



An Economic Portrait of Sampleton

compared with NSW

September 2013

The residents
Working residents
Economic indicators
Industries
The Sampleton workforce
The nature of local jobs
The labour balance

Prepared for Sampleton Shire Council by The Public Practice Pty Ltd



An Economic Portrait of Sampleton

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Introduction

This Portrait describes some of the socio economic characteristics of Sampleton that are important to local economic development. It examines the state of the local economy and labour market using data from a variety of sources, comparing Sampleton's features with those found across NSW. This analysis can indicate where economic development opportunities might lie.

The Portrait paints a picture of local economic activity by blending the detail available from the 2011 and 2006 Censuses with other public sources. Population and employment estimates are made to 2013; business, taxpayer and other economic data to 2011. The sources are described below and referenced under each table.

There are seven sections, each consisting of a number of topics. Most topics are one page long, consisting of a table of data, one or two illustrative graphs, and text pointing out key features. Most tables show the number and proportion of people in each category for the topic (eg, industries), male-female variations, comparisons with NSW, and the change between 2006 and 2011.

The Portrait uses data from a number of sources. Data from the 2011, 2006 and 2001 Censuses are generally from data sets called Profiles, published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Tables are referenced by the ABS Table number, such as B02 or W05, where the 'B' tables are from the Basic Community Profile (counting residents) and 'W' from the Working Population Profile (counting workers). Data from the ABS National Regional Profile, published in 2013, is referenced by an NRP Table number (1-4). Recent employment numbers are from the Small Area Labour Market data published by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations and available from their website.

In the tables, a gender ratio is usually shown. Men and women tend to work in different occupations and industries. The gender ratio is generally the ratio of numbers, shown according to which gender is larger. Where there are more men than women, say 120 to 60, the gender ratio is shown in blue as **2:1 M:F**. 'All males' is shown as **'M'**. Conversely, 60 women to 20 men would be shown as **3:1 F:M**, and 'all women' as **'F'**. If there is the same number of men and women, the ratio is shown as '='.

Disclaimer

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Executive summary

The residents

Sampleton is a council in NSW with an area of 1,491 sq. kilometres. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) estimates that Sampleton's population in mid-2012 was 19,362.

The ABS estimates that the resident population of Sampleton at 30 June 2011 was 19,286 while the August 2011 Census counted 18,644 residents. This means that the Census counted about 97% of the population. So numbers from the Census are, on average, 3% under the likely population.

There were more people in the retiring stage of life and the seniors stage, and fewer in the parenting age stage and the young adult stage, relative to NSW.

In 2011, 50% of residents aged 15+ in Sampleton had a post-school qualification.

In mid-2010, there were 8,645 registered taxpayers in Sampleton. Over 2009/10, their average taxable income was \$30,546 (\$587 a week).

Over the three years between mid-2007 and mid-2010, average incomes in Sampleton rose by 7%.

Overall, 55% of the adult residents of Sampleton were registered as taxpayers. The most common sources of income were wages (36% of residents), investments (35%) and unincorporated businesses (13%).

In mid-2010, there were 7,881 residents of Sampleton receiving the main forms of income support. The largest groups were those receiving the age pension (3,491), the disability support pension (1,468) and the Newstart allowance (1,083). There are incomplete 2011 data.

The 2011 Census found that the average income from all sources of adults (aged 15+) in Sampleton was around \$526 a week, which was \$284 lower than the \$811 average for NSW.

Working residents

In the 2011 Census, 6,748 residents of Sampleton reported they were in the labour force, out of 15,329 residents aged 15+. This means the labour force participation rate was 44%.

In June 2013, Sampleton's labour force was estimated at 7,838. The labour force had risen by 109 over the previous year. It was 224 larger than in March 2011 and 635 larger than in September 2008.

The Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) estimates that Sampleton's unemployment was 693 in June 2013, a rate of 8.8% in a working population of 7,838.

The Australian Tax Office recorded 5,709 wage earners in Sampleton at June 2010, equal to 36% of the estimated population aged 15+. This proportion was similar to three years previously but 18% lower than in NSW.

The largest occupational groups among working resident of Sampleton in 2011 were 911 technicians & trades workers, 903 professionals and 846 community & service workers.

Economic indicators

In the year to 30 June 2012, construction valued at \$14 million was approved in Sampleton, consisting of:

- \$10.5 mil. in new residential construction
- \$1.7 mil. in residential alterations
- \$2.0 mil. for non-residential construction

In the year to 30 June 2012, 47 dwellings were approved for construction in Sampleton, with a total value of \$10.5 million.

At 31 March 2011, Sampleton had 13,676 registered vehicles, of which 9,945 or 73% were passenger vehicles.

In the 2011 Census, 1,051 owner-managers were working in Sampleton, with 260 running an incorporated business and 791 an unincorporated business (eg, a sole trader or partnership).

Industries in Sampleton

The largest industries in 2011 were health & social care (716 jobs), retail trade (686), education & training (545), and accommodation & food (495).

Over 2006–2011, the industries which grew most in employment were education & training (20 more jobs), health & social care (4 more) and construction (42 more).

Sectors with the highest proportions working 40+ hours a week were mining, rural production, construction and manufacturing.

Industries with the most part-time workers (<25 hours a week) were accommodation & food, arts & recreation, retail trade and mining.

The Sampleton workforce

In the 2011 Census, 4,767 adults aged 15+ reported that they worked in Sampleton, 2,277 men and 2,490 women.

The average age of workers was 45 years (46 for men and 45 for women).

From 2006 to 2011, Sampleton's workforce grew by 204 jobs from 4,563 to 4,767, with a gain of 56 male workers and a gain of 148 female workers.

Overall, 45% of Sampleton's jobs (ie, workers) were part-time and 55% were full-time in 2011.

Between 2006 to 2011, the proportion of jobs that were part-time rose by 3% overall (with 3% fewer female workers and 3% more male workers working part-time.)

Overall, 59% of Sampleton's workforce had tertiary (post-school) qualifications, with 24% having a diploma, degree or higher; 26% having a level III or IV Certificate and 2% having a Certificate I or II.

In Sampleton, 476 workers (10% of the workforce) were born overseas, compared with 30% of the workforce in NSW.

The nature of local jobs

The private sector engaged 85% of Sampleton's workforce in 2011, with 10% employed by the State Government, 3% employed by Local Government and 1% employed by the Commonwealth Government.

In the 2011 Census, 73% of Sampleton's workforce were employees, 22% were small-business owner-managers (5% incorporated and 17% unincorporated) and 4% worked in a family business.

The incomes of Sampleton's workforce gives a good indication of local wages. In August 2011, the average worker's income reported in the Census was \$736 a week.

The largest occupation group in 2011, among the 4,766 people working in Sampleton, was 740 professionals, 16% of the local workforce (19% of women and 12% of men), then managers (713 workers or 15% of the workers).

More specifically, the most common occupations in Sampleton were sales assistants & salespersons (365 workers), carers & aides (354), education professionals (307), and farmers / farm managers (276).

The labour balance

The balance between local labour supply (working residents) and demand (local jobs) is a useful indicator of where jobs are needed or where job opportunities might lie.

In Sampleton in 2011, there were 6,024 working residents and 4,767 local workers (jobs). The difference means that Sampleton has a net labour surplus of 1,257 workers, equivalent to 21% of the residents working elsewhere.

Since 2006, the labour surplus had increased by 374 from 883. The biggest change was that there were 153 additional residents aged 55–64 years relative to jobs, compared with 2006.

The labour balance can be calculated for part-time and full-time jobs by subtracting the workforce / job numbers from resident worker numbers. In Sampleton in 2011, the net surplus of 1,257 working residents over jobs included a surplus of 653 full-time workers and a surplus of 458 part-time workers.

In 2011, the occupation with the greatest labour surplus was technicians & trades workers: there were 283 more technicians & trades workers among working residents than were used in local industries.

In Sampleton in 2011, the largest local labour surpluses over local job numbers were:

- technicians & trades workers in construction (137 more working residents than local jobs)
- community & service workers in health & social care (73 more residents than local jobs)
- professionals in health & social care (71 more residents than local jobs)
- drivers & operators in transport, post & storage (59 more residents than local jobs)
- labourers in construction (55 more residents than local jobs)
- sales workers in retail trade (54 more residents than local jobs).

The greatest excess of jobs over local labour supply were:

- professionals in retail trade (10 more local jobs than residents),
- managers in accommodation & food (5 more local jobs than residents)
- administrative workers in accommodation & food and labourers in technical services and managers in other services (4 more local jobs than residents).

The residents

Population

Sampleton is a council in NSW with an area of 1,491 sq. kilometres. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) estimates that Sampleton's population in mid-2012 was 19,362.

Over 2007 to 2012, the estimated population rose by 613, an annual rate of 0.6%. At this rate, it would be 19,613 by mid-2013 and 20,385 by mid-2020.

Sampleton had a population density of 13 persons per sq.km. (8.8 for NSW).

The table below summarises the latest ABS population estimates for Sampleton from 2007 to 2012. The projected populations in 2013 and 2020 are based on change continuing at the estimated rate since 2007.

The ABS estimates that the resident population of Sampleton at 30 June 2011 was 19,286 while the August 2011 Census counted 18,644 residents. This means that the Census counted about 97% of the population. So numbers from the Census are, on average, 3% under the likely population.

Population of Sampleton	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change, % p.a. 2007–2012	Trend 2013	2020
• males	9,299	9,356	9,409	9,462	9,474	9,511	212 up 0.5% pa	9,597	9,860
• females	9,450	9,593	9,680	9,767	9,812	9,851	401 up 0.8% pa	10,016	10,528
residents	18,749	18,949	19,089	19,229	19,286	19,362	613 up 0.6% pa	19,613	20,385

Source: ABS National Regional Profile (NRP) 2013 Table 2. Change % pa is annual rate from 2006 to 2012. Trend populations for 2013+ are based on 2007–12 trend.

Life stages

The age profile of a community is a prime determinant of its economic character. In the chart below, the age profile in 2011 is simplified into six broad workforce stages, four in the workforce – young adult (18–24), parenting (25–39), prime-age (40–54), and retiring (55–69), bracketed by two non-working stages (children and seniors).

Compared with NSW, the life stage that was significantly larger here in 2011 was the retiring (55–69 years) stage, which had 7.3% more of the population, while the seniors (70+ years) stage had 6.5% more.

Sampleton had noticeably fewer people in the parenting age (25–39 years) stage of life, with 8.9% less of the population, and fewer also in the young adult (15–24 years) stage, 3.5% less.

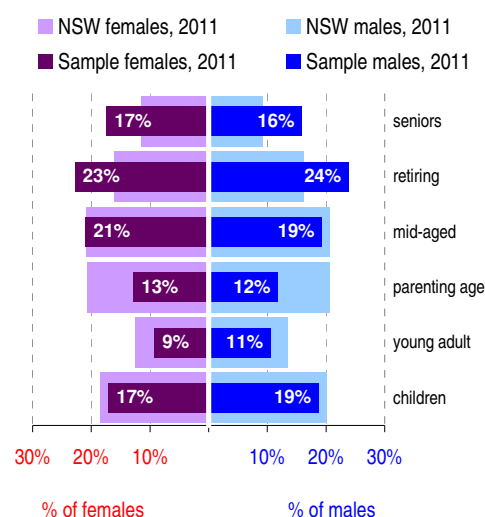
Over 2006 to 2011, the retiring (55–69 years) age group grew most, as a proportion of Sampleton's residents, gaining another 2.7% of the population, with the seniors (70+ years) group also growing, by 0.8%.

Offsetting this were declines in other life stages: the mid-aged stage had 1.8% less of the population; the children stage had 0.9% less.

In Sampleton in 2011, there was a near balance between the sexes, with a ratio of 1.04 females per male.

The gender ratio ranged from 1.11 males per female among young adult residents to 1.13 females per male among those in the seniors life stage.

Population of life stages



Population of life stages	ERP, Sample, 2011		% in NSW 2011	Sample's difference	ERP, Sampleton, 2011			Sample Census count		
	residents	percent			males	females	ratio	2011	2006	2006–11
children (0–14 years)	3,446	17.9%	18.9%	1.0% less	18.7%	17.0%	1.06 M:F	17.8%	18.7%	dn 0.9%
young adult (15–24 years)	1,897	9.8%	13.3%	3.5% less	10.5%	9.2%	1.11 M:F	9.4%	9.9%	dn 0.5%
parenting age (25–39 years)	2,365	12.3%	21.2%	8.9% less	11.8%	12.7%	1.12 F:M	11.8%	12.1%	dn 0.3%
mid-aged (40–54 years)	3,881	20.1%	20.5%	0.4% less	19.3%	20.9%	1.12 F:M	20.1%	22.0%	dn 1.8%
retiring (55–69 years)	4,489	23.3%	16.0%	7.3% more	23.8%	22.7%	1.01 M:F	23.6%	21.0%	up 2.7%
seniors (70+ years)	3,208	16.6%	10.1%	6.5% more	15.9%	17.4%	1.13 F:M	17.1%	16.3%	up 0.8%
residents	19,286	100%	100%		100%	100%	1.04 F:M	18,642	17,896	

Source: ABS NRB Table 2; Census 2011 Table B04; Census 2006 Table B04. ERP is the ABS Estimated Resident Population. The male:female ratio is the ratio of their numbers, not their proportions. The change in proportions from 2006 to 2011 is calculated by subtracting the percentages.

Age structure

At 30 June 2011, the average age Sampleton was around 45 years, which was 6.2 years older than NSW.

The 'shape' of the population is illustrated by an Age Tree. This graph shows the proportions of men and women in each age group. The lighter background shows the proportions in NSW for comparison (but can show Sampleton in 2007, in the Excel version).

Most noticeably, Sampleton's population had larger proportions aged

- 65 to 69 years,
- 60 to 64 years and
- 70 to 74 years

and smaller proportions aged

- 25 to 29 years,
- 30 to 34 years and
- 20 to 24 years (compared with NSW).

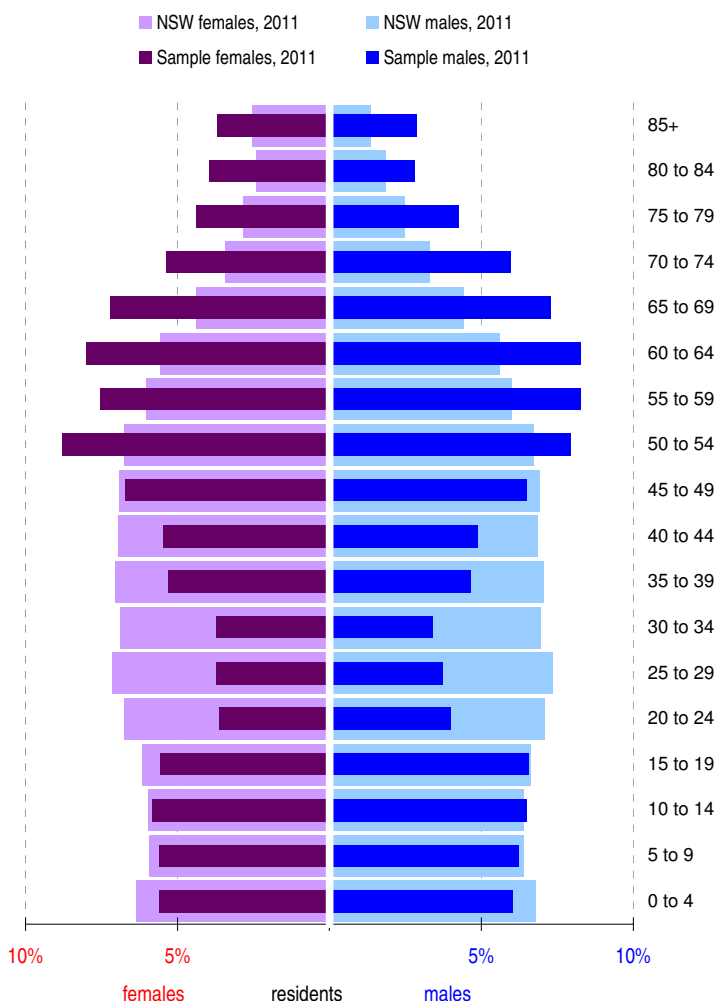
The age groups whose numbers increased fastest over 2007 to 2011 were:

- 85+ years (up 6.8% a year),
- 65 to 69 years (up 4.7% a year), and
- 60 to 64 years (up 3.8% a year).

The age groups whose numbers fell fastest were:

- 45 to 49 years (down 4.0% a year),
- 40 to 44 years (down 3.0% a year), and
- 30 to 34 years (down 2.6% a year).

Sampleton Age Tree, 2011



Estimated population of Sampleton	residents, 2011				% residents in age groups			Change 2007 – 2011		
	males	females	residents	gender ratio	Sample	NSW	difference	2007	change	% pa
0 to 4 years	570	550	1,120	1.04 M:F	5.8%	6.6%	0.8% less	1,025	up 95	up 2.2%
5 to 9 years	590	550	1,140	1.07 M:F	5.9%	6.1%	0.2% less	1,126	up 14	up 0.3%
10 to 14 years	614	572	1,186	1.07 M:F	6.1%	6.2%	0.0% less	1,300	dn 114	dn 2.3%
15 to 19 years	620	545	1,165	1.14 M:F	6.0%	6.4%	0.4% less	1,187	dn 22	dn 0.5%
20 to 24 years	377	355	732	1.06 M:F	3.8%	6.9%	3.1% less	721	up 11	up 0.4%
25 to 29 years	354	366	720	1.03 F:M	3.7%	7.2%	3.5% less	648	up 72	up 2.7%
30 to 34 years	321	366	687	1.14 F:M	3.6%	6.9%	3.3% less	762	dn 75	dn 2.6%
35 to 39 years	439	519	958	1.18 F:M	5.0%	7.0%	2.1% less	913	up 45	up 1.2%
40 to 44 years	461	535	996	1.16 F:M	5.2%	6.9%	1.7% less	1,123	dn 127	dn 3.0%
45 to 49 years	615	658	1,273	1.07 F:M	6.6%	6.9%	0.3% less	1,499	dn 226	dn 4.0%
50 to 54 years	751	861	1,612	1.15 F:M	8.4%	6.7%	1.6% more	1,481	up 131	up 2.1%
55 to 59 years	783	738	1,521	1.06 M:F	7.9%	6.0%	1.9% more	1,422	up 99	up 1.7%
60 to 64 years	784	786	1,570	1.00 F:M	8.1%	5.6%	2.5% more	1,350	up 220	up 3.8%
65 to 69 years	690	708	1,398	1.03 F:M	7.2%	4.4%	2.9% more	1,162	up 236	up 4.7%
70 to 74 years	563	527	1,090	1.07 M:F	5.7%	3.4%	2.3% more	968	up 122	up 3.0%
75 to 79 years	403	428	831	1.06 F:M	4.3%	2.7%	1.7% more	879	dn 48	dn 1.4%
80 to 84 years	266	388	654	1.46 F:M	3.4%	2.1%	1.3% more	696	dn 42	dn 1.5%
85+ years	273	360	633	1.32 F:M	3.3%	2.0%	1.3% more	487	up 146	up 6.8%
Total	9,474	9,812	19,286	1.04 F:M	100%	100%		18,749	up 537	up 0.7%
average age	44.1 yrs	45.5 yrs	44.8 yrs		44.8 yrs	38.7 yrs	6.2 more	43.9 yrs	0.9 more	
adults aged 15+	7,700	8,140	15,840	1.06 F:M	82.1%	81.1%	1.0% more	15,298	up 542	up 0.9%

Source: ABS NRB Table 2.

Qualifications of residents

Post-school education has increasing significance for high income and workplace status. A community's resources is indicated by the proportion of adults with post-school qualifications.

In 2011, 50% of residents aged 15+ in Sampleton had a post-school qualification.

The proportion with qualifications was 7% lower than in NSW.

The most qualified age group were those aged 35–44, when 59% had a qualification.

The proportion without qualifications rises with age: 57% of 75+ year olds had none.

Most commonly, the highest qualification in Sampleton was a certificate III or IV, held by 20% of adults (aged 15+). Another 7% held a bachelors degree and 6% held a diploma.

- 27% of males had a certificate III or IV
- 6% had a bachelors degree
- 4% had a diploma.

- 12% of females had a certificate III or IV
- 8% had a diploma
- 8% had a bachelors degree.

The biggest increases in Sampleton over 2006 to 2011 were in

The biggest increases in NSW over the same period were in

- certificate III or IV (held by 3% more adults)
- bachelors degree (also by 1% more adults).

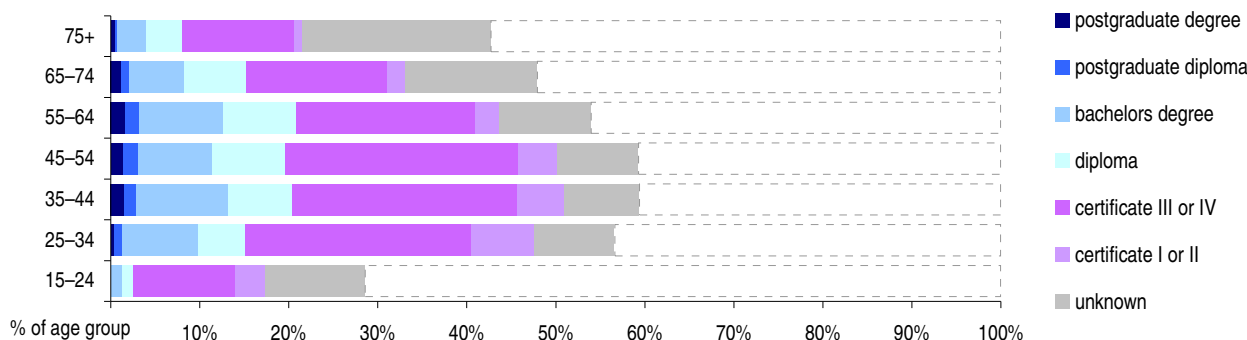
- bachelors degree (up 2%)
- postgraduate degree (up 1%).

9% of Sampleton adults had a degree or higher, compared with 20% across NSW. Only 1% of residents in Sampleton had a postgraduate degree (3% less than in NSW).

Those aged 35–44 had the highest proportion with a bachelors degree (10%), followed by those aged 55–64 (9%).

The highest proportions with postgraduate degrees were aged 55–64 (2%) and 35–44 (2%).

2011 Qualifications of resident adults, by age



Note: this table and graph can be set to show males, females or adults.

2011 Qualifications of resident adults, by age	% of Sampleton adults in age group with each qualification level							% Sample adults	% NSW adults	Sample difference
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+			
postgraduate degree	0%	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	4%	3% less
postgraduate diploma	0%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	same
bachelors degree	1%	9%	10%	8%	9%	6%	3%	7%	14%	7% less
diploma	1%	5%	7%	8%	8%	7%	4%	6%	8%	2% less
certificate III or IV	11%	25%	25%	26%	20%	16%	12%	20%	15%	5% more
certificate I or II	3%	7%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	3%	3%	same
unknown	11%	9%	9%	9%	10%	15%	21%	12%	11%	1% more
none	71%	43%	41%	41%	46%	52%	57%	50%	43%	7% more
total numbers in age group	1,760	1,289	1,870	2,796	3,053	2,446	2,109	15,323	5,585,147	

Source: ABS Census 2011 Table B40 and B1

2006 Qualifications of resident adults, by age	% of Sampleton adults in age group with each qualification level							% Sample adults	Sample change	
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+		2006-11	NSW change 2006-11
postgraduate degree	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	up 0.3%	up 1.2%
postgraduate diploma	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	up 0.1%	up 0.2%
bachelors degree	1%	8%	7%	9%	7%	4%	3%	6%	up 1.3%	up 2.0%
diploma	1%	5%	6%	8%	6%	5%	3%	5%	up 1.0%	up 0.9%
certificate III or IV	8%	21%	22%	21%	17%	15%	9%	16%	up 3.3%	up 1.0%
certificate I or II	5%	5%	5%	4%	2%	2%	1%	3%	up 0.2%	dn 0.1%
unknown	13%	11%	12%	11%	12%	16%	27%	15%	dn 2.5%	dn 2.4%
no qualification	72%	49%	45%	44%	53%	57%	56%	53%	dn 3.7%	dn 2.8%
total numbers in age group	1,780	1,303	2,023	2,779	2,619	2,065	1,979	14,548		

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B39 and B5

Incomes and taxation

In mid-2010, there were 8,645 registered taxpayers in Sampleton. Over 2009/10, their average taxable income was \$30,546 (\$587 a week).

- Some 5,057 of these residents had taxable incomes, averaging \$45,147 pa. They paid an average of \$7,617 in income tax (a tax rate of 17%).
- The other 3,589 registered taxpayers paid no tax that year, due to low incomes (averaging \$9,965 pa).
- The average income of taxpayers in Sampleton in 2010 was 37% lower than the average in NSW.

Over the three years between mid-2007 and mid-2010, average incomes in Sampleton rose by 7%.

- Average income growth here was similar to that which occurred in NSW over that time.

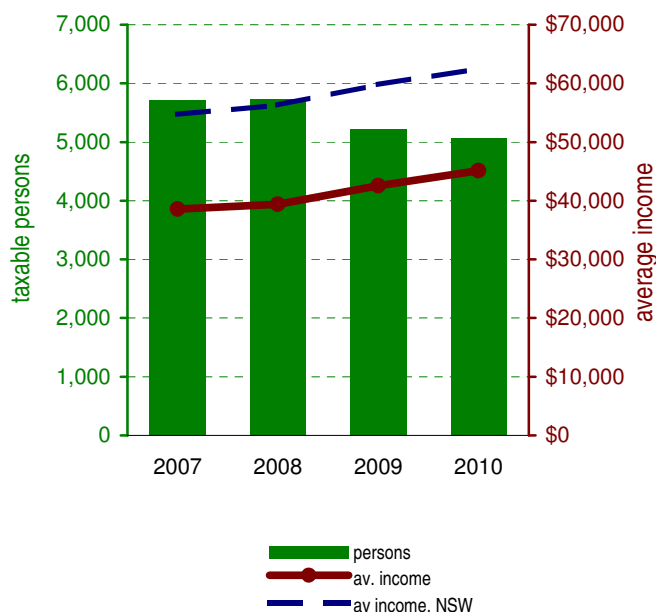
Over the three years, the number of registered taxpayers rose by 1%. The number paying tax fell by 11%, while the number with non-taxable incomes rose by 26%.

- Average incomes of taxpayers rose by 17%
- Average non-taxable incomes rose by 15%
- The number with lower, non-taxable incomes grew faster.

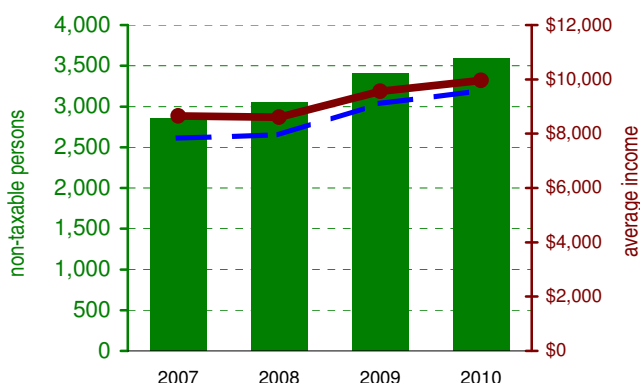
Overall in Sampleton over the three years from mid-2007 to mid-2010:

- The total income tax paid fell by 5% to \$39 mil.
- The average income tax rose by 7% to \$7,617
- The average effective tax rate fell by 2% to 17%.

Sampleton taxpayers



Non-taxable residents



Sampleton taxpayers	no. of taxpayers @ 30 June	total taxable income, \$m, per fin'l year	av taxable income per year	av income, NSW	Sample diff from NSW	total tax paid, \$m, per fin'l year	av tax per fin'l year in Sample	av tax rate, Sample	av tax per year in NSW	av tax rate, NSW
Taxable persons										
2007	5,705	\$m 220	\$38,589	\$54,749	30% less	\$m 41	\$7,119	18%	\$13,457	25%
2008	5,725	\$m 226	\$39,414	\$56,301	30% less	\$m 40	\$6,955	18%	\$13,485	24%
2009	5,228	\$m 222	\$42,538	\$59,788	29% less	\$m 37	\$7,041	17%	\$13,680	23%
2010	5,057	\$m 228	\$45,147	\$62,467	28% less	\$m 39	\$7,617	17%	\$14,294	23%
change, 2007 to 2010	dn 11%	up 4%	up 17%	up 14%	3% higher	dn 5%	up 7%	dn 2%	up 6%	dn 7%
Non-taxable persons										
2007	2,859	\$m 25	\$8,655	\$7,836	10% more					
2008	3,053	\$m 26	\$8,605	\$7,954	8% more					
2009	3,410	\$m 33	\$9,555	\$9,107	5% more					
2010	3,589	\$m 36	\$9,965	\$9,583	4% more					
change, 2007 to 2010	up 26%	up 45%	up 15%	up 22%	7% lower					
All taxpayers										
2007	8,563	\$m 245	\$28,599	\$44,580	36% less					
2008	8,778	\$m 252	\$28,699	\$45,445	37% less					
2009	8,638	\$m 255	\$29,517	\$46,628	37% less					
2010	8,645	\$m 264	\$30,546	\$48,139	37% less					
change, 2007 to 2010	up 1%	up 8%	up 7%	up 8%	1% lower					

Source: ABS NRP Table 1. Non-taxable persons are taxpayers with no net tax payable in that year. Taxable income is income as reported on the individual income tax return, less deductions and some prior year losses.

Sources of personal income

Overall, 55% of the adult residents of Sampleton were registered as taxpayers. The most common sources of income were wages (36% of residents), investments (35%) and unincorporated businesses (13%).

Compared with NSW, 13% fewer adults were taxpayers

- 3% more of the adults were unincorporated business earners
- 17% fewer were wage and salary earners and 9% fewer were investment earners.

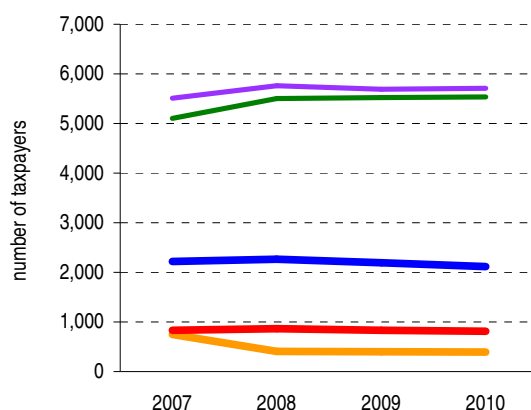
The average taxable income of wage and salary earners in 2009/10 was \$34,931, which was 31% lower than the average for NSW.

- Unincorporated business owners averaged \$10,825 pa which was 49% lower than NSW.
- Investment earners averaged \$4,801 pa which was 39% lower than NSW.
- Superannuants averaged \$25,148 pa which was 13% higher than NSW.

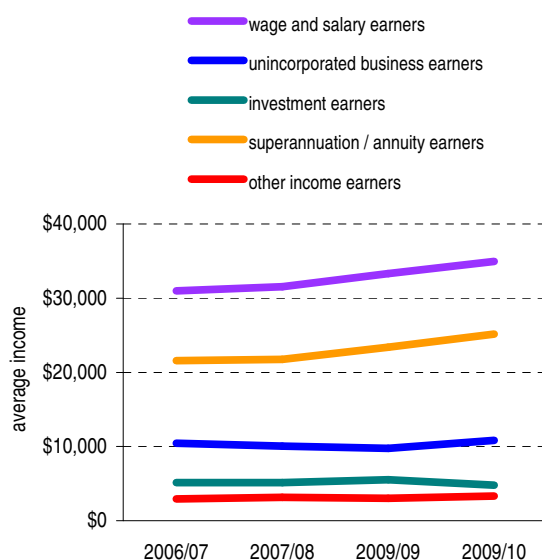
Over the three years from mid-2007 to mid-2010, average incomes rose by 8% overall.

- wage earner incomes rose by 13% on average
- unincorporated business incomes rose by 4%
- investment incomes fell by 7%
- superannuation incomes rose by 17%.

Types of taxpayers, 2007–2010



Average incomes



Note that people can have more than one source of income.

Types of taxpayers, 2007–2010	number in Sample at 30 June				% of adults 15+ in 2010			change in number, 2007–2010		
	2007	2008	2009	2010	Sample	NSW	difference	Sample	NSW	difference
wage and salary earners	5,512	5,764	5,692	5,709	36%	53%	17% less	up 4%	up 3%	1% more
unincorporated business earners	2,221	2,263	2,193	2,113	13%	10%	3% more	dn 5%	up 1%	6% less
investment earners	5,101	5,501	5,522	5,538	35%	44%	9% less	up 9%	up 14%	5% less
superannuation / annuity earners	746	405	400	393	2%	2%	same	dn 47%	dn 49%	2% more
other income earners	831	867	830	810	5%	7%	2% less	dn 3%	up 5%	8% less
All taxpayers	8,563	8,778	8,638	8,645	55%	68%	13% less	same	same	same

People with several types of income are counted under each type, so the sum of the types is greater than the total taxpayers. Total income excludes Government pensions and allowances.

Average incomes	Av income, Sample, year to 30 June				NSW, 2009/10			av. income change, 2007–2010		
	2006/07	2007/08	2009/09	2009/10	av income	Sample diff.	Sample is	Sample	NSW	Sample is
wage and salary earners	\$31,000	\$31,543	\$33,311	\$34,931	\$50,943	-\$16,012	31% less	up 13%	up 12%	0% more
unincorporated business earners	\$10,435	\$10,052	\$9,750	\$10,825	\$21,025	-\$10,200	49% less	up 4%	up 18%	14% less
investment earners	\$5,151	\$5,144	\$5,520	\$4,801	\$7,901	-\$3,100	39% less	dn 7%	dn 3%	4% less
superannuation / annuity earners	\$21,586	\$21,743	\$23,383	\$25,148	\$22,346	\$2,802	13% more	up 17%	dn 18%	34% more
other income earners	\$2,943	\$3,141	\$3,038	\$3,319	\$3,257	\$62	2% more	up 13%	dn 41%	54% more
Average total income	\$28,979	\$28,567	\$30,399	\$31,286	\$50,328	-\$19,042	38% less	up 8%	up 9%	1% less

Source: ABS NRP Table 1. Wage and salary income includes gross income, allowances, commissions, eligible termination payments and lump sums.

Own unincorporated business income includes net income (or loss) from business, partnerships, some trusts and net personal services income. It excludes income of working directors/owners of incorporated businesses who are classified as employees.

Investment income includes interest, net rent, dividends and distributions from most trusts (eg, cash management, property).

Superannuation and annuity income includes superannuation and similar pensions and annuities paid by an Australian superannuation fund.

Wage and salary earners

The Australian Tax Office recorded 5,709 wage earners in Sampleton at June 2010, equal to 36% of the estimated population aged 15+. This proportion was similar to three years previously but 18% lower than in NSW.

The table below shows the proportion of men and women in each age group who were wage and salary earners in mid-2010, compared with three years earlier and with the proportions in NSW.

The graph shows percentages of each age group who were wage earners in Sampleton, compared with NSW in 2010.

For men in Sampleton, the highest proportion of wage earners was among those aged 25–34 years (63%).

Among women, those aged 45–54 years had the highest proportion who were wage earners, 59%.

Over 2007 to 2010, the greatest increase in the proportion who were wage earners was among residents aged 25–34 years, where the proportion rose by 2%.

On the other hand, the proportion of residents aged 15–24 years who were wage and salary earners fell by 4%.

Relative to NSW, no age group had a higher proportion who were wage earners.

There were lower proportions who were wage earners among residents aged 25–34 years (16% lower) and 55–64 years (14% lower), relative to NSW.

The proportion of people in the workforce is higher than the proportion of taxpayers who are wage earners, because many workers are self-employed or get income other than through wages.

The 2011 Census found that 70% of the residents were in the workforce, 1,310 out of 1,870.

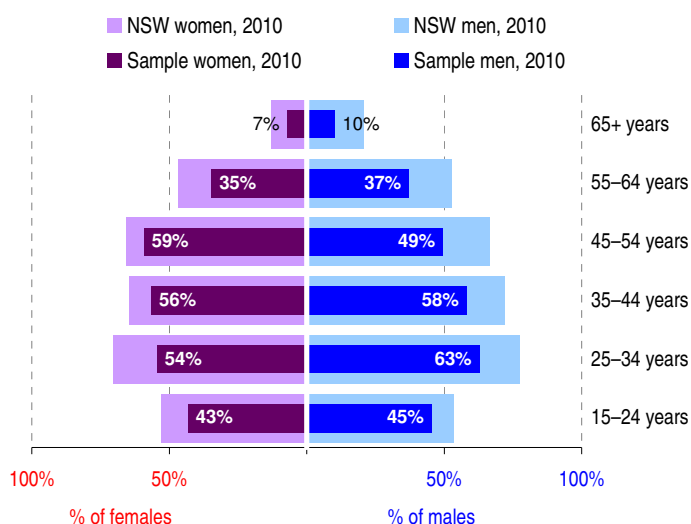
In 2010, the ATO reported that 5,709 residents were wage earners, 37% of the residents.

The proportion who were wage earners was 8% lower than the proportion in the workforce.

In the table below, the right-hand column shows how this difference varies across age cohorts.

The biggest differences were in the 45–54 years and 35–44 years cohorts, when 15% fewer and 13% fewer (respectively) of the residents were recorded by the ATO as being wage earners. This suggests that proportionally more people in these age groups received their income mainly from other sources (eg, from businesses, investment, super or pensions/benefits), and were not wage earners.

% who were wage earners, by age group



Wage and salary earners, by age, Sampleton	Sampleton at 30 June, 2010				ratio of M:F rates	Change from 2007		vs. NSW, 2010		difference in proportions: ATO 2010 & Census 2011
	number	% age group	% men this age	% women this age		at June 30 2007	change 2007–10	% in NSW	Sample difference	
15–24 years	854	44%	45%	43%	1.02 M:F	48%	dn 3.6%	53%	9% less	8% less
25–34 years	827	58%	63%	54%	1.07 M:F	56%	up 2.4%	74%	16% less	7% less
35–44 years	1,126	57%	58%	56%	1.01 M:F	56%	up 1.4%	68%	11% less	13% less
45–54 years	1,615	54%	49%	59%	1.10 F:M	53%	up 1.9%	66%	11% less	15% less
55–64 years	1,083	36%	37%	35%	1.03 M:F	34%	up 2.2%	50%	14% less	10% less
65+ years	204	9%	10%	7%	1.18 M:F	8%	up 0.5%	17%	8% less	3% less
Total aged 15+	5,709	36%	37%	36%	1.01 M:F	36%	up 0.1%	54%	18% less	8% less

Source: ABS NRB Tables 1 and 2, Census 2011 Table B42, Census 2006 Table B41. Percentages for 65+ age group calculated as % of 65-74 population.

Pensions and allowances

In mid-2010, there were 7,881 residents of Sampleton receiving the main forms of income support. The largest groups were those receiving the age pension (3,491), the disability support pension (1,468) and the Newstart allowance (1,083). There are incomplete 2011 data.

Over the four years from mid-2007 to mid-2011,

- the number on the Newstart Allowance fell by 4%.
- the number on a service pension fell by 19%
- and the number on the Single Parent payment fell by 19%.

The age pension was received by 78% of the estimated population aged 65+ (69% in NSW).

The number on Newstart (unemployment benefit) fell by 4% over 2007 to 2011, with 37 fewer recipients.

- In 2011, 72% of Newstart recipients were long-term unemployed (over a year), which was down by 3% since 2007.

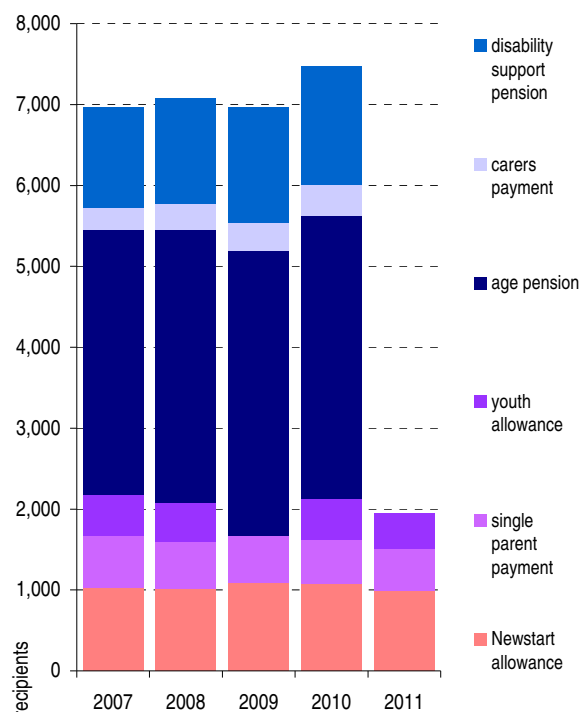
- This proportion was 8% higher than in NSW.

The number on the youth allowance, 445 in 2011, represented 23% of residents aged 15 to 24 in Sampleton (compared with 14% in NSW). The number here had fallen by 12% since 2011.

There were 1,879 families receiving the Family Tax Benefit A in 2011, which was down by 15% since 2007 (compared with a fall of 17% in NSW.)

Many of these families (1,610 families) were also receiving the Family Tax Benefit B. This was down by 14% since 2007 (compared with a fall of 15% in NSW.)

Pensions & Allowances in Sampleton



Pensions & Allowances in Sampleton	number of recipients @ 30 June					change, 2007-11		% of age group		
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Sample	NSW	age group	% in Sample	% in NSW
age pension	3,283	3,379	3,531	3,491	-	n.a.	up 14%	65+ yrs	78%	69%
age/service pension, DVA	463	430	424	405	375	dn 19%	dn 22%	65+ yrs	8%	5%
carers payment	261	312	336	384	-	n.a.	up 66%	15-64 yrs	3%	1%
disability support pension	1,242	1,309	1,431	1,468	-	n.a.	up 17%	15-64 yrs	13%	6%
Newstart allowance	1,030	1,015	1,097	1,083	993	dn 4%	up 17%	15-64 yrs	9%	4%
single parent payment	638	575	570	536	514	dn 19%	dn 19%	15-64 yrs	5%	2%
youth allowance	508	490	-	514	445	dn 12%	up 21%	15-24 yrs	23%	14%
Total	7,425	7,510	7,389	7,881	2,327					
Family Tax Benefit A	2,198	2,168	2,125	2,115	1,879	dn 15%	dn 17%	15-64 yrs	17%	11%
Family Tax Benefit B	1,868	1,836	1,780	1,803	1,610	dn 14%	dn 15%	15-64 yrs	14%	9%
Total Family Tax Benefit recipients	2,213	2,181	2,133	2,129	1,889	dn 15%	dn 18%	15-64 yrs	17%	11%
% on Newstart > 1 yr, in Sample	75%	71%	68%	72%	72%	dn 3%				
% on Newstart > 1 yr, in NSW	61%	61%	52%	62%	65%	up 4%	up 4%			

Source: ABS NRP Table 1. Note that some pension and allowance data is not available for some years, and 2011 data is incomplete.

The Age Pension is a payment for persons who have reached Age Pension age. Age Pension age depends on the individual's date of birth, as it is being raised progressively from 60 to 67. Most Age Pensions are paid by Centrelink. Some included in Age Pension receive a Disability Pension from the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA).

The purpose of the Disability Support Pension (DSP) is to provide income support for people who have a permanent physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment. DSP is designed to give people an adequate means of support if they are unable to work for at least 15 hours per week at or above the relevant minimum wage, independent of a program or support. DSP data has been provided by the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA).

Carers Payment is for people who are unable to support themselves through participation in the workforce while caring for someone with a disability, severe medical condition, or who is frail and aged. Carers Payment data has been provided by FaHCSIA

The Newstart Allowance is a payment for people who are looking for work and participate in activities designed to increase their chances of finding work. Persons must be aged 21 to 64 to qualify. Newstart Allowance data has been provided by Centrelink.

The Youth Allowance is a payment for young people who are studying, undertaking training or an Australian Apprenticeship, looking for work, or sick. Persons must be aged 15 to 24 to qualify. Youth Allowance data has been provided by Centrelink.

The Parenting Payment is a payment for persons who are primary carers of children. Parenting Payment data has been provided by Centrelink.

All Government Pensions and allowances data refer to a point in time (ie, the number of persons receiving payment as at the pay period closest to 30 June each year) and therefore do not represent all the people receiving payments during the entire financial year. Recipients who have been suspended or not paid at that point of time are not included in these data.

Distribution of incomes

The 2011 Census found that the average income from all sources of adults (aged 15+) in Sampleton was around \$526 a week, which was \$284 lower than the \$811 average for NSW.

The median (mid-point) income was \$377 a week (\$561 for NSW).

The average income of local women was \$481 and the average of local men was \$575, which was 20% more than the women's.

From 2006 to 2011, average weekly earnings rose 24% across Australia. In Sampleton, the average income rose by 6% more (up 30%), suggesting that local wages growth was higher.

- average male income rose 28% from \$450 to \$575
- average female income rose 30% from \$370 to \$481.

In 2011, 32% of adults in Sampleton received low-incomes, defined as less than 30% of average earnings, or \$300 a week (roughly the single pension). Across NSW, 27% received low incomes.

Another 51% had middle-incomes, up to average adult earnings (\$300 to \$1000 pw) and 6% got high-incomes, \$1000 to \$2000 pw. Only 4% of adults were in the top income band, over \$2000 a week.

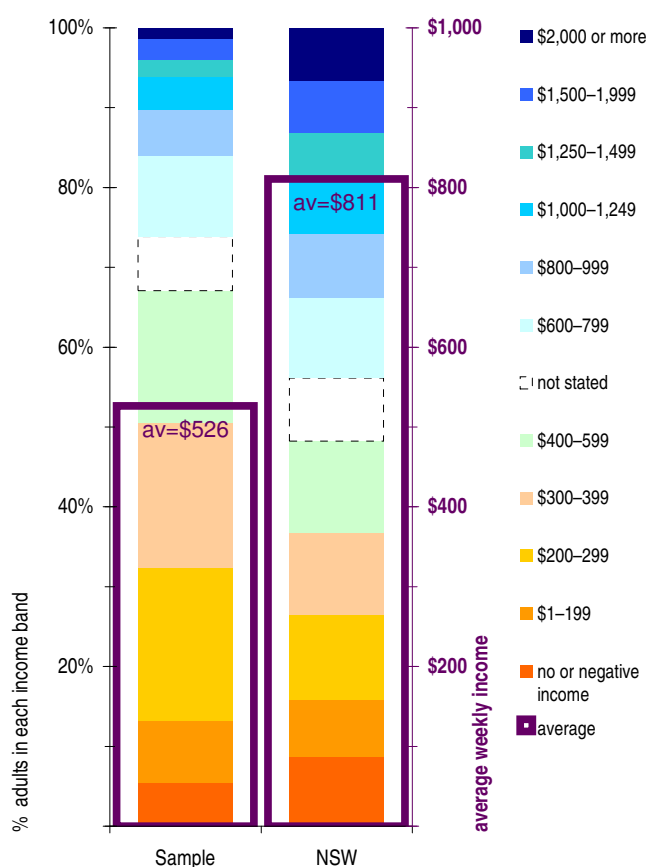
Sampleton had 11% more in the middle income band than NSW, and 9% fewer in the top income band.

Almost without exception, there are more men than women in the higher income bands, and vice versa. In Sampleton, the gender ratio ranged from 2.0 men per woman earning \$2,000 or more to 1.4 women per man earning \$300–399.

The average income reported in the 2011 Census, applied to the estimated population aged 15+ (15,840) indicates that the total income earned by Sampleton adults in 2011 was about \$434 million. The Tax Office reports that total taxable income that year was \$264 million. The difference includes the incomes of people not registered for tax.

Note: from August 2006 to August 2011, the average Australian adult total weekly earnings increased from \$831.70 to \$1033.30, by 24%. Men's earnings rose 25% from \$995.50 to \$1246.3; women's rose 24% from \$649.00 to \$804.70.

Incomes of people aged 15+ yrs, 2011



Incomes of people aged 15+ yrs, 2011	Sample 2011				Sampleton 2011			Income ranges in 2006 Census	Sampleton 2006	
	no. aged 15+ yrs	% aged 15+ yrs	% in NSW	Sample's difference	males 15+ yrs	females 15+ yrs	gender ratio		males 15+ yrs	females 15+ yrs
no or negative income	832	5%	9%	3% less	408	424	1.0 F:M	nil/ negative	6%	6%
\$1–199	1,193	8%	7%	1% more	518	675	1.3 F:M	\$1–\$149	7%	8%
\$200–299	2,937	19%	11%	9% more	1,393	1,544	1.1 F:M	\$150–\$249	26%	28%
\$300–399	2,796	18%	10%	8% more	1,187	1,609	1.4 F:M	\$250–\$399	17%	24%
\$400–599	2,522	16%	11%	5% more	1,081	1,441	1.3 F:M	\$400–\$599	15%	14%
\$600–799	1,555	10%	10%	0% more	820	735	1.1 M:F	\$600–\$799	10%	6%
\$800–999	894	6%	8%	2% less	539	355	1.5 M:F	\$800–\$999	5%	3%
\$1,000–1,249	615	4%	7%	3% less	373	242	1.5 M:F	\$1,000–\$1,299	4%	2%
\$1,250–1,499	339	2%	5%	3% less	195	144	1.4 M:F	\$1,300–\$1,599	2%	1%
\$1,500–1,999	402	3%	6%	4% less	235	167	1.4 M:F	\$1,600–\$1,999	1%	0%
\$2,000 or more	205	1%	7%	5% less	137	68	2.0 M:F	\$2,000 or more	1%	0%
not stated	1,040	7%	8%	1% less	523	517	1.0 M:F	not stated	8%	7%
total residents	15,330	100%	100%		7,409	7,921	1.1 F:M	adults	average 2006	
average weekly income		\$526	\$811	54% less	\$575	\$481	1.2 M:F	\$408	\$450	\$370
median weekly income		\$377	\$561	49% less				\$296		

Source: ABS Census 2011 Table B16; 2006 Table B16. The average weekly income is calculated by multiplying the mid-point of each income range by the number of people in that range, using \$3,000 for the \$2000+ range, and dividing by the number who stated their income. The 2006 average is calculated in the same way using the 2006 ranges.

Note: the table and graph are interactive in the Excel version of this Portrait, and can be set to show different age groups or all adults.

Working residents

The resident labour force

In the 2011 Census, 6,748 residents of Sampleton reported they were in the labour force, out of 15,329 residents aged 15+. This means the labour force participation rate was 44%.

There were 6,024 employed residents and 724 who were unemployed and looking for work, giving an unemployment rate of 10.7%.

If the same proportions were applied to the estimated resident population, in 2011 there would have been about 7,336 residents in the labour force.

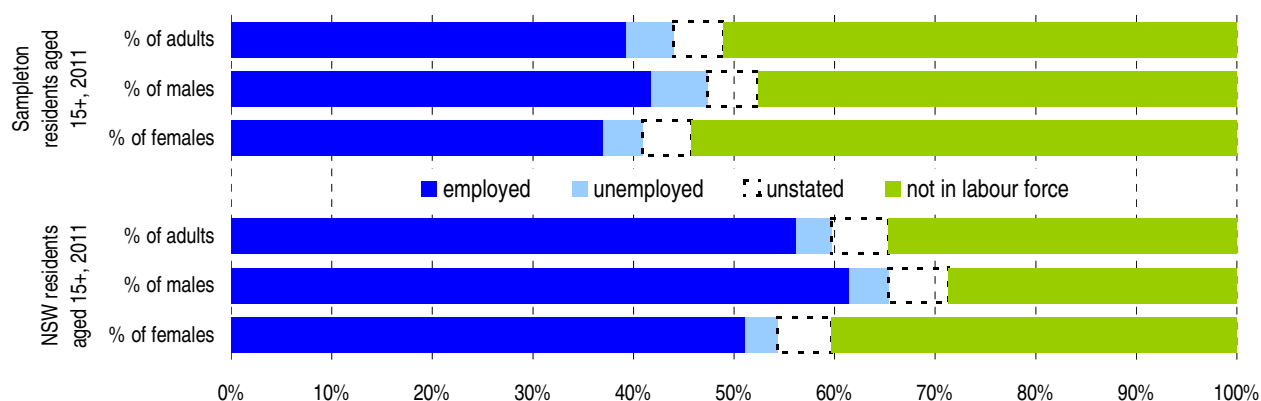
Workforce participation patterns differ between men and women. Women tend to have lower labour force participation rates, spending more time in child raising, housework and caring. In Sampleton in 2011, 41% of women participated in the labour force, compared with 47% of men. In NSW, 54% of women and 65% of men participated.

Women also tend to have a lower attachment to the labour force, and to withdraw from the workforce (by not seeking work) when unemployed. This can cause their measured unemployment rate to be lower than men's. Here, the female unemployment rate in 2011 was 9.5% when the male rate was 11.8%.

Women's greater housework and caring responsibilities also make them, on average, more inclined towards working part-time. In Sampleton, 54% of female workers were part-timers when 29% of the men were.

Similarly, among the unemployed, 56% of women wanted part-time work while 24% of men did.

Workforce status in Sampleton and NSW



Workforce status in Sampleton	Sampleton residents aged 15+, 2011					Change '06-'11, 15+		NSW residents aged 15+, 2011		
	Census 2011 count	% of adults	% of males	% of females	adjusted to ERP 2011	Census 2006 count	change 2006-11	% of adults	% of males	% of females
employed	6,024	39%	42%	37%	6,549	5,446	up 578	56%	61%	51%
unemployed	724	5%	6%	4%	787	975	dn 251	4%	4%	3%
labour force	6,748	44%	47%	41%	7,336	6,421	up 327	60%	65%	54%
not in labour force	7,823	51%	48%	54%	8,504	7,287	up 536	35%	29%	40%
unstated	758	5%	5%	5%		840	dn 82	6%	6%	5%
Adults (aged 15+)	15,329	100%	100%	100%	15,840	14,548	up 781	100%	100%	100%
unemployment rate	10.7%	10.7%	11.8%	9.5%	10.7%	15.2%		5.9%	5.9%	5.9%
Employed		% of employed						% of empl % of employed		
full-time workers	3,128	52%	64%	39%	3,447	2,927	up 201	54%	76%	50%
part-time workers	2,492	41%	29%	54%	2,746	2,142	up 350	39%	18%	43%
away or unstated hours	264	4%	4%	5%	291	221	up 43	7%	3%	5%
Unemployed		% of unemployed						% of unemp % of unemployed		
wanting full-time work	490	68%	76%	44%	540	703	dn 213	72%	70%	53%
wanting want part-time	234	32%	24%	56%	258	272	dn 38	28%	30%	47%

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B41; Census 2011 Table B42. ERP is the ABS Estimated Resident Population.

Labour force trends

The Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) estimates that Sampleton's unemployment was 693 in June 2013, a rate of 8.8% in a working population of 7,838.

The estimated number of unemployed residents had risen by 95 from a year earlier. It was 21 less than in March 2011 and 186 less than in September 2008.

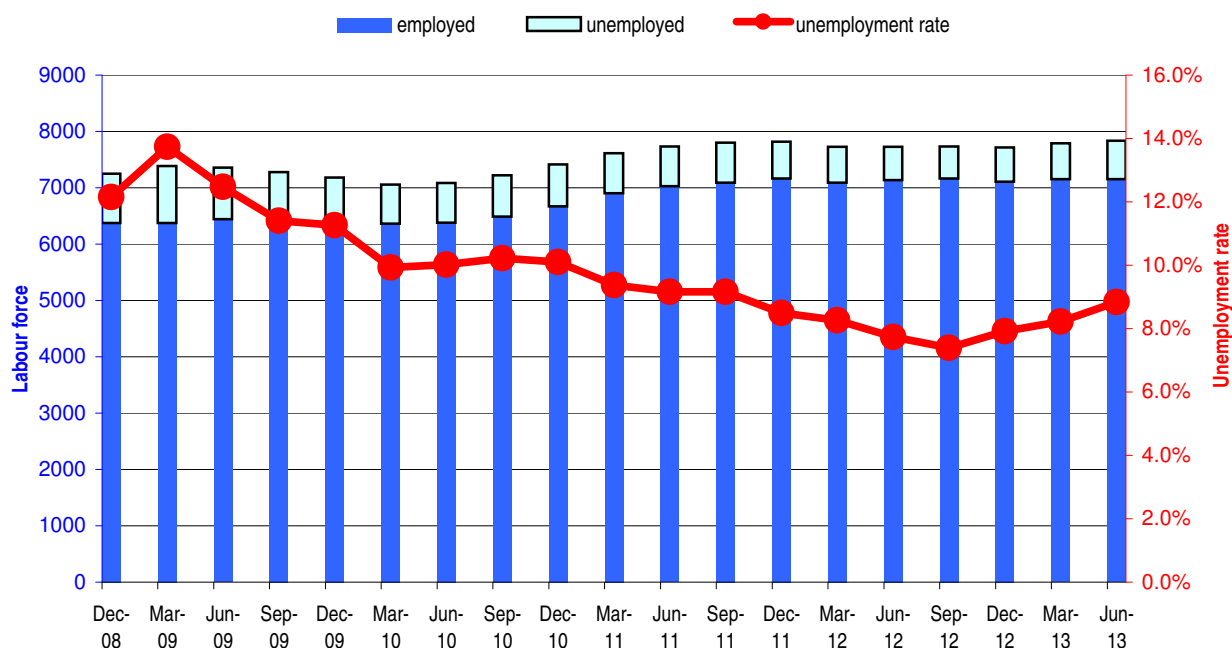
Over recent quarters, the highest unemployment rate was 9.4% in March 2011 and the lowest was 7.4% in September 2012.

In June 2013, Sampleton's labour force was estimated at 7,838. The labour force had risen by 109 over the previous year. It was 224 larger than in March 2011 and 635 larger than in September 2008.

Over recent quarters, the estimated labour force growth rate has ranged from +11.0% in the March 2011 quarter to -5.0% in the March 2012 quarter.

DEEWR estimates that the number of unemployed people in Sampleton at the end of September 2011 was 664. In August 2011, the Census counted 724 unemployed residents here. Adjusting the Census count for those not counted or not stating their employment status, suggests there were about 787 unemployed residents. The DEEWR estimates appear to be lower than the Census count. The DEEWR estimate may not included some employed people who are not seeking work.

Employment in Sampleton



Employment in Sampleton	Smoothed estimates from Dept of Employment									
	Mar-11	Jun-11	Sep-11	Dec-11	Mar-12	Jun-12	Sep-12	Dec-12	Mar-13	Jun-13
employed	6,900	7,023	7,086	7,157	7,087	7,131	7,159	7,104	7,148	7,145
unemployed	714	708	715	664	638	598	572	611	640	693
labour force	7,614	7,731	7,801	7,821	7,725	7,729	7,731	7,715	7,788	7,838
unemployment rate	9.4%	9.2%	9.2%	8.5%	8.3%	7.7%	7.4%	7.9%	8.2%	8.8%
labour force growth p.a.	up 11%	up 6%	up 4%	up 1%	dn 5%	nil	nil	dn 1%	up 4%	up 3%

	Sep-08	Dec-08	Mar-09	Jun-09	Sep-09	Dec-09	Mar-10	Jun-10	Sep-10	Dec-10
employed	6,324	6,370	6,371	6,439	6,447	6,373	6,356	6,374	6,485	6,666
unemployed	879	881	1,015	918	830	809	701	710	738	749
labour force	7,203	7,251	7,386	7,357	7,277	7,182	7,057	7,084	7,223	7,415
unemployment rate	12.2%	12.2%	13.7%	12.5%	11.4%	11.3%	9.9%	10.0%	10.2%	10.1%
labour force growth p.a.		up 3%	up 7%	dn 2%	dn 4%	dn 5%	dn 7%	up 2%	up 8%	up 11%

Source: Small Area Labour Market data, Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, DEEWR. The most recent estimates of the resident labour force and unemployment are made by DEEWR, in part using CentreLink data, and using different methods from the Census. These numbers are 'smoothed' estimates (to reduce seasonal fluctuations). The unemployment estimates are based on regional estimates, distributed proportionally to Centrelink counts of Newstart and Youth Allowances, so can fluctuate in the same pattern as neighbouring councils.

Occupations of working residents

The 2011 Census recorded the occupations of the 6,024 employed residents in Sampleton. This shows that the most prevalent occupations comprised 911 technicians & trades workers, 903 professionals, and 846 community & service workers.

The other occupations consisted of:

- 795 labourers
- 790 managers
- 691 administrative workers
- 584 sales workers
- 416 drivers & operators.

Some occupations had significant gender imbalances – for example, among drivers & operators, there were 12.0 men per woman, but among administrative workers, there were 5.9 women per man.

The largest occupational groups for males were

- 775 technicians & trades workers
- 547 labourers
- 498 managers.

Among women, the most common occupations were

- 624 community & service workers
- 591 administrative workers
- 566 professionals.

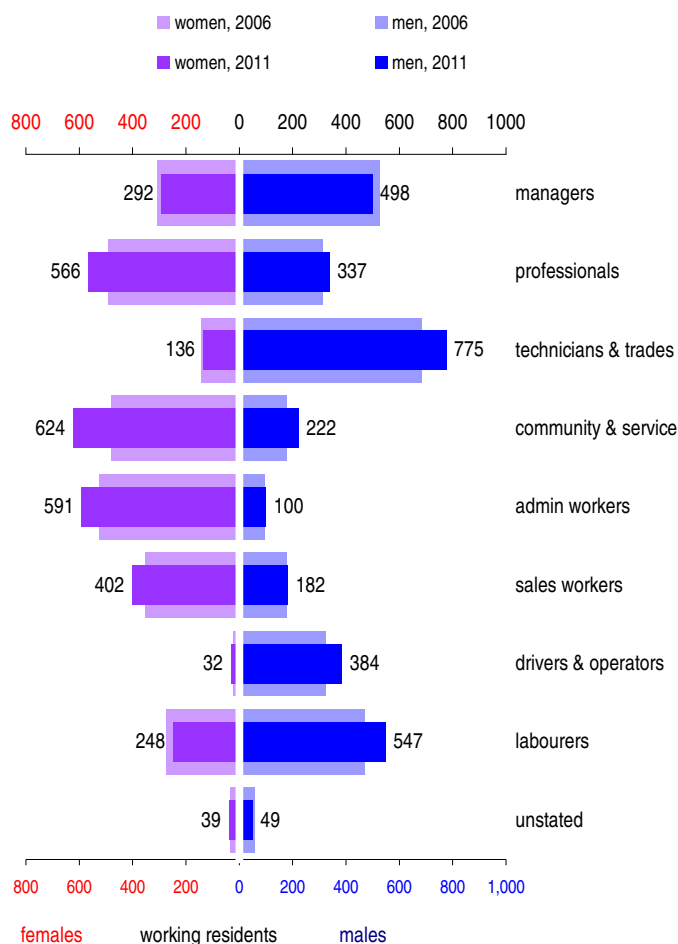
Between 2006 and 2011, the number of employed residents increased by 575 or 11%. The occupations that grew most over this period were:

- community & service workers, up 191 or 29%
- professionals, up 98 or 12%
- technicians & trades workers, up 86 or 10%

Over these five years, however, there were:

- 43 fewer professionals, down 5%

Occupations of Sampleton residents, 2006–11



Occupations of Sampleton residents, 2006–11	Sampleton, 2011				Sample aged 35–45, 2011				
	adults	men	women	ratio	change 2006–11	adults	men	women	2006–11
managers	790	498	292	1.7 M:F	dn 43 dn 5%	239	147	92	dn 21
professionals	903	337	566	1.7 F:M	up 98 up 12%	302	95	207	dn 43
technicians & trades workers	911	775	136	5.7 M:F	up 86 up 10%	238	196	42	dn 6
community & service workers	846	222	624	2.8 F:M	up 191 up 29%	275	58	217	up 50
administrative workers	691	100	591	5.9 F:M	up 73 up 12%	228	27	201	up 43
sales workers	584	182	402	2.2 F:M	up 56 up 11%	118	38	80	up 9
drivers & operators	416	384	32	12.0 M:F	up 71 up 21%	124	116	8	up 22
labourers	795	547	248	2.2 M:F	up 48 up 6%	239	137	102	up 48
unstated / inadequately described	88	49	39	1.3 M:F	dn 5 dn 5%	21	12	9	up 4
total workforce	6,024	3,094	2,930	1.1 M:F	up 575 up 11%	1,784	826	958	106

Source: ABS 2011 Census Table B45, ABS 2006 Census Table B44. Note that the age group in the right-hand columns, 35–45, can be changed in the Excel version of this Portrait.

Economic indicators

Building activity

In the year to 30 June 2012, construction valued at \$14 million was approved in Sampleton, consisting of:

- \$10.5 mil. in new residential construction
- \$1.7 mil. in residential alterations
- \$2.0 mil. for non-residential construction

Between 2007 and 2012, the value of construction approvals fell by 35% (with very considerable annual fluctuation) compared with a rise of 7% in NSW.

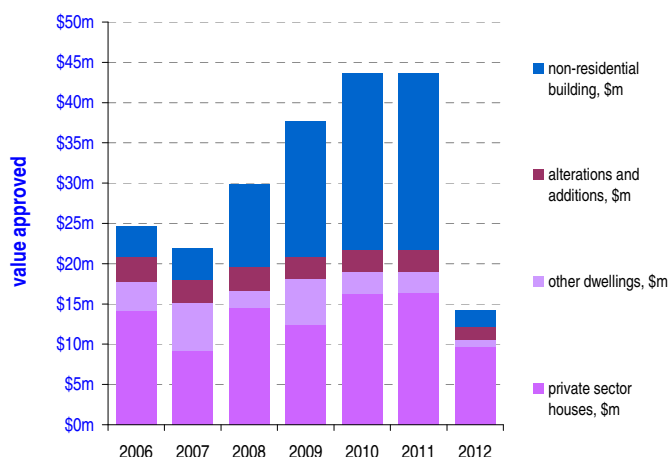
- the value of new residential construction in 2012 was lower 31% compared 2007, with considerable annual fluctuation)
- the value of residential alterations and additions had fallen 41% over the five years.
- the value of non-residential construction had fallen significantly over the five years and was down by 48%

In the year to 30 June 2012, 47 dwellings were approved for construction in Sampleton, with a total value of \$10.5 million.

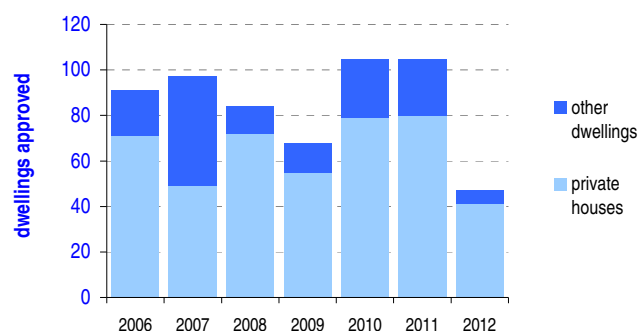
Approvals were given for 41 houses and 6 other dwellings (eg, flats, townhouses). The number of house approvals in Sampleton had fallen by 16% from five years earlier (with some annual variation). The number of other dwellings approved fell by 88% (with considerable annual variation).

The average value of houses approved in Sampleton in 2012 was \$236,000. This had risen by 28%, by \$36,000 since 2007.

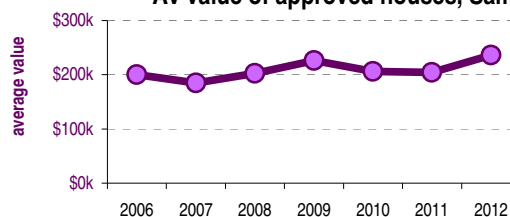
Value of construction approved



Dwelling approvals in Sampleton



Av value of approved houses, Sample



Dwelling approvals in Sampleton	Approvals - year ended 30 June							change 2007-2012		change % 2007-2012 in NSW
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	difference	change %	
private houses	71	49	72	55	79	80	41	(30)	dn 16%	up 4%
other dwellings	20	48	12	13	26	25	6	(14)	dn 88%	up 10%
Total dwelling units	91	97	84	68	105	105	47	(44)	dn 52%	up 7%
Value of construction approved										
private sector houses, \$m	\$14.2m	\$9.1m	\$14.6m	\$12.4m	\$16.3m	\$16.4m	\$9.7m	\$4.5m	up 6%	up 19%
other dwellings, \$m	\$3.6m	\$6.1m	\$2.0m	\$5.7m	\$2.7m	\$2.7m	\$0.9m	\$2.7m	dn 86%	up 24%
new residential building, \$m	\$17.8m	\$15.2m	\$16.6m	\$18.1m	\$19.0m	\$19.0m	\$10.5m	\$7.3m	dn 31%	up 23%
alterations and additions, \$m	\$3.0m	\$2.8m	\$3.0m	\$2.8m	\$2.7m	\$2.7m	\$1.7m	\$1.3m	dn 41%	up 8%
total residential building, \$m	\$20.8m	\$18.0m	\$19.6m	\$20.9m	\$21.7m	\$21.7m	\$12.2m	\$8.6m	dn 32%	up 20%
non-residential building, \$m	\$3.8m	\$3.9m	\$10.2m	\$16.8m	\$21.9m	\$21.9m	\$2.0m	\$1.8m	dn 48%	dn 8%
Total construction value, \$m	\$24.6m	\$21.9m	\$29.7m	\$37.7m	\$43.7m	\$43.7m	\$14.2m	\$10.4m	dn 35%	up 7%
Av value of approved houses, Sample	\$200k	\$185k	\$203k	\$226k	\$206k	\$204k	\$236k	+\$36k	up 28%	up 14%

Source: ABS NRB Table 3; ABS Building Approvals

Vehicle ownership

At 31 March 2011, Sampleton had 13,676 registered vehicles, of which 9,945 or 73% were passenger vehicles.

Since 2007, the number of registered vehicles had risen by 1,128, a trend rate of 2.2% per year.

- Across NSW, registered vehicles were up by 2.3% per year.
- Passenger vehicle numbers had risen by 1.8% a year here; they had increased by 1.9% a year in NSW.

The biggest increases were among passenger vehicles (702 more) and light commercial vehicles (242 more), while the least growth was among articulated trucks (2 fewer) and non-freight carrying trucks (unchanged).

There were 516 registered passenger vehicles per 1,000 people in Sampleton in 2011, which was up by 23 since 2007. Across NSW, there were 517 passenger vehicles per 1,000 people, up by 15 since 2007.

Of Sampleton's registered vehicles, 15% were under five years old, while 26% were 5 to 10 years old and 59% were more than 10 years old.

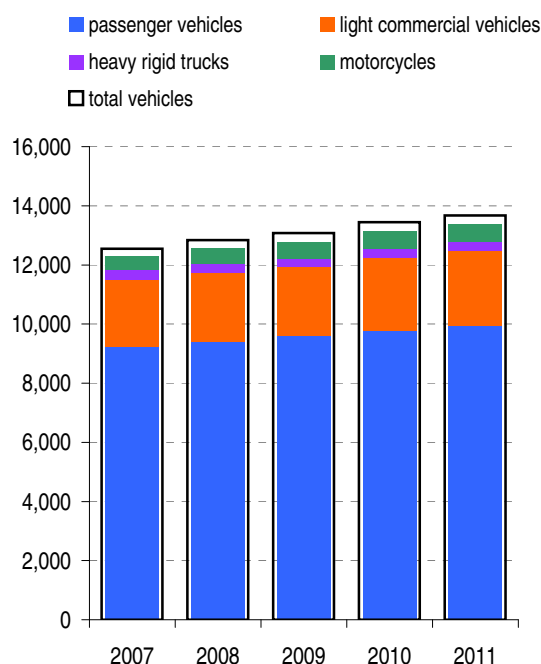
The proportion of vehicles less than 5 years old was 11% lower than NSW and had fallen by 2.9% a year since 2007, while overall vehicles numbers had grown by 2.2% a year.

The most commonly used fuel in Sampleton vehicles was petrol, used by 80% of registered vehicles.

Another 18% of vehicles used diesel and 2% used gas or fuels. Over the five years 2007 to 2011, the number using gas or other fell by 13% a year, while number using petrol fell by 1% a year.

While 13,676 passenger vehicles were registered in Sampleton mid-2011, the 2011 Census counted around 11,121 vehicles parked in or near Sampleton dwellings.

Vehicles registered in Sampleton



Vehicles registered in Sampleton	number registered at 31 March					change 2007-2011			% vehicles, 2011	
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	difference	% pa	in NSW	Sample	NSW
passenger vehicles	9,243	9,403	9,592	9,766	9,945	702	up 2%	up 2%	73%	78%
campervans	65	73	76	79	83	18	up 6%	up 4%	1%	0%
light commercial vehicles	2,280	2,334	2,349	2,475	2,522	242	up 3%	up 3%	18%	14%
light rigid trucks	95	100	113	110	115	20	up 5%	up 3%	1%	1%
heavy rigid trucks	304	301	282	313	313	9	up 1%	up 1%	2%	2%
articulated trucks	32	31	31	31	30	(2)	dn 2%	up 3%	0%	0%
non-freight carrying trucks	11	11	13	12	11	0	same	dn 0%	0%	0%
buses	58	64	69	63	64	6	up 2%	up 3%	0%	0%
motorcycles	460	517	548	594	593	133	up 7%	up 8%	4%	4%
total vehicles	12,548	12,834	13,073	13,443	13,676	1,128	up 2%	up 2%	100%	100%
Vehicles / 1000 people									NSW 2007	NSW 2011
Passenger vehicles	493	496	502	508	516	23	up 1%	up 1%	502	517
Other vehicles	176	181	182	191	193	17	up 2%	up 2%	130	133
total vehicles	669	677	685	699	709	40	up 1%	up 1%	632	650
vehicles at dwellings, Census	9,814	in 2006		2011=	11,121					
Age of vehicles	number of registered vehicles					change 2007-2011			% vehicles, 2011	
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	difference	% pa	in NSW	Sample	NSW
< 5 yrs	2,294	2,188	2,130	2,127	2,042	(252)	dn 2.9%	dn 0.5%	15%	26%
5-10 yrs	3,135	3,216	3,328	3,458	3,508	373	up 2.9%	up 2.4%	26%	30%
10+ yrs	7,106	7,429	7,615	7,855	8,125	1,019	up 3.4%	up 3.9%	59%	45%
Total vehicles	12,535	12,833	13,073	13,440	13,675	1,140	up 2.2%	up 2.3%	100%	100%
Type of fuel										
petrol	10,373	10,502	10,573	10,764	10,889	516	up 1.2%	up 1.5%	80%	85%
diesel	1,980	2,078	2,196	2,367	2,467	487	up 5.7%	up 9.1%	18%	13%
gas or other	194	254	304	311	320	126	up 13%	up 14%	2%	3%
Total vehicles	12,547	12,834	13,073	13,442	13,676	1,129	up 2.2%	up 2.3%	100%	100%

Source: ABS NRB Table 3, Census 2011 Table B29.

Local businesses

In Sampleton, 1,491 businesses were registered at June 2011, with 954 or 64% being non-employing (eg sole trader) while 335 or 22% employed 1 to 4 people, and 202 or 14% had 5 or more staff.

Actively trading businesses are recorded in the Australian Business Register (ABR), maintained by the Australian Taxation Office. The ABS uses this information to construct its Business Register (ABSBR) as a source of data on business activity at the local level. This Register includes all registered active businesses, whether employing staff or not, but excludes non-trading entities such as clubs, charities, government agencies and inactive businesses.

The number of businesses fluctuates as enterprises come and go. Between June 2007 and June 2011, the number of businesses registered in Sampleton fell by 158 or 11% from 1,649 to 1,491.

- the number of non-employing businesses fell by 91 or 10%.
- the number of businesses employing less than five workers fell by 42 or 13%.
- the number of businesses employing 5 or more fell by 1,447 or 12%.

Over this period, there was an average of 169 new businesses registered in Sampleton each year, peaking at 189 in 2006/07. Offsetting this, there was an average of 202 businesses leaving the business register each year

The 2011 Census counted 1,051 owner-managers in Sampleton's workforce, suggesting an average of 1.4 registered businesses per owner-manager. There are often more small businesses than owner-managers in a community, since some owner-managers will have several businesses, and some employed people might run a small business on the side.

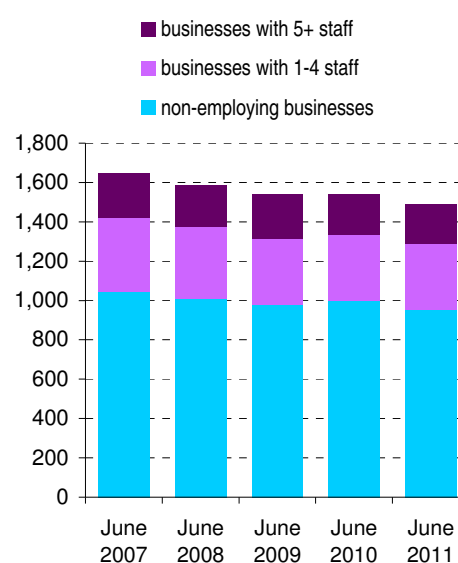
Businesses in Sampleton	June 2007	June 2008	June 2009	June 2010	June 2011
non-employing businesses	1,045	1,010	982	997	954
businesses with 1-4 staff	377	363	331	339	335
businesses with 5+ staff	227	213	225	207	202
Total businesses	1,649	1,586	1,538	1,543	1,491

Source: National Regional Profile Table 1; data is @ 30 June of year.

Change in business numbers, Sample	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
business entries					
non employing businesses	147	115	111	137	78
business with 1-4 employees	-	44	47	36	42
business with 5+ employees	-	12	14	12	9
total entries	189	171	172	185	129
business exits					
non employing businesses	156	174	165	137	135
business with 1-4 employees	-	41	38	25	32
business with 5+ employees	-	17	19	17	10
total exits	201	232	222	179	177

Source: Australian Taxation Office, from the ABS National Regional Profile Table 1.

Businesses in Sampleton



Owner-managers

In the 2011 Census, 1,051 owner-managers were working in Sampleton, with 260 running an incorporated business and 791 an unincorporated business (eg, a sole trader or partnership).

Rural production had the most owner-managers, 178, or 17% of all owner-managers. Then came the construction with 134 owner-managers and the retail trade with 120.

Overall in Sampleton, 75% of owner-managers ran an unincorporated business.

In the larger industries, unincorporated owner-managers were most common in rural production (90% unincorporated), administration / support (89%), other services (83%), and health & social care (83%).

On the other hand, owner-managers were more likely to be incorporated when in rental & real estate (where 54% were incorporated), wholesale trade (43% incorporated), technical services (40%), and transport, post & storage (38%).

Between 2006 and 2011, the overall number of owner-managers in Sampleton fell by 2 with stable numbers of incorporated owners and stable numbers of unincorporated owners.

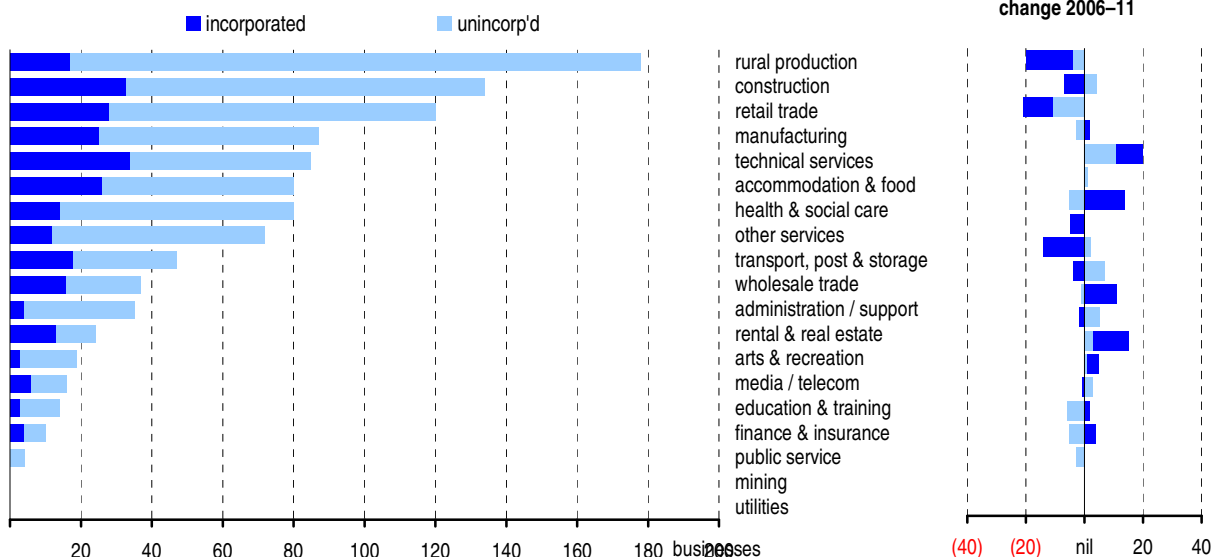
There were more owner-managers in these industries:

- technical services had 20 more
- arts & recreation had 15 more
- administration / support had 10 more
- health & social care had 9 more

Decline was noticeable in these industries:

- retail trade had 21 fewer
- rural production had 20 fewer
- transport, post & storage had 12 fewer

Owner-managers in Sampleton, 2011



Owner-managers in Sampleton, 2011	number of owner-managers			% not incorp'd	incorp'd			change 2006-11		
	incorporated	unincorp'd	total		1-19 workers	self only	1-19 workers	incorporated	unincorp'd	total
rural production	17	161	178	90%	100%	80%	18%	dn 4	dn 16	dn 20
construction	33	101	134	75%	100%	73%	24%	up 4	dn 7	dn 3
retail trade	28	92	120	77%	82%	54%	42%	dn 11	dn 10	dn 21
manufacturing	25	62	87	71%	100%	68%	32%	dn 3	up 2	dn 1
technical services	34	51	85	60%	88%	71%	29%	up 11	up 9	up 20
accommodation & food	26	54	80	68%	100%	28%	72%	up 1	same	up 1
health & social care	14	66	80	83%	100%	83%	17%	dn 5	up 14	up 9
other services	12	60	72	83%	100%	58%	37%	same	dn 5	dn 5
transport, post & storage	18	29	47	62%	100%	79%	21%	up 2	dn 14	dn 12
wholesale trade	16	21	37	57%	81%	76%	24%	up 7	dn 4	up 3
administration / support	4	31	35	89%	100%	74%	16%	dn 1	up 11	up 10
rental & real estate	13	11	24	46%	77%	55%	45%	up 5	dn 2	up 3
arts & recreation	3	16	19	84%	100%	81%	19%	up 3	up 12	up 15
media / telecom	6	10	16	63%	50%	100%	0%	up 1	up 4	up 5
education & training	3	11	14	79%	100%	100%	0%	up 3	dn 1	up 2
finance & insurance	4	6	10	60%	100%	100%	0%	dn 6	up 2	dn 4
public service	0	4	4	100%	-	100%	0%	dn 5	up 4	dn 1
mining	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	dn 3	same	dn 3
utilities	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	same	same	same
not known	4	5	9	56%	100%	73%	0%	same	same	same
All industries	260	791	1,051	75%	93%	70%	28%	dn 1	dn 1	dn 2

Source: Census 2011 Table W11, Census 2006 Table W10.

st dev'n: 14%

Industries in Sampleton

The size of industry sectors

Industries are classified into 19 main sectors. In Sampleton, the largest sector by employment in 2011 was health & social care, with 716 jobs (15% of the employed workforce). The next largest were:

- retail trade, with 686 jobs (14%)
- education & training, with 545 jobs (11%)
- accommodation & food, with 495 jobs (10%)
- manufacturing, with 385 jobs (8%)
- rural production, with 325 jobs (7%).
- construction, with 296 jobs (6%)
- public service, with 236 jobs (5%)
- other services, with 193 jobs (4%)
- technical services, with 179 jobs (4%)
- transport, post & storage, with 158 jobs (3%).

Compared with NSW, the industry sector that was noticeably larger in Sampleton was rural production with 5% more of the workforce.

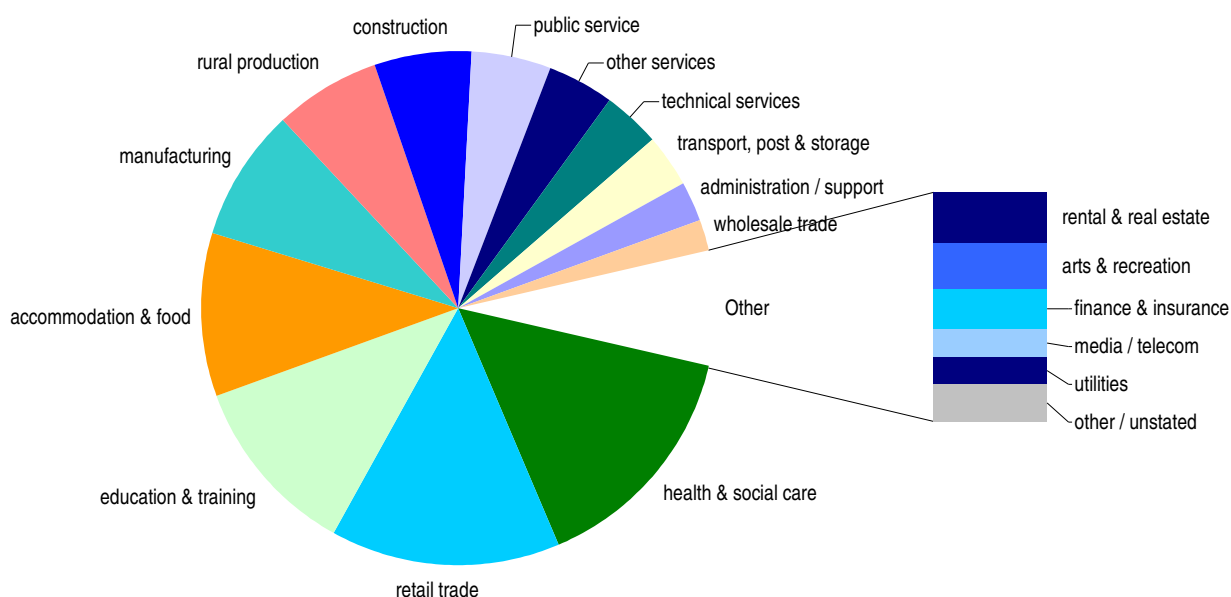
- Other sectors that were more significant locally than in NSW included:
- retail trade had 4% more of the workforce
 - accommodation & food had 4% more
 - health & social care had 3% more.

- Sectors much smaller than in NSW were:
- technical services had 4% less of the workforce
 - finance & insurance had 4% less
 - transport, post & storage had 2% less.

Most sectors are very gender-biased and have a preponderance of either male or female workers. In Sampleton in 2011, of the larger industry sectors:

- The most male-dominated sectors included:
- construction with 5.3 males per female
 - manufacturing with 4.7
 - transport, post & storage with 2.4.
- The most female-dominated included:
- health & social care with 4.5 females per male
 - education & training with 2.6
 - finance & insurance with 2.2.

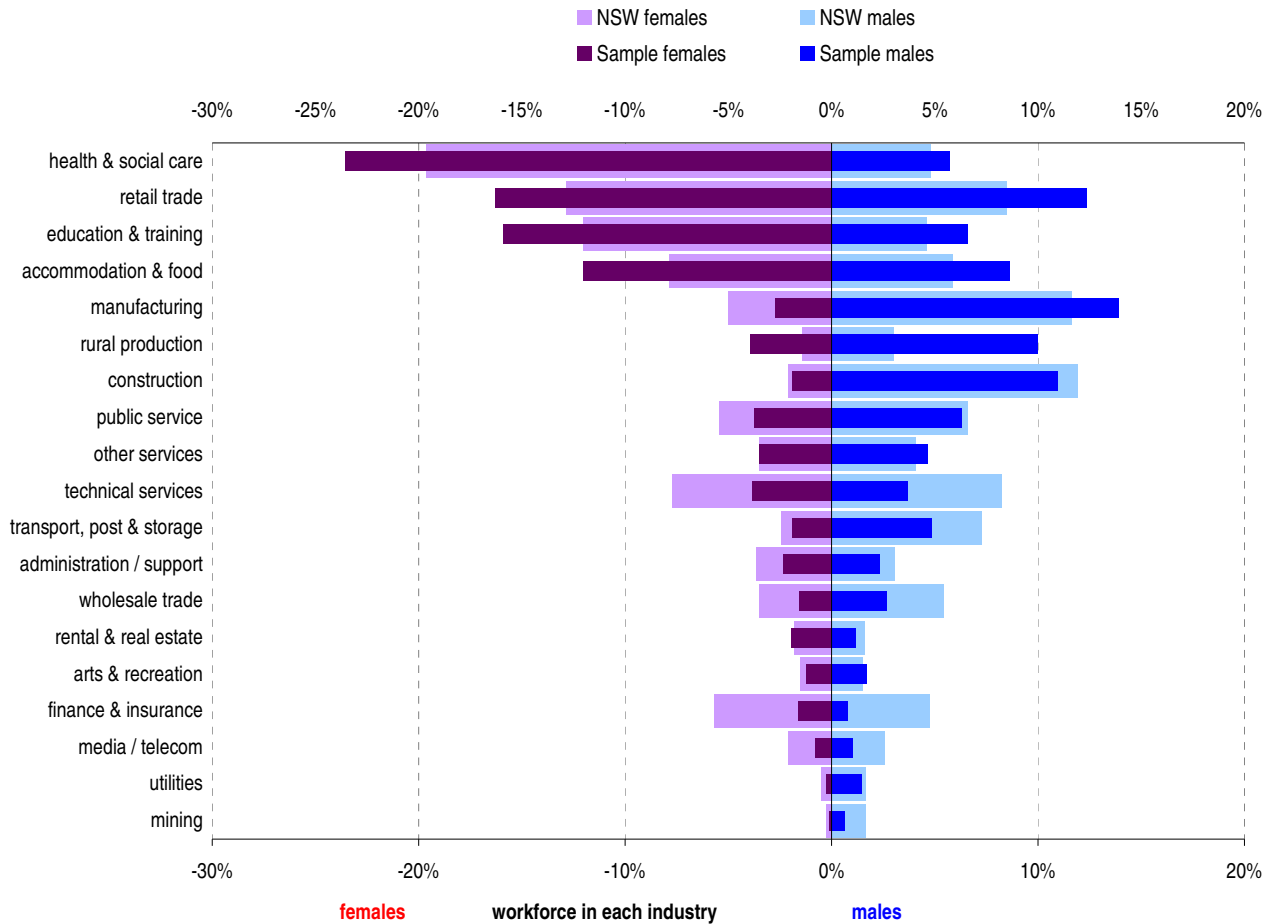
Employment by industry sectors, Sampleton, 2011



Employment by industry sector

The graph and table shows the percentage of male and female workers in each industry sector in Sampleton in August 2011, listed from the Sampleton's largest, health & social care, and compared with percentages in NSW. The table also shows the gender balance in each industry sector, and the change from 2006.

Employment by industry sectors, Sampleton, 2011



Employment by industry sectors, Sampleton, 2011	abbrev	workers in Sampleton, 2011				% of workforce, 2011			Sample, 2006-11	
		workers	males	females	gender ratio	in Sample	in NSW	Sample diff.	Sample 2006	2006-11
health & social care	H&S	716	130	586	4.5 F:M	15%	12%	3% more	15%	up 48
retail trade	Ret	686	281	405	1.4 F:M	14%	11%	4% more	15%	dn 18
education & training	Edu	545	150	395	2.6 F:M	11%	8%	3% more	10%	up 85
accommodation & food	A&F	495	196	299	1.5 F:M	10%	7%	4% more	10%	up 23
manufacturing	Man	385	317	68	4.7 M:F	8%	9%	same	8%	up 21
rural production	Agr	325	227	98	2.3 M:F	7%	2%	5% more	7%	dn 14
construction	Con	296	249	47	5.3 M:F	6%	7%	1% less	6%	up 45
public service	PS	236	143	93	1.5 M:F	5%	6%	1% less	5%	up 20
other services	Oth	193	106	87	1.2 M:F	4%	4%	same	4%	dn 11
technical services	Tec	179	84	95	1.1 F:M	4%	8%	4% less	4%	up 19
transport, post & storage	Tran	158	111	47	2.4 M:F	3%	5%	2% less	4%	dn 18
administration / support	Adm	111	53	58	1.1 F:M	2%	3%	1% less	2%	up 34
wholesale trade	WS	100	61	39	1.6 M:F	2%	5%	2% less	2%	dn 4
rental & real estate	RRE	76	27	49	1.8 F:M	2%	2%	same	2%	dn 14
arts & recreation	A&R	68	38	30	1.3 M:F	1%	2%	same	1%	up 31
finance & insurance	F&I	58	18	40	2.2 F:M	1%	5%	4% less	3%	dn 68
media / telecom	Info	43	23	20	1.2 M:F	1%	2%	1% less	1%	dn 1
utilities	Util	39	33	6	5.5 M:F	1%	1%	same	0%	up 17
mining	Min	18	15	3	5.0 M:F	0%	1%	1% less	0%	up 7
not known		38	16	22	1.4 F:M	1%	1%	same	1%	same
other / unstated		56	31	25	3.6 M:F	1%	2%	1% less	1%	700%
total workers		4,765	2,278	2,487	1.1 F:M	100%	100%		100%	up 202

Source: ABS Census 2011 Table W13, Census 2006 Table W11. Colour codes for industry sectors are used in the specific industries table overleaf.

Specific industries in Sampleton

The table below gives a more detailed list of specific industries in Sampleton, listed in order of employment size. The second column shows the colour-coded industry sector, as in the previous table. The table shows the number employed in each industry in Sampleton in August 2011, then the gender ratio. The proportion of jobs in Sampleton is calculated for each industry and the rank is shown. The final two columns show the proportion in NSW in each industry, and whether Sampleton's proportion is more or less.

The specific industries are listed in descending order from the largest, preschool & school education with 473 jobs, then food & beverage services with 380 jobs, and so on.

Specific industries in Sampleton	sector	Sampleton workers, 2011						NSW workers	
		total	males	females	Gender ratio	% workers	rank 2011	% workers	Sample diff.
Preschool & school education	Edu	473	129	344	2.7 F:M	9.9%	1	5.0%	4.9% more
Food & beverage services	A&F	380	161	219	1.4 F:M	8.0%	2	5.6%	2.4% more
Food retailing	Ret	354	135	219	1.6 F:M	7.4%	3	3.2%	4.3% more
Agriculture	Agr	301	215	86	2.5 M:F	6.3%	4	2.0%	4.3% more
General shop retailing	Ret	236	92	144	1.6 F:M	5.0%	5	5.7%	0.8% less
Residential care services	H&S	228	34	194	5.7 F:M	4.8%	6	2.0%	2.8% more
Construction services	Con	188	159	29	5.5 M:F	3.9%	7	4.2%	0.3% less
Public administration	PS	180	97	83	1.2 M:F	3.8%	8	3.7%	0.0% more
Social assistance services	H&S	180	24	156	6.5 F:M	3.8%	9	2.7%	1.1% more
Medical & other health care services	H&S	172	41	131	3.2 F:M	3.6%	10	3.2%	0.4% more
Technical services (except computer)	Tec	162	72	90	1.3 F:M	3.4%	11	6.3%	2.9% less
Road transport	Tran	115	87	28	3.1 M:F	2.4%	12	2.2%	0.2% more
Accommodation	A&F	114	36	78	2.2 F:M	2.4%	13	1.2%	1.2% more
Hospitals	H&S	106	23	83	3.6 F:M	2.2%	14	3.3%	1.1% less
Transport equipment manufacturing	Man	103	94	9	10.4 M:F	2.2%	15	0.5%	1.7% more
Repair & maintenance	Oth	96	82	14	5.9 M:F	2.0%	16	1.8%	0.2% more
Personal & other services	Oth	96	23	73	3.2 F:M	2.0%	17	2.0%	0.0% more
Building construction	Con	85	68	17	4.0 M:F	1.8%	18	2.3%	0.5% less
Building cleaning, pest control etc	Adm	63	36	27	1.3 M:F	1.3%	19	1.5%	0.1% less
Wood product manufacturing	Man	62	56	6	9.3 M:F	1.3%	20	0.4%	0.9% more
Property operators & real estate services	RRE	59	23	36	1.6 F:M	1.2%	21	1.3%	0.0% less
Public order, safety & regulatory services	PS	58	46	12	3.8 M:F	1.2%	22	1.6%	0.4% less
Food product manufacturing	Man	56	38	18	2.1 M:F	1.2%	23	1.5%	0.4% less
Administrative services	Adm	49	17	32	1.9 F:M	1.0%	24	1.8%	0.8% less
Fuel retailing	Ret	48	24	24	=	1.0%	25	0.3%	0.7% more
Non-metallic minerals manufacturing	Man	41	38	3	12.7 M:F	0.9%	26	0.4%	0.5% more
Sports & recreation activities	A&R	40	18	22	1.2 F:M	0.8%	27	0.7%	0.1% more
Finance	F&I	37	5	32	6.4 F:M	0.8%	28	2.5%	1.7% less
Tertiary education	Edu	34	8	26	3.3 F:M	0.7%	29	2.0%	1.2% less
Adult, community & other education	Edu	33	11	22	2.0 F:M	0.7%	30	0.9%	0.2% less
Postal / delivery services	Tran	28	13	15	1.2 F:M	0.6%	31	0.6%	0.0% less
Grocery, liquor & tobacco wholesaling	WS	27	15	12	1.3 M:F	0.6%	32	0.7%	0.1% less
Motor vehicle & parts retailing	Ret	26	23	3	7.7 M:F	0.5%	33	0.7%	0.2% less
Motor vehicle & parts wholesaling	WS	24	18	6	3.0 M:F	0.5%	34	0.2%	0.3% more
Movie & sound recording	Info	20	12	8	1.5 M:F	0.4%	35	0.3%	0.1% more
Machinery & equipment manufacturing	Man	19	13	6	2.2 M:F	0.4%	36	1.2%	0.8% less
Electricity supply	Util	18	18	nil	M	0.4%	37	0.6%	0.2% less
Basic material wholesaling	WS	18	15	3	5.0 M:F	0.4%	38	0.8%	0.4% less
Creative & performing arts activities	A&R	18	13	5	2.6 M:F	0.4%	39	0.4%	0.0% less

Source: ABS Census 2011 Table W09, Census 2006 Table W09. Colour codes for industry sectors are from the industry sectors table previous.

Specific industries in Sampleton (continued)	sector	Sampleton workers, 2011						NSW workers	
		total	males	females	Gender ratio	% workers	rank 2011	% workers	Sample diff.
Rental services (except real estate)	RRE	18	3	15	5.0 F:M	0.4%	40	0.4%	0.0% less
Heavy engineering construction	Con	17	17	nil	M	0.4%	41	0.7%	0.3% less
Other goods wholesaling	WS	17	4	13	3.3 F:M	0.4%	42	1.1%	0.8% less
Computer system services	Tec	16	9	7	1.3 M:F	0.3%	43	1.7%	1.4% less
Primary metal manufacturing	Man	16	16	nil	M	0.3%	44	0.7%	0.4% less
Furniture & other manufacturing	Man	15	12	3	4.0 M:F	0.3%	45	0.4%	0.1% less
Fabricated metal manufacturing	Man	15	12	3	4.0 M:F	0.3%	46	0.5%	0.2% less
Publishing (not internet or music)	Info	14	6	8	1.3 F:M	0.3%	47	0.6%	0.3% less
Auxiliary finance & insurance services	F&I	11	4	7	1.8 F:M	0.2%	48	1.5%	1.3% less
Water, sewerage & drainage	Util	11	7	4	1.8 M:F	0.2%	49	0.2%	0.0% more
Insurance & superannuation funds	F&I	10	6	4	1.5 M:F	0.2%	50	1.1%	0.9% less
Quarrying	Min	10	5	5	=	0.2%	51	0.1%	0.1% more
Agriculture support services	Agr	9	6	3	2.0 M:F	0.2%	52	0.1%	0.0% more
Machinery & equipment wholesaling	WS	9	6	3	2.0 M:F	0.2%	53	1.3%	1.1% less
Transport support services	Tran	9	9	nil	M	0.2%	54	0.5%	0.4% less
Textile & clothing manufacturing	Man	8	5	3	1.7 M:F	0.2%	55	0.3%	0.2% less
Waste disposal services	Util	7	7	nil	M	0.1%	56	0.2%	0.1% less
Printing	Man	7	7	nil	M	0.1%	57	0.4%	0.3% less
Heritage activities	A&R	7	7	nil	M	0.1%	58	0.2%	0.0% less
Polymer & rubber manufacturing	Man	6	3	3	=	0.1%	59	0.3%	0.2% less
Aquaculture	Agr	6	3	3	=	0.1%	60	0.0%	0.1% more
Chemical products manufacturing	Man	5	nil	5	F	0.1%	61	0.5%	0.4% less
Forestry & logging	Agr	5	5	nil	M	0.1%	62	0.0%	0.1% more
Fishing, hunting & trapping	Agr	5	nil	5	F	0.1%	63	0.0%	0.1% more
Telecommunications services	Info	4	4	nil	M	0.1%	64	0.8%	0.7% less
Coal mining	Min	3	3	nil	M	0.1%	65	0.6%	0.5% less
Rail transport	Tran	3	3	nil	M	0.1%	66	0.6%	0.5% less
Metal ore mining	Min	3	3	nil	M	0.1%	67	0.1%	0.1% less
Beverage & tobacco manufacturing	Man	3	3	nil	M	0.1%	68	0.3%	0.2% less
Gambling activities	A&R	3	nil	3	F	0.1%	69	0.2%	0.1% less
Commission-based wholesaling	WS	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	70	0.1%	0.1% less
Broadcasting (except internet)	Info	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	71	0.4%	0.4% less
Defence	PS	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	72	0.7%	0.7% less
Library & other information services	Info	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	73	0.1%	same
Exploration & mining support	Min	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	74	0.1%	0.1% less
Oil & gas extraction	Min	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	75	0.0%	0.0% less
Warehousing & storage services	Tran	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	76	0.2%	0.2% less
Pulp & paper manufacturing	Man	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	77	0.2%	0.2% less
Petroleum & coal manufacturing	Man	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	78	0.1%	0.1% less
Water transport	Tran	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	79	0.1%	0.1% less
Air & space transport	Tran	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	80	0.6%	0.6% less
Internet publishing & broadcasting	Info	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	81	0.1%	0.1% less
Internet & data processing	Info	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	82	0.1%	0.1% less
Household staff	Oth	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	83	0.0%	same
Gas supply	Util	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	84	0.0%	0.0% less
total		4,619	2,207	2,412	1.1 F:M	97.0%	0.0%	95.6%	

Source: ABS Census 2011 Table W09, Census 2006 Table W09. Colour codes for industry sectors are from the industry sectors table previous.

Changes in industries sectors

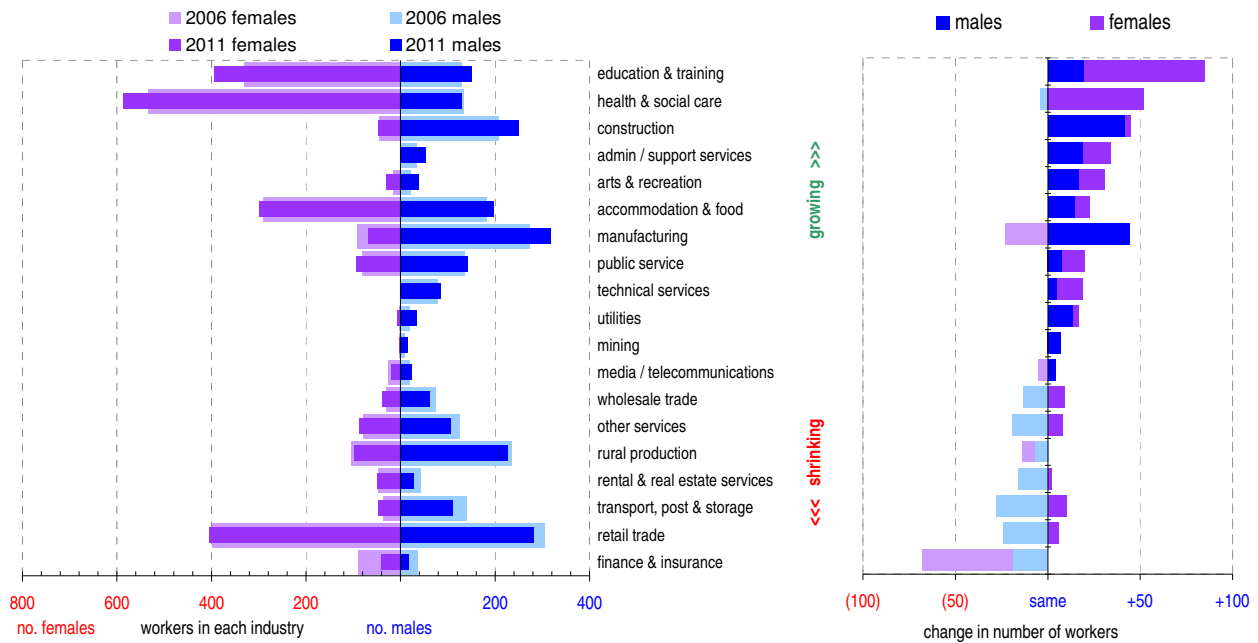
From 2006 to 2011, the industry sector which grew most in employment terms in Sampleton was education & training with 85 more workers (20 more men and 65 more women). The sector had a 1.4% larger share of the workforce relative to 2006.

- health & social care had 48 more workers (a 0.4% larger share)
- construction had 45 more workers (a 0.7% larger share)
- admin / support services had 34 more workers (a 0.6% larger share)
- arts & recreation had 31 more workers (a 0.6% larger share)
- accommodation & food had 23 more workers (a steady share)

Most jobs lost here were from the finance & insurance sector, with 19 fewer workers (19 fewer men and 49 fewer women), a 1.5% smaller share of the workforce relative to 2006.

- retail trade had 18 fewer workers (a 1.0% smaller share)
- transport, post & storage had 18 fewer workers (a 0.5% smaller share)
- rental & real estate services had 14 fewer workers (a 0.4% smaller share)
- rural production had 14 fewer workers (a 0.6% smaller share)
- other services had 11 fewer workers (a 0.4% smaller share)
- wholesale trade had 4 fewer workers (a 0.2% smaller share)

Changes in sector sizes, Sampleton, 2006–11

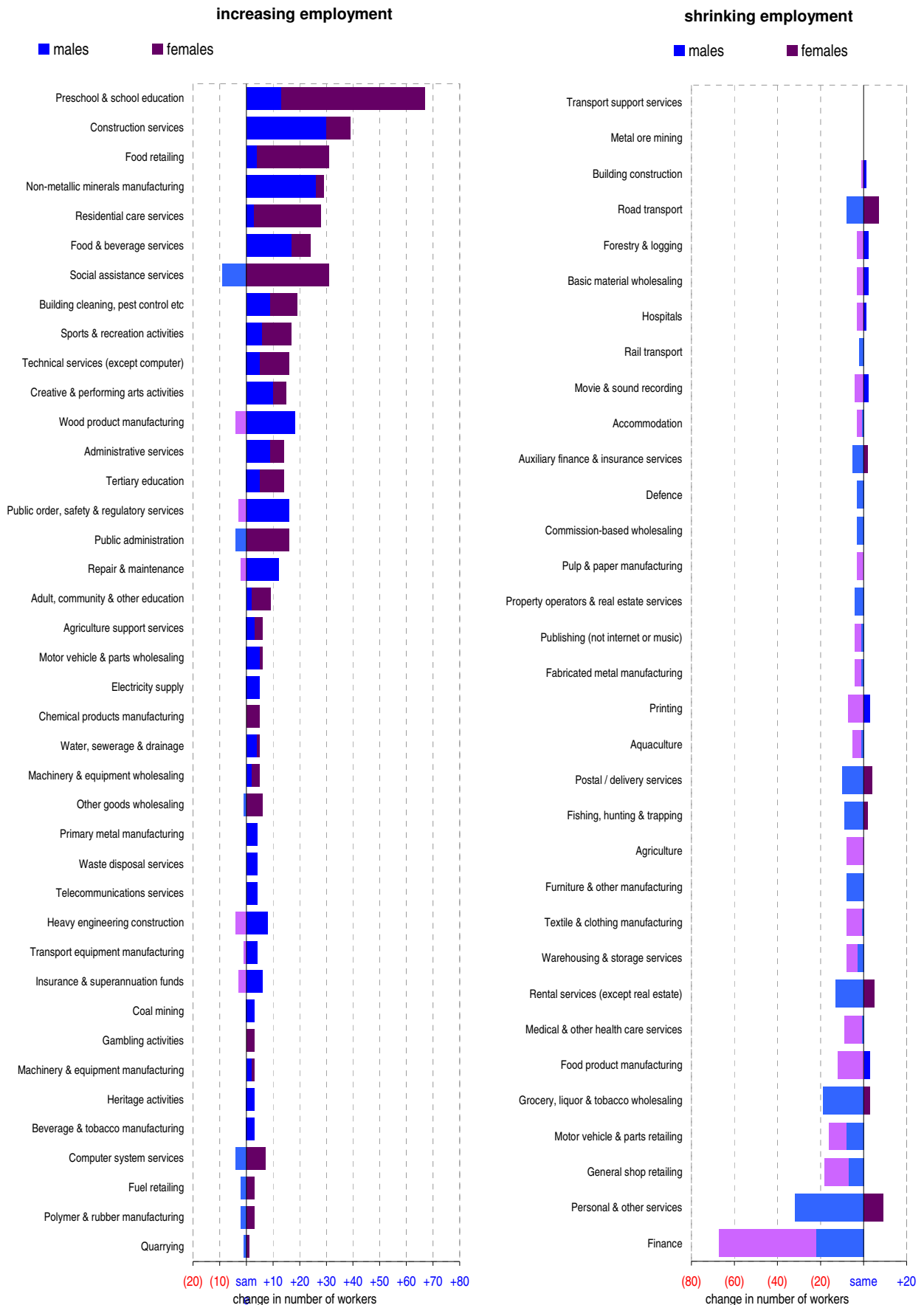


Changes in sector sizes, Sampleton, 2006–11		workers in 2011			change in workers 2006–11			changed share of workers 2006–11		
		adults	males	females	number	males	females	adults	males	females
education & training	Edu	545	150	395	85	20	65	up 1.4%	up 0.7%	up 1.8%
health & social care	H&S	716	130	586	48	-4	52	up 0.4%	dn 0.3%	up 0.8%
construction	Con	296	249	47	45	42	3	up 0.7%	up 1.6%	up 0.0%
admin / support services	Adm	111	53	58	34	19	15	up 0.6%	up 0.8%	up 0.5%
arts & recreation	A&R	68	38	30	31	17	14	up 0.6%	up 0.7%	up 0.5%
accommodation & food	A&F	495	196	299	23	15	8	up 0.0%	up 0.5%	dn 0.4%
manufacturing	Man	385	317	68	21	44	-23	up 0.1%	up 1.6%	dn 1.1%
public service	PS	236	143	93	20	8	12	up 0.2%	up 0.2%	up 0.3%
technical services	Tec	179	84	95	19	5	14	up 0.3%	up 0.1%	up 0.4%
utilities	Util	39	33	6	17	14	3	up 0.3%	up 0.6%	up 0.1%
mining	Min	18	15	3	7	7	0	up 0.1%	up 0.3%	dn 0.0%
media / telecommunications	Info	43	23	20	-1	4	-5	dn 0.1%	up 0.2%	dn 0.3%
wholesale trade	WS	100	61	39	-4	-13	9	dn 0.2%	dn 0.7%	up 0.3%
other services	Oth	193	106	87	-11	-19	8	dn 0.4%	dn 1.0%	up 0.1%
rural production	Agr	325	227	98	-14	-7	-7	dn 0.6%	dn 0.6%	dn 0.5%
rental & real estate services	RRE	76	27	49	-14	-16	2	dn 0.4%	dn 0.8%	dn 0.0%
transport, post & storage	Tran	158	111	47	-18	-28	10	dn 0.5%	dn 1.4%	up 0.3%
retail trade	Ret	686	281	405	-18	-24	6	dn 1.0%	dn 1.4%	dn 0.7%
finance & insurance	F&I	58	18	40	-68	-19	-49	dn 1.5%	dn 0.9%	dn 2.2%
other / unstated		38	16	22	0	-7	7	dn 0.0%	dn 0.3%	up 0.2%
All industries		4,765	2,278	2,487	-202	-58	-144	S.Dev: 0.6%	S.Dev: 0.9%	S.Dev: 0.8%

Source: WPP 2006 Table W11; WPP 2011 Table W11. Changes over 2006-2011 that were more than one standard deviation above average are shaded green.

Changes in specific industries

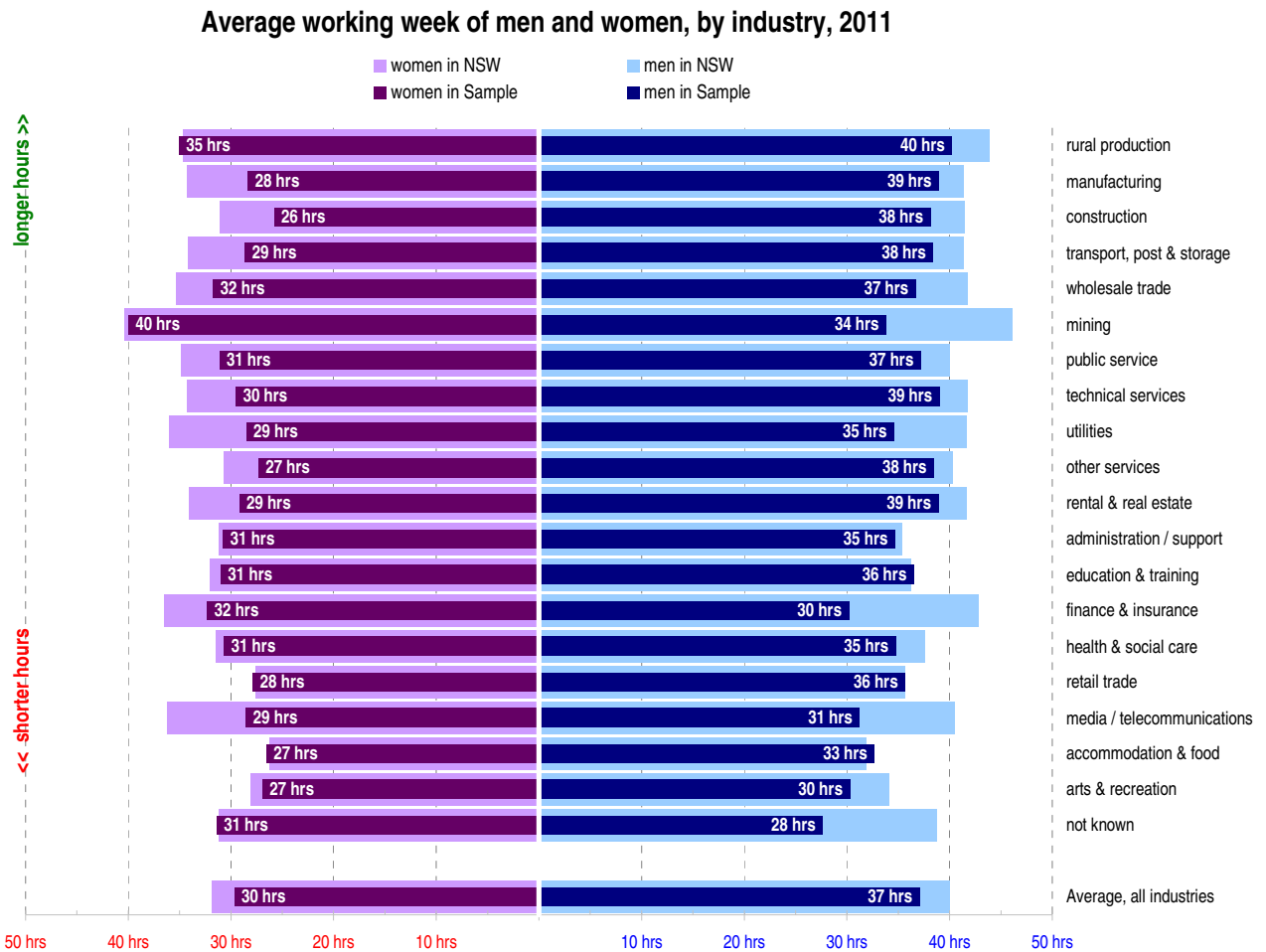
The charts below show the changing sizes of industries in Sampleton, listed from the fastest growing in the left-hand chart to down to the fastest shrinking in the right-hand chart.



Industry changes, Sampleton, 2006-2011		Workers in Sampleton, 2011			Sampleton change 2006-2011			change / 1000 workers	
	sector	total	males	females	total	males	females	Sample	NSW
Preschool & school education	Edu	473	129	344	67	13	54	up 48	up 1
Construction services	Con	188	159	29	39	30	9	dn 20	up 1
Food retailing	Ret	354	135	219	31	4	27	up 15	dn 2
Non-metallic minerals manufacturing	Man	41	38	3	29	26	3	up 3	same
Residential care services	H&S	228	34	194	28	3	25	up 35	dn 11
Food & beverage services	A&F	380	161	219	24	17	7	up 15	up 2
Social assistance services	H&S	180	24	156	22	-9	31	up 23	up 5
Building cleaning, pest control etc	Adm	63	36	27	19	9	10	up 1	up 1
Sports & recreation activities	A&R	40	18	22	17	6	11	up 3	up 1
Technical services (except computer)	Tec	162	72	90	16	5	11	up 4	up 3
Creative & performing arts activities	A&R	18	13	5	15	10	5	up 2	up 1
Wood product manufacturing	Man	62	56	6	14	18	-4	dn 4	dn 1
Administrative services	Adm	49	17	32	14	9	5	up 7	up 1
Tertiary education	Edu	34	8	26	14	5	9	up 6	up 2
Public order, safety & regulatory services	PS	58	46	12	13	16	-3	dn 2	up 1
Public administration	PS	180	97	83	12	-4	16	dn 8	same
Repair & maintenance	Oth	96	82	14	10	12	-2	dn 12	dn 1
Adult, community & other education	Edu	33	11	22	9	2	7	up 3	up 1
Agriculture support services	Agr	9	6	3	6	3	3	up 1	same
Motor vehicle & parts wholesaling	WS	24	18	6	6	5	1	dn 1	same
Electricity supply	Util	18	18	nil	5	5	0	dn 2	up 1
Chemical products manufacturing	Man	5	nil	5	5	0	5	up 1	same
Water, sewerage & drainage	Util	11	7	4	5	4	1	up 1	same
Machinery & equipment wholesaling	WS	9	6	3	5	2	3	same	same
Other goods wholesaling	WS	17	4	13	5	-1	6	up 1	dn 1
Primary metal manufacturing	Man	16	16	nil	4	4	0	dn 2	dn 1
Waste disposal services	Util	7	7	nil	4	4	0	same	same
Telecommunications services	Info	4	4	nil	4	4	0	up 1	dn 1
Heavy engineering construction	Con	17	17	nil	4	8	-4	dn 1	up 2
Transport equipment manufacturing	Man	103	94	9	3	4	-1	dn 20	same
Insurance & superannuation funds	F&I	10	6	4	3	6	-3	up 2	up 11
Coal mining	Min	3	3	nil	3	3	0	up 1	up 2
Gambling activities	A&R	3	nil	3	3	0	3	up 1	same
Machinery & equipment manufacturing	Man	19	13	6	3	2	1	dn 1	dn 1
Heritage activities	A&R	7	7	nil	3	3	0	same	same
Beverage & tobacco manufacturing	Man	3	3	nil	3	3	0	up 1	same
Computer system services	Tec	16	9	7	3	-4	7	dn 3	up 2
Fuel retailing	Ret	48	24	24	1	-2	3	dn 2	same
Polymer & rubber manufacturing	Man	6	3	3	1	-2	3	dn 1	dn 1
Quarrying	Min	10	5	5	0	-1	1	dn 1	same
Transport support services	Tran	9	9	nil	0	0	0	dn 2	same
Metal ore mining	Min	3	3	nil	0	0	0	dn 1	same
Building construction	Con	85	68	17	0	1	-1	dn 13	dn 1
Road transport	Tran	115	87	28	-1	-8	7	dn 20	same
Forestry & logging	Agr	5	5	nil	-1	2	-3	same	same
Basic material wholesaling	WS	18	15	3	-1	2	-3	dn 2	dn 1
Hospitals	H&S	106	23	83	-2	1	-3	up 13	up 30
Rail transport	Tran	3	3	nil	-2	-2	0	dn 2	same
Movie & sound recording	Info	20	12	8	-2	2	-4	same	same
Accommodation	A&F	114	36	78	-3	-1	-2	up 7	same
Auxiliary finance & insurance services	F&I	11	4	7	-3	-5	2	dn 2	dn 1
Defence	PS	nil	nil	nil	-3	-3	0	dn 1	same
Commission-based wholesaling	WS	nil	nil	nil	-3	-3	0	dn 1	same
Pulp & paper manufacturing	Man	nil	nil	nil	-3	0	-3	same	dn 1
Property operators & real estate services	RRE	59	23	36	-4	-4	0	same	same
Publishing (not internet or music)	Info	14	6	8	-4	-1	-3	same	dn 1
Fabricated metal manufacturing	Man	15	12	3	-4	-1	-3	dn 3	dn 1
Printing	Man	7	7	nil	-4	3	-7	same	dn 1
Aquaculture	Agr	6	3	3	-5	-1	-4	dn 1	same
Postal / delivery services	Tran	28	13	15	-6	-10	4	dn 5	same
Fishing, hunting & trapping	Agr	5	nil	5	-7	-9	2	dn 3	same
Agriculture	Agr	301	215	86	-8	0	-8	dn 36	dn 5
Furniture & other manufacturing	Man	15	12	3	-8	-8	0	dn 6	dn 1
Textile & clothing manufacturing	Man	8	5	3	-8	-1	-7	dn 1	dn 1
Warehousing & storage services	Tran	nil	nil	nil	-8	-3	-5	dn 1	same
Rental services (except real estate)	RRE	18	3	15	-8	-13	5	dn 4	dn 1
Medical & other health care services	H&S	172	41	131	-9	-1	-8	up 18	dn 3
Food product manufacturing	Man	56	38	18	-9	3	-12	dn 4	dn 1
Grocery, liquor & tobacco wholesaling	WS	27	15	12	-16	-19	3	dn 10	same
Motor vehicle & parts retailing	Ret	26	23	3	-16	-8	-8	dn 9	dn 1
General shop retailing	Ret	236	92	144	-18	-7	-11	up 5	dn 4
Personal & other services	Oth	96	23	73	-23	-32	9	dn 5	same
Finance	F&I	37	5	32	-67	-22	-45	dn 5	same
total		4,619	2,207	2,412	216	74	142		

The average working week in industries

The chart below shows the average number of hours worked per week by men and women in each industry in Sampleton (the darker narrow bars, and numbers), with the highest average hours on top, compared with NSW (shown as the lighter background).



Working hours by industry	av hrs pw, Sample workers, 2011				difference from NSW			change, Sample, 2006-11		
	Sample workers	men in Sample	women in Sample	female hrs as % male	all workers	men	women	all workers	men	women
rural production	39	40	35	87%	-3 hrs	-4 hrs	0 hrs	dn 1	dn 0	dn 4
manufacturing	37	39	28	73%	-2 hrs	-2 hrs	-6 hrs	up 0	dn 0	dn 1
construction	36	38	26	68%	-4 hrs	-3 hrs	-5 hrs	dn 1	dn 1	dn 3
transport, post & storage	35	38	29	75%	-4 hrs	-3 hrs	-6 hrs	dn 0	up 2	dn 2
wholesale trade	35	37	32	86%	-5 hrs	-5 hrs	-4 hrs	dn 3	dn 1	dn 5
mining	35	34	40	118%	-11 hrs	-12 hrs	-0 hrs	up 3	dn 6	up 20
public service	35	37	31	84%	-3 hrs	-3 hrs	-4 hrs	dn 2	dn 1	dn 2
technical services	34	39	30	76%	-4 hrs	-3 hrs	-5 hrs	dn 1	dn 1	dn 0
utilities	34	35	29	82%	-7 hrs	-7 hrs	-7 hrs	dn 6	dn 7	dn 2
other services	33	38	27	71%	-3 hrs	-2 hrs	-3 hrs	dn 0	up 2	dn 2
rental & real estate	33	39	29	75%	-5 hrs	-3 hrs	-5 hrs	dn 2	up 2	dn 3
administration / support	33	35	31	89%	-1 hrs	-1 hrs	-0 hrs	up 4	up 1	up 6
education & training	32	36	31	85%	-1 hrs	0 hrs	-1 hrs	dn 1	up 0	dn 1
finance & insurance	32	30	32	107%	-8 hrs	-13 hrs	-4 hrs	dn 5	dn 13	dn 1
health & social care	31	35	31	88%	-1 hrs	-3 hrs	-1 hrs	up 0	dn 2	up 1
retail trade	31	36	28	78%	0 hrs	0 hrs	0 hrs	dn 1	dn 0	dn 1
media / telecommunications	30	31	29	91%	-9 hrs	-9 hrs	-8 hrs	up 1	dn 5	up 5
accommodation & food	29	33	27	81%	0 hrs	1 hrs	0 hrs	dn 1	dn 4	up 1
arts & recreation	29	30	27	89%	-2 hrs	-4 hrs	-1 hrs	up 2	up 1	up 3
not known	30	28	31	114%	-6 hrs	-11 hrs	0 hrs	dn 2	dn 6	up 3
Average, all industries	33	37	30	80%	-3 hrs	-3 hrs	-2 hrs	dn 1	dn 2	up 3
std dev'n	3	4	3	14%	3	4	3	2	4	5

Sources: Census 2011 Table W11, Census 2006 Table W11.

The 'average hours' is calculated by multiplying the mid-point of each working-hours range by the proportion of workers in that range; ignoring 'none or unstated'; and using 10 hours as the average for those working 1-15 hours and 55 hours as the average for those working 48+ hours. The differences and changes are by subtraction; extreme values are in bold and shaded.

Working patterns across industries

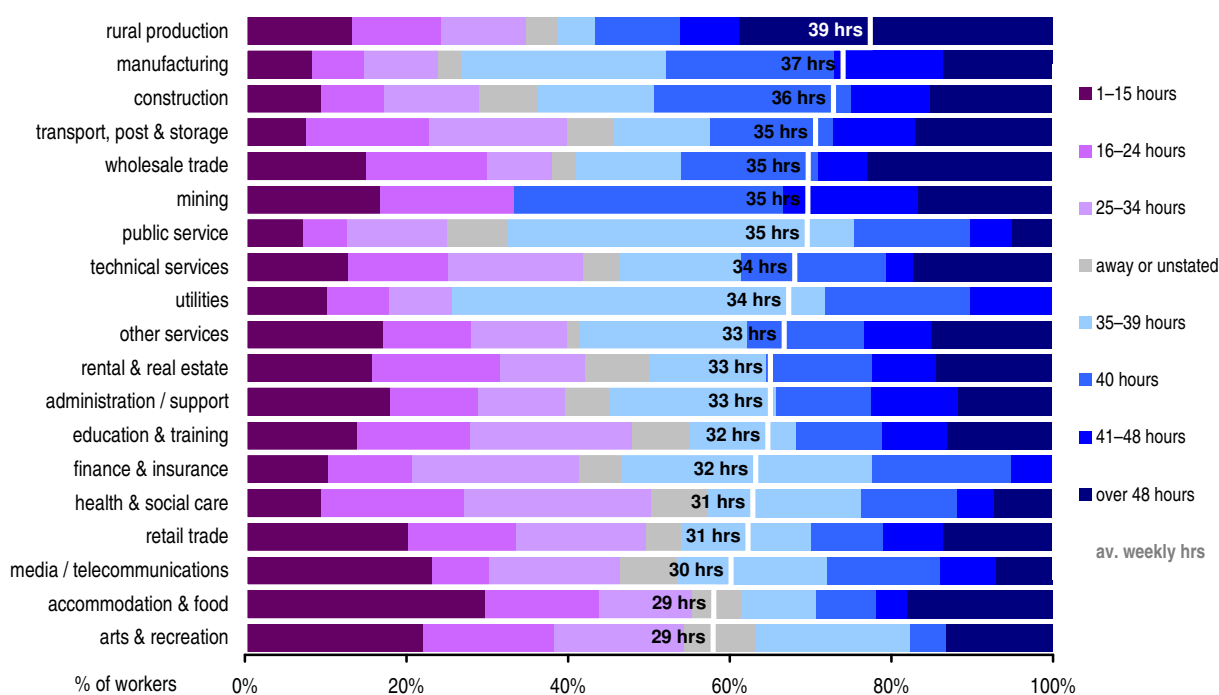
Sectors with the highest proportions working 40+ hours a week were mining, rural production, construction and manufacturing.

Industries with the most part-time workers (<25 hours a week) were accommodation & food, arts & recreation, retail trade and mining.

This chart shows the pattern of working hours for all in the different industry sectors in Sampleton in 2011.

- The average hours in each sector is shown by the white markers.
- The bars are shaded according to the proportion working in each hourly range.
- Industries with more part-time workers have longer purple-shaded sections to the left;
- those with more full-time workers have longer blue sections to the right.
- The chart and table can be set to show data for men, women or all workers.

Weekly hours, all workers by industry, Sampleton, 2011



Weekly hours, all workers by industry, Sampleton, 2011	% of all workers in Sampleton working each period, by industry, 2011									unstated hours	av. weekly hrs
	none or away	1-15 hours	16-24 hours	25-34 hours	35-39 hours	40 hours	41-48 hours	over 48 hours			
rural production	4%	13%	11%	10%	5%	10%	7%	39%	0%	39 hrs	
manufacturing	2%	8%	6%	9%	25%	21%	14%	14%	1%	37 hrs	
construction	4%	9%	8%	12%	15%	24%	10%	15%	3%	36 hrs	
transport, post & storage	3%	8%	15%	17%	12%	15%	10%	17%	3%	35 hrs	
wholesale trade	0%	15%	15%	8%	13%	17%	6%	23%	3%	35 hrs	
mining	0%	17%	17%	0%	0%	33%	17%	17%	0%	35 hrs	
public service	8%	7%	6%	12%	43%	14%	5%	5%	0%	35 hrs	
technical services	4%	13%	12%	17%	15%	18%	3%	17%	0%	34 hrs	
utilities	0%	10%	8%	8%	46%	18%	10%	0%	0%	34 hrs	
other services	0%	17%	11%	12%	21%	15%	8%	15%	2%	33 hrs	
rental & real estate	8%	16%	16%	11%	14%	13%	8%	14%	0%	33 hrs	
administration / support	5%	18%	11%	11%	21%	12%	11%	12%	0%	33 hrs	
education & training	6%	14%	14%	20%	13%	11%	8%	13%	2%	32 hrs	
finance & insurance	5%	10%	10%	21%	31%	17%	5%	0%	0%	32 hrs	
health & social care	6%	9%	18%	23%	19%	12%	5%	7%	1%	31 hrs	
retail trade	3%	20%	13%	16%	16%	9%	7%	14%	1%	31 hrs	
media / telecommunications	0%	23%	7%	16%	19%	14%	7%	7%	7%	30 hrs	
accommodation & food	5%	30%	14%	12%	9%	7%	18%	1%	1%	29 hrs	
arts & recreation	4%	22%	16%	16%	19%	4%	0%	13%	4%	29 hrs	
not known	8%	29%	11%	0%	11%	26%	8%	8%	0%	30 hrs	
total workers	4%	15%	13%	15%	17%	13%	7%	15%	1%	33 hrs	
standard dev'n	3%	7%	4%	6%	11%	7%	4%	8%	2%	3 hrs	

Source Census 2011 Table W11. The table shows the percentage of workers in each industry who work the hours shown in the column, in the week prior to the Census, August 2011. Unusually large or small proportions in a column are in bold and shaded green if high or orange if low. The 'average hours' is approximate, calculated by multiplying the mid-point of each range in table above by the % in the range, ignoring 'none or unstated'; using 10 hours as the average for those working 1-15 hours and 55 hours as the average for those working 48+ hours.

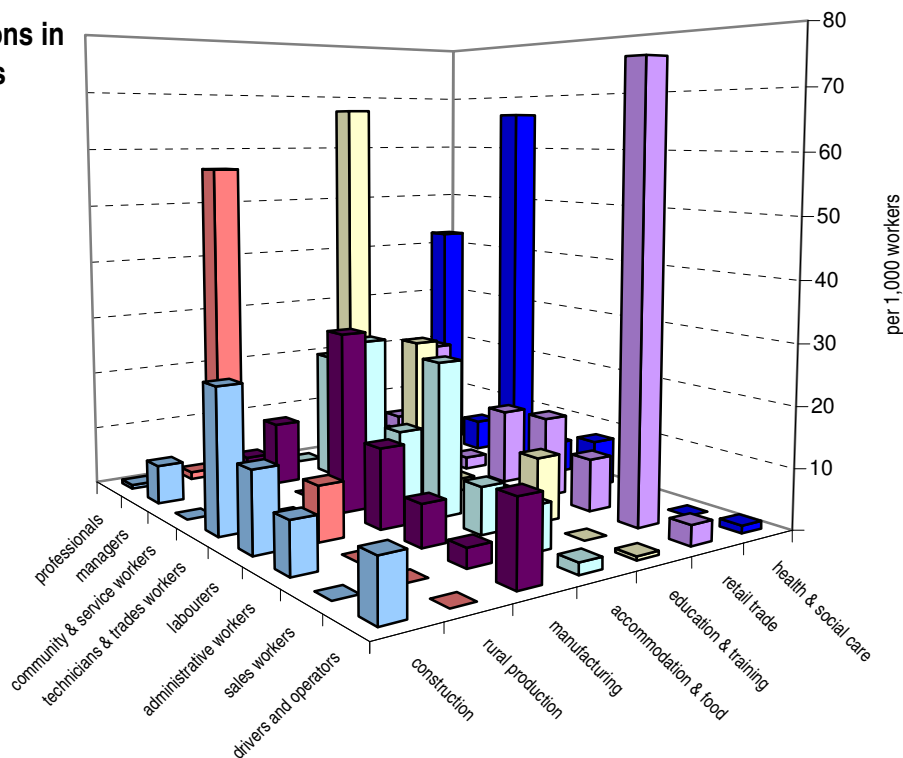
Occupations in industries

The graph below shows the main occupations in the main industries in Sampleton, with the proportion of workers indicated by the heights of the columns. The tallest column, for example, represents the largest occupation–industry combination, sales workers in retail trade; its height shows they constituted 75 in every 1000 workers in Sampleton.

The next largest concentrations of occupations in industries were:

- professionals in education & training (67 of every 1000 Sampleton workers);
- community & service workers in health & social care (66 per 1000);
- managers in rural production (57 per 1000);
- professionals in health & social care (42 per 1000);
- technicians & trades workers in manufacturing (30 per 1000).

Main occupations in main industries



Rate /1,000 workers, industry by occup'n	community & technicians & administrative drivers and										Total
	professionals	managers	service workers	trades workers	labourers	workers	sales workers	operators	not stated		
health & social care	42	5	66	5	8	20	-	1	2		150
retail trade	6	22	2	13	14	9	75	3	1		144
education & training	67	6	25	2	3	11	-	1	-		114
accommodation & food	-	22	26	12	26	8	7	2	1		104
manufacturing	2	11	-	30	13	7	3	13	1		81
rural production	1	57	-	1	9	-	-	-	-		68
construction	1	7	-	24	13	8	-	9	-		62
public service	5	5	9	4	10	11	1	4	1		50
technical services	15	1	-	6	1	14	-	-	-		38
transport, post & storage	-	2	-	1	1	8	2	18	-		33
administration / support	3	1	4	2	11	2	-	1	-		23
wholesale trade	1	4	-	2	3	3	6	3	-		21
rental & real estate	-	2	-	-	2	3	9	-	-		16
arts & recreation	4	1	5	2	1	1	1	-	-		14
finance & insurance	2	1	-	-	-	7	2	-	-		12
media / telecommunications	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	-		9
utilities	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	1	-		8
mining	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-		3
other services	2	3	5	24	3	4	1	-	-		41
not known	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		8
All industries	156	149	144	132	123	121	108	60	5		1,000

Source: 2011 Census Table W12, 2006 Census Table W12. The most common occupations among the industries are in bold and shaded (top 10 darkest).

The Sampleton workforce

Worker ages

In the 2011 Census, 4,767 adults aged 15+ reported that they worked in Sampleton, 2,277 men and 2,490 women.

About 96% of people complete the Census, so the workforce may have been about 4% larger than counted, with around 5,000 jobs in Sampleton in mid-2011.

The age profile of Sampleton's workforce is illustrated in the Workforce Age Tree, compared with NSW. The darker branches show the proportion of Sampleton's workforce in each age group (females left, males right) against the lighter background age profile of the NSW workforce.

The common workforce age profile is apple-shaped, widest around the mid-40s when workforce participation is high with disability and mortality rates still low. In Sampleton's workforce in 2011, the largest age groups were 55–59 years, 50–54 years and 45–49 years.

The average age of workers was 45 years (46 for men and 45 for women).

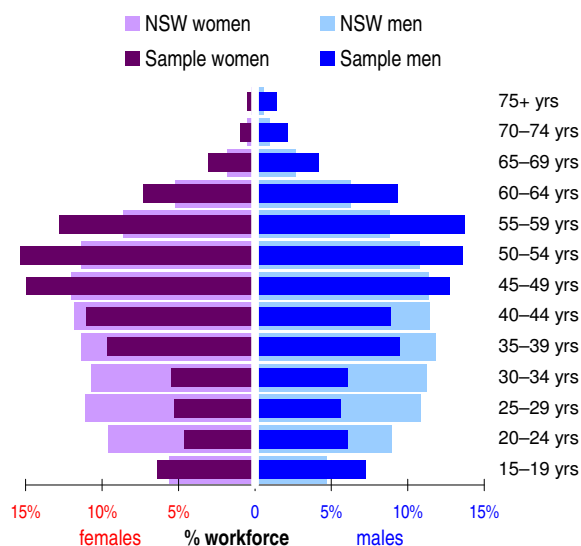
Relative to the NSW workforce, Sampleton's workforce was 4 years older – there were proportionally more people aged 50–54 years, 55–59 years and 60–64 years; and fewer aged 25–29 years, 30–34 years or 20–24 years.

From 2006 to 2011, Sampleton's workforce grew by 204 jobs from 4,563 to 4,767, with a gain of 56 male workers and a gain of 148 female workers.

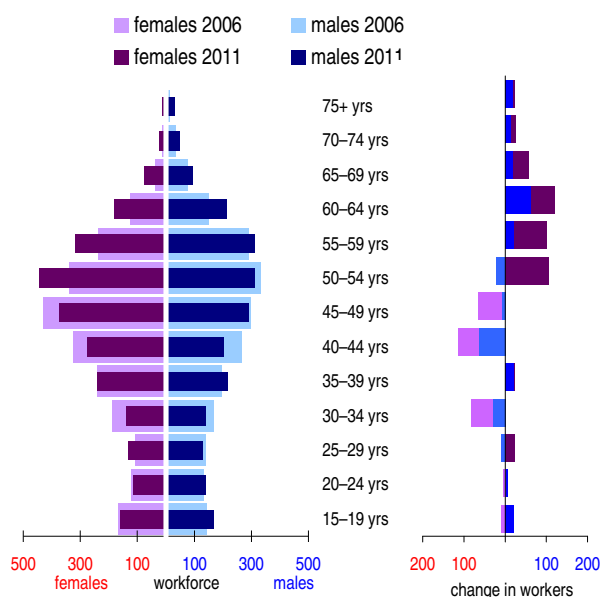
The workforce age groups that increased most over these five years were 60–64 years with 121 more workers; 55–59 years with 101 more; and 50–54 years with 83 more.

Conversely, the age groups that lost the most workers were 40–44 years with 112 fewer workers; 30–34 years with 81 fewer; and 45–49 years with 65 fewer.

Workforce Age Tree, 2011



Change in Sample workforce, 2006-11



Ages of workers, 2011	workers in Sample				% of Sample workforce	% of NSW workforce	difference from NSW	Change in Sample workforce, 2006-11		
	males	females	adults	Gender ratio				males	females	adults
15-19 years	164	159	323	1.0 M:F	7%	5%	2% more	21	(9)	12
20-24 years	138	115	253	1.2 M:F	5%	9%	4% less	6	(6)	0
25-29 years	127	132	259	1.0 F:M	5%	11%	5% less	(9)	24	15
30-34 years	138	137	275	1.0 M:F	6%	11%	5% less	(29)	(52)	(81)
35-39 years	215	241	456	1.1 F:M	10%	12%	2% less	23	1	24
40-44 years	201	275	476	1.4 F:M	10%	12%	2% less	(63)	(49)	(112)
45-49 years	289	373	662	1.3 F:M	14%	12%	2% more	(8)	(57)	(65)
50-54 years	308	445	753	1.4 F:M	16%	11%	5% more	(23)	106	83
55-59 years	312	318	630	1.0 F:M	13%	9%	4% more	22	79	101
60-64 years	212	182	394	1.2 M:F	8%	6%	3% more	63	58	121
65-69 years	94	77	171	1.2 M:F	4%	2%	1% more	19	38	57
70-74 years	48	24	72	2.0 M:F	2%	1%	1% more	16	10	26
75+	31	12	43	2.6 M:F	1%	0%	0% more	18	5	23
all workers	2,277	2,490	4,767	1.1 F:M	100%	100%		56	148	204
average age	45.6 yrs	45.3 yrs	45.4 yrs			41.1 yrs	+4.3 yrs			

Source: ABS Census 2011, Table W01, Census 2006 Table W01; Census 2001 Table W04.

Working hours in Sampleton

Across all ages in Sampleton's workforce, the average working week in 2011 was 33 hours. It was 36 in NSW.

Employees averaged 31 hours a week, compared with 41 hours for incorporated owner-managers and 37 hours for unincorporated owner-managers; family workers averaged 34 hours a week.

The biggest differences from NSW were that:

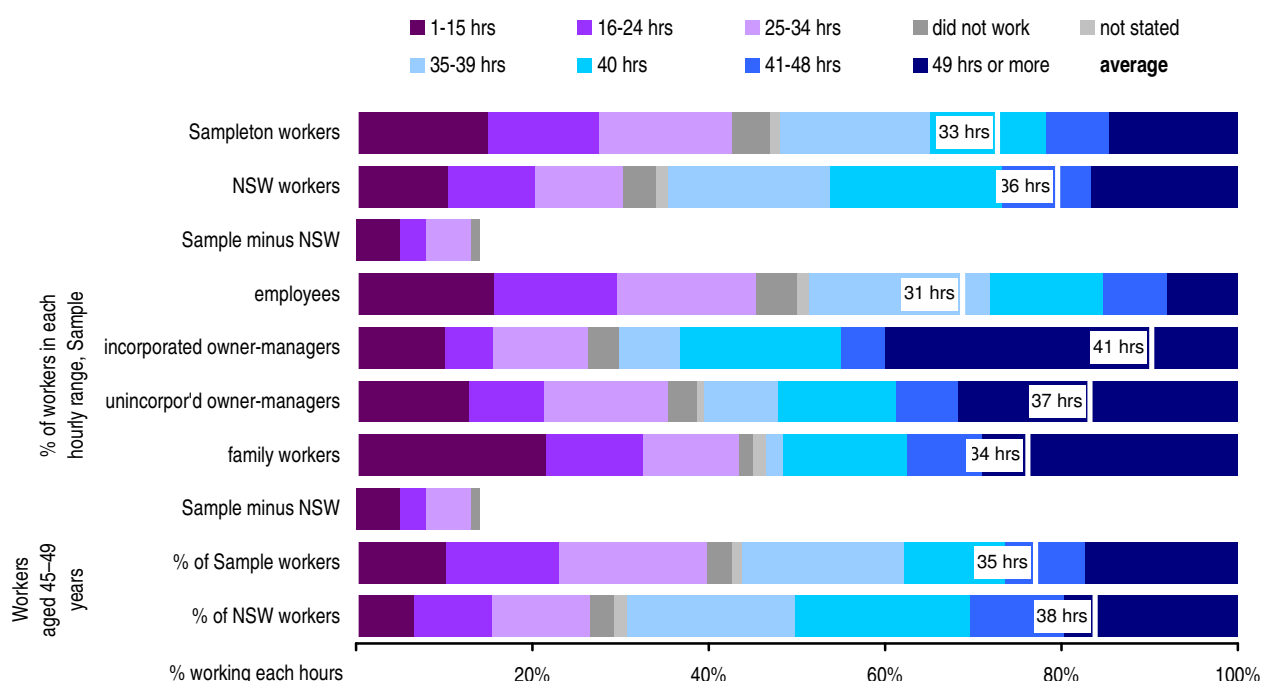
- 5% more workers here worked 1-15 hrs and 5% more worked 25-34 hrs a week
- 6% fewer worked 40 hrs and 3% fewer worked 41-48 hrs a week.

The graph and table below show the working patterns of all workers in Sampleton and in NSW, with more detail for different types of owners and employees in Sampleton. The average weekly hours are shown and written by the narrow white lines, the background shading shows the proportions in each hourly range.

The bottom top bars in the graph show the working pattern of workers of a selected age. In the table, the right-hand columns show more detail on a selected age group, 45–49 years.

Note: this table is interactive in the Excel version of this Portrait, and can show any age group (here, 45–49 years is selected).

Working hours by role, Sampleton, 2011



Working hours by role, Sampleton, 2011	All workers		% of workers in each hourly range, Sample				Workers aged 45–49 years			
	number in Sample	Sampleton workers	NSW workers	employees	incorporated owner-managers	unincorporated owner-managers	family workers	aged 45–49 years in Sample	% of Sample workers	% of NSW workers
did not work	202	4%	4%	5%	3%	3%	2%	19	3%	3%
1-15 hrs	715	15%	10%	16%	10%	13%	22%	68	10%	7%
16-24 hrs	597	13%	10%	14%	5%	8%	11%	84	13%	9%
25-34 hrs	720	15%	10%	16%	11%	14%	11%	111	17%	11%
35-39 hrs	811	17%	18%	21%	7%	8%	2%	122	18%	19%
40 hrs	627	13%	20%	13%	18%	13%	14%	76	11%	20%
41-48 hrs	342	7%	10%	7%	5%	7%	9%	60	9%	11%
49 hrs or more	691	15%	17%	8%	40%	32%	29%	114	17%	20%
not stated	60	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	7	1%	1%
all workers	4,765	100%	100%	3,478	258	793	200	661	100%	100%
average		33 hrs	36 hrs	31 hrs	41 hrs	37 hrs	34 hrs		35 hrs	38 hrs

Source: Census 2011 Table W03, Census 2006 Table W03. Average hours are calculated by multiplying the proportion in each range by the mid-point of the range, using 55 average for the 49+ range. Results higher than NSW are shaded green and bold.

Note that the right-hand columns in this table can be focused on another age group by selecting from a menu in the Excel version of this Portrait.

Full-time and part-time jobs

Overall, 45% of Sampleton's jobs (ie, workers) were part-time and 55% were full-time in 2011.

Women more commonly hold the part-time jobs. Here, 58% of female workers were part-time versus 31% of male workers.

Part-time jobs are commonly held by young and older workers. In Sampleton, 73% of teenage workers and 45% of 20–24 year-olds worked in part-time jobs.

The part-time rate was lowest at 38% amongst workers aged 25–29 years before rising to 52% amongst workers aged 65–69 years.

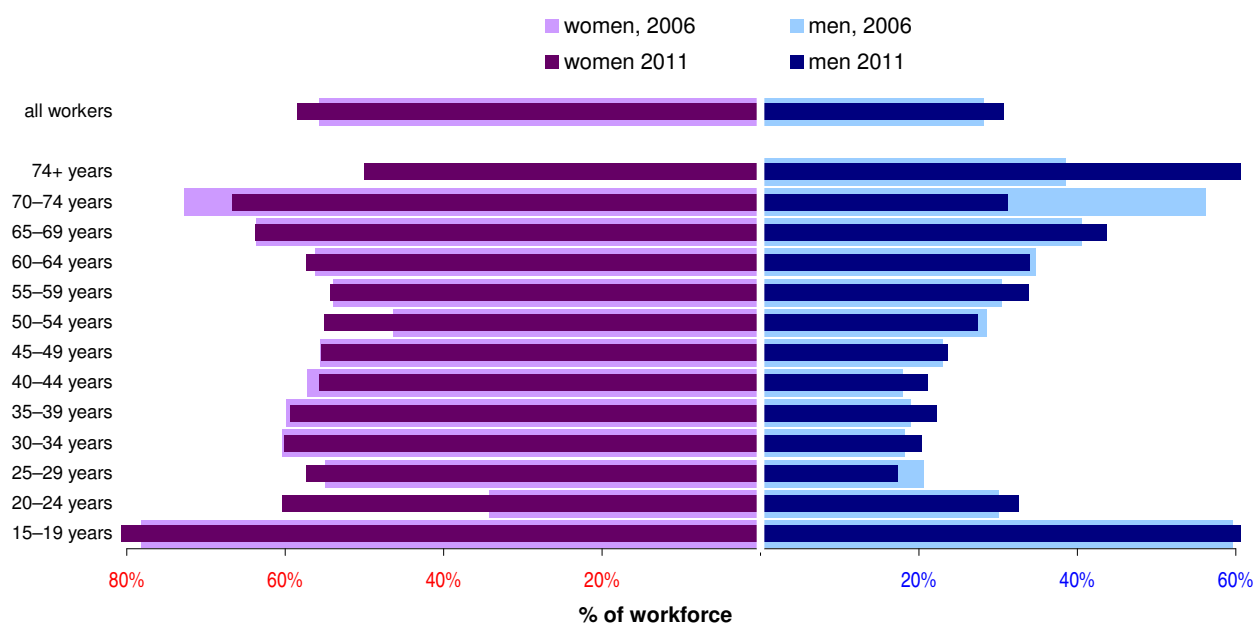
By gender, part-time work was highest among women aged 15–19 years (85% part-time) and women aged 70–74 years (67% part-time).

Between 2006 to 2011, the proportion of jobs that were part-time rose by 3% overall (with 3% fewer female workers and 3% more male workers working part-time.)

Over the five years, the biggest increases in the proportion working part-time were amongst women aged 70–74 years (up 6%), men aged 55–59 years (up 4%) and men aged 35–39 years (up 3%).

The biggest shifts to full-time were among women aged 20–24 years (the part-time proportion was down 26%), women aged 50–54 years (part-time down 9%) and women aged 15–19 years (down 6%).

% of Sampleton workers who were part-time



Full-time / part-time workers in Sample	No. workers in Sampleton, 2011			% of Sampleton workers who were part-time				change % part-time 2006-11		
	full-time	part-time	total	men	women	workers	% in NSW	men	women	workers
15-19 years	81	217	323	62%	85%	73%	71%	up 3%	dn 6%	up 3%
20-24 years	131	107	253	33%	60%	45%	39%	up 2%	dn 26%	up 13%
25-29 years	147	90	259	17%	57%	38%	23%	dn 3%	dn 2%	up 2%
30-34 years	157	104	275	20%	60%	40%	24%	up 2%	up 0%	dn 0%
35-39 years	254	182	456	22%	59%	42%	28%	up 3%	up 1%	dn 0%
40-44 years	268	188	476	21%	56%	41%	29%	up 3%	up 2%	up 1%
45-49 years	373	265	662	24%	55%	42%	28%	up 1%	up 0%	dn 1%
50-54 years	395	308	753	27%	55%	44%	27%	dn 1%	dn 9%	up 6%
55-59 years	329	261	630	34%	54%	44%	30%	up 4%	dn 0%	up 3%
60-64 years	209	168	394	34%	57%	45%	39%	dn 1%	dn 1%	up 0%
65-69 years	78	85	171	44%	64%	52%	50%	up 3%	dn 0%	up 4%
70-74 years	40	29	72	31%	67%	42%	60%	dn 25%	up 6%	dn 18%
74+ years	13	30	43	77%	50%	70%	64%	up 39%	dn 50%	up 45%
all workers	2,475	2,034	4,767	31%	58%	45%	32%	up 3%	dn 3%	up 3%
average age	46.1 yrs	44.9 yrs	45.4 yrs	S.Dev: 18%	S.Dev: 9%	S.Dev: 11%	S.Dev: 17%	S.Dev: 13%	S.Dev: 15%	S.Dev: 14%

Sources: Census 2006 Table W01; Census 2011 Table W01. Percentages exclude those away from work and 'not stated' responses.

Working hours by age

The graph below shows how the pattern of hours worked varies for workers of different ages in Sampleton in 2011, from the youngest on the left to the oldest to the right.

Each colour band represents a range of hours worked in the week before the Census, August 2011 (eg, 1–15 or 35–39 hours), with the longer working hours being higher and in blue shades. The width of the band (shown in percentages on the left axis) represents the proportion of workers of each age who worked that many hours.

The solid line crossing the bands represents the average number of hours worked according to age. Here, average hours peak in the 70–74 years age group at 37 hours a week.

Over most ages from around 25 to 60, five in every ten Sampleton workers worked full-time (35 hours a week or more), shown in the higher blue bands, with one in seven working over 48 hours a week (the highest band).

The proportion working full-time peaked in the 70–74 years age group at 61%.

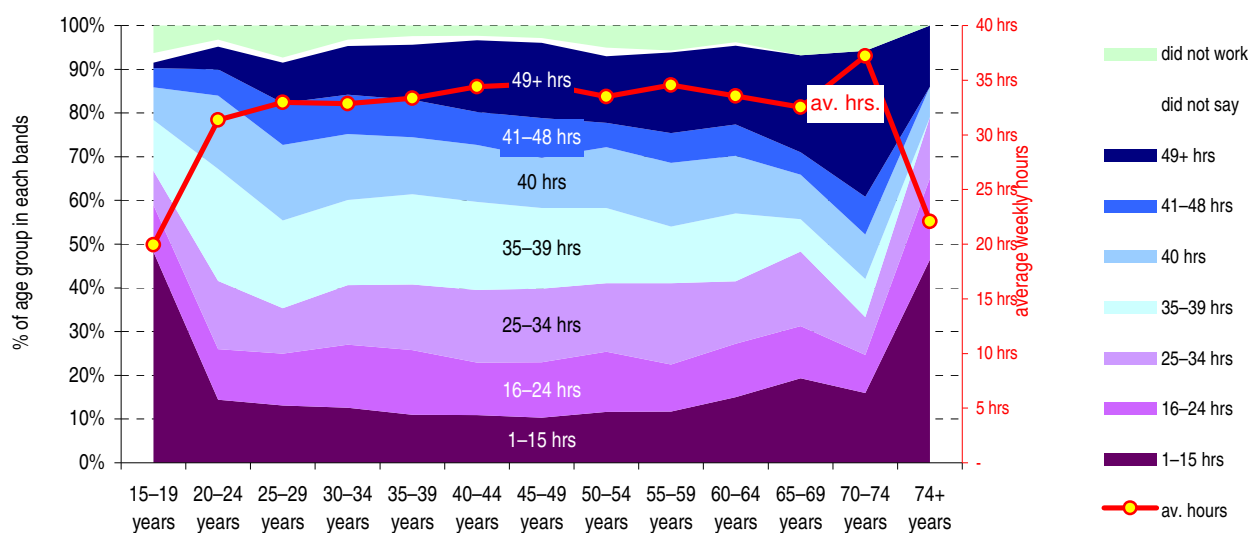
The proportion working over 48 hours weekly was also highest among those aged 70–74 years, with 33% working these hours.

Over most ages, about four in every ten workers in Sampleton were part-time, working under 35 hours a week. Another 5% did not work in Census week or did not give their hours.

Working part-time was most common among those aged 74+ years (79%) and 15–19 years (67%).

Working less than 16 hours a week (ie, two days or less) was most common among those aged 15–19 years (48% worked these hours) and 74+ years (47%).

Working hours by age



Working hours by age, Sample, 2011	% of workers who were full-time				% of workers who were part-time			% of workers who ...		av hours pw, all working
	49+ hrs	41-48 hrs	40 hrs	35-39 hrs	25-34 hrs	16-24 hrs	1-15 hrs	did not work	did not say	
15-19 years	1%	4%	8%	12%	8%	11%	48%	6%	2%	20 hrs
20-24 years	5%	6%	17%	26%	16%	12%	14%	3%	2%	31 hrs
25-29 years	9%	10%	17%	20%	10%	12%	13%	7%	1%	33 hrs
30-34 years	11%	9%	15%	19%	14%	14%	13%	3%	1%	33 hrs
35-39 years	13%	9%	13%	21%	15%	15%	11%	2%	2%	33 hrs
40-44 years	16%	8%	13%	20%	17%	12%	11%	2%	1%	34 hrs
45-49 years	17%	9%	11%	18%	17%	13%	10%	3%	1%	35 hrs
50-54 years	15%	6%	14%	17%	16%	14%	12%	5%	2%	33 hrs
55-59 years	18%	7%	15%	13%	19%	11%	12%	6%	0%	35 hrs
60-64 years	18%	7%	13%	16%	14%	12%	15%	4%	1%	34 hrs
65-69 years	22%	5%	10%	7%	17%	12%	19%	7%	0%	33 hrs
70-74 years	33%	9%	10%	9%	9%	9%	16%	6%	0%	37 hrs
74+ years	14%	0%	7%	0%	14%	19%	47%	0%	0%	22 hrs
all workers	15%	7%	13%	17%	15%	13%	15%	4%	1%	33 hrs

Source: Census 2011 Table W03.

Note: the percentages part-time in this table differ from the previous table in that those away from work or working unstated hours are included. The average is calculated by multiplying the proportion in each band by the mid-point of the band, using 55 hours for the 49+ band, excluding the not stated and did not work responses. The most common hours for each age are shaded

Qualifications in the workforce

Overall, 59% of Sampleton's workforce had tertiary (post-school) qualifications, with 24% having a diploma, degree or higher; 26% having a level III or IV Certificate and 2% having a Certificate I or II.

Compared with the NSW workforce, very similar proportions of Sampleton's workforce were tertiary-qualified, with 10% less having a diploma or higher.

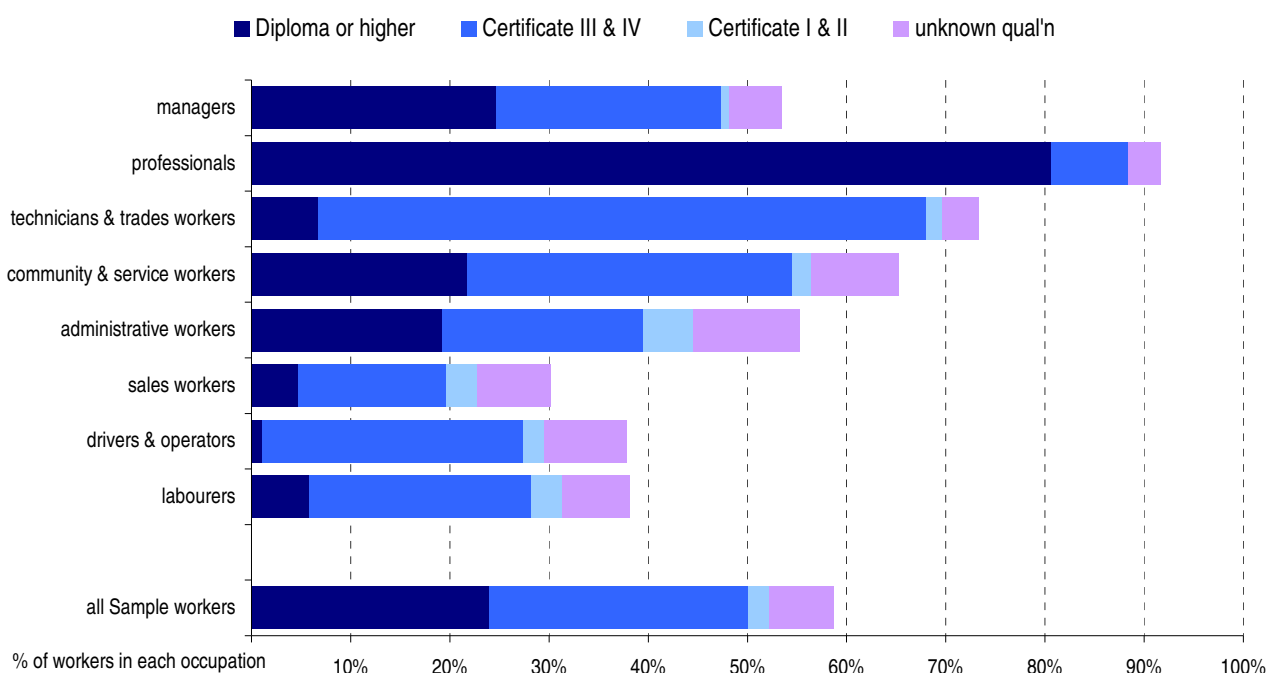
Professionals were the occupation where the largest proportion had some form of qualification (92%). They had the largest proportion with a diploma or higher (81%). Other occupations where high proportions were qualified included technicians & trades workers (73% were qualified, with only 7% having a diploma or higher), and community & service workers (65% qualified, 22% with diplomas or higher).

Overall, the least-qualified occupations were sales workers, of whom only 30% had any type of tertiary qualification; then drivers & operators, with 38% having one; and labourers, of whom 38% were qualified.

Higher level certificates (III and IV) were most common among technicians & trades workers (of whom 61% had a higher certificate), community & service workers (33%), and drivers & operators (26%).

Short-course certificates (I and II) were the highest qualification for 5% of administrative workers, 3% of sales workers and 3% of labourers.

Workers with tertiary qualifications, by occupation, 2011



Qualifications of workers by occupation	% of occupation with qual'n's in Sample					% of occupation with qual'n's in NSW				
	Diploma or higher	Certificate III & IV	Certificate I & II	unknown qual'n	total with qual'n's	Diploma or higher	Certificate III & IV	Certificate I & II	unknown qual'n	total
managers	25%	23%	1%	5%	54%	41%	17%	0%	5%	62%
professionals	81%	8%	0%	3%	92%	79%	5%	0%	4%	88%
technicians & trades workers	7%	61%	2%	4%	73%	13%	53%	0%	4%	70%
community & service workers	22%	33%	2%	9%	65%	27%	19%	0%	7%	53%
administrative workers	19%	20%	5%	11%	55%	27%	11%	0%	7%	46%
sales workers	5%	15%	3%	7%	30%	17%	11%	0%	6%	34%
drivers & operators	1%	26%	2%	8%	38%	7%	21%	0%	7%	35%
labourers	6%	22%	3%	7%	38%	8%	15%	0%	7%	30%
not stated	15%	50%	0%	12%	77%	29%	16%	0%	10%	56%
total workforce	24%	26%	2%	7%	59%	34%	18%	0%	6%	58%
stnd dev'n	26%	16%	0%	3%	21%	24%	15%	0%	1%	40%
Sample workforce 2006	21%	22%	2%	9%	54%	29%	17%	0%	6%	52%
change 2006-2011	up 3%	up 4%	dn 0%	same	up 4%	up 5%	up 1%	same	dn 1%	up 6%

Source: 2011 Census Table W18; 2006 Census Table W18.

Where the % with a qualification in Sampleton is more than 5% above that in NSW, it is shaded green and bold; lower results are shaded darker orange and bold.

Overseas-born workers

In Sampleton, 476 workers (10% of the workforce) were born overseas, compared with 30% of the workforce in NSW.

The industries In Sampleton, that had the highest numbers of workers overseas-born were:

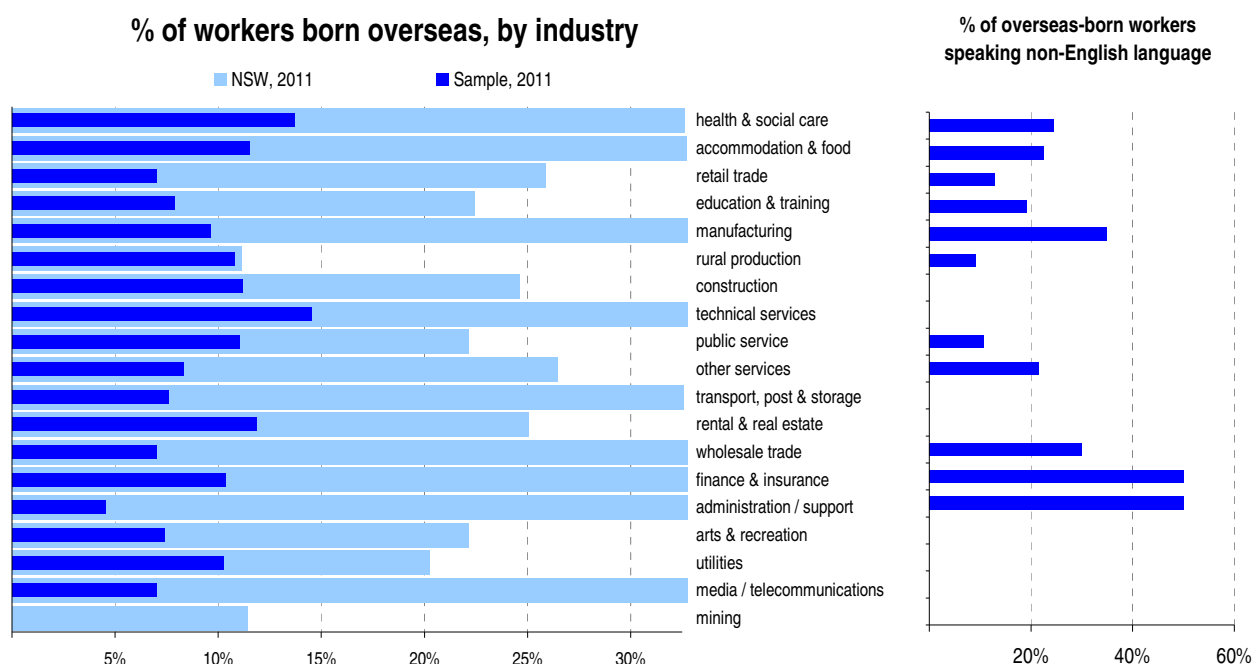
- health & social care had 98 overseas-born workers (14% of this industry's workers),
- accommodation & food had 57 overseas-born workers (12%),
- retail trade had 48 overseas-born workers (7%),
- education & training had 43 overseas-born workers (8%),
- manufacturing had 37 overseas-born workers (10%).

Of Sampleton's overseas-born workers, 17% did not speak English as their usual language at home, which was much lower than in NSW, where 58% of overseas-born workers spoke another language.

Overall, 6 overseas-born workers in Sampleton did not speak English well.

No industry had more than a few poor speakers of English in its workforce.

From 2006 to 2011, the proportion of overseas-born workers in Sampleton who spoke a language other than English at home rose by 3%.



Overseas-born workers	workers in Sample born		% of workers born OS		% overseas-born workers speaking LOTE			speak English poorly, % LOTE workers			
	OS	Sample, 2011	NSW, 2011	Sample, 2011	NSW, 2011	Sample, 2006	no. in Sample, 2011	% in Sample, 2011	% in NSW, 2011	% Sample, 2006	
health & social care	98	14%	33%	24%	58%	16%	0	0%	4%	0%	
accommodation & food	57	12%	33%	22%	73%	35%	3	23%	18%	33%	
retail trade	48	7%	26%	13%	64%	0%	0	0%	9%	-	
education & training	43	8%	22%	19%	45%	9%	0	0%	2%	0%	
manufacturing	37	10%	36%	35%	66%	14%	3	20%	18%	0%	
rural production	35	11%	11%	9%	48%	16%	0	0%	26%	0%	
construction	33	11%	25%	0%	52%	11%	0	-	15%	0%	
technical services	26	15%	37%	0%	51%	13%	0	-	1%	0%	
public service	26	11%	22%	11%	52%	15%	0	0%	1%	0%	
other services	16	8%	26%	21%	59%	35%	0	0%	14%	0%	
transport, post & storage	12	8%	33%	0%	65%	0%	0	-	6%	-	
rental & real estate	9	12%	25%	0%	51%	0%	0	-	4%	-	
wholesale trade	7	7%	37%	30%	61%	20%	0	0%	9%	0%	
finance & insurance	6	10%	39%	50%	56%	0%	0	0%	1%	-	
administration / support	5	5%	37%	50%	60%	0%	0	0%	16%	-	
arts & recreation	5	7%	22%	0%	41%	0%	0	-	5%	-	
utilities	4	10%	20%	0%	50%	0%	0	-	3%	-	
media / telecommunications	3	7%	35%	0%	52%	0%	0	-	3%	-	
mining	0	0%	11%	-	28%	0%	0	-	2%	-	
not known	6	16%	36%	0%	60%	0%	0	-	15%	-	
all workers	476	10%	30%	17%	58%	14%	6	7%	9%	10%	

Source: Census 2011 Tables W07 W08, Census 2006 Tables W07 W08. LOTE = speaks Language Other Than English at home. Bold, shaded results are over one standard deviation above

Birthplaces of the workforce

Some 88% of Sampleton's workforce were born in Australia, with 10% born overseas (and 2% not stating).

The most common overseas birthplaces were:

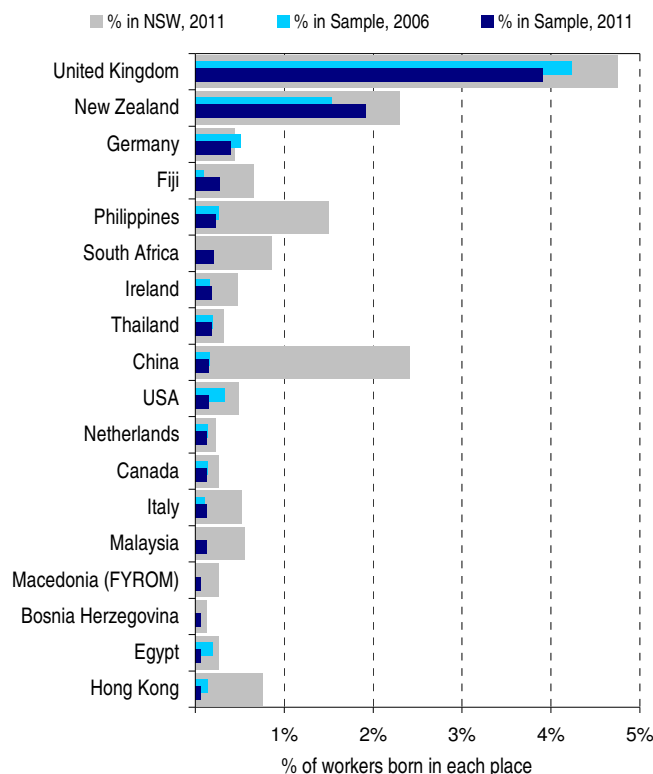
- United Kingdom with 186 workers (3.9% of workers)
- New Zealand with 91 workers (1.9%)
- Germany with 19 workers (0.4%).

The chart shows the main foreign birthplaces in descending size, with the proportions in Sampleton in 2011 and 2006 shown as the darker, narrower bands, against the grey background showing the proportions in NSW.

Relative to NSW, much more of Sampleton's workforce were born in Australia. There were no significantly larger proportions from any overseas birthplace.

Over 2006 to 2011, the workforce born in New Zealand grew most, rising by 21.

Birthplaces of workers



Birthplaces of workers					% in Sample, 2011	% in NSW, 2011	difference: Sample is	no. in 2006	% in Sample, 2006	change 2006 to 2011
	men	women	workers	M / F ratio						
Australia	2,023	2,184	4,207	1.1 F:M	88%	69%	19.4% more	4,020	88%	up 187
overseas	215	258	473	1.2 F:M	10%	30%	20.0% less	438	10%	up 35
not stated	38	46	84	1.2 F:M	2%	1%	0.6% more	104	2%	dn 20
total	2,276	2,488	4,764	1.1 F:M	100%	100%		4,562	100%	up 202
United Kingdom	96	90	186	1.1 M:F	3.9%	4.8%	0.8% less	193	4.2%	dn 7
New Zealand	34	57	91	1.7 F:M	1.9%	2.3%	0.4% less	70	1.5%	up 21
Germany	7	12	19	1.7 F:M	0.4%	0.4%	0.0% less	23	0.5%	dn 4
Fiji	4	9	13	2.3 F:M	0.3%	0.7%	0.4% less	4	0.1%	up 9
Philippines	0	11	11	F	0.2%	1.5%	1.3% less	12	0.3%	dn 1
South Africa	3	7	10	2.3 F:M	0.2%	0.9%	0.6% less	0	0.0%	up 10
Ireland	3	6	9	2.0 F:M	0.2%	0.5%	0.3% less	7	0.2%	up 2
Thailand	3	6	9	2.0 F:M	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	9	0.2%	same
China	3	4	7	1.3 F:M	0.1%	2.4%	2.3% less	7	0.2%	same
USA	4	3	7	1.3 M:F	0.1%	0.5%	0.3% less	15	0.3%	dn 8
Netherlands	3	3	6	=	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	6	0.1%	same
Canada	3	3	6	=	0.1%	0.3%	0.1% less	6	0.1%	same
Italy	6	0	6	M	0.1%	0.5%	0.4% less	5	0.1%	up 1
Malaysia	3	3	6	=	0.1%	0.6%	0.4% less	0	0.0%	up 6
Macedonia (FYROM)	3	0	3	M	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	0	0.0%	up 3
Bosnia Herzegovina	3	0	3	M	0.1%	0.1%	0.1% less	0	0.0%	up 3
Egypt	0	3	3	F	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less	9	0.2%	dn 6
Hong Kong	0	3	3	F	0.1%	0.8%	0.7% less	6	0.1%	dn 3
Japan	0	3	3	F	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	6	0.1%	dn 3
South Eastern Europe	3	0	3	M	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	0	0.0%	up 3
Turkey	3	0	3	M	0.1%	0.2%	0.1% less	3	0.1%	up 3
elsewhere	31	35	66	1.1 F:M	1.4%	5.4%	4.0% less	33	0.7%	up 33

Source: Census 2011 Table W05, Census 2006 Table W05

The nature of local jobs

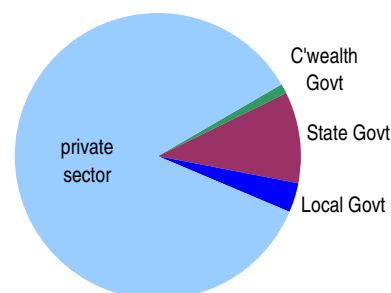
Employment sectors

The private sector engaged 85% of Sampleton's workforce in 2011, with 10% employed by the State Government, 3% employed by Local Government and 1% employed by the Commonwealth Government.

Compared with NSW, Sampleton had 2% more of the workforce working for Local Government and 2% fewer working for the Commonwealth Government.

Since 2001, the proportion of the workforce working in the private sector had grown by 4.4% while that in the State Government had fallen by 1.9%. The share working in Local Government had changed little and the share in the Commonwealth Government had fallen by 0.7%.

Employment sectors, Sampleton, 2011



Employment sectors, Sampleton, 2011	workers in 2011	% of workers	% in NSW	difference	workers in 2006	% in 2006	changed share	workers in 2001	% in 2001	change 2001-2011
the Commonwealth Government	48	1.0%	3.5%	2.4% less	34	0.7%	up 0.3%	74	1.7%	dn 0.7%
the State Government	491	10.3%	9.7%	0.6% more	388	8.5%	up 1.8%	542	12.2%	dn 1.9%
Local Government	157	3.3%	1.5%	1.8% more	150	3.3%	up 0.0%	145	3.3%	up 0.0%
the private sector	4,065	85.3%	85.2%	0.1% more	3,978	87.3%	dn 1.9%	3,584	81.0%	up 4.4%
not stated	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less	8	0.2%	dn 0.1%	82	1.9%	dn 1.8%
total workers	4,764	100%	100%		4,558	100%		4,427	100%	

Source: 2011 Census Table W15; 2006 Census Table W15; 2001 Census Table W08 .

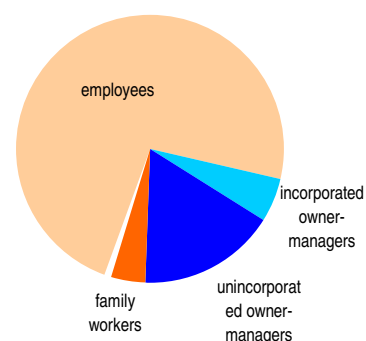
Roles in the workforce

In the 2011 Census, 73% of Sampleton's workforce were employees, 22% were small-business owner-managers (5% incorporated and 17% unincorporated) and 4% worked in a family business.

Compared with NSW, 8% more of Sampleton's workforce were unincorporated owner-managers but 9% fewer were employees.

While on average the workforce had 1.1 women per man, this ratio varied according to the role of the worker. Owner-managers are generally more likely to be men. In Sampleton, there were 1.9 men per woman among incorporated businessmen and 1.6 men per woman among unincorporated (self-employed) owner-managers.

Roles at work, Sampleton, 2011



Roles at work, Sampleton, 2011	Sample males	Sample females	Sample workers	Gender ratio	Sample workers, 2006	change 2006-11	% of Sample workers	% of workers in NSW	diff. from NSW
employees	1,493	1,983	3,476	1.3 F:M	3,272	up 6%	73%	82%	9% less
incorporated owner-managers	168	89	257	1.9 M:F	261	dn 2%	5%	7%	2% less
unincorporated owner-managers	487	308	795	1.6 M:F	793	up 0%	17%	9%	8% more
family workers	108	90	198	1.2 M:F	212	dn 7%	4%	2%	3% more
not stated	21	18	39	1.2 M:F	24	up 63%	1%	1%	0% more
total	2,277	2,488	4,765	1.1 F:M	4,562	up 4%	100%	100%	
total business owners	655	397	1,052	1.6 M:F	1,054	dn 0%	22%	16%	6% more

Source: 2011 Census Table W02, 2006 Census Table W06. Unincorporated owner-managers include many sole tradespeople and farmers.

Incomes of Sampleton's workforce

The incomes of Sampleton's workforce gives a good indication of local wages. In August 2011, the average worker's income reported in the Census was \$736 a week.

This was 69% of the NSW average of \$1,061.

Women averaged \$681 a week, which was 86% of men's average (\$795 a week).

The average income of employees was \$753 a week, while that of owner-managers was \$966 a week for incorporated businesses and \$677 for unincorporated businesses. People working in family businesses averaged \$374 a week.

Overall, 25% of the workforce were on low incomes (under \$400 pw).

Among employees, 22% were low income; these would be mainly part-time workers.

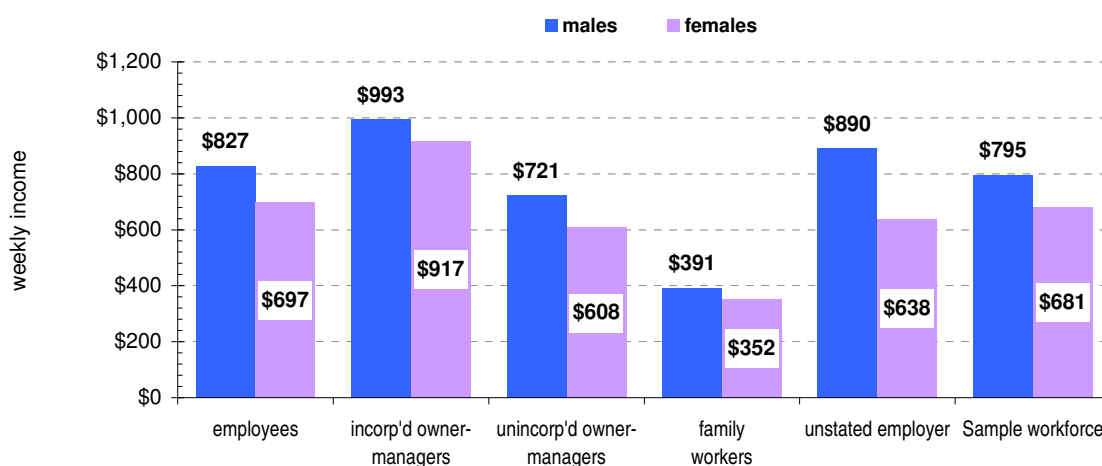
31% of unincorporated owner-managers and 69% of family workers received low incomes.

28% of women were on low incomes compared with 22% of men, partly because it was more common for women to work part-time than for men.

At the other end of the income scale, 21% of the workforce had incomes above the male average income; more than \$1,000 a week.

Of employees, 22% were high income, as were 32% of incorporated owner-managers and 15% of unincorporated owner-managers. Of family workers, just 8% received high incomes. 18% of women were on high incomes compared with 24% of men.

Weekly incomes of Sampleton workers, 2011



Weekly incomes of Sampleton workers, 2011	% of Sample workers of each type in each income range					% in each income range			gender ratio of workers
	employees	incorporated owner-managers	unincorporated owner-managers	family workers	unstated employer	Sample workforce	Sample males	Sample females	
negative/nil income	1%	0%	2%	14%	0%	2%	2%	1%	1.5 M:F
\$1-\$199	7%	2%	7%	17%	0%	7%	6%	8%	1.2 F:M
\$200-\$299	6%	5%	10%	22%	8%	7%	6%	8%	1.3 F:M
\$300-\$399	9%	7%	11%	15%	8%	9%	7%	11%	1.5 F:M
\$400-\$599	21%	18%	28%	10%	25%	22%	18%	25%	1.4 F:M
\$600-\$799	22%	22%	15%	8%	17%	20%	21%	19%	1.1 M:F
\$800-\$999	12%	12%	10%	2%	8%	11%	13%	9%	1.5 M:F
\$1,000-\$1,249	9%	11%	4%	3%	8%	8%	10%	6%	1.5 M:F
\$1,250-\$1,499	4%	3%	3%	3%	17%	4%	4%	4%	1.0 F:M
\$1,500-\$1,999	7%	7%	4%	1%	0%	6%	7%	6%	1.2 M:F
\$2,000 or more	2%	11%	5%	0%	0%	3%	4%	2%	2.2 M:F
not stated	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	=
av income	\$753	\$966	\$677	\$374	\$752	\$736	\$795	\$681	1.2 M:F
males	\$827	\$993	\$721	\$391	\$890	\$795			
females	\$697	\$917	\$608	\$352	\$638	\$681			
female income as % male's	84%	92%	84%	90%	72%	86%			
average income, NSW	\$1,069	\$1,293	\$915	\$508	\$806	\$1,061			
ratio to NSW	70%	75%	74%	74%	93%	69%			

Source: WPP 2011 Table W06. Average incomes are calculated by multiplying the number of people in each income range by the mid point of the range (using \$2500 as the average for \$2000+ range), then dividing by that number of people.

Income distribution of all workers

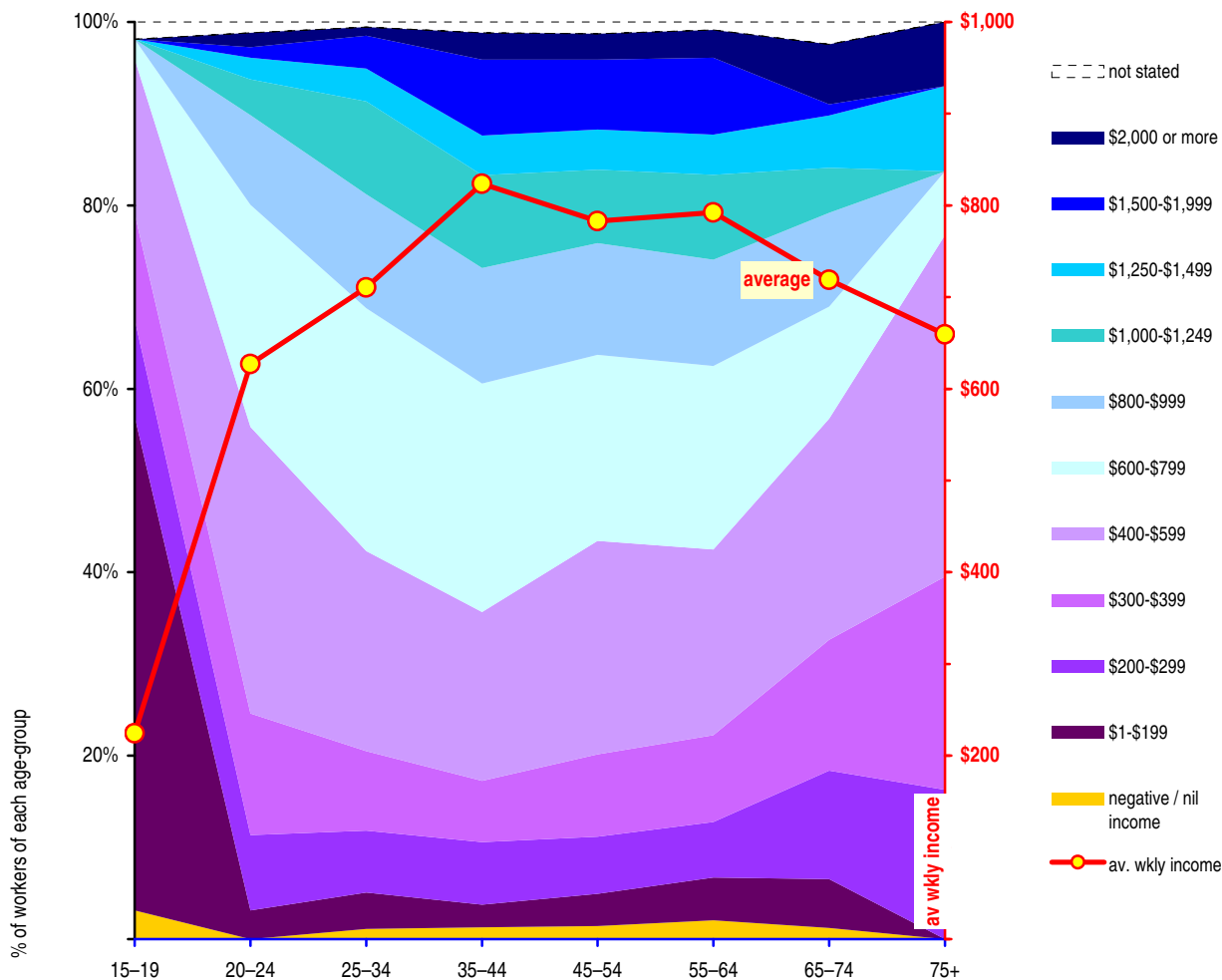
This graph shows how the incomes of all workers in Sampleton varied with age in the 2011 Census.

The shaded bands represent income ranges; they widen when a greater proportion of an age group earn in that range.

The solid line across the graph marks the average income (shown on the right axis).

This chart and its data table can be altered to show the incomes of any of the eight occupational groups, or of all workers.

Incomes of all workers in Sample by age, 2011



Incomes of all workers in Sample by age, 2011	% of Sample all workers of each age, by income band, 2011								
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	total
negative / nil income	3%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	2%
\$1-\$199	54%	3%	4%	2%	4%	5%	5%	0%	7%
\$200-\$299	11%	8%	7%	7%	6%	6%	12%	16%	7%
\$300-\$399	12%	13%	9%	7%	9%	9%	14%	23%	9%
\$400-\$599	17%	31%	22%	18%	23%	20%	24%	37%	22%
\$600-\$799	2%	24%	27%	25%	20%	20%	12%	7%	20%
\$800-\$999	0%	10%	12%	13%	12%	12%	10%	0%	11%
\$1,000-\$1,249	0%	4%	10%	10%	8%	9%	5%	0%	8%
\$1,250-\$1,499	0%	2%	4%	4%	4%	4%	6%	9%	4%
\$1,500-\$1,999	0%	1%	4%	8%	8%	8%	1%	0%	6%
\$2,000 or more	0%	2%	1%	3%	3%	3%	7%	7%	3%
not stated	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
av. wkly income	\$224	\$627	\$711	\$824	\$783	\$792	\$719	\$659	\$735

Source: Census 2011 Table W16. In the table, the largest income bands in each age group are shaded.

Occupations in local jobs

The largest occupational group among the 4,766 people working in Sampleton in 2011 was professionals. There were 740, comprising 16% of the local workforce (19% of women and 12% of men).

The next most common occupations were:

- managers (713 workers or 15% of the workers)
- community / personal workers (691 or 14%)
- technicians and trades workers (628 workers or 13%).

The occupations that were more common here than across NSW included community / personal workers with 5% more of the workforce, and labourers with 4% more.

Offsetting this, fewer workers here were professionals (8% less of the workforce), or clerical / administrative workers (3% less).

Many occupations are very gender-biased. In Sampleton in 2011,

the most male-dominated occupations were:

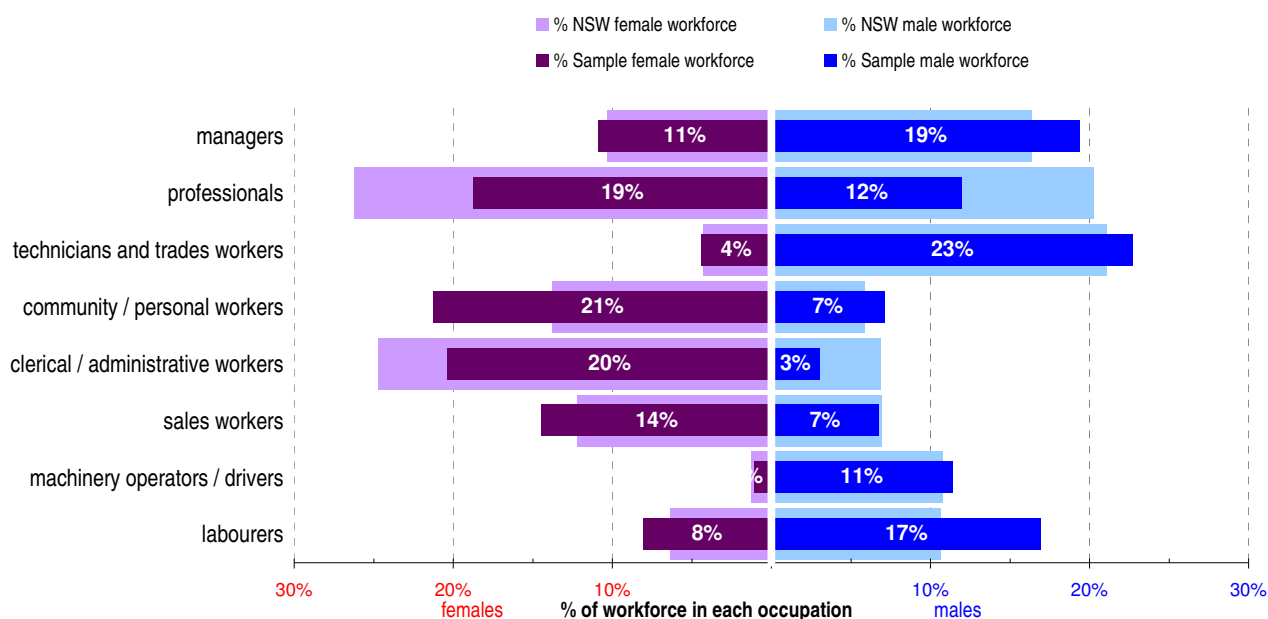
- machinery operators / drivers with 9.6 men per woman,
- technicians and trades workers with 4.7 men per woman, and
- labourers with 1.9 men per woman

the most female-dominated were:

- clerical / administrative workers with 7.3 women per man,
- community / personal workers with 3.3 women per man, and
- sales workers with 2.3 women per man

The chart below illustrates the distribution of occupations in Sampleton jobs in 2011, comparing the proportions of the male and female workers in each occupation in Sampleton (in dark bars) against the lighter background bars representing NSW.

Occupations in Sampleton jobs, 2011



Occupations in Sampleton jobs, 2011	number	males	females	gender ratio	% Sample workforce	% NSW workforce	Sample diff. from NSW	% Sample male workforce	% Sample female workforce
managers	713	442	271	1.6 M:F	15%	14%	1% more	19%	11%
professionals	740	273	467	1.7 F:M	16%	23%	8% less	12%	19%
technicians and trades workers	628	518	110	4.7 M:F	13%	13%	0% less	23%	4%
community / personal workers	691	162	529	3.3 F:M	14%	10%	5% more	7%	21%
clerical / administrative workers	576	69	507	7.3 F:M	12%	15%	3% less	3%	20%
sales workers	514	154	360	2.3 F:M	11%	9%	1% more	7%	14%
machinery operators / drivers	286	259	27	9.6 M:F	6%	6%	0% less	11%	1%
labourers	587	386	201	1.9 M:F	12%	9%	4% more	17%	8%
inadequately described / not stated	31	16	15	1.1 M:F	1%	1%	0% less	1%	1%
total workforce	4,766	2,279	2,487	1.1 F:M	100%	100%		100%	100%

Larger results are in bold. Source: Census 2011 Table W13.

Specific occupations in local jobs

The table below and the graph overleaf show the relative size of more specific occupations in Sampleton's jobs in 2011, listed in descending order of size from the largest, sales assistants & salespersons, who constituted 77 in every 1000 workers (53 in every 1000 males and 98 in every 1000 female workers). Then came carers & aides with 74 per 1000 workers, education professionals and so on.

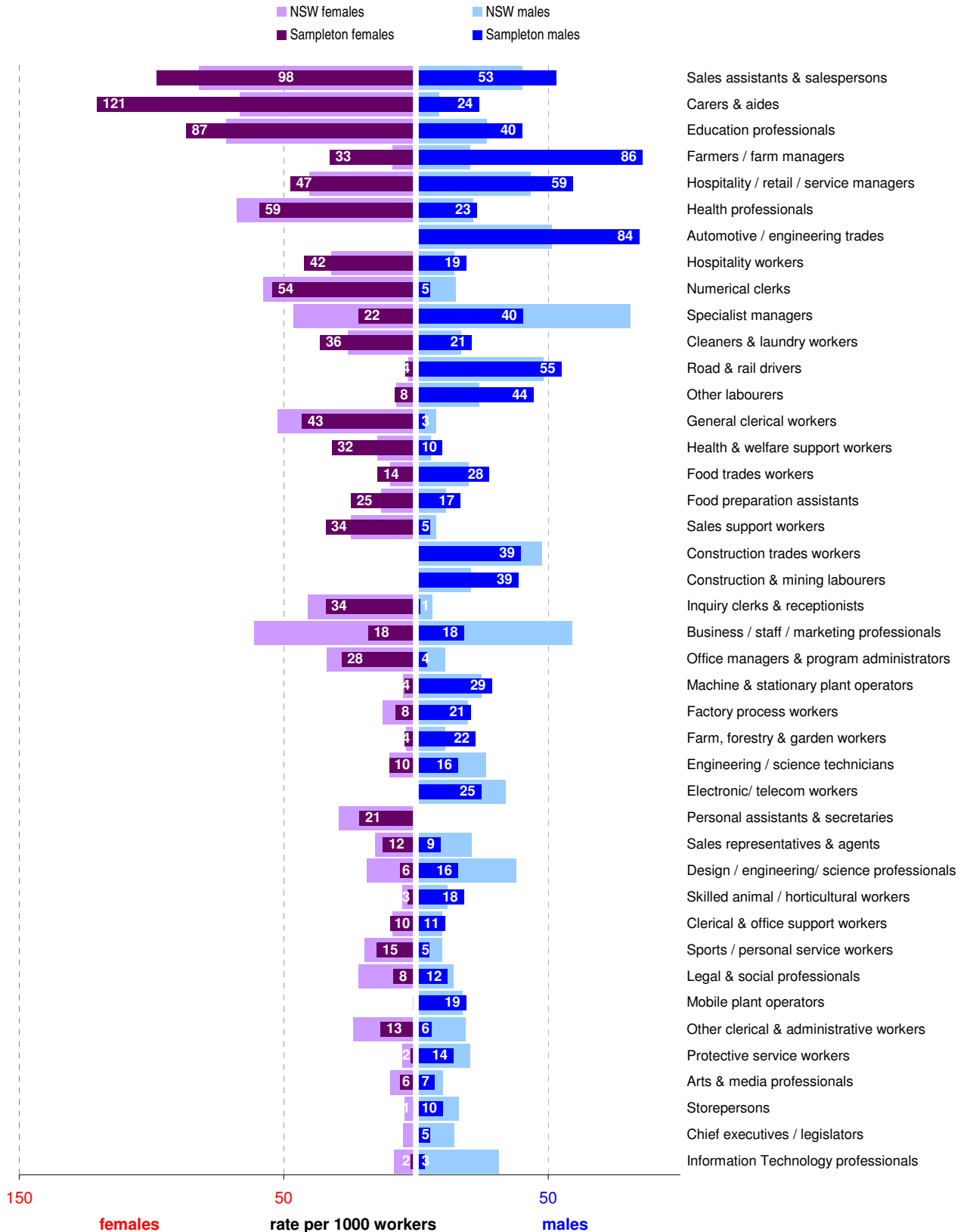
The table shows the number of men and women working in Sampleton in each occupation and the gender ratio. The proportion of Sampleton workers per 1,000 in each occupation is compared with NSW, and the difference per 1000 workers is calculated by subtraction. The last two columns show the proportion of male and female workers in each occupation, per 1000 workers.

Specific occupations in Sampleton jobs, 2011	Workers in Sampleton				per 1000 workers	NSW workers		rate /1000, Sample	
	total	men	women	gender ratio		per 1000 workers	Sample diff.	men	women
Sales assistants & salespersons	365	121	244	2 F:M	77	60	17 more	53	98
Carers & aides	354	54	300	6 F:M	74	36	39 more	24	121
Education professionals	307	91	216	2 F:M	64	48	17 more	40	87
Farmers / farm managers	276	195	81	2 M:F	58	15	43 more	86	33
Hospitality / retail / service managers	253	135	118	1 M:F	53	42	11 more	59	47
Health professionals	199	52	147	3 F:M	42	43	1 fewer	23	59
Automotive / engineering trades	192	192	0	M	40	28	13 more	84	0
Hospitality workers	148	43	105	2 F:M	31	23	9 more	19	42
Numerical clerks	147	12	135	11 F:M	31	35	4 fewer	5	54
Specialist managers	146	92	54	2 M:F	31	65	34 fewer	40	22
Cleaners & laundry workers	138	48	90	2 F:M	29	21	8 more	21	36
Road & rail drivers	135	125	10	13 M:F	28	27	1 more	55	4
Other labourers	121	101	20	5 M:F	25	16	9 more	44	8
General clerical workers	114	7	107	15 F:M	24	28	5 fewer	3	43
Health & welfare support workers	101	22	79	4 F:M	21	10	11 more	10	32
Food trades workers	99	63	36	2 M:F	21	15	6 more	28	14
Food preparation assistants	99	38	61	2 F:M	21	12	9 more	17	25
Sales support workers	97	12	85	7 F:M	20	15	5 more	5	34
Construction trades workers	90	90	0	M	19	26	7 fewer	39	0
Construction & mining labourers	88	88	0	M	18	11	7 more	39	0
Inquiry clerks & receptionists	88	3	85	28 F:M	18	22	4 fewer	1	34
Business / staff / marketing professionals	86	41	45	1 F:M	18	60	42 fewer	18	18
Office managers & program administrators	79	9	70	8 F:M	17	21	5 fewer	4	28
Machine & stationary plant operators	76	65	11	6 M:F	16	15	1 more	29	4
Factory process workers	66	47	19	2 M:F	14	16	2 fewer	21	8
Farm, forestry & garden workers	62	51	11	5 M:F	13	8	5 more	22	4
Engineering / science technicians	61	36	25	1 M:F	13	19	6 fewer	16	10
Electronic/ telecom workers	56	56	0	M	12	18	7 fewer	25	0
Personal assistants & secretaries	53	0	53	F	11	14	3 fewer	0	21
Sales representatives & agents	52	21	31	1 F:M	11	18	7 fewer	9	12
Design / engineering/ science professionals	51	36	15	2 M:F	11	29	18 fewer	16	6
Skilled animal / horticultural workers	49	41	8	5 M:F	10	9	2 more	18	3
Clerical & office support workers	49	25	24	1 M:F	10	9	1 more	11	10
Sports / personal service workers	48	11	37	3 F:M	10	14	4 fewer	5	15
Legal & social professionals	48	27	21	1 M:F	10	18	7 fewer	12	8
Mobile plant operators	46	43	3	14 M:F	10	10	0 more	19	1
Other clerical & administrative workers	46	13	33	3 F:M	10	21	11 fewer	6	13
Protective service workers	37	32	5	6 M:F	8	13	5 fewer	14	2
Arts & media professionals	31	16	15	1 M:F	7	10	3 fewer	7	6
Storepersons	26	23	3	8 M:F	5	10	5 fewer	10	1
Chief executives / legislators	22	12	10	=	5	10	5 fewer	5	4
Information Technology professionals	12	7	5	1 M:F	3	20	18 fewer	3	2
Workers included	4,613	2,196	2,417	1.1 F:M	968	960	S.Dev: 15	964	972

Source: Census 2011 Table W13

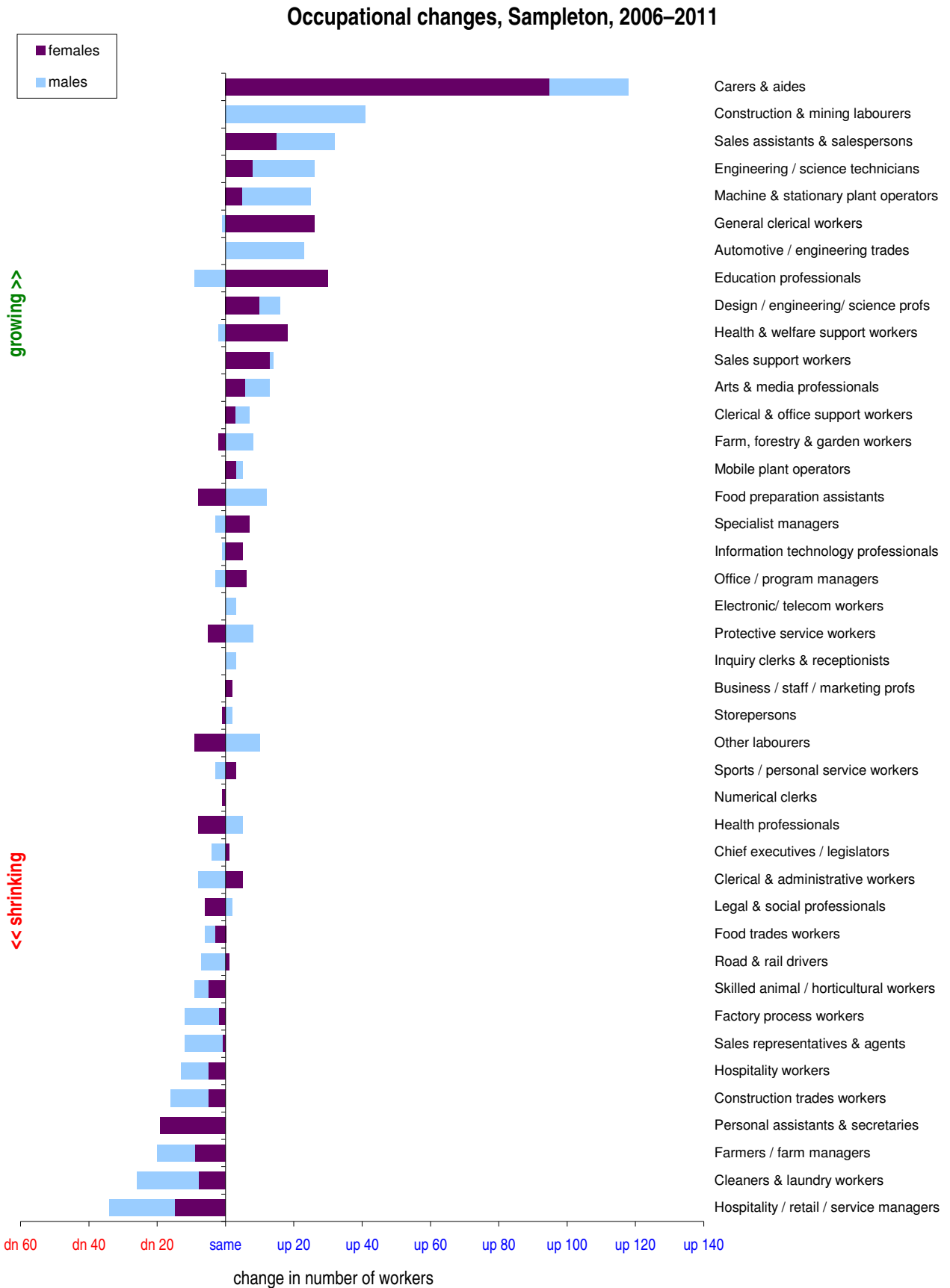
This graph illustrates the data on the previous page, showing the relative size of more specific occupations in Sampleton's workforce in 2011. These occupations are listed in order of decreasing size from sales assistants & salespersons, the largest occupation with 53 in every 1000 males and 98 in every 1000 female workers, down through carers & aides, education professionals and so on. The darker branches represent Sampleton, the lighter background branches represent NSW. The graph shows the significance gender differences in many occupations.

Sizes of specific occupations, per 1000 jobs, 2011



Occupational trends

The graph below and table overleaf show the changes in occupations between the 2006 and 2011 Censuses.



Occupational changes, Sampleton, 2006–2011	Sample w'force, 2011			Sample w'force, 2006			change, 2006 to 2011			
	males	females	workers	males	females	workers	males	females	workers	% wf 2006
community / personal workers	162	529	691	144	420	564	18	109	127	3% more
professionals	273	467	740	260	428	688	13	39	52	1% more
sales workers	154	360	514	150	333	483	4	27	31	1% more
machinery operators / drivers	259	27	286	248	19	267	11	8	19	0% more
technicians & trades workers	518	110	628	490	123	613	28	(13)	15	0% more
clerical / administrative workers	69	507	576	74	487	561	(5)	20	15	0% more
labourers	386	201	587	340	233	573	46	(32)	14	0% more
inadequately described / not stated	16	15	31	33	16	49	(17)	(1)	(18)	0% less
managers	442	271	713	481	283	764	(39)	(12)	(51)	1% less
Total	2,279	2,487	4,766	2,220	2,342	4,562	59	145	204	4% more
Specific occupational changes										
Carers & aides	54	300	354	31	205	236	23	95	118	2.6% more
Construction & mining labourers	88	0	88	47	0	47	41	nil	41	0.9% more
Sales assistants & salespersons	121	244	365	104	229	333	17	15	32	0.7% more
Engineering / science technicians	36	25	61	18	17	35	18	8	26	0.6% more
Machine & stationary plant operators	65	11	76	45	6	51	20	5	25	0.5% more
General clerical workers	7	107	114	8	81	89	(1)	26	25	0.5% more
Automotive / engineering trades	192	0	192	169	0	169	23	nil	23	0.5% more
Education professionals	91	216	307	100	186	286	(9)	30	21	0.5% more
Design / engineering/ science profs	36	15	51	30	5	35	6	10	16	0.4% more
Health & welfare support workers	22	79	101	24	61	85	(2)	18	16	0.4% more
Sales support workers	12	85	97	11	72	83	1	13	14	0.3% more
Arts & media professionals	16	15	31	9	9	18	7	6	13	0.3% more
Clerical & office support workers	25	24	49	21	21	42	4	3	7	0.2% more
Farm, forestry & garden workers	51	11	62	43	13	56	8	(2)	6	0.1% more
Mobile plant operators	43	3	46	41	0	41	2	3	5	0.1% more
Food preparation assistants	38	61	99	26	69	95	12	(8)	4	0.1% more
Specialist managers	92	54	146	95	47	142	(3)	7	4	0.1% more
Information technology professionals	7	5	12	8	0	8	(1)	5	4	0.1% more
Office / program managers	9	70	79	12	64	76	(3)	6	3	0.1% more
Electronic/ telecom workers	56	0	56	53	0	53	3	nil	3	0.1% more
Protective service workers	32	5	37	24	10	34	8	(5)	3	0.1% more
Inquiry clerks & receptionists	3	85	88	0	85	85	3	nil	3	0.1% more
Business / staff / marketing profs	41	45	86	41	43	84	nil	2	2	0.0% more
Storepersons	23	3	26	21	4	25	2	(1)	1	0.0% more
Other labourers	101	20	121	91	29	120	10	(9)	1	0.0% more
Sports / personal service workers	11	37	48	14	34	48	(3)	3	nil	same
Numerical clerks	12	135	147	12	136	148	nil	(1)	(1)	0.0% less
Health professionals	52	147	199	47	155	202	5	(8)	(3)	0.1% less
Chief executives / legislators	12	10	22	16	9	25	(4)	1	(3)	0% less
Clerical & administrative workers	13	33	46	21	28	49	(8)	5	(3)	0.1% less
Legal & social professionals	27	21	48	25	27	52	2	(6)	(4)	0.1% less
Food trades workers	63	36	99	66	39	105	(3)	(3)	(6)	0.1% less
Road & rail drivers	125	10	135	132	9	141	(7)	1	(6)	0.1% less
Skilled animal / horticultural workers	41	8	49	45	13	58	(4)	(5)	(9)	0.2% less
Factory process workers	47	19	66	57	21	78	(10)	(2)	(12)	0.3% less
Sales representatives & agents	21	31	52	32	32	64	(11)	(1)	(12)	0.3% less
Hospitality workers	43	105	148	51	110	161	(8)	(5)	(13)	0.3% less
Construction trades workers	90	0	90	101	5	106	(11)	(5)	(16)	0.4% less
Personal assistants & secretaries	0	53	53	0	72	72	nil	(19)	(19)	0.4% less
Farmers / farm managers	195	81	276	206	90	296	(11)	(9)	(20)	0.4% less
Cleaners & laundry workers	48	90	138	66	98	164	(18)	(8)	(26)	0.6% less
Hospitality / retail / service managers	135	118	253	154	133	287	(19)	(15)	(34)	0.7% less
Total specific occupations	2,196	2,417	4,613	2,117	2,267	4,384	79	150	229	5% more

Source: Census 2011 Table W13, Census 2006 Table W13

Working hours across occupations

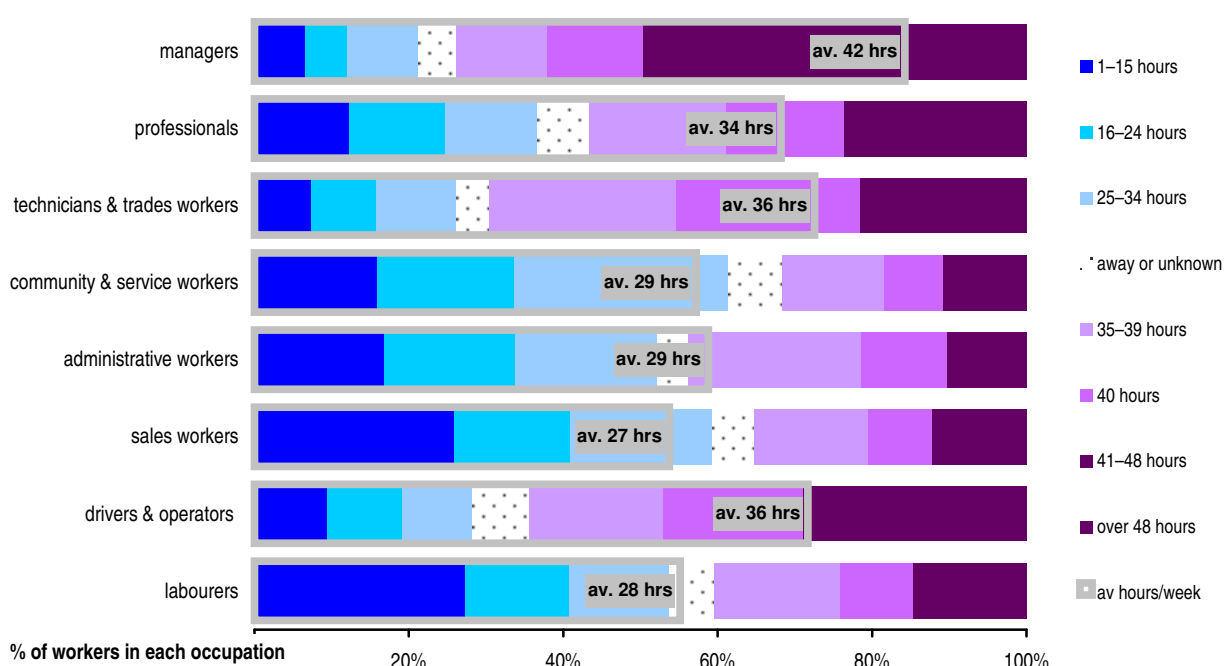
The chart below shows how the working hours varied among the different occupational groups in the Sampleton workforce, ranging from managers who averaged 43.0 hours a week, to labourers who averaged 26.9 hours a week.

The occupations where more people worked over 48 hours a week were managers (41% of them), professionals (15%) and drivers & operators (13%).

Occupations where part-time work was more common included labourers (where 27% worked under 16 hours / two days a week), sales workers (26%) and administrative workers (17%).

The shaded segments on each bar in the graph represent the proportion working in each hourly range, with the shorter working week being in blue colours to the left. The grey box around each bar represents the average number of hours per week, written on the box.

Working hours by occupation, Sampleton, 2011



Working hours by occupation, Sampleton, 2011	% of workforce of Sampleton working these hours, 2011									av hours/week	
	none or away from work	1-15 hours	16-24 hours	25-34 hours	35-39 hours	40 hours	41-48 hours	over 48 hours	2011	2006	
	managers	4%	7%	5%	9%	12%	13%	9%	41%	42 hrs	43 hrs
professionals	5%	12%	13%	12%	18%	15%	8%	15%	34 hrs	36 hrs	
technicians & trades workers	3%	7%	8%	10%	24%	24%	9%	12%	36 hrs	37 hrs	
community & service workers	5%	16%	18%	28%	13%	8%	4%	7%	29 hrs	28 hrs	
administrative workers	3%	17%	17%	18%	22%	11%	4%	6%	29 hrs	30 hrs	
sales workers	4%	26%	15%	18%	15%	8%	6%	6%	27 hrs	28 hrs	
drivers & operators	6%	9%	10%	9%	17%	18%	16%	13%	36 hrs	35 hrs	
labourers	5%	27%	13%	13%	16%	10%	6%	8%	28 hrs	27 hrs	
not clear	10%	10%	20%	20%	20%	10%	0%	10%	31 hrs	34 hrs	
all occupations	4%	15%	12%	15%	17%	13%	7%	14%	33 hrs	33 hrs	
stdn dev'n	1%	8%	4%	6%	4%	6%	4%	12%	5 hrs	6 hrs	

Source: Census 2011 Table W17, Census 2006 Table W17. The most common working hours are in bold and shaded green; where results are low, they are shaded lighter orange.

The labour balance

Labour balance by age

The balance between local labour supply (working residents) and demand (local jobs) is a useful indicator of where jobs are needed or where job opportunities might lie.

- A labour surplus occurs when there are more resident workers than jobs in the local workforce, which means that some residents have to work outside the locality.
- A labour deficit means there are more jobs locally than working residents, so workers must come from outside the local area to fill some local jobs.

In Sampleton in 2011, there were 6,024 working residents and 4,767 local workers (jobs). The difference means that Sampleton has a net labour surplus of 1,257 workers, equivalent to 21% of the residents working elsewhere.

- There were 368 more working residents aged 45–54 years than local workers of that age.
- There were 280 more working residents aged 55–64 years than local workers of that age.
- There were 251 more working residents aged 35–44 years than local workers of that age.

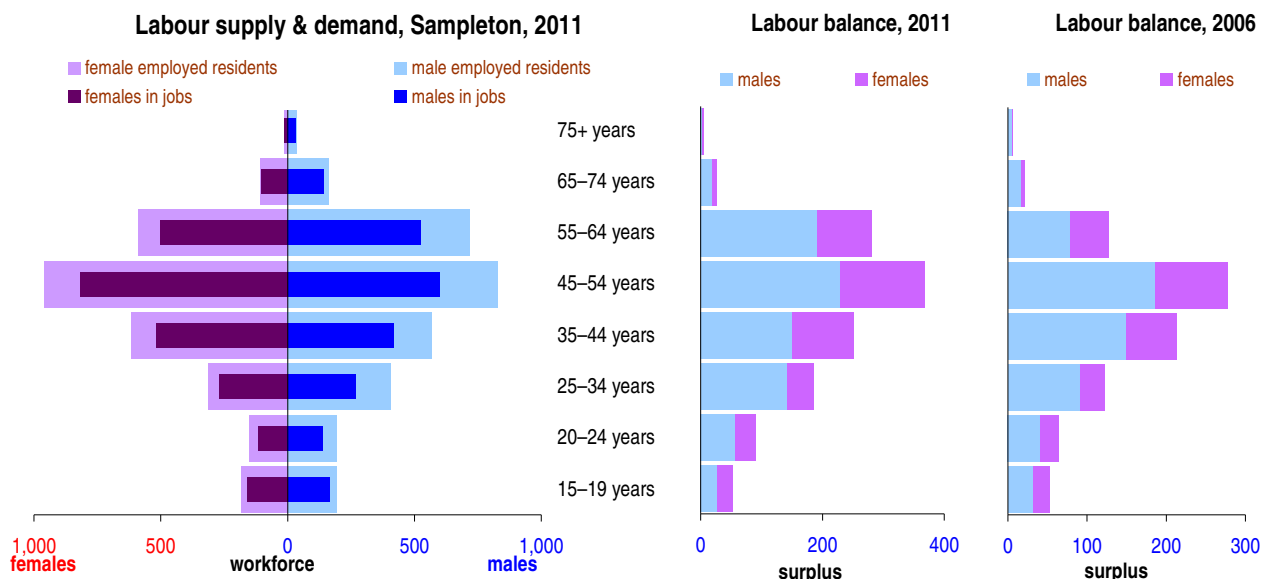
Since 2006, the labour surplus had increased by 374 from 883. The biggest change was that there were 153 additional residents aged 55–64 years relative to jobs, compared with 2006.

The labour supply and demand for local labour is illustrated in the left graph, by the age of workers.

- The narrow, solid bars represent workers (ie local jobs).
- The wider, lighter background bars represent working residents.
- Here, the darker 'jobs' bars are generally much shorter than the lighter 'working residents' bars. There are many fewer local jobs than working residents.

The net labour balance is illustrated in the right graphs for people of different ages. Here, bars to the right mean a labour surplus, bars to the left mean a jobs surplus.

- The longest bar to the right, for example, shows there was a surplus of workers aged 45–54 years, with 229 too many males and 139 too many females for the number of local jobs.
- Here, no bar extends to the left because there was a labour surplus across all age groups.



Labour supply & demand, Sampleton, 2011	Supply = Sampleton employed residents			Demand = Sampleton workforce			labour surplus / (shortage)			change 2006-11
	males	females	workers	males	females	workers	males	females	workers	
15-19 years	191	184	375	164	159	323	27	25	52	same
20-24 years	194	149	343	138	115	253	56	34	90	up 26
25-34 years	407	312	719	265	269	534	142	43	185	up 63
35-44 years	567	616	1,183	416	516	932	151	100	251	up 38
45-54 years	826	957	1,783	597	818	1,415	229	139	368	up 90
55-64 years	715	589	1,304	524	500	1,024	191	89	280	up 153
65-74 years	161	108	269	142	101	243	19	7	26	up 5
75+ years	33	15	48	31	12	43	2	3	5	dn 1
all workers	3,094	2,930	6,024	2,277	2,490	4,767	817	440	1,257	up 374

Source: Census 2011 Tables W01; B42, Census 2006 Tables W01; B41.

Full-time / part-time balance

The labour balance can be calculated for part-time and full-time jobs by subtracting the workforce / job numbers from resident worker numbers. In Sampleton in 2011, the net surplus of 1,257 working residents over jobs included a surplus of 653 full-time workers and a surplus of 458 part-time workers.

The net male balance comprised a surplus of 489 full-time workers and a surplus of 234 part-time workers, compared to local jobs.

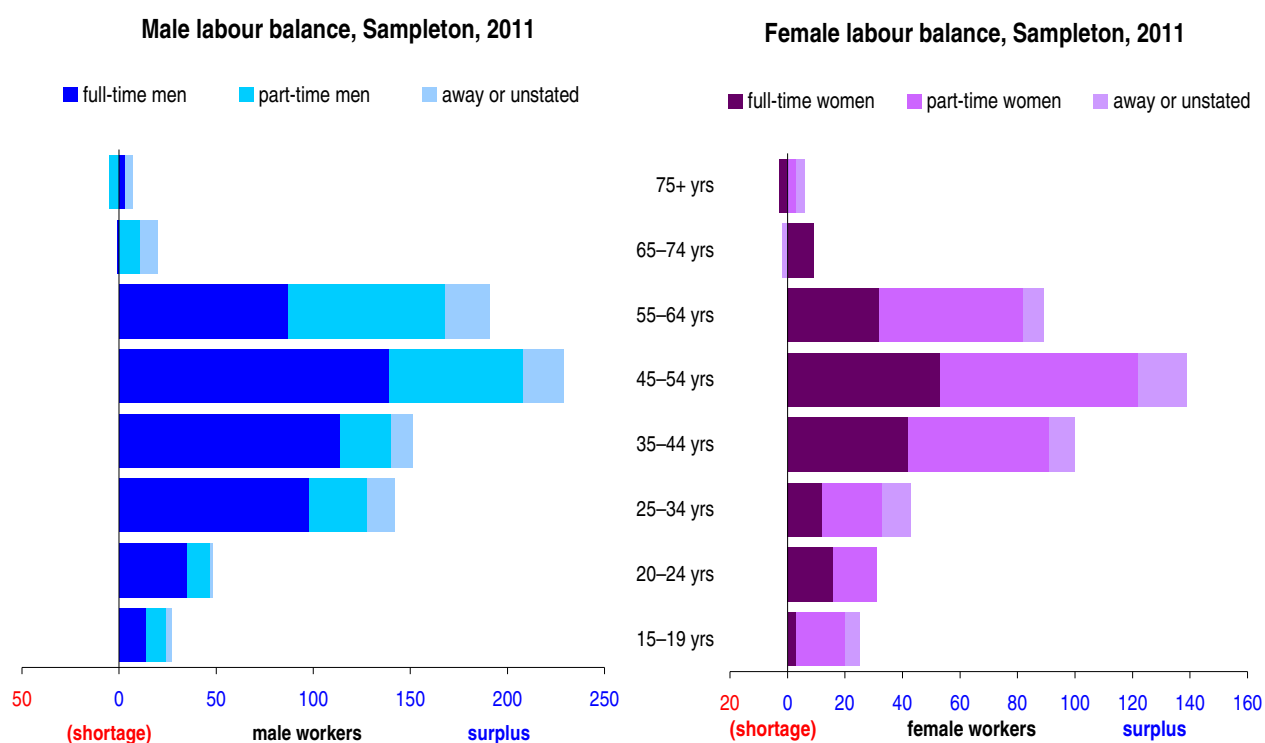
The net female balance comprised a surplus of 164 full-time workers and a surplus of 224 part-time workers, compared to local jobs.

Since 2006, the labour surplus had increased by 374 from 883.

- The full-time labour surplus had increased by 208.
- The part-time labour surplus had increased by 135.

The table and graphs below show the labour balance for full-time and part-time workers, for male and female workers of different ages.

- A positive balance has bars pointing to the right in the graph – there were more working residents in that age-sex group than in local jobs of the same status (eg, full-time).
- A negative balance means more local jobs than the matching group of working residents, so labour had to be imported from other areas.



Labour balance by age & employment, Sample, 2011	Male labour surplus / (shortage)					Female labour surplus / (shortage)				
	full-time men	part-time men	away or unstated	all men	difference 2006-11	full-time women	part-time women	away or unstated	all women	difference 2006-11
15-19 yrs	14	10	3	27	(5)	3	17	5	25	5
20-24 yrs	35	12	1	56	16	16	15	0	34	10
25-34 yrs	98	30	14	142	51	12	21	10	43	12
35-44 yrs	114	26	11	151	2	42	49	9	100	36
45-54 yrs	139	69	21	229	43	53	69	17	139	47
55-64 yrs	87	81	23	191	113	32	50	7	89	40
65-74 yrs	(1)	11	9	19	2	9	0	(2)	7	3
75+ yrs	3	(5)	4	2	(3)	(3)	3	3	3	2
Balance in 2011	489	234	86	817	219	164	224	49	440	155
Balance in 2006	342	175	81	598		103	148	34	285	
difference 2006-11	147	59	5	219		61	76	15	155	

Source: Census 2011 Table W01; Table B42, Census 2006 Table W01; Table B41.

Occupational balance

The balance between labour supply and jobs in Sampleton can also be examined to see how the occupations of working residents differ from those used in the local economy (in current jobs). In 2011, the occupation with the greatest labour surplus was technicians & trades workers: there were 283 more technicians & trades workers among working residents than were used in local

Other occupations with a labour surplus here were:

- labourers with 208 more working residents than local jobs
- professionals with 163 more working residents than local jobs
- labourers with 155 more working residents than local jobs
- drivers & operators with 130 more working residents than local jobs

Taking account of gender differences, local labour supply most exceeded local job numbers (so more residents had to work elsewhere) among:

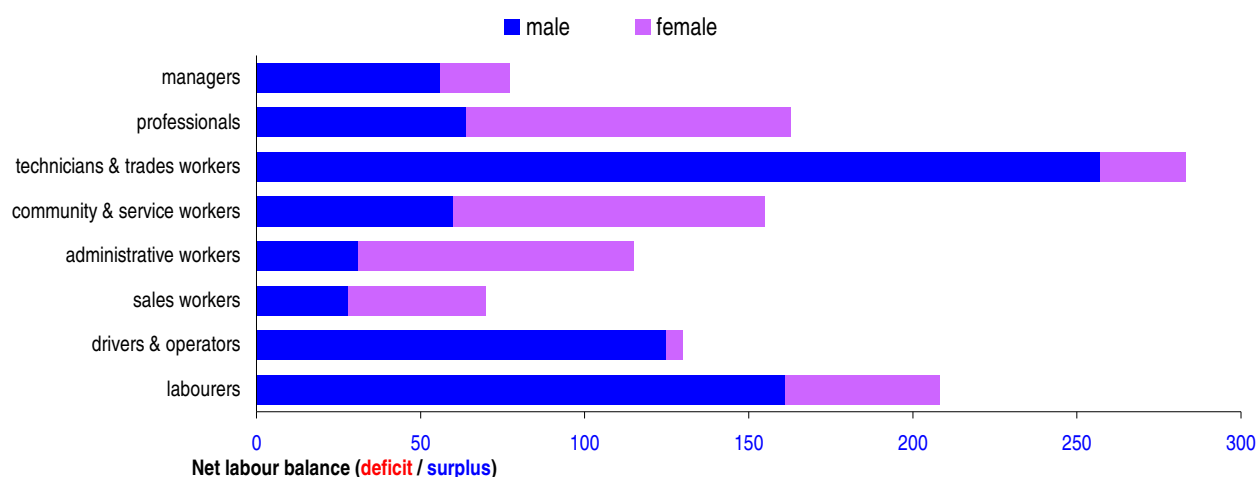
- male technicians & trades workers (257 more residents than worked in local jobs),
- male labourers (161 more residents than local jobs)
- male drivers & operators (125 more residents than local jobs)
- female professionals (99 more residents than local jobs)

In Sampleton, there were more working residents in all occupational groups than used in local jobs. The closest to a labour balance was among:

- female drivers & operators (5 more residents than local jobs)
- female managers (21 more residents than local jobs)
- female technicians & trades workers (26 more residents than local jobs)
- male sales workers (28 more residents than local jobs)

Between 2006 and 2011, the labour surplus increased by 371. The surplus of technicians & trades workers had grown by 71. The surplus of community & service workers had grown by 64. On the other hand, the surplus of managers had grown by just 8 and the surplus of sales workers had grown by just 25.

Occupational balance, Sampleton, 2011



Occupational balance, Sampleton, 2011	Surplus (shortage) = residents – jobs				Workforce / jobs			Working residents		
	male	female	workers	difference 2006–11	male	female	workers	male	female	workers
managers	56	21	77	8	442	271	713	498	292	790
professionals	64	99	163	46	273	467	740	337	566	903
technicians & trades workers	257	26	283	71	518	110	628	775	136	911
community & service workers	60	95	155	64	162	529	691	222	624	846
administrative workers	31	84	115	58	69	507	576	100	591	691
sales workers	28	42	70	25	154	360	514	182	402	584
drivers & operators	125	5	130	52	259	27	286	384	32	416
labourers	161	47	208	34	386	201	587	547	248	795
unknown occupation	33	24	57	13	16	15	31	49	39	88
total employed workers	815	443	1,258	371	2,279	2,487	4,766	3,094	2,930	6,024

Source: ABS Census 2011 Tables W13 and B45, ABS Census 2006 Tables W13 and B44

Labour balance by industries

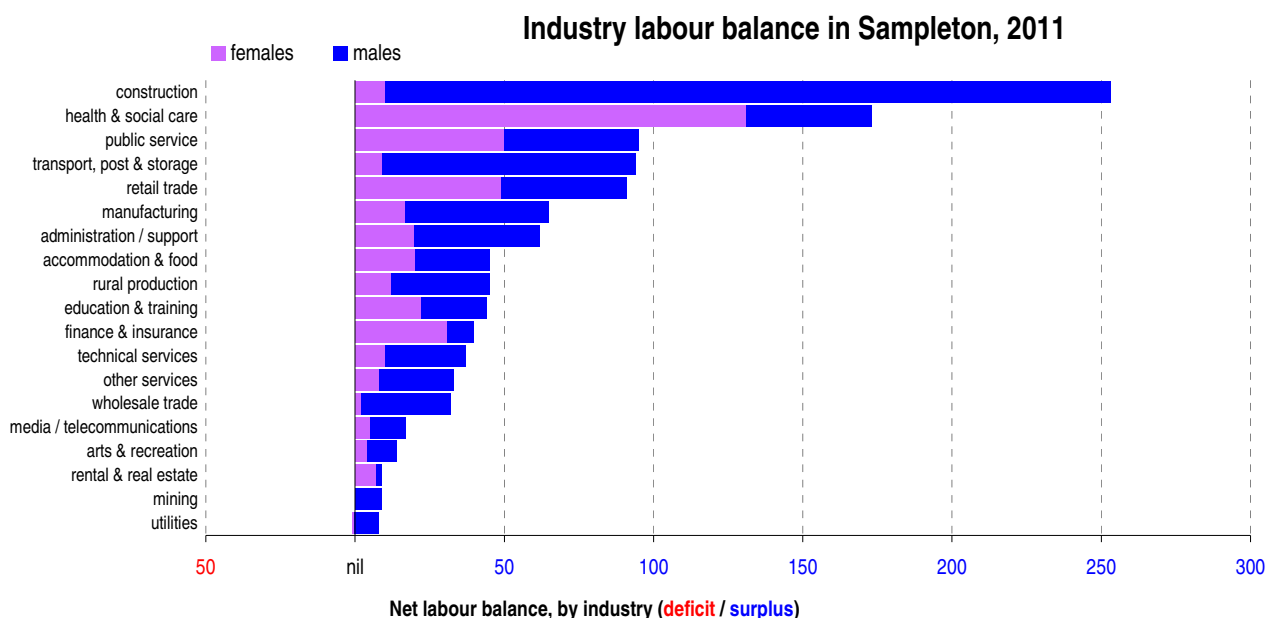
The differences between which industries residents work in and which are based in Sampleton and provide jobs is important for developing local strategies.

Industries employing more workers here than the number of residents working in them might be encouraged to hire more locally, or workers could be encouraged to live locally. This would increase local employment and reduce journeys to work. In Sampleton, all industries had fewer local jobs than the number of employed residents..

In Sampleton, local labour supply most exceeded local job numbers (so more residents worked elsewhere) in construction (253 more residents than local jobs), health & social care (173 more), then public service and not known (95 more), and transport, post & storage (95 more).

From 2006 to 2011, the labour surplus increased by 378. The surplus in health & social care had grown by 73 and the surplus in construction had grown by 57. On the other hand, the surplus in manufacturing had reduced by 10 and the surplus in mining had reduced by 2.

The graph below shows the labour balance for each industry, by subtracting the number of local workers (jobs) in each industry from the number of residents working in that industry. A positive balance (with bars to the right in the graph), indicate that more residents worked in that industry than worked locally. A negative balance means there were more local jobs in that industry than residents, so labour was imported.



Industry labour balance in Sampleton, 2011	Surplus (shortage) = residents – jobs			difference 2006–11	Working residents			Workforce / jobs		
	males	females	workers		males	females	workers	males	females	workers
construction	243	10	253	57	492	57	549	249	47	296
health & social care	42	131	173	73	172	717	889	130	586	716
public service	45	50	95	36	188	143	331	143	93	236
transport, post & storage	85	9	94	45	196	56	252	111	47	158
retail trade	42	49	91	31	323	454	777	281	405	686
manufacturing	48	17	65	(10)	365	85	450	317	68	385
administration / support	42	20	62	25	95	78	173	53	58	111
accommodation & food	25	20	45	3	221	319	540	196	299	495
rural production	33	12	45	8	260	110	370	227	98	325
education & training	22	22	44	9	172	417	589	150	395	545
finance & insurance	9	31	40	39	27	71	98	18	40	58
technical services	27	10	37	9	111	105	216	84	95	179
other services	25	8	33	21	131	95	226	106	87	193
wholesale trade	30	2	32	1	91	41	132	61	39	100
media / telecommunications	12	5	17	4	35	25	60	23	20	43
arts & recreation	10	4	14	0	48	34	82	38	30	68
rental & real estate	2	7	9	7	29	56	85	27	49	76
mining	9	same	9	(2)	24	3	27	15	3	18
utilities	8	(1)	7	0	41	5	46	33	6	39
not known	59	36	95	22	75	58	133	16	22	38
total workers	818	442	1,260	378	3,096	2,929	6,025	2,278	2,487	4,765

Source: ABS Census 2011 Table W13 & B43; Census 2006 Table W11, B43.

Industries' occupational balance

Information about the labour balance for each industry-occupation can inform local employment and industry development strategies.

- Strategies aimed at reducing an outflow of workers could look at encouraging jobs in the industry occupations with the greatest positive numbers (ie, labour surpluses).
- Strategies aimed at filling local jobs with residents might focus on local training in the industries and occupations with the biggest negative numbers (ie, job surpluses).

In Sampleton in 2011, the largest local labour surpluses over local job numbers were:

- technicians & trades workers in construction (137 more working residents than local jobs)
- community & service workers in health & social care (73 more residents than local jobs)
- professionals in health & social care (71 more residents than local jobs)
- drivers & operators in transport, post & storage (59 more residents than local jobs)
- labourers in construction (55 more residents than local jobs)
- sales workers in retail trade (54 more residents than local jobs).

The greatest excess of jobs over local labour supply were:

- professionals in retail trade (10 more local jobs than residents),
- managers in accommodation & food (5 more local jobs than residents)
- administrative workers in accommodation & food and labourers in technical services and managers in other services (4 more local jobs than residents).

The table below shows the labour balance for each industry-occupation sub-group from the 2011 Census, with both the industries and occupations listed in order of their labour balance. Industries and occupations where there was the greatest surplus of labour (so more left Sampleton to work) are towards the top left; those with the greatest labour job surpluses are towards the bottom right of the table.

Workforce balance, industry by occupation, Sampleton, 2011	Surplus (shortage) = working residents – local jobs									total workers
	technicians & trades workers	labourers	professionals	community & service workers	drivers & operators	administrative workers	sales workers	managers	unknown occupation	
construction	137	55	2	5	27	5	0	19	4	254
health & social care	2	13	71	73	(1)	9	0	2	2	171
transport, post & storage	5	3	6	4	59	9	0	6	4	96
retail trade	15	9	(10)	5	5	8	54	7	1	94
public service	3	6	24	33	2	17	1	1	3	90
manufacturing	21	27	(2)	5	3	8	4	(3)	0	63
administration / support	18	31	4	0	2	3	0	4	0	62
education & training	(2)	5	25	(1)	0	9	0	7	3	46
rural production	3	23	(2)	0	10	0	0	11	0	45
accommodation & food	12	13	0	25	2	(4)	2	(5)	(1)	44
finance & insurance	4	0	9	0	0	18	(2)	12	0	41
technical services	8	(4)	9	3	0	13	0	6	4	39
wholesale trade	0	3	3	0	5	10	9	5	0	35
other services	24	8	4	3	4	(3)	(3)	(4)	0	33
media / telecommunications	10	1	9	(3)	2	0	(1)	0	0	18
arts & recreation	2	5	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	13
mining	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
rental & real estate	0	(3)	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	7
utilities	5	(2)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
unstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
all workers	267	196	155	154	123	109	71	69	20	1,164

Source: ABS Census 2011 Tables W12, B44, Census 2006 Table W12, B44

Journeys to and from work

The chart below shows the journey-to-work patterns of Sampleton's working residents, male and female, on the left, compared with its local workforce, on the right. These groups overlap – both include residents who work locally. The local workforce were travelling into or within Sampleton to work, while the residents were either travelling within Sampleton or leaving to work elsewhere.

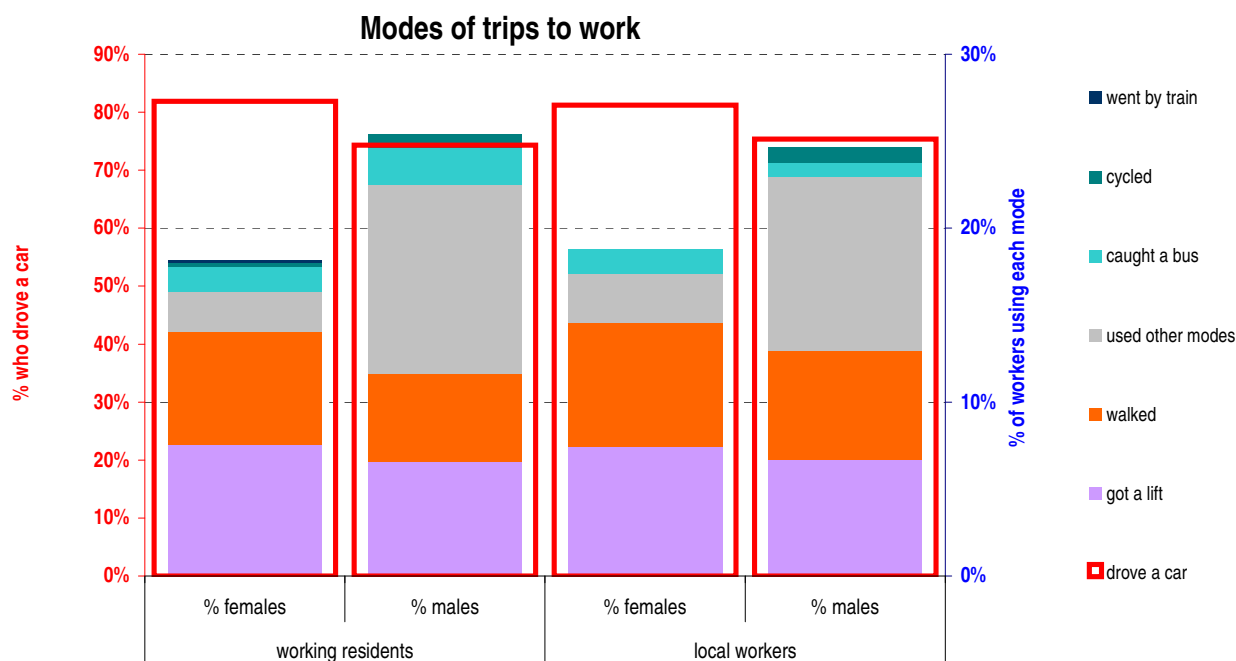
Overall, 3,729 workers travelled in or to Sampleton to get to work, 78% of the workforce, while 4,756 residents travelled to work from Sampleton, 79% of the employed residents. Most drove a car – 79% of trips by the workforce, and 79% of trips by working residents.

The other most common modes of transport in journeys to work, and the proportion of trips, were:

- * 7% of workforce and 7% of working residents got a lift
- * 7% of workforce and 6% of the residents walked
- * 6% of workforce and 7% of the residents used other modes
- * 1% of workforce and 2% of the residents caught a bus

The journey-to-work data show that in Sampleton the number in the local workforce who worked at home was 470, while the number of employed residents who did so was 492. Those working at home made up 10% of the workforce and 8% of employed residents, compared with 5% of the workforce across NSW.

The journey-to-work data also indicate the average absentee rate in Sampleton's workforce in 2011 was about 11%; it was 10% across NSW.



Trips to work	local workers		working residents		local workers		working residents		change, 2006-11	
	trips	% travellers	trips	% travellers	% males	% females	% males	% females	workers	residents
drove a car	2,950	79%	3,762	79%	75%	81%	74%	82%	up 315	up 579
got a lift	266	7%	340	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%	dn 17	up 15
walked	253	7%	277	6%	6%	7%	5%	7%	dn 27	dn 33
used other modes	238	6%	330	7%	10%	3%	11%	2%	up 22	up 47
caught a bus	42	1%	89	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	up 3	up 18
cycled	16	0%	23	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	dn 5	up 2
went by train	0	0%	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	dn 4	up 3
went by ferry or tram	0	0%	7	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	same	up 3
Trips to work	3,765	101%	4,831	102%	100%	100%	100%	100%	up 287	up 634
Number of workers who ...	% workforce									
travelled to work	3,729	78%	4,756	79%	80%	77%	81%	77%	up 297	up 617
worked at home	470	10%	492	8%	11%	9%	8%	8%	up 5	up 8
did not work on Census day	531	11%	683	11%	9%	14%	9%	14%	dn 63	dn 5
not stated	33	1%	94	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	dn 38	dn 43
Total employed	4,763	100%	6,025	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	up 201	up 577

Source: ABS Census 2011 Tables W21, B46, Census 2006 Table W21, B46. The top half of the table shows trips, not workers, and multiple-mode trips (eg lift then bus) are counted as several trips, where possible. The '% travellers' is the number of trips as a % of the number who travelled to work. The 'used other modes' category includes trips by taxi, truck, motorcycle and 'other'.