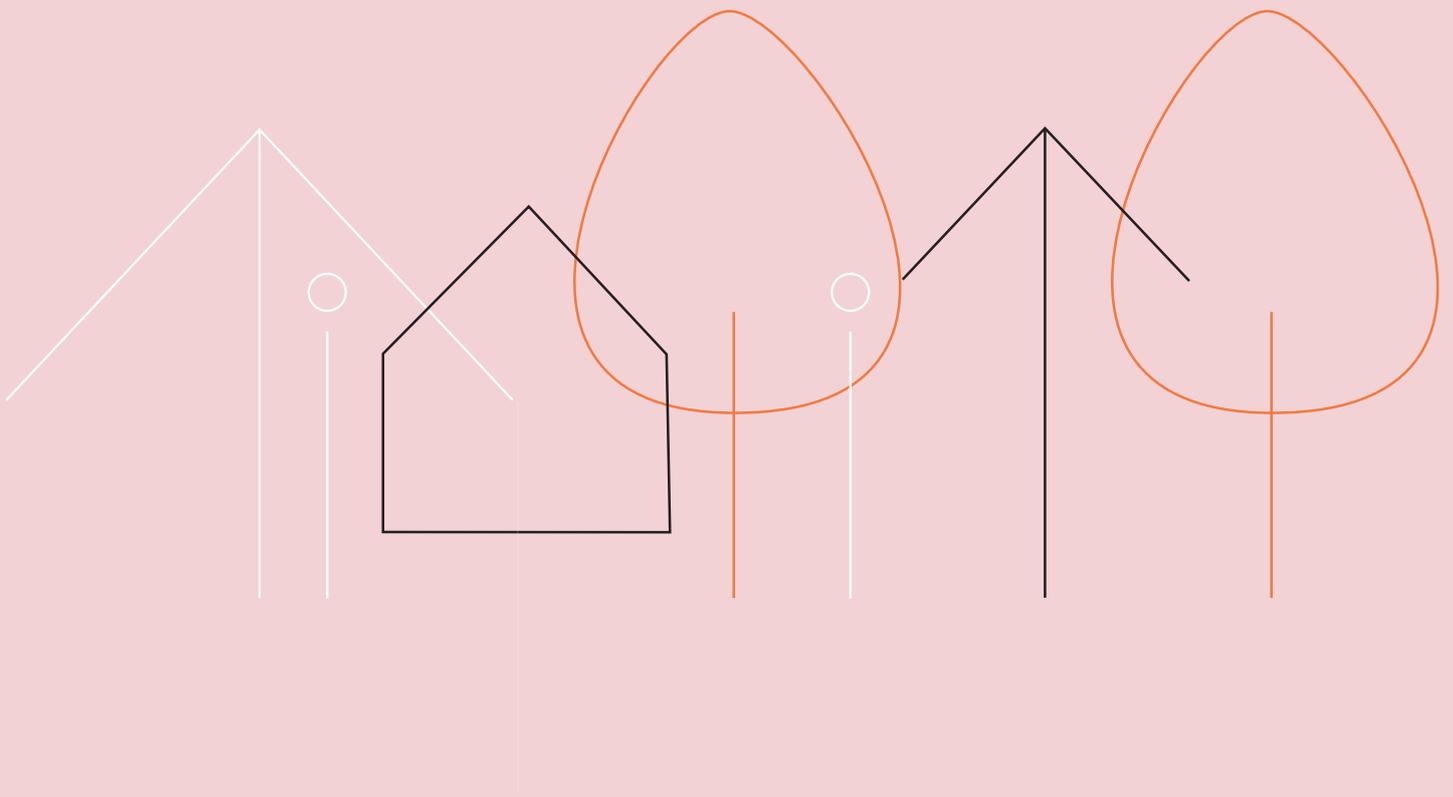


City of Newcastle

2011 Census results

Comparison year: 2006
Benchmark area: Regional NSW

community profile



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

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Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

The Estimated Resident Population is the OFFICIAL City of Newcastle 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 the City of Newcastle. 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 the City of Newcastle.

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

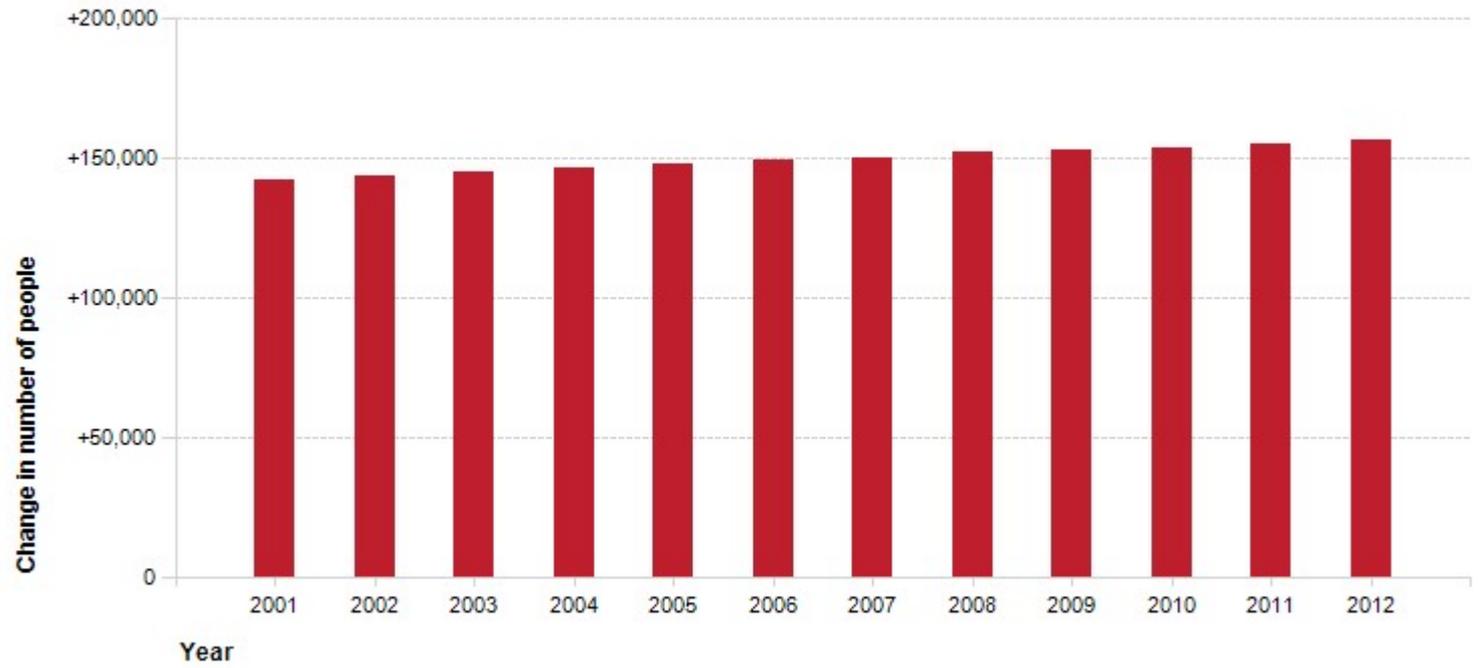
Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

City of Newcastle			
Year (ending June 30)	Number	Change in number	Change in percent
2001	142,101	--	--
2002	143,394	+1,293	+0.91
2003	144,886	+1,492	+1.04
2004	146,269	+1,383	+0.95
2005	147,880	+1,611	+1.10
2006	149,313	+1,433	+0.97
2007	150,484	+1,171	+0.78
2008	152,201	+1,717	+1.14
2009	152,934	+733	+0.48
2010	153,542	+608	+0.40
2011	154,896	+1,354	+0.88
2012	156,533	+1,637	+1.06

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)

City of Newcastle

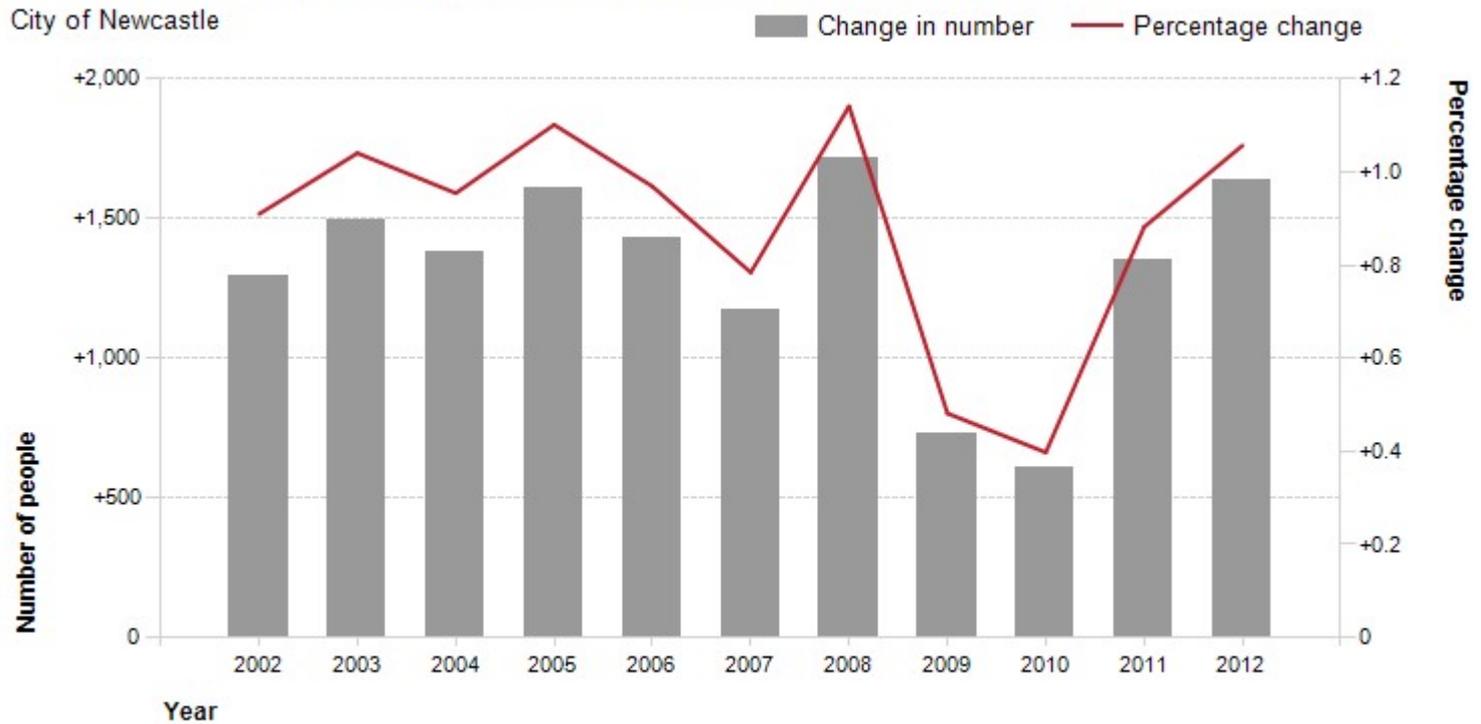


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0). Compiled and presented by .id the population experts



Annual change in Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

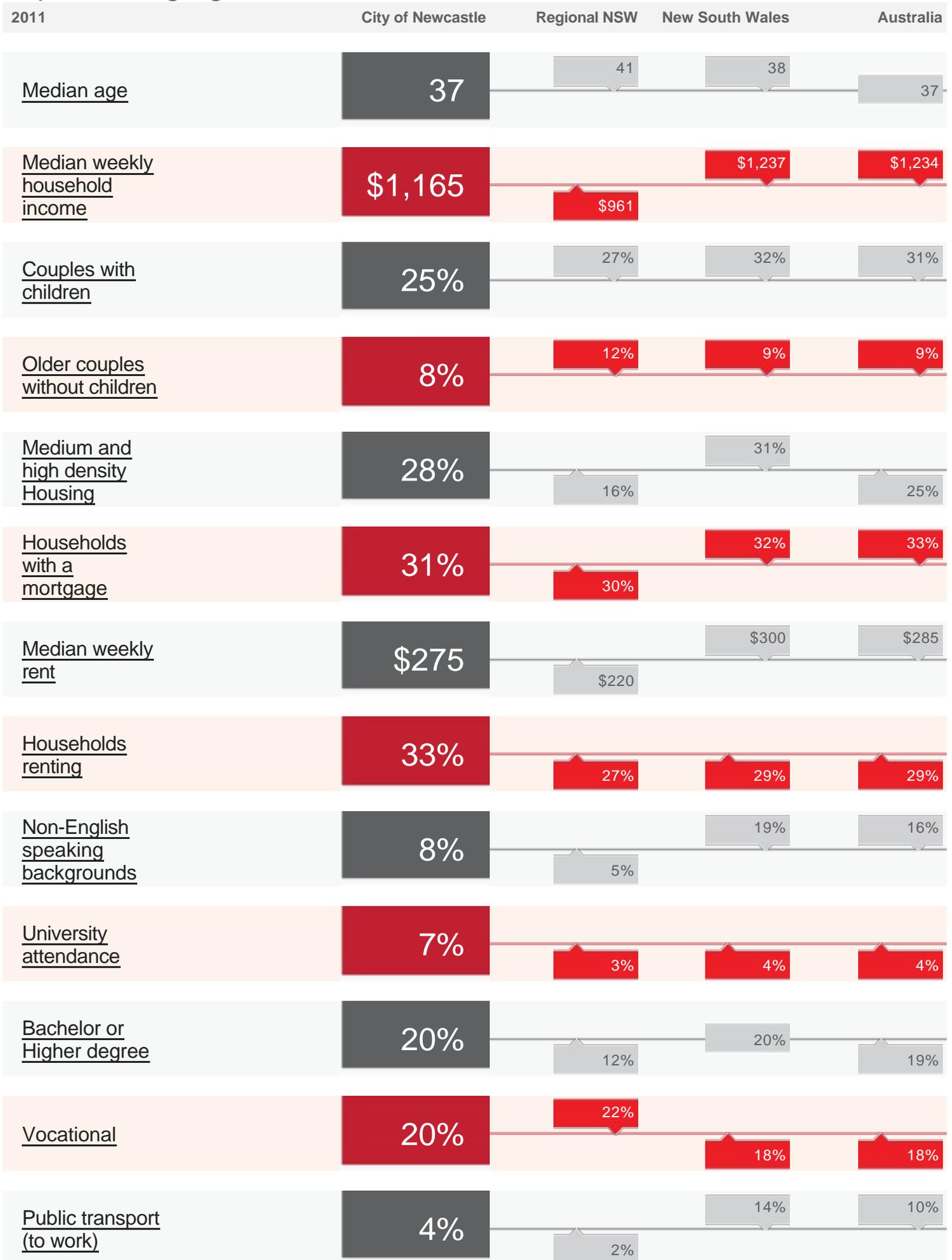
City of Newcastle



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



Population highlights



Unemployment

6%

6%

6%

6%

SEIFA index of
disadvantage
2011

994

969

996

1002

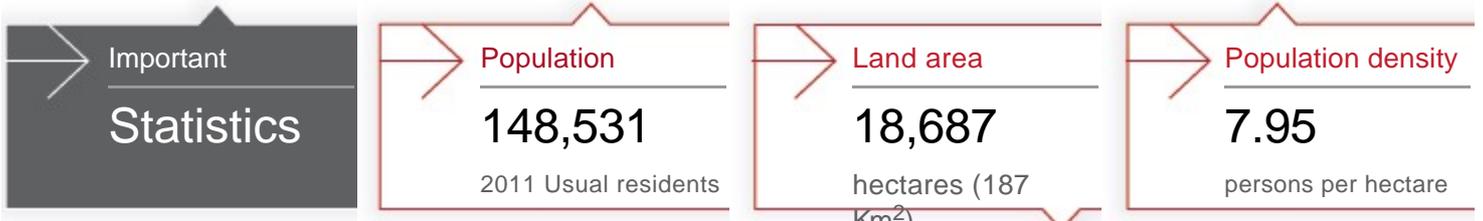
About the area

Location and boundaries

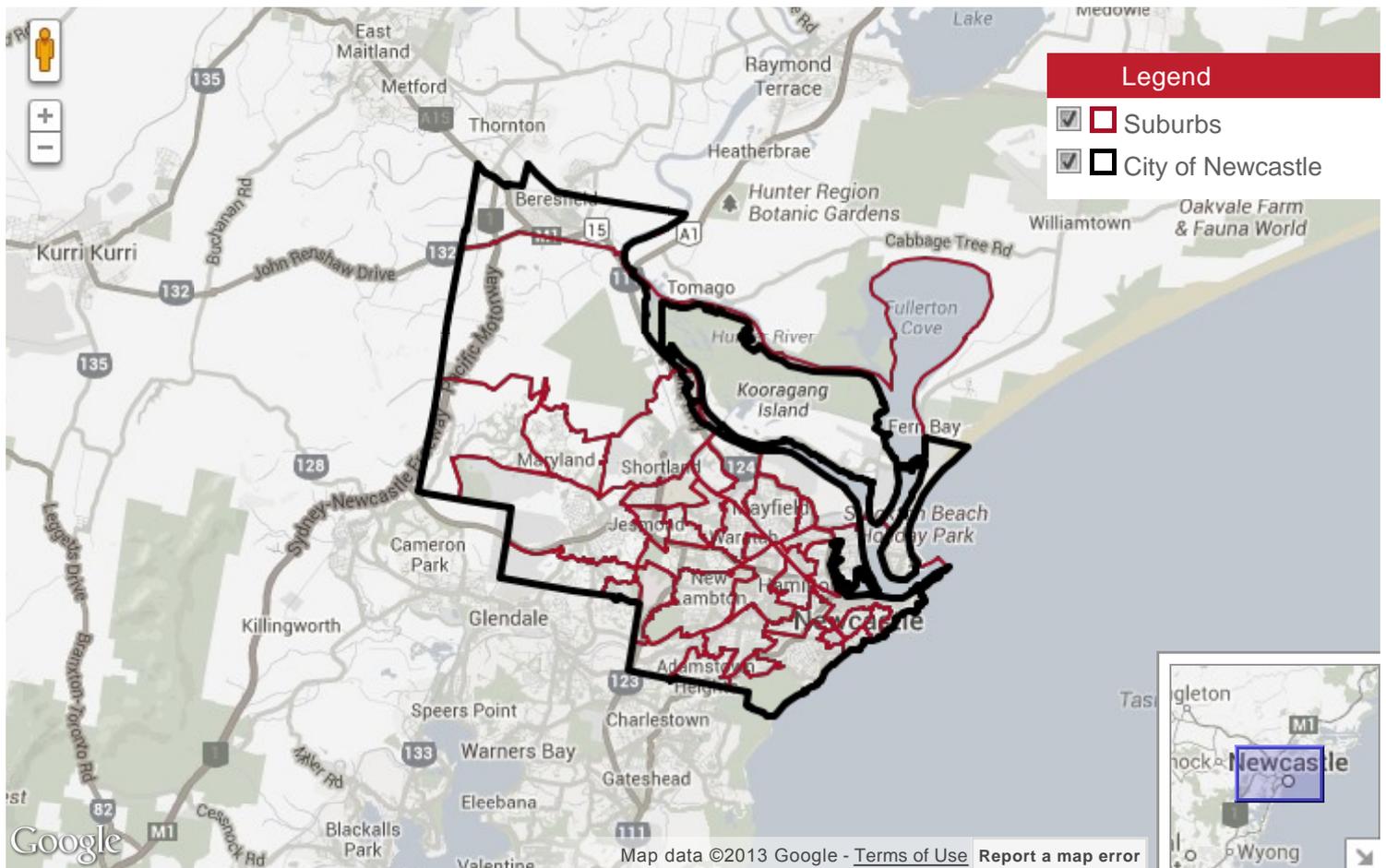
The City of Newcastle is located in the Hunter Region of New South Wales, about 160 kilometres north of Sydney. The City of Newcastle is bounded by Maitland City and the Port Stephens Council area in the north, the Pacific Ocean in the east, Lake Macquarie City in the south, and Cessnock City in the west.

Name origin

Newcastle was named after another coal port, Newcastle upon Tyne, in England.



City of Newcastle



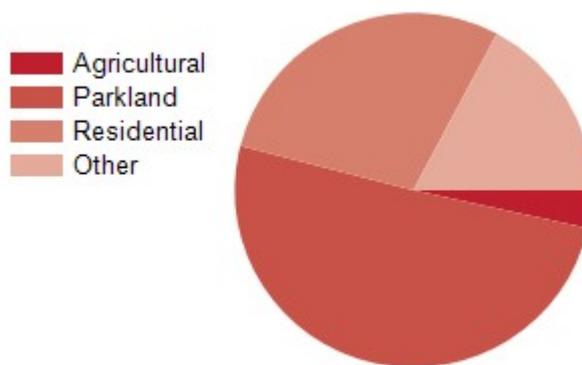
Settlement history

European settlement dates from 1801, although population was minimal, with the area used as a penal settlement from 1804 to 1823. Growth took place from the mid 1820s when the township of Newcastle grew as a free settlement. Land was used mainly for farming, with coal mining established in the 1830s. The town grew in the 1850s, aided by industrial growth, the subdivision of land and the extension of the railway line. Newcastle rapidly became a major coal producer, port and railhead. Many mining villages were established. Growth took place in the 1870s and 1880s, with the population growing to about 50,000 by the start of the 1900s. Expansion continued in the early 1900s, aided by the establishment of the BHP steelworks in 1915. The most significant residential development occurred in the post-war years, aided by industrial growth from the 1940s and revitalisation in the 1950s and 1960s. During the 1970s and the 1980s the population of the City declined, largely due to economic downturns which affected heavy industry, with the population falling from about 146,000 in 1971 to 129,000 in 1986. From the late 1980s the population increased, growing from about 131,000 in 1991 to 148,000 in 2011, aided by urban renewal.

Land use

The City of Newcastle is a residential and industrial area, with rural areas in the north-west, and several commercial areas. The local government area encompasses a total land area of nearly 200 square kilometres. The greater Newcastle area is the economic, administrative and cultural centre of the Hunter Region. Shipping is a major industry, with Newcastle being one of the world's largest coal exporting ports.

Land use



Transport

The City of Newcastle is served by the Sydney Newcastle Freeway, the Pacific Highway, the New England Highway, Newcastle Airport and the Newcastle & North Coast railway line.



Major features

Major features of the City include the Newcastle CBD, the Port of Newcastle, Fort Scratchley, Maritime Centre Newcastle, Newcastle Museum, Newcastle Art Gallery, The University of Newcastle, TAFE NSW Hunter Institute, John Hunter Hospital, Hunter Stadium, Westfield Kotara Shopping Centre, King Edward Park, Blackbutt Reserve, Hexham Swamp Nature Reserve, Kooragang Wetlands, Glenrock State Conservation Area, Hunter Wetlands Centre, The Great North Walk, Bathers Way Coastal Walk, the Hunter River and numerous beaches.

Indigenous background

The original inhabitants of the Newcastle area were the Awabakal and Worimi Aboriginal people.

Included areas

The City of Newcastle encompasses the suburbs and localities of Adamstown, Adamstown Heights (part), Bar Beach, Beresfield, Birmingham Gardens, Black Hill (part), Broadmeadow, Callaghan, Carrington, Cooks Hill, Elernmore Vale, Fletcher, Fullerton Cove, Georgetown, Hamilton, Hamilton East, Hamilton North, Hamilton South, Hexham, Islington, Jesmond, Kooragang, Kotara, Lambton, Lenaghan, Maryland, Maryville, Mayfield, Mayfield East, Mayfield North, Mayfield West, Merewether, Merewether Heights, Minmi, New Lambton, New Lambton Heights (part), Newcastle, Newcastle East, Newcastle West, North Lambton, Rankin Park (part), Sandgate, Shortland, Stockton, Tarro, The Hill, The Junction, Tighes Hill, Wallsend, Warabrook, Waratah, Waratah West and Wickham.

Five year age groups

The Age Structure of the City of Newcastle provides key insights into the level of demand for age based services and facilities such as child care. It is also an indicator of the City of Newcastle'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.

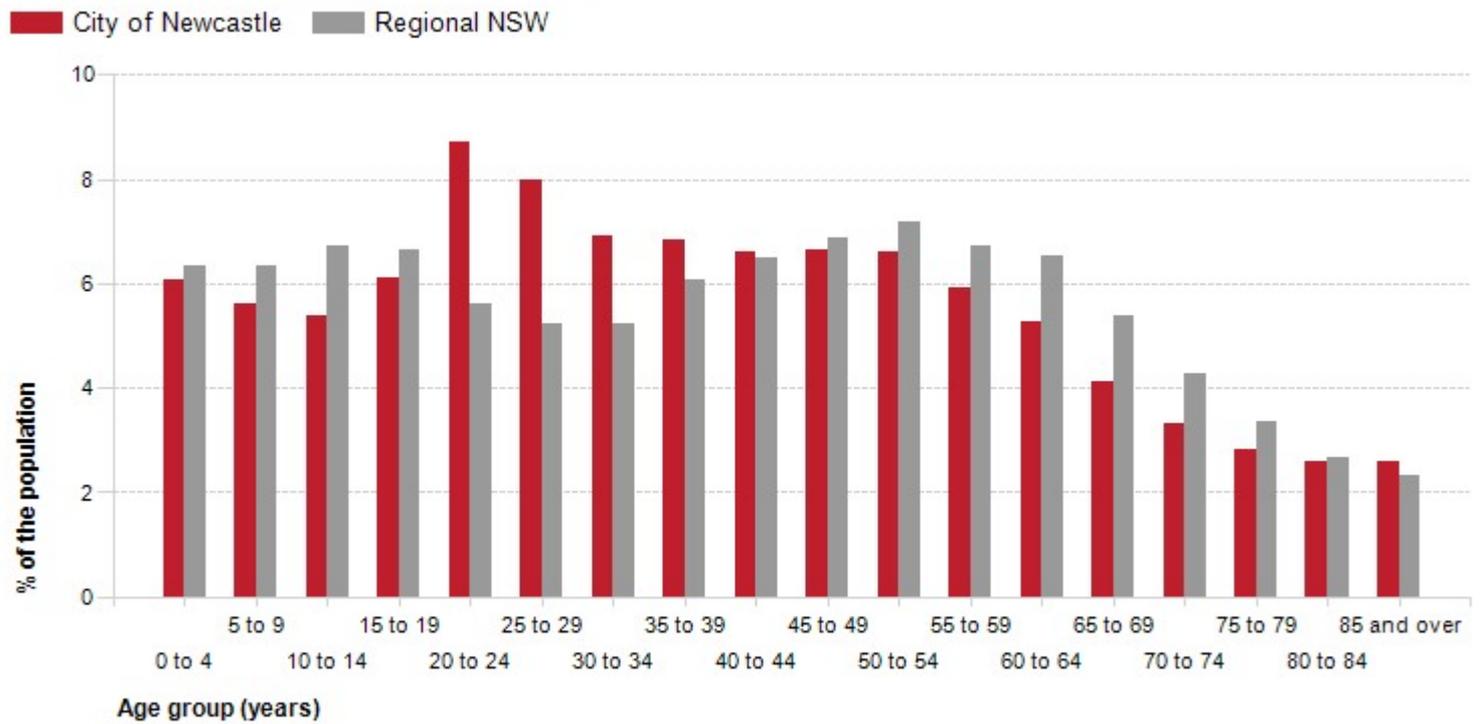
To get a more complete picture the City of Newcastle's Age Structure should be viewed in conjunction with [Household Types](#) and [Dwelling Types](#).

Age structure - Five year age groups

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Five year age groups (years)	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
0 to 4	9,002	6.1	6.3	8,262	5.8	6.1	+740
5 to 9	8,337	5.6	6.3	7,975	5.6	6.8	+362
10 to 14	7,978	5.4	6.7	8,072	5.7	7.3	-94
15 to 19	9,056	6.1	6.6	9,326	6.6	6.9	-270
20 to 24	12,922	8.7	5.6	12,441	8.8	5.5	+481
25 to 29	11,836	8.0	5.2	10,146	7.2	5.0	+1,690
30 to 34	10,243	6.9	5.2	9,962	7.0	5.8	+281
35 to 39	10,129	6.8	6.1	9,607	6.8	6.5	+522
40 to 44	9,826	6.6	6.5	9,810	6.9	7.1	+16
45 to 49	9,877	6.6	6.9	9,957	7.0	7.4	-80
50 to 54	9,837	6.6	7.2	9,161	6.5	6.9	+676
55 to 59	8,765	5.9	6.7	8,125	5.7	6.7	+640
60 to 64	7,814	5.3	6.5	6,499	4.6	5.6	+1,315
65 to 69	6,106	4.1	5.4	5,352	3.8	4.7	+754
70 to 74	4,908	3.3	4.3	4,833	3.4	3.9	+75
75 to 79	4,180	2.8	3.4	4,859	3.4	3.5	-679
80 to 84	3,865	2.6	2.7	4,106	2.9	2.5	-241
85 and over	3,850	2.6	2.3	3,260	2.3	1.9	+590
Total	148,531	100.0	100.0	141,753	100.0	100.0	+6,778

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

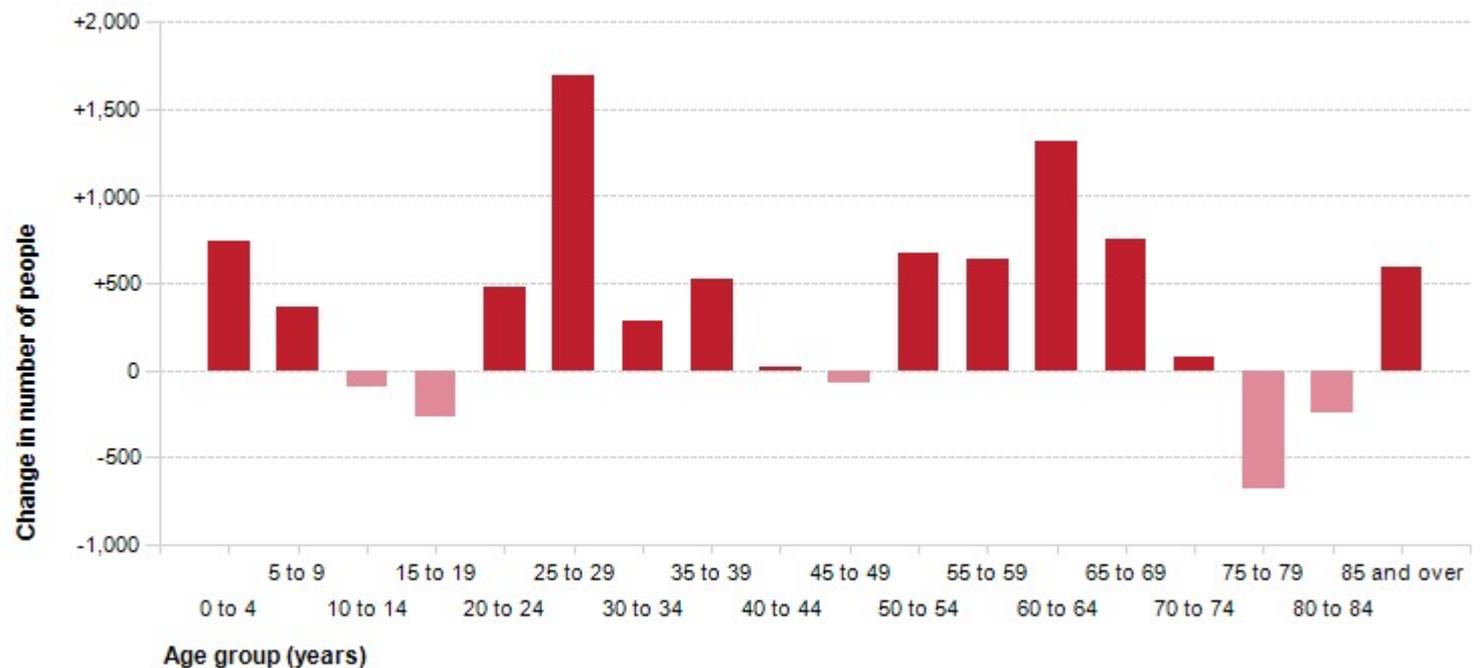


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in five year age structure, 2006 to 2011

City of Newcastle



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 five year age groups of the City of Newcastle in 2011 compared to Regional NSW shows that there was a lower proportion of people in the younger age groups (under 15) as well as a lower proportion of people in the older age groups (65+).

Overall, 17.0% of the population was aged between 0 and 15, and 15.4% were aged 65 years and over, compared with 19.4% and 18.0% respectively for Regional NSW.

The major differences between the age structure of the City of Newcastle and Regional NSW were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 20 to 24 (8.7% compared to 5.6%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 25 to 29 (8.0% compared to 5.2%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 30 to 34 (6.9% compared to 5.2%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 35 to 39 (6.8% compared to 6.1%)

Emerging groups

From 2006 to 2011, City of Newcastle's population increased by 6,778 people (4.8%). This represents an average annual population change of 0.94% 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 (+1,690 persons)
- 60 to 64 (+1,315 persons)
- 65 to 69 (+754 persons)
- 0 to 4 (+740 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 the City of Newcastle 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 the City of Newcastle's ethnic characteristics.

Ancestry - ranked by size

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Ancestry	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Australian	60,384	40.7	43.1	64,086	45.2	47.8	-3,702
English	58,026	39.1	40.4	50,918	35.9	36.5	+7,108
Irish	17,741	11.9	11.7	14,936	10.5	10.5	+2,805
Scottish	15,894	10.7	10.0	13,169	9.3	8.6	+2,725
German	5,819	3.9	4.2	5,064	3.6	3.9	+755
Italian	3,716	2.5	2.5	3,346	2.4	2.4	+370
Chinese	2,255	1.5	0.8	1,679	1.2	0.7	+576
Macedonian	1,713	1.2	0.5	1,649	1.2	0.5	+64
Dutch	1,698	1.1	1.3	1,409	1.0	1.3	+289
Greek	1,640	1.1	0.6	1,622	1.1	0.6	+18

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

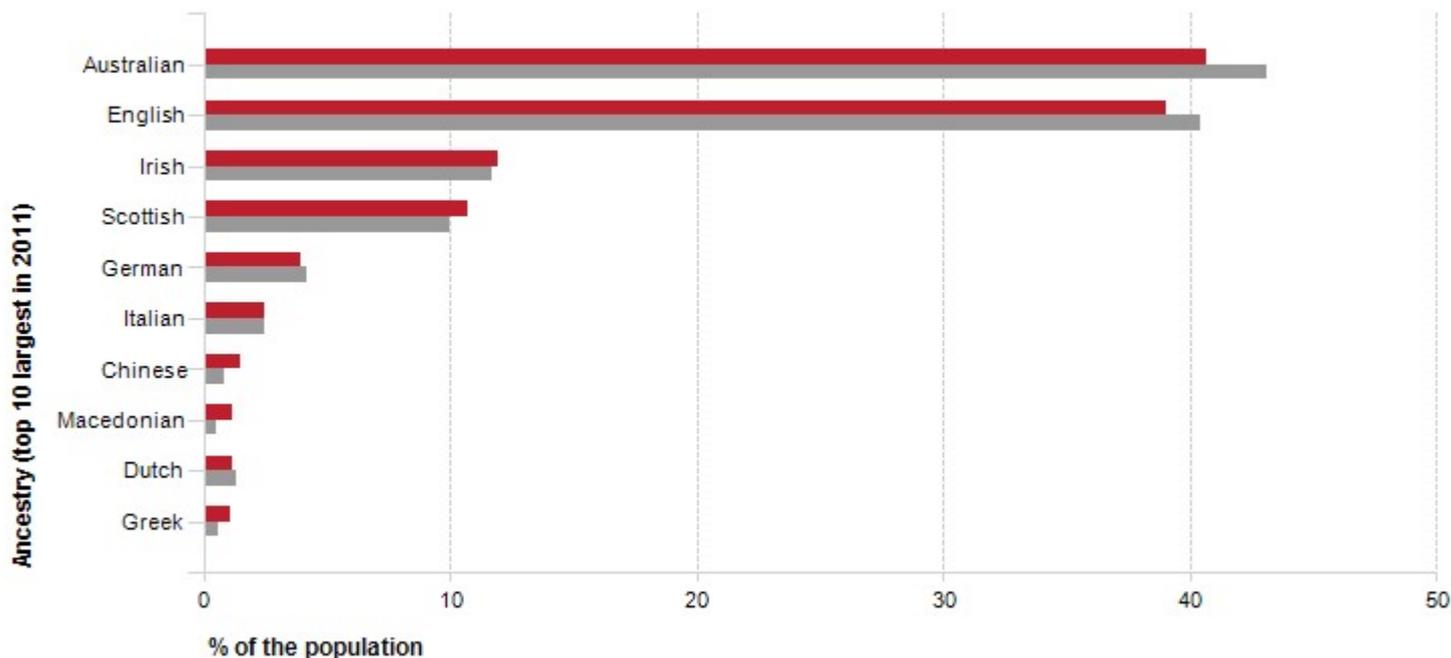
Ancestry - totals

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Ancestry totals	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Not stated	9,918	6.7	6.7	11,010	7.8	7.2	-1,092
Total People	148,531	100.0	100.0	141,718	100.0	100.0	+6,813
Total responses	198,676	-	-	185,435	-	-	+13,241

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

■ City of Newcastle ■ Regional NSW

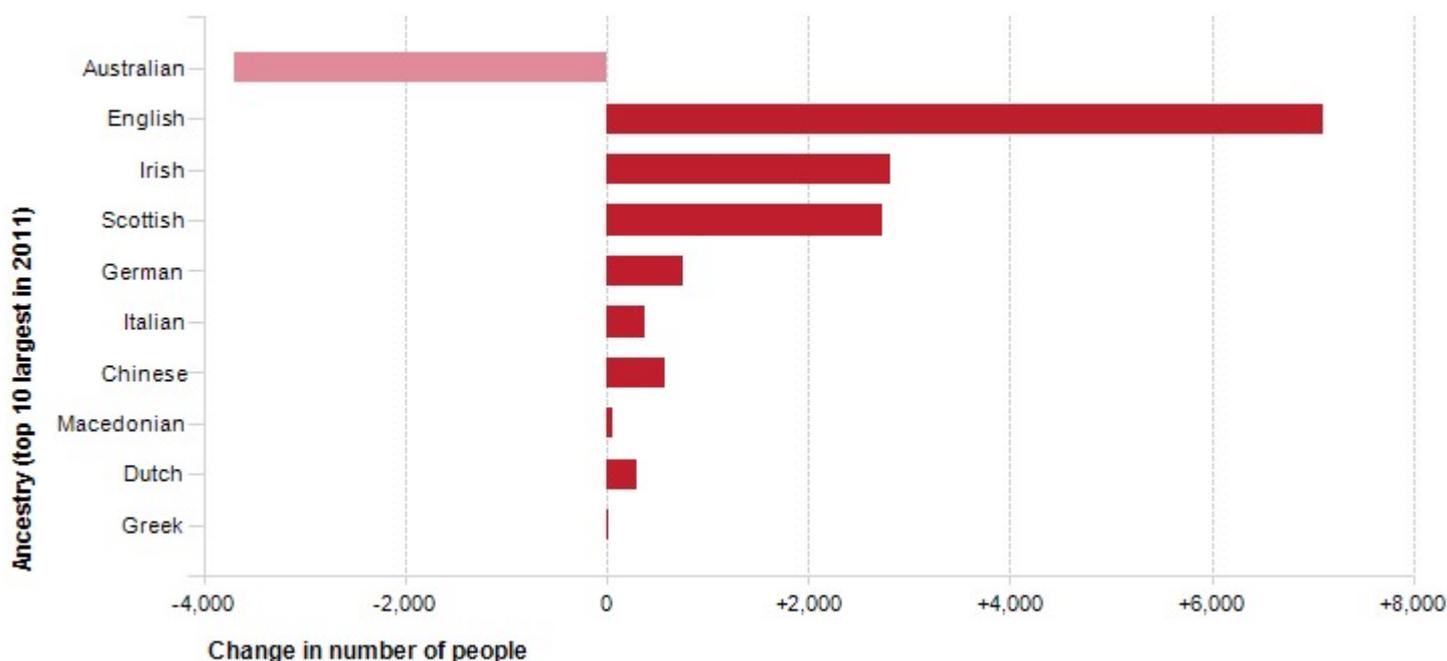


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in ancestry, 2006 to 2011

City of Newcastle



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.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

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

- Australian (60,384 people or 40.7%)
- English (58,026 people or 39.1%)
- Irish (17,741 people or 11.9%)
- Scottish (15,894 people or 10.7%)
- German (5,819 people or 3.9%)

In combination these five ancestries account for 157,864 responses in total, or 106.28% of all responses.

The major differences between the ancestries of the population in the City of Newcastle and Regional NSW were:

- A *smaller* percentage of people with Australian ancestry (40.7% compared to 43.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people with English ancestry (39.1% compared to 40.4%)

Emerging groups

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

- English (+7,108 persons)
- Australian (-3,702 persons)
- Irish (+2,805 persons)
- Scottish (+2,725 persons)

Birthplace

Country of Birth data identifies where people were born and is indicative of the level of cultural diversity in the City of Newcastle. 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, the City of Newcastle's Country of Birth data should be viewed together with [Ancestry](#), [Language Spoken at Home](#) and [Religion](#).

Birthplace - ranked by size

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Country of birth	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
United Kingdom	3,954	2.7	3.7	3,877	2.7	3.7	+77
New Zealand	1,565	1.1	1.1	1,349	1.0	1.1	+216
China	900	0.6	0.3	553	0.4	0.2	+347
Italy	747	0.5	0.4	822	0.6	0.4	-75
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	714	0.5	0.2	739	0.5	0.2	-25
India	660	0.4	0.3	350	0.2	0.2	+310
Philippines	641	0.4	0.3	470	0.3	0.2	+171
Germany	593	0.4	0.5	599	0.4	0.5	-6
Malaysia	513	0.3	0.1	338	0.2	0.1	+175
United States of America	450	0.3	0.3	339	0.2	0.2	+111

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

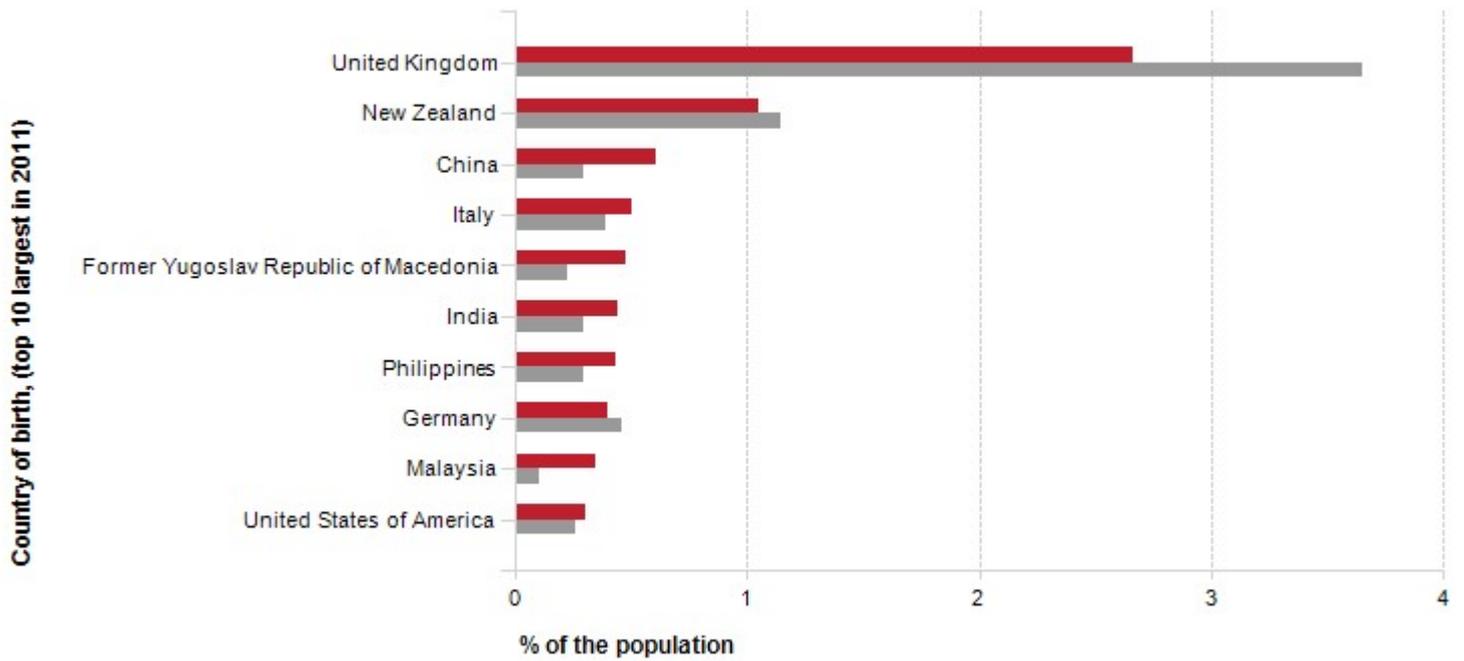
Birthplace - summary

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Birthplace	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Total Overseas born	18,445	12.4	10.8	16,074	11.3	10.3	+2,371
Non-English speaking backgrounds	11,540	7.8	5.2	9,746	6.9	4.9	+1,794
Main English speaking countries	6,905	4.6	5.6	6,328	4.5	5.4	+577
Australia	122,227	82.3	83.8	116,227	82.0	83.7	+6,000
Not Stated	7,862	5.3	5.4	9,454	6.7	6.0	-1,592
Total Population	148,534	100.0	100.0	141,755	100.0	100.0	+6,779

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

■ City of Newcastle ■ Regional NSW

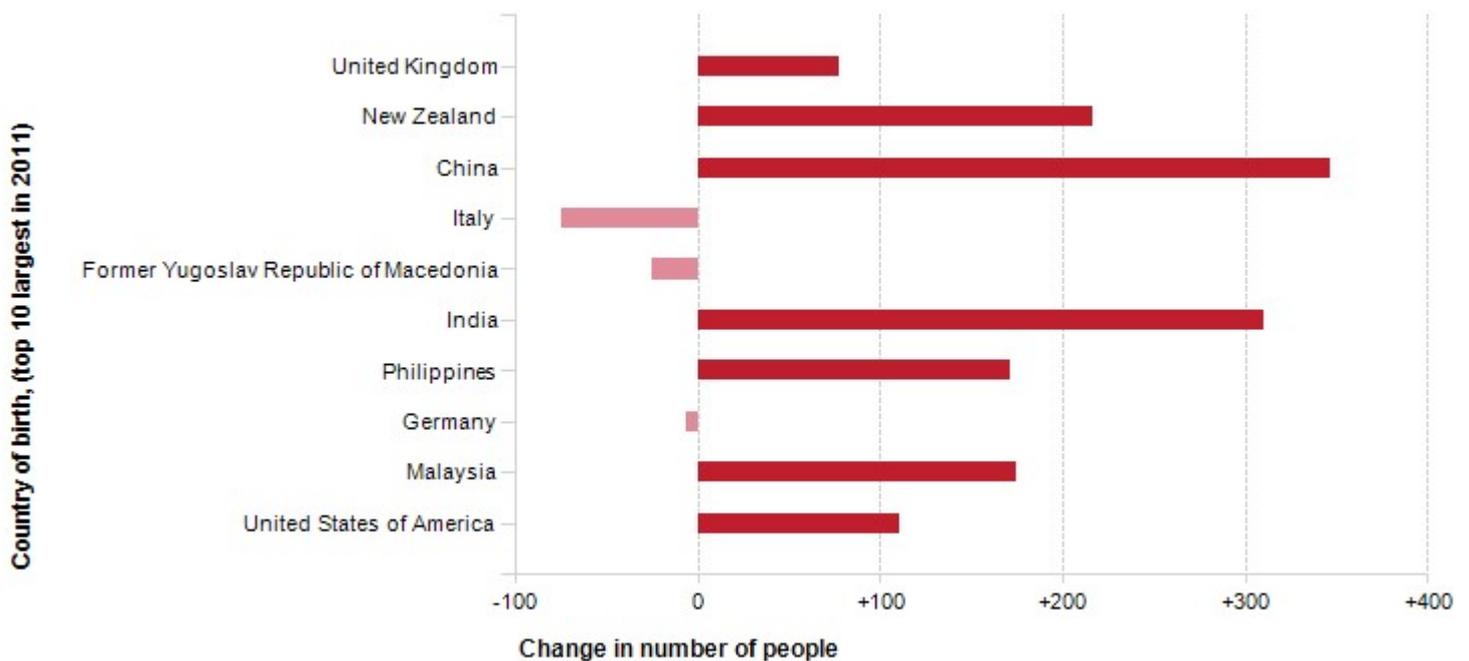


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in country of birth, 2006 to 2011

City of Newcastle



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.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

Analysis of the country of birth of the population in the City of Newcastle in 2011 compared to Regional NSW 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, 12.4% of the population was born overseas, and 7.8% were from a non-English speaking background, compared with 10.8% and 5.2% respectively for Regional NSW.

The largest non-English speaking country of birth in the City of Newcastle was China, where 0.6% of the population, or 900 people, were born.

There were no major differences between City of Newcastle and Regional NSW in 2011.

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people born overseas increased by 2,371 or 14.8%, and the number of people from a non-English speaking background increased by 1,794 or 18.4%.

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

- China (+347 persons)
- India (+310 persons)
- Saudi Arabia (+235 persons)
- New Zealand (+216 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 the City of Newcastle 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.

The City of Newcastle'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.

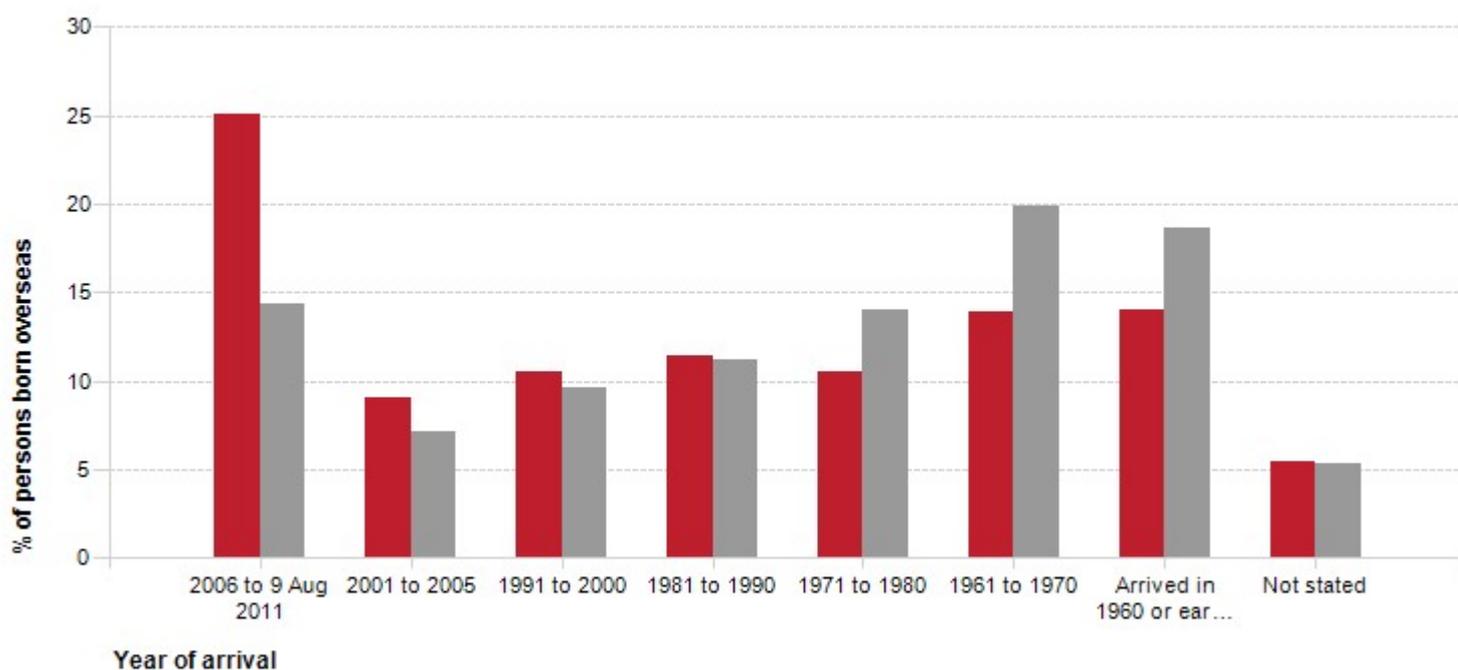
Year of arrival in Australia

City of Newcastle	2011			
	Year of arrival in Australia	Number	%	Regional NSW
	2006 to 9 Aug 2011	4,642	25.1	14.3
	2001 to 2005	1,678	9.1	7.1
	1991 to 2000 (10 year period)	1,943	10.5	9.6
	1981 to 1990 (10 year period)	2,118	11.5	11.2
	1971 to 1980 (10 year period)	1,946	10.5	14.0
	1961 to 1970 (10 year period)	2,563	13.9	19.9
	Arrived in 1960 or earlier	2,584	14.0	18.6
	Not stated	1,010	5.5	5.4
	Total	18,484	100.0	100.0

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

■ City of Newcastle ■ Regional NSW



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 the City of Newcastle in 2011 compared to Regional NSW shows that there was a smaller proportion of people who arrived before 2001, and a larger proportion of recent arrivals (those who arrived between 2006 and 2011).

Overall, 60.3% of the overseas born population arrived before 2001, and 25.1% arrived during or after 2006, compared with 73.2% and 14.3% respectively for Regional NSW.

The major differences between the year of arrival data of the City of Newcastle and Regional NSW were:

- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 2006 and 9 Aug 2011 (25.1% compared to 14.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 2001 and 2005 (9.1% compared to 7.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 1991 and 2000 (10.5% compared to 9.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 1961 and 1970 (13.9% compared to 19.9%)

Proficiency in English

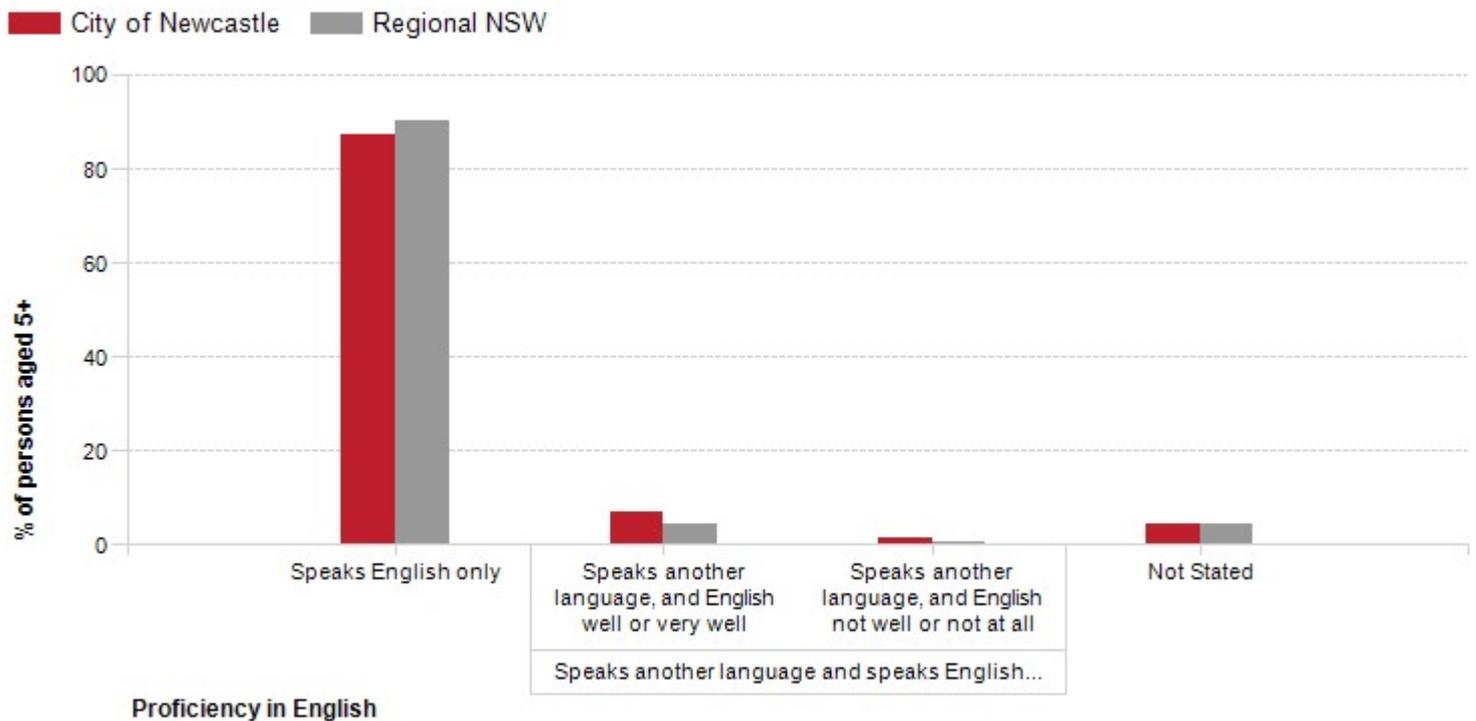
Proficiency in English measures the self-assessed proficiency in spoken English of people who speak a language other than English at home. The data, when viewed with other ethnic and cultural indicators, such as Ancestry, Country of Birth, Language Spoken at Home and Religion, reflects the City of Newcastle's 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

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
	English proficiency	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	
Speaks English only	129,593	87.2	90.4	124,443	87.8	91.0	+5,150
Speaks another language, and English well or very well	10,610	7.1	4.5	8,645	6.1	3.9	+1,965
Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all	2,031	1.4	0.7	1,620	1.1	0.7	+411
Not Stated	6,301	4.2	4.4	7,046	5.0	4.4	-745
Total population	148,535	100.0	100.0	141,754	100.0	100.0	+6,781

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

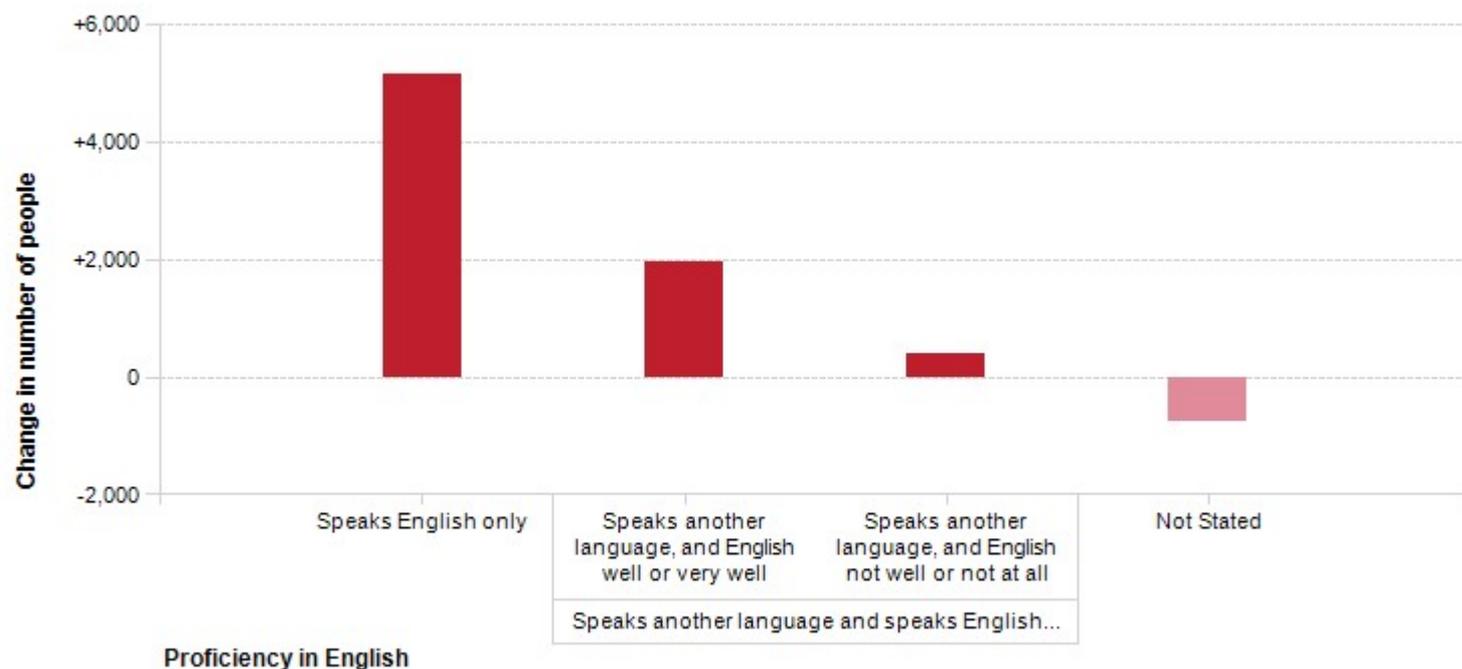


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data) Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in proficiency in English, 2006 to 2011

City of Newcastle



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 the City of Newcastle in 2011 compared to Regional NSW 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, 87.2% of persons spoke English only, and 1.4% spoke another language and English not well or not at all, compared with 90.4% and 0.7% respectively for Regional NSW.

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 English only (+5,150 persons)
- Speaks another language, and English well or very well (+1,965 persons)
- Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all (+411 persons)

Language spoken at home

The City of Newcastle'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.

The City of Newcastle'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

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Language (excludes English)	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Macedonian	1,245	0.8	0.4	1,303	0.9	0.4	-58
Italian	966	0.7	0.6	1,032	0.7	0.6	-66
Mandarin	934	0.6	0.2	590	0.4	0.2	+344
Greek	878	0.6	0.2	926	0.7	0.3	-48
Arabic	635	0.4	0.2	352	0.2	0.2	+283
Cantonese	480	0.3	0.2	457	0.3	0.2	+23
Filipino/Tagalog	418	0.3	0.2	283	0.2	0.1	+135
Korean	395	0.3	0.1	170	0.1	0.0	+225
Spanish	394	0.3	0.2	269	0.2	0.2	+125
German	383	0.3	0.3	321	0.2	0.3	+62

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

Language - summary

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Language summary	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Speaks English only	129,593	87.2	90.4	124,444	87.8	91.0	+5,149
Non-English total	12,349	8.3	5.1	10,169	7.2	4.5	+2,180
Not stated	6,592	4.4	4.5	7,142	5.0	4.5	-550
Total Population	148,534	100.0	100.0	141,755	100.0	100.0	+6,779

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

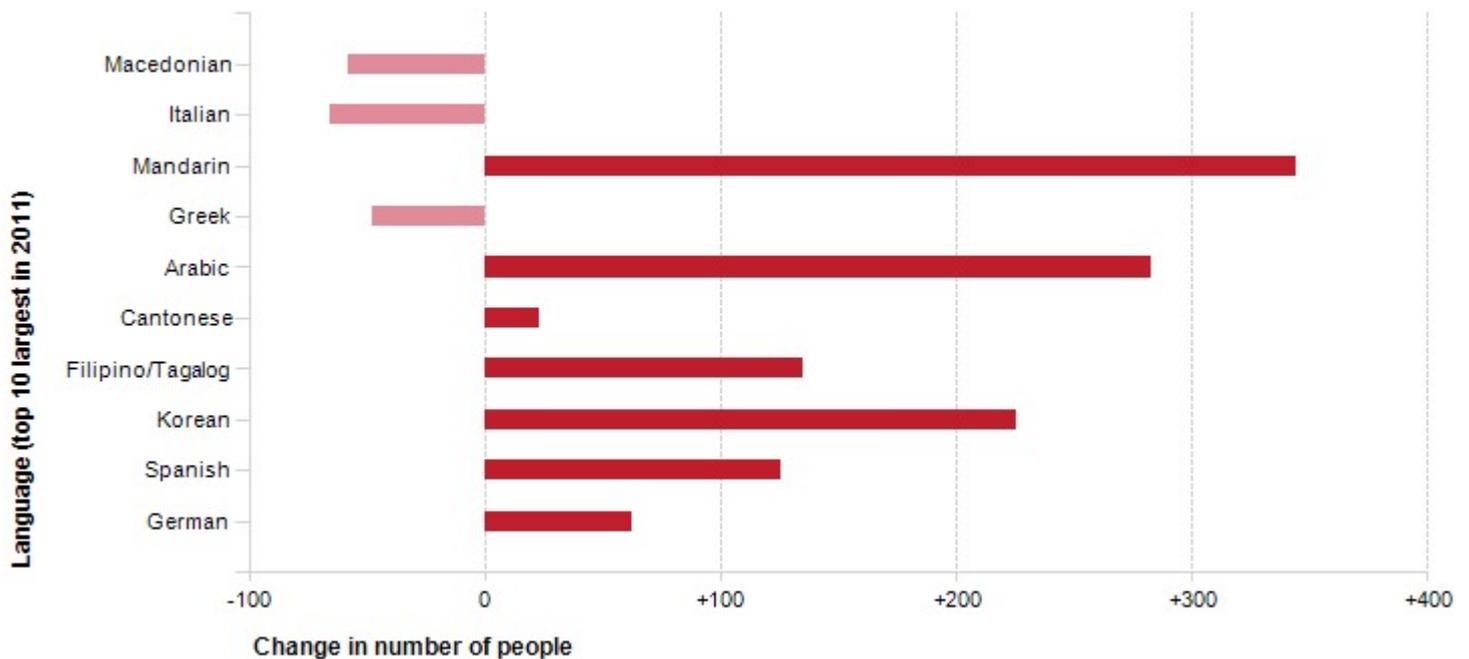


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in language spoken at home, 2006 to 2011

City of Newcastle



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 language spoken at home by the population of the City of Newcastle in 2011 compared to Regional NSW 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, 87.2% of the population spoke English only, and 8.3% spoke a non-English language, compared with 90.4% and 5.1% respectively for Regional NSW.

The dominant language spoken at home, other than English, in the City of Newcastle was Macedonian, with 0.8% of the population, or 1,245 people speaking this language at home.

There were no major differences between City of Newcastle and Regional NSW in 2011.

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people who spoke a language other than English at home increased by 2,180 or 21.4%, and the number of people who spoke English only increased by 5,149 or 4.1%.

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

- Mandarin (+344 persons)
- Arabic (+283 persons)
- Korean (+225 persons)
- Filipino/Tagalog (+135 persons)

Religion

The City of Newcastle'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.

The City of Newcastle'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

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Religion	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Western (Roman) Catholic	37,571	25.3	26.2	36,904	26.0	26.6	+667
Anglican	33,067	22.3	26.6	35,395	25.0	28.2	-2,328
Uniting Church	8,797	5.9	5.8	9,967	7.0	6.6	-1,170
Presbyterian and Reformed	4,725	3.2	4.2	4,970	3.5	4.6	-245
Baptist	2,990	2.0	1.4	3,028	2.1	1.4	-38
Christian,nfd	2,917	2.0	2.0	2,067	1.5	1.4	+850
Buddhism	1,730	1.2	0.8	1,278	0.9	0.6	+452
Greek Orthodox	1,598	1.1	0.5	1,630	1.1	0.5	-32
Pentecostal	1,485	1.0	0.9	1,454	1.0	0.9	+31
Islam	1,399	0.9	0.4	639	0.5	0.3	+760

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

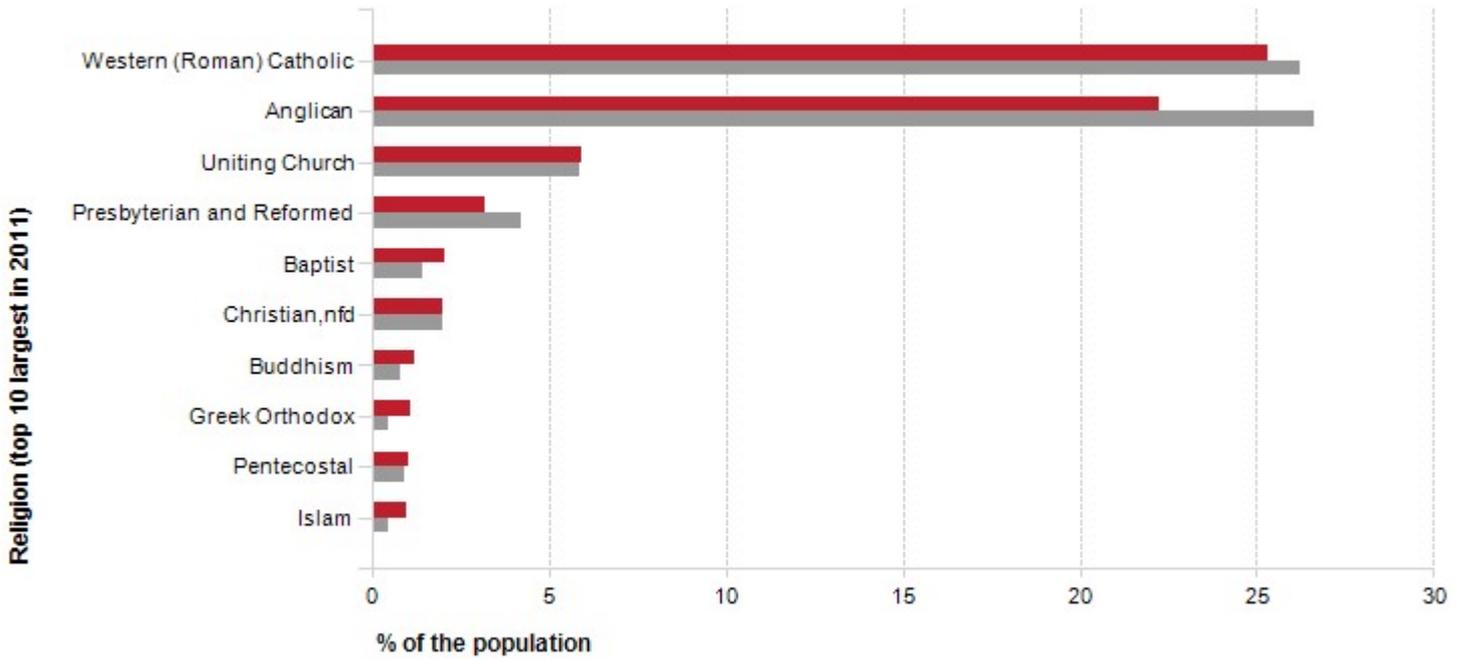
Religions - summary

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Religion totals	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Christian total	98,025	66.0	71.0	100,385	70.8	73.9	-2,360
Non Christian total	4,629	3.1	2.1	3,041	2.1	1.5	+1,588
Non-classifiable religious belief	1,464	1.0	0.8	1,129	0.8	0.6	+335
No religion	33,571	22.6	18.4	23,090	16.3	14.5	+10,481
Not stated	10,844	7.3	7.8	14,110	10.0	9.5	-3,266
Total Population	148,533	100.0	100.0	141,755	100.0	100.0	+6,778

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

■ City of Newcastle ■ Regional NSW

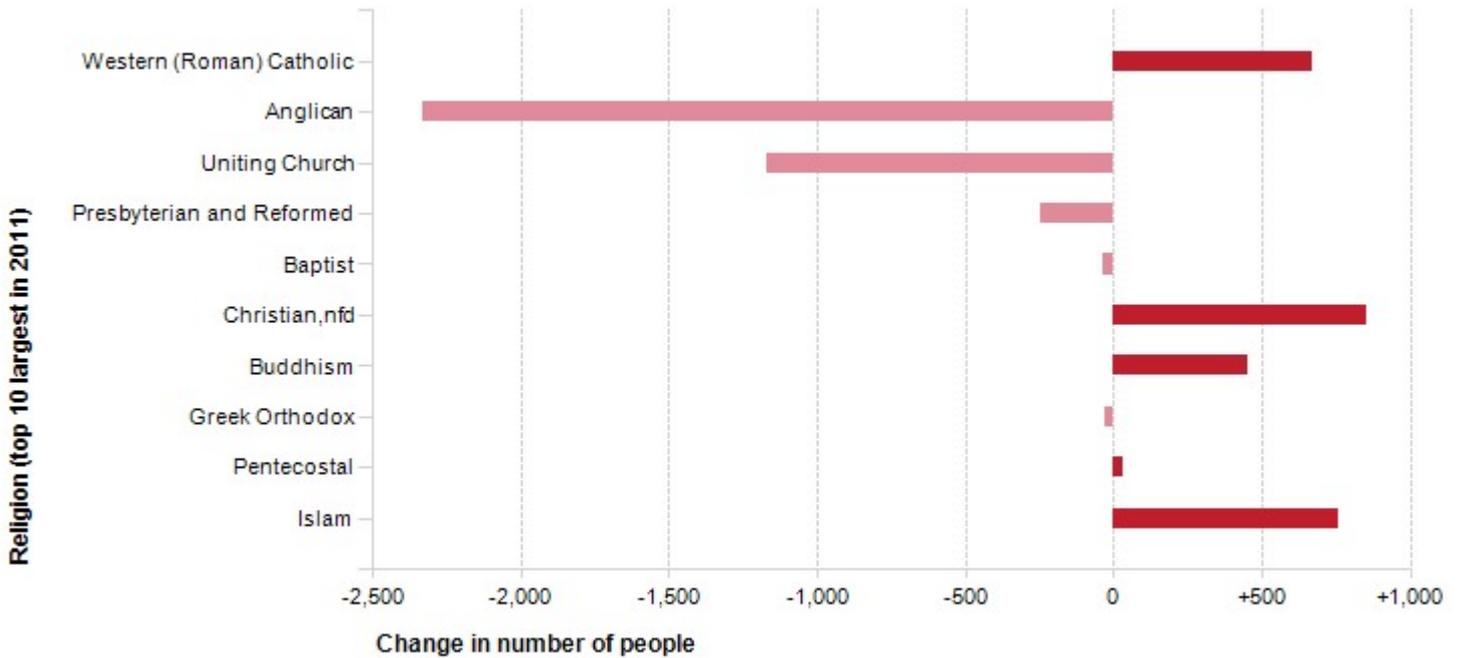


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in religion, 2006 to 2011

City of Newcastle



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

Overall, 69.1% of the population nominated a religion, and 22.6% said they had no religion, compared with 73.0% and 18.4% respectively for Regional NSW.

The largest single religion in the City of Newcastle was Western (Roman) Catholic, with 25.3% of the population or 37,571 people as adherents.

The major differences between the religious affiliation for the population of the City of Newcastle and Regional NSW were:

- A *smaller* percentage who nominated Anglican (22.3% compared to 26.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage who nominated Presbyterian and Reformed (3.2% compared to 4.2%)

Emerging groups

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

- Anglican (-2,328 persons)
- Uniting Church (-1,170 persons)
- Christian,nfd (+850 persons)
- Islam (+760 persons)

Qualifications

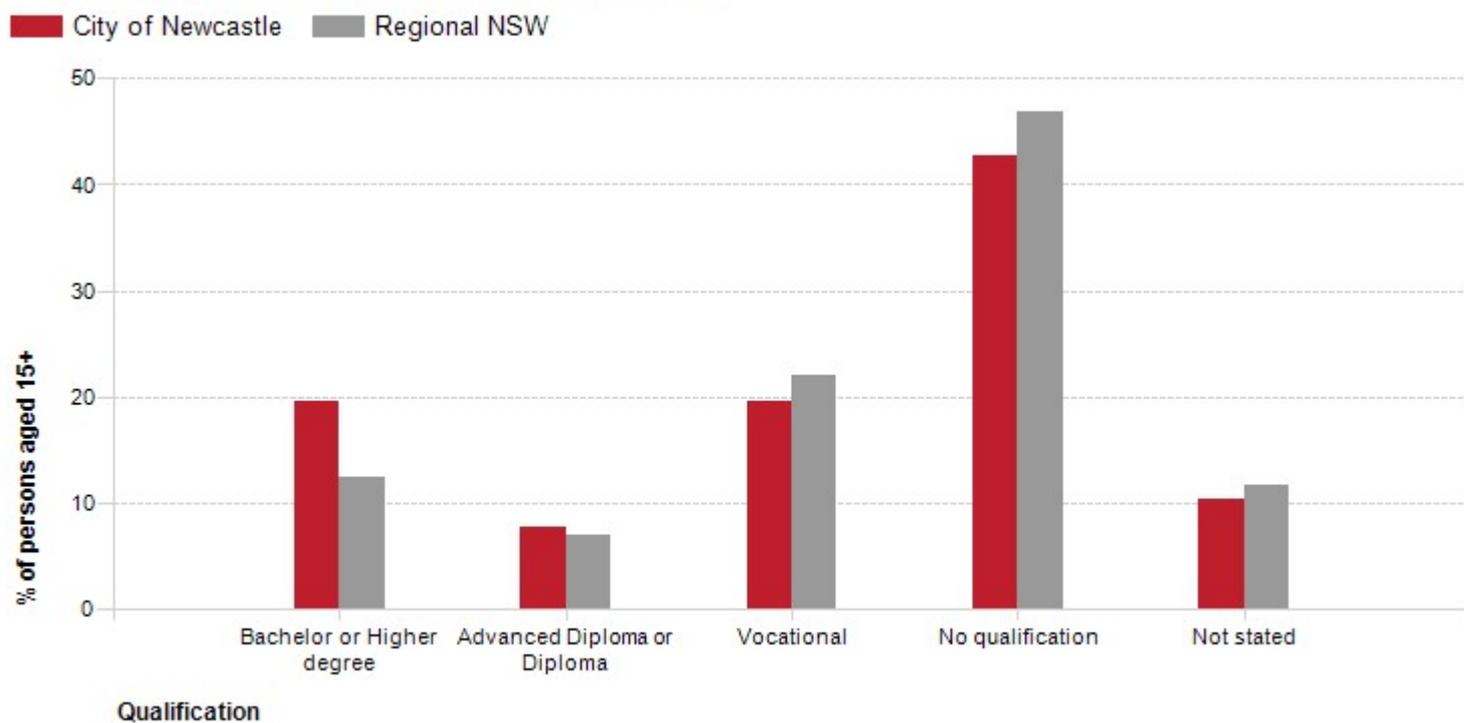
Educational Qualifications relate to education outside of primary and secondary school and are one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as [Employment Status](#), [Income](#) and [Occupation](#), the City of Newcastle's Educational Qualifications help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

Highest qualification achieved

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Qualification level	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Bachelor or Higher degree	24,263	19.7	12.4	18,725	15.9	10.4	+5,538
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	9,460	7.7	7.1	8,055	6.9	6.2	+1,405
Vocational	24,124	19.6	22.1	21,647	18.4	20.1	+2,477
No qualification	52,575	42.7	46.8	54,369	46.3	50.3	-1,794
Not stated	12,803	10.4	11.7	14,648	12.5	13.0	-1,845
Total persons aged 15+	123,225	100.0	100.0	117,444	100.0	100.0	+5,781

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

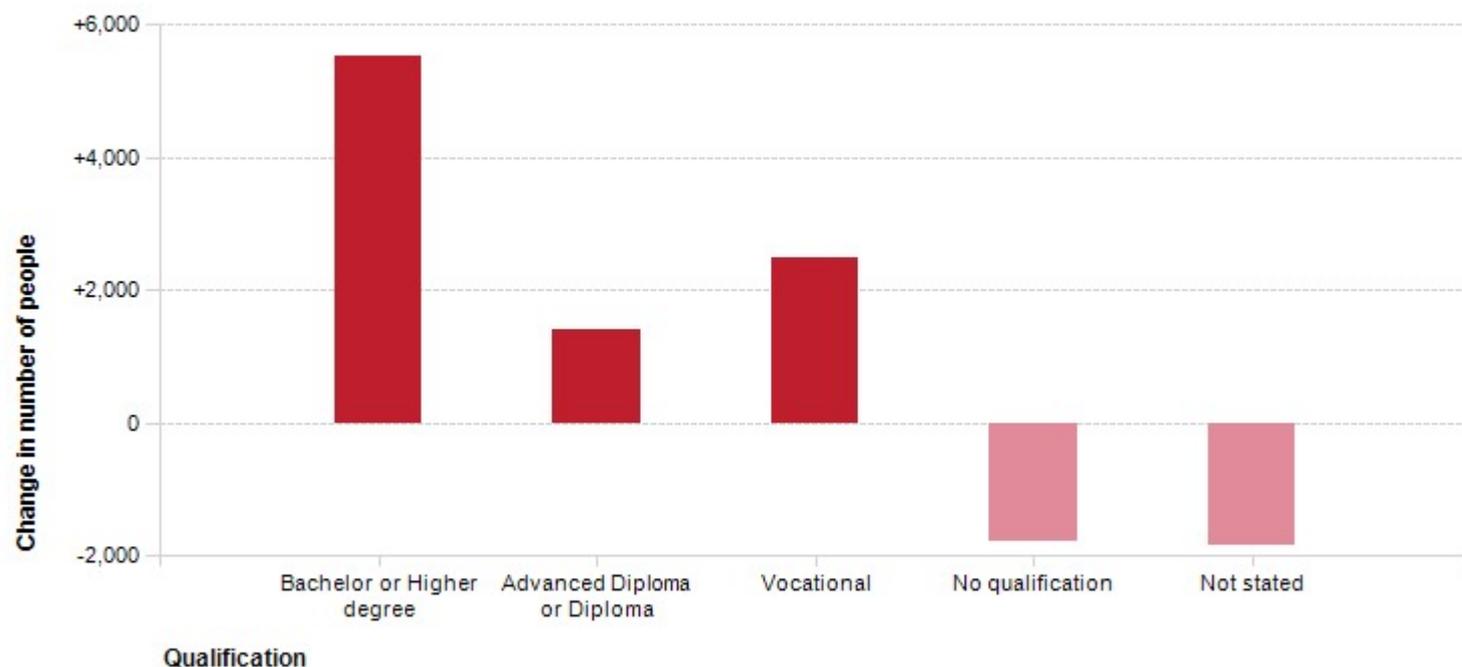
Highest qualification achieved, 2011



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

City of Newcastle



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

Overall, 46.9% of the population aged 15 and over held educational qualifications, and 42.7% had no qualifications, compared with 41.5% and 46.8% respectively for Regional NSW.

The major differences between qualifications held by the population of the City of Newcastle and Regional NSW were:

- A larger percentage of persons with Bachelor or Higher degrees (19.7% compared to 12.4%)
- A smaller percentage of persons with No qualifications (42.7% compared to 46.8%)
- A smaller percentage of persons with Vocational qualifications (19.6% compared to 22.1%)

Emerging groups

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

- Bachelor or Higher degrees (+5,538 persons)
- Vocational qualifications (+2,477 persons)
- No qualifications (-1,794 persons)
- Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (+1,405 persons)

Highest level of schooling

The City of Newcastle'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.

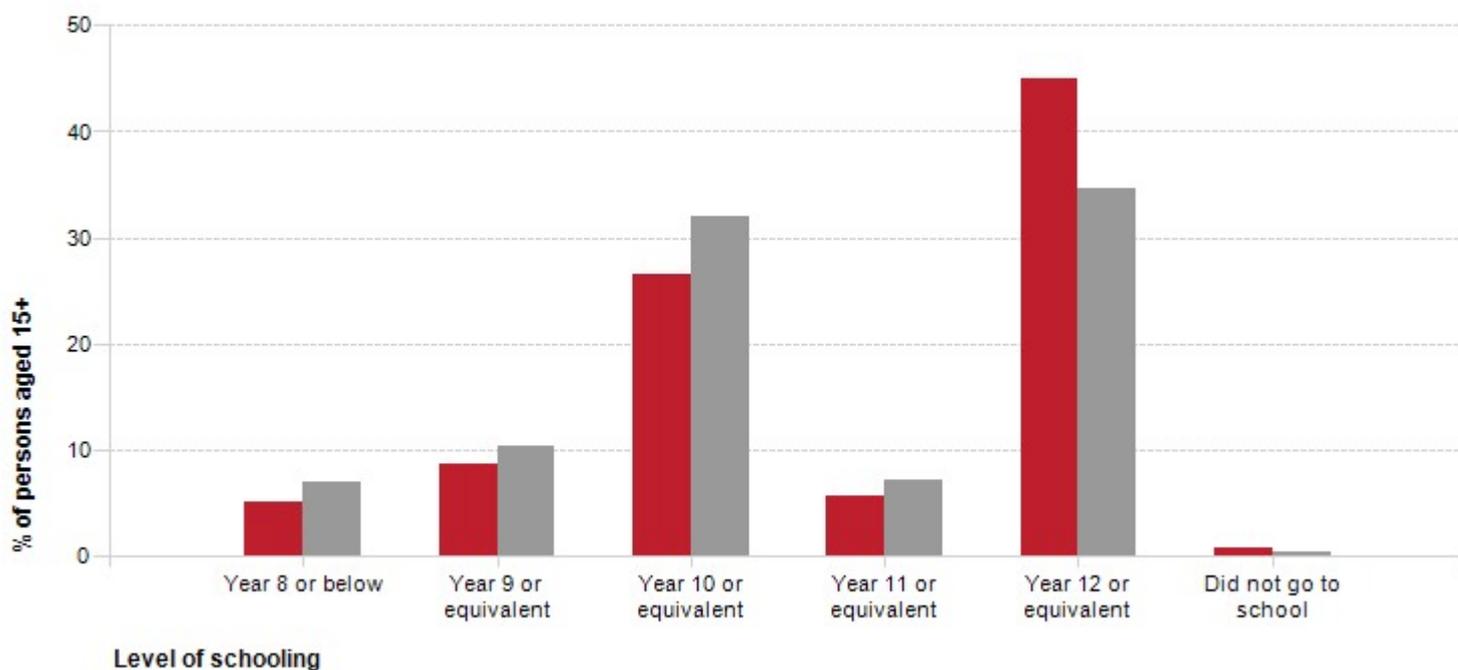
Highest level of secondary schooling completed

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Level of schooling	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Year 8 or below	6,301	5.1	7.0	8,026	6.8	8.4	-1,725
Year 9 or equivalent	10,826	8.8	10.4	11,511	9.8	11.0	-685
Year 10 or equivalent	32,798	26.6	32.0	33,357	28.4	33.1	-559
Year 11 or equivalent	6,984	5.7	7.1	6,517	5.5	6.8	+467
Year 12 or equivalent	55,438	45.0	34.5	45,982	39.2	30.8	+9,456
Did not go to school	906	0.7	0.4	996	0.8	0.5	-90
Not stated	9,974	8.1	8.6	11,044	9.4	9.3	-1,070
Total persons aged 15+	123,227	100.0	100.0	117,433	100.0	100.0	+5,794

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

Highest level of schooling completed, 2011

■ City of Newcastle ■ Regional NSW

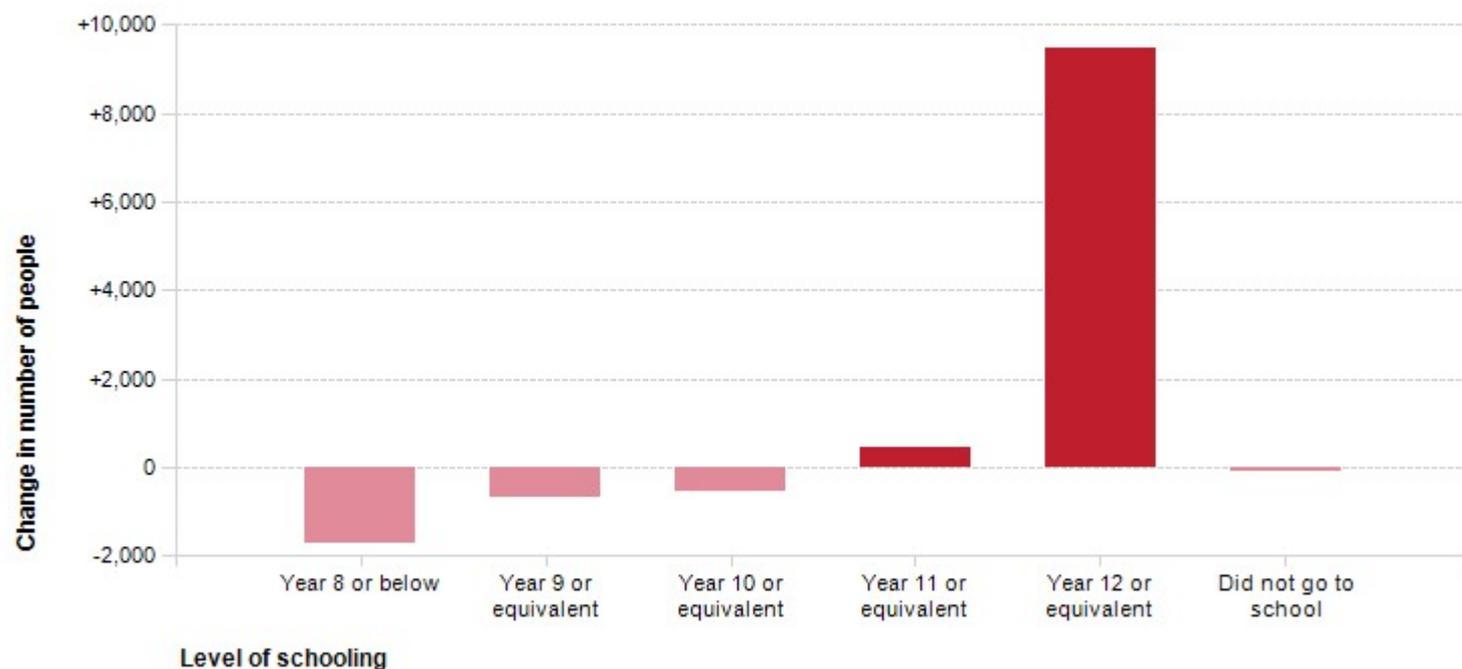


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
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experts

Change in highest level of schooling completed, 2006 to 2011

City of Newcastle



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 the City of Newcastle in 2011 compared to Regional NSW shows that there was a lower proportion of people who had left school at an early level (Year 10 or less) and a higher proportion of people who completed Year 12 or equivalent.

Overall, 41.2% of the population left school at Year 10 or below, and 45.0% went on to complete Year 12 or equivalent, compared with 49.7% and 34.5% respectively for Regional NSW.

The major differences between the level of schooling attained by the population in the City of Newcastle and Regional NSW were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 12 or equivalent (45.0% compared to 34.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who completed year 10 or equivalent (26.6% compared to 32.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who completed year 8 or below (5.1% compared to 7.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who completed year 9 or equivalent (8.8% compared to 10.4%)

Emerging groups

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

- Year 12 or equivalent (+9,456 persons)
- Year 8 or below (-1,725 persons)
- Year 9 or equivalent (-685 persons)
- Year 10 or equivalent (-559 persons)

Education institution attending

The share of the City of Newcastle'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.

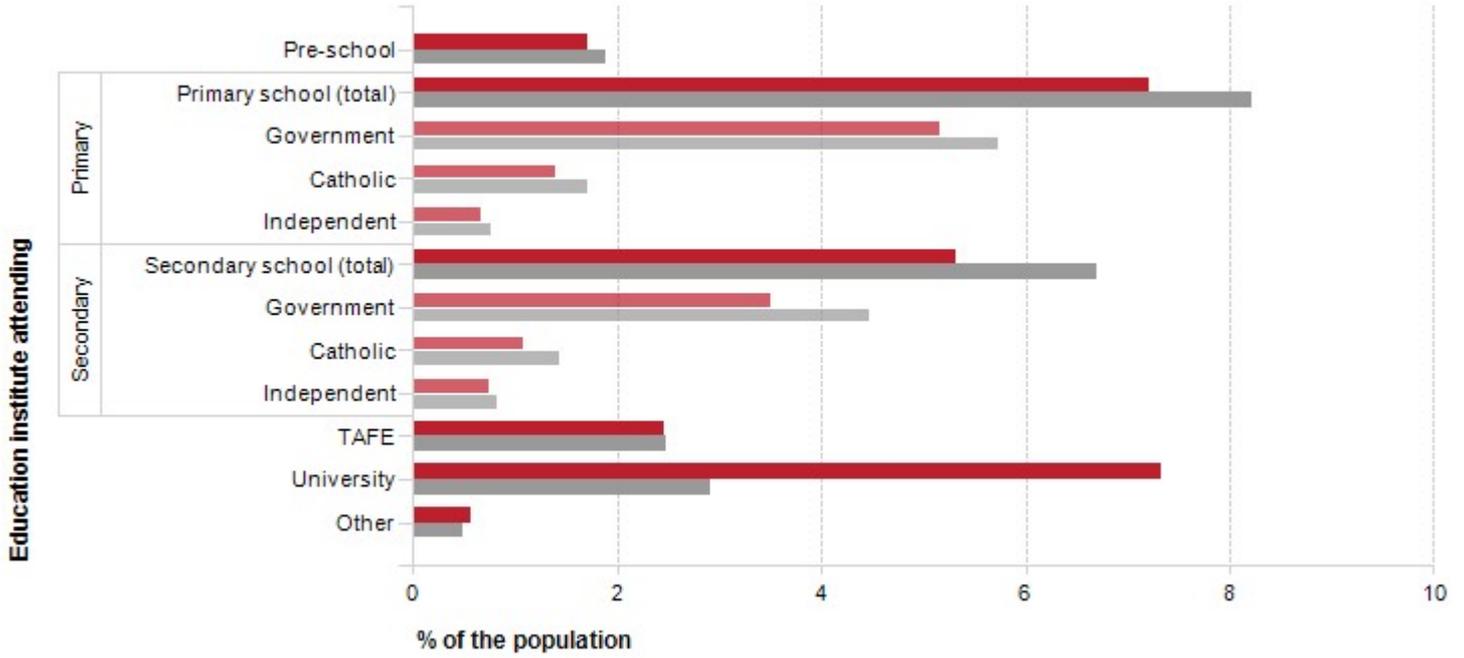
Education institute attending

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Type of institute	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Pre-school	2,539	1.7	1.9	2,275	1.6	1.8	+264
Primary school	10,722	7.2	8.2	10,365	7.3	8.9	+357
▪ Primary - Government	7,679	5.2	5.7	7,410	5.2	6.4	+269
▪ Primary - Catholic	2,063	1.4	1.7	2,037	1.4	1.8	+26
▪ Primary - Independent	980	0.7	0.8	918	0.6	0.7	+62
Secondary school	7,896	5.3	6.7	7,889	5.6	6.9	+7
▪ Secondary - Government	5,197	3.5	4.5	5,318	3.8	4.8	-121
▪ Secondary - Catholic	1,594	1.1	1.4	1,551	1.1	1.4	+43
▪ Secondary - Independent	1,105	0.7	0.8	1,020	0.7	0.8	+85
TAFE	3,642	2.5	2.5	3,691	2.6	2.4	-49
University	10,887	7.3	2.9	8,739	6.2	2.5	+2,148
Other	828	0.6	0.5	705	0.5	0.5	+123
Not attending	102,792	69.2	70.5	97,392	68.7	69.6	+5,400
Not stated	9,228	6.2	6.8	10,697	7.5	7.4	-1,469
Total	148,534	100.0	100.0	141,753	100.0	100.0	+6,781

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

■ City of Newcastle ■ Regional NSW

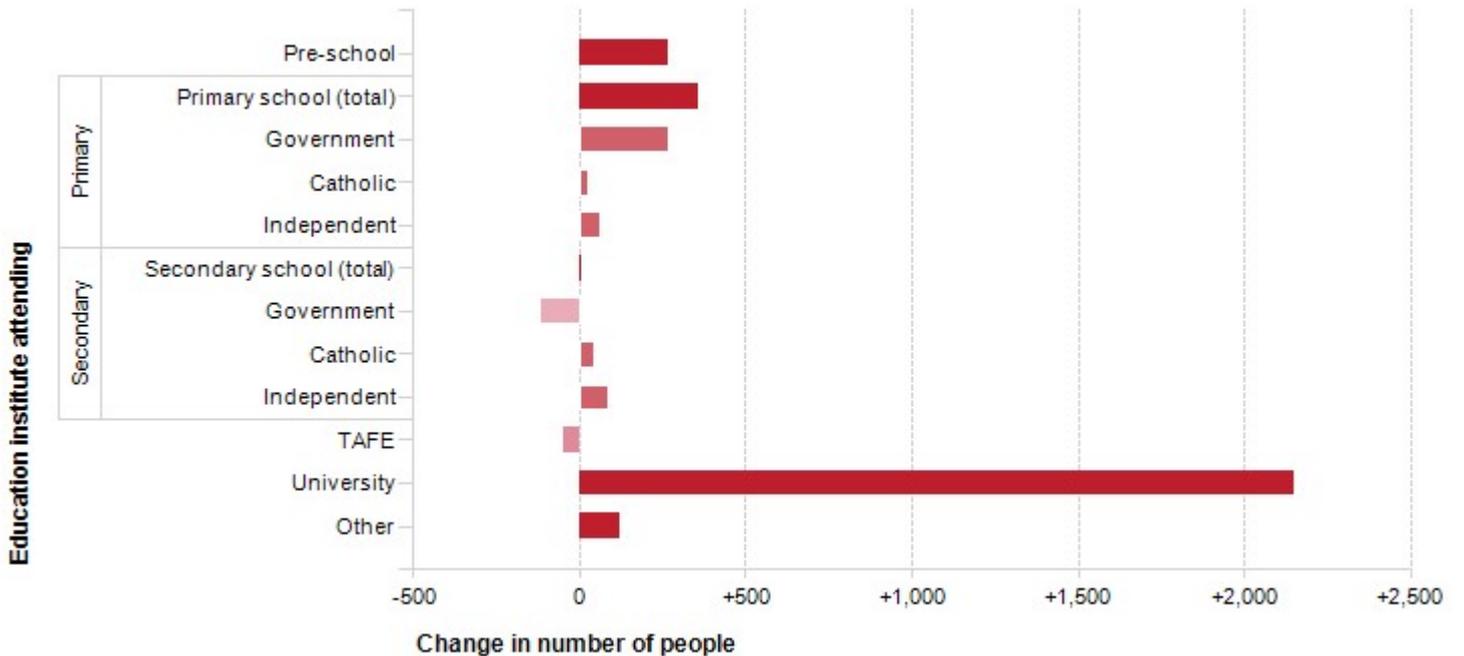


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in education institute attending, 2006 to 2011

City of Newcastle



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 share of the population attending educational institutions in the City of Newcastle in 2011 compared to Regional NSW shows that there was a lower proportion attending primary school, a lower proportion attending secondary school, and a higher proportion engaged in tertiary level education.

Overall, 7.2% of the population were attending primary school, 5.3% of the population were attending secondary institutions, and 9.8% were learning at a tertiary level, compared with 8.2%, 6.7% and 5.4% respectively for Regional NSW.

The major differences between the share of the population attending learning institutions in the City of Newcastle and Regional NSW were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons attending University (7.3% compared to 2.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending a Government secondary school (5.3% compared to 6.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons not attending (69.2% compared to 70.5%)

Emerging groups

From 2006 to 2011, City of Newcastle's population aged 15 years and over increased by 6,781 people (+4.8%). This represents an average annual change of 0.94% per year over the period.

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

- University (+2,148 persons)
- Primary school (+357 persons)
- Primary - Government (+269 persons)
- Pre-school (+264 persons)

Need for assistance

The City of Newcastle'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. The City of Newcastle'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

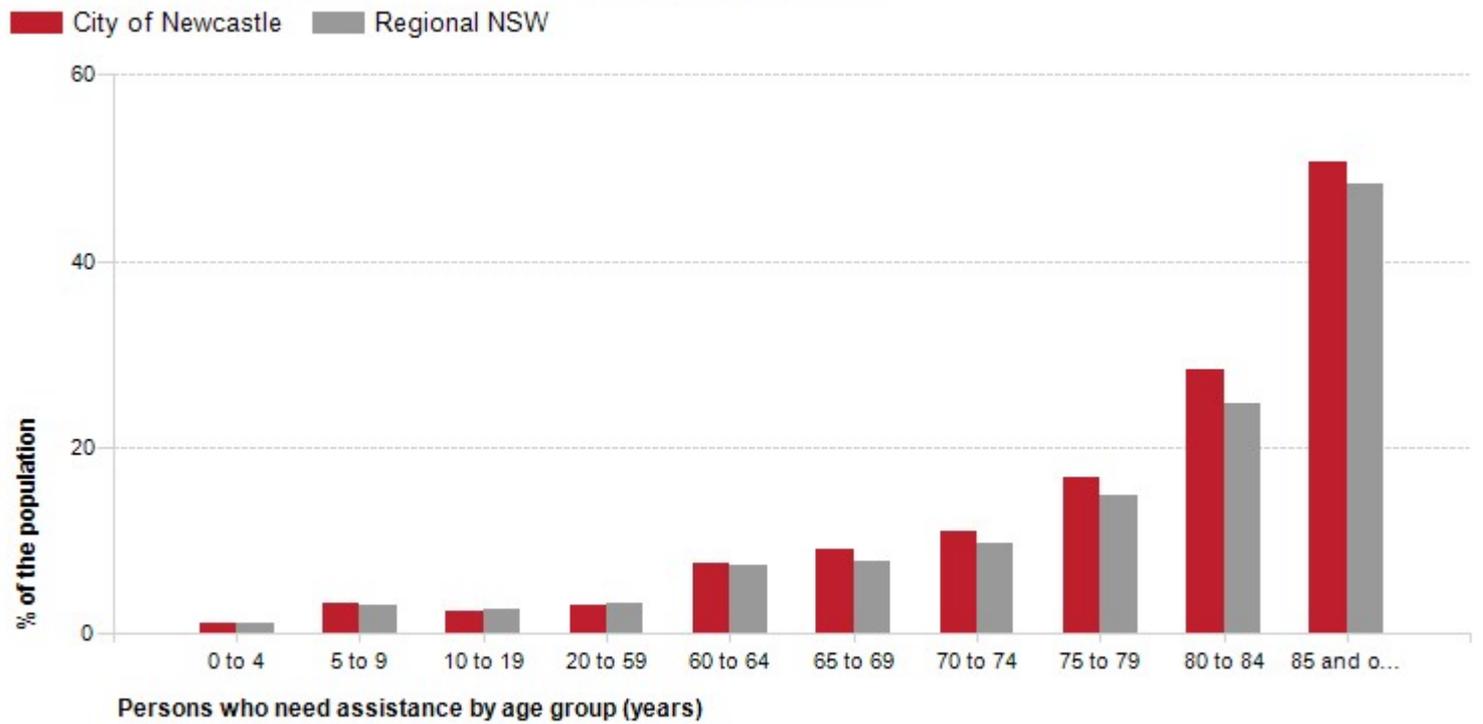
City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Assistance needed by age group (years)	Number	% of total age group	Regional NSW	Number	% of total age group	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
0 to 4	104	1.2	1.1	77	0.9	1.0	+27
5 to 9	265	3.2	3.0	206	2.6	2.2	+59
10 to 19	421	2.5	2.6	326	1.9	2.0	+95
20 to 59	2,513	3.0	3.2	2,491	3.1	2.9	+22
60 to 64	584	7.5	7.3	495	7.6	6.4	+89
65 to 69	550	9.0	7.7	372	7.0	6.3	+178
70 to 74	535	10.9	9.6	472	9.8	8.9	+63
75 to 79	700	16.8	14.8	795	16.4	14.8	-95
80 to 84	1,095	28.3	24.7	1,179	28.7	26.7	-84
85 and over	1,960	50.7	48.3	1,644	50.4	49.4	+316
Total persons needing assistance	8,727	5.9	5.8	8,057	5.7	5.1	+670

Need for assistance with core activities

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Assistance needed by age group (years)	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Total persons needing assistance	8,727	5.9	5.8	8,057	5.7	5.1	+670
Total persons not needing assistance	132,415	89.1	89.0	125,578	88.6	89.6	+6,837
Not stated	7,391	5.0	5.2	8,118	5.7	5.3	-727
Total population	148,533	100.0	100.0	141,753	100.0	100.0	+6,780

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

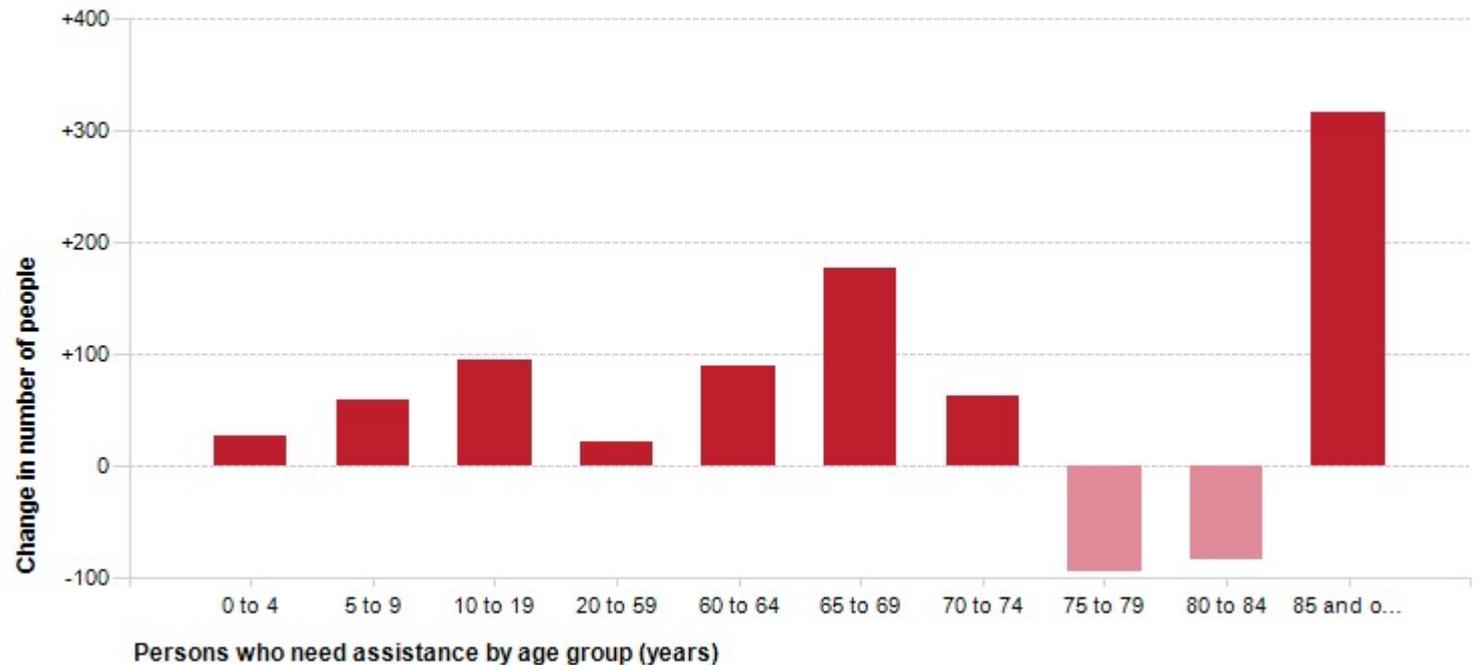


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



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

City of Newcastle



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 need for assistance of persons in the City of Newcastle compared to Regional NSW shows that there was a similar proportion of persons who reported needing assistance with core activities.

Overall, 5.9% of the population reported needing assistance with core activities, compared with 5.8% for Regional NSW.

The major differences in the age groups reporting a need for assistance in the City of Newcastle and Regional NSW were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 80 to 84 (28.3% compared to 24.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 85 and over (50.7% compared to 48.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 75 to 79 (16.8% compared to 14.8%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 65 to 69 (9.0% compared to 7.7%)

Emerging groups

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

- 85 and over (+316 persons)
- 65 to 69 (+178 persons)
- 10 to 19 (+95 persons)
- 75 to 79 (-95 persons)

Employment status

The City of Newcastle'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

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Employment status	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Employed	70,256	94.3	93.9	62,427	92.7	92.9	+7,829
▪ Employed full-time	42,961	57.6	56.7	37,990	56.4	56.5	+4,971
▪ Employed part-time	26,077	35.0	35.0	22,982	34.1	33.8	+3,095
▪ Hours worked not stated	1,218	1.6	2.1	1,455	2.2	2.6	-237
Unemployed	4,281	5.7	6.1	4,890	7.3	7.1	-609
▪ Looking for full-time work	2,365	3.2	3.8	3,084	4.6	4.6	-719
▪ Looking for part-time work	1,916	2.6	2.4	1,806	2.7	2.5	+110
Total Labour Force	74,537	100.0	100.0	67,317	100.0	100.0	+7,220

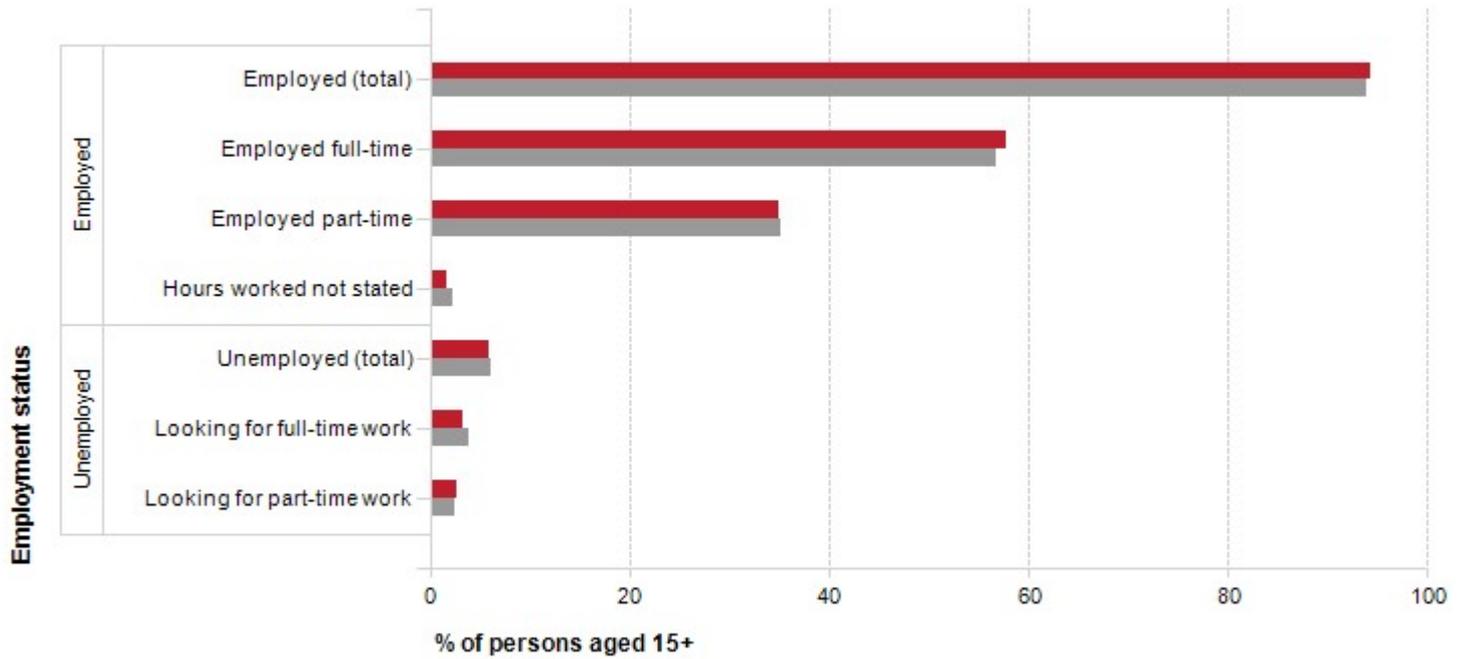
Labour force status

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Labour force status	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Total Labour force	74,537	60.5	56.4	67,317	57.3	55.9	+7,220
Not in the labour force	42,422	34.4	38.5	43,001	36.6	38.6	-579
Labour force status not stated	6,265	5.1	5.2	7,114	6.1	5.4	-849
Total persons aged 15+	123,224	100.0	100.0	117,432	100.0	100.0	+5,792

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

■ City of Newcastle ■ Regional NSW

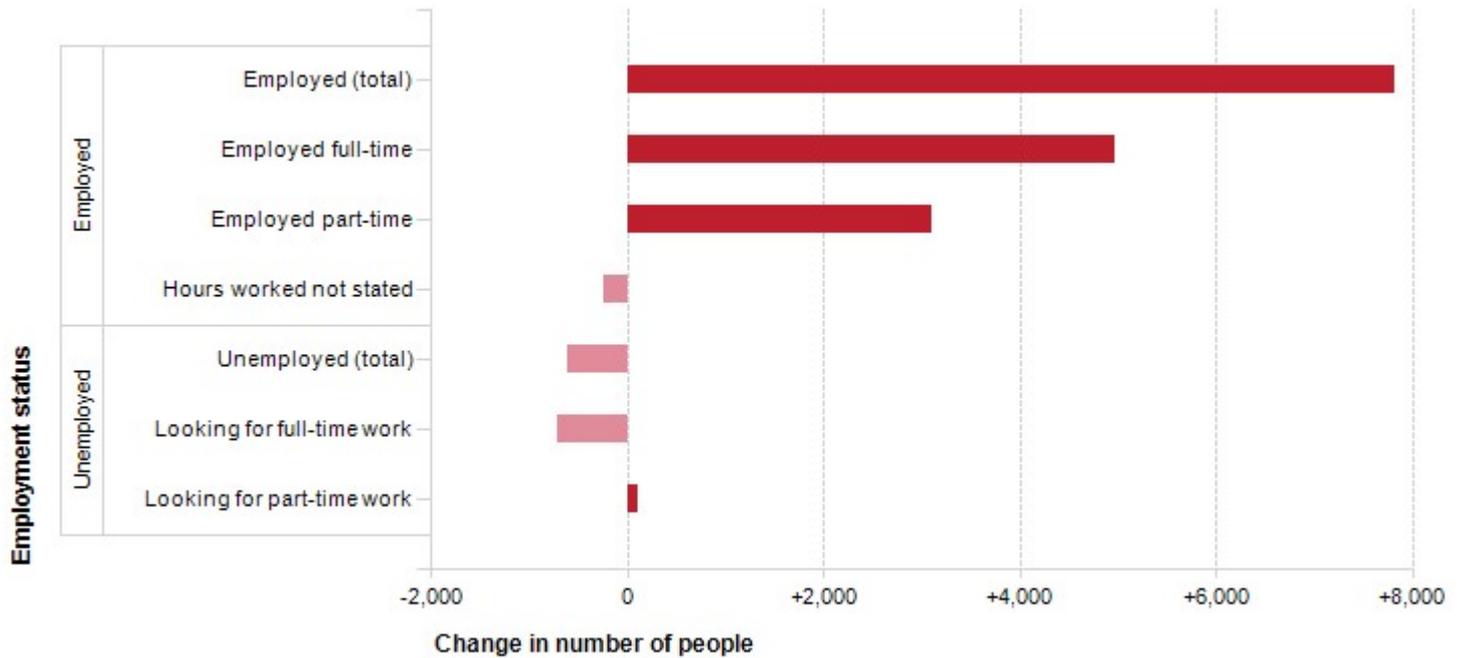


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in employment status, 2006 to 2011

City of Newcastle



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

The size of the City of Newcastle's labour force in 2011 was 74,537 persons, of which 26,077 were employed part-time and 42,961 were full time workers.

Analysis of the employment status (as a percentage of the labour force) in the City of Newcastle in 2011 compared to Regional NSW shows that there was a similar proportion in employment, as well as a similar proportion unemployed. Overall, 94.3% of the labour force was employed (57.0% of the population aged 15+), and 5.7% unemployed (3.5% of the population aged 15+), compared with 93.9% and 6.1% respectively for Regional NSW.

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 the City of Newcastle in 2011 shows that there was a higher proportion in the labour force (60.5%) compared with Regional NSW (56.4%).

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people employed in the City of Newcastle showed an increase of 7,829 persons and the number unemployed showed a decrease of 609 persons. In the same period, the number of people in the labour force showed an increase of 7,220 persons, or 10.7%.

Industry sectors of employment

The City of Newcastle'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.

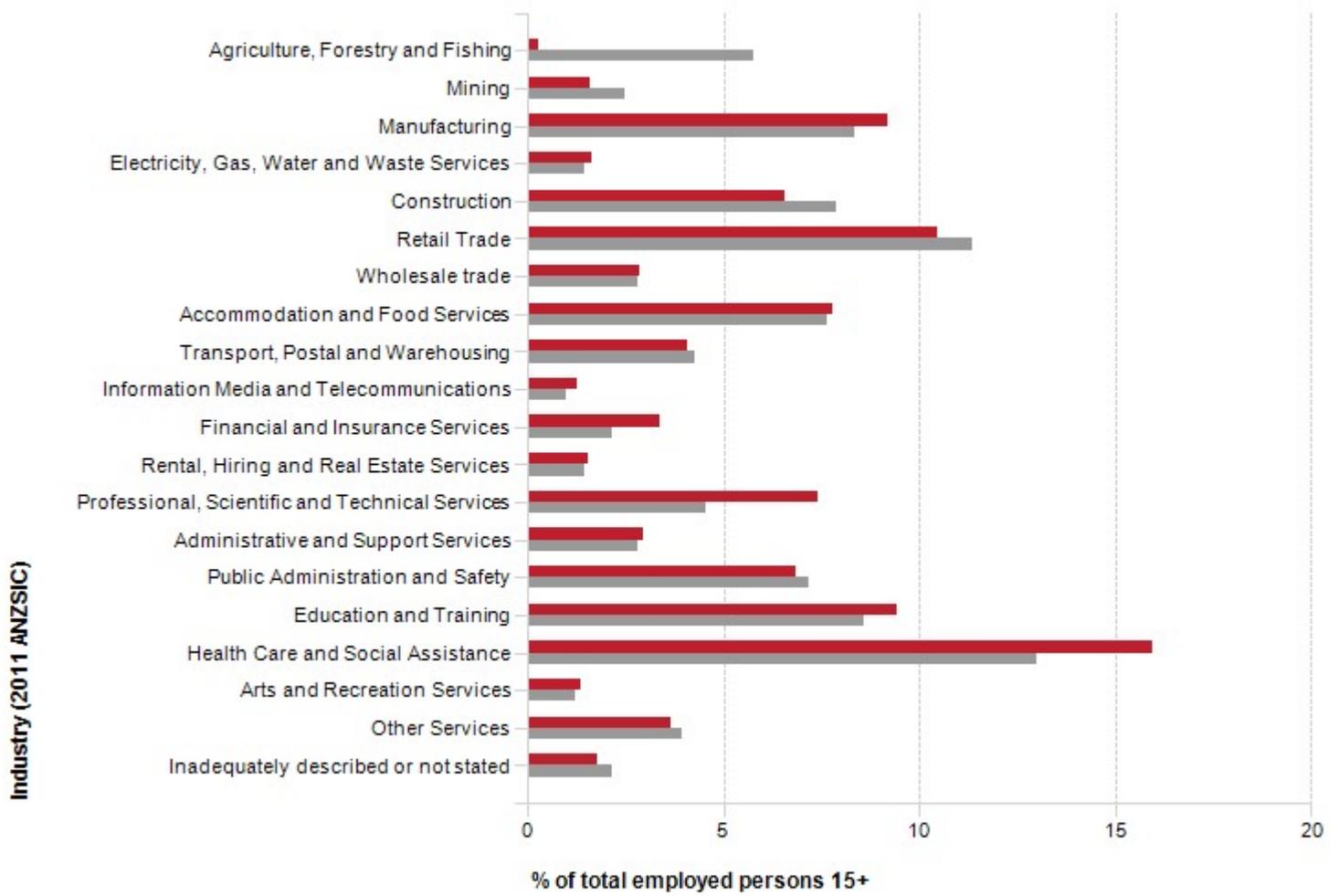
Industry sector of employment

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Industry sector	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	181	0.3	5.8	302	0.5	7.0	-121
Mining	1,125	1.6	2.5	599	1.0	1.7	+526
Manufacturing	6,461	9.2	8.3	6,111	9.8	9.2	+350
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	1,153	1.6	1.5	907	1.5	1.3	+246
Construction	4,629	6.6	7.9	4,121	6.6	7.7	+508
Retail Trade	7,337	10.4	11.4	7,093	11.4	12.3	+244
Wholesale trade	2,004	2.9	2.8	2,039	3.3	3.1	-35
Accommodation and Food Services	5,457	7.8	7.7	4,752	7.6	7.5	+705
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	2,851	4.1	4.2	2,519	4.0	4.3	+332
Information Media and Telecommunications	878	1.2	1.0	939	1.5	1.2	-61
Financial and Insurance Services	2,359	3.4	2.2	2,137	3.4	2.3	+222
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	1,076	1.5	1.4	1,074	1.7	1.5	+2
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,219	7.4	4.6	4,336	6.9	4.4	+883
Administrative and Support Services	2,076	3.0	2.8	1,715	2.7	2.5	+361
Public Administration and Safety	4,818	6.9	7.2	4,279	6.9	6.9	+539
Education and Training	6,638	9.4	8.6	5,771	9.2	8.2	+867
Health Care and Social Assistance	11,204	15.9	13.0	9,386	15.0	11.5	+1,818
Arts and Recreation Services	962	1.4	1.2	795	1.3	1.2	+167
Other Services	2,567	3.7	3.9	2,271	3.6	3.8	+296
Inadequately described or not stated	1,268	1.8	2.1	1,280	2.1	2.3	-12
Total employed persons aged 15+	70,263	100.0	100.0	62,426	100.0	100.0	+7,837

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

■ City of Newcastle ■ Regional NSW

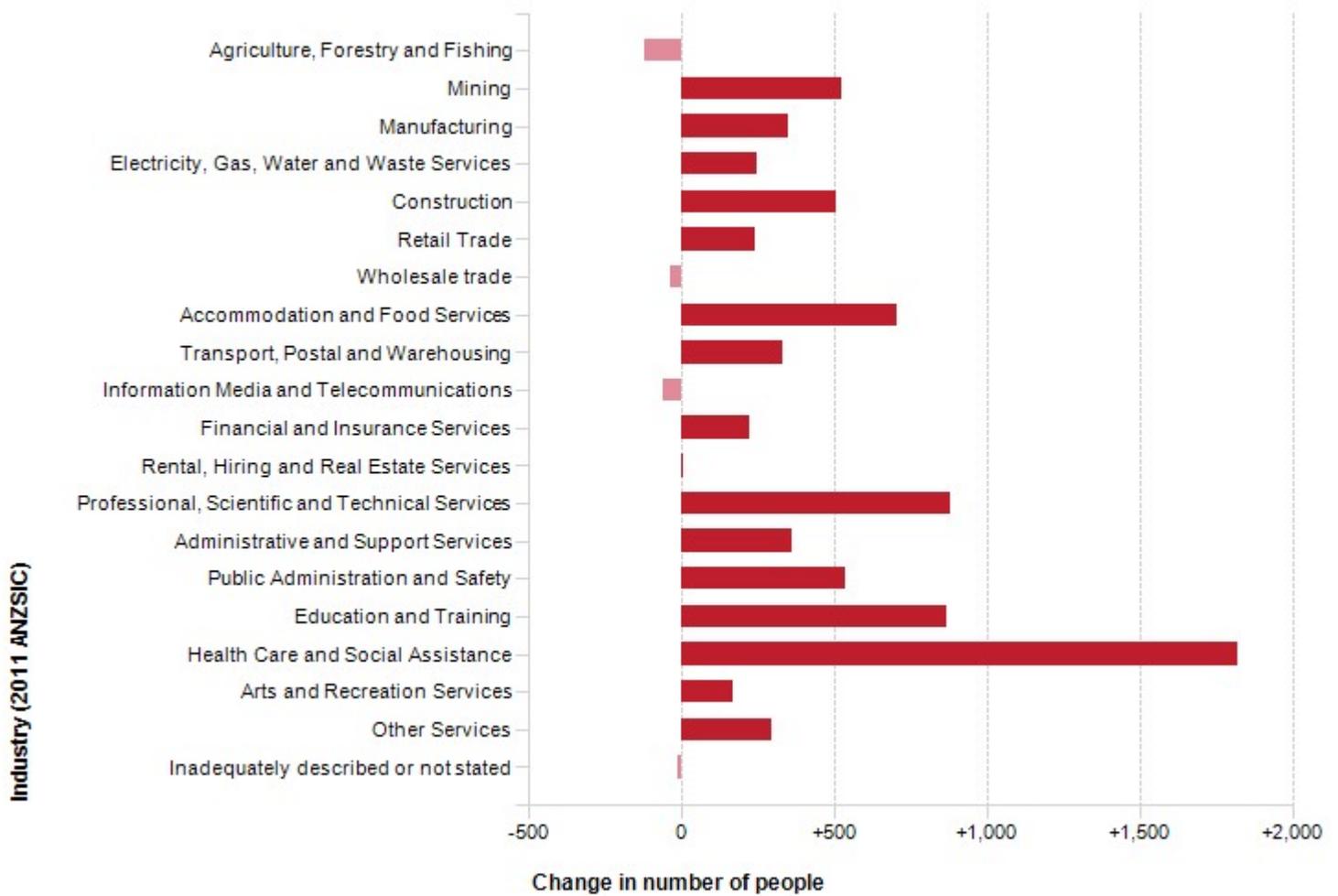


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in industry sector of employment, 2006 to 2011

City of Newcastle



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

The City of Newcastle'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 the City of Newcastle's socio-economic status and skill base.

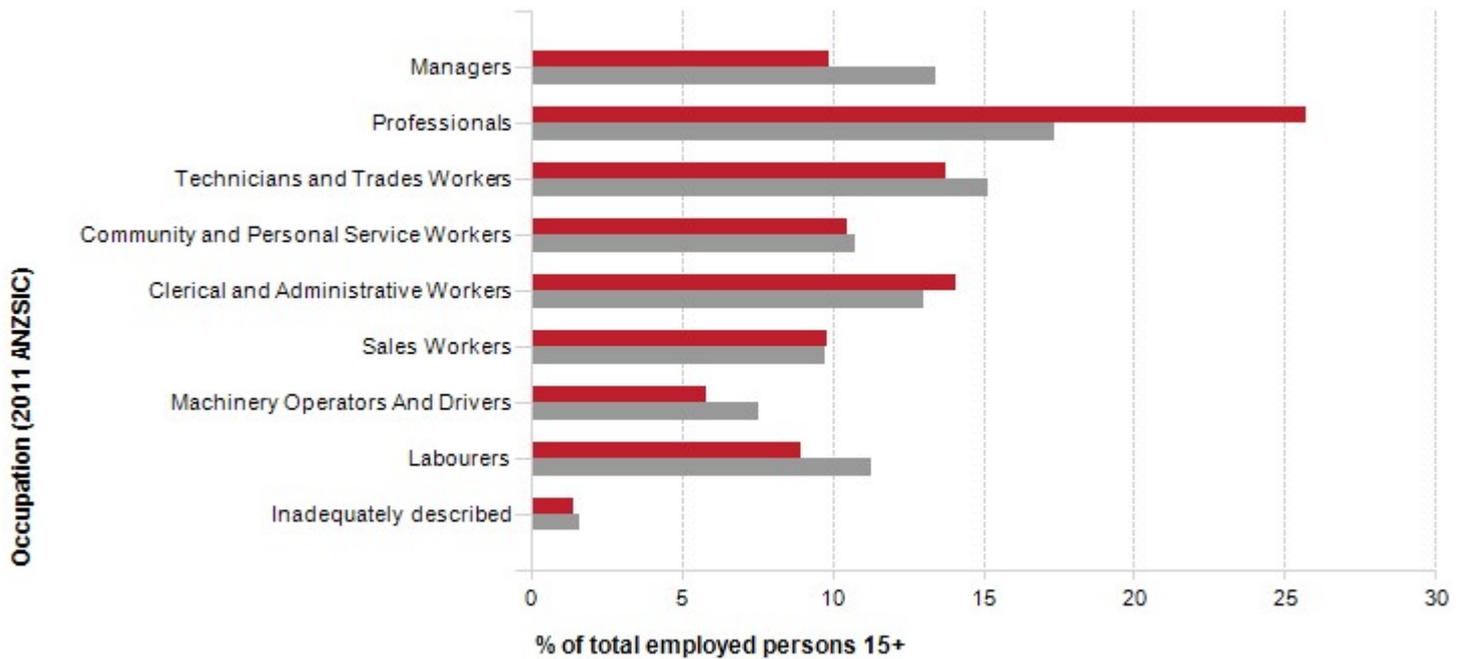
Occupation of employment

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	
Managers	6,932	9.9	13.4	6,131	9.8	14.5	+801
Professionals	18,061	25.7	17.4	15,053	24.1	16.3	+3,008
Technicians and Trades Workers	9,648	13.7	15.2	9,016	14.4	15.4	+632
Community and Personal Service Workers	7,379	10.5	10.7	6,206	9.9	9.6	+1,173
Clerical and Administrative Workers	9,918	14.1	13.0	9,054	14.5	12.9	+864
Sales Workers	6,911	9.8	9.7	6,516	10.4	10.0	+395
Machinery Operators And Drivers	4,090	5.8	7.6	3,599	5.8	7.3	+491
Labourers	6,312	9.0	11.3	5,973	9.6	12.3	+339
Inadequately described	1,010	1.4	1.6	878	1.4	1.6	+132
Total employed persons aged 15+	70,261	100.0	100.0	62,426	100.0	100.0	+7,835

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

■ City of Newcastle ■ Regional NSW

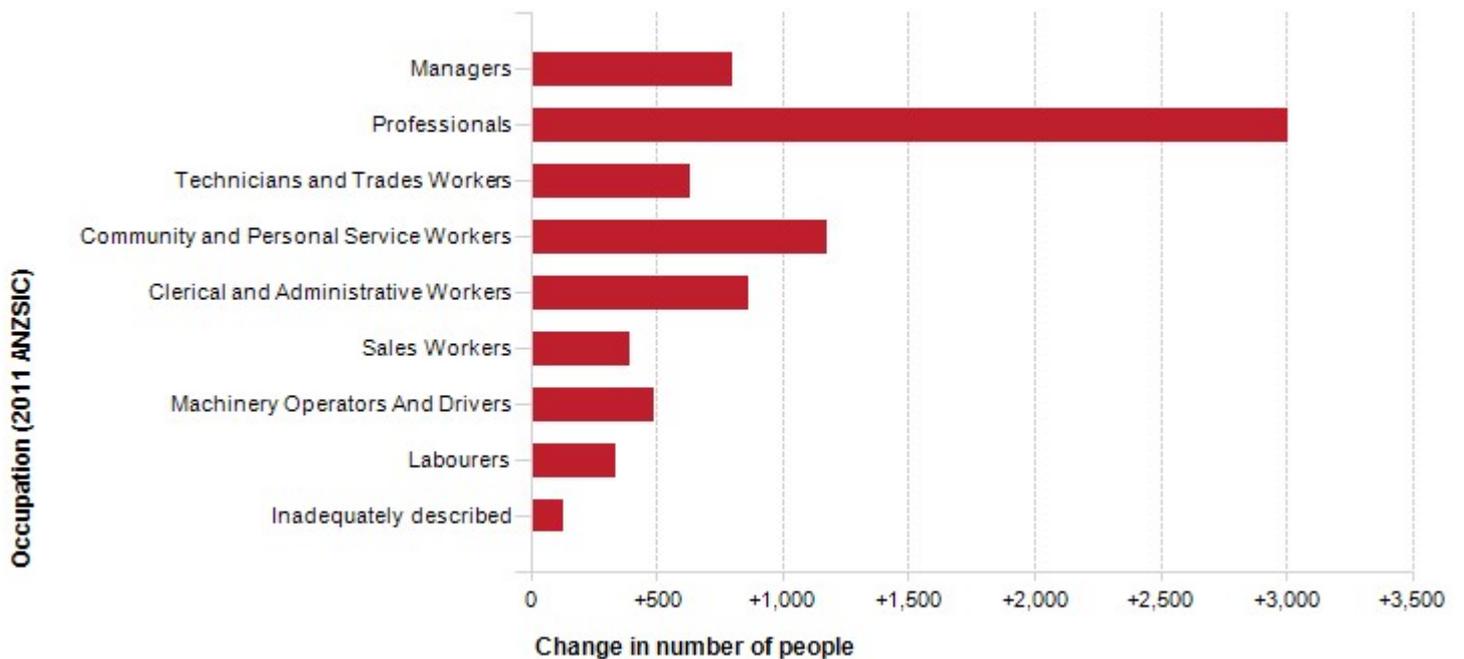


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

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Change in occupation of employment, 2006 to 2011

City of Newcastle



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.

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Dominant groups

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

- Professionals (18,061 people or 25.7%)
- Clerical and Administrative Workers (9,918 people or 14.1%)
- Technicians and Trades Workers (9,648 people or 13.7%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 37,627 people in total or 53.6% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, Regional NSW employed 17.4% in Professionals; 13.0% in Clerical and Administrative Workers; and 15.2% in Technicians and Trades Workers.

The major differences between the jobs held by the population of the City of Newcastle and Regional NSW were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Professionals (25.7% compared to 17.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Clerical and Administrative Workers (14.1% compared to 13.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Managers (9.9% compared to 13.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Labourers (9.0% compared to 11.3%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in City of Newcastle increased by 7,835 between 2006 and 2011.

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

- Professionals (+3,008 persons)
- Community and Personal Service Workers (+1,173 persons)
- Clerical and Administrative Workers (+864 persons)
- Managers (+801 persons)

Method of travel to work

The City of Newcastle'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.

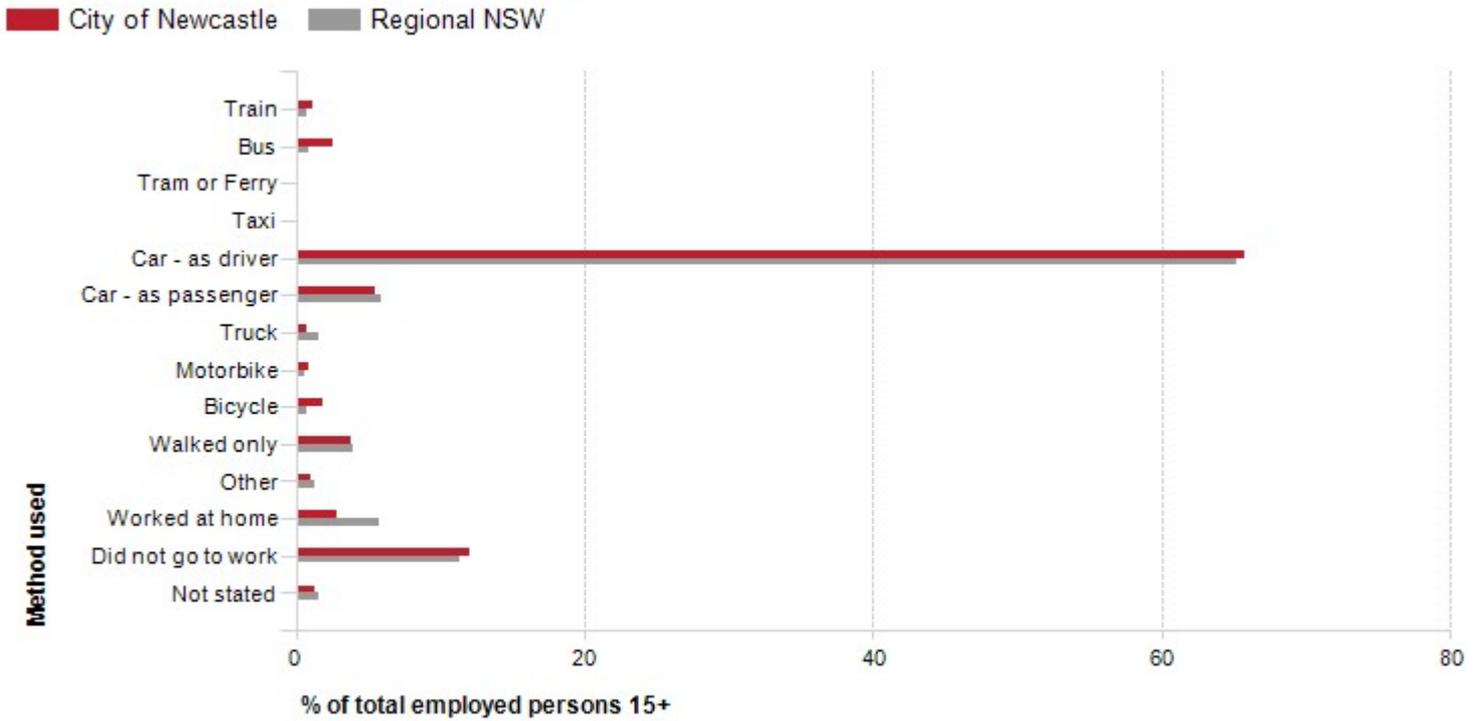
Commuting data is very useful in transport planning as it informs decision-makers about the availability, effectiveness and utilisation of local transport options, particularly when analysed with [Residents Place of Work](#) data and [Car Ownership](#).

Method of travel to work

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Main method of travel	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Train	855	1.2	0.8	618	1.0	0.8	+237
Bus	1,827	2.6	0.9	1,557	2.5	0.9	+270
Tram or Ferry	76	0.1	0.0	65	0.1	0.0	+11
Taxi	158	0.2	0.1	166	0.3	0.2	-8
Car - as driver	45,995	65.8	65.2	39,200	63.2	61.6	+6,795
Car - as passenger	3,889	5.6	5.9	3,828	6.2	6.6	+61
Truck	516	0.7	1.6	649	1.0	2.0	-133
Motorbike	624	0.9	0.7	483	0.8	0.7	+141
Bicycle	1,273	1.8	0.7	1,037	1.7	0.8	+236
Walked only	2,670	3.8	4.0	2,750	4.4	4.7	-80
Other	695	1.0	1.3	524	0.8	1.2	+171
Worked at home	2,005	2.9	5.7	1,835	3.0	6.4	+170
Did not go to work	8,381	12.0	11.4	8,317	13.4	12.2	+64
Not stated	951	1.4	1.6	993	1.6	1.9	-42
Total employed persons aged 15+	69,915	100.0	100.0	62,022	100.0	100.0	+7,893

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

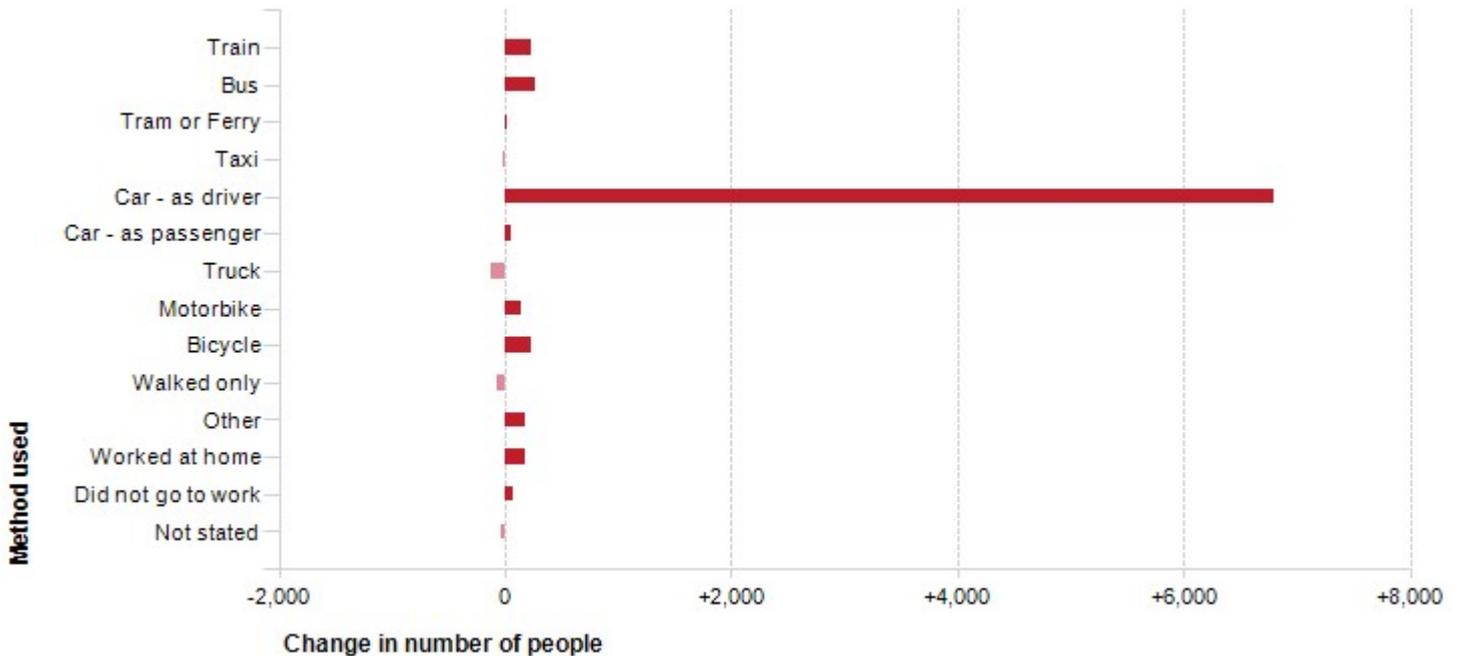


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in method of travel to work, 2006 to 2011

City of Newcastle



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

In 2011, there were 2,758 people who caught public transport to work (train, bus, tram or ferry) in City of Newcastle, compared with 51,024 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 the City of Newcastle in 2011 compared to Regional NSW shows that 3.9% used public transport, while 73.0% used a private vehicle, compared with 1.7% and 73.4% respectively in Regional NSW.

The major differences between the method of travel to work of the City of Newcastle and Regional NSW were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who travelled by bus (2.6% compared to 0.9%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who travelled by bicycle (1.8% compared to 0.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who worked at home (2.9% compared to 5.7%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in City of Newcastle increased by 7,893 between 2006 and 2011.

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

- Car - as driver (+6,795 persons)
- Bus (+270 persons)
- Train (+237 persons)
- Bicycle (+236 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 the City of Newcastle include the Age Structure of the population, the level of Proficiency in English, Income and Education levels.

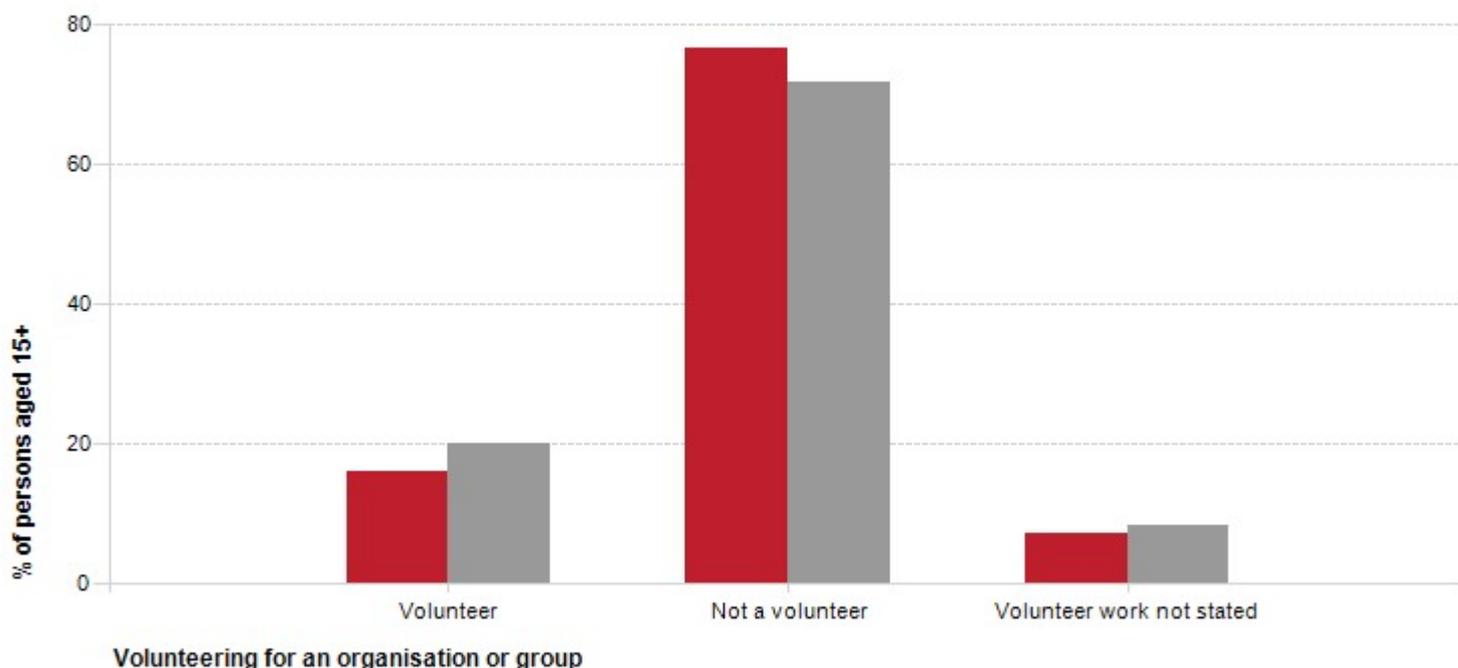
Voluntary work

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Volunteer status	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Volunteer	19,673	16.0	20.0	19,051	8.1	10.4	+622
Not a volunteer	94,575	76.7	71.8	88,085	37.5	35.1	+6,490
Volunteer work not stated	8,977	7.3	8.2	10,296	4.4	4.4	-1,319
Total persons aged 15+	123,225	100.0	100.0	234,864	100.0	100.0	-111,639

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

■ City of Newcastle ■ Regional NSW

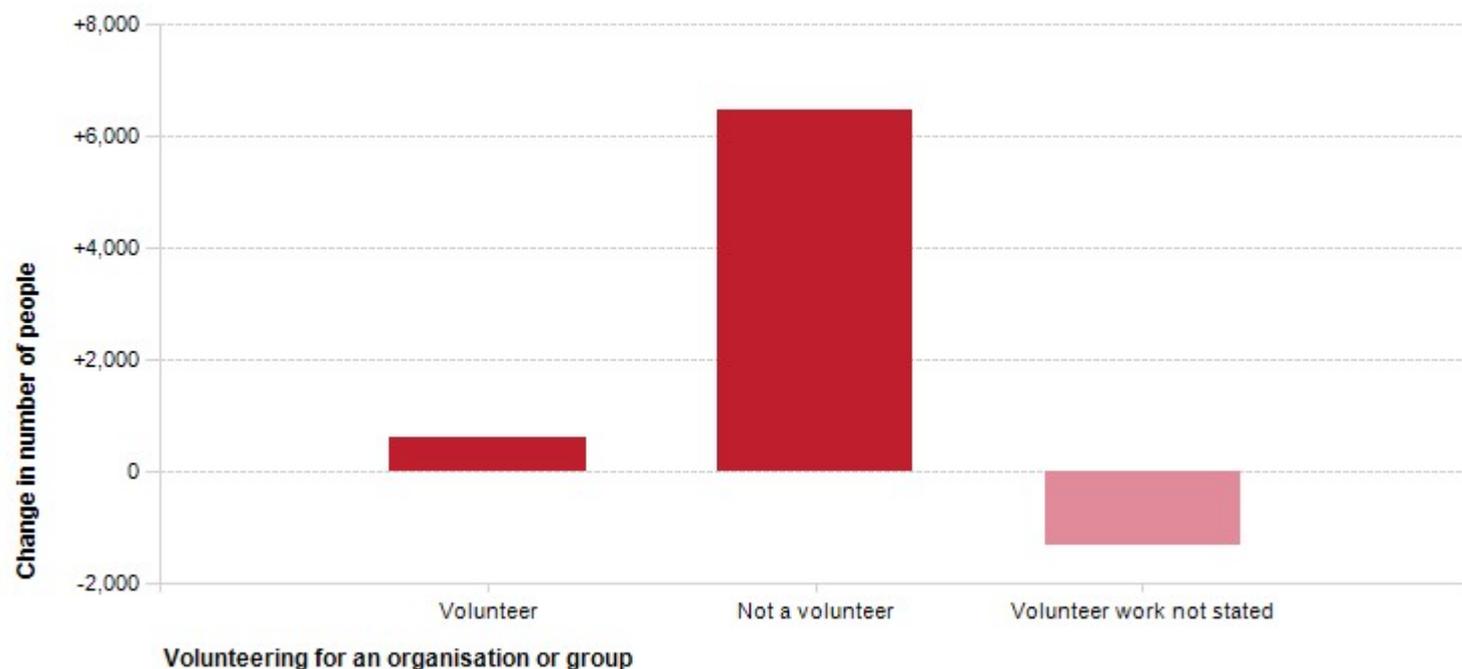


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
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Change in voluntary work, 2006 to 2011

City of Newcastle



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 the City of Newcastle in 2011 compared to Regional NSW shows that there was a lower proportion of persons who volunteered for an organisation or group.

Overall, 16.0% of the population reported performing voluntary work, compared with 20.0% for Regional NSW.

Emerging groups

The number of volunteers in City of Newcastle increased by 622 people between 2006 and 2011.

Unpaid care

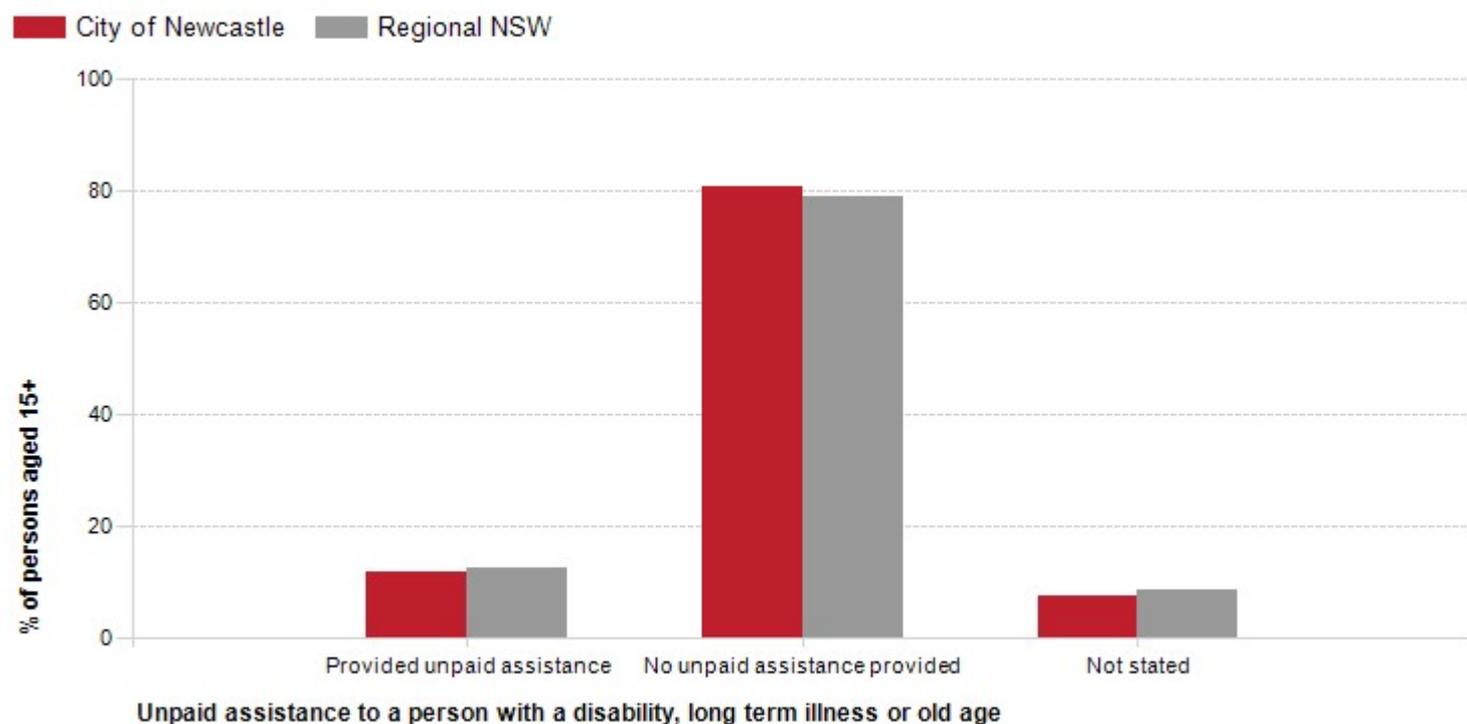
The proportion of people providing unpaid care for the aged and disabled in the City of Newcastle can be an important indicator of the level of demand for aged care services and facilities by local and state governments. An increasing proportion of carers among the population may indicate inadequate 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

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Provided unpaid assistance	14,347	11.6	12.5	13,034	11.1	11.5	+1,313
No unpaid assistance provided	99,521	80.8	78.9	93,356	79.5	79.0	+6,165
Not stated	9,357	7.6	8.6	11,043	9.4	9.5	-1,686
Total persons aged 15+	123,225	100.0	100.0	117,433	100.0	100.0	+5,792

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

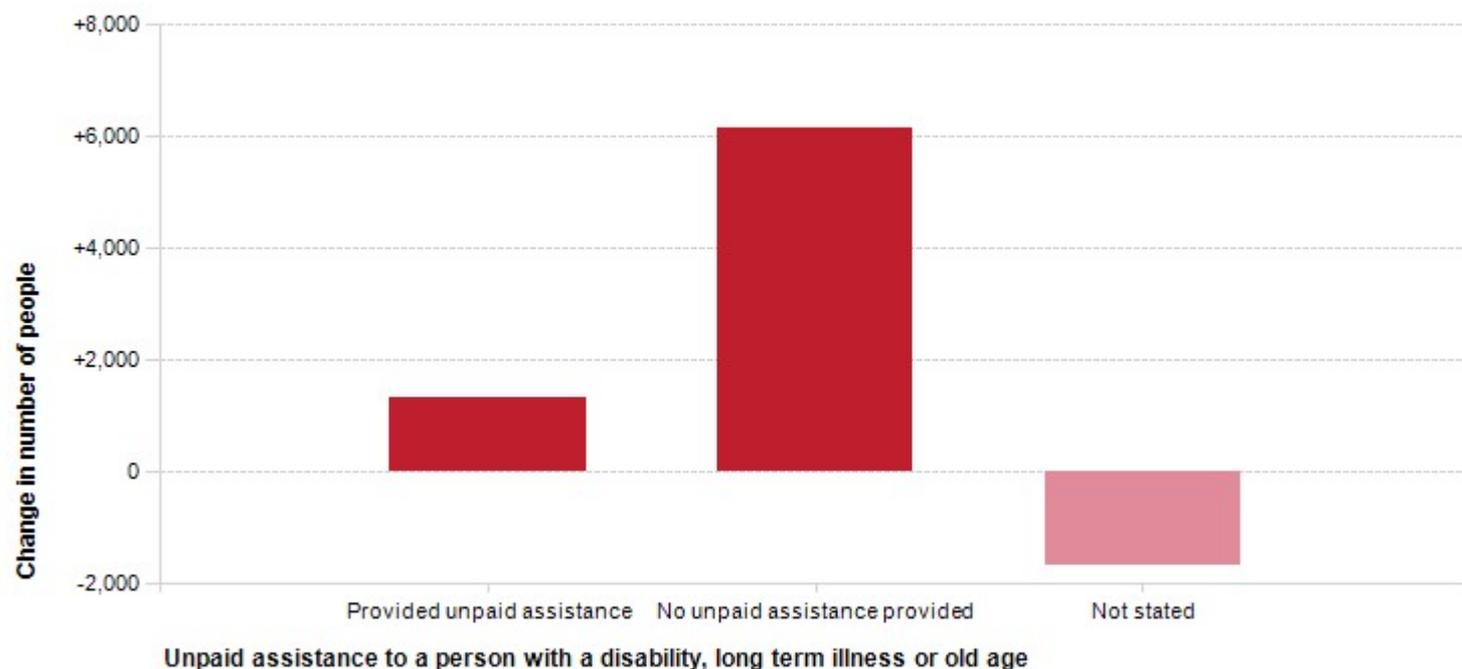


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in unpaid care, 2006 to 2011

City of Newcastle



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 the City of Newcastle in 2011 compared to Regional NSW shows that there was a lower proportion of persons who provided unpaid care either to family members or others.

Overall, 11.6% of the population provided unpaid care, compared with 12.5% for Regional NSW.

Emerging groups

The number of people who provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age in the City of Newcastle increased by 1,313 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 the City of Newcastle. 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

City of Newcastle	2011		
Weekly income	Number	%	Regional NSW
Negative Income/ Nil income	7,593	6.2	6.5
\$1-\$199	8,748	7.1	7.6
\$200-\$299	13,995	11.4	13.0
\$300-\$399	14,779	12.0	12.9
\$400-\$599	14,871	12.1	13.7
\$600-\$799	12,384	10.0	10.8
\$800-\$999	9,750	7.9	7.6
\$1000-\$1249	9,650	7.8	6.6
\$1250-\$1499	6,969	5.7	4.3
\$1500-\$1999	8,753	7.1	5.3
\$2000 or more	7,062	5.7	3.9
Not stated	8,672	7.0	7.7
Total persons aged 15+	123,226	100.0	100.0

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 the City of Newcastle in 2011 compared to Regional NSW shows that there was a higher proportion of persons earning a high income (those earning \$1,500 per week or more) and a lower proportion of low income persons (those earning less than \$400 per week).

Overall, 12.8% of the population earned a high income, and 36.6% earned a low income, compared with 9.2% and 40.0% respectively for Regional NSW.

The major differences between the City of Newcastle's individual incomes and Regional NSW's individual incomes were:

- A larger percentage of persons who earned \$2000 or more (5.7% compared to 3.9%)
- A larger percentage of persons who earned \$1500-\$1999 (7.1% compared to 5.3%)
- A larger percentage of persons who earned \$1250-\$1499 (5.7% compared to 4.3%)
- A larger percentage of persons who earned \$1000-\$1249 (7.8% compared to 6.6%)

Household income

Households form the common 'economic unit' in our society. The City of Newcastle'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 the City of Newcastle. 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

City of Newcastle	2011		
Weekly income	Number	%	Regional NSW
Negative Income/Nil Income	604	1.0	1.2
\$1-\$199	811	1.4	1.7
\$200-\$299	2,126	3.6	3.4
\$300-\$399	4,974	8.4	8.5
\$400-\$599	5,677	9.6	12.3
\$600-\$799	5,003	8.5	10.3
\$800-\$999	4,378	7.4	8.9
\$1000-\$1249	4,541	7.7	7.9
\$1250-\$1499	4,005	6.8	6.9
\$1500-\$1999	6,584	11.1	10.1
\$2000-\$2499	4,755	8.0	6.6
\$2500-\$2999	4,357	7.4	5.2
\$3000-\$3499	2,642	4.5	3.2
\$3500-\$3999	1,125	1.9	1.2
\$4000-\$4999	918	1.6	0.9
\$5000 or more	646	1.1	0.8
Not stated	5,983	10.1	10.8
Total households	59,129	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 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 the City of Newcastle in 2011 compared to Regional NSW shows that there was a larger proportion of high income households (those earning \$2,500 per week or more) and a lower proportion of low income households (those earning less than \$600 per week).

Overall, 16.4% of the households earned a high income, and 24.0% were low income households, compared with 11.3% and 27.2% respectively for Regional NSW.

The major differences between the household incomes of the City of Newcastle and Regional NSW were:

- A larger percentage of households who earned \$2500-\$2999 (7.4% compared to 5.2%)
- A larger percentage of households who earned \$2000-\$2499 (8.0% compared to 6.6%)
- A larger percentage of households who earned \$3000-\$3499 (4.5% compared to 3.2%)
- A larger percentage of households who earned \$1500-\$1999 (11.1% compared to 10.1%)

Households summary

The City of Newcastle'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, the City of Newcastle's Household Summary should be viewed in conjunction with [Households with Children](#), [Households without Children](#), [Household Size](#), [Age Structure](#) and [Dwelling Type](#).

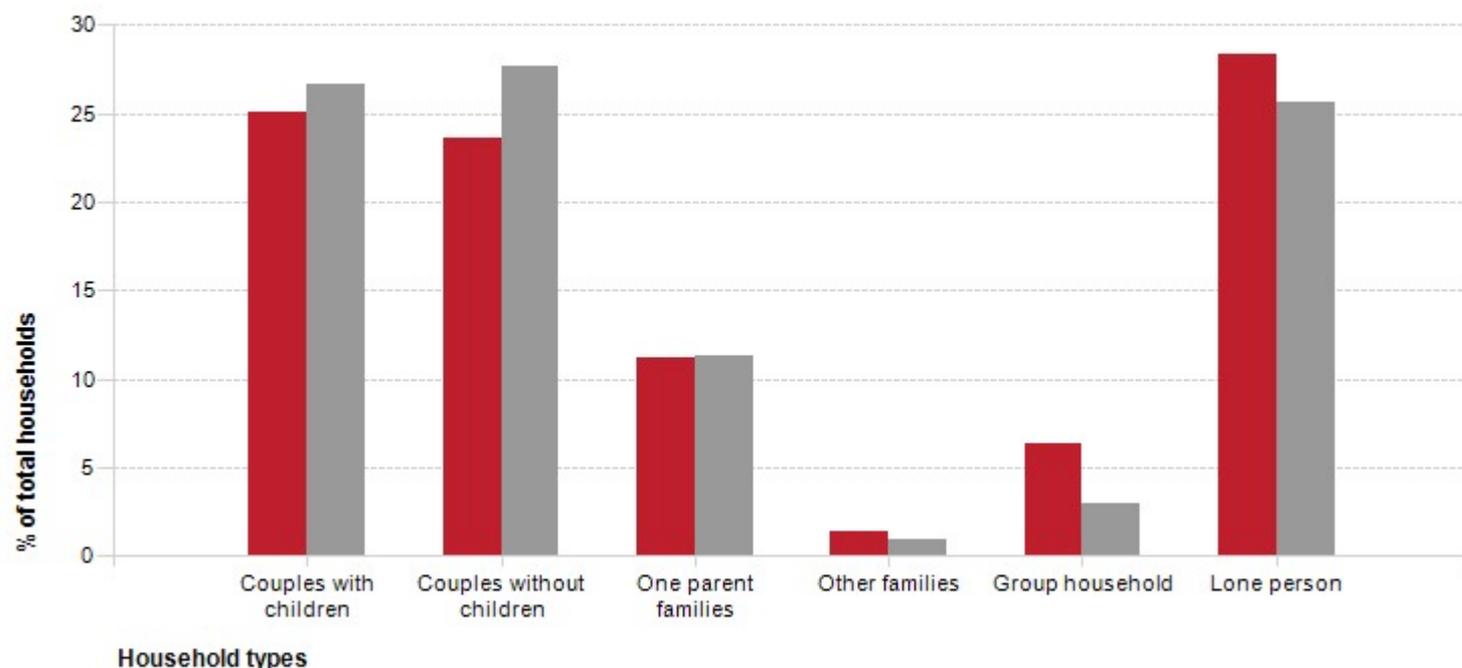
Household types

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Households by type	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Couples with children	15,277	25.1	26.7	14,389	24.5	28.2	+888
Couples without children	14,367	23.6	27.7	13,574	23.1	27.4	+793
One parent families	6,849	11.2	11.3	6,787	11.6	11.3	+62
Other families	809	1.3	0.9	811	1.4	0.9	-2
Group household	3,878	6.4	3.0	3,416	5.8	2.9	+462
Lone person	17,277	28.4	25.6	17,016	29.0	24.6	+261
Other not classifiable household	1,745	2.9	2.8	2,256	3.8	2.9	-511
Visitor only households	680	1.1	2.0	506	0.9	1.8	+174
Total households	60,882	100.0	100.0	58,755	100.0	100.0	+2,127

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

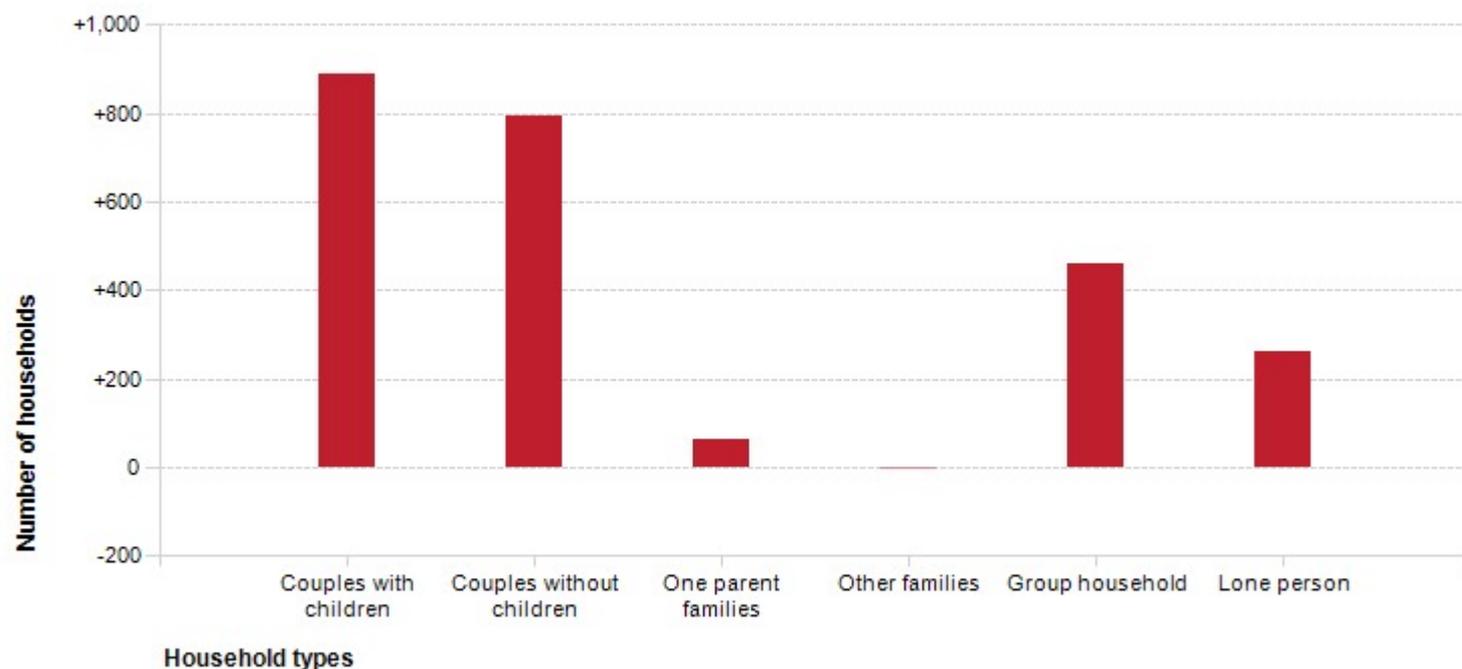
■ City of Newcastle ■ Regional NSW



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

City of Newcastle



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 the City of Newcastle in 2011 compared to Regional NSW shows that there was a lower proportion of couple families with child(ren) as well as a similar proportion of one-parent families. Overall, 25.1% of total families were couple families with child(ren), and 11.2% were one-parent families, compared with 26.7% and 11.3% respectively for Regional NSW.

There were a higher proportion of lone person households and a lower proportion of couples without children. Overall, the proportion of lone person households was 28.4% compared to 25.6% in Regional NSW while the proportion of couples without children was 23.6% compared to 27.7% in Regional NSW.

Emerging groups

The number of households in City of Newcastle increased by 2,127 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in family/household types in the City of Newcastle between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Couples with children (+888 households)
- Couples without children (+793 households)
- Group household (+462 households)
- Lone person (+261 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, the City of Newcastle'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

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Number of persons usually resident	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
1 person	17,264	29.5	26.9	17,013	30.4	25.9	+251
2 persons	20,210	34.6	36.5	19,281	34.4	36.2	+929
3 persons	9,082	15.5	14.3	8,473	15.1	14.5	+609
4 persons	7,696	13.2	13.3	7,351	13.1	14.0	+345
5 persons	3,057	5.2	6.2	2,872	5.1	6.5	+185
6 or more persons	1,138	1.9	2.9	1,004	1.8	2.8	+134
Total classifiable households	58,447	100.0	100.0	55,994	100.0	100.0	+2,453

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

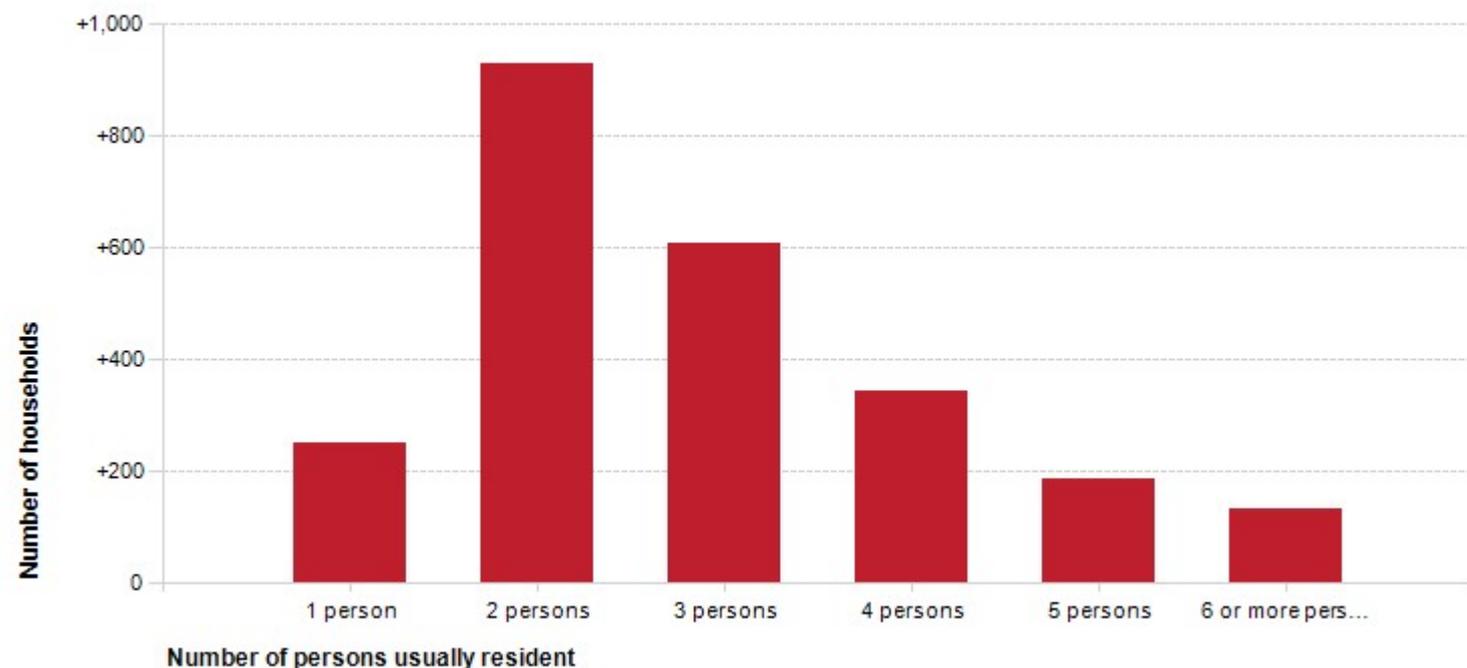


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in household size, 2006 to 2011

City of Newcastle



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 persons usually resident in a household in the City of Newcastle compared with Regional NSW shows that there were a higher proportion of lone person households, and a lower proportion of larger households (those with 4 persons or more). Overall there were 29.5% of lone person households, and 20.3% of larger households, compared with 26.9% and 22.3% respectively for Regional NSW.

The major differences in the household size for the City of Newcastle and Regional NSW were:

- A *larger* percentage of households with 1 person usually resident (29.5% compared to 26.9%)
- A *larger* percentage of households with 3 persons usually resident (15.5% compared to 14.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 2 persons usually resident (34.6% compared to 36.5%)

Emerging groups

The number of households in City of Newcastle increased by 2,453 between 2006 and 2011.

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

- 2 persons (+929 households)
- 3 persons (+609 households)
- 4 persons (+345 households)
- 1 person (+251 households)

Dwelling type

Dwelling Type is an important determinant of the City of Newcastle'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 the City of Newcastle.

Dwelling structure

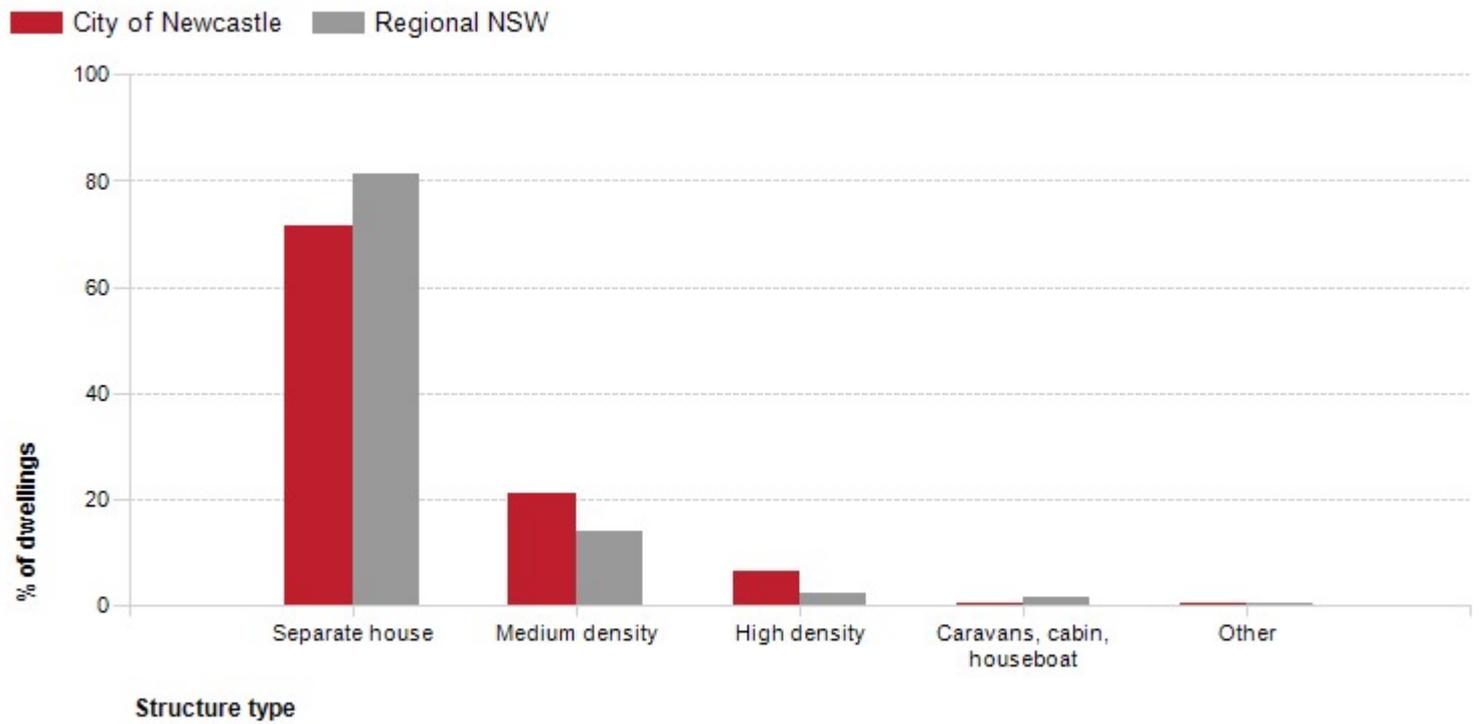
City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Separate house	47,053	71.5	81.5	45,801	72.4	81.7	+1,252
Medium density	13,951	21.2	14.0	12,986	20.5	13.6	+965
High density	4,348	6.6	2.2	3,958	6.3	2.1	+390
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	56	0.1	1.7	105	0.2	1.9	-49
Other	271	0.4	0.5	396	0.6	0.6	-125
Not stated	89	0.1	0.2	28	0.0	0.1	+61
Total Private Dwellings	65,768	100.0	100.0	63,274	100.0	100.0	+2,494

Dwelling type

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Occupied private dwellings	60,884	92.3	86.9	58,752	92.7	87.1	+2,132
Unoccupied private dwellings	4,887	7.4	12.8	4,523	7.1	12.5	+364
Non private dwellings	168	0.3	0.4	134	0.2	0.4	+34
Total Dwellings	65,939	100.0	100.0	63,409	100.0	100.0	+2,530

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

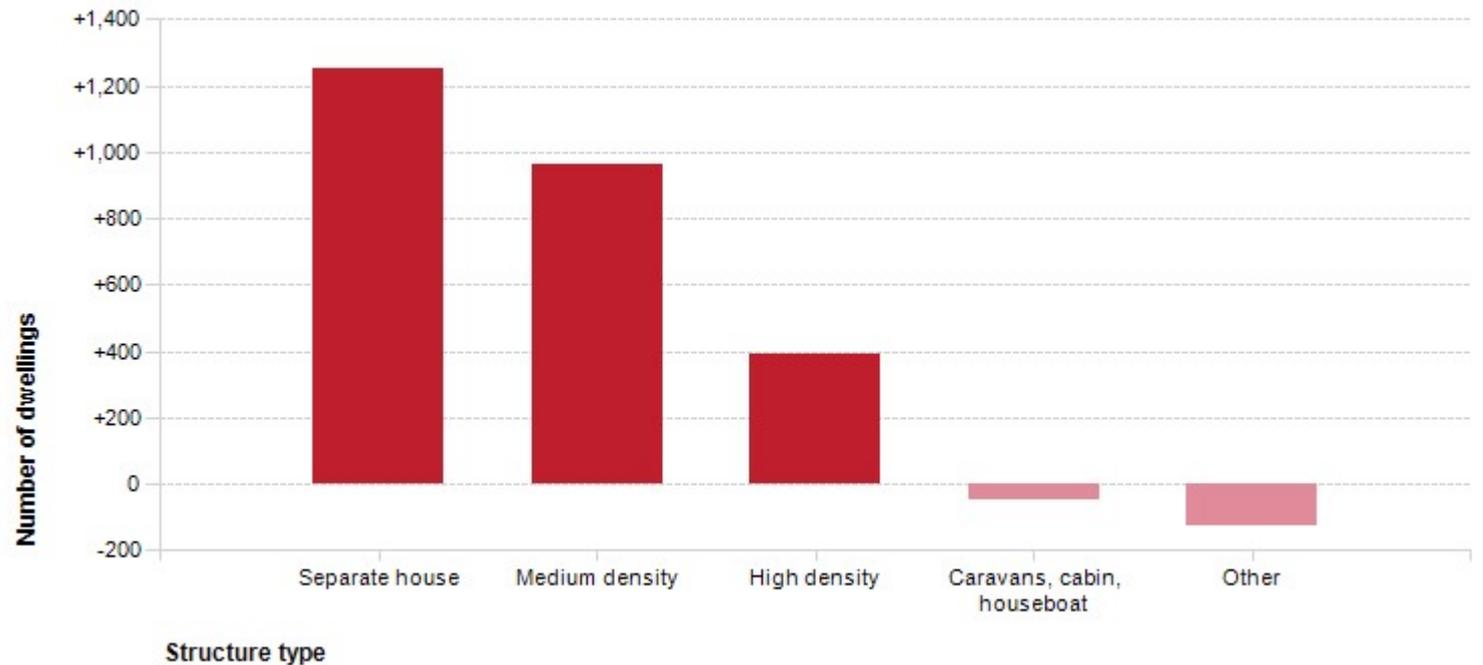


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in dwelling structure, 2006 to 2011

City of Newcastle



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

In 2011, there were 47,053 separate houses in the area, 13,951 medium density dwellings, and 4,348 high density dwellings.

Analysis of the types of dwellings in the City of Newcastle in 2011 shows that 71.5% of all dwellings were separate houses; 21.2% were medium density dwellings, and 6.6% were high density dwellings, compared with 81.5%, 14.0%, and 2.2% in the Regional NSW respectively.

In 2011, a total of 92.3% of the dwellings in the City of Newcastle were occupied on Census night, compared to 86.9% in Regional NSW. The proportion of unoccupied dwellings was 7.4%, which is smaller compared to that found in Regional NSW (12.8%).

Emerging groups

The total number of dwellings in the City of Newcastle increased by 2,530 between 2006 and 2011.

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

- Separate house (+1,252 dwellings)
- Medium density (+965 dwellings)
- High density (+390 dwellings)
- Other (-125 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 the City of Newcastle 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

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Number of bedrooms	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
0 or 1 bedrooms	3,960	6.5	4.7	3,843	6.5	4.7	+117
2 bedrooms	16,002	26.3	18.1	15,752	26.8	18.5	+250
3 bedrooms	26,485	43.5	43.3	25,790	43.9	44.6	+695
4 bedrooms	9,242	15.2	23.7	8,114	13.8	22.4	+1,128
5 bedrooms or more	2,176	3.6	5.1	1,731	2.9	4.6	+445
Not stated	3,020	5.0	5.1	3,527	6.0	5.2	-507
Total households	60,885	100.0	100.0	58,757	100.0	100.0	+2,128

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

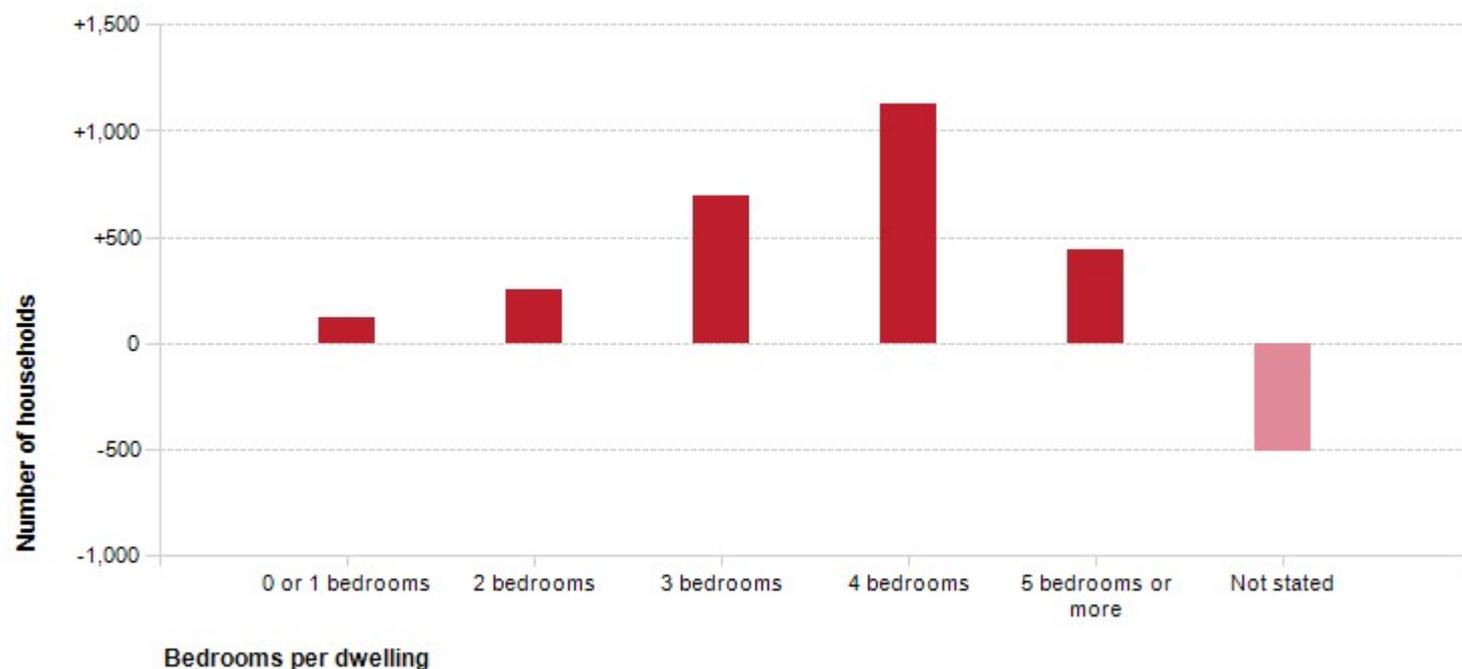
Number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2011



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

City of Newcastle



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 City of Newcastle in 2011 compared to Regional NSW 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, 32.8% of households were in 1-2 bedroom dwellings, and 18.8% of 4-plus bedroom dwellings, compared with 22.8% and 28.8% for Regional NSW respectively.

The major differences between the number of bedrooms per dwelling of the City of Newcastle and Regional NSW were:

- A *larger* percentage of 2 bedroom dwellings (26.3% compared to 18.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of dwellings with no bedrooms (includes bedsitters) (6.5% compared to 4.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 4 bedroom dwellings (15.2% compared to 23.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 5 or more bedroom dwellings (3.6% compared to 5.1%)

Emerging groups

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

- 4 bedrooms (+1,128 dwellings)
- 3 bedrooms (+695 dwellings)
- 5 bedrooms or more (+445 dwellings)
- 2 bedrooms (+250 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.

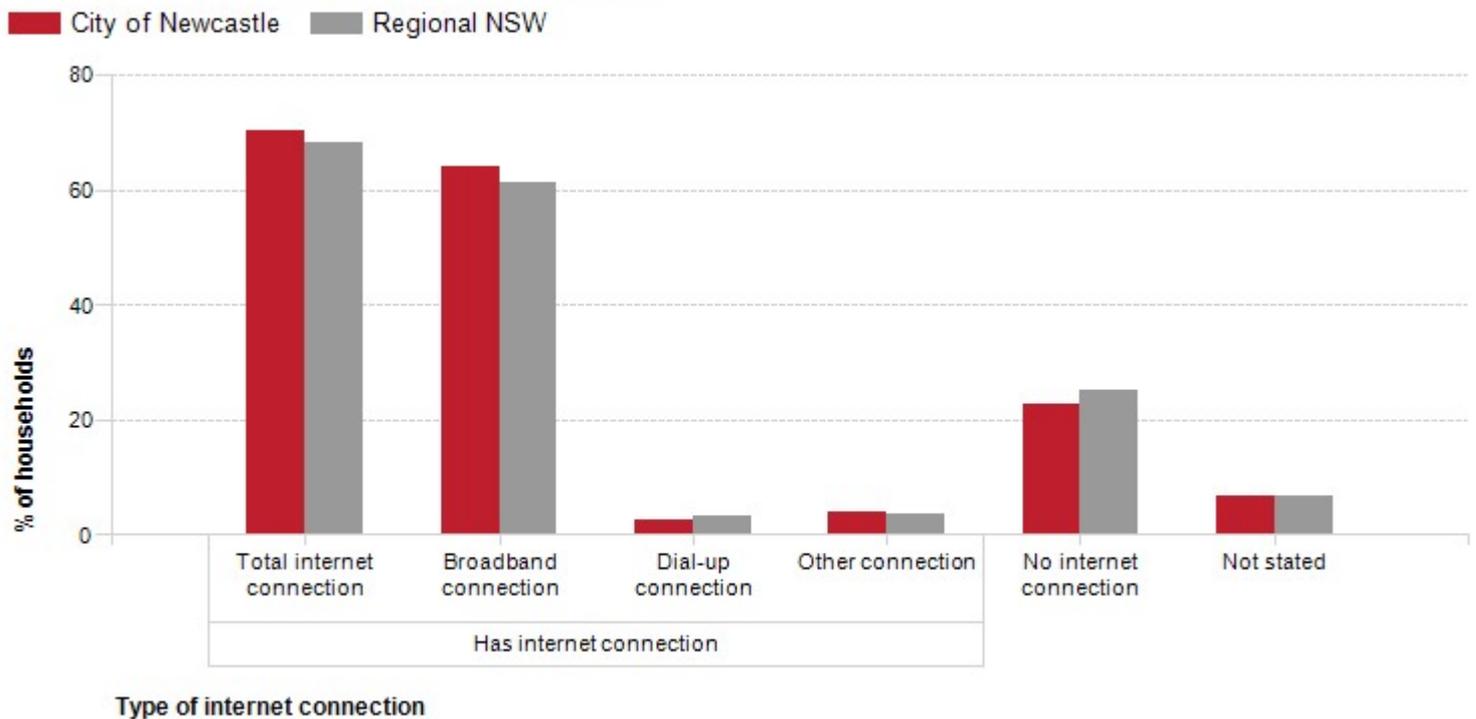
Internet connectivity in the City of Newcastle can be affected by availability of connection, Education, Household Income and Age Structure.

Type of internet connection

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Connection type	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Total internet connection	42,949	70.5	68.2	31,416	53.5	52.4	+11,533
▪ Broadband connection	39,119	64.3	61.3	19,029	32.4	28.1	+20,090
▪ Dial-up connection	1,494	2.5	3.3	12,080	20.6	23.8	-10,586
▪ Other connection	2,336	3.8	3.6	307	0.5	0.5	+2,029
No internet connection	13,830	22.7	25.1	23,167	39.4	41.3	-9,337
Not stated	4,105	6.7	6.7	4,171	7.1	6.3	-66
Total households	60,884	100.0	100.0	58,754	100.0	100.0	+2,130

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

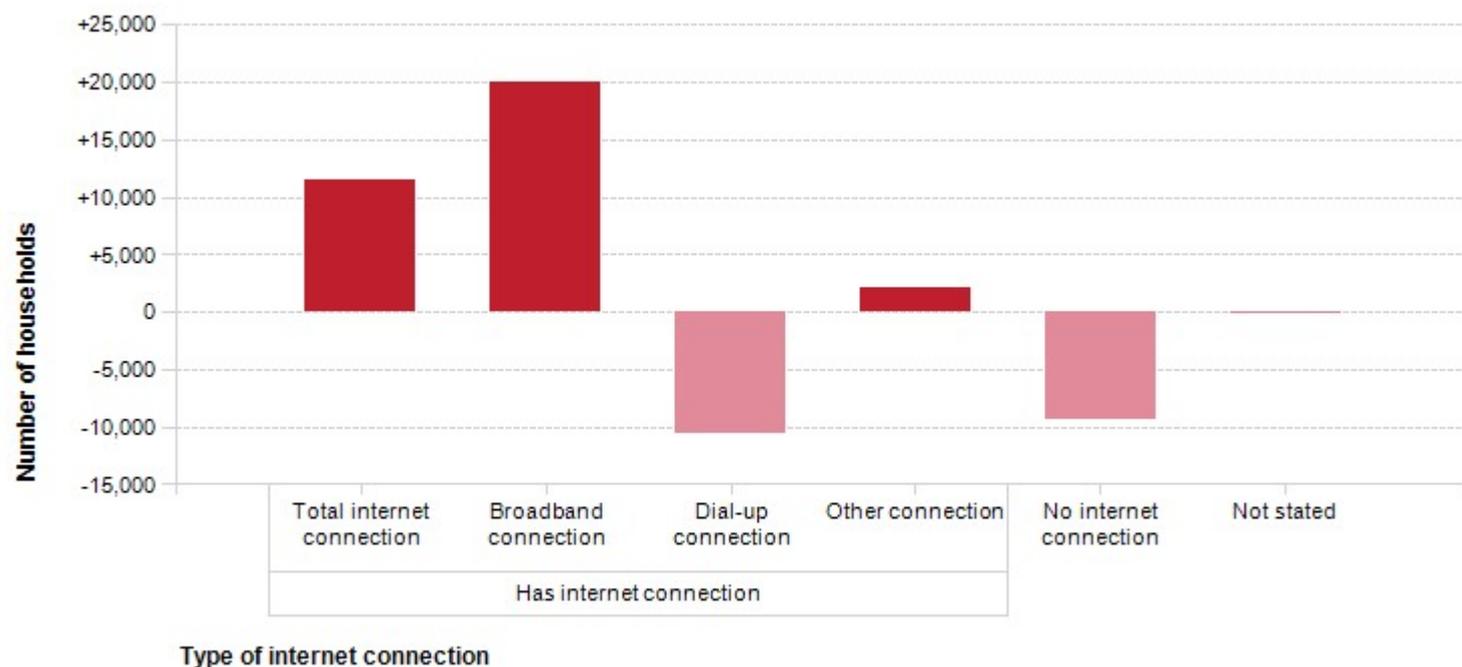
Type of internet connection, 2011



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

City of Newcastle



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 the City of Newcastle compared to Regional NSW shows that there was a lower proportion of households with either no internet connection or a dial up connection, and a higher proportion of households with broadband connectivity.

Overall 25.2% of households had no internet connection or a dial up connection, and 64.3% had broadband connectivity, compared with 28.4% and 61.3% respectively in Regional NSW.

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011 the number of households with an internet connection increased by 11,533.

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

- Broadband connection (+20,090 households)
- Total internet connection (+11,533 households)
- Dial-up connection (-10,586 households)

Number of cars per household

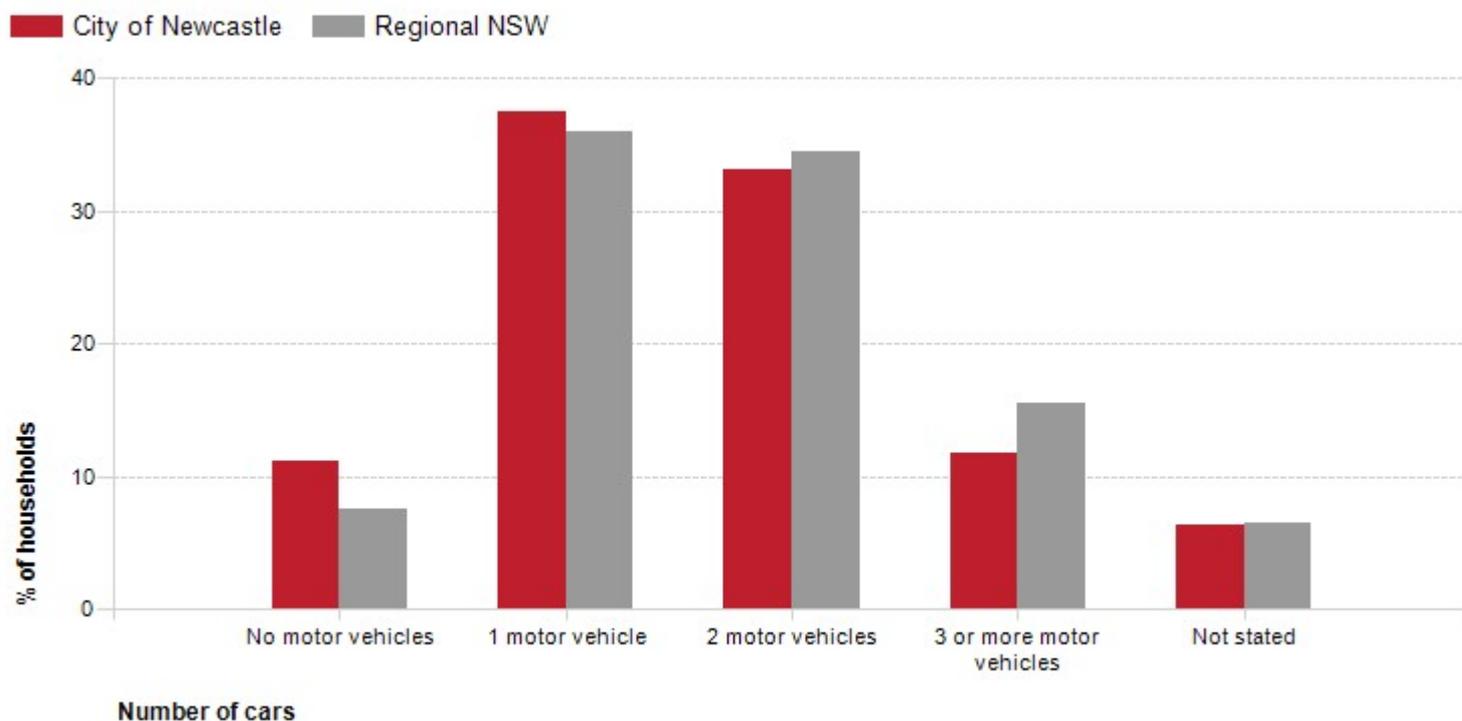
The ability of the population to access services and employment is strongly influenced by access to transport. The number of motor vehicles per household in the City of Newcastle quantifies access to private transport and will be influenced by Age Structure and Household Type, which determine the number 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

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	
Number of cars							2006 to 2011
No motor vehicles	6,813	11.2	7.6	8,284	14.1	9.0	-1,471
1 motor vehicle	22,850	37.5	36.0	22,704	38.6	37.3	+146
2 motor vehicles	20,161	33.1	34.4	17,566	29.9	33.3	+2,595
3 or more motor vehicles	7,163	11.8	15.5	5,615	9.6	13.7	+1,548
Not stated	3,895	6.4	6.5	4,584	7.8	6.8	-689
Total households	60,882	100.0	100.0	58,753	100.0	100.0	+2,129

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

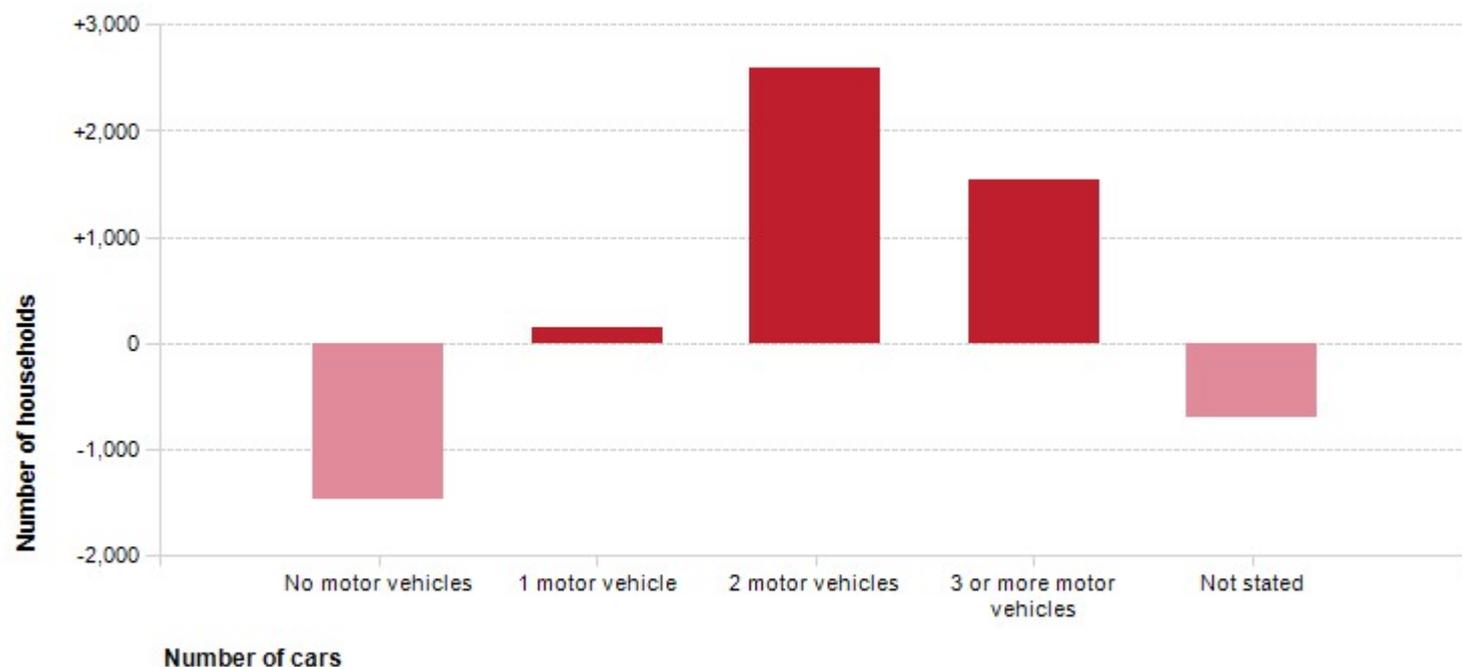
Car ownership, 2011



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 car ownership, 2006 to 2011

City of Newcastle



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 the City of Newcastle in 2011 compared to Regional NSW shows that 82.4% of the households owned at least one car, while 11.2% did not, compared with 86.0% and 7.6% respectively in Regional NSW.

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, 37.5% of the households owned one car; 33.1% owned two cars; and 11.8% owned three cars or more, compared with 36.0%; 34.4% and 15.5% respectively for Regional NSW.

Emerging groups

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

- 2 motor vehicles (+2,595 households)
- 3 or more motor vehicles (+1,548 households)
- No motor vehicles (-1,471 households)
- 1 motor vehicle (+146 households)

Housing tenure

The City of Newcastle's Housing Tenure data provides insights into its socio-economic status as well as the role it plays in the housing market. For example, a high concentration of private renters may indicate a transient area attractive to young singles and couples, while a concentration of home owners indicates a more settled area with mature families and empty-nester [Household Summary](#). Tenure can also reflect built form ([Dwelling Type](#)), with a significantly higher share of renters in high density housing and a substantially larger proportion of home-owners in separate houses, although this is not always the case.

In conjunction with other socio-economic status indicators in the City of Newcastle, Tenure data is useful for analysing housing markets, housing affordability and identifying public housing areas.

Housing tenure

City of Newcastle	2011			2006			Change
Tenure type	Number	%	Regional NSW	Number	%	Regional NSW	2006 to 2011
Fully owned	18,185	29.9	36.6	18,845	32.1	38.2	-660
Mortgage	18,682	30.7	29.7	16,668	28.4	28.7	+2,014
Renting	20,170	33.1	27.0	18,841	32.1	26.2	+1,329
▪ Renting - Social housing	3,996	6.6	4.8	3,856	6.6	5.0	+140
▪ Renting - Private	15,851	26.0	21.4	14,610	24.9	20.1	+1,241
▪ Renting - Not stated	323	0.5	0.8	375	0.6	1.1	-52
Other tenure type	427	0.7	0.9	419	0.7	1.0	+8
Not stated	3,422	5.6	5.8	3,981	6.8	5.9	-559
Total households	60,886	100.0	100.0	58,754	100.0	100.0	+2,132

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

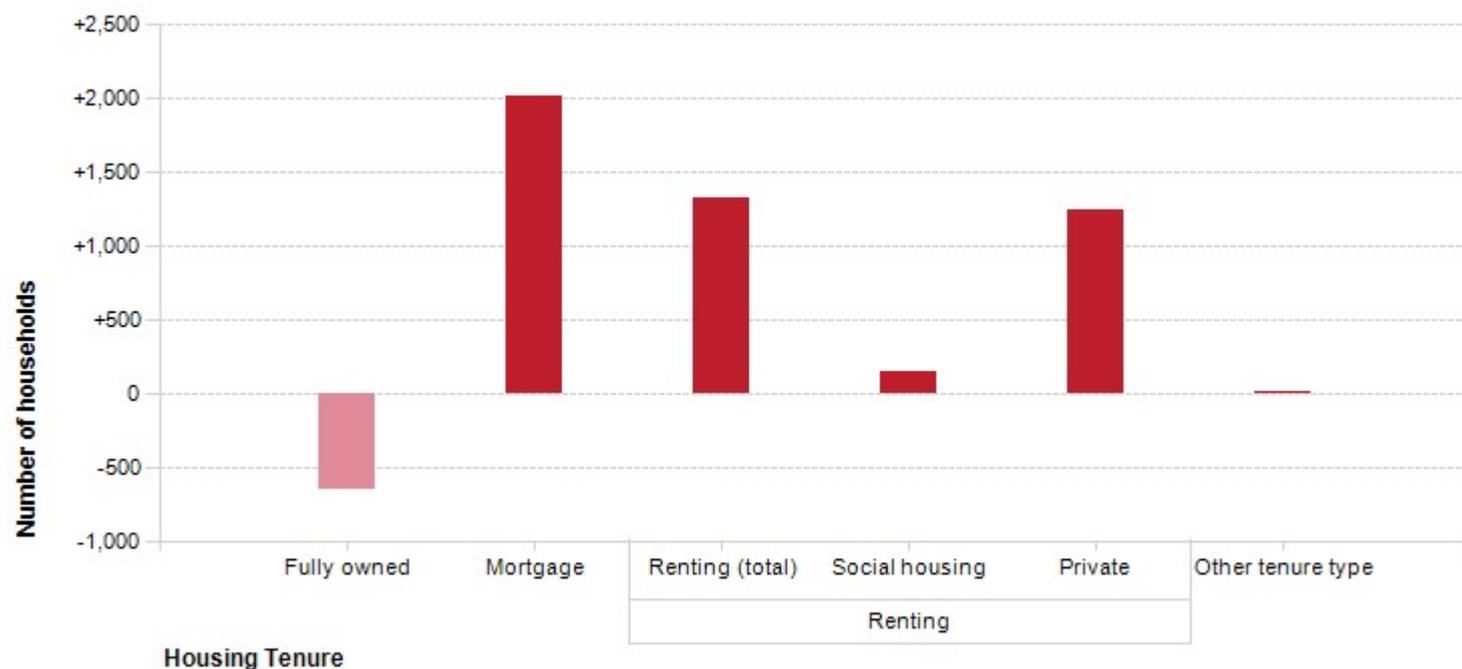
Housing tenure, 2011



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 housing tenure, 2006 to 2011

City of Newcastle



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 housing tenure of the population of the City of Newcastle in 2011 compared to Regional NSW shows that there was a smaller proportion of households who owned their dwelling; a larger proportion purchasing their dwelling; and a larger proportion who were renters.

Overall, 29.9% of the population owned their dwelling; 30.7% were purchasing, and 33.1% were renting, compared with 36.6%, 29.7% and 27.0% respectively for Regional NSW.

Emerging groups

The largest changes in housing tenure categories for the households in the City of Newcastle between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Mortgage (+2,014 persons)
- Renting - Private (+1,241 persons)
- Fully owned (-660 persons)
- Renting - Social housing (+140 persons)

The total number of households in City of Newcastle increased by 2,132 between 2006 and 2011.

Housing loan repayments

Mortgage repayments are directly related to house prices in the City of Newcastle, 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

City of Newcastle	2011		
Monthly repayment amount	Number	%	Regional NSW
Nil repayments	400	2.1	2.8
\$1-\$149	171	0.9	0.7
\$150-\$299	179	1.0	1.3
\$300-\$449	386	2.1	2.9
\$450-\$599	377	2.0	2.7
\$600-\$799	761	4.1	5.4
\$800-\$999	987	5.3	7.0
\$1000-\$1199	1,141	6.1	7.8
\$1200-\$1399	1,502	8.0	9.3
\$1400-\$1599	1,398	7.5	7.8
\$1600-\$1799	1,716	9.2	8.9
\$1800-\$1999	1,523	8.2	6.3
\$2000-\$2199	2,081	11.1	9.1
\$2200-\$2399	962	5.1	4.0
\$2400-\$2599	644	3.4	2.6
\$2600-\$2999	1,402	7.5	6.1
\$3000-\$3999	1,381	7.4	6.2
\$4000-\$4999	484	2.6	2.0
\$5000 and over	332	1.8	1.6
Not stated	854	4.6	5.4
Total households with a mortgage	18,681	100.0	100.0

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 the City of Newcastle compared to Regional NSW shows that there was a larger proportion of households paying high mortgage repayments (\$2,600 per month or more), and a smaller proportion of households with low mortgage repayments (less than \$1000 per month).

Overall, 19.3% of households were paying high mortgage repayments, and 17.5% were paying low repayments, compared with 15.9% and 23.0% respectively in Regional NSW.

The major differences between the household loan repayments of the City of Newcastle and Regional NSW were:

- A larger percentage of \$2000-\$2199 (11.1% compared to 9.1%)
- A larger percentage of \$1800-\$1999 (8.2% compared to 6.3%)
- A larger percentage of \$2600-\$2999 (7.5% compared to 6.1%)
- A larger percentage of \$2200-\$2399 (5.1% compared to 4.0%)

Housing rental payments

Rental payments can be a better measure of the cost of housing in the City of Newcastle 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.

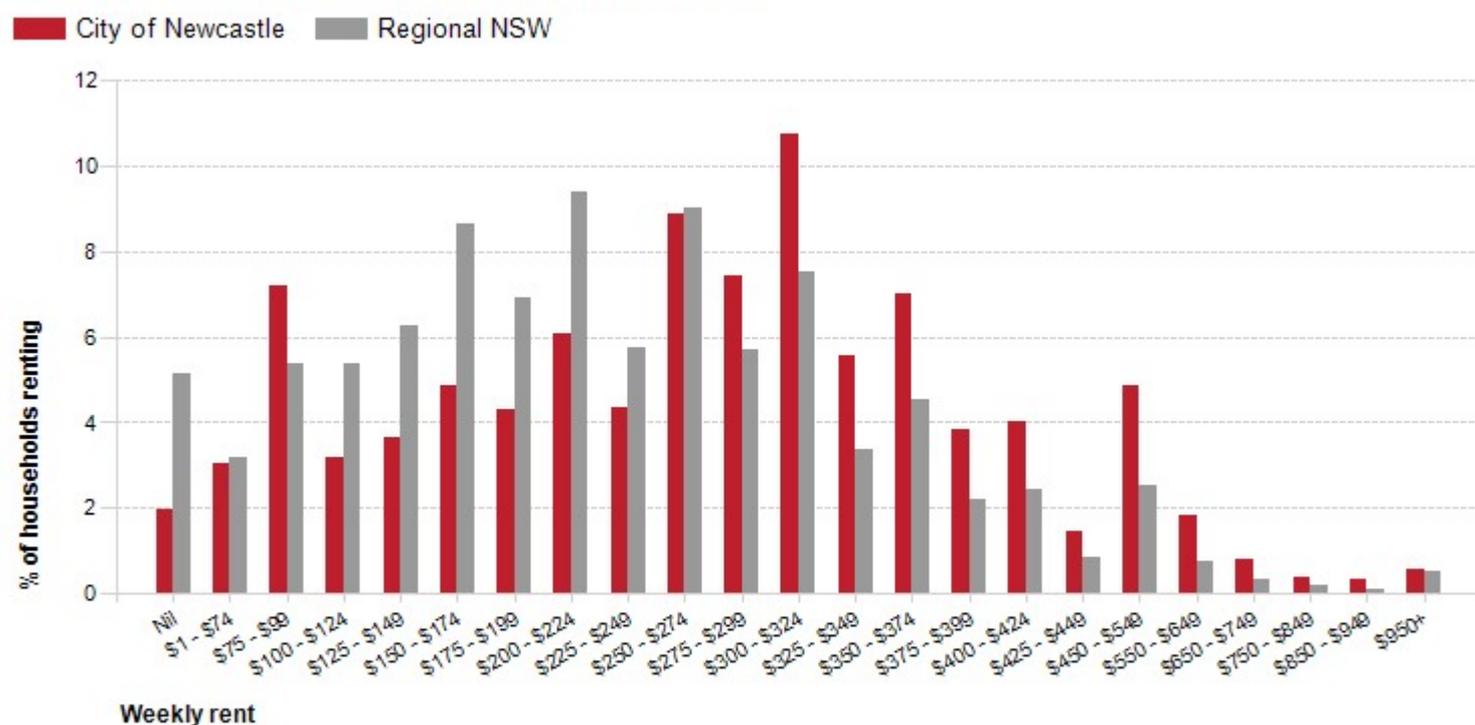
Rental payments are not directly comparable over time because of inflation. For comparison of rental payments over time, go to Housing Rental Quartiles.

Weekly housing rental payments

City of Newcastle	2011		
Weekly rental amount	Number	%	Regional NSW
Nil	400	2.0	5.1
\$1 - \$74	613	3.0	3.2
\$75 - \$99	1,450	7.2	5.4
\$100 - \$124	641	3.2	5.4
\$125 - \$149	736	3.6	6.3
\$150 - \$174	982	4.9	8.7
\$175 - \$199	865	4.3	6.9
\$200 - \$224	1,230	6.1	9.4
\$225 - \$249	874	4.3	5.8
\$250 - \$274	1,793	8.9	9.0
\$275 - \$299	1,495	7.4	5.7
\$300 - \$324	2,171	10.8	7.5
\$325 - \$349	1,124	5.6	3.4
\$350 - \$374	1,415	7.0	4.5
\$375 - \$399	772	3.8	2.2
\$400 - \$424	809	4.0	2.4
\$425 - \$449	297	1.5	0.8
\$450 - \$549	979	4.9	2.5
\$550 - \$649	368	1.8	0.8
\$650 - \$749	159	0.8	0.3
\$750 - \$849	80	0.4	0.2
\$850 - \$949	64	0.3	0.1
\$950+	115	0.6	0.5
Rent Not stated	734	3.6	3.9
Total households renting	20,166	100.0	100.0

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 the City of Newcastle compared to Regional NSW shows that there was a larger proportion of households paying high rental payments (\$400 per week or more), and a smaller proportion of households with low rental payments (less than \$150 per week).

Overall, 14.2% of households were paying high rental payments, and 19.0% were paying low payments, compared with 7.7% and 25.3% respectively in Regional NSW.

The major differences between the housing rental payments of the City of Newcastle and Regional NSW were:

- A larger percentage of \$350 - \$374 (7.0% compared to 4.5%)
- A larger percentage of \$450 - \$549 (4.9% compared to 2.5%)
- A larger percentage of \$325 - \$349 (5.6% compared to 3.4%)
- A larger percentage of \$75 - \$99 (7.2% compared to 5.4%)

SEIFA - disadvantage

The City of Newcastle 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
Wyong (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

Local Government Areas in New South Wales

Local Government Area	2011 index
Gwydir (A)	939.9
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.

The City of Newcastle 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 the City of Newcastle 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 the City of Newcastle.