



Population and household forecasts for:

The Entrance SPD

The Wyong Shire Population and Household Forecasts is designed to inform council and planning process provision. To achieve this, the forecasts are formatted to present the data in simple, clear tables and charts with concise factual commentary.

The population and household forecasts uses estimated resident population data for 2006 as the base for forecasting and uses the most up to date information on land development, fertility and household structure to inform assumptions. The Wyong Shire forecasts are available from 2006-2031 for the Wyong Shire as a whole and its 25 small areas. Wyong Shire as a whole and its 25 small areas.

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How will we live?

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What are the key results?

Summary

This summary analyses data for the period 2006 to 2016, representing the short to medium term, is most appropriate for planning purposes. Please note that this data is available for all years between 2006 and 2031.

Wyong Shire is located on the Central Coast of New South Wales. In 2006, the total population of the Shire was estimated at 142,723. It is expected to increase by over 17,600 people to 160,384 by 2016, at an average annual growth rate of 1.17%. This is based on an increase of 9,455 households during the period, with the average number of persons per household falling from 2.51 to 2.41.

Forecast POPULATION (Key statistics)	Forecast year			Change between 2006 and 2031	
	2006	2016	2031	number	average annual % change
Wyong Shire	142,723	160,384	197,358	54,635 ↗	1.30
Gorokan SPD	19,087	20,108	22,902	3,815 ↗	0.73
Northern Lakes SPD	14,680	15,062	17,194	2,514 ↗	0.63
Ourimbah - Rural South SPD	4,434	4,393	4,839	405 ↗	0.35
Rural West SPD	1,790	1,835	2,020	230 ↗	0.48
San Remo - Budgewoi SPD	19,715	20,422	22,910	3,195 ↗	0.60
Southern Lakes SPD	25,034	24,993	25,991	957 ↗	0.15
The Entrance SPD	23,651	27,760	33,516	9,865 ↗	1.40
Toukley SPD	9,111	9,597	12,644	3,533 ↗	1.32
Warnervale - Wadalba SPD	10,927	20,814	34,317	23,390 ↗	4.68
Wyong SPD	14,294	15,400	21,025	6,731 ↗	1.56

↔ stable* from previous year ↗ increase from previous year ↘ decrease from previous year

* stable refers to between +/- 0.5% change

The most significant increases in population are expected in Warnervale-Wadalba and The Entrance based on substantial residential expansion. By contrast, areas such as Ourimbah, Southern Lakes and Rural West will remain relatively stable until 2016, reflecting limited development opportunity.

Forecast HOUSEHOLDS (Key statistics)	Forecast year			Change between 2006 and 2031	
	2006	2016	2031	number	average annual % change
Wyong Shire	56,028	65,483	83,311	27,283 ↗	1.60
Gorokan SPD	7,847	8,471	9,905	2,058 ↗	0.94
Northern Lakes SPD	5,966	6,494	7,576	1,610 ↗	0.96
Ourimbah - Rural South SPD	1,553	1,664	1,895	342 ↗	0.80
Rural West SPD	622	692	784	162 ↗	0.93
San Remo - Budgewoi SPD	7,722	8,419	9,852	2,130 ↗	0.98

Forecast HOUSEHOLDS (Key statistics)	Forecast year			Change between 2006 and 2031	
	2006	2016	2031	number	average annual % change
Southern Lakes SPD	9,197	9,643	10,387	1,190 ↗	0.49
The Entrance SPD	10,212	12,583	15,909	5,697 ↗	1.79
Toukley SPD	4,017	4,333	5,820	1,803 ↗	1.49
Warnervale - Wadalba SPD	3,517	7,112	12,728	9,211 ↗	5.28
Wyong SPD	5,375	6,072	8,455	3,080 ↗	1.83

↔ stable* from previous year ↗ increase from previous year ↘ decrease from previous year

* stable refers to between +/- 0.5% change

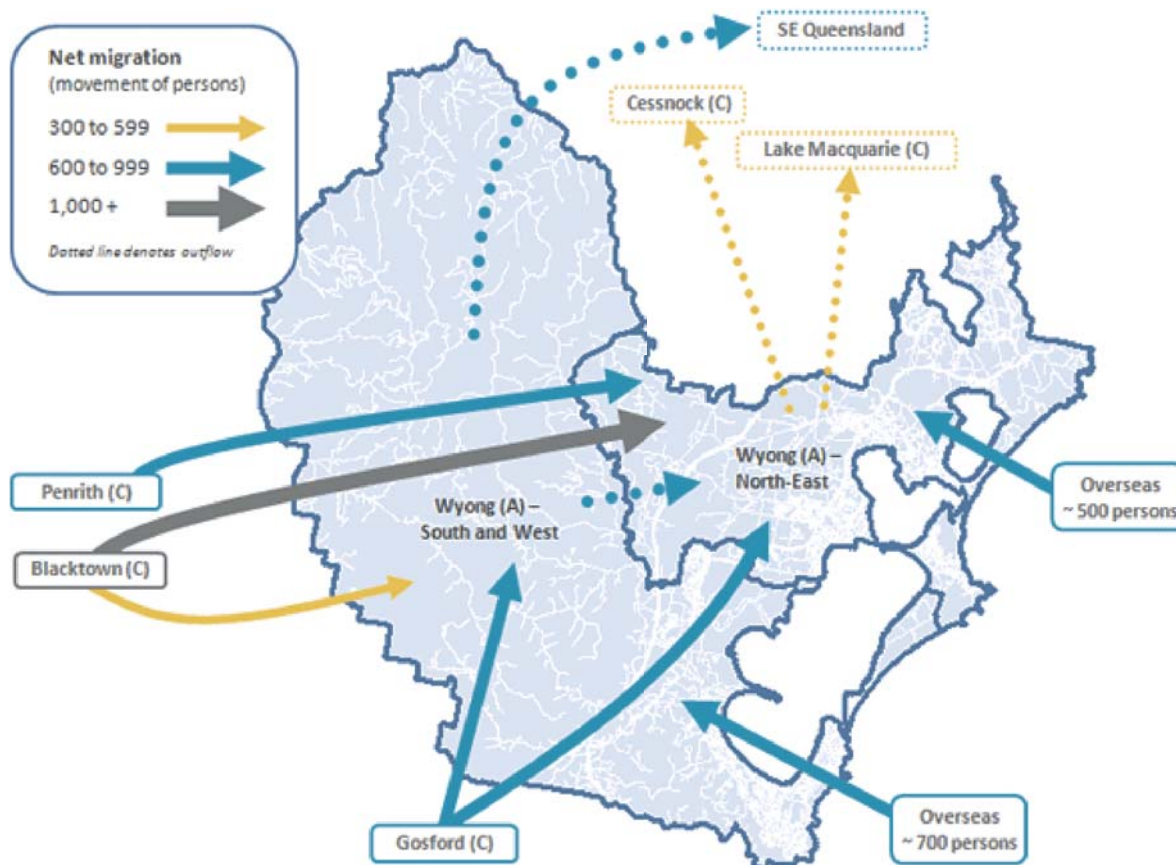
What are the key results? Key drivers of change

Wyong Shire is located on the Central Coast of New South Wales, between 60 and 90 kilometres north of the Sydney GPO. The area comprises the major service centre of Wyong, townships spread around Tuggerah Lake, Budgewoi Lake, Lake Munmorah and the southern shore of Lake Macquarie. The western half of the Shire is predominantly rural. While the first European settler in the area dates from 1825, it was not until the 1870s and 1880s that settlement began for agricultural purposes. Many of the rural settlements date from the early years of the 20th century, particularly after the railway was constructed from Sydney to Newcastle in 1889. By far, the most significant period of development in Wyong Shire has been the post war era. The increase in availability of private motor transport has resulted in significant demand for residential development in coastal areas away from traditional rail-based inland townships. This has been consistent with coastal areas around Australia over this period. The construction of the freeway in the 1960s made it easier for local residents to commute to employment centres in Newcastle and Sydney. The primary housing market role that Wyong Shire has played during the post-war period was to attract families and retirees from metropolitan Sydney and Gosford.

The importance of Wyong Shire as a destination for families and retirees from areas further south is expected to continue over the forecast period. As a result of this there is significant pressure for residential expansion within the Shire from both existing residents and from people moving to the area.

It is assumed that this pattern will continue into the future, driving development in the new development fronts in the Warnervale area.

Migration flows, Wyong Shire, 2001 to 2006.



Note: The migration flows depicted above do not represent future or forecast migration flows. The arrows represent migration flows to the LGA/SLA as a whole and do not indicate an origin or destination for any specific localities within the LGA/SLA.

The appeal of the area is a reflection of the natural attractiveness of the area and the significant amount of residential housing opportunities close to the coast. Local demand is relatively strong as the Shire is creating significant numbers of new households (children leaving home) seeking new dwellings.

With the variety of residential and rural locations, different areas within Wyong Shire have developed different roles within the housing market. Areas on southern shore of Tuggerah Lake, central Wyong and to a lesser extent, Bateau Bay and Shelly Beach are attractive to young families and some retirees. Areas along the coast and lakes such The Entrance, Budgewoi, Toukley, San Remo and Gorokan attract large numbers of retirees. New growth areas such as Hamlyn Terrace, Wadalba, Woongarrah and Warnervale are expected to attract predominantly a young and mature family housing market, similar to that of Blue Haven in recent years. The variety of function and role of the small areas in Wyong Shire means that population outcomes differ significantly across the LGA.

There are also significant differences in the supply of residential property within the LGA which will also have a major influence in structuring different population and household futures within the Shire over the next five to ten years. Significant new 'greenfield' opportunities have been identified in Woongarrah, Hamlyn Terrace, Wadalba and Warnervale while The Entrance, Wyong and Toukley are expected to have growth in dwellings in their town centres. This will generally take the form of medium and high-rise development.

What are the key results? Key age specific results

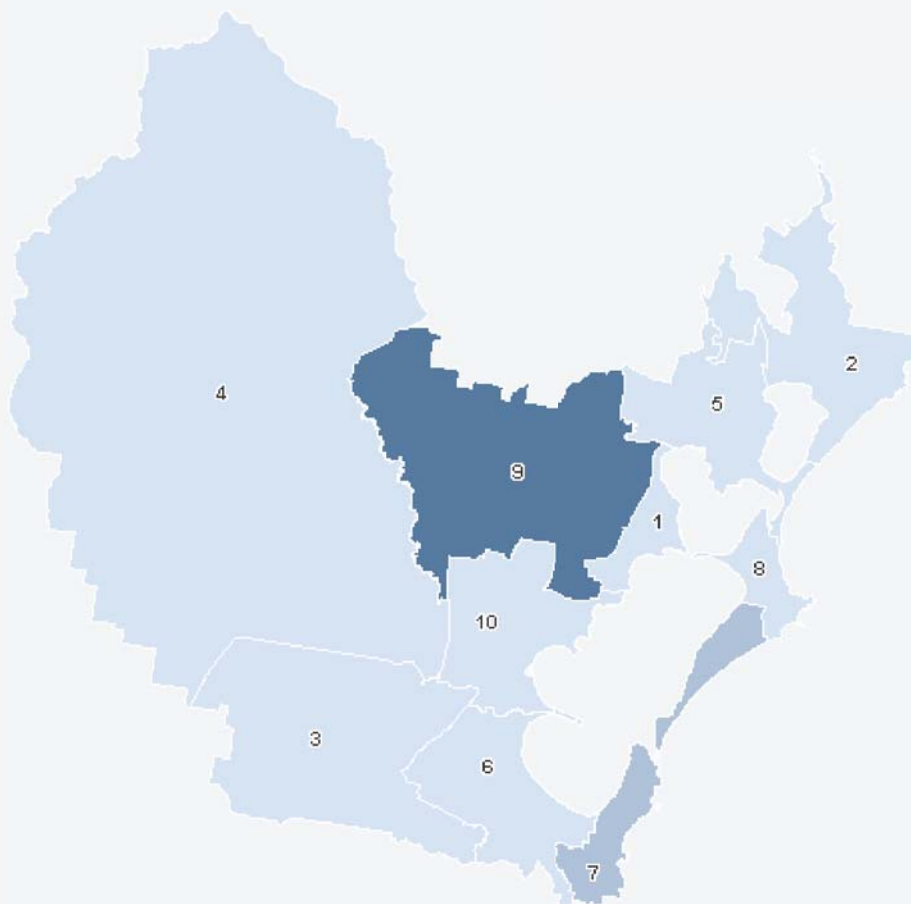
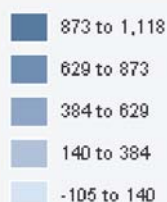
Children aged 0 to 4 years

Change 06-21 (numbers)

This map does not include Ward boundaries

Numbers on the map correspond to the small area names in the table below.

Legend



0-4 years: The maps and table show the proportion and number of 0-4 year olds in each social planning district of Wyong Shire for 2006 and 2021 and the forecast change. The most significant concentrations of pre-schoolers in 2006 were in the small areas of Warnervale-Wadalba, San-Remo-Budgewoi and Ourimbah. In the case of Wanervale-Wadalba this reflects recent housing development attractive to young families. By contrast, the areas with the smallest share of this age group generally cater for retirees such as Toukley, Rural West and The Entrance.

Most areas are expected to remain relatively stable, experiencing a marginal net fall in the numbers of pre-schoolers, as the population ages over the next 15 years. By contrast, it is expected that there will be significant gains in in the small areas of Warnervale-Wadalba and, to a lesser extent, The Entrance and Gorokan, as a result of new residential opportunities which are expected to attract families and prospective families (young couples). Notably, the proportion of pre-schoolers as a percentage of the population is expected to fall in all small areas reflecting the ongoing process of ageing, as well continuing attraction of Wyong Shire to retirees and 'empty-nester' households.

Children aged 0 to 4 years Map area num	2006		2021		Change 2006-2021
	number	%	number	%	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

Children aged 0 to 4 years		2006		2021		Change
Map area num		number	%	number	%	2006-2021
1	Gorokan SPD	1,272	6.7	1,396	6.6	124
2	Northern Lakes SPD	874	6.0	857	5.4	-17
3	Ourimbah - Rural South SPD	341	7.7	309	6.8	-32
4	Rural West SPD	89	5.0	84	4.4	-5
5	San Remo - Budgewoi SPD	1,522	7.7	1,417	6.8	-105
6	Southern Lakes SPD	1,564	6.2	1,512	6.0	-52
7	The Entrance SPD	1,231	5.2	1,499	5.1	268
8	Toukley SPD	433	4.8	503	4.9	70
9	Warnervale - Wadalba SPD	979	9.0	2,097	7.7	1,118
10	Wyong SPD	1,040	7.3	1,108	6.8	68

What are the key results? Key age specific results

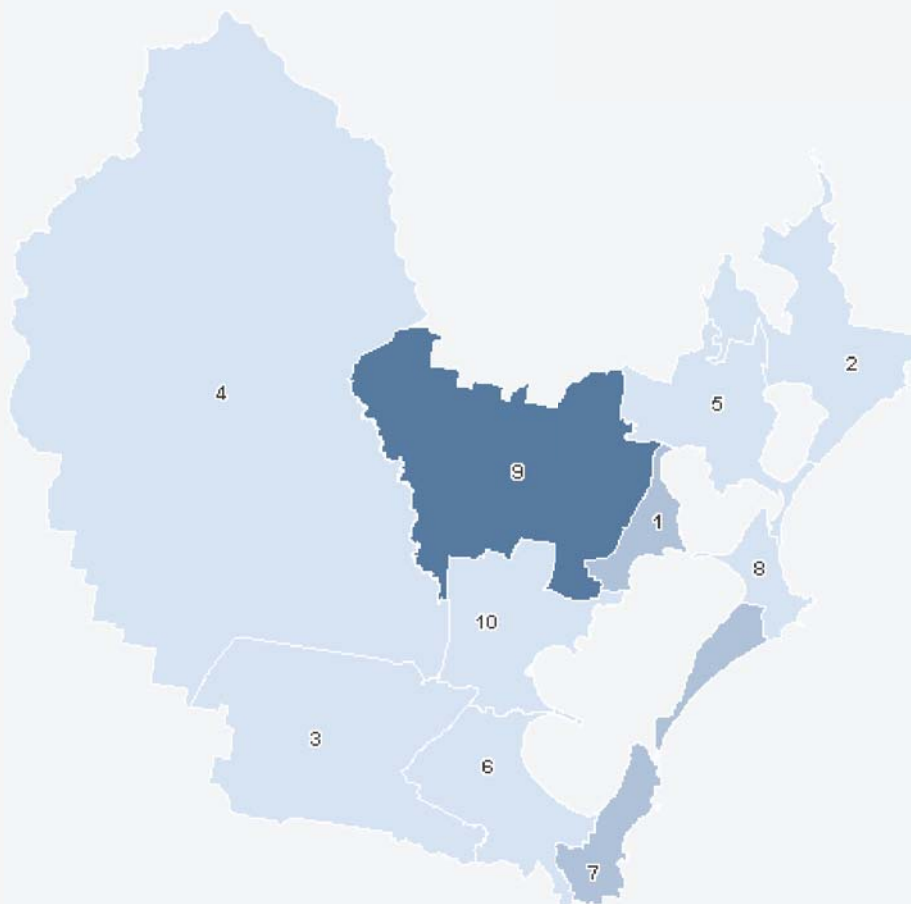
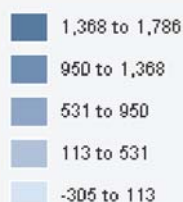
Children aged 5 to 11 years

Change 06-21 (numbers)

This map does not include Ward boundaries

Numbers on the map correspond to the small area names in the table below.

Legend



5-11 years: The maps and table show the proportion and number of 5-11 year olds in each social planning district of Wyong Shire for 2006 and 2021 and the forecast change. The most significant concentrations of primary-school aged in 2006 were in Warnervale-Wadalba, Ourimbah-Rural South, Wyong and San Remo-Budgewoi. By contrast, Toukley and The Entrance had a very small share of the population in this age group, reflecting the greater share of retirees and empty-nesters in these areas.

Southern Lakes, Northern Lakes and San Remo-Budgewoi are expected to experience a net loss in the number of primary school-aged, as the population of these areas ages over the next 15 years. This is expected to be offset by large gains in Warnervale-Wadalba, as a result of new residential opportunities which are expected to attract families and prospective families (young couples). Notably, the proportion of primary school-age children as a percentage of the population is expected to fall in many small areas reflecting the ongoing process of ageing, as well as the continued attraction of Wyong Shire to retirees and 'empty-nester' households.

Children aged 5 to 11 years		2006		2021		Change
Map area num		number	%	number	%	2006-2021
1	Gorokan SPD	1,721	9.0	1,918	9.0	197
2	Northern Lakes SPD	1,525	10.4	1,353	8.5	-172

Children aged 5 to 11 years		2006		2021		Change
Map area num		number	%	number	%	2006-2021
3	Ourimbah - Rural South SPD	504	11.4	443	9.7	-61
4	Rural West SPD	179	10.0	167	8.8	-12
5	San Remo - Budgewoi SPD	2,191	11.1	2,034	9.8	-157
6	Southern Lakes SPD	2,640	10.5	2,335	9.2	-305
7	The Entrance SPD	1,868	7.9	2,024	6.8	156
8	Toukley SPD	655	7.2	744	7.3	89
9	Warnervale - Wadalba SPD	1,487	13.6	3,273	12.1	1,786
10	Wyong SPD	1,607	11.2	1,578	9.7	-29

What are the key results? Key age specific results

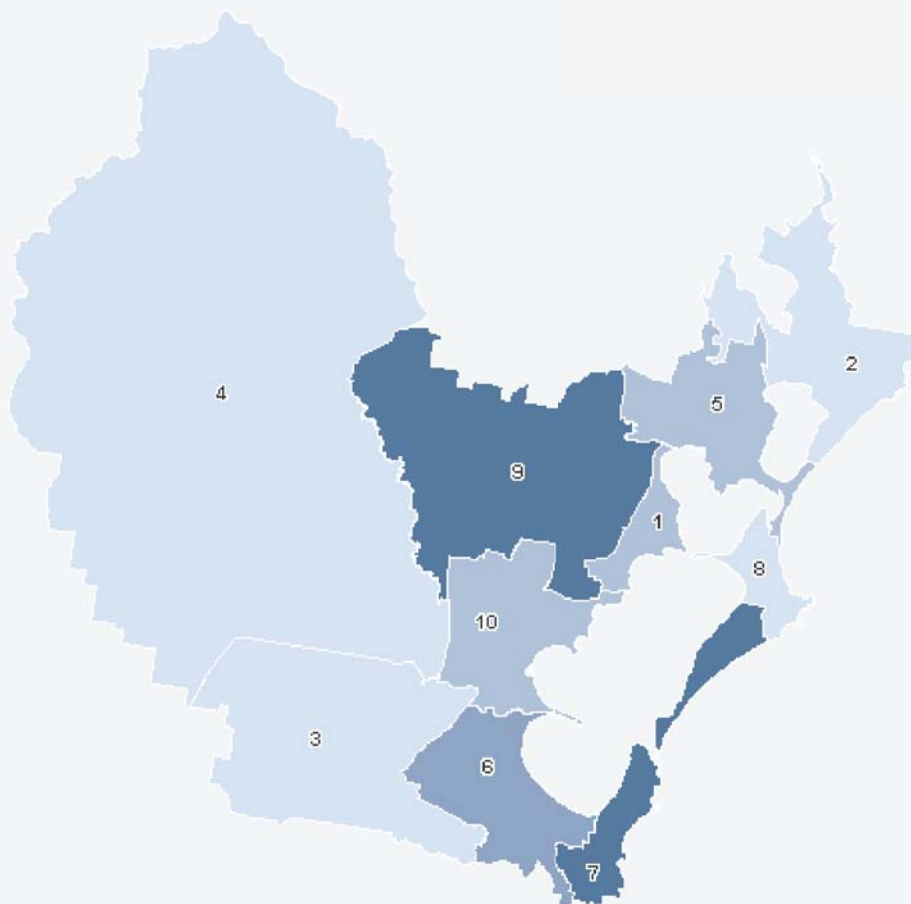
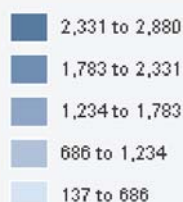
People aged 55 to 74 years

Change 06-21 (numbers)

This map does not include Ward boundaries

Numbers on the map correspond to the small area names in the table below.

Legend



55-74 years: The maps and table show the proportion and number of 55-74 year olds in each social planning district of Wyong Shire for 2006 and 2021 and the forecast change. Although all areas had significant concentrations of early retiree and retiree age groups in 2006, the most significant concentrations were in Toukley, Northern Lakes and The Entrance. Ourimbah-Rural South, Warnervale-Wadalba, Wyong and Southern Lakes had proportionally fewer people in this age group.

All areas are expected to have an increase in the early retiree and retiree age groups, consistent with both the ageing of the population of Wyong Shire and the substantial amount of residential development expected. The most significant gains in this age group are expected in Warnervale-Wadalba, The Entrance and Southern Lakes

People aged 55 to 74 years		2006		2021		Change
Map area num		number	%	number	%	2006-2021
1	Gorokan SPD	3,920	20.5	4,685	22.0	765
2	Northern Lakes SPD	3,533	24.1	4,203	26.4	670
3	Ourimbah - Rural South SPD	671	15.1	967	21.2	296
4	Rural West SPD	390	21.8	527	27.9	137

People aged 55 to 74 years		2006		2021		Change
Map area num		number	%	number	%	2006-2021
5	San Remo - Budgewoi SPD	3,873	19.6	4,711	22.8	838
6	Southern Lakes SPD	4,281	17.1	5,622	22.2	1,341
7	The Entrance SPD	5,315	22.5	8,025	27.1	2,710
8	Toukley SPD	2,134	23.4	2,737	26.9	603
9	Warnervale - Wadalba SPD	1,844	16.9	4,724	17.4	2,880
10	Wyong SPD	2,466	17.3	3,268	20.0	802

What are the key results? Key age specific results

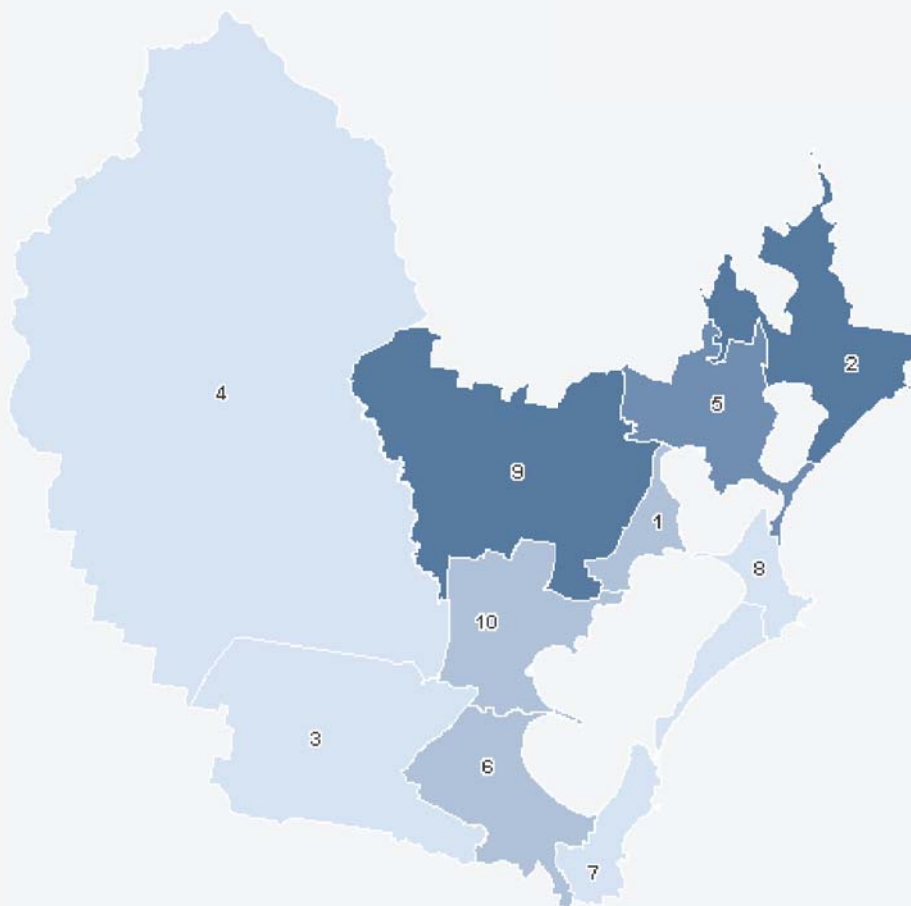
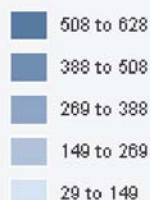
People aged 75 years and over

Change 06-21 (numbers)

This map does not include Ward boundaries

Numbers on the map correspond to the small area names in the table below.

Legend



75+ years: The maps and table show the proportion and number of 75+ year olds in each social planning district of Wyong Shire for 2006 and 2021 and the forecast change. The most significant concentrations of population aged 75 and above in 2006 were in Toukley and The Entrance.

All areas are expected to have an increase in the population aged 75 and above, with the most significant gains expected in Warnervale-Wadalba and Northern Lakes. This reflects the ageing of the population over the next 15 years and, in some areas, an increase in aged care facilities.

People aged 75 years and over		2006		2021		Change
Map area num		number	%	number	%	2006-2021
1	Gorokan SPD	1,994	10.4	2,158	10.1	164
2	Northern Lakes SPD	1,041	7.1	1,615	10.1	574
3	Ourimbah - Rural South SPD	148	3.3	273	6.0	125
4	Rural West SPD	72	4.0	112	5.9	40
5	San Remo - Budgewoi SPD	1,341	6.8	1,737	8.4	396
6	Southern Lakes SPD	2,150	8.6	2,337	9.2	187

People aged 75 years and over		2006		2021		Change
Map area	num	number	%	number	%	2006-2021
7	The Entrance SPD	3,025	12.8	3,135	10.6	110
8	Toukley SPD	1,409	15.5	1,438	14.1	29
9	Warnervale - Wadalba SPD	595	5.4	1,223	4.5	628
10	Wyong SPD	848	5.9	1,029	6.3	181

What are the key results? Key household results

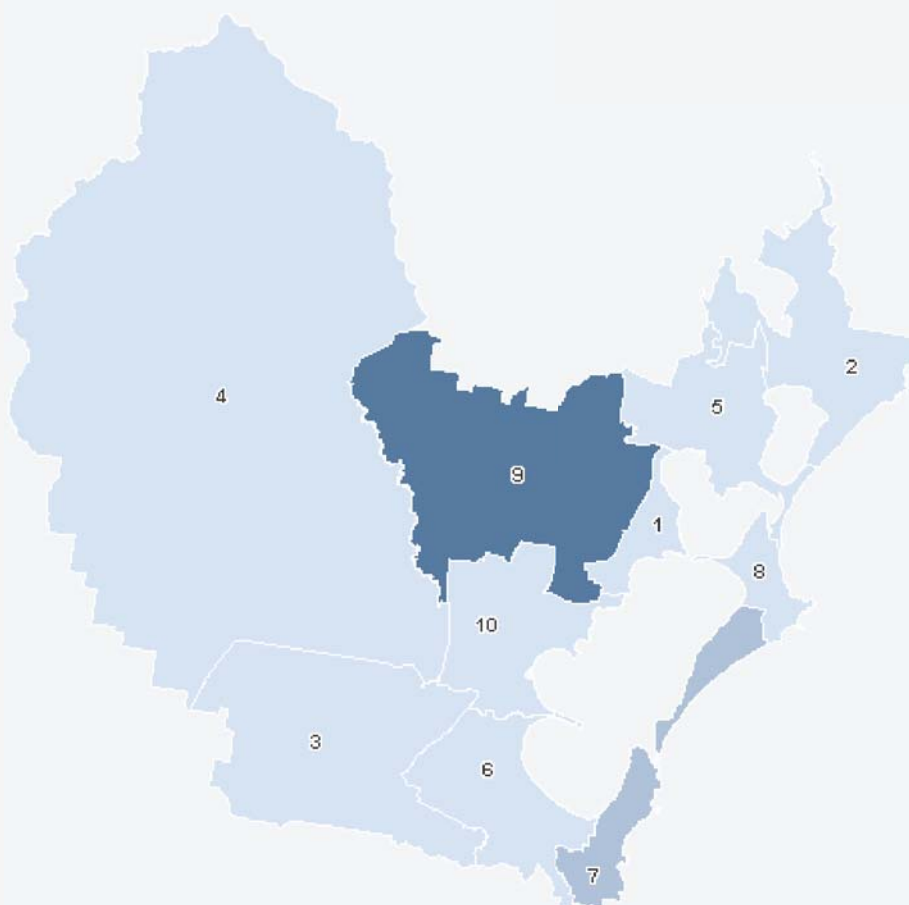
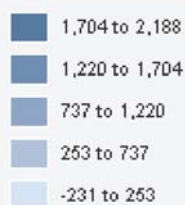
Couple families with children

Change 06-21 (numbers)

This map does not include Ward boundaries

Numbers on the map correspond to the small area names in the table below.

Legend



Couple families with children: The maps show the proportion and number of couple families with children households in each social planning district of Wyong Shire for 2006 and 2021 and the forecast change. The most significant concentrations of couples with children in 2006 were in Warnervale-Wadalba, Rural West, Ourimbah-Rural South, which reflects a combination of both young and more mature families in these areas. Toukley and The Entrance had fewer traditional families, which is a reflection of the older population (with more lone person and 'empty-nester' households).

The growth areas of Warnervale-Wadalba, and to a lesser extent The Entrance, are expected to have substantial increases in the numbers of couples with children, reflecting future housing opportunities likely to appeal to young and mature families. Most areas are forecast to remain relatively stable over the period, with only marginal losses or gains of this household type. In contrast, Southern Lakes is expected to experience the largest decline in couples with children over this period.

Notably, the proportion of couples with children will decline in all areas over the period, reflecting both the ageing of the population and the attraction of older smaller household types into Wyong Shire.

Couple families with children Map area num		2006		2021		Change
		number	%	number	%	2006-2021
1	Gorokan SPD	2,119	27.0	2,282	25.3	163
2	Northern Lakes SPD	1,748	29.3	1,765	25.5	17
3	Ourimbah - Rural South SPD	615	39.6	573	32.7	-42
4	Rural West SPD	253	40.7	236	32.7	-17
5	San Remo - Budgewoi SPD	2,348	30.4	2,300	26.5	-48
6	Southern Lakes SPD	3,327	36.2	3,096	31.3	-231
7	The Entrance SPD	2,397	23.5	2,775	20.3	378
8	Toukley SPD	854	21.3	907	19.6	53
9	Warnervale - Wadalba SPD	1,600	45.5	3,788	39.8	2,188
10	Wyong SPD	1,764	32.8	1,909	29.2	145

What are the key results? Key household results

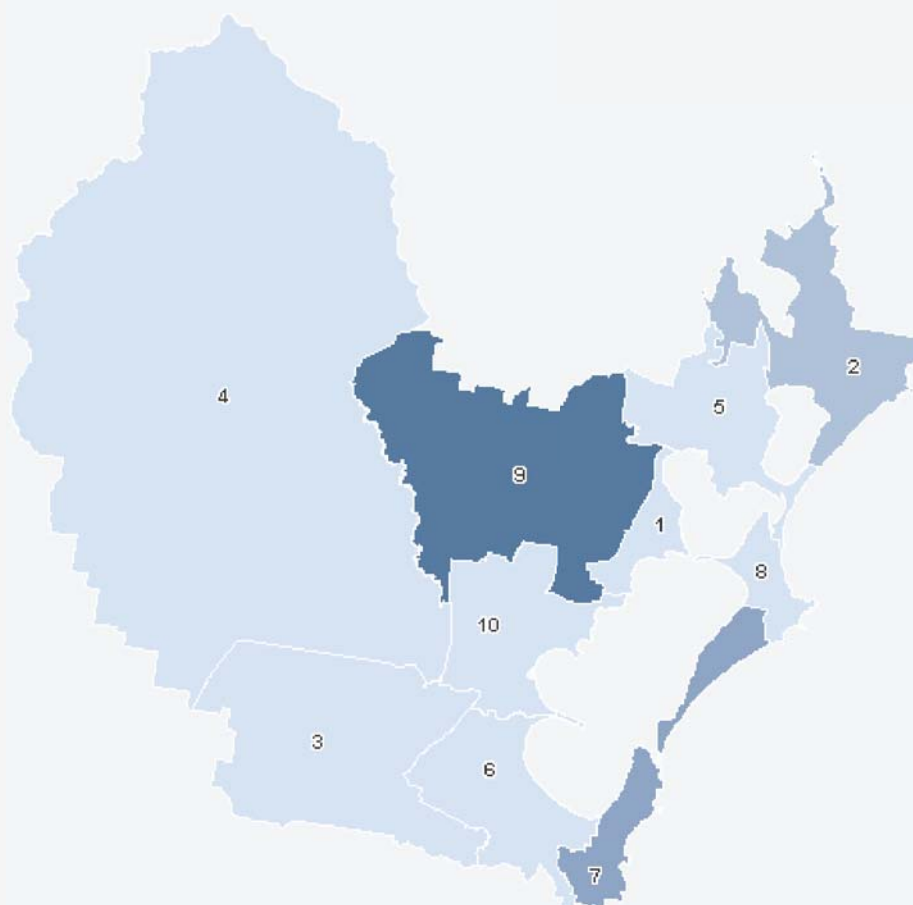
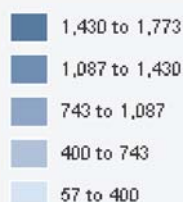
Couples without children

Change 06-21 (numbers)

This map does not include Ward boundaries

Numbers on the map correspond to the small area names in the table below.

Legend



Couples without children: The maps show the proportion and number of couples without children households in each social planning district of Wyong Shire for 2006 and 2021 and the forecast change. The most significant concentration of couples without children in 2006 was in Rural West, Northern Lakes and Warnervale-Wadalba. In areas such as Northern Lakes and Toukley, many of these households would be comprised of retirees, while in Warnervale-Wadalba, many of these households would be young couples. The areas with a relatively lower share of couples without children included Ourimbah-Rural South and Gorokan.

Couples without children are a significant growth household type in Wyong Shire, with all areas anticipating some increase to 2021. Warnervale-Wadalba and The Entrance are expected to experience the largest increase due to dwelling growth.

Couples without children		2006		2021		Change
Map area num		number	%	number	%	2006-2021
1	Gorokan SPD	2,100	26.8	2,391	26.5	291
2	Northern Lakes SPD	1,913	32.1	2,329	33.6	416
3	Ourimbah - Rural South SPD	393	25.3	490	28.0	97
4	Rural West SPD	215	34.6	272	37.7	57

Couples without children		2006		2021		Change
Map area num		number	%	number	%	2006-2021
5	San Remo - Budgewoi SPD	2,181	28.2	2,551	29.3	370
6	Southern Lakes SPD	2,479	27.0	2,835	28.6	356
7	The Entrance SPD	2,829	27.7	3,736	27.4	907
8	Toukley SPD	1,139	28.4	1,313	28.4	174
9	Warnervale - Wadalba SPD	1,043	29.7	2,816	29.6	1,773
10	Wyong SPD	1,355	25.2	1,675	25.7	320

What are the key results? Key household results

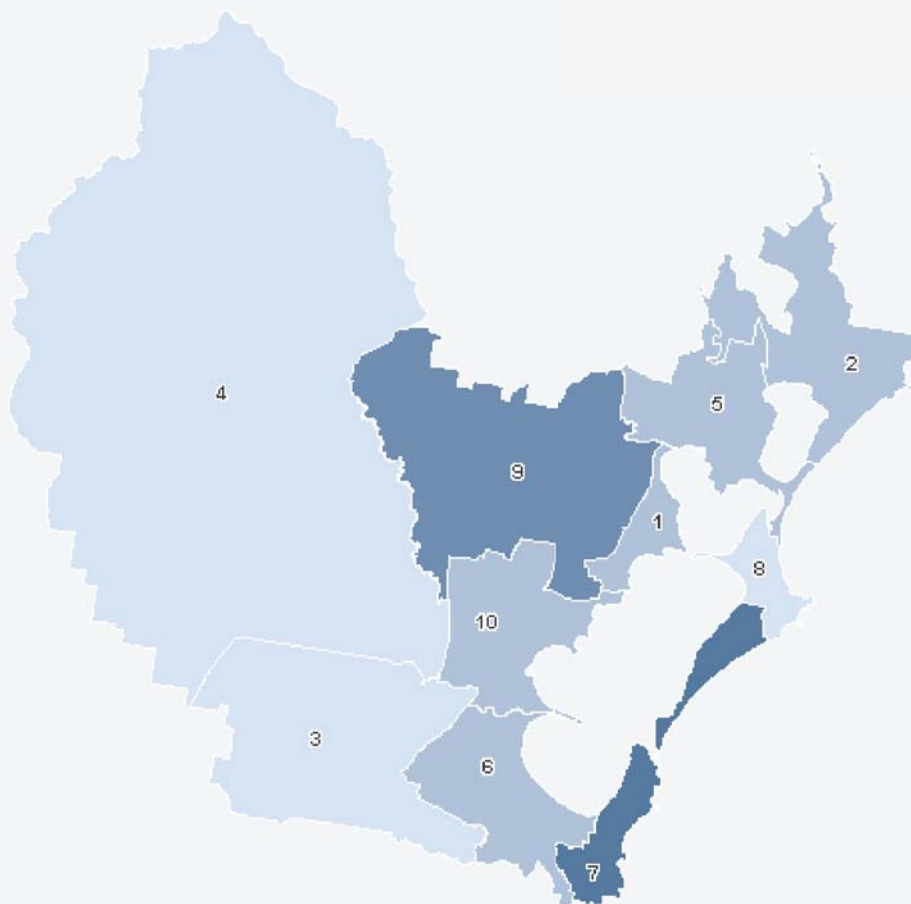
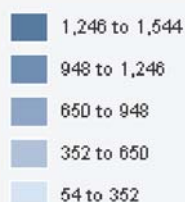
Lone person households

Change 06-21 (numbers)

This map does not include Ward boundaries

Numbers on the map correspond to the small area names in the table below.

Legend




Lone person households: The maps show the proportion and number of lone person households in each social planning district in Wyong Shire for 2006 and 2021 and the forecast change. The most significant concentrations of lone persons households in 2006 were in Toukley and The Entrance. Much of this focus relates to the higher share of older population in these areas. Warnervale-Wadalba, Rural West and Ourimbah-Rural South have the lowest share of lone person households.

Like couples without children, lone person households are forecast to increase in all areas, based on the ageing of the population, most significantly in The Entrance.

Lone person households		2006		2021		Change
Map area num		number	%	number	%	2006-2021
1	Gorokan SPD	2,216	28.2	2,750	30.4	534
2	Northern Lakes SPD	1,387	23.2	1,799	25.9	412
3	Ourimbah - Rural South SPD	283	18.2	417	23.8	134
4	Rural West SPD	95	15.3	149	20.6	54
5	San Remo - Budgewoi SPD	1,779	23.0	2,345	27.0	566
6	Southern Lakes SPD	1,819	19.8	2,377	24.0	558

Lone person households		2006		2021		Change
Map area num		number	%	number	%	2006-2021
7	The Entrance SPD	3,219	31.5	4,763	34.9	1,544
8	Toukley SPD	1,349	33.6	1,642	35.5	293
9	Warnervale - Wadalba SPD	415	11.8	1,616	17.0	1,201
10	Wyong SPD	1,239	23.1	1,743	26.7	504



The Entrance SPD

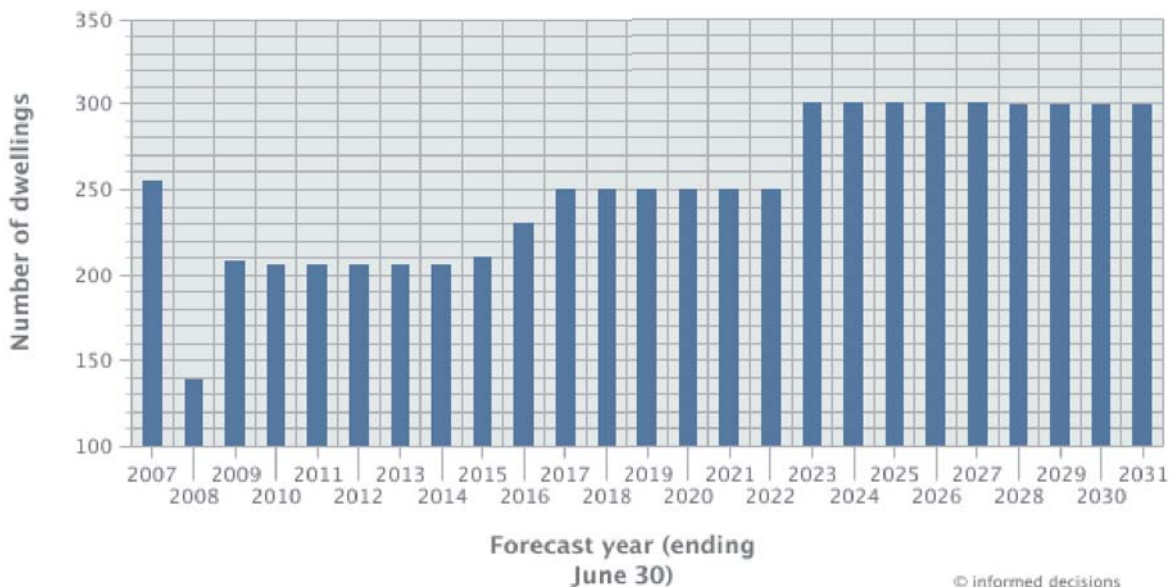
The Entrance Social Planning District includes the suburbs/localities of Bateau Bay, Blue Bay, Long Jetty, Magenta, Shelly Beach, The Entrance, The Entrance North and Toowoan Bay.

What are our assumptions? Residential development

Principal land developments and infill assumptions 2006-31:

- 2006-09 dwelling additions are based on building approvals, lagged by 6-18 months. From 2009 onwards:
- The Entrance centre - 2,328 dwellings (2009-31)
- The Entrance Strategy Area - 1,265 dwellings (2009-31)
- Long Jetty centre - 660 dwellings (2009-31)
- Blue Bay centre - 220 dwellings (2009-31)
- Toowoan Bay centre - 330 dwellings (2009-31)
- The Entrance (North) centre - 326 dwellings (2009-31)
- Low level of infill development (up to 10 dwellings per annum)

The Entrance SPD assumed new dwelling gain (per annum), 2007 to 2031





The Entrance SPD

The Entrance Social Planning District includes the suburbs/localities of Bateau Bay, Blue Bay, Long Jetty, Magenta, Shelly Beach, The Entrance, The Entrance North and Toowoan Bay.

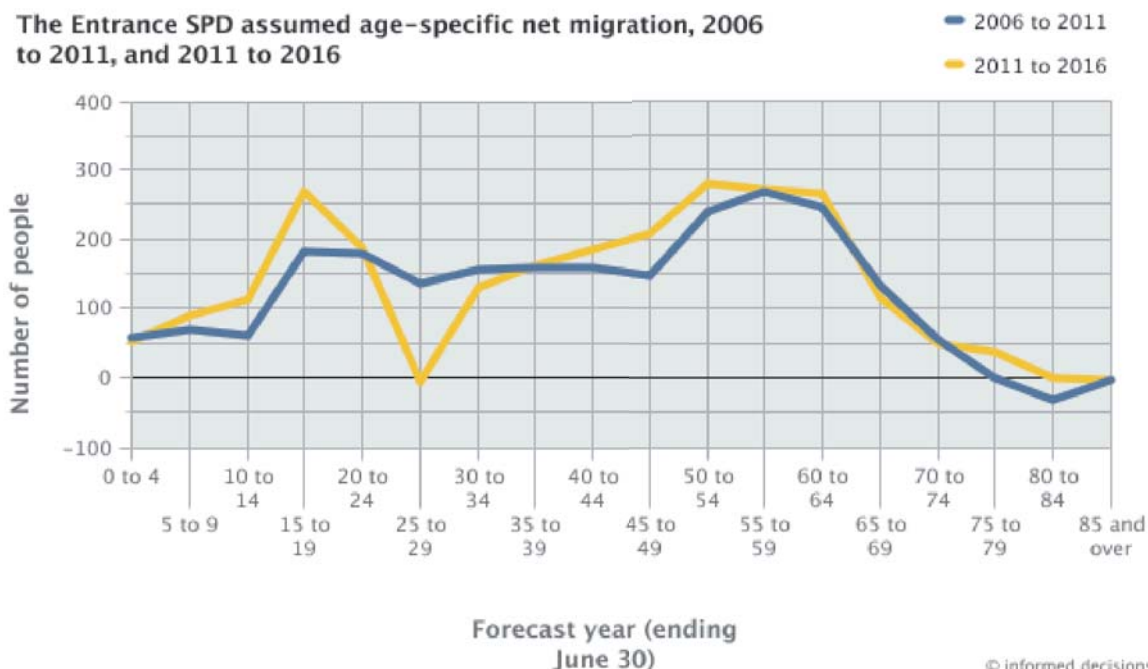
What are our assumptions?

Migration

Major migration assumptions:

- Generally consistent migration profile across the 2006-16 period
- The attraction of two distinct markets: young adults (18-24 years): and large numbers of early retirees/retirees (55-74 years)
- No real loss in any age group - a result of the significant amount of new residential development forecast

The Entrance SPD assumed age-specific net migration, 2006 to 2011, and 2011 to 2016



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The Entrance SPD

The Entrance Social Planning District includes the suburbs/localities of Bateau Bay, Blue Bay, Long Jetty, Magenta, Shelly Beach, The Entrance, The Entrance North and Toowoan Bay.

What are our assumptions?

Other assumptions

Fertility rates: The current fertility rate in The Entrance Social Planning District is lower than Wyong Shire. It is assumed to fall from 1.75 children to 1.66 children per woman aged 15-44 between 2006 and 2031. This is based on a decreased rate of births in younger ages (15-30 years) and a minor increase in older birth age groups (31+ years).

Death rates: The death rates are based on historical estimates for Wyong Shire, which have been extrapolated into the future, assuming an increase in expectation of life in all age groups (except 85+). Although women are still forecast to outlive men, the increase in the expectation of life over time for men is expected to be higher compared to women.

Non-private dwellings: The number of persons in non-private dwellings is forecast to rise from 521 in 2006 to 609 by 2031, based on increases in age care (hostels and nursing home) accommodation. Non-private dwellings of note in the area as of 2006 included:

1. Amity at Bateau Bay
2. Dunleith Tourist Park
3. Nareen Gardens Hostel
4. Nareen Gardens Nursing Home
5. Nareen Lodge
6. Southern Cross Reynolds Court Apartments
7. Waldorf By The Sea



The Entrance SPD

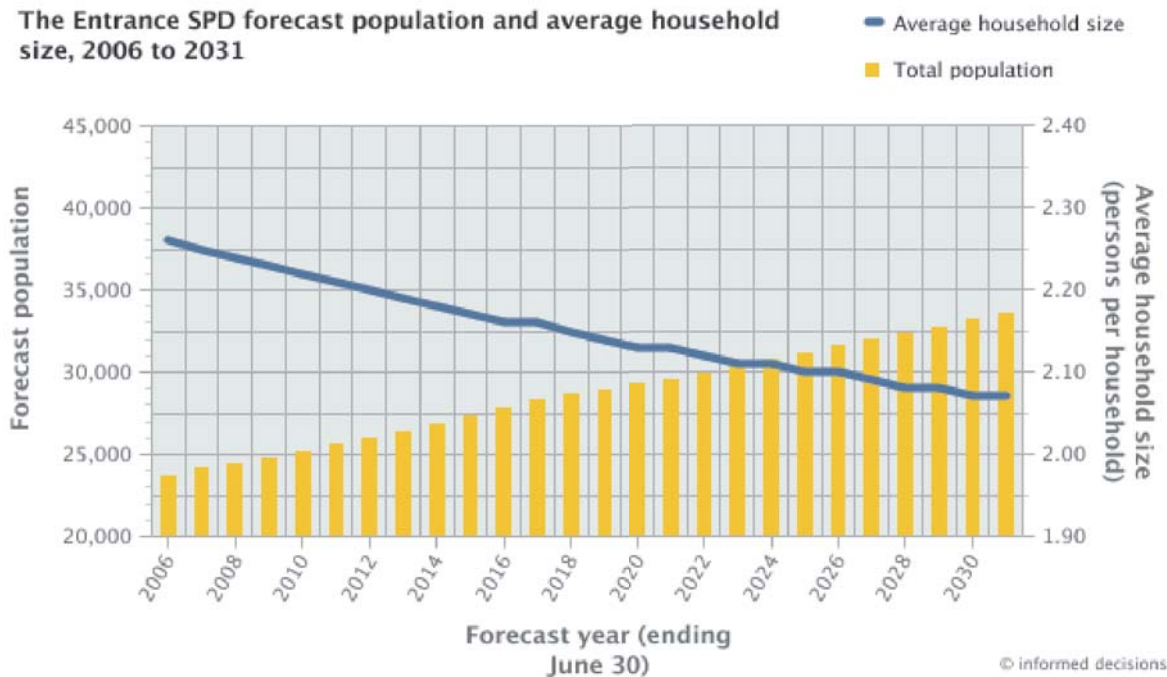
The Entrance Social Planning District includes the suburbs/localities of Bateau Bay, Blue Bay, Long Jetty, Magenta, Shelly Beach, The Entrance, The Entrance North and Toowoona Bay.


How many people will live here? How many will live here in the future?

Summary data	2006	2016	Forecast year	2031
Total population	23,651	27,760 ↗		33,516 ↗
Resident population in non-private dwellings	522	542 ↗		610 ↗
Resident population in private dwellings	23,130	27,220 ↗		32,906 ↗
Households	10,212	12,583 ↗		15,909 ↗
Dwellings	13,343	15,410 ↗		19,606 ↗
Average household size	2.26	2.16 ↘		2.07 ↘

↔ stable* from previous year ↗ increase from previous year ↘ decrease from previous year
 * stable refers to between +/- 0.5% change

The Entrance SPD forecast population and average household size, 2006 to 2031





The Entrance SPD

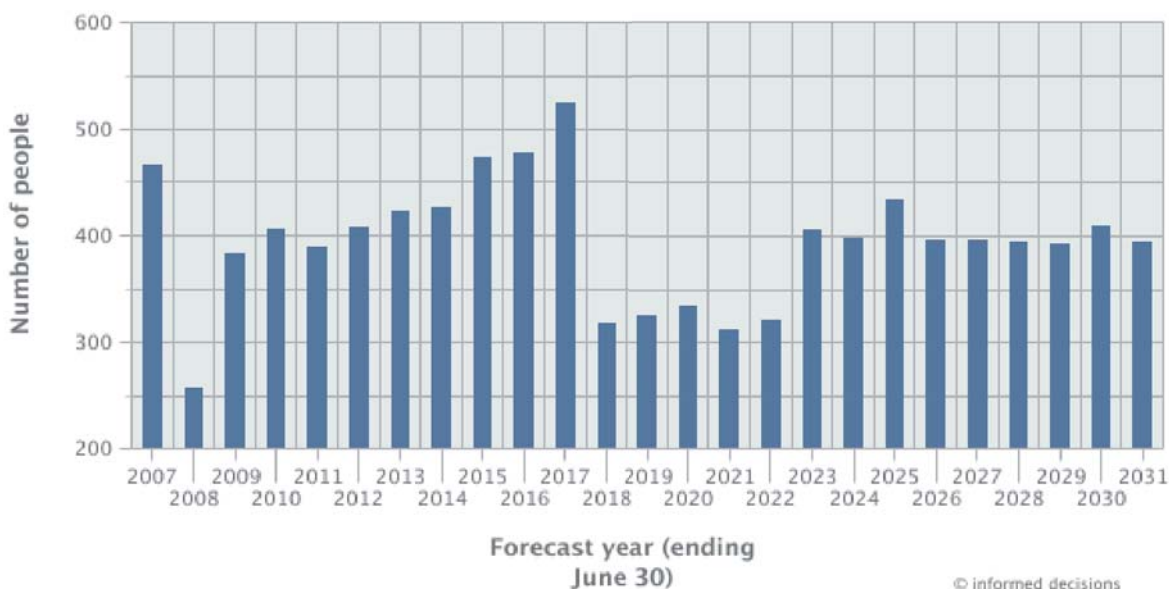
The Entrance Social Planning District includes the suburbs/localities of Bateau Bay, Blue Bay, Long Jetty, Magenta, Shelly Beach, The Entrance, The Entrance North and Toowoan Bay.

How many people will live here? How will our population change?

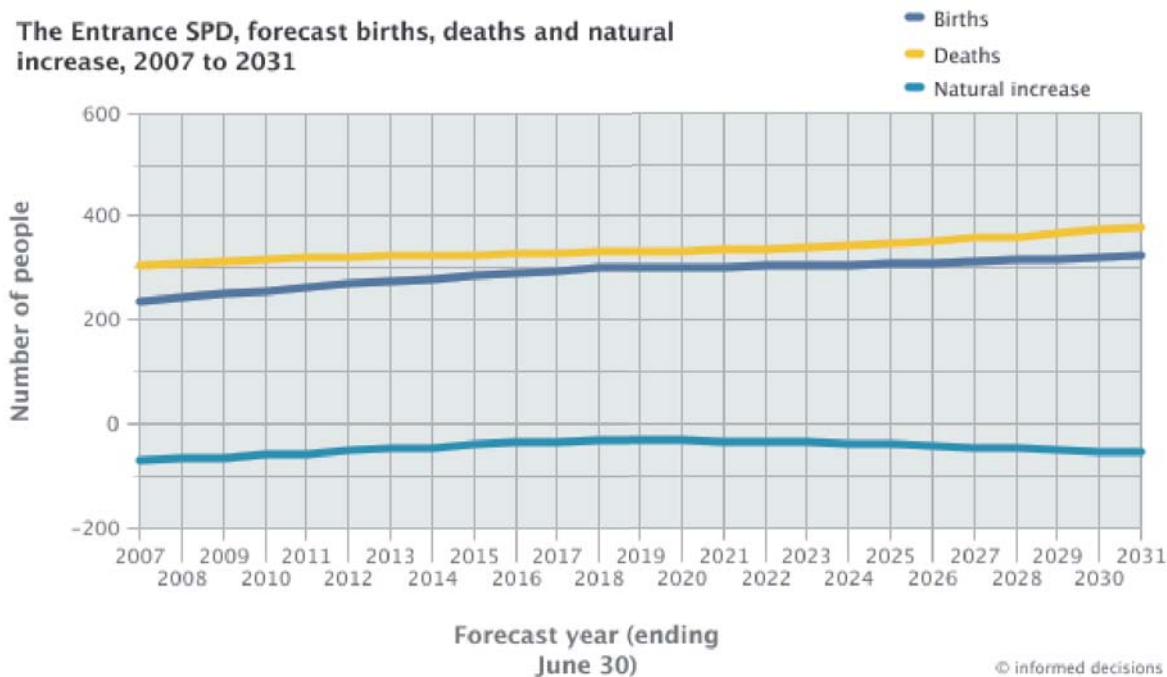
Components of population change	Forecast period (years)				
	2007 to 2011	2012 to 2016	2017 to 2021	2022 to 2026	2027 to 2031
Net Change	1,900	2,208 ↘	1,811 ↘	1,956 ↘	1,987 ↘
Births	1,249	1,401 ↗	1,504 ↗	1,534 ↗	1,589 ↗
Deaths	1,565	1,622 ↗	1,663 ↗	1,722 ↗	1,838 ↗
Net migration	2,210	2,416 ↘	1,955 ↘	2,114 ↘	2,218 ↘

↔ stable* from previous year ↗ increase from previous year ↘ decrease from previous year
 * stable refers to between +/- 0.5% change

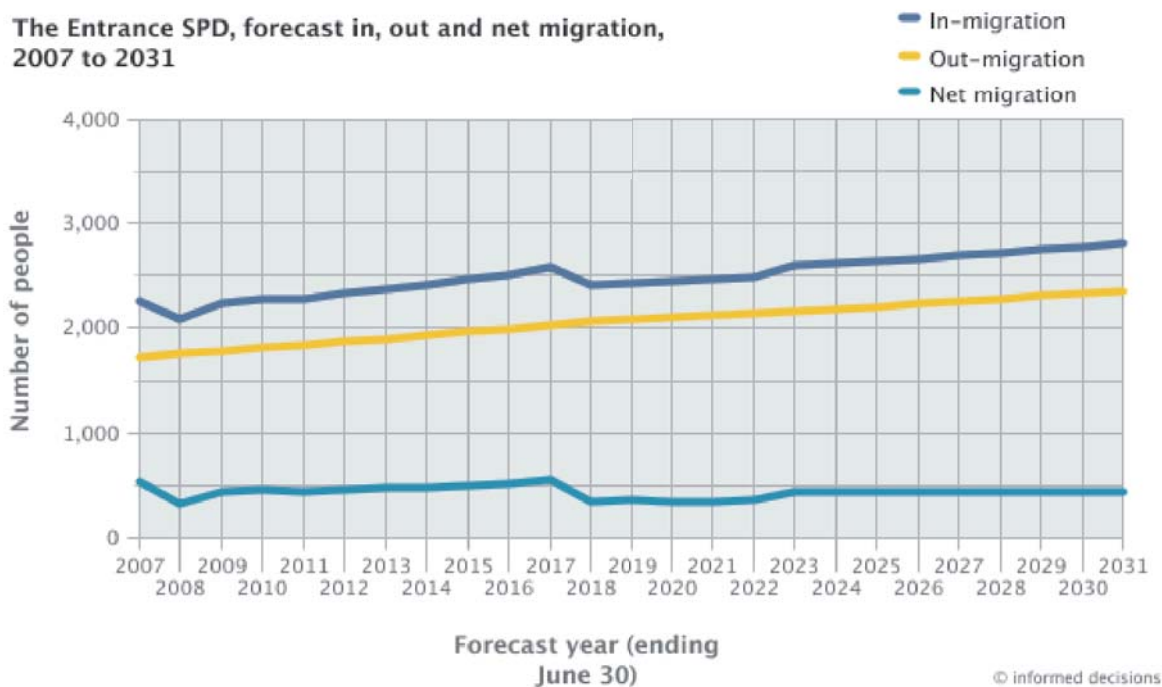
The Entrance SPD forecast population change, 2007 to 2031



The Entrance SPD, forecast births, deaths and natural increase, 2007 to 2031



The Entrance SPD, forecast in, out and net migration, 2007 to 2031





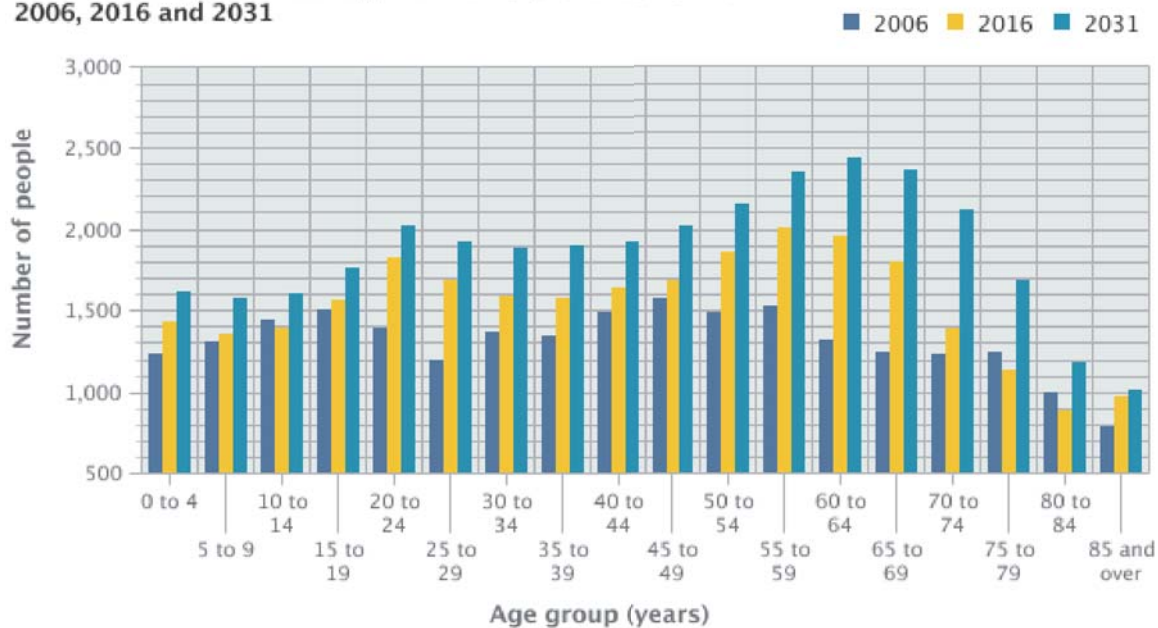
The Entrance SPD

The Entrance Social Planning District includes the suburbs/localities of Bateau Bay, Blue Bay, Long Jetty, Magenta, Shelly Beach, The Entrance, The Entrance North and Toowoan Bay.

How old will we be? What will our age structure be?

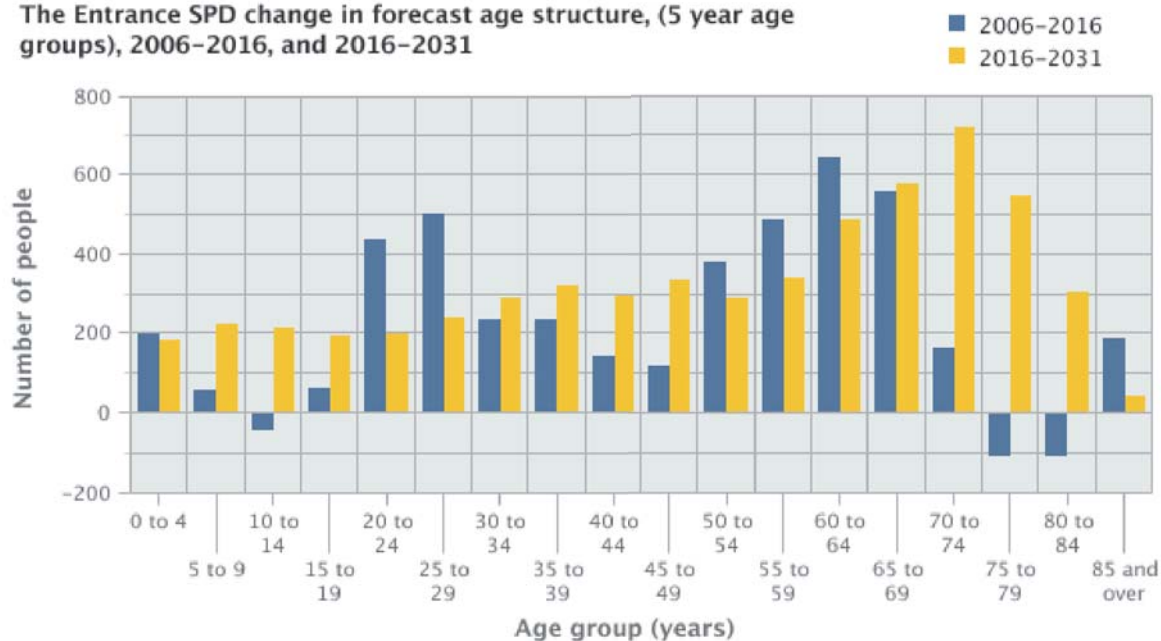
Age structure 5 year age groups (persons)	Forecast year					
	2006		2016		2031	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
0 to 4	1,231	5.2	1,429	5.1	1,610	4.8
5 to 9	1,302	5.5	1,356	4.9	1,579	4.7
10 to 14	1,441	6.1	1,394	5.0	1,606	4.8
15 to 19	1,505	6.4	1,566	5.6	1,759	5.2
20 to 24	1,387	5.9	1,819	6.6	2,014	6.0
25 to 29	1,191	5.0	1,691	6.1	1,926	5.7
30 to 34	1,362	5.8	1,594	5.7	1,881	5.6
35 to 39	1,344	5.7	1,577	5.7	1,894	5.7
40 to 44	1,489	6.3	1,632	5.9	1,923	5.7
45 to 49	1,575	6.7	1,693	6.1	2,024	6.0
50 to 54	1,484	6.3	1,865	6.7	2,154	6.4
55 to 59	1,526	6.5	2,010	7.2	2,350	7.0
60 to 64	1,313	5.6	1,952	7.0	2,436	7.3
65 to 69	1,241	5.2	1,796	6.5	2,370	7.1
70 to 74	1,235	5.2	1,395	5.0	2,113	6.3
75 to 79	1,247	5.3	1,137	4.1	1,682	5.0
80 to 84	994	4.2	882	3.2	1,186	3.5
85 and over	784	3.3	969	3.5	1,007	3.0

The Entrance SPD forecast age structure, (5 year age groups), 2006, 2016 and 2031



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The Entrance SPD change in forecast age structure, (5 year age groups), 2006–2016, and 2016–2031



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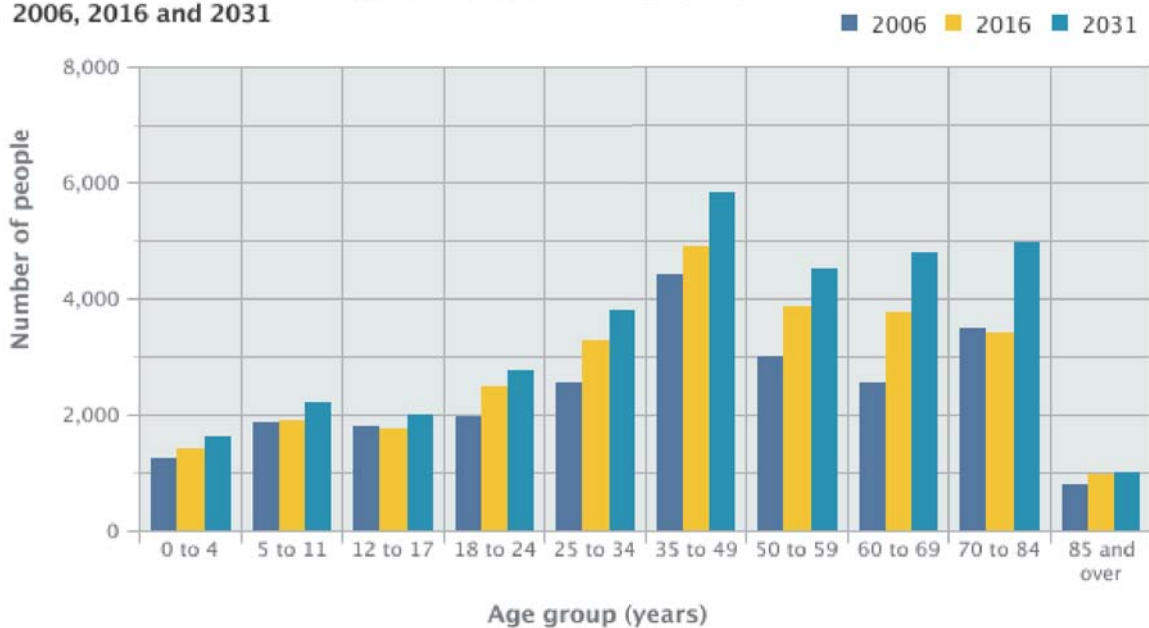
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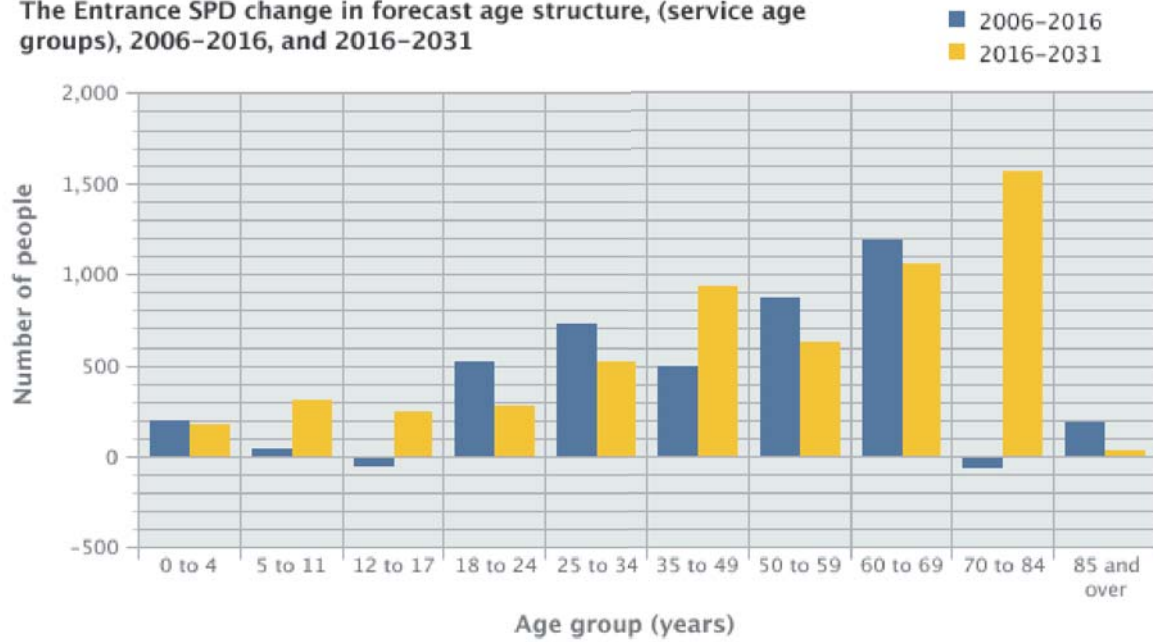
How old will we be? What will our service age structure be?

Age structure service age groups (persons)	Forecast year					
	2006		2016		2031	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
0 to 4	1,231	5.2	1,429	5.1	1,610	4.8
5 to 11	1,868	7.9	1,908	6.9	2,215	6.6
12 to 17	1,800	7.6	1,744	6.3	1,990	5.9
18 to 24	1,967	8.3	2,483	8.9	2,753	8.2
25 to 34	2,553	10.8	3,285	11.8	3,807	11.4
35 to 49	4,408	18.6	4,902	17.7	5,841	17.4
50 to 59	3,010	12.7	3,875	14.0	4,504	13.4
60 to 69	2,554	10.8	3,748	13.5	4,806	14.3
70 to 84	3,476	14.7	3,414	12.3	4,981	14.9
85 and over	784	3.3	969	3.5	1,007	3.0


The Entrance SPD forecast age structure, (service age groups), 2006, 2016 and 2031



The Entrance SPD change in forecast age structure, (service age groups), 2006–2016, and 2016–2031



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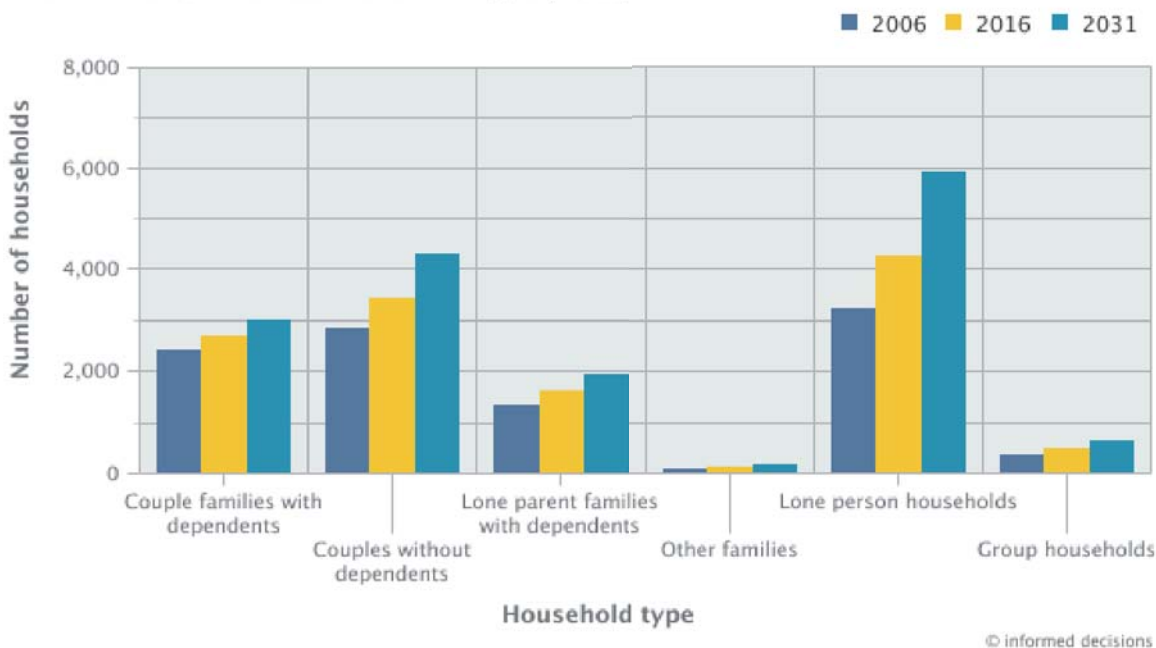
The Entrance SPD

The Entrance Social Planning District includes the suburbs/localities of Bateau Bay, Blue Bay, Long Jetty, Magenta, Shelly Beach, The Entrance, The Entrance North and Toowoan Bay.

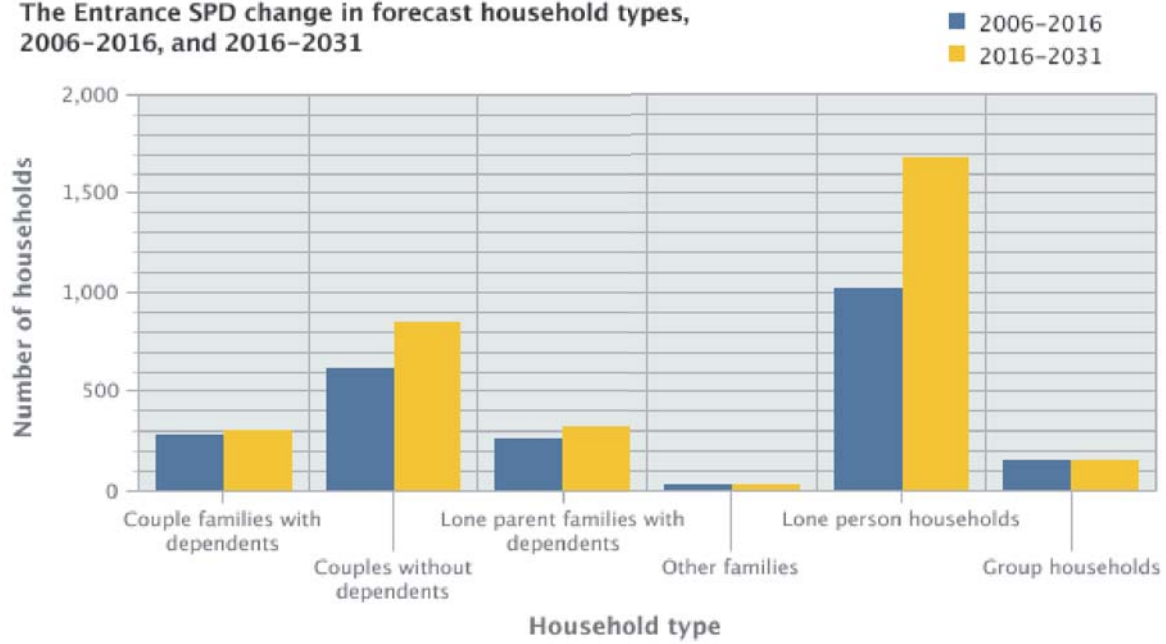
How will we live? What type of household will we live in?

Household types households (occupied private dwellings)	Forecast year					
	number	2006 %	number	2016 %	number	2031 %
Couple families with dependents	2,397	23.5	2,678	21.3	2,982	18.7
Couples without dependents	2,829	27.7	3,448	27.4	4,294	27.0
Lone parent families with dependents	1,334	13.1	1,601	12.7	1,924	12.1
Other families	97	0.9	124	1.0	152	1.0
Lone person households	3,219	31.5	4,241	33.7	5,916	37.2
Group households	336	3.3	490	3.9	641	4.0
Total households	10,212	100.0	12,583	100.0	15,909	100.0

The Entrance SPD forecast household types, 2006, 2016 and 2031



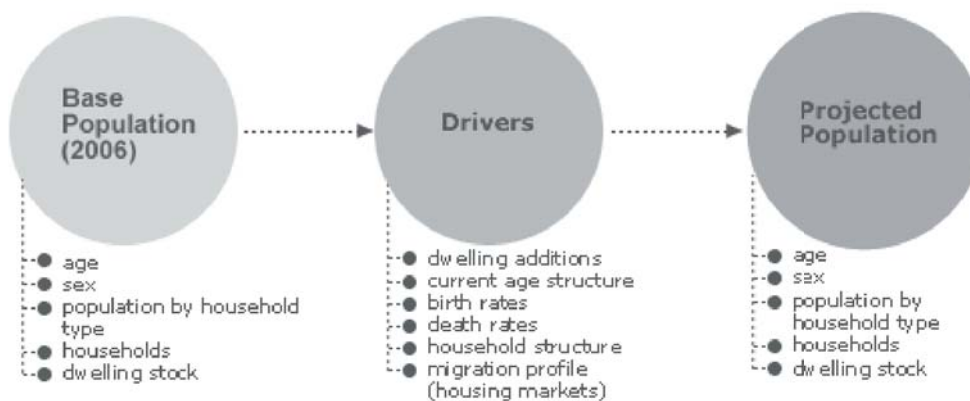
The Entrance SPD change in forecast household types, 2006–2016, and 2016–2031



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How did we do the forecasts? What are the components of population change?

At the small area level, the primary drivers of population change are the age structure of the existing population, the housing markets attracted to and away from an area and their associated demographic characteristics (fertility patterns, household types etc.) and the supply of dwellings and mix of housing stock in the area.



Dwelling additions

The addition of dwellings is the major driver of population growth, providing opportunities for new households (such as young people leaving the family home and divorces) or households relocating from other areas.

Current age structure

The age structure of the local population impacts on the household types and size, the likelihood of the local population having children and to die, as well as the propensity for people to move. Age specific propensities for a population to have children or die are applied to each small area's base population. An older population will have fewer births, more deaths, while a younger population will have vice versa.

Birth rates

Birth rates are especially influential in determining the number of children in an area, with most inner urban areas having very low birth rates, compared to outer suburban or rural and regional areas. Birth rates have been changing, with a greater share of women bearing children at older ages or not at all. This can have a large impact on the population profile with comparatively fewer children than in previous periods.

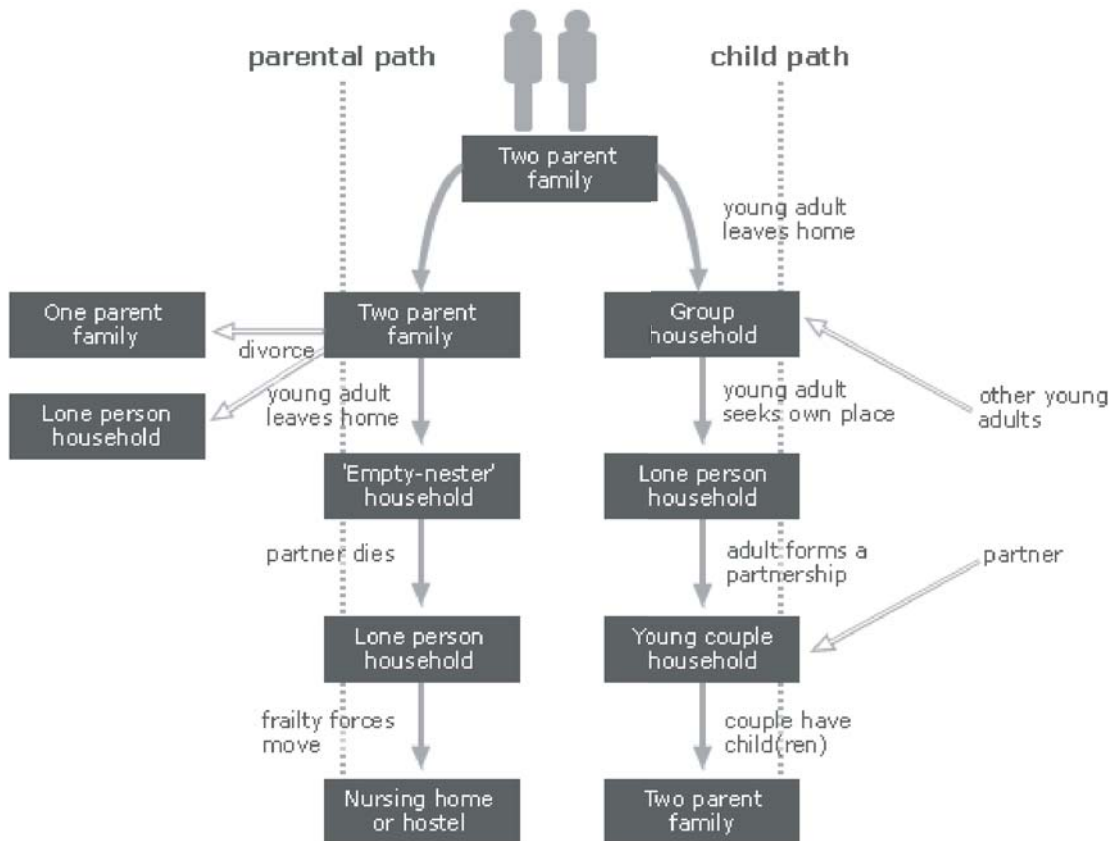
Death rates

Death rates are influential in shaping the numbers of older people in an area's population. Death rates too have been changing with higher life expectancy at most ages, with men gaining on women's greater life chances.

Household structure

The sorts of households that people live in and changing preferences over time affects the way in which a population changes. As people grow from children to adults and into old age, they change the sorts of households that they live in. The traditional path has been to start as a child in a family household, move into a group or lone person household as a youth, becoming a part of a couple relationship within 5-10 years. Rearing of children is followed by an 'empty-nester' period and ultimately being a lone person, as partners die.

Capturing the changes that people make by age through their life is a key driver and the way in which this is changing, with a greater preference to live alone or as a couple without children.



Migration

Migration is one of the most important components of population change. While births and deaths are relatively easy to predict due to reliable age specific behaviour, migration is volatile, often changing due to housing market preferences, economic opportunities and changing household circumstances. Migration patterns vary across Australia and change across time, but most moves tend to be short and incremental in nature. Regional areas have larger moves due to the distances between towns and cities, where people often move for economic reasons, mainly the availability of employment or education and training opportunities.

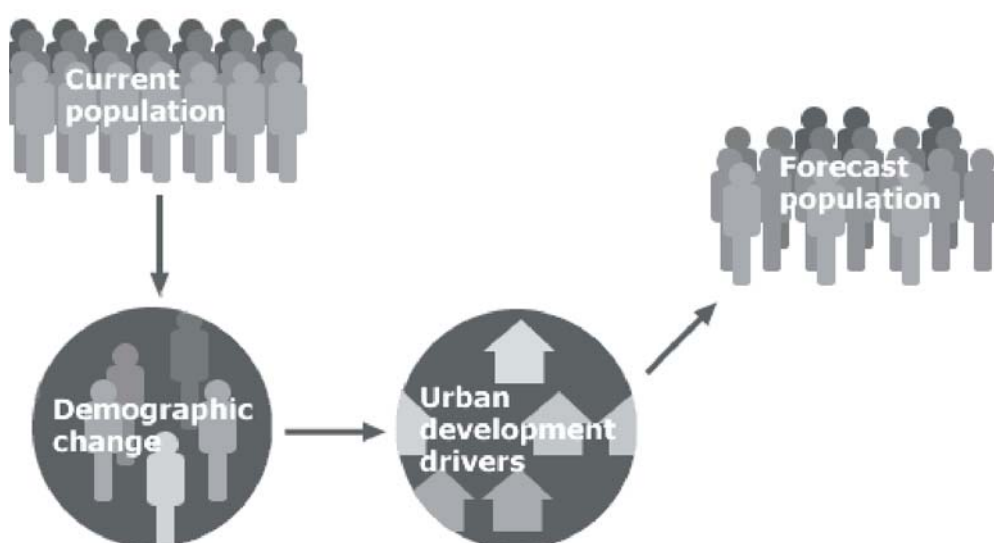
The most mobile age groups in the population are the young adults. They tend to move to attend educational institutions, seek work and express a change in lifestyle. It is for this reason that young people often move the greatest distances and sometimes move against pre-established patterns. Market research has shown that empty nesters are more likely to move to smaller accommodation if appropriate and affordable alternative housing is supplied in the local area that is accessible to established social networks.

How did we do the forecasts? What methodology was used?

Approach

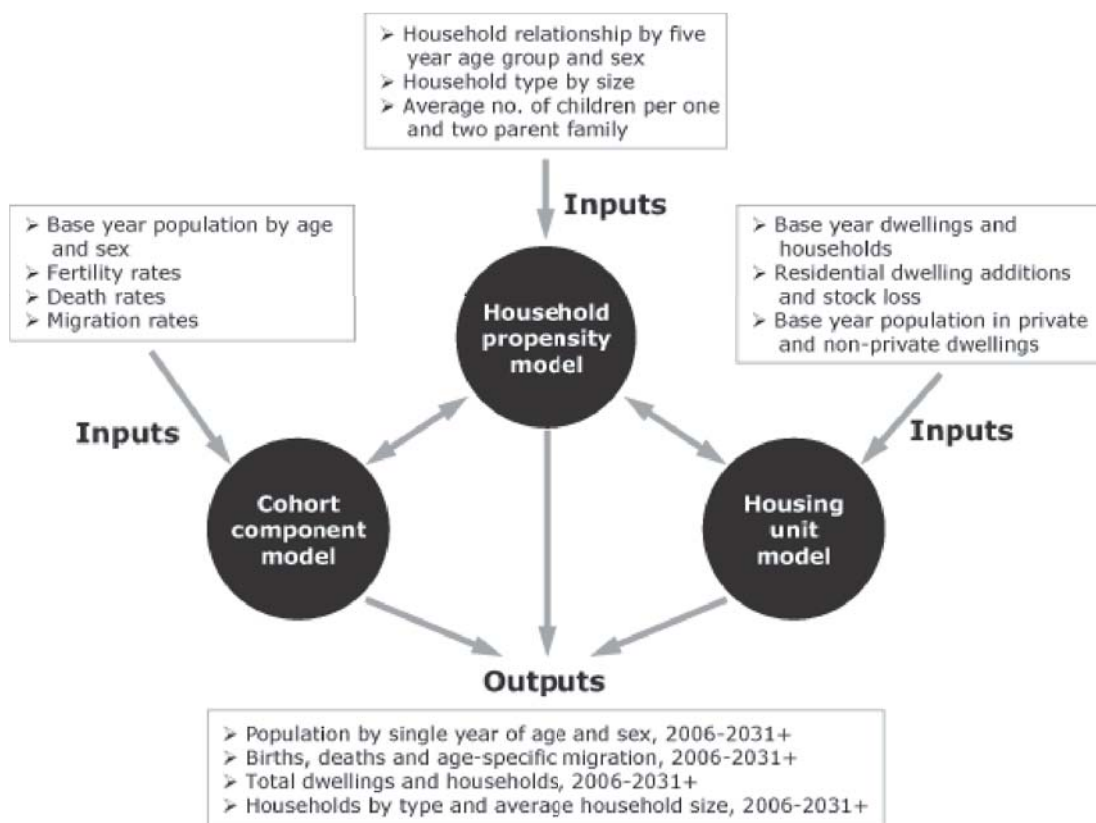
The diagram below describes the general approach used by .id in its population and household forecasts. An analysis of the current population and household structure often reveals the role and function of an area and the degree to which an area may be going through some form of demographic transition.

Demographic changes, such as birth, death and migration rates are applied to the base population. At the same time, scrutiny of urban development drivers is undertaken (residential development opportunities, vacancy rates etc.). The combination of varied assumptions about these inputs results in forecast population and households by type.



Modelling process

The modelling process used for producing the small-area forecasts is based on a 'bottom-up' approach, with all assumptions being derived from a local perspective. The components of the model are derived exclusively from housing and demographic assumptions. The drivers of the forecasts are predominantly based on levels of new residential development and demographic assumptions, such as in and out migration rates from the local areas. The diagram below describes the detail of the modelling process used by .id in its population and household forecasts.



The population forecasts are based on a combination of three statistical models. They include a cohort component model, a housing unit model and a household propensity model. Each of the models has a series of inputs, which when linked to the other models gives the forecast outputs. The models are further explained below.

Cohort Component Model

The cohort component model is a standard demographic model used for population forecasts. It takes a base population by single year of age and sex and makes assumptions about future levels of births, deaths and migration, with the result being a forecast population by age and sex.

Each year the population ages by one year, with additions to population through in-migration and births. Births are derived by multiplying age specific fertility rates of women aged 15-44 by the female population in these age groups for all years during the forecast period. The population decreases are based on out-migration and deaths. Deaths are derived by multiplying age and sex specific mortality rates for all age groups for all years during the forecast period.

In and out migration is based on multiplying the population in each age group by a migration matrix. The base year population is derived from 2006 Census counts and then adjusted to an estimated resident population by small area. Each year through the forecast period, the population is run against age-specific birth, death and migration rates to create new population figures.

Housing Unit Model

The housing unit model is used to forecast future levels of residential development in areas and the resulting impact on the total population and the number of households. This model is critical in giving population forecasts credibility, especially in areas where there are residential development constraints and where historical migration patterns would be expected to change.

The housing unit model is based on forecasting a number of variables. These include total population living in private and non-private dwellings, the number of households and the number of dwellings. The share of housing stock that does not contain households is known as the vacancy rate. The population living in private dwellings divided by the number of households is known as the average household size.

These variables have changing relationships over time, as households undergo normal demographic processes, such as family formation and ageing. Levels of residential development, vacancy rates and average household size (see housing propensity model below) are used as the drivers of the model. Every year there is an assumption about the level of residential development activity, which adds to the stock of dwellings in an area. This stock of dwellings is multiplied by the vacancy rate, which gives the total number of vacant dwellings and the total number of occupied private dwellings (households). Households are multiplied by the assumed average household size for the year to derive the new number of persons living in private dwellings. The average household size is derived from the household propensity model (see below).

Population in non-private dwellings is modelled separately. A non-private dwelling is a form of housing, which is communal in nature. Examples of non-private dwellings include nursing homes, student accommodation, nursing quarters, military barracks and prisons. In forecasting the number of persons in non-private dwellings, the population is analysed according to the different types of living arrangements. Decisions about future changes may be based on local knowledge through consultation with institutions or local government if there are a large number of people living in non-private dwellings.

Household Propensity Model

This model is used to integrate the cohort component and housing unit models to ensure consistency between the outputs of both models. The model works by assuming that the age structure of the population is an indicator of household size and type. These differences are assumed at the local area based on the household type and size from the 2006 Census.

The population is divided into household types based on five year age groups and sex. Each of these household types has an associated household size. From this relationship, all the household forming population (adults and any non-dependents) effectively represent a share of a household. Dependents in a household (children) represent no share of a household, although their departure frequently drives demand for housing in the region. Lone persons represent 1 or 100% of a household. Couples with dependents represent 50% of household. Couples without dependents represent almost 50% of a household (as they can include related adults). Lone parents represent 100% of a household. Group household members' and other household members' shares vary according to the region (20%-45%, 5 persons to 2.5 persons per household)

These relationships are extrapolated forward from 2006 with some adjustments, depending on the type of area. While the overall trend assumes that a greater share of the population will live in smaller households at all age groups in the future, many areas will go against this trend, depending on their place within the life cycle of suburbs. The projected decrease in the fertility rate and resulting likelihood of smaller families reinforces the assumption that a greater share of the population will live as couples and alone in the future.

Map of the Wyong Shire



Site and data info

Data notes

Base population estimates

The population figures used in the forecasts for 2006 are derived from estimated resident population from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These figures are published at the Statistical Local Area level, which are extrapolated to Census Collection District (CCDs) and then aggregated to the chosen small area, sometime splitting CCDs if necessary.

These figures are subject to change or updating from time to time, most notably after census release (usually one to two years after the census is conducted).

Base household estimates

The household estimates used in the forecasts for 2006 were based on age and sex-specific population propensities by different household types. Usual residents' estimates by Census Collection District were extrapolated to Estimated Resident Population and then multiplied by household factors to give estimated 'Resident Households'.

The multiplying factor varies depending on the household type (and the area), such as a factor of 1 for persons living in lone person households to 0.5 for an adult in couple families with dependent households. Children and other dependents, such as elderly parents, are not assumed to 'form' households.

Site and data info

Glossary of terms

- **Age Specific Propensities (birth and death)**
This relates to the modelling of births and deaths. At each year of age, there is a certain statistical likelihood of a person dying or giving birth. These age specific propensity rates are applied to the base and forecast population for each year of the forecast period.
- **Ageing in Place**
This refers to an existing resident population ageing in their current location, as distinct from other impacts on future population such as births, deaths and in and out migration.
- **Average annual percentage change**
A calculation of the average change in total population for each individual year.
- **Average household size**
The average number of persons resident in each occupied private dwelling. Calculated as the number of persons in occupied private dwellings divided by the number of occupied private dwellings. This excludes persons living in non-private dwellings, such as prisons, military bases, nursing homes etc.
- **'Bottom up' forecast**
Population forecast based on assumptions made at the local area level. Local drivers of change such as land stocks and local area migration form the basis.
- **Broadhectare Land or Sites**
Broadhectare land refers to undeveloped land zoned for residential development on the fringe of the established metropolitan area. These areas are generally used for rural purposes until residential subdivision takes place. This type of land is also referred to as 'greenfield'.
- **Commencement**
The construction of a new dwelling (or beginning of).
- **Dwelling**
A habitable residential building.
- **Dwelling Stock**
The supply of dwellings (either occupied or unoccupied) in a given geographic area.
- **Empty Nesters**
Parents whose children have left the family home to establish new households elsewhere.
- **Estimated Resident Occupied Private Dwellings (EROPD)**
This measure attempts to increase the scope of Occupied Private Dwellings definition to include an estimate of SPD's that were temporarily unoccupied at the time of the Census (i.e. the resident was away for an extended period of time and did not fill in a Census form). This measure is not available from the Census and is estimated through the processes described in the most recent Victorian Department of Planning & Community Development population forecasts for Victoria. This measure yields much higher estimates of occupancy rates than the usual OPD measure.
- **Estimated Resident Population (ERP)**
This is the estimate of the population based on their usual residence. The ERP at the time of the Census is calculated as the sum of the enumerated (counted) population plus persons temporarily absent less persons who are non-permanent (visitor) residents. An undercount of population by small area at Census time is also accounted for. The ERP used in these forecasts is then backdated to June 30. The ERP for forecast years are based on adding to the estimated population the components of natural increase and net migration.

- **Forecast Period**

In this report, the forecast period is from 2006 to 2031. Most data on the website has focused on the period from 2006 to 2021.
- **Household**

One or more persons living in a structural private dwelling.
- **'In-centre' development**

This refers to new dwellings that are constructed in or immediately surrounding an activity centre. They are usually in the form of medium or high density dwellings and are in contrast with dwellings constructed in predominantly residential areas (eg dual occupancy, unit development).
- **'Infill' Development**

Residential development, usually of a relatively small scale, on redevelopment sites in established urban areas. This usually takes place on land previously used for another urban purpose such as industry or schools. Also referred to as 'intensification' of existing areas.
- **Mature families**

One and two parent families with older children, generally of secondary and tertiary school age.
- **Migration**

The movement of people or households from one location to another.
- **Natural Increase**

The increase in population based on the births minus deaths, not including the impact of migration.
- **Net Household Additions**

The overall increase in occupied dwellings, determined by the level of new dwelling construction that is permanently occupied, or conversion of non-permanently occupied dwellings to permanently occupied minus demolitions.
- **Non-private dwellings**

These dwellings include persons resident in establishments such as prisons, student or nurses' accommodation, nursing homes, military facilities, and hospitals.
- **Occupancy Rate**

The proportion of structural private dwellings that are occupied by a household.
- **Occupied Private Dwellings (OPD)**

These are all Structural Private Dwellings (SPD's) that are occupied by a household. Excluded are dwellings that were under construction, being demolished or where the house was temporarily vacant.
- **Private dwellings**

Self contained dwelling including houses (attached or detached), flats, townhouses etc. Retirement village units are also private dwellings as are houses or flats rented from the government.
- **Redevelopment Sites**

These are sites in already established areas not originally developed for residential uses, but identified for conversion to residential use. Examples include former school sites, quarries, derelict industrial land, former petrol stations and the like.
- **Structural Private Dwellings (SPD)**

This is the stock of houses, flats, and other dwelling types. The SPD is the usual base stock from which commencements are added and demolitions deducted.

- **'Top down' forecast**

Population forecast based on assumptions made at the State and National level and allocated into smaller regions e.g. Local Government Areas, suburbs.

- **Visitor population forecasts**

Visitor population forecasts are based on 'non-event' affected, mid-week visitor levels. The 2006 base figures are sourced from Census, with an adjustment for undercount similar to that applied to the resident population (see Estimated Resident Population). Overall forecast levels are based on long term trends in visitor population growth in the Shire, with specific reference to current proposals for the purposes of allocation in the short-term. Visitor population forecasts have been included as they are a significant component of total population and may require specific servicing arrangements pertinent to resource allocation within Council.

- **Young families**

One and two parent families with young children, generally of pre and primary school age.

Site and data info

References

- Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census of Population and Housing.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Estimated Resident Population (preliminary), June 30 2006, Cat. No: 3235.0.