or be part-time students, or neither). Flat-mates are unrelated people who share a household; Lodgers are unrelated residents living with a family.

Families

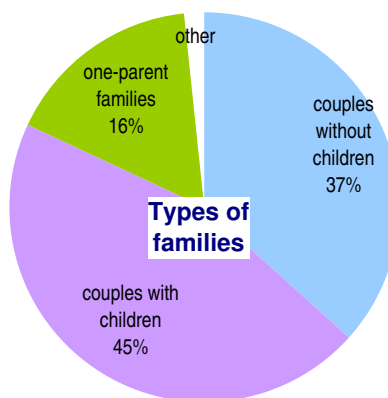
Most people live in families, and the types of families in a community affects its characteristics and needs. Families with high proportions of dependents, such as one-parent families and large families, tend to have lower disposable incomes and live in areas with cheaper housing. Couples without children are mainly either young or empty-nesters, and can include same-sex couples.

Of the families in Sampleton:

- 42% were couples with children;
- 43% couples without children;
- 12% were one-parent families.

The biggest difference from NSW in the types of families is that Sampleton had 7% more couples without children and 4% fewer couples with children.

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of couples with children increased by 21% and the number of one-parent families rose by 5%, while the overall population counted rose by 9%.



Type of families	Sampleton 2011				Sampleton 2006			Sampleton 2006	
	families	% families	% in NSW	Sample's difference	families	change	change %	% families	change in %
couples without children	5,830	43%	37%	7% more	5,726	up 104	up 2%	46%	dn 3%
couples with children	5,679	42%	45%	4% less	4,698	up 981	up 21%	38%	up 4%
one-parent families	1,689	12%	16%	4% less	1,608	up 81	up 5%	13%	dn 1%
other families	334	2%	2%	1% more	335	dn 1	dn 0%	3%	dn 0%
residents	13,532	100%	100%		12,367	up 1,165	up 9%	100%	

Note: this count excludes family members temporarily absent on Census Night. In the Census, a family is a group of related people living in the same dwelling.

The average size of all families in Sampleton in 2011 was 2.7 persons, which was 0.3 smaller than NSW and 0.3 down from 2006.

Couple families averaged 3.6 persons:

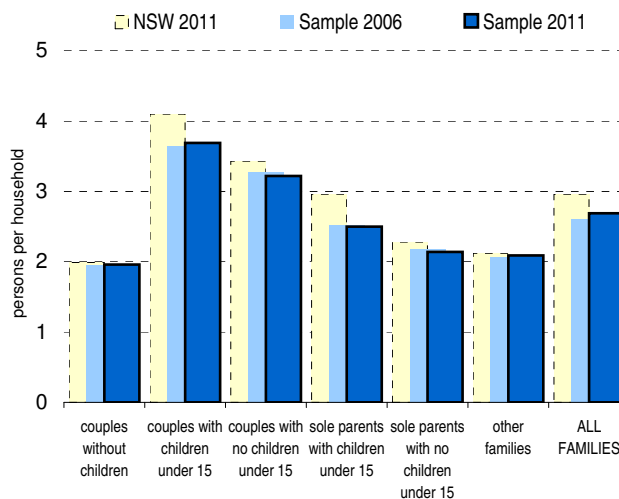
- 3.7 for families with children under 15,
- 3.2 for families with no children under 15.

One-parent families averaged 2.3 persons:

- 2.5 for families with children under 15,
- 2.1 for families with no children under 15.

Between 2006 and 2011, the average family size of couples with children under 15 increased most, by 0.04, while that of couples with no children under 15 fell most, down by 0.06.

Average family size



Family size	Sampleton 2011			NSW, 2011	Sample's difference	Sample, 2006		NSW, 2006	
	families	residents	av size	av size		av size	change	av size	change
couples without children	5,830	11,408	1.96	1.99	0.03 less	1.95	up 0.01	1.99	dn 0.03
couples with children under 15	4,464	16,455	3.69	4.10	0.41 less	3.65	up 0.04	4.12	dn 0.43
couples with no children under 15	1,215	3,909	3.22	3.43	0.21 less	3.28	dn 0.06	3.42	dn 0.20
sole parents with children under 15	721	1,803	2.50	2.96	0.46 less	2.52	dn 0.02	2.94	dn 0.44
sole parents with no children under 15	968	2,076	2.14	2.28	0.14 less	2.18	dn 0.04	2.26	dn 0.12
other families	334	699	2.09	2.12	0.03 less	2.07	up 0.02	2.12	dn 0.03
ALL FAMILIES	13,532	36,350	2.69	2.96	0.27 less	2.61	up 0.08	2.98	dn 0.29

Excludes family members temporarily absent on Census Night.

Marriage and family blending

Many families consisting of couples who may not be married to each other, living with children who may not be both of theirs by birth. A person's marital state can be a poor indicator of their lifestyle. A person's legal marital status (eg married, divorced) can be less relevant than their social marital status (whether they live as a couple or a single).

Of Sampleton's 43,410 residents aged 15+ in 2011, 41% were married and 43% had never married. The other 16% were once married, and were now separated (3%), divorced (10%), or widowed (4%).

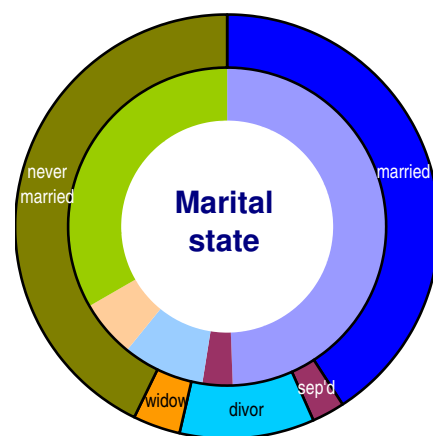
About 42% of residents in Sampleton lived as a couple, which was similar to the 41% who were legally married. Of cohabiting couples, one in four were not married (to each other).

Compared with NSW, more residents were never married (9% more) and divorced (2% more), while fewer were married (9% fewer) or widowed (2% fewer).

Over 2006 to 2011, the proportions of adults in Sampleton who were married rose by 2%. The proportion who were never married fell by 2%.

Generally, because women live longer, more tend to be widowed, but also separated and divorced. In Sampleton there were 4.0 women per man among the widowed, 1.2 women per man among separated adults and 1.5 women per man among divorced adults.

People who have never married are more usually male; in Sampleton, however, there were 1.1 women per man among those who had never married.



The outer, darker ring is Sample; the inner, lighter ring is NSW.

Legal marriage	Sample, 2011				Sampleton 2011			Sample in 2006	change from 2006
	people	percent	% in NSW	Sample's difference	males	females	ratio		
married	17,739	40.9%	49.4%	8.5% less	8,820	8,919	1.01 F:M	38.6%	up 2.3%
separated	1,084	2.5%	3.1%	0.6% less	498	586	1.18 F:M	2.7%	dn 0.2%
divorced	4,392	10.1%	8.3%	1.8% more	1,770	2,622	1.48 F:M	10.4%	dn 0.3%
widowed	1,602	3.7%	5.8%	2.1% less	320	1,282	4.01 F:M	3.9%	dn 0.2%
never married	18,593	42.8%	33.5%	9.3% more	8,859	9,734	1.10 F:M	44.4%	dn 1.6%
residents aged 15+	43,410	100%	100%		20,267	23,143	1.14 F:M	100%	

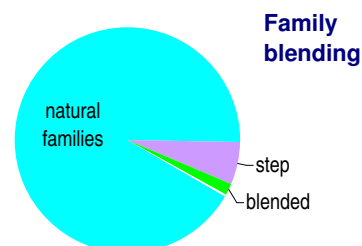
Living situation	Sample, 2011				Sampleton 2011			Sample in 2006	change from 2006
	people	percent	% in NSW	Sample's difference	males	females	ratio		
married	16,058	41.7%	50.0%	8.3% less	7,953	8,105	1.02 F:M	39.3%	up 2.4%
de facto	6,278	16.3%	8.3%	8.0% more	3,128	3,150	1.01 F:M	16.7%	dn 0.4%
single	16,131	41.9%	41.7%	0.2% more	6,638	9,493	1.43 F:M	44.1%	dn 2.2%
residents aged 15+	38,467	100%	100%		17,719	20,748	1.17 F:M	100%	

These tables excludes those who were temporarily absent on Census night, and people living in 'visitors only' households or non-private dwellings (eg nursing homes, barracks).

Families are either 'natural' families (where children come from both parents, or were adopted), step-families (where all children came from one partner), or blended families (with children from each partner).

In Sampleton, 439 families (8% of families) included at least one step-child – 5.9% were step families and 1.8% were blended families.

- NSW had 0.2% step-families and 1.9% blended families.
- Between 2006 and 2001, the number of step or blended families in Sampleton rose by 99 or 29%



Blended and step families	Sample, 2011				Sampleton, 2006				change % in NSW
	families	%	% in NSW	Sample's difference	families	%	change	change%	
natural families	5,231	92.1%	89.7%	2.4% more	4,345	92.5%	up 886	up 20%	up 5%
step families	335	5.9%	6.1%	0.2% less	260	5.5%	up 75	up 29%	up 7%
blended families	104	1.8%	3.7%	1.9% less	80	1.7%	up 24	up 30%	up 7%
other families	11	0.2%	0.5%	0.3% less	14	0.3%	dn 3	dn 21%	up 15%
families	5,681	100%	100%		4,699	100%	up 982	up 21%	up 5%

Child caring

The Census asked adults (15+) whether they voluntarily provided child care, either for their own child or another's, within the past fortnight. The proportion caring for a child rises to a peak with people in their forties, while the proportion caring for another's child peaks in the grandparent age.

In Sampleton, 29% of adults (aged 15+) provided some voluntary child care, with 20% caring for their own child, 7% caring for another's child, and 27% caring for both their and another's children.

Generally, there is a noticeable difference in child care provision between men and women. This is shown on the chart by the lines representing men and women. At virtually all ages, more women care for children than men.

- In Sampleton, 29% of women provided voluntary child caring compared to 25% of men.
- For NSW overall, 23% of women and 31% of men provided child care.

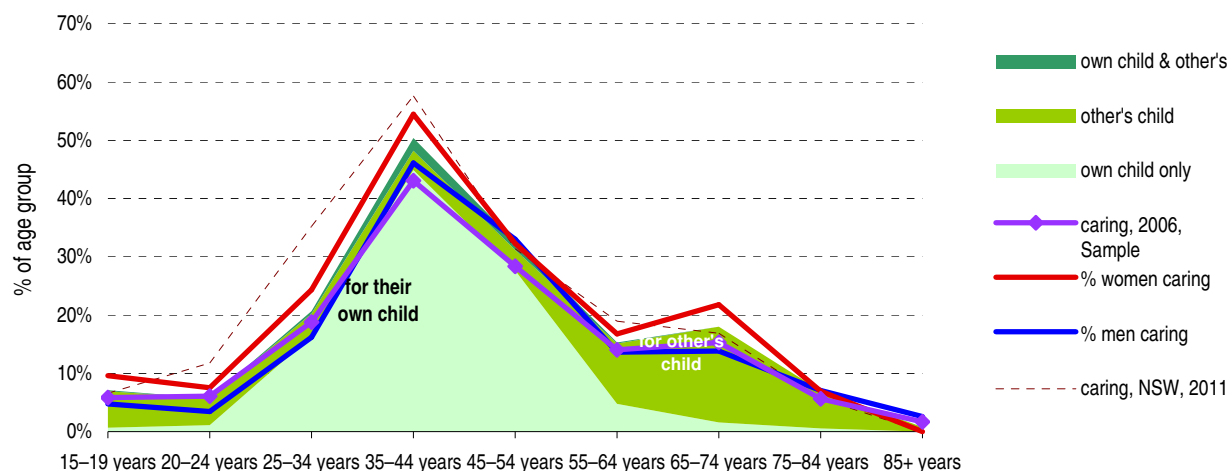
Child caring peaked in Sampleton between the ages of 35–44 years when 50% of residents were providing child caring (54% of women and 46% of men). It was next highest among people aged 45–54 years (33%) and 25–34 years (21%).

Caring for others' children was highest amongst residents aged 65–74 years with 16% caring for another's child (likely their grandchild), compared with 2% of this age group who were caring only for their own child. Among those aged 55–64 years, 11% looked after another's child (with or without their own).

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion caring for a child in Sampleton rose by 4%.

- In the highest-caring age, 35–44 years, the proportion caring for a child rose by 7%.
- The proportion of 45–54 years caring for a child rose by 4%..
- The proportion of 20–24 years caring for a child was steady.

Proportion of age group who give child care



Child care given, residents aged 15+	% of residents of each age who cared in 2011 for ...					caring, NSW, 2011		caring, 2006, Sample	
	own child only	other's child	any child (total)	% men caring	% women caring	% caring, any child	Sample diff. from NSW	% caring, any child	change 2006–2011
15–19 years	1%	6%	7%	5%	10%	7%	1% more	6%	up 1%
20–24 years	1%	5%	6%	3%	8%	12%	6% less	6%	dn 0%
25–34 years	16%	4%	21%	16%	24%	35%	15% less	19%	up 2%
35–44 years	45%	6%	50%	46%	54%	58%	7% less	43%	up 7%
45–54 years	28%	5%	33%	33%	32%	31%	1% more	28%	up 4%
55–64 years	5%	11%	15%	14%	17%	19%	4% less	14%	up 1%
65–74 years	2%	16%	18%	14%	22%	17%	1% more	15%	up 3%
75–84 years	1%	6%	7%	7%	7%	6%	1% more	6%	up 1%
85+ years	0%	1%	1%	3%	0%	0%	1% more	2%	dn 1%
all residents aged 15+	20%	7%	27%	25%	29%	28%	1% less	23%	up 4%

Housework

The Census asked adults(15+) how many hours housework (unpaid domestic work) they did in the last week, including cleaning, cooking, washing, shopping, gardening and maintenance. The usual housework pattern is not surprising – as with child caring, women do more hours than men, and people of parenting age do more than teenagers or older people.

In Sampleton, women averaged around 11 hours of domestic work a week, compared to 6 hours for men.

Overall, 15% of Sampleton adults did not do any housework. They include high proportions of the teenagers: here 34% of them did no housework. The smallest proportion doing no housework was among those aged 35–44 years, when only 9% did none.

Housework is strongly affected by having children, with the peak housework hours usually occurring over the main child-rearing ages. Here, the peak housework age:

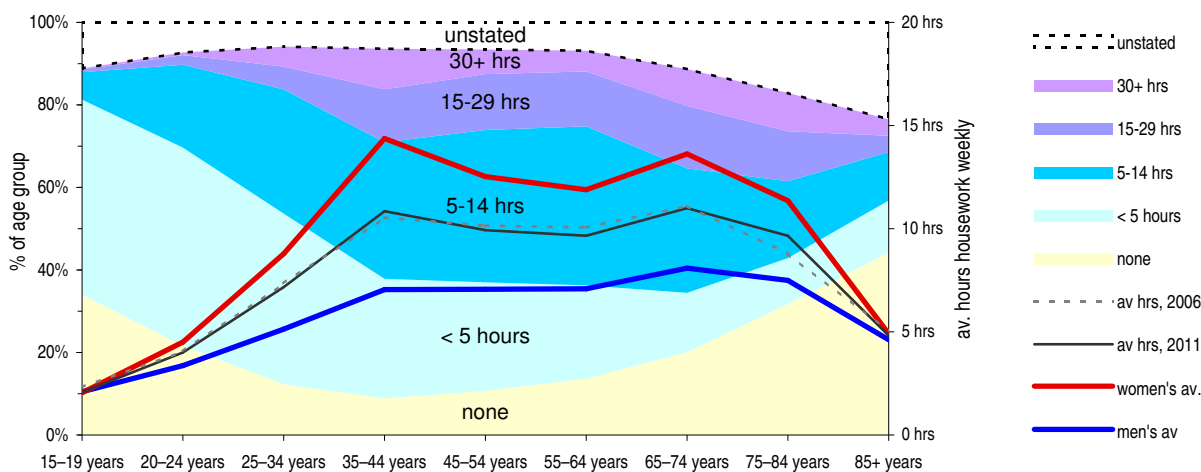
- for women was around 35–44 years, when they averaged around 14 hours housework each week;
- for men, the peak housework was 8 hours among those aged 65–74 years.

Women tend to do more housework than men regardless of age.

- Among those aged 35–44 years, women did 2.0 times the housework, 14 hours vs 7.0 for men.
- Among residents aged 65–74 years, women did 1.8 times the housework.
- In advanced age, housework tapers off, often faster for women than men. Men aged over 85 do 6% more housework than women.

Between 2006 and 2011, the average weekly housework by women in Sampleton changed little; for men, housework rose by 0.2 hours per week.

Hours of housework, by age and sex



The chart shows how domestic labour changes with age and sex. The shaded areas represent the proportion of adults of each age who did different amounts of housework (eg 5-14 hours a week), running from the youngest on the left to the oldest on the right. The solid lines show the average hours of domestic work per week, shown on the right axis, by all people in 2001 and 2006 (dark lines) and by men and women in 2011 (blue and red lines).

Housework by age in Sampleton	hours of unpaid domestic work per week					av hours pw housework, Sample			
	none	< 5 hours	5-14 hrs	15-29 hrs	30+ hrs	women, 2011	men, 2011	F change 2001-2006	M change 2006-2011
15-19 years	34%	47%	7%	1%	0%	2.0 hrs	2.1 hrs	dn 0.6	up 0.2
20-24 years	22%	48%	20%	2%	1%	4.5 hrs	3.4 hrs	dn 0.0	dn 0.1
25-34 years	12%	41%	30%	6%	5%	8.8 hrs	5.1 hrs	dn 0.4	dn 0.0
35-44 years	9%	29%	33%	13%	10%	14.4 hrs	7.0 hrs	up 0.2	up 0.3
45-54 years	11%	26%	37%	14%	6%	12.5 hrs	7.1 hrs	dn 0.2	dn 0.1
55-64 years	14%	23%	39%	13%	5%	11.9 hrs	7.1 hrs	dn 1.0	up 0.1
65-74 years	20%	14%	30%	15%	9%	13.6 hrs	8.1 hrs	dn 0.6	up 0.5
75-84 years	32%	11%	19%	12%	9%	11.4 hrs	7.5 hrs	up 1.4	up 0.2
85+ years	44%	13%	12%	4%	4%	4.9 hrs	4.6 hrs	dn 0.2	dn 0.3
residents	15%	30%	31%	10%	6%	11.1 hrs	6.3 hrs	dn 0.0	up 0.2

The average number of hours is estimated by multiplying the proportion in each range by an estimated average for that range, where there are more than 5 people. The averages used are 0 for none, 2 for <5 hours, 10 for 5-14 hours, 22 for 15-29 hours, and 35 for 30+ hours.

Housing

Types of dwellings

The types of dwellings in a community are a reflection of its land prices and population structure. Regional and outer metropolitan areas have traditionally been dominated by detached houses, but newer dwellings tend to be smaller and use less land. Urban areas, too, have seen a trend towards houses being replaced by higher-density dwellings, from townhouses to high-rise flats.

In 2011, 21,320 occupied private dwellings were counted in Sampleton, containing 47,645 residents at an average occupancy of 2.23 persons per dwelling.

Some 35% of the occupied dwellings were detached houses, which was 34% lower than in NSW. The other occupied dwellings were:

- 7,760 attached houses such as semis and townhouses,
- 5,751 flats and units,
- 260 other types of dwellings, notably flats attached to a shop.

Of the occupied flats/units, 57% were low-rise, and 43% were in buildings of four or more storeys.

The occupancy rate of houses was 2.59 persons per dwelling.

- This was 9% higher than in 2006.
- The occupancy rate over NSW was 2.83.

The occupancy rate of attached houses (eg semis and townhouses) was 2.32 persons per dwelling.

- This was 8% higher than the occupancy rate in 2006.
- The occupancy rate in NSW averaged 2.31 persons.

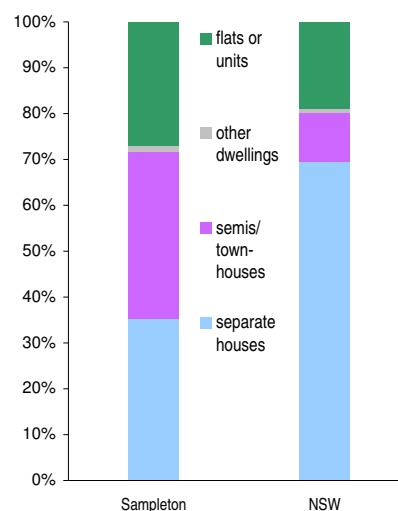
For flats and units, the average occupancy was 1.66 persons.

- This was 3% higher than the occupancy rate in 2006.
- Occupancy of flats in NSW averaged 1.95 persons.

There were also 3,771 people living in institutional (or non-private) accommodation in 2011. This can include nursing homes, boarding houses, hospitals, prisons, and barracks.

- The number in institutional accommodation had risen by 2,584 since 2006.

Types of dwellings



Types of dwellings	Dwellings occupied by residents				occupancy rates of dwellings				
	Sample 2011	% Sample dwgs.	% NSW dwgs.	Sample's difference	residents, Sample 2011	residents / dwelling	residents / dwg, 2006	% change	res/ dwg, NSW
separate houses	7,529	35%	70%	34% less	19,503	2.59	2.50	up 9%	2.83
semis/ town-houses	7,760	36%	11%	26% more	18,008	2.32	2.24	up 8%	2.31
• one storey	3,481	16.3%	5.3%	11.0% more	7,872	2.26	2.18	up 8%	2.09
• two or more storeys	4,279	20.1%	5.4%	14.7% more	10,136	2.37	2.29	up 8%	2.52
flats or units	5,751	27%	19%	8% more	9,565	1.66	1.63	up 3%	1.95
• in a 1-2 storey block	1,557	7.3%	6.1%	1.2% more	2,641	1.70	1.68	up 2%	1.83
• in a 3 storey block	1,664	7.8%	6.0%	1.9% more	2,651	1.59	1.57	up 3%	2.03
• in a 4+ storey block	2,498	11.7%	6.6%	5.1% more	4,221	1.69	1.66	up 3%	1.98
• attached to a house	32	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% less	52	1.63	1.64	dn 2%	1.91
other dwellings	260	1%	0.9%	0% more	528	2.03	1.97	up 6%	1.78
• caravan, cabin, houseboat	3	0.0%	0.5%	0.5% less	0	-	1.83	dn 183%	1.52
• improvised home or tent	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	4	1.33	2.13	dn 79%	2.03
• flat attached to a shop	254	1.2%	0.3%	0.9% more	524	2.06	1.97	up 9%	2.24
not stated	20	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	41	2.05	1.97	up 8%	2.10
Total	21,320	100%	100%		47,645	2.23	1.97	up 27%	2.59
people in non-private dwellings					3771	in 2011	1,187	in 2006	

Occupied private dwellings are only those that held residents on Census night, and exclude dwellings occupied by visitors and non-classifiable households (which are mainly dwellings that appeared inhabited but where a Census form was not collected).

Dwelling tenures

The Census asks whether each occupied dwelling is fully-owned, being bought (mortgaged) or rented. The balance between these three forms of housing tenure gives some indications about the permanency, age and wealth of a community.

Overall, 24% of Sampleton's occupied dwellings were fully owned, 33% of Sampleton's dwellings were being purchased, and 41% were rented (2% had other arrangements or did not say).

The proportion fully-owned was 9% lower than in NSW. This could indicate fewer older, long-term residents.

- 36% of houses, 25% of semi's / townhouses and 10% of the flats / units were fully owned.
- The proportion fully-owned was steady between 2006 and 2011.

The proportion of Sampleton's dwellings being purchased was quite similar to NSW.

- 39% of separate houses were being purchased, as were 38% of the semi's / townhouses.
- The proportion of dwellings being purchased was rose by 1% between 2006 and 2011.

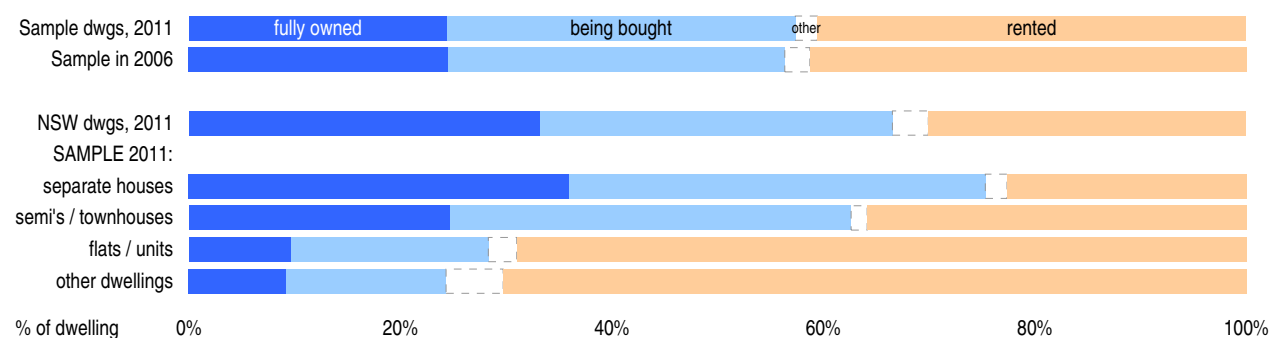
Most other dwellings were rented (41%), which was 10% higher than for NSW. More rental dwellings can indicate a lower-income or more transient population.

- The proportion of dwellings that were rented fell by 1% between 2006 and 2011.
- 69% of the flats / units were rented as were 38% of the semi's / townhouses.
 - 28% of all dwellings were rentals managed by real estate agents;
 - 7% were managed by individuals (eg small investors);
 - 2% had other private landlords.

About 4% of occupied dwellings in Sampleton were public housing, 907 homes in all.

- Of these, 49 were separate houses, 245 were semi's or townhouses, and 613 were flats or units.
- Since 2006, the number of occupied public housing dwellings had increased by 25.

Tenure of dwellings, by type



Tenures of dwellings, by type	% of each dwelling type in each tenure				% under different landlords			public housing	
	fully owned	being bought	rented	other	estate agent	owner	public housing	2011	2006
separate houses	36%	39%	23%	2%	15%	6%	1%	49	65
semi's / townhouses	25%	38%	36%	2%	24%	7%	3%	245	214
flats / units	10%	19%	69%	3%	48%	8%	11%	613	600
other dwellings	9%	15%	70%	5%	39%	26%	0%	0	3
Sample dwgs, 2011	24%	33%	41%	2%	28%	7%	4%	907	882
NSW dwgs, 2011	33%	33%	30%	3%	17%	6%	4%	108,841	108,793
Sample diff. from NSW	9% lower	0% lower	10% higher	1% lower	10% higher	1% higher	0% lower		
Sample in 2006	24%	32%	41%	2%	28%	7%	4%		
Sample change from 2006	0.1% lower	1.1% higher	0.7% lower	0.3% lower	0.2% lower	0.4% lower	0.1% lower		

The 'other' tenure includes not stated. The proportions under different landlords do not add to the total rental proportion as some less-common landlord types are not shown.

Mortgage payments

The level of mortgage payments in a community is a reflection of two main factors - dwelling prices and the age of the mortgages. Lower mortgage payments usually signify that dwellings are cheaper on average, or that fewer are buying more-expensive houses. Higher mortgage payments can be caused by an incoming population, since their mortgages are newer, and generally reflect higher house prices than paid by longer-term residents.

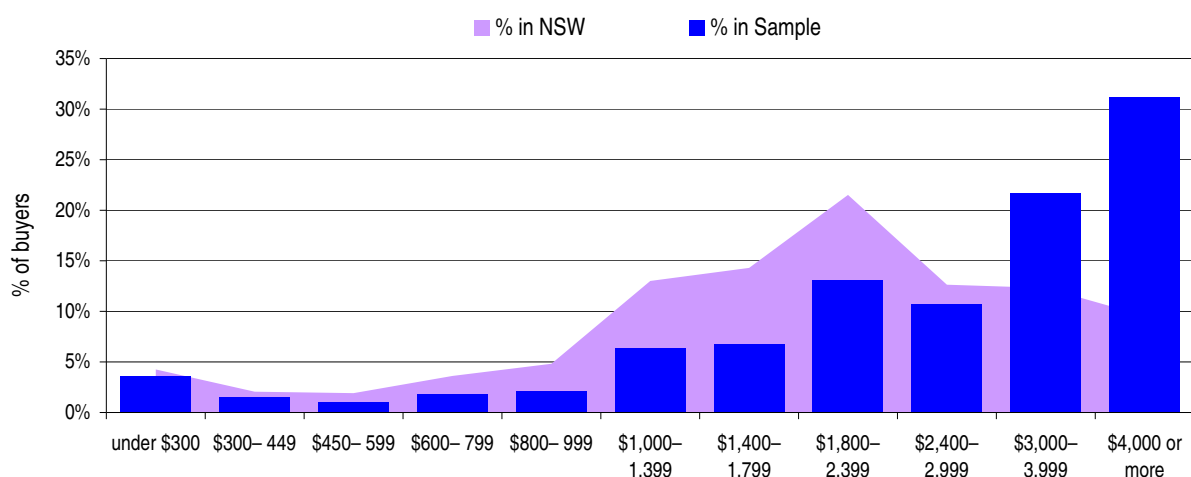
The average mortgage payment in 2011 by the 7,017 households in Sampleton who were paying off their home was about \$3,130 a month. The median mortgage (where half the households paid more and half less) was around \$3,000 a month.

- the average mortgage here was 42% more than NSW;
- the median mortgage was 51% more;

The average mortgage generally varies with the type of dwelling, and here ranged from about \$2,299 per month for attached houses and \$2,272 for separate houses, down to \$1,894 for flats or units.

The average 2006 mortgage was around \$2,970 (in 2011 dollars), so the average mortgage in Sampleton had risen by about \$165 or 6% over the 5 years.

Monthly mortgage payments



Monthly mortgage payments	occupied dwellings being purchased				% of dwelling type in mortgage range			Sample, 2006	
	number in Sample	% in Sample	% in NSW	Sample's difference	separate houses	attached houses	flats or units	range	% of home buyers
under \$300	241	4%	4%	0.7% less	4%	3%	3%	\$1-\$249	1%
\$300-449	103	2%	2%	1% less	2%	2%	1%	\$250-\$399	1%
\$450-599	68	1%	2%	1% less	1%	1%	1%	\$400-\$549	2%
\$600-799	122	2%	4%	2% less	2%	2%	2%	\$550-\$749	3%
\$800-999	143	2%	5%	3% less	2%	2%	3%	\$750-\$949	4%
\$1,000-1,399	430	6%	13%	7% less	7%	6%	6%	\$950-\$1,199	5%
\$1,400-1,799	456	7%	14%	8% less	6%	6%	10%	\$1,200-\$1,399	5%
\$1,800-2,399	879	13%	22%	8% less	12%	11%	22%	\$1,400-\$1,599	4%
\$2,400-2,999	723	11%	13%	2% less	9%	10%	17%	\$1,600-\$1,999	10%
\$3,000-3,999	1,460	22%	12%	9% more	20%	23%	23%	\$2,000-\$2,999	27%
\$4,000 or more	2,092	31%	10%	22% more	35%	34%	13%	\$3,000+	36%
not stated	300			not included in percentages				not stated	
Total	7,017	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	total	100%
av. monthly mortgage	\$3,130		\$2,201	42% higher	\$2,272	\$2,299	\$1,894		\$2,566
median monthly mortgage	\$3,000		\$1,993	51% higher					\$2,400

The largest bands for each place and dwelling type are highlighted in bold. The average mortgage is calculated from the mid-points of the ranges using \$5000 for the top range in 2011, and \$4,000 in 2006.

CPI June 2006:	154.3	CPI June 2011	178.3
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Weekly rents

Since more renters live in poverty than home owners or buyers, the rents paid in a community is an indicator of the community incomes. Places with more people paying lower rents often have pockets of disadvantage in the areas where rents are lowest.

The average rent paid by the 8,646 households renting in Sampleton in 2011 was around \$479 a week. The median rent, where half the households paid more and half less, was \$480 a week.

- The average rent was \$477 per week for dwellings managed by real estate agents.
- It was \$368 for those managed by private landlords (eg investors, housing associations, charities)
- In public housing, the average rent was \$114 a week.

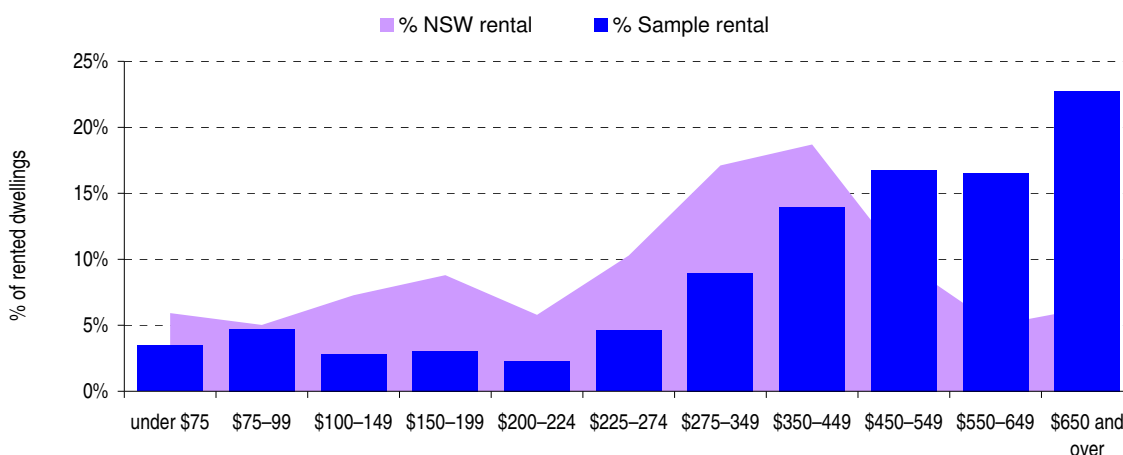
The most common rents in 2011 were in the ranges \$650 and over and \$450–549, which covered 56% of rental households.

Rents in Sampleton were, on average, 62% more than in NSW (\$300 a week), where the most common rent ranges were \$350–449 and \$275–349 a week.

The average weekly rent in Sampleton in 2006 was \$408 (in 2011 dollars), so average rents had risen by \$71 over 5 years, which was 17% in real terms. The median weekly rent had risen by \$76 or 19% in real terms.

- average rents in NSW rose 8% over these five years; median rents by 8%.

Weekly rents



Weekly rent payments	occupied rented dwellings				% dwellings in each rent range, by landlord			% Sample in 2006	
	rented dwellings	% Sample rental	% NSW rental	Sample's difference	real estate agents	private* landlords	public housing	2006 rent ranges	% Sample rental
under \$75	292	3%	6%	2% less	0%	6%	16%	\$0 – 49	3%
\$75-99	399	5%	5%	0% less	0%	1%	44%	\$50 – 99	7%
\$100-149	240	3%	7%	4% less	0%	5%	15%	\$100 – 139	4%
\$150-199	256	3%	9%	6% less	1%	5%	10%	\$140 – 179	4%
\$200-224	195	2%	6%	3% less	2%	4%	4%	\$180 – 224	8%
\$225-274	387	5%	10%	6% less	5%	5%	3%	\$225 – 274	8%
\$275-349	754	9%	17%	8% less	9%	11%	3%	\$275 – 349	15%
\$350-449	1,176	14%	19%	5% less	16%	13%	2%	\$350 – 449	25%
\$450-549	1,411	17%	10%	7% more	20%	15%	1%	\$450 – 549	15%
\$550-649	1,394	17%	5%	12% more	20%	13%	1%	\$550 +	11%
\$650 and over	1,914	23%	6%	16% more	27%	21%	1%		
not stated	228			not included in percentages				not stated	
Total	8,646	100%	100%	same	100%	100%	100%		100%
average rent	\$479		\$296	62% higher	\$477	\$368	\$114	av (2011 \$):	\$408
median rent	\$480		\$300	60% higher		n.a.		med (2011 \$):	\$404

The most common rent ranges are have their data in bolded. The average is calculated by multiplying the % in each range by its mid-point, using \$800 for the top range in 2011 and \$700 in 2006. Rents in 2006 are inflated by the change in the CPI over the five years, to show equivalent dollars.

* The column 'private landlords' includes individuals, cooperatives, church groups and 'other'.

Internet connection

By August 2011, 85% of occupied dwellings in Sampleton were connected to the Internet, with 78% having a broadband connection and 2% using dial-up.

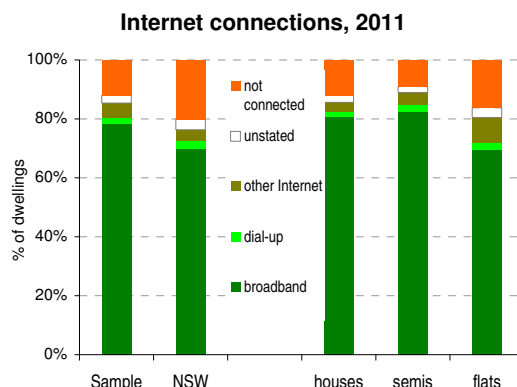
- Compared with NSW, there were 9% more households with an Internet connection and 8% fewer households with no Internet connection.

- Overall, 22% of dwellings did not have high-speed Internet, compared with 30% for NSW.

- Across housing types, the proportion without broadband ranged from 45% of flats to 17% of semis or townhouses.

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of dwellings with no Internet connection was down by 23% while the proportion with broadband rose by 23%.

- In NSW, the proportion of dwellings with no connection was down by 29% while the proportion with broadband rose by 29%.



Internet connection	occupied dwellings				% of dwelling with internet connection			Sample, 2006	
	number	% Sample dwellings	% NSW dwellings	Sample's difference	separate houses	semis or townhouses	flats	% dwellings	change 2006-2011
an Internet connection	18,196	85%	76%	9% more	86%	89%	80%	74%	up 12%
no Internet connection	2,570	12%	20%	8% less	12%	9%	16%	24%	dn 12%
unstated	553	3%	4%	1% less	2%	2%	3%	2%	up 0%
occupied dwellings	21,319	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	
broadband	16,677	78%	70%	8% more	81%	83%	69%	55%	up 23%
dial-up	464	2%	3%	1% less	2%	2%	3%	18%	dn 16%
other Internet	1,055	5%	4%	1% more	3%	4%	8%	1%	up 4%
no broadband connection	4,642	22%	30%	8% less	19%	17%	31%	45%	dn 23%

Other types of internet connection include through mobile phone, but wireless is included in broadband.

Vehicles

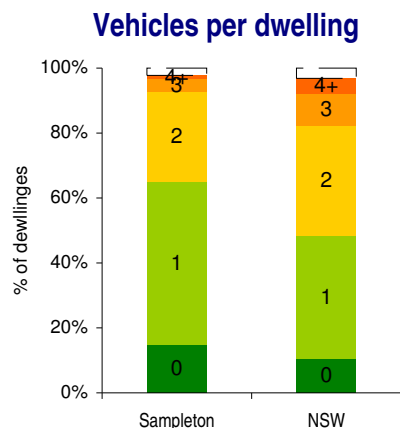
In 2011, an average of 1.25 vehicles were parked at each household in Sampleton. This was 22% or 0.35 vehicles per household lower than NSW.

About 15% of Sampleton households had no vehicles, with most having one (50%) or two (28%), while 5% had three+ vehicles.

- Compared with NSW, Sampleton had more households with one vehicle and fewer households with two vehicles.

The average vehicles per household was up by 0.03 since 2006.

- the proportion of households with two vehicles was up by 1.1%
- the proportion with no vehicles fell by 1.3%.



Vehicles per dwelling	occupied dwellings by number of vehicles				Sample change, 2006-2011			NSW change, 2006-2011	
	dwellings 2011	% Sample dwellings	% NSW dwellings	Sample's difference	dwellings in 2006	% dwgs, 2006	change in % dwgs	% dwgs, 2006	change in % dwgs
no vehicles	3,166	15%	10%	4% more	3,262	16%	1.3% less	12%	1.2% less
one vehicle	10,700	50%	38%	12% more	9,937	49%	0.9% more	38%	0.6% less
two vehicles	5,910	28%	34%	6% less	5,375	27%	1.1% more	33%	0.9% more
three vehicles	823	4%	10%	6% less	747	4%	0.2% more	9%	0.8% more
four+ vehicles	234	1%	5%	4% less	197	1%	0.1% more	4%	0.7% more
number not stated	484	2%	3%	1% less	639	3%	0.9% less	4%	0.7% less
All occupied dwellings	21,317	100%	100%		20,157	100%	up 5.8%	6.1% more	same
average vehicles / dwelling	1.25		1.60	0.35 less		1.22	up 0.03	1.45	up 0.15

The average vehicles per dwelling is calculated assuming 4.5 vehicles average in dwellings with 4+ vehicle.

Community Capital

The time that residents have lived in a community affects the extent to which they develop relationships and networks with other residents, and build social capital. The longer that more residents have lived in a place, the stronger their community networks are likely to be.

Stability

In 2011, 42% of Sampleton's residents had lived in the same house for at least 5 years, compared with 53% in NSW. This indicates that residential stability here was much lower than NSW.

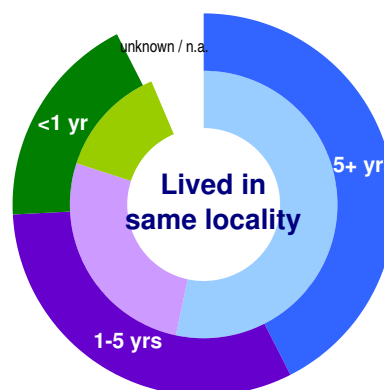
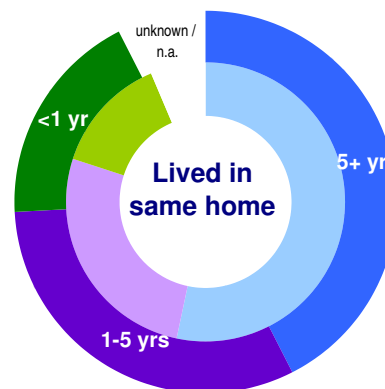
- 32% had been in their home for 1 to 5 years (27% for NSW).
- 19% had been in their home for less than a year (14% for NSW).

Another indicator of community stability is the proportion of residents who have stayed in the same locality for over five years, either in the same home or after moving. In the Census, the locality is regarded as Sampleton.

- 49% of Sampleton's residents had lived in this locality for more than 5 years, which was 12% lower than the average across NSW.
- 78% of current residents had lived here in the same locality for at least a year, compared with 83% across NSW.

One in 5 residents had lived in their home for less than a year; one in every 7 had lived in this locality less than a year.

Over the five years 2006 to 2011, the proportion of residents who had lived over 5 years in the same house rose by 1%. The proportion who moved home within the last year stayed fairly constant.



The outer, darker ring is Sample; the inner, lighter ring is NSW.

Residential stability	Sampleton 2011		% in NSW	Sample's difference	Sampleton 2011			Sample in 2006	change from 2006
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
same home 5+ years	22,124	42%	53%	11% less	42%	43%	1.02 F:M	42%	up 1%
same home 1-5 years	16,547	32%	27%	5% more	32%	31%	1.01 M:F	30%	up 2%
same home <1 year	9,684	19%	14%	5% more	18%	19%	1.05 F:M	19%	dn 0%
not given	3,843	7%	6%	1% more	8%	7%	1.20 M:F	10%	dn 2%
residents	52,198	100%	100%		100%	100%	1.11 F:M	100%	
same locality 5+ years	25,522	49%	61%	12% less	48%	49%	1.02 F:M	51%	dn 2%
same locality 1-5 years	14,954	29%	23%	6% more	29%	28%	1.02 M:F	26%	up 3%
same locality <1 year	7,879	15%	10%	5% more	15%	16%	1.07 F:M	14%	up 2%
not given	3,843	7%	6%	1% more	8%	7%	1.20 M:F	10%	dn 2%

Net migration

The net migration into and out of Sampleton over 2006 to 2011 can be estimated by 'aging' the 2006 population to see what the 2011 population would be if no one had moved. If the population counted in an age group in the 2011 Census is lower than expected from natural change alone, some people must have left the area. If the population is higher than expected, some people that age have moved into the area.

In 2011, Sampleton's population was counted as 52,198, but the population expected after births and death was around 52,606, so Sampleton had a net migration of 410 outwards.

The largest groups leaving Sampleton were:

- 686 people aged 5–9 yrs,
- 672 people aged 40–44 yrs,
- 663 people aged 0–4 yrs.

The largest groups arriving in Sampleton were:

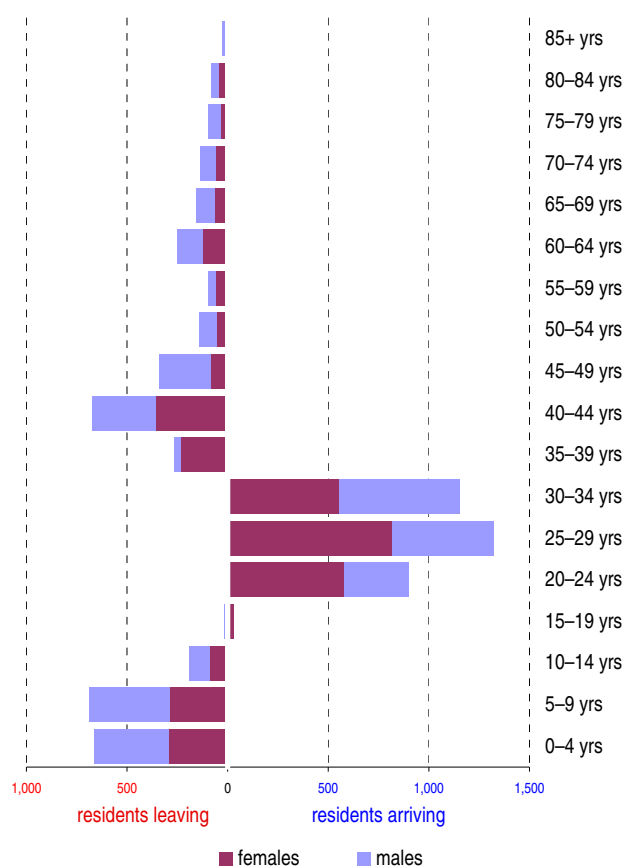
- 1,325 people aged 25–29 yrs,
- 1,152 people aged 30–34 yrs,
- 901 people aged 20–24 yrs.

The table below shows the 2006 population, the expected natural changes over 2006 to 2011, and the resultant 2011 'expected' population. The net migration is the difference between the expected population and that counted in the 2011 Census.

The births over 2006 to 2011, shown as 0 years old, are calculated by applying birth rates to the number of women in each age group from 15 to 44. All other age groups have deaths, calculated from their average mortality rates. The 2011 expected populations of each age are the population that was five years younger in 2006, less the expected deaths over the period.

Note: these numbers are approximate as they are calculated from Census counts (not estimated resident population) using national birth and death rates.

Net migration to Sample, by age



Net migration to Sample, by age	2006 population		natural change 2006–11		2011 expected popn		net migration 2006 - 2011		
	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females	persons
0 yrs			2592	2392					
0–4 yrs	1804	1631	(13)	(10)	2579	2382	(373)	(290)	(663)
5–9 yrs	951	982	(2)	(2)	1802	1629	(398)	(287)	(686)
10–14 yrs	860	773	(0)	(0)	951	982	(103)	(89)	(191)
15–19 yrs	838	856	(0)	(0)	860	773	(20)	28	9
20–24 yrs	1287	1487	(2)	(1)	836	855	323	578	901
25–29 yrs	2015	2554	(4)	(2)	1283	1485	505	820	1325
30–34 yrs	2945	3383	(7)	(4)	2008	2550	599	553	1152
35–39 yrs	2773	2866	(13)	(7)	2932	3376	(34)	(231)	(265)
40–44 yrs	2142	2170	(15)	(9)	2758	2857	(314)	(358)	(672)
45–49 yrs	1629	1710	(16)	(10)	2126	2160	(258)	(85)	(343)
50–54 yrs	1472	1752	(18)	(12)	1611	1698	(88)	(51)	(139)
55–59 yrs	1505	1617	(25)	(18)	1447	1734	(36)	(59)	(95)
60–64 yrs	1050	1063	(39)	(24)	1466	1593	(128)	(123)	(251)
65–69 yrs	675	743	(42)	(24)	1008	1039	(91)	(65)	(156)
70–74 yrs	549	596	(43)	(27)	632	716	(75)	(58)	(133)
75–79 yrs	406	503	(59)	(39)	490	557	(61)	(34)	(95)
80–84 yrs	267	390	(76)	(57)	330	446	(35)	(47)	(82)
85+ yrs	173	361	(216)	(319)	224	432	(29)	3	(26)
Total	23341	25437	2002	1826	25343	27263	(616)	206	(410)

New arrivals and visitors

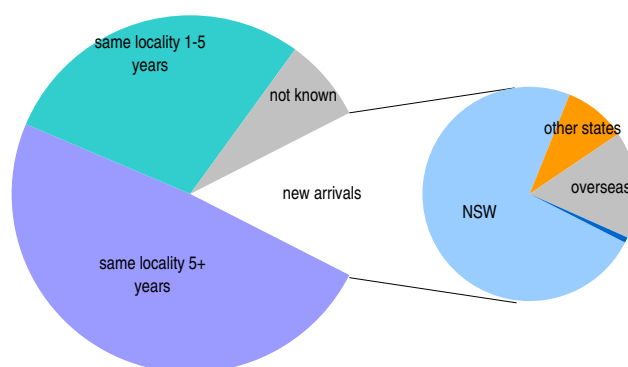
The residents who arrived in this locality in the previous year were mainly from NSW (5,803 people or 11.1% of Sampleton's residents), with 1,271 from overseas and 735 from other states.

New residents from overseas could be immigrants or returning Australians. Overseas visitors who are not Australian residents are not included in this profile.

Compared with NSW, Sampleton had 4.8% more of its population who were recent arrivals (within the last year), with the biggest difference being the greater proportion from NSW.

Over the last five years, the largest group of arrivals was from NSW, which provided 12,992 new residents (making 25% of the 2011 population). New residents from overseas constituted another 8% of the population.

Period of residency in the locality



New residents to the locality	Sampleton 2011				Sampleton 2011			Sample in 2006	
	people	% residents	% in NSW	Sample's difference	males	females	ratio	changed share from 2006	
Came last year from ...									
NSW	5,803	11.1%	7.8%	3.4% more	10.7%	11.5%	1.07 F:M	0.0%	up 11.1%
other states	735	1.4%	1.0%	0.4% more	1.3%	1.5%	1.10 F:M	0.0%	up 1.4%
overseas	1,271	2.4%	1.3%	1.1% more	2.4%	2.5%	1.03 F:M	10.9%	dn 8.5%
unstated	70	0.1%	0.2%	0.0% less	0.1%	0.1%	1.18 M:F	2.5%	dn 2.3%
new residents last year	7,879	15.1%	10.3%	4.8% more	14.6%	15.6%	1.07 F:M	0.1%	up 15.0%
Came in last 5 years, from ...									
NSW	12,992	24.9%	19.3%	5.6% more	24.5%	25.2%	1.03 F:M	0.0%	up 24.9%
other states	1,673	3.2%	2.5%	0.7% more	3.1%	3.3%	1.08 F:M	0.0%	up 3.2%
overseas	4,356	8.3%	5.0%	3.3% more	8.2%	8.5%	1.03 F:M	25.8%	dn 17.5%
unstated origins	225	0.4%	0.4%	0.0% more	0.4%	0.4%	1.06 M:F	7.7%	dn 7.2%
newish residents, last 5 years	19,246	36.9%	27.2%	9.6% more	36.2%	37.4%	1.03 F:M	0.4%	up 36.5%

There were 1,685 Australian visitors to Sampleton on Census night, August 2011, of whom 54 (about one in every thirty) were visitors from within the same locality (eg staying with friends). Most of the other visitors came from New South Wales, 1,365 in all.

Visitors on Census night	people in Sampleton			Sampleton 2011			Sample's difference	aged all ages, Sample, 2006	Sample's change from 2006
	2011	2006	change 2006-2011	people aged all ages	% of all ages	% all ages, NSW			
visiting on Census night	1,685	1,701	dn 16	1,685	3.2%	4.0%	0.8% less	3.5%	dn 0.3%
Visitors from ...					% visitors, any age			% visitors	
the local area	54	277	dn 223	54	3%	4%	1% less	16.3%	dn 13.1%
New South Wales	1,365	1,175	up 190	1,365	81%	74%	7% more	69.1%	up 11.9%
Queensland	74	64	up 10	74	4%	7%	3% less	3.8%	up 0.6%
Victoria	70	68	up 2	70	4%	8%	4% less	4.0%	up 0.2%
the ACT	34	23	up 11	34	2%	2%	0% more	1.4%	up 0.7%
Western Australia	32	35	dn 3	32	2%	2%	0% less	2.1%	dn 0.2%
South Australia	28	25	up 3	28	2%	2%	0% less	1.5%	up 0.2%
Tasmania	28	26	up 2	28	2%	1%	1% more	1.5%	up 0.1%
the Northern Territory	0	8	dn 8	0	0%	0%	0% less	0.5%	dn 0.5%
other Territories	0	0	same	0	0%	0%	0% less	0.0%	same
Total visitors	1,685	1,701	dn 16	1,685	100%	100%		100%	

Note: The column 'number any age' can be altered to a specific age group. When this is not the case, the numbers are the same as in the 2011 column.

Voluntary work

The Census asked adults (aged 15+) whether, in the past year, they had spent any time doing voluntary work through an organisation or group. The volunteer rate is the percentage of people who said they did. While this is a narrow measure of benevolent behaviour, it allows comparisons between age groups, communities and over time.

In Sampleton, 8,112 residents said that they volunteered (19%) but 32,043 said that they did not (74%), and 3,256 or 8% did not answer.

- The rate of volunteering was 2% higher than in NSW, 17%.

Volunteering tends to be most common across middle-age, when parents are often involved in school activities, and only declines in old age as incapacity increases.

- Here, volunteering was most common among 45-54 year-olds, at 23%.
- As well, 21% of 55-64 year-olds and 15-19 year-olds volunteered.
- In numbers, the age groups contributing the most volunteers were 35-44 year-olds (2,017), 45-54 year-olds (1,644) and 25-34 year-olds (1,584).

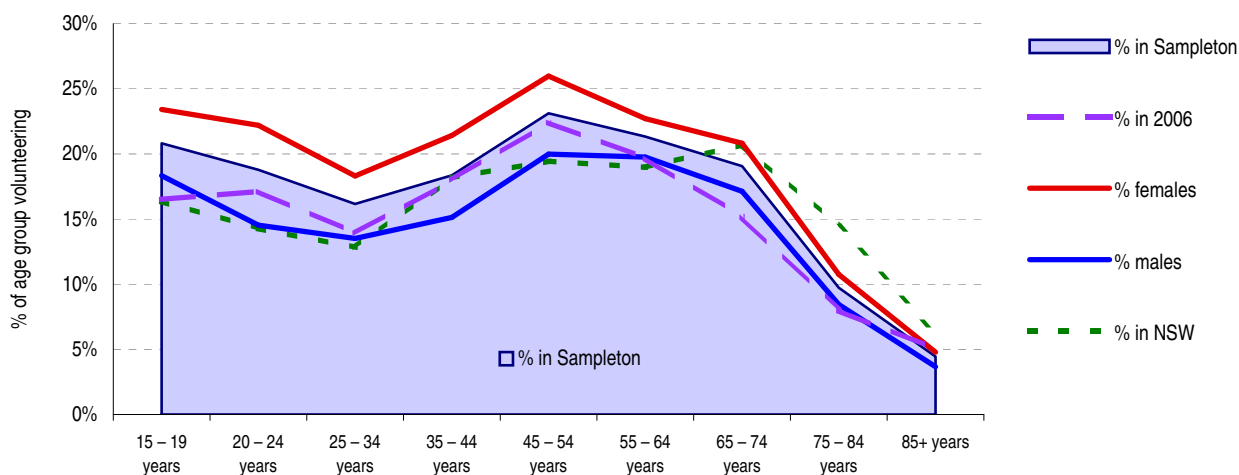
Volunteering is generally more common amongst women than men across most age groups. Among volunteers in Sampleton, there were 148 women for every 100 men.

- 21% of women and 16% of men were volunteers.
- Among 85+ year-olds there were 3.00 females per male volunteer; among 20 – 24 years there were 1.90 females per male.
- Among volunteers aged 15 – 19 years, there were 1.22 females per male.

Over 2006 to 2011, the average volunteering rate in Sampleton was stable

The change varied from a rise of 4% among 15-19 year-olds to a steady rate among 85+ year-olds.

Volunteering, by age and sex



Volunteering, by age	Sampleton 2011		% in NSW	Sample's difference	Volunteers in Sample, 2011			Sample, 2006	
	volunteers	% age group			% males	% females	gender ratio	% in 2006	change 06-11
15 – 19 years	342	21%	16%	4% more	18%	23%	1.2 F:M	17%	up 4%
20 – 24 years	487	19%	14%	5% more	15%	22%	1.9 F:M	17%	up 2%
25 – 34 years	1,584	16%	13%	3% more	14%	18%	1.7 F:M	14%	up 2%
35 – 44 years	2,017	18%	18%	0% more	15%	21%	1.5 F:M	18%	up 0%
45 – 54 years	1,644	23%	19%	4% more	20%	26%	1.4 F:M	22%	up 1%
55 – 64 years	1,257	21%	19%	2% more	20%	23%	1.3 F:M	20%	up 2%
65 – 74 years	593	19%	21%	2% less	17%	21%	1.3 F:M	15%	up 4%
75 – 84 years	160	10%	14%	5% less	8%	11%	1.6 F:M	8%	up 2%
85+ years	28	4%	6%	2% less	4%	5%	3.0 F:M	5%	dn 1%
residents aged 15+	8,112	19%	17%	2% more	16%	21%	1.5 F:M	17%	up 2%

Need for disability assistance

In the Census, people with a profound or severe disability are those who needed assistance with self-care, movement or communication because of long-term disability or health condition. The prevalence of severe disabilities increases significantly after the age of 75, so higher average rates of disability usually occur in places with higher proportions of older people.

In Sampleton, 3.4% of the population needed assistance because of disability; about one person in 29.

- This rate was 1.8% lower than the average in NSW.
- The biggest influences were the lower rates among those aged 35 – 44 years and 55 – 64 years.

The proportion of people with a severe disability is generally under 3% of those under 40, then rises rapidly with increasing age, to about 50% of the oldest people.

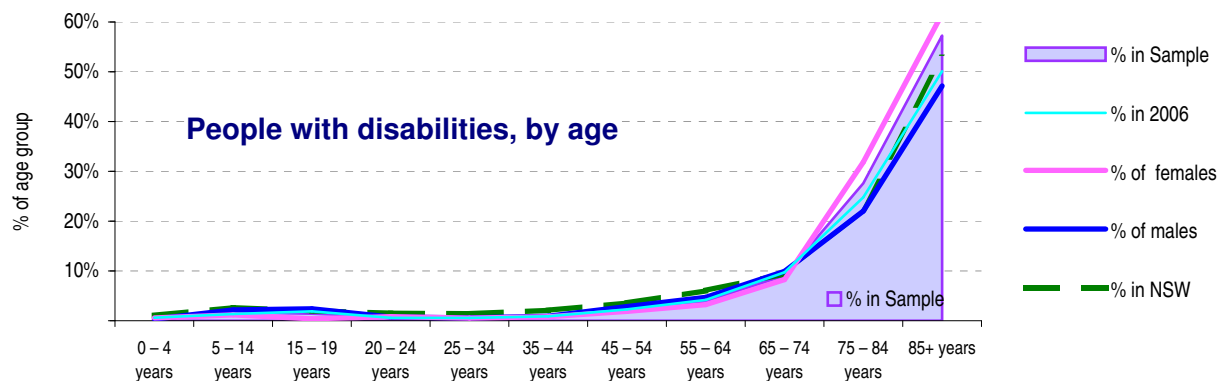
- In Sampleton, the disability rate reached 57% among those aged 85+ years.
- The next highest rate was among 75-84 year-olds at 28%.
- Compared with NSW, disability rates here were higher among 75-84 year-olds (when 5% more reported a disability), but lower among 55-64 year-olds (2% fewer).

Males tend to have higher disability rates from birth than females, and this trend continues through adulthood due to their having more disabling accidents. With ageing, women's disability rates tend to rise faster, until they can exceed male rates.

- Overall, 3.1% of males and 3.6% of females reported a severe or profound disability requiring assistance; the overall female disability rate was 1.1 times that of males.
- In Sampleton, there were 3.0 women per man among 85+ year-olds with a disability. There were 1.9 women per man among 75-84 year-olds.
- Conversely, there were 6.3 males per female among 15-19 year-olds with a disability.

Between 2006 and 2011, the overall disability rate in Sampleton rose by 0.2% from 3.2%.

- The biggest contributors to this (taking account the sizes of age groups) were rises in the rates among 75-84 year-olds (up 2.8% from 24.8%), and 85+ year-olds (up 7.2% from 50.1%).



People with disabilities, by age	Sample in 2011		% in NSW	Sample's difference	Sampleton, 2011			Sample, 2006	
	number	% age group			% of males	% of females	gender ratio	% in 2006	change 06-11
0 – 4 years	18	0.4%	1.1%	0.6% less	0.3%	0.6%	1.6 F:M	0.6%	dn 0.2%
5 – 14 years	71	1.7%	2.6%	1.0% less	2.2%	1.2%	1.8 M:F	1.3%	up 0.3%
15 – 19 years	22	1.4%	2.0%	0.6% less	2.4%	0.4%	6.3 M:F	1.9%	dn 0.5%
20 – 24 years	19	0.8%	1.5%	0.7% less	0.7%	0.8%	1.4 F:M	0.6%	up 0.2%
25 – 34 years	51	0.6%	1.4%	0.9% less	0.6%	0.5%	1.1 F:M	0.6%	dn 0.0%
35 – 44 years	88	0.9%	2.1%	1.2% less	0.9%	0.8%	1.0 M:F	0.9%	dn 0.0%
45 – 54 years	157	2.3%	3.6%	1.2% less	2.9%	1.9%	1.4 M:F	2.3%	up 0.1%
55 – 64 years	217	3.9%	6.0%	2.1% less	4.7%	3.2%	1.3 M:F	4.2%	dn 0.3%
65 – 74 years	260	9.0%	9.4%	0.4% less	9.9%	8.3%	1.1 M:F	9.7%	dn 0.7%
75 – 84 years	417	28%	22%	5.2% more	22%	32%	1.9 F:M	25%	up 2.8%
85+ years	335	57%	53%	4.4% more	47%	62%	3.0 F:M	50%	up 7.2%
residents	1,655	3.4%	5.2%	1.8% less	3.1%	3.6%	1.3 F:M	3.2%	up 0.2%

The total used for the percentages does not include those who did not state whether they needed assistance. The gender ratio is the ratio of the male and female numbers. Changes over 2006 to 2011 are shown as '↑' if there were no people with a disability in either year.

Disability care given

Many people in the community need assistance with core tasks of daily living, and this can require significant contributions from a number of people. The Census asked people aged 15 or more whether they provided unpaid care to people with profound or severe disabilities, within the previous fortnight, and found that on average about one person in every eight had provided disability care.

In Sampleton, 10% of residents aged 15+ gave unpaid care to another needing assistance, with 4,115 carers in all. This rate was 2% lower than NSW.

- There were 3.0 carers per person with severe disabilities in Sampleton; the ratio in NSW was 2.4 carers per person.

Generally, more women than men are carers. In Sampleton, 12% of women were unpaid carers and 8% of men were. There were 1.7 women per man among carers.

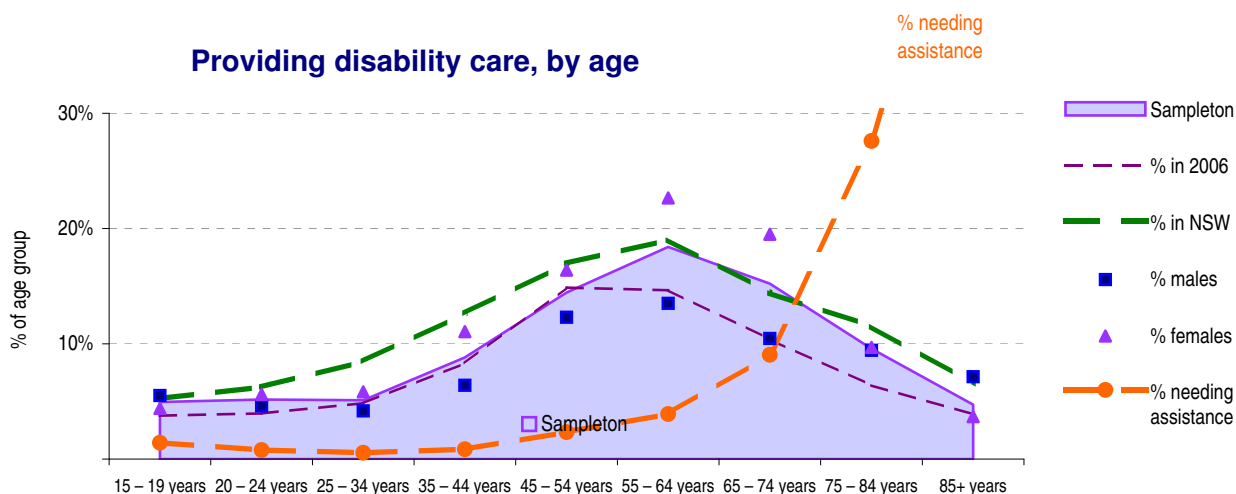
- Among 65-74 year-olds carers, there were 2.1 women per man.
- Among 55 – 64 years, there were 1.9 women per man.
- Men were more common among carers aged 15 – 19 years with 1.3 males per female.

Caring is provided by people across all ages. However, as with other forms of domestic labour, the contribution tends to be highest from women in their middle years, when caring for both ageing parent and younger people with a disability can occur.

- In Sampleton, giving care was highest amongst 55-64 year-olds, of whom 18% were carers (14% of men and 23% of women).
- Among younger people, 5% of 20-24 year-olds and 5% of 25-34 year-olds were carers. Of those aged 85 or more, 5% were carers.

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of adults in Sampleton who gave unpaid care rose by 2% from 9%.

- The proportion of 65-74 year-olds giving care rose by 5%.
- The proportion of 55-64 year-olds giving care rose by 4%.



Adults providing disability care	Sampleton 2011		% in NSW	Sample's difference	Sampleton 2011			Sample, 2006	
	number	% age group			% males	% females	gender ratio	% in 2006	diff. 06-11
15 – 19 years	72	5%	5%	0% less	6%	4%	1.3 M:F	4%	up 1%
20 – 24 years	124	5%	6%	1% less	5%	6%	1.5 F:M	4%	up 1%
25 – 34 years	469	5%	8%	3% less	4%	6%	1.8 F:M	5%	up 0%
35 – 44 years	907	9%	13%	4% less	6%	11%	1.9 F:M	8%	up 0%
45 – 54 years	960	14%	17%	3% less	12%	16%	1.5 F:M	15%	dn 0%
55 – 64 years	1,010	18%	19%	1% less	14%	23%	1.9 F:M	15%	up 4%
65 – 74 years	420	15%	14%	1% more	10%	20%	2.1 F:M	10%	up 5%
75 – 84 years	131	10%	12%	2% less	9%	10%	1.3 F:M	6%	up 3%
85+ years	22	5%	7%	2% less	7%	4%	1.2 F:M	4%	up 1%
residents aged 15+	4,115	10%	13%	2% less	8%	12%	1.7 F:M	9%	up 2%

The total used for the percentages does not include those who did not state whether they gave assistance. The gender ratio is the ratio of the male and female numbers. Changes over 2006 to 2011 are shown as '↑' if there were no people caring in 2006.

Education

School attendance

The 2011 Census counted 5,855 school students in Sampleton – 954 at pre-school, 3,217 in primary/infants school, and 1,684 in high school.

School attendance rates are indicated by dividing the student population by their main age group. In Sampleton:

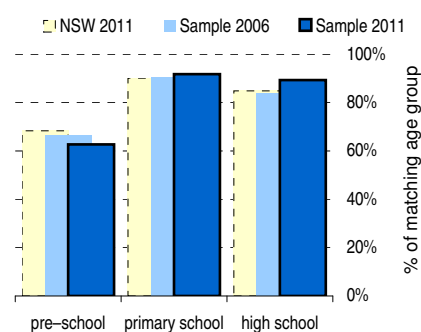
- 63% of the number aged 3–4 years attended pre-school,
- 92% of the number aged 5–11 were at primary school*, and
- 89% of the number aged 12–17 were at high school.

Compared with NSW, the attendance ratio for pre-school-aged was 6% lower, for primary-aged children was 2% higher, and for high-school-aged was 4% higher.

Over 2006–2011, the number in school rose by 23% from 4,745.

- the number at pre-school increased by 27%;
- the number in primary school increased by 38%;
- the number of high-school students increased by 1%.

School attendance



In 2011, 66% of primary students were in public schools; 20% were at Catholic schools, and 14% were at other private schools.

- Between 2006 and 2011, the number attending private primary schools rose by 47% from 309.
- The number in public primary schools rose by 41% from 1,508.
- The number in Catholic primary schools rose by 24% from 514.

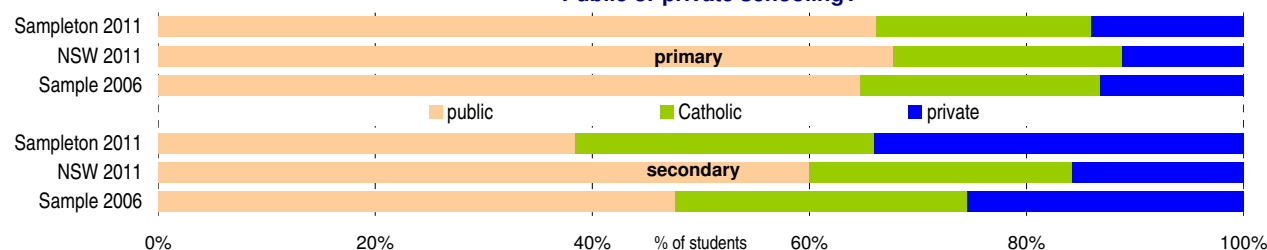
In 2011, 38% of secondary students were in public schools; 28% were at Catholic schools, and 34% were at other private schools.

- Since 2006, the number at private high schools had risen by 35% from 423.
- The number attending Catholic high-schools had risen by 4% from 446.
- The number at public high-schools had fallen by 18% from 792.

Across all school students in Sampleton, there were males and females equally.

- This ranged from 1.05 males per female in pre-school to 1.04 females per male in high school.

Public or private schooling?



Children attending education	Sampleton 2011		Sampleton 2011		Sampleton 2011		Sample 2006		
	students	% school-age pop'n	NSW 2011	Sample's difference	males	females	ratio	% school-age pop'n	change in number 2006–2011
pre-school	954	63%	68%	6% less	489	465	1.05 M:F	66%	up 27%
primary school	3,217	92%	90%	2% more	1,616	1,601	1.01 M:F	90%	up 38%
high school	1,684	89%	85%	4% more	824	860	1.04 F:M	84%	up 1%
Students	5,855				2,929	2,926	1.00 M:F	4,745	up 23%
Primary		% students						% students	
public	2,129	66%	68%	2% less	1,080	1,049	1.03 M:F	65%	up 41%
Catholic	635	20%	21%	1% less	307	328	1.07 F:M	22%	up 24%
private	453	14%	11%	3% more	229	224	1.02 M:F	13%	up 47%
Secondary		% students						% students	
public	647	38%	60%	22% less	336	311	1.08 M:F	48%	dn 18%
Catholic	464	28%	24%	3% more	189	275	1.46 F:M	27%	up 4%
private	573	34%	16%	18% more	299	274	1.09 M:F	25%	up 35%

* The attendance rate at primary school should theoretically be 100% because primary school is compulsory, but here student numbers are divided by the number of 5 to 11 year olds. Since some students could be younger than 5 and others older than 11 when the Census was taken, the ratio can vary from 100%.

Tertiary studies

The proportion of a community's residents in tertiary education is partly a reflection of the age structure – areas with more young adults usually have more residents in tertiary education. Because the Census counts permanent residents, areas without tertiary institutions can still have tertiary students, who either relocate temporarily to study or use remote education.

Sampleton residents included 4,577 tertiary students in 2011, of whom 939 were at TAFE, 3,230 at university, and 408 at other tertiary colleges.

These students constituted 10.5% of the adult population (aged 15+), which was 1.2% higher than NSW.

- 2.0% more of the adults were at University, compared with NSW.

From 2006 to 2011, the number of residents enrolled in tertiary courses increased by 9% from 4,208.

- the number at University rose by 12%
- the number at other tertiary fell by 17%

There were 1,550 students aged 15 to 24 in Sampleton attending TAFE or University in 2011, representing 37% of the population that age.

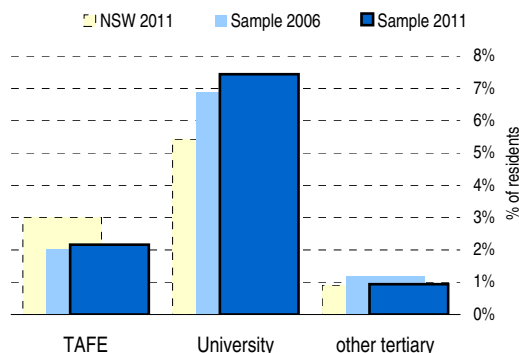
- 6% were at TAFE and 30% were at university.
- This compares with 8% at TAFE and 20% at university for NSW.
- The number at TAFE or Uni had risen by 10% since 2006.
- 49% of TAFE students and 86% of Uni students were full-time.

There were 2,608 mature-age students (25+ years) in Sampleton attending TAFE or University in 2011, representing 7% of the population aged 25–74 years.

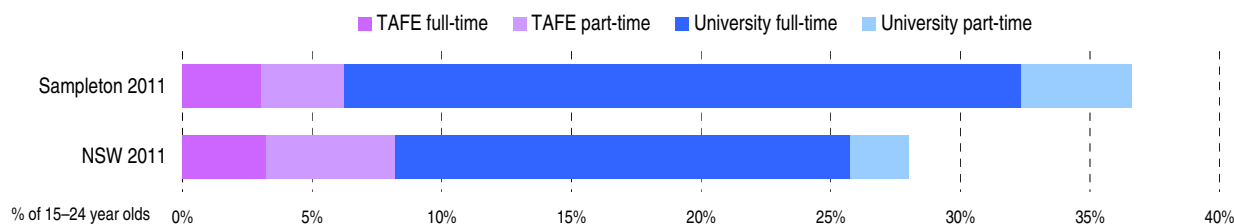
- 2% were at TAFE and 5% were at university (2% at TAFE and 3% at university in NSW).
- The number of mature-age TAFE or Uni students had risen by 13% since 2006.
- 27% of these TAFE students and 34% of these Uni students were full-time.

Men and women tend to have different attendance patterns (and courses), with men generally more likely to attend TAFE. Here, among tertiary students overall, there were 1.4 females per male.

Tertiary attendance



Tertiary attendance by 15–24 year olds



Tertiary education	Sampleton 2011		% in NSW	Sample's difference	Sampleton 2011			Sample 2006	
	adults	% adults			males	females	ratio	% adults	2006–2011
TAFE	939	2.2%	3.0%	0.8% less	428	511	1.2 F:M	2.0%	up 12%
University	3,230	7.4%	5.4%	2.0% more	1,351	1,879	1.4 F:M	6.9%	up 12%
other tertiary	408	0.9%	0.9%	0.0% more	151	257	1.7 F:M	1.2%	dn 17%
tertiary students	4,577	10.5%	9.3%	1.2% more	1,930	2,647	1.4 F:M	10.1%	up 9%
15–24 year olds	% 15–24 yrs								
TAFE full-time	129	3.0%	3.3%	0.2% less	61	68	1.1 F:M	3.2%	dn 10%
TAFE part-time	135	3.2%	4.9%	1.8% less	88	47	1.9 M:F	3.5%	dn 14%
University full-time	1,105	26.1%	17.6%	8.5% more	492	613	1.2 F:M	21.2%	up 16%
University part-time	181	4.3%	2.2%	2.0% more	97	84	1.2 M:F	3.5%	up 17%
all 15–24 students	1,550	36.6%	28.0%	8.6% more	738	812	1.1 F:M	31.4%	up 10%
25+ year olds	% 25–74 yrs								
TAFE full-time	180	0.5%	0.6%	0.1% less	72	108	1.5 F:M	0.3%	up 62%
TAFE part-time	490	1.3%	1.6%	0.3% less	207	283	1.4 F:M	1.2%	up 16%
University full-time	650	1.8%	1.2%	0.6% more	260	390	1.5 F:M	1.4%	up 34%
University part-time	1,288	3.5%	1.8%	1.7% more	499	789	1.6 F:M	3.6%	up 1%
all 25+ students	2,608	7.1%	5.1%	1.9% more	1,038	1,570	1.5 F:M	6.5%	up 13%

Note: Change over 2006–2011 is as a percent of 2006.

Years of schooling

A good indicator of a community's education is the average years of school completed, though this is affected by the age structure. Older people tend to have less schooling so a community with more elderly people will tend to have a lower average schooling.

The average schooling in Sampleton in 2011 was 11 years 5 months.

- Average schooling in NSW was 10 years 8 months.
- Since 2006, average schooling in Sampleton had risen by 2 months.
- Average schooling in NSW rose by 2 months over this period.

The average years schooling generally falls with age. In Sampleton, it falls from

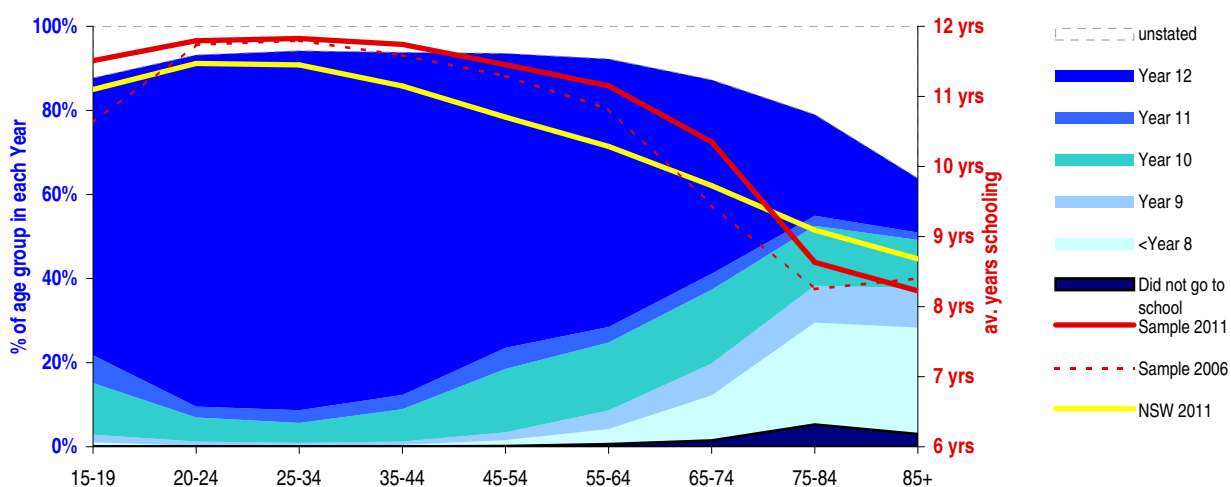
- 11 years 10 months among those in their early twenties, to
- 11 years 5 months among residents of middle-age, then to
- 8 years 8 months among residents aged 75-84.

A useful indicator of a community's education is the proportion of people who have finished Year 12 of school. In Sampleton, 30,639 residents had finished Year 12, equivalent to 72% of the adult population (aged 15+).

- 84% of recent school-leavers (aged 20 to 24) had completed Year 12 in Sampleton.
- The proportion who finished Year 12 falls with age to 24% of residents aged 75-84.
- The number of residents who had completed Year 12 increased by 3,564 or 13% between 2006 and 2011.

The chart shows the highest year of school completed by residents of different ages. The shaded bands show the proportion of each age group who completed that year, and the lines show the average years schooling completed.

Highest school year, by age



Highest school year, by age	% of age group whose highest school year was ...						average years schooling		
	Year 12	Year 11	Year 10	Year 9	<Year 8	Did not go to school	Sample 2011	NSW 2011	Sample 2006
15-19	66%	7%	12%	2%	1%	0%	11.5 yrs	11.1 yrs	10.6 yrs
20-24	84%	3%	6%	1%	0%	0%	11.8 yrs	11.5 yrs	11.7 yrs
25-34	85%	3%	5%	1%	0%	0%	11.8 yrs	11.4 yrs	11.8 yrs
35-44	81%	3%	8%	1%	0%	0%	11.7 yrs	11.1 yrs	11.6 yrs
45-54	70%	5%	15%	2%	1%	0%	11.5 yrs	10.7 yrs	11.3 yrs
55-64	64%	4%	16%	4%	4%	1%	11.2 yrs	10.3 yrs	10.8 yrs
65-74	46%	4%	18%	8%	11%	2%	10.3 yrs	9.7 yrs	9.4 yrs
75-84	24%	2%	14%	9%	24%	5%	8.6 yrs	9.1 yrs	8.3 yrs
85+	13%	2%	11%	9%	25%	3%	8.2 yrs	8.7 yrs	8.4 yrs
all aged 15+	72%	4%	10%	2%	3%	1%	11.4 yrs	10.7 yrs	11.2 yrs
number of residents	30,639	1,531	4,431	1,022	1,273	218			

The average schooling is estimated by multiplying the proportions who finished each year by the number of years, taking the average for <Year 8 as Year 6, excluding non-stated.

Level of education attained

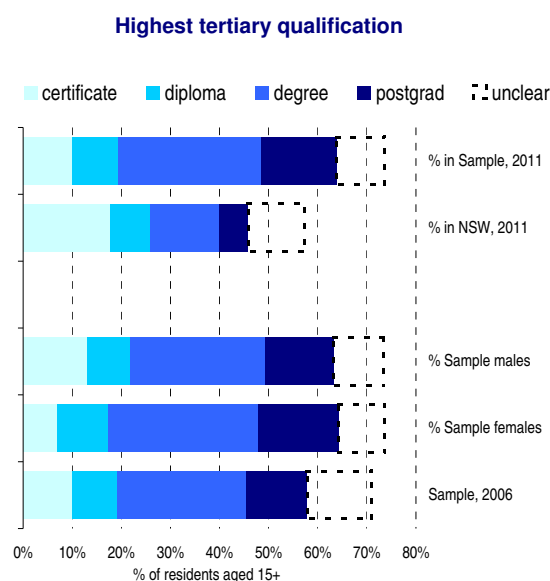
Education is a strong determinant of income and social status. A good indicator of a community's education level is the proportion of adults (aged 15+) with post-school qualifications.

In Sampleton, 74% of adults had a post-school qualification in 2011, which was much higher than NSW 57%.

Most commonly, the highest qualification held by Sampleton residents was a bachelor degree (held by 29% of residents), then a postgraduate degree/diploma (15%), a certificate (10%), and least commonly, a diploma or advanced diploma (10%).

In Sampleton there were similar numbers of men than women among those with qualifications. In particular, there were more men with a certificate, and more women with diploma or advanced diploma.

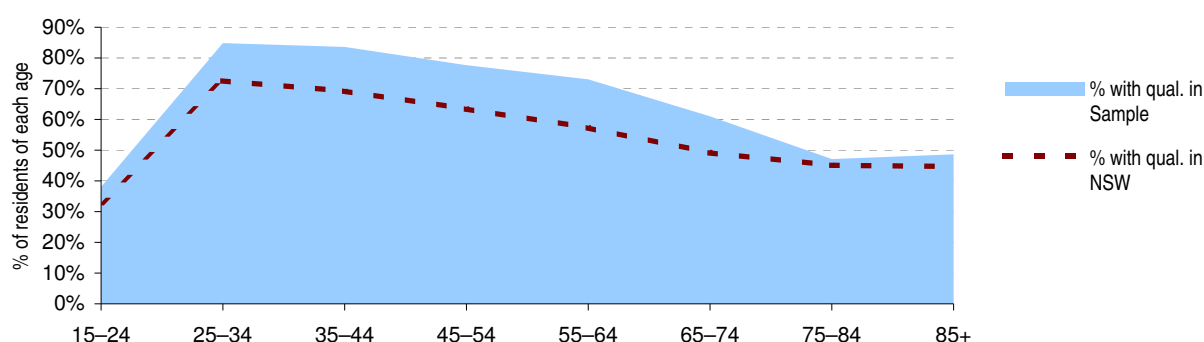
In 2006, 71% had a tertiary qualification, with the most noticeable changes since then being a 28% rise in the number with a postgrad and a rise of 15% in the number with a degree.



Highest tertiary qualifications	Sampleton 2011				Sampleton 2011			Sample change from 2006	
	people aged 15+	Sample, 2011	% in NSW, 2011	Sample's difference	% Sample males	% Sample females	ratio	Sample, 2006	change in %
postgraduate degree/diploma	6,642	15%	6%	10% more	14%	16%	1.2 F:M	5,184	up 28%
bachelor degree	12,602	29%	14%	15% more	27%	30%	1.1 F:M	10,949	up 15%
diploma or advanced diploma	4,140	10%	8%	1% more	9%	10%	1.2 F:M	3,854	up 7%
certificate	4,289	10%	18%	8% less	13%	7%	1.9 M:F	4,173	up 3%
inadequately described	4,246	10%	11%	2% less	10%	9%	1.1 M:F	5,465	dn 22%
none or not stated	11,492	26%	43%	16% less	27%	26%	1.0 M:F	12,152	dn 5%
total qualified	43,411	100%	100%		20,269	23,142	1.1 F:M	41,777	

Across the age groups, the proportion with a post-school qualification was highest amongst 25–34 at 85% (vs. 73% in NSW), then amongst 35–44 (84% vs. 69%), and 45–54 (78% vs. 63%).

Proportion of Sampleton residents with post-school qualification, by age



Highest qualific'ns of residents, by age	No. of Sampleton residents, 2011, by age group								
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	15+
postgraduate degree/diploma	67	1,437	2,143	1,390	1,149	382	67	7	6,642
bachelor degree	635	4,239	3,934	1,862	1,336	469	108	19	12,602
diploma or advanced diploma	209	978	1,179	788	629	265	78	14	4,140
certificate	345	939	1,051	835	596	336	143	44	4,289
inadequately described	356	722	879	646	595	446	379	223	4,246
total qualified	1,612	8,315	9,186	5,521	4,305	1,898	775	307	31,919
residents this age	4,234	9,801	10,988	7,109	5,893	3,111	1,645	631	43,412
% with qual. in Sample	38%	85%	84%	78%	73%	61%	47%	49%	74%
% with qual. in NSW	33%	73%	69%	63%	57%	49%	45%	45%	57%
Sample diff. from NSW	5% more	12% more	14% more	14% more	16% more	12% more	2% more	4% more	16% more

The Local Economy

Individual incomes

In mid-2011, the average income from all sources of the adults (aged 15+) in Sampleton was around \$1,344 a week. The average income for women was \$1,179, which was 77% of the average for men, \$1,535.

- The average weekly income was \$543 or 40% higher than the \$801 average for NSW.
- The median income (or mid-point) was \$1,086 a week compared with \$561 for NSW, 48% higher.

Since 2006, while average weekly earnings rose 24% across Australia, the average income in Sampleton rose by about the same (up by 27%), suggesting that most incomes were wages and pensions.

- Male average incomes went from \$1,206 in 2006 to \$1,535 in 2011, up by 27%.
- Women's incomes went from \$929 in 2006 to \$1,179 in 2011, up by 27%.
- The median income went from \$895 in 2006 to \$1,086 in 2011, up by 21% (22% in NSW).

Incomes can be aggregated into four broad bands. Low income is less than \$300 a week (roughly the single pension); middle income goes up to near average earnings (to \$800 pw); upper income is up to \$1,500. The top income band is \$1,500+ a week.

Sampleton had 20% more in the top income band than NSW, and 11% fewer in the middle income band. In Sampleton:

16% of adults had low incomes

People with incomes under \$300 are mainly dependent spouses, people on pensions or benefits, or part-time workers. 18% of women and 14% of men were on low incomes.

21% of adults had middle incomes

People on middle incomes (up to average weekly earnings) tend to be full-time workers in less skilled jobs, or independent workers. 24% of women and 17% of men were on middle incomes.

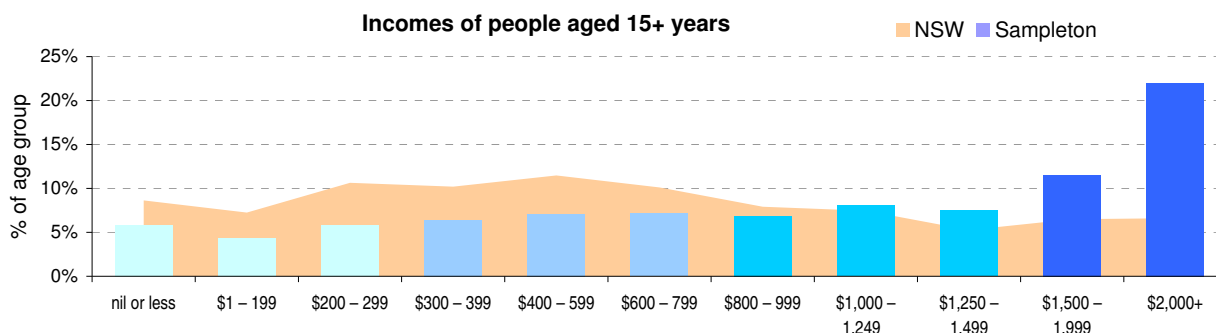
22% of adults got upper incomes

People on upper incomes (above AWE) tend to be professional or managerial workers or successful self-employed. 24% of women and 21% of men were on upper incomes.

34% of adults were in the top income band

People on top incomes (over twice AWE) tend to be senior professional or managerial workers or business owners. 28% of women and 40% of men were on top incomes.

The total value of personal incomes in Sampleton in 2011 was about \$98 billion.



Incomes of people aged 15+ years	Sampleton 2011		% in NSW	Sampleton's difference	Sampleton 2011			% in Sampleton in 2006	
	number	% in Sample			males	females	M : F ratio	ranges	% in Sample
nil or less	2,535	6%	9%	3% less	1,000	1,535	1.5 F:M	nil / neg've	5%
\$1 - 199	1,886	4%	7%	3% less	694	1,192	1.7 F:M	\$1-149	4%
\$200 - 299	2,534	6%	11%	5% less	1,092	1,442	1.3 F:M	\$150-249	8%
\$300 - 399	2,791	6%	10%	4% less	1,018	1,773	1.7 F:M	\$250-399	8%
\$400 - 599	3,059	7%	11%	4% less	1,201	1,858	1.5 F:M	\$400-599	8%
\$600 - 799	3,098	7%	10%	3% less	1,230	1,868	1.5 F:M	\$600-799	8%
\$800 - 999	2,987	7%	8%	1% less	1,275	1,712	1.3 F:M	\$800-999	8%
\$1,000 - 1,249	3,498	8%	7%	1% more	1,546	1,952	1.3 F:M	\$1,000-1,299	11%
\$1,250 - 1,499	3,245	7%	5%	2% more	1,430	1,815	1.3 F:M	\$1,300-1,599	8%
\$1,500 - 1,999	5,010	12%	6%	5% more	2,287	2,723	1.2 F:M	\$1,600-1,999	7%
\$2,000+	9,553	22%	7%	15% more	5,858	3,695	1.6 M:F	\$2,000 or more	15%
not stated	3,213	7%	8%	1% less	1,637	1,576	1.0 M:F	not stated	10%
total	43,409	100%	100%		20,268	23,141	1.1 F:M		100%
av wk income, people aged 15+ years		\$1,344	\$801	40% more	\$1,535	\$1,179	1.3 M:F		\$1,058
median income (aged 15+)		\$1,086	\$561	48% more					\$895

From 2006 to 2011, the average Australian adult total earnings increased from \$673 to \$837, by 24%. Men's rose 25% from \$801 to \$1003; women's rose 22% from \$535 to \$654.

Family incomes

The incomes of different types of families gives some indication of their earning capacities, but not necessarily their need, which is affected by their differing sizes. Families with children often have the highest income, but also the most people on average to support. Single parent families generally have the lowest income because they have fewer earners, but have at least as many members as child-free couples, who usually have higher incomes.

The average weekly family income in Sampleton in mid-2011 was around \$2,776.

- This was 19% or \$1,007 a week higher than the \$1,769 average for NSW.
- The family income was equivalent to 2.1 individual incomes (2.2 in NSW).
- Average incomes ranged from \$3,155 for couples with children and \$2,865 for couples no children down to \$1,406 for one-parent families.

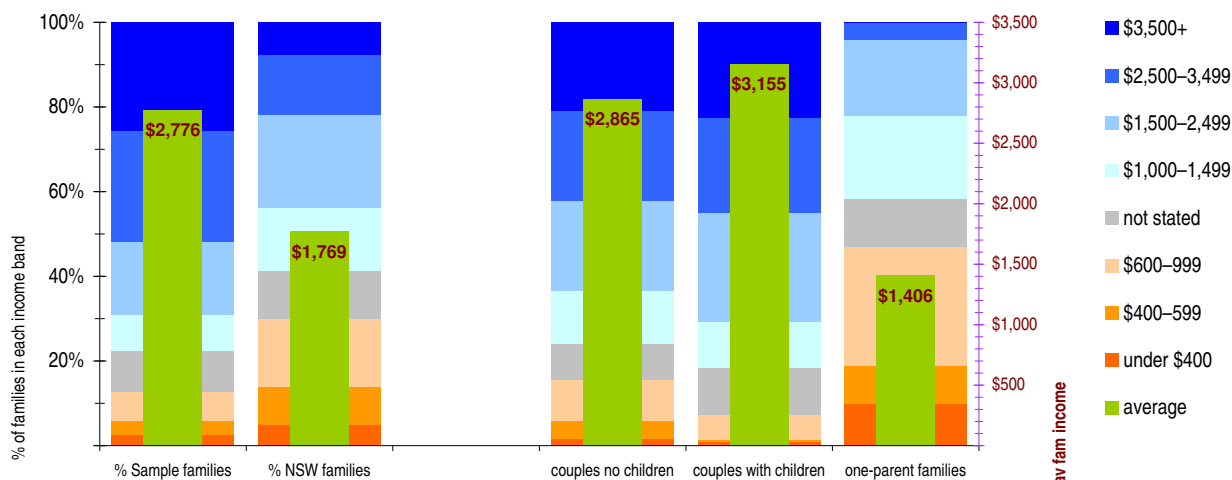
While the average family income was \$2,776, the median income for all families (where half earn more and half less) was \$2,738. The average is higher than the median because some families have very high incomes, which pulls the average up.

- In Sampleton, the average is 1% above the median.
- In NSW, the median family income was \$1,477 a week; the average was 20% higher.

Between 2006 and 2011, the average family income in Sampleton rose by \$572 or 26%, from \$2,205 a week in 2006.

- In NSW, average family income rose by \$337 or 26%, from \$1,432 a week.
- The median family income in Sampleton rose by 19%; in NSW by 25%.
- The average income in Sampleton rose by 7% more than the median, suggesting there were more higher-income families.

Family weekly incomes



Family weekly incomes	families in each income range				% of family types in each income range			Sample families, 2006	
	number in Sample	% Sample families	% NSW families	Sample's difference	couples no children	couples with children	one-parent families	income ranges 2006	% Sample families
under \$400	346	3%	5%	2.5% less	2%	1%	10%	under \$350	3%
\$400-599	438	3%	9%	5.6% less	4%	0%	9%	\$350-649	3%
\$600-999	922	7%	16%	9.3% less	10%	6%	28%	\$650-999	9%
\$1,000-1,499	1142	8%	15%	6.6% less	13%	11%	20%	\$1,000-1,399	10%
\$1,500-2,499	2356	17%	22%	4.4% less	21%	26%	18%	\$1,400-1,999	13%
\$2,500-3,499	3518	26%	14%	11.8% more	21%	22%	4%	\$2,000-2,999	24%
\$3,500+	3481	26%	8%	18.1% more	21%	23%	0%	\$3,000+	27%
not stated	1330	10%	11%	1.5% less	8%	11%	11%	not stated	11%
Total	13,533	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%		100%
average family income		\$2,776	\$1,769	19% less	\$2,865	\$3,155	\$1,406		\$2,205
av. income in NSW					\$1,588	\$2,204	\$1,047		
median family income		\$2,738	\$1,477						\$2,307

The average weekly income is calculated by multiplying the mid-point of each income range (using \$4,000 for the top range in 2011, \$3,500 in 2006) by the number in that range, and dividing by the total in all stated ranges. The ranges shown in the table are summarised from a larger number. The larger income bands are highlighted by bolding.

Labour force

There were 31,259 residents of Sampleton in the workforce in 2011. They constituted 72% of the adult population aged 15+; this is the workforce participation rate.

- About 69% of the adults were employed and 3% were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 4.0% of the workforce.
- Compared with NSW, Sampleton's workforce participation rate in 2011 was 12% higher and its unemployment rate was 2% lower.
- Since 2006, the participation rate had risen by 2% and the unemployment rate had risen by 1%.

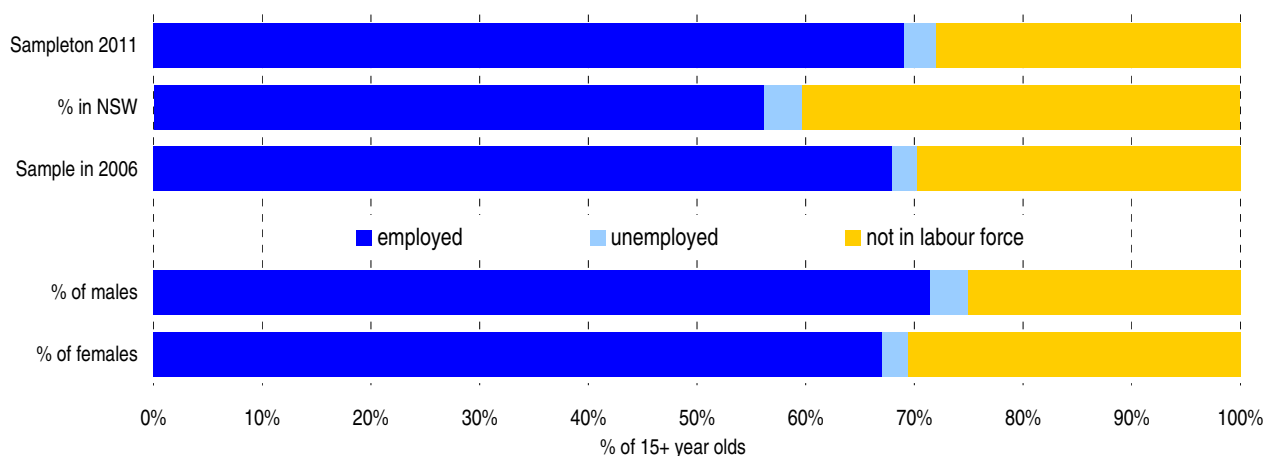
Women tend to have lower workforce participation rates on average, with greater time spent in child raising, housework and caring. In Sampleton, women's workforce participation was at 69% compared with 75% for men.

- Women also tend to have lower attachment to the workforce, and to withdraw (by not seeking work) when unemployed. This can cause their measured unemployment rate to be lower. Here, women's unemployment rate in 2011 was 3% when men's was 5%.

Women's domestic responsibilities also make them more inclined towards working part-time. In Sampleton, 46% of female workers were part-timers when 42% of the men were.

- Similarly, among the unemployed workforce, 50% of women wanted part-time work while 29% of men did.
- The overall proportion of unemployed residents wanting part-time work was 2% lower than in NSW and 1% lower than 2006.

Labour force status, adults 15+



Employment status	Sampleton 2011				Sampleton 2011			Sample in 2006	Sample's change from 2006
	number	% of adults	% in NSW	Sample's difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents		
employed	30,003	69.1%	56.2%	12.9% more	71.5%	67.0%	1.07 M:F	68.0%	up 1.1%
unemployed	1,256	2.9%	3.5%	0.6% less	3.4%	2.4%	1.43 M:F	2.2%	up 0.7%
labour force (participation rate)	31,259	72.0%	59.7%	12.3% more	74.9%	69.4%	1.08 M:F	70.3%	up 1.8%
not in labour force	12,151	28.0%	40.3%	12.3% less	25.1%	30.6%	1.22 F:M	29.7%	dn 1.8%
residents aged 15+	43,410	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	1.14 F:M	100.0%	
unemployment rate (% labour force)		4.0%	5.9%	1.9% less	4.6%	3.5%	1.33 M:F	3.2%	up 0.8%
full-time workers	21,275	70.9%	64.0%	6.9% more	53.3%	50.7%	1.05 M:F	80%	dn 9.6%
part-time workers	7,185	23.9%	29.9%	6.0% less	42.2%	45.9%	1.09 F:M	14%	up 9.8%
unemployed want full-time work	775	61.7%	59.4%	2.3% more	71.1%	49.9%	1.42 M:F	60%	up 1.4%
unemployed want part-time	481	38.3%	40.6%	2.3% less	28.9%	50.1%	1.73 F:M	40%	dn 1.4%

Employment by age

The table below shows the labour force status of Sampleton residents by age, and calculates a number of employment indicators, shown in the chart below.

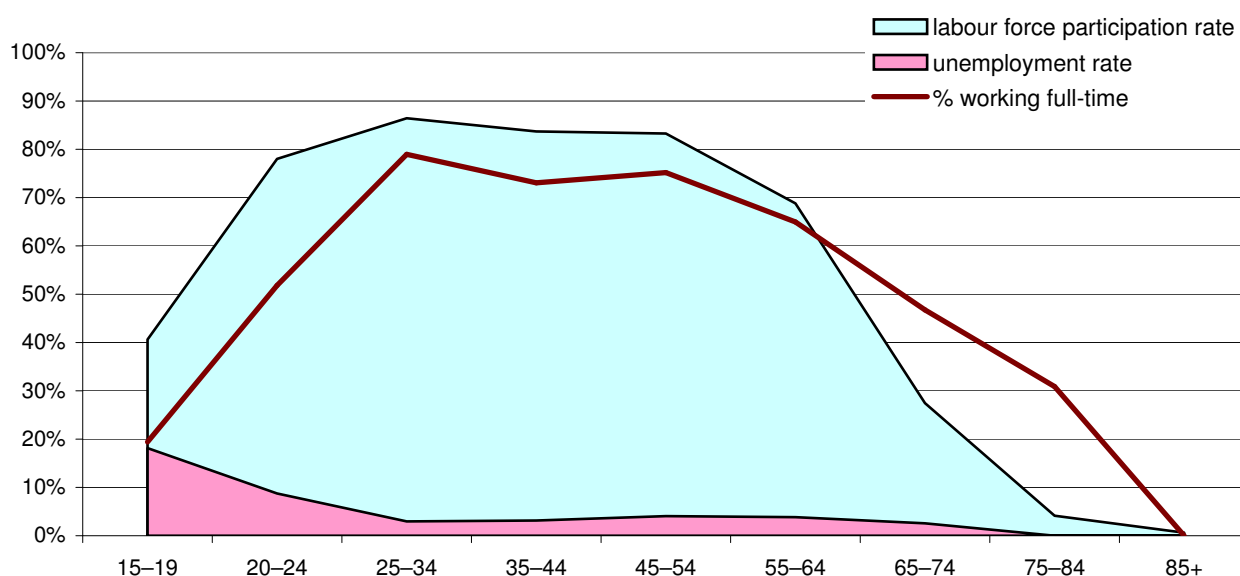
The first indicator is the unemployment rate, which averaged 4% over all residents in Sampleton in the labour force. Unemployment was highest among those aged 15–19 at 18%, and was 9% among those aged 20–24, and 4% among 45–54 year-olds.

The second indicator is the labour force participation rate, which averaged 72% over all residents in Sampleton. Labour force participation rose as education finished, from 18% of 15 to 19 year-olds, to 86% of 25–34 year-olds, before falling with old age to 1% of the 85+ year-olds.

Another employment indicator is the proportion of full-time workers, which averaged 71% over all residents. This proportion also rise as education finishes, here from 19% of 15 to 19 year-old workers, to 79% of 25–34 year-old workers, before falling with old age to none of the 85+ year-old workers.

Overall, 62% of unemployed residents wanted full-time work. This proportion was highest among those aged 25–34 (74%) and 45–54 (72%).

Sampleton Employment Indicators, by age



Employment status by age	No. of Sampleton residents, 2011, by age group								
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
employed	546	1,845	8,220	8,908	5,681	3,899	832	68	4
unemployed	121	177	251	289	240	156	22	0	0
labour force	667	2,022	8,471	9,197	5,921	4,055	854	68	4
not in labour force	890	416	814	1,183	803	1,502	1,990	1,376	488
not stated	85	154	516	608	387	336	266	200	137
residents aged 15+	1,642	2,592	9,801	10,988	7,111	5,893	3,110	1,644	629
unemployment rate	18%	9%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	0%	0%
labour force participation rate	41%	78%	86%	84%	83%	69%	27%	4%	1%
% working full-time	19%	52%	79%	73%	75%	65%	47%	31%	0%
% unemployed want full-time	20%	50%	74%	71%	72%	60%	18%	-	-
NSW unemployment rate	17%	10%	6%	5%	4%	4%	2%	2%	4%
NSW participation rate	44%	73%	77%	78%	78%	58%	18%	4%	1%
2006 unemployment rate	14%	6%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	0%	0%
2006 participation rate	41%	77%	84%	81%	82%	64%	18%	2%	2%

Industries of employment

The five industries that were largest employers of Sampleton residents in 2011 were:

- professional services, with 17% of workers
- financial and insurance, 10%
- health & social care, 10%
- education and training, 10%
- media & communications, 6%.

Other significant employers for residents were:

- retail trade, 6% of the workers;
- public administration, 5%;
- manufacturing, 5%;
- food and accommodation, 5%.

Industries that employed greater proportions of local residents than average for NSW included professional services (9% more), financial and insurance (5% more), and media & communications (4% more).

Industries that employed proportionally more local women included:

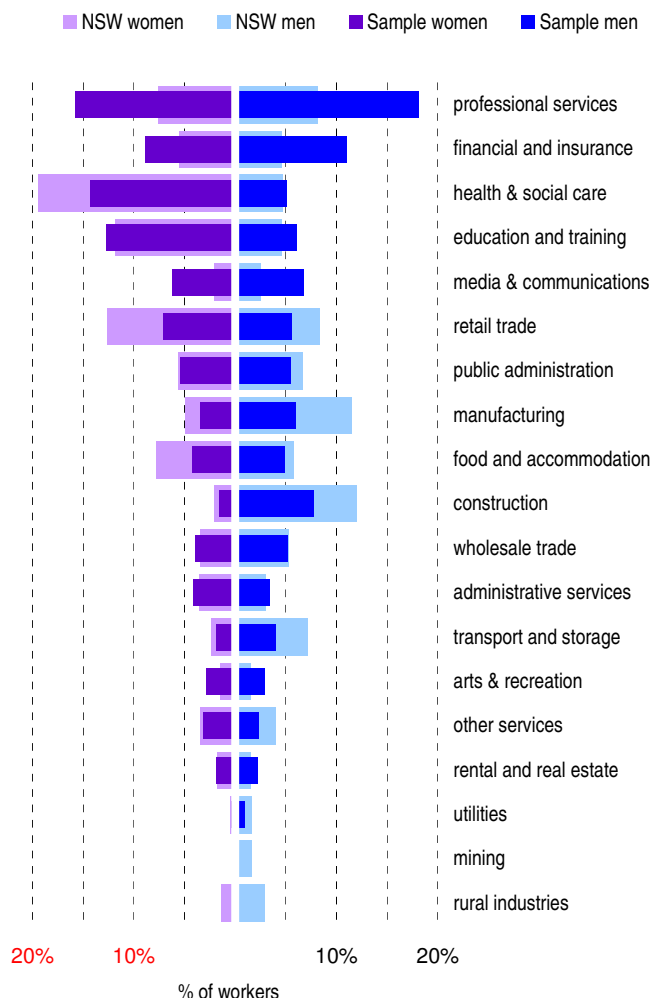
- health & social care (3.0 women per man)
- education and training (2.2 women per man)
- other services (1.5 women per man).

Men were predominant in

- construction (4.7 men per woman)
- transport and storage (2.0 men per woman)
- manufacturing (1.6 men per woman).

Since 2006, the fastest-growing employers were the professional services, education and training, and financial and insurance industries, whose share of local workers rose by 1.1%, 0.6% and 0.4%, respectively.

Industries



Industry of employers	Sampleton 2011				Sampleton 2011			Sample's change from 2006	
	number	% of workers	% in NSW	Sample's difference	males	females	ratio of workers	Sample in 2006	Sample's change from 2006
professional services	5,074	16.9%	7.9%	9.0% more	18.1%	15.8%	1.1 M:F	15.8%	up 1.1%
financial and insurance	2,977	9.9%	5.0%	4.9% more	11.0%	8.9%	1.2 M:F	9.5%	up 0.4%
health & social care	2,948	9.8%	11.6%	1.8% less	5.1%	14.3%	3.0 F:M	9.6%	up 0.3%
education and training	2,864	9.5%	7.9%	1.6% more	6.1%	12.8%	2.2 F:M	8.9%	up 0.6%
media & communications	1,950	6.5%	2.3%	4.2% more	6.8%	6.2%	1.0 M:F	6.8%	dn 0.3%
retail trade	1,918	6.4%	10.3%	4.0% less	5.6%	7.1%	1.4 F:M	6.7%	dn 0.3%
public administration	1,633	5.4%	6.1%	0.7% less	5.5%	5.4%	1.0 F:M	5.5%	dn 0.1%
manufacturing	1,396	4.7%	8.4%	3.8% less	5.9%	3.5%	1.6 M:F	5.3%	dn 0.7%
food and accommodation	1,362	4.5%	6.7%	2.2% less	4.9%	4.2%	1.1 M:F	5.0%	dn 0.5%
construction	1,359	4.5%	7.3%	2.8% less	7.7%	1.5%	4.7 M:F	4.4%	up 0.1%
wholesale trade	1,355	4.5%	4.4%	0.1% more	5.1%	3.9%	1.2 M:F	4.9%	dn 0.4%
administrative services	1,137	3.8%	3.3%	0.5% more	3.4%	4.2%	1.3 F:M	4.1%	dn 0.3%
transport and storage	878	2.9%	4.9%	2.0% less	4.0%	1.9%	2.0 M:F	3.0%	dn 0.1%
arts & recreation	859	2.9%	1.5%	1.4% more	2.9%	2.8%	1.1 F:M	2.7%	up 0.1%
other services	827	2.8%	3.7%	1.0% less	2.3%	3.2%	1.5 F:M	2.6%	up 0.1%
rental and real estate	615	2.0%	1.6%	0.4% more	2.2%	1.9%	1.1 M:F	2.0%	up 0.0%
utilities	186	0.6%	1.1%	0.5% less	0.9%	0.3%	2.4 M:F	0.5%	up 0.1%
mining	47	0.2%	1.0%	0.8% less	0.2%	0.1%	1.8 M:F	0.2%	up 0.0%
rural industries	36	0.1%	2.2%	2.1% less	0.2%	0.1%	1.6 M:F	0.2%	dn 0.1%
inadequately described	582	1.9%	2.5%	0.5% less	2.1%	1.7%	1.1 M:F	2.0%	dn 0.1%
employed residents	30,003	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	=	100.0%	

Occupations

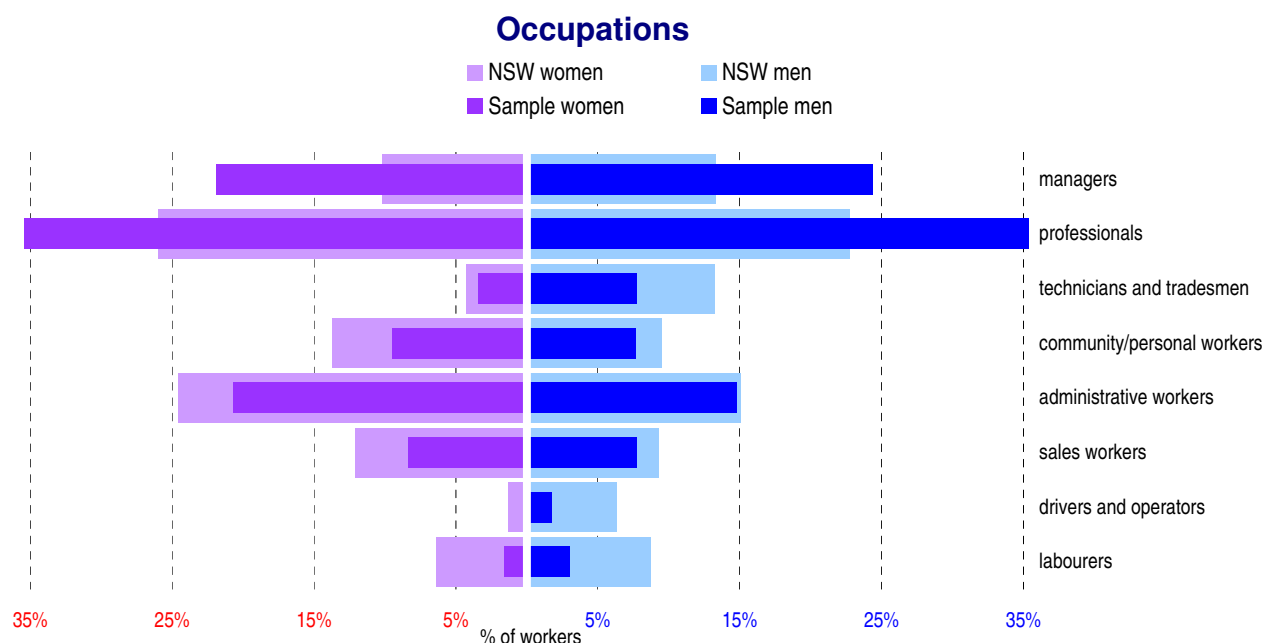
Occupations are a good indicator of socio-economic status, and communities with more people in more highly educated occupations tend to be wealthier. The occupational tree below shows the proportions of men and women in the eight occupational bands in Sampleton in 2011, with the more educated ones being higher branches. The more top-heavy the tree, the higher is the socio-economic status of the community. The lighter background tree shows NSW occupations for comparison.

Sampleton had 62% workers in the top two occupational bands (21% were managers, including farmers and small business operators, and 41% professionals), compared with 36% for NSW. The two lowest bands made up 4% of Sampleton's workers (1% were drivers / machine operators and 3% were labourers). NSW had 15% in these occupations.

Relative to NSW, Sampleton had 18% more workers who were professionals, but 7% fewer workers who were technicians and tradesmen and 6% fewer who were labourers.

Many occupations have a significant gender bias. In Sampleton, there were 7.3 men per woman among drivers and operators and 2.3 men per woman among technicians and tradesmen, but there were 1.4 women per man among administrative workers and 1.2 women per man among community/personal workers.

Occupational growth over 2006 to 2011 was highest among professionals with a 1.3% larger proportion of the workforce, and managers with a 1.0% larger proportion. Conversely, 0.8% fewer worked as administrative workers, and 0.6% fewer as technicians and tradesmen, .



Occupations of employed residents	Sampleton 2011		workers in Sampleton				Sample's change from 2006		
	number workers	% of workers	% in NSW	Sample's difference	% of males	% of females	ratio of percents	Sample in 2006	Sample's change from 2006
managers	6,273	21%	13%	7.6% more	21%	19%	1.1 M:F	20%	up 1.0%
professionals	12,334	41%	23%	18.4% more	41%	43%	1.0 F:M	40%	up 1.3%
technicians and tradesmen	1,994	7%	13%	6.6% less	7%	3%	2.3 M:F	7%	dn 0.6%
community/personal workers	1,972	7%	9%	2.9% less	7%	8%	1.2 F:M	6%	up 0.4%
administrative workers	3,798	13%	15%	2.4% less	13%	18%	1.4 F:M	13%	dn 0.8%
sales workers	1,993	7%	9%	2.6% less	7%	7%	1.1 F:M	7%	dn 0.3%
drivers and operators	449	1%	6%	4.9% less	1%	0%	7.3 M:F	2%	dn 0.3%
labourers	767	3%	9%	6.1% less	3%	1%	1.9 M:F	3%	dn 0.5%
unclear	423	1%	2%	0.4% less	1%	1%	1.3 M:F	2%	dn 0.1%
total employed residents	30,003	100%	100%	same	100%	100%	1.1 F:M	100%	

The 2011 occupations are coded to the 2011 Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), which has replaced the 1996 Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) used in the 2006 Census. Where reasonable, 2006 occupations have been matched to 2011 classifications, otherwise 'n.a.' is shown for 2006.

Travel to work

In the 2011 Census, people were asked how they traveled to work on Tuesday 8 August.

In Sampleton, 85% of the 30,002 employed residents traveled to work that day, with 9% not going to work, and 6% working from home; some did not say.

Some journeys involved multiple 'trips' by different modes (eg a lift and a bus). In all, 25,375 Sampleton workers took 28,706 trips, an average of 1.13 trips per worker, or about one worker in 7 making two trips to get to work.

The most common way to get to work nearly everywhere is by driving, and in Sampleton, 48% of workers who traveled did so by driving in 2011 (68% in NSW).

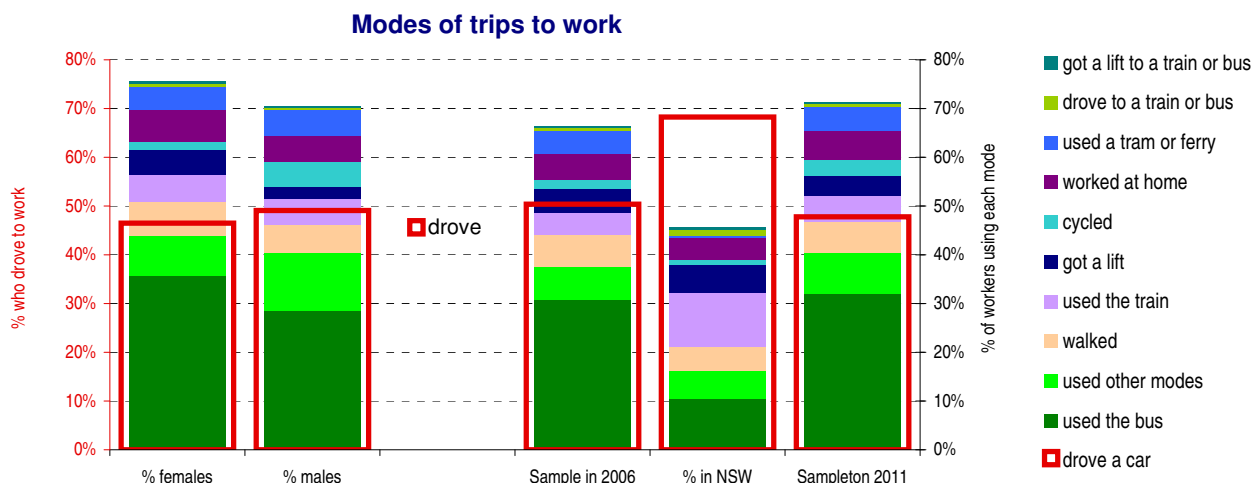
Since 2006, the proportion who drove fell by 3%.

Driving is generally more common amongst men than women; in Sampleton, there were 1.1 men per woman among drivers.

There was male bias among travellers who cycled (3.3 men per woman), and those who used other modes (2.1 men per woman).

Other than driving, the other main ways people traveled to work in Sampleton were that 32% of travelers used the bus, 8% used other modes, 6% walked, and 5% used the train. Less common were those who used a tram or ferry (5%), or got a lift (4%).

In Sampleton, women were most numerous among those who got a lift to a train or bus, with 2.3 women per man; or who did not work on Census day, with 2.0 women per man; or who got a lift, with 2.0 women per man.



The 'used other modes' category includes trips by taxi (244), truck (135), motorcycle (270), and other modes, often as one stage of a journey.

Trips to work	Sampleton 2011		% in NSW	Sample's difference	Sampleton 2011		gender ratio	Sample in 2006	
	workers	% travellers			% males	% females		% of trips	change
drove a car	12,128	47.8%	68.3%	20.5% less	49.1%	46.5%	1.1 M:F	50%	dn 2.6%
used the bus	8,139	32.1%	10.6%	21.5% more	28.4%	35.8%	1.3 F:M	31%	up 1.3%
used other modes	2,139	8.4%	5.6%	2.8% more	12.1%	8.1%	2.1 M:F	7%	up 1.7%
walked	1,617	6.4%	4.8%	1.5% more	5.8%	7.0%	1.2 F:M	7%	dn 0.2%
used the train	1,351	5.3%	11.1%	5.7% less	5.1%	5.5%	1.1 F:M	5%	up 0.7%
used a tram or ferry	1,257	5.0%	0.4%	4.5% more	5.3%	4.6%	1.1 M:F	5%	up 0.2%
got a lift	1,005	4.0%	5.9%	2.0% less	2.7%	5.3%	2.0 F:M	5%	dn 0.8%
cycled	828	3.3%	0.9%	2.4% more	5.0%	1.5%	3.3 M:F	2%	up 1.5%
drove to a train or bus	152	0.6%	1.3%	0.7% less	0.5%	0.6%	1.2 F:M	0%	up 0.2%
got a lift to a train or bus	90	0.4%	0.5%	0.2% less	0.2%	0.5%	2.3 F:M	0%	dn 0.0%
Trips to work	28,706	113%	109%		114%	115%	1.0 M:F	111%	
Employed residents		% workers			% workers			% workers	
travelled to work	25,375	85%	84%	0.2% more	88%	82%	1.0 M:F	85%	dn 0.0%
worked at home	1,802	6%	5%	1.4% more	5%	7%	1.3 F:M	5%	up 0.5%
did not work on Census day	2,579	9%	10%	0.9% less	6%	11%	2.0 F:M	9%	dn 0.1%
not stated	246	1%	2%	0.7% less	1%	1%	1.1 M:F	1%	dn 0.4%
Employed residents	30,002	100%	100%		100%	100%	=	100%	

The top half of the table shows trips, not workers, and multiple-mode trips (eg lift to bus) are counted as several trips, where possible. The 'used other modes' category includes 239 taxi trips, 107 by truck, 438 by motorcycle, 153 by unnamed other modes, and 1,202 trips by multiple modes.

Community Cultures

Ancestry

How people describe their ancestry is a significant indicator of their cultural heritage. In the Census, people could give at most two ancestries. Only 7 ancestries were prompted with tick boxes (English, Irish, Italian, German, Chinese, Scottish and Australian); others had to be written in, which will lower responses. People with Australian ancestry are usually a minority.

In Sampleton in 2011, 29% of residents ticked Australian ancestry. About 95% of residents named two ancestries.

The most common non-Australian ancestries were:

- English, 36% of residents;
- Irish 15.2%;
- Scottish 10.5%;
- Italian 6.4%;
- German 3.6%.

Compared with NSW, Sampleton had more people with Irish, English and Scottish as well as Italian ancestries.

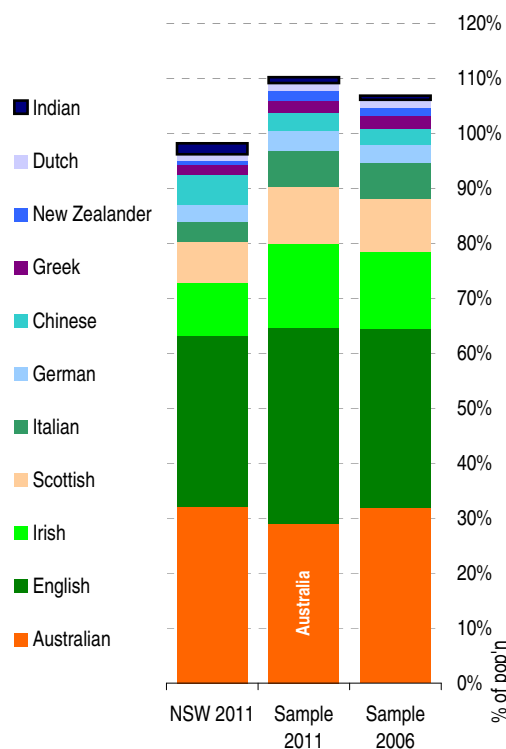
Having both parents born overseas is an indicator that ancestral culture may be strong. Here, residents with Indian ancestry were most likely to have both parents born overseas, with 85% in this situation.

- Other ancestries where high proportions had both parents born overseas were Filipino (80%), Spanish (76%), Chinese (75%), and New Zealander (68%).

Since 2006, ancestries that became more common in Sampleton were English, with 3.2% more of the population than in 2006, and Irish (1.1% more).

- Note that the number writing in Indigenous ancestry is often low, because there is a specific Indigenous Census question.

Most common ancestries



Ancestry	Sampleton 2011				Parents of Sample residents			Sample's change from 2006	
	residents	percent	% in NSW	Sample's difference	both born overseas	one born overseas	both born Australia	Sample in 2006	Sample's change from 2006
Australian	15,110	29.0%	32.1%	3% less	3%	28%	68%	31.9%	dn 3.0%
Australian Aboriginal	120	0.2%	0.3%	0% less	3%	14%	74%	0.1%	up 0.1%
English	18,599	35.6%	31.1%	5% more	32%	19%	47%	32.4%	up 3.2%
Irish	7,953	15.2%	9.6%	6% more	23%	13%	62%	14.1%	up 1.1%
Scottish	5,495	10.5%	7.6%	3% more	27%	16%	55%	9.6%	up 0.9%
Italian	3,362	6.4%	3.6%	3% more	57%	18%	23%	6.4%	up 0.0%
German	1,888	3.6%	3.1%	1% more	35%	18%	45%	3.4%	up 0.2%
Chinese	1,759	3.4%	5.5%	2% less	75%	13%	10%	2.8%	up 0.5%
Greek	1,184	2.3%	1.8%	0% more	61%	17%	19%	2.4%	dn 0.1%
New Zealander	861	1.6%	0.7%	1% more	68%	27%	3%	1.6%	up 0.1%
Dutch	749	1.4%	1.1%	0% more	49%	31%	19%	1.3%	up 0.1%
Indian	558	1.1%	2.0%	1% less	85%	13%	1%	0.8%	up 0.3%
French	532	1.0%	0.5%	0% more	59%	15%	25%	0.9%	up 0.1%
Welsh	508	1.0%	0.5%	0% more	49%	17%	32%	0.9%	up 0.0%
Polish	448	0.9%	0.7%	0% more	62%	21%	16%	0.9%	dn 0.0%
Lebanese	419	0.8%	2.1%	1% less	57%	19%	21%	0.6%	up 0.2%
Spanish	403	0.8%	0.6%	0% more	76%	11%	9%	0.7%	n.a.
Maltese	393	0.8%	0.9%	0% less	62%	21%	15%	0.9%	dn 0.1%
Filipino	366	0.7%	1.4%	1% less	80%	18%	1%	0.6%	up 0.1%
unlisted	7,650	14.7%	15.8%	1% less	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.9%	up 2.8%
not stated	3,356	6.4%	6.9%	0% less	6%	2%	9%	9.4%	dn 2.9%
Total responses	71,713	137.4%	128.0%	9% more	32%	19%	43%	134.6%	up 2.8%
residents	52,188	100%	100%		37%	16%	41%	100%	

Indigenous residents

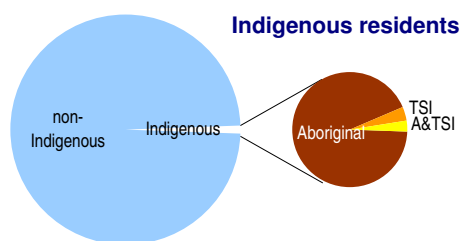
The Census asked whether people had Indigenous origins. In 2011, the number who responded yes increased nationally by 25%, as more baby-boomers and Gen X people said they and their children had Indigenous origins.

In 2011, Sampleton had 514 Indigenous residents, with 479 having Aboriginal origins; 20 having Torres Strait Islander (TSI) origins; 15 having both Aboriginal and TSI origins.

Indigenous people constituted 1.0% of the residents, compared with 2.5% of NSW.

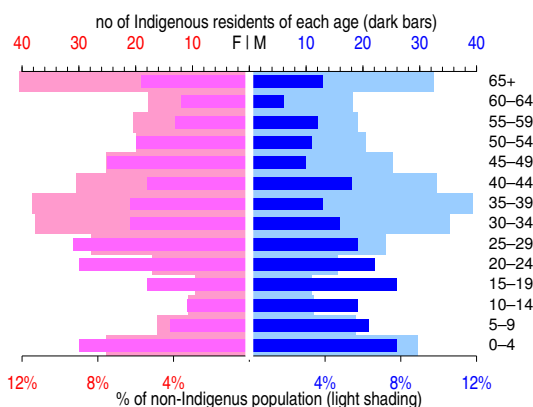
The average age of Indigenous residents was about 31 years; it was 38 years for non-Indigenous residents.

Indigenous residents had a median age of 25–29; for non-Indigenous residents it was 35–39.



The age structure of the Indigenous population is very different from the non-Indigenous community, due to higher mortality rates at most ages and higher birth rates. Young people form a larger share of the Indigenous population, and people over 65 are much less common than among non-Indigenous people.

- 9% of Indigenous residents were aged 15–19 years versus 3% of non-Indigenous residents;
- 10% Indigenous were 20–24 years old, vs 5%;
- 11% Indigenous were 0–4 years old, vs 8%;
- However, people were aged 65+ were 6% of Indigenous people but 10% of non-Indigenous.



In 2006, Sampleton had an Indigenous population of 409, so numbers had risen by 105 or 26% over five years to 2011. The overall population rose 7%.

- The number aged 25–29 and 0–4 years increased most.
- The number aged 10–14 and 40–44 fell most.

Indigenous people	Sampleton 2011				Sampleton 2011			Sample in 2006		change 2006–2011
	number	% residents	% in NSW	Sample's difference	males	females	ratio	2006	2006–2011	
Aboriginal	479	0.9%	2.4%	1.5% less	215	264	1.23 F:M	370	up 29%	
Torres Strait Islander (TSI)	20	0.0%	0.1%	0.0% less	9	11	1.22 F:M	23	dn 13%	
Aboriginal and TSI	15	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	8	7	1.14 M:F	16	dn 6%	
Indigenous	514	1.0%	2.5%	1.5% less	232	282	1.22 F:M	409	up 26%	
non-Indigenous	48,816	93.5%	92.5%	1.0% more	23,006	25,810	1.12 F:M	44,445	up 10%	
not stated	2,865	5.5%	5.0%		1,488	1,377	1.08 M:F	3,922	dn 27%	
residents	52,196	100%	100%		24,726	27,470	1.11 F:M	48,776	up 7%	

Ages of Indigenous residents	Sampleton 2011				Sample Indigenous residents, 2011			Sample in 2006		change 2006–2011
	Indigenous	% of Indig.	% non-Indig	Indig. diff.	males	females	ratio	2006		
0–4	56	11%	8%	3% more	26	30	1.2 F:M	32	up 24	
5–9	35	7%	5%	2% more	21	14	1.5 M:F	29	up 6	
10–14	30	6%	3%	3% more	19	11	1.7 M:F	33	dn 3	
15–19	44	9%	3%	5% more	26	18	1.4 M:F	45	dn 1	
20–24	52	10%	5%	5% more	22	30	1.4 F:M	40	up 12	
25–29	50	10%	8%	2% more	19	31	1.6 F:M	23	up 27	
30–34	37	7%	11%	4% less	16	21	1.3 F:M	37	same	
35–39	34	7%	12%	5% less	13	21	1.6 F:M	31	up 3	
40–44	36	7%	9%	3% less	18	18	=	39	dn 3	
45–49	35	7%	8%	1% less	10	25	2.5 F:M	37	dn 2	
50–54	31	6%	6%	0% less	11	20	1.8 F:M	17	up 14	
55–59	25	5%	6%	1% less	12	13	1.1 F:M	19	up 6	
60–64	18	3%	5%	2% less	6	12	2.0 F:M	12	up 6	
65+	32	6%	10%	4% less	13	19	1.5 F:M	16	up 16	
residents	515	100%	100%		232	283	1.2 F:M	410	up 105	
average age		31.5 yrs	37.6 yrs	-6.2 yrs	29.0 yrs	33.5 yrs		30.9 yrs	up 0.6 yrs	

Birthplaces

The variety of birthplaces is an indication of cultural diversity, though many places have just a few from many countries.

65% of Sampleton residents were born in Australia and 29% were born overseas, coming from at least 35 countries (6% did not give their birthplace).

The main overseas birthplaces, and the number and proportion of residents born there, were:

- the UK – 4,485 or 8.6%;
- New Zealand – 1,696 or 3.2%;
- Italy – 919 or 1.8%;
- Ireland – 538 or 1.0%;
- the USA – 496 or 1.0%.

Between 2006 and 2011, the biggest increases in Sampleton were among those born in:

- Australia, with 1.5% more of the population;
- the UK, with 0.4% more;
- the USA, with 0.2% more.

Birthplaces with a falling share of the population included:

- Italy (0.3% less);
- Greece (0.1% less).

There were 1.15 women per man among Australian-born residents here, and 1.08 women per man among overseas-born residents.

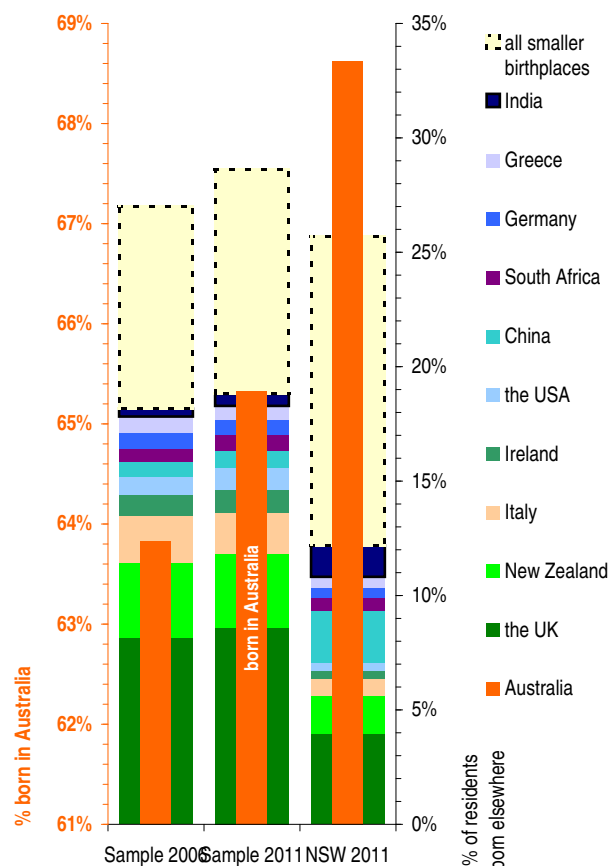
- Among those born in the UK were 1.2 men per woman
- Among those born in Ireland were 1.2 men per woman
- Among those born in Italy were 1.1 women per man
- Among those born in New Zealand were 1.1 women per man.

The proportion of Sampleton residents born in Australia was 3% less than NSW.

The most common overseas birthplace compared to NSW was the UK with 4.6% more of the population.

- 1.6% more were born in New Zealand
- 1.0% more were born in Italy

Most common birthplaces



Main birthplaces of residents	Sampleton 2011				Sampleton 2011			Sample in 2006	change from 2006
	people	percent	% in NSW	Sample's difference	males	females	ratio		
Australia	34,100	65.3%	68.6%	3% less	15,894	18,206	1.1 F:M	63.8%	up 1.5%
the UK	4,485	8.6%	4.0%	4.6% more	2,455	2,030	1.2 M:F	8.2%	up 0.4%
New Zealand	1,696	3.2%	1.7%	1.6% more	801	895	1.1 F:M	3.3%	same
Italy	919	1.8%	0.7%	1.0% more	448	471	1.1 F:M	2.1%	dn 0.3%
Ireland	538	1.0%	0.3%	0.7% more	288	250	1.2 M:F	0.9%	up 0.1%
the USA	496	1.0%	0.4%	0.6% more	213	283	1.3 F:M	0.8%	up 0.2%
China	394	0.8%	2.3%	1.5% less	129	265	2.1 F:M	0.6%	up 0.1%
South Africa	358	0.7%	0.6%	0.1% more	176	182	1.0 F:M	0.6%	up 0.1%
Germany	354	0.7%	0.4%	0.2% more	151	203	1.3 F:M	0.7%	same
Greece	304	0.6%	0.5%	0.1% more	136	168	1.2 F:M	0.7%	dn 0.1%
India	276	0.5%	1.4%	0.9% less	154	122	1.3 M:F	0.3%	up 0.2%
the Philippines	250	0.5%	1.0%	0.5% less	92	158	1.7 F:M	0.4%	up 0.1%
Canada	235	0.5%	0.2%	0.3% more	108	127	1.2 F:M	0.4%	up 0.1%
Malaysia	219	0.4%	0.4%	same	84	135	1.6 F:M	0.4%	same
Vietnam	193	0.4%	1.0%	0.7% less	75	118	1.6 F:M	0.3%	up 0.1%
Thailand	184	0.4%	0.3%	0.1% more	64	120	1.9 F:M	0.3%	up 0.1%
Japan	183	0.4%	0.2%	0.2% more	48	135	2.8 F:M	0.3%	same
Hong Kong	176	0.3%	0.6%	0.2% less	66	110	1.7 F:M	0.3%	up 0.1%
a non-listed place	2,249	4.3%	4.7%	0.3% less	1,066	1,183	1.1 F:M	3.7%	up 0.6%
all smaller birthplaces	5,118	9.8%	13.5%	3.7% less	2,244	2,874		8.8%	up 1.0%
not stated	3,160	6.1%	5.7%	0.4% more	1,639	1,521	1.1 M:F	9.1%	dn 3.0%
overseas born	14,938	28.6%	25.7%	35 places	7,195	7,743	1.08 F:M	27.0%	up 1.6%

Not all birthplaces can be shown in this table due to space constrictions, smaller birthplaces are in an appendix. 'All smaller birthplaces' are those not shown in the table.

Languages

The languages spoken at home gives a good indication of the cultural diversity and language resources in a community.

In Sampleton, 79% of residents spoke English at home in Sampleton in 2011, which was 1% more than in 2006, and 7% more than in NSW.

About 15% of residents spoke another language at home (7% fewer than in NSW), speaking at least 30 different languages. 5% did not say what they spoke.

The main non-English languages spoken here, and the number and proportion of residents speaking them, were:

- Italian – 1,587 speakers, or 3.0% of residents;
- Croatian – 880 speakers or 1.7%;
- Hungarian – 730 speakers or 1.4%;
- Spanish – 530 speakers or 1.0%;
- Greek – 365 speakers or 0.7%.

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people speaking a foreign language at home increased by 1,140.

- Croatian was spoken by 1.5% more of the population;
- Hungarian was spoken by 1.3% more;
- Indo-Aryan languages was spoken by 0.3% more

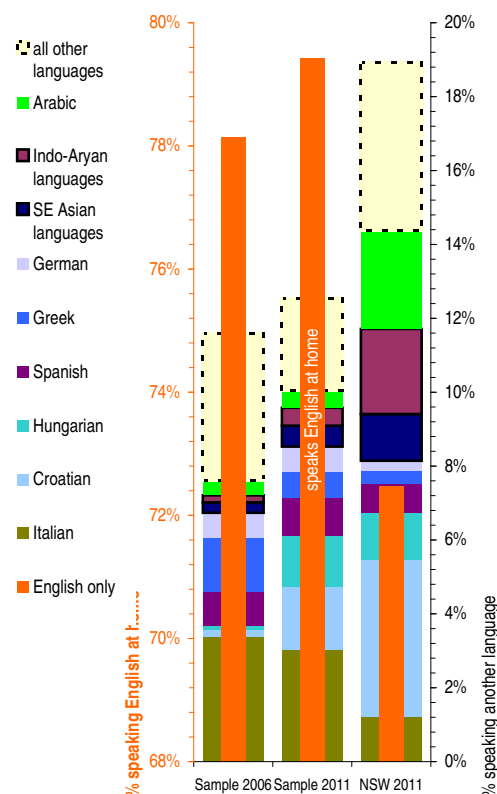
Compared with NSW, the languages spoken proportionally more in Sampleton were:

- Italian, spoken by 1.8% more.

Among foreign language speakers in Sampleton, there were 1.23 females per male; among English speakers there were 1.11 females per male.

- Japanese speakers had 2.3 females per male;
- Croatian speakers had 1.7 females per male;
- Indo-Aryan languages speakers had males and females equally;
- Arabic speakers had 1.1 females per male.

Most common languages



Main languages spoken at home	Sampleton 2011				Sampleton 2011			Sample in 2006		change 2006–2011
	people	percent	% in NSW	Sample's difference	males	females	ratio	2006		
English only	41,457	79.4%	72.5%	7% more	19,688	21,769	1.1 F:M	78.1%	up 1.3%	
another language	7,892	15.1%	22.5%	7% less	3,543	4,349	1.2 F:M	13.8%	up 1.3%	
not stated	2,848	5.5%	5.1%	0% more	1,497	1,351	1.1 M:F	8.0%	dn 2.6%	
residents	52,197	100%	100%	29 langs.	24,728	27,469	1.1 F:M	100%		
Italian	1,587	3.0%	1.2%	1.8% more	762	825	1.1 F:M	3.4%	dn 0.3%	
Croatian	880	1.7%	4.3%	2.6% less	322	558	1.7 F:M	0.2%	up 1.5%	
Hungarian	730	1.4%	1.3%	0.1% more	341	389	1.1 F:M	0.1%	up 1.3%	
Spanish	530	1.0%	0.8%	0.2% more	243	287	1.2 F:M	0.9%	up 0.1%	
Greek	365	0.7%	0.3%	0.4% more	162	203	1.3 F:M	1.5%	dn 0.8%	
German	358	0.7%	0.3%	0.4% more	171	187	1.1 F:M	0.7%	up 0.0%	
SE Asian languages	295	0.6%	1.3%	0.7% less	108	187	1.7 F:M	0.3%	up 0.3%	
Indo-Aryan languages	255	0.5%	2.3%	1.8% less	128	127	1.0 M:F	0.2%	up 0.3%	
Arabic	244	0.5%	2.7%	2.2% less	119	125	1.1 F:M	0.4%	up 0.1%	
Japanese	209	0.4%	0.2%	0.2% more	64	145	2.3 F:M	0.4%	up 0.0%	
Vietnamese	195	0.4%	1.3%	0.9% less	85	110	1.3 F:M	0.3%	up 0.1%	
Portuguese	182	0.3%	0.2%	0.1% more	88	94	1.1 F:M	0.3%	up 0.1%	
Thai	174	0.3%	0.2%	0.1% more	75	99	1.3 F:M	-	-	
Serbian	134	0.3%	0.3%	0.1% less	53	81	1.5 F:M	0.2%	up 0.0%	
Korean	126	0.2%	0.7%	0.4% less	54	72	1.3 F:M	0.2%	up 0.1%	
French	120	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more	52	68	1.3 F:M	0.5%	dn 0.3%	
Turkish	113	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	50	63	1.3 F:M	0.1%	up 0.1%	
Dutch	108	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	54	54	=	0.2%	dn 0.0%	
all other languages	1,305	2.5%	4.5%	2.0% less	610	695	1.1 F:M	4.0%	dn 1.5%	
Total	7,910	15.2%	22.6%	7.5% less	3,541	4,369	1.2 F:M	13.7%	up 1.4%	

Not all languages can be shown in this table due to space constrictions, smaller languages are in an appendix. 'All other languages' are those not shown in the table.

Beliefs

In Sampleton 51% of residents were Christian in 2011, and 6% had another type of religious belief. However, 35% had no religious belief; and 8% did not state their religion.

The main non-Christian beliefs in Sampleton in 2011 were:

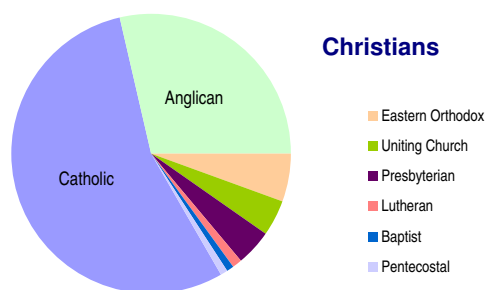
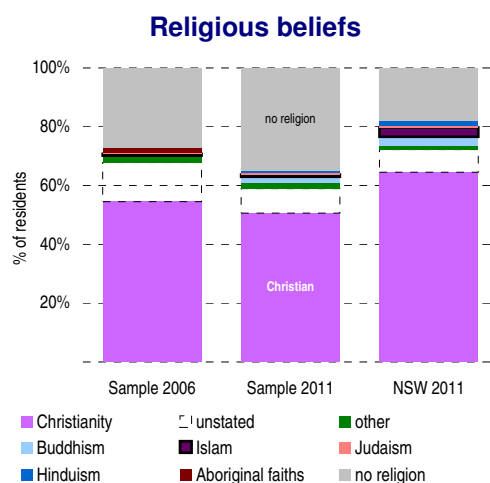
- Buddhism – 1,096 adherents, or 2.1% of the residents;
- Islam – 416 adherents, or 0.8%;
- Judaism – 348 adherents, or 0.7%;
- Hinduism – 279 adherents, or 0.5%.

The fastest growing belief system over 2006 to 2011 was no religion with 5,072 more adherents, followed by Buddhism with 199 more.

There were falls in the number who believed in Christianity (down by 174).

Among Christians in Sampleton, there were 1.2 women per man, while there were males and females equally among those who did not have a religion.

- Women were most common among Buddhism followers (1.5 women per man) and Presbyterian followers (1.4 women per man).
- Men were most common among other followers (1.2 men per woman) and Islam followers (1.0 men per woman).



Religious beliefs	Sampleton 2011				Sampleton 2011			2006 % change from	
	people	percent	% in NSW	Sample's difference	males	females	ratio	Sample	2006
Christianity	26,405	50.6%	64.5%	13.9% less	11,952	14,453	1.2 F:M	26,579	dn 174
no religion	18,285	35.0%	17.9%	17.1% more	9,101	9,184	1.0 F:M	13,213	up 5,072
Buddhism	1,096	2.1%	2.9%	0.8% less	438	658	1.5 F:M	897	up 199
Islam	416	0.8%	3.2%	2.4% less	212	204	1.0 M:F	232	up 184
Judaism	348	0.7%	0.6%	0.1% more	163	185	1.1 F:M	316	up 32
Hinduism	279	0.5%	1.7%	1.2% less	142	137	1.0 M:F	169	up 110
Aboriginal faiths	10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% more	5	5	=	7	up 3
other	995	1.9%	1.4%	0.5% more	535	460	1.2 M:F	858	up 137
unlisted	4,365	8.4%	7.7%	0.6% more	2,181	2,184	1.0 F:M	6,507	dn 2,142
total residents	52,199	100%	100%		24,729	27,470	1.1 F:M	48,778	up 3,421
Christians							=		
Catholic	13,932	26.7%	27.5%	0.8% less	6,330	7,602	1.2 F:M	13,452	up 480
Anglican	7,225	13.8%	19.9%	6.1% less	3,295	3,930	1.2 F:M	7,970	dn 745
Eastern Orthodox	1,415	2.7%	3.1%	0.3% less	656	759	1.2 F:M	1,388	up 27
Uniting Church	1,070	2.0%	3.9%	1.9% less	452	618	1.4 F:M	1,197	dn 127
Presbyterian	1,032	2.0%	3.1%	1.1% less	434	598	1.4 F:M	1,093	dn 61
Lutheran	298	0.6%	0.5%	0.1% more	132	166	1.3 F:M	299	dn 1
Baptist	242	0.5%	1.4%	1.0% less	120	122	1.0 F:M	215	up 27
Pentecostal	190	0.4%	1.0%	0.7% less	87	103	1.2 F:M	158	up 32
other Protestant	100	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	51	49	1.0 M:F	104	dn 4
Jehovah's Witnesses	96	0.2%	0.3%	0.2% less	32	64	2.0 F:M	95	up 1
Oriental Orthodox	69	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	33	36	1.1 F:M	62	up 7
Salvation Army	56	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	31	25	1.2 M:F	69	dn 13
Seventh-day Adventist	56	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	24	32	1.3 F:M	28	up 28
Latter Day Saints	31	0.1%	0.2%	0.2% less	10	21	2.1 F:M	26	up 5
Churches of Christ	21	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	6	15	2.5 F:M	26	dn 5
Assyrian Apostolic	13	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	10	3	3.3 M:F	11	up 2
Brethren	3	0.0%	0.1%	0.1% less	3	0	M	8	dn 5
other Christian	556	1.1%	1.9%	0.9% less	246	310	1.3 F:M	198	up 358
total Christians	26,405	50.6%	64.5%	13.9% less	11,952	14,453	1.2 F:M	26,579	dn 174