[Template:About](/wiki/Template:About" \o "Template:About) [Template:Pp-pc1](/wiki/Template:Pp-pc1) [Template:Use Australian English](/wiki/Template:Use_Australian_English) [Template:Use dmy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_dmy_dates) [Template:Infobox Australian place](/wiki/Template:Infobox_Australian_place) **Sydney** [Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en)[[1]](#cite_note-1) is the [state capital](/wiki/List_of_Australian_capital_cities) of [New South Wales](/wiki/New_South_Wales) and the [most populous city](/wiki/List_of_cities_in_Australia_by_population) in [Australia](/wiki/Australia) and [Oceania](/wiki/Oceania).[[2]](#cite_note-2) Located on Australia's east coast, the metropolis surrounds [the world's largest natural harbour](/wiki/Port_Jackson), and sprawls towards the Blue Mountains to the west.[[3]](#cite_note-3) Residents of Sydney are known as "Sydneysiders". Sydney is the second official seat and second official residence of the [Governor-General of Australia](/wiki/Governor-General_of_Australia) and the [Prime Minister of Australia](/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_Australia).

The Sydney area has been inhabited by [indigenous Australians](/wiki/Indigenous_Australians) since the [Upper Paleolithic](/wiki/Upper_Paleolithic) period.[[4]](#cite_note-4) The first British settlers arrived in 1788 to found Sydney as a [penal colony](/wiki/Penal_colony), the first European settlement in Australia. Since [convict transportation](/wiki/Penal_transportation) ended in the mid-19th century, the city has transformed from a colonial outpost into a major global cultural and economic centre. The population of Sydney at the time of the [Template:CensusAU](/wiki/Template:CensusAU) was 4.39 million, 1.5 million of which were born overseas, representing many different nationalities and making Sydney one of the most multicultural cities in the world.[[5]](#cite_note-5) There are more than 250 different languages spoken in Sydney and about one-third of residents speak a [language other than English](/wiki/Languages_Other_Than_English) at home.[[6]](#cite_note-6)[[7]](#cite_note-7) Sydney has an advanced [market economy](/wiki/Market_economy) with strengths in finance, manufacturing and tourism. Its gross regional product was $337 billion in 2013, the largest in Australia.[[8]](#cite_note-8) There is a significant concentration of foreign banks and multinational corporations in Sydney and the city is promoted as [Asia Pacific's](/wiki/Asia_Pacific) leading financial hub.[[9]](#cite_note-9)[[10]](#cite_note-10)[[11]](#cite_note-11)[[12]](#cite_note-12) In addition to hosting events such as the [2000 Summer Olympics](/wiki/2000_Summer_Olympics), millions of tourists come to Sydney each year to see the city's landmarks.[[13]](#cite_note-13) Sydney is also a gateway to Australia for many international visitors.[[13]](#cite_note-13) Its natural features include [Sydney Harbour](/wiki/Port_Jackson), the [Royal National Park](/wiki/Royal_National_Park), [Bondi Beach](/wiki/Bondi_Beach), and the [Royal Botanic Gardens](/wiki/Royal_Botanic_Gardens,_Sydney). Man-made attractions such as the [Sydney Opera House](/wiki/Sydney_Opera_House) and the [Sydney Harbour Bridge](/wiki/Sydney_Harbour_Bridge) are also well known to international visitors.

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## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

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### First inhabitants[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

[thumb|upright=0.7|](/wiki/File:Ku-ring-gai_Chase_-_petroglyph.jpg)[Petroglyph](/wiki/Petroglyph) in Sydney's [Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park](/wiki/Ku-ring-gai_Chase_National_Park) The first people to inhabit the area now known as Sydney were indigenous Australians having migrated from northern Australia and before that from southeast Asia. [Radiocarbon dating](/wiki/Radiocarbon_dating) suggests human activity occurred in and around Sydney for at least 30,000 years.[[4]](#cite_note-4) However, numerous Aboriginal [stone tools](/wiki/Stone_tool) found in [Western Sydney's](/wiki/Western_Sydney) gravel sediments were dated from 45,000 to 50,000 years BP,<ref name=Attenbrow-2010>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref> which would indicate that there was human settlement in Sydney earlier than thought.<ref name=Stockton-Nanson-2004>[Template:Cite journal](/wiki/Template:Cite_journal)</ref>

The earliest British settlers called them [Eora](/wiki/Eora) people. "Eora" is the term the indigenous population used to explain their origins upon first contact with the British. Its literal meaning is "from this place". Prior to the arrival of the British there were 4,000 to 8,000 native people in Sydney from as many as 29 different clans.[[14]](#cite_note-14) [Sydney Cove](/wiki/Sydney_Cove) from [Port Jackson](/wiki/Port_Jackson) to [Petersham](/wiki/Petersham,_New_South_Wales) was inhabited by the [Cadigal](/wiki/Cadigal) clan.[[14]](#cite_note-14) The principal language groups were [Darug](/wiki/Darug), [Guringai](/wiki/Kuringgai), and [Dharawal](/wiki/Tharawal). The earliest Europeans to visit the area noted that the indigenous people were conducting activities such as camping and fishing, using trees for bark and food, collecting shells, and cooking fish.[[15]](#cite_note-15) Development has destroyed much of the city's history including that of the first inhabitants. There continues to be examples of rock art and engravings located in the protected [Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park](/wiki/Ku-ring-gai_Chase_National_Park).[[16]](#cite_note-16) The first meeting between the native people and the British occurred on 29 April 1770 when Lieutenant [James Cook](/wiki/James_Cook) landed at [Botany Bay](/wiki/Botany_Bay) on the Kurnell Peninsula and encountered the [Gweagal](/wiki/Gweagal) clan.[[15]](#cite_note-15)[[17]](#cite_note-17)[[18]](#cite_note-18) He noted in his journal that they were confused and somewhat hostile towards the foreign visitors.[[15]](#cite_note-15) Cook was on a mission of exploration and was not commissioned to start a settlement. He spent a short time collecting food and conducting scientific observations before continuing further north along the east coast of Australia and claiming the new land he had discovered for Britain.

### Establishment of the Colony[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

[thumb|*A Direct North General View of Sydney Cove*, by convict artist](/wiki/File:Thomas_Watling_-_A_Direct_North_General_View_of_Sydney_Cove,_1794.jpg) [Thomas Watling](/wiki/Thomas_Watling) in 1794 The United Kingdom had for a long time been sending its [convicts](/wiki/Convict) across the Atlantic to the [American colonies](/wiki/Thirteen_Colonies). That trade was ended with the [Declaration of Independence](/wiki/United_States_Declaration_of_Independence) by the United States in 1776. Overrun with prisoners, Britain decided in 1786 to found a new penal outpost in the territory discovered by Cook some 16 years earlier. Captain [Arthur Phillip](/wiki/Arthur_Phillip) was charged with establishing the new colony. The colony was at first to be titled "New Albion", but Phillip decided on "Sydney" in recognition of [Thomas Townshend, Lord Sydney](/wiki/Thomas_Townshend,_1st_Viscount_Sydney) and his role in authorising the establishment of the settlement.[[19]](#cite_note-19)[[20]](#cite_note-20) Captain Philip led a fleet (known as the [First Fleet](/wiki/First_Fleet)) of 11 ships and about 850 convicts into Botany Bay on 18 January 1788, though deemed the location unsuitable due to poor soil and a lack of fresh water. He travelled a short way further north and arrived at Port Jackson on 26 January 1788.[[21]](#cite_note-21)[[22]](#cite_note-22) This was to be the location for the new colony. The official proclamation and naming of the colony happened on 7 February 1788. [thumb|Sydney Cove from](/wiki/File:View_of_Sydney_Cove_from_Dawes_Point_by_Joseph_Lycett_page74_a5491074.JPG) [Dawes Point](/wiki/Dawes_Point), 1817 Between 1788 and 1792 about 4,300 convicts were landed at Sydney. The colony was not founded on the principles of freedom and prosperity. Maps from this time show no prison buildings; the punishment for convicts was [transportation](/wiki/Penal_transportation) rather than incarceration, but serious offences were penalised by flogging and hanging.[[23]](#cite_note-23)[[24]](#cite_note-24) Officers and convicts alike faced starvation as supplies ran low and little could be cultivated from the land.[[25]](#cite_note-25) The region's indigenous population was also suffering. It is estimated that half of the native people in Sydney died during the [smallpox](/wiki/Smallpox) epidemic of 1789.[[14]](#cite_note-14)[[26]](#cite_note-26) Some mounted violent resistance to the British settlers. [Lachlan Macquarie](/wiki/Lachlan_Macquarie) became [Governor](/wiki/Governor_of_New_South_Wales) in 1810.

Macquarie did make the most of less than ideal circumstances. His first task was to restore order after the [Rum Rebellion](/wiki/Rum_Rebellion) of 1808 against the previous Governor. Conditions in the colony were not conducive to the development of a thriving new metropolis, but the more regular arrival of ships and the beginnings of maritime trade (such as wool) helped to lessen the burden of isolation.[[23]](#cite_note-23)[[27]](#cite_note-27) Macquarie undertook an extensive building programme of some 265 separate works.[[28]](#cite_note-28) Roads, bridges, wharves, and public buildings were constructed using convict labour and come 1822 the town had banks, markets, and well-established thoroughfares. Part of Macquarie's effort to transform the colony was his authorisation for convicts to re-enter society as free citizens.[[28]](#cite_note-28)

### Modern development[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

The year 1850 was the final year of convict transportation to Sydney, which by this time had a population of 35,000.[[21]](#cite_note-21)[[23]](#cite_note-23) The municipal council of Sydney was incorporated in 1842 and became Australia's first city.[[29]](#cite_note-29) Gold was discovered in the colony in 1851 and with it came thousands of people seeking to make money.[[21]](#cite_note-21)[[29]](#cite_note-29) Sydney's population reached 200,000 by 1871.[[30]](#cite_note-30) Following the depression of the 1890s, the six colonies agreed to form a federated nation of The Commonwealth of Australia. Under the reign of Queen Victoria federation of the six colonies occurred on 1 January 1901. Sydney, with a population of 481,000, then became the state capital of New South Wales.[[24]](#cite_note-24) The [Great Depression](/wiki/Great_Depression) of the 1930s had a severe effect on Sydney's economy, as it did with most cities throughout the industrial world. For much of the 1930s up to one in three breadwinners was unemployed.[[31]](#cite_note-31) Construction of the [Sydney Harbour Bridge](/wiki/Sydney_Harbour_Bridge) served to alleviate some of the effects of the economic downturn by employing 1,400 men between 1924 and 1932.[[32]](#cite_note-32) The population continued to boom despite the Depression and reached 1 million in 1925.[[30]](#cite_note-30)[thumb|Sydney Harbour in 1932](/wiki/File:Sydney_1932.jpg) When Britain declared war on Germany in 1939, Australia too entered. During the war Sydney experienced a surge in industrial development to meet the needs of a wartime economy. Far from mass unemployment, there were now labour shortages and women becoming active in male roles. Sydney's harbour was attacked by the Japanese in May and June 1942 with a [direct attack from Japanese submarines](/wiki/Attack_on_Sydney_Harbour) with some loss of life.[[33]](#cite_note-33) Households throughout the city had built air raid shelters and performed drills.

Following the end of the war the city continued to expand. There were 1.7 million people living in Sydney at 1950 and almost 3 million by 1975. The people of Sydney warmly welcomed [Queen Elizabeth II](/wiki/Queen_Elizabeth_II) in 1954 when the a reigning monarch stepped onto Australian soil for the first time to commence her Australian Royal Tour.[[34]](#cite_note-34) Having arrived on the [Royal Yacht Britannia](/wiki/Royal_Yacht_Britannia) through Sydney Heads, Her Majesty came ashore at Farm Cove. Sydney's iconic Opera House was opened in 1973 by Her Majesty.

A strong [rivalry between Sydney and Melbourne](/wiki/Australian_regional_rivalries) that began in the 1850s still exists to this day. Sydney exceeded Melbourne's population in the early twentieth century and remains Australia's largest city.[[2]](#cite_note-2)[[35]](#cite_note-35) The 2000 Summer Olympics were held in Sydney and became known as the "best Olympic Games ever" by the President of the [International Olympic Committee](/wiki/International_Olympic_Committee).[[36]](#cite_note-36) The Opera House became a [World Heritage Site](/wiki/World_Heritage_Site) in 2007.[[37]](#cite_note-37)

## Geography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

### Topography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

[thumb|Aerial view of Sydney from May 2012 looking east](/wiki/File:Sydney_gnangarra_0305-10.jpg) [thumb|right|Satellite image looking west with Botany Bay on the left and](/wiki/File:Worldwind-Sydney1.jpg) [Port Jackson](/wiki/Port_Jackson) on the right Captain Arthur Phillip, in one of his first reports back to Britain, described Sydney Cove as being "without exception the finest harbour in the world".[[38]](#cite_note-38) Sydney is a coastal basin with the [Tasman Sea](/wiki/Tasman_Sea) to the east, the [Blue Mountains](/wiki/Blue_Mountains_(New_South_Wales)) to the west, the [Hawkesbury River](/wiki/Hawkesbury_River) to the north, and the [Woronora Plateau](/wiki/Woronora_Plateau) to the south. The inner city measures [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), the Greater Sydney region covers [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), and the city's urban area is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in size.[[39]](#cite_note-39)[[40]](#cite_note-40)[[41]](#cite_note-41) Deep river valleys known as [rias](/wiki/Ria) were carved during the [Triassic](/wiki/Triassic) period in the Hawkesbury sandstone of the coastal region where Sydney now lies. The rising sea level between 18,000 and 6,000 years ago flooded the rias to form estuaries and deep harbours.[[42]](#cite_note-42) [Port Jackson](/wiki/Port_Jackson), better known as Sydney Harbour, is one such ria.[[43]](#cite_note-43) 70 beaches can be found along its coastline with Bondi Beach being one of the most famous.

Sydney spans two geographic regions. The [Cumberland Plain](/wiki/Cumberland_Plain) lies to the south and west of the Harbour and is relatively flat. The Hornsby Plateau is located to the north and is dissected by steep valleys. The flat areas of the south were the first to be developed as the city grew. It was not until the construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge that the northern reaches of the coast became more heavily populated.

The [Nepean River](/wiki/Nepean_River) wraps around the western edge of the city and becomes the Hawkesbury River before reaching [Broken Bay](/wiki/Broken_Bay). Most of Sydney's water storages can be found on tributaries of the Nepean River. The [Parramatta River](/wiki/Parramatta_River) is mostly industrial and drains a large area of Sydney's western suburbs into Port Jackson. The southern parts of the city are drained by the [Georges River](/wiki/Georges_River) and the [Cooks River](/wiki/Cooks_River) into Botany Bay.

### Geology[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) Sydney is made up of mostly Triassic rock with some recent [igneous](/wiki/Igneous) dykes and [volcanic](/wiki/Volcanic) necks. The [Sydney Basin](/wiki/Sydney_Basin) was formed when the Earth's crust expanded, subsided, and filled with sediment in the early Triassic period.[[42]](#cite_note-42) Almost all of the exposed rocks around Sydney are sandstone that is some [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) thick and has shale lenses and fossil riverbeds dotted throughout. The sand that was to become this sandstone was washed from [Broken Hill](/wiki/Broken_Hill) and laid down about 200 million years ago. The Basin's [sedimentary rocks](/wiki/Sedimentary_rock) have been subject to uplift with gentle folding and minor faulting during the formation of the [Great Dividing Range](/wiki/Great_Dividing_Range).[[42]](#cite_note-42) Erosion by coastal streams has created a landscape of deep gorges and remnant plateaus. The Sydney Basin bioregion includes coastal features of cliffs, beaches, and estuaries.

### Climate[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|right|The Sydney Harbour Bridge in the](/wiki/File:Sydney_harbour_bridge_duststorm.jpg) [2009 Australian dust storm](/wiki/2009_Australian_dust_storm) Under the [Köppen–Geiger](/wiki/Köppen–Geiger) classification, Sydney has a [humid subtropical climate](/wiki/Humid_subtropical_climate) (*Cfa*)[[44]](#cite_note-44) with warm summers, cool winters and uniform rainfall throughout the year.[[45]](#cite_note-45) The weather is moderated by proximity to the ocean, and more extreme temperatures are recorded in the inland western suburbs.[[46]](#cite_note-46) Sydney experiences an [urban heat island](/wiki/Urban_heat_island) effect.[[47]](#cite_note-47) This makes certain parts of the city more vulnerable to extreme heat.[[47]](#cite_note-47) At Sydney's primary weather station at [Observatory Hill](/wiki/Observatory_Hill), extreme temperatures have ranged from [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) on 18 [January 2013](/wiki/Angry_Summer) to [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) on 22 June 1932;[[48]](#cite_note-48)[[49]](#cite_note-49) whereas at the Sydney Airport station, extremes have ranged from [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[[50]](#cite_note-50)[[51]](#cite_note-51) An average of 14.9 days a year have temperatures at or above [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[[46]](#cite_note-46) The highest minimum temperature recorded at Observatory Hill is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), in February 2011 while the lowest maximum temperature is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), recorded in July 1868.[[46]](#cite_note-46) Rainfall is fairly evenly spread through the year, but is slightly higher during the first half of the year. The rainfall has a moderate to low variability.[[46]](#cite_note-46)[[52]](#cite_note-52) Snowfall was last reported in the Sydney City area in 1836, while a fall of [graupel](/wiki/Graupel), or soft hail, mistaken by many for snow, in July 2008, has raised the possibility that the 1836 event was not snow, either.[[53]](#cite_note-53)[[54]](#cite_note-54) The city is rarely affected by [cyclones](/wiki/Tropical_cyclone), although remnants of [ex-cyclones](/wiki/Post-tropical_cyclone) do affect the city. The [El Niño–Southern Oscillation](/wiki/El_Niño–Southern_Oscillation) plays an important role in determining Sydney's weather patterns: [drought](/wiki/Drought) and [bushfire](/wiki/Bushfire) on the one hand, and storms and flooding on the other, associated with the opposite phases of the oscillation. Many areas of the city bordering [bushland](/wiki/Bushland) have experienced bushfires, these tend to occur during the spring and summer. The city is also prone to severe [storms](/wiki/Storm). One such storm was the [1999 hailstorm](/wiki/1999_Sydney_hailstorm), which severely damaged Sydney's eastern and city suburbs. The storm produced massive hailstones of at least [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in diameter.[[55]](#cite_note-55) The [Bureau of Meteorology](/wiki/Bureau_of_Meteorology_(Australia)) has reported that 2002 through 2005 were the warmest summers in Sydney since records began in 1859.[[56]](#cite_note-56) The summer of 2007–08, however, proved to be the coolest since 1996–97 and is the only summer this millennium to be at or below average in temperatures.[[57]](#cite_note-57) In 2009, dry conditions brought a severe [dust storm towards eastern Australia](/wiki/2009_Australian_dust_storm).[[58]](#cite_note-58)[[59]](#cite_note-59) The average annual temperature of the sea is above [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), and the monthly average ranges from [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in July to [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in January.[[60]](#cite_note-60)[[61]](#cite_note-61)[Template:Sydney weatherbox](/wiki/Template:Sydney_weatherbox)

## Urban structure[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [Template:Wide image](/wiki/Template:Wide_image) [Template:Wide image](/wiki/Template:Wide_image) Lieutenant William Dawes produced a town plan in 1790 but it was ignored by the colony's leaders. Sydney's layout today reflects this lack of planning.[[62]](#cite_note-62) The geographical area covered by urban Sydney is divided into 658 [suburbs](/wiki/Suburbs_and_localities_(Australia)) for addressing and postal purposes and is administered as 40 local government areas.[[63]](#cite_note-63) The [City of Sydney](/wiki/City_of_Sydney) is responsible for 33 of these suburbs, all of which are located close to the [central business district](/wiki/Sydney_central_business_district).[[64]](#cite_note-64) There are 15 contiguous regions around Sydney: the CBD, [Canterbury-Bankstown](/wiki/Canterbury-Bankstown), the [Eastern Suburbs](/wiki/Eastern_Suburbs_(Sydney)), the [Forest District](/wiki/Forest_District_(Sydney)), [Greater Western Sydney](/wiki/Greater_Western_Sydney), the [Hills District](/wiki/Hills_District), the [Inner West](/wiki/Inner_West), [Macarthur](/wiki/Macarthur_(New_South_Wales)), the [Northern Beaches](/wiki/Northern_Beaches), the [Northern Suburbs](/wiki/Northern_Suburbs), the [North Shore](/wiki/North_Shore_(Sydney)), [Southern Sydney](/wiki/Southern_Sydney), [St George](/wiki/St_George_(Sydney)), [Sutherland Shire](/wiki/Sutherland_Shire), and Western Sydney. The largest commercial centres outside of the CBD are [North Sydney](/wiki/North_Sydney,_New_South_Wales) and [Chatswood](/wiki/Chatswood,_New_South_Wales) in the north, [Parramatta](/wiki/Parramatta) to the west, [Liverpool](/wiki/Liverpool,_New_South_Wales) in the south-west, [Hurstville](/wiki/Hurstville,_New_South_Wales) in the south, and [Bondi Junction](/wiki/Bondi_Junction,_New_South_Wales) to the east.[[65]](#cite_note-65) There has been accelerating commercial development in Parramatta since the 1950s as firms serving Western Sydney have set up regional offices and recognised the region's significant residential population mass and cheaper rents.[[66]](#cite_note-66)

### Inner suburbs[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

The CBD itself extends about [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) south from Sydney Cove. It is bordered by Farm Cove within the Royal Botanic Gardens to the east and [Darling Harbour](/wiki/Darling_Harbour) to the west. Suburbs surrounding the CBD include [Woolloomooloo](/wiki/Woolloomooloo,_New_South_Wales) and [Potts Point](/wiki/Potts_Point,_New_South_Wales) to the east, [Surry Hills](/wiki/Surry_Hills,_New_South_Wales) and [Darlinghurst](/wiki/Darlinghurst,_New_South_Wales) to the south, [Pyrmont](/wiki/Pyrmont,_New_South_Wales) and [Ultimo](/wiki/Ultimo,_New_South_Wales) to the west, and [Millers Point](/wiki/Millers_Point,_New_South_Wales) and [The Rocks](/wiki/The_Rocks,_Sydney) to the north. Most of these suburbs measure less than [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in area. Several localities, distinct from suburbs, exist throughout Sydney's inner reaches. [Central](/wiki/Central,_New_South_Wales) and [Circular Quay](/wiki/Circular_Quay) are transport hubs with ferry, rail, and bus interchanges. [Chinatown](/wiki/Chinatown,_Sydney), Darling Harbour, and [Kings Cross](/wiki/Kings_Cross,_New_South_Wales) are important locations for culture, tourism, and recreation.

[thumb|The](/wiki/File:Anzac_Bridge_East.jpg) [Anzac Bridge](/wiki/Anzac_Bridge) spans Johnstons Bay between [Pyrmont](/wiki/Pyrmont,_New_South_Wales) and [Glebe Island](/wiki/Glebe_Island) There is a long trend of [gentrification](/wiki/Gentrification) amongst Sydney's inner suburbs. Pyrmont located on the harbour was redeveloped from a centre of shipping and international trade to an area of high density housing, tourist accommodation, and gambling.[[67]](#cite_note-67) Originally located well outside of the city, Darlinghurst is the location of a former [gaol](/wiki/Gaol), manufacturing, and mixed housing. It had a period when it was known as area of [prostitution](/wiki/Prostitution). The terrace style housing has largely been retained and Darlinghurst has undergone significant gentrification since the 1980s.[[68]](#cite_note-68)[[69]](#cite_note-69)[[70]](#cite_note-70) [Green Square](/wiki/Green_Square,_New_South_Wales) is a former industrial area of [Waterloo](/wiki/Waterloo,_New_South_Wales) which is undergoing urban renewal worth $8 billion. On the city harbour edge the historic suburb and wharves of Millers Point are being built up as the new area of [Barangaroo](/wiki/Barangaroo,_New_South_Wales). The Millers Point / Barangaroo development has significant controversy regardless of the $6 billion worth of economic activity it is generating.[[71]](#cite_note-71)[[72]](#cite_note-72) The suburb of [Paddington](/wiki/Paddington,_New_South_Wales) is a well known suburb for its streets of restored [terrace houses](/wiki/Terraced_house), [Victoria Barracks](/wiki/Victoria_Barracks,_Sydney), and shopping including the weekly Oxford Street markets.[[73]](#cite_note-73)

### North Shore, northern beaches and eastern suburbs[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

[Template:Refimprove section](/wiki/Template:Refimprove_section) [Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) The North Shore, an informal geographic term referring to the northern metropolitan area of Sydney, consists of [Template:NSWcity](/wiki/Template:NSWcity), Chatswood, [Template:NSWcity](/wiki/Template:NSWcity), [Template:NSWcity](/wiki/Template:NSWcity), [Killara](/wiki/Killara), [Template:NSWcity](/wiki/Template:NSWcity), [Template:NSWcity](/wiki/Template:NSWcity) and many others. The North Shore has one of the highest property prices in Sydney with the recent property price inflation sending the average property prices in suburbs such as Roseville,[[74]](#cite_note-74) Lindfield, Killara[[75]](#cite_note-75) and Gordon over 2 million dollars. The North Shore includes the commercial centres of North Sydney and Chatswood. North Sydney itself consists of a large commercial centre, with its own business centre, which contains the second largest concentration of high-rise buildings in Sydney, after the CBD. North Sydney is dominated by advertising, marketing businesses and associated trades, with many large corporations holding office in the region.

The Lower North Shore usually refers to the suburbs adjacent to the harbour such as [Template:NSWcity](/wiki/Template:NSWcity), [Template:NSWcity](/wiki/Template:NSWcity), [Mosman](/wiki/Mosman,_New_South_Wales), [Template:NSWcity](/wiki/Template:NSWcity), [Cremorne Point](/wiki/Cremorne_Point), [Template:NSWcity](/wiki/Template:NSWcity), [Milsons Point](/wiki/Milsons_Point,_New_South_Wales), [Template:NSWcity](/wiki/Template:NSWcity) and North Sydney. The Lower North Shore's eastern boundary is [Middle Harbour](/wiki/Middle_Harbour), or at the [Roseville Bridge](/wiki/Roseville_Bridge) at [Template:NSWcity](/wiki/Template:NSWcity) and [Template:NSWcity](/wiki/Template:NSWcity). The Lower North Shore encompasses suburbs belonging to the local government areas of [Municipality of Mosman](/wiki/Municipality_of_Mosman), [City of Willoughby](/wiki/City_of_Willoughby), [Municipality of Lane Cove](/wiki/Municipality_of_Lane_Cove), [Municipality of Hunter's Hill](/wiki/Municipality_of_Hunter's_Hill) and [North Sydney Council](/wiki/North_Sydney_Council). Taronga Zoo is situated in Mosman. The adjacent suburbs of [Kirribilli](/wiki/Kirribilli,_New_South_Wales) and Milsons Point are the locations of [Kirribilli House](/wiki/Kirribilli_House) and [Luna Park](/wiki/Luna_Park). The Upper North Shore usually refers to the suburbs between Chatswood and [Template:NSWcity](/wiki/Template:NSWcity). It is made up of suburbs located within [Ku-ring-gai](/wiki/Ku-ring-gai_Council) and [Hornsby Shire](/wiki/Hornsby_Shire) councils.

[Vaucluse](/wiki/Vaucluse,_New_South_Wales) in the Eastern Suburbs is amongst Australia's most affluent addresses. Neighbouring suburb [Point Piper](/wiki/Point_Piper,_New_South_Wales) contains Wolseley Road, the ninth dearest street in the world.[[76]](#cite_note-76) [Coogee](/wiki/Coogee,_New_South_Wales) and [Bondi](/wiki/Bondi,_New_South_Wales), both known for tourism and recreation, are also found in the Eastern Suburbs. The Northern Beaches area includes [Manly](/wiki/Manly,_New_South_Wales) one of Sydney's most popular holiday destinations for much of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.[[77]](#cite_note-77)

### Outer suburbs[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

The suburb of [Cronulla](/wiki/Cronulla,_New_South_Wales) in southern Sydney is close to Royal National Park, Australia's oldest national park. The western suburbs encompasses the areas of Parramatta, the sixth largest business district in Australia.[[78]](#cite_note-78) [Bankstown](/wiki/Bankstown), Liverpool, [Penrith](/wiki/Penrith,_New_South_Wales), and [Fairfield](/wiki/Fairfield,_New_South_Wales). Further to the south west is the region of Macarthur and the city of [Campbelltown](/wiki/Campbelltown,_New_South_Wales), a significant population centre until the 1990s considered a region separate to Sydney proper. The Inner Western suburbs include [Balmain](/wiki/Balmain,_New_South_Wales) was once a working class industrial and mining town but has undergone extensive gentrification.[[79]](#cite_note-79) The Inner West also includes [Sydney Olympic Park](/wiki/Sydney_Olympic_Park), a suburb created to host the 2000 Summer Olympics.

### Architecture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|right|upright=0.8|Sydney's oldest buildings were built with materials sourced from](/wiki/File:Castlereagh_and_King_Street.jpg) [Hawkesbury sandstone](/wiki/Hawkesbury_sandstone). The earliest structures in the colony were built to the bare minimum of standards. Upon his appointment, Governor Lachlan Macquarie set ambitious targets for the architectural design of new construction projects. The city now has a world heritage listed building, several national heritage listed buildings, and dozens of Commonwealth heritage listed buildings as evidence of the survival of Macquarie's ideals.[[80]](#cite_note-80)[[81]](#cite_note-81)[[82]](#cite_note-82) In 1814 the Governor called on a convict named [Francis Greenway](/wiki/Francis_Greenway) to design [Macquarie Lighthouse](/wiki/Macquarie_Lighthouse).[[83]](#cite_note-83) The lighthouse and its [Classical](/wiki/Classical_architecture) design earned Greenway a pardon from Macquarie in 1818 and introduced a culture of refined architecture that remains to this day.[[84]](#cite_note-84) Greenway went on to design the [Hyde Park Barracks](/wiki/Hyde_Park_Barracks,_Sydney) in 1819 and the [Georgian](/wiki/Georgian_architecture) style [St James's Church](/wiki/St_James'_Church,_Sydney) in 1824.[[85]](#cite_note-85)[[86]](#cite_note-86) [Gothic-inspired architecture](/wiki/Gothic_architecture) became more popular from the 1830s. [John Verge's](/wiki/John_Verge) [Elizabeth Bay House](/wiki/Elizabeth_Bay_House) and [St Philip's Church](/wiki/St_Philip's_Church,_Sydney) of 1856 were built in [Gothic Revival](/wiki/Gothic_Revival_architecture) style along with [Edward Blore's](/wiki/Edward_Blore) [Government House](/wiki/Government_House,_Sydney) of 1845.[[87]](#cite_note-87)[[88]](#cite_note-88) Kirribilli House, completed in 1858, and St Andrew's Cathedral are rare examples of [Victorian Gothic](/wiki/Gothic_Revival_architecture) construction.[[87]](#cite_note-87)[[89]](#cite_note-89) From the late 1850s there was a shift towards Classical architecture. [Mortimer Lewis](/wiki/Mortimer_Lewis) designed the [Australian Museum](/wiki/Australian_Museum) in 1857.[[90]](#cite_note-90) The [General Post Office](/wiki/General_Post_Office,_Sydney), completed in 1891 in [Victorian Free Classical](/wiki/Victorian_architecture) style, was designed by [James Barnet](/wiki/James_Barnet).[[91]](#cite_note-91) Barnet also oversaw the 1883 reconstruction of Greenway's Macquarie Lighthouse.[[83]](#cite_note-83)[[84]](#cite_note-84) [Customs House](/wiki/Customs_House,_Sydney) was built in 1844 to the specifications of Lewis, with additions from Barnet in 1887 and W L Vernon in 1899.[[92]](#cite_note-92) The neo-Classical and [French Second Empire](/wiki/Second_Empire_architecture) style [Town Hall](/wiki/Sydney_Town_Hall) was completed in 1889.[[93]](#cite_note-93)[[94]](#cite_note-94) [Romanesque](/wiki/Romanesque_architecture) designs gained favour amongst Sydney's architects from the early 1890s. [Sydney Technical College](/wiki/Sydney_Technical_College) was completed in 1893 using both Romanesque Revival and [Queen Anne](/wiki/Queen_Anne_style_architecture) approaches.[[95]](#cite_note-95) The [Queen Victoria Building](/wiki/Queen_Victoria_Building) was designed in Romanesque Revival fashion by [George McRae](/wiki/George_McRae) and completed in 1898.[[96]](#cite_note-96) It was built on the site of the Sydney Central Markets and accommodates 200 shops across its three storeys.[[97]](#cite_note-97) The Great Depression had a tangible influence on Sydney's architecture. New structures became more restrained with far less ornamentation than was common before the 1930s. The most notable architectural feat of this period is the Harbour Bridge. Its steel arch was designed by [John Jacob Crew Bradfield](/wiki/John_Bradfield_(engineer)) and completed in 1932. A total of 39,000 tonnes of structural steel span the [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) between Milsons Point and [Dawes Point](/wiki/Dawes_Point,_New_South_Wales).[[32]](#cite_note-32)[[98]](#cite_note-98) [thumb|left|The atrium of](/wiki/File:One-Bligh_Street_Sydney.jpg) [1 Bligh Street](/wiki/1_Bligh_Street), an example of Sydney's contemporary architecture [Modern](/wiki/Modern_architecture) and [International architecture](/wiki/International_architecture) came to Sydney from the 1940s. Since its completion in 1973 the city's Opera House has become a World Heritage Site and one of the world's most renowned pieces of Modern design. It was conceived by [Jørn Utzon](/wiki/Jørn_Utzon) with contributions from Peter Hall, Lionel Todd, and David Littlemore. Utzon was awarded the [Pritzker Prize](/wiki/Pritzker_Architecture_Prize) in 2003 for his work on the Opera House.[[99]](#cite_note-99) Sydney's first tower was Culwulla Chambers on the corner of King Street and Castlereagh Street which topped out at [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). With the lifting of height restrictions in the 1960s there came a surge of high-rise construction.[[62]](#cite_note-62) Acclaimed architects such as [Jean Nouvel](/wiki/Jean_Nouvel), [Harry Seidler](/wiki/Harry_Seidler), [Richard Rogers](/wiki/Richard_Rogers), [Renzo Piano](/wiki/Renzo_Piano), [Norman Foster](/wiki/Norman_Foster), and [Frank Gehry](/wiki/Frank_Gehry) have each made their own contribution to the city's skyline.

Important buildings in the CBD include [Citigroup Centre](/wiki/Citigroup_Centre,_Sydney),[[100]](#cite_note-100) [Aurora Place](/wiki/Aurora_Place),[[101]](#cite_note-101) [Chifley Tower](/wiki/Chifley_Tower),[[102]](#cite_note-102)[[103]](#cite_note-103) the [Reserve Bank](/wiki/Reserve_Bank_of_Australia) building,[[104]](#cite_note-104) [Deutsche Bank Place](/wiki/Deutsche_Bank_Place),[[105]](#cite_note-105) [MLC Centre](/wiki/MLC_Centre),[[106]](#cite_note-106) and [Capita Centre](/wiki/Capita_Centre).[[107]](#cite_note-107) The tallest structure is [Sydney Tower](/wiki/Sydney_Tower), designed by Donald Crone and completed in 1981.[[108]](#cite_note-108) Regulations limit new buildings to a height of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) due to the proximity of [Sydney Airport](/wiki/Sydney_Airport).

### Housing[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

[Castle Terrace in Paddington, Sydney|thumb|right|Victorian terraces in](/wiki/File:1TerracedHomes4.JPG) [Kings Cross](/wiki/Kings_Cross,_Sydney) exemplify the variation found in the inner suburbs. There were 1.5 million dwellings in Sydney in 2006 including 940,000 detached houses and 180,000 semi-detached terrace houses.[[109]](#cite_note-109) Units or apartments make up 25.8% of Sydney's dwellings, more than the 12.8% which are semi-detached but less than the 60.9% which are separate houses.[[5]](#cite_note-5) Whilst [terrace houses](/wiki/Terrace_houses) are common in the inner city areas, it is detached houses that dominate the landscape in the outer suburbs.

About 80% of all dwellings in Western Sydney are separate houses.[[109]](#cite_note-109) Due to environmental and economic pressures there has been a noted trend towards denser housing. There was a 30% increase in the number of apartments in Sydney between 1996 and 2006.[[109]](#cite_note-109) Public housing in Sydney is managed by the [Government of New South Wales](/wiki/Government_of_New_South_Wales).[[110]](#cite_note-110) Suburbs with large concentrations of public housing include [Claymore](/wiki/Claymore,_New_South_Wales), [Macquarie Fields](/wiki/Macquarie_Fields,_New_South_Wales), [Waterloo](/wiki/Waterloo,_New_South_Wales), and [Mount Druitt](/wiki/Mount_Druitt,_New_South_Wales). The Government has announced plans to sell nearly 300 historic public housing properties in the harbourside neighbourhoods of Millers Point, Gloucester Street, and The Rocks.[[111]](#cite_note-111) A range of heritage housing styles can be found throughout Sydney. Terrace houses are found in the inner suburbs such as Paddington, The Rocks, and Balmain. [Federation](/wiki/Federation_architecture) homes, constructed around the time of Federation in 1901, are located in [Penshurst](/wiki/Penshurst,_New_South_Wales), [Turramurra](/wiki/Turramurra), and in [Haberfield](/wiki/Haberfield,_New_South_Wales). Haberfield is known as "The Federation Suburb" due to the extensive number of Federation homes. Workers cottages are found in Surry Hills, [Redfern](/wiki/Redfern,_New_South_Wales), and Balmain. [California bungalows](/wiki/California_bungalow) are common in [Ashfield](/wiki/Ashfield,_New_South_Wales), [Concord](/wiki/Concord,_New_South_Wales), and [Beecroft](/wiki/Beecroft,_New_South_Wales).[[112]](#cite_note-112)

### Parks and open spaces[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

[thumb|right|The Royal Botanic Gardens](/wiki/File:Sydney-parks-pano.jpg) The [Royal Botanic Gardens](/wiki/Royal_Botanic_Gardens,_Sydney) are the most important green space in the Sydney region, hosting both academic and leisure activities. There are 15 separate parks under the administration of the City of Sydney.[[113]](#cite_note-113) Parks within the city centre include [Hyde Park](/wiki/Hyde_Park,_Sydney), [The Domain](/wiki/The_Domain,_Sydney) and Prince Alfred Park.

The outer suburbs include [Centennial Park](/wiki/Centennial_Park,_New_South_Wales) and [Moore Park](/wiki/Moore_Park,_New_South_Wales) in the east, [Sydney Park](/wiki/Sydney_Park) and Royal National Park in the south, Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park in the north, and the [Western Sydney Parklands](/wiki/Western_Sydney_Parklands) in the west. The Royal National Park was proclaimed on 26 April 1879 and with [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) is the second oldest national park in the world.[[114]](#cite_note-114) The largest park in the Sydney metropolitan region is Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, established in 1894 with an area of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[[115]](#cite_note-115) It is regarded for its well-preserved records of indigenous habitation and more than 800 rock engravings, cave drawings, and middens have been located in the park.[[116]](#cite_note-116)[thumbnail|left|](/wiki/File:HydeParkSandringham_gobeirne.jpg)[Sandringham Memorial Gardens](/wiki/Hyde_Park,_Sydney) The area now known as The Domain was set aside by Governor Arthur Phillip in 1788 as his private reserve.[[117]](#cite_note-117) Under the orders of Macquarie the land to the immediate north of The Domain became the Royal Botanic Gardens in 1816. This makes them the oldest botanic garden in Australia.[[117]](#cite_note-117) The Gardens are not just a place for exploration and relaxation, but also for scientific research with herbarium collections, a library, and laboratories.[[118]](#cite_note-118) The two parks have a total area of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) with 8,900 individual plant species and receive over 3.5 million annual visits.[[119]](#cite_note-119) To the south of The Domain is Hyde Park. It is the oldest public parkland in Australia and measures [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in area.[[120]](#cite_note-120) Its location was used for both relaxation and the grazing of animals from the earliest days of the colony.[[121]](#cite_note-121) Macquarie dedicated it in 1810 for the "recreation and amusement of the inhabitants of the town" and named it in honour of the original [Hyde Park in London](/wiki/Hyde_Park,_London).

## Economy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|The central business district of Sydney from above](/wiki/File:Sydney,_Australia.jpg) Researchers from [Loughborough University](/wiki/Loughborough_University) have ranked Sydney amongst the top ten world cities that are highly integrated into the global economy.[[122]](#cite_note-122) The Global Economic Power Index ranks Sydney number eleven in the world.[[123]](#cite_note-123) The Global Cities Index recognises it as number fourteen in the world based on global engagement.[[124]](#cite_note-124) The city has been ranked eleventh in the world for economic opportunity.[[125]](#cite_note-125) The prevailing economic theory in effect during early colonial days was [mercantilism](/wiki/Mercantilism), as it was throughout most of [Western Europe](/wiki/Western_Europe).[[126]](#cite_note-126) The economy struggled at first due to difficulties in cultivating the land and the lack of a stable monetary system. Governor Lachlan Macquarie solved the second problem by creating [two coins](/wiki/Holey_dollar) from every [Spanish silver dollar](/wiki/Spanish_dollar) in circulation.[[126]](#cite_note-126) The economy was clearly [capitalist](/wiki/Capitalism) in nature by the 1840s as the proportion of free settlers increased, the maritime and wool industries flourished, and the powers of the [East India Company](/wiki/East_India_Company) were curtailed.[[126]](#cite_note-126) Wheat, gold, and other minerals became additional export industries towards the end of the 1800s.[[126]](#cite_note-126) Significant capital began to flow into the city from the 1870s to finance roads, railways, bridges, docks, courthouses, schools, and hospitals. [Protectionist](/wiki/Protectionism) policies after [federation](/wiki/Federation_of_Australia) allowed for the creation of a manufacturing industry which became the city's largest employer by the 1920s.[[126]](#cite_note-126) These same policies helped to relieve the effects of the Great Depression during which the unemployment rate in New South Wales reached as high as 32%.[[126]](#cite_note-126) From the 1960s onwards Parramatta gained recognition as the city's second central business district and finance and tourism became major industries and sources of employment.[[126]](#cite_note-126) Sydney's gross regional product was $337.45 billion in 2013 with the City of Sydney responsible for $95.18 billion of this total.[[8]](#cite_note-8)[[10]](#cite_note-10) The Financial and Insurance Services industry accounts for 18.1% of gross product and is ahead of Professional Services with 9% and Manufacturing with 7.2%. In addition to Financial Services and Tourism, the Creative and Technology sectors are focus industries for the City of Sydney and represented 9% and 11% of its economic output in 2012.[[127]](#cite_note-127)[[128]](#cite_note-128)

### Corporate citizens[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]

There were 451,000 businesses based in Sydney in 2011, including 48% of the top 500 companies in Australia and two-thirds of the regional headquarters of multinational corporations.[[129]](#cite_note-129) Global companies are attracted to the city in part because its time zone spans the closing of business in North America and the opening of business in Europe. Most foreign companies in Sydney maintain significant sales and service functions but comparably less production, research, and development capabilities.[[130]](#cite_note-130) There are 283 multinational companies with regional offices in Sydney.[[131]](#cite_note-131)

### Domestic economics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

Sydney has been ranked between the fifteenth and the fifth most expensive city in the world and is the most expensive city in Australia.[[132]](#cite_note-132)[[133]](#cite_note-133) To compensate, workers receive the seventh highest wage levels of any city in the world.[[132]](#cite_note-132) Sydney ranks tenth in the world in terms of quality of living and its residents possess the highest purchasing power of any city after [Zürich](/wiki/Zürich).[[132]](#cite_note-132)[[134]](#cite_note-134) Working residents of Sydney work an average of 1,846 hours per annum with 15 days of leave.[[132]](#cite_note-132) The labour force of Sydney in 2011 was 2,188,854 with a participation rate of 61.7%. It was made up of 62.1% full-time workers, 26.7% part-time workers, and 5.7% unemployed individuals.[[5]](#cite_note-5)[[135]](#cite_note-135) The largest reported occupations are professionals, clerical and administrative workers, managers, technicians, trades workers, and sales workers.[[5]](#cite_note-5) The largest industries by employment across Sydney are Health Care and Social Assistance with 10.9%, Retail with 9.8%, Professional Services with 9.6%, Manufacturing with 8.5%, Education and Training with 7.6%, Construction with 7.1%, and Financial and Insurance Services with 6.6%.<ref name=ABSGCCSAXLS/> The Professional Services and Financial and Insurance Services industries account for 26.9% of employment within the City of Sydney.[[136]](#cite_note-136) 62.8% of working age residents had a total weekly income of less than $1,000 and 29.1% had a total weekly income of $1,000 or more.<ref name=ABSGCCSAXLS/> The median weekly income for the same period was $619 for individuals, $2,302 for families without children, and $2,537 for families with children.[[5]](#cite_note-5) Unemployment in the City of Sydney averaged 4.6% for the decade to 2013, much lower than the current rate of unemployment in Western Sydney of 7.3%.[[10]](#cite_note-10)[[137]](#cite_note-137) Western Sydney continues to struggle to create jobs to meet its population growth despite the development of commercial centres like Parramatta. Each day about 200,000 commuters travel from Western Sydney to the central business district and suburbs in the east and north of the city.[[137]](#cite_note-137) Home ownership in Sydney was less common than renting prior to World War II but this trend has since reversed.[[109]](#cite_note-109) Median house prices have increased by an average of 8.6% per annum since 1970.[[138]](#cite_note-138)[[139]](#cite_note-139) The median house price in Sydney in March 2014 was $630,000.[[140]](#cite_note-140) The primary cause for rising prices is the increasing cost of land which made up 32% of house prices in 1977 compared to 60% in 2002.[[109]](#cite_note-109) 31.6% of dwellings in Sydney are rented, 30.4% are owned outright, and 34.8% are owned with a mortgage.[[5]](#cite_note-5) 11.8% of mortgagees in 2011 had monthly loan repayments of less than $1,000 and 82.9% had monthly repayments of $1,000 or more.<ref name=ABSGCCSAXLS/> 44.9% of renters for the same period had weekly rent of less than $350 whilst 51.7% had weekly rent of $350 or more. The median weekly rent in Sydney is $450.<ref name=ABSGCCSAXLS/>

### Financial services[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

[thumb|upright|right|](/wiki/File:(1)Commonwealth_Bank_Martin_Place.jpg)[State Savings Bank building](/wiki/State_Savings_Bank_building), Martin Place Macquarie gave a charter in 1817 to form the first bank in Australia, the [Bank of New South Wales](/wiki/Bank_of_New_South_Wales).[[141]](#cite_note-141) New private banks opened throughout the 1800s but the financial system was unstable. Bank collapses were a frequent occurrence and a crisis point was reached in 1893 when 12 banks failed.[[141]](#cite_note-141) The Bank of New South Wales exists to this day as [Westpac](/wiki/Westpac).[[142]](#cite_note-142) The Commonwealth Bank of Australia was formed in Sydney in 1911 and began to issue notes backed by the resources of the nation. It was replaced in this role in 1959 by the [Reserve Bank of Australia](/wiki/Reserve_Bank_of_Australia) which is also based in Sydney.[[141]](#cite_note-141) The [Australian Securities Exchange](/wiki/Australian_Securities_Exchange) began operating in 1987 and with a market capitalisation of $1.6 trillion is now one of the ten largest exchanges in the world.[[143]](#cite_note-143) The Financial and Insurance Services industry now constitutes 43% of the economic product of the City of Sydney.[[9]](#cite_note-9) Sydney makes up half of Australia's finance sector and has been promoted by consecutive Commonwealth Governments as [Asia Pacific's](/wiki/Asia_Pacific) leading financial centre.[[11]](#cite_note-11)[[12]](#cite_note-12) [Structured finance](/wiki/Structured_finance) was pioneered in Sydney and the city is a leading hub for [asset management](/wiki/Asset_management) firms.[[144]](#cite_note-144) In 1985 the Federal Government granted 16 banking licences to foreign banks and now 40 of the 43 foreign banks operating in Australia are based in Sydney, including the [People's Bank of China](/wiki/People's_Bank_of_China), [Bank of America](/wiki/Bank_of_America), [Citigroup](/wiki/Citigroup), [UBS](/wiki/UBS), [Mizuho Bank](/wiki/Mizuho_Bank), [Bank of China](/wiki/Bank_of_China), [Banco Santander](/wiki/Banco_Santander), [Credit Suisse](/wiki/Credit_Suisse), [State Street](/wiki/State_Street_Corporation), [HSBC](/wiki/HSBC), [Deutsche Bank](/wiki/Deutsche_Bank), [Barclays](/wiki/Barclays), [Royal Bank of Canada](/wiki/Royal_Bank_of_Canada), [Société Générale](/wiki/Société_Générale), [Royal Bank of Scotland](/wiki/Royal_Bank_of_Scotland), [Sumitomo Mitsui](/wiki/Sumitomo_Mitsui_Banking_Corporation), [ING Group](/wiki/ING_Group), [BNP Paribas](/wiki/BNP_Paribas), and [Investec](/wiki/Investec).[[9]](#cite_note-9)[[141]](#cite_note-141)[[145]](#cite_note-145)[[146]](#cite_note-146)

### Manufacturing[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

Sydney has been a manufacturing city since the protectionist policies of the 1920s. By 1961 the industry accounted for 39% of all employment and by 1970 over 30% of all Australian manufacturing jobs were in Sydney.[[147]](#cite_note-147) Its status has declined in more recent decades, making up 12.6% of employment in 2001 and 8.5% in 2011.[[147]](#cite_note-147) Between 1970 and 1985 there was a loss of 180,000 manufacturing jobs.[[147]](#cite_note-147) The city is still the largest manufacturing centre in Australia. Its manufacturing output of $21.7 billion in 2013 was greater than that of [Melbourne](/wiki/Melbourne) with $18.9 billion.[[148]](#cite_note-148) Observers have noted Sydney's focus on the domestic market and high-tech manufacturing as reasons for its resilience against the high [Australian dollar](/wiki/Australian_dollar) of the early 2010s.[[148]](#cite_note-148)

### Tourism and international education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|The](/wiki/File:QVB_night.jpg) [Queen Victoria Building](/wiki/Queen_Victoria_Building), a late nineteenth century shopping centre in the central business district Sydney hosted over 2.8 million international visitors in 2013 or nearly half of all international visits to Australia.[[13]](#cite_note-13) These visitors spent 59 million nights in the city and a total of $5.9 billion.[[13]](#cite_note-13) The countries of origin in descending order were China, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States, South Korea, Japan, Singapore, Germany, Hong Kong, and India.[[149]](#cite_note-149) The city also received 8.3 million domestic overnight visitors in 2013 who spent a total of $6 billion.[[149]](#cite_note-149) Sydney has been ranked amongst the top fifteen cities in the world for tourism every year since 2000.[[150]](#cite_note-150)[[151]](#cite_note-151) 26,700 workers in the City of Sydney were directly employed by tourism in 2011.[[152]](#cite_note-152) There were 480,000 visitors and 27,500 people staying overnight each day in 2012.[[152]](#cite_note-152)[thumb|left|Tourists visiting the Sydney Opera House](/wiki/File:Tourists_and_Sydney_Opera_Hosue.jpg) On average, the tourism industry contributes $36 million to the city's economy per day.[[152]](#cite_note-152) Popular destinations include the Sydney Opera House, the Sydney Harbour Bridge, [Watsons Bay](/wiki/Watsons_Bay,_New_South_Wales), [The Rocks](/wiki/The_Rocks,_Sydney), [Sydney Tower](/wiki/Sydney_Tower), [Darling Harbour](/wiki/Darling_Harbour), the Royal Botanic Gardens, the Royal National Park, the [Australian Museum](/wiki/Australian_Museum), the [Museum of Contemporary Art](/wiki/Museum_of_Contemporary_Art_Australia), the [Art Gallery of New South Wales](/wiki/Art_Gallery_of_New_South_Wales), the [Queen Victoria Building](/wiki/Queen_Victoria_Building), Taronga Zoo, Bondi Beach, the Blue Mountains, and Sydney Olympic Park.[[153]](#cite_note-153) Major developmental projects designed to increase Sydney's tourism sector include a [casino and hotel](/wiki/Crown_Sydney) at Barangaroo and the redevelopment of [East Darling Harbour](/wiki/Darling_Harbour#Redevelopment), which involves a new [exhibition and convention centre](/wiki/International_Convention_Centre_Sydney) that will become Australia's largest upon completion.[[154]](#cite_note-154)[[155]](#cite_note-155)[[156]](#cite_note-156) Sydney is the highest ranking city in the world for international students. More than 50,000 international students study at the city's universities and a further 50,000 study at its [vocational](/wiki/TAFE_NSW) and English language schools.[[124]](#cite_note-124)[[157]](#cite_note-157) International education contributes $1.6 billion to the local economy and creates demand for 4,000 local jobs each year.[[158]](#cite_note-158)

## Demographics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Largest overseas born populations**[[159]](#cite_note-159) | |
|  | Population (2011) |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) United Kingdom | 155,065 |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) China | 146,853 |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) India | 86,767 |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) New Zealand | 77,297 |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) Vietnam | 69,405 |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) Philippines | 61,122 |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) Lebanon | 54,215 |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) South Korea | 39,694 |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) Italy | 39,155 |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) Hong Kong | 36,804 |

The population of Sydney in 1788 was less than 1,000.[[160]](#cite_note-160) With convict transportation it tripled in ten years to 2,953.[[161]](#cite_note-161) For each decade since 1961 the population has increased by more than 250,000.[[162]](#cite_note-162) Sydney's population at the time of the 2011 census was 4,391,674.[[5]](#cite_note-5) It has been forecasted that the population will grow to between 8 and 8.5 million by 2061.[[163]](#cite_note-163) Despite this increase, the [Australian Bureau of Statistics](/wiki/Australian_Bureau_of_Statistics) predicts that [Melbourne](/wiki/Melbourne) will replace Sydney as Australia's most populous city by 2053.[[164]](#cite_note-164) The four most densely populated suburbs in Australia are located in Sydney with each having more than 13,000 residents per square kilometre (33,700 residents per square mile).[[165]](#cite_note-165)[thumb|left|](/wiki/File:Chinese_New_Year_Parade_in_Chinatown_Sydney.jpg)[Chinese New Year](/wiki/Chinese_New_Year) celebrations in [Chinatown](/wiki/Chinatown,_Sydney). Sydney is home to the largest Chinese population in Australia.[[166]](#cite_note-166) [Template:Commons category](/wiki/Template:Commons_category) The median age of Sydney residents is 36 and 12.9% of people are 65 or older.[[5]](#cite_note-5) The married population accounts for 49.7% of Sydney whilst 34.7% of people have never been married.[[5]](#cite_note-5) 48.9% of couples have children and 33.5% of couples do not.[[5]](#cite_note-5) 32.5% of people in Sydney speak a language other than English at home with [Arabic](/wiki/Arabic), [Mandarin](/wiki/Standard_Chinese), [Cantonese](/wiki/Cantonese), [Vietnamese](/wiki/Vietnamese_language), and [Greek](/wiki/Greek_language) the most widely spoken.[[5]](#cite_note-5)[[7]](#cite_note-7) There were 54,746 people of indigenous heritage living in Sydney in 2011.[[5]](#cite_note-5) Most immigrants to Sydney between 1840 and 1930 were British, Irish, or Chinese. There were significant clusters of people based on nationality or religion throughout the history of Sydney development. In the early 20th century Irish people were centred in Surry Hills, the Scottish in Paddington.

Since the mass migration following World War II has seen further ethnic groups establish. Including but not limited to Greek, Lebanese, Italian, Czech, Lithuanian, Polish, German, Ashkenazi Jews, Serbian, Macedonian, Russian, Sri Lankan, Filipino, Korean, and Fijian communities.[[160]](#cite_note-160) As of the 2011 census night there were 1,503,620 people living in Sydney that were born overseas, accounting for 42.5% of the population of the City of Sydney and 34.2% of the population of Sydney, the seventh greatest proportion of any city in the world.<ref name=ABSGCCSAXLS/>[[167]](#cite_note-167)[[168]](#cite_note-168) Sydney's largest ancestry groups are English, Australian, Irish, Chinese, and Scottish.[[5]](#cite_note-5) Foreign countries of birth with the greatest representation are England, China, India, New Zealand, and Vietnam.[[5]](#cite_note-5) The concentration of immigrants in Sydney, relative to the rest of Australia (excluding Melbourne), make it the exception rather than the norm on having such a high foreign born population.

## Culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|left|The](/wiki/File:Art_Gallery_of_New_South_Wales_at_night.jpg) [Art Gallery of New South Wales](/wiki/Art_Gallery_of_New_South_Wales), located in [The Domain](/wiki/The_Domain), is the fourth largest public gallery in Australia

### Science, art, and history[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]

The [Australian Museum](/wiki/Australian_Museum) opened in Sydney in 1857 with the purpose of collecting and displaying the natural wealth of the colony.[[169]](#cite_note-169) It remains Australia's oldest natural history museum. In 1995 the [Museum of Sydney](/wiki/Museum_of_Sydney) opened on the site of the first [Government House](/wiki/Government_House,_Sydney). It recounts the story of the city's development.[[170]](#cite_note-170) Other museums based in Sydney include the [Powerhouse Museum](/wiki/Powerhouse_Museum) and the [Australian National Maritime Museum](/wiki/Australian_National_Maritime_Museum).[[171]](#cite_note-171)[[172]](#cite_note-172) In 1866 then [Queen Victoria](/wiki/Queen_Victoria) gave her assent to the formation of the [Royal Society of New South Wales](/wiki/Royal_Society_of_New_South_Wales). The Society exists "for the encouragement of studies and investigations in science, art, literature, and philosophy". It is based in a terrace house in [Darlington](/wiki/Darlington,_New_South_Wales) owned by the [University of Sydney](/wiki/University_of_Sydney).[[173]](#cite_note-173) The [Sydney Observatory](/wiki/Sydney_Observatory) building was constructed in 1859 and used for astronomy and meteorology research until 1982 before being converted into a museum.[[174]](#cite_note-174)[thumb|right|The](/wiki/File:ANZAC_War_Memorial,_Hyde_Park,_Sydney.jpg) [Anzac War Memorial](/wiki/Anzac_War_Memorial) in [Hyde Park](/wiki/Hyde_Park,_Sydney) is a public memorial dedicated to the achievement of the [Australian Imperial Force](/wiki/First_Australian_Imperial_Force) of [World War I](/wiki/World_War_I).[[175]](#cite_note-175) The [Museum of Contemporary Art](/wiki/Museum_of_Contemporary_Art_Australia) was opened in 1991 and occupies an [Art Deco](/wiki/Art_Deco) building in [Circular Quay](/wiki/Circular_Quay). Its collection was founded in the 1940s by artist and art collector John Power and has been maintained by the University of Sydney.[[176]](#cite_note-176) Sydney's other significant art institution is the [Art Gallery of New South Wales](/wiki/Art_Gallery_of_New_South_Wales) which coordinates the coveted [Archibald Prize](/wiki/Archibald_Prize) for portraiture.[[177]](#cite_note-177) Contemporary art galleries are found in [Waterloo](/wiki/Waterloo,_New_South_Wales), [Surry Hills](/wiki/Surry_Hills,_New_South_Wales), Darlinghurst, [Paddington](/wiki/Paddington,_New_South_Wales), [Chippendale](/wiki/Chippendale,_New_South_Wales), [Newtown](/wiki/Newtown,_New_South_Wales), and [Woollahra](/wiki/Woollahra,_New_South_Wales).

### Entertainment[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]

[thumb|left|upright|The](/wiki/File:Atrium_of_State_Theatre_IMG_4687a.jpg) [State Theatre](/wiki/State_Theatre_(Sydney)) on [Market Street](/wiki/Market_Street,_Sydney) was opened in 1929. Sydney's first commercial theatre opened in 1832 and nine more had commenced performances by the late 1920s. The live medium lost much of its popularity to cinema during the Great Depression before experiencing a revival after World War II.[[178]](#cite_note-178) Prominent theatres in the city today include [State Theatre](/wiki/State_Theatre_(Sydney)), [Theatre Royal](/wiki/Theatre_Royal,_Sydney), [Sydney Theatre](/wiki/Sydney_Theatre), [The Wharf Theatre](/wiki/The_Wharf_Theatre), and [Capitol Theatre](/wiki/Capitol_Theatre,_Sydney). [Sydney Theatre Company](/wiki/Sydney_Theatre_Company) maintains a roster of local, classical, and international plays. It occasionally features Australian theatre icons such as [David Williamson](/wiki/David_Williamson), [Hugo Weaving](/wiki/Hugo_Weaving), and [Geoffrey Rush](/wiki/Geoffrey_Rush). The city's other prominent theatre companies are [New Theatre](/wiki/New_Theatre_(Newtown)), [Belvoir](/wiki/Belvoir_(theatre_company)), and [Griffin Theatre Company](/wiki/Griffin_Theatre_Company).

The Sydney Opera House is the home of [Opera Australia](/wiki/Opera_Australia) and [Sydney Symphony](/wiki/Sydney_Symphony). It has staged over 100,000 performances and received 100 million visitors since opening in 1973.[[99]](#cite_note-99) Two other important performance venues in Sydney are [Town Hall](/wiki/Sydney_Town_Hall) and the [City Recital Hall](/wiki/City_Recital_Hall). The [Sydney Conservatorium of Music](/wiki/Sydney_Conservatorium_of_Music) is located adjacent to the Royal Botanic Gardens and serves the Australian music community through education and its biannual [Australian Music Examinations Board](/wiki/Australian_Music_Examinations_Board) exams.[[179]](#cite_note-179) Filmmaking in Sydney was quite prolific until the 1920s when spoken films were introduced and American productions gained dominance in Australian cinema.[[180]](#cite_note-180) [Fox Studios Australia](/wiki/Fox_Studios_Australia) commenced production in Sydney in 1998. Successful films shot in Sydney since then include [*The Matrix*](/wiki/The_Matrix), [*Mission: Impossible II*](/wiki/Mission:_Impossible_II), [*Moulin Rouge!*](/wiki/Moulin_Rouge!), [*Australia*](/wiki/Australia_(2008_film)), and [*The Great Gatsby*](/wiki/The_Great_Gatsby_(2013_film)). The [National Institute of Dramatic Art](/wiki/National_Institute_of_Dramatic_Art) is based in Sydney and has several famous alumni such as [Mel Gibson](/wiki/Mel_Gibson), [Judy Davis](/wiki/Judy_Davis), [Baz Luhrmann](/wiki/Baz_Luhrmann), and [Cate Blanchett](/wiki/Cate_Blanchett).[[181]](#cite_note-181) [thumb|right|upright=1.3|The Sydney Harbour Bridge and Sydney Opera House illuminated during the 2015](/wiki/File:Sydney_Harbour_during_Vivid_Sydney_2015.jpg) [Vivid Sydney](/wiki/Vivid_Sydney) festival of light Sydney is the host of several festivals throughout the year. The city's [New Year's Eve](/wiki/New_Year's_Eve) celebrations are the largest in Australia.[[182]](#cite_note-182) The [Royal Easter Show](/wiki/Sydney_Royal_Easter_Show) is held every year at Sydney Olympic Park. [Sydney Festival](/wiki/Sydney_Festival) is Australia's largest arts festival.[[183]](#cite_note-183) [Big Day Out](/wiki/Big_Day_Out) is a travelling rock music festival that originated in Sydney. The city's two largest film festivals are [Sydney Film Festival](/wiki/Sydney_Film_Festival) and [Tropfest](/wiki/Tropfest). [Vivid Sydney](/wiki/Vivid_Sydney) is an annual outdoor exhibition of art installations, light projections, and music. Sydney hosts the [Australian Fashion Week](/wiki/Australian_Fashion_Week) in autumn. The [Sydney Mardi Gras](/wiki/Sydney_Mardi_Gras) has commenced each February since 1979. Sydney's [Chinatown](/wiki/Chinatown,_Sydney) has had numerous locations since the 1850s. It moved from George Street to Campbell Street to its current setting in Dixon Street in 1980.[[184]](#cite_note-184) The Spanish Quarter is based in Liverpool Street whilst Little Italy is located in Stanley Street.[[126]](#cite_note-126) Popular nightspots are found at [Kings Cross](/wiki/Kings_Cross,_New_South_Wales), [Oxford Street](/wiki/Oxford_Street,_Sydney), [Circular Quay](/wiki/Circular_Quay), and [The Rocks](/wiki/The_Rocks,_Sydney). [The Star](/wiki/The_Star,_Sydney) is the city's only casino and is situated around [Darling Harbour](/wiki/Darling_Harbour).

### Religion[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]

The indigenous people of Sydney held totemic beliefs known as "[dreamings](/wiki/Dreamtime)". Governor Lachlan Macquarie made an effort to found a culture of formal religion throughout the early settlement and ordered the construction of churches such as St Matthew's, St Luke's, St James's, and St Andrew's.[[185]](#cite_note-185) These and other religious institutions have contributed to the education and health of Sydney's residents over time. 28.3% identify themselves as [Catholic](/wiki/Catholicism), whilst 17.6% practice no religion, 16.1% are [Anglican](/wiki/Anglicanism), 4.7% are Islamic, 4.2% are [Eastern Orthodox](/wiki/Eastern_Orthodox_Church), 4.1% are Buddhist, 2.6% are Hindu, and 0.9% are Jewish.[[5]](#cite_note-5)

### Sport and outdoor activities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=27)]

Sydney's earliest migrants brought with them a passion for sport but were restricted by the lack of facilities and equipment. The first organised sports were boxing, wrestling, and horse racing from 1810 in [Hyde Park](/wiki/Hyde_Park,_Sydney).[[186]](#cite_note-186) Horse racing remains popular to this day and events such as the [Golden Slipper Stakes](/wiki/Golden_Slipper_Stakes) attract widespread attention. The first cricket club was formed in 1826 and matches were played within Hyde Park throughout the 1830s and 1840s.[[186]](#cite_note-186) Cricket is a favoured sport in summer and big matches have been held at the [Sydney Cricket Ground](/wiki/Sydney_Cricket_Ground) since 1878. The [New South Wales Blues](/wiki/New_South_Wales_cricket_team) compete in the [Sheffield Shield](/wiki/Sheffield_Shield) league and the [Sydney Sixers](/wiki/Sydney_Sixers) and [Sydney Thunder](/wiki/Sydney_Thunder) contest the national [Big Bash](/wiki/Big_Bash_League) Twenty20 competition.

[thumb|International](/wiki/File:Homebush,_NSW,_Australia.jpg) [Twenty20](/wiki/Twenty20) cricket matches have been hosted annually at [Stadium Australia](/wiki/Stadium_Australia) since 2012. Rugby was played from 1865 as sport in general gained more popularity and better organisation. One-tenth of the colony attended a New South Wales versus New Zealand rugby match in 1907.[[186]](#cite_note-186) Rugby league separated from rugby union in 1908. The [New South Wales Waratahs](/wiki/New_South_Wales_Waratahs) contest the [Super Rugby](/wiki/Super_Rugby) competition. The national [Wallabies](/wiki/Wallabies) rugby union team competes in Sydney in international matches such as the [Bledisloe Cup](/wiki/Bledisloe_Cup), [Rugby Championship](/wiki/The_Rugby_Championship), and [World Cup](/wiki/Rugby_World_Cup). Sydney is home to nine of the sixteen teams in the [National Rugby League](/wiki/National_Rugby_League) competition: [Canterbury-Bankstown Bulldogs](/wiki/Canterbury-Bankstown_Bulldogs), [Cronulla-Sutherland Sharks](/wiki/Cronulla-Sutherland_Sharks), [Manly Sea Eagles](/wiki/Manly_Sea_Eagles), [Penrith Panthers](/wiki/Penrith_Panthers), [Parramatta Eels](/wiki/Parramatta_Eels), [South Sydney Rabbitohs](/wiki/South_Sydney_Rabbitohs), [St George Illawarra Dragons](/wiki/St_George_Illawarra_Dragons), [Sydney Roosters](/wiki/Sydney_Roosters), and [Wests Tigers](/wiki/Wests_Tigers). [New South Wales](/wiki/New_South_Wales_rugby_league_team) contests the annual [State of Origin series](/wiki/State_of_Origin_series) against [Queensland](/wiki/Queensland_rugby_league_team).

[Sydney FC](/wiki/Sydney_FC) and the [Western Sydney Wanderers](/wiki/Western_Sydney_Wanderers) compete in the [A-League](/wiki/A-League) soccer tournament and Sydney frequently hosts matches for the Australian national team, the [Socceroos](/wiki/Socceroos). The [Sydney Swans](/wiki/Sydney_Swans) and the [Greater Western Sydney Giants](/wiki/Greater_Western_Sydney_Giants) are local [Australian rules football](/wiki/Australian_rules_football) clubs that play in the [Australian Football League](/wiki/Australian_Football_League). The [Sydney Kings](/wiki/Sydney_Kings) compete in the [National Basketball League](/wiki/National_Basketball_League_(Australia)). The [Sydney Uni Flames](/wiki/Sydney_Uni_Flames) play in the [Women's National Basketball League](/wiki/Women's_National_Basketball_League). The [Sydney Blue Sox](/wiki/Sydney_Blue_Sox) contest the [Australian Baseball League](/wiki/Australian_Baseball_League). The [Waratahs](/wiki/New_South_Wales_Waratahs_(field_hockey)) are a member of the [Australian Hockey League](/wiki/Australian_Hockey_League). The [Sydney Bears](/wiki/Sydney_Bears) and [Sydney Ice Dogs](/wiki/Sydney_Ice_Dogs) play in the [Australian Ice Hockey League](/wiki/Australian_Ice_Hockey_League). The [Swifts](/wiki/New_South_Wales_Swifts) are competitors in the national women's netball league.

[thumb|left|Sailing on](/wiki/File:Sydney_harbour_and_sailboats.jpg) [Sydney Harbour](/wiki/Port_Jackson) Women were first allowed to participate in recreational swimming when separate baths were opened at [Woolloomooloo Bay](/wiki/Woolloomooloo) in the 1830s. From being illegal at the beginning of the century, sea bathing gained immense popularity during the early 1900s and the first [surf lifesaving](/wiki/Surf_lifesaving) club was established at Bondi Beach.[[186]](#cite_note-186)[[187]](#cite_note-187) [Disputes about appropriate clothing](/wiki/1907_Sydney_bathing_costume_protests) for surf bathing surfaced from time to time and concerned men as well as women. The [City2Surf](/wiki/City2Surf_(Sydney)) is an annual [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) running race from the central business district to Bondi Beach and has been held since 1971. In 2010, 80,000 runners participated which made it the largest run of its kind in the world.[[188]](#cite_note-188) Sailing races have been held on [Sydney Harbour](/wiki/Port_Jackson) since 1827.[[189]](#cite_note-189) Yachting has been popular amongst wealthier residents since the 1840s and the [Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron](/wiki/Royal_Sydney_Yacht_Squadron) was founded in 1862. The [Sydney to Hobart Yacht Race](/wiki/Sydney_to_Hobart_Yacht_Race) is a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) event that starts from Sydney Harbour on Boxing Day.[[190]](#cite_note-190) Since its inception in 1945 it has been recognised as one of the most difficult yacht races in the world.[[191]](#cite_note-191) Six sailors died and 71 vessels of the fleet of 115 failed to finish in the 1998 edition.[[192]](#cite_note-192) The [Royal Sydney Golf Club](/wiki/Royal_Sydney_Golf_Club) is based in [Rose Bay](/wiki/Rose_Bay,_New_South_Wales) and since its opening in 1893 has hosted the [Australian Open](/wiki/Australian_Open_(golf)) on 13 occasions.[[186]](#cite_note-186) [Royal Randwick Racecourse](/wiki/Royal_Randwick_Racecourse) opened in 1833 and holds several major cups throughout the year.[[193]](#cite_note-193) Sydney benefitted from the construction of significant sporting infrastructure in preparation for its hosting of the [2000 Summer Olympics](/wiki/2000_Summer_Olympics). Sydney Olympic Park accommodates athletics, aquatics, tennis, hockey, archery, baseball, cycling, equestrian, and rowing facilities. It also includes the high capacity [Stadium Australia](/wiki/Stadium_Australia) used for rugby, soccer, and Australian rules football. [Sydney Football Stadium](/wiki/Sydney_Football_Stadium) was completed in 1988 and is used for rugby and soccer matches. Sydney Cricket Ground was opened in 1878 and is used for both cricket and Australian rules football fixtures.[[186]](#cite_note-186)

### Media[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=28)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [*The Sydney Morning Herald*](/wiki/The_Sydney_Morning_Herald) is Australia's oldest newspaper still in print. Now a [compact form](/wiki/Compact_(newspaper)) paper owned by [Fairfax Media](/wiki/Fairfax_Media), it has been published continuously since 1831.[[194]](#cite_note-194) Its competitor is the [News Corporation](/wiki/News_Corporation) [tabloid](/wiki/Tabloid_(newspaper_format)) [*The Daily Telegraph*](/wiki/The_Daily_Telegraph_(Australia)) which has been in print since 1879.[[195]](#cite_note-195) Both papers have Sunday tabloid editions called [*The Sun-Herald*](/wiki/The_Sun-Herald) and [*The Sunday Telegraph*](/wiki/The_Sunday_Telegraph_(Australia)) respectively. [*The Bulletin*](/wiki/The_Bulletin) was founded in Sydney in 1880 and became Australia's longest running magazine. It closed after 128 years of continuous publication.[[196]](#cite_note-196) Each of Australia's three commercial television networks and two public broadcasters is headquartered in Sydney. [Nine's](/wiki/Nine_Network) offices are based in [Willoughby](/wiki/Willoughby,_New_South_Wales),[[197]](#cite_note-197) [Ten](/wiki/Network_Ten) and [Seven](/wiki/Seven_Network) are based in Pyrmont,[[197]](#cite_note-197)[[198]](#cite_note-198) the [Australian Broadcasting Corporation](/wiki/Australian_Broadcasting_Corporation) is located in [Ultimo](/wiki/Ultimo,_New_South_Wales),[[199]](#cite_note-199) and the [Special Broadcasting Service](/wiki/Special_Broadcasting_Service) is based in [Artarmon](/wiki/Artarmon,_New_South_Wales).[[200]](#cite_note-200) Multiple digital channels have been provided by all five networks since 2000. [Foxtel](/wiki/Foxtel) is based in [North Ryde](/wiki/North_Ryde,_New_South_Wales) and sells subscription cable television to most parts of the urban area.[[201]](#cite_note-201) Sydney's first radio stations commenced broadcasting in the 1920s. Radio became a popular tool for politics, news, religion, and sport and has managed to survive despite the introduction of television and the Internet.[[202]](#cite_note-202) [2UE](/wiki/2UE) was founded in 1925 and under the ownership of Fairfax Media is the oldest station still broadcasting.[[202]](#cite_note-202) Competing stations include the more popular [2GB](/wiki/2GB), [702 ABC Sydney](/wiki/702_ABC_Sydney), [KIIS 106.5](/wiki/KIIS_106.5), [Triple M](/wiki/2MMM), [Nova 96.9](/wiki/Nova_96.9), and [2Day FM](/wiki/2Day_FM).[[203]](#cite_note-203)

## Government[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also)

### Historical governance[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=30)]

[thumb|The Old Registry Office, now part of the](/wiki/File:Supreme_Court,_Sydney.jpg) [Supreme Court of New South Wales](/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_New_South_Wales), was one of three of the earliest established courts in Sydney. During early colonial times the presiding [Governor](/wiki/Governor_of_New_South_Wales) and his military shared absolute control over the population.[[22]](#cite_note-22) This lack of democracy eventually became unacceptable for the colony's growing number of free settlers. The first indications of a proper legal system emerged with the passing of a Charter of Justice in 1814. It established three new courts, including the [Supreme Court](/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_New_South_Wales), and dictated that [English law](/wiki/English_law) was to be followed.[[204]](#cite_note-204) In 1823 the [British Parliament](/wiki/Parliament_of_the_United_Kingdom) passed an act to create the [Legislative Council](/wiki/New_South_Wales_Legislative_Council) in New South Wales and give the Supreme Court the right of review over new legislation.[[205]](#cite_note-205) From 1828 all of the common laws in force in England were to be applied in New South Wales wherever it was appropriate.[[205]](#cite_note-205) Another act from the British Parliament in 1842 provided for members of the Council to be elected for the first time.[[205]](#cite_note-205) The Constitution Act of 1855 gave New South Wales a [bicameral government](/wiki/Bicameralism). The existing Legislative Council became the upper house and a new body called the [Legislative Assembly](/wiki/New_South_Wales_Legislative_Assembly) was formed to be the lower house.[[206]](#cite_note-206) An [Executive Council](/wiki/Executive_Council_of_New_South_Wales) was introduced and constituted five members of the Legislative Assembly and the Governor.[[207]](#cite_note-207) It became responsible for advising the ruling Governor on matters related to the administration of the state. The colonial settlements elsewhere on the continent eventually seceded from New South Wales and formed their own governments. [Tasmania](/wiki/Tasmania) separated in 1825, [Victoria](/wiki/Victoria_(Australia)) did so in 1850, and [Queensland](/wiki/Queensland) followed in 1859.[[206]](#cite_note-206) With the proclamation of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901 the status of local governments across Sydney was formalised and they became separate institutions from the state of New South Wales.[[208]](#cite_note-208)

### Government in the present[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=31)]

Sydney is divided into [local government areas](/wiki/Local_government_in_Australia) (also known as councils or shires) which are comparable in nature to [London's boroughs](/wiki/Boroughs_of_London). These local government areas have elected councils which are responsible for functions delegated to them by the New South Wales Government. The 38 local government areas making up Sydney according to the [New South Wales Division of Local Government](/wiki/New_South_Wales_Division_of_Local_Government) are: [Template:Col-begin](/wiki/Template:Col-begin) [Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break)

* [Ashfield](/wiki/Municipality_of_Ashfield)
* [Auburn](/wiki/Auburn_City)
* [Bankstown](/wiki/City_of_Bankstown)
* [Blacktown](/wiki/City_of_Blacktown)
* [Botany Bay](/wiki/City_of_Botany_Bay)
* [Burwood](/wiki/Burwood_Council)
* [Camden](/wiki/Camden_Council_(New_South_Wales))

[Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break)

* [Campbelltown](/wiki/City_of_Campbelltown_(New_South_Wales))
* [Canada Bay](/wiki/City_of_Canada_Bay)
* [Canterbury](/wiki/City_of_Canterbury_(New_South_Wales))
* [Fairfield](/wiki/City_of_Fairfield)
* [The Hills](/wiki/The_Hills_Shire)
* [Holroyd](/wiki/City_of_Holroyd)
* [Hornsby](/wiki/Hornsby_Shire)

[Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break)

* [Hunter's Hill](/wiki/Municipality_of_Hunter's_Hill)
* [Hurstville](/wiki/City_of_Hurstville)
* [Kogarah](/wiki/Municipality_of_Kogarah)
* [Ku-ring-gai](/wiki/Ku-ring-gai_Council)
* [Lane Cove](/wiki/Municipality_of_Lane_Cove)
* [Leichhardt](/wiki/Municipality_of_Leichhardt)
* [Liverpool](/wiki/City_of_Liverpool_(New_South_Wales))

[Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break)

* [Manly](/wiki/Manly_Council)
* [Marrickville](/wiki/Marrickville_Council)
* [Mosman](/wiki/Municipality_of_Mosman)
* [North Sydney](/wiki/North_Sydney_Council)
* [Parramatta](/wiki/City_of_Parramatta)
* [Penrith](/wiki/City_of_Penrith)
* [Pittwater](/wiki/Pittwater_Council)

[Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break)

* [Randwick](/wiki/City_of_Randwick)
* [Rockdale](/wiki/City_of_Rockdale)
* [Ryde](/wiki/City_of_Ryde)
* [Strathfield](/wiki/Municipality_of_Strathfield)
* [Sutherland](/wiki/Sutherland_Shire)
* [Sydney](/wiki/City_of_Sydney)
* [Warringah](/wiki/Warringah_Council)

[Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break)

* [Waverley](/wiki/Waverley_Council)
* [Willoughby](/wiki/City_of_Willoughby)
* [Woollahra](/wiki/Municipality_of_Woollahra)

[Template:Col-end](/wiki/Template:Col-end)

The [Parliament of New South Wales](/wiki/Parliament_of_New_South_Wales) sits in [Parliament House](/wiki/Parliament_House,_Sydney) on [Macquarie Street](/wiki/Macquarie_Street,_Sydney). This building was completed in 1816 and first served as a hospital. The Legislative Council moved into its northern wing in 1829 and by 1852 had entirely supplanted the surgeons from their quarters.[[204]](#cite_note-204) Several additions have been made to the building as the Parliament has expanded, but it retains its original [Georgian](/wiki/Georgian_architecture) façade.[[209]](#cite_note-209) [Government House](/wiki/Government_House,_Sydney) was completed in 1845 and has served as the home of 25 Governors and 5 [Governors-General](/wiki/Governor-General_of_Australia).[[210]](#cite_note-210) [thumb|Sydney's local government areas](/wiki/File:Sydney_councils.png) The highest court in the state is the Supreme Court of New South Wales which is located in Queen's Square in Sydney.[[211]](#cite_note-211) The city is also the home of numerous branches of the intermediate [District Court of New South Wales](/wiki/District_Court_of_New_South_Wales) and the lower [Local Court of New South Wales](/wiki/Local_Court_of_New_South_Wales).[[212]](#cite_note-212) Public activities such as main roads, traffic control, public transport, policing, education, and major infrastructure projects are controlled by the New South Wales Government.[[213]](#cite_note-213) It has tended to resist attempts to amalgamate Sydney's more populated local government areas as merged councils could pose a threat to its governmental power.[[214]](#cite_note-214) Established in 1842, the City of Sydney is one such local government area and includes the central business district and some adjoining inner suburbs.[[215]](#cite_note-215) It is responsible for fostering development in the local area, providing local services (waste collection and recycling, libraries, parks, sporting facilities), representing and promoting the interests of residents, supporting organisations that target the local community, and attracting and providing infrastructure for commerce, tourism, and industry.[[216]](#cite_note-216) The City of Sydney is led by an elected Council and [Lord Mayor](/wiki/Lord_Mayor_of_Sydney) who has in the past been treated as a representative of the entire city.[[217]](#cite_note-217)

## Infrastructure[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=32)]

### Education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=33)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) Education became a proper focus for the colony from the 1870s when public schools began to form and schooling became compulsory.[[218]](#cite_note-218) The population of Sydney is now highly educated. 90% of working age residents have completed some schooling and 57% have completed the highest level of school.<ref name=ABSGCCSAXLS/> 1,390,703 people were enrolled in an educational institution in 2011 with 45.1% of these attending school and 16.5% studying at a university.[[5]](#cite_note-5) Undergraduate or postgraduate qualifications are held by 22.5% of working age Sydney residents and 40.2% of working age residents of the City of Sydney.<ref name=ABSGCCSAXLS/>[[219]](#cite_note-219) The most common fields of tertiary qualification are commerce (22.8%), engineering (13.4%), society and culture (10.8%), health (7.8%), and education (6.6%).<ref name=ABSGCCSAXLS/>

[thumb|The Madsen Building at the](/wiki/File:Madsen_Building,_University_of_Sydney,_Australia.jpg) [University of Sydney](/wiki/University_of_Sydney) There are six public universities based in Sydney: the [University of Sydney](/wiki/University_of_Sydney), the [University of Technology](/wiki/University_of_Technology,_Sydney), the [University of New South Wales](/wiki/University_of_New_South_Wales), [Macquarie University](/wiki/Macquarie_University), the [University of Western Sydney](/wiki/University_of_Western_Sydney), and the [Australian Catholic University](/wiki/Australian_Catholic_University). Four public universities maintain secondary campuses in the city: the [University of Notre Dame Australia](/wiki/University_of_Notre_Dame_Australia), the [University of Wollongong](/wiki/University_of_Wollongong), [Curtin University of Technology](/wiki/Curtin_University_of_Technology), and the [University of Newcastle](/wiki/University_of_Newcastle_(Australia)). 5.2% of residents of Sydney are attending a university.[[220]](#cite_note-220) The University of Sydney was established in 1850 and remains the oldest university in Australia.[[221]](#cite_note-221) It has been ranked third in Australia and as high as 37 in the world, in the top 0.3%.[[222]](#cite_note-222) The city's other universities were all founded after World War II. On the same scale the University of New South Wales ranked 48, Macquarie University ranked 254, and the University of Technology ranked 264.[[222]](#cite_note-222) Sydney has public, denominational, and independent schools. 7.8% of Sydney residents are attending primary school and 6.4% are enrolled in secondary school.[[220]](#cite_note-220) There are 935 public preschool, primary, and secondary schools in Sydney that are administered by the [New South Wales Department of Education](/wiki/Department_of_Education_and_Communities_(New_South_Wales)).[[223]](#cite_note-223) 14 of the 17 selective secondary schools in New South Wales are based in Sydney.[[224]](#cite_note-224) Public vocational education and training in Sydney is run by [TAFE New South Wales](/wiki/TAFE_NSW) and began with the opening of the [Sydney Technical College](/wiki/Sydney_Technical_College) in 1878. It offered courses in areas such as mechanical drawing, applied mathematics, steam engines, simple surgery, and English grammar.[[95]](#cite_note-95) The College became the [Sydney Institute](/wiki/Sydney_Institute_of_TAFE) in 1992 and now operates alongside its sister TAFE facilities the [Northern Sydney Institute](/wiki/Northern_Sydney_Institute_of_TAFE), the [Western Sydney Institute](/wiki/Western_Sydney_Institute_of_TAFE), and the [South Western Sydney Institute](/wiki/South_Western_Sydney_Institute_of_TAFE). 2.4% of Sydney residents are enrolled in a TAFE course.[[220]](#cite_note-220)

### Health[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=34)]

The first hospital in the new colony was a collection of tents at [The Rocks](/wiki/The_Rocks,_Sydney). Many of the convicts that survived the trip from England continued to suffer from [dysentery](/wiki/Dysentery), [smallpox](/wiki/Smallpox), [scurvy](/wiki/Scurvy), and [typhoid](/wiki/Typhoid). Healthcare facilities remained hopelessly inadequate despite the arrival of a prefabricated hospital with the [Second Fleet](/wiki/Second_Fleet_(Australia)) and the construction of brand new hospitals at Parramatta, [Windsor](/wiki/Windsor,_New_South_Wales), and [Liverpool](/wiki/Liverpool,_New_South_Wales) in the 1790s.[[225]](#cite_note-225) Governor Lachlan Macquarie arranged for the construction of [Sydney Hospital](/wiki/Sydney_Hospital) and saw it completed in 1816.[[225]](#cite_note-225) Parts of the facility have been repurposed for use as [Parliament House](/wiki/Parliament_House,_Sydney) but the hospital itself still operates to this day. The city's first emergency department was established at Sydney Hospital in 1870. Demand for emergency medical care increased from 1895 with the introduction of an ambulance service.[[225]](#cite_note-225) Healthcare gained recognition as a citizen's right in the early 1900s and Sydney's public hospitals came under the oversight of the Government of New South Wales.[[225]](#cite_note-225) The administration of healthcare across Sydney is handled by eight local health districts: Central Coast, Illawarra Shoalhaven, Sydney, Nepean Blue Mountains, Northern Sydney, South Eastern Sydney, South Western Sydney, and Western Sydney.[[226]](#cite_note-226) The [Prince of Wales Hospital](/wiki/Prince_of_Wales_Hospital_(Sydney)) was established in 1852 and became the first of several major hospitals to be opened in the coming decades.[[227]](#cite_note-227) [St Vincent's Hospital](/wiki/St_Vincent's_Hospital,_Sydney) was founded in 1857,[[70]](#cite_note-70) followed by [Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children](/wiki/Royal_Alexandra_Hospital_for_Children) in 1880,[[228]](#cite_note-228) the [Prince Henry Hospital](/wiki/Prince_of_Wales_Hospital_(Sydney)) in 1881,[[229]](#cite_note-229) the [Royal Prince Alfred Hospital](/wiki/Royal_Prince_Alfred_Hospital) in 1882,[[230]](#cite_note-230) the [Royal North Shore Hospital](/wiki/Royal_North_Shore_Hospital) in 1885,[[231]](#cite_note-231) the [St George Hospital](/wiki/St_George_Hospital_(Sydney)) in 1894,[[232]](#cite_note-232) and the [Nepean Hospital](/wiki/Nepean_Hospital) in 1895.[[233]](#cite_note-233) [Westmead Hospital](/wiki/Westmead_Hospital) in 1978 was the last major facility to open.[[234]](#cite_note-234)

### Transport[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=35)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|upright|left|Sydney Harbour Bridge (southern approach shown) carries trains, motorised vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians](/wiki/File:Sydney_Harbour_Bridge_Bradfield_Highway.jpg) The motor vehicle, more than any other factor, has determined the pattern of Sydney's urban development since World War II.[[235]](#cite_note-235) The growth of low density housing in the city's outer suburbs has made car ownership necessary for hundreds of thousands of households. The percentage of trips taken by car has increased from 13% in 1947 to 50% in 1960 and to 70% in 1971.[[235]](#cite_note-235) The most important roads in Sydney were the nine [Metroads](/wiki/Metroad), including the [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) [Sydney Orbital Network](/wiki/Sydney_Orbital_Network).

There can be up to 350,000 cars using Sydney's roads simultaneously during peak hour, leading to significant traffic congestion.[[235]](#cite_note-235) 84.9% of Sydney households own a motor vehicle and 46.5% own two or more.[[5]](#cite_note-5) Car dependency is high in Sydney–of people that travel to work, 58.4% use a car, 9.1% catch a train, 5.2% take a bus, and 4.1% walk.[[5]](#cite_note-5) In contrast, only 25.2% of working residents in the City of Sydney use a car, whilst 15.8% take a train, 13.3% use a bus, and 25.3% walk.[[236]](#cite_note-236) With a rate of 26.3%, Sydney has the highest utilisation of public transport for travel to work of any Australian capital city.[[237]](#cite_note-237) Sydney once had one of the [largest tram networks](/wiki/Trams_in_Sydney) in the world. It was the second largest in the British Empire, after London, with routes covering [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). The internal combustion engine made buses more flexible than trams and consequently more popular, leading to the progressive closure of the tram network with the final tram operating in 1961.[[235]](#cite_note-235) From 1930 there were 612 buses across Sydney carrying 90 million passengers per annum.[[238]](#cite_note-238) A [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) [light rail network](/wiki/Light_rail_in_Sydney) opened in 1997. It links the [Inner West](/wiki/Inner_West) and [Darling Harbour](/wiki/Darling_Harbour,_New_South_Wales) with [Central Station](/wiki/Central_railway_station,_Sydney) and carries 4.5 million passengers per annum.[[239]](#cite_note-239) A second [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) line serving the CBD and south-eastern suburbs is planned to open in early 2019.[[240]](#cite_note-240) [Bus services](/wiki/Buses_in_Sydney) today are conducted by a mixture of Government and private operators. In areas previously serviced by trams the government [State Transit Authority of New South Wales](/wiki/State_Transit_Authority_of_New_South_Wales) operates, in other areas, there are private (albeit part funded by the state government) operators. Integrated tickets called Opals operate on both Government and private bus routes. State Transit alone operated a fleet of 2,169 buses and serviced over 160 million passengers during 2014. In total, nearly 225 million boardings were recorded across the bus network [[241]](#cite_note-241) [NightRide](/wiki/NightRide) is a nightly bus service that operate between midnight and 5am, also replacing trains for most of this period.

[thumbnail|right|The Grand Concourse at](/wiki/File:Inside_central_railway_station._sydney.jpg) [Central Station](/wiki/Central_railway_station,_Sydney) [Train services](/wiki/Sydney_Trains) are today operated by [Transport for New South Wales](/wiki/Transport_for_New_South_Wales). It maintains 176 stations and [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) of railway and provides 281 million journeys each year.[[242]](#cite_note-242) Sydney's railway was first constructed in 1854 with progressive extension to the network to serve both freight and passengers across the city, suburbs, and beyond to country NSW. In the 1850s and 1860s the railway reached Parramatta, [Campbelltown](/wiki/Campbelltown,_New_South_Wales), Liverpool, [Blacktown](/wiki/Blacktown,_New_South_Wales), [Penrith](/wiki/Penrith,_New_South_Wales), and [Richmond](/wiki/Richmond,_New_South_Wales).[[235]](#cite_note-235) [Central Station](/wiki/Central_railway_station,_Sydney) opened for service in 1906 and is the main hub of the city's rail network.[[243]](#cite_note-243) Prior to 1906, Central Railway was located further west of the current Central Railway Station in the vicinity of Redfern. A large infrastructure project worth $1 billion and known as [Clearways](/wiki/Rail_Clearways_Program) was completed in 2014 with the purpose of easing railway congestion.[[244]](#cite_note-244) In 2014 94.2% of trains arrived on time and 99.5% of services ran as scheduled.[[245]](#cite_note-245)[[246]](#cite_note-246) The [Sydney Metro Northwest](/wiki/Sydney_Metro_Northwest), part of Sydney's first [rapid transit system](/wiki/Rapid_transit_system), is currently under construction and expected to open in 2019.[[247]](#cite_note-247)[[248]](#cite_note-248)[[249]](#cite_note-249)[[250]](#cite_note-250) The wider part of the project, which involves a [second underground harbour crossing](/wiki/Sydney_Harbour_Rail_Tunnel), will be commercially known as the [Sydney Metro](/wiki/Sydney_Metro).[[251]](#cite_note-251)[[252]](#cite_note-252) At the time the Sydney Harbour Bridge opened in 1932, the city's [ferry service](/wiki/Sydney_Ferries) was the largest in the world.[[253]](#cite_note-253) Patronage declined from 37 million passengers in 1945 to 11 million in 1963 but has recovered somewhat in recent years.[[235]](#cite_note-235) From its hub at [Circular Quay](/wiki/Circular_Quay) the ferry network serves [Balmain](/wiki/Balmain,_New_South_Wales), [Double Bay](/wiki/Double_Bay,_New_South_Wales), Manly, Parramatta, Taronga Zoo, Darling Harbour, and [Cockatoo Island](/wiki/Cockatoo_Island,_New_South_Wales).[[253]](#cite_note-253) Sydney Airport, officially "Sydney Kingsford-Smith Airport", is located in the inner southern suburb of [Mascot](/wiki/Mascot,_New_South_Wales) with two of the runways going into Botany Bay. Kingsford-Smith Airport is one of the world's oldest continually operating airports.[[254]](#cite_note-254) It services 46 international and 23 domestic destinations.[[254]](#cite_note-254) As the busiest airport in Australia it handled 37.9 million passengers in 2013 and 530,000 tonnes of freight in 2011.[[254]](#cite_note-254) It has been announced that a new facility named [Western Sydney Airport](/wiki/Western_Sydney_Airport) will be constructed at [Badgerys Creek](/wiki/Badgerys_Creek,_New_South_Wales) from 2016 at a cost of $2.5 billion.[[255]](#cite_note-255) [Port Botany](/wiki/Port_Botany) has surpassed Port Jackson as the city's major shipping port. Cruise ship terminals are located at Sydney Cove and White Bay.

### Environmental issues and pollution reduction[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=36)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further) [thumb|upright|A cyclist in the city centre](/wiki/File:Cyclist_in_Sydney.jpg) As [climate change](/wiki/Climate_change), [greenhouse gas emissions](/wiki/Greenhouse_gas_emissions) and [pollution](/wiki/Pollution_in_Australia) have become a major issue for Australia, Sydney has in the past been criticised for its lack of focus on reducing pollution, cutting back on emissions and maintaining [water quality](/wiki/Water_quality).[[256]](#cite_note-256) Since 1995, there have been significant developments in the analysis of [air pollution](/wiki/Air_pollution) in the Sydney metropolitan region. The development led to the release of the Metropolitan Air Quality Scheme (MAQS), which led to a broader understanding of the causation of pollution in Sydney, allowing the government to form appropriate responses to the pollution.[[257]](#cite_note-257) Australian cities are some of the most [car dependent](/wiki/Car_dependency) cities in the world.[[258]](#cite_note-258) Sydney in particular has a very high level of car dependency,[[259]](#cite_note-259) especially by world city standards. It also has a low level of mass-transit services, with a low-density layout and significant [urban sprawl](/wiki/Urban_sprawl), thus increasing the likelihood of car dependency.[[260]](#cite_note-260)[[261]](#cite_note-261) Strategies have been implemented to reduce private [vehicle pollution](/wiki/Car_pollution) by encouraging [mass](/wiki/Mass_transit) and [public transit](/wiki/Public_transport)[[262]](#cite_note-262) and introducing a fleet of 10 new [Nissan LEAF](/wiki/Nissan_LEAF) [electric cars](/wiki/Electric_cars), the largest order of the pollution-free vehicle in Australia.[[263]](#cite_note-263) Electric cars do not produce carbon monoxide and nitrous oxide, gases which contribute to climate change.[[264]](#cite_note-264)[[265]](#cite_note-265) [Cycling trips](/wiki/Cycling) have increased by 113% across Sydney's inner-city since March 2010, with about 2,000 bikes passing through top peak-hour intersections on an average weekday.[[266]](#cite_note-266) Transport developments in the [north-west](/wiki/Sydney_Metro_Northwest) and east of the city have been designed to encourage the use of Sydney's expanding public transportation system.

The City of Sydney became the first council in Australia to achieve formal certification as [carbon-neutral](/wiki/Carbon-neutral) in 2008.[[267]](#cite_note-267)[[268]](#cite_note-268) The city has reduced its 2007 carbon emissions by 6% and since 2006 has reduced carbon emissions from city buildings by up to 20%.[[266]](#cite_note-266)[[269]](#cite_note-269) The City of Sydney introduced a *Sustainable Sydney 2030* program, with various targets planned and a comprehensive guide on how to reduce energy in homes and offices within Sydney by 30%.[[266]](#cite_note-266)[[270]](#cite_note-270) Reductions in energy consumption have slashed energy bills by $30 million a year.[[271]](#cite_note-271) [Solar panels](/wiki/Solar_panels) have been established on many CBD buildings in an effort to minimise carbon pollution by around 3,000 tonnes a year.[[272]](#cite_note-272) The city also has an "urban forest growth strategy", in which it aims to regular increase the [tree coverage](/wiki/Shade_(shadow)) in the city by frequently planting trees and [vegetation](/wiki/Vegetation) to provide cleaner air and create moisture during hot weather, thus lowering city temperatures.[[273]](#cite_note-273) Sydney has also become a leader in the development of [green office buildings](/wiki/Green_building) and enforcing the requirement of all building proposals to be energy-efficient. The [One Central Park](/wiki/Central_Park,_Sydney) development, completed in 2013, is an example of this implementation and design.[[274]](#cite_note-274)[[275]](#cite_note-275)[[276]](#cite_note-276)[[277]](#cite_note-277)

### Utilities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=37)]

[thumb|right|](/wiki/File:2015-08-08_Warragamba_Dam,_NSW.jpg)[Warragamba Dam](/wiki/Warragamba_Dam) is Sydney's largest water supply dam. Obtaining sufficient fresh water was difficult during early colonial times. A catchment called the [Tank Stream](/wiki/Tank_Stream) sourced water from what is now the central business district but was little more than an open sewer by the end of the 1700s.[[278]](#cite_note-278) The Botany Swamps Scheme was one of several ventures during the mid 1800s that saw the construction of wells, tunnels, steam pumping stations, and small dams to service Sydney's growing population.[[278]](#cite_note-278) The first genuine solution to Sydney's water demands was the [Upper Nepean Scheme](/wiki/Upper_Nepean_Scheme) which came into operation in 1886 and cost over £2 million. It transports water [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) from the [Nepean](/wiki/Nepean_River), [Cataract](/wiki/Cataract_River_(Wollondilly)), and [Cordeaux](/wiki/Cordeaux_River) rivers and continues to service about 15% of Sydney's total water needs.[[278]](#cite_note-278) Dams were built on these three rivers between 1907 and 1935.[[278]](#cite_note-278) In 1977 the [Shoalhaven Scheme](/wiki/Shoalhaven_Scheme) brought several more dams into service.[[279]](#cite_note-279) The [Sydney Catchment Authority](/wiki/Sydney_Catchment_Authority) now manages eleven major dams: [Warragamba](/wiki/Warragamba_Dam) one of the largest domestic water supply dams in the world,[[280]](#cite_note-280) [Woronora](/wiki/Woronora_Dam), [Cataract](/wiki/Cataract_Dam), [Cordeaux](/wiki/Upper_Nepean_Scheme), [Nepean](/wiki/Upper_Nepean_Scheme), [Avon](/wiki/Upper_Nepean_Scheme), [Wingecarribee Reservoir](/wiki/Shoalhaven_Scheme), [Fitzroy Falls Reservoir](/wiki/Shoalhaven_Scheme), [Tallowa](/wiki/Shoalhaven_Scheme), the [Blue Mountains Dams](/wiki/Blue_Mountains_Dams), and [Prospect Reservoir](/wiki/Prospect_Reservoir).[[281]](#cite_note-281) Water is collected from five catchment areas covering [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) and total storage amounts to [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[[281]](#cite_note-281) The [Sydney Desalination Plant](/wiki/Sydney_Desalination_Plant) came into operation in 2010.[[278]](#cite_note-278) The two distributors which maintain Sydney's electricity infrastructure are [Ausgrid](/wiki/Ausgrid) and [Endeavour Energy](/wiki/Endeavour_Energy).[[282]](#cite_note-282)[[283]](#cite_note-283) Their combined networks include over 815,000 power poles and [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) of electricity cables.

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=38)]

[Template:Portal](/wiki/Template:Portal)

* [Crime in Sydney](/wiki/Crime_in_Sydney)
* [List of museums in Sydney](/wiki/List_of_museums_in_Sydney)
* [List of public art in the City of Sydney](/wiki/List_of_public_art_in_the_City_of_Sydney)
* [List of songs about Sydney](/wiki/List_of_songs_about_Sydney)

## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=39)]

[Template:Reflist](/wiki/Template:Reflist)

## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=40)]

[Template:Spoken Wikipedia-2](/wiki/Template:Spoken_Wikipedia-2) [Template:Sister project links](/wiki/Template:Sister_project_links)

* [Template:Commons category-inline](/wiki/Template:Commons_category-inline)
* [Template:Commons category-inline](/wiki/Template:Commons_category-inline)
* [Official Sydney, NSW government site](http://www.sydneyaustralia.com/)
* [Official Sydney tourism site](http://www.sydney.com/)
* [Historical film clips of Sydney](http://aso.gov.au/titles/tags/Sydney/) on the [National Film and Sound Archive](/wiki/National_Film_and_Sound_Archive) of Australia's [*australianscreen online*](http://aso.gov.au/)
* [Template:OSM](/wiki/Template:OSM)
* [Dictionary of Sydney – the history of Sydney](http://home.dictionaryofsydney.org/)
* [Sydney Official History Archives](http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/history/archives)
* [State Records New South Wales](http://www.records.nsw.gov.au/)
* [National Archives of Australia](http://www.naa.gov.au/)
* [Understanding Society Through its Records – John Curtin Library](http://john.curtin.edu.au/society)
* [Directory of Archives in Australia](http://www.archivists.org.au/)

[Template:Sydney](/wiki/Template:Sydney) [Template:Navboxes](/wiki/Template:Navboxes)

[Template:Authority control](/wiki/Template:Authority_control)

[Category:Sydney](/wiki/Category:Sydney) [Category:1788 establishments in Australia](/wiki/Category:1788_establishments_in_Australia) [Category:Australian capital cities](/wiki/Category:Australian_capital_cities) [Sydney](/wiki/Category:Metropolitan_areas_of_Australia) [Category:Populated places established in 1788](/wiki/Category:Populated_places_established_in_1788) [Category:Port cities in Australia](/wiki/Category:Port_cities_in_Australia)