Appendix 1

West Appin:

Economic implications for Macarthur regional city

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MacroPlanDimasi

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Executive summary

This report assesses the impacts of the West Appin urban development project on Macarthur Regional City. The assessment reveals the addition of a new urban area at West Appin would improve the prospect for investment and jobs growth within Macarthur Regional City and would bring forward critical infrastructure such as the duplication of Appin Road and the M9 corridor which are needed to better link Macarthur with adjoining markets.

Campbelltown–Macarthur will not become a Regional City despite its designation in the Plan for Growing Sydney unless it achieves an effective catchment well in excess of 500,000. This is demonstrated on the Gold Coast where high-level service sector growth (business, household and tourism services) began to accelerate towards maturity.

Campbelltown–Macarthur needs to develop both momentum and critical mass to consolidate its status a Regional City – momentum in terms of the rate of urban development is critical to ensure optimal delivery and utilisation of infrastructure; critical mass is needed to attract and maintain the higher-level employment including education, research and health care services. A key requirement for a Regional Cities is that they are "located in large and rapidly growing catchment areas", which is an essential prerequisite to achieving the dwelling, population and employment critical mass to drive higher-order outcomes (refer Appendix).

Unless West Appin is developed Campbelltown–Macarthur will remain at the end of the south-west urban corridor. With little economic support from land to the south, no support from the national park to the east and part of its northern population within the catchment of Liverpool Regional City. It needs to become a major nodal attractor so that it can draw people from its extensive 30-to-40-minute travel time zone (which extends to the South West Growth Centre, Leppington and Liverpool to the north; Wollongong to the south east, and Mittagong to the south west) with commuters and shoppers attracted by short travel times as they travel counter-flow. In order to become a nodal attractor it must expand the population within its 30-40 minute catchment to at least 250,000.

The development of the existing identified urban growth areas will not be sufficient to achieve these outcomes as they will not allow Campbelltown Macarthur to achieve this necessary critical mass within the next 10 - 20 years. The addition of Menangle Park and Gilead will ultimately add 18,000 - 19,000 homes and the Glenfield Macarthur urban renewal corridor will also deliver a further 15,000 but the time frames for this growth will be drawn out by virtue of the limited number of new development fronts (2-3) and the complexity of site amalgamations for the infill corridor. While Campbelltown's population may ultimately reach 250,000 it is unlikely to do within the 20 year planning horizon.

Importantly the other growth area at Wilton Junction may have little impact on Campbelltown-Macarthur due to the fact it is being planned as an independent city with a strategic centre with up to 140,000 sq.m of retail floorspace.

On the other hand, new residents around Menangle/Gilead and potentially West Appin would be more reliant on the facilities in Campbelltown Regional City.

Some of Campbelltown–Macarthur's future growth will benefit from development in Camden, however, much of the northern end of the South West Growth Centre including Leppington, Austral and Lowes Creek will tend to focus on Liverpool,.

Therefore, the addition of a further planned growth area at West Appin is critical to Campbelltown–Macarthur achieving the critical mass needed for a Regional City.

What will the West Appin project do for the Macarthur Regional City?

> West Appin will provide critical mass necessary to support this centre become a true regional centre much like Parramatta. When this critical mass is reached, it will attract jobs because of its scale including government agencies such as courts and tribunal services, health and education, regional government offices, etc.

Importantly if there is a clear plan to expand the region's population out to 6-700,000 then private sector investment will also follow because of the market opportunities created by this scale of population.

Also of importance will be the way that this growth is planned and delivered.

It is critical that a strong vision is built around the lifestyle within Macarthur generally and the Macarthur Regional City in particular. This lifestyle should be carefully managed and needs to deliver higher order arts, high quality public domain and open space, superior cycling and public transport networks, a diverse and vibrant city night life, etc.

The delivery of a strong vision is going to be made much easier if a single authority such as Campbelltown Council is in control over all the growth areas potentially and particularly Gilead and West Appin which are linked most closely along Appin Road.

Increase the catchment size and additional population-driven jobs

The Greater Macarthur catchment covers a wide, but sparsely-populated geographic area.

Population-driven jobs to support the West Appin community will be within the Campbelltown Regional centre. Public transport links will provide West Appin residents with access to the employment, retail, education and healthcare services in Campbelltown.

The project employment outcome for West Appin is summarised as follows:

		2021	2026	2031	2036	2041	2046
Total residents		2,200	13,200	24,200	35,200	46,200	49,500
Employed resident	**Lower**	1,369	3,826	6,799	10,164	12,884	15,461
	Upper	1,461	4,084	7,245	10,823	13,715	16,458
Predominantly population driven	**Lower**	977	2,531	4,031	5,676	6,968	8,260
	Upper	1,048	2,722	4,333	6,103	7,493	8,883
External and others	**Lower**	392	1,295	2,769	4,488	5,916	7,201
	Upper	412	1,362	2,912	4,721	6,223	7,575

Drive higher-level jobs

The West Appin project will not only contribute more jobs, but it will also create higher-level jobs that would otherwise be lost from the region. MacroPlan estimates the project would contribute around 3,000 to 3,500 higher-level jobs to Campbelltown that would otherwise be lost to other major regional centres (including Penrith, Parramatta, Liverpool and Blacktown).

Higher-level employment

$\underbrace{\text{Health 600-1,200 jobs} \quad \text{Education 600-1,200 jobs} \quad \text{Retail 400-800 jobs}}_{\text{3,000 to 3,500 jobs}}$

Increase regional competitiveness

- Reduce the impact from trade loss caused by the proposed Wilton Town Centre (Greater Macarthur Land Release Investigation proposes a large centre at Wilton – report attached).
- Campbelltown/Macarthur's elevation to a Regional City Centre recognises its role to the regional population, as well as being a key nexus with road/rail links to Sydney CBD, Sydney International Airport, Canberra and Melbourne. The future development of the M9 link will cement this major role.
- Campbelltown's role in delivery of integrated education and health services means it will grow with the population. From this base, it will provide unique additional benefits through higher-level employment in medical research, tertiary/quaternary health care, advanced education services (including being more attractive for international students). Once there is a committed plan to expand the region Macarthur Regional City will become more attractive as an investment destination for institutions such as Wollongong University and NSW Health.

Justify development of priority infrastructure:

- Development at West Appin will bring forward key city shaping infrastructure particularly the duplication of Appin Road and a central north south public transport corridor linking new areas such as Appin Gilead and potentially Wilton directly to Macarthur.

- The M9 is listed as a project that will have an impact on productivity and the preservation of the corridor is listed as a high priority initiative, however, this means it is still a long way from becoming a 'project'. West Appin will help to get this project over the next threshold and increase its importance to a higher level.
- Badgerys Creek forecasts from BITRE indicate the airport would grow to transport 5 million passengers per annum by 2025 and 10 million by 2035.
- T-way bus system will service the early stages of the development and provide the corridor for the construction of a light rail in the longer term.

Conclusion and recommendations

- A master-planned community combining both Gilead and West Appin would maximise the delivery of infrastructure such as Appin Road upgrade and public transport improving accessibility to Campbelltown-Macarthur Regional City;

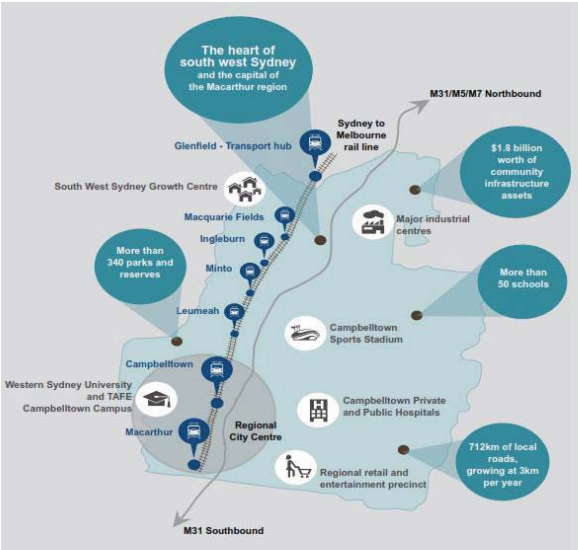
- A future population of 55,000 in West Appin, would also drive demand for population-driven services and increase the role of the Campbelltown – Macarthur Town Centre. Centre giving it sufficient critical mass to achieve Regional City status. If this critical mass is delivered with careful planning including public transport, arts and cultural facilities, open space and urban amenity improvements, Campbelltown-Macarthur will start attracting non population derived jobs and investment far sooner than would otherwise be the case;

MacroPlan concludes West Appin would deliver benefits to Campbelltown-Macarthur including jobs, infrastructure and the necessary "critical mass" to become a Regional City. As a result there is justification to include the West Appin growth area into the current Macarthur Growth Centre plan.

Regional economic development

The elevation of the Campbelltown/Macarthur district to become a Regional City Centre needs two critical elements:

- Large and growing regional population to provide a base for economic demand for goods and services as well as a local workforce;
- Regional attractors for higher level services that attract people (students, workers, visitors) from outside the region to work in higher-level jobs (ie. education and research jobs) and to receive higher-level services (ie. advanced health care).



The economic foundation of Regional Cities as defined by the Regional Australia Institute are characterised by diverse economies that aredriven by large population base and diversity which create future opportunities. All of Australia's regional cities have developed in the last century. The Institute identifies urban growth as a critical step in growing these cities:

> *In order for [Regional Cities] to ensure their future, regional capitals must consider how they can drive urban development to accelerate their performance. This will involve moving beyond a primary or secondary industry development and supporting infrastructure focus and adapting elements of successful metropolitan development strategies to the Regional Capital context.*[1]

[1] Regional Australia Institute, Australia's Hidden Metropolis: The Future Role and Contribution of Regional Capitals to Australia, April 2015.

Mackay case study

Mackay in Queensland is an example of a more remote Regional City (it is 390 km from Townsville). It is important as a case study as it is a relatively small Regional City with a population of around 112,000, but it has become one of Australia's most economically diverse Regional Cities – no single industry sector accounts for more than 12 per cent of total employment.

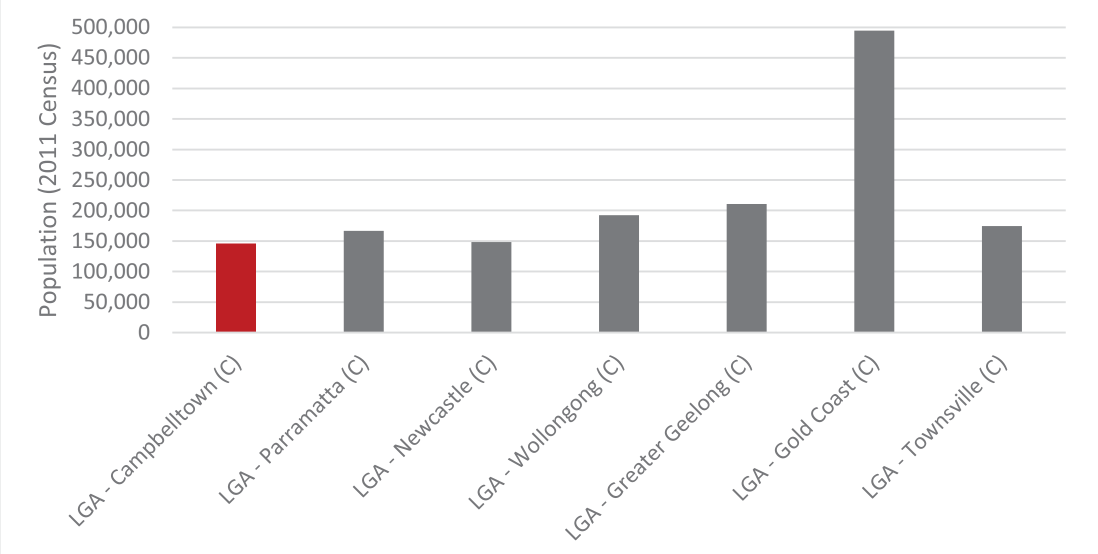
From its competitive advantages as a service hub for agriculture and mining, it has developed a diverse array of support industries spanning from manufacturing to tourism services.

From this base it has developed higher-order employment. The employment profile of Mackay's high-value-adding service industries (including ICT, financial services and scientific and technical services) is very similar to that of Australia's metropolitan areas.

A key requirement for a Regional Cities is that they are "located in large and rapidly growing catchment areas", which is an essential prerequisite to achieving the dwelling, population and employment critical mass to drive higher-order outcomes.

Campbelltown–Macarthur will not become a Regional City despite its designation in the Plan for Growing Sydney unless it achieves an effective catchment well in excess of 500,000. This is demonstrated on the Gold Coast where high-level service sector growth (business, household and tourism services) only began to accelerate towards maturity and as it approached a population of 500,000.

Figure 1. Population of selected Australian Regional Cities (by municipality)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011 Census

For additional detail on the criteria for what makes a Regional City refer to Appendix A.

Regional attractors

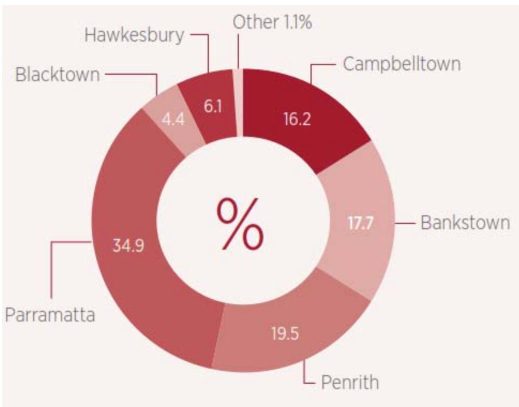
Healthcare and integrated services

Integrated health and education services include a range of advanced research programmes at Campbelltown Hospital:

- clinical and epidemiological research in heart failure management and rehabilitation;
- advanced obstetrics and gynaecology including clinical studies;
- paediatric research including clinical trials;
- State government commitment to expanding the role as a teaching hospital and incorporating research capacity in the Campbelltown Hospital Redevelopment;
- To be a primary connection to rural health research by linking research programs in Bowral District Hospital with Campbelltown Hospital.

Education and research hub

The University of Western Sydney has positioned itself, not only as a regional education provider, but as a leading research and international education provider. The Western Sydney University Clinical School provides one of the bases for integrating education services with higher-level education and research opportunities. This includes providing export-focused services in both healthcare and education.



The Campbelltown campus of the University of Western Sydney ranked fourth-largest in terms of student numbers in 2014. It was marginally smaller than Bankstown and Penrith campuses and about half the size of the Parramatta campus.

A major focus of the University of Western Sydney's Strategic Plan 2015-2020 is to increase the number of reasearch and postgraduate students, particually onshore international students.

The Campbelltown campus has the capacity to access these growth opportunities, but it will need to increase the population demand to provide the student base for growth.

Geelong case study

Geelong is 74 km from Melbourne which compares to 61 km for Campbelltown to Sydney and 89 km for Macarthur to Sydney. Greater Geelong's 2011 population was 211,000, giving the Regional City the critical mass to attract major investment and higher-order employment. In 2011, 95,400 workers were living in Greater Geelong.

As an example of the higher order employment, the Australian Bureau of Statistics is locating its ninth Australian office in Geelong. The office will create 250 jobs and be located in the Survey Management Centre of Excellence in the Deakin University Campus. The ABS has particular specialty of capability that is unique to that office. This means the Geelong ABS office will attract workers from across Australia that want to work in the particular specialised areas offered by the Geelong office. It also demonstrates the value of partnering with the Deakin University. Although it is a small impact in itself, it does provide a base from which to develop higher-level skills and employment.

Figure 1: New ABS office in Geelong

At the same time, there are negative shocks to the economy, particularly if it relies heavily on a particular industry or business. The closure of Geelong's Ford Australia manufacturing plant in October 2016 will put 510 Ford workers out of a job and will have wider impacts across the business that supply the sector. The response to this impact on the Geelong economy is to consider job opportunities within Geelong (particularly health and education) and to improve the transport links with Melbourne, recognising that in the transition phase, a number of people will have to access jobs in other parts of the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Section 2: Economic impacts from urban growth

The construction phase

The construction cost of the proposed development is estimated at approximately $9 billion ($4.5b infrastructure and $4.5b in housing) over 23 years.

The construction industry has strong linkages with other sectors so its impact on the economy go further than the direct contribution of construction output.

Multipliers refer to the level of additional economic activity generated by a source industry.

There are two types of multipliers:

- First round effects: which are all outputs and employment required to produce the inputs for construction;
- Industrial support effect: which is the induced extra output and employment from all industries to support the production of the first round effect; and
- Consumption induced: which relates to the demand for additional goods and services due to increased spending by the wage and salary earners across all the industries arising from employment.

The source of the multipliers adopted in this report is the ABS Australian National Accounts: Input and Output Tables 2008-09 (ABS Pub: 5209.0). These tables identify first round effects, industrial support effects and consumption induced multiplier effects at rates of $0.463, $0.6734 and $0.9891 respectively to every dollar of construction.

The economic multipliers associated with the construction are calculated in the following table.

Table 1. Economic multipliers: West Appin – Construction phase

	Direct effects	Production induced effects: First Round Effects	Production Induced Effects: Industrial Support Effects	Consumption Induced Effects
Output multipliers	1.0000	0.6463	0.6734	0.9891
Output ($) (billion)	$9.0	$5.8	$6.1	$8.9

Source: ABS Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Table 2008-09 (ABS Pub: 5209.0); MacroPlan Dimasi

It is estimated that the equivalent of 2.85 construction positions over 12 months are created for every one million dollars of construction work undertaken[2]. Based on the estimated direct construction cost of $9 billion, approximately 1,283 job years would be directly generated. This equivalent to 1,115 jobs lasting for one year.

The ABS Australian National Accounts: Input and Output Tables 2008-09 identified employment multipliers for first round, industrial support and consumption induced effects of 0.64, 0.70 and 1.34 respectively for every job year in direct construction. Including the multiplier impacts, the West Appin development proposal construction will have the potential to generate approximately 3,574 jobs over the 23-years period of construction.

Table 1. Economic multipliers: West Appin – Construction phase

	Direct effects	Production induced effects: First Round Effects	Production Induced Effects: Industrial Support Effects	Consumption Induced Effects	Total
Employment multipliers	1.0000	0.6428	0.6952	1.3380	3.6760
Employment generated per ($) (million)	$2.85	$1.83	$1.98	$3.81	$10.48
Jobs (FTE) per year	**1,115**	**463**	**522**	**1,475**	**3,574**

Source: ABS Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Table 2008-09 (ABS Pub: 5209.0); MacroPlan Dimasi

The operational phase

While the construction phase of the project is expected to provide significant economic benefits over the short term, the major benefits of the development of

[2] Source: ABS Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables 2008-09 (ABS Pub: 5209.0)

West Appin would be those generated through the new residents on an ongoing basis.

Employment outcomes

The table below incorporates the potential sequencing and timing of employment generation for the duration of West Appin's development. Sequencing allocations have been constructed based on the demand-base and anticipated timing of employing industries

Table 2. Employment generated by industry, West Appin 2018-2046

	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041	2046
Predominantly Population Driven						
Retail Trade	10%	20%	25%	25%	10%	10%
Education & Training	10%	20%	30%	20%	0%	0%
Health Care & Social Assistance	5%	10%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services	20%	40%	40%	0%	0%	0%
Public Administration & Safety	10%	20%	25%	20%	20%	0%
Arts & Recreational Services	5%	10%	15%	20%	10%	10%
Other Services	10%	10%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Financial and Insurance Services	5%	10%	15%	30%	20%	20%
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	15%	20%	25%	25%	15%	15%
External & Other						
Manufacturing	0%	10%	15%	20%	30%	25%
Construction	10%	10%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Wholesale Trade	10%	10%	15%	20%	20%	25%
Accommodation & Food Services	0%	15%	25%	20%	20%	20%
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	5%	0%	25%	25%	25%	10%
Information Media & Telecommunications	5%	15%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Administrative & Support Services	5%	15%	20%	20%	20%	15%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	5%	10%	20%	25%	20%	20%

Source: MacroPlan Dimasi, 2016

The related employment projections over the duration of the development are provided in the following table.

Table 3. Persons employed and residents population, West Appin 2018-2046

		2021		2026		2031		2036		2041		2046
	Lower	**Upper**	**Lower**	**Upper**	**Lower**	**Upper**	**Lower**	**Upper**	**Lower**	**Upper**	**Lower**	**Upper**
Employment	**1,636**	**1,749**	**4,587**	**4,897**	**8,164**	**8,718**	**12,199**	**13,024**	**15,443**	**16,478**	**18,515**	**19,745**
Predominantly Population Driven	**1,160**	**1,232**	**3,016**	**3,192**	**4,806**	**5,077**	**6,755**	**7,123**	**8,268**	**8,702**	**9,780**	**10,280**
Retail Trade	270	280	675	700	1,080	1,120	1,620	1,680	2,160	2,240	2,700	2,800
Education and Training	110	115	440	460	660	690	880	920	990	1,035	1,100	1,150
Health Care and Social Assistance	113	118	450	470	900	940	1,350	1,410	1,800	1,880	2,250	2,350
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	98	103	195	205	293	308	390	410	390	410	390	410
Public Administration and Safety	330	360	660	720	880	960	1,100	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,100	1,200
Arts and Recreation Services	52	60	130	150	182	210	208	240	234	270	260	300
Other Services	140	145	350	363	560	580	840	870	1,120	1,160	1,400	1,450
Financial and Insurance Services	20	21	59	62	156	164	234	246	312	328	390	410
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	29	32	57	63	95	105	133	147	162	179	190	210
External & Other	**476**	**517**	**1,571**	**1,705**	**3,359**	**3,642**	**5,444**	**5,901**	**7,176**	**7,777**	**8,735**	**9,465**
Manufacturing	0	0	68	73	270	290	675	725	1,013	1,088	1,350	1,450
Construction	58	63	173	188	403	438	748	813	1,035	1,125	1,150	1,250
Wholesale Trade	135	145	405	435	675	725	945	1,015	1,215	1,305	1,485	1,595
Accommodation and Food Services	48	53	143	158	333	368	570	630	760	840	950	1,050
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	68	73	270	290	608	653	945	1,015	1,148	1,233	1,350	1,450
Information Media and Telecommunications	10	11	38	42	76	84	114	126	152	168	190	210
Administrative and Support Services	91	101	273	303	455	505	637	707	774	859	910	1,010
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	68	73	203	218	540	580	810	870	1,080	1,160	1,350	1,450

Source: MacroPlan Dimasi, 2016

Section 3: Retail implications

The Campbelltown Regional City stands to benefit considerably were a new residential community to establish at West Appin.

Population projections and workforce projections

The West Appin investigation area falls within the broader Macarthur South/Wilton Junction investigation area, identified in "*A Plan For Growing Sydney*," and could potentially support up to 18,000 new dwellings over the long term, including approximately 9,000 new dwellings on the Walker Corp land.

The Mt Gilead/Menangle Park priority precinct could potentially support up around 18,000 – 19,000 new dwellings and the Wilton Junction priority precinct could support around 16,000 – 17,000 new dwellings[3].

The future populations that are expected to establish in these areas have not yet been captured in the latest official NSW Bureau of Transport Statistics (BTS) population and jobs forecasts in the region, which were released in early 2014.

An analysis of the BTS forecasts shows that for the entire Macarthur South/West Appin/Wilton area, the residential population is expected to grow by just 12,000 – 13,000 persons between 2011 and 2041 (i.e. less than 5,000 new dwellings). In particular, virtually no growth is projected in the West Appin investigation area (i.e. around 1,000 persons only).

In this regard, these new communities, in particular West Appin would provide a significant additional boost in population and workers, over and above that which has been previously been expected in the region.

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[3] Refer to Greater Macarthur Land Release Investigation NSW DPE 2015.

These new residents will drive demand for local and regional services; would create demand for local jobs and flow-on/multiplier jobs; and local and regional retail expenditure demand.

Some of this additional demand would be captured within the West Appin precinct itself, as a community of this scale would need local services, retail facilities etc, however, a majority of the demand generated would be directed to/captured by surrounding centres, such as the Campbelltown.

Retail implications – Campbelltown Regional City

Campbelltown Regional City serves a catchment population of around 270,000 – 280,000 persons (i.e. including the LGAs of Campbelltown, Camden and Wollondilly), according to the ABS. According to the NSW Bureau of Transport Statistics (BTS) 2014 projections, this population is expected to increase by 240,000 – 250,000 persons by 2041, resulting in a total population of around 510,000 – 520,000 persons by 2041.

To put this in context, the Parramatta CBD serves a catchment in excess of 1 million persons. We consider that Campbelltown Regional City would need to serve a population well in excess of 500,000 persons to fulfil its role as a Regional City.

Given that the future population of the regional catchment will only just reach 500,000 by 2041 is important that additional areas such as West Appin (possible 50,000 persons) rezoned/developed, so that Campbelltown Regional City can fulfil its intended role and function within the next 15 – 20 years, rather than 25 – 30 years.

Table 4 presents a high level analysis of the likely retail market implications that could result were a new community of around 50,000 persons (i.e. 18,000 dwellings x 2.75 persons per dwelling) to establish at West Appin.

A population of this magnitude would generate total retail demand equivalent to around 109,000 sq.m, of which around 32,000 – 33,000 sq.m would be in the form of bulky goods/large format retail; around 76,000 – 77,000 sq.m would in the form of traditional retail demand.

Around 20 - 25% of total retail demand should be retained locally, in particular the majority of supermarket demand, which means that around 75 - 80% would be available for capture by surrounding retail facilities – in particular, those within the Campbelltown Regional City (i.e. Macarthur Square, Campbelltown Mall, bulky goods retailers on Blaxland Road and street/strip retailers on Queen Street).

Some expenditure would escape beyond the region, i.e. the Sydney CBD, or near workers' place of work. However, we consider that the lion's share could potentially be captured by Campbelltown Regional Centre, a quantum in the order of 60,000 – 65,000 sq.m.

Table 4. Retail floorspace demand analysis, West Appin

Indicator	Capacity				
Population/dwellings					
Dwellings	18,000				
Persons per dwelling	2.75				
Population	49,500				
Retail Floorspace Demand Per Capita (sq.m per capita)					
Traditional Retail (inc. strip)					
• Supermarket	0.35				
• Other	1.20				
Traditional Retail (inc. strip)	1.55				
Bulky goods	0.65				
Total Retail	**2.20**				
Total Retail Floorspace Demand (sq.m)					
	Demand (sq.m)	Local		Regional/other	
Supermarket	17,325	60.0%	10,395	40.0%	6,930
Other traditional retail	59,400	20.0%	11,880	80.0%	47,520
Bulky goods	32,175	5.0%	1,609	95.0%	30,566
Total	**108,900**	**21.9%**	**23,884**	**78.1%**	**85,016**
West Appin retail demand - potential destinations					
West Appin			23,884	22%	
Campbelltown Regional City			63,762	59%	
Other			21,254	20%	
Total resi. demand			**108,900**	**100%**	

Source: MacroPlan Dimasi, 2016

Appendix A: Criteria for Regional Cities

The following criteria for Regional Cities are taken from the *Draft Metropolitan Strategy for Sydney to 2031*, Department of Planning and Environment (2013).

Criteria

- Location of a Regional City relative to Global Sydney and other Regional Cities is such that opportunities for growth and success in meeting identified priorities (listed in the subregions section) are not limited by its employment and services catchment substantially overlapping with those of Global Sydney or other Regional Cities – and for this reason, Regional Cities are typically located at least 20 kilometres from Global Sydney, and at least 15 kilometres from each other.
- Currently is, and/or has the potential to, operate as the capital of their subregion, providing a full range of business, government, health, retail, cultural, entertainment and recreational activities with good access to parklands.
- City planning reflects their significance as employment destinations with core commercial areas to support employment growth.
- Typically have extended development areas (such as Specialised Precincts) close to their city centres, which provide employment, services and residential opportunities that create stimulus for future development.
- Located in large and rapidly growing catchment areas.
- Suitably sized catchment area to sustain services and employment-generating land uses.
- Typically employ at least 15,000 people with the potential for growth beyond 30,000 jobs.
- Typically have capacity for 35,000 to 50,000 dwellings.
- Natural setting (such as a river) which enhances the city's amenity.
- Demonstrated capacity within a commercial core to ensure adequate capacity for growth and change in office and retail space.
- Demonstrated capacity within a mixed use zoning around the commercial core to accommodate a range of support services and activities, and residential development.

Transport criteria

- Focal point for regional public transport services (rail and bus) for commuters and multiple other trip types.
- Express rail links with Global Sydney.

- Linked with the motorway network to Global Sydney and links with key gateways, Global Economic Corridor and other Regional Cities.
- Focal point of regional arterial road network.
- High standard of freight access as a key node in the Sydney freight network.

Description

Regional Cities currently have, and/or have the potential to, operate as the capital of their subregion, with a full range of business, government, health, retail, cultural, entertainment and recreational activities. They play a critical role in maintaining and improving Sydney's quality of life because of their location relative to other concentrations of employment and services. The NSW Government has a strong interest in the success of Regional Cities as key structuring elements for Sydney.

Appendix B: Comparison of regional cities in Australia

Table 5. Population by ages groups - 2011

Census item	Campbelltown (C)	Parramatta (C)	Newcastle (C)	Wollongong (C)	Greater Geelong (C)	Ballarat (C)	Greater Bendigo (C)	Gold Coast (C)	Mackay (R)	Townsville (C)	Australia
Population	145,967	166,858	148,535	192,418	210,875	93,501	100,617	494,501	112,798	174,462	21,507,719
• Children 0-14	21.9%	18.9%	17.0%	18.5%	18.5%	19.4%	19.6%	18.5%	21.2%	21.1%	19.3%
• Working age 15-64	68.7%	69.3%	67.5%	65.1%	64.7%	65.5%	64.6%	67.0%	68.0%	69.1%	66.7%
• Seniors 65 and over	9.3%	11.8%	15.4%	16.4%	16.9%	15.1%	15.8%	14.4%	10.7%	9.8%	14.0%
• Indigenous population	3.2%	0.8%	2.6%	2.2%	0.8%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	4.4%	6.1%	2.5%
• Non-Indigenous population	96.8%	99.2%	97.4%	97.8%	99.2%	98.8%	98.6%	98.7%	95.6%	93.9%	97.5%
Population	145,967	166,858	148,535	192,418	210,875	93,501	100,617	494,501	112,798	174,462	21,507,719
• Children 0-14	32,013	31,555	25,309	35,669	38,957	18,164	19,705	91,723	23,962	36,827	4,144,021
• Working age 15-64	100,342	115,674	100,284	125,275	136,374	61,199	64,976	331,411	76,724	120,536	14,351,415
• Seniors 65 and over	13,613	19,628	22,941	31,474	35,545	14,139	15,935	71,368	12,112	17,098	3,012,283
• Indigenous population	4,729	1,404	3,926	4,228	1,788	1,138	1,442	6,196	4,912	10,703	548,368
• Non-Indigenous population	141,238	165,454	144,609	188,190	209,087	92,363	99,175	488,305	107,886	163,759	20,959,351
Population	145,967	166,858	148,535	192,418	210,875	93,501	100,617	494,501	112,798	174,462	21,507,719
• 0-14 years	21.9%	18.9%	17.0%	18.5%	18.5%	19.4%	19.6%	18.5%	21.2%	21.1%	19.3%
• 15-24 years	15.5%	13.3%	14.8%	14.2%	13.2%	15.3%	14.1%	13.4%	13.3%	16.1%	13.3%
• 25-54 years	41.2%	46.6%	41.6%	39.5%	39.2%	38.6%	38.0%	41.9%	43.8%	42.7%	41.8%
• 55-74 years	3.2%	0.8%	2.6%	2.2%	0.8%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	4.4%	6.1%	2.5%
• 75 years +	3.6%	5.8%	8.0%	8.0%	8.3%	7.4%	7.6%	6.4%	4.5%	4.0%	6.4%
Population	145,967	166,858	148,535	192,418	210,875	93,501	100,617	494,501	112,798	174,462	21,507,719
• 0-14 years	32,013	31,555	25,309	35,669	38,957	18,164	19,705	91,723	23,962	36,827	4,144,021
• 15-24 years	22,570	22,197	21,995	27,261	27,747	14,301	14,234	66,474	15,024	28,157	2,866,473
• 25-54 years	60,193	77,736	61,720	76,066	82,661	36,046	38,207	207,013	49,354	74,485	8,981,581
• 55-74 years	4,729	1,404	3,926	4,228	1,788	1,138	1,442	6,196	4,912	10,703	548,368
• 75 years +	5,228	9,723	11,912	15,465	17,524	6,892	7,634	31,646	5,118	7,065	1,384,873

Source: ABS: Census of Population and Housing 2011

Table 6. Household and family composition

Census item	LGA - Campbelltown (C)	LGA - Parramatta (C)	LGA - Newcastle (C)	LGA - Wollongong (C)	LGA - Greater Geelong (C)	LGA - Ballarat (C)	LGA - Greater Bendigo (C)	LGA - Gold Coast (C)	LGA - Mackay (R)	LGA - Townsville (C)	AUS - Australia
Household (no.)	49,028	58,500	59,047	72,873	81,241	35,989	38,582	184,723	39,302	61,938	7,893,765
Average household size	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6
- Family households	**79.8%**	**73.4%**	**64.2%**	**70.3%**	**69.5%**	**66.5%**	**69.1%**	**71.5%**	**76.8%**	**73.2%**	**72.0%**
Couple families with children	*38.8%*	*36.5%*	*26.0%*	*31.2%*	*29.2%*	*27.2%*	*28.3%*	*29.4%*	*35.6%*	*31.8%*	*32.1%*
Couple families without children	*22.0%*	*24.0%*	*24.9%*	*25.8%*	*27.3%*	*25.7%*	*27.1%*	*28.9%*	*30.0%*	*27.7%*	*27.2%*
Single parents families	*17.8%*	*11.2%*	*11.9%*	*12.3%*	*12.0%*	*12.6%*	*12.6%*	*12.1%*	*10.2%*	*12.3%*	*11.4%*
Other families	*1.3%*	*1.7%*	*1.4%*	*1.1%*	*1.0%*	*1.0%*	*1.1%*	*1.1%*	*1.0%*	*1.3%*	*1.2%*
- Non-family households	**20.2%**	**26.6%**	**35.8%**	**29.7%**	**30.5%**	**33.5%**	**30.9%**	**28.5%**	**23.2%**	**26.8%**	**28.0%**
Lone person	*8.4%*	*10.5%*	*13.6%*	*11.9%*	*11.3%*	*11.6%*	*11.7%*	*10.0%*	*10.5%*	*10.9%*	*10.9%*
Other household	*11.8%*	*16.1%*	*22.2%*	*17.8%*	*19.2%*	*21.8%*	*19.3%*	*18.5%*	*12.7%*	*16.0%*	*17.1%*
Household (no.)	49,028	58,500	59,047	72,873	81,241	35,989	38,582	184,723	39,302	61,938	7,893,765
- Family households	39,123	42,967	37,907	51,260	56,423	23,938	26,645	132,059	30,169	45,319	5,684,062
Couple families with children	19,016	21,372	15,368	22,715	23,704	9,805	10,924	54,252	13,986	19,726	2,534,397
Couple families without children	10,769	14,035	14,704	18,785	22,142	9,249	10,440	53,294	11,783	17,128	2,150,299
Single parents families	8,718	6,576	7,022	8,946	9,764	4,522	4,874	22,424	3,990	7,647	901,634
Other families	620	984	813	814	813	362	407	2,089	410	818	97,721
- Non-family households	9,905	15,533	21,140	21,613	24,818	12,051	11,937	52,664	9,133	16,619	2,209,703
Lone person	4,101	6,136	8,041	8,643	9,205	4,190	4,504	18,455	4,143	6,730	859,096
Other household	5,804	9,397	13,099	12,970	15,613	7,861	7,433	34,209	4,990	9,889	1,350,607

Source: ABS: Census of Population and Housing 2011

Table 7. County / region of birth

Census item	LGA - Campbelltown (C)	LGA - Parramatta (C)	LGA - Newcastle (C)	LGA - Wollongong (C)	LGA - Greater Geelong (C)	LGA - Ballarat (C)	LGA - Greater Bendigo (C)	LGA - Gold Coast (C)	LGA - Mackay (R)	LGA - Townsville (C)	AUS - Australia
Country of birth	145,967	166,858	148,535	192,418	210,875	93,501	100,617	494,501	112,798	174,462	21,507,719
Australia born	66.0%	48.6%	82.3%	73.3%	79.5%	86.4%	88.3%	65.2%	81.7%	80.1%	69.8%
Overseas born	28.2%	44.9%	12.4%	21.8%	15.9%	8.7%	7.0%	27.9%	11.7%	13.3%	24.6%
• *Asia*	*8.2%*	*29.0%*	*2.9%*	*4.3%*	*2.7%*	*1.8%*	*1.5%*	*4.5%*	*1.9%*	*2.4%*	*7.9%*
• *Europe*	*6.6%*	*4.5%*	*5.3%*	*11.8%*	*9.5%*	*4.3%*	*3.4%*	*9.1%*	*3.9%*	*4.6%*	*8.7%*
• *Other*	*13.4%*	*11.4%*	*4.2%*	*5.7%*	*3.7%*	*2.6%*	*2.0%*	*14.4%*	*5.9%*	*6.2%*	*8.0%*
Country of birth not stated	5.9%	6.5%	5.3%	4.9%	4.6%	4.9%	4.7%	6.9%	6.6%	6.6%	5.6%
Country of birth	145,967	166,858	148,535	192,418	210,875	93,501	100,617	494,501	112,798	174,462	21,507,719
Australia born	96,284	81,145	122,228	141,099	167,647	80,795	88,830	322,543	92,102	139,830	15,017,844
Overseas born	41,133	74,900	18,480	41,935	33,543	8,093	7,028	138,036	13,248	23,182	5,294,147
• *Asia*	*12,035*	*48,445*	*4,346*	*8,290*	*5,666*	*1,672*	*1,535*	*22,228*	*2,177*	*4,198*	*1,701,141*
• *Europe*	*9,581*	*7,442*	*7,854*	*22,669*	*20,032*	*4,024*	*3,441*	*44,766*	*4,433*	*8,101*	*1,867,547*
• *Other*	*19,515*	*19,007*	*6,280*	*10,979*	*7,845*	*2,397*	*2,058*	*71,045*	*6,633*	*10,882*	*1,725,458*
Country of birth not stated	8,553	10,820	7,827	9,381	9,686	4,614	4,757	33,919	7,450	11,450	1,195,728

Source: ABS: Census of Population and Housing 2011

Table 8. Proportion of people in the population by age group - 2011

Census item	LGA - Campbelltown (C)	LGA - Parramatta (C)	LGA - Newcastle (C)	LGA - Wollongong (C)	LGA - Greater Geelong (C)	LGA - Ballarat (C)	LGA - Greater Bendigo (C)	LGA - Gold Coast (C)	LGA - Mackay (R)	LGA - Townsville (C)	AUS - Australia
Median age	33	33	37	38	39	37	38	37	36	33	37
Age groups											
0-4	7.5%	7.5%	6.1%	6.3%	6.2%	6.8%	6.7%	6.3%	7.2%	7.3%	6.6%
5-14	14.5%	11.4%	11.0%	12.3%	12.3%	12.6%	12.9%	12.3%	14.0%	13.8%	12.7%
15-19	7.9%	5.7%	6.1%	6.7%	6.7%	7.4%	7.2%	6.5%	6.9%	7.8%	6.5%
20-24	7.5%	7.6%	8.7%	7.5%	6.4%	7.9%	7.0%	7.0%	6.4%	8.3%	6.8%
25-34	14.2%	19.9%	14.9%	12.6%	12.1%	12.5%	11.7%	13.8%	13.9%	14.8%	13.8%
35-44	13.1%	14.4%	13.4%	13.3%	13.5%	12.9%	12.6%	14.6%	14.7%	14.5%	14.2%
45-54	14.0%	12.3%	13.3%	13.6%	13.6%	13.2%	13.6%	13.5%	15.1%	13.5%	13.7%
55-64	12.0%	9.4%	11.2%	11.4%	12.3%	11.6%	12.5%	11.7%	10.9%	10.3%	11.6%
65-74	5.7%	5.9%	7.4%	8.3%	8.5%	7.8%	8.3%	8.0%	6.2%	5.8%	7.6%
75-84	2.6%	4.0%	5.4%	5.8%	5.8%	5.2%	5.3%	4.5%	3.4%	3.0%	4.6%
85+	0.9%	1.8%	2.6%	2.2%	2.5%	2.2%	2.3%	1.9%	1.1%	1.1%	1.9%

Source: ABS: Census of Population and Housing 2011

Table 9. Housing typology

Census item	LGA - Campbelltown (C)	LGA - Parramatta (C)	LGA - Newcastle (C)	LGA - Wollongong (C)	LGA - Greater Geelong (C)	LGA - Ballarat (C)	LGA - Greater Bendigo (C)	LGA - Gold Coast (C)	LGA - Mackay (R)	LGA - Townsville (C)	AUS - Australia
Dwelling structure	49,486	60,418	63,341	77,638	92,734	39,036	42,119	206,803	43,086	68,155	8,694,790
Separate house	*76.9%*	*49.5%*	*67.9%*	*65.8%*	*74.1%*	*78.7%*	*81.3%*	*53.0%*	*76.2%*	*72.2%*	*67.4%*
Semi-detached	*14.7%*	*12.5%*	*11.1%*	*10.6%*	*4.4%*	*5.5%*	*3.4%*	*16.5%*	*4.4%*	*5.0%*	*8.8%*
Flat, unit, apartment	*3.6%*	*31.4%*	*12.8%*	*15.0%*	*7.7%*	*7.0%*	*5.2%*	*17.2%*	*6.9%*	*11.3%*	*12.1%*
Other	*0.3%*	*0.2%*	*0.3%*	*1.0%*	*0.6%*	*0.4%*	*0.7%*	*1.0%*	*1.8%*	*0.9%*	*0.8%*
Not stated	*0.0%*	*0.2%*	*0.1%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.1%*	*0.1%*	*0.1%*	*0.1%*
Unoccupied	*4.4%*	*6.1%*	*7.7%*	*7.6%*	*13.2%*	*8.4%*	*9.3%*	*12.2%*	*10.5%*	*10.5%*	*10.7%*
Dwelling structure	49,486	60,418	63,341	77,638	92,734	39,036	42,119	206,803	43,086	68,155	8,694,790
Separate house	*38,053*	*29,929*	*42,986*	*51,102*	*68,749*	*30,706*	*34,253*	*109,676*	*32,841*	*49,191*	*5,864,573*
Semi-detached	*7,285*	*7,582*	*7,057*	*8,255*	*4,074*	*2,145*	*1,453*	*34,217*	*1,913*	*3,412*	*765,978*
Flat, unit, apartment	*1,786*	*18,981*	*8,124*	*11,611*	*7,155*	*2,717*	*2,204*	*35,569*	*2,968*	*7,707*	*1,056,236*
Other	*145*	*111*	*200*	*745*	*528*	*167*	*301*	*1,966*	*793*	*611*	*66,666*
Not stated	*19*	*100*	*84*	*51*	*21*	*9*	*11*	*191*	*46*	*47*	*6,863*
Unoccupied	*2,198*	*3,715*	*4,890*	*5,874*	*12,207*	*3,292*	*3,897*	*25,184*	*4,525*	*7,187*	*934,471*

Table 10. Dwelling tenure

Census item	LGA - Campbelltown (C)	LGA - Parramatta (C)	LGA - Newcastle (C)	LGA - Wollongong (C)	LGA - Greater Geelong (C)	LGA - Ballarat (C)	LGA - Greater Bendigo (C)	LGA - Gold Coast (C)	LGA - Mackay (R)	LGA - Townsville (C)	AUS - Australia
Number of dwellings	47,287	56,703	58,451	71,763	80,526	35,745	38,219	181,618	38,560	60,969	7,760,322
Fully owned	*11,435*	*14,252*	*18,056*	*25,414*	*29,186*	*11,847*	*13,254*	*47,797*	*11,471*	*14,134*	*2,488,149*
Being purchased	*19,994*	*18,070*	*18,590*	*22,347*	*27,710*	*12,196*	*13,575*	*62,791*	*14,374*	*22,083*	*2,709,433*
Rented	*14,373*	*22,268*	*19,812*	*21,479*	*20,881*	*10,504*	*10,143*	*65,085*	*11,362*	*22,752*	*2,297,458*
Real estate agent	*6,491*	*13,245*	*10,606*	*10,573*	*11,549*	*6,230*	*5,320*	*40,641*	*5,473*	*12,803*	*1,247,851*
State or territory housing authority	*5,274*	*4,462*	*3,511*	*5,796*	*2,785*	*1,597*	*1,550*	*3,720*	*1,391*	*2,912*	*314,692*
Person not in same household(c)	*1,976*	*2,977*	*4,431*	*3,880*	*4,713*	*1,954*	*2,442*	*16,485*	*3,278*	*4,524*	*520,915*
Housing co-operative/community/church group	*263*	*663*	*463*	*362*	*668*	*272*	*282*	*718*	*246*	*266*	*51,375*
Other landlord type(d)	*207*	*613*	*493*	*522*	*736*	*280*	*356*	*2,340*	*667*	*1,914*	*112,350*
Landlord type not stated	*162*	*308*	*308*	*346*	*430*	*171*	*193*	*1,181*	*307*	*333*	*50,284*
Other	***348***	***575***	***401***	***589***	***652***	***255***	***211***	***1,553***	***371***	***526***	***70,070***
Tenure type not stated	*1,137*	*1,538*	*1,592*	*1,934*	*2,097*	*943*	*1,036*	*4,392*	*982*	*1,474*	*195,213*

Table 11. Dwelling size

Census item	LGA - Campbelltown (C)	LGA - Parramatta (C)	LGA - Newcastle (C)	LGA - Wollongong (C)	LGA - Greater Geelong (C)	LGA - Ballarat (C)	LGA - Greater Bendigo (C)	LGA - Gold Coast (C)	LGA - Mackay (R)	LGA - Townsville (C)	AUS - Australia
Number of bedrooms	47,288	56,704	58,451	71,764	80,526	35,745	38,221	181,618	38,561	60,968	7,760,322
None (include bedsitters)	0.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%
One bedroom	1.5%	5.3%	6.0%	4.7%	3.9%	3.9%	3.0%	5.0%	4.3%	3.6%	4.7%
Two bedrooms	10.5%	32.8%	27.0%	22.9%	17.6%	17.6%	16.9%	21.2%	15.3%	17.4%	19.1%
Three bedrooms	53.7%	38.8%	45.0%	44.5%	53.0%	52.4%	52.5%	38.5%	44.7%	42.2%	43.6%
Four bedrooms	26.2%	15.5%	15.7%	20.5%	20.1%	21.0%	22.0%	27.0%	28.0%	29.0%	25.0%
Five bedrooms	4.8%	3.5%	2.9%	4.2%	2.8%	2.6%	2.9%	4.8%	4.2%	4.4%	4.4%
Six bedrooms	1.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%
Not stated	1.8%	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: ABS Census of Population & Housing, 2011; MacroPlan Dimasi

Table 12. Employment status

Census item	LGA - Campbelltown (C)	LGA - Parramatta (C)	LGA - Newcastle (C)	LGA - Wollongong (C)	LGA - Greater Geelong (C)	LGA - Ballarat (C)	LGA - Greater Bendigo (C)	LGA - Gold Coast (C)	LGA - Mackay (R)	LGA - Townsville (C)	AUS - Australia
Labour force status	65,052	74,150	70,256	82,852	95,400	42,291	45,743	231,646	57,342	87,017	18,231
Employed, worked full-time	59.4%	56.2%	50.5%	60.5%	58.1%	60.3%	63.4%	58.3%	60.9%	57.1%	58.3%
Employed, worked part-time	30.6%	33.3%	36.9%	28.0%	30.4%	30.2%	27.9%	29.7%	29.9%	34.1%	32.5%
Employed, away from work	6.5%	5.5%	6.7%	6.5%	5.8%	4.8%	5.0%	5.8%	6.1%	5.3%	5.8%
Unemployed, looking for work	3.5%	4.9%	6.0%	4.9%	5.7%	4.8%	3.6%	6.2%	3.1%	3.5%	3.4%
• *Labour force participation*	*67.6%*	*61.3%*	*52.6%*	*62.5%*	*55.8%*	*65.3%*	*66.5%*	*59.5%*	*52.8%*	*71.8%*	*70.1%*
• *Employment to population*	*65.3%*	*58.2%*	*49.5%*	*59.4%*	*52.6%*	*62.1%*	*64.1%*	*55.9%*	*51.1%*	*69.3%*	*67.7%*
• *Workforce dependency*	*31.3%*	*30.7%*	*32.5%*	*34.9%*	*35.3%*	*34.5%*	*35.4%*	*33.0%*	*32.0%*	*30.9%*	*33.3%*
Labour force status	6,268	37,459	13,868	11,794	9,929	82,482	21,442	67,997	2,516	34,276	18,231
Employed, worked full-time	*3,725*	*21,070*	*6,997*	*7,138*	*5,765*	*49,754*	*13,604*	*39,654*	*1,531*	*19,574*	*10,625*
Employed, worked part-time	*1,915*	*12,479*	*5,112*	*3,307*	*3,020*	*24,882*	*5,988*	*20,190*	*753*	*11,700*	*5,921*
Employed, away from work	*408*	*2,056*	*933*	*769*	*580*	*3,918*	*1,073*	*3,965*	*153*	*1,806*	*1,065*
Unemployed, looking for work	*220*	*1,854*	*826*	*580*	*564*	*3,928*	*777*	*4,188*	*79*	*1,196*	*620*
• *Labour force participation*	*68%*	*61%*	*53%*	*63%*	*56%*	*65%*	*67%*	*60%*	*53%*	*72%*	*70%*
• *Employment to population*	*65%*	*58%*	*50%*	*59%*	*53%*	*62%*	*64%*	*56%*	*51%*	*69%*	*68%*
• *Workforce dependency*	*31%*	*31%*	*32%*	*35%*	*35%*	*35%*	*35%*	*33%*	*32%*	*31%*	*33%*

Table 13. Employment by industry

Census item	LGA - Campbelltown (C)	LGA - Parramatta (C)	LGA - Newcastle (C)	LGA - Wollongong (C)	LGA - Greater Geelong (C)	LGA - Ballarat (C)	LGA - Greater Bendigo (C)	LGA - Gold Coast (C)	LGA - Mackay (R)	LGA - Townsville (C)	AUS - Australia
Industry of employment	65,052	74,150	70,256	82,852	95,400	42,291	45,743	231,646	57,342	87,017	10,058,325
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	1.5%	2.4%	0.4%	3.2%	0.5%	2.5%
Mining	0.2%	0.1%	1.6%	2.7%	0.3%	0.7%	1.4%	0.7%	11.1%	2.9%	1.8%
Manufacturing	13.9%	9.2%	9.2%	9.7%	11.3%	10.7%	10.2%	7.6%	9.5%	7.6%	9.0%
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	1.1%	1.0%	1.6%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%	0.7%	0.9%	1.6%	1.1%
Construction	7.0%	6.9%	6.6%	7.2%	9.8%	8.7%	9.1%	11.3%	10.3%	9.8%	8.2%
Wholesale trade	5.2%	6.1%	2.8%	2.5%	3.3%	2.5%	2.6%	3.7%	4.5%	3.0%	4.0%
Retail trade	10.8%	10.1%	10.4%	9.8%	12.7%	12.7%	12.9%	12.4%	10.1%	10.7%	10.5%
Accommodation and food services	5.9%	6.3%	7.8%	7.2%	6.7%	7.4%	6.5%	9.6%	5.9%	6.9%	6.5%
Transport, postal and warehousing	8.5%	5.0%	4.1%	4.9%	4.3%	3.5%	3.7%	3.9%	6.8%	5.1%	4.8%
Information media and telecommunications	1.6%	2.8%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	2.0%	1.4%	1.7%	0.6%	1.4%	1.8%
Financial and insurance services	4.5%	6.8%	3.4%	3.9%	2.9%	2.0%	3.8%	2.8%	1.4%	1.6%	3.8%
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	2.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.5%	8.6%	7.4%	5.7%	5.0%	5.6%	4.1%	6.3%	4.7%	4.7%	7.3%
Administrative and support services	3.5%	3.7%	3.0%	3.2%	3.0%	2.5%	2.6%	4.0%	2.5%	3.0%	3.2%
Public administration and safety	6.4%	5.5%	6.9%	7.0%	6.1%	6.0%	6.2%	4.3%	4.0%	11.9%	6.9%
Education and training	6.8%	6.6%	9.4%	11.1%	9.1%	9.8%	8.7%	7.1%	5.8%	8.1%	8.0%
Health care and social assistance	10.8%	11.9%	15.9%	13.4%	13.6%	15.3%	15.1%	11.1%	8.7%	12.5%	11.6%
Arts and recreation services	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%	1.8%	1.3%	3.0%	0.5%	1.3%	1.5%
Other services	3.8%	3.7%	3.6%	4.0%	3.6%	3.5%	3.8%	4.1%	5.3%	3.7%	3.8%
Inadequately described/Not stated	2.8%	3.0%	1.8%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	2.7%	2.5%	2.1%	2.3%

Table 14. Employment by occupation

Census item	LGA - Campbelltown (C)	LGA - Parramatta (C)	LGA - Newcastle (C)	LGA - Wollongong (C)	LGA - Greater Geelong (C)	LGA - Ballarat (C)	LGA - Greater Bendigo (C)	LGA - Gold Coast (C)	LGA - Mackay (R)	LGA - Townsville (C)	AUS - Australia
Occupation	65,053	74,152	70,257	82,851	95,398	42,292	45,745	231,646	57,343	87,018	10,058,325
Labourers	11.0%	8.2%	9.0%	8.9%	10.6%	10.5%	11.6%	9.8%	11.1%	9.9%	9.4%
Machinery operators and drivers	11.3%	6.2%	5.8%	7.2%	6.7%	5.8%	6.3%	5.1%	13.9%	8.2%	6.6%
Technicians and trades workers	14.9%	12.5%	13.7%	15.3%	16.2%	15.2%	15.0%	15.4%	21.2%	16.7%	14.2%
Managers	8.6%	10.6%	9.9%	9.9%	10.3%	10.7%	11.3%	12.3%	10.3%	9.8%	12.9%
Professionals	14.3%	25.9%	25.7%	22.4%	19.5%	20.9%	19.4%	17.4%	12.9%	17.3%	21.3%
Community and personal service workers	10.3%	8.3%	10.5%	11.5%	11.3%	10.7%	10.5%	10.9%	7.1%	12.2%	9.7%
Clerical and administrative workers	18.1%	17.3%	14.1%	14.2%	12.8%	13.4%	13.1%	14.5%	13.0%	14.3%	14.7%
Sales workers	9.8%	8.7%	9.8%	9.0%	10.5%	10.8%	10.9%	12.7%	8.6%	9.7%	9.4%
Inadequately described/ Not stated	1.9%	2.2%	1.4%	1.6%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%
Occupation	65,053	74,152	70,257	82,851	95,398	42,292	45,745	231,646	57,343	87,018	10,058,325
Labourers	*7,151*	*6,117*	*6,313*	*7,343*	*10,107*	*4,439*	*5,306*	*22,684*	*6,364*	*8,638*	*947,607*
Machinery operators and drivers	*7,322*	*4,623*	*4,090*	*5,937*	*6,376*	*2,438*	*2,874*	*11,838*	*7,992*	*7,136*	*659,551*
Technicians and trades workers	*9,669*	*9,290*	*9,647*	*12,665*	*15,496*	*6,449*	*6,857*	*35,682*	*12,149*	*14,571*	*1,425,146*
Managers	*5,574*	*7,828*	*6,937*	*8,227*	*9,828*	*4,529*	*5,166*	*28,562*	*5,894*	*8,502*	*1,293,969*
Professionals	*9,295*	*19,193*	*18,065*	*18,599*	*18,625*	*8,843*	*8,869*	*40,315*	*7,402*	*15,059*	*2,145,441*
Community and personal service workers	*6,669*	*6,150*	*7,379*	*9,495*	*10,744*	*4,543*	*4,808*	*25,168*	*4,099*	*10,598*	*971,898*
Clerical and administrative workers	*11,767*	*12,851*	*9,916*	*11,804*	*12,192*	*5,676*	*5,992*	*33,654*	*7,474*	*12,477*	*1,483,557*
Sales workers	*6,347*	*6,454*	*6,908*	*7,423*	*10,024*	*4,565*	*4,989*	*29,438*	*4,958*	*8,452*	*942,139*
Inadequately described/ Not stated	1,259	1,646	1,002	1,358	2,006	810	884	4,305	1,011	1,585	189,017
Source: ABS Census of Population & Housing, 2011; MacroPlan Dimasi											

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Table 15. Income profile

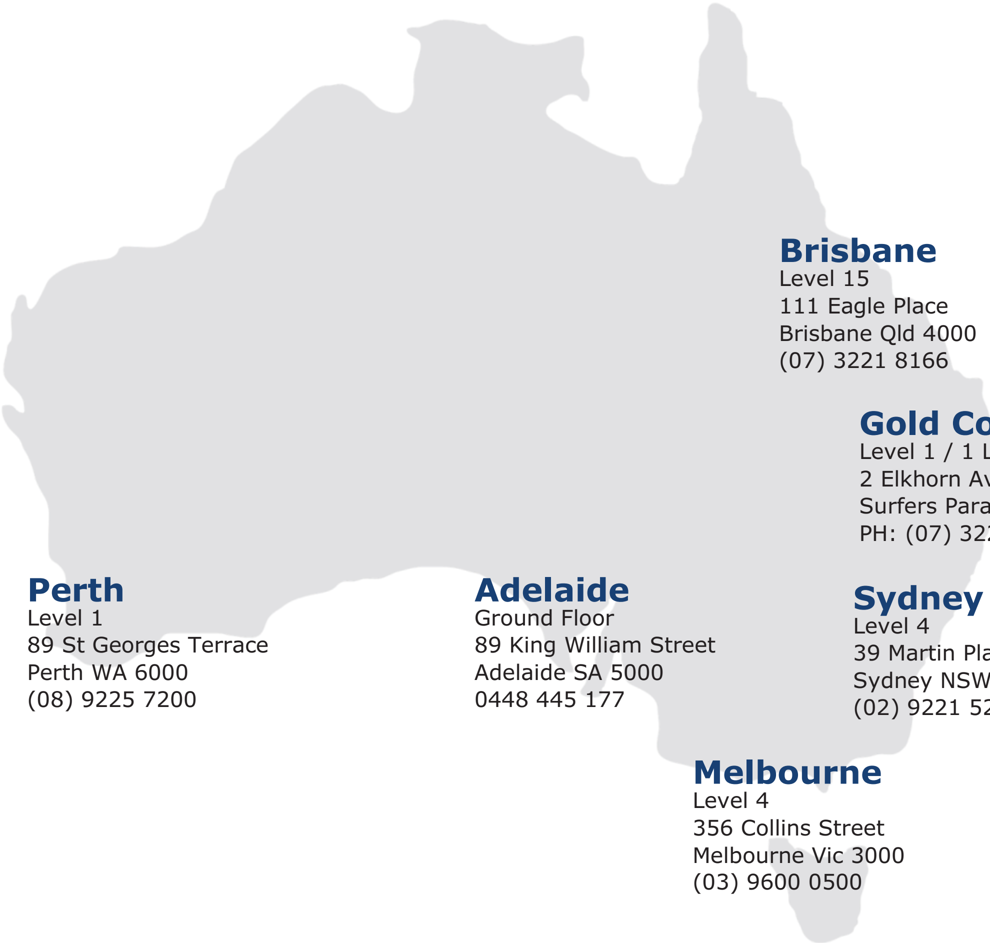
Census item	LGA - Campbelltown (C)	LGA - Parramatta (C)	LGA - Newcastle (C)	LGA - Wollongong (C)	LGA - Greater Geelong (C)	LGA - Ballarat (C)	LGA - Greater Bendigo (C)	LGA - Gold Coast (C)	LGA - Mackay (R)	LGA - Townsville (C)	AUS - Australia
Income											
Median personal weekly income	*549*	*544*	*563*	*489*	*517*	*512*	*513*	*571*	*705*	*675*	*577*
Median family weekly income	*1,390*	*1,451*	*1,530*	*1,426*	*1,341*	*1,272*	*1,245*	*1,379*	*1,821*	*1,626*	*1,481*
Median household weekly income	*1,251*	*1,288*	*1,165*	*1,101*	*1,049*	*988*	*991*	*1,174*	*1,578*	*1,381*	*1,234*
Household expenses											
Median weekly rent	*260*	*340*	*275*	*250*	*231*	*200*	*200*	*350*	*310*	*290*	*285*
Median monthly mortgage repayments	*1,800*	*2,063*	*1,777*	*1,950*	*1,517*	*1,307*	*1,300*	*2,075*	*2,167*	*1,860*	*1,800*

Source: ABS Census of Population & Housing, 2011; MacroPlan Dimasi

Table 16. Education profile

Census item	LGA - Campbelltown (C)	LGA - Parramatta (C)	LGA - Newcastle (C)	LGA - Wollongong (C)	LGA - Greater Geelong (C)	LGA - Ballarat (C)	LGA - Greater Bendigo (C)	LGA - Gold Coast (C)	LGA - Mackay (R)	LGA - Townsville (C)	AUS - Australia
Non-school qualification: Level of education											
Postgraduate Degree Level	4.5%	12.4%	6.4%	6.9%	4.2%	4.6%	3.3%	4.2%	2.0%	4.1%	6.5%
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level	1.5%	2.3%	2.7%	2.7%	3.5%	4.5%	4.3%	2.0%	1.7%	2.2%	3.1%
Bachelor Degree Level	17.0%	29.0%	25.2%	20.3%	21.2%	21.3%	19.2%	19.2%	14.4%	19.9%	24.1%
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	14.1%	14.8%	13.4%	14.1%	15.0%	13.8%	13.2%	15.6%	10.6%	12.2%	14.4%
Certificate Level, nfd	*3.6%*	*2.5%*	*2.8%*	*3.3%*	*2.7%*	*2.4%*	*2.6%*	*3.0%*	*2.5%*	*2.4%*	*2.8%*
Certificate III & IV Level(c)	*33.2%*	*17.4%*	*29.0%*	*31.5%*	*31.9%*	*30.8%*	*34.8%*	*31.6%*	*43.3%*	*35.2%*	*27.3%*
Certificate I & II Level(d)	*3.1%*	*1.6%*	*2.3%*	*2.4%*	*2.1%*	*2.6%*	*2.7%*	*2.2%*	*2.6%*	*2.6%*	*2.2%*
Level of education inadequately described	4.3%	3.5%	2.0%	2.4%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	2.5%	1.9%	1.9%	2.5%
Level of education not stated	18.6%	16.5%	16.1%	16.3%	17.5%	18.3%	18.0%	19.6%	21.0%	19.6%	17.1%

Source: ABS Census of Population & Housing, 2011; MacroPlan Dimasi



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