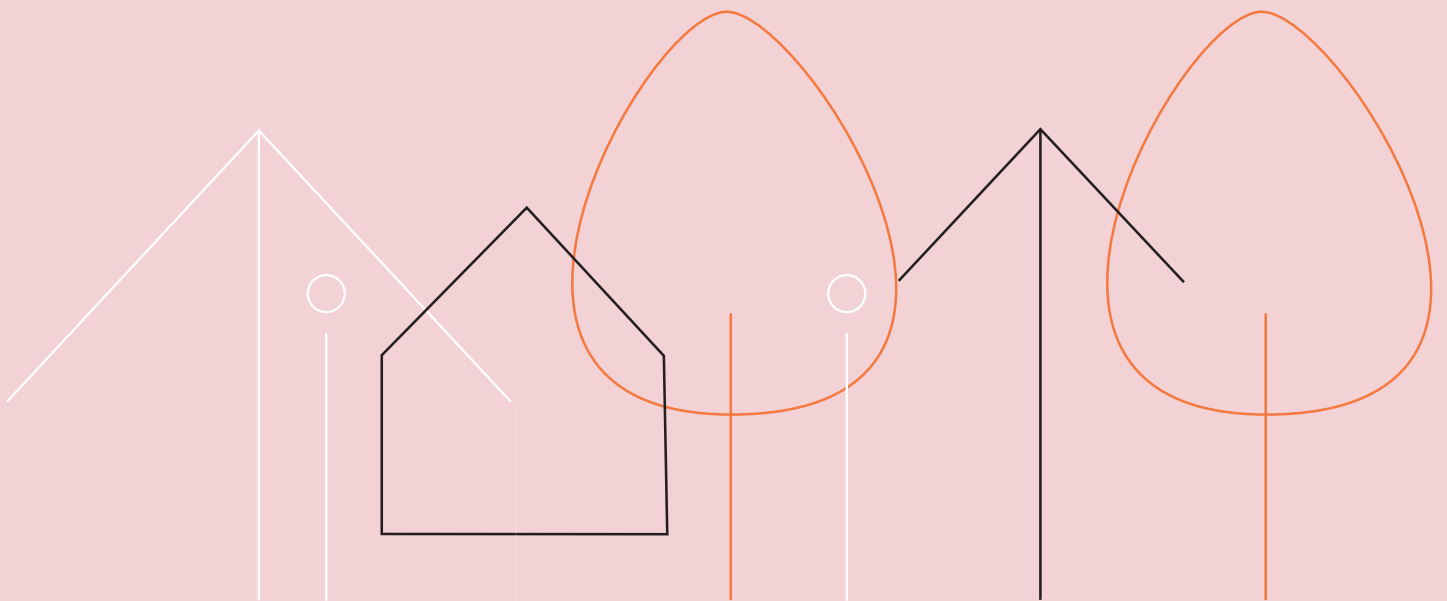


# Canterbury City Council

Canterbury City  
2011 Census results

Comparison year: 2006  
Benchmark area: Greater Sydney

community profile



Compiled and presented in profile.id®. <http://profile.id.com.au/canterbury>

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# Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

The Estimated Resident Population is the OFFICIAL Canterbury City population for 2012.

Populations are counted and estimated in various ways. The most comprehensive population count available in Australia is derived from the Census of Population and Housing conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics every five years. However the Census count is NOT the official population of Canterbury City. To provide a more accurate population figure which is updated more frequently than every five years, the Australian Bureau of Statistics also produces "Estimated Resident Population" (ERP) numbers for Canterbury City.

See [data notes](#) for a detailed explanation of different population types, how they are calculated and when to use each one.

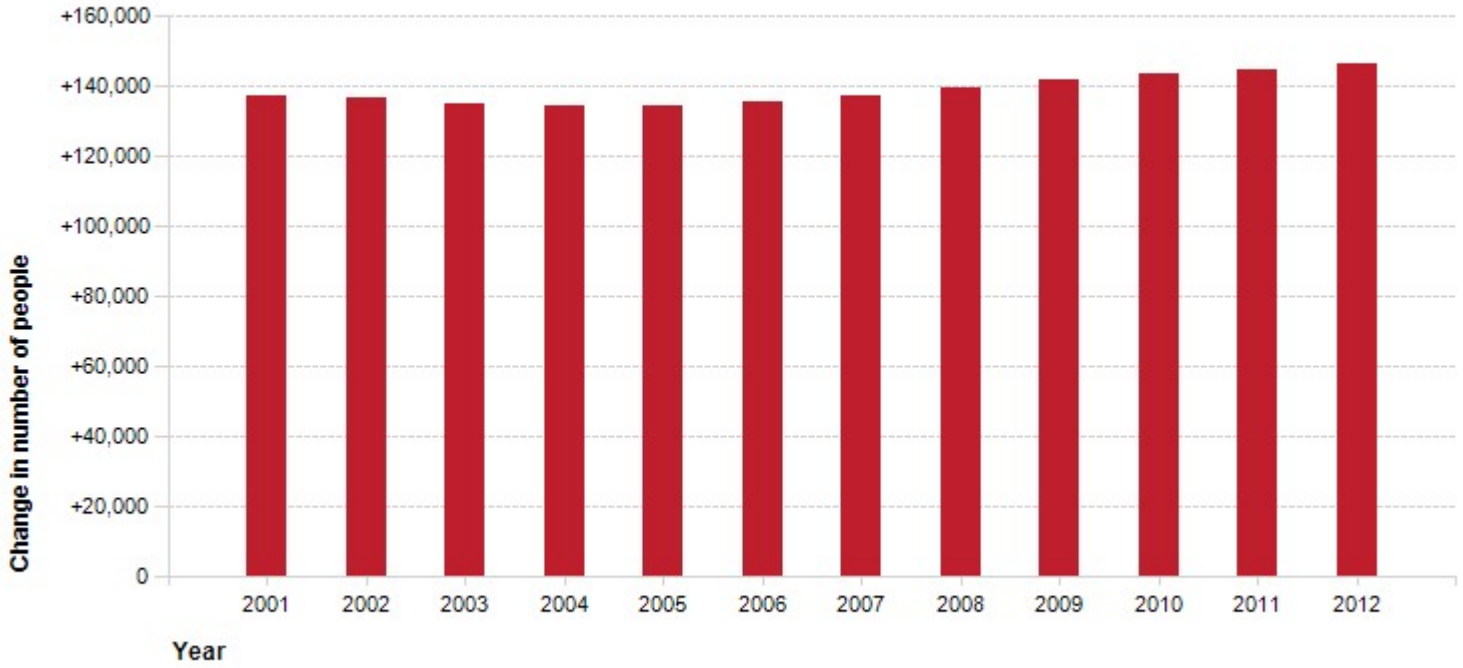
## Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

Canterbury City			
Year (ending June 30)	Number	Change in number	Change in percent
2001	137,492	--	--
2002	136,542	-950	-0.69
2003	135,244	-1,298	-0.95
2004	134,437	-807	-0.60
2005	134,705	+268	+0.20
2006	135,605	+900	+0.67
2007	137,206	+1,601	+1.18
2008	139,657	+2,451	+1.79
2009	141,708	+2,051	+1.47
2010	143,597	+1,889	+1.33
2011	144,751	+1,154	+0.80
2012	146,314	+1,563	+1.08

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#)  
The population experts

# Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

## Canterbury City

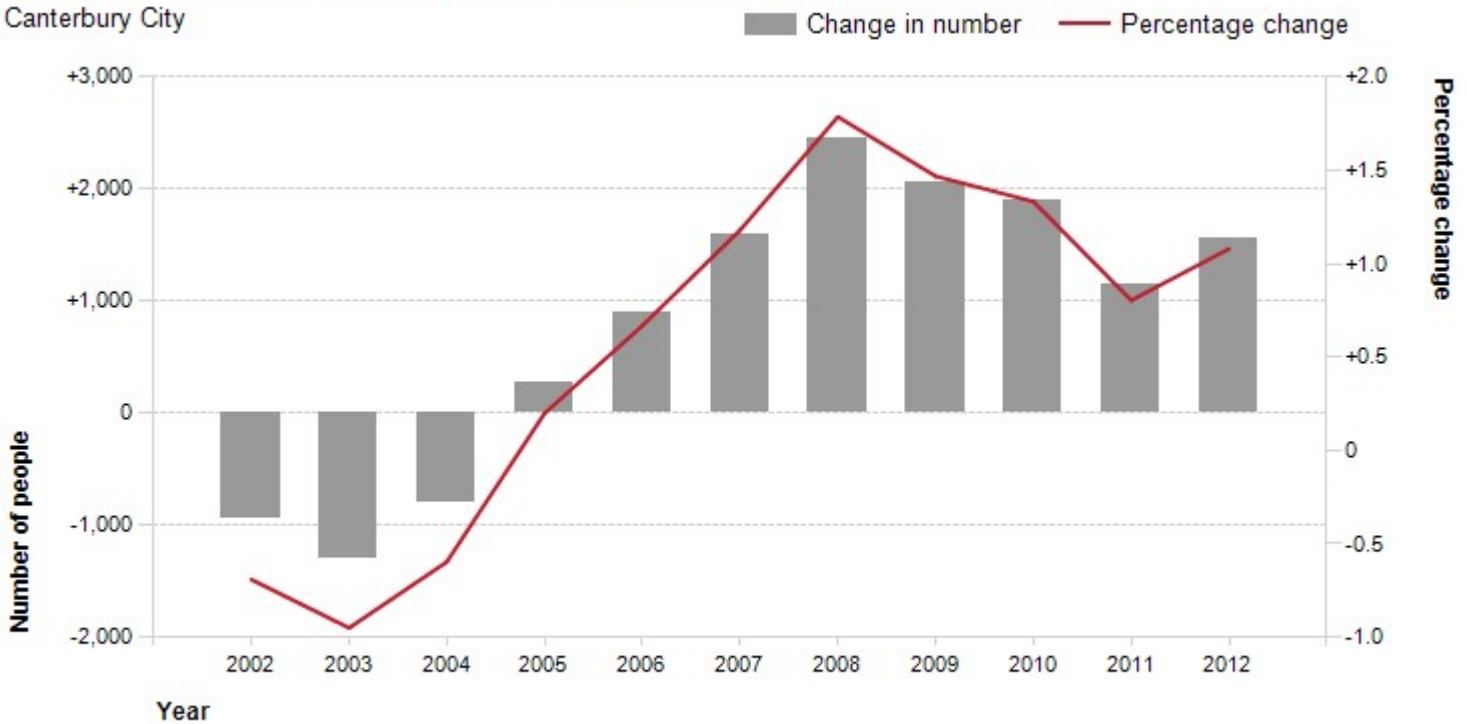


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0). Compiled and presented by .id the population experts



# Annual change in Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

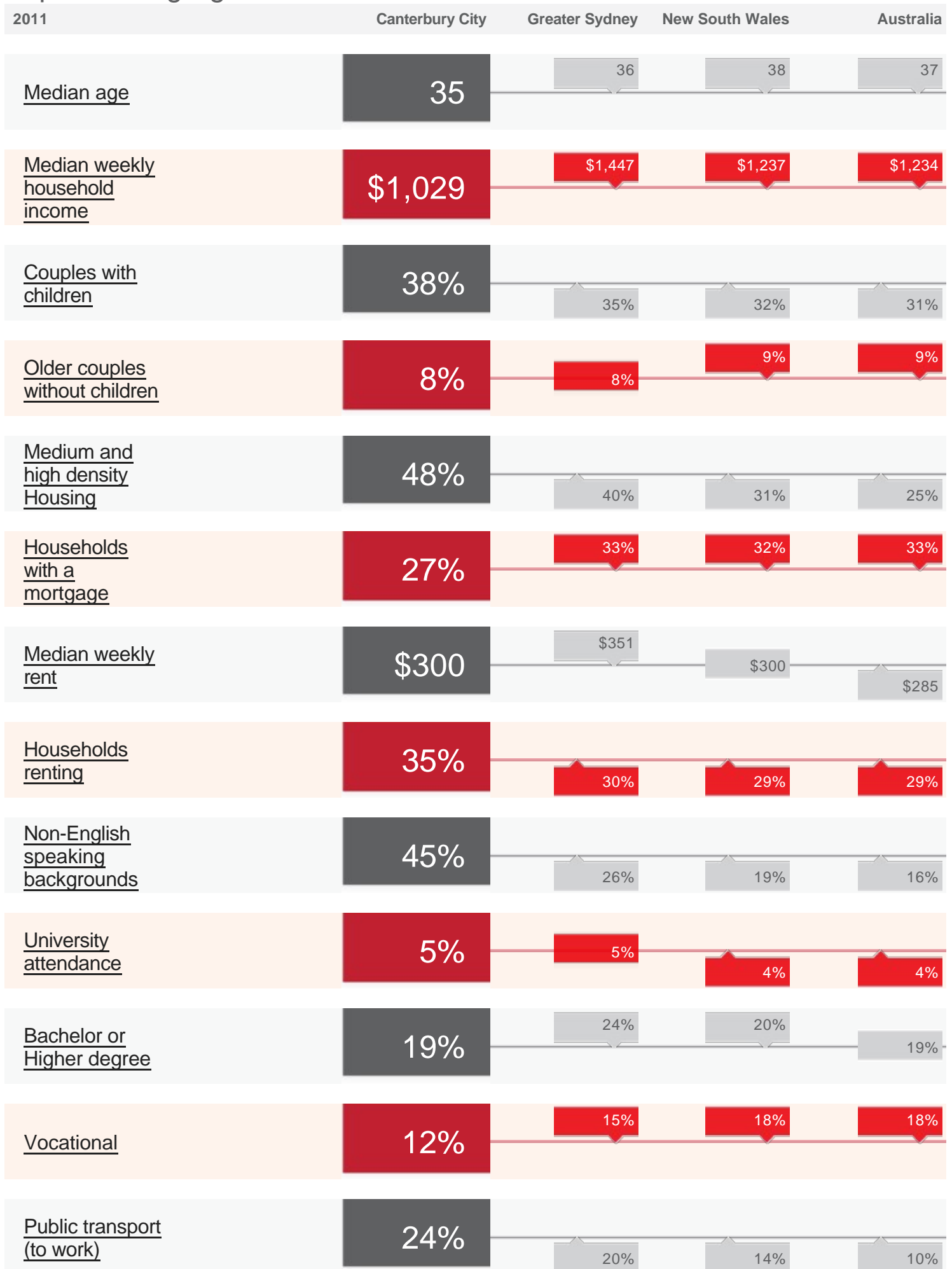
## Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0). Compiled and presented by .id the population experts



# Population highlights



Unemployment

8%

6%

6%

6%

SEIFA index of  
disadvantage  
2011

922

1011

996

1002

# About the area

## Location and boundaries

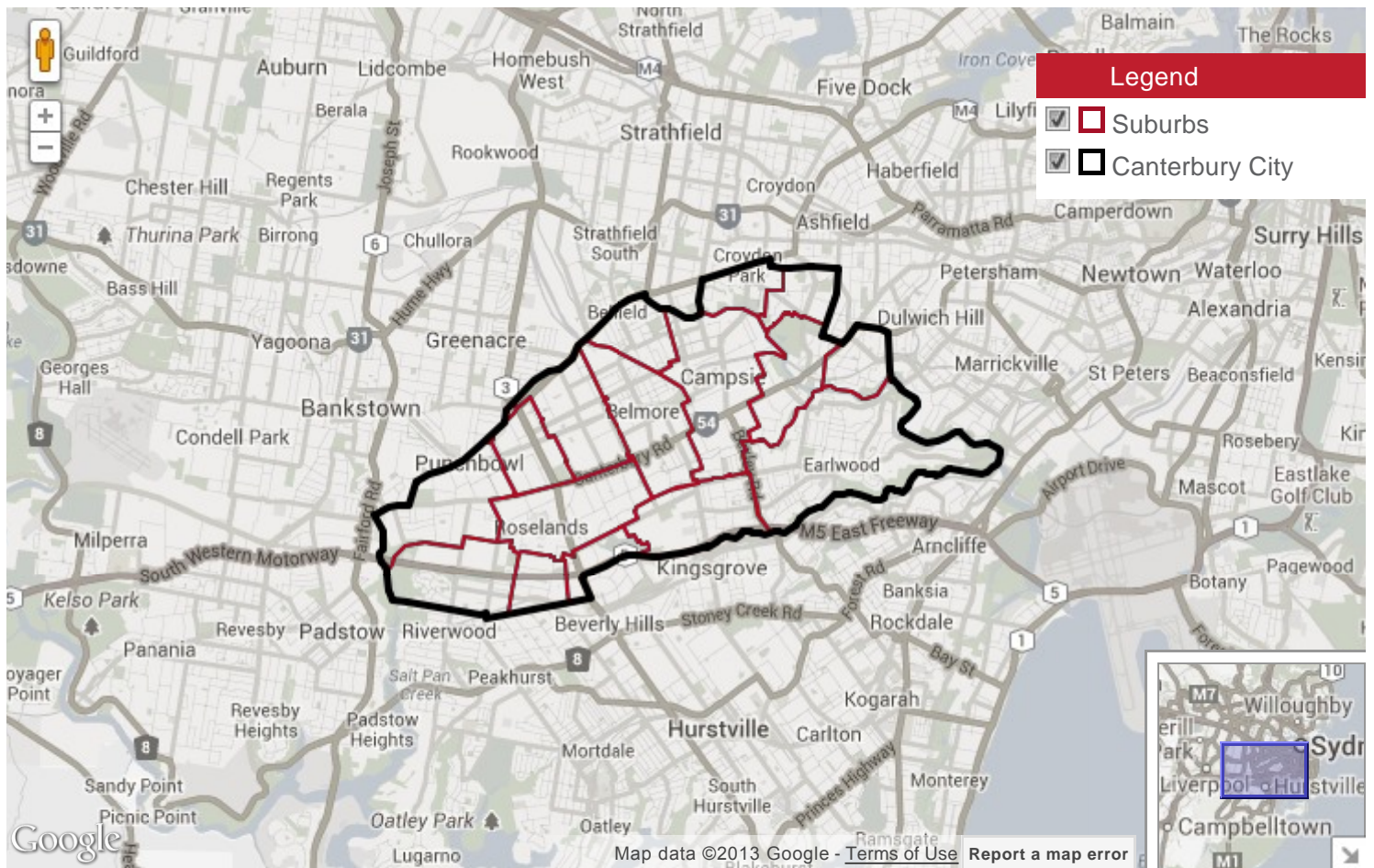
Canterbury City is located in Sydney's south-western suburbs, about 17 kilometres from the Sydney GPO. Canterbury City is bounded by the Strathfield, Burwood and Ashfield Council areas in the north, the Marrickville Council area in the east, Rockdale and Hurstville Cities in the south, and Bankstown City in the west.

## Name origin

Canterbury is named after an early property in the area, which was named after a place in England.

<b>Important Statistics</b>	<b>Population</b> <b>137,453</b> 2011 Usual residents	<b>Land area</b> <b>3,356</b> hectares (34 Km <sup>2</sup> )	<b>Population density</b> <b>40.95</b> persons per hectare
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## Canterbury City



## Settlement history

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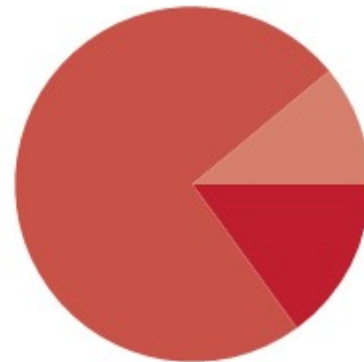
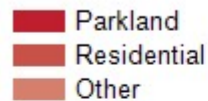
European settlement dates from the late 1700s when the first land grant was made just north of the Cooks River. Land was used mainly for timber-getting, farming and grazing. After 1831 settlement spread along the Cooks River, with roads and crossings made in several places. The river became a popular place for boating, picnics and swimming. In 1841 the Australian Sugar Company built a sugar mill near the Cooks River to produce molasses and spirits. Other industries and trades such as boiling down works and tanneries were built along the river later. Development was slow until the 1880s, due largely to a lack of public transport and good roads and bridges. In 1881 the population was about 1,200. During the 1880s the population doubled as land was subdivided, reaching 2,400 in 1891. In 1895 the railway was expanded from Sydenham to Belmore, which spurred development, especially in the suburbs closest to Sydney, such as Hurlstone Park and Croydon Park. Rapid population growth occurred in the early 1900s, with the population growing from just over 4,000 in 1901 to 79,000 in 1933. Most of the housing stock was built in this period. The railway was extended from Belmore to Bankstown in 1909. Further development followed with the gradual provision of water, electricity and sewerage. Tram lines were laid in the 1920s, making the City more accessible. In 1931 the East Hills railway line was opened. Development slowed appreciably after the Depression. By 1947 the population was over 99,000. Development spread southwards, reaching the suburbs furthest away from Sydney, such as Riverwood and Narwee by the 1950s. By 1961 the population had grown to nearly 114,000, and to over 130,000 by 1971. The population began to stabilise from the 1970s, with about 129,000 people in 2006. The population increased slightly from 2006, rising to about 137,000 in 2011.

## Land use

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Canterbury City is predominantly a residential area, but also has substantial industrial and commercial areas. The City encompasses a total land area of about 34 square kilometres.

## Land use



## Transport

---

Canterbury City is served by the South Western Motorway and the Bankstown and East Hills railway lines, with stations at Belmore, Campsie, Canterbury, Hurlstone Park, Lakemba, Narwee, Punchbowl and Wiley Park.

## Major features

---

Major features of the City include Belmore Sports Ground, Canterbury Park Racecourse, Canterbury Golf Course, Wollie Creek Regional Park, Salt Pan Creek Reserve, Canterbury Hospital, Roselands Shopping Centre (Centro Roselands) and the Cooks River.

## Indigenous background

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The original inhabitants of the Canterbury area were the Dharug Aboriginal people.

## Included areas

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Canterbury City encompasses the suburbs of Ashbury (part), Belfield (part), Belmore, Beverly Hills (part), Campsie, Canterbury, Clemton Park, Croydon Park (part), Earlwood, Hurlstone Park (part), Kingsgrove (part), Lakemba, Narwee (part), Punchbowl (part), Riverwood (part), Roselands and Wiley Park.



## Five year age groups

The Age Structure of Canterbury City provides key insights into the level of demand for age based services and facilities such as child care. It is also an indicator of Canterbury City's residential role and function and how it is likely to change in the future.

Five year age groups present a classic age profile of the population. Each age group covers exactly five years, which enables direct comparison between each group.

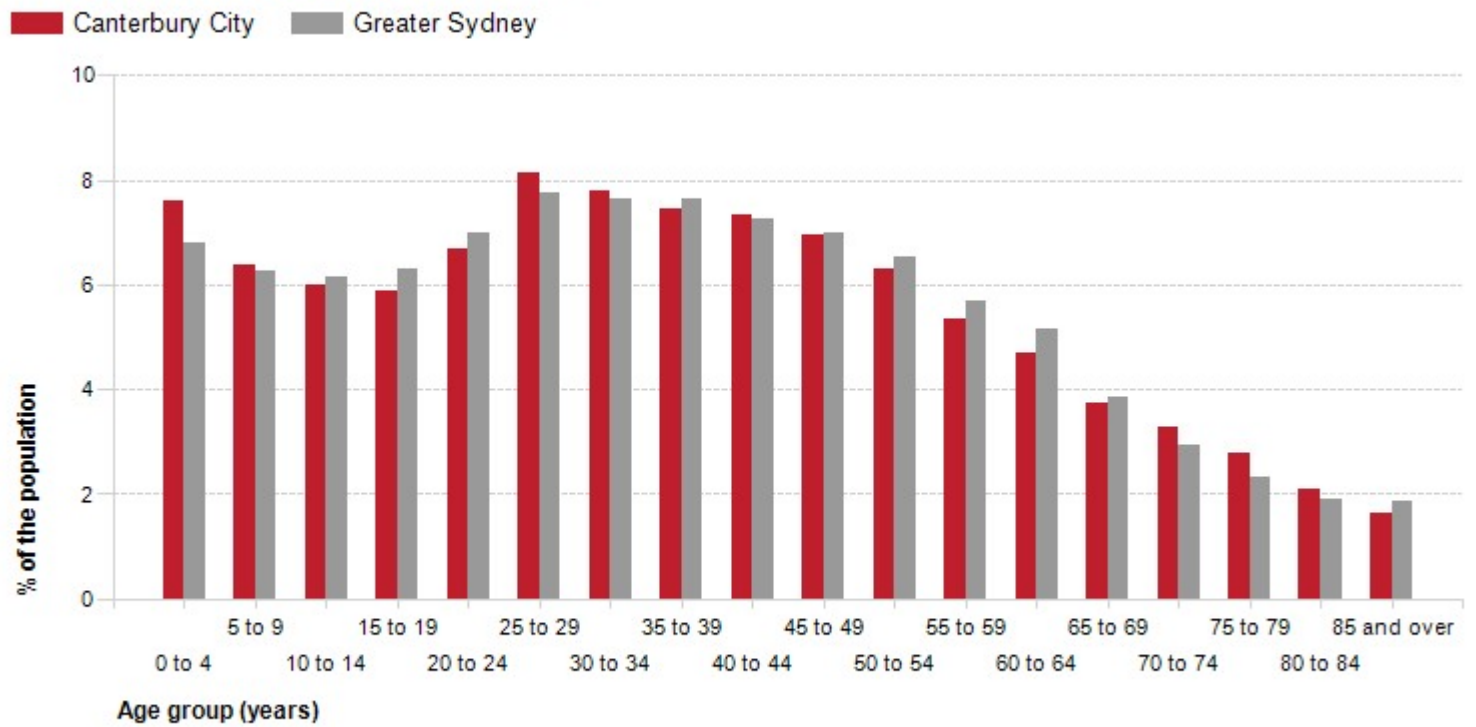
To get a more complete picture Canterbury City's Age Structure should be viewed in conjunction with [Household Types](#) and [Dwelling Types](#).

### Age structure - Five year age groups

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Five year age groups (years)	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
0 to 4	10,441	7.6	6.8	9,427	7.3	6.6	+1,014
5 to 9	8,754	6.4	6.3	8,947	6.9	6.5	-194
10 to 14	8,256	6.0	6.1	8,035	6.2	6.5	+220
15 to 19	8,090	5.9	6.3	7,814	6.0	6.6	+275
20 to 24	9,194	6.7	7.0	8,836	6.8	7.2	+358
25 to 29	11,203	8.2	7.8	9,496	7.3	7.4	+1,707
30 to 34	10,733	7.8	7.7	10,014	7.7	7.9	+719
35 to 39	10,217	7.4	7.6	10,111	7.8	7.7	+106
40 to 44	10,065	7.3	7.3	10,016	7.7	7.6	+49
45 to 49	9,560	7.0	7.0	9,177	7.1	7.2	+383
50 to 54	8,650	6.3	6.5	7,763	6.0	6.3	+887
55 to 59	7,340	5.3	5.7	6,797	5.2	5.8	+542
60 to 64	6,431	4.7	5.1	5,840	4.5	4.4	+591
65 to 69	5,127	3.7	3.8	4,972	3.8	3.4	+154
70 to 74	4,482	3.3	2.9	4,367	3.4	2.8	+114
75 to 79	3,812	2.8	2.3	3,776	2.9	2.5	+35
80 to 84	2,871	2.1	1.9	2,611	2.0	2.0	+260
85 and over	2,227	1.6	1.8	1,847	1.4	1.6	+380
<b>Total</b>	<b>137,453</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>129,855</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+7,598</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

## Five year age structure, 2011

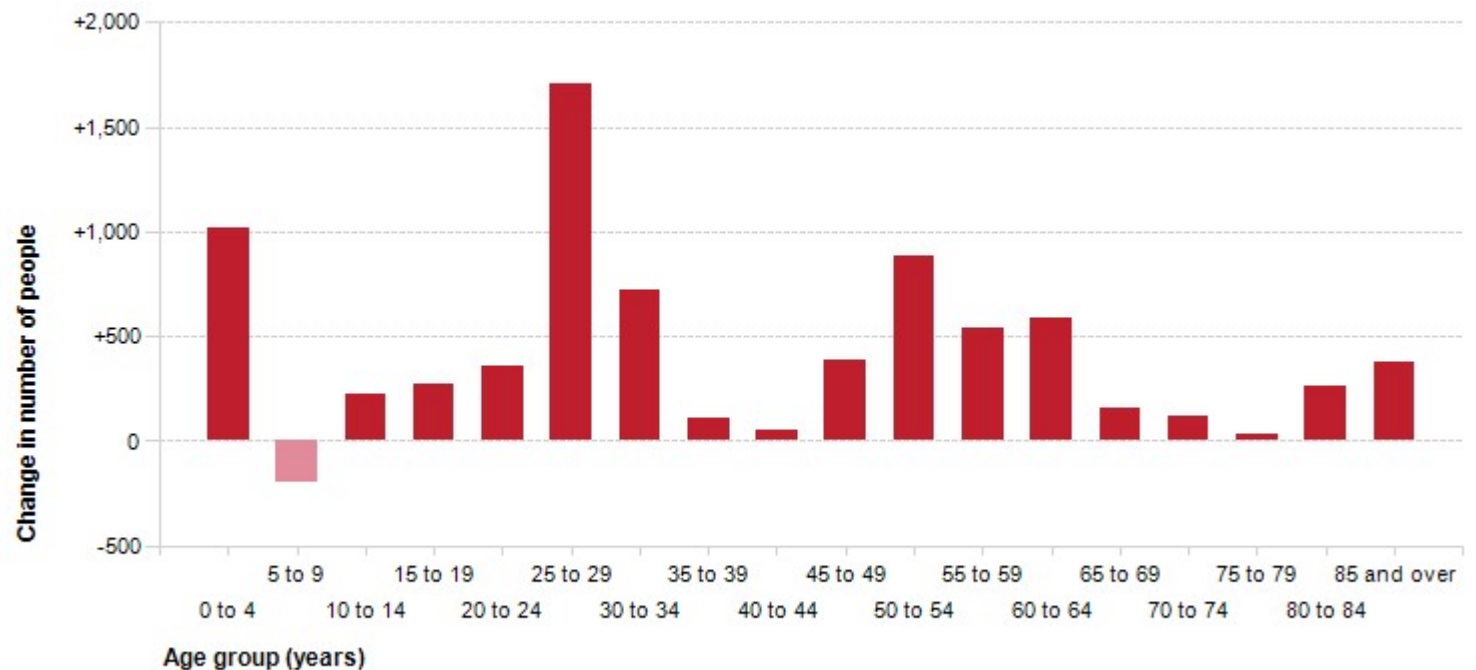


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Change in five year age structure, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

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Analysis of the five year age groups of Canterbury City in 2011 compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a higher proportion of people in the younger age groups (under 15) as well as a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (65+).

Overall, 20.0% of the population was aged between 0 and 15, and 13.5% were aged 65 years and over, compared with 19.2% and 12.8% respectively for Greater Sydney.

**The major difference between the age structure of Canterbury City and Greater Sydney is:**

- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 0 to 4 (7.6% compared to 6.8%)

## Emerging groups

---

From 2006 to 2011, Canterbury City's population increased by 7,598 people (5.9%). This represents an average annual population change of 1.14% per year over the period.

**The largest changes in age structure in this area between 2006 and 2011 were in the age groups:**

- 25 to 29 (+1,707 persons)
- 0 to 4 (+1,014 persons)
- 50 to 54 (+887 persons)
- 30 to 34 (+719 persons)

# Ancestry

Ancestry defines the cultural association and ethnic background of an individual going back three generations. Ancestry is a good measure of the total size of cultural groups in Canterbury City regardless of where they were born or what language they speak.

Ancestry data, should be combined with data on [Birthplace](#), [Language Spoken at Home](#) and [Religion](#) for a more complete picture of Canterbury City's ethnic characteristics.

## Ancestry - ranked by size

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Ancestry	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Chinese	18,307	13.3	8.2	16,636	12.8	7.1	+1,670
Australian	15,318	11.1	25.7	16,470	12.7	29.5	-1,153
Lebanese	14,987	10.9	3.2	14,888	11.5	3.1	+99
Greek	14,895	10.8	2.6	14,821	11.4	2.7	+73
English	13,966	10.2	25.8	12,856	9.9	24.6	+1,110
Italian	7,138	5.2	4.2	6,883	5.3	4.2	+255
Irish	4,889	3.6	8.3	4,574	3.5	7.9	+314
Vietnamese	4,695	3.4	1.8	4,235	3.3	1.6	+460
Bengali	4,532	3.3	0.4	2,190	1.7	0.3	+2,342
Indian	3,703	2.7	2.9	3,044	2.3	2.2	+659

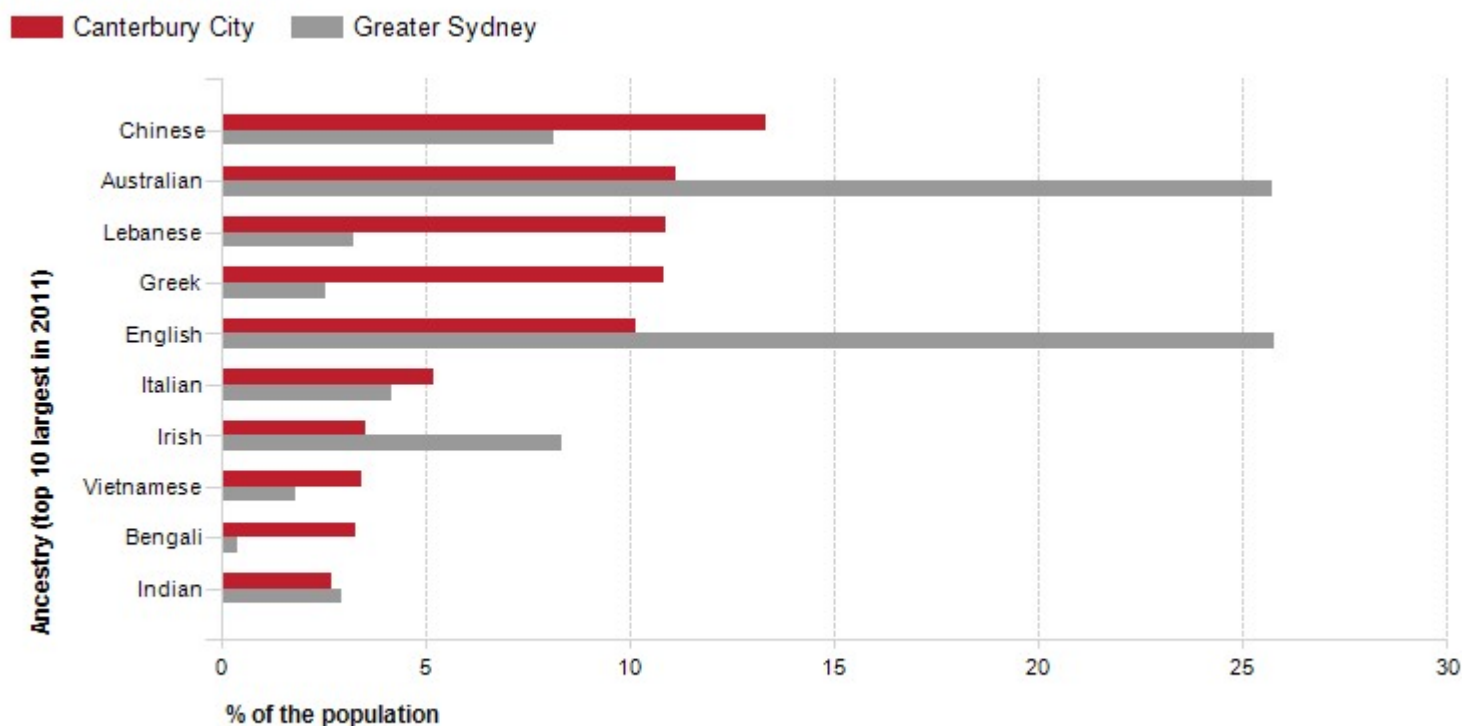
Excludes ancestries with fewer than 20 responses, or less than 0.1% of the total population.

## Ancestry - totals

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Ancestry totals	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Not stated	11,863	8.6	7.0	13,935	10.7	9.1	-2,072
Total People	137,453	100.0	100.0	129,840	100.0	100.0	+7,613
Total responses	157,552	–	–	147,757	–	–	+9,794

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

## Ancestry, 2011

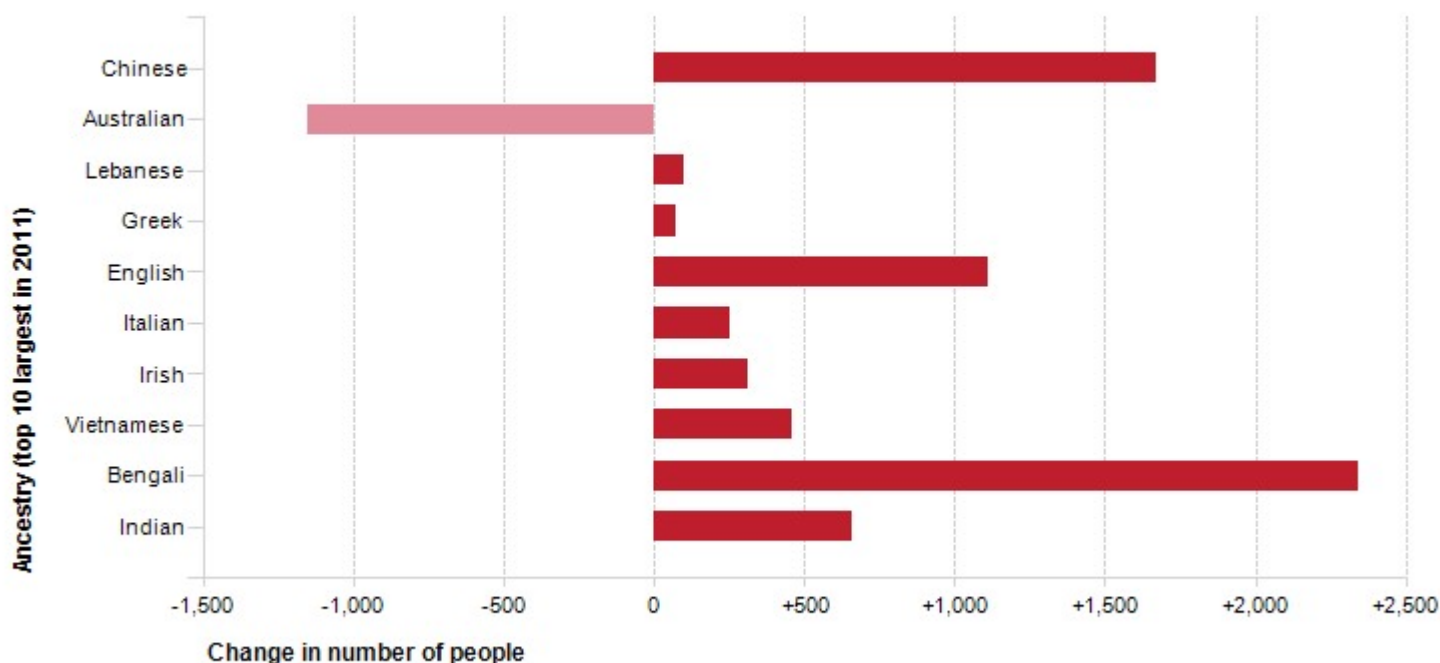


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Change in ancestry, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

---

Analysis of the ancestry responses of the population in Canterbury City in 2011 shows that the top five ancestries nominated were:

- Chinese (18,307 people or 13.3%)
- Australian (15,318 people or 11.1%)
- Lebanese (14,987 people or 10.9%)
- Greek (14,895 people or 10.8%)
- English (13,966 people or 10.2%)

In combination these five ancestries account for 77,473 responses in total, or 56.36% of all responses.

The major differences between the ancestries of the population in Canterbury City and Greater Sydney were:

- A *larger* percentage of people with Greek ancestry (10.8% compared to 2.6%)
- A *larger* percentage of people with Lebanese ancestry (10.9% compared to 3.2%)
- A *larger* percentage of people with Chinese ancestry (13.3% compared to 8.2%)
- A *larger* percentage of people with Bengali ancestry (3.3% compared to 0.4%)

## Emerging groups

---

The largest changes in the reported ancestries of the population in this area between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Bengali (+2,342 persons)
- Chinese (+1,670 persons)
- Nepalese (+1,212 persons)
- Australian (-1,153 persons)

## Birthplace

Country of Birth data identifies where people were born and is indicative of the level of cultural diversity in Canterbury City. The mix of Country of Birth groups is also indicative of historical settlement patterns, as source countries for Australia's immigration program have varied significantly over time.

To get a more complete picture of cultural and ethnic characteristics, Canterbury City's Country of Birth data should be viewed together with [Ancestry](#), [Language Spoken at Home](#) and [Religion](#).

### Birthplace - ranked by size

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Country of birth	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
China	9,806	7.1	3.4	8,718	6.7	2.6	+1,088
Lebanon	6,755	4.9	1.3	7,184	5.5	1.3	-430
Greece	5,339	3.9	0.7	5,693	4.4	0.8	-355
Vietnam	4,244	3.1	1.6	4,259	3.3	1.5	-16
Bangladesh	4,176	3.0	0.4	2,078	1.6	0.3	+2,098
India	2,510	1.8	2.0	1,639	1.3	1.3	+871
South Korea	2,381	1.7	0.9	2,552	2.0	0.8	-171
Italy	2,349	1.7	1.0	2,598	2.0	1.1	-249
Indonesia	2,090	1.5	0.6	1,602	1.2	0.5	+487
New Zealand	1,956	1.4	1.9	2,057	1.6	2.0	-101

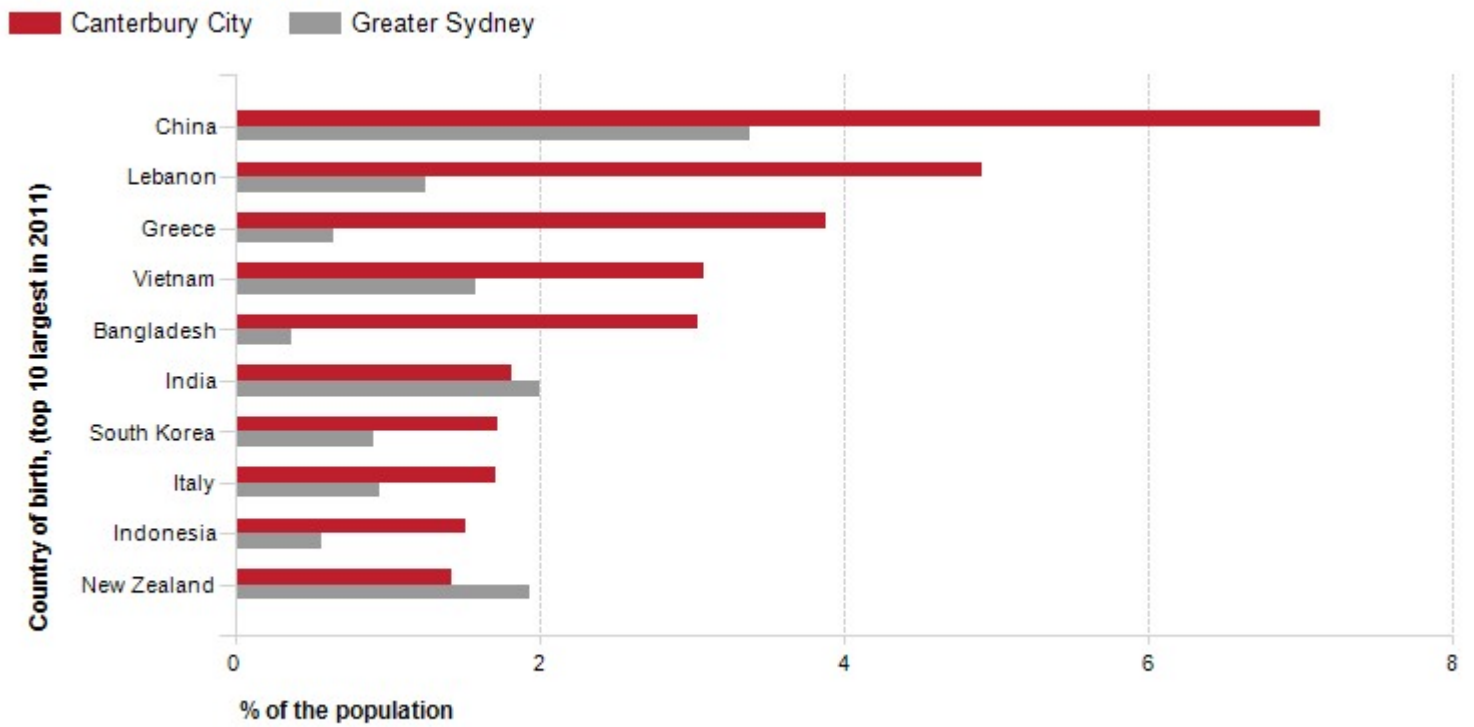
Excludes countries with fewer than 20 people, or less than 0.1% of the total population.

### Birthplace - summary

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Birthplace	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Total Overseas born	66,045	48.1	34.2	60,883	46.9	31.7	+5,161
Non-English speaking backgrounds	61,840	45.0	26.3	56,597	43.6	23.9	+5,243
Main English speaking countries	4,205	3.1	7.9	4,286	3.3	7.8	-81
Australia	61,424	44.7	59.9	57,724	44.4	60.4	+3,700
Not Stated	9,980	7.3	5.9	11,301	8.7	7.9	-1,321
Total Population	137,449	100.0	100.0	129,909	100.0	100.0	+7,540

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

## Country of birth, 2011

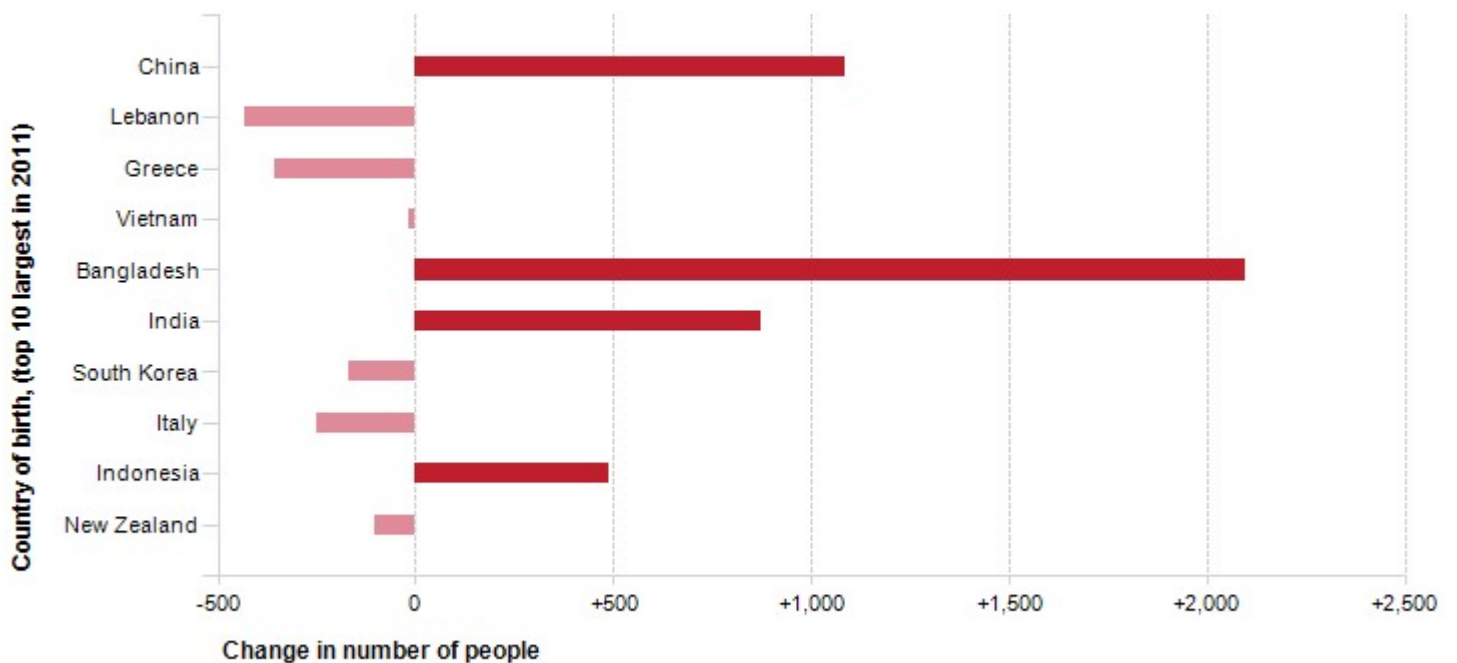


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)  
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Change in country of birth, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)  
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.





## Dominant groups

---

Analysis of the country of birth of the population in Canterbury City in 2011 compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a larger proportion of people born overseas, as well as a larger proportion of people from a non-English speaking background.

Overall, 48.1% of the population was born overseas, and 45.0% were from a non-English speaking background, compared with 34.2% and 26.3% respectively for Greater Sydney.

The largest non-English speaking country of birth in Canterbury City was China, where 7.1% of the population, or 9,806 people, were born.

The major differences between the countries of birth of the population in Canterbury City and Greater Sydney were:

- A *larger* percentage of people born in China (7.1% compared to 3.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of people born in Lebanon (4.9% compared to 1.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of people born in Greece (3.9% compared to 0.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of people born in Bangladesh (3.0% compared to 0.4%)

## Emerging groups

---

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people born overseas increased by 5,162 or 8.5%, and the number of people from a non-English speaking background increased by 5,243 or 9.3%.

The largest changes in birthplace countries of the population in this area between 2006 and 2011 were for those born in:

- Bangladesh (+2,098 persons)
- Nepal (+1,169 persons)
- China (+1,088 persons)
- India (+871 persons)

## Year of arrival in Australia

The Year of Arrival data records when the overseas born population arrived in Australia. The data shows the degree to which areas are 'ports' for new overseas migrants and reveals the role of Canterbury City in housing the overseas-born. The number of recent arrivals in an area is often determined by housing affordability, employment opportunities and pre-existing communities located in the area.

Canterbury City's Year of Arrival data, when used with [Birthplace](#), [Religion](#) and [Language Spoken at Home](#) data, is a good indicator of the likely need for services in migrant communities.

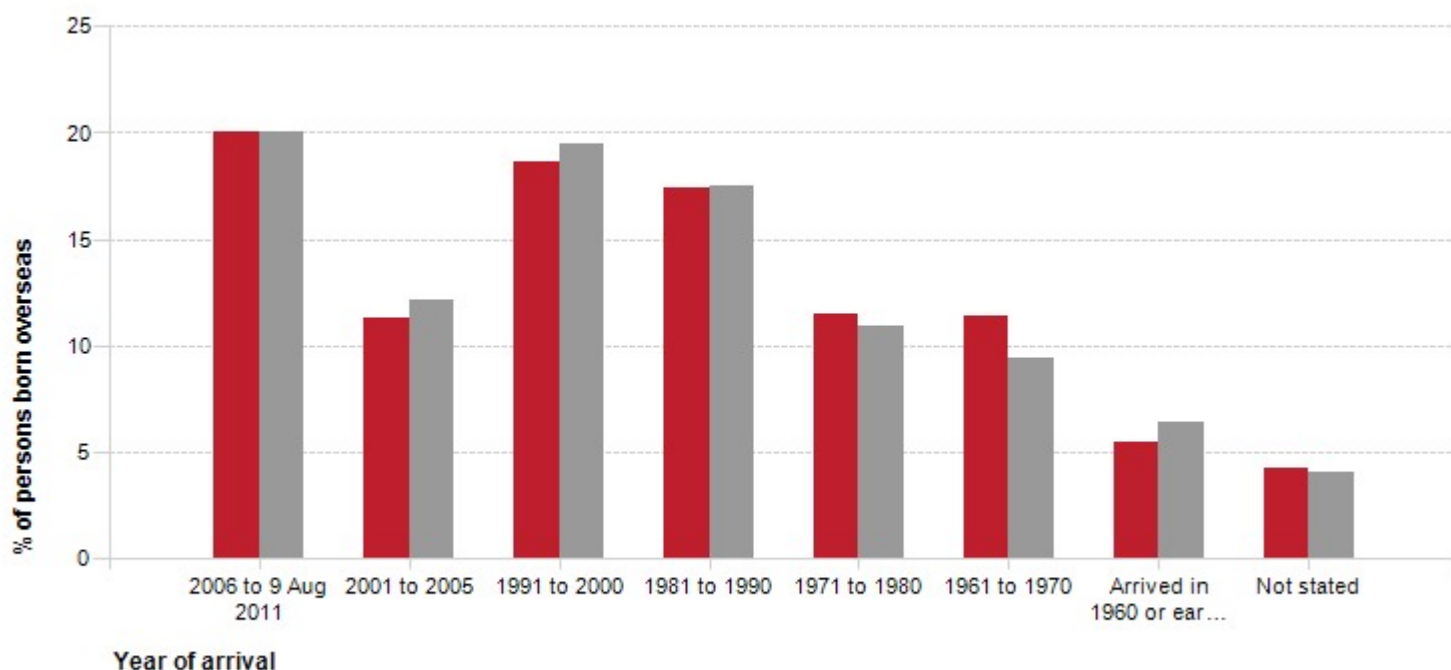
### Year of arrival in Australia

Canterbury City	2011			
	Year of arrival in Australia	Number	%	Greater Sydney
	2006 to 9 Aug 2011	13,263	20.1	20.1
	2001 to 2005	7,484	11.3	12.2
	1991 to 2000 (10 year period)	12,343	18.7	19.4
	1981 to 1990 (10 year period)	11,489	17.4	17.5
	1971 to 1980 (10 year period)	7,576	11.5	10.9
	1961 to 1970 (10 year period)	7,547	11.4	9.4
	Arrived in 1960 or earlier	3,634	5.5	6.5
	Not stated	2,793	4.2	4.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>66,129</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

## Year of arrival in Australia, 2011

■ Canterbury City ■ Greater Sydney



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

## Dominant groups

---

Analysis of the year of arrival for the overseas born population of Canterbury City in 2011 compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a larger proportion of people who arrived before 2001, and a similar proportion of recent arrivals (those who arrived between 2006 and 2011).

Overall, 64.4% of the overseas born population arrived before 2001, and 20.1% arrived during or after 2006, compared with 63.7% and 20.1% respectively for Greater Sydney.

The major differences between the year of arrival data of Canterbury City and Greater Sydney were:

- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 1961 and 1970 (11.4% compared to 9.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of arrivals between in 1960 or earlier (5.5% compared to 6.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 2001 and 2005 (11.3% compared to 12.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 1991 and 2000 (18.7% compared to 19.4%)

# Proficiency in English

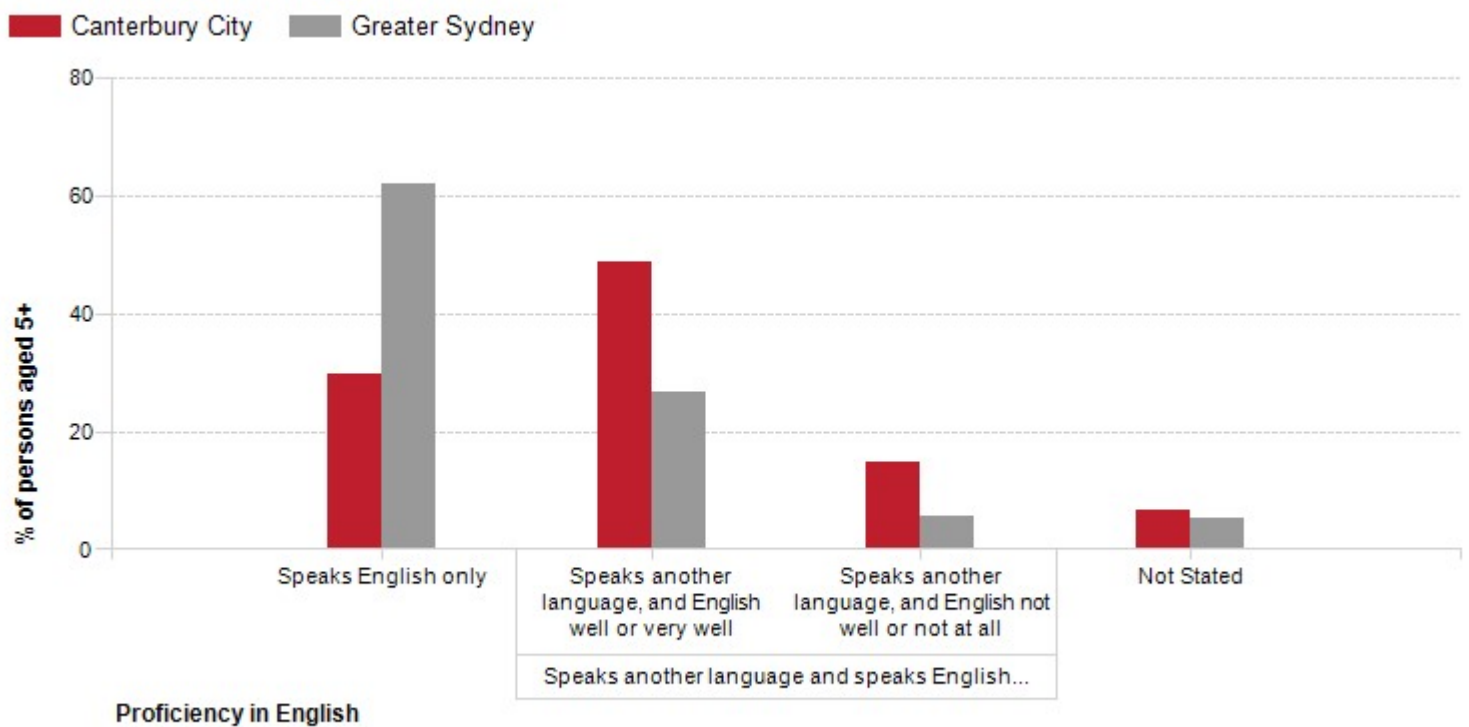
Proficiency in English measures the self-assessed proficiency in spoken English of people who speak a language other than English at home. The data, when viewed with other ethnic and cultural indicators, such as Ancestry, Country of Birth, Language Spoken at Home and Religion, reflects Canterbury City's ethnic composition and how long the overseas born have been in Australia. This helps service providers determine whether they need to communicate with the local population in languages other than English.

## Proficiency in English

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
English proficiency	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Speaks English only	40,805	29.7	62.2	39,019	30.0	64.0	+1,785
Speaks another language, and English well or very well	67,229	48.9	26.7	61,541	47.4	23.7	+5,688
Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all	20,181	14.7	5.8	19,428	15.0	5.5	+752
Not Stated	9,238	6.7	5.4	9,900	7.6	6.8	-663
Total population	137,453	100.0	100.0	129,890	100.0	100.0	+7,563

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

## Proficiency in English, 2011

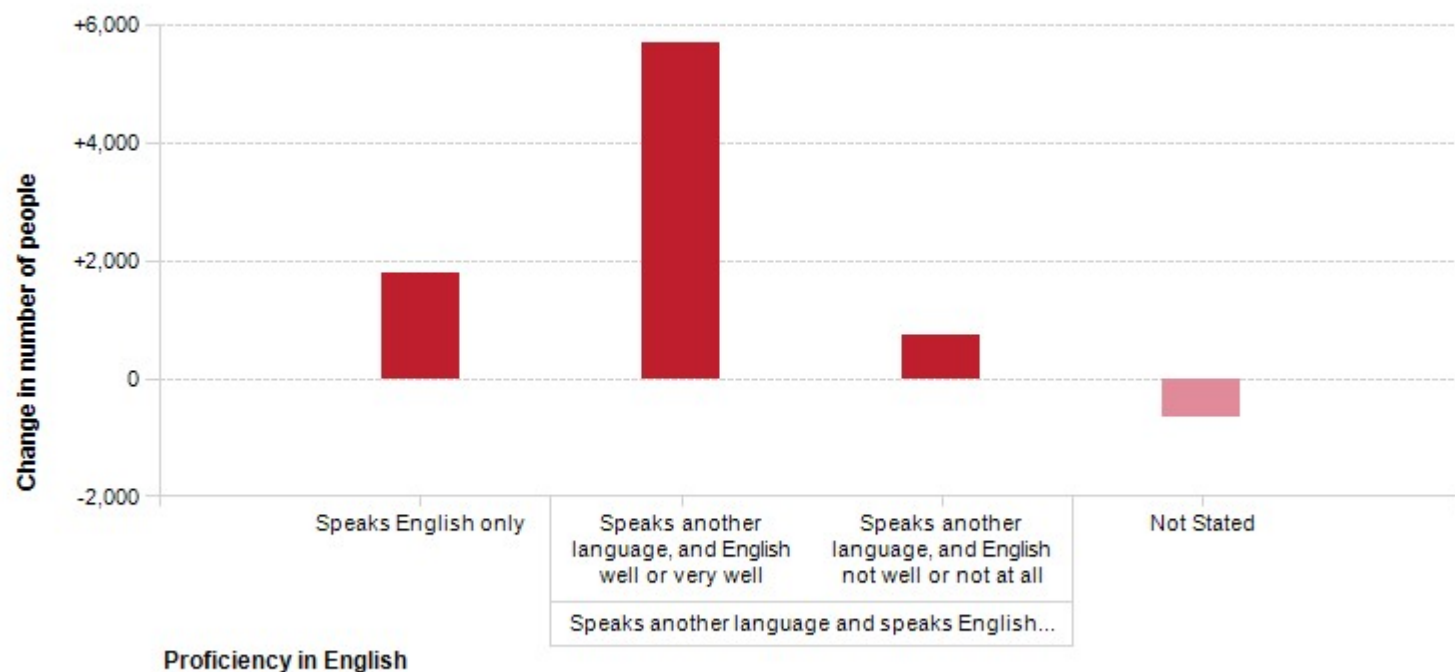


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



# Change in proficiency in English, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

Analysis of the proficiency in English data for Canterbury City in 2011 compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a lower proportion of persons who spoke English only, and a higher proportion of persons who spoke another language and English not well or not at all.

Overall, 29.7% of persons spoke English only, and 14.7% spoke another language and English not well or not at all, compared with 62.2% and 5.8% respectively for Greater Sydney.

## Emerging groups

The most significant changes in the proficiency in English of the population in this area between 2006 and 2011 were in those speaking:

- Speaks another language, and English well or very well (+5,688 persons)
- Speaks English only (+1,785 persons)
- Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all (+752 persons)

## Language spoken at home

Canterbury City's language statistics show the proportion of the population who speak a language at home other than English. They indicate how culturally diverse a population is and the degree to which different ethnic groups and nationalities are retaining their language.

Canterbury City's language statistics should be analysed in conjunction with [Country of Birth](#) and [Proficiency in English](#) to assist in identifying specific cultural and ethnic groups in the area and the services required by the multicultural community.

### Language spoken at home - ranked by size

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Language (excludes English)	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Arabic	18,175	13.2	4.1	18,703	14.4	3.9	-529
Greek	13,412	9.8	1.8	13,478	10.4	1.9	-66
Mandarin	7,696	5.6	3.0	6,719	5.2	2.3	+976
Cantonese	7,538	5.5	3.0	7,595	5.8	3.0	-57
Vietnamese	5,159	3.8	1.9	4,995	3.8	1.8	+164
Bengali	4,909	3.6	0.5	2,348	1.8	0.3	+2,561
Italian	3,925	2.9	1.6	4,258	3.3	1.7	-333
Korean	2,862	2.1	1.1	2,936	2.3	0.9	-74
Indonesian	2,386	1.7	0.5	1,814	1.4	0.4	+571
Urdu	2,242	1.6	0.4	1,292	1.0	0.2	+950

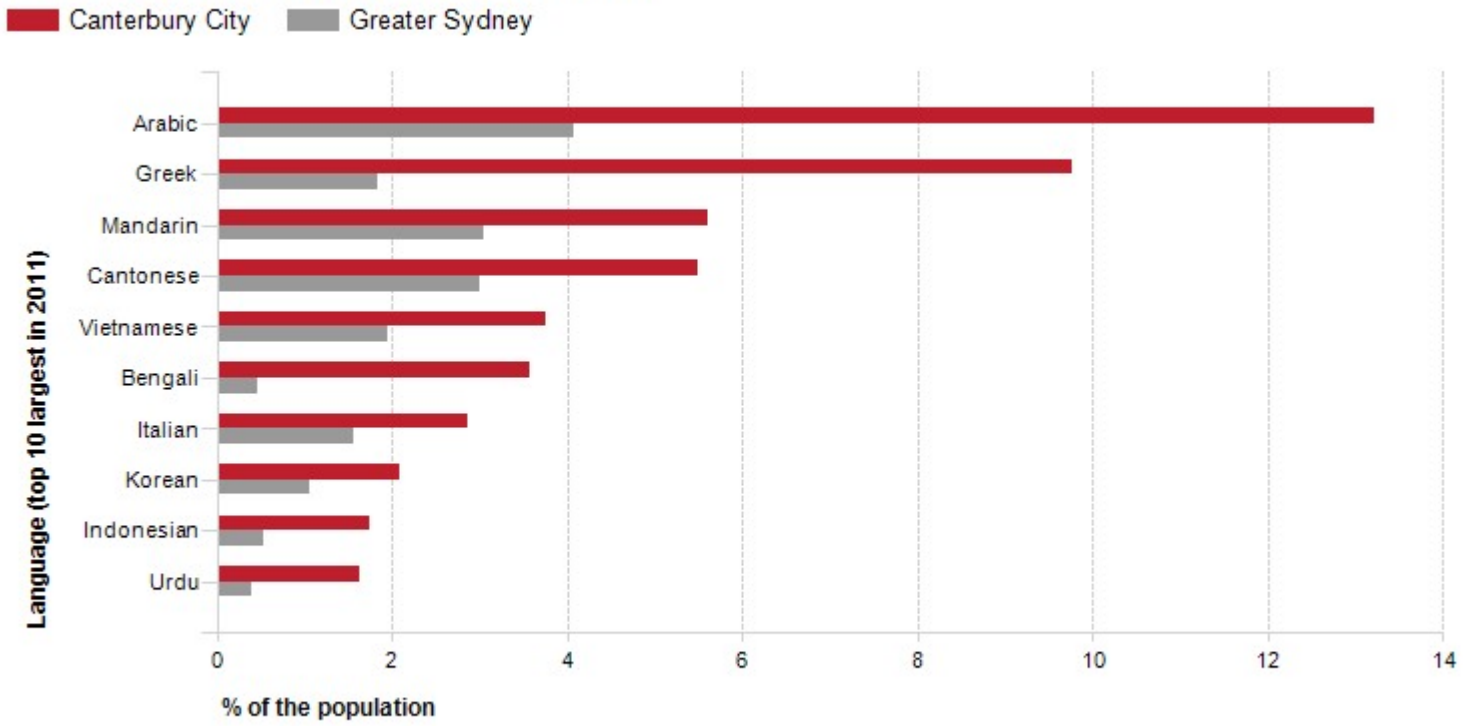
Excludes languages with fewer than 20 people speaking them at home, or less than 0.1% of the total population.

### Language - summary

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Language summary	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Speaks English only	40,806	29.7	62.2	39,070	30.1	64.0	+1,735
Non-English total	87,791	63.9	32.5	81,303	62.6	29.2	+6,488
Not stated	8,856	6.4	5.3	9,481	7.3	6.8	-626
Total Population	137,453	100.0	100.0	129,856	100.0	100.0	+7,597

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

# Language spoken at home, 2011

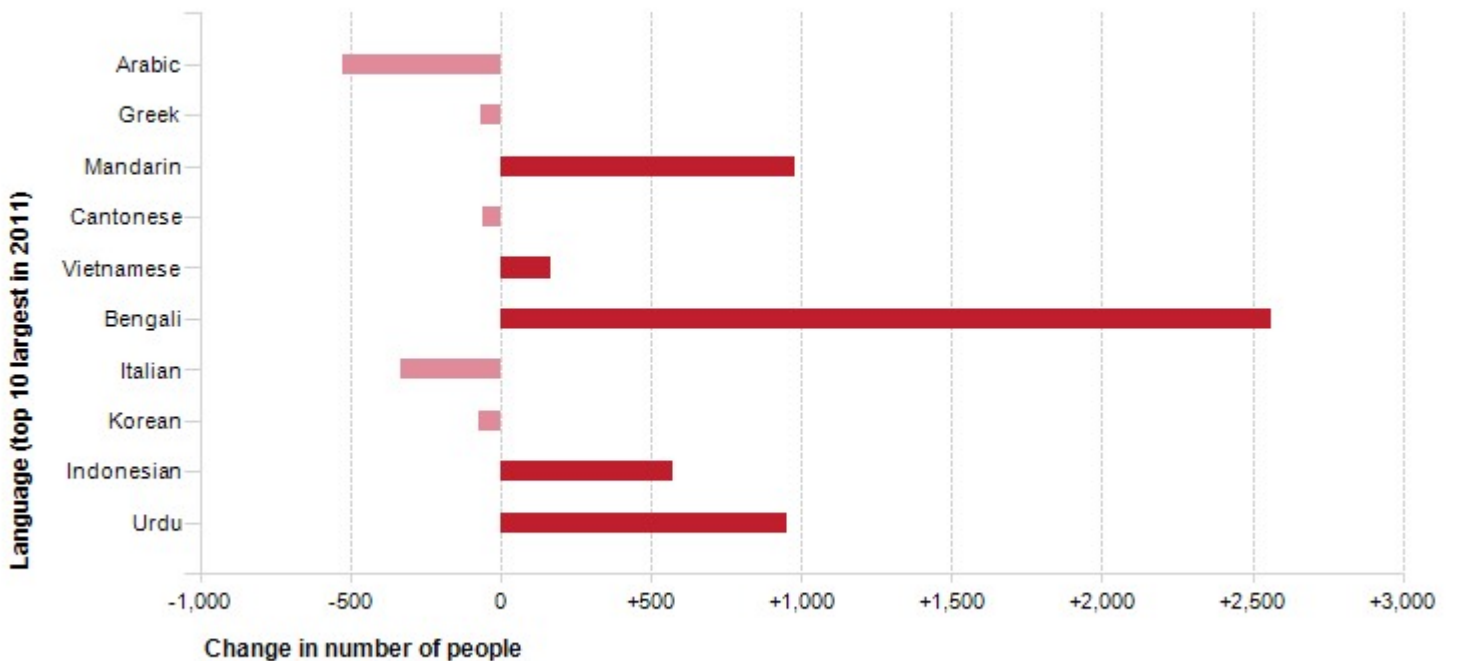


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)  
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



# Change in language spoken at home, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)  
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

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Analysis of the language spoken at home by the population of Canterbury City in 2011 compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a smaller proportion of people who spoke English only, and a larger proportion of those speaking a non-English language (either exclusively, or in addition to English).

Overall, 29.7% of the population spoke English only, and 63.9% spoke a non-English language, compared with 62.2% and 32.5% respectively for Greater Sydney.

The dominant language spoken at home, other than English, in Canterbury City was Arabic, with 13.2% of the population, or 18,175 people speaking this language at home.

**The major differences between the languages spoken at home for the population of Canterbury City and Greater Sydney in 2011 were:**

- A *larger* percentage speaking Arabic at home (13.2% compared to 4.1%)
- A *larger* percentage speaking Greek at home (9.8% compared to 1.8%)
- A *larger* percentage speaking Bengali at home (3.6% compared to 0.5%)
- A *larger* percentage speaking Mandarin at home (5.6% compared to 3.0%)

## Emerging groups

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Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people who spoke a language other than English at home increased by 6,488 or 8.0%, and the number of people who spoke English only increased by 1,736 or 4.4%.

**The largest changes in the spoken languages of the population in Canterbury City between 2006 and 2011 were for those speaking:**

- Bengali (+2,561 persons)
- Nepali (+1,159 persons)
- Mandarin (+976 persons)
- Urdu (+950 persons)



# Religion

Canterbury City's religion statistics provide an indicator of cultural identity and ethnicity when observed in conjunction with other key variables. Religion data reveal the major concentrations of religions as well as revealing the proportion of people with no religious affiliation. There are a number of reasons for different religious compositions across areas including the country of birth and ethnic background of the population, the age of the population (belief in religion is generally stronger, the older the population) and changes in values and belief systems.

Canterbury City's religion statistics should be analysed in conjunction with other ethnicity statistics such as Country of Birth data and Language Spoken data to assist in identifying specific cultural and ethnic groups.

## Religions - ranked by size

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Religion	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Western (Roman) Catholic	31,636	23.0	27.5	32,179	24.8	28.3	-544
Islam	22,842	16.6	4.7	17,782	13.7	3.9	+5,059
Greek Orthodox	16,157	11.8	2.7	16,171	12.4	2.9	-14
Buddhism	8,379	6.1	4.1	7,968	6.1	3.7	+411
Anglican	7,168	5.2	16.1	8,154	6.3	17.9	-986
Maronite Catholic	3,331	2.4	0.6	3,664	2.8	0.6	-333
Hinduism	3,295	2.4	2.6	1,917	1.5	1.7	+1,378
Uniting Church	2,461	1.8	2.8	2,752	2.1	3.4	-291
Presbyterian and Reformed	2,329	1.7	2.4	2,710	2.1	2.6	-382
Other Eastern Orthodox	1,735	1.3	0.6	1,691	1.3	0.6	+44

Excludes religions with fewer than 20 adherents, or less than 0.1% of the total population.

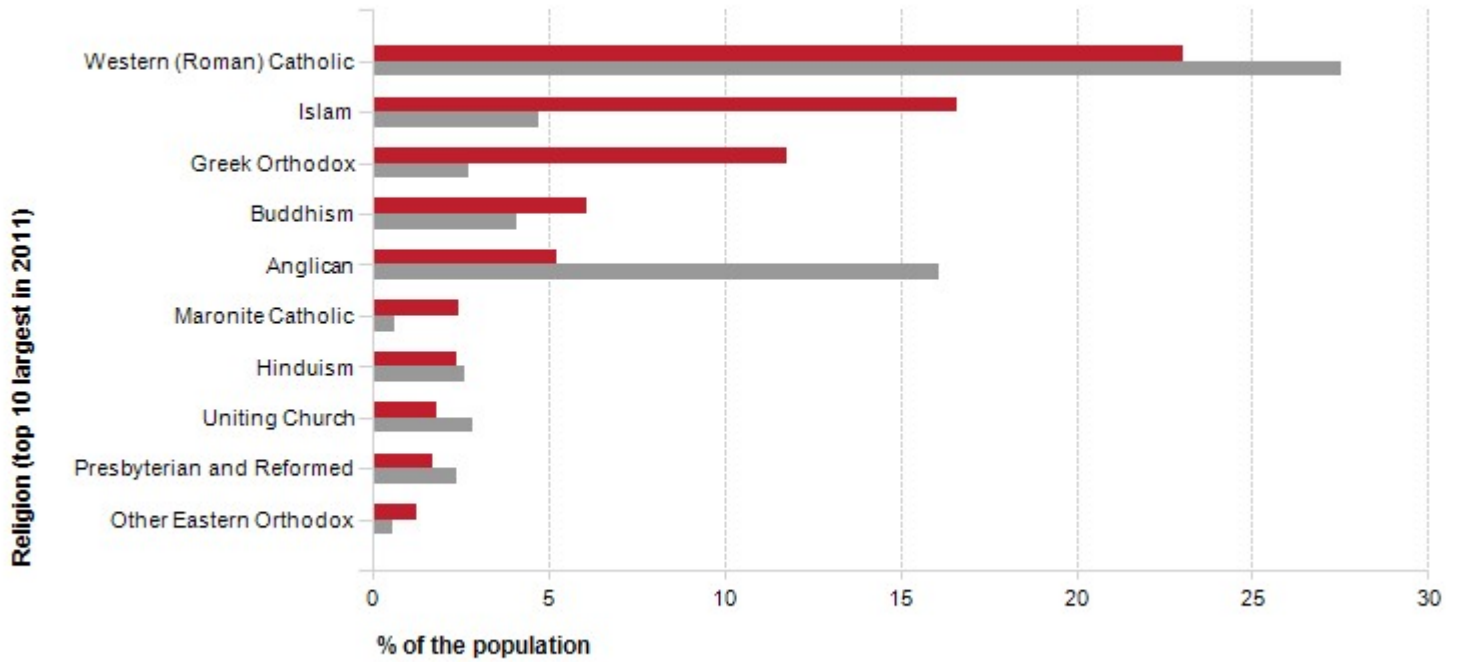
## Religions - summary

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Religion totals	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Christian total	73,303	53.3	60.9	75,135	57.8	64.0	-1,833
Non Christian total	35,576	25.9	13.2	28,502	21.9	10.9	+7,074
Non-classifiable religious belief	558	0.4	0.6	442	0.3	0.6	+115
No religion	17,248	12.5	17.6	13,601	10.5	14.1	+3,646
Not stated	10,769	7.8	7.6	12,212	9.4	10.4	-1,443
Total Population	137,454	100.0	100.0	129,894	100.0	100.0	+7,560

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

# Religion, 2011

■ Canterbury City   ■ Greater Sydney

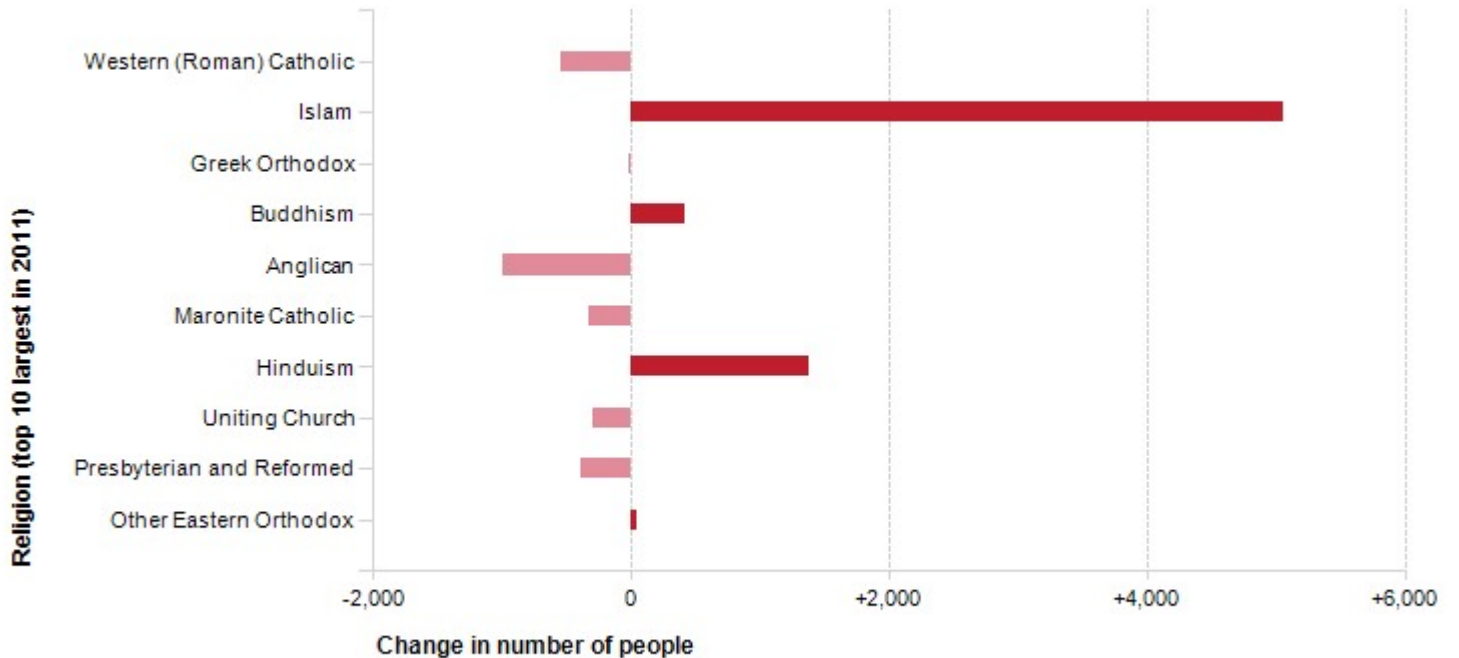


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)  
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# Change in religion, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

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Analysis of the religious affiliation of the population of Canterbury City in 2011 compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a higher proportion of people who professed a religion and a lower proportion who stated they had no religion.

Overall, 79.2% of the population nominated a religion, and 12.5% said they had no religion, compared with 74.1% and 17.6% respectively for Greater Sydney.

The largest single religion in Canterbury City was Western (Roman) Catholic, with 23.0% of the population or 31,636 people as adherents.

The major differences between the religious affiliation for the population of Canterbury City and Greater Sydney were:

- A *larger* percentage who nominated Islam (16.6% compared to 4.7%)
- A *larger* percentage who nominated Greek Orthodox (11.8% compared to 2.7%)
- A *larger* percentage who nominated Buddhism (6.1% compared to 4.1%)
- A *larger* percentage who nominated Maronite Catholic (2.4% compared to 0.6%)

## Emerging groups

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The largest changes in the religious affiliation of the population in Canterbury City between 2006 and 2011 were for those who nominated:

- Islam (+5,059 persons)
- Hinduism (+1,378 persons)
- Anglican (-986 persons)
- Western (Roman) Catholic (-544 persons)

# Qualifications

Educational Qualifications relate to education outside of primary and secondary school and are one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as [Employment Status](#), [Income](#) and [Occupation](#), Canterbury City's Educational Qualifications help to evaluate the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of the area and identify skill gaps in the labour market.

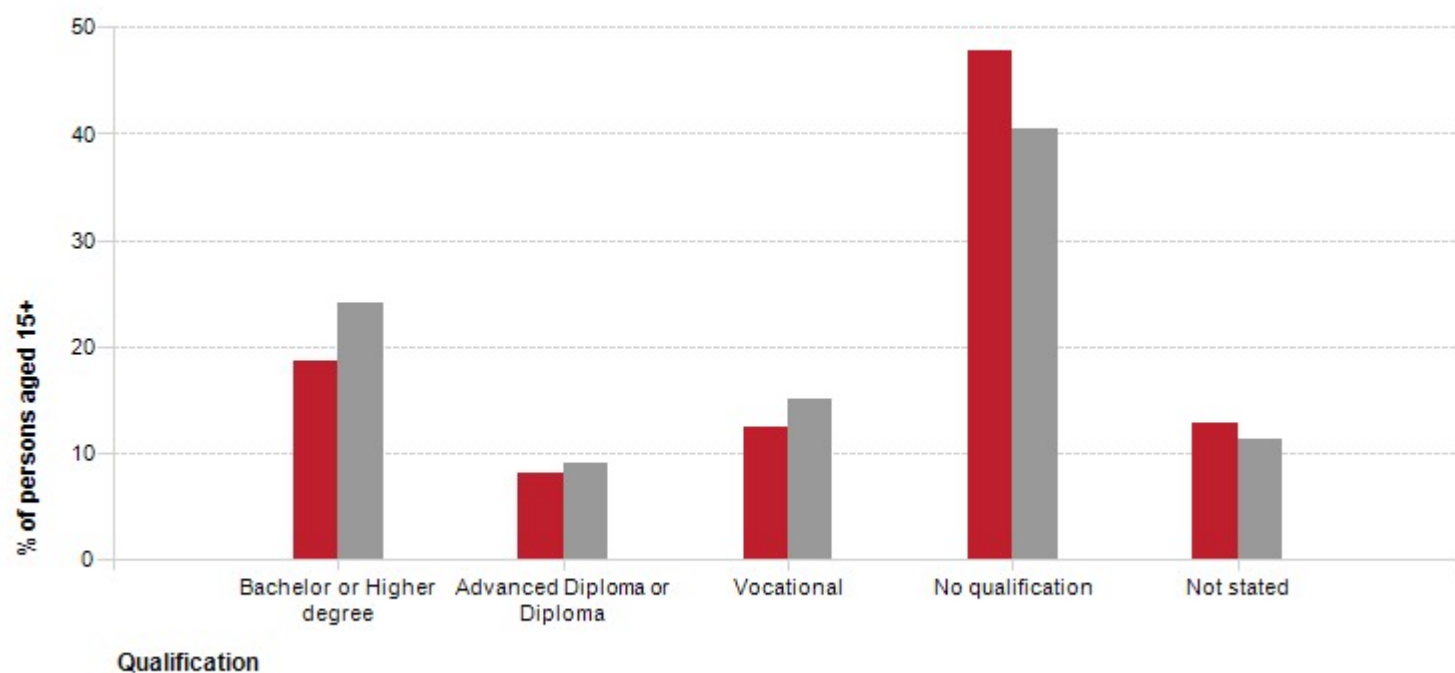
## Highest qualification achieved

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Qualification level	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Bachelor or Higher degree	20,492	18.6	24.1	15,154	14.7	20.0	+5,337
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	9,025	8.2	9.0	7,090	6.9	8.1	+1,934
Vocational	13,683	12.4	15.1	12,576	12.2	14.9	+1,107
No qualification	52,653	47.9	40.5	52,661	50.9	42.7	-9
Not stated	14,145	12.9	11.3	15,961	15.4	14.3	-1,816
<b>Total persons aged 15+</b>	<b>109,998</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>103,444</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+6,554</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

## Highest qualification achieved, 2011

■ Canterbury City ■ Greater Sydney

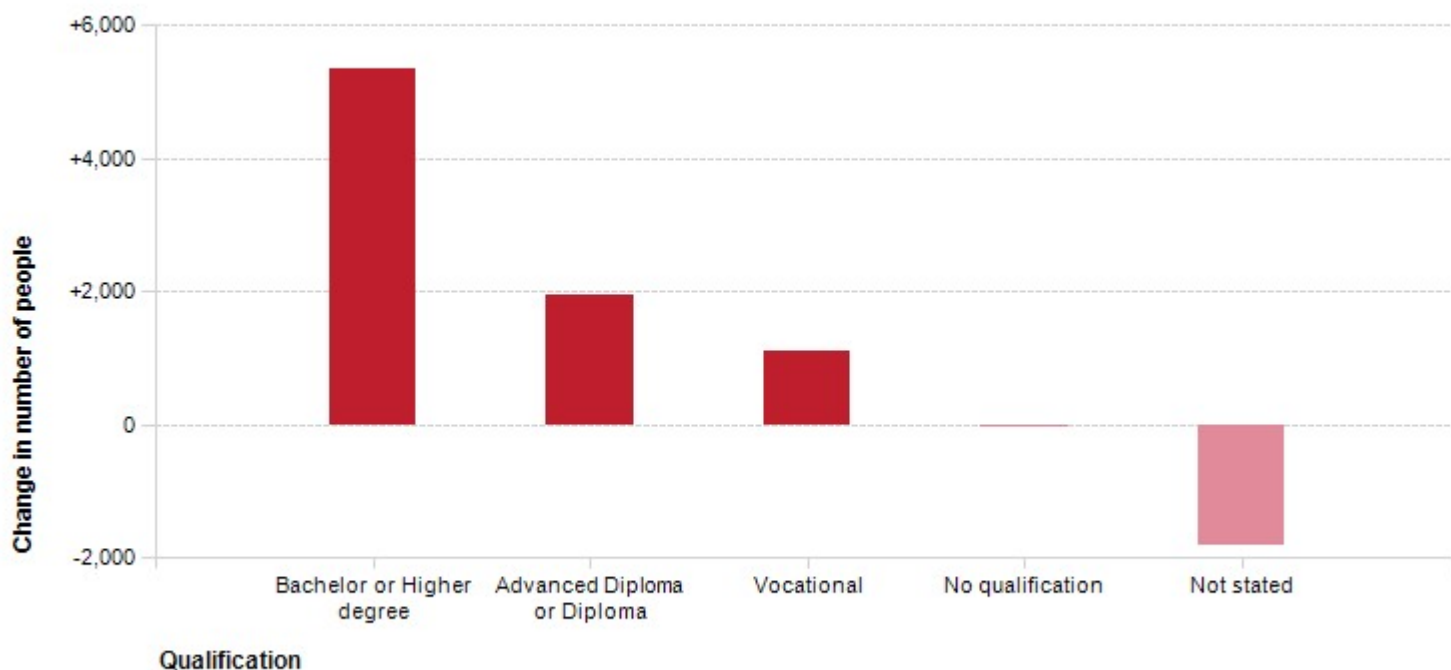


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.



## Change in highest qualification achieved, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



### Dominant groups

Analysis of the qualifications of the population in Canterbury City in 2011 compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a lower proportion of people holding formal qualifications (Bachelor or higher degree; Advanced Diploma or Diploma; or Vocational qualifications), and a higher proportion of people with no formal qualifications.

Overall, 39.3% of the population aged 15 and over held educational qualifications, and 47.9% had no qualifications, compared with 48.3% and 40.5% respectively for Greater Sydney.

The major differences between qualifications held by the population of Canterbury City and Greater Sydney were:

- A larger percentage of persons with No qualifications (47.9% compared to 40.5%)
- A smaller percentage of persons with Bachelor or Higher degrees (18.6% compared to 24.1%)
- A smaller percentage of persons with Vocational qualifications (12.4% compared to 15.1%)

### Emerging groups

The largest changes in the qualifications of the population in Canterbury City between 2006 and 2011 were in those with:

- Bachelor or Higher degrees (+5,337 persons)
- Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (+1,934 persons)
- Vocational qualifications (+1,107 persons)

## Highest level of schooling

Canterbury City's school completion data is a useful indicator of socio-economic status. With other indicators, such as Proficiency in English, the data informs planners and decision-makers about people's ability to access services. Combined with Educational Qualifications it also allows assessment of the skill base of the population.

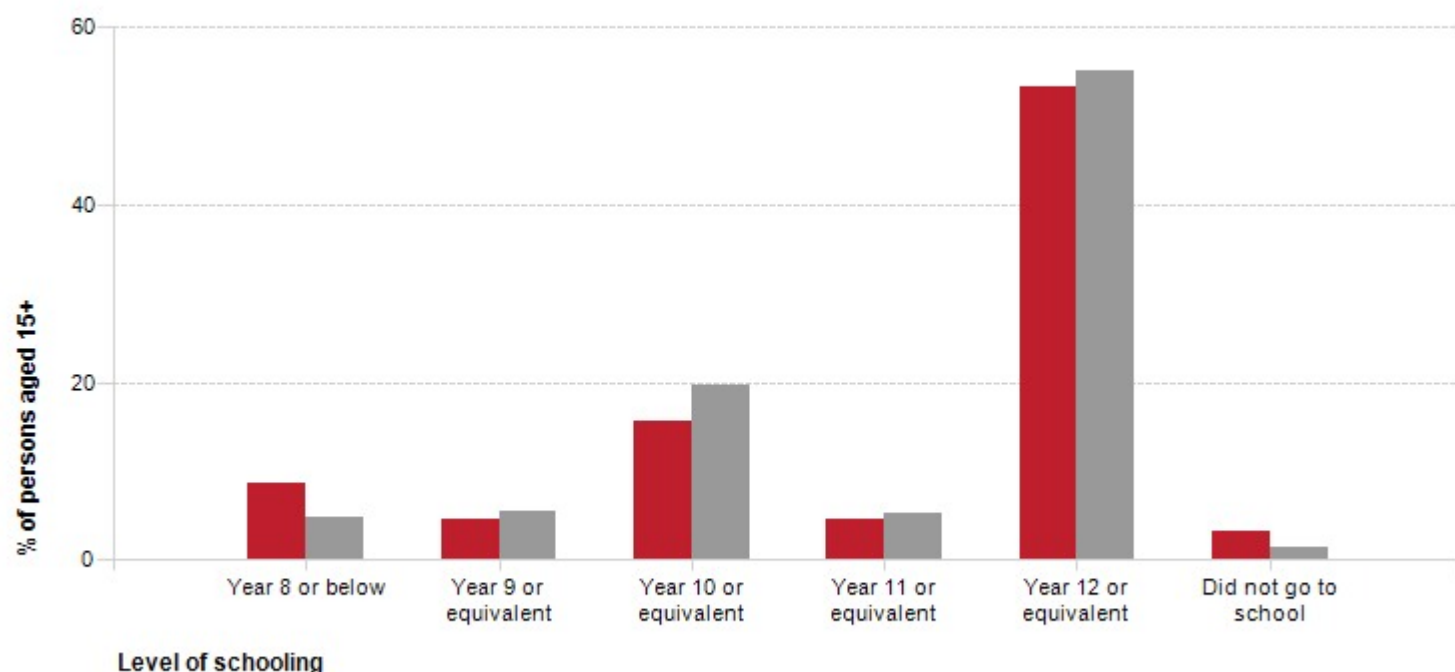
### Highest level of secondary schooling completed

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Level of schooling	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Year 8 or below	9,388	8.5	4.8	10,639	10.3	5.6	-1,252
Year 9 or equivalent	5,021	4.6	5.5	5,184	5.0	6.0	-163
Year 10 or equivalent	17,062	15.5	19.6	17,630	17.0	21.5	-568
Year 11 or equivalent	4,954	4.5	5.3	4,949	4.8	5.5	+5
Year 12 or equivalent	58,747	53.4	55.0	48,927	47.3	49.1	+9,820
Did not go to school	3,578	3.3	1.3	3,674	3.6	1.4	-97
Not stated	11,247	10.2	8.5	12,501	12.1	10.8	-1,254
<b>Total persons aged 15+</b>	<b>109,997</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>103,506</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+6,490</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

## Highest level of schooling completed, 2011

■ Canterbury City ■ Greater Sydney

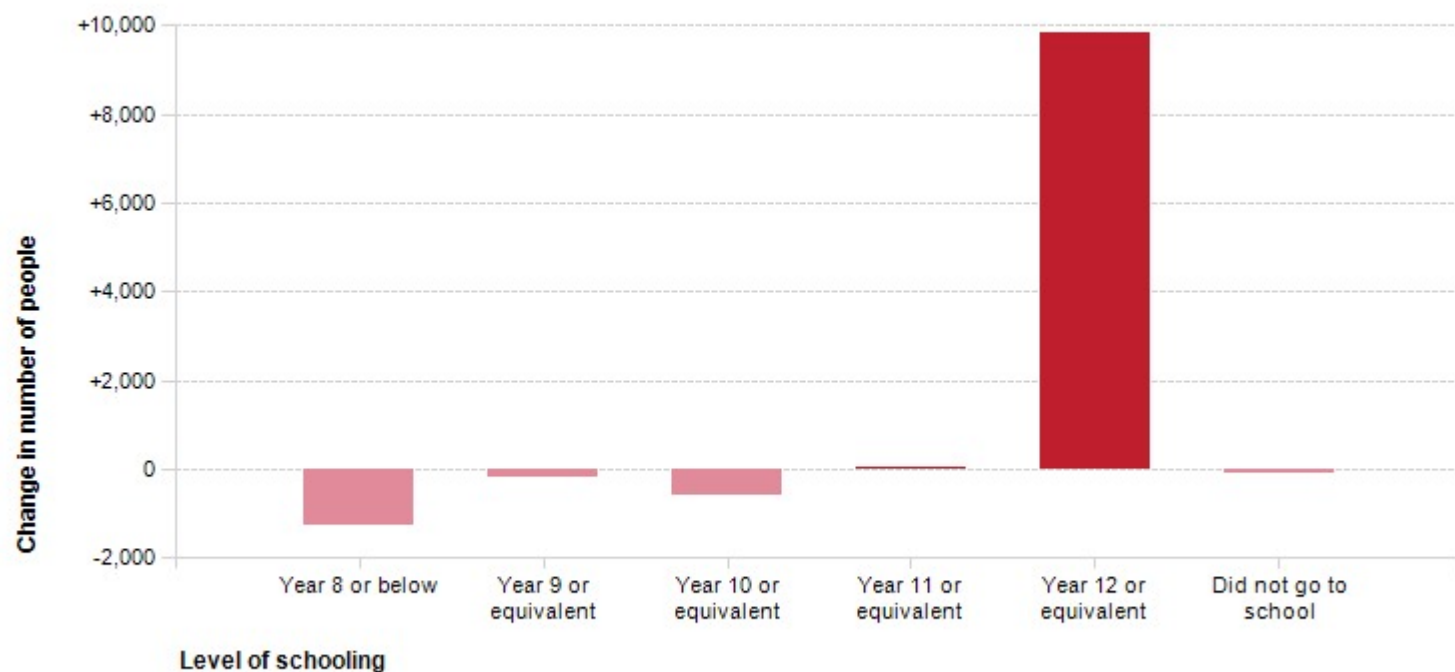


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

**.id** the population experts

# Change in highest level of schooling completed, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

Analysis of the highest level of schooling attained by the population in Canterbury City in 2011 compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a higher proportion of people who had left school at an early level (Year 10 or less) and a lower proportion of people who completed Year 12 or equivalent.

Overall, 31.9% of the population left school at Year 10 or below, and 53.4% went on to complete Year 12 or equivalent, compared with 31.2% and 55.0% respectively for Greater Sydney.

The major differences between the level of schooling attained by the population in Canterbury City and Greater Sydney were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 8 or below (8.5% compared to 4.8%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who did not go to school (3.3% compared to 1.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who completed year 10 or equivalent (15.5% compared to 19.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who completed year 12 or equivalent (53.4% compared to 55.0%)

## Emerging groups

The largest changes in the level of schooling attained by the population in Canterbury City, between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Year 12 or equivalent (+9,820 persons)
- Year 8 or below (-1,252 persons)
- Year 10 or equivalent (-568 persons)
- Year 9 or equivalent (-163 persons)

## Education institution attending

The share of Canterbury City's population attending educational institutions reflects the age structure of the population, which influences the number of children attending school; proximity to tertiary education, which can mean young adults leaving home to be nearer to educational facilities and; the degree to which people are seeking out educational opportunities in adulthood, especially in their late teens and early twenties.

This data is often combined with [Age Structure](#) to identify areas with significant university student populations.

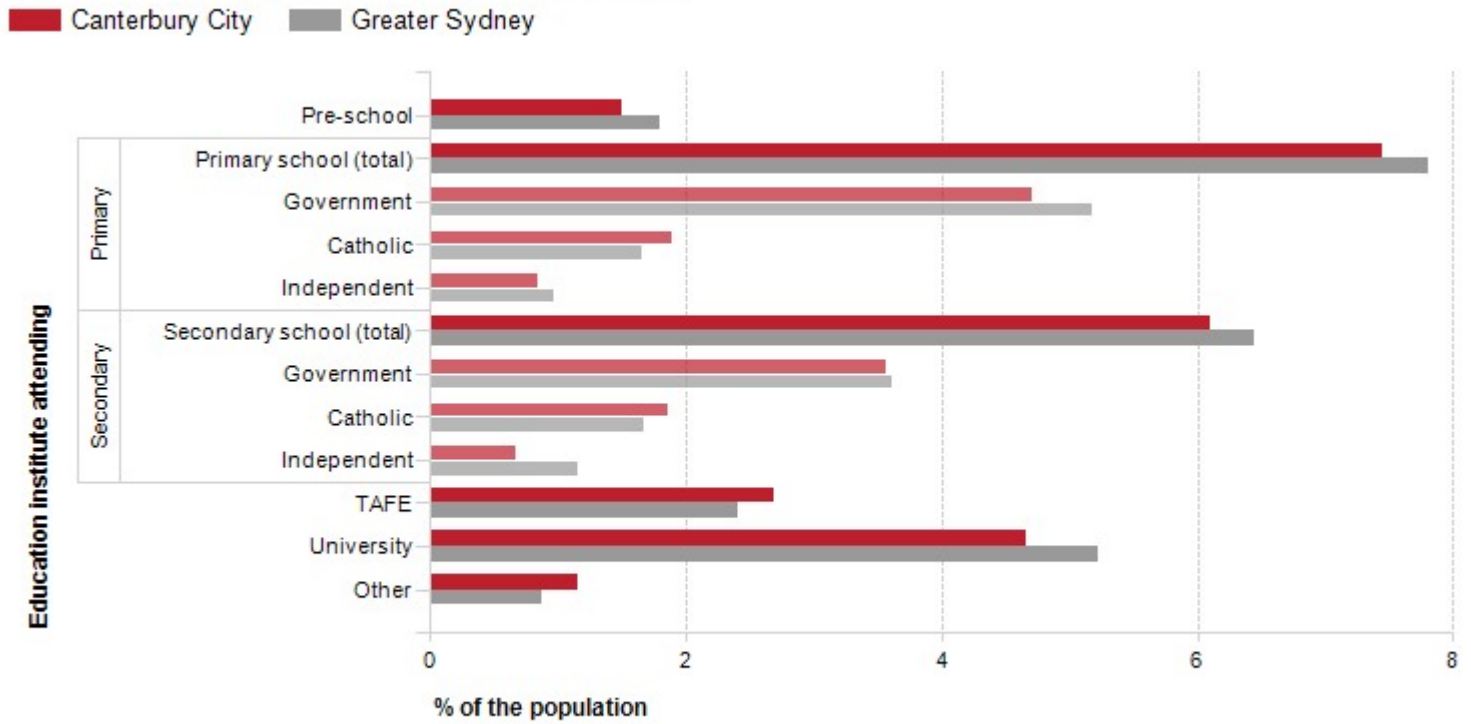
### Education institute attending

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Type of institute	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Pre-school	2,068	1.5	1.8	1,802	1.4	1.7	+266
Primary school	10,237	7.4	7.8	10,126	7.8	8.0	+110
■ Primary - Government	6,472	4.7	5.2	6,468	5.0	5.4	+3
■ Primary - Catholic	2,603	1.9	1.7	2,646	2.0	1.7	-44
■ Primary - Independent	1,162	0.8	1.0	1,011	0.8	1.0	+151
Secondary school	8,384	6.1	6.4	7,681	5.9	6.5	+702
■ Secondary - Government	4,908	3.6	3.6	4,309	3.3	3.7	+598
■ Secondary - Catholic	2,553	1.9	1.7	2,502	1.9	1.7	+51
■ Secondary - Independent	923	0.7	1.2	869	0.7	1.2	+53
TAFE	3,694	2.7	2.4	3,572	2.8	2.5	+122
University	6,405	4.7	5.2	4,788	3.7	4.4	+1,616
Other	1,593	1.2	0.9	1,026	0.8	0.8	+566
Not attending	92,869	67.6	68.3	87,234	67.2	67.0	+5,635
Not stated	12,204	8.9	7.1	13,622	10.5	9.2	-1,418
<b>Total</b>	<b>137,454</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>129,855</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+7,599</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.



# Education institute attending, 2011

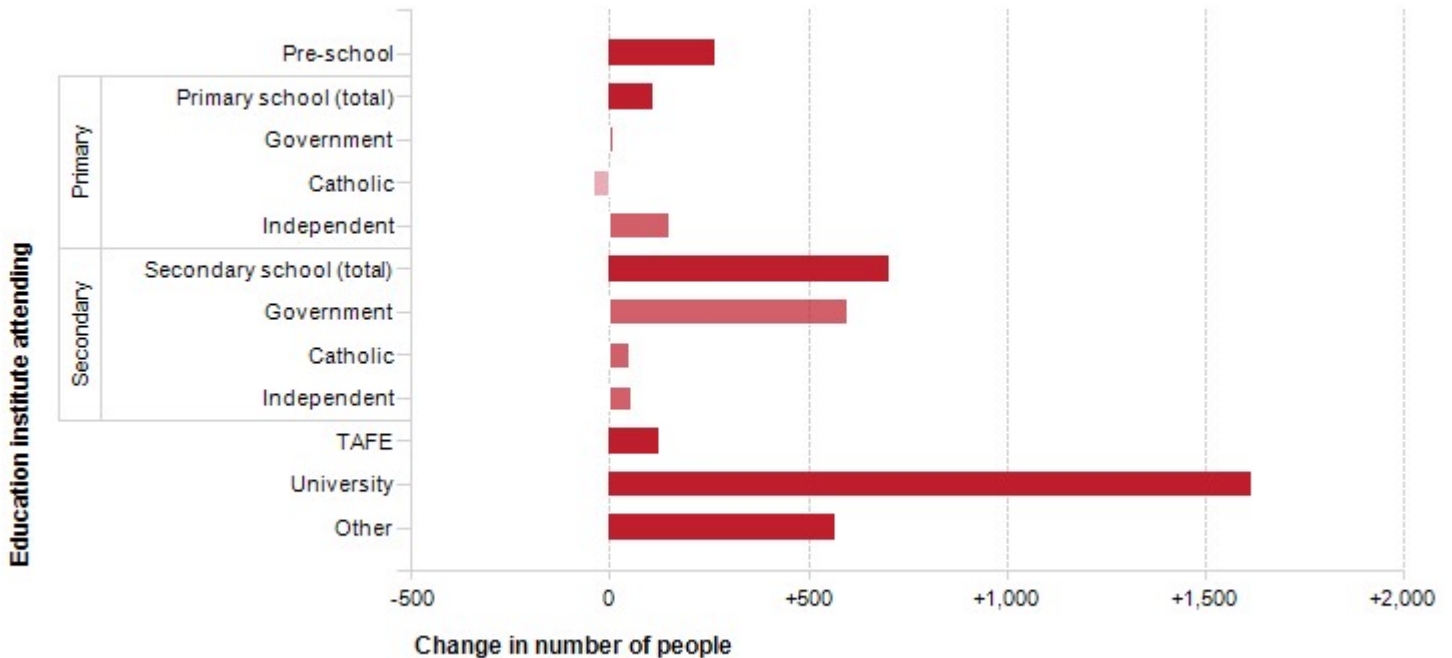


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)  
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# Change in education institute attending, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)  
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

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Analysis of the share of the population attending educational institutions in Canterbury City in 2011 compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a similar proportion attending primary school, a similar proportion attending secondary school, and a similar proportion engaged in tertiary level education.

Overall, 7.4% of the population were attending primary school, 6.1% of the population were attending secondary institutions, and 7.3% were learning at a tertiary level, compared with 7.8%, 6.4% and 7.6% respectively for Greater Sydney.

*There were no major differences between Canterbury City and Greater Sydney in 2011.*

## Emerging groups

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From 2006 to 2011, Canterbury City's population aged 15 years and over increased by 7,605 people (+5.9%). This represents an average annual change of 1.14% per year over the period.

**The largest changes in the number of people attending education institutions in Canterbury City, between 2006 and 2011 were in those who nominated:**

- University (+1,616 persons)
- Secondary school (+702 persons)
- Secondary - Government (+598 persons)
- Pre-school (+266 persons)

## Need for assistance

Canterbury City's disability statistics relate directly to need for assistance due to a severe or profound disability. The information may be used in the planning of local facilities, services such as day-care and occasional care and in the provision of information and support to carers. Canterbury City's disability statistics help in understanding the prevalence of people who need support in the community, and along with information on [Unpaid Care](#) to a person with a disability, how that support is provided.

*Please note: A person's reported need for assistance is based on a subjective assessment and should therefore be treated with caution. See the [specific data notes](#) for further detail.*

### Need for assistance with core activities

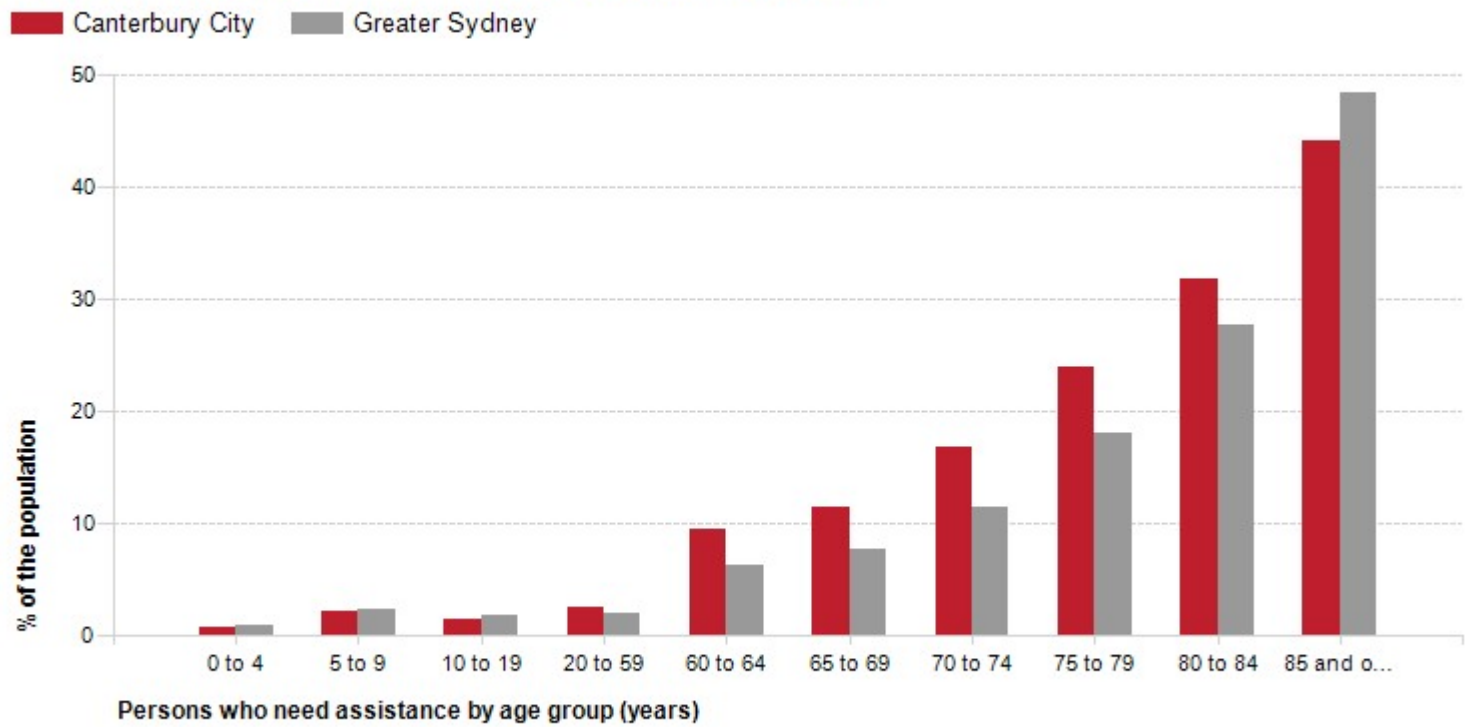
Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Assistance needed by age group (years)	Number	% of total age group	Greater Sydney	Number	% of total age group	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
0 to 4	84	0.8	0.9	68	0.7	0.8	+16
5 to 9	186	2.1	2.3	137	1.6	1.7	+48
10 to 19	231	1.4	1.9	196	1.2	1.4	+34
20 to 59	1,985	2.6	2.0	1,753	2.4	1.7	+231
60 to 64	605	9.4	6.2	481	8.4	5.2	+123
65 to 69	590	11.5	7.7	516	10.4	6.7	+74
70 to 74	752	16.8	11.4	664	15.3	10.3	+88
75 to 79	913	23.9	18.1	734	19.6	16.0	+178
80 to 84	911	31.8	27.7	785	30.2	27.1	+126
85 and over	983	44.2	48.4	914	47.2	46.6	+69
Total persons needing assistance	7,240	5.3	4.4	6,252	4.8	3.8	+988

### Need for assistance with core activities

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Assistance needed by age group (years)	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Total persons needing assistance	7,240	5.3	4.4	6,252	4.8	3.8	+988
Total persons not needing assistance	120,116	87.4	89.7	113,035	87.0	88.9	+7,081
Not stated	10,096	7.3	6.0	10,645	8.2	7.4	-549
Total population	137,452	100.0	100.0	129,932	100.0	100.0	+7,519

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

## Need for assistance with core activities, 2011

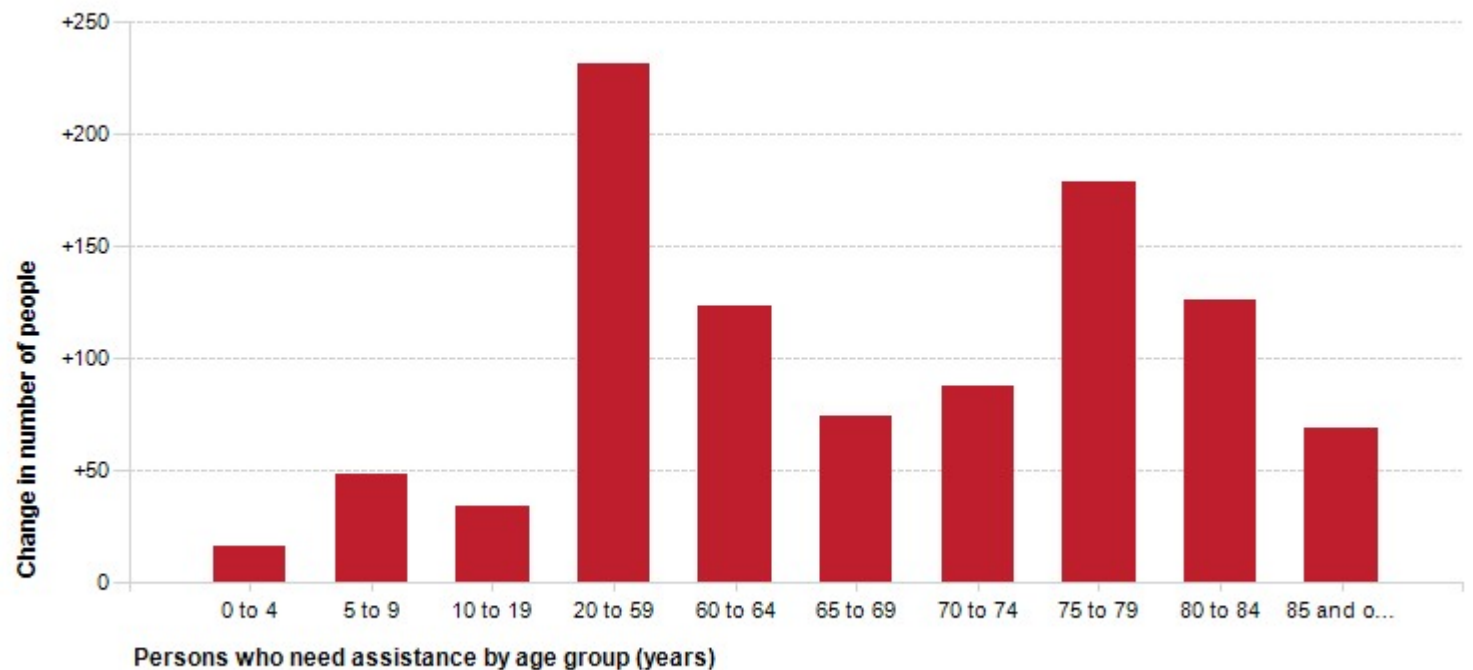


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Change in need for assistance with core activities, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

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Analysis of the need for assistance of persons in Canterbury City compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a higher proportion of persons who reported needing assistance with core activities.

Overall, 5.3% of the population reported needing assistance with core activities, compared with 4.4% for Greater Sydney.

The major differences in the age groups reporting a need for assistance in Canterbury City and Greater Sydney were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 75 to 79 (23.9% compared to 18.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 70 to 74 (16.8% compared to 11.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 80 to 84 (31.8% compared to 27.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 65 to 69 (11.5% compared to 7.7%)

## Emerging groups

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The major differences in the age groups reporting a need for assistance between 2006 and 2011 in Canterbury City were in the age groups:

- 20 to 59 (+231 persons)
- 75 to 79 (+178 persons)
- 80 to 84 (+126 persons)
- 60 to 64 (+123 persons)

## Employment status

Canterbury City's employment statistics are an important indicator of socio-economic status. The levels of full or part-time employment, unemployment and labour force participation indicate the strength of the local economy and social characteristics of the population. Employment status is linked to a number of factors including Age Structure, which influences the number of people in the workforce; the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area and; the education and skill base of the population (Occupations, Industries, Qualifications).

### Employment status

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Employment status	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Employed	54,661	91.8	94.3	50,474	92.0	94.7	+4,187
▪ Employed full-time	34,274	57.6	62.0	32,962	60.1	63.0	+1,312
▪ Employed part-time	18,397	30.9	30.1	15,415	28.1	28.9	+2,982
▪ Hours worked not stated	1,990	3.3	2.1	2,098	3.8	2.8	-108
Unemployed	4,857	8.2	5.7	4,406	8.0	5.3	+451
▪ Looking for full-time work	2,895	4.9	3.3	2,735	5.0	3.3	+160
▪ Looking for part-time work	1,962	3.3	2.4	1,671	3.0	2.1	+291
<b>Total Labour Force</b>	<b>59,518</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>54,879</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+4,638</b>

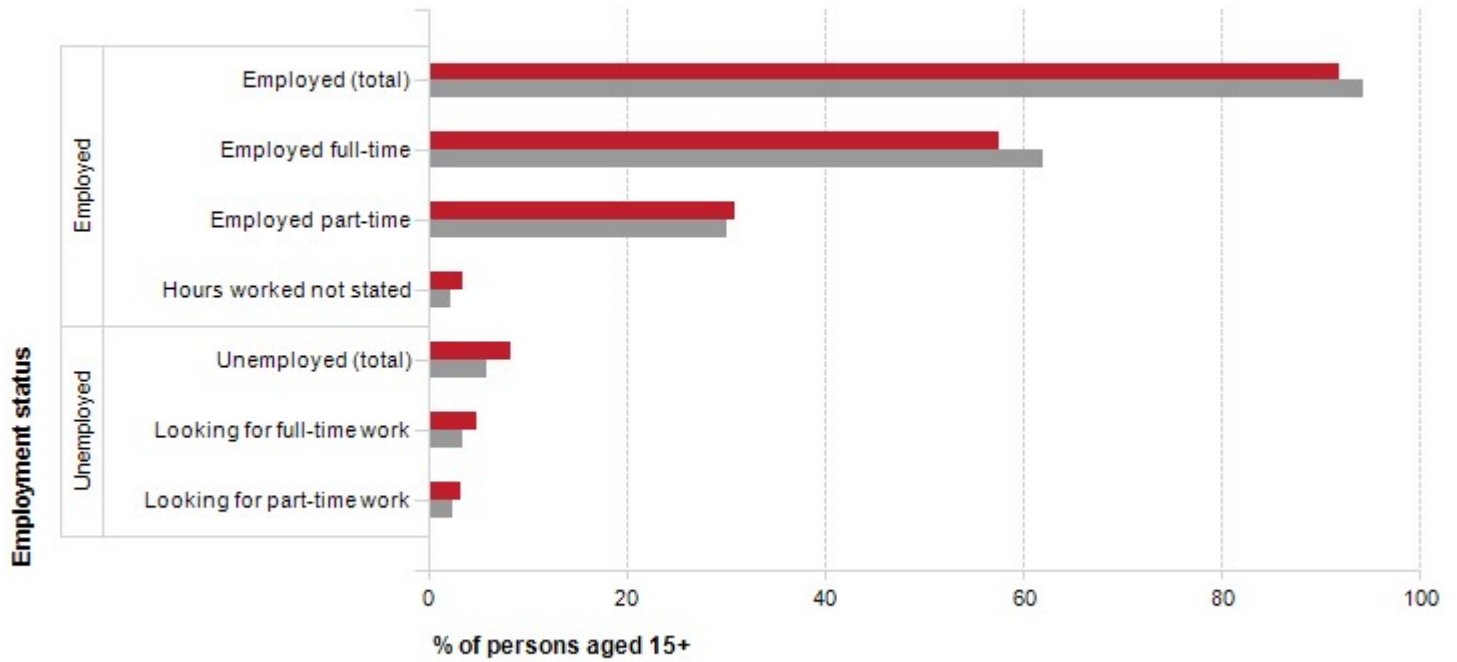
### Labour force status

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Labour force status	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Total Labour force	59,518	54.1	61.7	54,879	53.0	60.7	+4,638
Not in the labour force	42,273	38.4	32.4	39,867	38.5	31.8	+2,405
Labour force status not stated	8,206	7.5	5.9	8,792	8.5	7.6	-586
<b>Total persons aged 15+</b>	<b>109,997</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>103,540</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+6,457</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

# Employment status, 2011

■ Canterbury City   ■ Greater Sydney

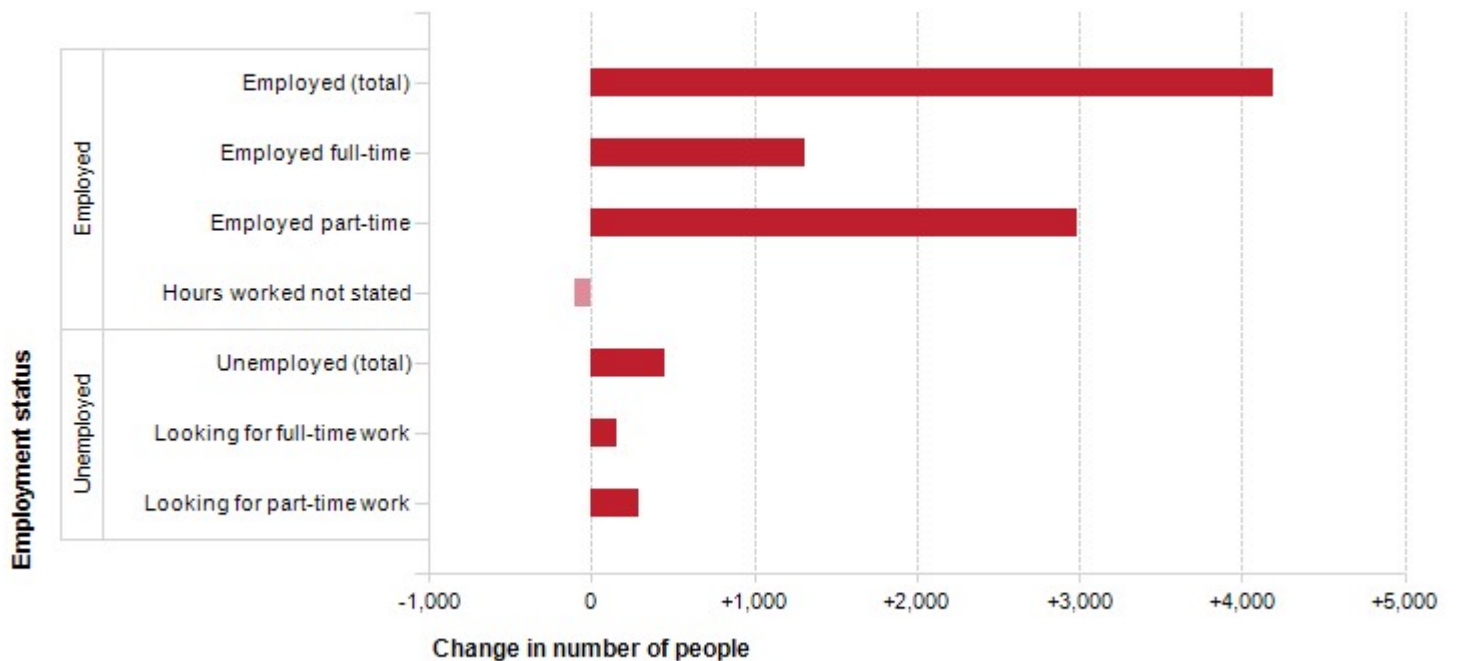


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)  
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



# Change in employment status, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)  
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

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The size of Canterbury City's labour force in 2011 was 59,518 persons, of which 18,397 were employed part-time and 34,274 were full time workers.

Analysis of the employment status (as a percentage of the labour force) in Canterbury City in 2011 compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a lower proportion in employment, and a higher proportion unemployed. Overall, 91.8% of the labour force was employed (49.7% of the population aged 15+), and 8.2% unemployed (4.4% of the population aged 15+), compared with 94.3% and 5.7% respectively for Greater Sydney.

The labour force participation rate refers to the proportion of the population over 15 years of age that was employed or actively looking for work. *"The labour force is a fundamental input to domestic production. Its size and composition are therefore crucial factors in economic growth. From the viewpoint of social development, earnings from paid work are a major influence on levels of economic well-being."* (Australian Social Trends 1995).

Analysis of the labour force participation rate of the population in Canterbury City in 2011 shows that there was a lower proportion in the labour force (54.1%) compared with Greater Sydney (61.7%).

## Emerging groups

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Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people employed in Canterbury City showed an increase of 4,187 persons and the number unemployed showed an increase of 451 persons. In the same period, the number of people in the labour force showed an increase of 4,639 persons, or 8.5%.



## Industry sectors of employment

Canterbury City's industry statistics identify the industry sectors in which the residents work (which may be within the residing area or elsewhere). This will be influenced by the skill base and socio-economic status of the residents as well as the industries and employment opportunities present in the region.

When viewed in conjunction with [Residents Place of Work](#) data and [Method of Travel to Work](#), industry sector statistics provide insights into the relationship between the economic and residential role of the area.

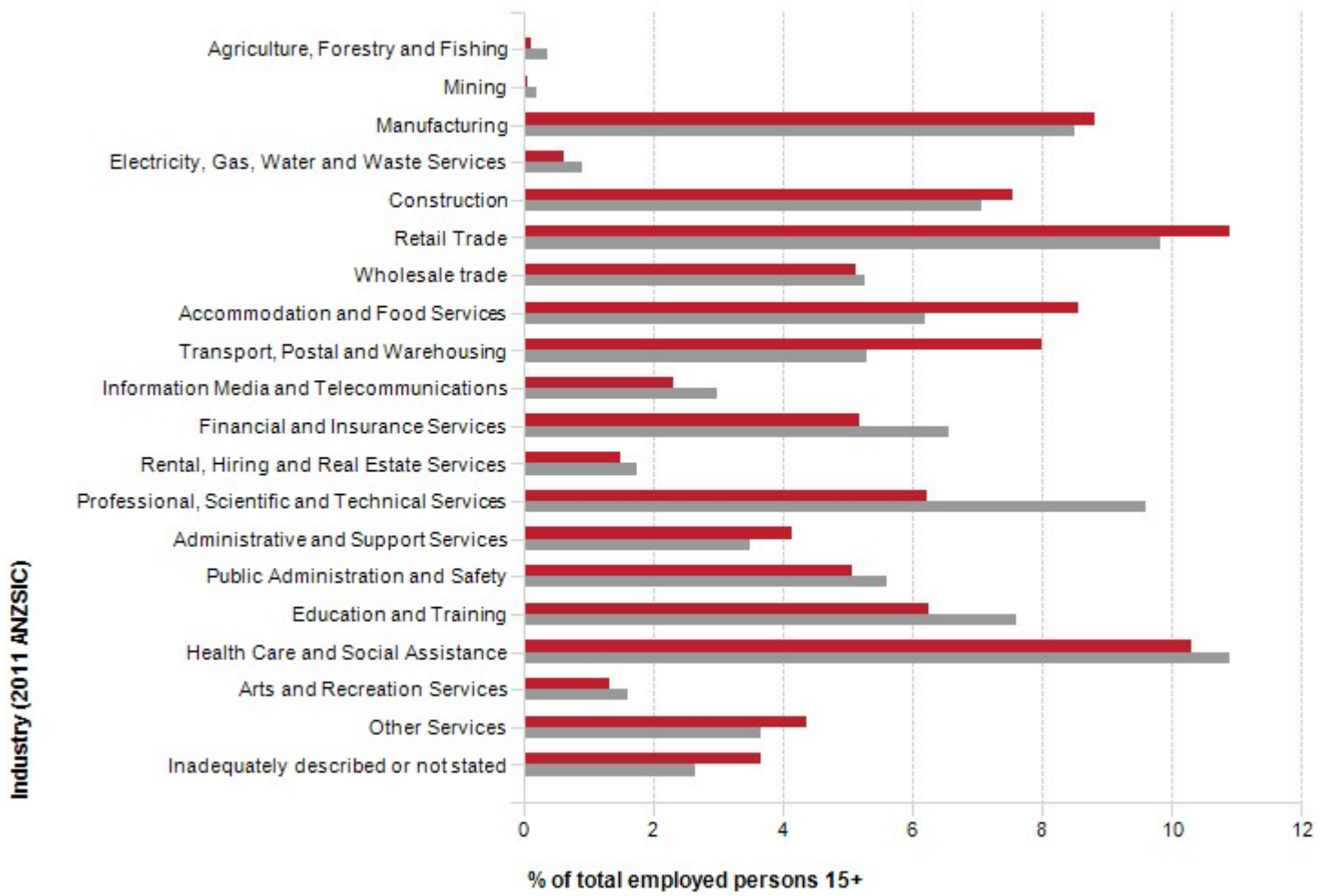
### Industry sector of employment

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Industry sector	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	61	0.1	0.4	95	0.2	0.4	-34
Mining	37	0.1	0.2	28	0.1	0.2	+9
Manufacturing	4,809	8.8	8.5	5,366	10.6	9.7	-557
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	337	0.6	0.9	274	0.5	0.8	+62
Construction	4,130	7.6	7.1	4,096	8.1	7.1	+34
Retail Trade	5,958	10.9	9.8	5,708	11.3	10.5	+249
Wholesale trade	2,795	5.1	5.3	2,836	5.6	5.6	-41
Accommodation and Food Services	4,681	8.6	6.2	3,903	7.7	6.0	+777
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	4,362	8.0	5.3	3,906	7.7	5.4	+456
Information Media and Telecommunications	1,254	2.3	3.0	1,291	2.6	3.0	-37
Financial and Insurance Services	2,838	5.2	6.6	2,614	5.2	6.4	+223
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	819	1.5	1.8	694	1.4	1.9	+124
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,405	6.2	9.6	2,977	5.9	8.9	+427
Administrative and Support Services	2,259	4.1	3.5	1,904	3.8	3.4	+354
Public Administration and Safety	2,773	5.1	5.6	2,516	5.0	5.6	+256
Education and Training	3,409	6.2	7.6	2,806	5.6	7.2	+603
Health Care and Social Assistance	5,635	10.3	10.9	4,622	9.2	10.0	+1,013
Arts and Recreation Services	718	1.3	1.6	567	1.1	1.4	+150
Other Services	2,386	4.4	3.7	2,257	4.5	3.7	+128
Inadequately described or not stated	1,993	3.6	2.6	2,034	4.0	2.8	-42
<b>Total employed persons aged 15+</b>	<b>54,659</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50,504</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+4,155</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

# Industry sector of employment, 2011

■ Canterbury City   ■ Greater Sydney

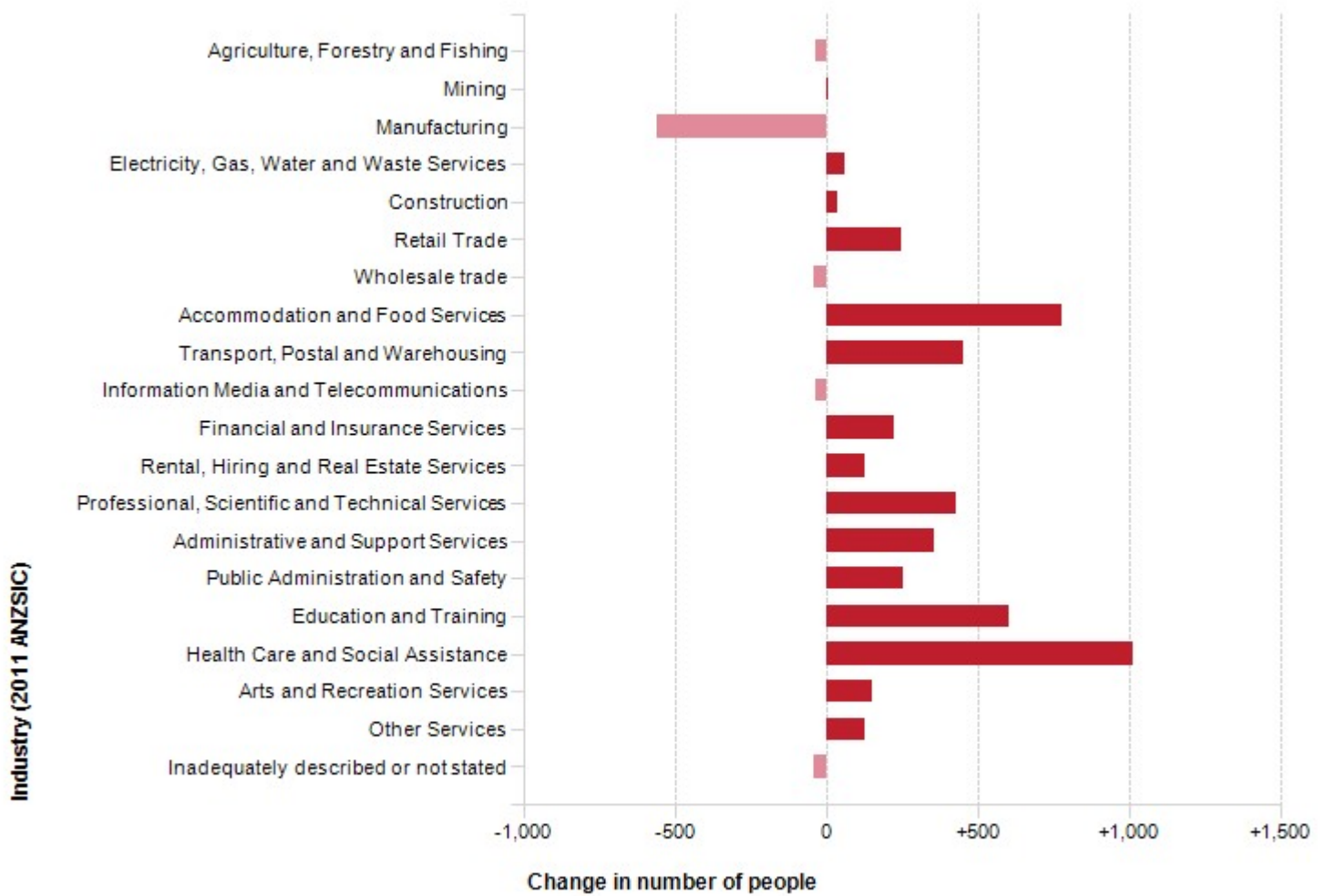


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)  
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



# Change in industry sector of employment, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)  
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



# Occupations of employment

Canterbury City's occupation statistics quantify the occupations in which the residents work (which may be within the residing area or elsewhere). This will be influenced by the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area, education levels, and the working and social aspirations of the population. When viewed with other indicators, such as [Educational Qualifications](#) and [Individual Income](#), Occupation is a key measure for evaluating Canterbury City's socio-economic status and skill base.

## Occupation of employment

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Occupation	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Managers	5,223	9.6	13.3	4,844	9.6	13.2	+379
Professionals	10,364	19.0	25.5	8,571	17.0	23.8	+1,792
Technicians and Trades Workers	7,772	14.2	12.2	7,666	15.2	12.7	+105
Community and Personal Service Workers	5,125	9.4	8.8	4,087	8.1	8.0	+1,037
Clerical and Administrative Workers	8,449	15.5	16.2	7,946	15.7	16.7	+503
Sales Workers	5,388	9.9	9.0	4,984	9.9	9.5	+403
Machinery Operators And Drivers	4,684	8.6	5.7	4,639	9.2	6.0	+45
Labourers	6,230	11.4	7.3	6,194	12.3	8.1	+35
Inadequately described	1,423	2.6	2.0	1,532	3.0	2.1	-110
<b>Total employed persons aged 15+</b>	<b>54,658</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50,467</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+4,190</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

## Occupation of employment, 2011

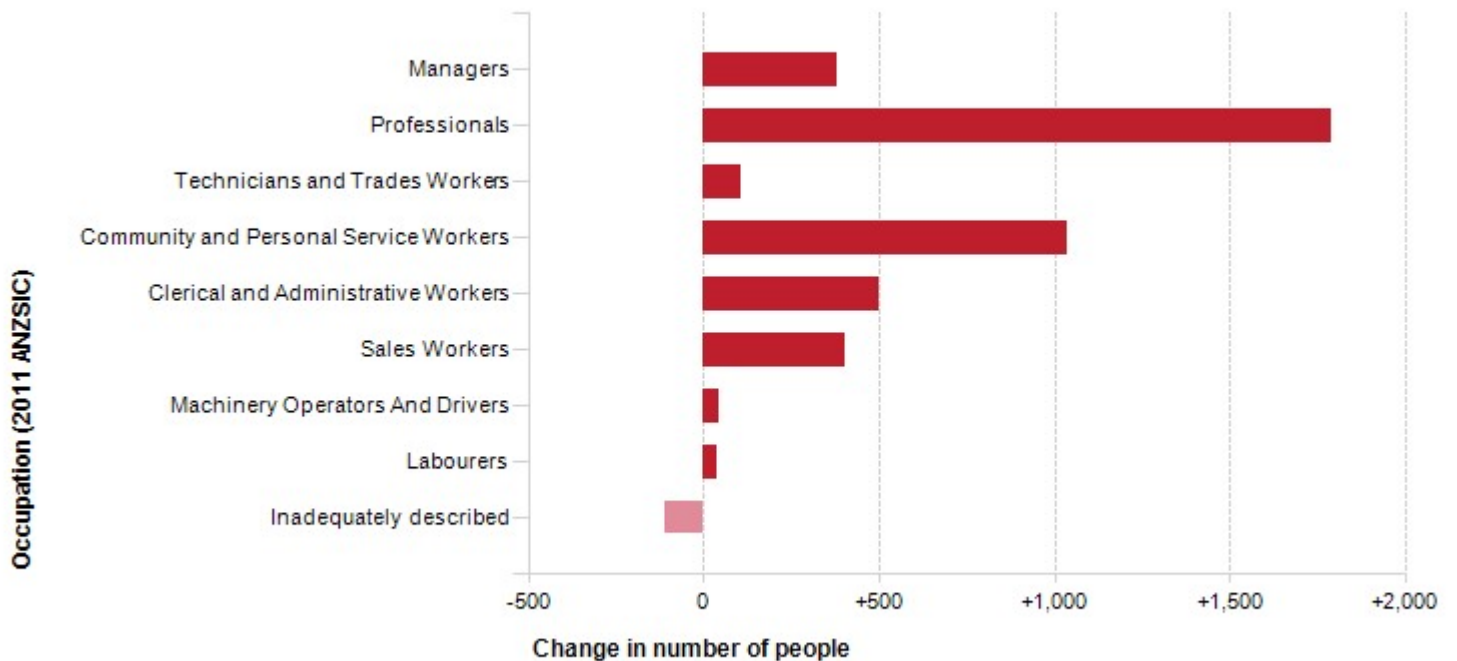


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Change in occupation of employment, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

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An analysis of the jobs held by the resident population in Canterbury City in 2011 shows the three most popular occupations were:

- Professionals (10,364 people or 19.0%)
- Clerical and Administrative Workers (8,449 people or 15.5%)
- Technicians and Trades Workers (7,772 people or 14.2%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 26,585 people in total or 48.6% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, Greater Sydney employed 25.5% in Professionals; 16.2% in Clerical and Administrative Workers; and 12.2% in Technicians and Trades Workers.

**The major differences between the jobs held by the population of Canterbury City and Greater Sydney were:**

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Labourers (11.4% compared to 7.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Machinery Operators And Drivers (8.6% compared to 5.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Technicians and Trades Workers (14.2% compared to 12.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Professionals (19.0% compared to 25.5%)

## Emerging groups

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The number of employed people in Canterbury City increased by 4,191 between 2006 and 2011.

**The largest changes in the occupations of residents between 2006 and 2011 in Canterbury City were for those employed as:**

- Professionals (+1,792 persons)
- Community and Personal Service Workers (+1,037 persons)
- Clerical and Administrative Workers (+503 persons)
- Sales Workers (+403 persons)

## Method of travel to work

Canterbury City's commuting statistics reveal the main modes of transport by which residents get to work. There are a number of reasons why people use different modes of transport to get to work including the availability of affordable and effective public transport options, the number of motor vehicles available within a household, and the distance travelled to work.

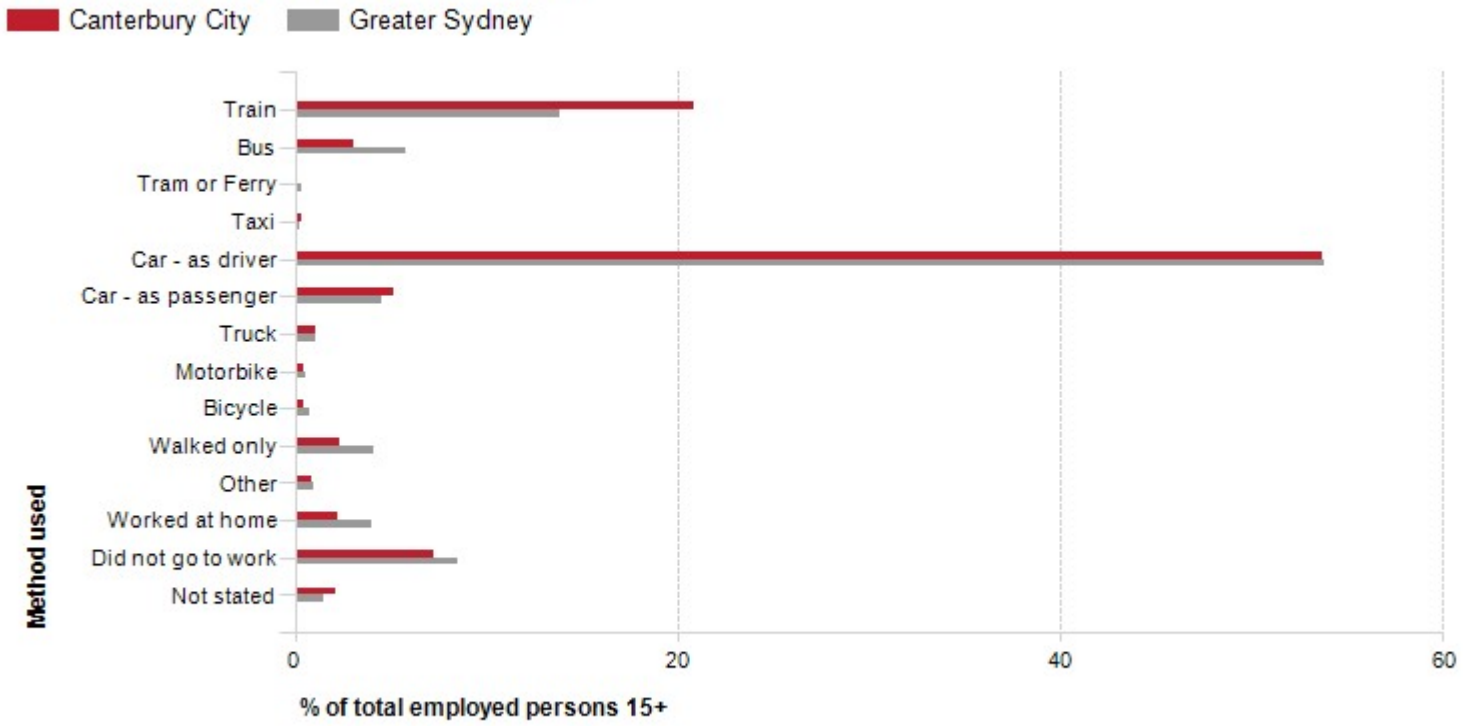
Commuting data is very useful in transport planning as it informs decision-makers about the availability, effectiveness and utilisation of local transport options, particularly when analysed with [Residents Place of Work](#) data and [Car Ownership](#).

### Method of travel to work

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Main method of travel	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Train	11,337	20.8	13.8	9,591	19.0	12.3	+1,746
Bus	1,649	3.0	5.8	1,639	3.3	5.4	+10
Tram or Ferry	29	0.1	0.4	37	0.1	0.4	-8
Taxi	217	0.4	0.3	225	0.4	0.3	-8
Car - as driver	29,264	53.7	53.8	26,525	52.7	53.7	+2,739
Car - as passenger	2,803	5.1	4.5	3,114	6.2	5.3	-311
Truck	599	1.1	1.1	691	1.4	1.3	-93
Motorbike	231	0.4	0.6	145	0.3	0.5	+85
Bicycle	229	0.4	0.8	152	0.3	0.6	+77
Walked only	1,284	2.4	4.1	1,375	2.7	4.2	-92
Other	465	0.9	1.0	338	0.7	0.9	+127
Worked at home	1,219	2.2	4.0	1,081	2.1	3.9	+137
Did not go to work	3,971	7.3	8.5	3,967	7.9	9.5	+4
Not stated	1,169	2.1	1.5	1,478	2.9	1.9	-310
<b>Total employed persons aged 15+</b>	<b>54,466</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50,362</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+4,104</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

# Method of travel to work, 2011

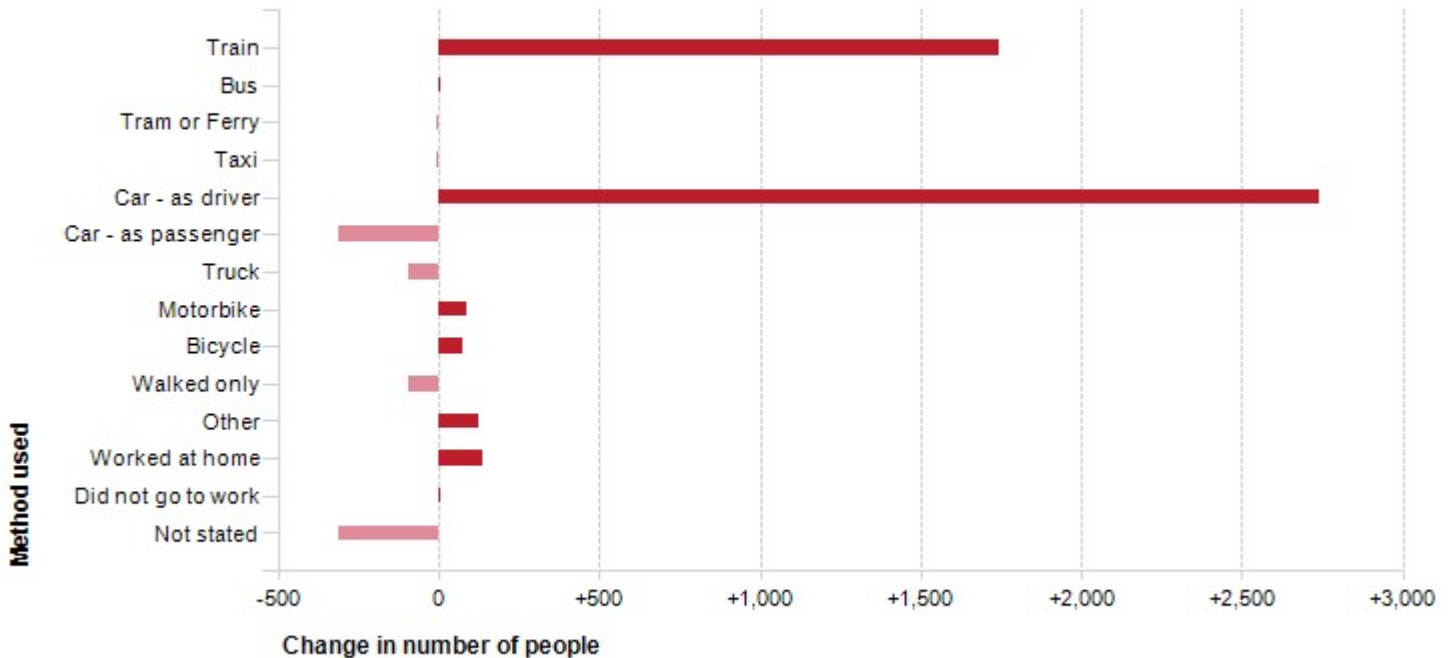


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)  
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



# Change in method of travel to work, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)  
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.





## Dominant groups

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In 2011, there were 13,015 people who caught public transport to work (train, bus, tram or ferry) in Canterbury City, compared with 32,897 who drove in private vehicles (car – as driver, car – as passenger, motorbike, or truck).

Analysis of the method of travel to work of the residents in Canterbury City in 2011 compared to Greater Sydney shows that 23.9% used public transport, while 60.4% used a private vehicle, compared with 20.0% and 60.0% respectively in Greater Sydney.

The major differences between the method of travel to work of Canterbury City and Greater Sydney were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who travelled by train (20.8% compared to 13.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who travelled by bus (3.0% compared to 5.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who walked only (2.4% compared to 4.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who worked at home (2.2% compared to 4.0%)

## Emerging groups

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The number of employed people in Canterbury City increased by 4,104 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in the method of travel to work by resident population in Canterbury City between 2006 and 2011 were for those nominated:

- Car - as driver (+2,739 persons)
- Train (+1,746 persons)
- Car - as passenger (-311 persons)
- Worked at home (+137 persons)

## Volunteer work

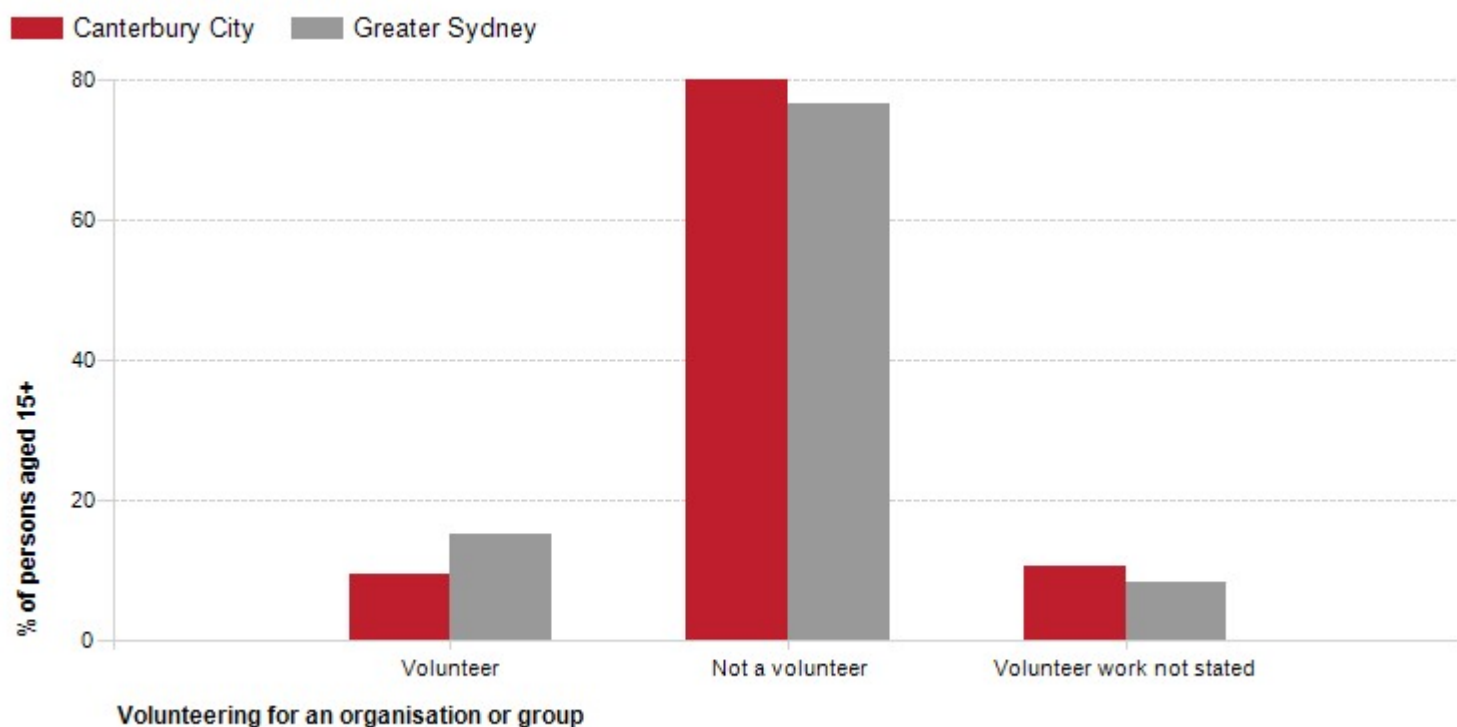
The voluntary work sector is an important part of Australia's economy. The level of volunteering can indicate the cohesiveness of the community and how readily individuals are able to contribute to that community. Factors impacting on the level of volunteering in Canterbury City include the Age Structure of the population, the level of Proficiency in English, Income and Education levels.

### Voluntary work

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Volunteer status	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Volunteer	10,400	9.5	15.1	9,292	9.0	14.8	+1,108
Not a volunteer	87,994	80.0	76.5	81,538	78.8	74.6	+6,455
Volunteer work not stated	11,604	10.5	8.4	12,666	12.2	10.6	-1,062
Total persons aged 15+	109,998	100.0	100.0	103,496	100.0	100.0	+6,501

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

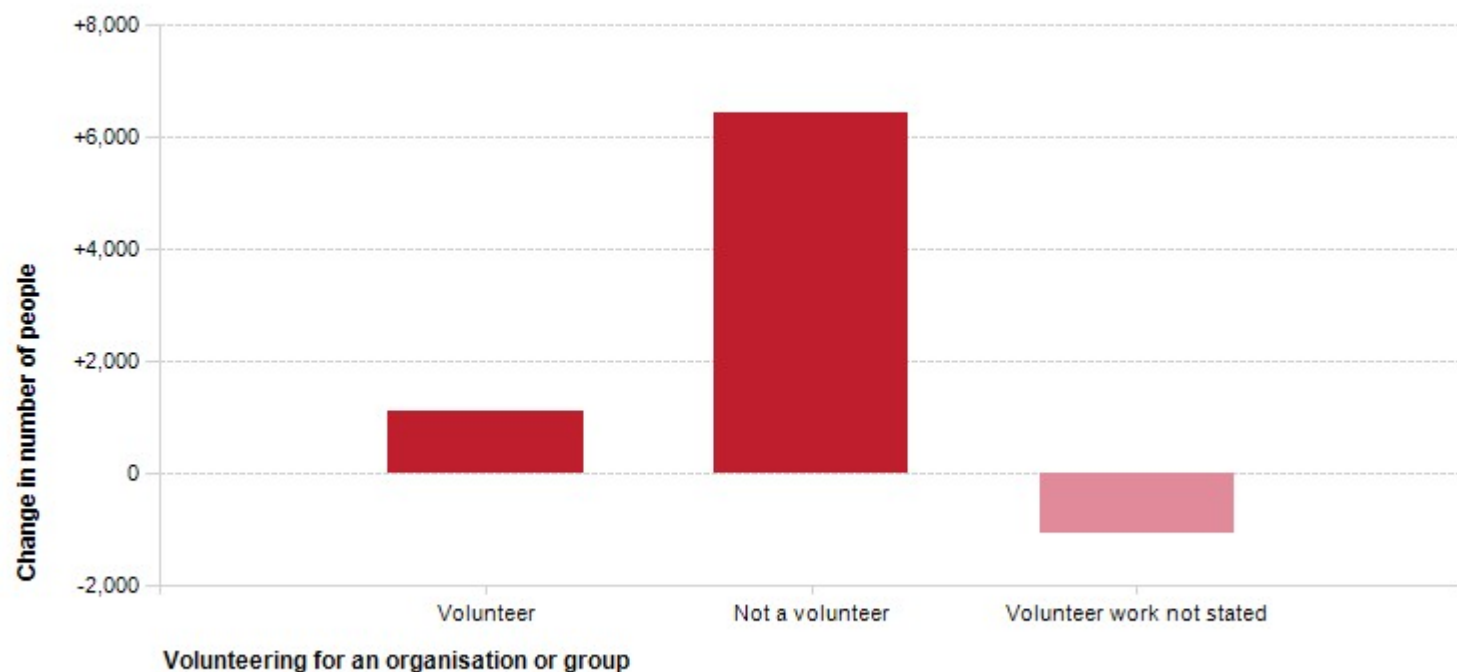
## Voluntary work, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

## Change in voluntary work, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



### Dominant groups

Analysis of the voluntary work performed by the population in Canterbury City in 2011 compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a lower proportion of persons who volunteered for an organisation or group.

Overall, 9.5% of the population reported performing voluntary work, compared with 15.1% for Greater Sydney.

### Emerging groups

The number of volunteers in Canterbury City increased by 1,108 people between 2006 and 2011.

## Unpaid care

The proportion of people providing unpaid care for the aged and disabled in Canterbury City can be an important indicator of the level of demand for aged care services and facilities by local and state governments. An increasing proportion of carers among the population may indicate inadequate aged care provision, or the need for in-home support, or support for the carers themselves. The level of care provided by individuals is likely to be affected by Household Income, Age Structure and the ethnic makeup of the community (Language Spoken), as well as the sense of community cohesiveness.

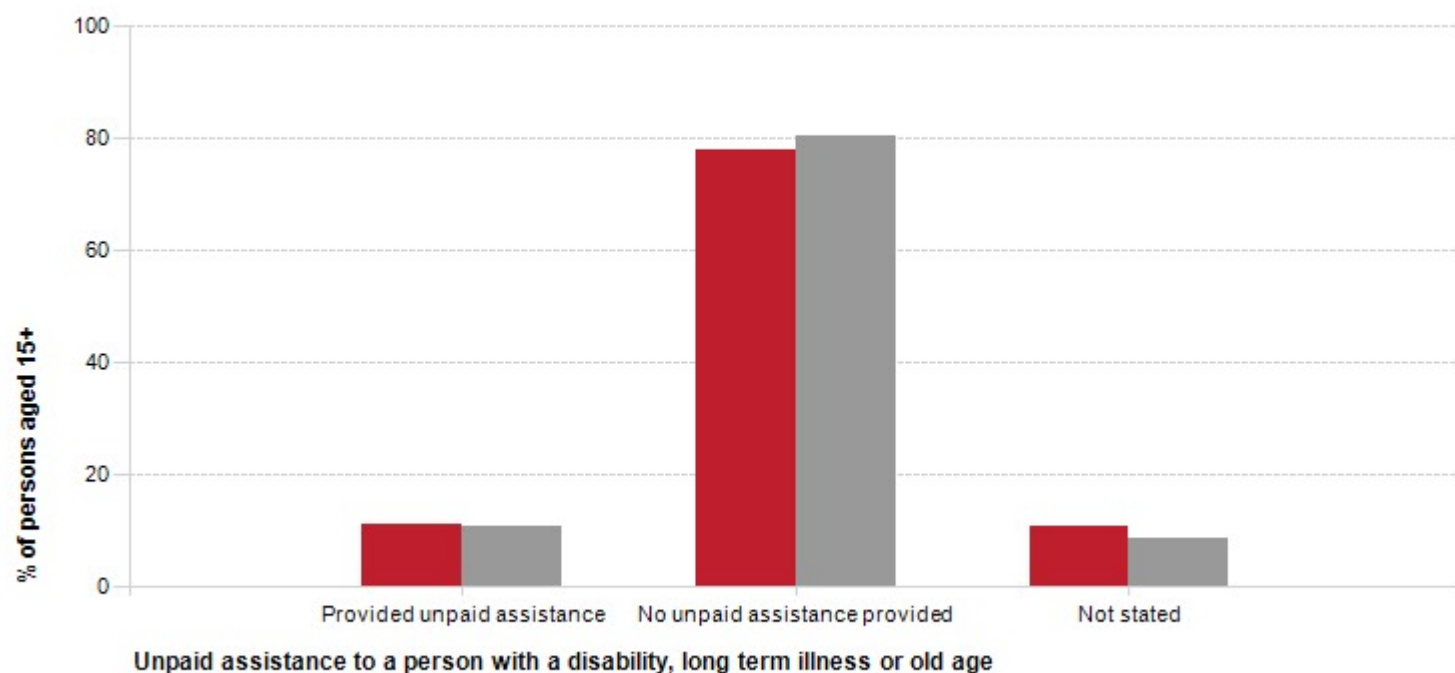
### Unpaid care

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Provided unpaid assistance	12,347	11.2	10.8	10,576	10.2	9.8	+1,771
No unpaid assistance provided	85,786	78.0	80.5	79,602	76.9	79.1	+6,183
Not stated	11,863	10.8	8.7	13,330	12.9	11.1	-1,468
Total persons aged 15+	109,996	100.0	100.0	103,509	100.0	100.0	+6,486

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

## Unpaid care, 2011

■ Canterbury City ■ Greater Sydney

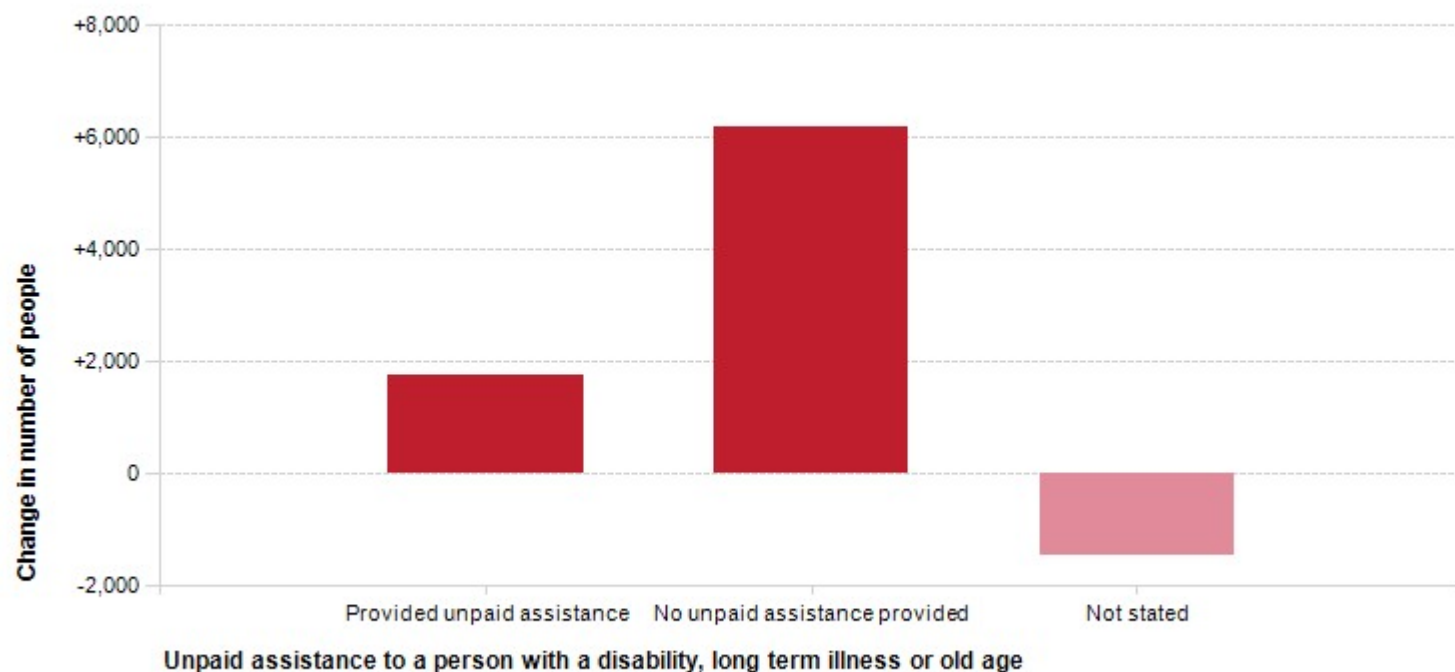


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data) Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

**.id** the population experts

## Change in unpaid care, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



### Dominant groups

Analysis of the unpaid care provided by the population in Canterbury City in 2011 compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a similar proportion of persons who provided unpaid care either to family members or others.

Overall, 11.2% of the population provided unpaid care, compared with 10.8% for Greater Sydney.

### Emerging groups

The number of people who provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age in Canterbury City increased by 1,771 people between 2006 and 2011.

## Individual income

Individual Income statistics are an indicator of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as [Household Income](#), [Educational Qualifications](#) and [Occupation](#), they help tell the story of the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of Canterbury City. The amount of income an individual receives is linked to a number of factors including [employment status](#), [age](#) (as for instance students and retirees often receive a lower income), qualifications and type of employment.

The incomes presented on this page are for the latest Census year only. For comparison of incomes over time, go to [Individual Income Quartiles](#).

### Weekly individual gross income

Canterbury City	2011		
Weekly income	Number	%	Greater Sydney
Negative Income/ Nil income	13,148	12.0	9.8
\$1-\$199	8,578	7.8	7.1
\$200-\$299	14,804	13.5	9.3
\$300-\$399	11,390	10.4	8.7
\$400-\$599	12,648	11.5	10.2
\$600-\$799	11,389	10.4	9.7
\$800-\$999	8,385	7.6	8.1
\$1000-\$1249	6,918	6.3	8.0
\$1250-\$1499	4,487	4.1	5.8
\$1500-\$1999	4,610	4.2	7.2
\$2000 or more	3,275	3.0	8.2
Not stated	10,365	9.4	8.1
<b>Total persons aged 15+</b>	<b>109,997</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

## Weekly individual gross income, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



### Dominant groups

Analysis of individual income levels in Canterbury City in 2011 compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a lower proportion of persons earning a high income (those earning \$1,500 per week or more) and a higher proportion of low income persons (those earning less than \$400 per week).

Overall, 7.2% of the population earned a high income, and 43.6% earned a low income, compared with 15.3% and 34.8% respectively for Greater Sydney.

**The major differences between Canterbury City's individual incomes and Greater Sydney's individual incomes were:**

- A *larger* percentage of persons who earned \$200-\$299 (13.5% compared to 9.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who earned Negative Income/ Nil income (12.0% compared to 9.8%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who earned \$300-\$399 (10.4% compared to 8.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who earned \$400-\$599 (11.5% compared to 10.2%)

# Household income

Households form the common 'economic unit' in our society. Canterbury City's Household Income is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as [Educational Qualifications](#) and [Occupation](#), it helps to reveal the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of Canterbury City. It is important to note that income data is not necessarily a measure of wealth. For example, if an area has a large number of retirees this will produce a higher proportion of households with low income but the retirees may have large capital wealth. For this reason, household income should be viewed in conjunction with [Age](#) and [Household Composition](#).

The incomes presented on this page are for the latest Census year only. For comparison of incomes over time, go to [Household Income Quartiles](#).

## Weekly household income

Canterbury City	2011		
	Number	%	Greater Sydney
<b>Weekly income</b>			
Negative Income/Nil Income	939	2.0	1.6
\$1-\$199	981	2.1	1.5
\$200-\$299	1,729	3.7	2.5
\$300-\$399	3,070	6.6	5.1
\$400-\$599	5,016	10.9	7.6
\$600-\$799	4,496	9.7	7.1
\$800-\$999	3,868	8.4	6.8
\$1000-\$1249	3,967	8.6	7.3
\$1250-\$1499	3,361	7.3	6.8
\$1500-\$1999	4,887	10.6	11.3
\$2000-\$2499	3,094	6.7	8.4
\$2500-\$2999	2,394	5.2	9.5
\$3000-\$3499	1,512	3.3	5.7
\$3500-\$3999	732	1.6	2.9
\$4000-\$4999	594	1.3	2.8
\$5000 or more	455	1.0	2.7
Not stated	5,126	11.1	10.5
<b>Total households</b>	<b>46,221</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.



## Weekly household income, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

Analysis of household income levels in Canterbury City in 2011 compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a smaller proportion of high income households (those earning \$2,500 per week or more) and a higher proportion of low income households (those earning less than \$600 per week).

Overall, 12.3% of the households earned a high income, and 25.4% were low income households, compared with 23.6% and 18.3% respectively for Greater Sydney.

The major differences between the household incomes of Canterbury City and Greater Sydney were:

- A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$400-\$599 (10.9% compared to 7.6%)
- A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$600-\$799 (9.7% compared to 7.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$800-\$999 (8.4% compared to 6.8%)
- A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$300-\$399 (6.6% compared to 5.1%)

# Households summary

Canterbury City's household and family structure is one of the most important demographic indicators. It reveals the area's residential role and function, era of settlement and provides key insights into the level of demand for services and facilities as most are related to age and household types.

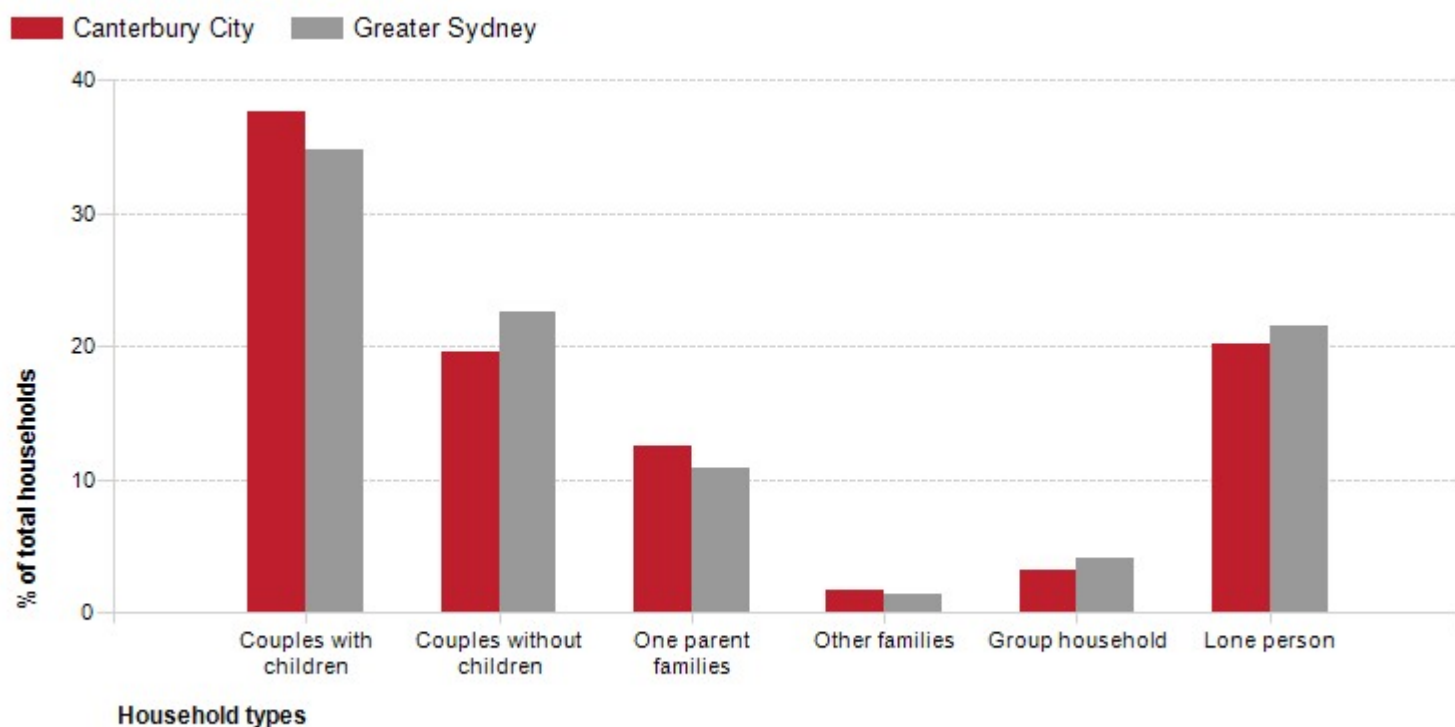
To continue building the story, Canterbury City's Household Summary should be viewed in conjunction with [Households with Children](#), [Households without Children](#), [Household Size](#), [Age Structure](#) and [Dwelling Type](#).

## Household types

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Households by type	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Couples with children	18,242	37.6	34.8	17,074	36.3	34.1	+1,167
Couples without children	9,517	19.6	22.6	8,992	19.1	22.0	+525
One parent families	6,057	12.5	10.8	5,870	12.5	10.6	+187
Other families	814	1.7	1.4	716	1.5	1.4	+98
Group household	1,546	3.2	4.1	1,408	3.0	3.9	+137
Lone person	9,748	20.1	21.5	10,188	21.7	21.6	-441
Other not classifiable household	2,244	4.6	4.1	2,462	5.2	5.6	-219
Visitor only households	294	0.6	0.9	326	0.7	0.8	-32
<b>Total households</b>	<b>48,462</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47,039</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+1,422</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

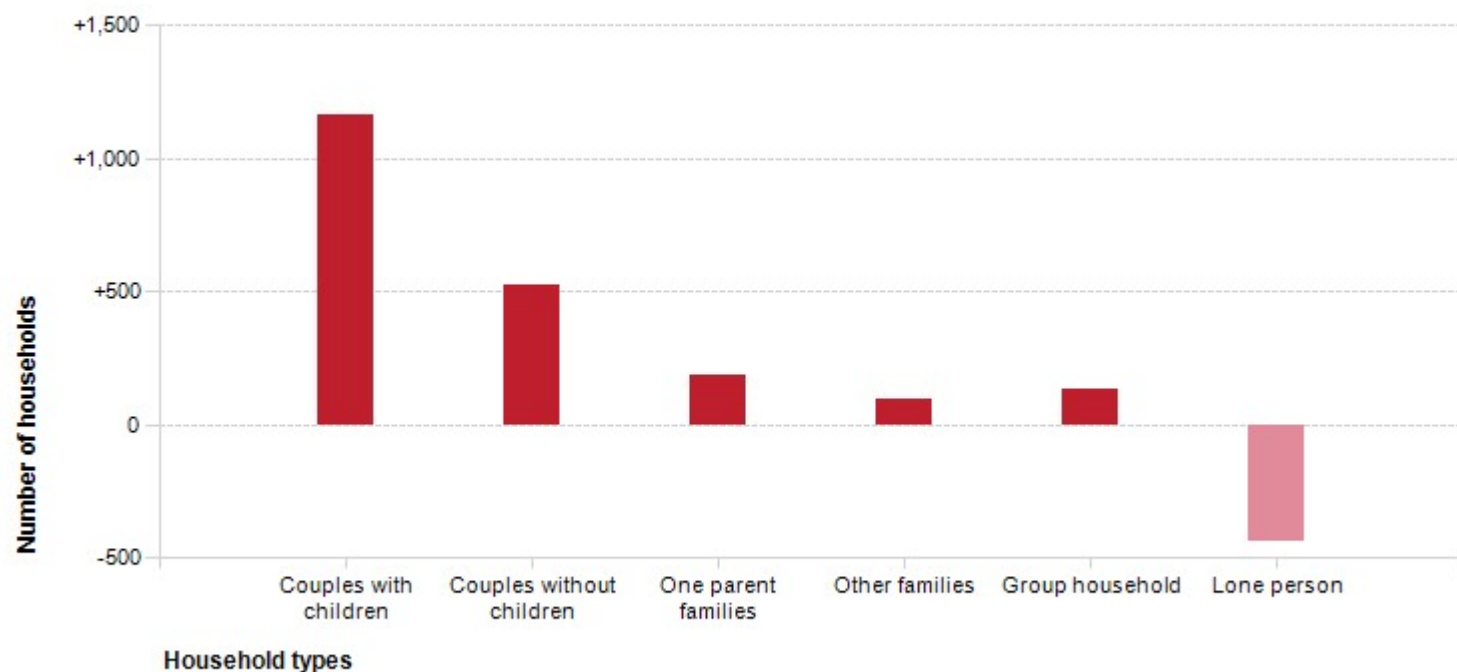
## Household types, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

# Change in household types, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

Analysis of the household/family types in Canterbury City in 2011 compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a higher proportion of couple families with child(ren) as well as a higher proportion of one-parent families. Overall, 37.6% of total families were couple families with child(ren), and 12.5% were one-parent families, compared with 34.8% and 10.8% respectively for Greater Sydney.

There were a lower proportion of lone person households and a lower proportion of couples without children. Overall, the proportion of lone person households was 20.1% compared to 21.5% in Greater Sydney while the proportion of couples without children was 19.6% compared to 22.6% in Greater Sydney.

## Emerging groups

The number of households in Canterbury City increased by 1,423 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in family/household types in Canterbury City between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Couples with children (+1,167 households)
- Couples without children (+525 households)
- Lone person (-441 households)
- One parent families (+187 households)

## Household size

The size of households in general follows the life-cycle of families. Households are usually small at the stage of relationship formation (early marriage), and then increase in size with the advent of children. They later reduce in size again as these children reach adulthood and leave home. Household size can also be influenced by a lack (or abundance) of affordable housing. Overseas migrants and indigenous persons often have a tradition of living with extended family members which significantly affects household size.

Household size in Australia has declined since the 1970s but between 2006 and 2011, the average household size remained stable for the nation as a whole.

An increasing household size in an area may indicate a lack of affordable housing opportunities for young people, an increase in the birth rate or an increase in family formation in the area. A declining household size may indicate children leaving the area when they leave home, an increase in retirees settling in the area, or an attraction of young singles and couples to the area.

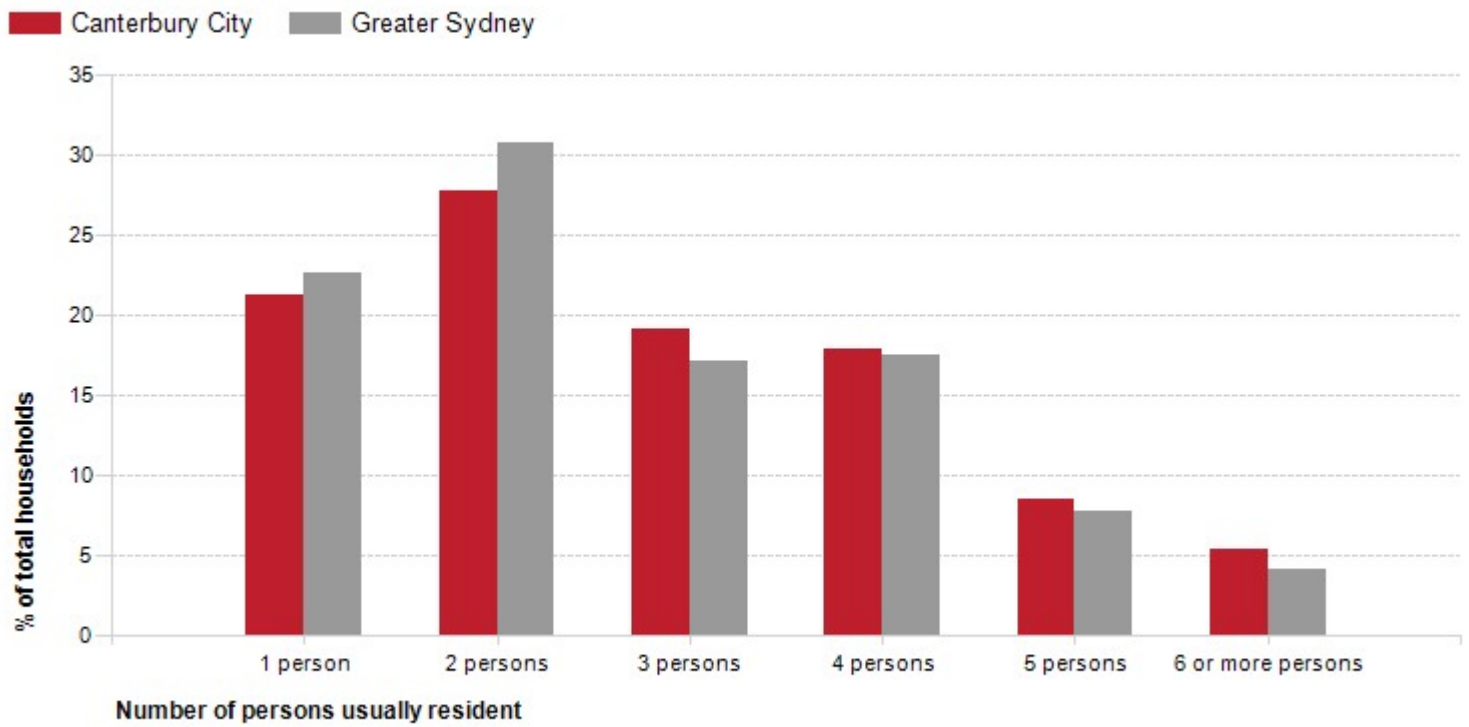
For greater insight, Canterbury City's Household Size data should be viewed in conjunction with [Household Summary](#), [Age Structure](#), [Dwelling Type](#), [Household Income](#) and [Language Spoken at Home](#).

### Household size

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change 2006 to 2011
	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	
Number of persons usually resident							
1 person	9,747	21.2	22.6	10,246	23.2	23.1	-500
2 persons	12,784	27.8	30.7	12,519	28.3	31.2	+264
3 persons	8,814	19.2	17.2	8,112	18.4	16.9	+702
4 persons	8,201	17.9	17.5	7,465	16.9	17.2	+736
5 persons	3,887	8.5	7.8	3,570	8.1	7.8	+317
6 or more persons	2,495	5.4	4.2	2,292	5.2	3.9	+202
Total classifiable households	45,928	100.0	100.0	44,207	100.0	100.0	+1,721

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

## Household size, 2011

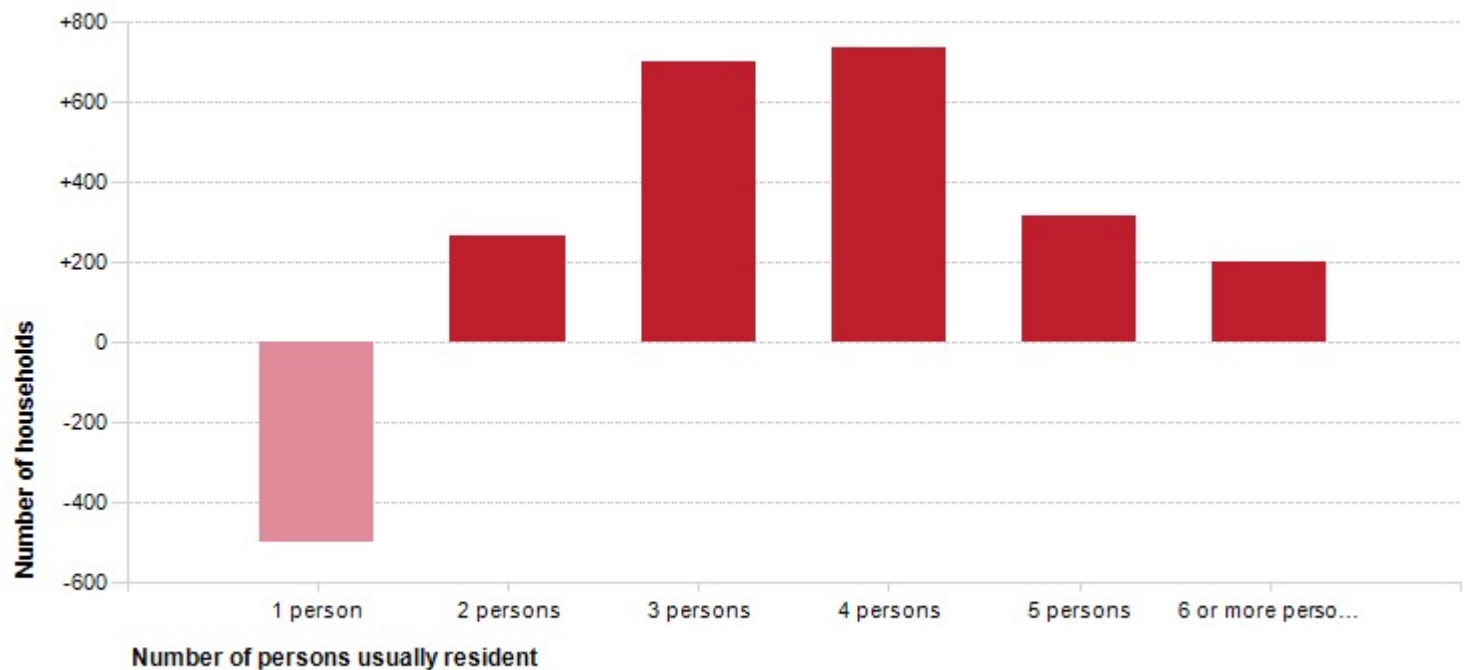


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)  
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Change in household size, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)  
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

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Analysis of the number of persons usually resident in a household in Canterbury City compared with Greater Sydney shows that there were a lower proportion of lone person households, and a higher proportion of larger households (those with 4 persons or more). Overall there were 21.2% of lone person households, and 31.8% of larger households, compared with 22.6% and 29.5% respectively for Greater Sydney.

The major differences in the household size for Canterbury City and Greater Sydney were:

- A *larger* percentage of households with 3 persons usually resident (19.2% compared to 17.2%)
- A *larger* percentage of households with 6 or more persons usually resident (5.4% compared to 4.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 2 persons usually resident (27.8% compared to 30.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 1 person usually resident (21.2% compared to 22.6%)

## Emerging groups

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The number of households in Canterbury City increased by 1,721 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in the number of persons usually resident in a household in Canterbury City between 2006 and 2011 were:

- 4 persons (+736 households)
- 3 persons (+702 households)
- 1 person (-500 households)
- 5 persons (+317 households)

## Dwelling type

Dwelling Type is an important determinant of Canterbury City's residential role and function. A greater concentration of higher density dwellings is likely to attract more young adults and smaller households, often renting. Larger, detached or separate dwellings are more likely to attract families and prospective families. The residential built form often reflects market opportunities or planning policy, such as building denser forms of housing around public transport nodes or employment centres.

Dwelling Type statistics should be viewed in conjunction with [Household size](#), [Household Types](#), [Housing Tenure](#) and [Age Structure](#) for a more complete picture of the housing market in Canterbury City.

### Dwelling structure

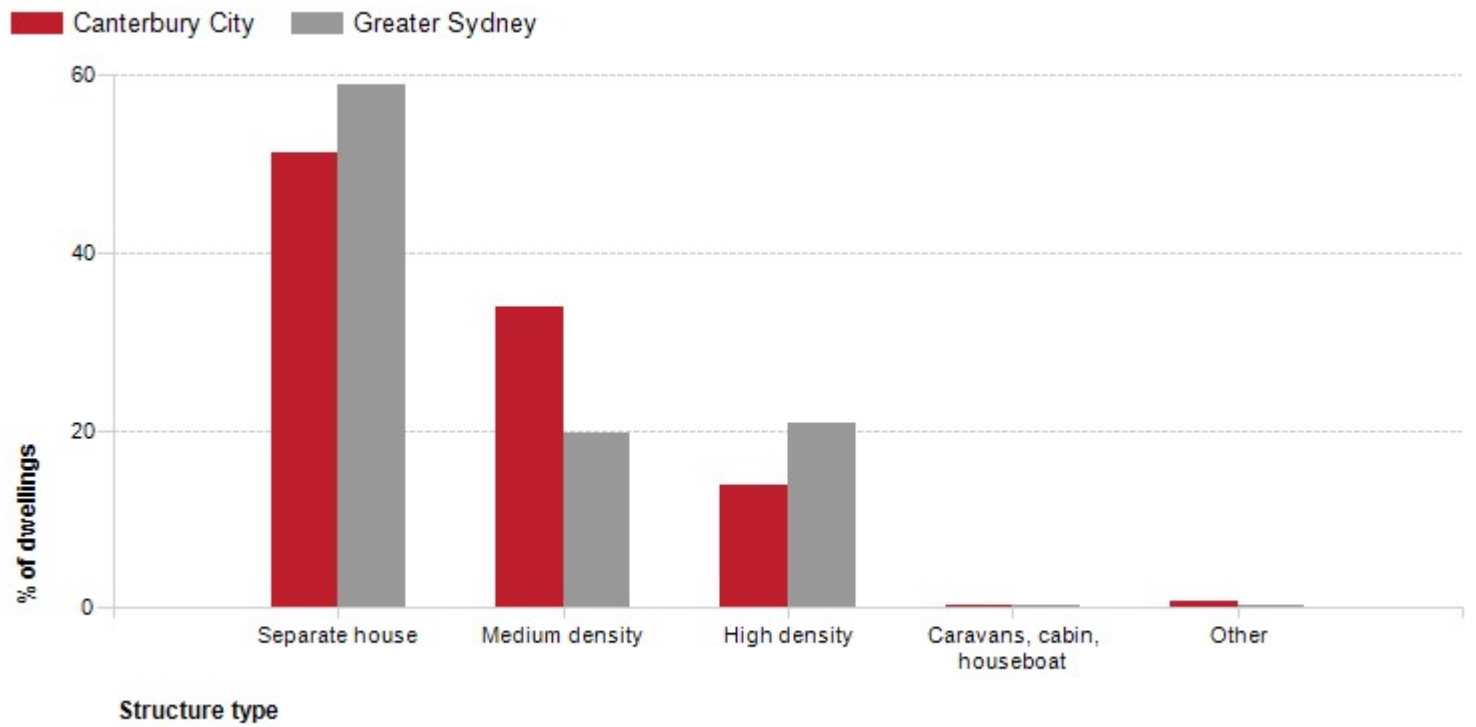
Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Separate house	26,269	51.3	58.9	25,888	51.7	60.9	+380
Medium density	17,333	33.9	19.7	17,458	34.9	19.1	-126
High density	7,082	13.8	20.7	6,332	12.6	19.2	+750
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	14	0.0	0.2	38	0.1	0.3	-24
Other	334	0.7	0.4	327	0.7	0.4	+7
Not stated	160	0.3	0.1	19	0.0	0.1	+141
<b>Total Private Dwellings</b>	<b>51,192</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50,063</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+1,128</b>

### Dwelling type

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Occupied private dwellings	48,461	94.6	92.9	47,010	93.9	92.4	+1,450
Unoccupied private dwellings	2,731	5.3	6.9	3,040	6.1	7.4	-310
Non private dwellings	47	0.1	0.2	37	0.1	0.2	+10
<b>Total Dwellings</b>	<b>51,239</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50,088</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+1,150</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

## Dwelling structure, 2011

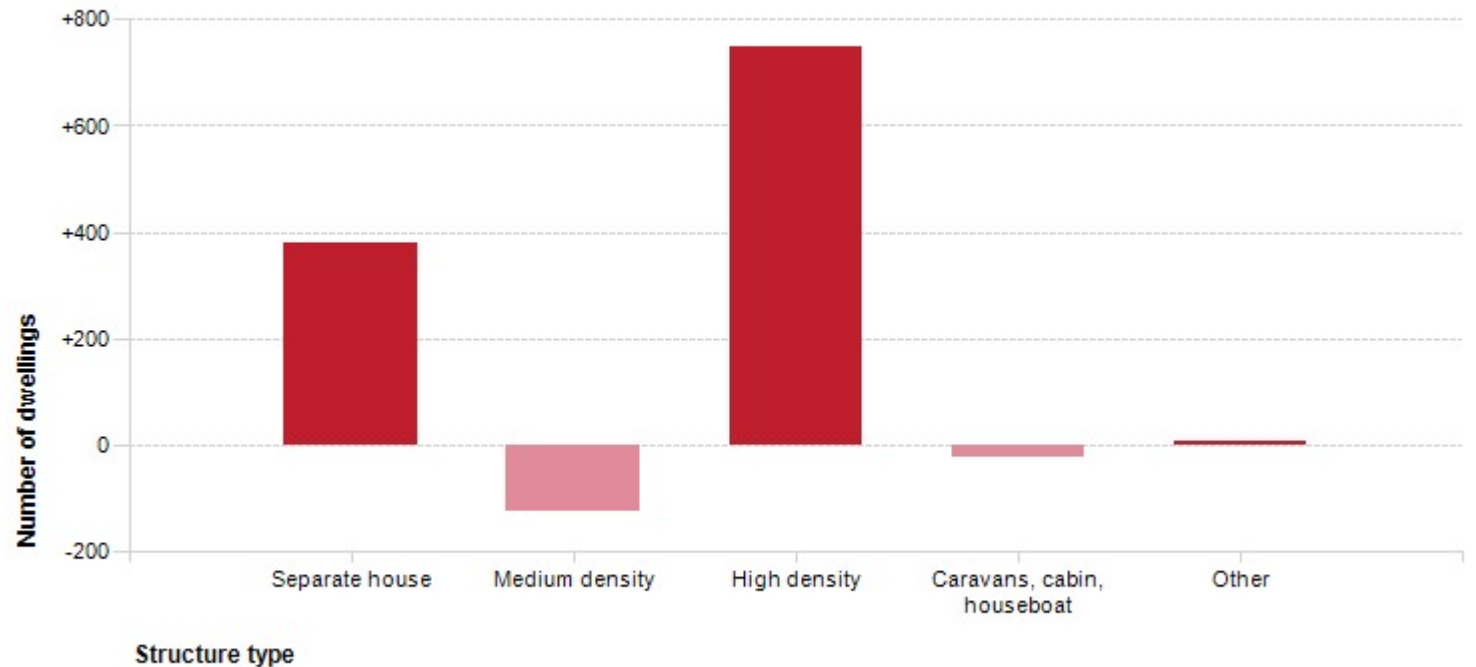


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Change in dwelling structure, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.





## Dominant groups

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In 2011, there were 26,269 separate houses in the area, 17,333 medium density dwellings, and 7,082 high density dwellings.

Analysis of the types of dwellings in Canterbury City in 2011 shows that 51.3% of all dwellings were separate houses; 33.9% were medium density dwellings, and 13.8% were high density dwellings, compared with 58.9%, 19.7%, and 20.7% in the Greater Sydney respectively.

In 2011, a total of 94.6% of the dwellings in Canterbury City were occupied on Census night, compared to 92.9% in Greater Sydney. The proportion of unoccupied dwellings was 5.3%, which is smaller compared to that found in Greater Sydney (6.9%).

## Emerging groups

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The total number of dwellings in Canterbury City increased by 1,151 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in the type of dwellings found in Canterbury City between 2006 and 2011 were:

- High density (+750 dwellings)
- Separate house (+380 dwellings)
- Medium density (-126 dwellings)

## Number of bedrooms per dwelling

The Number of Bedrooms in a dwelling is an indicator of the size of dwellings, and when combined with dwelling type information, provides insight into the role Canterbury City plays in the housing market. For example, an area of high density dwellings that are predominantly 1-2 bedroom are likely to attract students, single workers and young couples, whereas a high density area with dwellings that are predominantly 2-3 bedroom may attract more empty nesters and some families.

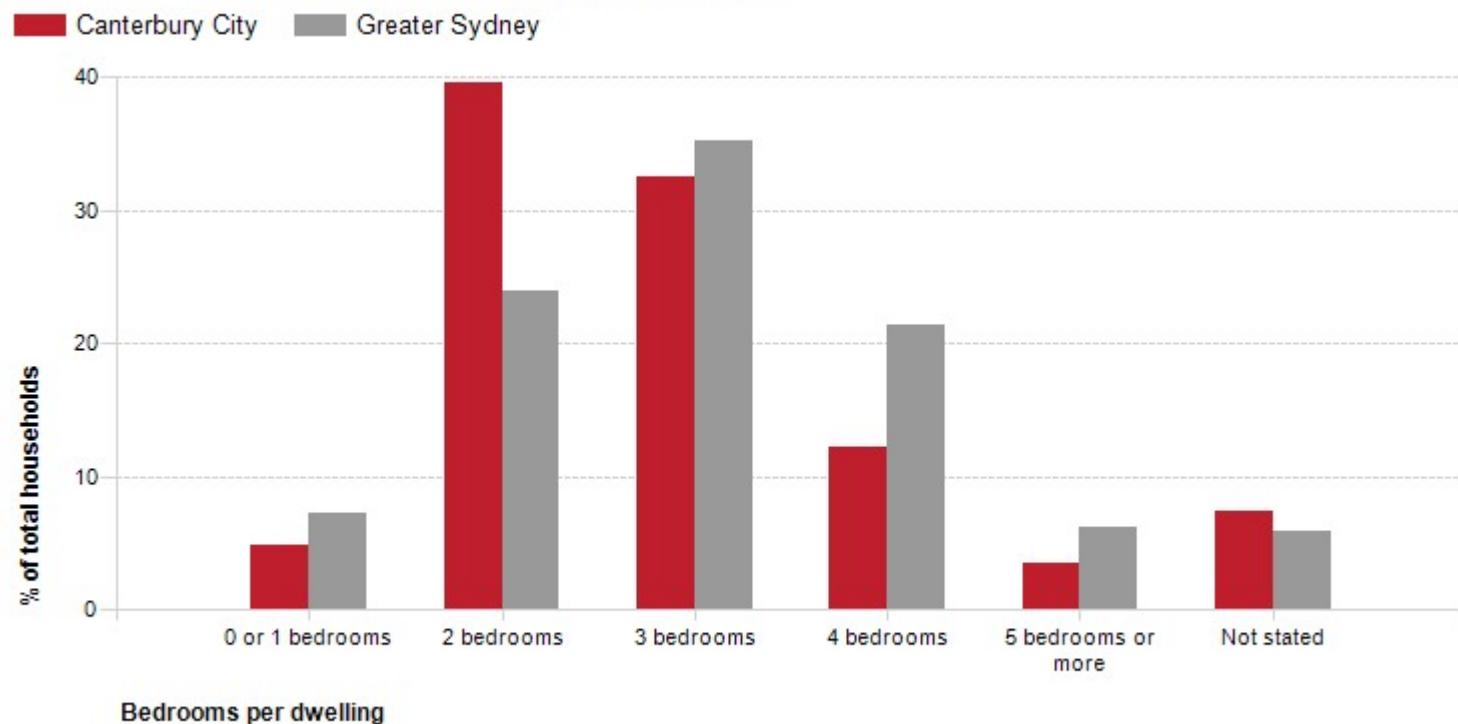
In combination with Household type and Household size, the Number of Bedrooms can also indicate issues around housing affordability, overcrowding and other socio-economic factors.

### Number of bedrooms per dwelling

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Number of bedrooms	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
0 or 1 bedrooms	2,317	4.8	7.3	2,025	4.3	6.6	+291
2 bedrooms	19,170	39.6	23.9	18,826	40.1	23.4	+343
3 bedrooms	15,745	32.5	35.2	15,606	33.2	36.3	+139
4 bedrooms	5,934	12.2	21.5	5,170	11.0	20.5	+763
5 bedrooms or more	1,723	3.6	6.2	1,504	3.2	5.6	+218
Not stated	3,573	7.4	5.9	3,873	8.2	7.7	-301
Total households	48,462	100.0	100.0	47,007	100.0	100.0	+1,455

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

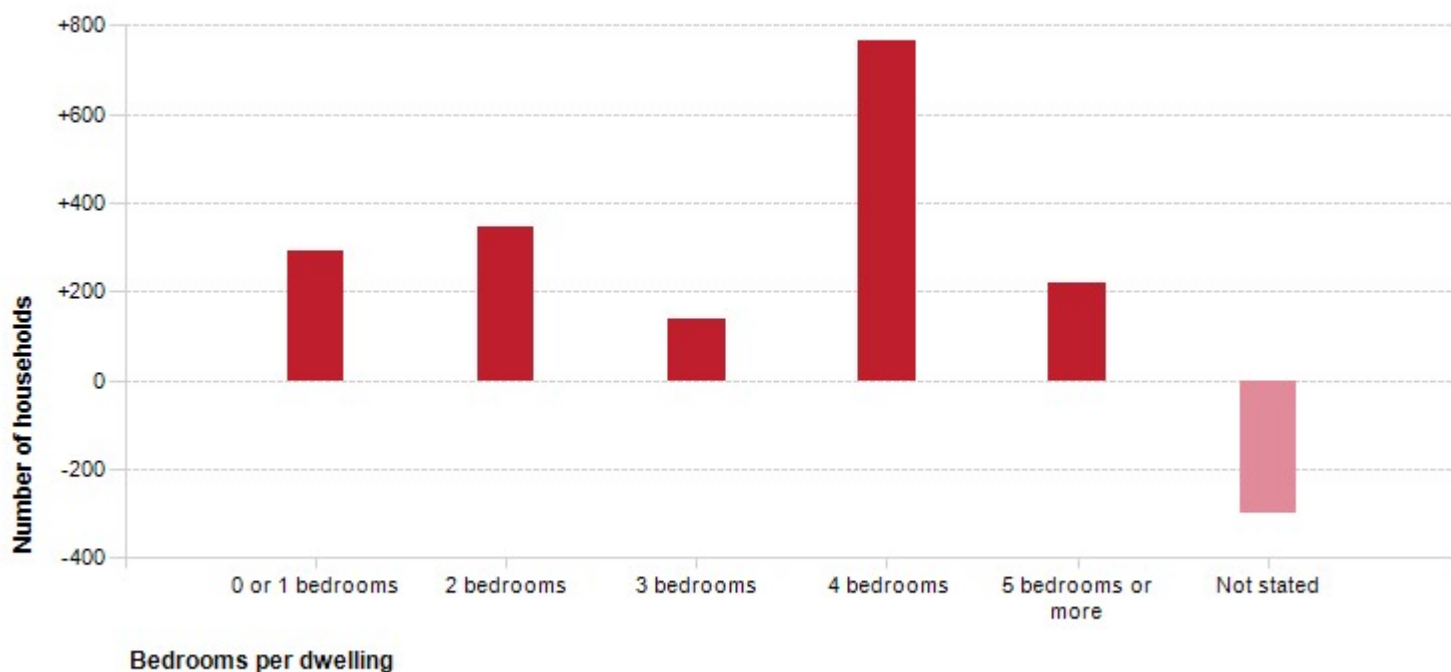
## Number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data) Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

# Change in number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

Analysis of the number of bedrooms in dwellings in Canterbury City in 2011 compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a higher proportion of dwellings with 1 and 2 bedrooms, and a lower proportion of dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms.

Overall, 44.3% of households were in 1-2 bedroom dwellings, and 15.8% of 4-plus bedroom dwellings, compared with 31.2% and 27.7% for Greater Sydney respectively.

The major differences between the number of bedrooms per dwelling of Canterbury City and Greater Sydney were:

- A *larger* percentage of 2 bedroom dwellings (39.6% compared to 23.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 4 bedroom dwellings (12.2% compared to 21.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 3 bedroom dwellings (32.5% compared to 35.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 5 or more bedroom dwellings (3.6% compared to 6.2%)

## Emerging groups

The largest changes in the number of bedrooms per dwelling in Canterbury City between 2006 and 2011 were:

- 4 bedrooms (+763 dwellings)
- 2 bedrooms (+343 dwellings)
- 0 or 1 bedrooms (+291 dwellings)
- 5 bedrooms or more (+218 dwellings)

# Internet connection

A fast Internet Connection is increasingly required for accessing essential information and undertaking domestic and non-domestic business. Households with dial-up or no internet service are being left behind in the digital divide' as both government and the private sector are increasingly conducting their business, or aspects of it, on-line.

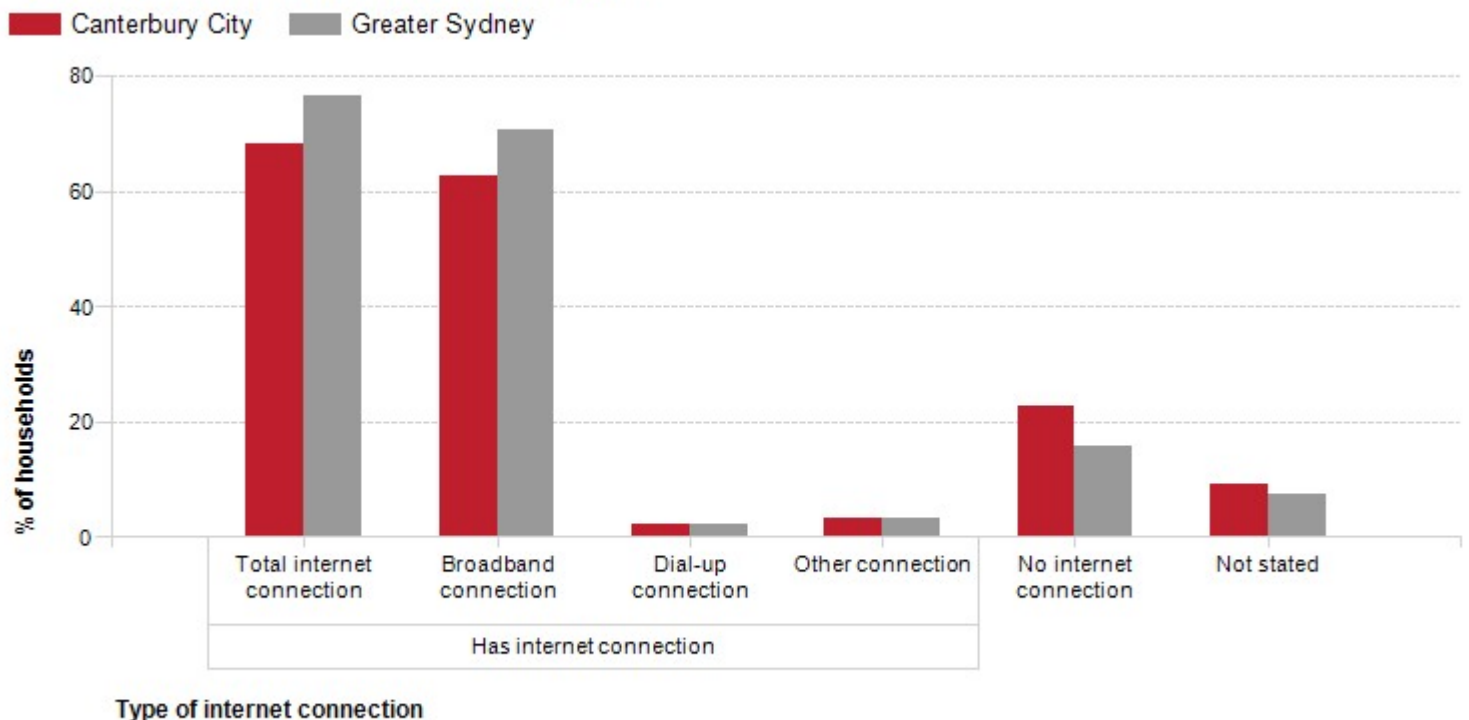
Internet connectivity in Canterbury City can be affected by availability of connection, Education, Household Income and Age Structure.

## Type of internet connection

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
Connection type	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	2006 to 2011
Total internet connection	33,024	68.1	76.5	24,216	51.5	62.1	+8,807
▪ Broadband connection	30,325	62.6	70.6	16,376	34.8	45.0	+13,948
▪ Dial-up connection	1,123	2.3	2.4	7,426	15.8	16.5	-6,304
▪ Other connection	1,576	3.3	3.4	413	0.9	0.7	+1,163
No internet connection	10,982	22.7	15.9	18,040	38.4	29.0	-7,058
Not stated	4,457	9.2	7.6	4,770	10.1	8.9	-314
Total households	48,463	100.0	100.0	47,027	100.0	100.0	+1,435

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

## Type of internet connection, 2011

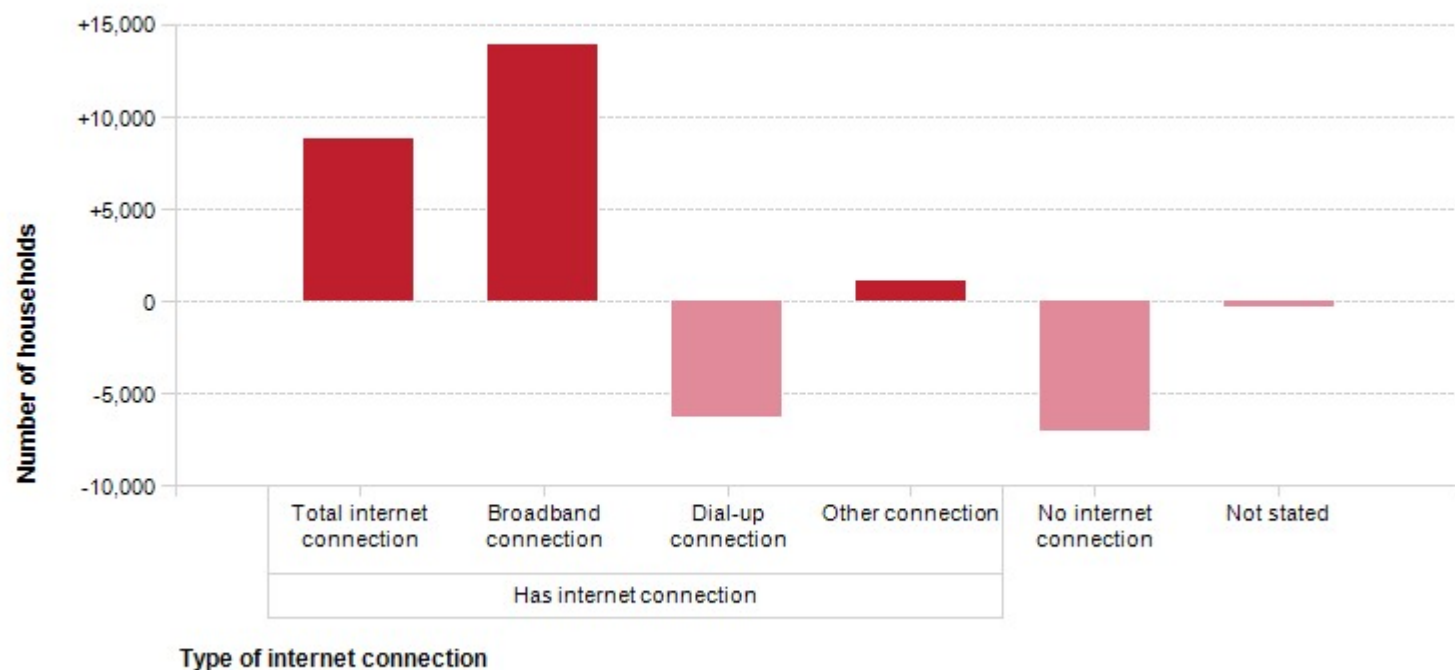


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



# Change in type of internet connection, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

Analysis of the type of internet connection of households in Canterbury City compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a higher proportion of households with either no internet connection or a dial up connection, and a lower proportion of households with broadband connectivity.

Overall 25.0% of households had no internet connection or a dial up connection, and 62.6% had broadband connectivity, compared with 18.3% and 70.6% respectively in Greater Sydney.

## Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011 the number of households with an internet connection increased by 8,808.

The largest changes in the internet connectivity in Canterbury City, between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Broadband connection (+13,948 households)
- Total internet connection (+8,807 households)
- No internet connection (-7,058 households)

## Number of cars per household

The ability of the population to access services and employment is strongly influenced by access to transport. The number of motor vehicles per household in Canterbury City quantifies access to private transport and will be influenced by Age Structure and Household Type, which determine the number of adults present; access to Public Transport; distance to shops, services, employment and education; and Household Income. Depending on these factors, car ownership can be seen as a measure of advantage or disadvantage, or a neutral socio-economic measure, which impacts on the environment and quality of life.

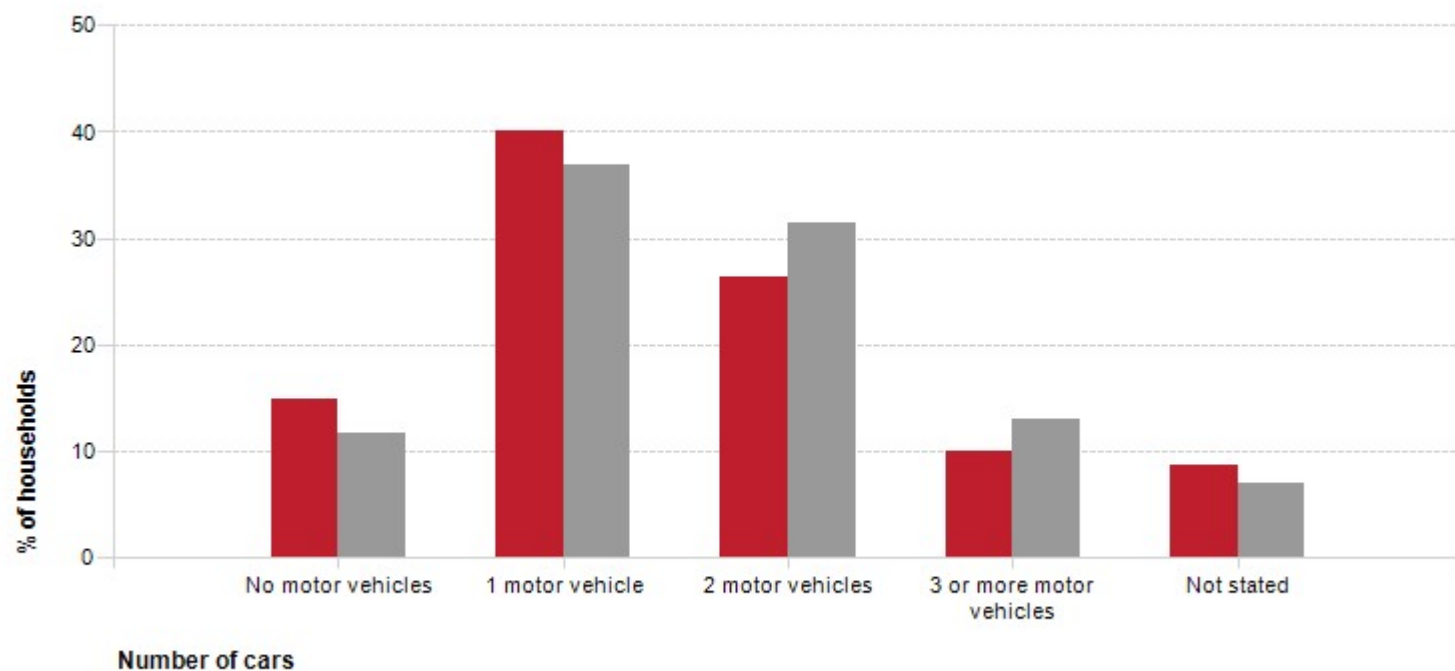
### Car ownership

Canterbury City	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	Greater Sydney	Number	%	Greater Sydney	
<b>Number of cars</b>							<b>2006 to 2011</b>
No motor vehicles	7,213	14.9	11.8	8,122	17.3	12.6	-910
1 motor vehicle	19,422	40.1	36.8	18,879	40.2	36.4	+543
2 motor vehicles	12,760	26.3	31.4	11,051	23.5	30.2	+1,709
3 or more motor vehicles	4,849	10.0	13.0	4,165	8.9	11.5	+684
Not stated	4,217	8.7	7.1	4,775	10.2	9.3	-558
<b>Total households</b>	<b>48,461</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46,993</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+1,467</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

## Car ownership, 2011

■ Canterbury City ■ Greater Sydney

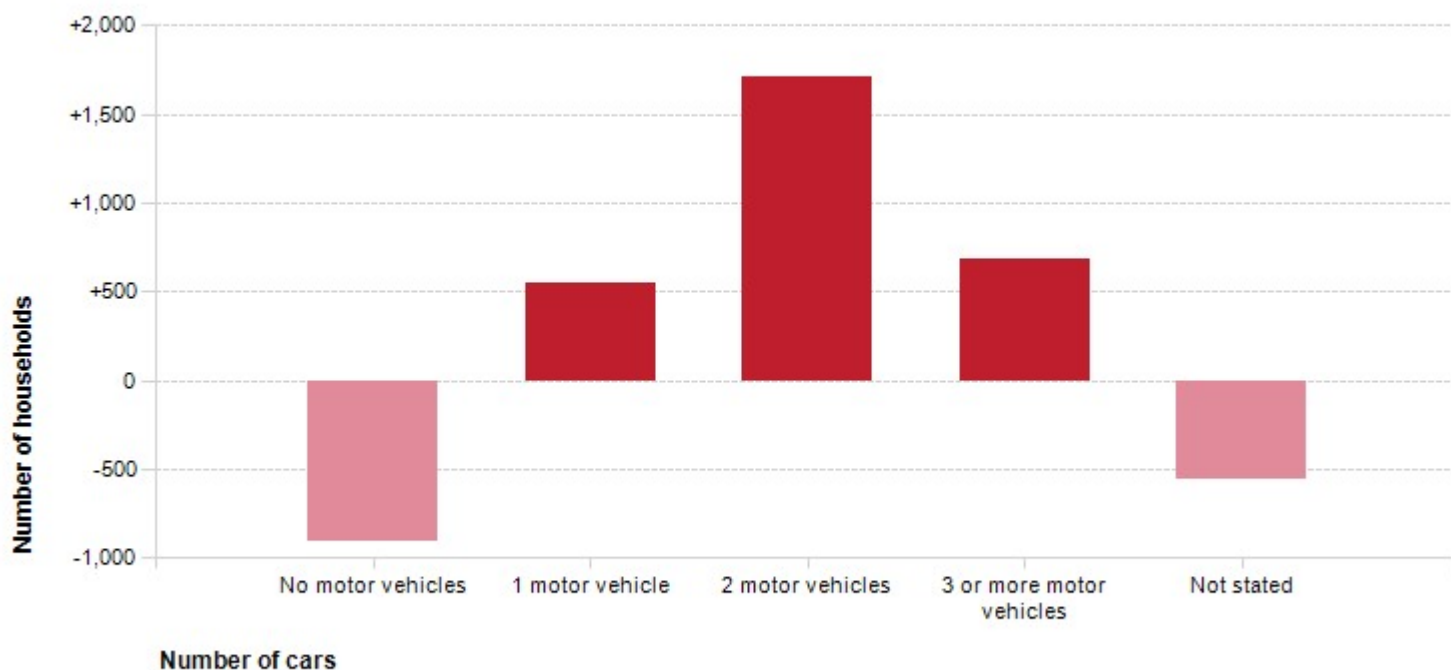


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

**.id** the population experts

## Change in car ownership, 2006 to 2011

Canterbury City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)  
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



### Dominant groups

Analysis of the car ownership of the households in Canterbury City in 2011 compared to Greater Sydney shows that 76.4% of the households owned at least one car, while 14.9% did not, compared with 81.2% and 11.8% respectively in Greater Sydney.

Of those that owned at least one vehicle, there was a larger proportion who owned just one car; a smaller proportion who owned two cars; and a smaller proportion who owned three cars or more.

Overall, 40.1% of the households owned one car; 26.3% owned two cars; and 10.0% owned three cars or more, compared with 36.8%; 31.4% and 13.0% respectively for Greater Sydney.

### Emerging groups

The largest changes in the household car ownership in Canterbury City between 2006 and 2011 were:

- 2 motor vehicles (+1,709 households)
- No motor vehicles (-910 households)
- 3 or more motor vehicles (+684 households)
- 1 motor vehicle (+543 households)



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experts



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## Housing loan repayments

Mortgage repayments are directly related to house prices in Canterbury City, length of occupancy and the level of equity of home owners. When viewed with [Household Income](#) data it may also indicate the level of housing stress households in the community are under. In mortgage belt areas it is expected that households will be paying a higher proportion of their income on their housing compared to well-established areas. First home buyer areas are also likely to have larger mortgages than upgrader areas where households move in with equity from elsewhere.

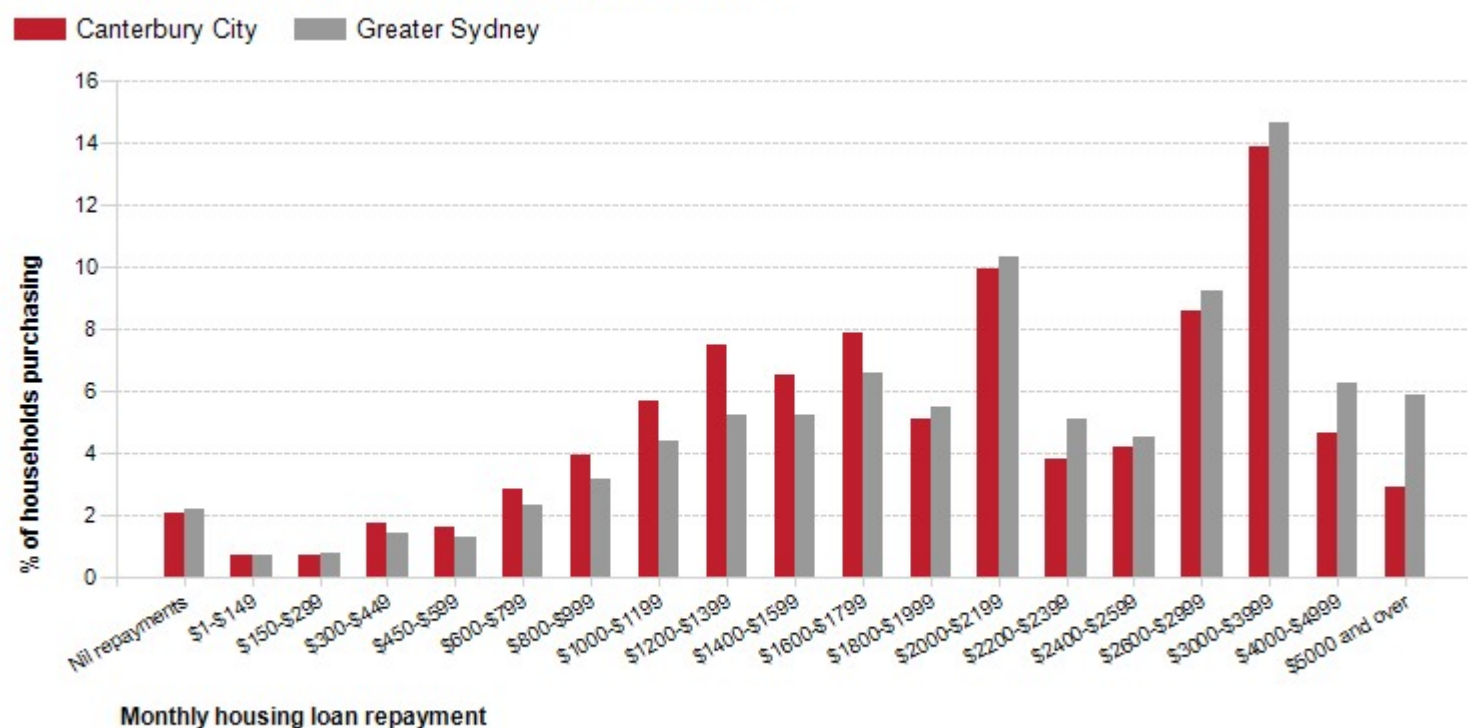
Mortgage payment levels are not directly comparable over time because of inflation. For comparison of mortgage payments over time, go to [Housing Loan Quartiles](#).

### Monthly housing loan repayments

Canterbury City	2011		
Monthly repayment amount	Number	%	Greater Sydney
Nil repayments	269	2.0	2.2
\$1-\$149	89	0.7	0.7
\$150-\$299	92	0.7	0.7
\$300-\$449	226	1.7	1.4
\$450-\$599	214	1.6	1.3
\$600-\$799	373	2.8	2.3
\$800-\$999	516	3.9	3.2
\$1000-\$1199	749	5.7	4.4
\$1200-\$1399	981	7.5	5.2
\$1400-\$1599	855	6.5	5.2
\$1600-\$1799	1,032	7.8	6.6
\$1800-\$1999	670	5.1	5.5
\$2000-\$2199	1,308	9.9	10.4
\$2200-\$2399	500	3.8	5.1
\$2400-\$2599	548	4.2	4.5
\$2600-\$2999	1,126	8.6	9.3
\$3000-\$3999	1,826	13.9	14.7
\$4000-\$4999	613	4.7	6.2
\$5000 and over	378	2.9	5.9
Not stated	794	6.0	5.2
<b>Total households with a mortgage</b>	<b>13,159</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

# Monthly housing loan repayments, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)  
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

Analysis of the monthly housing loan repayments of households in Canterbury City compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a smaller proportion of households paying high mortgage repayments (\$2,600 per month or more), and a larger proportion of households with low mortgage repayments (less than \$1000 per month).

Overall, 30.0% of households were paying high mortgage repayments, and 13.5% were paying low repayments, compared with 36.0% and 11.9% respectively in Greater Sydney.

The major differences between the household loan repayments of Canterbury City and Greater Sydney were:

- A larger percentage of \$1200-\$1399 (7.5% compared to 5.2%)
- A larger percentage of \$1000-\$1199 (5.7% compared to 4.4%)
- A larger percentage of \$1600-\$1799 (7.8% compared to 6.6%)
- A larger percentage of \$1400-\$1599 (6.5% compared to 5.2%)

## Housing rental payments

Rental payments can be a better measure of the cost of housing in Canterbury City than mortgage repayments because they are not contingent on length of occupancy or equity in the dwelling.

High rental payments may indicate desirable areas with mobile populations who prefer to rent, or a housing shortage, or gentrification. Low rental payments may indicate public housing (check [Tenure Type](#)), or areas where low income households move by necessity for a lower cost of living.

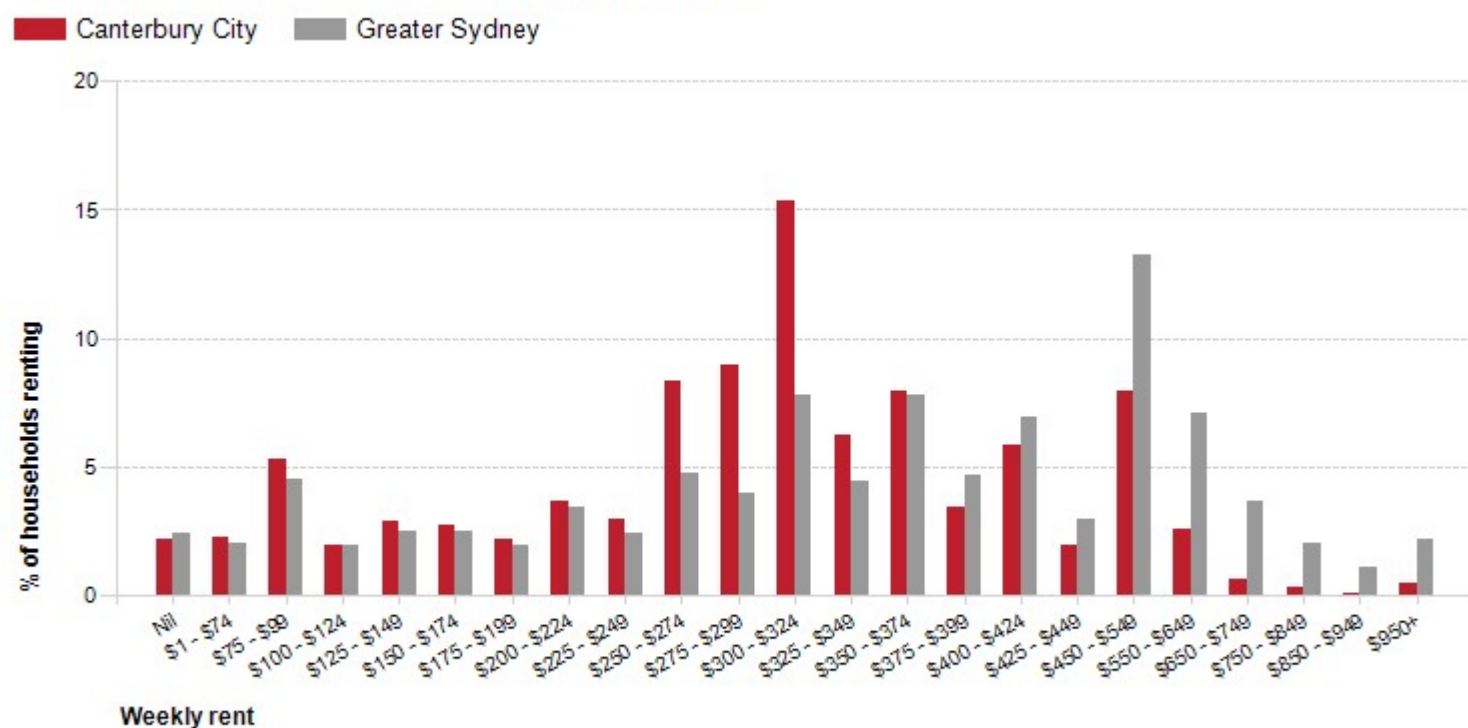
Rental payments are not directly comparable over time because of inflation. For comparison of rental payments over time, go to [Housing Rental Quartiles](#).

### Weekly housing rental payments

Canterbury City	2011		
Weekly rental amount	Number	%	Greater Sydney
Nil	363	2.1	2.4
\$1 - \$74	384	2.3	2.0
\$75 - \$99	898	5.3	4.5
\$100 - \$124	335	2.0	1.9
\$125 - \$149	488	2.9	2.5
\$150 - \$174	464	2.7	2.5
\$175 - \$199	371	2.2	2.0
\$200 - \$224	621	3.7	3.5
\$225 - \$249	505	3.0	2.4
\$250 - \$274	1,404	8.3	4.8
\$275 - \$299	1,517	9.0	4.0
\$300 - \$324	2,598	15.4	7.8
\$325 - \$349	1,052	6.2	4.5
\$350 - \$374	1,350	8.0	7.8
\$375 - \$399	581	3.4	4.6
\$400 - \$424	986	5.8	6.9
\$425 - \$449	334	2.0	3.0
\$450 - \$549	1,347	8.0	13.2
\$550 - \$649	436	2.6	7.1
\$650 - \$749	110	0.7	3.7
\$750 - \$849	59	0.3	2.1
\$850 - \$949	9	0.1	1.1
\$950+	73	0.4	2.2
Rent Not stated	625	3.7	3.6
<b>Total households renting</b>	<b>16,910</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

# Weekly housing rental payments, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)  
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

Analysis of the weekly housing rental payments of households in Canterbury City compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a smaller proportion of households paying high rental payments (\$400 per week or more), and a larger proportion of households with low rental payments (less than \$150 per week).

Overall, 19.8% of households were paying high rental payments, and 14.6% were paying low payments, compared with 39.3% and 13.3% respectively in Greater Sydney.

The major differences between the housing rental payments of Canterbury City and Greater Sydney were:

- A larger percentage of \$250 - \$274 (8.3% compared to 4.8%)
- A larger percentage of \$325 - \$349 (6.2% compared to 4.5%)
- A smaller percentage of \$450 - \$549 (8.0% compared to 13.2%)
- A smaller percentage of \$550 - \$649 (2.6% compared to 7.1%)

# SEIFA - disadvantage

Canterbury City SEIFA Index of Disadvantage measures the relative level of socio-economic disadvantage based on a range of Census characteristics. It is a good place to start to get a general view of the relative level of disadvantage in one area compared to others and is used to advocate for an area based on its level of disadvantage.

The index is derived from attributes that reflect disadvantage such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment, and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations. When targeting services to disadvantaged communities, it is important to also look at these underlying characteristics as they can differ markedly between areas with similar SEIFA scores and shed light on the type of disadvantage being experienced.

A higher score on the index means a *lower* level of disadvantage. A lower score on the index means a *higher* level of disadvantage.

## SEIFA by Local Government Area

## SEIFA by small areas

Index of relative socio-economic disadvantage

### Local Government Areas in New South Wales

Local Government Area	2011 index
Ku-ring-gai (A)	1,120.7
Mosman (A)	1,110.7
Woollahra (A)	1,107.0
Lane Cove (A)	1,106.9
North Sydney (A)	1,104.8
The Hills Shire (A)	1,101.1
Manly (A)	1,099.4
Pittwater (A)	1,094.4
Hunters Hill (A)	1,092.2
Hornsby (A)	1,085.2
Willoughby (C)	1,083.5
Palerang (A)	1,081.7
Waverley (A)	1,079.6
Leichhardt (A)	1,078.9
Warringah (A)	1,077.3
Sutherland Shire (A)	1,074.6
Canada Bay (A)	1,067.0
Yass Valley (A)	1,060.6
Kiama (A)	1,054.6
Ryde (C)	1,050.4
Snowy River (A)	1,050.0
Camden (A)	1,047.1
Queanbeyan (C)	1,045.7
Randwick (C)	1,042.7
Conargo (A)	1,040.1
Blue Mountains (C)	1,038.6
Kogarah (C)	1,036.2
Wollondilly (A)	1,033.6
Wingecarribee (A)	1,023.8
Strathfield (A)	1,022.1
Unincorporated NSW	1,021.8

## Local Government Areas in New South Wales

Local Government Area	2011 index
Marrickville (A)	1,021.6
Hawkesbury (C)	1,020.3
Sydney (C)	1,019.9
Ashfield (A)	1,015.4
Singleton (A)	1,013.0
Hurstville (C)	1,006.9
Upper Lachlan Shire (A)	1,006.3
Gosford (C)	1,006.3
Cabonne (A)	1,000.3
Lockhart (A)	999.3
Jerilderie (A)	997.6
Wagga Wagga (C)	997.6
Penrith (C)	996.3
Burwood (A)	996.1
Lake Macquarie (C)	994.8
Newcastle (C)	993.9
Maitland (C)	992.8
Rockdale (C)	991.2
Bathurst Regional (A)	991.0
Cooma-Monaro (A)	990.6
Greater Hume Shire (A)	989.3
Ballina (A)	988.7
Dungog (A)	988.5
Murray (A)	987.7
Armidale Dumaresq (A)	986.9
Uralla (A)	984.7
Parramatta (C)	983.7
Blayney (A)	982.2
Upper Hunter Shire (A)	981.5
Port Stephens (A)	979.9
Wollongong (C)	979.6
Albury (C)	978.6
Dubbo (C)	977.0
Orange (C)	977.0
Byron (A)	976.6
Oberon (A)	975.9
Wakool (A)	975.7
Botany Bay (C)	975.7
Coolamon (A)	975.1
Bland (A)	974.5
Walcha (A)	973.9
Port Macquarie-Hastings (A)	968.9
Carrathool (A)	968.8

## Local Government Areas in New South Wales

Local Government Area	2011 index
Bega Valley (A)	968.7
Shellharbour (C)	968.6
Blacktown (C)	968.5
Muswellbrook (A)	968.2
Corowa Shire (A)	967.8
Holroyd (C)	965.6
Boorowa (A)	963.8
Griffith (C)	963.7
Gundagai (A)	961.6
Mid-Western Regional (A)	961.5
Tamworth Regional (A)	959.9
Tweed (A)	958.5
Coffs Harbour (C)	958.4
Wentworth (A)	957.4
Cobar (A)	956.7
Eurobodalla (A)	955.8
Temora (A)	955.6
Shoalhaven (C)	954.6
Leeton (A)	954.5
Tumbarumba (A)	954.3
Berrigan (A)	954.1
Narrabri (A)	953.4
Lismore (C)	952.7
Bombala (A)	952.5
Wyang (A)	951.7
Goulburn Mulwaree (A)	951.4
Tumut Shire (A)	951.3
Gloucester (A)	951.0
Liverpool (C)	951.0
Bellingen (A)	950.1
Young (A)	947.3
Forbes (A)	946.8
Gunnedah (A)	946.7
Balranald (A)	946.2
Bogan (A)	946.1
Weddin (A)	945.0
Campbelltown (C)	944.8
Parkes (A)	943.5
Harden (A)	941.9
Junee (A)	941.7
Deniliquin (A)	941.6
Cootamundra (A)	941.5
Warren (A)	941.2
Gwydir (A)	939.9

## Local Government Areas in New South Wales

Local Government Area	2011 index
Lachlan (A)	938.1
Urana (A)	937.1
Cessnock (C)	936.4
Bourke (A)	932.6
Great Lakes (A)	932.3
Bankstown (C)	931.7
Guyra (A)	931.0
Murrumbidgee (A)	928.3
Cowra (A)	928.0
Hay (A)	927.0
Narromine (A)	926.6
Narrandera (A)	925.2
Lithgow (C)	924.2
Canterbury (C)	922.0
Glen Innes Severn (A)	921.8
Inverell (A)	921.4
Liverpool Plains (A)	921.3
Clarence Valley (A)	919.4
Auburn (C)	916.7
Tenterfield (A)	915.4
Moree Plains (A)	915.1
Greater Taree (C)	913.7
Warrumbungle Shire (A)	911.3
Gilgandra (A)	910.6
Kyogle (A)	907.1
Nambucca (A)	900.0
Broken Hill (C)	899.6
Richmond Valley (A)	899.5
Wellington (A)	893.2
Kempsey (A)	879.7
Coonamble (A)	879.6
Walgett (A)	856.2
Fairfield (C)	854.0
Central Darling (A)	824.4
Brewarrina (A)	788.4

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.



## About the community profile

Demographic change across Australia is recorded by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in the Census collections every five years. [Population experts, .id](#), analyse and convert these raw figures into stories of place to inform council staff, community groups, investors, business, students and the general public.

Canterbury City Community Profile provides demographic analysis for the City and its suburbs based on results from the 2011, 2006, 2001, 1996 and 1991 Censuses of Population and Housing. The profile is updated with population estimates when the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) releases new figures such as the annual Estimated Resident Population (ERP).

Suburb boundaries and Census questions change over time, but .id manages the data to ensure that there is an accurate time series provided for the current geographic boundaries. You can read more about this in the [Geography Notes](#) section.

Results for Canterbury City include population, age structure, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, income, qualifications, occupations, employment, unemployment, disability, disadvantage, volunteering, childcare, family structure, household structure, housing tenure, mortgage and rental payments, and the size and type of the dwellings people live in.

The Community Profile presents this information in clear maps, tables and charts with concise factual commentary to answer three important questions:

1. What are the characteristics of the people who live here?
2. How are they changing?
3. How do they compare to other areas?

This provides the basis for making evidence-based decisions about how to provide services for the community as it changes.

You can be confident about the quality of the information as it is derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics data, analysed and presented by population experts and funded by Canterbury City.