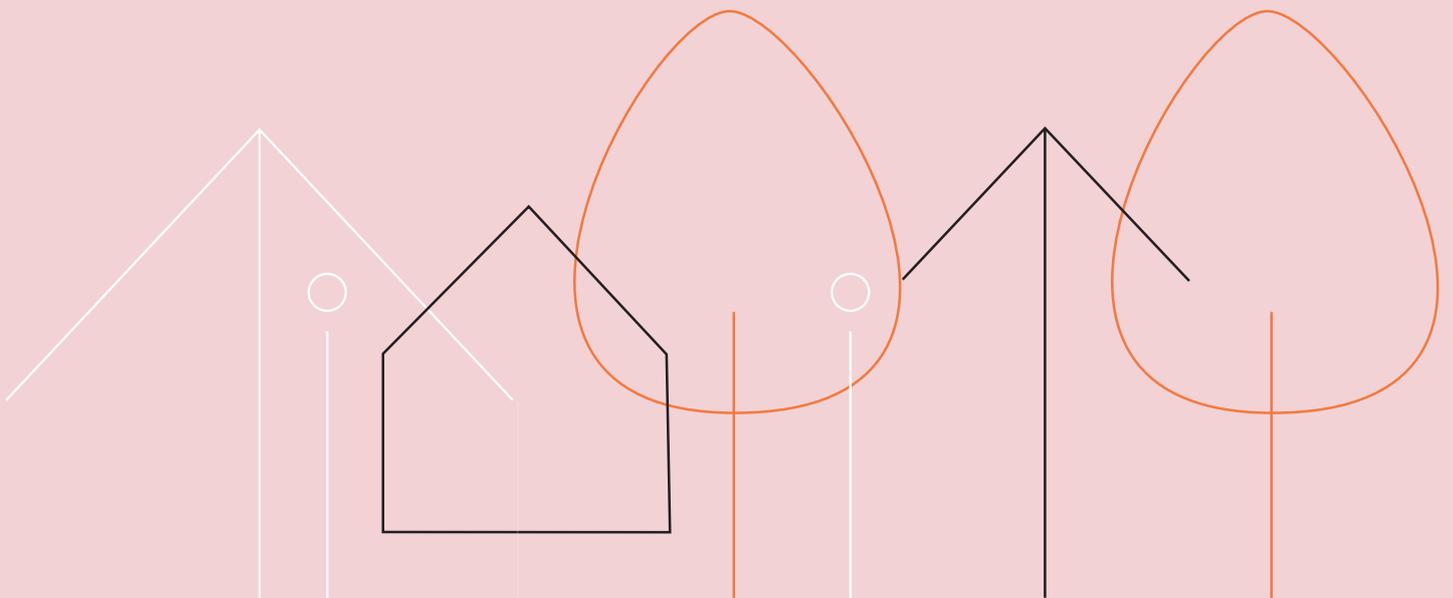


City of Newcastle

Maryland
2011 Census results

Comparison year: 2006
Benchmark area: New South Wales

community profile

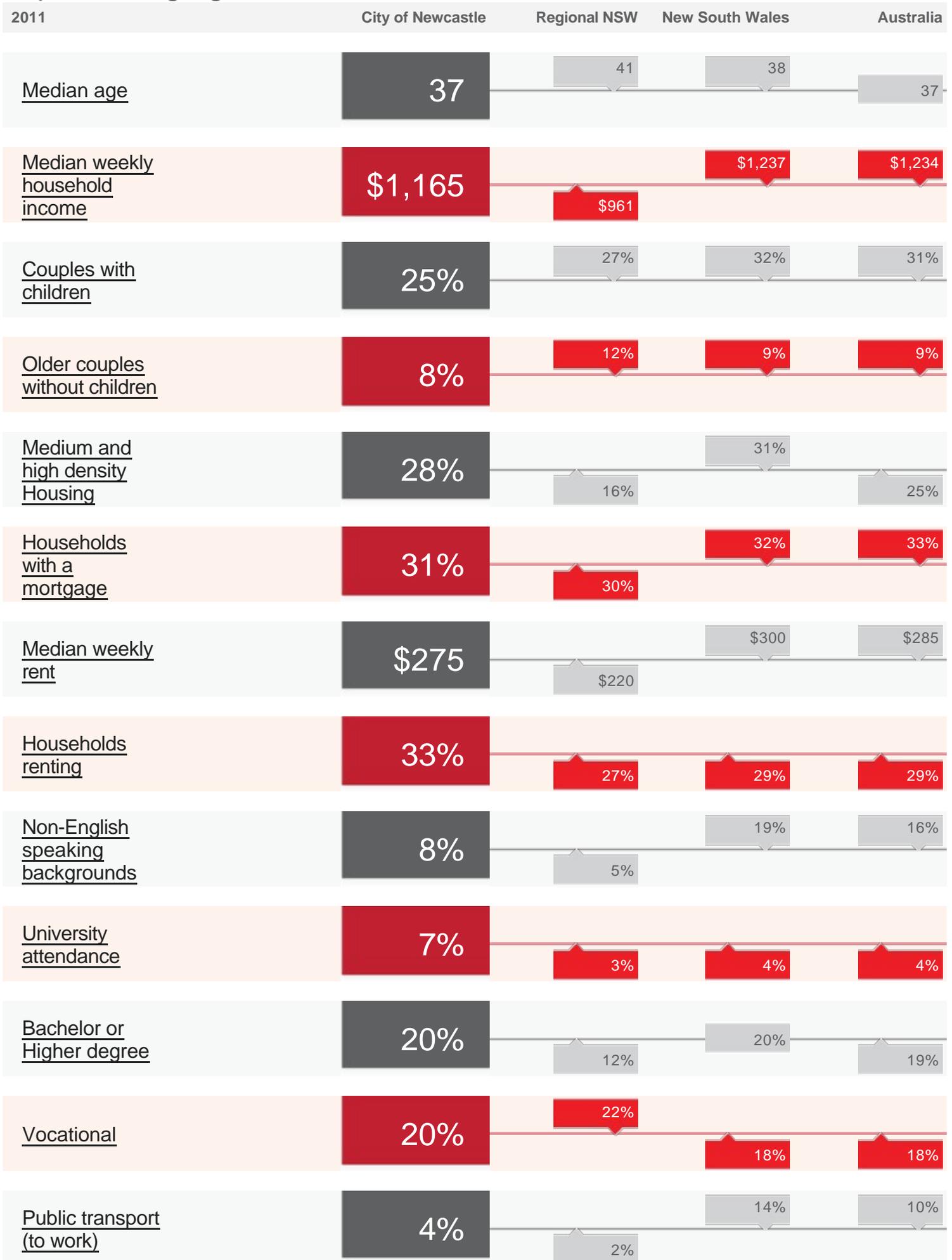


Compiled and presented in profile.id®. <http://profile.id.com.au/newcastle>

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Population highlights



Unemployment

6%

6%

6%

6%

SEIFA index of
disadvantage
2011

994

969

996

1002

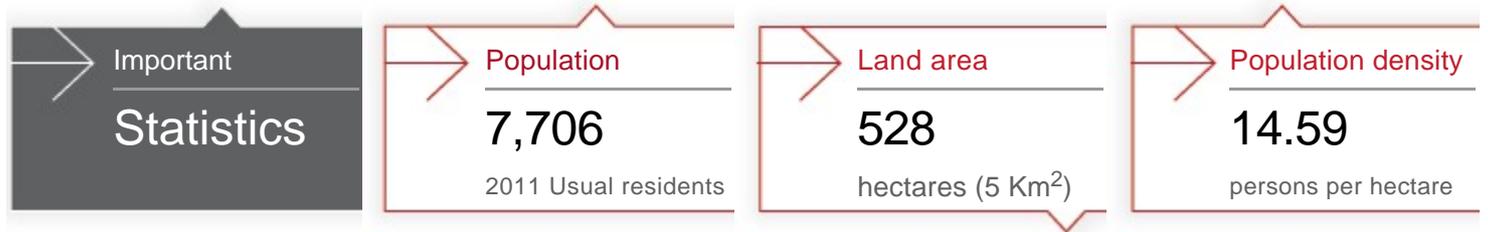
About the area

Location and boundaries

Maryland is bounded by the locality of Hexham in the north, Ironbark Creek in the east, Minmi Road in the south, and the locality of Fletcher in the west.

Name origin

Maryland is thought to be named after the original land grant in the area, known then as Merrylands.



Maryland

Legend

- Suburbs
- City of Newcastle

Settlement history

Settlement of the area dates from 1838 when the first land grant was made, with land used mainly for agriculture. Significant residential development did not occur until the 1970s. Rapid growth took place during the 1970s and 1980s. Substantial development continued during the 1990s as large numbers of new dwellings were added to the area. Growth began to slow from 2001, with minimal population increase between 2006 and 2011 as considerably fewer new dwellings were added to the area.

Land use

Maryland is a relatively recent residential area, with undeveloped areas in the east.

Major features

Major features of the area include Beauford Avenue Reserve, Bernborough Avenue Park, Bill Elliott Oval, Bindowan Crescent Reserve, Fletcher Park, Grange Avenue Reserve, Kariwarra Street Reserve, Maryland Drive Reserve, Tumpoaba Reserve, Maryland Shopping Centre, Maryland Skate Park and several schools.

Population, households and dwellings

The Census provides us with a count of the total population in the City of Newcastle in 2011 as well as several sub-populations such as the Indigenous population, voter population and the overseas born. It also enables us to see how these have changed over each five year period back to 1991. It is important to note that there are different ways of counting populations. You can access two population counts on this page – the Usual Residence count and the Enumerated Count – by changing your Data Type selection in the control bar above the table. For post 2011 population go to [Population Estimates](#) and to read about which population to use when, go to [Population Types](#).

Population

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	
Population (excluding O/S visitors)	7,705	100.0	100.0	7,532	100.0	100.0	+173
■ Males	3,813	49.5	49.3	3,710	49.3	49.3	+103
■ Females	3,892	50.5	50.7	3,821	50.7	50.7	+71
Australian citizens	7,238	93.9	85.5	7,091	94.1	85.8	+147
Eligible Voters (citizens aged 18+)	5,215	67.7	64.8	4,926	65.4	64.5	+289
Overseas Visitors	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

Dwellings

Total Dwellings	2,727	100.0	100.0	2,642	100.0	100.0	+84
Occupied private dwellings	2,632	96.5	90.5	2,555	96.7	90.3	+77
Population in non-private dwellings	8	--	--	3	--	--	+5
Average household size (persons per dwelling)	2.87	--	2.59	2.92	--	2.58	-0.05

The 'Dwellings' table is enumerated data.

Culture and ethnicity

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	311	4.0	2.5	221	2.9	2.1	+90
Australian born	6,734	87.4	68.6	6,552	87.0	68.9	+182
Speaks a language other than English at home	604	7.9	22.5	498	6.6	20.1	+106

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

Service age groups

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

Service age groups divide the population into age categories that reflect typical life-stages. They indicate the level of demand for services that target people at different stages in life and how that demand is changing.

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

Age structure - service age groups

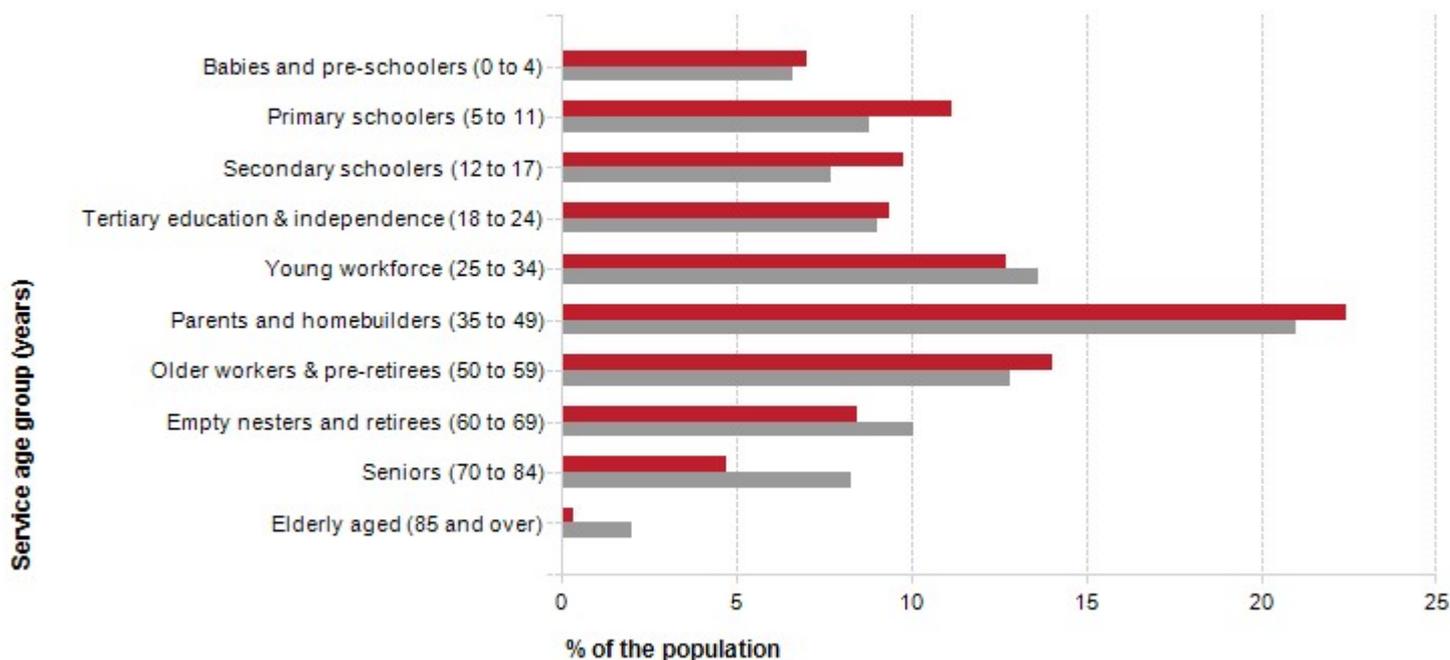
Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Service age group (years)	Number	%	New South Wales %	Number	%	New South Wales %	2006 to 2011
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	542	7.0	6.6	582	7.7	6.4	-41
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	859	11.2	8.8	910	12.1	9.3	-51
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	753	9.8	7.7	796	10.6	8.2	-44
Tertiary education & independence (18 to 24)	722	9.4	9.0	645	8.6	9.2	+77
Young workforce (25 to 34)	980	12.7	13.6	1,065	14.1	13.6	-85
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	1,730	22.5	21.0	1,833	24.3	21.9	-103
Older workers & pre-retirees (50 to 59)	1,079	14.0	12.8	919	12.2	12.7	+160
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	651	8.5	10.0	462	6.1	8.7	+189
Seniors (70 to 84)	361	4.7	8.3	279	3.7	8.2	+82
Elderly aged (85 and over)	24	0.3	2.0	36	0.5	1.7	-12
Total population	7,705	100.0	100.0	7,532	100.0	100.0	+173

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

Age structure, 2011

City of Newcastle

Maryland New South Wales

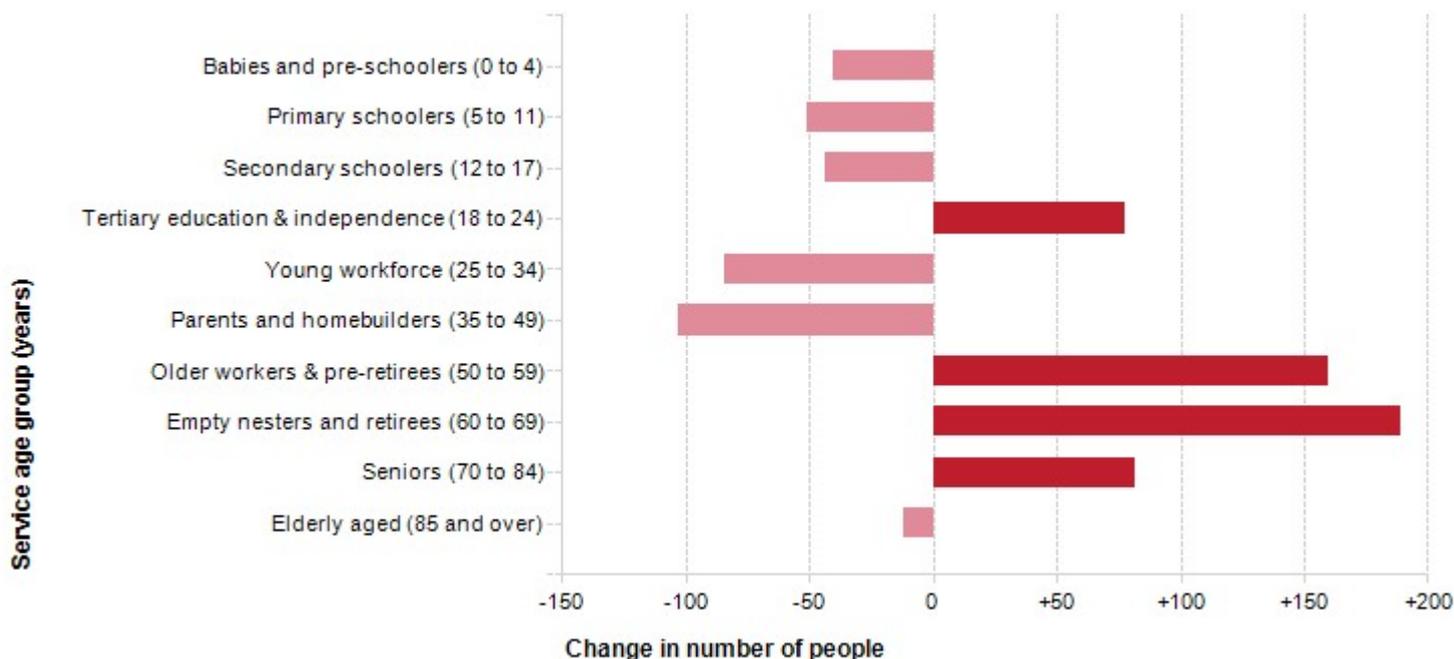


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in age structure, 2006 to 2011

Maryland



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 service age groups of Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that there was a higher proportion of people in the younger age groups (0 to 17 years) and a lower proportion of people in the older age groups (60+ years).

Overall, 28.0% of the population was aged between 0 and 17, and 13.5% were aged 60 years and over, compared with 23.1% and 20.4% respectively for New South Wales.

The major differences between the age structure of Maryland and New South Wales were:

- A *larger* percentage of 'Primary schoolers' (11.2% compared to 8.8%)
- A *larger* percentage of 'Secondary schoolers' (9.8% compared to 7.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of 'Parents and homebuilders' (22.5% compared to 21.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of 'Older workers & pre-retirees' (14.0% compared to 12.8%)

Emerging groups

From 2006 to 2011, Maryland's population increased by 173 people (2.3%). This represents an average annual population change of 0.46% per year over the period.

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

- Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69) (+189 persons)
- Older workers & pre-retirees (50 to 59) (+160 persons)
- Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49) (-103 persons)
- Young workforce (25 to 34) (-85 persons)

Five year age groups

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

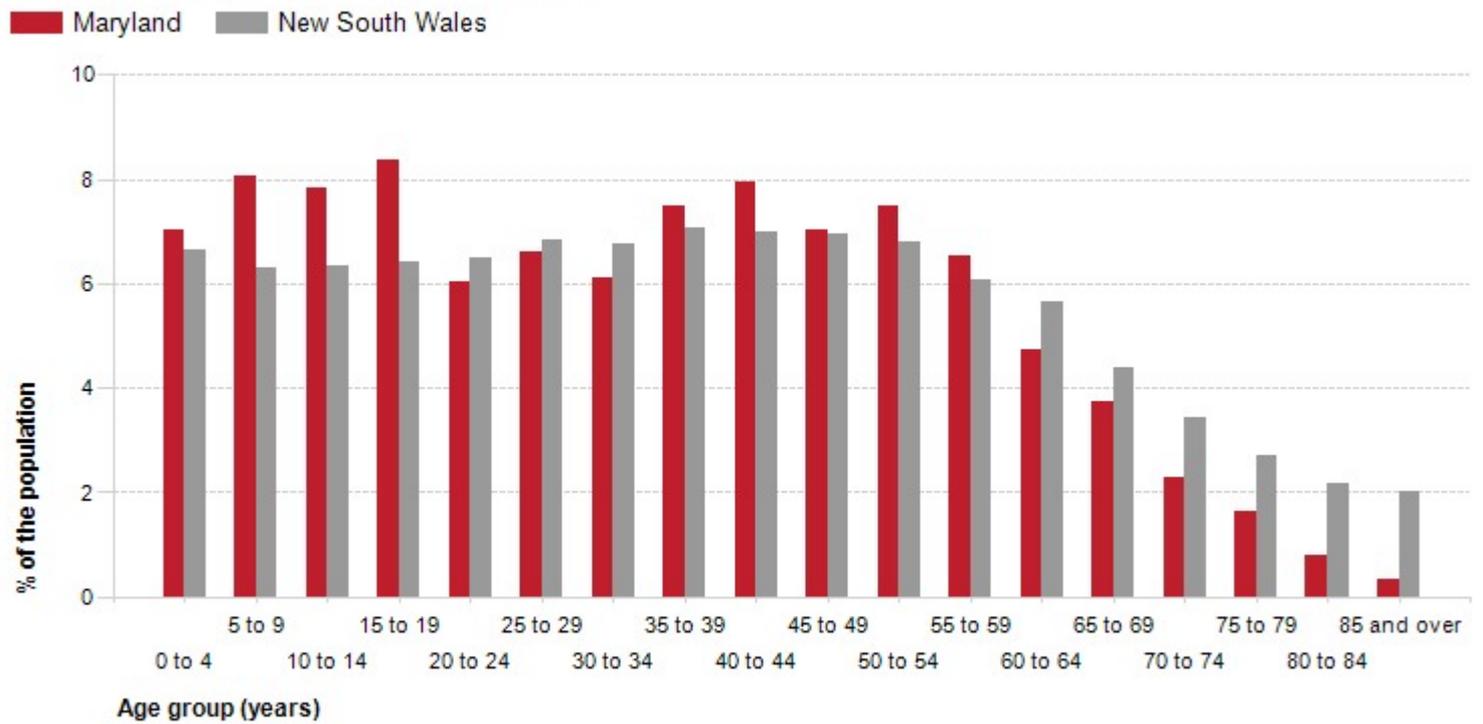
To get a more complete picture Maryland's Age Structure should be viewed in conjunction with [Household Types](#) and [Dwelling Types](#).

Age structure - Five year age groups

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Five year age groups (years)	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
0 to 4	542	7.0	6.6	582	7.7	6.4	-41
5 to 9	620	8.1	6.3	664	8.8	6.6	-44
10 to 14	604	7.8	6.3	660	8.8	6.8	-56
15 to 19	643	8.4	6.4	591	7.9	6.7	+52
20 to 24	466	6.0	6.5	436	5.8	6.6	+30
25 to 29	510	6.6	6.8	478	6.4	6.5	+32
30 to 34	470	6.1	6.8	587	7.8	7.1	-116
35 to 39	576	7.5	7.1	625	8.3	7.2	-48
40 to 44	611	7.9	7.0	597	7.9	7.4	+14
45 to 49	542	7.0	7.0	610	8.1	7.3	-69
50 to 54	576	7.5	6.8	532	7.1	6.6	+44
55 to 59	502	6.5	6.1	387	5.1	6.1	+116
60 to 64	365	4.7	5.6	269	3.6	4.8	+96
65 to 69	286	3.7	4.4	193	2.6	3.9	+93
70 to 74	174	2.3	3.4	127	1.7	3.2	+47
75 to 79	125	1.6	2.7	106	1.4	2.9	+19
80 to 84	61	0.8	2.2	45	0.6	2.1	+16
85 and over	24	0.3	2.0	36	0.5	1.7	-12
Total	7,705	100.0	100.0	7,532	100.0	100.0	+173

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

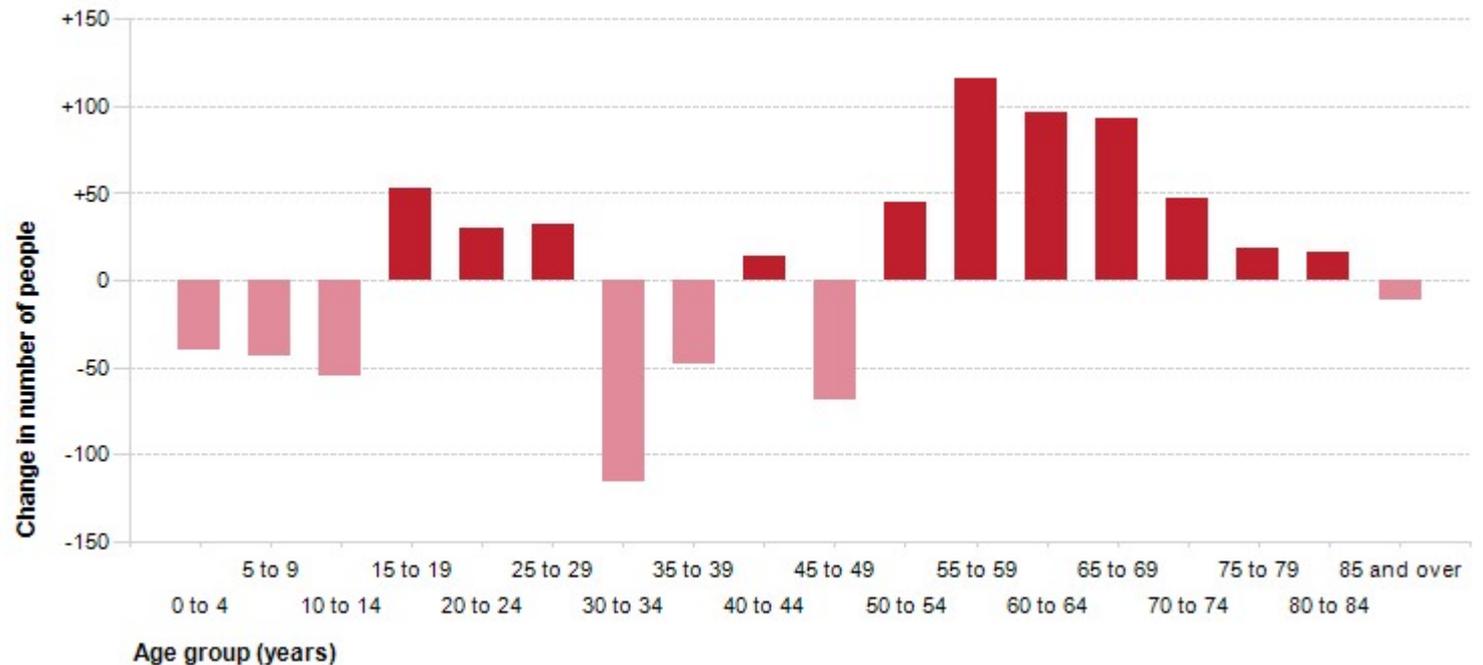


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in five year age structure, 2006 to 2011

Maryland



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 Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that there was a higher proportion of people in the younger age groups (under 15) and a lower proportion of people in the older age groups (65+).

Overall, 22.9% of the population was aged between 0 and 15, and 8.7% were aged 65 years and over, compared with 19.3% and 14.7% respectively for New South Wales.

The major differences between the age structure of Maryland and New South Wales were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 15 to 19 (8.4% compared to 6.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 5 to 9 (8.1% compared to 6.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 10 to 14 (7.8% compared to 6.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 40 to 44 (7.9% compared to 7.0%)

Emerging groups

From 2006 to 2011, Maryland's population increased by 173 people (2.3%). This represents an average annual population change of 0.46% per year over the period.

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

- 30 to 34 (-116 persons)
- 55 to 59 (+116 persons)
- 60 to 64 (+96 persons)
- 65 to 69 (+93 persons)

Single year of age

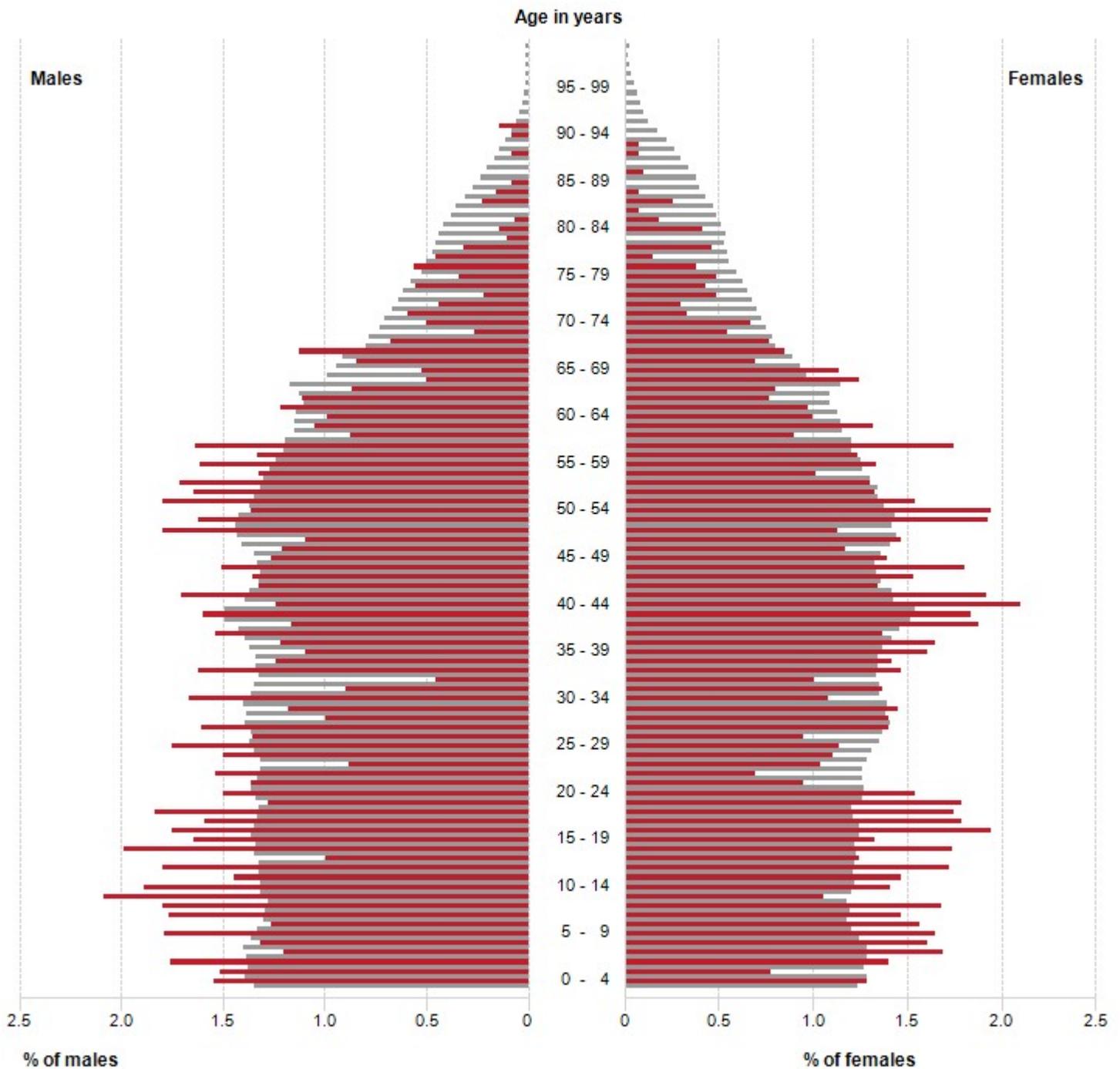
The Age Structure of Maryland provides key insights into the level of demand for age based services and facilities. It is also an indicator of Maryland's demographic role and function and how it is likely to change in the future.

Single year of age data is presented as an age-sex pyramid which enables the shape of the population to be compared geographically, temporally and by gender. For example, longer female life expectancy usually leads to the pyramid skewing to the right in the older age groups.

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

Age and sex pyramid, 2011

■ Maryland ■ New South Wales



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.

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 Maryland 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 Maryland's ethnic characteristics.

Ancestry - ranked by size

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Ancestry	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Australian	3,581	46.5	32.1	3,783	50.2	36.2	-201
English	3,105	40.3	31.1	2,722	36.1	29.0	+383
Scottish	722	9.4	7.6	609	8.1	6.9	+113
Irish	624	8.1	9.6	518	6.9	8.8	+107
German	269	3.5	3.1	242	3.2	3.0	+27
Macedonian	140	1.8	0.5	148	2.0	0.5	-8
Polish	104	1.4	0.7	108	1.4	0.7	-4
Italian	95	1.2	3.6	103	1.4	3.5	-9
Chinese	94	1.2	5.5	88	1.2	4.7	+6
Dutch	88	1.2	1.1	77	1.0	1.1	+12

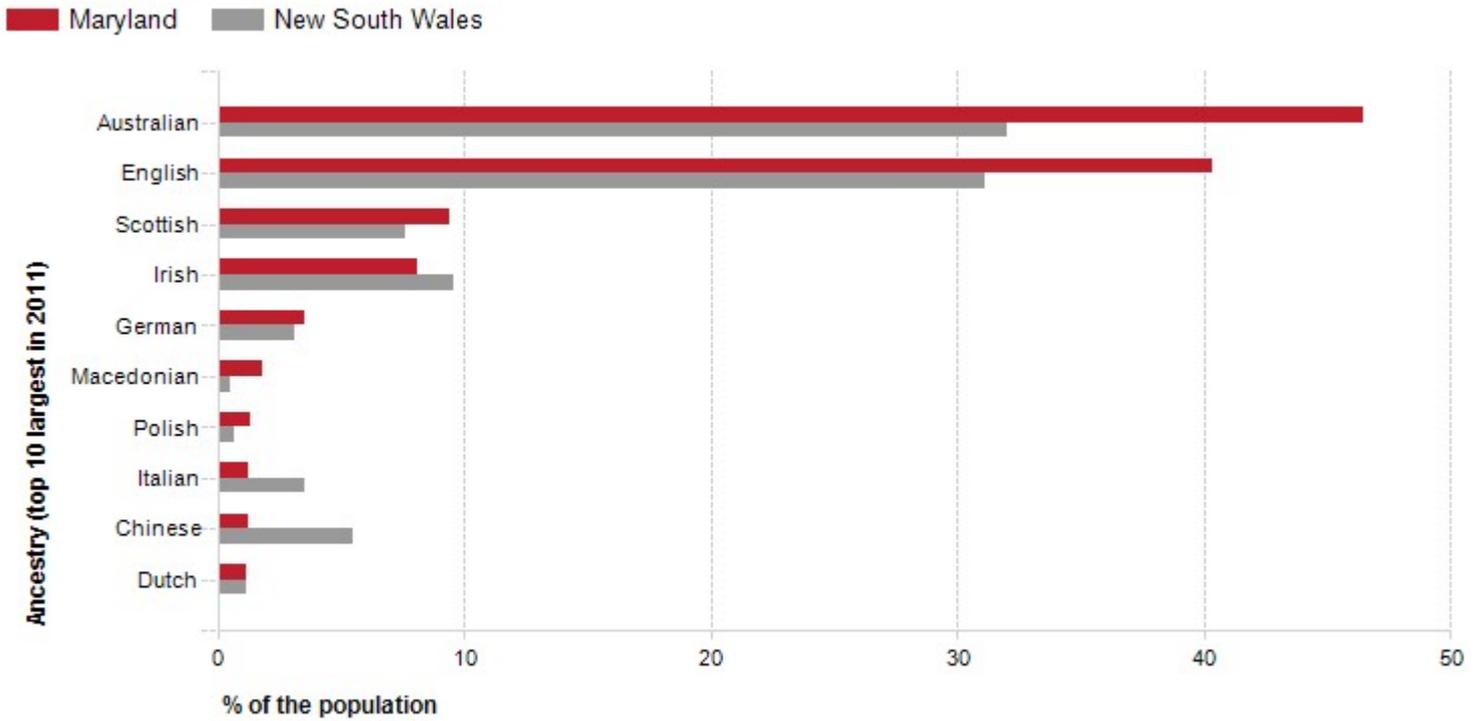
Excludes ancestries with fewer than 20 responses, or less than 0.1% of the total population.

Ancestry - totals

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Ancestry totals	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Not stated	309	4.0	6.9	389	5.2	8.4	-81
Total People	7,705	100.0	100.0	7,532	100.0	100.0	+173
Total responses	10,024	–	–	9,507	–	–	+517

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

Ancestry, 2011

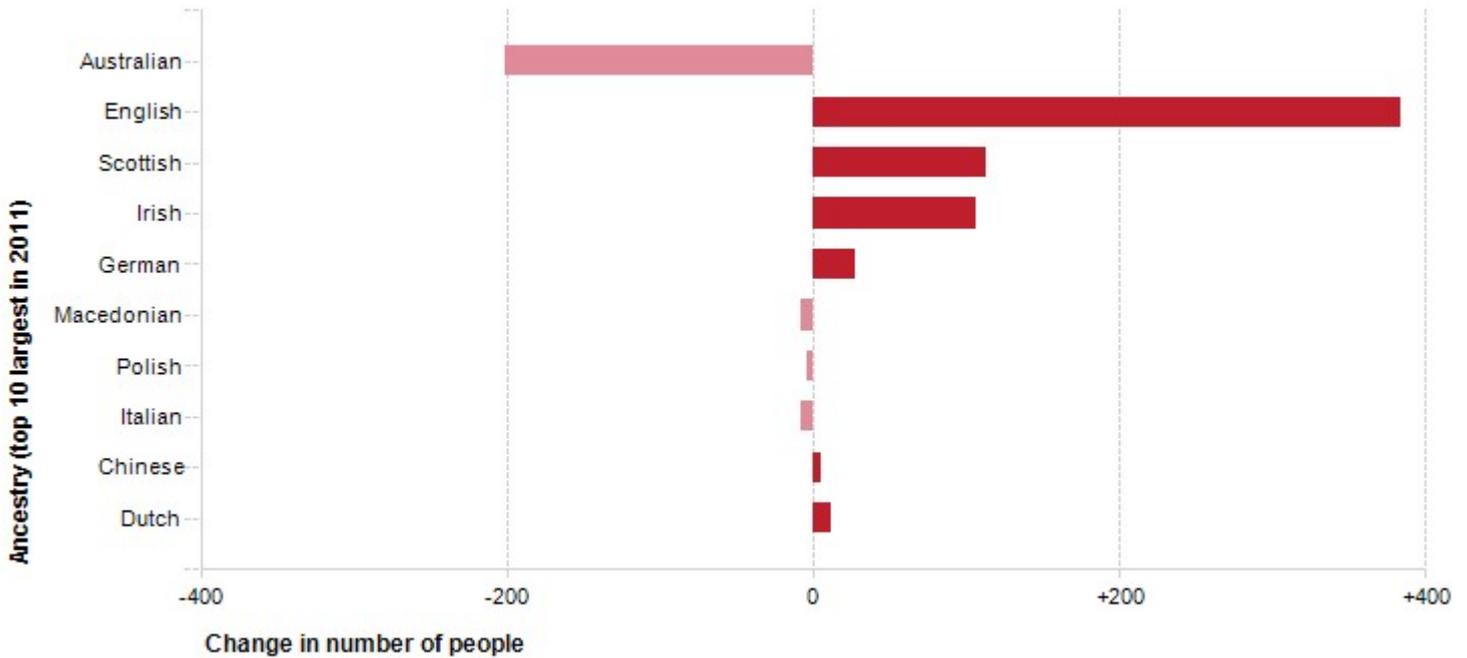


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in ancestry, 2006 to 2011

Maryland



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



Dominant groups

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

- Australian (3,581 people or 46.5%)
- English (3,105 people or 40.3%)
- Scottish (722 people or 9.4%)
- Irish (624 people or 8.1%)
- German (269 people or 3.5%)

In combination these five ancestries account for 8,301 responses in total, or 107.78% of all responses.

The major differences between the ancestries of the population in Maryland and New South Wales were:

- A *larger* percentage of people with Australian ancestry (46.5% compared to 32.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of people with English ancestry (40.3% compared to 31.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of people with Scottish ancestry (9.4% compared to 7.6%)
- A *larger* percentage of people with Macedonian ancestry (1.8% compared to 0.5%)

Emerging groups

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

- English (+383 persons)
- Australian (-201 persons)
- Scottish (+113 persons)
- Irish (+107 persons)

Birthplace

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

Birthplace - ranked by size

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Country of birth	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
United Kingdom	151	2.0	4.0	187	2.5	4.1	-35
New Zealand	53	0.7	1.7	37	0.5	1.6	+16
India	47	0.6	1.4	24	0.3	0.9	+23
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	39	0.5	0.2	57	0.8	0.3	-18
Philippines	36	0.5	1.0	29	0.4	0.9	+7
Poland	30	0.4	0.2	20	0.3	0.2	+9
Serbia / Montenegro (fmr Yugoslavia)	26	0.3	0.2	22	0.3	0.3	+3
China	25	0.3	2.3	23	0.3	1.7	+3

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

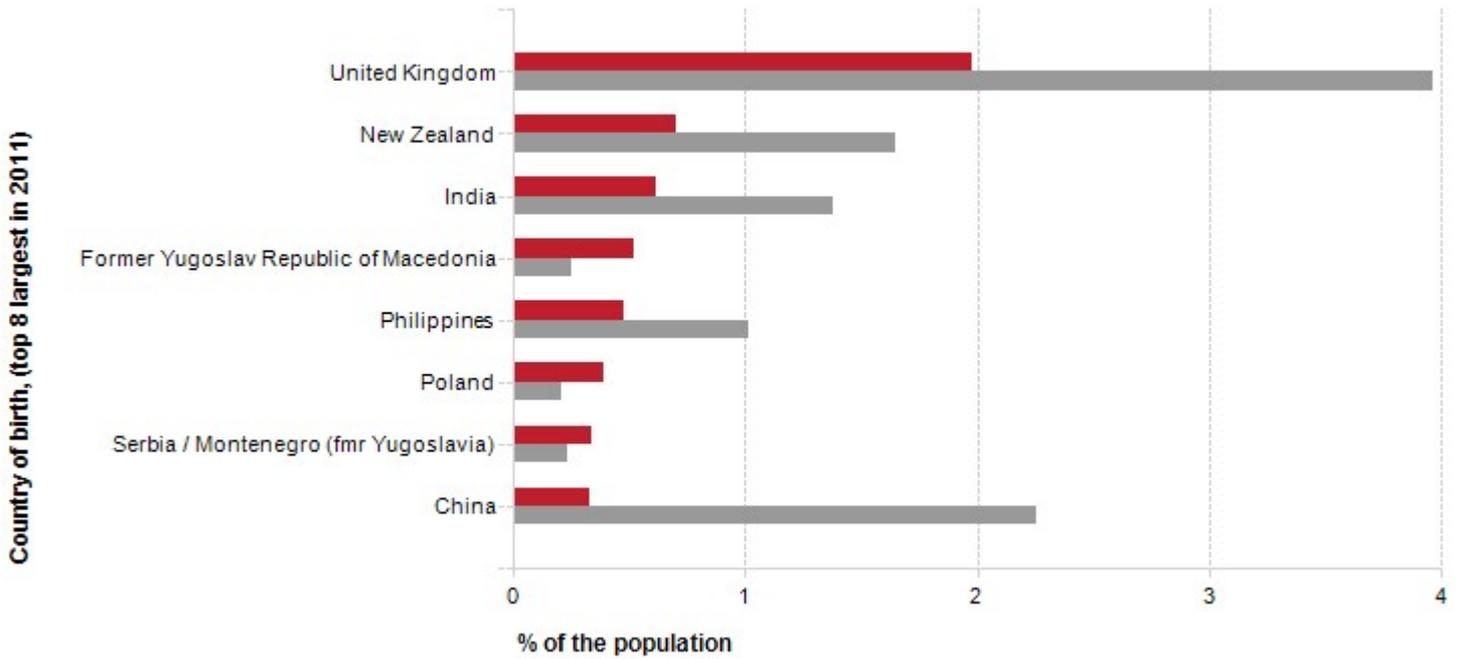
Birthplace - summary

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Birthplace	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Total Overseas born	753	9.8	25.7	731	9.7	23.7	+23
Non-English speaking backgrounds	513	6.7	18.6	466	6.2	16.8	+47
Main English speaking countries	239	3.1	7.1	264	3.5	6.9	-25
Australia	6,734	87.4	68.6	6,552	87.0	69.0	+182
Not Stated	212	2.8	5.7	251	3.3	7.3	-38
Total Population	7,701	100.0	100.0	7,534	100.0	100.0	+167

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

■ Maryland ■ New South Wales

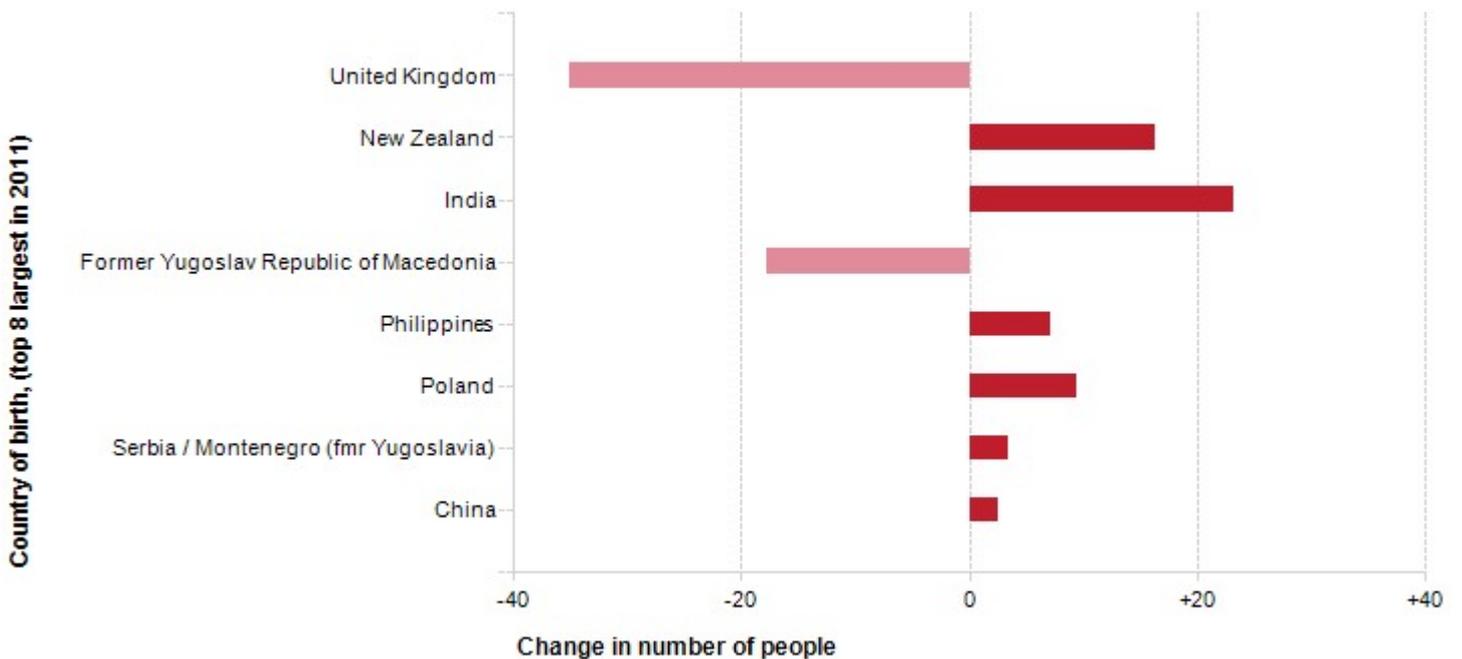


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in country of birth, 2006 to 2011

Maryland



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 Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that there was a smaller proportion of people born overseas, as well as a smaller proportion of people from a non-English speaking background.

Overall, 9.8% of the population was born overseas, and 6.7% were from a non-English speaking background, compared with 25.7% and 18.6% respectively for New South Wales.

The major differences between the countries of birth of the population in Maryland and New South Wales were:

- A *smaller* percentage of people born in United Kingdom (2.0% compared to 4.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in China (0.3% compared to 2.3%)

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people born overseas increased by 22 or 3.0%, and the number of people from a non-English speaking background increased by 47 or 10.1%.

There were no major differences in Maryland between 2006 and 2011.

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 Maryland 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.

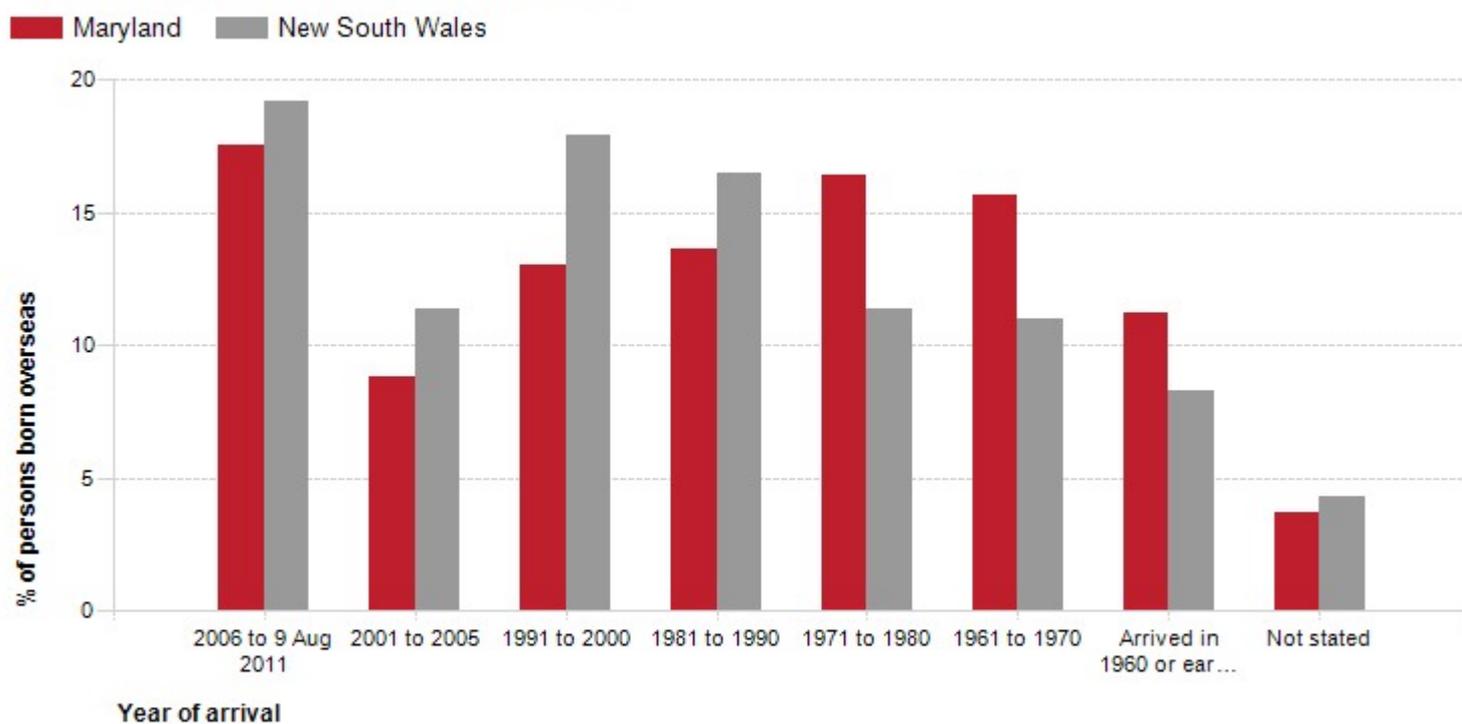
Maryland's Year of Arrival data, when used with Birthplace, Religion and Language Spoken at Home data, is a good indicator of the likely need for services in migrant communities.

Year of arrival in Australia

Maryland	2011			
	Year of arrival in Australia	Number	%	New South Wales
	2006 to 9 Aug 2011	136	17.5	19.2
	2001 to 2005	68	8.8	11.4
	1991 to 2000 (10 year period)	101	13.0	17.9
	1981 to 1990 (10 year period)	105	13.6	16.5
	1971 to 1980 (10 year period)	127	16.4	11.4
	1961 to 1970 (10 year period)	121	15.7	11.0
	Arrived in 1960 or earlier	87	11.3	8.3
	Not stated	28	3.7	4.3
	Total	776	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



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 Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that there was a larger proportion of people who arrived before 2001, and a smaller proportion of recent arrivals (those who arrived between 2006 and 2011).

Overall, 70.0% of the overseas born population arrived before 2001, and 17.5% arrived during or after 2006, compared with 65.1% and 19.2% respectively for New South Wales.

The major differences between the year of arrival data of Maryland and New South Wales were:

- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 1971 and 1980 (16.4% compared to 11.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 1961 and 1970 (15.7% compared to 11.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between in 1960 or earlier (11.3% compared to 8.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 1991 and 2000 (13.0% compared to 17.9%)

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 Maryland'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.

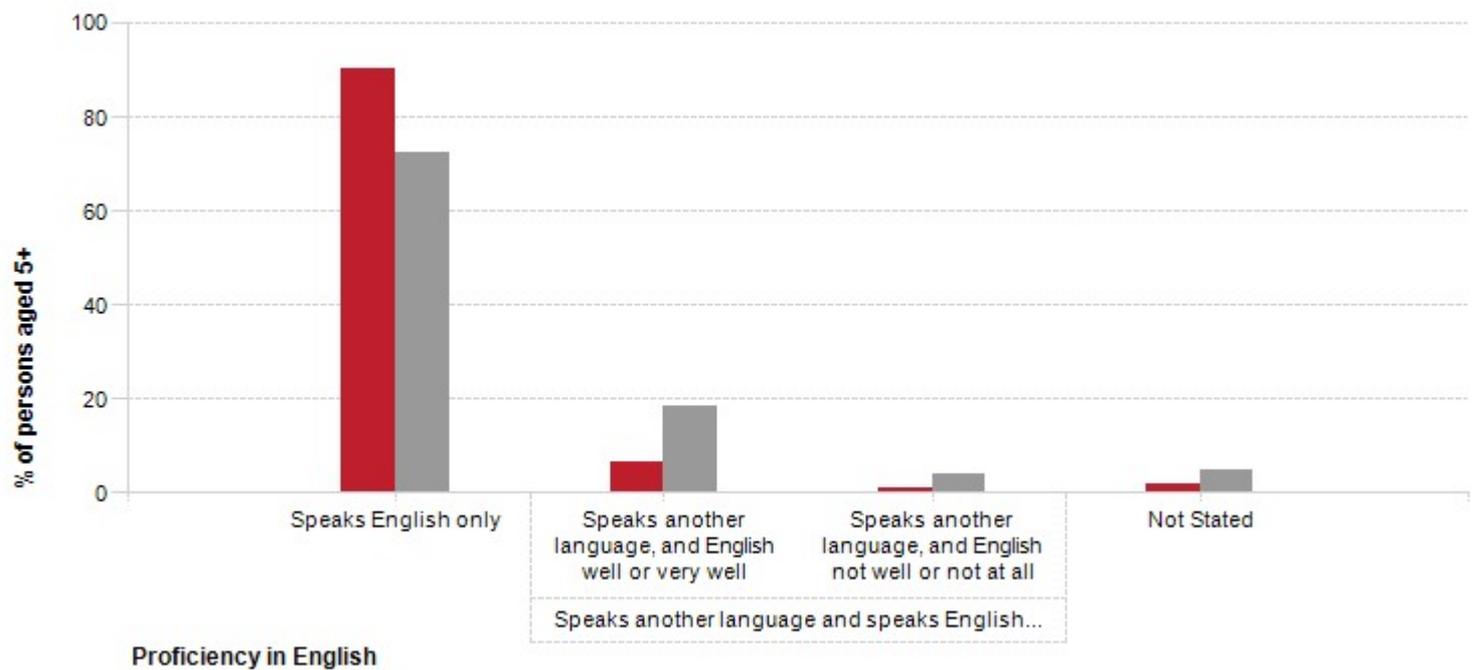
Proficiency in English

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
English proficiency	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Speaks English only	6,956	90.3	72.5	6,874	91.2	74.0	+82
Speaks another language, and English well or very well	521	6.8	18.6	435	5.8	16.4	+85
Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all	85	1.1	3.9	74	1.0	3.7	+11
Not Stated	140	1.8	5.0	152	2.0	5.9	-13
Total population	7,703	100.0	100.0	7,537	100.0	100.0	+166

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

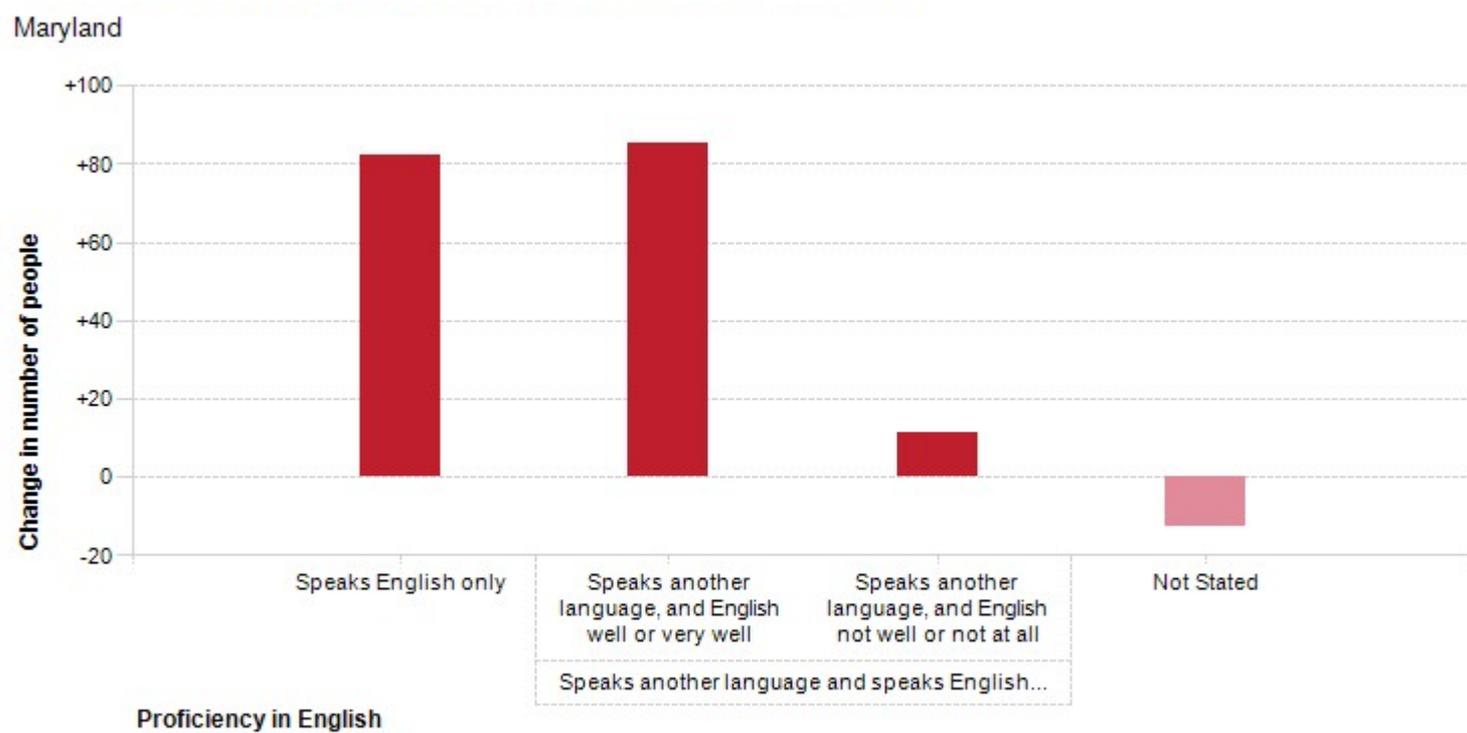
■ Maryland ■ New South Wales



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



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 Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that there was a higher proportion of persons who spoke English only, and a lower proportion of persons who spoke another language and English not well or not at all.

Overall, 90.3% of persons spoke English only, and 1.1% spoke another language and English not well or not at all, compared with 72.5% and 3.9% respectively for New South Wales.

Emerging groups

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

- Speaks another language, and English well or very well (+85 persons)
- Speaks English only (+82 persons)

Language spoken at home

Maryland'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.

Maryland'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

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Language (excludes English)	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Macedonian	102	1.3	0.4	109	1.5	0.4	-7
Mandarin	35	0.5	2.0	15	0.2	1.5	+20
Arabic	33	0.4	2.7	10	0.1	2.5	+23
Filipino/Tagalog	31	0.4	0.8	9	0.1	0.7	+22
Polish	28	0.4	0.2	36	0.5	0.2	-9
Cantonese	27	0.4	2.0	42	0.6	2.0	-15
Croatian	25	0.3	0.3	31	0.4	0.4	-6
Vietnamese	24	0.3	1.3	20	0.3	1.1	+4
Greek	23	0.3	1.3	9	0.1	1.3	+15
Italian	20	0.3	1.2	6	0.1	1.3	+14

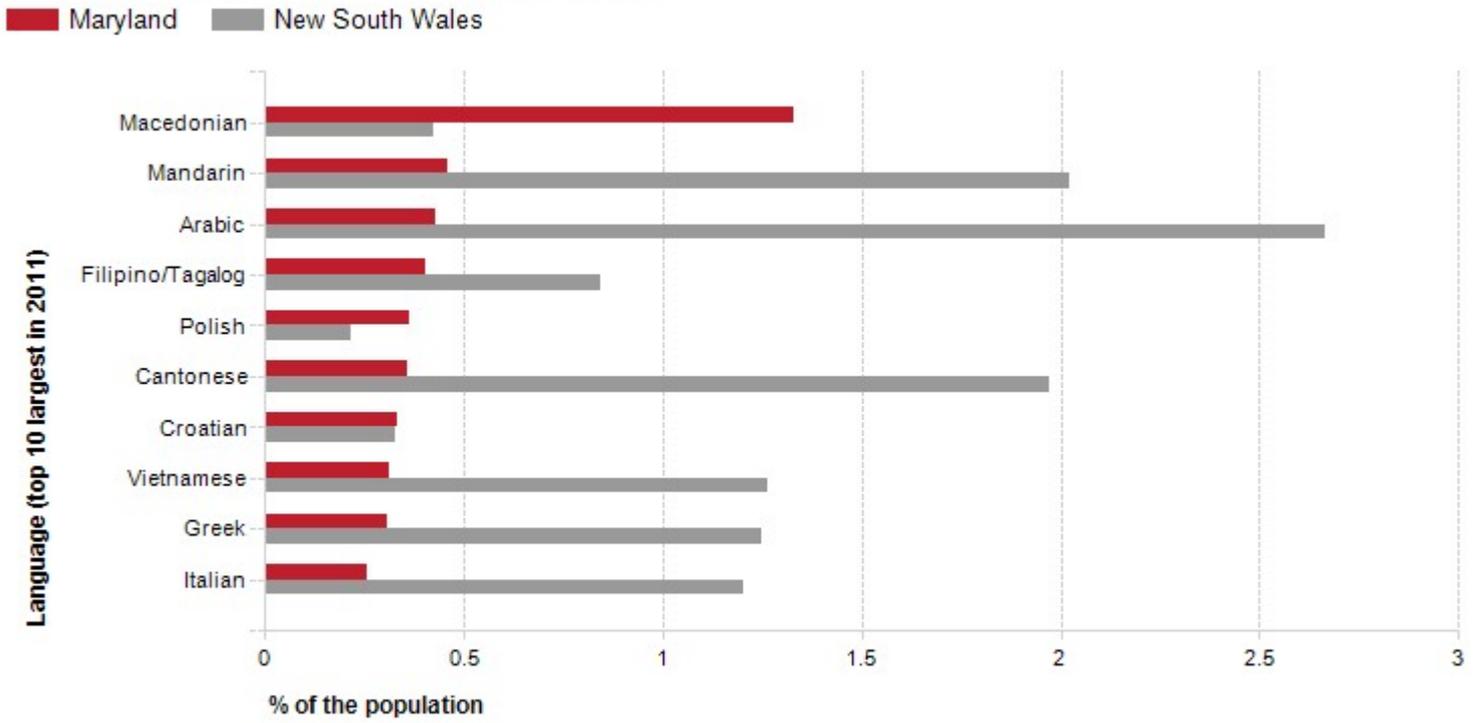
Excludes languages with fewer than 20 people speaking them at home, or less than 0.1% of the total population.

Language - summary

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Language summary	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Speaks English only	6,948	90.1	72.5	6,884	91.3	74.0	+64
Non-English total	604	7.8	22.5	498	6.6	20.1	+106
Not stated	159	2.1	5.1	153	2.0	5.9	+6
Total Population	7,713	100.0	100.0	7,536	100.0	100.0	+177

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

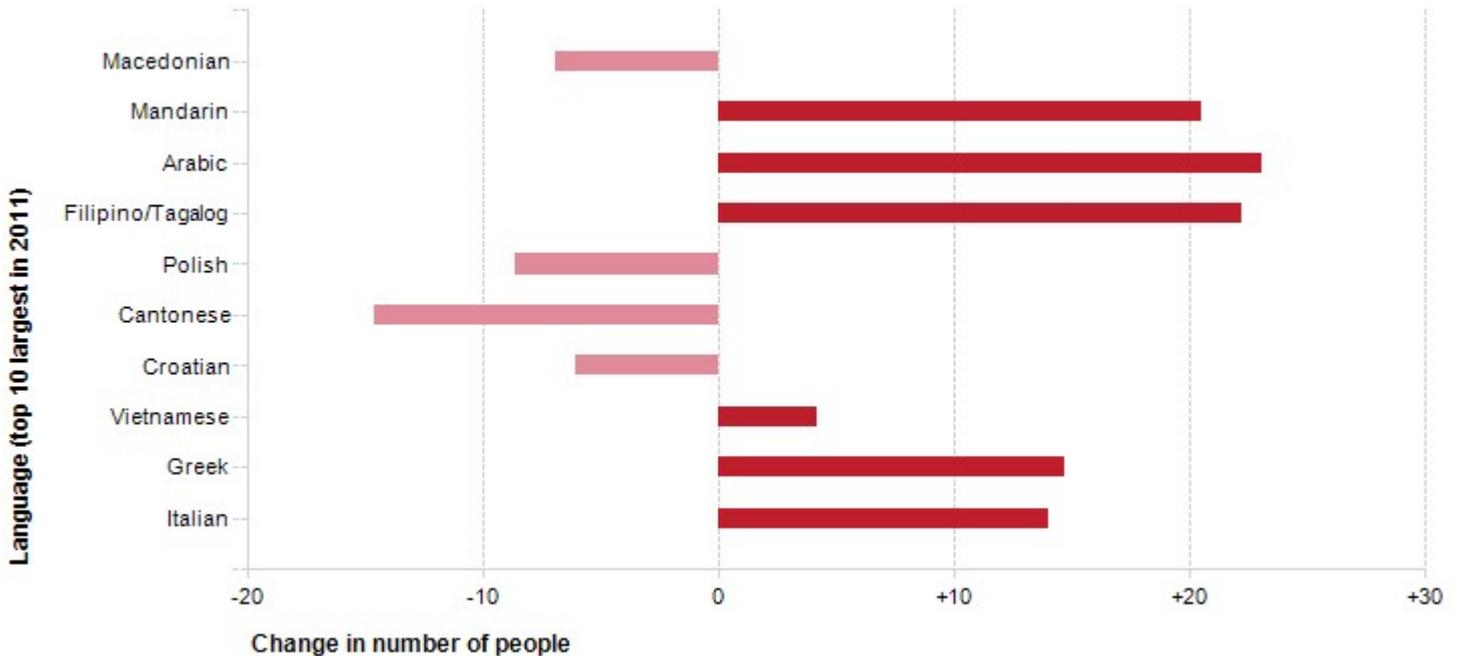


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in language spoken at home, 2006 to 2011

Maryland



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 Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that there was a larger proportion of people who spoke English only, and a smaller proportion of those speaking a non-English language (either exclusively, or in addition to English).

Overall, 90.1% of the population spoke English only, and 7.8% spoke a non-English language, compared with 72.5% and 22.5% respectively for New South Wales.

The dominant language spoken at home, other than English, in Maryland was Macedonian, with 1.3% of the population, or 102 people speaking this language at home.

The major differences between the languages spoken at home for the population of Maryland and New South Wales in 2011 were:

- A *smaller* percentage speaking Arabic at home (0.4% compared to 2.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage speaking Cantonese at home (0.4% compared to 2.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage speaking Mandarin at home (0.5% compared to 2.0%)

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people who spoke a language other than English at home increased by 106 or 21.3%, and the number of people who spoke English only increased by 64 or 0.9%.

There were no major differences in Maryland between 2006 and 2011.

Religion

Maryland'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.

Maryland'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

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Religion	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Anglican	2,126	27.6	19.9	2,078	27.6	21.8	+49
Western (Roman) Catholic	1,903	24.7	27.0	1,889	25.1	27.7	+14
Uniting Church	539	7.0	3.9	639	8.5	4.6	-101
Baptist	282	3.7	1.4	246	3.3	1.5	+36
Presbyterian and Reformed	254	3.3	3.1	269	3.6	3.3	-15
Christian,nfd	188	2.4	1.8	68	0.9	1.4	+120
Buddhism	66	0.9	2.9	33	0.4	2.6	+33
Macedonian Orthodox	63	0.8	0.3	58	0.8	0.3	+5
Salvation Army	61	0.8	0.3	47	0.6	0.3	+14
Greek Orthodox	58	0.8	1.9	67	0.9	2.0	-9

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

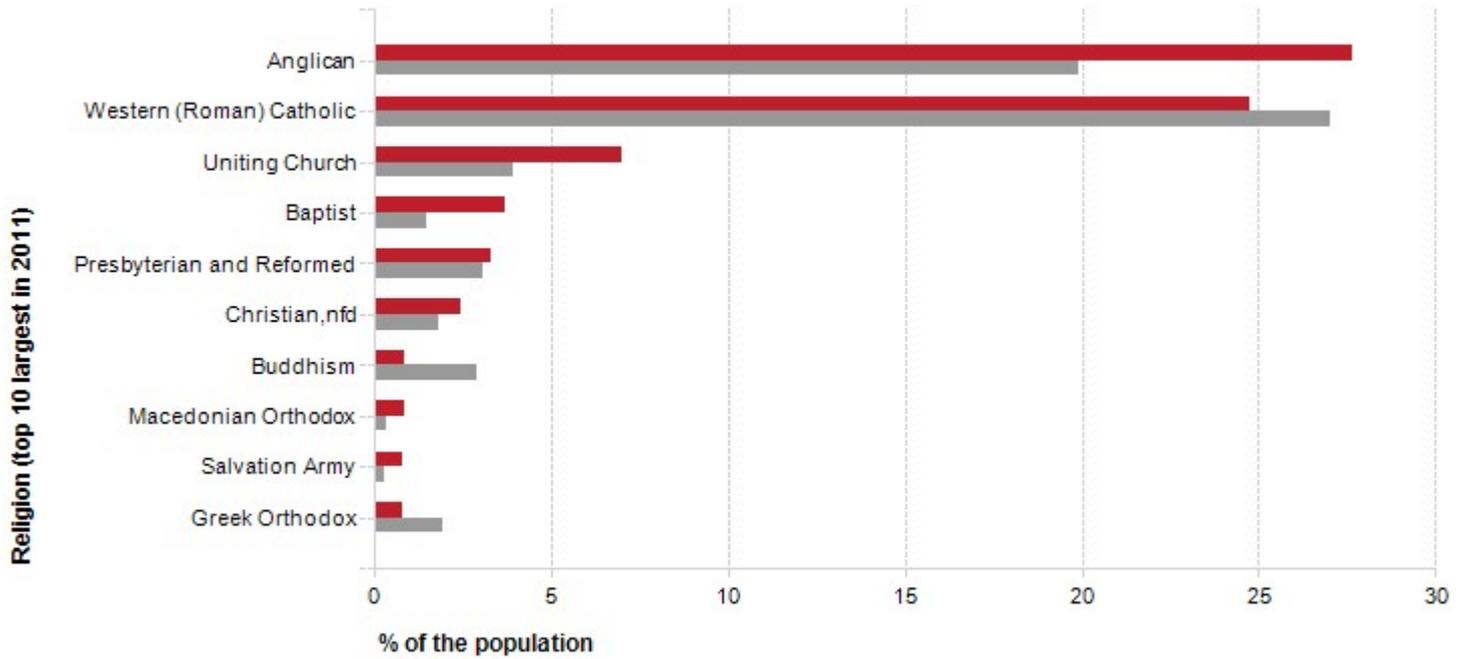
Religions - summary

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Religion totals	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Christian total	5,735	74.5	64.5	5,680	75.4	67.7	+54
Non Christian total	174	2.3	9.1	124	1.7	7.4	+50
Non-classifiable religious belief	34	0.5	0.7	33	0.4	0.6	+1
No religion	1,379	17.9	17.9	1,109	14.7	14.2	+270
Not stated	374	4.9	7.7	584	7.8	10.0	-210
Total Population	7,698	100.0	100.0	7,533	100.0	100.0	+166

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

■ Maryland ■ New South Wales

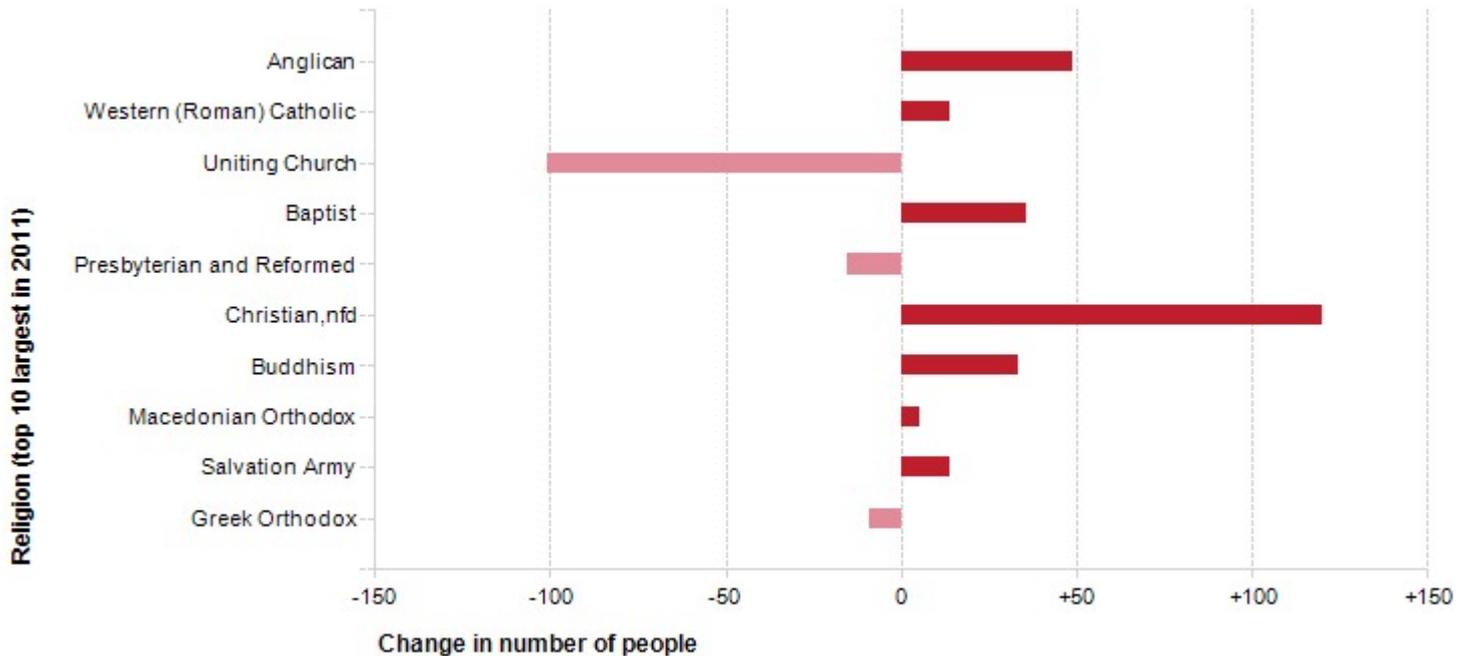


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in religion, 2006 to 2011

Maryland



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 Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that there was a higher proportion of people who professed a religion and a similar proportion who stated they had no religion.

Overall, 76.8% of the population nominated a religion, and 17.9% said they had no religion, compared with 73.6% and 17.9% respectively for New South Wales.

The largest single religion in Maryland was Anglican, with 27.6% of the population or 2,126 people as adherents.

The major differences between the religious affiliation for the population of Maryland and New South Wales were:

- A *larger* percentage who nominated Anglican (27.6% compared to 19.9%)
- A *larger* percentage who nominated Uniting Church (7.0% compared to 3.9%)
- A *larger* percentage who nominated Baptist (3.7% compared to 1.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage who nominated Islam (0.7% compared to 3.2%)

Emerging groups

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

- Christian,nfd (+120 persons)
- Uniting Church (-101 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](#), Maryland's Educational Qualifications help to evaluate the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of the area and identify skill gaps in the labour market.

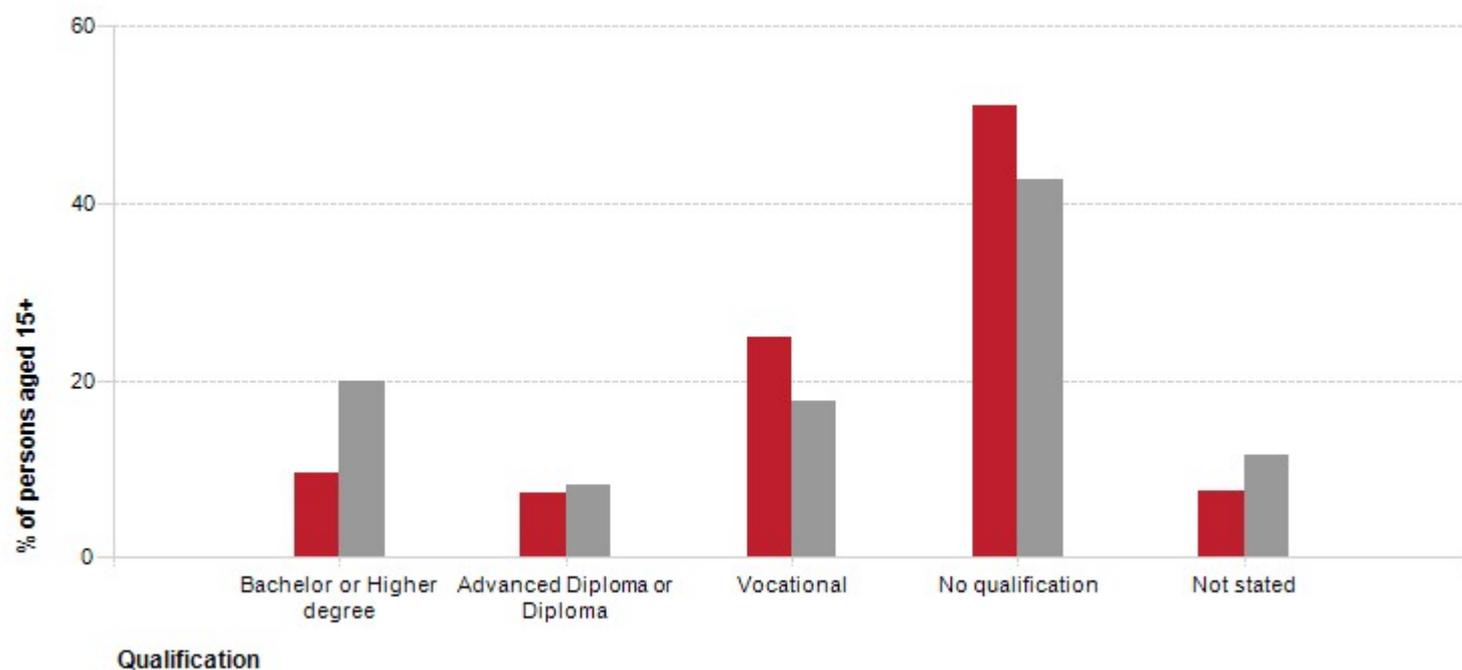
Highest qualification achieved

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	
Bachelor or Higher degree	561	9.5	19.9	514	9.1	16.5	+47
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	428	7.3	8.3	349	6.2	7.4	+79
Vocational	1,467	24.9	17.7	1,301	23.1	16.8	+166
No qualification	3,007	50.9	42.8	2,924	52.0	45.5	+82
Not stated	440	7.5	11.4	534	9.5	13.8	-94
Total persons aged 15+	5,904	100.0	100.0	5,624	100.0	100.0	+280

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

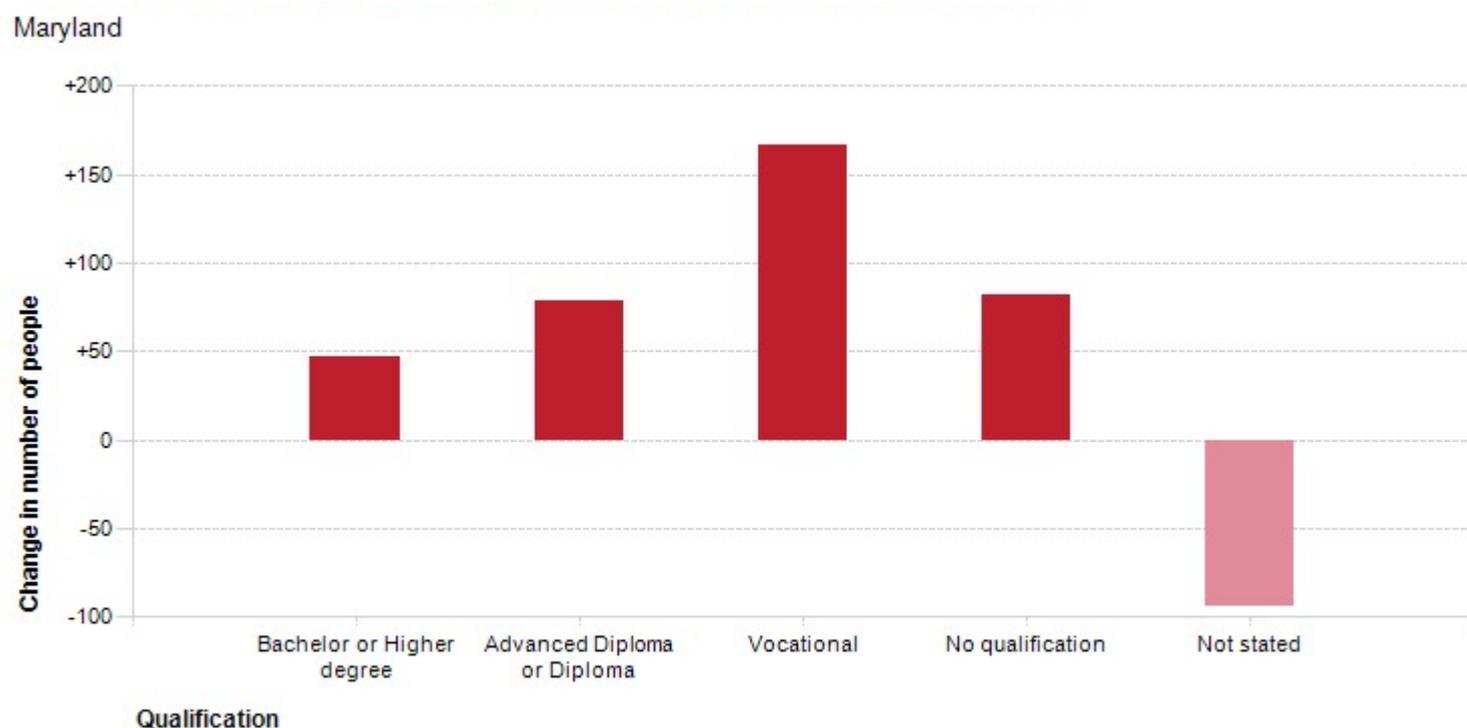
■ Maryland ■ New South Wales



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 highest qualification achieved, 2006 to 2011



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 Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that there was a lower proportion of people holding formal qualifications (Bachelor or higher degree; Advanced Diploma or Diploma; or Vocational qualifications), and a higher proportion of people with no formal qualifications.

Overall, 41.6% of the population aged 15 and over held educational qualifications, and 50.9% had no qualifications, compared with 45.8% and 42.8% respectively for New South Wales.

The major differences between qualifications held by the population of Maryland and New South Wales were:

- A larger percentage of persons with No qualifications (50.9% compared to 42.8%)
- A larger percentage of persons with Vocational qualifications (24.9% compared to 17.7%)
- A smaller percentage of persons with Bachelor or Higher degrees (9.5% compared to 19.9%)
- A smaller percentage of persons with Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (7.3% compared to 8.3%)

Emerging groups

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

- Vocational qualifications (+166 persons)
- No qualifications (+82 persons)
- Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (+79 persons)

Highest level of schooling

Maryland'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.

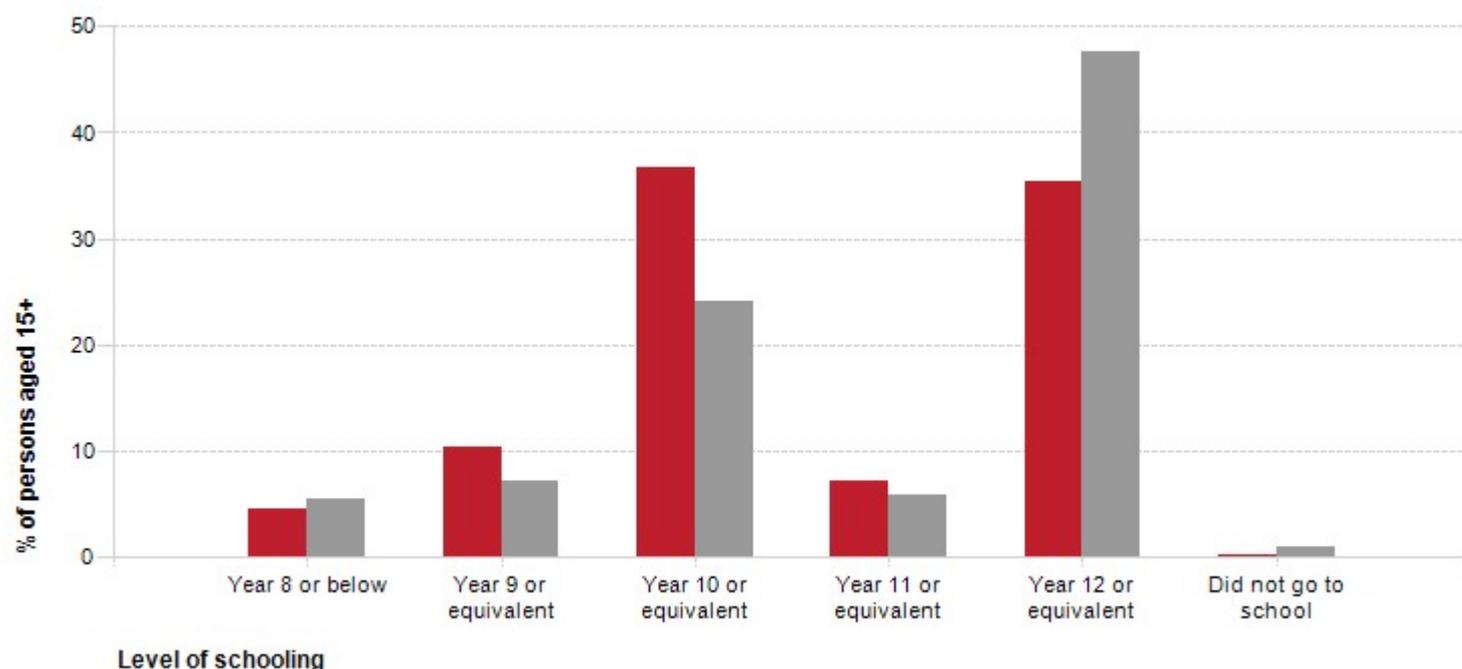
Highest level of secondary schooling completed

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	
Level of schooling							2006 to 2011
Year 8 or below	265	4.5	5.6	321	5.7	6.7	-56
Year 9 or equivalent	619	10.4	7.3	652	11.6	7.9	-33
Year 10 or equivalent	2,171	36.6	24.1	2,199	39.2	25.8	-28
Year 11 or equivalent	423	7.1	5.9	357	6.4	5.9	+66
Year 12 or equivalent	2,094	35.3	47.6	1,736	30.9	42.4	+358
Did not go to school	15	0.3	1.0	30	0.5	1.0	-15
Not stated	338	5.7	8.6	320	5.7	10.2	+18
Total persons aged 15+	5,928	100.0	100.0	5,617	100.0	100.0	+311

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

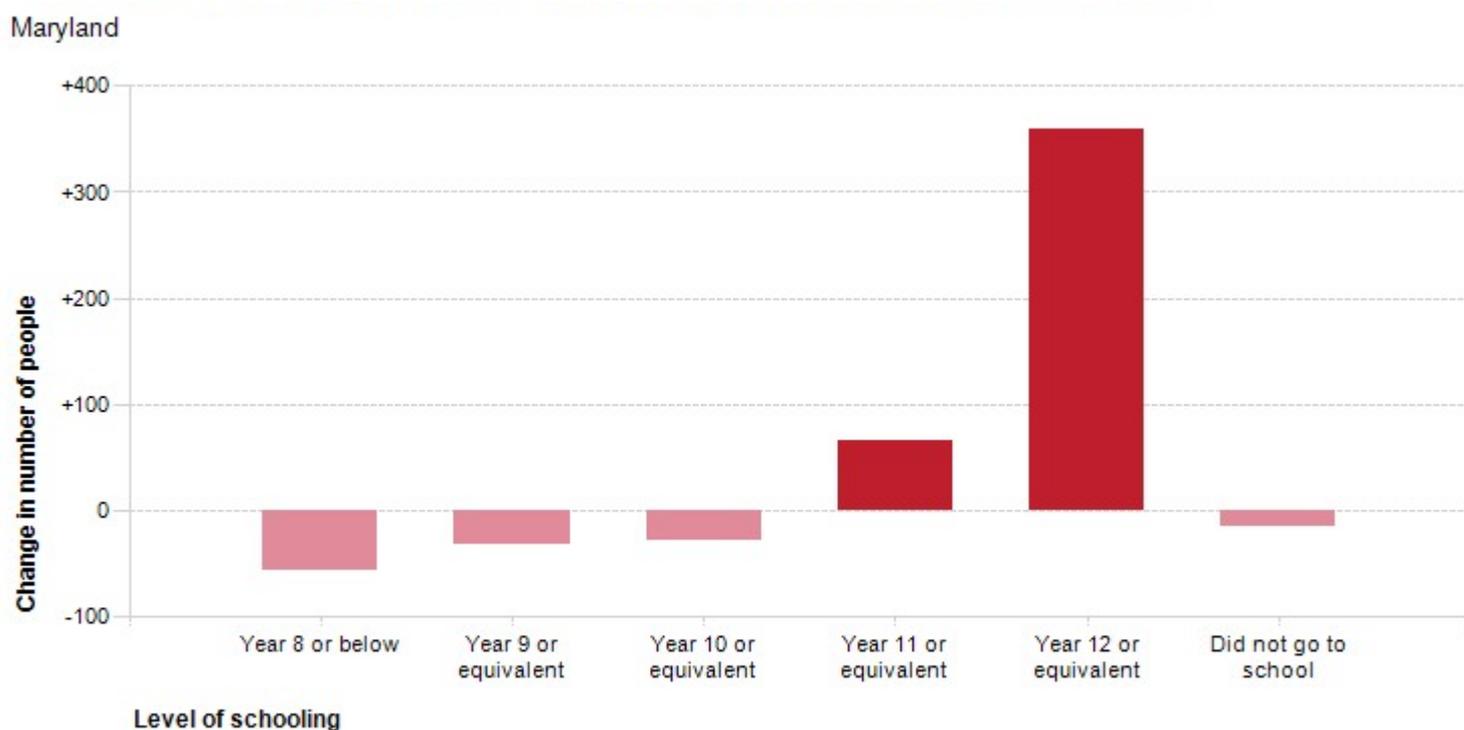
■ Maryland ■ New South Wales



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2011 (Usual residence data)
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Change in highest level of schooling completed, 2006 to 2011



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 Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that there was a higher proportion of people who had left school at an early level (Year 10 or less) and a lower proportion of people who completed Year 12 or equivalent.

Overall, 51.8% of the population left school at Year 10 or below, and 35.3% went on to complete Year 12 or equivalent, compared with 37.9% and 47.6% respectively for New South Wales.

The major differences between the level of schooling attained by the population in Maryland and New South Wales were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 10 or equivalent (36.6% compared to 24.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 9 or equivalent (10.4% compared to 7.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 11 or equivalent (7.1% compared to 5.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who completed year 12 or equivalent (35.3% compared to 47.6%)

Emerging groups

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

- Year 12 or equivalent (+358 persons)
- Year 11 or equivalent (+66 persons)
- Year 8 or below (-56 persons)

Education institution attending

The share of Maryland'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.

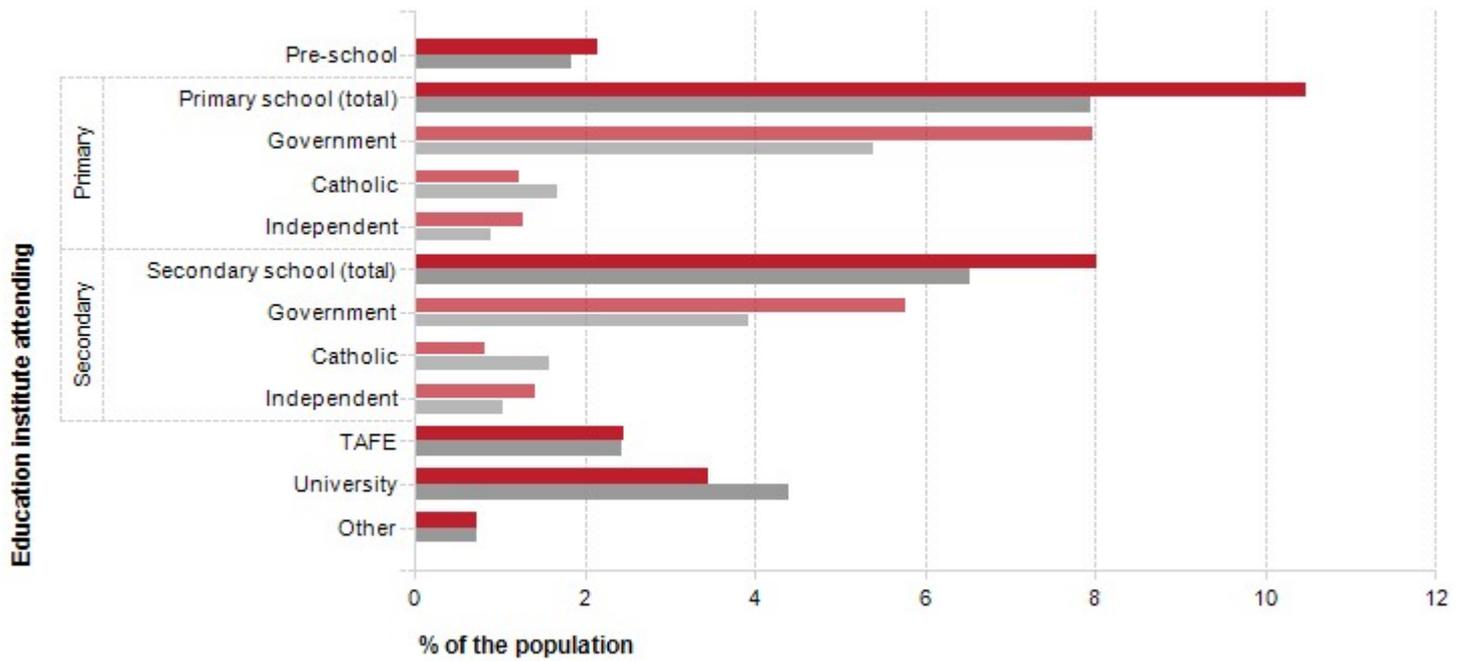
Education institute attending

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Type of institute	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Pre-school	165	2.1	1.8	188	2.5	1.7	-23
Primary school	806	10.5	7.9	862	11.4	8.4	-56
▪ Primary - Government	614	8.0	5.4	698	9.3	5.7	-84
▪ Primary - Catholic	94	1.2	1.7	77	1.0	1.7	+17
▪ Primary - Independent	97	1.3	0.9	86	1.1	0.9	+12
Secondary school	616	8.0	6.5	610	8.1	6.7	+6
▪ Secondary - Government	443	5.8	3.9	446	5.9	4.1	-4
▪ Secondary - Catholic	63	0.8	1.6	74	1.0	1.6	-10
▪ Secondary - Independent	109	1.4	1.0	90	1.2	1.0	+19
TAFE	188	2.5	2.4	187	2.5	2.5	+1
University	266	3.5	4.4	223	3.0	3.7	+43
Other	55	0.7	0.7	29	0.4	0.6	+25
Not attending	5,293	68.8	69.1	5,076	67.4	67.9	+217
Not stated	307	4.0	7.0	353	4.7	8.5	-46
Total	7,698	100.0	100.0	7,532	100.0	100.0	+167

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

■ Maryland ■ New South Wales

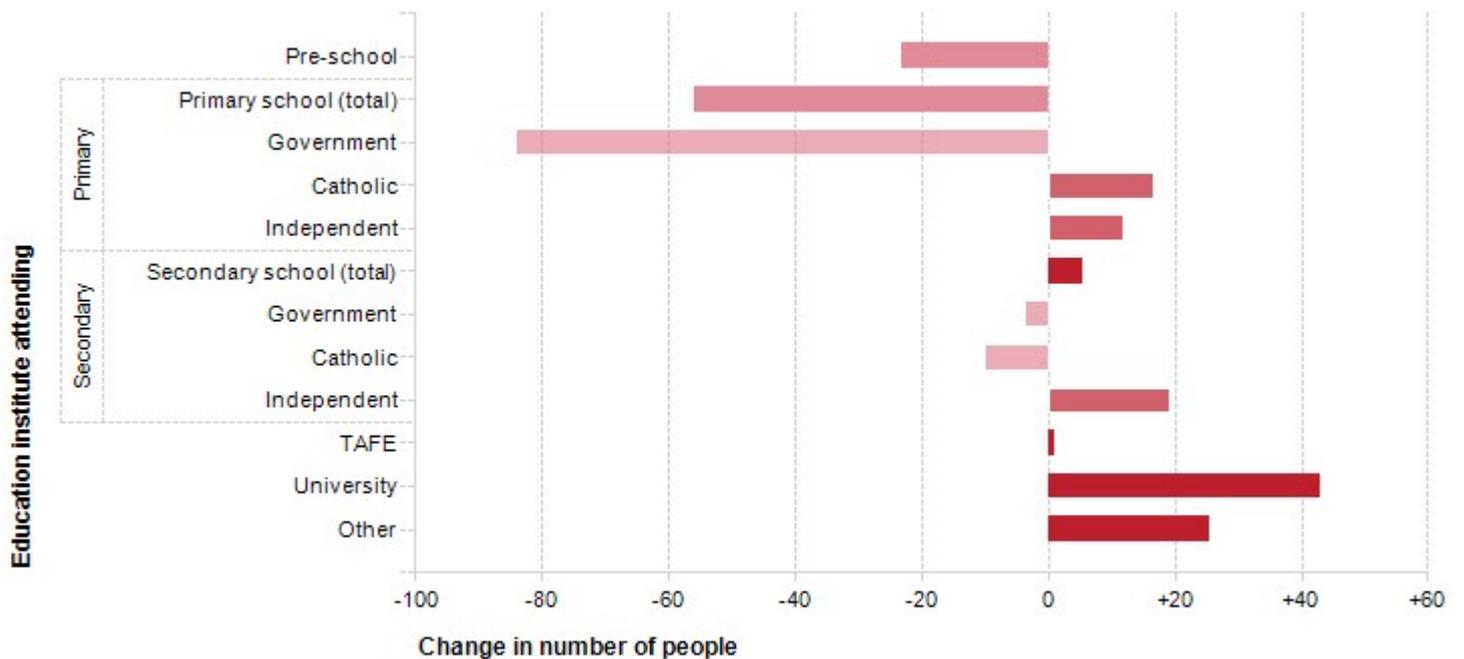


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
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Change in education institute attending, 2006 to 2011

Maryland



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 Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that there was a higher proportion attending primary school, a higher proportion attending secondary school, and a lower proportion engaged in tertiary level education.

Overall, 10.5% of the population were attending primary school, 8.0% of the population were attending secondary institutions, and 5.9% were learning at a tertiary level, compared with 7.9%, 6.5% and 6.8% respectively for New South Wales.

The major differences between the share of the population attending learning institutions in Maryland and New South Wales were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons attending a Catholic primary school (8.0% compared to 5.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons attending a Government primary school (10.5% compared to 7.9%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons attending a Catholic secondary school (5.8% compared to 3.9%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons attending a Government secondary school (8.0% compared to 6.5%)

Emerging groups

From 2006 to 2011, Maryland's population aged 15 years and over increased by 167 people (+2.2%). This represents an average annual change of 0.44% per year over the period.

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

- Primary - Government (-84 persons)
- Primary school (-56 persons)

Need for assistance

Maryland'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. Maryland'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

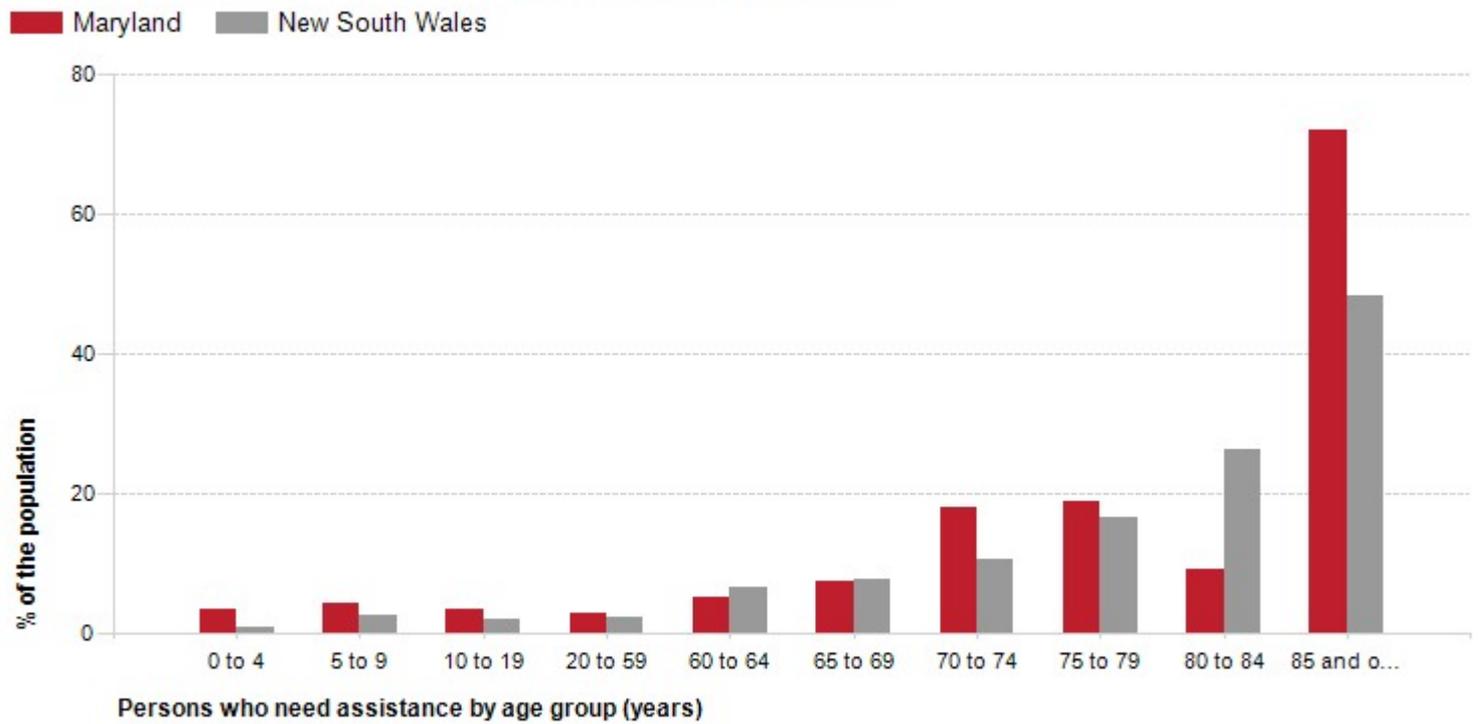
Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Assistance needed by age group (years)	Number	% of total age group	New South Wales	Number	% of total age group	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
0 to 4	19	3.5	1.0	9	1.5	0.9	+10
5 to 9	27	4.4	2.6	12	1.8	1.9	+16
10 to 19	43	3.5	2.2	39	3.1	1.6	+4
20 to 59	119	2.8	2.4	92	2.2	2.1	+28
60 to 64	18	5.0	6.7	22	8.4	5.8	-4
65 to 69	20	7.5	7.7	18	9.2	6.5	+1
70 to 74	29	18.1	10.6	18	13.7	9.6	+11
75 to 79	19	19.0	16.6	33	32.8	15.5	-15
80 to 84	6	9.1	26.4	20	46.9	27.0	-14
85 and over	15	72.0	48.3	15	47.9	47.7	0
Total persons needing assistance	318	4.1	4.9	282	3.7	4.2	+36

Need for assistance with core activities

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Assistance needed by age group (years)	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Total persons needing assistance	318	4.1	4.9	282	3.7	4.2	+36
Total persons not needing assistance	7,191	93.4	89.4	7,019	93.1	89.2	+171
Not stated	187	2.4	5.7	240	3.2	6.6	-53
Total population	7,697	100.0	100.0	7,542	100.0	100.0	+154

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

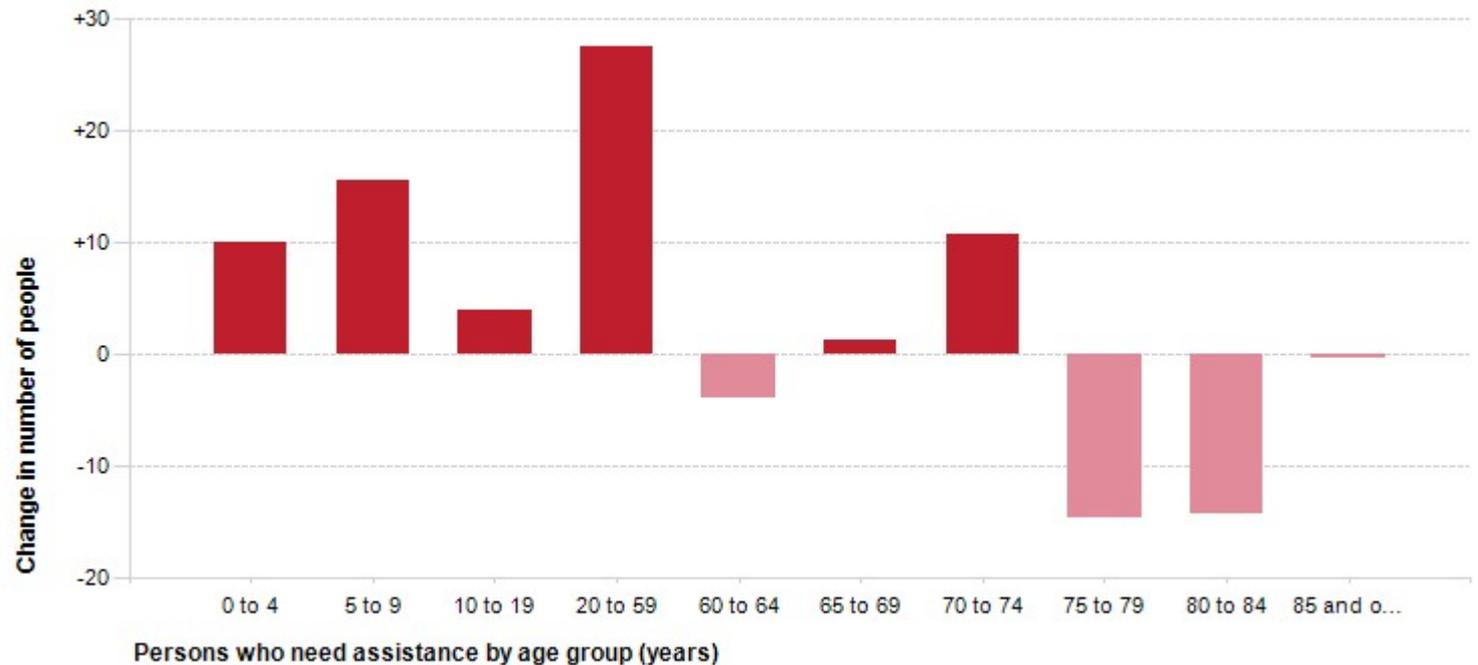


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



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

Maryland



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 New South Wales shows that there was a lower proportion of persons who reported needing assistance with core activities.

Overall, 4.1% of the population reported needing assistance with core activities, compared with 4.9% for New South Wales.

The major differences in the age groups reporting a need for assistance in Maryland and New South Wales were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 85 and over (72.0% compared to 48.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 70 to 74 (18.1% compared to 10.6%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 0 to 4 (3.5% compared to 1.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 75 to 79 (19.0% compared to 16.6%)

Emerging groups

There were no major differences in Maryland between 2006 and 2011.

Employment status

Maryland'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

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Employment status	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Employed	3,883	95.8	94.1	3,632	94.5	94.1	+251
▪ Employed full-time	2,449	60.4	60.2	2,246	58.4	60.8	+203
▪ Employed part-time	1,405	34.6	31.8	1,280	33.3	30.6	+125
▪ Hours worked not stated	29	0.7	2.1	106	2.8	2.7	-77
Unemployed	172	4.2	5.9	212	5.5	5.9	-40
▪ Looking for full-time work	112	2.8	3.5	133	3.5	3.7	-21
▪ Looking for part-time work	60	1.5	2.4	79	2.1	2.2	-19
Total Labour Force	4,055	100.0	100.0	3,844	100.0	100.0	+211

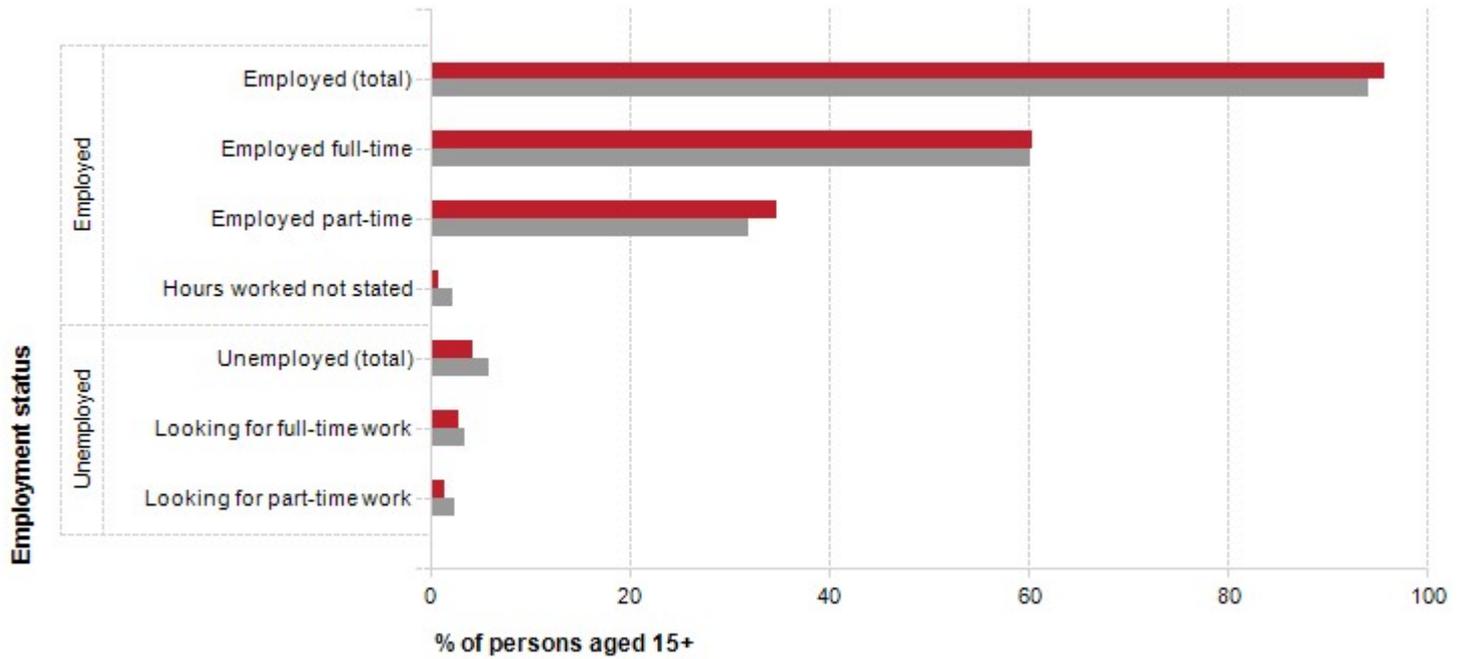
Labour force status

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Labour force status	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Total Labour force	4,055	68.5	59.7	3,844	68.3	58.9	+211
Not in the labour force	1,737	29.3	34.6	1,619	28.8	34.3	+118
Labour force status not stated	128	2.2	5.7	165	2.9	6.8	-37
Total persons aged 15+	5,922	100.0	100.0	5,629	100.0	100.0	+293

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

■ Maryland ■ New South Wales

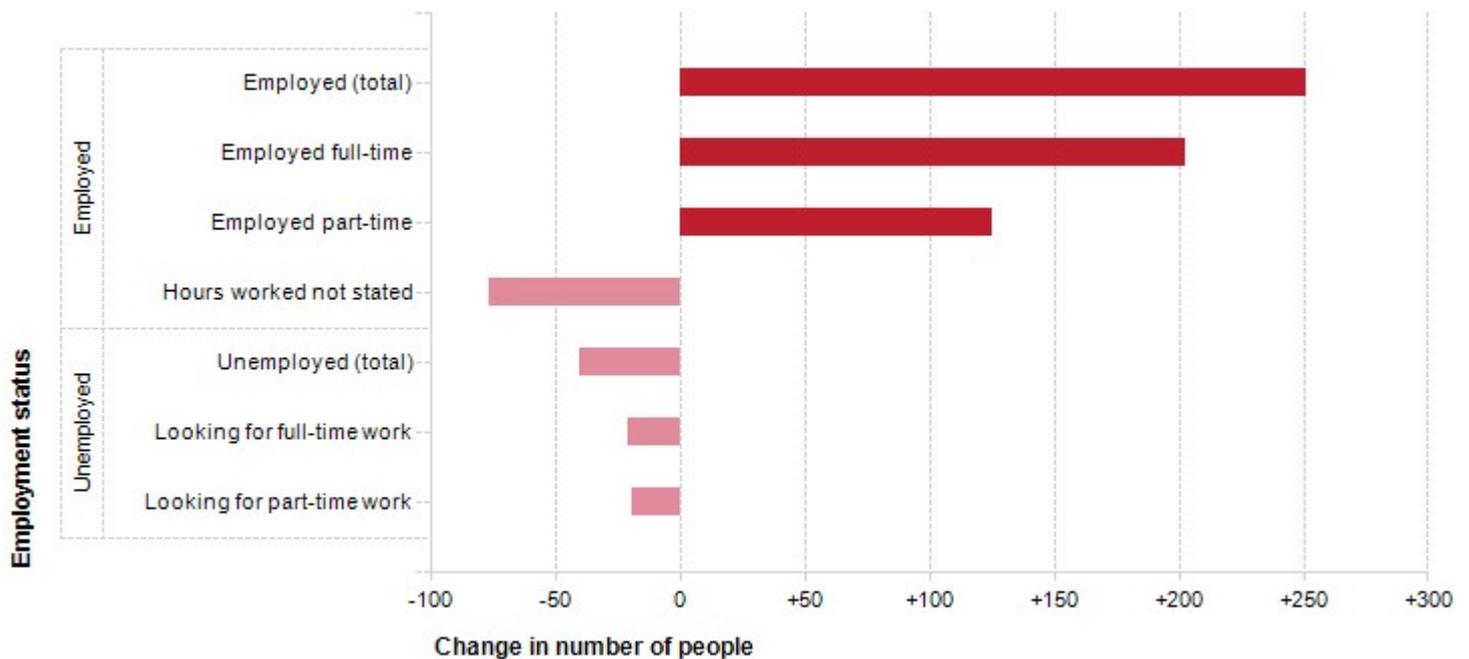


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
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Change in employment status, 2006 to 2011

Maryland



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 Maryland's labour force in 2011 was 4,055 persons, of which 1,405 were employed part-time and 2,449 were full time workers.

Analysis of the employment status (as a percentage of the labour force) in Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that there was a higher proportion in employment, and a lower proportion unemployed. Overall, 95.8% of the labour force was employed (65.6% of the population aged 15+), and 4.2% unemployed (2.9% of the population aged 15+), compared with 94.1% and 5.9% respectively for New South Wales.

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 Maryland in 2011 shows that there was a higher proportion in the labour force (68.5%) compared with New South Wales (59.7%).

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people employed in Maryland showed an increase of 251 persons and the number unemployed showed a decrease of 40 persons. In the same period, the number of people in the labour force showed an increase of 211 persons, or 5.5%.

Industry sectors of employment

Maryland'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.

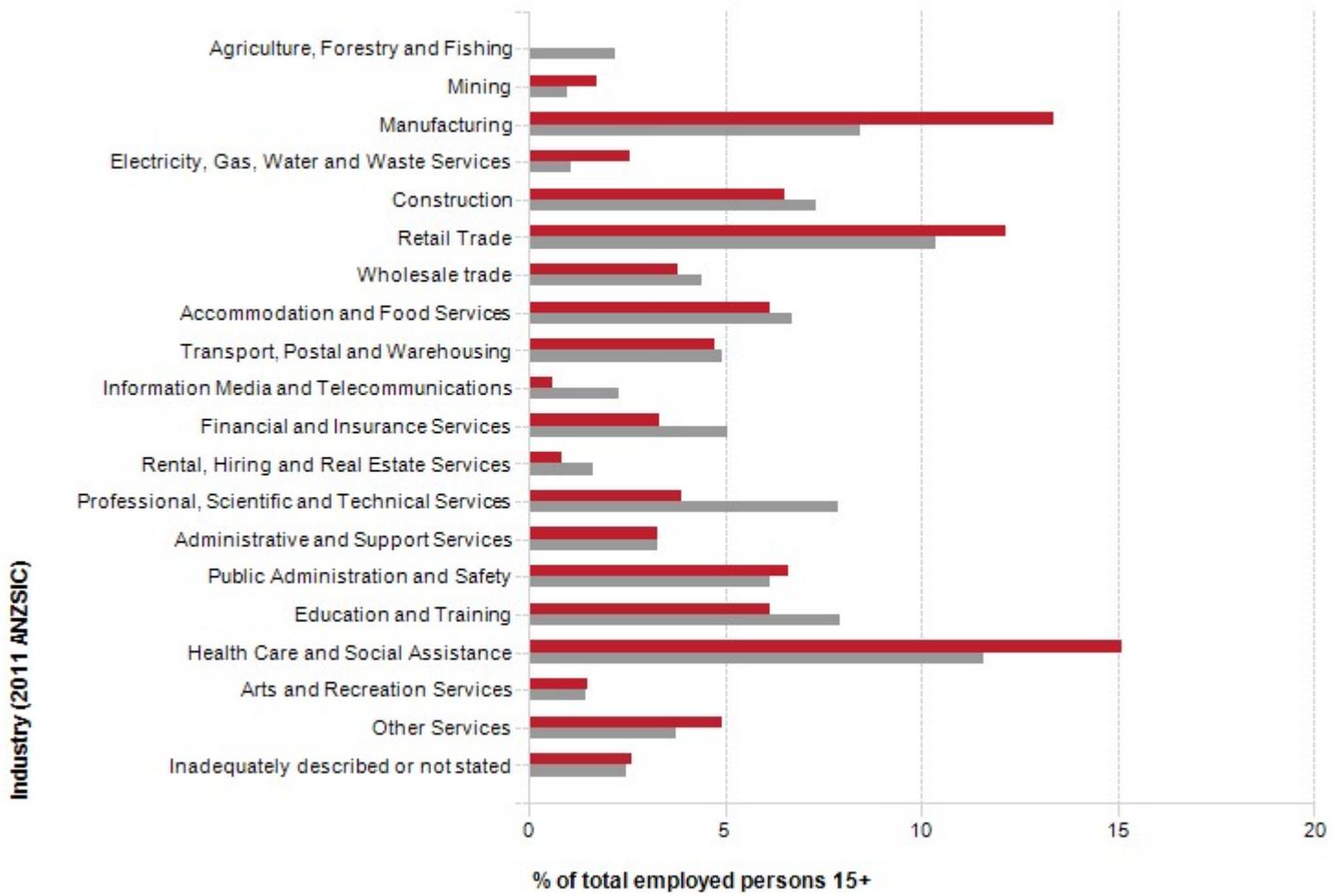
Industry sector of employment

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Industry sector	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0	0.0	2.2	6	0.2	2.7	-6
Mining	68	1.8	1.0	47	1.3	0.7	+21
Manufacturing	518	13.4	8.4	518	14.2	9.6	0
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	100	2.6	1.1	46	1.3	1.0	+54
Construction	252	6.5	7.3	249	6.9	7.3	+3
Retail Trade	472	12.2	10.3	415	11.4	11.1	+56
Wholesale trade	146	3.8	4.4	163	4.5	4.7	-17
Accommodation and Food Services	239	6.2	6.7	217	6.0	6.5	+22
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	183	4.7	4.9	176	4.9	5.0	+7
Information Media and Telecommunications	24	0.6	2.3	51	1.4	2.4	-28
Financial and Insurance Services	130	3.4	5.0	135	3.7	5.0	-6
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	33	0.9	1.6	74	2.0	1.7	-41
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	150	3.9	7.9	165	4.5	7.3	-15
Administrative and Support Services	127	3.3	3.3	106	2.9	3.1	+21
Public Administration and Safety	257	6.6	6.1	257	7.1	6.0	0
Education and Training	238	6.2	7.9	221	6.1	7.6	+18
Health Care and Social Assistance	585	15.1	11.6	481	13.2	10.5	+104
Arts and Recreation Services	58	1.5	1.5	30	0.8	1.4	+28
Other Services	191	4.9	3.7	176	4.8	3.8	+16
Inadequately described or not stated	102	2.6	2.5	99	2.7	2.7	+3
Total employed persons aged 15+	3,881	100.0	100.0	3,639	100.0	100.0	+242

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

■ Maryland ■ New South Wales

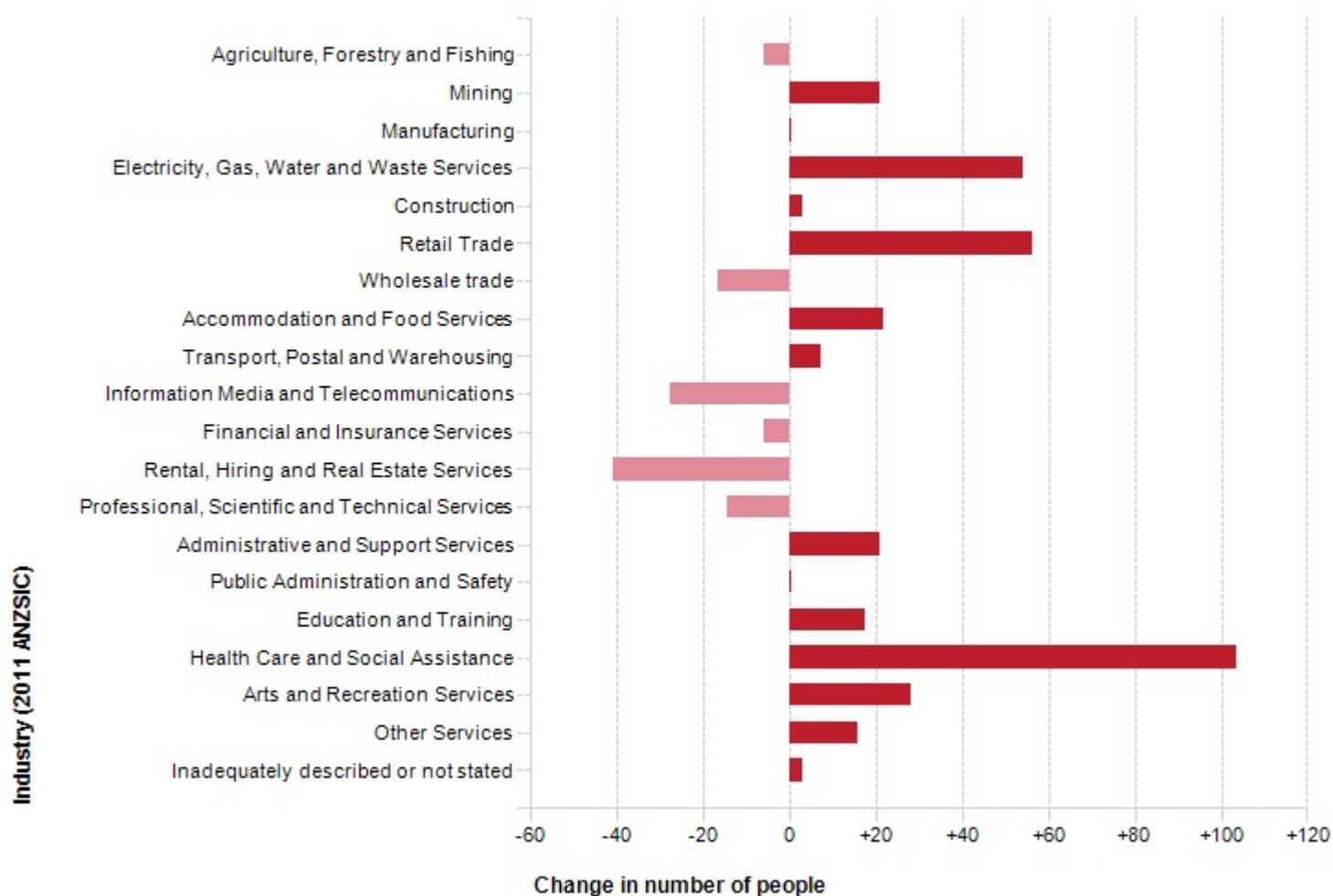


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in industry sector of employment, 2006 to 2011

Maryland



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

Maryland'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 Maryland's socio-economic status and skill base.

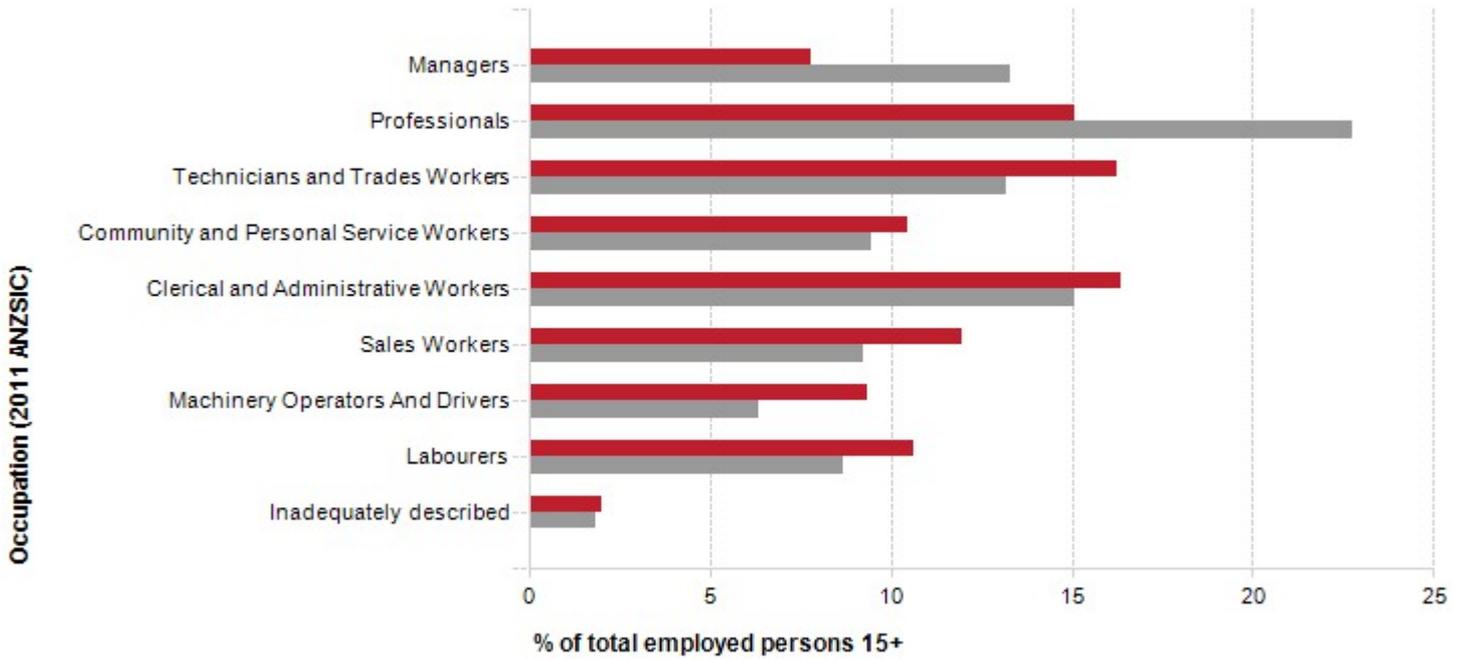
Occupation of employment

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Occupation	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Managers	302	7.8	13.3	316	8.7	13.6	-14
Professionals	584	15.1	22.7	515	14.2	21.2	+69
Technicians and Trades Workers	628	16.2	13.2	645	17.7	13.6	-17
Community and Personal Service Workers	405	10.5	9.5	342	9.4	8.6	+63
Clerical and Administrative Workers	633	16.4	15.1	616	16.9	15.4	+17
Sales Workers	464	12.0	9.3	378	10.4	9.7	+86
Machinery Operators And Drivers	362	9.4	6.4	343	9.4	6.4	+19
Labourers	411	10.6	8.7	423	11.6	9.5	-11
Inadequately described	78	2.0	1.8	60	1.6	1.9	+19
Total employed persons aged 15+	3,870	100.0	100.0	3,640	100.0	100.0	+230

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

■ Maryland ■ New South Wales

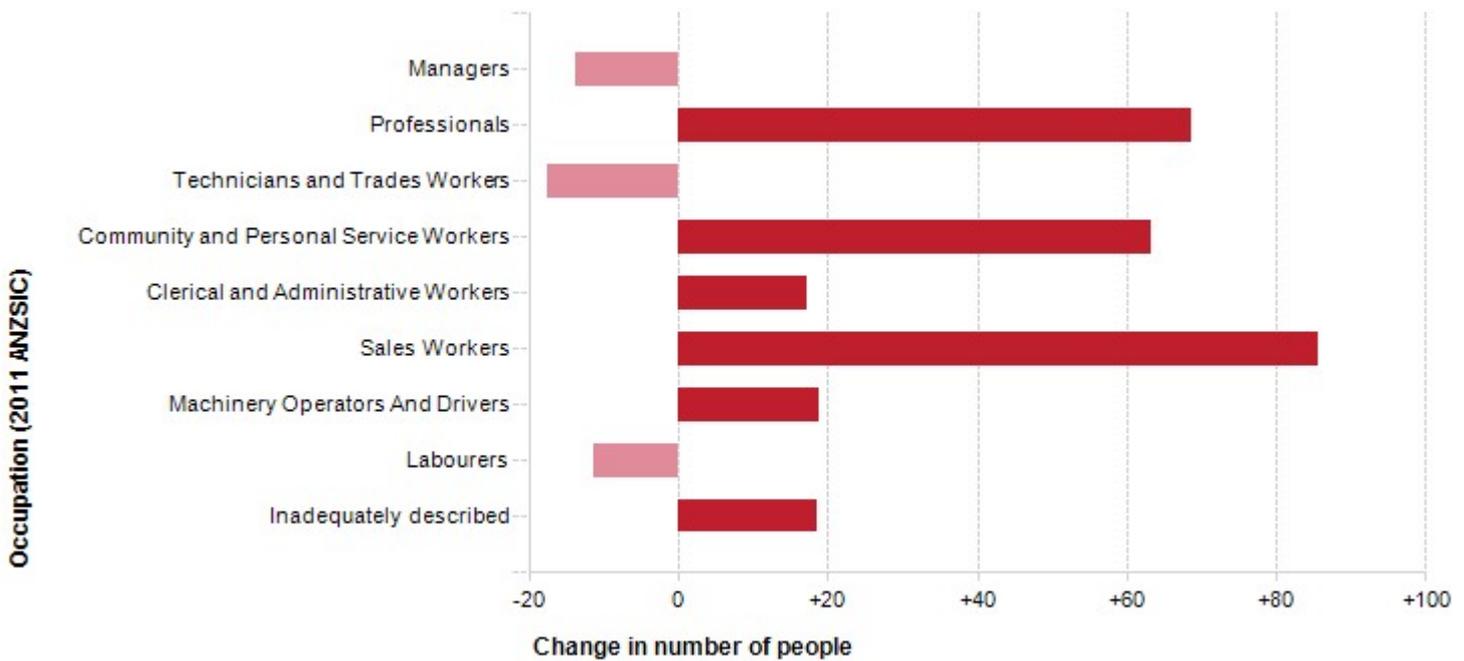


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
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Change in occupation of employment, 2006 to 2011

Maryland



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

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

- Clerical and Administrative Workers (633 people or 16.4%)
- Technicians and Trades Workers (628 people or 16.2%)
- Professionals (584 people or 15.1%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 1,845 people in total or 47.7% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, New South Wales employed 15.1% in Clerical and Administrative Workers; 13.2% in Technicians and Trades Workers; and 22.7% in Professionals.

The major differences between the jobs held by the population of Maryland and New South Wales were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Technicians and Trades Workers (16.2% compared to 13.2%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Machinery Operators And Drivers (9.4% compared to 6.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Sales Workers (12.0% compared to 9.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Labourers (10.6% compared to 8.7%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Maryland increased by 230 between 2006 and 2011.

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

- Sales Workers (+86 persons)
- Professionals (+69 persons)
- Community and Personal Service Workers (+63 persons)

Method of travel to work

Maryland'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.

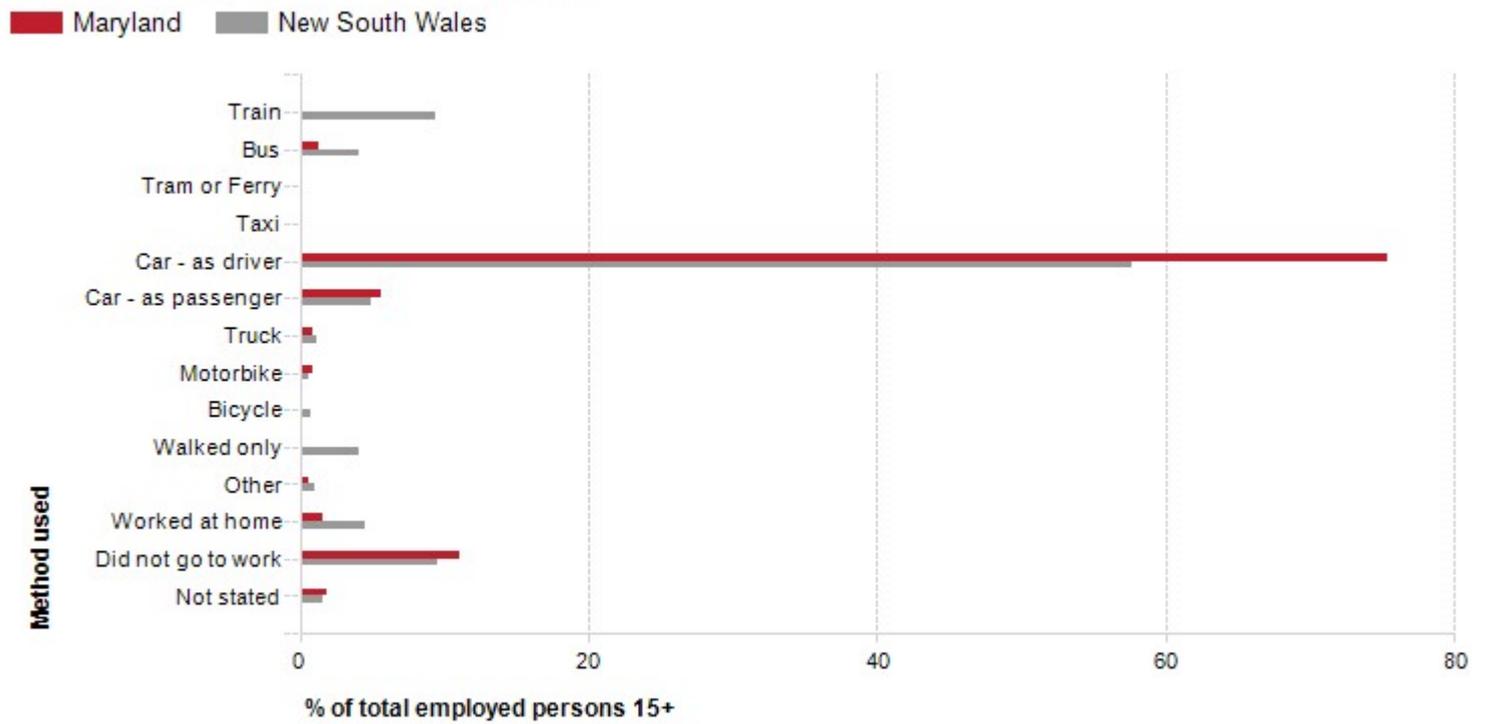
Commuting data is very useful in transport planning as it informs decision-makers about the availability, effectiveness and utilisation of local transport options, particularly when analysed with [Residents Place of Work](#) data and [Car Ownership](#).

Method of travel to work

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Main method of travel	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Train	3	0.1	9.4	13	0.4	8.3	-10
Bus	48	1.3	4.1	36	1.0	3.8	+12
Tram or Ferry	0	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.2	0
Taxi	8	0.2	0.2	7	0.2	0.3	+1
Car - as driver	2,892	75.4	57.7	2,548	71.4	56.5	+344
Car - as passenger	216	5.6	5.0	215	6.0	5.7	+1
Truck	36	1.0	1.2	47	1.3	1.6	-11
Motorbike	33	0.9	0.6	21	0.6	0.6	+11
Bicycle	7	0.2	0.7	16	0.4	0.7	-9
Walked only	9	0.2	4.1	15	0.4	4.4	-6
Other	22	0.6	1.1	23	0.6	1.0	-1
Worked at home	63	1.6	4.6	67	1.9	4.8	-5
Did not go to work	426	11.1	9.5	491	13.8	10.4	-64
Not stated	70	1.8	1.5	68	1.9	1.9	+2
Total employed persons aged 15+	3,836	100.0	100.0	3,570	100.0	100.0	+266

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

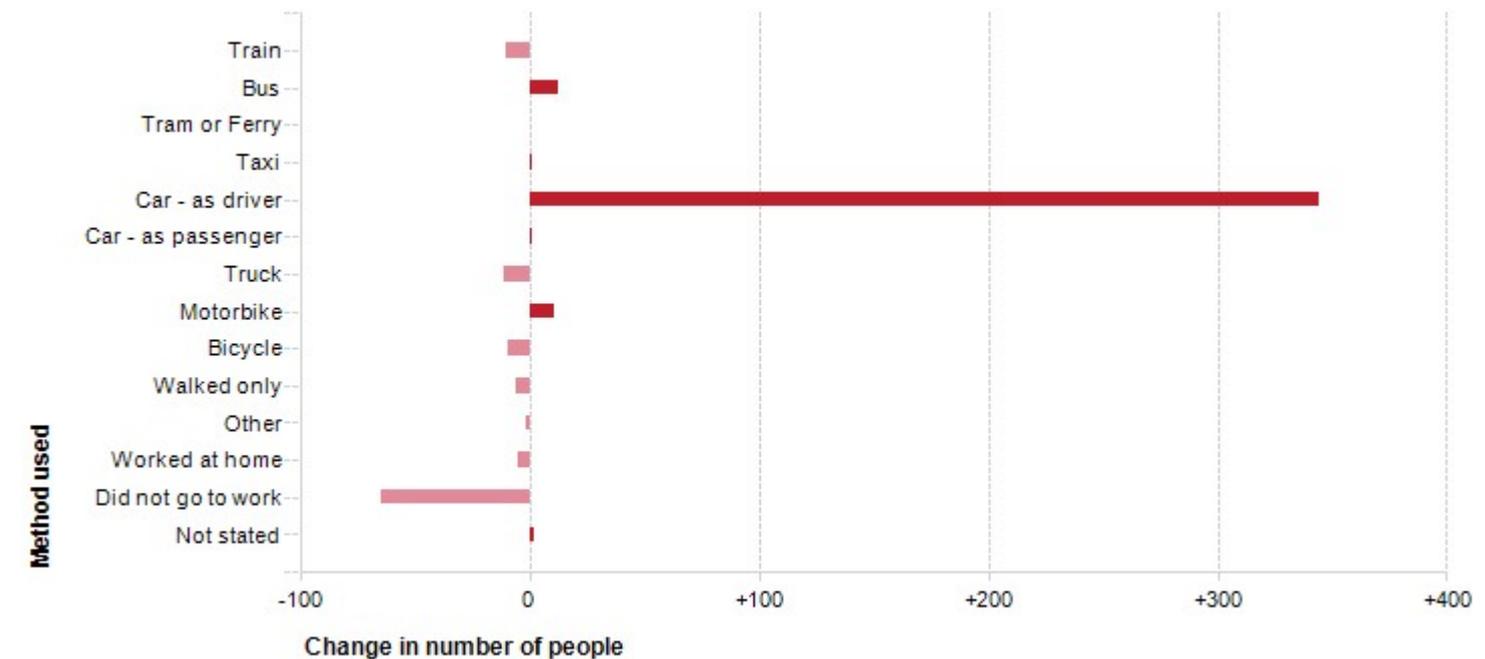


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in method of travel to work, 2006 to 2011

Maryland



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 51 people who caught public transport to work (train, bus, tram or ferry) in Maryland, compared with 3,177 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 Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that 1.3% used public transport, while 82.9% used a private vehicle, compared with 13.7% and 64.5% respectively in New South Wales.

The major differences between the method of travel to work of Maryland and New South Wales were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who travelled by car (as driver) (75.4% compared to 57.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who did not go to work (11.1% compared to 9.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who travelled by train (0.1% compared to 9.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who walked only (0.2% compared to 4.1%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Maryland increased by 266 between 2006 and 2011.

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

- Car - as driver (+344 persons)
- Did not go to work (-64 persons)

Unpaid domestic work

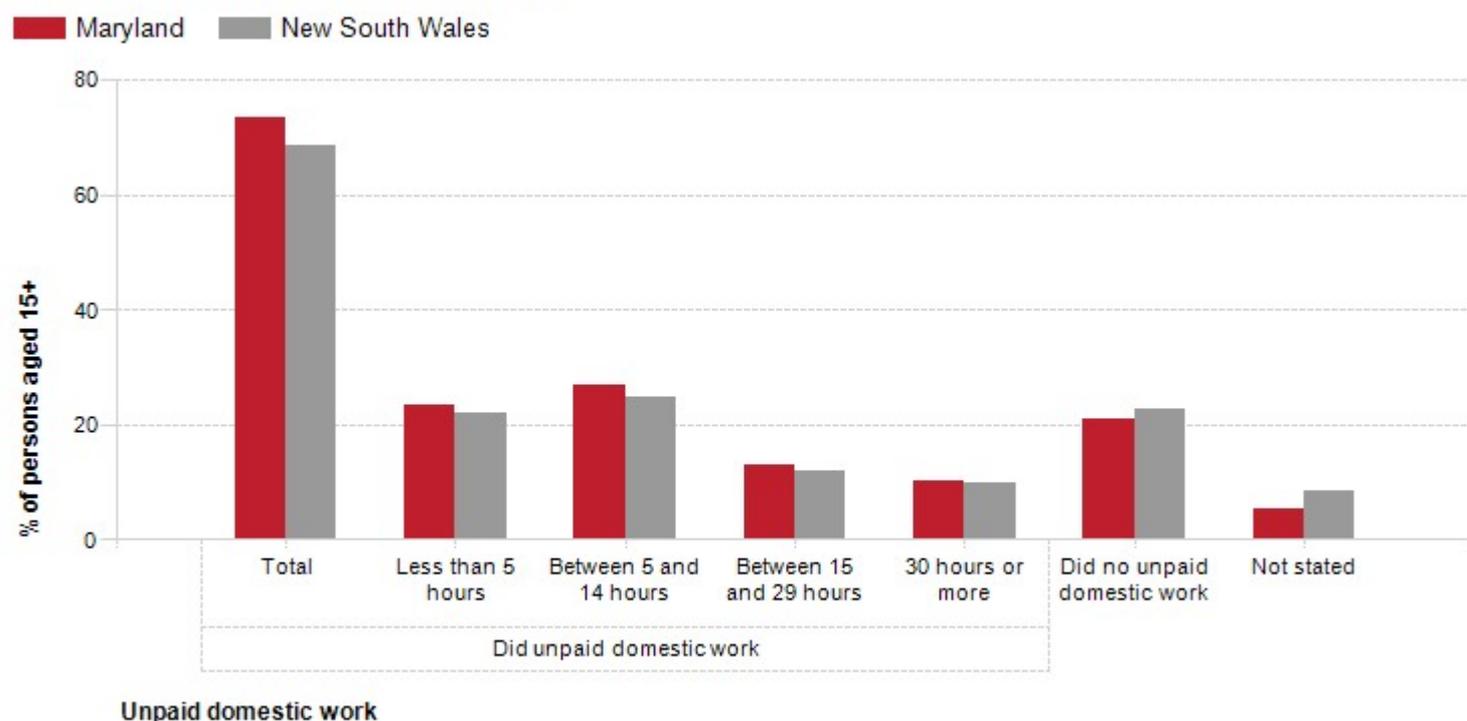
There has been increased interest in identifying, acknowledging and valuing the unpaid work that supports home and community life. The changing amount of time spent on unpaid housework in different Household Types and, particularly the distribution of this work within the household, can indicate the changing roles of males, females and older children in society. The level of unpaid domestic work in Maryland may also be related to Household Income, as higher income households are able to outsource some of these tasks.

Unpaid domestic work

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Hours spent on unpaid domestic work	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Did unpaid domestic work	4,352	73.4	68.7	4,166	74.1	68.3	+186
▪ Less than 5 hours	1,382	23.3	22.0	1,211	21.6	21.4	+171
▪ Between 5 and 14 hours	1,587	26.8	24.9	1,446	25.7	23.5	+141
▪ Between 15 and 29 hours	766	12.9	11.8	759	13.5	11.9	+7
▪ 30 hours or more	615	10.4	10.0	748	13.3	11.4	-133
Did no unpaid domestic work	1,254	21.2	22.6	1,118	19.9	21.2	+136
Not stated	319	5.4	8.6	337	6.0	10.5	-18
Total persons aged 15+	5,925	100.0	100.0	5,622	100.0	100.0	+304

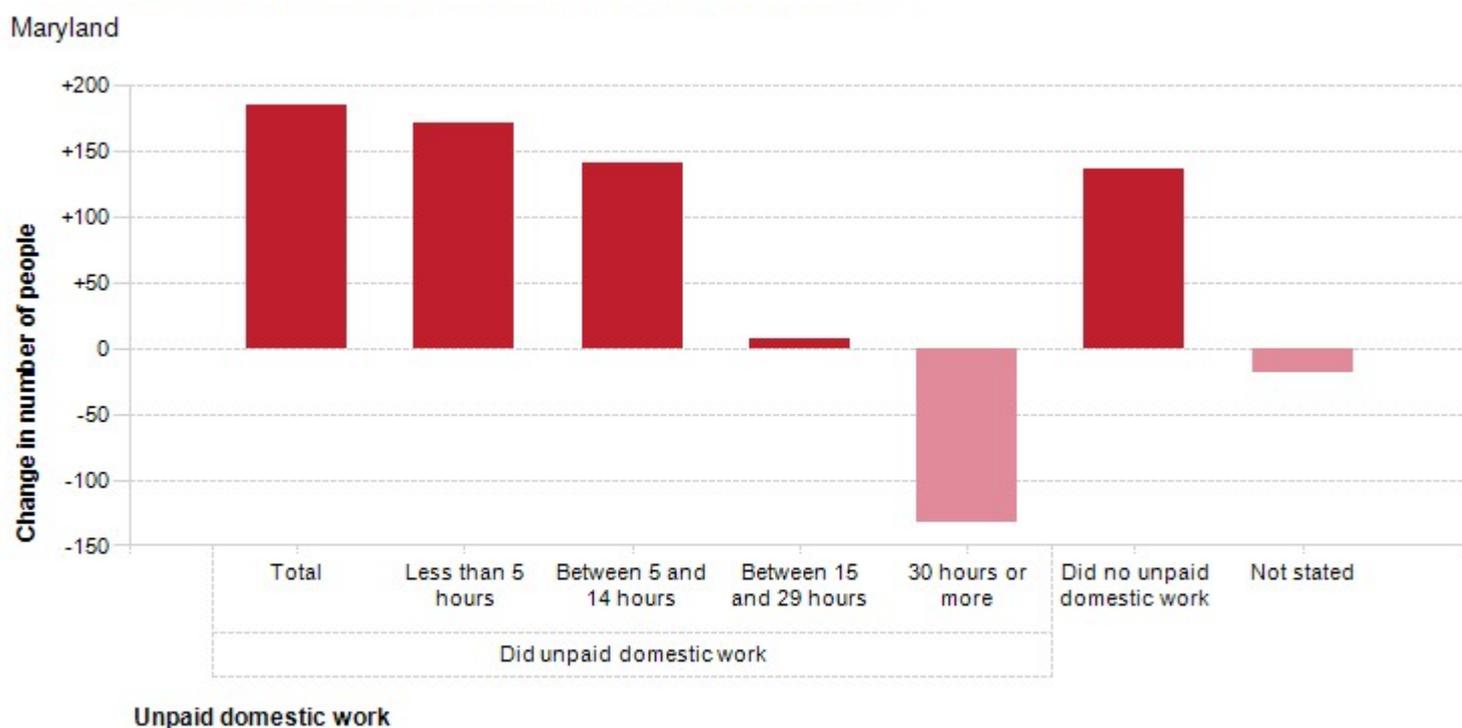
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Unpaid domestic work, 2011



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

Change in unpaid domestic work, 2006 to 2011



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 domestic work performed by the population in Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that there was a higher proportion of persons who performed 15 hours or more of unpaid domestic work per week.

Overall, 23.3% of the population reported performing 15 hours or more of unpaid domestic work, compared with 21.9% for New South Wales.

The major differences between the share of the population performing unpaid domestic work in Maryland and New South Wales were:

- A larger percentage of persons who did less than 5 hours of domestic work (73.4% compared to 68.7%)
- A larger percentage of persons who did between 15 and 29 hours of domestic work (26.8% compared to 24.9%)
- A larger percentage of persons who did between 5 and 14 hours of domestic work (23.3% compared to 22.0%)
- A larger percentage of persons who did 30 hours or more of domestic work (12.9% compared to 11.8%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the number of people performing unpaid domestic work in Maryland, between 2006 and 2011 were those who:

- Did unpaid domestic work (+186 persons)
- Did less than 5 hours of domestic work (+171 persons)
- Did between 5 and 14 hours of domestic work (+141 persons)
- Did no unpaid domestic work (+136 persons)

Unpaid childcare

The role of unpaid childcare in Maryland is determined by many different factors. For example areas with high levels of unpaid child care may have a dominance of single income families with one significant earner, or there could be a lack of provision of paid child care in the area. The level to which people care for others children can also indicate the role of extended family (eg. grandparents caring for grandchildren, family day care).

The role of unpaid child care is a complex one so this topic should be viewed in conjunction with several others, including Household Type, Employment, Household Income and Educational Attendance.

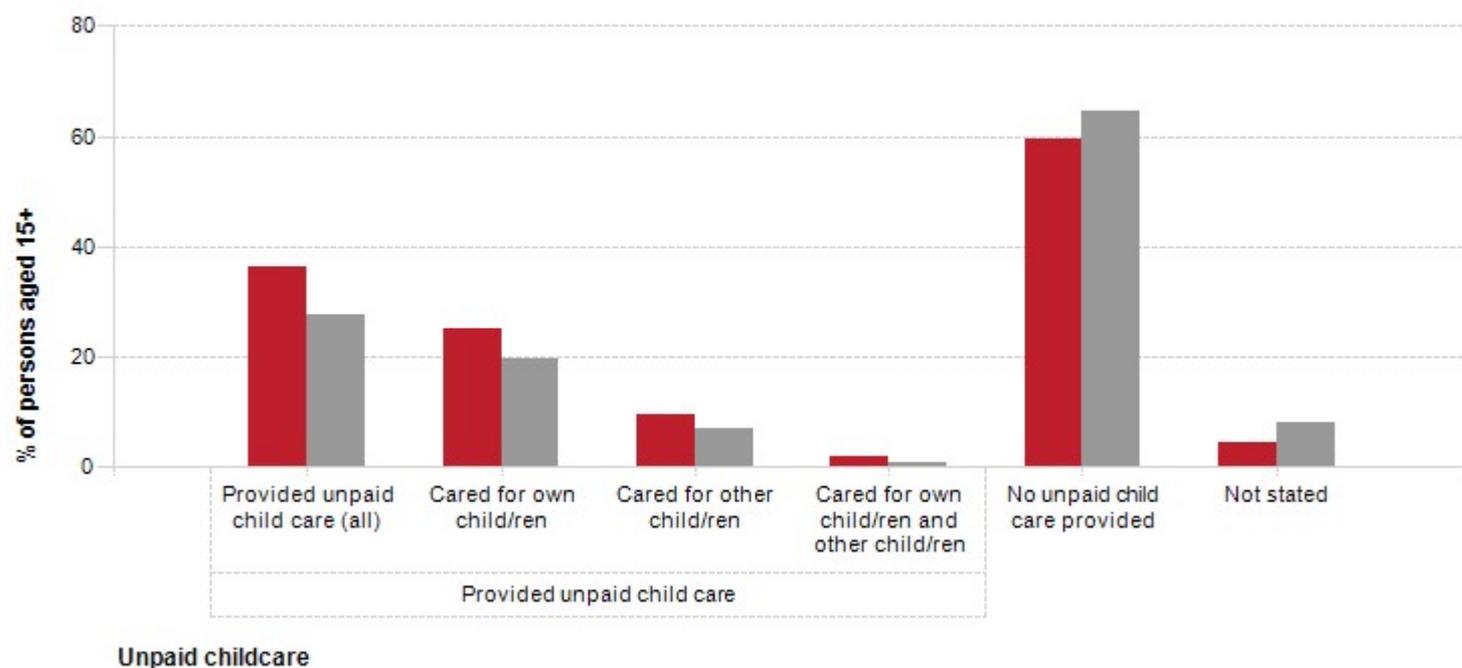
Unpaid childcare

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	
Unpaid child care							2006 to 2011
Provided unpaid child care (all)	2,142	36.1	27.5	2,100	37.3	27.0	+42
▪ Cared for own child/ren	1,483	25.0	19.6	1,573	28.0	19.2	-91
▪ Cared for other child/ren	554	9.4	7.1	459	8.2	6.9	+95
▪ Cared for own child/ren and other child/ren	104	1.8	0.8	67	1.2	0.9	+38
No unpaid child care provided	3,531	59.6	64.6	3,214	57.1	63.5	+316
Not stated	254	4.3	7.9	310	5.5	9.6	-57
Total persons aged 15+	5,927	100.0	100.0	5,625	100.0	100.0	+302

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

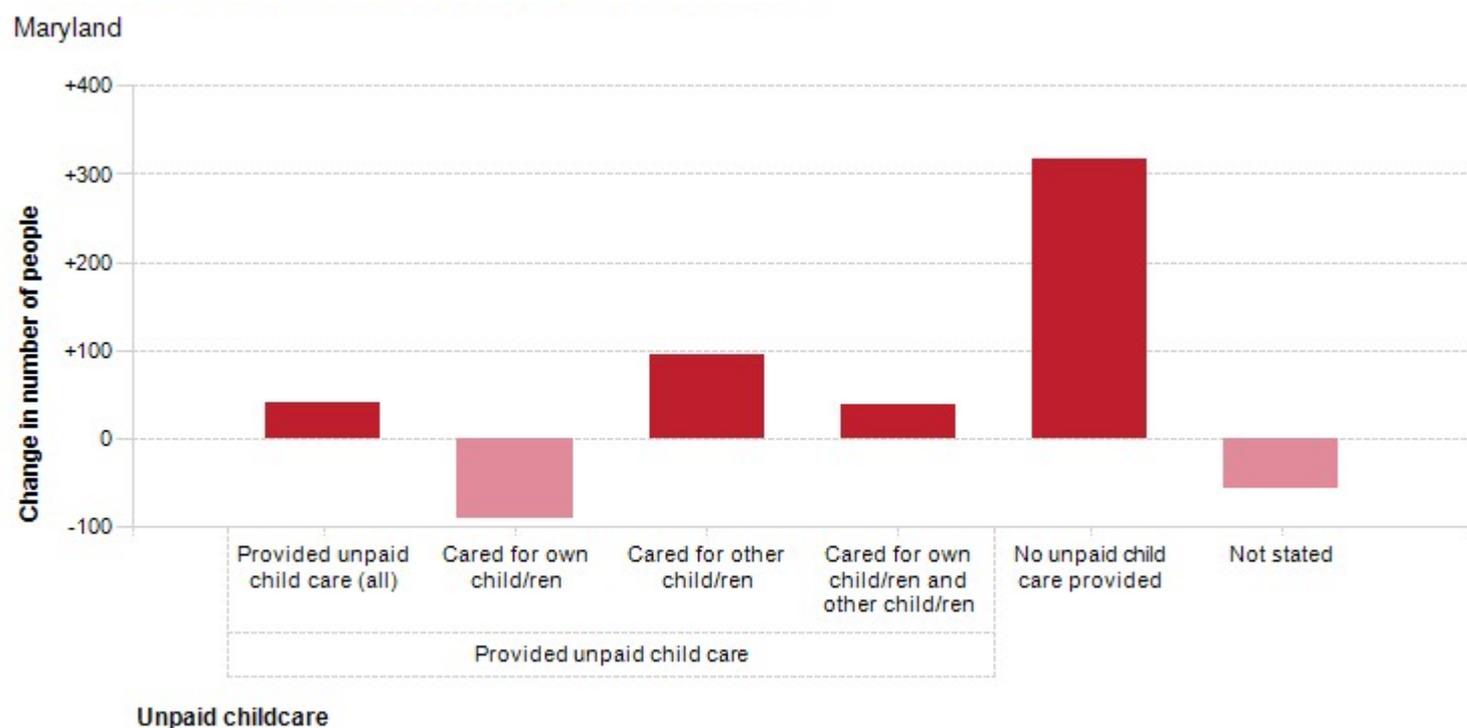
Unpaid childcare, 2011

■ Maryland ■ New South Wales



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 childcare, 2006 to 2011



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 child care provided by the population in Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that there was a higher proportion of persons who provided unpaid child care either to their own or to other children. Overall, 36.1% of the population provided unpaid child care, compared with 27.5% for New South Wales.

The major differences between the share of the population providing unpaid child care in Maryland and New South Wales were:

- A larger percentage who Provided unpaid child care (all) (36.1% compared to 27.5%)
- A larger percentage who Cared for own child/ren (25.0% compared to 19.6%)
- A larger percentage who Cared for other child/ren (9.4% compared to 7.1%)
- A smaller percentage who No unpaid child care provided (59.6% compared to 64.6%)

Emerging groups

The number of people who provided unpaid child care for their own and/or other people's children in Maryland increased by 42 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in the number of people performing unpaid child care in Maryland, between 2006 and 2011 were those who:

- Provided no unpaid child care (+316 persons)
- Cared for other child/ren (+95 persons)
- Cared for their own child/ren (-91 persons)

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 Maryland. 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.

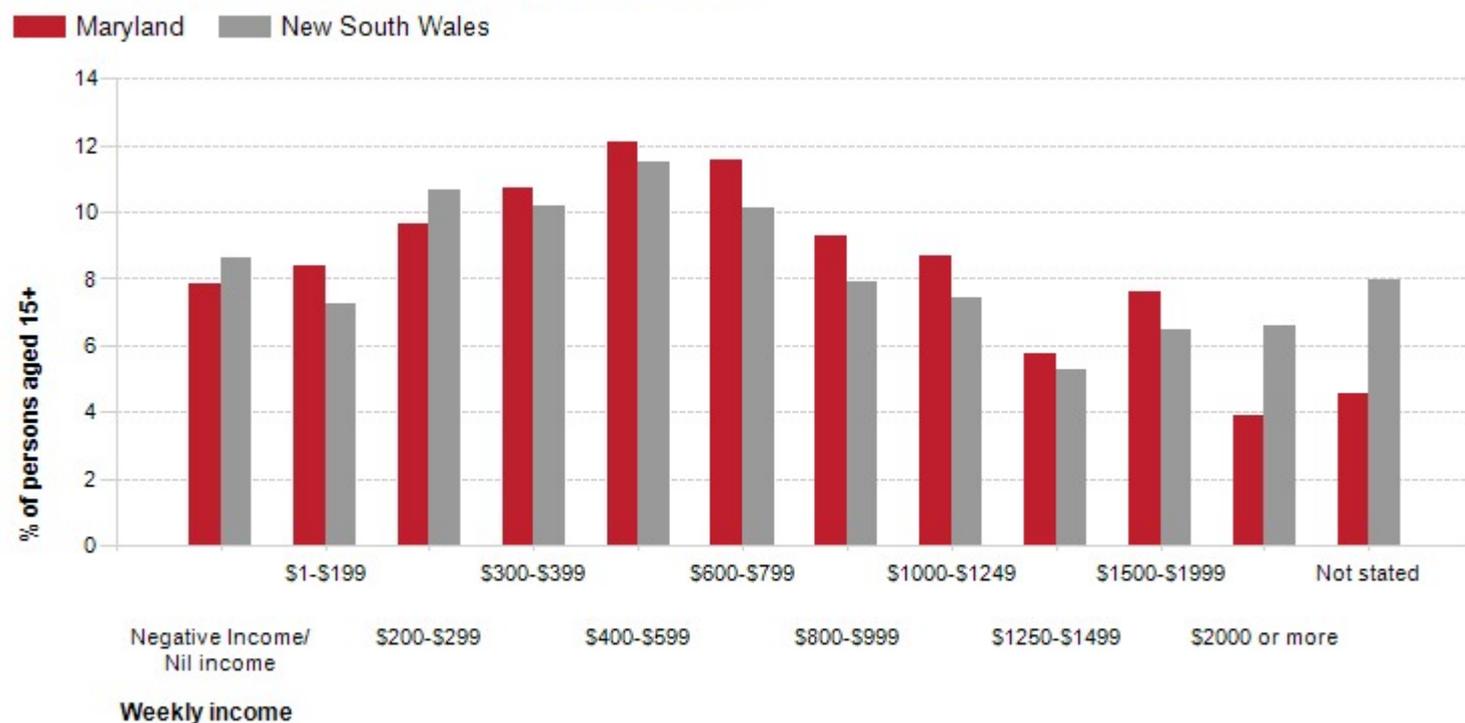
The incomes presented on this page are for the latest Census year only. For comparison of incomes over time, go to [Individual Income Quartiles](#).

Weekly individual gross income

Maryland	2011		
Weekly income	Number	%	New South Wales
Negative Income/ Nil income	464	7.8	8.6
\$1-\$199	497	8.4	7.3
\$200-\$299	573	9.7	10.7
\$300-\$399	635	10.7	10.2
\$400-\$599	717	12.1	11.5
\$600-\$799	688	11.6	10.1
\$800-\$999	550	9.3	7.9
\$1000-\$1249	516	8.7	7.5
\$1250-\$1499	339	5.7	5.3
\$1500-\$1999	452	7.6	6.5
\$2000 or more	231	3.9	6.6
Not stated	270	4.6	8.0
Total persons aged 15+	5,936	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)
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Dominant groups

Analysis of individual income levels in Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that there was a lower proportion of persons earning a high income (those earning \$1,500 per week or more) and a similar proportion of low income persons (those earning less than \$400 per week).

Overall, 11.5% of the population earned a high income, and 36.6% earned a low income, compared with 13.1% and 36.7% respectively for New South Wales.

The major differences between Maryland's individual incomes and New South Wales's individual incomes were:

- A larger percentage of persons who earned \$600-\$799 (11.6% compared to 10.1%)
- A larger percentage of persons who earned \$800-\$999 (9.3% compared to 7.9%)
- A larger percentage of persons who earned \$1000-\$1249 (8.7% compared to 7.5%)
- A larger percentage of persons who earned \$1500-\$1999 (7.6% compared to 6.5%)

Individual income quartiles

Maryland's 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 area's economic opportunities and socio-economic status. Individual income levels are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method is the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time.

A detailed explanation of how Individual Income quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in [specific data notes](#).

Individual income quartiles

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Lowest group	1,344	23.7	25.0	1,313	24.6	25.0	+31
Medium lowest	1,406	24.8	25.0	1,326	24.8	25.0	+80
Medium highest	1,569	27.7	25.0	1,456	27.3	25.0	+113
Highest group	1,346	23.8	25.0	1,243	23.3	25.0	+103
Total persons aged 15+	5,666	100.0	100.0	5,340	100.0	100.0	+327

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

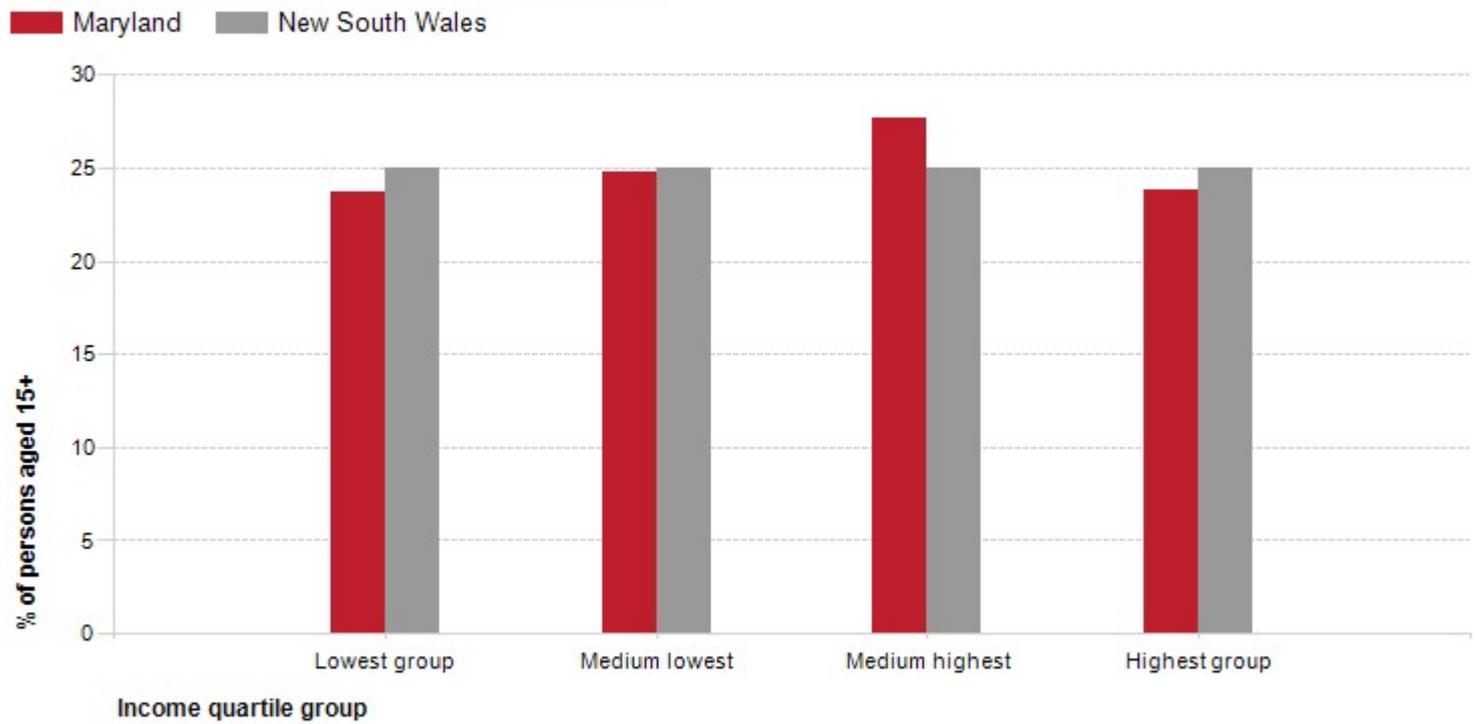
Quartile group dollar ranges (Individuals)

Calculated from income data for New South Wales

Weekly income by Census year

Individual quartile ranges	2011	2006	2001
Lowest group	\$0 to \$266	\$0 to \$207	\$0 to \$183
Medium lowest	\$267 to \$560	\$208 to \$460	\$184 to \$386
Medium highest	\$561 to \$1,093	\$461 to \$895	\$387 to \$719
Highest group	\$1,094 and over	\$896 and over	\$720 and over

Individual income quartiles, 2011

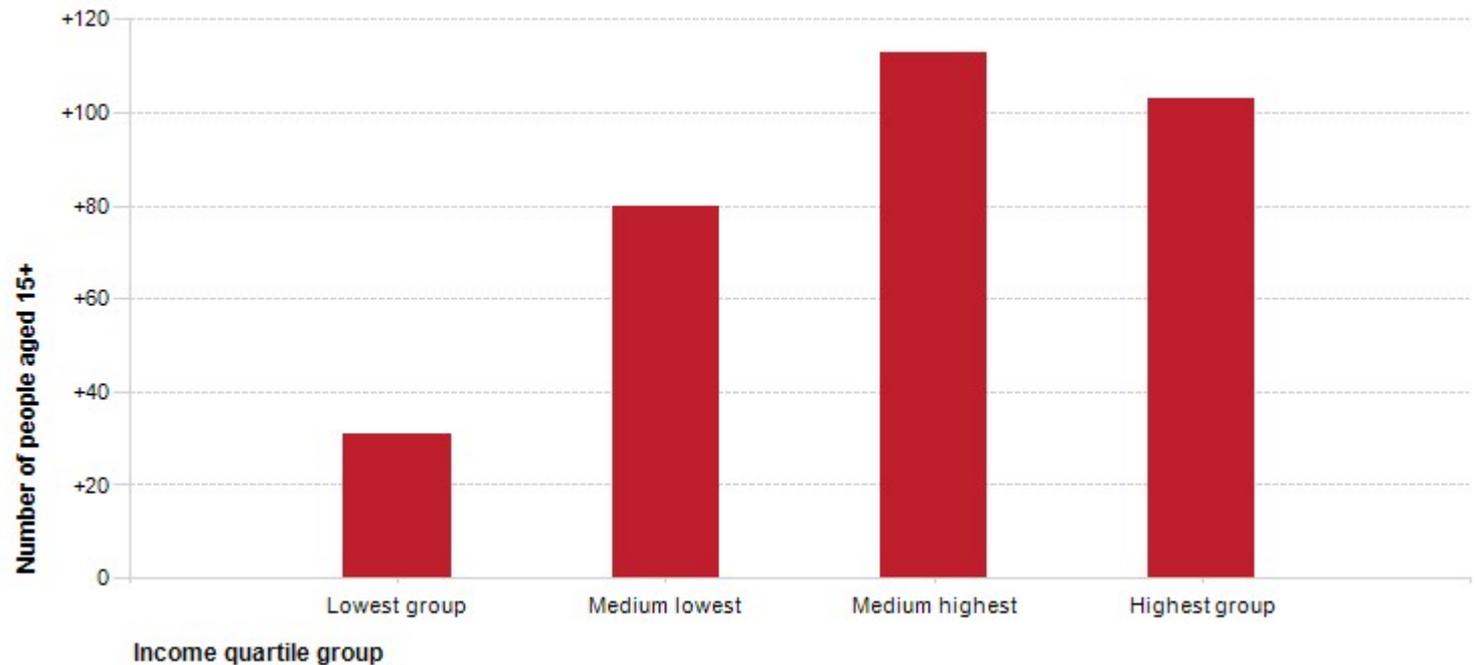


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
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Change in individual income quartiles, 2006 to 2011

Maryland



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
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Dominant groups

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of the population by income quartile in Maryland compared to New South Wales shows that there was lesser proportion of persons in the highest income quartile, as well as a lesser proportion in the lowest income quartile.

Emerging groups

The most significant change in Maryland between 2006 and 2011 was in the medium highest quartile which showed an increase of 113 persons.

Household income

Households form the common 'economic unit' in our society. Maryland'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 Maryland. 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](#).

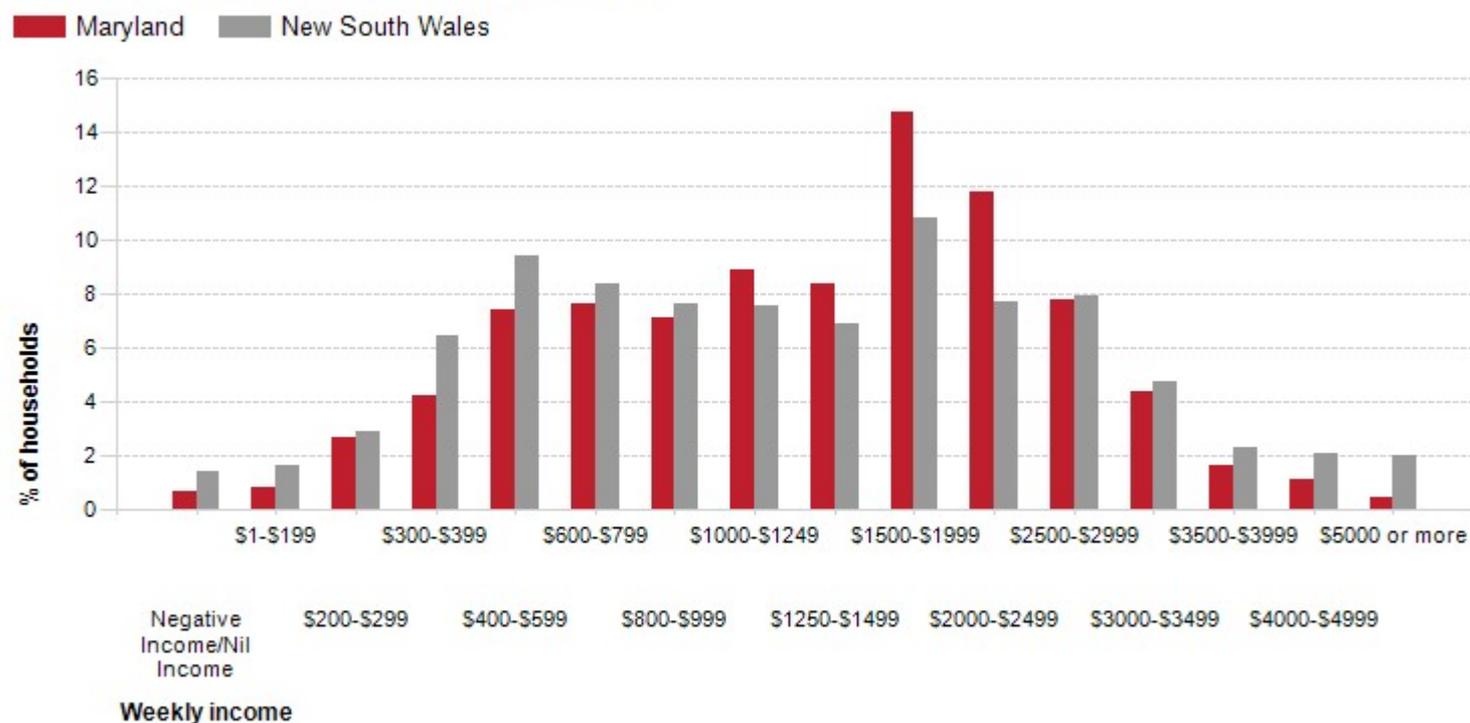
The incomes presented on this page are for the latest Census year only. For comparison of incomes over time, go to [Household Income Quartiles](#).

Weekly household income

Maryland	2011		
	Number	%	New South Wales
Weekly income			
Negative Income/Nil Income	17	0.7	1.4
\$1-\$199	19	0.8	1.6
\$200-\$299	68	2.6	2.9
\$300-\$399	109	4.2	6.4
\$400-\$599	192	7.4	9.4
\$600-\$799	198	7.6	8.3
\$800-\$999	183	7.1	7.6
\$1000-\$1249	231	8.9	7.5
\$1250-\$1499	217	8.4	6.8
\$1500-\$1999	382	14.7	10.8
\$2000-\$2499	305	11.8	7.7
\$2500-\$2999	202	7.8	7.9
\$3000-\$3499	112	4.3	4.7
\$3500-\$3999	42	1.6	2.3
\$4000-\$4999	27	1.1	2.1
\$5000 or more	10	0.4	1.9
Not stated	276	10.6	10.6
Total households	2,595	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 Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that there was a smaller 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, 15.2% of the households earned a high income, and 15.7% were low income households, compared with 18.9% and 21.7% respectively for New South Wales.

The major differences between the household incomes of Maryland and New South Wales were:

- A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$2000-\$2499 (11.8% compared to 7.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$1500-\$1999 (14.7% compared to 10.8%)
- A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$1250-\$1499 (8.4% compared to 6.8%)
- A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$1000-\$1249 (8.9% compared to 7.5%)

Household income quartiles

Households form the common 'economic unit' in our society. 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 Maryland's socio-economic status and economic opportunities. Household income levels are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method is a powerful and objective way of looking at income data and in particular, how it is changing.

A detailed explanation of how Household Income quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in [specific data notes](#).

Household income quartiles

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Lowest group	421	18.2	25.0	410	18.2	25.0	+10
Medium lowest	583	25.2	25.0	587	26.0	25.0	-4
Medium highest	781	33.7	25.0	775	34.3	25.0	+6
Highest group	533	23.0	25.0	484	21.5	25.0	+48
Total Households	2,319	100.0	100.0	2,259	100.0	100.0	+61

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

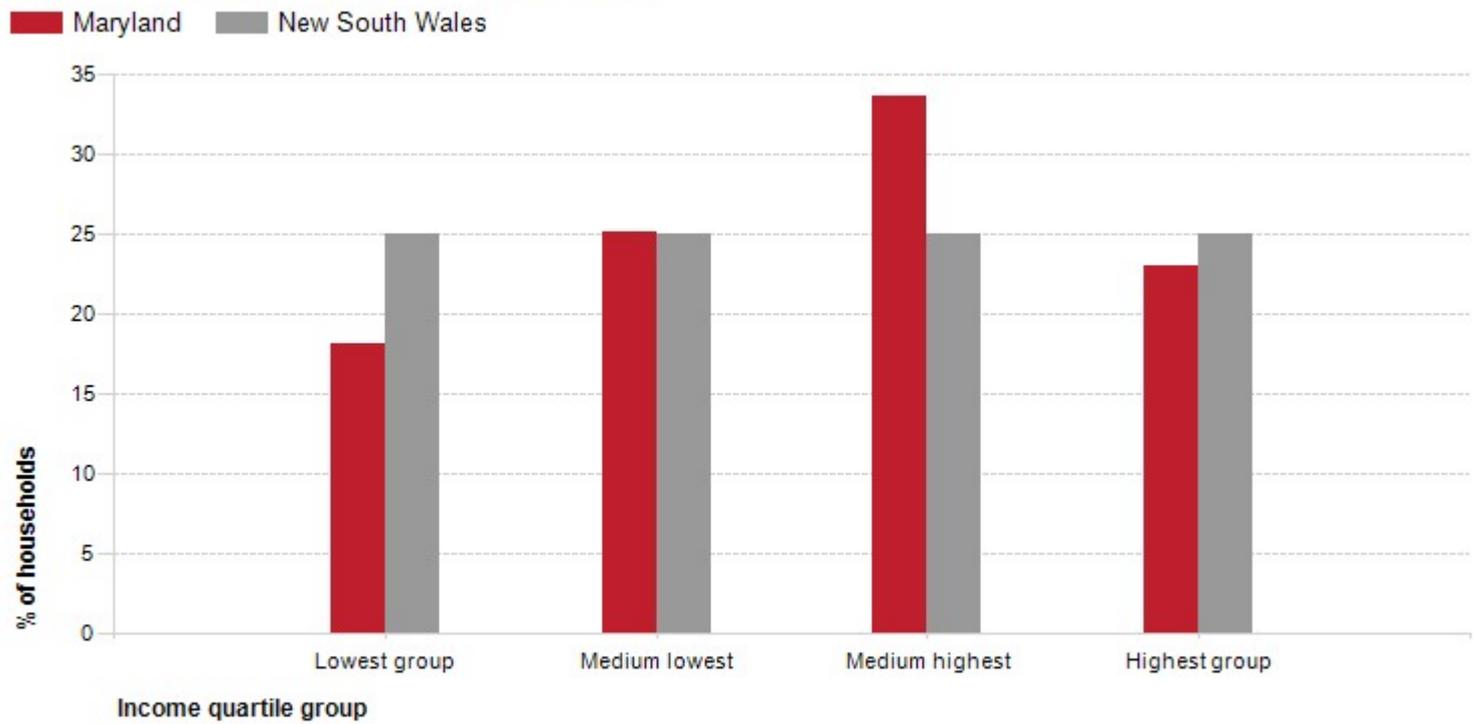
Quartile group dollar ranges (Households)

Calculated from income data for New South Wales

Weekly income by Census year

Household income ranges	2011	2006	2001	1996	1991
Lowest group	\$0 to \$614	\$0 to \$530	\$0 to \$418	\$0 to \$337	\$0 to \$302
Medium lowest	\$615 to \$1,233	\$531 to \$1,034	\$419 to \$828	\$338 to \$652	\$303 to \$582
Medium highest	\$1,234 to \$2,272	\$1,035 to \$1,788	\$829 to \$1,462	\$653 to \$1,146	\$583 to \$975
Highest group	\$2,273 and over	\$1,789 and over	\$1,463 and over	\$1,147 and over	\$976 and over

Household income quartiles, 2011

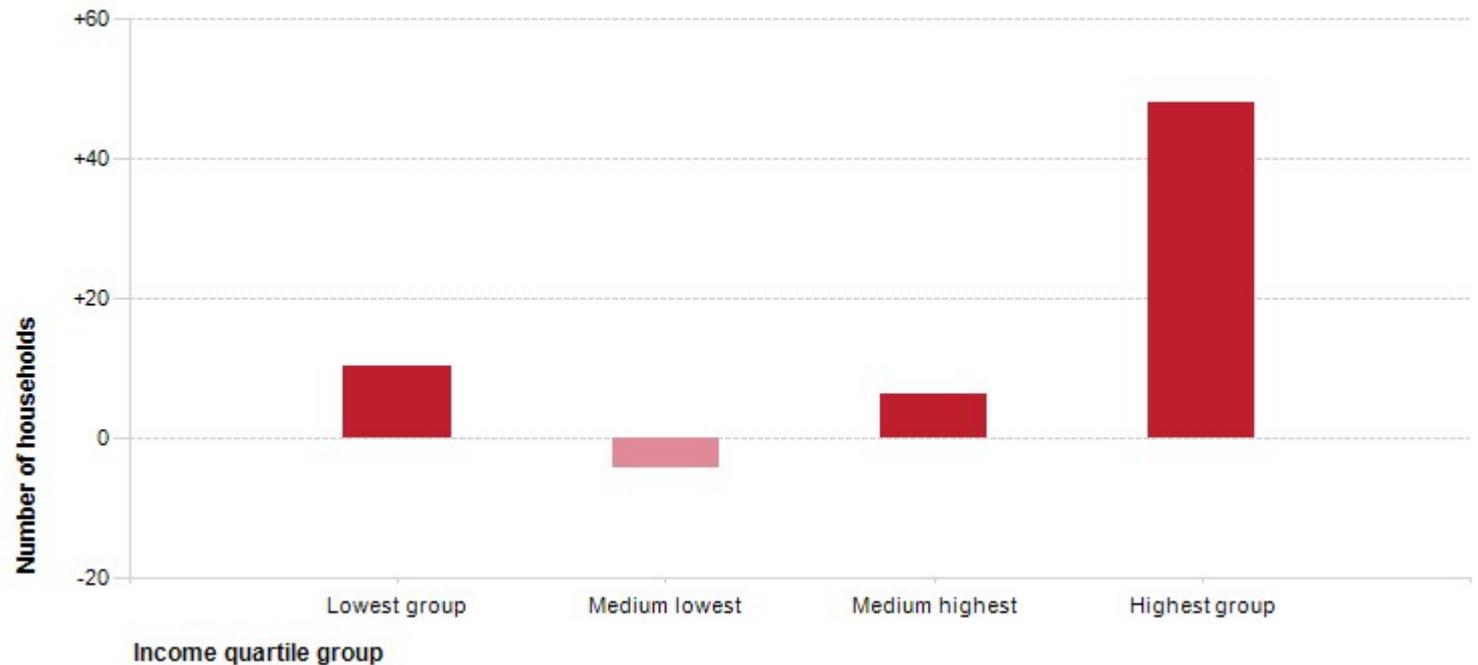


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in household income quartile, 2006 to 2011

Maryland



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.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by income quartile in Maryland compared to New South Wales shows that there was lesser proportion of households in the highest income quartile, as well as a lesser proportion in the lowest income quartile.

Emerging groups

The most significant change in Maryland between 2006 and 2011 was in the highest quartile which showed an increase of 48 households.

Equivalised household income

While Household Income is a useful measure, it is difficult to tell if changes over time and between geographic areas are due to actual changes in income levels, or due to changes in household size and composition. For example, an increase in lower income households could be due to job losses in key economic sectors, or simply due to decreasing household size as adult children leave home.

Equivalised Household Income puts all households on an equal footing independent of household size and composition to enable a true comparison between areas and over time. It is an indicator of the income resource available to a household of standard size and is the best measure of the changing economic fortunes of households living in Maryland.

A detailed explanation of how Equivalised Household Income quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in specific data notes.

Equivalised household income quartiles

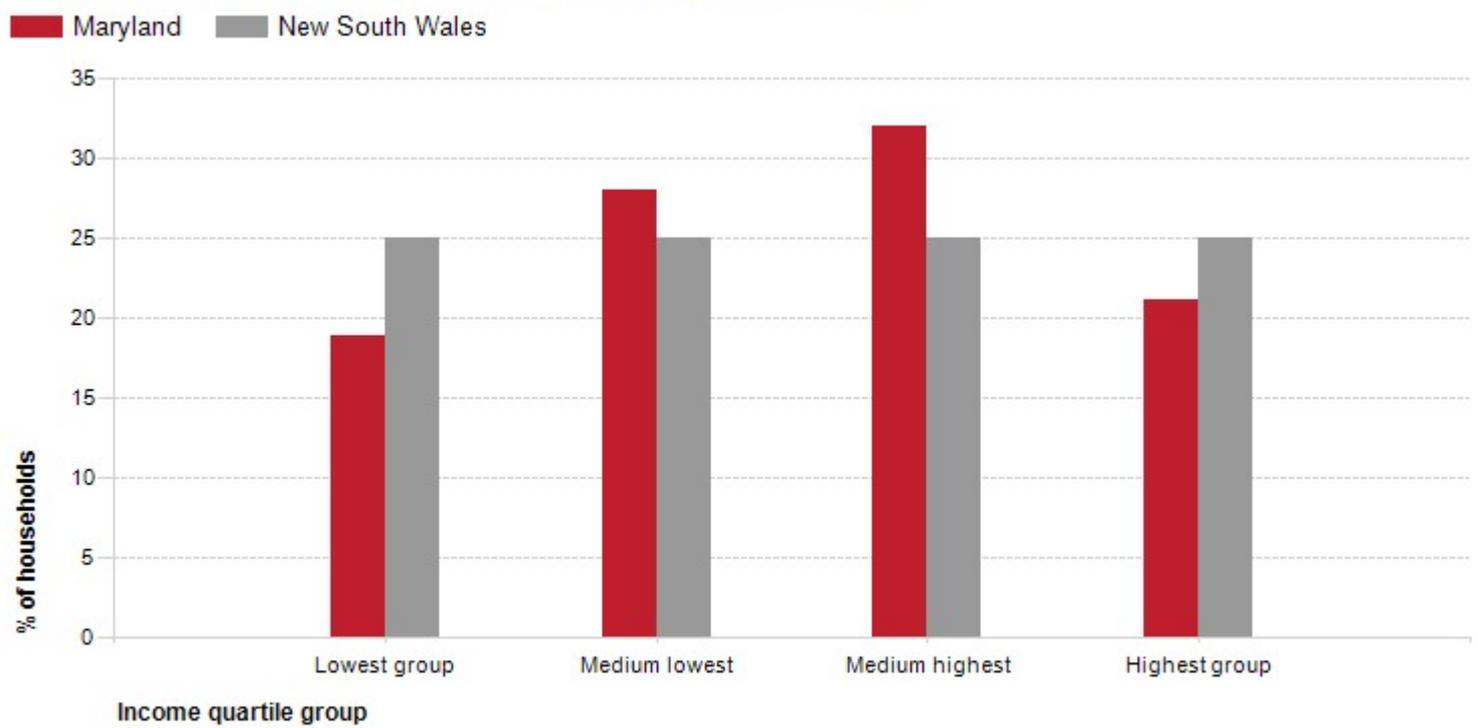
Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Lowest group	436	18.9	25.0	443	19.7	25.0	-7
Medium lowest	647	28.0	25.0	668	29.7	25.0	-21
Medium highest	741	32.0	25.0	724	32.2	25.0	+16
Highest group	487	21.1	25.0	412	18.3	25.0	+76
Total Households	2,312	100.0	100.0	2,249	100.0	100.0	+64

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

Quartile group dollar ranges (Equivalised household income)

Equivalised household income ranges	2011	2006	2001
Lowest group	\$0 to \$421	\$0 to \$347	\$0 to \$284
Medium lowest	\$422 to \$756	\$348 to \$608	\$285 to \$500
Medium highest	\$757 to \$1,243	\$609 to \$1,022	\$501 to \$823
Highest group	\$1,244 and over	\$1,023 and over	\$824 and over

Equivalised household income quartiles, 2011

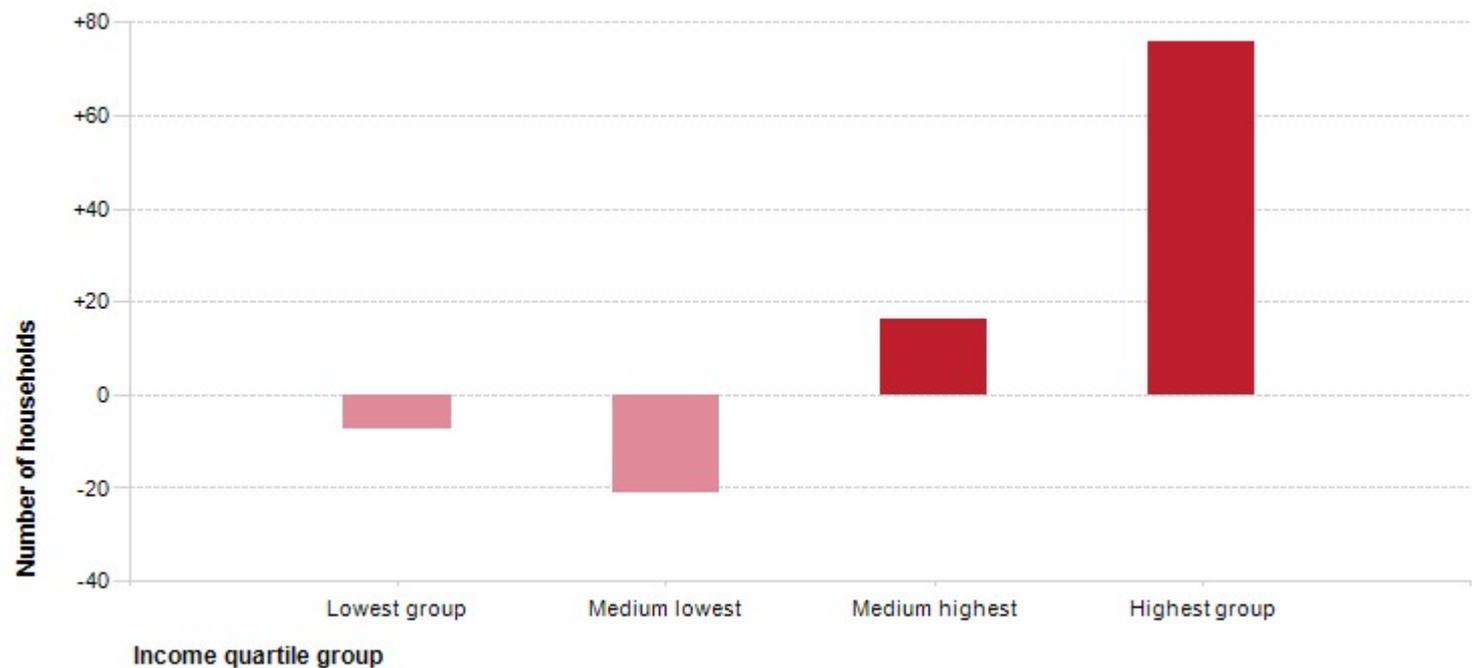


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in equivalised household income quartiles, 2006 to 2011

Maryland



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

Equivalised income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Because the data are equivalised, households of different size and composition are placed on an equal footing.

Analysis of the distribution of households by income quartile in Maryland compared to New South Wales shows that there was a lesser proportion of households in the highest equivalised income quartile, as well as a lesser proportion in the lowest equivalised income quartile.

Emerging groups

The most significant change in Maryland between 2006 and 2011 was in the highest quartile which showed an increase of 76 households.

Households summary

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

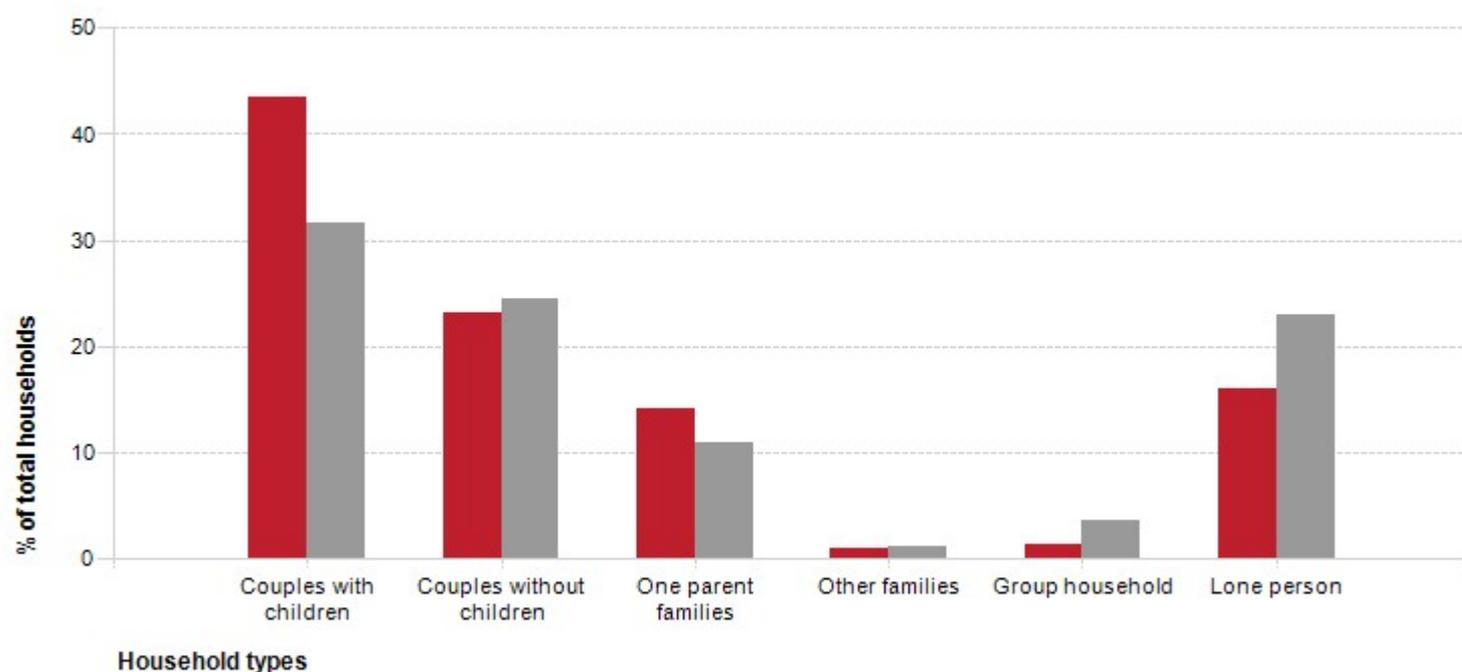
Household types

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Households by type	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Couples with children	1,143	43.5	31.7	1,169	45.7	31.8	-25
Couples without children	609	23.2	24.5	605	23.7	24.1	+4
One parent families	369	14.1	11.0	320	12.5	10.8	+49
Other families	25	1.0	1.2	14	0.5	1.2	+11
Group household	33	1.3	3.6	41	1.6	3.5	-8
Lone person	418	15.9	23.1	371	14.5	22.8	+47
Other not classifiable household	24	0.9	3.6	31	1.2	4.6	-7
Visitor only households	3	0.1	1.3	3	0.1	1.2	0
Total households	2,628	100.0	100.0	2,557	100.0	100.0	+71

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

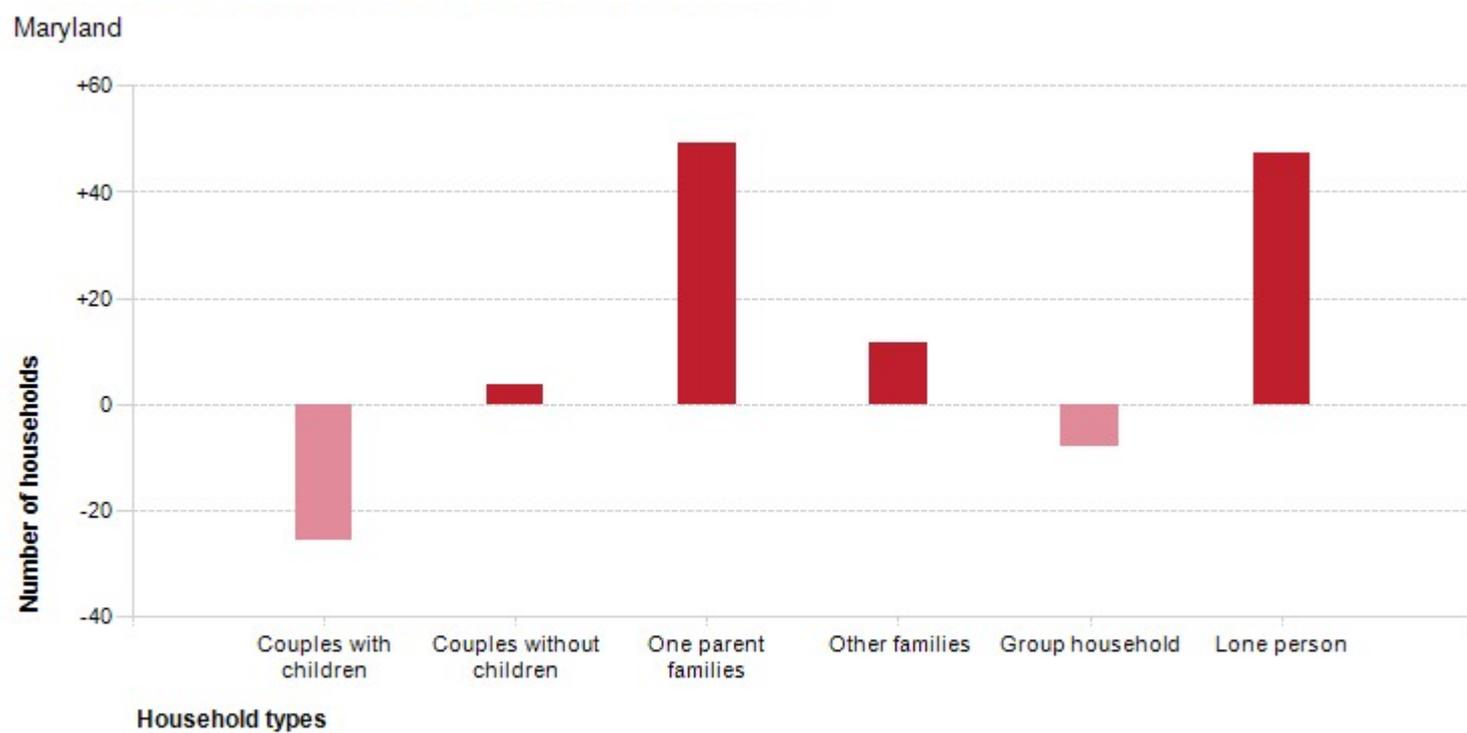
Household types, 2011

■ Maryland ■ New South Wales



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



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 Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that there was a higher proportion of couple families with child(ren) as well as a higher proportion of one-parent families. Overall, 43.5% of total families were couple families with child(ren), and 14.1% were one-parent families, compared with 31.7% and 11.0% respectively for New South Wales.

There were a lower proportion of lone person households and a lower proportion of couples without children. Overall, the proportion of lone person households was 15.9% compared to 23.1% in New South Wales while the proportion of couples without children was 23.2% compared to 24.5% in New South Wales.

Emerging groups

The number of households in Maryland increased by 71 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest change in family/household types in Maryland between 2006 and 2011 was:

- One parent families (+49 households)

Households with children

Households with Children require different services and facilities than other household types, and their needs change as both adults and children age. When many families in an area are at the same stage in their individual lifecycles, it creates a suburb lifecycle. Knowing where a suburb is in a cycle of change helps planners make evidence-based decisions about the demand for services both now and in the future.

For Households with Children in Maryland, life stage is based on the age of children in the household. The age of the parent(s) is not taken into account.

- **Young children:** Children aged under 15 only
- **Mixed age children:** One or more children under 15 and one or more children over 15 (must have 2 or more children)
- **Older children:** Children aged 15 and over only

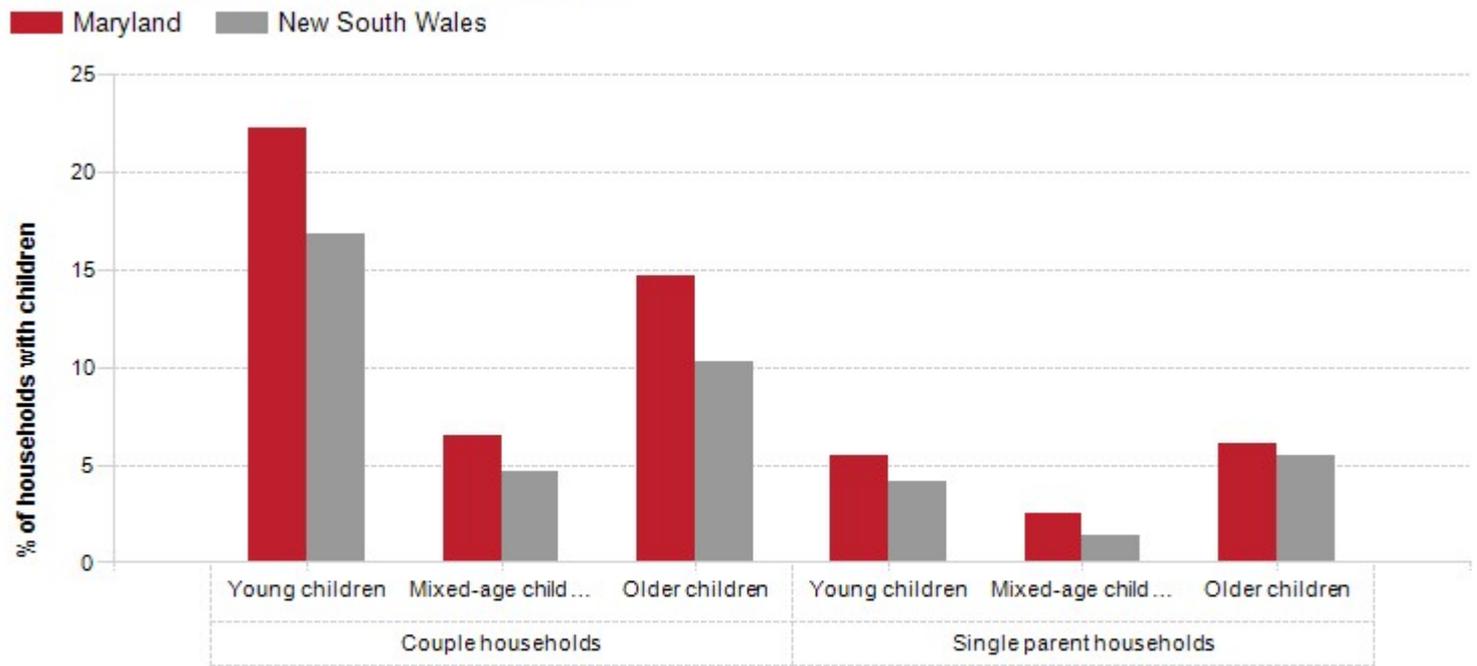
To continue building the story, Maryland's Household data should be viewed in conjunction with [Household Size](#), [Age Structure](#) and [Dwelling Type](#).

Households with children by life stage

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	
Households with children							2006 to 2011
Couples with children	1,143	43.5	31.7	1,169	45.7	31.8	-25
▪ Couples with young children	586	22.3	16.8	655	25.6	16.7	-69
▪ Couples with mixed-age children	170	6.5	4.6	190	7.5	5.0	-20
▪ Couples with older children	386	14.7	10.3	323	12.6	10.1	+64
Single parents with children	369	14.1	11.0	320	12.5	10.8	+49
▪ Single parents with young children	143	5.5	4.2	161	6.3	4.5	-18
▪ Single parents with mixed-age children	65	2.5	1.4	42	1.7	1.3	+23
▪ Single parents with older children	160	6.1	5.5	116	4.6	5.0	+44
Total households with children	1,513	57.6	42.7	1,489	58.3	42.6	+24
Total households	2,628	100.0	100.0	2,557	100.0	100.0	+71

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

Households with children, 2011



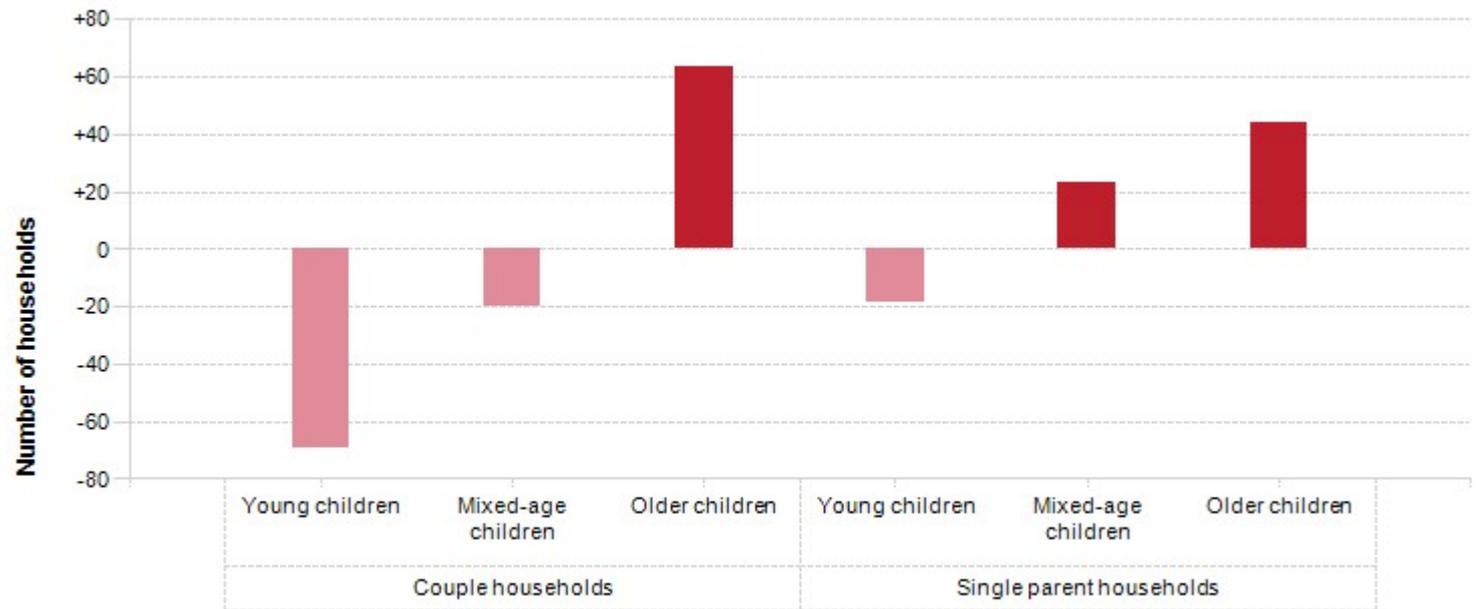
Household type and life stage of children

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 households with children, 2006 to 2011

Maryland



Household type and life stage of children

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 families with children in Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that there was a larger proportion of couples with young children, as well as a larger proportion of couples with older children.

Overall, 22.3% of total households with children were couple with young children, and 14.7% were couples with older children, compared with 16.8% and 10.3% respectively for New South Wales.

There were a larger proportion of single parent households with young children and a larger proportion of single parent households with older children. Overall, the proportion of single parent households with young children was 5.5% compared to 4.2% in New South Wales while the proportion of single parent households with older children was 6.1% compared to 5.5% in New South Wales.

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of households with children increased by 24 households or 1.6%.

The largest changes in households with children in this area between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Couples with young children (-69 households)
- Couples with older children (+64 households)

Households without children

Households without Children include couples without children and lone person households. They require different services depending on the age of the people in the households. For example young couples who have not had children (yet) compared to older "empty nester" couples whose children may have left home.

For Households without Children in Maryland, life stage is based on the age of the household reference person (usually person 1 on the Census form):

- **Young:** Aged 15-44
- **Middle-aged:** Aged 45-64
- **Older:** Aged 65 and over

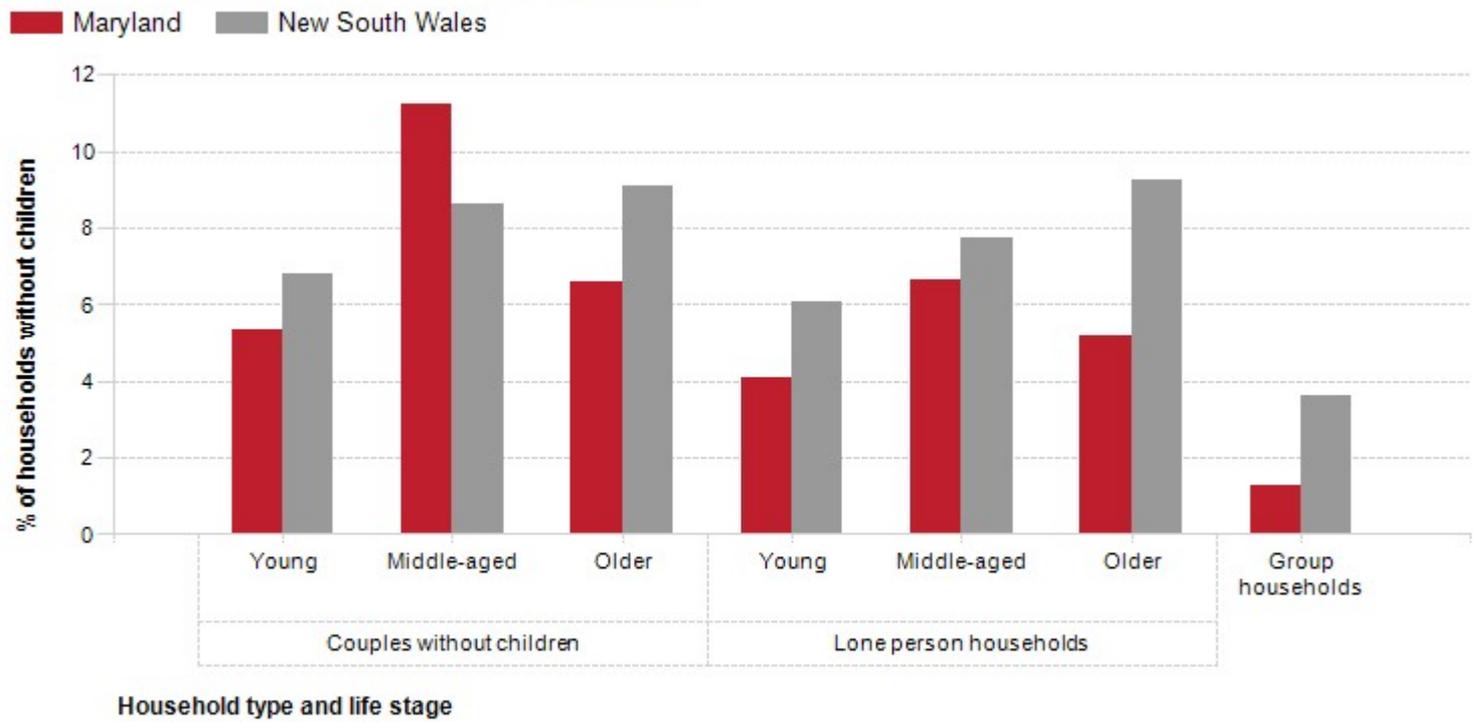
To continue building the story, Maryland's Household data should be viewed in conjunction with [Household Size](#), [Age Structure](#) and [Dwelling Type](#).

Households without children by life stage

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Households without children	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Couples without children	609	23.2	24.5	605	23.7	24.1	+4
▪ Young couples without children	139	5.3	6.8	178	7.0	6.7	-38
▪ Middle-aged couples without children	295	11.3	8.6	277	10.8	9.0	+18
▪ Older couples without children	173	6.6	9.1	150	5.9	8.4	+23
Lone person households	418	15.9	23.1	371	14.5	22.8	+47
▪ Young lone persons	107	4.1	6.1	130	5.1	6.5	-23
▪ Middle-aged lone persons	175	6.7	7.8	151	5.9	7.4	+24
▪ Older lone persons	136	5.2	9.2	89	3.5	8.9	+46
Group households	33	1.3	3.6	41	1.6	3.5	-8
Total households without children	1,061	40.4	51.2	1,018	39.8	50.4	+43
Total households	2,628	100.0	100.0	2,557	100.0	100.0	+71

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

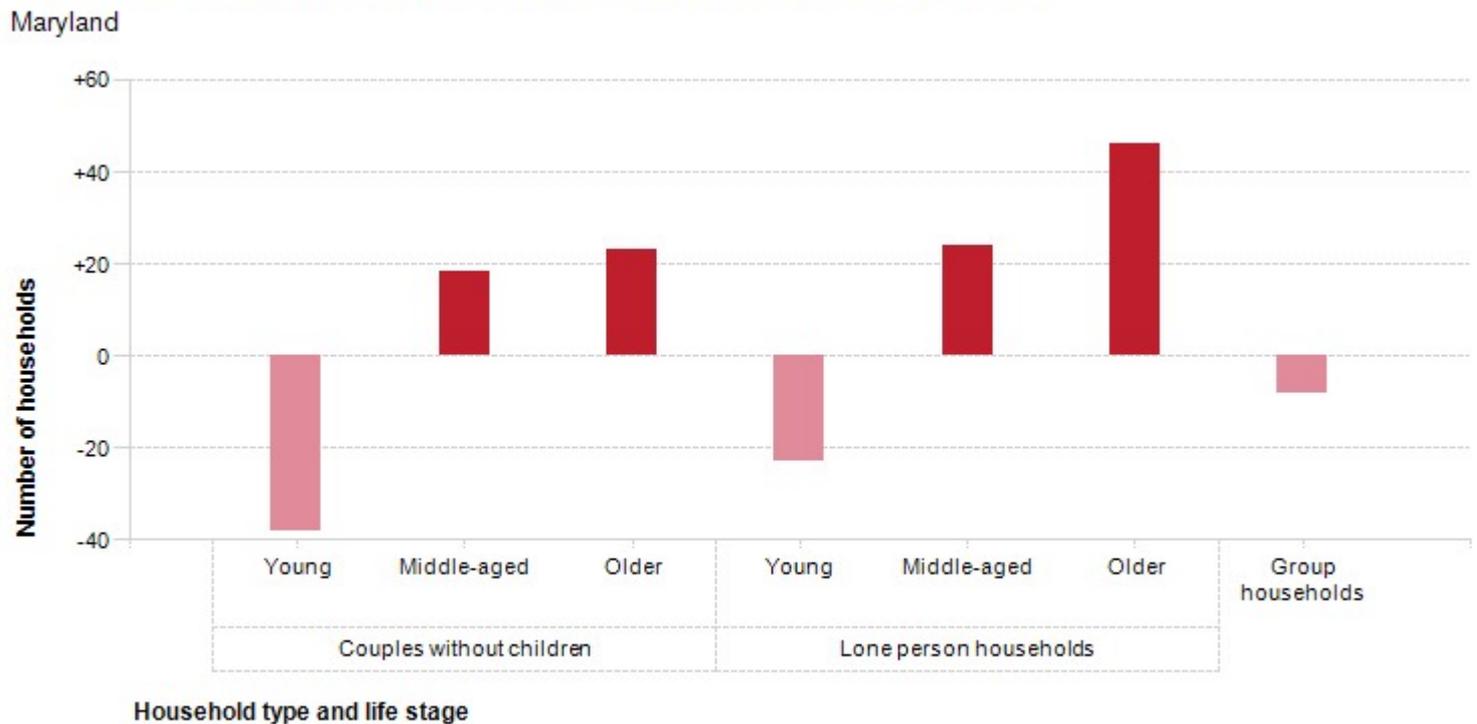
Households without children, 2011



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 households without children, 2006 to 2011



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 households without children in Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that there was a smaller proportion of young couples without children, a larger proportion of middle-aged couples without children, and a smaller proportion of older couples without children.

In addition, there were a smaller proportion of young lone person households, a smaller proportion of middle-aged lone person households, and a smaller proportion of older lone person households.

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of households without children increased by 43.

There were no major differences in Maryland between 2006 and 2011.

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.

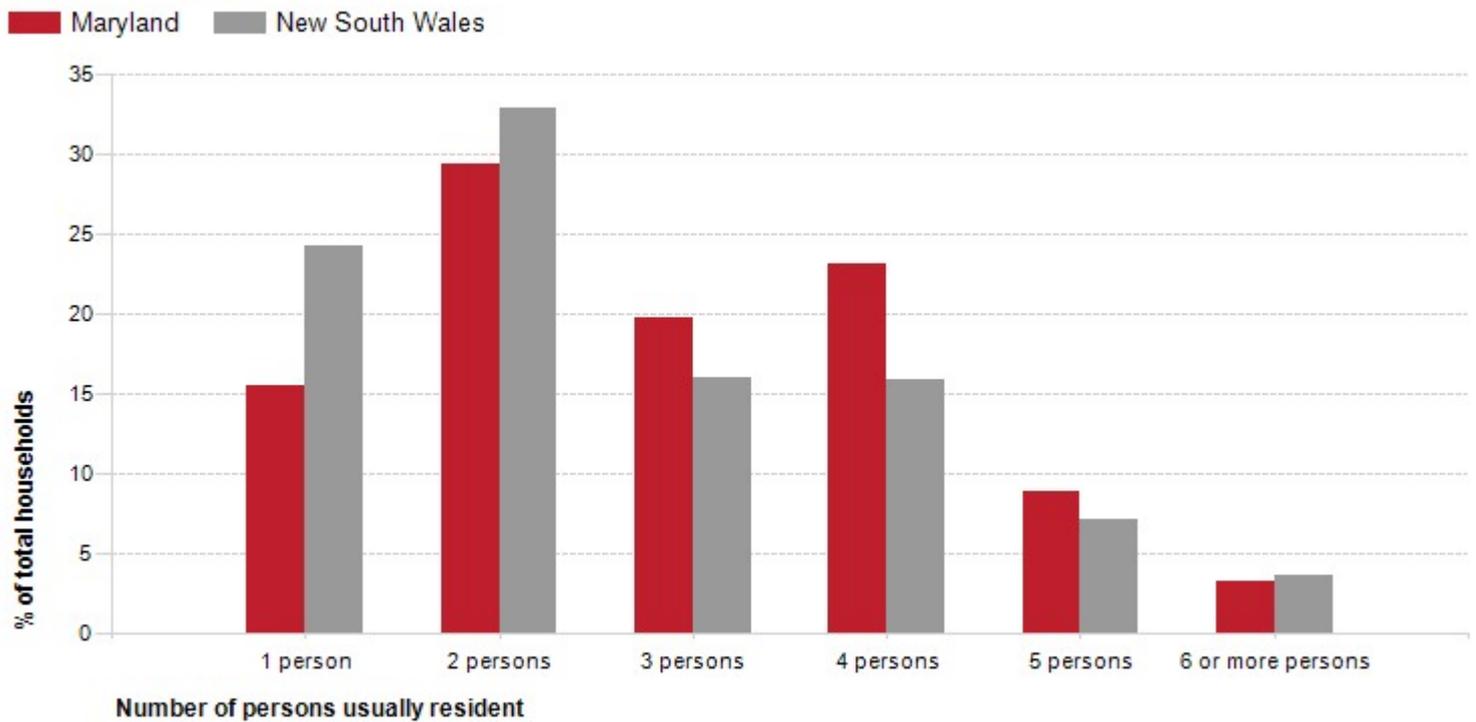
For greater insight, Maryland's Household Size data should be viewed in conjunction with [Household Summary](#), [Age Structure](#), [Dwelling Type](#), [Household Income](#) and [Language Spoken at Home](#).

Household size

Maryland	2011			2006			Change 2006 to 2011
	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	
Number of persons usually resident							
1 person	405	15.6	24.2	373	14.8	24.2	+32
2 persons	766	29.5	33.0	735	29.1	33.2	+31
3 persons	513	19.7	16.1	517	20.5	16.0	-4
4 persons	602	23.1	15.9	615	24.4	16.0	-13
5 persons	230	8.9	7.2	210	8.4	7.3	+20
6 or more persons	84	3.2	3.7	71	2.8	3.5	+13
Total classifiable households	2,602	100.0	100.0	2,524	100.0	100.0	+78

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

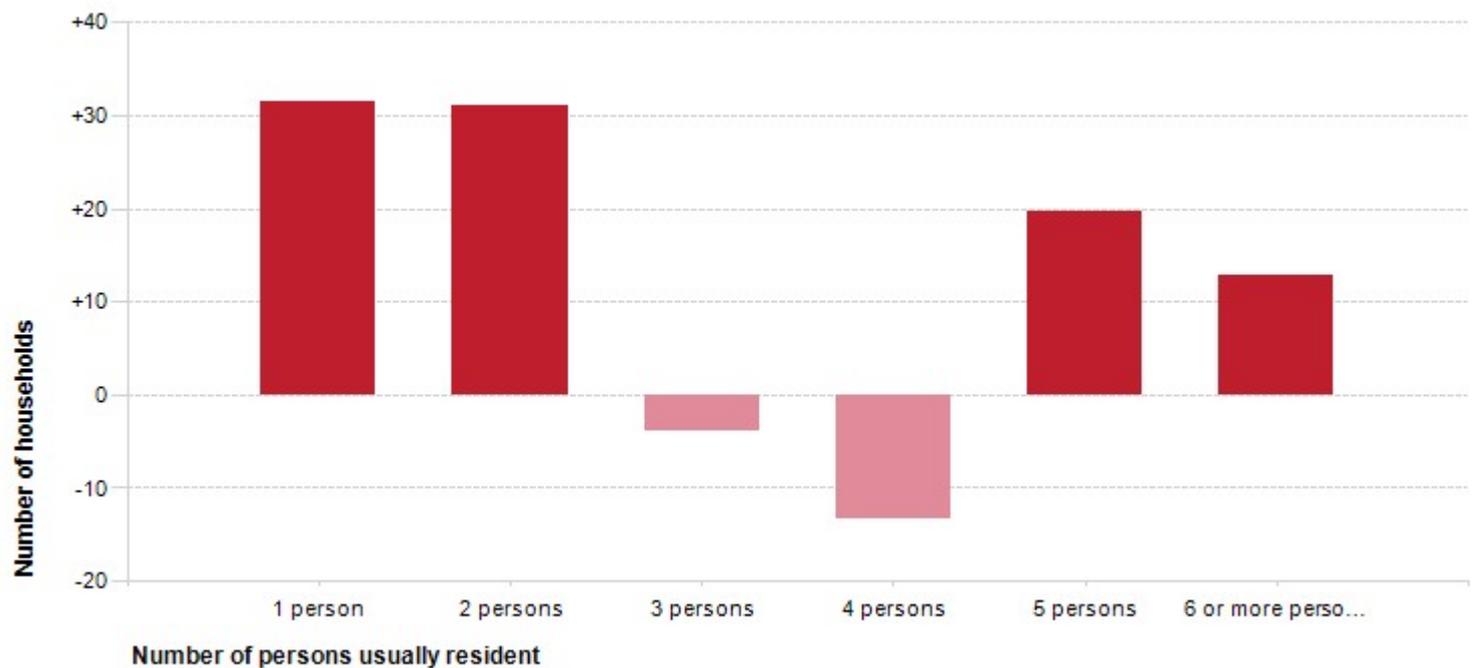


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in household size, 2006 to 2011

Maryland



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 Maryland compared with New South Wales shows that there were a lower proportion of lone person households, and a higher proportion of larger households (those with 4 persons or more). Overall there were 15.6% of lone person households, and 35.2% of larger households, compared with 24.2% and 26.7% respectively for New South Wales.

The major differences in the household size for Maryland and New South Wales were:

- A *larger* percentage of households with 4 persons usually resident (23.1% compared to 15.9%)
- A *larger* percentage of households with 3 persons usually resident (19.7% compared to 16.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of households with 5 persons usually resident (8.9% compared to 7.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 1 person usually resident (15.6% compared to 24.2%)

Emerging groups

The number of households in Maryland increased by 78 between 2006 and 2011.

There were no major differences in Maryland between 2006 and 2011.

Dwelling type

Dwelling Type is an important determinant of Maryland'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 Maryland.

Dwelling structure

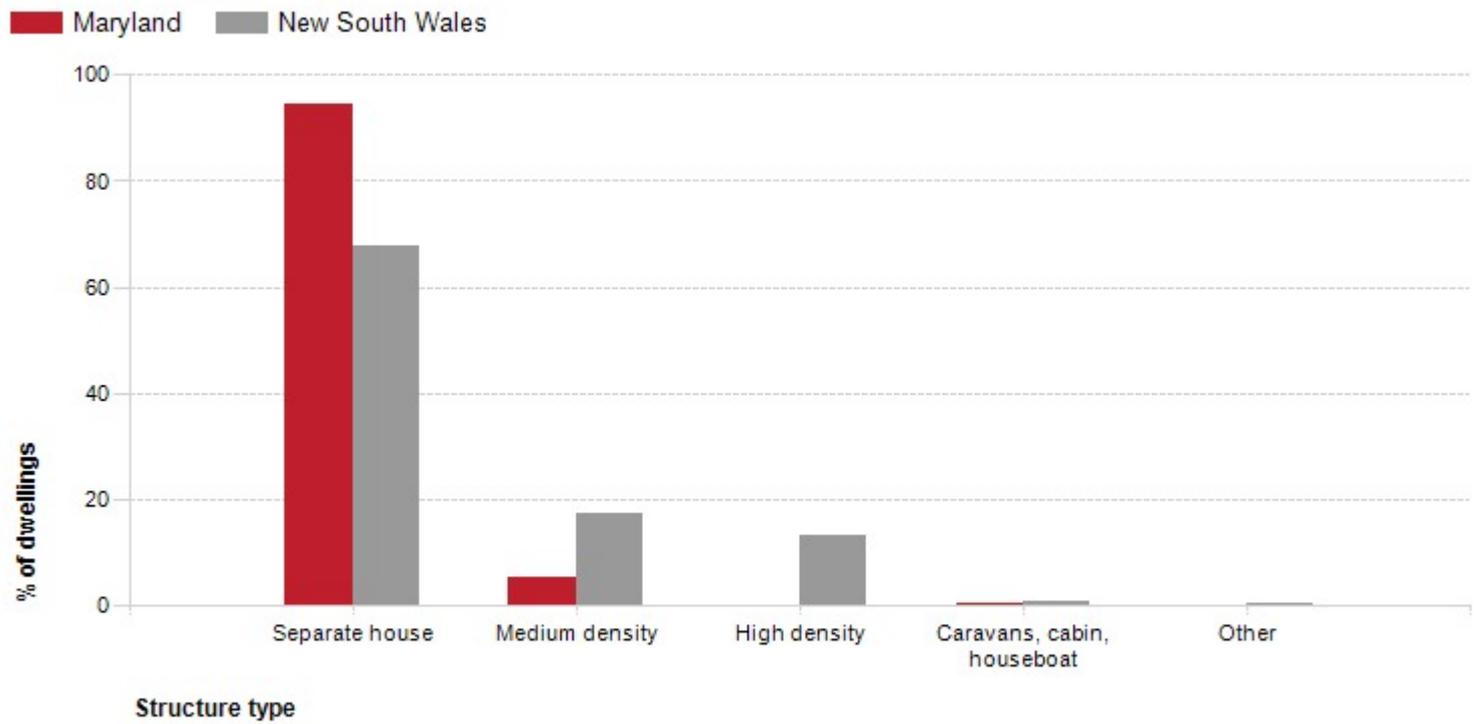
Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Separate house	2,566	94.4	67.9	2,444	92.6	69.1	+122
Medium density	146	5.4	17.4	180	6.8	16.9	-34
High density	0	0.0	13.3	7	0.3	12.4	-7
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	3	0.1	0.8	8	0.3	0.9	-5
Other	0	0.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.5	0
Not stated	3	0.1	0.2	0	0.0	0.1	+3
Total Private Dwellings	2,718	100.0	100.0	2,639	100.0	100.0	+79

Dwelling type

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Occupied private dwellings	2,632	96.5	90.5	2,555	96.7	90.3	+77
Unoccupied private dwellings	90	3.3	9.2	87	3.3	9.4	+3
Non private dwellings	4	0.1	0.2	0	0.0	0.2	+4
Total Dwellings	2,726	100.0	100.0	2,642	100.0	100.0	+84

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

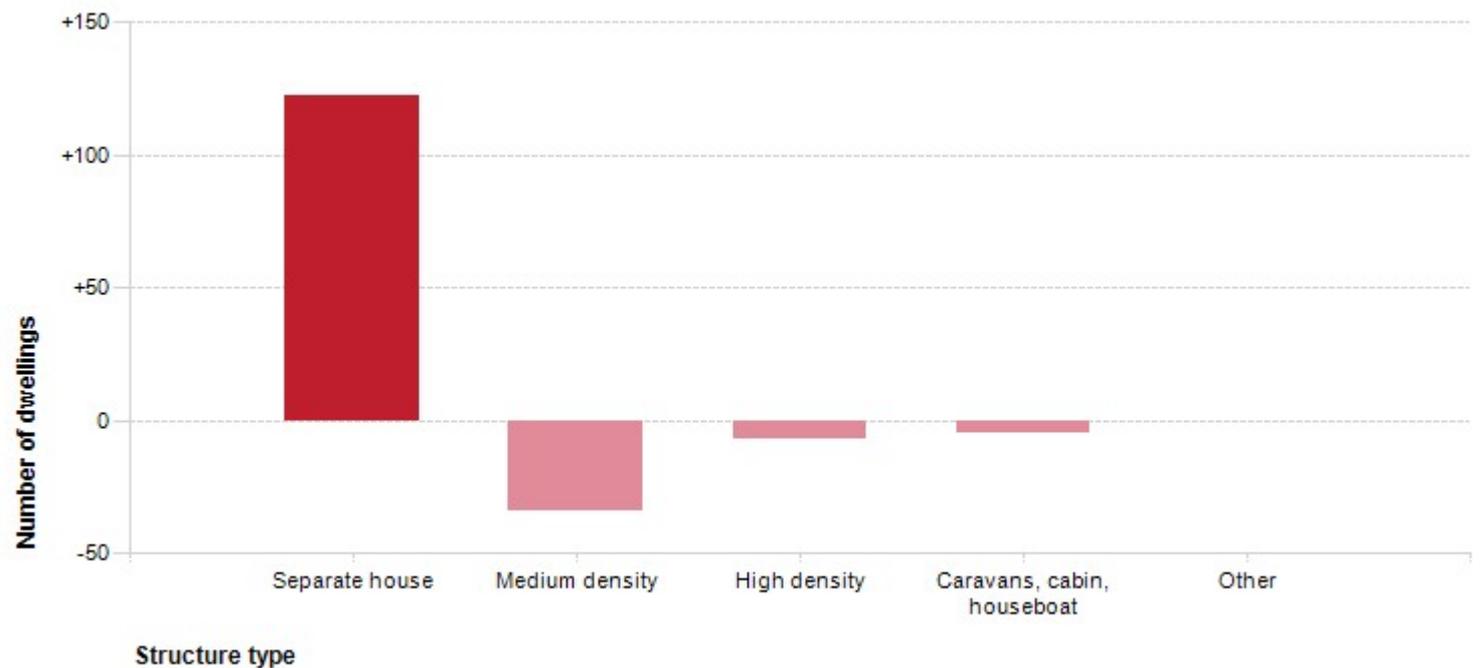


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

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Change in dwelling structure, 2006 to 2011

Maryland



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.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

In 2011, there were 2,566 separate houses in the area, 146 medium density dwellings, and no high density dwellings.

Analysis of the types of dwellings in Maryland in 2011 shows that 94.4% of all dwellings were separate houses; 5.4% were medium density dwellings, and none% were high density dwellings, compared with 67.9%, 17.4%, and 13.3% in the New South Wales respectively.

In 2011, a total of 96.5% of the dwellings in Maryland were occupied on Census night, compared to 90.5% in New South Wales. The proportion of unoccupied dwellings was 3.3%, which is smaller compared to that found in New South Wales (9.2%).

Emerging groups

The total number of dwellings in Maryland increased by 84 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest change in the type of dwellings found in Maryland between 2006 and 2011 was:

- Separate house (+122 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 Maryland 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.

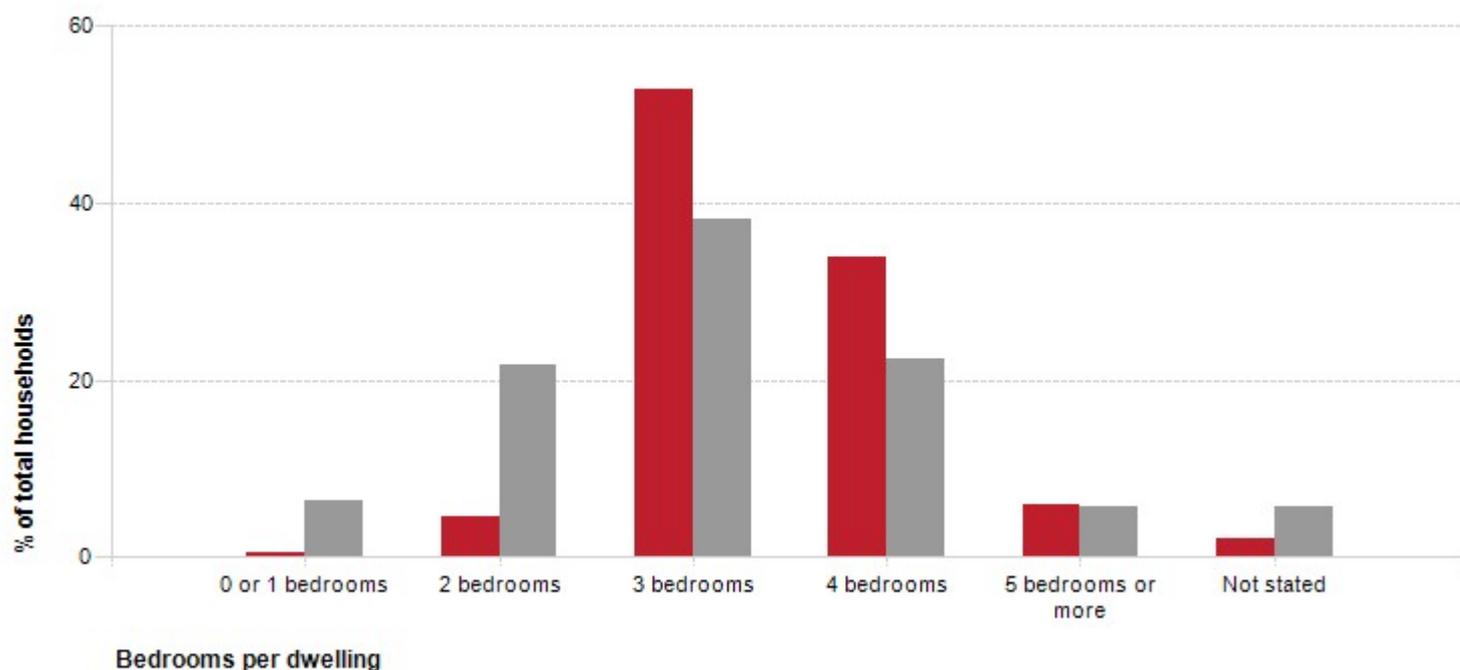
Number of bedrooms per dwelling

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Number of bedrooms	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
0 or 1 bedrooms	14	0.5	6.3	12	0.5	5.9	+2
2 bedrooms	123	4.7	21.7	138	5.4	21.5	-15
3 bedrooms	1,393	52.8	38.3	1,388	54.3	39.4	+6
4 bedrooms	896	33.9	22.3	847	33.1	21.3	+48
5 bedrooms or more	156	5.9	5.8	121	4.7	5.2	+36
Not stated	57	2.2	5.6	50	2.0	6.7	+7
Total households	2,641	100.0	100.0	2,558	100.0	100.0	+83

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

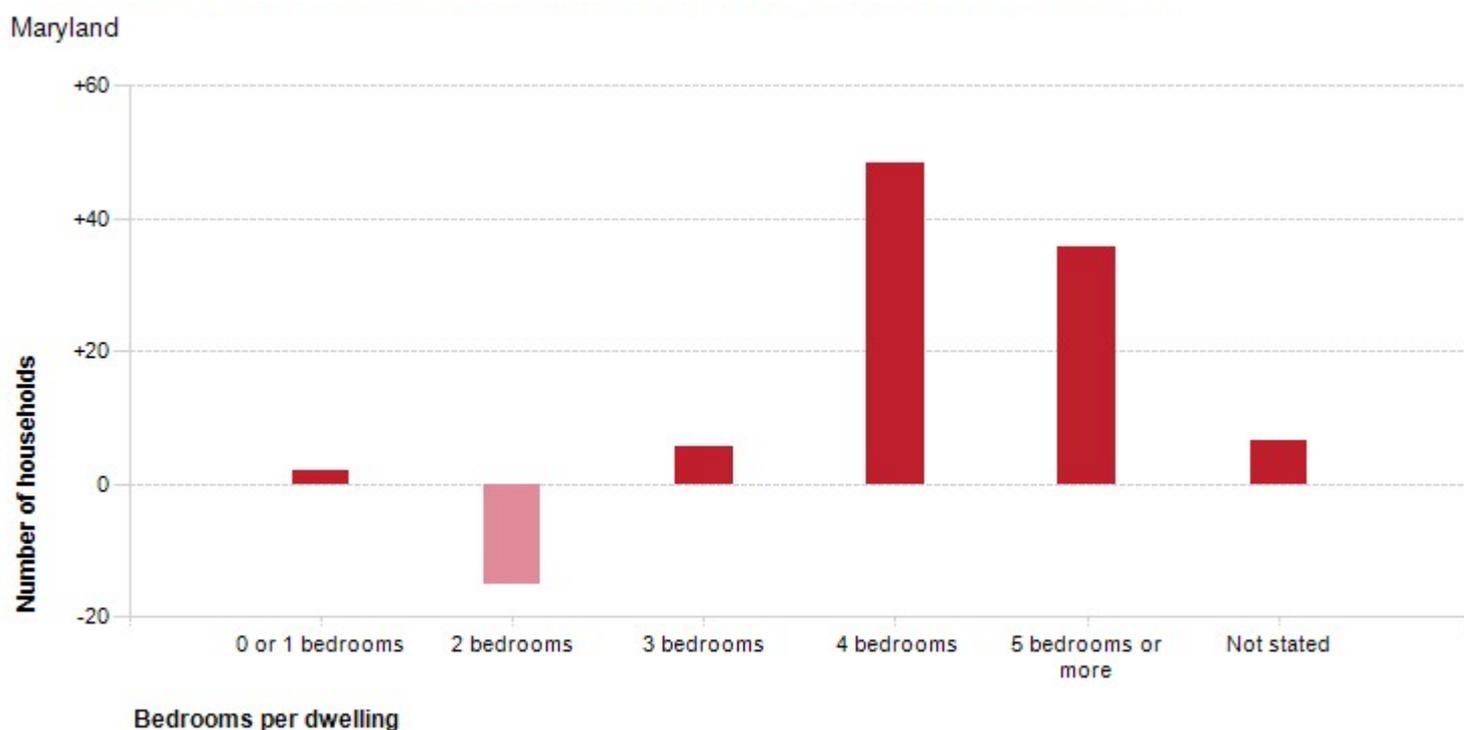
Number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2011

■ Maryland ■ New South Wales



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



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 Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that there was a lower proportion of dwellings with 1 and 2 bedrooms, and a higher proportion of dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms.

Overall, 5.2% of households were in 1-2 bedroom dwellings, and 39.9% of 4-plus bedroom dwellings, compared with 28.0% and 28.1% for New South Wales respectively.

The major differences between the number of bedrooms per dwelling of Maryland and New South Wales were:

- A larger percentage of 3 bedroom dwellings (52.8% compared to 38.3%)
- A larger percentage of 4 bedroom dwellings (33.9% compared to 22.3%)
- A smaller percentage of 2 bedroom dwellings (4.7% compared to 21.7%)
- A smaller percentage of dwellings with no bedrooms (includes bedsitters) (0.5% compared to 6.3%)

Emerging groups

There were no major differences in Maryland between 2006 and 2011.

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.

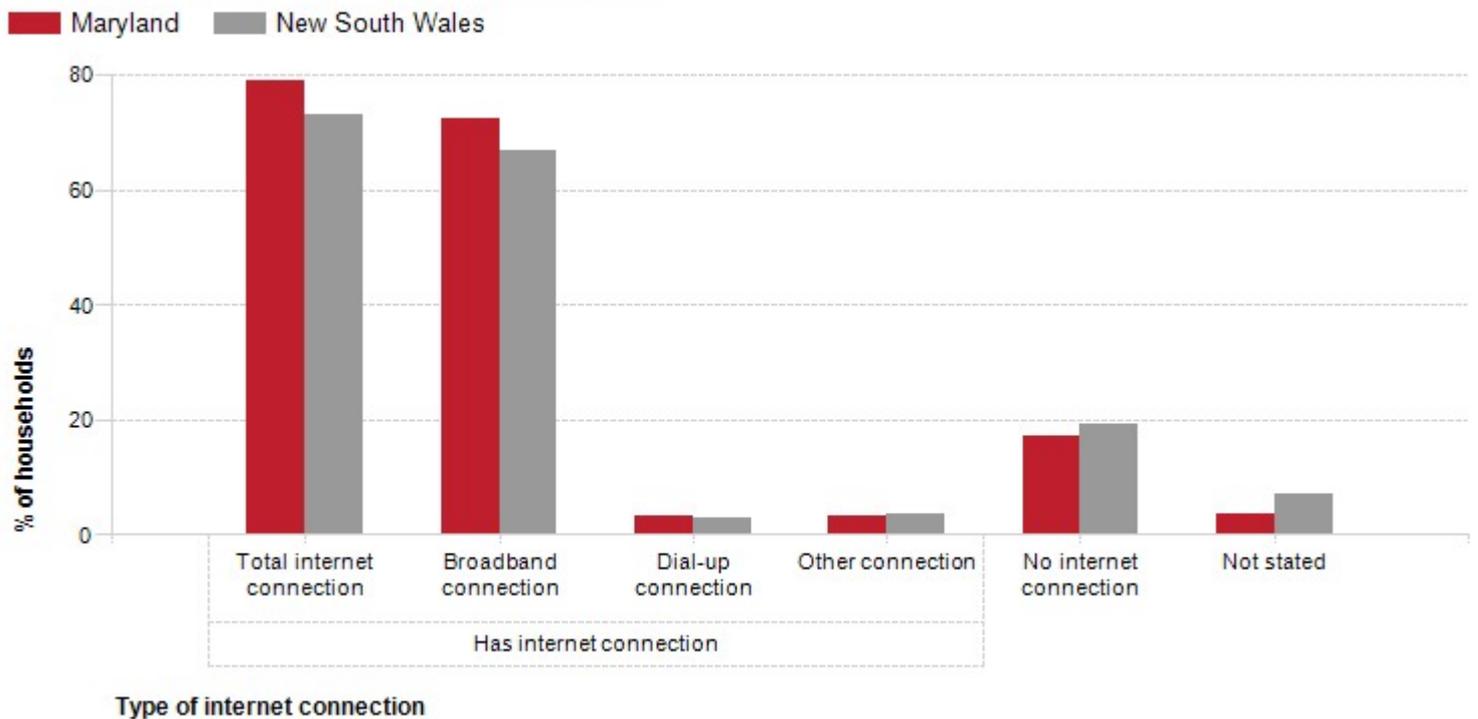
Internet connectivity in Maryland can be affected by availability of connection, Education, Household Income and Age Structure.

Type of internet connection

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Connection type	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Total internet connection	2,087	79.2	73.3	1,707	66.7	58.4	+379
▪ Broadband connection	1,910	72.5	67.0	929	36.3	38.5	+981
▪ Dial-up connection	87	3.3	2.8	760	29.7	19.3	-672
▪ Other connection	88	3.4	3.5	18	0.7	0.6	+71
No internet connection	449	17.1	19.4	779	30.4	33.7	-330
Not stated	98	3.7	7.3	75	2.9	7.9	+23
Total households	2,634	100.0	100.0	2,561	100.0	100.0	+73

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

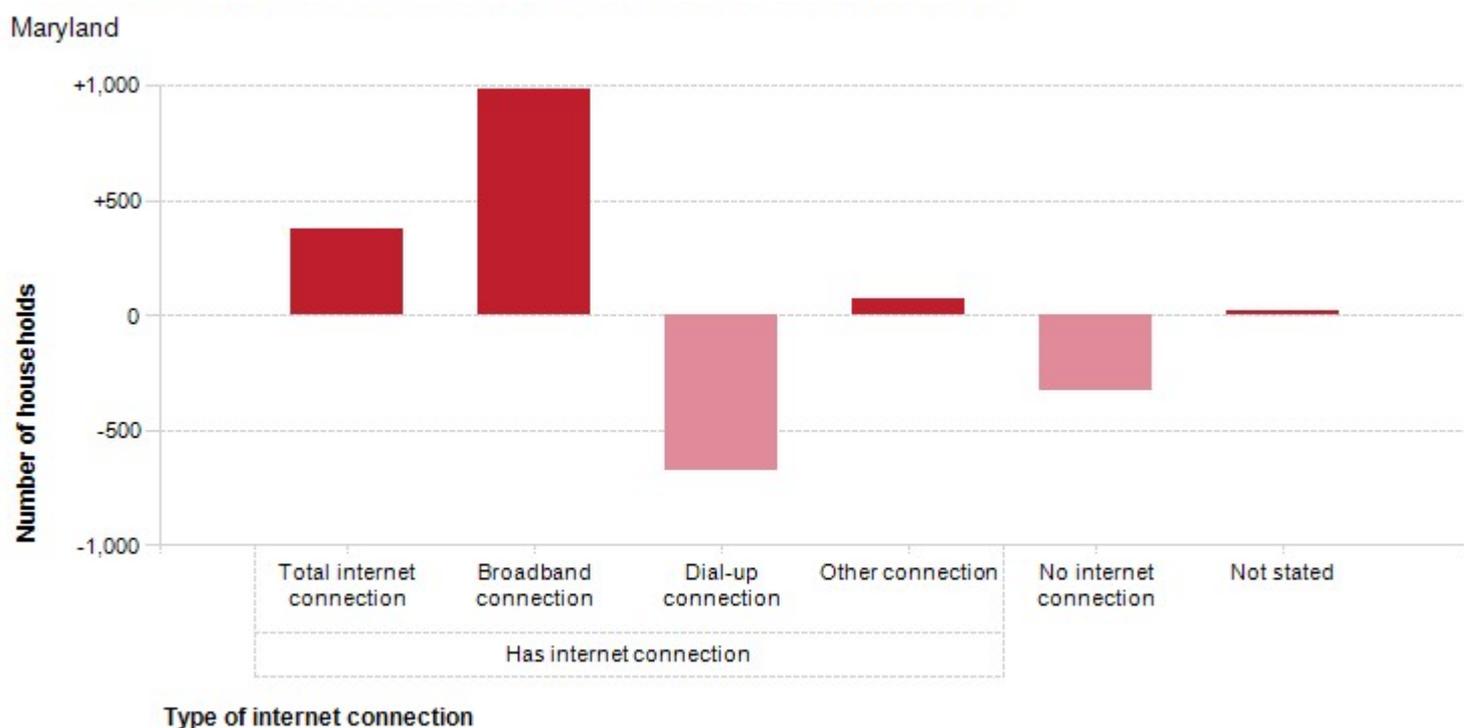
Type of internet connection, 2011



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



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 Maryland compared to New South Wales 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 20.4% of households had no internet connection or a dial up connection, and 72.5% had broadband connectivity, compared with 22.2% and 67.0% respectively in New South Wales.

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011 the number of households with an internet connection increased by 380.

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

- Broadband connection (+981 households)
- Dial-up connection (-672 households)
- Total internet connection (+379 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 Maryland 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.

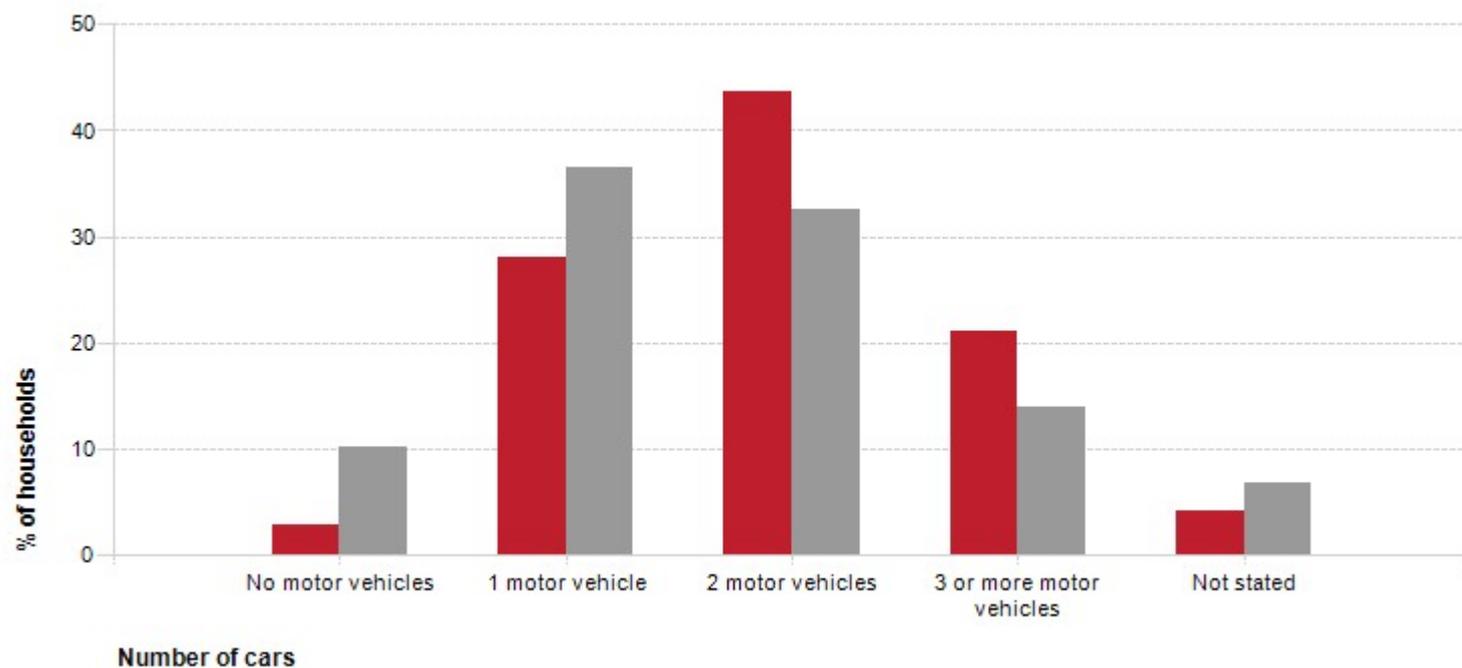
Car ownership

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	
Number of cars							2006 to 2011
No motor vehicles	76	2.9	10.2	68	2.7	11.2	+8
1 motor vehicle	738	28.1	36.5	860	33.7	36.7	-123
2 motor vehicles	1,147	43.6	32.6	1,118	43.8	31.4	+29
3 or more motor vehicles	557	21.2	13.9	412	16.2	12.3	+145
Not stated	111	4.2	6.8	90	3.5	8.3	+21
Total households	2,632	100.0	100.0	2,551	100.0	100.0	+81

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

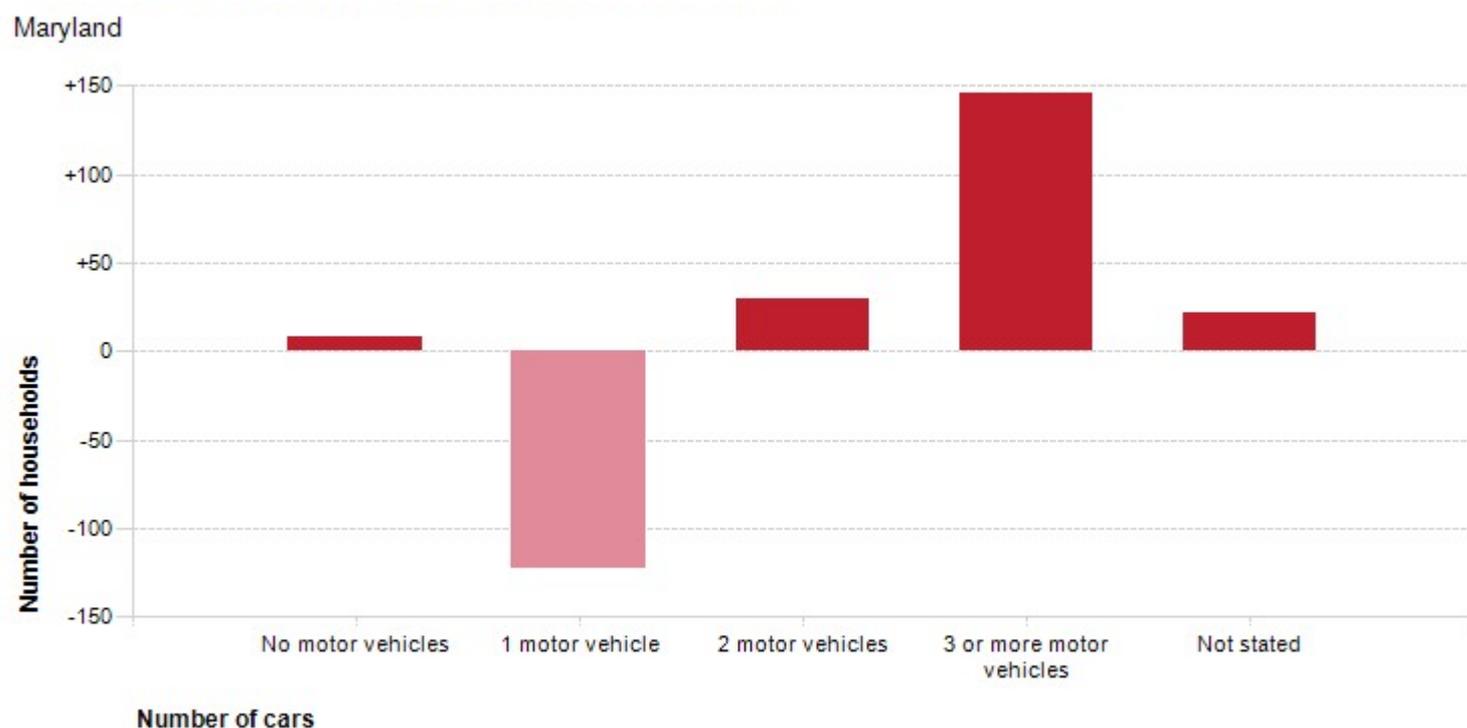
■ Maryland ■ New South Wales



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

.id the population experts

Change in car ownership, 2006 to 2011



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 Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that 92.8% of the households owned at least one car, while 2.9% did not, compared with 83.0% and 10.2% respectively in New South Wales.

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

Overall, 28.1% of the households owned one car; 43.6% owned two cars; and 21.2% owned three cars or more, compared with 36.5%; 32.6% and 13.9% respectively for New South Wales.

Emerging groups

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

- 3 or more motor vehicles (+145 households)
- 1 motor vehicle (-123 households)

Housing tenure

Maryland'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.

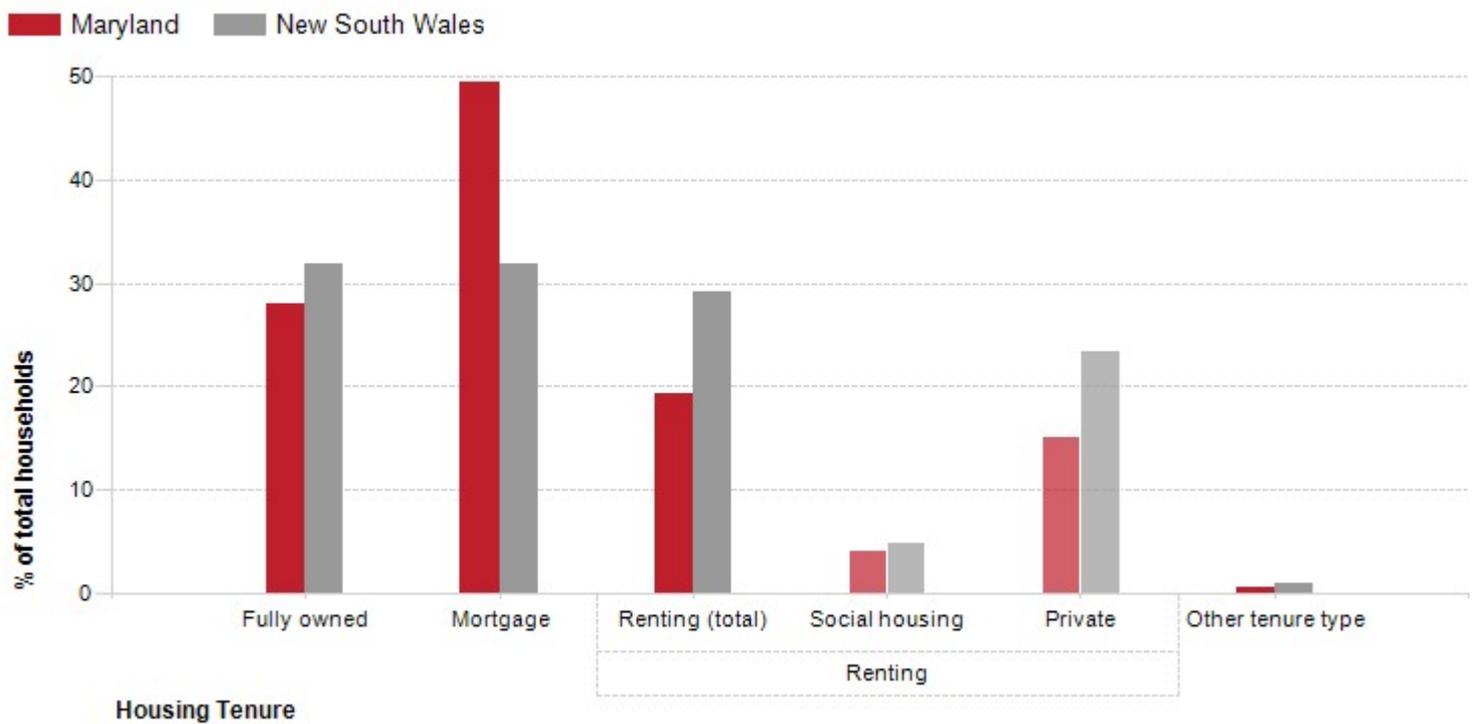
In conjunction with other socio-economic status indicators in Maryland, Tenure data is useful for analysing housing markets, housing affordability and identifying public housing areas.

Housing tenure

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	
Fully owned	737	27.9	31.9	700	27.3	33.2	+37
Mortgage	1,307	49.5	31.9	1,311	51.2	30.2	-4
Renting	510	19.3	29.1	471	18.4	28.4	+39
▪ Renting - Social housing	111	4.2	4.9	71	2.8	5.0	+40
▪ Renting - Private	399	15.1	23.6	387	15.1	22.5	+11
▪ Renting - Not stated	0	0.0	0.6	12	0.5	0.8	-12
Other tenure type	11	0.4	0.8	11	0.4	0.8	0
Not stated	73	2.8	6.3	68	2.7	7.4	+6
Total households	2,640	100.0	100.0	2,561	100.0	100.0	+78

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

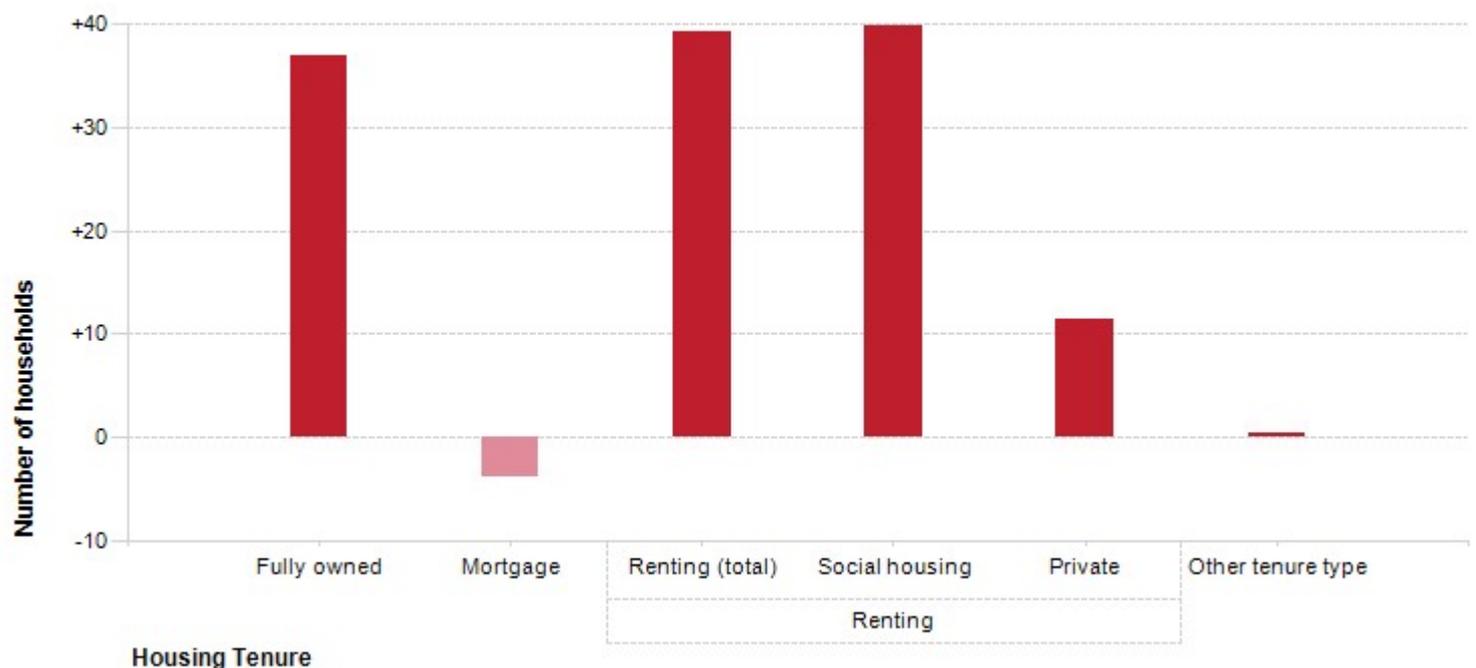


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in housing tenure, 2006 to 2011

Maryland



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 Maryland in 2011 compared to New South Wales shows that there was a smaller proportion of households who owned their dwelling; a larger proportion purchasing their dwelling; and a smaller proportion who were renters.

Overall, 27.9% of the population owned their dwelling; 49.5% were purchasing, and 19.3% were renting, compared with 31.9%, 31.9% and 29.1% respectively for New South Wales.

Emerging groups

There were no major differences in Maryland between 2006 and 2011.

The total number of households in Maryland increased by 79 between 2006 and 2011.

Housing loan repayments

Mortgage repayments are directly related to house prices in Maryland, 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.

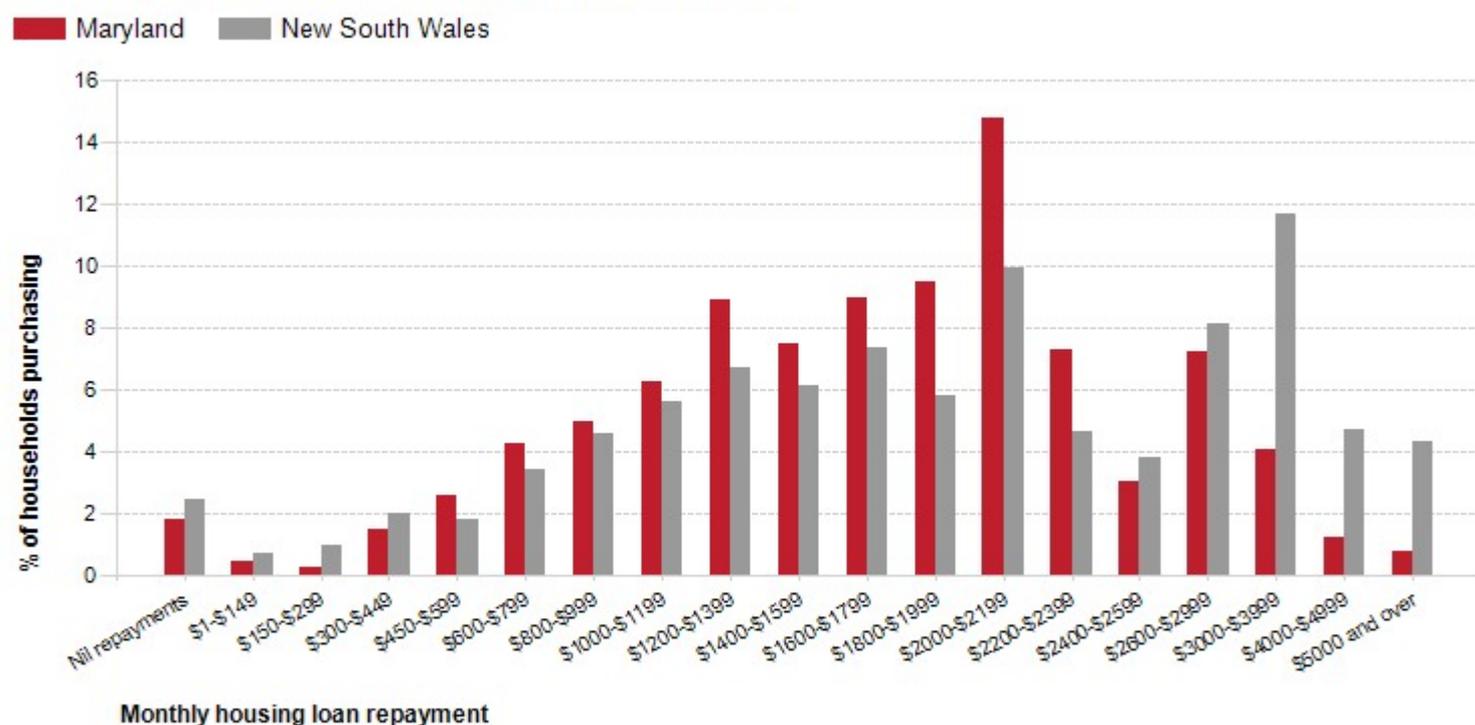
Mortgage payment levels are not directly comparable over time because of inflation. For comparison of mortgage payments over time, go to [Housing Loan Quartiles](#).

Monthly housing loan repayments

Maryland	2011		
Monthly repayment amount	Number	%	New South Wales
Nil repayments	23	1.8	2.4
\$1-\$149	6	0.5	0.7
\$150-\$299	3	0.2	0.9
\$300-\$449	19	1.5	2.0
\$450-\$599	33	2.6	1.8
\$600-\$799	55	4.2	3.4
\$800-\$999	65	5.0	4.6
\$1000-\$1199	81	6.2	5.6
\$1200-\$1399	116	8.9	6.7
\$1400-\$1599	97	7.5	6.2
\$1600-\$1799	117	9.0	7.4
\$1800-\$1999	124	9.5	5.8
\$2000-\$2199	193	14.8	9.9
\$2200-\$2399	94	7.3	4.7
\$2400-\$2599	39	3.0	3.8
\$2600-\$2999	94	7.2	8.1
\$3000-\$3999	53	4.1	11.7
\$4000-\$4999	16	1.2	4.7
\$5000 and over	10	0.8	4.3
Not stated	62	4.8	5.3
Total households with a mortgage	1,305	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 Maryland compared to New South Wales shows that there was a smaller proportion of households paying high mortgage repayments (\$2,600 per month or more), and a similar proportion of households with low mortgage repayments (less than \$1000 per month).

Overall, 13.3% of households were paying high mortgage repayments, and 15.7% were paying low repayments, compared with 28.8% and 15.8% respectively in New South Wales.

The major differences between the household loan repayments of Maryland and New South Wales were:

- A larger percentage of \$2000-\$2199 (14.8% compared to 9.9%)
- A larger percentage of \$1800-\$1999 (9.5% compared to 5.8%)
- A larger percentage of \$2200-\$2399 (7.3% compared to 4.7%)
- A larger percentage of \$1200-\$1399 (8.9% compared to 6.7%)

Housing loan quartiles

Mortgage repayments in Maryland are directly related to house prices, 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 in the community.

The quartile method is the most objective method of comparing change in the mortgage payment profile of a community over time.

A detailed explanation of how Housing Loan Repayment quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in [specific data notes](#).

Housing loan repayment quartiles

Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Lowest group	325	26.2	25.0	338	27.6	25.0	-13
Medium lowest	414	33.3	25.0	404	33.0	25.0	+10
Medium highest	389	31.3	25.0	344	28.1	25.0	+45
Highest group	113	9.2	25.0	137	11.2	25.0	-24
Total households with a mortgage	1,243	100.0	100.0	1,224	100.0	100.0	+18

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

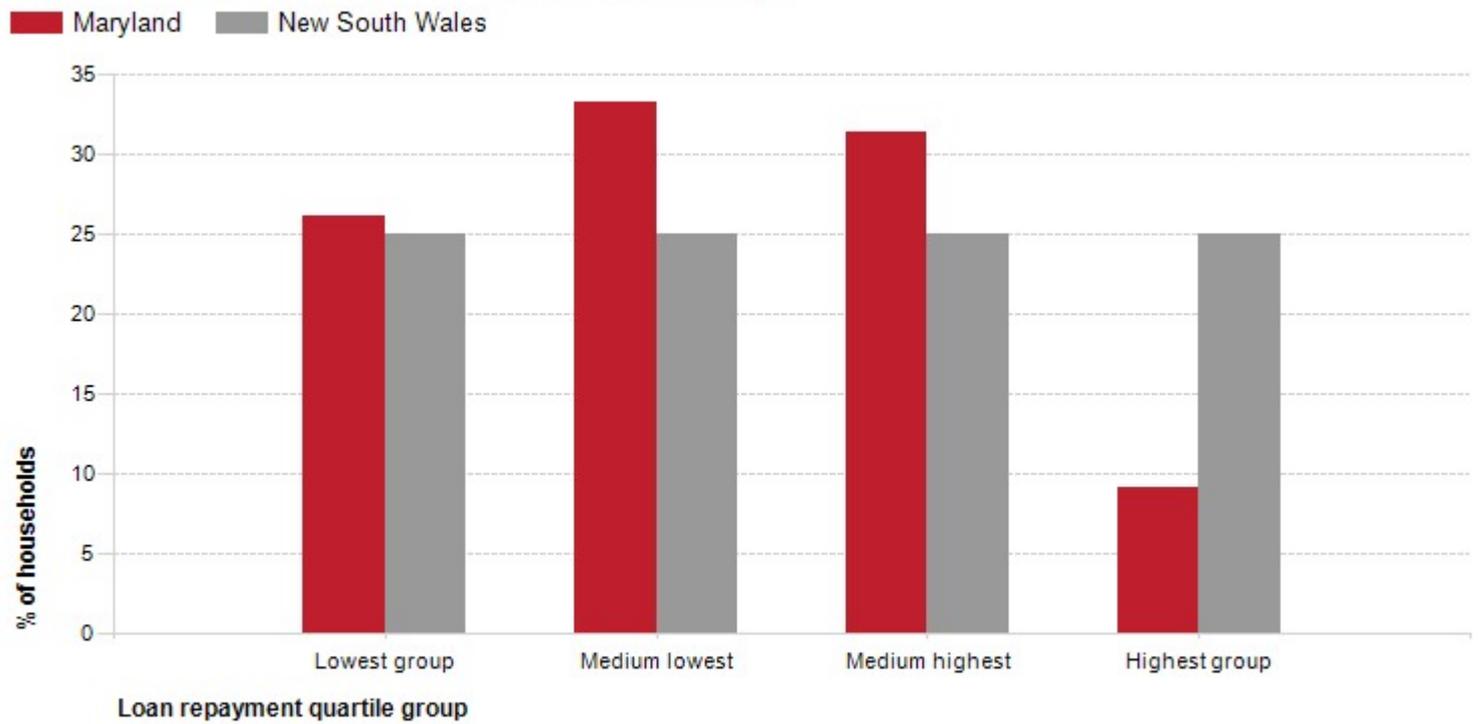
Quartile group dollar ranges (Housing loan repayments)

Calculated from loan repayment data for New South Wales

Monthly housing loan repayments by Census year

Housing loan repayment ranges	2011	2006	2001	1996
Lowest group	\$0 to \$1,266	\$0 to \$993	\$0 to \$723	\$0 to \$605
Medium lowest	\$1,267 to \$1,995	\$994 to \$1,557	\$724 to \$1,069	\$606 to \$905
Medium highest	\$1,996 to \$2,853	\$1,558 to \$2,416	\$1,070 to \$1,550	\$906 to \$1,268
Highest group	\$2,854 and over	\$2,417 and over	\$1,551 and over	\$1,269 and over

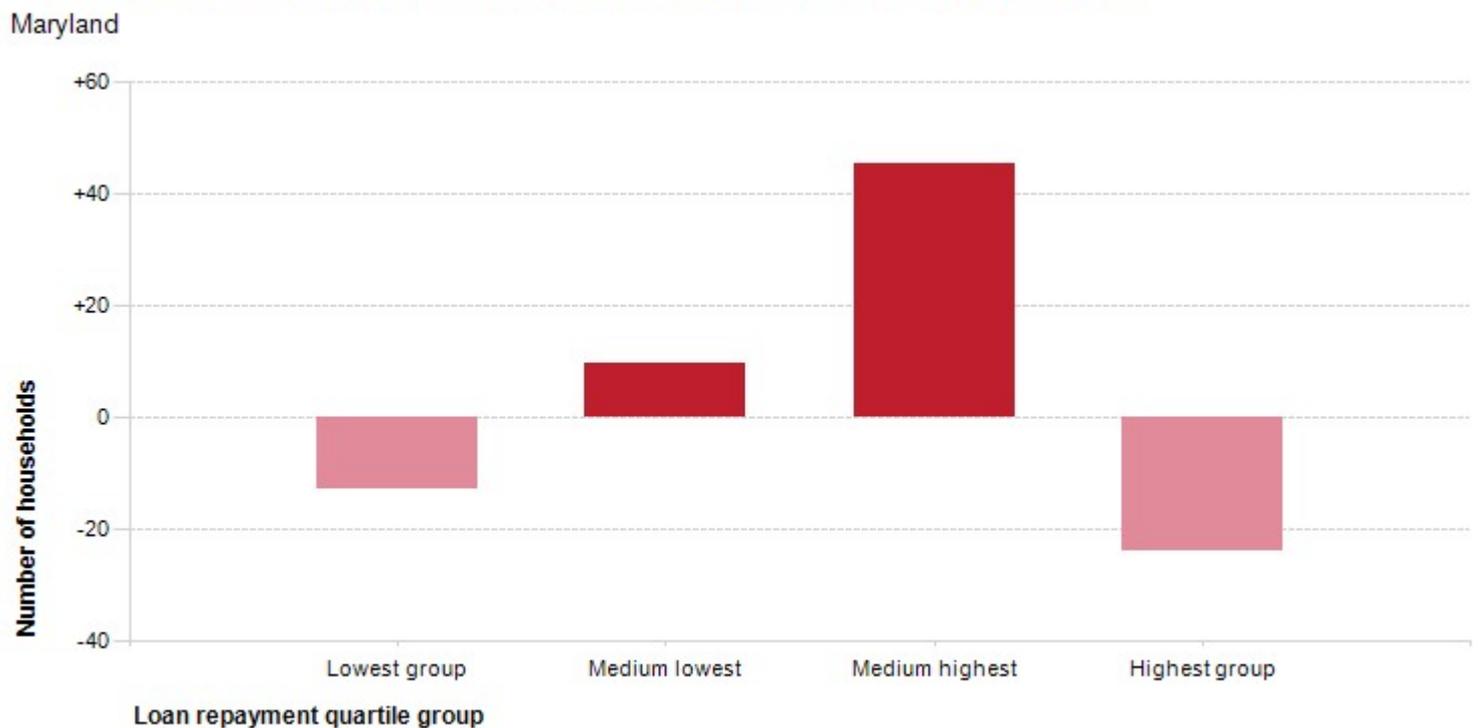
Housing loan repayment quartiles, 2011



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 loan repayment quartiles, 2006 to 2011



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

Housing loan repayment quartiles allow us to compare relative repayment liabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by housing loan repayment quartiles in Maryland compared to New South Wales shows that there was a smaller proportion of households in the highest repayment quartile, and a larger proportion in the lowest repayment quartile.

Emerging groups

The total number of households with a mortgage in Maryland increased by 19 between 2006 and 2011. The most significant change in Maryland during this period was in the medium highest quartile which showed an increase of 45 households.

Housing rental payments

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

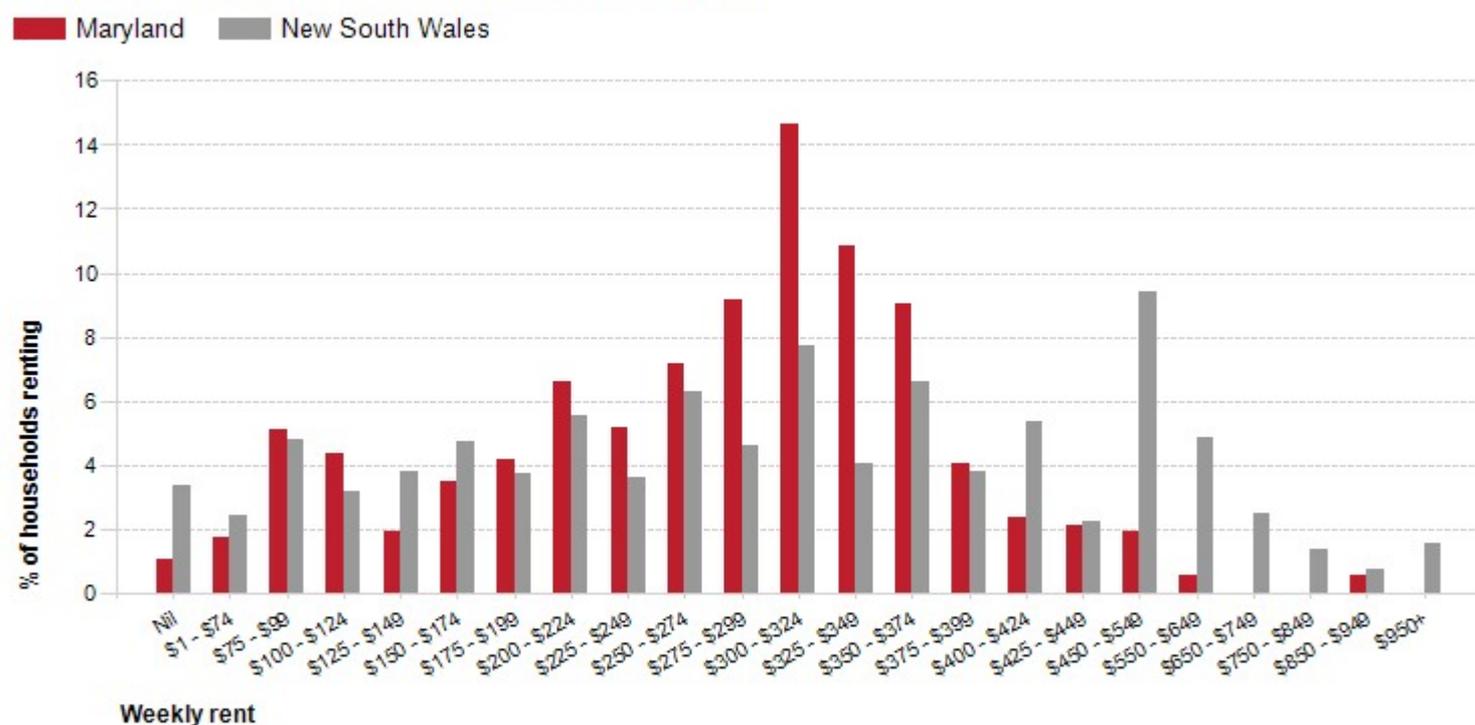
Rental payments are not directly comparable over time because of inflation. For comparison of rental payments over time, go to [Housing Rental Quartiles](#).

Weekly housing rental payments

Maryland	2011		
	Number	%	New South Wales
Weekly rental amount			
Nil	5	1.0	3.4
\$1 - \$74	9	1.7	2.4
\$75 - \$99	26	5.1	4.8
\$100 - \$124	22	4.3	3.2
\$125 - \$149	10	1.9	3.8
\$150 - \$174	18	3.5	4.7
\$175 - \$199	21	4.2	3.7
\$200 - \$224	34	6.6	5.6
\$225 - \$249	26	5.2	3.6
\$250 - \$274	37	7.2	6.3
\$275 - \$299	47	9.2	4.6
\$300 - \$324	75	14.6	7.7
\$325 - \$349	56	10.8	4.1
\$350 - \$374	46	9.1	6.6
\$375 - \$399	21	4.1	3.8
\$400 - \$424	12	2.3	5.3
\$425 - \$449	11	2.1	2.2
\$450 - \$549	10	2.0	9.4
\$550 - \$649	3	0.6	4.9
\$650 - \$749	0	0.0	2.5
\$750 - \$849	0	0.0	1.4
\$850 - \$949	3	0.6	0.8
\$950+	0	0.0	1.6
Rent Not stated	20	3.9	3.7
Total households renting	516	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 Maryland compared to New South Wales shows that there was a smaller proportion of households paying high rental payments (\$400 per week or more), as well as a smaller proportion of households with low rental payments (less than \$150 per week).

Overall, 7.6% of households were paying high rental payments, and 14.2% were paying low payments, compared with 28.1% and 17.6% respectively in New South Wales.

The major differences between the housing rental payments of Maryland and New South Wales were:

- A larger percentage of \$325 - \$349 (10.8% compared to 4.1%)
- A larger percentage of \$350 - \$374 (9.1% compared to 6.6%)
- A larger percentage of \$225 - \$249 (5.2% compared to 3.6%)
- A larger percentage of \$100 - \$124 (4.3% compared to 3.2%)

Housing rental quartiles

Rental payments in Maryland are indicative of its residential role and function and are directly related to the value of residential property. When viewed with [Household Income](#) data they may also indicate the level of 'housing stress' in the community.

The quartile method is the most objective method of comparing change in the rental costs of a community over time.

A detailed explanation of how Housing Rental Payment quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in [specific data notes](#).

Housing rental payment quartiles

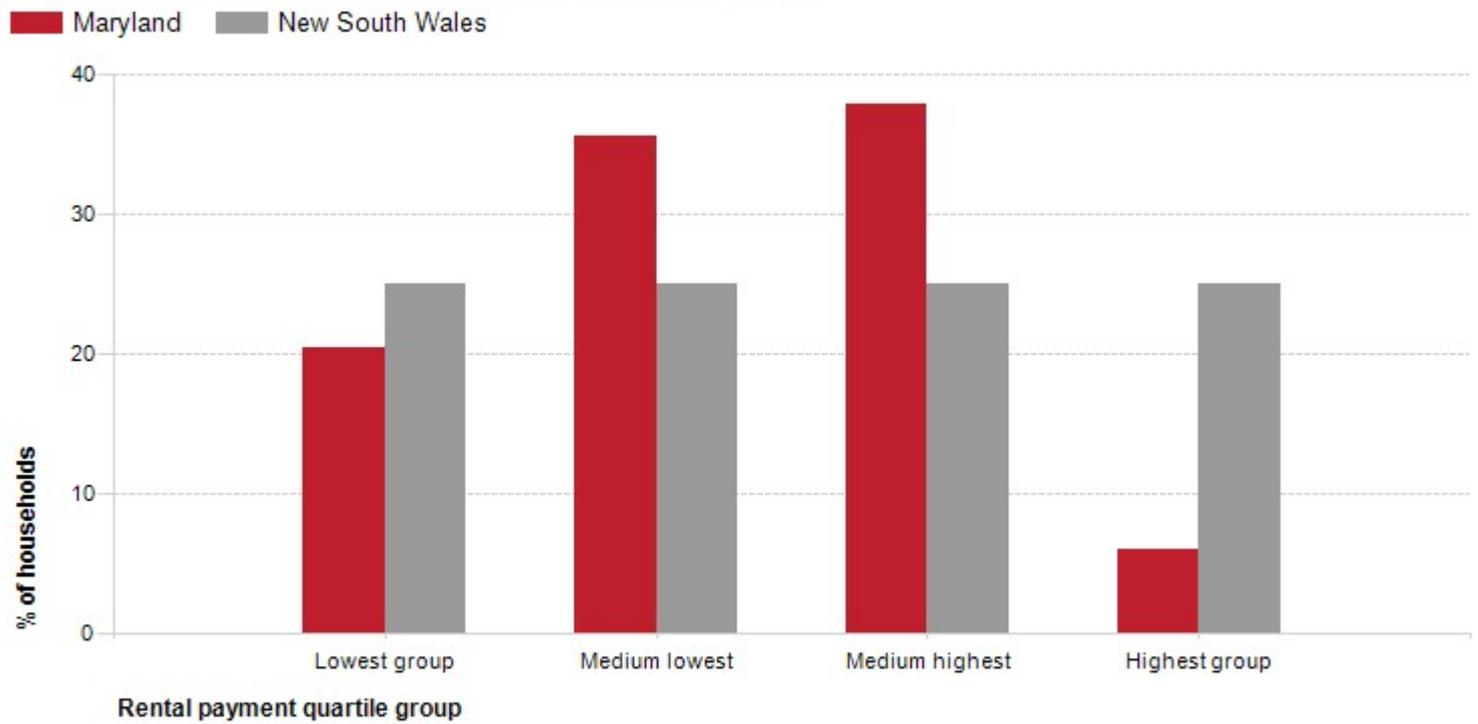
Maryland	2011			2006			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	New South Wales	Number	%	New South Wales	2006 to 2011
Lowest group	101	20.4	25.0	99	20.4	25.0	+2
Medium lowest	176	35.6	25.0	155	31.9	25.0	+21
Medium highest	188	37.9	25.0	199	40.9	25.0	-11
Highest group	30	6.1	25.0	32	6.7	25.0	-3
Total households renting	496	100.0	100.0	486	100.0	100.0	+10

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

Quartile group dollar ranges (Housing rental payments)

Rental payment ranges	Weekly housing rental payments by Census year		
	2011	2006	2001
Lowest group	\$0 to \$186	\$0 to \$140	\$0 to \$114
Medium lowest	\$187 to \$306	\$141 to \$214	\$115 to \$179
Medium highest	\$307 to \$418	\$215 to \$301	\$180 to \$259
Highest group	\$419 and over	\$302 and over	\$260 and over

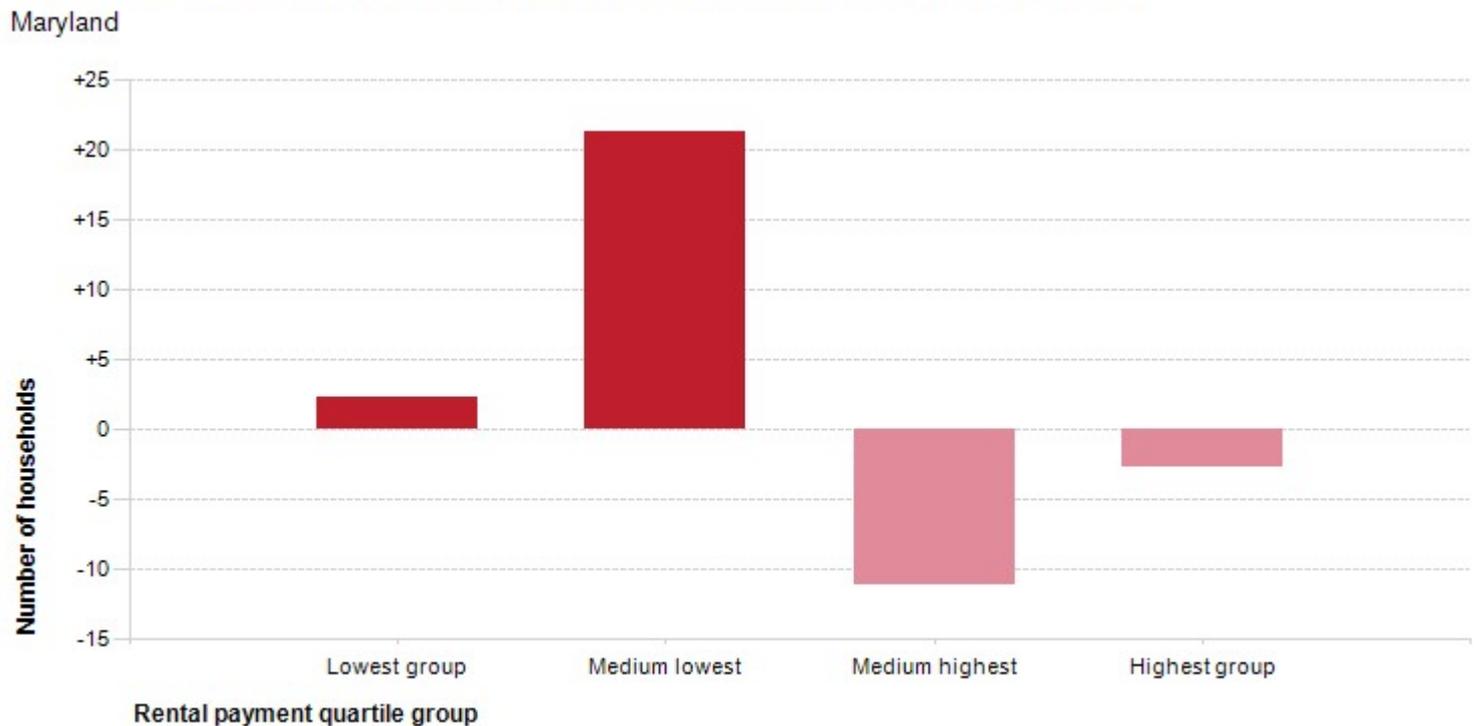
Housing rental payment quartiles for 2011



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

.id the population experts

Change in housing rental payment quartiles, 2006 to 2011



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.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

Rental payment quartiles allow us to compare relative rental liabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by rental payment quartiles in Maryland compared to New South Wales shows that there was a smaller proportion of households in the highest payment quartile, as well as a smaller proportion in the lowest payment quartile.

Emerging groups

The total number of households renting their dwelling in Maryland increased by 10 between 2006 and 2011. The most significant change during this period was in the medium lowest quartile which showed an increase of 21 households.

Migration summary

Migration, or residential mobility, together with births and deaths are significant components of population change in Australia. The movement of people into, and out of an area directly influences the characteristics of the population and the demand for services and facilities. Migration is the most volatile component of population change and can be affected by changing housing and economic opportunities such as housing affordability issues or the mining boom.

There are three main types of migration in Australia, overseas migration, between-state migration, and within-state migration. By far the most common form of migration is within-state, and largely involves moves between neighbouring and existing urban areas where moves are often short.

Looking at the level and type of migration in the City of Newcastle can indicate whether the population is sedentary and likely to be in the area for a long time (and perhaps have significant ties to the community), or transient, and likely to move on. Related topics which can be viewed to get a clearer picture of population mobility include [Age Structure](#) and [Housing Tenure](#).

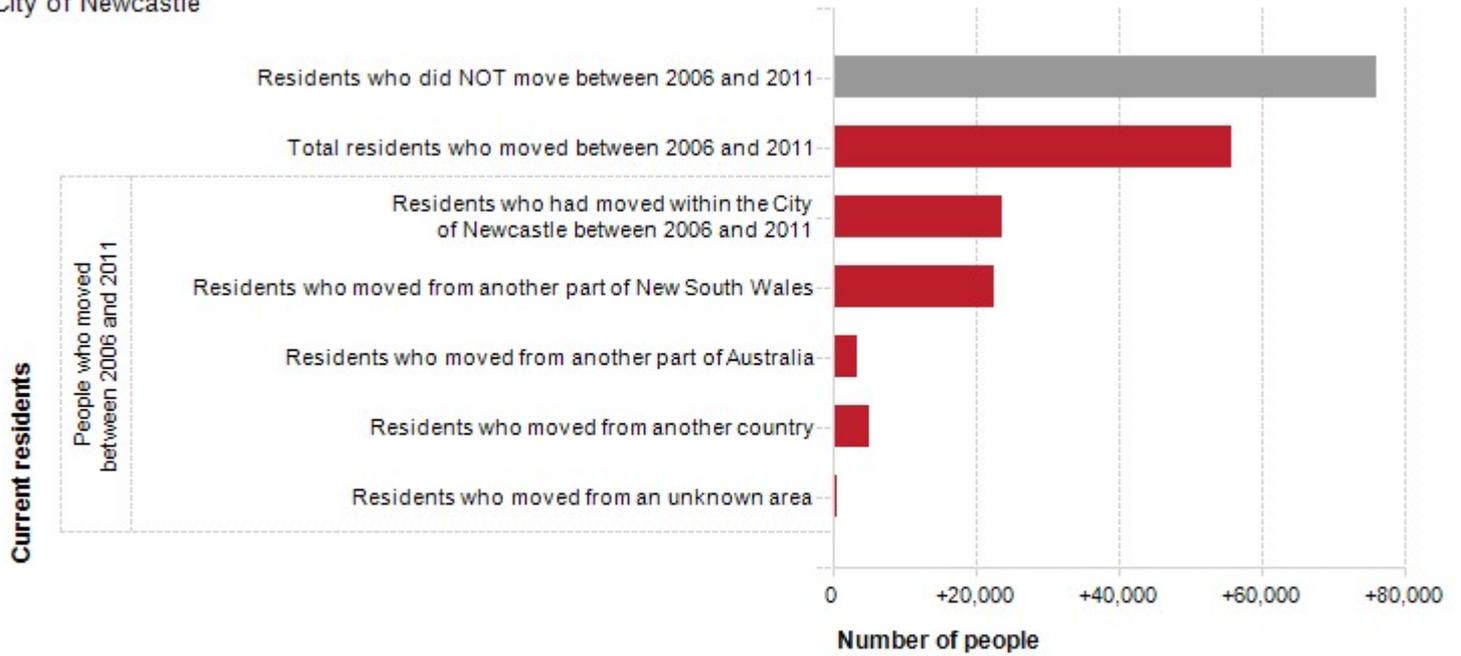
Previous residential location of current residents in 2011

City of Newcastle		
	Number	Percentage
Residents who did NOT move between 2006 and 2011	76,047	51.2
Total residents who moved between 2006 and 2011	55,942	37.7
▪ Residents who had moved within the City of Newcastle between 2006 and 2011	23,634	15.9
▪ Residents who moved from another part of New South Wales	22,672	15.3
▪ Residents who moved from another part of Australia	3,593	2.4
▪ Residents who moved from another country	5,296	3.6
▪ Residents who moved from an unknown area	665	0.4
Not stated - Didn't state whether or not moved	7,529	5.1
Not applicable - Births between 2001 and 2006	9,013	6.1
Total 2011 usual resident population	148,531	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.

Previous residential location of current residents in 2011

City of Newcastle



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



For comparison, across Australia in 2011, 51.2% of residents did not move in 5 years, 36.6% moved, while 6.6% were aged under 5, and 5.6% did not state their movement.

Migration by location

Understanding where the City of Newcastle's current residents have moved from helps in predicting future mobility patterns and demographic change. Understanding where the City of Newcastle's residents are moving to indicates areas of population growth and informs possible strategies to retain and attract residents.

Generally, areas of new housing growth attract residents from established areas, especially young couples and families. Coastal communities attract retirees and people seeking a lifestyle change, while inner city areas and areas near universities attract young adults. These are broad demographic trends, while local demographic factors also have a major impact on population movement.

The City of Newcastle's migration data below provides a summary of where current residents lived five years prior to the last Census. The top ten local government areas of population movement are ranked, based on net change - that is, the difference between those who moved in and those who moved out. The areas with the greatest net change (gain or loss) to a particular area may not necessarily be those with the greatest population exchange.

Migration into and out of the area, 2006 to 2011

City of Newcastle		Number
Current residents who moved at least once between 2006 and 2011		55,942
Residents who had moved within the City of Newcastle		23,634
▪ Migration from other parts of New South Wales		22,672
▪ Migration to other parts of New South Wales		18,310
Net Migration from other parts of New South Wales		4,362
▪ Migration from other parts of Australia		3,593
▪ Migration to other parts of Australia		4,599
Net Migration from other parts of Australia		-1,006
▪ Migration from other countries		5,296
▪ Migration to other countries		--
Net Migration from other countries		--

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

Migration between the area and other States/Territories

City of Newcastle			
State / Territory	In migration	Out migration	Net migration
New South Wales	22,672	18,310	4,362
Victoria	840	1,021	-181
Queensland	1,491	1,802	-311
South Australia	226	318	-92
Western Australia	340	518	-178
Tasmania	171	145	26
Northern Territory	228	251	-23
Australian Capital Territory	297	544	-247

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.

Top 10 LGAs ranked by net loss to the area

City of Newcastle

LGA	In migration	Out migration	Net migration
Unincorporated ACT	288	544	-256
Maitland (C)	1,711	1,935	-224
Lake Macquarie (C)	7,087	7,294	-207
Brisbane (C)	394	556	-162
Cessnock (C)	528	673	-145
Gold Coast (C)	176	299	-123
No usual address (NSW)	40	139	-99
Sydney (C)	337	432	-95
Yarra (C)	25	71	-46
Wyndham (C)	19	57	-38

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.

Top 10 LGAs ranked by net gain to the area

City of Newcastle

LGA	In migration	Out migration	Net migration
Port Macquarie-Hastings (A)	583	222	361
Greater Taree (C)	567	220	347
Tamworth Regional (A)	444	197	247
Dubbo (C)	281	73	208
Singleton (A)	330	152	178
Wyong (A)	493	334	159
Gosford (C)	439	286	153
Great Lakes (A)	461	315	146
Port Stephens (A)	1,713	1,589	124
Muswellbrook (A)	200	79	121

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.

Migration by age

The age structure of people who move into and out of the City of Newcastle is strongly influenced by the residential role and function of the area and can influence demand for particular services. For instance, inner city areas near employment, education and entertainment tend to attract many young people in their late teens and early twenties, who move out in their late twenties and thirties to start families in suburban areas. Rural areas tend to lose young people and gain older families and retirees.

Understanding the City of Newcastle's attraction to different age groups helps to plan services for the community as well as advocating with other levels of government and private enterprise to provide infrastructure, employment opportunities and facilities which may help to retain age groups which are otherwise leaving the area.

Migration by age group 2011

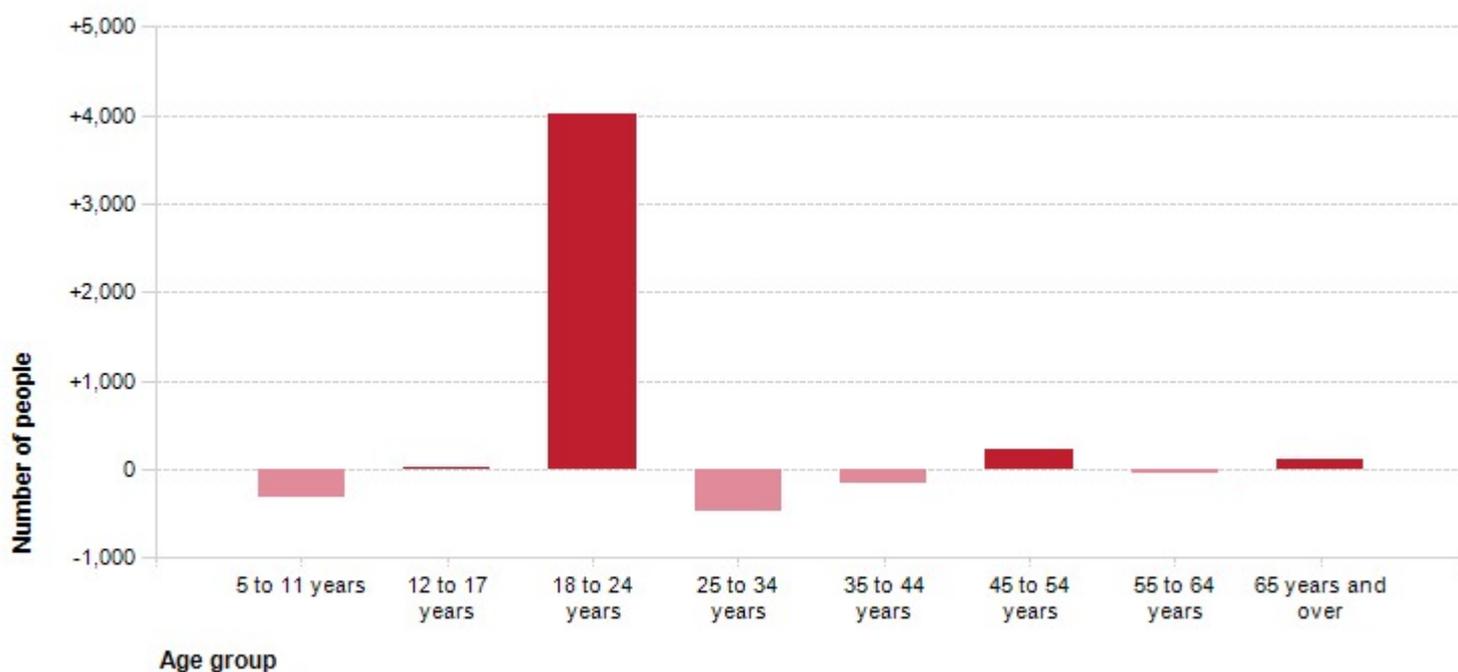
City of Newcastle

	In migration	Out migration	Net migration
5 to 11 years	+1,911	-2,231	-320
12 to 17 years	+1,222	-1,203	+19
18 to 24 years	+6,820	-2,803	+4,017
25 to 34 years	+7,020	-7,500	-480
35 to 44 years	+3,742	-3,896	-154
45 to 54 years	+2,373	-2,160	+213
55 to 64 years	+1,568	-1,621	-53
65 years and over	+1,612	-1,495	+117
Total	+26,268	-22,909	+3,359

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.

Net migration by age group 2011

City of Newcastle



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

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.

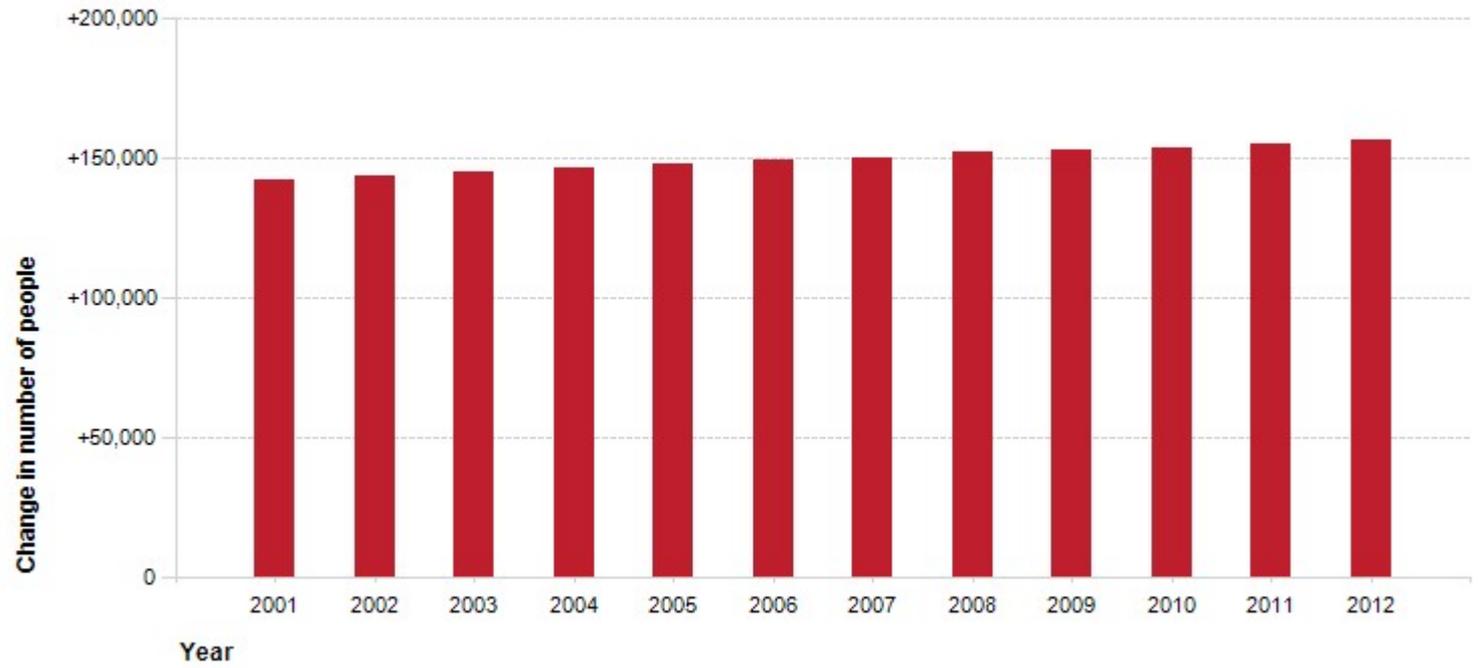
Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

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

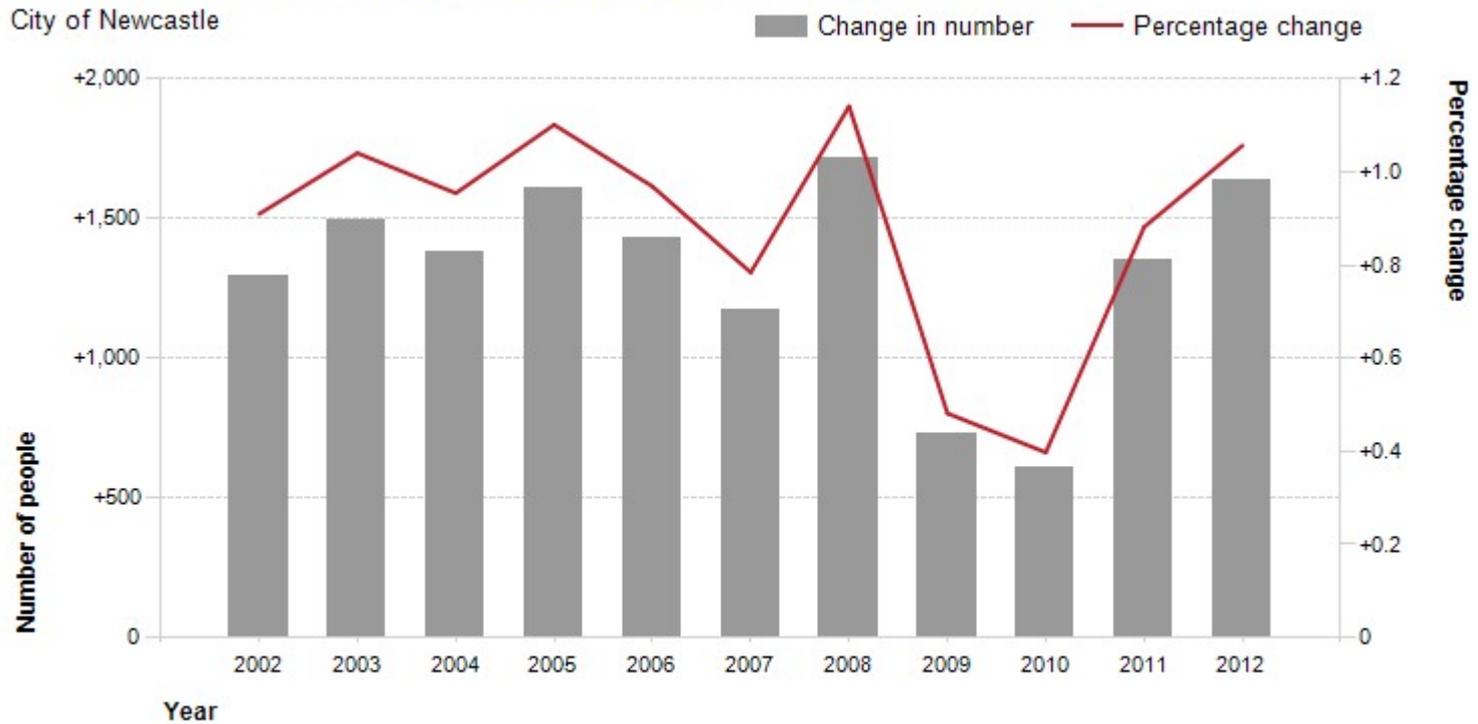


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0). Compiled and presented by .id the population experts



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



Residential building approvals

The City of Newcastle's building approvals are used as a leading indicator of the general level of residential development, economic activity, employment and investment. Residential building activity depends on many factors that vary with the state of the economy including interest rates, availability of mortgage funds, government spending, and business investment. Large financial changes or shocks, such as the Global Financial Crisis of 2008/09 can be observed in the data. However, the number of building approvals can fluctuate substantially from year to year simply as a result of the short-term nature of many construction projects, and the cyclical nature of the industry.

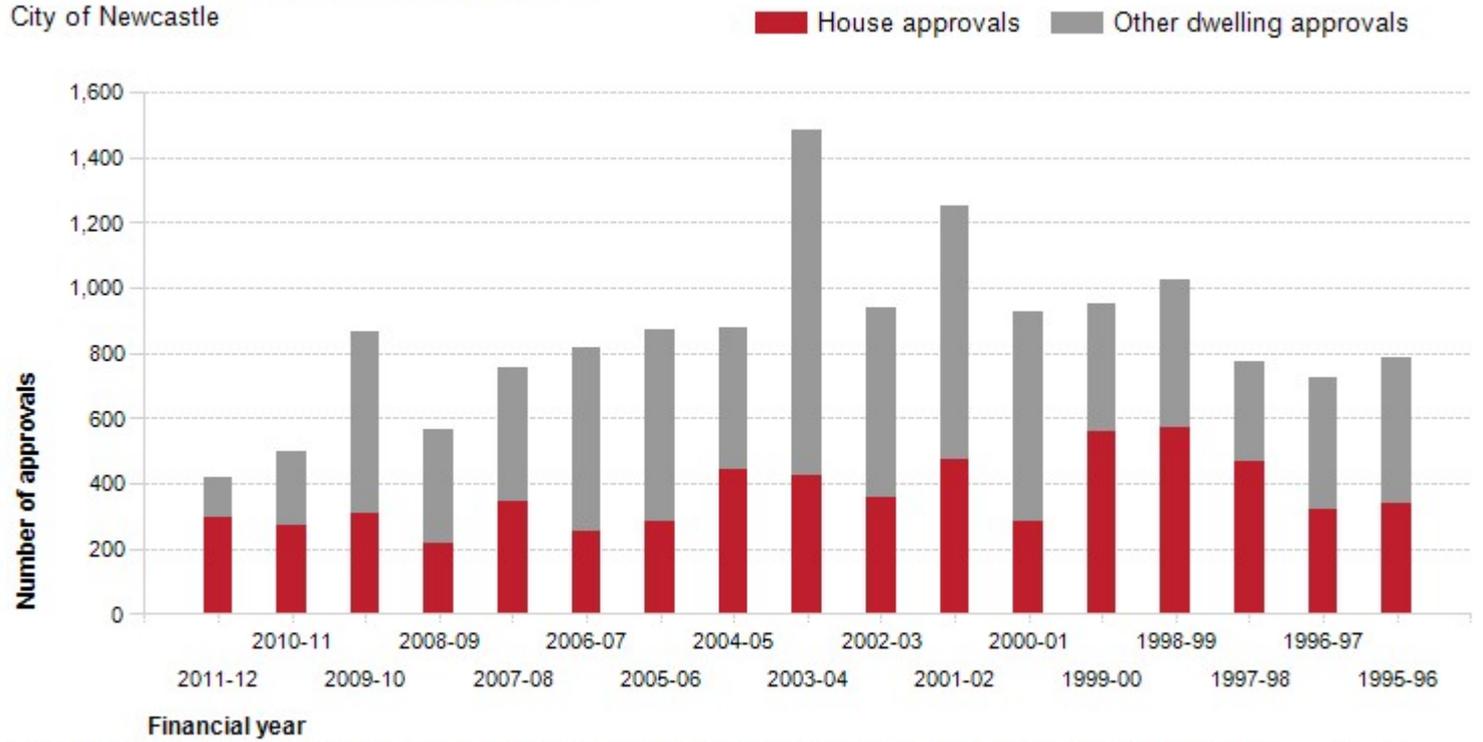
Residential building approvals

City of Newcastle	Number			Annual change			
	Year (ending June 30)	Houses	Other	Total	Houses	Other	Total
	2011-12	296	125	421	+25	-100	-75
	2010-11	271	225	496	-36	-331	-367
	2009-10	307	556	863	+92	+203	+295
	2008-09	215	353	568	-129	-58	-187
	2007-08	344	411	755	+88	-149	-61
	2006-07	256	560	816	-30	-24	-54
	2005-06	286	584	870	-158	+150	-8
	2004-05	444	434	878	+18	-623	-605
	2003-04	426	1,057	1,483	+68	+476	+544
	2002-03	358	581	939	-115	-198	-313
	2001-02	473	779	1,252	+190	+133	+323
	2000-01	283	646	929	-277	+256	-21
	1999-00	560	390	950	-12	-60	-72
	1998-99	572	450	1,022	+105	+143	+248
	1997-98	467	307	774	+145	-97	+48
	1996-97	322	404	726	-18	-43	-61
	1995-96	340	447	787	-	-	-

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Building Approvals, Australia (8731.0). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) The population experts

Residential building approvals

City of Newcastle



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Building Approvals, Australia (8731.0). Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Workers' place of residence

Where does the City of Newcastle's workforce come from? Journey to Work data sheds light on how many workers live locally, how many commute from other areas and which areas they commute from. Some areas attract a large external workforce because they have major employment centres or because local residents have a different set of skills or aspirations than the local jobs require. Understanding where workers reside assists in planning and advocacy for roads and public transport provision. It also helps to clarify economic and employment drivers across areas and assists in understanding the degree to which the City of Newcastle provides local employment.

Overview

Residential location of workers

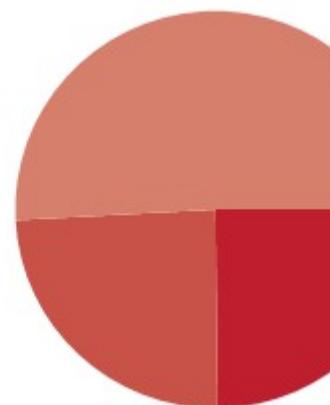
City of Newcastle	2011	
	Number	%
Live and work in the area	43,329	49.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Live and work in the same SLA 	21,894	24.8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Live in the area and work in different SLA 	21,435	24.3
Work in the area, but live outside	44,850	50.9
Total workers in the area	88,179	100.0

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

Residential location of workers, 2011

City of Newcastle

- Live and work in the same SLA
- Live in the area and work in different SLA
- Work in the area, but live outside



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

Detailed breakdown by SLA

Residential locations of workers by SLA, 2011



Residential location of workers by SLA

Total area	2011	
	Number	%
Newcastle (C) - Inner City	16,332	18.5
Newcastle (C) - Throsby	16,167	18.3
Lake Macquarie (C) - North	14,718	16.7
Newcastle (C) - Outer West	10,830	12.3
Lake Macquarie (C) - East	8,180	9.3
Maitland (C)	6,645	7.5
Port Stephens (A)	5,310	6.0
Lake Macquarie (C) - West	3,683	4.2
Cessnock (C)	1,896	2.2
Wyong (A) - North-East	1,146	1.3
Wyong (A) - South and West	482	0.5
Dungog (A)	409	0.5
Gosford (C) - West	366	0.4
Great Lakes (A)	320	0.4
Gosford (C) - East	253	0.3
Singleton (A)	164	0.2
No Usual Address (NSW)	82	0.1
Greater Taree (C)	53	0.1
Muswellbrook (A)	31	0.0
Ku-ring-gai (A)	26	0.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to randomisation of small numbers. Please refer to the specific data notes for more information.

Residents' place of work

Where do the City of Newcastle's residents go to work? Journey to Work data shows how many residents work locally, and how many commute out of the area and where they commute to. Some areas consist mainly of dormitory' suburbs and the majority of the residents commute out to work. Other areas have large employment centres which attract a local workforce. Understanding where the City of Newcastle's residents go to work assists in planning and advocacy for roads and public transport provision. It also helps to clarify the economic and employment drivers across areas and assists in understanding the degree of employment self-containment within the City of Newcastle.

Overview

Employment location of residents

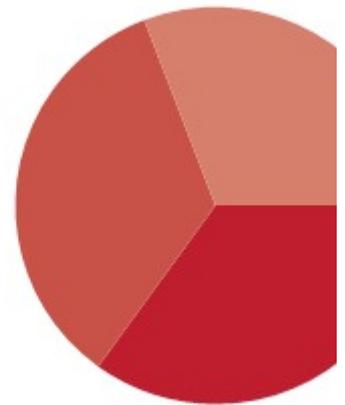
City of Newcastle	2011	
	Number	%
Live and work in the area	43,329	61.7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Live and work in the same SLA 	21,894	31.2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Live in the area and work in different SLA 	21,435	30.5
Live in the area, but work outside	19,276	27.4
Work location unknown	7,650	10.9
Total employed residents	70,255	100.0

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

Employment location of residents 2011

City of Newcastle

- Live and work in the same SLA
- Live in the area and work in different SLA
- Live in the area, but work outside



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

Detailed breakdown by SLA

Employment locations of residents by SLA,



Employment location of residents by SLA

Total area	2011	
	Number	%
Newcastle (C) - Inner City	19,984	28.4
Newcastle (C) - Throsby	15,203	21.6
Newcastle (C) - Outer West	8,142	11.6
Lake Macquarie (C) - North	6,595	9.4
POW State/Territory undefined (NSW)	3,997	5.7
Port Stephens (A)	3,399	4.8
Maitland (C)	2,689	3.8
POW No Fixed Address (NSW)	2,179	3.1
Lake Macquarie (C) - East	1,766	2.5
POW not stated	1,328	1.9
Lake Macquarie (C) - West	1,022	1.5
Cessnock (C)	939	1.3
Singleton (A)	451	0.6
Wyong (A) - South and West	185	0.3
Wyong (A) - North-East	183	0.3
Sydney (C) - Inner	148	0.2
Gosford (C) - West	137	0.2
Muswellbrook (A)	105	0.1
Great Lakes (A)	79	0.1
POW Capital city undefined (Greater Sydney)	57	0.1

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011.

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to randomisation of small numbers. Please refer to the specific data notes for more information.

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.