Central West & Centroc Regional Economic Profile

RDA Central West

Final Report

December, 2011

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Data Framework

Data	Organisation	Publication	Description	Frequency	Last Release	Comments
Demographic Profile						
Historical Population	Australian Bureau of Statistics	Regional Population Growth, Australia (Cat. No. 3218.0)	• Historical estimates of resident population for regions (SLAs, LGAs and SDs) throughout Australia.	Annual	2011	• Population estimates for previous years (back to the year of the previous Census) are revised when new data is released.
Projected Population – Department of Planning	NSW Department of Planning	Projections for Local Government Areas	• Population projections for all local government areas in NSW from 2006 to 2036.	Periodical	2008	• Review of historic data releases indicates that these projections underestimate likely population growth in many areas throughout the state.
Projected Population – Western Research Institute	Western Research Institute	Centroc Population Projections	• Population projections for the 16 member LGAs of Centroc from 2006 to 2031.	One Off Report	2008	• Projections based on trends in mortality rates by age and gender, fertility rates by age and historical trends in in-migration and out-migration. • Information supplied by the member councils regarding future major developments were also used to generate estimates of employment and associated population impacts.
Projected Population – AEC*group*	AEC*group*	Unpublished Population Projections	• Population projections for the 17 member LGAs of the Central West Region from 2006 to 2031.	Annual	2011	• AEC*group* adjusted the NSW Department of Planning projected population growth rates by how much they had over/underestimated population growth between 2006 and 2009. The amended population growth rates were applied to current population estimates from the ABS to project the future population.
Age Distribution	Australian Bureau of Statistics	Census of Population and Housing, 2006	• Breakdown of the age of residents at the time of the Census.	Every 5 Years	2007	• An accurate snapshot of the age distribution of the population at the time of the Census.
Education Qualifications	Australian Bureau of Statistics	Census of Population and Housing, 2006	• Breakdown of the highest education qualification attained by residents at the time of the Census.	Every 5 Years	2007	• An accurate snapshot of education qualifications at the time of the Census.

Data	Organisation	Publication	Description	Frequency	Last Release	Comments
Socio-Economic Advantage & Disadvantage	Australian Bureau of Statistics	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), 2006. Cat. No. 2033.0	• An index that measures the socio-economic advantage in a particular area, based on key variables including educational attainment, income level, employment status, and ownership of motor vehicles at the time of the Census.	Every 5 Years	2007	• SEIFA indexes can be used to rank different areas at a certain point in time though should not be used to compare the size of the difference in socio-economic level between areas.
Economic Profile						
Gross Regional Product	AEC*group*	Unpublished AEC*group* Gross Regional Product Estimates, 2009-10	• Estimated size of the regional economy including the value add contributed by industry categories.	Annual	2011	• Regional estimates are based on disaggregating State data to the regional level, primarily using regional employment data (though other data sets are also used).
Employment by Industry	AEC*group*	Unpublished AEC*group* Gross Regional Product Estimates, 2009-10	• The number of people employed in a region broken down by industry category.	Annual	2011	• The GRP model is used to project forward employment by industry from the Census to the current year.
Employment by Occupation	Australian Bureau of Statistics	Census of Population and Housing, 2006	• The number of people employed in a region at the time of the Census broken down by occupational categories.	Every 5 Years	2007	• An accurate snapshot of employment by occupation at the time of the Census.
Value Add of Employment	AEC*group*	Unpublished AEC*group* Gross Regional Product Estimates, 2009-10	• The average value add to the regional economy of each employee broken down by industry categories.	Annual	2011	• Estimates based on dividing value add by industry in a regional economy by employment by industry.
Employment Multipliers	Australian Bureau of Statistics	Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables, 2006-07	• The flow on impact to the economy as a result of creating an additional job in the region.	Annual	2010	• National multipliers used to estimate employment impacts. • Multipliers projected forward based on employment deflators.
Labour Force Participation Rates	Australian Bureau of Statistics	Census of Population and Housing, 2006	• Proportion of residents of working age that are currently in the labour force (employed or actively looking for work).	Every 5 Years	2007	• An accurate snapshot of labour force participation at time of the Census.
Labour Force	Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	Small Area Labour Markets Australia	• Number of residents that are currently in the labour force (employed or actively looking for work).	Quarterly	2011	• Data has high standard errors for SLAs.
Unemployment Rate	Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	Small Area Labour Markets Australia	• Proportion of residents in the labour force that are unemployed.	Quarterly	2011	• Data has high standard errors for SLAs.

Data	Organisation	Publication	Description	Frequency	Last Release	Comments
Wages by Industry	AEC*group*	Unpublished AEC*group* Wage Estimates, 2009-10	• Average income received by employed persons by industry categories.	Annual	2011	• Average incomes were estimated by taking data from the 2006 ABS Census and projecting forward using data from the ABS Labour Price Index, Australia. Cat. No. 6345.0
Journey to Work	Australian Bureau of Statistics	Census of Population and Housing, 2006	• The place of residence and place of work for all employed persons at the time of the Census.	Every 5 Years	2007	• The ABS randomizes some numbers when there is a low number to protect privacy of respondents.
Business Mix	Australian Bureau of Statistics	Counts of Australian Businesses, June 2007 to June 2009. Cat. No. 8165.0	• Number of actively trading businesses in Australia broken down by region (LGA) and industry categories.	Periodical	2010	• Businesses that operate in several locations are only included in the SLA where their primary business operation is located meaning the number of businesses in an SLA is often underestimated.
Building Approvals	Australian Bureau of Statistics	Building Approvals, Australia. Cat. No. 8731.0	• The number and value of buildings approved each month in a region (SLA) broken down by residential dwellings and non-residential buildings.	Monthly	2011	• Data provided to the ABS by Councils.
Residential Dwelling Sales Prices	New South Wales Department of Housing	Sales and Rental Report	• The median sales prices of residential dwellings in a region (LGA).	Quarterly	2011	• Median sales prices can sometimes be skewed if there was only a small number of sales in a given region. • Data not available for all rural LGAs in NSW with only data reported for larger towns.
Tourism Visitation	Tourism Research Australia	National Visitor Survey	• The number of visitors and visitor nights spent in a region (LGA) broken down by day trip and overnight visitors and purpose of visit.	Quarterly	2011	• Data at the SLA level often has high standard errors depending on survey size.

Note: The Last Release refers to the data used in the Final Central West & Centroc Regional Economic Profile.

Additional information included in the Central West & Centroc Regional Economic Profile was sourced from desktop research and input from project stakeholders and included:

- Major Projects: NSW Department of Planning and project stakeholders.
- Hospitals: Western NSW Local Health District and project stakeholders.
- Schools: Board of Studies NSW

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

AEC*group* was engaged by Regional Development Australia - Central West, Central NSW Councils (Centroc) and Industry and Investment NSW to undertake the Central West NSW Regional Economic Analysis project. The project aims to produce a regional economic profile, marketing material and a web-based statistical economic data management system that will be used by stakeholders throughout the region to guide regional development initiatives and attract investment in the region. The project involves a structured process with key stages comprising:

- Research and analysis of the regional economy;
- Preparation of Regional Economic Profile and LGA Profiles;
- Opportunity assessment to identify investment and economic development opportunities; and
- Development of graphically designed marketing materials and an information management system.

1.2 Purpose of the Report

This report represents an economic profile of the Central West and Centroc regions with the aim of providing an overview of the regions and their constituent local government areas (LGAs). The profile will be used as a background document with the data incorporated into the regional economic profiles, data management system and marketing materials.

1.3 Study Area

This background paper provides a demographic and economic profile of both the Central West and Centroc regions. The regions have significant overlap and are comprised of 17 local government areas (LGAs) grouped as follows:

- **Central West region:** This region comprises the 12 LGAs that form the RDA Central West area including Bathurst, Bland, Blayney, Cabonne, Cowra, Forbes, Lachlan, Lithgow, Oberon, Orange, Parkes, and Weddin.
- **Centroc region:** This region comprises the 16 LGAs that form the Centroc organisation including Bathurst, Blayney, Boorowa, Cabonne, Cowra, Forbes, Harden, Lachlan, Lithgow, Oberon, Orange, Parkes, Upper Lachlan, Weddin, Wellington and Young.

Figure 1.1 provides an overview of the Central West and Centroc regions including the membership of the 17 LGAs.

Figure 1.1: Map of Central West and Centroc Regions

Source: ABS C-Data (2003), AEC*group*

2. Demographic Profile

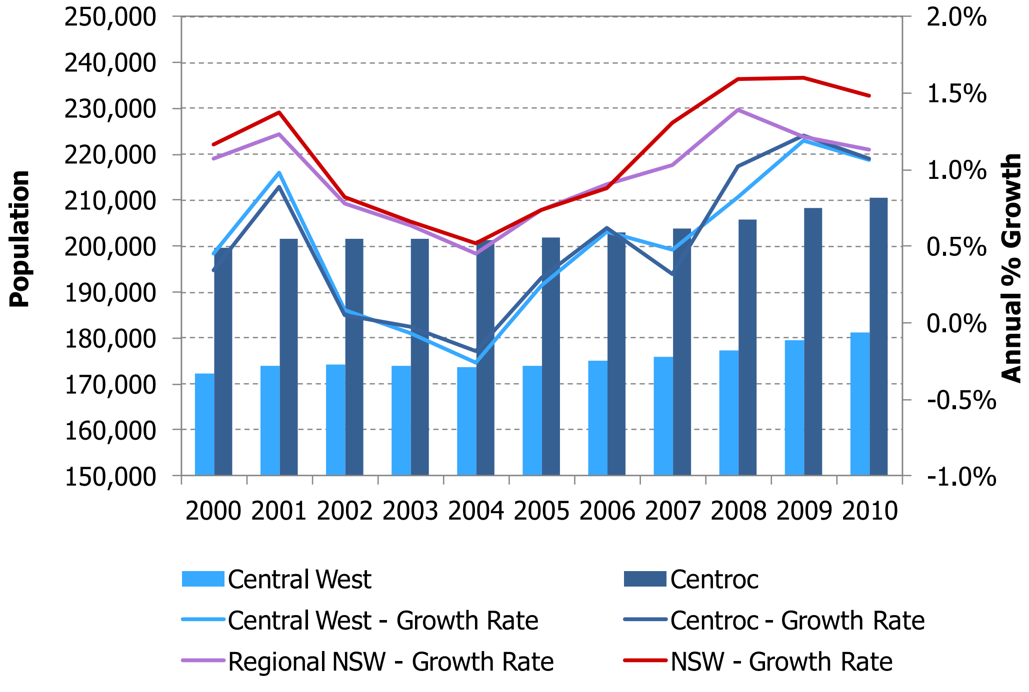
2.1 Historical Population

The Central West and Centroc regions had an estimated resident population of 181,317 and 210,566 persons respectively in 2010, representing a growth rate of 1.1% from 2009 in both regions. Growth matched the regional NSW average, though fell below the NSW State average (1.5%).

Both the Central West and Centroc regions have experienced similar population growth rates over the past five years (see **Figure 2.1**). During the five years to 2010, the annual population growth rates of both regions have fluctuated between 0.3% to 1.2%, with Central West and Centroc averaging an annual growth rate of 0.8% and 0.9%, respectively. Both regions have recorded growth below both the regional NSW and State averages. However, with the exception of the most recent year, population growth trends for both regions is increasing, signalling a potential shift of people migrating to regional areas.

Population growth or declines have a big impact on local economies, especially in regional areas. Population growth drives investment in a local economy through residential development and greater provision of retail, personal, community and recreational services. Population growth also results in a more attractive region to businesses looking to establish operations. Conversely, population declines can have a detrimental impact on local economies with less employment and spending being removed from the economy.

Figure 2.1: Historical Population Growth, 2000-2010



Source: ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011)

The Orange and Bathurst LGAs, the two key service centres, individually account for nearly one fifth of the total population of the Central West and Centroc regions. These regional centres provide a high level of amenity, including strong knowledge and health infrastructure along with established retail and financial services for both the local population and greater regional catchments.

Over the past five years, Bathurst and Blayney recorded the highest population growth within both the Central West and Centroc regions, averaging 1.5% per annum, followed by Young (1.2%) and Cabonne (1.0%). More rural LGAs including Lachlan and Harden recorded negative annual growth rates of (-0.9%) and (-0.5%) respectively. A detailed population breakup by LGA is provided in **Appendix A**.

2.2 Population Projections

2.2.1 NSW Department of Planning

The NSW Department of Planning prepared population projections for NSW in 2008 using ABS population estimates from 2006 as a base. Population projections indicate population growth within the Central West and Centroc regions will significantly slow down over the next 20 years (see **Table 2.1**). The population of both regions is projected to remain relatively stable and average 0.1% between 2006 and 2031, considerably lower than both the regional NSW (0.7%) and NSW (1.0%) averages.

At the LGA level, the resident population for most of the LGAs within the Central West and Centroc regions is projected to either remain relatively constant or decline between 2006 and 2031. The regional centres of Bathurst, Orange and Young are the exception and are projected to record average annual growth of 0.4 to 0.6%. These projections indicate the belief that the major towns will continue to attract residents from the surrounding rural areas and from outside the area over the next 20 years.

Table 2.1: Projected Population Growth Rates, 2006-2031

	Population (No)				Average Annual Growth (2006-31)	
Area	**2006**	**2011**	**2021**	**2031**	**Number**	**%**
Bathurst	37,600	39,000	41,800	44,000	6,400	0.6%
Bland	6,300	6,100	5,600	5,200	-1,100	-0.8%
Blayney	6,900	7,000	7,200	7,300	400	0.2%
Boorowa	2,400	2,300	2,200	2,100	-300	-0.5%
Cabonne	12,900	13,000	13,200	13,300	400	0.1%
Cowra	13,000	13,100	13,200	13,100	100	0.0%
Forbes	9,700	9,400	8,900	8,200	-1,500	-0.7%
Harden	3,700	3,600	3,400	3,100	-600	-0.7%
Lachlan	7,000	6,700	6,100	5,400	-1,600	-1.0%
Lithgow	20,600	20,600	20,500	19,900	-700	-0.1%
Oberon	5,300	5,400	5,500	5,600	300	0.2%
Orange	37,100	38,200	40,200	41,600	4,500	0.5%
Parkes	14,900	14,800	14,600	14,300	-600	-0.2%
Upper Lachlan	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,200	-100	-0.1%
Weddin	3,800	3,700	3,400	3,100	-700	-0.8%
Wellington	8,500	8,600	8,000	7,400	-1,100	-0.6%
Young	12,400	12,800	13,500	14,200	1,800	0.5%
Central West	**175,100**	**177,000**	**180,200**	**181,000**	**5,900**	**0.1%**
Centroc	**203,100**	**205,500**	**209,000**	**209,800**	**6,700**	**0.1%**
Regional NSW	*2,534,100*	*2,636,700*	*2,835,700*	*3,011,900*	*477,800*	*0.7%*
NSW	*6,816,100*	*7,187,000*	*7,939,800*	*8,700,500*	*1,884,400*	*1.0%*

Source: NSW Department of Planning (2008)

2.2.2 Western Research Institute

Centroc commissioned the Western Research Institute (WRI) to prepare population projections for the 16 member LGAs in 2008 (see **Table 2.2**). The WRI projections are based on trends in mortality rates by age and gender, fertility rates by age and historical trends in in-migration and out-migration. Information supplied by the member councils regarding future major developments was also used to generate estimates of employment and the associated population impacts were developed under three scenarios:

- **Scenario A:** 100% of new mining, health-related and high technology jobs are assumed to be filled by people migrating into the LGA. 50% of other new jobs are assumed to be filled by people migrating into the LGA with the balance being filled by the existing workforce.

- **Scenario B:** 50% of new mining, health-related and high technology jobs are assumed to be filled by people migrating into the LGA. 25% of other new jobs are assumed to be filled by people migrating into the LGA with the balance being filled by the existing workforce.
- **Scenario C:** 10% of new mining, health-related and high technology jobs are assumed to be filled by people migrating into the LGA. 5% of other new jobs are assumed to be filled by people migrating into the LGA with the balance being filled by the existing workforce.

Table 2.2: Projected Population Growth – Centroc Region, 2011-2031

	Population (No)					Average Annual Growth (2011-31)	
Scenario	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	Number	%
WRI Scenario A	215,691	235,630	249,944	253,108	254,720	39,029	0.8%
WRI Scenario B	211,189	222,752	231,254	233,844	235,389	24,200	0.5%
WRI Scenario C	207,584	212,444	216,287	218,414	219,886	12,302	0.3%

Source: Western Research Institute (2008)

2.2.3 AEC*group*

A comparison of population estimates published by the ABS and population projections prepared by the NSW Department of Planning indicates that the NSW Department of Planning could possibly have underestimated population growth in NSW. The NSW Department of Planning projected the Central West region's population would increase at an average rate of 380 persons per year between 2006 and 2011 or 0.2% per annum. Data from the ABS indicates that actual population growth between 2006 and 2009 was over 1,450 per year, equating to growth of 0.8% per annum. The ABS data regarding actual population growth from 2006 indicates that there was a similar experience in the Centroc region (see **Table 2.3**).

Table 2.3: Population Comparisons (NSW Projections vs. Actual)

	ABS (2006-2009)		NSW Department of Planning (2006-2011)	
Region	Persons per Year	Avg Ann % Growth	Persons per Year	Avg Ann % Growth
Central West	1,463	0.8%	380	0.2%
Centroc	1,747	0.9%	480	0.2%
Regional NSW	31,060	1.2%	20,520	0.8%
NSW	103,694	1.5%	74,180	1.1%

Source: ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011), NSW Department of Planning (2008)

AEC*group* has reviewed the recent population trends and the NSW Department of Planning's population projections and prepared our own population projections for the region. AEC*group* leveraged actual historical population growth (according to the ABS) and previous population projections (prepared by the NSW Department of Planning). AEC*group* adjusted the NSW Department of Planning projected population growth rates by the amount they had over/underestimated population growth between 2006 and 2009. The amended population growth rates were applied to current population estimates from the ABS to project the future population. For example, the ABS reported that the Bathurst LGA's population increased by an average annual growth rate of 1.5% between 2006 and 2009. However, the NSW Department of Planning projected that the Bathurst LGA's population would increase at an average annual growth rate of 0.7% between 2006 and 2011. Based on the more recent ABS data, it appears that the NSW Department of Planning underestimated growth in the Bathurst LGA by 0.8% per annum. As such, 0.8% was added to the NSW Department of Planning's projected growth rates for the Bathurst LGA to 2031. These adjusted growth rates were then applied to the Bathurst LGA's estimated resident population of 39,299 in 2009.

Utilising this methodology, it is projected that population of the Central West and Centroc regions is likely to increase by approximately 31,600 and 37,200 by 2031, respectively. These estimates are around five times the growth projected by the NSW Department of Planning (see **Table 2.4**).

Table 2.4: Projected Population Growth, 2009-2031

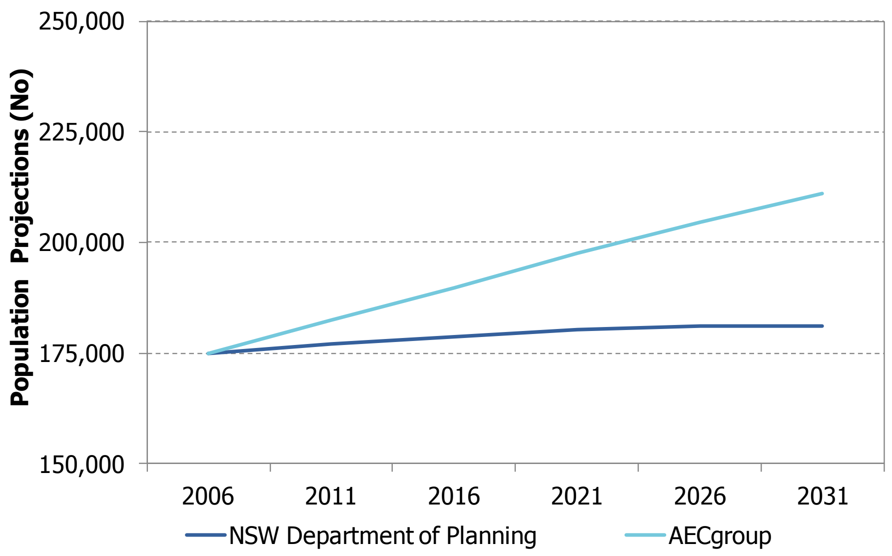
Area	Population (No)			Average Annual Growth, 2009-31	
	2009	2021	2031	Persons	%
Bathurst	39,299	46,787	53,113	13,814	1.4%
Bland	6,400	6,542	6,715	315	0.2%
Blayney	7,173	8,485	9,621	2,448	1.3%
Boorowa	2,450	2,788	3,119	669	1.1%
Cabonne	13,233	14,701	15,924	2,691	0.8%
Cowra	12,932	13,071	12,972	40	0.0%
Forbes	9,734	9,817	9,636	-98	0.0%
Harden	3,620	3,382	3,083	-537	-0.7%
Lachlan	6,865	6,432	5,918	-947	-0.7%
Lithgow	20,959	22,555	23,375	2,416	0.5%
Oberon	5,386	5,753	6,056	670	0.5%
Orange	38,646	44,272	48,544	9,898	1.0%
Parkes	15,037	15,617	16,002	965	0.3%
Upper Lachlan	7,504	8,157	8,626	1,122	0.6%
Weddin	3,747	3,444	3,169	-578	-0.8%
Wellington	8,895	9,789	10,378	1,483	0.7%
Young	12,848	14,507	15,982	3,134	1.0%
Central West	**179,411**	**197,475**	**211,045**	**31,634**	**0.7%**
Centroc	**208,328**	**229,556**	**245,519**	**37,191**	**0.7%**

Source: ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011), NSW Department of Planning (2008), AEC*group*

2.2.4 Summary

The population of the Central West region is projected to reach between 180,000 to 211,000 by 2031, with the AEC*group* projections recording a significantly higher growth rate than the NSW Department of Planning. Comparisons of the actual ABS population estimates against NSW Department of Planning projections indicate population growth figures for the Central West and Centroc regions have been under estimated by NSW Department of Planning. AEC*group* projections were developed by revising the NSW Department of Planning projected growth rates using historical population data estimates (provided by current ABS data) and then applying the adjusted growth rates to current population estimates from the ABS (see **Figure 2.2**).

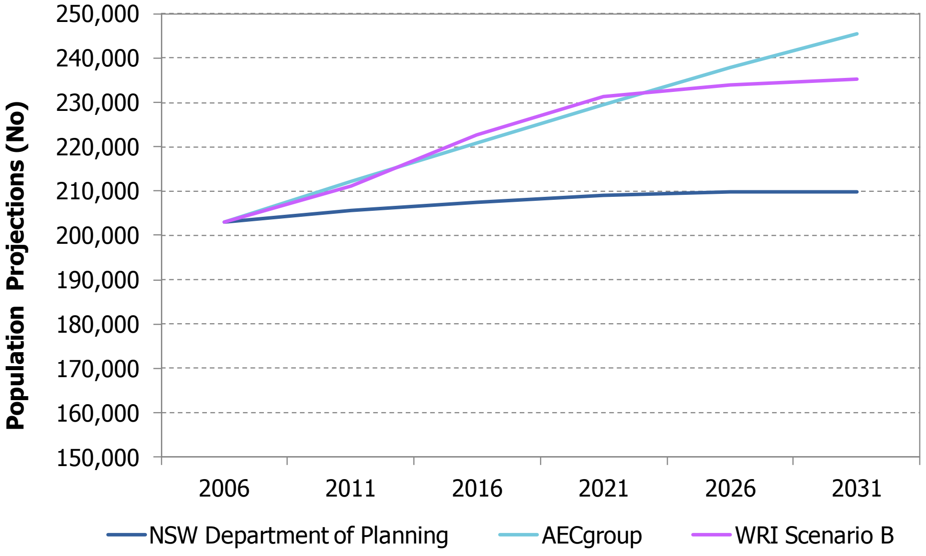
Figure 2.2: Central West Region Population Projections, 2006-2031



Source: ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011), NSW Department of Planning (2008), AEC*group*

The population of the Centroc region is projected to reach between 210,000 to 245,500 by 2031. The NSW Department of Planning projects minimal growth, while the WRI projections show moderate growth over the next decade, driven by the development of major projects, before stabilising in the long term. AEC*group*'s projections are slightly higher than the WRI Scenario B projections and were developed by revising the NSW Department of Planning projected growth rates using historical population data estimates (provided by current ABS data) and then applying the adjusted growth rates to current population estimates from the ABS (see **Figure 2.3**).

Figure 2.3: Centroc Region Population Projections, 2006-2031



Source: ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011), NSW Department of Planning (2008), WRI (2008), AEC*group*

A number of LGAs within the Centroc and Central West region have access to demographic profiling and forecasting tools that can provide more detailed local analysis of population projections.

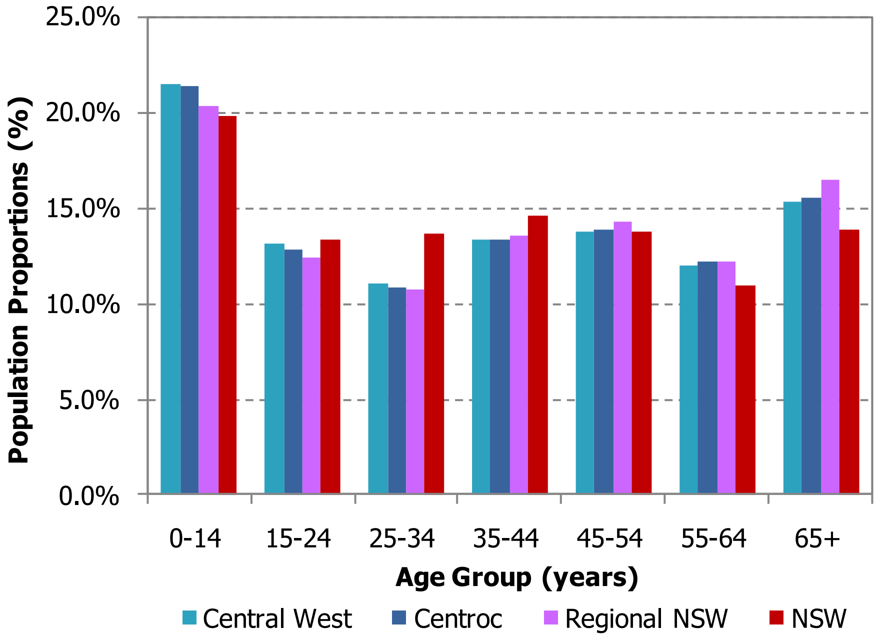
2.3 Age Profile

The population distribution within the Central West and Centroc regions is largely similar to regional NSW, however, differs significantly from that of the State. In 2006, the average age of the resident population in the Central West and Centroc regions was 38.0 and 38.2 years respectively, slightly above the NSW average of 37.5 years. This older average age is attributable to the Central West and the Centroc regions having considerably lower proportions of its population between the ages of 25-44 years and a higher proportion over the age of 65, when compared to the State (see **Figure 2.4**). These figures reflect the outflow of young adults to Sydney and other major centres in search of more diverse education, employment and social opportunities.

The outflow of young people leaving regional areas can be seen as detrimental to the local economy. A loss of younger couples results in reducing birth rates, which reduces future demand for schools and other community/social services. Younger couples are also more likely to purchase durable items that last for many years (such as houses, cars, furniture) and are more active in undertaking renovations on houses. All of these purchases reflect significant spending in the local economy. Furthermore, people aged 25-44 are usually very active in the workforce, so losses in this age bracket can mean a reduction in local workforce, further constraining the economy. At the same time, residents aged 65 and above are not usually still engaged in the workforce, are on fixed income and usually spend less money in the local economy.

Maintaining a balance between young and old is important in regional Australia.

Figure 2.4: Relative Age Profile, 2006



Source: ABS Census (2007)

The regional centres of Bathurst and Orange have a relatively younger population, compared to the regions, with an average age below 37, which is due to the higher proportion of residents between the ages of 15-34. The higher levels of this age bracket could be attributable to a higher number of regional educational institutions in these areas including the Charles Sturt University campuses, and Western NSW Institute of TAFE campuses. Rural areas such as Weddin and Upper Lachlan have a relatively higher proportion of its population over the age of 55, with each recording an average age of 42.4 years, presenting unique challenges to these communities (see **Table 2.5**).

Table 2.5: Population Age Distribution, 2006

Area	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Avg Age
Bathurst	20.5%	17.4%	11.9%	13.4%	13.7%	10.7%	12.4%	36.1
Bland	22.3%	10.5%	10.8%	12.7%	14.3%	11.9%	17.6%	39.1
Blayney	22.4%	11.1%	9.5%	14.8%	14.3%	12.5%	15.3%	38.2
Boorowa	20.4%	9.0%	8.9%	13.1%	15.9%	15.2%	17.5%	41.1
Cabonne	22.0%	10.0%	9.6%	13.8%	14.7%	13.6%	16.3%	39.3
Cowra	21.5%	10.7%	9.6%	12.7%	13.6%	13.1%	18.8%	40.1
Forbes	22.3%	11.4%	10.6%	13.0%	13.0%	12.6%	17.3%	39.0
Harden	19.4%	9.7%	9.8%	12.0%	14.4%	14.7%	20.0%	41.6
Lachlan	22.1%	11.4%	10.8%	11.9%	13.9%	11.9%	18.0%	39.1
Lithgow	19.5%	11.9%	10.9%	13.9%	14.7%	13.7%	15.4%	39.3
Oberon	20.8%	12.9%	11.0%	13.7%	13.3%	15.5%	12.8%	37.9
Orange	22.3%	14.0%	12.3%	13.5%	13.1%	10.7%	14.3%	36.8
Parkes	23.0%	12.0%	10.3%	13.2%	13.7%	11.1%	16.7%	38.2
Upper Lachlan	20.0%	9.3%	8.4%	14.0%	14.9%	15.5%	17.9%	41.2
Weddin	19.1%	9.2%	9.1%	12.0%	15.1%	15.1%	20.4%	42.4
Wellington	23.2%	10.7%	9.2%	11.7%	13.6%	12.9%	18.8%	39.4
Young	23.3%	11.6%	10.8%	13.1%	12.5%	12.2%	16.5%	38.1
Central West	**21.4%**	**13.1%**	**11.0%**	**13.3%**	**13.8%**	**12.0%**	**15.3%**	**38.0**
Centroc	**21.4%**	**12.8%**	**10.8%**	**13.3%**	**13.8%**	**12.2%**	**15.6%**	**38.2**
Regional NSW	*20.3%*	*12.4%*	*10.8%*	*13.5%*	*14.3%*	*12.2%*	*16.5%*	*39.1*
NSW	*19.8%*	*13.3%*	*13.6%*	*14.6%*	*13.8%*	*11.0%*	*13.8%*	*37.5*

Source: ABS Census (2007)

According to the NSW Department of Planning projections, the proportion of older residents within the two regions is likely to increase by approximately 10% over the next 20 years (see **Table 2.6** and **Table 2.7**), which is consistent with national trends of an ageing population. The ageing population will increase demand for age care, residential facilities, nursing homes and extensive health and community services within the regions. Population projections and projected age profiles for each of the 17 LGAs are contained in **Appendix A**.

Table 2.6: Projected Population Age Distribution, Central West Region, 2011-2031

Age Bracket	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
0-14 years	19.8%	18.9%	18.4%	18.1%	17.7%
15-24 years	12.7%	11.9%	11.0%	10.6%	10.3%
25-34 years	11.2%	11.2%	10.8%	10.2%	9.6%
35-44 years	12.7%	12.1%	11.9%	11.9%	11.6%
45-54 years	13.9%	13.2%	12.6%	12.1%	11.9%
55-64 years	13.1%	13.4%	13.6%	13.1%	12.7%
65+ years	16.7%	19.3%	21.6%	24.1%	26.2%

Source: NSW Department of Planning (2008)

Table 2.7: Projected Population Age Distribution, Centroc Region, 2011-2031

Age Bracket	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
0-14 years	19.8%	18.9%	18.5%	18.2%	17.8%
15-24 years	12.6%	11.8%	11.0%	10.5%	10.3%
25-34 years	11.1%	11.1%	10.8%	10.2%	9.7%
35-44 years	12.6%	12.1%	11.8%	11.8%	11.5%
45-54 years	13.8%	13.2%	12.6%	12.1%	11.9%
55-64 years	13.1%	13.4%	13.6%	13.1%	12.7%
65+ years	16.9%	19.4%	21.7%	24.1%	26.2%

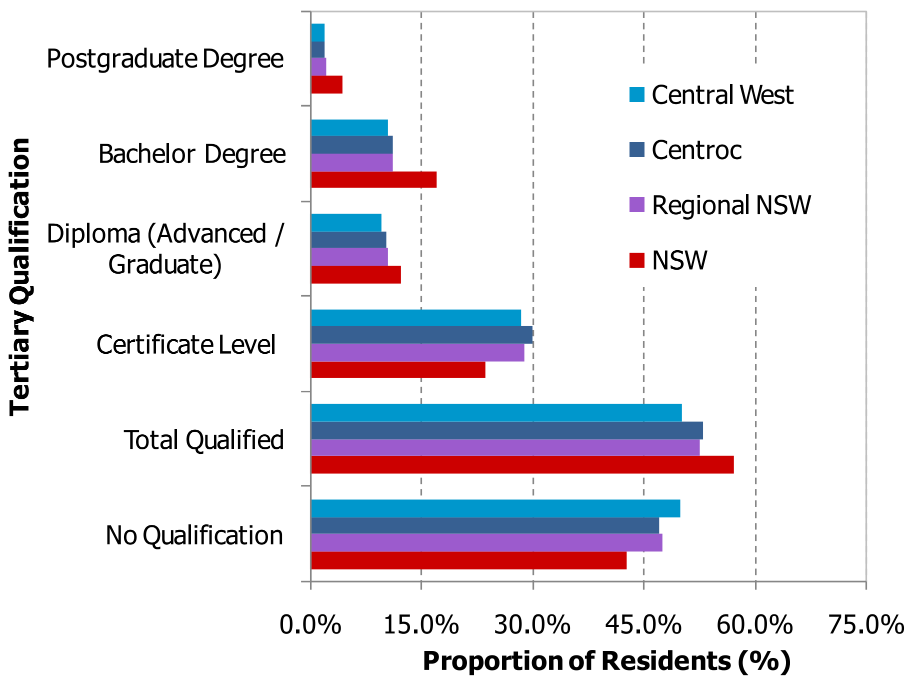
Source: NSW Department of Planning (2008)

2.4 Education Qualification

In 2006, approximately half of the Central West region's resident population over the age of 15 were tertiary qualified, below both the regional NSW (52.6%) and the State (57.2%) averages. The region's lower proportion of tertiary qualifications is evident in the bachelor and postgraduate levels (see **Figure 2.5**). The Centroc region's resident education profile is similar to the Central West region with 53.0% of its total resident population over the age of 15 years having a tertiary qualification.

Both the Central West and Centroc regions have a relatively higher proportion of residents with a vocational qualification, when compared with the State. This is consistent with both regions having a relatively higher proportion of blue-collar professionals who are likely to hold a vocational qualification.

Figure 2.5: Tertiary Education Qualification, 2006



Note: Proportion of residences over the age of 15. Based on place of usual residence.
Source: ABS Census (2007)

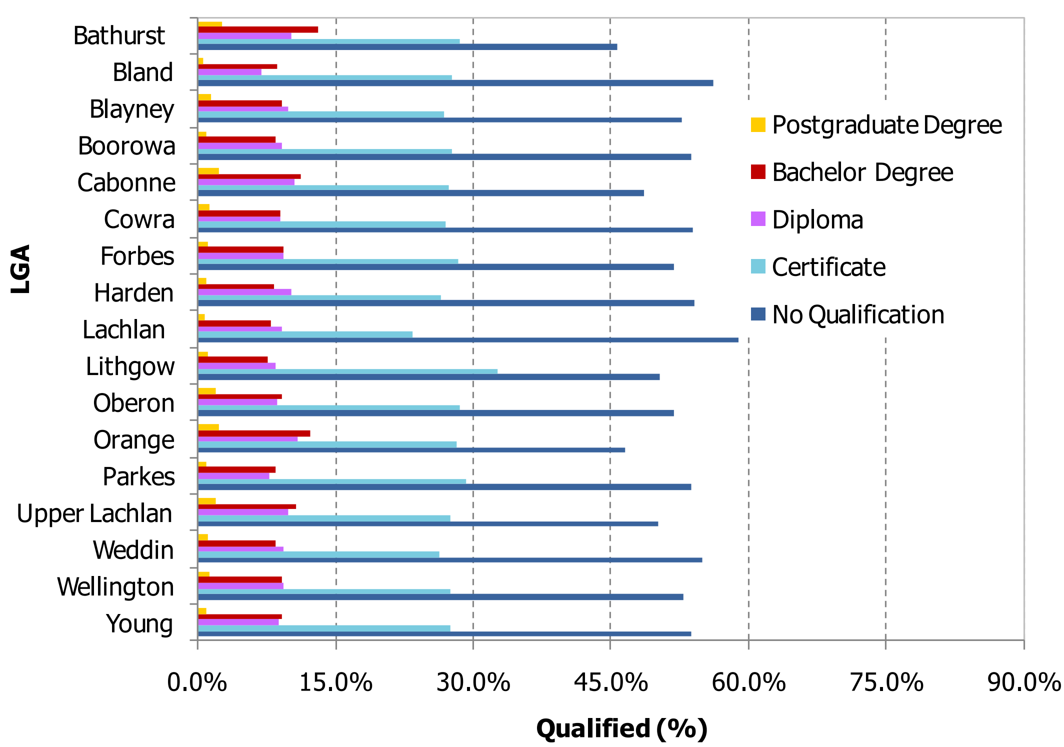
More than half of the population (over the age of 15) residing in the Bathurst, Orange and Cabonne LGAs are tertiary qualified, with a higher proportion of their residents holding a diploma level or above. Conversely, the Lachlan and Bland LGAs recorded the lowest proportion of tertiary qualified residents within the Central West and Centroc regions. Areas with low tertiary qualification levels could provide the opportunity for growth in the education sector, particularly for industries with skill shortages. A detailed tertiary education profile by age group for each of 17 LGAs is provided in **Appendix B**.

Table 2.8: Tertiary Education Qualification by LGA, 2006

Area	Postgraduate Degree	Bachelor Degree	Diploma (Advanced / Graduate)	Certificate level	Total Qualified	No Qualification
Bathurst	2.5%	13.1%	10.2%	28.5%	54.4%	45.6%
Bland	0.6%	8.7%	6.8%	27.7%	43.8%	56.2%
Blayney	1.5%	9.2%	9.8%	26.8%	47.3%	52.7%
Boorowa	0.9%	8.4%	9.2%	27.7%	46.3%	53.7%
Cabonne	2.3%	11.2%	10.5%	27.3%	51.4%	48.6%
Cowra	1.2%	8.9%	9.0%	27.0%	46.0%	54.0%
Forbes	1.0%	9.3%	9.3%	28.4%	48.1%	51.9%
Harden	0.9%	8.3%	10.2%	26.5%	45.9%	54.1%
Lachlan	0.8%	7.9%	9.1%	23.4%	41.1%	58.9%
Lithgow	1.1%	7.5%	8.4%	32.7%	49.8%	50.2%
Oberon	1.9%	9.2%	8.5%	28.5%	48.1%	51.9%
Orange	2.3%	12.3%	10.8%	28.1%	53.5%	46.5%
Parkes	0.8%	8.5%	7.7%	29.2%	46.2%	53.8%
Upper Lachlan	1.9%	10.6%	9.9%	27.4%	49.8%	50.2%
Weddin	1.1%	8.4%	9.3%	26.3%	45.1%	54.9%
Wellington	1.2%	9.2%	9.3%	27.4%	47.1%	52.9%
Young	0.8%	9.1%	8.7%	27.5%	46.2%	53.8%
Central West	**1.8%**	**10.5%**	**9.5%**	**28.4%**	**50.2%**	**49.8%**
Centroc	**1.8%**	**11.0%**	**10.2%**	**30.0%**	**53.0%**	**47.0%**
Regional NSW	*2.1%*	*11.2%*	*10.5%*	*28.9%*	*52.6%*	*47.4%*
NSW	*4.4%*	*17.0%*	*12.2%*	*23.7%*	*57.2%*	*42.8%*

Note: Proportion of residents over the age of 15. Based on place of usual residence.
Source: ABS Census (2007)

Figure 2.6: Tertiary Education Qualification by LGA, 2006



Note: Proportion of residents over the age of 15. Based on place of usual residence.
Source: ABS Census (2007)

2.5 Socio-Economic Advantage & Disadvantage

The ABS Socio-Economic Index of Advantage and Disadvantage measures the socio-economic advantage in a particular area, based on key variables including educational attainment, income level, employment status, and ownership of motor vehicles. The index has been based on a single point in time (Census 2006). A higher index or score indicates the area has a relatively higher level of advantage and lower incidence of disadvantage. Meanwhile a lower index score indicates that the area has a higher incidence of disadvantage. When utilising this index it is important to note that each comparison area may vary significantly depending on the mix of advantage and disadvantage in the area (i.e. there may be 'pockets' of significant advantage or disadvantage that impact the score at a local government level).

The ABS Socio-Economic Index of Advantage and Disadvantage is a useful tool which can be used to identify more disadvantaged areas. It is important for local government and policy makers to understand the balance of advantage and disadvantage in communities and the ability of these communities to respond to socio-economic disadvantage. For example, while some communities may have pockets of disadvantage, a strong community network, balanced by a higher level of overall socio-economic advantage will be more able to respond to the needs of the broader community than those areas which harbour greater levels of disadvantage.

Based on the ABS Socio-Economic Index of Advantage and Disadvantage Index, all 17 LGAs within the Central West and Centroc regions have been given a score from 1 to 10, indicating their ranking within all LGAs in Australia. The areas falling within the lowest 10% bracket are given the decile number "1", indicating the most disadvantaged. Meanwhile, the highest 10% are given the decile number "10" implying a greater incidence of socio-economic advantage.

In 2006, the Central West and Centroc regions had a score of 948 and 945 respectively, placing them around the median of all LGAs in Australia.

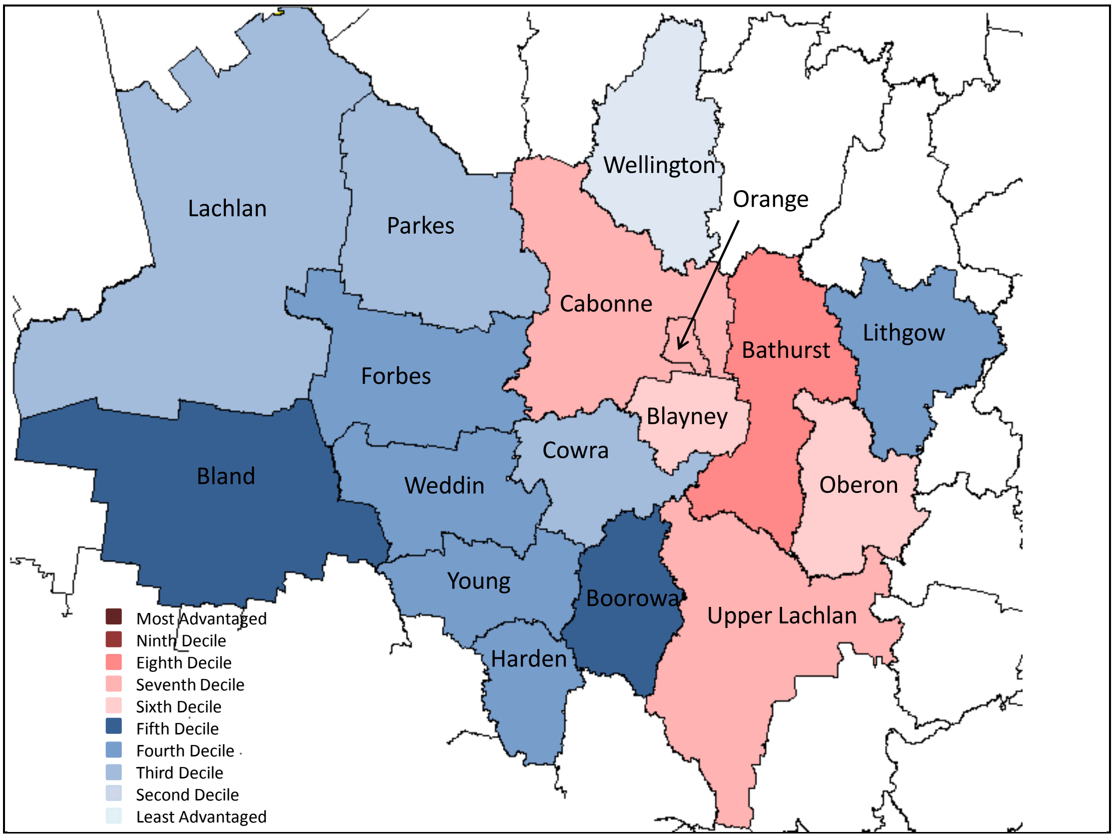
Table 2.9: Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage & Disadvantage, by LGA, 2006

Area	Score	Decile
Bathurst	989	8
Bland	931	5
Blayney	942	6
Boorowa	937	5
Cabonne	964	7
Cowra	914	3
Forbes	924	4
Harden	919	4
Lachlan	911	3
Lithgow	918	4
Oberon	947	6
Orange	966	7
Parkes	915	3
Upper Lachlan	956	7
Weddin	918	4
Wellington	894	2
Young	925	4
Central West	**948**	**6**
Centroc	**945**	**5**

Source: ABS Cat 2033.0 (2008b)

Figure 2.7 depicts the pattern of comparative advantage and disadvantage across the Central West and Centroc regions at the LGA level. The LGAs with higher incidence of socio-economic disadvantage are depicted in shades of blue, whereas LGAs with higher socio-economic advantage are depicted in shades of red.

Figure 2.7: Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage & Disadvantage, by LGA, 2006



Source: ABS C-Data (2003), ABS Cat 2033.0 (2008b), AEC*group*

As indicated, Bathurst, followed by the Orange, Cabonne and Upper Lachlan LGAs are socio-economically more advantaged than the other LGAs, attributable to some extent (as observed in the previous section) to a relatively higher proportion of their respective resident population being tertiary qualified and other economic and social factors (as explained in the next section). On the other hand, Wellington, Cowra, Lachlan and Parkes LGAs have a higher incidence of socio-economic disadvantage.

3. Economic Profile

The following chapter provides an overview of the Central West and Centroc economies including analysis of a range of economic indicators:

- **Gross Regional Product (GRP)**: The value of final goods and services produced in the economy and provides an insight into the size of the economy and the key industries that are creating value in the region.
- **Employment:** The number of people employed in the region broken down by industry and occupation and other labour market characteristics providing insight into the major employment sectors and the value they contribute to the economy in GRP and wages.
- **Businesses:** The number of businesses operating in the region by industry highlighting which sectors have the highest business activity
- **Investment:** Building approvals and major projects planned for the region and under construction which indicate the level of investment in infrastructure and industry.

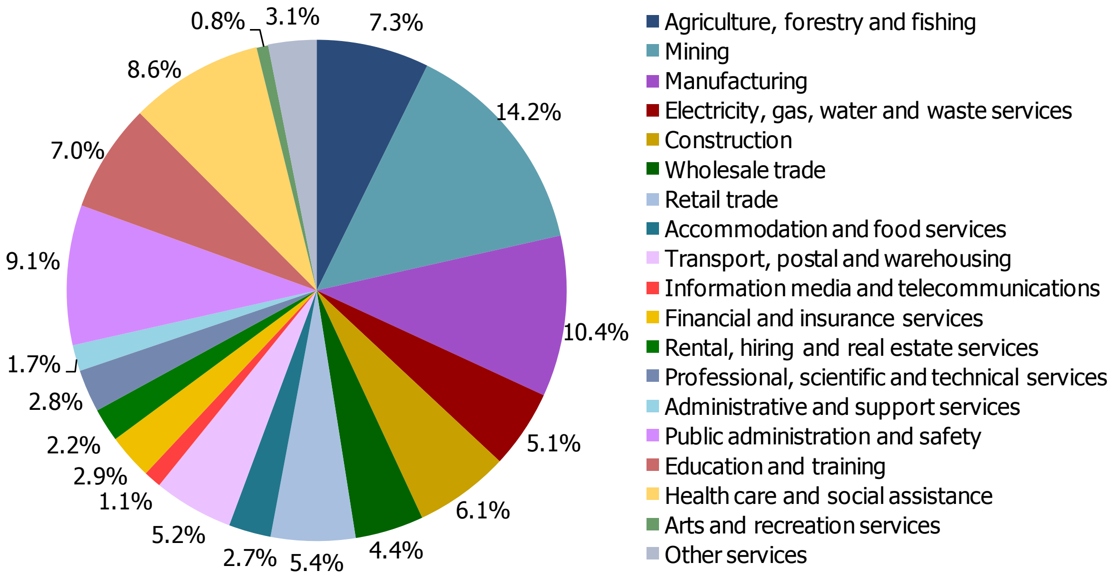
3.1 Gross Regional Product

The Central West region recorded an estimated GRP of $7.1 billion in 2009-10, representing 1.7% of the State's Gross State Product (GSP). During the same period, the Centroc region had an estimated GRP of $8.1 billion, accounting for 2.0% of the NSW GSP. The key sectors driving the regions' GRP include:

- **Mining:** Mining is an important sector within the Central West and Centroc regions, providing many jobs and stimulus for new investment. During 2009-10, the mining sector accounted for over 11% of the regions' GRP, significantly higher than both the regional NSW (10.5%) and State (3.7%) averages. There are several major mines located across the two regions including the Cadia and Northparkes gold mines as well as several coal mines supporting Lithgow's power generation sector. There is also significant mineral exploration being undertaken throughout the regions with several mines expected to be developed in the near future.
- **Agriculture:** The regional economies have a strong and diverse agriculture sector with major production including viticulture, wool, cattle, wheat, beef, lamb, grains, cereals, legumes, cherries, apples and grapes. The agricultural sector is the third largest contributor to the regions' GRP and represents approximately a third of the local businesses. Agriculture has traditionally been the backbone of many parts of the regions and will continue to contribute significantly to the regional economies.
- **Health Care & Social Assistance:** There is a significant health sector centred in Orange and Bathurst, both of which have major new hospitals recently completed. The Bathurst Base Hospital was completed in 2010. Orange Base Hospital was closed in March 2011 when the service relocated to the new Orange General Hospital, the largest hospital in the region.
- **Manufacturing:** The region has a diverse manufacturing sector including operations supporting the regions' mining and agriculture industry. Sectors such as food processing, machinery and equipment manufacturing, building materials production and engineering are particularly strong in both the regions.
- **Public Administration and Safety:** Both the Central West and Centroc regions have a strong public administration and safety sector, contributing over 9% of the regions' GRP, with member councils being key employers within the regions. Other major public sector employers within the regions include the NSW Department of Primary Industries, NSW Road and Traffic Authority, NSW Land and Property Management Authority and Corrective Services NSW.

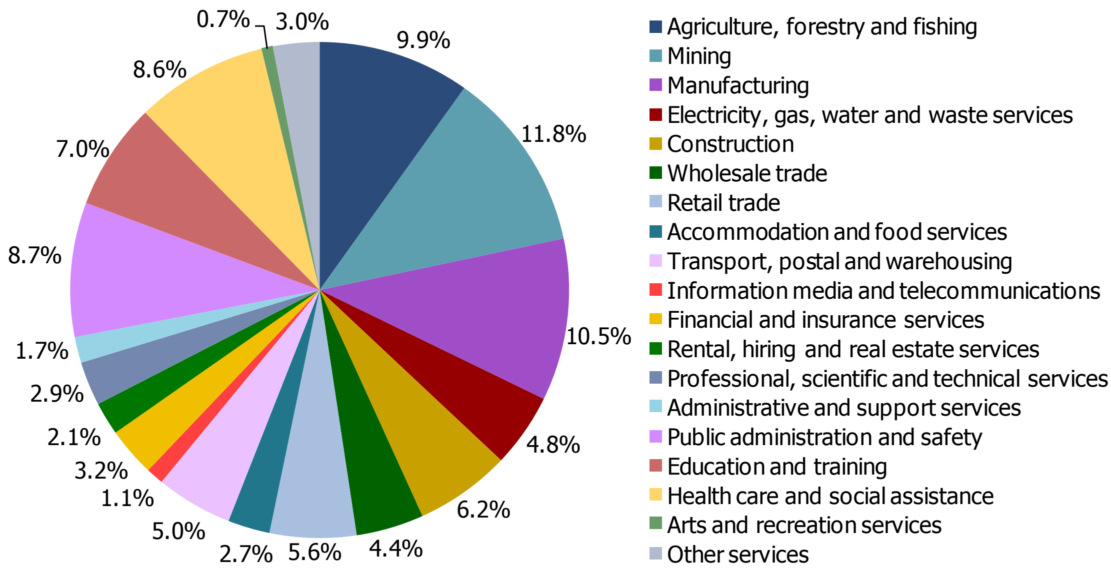
Over the past five years, the Central West and Centroc regions' economic output declined at an average annual rate of 2.3% and 1.4% respectively, in contrast to the positive growth experienced by both regional NSW (1.4%) and the State (2.2%). This reflects the economic impact of over 7 years of drought across the region (especially in the Western areas) which has had a significant affect on the agriculture, horticulture and viticulture industries. These industries directly impacted by drought have had an impact up and down the supply chain for example agriculture machinery manufacturers and agricultural supply sectors have slowed during peak drought periods.

Figure 3.1: GRP by Industry - Central West, 2009-10



Source: AEC*group*

Figure 3.2: GRP by Industry - Centroc, 2009-10



Source: AEC*group*

Table 3.1: GRP by Industry, 2009-10

	Central West	Centroc	Regional NSW	NSW
2005-06 ($M)	$7,781.6	$8,514.4	$103,411.3	$372,951.0
2009-10 ($M)	$7,103.0	$8,060.2	$109,168.6	$406,918.0
% Average. Annual Change	-2.3%	-1.4%	1.4%	2.2%
% Industry Contribution				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.3%	9.9%	5.1%	1.4%
Mining	14.2%	11.8%	10.5%	3.7%
Manufacturing	10.4%	10.5%	11.5%	10.6%
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	5.1%	4.8%	3.4%	2.3%
Construction	6.1%	6.2%	8.8%	7.1%
Wholesale trade	4.4%	4.4%	4.0%	5.5%
Retail trade	5.4%	5.6%	6.0%	4.7%
Accommodation and food services	2.7%	2.7%	3.9%	2.9%
Transport, postal and warehousing	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%	5.6%
Information media and telecommunications	1.1%	1.1%	2.1%	4.8%
Financial and insurance services	2.9%	3.2%	6.4%	16.9%
Rental, hiring and real estate services	2.2%	2.1%	2.8%	3.1%
Professional, scientific and technical services	2.8%	2.9%	4.3%	9.5%
Administrative and support services	1.7%	1.7%	2.4%	2.9%
Public administration and safety	9.1%	8.7%	6.3%	5.1%
Education and training	7.0%	7.0%	6.8%	4.8%
Health care and social assistance	8.6%	8.6%	7.9%	6.1%
Arts and recreation services	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%
Other services	3.1%	3.0%	2.1%	1.9%

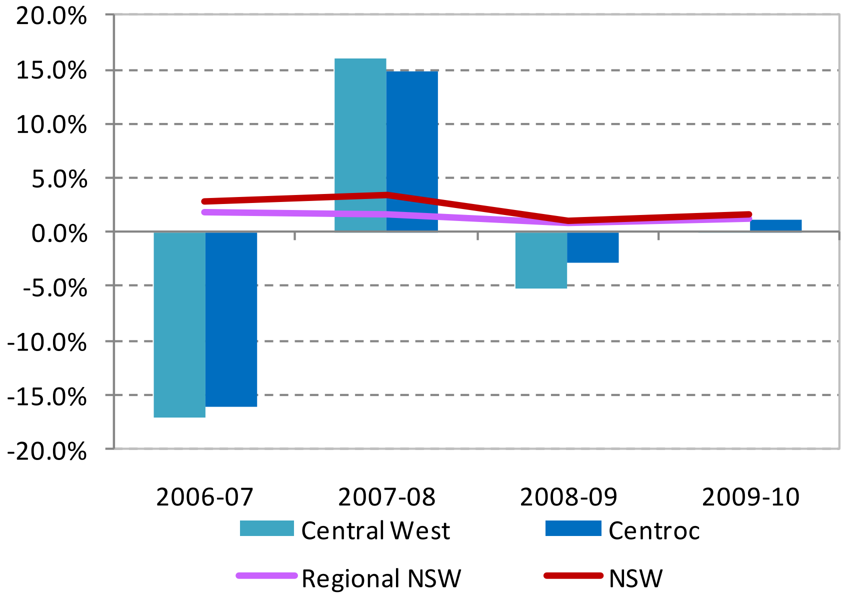
Note: GRP at chain volume prices. Industry shares are based on GRP at current prices.
Source: AEC*group*

The GRP contributions made by the mining, agriculture and manufacturing sectors have declined in both regions by over 1.0ppt over the past five years. On the other hand, the GRP contributions made by public administration & safety, health care & social assistance, and wholesale trade have increased by more than 1.0ppt during the same period for both the Central West and Centroc regions.

Historical GRP growth for both the Central West and Centroc economies is considerably different from that of regional NSW and the State. As indicated in **Figure 3.3**, their respective estimated GRP growth rates have fluctuated significantly over the past three years, ranging from a decline of over 15% in 2006-07 to growth of around 15% in the year after. The GRP growth variability experienced by the two regions is predominantly driven by fluctuations in the mining and agriculture sector output.

During 2006-07, the mining and agriculture sector GRP contributions to the regional economies dropped by more than 20%. However, owing to strong international demand, the mining sector output increased in 2007-08 before feeling the impacts of the global economic slowdown in 2008-09. Both the Central West and Centroc regions recorded marginal growth in 2009-10 of 0.2% and 1.1% respectively, below the State average of 1.7%. This can be explained by the 7.2% decline in the value add of the agricultural sector across the state, which had a proportionally higher impact on economies with a higher reliance on agriculture.

Figure 3.3: GRP Growth Rate Comparison, 2005-06 to 2009-10



Note: GRP at chain volume measures
Source: AEC*group*

The Bathurst, Orange and Lithgow LGAs accounted for over 60% of the Central West region's estimated GRP in 2009-10. The GRP contributions for Bathurst were primarily driven by key sectors including manufacturing, education, and public administration and safety, while Orange was largely driven by the mining and health sectors.

The GRP growth recorded (by LGAs in 2009-10) throughout the Central West and Centroc regions varied depending on the industry structure of the individual economies. The economies that recorded a decline in 2009-10 included Upper Lachlan (-1.3%), Boorowa (-1.1%), Weddin (-1.1%) and Harden (-0.3%), which can be explained by the significant reliance on the agriculture sector that declined throughout the State. Lithgow and Orange recorded the highest GRP growth of 2.0% and 1.8% respectively, which reflects the major mining sectors in these LGAs and the strong growth recorded in the sector during the year (see **Table 3.2**).

Overall, the GRP of LGAs in both regions declined between 2005-06 and 2009-10 (on an average annual basis) as a result of the negative impacts of the drought and the global economic crisis (GFC) that occurred during this period. LGAs that recorded growth during this period were generally the LGAs that saw increases in population and are not heavily reliant on agriculture such as Bathurst, Lithgow, and Young.

A detailed breakup of the GRP contributions by industry for each of 17 LGAs is provided in **Appendix C**.

Table 3.2: GRP Contributions by LGA, 2009-10

Area	GRP ($'M) 2009-10	Ann Growth (%) 2009-10	Avg Ann Growth (%) 2005-06 to 2009-10	% of Central West	% of Centroc
Bathurst	$1,706.3	1.4%	1.9%	24.0%	21.2%
Bland	$260.7	0.8%	-5.2%	3.7%	--
Blayney	$195.5	0.5%	-1.8%	2.8%	2.4%
Boorowa	$86.3	-1.1%	-0.3%	--	1.1%
Cabonne	$406.9	0.2%	-2.8%	5.7%	5.0%
Cowra	$396.7	0.9%	-3.8%	5.6%	4.9%
Forbes	$288.5	0.7%	-4.5%	4.1%	3.6%
Harden	$114.9	-0.3%	-1.5%	--	1.4%
Lachlan	$202.2	-0.1%	-5.3%	2.8%	2.5%
Lithgow	$1,115.8	2.0%	0.9%	15.7%	13.8%
Oberon	$229.2	0.6%	-0.8%	3.2%	2.8%
Orange	$1,623.6	1.8%	-4.5%	22.9%	20.1%
Parkes	$567.9	1.2%	-3.9%	8.0%	7.0%
Upper Lachlan	$254.6	-1.3%	4.9%	--	3.2%
Weddin	$109.7	-1.1%	-4.3%	1.5%	1.4%
Wellington	$190.2	0.1%	-3.5%	--	2.4%
Young	$572.0	0.9%	3.2%	--	7.1%

Note: GRP at chain volume prices.
Source: AEC*group*

3.2 Employment

3.2.1 Employment by Industry

According to employment estimates developed by AEC*group*[1], the Central West region recorded 69,900 employees in 2009-10, representing an average annual increase of 1.5% over the past four years. During the same period, employment within the Centroc region increased at an average annual rate of 2.0%, culminating in a total of 79,733 employees, in 2009-10. The employment by industry numbers for each of the 17 LGAs are provided in **Appendix D**.

The arts and recreation services sector, followed by other services, construction and electricity and water services were amongst the fastest growing sectors in the Central West and Centroc regions, recording average annual growth of around 10%, considerably above the overall industry averages in both the regions. It should be noted that the arts and recreation services sector grew from a low base (see **Table 3.3**).

[1] AEC*group* has estimated employment by industry for 2009-10 based on 2006 Census estimates of employment by industry by place of work. Employment by industry was projected forward using data from the ABS Labour Force Survey and Small Area Labour Market data from the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations.

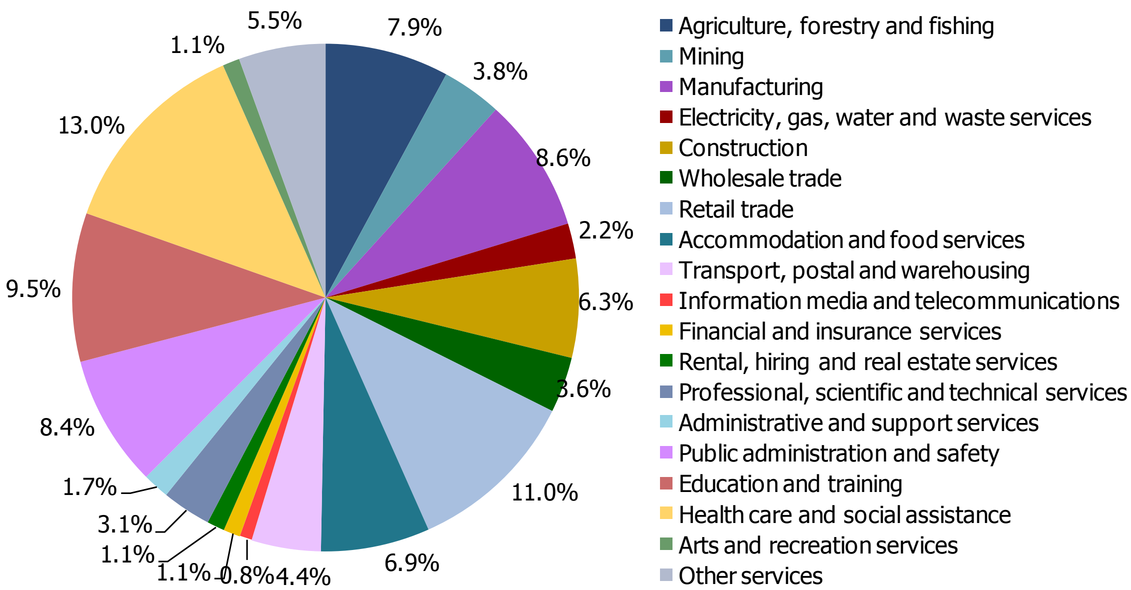
Table 3.3: Employment by Industry Comparison, 2006-10

	Central West				Centroc			
Industry	**2006**	**2010**	**Change (06-10)**	**Avg Ann % Change (06-10)**	**2006**	**2010**	**Change (06-10)**	**Avg Ann % Change (06-10)**
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	7,745	5,506	-2,239	-8.2%	9,220	7,758	-1,462	-4.2%
Mining	2,279	2,674	395	4.1%	2,130	2,632	502	5.4%
Manufacturing	6,670	5,993	-677	-2.6%	7,384	6,602	-782	-2.8%
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services	1,135	1,569	434	8.4%	1,231	1,685	454	8.2%
Construction	3,171	4,414	1,243	8.6%	3,674	5,043	1,369	8.2%
Wholesale Trade	1,885	2,485	600	7.2%	2,131	2,635	504	5.5%
Retail Trade	7,896	7,669	-227	-0.7%	8,886	8,702	-184	-0.5%
Accommodation & Food Services	4,527	4,844	317	1.7%	5,043	5,315	272	1.3%
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	2,816	3,086	270	2.3%	3,046	3,417	371	2.9%
Information Media & Telecommunications	769	546	-223	-8.2%	821	638	-183	-6.1%
Financial & Insurance Services	1,199	749	-450	-11.1%	1,331	1,079	-252	-5.1%
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	784	782	-2	-0.1%	864	891	27	0.8%
Professional, Scientific Services	2,151	2,185	34	0.4%	2,450	2,520	70	0.7%
Administrative & Support Services	1,189	1,182	-7	-0.1%	1,319	1,338	19	0.4%
Public Administration & Safety	4,967	5,882	915	4.3%	5,405	6,707	1,302	5.5%
Education & Training	6,076	6,634	558	2.2%	6,762	7,503	741	2.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	7,635	9,078	1,443	4.4%	8,581	10,166	1,585	4.3%
Arts & Recreation Services	512	758	246	10.3%	584	840	256	9.5%
Other Services	2,499	3,864	1,365	11.5%	2,791	4,262	1,471	11.2%
Total	**65,904**	**69,900**	**3,996**	**1.5%**	**73,652**	**79,733**	**6,081**	**2.0%**

Note: Note: Based on place of work. 2006 Data is at Census date, 2010 figures are an average for 2009-10 financial year.
Source: ABS Census (2007), ABS Cat 6202.0 (2010b), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group*

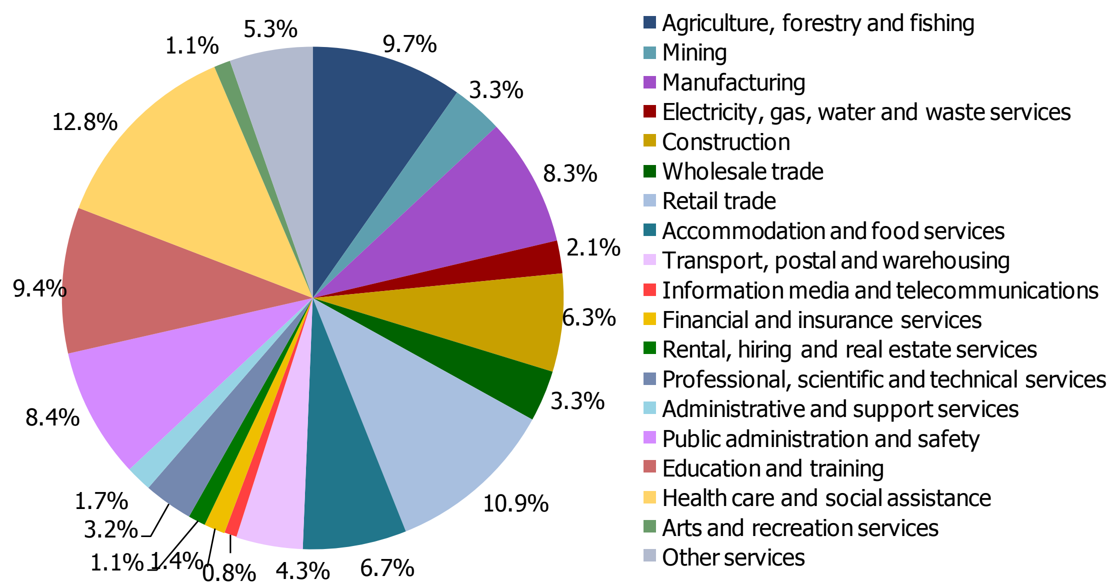
The key industry employers within the Central West and Centroc regions include the health care & social assistance, retail trade, education & training, manufacturing and agriculture sectors. The employment shares for the health care, education and public administration sectors (for both the regions) are relatively higher than the regional NSW and NSW averages, indicating the relative strength of these sectors in the Central West and Centroc regions. The relatively higher share of employment within the public administration and safety sector is largely attributable to Bathurst and Orange LGAs, with several state and federal government agencies having offices in the towns. While mining contributes the largest value to the economy in terms of GRP, employment in the sector accounts for less than 4% of total employment, indicating the significant value add of the mining industry. **Figure 3.4** and **Figure 3.5** provide detailed employment by industry contributions for Central West and Centroc regions, respectively.

Figure 3.4: Employment by Industry - Central West, 2009-10



Note: Based on place of work
Source: ABS Census (2007), ABS Cat 6202.0 (2010b), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group*

Figure 3.5: Employment by Industry - Centroc 2009-10



Note: Based on place of work
Source: ABS Census (2007), ABS Cat 6202.0 (2010b), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group*

Table 3.4: Employment by Industry, 2009-10

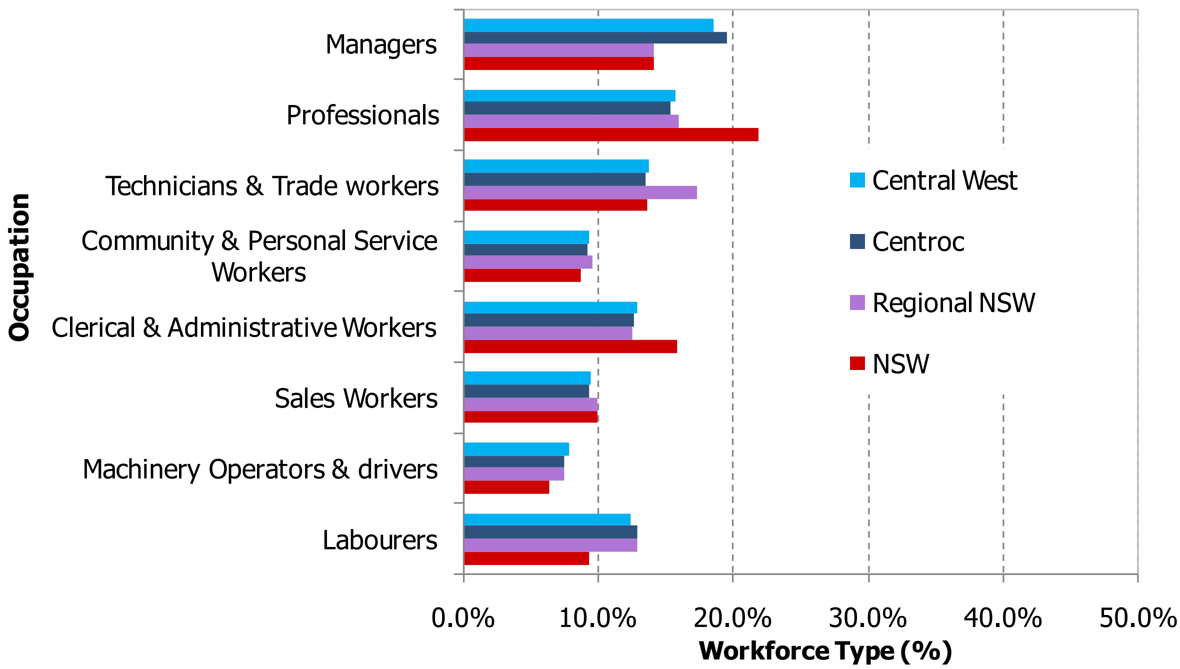
Industry	Central West	Centroc	Regional NSW	NSW
Health care and social assistance	13.0%	12.8%	12.7%	11.8%
Retail trade	11.0%	10.9%	11.4%	10.2%
Education and training	9.5%	9.4%	8.7%	7.8%
Manufacturing	8.6%	8.3%	8.7%	8.4%
Public administration and safety	8.4%	8.4%	5.6%	5.4%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.9%	9.7%	8.4%	3.1%
Accommodation and food services	6.9%	6.7%	7.4%	6.6%
Construction	6.3%	6.3%	8.3%	7.9%
Other services	5.5%	5.3%	4.2%	4.2%
Transport, postal and warehousing	4.4%	4.3%	4.5%	5.6%
Mining	3.8%	3.3%	2.2%	1.0%
Wholesale trade	3.6%	3.3%	3.1%	3.9%
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.1%	3.2%	4.4%	8.8%
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.5%
Administrative and support services	1.7%	1.7%	3.0%	3.5%
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1.1%	1.1%	1.6%	1.9%
Arts and recreation services	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.5%
Financial and insurance services	1.1%	1.4%	1.9%	4.6%
Information media and telecommunications	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	2.3%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: ABS Census (2007), ABS Cat 6202.0 (2010b), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group*

3.2.2 Employment by Occupation

To provide key insights regarding the workforce distribution in each of the two regions, the 2006 'Employment by Occupation' data provided by the ABS has been analysed. The Central West and Centroc regions have a similar workforce distribution as regional NSW, however, are considerably different from that of the State. Over a quarter of the workers in both the Central West and Centroc regions engaged in professional or clerical and administrative positions. This was commensurate with the regional NSW average but was considerably lower than the State average. The higher proportion of professionals and administrative workers in the State is largely driven by white-collar office jobs in Sydney. On the other hand, both the Central West and Centroc regions have a relatively higher proportion of labourers, machinery operators, and drivers compared to the State (see **Figure 3.6**).

Figure 3.6: Employment by Occupation, 2006



Note: Based on place of work
Source: ABS Census (2007)

More than 40% of the workforce in the Weddin and Upper Lachlan LGAs is comprised of managers, significantly higher than the Central West and Centroc averages. This is possibly attributable to a high number of self employed farmers within these two LGAs being classified as managers during the 2006 Census survey. Over 40% of people working in the Lithgow and Oberon LGAs comprise of machinery operators, drivers, technicians and labourers, considerably above the remaining LGAs. This can be attributed to the more industrial nature of these economies with major facilities such as the Mt. Piper Power Station and Wallerawang Power Station in Lithgow and the timber industry in Oberon. The detailed workforce distribution for each of the 17 LGAs is provided in **Table 3.5**.

Table 3.5: Workforce Type, 2006

Area	Managers	Professionals	Technicians & Trade workers	Community & Personal Service Workers	Clerical & Administrative Workers	Sales Workers	Machinery Operators & drivers	Labourers
Bathurst	13.2%	19.0%	13.7%	10.3%	14.3%	11.4%	5.5%	12.5%
Bland	32.7%	9.7%	12.2%	7.7%	8.8%	6.3%	10.6%	12.1%
Blayney	28.1%	11.2%	13.0%	7.4%	9.5%	5.9%	9.9%	15.0%
Boorowa	37.3%	10.8%	11.1%	5.5%	8.9%	4.4%	5.9%	16.0%
Cabonne	34.8%	11.4%	11.3%	6.1%	8.4%	3.8%	8.3%	15.8%
Cowra	20.4%	12.5%	12.9%	8.2%	11.8%	10.8%	5.5%	18.0%
Forbes	22.9%	14.4%	12.8%	9.0%	12.1%	9.1%	6.2%	13.6%
Harden	33.0%	10.9%	11.2%	7.0%	8.2%	4.7%	9.8%	15.1%
Lachlan	34.5%	13.3%	9.9%	9.4%	9.4%	6.9%	6.2%	10.5%
Lithgow	11.1%	13.5%	17.3%	10.8%	13.8%	9.2%	13.4%	10.8%
Oberon	22.7%	9.3%	17.0%	7.3%	8.6%	4.6%	15.7%	14.8%
Orange	11.8%	19.6%	14.0%	9.5%	15.5%	10.8%	7.2%	11.5%
Parkes	22.7%	13.3%	13.8%	9.8%	12.5%	9.6%	8.6%	9.6%
Upper Lachlan	43.6%	9.8%	10.7%	7.3%	8.0%	4.4%	4.4%	11.8%
Weddin	45.6%	11.0%	8.4%	6.5%	7.3%	4.5%	5.7%	11.1%
Wellington	29.0%	13.5%	12.5%	10.4%	9.3%	7.4%	5.0%	12.9%
Young	19.9%	13.2%	13.0%	7.8%	11.7%	11.7%	5.7%	17.0%
Central West	**18.5%**	**15.7%**	**13.7%**	**9.3%**	**13.0%**	**9.4%**	**7.9%**	**12.5%**
Centroc	**19.6%**	**15.4%**	**13.5%**	**9.2%**	**12.7%**	**9.4%**	**7.5%**	**12.9%**
Regional NSW	14.2%	15.9%	17.3%	9.6%	12.5%	10.0%	7.5%	13.0%
NSW	14.1%	21.9%	13.6%	8.7%	15.9%	9.9%	6.4%	9.4%

Note: Based on place of work.
Source: ABS Census (2007)

3.2.3 Value of Employment

When considering employment and its importance for the overall economy, it is crucial to consider the value of employment for each industry sector. Value of employment refers to the GRP per employee and represents the average value generated by each individual job across different industry sectors.

Table 3.6 highlights the mining sector as the highest value adding sector in both the Central West and Centroc regions in 2009-10, followed by the financial & insurance services and electricity, gas & water services sectors. While the health care & social assistance and retail sectors are key employers in both regions, these sectors are amongst the lowest value adding.

In order to drive growth across an economy (and maximise the resources spent in economic development), efforts need to be made to grow high value adding sectors. Identifying and targeting employment growth in industries that have higher value is an important component of economic development. Sectors such as mining, financial services and manufacturing are relatively higher value adding. Growth in these sectors generates demand in other sectors for suppliers and employees. Wages in high value adding sectors are generally higher than other sectors, providing more disposable income and spending.

Table 3.6: Value Add per Employee, 2009-10

Industry	Central West	Centroc
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	$77,487.97	$78,990.28
Mining	$311,602.39	$303,336.21
Manufacturing	$101,994.20	$102,726.74
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	$189,610.43	$189,448.48
Construction	$81,500.73	$82,625.24
Wholesale trade	$104,373.56	$105,092.65
Retail trade	$41,657.04	$42,190.43
Accommodation and food services	$32,958.84	$33,531.64
Transport, postal and warehousing	$97,935.03	$98,357.02
Information media and telecommunications	$121,909.16	$123,305.33
Financial and insurance services	$228,625.45	$231,041.46
Rental, hiring and real estate services	$162,141.21	$160,951.56
Professional, scientific and technical services	$73,975.02	$76,283.27
Administrative and support services	$83,747.79	$84,258.97
Public administration and safety	$90,306.77	$92,460.80
Education and training	$61,908.66	$62,151.41
Health care and social assistance	$55,652.60	$55,821.47
Arts and recreation services	$58,097.97	$59,146.26
Other services	$47,281.65	$47,593.88
Average	**$83,950.53**	**$83,351.13**

Source: AEC*group*

When considering the value of employment generation, it is important to look at the flow-on impact through the economy. For example, the creation of a job in the mining sector, will likely drive demand in other sectors such as manufacturing, transport and construction which will in turn result in further employment growth in the region.

Table 3.7 provides an overview of the number of full time equivalent (FTE) jobs that are created in the respective regional economy in addition to the creation of 1 FTE job in each sector. For example, for every single job created in the mining sector, an additional 2.01 jobs is created in the Central West economy and 1.87 additional jobs in the Centroc region.

Table 3.7: Employment Multiplier by Industry, 2009-10

Industry	Central West	Centroc
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.60	0.58
Mining	2.01	1.87
Manufacturing	1.91	1.81
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	1.54	2.48
Construction	1.77	1.71
Wholesale trade	1.75	1.73
Retail trade	0.62	0.60
Accommodation and food services	0.73	0.71
Transport, postal and warehousing	1.07	1.06
Information media and telecommunications	1.76	1.72
Financial and insurance services	1.92	1.88
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1.98	1.94
Professional, scientific and technical services	1.48	1.45
Administrative and support services	1.43	1.39
Public administration and safety	0.96	0.93
Education and training	0.74	0.71
Health care and social assistance	0.65	0.63
Arts and recreation services	0.94	0.92
Other services	0.62	0.60

Note: Includes Type I and Type II multipliers.
Source: ABS Census (2007), ABS Cat 5209.0 (2010e), ABS Cat 6202.0 (2010b), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

3.2.4 Labour Market Analysis

Census data indicates that just over 60% of the Central West and Centroc regions' resident population over the age of 15 years was either employed or actively looking for work in 2006. **Table 3.8** provides a detailed breakdown of labour force participation rates for each of the 17 member LGAs.

Table 3.8: Labour Force Participation Rates, 2006

Area	Participation Rate
Bathurst	63.2%
Bland	65.2%
Blayney	62.4%
Boorowa	59.5%
Cabonne	64.8%
Cowra	57.9%
Forbes	59.7%
Harden	58.2%
Lachlan	62.2%
Lithgow	55.6%
Oberon	63.9%
Orange	63.2%
Parkes	61.4%
Upper Lachlan	62.2%
Weddin	56.6%
Wellington	55.1%
Young	61.6%
Central West	**61.1%**
Centroc	**61.6%**
Regional NSW	59.1%
NSW	61.9%

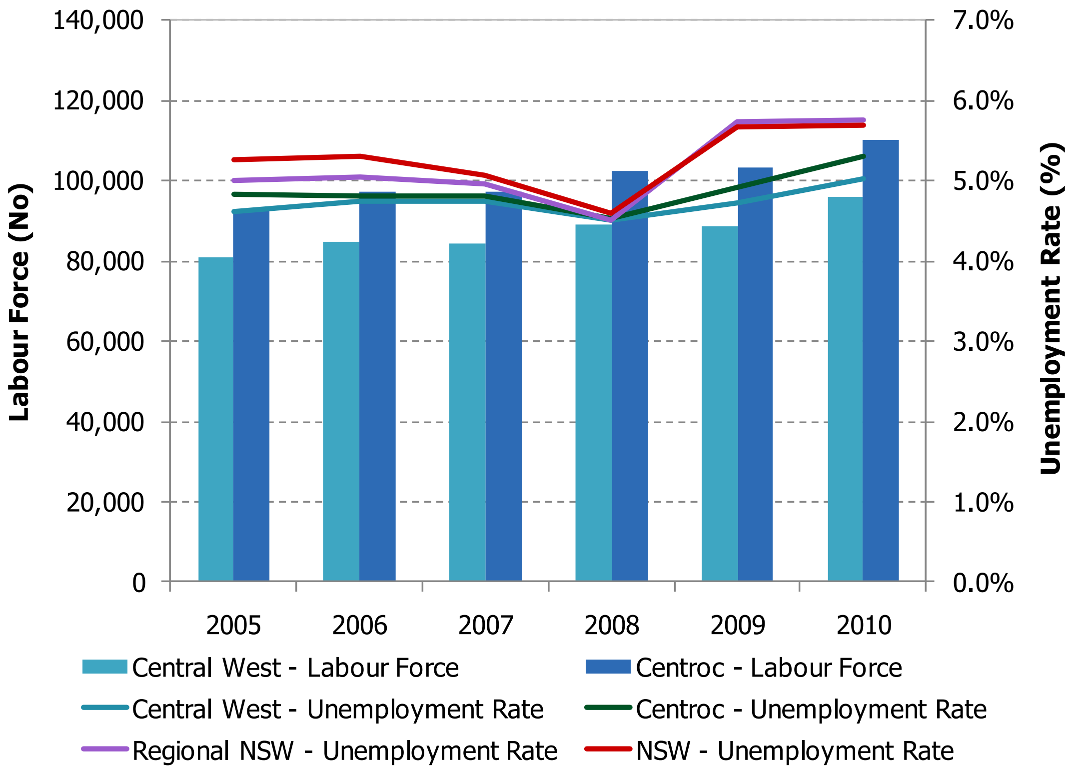
Source: ABS Census (2007)

At the LGA level, the Bland LGA, followed by Cabonne and Oberon LGAs, recorded relatively higher participation rates when compared with the remaining member LGAs. On the other hand Wellington, Lithgow and Weddin had considerably lower participation rates, averaging around 55%. Participation rates can reflect productivity of an economy, as they indicate the level of capable workers that are contributing to the economy. Participation rates should always be viewed together with wages, income, unemployment and output to identify the productivity of an economy.

According to the labour market estimates provided by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR), the Central West and Centroc regions had a total labour force of 95,900 and 110,251 persons respectively in the June Quarter 2010 (see **Figure 3.7**). The Central West region recorded an unemployment rate of 5.0% in the June Quarter 2010, while the Centroc region had a slightly higher unemployment rate of 5.3%. The unemployment rate in both regions was lower than the regional NSW (5.8%) and State averages (5.7%).

Over the past five years, the unemployment rate for both regions has remained below the regional NSW and State averages. The regions' respective unemployment rates remained fairly constant between 2005 and 2008, prior to increasing in recent years.

Figure 3.7: Labour Market Trend, 2005-10



Note: Figures are at end of June each year.
Source: DEEWR (2010)

In June 2010, Oberon (3.0%), followed by Bland (3.4%) and Weddin (3.9%) recorded considerably lower unemployment rates compared to the remaining LGAs within the two regions. The Wellington, Young, Lithgow, Cowra and Parkes LGAs, on the other hand had unemployment rates of over 6.0%, considerably above the Central West and the Centroc averages. **Table 3.8** provides the historic and the current unemployment rates for each of the 17 LGAs.

Table 3.9: Unemployment Rates by LGA, 2005-10

Area	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bathurst	4.3%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	4.9%
Bland	2.9%	3.1%	3.1%	2.8%	3.3%	3.4%
Blayney	4.3%	4.0%	4.0%	3.7%	3.9%	4.2%
Boorowa	3.5%	2.8%	2.8%	2.4%	3.3%	4.3%
Cabonne	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%	3.3%	3.9%	4.1%
Cowra	5.5%	5.9%	5.9%	5.6%	6.0%	6.5%
Forbes	5.3%	5.1%	5.1%	4.6%	4.9%	5.1%
Harden	4.8%	3.5%	3.5%	3.0%	5.0%	5.5%
Lachlan	4.9%	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%	5.0%	5.6%
Lithgow	5.7%	5.8%	5.8%	5.6%	6.1%	6.6%
Oberon	2.8%	3.3%	3.3%	3.2%	3.0%	3.0%
Orange	4.6%	4.8%	4.8%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Parkes	5.6%	5.9%	5.9%	5.3%	5.3%	6.1%
Upper Lachlan	3.8%	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%	3.6%	3.8%
Weddin	4.1%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.9%
Wellington	8.0%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	8.2%	8.6%
Young	5.7%	4.8%	4.8%	3.6%	5.9%	7.5%
Central West	**4.6%**	**4.8%**	**4.8%**	**4.5%**	**4.7%**	**5.0%**
Centroc	**4.8%**	**4.8%**	**4.8%**	**4.5%**	**4.9%**	**5.3%**
Regional NSW	*5.0%*	*5.0%*	*5.0%*	*4.5%*	*5.7%*	*5.8%*
NSW	*5.3%*	*5.3%*	*5.1%*	*4.6%*	*5.7%*	*5.7%*

Note: Figures are at end of June each year.
Source: DEEWR (2010)

3.2.5 Wages by Industry

AEC*group* has estimated average weekly wages for 2009-10 based on detailed 2006 Census data updated by wage price index figures. Employed residents within the Central West region recorded an average weekly income of $848 in 2009-10, marginally higher than the Centroc average. People employed in the mining industry recorded average incomes double the region's average and supports the significant impact the mining sector can have on a local area with higher wages flowing through the economy. Average wages in the region are generally below the NSW average for the predominantly private sector industries and generally on par for the more public sector dominated industries (see **Table 3.10**). A detailed table of average incomes by LGA is presented in **Appendix E**.

Table 3.10: Average Weekly Individual Income by Industry, 2009-10

Industry	Central West	Centroc	Regional NSW	NSW
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	$657	$659	$694	$707
Mining	$1,707	$1,699	$1,799	$1,794
Manufacturing	$933	$912	$957	$1,023
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	$1,350	$1,332	$1,282	$1,372
Construction	$869	$866	$907	$1,012
Wholesale trade	$864	$858	$860	$1,076
Retail trade	$554	$556	$557	$633
Accommodation and food services	$454	$454	$477	$532
Transport, postal and warehousing	$908	$902	$950	$1,054
Information media and telecommunications	$875	$880	$931	$1,255
Financial and insurance services	$943	$951	$1,017	$1,411
Rental, hiring and real estate services	$865	$834	$898	$1,061
Professional, scientific and technical services	$1,008	$1,007	$1,060	$1,347
Administrative and support services	$680	$684	$681	$858
Public administration and safety	$1,172	$1,166	$1,170	$1,230
Education and training	$1,068	$1,063	$1,065	$1,095
Health care and social assistance	$863	$854	$865	$940
Arts and recreation services	$591	$595	$668	$818
Other services	$675	$668	$674	$765
Average	**$848**	**$836**	**$855**	**$986**

Note: Based on place of usual residence.
Source: ABS Census (2007), ABS Cat 6345.0 (2010d), AEC*group*

3.2.6 Employment Mapping

ABS 'journey to work' data indicates that in 2006, both Central West and Centroc regions had around 5% of their respective resident workforce leaving the region for work every day, with almost half of these residents travelling to the Sydney Statistical Division (SD) and the remainder working elsewhere. Residents in Lithgow make up a significant proportion of local people working in the Sydney SD.

Both the regions' considerably high containment ratios (approximately 95%) are partially attributable to their large geographic size, significant distance from the Sydney SD as well as the interconnectedness and diversity of the regional economy. As indicated in **Table 3.11**, at an individual LGA level, there is more travel for work across borders, however, these workers usually stay within the region.

There is some level of employment interdependence between some of the 17 LGAs. For instance, the Cabonne and the Blayney LGAs had more than a quarter of their resident workforce working in the Orange LGA, with around 10% of Blayney's resident workforce employed in the Bathurst LGA. Similarly, the mining activity in Cabonne and Blayney attracts 4% of the Orange workforce. The Upper Lachlan and the Wellington LGAs on the other hand had more than a quarter of their resident workforce employed outside the region. **Table 3.11** provides a detailed breakdown of employee movement across each of the 17 LGAs.

Table 3.11: Journey to Work Data by LGA, 2006

Place of Residence \ Place of Work	Bathurst	Bland	Blayney	Boorowa	Cabonne	Cowra	Forbes	Harden	Lachlan	Lithgow	Oberon	Orange	Parkes	Upper Lachlan	Weddin	Wellington	Young	Sydney SD	Dubbo	Elsewhere
Bathurst	89.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	1.8%	2.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	1.3%
Bland	0.1%	87.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	8.0%
Blayney	9.6%	0.2%	55.3%	0.0%	2.5%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	27.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Boorowa	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	78.4%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	1.8%	0.0%	10.0%
Cabonne	1.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%	51.3%	2.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	38.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.7%	0.9%	1.3%
Cowra	0.7%	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%	4.8%	88.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	1.3%	0.6%	0.0%	1.0%
Forbes	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.7%	85.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	7.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	1.6%
Harden	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	18.3%	2.1%	0.0%	12.5%
Lachlan	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	87.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	2.7%
Lithgow	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	81.8%	1.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	0.0%	2.4%
Oberon	16.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	77.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.5%
Orange	1.7%	0.1%	1.3%	0.0%	2.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	91.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%	1.0%
Parkes	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	3.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	91.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.9%	1.7%
Upper Lachlan	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	63.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	34.2%
Weddin	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	4.1%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	83.8%	0.0%	5.0%	0.5%	0.3%	1.8%
Wellington	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	71.3%	0.0%	0.8%	20.5%	2.2%
Young	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%	0.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	91.6%	1.2%	0.0%	5.3%

Source: ABS Census (2007)

3.3 Business Mix

There were an estimated 16,961 business entities actively trading in the Central West region in June 2009. Of these, the bulk share was represented by the agriculture, forestry & fishing sector with 5,975 businesses (35.2%). The region also has strong business presence within the construction sector accounting for 13% of total businesses. Comparison with employment data suggests that there are many small business operators in both of these sectors.

While the region has a considerably high proportion of agricultural businesses (attributable to the high number of self employed farmers) than both the regional NSW and State, its share of property and business services (including professional, scientific and technical services and rental, hiring and real estate services sectors) and construction is relatively lower.

The Centroc region had an estimated 20,374 business entities in June 2009, with almost 38% in the agriculture sector. Other sectors that have a strong presence within the Centroc region include construction, rental, hiring and real estate services and retail trade.

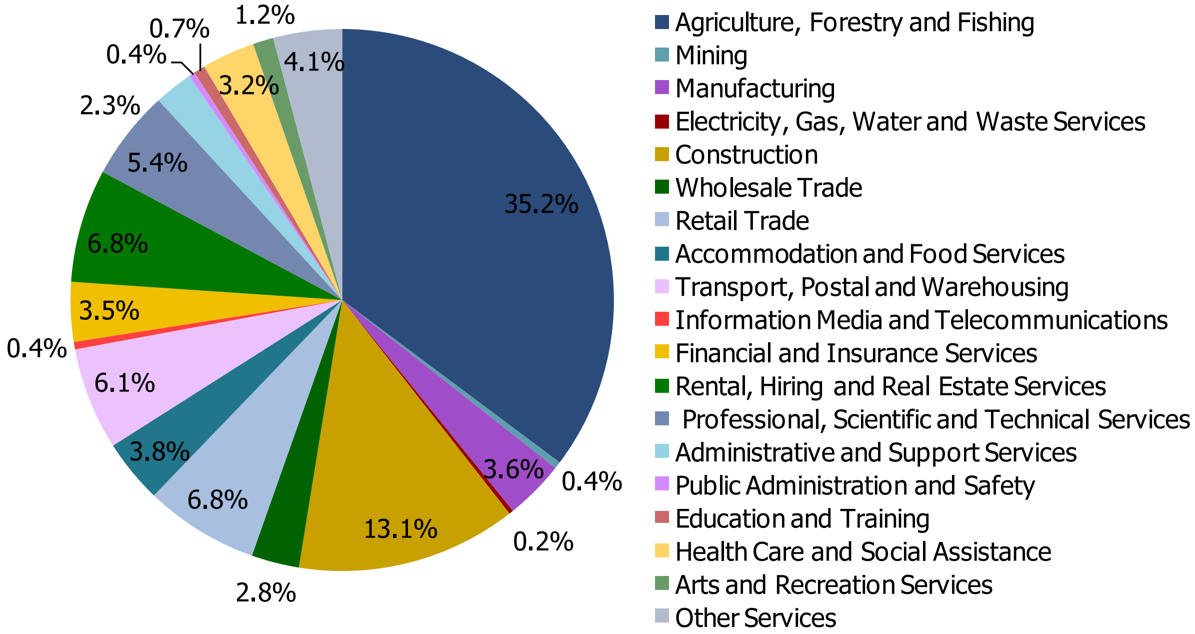
The overall business mix for the Central West region is similar to the Centroc region, however considerably different from NSW. **Table 3.12** provides a detailed comparison, with a table outlining the business mix for each of the 17 LGAs provided in **Appendix F**.

Table 3.12: Business Count by Industry, June 2009

Industry	Central West	Centroc	Regional NSW	NSW
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	35.2%	38.0%	22.7%	8.9%
Mining	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Manufacturing	3.6%	3.3%	4.1%	4.3%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Construction	13.1%	12.6%	15.9%	15.9%
Wholesale Trade	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	4.1%
Retail Trade	6.8%	6.4%	7.4%	7.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	3.8%	3.6%	4.5%	4.0%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	6.1%	5.9%	5.7%	6.6%
Information Media and Telecommunications	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	1.2%
Financial and Insurance Services	3.5%	3.5%	5.1%	7.5%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	6.8%	6.6%	8.5%	11.1%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5.4%	5.3%	7.7%	12.6%
Administrative and Support Services	2.3%	2.2%	3.0%	4.1%
Public Administration and Safety	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
Education and Training	0.7%	0.7%	1.1%	1.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	3.2%	2.9%	4.2%	4.9%
Arts and Recreation Services	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%
Other Services	4.1%	3.7%	4.3%	4.1%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

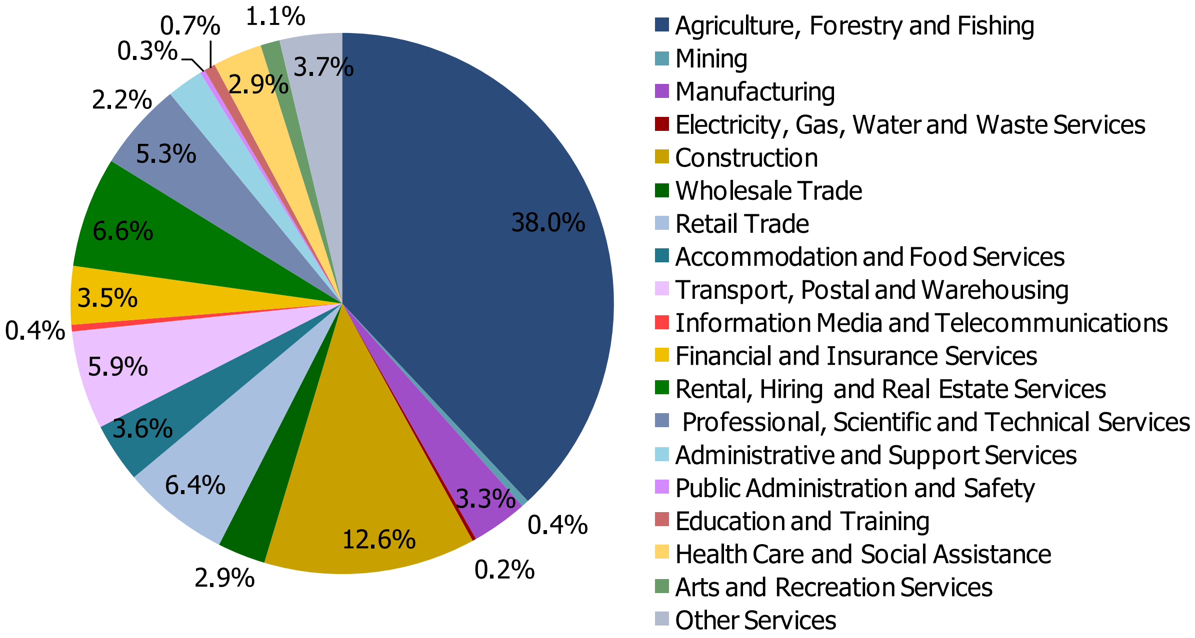
Source: ABS Cat 8165.0 (2010d)

Figure 3.8: Business by Industry - Central West, 2009



Source: ABS Cat 8165.0 (2010d)

Figure 3.9: Business by Industry - Centroc, 2009



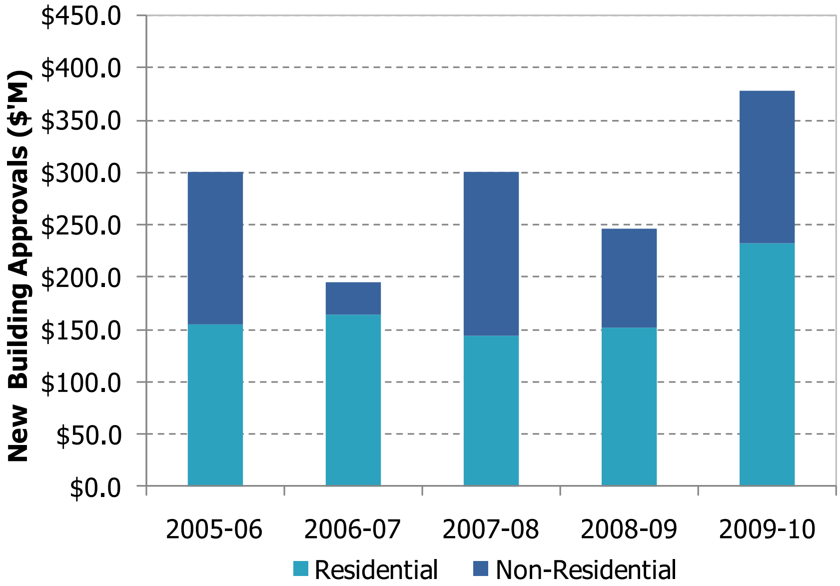
Source: ABS Cat 8165.0 (2010d)

3.4 New Building Approvals

According to the building approvals data provided by the ABS, the Central West and the Centroc regions recorded $378.4 million and $417.7 million worth of new building approvals respectively during 2009-10. Please note that these figures do not take into consideration alterations to existing residential dwellings. As indicated in **Figure 3.10** and **Figure 3.11**, new residential building approvals account for around 60% of the total value of new building approvals in both the regions in 2009-10.

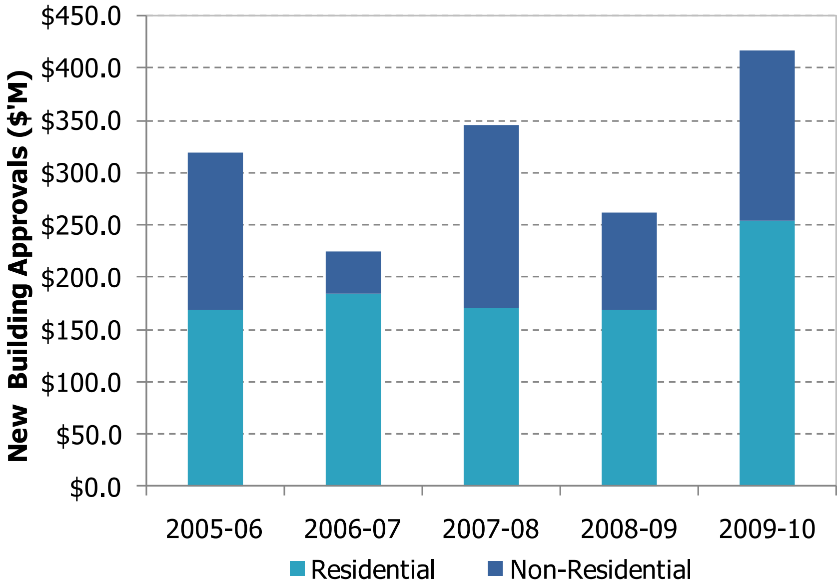
Over the past five years, the Central West and Centroc regions have experienced significant variation in the value of new building approvals, largely attributable to the variability in non-residential development. The value of non-residential building approvals fluctuate due to large multi-million dollar projects having a major impact on the total value of approvals.

Figure 3.10: Value of New Building Approvals - Central West, 2005-06 to 2009-10



Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a)

Figure 3.11: Value of New Building Approvals - Centroc, 2005-06 to 2009-10



Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a)

The value of building approvals has fluctuated over the last five years and jumped significantly in 2009-10 across all LGAs (except Blayney and Forbes). **Table 3.13** provides a detailed beak-down of the value of new building approvals, for each of the 17 LGAs in the five years to 2009-10.

Table 3.13: Value of New Building Approvals ($'M), 2005-06 to 2009-10

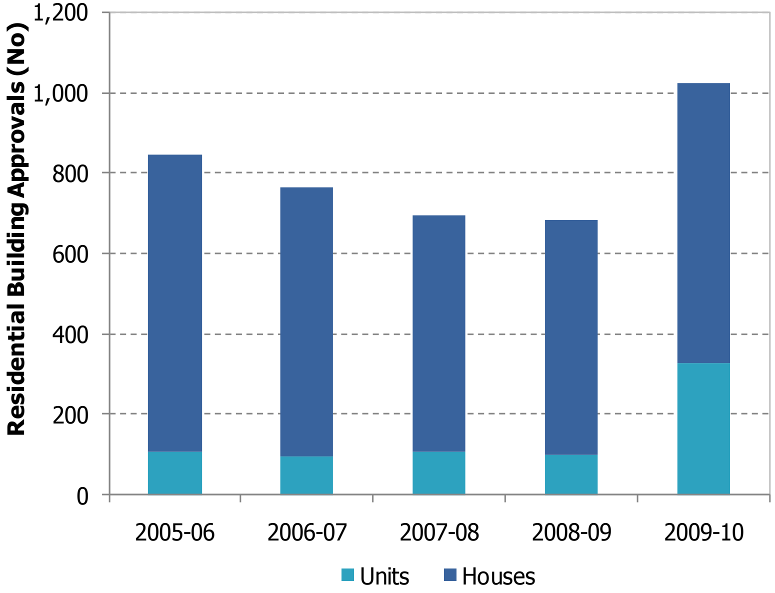
	Residential					Non-Residential				
Area	**05-06**	**06-07**	**07-08**	**08-09**	**09-10**	**05-06**	**06-07**	**07-08**	**08-09**	**09-10**
Bathurst	$40.7	$31.8	$33.2	$35.4	$43.0	$85.0	$6.3	$53.5	$7.8	$26.6
Bland	$9.5	$3.2	$2.0	$2.0	$3.3	$0.7	$1.0	$0.4	$2.2	$9.2
Blayney	$11.5	$9.1	$4.9	$8.9	$6.4	$16.1	$1.1	$0.5	$9.1	$7.5
Boorowa	$3.4	$3.3	$4.4	$2.0	$2.1	$0.1	$0.1	$0.2	$0.1	$0.8
Cabonne	$12.4	$15.0	$14.5	$14.2	$19.0	$2.0	$0.4	$1.0	$9.7	$13.2
Cowra	$8.5	$7.2	$6.3	$4.3	$3.2	$0.4	$1.7	$4.2	$1.2	$4.2
Forbes	$4.7	$6.8	$4.3	$1.6	$3.4	$0.9	$0.9	$2.4	$21.4	$6.4
Harden	$2.2	$2.1	$1.2	$0.2	$1.1	$4.4	$4.8	$0.3	$0.1	$3.1
Lachlan	$2.4	$1.7	$1.1	$1.6	$2.5	$0.4	$0.3	-	-	$7.1
Lithgow	$6.7	$17.5	$16.2	$20.5	$31.2	$1.4	$0.2	$72.3	$8.4	$16.9
Oberon	$7.6	$8.2	$4.4	$3.8	$8.0	$2.4	$1.4	$1.2	$1.3	$2.3
Orange	$39.7	$50.3	$40.8	$50.0	$100.6	$23.0	$12.7	$19.9	$28.1	$29.8
Parkes	$11.0	$13.8	$14.3	$8.1	$8.3	$12.0	$3.7	$1.2	$4.5	$18.7
Upper Lachlan	$6.2	$6.8	$7.3	$4.2	$6.0	-	$0.3	$0.1	-	$6.5
Weddin	$0.9	$0.4	$1.7	$1.8	$2.9	-	-	$0.2	$0.9	$4.8
Wellington	$1.7	$2.9	$2.2	$1.3	$1.0	-	$5.2	-	-	$6.2
Young	$8.6	$8.1	$14.1	$10.4	$15.9	$3.0	$0.9	$17.5	$0.6	$9.1
Central West	**$155.6**	**$165.0**	**$143.8**	**$152.2**	**$231.8**	**$144.3**	**$29.7**	**$156.7**	**$94.5**	**$146.6**
Centroc	**$168.3**	**$185.0**	**$171.0**	**$168.4**	**$254.6**	**$151.1**	**$39.9**	**$174.2**	**$93.0**	**$163.1**

Note: Data does not include alterations. Figures also do not include projects approved by Part 3A (State Government) or Joint Regional Panel.
Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a)

During 2009-10, a total of 1,025 new residential buildings (worth $231.8 million) were approved in the Central West region, with the Centroc region recording a total of 1,136 new residential building approvals (worth $254.6 million). Residential houses represented almost two-thirds of the total number of new residential building approvals within the two regions. The majority of residential building approvals were recorded in the regional centres of Orange, Bathurst and Lithgow, accounting for a total of $174.8 million in 2009-10.

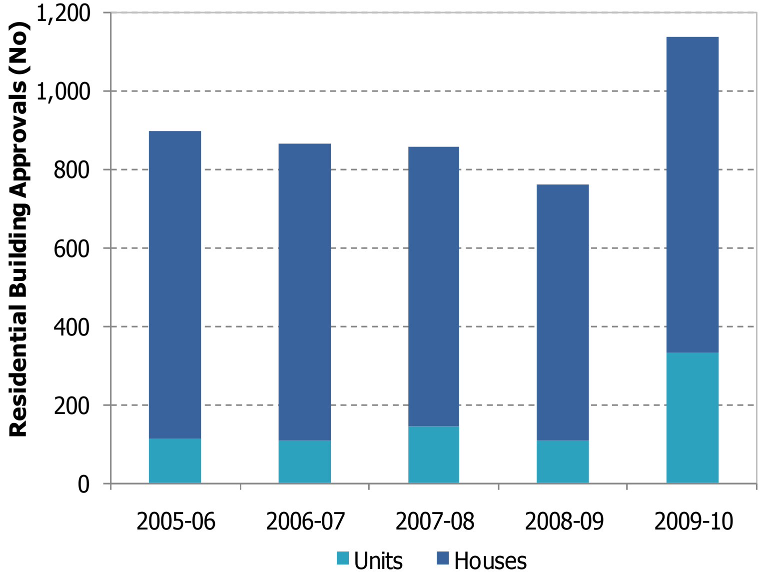
Both the Central West and Centroc regions experienced a decline in the number of residential building approvals during 2005-06 to 2008-09, prior to peaking in 2009-10. This strong growth in 2009-10 reflects the increased confidence in the economy.

Figure 3.12: Number of New Building Approvals - Central West, 2005-06 to 2009-10



Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a)

Figure 3.13: Number of New Building Approvals - Centroc, 2005-06 to 2009-10

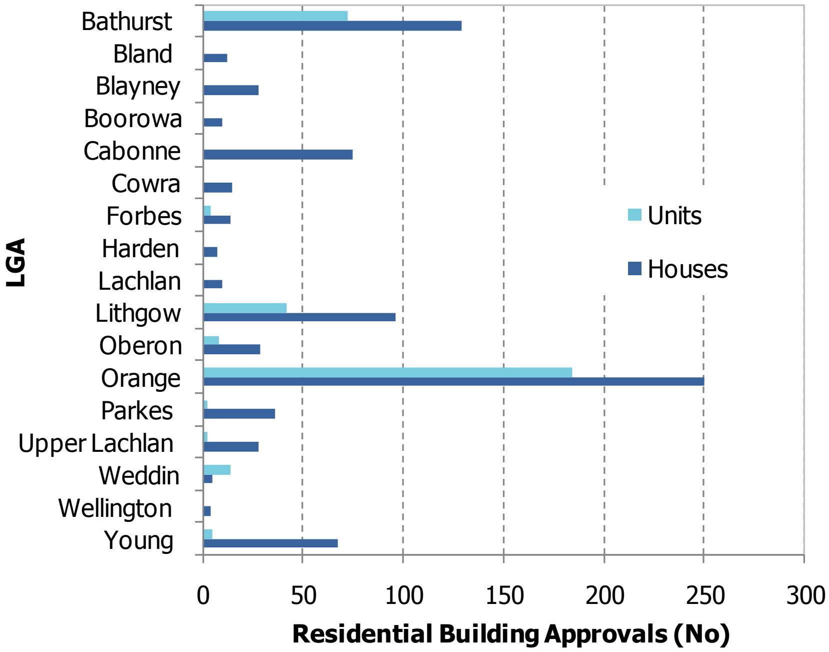


Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a)

The Orange LGA (434) recorded the largest number of new residential building approvals in the Central West and Centroc regions during 2009-10, reflecting demand and the available land for residential development. Other areas that recorded relatively higher number of residential building approvals include Bathurst (201) and Lithgow (138).

The number of new house approvals was higher than the new unit approvals in each of the 17 LGAs, indicating a general preference for family focused development options. The vast majority of new unit approvals were located in the major regional centres of Bathurst and Orange, both of which record the highest population densities within the Central West and Centroc regions.

Figure 3.14: Number of Residential Building Approvals by LGA, 2009-10



Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a)

3.5 Major Projects

The building approvals data does not provide a full overview of investment in the Central West and Centroc regions as it excludes major resource and infrastructure projects. Major investment and infrastructure projects within the Central West and Centroc regions are outlined in **Table 3.14**. These projects represent over $5.1 billion in capital investment and will contribute to economic growth and development on a regional scale.

Major projects have a considerable impact on the economy. Firstly, during the construction phase, there is a significant boost to the local and regional economy from the construction activity and initial investments. Secondly, many of these projects will act as catalysts for further economic activity after they are completed. The direct impact on the local economy from construction activity will not automatically equal the total capital expenditure because many of the materials and equipment will be purchased from outside the regional economy. Additionally, capital investment in major projects does not equal gross regional product (GRP), as GRP represents only the value-added component of the economic activity locally.

Table 3.14: Major Investment and Infrastructure Projects

Project Name	Value ($M)	Location	Project Status
Bathurst Base Hospital	$103	Bathurst	Completed 2010
Cadia East Project (Newcrest Mining Limited)	$2,100	Cabonne & Blayney	Approved in 2010
Orange General Hospital & associated health services	$290	Orange	Completed in April 2011
Bulky Goods Precinct	$21	Bathurst	Under construction
Manildra to Parkes Power Line Upgrade	$30	Parkes	Underway
Broken Hill to Parkes Rail Upgrade	$21	Parkes	Underway
Parkes Garden Estate	$110	Parkes	Approved
Lake Cargelligo to Merri-Abba Water Pipeline	$19	Lachlan	Tendering
North Parkes Mine Pre-Feasibility Study	$90	Parkes	Due for completion in 2013
Newcrest Mining Remote Management Centre	$30	Orange	Due for completion in 2011
Kelso Intermodal Terminal	$100	Bathurst	Approved
Delta Mallee Project	$250	Lachlan & Forbes	Trial Commenced March 2010
Emirates Wolgan Valley Resort	$125	Lithgow	Completed 2009
Black Springs Wind Farm	$50	Oberon	Approved
Taralga Wind Farm	$320	Upper Lachlan	Approved
Crookwell I Wind Farm	$20	Upper Lachlan	Installed
Crookwell II Wind Farm	$230	Upper Lachlan	Approved (under construction)
Gunning Wind Farm	$110	Upper Lachlan	Approved (under construction)
Gullen Range Wind Farm	$420	Upper Lachlan	Approved (under construction)
Wellington 1 Power Station	$700	Wellington	Approved

Source: RDA Central West

3.6 Schools and Healthcare Facilities

Schools and healthcare facilities are important social infrastructure that provides quality of life, which can assist economic development. Both Central West and Centroc regions have well established social infrastructure including large number of education providers (see **Appendix G**), public and private hospitals, medical specialist services, mental health facilities, nursing homes, aged care facilities, sporting and cultural facilities. The regions are well serviced by public hospitals, many of which have strong ties with educational institutions and several of which offer curriculum tailored to meet local demand for healthcare services. These include:

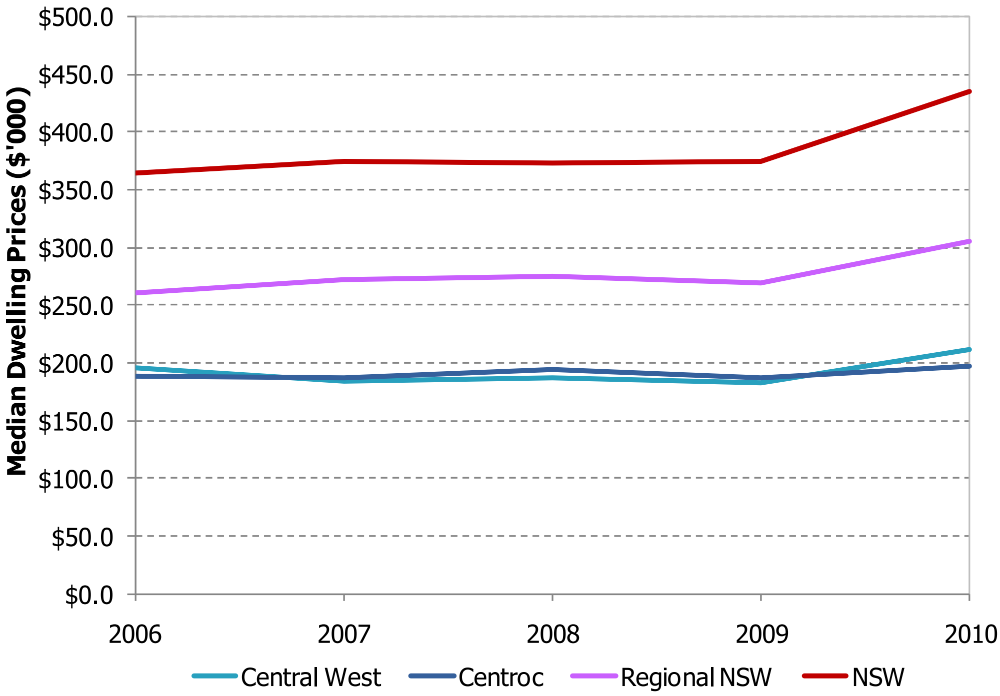
- Orange General Hospital;
- Bathurst Base Hospital;
- Boorowa District Hospital;
- Young District Hospital;
- Mercy Care Hospital (Young);
- Forbes District Hospital;
- Lithgow Hospital;
- Blayney District Hospital;
- Cowra District Hospital;
- Oberon Hospital;
- Wellington District Hospital;
- Parkes District Hospital; and
- Murrumburah-Harden District Hospital.

3.7 Residential Dwelling Sale Prices

Based on the dwelling sale price estimates provided by the NSW Department of Housing, the median dwelling price in the Central West and Centroc regions was around $211,100 and $197,400 respectively during the June Quarter 2010. Over the past year, the dwelling prices in the Central West region increased by 15.7%, while the Centroc region experienced relatively lower positive growth of 5.6% during the same period. The increase in the former is largely due to the strong growth in Bland.

As indicated in **Figure 3.15**, it is relatively cheaper to buy a residential dwelling in both the Central West and the Centroc regions when compared with regional NSW and the State. During the past five years, the median dwelling prices in the Central West and the Centroc regions have increased at an average annual rate of 2.2% and 1.3% respectively, considerably below both the regional NSW (4.2%) and the State (4.7%) averages. This reflects the lower population growth in the regions.

Figure 3.15: Median Dwelling Prices, 2006-10



Notes: Figures as at June each year.
Source: NSW Department of Housing (2010)

As at June 2010, Bathurst recorded the highest cost of housing (in the Central West and Centroc regions) with median dwelling prices of nearly $300,000, followed by Orange and Cabonne. The higher dwelling prices are associated with a growing housing demand in the major towns as a result of higher population growth. On the other hand, it is considerably cheaper to buy residential dwellings within the more rural LGAs which record lower demand for housing. Employment opportunities also have a significant impact on housing prices with the establishment of major businesses in a small area having a significant boost on prices and the closure of major employers resulting in a decline. As an example, the closure of the abattoir in Young, a major local employer, had an impact on the demand for housing in the area.

Table 3.15: Median Dwelling Prices ($'000) by LGA, 2006-10

Area	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bathurst	$258.0	$245.5	$269.0	$260.0	$297.5
Bland	$150.0	$90.0	$119.3	$103.8	$181.5
Blayney	$225.0	$181.0	$181.3	$225.0	$220.0
Boorowa	$145.0	$190.0	$247.5	$150.0	$172.5
Cabonne	$194.5	$178.0	$175.0	$191.3	$266.8
Cowra	$207.5	$185.0	$171.0	$180.0	$175.0
Forbes	$150.0	$150.0	$175.5	$155.0	$185.8
Harden	$133.2	$135.0	$92.8	$150.0	$154.8
Lachlan	$88.0	$131.0	$115.0	$65.0	$90.0

Lithgow	$193.5	$195.0	$200.0	$192.5	$221.5
Oberon	$325.0	$227.5	$182.5	$209.0	$230.0
Orange	$264.0	$270.0	$275.0	$260.0	$290.0
Parkes	$176.5	$190.0	$180.0	$200.0	$185.0
Upper Lachlan	$215.0	$235.0	$310.0	$261.0	$165.0
Weddin	$121.5	$165.0	$200.0	$148.0	$130.0
Wellington	$130.0	$120.0	$155.0	$152.5	$155.0
Young	$186.0	$201.0	$186.0	$191.5	$219.3
Central West	**$196.1**	**$184.0**	**$187.0**	**$182.5**	**$211.1**
Centroc	**$188.3**	**$187.4**	**$194.7**	**$186.9**	**$197.4**
Regional NSW	$260.0	$272.0	$275.0	$270.0	$305.0
NSW	$365.0	$375.0	$373.0	$375.0	$435.0

Notes: Figures as at June each year
Source: NSW Department of Housing (2010)

3.8 Tourism

3.8.1 Tourism Visitation

As indicated in **Table 3.16**, the Central West region attracted an average of approximately 3 million domestic visitors each year between 2005-2010 with over 60% comprising overnight visitors and the remainder encompassing day-trippers. The Centroc region recorded an average of over 3.4 million visitors during the same period.

Bathurst and Orange attracted a relatively higher number of domestic overnight and day-trip visitors compared to other LGAs within the regions. These two regional town centres account for over 40% of the total domestic visitation to both the Central West and Centroc regions.

Table 3.16: Domestic Visitation by LGA, Annual Average for 2005-2010

Area	Visitor Nights ('000)	Average Length of Stay	Overnight Visitors ('000)	Day-Trippers ('000)	Total Visitors ('000)
Bathurst	783	2.6	302	523	825
Bland	175	3.0	59	38	97
Blayney	48	2.2	22	48	70
Boorowa	31	2.6	12	32	44
Cabonne	91	2.5	36	53	89
Cowra	283	2.4	118	109	227
Forbes	147	2.6	57	51	108
Harden	35	2.3	15	26	41
Lachlan	104	3.0	35	40	75
Lithgow	255	2.3	110	289	399
Oberon	128	2.4	54	80	134
Orange	588	2.5	237	457	694
Parkes	229	2.2	103	125	228
Upper Lachlan	132	2.4	56	76	132
Weddin	51	2.6	20	22	42
Wellington	145	2.3	63	76	139
Young	159	2.3	70	123	193
Central West	**2,881**	**2.5**	**1,152**	**1,834**	**2,986**
Centroc	**3,208**	**2.5**	**1,308**	**2,129**	**3,437**

Source: Tourism Research Australia (2011)

The major purposes of domestic overnight visits to the regions include holidaying and visiting friends and relatives. The domestic overnight visitation profiles differ considerably across the 17 LGAs. For instance, nearly two thirds of the domestic overnight visitors to Boorowa and Weddin travel to visit friends and family. On the other hand, Lachlan and Orange have over a quarter of their respective domestic overnight visitation attributable to business travel whereas Oberon's visitation is focused on holiday and leisure purposes. A detailed 'purpose of visit' breakdown for each of the 17 member LGAs is provided in **Table 3.17.**

Table 3.17: Purpose of Visit – Domestic Overnight Visitors by LGA, Annual Average for 2005-2010

Area	Holiday	Visiting Friends & Relatives	Business	Other	Purpose Unknown
Bathurst	40.7%	34.6%	16.6%	7.9%	0.2%
Bland	35.3%	34.5%	15.0%	14.4%	0.8%
Blayney	32.6%	43.4%	20.2%	2.3%	1.6%
Boorowa	24.3%	66.2%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%
Cabonne	29.4%	54.1%	5.0%	9.2%	2.3%
Cowra	48.6%	34.1%	11.0%	4.9%	1.4%
Forbes	33.4%	35.5%	14.2%	14.0%	2.9%
Harden	37.5%	45.5%	13.6%	3.4%	0.0%
Lachlan	23.7%	37.0%	33.6%	5.7%	0.0%
Lithgow	46.7%	30.2%	17.9%	4.5%	0.7%
Oberon	68.5%	21.3%	8.0%	2.2%	0.0%
Orange	24.5%	41.0%	25.1%	9.2%	0.2%
Parkes	32.3%	38.8%	15.2%	12.4%	1.3%
Upper Lachlan	46.7%	37.0%	13.0%	3.3%	0.0%
Weddin	23.3%	65.0%	8.3%	1.7%	1.7%
Wellington	43.7%	32.0%	17.2%	6.1%	1.1%
Young	33.6%	46.5%	16.0%	2.9%	1.0%

Source: Tourism Research Australia (2011)

3.8.2 Events and Festivals

The Central West and Centroc regions have a strong tourism sector attracting hundreds of thousands of domestic and international tourists every year. Each LGA within the region boasts their own unique local attractions with some of the key attractors to the region including:

- **Heritage Towns:** The Central West and Centroc regions are well known for their historical towns which include a relaxed atmosphere with heritage buildings, parks, gardens and cafes.
- **Wineries:** The Central West and Centroc regions are well known for their wineries and vineyards, with over 35 cellar doors located around Orange and a few located in and around Bathurst, Cowra and Forbes.
- **Caves:** The region is home to a number of magnificent limestone caves including the Wellington Caves and the Jenolan Caves. The world heritage listed Jenolan Caves attract approximately a quarter million visitors each year, more than any other tourist attraction in rural NSW. Jenolan Caves' conference and function centres are very popular with metropolitan businesses due to their proximity to Sydney.
- **National Parks:** Both Central West and Centroc regions are home to a number of beautiful national parks including Wollemi, Gardens of Stone, Turon, Marrangaroo, Blue Mountains, Goobang, Nangar and Weddin, offering spectacular views, natural flora and fauna and adventurous bushwalking tracks.
- **Recreation** Activities: The region is a popular destination for visitors looking to get out of the city and undertake recreational activities such as hiking, bushwalking, fishing, water sports and driving.
- **Events**: The regions host a large number of festivals throughout the year, attracting tens of thousands of visitors. Festivals range from events showcasing food and wine, music, art, culture and primary production. Some of the major regional events held in the regions include, (albeit not limited to) Bathurst's racing events, Parkes' Elvis Festival, Grenfell's Henry Lawson Festival, Orange Food and Wine Weeks, Lithgow's

Ironfest, Boorowa's Irish Woolfest, Yeoval's Mulga Bill and Tullamore's Irish Festivals. The region is also the home of the annual Australian National Field Days.

4. LGA Snap Shots

4.1 Bathurst

Bathurst is one of the seven evocities in NSW. A key regional centre in the Central West, it provides a range of administrative, commercial, educational and recreational services for the wider region. Bathurst is the largest LGA in the region and represents over one-fifth of both the Central West and Centroc economies. When compared with the remaining member LGAs, Bathurst has the highest proportion (54.4%) of tertiary qualified individuals. Further, most of the LGA's key socio-economic indicators have experienced positive growth over the past year including population and employment. Bathurst has recorded the second highest population growth in the region of 1.6% during 2009-10.

While Bathurst's economic output is largely driven by the manufacturing sector, the key industry employers include the education & training, health care & social assistance and retail trade sectors. The Bathurst LGA also has a strong business presence within the agriculture, rental, hiring and real estate services, and construction sectors. Major companies located within the LGA include, Devro, Simplot and Mars.

Table 4.1: Key Indicators, Bathurst

Statistic	Period	Indicator	Ann Growth	% of Central West	% of Centroc
Population	June 2010	39,915	1.6%	22.0%	19.0%
Labour Force	June 2010	21,510	7.2%	22.4%	19.5%
Employment	June 2010	20,456	6.9%	22.5%	19.6%
Unemployment Rate	June 2010	4.9%	0.3ppt	n/a	n/a
GRP ($'M)	2009-10	$1,706.3	1.4%	24.0%	21.2%
New Building Approvals ($'M)	2009-10	$69.6	61.1%	17.5%	16.7%
Key Industry Sectors					
Key GRP Contributing Sectors	• Manufacturing (13.7%); • Public Administration and Safety (11.6%); and • Education and Training (10.4%); and • Health Care and Social Services (9.1%).				
Key Employers	• Education and Training (12.8%); • Health Care and Social Assistance (12.5%); • Retail Trade (11.9%); and • Manufacturing (10.1%).				

Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a), ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

4.2 Bland

The Bland LGA contributes less than 4% of the total economic output of the Central West region. The LGA has a relatively lower unemployment rate compared to the remaining LGAs within the Central West region. Bland experienced slight growth in its GRP during 2009-10, attributable to growth in mining sector output.

The Bland economy is primarily agricultural in nature with nearly 60% of the businesses within the area being agriculture-based and accounting for around 20% of employment. Major business entities within Bland include Barrick Gold, IGA Supermarkets and Pace Farm.

Table 4.2: Key Indicators, Bland

Statistic	Period	Indicator	Ann Growth	% of Central West	% of Centroc
Population	June 2010	6,410	0.2%	3.5%	--
Labour Force	June 2010	3,676	10.3%	3.8%	--
Employment	June 2010	3,551	10.2%	3.9%	--
Unemployment Rate	June 2010	3.4%	0.1ppt	n/a	n/a
GRP ($'M)	2009-10	$260.7	0.8%	3.7%	--
New Building Approvals ($'M)	2009-10	$12.5	197.6%	3.3%	--
Key Industry Sectors					
Key GRP Contributing Sectors	• Mining (30.9%); and • Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (17.3%).				
Key Employers	• Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (21.1%); • Retail Trade (10.5%); and • Mining (9.4%).				

Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a), ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

4.3 Blayney

The Blayney LGA makes up around 2.5% of both the Central West and Centroc regional economies. The agricultural and manufacturing sectors are the two dominant sectors within the Blayney LGA driving its economic output, employment and businesses. The LGA is home to Blayney Sea-Link (a major cold storage operation), with other major companies located in Blayney including Newcrest/Cadia Mining, Linfox and Nestle.

Over the past year, the LGA has experienced positive growth in most of the key economic indicators. The economy has remained relatively strong during 2009-10, with growth of 0.5%. Further, the value of buildings approved within the Blayney LGA declined by 22.4% during 2009-10.

Table 4.3: Key Indicators, Blayney

Statistic	Period	Indicator	Ann Growth	% of Central West	% of Centroc
Population	June 2010	7,259	1.2%	4.0%	3.4%
Labour Force	June 2010	3,857	8.2%	4.0%	3.5%
Employment	June 2010	3,695	7.9%	4.1%	3.5%
Unemployment Rate	June 2010	4.2%	0.3ppt	n/a	n/a
GRP ($'M)	2009-10	$195.5	0.5%	2.8%	2.4%
New Building Approvals ($'M)	2009-10	$13.9	-22.8%	3.7%	3.3%
Key Industry Sectors					
Key GRP Contributing Sectors	• Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (15.8%); and • Manufacturing (15.6%).				
Key Employers	• Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (16.3%); and • Manufacturing (12.2%).				

Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a), ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

4.4 Boorowa

The Boorowa LGA is primarily agriculture-based and represents around 1% of the Centroc economy. The key sectors driving the LGA's economic output include agriculture, public administration & safety and education & training. The Boorowa economy recorded a decline in 2009-10, largely associated with the decrease in agriculture sector output. Agriculture, education and health industries jointly account for over 40% of the LGA's employment. Major employers within the LGA include Boorowa Hospital, the Boorowa Central School and the Boorowa Council.

Table 4.4: Key Indicators, Boorowa

Statistic	Period	Indicator	Ann Growth	% of Central West	% of Centroc
Population	June 2010	2,478	1.1%	--	1.2%
Labour Force	June 2010	1,279	0.5%	--	1.2%
Employment	June 2010	1,224	-0.5%	--	1.2%
Unemployment Rate	June 2010	4.3%	1.0ppt	n/a	n/a
GRP ($'M)	2009-10	$86.3	-1.1%	--	1.1%
New Building Approvals ($'M)	2009-10	$2.9	38.1%	--	0.7%
Key Industry Sectors					
Key GRP Contributing Sectors	• Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (46.4%); • Public Administration and Safety (6.4%); and • Education and Training (6.4%).				
Key Employers	• Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (39.8%); • Public Administration and Safety (9.4%); and • Education and Training (9.0%).				

Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a), ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

4.5 Cabonne

The Cabonne LGA accounts for around 5% of the total economic output of the Central West and Centroc regions. Most of the LGA's socio-economic indicators have recorded positive growth over the past year. The economy recorded marginal GRP growth with the decline in the agricultural sector offset by growth in mining.

The key employing sectors within the Cabonne LGA are agriculture, manufacturing and health care & social assistance, which are jointly responsible for over half of the employment within the LGA. The agricultural sector accounts for over 50% of the total businesses within the LGA, with several value adding operations to agriculture including the Manildra Flour Mill, Macsmith Canola Mill (MSM) and Billimari Olive Processing Pty Ltd. located within the region. The LGA is also home to the Gelato Ingredients Manufacturers of Australia (GIMA), a manufacturer of gelato ingredients located in the township of Molong and Newcrest/Cadia Mining.

Table 4.5: Key Indicators, Cabonne

Statistic	Period	Indicator	Ann Growth	% of Central West	% of Centroc
Population	June 2010	13,351	0.9%	7.4%	6.3%
Labour Force	June 2010	7,341	6.8%	7.7%	6.7%
Employment	June 2010	7,040	6.6%	7.7%	6.7%
Unemployment Rate	June 2010	4.1%	0.2ppt	n/a	n/a
GRP ($'M)	2009-10	$406.9	0.2%	5.7%	5.0%
New Building Approvals ($'M)	2009-10	$32.2	34.7%	8.5%	7.7%
Key Industry Sectors					
Key GRP Contributing Sectors	• Mining (23.0%); • Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (22.0%); and • Manufacturing (12.1%).				
Key Employers	• Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (26.3%); • Manufacturing (11.0%); and • Health Care and Social Assistance (10.5%).				

Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a), ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

4.6 Cowra

The economic output of the Cowra LGA represents 5.6% of the Central West region's GRP and 4.9% of the Centroc economy. Key economic indicators recorded positive growth for the Cowra LGA. The LGA's unemployment rate increased by 0.5ppt over the past years, culminating in an unemployment rate of 6.5% in June 2010, considerably above regional averages.

Overall, the Cowra economy is largely driven by the agriculture sector, acting as one of the key industry contributors to GRP, employment and business activity. Besides agriculture, other important industries for the LGA include manufacturing, retail trade and health care & social assistance. Major businesses within the LGA are Cowra Abattoir Ltd, Sarah Jane Furniture, Windsor Farm Foods, Geronimo Farm Equipment, PG Aviation and J&D Lazarou Cabinet and Joinery.

Table 4.6: Key Indicators, Cowra

Statistic	Period	Indicator	Ann Growth	% of Central West	% of Centroc
Population	June 2010	12,957	0.2%	7.1%	6.2%
Labour Force	June 2010	6,662	8.6%	6.9%	6.0%
Employment	June 2010	6,229	8.0%	6.8%	6.0%
Unemployment Rate	June 2010	6.5%	0.5ppt	n/a	n/a
GRP ($'M)	2009-10	$396.7	0.9%	5.6%	4.9%
New Building Approvals ($'M)	2009-10	$7.4	34.5%	2.0%	1.8%
Key Industry Sectors					
Key GRP Contributing Sectors	• Manufacturing (15.5%); and • Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (12.3%).				
Key Employers	• Retail Trade (12.8%); • Health Care and Social Assistance (12.1%); and • Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (12.0%).				

Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a), ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

4.7 Forbes

The Forbes economy represents less than 5% of both the Central West and Centroc regional economies. The LGA's economic output and employment are largely driven by the agriculture and health care sectors, together accounting for approximately a quarter of its GRP in 2009-10 and employment in the June Quarter 2010.

The Forbes LGA recorded positive growth for most of its key socio-economic determinants over the past year, including the labour force increasing at an annual rate of 9.0% during 2009-10. The LGA experienced growth in its GRP by 0.7% during 2009-10 (owing to growth in the retail and health sector output), with the value of its building approvals declining by approximately 60%. Major businesses within the LGA include the Central West Livestock Exchange and Superbee.

Table 4.7: Key Indicators, Forbes

Statistic	Period	Indicator	Ann Growth	% of Central West	% of Centroc
Population	June 2010	9,748	0.1%	5.4%	4.6%
Labour Force	June 2010	5,118	9.0%	5.3%	4.6%
Employment	June 2010	4,857	8.8%	5.3%	4.7%
Unemployment Rate	June 2010	5.1%	0.2ppt	n/a	n/a
GRP ($'M)	2009-10	$288.5	0.7%	4.1%	3.6%
New Building Approvals ($'M)	2009-10	$9.8	-57.1%	2.6%	2.3%
Key Industry Sectors					
Key GRP Contributing Sectors	• Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (14.2%); • Health Care and Social Assistance (10.7%); and • Manufacturing (8.5%).				
Key Employers	• Health Care and Social Assistance (14.3%); • Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (13.6%); and • Retail Trade (10.8%).				

Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a), ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

4.8 Harden

The Harden LGA contributed approximately 1.5% of the Centroc region's total economic output during 2009-10. The LGA experienced positive growth for most of its key socio-economic determinants over the past year, with the value of building approvals having increased by more than 15 times over 2009-10. The increase is primarily attributable to the non-residential building approvals. GRP declined marginally during 2009-10, largely due to a decline in agricultural output.

The key sectors driving Harden's economic output include agriculture and transport, postal & warehousing. The agricultural sector represents approximately half of the total businesses within the LGA and accounts for more than a quarter of its employment. Major Businesses within the LGA include Maddens Transport, Romani Pastoral and Foodworks.

Table 4.8: Key Indicators, Harden

Statistic	Period	Indicator	Ann Growth	% of Central West	% of Centroc
Population	June 2010	3,669	1.4%	--	1.7%
Labour Force	June 2010	1,982	1.1%	--	1.8%
Employment	June 2010	1,873	0.6%	--	1.8%
Unemployment Rate	June 2010	5.5%	0.5ppt	n/a	n/a
GRP ($'M)	2009-10	$114.9	-0.3%	--	1.4%
New Building Approvals ($'M)	2009-10	$4.2	1,300.0%	--	1.0%
Key Industry Sectors					
Key GRP Contributing Sectors	• Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (35.6%); and • Transport, Postal and Warehousing (10.3%).				
Key Employers	• Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (26.8%); • Health Care and Social Assistance (9.7%); and • Transport, Postal and Warehousing (9.4%).				

Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a), ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

4.9 Lachlan

Essentially agriculture based, the Lachlan LGA accounts for a little over 2.5% of the total economic output produced within both the Central West and Centroc regions during 2009-10. Although the LGA recorded positive growth for most of the key economic indicators over the last year, its GRP declined marginally during 2009-10. Besides agriculture, other major sectors driving the Lachlan economy include public administration & safety, education & training and health care & social assistance.

Table 4.9: Key Indicators, Lachlan

Statistic	Period	Indicator	Ann Growth	% of Central West	% of Centroc
Population	June 2010	6,844	-0.3%	3.8%	3.3%
Labour Force	June 2010	3,786	8.2%	3.9%	3.4%
Employment	June 2010	3,574	7.5%	3.9%	3.4%
Unemployment Rate	June 2010	5.6%	0.6ppt	n/a	n/a
GRP ($'M)	2009-10	$202.2	-0.1%	2.8%	2.5%
New Building Approvals ($'M)	2009-10	$9.6	500.0%	2.5%	2.3%
Key Industry Sectors					
Key GRP Contributing Sectors	• Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (25.0%); and • Public Administration and Safety (10.5%).				
Key Employers	• Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (24.5%); • Education and Training (11.5%); and • Health Care and Social Assistance (11.2%).				

Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a), ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

4.10 Lithgow

The Lithgow LGA accounts for more than one-tenth of the Central West and Centroc regional economies. Over the past year, the LGA recorded a considerable increase in its total labour force representing 8.1% annual growth. During the same period, the LGA's employment figures increased by 7.5%, marginally below the labour force annual growth rate and thus resulting in an increase of 0.5ppt in the unemployment rate.

The Lithgow LGA's economic output and employment is predominantly driven by the mining sector which accounts for over one-third of the LGA's GRP and more than one-tenth of its total employment. Other sectors driving the LGA's employment include the health care & social assistance and retail trade sectors. Major companies that have a presence in Lithgow include Centennial Coal, Delta Electricty, Thales, Ferrero, Emirates Wolgan Valley, Lithgow District Hospital and Notre Dame Rural Medical campus.

Table 4.10: Key Indicators, Lithgow

Statistic	Period	Indicator	Ann Growth	% of Central West	% of Centroc
Population	June 2010	21,094	0.6%	11.6%	10.0%
Labour Force	June 2010	10,545	8.1%	11.0%	9.6%
Employment	June 2010	9,849	7.5%	10.8%	9.4%
Unemployment Rate	June 2010	6.6%	0.5ppt	n/a	n/a
GRP ($'M)	2009-10	$1,115.8	2.0%	15.7%	13.8%
New Building Approvals ($'M)	2009-10	$48.1	66.4%	12.7%	11.5%
Key Industry Sectors					
Key GRP Contributing Sectors	• Mining (36.2%); and • Electricity, Gas and Water Supply Services (11.8%).				
Key Employers	• Mining (12.8%); • Health Care and Social Assistance (10.9%); and • Retail Trade (10.3%).				

Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a), ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

4.11 Oberon

The Oberon LGA's economic output is approximately 3% of the total economic output produced within the Central West and Centroc regions. Over the past year, the LGA witnessed a 9.5% increase in both the labour force and overall employment figures, keeping the unemployment rate constant at 3.0% during 2009-10, considerably below the Central West and Centroc averages. The Oberon economy recorded 0.6% increase in its GRP during 2009-10, attributable to the phenomenal increase in wholesale sector output. Also, the value of building approvals within the LGA more than doubled during 2009-10.

More than 40% of the businesses within the Oberon LGA fall within the agricultural sector, accounting for 13.9% of the LGA employment and 13.2% of its GRP. Besides agriculture, other key sectors driving the Oberon economy include health care and manufacturing. While the former is a major GRP contributor for the Oberon LGA, the latter is the largest employer within the area. Major businesses or entities operating within Oberon LGA include Borg Manufacturing timber mill, PBM Caprime and Oberon Correctional Centre.

Table 4.11: Key Indicators, Oberon

Statistic	Period	Indicator	Ann Growth	% of Central West	% of Centroc
Population	June 2010	5,438	1.0%	3.0%	2.6%
Labour Force	June 2010	3,067	9.5%	3.2%	2.8%
Employment	June 2010	2,975	9.5%	3.3%	2.8%
Unemployment Rate	June 2010	3.0%	0.0ppt	n/a	n/a
GRP ($'M)	2009-10	$229.2	0.6%	3.2%	2.8%
New Building Approvals ($'M)	2009-10	$10.3	102.0%	2.7%	2.5%
Key Industry Sectors					
Key GRP Contributing Sectors	• Manufacturing (33.0%); and • Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (13.2%).				
Key Employers	• Manufacturing (26.3%); and • Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (13.9%).				

Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a), ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

4.12 Orange

The Orange LGA, although considerably small in geographic size, represents nearly a quarter of the Central West economy and around one-fifth of the Centroc region's economic output. Orange is one of the seven evocities in NSW, with most of its key economic indicators recording positive growth over the previous year. The local economy recorded an estimated GRP of $1.6 billion in 2009-10, representing growth of 1.8% compared to the previous year. The growth is largely a result of the increase in Orange's mining sector output. Together with Young, Orange recorded the highest population growth 2009-10 at 1.8%.

Compared to most other LGAs within the Central West and Centroc regions, the Orange LGA has a diversified economy driven by key sectors including mining, health care, manufacturing, construction and retail trade. Major employers within the LGA include Electrolux, Pybar, Central West Linen Service, Jeff Hort Engineering and large public sector organisations including Orange General Hospital, Charles Sturt University and the Department of Primary Industries.

Table 4.12: Key Indicators, Orange

Statistic	Period	Indicator	Ann Growth	% of Central West	% of Centroc
Population	June 2010	39,329	1.8%	21.7%	18.7%
Labour Force	June 2010	20,422	7.7%	21.3%	18.5%
Employment	June 2010	19,503	7.7%	21.4%	18.7%
Unemployment Rate	June 2010	4.5%	0.0ppt	n/a	n/a
GRP ($'M)	2009-10	$1,623.6	1.8%	22.9%	20.1%
New Building Approvals ($'M)	2009-10	$130.4	67.0%	34.5%	31.2%
Key Industry Sectors					
Key GRP Contributing Sectors	• Mining (14.7%); • Health Care and Social Assistance (12.5%); • Public Administration and Safety (9.8%); and • Manufacturing (9.7%).				
Key Employers	• Health Care and Social Assistance (18.4%); and • Retail Trade (12.3%).				

Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a), ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

4.13 Parkes

The Parkes LGA's GRP represents approximately one-tenth of both the Central West and Centroc regions' economic output. The LGA has a strong mining sector with the Northparkes Mine attributing over 20% of the LGA's total economic output in 2009-10. The LGA witnessed positive growth in population, labour force, employment, the value of building approvals and economic output during the last year.

As indicated in **Table 4.13**, the key employers within the Parkes LGA include retail trade, health care and agriculture sectors, together accounting for more than a third of the LGA's total employment. Although the agricultural sector individually accounts for a little over 10% of employment, it is worth noting that it represents more than 40% of the businesses within the Parkes LGA, reflecting a higher presence of self employed farmers which may have been classified as sole-business entities during the Census 'business-count' survey in 2007.

The Parkes LGA has variety of businesses across various industry sectors such as mining, transport and logistics and agriculture. Major entities include Northparkes Mines, Sullivans Mining and Hardware, Silverton, Linfox, SCT Logistics, Transtank, Pacific International, CSIRO, Bosmac, Parkes Steel Products and Food Services Central.

Table 4.13: Key Indicators, Parkes

Statistic	Period	Indicator	Ann Growth	% of Central West	% of Centroc
Population	June 2010	15,192	1.0%	8.4%	7.2%
Labour Force	June 2010	7,967	7.7%	8.3%	7.2%
Employment	June 2010	7,481	6.8%	8.2%	7.2%
Unemployment Rate	June 2010	6.1%	0.8ppt	n/a	n/a
GRP ($'M)	2009-10	$567.9	1.2%	8.0%	7.0%
New Building Approvals ($'M)	2009-10	$27.0	114.3%	7.1%	6.5%
Key Industry Sectors					
Key GRP Contributing Sectors	• Mining (22.4%); • Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (9.6%); • Health Care and Social Assistance (8.3%); and • Public Administration and Safety (8.2%).				
Key Employers	• Retail Trade (12.8%); • Health Care and Social Assistance (12.8%); and • Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (10.7%).				

Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a), ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

4.14 Upper Lachlan

The Upper Lachlan LGA is responsible for producing less than 5% of the Centroc region's economic output. In 2009-10, the LGA's GRP declined by 1.3%, predominantly attributable to a decrease in agriculture output, which is the driver of the local economy. Other socio-economic indicators recording positive growth include population, labour force, employment, and value of building approvals. Although the LGA's unemployment rate has increased by 0.2ppt over the last year culminating in a rate of 3.8% in 2010, it is considerably lower compared to the remaining LGAs within the Centroc region.

More than two-thirds of the businesses within the LGA are agriculture-based, accounting for approximately 40% of the LGA's total employment (in June 2010) and GRP (during 2009-10). Agribusiness support services are also well represented in the LGA, with the major veterinary health and pharmaceutical company Virbac having a major production facility in Crookwell. Other keys sectors driving the Upper Lachlan LGA's GRP and employment are outlined in **Table 4.14**.

Table 4.14: Key Indicators, Upper Lachlan

Statistic	Period	Indicator	Ann Growth	% of Central West	% of Centroc
Population	June 2010	7,559	0.7%	--	3.6%
Labour Force	June 2010	4,158	1.1%	--	3.8%
Employment	June 2010	4,000	0.9%	--	3.8%
Unemployment Rate	June 2010	3.8%	0.2ppt	n/a	n/a
GRP ($'M)	2009-10	$254.6	-1.3%	--	3.2%
New Building Approvals ($'M)	2009-10	$12.5	197.6%	--	3.0%
Key Industry Sectors					
Key GRP Contributing Sectors	• Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (45.3%); and • Public Administration and Safety (7.1%).				
Key Employers	• Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (38.0%); • Public Administration and Safety (10.3%); and • Health Care and Social Assistance (8.3%).				

Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a), ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

4.15 Weddin

The Weddin LGA's economic output represents around 1.5% of the total GRP of both the Central West and the Centroc economies. As indicated in **Table 4.15**, the value of building approvals within the Weddin LGA almost tripled during 2009-10, primarily associated non-residential building approvals. The LGA's total GRP has declined over the past year by 1.1%, but the population has grown by 0.9%. The decline in GRP is primarily associated with a fall in the agriculture sector output.

Overall, the Weddin economy is primarily driven by the agriculture sector accounting for over two-thirds of the local businesses, and more than one-third of LGA's GRP and employment. Most of the businesses are family run farms, with several grain traders, manufacturers, logistics and retail businesses centred in and around the town of Grenfell.

Table 4.15: Key Indicators, Weddin

Statistic	Period	Indicator	Ann Growth	% of Central West	% of Centroc
Population	June 2010	3,780	0.9%	2.1%	1.8%
Labour Force	June 2010	1,949	8.3%	2.0%	1.8%
Employment	June 2010	1,873	7.8%	2.1%	1.8%
Unemployment Rate	June 2010	3.9%	0.4ppt	n/a	n/a
GRP ($'M)	2009-10	$109.7	-1.1%	1.5%	1.4%
New Building Approvals ($'M)	2009-10	$7.7	185.2%	2.0%	1.8%
Key Industry Sectors					
Key GRP Contributing Sectors	• Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (37.2%)				
Key Employers	• Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (34.8%)				

Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a), ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

4.16 Wellington

The Wellington economy corresponds to less than 2.5% of the Centroc region's total economic output. As indicated in **Table 4.16**, the LGA recorded an unemployment rate of 8.6% in the June Quarter 2010, representing a 0.4ppt increase compared to previous year, considerably higher than the Centroc average of 5.3%.

The Wellington LGA is primarily agricultural in nature, with the sector accounting for half of the LGA's businesses and a fifth of its GRP and employment. Apart from the agriculture sector, other key employment sectors within the Wellington LGA include health care & social assistance as well as education & training.

Table 4.16: Key Indicators, Wellington

Statistic	Period	Indicator	Ann Growth	% of Central West	% of Centroc
Population	June 2010	8,875	-0.2%	--	4.2%
Labour Force	June 2010	4,035	7.1%	--	3.7%
Employment	June 2010	3,688	6.6%	--	3.5%
Unemployment Rate	June 2010	8.6%	0.4ppt	n/a	n/a
GRP ($'M)	2009-10	$190.2	0.1%	--	2.4%
New Building Approvals ($'M)	2009-10	$7.2	453.8%	--	1.7%
Key Industry Sectors					
Key GRP Contributing Sectors	• Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (20.0%); • Public Administration and Safety (11.1%); and • Health Care and Social Assistance (10.2%).				
Key Employers	• Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (17.4%); • Health Care and Social Assistance (13.5%); and • Education and Training (10.8%).				

Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a), ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

4.17 Young

The Young LGA accounts for over 6% of the Centroc region's economic output. The main sectors driving the LGA's economic output include agriculture and manufacturing, jointly accounting for one-third of its GRP. Young's economy remained relatively strong during 2009-10 with its economic output growing at annual rate of approximately 1%. The GRP growth is associated with growth in industry sectors including manufacturing and transport sectors. Together with Orange, Young also experienced the highest rate of population growth at 1.8%.

On the other hand, the unemployment rate has increased by 1.6ppt over the past year owing to a considerable decline in employment figures. As indicated in **Table 4.17**, more than two-thirds of the LGA employment is attributable to the manufacturing, retail trade and health care sectors, reflecting the Young LGA's competitive strength in these sectors. Major companies located within the LGA are Australia Asia Mining, National Engineering and Hydrodec.

Table 4.17: Key Indicators, Young

Statistic	Period	Indicator	Ann Growth	% of Central West	% of Centroc
Population	June 2010	13,078	1.8%	--	6.2%
Labour Force	June 2010	6,573	-0.8%	--	6.0%
Employment	June 2010	6,080	-2.5%	--	5.8%
Unemployment Rate	June 2010	7.5%	1.6ppt	n/a	n/a
GRP ($'M)	2009-10	$572.0	0.9%	--	7.1%
New Building Approvals ($'M)	2009-10	$25.0	127.3%	--	6.0%
Key Industry Sectors					
Key GRP Contributing Sectors	• Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (16.3%); • Manufacturing (15.5%); and • Retail trade (8.8%).				
Key Employers	• Retail Trade (14.4%); • Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (13.8%); and • Health Care and Social Assistance (11.0%).				

Source: ABS Cat 8731.0 (2010a), ABS Cat 3218.0 (2011), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

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Appendix A: Demographic Profile

Table A.1: Historical & Projected Population, 2004-2031

Area	2004	2009	2010	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Bathurst	36,568	39,299	39,915	40,483	43,547	46,787	49,982	53,113
Bland	6,398	6,400	6,410	6,446	6,445	6,542	6,632	6,715
Blayney	6,660	7,173	7,259	7,377	7,913	8,485	8,974	9,621
Boorowa	2,405	2,450	2,478	2,487	2,691	2,788	2,882	3,119
Cabonne	12,622	13,233	13,351	13,467	14,071	14,701	15,358	15,924
Cowra	12,964	12,932	12,957	12,972	12,972	13,071	13,071	12,972
Forbes	9,786	9,734	9,748	9,735	9,726	9,817	9,678	9,636
Harden	3,725	3,620	3,669	3,581	3,481	3,382	3,282	3,083
Lachlan	7,179	6,865	6,844	6,798	6,723	6,432	6,234	5,918
Lithgow	20,538	20,959	21,094	21,234	21,938	22,555	23,077	23,375
Oberon	5,235	5,386	5,438	5,463	5,657	5,753	5,955	6,056
Orange	36,956	38,646	39,329	39,707	41,941	44,272	46,478	48,544
Parkes	14,874	15,037	15,192	15,132	15,373	15,617	15,863	16,002
Upper Lachlan	7,280	7,504	7,559	7,609	7,878	8,157	8,331	8,626
Weddin	3,783	3,747	3,780	3,714	3,529	3,444	3,257	3,169
Wellington	8,564	8,895	8,875	9,181	9,486	9,789	10,087	10,378
Young	12,110	12,848	13,078	13,133	13,860	14,507	15,286	15,982
Central West	**173,563**	**179,411**	**181,317**	**182,528**	**189,834**	**197,475**	**204,559**	**211,045**
Centroc	**201,249**	**208,328**	**210,566**	**212,073**	**220,787**	**229,556**	**237,795**	**245,519**
Regional NSW	*2,492,941*	*2,627,280*	*2,657,057*	*2,669,323*	*2,771,472*	*2,870,785*	*2,964,531*	*3,049,165*
NSW	*6,707,189*	*7,127,168*	*7,232,589*	*7,279,837*	*7,657,250*	*8,042,362*	*8,430,309*	*8,812,888*

Source: ABS Cat 6202.0 (2010b), NSW Department of Planning (2008), AEC*group*

Table A.2: Average Annual Historical & Projected Population Growth Rates, 2004-2031

Area	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Bathurst	1.2%	1.6%	0.6%	1.8%	2.1%	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%
Bland	-1.2%	0.2%	0.9%	-1.1%	1.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Blayney	1.4%	1.9%	1.4%	0.6%	2.2%	1.2%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%	1.4%
Boorowa	-0.4%	0.0%	-1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	1.1%	0.4%	1.6%	0.7%	0.7%	1.6%
Cabonne	0.9%	1.2%	0.5%	0.7%	1.4%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%
Cowra	0.0%	0.3%	-0.5%	-0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.2%
Forbes	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.3%	-0.1%
Harden	-0.1%	0.5%	-0.9%	-1.5%	-0.9%	1.4%	-2.4%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-1.2%
Lachlan	-1.6%	-1.4%	-1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.7%	-0.2%	-0.9%	-0.6%	-1.0%
Lithgow	-0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	1.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%
Oberon	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	1.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	0.3%
Orange	0.0%	0.4%	1.1%	1.7%	1.3%	1.8%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%
Parkes	-0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.1%	1.0%	-0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Upper Lachlan	-0.1%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%
Weddin	0.6%	-0.2%	-0.6%	-0.2%	-0.6%	0.9%	-1.7%	-1.0%	-0.5%	-1.1%	-0.5%
Wellington	-0.6%	-0.4%	-1.6%	4.8%	1.7%	-0.2%	3.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Young	1.3%	1.4%	0.6%	0.7%	2.0%	1.8%	0.4%	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%
Central West	**0.3%**	**0.6%**	**0.3%**	**1.0%**	**1.2%**	**1.1%**	**0.7%**	**0.8%**	**0.8%**	**0.7%**	**0.6%**
Centroc	**0.2%**	**0.6%**	**0.5%**	**0.8%**	**1.2%**	**1.1%**	**0.7%**	**0.8%**	**0.8%**	**0.7%**	**0.6%**
Regional NSW	*0.7%*	*0.9%*	*1.0%*	*1.4%*	*1.2%*	*1.1%*	*0.5%*	*0.8%*	*0.7%*	*0.6%*	*0.6%*
NSW	*0.7%*	*0.9%*	*1.3%*	*1.6%*	*1.6%*	*1.5%*	*0.7%*	*1.0%*	*1.0%*	*0.9%*	*0.9%*

Source: ABS Cat 6202.0 (2010b), NSW Department of Planning (2008), AEC*group*

Table A.3: Projected Population Age Distribution - Bathurst, 2011-2031

Age Bracket	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
0-14 years	19.2%	18.6%	18.3%	17.9%	17.5%
15-24 years	17.2%	16.2%	15.3%	14.8%	14.5%
25-34 years	12.1%	12.1%	11.6%	11.0%	10.4%
35-44 years	12.8%	12.3%	12.1%	12.0%	11.6%
45-54 years	13.3%	12.7%	12.3%	11.9%	11.7%
55-64 years	11.6%	12.0%	12.0%	11.6%	11.4%
65+ years	13.7%	16.1%	18.5%	20.9%	23.0%

Source: NSW Department of Planning (2008)

Table A.4: Projected Population Age Distribution - Bland, 2011-2031

Age Bracket	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
0-14 years	20.7%	19.8%	19.5%	19.3%	19.1%
15-24 years	9.5%	9.1%	8.3%	8.0%	7.7%
25-34 years	11.3%	11.5%	11.0%	10.7%	10.4%
35-44 years	12.5%	12.6%	12.6%	12.6%	12.3%
45-54 years	14.6%	13.3%	12.8%	12.6%	12.7%
55-64 years	13.8%	14.7%	14.7%	13.9%	13.3%
65+ years	17.4%	19.0%	21.0%	23.0%	24.5%

Source: NSW Department of Planning (2008)

Table A.5: Projected Population Age Distribution - Blayney, 2011-31

Age Bracket	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
0-14 years	21.0%	20.2%	19.7%	19.2%	18.8%
15-24 years	10.6%	10.0%	9.6%	9.1%	8.8%
25-34 years	9.7%	10.0%	9.8%	9.3%	8.8%
35-44 years	13.9%	12.8%	12.7%	12.9%	12.6%
45-54 years	14.4%	14.4%	13.7%	13.0%	12.9%
55-64 years	13.7%	14.0%	13.9%	14.0%	13.6%
65+ years	16.6%	18.6%	20.6%	22.5%	24.5%

Source: NSW Department of Planning (2008)

Table A.6: Projected Population Age Distribution - Boorowa, 2011-31

Age Bracket	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
0-14 years	18.9%	17.3%	17.8%	18.2%	18.2%
15-24 years	9.4%	9.3%	8.2%	7.9%	7.7%
25-34 years	8.6%	8.9%	9.1%	8.9%	8.6%
35-44 years	12.0%	12.0%	11.4%	11.7%	12.0%
45-54 years	15.5%	14.2%	13.2%	12.6%	12.4%
55-64 years	16.3%	16.0%	15.5%	14.5%	13.9%
65+ years	19.3%	22.2%	24.7%	26.2%	27.3%

Source: NSW Department of Planning (2008)

Table A.7: Projected Population Age Distribution - Cabonne, 2011-31

Age Bracket	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
0-14 years	20.0%	18.8%	18.1%	17.7%	17.5%
15-24 years	9.9%	9.2%	8.5%	8.0%	7.7%
25-34 years	10.0%	9.8%	9.6%	9.2%	8.7%
35-44 years	12.8%	12.8%	12.6%	12.6%	12.3%
45-54 years	15.5%	14.8%	14.0%	13.7%	13.6%
55-64 years	14.2%	14.7%	15.3%	14.8%	14.2%
65+ years	17.5%	19.9%	21.8%	24.1%	26.0%

Source: NSW Department of Planning (2008)

Table A.8: Projected Population Age Distribution - Cowra, 2011-31

Age Bracket	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
0-14 years	19.2%	18.0%	17.2%	16.7%	16.2%
15-24 years	10.5%	9.5%	8.6%	8.0%	7.7%
25-34 years	9.9%	9.8%	9.4%	8.9%	8.3%
35-44 years	12.1%	11.4%	11.2%	11.1%	10.8%
45-54 years	13.5%	13.2%	12.5%	11.9%	11.7%
55-64 years	14.7%	14.9%	15.0%	14.6%	14.1%
65+ years	20.1%	23.2%	26.0%	28.7%	31.3%

Source: NSW Department of Planning (2008)

Table A.9: Projected Population Age Distribution - Forbes, 2011-31

Age Bracket	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
0-14 years	20.4%	19.0%	18.4%	18.2%	18.0%
15-24 years	12.0%	11.7%	11.1%	10.5%	10.4%
25-34 years	10.2%	10.5%	10.5%	10.3%	10.0%
35-44 years	12.5%	11.8%	11.1%	11.2%	11.3%
45-54 years	13.6%	13.4%	13.0%	12.4%	11.8%
55-64 years	12.7%	12.8%	13.4%	13.1%	12.6%
65+ years	18.7%	20.8%	22.5%	24.3%	25.9%

Source: NSW Department of Planning (2008)

Table A.10: Projected Population Age Distribution - Harden, 2011-31

Age Bracket	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
0-14 years	18.6%	18.5%	18.8%	18.7%	18.4%
15-24 years	9.2%	8.8%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%
25-34 years	10.8%	10.8%	10.4%	10.4%	10.2%
35-44 years	11.7%	11.7%	11.6%	11.3%	11.7%
45-54 years	14.2%	13.4%	13.1%	12.8%	13.0%
55-64 years	15.0%	14.8%	14.9%	14.4%	13.7%
65+ years	20.6%	21.9%	22.9%	24.2%	24.8%

Source: NSW Department of Planning (2008)

Table A.11: Projected Population Age Distribution - Lachlan, 2011-31

Age Bracket	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
0-14 years	20.8%	19.8%	19.1%	18.6%	18.0%
15-24 years	10.4%	9.5%	8.8%	8.6%	8.5%
25-34 years	11.2%	10.9%	10.1%	9.8%	9.4%
35-44 years	11.6%	11.0%	10.9%	10.7%	10.5%
45-54 years	13.2%	12.4%	11.7%	11.4%	11.2%
55-64 years	13.8%	14.4%	14.2%	13.1%	12.7%
65+ years	18.9%	22.0%	25.1%	27.8%	29.8%

Source: NSW Department of Planning (2008)

Table A.12: Projected Population Age Distribution - Lithgow, 2011-31

Age Bracket	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
0-14 years	17.7%	16.7%	16.2%	15.8%	15.4%
15-24 years	11.4%	10.3%	9.2%	8.6%	8.3%
25-34 years	10.6%	10.7%	10.2%	9.5%	8.8%
35-44 years	12.9%	12.0%	11.4%	11.4%	11.1%
45-54 years	15.1%	14.0%	13.1%	12.3%	11.9%
55-64 years	14.4%	14.9%	15.4%	14.6%	14.0%
65+ years	17.9%	21.3%	24.4%	27.7%	30.4%

Source: NSW Department of Planning (2008)

Table A.13: Projected Population Age Distribution - Oberon, 2011-31

Age Bracket	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
0-14 years	19.1%	17.4%	16.8%	16.5%	16.1%
15-24 years	12.0%	11.5%	10.3%	9.4%	9.1%
25-34 years	10.2%	10.3%	10.0%	9.4%	8.8%
35-44 years	13.3%	11.9%	11.2%	11.2%	11.1%
45-54 years	13.5%	13.2%	12.9%	12.1%	11.5%
55-64 years	15.7%	15.0%	15.0%	14.9%	14.7%
65+ years	16.1%	20.7%	23.7%	26.6%	28.7%

Source: NSW Department of Planning (2008)

Table A.14: Projected Population Age Distribution - Orange, 2011-31

Age Bracket	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
0-14 years	20.7%	19.9%	19.5%	19.1%	18.6%
15-24 years	13.7%	12.9%	11.9%	11.3%	11.0%
25-34 years	12.5%	12.4%	12.0%	11.2%	10.5%
35-44 years	13.1%	12.4%	12.1%	12.0%	11.7%
45-54 years	12.9%	12.4%	12.1%	11.6%	11.4%
55-64 years	11.7%	12.0%	12.1%	11.7%	11.5%
65+ years	15.4%	17.9%	20.4%	23.0%	25.3%

Source: NSW Department of Planning (2008)

Table A.15: Projected Population Age Distribution - Parkes, 2011-31

Age Bracket	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
0-14 years	21.7%	20.8%	20.6%	20.3%	19.9%
15-24 years	10.9%	10.3%	9.5%	9.1%	8.9%
25-34 years	11.6%	11.9%	11.2%	10.7%	10.2%
35-44 years	12.4%	12.0%	12.3%	12.4%	12.1%
45-54 years	13.8%	12.9%	12.2%	11.8%	11.9%
55-64 years	12.2%	13.2%	13.3%	12.7%	12.1%
65+ years	17.4%	18.9%	20.8%	23.1%	24.8%

Source: NSW Department of Planning (2008)

Table A.16: Projected Population Age Distribution - Upper Lachlan, 2011-31

Age Bracket	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
0-14 years	18.3%	17.3%	17.2%	17.0%	16.8%
15-24 years	9.0%	8.2%	7.3%	6.9%	6.8%
25-34 years	7.9%	7.9%	7.7%	7.3%	7.0%
35-44 years	12.3%	11.4%	11.0%	11.1%	11.0%
45-54 years	16.2%	15.6%	14.2%	13.4%	13.3%
55-64 years	15.8%	16.4%	17.4%	16.9%	15.9%
65+ years	20.5%	23.2%	25.2%	27.3%	29.2%

Source: NSW Department of Planning (2008)

Table A.17: Projected Population Age Distribution - Weddin, 2011-31

Age Bracket	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
0-14 years	17.3%	17.0%	16.6%	16.5%	16.2%
15-24 years	8.2%	7.1%	6.5%	6.2%	6.2%
25-34 years	9.6%	9.6%	9.5%	9.0%	8.8%
35-44 years	11.3%	11.3%	11.2%	11.2%	11.0%
45-54 years	14.8%	13.9%	13.0%	12.7%	12.7%
55-64 years	15.9%	15.9%	15.7%	14.9%	14.6%
65+ years	22.8%	25.2%	27.5%	29.5%	30.5%

Source: NSW Department of Planning (2008)

Table A.18: Projected Population Age Distribution - Wellington, 2011-31

Age Bracket	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
0-14 years	19.9%	18.7%	18.4%	17.8%	17.3%
15-24 years	11.7%	11.3%	10.4%	9.9%	9.7%
25-34 years	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.5%	10.1%
35-44 years	12.1%	11.8%	11.4%	11.6%	11.6%
45-54 years	14.0%	12.8%	12.5%	12.1%	12.0%
55-64 years	13.4%	14.1%	14.3%	13.7%	13.4%
65+ years	18.3%	20.6%	22.2%	24.4%	25.9%

Source: NSW Department of Planning (2008)

Table A.19: Projected Population Age Distribution - Young, 2011-31

Age Bracket	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
0-14 years	21.7%	20.9%	20.4%	20.0%	19.6%
15-24 years	11.7%	11.2%	10.5%	10.0%	9.9%
25-34 years	11.5%	11.2%	10.9%	10.5%	10.0%
35-44 years	12.0%	11.6%	11.7%	11.5%	11.2%
45-54 years	13.0%	12.8%	11.9%	11.5%	11.4%
55-64 years	12.7%	12.3%	12.8%	12.7%	12.1%
65+ years	17.5%	20.0%	21.8%	23.8%	25.8%

Source: NSW Department of Planning (2008)

Appendix B: Education Profile

Table B.1: Education Qualification by Age - Bathurst, 2006

Qualification	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Postgraduate Degree	0.1%	1.5%	3.0%	4.4%	4.3%	2.3%	2.5%
Bachelor Degree	5.6%	20.0%	16.4%	15.1%	12.0%	8.8%	13.1%
Diploma (Advanced / Graduate)	2.3%	8.7%	12.1%	13.9%	14.0%	10.5%	10.2%
Certificate Level	21.8%	35.4%	32.7%	28.7%	25.3%	21.6%	28.5%
Total Qualified	29.9%	65.7%	64.3%	62.1%	55.5%	43.2%	54.4%
No Qualification	70.1%	34.3%	35.7%	37.9%	44.5%	56.8%	45.6%

Source: ABS Census (2007)

Table B.2: Education Qualification by Age - Bland, 2006

Qualification	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Postgraduate Degree	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%
Bachelor Degree	4.2%	16.5%	10.0%	7.6%	6.0%	6.1%	8.7%
Diploma (Advanced / Graduate)	3.3%	7.7%	8.0%	7.7%	8.4%	4.2%	6.8%
Certificate Level	21.6%	31.3%	29.4%	29.6%	24.7%	21.5%	27.7%
Total Qualified	29.2%	56.0%	48.1%	45.8%	39.2%	32.6%	43.8%
No Qualification	70.8%	44.0%	51.9%	54.2%	60.8%	67.4%	56.2%

Source: ABS Census (2007)

Table B.3: Education Qualification by Age - Blayney, 2006

Qualification	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Postgraduate Degree	0.0%	1.1%	1.6%	1.3%	2.4%	1.6%	1.5%
Bachelor Degree	2.9%	14.9%	9.6%	10.1%	8.6%	7.6%	9.2%
Diploma (Advanced / Graduate)	2.2%	9.3%	11.0%	11.8%	12.3%	9.0%	9.8%
Certificate Level	21.9%	33.0%	31.7%	27.4%	22.0%	20.3%	26.8%
Total Qualified	26.9%	58.2%	53.8%	50.6%	45.4%	38.5%	47.3%
No Qualification	73.1%	41.8%	46.2%	49.4%	54.6%	61.5%	52.7%

Source: ABS Census (2007)

Table B.4: Education Qualification by Age - Boorowa, 2006

Qualification	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Postgraduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.9%	0.2%	0.9%
Bachelor Degree	8.7%	11.2%	8.4%	9.6%	6.3%	5.8%	8.4%
Diploma (Advanced / Graduate)	2.0%	11.2%	9.1%	12.6%	9.5%	6.5%	9.2%
Certificate Level	21.2%	28.3%	36.7%	26.7%	24.4%	21.9%	27.7%
Total Qualified	32.0%	51.0%	54.5%	51.5%	42.4%	33.4%	46.3%
No Qualification	68.0%	49.0%	45.5%	48.5%	57.6%	66.6%	53.7%

Source: ABS Census (2007)

Table B.5: Education Qualification by Age - Cabonne, 2006

Qualification	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Postgraduate Degree	0.0%	1.8%	2.9%	3.2%	3.3%	1.4%	2.3%
Bachelor Degree	3.9%	14.7%	14.0%	14.2%	8.8%	7.9%	11.2%
Diploma (Advanced / Graduate)	2.2%	9.2%	11.3%	11.9%	13.2%	9.9%	10.5%
Certificate Level	23.7%	36.6%	32.9%	25.9%	23.3%	17.4%	27.3%
Total Qualified	29.7%	62.2%	61.0%	55.1%	48.6%	36.6%	51.4%
No Qualification	70.3%	37.8%	39.0%	44.9%	51.4%	63.4%	48.6%

Source: ABS Census (2007)

Table B.6: Education Qualification by Age - Cowra, 2006

Qualification	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Postgraduate Degree	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	2.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
Bachelor Degree	2.8%	11.7%	10.8%	10.0%	9.4%	6.1%	8.9%
Diploma (Advanced / Graduate)	1.5%	7.4%	10.4%	11.2%	9.2%	8.9%	9.0%
Certificate Level	23.2%	32.1%	27.5%	27.6%	23.6%	21.3%	27.0%
Total Qualified	27.5%	51.8%	49.6%	51.1%	43.5%	37.6%	46.0%
No Qualification	72.5%	48.2%	50.4%	48.9%	56.5%	62.4%	54.0%

Source: ABS Census (2007)

Table B.7: Education Qualification by Age - Forbes, 2006

Qualification	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Postgraduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	2.0%	2.1%	0.6%	1.0%
Bachelor Degree	4.4%	15.5%	9.0%	9.5%	6.4%	8.6%	9.3%
Diploma (Advanced / Graduate)	2.6%	7.5%	10.4%	12.2%	10.0%	8.7%	9.3%
Certificate Level	22.8%	35.6%	31.9%	29.2%	24.2%	19.8%	28.4%
Total Qualified	29.7%	58.7%	52.3%	52.8%	42.6%	37.6%	48.1%
No Qualification	70.3%	41.3%	47.7%	47.2%	57.4%	62.4%	51.9%

Source: ABS Census (2007)

Table B.8: Education Qualification by Age - Harden, 2006

Qualification	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Postgraduate Degree	0.0%	1.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.6%	0.9%	0.9%
Bachelor Degree	3.0%	13.5%	12.0%	6.9%	7.0%	6.1%	8.3%
Diploma (Advanced / Graduate)	3.7%	9.8%	11.8%	11.8%	8.0%	10.4%	10.2%
Certificate Level	24.0%	32.0%	30.5%	28.8%	19.3%	20.0%	26.5%
Total Qualified	30.7%	56.3%	56.1%	47.5%	35.9%	37.5%	45.9%
No Qualification	69.3%	43.8%	43.9%	52.5%	64.1%	62.5%	54.1%

Source: ABS Census (2007)

Table B.9: Education Qualification by Age - Lachlan, 2006

Qualification	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Postgraduate Degree	0.0%	0.6%	1.1%	0.4%	1.2%	0.9%	0.8%
Bachelor Degree	6.5%	17.9%	7.8%	5.8%	4.6%	4.6%	7.9%
Diploma (Advanced / Graduate)	3.6%	6.9%	10.1%	9.8%	10.2%	9.5%	9.1%
Certificate Level	21.8%	27.4%	26.4%	25.7%	19.5%	14.6%	23.4%
Total Qualified	31.6%	52.2%	45.5%	41.7%	35.9%	29.8%	41.1%
No Qualification	68.4%	47.8%	54.5%	58.3%	64.1%	70.2%	58.9%

Source: ABS Census (2007)

Table B.10: Education Qualification by Age - Lithgow, 2006

Qualification	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Postgraduate Degree	0.0%	0.6%	1.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.1%	1.1%
Bachelor Degree	2.5%	10.3%	7.3%	9.6%	7.2%	6.0%	7.5%
Diploma (Advanced / Graduate)	1.6%	7.3%	10.0%	11.4%	9.3%	7.5%	8.4%
Certificate Level	26.9%	39.7%	38.0%	31.9%	27.0%	25.4%	32.7%
Total Qualified	31.0%	57.8%	56.5%	54.6%	45.2%	39.9%	49.8%
No Qualification	69.0%	42.2%	43.5%	45.4%	54.8%	60.1%	50.2%

Source: ABS Census (2007)

Table B.11: Education Qualification by Age - Oberon, 2006

Qualification	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Postgraduate Degree	0.0%	1.7%	1.3%	3.0%	2.2%	2.5%	1.9%
Bachelor Degree	4.1%	13.6%	7.6%	8.6%	9.8%	9.8%	9.2%
Diploma (Advanced / Graduate)	1.6%	7.1%	8.2%	13.5%	9.2%	9.0%	8.5%
Certificate Level	29.6%	34.9%	35.6%	26.3%	21.0%	18.8%	28.5%
Total Qualified	35.5%	57.5%	52.6%	51.3%	42.2%	40.1%	48.1%
No Qualification	64.5%	42.5%	47.4%	48.7%	57.8%	59.9%	51.9%

Source: ABS Census (2007)

Table B.12: Education Qualification by Age - Orange, 2006

Qualification	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Postgraduate Degree	0.0%	1.9%	2.9%	3.9%	3.4%	1.2%	2.3%
Bachelor Degree	4.3%	17.3%	14.5%	14.8%	11.9%	8.0%	12.3%
Diploma (Advanced / Graduate)	3.7%	9.9%	11.5%	14.0%	12.8%	10.2%	10.8%
Certificate Level	25.3%	32.8%	28.9%	25.1%	23.6%	24.0%	28.1%
Total Qualified	33.6%	61.9%	57.7%	57.7%	51.7%	43.6%	53.5%
No Qualification	66.4%	38.1%	42.3%	42.3%	48.3%	56.4%	46.5%

Source: ABS Census (2007)

Table B.13: Education Qualification by Age - Parkes, 2006

Qualification	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Postgraduate Degree	0.0%	0.8%	1.3%	0.9%	1.2%	0.5%	0.8%
Bachelor Degree	4.4%	14.4%	9.4%	8.8%	6.9%	5.5%	8.5%
Diploma (Advanced / Graduate)	2.4%	6.9%	8.3%	9.9%	8.2%	7.3%	7.7%
Certificate Level	23.6%	36.2%	32.5%	28.8%	23.3%	22.5%	29.2%
Total Qualified	30.5%	58.1%	51.4%	48.5%	39.6%	35.8%	46.2%
No Qualification	69.5%	41.9%	48.6%	51.5%	60.4%	64.2%	53.8%

Source: ABS Census (2007)

Table B.14: Education Qualification by Age - Upper Lachlan, 2006

Qualification	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Postgraduate Degree	0.0%	1.3%	1.4%	2.6%	2.4%	2.2%	1.9%
Bachelor Degree	2.3%	14.8%	11.9%	12.7%	12.1%	6.7%	10.6%
Diploma (Advanced / Graduate)	4.7%	8.6%	10.9%	10.3%	10.5%	9.4%	9.9%
Certificate Level	25.6%	33.7%	30.4%	29.8%	23.5%	18.9%	27.4%
Total Qualified	32.6%	58.3%	54.6%	55.3%	48.5%	37.3%	49.8%
No Qualification	67.4%	41.7%	45.4%	44.7%	51.5%	62.7%	50.2%

Source: ABS Census (2007)

Table B.15. Education Qualification by Age - Weddin, 2006

Qualification	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Postgraduate Degree	0.0%	1.2%	0.9%	1.6%	1.7%	0.7%	1.1%
Bachelor Degree	1.8%	19.3%	11.1%	9.2%	6.2%	4.0%	8.4%
Diploma (Advanced / Graduate)	1.7%	9.5%	10.2%	13.6%	10.1%	6.1%	9.3%
Certificate Level	20.8%	26.2%	26.4%	26.1%	25.5%	22.8%	26.3%
Total Qualified	24.9%	55.5%	48.4%	50.3%	43.5%	33.8%	45.1%
No Qualification	75.1%	44.5%	51.6%	49.7%	56.5%	66.2%	54.9%

Source: ABS Census (2007)

Table B.16: Education Qualification by Age - Wellington, 2006

Qualification	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Postgraduate Degree	0.0%	0.7%	2.3%	1.0%	2.4%	0.7%	1.2%
Bachelor Degree	3.1%	16.6%	11.2%	10.1%	7.6%	6.1%	9.2%
Diploma (Advanced / Graduate)	1.5%	9.5%	9.6%	11.5%	10.5%	9.2%	9.3%
Certificate Level	23.3%	29.2%	29.5%	29.8%	24.8%	21.7%	27.4%
Total Qualified	28.1%	55.6%	52.4%	52.4%	45.3%	37.8%	47.1%
No Qualification	71.9%	44.4%	47.6%	47.6%	54.7%	62.2%	52.9%

Source: ABS Census (2007)

Table B.17: Education Qualification by Age - Young, 2006

Qualification	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Postgraduate Degree	0.0%	0.4%	1.7%	1.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.8%
Bachelor Degree	5.0%	14.1%	10.9%	9.3%	7.2%	6.0%	9.1%
Diploma (Advanced / Graduate)	2.2%	6.9%	7.9%	10.8%	10.4%	9.9%	8.7%
Certificate Level	22.1%	34.5%	30.3%	28.3%	25.2%	17.9%	27.5%
Total Qualified	29.1%	55.7%	50.6%	49.6%	44.2%	34.1%	46.2%
No Qualification	70.9%	44.3%	49.4%	50.4%	55.8%	65.9%	53.8%

Source: ABS Census (2007)

Appendix C: Industry GRP Contribution

Table C.1: GRP ($'M) by LGA, 2009-10

Industry	Bathurst	Bland	Blayney	Boorowa	Cabonne	Cowra	Forbes	Harden	Lachlan	Lithgow
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	$41.5	$38.0	$25.3	$33.0	$75.0	$39.5	$33.0	$33.3	$40.9	$12.4
Mining	$15.2	$67.8	$5.5	$1.0	$78.5	$6.1	$4.2	$4.2	$1.9	$348.7
Manufacturing	$189.0	$6.9	$24.9	$1.9	$41.3	$49.7	$19.8	$4.4	$9.9	$53.7
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	$84.2	$1.9	$6.8	$1.7	$5.7	$10.4	$8.4	$3.0	$8.7	$113.7
Construction	$105.2	$10.1	$14.0	$3.5	$16.5	$16.2	$17.8	$3.2	$7.2	$40.8
Wholesale trade	$50.0	$11.1	$12.2	$2.1	$12.9	$30.2	$19.0	$3.0	$11.6	$18.7
Retail trade	$90.5	$10.1	$5.8	$2.5	$8.4	$22.6	$14.1	$3.9	$8.4	$37.6
Accommodation and food services	$44.6	$5.1	$4.1	$1.8	$4.7	$10.3	$6.7	$1.8	$3.7	$23.8
Transport, postal and warehousing	$75.6	$14.0	$12.0	$1.7	$10.8	$15.8	$10.7	$9.6	$8.4	$40.7
Information media and telecommunications	$30.7	$1.0	$0.5	$0.4	$2.0	$3.7	$1.2	$0.0	$1.0	$4.9
Financial and insurance services	$46.2	$3.1	$3.0	$3.2	$2.4	$8.9	$8.8	$3.0	$3.9	$24.2
Rental, hiring and real estate services	$44.4	$1.5	$3.1	$1.8	$4.2	$8.5	$4.6	$1.9	$1.7	$15.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	$44.0	$3.5	$3.7	$1.1	$6.2	$9.6	$8.2	$1.6	$3.3	$17.2
Administrative and support services	$28.1	$2.1	$2.2	$1.0	$3.5	$6.0	$4.8	$1.8	$2.2	$18.4
Public administration and safety	$161.2	$15.7	$8.9	$4.6	$19.7	$22.0	$15.9	$5.7	$17.1	$78.0
Education and training	$144.3	$10.5	$11.2	$4.5	$18.6	$19.2	$19.2	$6.0	$15.4	$37.2
Health care and social assistance	$126.7	$9.8	$9.3	$3.2	$21.6	$28.7	$24.9	$5.1	$13.4	$52.9
Arts and recreation services	$13.9	$1.0	$2.0	$0.9	$1.8	$2.8	$1.1	$0.7	$0.8	$5.4
Other services	$49.2	$6.1	$5.3	$1.0	$6.7	$11.1	$10.2	$1.5	$3.8	$18.8
Ownership of Dwellings & General Government	$321.7	$41.5	$35.7	$15.2	$66.4	$75.3	$55.8	$21.3	$38.7	$153.1
GRP at Chain Volume	**$1,706.3**	**$260.7**	**$195.5**	**$86.3**	**$406.9**	**$396.7**	**$288.5**	**$114.9**	**$202.2**	**$1,115.8**

Note: GRP at chain volume prices.
Source: ABS Census (2007), ABS Cat 6202.0 (2010b), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

Table C.1: GRP ($'M) by LGA, 2009-10 - Continued

Industry	Oberon	Orange	Parkes	Upper Lachlan	Weddin	Wellington	Young
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	$24.9	$18.2	$45.4	$93.6	$32.6	$30.5	$77.2
Mining	$3.2	$196.6	$105.4	$0.0	$0.0	$3.9	$9.9
Manufacturing	$62.0	$129.2	$21.4	$8.7	$3.5	$7.2	$73.6
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	$5.0	$37.2	$13.6	$3.1	$1.9	$5.8	$9.8
Construction	$12.0	$89.4	$26.6	$12.4	$4.0	$13.9	$29.8
Wholesale trade	$6.3	$63.0	$20.3	$6.0	$4.0	$5.1	$27.7
Retail trade	$5.6	$83.4	$29.1	$8.8	$3.7	$7.5	$41.7
Accommodation and food services	$6.5	$33.2	$14.6	$4.7	$2.3	$6.8	$11.8
Transport, postal and warehousing	$12.8	$62.7	$32.4	$7.0	$6.3	$5.0	$19.6
Information media and telecommunications	$1.2	$17.2	$2.8	$2.9	$0.3	$0.8	$5.5
Financial and insurance services	$2.7	$54.2	$12.0	$3.9	$1.8	$1.9	$32.1
Rental, hiring and real estate services	$2.0	$33.2	$7.9	$2.0	$0.0	$3.0	$8.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	$3.4	$51.3	$9.3	$7.3	$1.8	$4.9	$17.0
Administrative and support services	$3.8	$21.0	$6.2	$2.2	$0.6	$2.4	$7.8
Public administration and safety	$15.2	$131.2	$38.8	$14.7	$7.4	$17.0	$22.9
Education and training	$8.9	$91.3	$27.3	$11.3	$7.4	$13.9	$26.6
Health care and social assistance	$6.0	$167.0	$38.9	$12.8	$6.0	$15.5	$38.5
Arts and recreation services	$2.4	$9.2	$2.8	$0.9	$1.0	$2.2	$1.8
Other services	$4.3	$48.4	$16.0	$4.3	$2.9	$5.0	$11.6
Ownership of Dwellings & General Government	$41.1	$286.5	$97.0	$47.9	$21.9	$37.9	$98.8
GRP at Chain Volume	**$229.2**	**$1,623.6**	**$567.9**	**$254.6**	**$109.7**	**$190.2**	**$572.0**

Note: GRP at chain volume prices.
Source: ABS Census (2007), ABS Cat 6202.0 (2010b), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

Table C.2: Industry Contributions to GRP by LGA, 2009-10

Industry	Bathurst	Bland	Blayney	Boorowa	Cabonne	Cowra	Forbes	Harden	Lachlan	Lithgow
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.0%	17.3%	15.8%	46.4%	22.0%	12.3%	14.2%	35.6%	25.0%	1.3%
Mining	1.1%	30.9%	3.5%	1.5%	23.0%	1.9%	1.8%	4.5%	1.2%	36.2%
Manufacturing	13.7%	3.2%	15.6%	2.7%	12.1%	15.5%	8.5%	4.7%	6.0%	5.6%
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	6.1%	0.8%	4.3%	2.4%	1.7%	3.2%	3.6%	3.2%	5.3%	11.8%
Construction	7.6%	4.6%	8.8%	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%	7.6%	3.4%	4.4%	4.2%
Wholesale trade	3.6%	5.1%	7.6%	3.0%	3.8%	9.4%	8.2%	3.2%	7.1%	1.9%
Retail trade	6.5%	4.6%	3.6%	3.6%	2.5%	7.0%	6.1%	4.1%	5.1%	3.9%
Accommodation and food services	3.2%	2.3%	2.6%	2.5%	1.4%	3.2%	2.9%	1.9%	2.3%	2.5%
Transport, postal and warehousing	5.5%	6.4%	7.5%	2.3%	3.2%	4.9%	4.6%	10.3%	5.1%	4.2%
Information media and telecommunications	2.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%
Financial and insurance services	3.3%	1.4%	1.8%	4.5%	0.7%	2.8%	3.8%	3.2%	2.4%	2.5%
Rental, hiring and real estate services	3.2%	0.7%	2.0%	2.6%	1.2%	2.7%	2.0%	2.0%	1.1%	1.6%
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.2%	1.6%	2.3%	1.6%	1.8%	3.0%	3.5%	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%
Administrative and support services	2.0%	1.0%	1.4%	1.5%	1.0%	1.9%	2.1%	1.9%	1.4%	1.9%
Public administration and safety	11.6%	7.2%	5.6%	6.4%	5.8%	6.9%	6.8%	6.1%	10.5%	8.1%
Education and training	10.4%	4.8%	7.0%	6.4%	5.4%	6.0%	8.3%	6.4%	9.4%	3.9%
Health care and social assistance	9.1%	4.5%	5.8%	4.6%	6.3%	8.9%	10.7%	5.5%	8.2%	5.5%
Arts and recreation services	1.0%	0.4%	1.2%	1.3%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%
Other services	3.5%	2.8%	3.3%	1.4%	2.0%	3.5%	4.4%	1.6%	2.3%	2.0%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Note: Based on GRP at current prices.
Source: ABS Census (2007), ABS Cat 6202.0 (2010b), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

Table C.2: Industry Contributions to GRP, 2009-10 - Continued

Industry	Oberon	Orange	Parkes	Upper Lachlan	Weddin	Wellington	Young
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.2%	1.4%	9.6%	45.3%	37.2%	20.0%	16.3%
Mining	1.7%	14.7%	22.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	2.1%
Manufacturing	33.0%	9.7%	4.5%	4.2%	4.0%	4.7%	15.5%
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	1.5%	2.2%	3.8%	2.1%
Construction	6.4%	6.7%	5.6%	6.0%	4.5%	9.1%	6.3%
Wholesale trade	3.4%	4.7%	4.3%	2.9%	4.5%	3.3%	5.8%
Retail trade	3.0%	6.2%	6.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.9%	8.8%
Accommodation and food services	3.4%	2.5%	3.1%	2.3%	2.7%	4.5%	2.5%
Transport, postal and warehousing	6.8%	4.7%	6.9%	3.4%	7.2%	3.3%	4.1%
Information media and telecommunications	0.7%	1.3%	0.6%	1.4%	0.4%	0.5%	1.2%
Financial and insurance services	1.5%	4.1%	2.5%	1.9%	2.1%	1.2%	6.8%
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1.0%	2.5%	1.7%	1.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.8%
Professional, scientific and technical services	1.8%	3.8%	2.0%	3.5%	2.1%	3.3%	3.6%
Administrative and support services	2.0%	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%	0.7%	1.6%	1.7%
Public administration and safety	8.1%	9.8%	8.2%	7.1%	8.5%	11.1%	4.8%
Education and training	4.7%	6.8%	5.8%	5.5%	8.5%	9.1%	5.6%
Health care and social assistance	3.2%	12.5%	8.3%	6.2%	6.8%	10.2%	8.1%
Arts and recreation services	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	1.5%	0.4%
Other services	2.3%	3.6%	3.4%	2.1%	3.3%	3.3%	2.5%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Note: Based on GRP at current prices.
Source: ABS Census (2007), ABS Cat 6202.0 (2010b), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group* (2011)

Appendix D: Employment by Industry

Table D.1: Employment by Industry by LGA, 2009-10

Industry	Bathurst	Bland	Blayney	Boorowa	Cabonne	Cowra	Forbes	Harden	Lachlan	Lithgow
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	536	490	326	326	968	509	426	311	528	160
Mining	49	218	18	14	252	19	14	16	6	1,119
Manufacturing	1,853	68	244	13	405	487	194	39	97	526
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	444	10	36	8	30	55	45	21	46	599
Construction	1,290	123	172	40	203	199	218	54	89	501
Wholesale trade	479	106	117	10	124	289	182	39	111	179
Retail trade	2,173	243	139	49	201	543	339	91	202	903
Accommodation and food services	1,352	155	125	37	143	314	202	58	113	722
Transport, postal and warehousing	772	143	122	18	110	162	109	109	85	416
Information media and telecommunications	252	8	4	4	16	31	10	0	8	40
Financial and insurance services	202	14	13	27	11	39	38	8	17	106
Rental, hiring and real estate services	274	9	19	13	26	53	28	12	11	96
Professional, scientific and technical services	595	47	51	13	83	130	111	22	45	232
Administrative and support services	336	26	26	12	42	71	57	21	26	220
Public administration and safety	1,785	174	99	77	219	244	176	73	190	863
Education and training	2,332	170	181	74	300	310	311	107	249	601
Health care and social assistance	2,276	177	166	51	388	516	448	113	241	951
Arts and recreation services	240	16	34	12	31	48	18	17	14	93
Other services	1,039	128	112	22	143	235	216	51	80	398
Total	**18,279**	**2,325**	**2,004**	**820**	**3,695**	**4,254**	**3,142**	**1,162**	**2,158**	**8,725**

Note: Based on place of work.
Source: ABS Census (2007), ABS Cat 6202.0 (2010b), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group*

Table D.1: Employment by Industry by LGA, 2009-10 - Continued

Industry	Oberon	Orange	Parkes	Upper Lachlan	Weddin	Wellington	Young
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	322	235	585	980	421	372	753
Mining	10	631	338	0	0	13	133
Manufacturing	608	1,267	210	61	34	88	476
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	26	196	72	16	10	35	46
Construction	147	1,097	326	151	49	171	336
Wholesale trade	61	604	195	30	38	47	130
Retail trade	134	2,003	700	178	89	174	784
Accommodation and food services	196	1,008	443	101	71	193	237
Transport, postal and warehousing	131	640	331	81	65	55	211
Information media and telecommunications	10	141	23	32	3	7	57
Financial and insurance services	12	237	52	35	8	8	266
Rental, hiring and real estate services	12	205	49	15	0	18	60
Professional, scientific and technical services	46	694	126	88	25	68	191
Administrative and support services	45	251	74	27	8	32	90
Public administration and safety	168	1,452	430	265	82	200	384
Education and training	144	1,475	441	196	120	231	431
Health care and social assistance	107	3,001	700	213	107	289	599
Arts and recreation services	41	158	48	13	17	33	23
Other services	91	1,022	338	99	62	106	248
Total	**2,311**	**16,317**	**5,481**	**2,581**	**1,209**	**2,140**	**5,455**

Note: Based on place of work.
Source: ABS Census (2007), ABS Cat 6202.0 (2010b), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group*

Table D.2: Employment Shares by Industry by LGA, 2009-10

Industry	Bathurst	Bland	Blayney	Boorowa	Cabonne	Cowra	Forbes	Harden	Lachlan	Lithgow
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.9%	21.1%	16.3%	39.8%	26.2%	12.0%	13.6%	26.8%	24.5%	1.8%
Mining	0.3%	9.4%	0.9%	1.7%	6.8%	0.4%	0.4%	1.4%	0.3%	12.8%
Manufacturing	10.1%	2.9%	12.2%	1.6%	11.0%	11.4%	6.2%	3.4%	4.5%	6.0%
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	2.4%	0.4%	1.8%	1.0%	0.8%	1.3%	1.4%	1.8%	2.1%	6.9%
Construction	7.1%	5.3%	8.6%	4.9%	5.5%	4.7%	6.9%	4.6%	4.1%	5.7%
Wholesale trade	2.6%	4.6%	5.8%	1.2%	3.4%	6.8%	5.8%	3.4%	5.1%	2.1%
Retail trade	11.9%	10.5%	6.9%	6.0%	5.4%	12.8%	10.8%	7.8%	9.4%	10.3%
Accommodation and food services	7.4%	6.7%	6.2%	4.5%	3.9%	7.4%	6.4%	5.0%	5.2%	8.3%
Transport, postal and warehousing	4.2%	6.2%	6.1%	2.2%	3.0%	3.8%	3.5%	9.4%	3.9%	4.8%
Information media and telecommunications	1.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%
Financial and insurance services	1.1%	0.6%	0.6%	3.3%	0.3%	0.9%	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%	1.2%
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1.5%	0.4%	0.9%	1.6%	0.7%	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%	0.5%	1.1%
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.3%	2.0%	2.5%	1.6%	2.2%	3.1%	3.5%	1.9%	2.1%	2.7%
Administrative and support services	1.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.2%	2.5%
Public administration and safety	9.8%	7.5%	4.9%	9.4%	5.9%	5.7%	5.6%	6.3%	8.8%	9.9%
Education and training	12.8%	7.3%	9.0%	9.0%	8.1%	7.3%	9.9%	9.2%	11.5%	6.9%
Health care and social assistance	12.5%	7.6%	8.3%	6.2%	10.5%	12.1%	14.3%	9.7%	11.2%	10.9%
Arts and recreation services	1.3%	0.7%	1.7%	1.5%	0.8%	1.1%	0.6%	1.5%	0.6%	1.1%
Other services	5.7%	5.5%	5.6%	2.7%	3.9%	5.5%	6.9%	4.4%	3.7%	4.6%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Note: Based on place of work.
Source: ABS Census (2007), ABS Cat 6202.0 (2010b), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group*

Table D.2: Employment Shares by Industry by LGA, 2009-10 - Continued

Industry	Oberon	Orange	Parkes	Upper Lachlan	Weddin	Wellington	Young
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.9%	1.4%	10.7%	38.0%	34.8%	17.4%	13.8%
Mining	0.4%	3.9%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	2.4%
Manufacturing	26.3%	7.8%	3.8%	2.4%	2.8%	4.1%	8.7%
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	0.6%	0.8%	1.6%	0.8%
Construction	6.4%	6.7%	5.9%	5.9%	4.1%	8.0%	6.2%
Wholesale trade	2.6%	3.7%	3.6%	1.2%	3.1%	2.2%	2.4%
Retail trade	5.8%	12.3%	12.8%	6.9%	7.4%	8.1%	14.4%
Accommodation and food services	8.5%	6.2%	8.1%	3.9%	5.9%	9.0%	4.3%
Transport, postal and warehousing	5.7%	3.9%	6.0%	3.1%	5.4%	2.6%	3.9%
Information media and telecommunications	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	1.2%	0.2%	0.3%	1.0%
Financial and insurance services	0.5%	1.5%	0.9%	1.4%	0.7%	0.4%	4.9%
Rental, hiring and real estate services	0.5%	1.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%	0.8%	1.1%
Professional, scientific and technical services	2.0%	4.3%	2.3%	3.4%	2.1%	3.2%	3.5%
Administrative and support services	1.9%	1.5%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%	1.5%	1.6%
Public administration and safety	7.3%	8.9%	7.8%	10.3%	6.8%	9.3%	7.0%
Education and training	6.2%	9.0%	8.0%	7.6%	9.9%	10.8%	7.9%
Health care and social assistance	4.6%	18.4%	12.8%	8.3%	8.9%	13.5%	11.0%
Arts and recreation services	1.8%	1.0%	0.9%	0.5%	1.4%	1.5%	0.4%
Other services	3.9%	6.3%	6.2%	3.8%	5.1%	5.0%	4.5%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Note: Based on place of work.
Source: ABS Census (2007), ABS Cat 6202.0 (2010b), DEEWR (2010), AEC*group*

Appendix E: Income by Industry

Table E.1: Average Weekly Income by Industry by LGA, 2009-10

Industry	Bathurst	Bland	Blayney	Boorowa	Cabonne	Cowra	Forbes	Harden	Lachlan	Lithgow
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	$747	$575	$671	$711	$667	$706	$643	$705	$637	$614
Mining	$1,660	$1,685	$1,690	$1,720	$1,527	$1,083	$1,345	$1,396	$1,337	$1,828
Manufacturing	$1,066	$800	$969	$1,005	$861	$723	$744	$821	$809	$888
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	$1,450	$824	$1,321	$1,061	$1,335	$1,135	$1,272	$1,259	$1,180	$1,418
Construction	$889	$888	$842	$707	$821	$770	$834	$710	$836	$857
Wholesale trade	$852	$810	$971	$1,074	$965	$874	$834	$774	$675	$929
Retail trade	$524	$522	$545	$660	$525	$542	$626	$544	$586	$518
Accommodation and food services	$432	$553	$448	$636	$528	$455	$416	$554	$496	$415
Transport, postal and warehousing	$931	$924	$842	$1,065	$852	$909	$729	$944	$704	$977
Information media and telecommunications	$873	$1,171	$901	$476	$888	$800	$664	$784	$797	$784
Financial and insurance services	$950	$727	$919	$835	$1,095	$813	$943	$984	$714	$778
Rental, hiring and real estate services	$835	$1,312	$801	$908	$904	$912	$743	$576	$369	$763
Professional, scientific and technical services	$999	$935	$779	$775	$1,097	$871	$959	$956	$1,093	$914
Administrative and support services	$681	$527	$667	$670	$763	$624	$625	$537	$477	$747
Public administration and safety	$1,260	$954	$1,070	$882	$1,126	$1,055	$992	$986	$921	$1,141
Education and training	$1,078	$979	$1,026	$1,082	$1,115	$1,097	$1,043	$854	$998	$1,000
Health care and social assistance	$873	$734	$851	$735	$894	$803	$754	$833	$758	$786
Arts and recreation services	$603	$334	$753	$666	$456	$464	$545	$538	$439	$682
Other services	$700	$624	$753	$526	$619	$597	$620	$510	$588	$642
Average	**$881**	**$747**	**$855**	**$762**	**$831**	**$751**	**$745**	**$756**	**$722**	**$909**

Note: Based on place of usual residence.
Source: ABS Census (2007), ABS Cat 6345.0 (2010c), AEC*group*

Table E.1: Average Weekly Income by Industry by LGA, 2009-10 - Continued

Industry	Oberon	Orange	Parkes	Upper Lachlan	Weddin	Wellington	Young
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	$762	$768	$556	$592	$626	$607	$666
Mining	$1,275	$1,771	$1,572	$1,495	--	$1,720	$1,111
Manufacturing	$1,053	$929	$828	$741	$492	$666	$731
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	$1,113	$1,242	$1,236	$1,288	$803	$1,138	$1,019
Construction	$831	$918	$832	$814	$884	$832	$925
Wholesale trade	$710	$870	$854	$795	$885	$849	$803
Retail trade	$596	$597	$556	$589	$460	$538	$558
Accommodation and food services	$466	$484	$437	$450	$452	$498	$431
Transport, postal and warehousing	$926	$923	$986	$897	$649	$824	$813
Information media and telecommunications	$703	$954	$775	$1,236	$1,070	$1,030	$760
Financial and insurance services	$707	$1,092	$736	$877	$1,211	$932	$1,022
Rental, hiring and real estate services	$778	$964	$786	$625	--	$848	$597
Professional, scientific and technical services	$985	$1,102	$998	$1,048	$1,005	$1,072	$939
Administrative and support services	$617	$715	$643	$720	$523	$712	$690
Public administration and safety	$1,109	$1,250	$1,200	$1,184	$983	$1,030	$1,087
Education and training	$1,004	$1,103	$1,049	$1,013	$1,103	$1,021	$1,042
Health care and social assistance	$782	$968	$750	$803	$742	$747	$822
Arts and recreation services	$677	$597	$515	$741	$854	$637	$382
Other services	$499	$722	$711	$733	$583	$678	$575
Average	**$836**	**$920**	**$798**	**$766**	**$704**	**$752**	**$745**

Note: Based on place of usual residence.
Source: ABS Census (2007), ABS Cat 6345.0 (2010c), AEC*group*

Appendix F: Business by Industry

Table F.1: Business Count by Industry by LGA, June 2009

Industry	Bathurst	Bland	Blayney	Boorowa	Cabonne	Cowra	Forbes	Harden	Lachlan	Lithgow	Oberon	Orange	Parkes	Upper Lachlan	Weddin	Wellington	Young
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	626	456	406	243	865	546	496	204	630	269	269	383	660	789	371	436	558
Mining	15	3	6	0	3	3	0	6	0	9	3	15	12	3	0	0	12
Manufacturing	125	3	24	6	51	51	30	6	36	42	15	160	64	12	0	15	42
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	9	3	0	9	3	0	0	3	0
Construction	556	67	104	15	177	142	116	43	46	219	82	506	164	79	48	85	189
Wholesale Trade	91	0	18	9	39	48	52	21	27	39	6	94	55	24	12	18	27
Retail Trade	235	52	21	12	91	105	49	27	58	118	33	248	115	33	27	49	85
Accommodation and Food Services	109	39	30	9	39	60	52	18	9	79	21	143	55	27	6	27	39
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	199	72	24	18	105	59	66	43	39	92	49	172	124	36	33	38	101
Information Media and Telecommunications	21	3	0	0	3	3	3	0	6	6	3	15	12	9	0	0	0
Financial and Insurance Services	142	19	25	6	31	44	33	15	31	32	23	169	42	14	9	42	50
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	312	30	43	12	73	70	85	18	44	82	42	264	80	45	23	58	95
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	238	18	46	6	58	39	30	9	15	82	33	258	64	62	27	43	64
Administrative and Support Services	110	15	18	3	21	30	24	0	18	18	18	93	24	6	0	15	39
Public Administration and Safety	12	0	3	0	0	0	15	0	3	15	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
Education and Training	33	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	9	0	39	12	0	3	6	15
Health Care and Social Assistance	160	9	15	3	15	36	15	3	12	51	12	185	24	15	0	21	28
Arts and Recreation Services	56	3	10	6	6	21	6	0	9	24	0	48	18	6	6	3	12
Other Services	155	39	9	9	39	54	43	6	6	54	21	196	64	18	12	27	41
Total	**3,198**	**832**	**813**	**358**	**1,626**	**1,316**	**1,119**	**423**	**1,005**	**1,243**	**632**	**3,003**	**1,597**	**1,180**	**577**	**886**	**1,398**

Source: ABS Census (2007)

Table F.2: Business Mix by LGA, June 2009

Industry	Bathurst	Bland	Blayney	Boorowa	Cabonne	Cowra	Forbes	Harden	Lachlan	Lithgow
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	19.6%	54.8%	49.9%	67.9%	53.2%	41.5%	44.3%	48.2%	62.6%	21.6%
Mining	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.7%
Manufacturing	3.9%	0.4%	3.0%	1.7%	3.2%	3.9%	2.7%	1.4%	3.6%	3.4%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%
Construction	17.4%	8.0%	12.7%	4.2%	10.9%	10.8%	10.4%	10.1%	4.5%	17.6%
Wholesale Trade	2.8%	0.0%	2.2%	2.5%	2.4%	3.7%	4.6%	5.0%	2.7%	3.2%
Retail Trade	7.3%	6.2%	2.6%	3.4%	5.6%	8.0%	4.4%	6.5%	5.7%	9.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	3.4%	4.7%	3.7%	2.5%	2.4%	4.6%	4.6%	4.3%	0.9%	6.3%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	6.2%	8.6%	3.0%	5.1%	6.5%	4.5%	5.9%	10.1%	3.9%	7.4%
Information Media and Telecommunications	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%
Financial and Insurance Services	4.4%	2.3%	3.1%	1.7%	1.9%	3.4%	2.9%	3.6%	3.1%	2.6%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	9.7%	3.6%	5.2%	3.4%	4.5%	5.3%	7.6%	4.3%	4.3%	6.6%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	7.4%	2.2%	5.6%	1.7%	3.5%	3.0%	2.7%	2.2%	1.5%	6.6%
Administrative and Support Services	3.5%	1.8%	2.2%	0.8%	1.3%	2.3%	2.2%	0.0%	1.8%	1.5%
Public Administration and Safety	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.3%	1.2%
Education and Training	1.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	5.0%	1.1%	1.9%	0.8%	0.9%	2.7%	1.4%	0.7%	1.2%	4.1%
Arts and Recreation Services	1.7%	0.4%	1.2%	1.7%	0.4%	1.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%	1.9%
Other Services	4.8%	4.7%	1.1%	2.5%	2.4%	4.1%	3.8%	1.4%	0.6%	4.4%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Source: ABS Cat 8165.0 (2010d)

Table F.2: Business Mix by LGA, June 2009 – Continued

Industry	Oberon	Orange	Parkes	Upper Lachlan	Weddin	Wellington	Young
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	42.5%	12.7%	41.3%	66.9%	64.3%	49.2%	39.9%
Mining	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Manufacturing	2.4%	5.3%	4.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.7%	3.0%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Construction	12.9%	16.8%	10.2%	6.7%	8.3%	9.6%	13.5%
Wholesale Trade	1.0%	3.1%	3.4%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%
Retail Trade	5.3%	8.2%	7.2%	2.8%	4.7%	5.5%	6.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	3.4%	4.8%	3.4%	2.3%	1.0%	3.1%	2.8%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	7.8%	5.7%	7.8%	3.1%	5.7%	4.2%	7.2%
Information Media and Telecommunications	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Financial and Insurance Services	3.7%	5.6%	2.7%	1.2%	1.6%	4.7%	3.6%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	6.7%	8.8%	5.0%	3.9%	4.0%	6.5%	6.8%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5.3%	8.6%	4.0%	5.2%	4.7%	4.8%	4.5%
Administrative and Support Services	2.9%	3.1%	1.5%	0.5%	0.0%	1.7%	2.8%
Public Administration and Safety	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Education and Training	0.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1.9%	6.2%	1.5%	1.3%	0.0%	2.4%	2.0%
Arts and Recreation Services	0.0%	1.6%	1.1%	0.5%	1.0%	0.3%	0.9%
Other Services	3.4%	6.5%	4.0%	1.5%	2.1%	3.1%	3.0%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Source: ABS Cat 8165.0 (2010d)

Appendix G: List of Public Schools[2]

Bathurst

- Bathurst Public School
- Bathurst South Public School
- Bathurst West Public School
- Carenne School
- Denison College of Secondary Education, Bathurst High Campus

Bland

- Barmedman Public school
- Naradhan Public School
- Tallimba Public School
- Ungarie Central School
- Weethalle Public School
- West Wyalong High School
- Wyalong Public School

Blayney

- Blayney High School
- Blayney Public School

Boorowa

- Boorowa Central School

Cabonne

- Canowindra High School
- Canowindra Public School
- Cargo Public school
- Cudal Public School
- Cumnock Public School
- Eugowar Public School
- Manildra Public School
- Molong Central School
- Yeoval central School

Cowra

- Cowra High School
- Cowra Public School
- Holman Place School

[2] This list is not exhaustive.

- Holmwood Public school
- Mulyan Public School

Forbes

- Corinella Public School
- Forbes High School
- Forbes North Public School
- Forbes Public School

Harden

- Murrumburrah Public School

Lachlan

- Lake Cargelligo Central School
- Tullibigeal Central School
- Tottenham Central School

Lithgow

- Cooerwull Public School
- Lithgow High School
- Lithgow Public School
- Zig Zag Public School

Oberon

- Oberon High School
- Oberon Public School

Orange

- Anson Street School in Orange
- Bletchington Public School
- Bowen Public School in Orange
- Calare Public School
- Canabolas Public School
- Canobolas Rural Technology High School
- Glenroi Heights Public School
- Orange East Public School
- Orange Grove Public School
- Orange High School
- Orange Public School

Parkes

- Middleton Public School
- Parkes East Public School

- Parkes High School
- Parkes Public School

Upper Lachlan

- Crookwell High School
- Gunning Public School
- Taralga Public School
- Dalton Public School
- Bigga Public School
- Binda Public School
- Breadalbane Public School
- Laggan Public School

Weddin

- Grenfell Public School
- The Henry Lawson High School

Wellington

- Wellington High School
- Wellington Public School

Young

- Young High School
- Young North Public School
- Young Public School

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