

NSW Population Futures

**Information session for Local Governments in the Greater
Sydney Region**

Economics, Population and Land-use Analytics

25 September 2018

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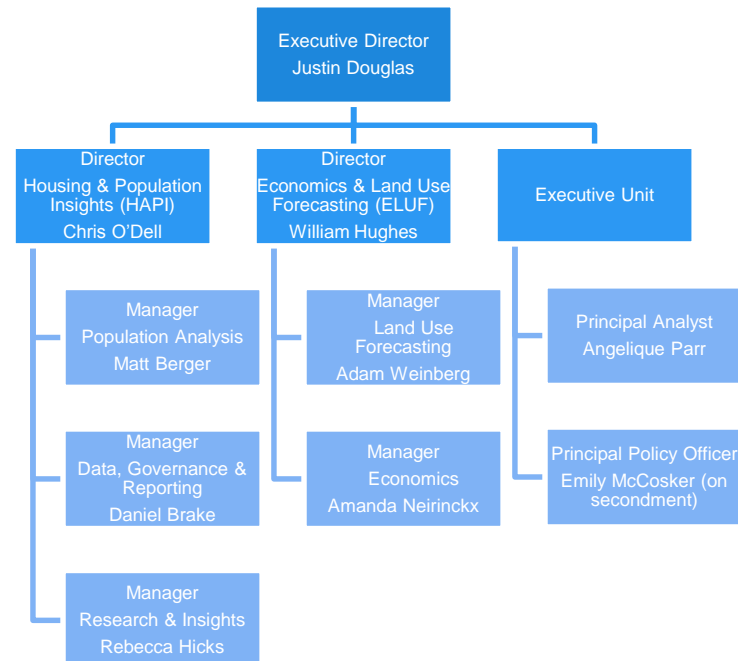
Introduction and Acknowledgment of Country

◉ *Acknowledgement of country*

I'd like to begin by acknowledging the Traditional Custodians of the land on which we meet today, the Darug people of the Darug nation, and pay my respects to Elders past and present.

• *Economics, Population and Land Use Analytics Branch*

- The Economics, Population and Land-use Analytics Branch (EPLA) within the DPE is principally responsible for the collection, dissemination and analysis of economic, population and housing related data.
- We have a broad skill set with staff backgrounds including:
 - Planning
 - Property
 - Economics
 - Demography
 - Research
 - Policy
 - Analytics



Our core business

EPLA is a customer-centric branch that delivers innovative and high-quality data, analysis and insights to meet its customers' needs

Population Analytics



Provide demographic analysis to inform decision making in strategic land use, utilities, infrastructure and services

Housing Monitoring



Deliver proactive release of the latest data, analysis and trends monitoring for housing supply in NSW

Land Use Forecasting



Develop, publish and maintain housing supply forecasts to support strategic planning

Economics



Provide economic advice and analysis to inform and strengthen decision making

Research & Insights



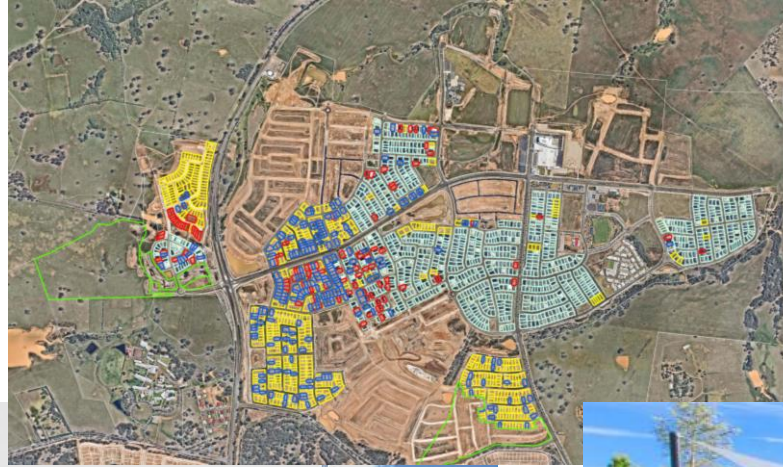
Produce and disseminate insights from housing and population data to inform policy and program decision making

The role of Population Projections, and the NSW Population Futures project

Population Projections

- DPE's NSW population, household and implied dwelling projections are the agreed common planning population assumptions for all NSW government policy
 - What does this mean?
 - What are they used for?
 - And why?
- The projections are about to be updated
 - Why now (and not earlier or later)?
 - What is required from Councils?

Why do the projections matter? Everything government does is about people

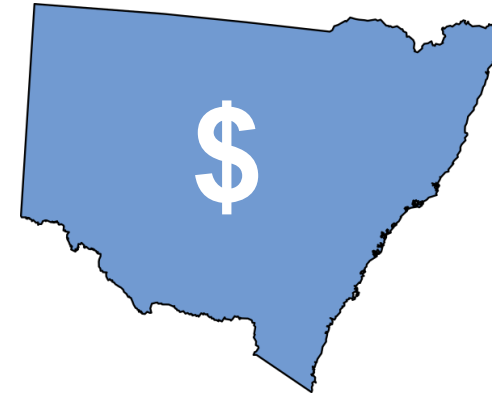


Benefits of better projections



- 85+ use once / year
- Some LGAs will quadruple (Camden, Campbelltown, Hills)
- Others LGAs won't change a lot

- Recurrent state government expenditure
- \$79.7billion in 2018-19

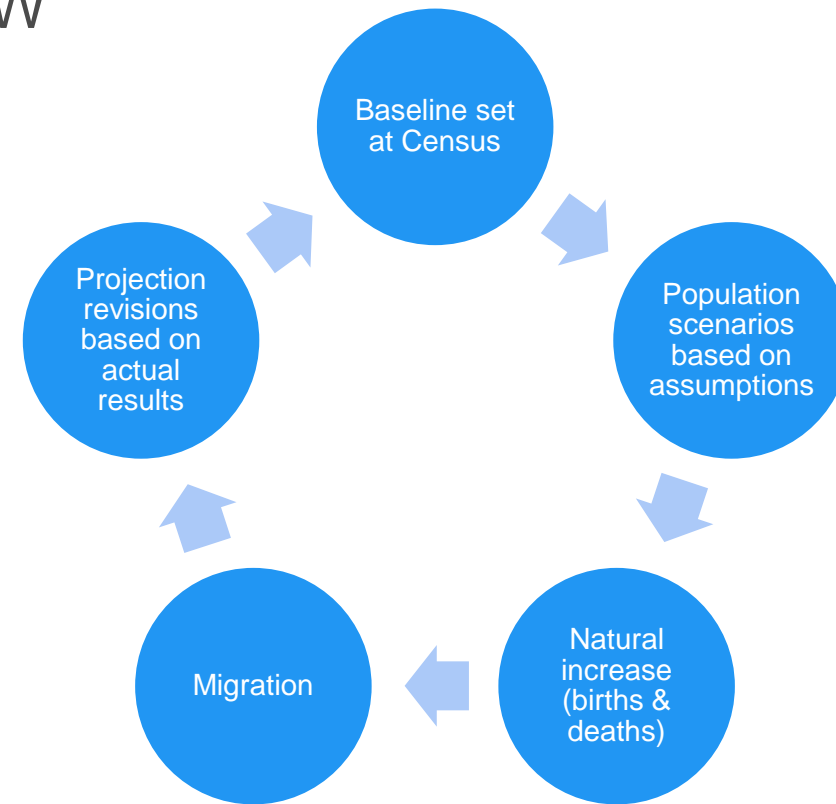


• *How population projections are used*

- Service delivery
 - Doctors, nurses, paramedics, teachers, social workers, bus drivers, front line staff
- Infrastructure development
 - Transport, education, health, housing, water and sanitation, energy generation and distribution
- Policy
 - Social assistance, social protection, community services, justice, economic planning

Why are projections updated?

- Population of NSW is constantly changing
- Evidence base needs to reflect our most up to date information about drivers of population change in NSW



Why now?

- Underlying source data from the ABS is based on the 2016 Census
- Final population measures based on this source were not finalised by the ABS until 31 August 2018
 - Revisions to births, deaths, overseas migration and regional population mobility

2018 NSW Population Futures

- The EPLA team is responsible for producing the 2018 population projections and:
 - Wish to ensure that the best local intelligence is used in their production.
 - Help the community to understand how they are produced, and what assumptions underpin them.
- Key issues raised relate to the frequency, level of detail, ease of access and level of local intelligence being used in the projections.
- We're keen to incorporate local knowledge that might impact on future population growth. This will help us build a more robust and complete profile of your local area.

Key population trends across the Greater Sydney Region

Interactive questions with

Slido

• <http://sli.do>

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sli.do

Product Use cases Pricing Resources

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Every Question Matters.

The Ultimate Q&A and Polling Platform for Company Meetings and Events

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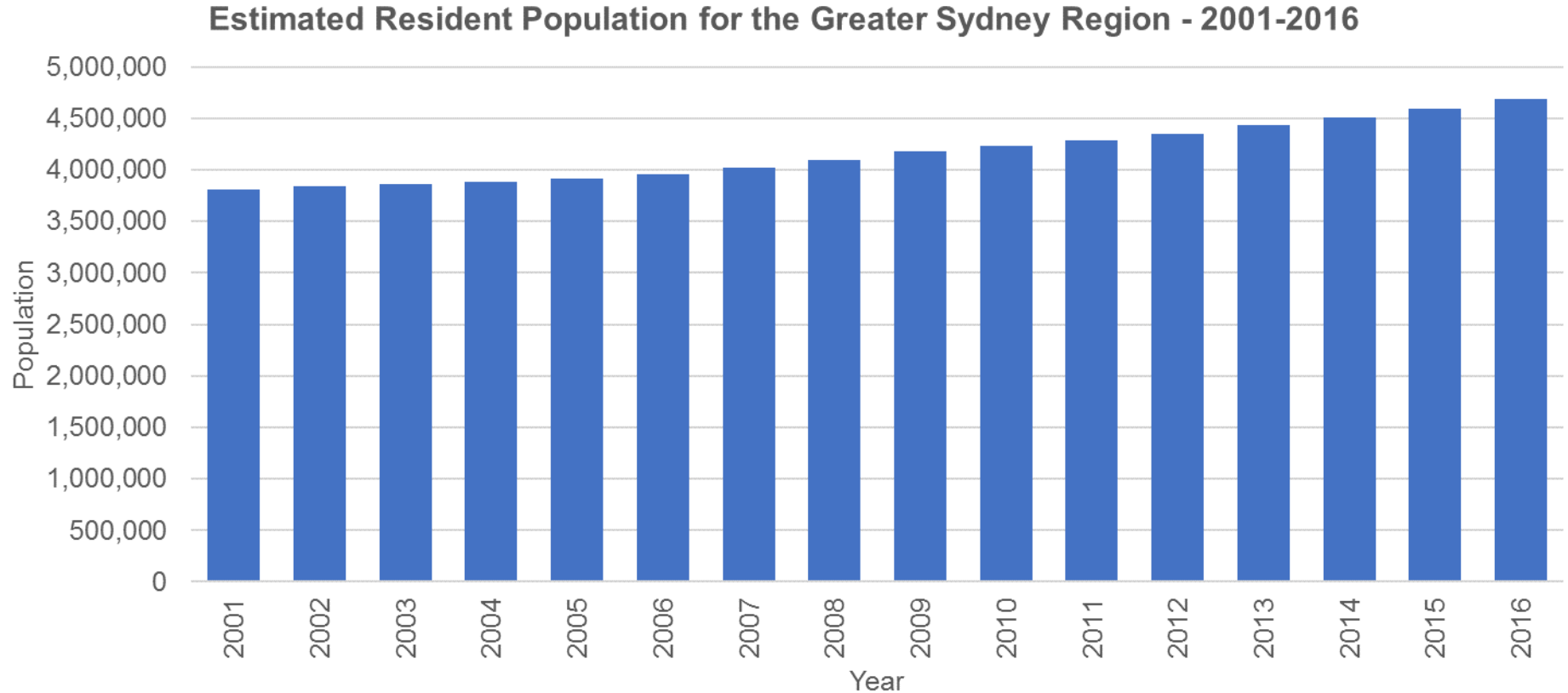
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Population change is a series of stories

- How we change now and how we might change in the future is based on how and why we have changed in the past
- What we see of population change can be thought of as a series of interconnected stories
- We are all part of this story, as is everyone around us
 - So let's begin!

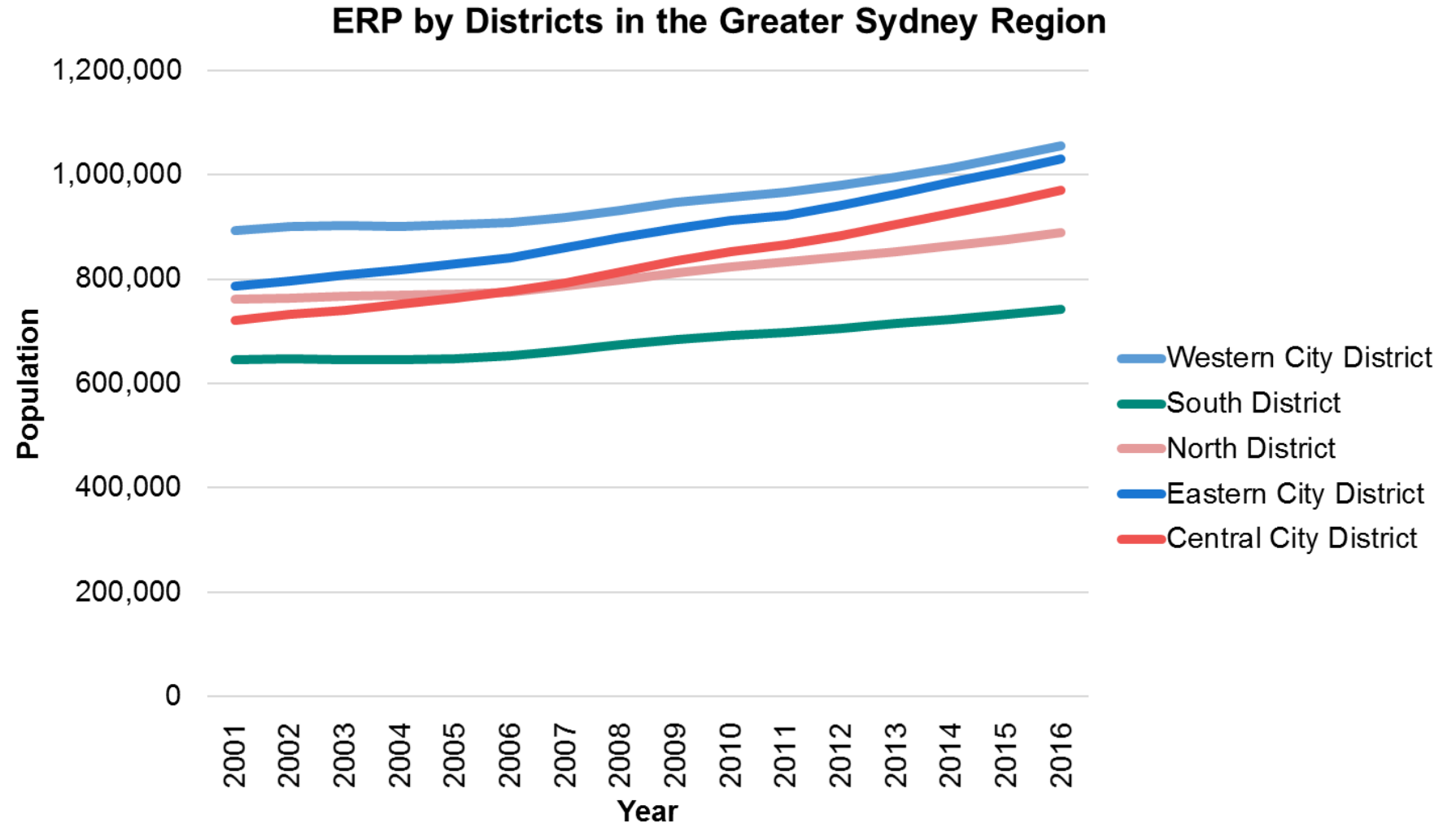
How the region is changing over time – a long strong burn

- The Greater Sydney Region has grown by 23.1% since 2001



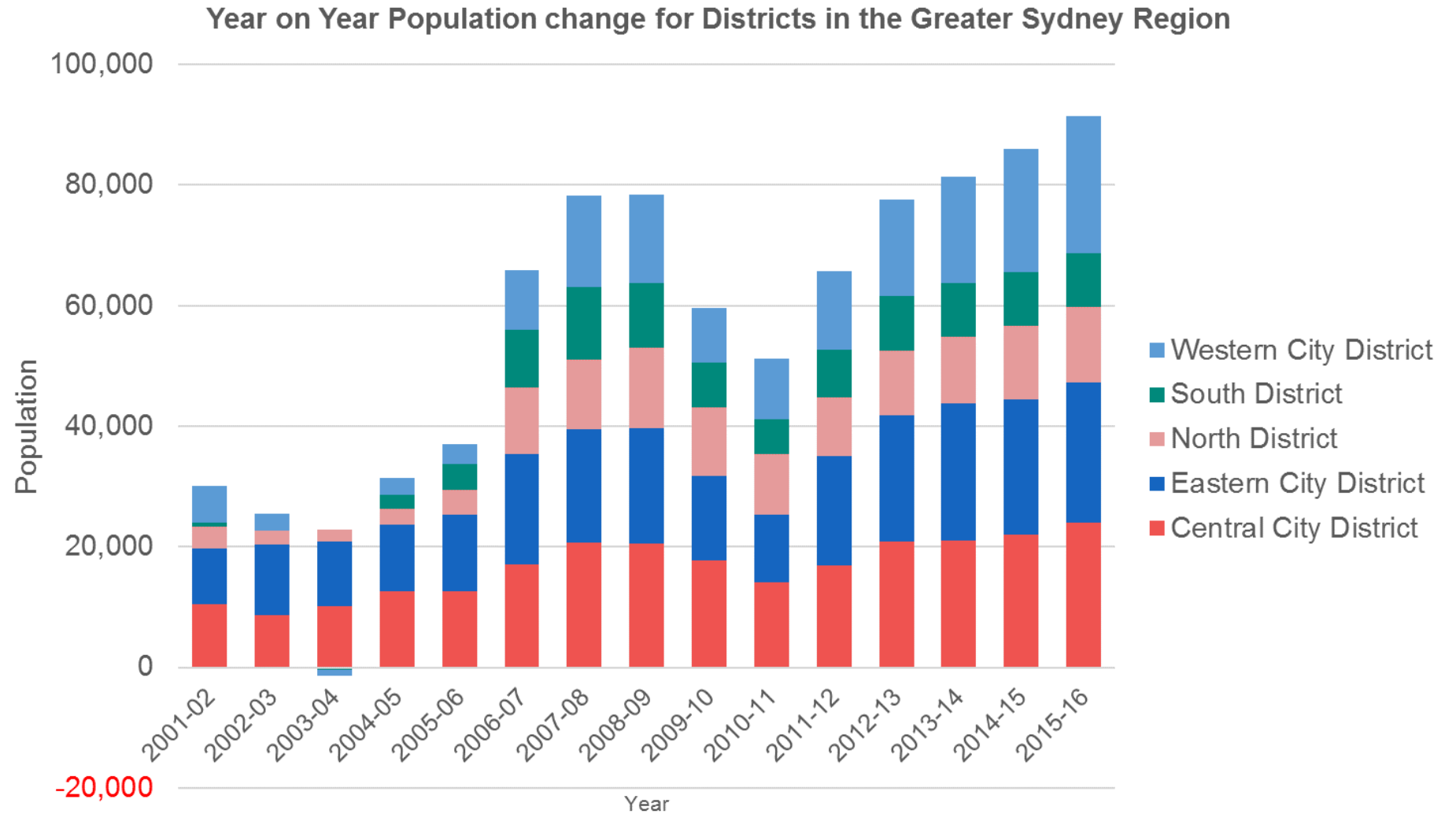
As Sydney changes, so do the Districts within

- Relationship between the districts changes over time
- Central City overtook North District for #3 spot around 2009



And what's more, the changes differ from year to year, and District to District

- South District and Western City District have evolved from slow or even negative changes in mid 2000's to large annual changes
- But all Districts have seen a steady increase since 2008-09

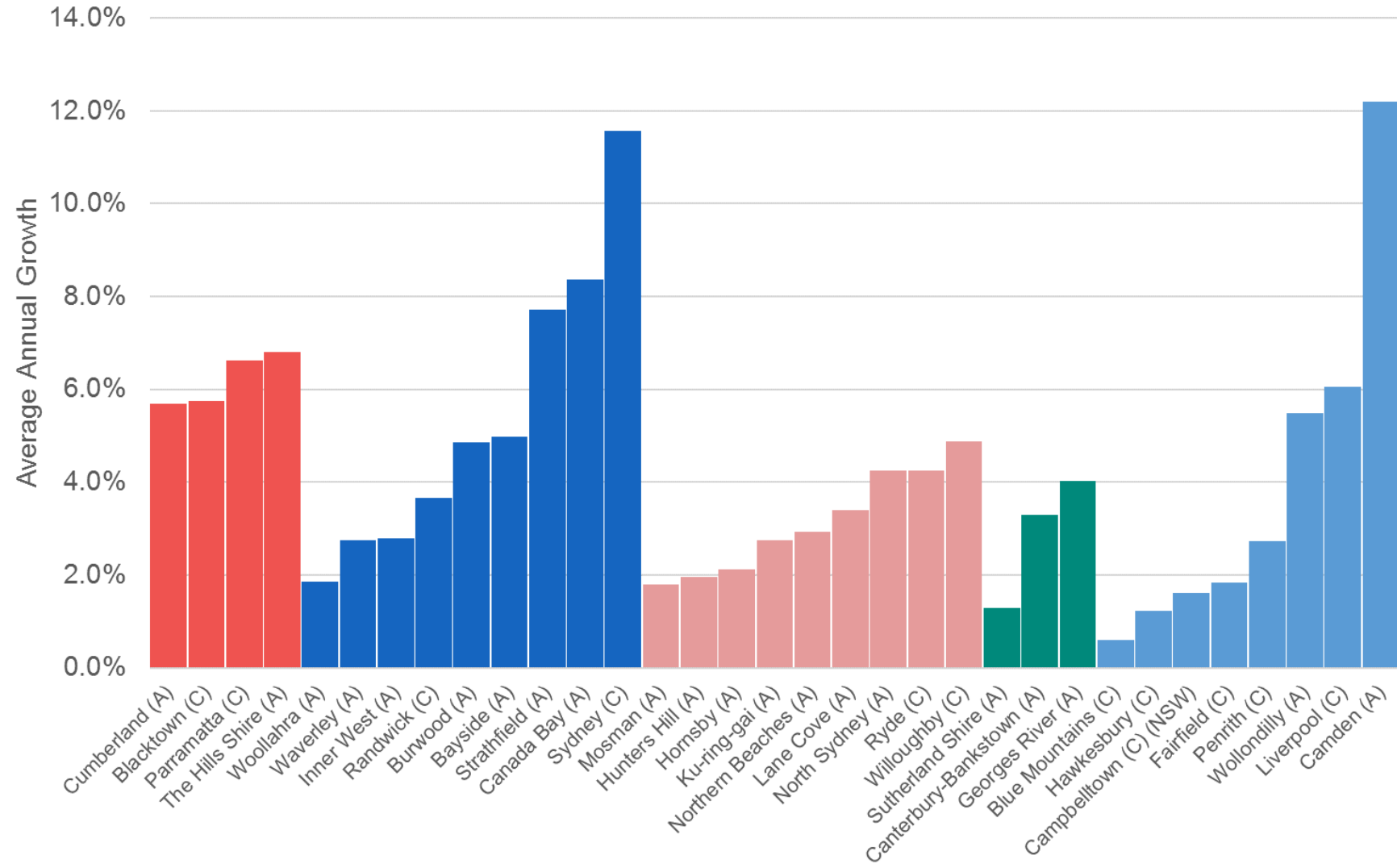


Source: ABS.Stat 2018. Customised Table

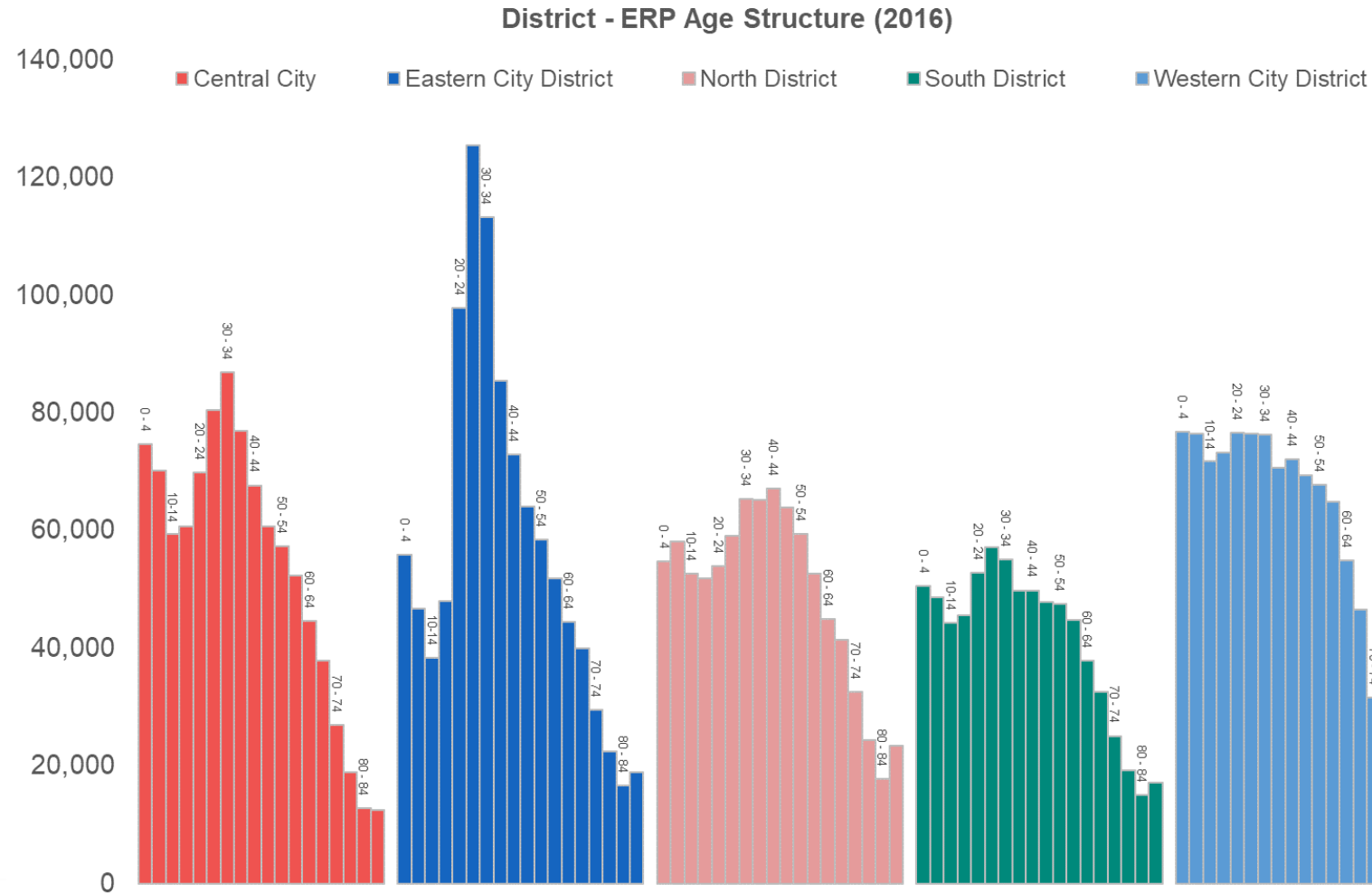
And within the Districts, each area is telling its own story

Sydney LGAs - ERP Average Annual Growth 2001 to 2016

- Western City District
- South District
- North District
- Eastern City District
- Central City District



Peoples ages determine their service needs



...across Sydney there has been a marked increase in younger age groups...

ERP Age Profile for Greater Sydney Region

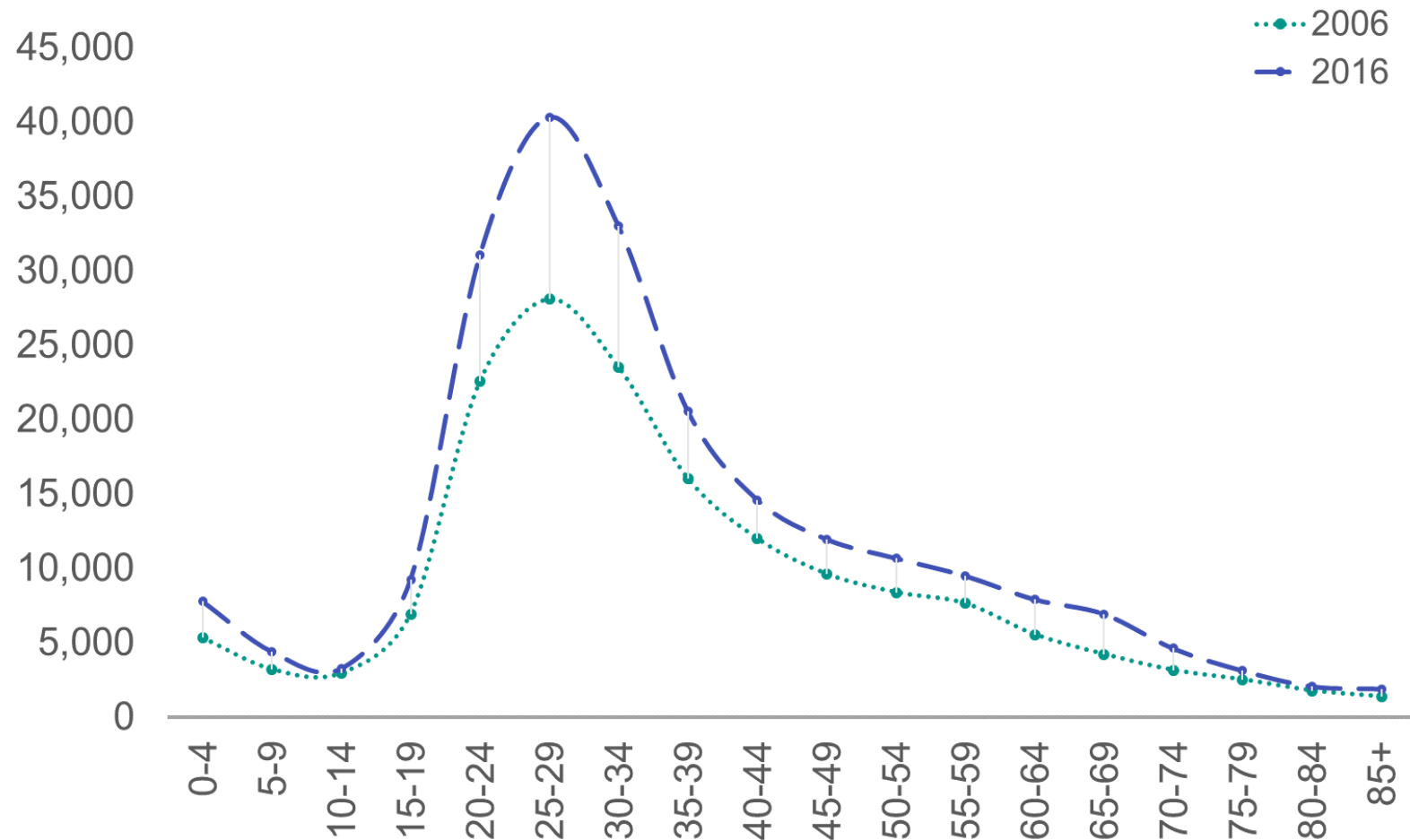


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2018, *Estimated Resident Population*, ABS.Stat custom download

This experience varies across the city

City of Sydney
has the working
age bump, but
not the aging

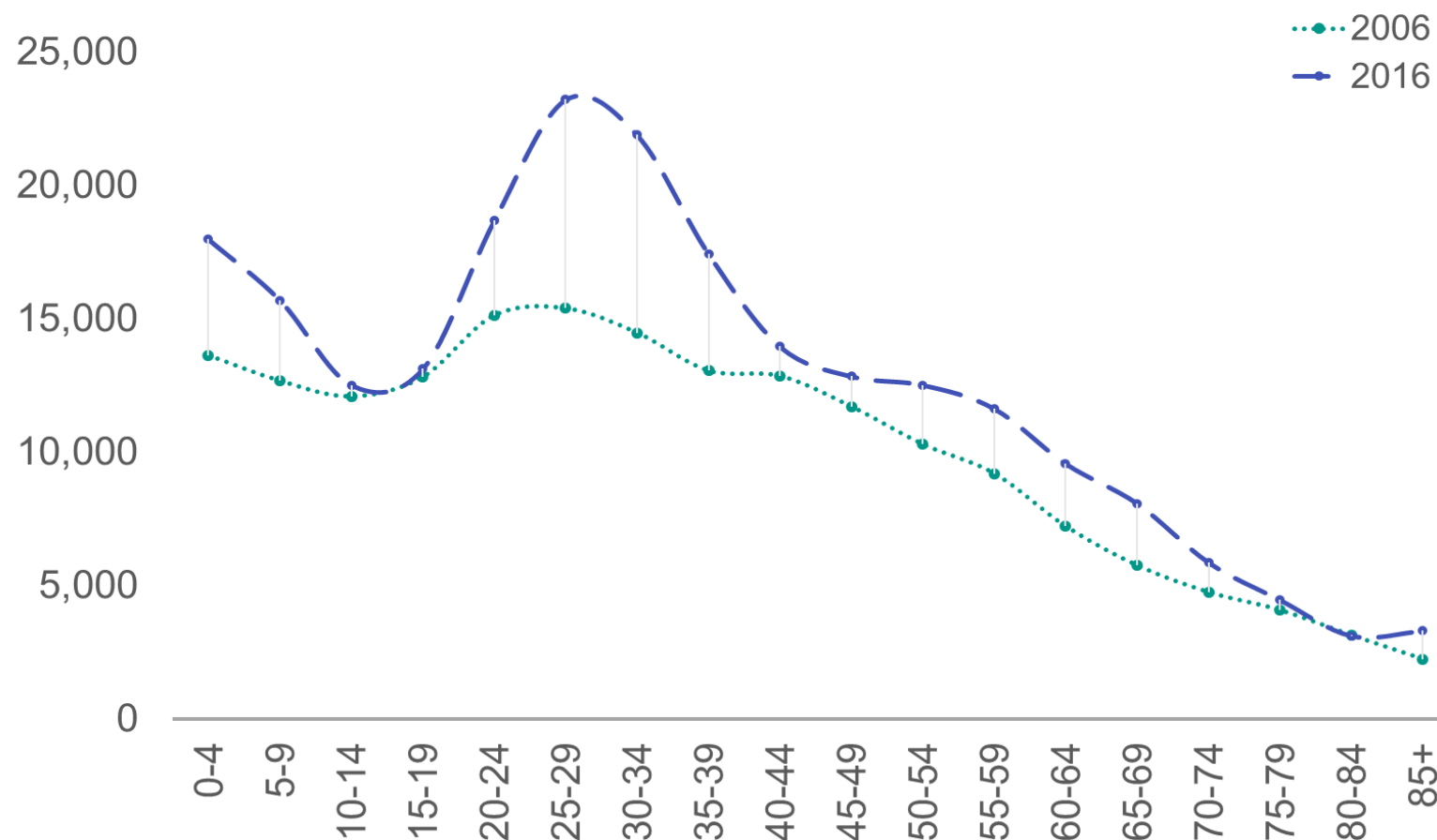
ERP Age Profile for Sydney (C)



This experience varies across the city

Cumberland
has the bump,
but their kids
are there too

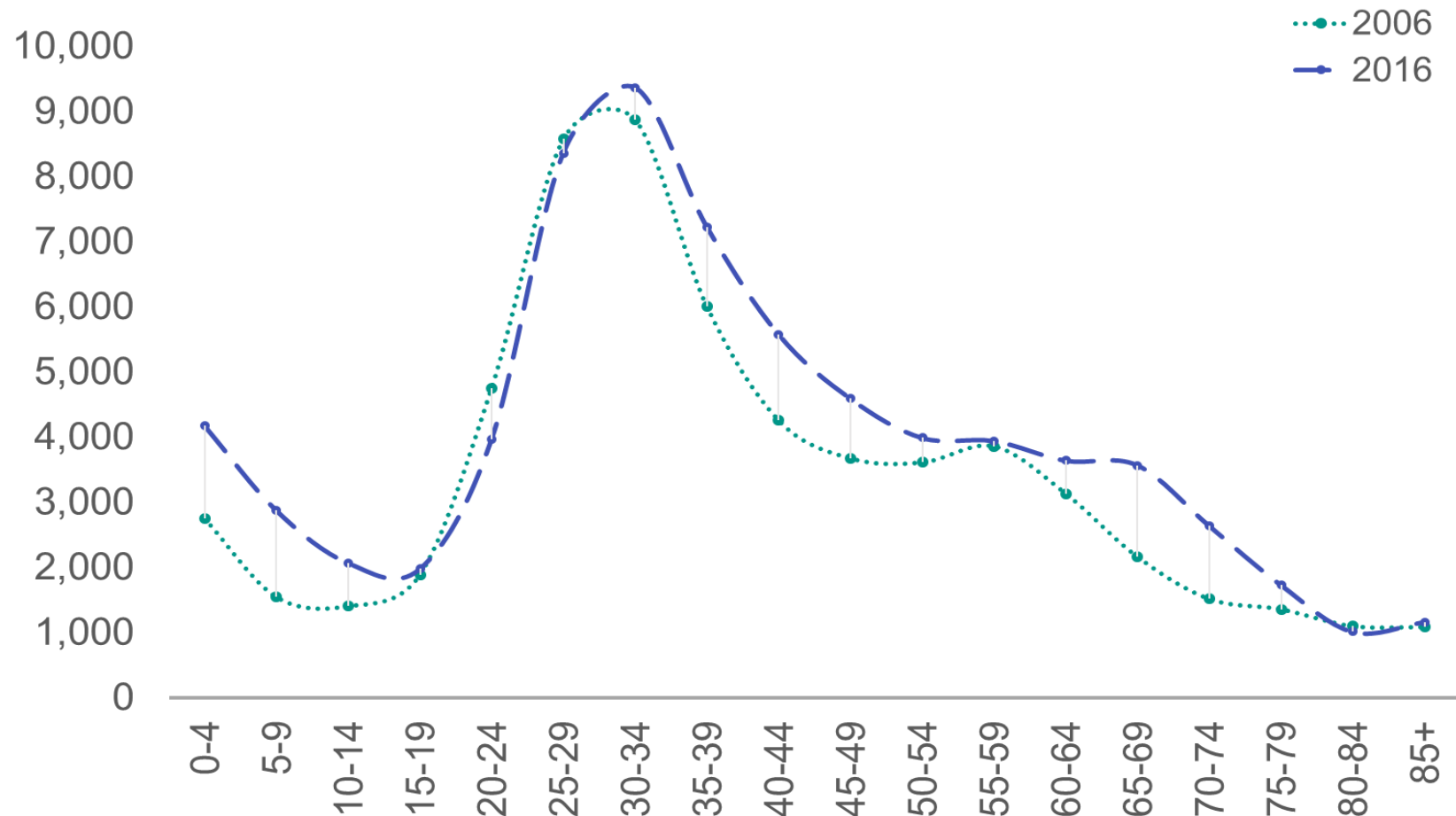
ERP Age Profile for Cumberland (A)



This experience varies across the city

North Sydney doesn't have a bigger working age blip, but has more kids and retirees

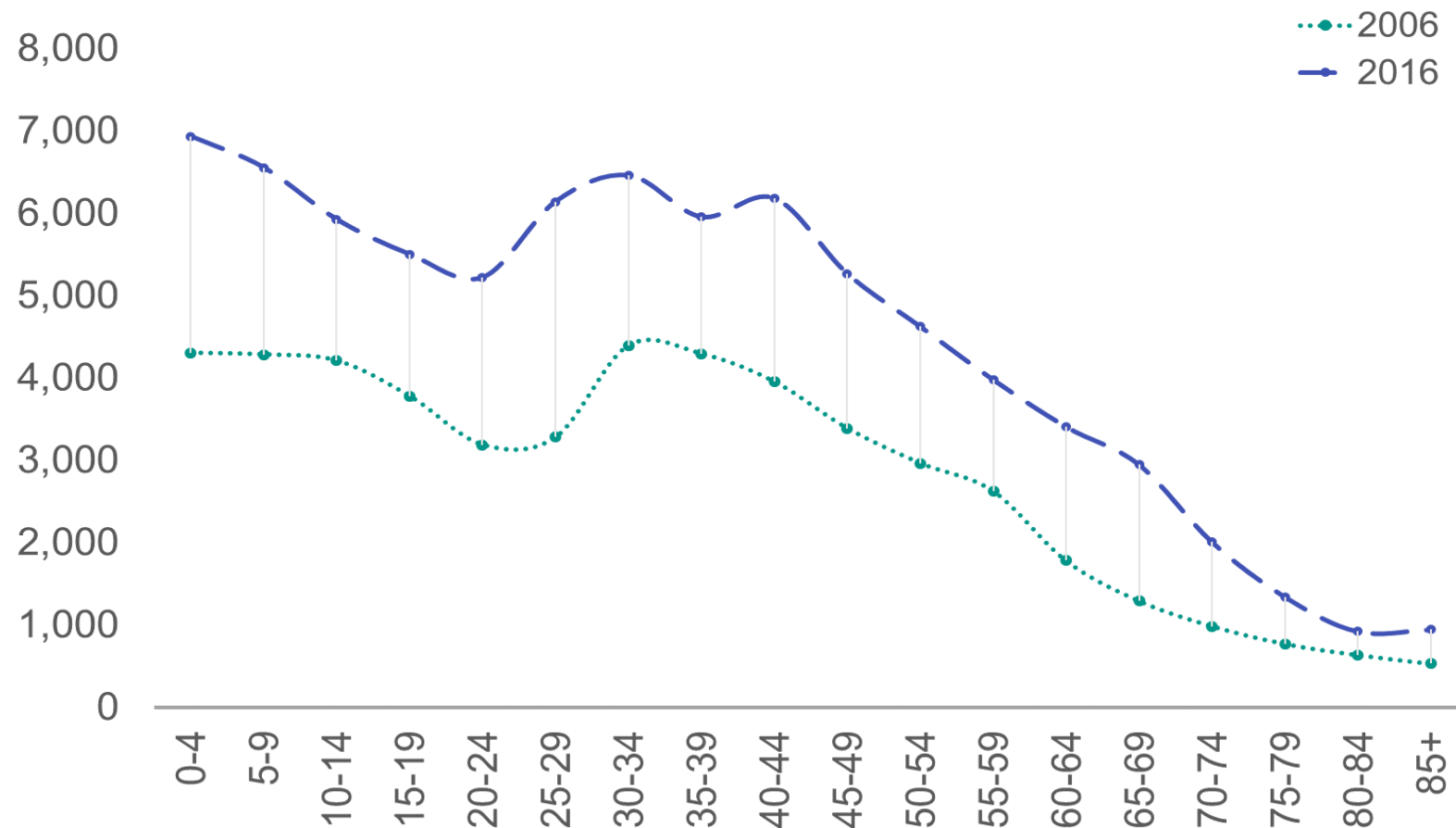
ERP Age Profile for North Sydney (A)



This experience varies across the city

And Camden is pretty much the same shape, just bigger

ERP Age Profile for Camden (A)



What's happening?

- Growth is determined by 3 things:

- Babies being born

- Driven by the number of potential mums



- People dying

- In which age plays a major part



- People on the move

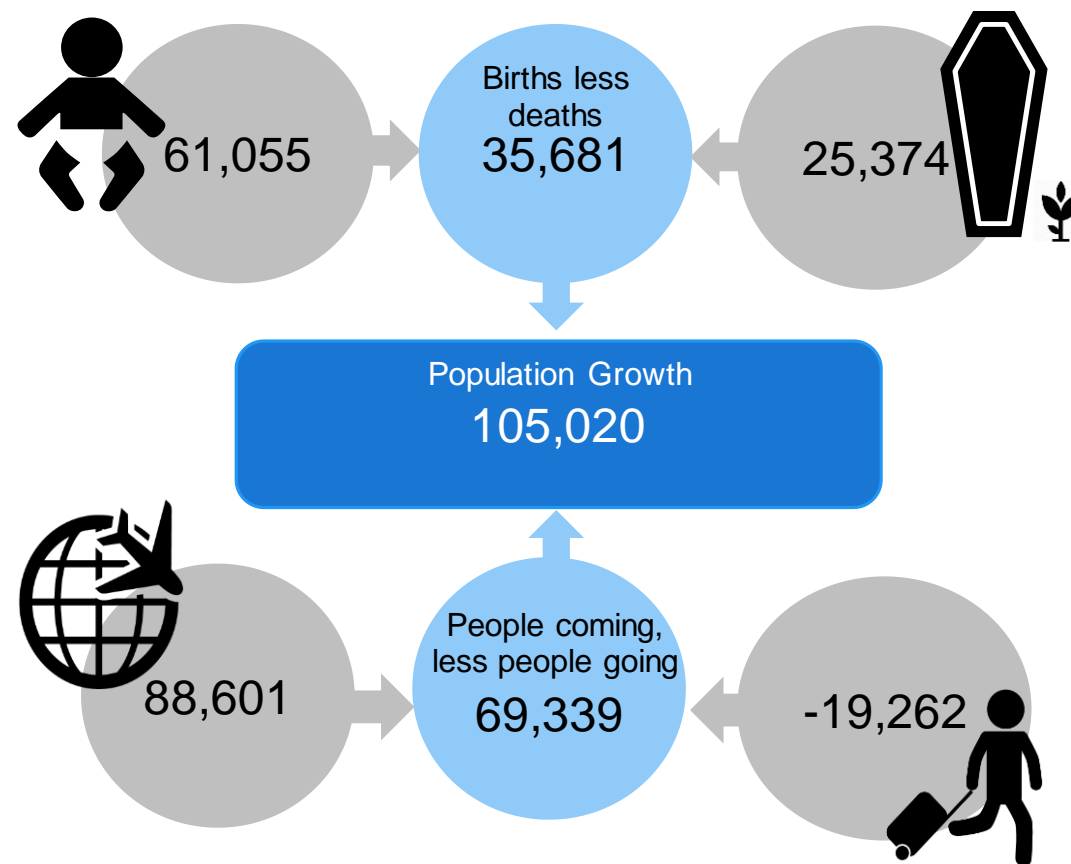
- Family, education, health, employment, transport, access to services, lifestyle, housing ...



Drivers of change

- Sydney has always been a “donor” to the rest of Australia
- This is offset by more people moving here from overseas than Sydneysiders moving away
- And we have a lot of babies being born, too
- And all these things play off each other ...

2016-17 population change for Greater Sydney Region



Source: ABS Regional Population Growth 2017 (3218.0) preliminary

Any questions on broad population distribution?

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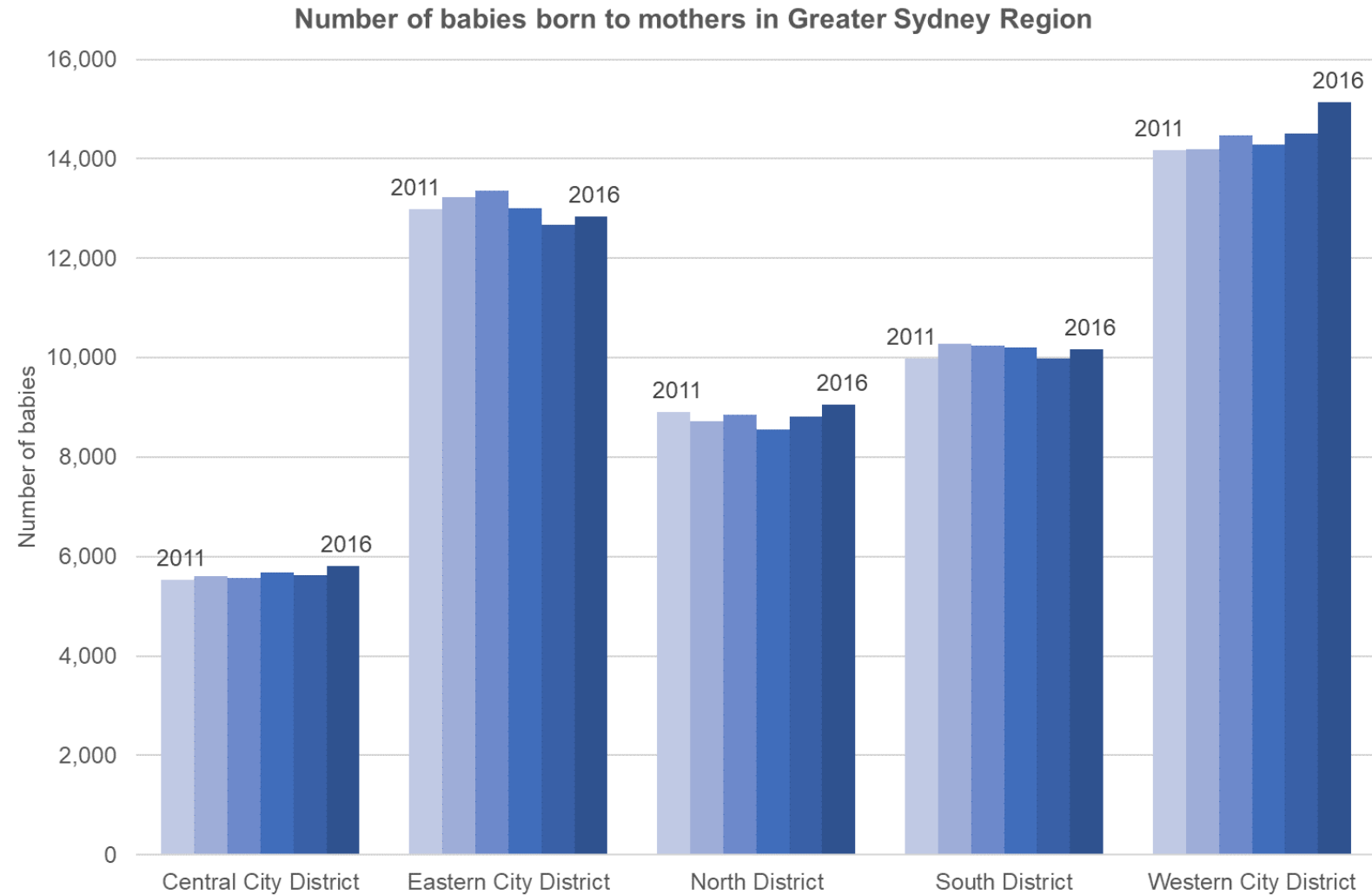
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• *Age rules us all!*

- Knowing how many people and where they live is important
- But their age today tells us
 - the types of services they require today
 - the types of services they may require in the future
- Most importantly it tells us how likely they are to
 - have families
 - move elsewhere in Sydney, in Australia, or overseas
 - survive until their next birthday

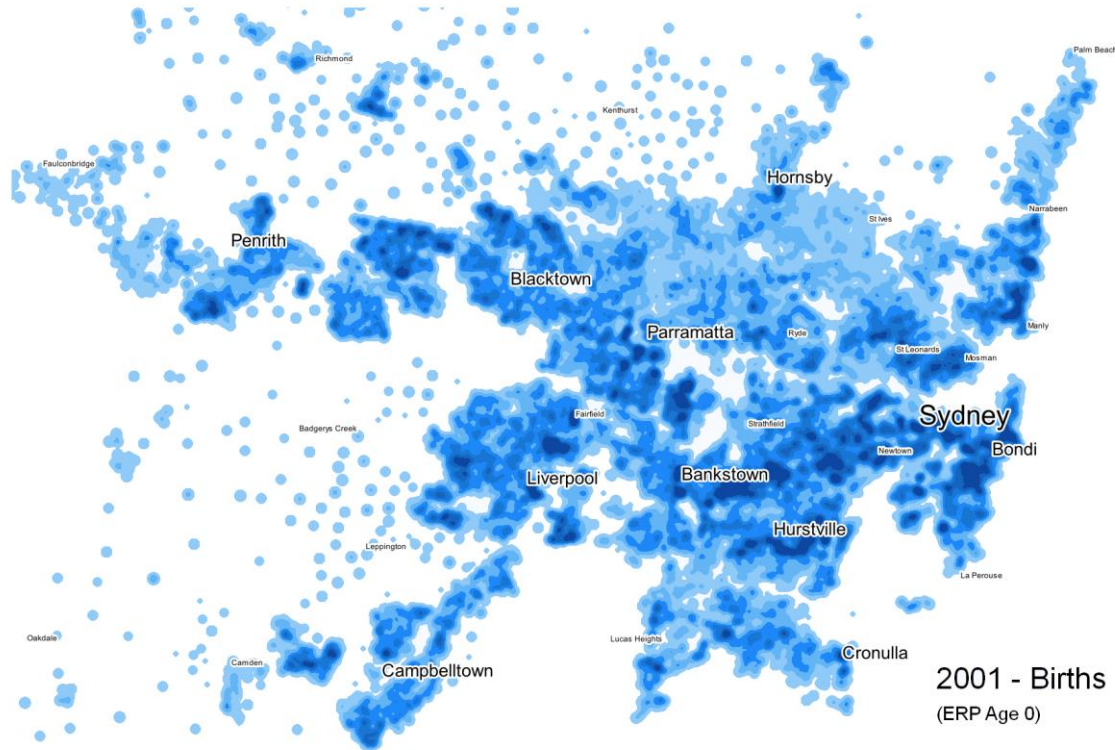


Over the last 6 years there were over 312,000 births

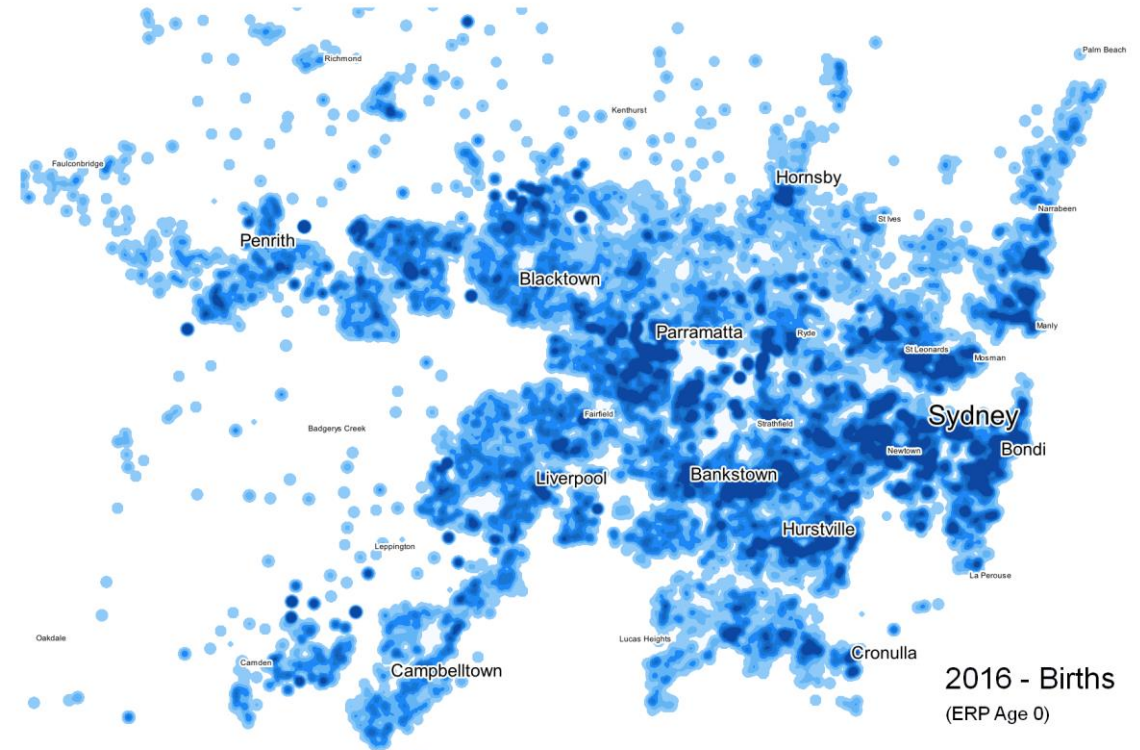




Where to begin ? Babies!



2001 - Births
(ERP Age 0)

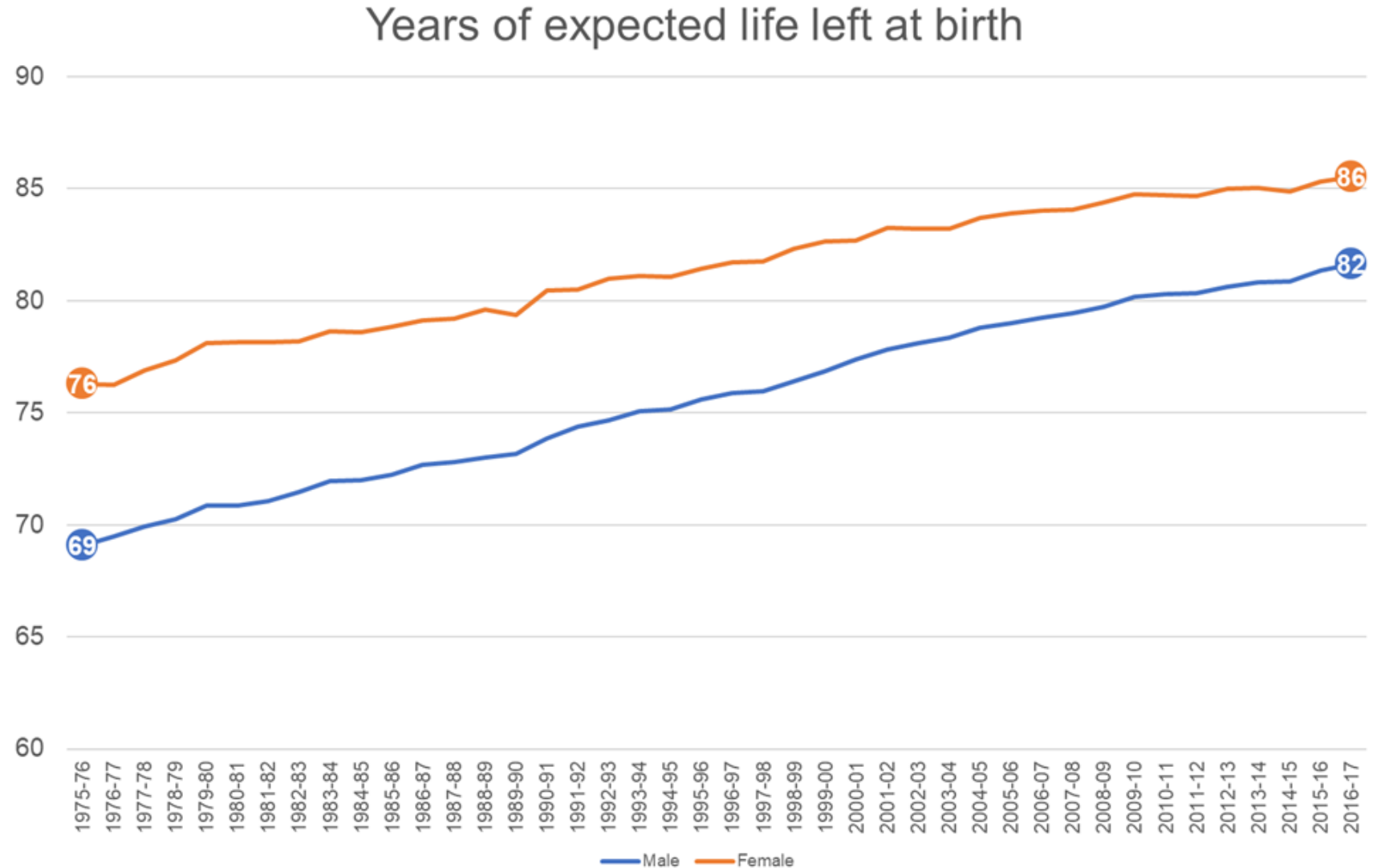


2016 - Births
(ERP Age 0)



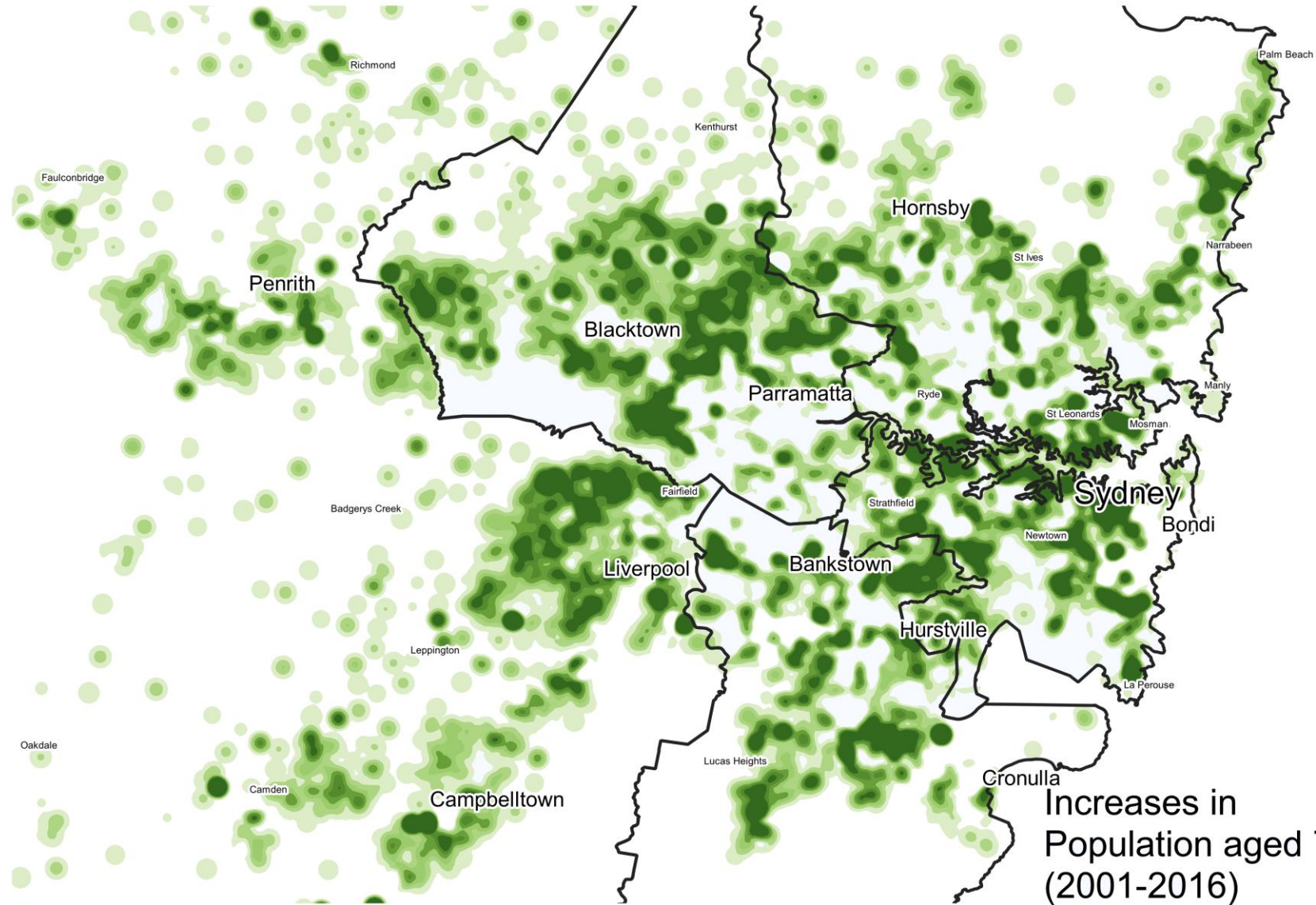
...and these babies will live longer than ever before

- Over the last 40 years we've seen an increase in life expectancy of 10 years for females, and 13 years for men



And where do we end? Our aging population

- People choose to continue to live in the suburbs and neighbourhoods they raised their families in.



Any questions on fertility or mortality?

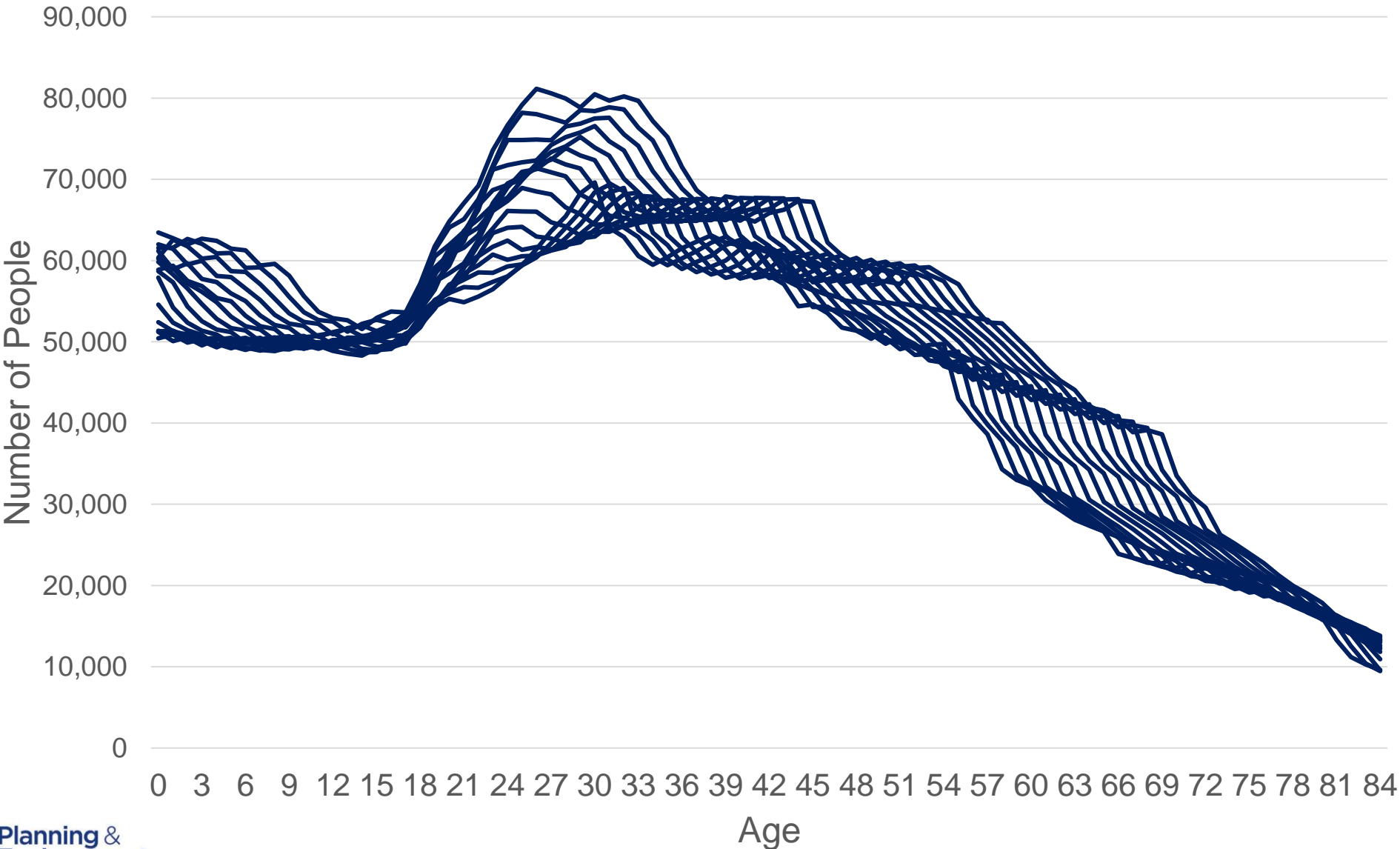


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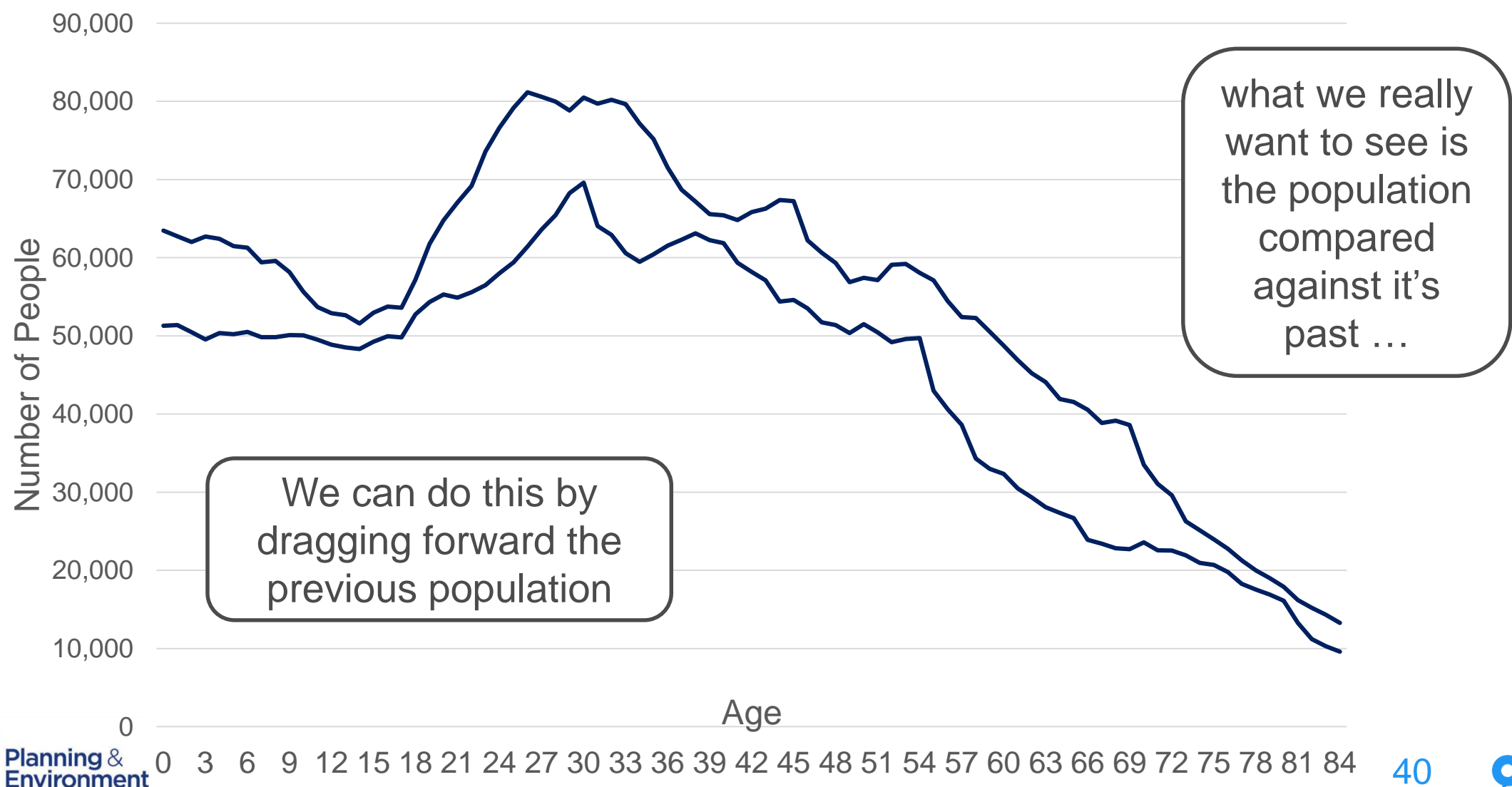
• *But the rest is not just aging*

- Peoples ages tell us a lot about fertility and life expectancy
- And births outnumbering deaths is a key driver of population change
- But the people who move to and from Sydney have their own part to play
- Let's revisit that Change in Ages slide in a bit more detail

Sydney's population by age over time: 2001 to 2016

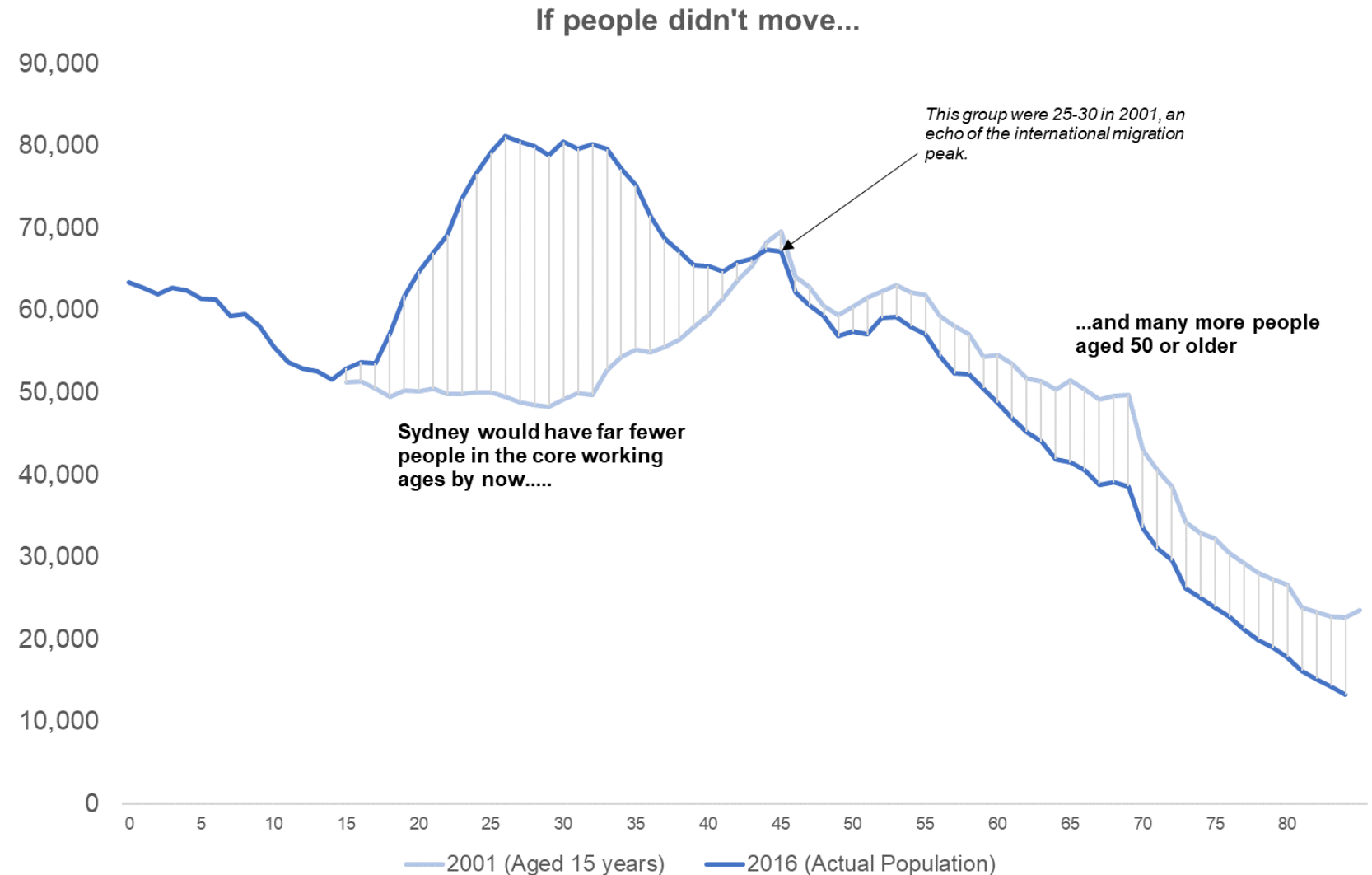


Sydney's population by age over time: 2001 to 2016



...comparing Sydney's population in 2001 to 2016 shows how much change has happened

- The population has done more than simply age in place
- More people have moved to Sydney to call it their home...



Any questions on the changing age profile of Sydney?



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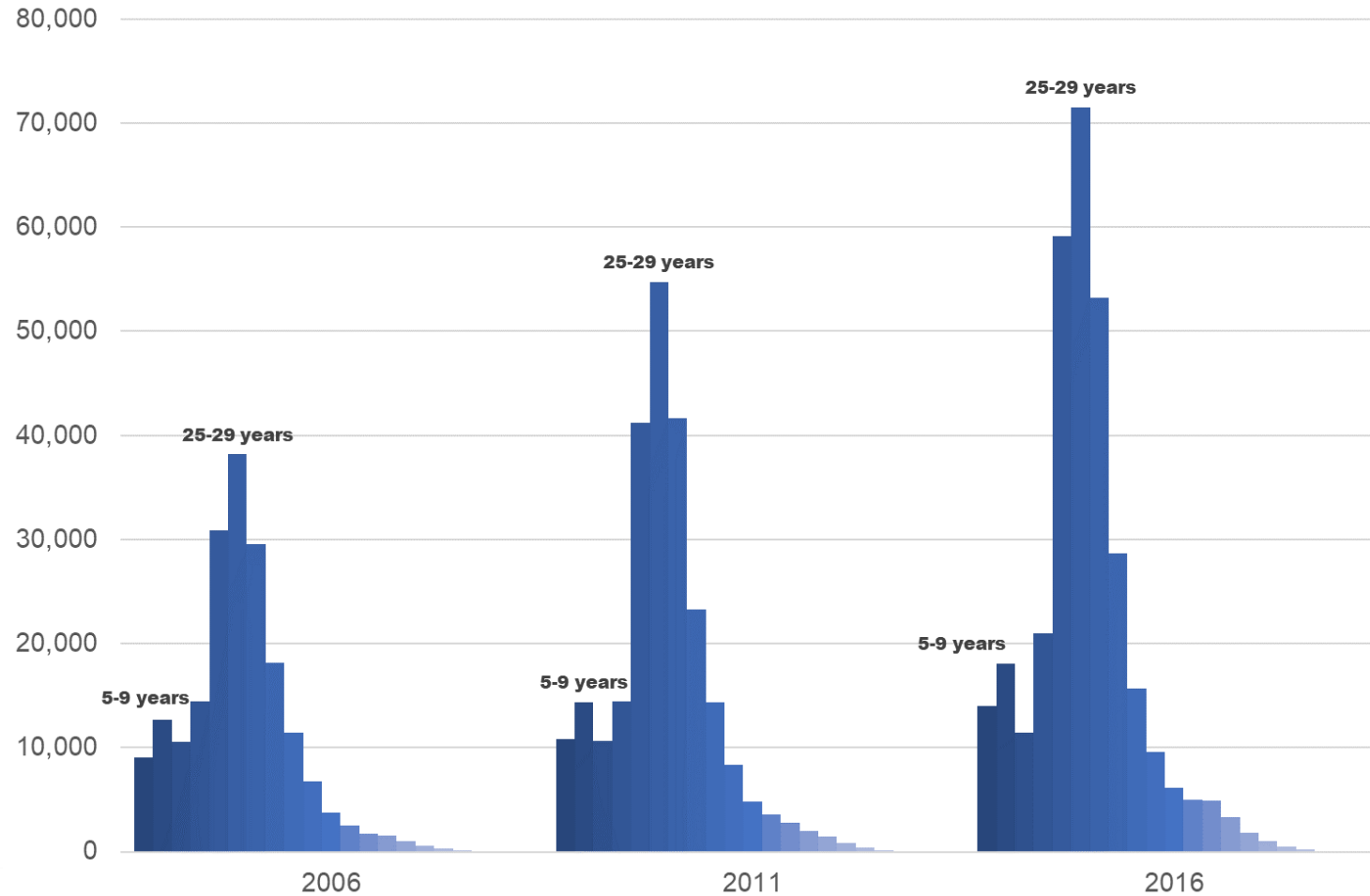


Overseas Migration

- Sydney is a city of migrants
- 66% of people were born overseas, or have at least one parent born overseas
- Overseas migration isn't an abstract concept, it's us, the people in this room, the people in our workplaces, our cafes and restaurants, our bars, our parks, our sporting fields
- But there are a lot of things about overseas migration that we might not understand

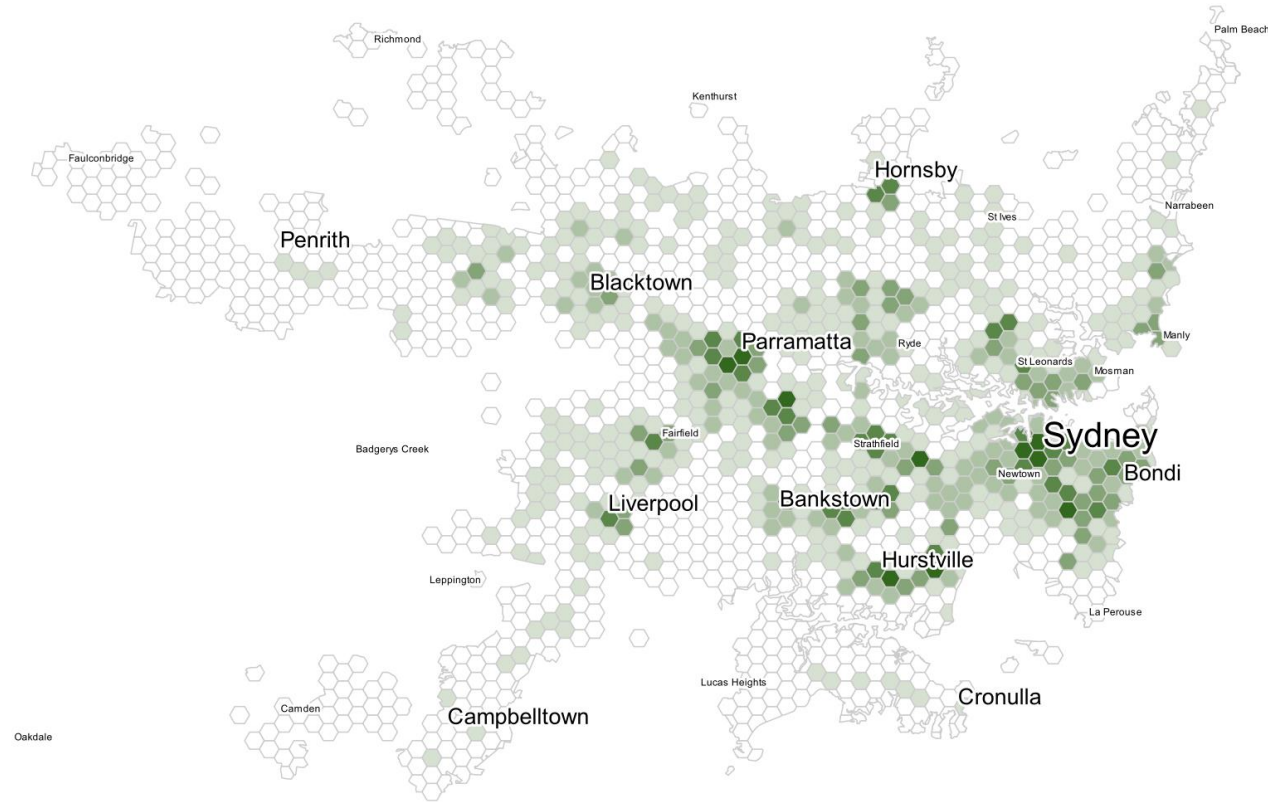


- **Sydney's overseas arrivals have a distinct age profile**
 - **90% are under 40**





2002-2006: 195,000 Overseas arrivals

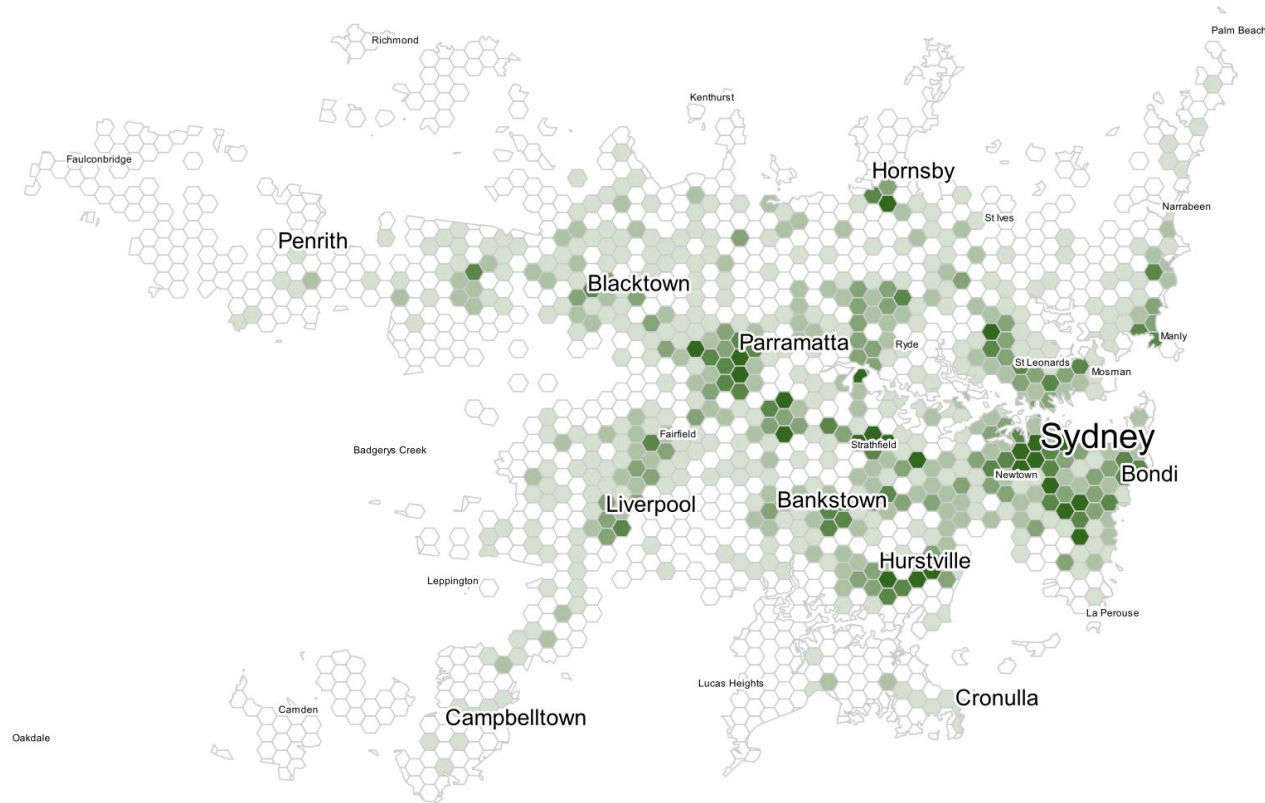


Arrived in the 5 years to 2006





2007-2011: 252,000 Overseas Arrivals

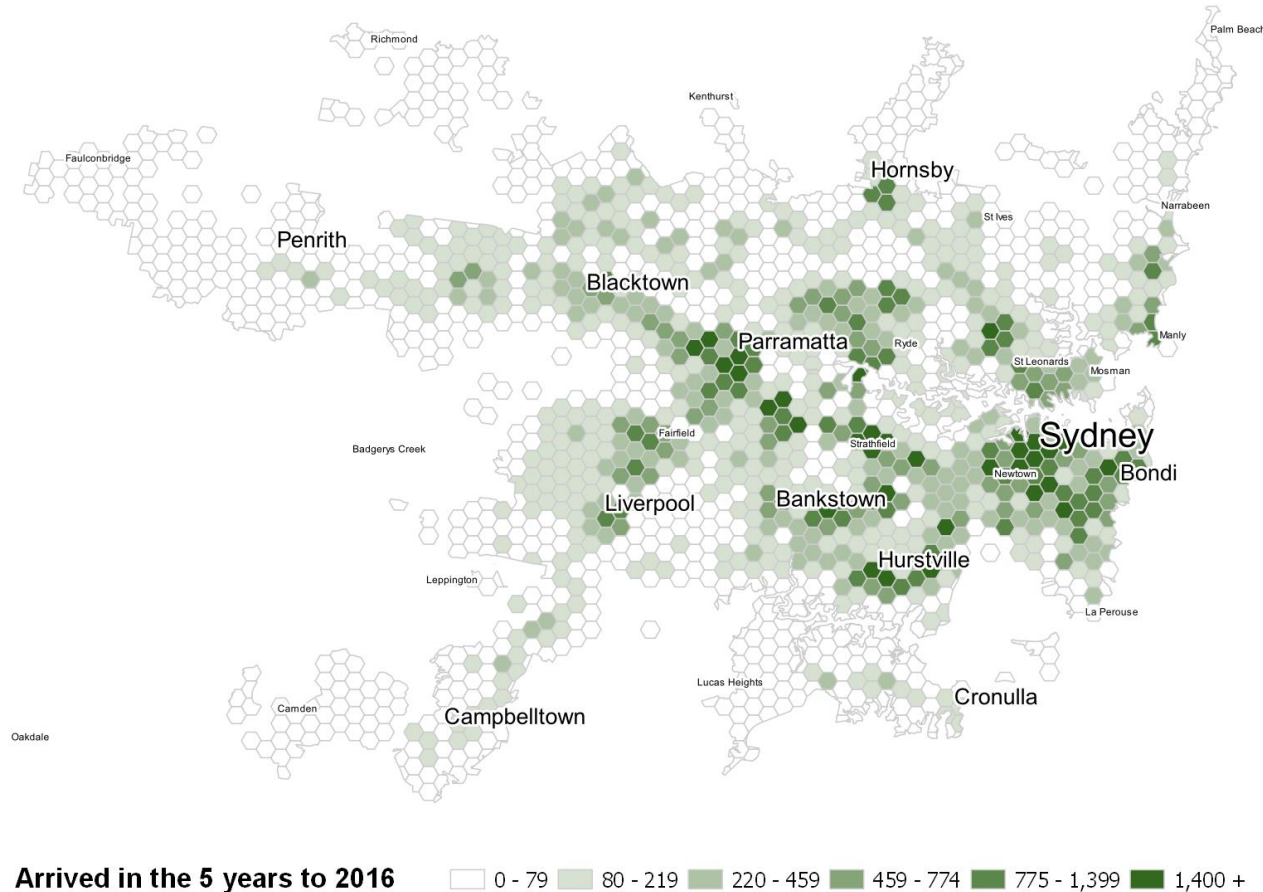


Arrived in the 5 years to 2011





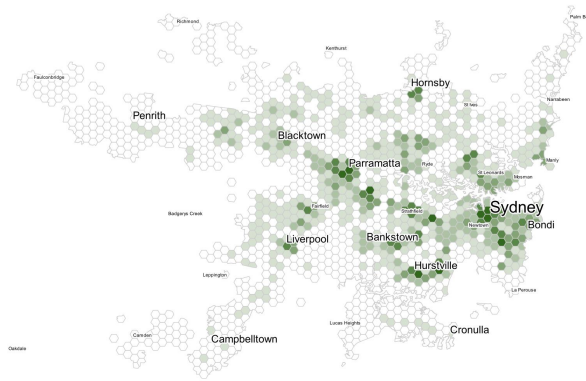
2012-2016: 327,000 Overseas Arrivals



- New arrivals from overseas have lived in distinct clusters
- This pattern continues as the number of arrivals increases
- But what happens afterwards?



Over 80% of arrivals between 2002-2006 still live in Sydney

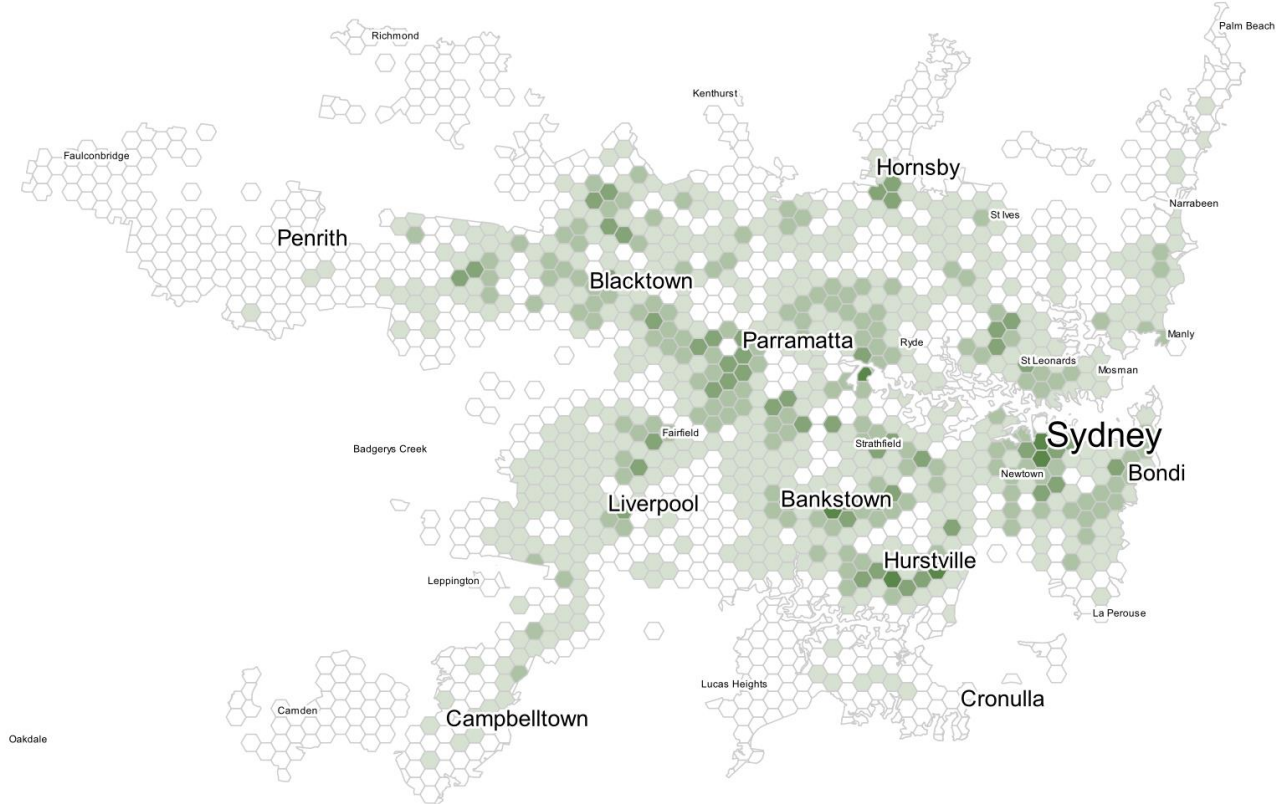


Arrived in the 5 years to 2006

0 - 79 80 - 219 220 - 459 459 - 774 775 - 1,399 1,400 +



They are just a lot more dispersed across the city.....

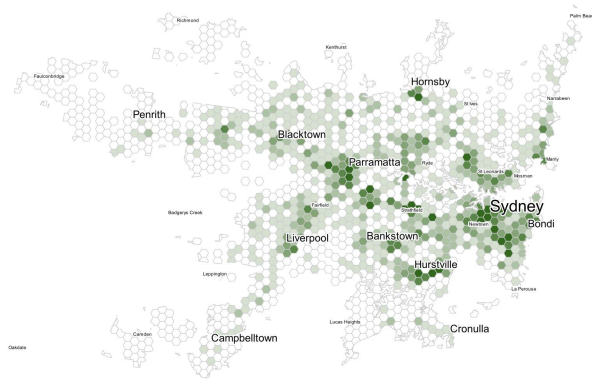


Arrived in 5 years to 2006
(2016)

0 - 79 80 - 219 220 - 459 459 - 774 775 - 1,399 1,400 +



Almost 90% of arrivals between 2007-2011 still live in Sydney

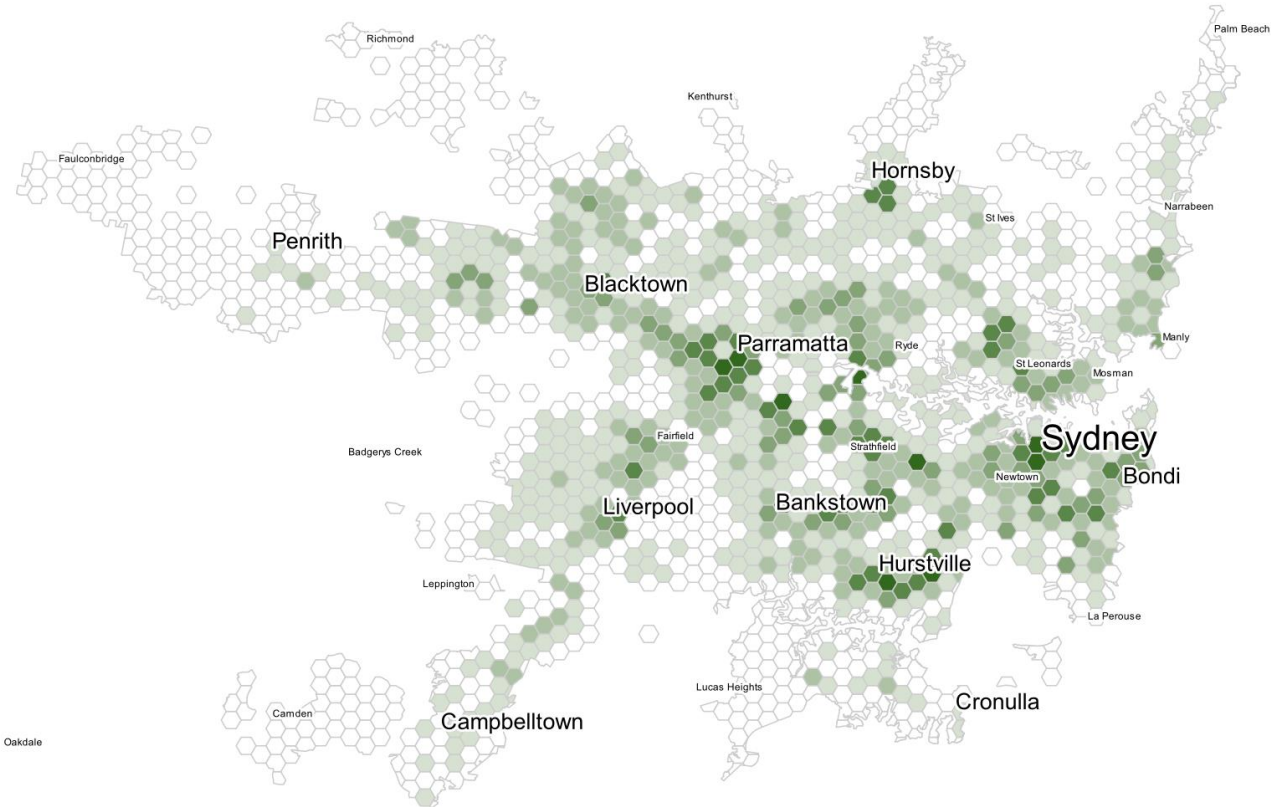


Arrived in the 5 years to 2011

0 - 79 80 - 219 220 - 459 459 - 774 775 - 1,399 1,400 +



They are just *slightly* more dispersed across the city.....



Arrived in 5 years to 2011
(2016)

0 - 79 80 - 219 220 - 459 459 - 774 775 - 1,399 1,400 +

Any questions on arrivals from overseas?



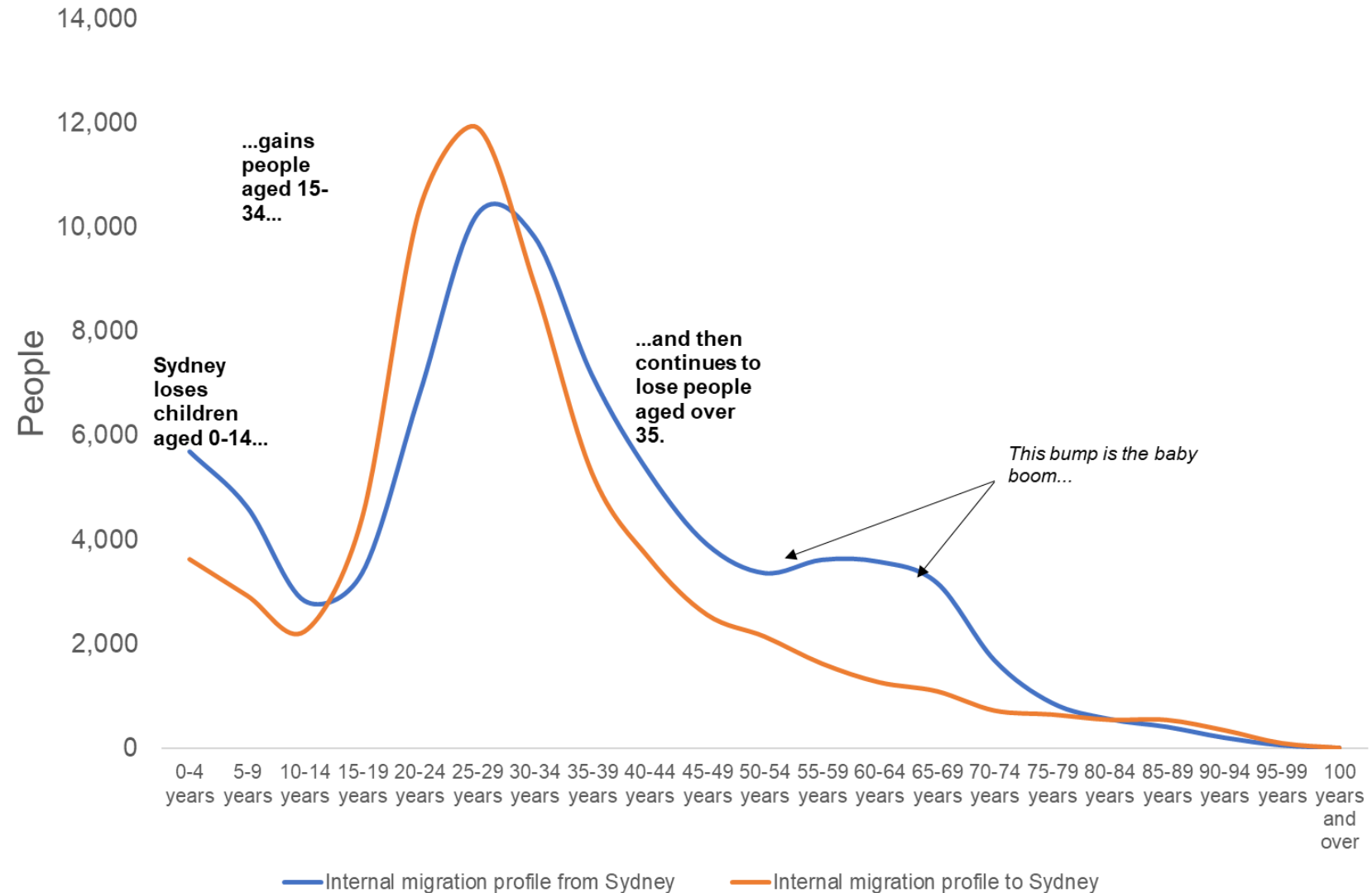
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• *Sydneysiders on the move*

- And speaking of moving, people moving to Sydney from the rest of Australia (and vice versa) is another critical role in the story of population change
- Again, exactly who moves, and where they move to/from, shapes the future of the city
- And again, there are some things we probably don't know about this great drive in population mobility ...

Sydney is a net exporter of people to the rest of NSW and Australia...

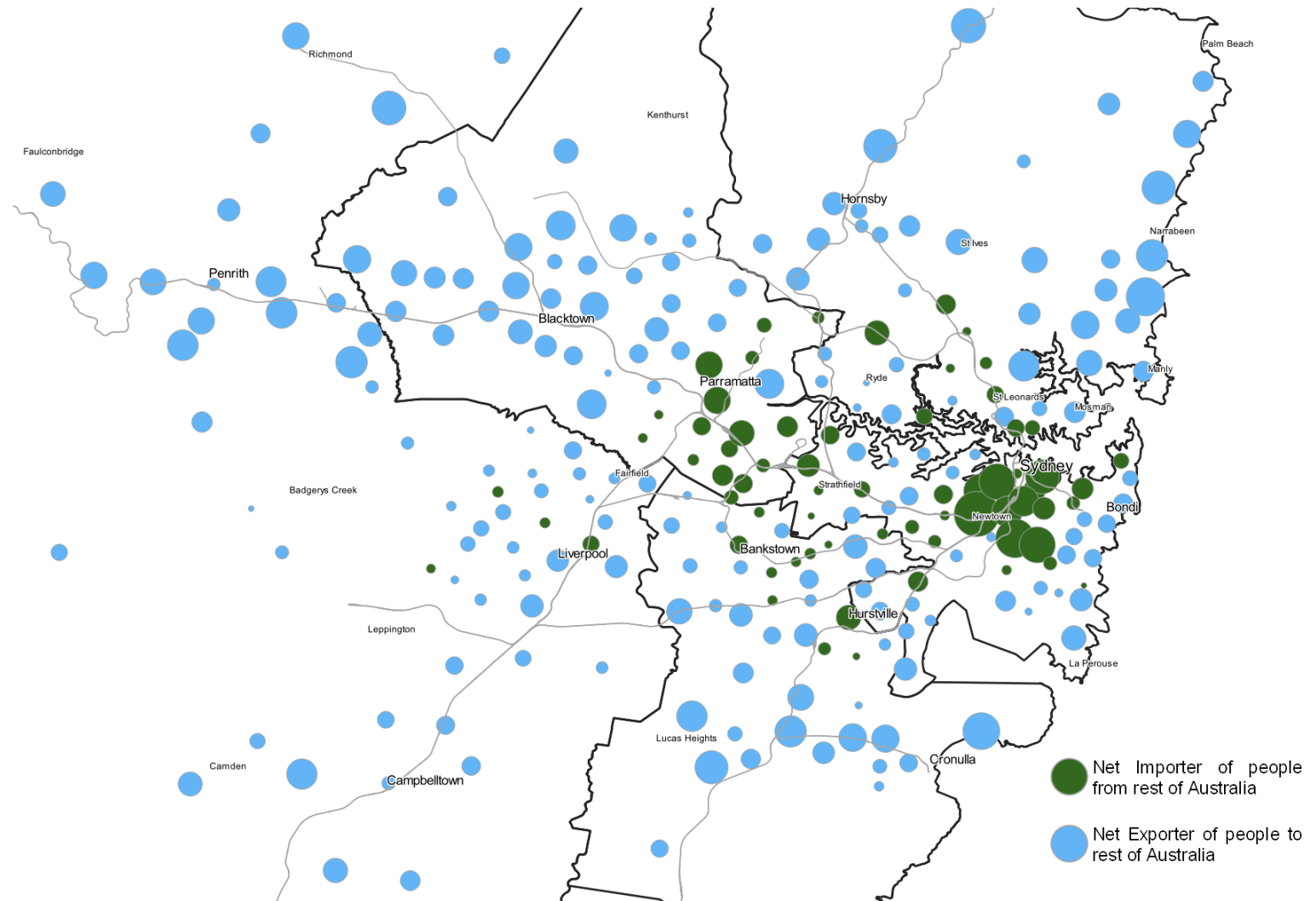


Sydney is a net exporter of people to the rest of NSW and Australia...except where it isn't



Top 15 places where more people move to, than from, ...

1	Newtown - Camperdown - Darlington
2	Waterloo - Beaconsfield
3	Kensington
4	Pymont - Ultimo
5	Glebe - Forest Lodge
6	Potts Point - Woolloomooloo
7	Redfern - Chippendale
8	Surry Hills
9	North Parramatta
10	Parramatta - Rosehill
11	Auburn - North
12	Hurstville
13	Macquarie Park - Marsfield
14	Homebush
15	Darlinghurst





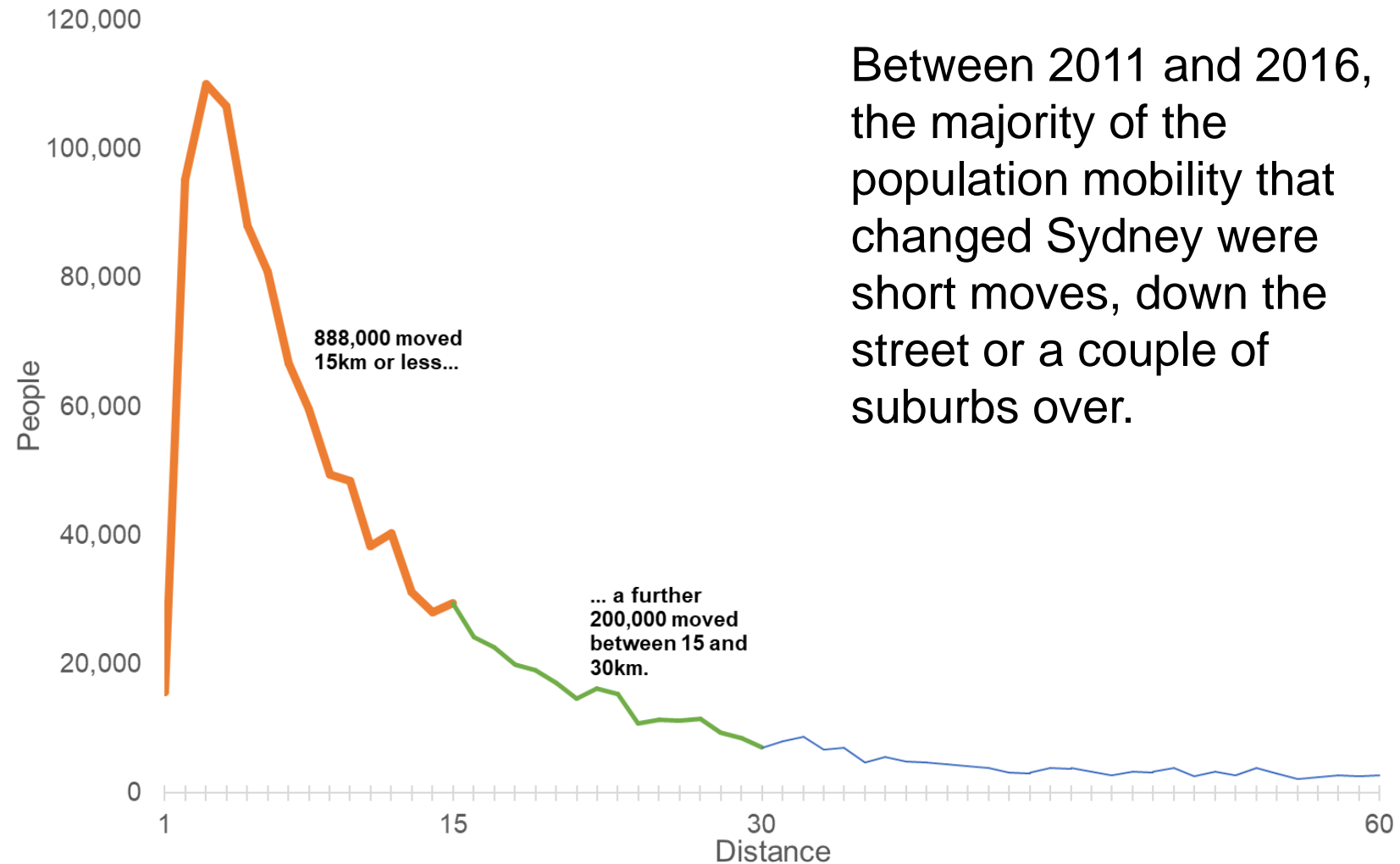
Internal Migration – everyone knows someone who's left Sydney...

Greater Sydney	1,161,825	85.50%
Rest of NSW	88,603	6.50%
Anywhere else in Australia	108,536	8.00%
Total	1,358,950	

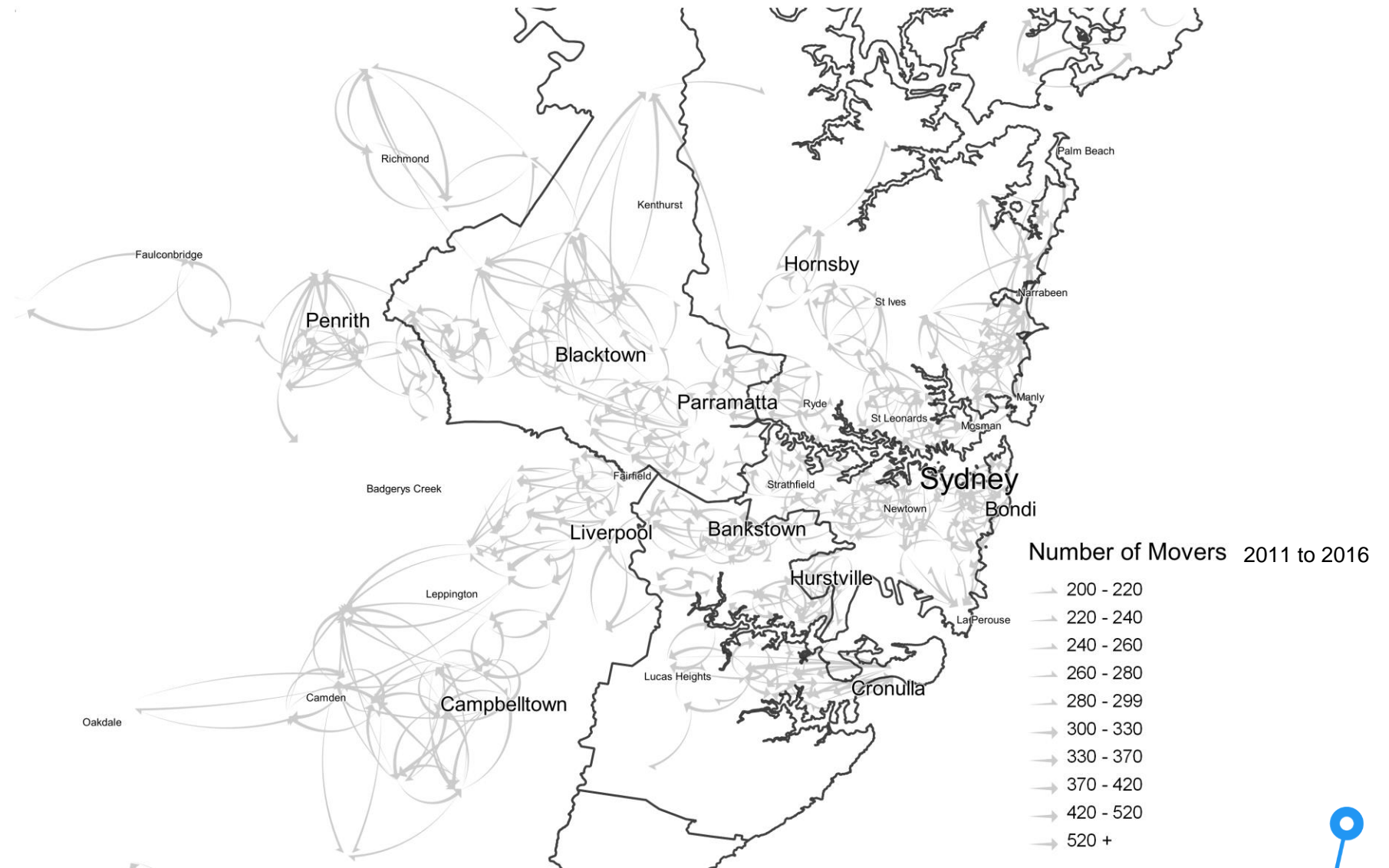
...but over 85% of all moves that started in Sydney, ended in Sydney.



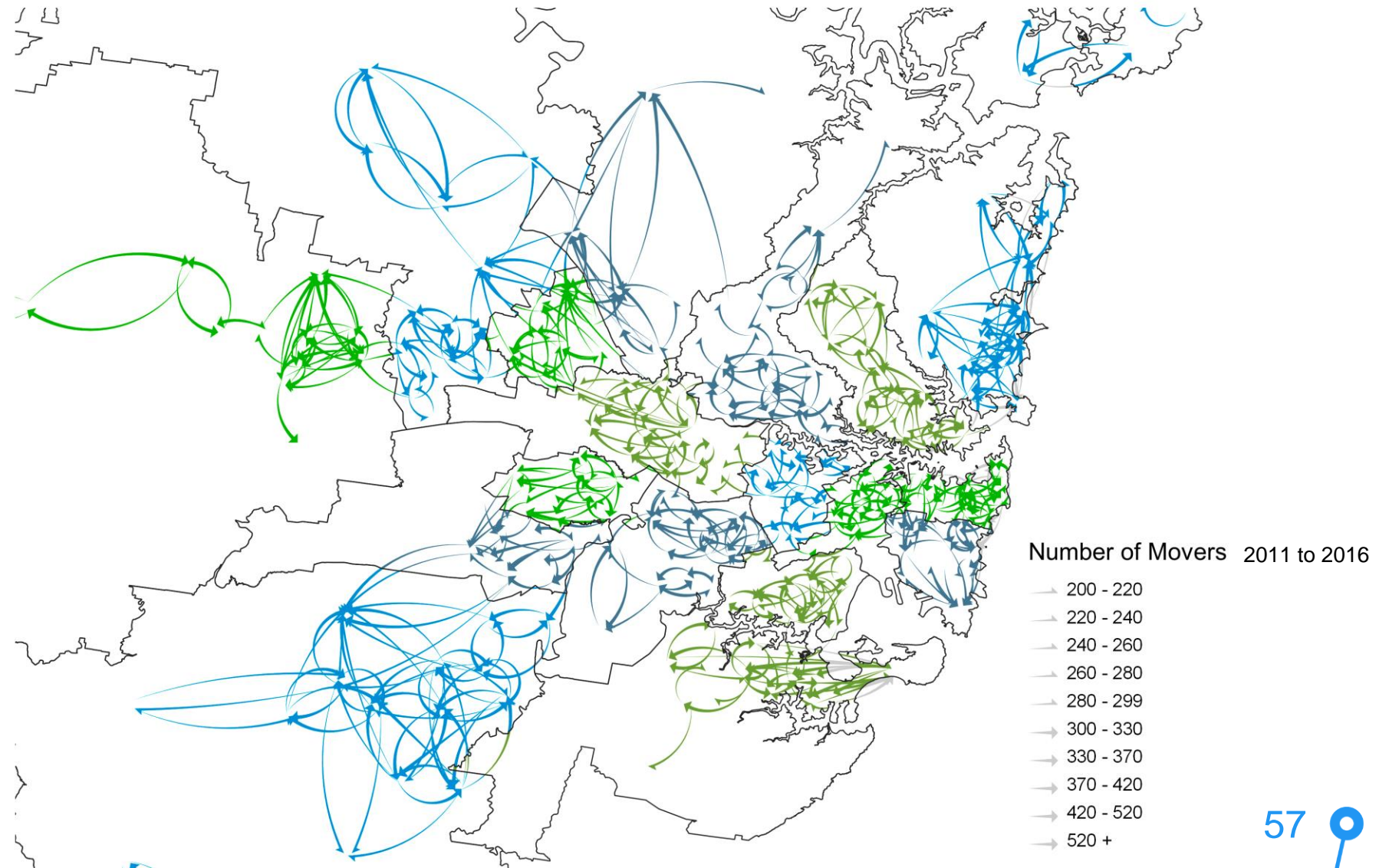
...of these 1.16 million moves, over 80% were 15km or shorter



The 880,000 moves within Sydney...



... there are distinct patterns to these flows



*Any questions on people moving
to, from or around Sydney?*



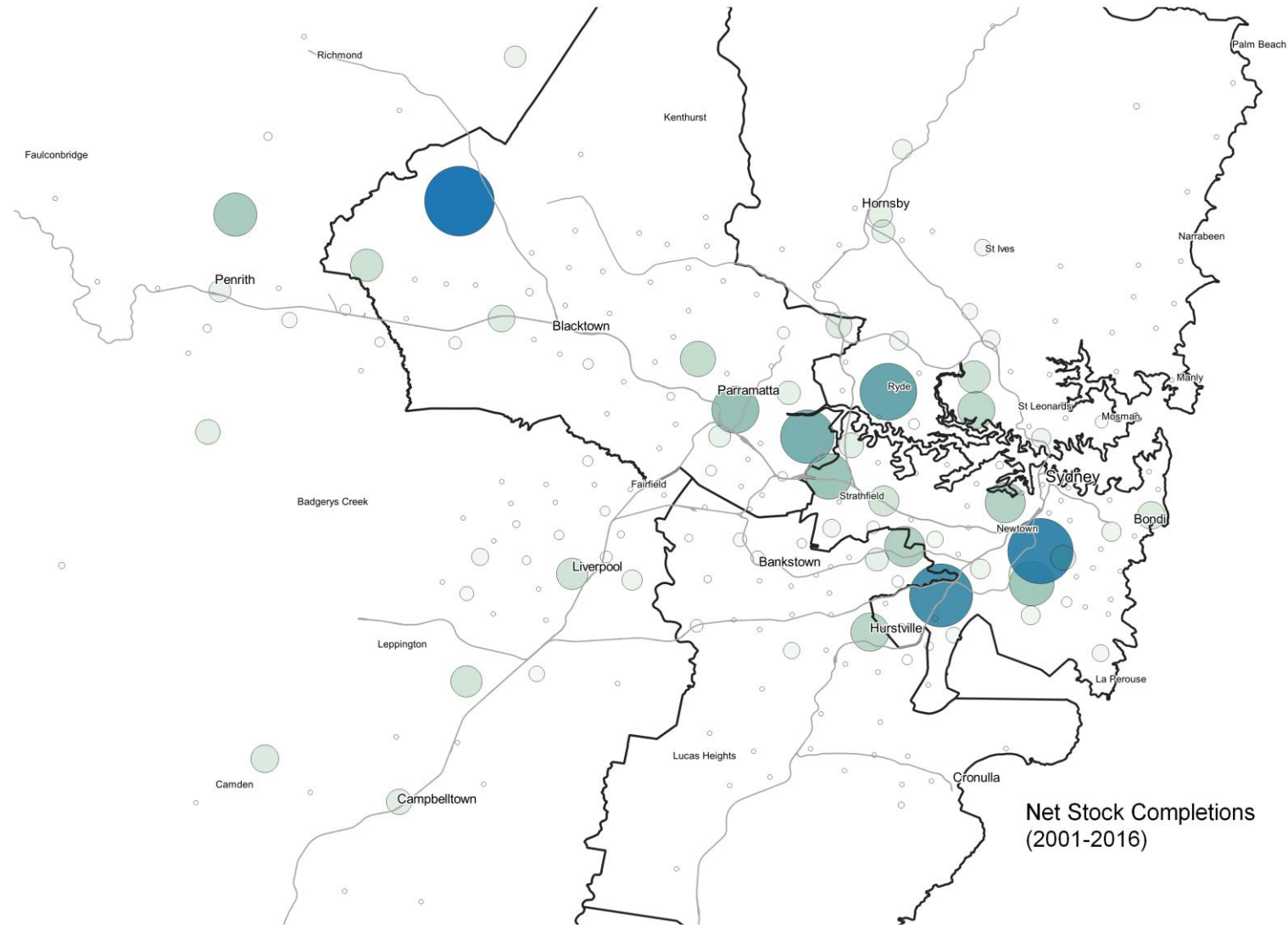
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Housing Supply and Population ○

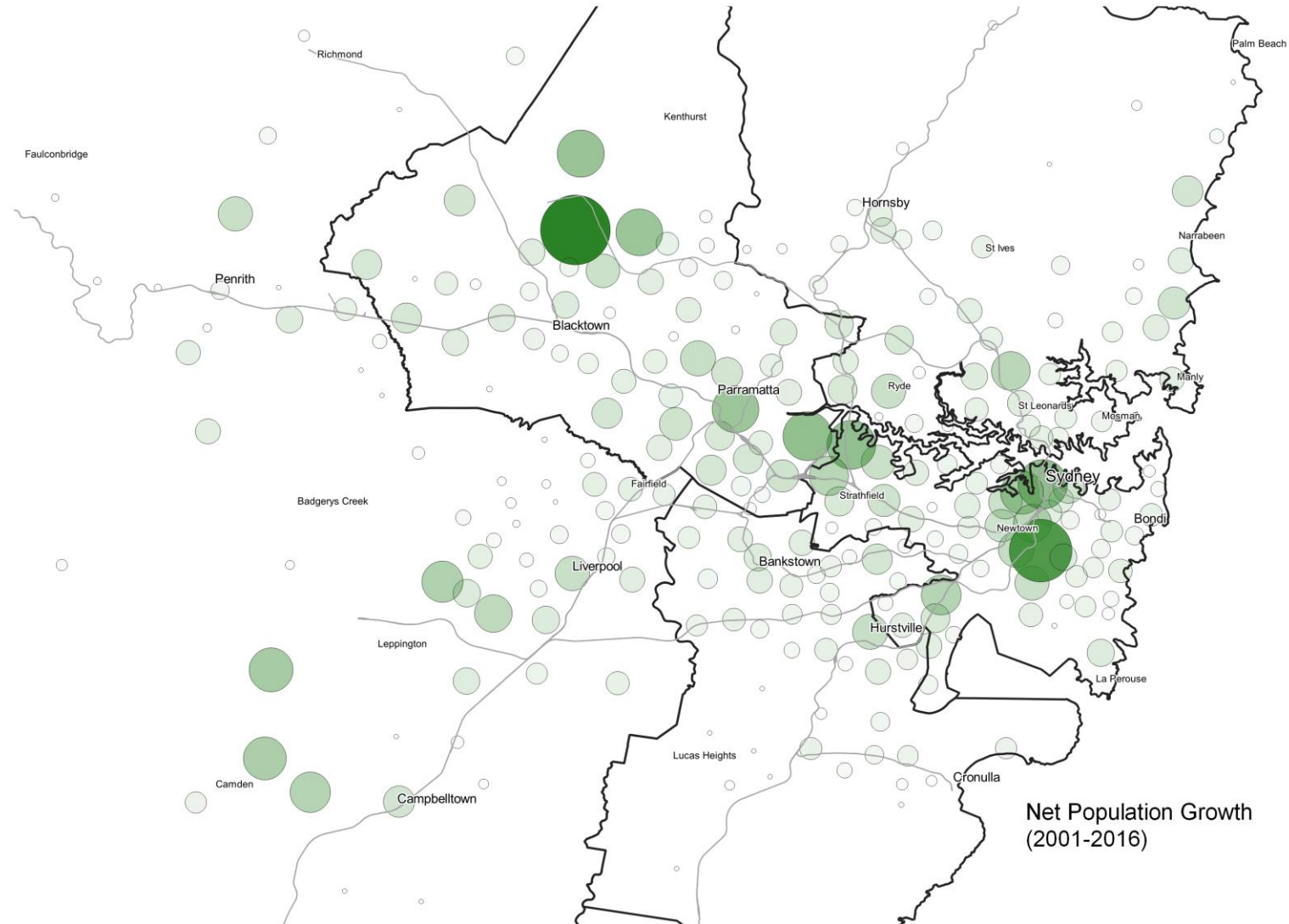
• *All the stories come together – into our homes*

- We've had a look this morning at Sydney's population, how it differs across the city and how it changes over time
- One of the ways these changes manifest themselves is in the demand for housing
- But the growth in the population alone doesn't tell us everything we need to know about housing demand ...
 - ... once again, age reveals all

Net completions – where we are building new homes



Where the population is growing - everywhere



• *So what's happening?*

- In some places the activity reflects the change
 - Sydney CBD
- In other cases what we are seeing is matter of timing
 - People moving into (older) new stock
 - New stock just being completed
- But the big message is that population is always growing, even when we don't build
 - And sometimes we need new housing, even when we're not growing
 - How and why?

Remember the drivers of change

- Babies don't equate to new houses
- And a death doesn't always equate to a house becoming vacant
- Housing demand is tied to not only population change, but also by how we choose to live with each other

And the story of ageing changes how we live as well

Households by Type (Greater Sydney Region)

■ 2001 ■ 2016

700,000

600,000

500,000

400,000

300,000

200,000

100,000

0

Couple with
children

Couple only

Lone person

Single parent

Multiple and
Other family
households

Group

A lot of this growth comes from existing households

- Existing households mainly change status as children leave home or partners die.
- New households are new families.

Most of this growth comes from NEW households

*Any questions on population growth
and household change*



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Way forward and next steps ○

• *The way forward*

- The Department has been producing population projections in some form for many years.
- It has been reassuring to see more agencies use these data with more decisions being made on their basis.
- But with their greater use, it is becoming clear that there is a need for improvement.
- We're keen to incorporate local knowledge that might impact on future population growth. This will help us build a more robust and complete profile of your local area.
- Work on the NSW Population Futures is ongoing and we look forward to your continued support to help us develop high quality population projections across NSW and its regions.

• *Agreed changes*

- Annual release
- Extend outputs to include projections at the Statistical Area 2 level (around 20,000 people) as well as LGA
- Include more information about inclusions and exclusions
- Better tools for use

Plus

- Include more and better information about local issues
- Produce more scenarios (including distribution scenarios)

Final Questions



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