

profile.id

community profile



The **Hastings Council Community Profile** is designed to inform community groups, Council, investors, business, students and the general public. To achieve this, the Profile is formatted to present the data in simple, clear tables and charts with concise factual commentary.

The Community Profile is based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. This 2001 information is compared with 1996 and 1991 Census data for both the **Hastings Council as a whole and its 12 small areas.**

2001 and 1996
census information for:

**Hastings
Council**

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Hastings Council

How many people live here?

Introduction and summary

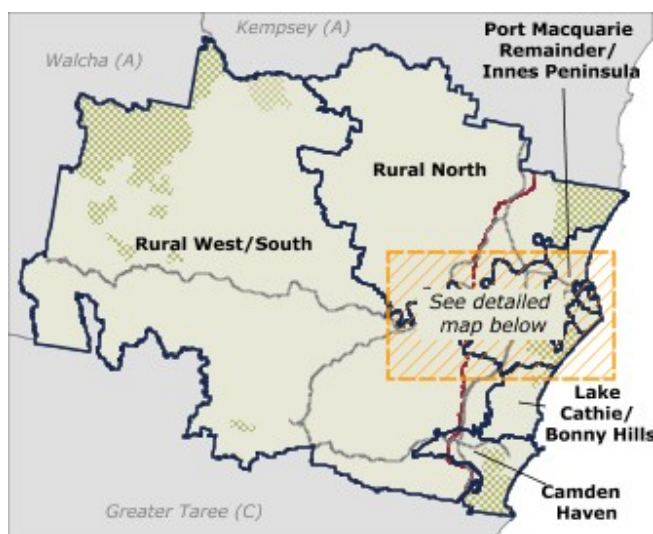
Hastings is named after the Governor of Bengal, Francis Rawdon Hastings.

The Hastings Council area is a rural, residential and resort area. The Council area encompasses a total land area of 3,687 square kilometres, of which a large proportion is State Forest and National Park, including beaches, waterways, coastal wetlands, flood plains and rugged mountain ranges. The Council area has three main townships with many small villages and localities. The largest town is Port Macquarie, which serves as both a major tourist destination and regional centre. Camden Haven is the next most populated area, including the towns of Dunbogan, Kendall, Kew, Laurieton, North Haven and West Haven. The other major township is Wauchope, which serves as the regional inland centre, particularly for rural communities and associated agricultural industries.

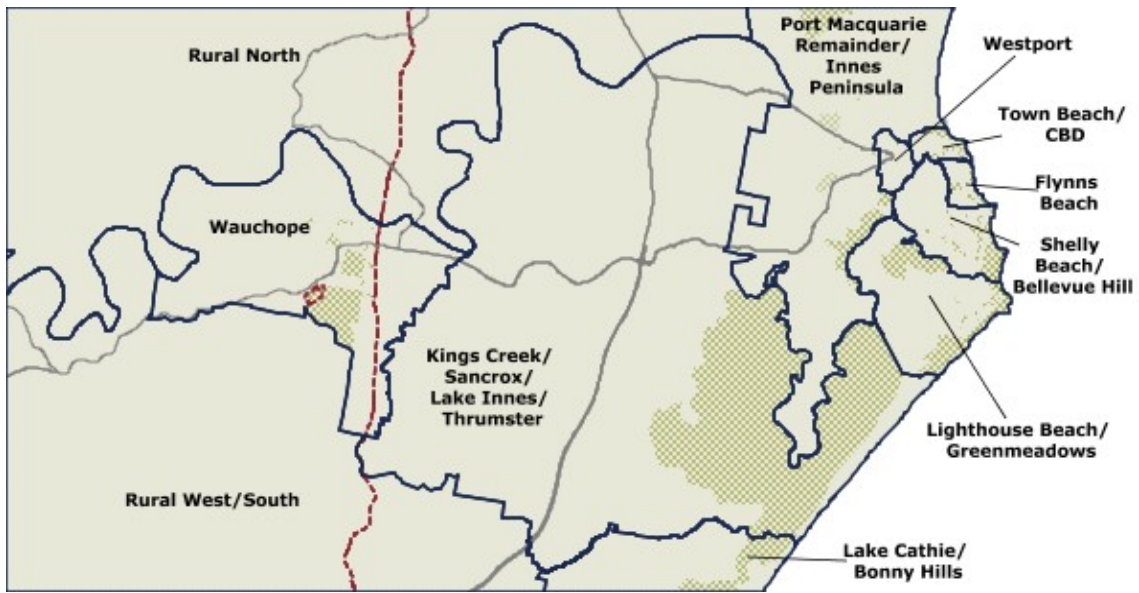
The original inhabitants of the Hastings area were the 'Birpai' Aboriginal people. European settlement dates from 1818 when the area was first explored and 1821 when a penal settlement was established at Port Macquarie. Many convicts engaged in agriculture, with wheat, tobacco, cotton, vegetables, maize and sugar growing. A sugar mill was built in 1824, closing about 40 years later when sugar growing was no longer viable. In 1830 Port Macquarie was opened for private settlement, with most early grantees taking up land inland along the river, where the fresh water better suited pastoral purposes. The penal settlement was removed in 1833, leaving only a prison until 1846. Some growth occurred in the 1860s and 1880s with the arrival of pastoralists, who used the land mainly for maize and sugar growing and vineyards. Timber has always been an important industry in the area, with many timber mills established in the late 1800s. By the start of the 1900s the main agricultural pursuit was dairying, although this changed to beef cattle farming by the late 1900s. Some residential expansion occurred after the opening of the railway line from Maitland to Wauchope in 1914. Significant growth did not occur until the post-war years, especially from the 1960s when the tourism industry boomed. The population has grown from about 50,000 in 1991 to over 64,000 in 2001, with much growth in and around Port Macquarie. Population growth is expected to continue over the next few decades, although at a slower rate.

Major features of the Council area include Crowdy Bay National Park, Dooragan National Park, Kumbatine National Park, Middle Brother National Park, Pjurrigan National Park, North Brother Mountain, Queens Lake, Lake Innes, Hastings River, Boorganna Nature Reserve, Kooloonbung Creek Nature Park, Sea Acres Nature Reserve, Billabong Koala Park, Koala Hospital, North Coast Institute of TAFE, Port Macquarie Base Hospital, Settlement City Shopping Centre, Timbertown and various beaches and vineyards/wineries. The Council area is served by the Pacific Highway and the Oxley Highway.

Map of the Hastings Council



Land Area:
3,687.39 km² | 368,739 hectares
Density:
0.17 people per hectare (2001)



Key statistics (summary statistics)	2001			1996			Change 1996 to 2001
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %	number	%	Mid-North Coast %	
POPULATION							
Total population*	64,146	100.0	100.0	57,771	100.0	100.0	6,375
Males*	30,931	48.2	49.1	27,924	48.3	49.3	3,007
Females*	33,215	51.8	51.0	29,847	51.7	50.7	3,368
Indigenous population	1,273	2.0	3.8	969	1.7	3.0	304
Australian born	54,701	85.3	86.4	50,401	87.2	88.0	4,300
Overseas born	6,637	10.4	8.9	5,662	9.8	8.7	975
Australian citizens	59,892	93.4	93.2	54,587	94.5	94.4	5,305
Australian citizens aged 18+	45,553	71.0	69.0	40,964	70.9	68.5	4,589
Institutional population	2,009	3.1	2.9	2,197	3.8	2.9	-188
AGE STRUCTURE							
Infants 0 to 4 years	3,538	5.5	6.0	3,620	6.3	6.9	-82
Children 5 to 17 years	11,740	18.3	19.9	10,532	18.2	20.1	1,208
Adults 18 to 64 years	34,571	53.9	55.5	31,057	53.8	55.5	3,514
Mature adults 65 to 84 years	12,849	20.0	16.8	11,654	20.2	16.2	1,195
Senior citizens 85 years and over	1,449	2.3	1.8	910	1.6	1.3	539
HOUSEHOLDS							
Households (occupied private dwellings)	25,966	--	--	22,582	--	--	3,384
Persons counted in households	62,474	--	--	55,813	--	--	6,661
Average household size (persons)	2.41	--	--	2.47	--	--	-0.06
DWELLINGS							
Dwellings (total)	28,749	--	--	25,215	--	--	3,534
Owned	12,556	48.4	47.2	10,615	49.5	49.1	1,941
Purchasing	5,255	20.2	20.5	4,082	19.0	19.9	1,173
Renting	6,184	23.8	25.4	5,454	25.4	25.9	730

Source: Derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2001, 1996 and 1991.

* Excludes overseas visitors

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.

Up until 2001 the Australian Bureau of Statistics classified "Serviced apartments" as "private dwellings". From 2001 this classification was changed to "non private dwellings". As a result "Serviced apartments" are not included in this data and care should be taken with any time series analysis.

The Hastings Council area is located on the Mid North Coast of New South Wales, about 420 kilometres north of Sydney and 510 kilometres south of Brisbane. The Hastings Council area is bounded by Kempsey Shire in the north, the Tasman Sea in the east, the City of Greater Taree in the south and Walcha Shire in the west.

The Hastings Council area includes the townships and localities of Bagnoo, Bago, Ballengarra, Banda Banda, Batar Creek, Beechwood, Bellangry, Birdwood, Black Creek, Blackmans Point, Bobs Creek, Bonny Hills, Boorganna, Bril Bril, Brombin, Byabarra, Cairncross, Camden Head, Comboyne, Cooperabung (part), Crosslands, Deauville, Debenham, Diamond Head, Dicks Hill, Dunbogan, Elands (part), Ellenborough, Fernbank Creek, Forbes River, Frazers Creek, Gearys Flat, Grants Beach, Gum Scrub, Hacks Ferry, Hartys Plains, Herons Creek, Hollisdale, Huntingdon, Hyndmans Creek, Innes View, Jolly Nose, Kendall, Kerewong, Kew, Kindee, Kings Creek, Kippara, Lake Cathie, Lake Innes, Lakewood, Laurieton, Limeburners Creek, Logans Crossing, Long Flat, Lorne, Lower Pappinbarra, Marlo Merrican, Middle Brother, Mortons Creek, Mount Seaview, North Brother, North Haven, North Shore, Pappinbarra, Pembroke, Pipeclay, Port Macquarie, Rawdon Island, Redbank, Riverside, Rollands Plains, Rosewood, Rossglen, Sancrox, Swans Crossing, Telegraph Point, The Hatch, Thrumster, Toms Creek, Upper Pappinbarra, Upper Rollands Plains, Upsalls Creek, Wauchope, Werrikimbe, West Haven, Yarras and Yippin Creek.

Hastings Council

How many people live here?

How old are we?

Derived from the Census question, 'What was the person's age last birthday?'

The Age Structure of the population is the most widely used component of the Census. It is an indicator of an area's residential role and function and how it is likely to change in the future. The age structure of a population is usually indicative of an area's era of settlement and provides key insights into the level of demand for services and facilities (as most services and facilities are age-specific).

To get a more complete picture of the demographic characteristics of an area the age structure should be viewed in conjunction with households and family types.

Age structure age group (years)	2001			1996		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
0-4	3,538	5.5	6.0	3,620	6.3	6.9
5-11	6,192	9.7	10.5	5,841	10.1	11.1
12-17	5,548	8.6	9.4	4,691	8.1	9.1
18-24	3,496	5.4	5.9	3,499	6.1	6.5
25-34	5,850	9.1	9.5	5,952	10.3	11.1
35-49	12,943	20.2	21.4	11,798	20.4	21.8
50-59	8,381	13.1	13.0	6,414	11.1	10.8
60-69	7,810	12.2	11.0	7,305	12.6	10.9
70-84	8,940	13.9	11.5	7,743	13.4	10.5
85 and over	1,449	2.3	1.8	910	1.6	1.3
Total	64,147	100.0	100.0	57,773	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

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.

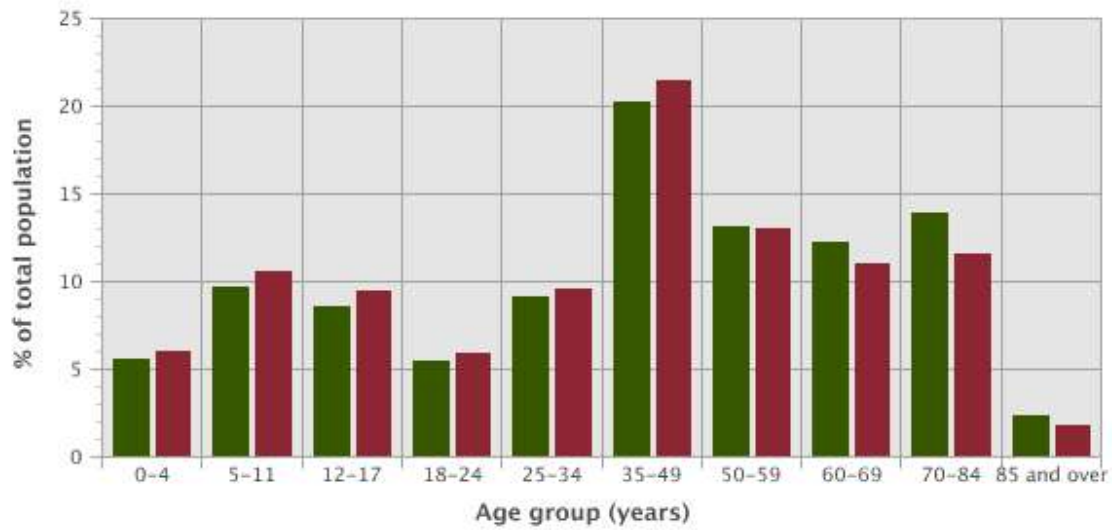
The age structure of Hastings Council was notable in that there was a spread of population across most age groups, although there were relatively low numbers of young adults (18-34 years). The largest age groups in the region included the 35-49 year olds and 70-84 year olds. This age structure is unusual in the Australian context, with a relatively even spread of population in each age group.

The major difference in age structure between Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast is the higher share of the population aged 70-84. The most significant changes in age structure in this area between 1996 and 2001 were in the age groups:

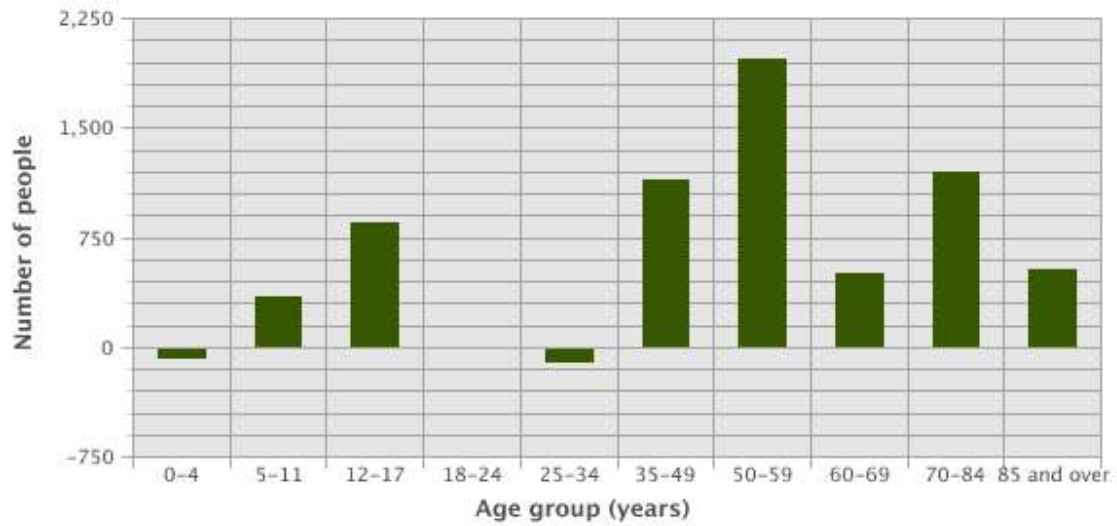
- 50-59 year olds (+1,967 persons);
- 70-84 year olds (+1,197 persons);
- 35-49 year olds (+1,145 persons)

Age structure of Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast, 2001

■ Hastings Council ■ Mid-North Coast



Change in age structure of Hastings Council, 1996 to 2001



Hastings Council

Who are we?

Where were we born?

Derived from the Census question, 'In which country was the person born?'

Country of Birth data identifies where people were born and is indicative of the level of cultural diversity in an area. The mix of Country of Birth groups within an area 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 the population's cultural and ethnic characteristics Country of Birth data should be viewed in conjunction with Language Spoken at Home and Religion data.

Country of Birth top 10 overseas birthplaces ranked for 2001 (persons)						
	2001			1996		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
United Kingdom	3,452	5.4	4.2	3,072	5.3	4.3
New Zealand	764	1.2	1.0	628	1.1	1.0
Netherlands	321	0.5	0.4	263	0.5	0.4
Germany	295	0.5	0.5	231	0.4	0.4
South Africa	123	0.2	0.2	70	0.1	0.1
Ireland	121	0.2	0.1	89	0.2	0.1
Philippines	113	0.2	0.2	76	0.1	0.2
Italy	104	0.2	0.2	101	0.2	0.2
United States of America	102	0.2	0.2	76	0.1	0.2
Canada	67	0.1	0.1	62	0.1	0.1

Country of Birth totals (persons)						
	2001			1996		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
Non-English speaking backgrounds	2,009	3.1	3.1	1,665	2.9	2.9
Mainly English speaking countries	4,629	7.2	5.8	3,998	6.9	5.8
TOTAL OVERSEAS BORN	6,638	10.3	8.9	5,663	9.8	8.7
AUSTRALIA	54,701	85.3	86.3	50,401	87.2	88.0
NOT STATED	2,808	4.4	4.8	1,708	3.0	3.3
TOTAL	64,147	100.0	100.0	57,772	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

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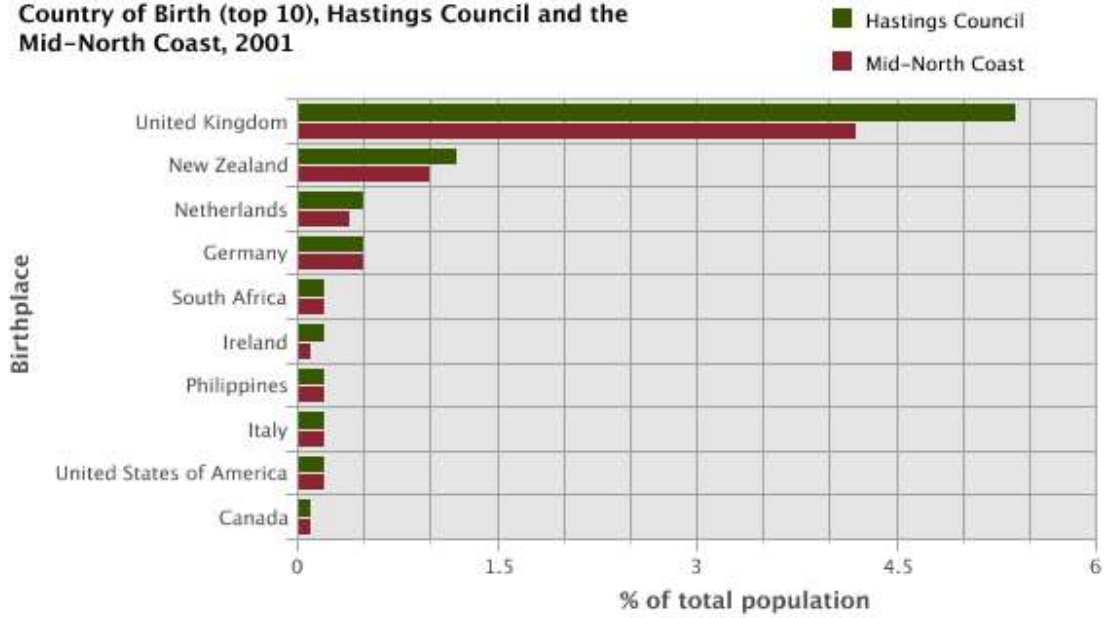
An analysis of the country of birth data for Hastings Council in 2001 reveals a greater deal of uniformity compared to other areas in the Mid-North Coast, with less diversity in the range of countries of birth and a relatively smaller percentage of the population born overseas. In 2001, the share of population born in Australia and overseas was comparable between Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast. Hastings Council featured a lower percentage of the population born in non-English speaking countries compared to those born in mainly English speaking countries in 2001.

The combination of nationalities in the overseas born population is indicative of a more established and settled group of people, with the largest groups including those born in the United Kingdom, Netherlands and Germany, many of whom would have migrated to Australia several decades before. A comparison of the top five countries in Hastings Council with the Mid-North Coast in 2001 shows the major difference was:

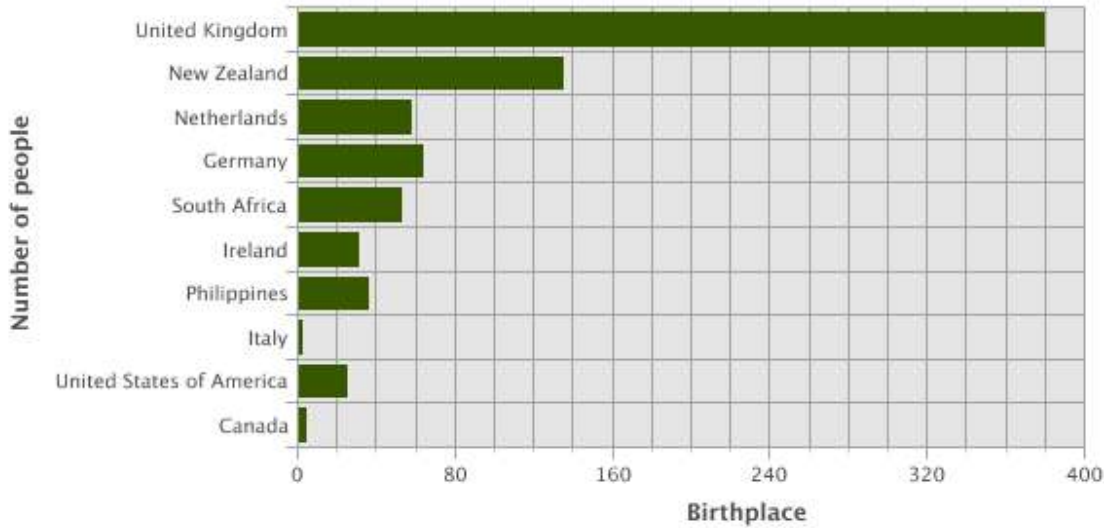
- a higher share of the population born in the United Kingdom

The total number of persons born overseas grew by 975 between 1996 and 2001. There was an increase in persons from both mainly-English and non-English speaking countries, although a greater share of this growth was due to increasing numbers from mainly English speaking countries.

Country of Birth (top 10), Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast, 2001



Change in Country of Birth (top 10), Hastings Council, 1996 to 2001



Hastings Council

Who are we?

How many recently arrived?

Derived from the Census question, 'In what year did the person first arrive in Australia to live here for one year or more?'

The Year of Arrival data indicates the year (or period) when the overseas born population arrived in Australia. The data shows the degree to which areas are 'ports' for new overseas migrants and reveals the role of the area in housing the overseas-born.

Recent arrival numbers in an area are often determined by:

- housing affordability;
- employment opportunities; and
- pre-existing communities located in the area.

Year of arrival data is best used in conjunction with information on Country of Birth, Religion and Language Spoken at Home data as another means of informing decision-makers, planners and service providers about the ethnic composition and cultural diversity of an area.

Migration (year of arrival)	2001		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
2001	46	0.7	0.7
2000	85	1.3	1.2
1999	77	1.2	1.3
1998	97	1.5	1.4
1997	93	1.4	1.1
1996	55	0.8	1.0
1991 to 1995	299	4.5	4.6
1986 to 1990	400	6.0	6.6
Before 1986	5,183	78.1	77.2
Not stated	301	4.5	4.9
Total	6,636	100.0	100.0

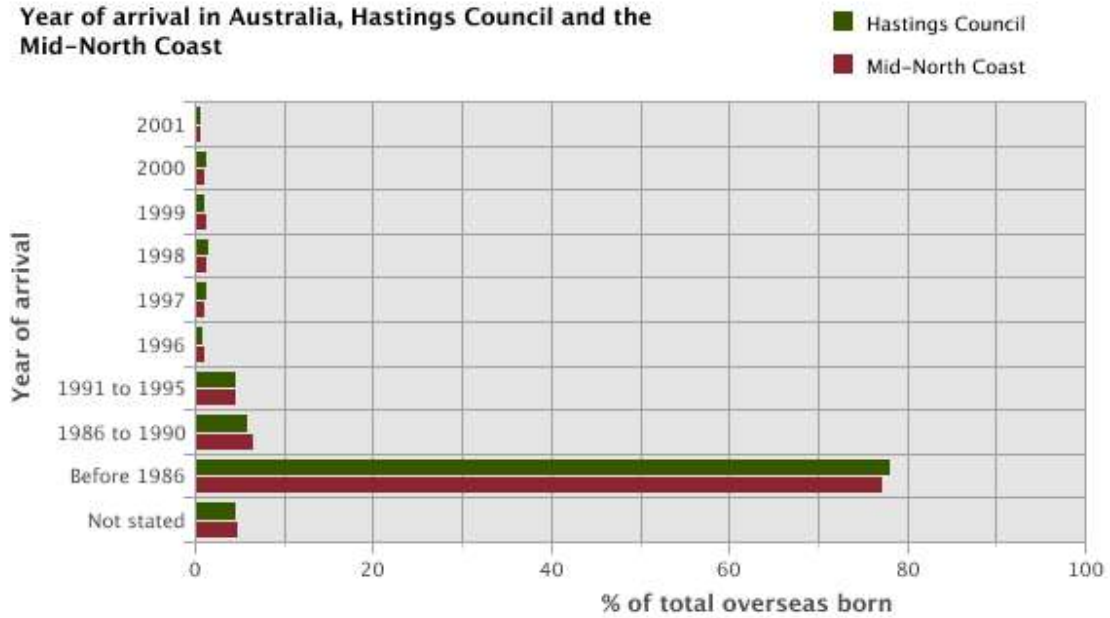
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

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.

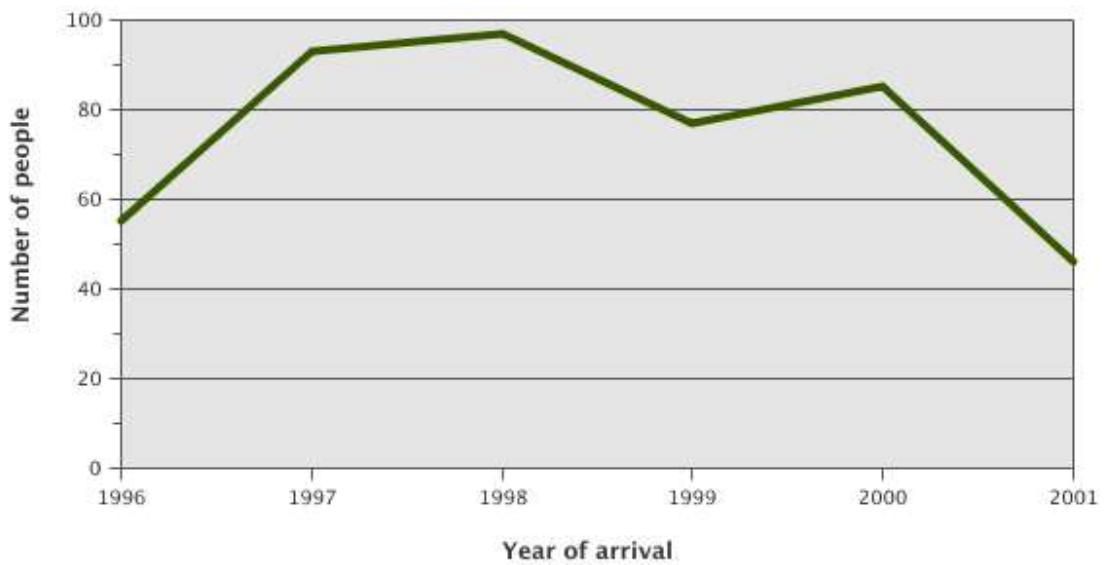
Hastings Council had a count of 6,636 overseas born migrants in 2001. Based on an assessment of 2001 data, the overseas born population of Hastings Council overwhelmingly came to Australia before 1986 (78.1%). The mixture of European migrants is the legacy of this migration pattern. There are relatively smaller numbers of recently arrived migrants (those coming between 1996 and 2001).

There is a similar distribution of overseas-born population by period of arrival in Australia, when comparing Hastings Council with the Mid-North Coast.

Year of arrival in Australia, Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast



Year of arrival in Australia, Hastings Council, 1996 to 2001



Hastings Council

Who are we?

What language do we speak at home?

Derived from the question, 'Does the person speak a language other than English at home?'

The proportion of the population that speaks a language at home other than English is indicative of how culturally diverse a population is and the degree to which different ethnic groups and nationalities are retaining their language.

This data should be analysed in conjunction with Country of Birth, Year of Arrival and Religion data to assist in identifying specific cultural and ethnic groups in an area.

Language top 10 non-English languages ranked for 2001 (persons aged 5 years and over)	2001			1996		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
German	200	0.3	0.3	179	0.3	0.4
Italian	122	0.2	0.2	107	0.2	0.2
Netherlandic	116	0.2	0.2	104	0.2	0.2
Chinese languages	85	0.1	0.1	100	0.2	0.2
French	57	0.1	0.1	41	0.1	0.1
Greek	46	0.1	0.1	37	0.1	0.1
Spanish	44	0.1	0.1	23	0.0	0.1
Hungarian	38	0.1	0.0	25	0.0	0.0
Tagalog	38	0.1	0.1	22	0.0	0.1
Maltese	25	0.0	0.0	16	0.0	0.0

Language totals (persons)	2001			1996		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
Speaks English Only	60,797	94.8	94.0	52,020	96.1	95.3
Non-English total	1,164	1.8	2.2	928	1.7	2.1
Not Stated	2,191	3.4	3.8	1,204	2.2	2.5
TOTAL	64,152	100.0	100.0	54,152	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

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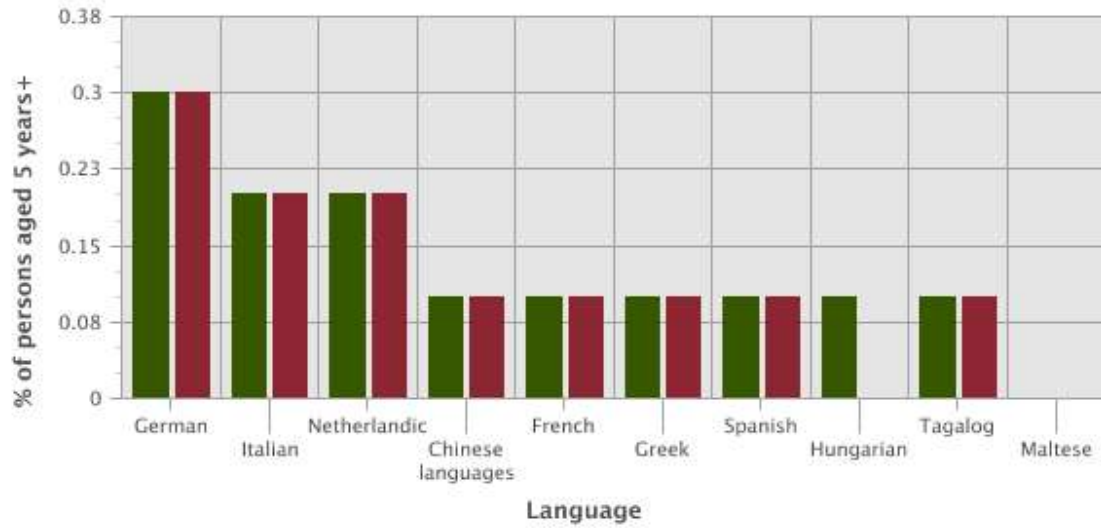
In 2001, the share of population speaking English only and non-English languages was comparable in Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast. Unusually, Hastings Council featured a higher percentage of the population born in countries from non-English speaking backgrounds (see country of birth table) than the percentage of the population that spoke a language other than English in 2001. This suggests that some of the population may no longer speak the language of their country of birth. Alternatively, some of the overseas born population may come from English-speaking backgrounds from countries whose population generally speaks other languages, such as India, Malaysia, Singapore and Fiji.

The population speaking a language other than English in Hastings Council combines persons speaking more traditional migrant languages (such as from Europe), with languages more indicative of recent source countries, such as Asian languages. The top five languages other than English were spoken by similar proportions of the Mid-North Coast and Hastings Council residents in 2001.

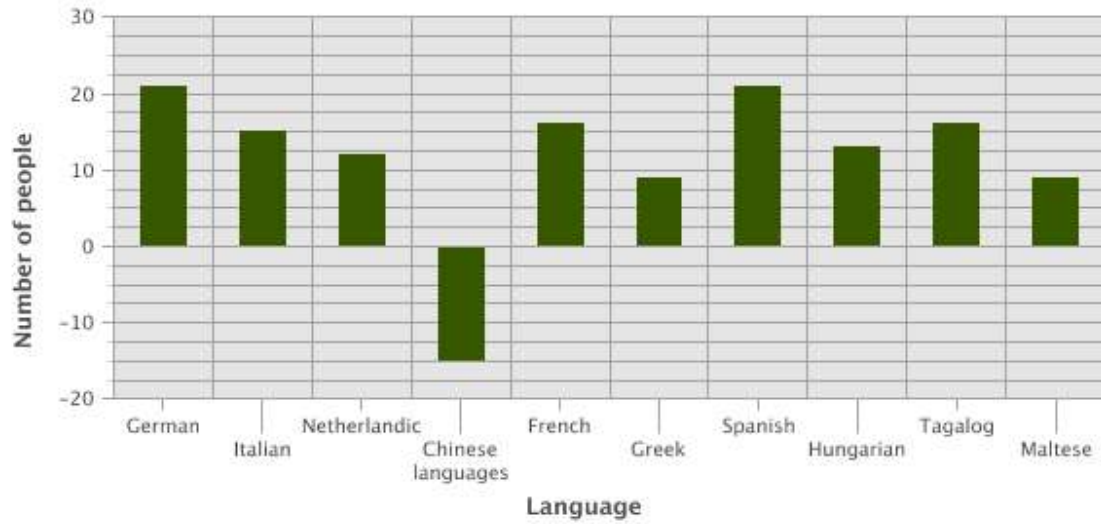
Between 1996 and 2001, the share of population speaking a language other than English at home remained relatively stable in Hastings Council.

Top 10 languages spoken at home (other than English), Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast, 2001

■ Hastings Council ■ Mid-North Coast



Change in top 10 languages spoken at home (other than English), Hastings Council, 1996 to 2001



Hastings Council

Who are we?

What is our religion?

Derived from the Census question, *'What is the person's religion?'* (This is an optional question.).

Religion is an indicator of cultural identity and ethnicity when observed in conjunction with other key variables. The data reveals the major concentrations of religions in an area as well as highlighting the proportion of persons with no religion. There are a number of reasons for different religious compositions across areas. These include:

- the country of birth and ethnic background of the population; and
- the age of the population (belief in religion is generally stronger, the older the population).

This data should be analysed in conjunction with Country of Birth and Language Spoken at Home data to assist in identifying specific cultural and ethnic groups in an area.

Religion top 10 religions ranked for 2001 (persons)	2001			1996		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
Anglican	21,217	33.1	31.7	19,684	34.1	32.7
Catholic	15,520	24.2	22.9	13,314	23.0	22.4
Uniting Church	5,410	8.4	7.5	5,474	9.5	8.4
Presbyterian	3,576	5.6	5.6	3,415	5.9	6.1
Baptist	1,033	1.6	1.5	857	1.5	1.5
7th Day Adventist	404	0.6	0.7	406	0.7	0.7
Salvation Army	387	0.6	0.7	385	0.7	0.7
Pentecostal	346	0.5	0.7	426	0.7	1.2
Lutheran	285	0.4	0.4	239	0.4	0.4
Buddhism	237	0.4	0.5	60	0.1	0.2

Religion totals (persons)	2001			1996		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
Christian Total	50,305	78.4	75.4	45,853	79.4	77.2
Non Christian Total	567	0.9	1.3	259	0.4	0.9
No Religion	7,386	11.5	12.9	7,048	12.2	13.5
Inadequately Described	893	1.4	1.6	169	0.3	0.3
Not Stated	4,996	7.8	8.8	4,440	7.7	8.1
TOTAL	64,147	100.0	100.0	57,769	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

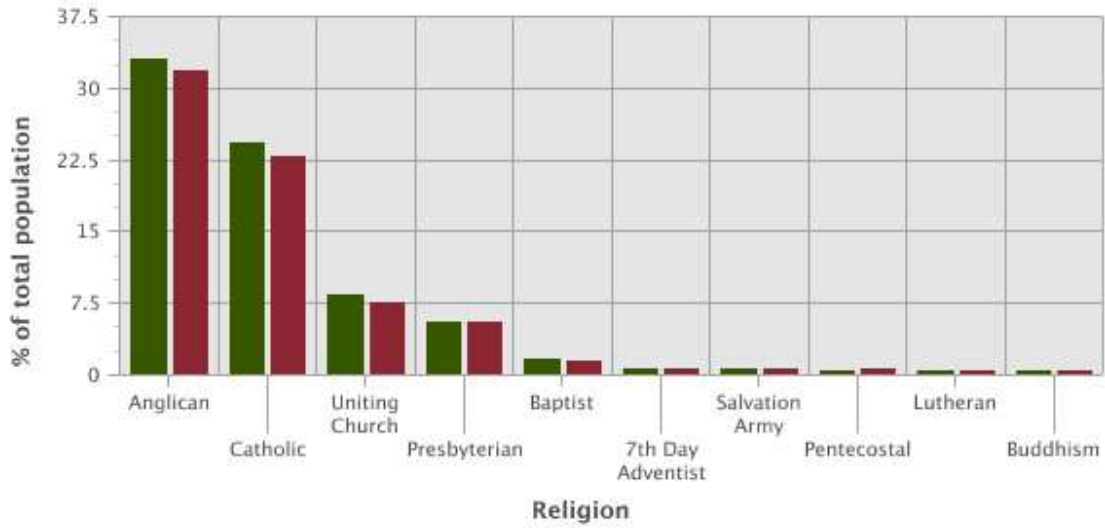
NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to randomisation of small numbers. Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

A notably high share of the population of Hastings Council (about three-quarters) stated that they had a religion in 2001. Like many areas across Australia, the top five religions in Hastings Council in 2001 were all forms of Christianity, with the largest groups including Anglicans, Catholics and Uniting Church adherents. There were a number of differences in the share of people professing religions in 2001, when comparing Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast. The most significant of these were the bigger percentage of Christians and the smaller share of people with no religion in Hastings Council.

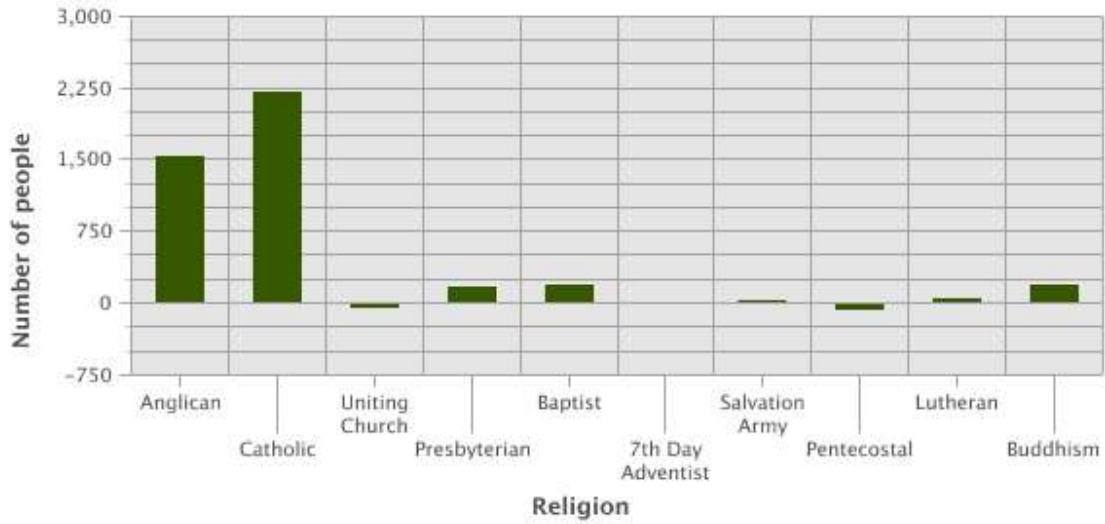
Hastings Council also noted very little change in the share of persons with non-Christian beliefs between 1996 and 2001, which was against the broader pattern of growth. Between 1996 and 2001, there were several changes in the top five religions, which included an increased percentage of Catholics and a decreased proportion of Uniting Church adherents. Note: there is an important issue in relation to comparing religion data between 1996 and 2001 which is the changing share of the population who fell into the 'not stated' and 'inadequately described' categories over this period (1996 - 8%, compared to 2001 - 9.2%).

Top 10 religions, Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast, 2001

■ Hastings Council ■ Mid-North Coast



Change in top 10 religions, Hastings Council, 1996 to 2001



Hastings Council

Who are we?

What is our household income?

Derived from the Census question, 'What is the gross income (including pensions and allowances) that the person usually receives each week from all sources?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

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 evaluate the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of an area. The amount of income a household generates is linked to a number of factors:

- the number of workers in the household;
- the percentage of people unemployed or on other income support benefits; and
- the type of employment undertaken by the household members.

Note: It is important to remember that households vary in size, so that some areas have a greater number of dependents per income generated than others.

To enable a comparison of Household Income levels of an area over time, Household Income quartiles have been calculated and presented below (see explanatory notes below).

Weekly household income income groups (households)	2001		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
Nil income	139	0.6	0.6
\$1 to \$199	1,131	4.6	5.5
\$200 to \$299	2,828	11.4	11.3
\$300 to \$399	3,483	14.1	14.6
\$400 to \$499	2,947	11.9	11.5
\$500 to \$599	1,602	6.5	6.8
\$600 to \$699	1,853	7.5	7.7
\$700 to \$799	1,174	4.7	4.9
\$800 to \$999	2,085	8.4	8.2
\$1,000 to \$1,199	1,561	6.3	6.0
\$1,200 to \$1,499	1,374	5.6	5.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999	1,241	5.0	4.5
\$2,000 or more	764	3.1	2.6
Not stated	2,572	10.4	10.5
Total	24,754	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

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.

A comparison of household income between Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast in 2001 indicated similar income levels. The largest income groups included households earning:

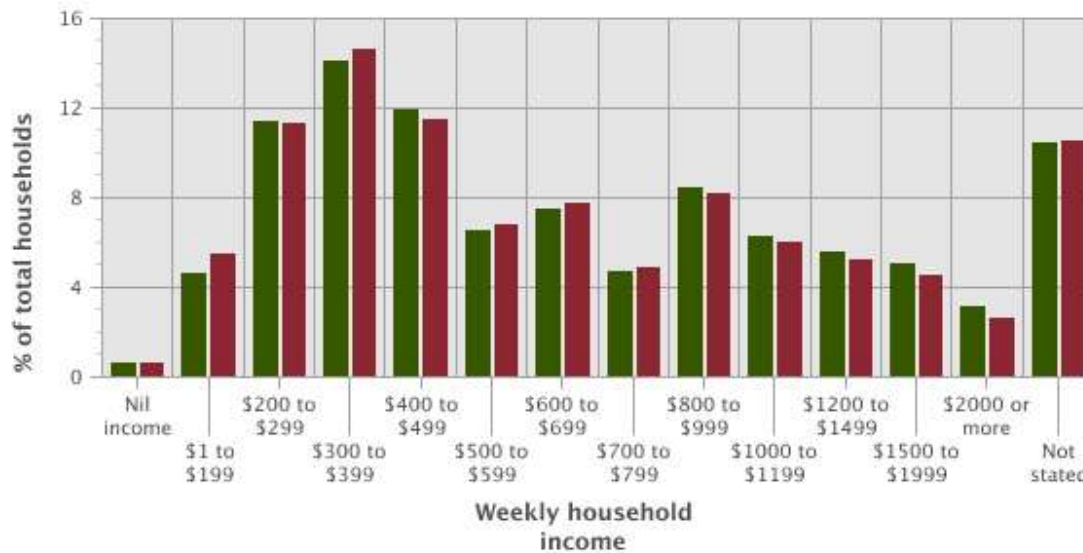
- \$300 to \$399 per week (14.1%);
- \$400 to \$499 per week (11.9%) and;
- \$200 to \$299 per week (11.4%).

The household income data by quartile indicated that there was an overall similar share of households in Hastings Council above the average income (highest and medium high income groups) and below the average income (lowest and medium low income groups) compared to the Mid-North Coast.

Income quartiles also allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. There were no especially large changes in the distribution of households by income quartile in Hastings Council between 1996 and 2001. The lack of significant changes in the household income quartiles suggests a relatively stable housing market, with a maintenance of the socio-economic status of the area.

Weekly household income, Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast, 2001

■ Hastings Council ■ Mid-North Coast



Household income quartiles (households)	2001			1996		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
Lowest group	5,292	23.9	25.0	5,061	24.9	25.0
Medium lowest	5,532	24.9	25.0	5,189	25.5	25.0
Medium highest	5,402	24.4	25.0	5,058	24.8	25.0
Highest group	5,956	26.8	25.0	5,050	24.8	25.0
Total (excl. "Not stated")	22,182	100.0	100.0	20,358	100.0	100.0

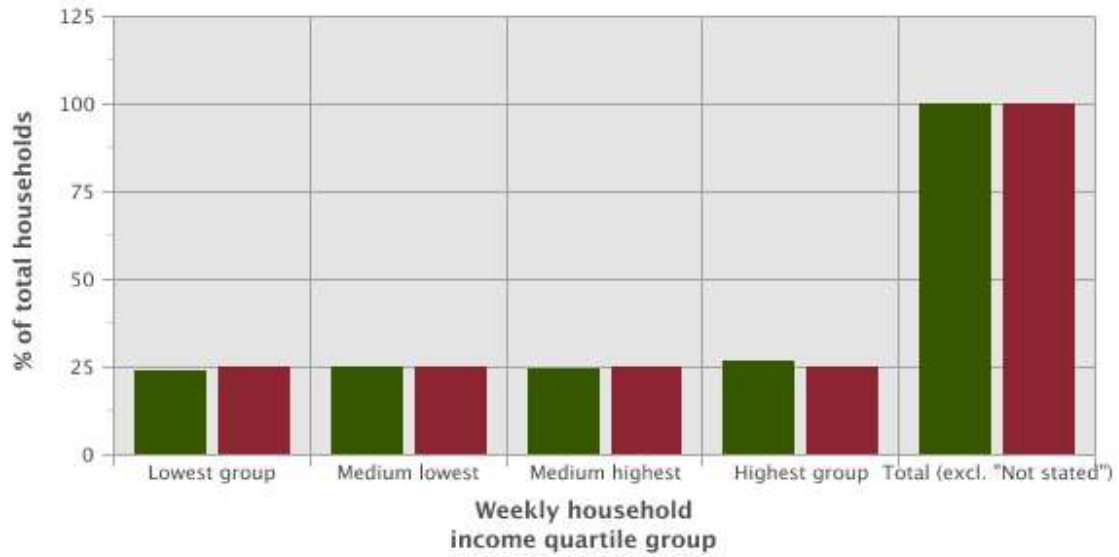
Income quartile notes:

Household income groups are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time. The income quartile method assumes an even distribution within each income group. the Mid-North Coast is used as the benchmark for comparisons.

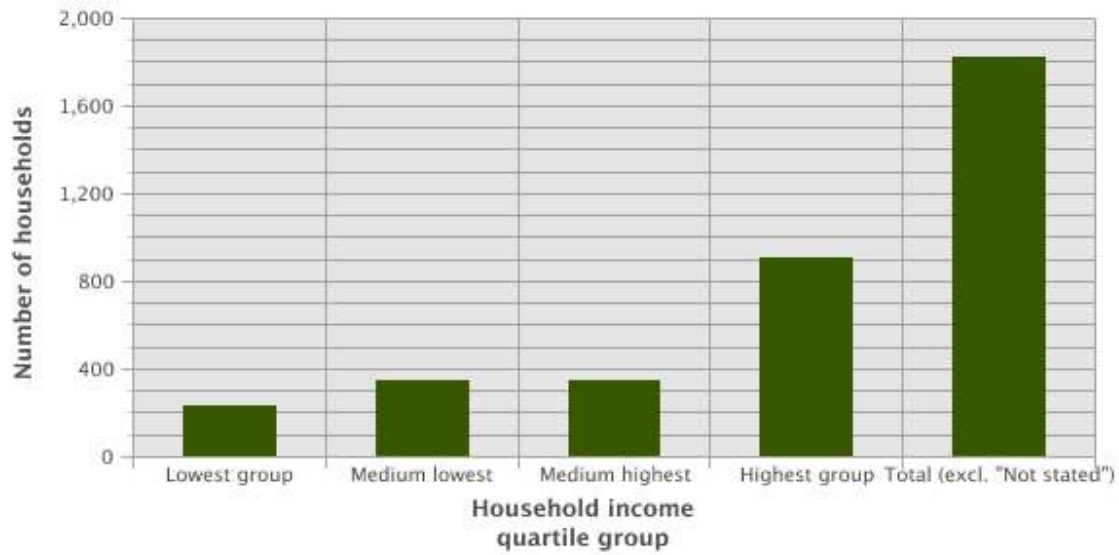
Income quartile groups (households)	2001	1996	1991
1st quartile (lowest)	Nil to \$17,368	Nil to \$14,560	Nil to \$13,264
2nd quartile (medium lowest)	\$17,368 to \$26,936	\$14,560 to \$23,244	\$13,264 to \$20,301
3rd quartile (medium highest)	\$26,936 to \$46,904	\$23,244 to \$38,220	\$20,301 to \$34,879
4th quartile (highest)	\$46,904 and over	\$38,220 and over	\$34,879 and over

Weekly household income (quartiles), Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast, 2001

■ Hastings Council ■ Mid-North Coast



Change in household income (quartiles), Hastings Council, 1996 to 2001



Hastings Council

Who are we?

What are our qualifications?

Derived from the Census question, 'What is the level of the highest qualification the person has completed?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

Educational Qualifications are one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as Income and Occupation, Educational Qualifications help to evaluate the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of an area. Level of Educational Qualifications in a population relate to a number of factors including:

- the age of the population (e.g. older people tend to have more vocational qualifications, while people in their twenties and thirties are more likely to have a university degree);
- the professional or working ambitions of people (to seek education as youth or retraining as adults);
- the opportunities afforded to people to continue studying beyond compulsory schooling.

Highest qualification achieved (persons aged 15 years and over)	2001			1996		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
Bachelor or Higher degree	3,395	6.6	6.1	2,537	5.5	5.4
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	3,317	6.4	6.0	2,733	6.0	5.5
Vocational	10,130	19.6	18.5	7,427	16.2	15.3
No qualifications	28,527	55.3	57.5	27,098	59.1	60.9
Not Stated	6,197	12.0	12.0	5,526	12.1	11.7
Total	51,566	100.0	100.0	45,321	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

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.

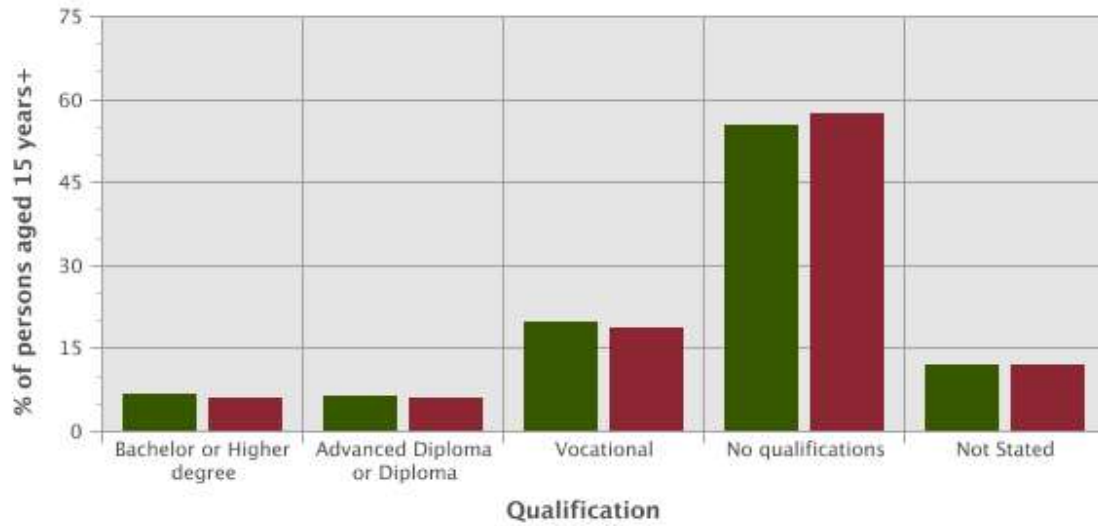
The educational qualifications of the population in Hastings Council in 2001 represented a relatively skilled and educated workforce. About 33% of the population noted some form of educational qualification, with the most significant being those people with vocational qualifications.

A comparison of educational standards in Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast in 2001 indicated that Hastings Council had few substantial differences, with the most noteworthy being the larger percentage of persons with vocational qualifications.

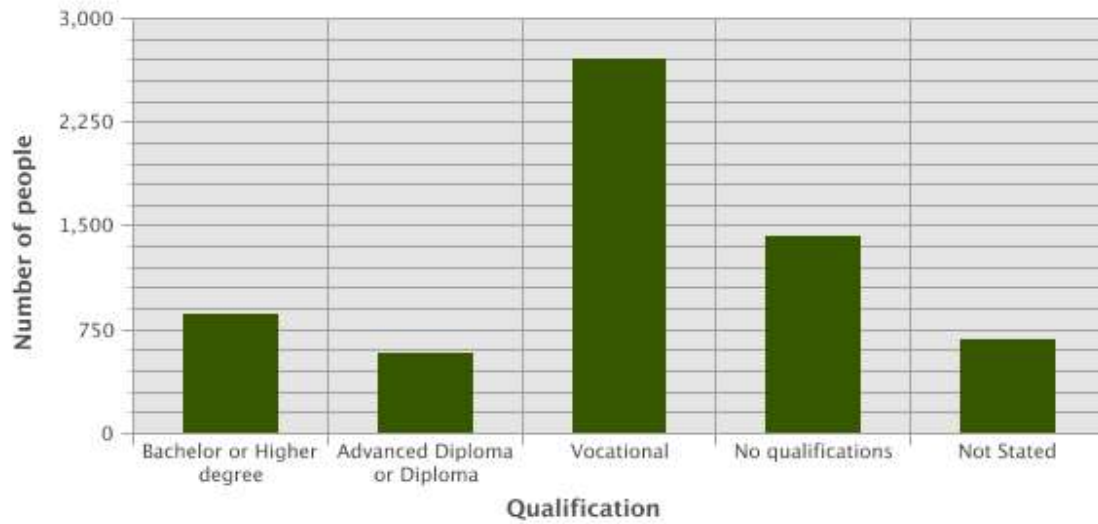
Between 1996 and 2001, there was a moderate increase in the proportion of the population with a bachelor degree or higher in Hastings Council (+1.1%). There was also a notably greater percentage of persons with vocational qualifications, which may be related to the continued growth in consumption-based, services industries.

Highest qualification attained, Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast, 2001

■ Hastings Council ■ Mid-North Coast



Change in highest qualification attained, Hastings Council, 1996 to 2001



Hastings Council

Who are we?

What is the highest secondary school level we have completed?

Derived from the Census question, 'What is the highest level of primary or secondary school the person has completed?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

The Level of Schooling data is a useful indicator of socio-economic status of an area. With other indicators, such as proficiency in English, the data informs planners and decision-makers as to people's ability to access services. Combined with Educational Qualifications it also allows assessment of the skill base of the population. The reason for differences in Level of Schooling completed across areas are linked to a number of factors including:

- the age of the population, as over time there has been a greater emphasis on acquiring higher education in order to find employment;
- the working and social aspirations of the population; and
- a lack of access to further education opportunities due to financial constraints or distance to schools. Unfortunately this data is only available for 2001 as there is no comparable data for previous Census years.

Highest level of schooling completed (persons aged 15 years and over)	2001		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
Year 8 or below	5,905	11.5	12.2
Year 9 or equivalent	6,816	13.2	13.1
Year 10 or equivalent	17,631	34.2	34.4
Year 11 or equivalent	3,156	6.1	5.7
Year 12 or equivalent	12,588	24.4	23.3
Still at school	1,676	3.3	3.5
Did not go to school	151	0.3	0.4
Not Stated	3,643	7.1	7.4
Total	51,566	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

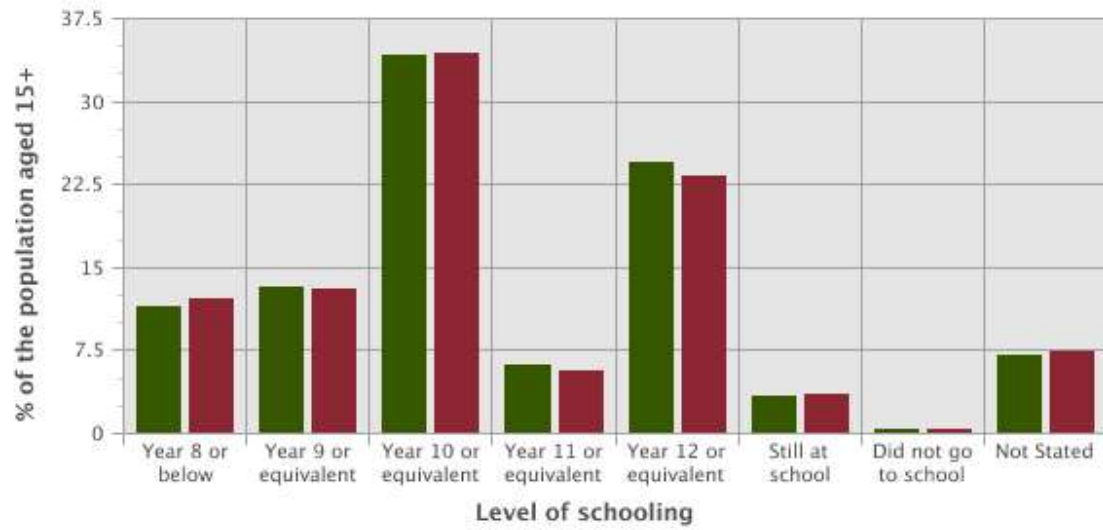
NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to randomisation of small numbers. Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

The combination of the large share of the population who left school at Year 10 or below (or did not attend school at all) and the small share of the population who completed Year 12 or equivalent suggests that Hastings Council featured a less educated population in 2001 compared to other areas in the Mid-North Coast.

An analysis of the distribution of population by their level of schooling achieved showed few significant differences between Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast in 2001.

**Highest level of secondary schooling completed,
Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast, 2001**

■ Hastings Council ■ Mid-North Coast



Hastings Council

Who are we?

Where are we learning?

Derived from the Census question, *'What type of educational institution is the person attending?'*

The share of population attending educational institutions reflects three factors:

- 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.

The number of persons going to Government or Independent Secondary Schools may relate to religious denomination or higher incomes allowing a greater choice of schools.

Education institute attending (persons)	2001			1996		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
Pre School	1,030	1.6	1.7	1,019	1.8	1.8
Primary	5,995	9.3	10.1	5,698	9.9	10.8
Secondary - Government	2,972	4.6	5.8	2,724	4.7	5.8
Secondary - Independent	1,660	2.6	1.9	1,155	2.0	1.5
Secondary - Total	4,632	7.2	7.7	3,879	6.7	7.3
TAFE	1,943	3.0	2.9	1,272	2.2	2.3
University	670	1.0	1.2	517	0.9	1.1
Other	408	0.6	0.6	163	0.3	0.3
Not Attending	47,411	73.9	72.2	42,712	73.9	71.9
Not Stated	2,053	3.2	3.7	2,512	4.3	4.6
Total	64,142	100.0	100.0	57,772	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

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.

An evaluation of 2001 data for Hastings Council against the Mid-North Coast shows the most significant difference was:

- a lesser share of persons at primary school

The lesser share of the population at primary school in Hastings Council shows the relatively smaller number of primary-school aged (5-11) in the local population relative to the Mid-North Coast. Compared with the Mid-North Coast, there was a larger share of the population attending independent schools in Hastings Council as compared to government schools. There was a notably lower share of persons attending government schools in Hastings Council, compared with the Mid-North Coast, while people attending independent schools were slightly more represented in the area. This relationship was influenced by the overall smaller share in secondary schooling.

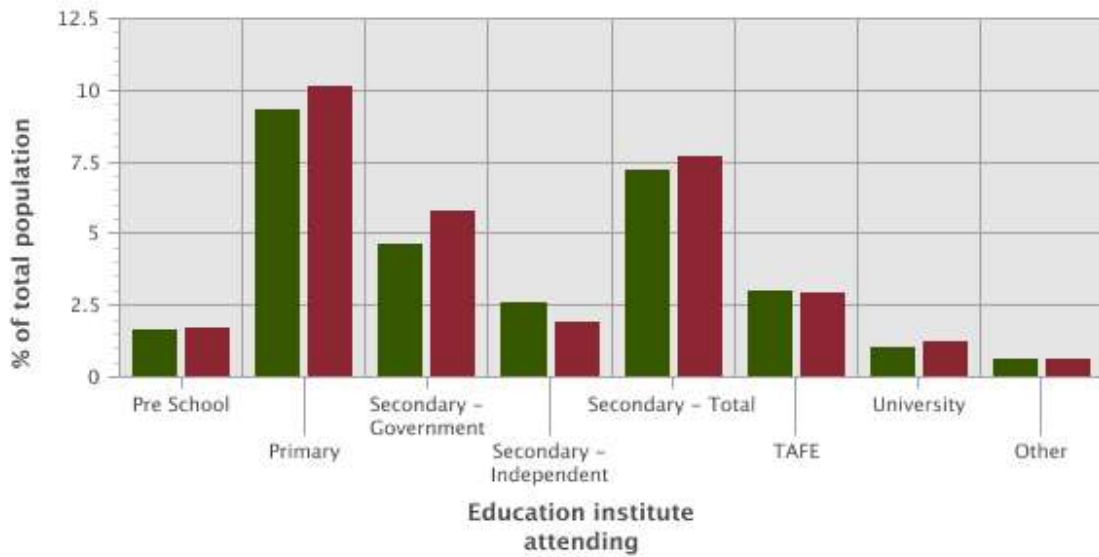
There were also some net changes in the number of persons attending educational institutions between 1996 and 2001. The most significant of these include:

- TAFE students (+671);
- Independent secondary school students (+505)

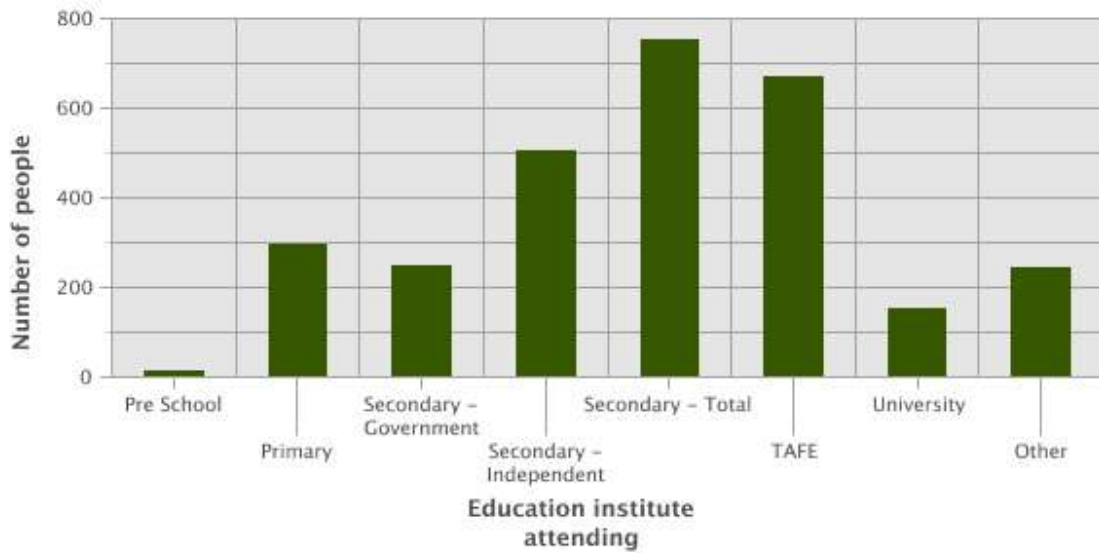
The number of persons not attending educational institutions rose by 4,699 between 1996 and 2001 in Hastings Council.

Education institute attending, Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast, 2001

■ Hastings Council ■ Mid-North Coast



Change in education institute attending, Hastings Council, 1996 to 2001



Hastings Council

What do we do?

What is our employment status?

Derived from the Census question, 'Last week did the person have a full time or part time job of any kind?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

The Employment Status of the population is an important indicator of the socio-economic status of an area. It presents the share of the population that is employed full-time, part-time or unemployed, as well as changes over time in the labour force. Employment Status is linked to a number of factors:

- the age structure of the population, which for example influences the number of persons in the workforce (i.e. population 15 years or more) or retired (i.e. population over 60 years);
- the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area; and
- the education and skill base of the population.

Census Employment Status data should be analysed in conjunction with Income, Occupation and Education Qualifications data to identify the relative socio-economic status of an area.

Employment status (persons aged 15 years and over)	2001			1996		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
Employed full time	12,476	50.9	49.3	11,331	51.3	51.5
Employed part time	8,709	35.5	34.8	6,834	30.9	29.9
Employed not stated	666	2.7	2.6	388	1.8	2.0
Total employed	21,851	89.1	86.8	18,553	83.9	83.4
Total unemployed	2,663	10.9	13.2	3,550	16.1	16.6
Total labour force	24,514	100.0	100.0	22,103	100.0	100.0
Total in labour force	24,514	47.5	49.2	22,103	48.2	50.5
Total not in labour force	25,316	49.1	47.2	23,041	50.3	47.6
Not stated	1,738	3.4	3.6	682	1.5	1.8
Total	51,568	100.0	100.0	45,826	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

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.

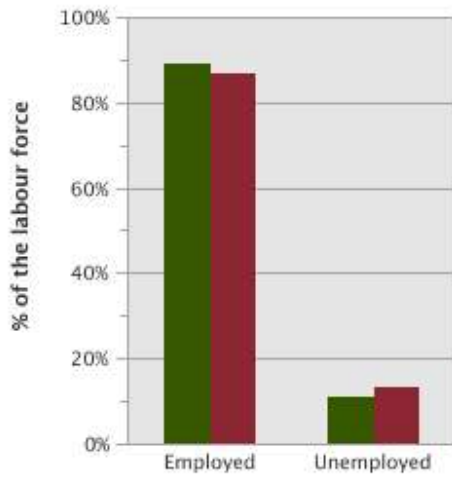
The size of Hastings Council's labour force in 2001 was 24,514 persons. The total resident labour force remained relatively stable in its share of the population between 1996 and 2001. Although the labour force was stable, there was an increase in the percentage of part-time workers, which is in line with the greater casualisation of employment.

The unemployment rate in Hastings Council was lower than the Mid-North Coast in 2001 (10.9% compared to 13.2%). The reason for the lower rate in Hastings Council includes a comparatively smaller share of the population aged 18-24, who often have higher unemployment rates than older workers (25-59). The unemployment rate decreased substantially between 1996 and 2001 in Hastings Council, while the Mid-North Coast also decreased substantially over this period.

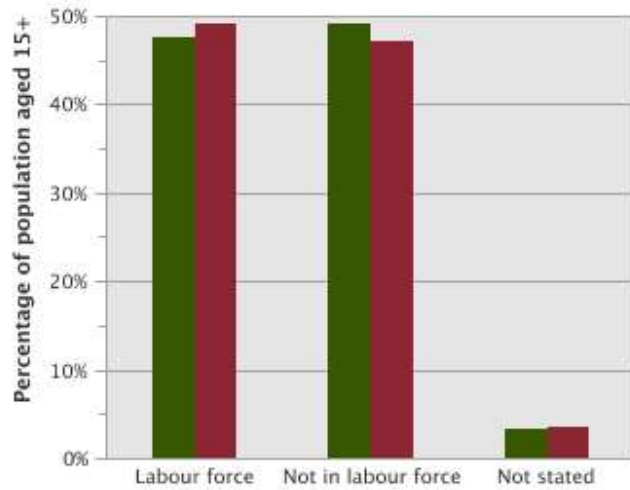
There was not a significant difference between the labour force participation rates in Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast in 2001. The share of those employed in full and part-time work was also similarly distributed, when comparing Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast.

Employment Status, Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast, 2001

■ Hastings Council
■ Mid-North Coast

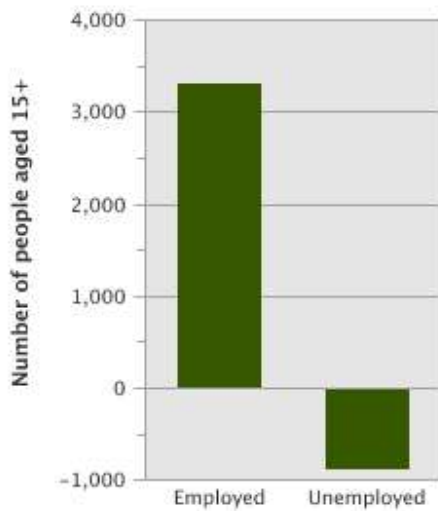


Employment status

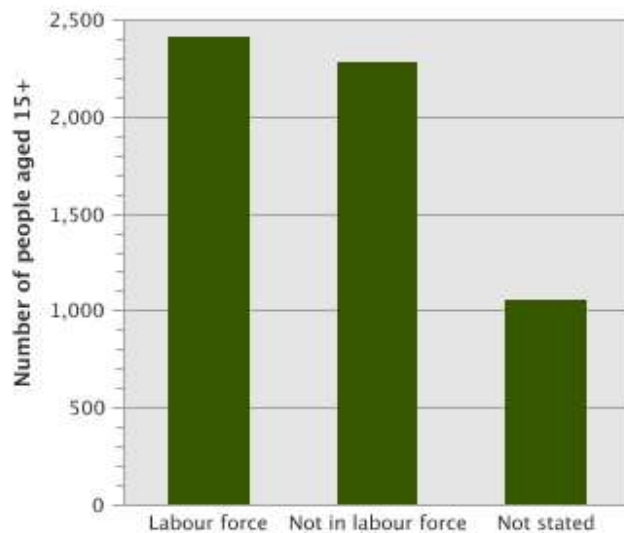


Labour force status

Change in employment status, Hastings Council, 1996 to 2001



Employment status



Labour force status

Hastings Council

What do we do?

What industries do we work in?

Derived from the two Census questions, '[What] best describes the business of [your] employer?' and 'What are the main goods produced or main services provided by [your] employer's business?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

The Industry data identifies the industries in which the residents of an area work (this may be within the residing area or elsewhere). The Industry Structure of the work force is indicative of the skill base and (to some extent) the socio-economic status and industry structure of an area.

The industries that are prominent in an area are strongly related to a range of factors including:

- the economic base and employment opportunities available in the general region;
- the educational levels of the local population; and
- the working and social aspirations of the population.

Industry (employed persons)	2001			1996		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining	948	4.3	6.7	1,023	5.5	7.9
Manufacturing	1,493	6.8	8.2	1,390	7.5	10.2
Electricity, gas and water	433	2.0	1.0	194	1.0	1.0
Construction	1,968	9.0	7.6	1,534	8.3	7.0
Wholesale and retail trade	5,129	23.5	23.0	4,309	23.2	21.9
Transport and storage	678	3.1	3.5	525	2.8	3.5
Communication services	275	1.3	1.4	279	1.5	1.8
Finance insurance and business services	2,447	11.2	9.5	1,954	10.5	9.1
Public admin and defence	757	3.5	4.1	688	3.7	3.7
Education health and community services	4,401	20.1	19.7	3,631	19.6	18.5
Recreation, personal services, cafes etc	2,872	13.1	12.9	2,554	13.8	12.5
Not classifiable, not stated	444	2.0	2.2	465	2.5	3.0
Total	21,845	100.0	100.0	18,546	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

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.

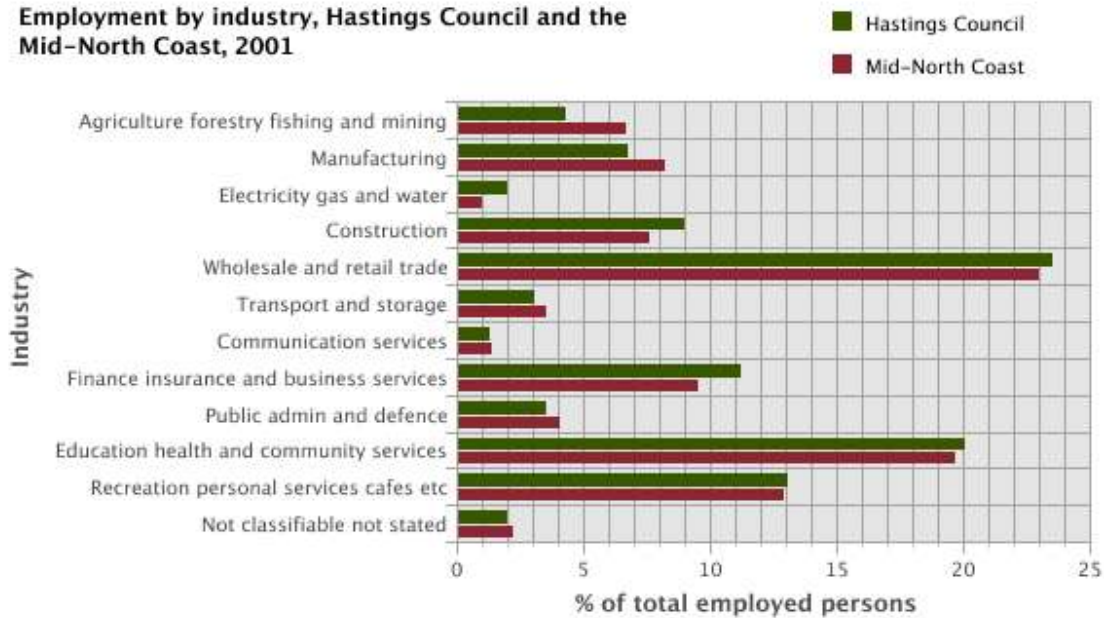
The population of Hastings Council was heavily concentrated in services employment in 2001, with the largest industries including wholesale and retail trade, education, health and community services and recreation, personal services, accommodation and cafes. This is typical of workforces in urban areas, with a comparatively small local manufacturing base.

There were a number of differences between the industries in which Hastings Council residents and the Mid-North Coast residents were working in 2001. The most noteworthy of these included:

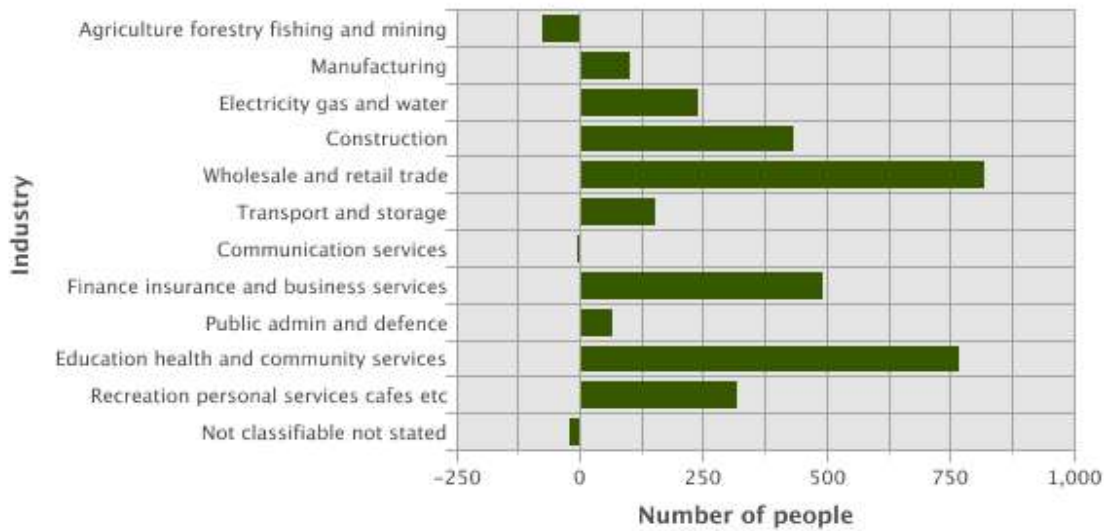
- a lesser proportion of persons employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining;
- a greater proportion of persons employed in finance, insurance and business services

A comparison of employment by sector for 1996 and 2001 indicates little change over the five year period in Hastings Council.

Employment by industry, Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast, 2001



Change in employment by industry, Hastings Council, 1996 to 2001



Hastings Council

What do we do?

What are our occupations?

Derived from the two Census questions, 'In the main job held last week, what was the person's occupation?' and 'What are the main tasks that the person himself/herself usually performs in that occupation?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

The Occupation data identifies the occupations in which the residents of an area work (this may be within the residing area or elsewhere). The occupational structure of the work force is an important indicator of the characteristics of the labour force. With other indicators, such as Educational Qualifications and Income, Occupation is a key component of evaluating the socio-economic status and skill base of an area. The occupations held by a workforce are linked to a range of factors including:

- the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area;
- the educational qualification levels of the population; and
- the working and social aspirations of the population.

Occupation (employed persons)	2001			1996		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
Managers and administrators	1,741	8.0	8.9	1,621	8.7	9.9
Professionals	3,448	15.8	15.0	2,714	14.6	14.2
Associate professionals	2,791	12.8	11.8	2,422	13.1	11.6
Tradespersons	2,871	13.1	12.8	2,576	13.9	13.5
Clerical, sales and service	7,019	32.1	31.1	5,724	30.9	29.2
Production and transport	1,601	7.3	8.0	1,321	7.1	8.6
Labourers	1,930	8.8	10.2	1,745	9.4	10.4
Inadequately described and not stated	450	2.1	2.1	426	2.3	2.6
Total	21,851	100.0	100.0	18,549	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

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.

The largest occupations in Hastings Council in 2001 included clerical, sales and service workers, professionals and tradespersons. This occupational structure implies a relatively diverse employment base, with a mix of both higher and lower skill occupations.

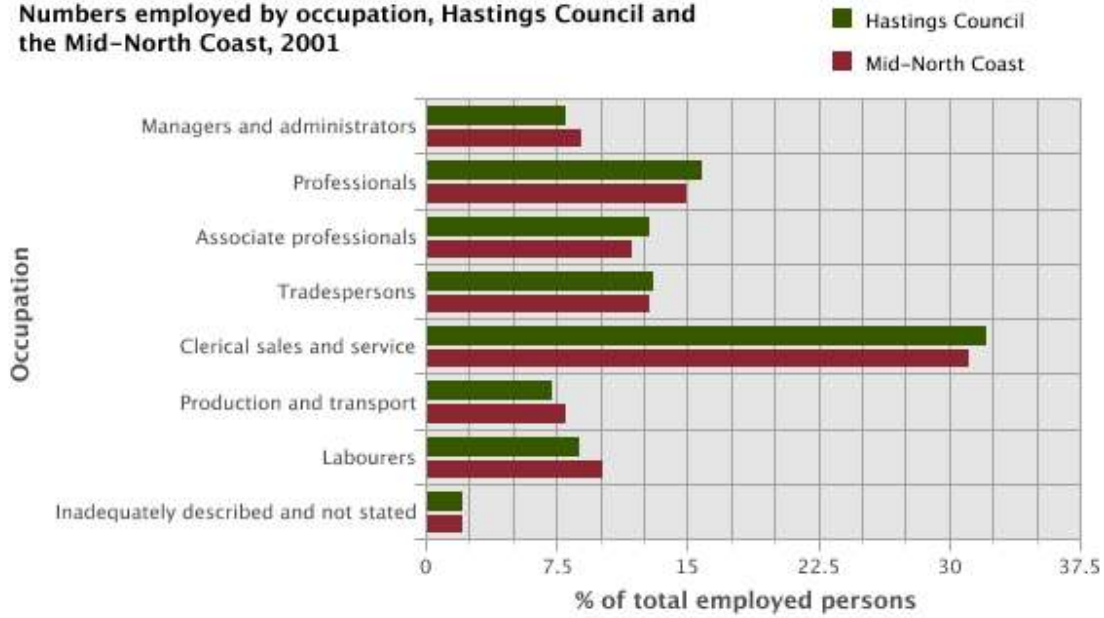
The major differences in the occupational composition in 2001 between Hastings Council when compared to the Mid-North Coast included:

- a lower share of labourers (-1.4%);
- a higher share of clerical, sales and service workers (+1%);
- a higher share of associate professionals (+1%).

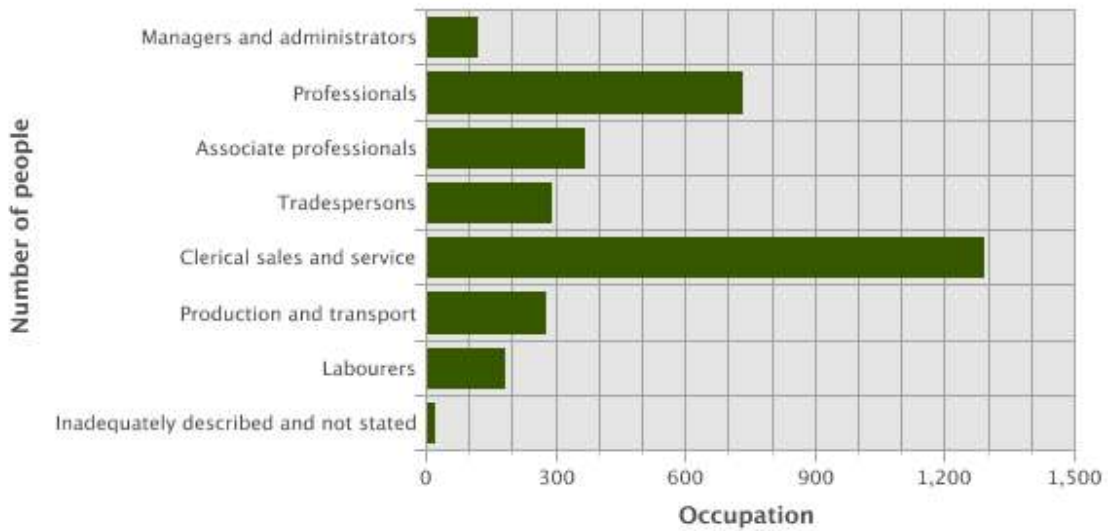
There were significant changes in the numbers of persons employed by occupation between 1996 and 2001. The largest net changes were experienced in:

- clerical, sales and service workers (+1,295);
- professionals (+734);
- associate professionals (+369);
- tradespersons (+295).

Numbers employed by occupation, Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast, 2001



Change in numbers employed by occupation, Hastings Council, 1996 to 2001



Hastings Council

What do we do?

Do we use a computer at home?

Derived from the Census question, *'Did the person use a personal computer at home last week?'* The 2001 Census is the first time this question has been asked.

This data attempts to capture access to and use of personal computers at home over the week preceding the 2001 Census. There are a number of reasons for greater or lesser Computer Usage across areas including:

- the availability of disposable income (to purchase a domestic computer);
- the age of the population (with younger people having much higher usage patterns); and
- the lifestyle of the population and the ability of people to gain convenient access through other sources, such as work or libraries.

The data presented on Computer Usage in conjunction with Internet Usage assists in gauging the extent to which the population has embraced new communication technology and the ability for communities to gain access to service and information delivery via electronic means.

Computer use age group (years)	2001		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
0 - 14 computer users	5,942	9.3	9.0
0 - 14 non computer users	6,273	9.8	11.7
0 - 14 not stated	365	0.6	0.7
0 - 14 Total	12,580	19.6	21.4
15 - 24 computer users	3,312	5.2	5.0
15 - 24 non computer users	2,715	4.2	5.1
15 - 24 not stated	167	0.3	0.3
15 - 24 Total	6,194	9.7	10.4
25 - 44 computer users	7,020	10.9	10.0
25 - 44 non computer users	7,193	11.2	13.1
25 - 44 not stated	299	0.5	0.6
25 - 44 Total	14,512	22.6	23.7
45 - 64 computer users	5,848	9.1	8.5
45 - 64 non computer users	10,492	16.4	16.9
45 - 64 not stated	223	0.3	0.5
45 - 64 Total	16,563	25.8	25.8
65+ computer users	1,562	2.4	1.7
65+ non computer users	12,396	19.3	16.4
65+ years not stated	339	0.5	0.5
65+ years Total	14,297	22.3	18.6
Total computer users	23,684	36.9	34.2
Total non computer users	39,069	60.9	63.1
Total not stated	1,393	2.2	2.7
Total	64,146	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

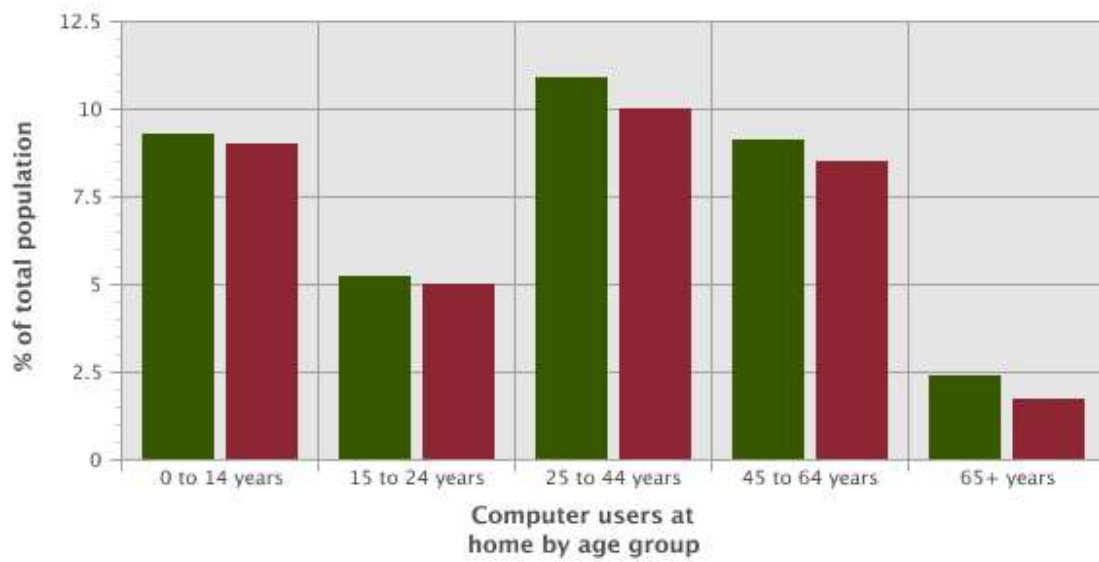
NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to **randomisation** of small numbers. Please refer to the **specific data notes** for more information.

In Hastings Council, over the week leading up to the 2001 Census, there was a relatively smaller share of personal computer users to non-users. The proportion of computer-users was higher in Hastings Council compared to the Mid-North Coast. A comparison of computer users by age in 2001 showed few differences between Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast.

Overall, the most numerous computer-using groups in Hastings Council included the 25-44 year age group, 0-14 year age group and 45-64 year age group. A further investigation of the 2001 data by age indicates that the highest ratio of computer users to non-computer users was found in the 15-24 year age group, while the 65+ year age group had the lowest ratio.

Age by computer usage at home, Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast, 2001

Hastings Council Mid-North Coast



Hastings Council

What do we do?

Do we use the internet and where?

Derived from the Census question, 'Did the person use the Internet anywhere last week?' The 2001 Census is the first time this question has been asked.

This question attempts to capture the total use of the Internet and Internet use at work, at home and elsewhere. There are a number of reasons for greater or lesser usage of the Internet. The major factors relate to the age of the population (with younger people having much higher usage patterns) and the ability for people to gain convenient access from sources, such as work or libraries.

With the Computer Usage data, Internet Usage assists in gauging the extent to which the population has embraced new communication technology and the ability for communities to gain access to service and information delivery via electronic means.

Internet usage (persons)	2001		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
Home only	11,139	17.4	15.6
Home and at work	2,436	3.8	3.2
Home and elsewhere	671	1.0	1.1
Home, work and elsewhere	150	0.2	0.2
Work only	1,978	3.1	2.9
Work and elsewhere	51	0.1	0.1
Elsewhere	1,821	2.8	3.2
Uses the internet total	18,246	28.4	26.4
Do not use the Internet	44,074	68.7	70.2
Not stated	1,826	2.8	3.3
Total	64,146	100.0	100.0

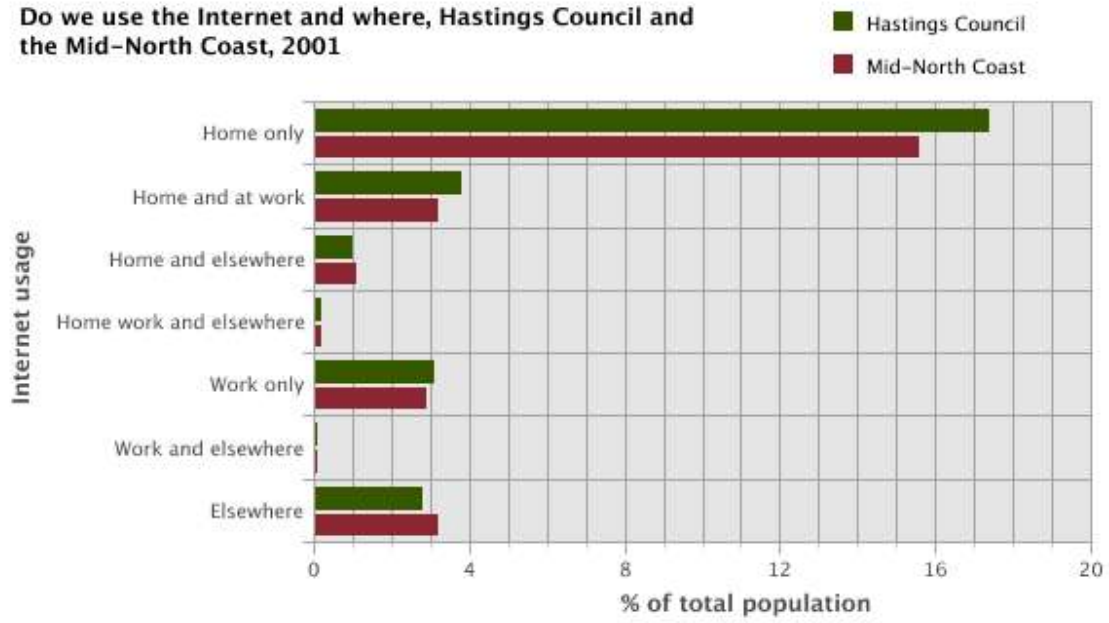
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2001.

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.

In the week leading up to the 2001 Census, 28.4% of residents in Hastings Council accessed the internet. This represented a significantly lower internet usage rate compared to other areas in the Mid-North Coast. The most significant locations where people used the internet included 'home only' and 'home and at work'.

A comparison of overall internet usage between Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast in 2001 showed few differences of note. The similar overall internet usage trends were also matched by the patterns of usage by the different locations.

Do we use the Internet and where, Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast, 2001



Hastings Council

How do we live?

How many cars do we own?

Derived from the Census question, 'How many registered motor vehicles owned or used by residents of this dwelling were garaged or parked at or near this dwelling on the night of Tuesday, 7 August 2001?'

The ability of the population to source services and employment is strongly influenced by access to transport. The number of motor vehicles per household quantifies access to private transport. There are three major reasons for a different share of motor vehicles per household:

- the age structure of the population and household type, which influences the size of the household and the number of adults present;
- access to public transport; and
- household income, which can influence the amount of money available to purchase motor vehicles.

Cars owned (vehicles per household)	2001			1996		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
No vehicles	2,578	9.9	10.3	2,454	10.9	11.0
1 vehicle	12,444	47.9	47.5	11,737	52.0	50.1
2 vehicles	7,606	29.3	28.9	6,087	27.0	27.8
3 vehicles or more	2,067	8.0	8.3	1,321	5.9	6.5
Not stated	1,272	4.9	5.1	976	4.3	4.6
Total	25,967	100.0	100.0	22,575	100.0	100.0

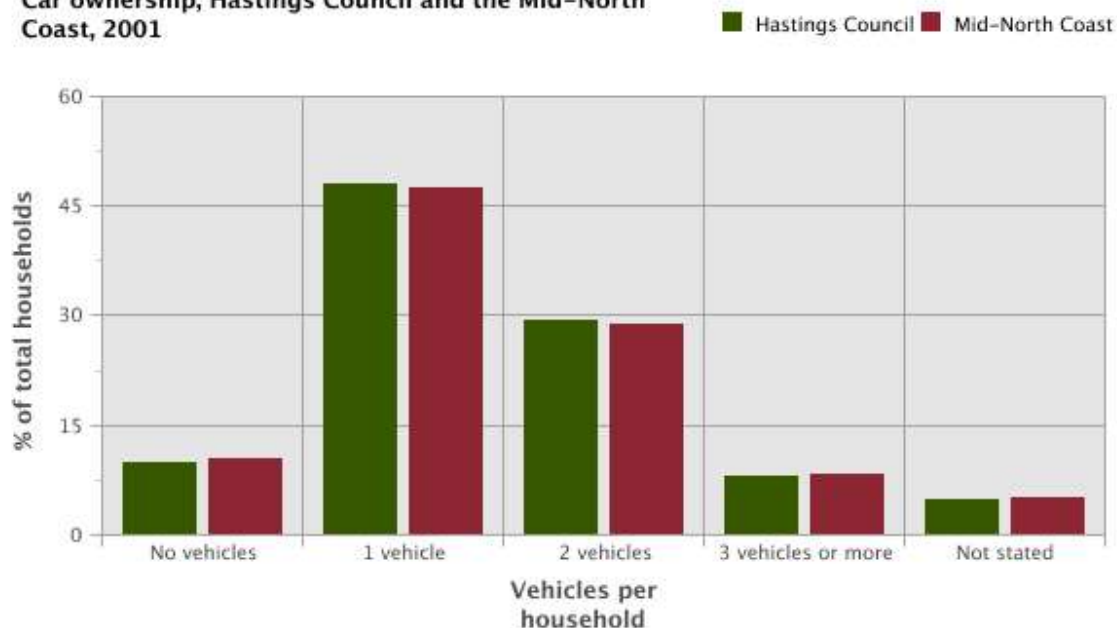
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

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.

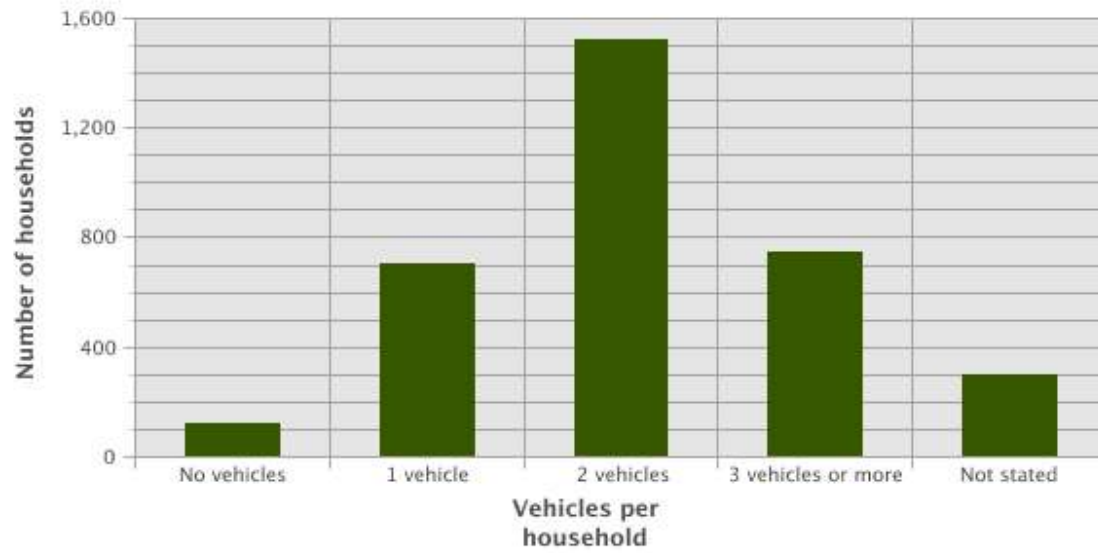
The share of motor vehicles per household in Hastings Council was similar to the overall rate in the Mid-North Coast in 2001. The most prominent categories in this area were households with 1 vehicle (47.9%) and 2 vehicles (29.3%).

Like most areas in the Mid-North Coast, Hastings Council experienced a drop in the percentage of households without a vehicle between 1996 and 2001, which is consistent with greater personal mobility over this period. The decreasing share of households with no vehicle between 1996 and 2001 coincides with an increase in households with a larger number of vehicles, such as two or more.

Car ownership, Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast, 2001



Change in car ownership, Hastings Council, 1996 to 2001



Hastings Council

How do we live?

How do we get to work?

Derived from the Census question, 'How did the person get to work on Tuesday, 7 August 2001?' and relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

This data reveals the main Modes of Transport used by residents to get to work. This data is very useful in transport planning as it informs decision-makers on the effectiveness and availability of local public transport. 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 from within a household; and
- the travel distance to work, which for example, can allow people to walk or bicycle to their place of employment.

Travel to work (includes multi-mode journeys)	2001			1996		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
Car - as driver	12,984	59.4	57.0	10,878	58.6	56.2
Car - as passenger	1,659	7.6	7.5	1,644	8.9	8.4
Motorbike	218	1.0	1.0	209	1.1	1.3
Truck	606	2.8	3.0	--	--	--
Taxi	33	0.2	0.1	25	0.1	0.2
Train	22	0.1	0.1	21	0.1	0.1
Bus	121	0.6	0.7	76	0.4	0.6
Tram or Ferry	3	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0
Bicycle	141	0.6	1.2	157	0.8	1.3
Walked only	831	3.8	4.8	873	4.7	5.6
Other	386	1.8	1.7	411	2.2	2.5
Worked at home	1,557	7.1	7.6	1,404	7.6	8.2
Did not go to work	2,838	13.0	13.4	2,496	13.5	13.3
Not stated	445	2.0	2.0	355	1.9	2.2
Total	21,844	100.0	100.0	18,552	100.0	100.0

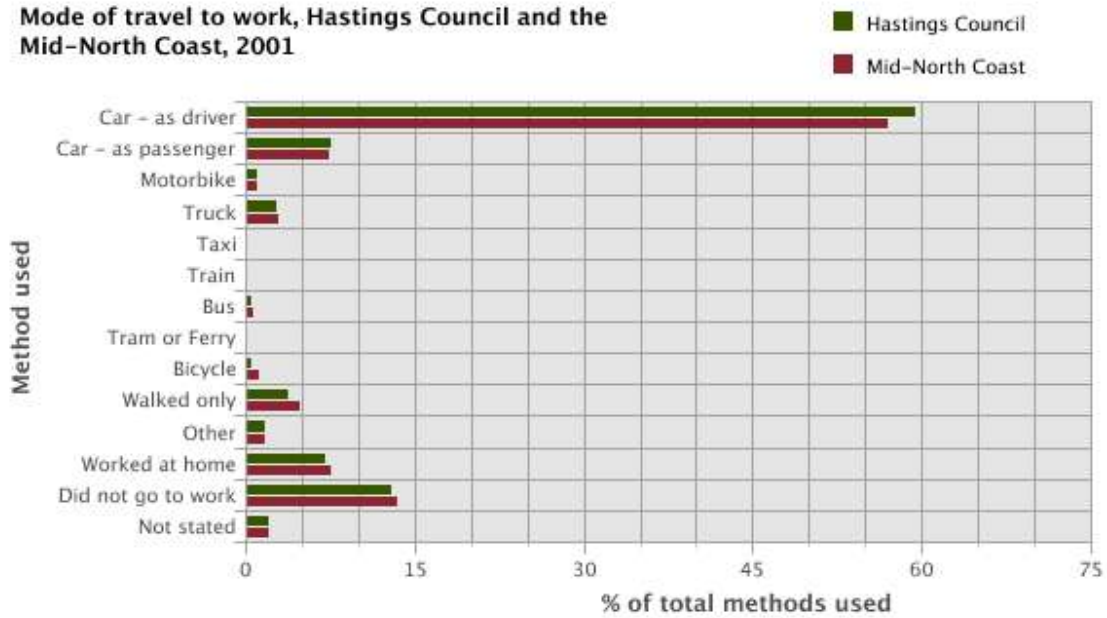
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

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.

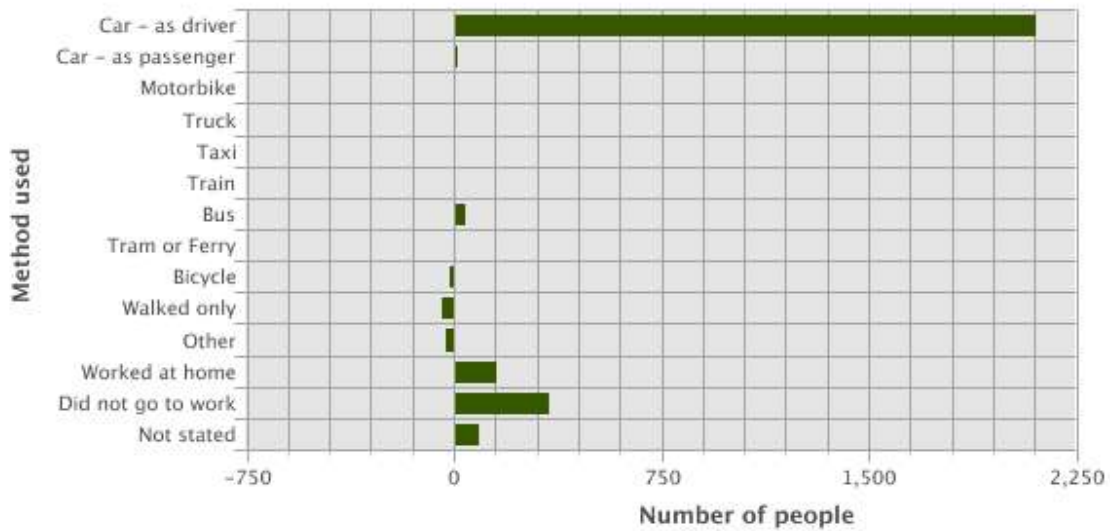
Like most areas across Australia in 2001, Hastings Council featured people driving cars as the dominant mode of travel to work. Only about 1% of people used public transport to get to their place of employment. A comparison of the modes used to get to work by residents of Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast revealed few substantial differences in 2001.

The greatest changes in Hastings Council during the 1996-2001 period included a lesser share of car passengers (-1.3%), a lesser proportion of walkers (-0.9%) and a greater share of car drivers (+0.8%). A total of 2.8% of the working population went to work by truck, which is a new category in the 2001 Census.

Mode of travel to work, Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast, 2001



Change in mode of travel to work, Hastings Council, 1996 to 2001



Hastings Council

How do we live?

What type of households do we live in?

Derived from the Census question, 'What is the person's relationship [to each other person in the household]?'

The Household and Family structure of the population is an indicator of an area's residential role and function (relating to the types of housing markets attracted to the area). It is usually indicative of the area's era of settlement and provides key insights into the level of demand for services and facilities (as most services and facilities are age- and household type-specific).

To get a more complete picture of the demographic characteristics of an area, the Household and Family Type data should be viewed in conjunction with Age Structure data.

Household / family types (families)	2001			1996		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
Couple with child(ren) 15 years and under	4,847	27.0	28.7	4,636	29.3	32.0
Couple with child(ren) over 15 years	1,703	9.5	10.0	1,552	9.8	10.5
Total couple with child(ren)	6,550	36.5	38.6	6,188	39.1	42.5
One parent family with child(ren) 15 years and under	1,747	9.7	11.4	1,399	8.8	10.1
One parent family with child(ren) over 15 years	930	5.2	5.6	720	4.6	5.0
Total one parent family	2,677	14.9	17.0	2,119	13.4	15.1
Couple without child(ren)	8,557	47.6	43.2	7,365	46.5	41.3
Other families	178	1.0	1.1	152	1.0	1.2
Total families	17,962	100.0	100.0	15,824	100.0	100.0

Household / family types (households)	2001			1996		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
One family household	--	--	--	15,506	68.7	69.3
Two or more family household	--	--	--	155	0.7	0.8
Total family households	17,777	68.5	68.1	15,661	69.4	70.1
Lone person household	6,387	24.6	24.3	5,145	22.8	22.4
Group household	589	2.3	2.5	625	2.8	2.8
Other not classifiable household	1,213	4.7	5.1	1,144	5.1	4.7
Total households	25,966	100.0	100.0	22,575	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

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.

Total 'One family households', and 'Two or more family households' are not available for 2001.

A note about families and households: More than one family can live in a single household, this results in a slightly larger number of 'Total families' compared to 'Total family households' in the tables above - the difference being multi-family households. However, the analysis below combines both families and households together in the interests of providing more meaningful information.

Household and family type information is a major indicator of the role and function of areas. It often hints at the age of residential development and the types of housing markets attracted to suburbs or local government areas and with age structure is a major input into local service delivery.

The Hastings Council had a notable proportion of its population in non- traditional households⁽²⁾, especially lone person (24.6%) and couple only households (47.6%). The greater proportion of these household types relates to the attraction of the area to young singles and couples, especially those aged 18-49.

The most significant differences between the household structure of the Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast in 2001 were:

- a greater share of couple without child(ren)
- a lower share of total couple with child(ren)

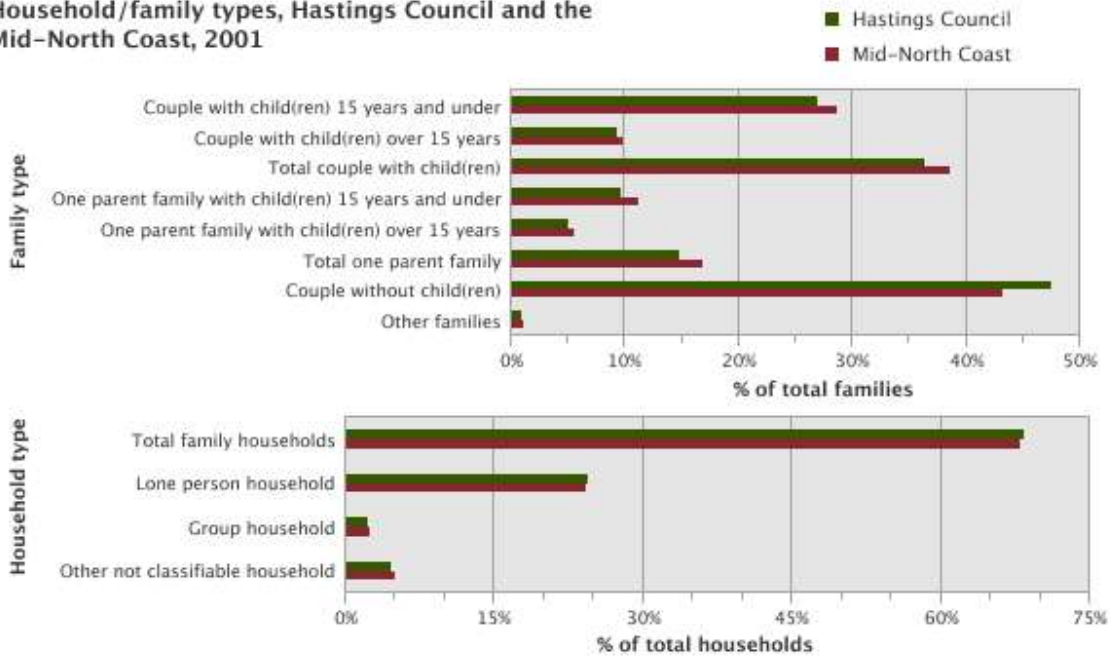
- a lesser proportion of total one parent family

The most significant changes in household types experienced in the Hastings Council between 1996 and 2001 were:

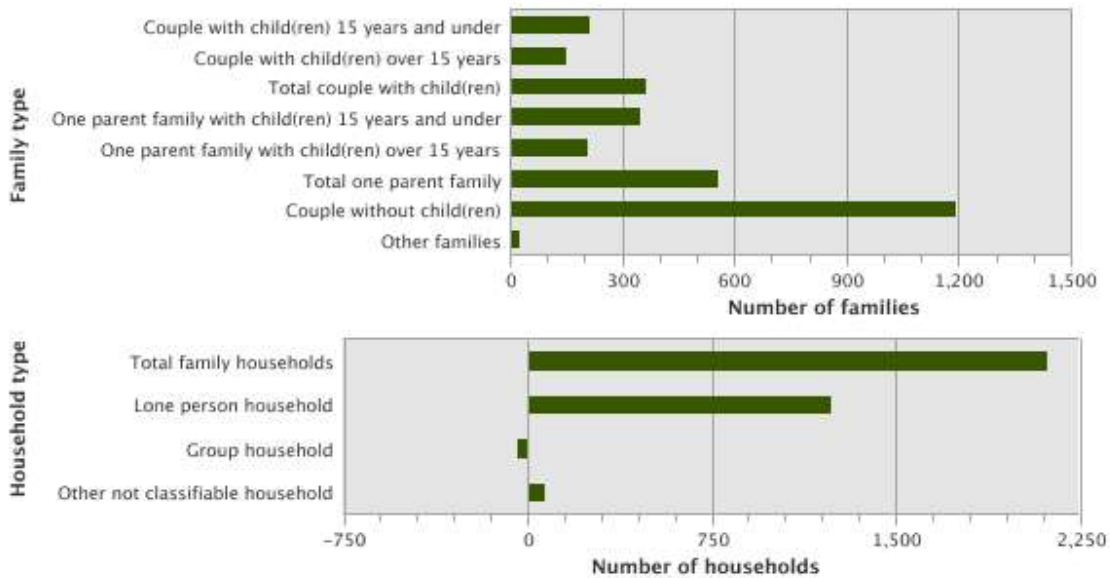
- total couple with child(ren) which declined from 39.1% to 36.5%

(2) Non-traditional households refer to couples without children, lone person, group, and other families and households)

Household/family types, Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast, 2001



Change in household/family types, Hastings Council, 1996 to 2001



Hastings Council

How do we live?

Are we owners, renters or buyers?

Derived from the Census questions, '...which best describes this dwelling?': [fully owned, being purchased, rented etc]. and 'If this dwelling is being rented, who is it rented from?'

Tenure data, to some extent, provide insights into the socio-economic status of an area as well as the role that the area plays in the housing market. For example, a high concentration of private renters may indicate an area attractive to specific housing markets such as young singles and couples, while a concentration of home owners indicates a more settled area (i.e. less transitory), with mature families and empty-nester household types. Tenure can also reflect built form, 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 a mutually exclusive pattern.

In conjunction with other socio-economic status information tenure data is useful for analysing a wide range of issues, including housing market analysis (in conjunction with Household and Family Type data) and for identifying public housing areas.

Housing tenure (households)	2001			1996		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
Owned	12,556	48.4	47.2	10,615	49.5	49.1
Being purchased	5,255	20.2	20.5	4,082	19.0	19.9
Renting - Govt	815	3.1	3.5	775	3.6	4.0
Renting - Other	5,296	20.4	21.6	4,634	21.6	21.7
Renting - Not stated	73	0.3	0.3	45	0.2	0.2
Renting - Total	6,184	23.8	25.4	5,454	25.4	25.9
Other	1,111	4.3	3.4	774	3.6	3.0
Not stated	860	3.3	3.5	506	2.4	2.2
Total	25,966	100.0	100.0	21,431	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

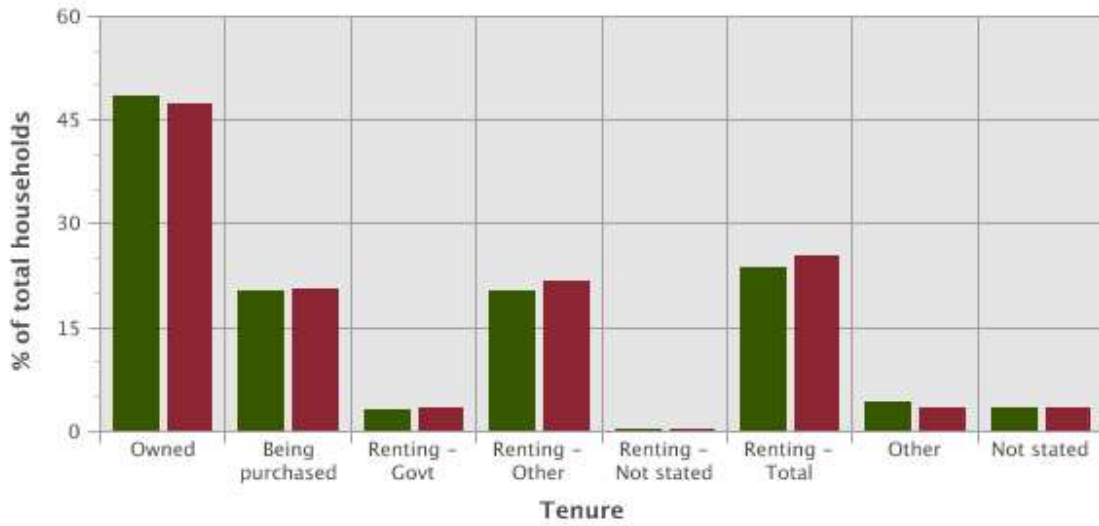
NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to randomisation of small numbers. Please refer to the specific data notes for more information.

The major share of household tenure in Hastings Council in 2001 was homeowners, which illustrates the area has been settled for many decades with a greater share of the households attaining full equity in their homes. An analysis of the tenure types in Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast in 2001 reveals few differences of note.

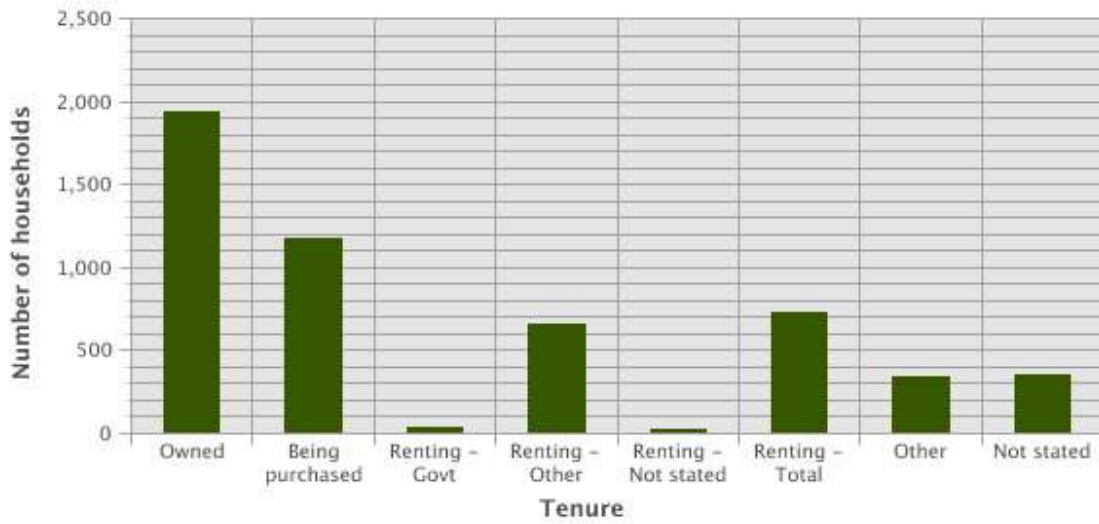
There were very few substantive changes in the share of households by tenure type in Hastings Council between 1996 and 2001.

Housing tenure, Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast, 2001

■ Hastings Council ■ Mid-North Coast



Change in housing tenure, Hastings Council, 1996 to 2001



Hastings Council

How do we live?

What type of dwellings do we live in?

Dwelling Type is derived from an assessment by the Census Collector who observes and records the type of dwelling structure.

The types of dwellings that are common to areas are important determinants in the role and function that the area plays in the housing market. A greater concentration of semi-detached houses, flats and apartments, for example, is likely to attract more young adults and smaller households. While larger, detached or separate dwellings are more likely to have families and prospective families living in them, although this is not a mutually exclusive pattern.

The residential built form often reflects market opportunities or planning policy, such as the building of denser forms of housing around public transport nodes or employment centres.

Dwellings (dwellings)	2001			1996		
	number	%	Mid-North Coast %	number	%	Mid-North Coast %
Separate house	18,838	72.5	78.2	16,099	71.3	77.1
Semi-detached (incl. row/terrace/town house)	2,600	10.0	6.8	1,978	8.8	6.3
Flat, apartment	2,990	11.5	9.1	2,864	12.7	9.0
Other	1,315	5.1	5.2	1,378	6.1	5.9
Not stated	224	0.9	0.8	263	1.2	1.7
TOTAL occupied private dwellings	25,967	100.0	100.0	22,582	100.0	100.0
TOTAL unoccupied Dwellings	2,782	--	--	2,633	--	--
TOTAL dwellings	28,749	--	--	25,215	--	--

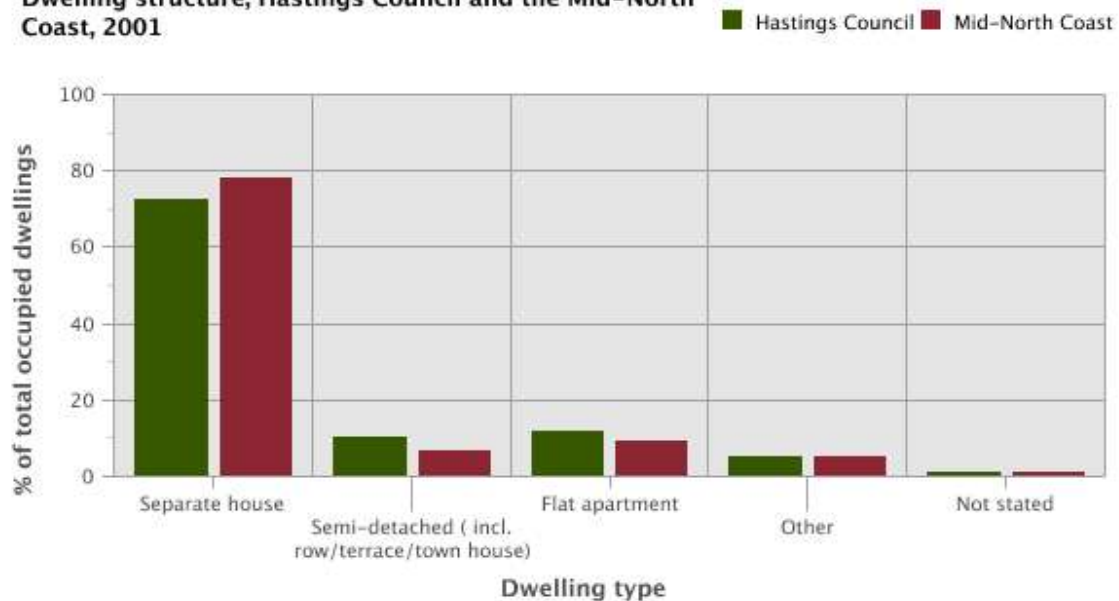
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

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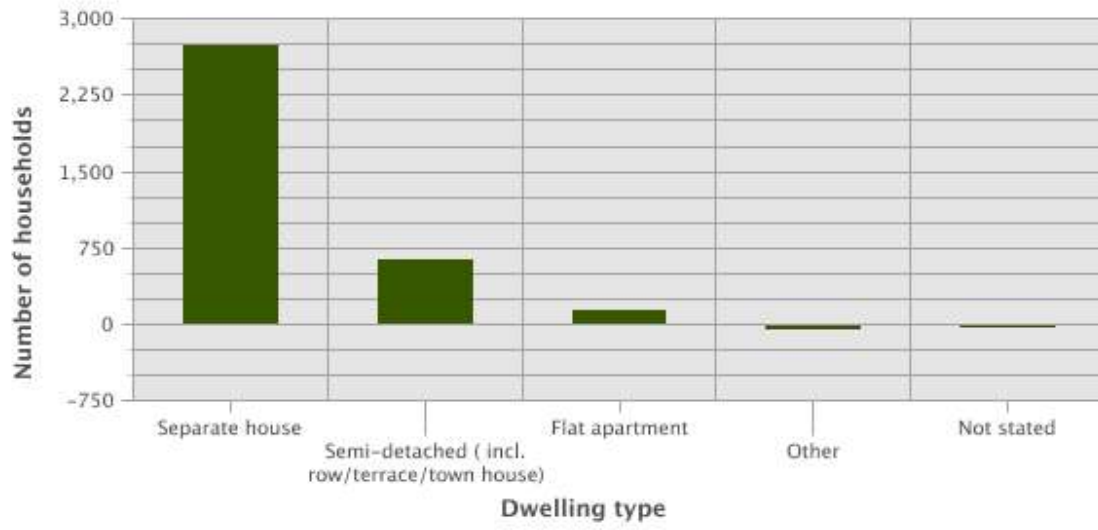
There is a significant concentration of separate houses in Hastings Council, which is consistent with a greater degree of similarity in residential land uses. Hastings Council had a smaller share of separate houses (72.5%) compared to the Mid-North Coast (78.2%) in 2001, while the proportion of semi-detached etc. dwellings was larger.

Between 1996 and 2001, there was a significant overall increase in dwellings. The majority of this share was a result of the construction of separate houses (+2,739 dwellings).

Dwelling structure, Hastings Council and the Mid-North Coast, 2001



Change in dwelling structure, Hastings Council, 1996 to 2001



Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AHHS	Average household size (average number of persons per dwelling). Calculated by dividing the number of people in occupied private dwellings by the number of occupied private dwellings.
ANZSIC	Australian New Zealand Standard Industry Classification
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education
ASCL	Australian Standard Classification of Languages
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
CCD	Census Collector District - the smallest geography for which Census data is available (comprise around 200 households each)
LGA	Local Government Area
OPD	Occupied private dwelling
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SD	Statistical Division
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas
SLA	Statistical Local Area (a statistical area 'usually' smaller than an LGA)
SVG	Scalable Vector Graphic (a graphical format for interactive maps)
TAFE	Technical And Further Education institute

Geography notes

Census data is available at a variety of different geographic levels - eg. State; Local Government; and Census Collector District (a unit of around 200 households), rarely do these boundaries match actual 'communities', 'suburbs' or 'service catchments' needed for effective decision making.

The Community Profile combines data for the Local Government Area of Hastings (benchmarked against the Mid-North Coast and the state of New South Wales), along with customised suburbs, aggregated from Census Collector Districts for three census years: 2001, 1996 and 1991.

The Hastings Council has 12 small areas, however some of the suburbs have populations that are small (eg. below 1,500 people) for detailed profiling. The level of data detail in the Community Profile is too great for these small suburbs (most variables would be '0' or randomised), and as a result, small suburbs have been combined to produce larger 'areas' that can be profiled effectively.

List of small areas (including aggregations) included in the Community Profile

- Camden Haven
- Flynns Beach
- Kings Creek/Sancrox/Lake Innes/Thrumster
- Lake Cathie/Bonny Hills
- Lighthouse Beach/Greenmeadows
- Port Macquarie Remainder/Innes Peninsula
- Rural North
- Rural West/South
- Shelly Beach/Bellevue Hill
- Town Beach/CBD
- Wauchope
- Westport

The suburbs in the Community Profile are aggregations of Census Collector Districts (CCDs) for each of the relevant Census years (2001, 1996 and 1991). Where CCDs do not fit exactly into the Hastings small area boundaries, estimates were made of the number of dwellings to be included. These estimates use aerial photography, dwelling counts, planning schemes, and street directories to determine what percentage of a CCD goes into each small area. The resulting data provides the most accurate population information for small areas.

NOTE: The geography in the Community profile may not match the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) suburb boundaries introduced in 2001.

Data notes

All data in the Community Profile is enumerated data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

Contents

General notes

- Population numbers
- Randomisation
- Overseas visitors
- Table totals and rounding
- suburb geography

Specific notes

- How many people live here?
- Who are we?
- What do we do?
- How do we live?

General notes

• Population figures

Populations are counted and estimated in various ways. The most comprehensive population count available in Australia is derived from the Population and Household Census conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, every 5 years. This measure is known as **Enumerated Population** and represents where people were counted on Census night (August 6). This population figure *excludes* Australians overseas.

To provide a population figure between Censuses, the Australian Bureau of Statistics also produces **Estimated Resident Population** (ERP) numbers. ERPs takes into account people who missed the count on Census night including people who were temporarily overseas (or elsewhere on holiday, such as in the snowfields or Queensland). It also takes into account people counted in an area who are usually resident in another area of Australia or overseas.

All Census data in the Hastings Council Community Profile is **enumerated** data.

• Randomisation

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The information presented in the tables in the Community Profile are based on detailed tables produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics at the Local Government Area level, and at the Census Collector District (for suburbs). These tables may contain small cells (values of 1 or 2) which, in order to preserve confidentiality, have been randomly adjusted to either 0 or 3 by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. As tables are randomly adjusted independently of each other, totals may

differ slightly across tables with the same population. Further, the affect of randomisation is increased with the aggregation of Census Collector Districts into suburbs.

While randomisation compromises the table totals by making them appear inconsistent, this is the best available socio-demographic data at the suburb level. This level of compromise is not statistically significant and should not impact on decision makers making effective resource allocation and planning decisions.

- **Overseas visitors**

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Data from the 2001 Census was published by the ABS with "Overseas visitors" appearing as a category in many tables. To improve usability of the information the category "Overseas visitors" has been removed from all tables and calculations.

- **Table totals and rounding**

top of page

Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to randomisation of small numbers and percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding of decimal places. All discrepancies are minimal and are statistically insignificant.

- **suburb geography**

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The suburbs in the Community Profile tables are aggregations of 2001 Census Collector Districts (CCDs). Where CCDs did not fit exactly into the Hastings Council suburb boundaries, estimates were made of the number of dwellings to be included. These estimates use aerial photography, dwelling counts, planning schemes, and street directories to determine what percentage of a CCD goes into each suburb. The resulting data provides the most accurate population information for suburbs.

NOTE: The geography in the Community profile tables may not match the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) suburb boundaries introduced in 2001.

Specific notes

Specific data notes are presented in the same order as the profile.id menu system.

- **How many people live here?**

top of page

Introduction and summary

The summary statistics table contains 'Total population', 'gender', 'indigenous population' and 'Average household size', along with a summary of data contained elsewhere in the Profile.

'Total population' and 'gender' data excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

'Indigenous population' refers to persons of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

'Average household size' is calculated on the basis of the number people counted in occupied private dwellings (excluding overseas visitors), divided by the number of occupied private dwellings (excluding non-private dwellings such as institutions and hotels etc.)

For notes on other variables in the 'Summary statistics' table please see the relevant sections below.

How old are we?

Includes all persons except 'Overseas Visitors'.

All age groups comprise 5 years.

• Who are we?

top of page

Where were we born?

Excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

Macedonia FYROM refers to the 'Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia'.

The 'United Kingdom' includes 'England', 'Wales', 'Northern Ireland', 'Channel Islands', 'Isle of Man', and 'United Kingdom not further defined'.

'Total Overseas born' includes 'inadequately described', 'at sea', and 'not elsewhere classified'.

'Mainly English speaking countries' includes Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

'Non-English speaking backgrounds' refers to persons born in countries not included in 'Mainly English speaking countries'.

'China (excl. Taiwan Province)' also excludes the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macau.

Birthplace id coded using the [Standard Australian Classification of Countries \(SACC\)](#).

How many recently arrived?

Excludes 'Overseas Visitors', persons who did not state their birthplace and persons born in Australia or in other Australian territories.

Includes Australian residents born overseas who will be in

Australia for more than one year.

What language do we speak at home?

Includes all persons except 'Overseas Visitors'.

Language spoken at home is coded using the **Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL)**.

What is our religion?

Includes all persons except 'Overseas Visitors'.

Religion is coded using the **Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG)**.

The religion question in the Census is an optional question and may not have been completed by all respondents.

What is our household income?

Excludes visitor only households and other non classifiable households.

'Not stated' includes 'Partial income not stated' and 'All incomes not stated'.

'Partial income not stated' includes families where at least one, but not all, member(s) aged 15 years and over did not state an income and /or at least one family member aged 15 years and over was temporarily absent.

'All incomes not stated' includes households where no members present stated an income.

Household income groups are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time. The income quartile method assumes an even distribution within each income group. The Mid-North Coast is used as the benchmark for comparisons.

Annual income quartile groups (households)	2001	1996	1991
1st quartile (lowest)	Nil to \$17,368	Nil to \$14,560	Nil to \$13,264
2nd quartile (medium lowest)	\$17,368 to \$26,936	\$14,560 to \$23,244	\$13,264 to \$20,301
3rd quartile (medium highest)	\$26,936 to \$46,904	\$23,244 to \$38,220	\$20,301 to \$34,879
4th quartile (highest)	\$46,904 and over	\$38,220 and over	\$34,879 and over

What are our qualifications?

Includes persons aged 15 years and over.

Excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

Excludes schooling up to Year 12.

'No qualifications' refers to persons still studying for their first qualification, persons who do not have a qualification, and persons who have a qualification out of the scope of the Census version of the [Australian Standard Classification of Education](#).

What is the highest secondary school level we have completed?

Includes persons aged 15 years and over.

'Schooling' refers to Primary and Secondary schooling.

Excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

Where are we learning?

Excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

'Independent' refers to private, Catholic and other non-Government schools.

'TAFE' refers to 'Tertiary And Further Education' institutions.

• What do we do?

[top of page](#)

What is our employment status?

Excludes 'Overseas Visitors'

Includes persons aged 15 years and over.

'Employed full time' is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census night.

'Employed part time' is defined as having worked less than 35 hours in all jobs during the week prior to Census night.

The 'Labour force' is defined as all persons aged 15 years and over who is looking for work, or is employed, either full time, part time or casually.

What industries do we work in?

Includes all employed persons aged 15 years and over.

Excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

The 2001 and 1996 Industry data is aggregated to approximately match the historical 1991 data in order to make comparisons. The 2001 Industry categories are aggregated as follows:

profile.id® category	Concordance (ANZSIC categories)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & mining	Agriculture, forestry & fishing WITH mining
Manufacturing	Manufacturing
Electricity, gas & water	Electricity, gas & water
Construction	Construction
Wholesale & retail trade	Wholesale trade WITH retail trade

Transport & storage	Transport & storage
Communication services	Communication services
Finance, insurance & business services	Finance & insurance WITH property & business services
Public administration & defence	Public administration & defence
Education, health & community services	Education WITH health & community services
Recreation, personal services, cafes, etc.	Cultural and recreational services WITH personal & other services AND accommodation, cafes and restaurants
Not classified/not stated	Not classifiable economic units WITH not stated

For detailed definitions of 2001 and 1996 industry classifications, refer to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication, [Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classifications 1993](#), cat. no. 1292.0.

What are our occupations?

Includes all employed persons aged 15 years and over.

Excludes 'Overseas Visitors'

The 2001 occupation data is aggregated to approximately match the historical 1996 and 1991 data in order to make comparisons. The 2001 occupation categories are aggregated as follows:

profile.id® category	1996 concordance (ANZSCO)	1991 concordance (ASCO)
Managers & administrators	Managers & administrators	Managers & administrators
Professionals	Professionals	Professionals
Associate professionals	Associate professionals	Associate professionals
Tradespersons	Tradespersons & related workers	Trades persons
Clerical, sales & service	Advanced clerical & service workers WITH intermediate clerical, sales & service workers AND elementary clerical, sales & service workers	Clerks WITH sales persons
Production & transport	Intermediate production & transport workers	Operators & drivers
Labourers	Labourers & related workers	Labourers
Inadeq. desc./not stated	Inadequately described WITH not stated	Inadequately described WITH not stated

For detailed definitions of occupation classifications, refer to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication, [Australian Standard Occupation Classifications 1997](#), cat. no. 1220.0.

Do we use a computer at home?

Excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

Includes people who used a computer in the week before the Census (7 August 2001).

Do we use the internet and where?

Excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

Includes people who used the Internet in the week before the Census (7 August 2001).

The categories which refer to 'at work' are applicable to persons aged 15 years and over only. Where the response for a person aged under 15 years is, 'Yes, at work, that response was classified as 'Yes, elsewhere'.

• How do we live?

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How many cars do we own?

This data applied only to households in occupied private dwellings.

This data identifies the number of registered motor vehicles owned or used by household members, garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census night. It includes company owned vehicles.

The data excludes motorbikes, scooters and tractors.

How do we get to work?

Excludes 'Overseas Visitors'.

'Tram or Ferry' includes light rail.

Data includes multi-mode journeys. Respondents were able to select one or more modes of travel to work. Includes modes used by persons employed full or part time, aged 15 years and over.

What type of households do we live in?

"Couple with child(ren) 15 years and under" and "One parent family with child(ren) 15 years and under" refers to families with at least one child aged 15 years or younger. These families may also have older children living at home.

"One parent family with child(ren) over 15 years" and "Couple with child(ren) over 15 years" refers to families with no children under the age of 15 years.

Data includes same sex couple families.

Overseas Visitors' are excluded'.

Are we owners, renters or buyers?

'Renting – Govt' refers to households renting from a State Government housing authority.

'Renting – Other' refers to households renting from private landlords.

'Owned' includes households 'being occupied under a life tenure scheme'.

'Other' includes 'being occupied rent free'

'Rented – Not stated' refers to rented dwellings where the landlord type was not stated.

What type of dwellings do we live in?

This data only applied to private dwellings.

The dwelling type 'Other' includes occupied residences in caravan parks, marinas, manufactured homes estates and accommodation for the aged/retired (self-care).

The Census classification for dwelling structure is based on the [ABS Standard Dwelling Classification](#).