CHAPTER 3

FIT FOR THE FUTURE
Social and community context

FairfieldCity
Celebrating diversity

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Under the Fit for the Future (FFF) reform proposal, the preferred option put forward by the Independent Local Government Review Panel (ILGRP) is an amalgamation between Fairfield City and Liverpool City Councils. IPART has stated in its final methodology, released 5 June 2015, that it will consider the 'Social and Community Context' in its assessment.

This chapter examines the Social and Community Context of Fairfield and Liverpool Councils. It includes the demographics of the areas, the community's social and economic needs and sense of local identity. It provides a comparison of the two LGAs so assumptions can be made about the amalgamated entity and an assessment of the impacts and benefits of an amalgamation can be made. The Chapter investigates two key elements:

Element 1: Social and Community Context

Element 2: Quadruple Bottom Line Assessment: including Social, Economic, Environment and Governance impacts on Fairfield's residents (Appendix 3 – 6).

KEY FINDINGS

The Fairfield City and Liverpool City communities have different social and community contexts. An amalgamation is likely to have negative impacts on both these communities due to the very different community priorities. It is also likely to slow down the development of the Liverpool CBD as a Regional centre.

The ILGRP's preferred option for an amalgamation between Fairfield City and Liverpool City Councils is based on the two LGAs having '*Close functional interactions and social/economic links*'. However the NIEIR report, commissioned by the ILGRP, shows that Fairfield and Liverpool have different social and community contexts. Hence, the Panel's own research report does not support its assumption. Fairfield LGA is unique and has little in common with neighbouring councils and as shown by the NIEIR report there are dis-similarities with most neighbouring LGAs due to Fairfield City's disadvantaged and multiculturally diverse community.

Fairfield and Liverpool LGAs have very different Social and Community Contexts.

Based on the comparisons undertaken in this Chapter an amalgamation would not benefit Fairfield residents, as the focus on its disadvantaged and multicultural community is likely to be diluted or lost.

The NIEIR report commissioned by the ILGRP does not support the assumption that Fairfield and Liverpool LGAs have '*Close functional interactions and social/economic links*' which was the basis for the ILGRP's recommendation.

The two LGAs are very different as they do not share similar backgrounds or a common local identity. Fairfield City has a unique community and resultant needs compared to Metropolitan Sydney. That requires Fairfield City to standalone as it has scale, capacity, financial sustainability, experience and expertise in delivering to its disadvantaged and multiculturally diverse community

A review of the Community Strategic Plans for Fairfield and Liverpool City Councils shows that the communities are very different and have different priorities. An amalgamated Council would have four primary, and competing areas of focus:

- Development of Liverpool as a regional centre.
- Western Sydney Airport.
- Development of new land release growth areas in the south west including new infrastructure and facilities.
- Supporting areas that are multiculturally diverse and with high community disadvantage within Fairfield, requires greater levels of specialised support, advocacy and services.

An amalgamated council would have four primary, but competing priorities.

The Quadruple Bottom Line assessment highlighted the advantages and disadvantages of an amalgamated council for the community. A larger council will, most likely, be able to better influence Federal and State Governments. Other advantages of an amalgamation may include:

- Greater coordination of larger planning matters and potentially greater ability to make changes, subject to a transfer of responsibilities by the State Government.
- Increased funding under the FFF Plan.
- A stronger position on catchment management.

There are numerous disadvantages to the proposed amalgamation as outlined below:

- Development of Liverpool as a regional centre may be stalled as the focus moves to amalgamating two already large LGAs. The focus for the first 5-10 years will be on bringing the councils together rather than meeting community needs and developing the growth areas as well as Liverpool as a regional centre.
- Regional cities are expected to be the centralised hub of higher order employment and services as well as being a wealth creating nucleus for the surrounding population and catchment area. At this point in time, the Parramatta and Penrith economies are more structured to perform as regional cities when compared to Liverpool. Liverpool's economic structure is not yet sufficiently re-structured to that of a regional centre and thus holds limited comparative advantage in the knowledge industries that are expected of a regional centre.

Amalgamating with Fairfield will not achieve positive steps to achieve this;

- The cost of amalgamation will be exceptionally high as the two councils have no common IT systems (Chapter 2 - Financial criteria and measures). This will impact on the funds available for community priorities.
- Residential and business rates are likely to increase.
- Reduced local representation and local identity.
- Loss of focus on the specific needs of Fairfield's disadvantaged community will lead to impacts such as increased Gaming Machines in Fairfield City and a loss of ClubGrants funding.
- Section 94A funding could be redirected to support the infrastructure needs of Liverpool's growth areas and regional centre.
- Fairfield's industrial lands and town centres may be neglected as the focus is on a regional centre.

The main risk for Fairfield residents is that the focus on its disadvantaged and multicultural community is likely to be diluted or lost in an amalgamated council with different social and community contexts

The ILGRP's alternate option for Fairfield was the establishment of a South-West Strategic Alliance. This would maintain local representation, local identity and continue delivering those services best delivered at a local level, while coordinating strategic subregional infrastructure and planning matters for the region and providing a single point of contact for Federal and State Governments on sub-regional matters. This will achieve the NSW Government's vision without detrimental outcomes for the community.

Fairfield LGA is the third most disadvantaged LGA in NSW, following Brewarrina and Central Darling.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FAIRFIELD AND LIVERPOOL LGAs

Fairfield's LGA is one of the largest and the third most populated LGA in metropolitan Sydney. It encompasses a total land area of 102 square kilometres containing 27 suburbs and housing a population of 203,109 people. Liverpool's LGA is also one of the largest and the fifth most populated in metropolitan Sydney. It encompasses a total land area of 306 square kilometres and 42 suburbs, with a population of over 199,928.

Table 1 provides a summary of the key similarities and differences between the two LGAs. A full comparison is outlined in Attachment A.

Table 1: Comparisons for Fairfield and Liverpool communities and councils

LGA Comparisons	Fairfield	Liverpool	Combined
Population			
Population (ERP 2014)	203, 109	199,928	403,037
2031 Forecast Population	239,900	288,950	500,000+
Land Area	102km2	306km2	408km2
Population Density (persons per hectare)	19.83	6.39	9.75
Growth Status	Stable	Growth	Growth
Finances and Assets			
Current Financial Position (Tcorp Assessment)	Sound	Sound	Sound
Financial Outlook (Tcorp Assessment)	Neutral	Negative	Unknown
Total Expenditure (2013-14)	$150 million	$151 million	$301 million
Average Residential Rates and Annual Charges ($300K)	$1,352	$1,618	Likely to increase
Average Business Rates and Annual Charges ($500K)	$2,571	$2,893	Likely to increase
Debt (Loans)	1.7million	41million	$42.7 million
Current assets	$62.5 million	$128 million	$190.5 million
Non-current assets	$1.7 billion	$1.8 billion	$3.5 billion
Asset backlog (Condition 3-5)	10.5%	26.3%	18.4%

LGA Comparisons	Fairfield	Liverpool	Combined
Local Representation			
Number of Wards	3	2	Unknown
Number of residents per Councillor	15,624	18,175	26,667
Number of Councillors	12	10	15 (assumed)
Mayor	Popularly Elected	Popularly Elected	Popularly Elected
People			
Level of disadvantage	3rd most (854)	51st most (951)	Unknown
% people born overseas	52.5%	39.8%	46.2%
% people who speak a language other than English at home	69.9%	49.8%	59.9%
% people who speak English poorly or not at all	20.4%	8.9%	14.7%
Business			
Gross Regional Product	$7.5 billion	$7.9 billion	$15.4 billion
Number of Businesses	14,610	13,680	28,290
Number of Jobs	46,823	53,805	100,628
Number of Development Applications	772	1,204	1,924
Unemployment rate	11.60%	7.5%	No change

ELEMENT 1 SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY CONTEXT

The ILGRP's view that Fairfield and Liverpool have economic and social similarities is underpinned by a report from NIEIR in 2013[1] (commissioned by the ILGRP) which examined a cluster/factor analysis to determine councils with similar characteristics.

Fairfield City has a 7/14 (50%) similarity with Liverpool showing that the communities are very different.

The report uses 14 factors to determine like councils. A detailed analysis of this report shows that Fairfield and Liverpool are economically and socially dissimilar. Fairfield City has a 7/14 (50%) similarity with Liverpool showing that the communities are very different. While there is a level of similarity of residents in the geographic area along the border, particularly around Mt Pritchard and Cecil Park, overall there are many differences which are likely to increase as you move away from the border and as new urban growth areas develop.

Upon examination of the report, it can be seen that:

- Fairfield City has a 7/14 (50%) similarity with Liverpool City.
- Liverpool City has more similarities with Campbelltown at 86% (12/14).
- Fairfield City is very different to areas surrounding it.

Both Fairfield and Liverpool City Councils are already large and are high capacity local councils that effectively meet the needs of their respective communities. Both Councils manage major regional facilities and undertake major economic infrastructure development for the benefit of ratepayers.

1. National Institute of Economic and Industry Research March 2013 NSW Local Government Areas: Similarities and Differences: A report for the Independent Local Government Review Panel

Table 2 Similarities and Difference cluster analysis

LGA	Age Structure	Pop Growth	Rate Base	Dwellings	Family	Labour Market	Education	Income*	Knowledge Economy	Transport	Wealth	Religion	Language	Born Overseas	% similarity with Fairfield LGA
Bankstown	4	4	**4**	**4**	1	3	2	**4**	5	**4**	2	1	**3**	3	36%
Blacktown	4	1	**4**	**4**	**5**	3	2	**4**	5	**4**	**5**	4	**3**	3	50%
Camden	4	4	**4**	**4**	**5**	1	5	2	5	**4**	**5**	0	0	0	36%
Campbelltown	4	7	**4**	**4**	**5**	3	2	**4**	5	**4**	4	**3**	2	3	43%
Fairfield	**2**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**3**	**4**	**8**	**4**	**5**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**-**
Holroyd	**2**	**1**	**4**	2	1	3	2	**4**	5	**4**	**5**	**3**	2	3	50%
Liverpool	4	4	**4**	**4**	**5**	3	2	**4**	5	**4**	**5**	**3**	2	3	50%
Penrith	4	7	**4**	**4**	**5**	3	5	2	5	**4**	**5**	**3**	0	0	43%

*The authors of the report have combined middle and low incomes – it is considered that this methodology is not useful as a comparison indicator

The NIEIR report identified six commonalities out of 14 between Fairfield and Liverpool LGAs which were Rate Base, Dwellings, Family, Transport, Wealth and Religion. The seventh factor identified in common was Income which combined middle and low incomes into one. It is considered that this methodology is not useful as a comparison indicator, which is discussed below in more detail.

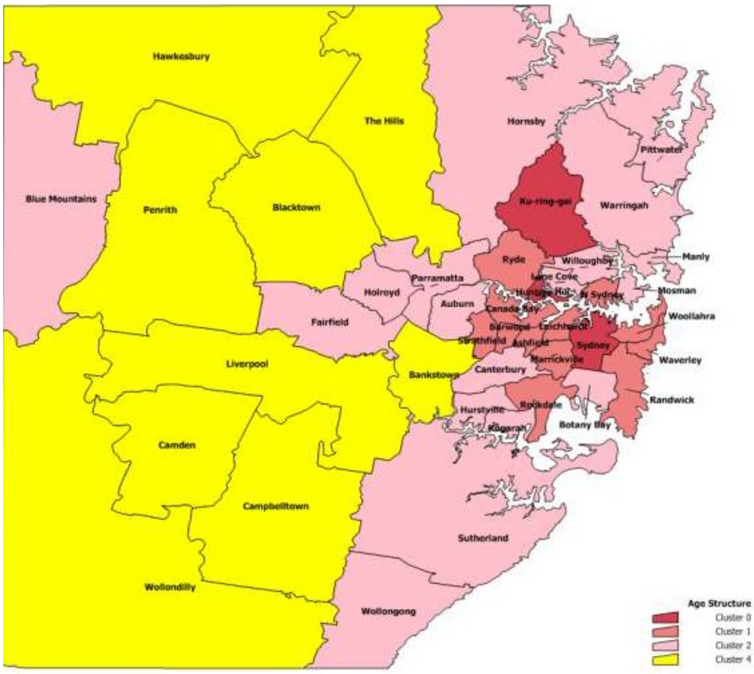
These outcomes were then mapped to identify areas of similarity and create LGA clusters.

1.1 Age Structure

As shown in Figure 1 Fairfield's age structure is different to all other councils in the southwest. Similar LGAs are found mainly in a belt around middle Sydney running from the Warringah Peninsula through Willoughby, Parramatta, Fairfield, Holroyd and Auburn to Canterbury, Sutherland and Wollongong.

Liverpool City has high ratios of children to adults of parenting age coupled with low retention of young adults and a lower proportion of elderly residents, including a relatively low ratio of the very old. This cluster covers much of outer western Sydney, particularly the outer south west.

Figure 1 Age Structure

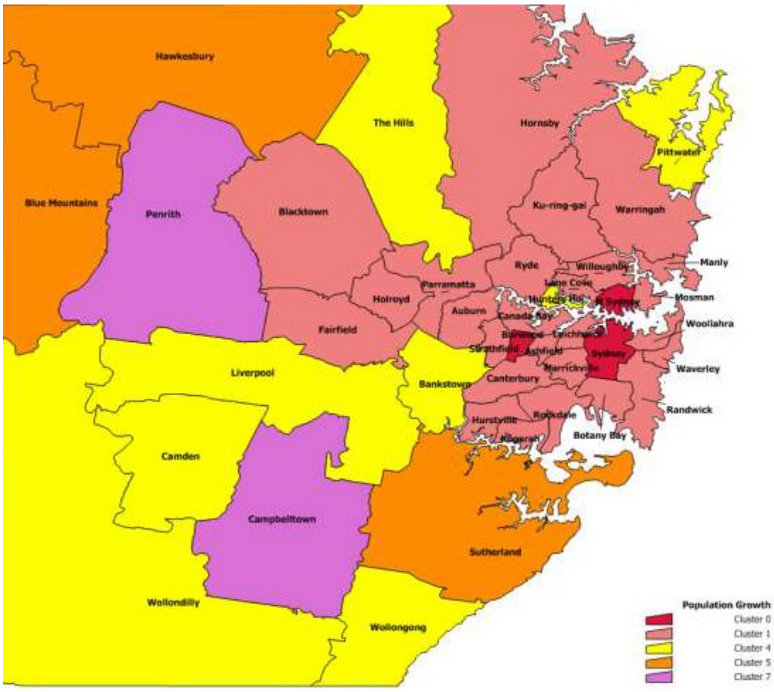


1.2 Recent Population Growth

As shown in Figure 2, Fairfield City was found to have similar population growth as the inner and middle suburbs of Sydney such as Holroyd, Blacktown, Parramatta and Auburn. The population growth rate was above State average, with a balance between overseas arrivals and new births. As a non-growth area Fairfield City has more in common with middle Sydney than councils in the south west.

Liverpool City was found to have similarities with Wollondilly, Camden, Liverpool and the Hills, all of which contain growth areas providing fringe suburbs with new housing. Cluster 4 was the only cluster in New South Wales to benefit from net internal migration. The birth rate was a little above state average but the overseas arrival rate was lower in these LGAs.

Figure 2 Population Growth

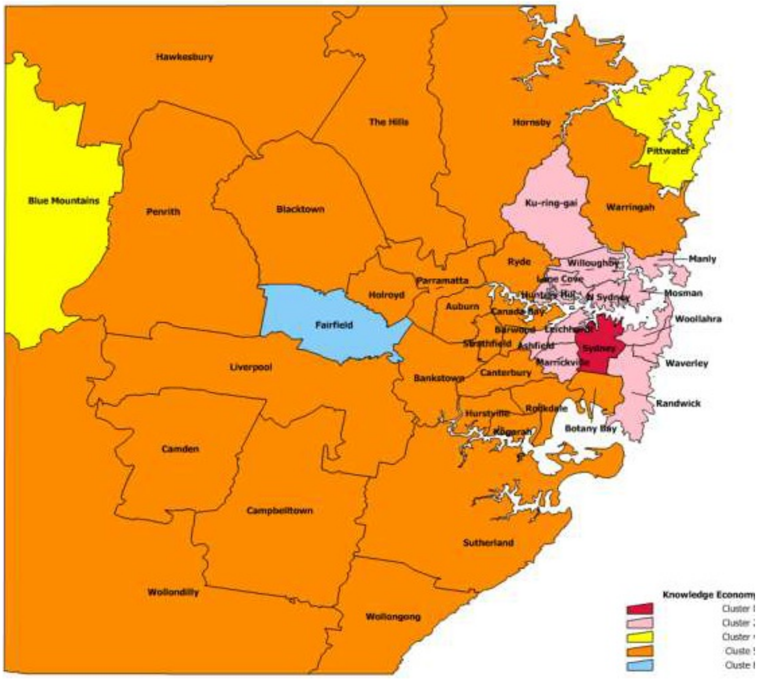


1.3 Knowledge Economy

The Fairfield cluster returns low values for all the listed indicators of the knowledge economy. The cluster includes mainly rural and inland LGAs and spreads from northern New England down to some of the North Coast LGAs. It includes Fairfield LGA in the metropolitan area which is the only metropolitan LGA grouped into this cluster.

Similar to the SEIFA Index of Disadvantage, Fairfield City has much in common with rural and remote communities and has unique qualities in the Sydney Metropolitan area.

Figure 3 Knowledge Economy

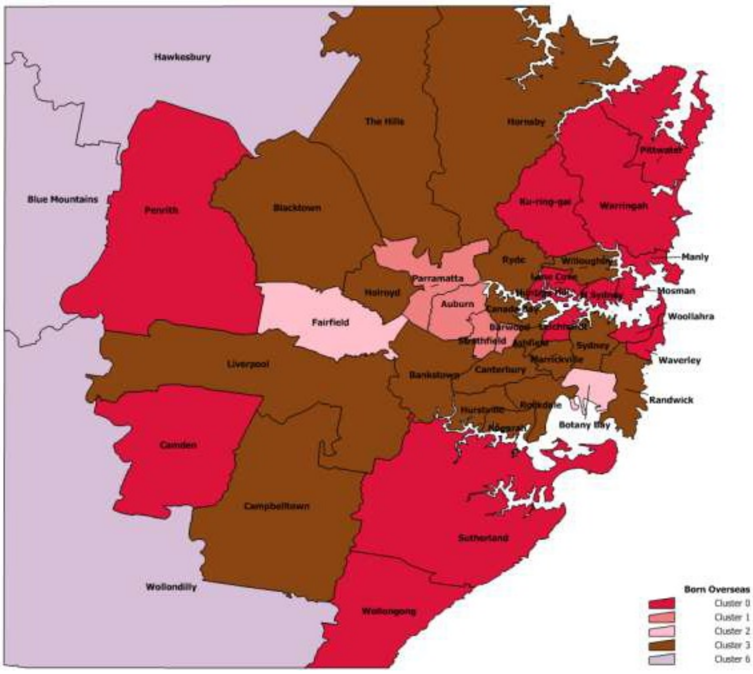


1.4 Born Overseas

Birthplace was identified as a significant indicator of cultural similarities between LGA populations by the NIEIR. Fairfield LGA (shown in Figure 4) is unique and unlike its neighbouring LGAs. Less than half of Fairfield's residents were Australian born, with significant representation from South East Asia and West Asia.

Liverpool, Campbelltown, Blacktown and Bankstown have around 60% Australian born, with significantly more from Southern and Eastern Europe. As described later in the report Fairfield City has a unique role to play as a settlement City for both migrants and businesses.

Figure 4 Born Overseas



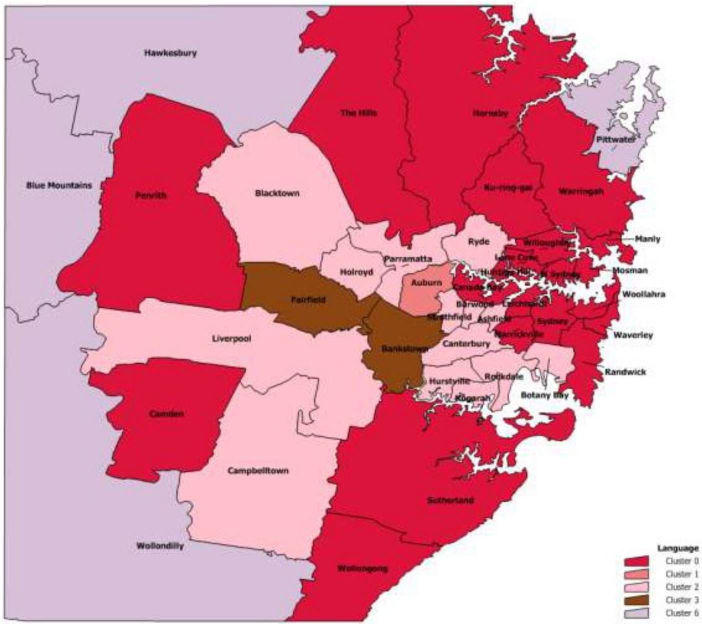
During period 1 October 2009 to 30 September 2014, Fairfield City had 14,170 migrants with over one third being humanitarian entrants while only 8% were skilled migrants. Liverpool City had more than double the skilled migration while Fairfield had nearly double the number of humanitarian entrants. Fairfield City has a unique and critical role in supporting the most disadvantaged migrants settle into Australia.

1.5 Language

Fairfield and Bankstown LGAs provide a unique cluster where English is used at home by less than a third of households. South Asian languages are more prominent than East Asian while South West Asian and East European languages are also widely spoken.

In Liverpool, Blacktown, Holroyd and Campbelltown LGAs, about half of all households use English at home with a mix of other languages among which the East Asian languages are prominent.

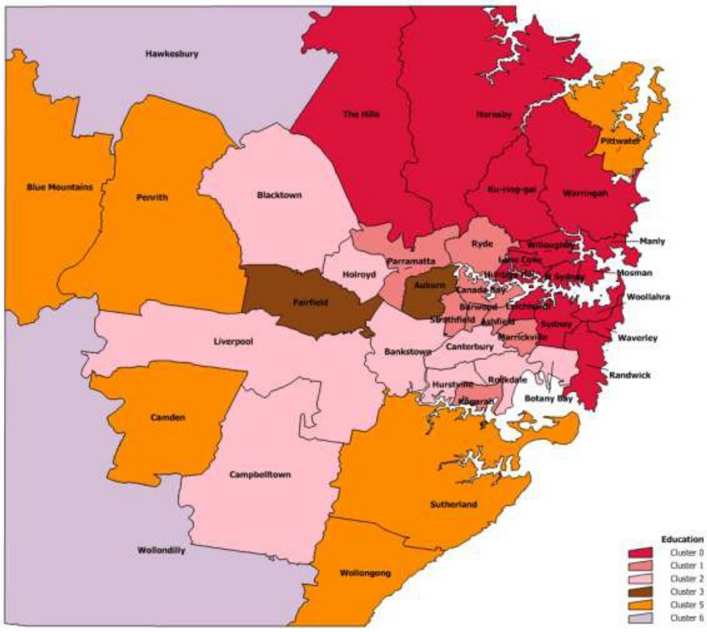
Figure 5 Language



1.6 Education

Fairfield and Auburn LGAs are represented by a high proportion of people born overseas who speak poor or no English. They have a moderate Year 12 achievement and fairly low proportions of residents with professional qualifications. Approximately 20% of Fairfield City residents do not speak English fluently. Only 9.2% have a Bachelor or higher degree, while over 60% have no qualifications at all.

Figure 6 Education

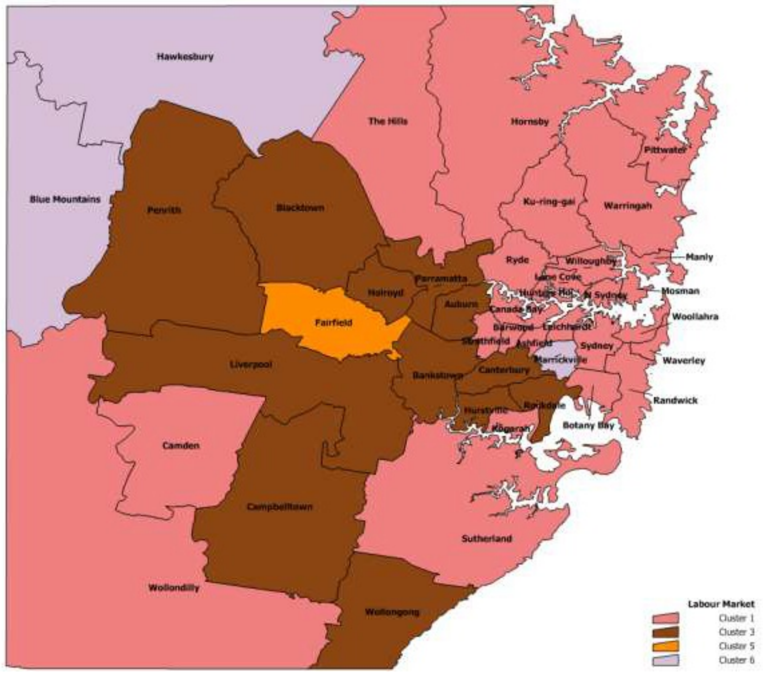


1.7 Labour Market

Cluster 5 (Orange) is found all along the North Coast and New England along with several inland LGAs such as Bourke and Brewarrina. Fairfield LGA is the only metropolitan council identified within this cluster, again demonstrating the areas uniqueness. In this cluster both structural and NIEIR-adjusted unemployment are high. Social security take-up is also quite high, and hours of work available a week are low and the employment rate is low.

At $31 an hour Fairfield LGA reported the lowest average hourly earnings rate for the metropolitan area.

Figure 7 Labour Markets



1.8 Income

While the NIEIR identified Fairfield and Liverpool LGAs as having similar household income, Fairfield City Council challenges the methodology used. The NIEIR analysis combines middle and low incomes into one cluster which creates a cluster with 70 LGAs, nearly half the LGAs of the State. Further analysis shows that Fairfield City has much lower incomes than Liverpool and Greater Sydney.

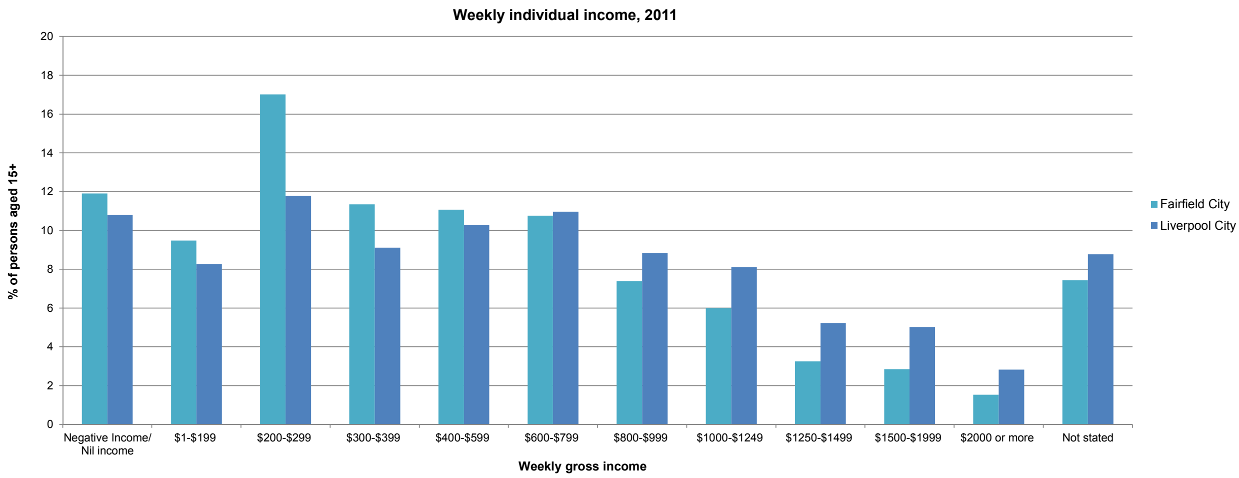
In 2011, Fairfield's median household income was equivalent to 71% of Sydney's Greater Statistical Area household median income. Liverpool's median household income was an equivalent of 90% of the same comparison area. Another way to interpret these statistics is that Fairfield LGA's median household income was 29% lower than Greater Sydney median household income, while Liverpool's median household income was 10% lower than the Greater Sydney median household income.

What is concerning is that in 2006 Fairfield's median household incomes were 24% lower than the Greater Sydney while in 2011 they were 29% lower. The income inequality between Fairfield LGA and Greater Sydney has increased by 5%. Liverpool had a similar experience with their income inequality worsening by 4%.

Fairfield LGA's median household income was 29% lower than the Greater Sydney Area, while Liverpool's median household income was 10% lower than the Greater Sydney Area.

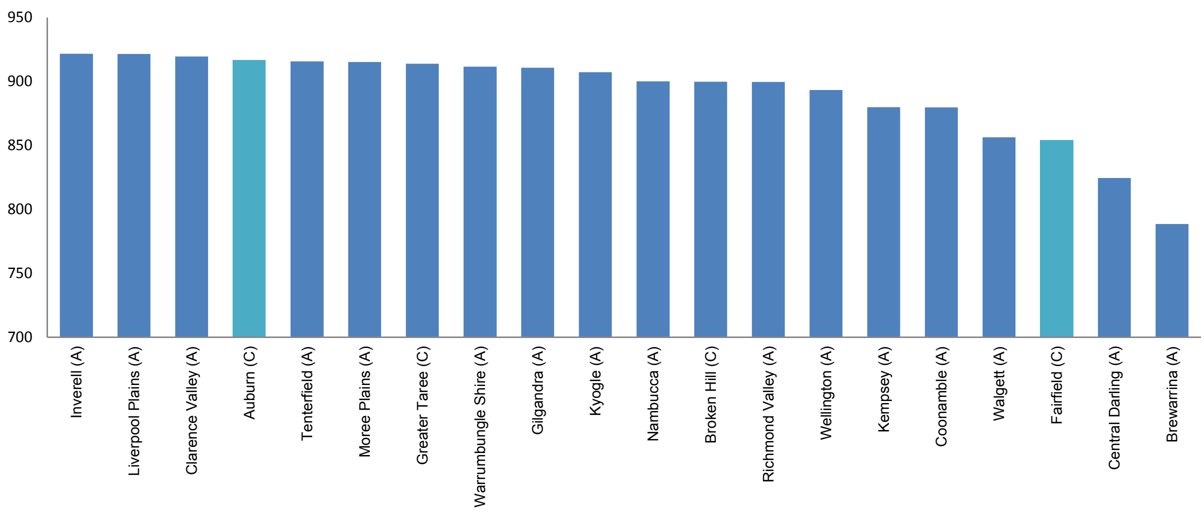
Fairfield LGA had slow income growth over the five year period of 17%, while the median household income growth for Greater Sydney was 25% over the same period. An analysis of individual income levels in Fairfield City in 2011 compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a lower proportion of people earning a high income (those earning $1,500 per week or more) and a higher proportion of low income people (those earning less than $400 per week) as shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8 Weekly Gross Income comparisons for Fairfield and Liverpool LGAs



An alternative measure for disadvantage would have been to use the SEIFA data, which shows that Fairfield LGA is the third most disadvantaged LGA in NSW following Brewarrina and Central Darling as outlined in Figure 9. Only two metropolitan councils feature in the 20 most disadvantaged LGAs being Fairfield (3rd) and Auburn (17th), the rest were rural and remote areas of NSW.

Figure 9 20 most disadvantaged LGA by SEIFA - 2011



Upon analysis of the NIEIR report commissioned by the ILGRP it is clear that Fairfield and Liverpool Cities have different Social and Community Contexts. The ILGRP preferred option of an amalgamation between Fairfield and Liverpool was founded on the assumption that Fairfield and Liverpool LGAs have '*Close functional interactions and social/economic links*'; however, the ILGRPs own research report does not support this connotation.

Fairfield LGA is unique and has little in common with neighbouring councils. As can be seen from the NIEIR analysis it is dissimilar to neighbouring LGAs due to its disadvantaged and multiculturally diverse community. Not only are the communities of Fairfield and Liverpool very different, but Fairfield City has specific unique needs within the metropolitan Sydney area.

Fairfield City's Unique Role – As a Settlement City

Fairfield City is a well-established area with an estimated growth in population of approximately 53,000 residents by 2036. Conversely, Liverpool City is part of the South West Growth Centre and has an expected residential growth of 169,000 by 2036. (LCC's submission in 2013 to the ILGRP)

The similarity between residents in the Liverpool and Fairfield LGAs decreases as the distance from the current border increases. The southern and south western suburbs of Liverpool are more advantaged, with nine suburbs having higher SEIFA rankings over 1000, while the northern suburbs of Liverpool are rather disadvantaged and are somewhat similar to Fairfield suburbs adjoining the Liverpool border.

The key point of difference between Fairfield City and other parts of Sydney is the lower levels of English language proficiency and high level of disadvantage. Disadvantage is comprised of low income levels, high unemployment and low education attainment. Liverpool receives half the number of refugees and more than double the number of skilled migrants compared to Fairfield. Projections indicate that the gap between Fairfield and Liverpool's disadvantage will grow as the new release areas are developed.

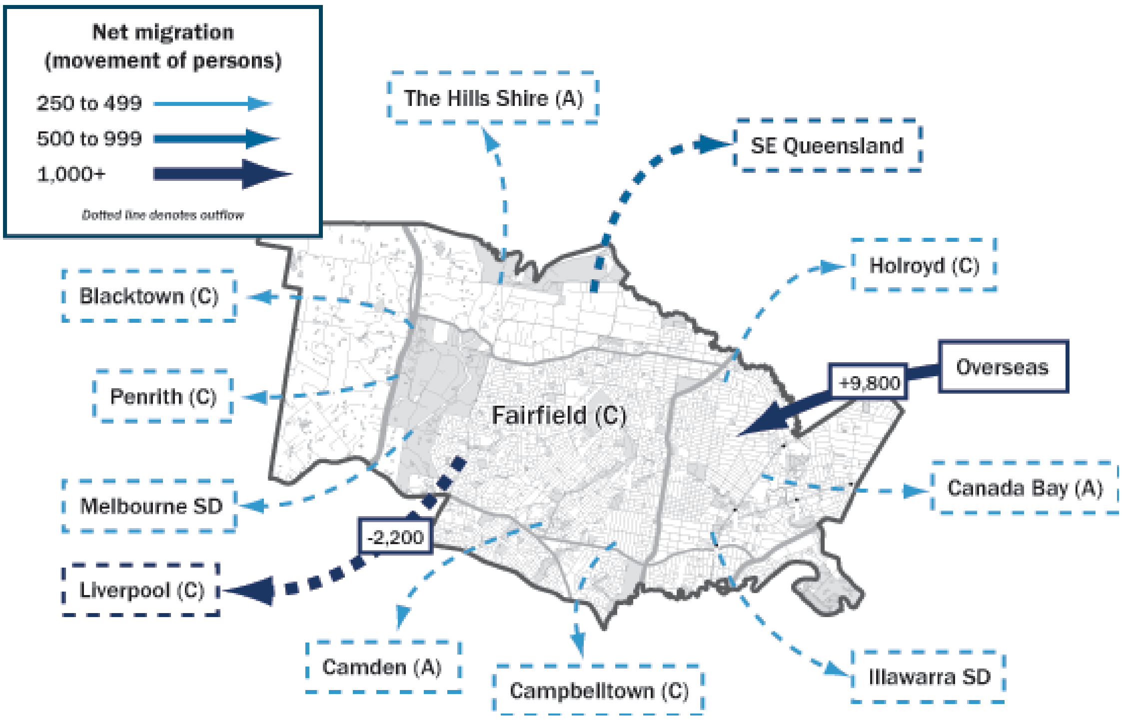
During 1 October 2009 to 30 September 2014, Liverpool City had more than double the skilled migration while Fairfield had nearly double the number of humanitarian entrants. Overall Fairfield City has 32% more migrants than Liverpool. Of the 14,170 migrants in this period over one third were humanitarian entrants while only 8% were skilled migrants.

Table 3 Overseas Migration 1 October 2009 to 30 September 2014

	Family	Humanitarian	Other/unknown	Skilled	Total
Liverpool LGA	5298	2751	5	2676	10730
Fairfield LGA	7688	5348	<5	1131	14170

A review of migration trends for Fairfield City (below) shows that residents arrive from overseas, predominately through the Humanitarian and Family Visa program. Fairfield City has an extensive network of non-government organisations that builds the capacity of residents which results in residents migrating to neighbouring LGAs. Fairfield plays a critical role in the settlement and migration for both businesses and residents.

Figure 10 Historical Migration Flow, Fairfield City 2006-2011



Fairfield City residents have connections to both Liverpool and Parramatta Regional Centres due to effective transport links. Primarily residents travel to these two regional centres for services such as health (Liverpool and Parramatta), tertiary studies (Parramatta and City), employment (City, Liverpool and Parramatta) and shopping (Liverpool and Parramatta). While Fairfield residents are likely to increasingly need to travel to Liverpool City as more services and facilities are provided in the developing regional centre, this will be the case regardless of where the Council's administrative boundaries are drawn.

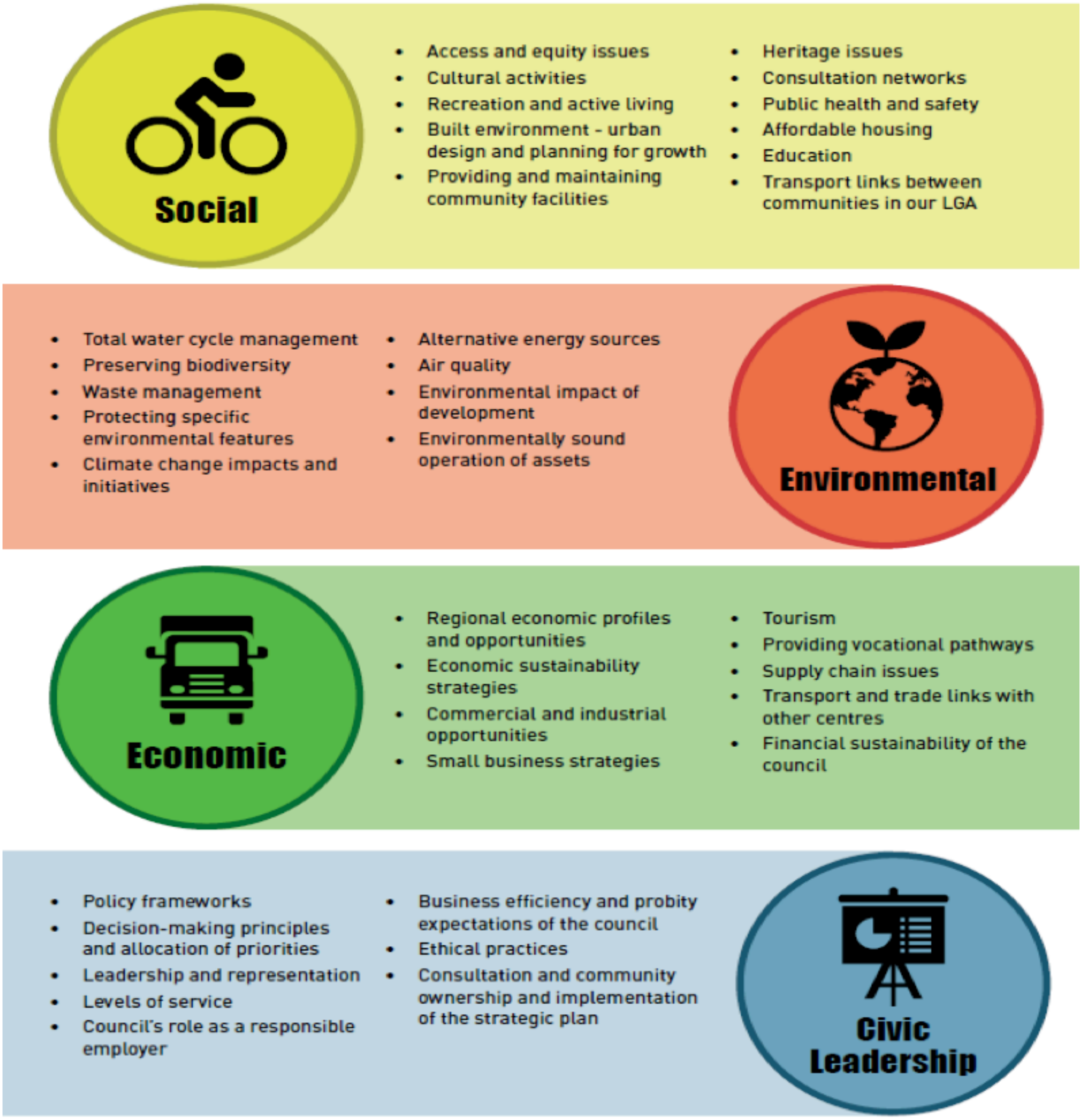
While there are connections between Fairfield and Liverpool LGAs, the level of disadvantage, migration history and planned rates of growth for each area has led to differences in the services and support required by each community, both now and in the future.

Both Fairfield and Liverpool City Councils are already large and are high capacity local councils that have the skills and experience to effectively meet the very different needs of their respective communities. Both Councils manage major regional facilities and undertake major economic infrastructure development for the benefit of rate payers.

ELEMENT 2 QUADRUPLE BOTTOM-LINE (SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INTER-RELATIONSHIPS)

In analysing the FFF proposal, Fairfield City Council arrived at the conclusion that solely using the FFF benchmarks and Scale and Capacity was not sufficient to provide a comprehensive understanding of the impacts and benefits of the proposed amalgamation. To achieve a comprehensive understanding of the impacts of amalgamation on the community, Council undertook an assessment using the quadruple bottom line methodology endorsed by the NSW Office of Local Government as outlined in figure 11.

Figure 11 OLG Quadruple bottom line methodologies



An amalgamation between Fairfield and Liverpool Councils would result in five areas of resource intensive work:

1. The amalgamation process itself.
2. Development of Liverpool as a regional centre.
3. Western Sydney Airport.
4. Development of the growth areas including new infrastructure and facilities.
5. Serving areas of high disadvantage and multicultural diversity which require greater levels of specialised support, advocacy and services.

These competing demands will impact service delivery priorities, and will quickly lead to problems of inequity and underrepresentation for residents of Fairfield. Competing priorities between the development of Liverpool as a regional centre and the development of urban release areas compared to servicing areas of high disadvantage in Fairfield City will become apparent if amalgamation is to occur. In the early years attention will also be on bringing the councils together rather on the four existing priorities. At a neighbourhood level, the risk is that the voice of disadvantaged communities will be lost.

Given the different priorities there are no significant efficiencies in amalgamating the two Councils and no evidence to suggest that one organisation catering for over 500,000 residents would be more productive or cost effective than the existing councils which already have the appropriate scale, capacity and focus.

The level of resourcing required to develop Liverpool as a Regional centre and the urban growth area will result in resources being redirected away from disadvantaged communities.

The key findings of the Quadruple Bottom Line assessment are:

- Development of Liverpool as a regional centre is likely to provide additional employment opportunities within the LGA with or without an amalgamation.
- If amalgamated, the focus will be on joining two very large councils which will impact on existing priorities;.
- The Fairfield and Liverpool communities are very different.
- The level of resourcing required to develop Liverpool as a regional centre and the urban release areas will result in resources being redirected away from the services needed by Fairfield's disadvantaged residents.

- Fairfield City is classified as a high risk area for gambling. The Gaming Machine Act is based on LGA boundaries. Aggregation of Fairfield and Liverpool will impact the overall level of disadvantage, density of electronic gaming machines (EGMs) and expenditure on EGMs and is likely to result in the amalgamated LGA being classified as a 'moderate risk' area. This will result in additional EGMs being introduced to Fairfield LGA which will exacerbate the existing high levels of problem gambling in the City. This in turn will have a negative impact on the $2 million ClubGRANTS[2] funding and Fairfield residents will receive lower levels of resourcing from this source.
- The State Government's priority to have growth areas and a regional centre will require these priorities to be resourced ahead of community priorities. Resultant service inequality between areas of disadvantage in Fairfield and those of urban growth in Liverpool will be exacerbated because disadvantaged communities have less capacity to advocate for themselves, particularly when competing for resources with sectors such as developers, business and more advantaged residents.
- The Fairfield LGA is within the catchment of the Liverpool and Parramatta CBDs in the Metropolitan Planning context. The functional links and supportive role that exists between these councils can continue successfully without amalgamation.

The quadruple bottom line assessment, demonstrates that there is no benefit from amalgamation for the community and a likelihood of disadvantage. Fairfield City as a standalone Council with the benefits of a south-west strategic alliance of Councils will provide better social and cultural outcomes for Fairfield's community.

2. The ClubGRANTS program requires clubs earning in excess of $1 million in gaming machine profit to invest a percentage of their profits back into the local community as governed by the The Gaming Machine Tax Act 2001.

APPENDIX 3

FIT FOR THE FUTURE
Social impact assessment

APPENDIX 3 – SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section of the report examines the social impacts on residents and the businesses across the two LGAs. Without a social and cultural impact assessment within the process, there is a risk that people and the communities they form will become a secondary consideration in the assessment of amalgamation.

Executive Summary

Fairfield LGA is considered the most disadvantaged area in Sydney. It has a SEIFA index of 854.

Disadvantage is relatively homogenous across suburbs in the Fairfield LGA and includes elements such as low English language proficiency, lower education, unemployment and low income.

There are a few areas in Liverpool with similar levels of disadvantage, but most are found on the border of Fairfield and Liverpool. There are 12 suburbs in Liverpool with a SEIFA score over 1000, suggesting more advantage than disadvantage. New suburbs in the Liverpool LGA are likely to be more advantaged than suburbs in Fairfield as they must have sufficient capital and capacity to buy homes, a situation unlikely without a reasonable income level.

An amalgamation between Fairfield and Liverpool councils would demand 4 areas of resource-intensive work:

1. Development of Liverpool as a regional centre,
2. Western Sydney Airport.
3. Development of the growth areas including new infrastructure and facilities.
4. Serving areas of high disadvantage that require greater levels of specialised support, advocacy and services than areas with low levels of disadvantage.

These four competing demands represent an imbalance of service delivery priorities and will quickly lead to problems of inequity and under representation.

Although amalgamation may result in a council with greater scale and capacity to advocate efficiently at a macro level, at a neighbourhood level the risk is that the voice of disadvantaged communities will be drowned out by more powerful interests. The overriding concern is that the needs of disadvantaged residents will be put on hold while resources are redirected to support the development of a regional centre and growth areas, resulting in a polarised community.

Employment and Income

Fairfield LGA has high unemployment, low incomes and a high dependency on income support payments. Education levels and language proficiency are probable underlying causes for lower incomes in the area. About 20% of Fairfield residents do not speak English very well or at all, compared with 8.7% of Liverpool residents[3]. Fairfield has 9.2% of residents with Bachelor or higher degrees compared with Liverpool with 12.5% of residents with this level of education. More than 60% of Fairfield residents have no qualifications, compared with 50% of Liverpool residents[4].

In Fairfield, a higher proportion of people than in Liverpool are looking for full-time and part-time work and a higher proportion of people are employed in part-time jobs, while a lower proportion (58.8%) is engaged in full-time employment. The higher unemployment rates in Fairfield, combined with the lower rate of full-time employment, are likely to contribute to the lower income levels in the Fairfield LGA.[5]

According to ABS census data, the incomes of people in Fairfield have been increasing more slowly than incomes of people in other areas of Australia. The gap between income levels in Fairfield and all other areas of Australia continues to increase, further increasing the level of relative disadvantage experienced by residents of Fairfield.[6] In 2013, 7.3% of Fairfield residents aged between 16 and 64 years received Disability Support Pensions, 83.6% of people aged 65 years and over received Aged Pensions and 7.3% of residents aged between 16 and 64 years received Unemployment Benefit for longer than six months. In the same period, 6% of Liverpool residents received disability support pensions, 77.8% aged pensions and 4.8% received long-term unemployment benefits.[7]

The level of income, unemployment and under-employment across the Fairfield LGA provides a critical mass of people who require similar services. This is particularly evidenced in housing for people receiving disability pensions and aged pensioners. In Fairfield, many are reliant on social housing rather than privately provided aged housing development, as occurs in other areas. Council and community organisations in Fairfield offer classes to develop skills in computers and English language skills to increase the employability of residents. The concentration of people requiring this support provides a focus for this work. The level of resourcing required to build the infrastructure for new release areas is significant and likely to take priority over support services for established areas.

The higher level of income and employment in the Liverpool LGA will dilute the transparency of the level of disadvantage, unemployment and income experienced in the Fairfield LGA. This is likely to result in a lower visibility of need experienced by Fairfield residents and may result in lower levels of support for the community. The competing pressure of developing Liverpool CBD as a regional centre, urban release areas and development associated with the Western Sydney Airport is likely to overshadow the needs of pensioners, the unemployed and low waged people and is likely to result in lower levels of services and support.

The impact on employment and income is neutral as Fairfield residents will not benefit or be disadvantaged from standing alone or amalgamating.

3. Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011
4. Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011
5. Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011
6. Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 & 2011
7. Public Health Social Atlas

Although the development of Liverpool as a regional centre is likely to provide additional employment opportunities and will require staff with a range of skills and qualifications and is likely to provide additional opportunities for employment and income for Fairfield residents, these opportunities would exist with or without amalgamation.

The impact on employment and income is neutral as Fairfield residents will not benefit or be disadvantaged from standing alone. Remaining a separate council will continue the provision of support for disadvantaged communities to build skills and seek employment. Residents will be able to access increased employment opportunities in Liverpool regardless of council boundaries. Further, Fairfield residents will continue to provide a source of workers necessary for the smooth operation of a regional centre as access to employment in Liverpool is not impacted upon by council boundaries.

Housing

Housing tenure is similar in Liverpool and Fairfield LGAs with regard to rates of social housing and private renters. Liverpool has a higher percentage of mortgages than Fairfield (39.9% to 22.9%)[8]. This proportion of mortgages in Liverpool is likely to increase with the new release areas, decreasing the proportion of population in social housing and those receiving rent assistance. New dwellings in Liverpool will result largely from new release areas, requiring significant investment in public domain, infrastructure and facilities. Strategies to support infill development and activation of public domain are quite different to those required for growth areas.

Fairfield LGA is considered to be an area of housing affordability in the Sydney basin, although Fairfield residents experience housing stress for both mortgage and rental costs at a much higher rate than residents of Liverpool. This is due to the much lower income level in Fairfield compared to the rest of Sydney. Unaffordability of housing is also reflected in the fact that 33.8% of Fairfield households received Commonwealth rent assistance in 2011.[9] In Fairfield, 40.4% of low-income households experience financial stress resulting from rent or mortgage costs, while only 17.4% of low-income households in Liverpool are affected.[10] This indicates a high social cost of the low level of affordable housing for the residents of Fairfield.

Development in new release areas is expensive, resource-intensive and is undertaken well in advance of any financial return. Research by Blacktown City Council highlighted the gap between developer contribution and expenditure necessary for new release areas. The level of commitment and focus that will be necessary to successfully develop the new release areas, the employment lands and the regional centre will be extensive. Experience demonstrates that services to existing residents and areas are reduced.

The relative affordability of housing may change with amalgamation as house prices increase due to Liverpool's burgeoning areas. The housing affordability in Fairfield allows workers to live and work close to a regional centre (Parramatta or Liverpool). New dwellings in Fairfield will primarily be achieved through infill development, which requires less investment as it uses existing infrastructure, unlike new release areas.

8. Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled by .id, the population experts
9. Public Health Social Atlas
10. Public Health Social Atlas

It is unlikely the residents of Fairfield will be able to influence an amalgamated council to continue to provide services to meet the needs of the community, because the growth areas will be in a stronger advocacy position due to the investment of developers, NSW Government and critical mass of numbers.

Gambling

Unless there are legislative changes to the Gaming Machines Act, Fairfield residents will be negatively impacted upon from the detriment caused by additional EGMs in the area.

Liverpool is classified as a Band 2 area, enabling venues to apply for up to 20 additional electronic gaming machines (EGMs) without having to demonstrate an overall positive community contribution or undertake a robust community impact assessment to identify the detriment caused by additional EGMs.

Fairfield has the highest number of EGMs and the highest expenditure on EGMs in NSW. EGMs in areas of high disadvantage have higher profits than EGMs in more advantaged areas.[11] Currently, Fairfield is classified by the NSW State Government as a Band 3 LGA, requiring any additional EGM applications need to demonstrate an overall positive contribution to the community. The NSW Government has not approved the two applications for additional EGMs in Fairfield City due to the estimated increased detriment to the community. No additional EGMs have been approved in Fairfield since this Legislation has been in place.

The Gaming Machine Act is based on LGA boundaries. Aggregation of the level of disadvantage, density of EGMs and expenditure on EGMs with the more advantaged areas of Liverpool is likely to result in the amalgamated LGA being classified as a 'moderate risk' area. This will result in additional EGMs being introduced to the LGA without a robust social impact assessment.

Given the level of detriment to individuals and the community caused by gambling, the possible introduction of additional EGMs into the Fairfield LGA would be extremely negative.

Access to Grant Funding

According to the SEIFA data, Fairfield LGA is the third most disadvantaged LGA in NSW (following Brewarrina and Central Darling), while Liverpool is the 51st most disadvantaged community. Because of Liverpool's growth area, the discrepancy is likely to increase.

Fairfield City as a disadvantaged community receives funding from the Federal and State governments to address the social inequality. The risk in an amalgamated council is that Fairfield's disadvantaged community will become hidden, which may result in reducing access to much-needed grants for non-government organisations.

ClubGRANTS are based on the profits of EGMs within an LGA. Category 1 ClubGRANTS can be provided to community organisations only within the LGA where the profit was generated. In 2013/14 the community sector in Fairfield received in excess of $2 million in ClubGRANTS; the Liverpool community received only

11. Martin Young , Francis Markham & Bruce Doran (2012) Placing Bets: gambling venues and the distribution of harm, Australian Geographer, 43:4, 425-444, DOI: 10.1080/00049182.2012.731302

$412,000. This expenditure supports the highly disadvantaged area of Fairfield City. In an amalgamated area, the gambling expenditure from Fairfield could be redirected away from Fairfield, reducing the resources available to residents.

Cultural Diversity

Although Fairfield and Liverpool LGAs are culturally diverse cities, Fairfield has a strong South-east Asian and Assyrian character; Liverpool has significant Indian and Arab communities.

Migration – Between 1 October 2009 and 30 September 2014, Liverpool City had more than double the skilled migration, while Fairfield had nearly double the number of humanitarian entrants. Overall, Fairfield City has 32% more migrants than Liverpool. Of the 14,170 migrants in this period, more than one third were humanitarian entrants; only 8% were skilled migrants. Even though Fairfield City is the most multiculturally diverse, the two LGAs have very different cultural diversity not only in language, but also in knowledge, economy and human capital.

Religion – More than half the population in Fairfield and Liverpool are Christian. Buddhism and Islam have increased in both LGAs since 2006, with Hinduism also increasing in Liverpool. Uniquely, the Sikh place of worship is in Liverpool (Austral).

Language - In Liverpool City, 50% of the population speaks a language other than English at home (primarily Arabic, Hindi and Vietnamese) and 41% of Liverpool residents are bi- or multilingual. No or low English proficiency affects 9% of the population and there were 31 ESL classes or programs offered in Liverpool to support the development of English within the community.

In Fairfield City, 70% of the population speaks a language other than English at home (primarily Vietnamese, Assyrian and Arabic). Almost half the residents in Fairfield City are bi- or multilingual. No or low English proficiency affects 20% of the population and there were 99 ESL classes or programs offered in Fairfield to support the development of English within the community.[12]

Fairfield City's role is a settlement city. The focus on local priorities will be diluted with an amalgamation resulting in poor community outcomes.

Although libraries in both LGAs stock material in community languages, the NSW State Library database shows that Liverpool's community language collection (24,516 items) is half the size of Fairfield's. The circulation of community language items was 81,957 (or 11% of overall loans), compared to Fairfield's community language circulation of 209,967 (or 29% of overall loans).

12. Census id. 2011

A review of migration trends for Fairfield City shows that residents arrive from oversees, predominately through the humanitarian and family visa program. Fairfield City plays a critical role in settlement and migration for businesses as well as residents. Fairfield City will continue to support Liverpool's growth as a regional centre, by continuing to be a settlement city for refugees (due to the concentration of multicultural services in the LGA).

Libraries further support Fairfield's non-English speaking population by employing staff fluent in community languages and offering a significant community language collection of 59,030 items, including audio books and DVDs to cater for residents who are illiterate in their mother tongue. The circulation of community language items in 2012/13 was 209,967 (or 29% of overall loans), attesting to the vital role of Fairfield libraries in community connectedness and participation. Liverpool also provides English language support and stocks community language material in its libraries, but at less than half that of Fairfield. Libraries across NSW have already established a Strategic Alliance to ensure access to multicultural resources (resource sharing). The impact on multicultural library material is neutral as Fairfield and Liverpool residents will not benefit nor be disadvantaged from standing alone or amalgamating.

The risk with amalgamation is that Fairfield City will lose its role as a settlement city. Residents of Fairfield City are at risk of being gentrified.

Once this process of 'gentrification' starts in a district it goes on rapidly until all or most of the original working-class occupiers are displaced and the whole social character of the district is changed." - Ruth Glass (1964)

Community Connectedness and Participation

Liverpool and Fairfield LGAs have similar levels of volunteering. The number of volunteers in Fairfield City is 7.3%, similar to Liverpool at 9.5%. In comparison to NSW, volunteering appears low, however, evidence suggests that multicultural communities' definition of volunteering is narrow and much of what they do in the community is not considered volunteering.

Fairfield City residents have connections to Liverpool and Parramatta regional cities due to effective transport links. Primarily, residents travel to these two regional centres for services such as health (Liverpool and Parramatta), tertiary studies (Parramatta and City), employment (City, Liverpool and Parramatta) and shopping (Liverpool and Parramatta). While Fairfield residents are likely to increasingly need to travel to Liverpool City as more services and facilities are provided in the developing regional centre and the Western Sydney Airport, this will be the case regardless of where the Council's administrative boundaries are drawn. High similarities are found between communities along the border area surrounding Mt Pritchard, however, connections with Liverpool reduce away from bordering suburbs, with growth areas having no social or community context.

Council coordinates interagencies and networks to bring together organisations that work to support and advocate for the needs of the community, to keep them informed of legal requirements, good governance and to connect with each other. The Fairfield Multicultural Interagency (FMI) has a membership of about 150 organisations, indicating the presence of a fine grain of social and cultural fabric and providing a high degree of participation by cultural groups and individuals in the community.

Fairfield City is home to many community organisations and a large number of ethno specific groups that support various cultures. The scale and scope of this sector is most easily reflected in the 84 places of worship[13], many of which were created by various cultural groups as they became established in the area. These places of worship function as community centres to engage the community and complement the work of non-faith based community organisations. Many of these ethno specific organisations are run entirely by volunteers and enable engagement by people with lower levels of English proficiency, ensuring a level of social inclusion.

An amalgamated Council attempting to support new residents in growth areas will not be able to continue the level of support to these micro community organisations, which provide a fine grain and responsive network to assist people from all cultures, faiths and language proficiency to engage in the community and to advocate for support. Fairfield's role as a settlement city supporting Liverpool and Parramatta regional cities will be negatively impacted upon.

Standing alone will enable Fairfield City Council to continue to provide a high level of support and training to small community organisations to ensure good governance, maintain community participation and resilience, while increasing skills required to obtain grant funding and support.

As a comparative figure, in 2013, Fairfield spent $96.69 per capita on community services, education, housing and amenities compared to Liverpool with an expenditure of $81.69, a difference of $15 per person.

Galleries and Museums

Liverpool City Council owns and operates two cultural centres - Liverpool Regional Museum and Casula Powerhouse Arts Centre. When the Western Sydney Arts Strategy was launched in 1999, the NSW Government delivered a major capital infrastructure package that enabled Casula Powerhouse Arts Centre to expand its operational and art form scope to include performance and increase its national profile. Fairfield City Council owns and operates the Museum and Gallery. The unique site features the 1880's Vintage Village, which hosts a range of arts, social history and education programs with a focus on local creativity and cultures. Fairfield City Museum and Gallery has received annual program funding from Arts NSW since 2008 and has recently been invited to submit its first multi-year funding proposal.

13. Community Services Directory 2015 (online)
14. OLG Comparative data 2012/13

The cultural spaces are distinctly different and are important spaces that promote local identity. With local communities expressing concern that amalgamations may diminish a sense of belonging and local identity, maintaining all three spaces will be vital.

There is a real risk that the NSW and Federal governments will not fund three cultural centres in one amalgamated LGA, so Fairfield City Museum and Gallery could be overlooked in favour of the more established Casula Powerhouse Arts Centre.

Libraries

Fairfield City Council spends $35.76 per capita on library services, has stocked 237,425 items and issues 712,223 loans per year[15]. Liverpool City Council spends $39.34 per capita on library services, stocked 229,237 items and there were 754,583 loans. Fairfield City Library Services provide a high level of study support programs for students in primary and high school, due to the low levels of educational attainment. These include Family Literacy classes, eight Homework Centres per week, online 'Your Tutor' assistance, essay writing for Year 11s and HSC students. Liverpool's community language collection (24,516 items) is half the size of Fairfield's and the circulation of community language items was 81,957 (or 11% of overall loans), compared to Fairfield's circulation of 209,967 (or 29% of overall loans). Each library is likely to continue serving its existing catchment. Libraries already resource share through the NSW State Library.

Heritage

Fairfield City has eight items listed on the State Heritage Register, 107 items of local significance and 15 items registered by State agencies.[16] Liverpool City has 13 items on the State Heritage Register, 165 items of local significance and 13 items registered by State agencies. Fairfield City Council is undertaking an Aboriginal Heritage Study to identify sites and landscapes of Aboriginal significance, while Liverpool City has already identified the Collingwood Precinct as an Aboriginal Place of State Significance. An amalgamation will have no impact on heritage significant items.

Leisure Centres

Fairfield City Council owns and operates three leisure and aquatic centres; Liverpool contracts the management and operations of two out of three leisure centres to private operators. Liverpool residents already visit Fairfield's Leisure Centres as there are 350 gym members from Liverpool (mainly Cecil Hills and Green Valley) and more than 300 Liverpool students enrolled in Fairfield's 10-week Learn to Swim program[17]. Six Liverpool schools also use Fairfield facilities for Learn to Swim programs and 14 schools hold annual swimming carnivals in Fairfield City.

15. State Library of NSW
16. State Heritage Register
17. Fairfield City Leisure centres membership data and bookings 6-2-15

Aboriginal Land

As shown in Figure 12 Fairfield City spans two Aboriginal Land Councils being Gandangara and Deerubin while Liverpool City spans Gandangara and Tharawal Land Council boundaries[18]. South West Sydney already takes a regional approach to supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities.

Figure 12 Aboriginal Land Council Boundaries

There are two main interagencies, the South West Sydney Koori Interagency and the Fairfield Liverpool Aboriginal Access Group (FLAAG), which is co-convened by Cabramatta Community Centre and Woodville Community Services. These interagencies provide a forum for Aboriginal workers in government and non-government organisations to share issues and needs specific to the Aboriginal community.

Cycleways

Fairfield and Liverpool both have extensive cycleways and have developed a Strategic Alliance to ensure connectivity between bordering suburbs. These cycleways provide access to key destinations (such as TAFE and shopping centres), as well as recreational cycling. Both councils offer cycling skills workshops and organise other cycling events and rides. Recently, both councils collaborated to develop a map outlining public transport as well as the cycle and walking paths in both LGAs. These were produced in 17 community languages, covering the primary and emerging community languages.

There is a likelihood that cultural and recreation service deliverables may decrease with an amalgamation. Efficiencies can be achieved only with reduced service provision. With the community and social context being so different, the impact of an amalgamation is likely to be negative.

Conclusion

An amalgamation will have poor community outcomes. The communities are different and have competing priorities.

Assessment of the probable social and cultural impacts of an amalgamation shows that Fairfield residents are likely to receive less support, fewer services and experience lower levels of influence. These negative outcomes are primarily the result of the high cost, and high prioritisation, of the provision of infrastructure, construction of facilities for new release areas and development of Liverpool as a regional centre.

18. Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council website

Growth of residential areas is a priority of the State Government. History and experience demonstrates that it is highly unlikely that any entity is likely to have the capacity to finance rapid and extensive growth in multiple areas while supporting an existing community with complex and high needs. While a larger council may have increased capability to advocate on behalf of the disadvantaged areas and partner with the State Government, it is unlikely the level of resourcing and support required by the existing Fairfield community will be forthcoming from any tier of government.

Remaining as a stand-alone Council enables Fairfield residents to contribute to, and benefit from, any growth in employment as a result of city development while retaining the services and support they now enjoy. The characteristics and needs of a community comprised of a high number of refugees, people with low English language proficiency and high levels of disadvantage makes a unique area and a community with multiple and complex needs.

An amalgamation will have poor community outcomes. The State Government's priority to have growth areas and a regional centre will require these priorities to be resourced ahead of community priorities. Resultant service inequality between areas of disadvantage in Fairfield and those of urban growth in Liverpool will be exacerbated because disadvantaged communities have less capacity to advocate for themselves, particularly when competing for resources with sectors such as developers, business and more advantaged residents.

APPENDIX 4

FIT FOR THE FUTURE
Economic Impact Assessment

APPENDIX 4 - ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The Economic Impact Assessment reviewed the impact on the economies of the area, the impacts on planning and the business community.

Table 4 Economic comparisons table

	Fairfield City	Liverpool City
Land area	10,159 hectares	30,552 hectares
Population density	19.83 persons per ha.	6.39 persons per ha.
Gross Regional Product	$7.5 billion	$7.9 billion
Number of businesses	14,610	13,680
Number jobs	46,823	53,805
# DAs determined	772	1,204
Estimated DA value	$254.30 million	$591.60 million
Unemployment rate	11.60%	7.50%
No qualification	60.30%	50.10%

Fairfield City Council and Liverpool City Council have adopted Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) under the Standard Instrument format. Further, the planning process for both councils is very similar, IHAP, JRPP, Planning Proposal process, etc. Under a proposed amalgamation, the community would expect a certain level of standardisation of planning instruments and vision to take place as part of any amalgamation. Given Fairfield and Liverpool have significantly different minimum lot sizes and floor space ratios in the Low Density Residential areas (which is the vast majority of residential land in the Fairfield City), there may be some development industry push to make development controls standardised, which may not be appropriate.

Fairfield City has significant transport connections already in place that link the City to other areas in the region, including Liverpool CBD. The population of Fairfield LGA will continue to travel to Parramatta, Liverpool and Sydney CBD for higher order shopping, services and employment whether Fairfield and Liverpool LGAs are amalgamated or not.

An amalgamated council may be given greater co-ordination of larger planning matters and potentially greater imputes to make changes or to lobby the State/Federal governments on certain issues. However, collaboration of major regional policy initiatives has and can still be achieved through existing working party process and relationships (e.g. WSEA Steering Group, joint Flood Plain Planning Committee etc). Fairfield LEP is consistent with Fairfield City playing a supportive (not competing) role for Liverpool as a regional centre. As a standalone

Council, the Fairfield LGA will benefit from continued advocacy and service delivery that focuses on the high unemployment rate and the other special needs of the resident community, such as English proficiency, education, skills and qualifications.

Should the enlarged resident and business rate base of an amalgamated Council be used to finance the regional centre, the risk to Fairfield LGA rate payers is that they will disproportionately benefit from the emergence of Liverpool as a regional centre at the expense of Fairfield LGA service provision. The risk of amalgamation is that the focus of the larger council's discretionary expenditure will be on Liverpool CBD. As a consequence, the industrial lands of Fairfield LGA will be neglected in their role of a major wealth creator and employment centre, which will not only affect Fairfield LGA but also Greater Western Sydney (GWS). Similar concerns are held for the Fairfield City Centre and other town centres across the Fairfield LGA.

Standing alone there would be more certainty about where Section 94A funds would be spent in Fairfield City. Under amalgamation, there is a clear risk that Section 94A contributions could be diverted from Fairfield City to be spent on growth areas where there is greater demand and pressure for provision of infrastructure.

Planning Context, Direction and Vision

Both councils have similar population numbers and total number of dwellings, including the total number of low density dwellings. Fairfield City has about 2,000 more medium density dwellings (such as town houses and villas). However, Fairfield has almost 2,000 fewer high density residential dwellings (such as apartments). Overall, Fairfield and Liverpool have very similar numbers of medium and high density residential dwellings (15,651 Fairfield and 15,232 Liverpool).

Table 5 Dwelling comparisions

Dwelling type	2011				
	Fairfield City		Liverpool City		Greater Sydney
	Number	%	Number	%	%
Separate House	44,300	73.6	43,448	73.8	58.9
Medium Density	11,005	18.3	8,884	15.1	19.7
High Density	4,651	7.7	6,348	10.8	20.7
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	77	0.1	52	0.1	0.2
Other	104	0.2	51	0.1	0.4
Not stated	56	0.1	52	0.1	0.2
Total Private Dwellings	**60,193**	**100.0**	**58,835**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Given Fairfield and Liverpool have significantly different minimum lot sizes and floor space ratios in the R2 Low Density Residential areas (which is the majority of the Fairfield City), there may be an expectation of a certain level of standardisation of planning Instruments and vision to take place as part of any amalgamation. This may not be appropriate for Fairfield City.

Fairfield and Liverpool centres are different, particularly the mid-scale local centres. The majority of Fairfield local centres are the traditional 'strip of shops' with multiple owners and smaller lots. As a result, for major development to occur these centres would need a merger of multiple smaller lots. This is different to many of the Liverpool local centres, which are generally the large lot 'big box' shopping centres under single ownership.

As the 'big box' centres are under single ownership and are generally surrounded by car parking, most of the 'communal' spaces are maintained by the land owners/centre management. In the 'strip shop' centres, these generally have more Council-owned land and Council generally provides centre improvement upgrades and maintenance works. This is a significant cost incurred by Fairfield Council.

The Fairfield Residential Development Strategy identifies for an overall increase in medium and high density residential dwellings. This increase will provide for further housing choice within the Fairfield LGA and theoretically this will provide for smaller and more affordable housing options for the ageing population.

Fairfield still has significant capacity to grow, particularly around centres and transport corridors where the area has capacity for increased densities. Fairfield also has significant variety in land uses, which provide support for the rest of the City and other LGAs. The rural lands continue to supply millions of dollars of fresh produce to centres throughout Fairfield City, such as Cabramatta, while the Smithfield/Wetherill Park Industrial area provides jobs and services for not only Fairfield City residents, but also many other areas throughout western Sydney. The Fairfield centres and urban areas provide a broad cross-section of housing types and services to meet the needs of a diverse community and various stages of the housing cycle for different household types.

The draft Retail Strategy suggests that Fairfield could provide space for smaller-scale office/commercial premises as the spill over from Parramatta and Liverpool. As population increases and communities change, the opportunities and role of evolving centres in Fairfield could be overlooked if there is an unbalanced emphasis on Liverpool CBD.

Planning Instruments

Both Councils have adopted their Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) under the Standard Instrument format. Liverpool's LEP (2008) was gazetted in August 2008 and was one of the first LEPs implemented using the Standard Template. Fairfield LEP (2013) was gazetted in May 2013.

Fairfield's LEP consists of 24 land use zones and one area, which is designated as a 'deferred matter'. Liverpool's LEP consists of 25 land use zones and no area designated as a 'deferred matter'. Both Councils have R2 Low Density Residential as the predominant zone across their cities. This minimum for R2 is the same across both LGAs. High Density Residential (R4) is permitted in many areas throughout Liverpool (including within the suburbs further west from the centre) and most are in areas adjoining larger centres. Liverpool's minimum

Large Lot Residential (R5) lot sizes are double (2 hectares) compared with Fairfield's (1 hectare). For businesses, Liverpool's commercial core is approximately 6-10 times larger than Fairfield's, which is consistent with the centre being designated as a regional centre and matches the jobs target identified for Liverpool. Liverpool has greater heavy industrial zones within the area and allows for a wider range of uses within its industrial zones such as pubs, restaurants, cafes, hotel/motels, etc, compared with Fairfield. The utilisation of Environmental Management (E3) is similar to Fairfield. However, the use of the E2 Environmental Conservation zone is sparing compared to Fairfield. There are no significant differences between the utilisation of "Special Uses" between councils.

Table 6 Local Environmental Plans Comparisons

	Fairfield City's LEP (2013)	Liverpool City's LEP (2008)
Residential	4 residential zones including: R1 General Residential, R2 Low Density Residential, R3 Medium Density Residential and R4 High Density Residential. R2 Low Density is the predominant zone across Fairfield.	5 residential zones including: R1 General Residential, R2 Low Density Residential, R3 Medium Density Residential, R4 High Density Residential and R5 Large Lot Residential.
Residential	R2 has a maximum floor space ratio (FSR) of 0.45:1 and a minimum lot size of 450 square metres. However, the R2 permits dual occupancy development and in certain areas permits subdivision of the dual occupancy to a minimum of 300 square metres per lot.	The R2 Low Density Residential zone generally has a maximum FSR of 0.5:1, however some areas allow up to 0.6:1. The minimum lot size within the R2 Low Density Residential zone is 300 square metres.
Residential	R4 has a maximum FSR of 0.8:1 to 2:1 depending on the site dimension. A maximum height of building (HOB) of 20 metres (or 6 storeys) applies to the R4 High Density Residential zone.	The FSR of the R4 High Density Residential zone ranges from 0.75:1 to 2:1.
Rural	4 rural zones including: RU1 Primary Production, RU2 Rural Landscape, RU4 Primary Production Small Lots and RU5 Village. The vast majority of Fairfield City's rural area is zoned RU4 Primary Production Small Lots.	3 rural zones including: RU1 Primary Production, RU2 Rural Landscape and RU4 Primary Production Small Lots. The rural areas of Liverpool are almost equally split between RU1 Primary Production and RU4 Primary Production Small Lots. R5 Large Lot Residential minimum lot size is 2 hectares.
Business	Includes 6 of the business zones available under the standard instrument. The larger centres are zoned B4 Mixed Use, with Fairfield Town Centre the only precinct in the City with the B3 Commercial Core zone. The Commercial Core Zone is purely for retail and commercial activity and prohibits residential development.	Also includes 6 of the business zones available under the standard instrument. Larger area zoned B6 Enterprise Corridor along the Hume Highway, Camden Valley Way and Hoxton Park Road compared to the two small areas within Fairfield and Cabramatta.

	Fairfield City's LEP (2013)	Liverpool City's LEP (2008)
Industrial	Consist of the IN1 General Industrial zone and the IN2 Light Industrial zone.	Has applied 3 industrial zones within its boundaries compared to Fairfield applying 2 industrial zones. The significant difference is the IN3 Heavy Industrial zone which is used in the Prestons and Moorebank/Chipping Norton areas.
Recreation	This includes: RE1 Private Recreation applies to areas of recreation such as parks, playgrounds sports fields, etc. The RE2 Private Recreation zone applies to all areas of private recreation such as private golf courses. Council also zoned registered clubs RE2.	RE1 Private Recreation applies to areas of recreation such as parks, playgrounds sports fields, etc. The RE2 Private Recreation zone applies to all areas of private recreation such as private golf courses, Warwick Farm Racecourse and a proposed large marina development on the Georges River.
Environmental	Applies 2 environmental zones under the standard instrument. E2 Environmental Conservation zone is utilised along areas of conservation significance such as riparian corridors. Council applied the E3 Environmental Management zone to areas which specific environmental constraints, such as areas on the Lansvale Peninsula.	Applies 3 zones including: E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves, E2 Environmental Conservation and E3 Environmental Management.
Special Uses	Has implemented all 3 special use zones. SP1 Special Activities, SP2 Infrastructure and SP3 Tourist. The SP3 Tourist zone applies only to the Sunnybrook Hotel site on the Hume Highway.	Has implemented all 3 special use zones. SP1 Special Activities, SP2 Infrastructure and SP3 Tourist.
Deferred Matter	The area that is identified as deferred matter is the Bonnyrigg Town Centre. The deferred matter designation means that the Fairfield LEP 2013 does not apply to the area, with the previous Fairfield LEP 1994 continuing to apply to the area until the zoning is resolved under the newer plan.	None.

Development Contributions

Both councils operate Direct (Section 94) and Indirect (Section 94A) Development Contributions Plans. Liverpool City uses Section 94A for the Liverpool City Centre and has an exemption to levy a higher percentage than the amount identified under the Ministerial Direction. The Ministerial Direction allows councils to levy up to 1% for developments that cost more than $200,000. However, Liverpool City Centre Section 94A Plan allows Liverpool to levy 2-3% depending on the zone development occurring.

Liverpool City Council as a growth area receives 22.98% of its income from capital grants and contributions to support the development of new release areas, which is typical of any growth council.

The key difference between amalgamation and Fairfield standing alone is that under an amalgamated structure there is no certainty that Section 94A funds would be spent in Fairfield City. Given that Liverpool is the regional centre and there is also high demand for infrastructure in the growth centres, the established areas may lose funds to these two areas.

The standalone option provides the assurance that Section 94 funding will be used in the appropriate areas to provide services to the community.

Planning Processes

With the standardisation of many planning processes, both councils have a number of similar processes, including LEPs, using the Standard Instrument and standard LEP rezoning processes through the LEP Gateway Determination Process.

The LEP Gateway Determination Process assists in meeting the NSW Government's target of a 50% overall reduction in the time taken to produce LEPs. The process is also standardised and streamlined to ensure consistent processing and greater clarity for applicants and residents. The process involves:

- Planning Proposal – relevant planning authority prepares planning proposal.
- Gateway – Planning Proposal is submitted to the Minister, who determines whether it should proceed.
- Community consultation – public exhibited and referred to relevant public authorities.
- Assessment – Council assesses the public submissions.
- Decision – Planning proposal returned to Minister for decision.

Since the implementation of the Gateway Process (rezoning), both councils have submitted a significant number of planning proposals to the Department of Planning and Environment (DP&E) for Gateway Determination. Liverpool has had almost double the number of planning proposals go to Gateway Determination, with about 29 of those being approved[19]. Fairfield has had fewer planning proposals make it to Gateway Determination and, of these, 18 have been approved.

19. Figure correct as at 1 March 2015

Table 7 Gateway Process Comparison

	Approved by the Minister of Delegate	Refused at Gateway	Pending	Total Number of Proposals
Fairfield City	18	1	6	25
Liverpool City	29	1	12	42

Both councils use the Independent Hearing and Assessment Panels (IHAP) to assess and provide independent planning advice for controversial development applications. NSW councils also have access to Joint Regional Planning Panels (JRPP) for significant development applications. Both councils fall within the Sydney West Joint Regional Panel, which determines regional development such as:

- Development with a capital investment value (CIV) over $20 million.
- Development with a CIV over $5 million which is:
    - Council related.
    - Lodged by or on behalf of the Crown (State of NSW).
    - Private infrastructure and community facilities.
    - Eco-tourist facilities.
- Extractive industries, waste facilities and marinas that are designated development.
- Certain coastal subdivisions.
- Development with a CIV between $10 million and $20 million which are referred to the regional panel by the applicant after 120 days.
- Modifications to regional development under Section 96 (2) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (the Act).
- Crown development applications (with a CIV under $5 million) referred to the regional panel by the applicant or local council after 70 days from lodgement as undetermined, including where recommended conditions are in dispute.

The standardised process that the DP&E has implemented means that should Council remain standalone, or should an amalgamation occur, there would not be any significant issues affecting the rezoning process. A larger, amalgamated council may have greater impute to make changes or lobby the State and/or Federal Governments on certain issues.

Both councils receive a significant number of Development Applications each year. Fairfield has a shorter turnaround time for determining applications according to the Local Development Performance Monitor[20]. The impact of amalgamation on processing DAs is neutral, however, the costs associated with any potential amalgamation process will be significant.

Table 8 Development Application Comparisons

Determined Development Applications		
LGA	No. DAs Determined	Total Estimated Value Determined
Fairfield City	772	$254.30M
Liverpool City	1,204	$591.60M
Development Application Determination Times		
Determination times	DA Mean Gross	DA Mean Net
Fairfield City	91	45
Liverpool City	85	50

Gross– includes "stop the clock" time for referrals and waiting on applicants to provide further information.
Net– excludes "stop the clock" time and is a closer guide to actual assessment time.

If amalgamation is to occur, planning issues affecting a smaller portion of the community may be lost given the larger area, larger population and greater number of issues.

Collaboration on major regional policy initiatives has been and can still be achieved through existing working party process and relationships (e.g. WSEA Steering Group). There are already numerous channels and processes for achieving successful partnerships with State and Federal agencies without the need for amalgamation. Additionally, Fairfield has a proven track record of collaborating with adjoining councils, and with State and Federal agencies assisting in the facilitation of regional initiatives.

Metropolitan Strategy

Both councils are identified in the Metropolitan Strategy as being within the south-west sub-region. Previously, Fairfield was included within the west central sub-region with Parramatta, Auburn, Bankstown and Holroyd. Further, Fairfield and Prairiewood were marked as potential major centres and Fairfield City Council was given a target of 24,000 additional dwellings by 2036. Due to the change in the Metropolitan Strategy, it indicates Fairfield will now play a supporting role to the regional cities which, in reality it already does to Liverpool and the second CBD of Parramatta. There is little evidence to show that amalgamation with Liverpool would increase this supportive role. Fairfield still has significant capacity to grow, particularly around the centres and transport corridors where the area has capacity for increased residential densities.

20. Local Development Performance Monitoring: 2012-13, Department of Planning and Environment (March 2014)

Liverpool City Centre is identified as a regional centre in the Metropolitan Strategy, along with Penrith and Campbelltown/Macarthur, while Parramatta is identified as the second CBD. Sydney CBD will remain Sydney's primary centre and global city. Liverpool City has always been identified in the south west sub-region. In the past 10 years Liverpool had been identified for significant dwelling growth, particularly around the city centre where there has been a boom in high density residential developments of up to 15 storeys in height and to the south-west within land release for urban development as part of the South West Growth Centre. Liverpool City is identified for significant growth in dwellings and population (as identified in the Metropolitan Strategy), with Liverpool's population identified to grow from about 195,355 to about 359,000 residents by 2036. This is an increase of some 160,000 people within the next 30 years.

One of the greatest opportunities for consolidating Liverpool City as a regional centre is through decentralisation of State Government agencies into Liverpool City Centre and to increase investment in major infrastructure (e.g. public transport). Amalgamation is not required to achieve this outcome.

Fairfield City falls between Liverpool and Parramatta regional centres. Fairfield City provides support to both centres, which will continue without or without amalgamation, because residents from Fairfield will continue to shop or do business in these centres. Fairfield City provides space for smaller scale office/commercial premises as the spill over from the Parramatta and Liverpool regional centres. Fairfield's role is to establish small business, by offering cheaper rent so that once established they can relocate move to the regional centres.

Fairfield's economic role is to support both Liverpool and Parramatta regional cities. The development of Liverpool as a regional centre is more dependent on its competitive advantage with other regional cities rather than an amalgamation with Fairfield.

Economic Structure and Comparative Advantage

Regional cities are expected to be the centralised hub of higher order employment and services as well as being a wealth creating nucleus for the surrounding population and catchment area. Liverpool's economic structure is not yet sufficiently restructured to that of a regional centre; thus it holds limited comparative advantage in the knowledge industries that are expected of a regional centre. As it is, amalgamating with Fairfield will not achieve positive steps to achieve this.

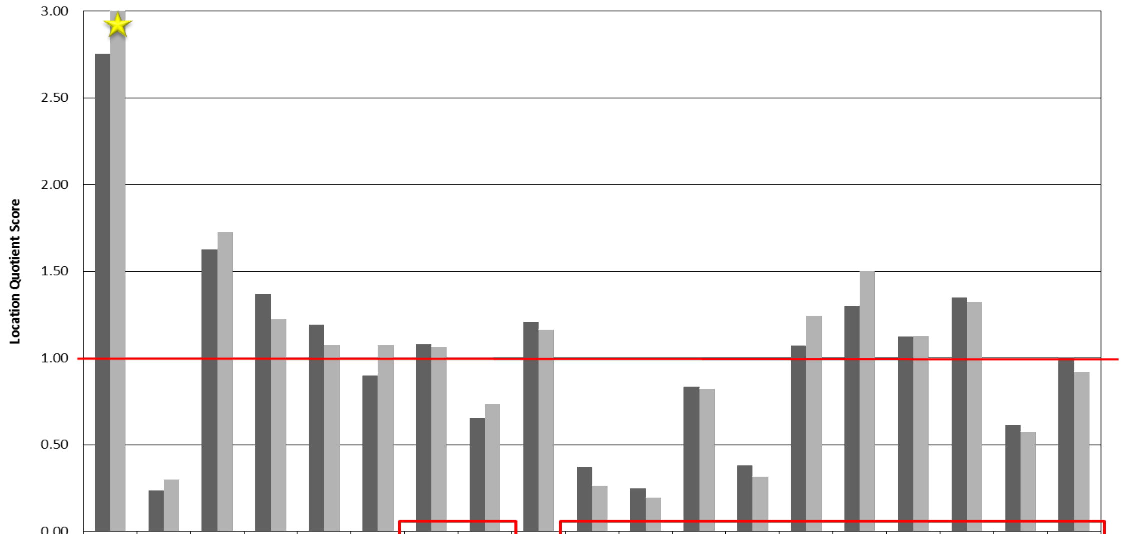
The industries highlighted (below) are under represented in Liverpool and should experience an increase while it transforms into as regional centre.

Table 9 Industry Type Comparison

Number of Businesses in Industry Type	Fairfield 2012	Liverpool 2012	Liverpool compared to Fairfield
Accommodation & Food Services	500	387	-113
Administrative & Support Services	753	670	-83
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	153	315	162
Arts & Recreation Services	85	126	41
Construction	3215	3,127	-88
Education & Training	116	130	14
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services	46	41	-5
Financial & Insurance Services	576	619	43
Health Care & Social Assistance	584	573	-11
Information Media & Telecommunications	60	77	17
Manufacturing	1,052	786	-266
Mining	11	13	2
Other services	815	653	-162
Professional Scientific & Technical Services	948	997	49
Public Administration & Safety	90	104	14
Rental, Hiring, & Real Estate Services	1,460	1,143	-317
Retail trade	1,262	987	-275
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1,676	1,854	178
Wholesale trade	709	611	-98
Total (no.)	**14,610**	**13,680**	**-930**

A high concentration of employment by an industry is one that has the 2006 and 2011 columns above the red line (see table below). The industries outside of the red boxes would still provide employment within the regional centre, but to a lesser proportion of overall employment and are expected to be below the red line. The areas boxed in red (knowledge and service industries) need a high proportion of total employment in a fully functioning regional centre. As can be seen in the graph below, with Liverpool there is a lot of work to be done. Considerable time, effort and resources are needed to support significant economic restructuring to prepare Liverpool to perform as a regional centre.

Table 10 Industry Comparisons



	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	Construction	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Accommodation and Food Services	Transport, Postal and Warehousing
Liverpool 2006	2.75	0.24	1.62	1.37	1.19	0.90	1.08	0.66	1.21
Liverpool 2011	3.15	0.30	1.73	1.22	1.07	1.08	1.06	0.73	1.16

	Information Media and Telecommunications	Financial and Insurance Services	Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	Administrative and Support Services	Public Administration and Safety	Education and Training	Health Care and Social Assistance	Arts and Recreation Services	Other Services
Liverpool 2006	0.37	0.25	0.84	0.38	1.07	1.30	1.12	1.35	0.61	1.00
Liverpool 2011	0.26	0.20	0.82	0.32	1.25	1.50	1.13	1.33	0.57	0.92

At this time, the Parramatta and Penrith economies are more structured to performing as regional cities when compared with Liverpool. Given the length of time before the Liverpool economy is suitably prepared and structured to be that of a regional centre, amalgamating with Fairfield in the near future is of no benefit and actually poses short, medium and long-term risks to the Liverpool and Fairfield LGAs.

These risks are namely that, after amalgamation, the focus of expenditure will be on Liverpool's CBD. The industrial lands of Fairfield and the businesses operating within them, where a comparative advantage is held, will be neglected in their role of a major wealth creator and employment centre not only for Fairfield, but also for Greater Western Sydney (GWS). Similar concerns are held for the Fairfield City Centre and other town centres across the Fairfield LGA.

Amalgamating in the near future is of no benefit and actually poses short, medium and long-term risks to the Liverpool and Fairfield LGAs.

Employment Generating and Facilitative Planning

Either amalgamated or as a standalone council, there is the potential to partner with NSW Health to further develop economic precincts around Fairfield and Liverpool hospitals. Merged or standalone, a council has little impact on the operations and the population served by NSW Government service delivery, such as health and education.

Although Fairfield employment lands are at development capacity, the long-term management of these centres requires planning for brownfield regeneration. With amalgamation, the risk is that the industrial lands will not receive the attention required to keep them viable in the short and medium term with the long-term view of planned management, while a merged council concentrates on the establishment of the Liverpool CBD as a regional centre.

An amalgamated council will require a split focus – established urban areas and established employment centres against new release urban and employment areas that also include significant work to be undertaken for Liverpool CBD. The risk is that the established areas do not receive as much attention as they require. As a standalone Council, Fairfield still facilitates planning between the two areas and this can still be complementary and supportive of Liverpool as a regional centre.

Economic Fundamentals

Higher rankings result (closer to one and further away from 564) indicate a region that is capitalising on its economic potential[21].

The factors measured under economic fundamentals are largely outside any sphere of influence of local government. Although government of all levels facilitate the environment within which businesses operates, it is the type of industry and their location that influences these results and rankings. Economic fundamentals of wage/labour costs, business turnover, the value of building approvals as well as the value of commercial and industrial buildings - a standalone or amalgamated council has no benefit or otherwise on the business or resident population.

Fairfield has lower wage and labour costs compared with Liverpool and, in coming years, as Liverpool restructures to acknowledge industries and higher order employment types, the wage gap is expected to widen between Fairfield and Liverpool. It is interesting to note that as at 2012 the value of business turnover is higher in Fairfield LGA than Liverpool LGA.

21. Refers to the Regional Competitiveness Index compiled by the Regional Australia Institute 2014

Table 11 Economic Fundamentals of Wage/Labour Costs, Business Turnover

	Fairfield LGA		Liverpool LGA	
LGA Ranking out of 564 LGAs	**508**		**405**	
Economic Fundamentals[22]	**Value**	**Ranking**	**Value**	**Ranking**
Wage/labour costs	$41,594	275	$46,560	171
Business turnover	$27,229	420	$26,165	434
Number of hours worked	16	545	19.4	512
Building approvals - residential	$684	432	$2,868	107
Building approvals - non-residential	$1,016	164	$961	173
Value of industrial buildings	$15,720	126	$8,824	199
Value of Commercial buildings	$22,809	441	$19,350	447

Business Sophistication and Innovation

In both council LGAs, the business community provides the majority of jobs for the resident and wider commuting population. A region with a more diverse, profitable business community that facilitates exports and wholesale trade is well positioned to perform and endure in a competitive economic environment.

Both LGAs enjoy relatively broad economic structures and diversification, with Fairfield specialising in manufacturing. Both LGAs perform well in terms of the number of exporting, importing and wholesaling businesses. Both LGAs perform relatively well in regard to innovation. Fairfield was granted a higher number of patents to businesses compared with Liverpool, with Fairfield ranking 70th out of 564 LGAs Australia wide.

22. Source: Regional Australia Institute [In]Sight Competitiveness Index

Table 12 Business Sophistication Comparisons

Business Sophistication/Innovation	Fairfield LGA		Liverpool LGA	
LGA Ranking out of 564 LGAs	144/185		122/185	
	Value	Ranking	Value	Ranking
Business sophistication				
Economic diversification	0.83	171	0.9	97
Exporters, importers, wholesalers	0.22%	120	0.24%	99
Income source - own business	$20,432	264	$19,687	287
Access to local finance	2.30%	285	1.72%	373
Innovation				
Business start-ups	15.90%	54	15.80%	59
Human resources in science and technology	30.20%	97	30.20%	95
Research and development managers	0.06%	191	0.06%	189
Presence of research organisations	0	80	0	80
Number of patents	0.31	70	0.14	194

With respect to the type of business activity, access to local finance, business start-up numbers or the number of patents held by businesses, as standalone or amalgamated, Fairfield City Council has no benefit or otherwise on the business or resident population.

Economic Infrastructure

This facilitates economic activity undertaken by businesses and workers. A well-connected LGA enables businesses and workers greater efficiencies, facilitates new investment and provides wider markets in which to compete. Fairfield and Liverpool both rank highly across Australia for economic infrastructure with aggregate rankings of 43 and 74, respectively, and this is illustrated in the table 13.

Table 13 Economic Infrastructure Comparisons

Economic Infrastructure & Services[23]	Fairfield LGA		Liverpool LGA	
LGA Ranking out of 564 LGAs	43		74	
	Value	Ranking	Value	Ranking
Access to tertiary education services	4.30%	38	3.90%	89
Access to technical or further education services	5.90%	102	5.50%	115
Access to allied health services	7.70%	439	9.40%	329
Access to GP services	8.46	1	7.28	16
Access to primary education services	1	70	0.9	66
Access to secondary education services	1.5	55	1.5	52
Distance to Airport (replaces Aviation infrastructure)	27.1	208	30.5	222
Distance to Port (replaces Port infrastructure)	30.94	175	34.75	183
Distance to medical facility (Access hospital)	3.1	100	5	162
Road infrastructure	1.9	159	1.8	150
Rail infrastructure	12.5	329	16.1	372

With respect to access to tertiary education services, a standalone or amalgamated council has no benefit or otherwise on the business or resident population. Similarly, distances to air and sea ports are not affected by a standalone or amalgamated Council.

Institutional Foundations

Institutions are crucial for the effective and efficient use of economic resources by a region because they advocate and exert influence with other levels of government and other economic agents (such as major corporations, grant issuers, service providers) that are important to the functioning of the local economy.

Both LGAs have shown mixed results in this indicator of economic performance. Neither LGA has a very high level of volunteer activity from the resident population or leadership capacity within the LGA. Similarly, both LGAs have low performance of the indicator for skills held by the resident population. Each of these

23. Regional Australia Institute [In]Sight Competitiveness Index

indicators shows that the resident and working populations are limited in their ability to support the capacity and commitment of institutions within the LGA. The mitigating factors to these results is that both LGAs are within the Sydney Metropolitan Area and local businesses can, therefore, draw their employees from a larger labour pool than that offered only within the LGAs.

Table 14 Institution Comparisons

Institutional Foundations[24]	Fairfield LGA		Liverpool LGA	
LGA Ranking out of 564 LGAs	483		447	
	Value	Ranking	Value	Ranking
Presence of Major Organisations	20	63	11	163
Local Economic Development Support	2.4	143	2.2	170
Local Government Discretionary Expenditure	$58	435	$46	452
Volunteer Activity	7.30%	560	9.50%	551
Community Skills Base	11.10%	385	14.50%	206
Leadership Capacity	20.60%	537	25.20%	467
Public Service Workforce	1.50%	543	2.90%	266

To a large degree a standalone or amalgamated council has no benefit or otherwise on the business or resident population with respect to the presence of training organisations, the community skills base, community leadership capacity or the volunteering levels of the resident population. An amalgamated council should have a greater ability to support increased discretionary spending, however, where and how that spending occurs is likely to be of prioritised benefit to the Liverpool CBD at the expense of other centres.

Technological Readiness

Technology is essential to the effectiveness and efficiency of businesses, their industry, their suppliers and customers alike. The importance of communication and electronic methods of work have become increasingly important to regions and the businesses within them.

The high rankings of the Fairfield and Liverpool LGAs reflect the ability to adopt and use new technologies, remain competitive and use a workforce that is technologically literate.

24. Regional Australia Institute [In]Sight Competitiveness Index

Table 15 Technology Comparisons

Technological Readiness[25]	Fairfield LGA		Liverpool LGA	
LGA Ranking out of 564 LGAs	104		101	
	Value	Ranking	Value	Ranking
Internet connections	73.20%	268	79.90%	136
Employment in technology-related industries	5.60%	147	5.70%	146
Employment in ICT and electronics	2.30%	72	2.30%	78
Mobile Coverage	100%	1	100%	1
Mobile internet	4	153	4	166
Broadband coverage	8.31	55	8.03	65

With respect to the performance of technological readiness of internet connectivity, employment in ICT-related industries or broadband and mobile coverage, a standalone or amalgamated council has no benefit or otherwise on the business or resident population.

Labour Market Efficiency

The labour market characteristics of Fairfield and Liverpool are very different. Fairfield has a lower labour force than Liverpool, even though Fairfield has a higher population. Fairfield also has a higher number of people unemployed than Liverpool and lower participation rates (see table 16).

Table 16 Labour Market Comparisons

Labour Market Efficiency[26]	Fairfield LGA		Liverpool LGA	
LGA Ranking out of 564 LGAs	480		410	
	Value	Ranking	Value	Ranking
Unemployment rate	11.60%	517	7.50%	416
Youth unemployment	16.60%	501	15.10%	464
Participation rate	54.50%	505	58.50%	464
Skilled labour	32.30%	253	25.10%	439
Welfare dependence	29.50%	326	22.60%	183
Long Term Unemployment	9.00%	461	6.10%	276

25. Regional Australia Institute [In]Sight Competitiveness Index
26. Source: Regional Australia Institute [In]Sight Competitiveness Index

Standing alone, Fairfield will benefit from continued advocacy and service delivery that focuses on the high unemployment rate and the special needs of the resident community. As an amalgamated council, local issues have the potential to be diluted or lost, to the detriment of Fairfield residents.

Human Capital

In terms of health indicators and with respect to a resident workforce, Fairfield performs poorly, ranking 459th out of 564 LGAs across Australia. Liverpool is ranked 285th. Fairfield LGA also performs poorly compared with Liverpool LGA with respect to a high number of early school leavers, low rates of technical and university qualifications, and low engagement in lifelong learning activities among the resident population.

Fairfield LGA outperforms Liverpool LGA for the provision of services that improve early childhood development outcomes. Fairfield LGA is ranked 265th out of 564 LGAs across Australia, whereas Liverpool LGA is ranked 401st. This means an amalgamated council bears the risk of a loss of concerted effort on early childhood intervention that should, over the medium and long-term, improve the educational outcomes of the resident population in Fairfield LGA.

Table 17 Human Capital Comparisons

Human Capital Characteristic[27]	Fairfield LGA		Liverpool LGA	
LGA Ranking out of 564 LGAs	435		246	
	Value	Ranking	Value	Ranking
University qualification	10.90%	346	14.30%	201
Technical qualification	23.00%	505	28.50%	409
Lifelong learning	47.90%	110	51.10%	30
Early school leavers	50.50%	151	46.40%	114
Health	66.80%	459	60.60%	285
English proficiency	75.00%	558	85.40%	520
Early childhood development	23.40%	265	30.10%	401
Primary School Attainment	64.80%	127	61.10%	182
Secondary School Attainment	36.20%	118	31.70%	186

Youth (15-24 years) unemployment in Fairfield is 16.6% and in Liverpool is 15.1%. An amalgamated Council may not host the annual Bring it On! Festival and Try-A-Trade in the future and lead to less career and education advisory opportunities to young people in Fairfield. It is not known what youth specific, school to work transition events are hosted by Liverpool Council.

27. Source: Regional Australia Institute [In]Sight Competitiveness Index

By remaining as a standalone council, the strong partnerships and advocacy regarding the health outcomes of the resident population can continue to express the dire state of the resident population health status. An amalgamated council has the potential to lose the impetus to focus on this issue.

APPENDIX 5

FIT FOR THE FUTURE
Environmental Impact Assessment

APPENDIX 5 - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section explores the impact on the environment including catchment management, waste, emergency management and impact on the environment.

Executive Summary

Fairfield and Liverpool City Councils have the same environmental priorities and both already belong to numerous shared regional groups such as: WSROC, RID, LED Street lighting program along with many other councils. Environmental issues are already being addressed at a regional level, beyond Fairfield and Liverpool borders.

Amalgamation may lead to benefits for emergency management in the region, due to greater resource sharing between the two councils. This is now being achieved through Strategic Alliances with a number of councils across West and South West Sydney.

Potential Advantages

- Amalgamation would allow for a stronger position on catchment management.
- Fairfield and Liverpool priorities are consistent in environmental management.

Potential Disadvantages

- Potential for Fairfield City Council's residents to cross-subsidise Liverpool City Council's urban growth areas, e.g. stormwater.
- Waste Services: Fairfield City Council, as the foundation partner in the Eastern Creek waste recycling facility, has arrangements for waste disposal that provide significant benefits to the community. An amalgamation may jeopardise these benefits.

Environmental Impact Assessment

Fairfield and Liverpool Councils' Community Strategic Plans contain their community's vision, priorities and outcomes for the next 10 years. Fairfield and Liverpool have similar goals and strategies for environmental sustainability. The three goals of environmental sustainability in the City Plans are summarised in the table below.

Table 18 Environmental Sustainability Comparisons

	Fairfield City	Liverpool City
Goal 1	Protecting and improving our natural environment	5.b Enhance and protect natural corridors, water ways and bushland
Goal 2	Contributing to the actions that address climate change	5.c Reduce adverse environmental impacts for present and future generation
Goal 3	Supporting sustainable activities and development	5.a Lead the community to develop and implement environmental sustainable practices

Fairfield and Liverpool's flood risk management programs are complementary. Liverpool City Council's native bushland is much larger than Fairfield City. From an emergency management perspective, Fairfield's main risk is flooding, while Liverpool's is shared between flooding and bush fire. An environmental comparison is provided in Table 19.

Table 19 Comparison of Environmental factors for Fairfield and Liverpool

	Fairfield City	Liverpool City
Native bushland	1,580 ha.	10,672 ha.
Ecological endangered (ECC)	1,399 ha.	5,994 ha.
Prescribed dams	7	1
Emergency management contribution	$1.7 million	$1.6 million
Risk management	Flood	Flood and Fire
Emergency resources	1 RFS, 1 SES, 4 NSWFR = 6 services	6 RFS, 1 SES, 5 NSWFR = 12 services

Natural Environment

Bush Regeneration

Of the 30,600ha within Liverpool LGA, about 10,672ha is covered by known native vegetation communities. (An additional 166ha of the LGA is covered by vegetation, the composition of which is unknown). Of the 10,672ha of known vegetation communities, 5,994ha (56%) is listed as one of 10 different Threatened Ecological Communities present in the LGA[28]. In comparison, the total area of Ecological Endangered Community (EEC) in the Fairfield LGA is 1,399ha (about 1/5 of Liverpool Council)[29].

Total vegetation communities in the Fairfield City are 1,580ha (about 15% of Liverpool Council).

There are 63 bushland sites in Fairfield's Creek Care Program selected across the Fairfield City LGA that implement the following initiatives: weed reduction, increased biodiversity, creek and bush regeneration, cleaner waterways and maintenance of reserves. These 63 sites are attended annually. On the other hand, there are only 21 bushland sites attended annually by Liverpool's Creek Care Program.

In comparison with the Fairfield City Council program, Liverpool City Council does not continuously work the same sites, possibly due to a larger geographical area. This can be problematic for some sites, as working to bring an unworked site to its previous condition can be more expensive than continuously maintaining it. If Fairfield and Liverpool Councils' environmental programs were to combine, the Fairfield Creek Care program sites would receive less funding as the budget would absorb other sites that are not being worked now within the Liverpool area.

Fairfield Council has a robust Natural Resources program of approximately $1 million comprising:

- a number of volunteer groups (four groups).
- an environmental education program.
- a bush regeneration program (Creek Care) for 63 sites across the LGA.
- a creek cleaning program for the over 40 gross pollutant traps (GPTs).
- a local provenance community nursery.

Liverpool City Council has an environmental restoration levy that funds its natural resources program, plus a robust bush-care program (10 bush-care groups). The levy is guided by an environmental restoration plan nominating a number of sites to be worked on by contractors each financial year, based on feedback from the community and biodiversity goals.

Catchment Management (Water Management Plan)

Fairfield City Council adopted its Water Management Plan in 2007 to identify and rank all recommended actions and measures across Council's flooding, drainage, water quality and environmental programs.

On the other hand, Liverpool City Council has its own Water and Waterways program under the Storm Water Levy and Environmental Levy.

28. Ecological Australia Pty Ltd, 2012, Liverpool Biodiversity Management Strategy, Liverpool City Council, NSW, p.19
29. Fairfield City Council, 2012, Biodiversity Strategies 2012, Fairfield City Council, NSW, p.14

Levies

Residents in the Fairfield LGA pay a Waste Service charge and Storm Water Levy for environmental services (domestic waste service included). On the other hand, residents in the Liverpool LGA pay an additional levy (environmental levy).

- Storm water levy:
    - Fairfield: $25, generating about $1.3 million a year.
    - Liverpool: $25, generating about $1.4 million a year.
- Environmental levy:
    - Liverpool: 0.0000871 of the total land value, average $300,000 dwelling will pay $26.31, generate about $1.4 million per year (permanent)[30].
- Fairfield uses a storm water levy for all environmental activities relating to waterways, catchment and natural resource management.
- Liverpool uses stormwater levy for stormwater rehabilitation and works.
- Liverpool Council's Environment Levy is used to undertake works on the creek lines, which improves waterways, including bush regeneration, creek care program, environmental educations, and tree planting.

Addressing Climate Change (Mitigation and Adaptation)

Flooding Modelling

Both councils are in various floodplains, such as Cabramatta Creek, George River and Prospect Creek floodplains. Both are actively conducting flood studies in accordance with the NSW Government's Flood Prone Land Policy, as detailed in the Floodplain Development Manual[31].

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Both councils have developed a climate change risk assessment based on the risk model introduced by the NSW Office for Environment and Heritage. Both have developed and implemented energy conservation plans as measures to mitigate climate change impacts. The Table below is a summary of total expenditures in electricity and gas for the councils' building and operations.

30. Liverpool City Council, 2015, Calculation of residential and business rates, online accessed 9 Feb 2015 at http://www.liverpool.nsw.gov.au/council/rates/rates-and-charges-for-20132014
31. NSW Government, 2005, Floodplain Development Manual- the management of flood liable land, NSW

Table 20 Electricity and Gas Expenditure Comparisons

	Fairfield City Council[32]	Liverpool City Council[33]
Electricity and Heating	$1,711,000	$1,150,000
Street lighting expenditure	$3,193,000	$3,228,000

Resource Recovery

Both councils have Community Recycling Centres (CRC). Fairfield's CRC is opened only Saturday from 8.30am-3.30pm, while Liverpool's CRC is open six days a week (Monday to Saturday). Fairfield operates a Sustainable Resource Centre to recycle road construction materials and concrete. Liverpool intends to build a similar centre.

In the financial year 2013/2014, the revenues in sales of recycled materials were $2,605,000 for Fairfield and $505,000 for Liverpool.

Environmental Management

Fairfield City Council's Environmental Management Branch has been proactive in monitoring water quality of creeks and waterways across the City. In addition, Fairfield has an extensive environmental auditing program for industry and businesses in smash repair, petrol stations and other trades. Similarly, Liverpool City Council has its program on pollution control including illegal dumping, air water land, noise pollution and contaminated land.

Enforcement (Illegal Dumping and Community Enforcement)

Both councils are members of the Western Sydney Regional Illegal Dumping Squad, which is hosted by Penrith City Council.

Both councils have designated waste enforcement officers who deal with all illegal dumping activities in the area. Fairfield City Council has its own team of waste enforcement with four officers, while Liverpool has two designated waste enforcement officers within the community enforcement team.

Water Conservation Activities

Both councils have developed and are implementing water conservation plans to reduce overall water consumption in building and operations.

In the financial year 2013/2014, Fairfield City Council spent $621,000 for water bills, while Liverpool City Council spent $825,000.

32. FCC, 2014, General Purpose financial statement for the year ended 30th June 2014, NSW
33. LCC, 2014, General Purpose financial statement for the year ended 30th June 2014, NSW

Domestic Waste Service Management

Table 21 Waste Services Comparisons

	Fairfield City Council[34]	Liverpool City Council
Number of households	56,176	56,470
Domestic waste service charge (per dwelling/unit)	$395	$318
Total waste collected (t)	85,941	77,885
Diversion rate (%)	54.2%	69.4%
Services provided	Residual and recycling Clean up Service Drop off	Residual, recycling and organics Clean up service Drop off
Bin system	2	3

Fairfield City Council, as the foundation partner in the Eastern Creek waste recycling facility, has arrangements for waste disposal that provide significant benefits to the community. An amalgamation may jeopardise these benefits.

Fairfield City Council collects green waste along with the scheduled clean-up service and mulching. Liverpool City Council sends its residual waste to AWT at Kemps Creek for processing, and green waste to Australia Native Landscape for composting and mulching.

Overall Environment Expenditure

In addition to these three goals, the expenditure on environment of Fairfield City Council and Liverpool City Council is used as another indicator. In the financial year 2012/13, Fairfield City Council spent $29,237,000 for environmental services ($178 per capita), while Liverpool City Council spent $30,261,000 for its environmental services ($129 per capita)[35].

34. NSW EPA, 2014, NSW Local Government Waste and Resource Recovery Data Report 2012-2013, NSW
35. FCC and LCC, 2014, General purpose financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2014, NSW

Emergency Management

Both councils have their local State Emergency Services as the lead response agency for floods, storms and tsunami across the LGAs under the NSW State Emergency and Rescue Management Act, 1989 (SERM Act). Under the Act, the NSW Government contributes 14.6% of the funds required to operate the fire and emergency services; local councils contribute 11.7% and the insurance industry contributes 73.7%. Local council contributions are based on the costs of providing services in each LGA. Fire and Rescue NSW (formerly NSW Fire Brigades), the Rural Fire Service and the State Emergency Service each has a separate process for determining the costs attributable to each LGA.

In 2014, Fairfield City Council contributed $1,702,000, while Liverpool City Council contributed $1,622,000 to the emergency services.

Conclusion

There is no doubt that an amalgamation will have impacts on the local environmental sustainability of Fairfield City. The existing domestic waste management system, with long-term contract of residual processing, will bring a stable service. At the same time, the high standard service levels of natural resource management, environmental management, and food health safety will continue to provide greater service to the community and protect the local environment.

Amalgamation will create a number of issues and impact environmental sustainability. Domestic waste services will have to change to either a two-bin system (residual and recycling) or a three- bin system (residual, green waste and recycling). In the transition period there will be confusion regarding the process and community education on waste and recycling will be required. Liverpool Council adopts an outsourcing philosophy, while Fairfield City Council uses day labour.

Natural resource management, environmental management and food health safety will be either degraded or a significant increase in the budget will be required to maintain the same level across Liverpool Council's LGA to maintain the same parities.

Residents in Fairfield may have to pay an extra levy (environmental levy), which will be a financial burden to an already disadvantaged community.

APPENDIX 6

FIT FOR THE FUTURE
Leadership and Governance Impact Assessment

APPENDIX 6 - LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section investigates accountability for organisational decision-making and behaviour as well as ensuring community participation and local representation. Governance is the process by which decisions are taken and implemented; the process by which organisations go about achieving their goals and producing their outputs and the process by which organisations are directed, controlled and held to account. According to the Office of Local Government, it encompasses authority, accountability, stewardship, leadership, values and culture within the organisation.

As Local Government is governed by the Local Government Act, a majority of the impact from a governance perspective will be neutral as everyone operates under the same 'rule book'. The greatest advantage of an amalgamation would be the potential to influence the State and Federal governments, however, the risk and potential disadvantage would be a reduction in local representation and local identify. Fairfield and Liverpool City Councils have no similar operating systems, so the cost to streamline the two organisations would be extremely high.

Table 22 – Governance Comparison Table

	Fairfield City	Liverpool City
# Suburbs	27	42
# Wards	3	2
# Councillors	12	10
Mayor	Popularly elected	Popularly elected
Residential rates ($300K)	$1,352	$1,618
Business rates ($500K)	$2,571	$2,893
Visits to Leisure Centres	1,225,554	524,000
Visits to Libraries	791,083	1,145,239

Based on OLG 10 Corporate Governance criteria, if Fairfield and Liverpool Councils were to amalgamate, the benefits gained include:

- Greater influence on planning of the local government area.

The disadvantages of amalgamation include:

- The governance approach of Council will be impacted when delivering the required outcomes to the community.
- Community representation will be lessened.
- Reduced ability of community to influence decisions – no connection to local community in influencing and providing input to decision making.

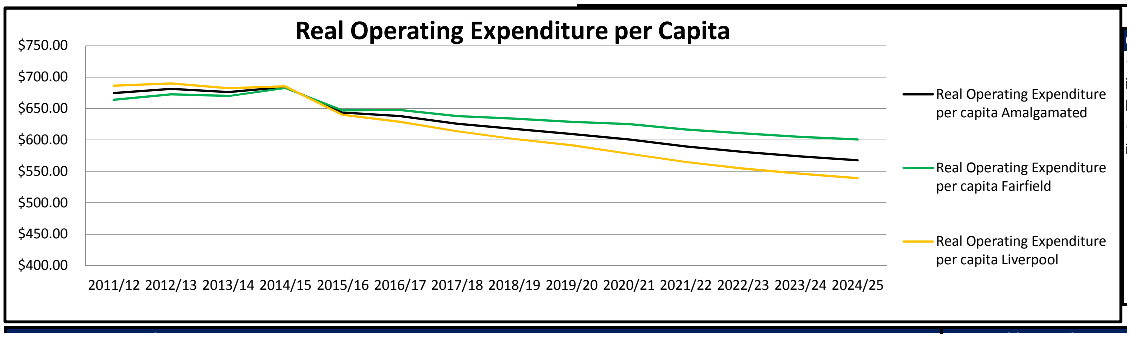
- Less local representation.
- Greater governance requirements with additional resourcing to support governance activities.
- Community may be disadvantaged and be required to pay higher rates for less or same service levels.
- Bigger organisations tend to only be able to provide less inclusive consultation rather than full inclusion of its community.

Levels of Service

The Office of Local Government (OLG), in its document A Roadmap for Stronger Smarter Councils (2014)[36] , defines effective service delivery as working with others to deliver cost-effective services, delivering services and infrastructure that meets the needs of communities identified through the Integrated Planning and Reporting (IPR) process and the delivery of services and infrastructure on time and on budget. With respect to efficiencies, the OLG defines this as modern, responsive services that are easy to access and that offer value for money. The benchmark for this category is Real Operating Expenditure (ROE) per capita over time.

Fairfield and Liverpool City Councils meet the Fit for the Future criterion of decreasing real operating expenditure (ROE) per capita over time (see Figure 13). To maintain a decreasing ROE per capita over time while adding services for the community, Fairfield will continue to undertake strategic planning through service reviews to evaluate services and to adjust levels according to community priorities.

Figure 13- ROE for Fairfield (2009/10- 2013/14) - ROE for Liverpool (2009/10 – 2013/14)



Tailoring service levels to take account of relative community priorities, affordability, etc leads to improved community satisfaction, value-for-money and effective service delivery. The very high benchmarks that are so focused on financial measures in the 'Fit for the Future' package make no allowance for those IPR framework initiatives. This made it very difficult to measure the efficiency and effectiveness of the options being considered as this was very reliant on being able to identify the difference in services and service levels provided by the individual councils.

Both Councils share the same 19 legislated services. The points of difference are in:

- Method of delivery, e.g. in-house vs. outsourced.
- Level of service delivery, e.g. frequency of mowing service.
- Non-legislated services, e.g. identified through community consultation (IPRF) and individual community need.

36. Comparative Information on NSW Local Government, Office of Local Government 2012-2013

The core systems used by each council to perform these services vary, as shown in Table 23. Fairfield and Liverpool councils have no common software and cost of transition will be excessive.

Table 23- Comparison of key systems at Fairfield City Council and Liverpool City Council

	Fairfield	Liverpool
Asset Management System	PeopleSoft/Conquest	Pathways
Document/Records Management System	Objective	TRIM
Financial System	PeopleSoft	Finance One
Geographical Information System	Enlighten	ArcGIS & CadCorp
Library Management System	Symphony	Spydus & Pharos
Payroll/HR System	Chris21	Aurion
Rates/Property System	Authority	Pathways
Stores/Stock System	PeopleSoft	TechOne

The differences in service delivery include:

- The cleaning of Liverpool's Child Care Centre is contracted to Storm International Pty Ltd and Childcare Cleaning Specialists Pty Ltd for a one year initial contract and with a 4 x 12-month extension option; Liverpool Library and Museum is contracted to ADZ cleaning for a three-year initial contract and with a 2 x 12 month extension option; Fairfield City Council provides these services in-house.
- Governance and Administration expenditure - FCC is 24% compared to LCC 40% which reflect Liverpool's outsourcing approach.
- The management of Liverpool's Leisure Centre and aquatic centres is contracted to YMCA NSW for a two year initial contract and with a 2 x 24-month extension option. With an in-house service, Fairfield City Council was able to attract 1,225,554 visitors compared with 524,000 visitors to Liverpool's Leisure Centres in the 2013/2014 period.
- Liverpool's Public Safety CCTV and Public Wi-Fi is contracted to SAT Pty Ltd for 44 months (this includes labour and operational costs). This contract consists of three years of maintenance. Fairfield City Council has an in-house service and employs two staff members to scope the Council's CCTV requirement, liaise with the contractors on maintenance and installation of the CCTV camera.
- Liverpool's Domestic Waste collection is contracted to JJ Richards & Sons whereas Fairfield provides an in-house service.

Based on data from the Office of Local Government's *2012-2013 Comparative Information on NSW Local Government*, local services provided by Fairfield and Liverpool City Councils indicates that:

Fairfield City Council

- Provides lower rates and annual charges.
- Lower spend per capita in the areas of governance and administration, recreation and culture and library.
- Higher spend on roads, bridges and footpaths.
- Higher environmental approach to waste.
- Higher spend on micro-chipping and registrations.
- Day labour model with higher costs.
- Community focus for services.
- Spend more on direct services, less on administration.

Liverpool City Council

- Faster processing of Development Applications.
- Lower spend per capita on public order, safety and health.
- Outsourced model.
- Focus on administration of services, dedicated to essential services.
- Received Local Government Excellence Award in leadership in Community Services category.

The level of services provided by Fairfield and Liverpool Councils indicates that, overall, Fairfield provides more value-for-money to its community in comparison with Liverpool, which outsources many of its services and has a higher focus on the administration of those services.

If Fairfield and Liverpool Councils were to merge, the Fairfield community might be disadvantaged and be required to pay higher rates for less or same service level. With divergent needs of two different and already large communities, the concern is that capacity to service the disparate needs and conflicting priorities of this even larger community will be compromised with amalgamation. Both councils have sufficient capacity in their existing standalone status to service their large communities and continue to do so into the future.

Council's Role as a Responsible Employer

The community's expectation of Council as a responsible employer is to cultivate the full potential of employees and to provide efficient and effective management as defined in the Local Government Charter.

Fairfield and Liverpool councils are large. In 2012/13 Fairfield City Council had 749 full-time staff and Liverpool City Council had 643 full-time staff[37]. With amalgamation, the number of this workforce would depend on workplace reform, restructure or changes to business models such as the sale or outsourcing of functions.

37. Summary 4 Year Workforce Management Plan: Resourcing Strategy, Liverpool City Council, 2011 http://www.liverpool.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/4358/Workforce-Management-Plan-Summary-1-July-2011.pdf

An amalgamated council would have the same opportunity as the two independently large councils (of Fairfield and Liverpool) to employ a wide range of skilled staff. Despite its existing capacity to employ a wide range of skilled people, Liverpool City Council has a preference for outsourcing, which diminishes the number of skilled staff employed. Fairfield City Council has an in-house approach and employs about 20% of its workforce from the Local Government Area (LGA). Fairfield has a focus on up-skilling, multi-skilling, providing staff with secondment opportunities and has various leadership initiatives, which all boost the skills of its staff.

A basic comparison between Fairfield and Liverpool can be ascertained through examining Liverpool's summary WFMP[38], available on its website, which references information from the 2011 Resourcing Strategy. Employee costs were taken from the respective council's Long Term Financial Plans[39].

Table 24 Human Resources Comparison

	Fairfield City	Liverpool City	Combined
Number of Staff (2012)	749* (FT and PT), 254 casual and 60 FT temporary staff	643** FT staff	1392 (FT and PT) plus casuals and 60 temporary staff
Turnover rate (2010)	7%	12%	-
Turnover rate (2011)	11.4%	10%	-
Employee Costs (2013/14)#	$64.3 million	$64.9 million	$119.2 million
Employee Costs (2020/21) ##	$79.4 million	$69.6 million	Unknown

* At 30 June 2012, as per WFMP (2013-2022)

** As per the OLG's 2012-2013 Comparative Information on NSW Local Government

Fairfield and Liverpool Councils have differing workforce management strategies. Liverpool City Council has a preference for outsourcing whereas Fairfield employs in-house expertise. An outsourced model reduces staffing costs such as salaries and the financial implications with wages increasing from CPI or the Local Government Rate Peg, accumulation of annual leave, long service leave and/or the provision of allowances and penalties. However, with this model, there is an increasing amount spent on administration and contract costs. Hence, despite Liverpool City Council spending almost $10 million less on employee costs in 2013/14, the expenditure of both councils is almost equivalent. Employing staff in-house may not be as cost-effective as outsourcing due to the accrual of costs due to staff tenure, however, it means the specialisation that is developed through learning and experience is kept within the organisation. With this in-house staffing, efficiencies or cost savings can be realised through improvements to processes or the reduction and/or removal of services.

38. Summary 4 Year Workforce Management Plan: Resourcing Strategy, Liverpool City Council, 2011 http://www.liverpool.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/4358/Workforce-Management-Plan-Summary-1-July-2011.pdf

39. Long Term Financial Plan, Fairfield City Council (2014/15 – 2023/24), p 65 and 10 Year Long Term Financial Plan, Liverpool City Council, p 20

As Fairfield City Council is unable to determine the exact costs associated with Liverpool City Council's outsourcing services, such as its Leisure Centres, Waste Management processes etc, it is difficult to ascertain what amalgamation could entail. However, if the preferred method after amalgamation was outsourcing, it is unlikely that a wide range of skilled staff would be employed by that council. Rather, there would be a reduction of staff (from management positions and parts of the organisation that could be consolidated). Then, there might be an increase in middle management to co-ordinate functions. These positions would not require the technical expertise or skill of the managerial positions that were removed as a result of the amalgamation. For specialised knowledge, it is likely that, with a preference for outsourcing, talent will be contracted or sourced externally if and when the time arises, rather than employing an individual full-time.

Fairfield City Council supports the local economy through its Local Employment Policy, which encourages residents to gain work experience, employment and/or qualifications at Council. Of the total staff employed at Fairfield Council, about 20% live locally[40].

Despite the differences, both councils are big and financially sustainable. It is unlikely an amalgamation will change either council's ability to be a responsible employer.

Community Ownership and Implementation of the Strategic Plan

NSW councils are required under legislation released in 2009 by the then Division of Local Government to plan for a sustainable future through the development of an Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework (IPRF). The IPRF is based on the individual council and community's needs and priorities being planned for holistically and sustainably.

The IPRF process requires councils to review not only community priorities, but also a number of other indicators such as community demographics, local government area geographical profiles, affordability of services by its community (SEIFA), satisfaction of the community with the service levels provided and working with other levels of government (including neighbouring councils) to meet community needs.

Although both councils meet their obligations under the Act, it is likely a larger council will be less able to engage with its residents as efficiently. As discussed earlier, with different social and community contexts it is unlikely one council could meet the diverse priorities and that most likely the disadvantaged community will become marginalised.

Community Transparency

All councils accept an obligation that its community understands what it does, supported by disciplined process that allow communities to be involved in every step. Transparency is the perceived quality of intentionally sharing information that implies openness, communication and accountability of the organisation. This is demonstrated by management's practice of information disclosure, clarity and accuracy, free and easy access to corporate information and processes that facilitate and protect the organisation. For the body politic, it refers to holding public officials accountable and fighting corruption, i.e. open meetings, public exhibition and participation, decisions open to discussion.

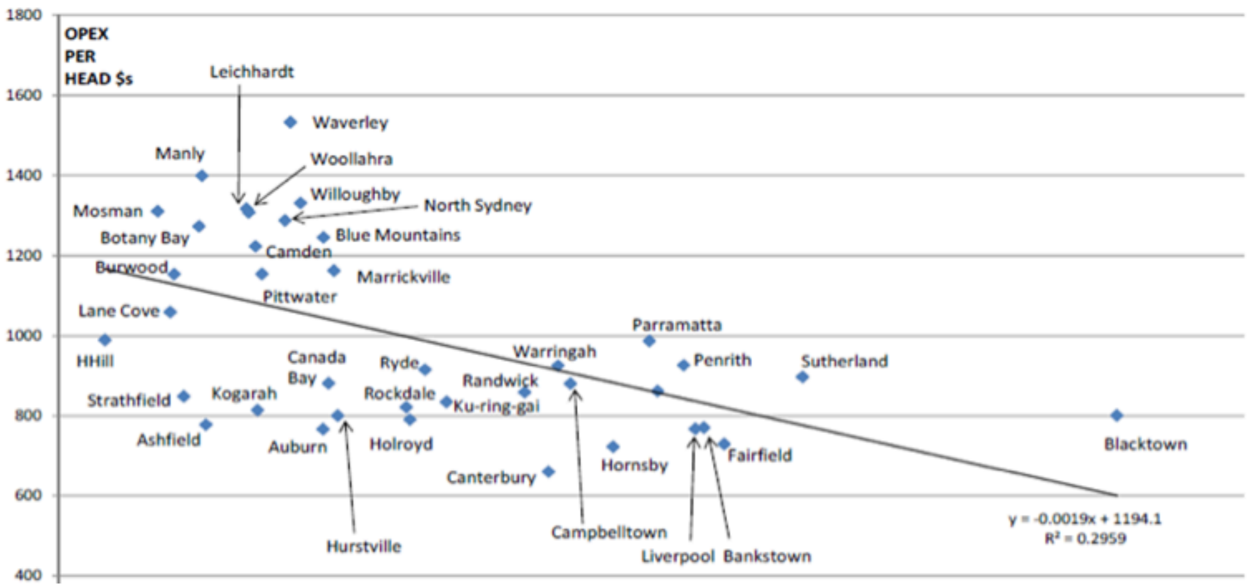
40. Workforce Management Plan (2013/14 – 2022/2023), Fairfield City Council

With requirements under the Local Government Act, an amalgamation of the two councils is unlikely to have any effect. If anything, a larger council is likely to have less transparency, but this would depend on the policies and practices of the new entity.

Business Efficiency and Probity Expectations of the Council

The Office of Local Government (OLG) undertook an analysis of operating expenditure per head, which illustrated that both Fairfield and Liverpool councils have relatively low operating expenditure per resident (under $800/ resident at 2012/13).[41] This demonstrates that both councils are not excessive in their ongoing expenditure and/or discretionary spending and are both efficient in meeting their large population's needs. Liverpool City is a growth area and has a higher infrastructure demand that lags the revenue generated, which is common for a growth council, and impacts on its operating ratio.

Figure 14 Operating Expenditure Per Head



Proponents of amalgamations argue the model of "bigger is cheaper" or "bigger is better", however, many investigations have concluded that this concept is fallacious. This model assumes that amalgamated councils will have larger populations which will, in turn, reduce the average costs of service provision. Dollery, Barnes and Crase (2008) argue that population size does not need a systematic relationship to scale economies at all. Further, Dollery et al (2008) state this argument does not take into account demographic characteristics, the nature of service provision, or any other factors.

Economies of scale are most often found where fixed costs constitute a large proportion of the total cost such as industries or production processes where capital investment into machinery, buildings etc represents a large proportion of the total costs. In Local Government, this may include capital-intensive functions such as sewage disposal and domestic water supply. Furthermore, an increase in scale may allow for more specialised labour and cost saving equipment (Hubbard, O'Brien and Lewis, 2010; Dollery and Flemming,

41. Review of criteria for fit for the future, IPART, 2014, p40
Exclusion: City of Sydney due to working non-residents inflating the opex per head ($2,645) and Gosford and Wyong because water and sewerage costs inflate the opex per head.

2006). Economies of scale are not likely to be found in functions where the variable costs constitute the major proportion of total costs as those where there is a significant proportion of labour, such as customer service activities or health inspectors (Dollery et al., 2006).

In a standalone setting, financial capacity is addressed through the formation of the Long Term Financial Plan (2014/15 – 2023/24) which outlines Fairfield City Council's intention to fund service delivery through cash reserves, extension of revenue streams, receipt of grants ($20.893 million for 2014/2015), continual investment portfolio returns, productivity and cost containment projects, while meeting the Fit for the Future criterion of decreasing real operating expenditure (ROE) per capita over time.

Where appropriate, further efficiencies could be achieved with the standalone scenario through regional collaboration, joint partnerships such as WSROC to increase purchasing economies of scale. These Strategic Alliances are already being adopted, with a range of councils that have common issues such as Westpool. Strategic Alliances should not be restricted to one or two councils, but be based on a solid business case and common interests.

Professor Dollery et al (2012) provide detailed and extensive evidence in Australia and internationally that forced amalgamations have not produced financial sustainability or any cost savings. They conclude that anyone who still believes that compulsory council amalgamation leads to financial sustainability in local government, lower costs or scale economies, has not acquainted themselves with the vast empirical literature on amalgamation.

With requirements under the Local Government Act, an amalgamation of the two councils is unlikely to have any effect on business efficiency and probity as both are already strong.

Ethical Practices

Ethical practices are governed by the Code of Conduct under the Local Government Act. A culture of good governance promotes openness, honesty, accountability and responsibility, including clarity of goals, ownership of processes, opportunity to participate, management of potential or substantial misconduct and goodwill. There is a common understanding and acceptance of the council direction/vision.

With requirements under the Local Government Act, an amalgamation of the two councils is unlikely to have any effect on business efficiency and probity as both are already strong. It will depend more on the culture and policies of the new entity.

Leadership and Representation

National figures across LGAs* illustrate that the average number of residents per Councillor is 4,591[42]. As outlined in Table 25 Fairfield City will have 18,453 residents per Councillor, Liverpool will have 24,079 residents per Councillor. If Fairfield and Liverpool Councils were to amalgamate, there would be 35,257 residents per Councillor at 2031.

42. Review of Councillor Numbers Report, Local Government Board Tasmania, 2012, http://www.dpac.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0015/210903/Review_of_councillor_numbers_2013.pdf

Table 25 – Local Representation

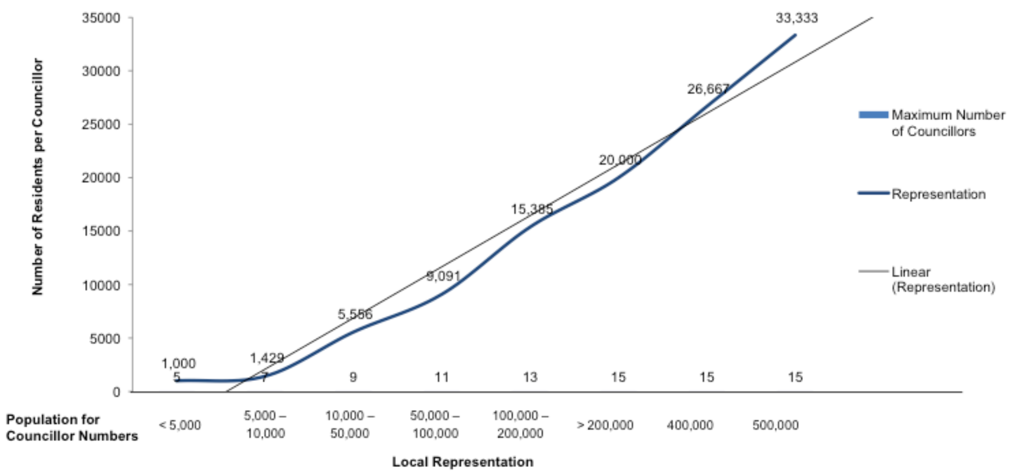
	Population (forecast 2013)	# elected officials	# councillors per resident
Fairfield	239,900	13	18,453
Liverpool	288,950	12	24,079
Combined	528,850	15*	35,257

* Based on maximum # of elected officials permissible under the LG Act

In addition, amalgamations assume that the populations of the two local government areas are homogenous, i.e. they share similar backgrounds, a common local identity, common priorities etc. However, as the communities in Fairfield and Liverpool have differing needs and priorities, there will be conflicting priorities if amalgamated, making local representation difficult. The risk is that the priorities for Fairfield's disadvantaged communities will be marginalised as the main focus of Liverpool will be to develop the regional centre and to develop the urban release areas. Amalgamation in areas such as Brisbane and South Australia had demographics that were fairly homogenous and had low levels of disadvantage. 'Communities of interest' is an important consideration in determining the outcome of an amalgamation and the ability to maintain local representation.

The Local Government Managers Australia (LGMA) working paper[43] recommended a sliding scale of representation with the maximum number of Councillors, including the Mayor, be 15 for populations over 200,000[44]. When this is graphed, it can be seen that representation is at a consistent level (seen by the linear representation below) and remains at this consistency up to about 200,000 residents. At 500,000 residents, the estimated 2031 population for Fairfield City and Liverpool City combined, representation is above the line and thus greater than optimum for local representation.

Figure 15 Local Representation



43. LGMA NSW Working Party 1d Final Report, 2013, Identify the barriers to establishing inter-council contractual arrangements for the sharing of staff, including general managers and senior staff, as well as the commercializing services, p13

44. LGMA NSW Working Party 1d Final Report, 2013, Identify the barriers to establishing inter-council contractual arrangements for the sharing of staff, including general managers and senior staff, as well as the commercializing services, p13

Should the State Government implement a new Governance Model similar to Queensland, while it might maintain local representation, the voice of the most marginalised is likely to be lost and the cost increase substantially. A review of Gold Coast Council's 2013/14 annual report shows that for a population of 500,000 residents have 15 elected officials. The council spends $2,303,390.29 on Mayor and Councillor remuneration and expenses. In contrast, Fairfield City Council's local representative expenses for the same period totalled $348,219, and Liverpool City Council spent $417,064.

This illustrates that with the larger size the capacity of elected officials to deal with local issues will be diluted as representation is diffused among this larger population. The cost of local representation increases substantially, as experienced in Queensland. Local representation will be negatively affected by the size of the amalgamated council.

Consultation and Community Participation in Decision Making

While amalgamation may result in a council with greater scale and capacity to advocate efficiently at a macro level, at a neighbourhood level the risk is that the voice of disadvantaged communities will be drowned out by more powerful interests. The overriding concern is that the needs of disadvantaged residents will be put on hold while resources are redirected to support the development of a regional centre and growth areas, resulting in a polarised community.

With fewer councillors per resident and competing priorities, amalgamation will result in reduced community participation and less involvement in decision-making. The capacity of one Mayor being able to service and attend community functions will be limited with such a large council. Fairfield and Liverpool Councils' Mayors are already full-time, due to the expectations of multicultural diverse communities. In one weekend alone, the Fairfield City Mayor attended seven events, which is a common scenario.

In addition, Fairfield City and Liverpool City councillors also come from diverse backgrounds. With poor English proficiency, many rely on the councillors being bi-lingual. With the diversity across the two LGAs being so disparate, it is likely that with an amalgamation local representation will be lost, making community participation for many difficult. Council can translate and communicate in a range of languages, but nothing is more effective than having someone connected into the community linguistically as well as culturally.

Consultation and community participation in decision-making will be negatively affected by an amalgamation between Fairfield and Liverpool councils.

Policy Framework

It is difficult to predict the impact an amalgamation would have on policy development. On the one hand, it may result in additional policies and streamline planning instruments. However, if we use gambling as a case study, recent applications for additional EGMs showed that due to Fairfield and Liverpool having different communities of interest, the policy position of the two councils differed. An application was received from a registered club on the boundary. Due to Fairfield LGA being so disadvantaged, Council was able to successfully prevent additional EGMs being transferred into the LGA. Despite the club being on the boundary, Liverpool City Council did not respond to the application and it appears to have a differing policy position.

While there may be some advantages (planning), there are certainly some disadvantages due to different communities of interest. Strategic Alliances could achieve the same results, while ensuring other disadvantages associated with amalgamations were not realised.

Conclusion

As councils are governed by the Local Government Act, a majority of the impact from a governance perspective will be neutral as everyone operates under the same 'rule book'. The greatest advantage of an amalgamation would be the potential to influence the State and Federal governments, however, the risk and potential disadvantage would be a reduction in local representation and local identify. Fairfield and Liverpool councils have no similar operating systems, so the cost to streamline the two organisations would be extremely high.

APPENDIX 7

FIT FOR THE FUTURE

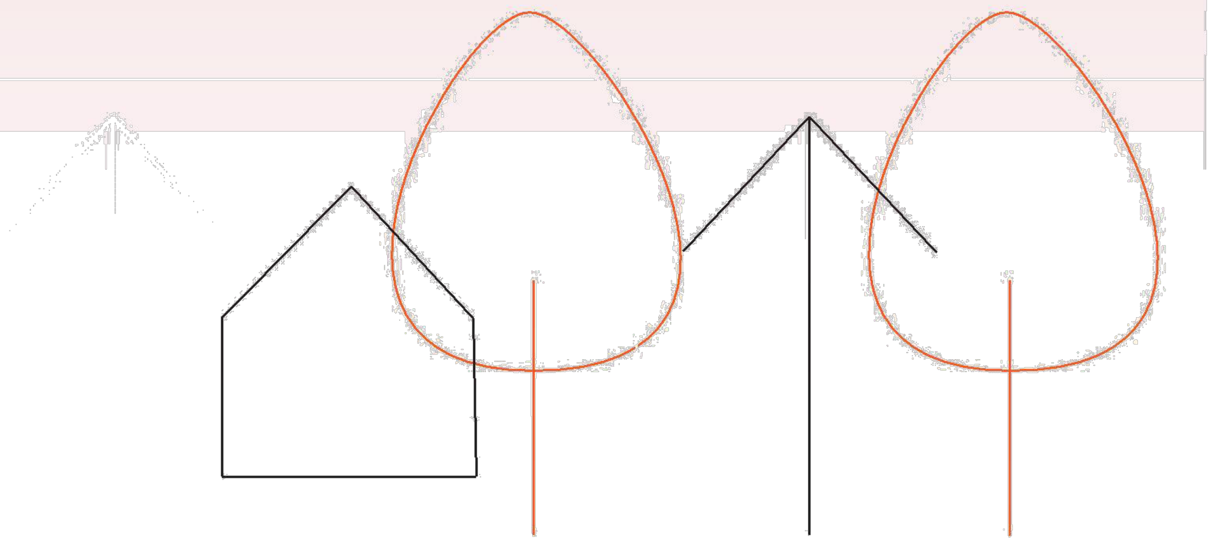
Fairfield City Community Profile

Fairfield City

2011 Census results

Comparison year: 2006
Benchmark area: Liverpool City
Community profile reports Fairfield City

community profile



FairfieldCity
Celebrating diversity

Compiled and presented in profile.id®. http://profile.id.com.au/fairfield

.id the population experts

Table of contents

Population, dwellings and ethnicity

The Census provides us with a count of the total population in Fairfield City in 2011 as well as several sub-populations such as the Indigenous population, voter population and the overseas born. It also enables us to see how these have changed over each five year period back to 1991. It is important to note that there are different ways of counting populations. You can access two population counts on this page – the Usual Residence count and the Enumerated Count – by changing your Data Type selection in the control bar above the table. For post 2011 population go to Population Estimates and to read about which population to use when, go to Population Types.

Population in non-private dwellings includes all those staying temporarily or long-term in dwellings which provide a communal form of accommodation. This includes nursing homes and hostels, hotels and motels, prisons, hospitals, army barracks and other institutions.

Population

Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Population	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**2006 to 2011**
Population (excluding O/S visitors)	187,768	100.0	100.0	179,893	100.0	100.0	+7,875
Males	92,522	49.3	49.6	88,960	49.5	49.7	+3,562
Females	95,246	50.7	50.4	90,933	50.5	50.3	+4,313
Australian citizens	159,734	85.1	84.5	153,923	85.6	83.8	+5,811
Eligible voters (citizens aged 18+)	119,214	63.5	60.0	113,360	63.0	58.7	+5,854
Overseas visitors	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dwellings

Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Dwellings	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**2006 to 2011**
Total dwellings	60,238	100.0	100.0	58,776	100.0	100.0	+1,462
Occupied private dwellings	57,664	95.7	95.9	56,131	95.5	94.8	+1,533
Population in non-private dwellings	1,668	--	--	1,715	--	--	-47
Average household size (persons per dwelling)	*3.23*	--	*3.15*	*3.18*	--	*3.10*	*+0.05*

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.
The 'Dwellings' table is enumerated data.

Culture and ethnicity

Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Ethnicity	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**2006 to 2011**
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	1,323	0.7	1.5	1,111	0.6	1.3	+212
Australian born	79,555	42.4	53.8	74,702	41.5	53.8	+4,853
Speaks a language other than English at home	131,164	69.9	49.8	120,893	67.2	45.9	+10,271

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

- a Population density 2011
- a Separate houses (low density dwellings) 2011
- f Forecast population (2011 and beyond)
- f Forecast households and dwellings (2011 and beyond)
- f Forecast persons in non-private-dwellings (2011 and beyond)

Five year age groups

The Age Structure of Fairfield City provides key insights into the level of demand for age based services and facilities such as child care. It is also an indicator of Fairfield City's residential role and function and how it is likely to change in the future.

Five year age groups present a classic age profile of the population. Each age group covers exactly five years, which enables direct comparison between each group.

To get a more complete picture Fairfield City's Age Structure should be viewed in conjunction with Household Types and Dwelling Types.

Age structure - five year age groups

Fairfield City - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
Five year age groups (years)	Number	%	Liverpool City %	Number	%	Liverpool City %	2006 to 2011
0 to 4	12,367	6.6	7.8	12,022	6.7	8.3	+345
5 to 9	12,639	6.7	7.8	12,877	7.2	8.4	-238
10 to 14	13,220	7.0	7.8	13,882	7.7	8.2	-662
15 to 19	14,353	7.6	7.6	13,739	7.6	7.3	+614
20 to 24	13,786	7.3	6.9	13,600	7.6	7.2	+186
25 to 29	13,226	7.0	7.3	11,764	6.5	7.1	+1,462
30 to 34	11,858	6.3	7.3	12,112	6.7	8.0	-254
35 to 39	12,449	6.6	7.6	12,704	7.1	8.0	-255
40 to 44	13,062	7.0	7.4	13,535	7.5	8.0	-473
45 to 49	13,351	7.1	7.3	13,806	7.7	7.0	-455
50 to 54	13,576	7.2	6.4	12,150	6.8	5.7	+1,426
55 to 59	11,695	6.2	5.2	10,343	5.7	5.0	+1,352
60 to 64	9,634	5.1	4.3	7,276	4.0	3.6	+2,358
65 to 69	6,642	3.5	3.1	6,147	3.4	2.7	+495
70 to 74	5,606	3.0	2.3	5,160	2.9	2.2	+446
75 to 79	4,477	2.4	1.7	4,232	2.4	1.6	+245
80 to 84	3,344	1.8	1.2	2,741	1.5	1.0	+603
85 and over	2,483	1.3	0.9	1,803	1.0	0.7	+680
Total	187,768	100.0	100.0	179,893	100.0	100.0	+7,875

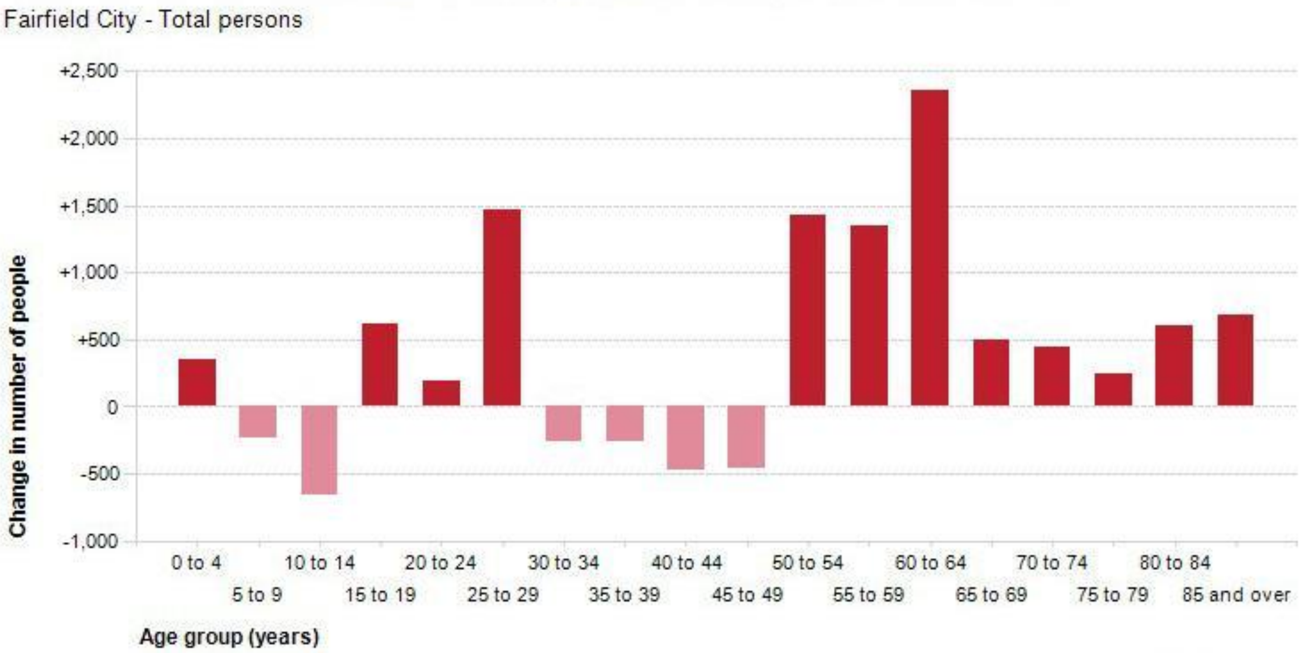
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

- Forecast five year age groups (2011 and beyond)
- Forecast custom age groups mapped by small area (2011 and beyond)

Age structure - five year age groups, 2011

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in age structure - five year age groups, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the five year age groups of Fairfield City in 2011 compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a lower proportion of people in the younger age groups (under 15) and a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (65+).

Overall, 20.4% of the population was aged between 0 and 15, and 12.0% were aged 65 years and over, compared with 23.5% and 9.2% respectively for Liverpool City.

The major differences between the age structure of Fairfield City and Liverpool City were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 55 to 59 (6.2% compared to 5.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 0 to 4 (6.6% compared to 7.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 5 to 9 (6.7% compared to 7.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 30 to 34 (6.3% compared to 7.3%)

Emerging groups

From 2006 to 2011, Fairfield City's population increased by 7,875 people (4.4%). This represents an average annual population change of 0.86% per year over the period.

The largest changes in age structure in this area between 2006 and 2011 were in the age groups:

- 60 to 64 (+2,358 persons)
- 25 to 29 (+1,462 persons)
- 50 to 54 (+1,426 persons)
- 55 to 59 (+1,352 persons)

Ancestry

Ancestry defines the cultural association and ethnic background of an individual going back three generations. Ancestry is a good measure of the total size of cultural groups in Fairfield City regardless of where they were born or what language they speak.

Ancestry data, should be combined with data on Birthplace, Language Spoken at Home and Religion for a more complete picture of Fairfield City's ethnic characteristics.

Ancestry - ranked by size

Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Ancestry	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**2006 to 2011**
a Vietnamese	31,188	16.6	4.0	25,170	14.0	3.6	+6,018
a Chinese	24,984	13.3	4.2	24,050	13.4	4.0	+934
Australian	18,317	9.8	18.3	20,864	11.6	21.7	-2,547
English	15,747	8.4	15.0	15,228	8.5	15.4	+519
Assyrian/Chaldean	14,592	7.8	1.7	11,500	6.4	1.3	+3,092
Italian	12,677	6.8	7.2	13,704	7.6	7.5	-1,027
Khmer (Cambodian)	7,020	3.7	0.9	5,645	3.1	0.8	+1,375
Lebanese	5,457	2.9	5.1	4,912	2.7	4.6	+545
Iraqi	5,051	2.7	1.9	3,228	1.8	0.9	+1,823
Serbian	4,707	2.5	3.2	5,053	2.8	3.2	-346

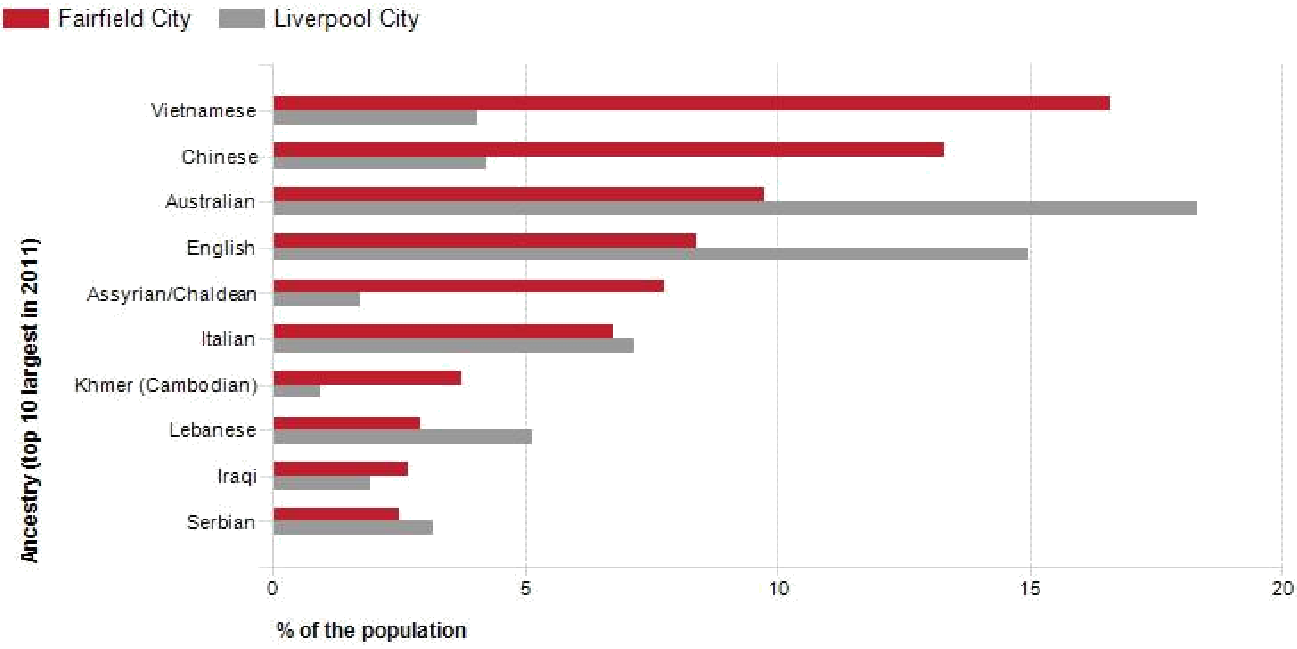
Excludes ancestries with fewer than 20 responses, or less than 0.1% of the total population.

Ancestry - totals

Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Ancestry totals	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**2006 to 2011**
Not stated	13,975	7.4	8.2	17,896	9.9	10.6	-3,921
Total people	187,768	100.0	100.0	179,862	100.0	100.0	+7,906
Total responses	213,046	--	--	204,136	--	--	+8,910

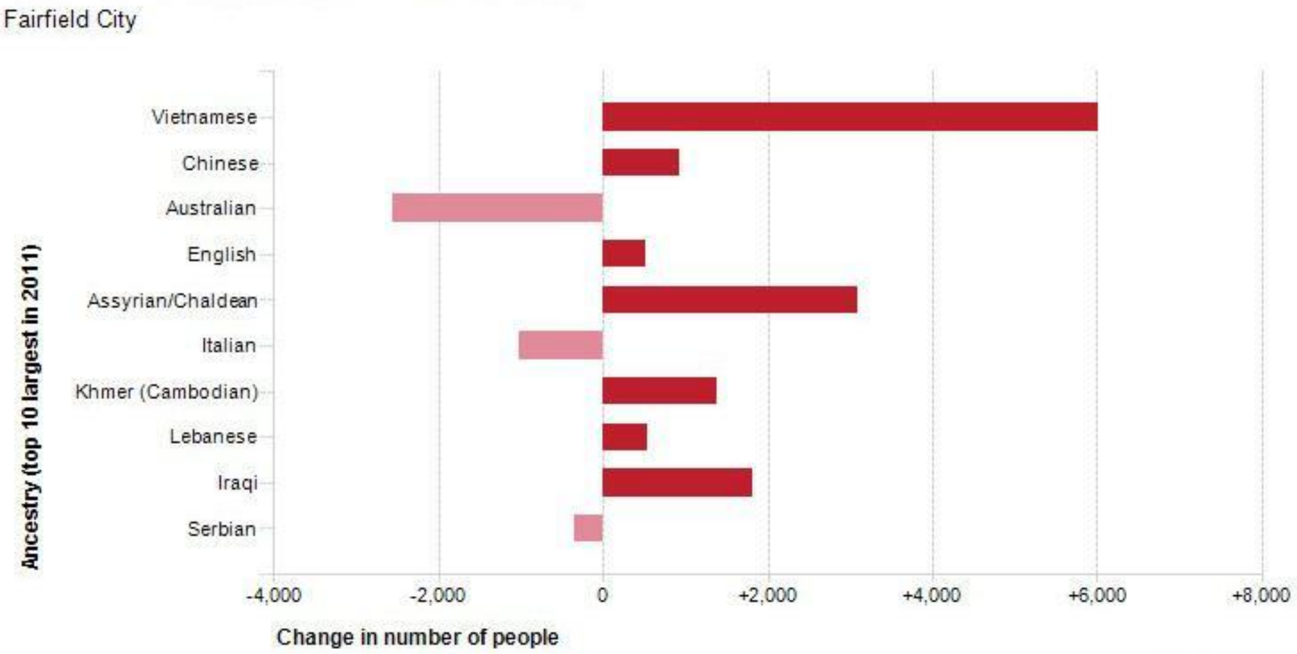
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Ancestry, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in ancestry, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the ancestry responses of the population in Fairfield City in 2011 shows that the top five ancestries nominated were:

- Vietnamese (31,188 people or 16.6%)
- Chinese (24,984 people or 13.3%)
- Australian (18,317 people or 9.8%)
- English (15,747 people or 8.4%)
- Assyrian/Chaldean (14,592 people or 7.8%)

In combination these five ancestries account for 104,828 responses in total, or 55.83% of all responses.

The major differences between the ancestries of the population in Fairfield City and Liverpool City were:

- A *larger* percentage of people with Vietnamese ancestry (16.6% compared to 4.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of people with Chinese ancestry (13.3% compared to 4.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people with Australian ancestry (9.8% compared to 18.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people with English ancestry (8.4% compared to 15.0%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the reported ancestries of the population in this area between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Vietnamese (+6,018 persons)
- Assyrian/Chaldean (+3,092 persons)
- Australian (-2,547 persons)
- Iraqi (+1,823 persons)

Birthplace

Country of Birth data identifies where people were born and is indicative of the level of cultural diversity in Fairfield City. The mix of Country of Birth groups is also indicative of historical settlement patterns, as source countries for Australia's immigration program have varied significantly over time.

To get a more complete picture of cultural and ethnic characteristics, Fairfield City's Country of Birth data should be viewed together with Ancestry, Language Spoken at Home and Religion.

Birthplace - ranked by size

Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Birthplace	Number	%	Liverpool City %	Number	%	Liverpool City %	2006 to 2011
Vietnam	27,441	14.6	2.9	24,697	13.7	2.8	+2,744
Iraq	14,551	7.7	3.4	10,475	5.8	2.0	+4,076
Cambodia	7,028	3.7	0.7	6,404	3.6	0.6	+624
Italy	4,146	2.2	1.6	4,715	2.6	1.9	-569
China	3,962	2.1	1.0	3,819	2.1	1.0	+143
Croatia	2,444	1.3	1.1	2,548	1.4	1.2	-104
Lebanon	2,387	1.3	2.0	2,374	1.3	2.0	+13
New Zealand	2,355	1.3	1.7	2,050	1.1	1.6	+305
Philippines	2,260	1.2	2.0	2,140	1.2	1.9	+120
Serbia / Montenegro (fmr Yugoslavia)	2,135	1.1	1.2	2,694	1.5	1.5	-559

Excludes countries with fewer than 20 people, or less than 0.1% of the total population.

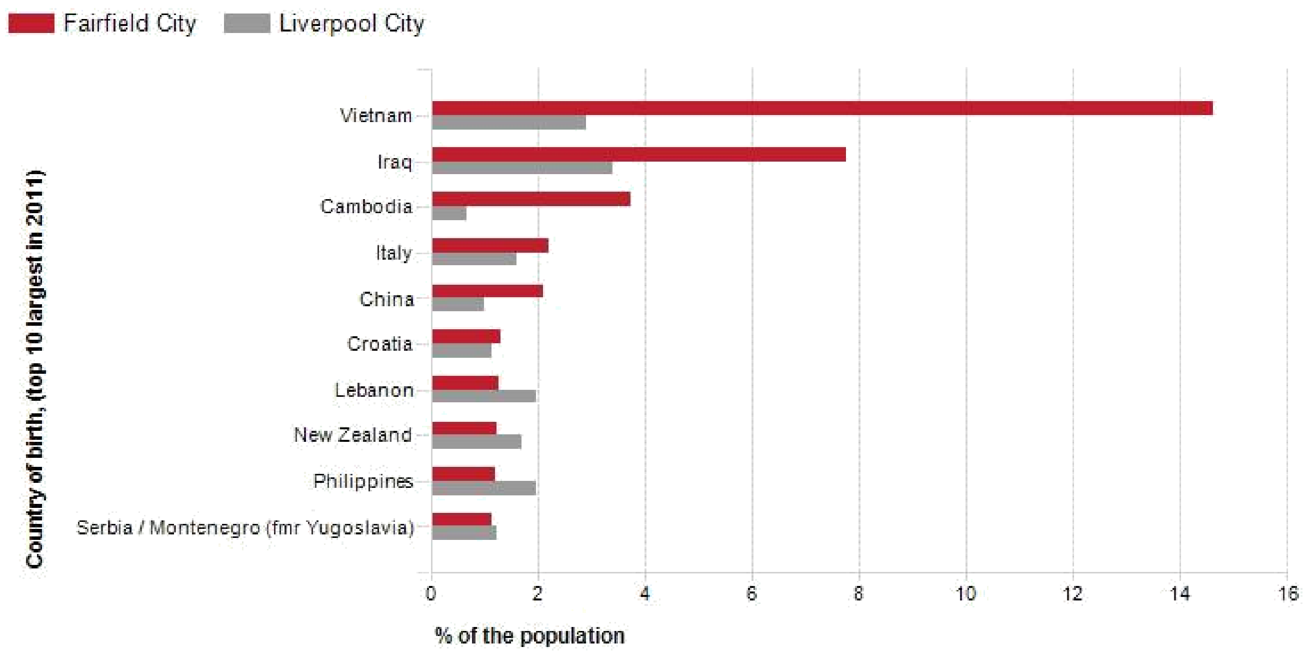
Birthplace - summary

Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Birthplace	Number	%	Liverpool City %	Number	%	Liverpool City %	2006 to 2011
Total Overseas born	98,599	52.5	39.8	92,367	51.3	37.7	+6,232
▪ Non-English speaking backgrounds	94,022	50.1	35.9	87,760	48.8	33.5	+6,262
▪ Main English speaking countries	4,577	2.4	3.9	4,607	2.6	4.2	-30
Australia	79,555	42.4	53.8	74,702	41.5	53.8	+4,853
Not Stated	9,614	5.1	6.4	12,822	7.1	8.5	-3,208
Total Population	187,768	100.0	100.0	179,891	100.0	100.0	+7,877

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

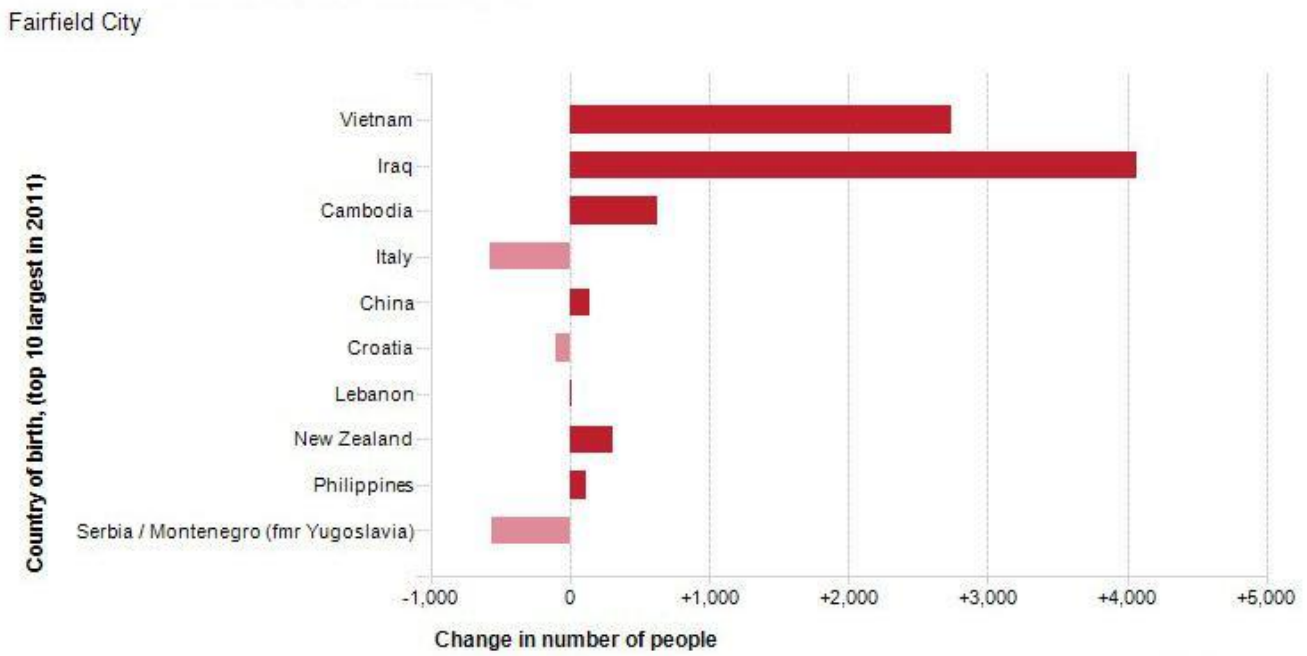
Historical migration flows and future patterns

Birthplace, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in birthplace, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the country of birth of the population in Fairfield City in 2011 compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a larger proportion of people born overseas, as well as a larger proportion of people from a non-English speaking background.

Overall, 52.5% of the population was born overseas, and 50.1% were from a non-English speaking background, compared with 39.8% and 35.9% respectively for Liverpool City.

The largest non-English speaking country of birth in Fairfield City was Vietnam, where 14.6% of the population, or 27,441 people, were born.

The major differences between the countries of birth of the population in Fairfield City and Liverpool City were:

- A *larger* percentage of people born in Vietnam (14.6% compared to 2.9%)
- A *larger* percentage of people born in Iraq (7.7% compared to 3.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of people born in Cambodia (3.7% compared to 0.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in Fiji (0.8% compared to 3.6%)

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people born overseas increased by 6,232 or 6.7%, and the number of people from a non-English speaking background increased by 6,262 or 7.1%.

The largest changes in birthplace countries of the population in this area between 2006 and 2011 were for those born in:

- Iraq (+4,076 persons)
- Vietnam (+2,744 persons)
- Cambodia (+624 persons)
- Italy (-569 persons)

Overseas arrivals

The Year of Arrival data records when the overseas born population arrived in Australia. The data shows the degree to which areas are 'ports' for new overseas arrivals and reveals the role of Fairfield City in housing the overseas- born. The number of recent overseas arrivals in an area is often determined by housing affordability, employment opportunities and pre-existing communities located in the area.

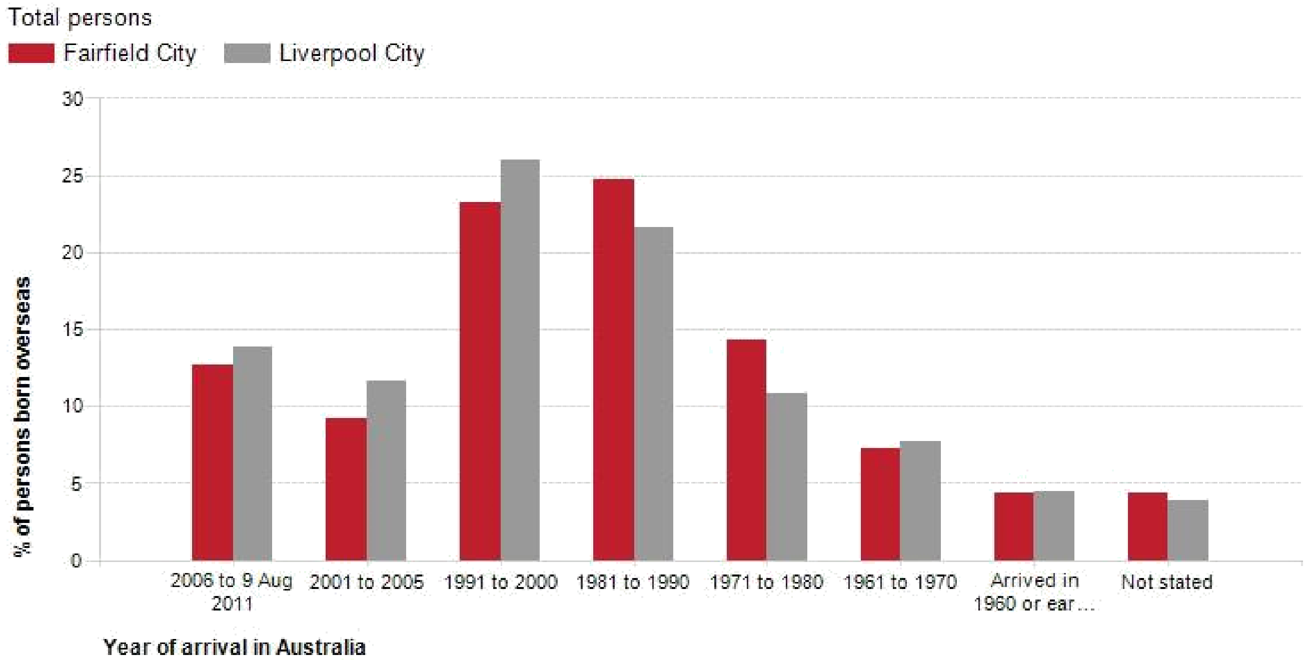
Fairfield City's Year of Arrival data, when used with Birthplace, Religion and Language Spoken at Home data, is a good indicator of the likely need for services in migrant communities.

Overseas arrivals

Fairfield City - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011		
Year of arrival in Australia	Number	%	Liverpool City %
a 2006 to 9 Aug 2011	12,478	12.6	13.8
2001 to 2005	9,104	9.2	11.6
1991 to 2000 (10 year period)	22,872	23.2	26.0
1981 to 1990 (10 year period)	24,344	24.7	21.7
1971 to 1980 (10 year period)	14,070	14.3	10.8
1961 to 1970 (10 year period)	7,143	7.2	7.7
Arrived in 1960 or earlier	4,290	4.3	4.5
Not stated	4,349	4.4	3.9
Total	98,650	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Overseas arrivals, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the year of arrival for the overseas born population of Fairfield City in 2011 compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a larger proportion of people who arrived before 2001, and a smaller proportion of recent overseas arrivals (those who arrived between 2006 and 2011).

Overall, 73.7% of the overseas born population arrived before 2001, and 12.6% arrived during or after 2006, compared with 70.7% and 13.8% respectively for Liverpool City.

The major differences in year of arrival data in the population between Fairfield City and Liverpool City are:

- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 1971 and 1980 (14.3% compared to 10.8%) A
- *larger* percentage of arrivals between 1981 and 1990 (24.7% compared to 21.7%) A
- *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 1991 and 2000 (23.2% compared to 26.0%) A
- *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 2001 and 2005 (9.2% compared to 11.6%)

Proficiency in English

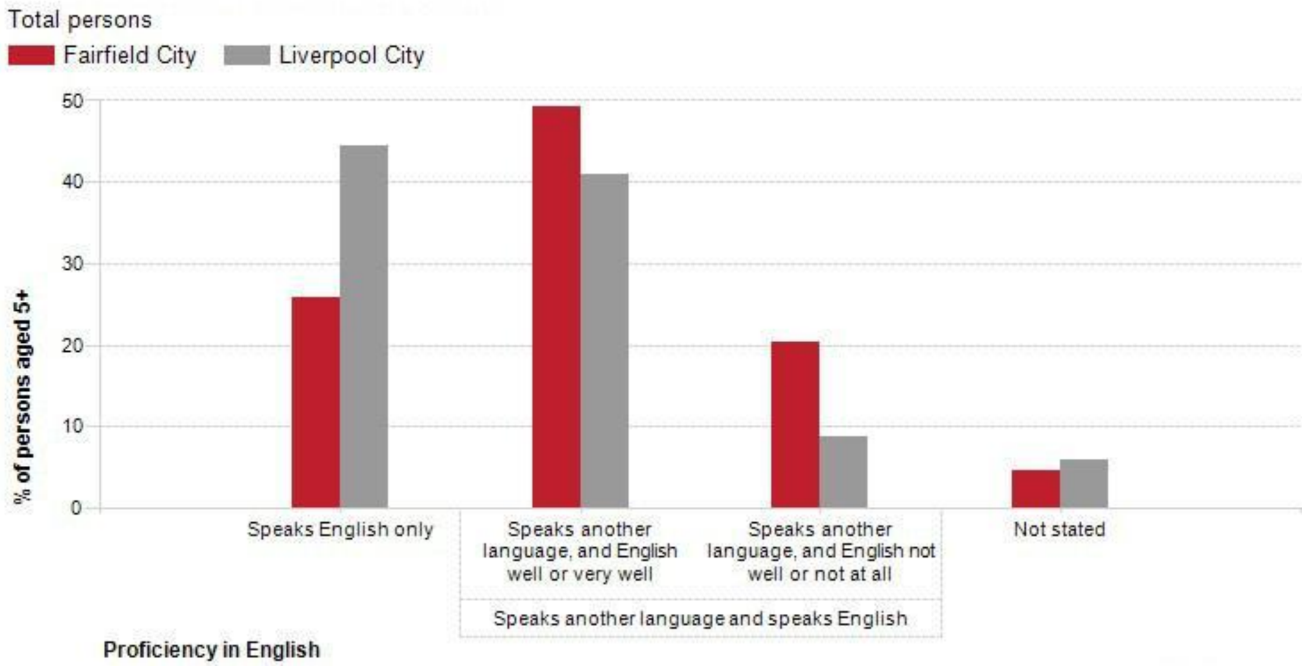
Proficiency in English measures the self-assessed proficiency in spoken English of people who speak a language other than English at home. The data, when viewed with other ethnic and cultural indicators, such as Ancestry, Country of Birth, Language Spoken at Home and Religion, reflects Fairfield City's ethnic composition and how long the overseas born have been in Australia. This helps service providers determine whether they need to communicate with the local population in languages other than English.

Proficiency in English

Fairfield City - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
English proficiency	Number	%	Liverpool City %	Number	%	Liverpool City %	2006 to 2011
Speaks English only	48,622	25.9	44.4	49,491	27.5	47.1	-869
Speaks another language, and English well or very well	92,295	49.2	41.0	84,121	46.8	37.2	+8,174
Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all	38,287	20.4	8.7	36,034	20.0	8.5	+2,253
Not stated	8,563	4.6	5.9	10,244	5.7	7.3	-1,681
Total population	187,767	100.0	100.0	179,890	100.0	100.0	+7,877

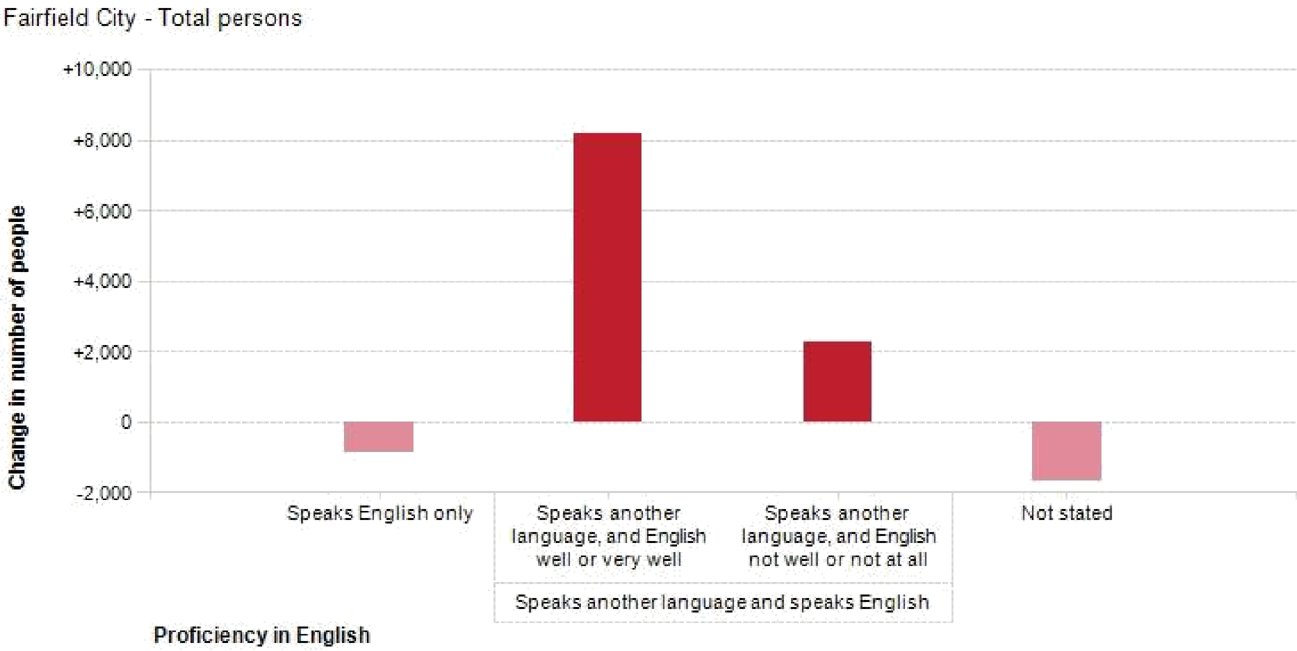
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Proficiency in English, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data) Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in Proficiency in English, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the proficiency in English data of the population in Fairfield City in 2011 compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a lower proportion of people who spoke English only, and a higher proportion of people who spoke another language and English not well or not at all.

Overall, 25.9% of people spoke English only, and 20.4% spoke another language and English not well or not at all, compared with 44.4% and 8.7% respectively for Liverpool City.

Emerging groups

The most significant changes in the proficiency in English of the population in this area between 2006 and 2011 were in those speaking:

- Speaks another language, and English well or very well (+8,174 persons)
- Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all (+2,253 persons)
- Speaks English only (-869 persons)

Language spoken at home

Fairfield City's language statistics show the proportion of the population who speak a language at home other than English. They indicate how culturally diverse a population is and the degree to which different ethnic groups and nationalities are retaining their language.

Fairfield City's language statistics should be analysed in conjunction with Country of Birth and Proficiency in English to assist in identifying specific cultural and ethnic groups in the area and the services required by the multicultural community.

Language spoken at home - ranked by size

Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Language (excludes English)	Number	%	Liverpool City %	Number	%	Liverpool City %	2006 to 2011
Vietnamese	35,839	19.1	4.4	30,668	17.0	4.1	+5,171
Assyrian/Aramaic	14,565	7.8	1.6	10,980	6.1	1.2	+3,585
Arabic	13,745	7.3	9.5	11,575	6.4	7.6	+2,170
Cantonese	9,335	5.0	1.5	9,989	5.6	1.5	-654
Spanish	7,168	3.8	2.8	7,790	4.3	3.1	-622
Khmer	6,706	3.6	0.8	5,894	3.3	0.7	+812
Italian	6,456	3.4	2.8	7,431	4.1	3.2	-975
Mandarin	4,612	2.5	0.9	4,531	2.5	0.9	+81
Serbian	4,175	2.2	2.8	4,492	2.5	2.9	-317
Croatian	3,190	1.7	0.9	3,372	1.9	1.0	-182

Excludes languages with fewer than 20 people speaking them at home, or less than 0.1% of the total population.

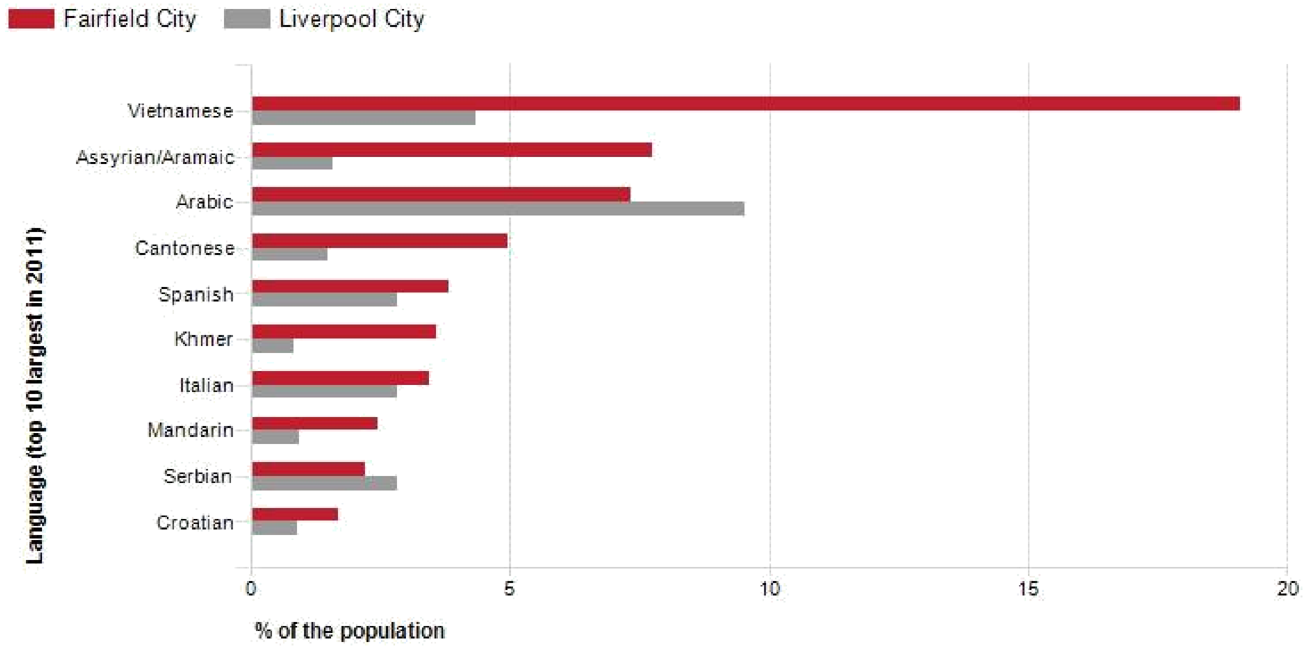
Language spoken at home - summary

Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Language summary	Number	%	Liverpool City %	Number	%	Liverpool City %	2006 to 2011
Speaks English only	48,623	25.9	44.4	49,490	27.5	47.1	-867
Non-English total	131,164	69.9	49.8	120,893	67.2	45.9	+10,271
Not stated	7,981	4.3	5.7	9,506	5.3	7.0	-1,525
Total Population	187,768	100.0	100.0	179,889	100.0	100.0	+7,879

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

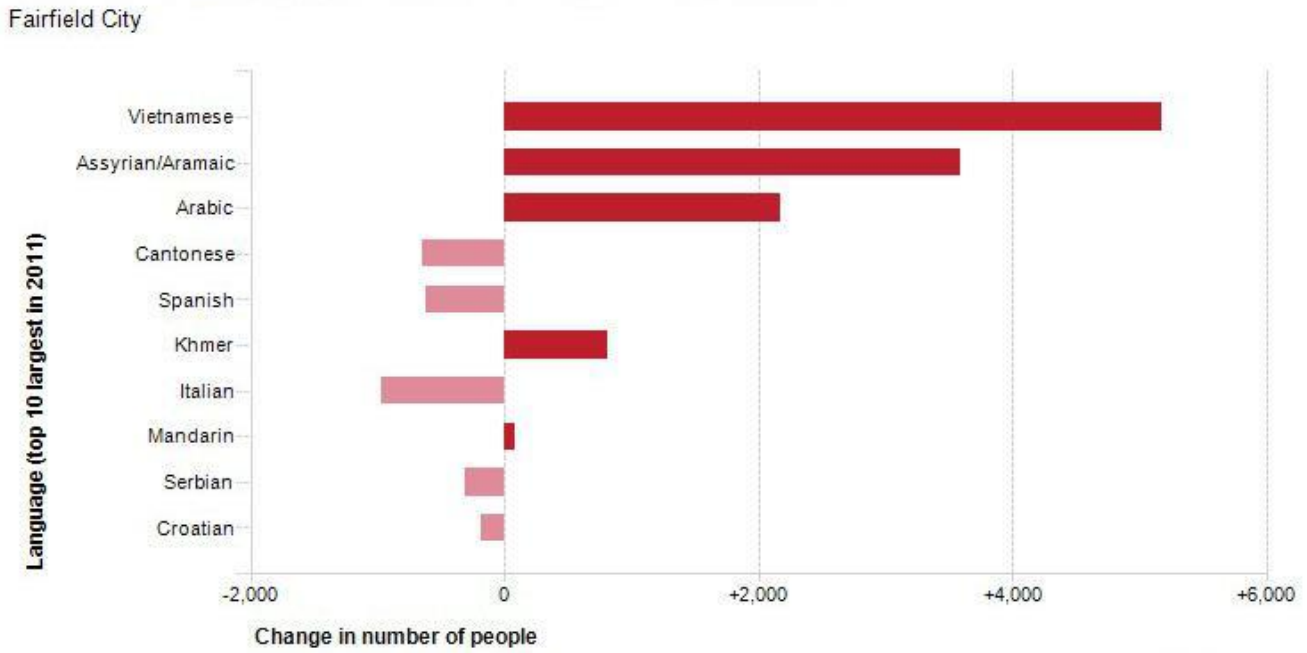
People speaking Chinese languages at home

Language spoken at home, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in language spoken at home, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the language spoken at home by the population of Fairfield City in 2011 compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a smaller proportion of people who spoke English only, and a larger proportion of those speaking a non-English language (either exclusively, or in addition to English).

Overall, 25.9% of the population spoke English only, and 69.9% spoke a non-English language, compared with 44.4% and 49.8% respectively for Liverpool City.

The dominant language spoken at home, other than English, in Fairfield City was Vietnamese, with 19.1% of the population, or 35,839 people speaking this language at home.

The major differences between the languages spoken at home for the population of Fairfield City and Liverpool City in 2011 were:

- A *larger* percentage speaking Vietnamese at home (19.1% compared to 4.4%)
- A *larger* percentage speaking Assyrian/Aramaic at home (7.8% compared to 1.6%)
- A *larger* percentage speaking Cantonese at home (5.0% compared to 1.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage speaking Hindi at home (0.8% compared to 4.5%)

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people who spoke a language other than English at home increased by 10,271 or 8.5%, and the number of people who spoke English only decreased by 867 or 1.8%.

The largest changes in the spoken languages of the population in Fairfield City between 2006 and 2011 were for those speaking:

- Vietnamese (+5,171 persons)
- Assyrian/Aramaic (+3,585 persons)
- Arabic (+2,170 persons)
- Italian (-975 persons)

Religion

Fairfield City's religion statistics provide an indicator of cultural identity and ethnicity when observed in conjunction with other key variables. Religion data reveal the major concentrations of religions as well as revealing the proportion of people with no religious affiliation. There are a number of reasons for different religious compositions across areas including the country of birth and ethnic background of the population, the age of the population (belief in religion is generally stronger, the older the population) and changes in values and belief systems.

Fairfield City's religion statistics should be analysed in conjunction with other ethnicity statistics such as Country of Birth data and Language Spoken data to assist in identifying specific cultural and ethnic groups.

Religion - ranked by size

Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Religion	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**2006 to 2011**
Western (Roman) Catholic	60,656	32.3	31.7	60,791	33.8	33.2	-135
Buddhism	43,230	23.0	5.8	39,812	22.1	5.6	+3,418
Anglican	9,993	5.3	10.7	11,471	6.4	12.3	-1,478
Islam	9,915	5.3	10.7	7,890	4.4	8.3	+2,025
Assyrian Apostolic	6,281	3.3	0.7	5,027	2.8	0.6	+1,254
Other Eastern Orthodox	3,135	1.7	1.5	3,186	1.8	1.7	-51
Serbian Orthodox	3,011	1.6	2.1	3,165	1.8	2.0	-154
Greek Orthodox	2,983	1.6	2.9	3,382	1.9	3.1	-399
Christian,nfd	2,982	1.6	1.7	2,096	1.2	1.3	+886
Baptist	2,738	1.5	1.5	2,450	1.4	1.3	+288

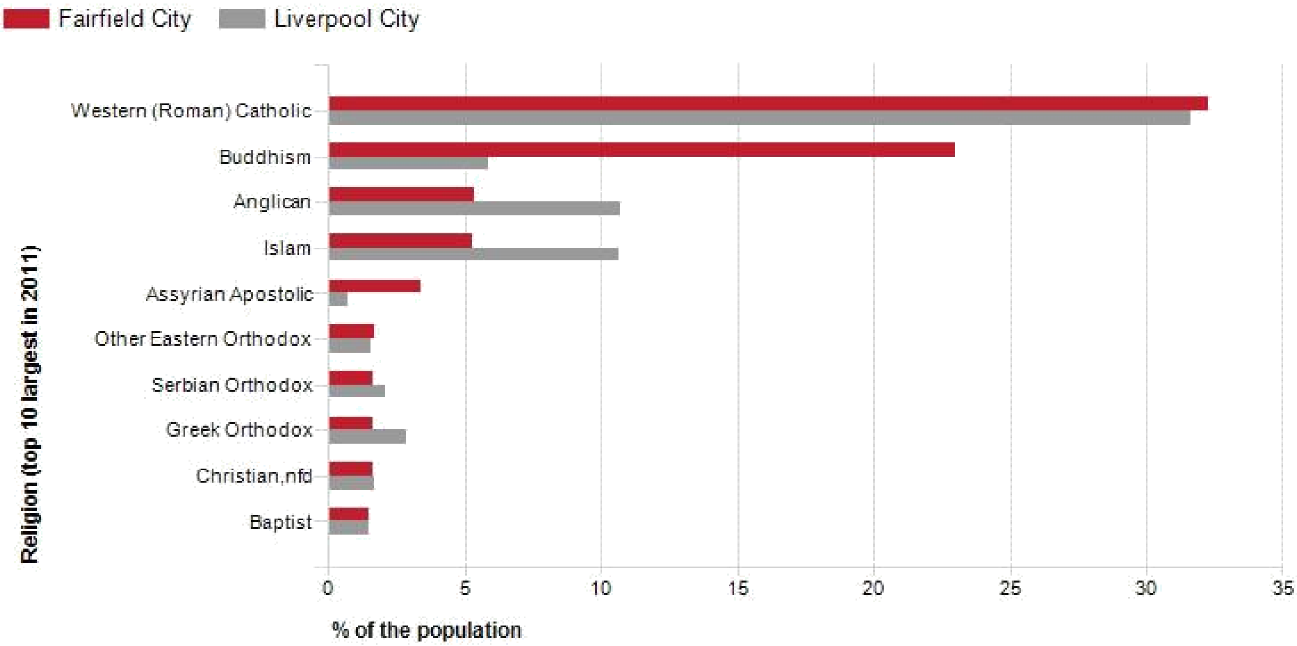
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.
Excludes religions with fewer than 20 adherents, or less than 0.1% of the total population.

Religion - summary

Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Religion totals	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**2006 to 2011**
a Christian total	106,278	56.6	61.6	105,328	58.6	64.6	+950
a Non Christian total	55,930	29.8	23.5	49,890	27.7	19.1	+6,040
Non-classifiable religious belief	708	0.4	0.4	682	0.4	0.4	+26
a No religion	14,396	7.7	7.5	11,495	6.4	6.8	+2,901
Not stated	10,456	5.6	7.1	12,496	6.9	9.1	-2,040
Total Population	187,768	100.0	100.0	179,891	100.0	100.0	+7,877

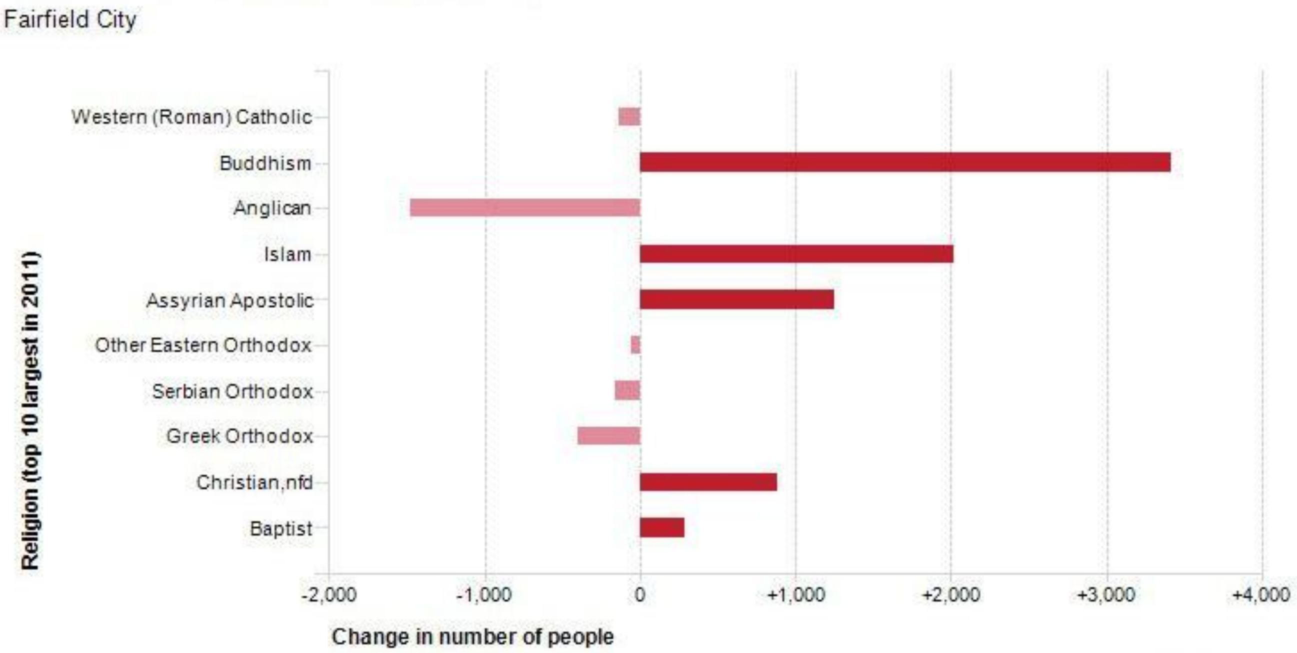
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Religion, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in religion, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the religious affiliation of the population of Fairfield City in 2011 compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a higher proportion of people who professed a religion and a similar proportion who stated they had no religion.

Overall, 86.4% of the population nominated a religion, and 7.7% said they had no religion, compared with 85.1% and 7.5% respectively for Liverpool City.

The largest single religion in Fairfield City was Western (Roman) Catholic, with 32.3% of the population or 60,656 people as adherents.

The major differences between the religious affiliation for the population of Fairfield City and Liverpool City were:

- A *larger* percentage who nominated Buddhism (23.0% compared to 5.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage who nominated Islam (5.3% compared to 10.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage who nominated Anglican (5.3% compared to 10.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage who nominated Hinduism (0.7% compared to 4.9%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the religious affiliation of the population in Fairfield City between 2006 and 2011 were for those who nominated:

- Buddhism (+3,418 persons)
- Islam (+2,025 persons)
- Anglican (-1,478 persons)
- Assyrian Apostolic (+1,254 persons)

Qualifications

Educational Qualifications relate to education outside of primary and secondary school and are one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as Employment Status, Income and Occupation, Fairfield City's Educational Qualifications help to evaluate the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of the area and identify skill gaps in the labour market.

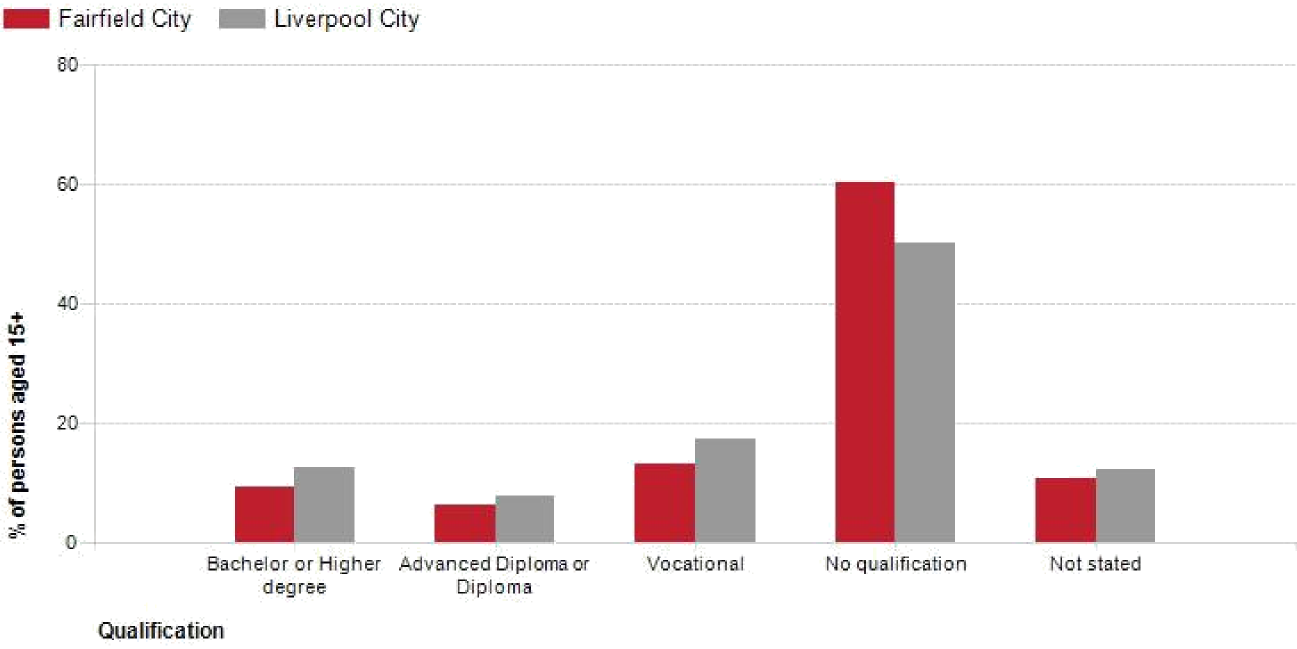
Highest qualification achieved

Fairfield City - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
Qualification level	Number	%	Liverpool City %	Number	%	Liverpool City %	2006 to 2011
Bachelor or Higher degree	13,830	9.2	12.5	10,588	7.5	9.9	+3,242
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	9,383	6.3	7.8	7,515	5.3	6.6	+1,868
Vocational	19,834	13.3	17.3	18,004	12.8	16.9	+1,830
No qualification	90,182	60.3	50.1	85,778	60.8	51.6	+4,404
Not stated	16,314	10.9	12.3	19,227	13.6	15.0	-2,913
Total persons aged 15+	149,543	100.0	100.0	141,112	100.0	100.0	+8,431

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

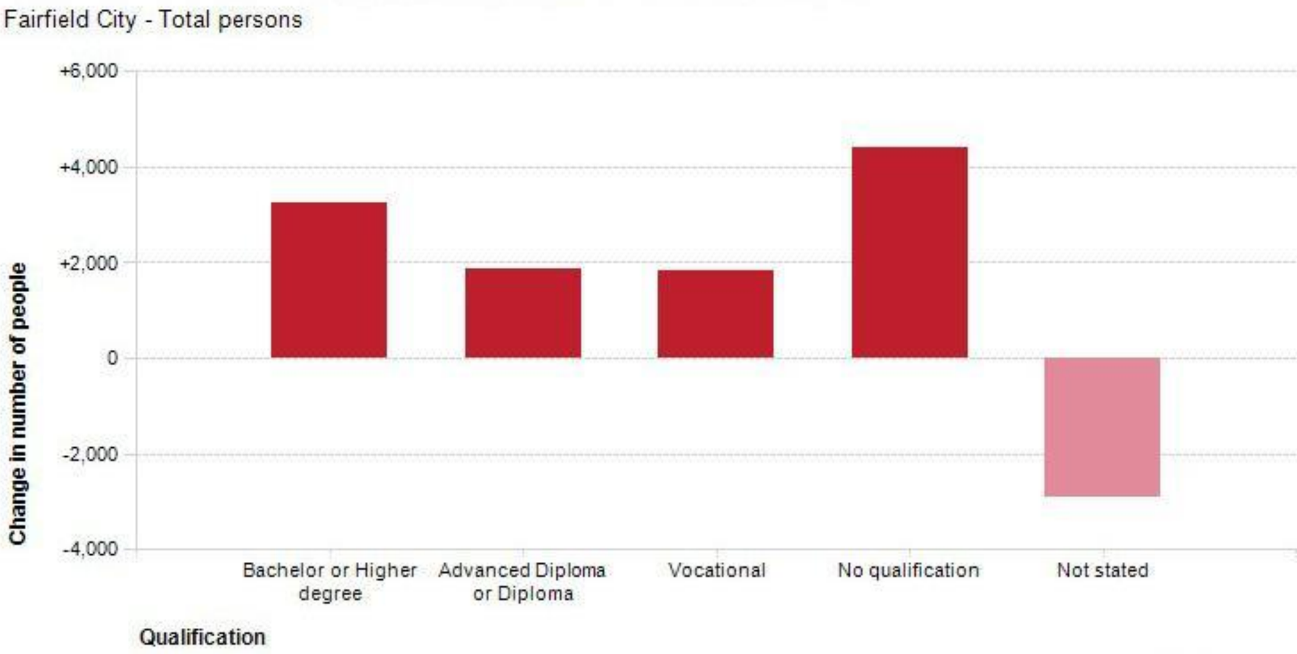
- a People with university qualifications
- a People with trade qualifications (Certificate)
- e Workforce qualifications by industry
- e Workforce field of qualifications by industry
- e Local labour force qualifications by industry
- e Local labour force field of qualifications by industry

Highest qualification achieved, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in highest qualification achieved, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the qualifications of the population in Fairfield City in 2011 compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a lower proportion of people holding formal qualifications (Bachelor or higher degree; Advanced Diploma or Diploma; or Vocational qualifications), and a higher proportion of people with no formal qualifications.

Overall, 28.8% of the population aged 15 and over held educational qualifications, and 60.3% had no qualifications, compared with 37.6% and 50.1% respectively for Liverpool City.

The major differences between qualifications held by the population of Fairfield City and Liverpool City were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons with No qualifications (60.3% compared to 50.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons with Vocational qualifications (13.3% compared to 17.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons with Bachelor or Higher degrees (9.2% compared to 12.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons with Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (6.3% compared to 7.8%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the qualifications of the population in Fairfield City between 2006 and 2011 were in those with:

- No qualifications (+4,404 persons)
- Bachelor or Higher degrees (+3,242 persons)
- Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (+1,868 persons)
- Vocational qualifications (+1,830 persons)

Highest level of schooling

Fairfield City's school completion data is a useful indicator of socio-economic status. With other indicators, such as Proficiency in English, the data informs planners and decision-makers about people's ability to access services. Combined with Educational Qualifications it also allows assessment of the skill base of the population.

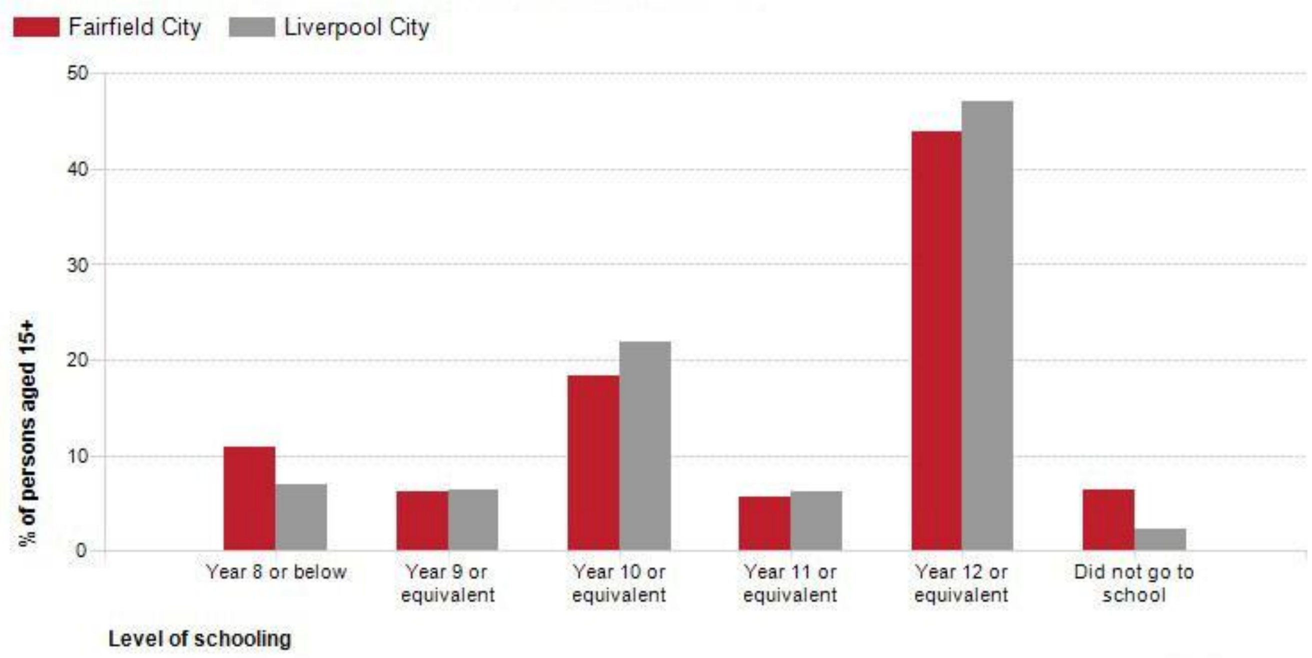
Highest level of secondary schooling completed

Fairfield City - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
Level of schooling	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**2006 to 2011**
Year 8 or below	16,359	10.9	6.9	16,731	11.9	7.9	-372
Year 9 or equivalent	9,323	6.2	6.4	9,552	6.8	6.9	-229
Year 10 or equivalent	27,500	18.4	21.8	27,449	19.5	23.8	+51
Year 11 or equivalent	8,413	5.6	6.1	8,037	5.7	6.3	+376
Year 12 or equivalent	65,761	44.0	47.1	54,964	39.0	41.4	+10,797
Did not go to school	9,510	6.4	2.4	9,408	6.7	2.4	+102
Not stated	12,676	8.5	9.3	14,972	10.6	11.4	-2,296
Total persons aged 15+	149,542	100.0	100.0	141,113	100.0	100.0	+8,429

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

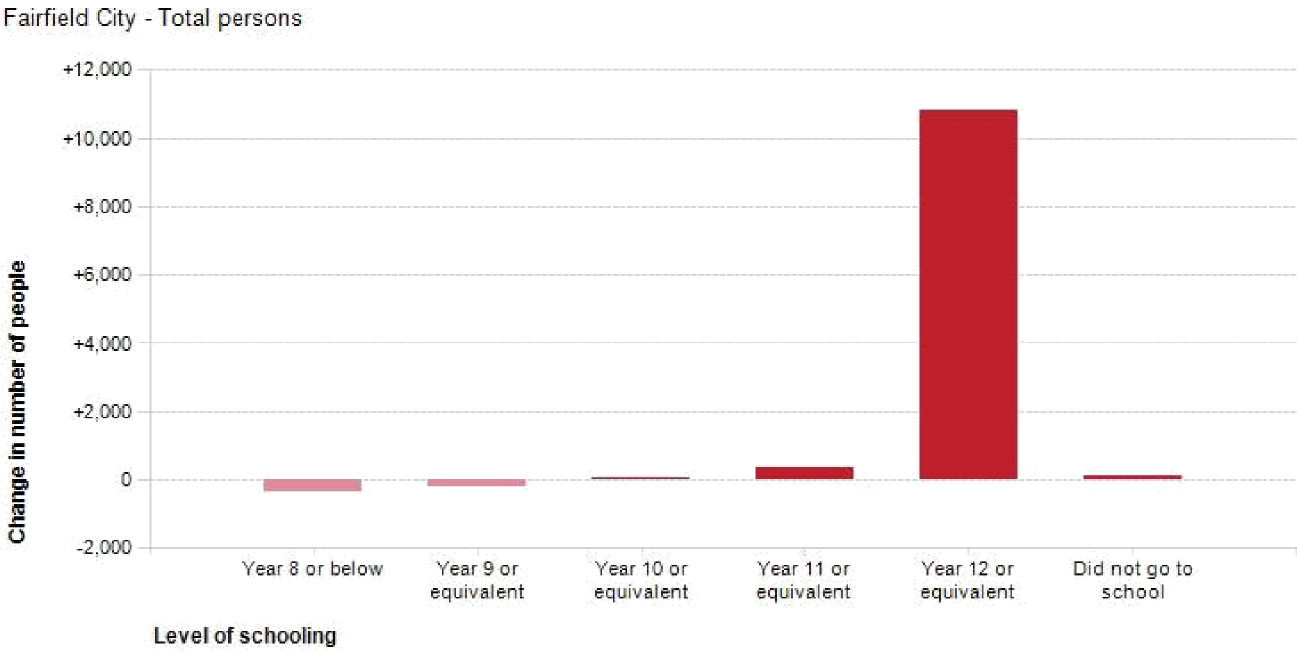
a People with below Year 11 schooling

Highest level of schooling completed, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in highest level of schooling completed, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the highest level of schooling attained by the population in Fairfield City in 2011 compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a higher proportion of people who had left school at an early level (Year 10 or less) and a lower proportion of people who completed Year 12 or equivalent.

Overall, 41.9% of the population left school at Year 10 or below, and 44.0% went on to complete Year 12 or equivalent, compared with 37.4% and 47.1% respectively for Liverpool City.

The major differences between the level of schooling attained by the population in Fairfield City and Liverpool City were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 8 or below (10.9% compared to 6.9%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who did not go to school (6.4% compared to 2.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who completed year 10 or equivalent (18.4% compared to 21.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who completed year 12 or equivalent (44.0% compared to 47.1%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the level of schooling attained by the population in Fairfield City, between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Year 12 or equivalent (+10,797 persons)
- Year 11 or equivalent (+376 persons)
- Year 8 or below (-372 persons)
- Year 9 or equivalent (-229 persons)

Employment status

Fairfield City's employment statistics are an important indicator of socio-economic status. The levels of full or part-time employment, unemployment and labour force participation indicate the strength of the local economy and social characteristics of the population. Employment status is linked to a number of factors including Age Structure, which influences the number of people in the workforce; the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area and; the education and skill base of the population (Occupations, Industries, Qualifications).

Employment status

Fairfield City - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
Employment status	Number	%	Liverpool City %	Number	%	Liverpool City %	2006 to 2011
Employed	68,605	90.3	93.0	65,544	89.5	92.8	+3,061
▪ Employed full-time	44,623	58.8	63.3	44,102	60.2	64.3	+521
▪ Employed part-time	21,070	27.7	26.5	18,157	24.8	24.8	+2,913
▪ Hours worked not stated	2,912	3.8	3.1	3,285	4.5	3.7	-373
a Unemployed (Unemployment rate)	7,344	9.7	7.0	7,725	10.5	7.2	-381
▪ Looking for full-time work	4,484	5.9	4.4	5,163	7.0	4.8	-679
▪ Looking for part-time work	2,860	3.8	2.6	2,562	3.5	2.3	+298
Total Labour Force	75,949	100.0	100.0	73,269	100.0	100.0	+2,680

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Labour force status

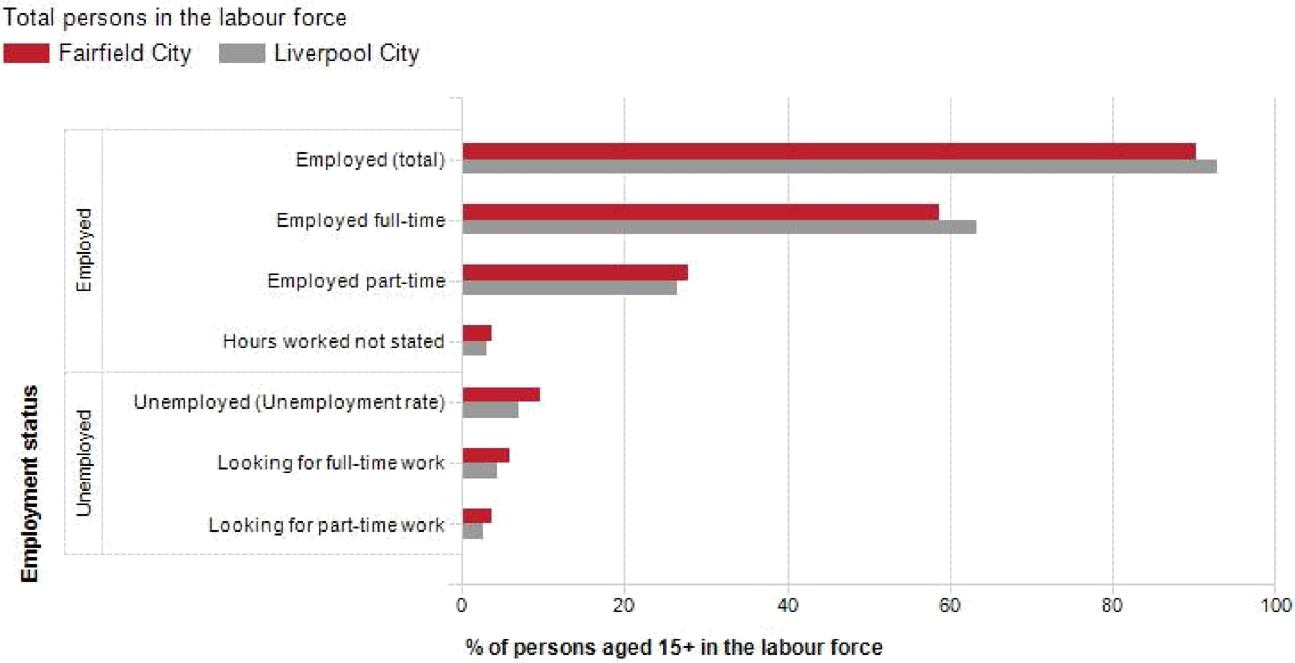
Fairfield City - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
Labour force status	Number	%	Liverpool City %	Number	%	Liverpool City %	2006 to 2011
a Total labour force (Participation rate)	75,949	50.8	58.2	73,269	51.9	59.0	+2,680
Not in the labour force	65,833	44.0	35.3	58,787	41.7	32.9	+7,046
Labour force status not stated	7,761	5.2	6.6	9,058	6.4	8.1	-1,297
Total persons aged 15+	149,543	100.0	100.0	141,114	100.0	100.0	+8,429

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

- a Youth unemployment rate (persons aged 15-24)
- a Seniors unemployment rate (persons aged 55 or more)
- a Disengaged youth (aged 15-24 not employed or in education)
- a People employed part-time
- e Annual employed resident totals (2001-2013)
- e Quarterly unemployment totals (2004-2013)
- e Map of employment locations by industry

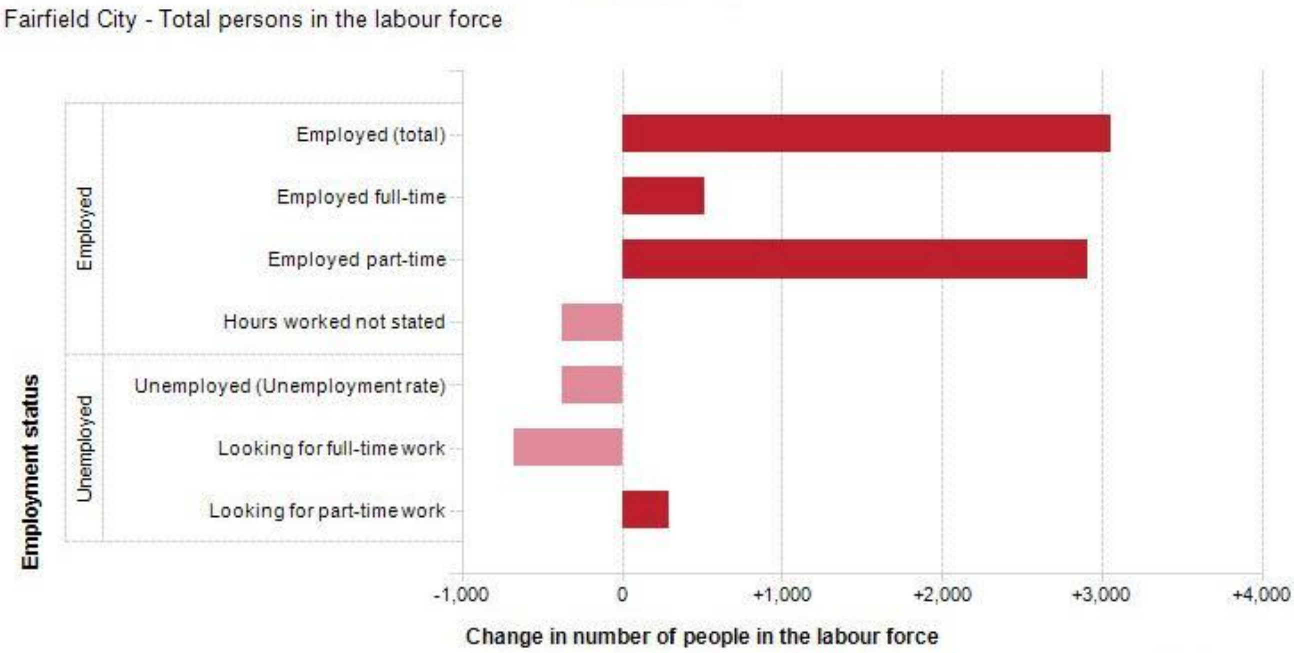
.id the population experts

Employment status, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in employment status, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

The size of Fairfield City's labour force in 2011 was 75,949, of which 21,070 were employed part-time and 44,623 were full time workers.

Analysis of the employment status (as a percentage of the labour force) in Fairfield City in 2011 compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a lower proportion in employment, and a higher proportion unemployed. Overall, 90.3% of the labour force was employed (45.9% of the population aged 15+), and 9.7% unemployed (4.9% of the population aged 15+), compared with 93.0% and 7.0% respectively for Liverpool City.

The labour force participation rate refers to the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over that was employed or actively looking for work. *"The labour force is a fundamental input to domestic production. Its size and composition are therefore crucial factors in economic growth. From the viewpoint of social development, earnings from paid work are a major influence on levels of economic well-being."* (Australian Social Trends 1995).

Analysis of the labour force participation rate of the population in Fairfield City in 2011 shows that there was a lower proportion in the labour force (50.8%) compared with Liverpool City (58.2%).

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people employed in Fairfield City showed an increase of 3,061, and the number unemployed showed a decrease of 381. In the same period, the number of people in the labour force showed an increase of 2,680 or 3.7%.

Industry sector of employment

Fairfield City's industry statistics identify the industry sectors in which the residents work (which may be within the residing area or elsewhere). This will be influenced by the skill base and socio-economic status of the residents as well as the industries and employment opportunities present in the region.

When viewed in conjunction with Residents Place of Work data and Method of Travel to Work, industry sector statistics provide insights into the relationship between the economic and residential role of the area.

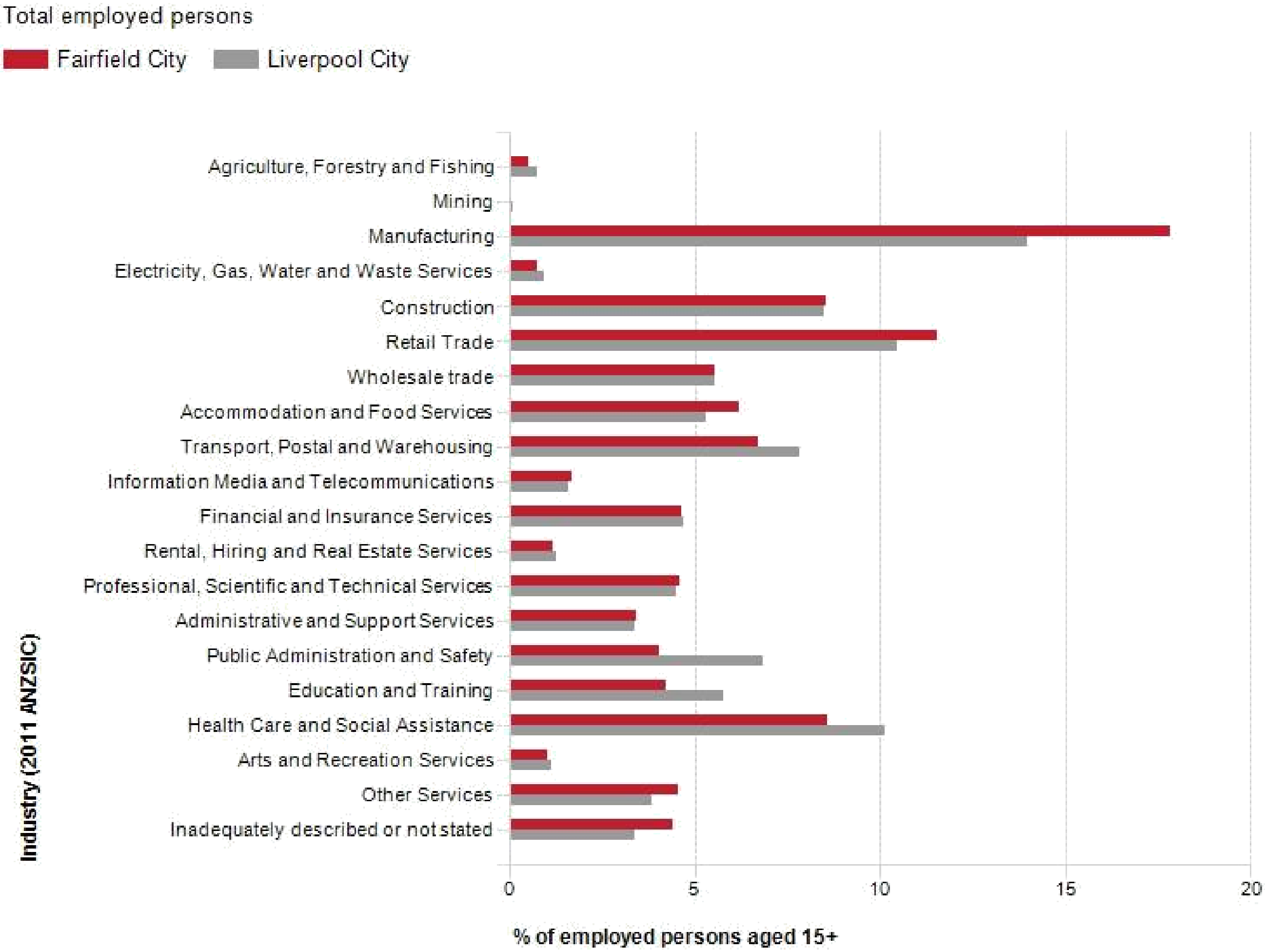
Industry sector of employment

Fairfield City - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
Industry sector	Number	%	Liverpool City %	Number	%	Liverpool City %	2006 to 2011
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	359	0.5	0.7	300	0.5	0.8	+59
Mining	44	0.1	0.1	45	0.1	0.1	-1
Manufacturing	12,234	17.8	14.0	13,268	20.2	15.8	-1,034
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	519	0.8	0.9	428	0.7	0.8	+91
Construction	5,863	8.5	8.5	5,752	8.8	8.8	+111
Retail Trade	7,921	11.5	10.4	7,606	11.6	10.6	+315
Wholesale trade	3,790	5.5	5.5	3,930	6.0	5.8	-140
Accommodation and Food Services	4,236	6.2	5.3	3,613	5.5	5.0	+623
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	4,617	6.7	7.9	4,286	6.5	7.7	+331
Information Media and Telecommunications	1,149	1.7	1.6	1,196	1.8	1.7	-47
Financial and Insurance Services	3,186	4.6	4.7	2,874	4.4	4.5	+312
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	807	1.2	1.3	854	1.3	1.4	-47
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,143	4.6	4.5	2,927	4.5	4.4	+216
Administrative and Support Services	2,338	3.4	3.4	2,262	3.5	3.4	+76
Public Administration and Safety	2,771	4.0	6.9	2,480	3.8	6.8	+291
Education and Training	2,910	4.2	5.8	2,467	3.8	5.1	+443
Health Care and Social Assistance	5,885	8.6	10.1	4,881	7.4	8.7	+1,004
Arts and Recreation Services	713	1.0	1.1	584	0.9	1.1	+129
Other Services	3,112	4.5	3.9	2,752	4.2	4.1	+360
Inadequately described or not stated	3,011	4.4	3.4	3,039	4.6	3.5	-28
Total employed persons aged 15+	68,608	100.0	100.0	65,544	100.0	100.0	+3,064

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

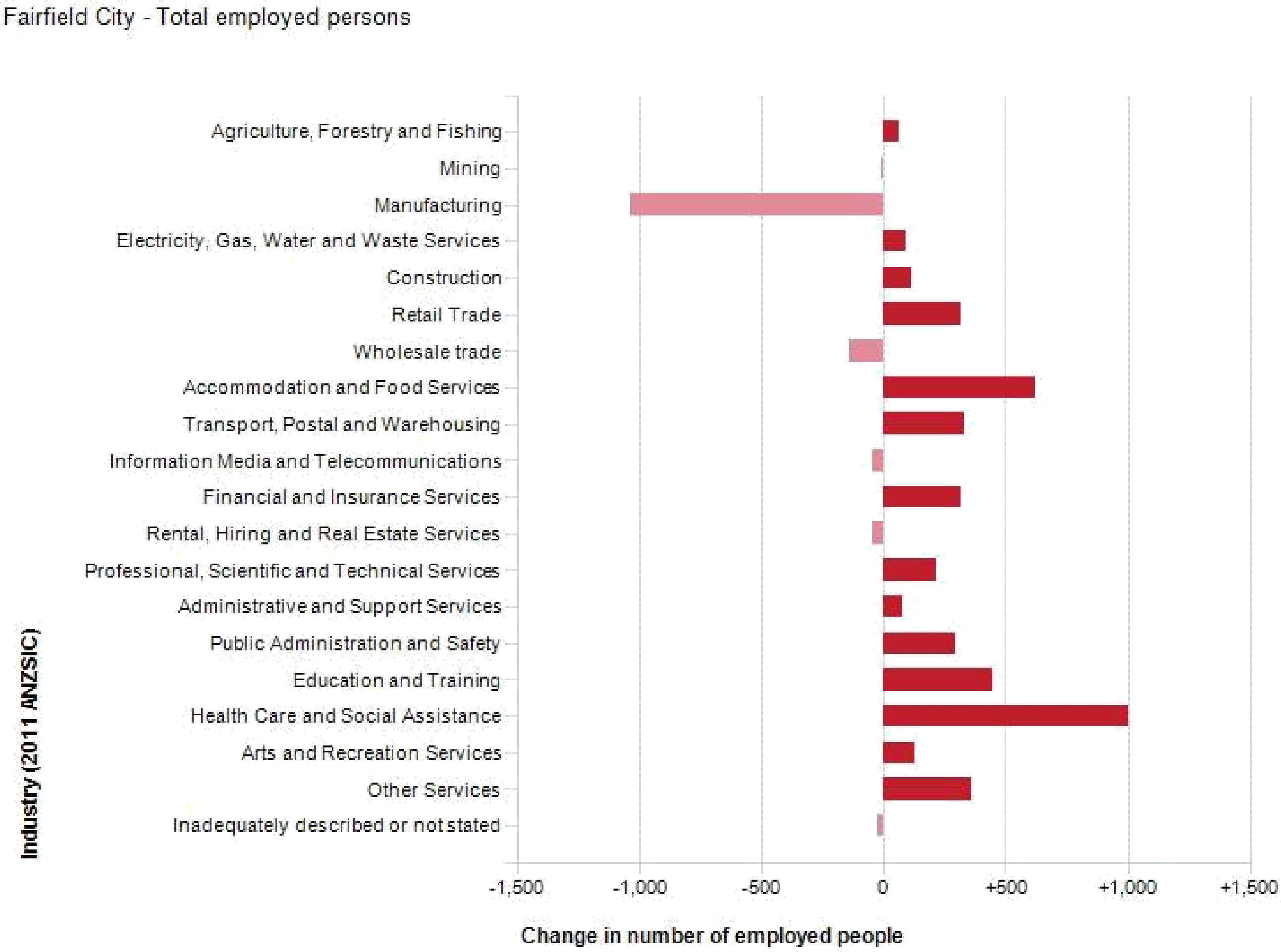
- Full-time equivalent (FTE) local jobs by industry (NIEIR modelled)
- Total local jobs by industry (NIEIR modelled)
- Ratio of local jobs to employed residents by industry
- Employed residents who are employed in the LGA by industry
- Residents who work in the LGA by industry
- Total employment by industry (Census)

Industry sector of employment, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in industry sector of employment, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Occupation of employment

Fairfield City's occupation statistics quantify the occupations in which the residents work (which may be within the residing area or elsewhere). This will be influenced by the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area, education levels, and the working and social aspirations of the population. When viewed with other indicators, such as Educational Qualifications and Individual Income, Occupation is a key measure for evaluating Fairfield City's socio-economic status and skill base.

Occupation of employment

Fairfield City - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
Occupation	Number	%	Liverpool City %	Number	%	Liverpool City %	2006 to 2011
Managers	5,207	7.6	9.8	4,939	7.5	9.8	+268
Professionals	8,907	13.0	15.4	7,598	11.6	14.0	+1,309
a Technicians and Trades Workers	10,847	15.8	15.7	11,043	16.8	16.6	-196
Community and Personal Service Workers	5,941	8.7	9.2	4,555	6.9	8.3	+1,386
Clerical and Administrative Workers	10,429	15.2	17.5	10,149	15.5	17.5	+280
Sales Workers	6,395	9.3	9.0	6,281	9.6	8.9	+114
Machinery Operators And Drivers	8,569	12.5	10.5	8,325	12.7	10.6	+244
a Labourers	10,157	14.8	10.5	10,426	15.9	11.7	-269
Inadequately described	2,157	3.1	2.4	2,229	3.4	2.6	-72
Total employed persons aged 15+	68,609	100.0	100.0	65,545	100.0	100.0	+3,064

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

a People employed as Managers or Professionals

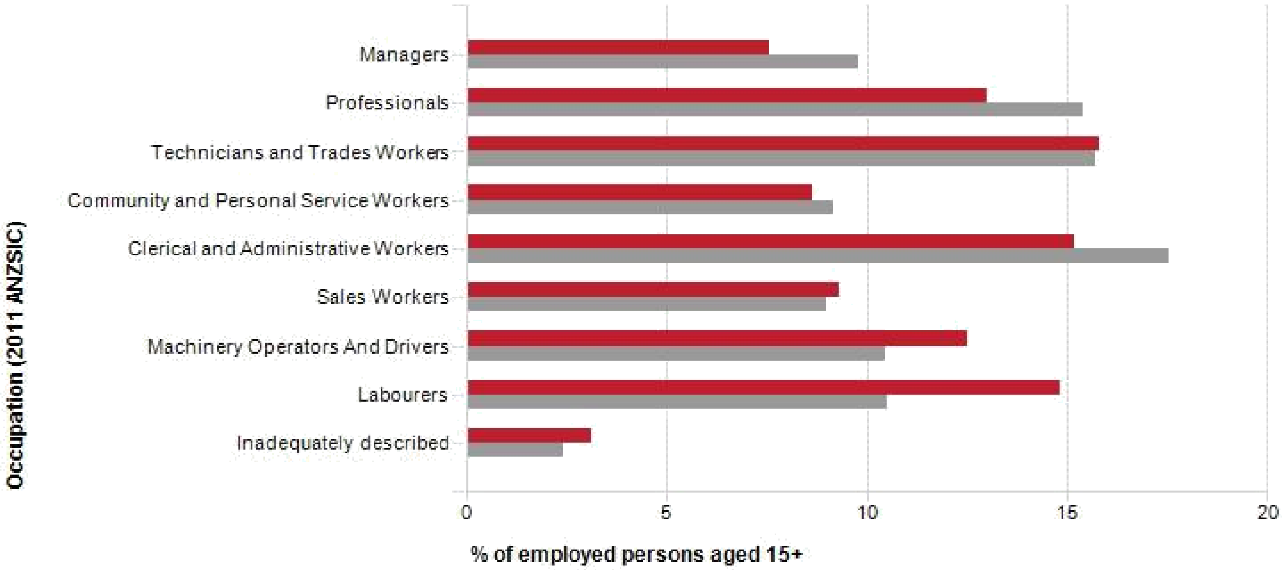
e Workforce occupations by industry

e Local labour force occupations by industry

Occupation of employment, 2011

Total employed persons

Fairfield City Liverpool City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
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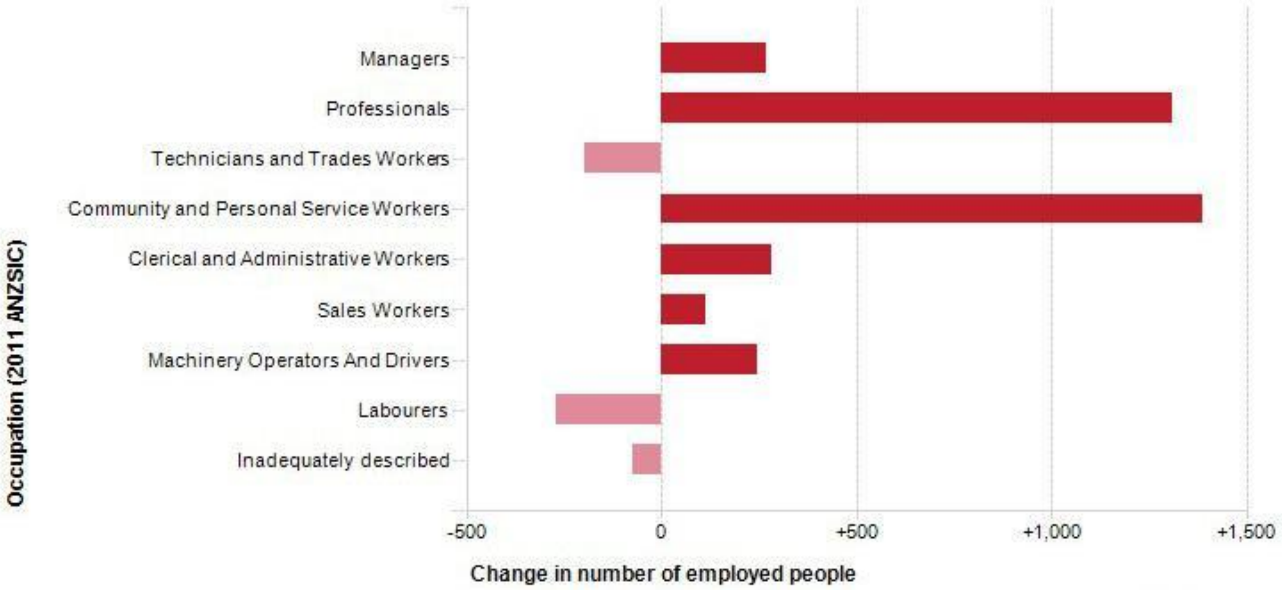
Change in occupation of employment, 2006 to 2011

Fairfield City - Total employed persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

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Dominant groups

An analysis of the jobs held by the resident population in Fairfield City in 2011 shows the three most popular occupations were:

- Technicians and Trades Workers (10,847 people or 15.8%)
- Clerical and Administrative Workers (10,429 people or 15.2%)
- Labourers (10,157 people or 14.8%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 31,433 people in total or 45.8% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, Liverpool City employed 15.7% in Technicians and Trades Workers; 17.5% in Clerical and Administrative Workers; and 10.5% in Labourers.

The major differences between the jobs held by the population of Fairfield City and Liverpool City were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Labourers (14.8% compared to 10.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Professionals (13.0% compared to 15.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Clerical and Administrative Workers (15.2% compared to 17.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Managers (7.6% compared to 9.8%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Fairfield City increased by 3,064 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in the occupations of residents between 2006 and 2011 in Fairfield City were for those employed as:

- Community and Personal Service Workers (+1,386 persons)
- Professionals (+1,309 persons)
- Clerical and Administrative Workers (+280 persons)
- Labourers (-269 persons)

Method of travel to work

Fairfield City's commuting statistics reveal the main modes of transport by which residents get to work. There are a number of reasons why people use different modes of transport to get to work including the availability of affordable and effective public transport options, the number of motor vehicles available within a household, and the distance travelled to work.

Commuting data is very useful in transport planning as it informs decision-makers about the availability, effectiveness and utilisation of local transport options, particularly when analysed with Residents Place of Work data and Car Ownership.

Method of travel to work

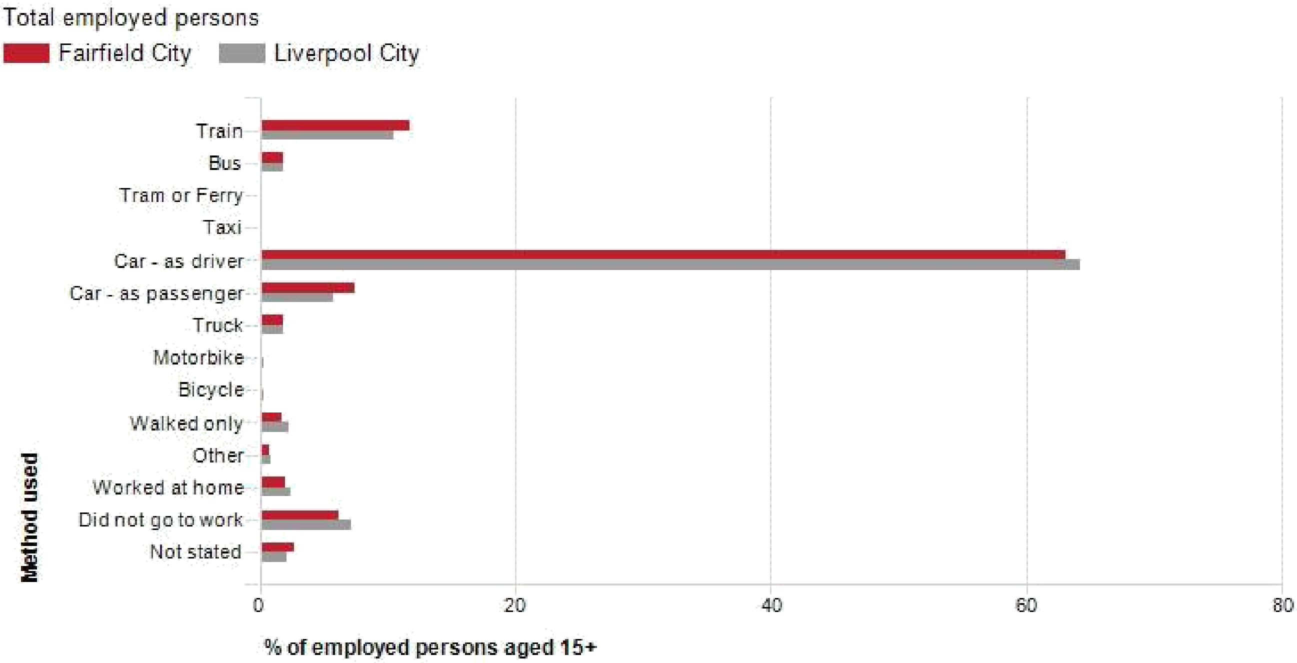
Fairfield City - Total persons (Enumerated)	2011			2006			Change
Main method of travel	Number	%	Liverpool City %	Number	%	Liverpool City %	2006 to 2011
Train	8,015	11.7	10.5	7,133	10.9	9.9	+882
Bus	1,302	1.9	1.9	1,080	1.7	1.9	+222
Tram or Ferry	25	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	+22
Taxi	101	0.1	0.1	110	0.2	0.2	-9
Car - as driver	43,142	63.1	64.1	40,389	61.8	62.2	+2,753
Car - as passenger	5,073	7.4	5.8	5,479	8.4	6.6	-406
Truck	1,241	1.8	1.8	1,422	2.2	2.3	-181
Motorbike	165	0.2	0.3	147	0.2	0.4	+18
a Bicycle	177	0.3	0.3	223	0.3	0.4	-46
Walked only	1,163	1.7	2.3	1,193	1.8	2.5	-30
Other	555	0.8	1.0	438	0.7	0.8	+117
Worked at home	1,339	2.0	2.5	1,392	2.1	2.7	-53
Did not go to work	4,240	6.2	7.2	4,271	6.5	7.8	-31
Not stated	1,804	2.6	2.2	2,117	3.2	2.4	-313
Total employed persons aged 15+	68,342	100.0	100.0	65,397	100.0	100.0	+2,945

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

a People who travelled to work by car

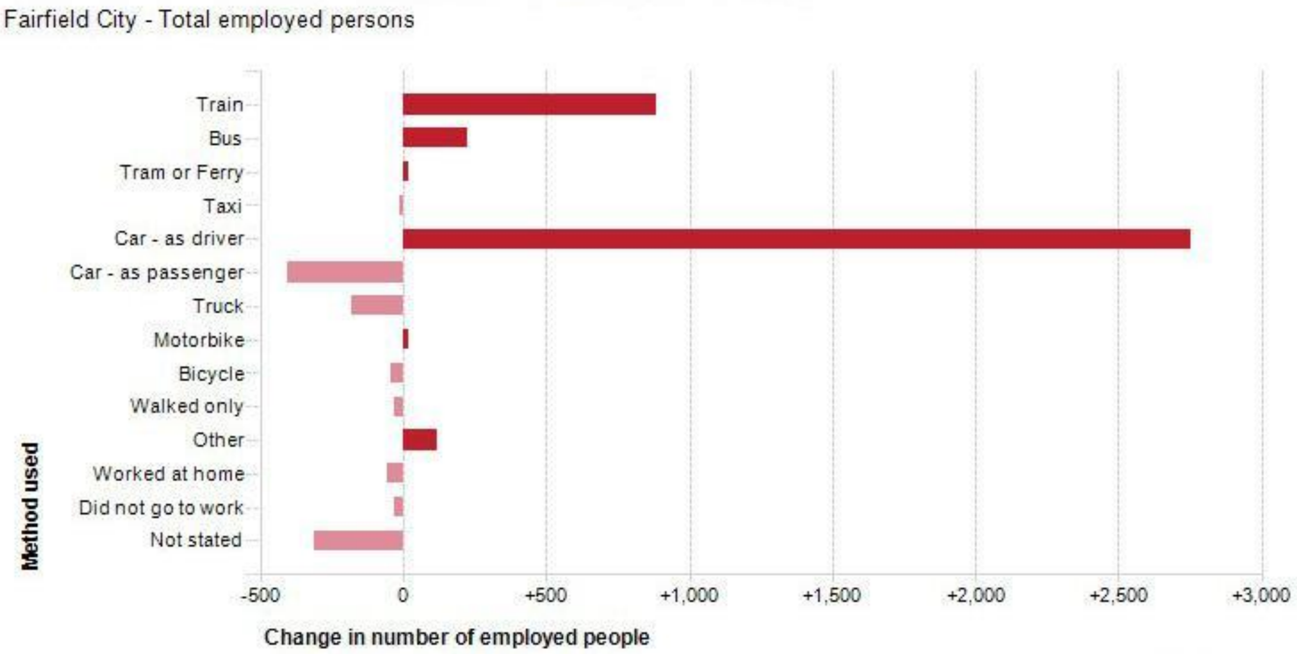
a People who travelled to work on public transport

Method of travel to work, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in method of travel to work, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

In 2011, there were 9,342 people who caught public transport to work (train, bus, tram or ferry) in Fairfield City, compared with 49,621 who drove in private vehicles (car – as driver, car – as passenger, motorbike, or truck).

Analysis of the method of travel to work of the residents in Fairfield City in 2011, compared to Liverpool City, shows that 13.7% used public transport, while 72.6% used a private vehicle, compared with 12.4% and 72.1% respectively in Liverpool City.

The major differences in persons between the method of travel to work of Fairfield City and Liverpool City were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who travelled by car (as a passenger) (7.4% compared to 5.8%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who travelled by train (11.7% compared to 10.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who travelled by car (as driver) (63.1% compared to 64.1%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Fairfield City increased by 2,945 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in the method of travel to work by resident population in Fairfield City between 2006 and 2011 were for those nominated:

- Car - as driver (+2,753 persons)
- Train (+882 persons)
- Car - as passenger (-406 persons)
- Bus (+222 persons)

Individual income

Individual Income statistics are an indicator of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as Household Income, Qualifications and Occupation, they help tell the story of the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of Fairfield City. The amount of income an individual receives is linked to a number of factors including employment status, age (as for instance students and retirees often receive a lower income), qualifications and type of employment.

The incomes presented on this page are for the latest Census year only. For comparison of incomes over time, go to Individual Income Quartiles.

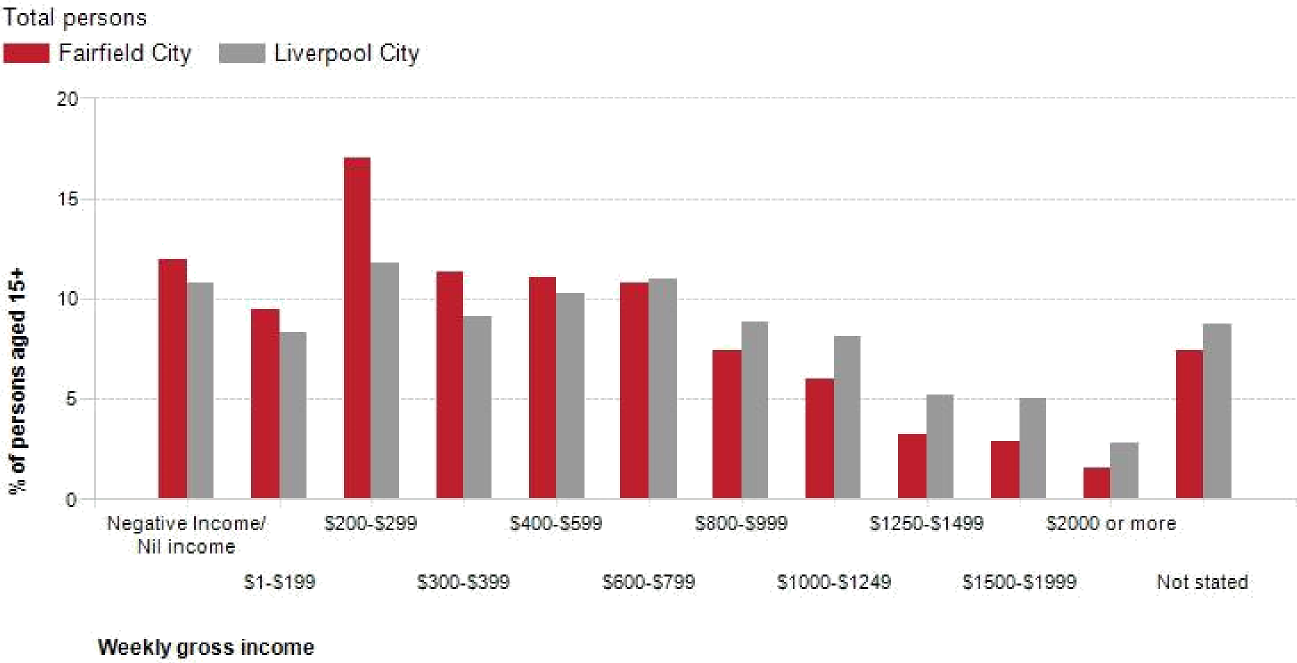
Weekly individual income

Fairfield City - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011		
Weekly gross income	Number	%	Liverpool City %
Negative Income/ Nil income	17,805	11.9	10.8
$1-$199	14,171	9.5	8.3
$200-$299	25,437	17.0	11.8
$300-$399	16,965	11.3	9.1
$400-$599	16,560	11.1	10.3
$600-$799	16,091	10.8	11.0
$800-$999	11,045	7.4	8.8
$1000-$1249	8,948	6.0	8.1
$1250-$1499	4,863	3.3	5.2
$1500-$1999	4,251	2.8	5.0
$2000 or more	2,290	1.5	2.8
Not stated	11,114	7.4	8.8
Total persons aged 15+	149,540	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

- a Median salary for employed people
- e Workforce individual income by industry
- e Local labour force individual income by industry

Weekly individual income, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of individual income levels in Fairfield City in 2011 compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a lower proportion of people earning a high income (those earning $1,500 per week or more) and a higher proportion of low income people (those earning less than $400 per week).

Overall, 4.4% of the population earned a high income, and 49.7% earned a low income, compared with 7.9% and 40.0% respectively for Liverpool City.

The major differences between Fairfield City's individual incomes and Liverpool City's individual incomes were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who earned $200-$299 (17.0% compared to 11.8%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who earned $300-$399 (11.3% compared to 9.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned $1500-$1999 (2.8% compared to 5.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned $1000-$1249 (6.0% compared to 8.1%)

Individual income quartiles

Fairfield City's income statistics are an indicator of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as Household Income, Qualifications and Occupation, they help tell the story of the area's economic opportunities and socio-economic status. Individual income levels are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method is the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time.

A detailed explanation of how Individual Income quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in specific data notes.

Individual income quartiles

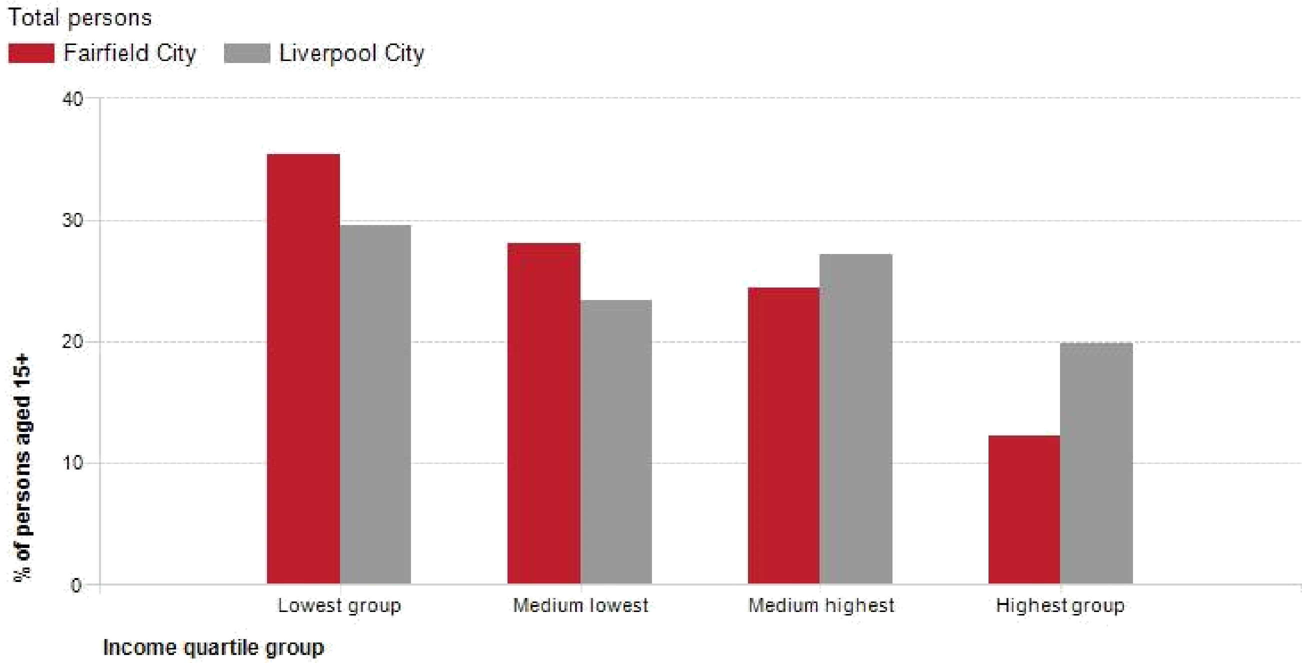
Fairfield City - Total persons	2011			2006			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Liverpool City %	Number	%	Liverpool City %	2006 to 2011
Lowest group	48,976	35.4	29.5	44,101	34.3	28.3	+4,875
Medium lowest	38,786	28.0	23.4	35,231	27.4	23.3	+3,555
Medium highest	33,662	24.3	27.2	31,966	24.9	27.4	+1,696
Highest group	17,001	12.3	19.9	17,182	13.4	21.0	-181
Total persons aged 15+	138,426	100.0	100.0	128,480	100.0	100.0	+9,946

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Individual income - quartile group dollar ranges

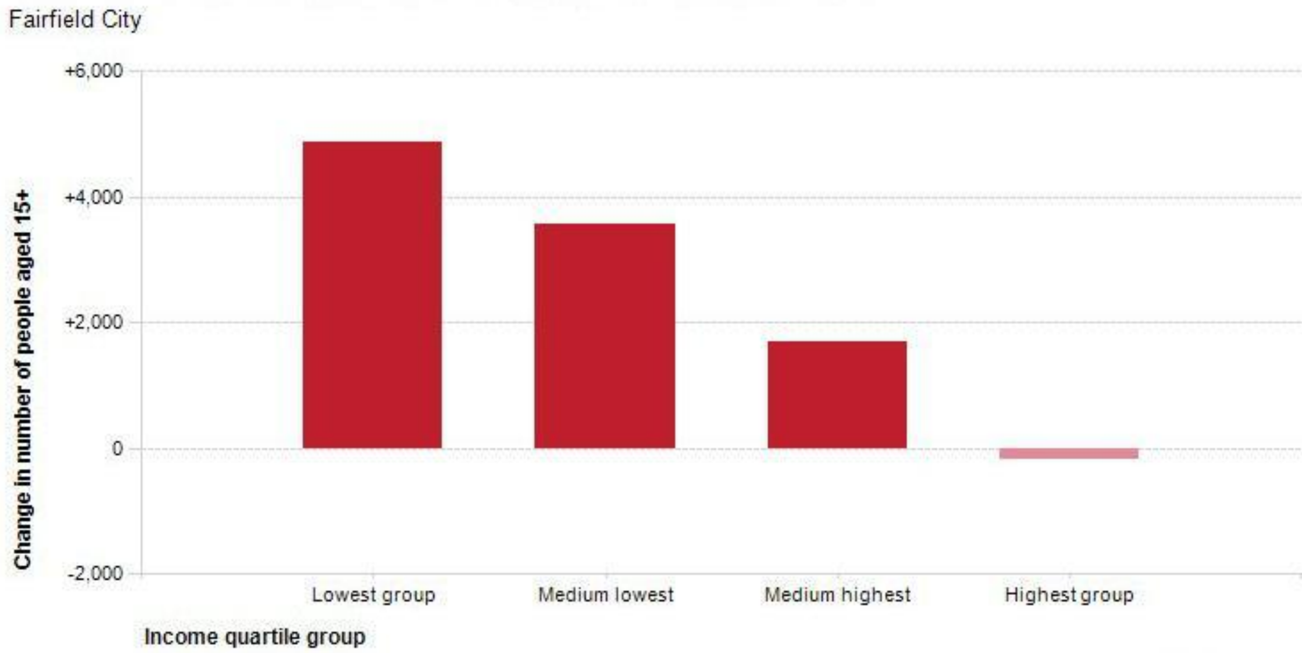
Calculated from income data for New South Wales - Total persons	Weekly income by Census year		
Individual quartile ranges	2011	2006	2001
Lowest group	$0 to $266	$0 to $207	$0 to $183
Medium lowest	$267 to $560	$208 to $460	$184 to $386
Medium highest	$561 to $1,093	$461 to $895	$387 to $719
Highest group	$1,094 and over	$896 and over	$720 and over

Individual income quartiles, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in individual income quartiles, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of the population by income quartile in Fairfield City compared to Liverpool City shows that there was lesser proportion of persons in the highest income quartile and a greater proportion in the lowest income quartile.

Emerging groups

The most significant change in Fairfield City in persons between 2006 and 2011 was in the lowest quartile which showed an increase of 4,875 persons.

Household income

Households form the common 'economic unit' in our society. Fairfield City's Household Income is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as Qualifications and Occupation, it helps to reveal the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of Fairfield City. It is important to note that income data is not necessarily a measure of wealth. For example, if an area has a large number of retirees this will produce a higher proportion of households with low income but the retirees may have large capital wealth. For this reason, household income should be viewed in conjunction with Age and Household Composition.

The incomes presented on this page are for the latest Census year only. For comparison of incomes over time, go to Household Income Quartiles.

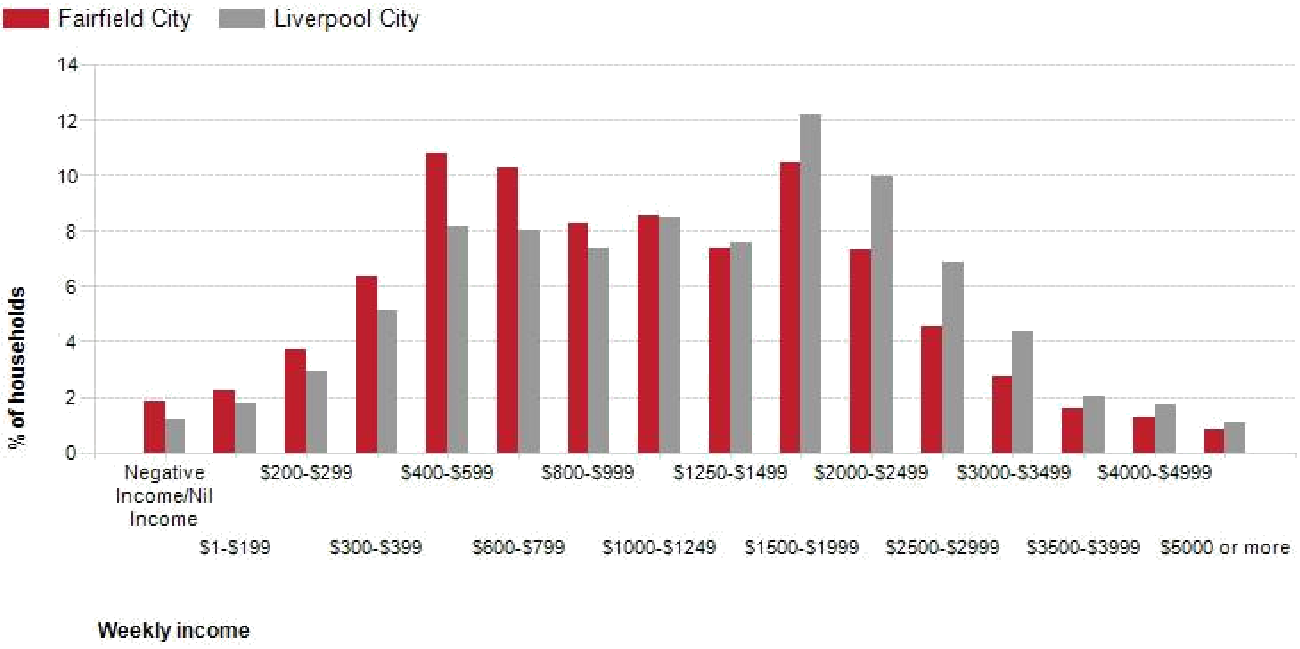
Weekly household income

Fairfield City	2011		
Weekly income	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**
Negative Income/Nil Income	1,015	1.8	1.2
$1-$199	1,232	2.2	1.8
$200-$299	2,072	3.7	2.9
$300-$399	3,572	6.4	5.1
$400-$599	6,059	10.8	8.1
$600-$799	5,759	10.3	8.0
$800-$999	4,639	8.3	7.4
$1000-$1249	4,809	8.6	8.4
$1250-$1499	4,133	7.4	7.6
$1500-$1999	5,893	10.5	12.2
$2000-$2499	4,122	7.3	10.0
$2500-$2999	2,566	4.6	6.9
$3000-$3499	1,555	2.8	4.4
$3500-$3999	873	1.6	2.1
$4000-$4999	698	1.2	1.7
$5000 or more	444	0.8	1.1
Not stated	6,690	11.9	11.3
Total households	56,131	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

a Low income households (less than $600 per week)
a High income households (more than $2,500 per week)
a Median household income

Weekly household income, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of household income levels in Fairfield City in 2011 compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a smaller proportion of high income households (those earning $2,500 per week or more) and a higher proportion of low income households (those earning less than $600 per week).

Overall, 10.9% of the households earned a high income and 24.9% were low income households, compared with 16.0% and 19.1% respectively for Liverpool City.

The major differences between the household incomes of Fairfield City and Liverpool City were:

- A *larger* percentage of households who earned $400-$599 (10.8% compared to 8.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of households who earned $600-$799 (10.3% compared to 8.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households who earned $2000-$2499 (7.3% compared to 10.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households who earned $2500-$2999 (4.6% compared to 6.9%)

Household income quartiles

Households form the common 'economic unit' in our society. Household Income is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as Qualifications and Occupation, it helps to reveal Fairfield City's socio-economic status and economic opportunities. Household income levels are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method is a powerful and objective way of looking at income data and in particular, how it is changing.

A detailed explanation of how Household Income quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in specific data notes.

Household income quartiles

Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Quartile group	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**2006 to 2011**
Lowest group	14,380	29.1	22.2	14,010	29.8	22.4	+371
Medium lowest	14,469	29.3	25.5	12,892	27.5	24.8	+1,578
Medium highest	12,587	25.5	29.0	11,875	25.3	28.9	+712
Highest group	8,004	16.2	23.2	8,187	17.4	24.0	-183
Total Households	49,441	100.0	100.0	46,963	100.0	100.0	+2,478

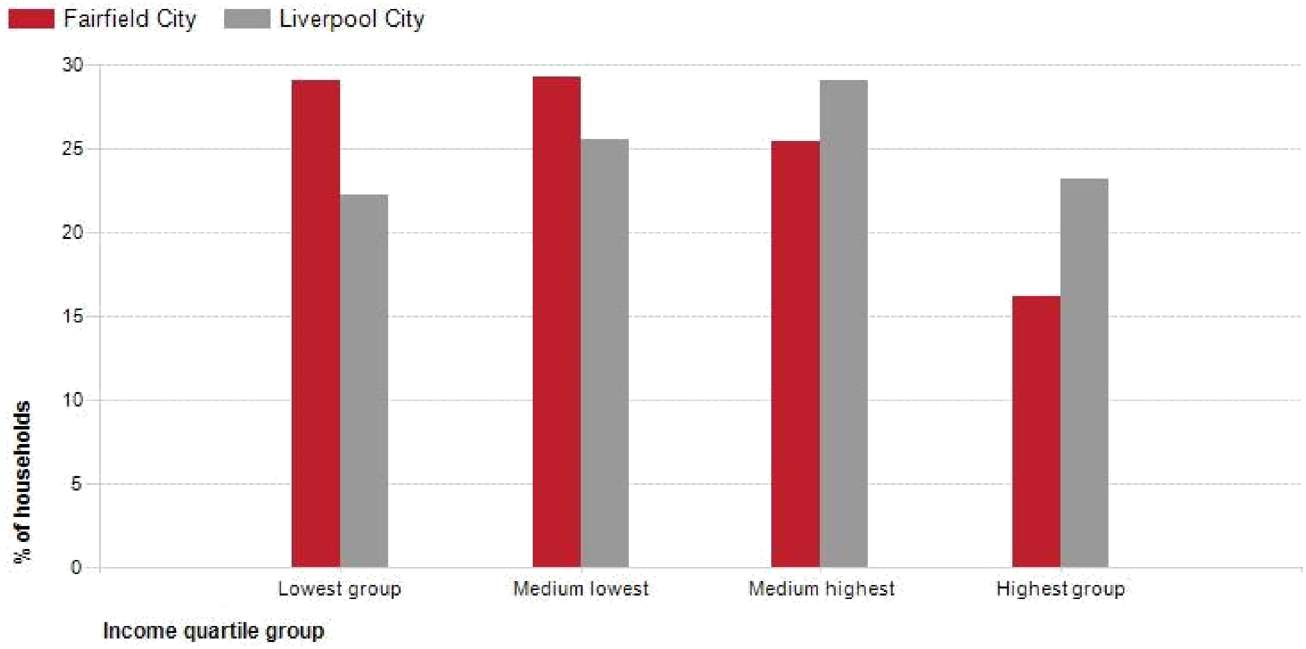
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Household income - quartile group dollar ranges

Calculated from income data for New South Wales — Weekly income by Census year

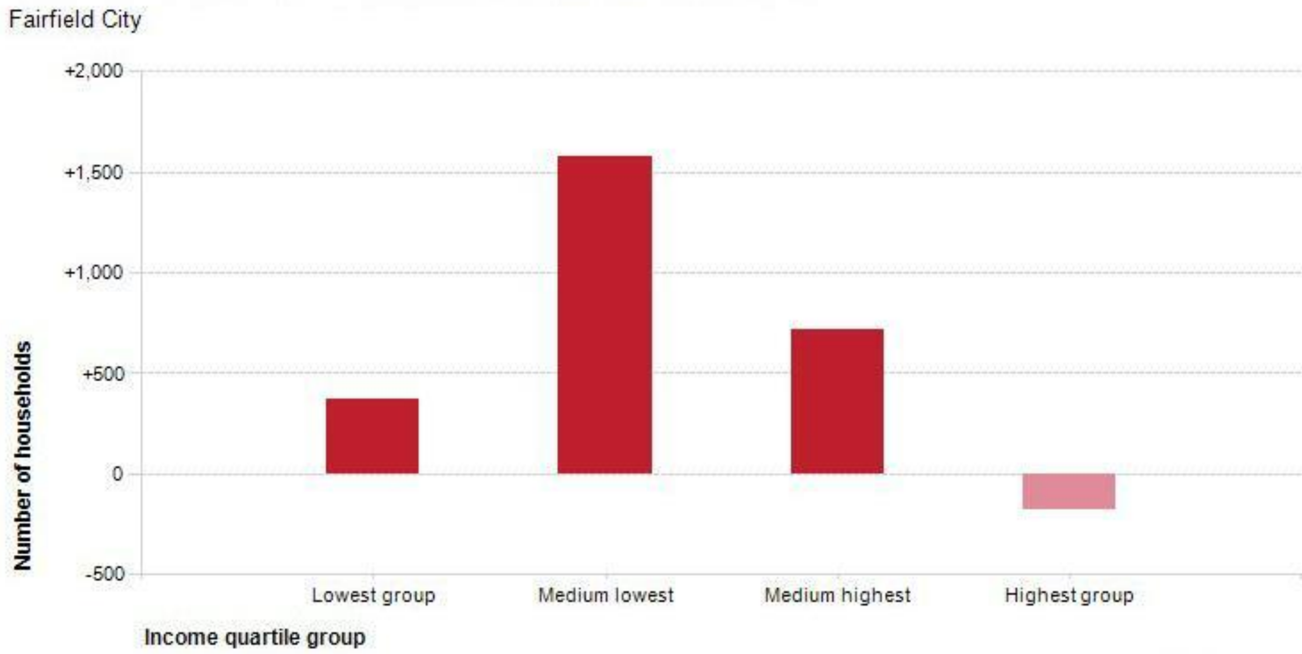
Household income ranges	2011	2006	2001	1996	1991
Lowest group	$0 to $614	$0 to $530	$0 to $418	$0 to $337	$0 to $302
Medium lowest	$615 to $1,233	$531 to $1,034	$419 to $828	$338 to $652	$303 to $582
Medium highest	$1,234 to $2,272	$1,035 to $1,788	$829 to $1,462	$653 to $1,146	$583 to $975
Highest group	$2,273 and over	$1,789 and over	$1,463 and over	$1,147 and over	$976 and over

Household income quartiles, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in household income quartile, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by income quartile in Fairfield City compared to Liverpool City shows that there was lesser proportion of households in the highest income quartile and a greater proportion in the lowest income quartile.

Emerging groups

The most significant change in Fairfield City between 2006 and 2011 was in the medium lowest quartile which showed an increase of 1,578 households.

Equivalised household income

While Household Income is a useful measure, it is difficult to tell if changes over time and between geographic areas are due to actual changes in income levels, or due to changes in household size and composition. For example, an increase in lower income households could be due to job losses in key economic sectors, or simply due to decreasing household size as adult children leave home.

Equivalised Household Income puts all households on an equal footing independent of household size and composition to enable a true comparison between areas and over time. It is an indicator of the income resource available to a household of standard size and is the best measure of the changing economic fortunes of households living in Fairfield City.

A detailed explanation of how Equivalised Household Income quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in specific data notes.

Equivalised household income quartiles

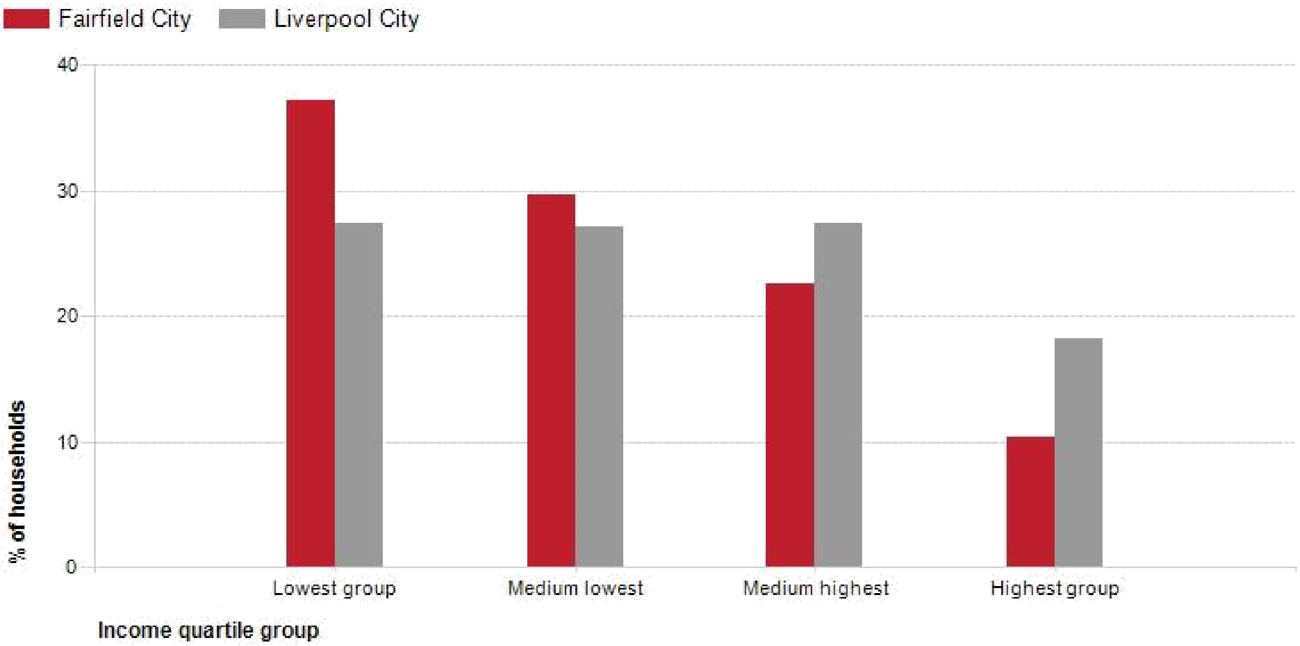
Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Quartile group	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**2006 to 2011**
Lowest group	18,265	37.3	27.4	16,637	35.7	26.6	+1,628
Medium lowest	14,569	29.7	27.1	13,699	29.4	26.4	+870
Medium highest	11,071	22.6	27.4	10,942	23.5	28.2	+129
Highest group	5,114	10.4	18.2	5,330	11.4	18.7	-216
Total Households	49,019	100.0	100.0	46,608	100.0	100.0	+2,411

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Equivalised household income - quartile group dollar ranges

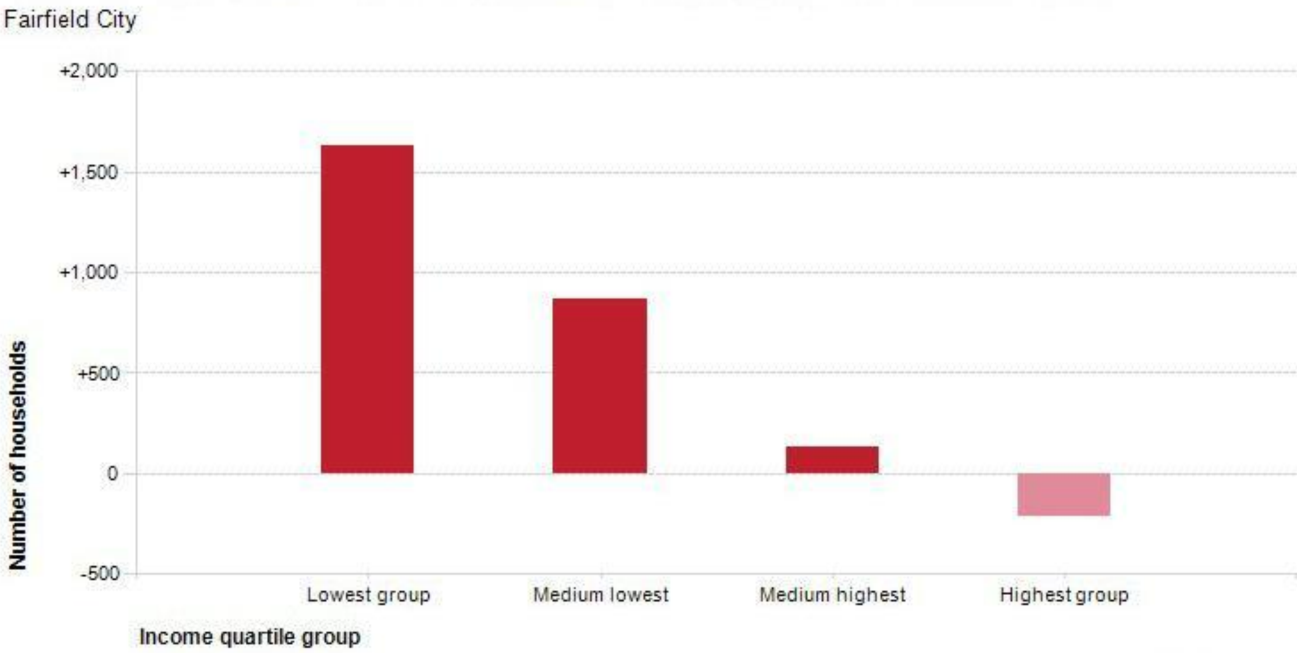
Calculated from income data for New South Wales	Weekly income by Census year		
Equivalised household income ranges	**2011**	**2006**	**2001**
Lowest group	$0 to $421	$0 to $347	$0 to $284
Medium lowest	$422 to $756	$348 to $608	$285 to $500
Medium highest	$757 to $1,243	$609 to $1,022	$501 to $823
Highest group	$1,244 and over	$1,023 and over	$824 and over

Equivalised household income quartiles, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in equivalised household income quartiles, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Equivalised income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Because the data is equivalised, households of different size and composition are placed on an equal footing.

Analysis of the distribution of households by income quartile in Fairfield City compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a lesser proportion of households in the highest equivalised income quartile, and a greater proportion in the lowest equivalised income quartile.

Emerging groups

The most significant change in Fairfield City between 2006 and 2011 was in the lowest quartile which showed an increase of 1,628 households.

Household type

Fairfield City's household and family structure is one of the most important demographic indicators. It reveals the area's residential role and function, era of settlement and provides key insights into the level of demand for services and facilities as most are related to age and household types.

To continue building the story, Fairfield City's Household Summary should be viewed in conjunction with Households with Children, Households without Children, Household Size, Age Structure and Dwelling Type.

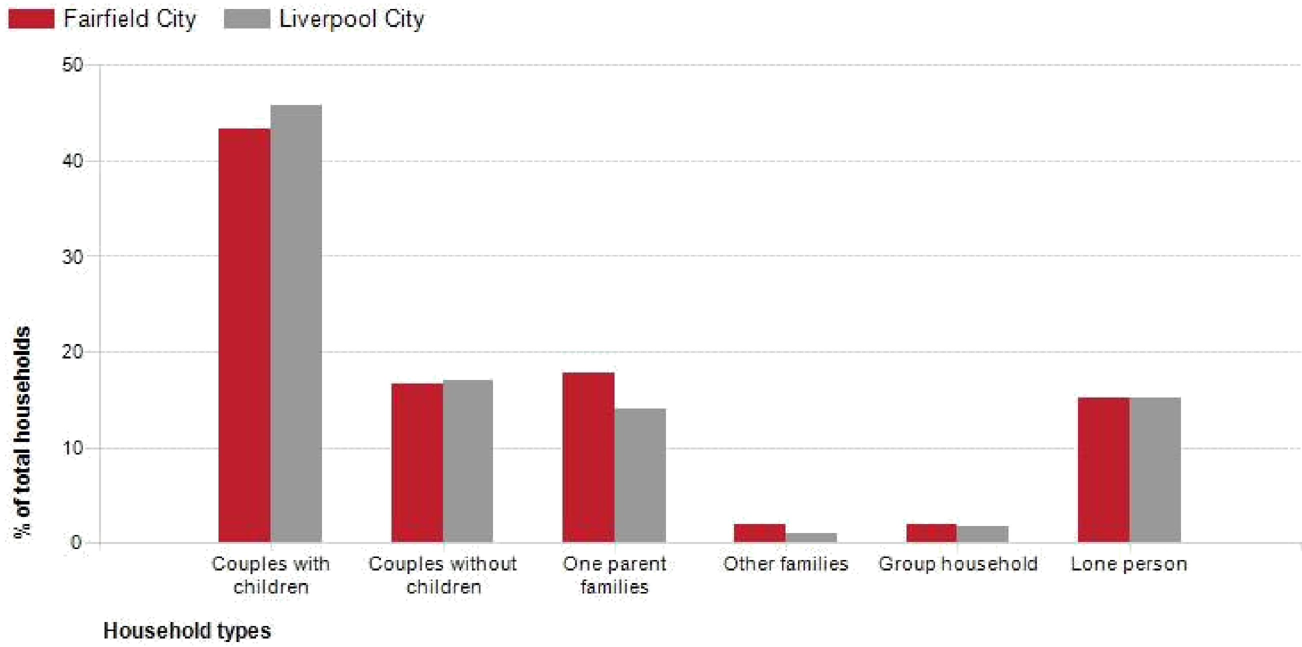
Household type

Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Households by type	Number	%	Liverpool City %	Number	%	Liverpool City %	2006 to 2011
Couples with children	25,031	43.4	45.8	24,796	44.2	45.5	+235
Couples without children	9,650	16.7	17.1	9,304	16.6	17.4	+346
One parent families	10,228	17.7	14.0	9,426	16.8	13.4	+802
Other families	1,058	1.8	1.1	973	1.7	1.1	+85
Group household	1,142	2.0	1.7	1,080	1.9	1.8	+62
Lone person	8,731	15.1	15.2	8,337	14.9	15.1	+394
Other not classifiable household	1,532	2.7	4.7	1,930	3.4	5.3	-398
Visitor only households	292	0.5	0.4	286	0.5	0.4	+6
Total households	57,664	100.0	100.0	56,132	100.0	100.0	+1,532

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

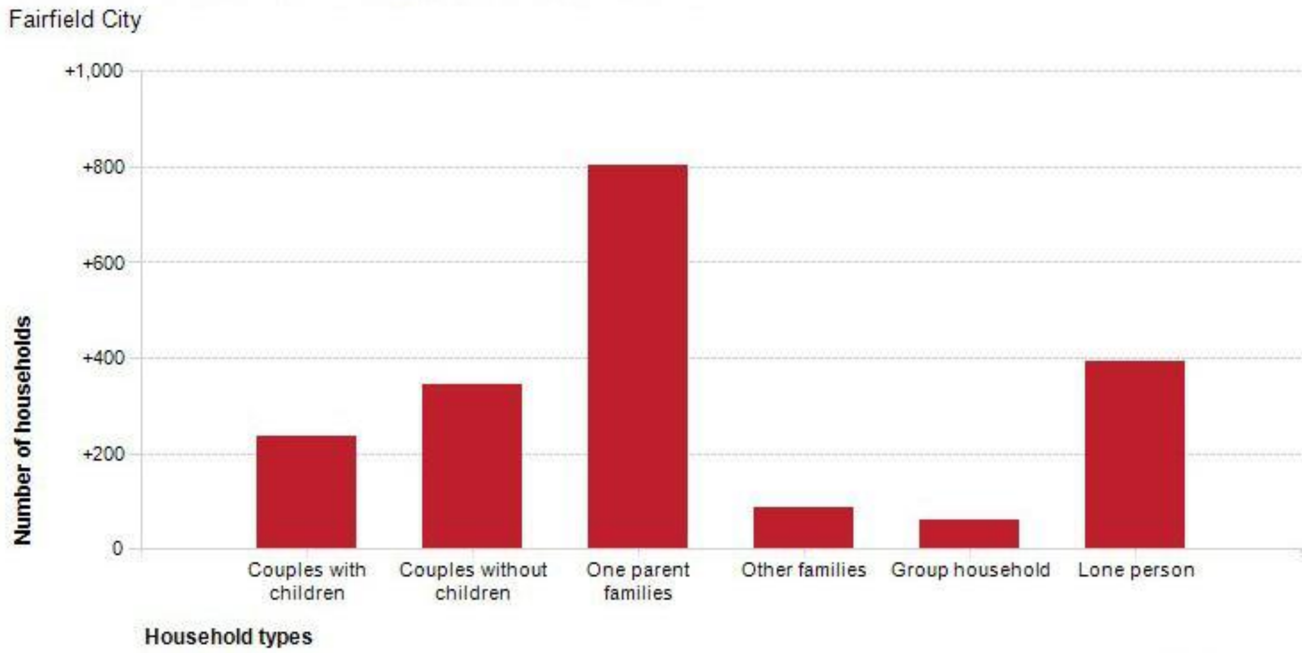
- a One parent families with dependent children
- a Couple families with dependent children
- a Young couples (aged 15-44 years) without children
- a Older couples (65 years and over) without children
- a Young lone person households (aged 15-44 years)
- a Older lone person households (aged 65 years and over)
- a Average household size
- f Forecast household types (2011 and beyond)
- f Forecast household types mapped by small area (2011 and beyond)

Household type, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in household type, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the household/family types in Fairfield City in 2011 compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a lower proportion of couple families with child(ren) as well as a higher proportion of one-parent families. Overall, 43.4% of total families were couple families with child(ren), and 17.7% were one-parent families, compared with 45.8% and 14.0% respectively for Liverpool City.

There were a similar proportion of lone person households and a similar proportion of couples without children. Overall, the proportion of lone person households was 15.1% compared to 15.2% in Liverpool City while the proportion of couples without children was 16.7% compared to 17.1% in Liverpool City.

Emerging groups

The number of households in Fairfield City increased by 1,532 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in family/household types in Fairfield City between 2006 and 2011 were:

- One parent families (+802 households)
- Lone person (+394 households)
- Couples without children (+346 households)
- Couples with children (+235 households)

Households with children

Households with Children require different services and facilities than other household types, and their needs change as both adults and children age. When many families in an area are at the same stage in their individual lifecycles, it creates a suburb lifecycle. Knowing where a suburb is in a cycle of change helps planners make evidence-based decisions about the demand for services both now and in the future.

For Households with Children in Fairfield City, life stage is based on the age of children in the household. The age of the parent(s) is not taken into account.

- **Young children:** Children aged under 15 only
- **Mixed age children:** One or more children under 15 and one or more children over 15 (must have 2 or more children)
- **Older children:** Children aged 15 and over only

To continue building the story, Fairfield City's Household data should be viewed in conjunction with Household Size, Age Structure and Dwelling Type.

Households with children by life stage

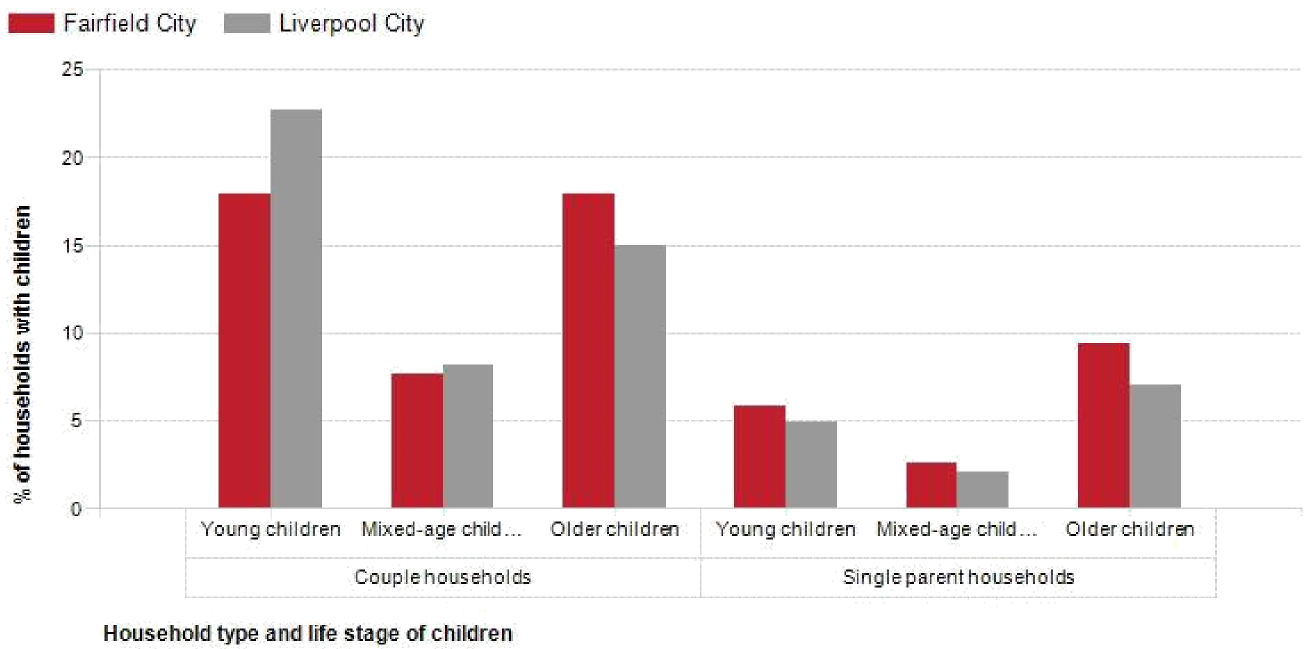
Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Households with children	Number	%	Liverpool City %	Number	%	Liverpool City %	2006 to 2011
Couples with children	25,031	43.4	45.8	24,796	44.2	45.5	+235
Couples with young children	10,319	17.9	22.7	10,794	19.2	24.2	-475
Couples with mixed-age children	4,387	7.6	8.2	4,537	8.1	7.9	-150
Couples with older children	10,325	17.9	15.0	9,465	16.9	13.5	+860
Single parents with children	10,228	17.7	14.0	9,426	16.8	13.4	+802
Single parents with young children	3,366	5.8	4.9	3,591	6.4	5.5	-225
Single parents with mixed-age children	1,465	2.5	2.1	1,362	2.4	2.0	+103
Single parents with older children	5,397	9.4	7.0	4,473	8.0	5.9	+924
Total households with children	35,259	61.1	59.8	34,222	61.0	58.9	+1,037
Total households	57,664	100.0	100.0	56,132	100.0	100.0	+1,532

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Forecast household types (2011 and beyond)

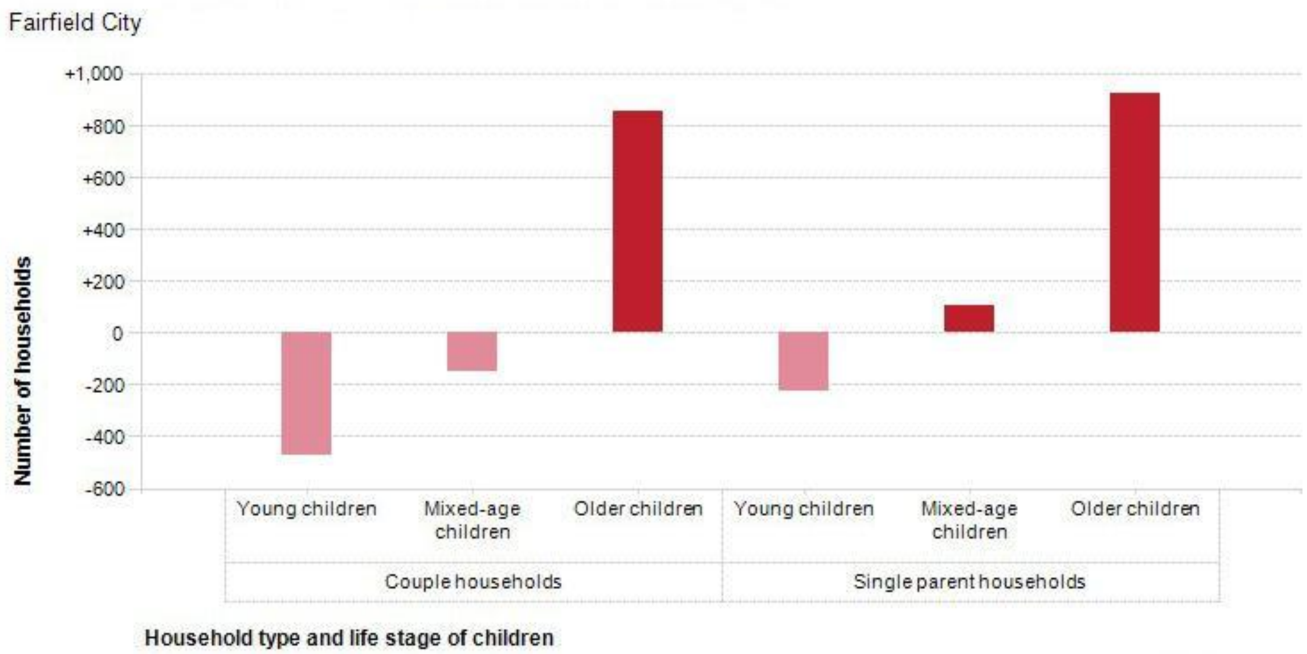
Forecast household types mapped by small area (2011 and beyond)

Households with children, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in households with children, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the families with children in Fairfield City in 2011 compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a smaller proportion of couples with young children, and a larger proportion of couples with older children.

Overall, 17.9% of total households with children were couple with young children, and 17.9% were couples with older children, compared with 22.7% and 15.0% respectively for Liverpool City.

There were a larger proportion of single parent households with young children and a larger proportion of single parent households with older children. Overall, the proportion of single parent households with young children was 5.8% compared to 4.9% in Liverpool City while the proportion of single parent households with older children was 9.4% compared to 7.0% in Liverpool City.

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of households with children increased by 1,037 households or 3.0%.

The largest changes in households with children in this area between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Single parents with older children (+924 households)
- Couples with older children (+860 households)
- Couples with young children (-475 households)
- Single parents with young children (-225 households)

Households without children

Households without Children include couples without children and lone person households. They require different services depending on the age of the people in the households. For example young couples who have not had children (yet) compared to older "empty nester" couples whose children may have left home.

For Households without Children in Fairfield City, life stage is based on the age of the household reference person (usually person 1 on the Census form):

- **Young:** Aged 15-44
- **Middle-aged:** Aged 45-64
- **Older:** Aged 65 and over

To continue building the story, Fairfield City's Household data should be viewed in conjunction with Household Size, Age Structure and Dwelling Type.

Households without children by life stage

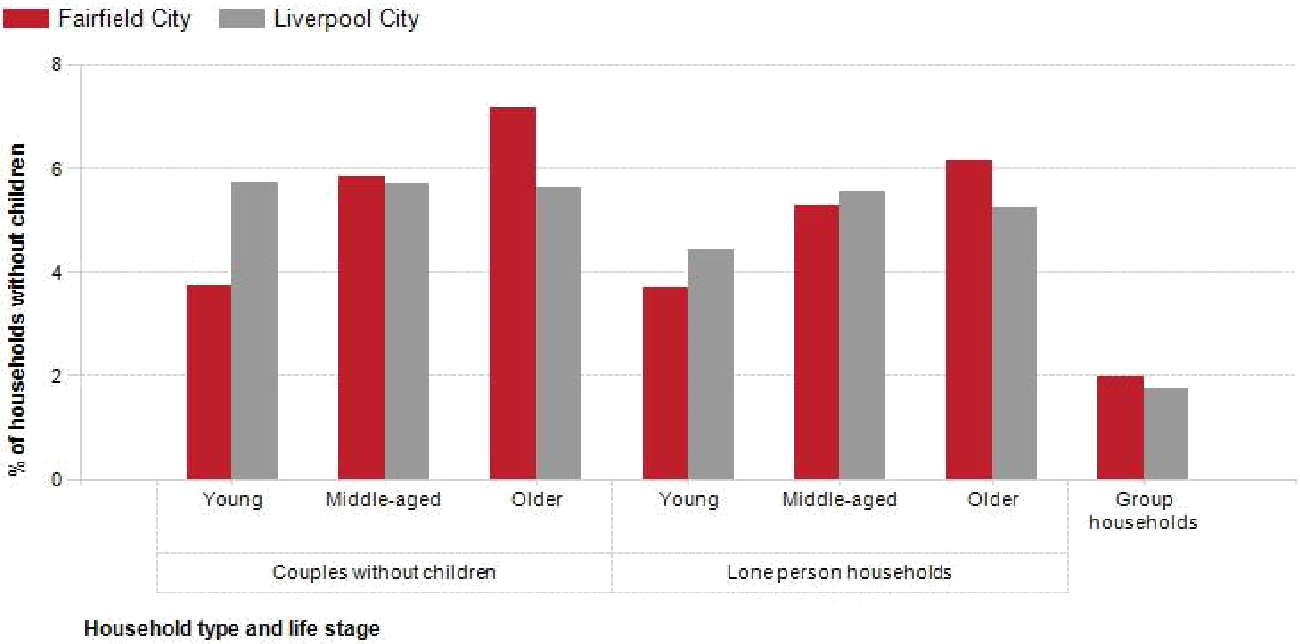
Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Households without children	Number	%	Liverpool City %	Number	%	Liverpool City %	2006 to 2011
a Couples without children	9,650	16.7	17.1	9,304	16.6	17.4	+346
▪ a Young couples without children	2,148	3.7	5.7	2,230	4.0	6.1	-82
▪ Middle-aged couples without children	3,363	5.8	5.7	3,336	5.9	6.3	+27
▪ a Older couples without children	4,139	7.2	5.6	3,738	6.7	5.0	+401
Lone person households	8,731	15.1	15.2	8,337	14.9	15.1	+394
▪ Young lone persons	2,126	3.7	4.4	2,258	4.0	5.0	-132
▪ Middle-aged lone persons	3,057	5.3	5.6	2,904	5.2	5.2	+153
▪ Older lone persons	3,548	6.2	5.3	3,175	5.7	4.9	+373
Group households	1,142	2.0	1.7	1,080	1.9	1.8	+62
Total households without children	19,523	33.9	34.0	18,721	33.4	34.3	+802
Total households	57,664	100.0	100.0	56,132	100.0	100.0	+1,532

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

f Forecast household types (2011 and beyond)

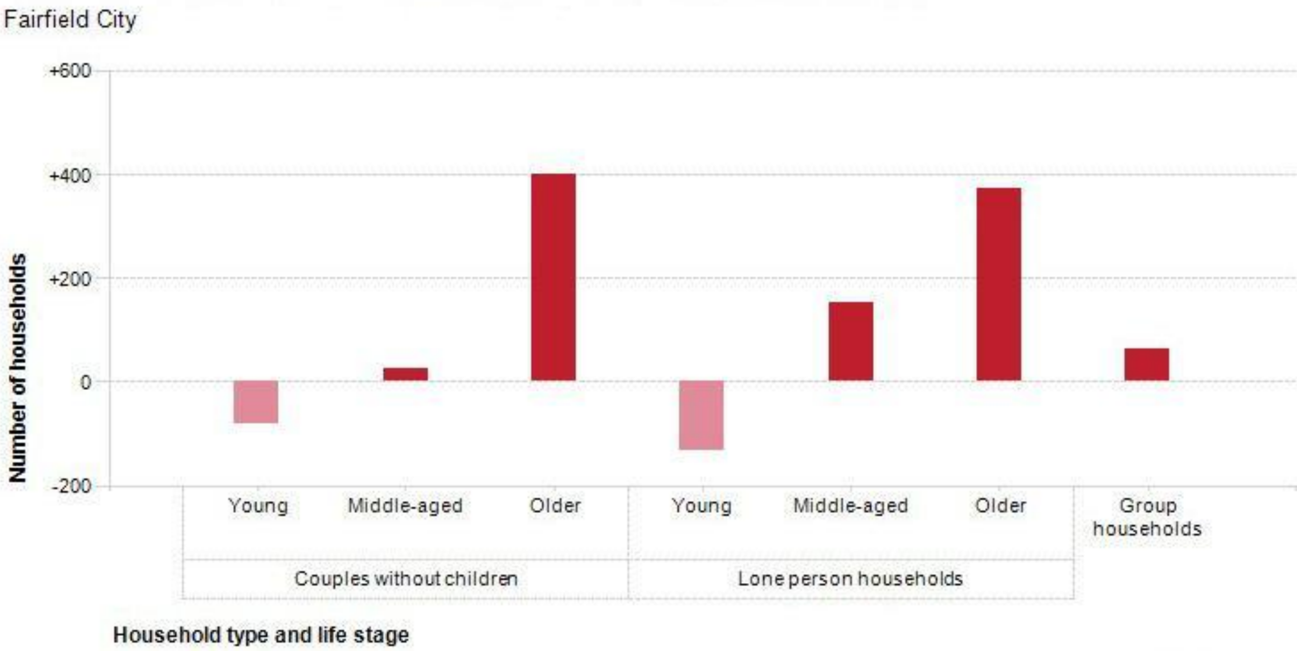
f Forecast household types mapped by small area (2011 and beyond)

Households without children, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in households without children, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the households without children in Fairfield City in 2011 compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a smaller proportion of young couples without children, a similar proportion of middle-aged couples without children, and a larger proportion of older couples without children.

In addition, there were a smaller proportion of young lone person households, a similar proportion of middle-aged lone person households, and a larger proportion of older lone person households.

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of households without children increased by 802.

The largest changes in households without children in Fairfield City, between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Older couples without children (+401 persons)
- Older lone persons (+373 persons)
- Middle-aged lone persons (+153 persons)
- Young lone persons (-132 persons)

Household size

The size of households in general follows the life-cycle of families. Households are usually small at the stage of relationship formation (early marriage), and then increase in size with the advent of children. They later reduce in size again as these children reach adulthood and leave home. Household size can also be influenced by a lack (or abundance) of affordable housing. Overseas migrants and indigenous persons often have a tradition of living with extended family members which significantly affects household size.

Household size in Australia has declined since the 1970s but between 2006 and 2011, the average household size remained stable for the nation as a whole.

An increasing household size in an area may indicate a lack of affordable housing opportunities for young people, an increase in the birth rate or an increase in family formation in the area. A declining household size may indicate children leaving the area when they leave home, an increase in retirees settling in the area, or an attraction of young singles and couples to the area.

For greater insight, Fairfield City's Household Size data should be viewed in conjunction with Household Summary, Age Structure, Dwelling Type, Household Income and Language Spoken at Home.

Household size

Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Number of persons usually resident	Number	%	Liverpool City %	Number	%	Liverpool City %	2006 to 2011
1 person	8,731	15.6	16.0	8,338	15.5	16.0	+393
2 persons	13,235	23.7	23.8	12,989	24.1	24.8	+246
3 persons	10,574	18.9	18.5	10,318	19.1	18.6	+256
4 persons	11,232	20.1	22.2	11,262	20.9	22.3	-30
5 persons	6,742	12.1	11.6	6,392	11.9	11.4	+350
6 or more persons	5,320	9.5	7.9	4,613	8.6	7.0	+707
Total classifiable households	55,834	100.0	100.0	53,912	100.0	100.0	+1,922

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

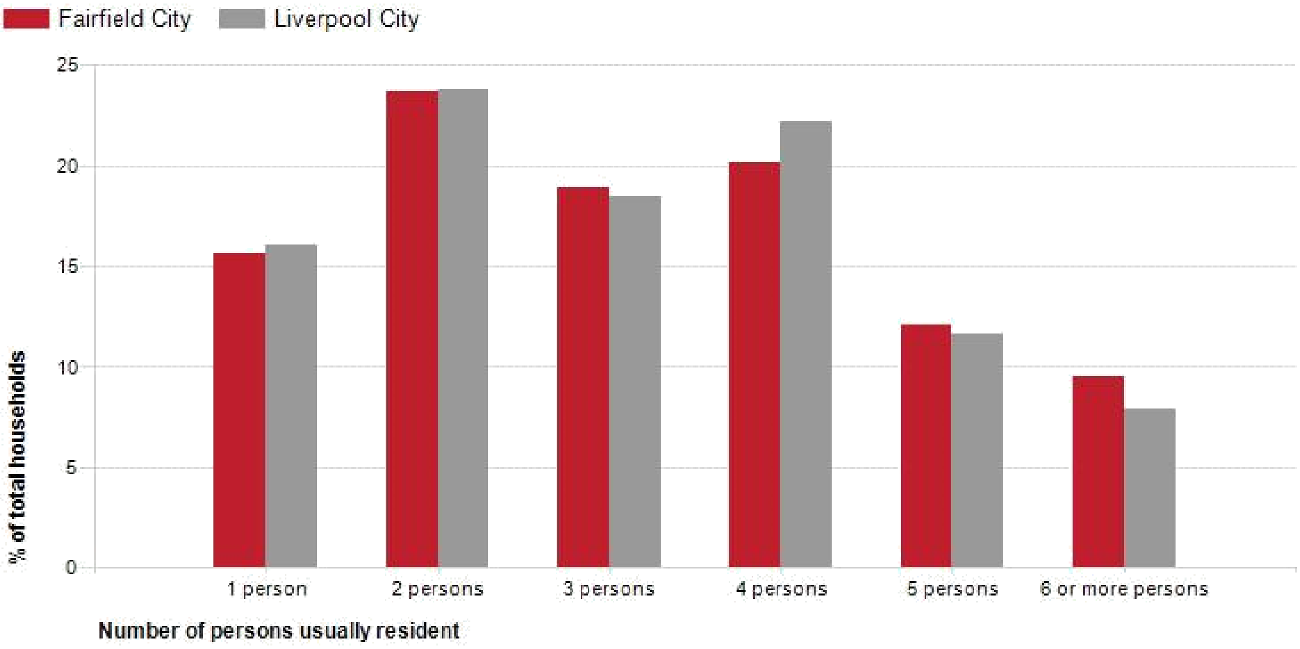
Household size - summary

Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Dwellings	Number	%	Liverpool City %	Number	%	Liverpool City %	2006 to 2011
Occupied private dwellings	57,664	--	--	56,131	--	--	+1,533
Persons in occupied private dwellings	186,215	--	--	178,216	--	--	+7,999
Average household size (persons per dwelling)	*3.23*	--	*3.15*	*3.18*	--	*3.10*	*+0.05*

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.
The 'Dwellings' table is enumerated data.

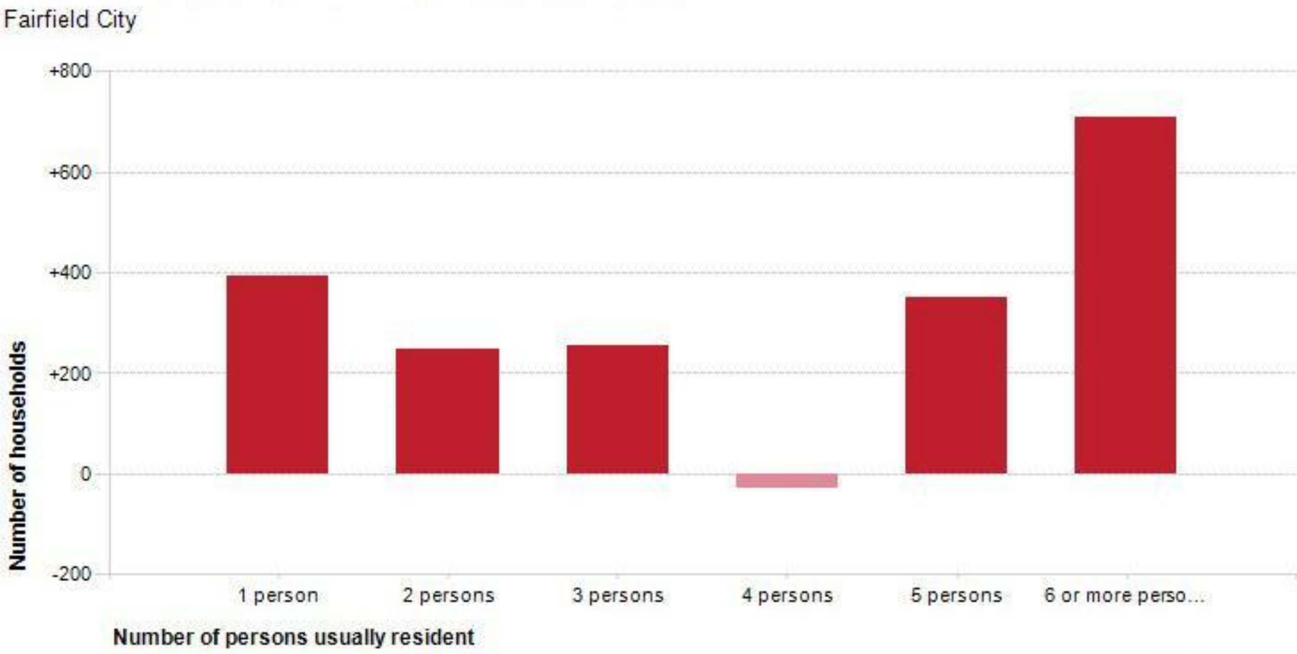
a Average household size

Household size, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in household size, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the number of persons usually resident in a household in Fairfield City compared with Liverpool City shows that there were a similar proportion of lone person households, and a similar proportion of larger households (those with 4 persons or more). Overall there were 15.6% of lone person households, and 41.7% of larger households, compared with 16.0% and 41.7% respectively for Liverpool City.

The major differences in the household size for Fairfield City and Liverpool City were:

- A *larger* percentage of households with 6 or more persons usually resident (9.5% compared to 7.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 4 persons usually resident (20.1% compared to 22.2%)

Emerging groups

The number of households in Fairfield City increased by 1,922 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in the number of persons usually resident in a household in Fairfield City between 2006 and 2011 were:

- 6 or more persons (+707 households)
- 1 person (+393 households)
- 5 persons (+350 households)
- 3 persons (+256 households)

Dwelling type

Dwelling Type is an important determinant of Fairfield City's residential role and function. A greater concentration of higher density dwellings is likely to attract more young adults and smaller households, often renting. Larger, detached or separate dwellings are more likely to attract families and prospective families. The residential built form often reflects market opportunities or planning policy, such as building denser forms of housing around public transport nodes or employment centres.

Dwelling Type statistics should be viewed in conjunction with Household Size, Household Types, Housing Tenure and Age Structure for a more complete picture of the housing market in Fairfield City.

Dwelling structure

Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Dwelling type	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**2006 to 2011**
Separate house	44,300	73.6	73.9	44,660	76.1	76.4	-360
a Medium density	11,005	18.3	15.1	8,963	15.3	14.2	+2,042
a High density	4,651	7.7	10.8	4,834	8.2	9.0	-183
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	77	0.1	0.1	111	0.2	0.3	-34
Other	104	0.2	0.1	122	0.2	0.1	-18
Not stated	56	0.1	0.1	33	0.1	0.0	+23
Total Private Dwellings	60,193	100.0	100.0	58,723	100.0	100.0	+1,470

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dwelling type

Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Dwelling type	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**2006 to 2011**
Occupied private dwellings	57,664	95.7	95.9	56,131	95.5	94.8	+1,533
Unoccupied private dwellings	2,529	4.2	4.0	2,598	4.4	5.1	-69
Non private dwellings	45	0.1	0.1	47	0.1	0.1	-2
Total dwellings	60,238	100.0	100.0	58,776	100.0	100.0	+1,462

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

- a People in non-private dwellings
- a Vacant dwellings
- a Dominant dwelling structure
- f Forecast population, households and dwellings (2011 and beyond)
- f Forecast dwellings and development mapped by small area (2011 and beyond)

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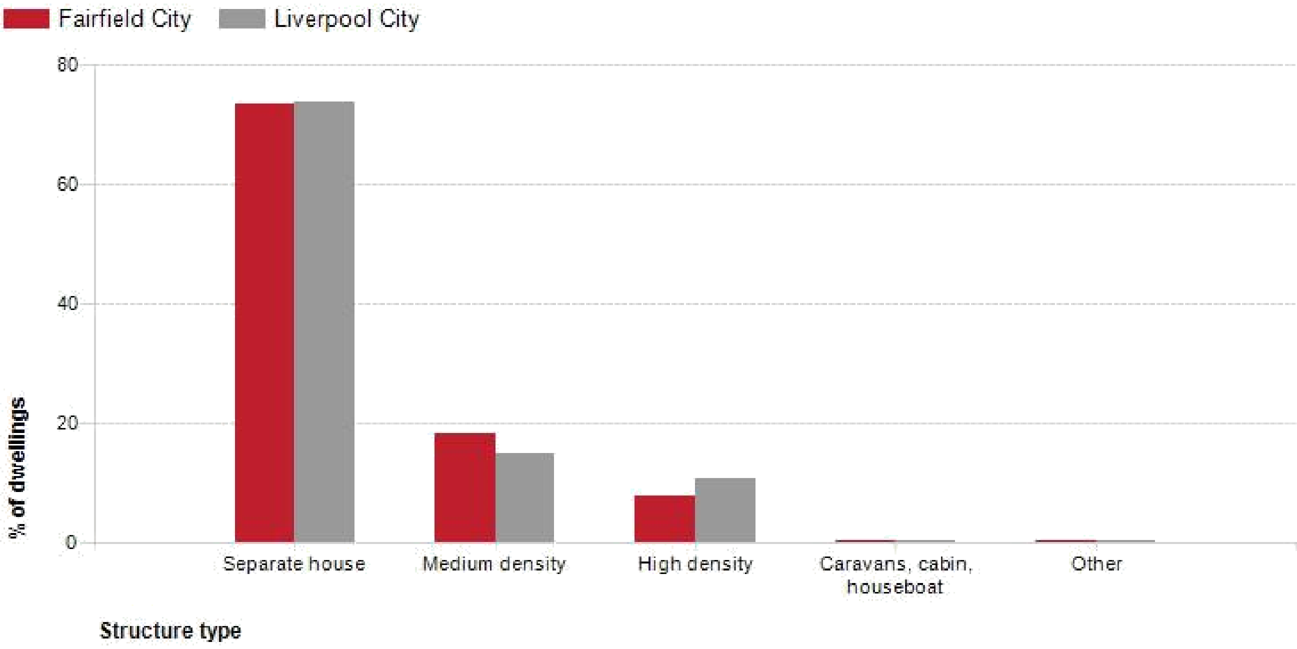
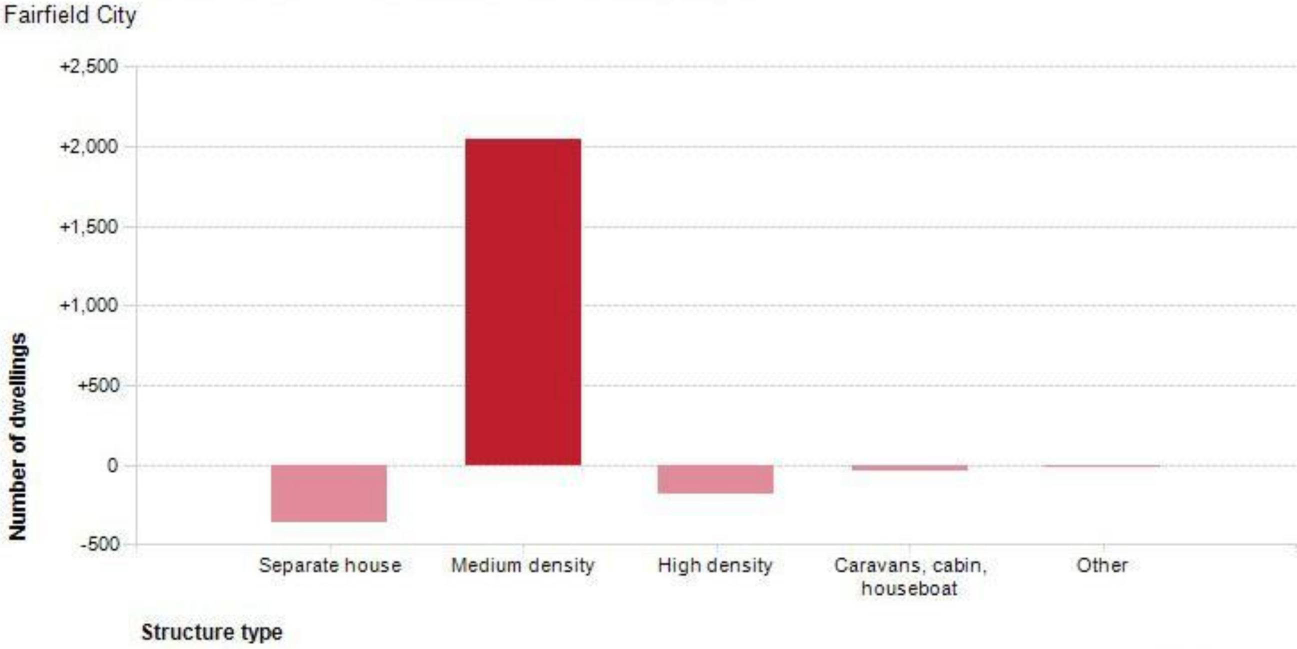
Dwelling structure, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in dwelling structure, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

In 2011, there were 44,300 separate houses in the area, 11,005 medium density dwellings, and 4,651 high density dwellings.

Analysis of the types of dwellings in Fairfield City in 2011 shows that 73.6% of all dwellings were separate houses; 18.3% were medium density dwellings, and 7.7% were in high density dwellings, compared with 73.9%, 15.1%, and 10.8% in the Liverpool City respectively.

In 2011, a total of 95.7% of the dwellings in Fairfield City were occupied on Census night, compared to 95.9% in Liverpool City. The proportion of unoccupied dwellings was 4.2%, which is similar compared to that found in Liverpool City (4.0%).

Emerging groups

The total number of dwellings in Fairfield City increased by 1,462 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in the type of dwellings found in Fairfield City between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Medium density (+2,042 dwellings)
- Separate house (-360 dwellings)
- High density (-183 dwellings)

Number of bedrooms per dwelling

The Number of Bedrooms in a dwelling is an indicator of the size of dwellings, and when combined with Dwelling Type information, provides insight into the role Fairfield City plays in the housing market. For example, an area of high density dwellings that are predominantly 1-2 bedroom are likely to attract students, single workers and young couples, whereas a high density area with dwellings that are predominantly 2-3 bedroom may attract more empty nesters and some families.

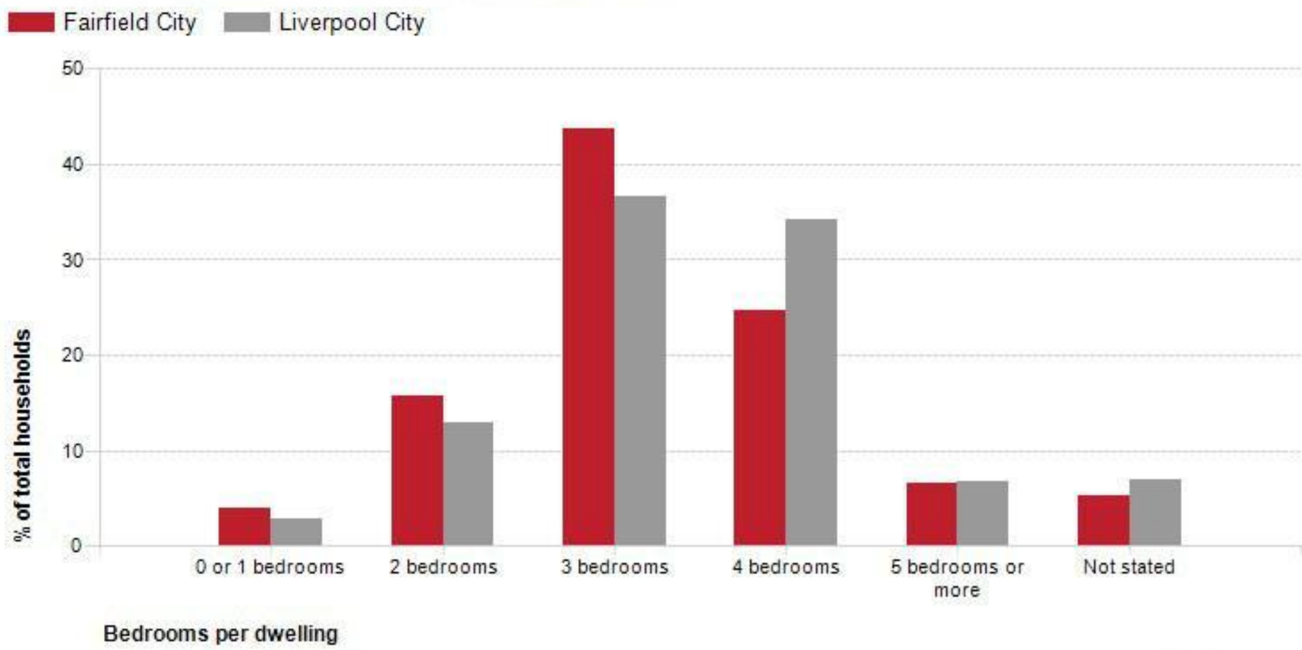
In combination with Household Type and Household Size, the Number of Bedrooms can also indicate issues around housing affordability, overcrowding and other socio-economic factors.

Number of bedrooms per dwelling

Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Number of bedrooms	Number	%	Liverpool City %	Number	%	Liverpool City %	2006 to 2011
0 or 1 bedrooms	2,251	3.9	2.8	1,903	3.4	2.6	+348
a 2 bedrooms	9,101	15.8	12.8	8,846	15.8	12.5	+255
3 bedrooms	25,202	43.7	36.6	25,200	44.9	38.3	+2
a 4 bedrooms	14,229	24.7	34.1	13,285	23.7	33.0	+944
5 bedrooms or more	3,799	6.6	6.7	3,295	5.9	5.8	+504
Not stated	3,080	5.3	6.9	3,604	6.4	7.8	-524
Total households	57,662	100.0	100.0	56,133	100.0	100.0	+1,529

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

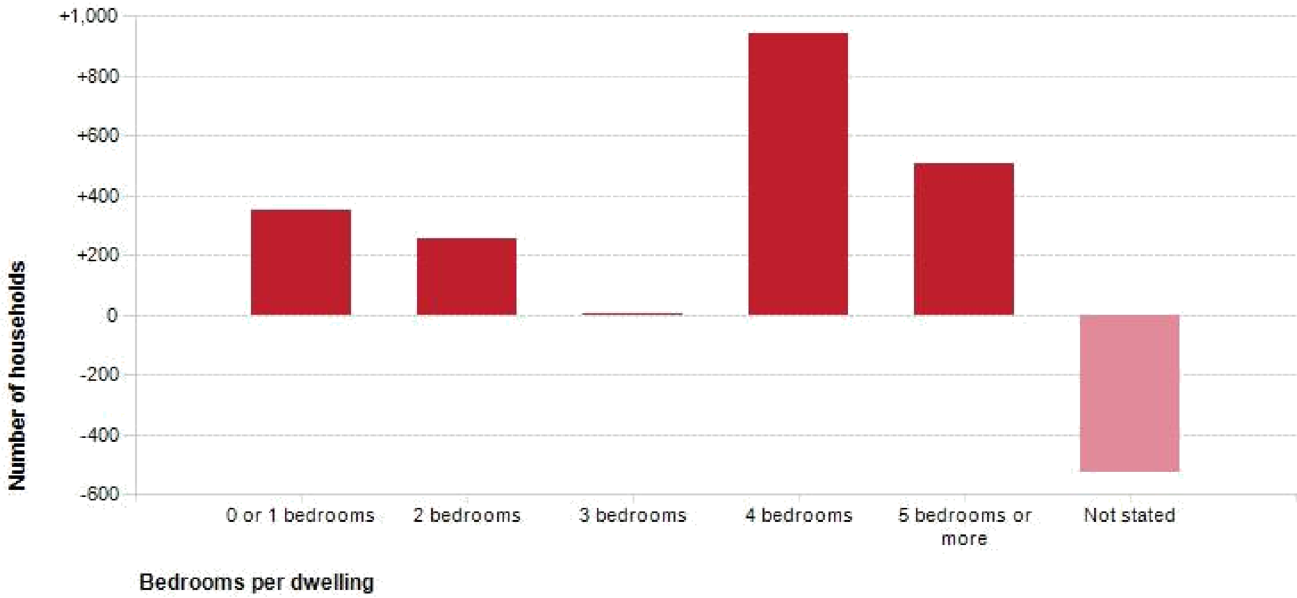
Number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2006 to 2011

Fairfield City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

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Dominant groups

Analysis of the number of bedrooms in dwellings in Fairfield City in 2011 compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a higher proportion of dwellings with 2 bedrooms or less, and a lower proportion of dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms.

Overall, 19.7% of households were in dwellings with 2 bedrooms or less, and 31.3% of 4 or more bedroom dwellings, compared with 15.7% and 40.8% for Liverpool City respectively.

The major differences between the number of bedrooms per dwelling of Fairfield City and Liverpool City were:

- A *larger* percentage of 3 bedroom dwellings (43.7% compared to 36.6%)
- A *larger* percentage of 2 bedroom dwellings (15.8% compared to 12.8%)
- A *larger* percentage of dwellings with 1 or no bedrooms (includes bedsitters) (3.9% compared to 2.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 4 bedroom dwellings (24.7% compared to 34.1%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the number of bedrooms per dwelling in Fairfield City between 2006 and 2011 were:

- 4 bedrooms (+944 dwellings)
- 5 bedrooms or more (+504 dwellings)
- 0 or 1 bedrooms (+348 dwellings)
- 2 bedrooms (+255 dwellings)

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Internet connection

A fast Internet Connection is increasingly required for accessing essential information and undertaking domestic and non-domestic business. Households with dial-up or no internet service are being left behind in the digital divide as both government and the private sector are increasingly conducting their business, or aspects of it, on-line.

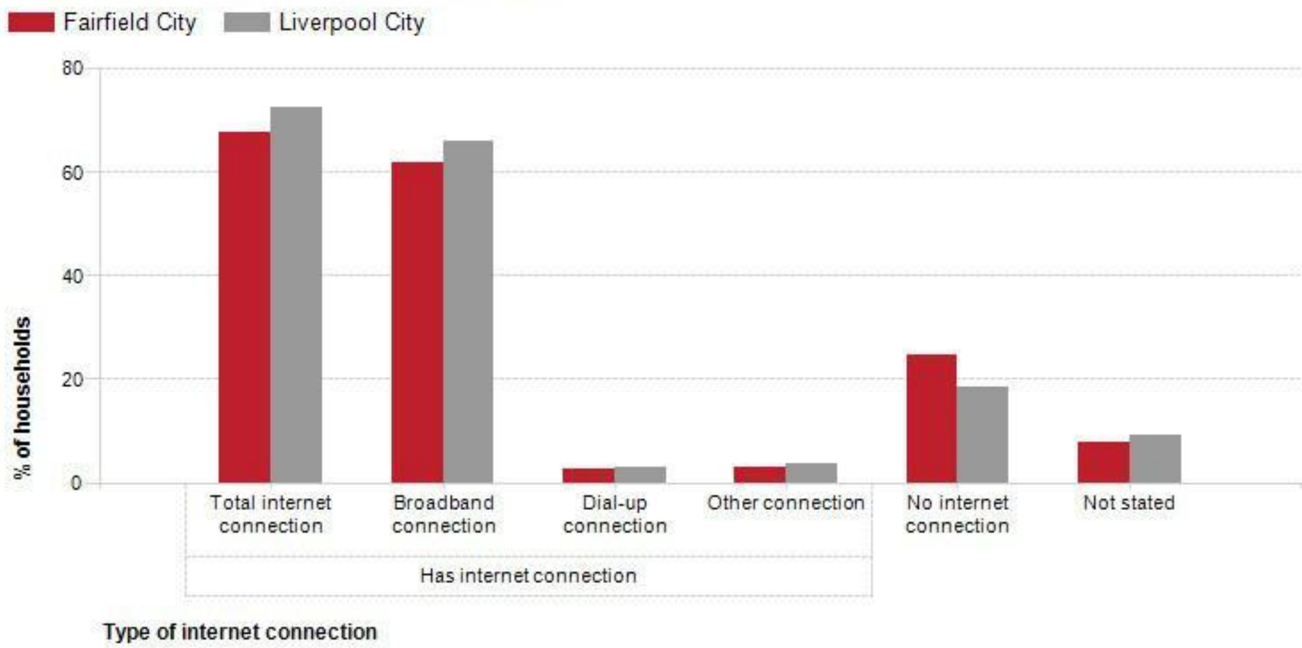
Internet connectivity in Fairfield City can be affected by availability of connection, Education, Household Income and Age Structure.

Type of internet connection

Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Connection type	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**2006 to 2011**
Total internet connection	38,956	67.6	72.6	28,292	50.4	57.4	+10,664
Broadband connection	35,660	61.8	66.1	18,900	33.7	38.1	+16,760
Dial-up connection	1,548	2.7	2.9	8,903	15.9	18.5	-7,355
Other connection	1,748	3.0	3.6	489	0.9	0.8	+1,259
No internet connection	14,227	24.7	18.3	22,945	40.9	32.9	-8,718
Not stated	4,481	7.8	9.0	4,894	8.7	9.7	-413
Total households	57,664	100.0	100.0	56,131	100.0	100.0	+1,533

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

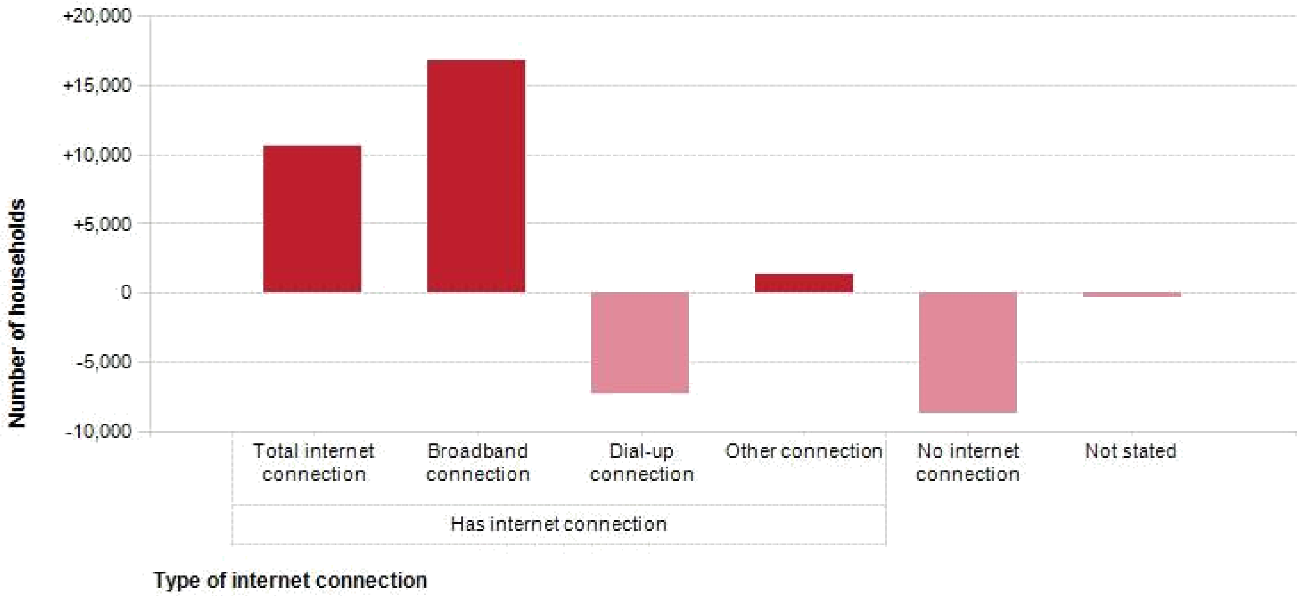
Type of internet connection, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in type of internet connection, 2006 to 2011

Fairfield City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the type of internet connection of households in Fairfield City compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a higher proportion of households with either no internet connection or a dial up connection, and a lower proportion of households with broadband connectivity.

Overall 27.4% of households had no internet connection or a dial up connection, and 61.8% had broadband connectivity, compared with 21.2% and 66.1% respectively in Liverpool City.

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011 the number of households with an internet connection increased by 10,664.

The largest changes in the internet connectivity in Fairfield City, between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Broadband connection (+16,760 households)
- Total internet connection (+10,664 households)
- No internet connection (-8,718 households)

Number of cars per household

The ability of the population to access services and employment is strongly influenced by access to transport. The number of motor vehicles per household in Fairfield City quantifies access to private transport and will be influenced by Age Structure and Household Type, which determine the number of adults present; access to Public Transport; distance to shops, services, employment and education; and Household Income. Depending on these factors, car ownership can be seen as a measure of advantage or disadvantage, or a neutral socio-economic measure, which impacts on the environment and quality of life.

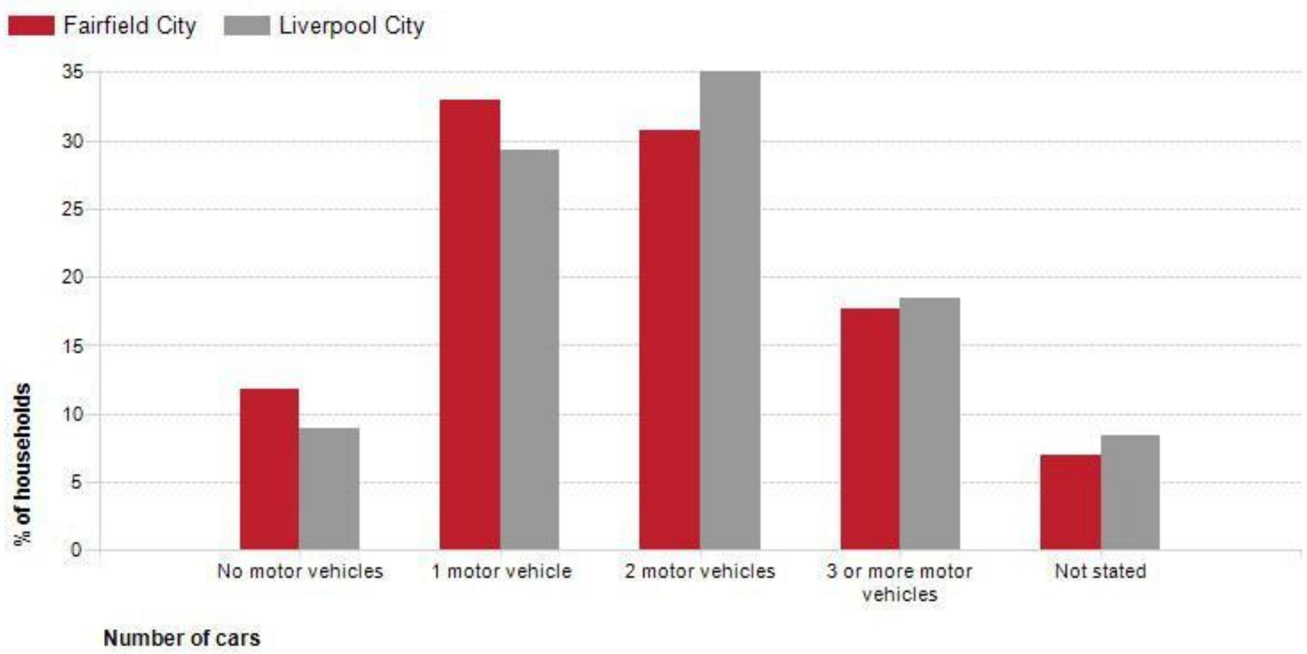
Car ownership

Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Number of cars	Number	%	Liverpool City %	Number	%	Liverpool City %	2006 to 2011
a No motor vehicles	6,785	11.8	9.0	7,061	12.6	10.3	-276
1 motor vehicle	19,025	33.0	29.3	19,433	34.6	30.8	-408
a 2 motor vehicles	17,688	30.7	35.0	16,581	29.5	34.3	+1,107
3 or more motor vehicles	10,174	17.6	18.4	8,243	14.7	14.9	+1,931
Not stated	3,990	6.9	8.4	4,812	8.6	9.7	-822
Total households	57,662	100.0	100.0	56,130	100.0	100.0	+1,532

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

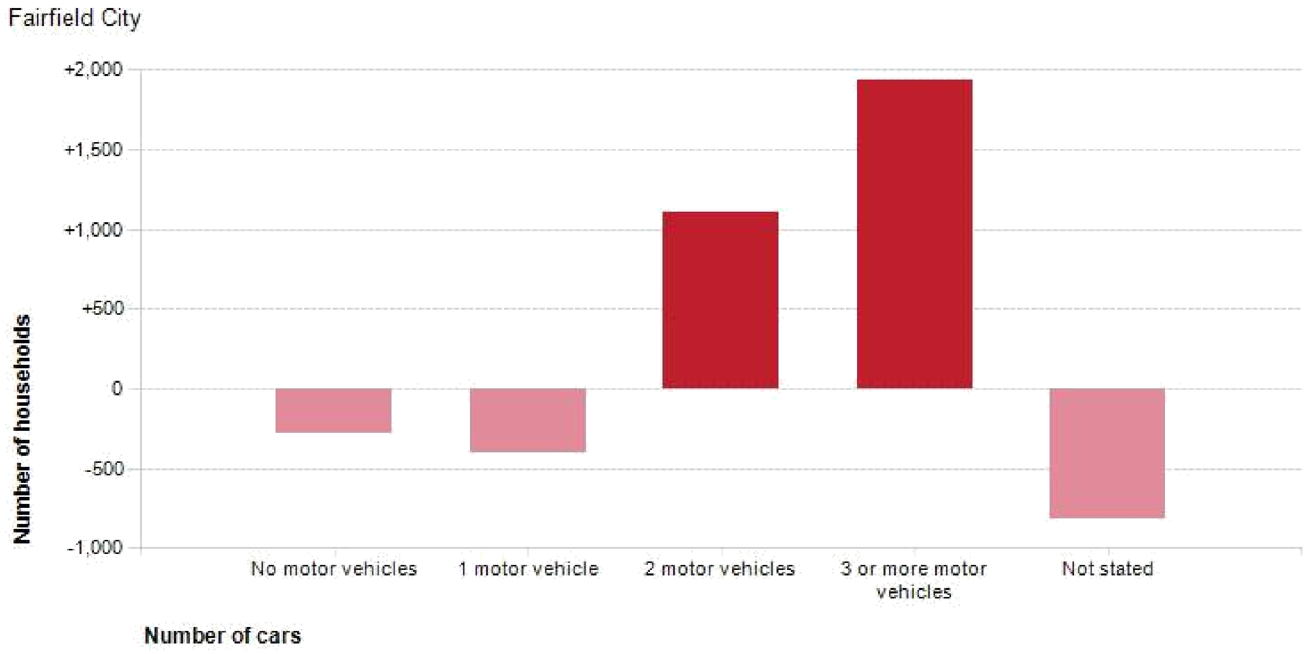
a People who travelled to work by car

Car ownership, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in car ownership, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the car ownership of the households in Fairfield City in 2011 compared to Liverpool City shows that 81.3% of the households owned at least one car, while 11.8% did not, compared with 82.7% and 9.0% respectively in Liverpool City.

Of those that owned at least one vehicle, there was a larger proportion who owned just one car; a smaller proportion who owned two cars; and a smaller proportion who owned three cars or more.

Overall, 33.0% of the households owned one car; 30.7% owned two cars; and 17.6% owned three cars or more, compared with 29.3%; 35.0% and 18.4% respectively for Liverpool City.

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the household car ownership in Fairfield City between 2006 and 2011 were:

- 3 or more motor vehicles (+1,931 households)
- 2 motor vehicles (+1,107 households)
- 1 motor vehicle (-408 households)
- No motor vehicles (-276 households)

Housing tenure

Fairfield City's Housing Tenure data provides insights into its socio-economic status as well as the role it plays in the housing market. For example, a high concentration of private renters may indicate a transient area attractive to young singles and couples, while a concentration of home owners indicates a more settled area with mature families and empty-nesters (Household Summary). Tenure can also reflect built form (Dwelling Type), with a significantly higher share of renters in high density housing and a substantially larger proportion of home-owners in separate houses, although this is not always the case.

In conjunction with other socio-economic status indicators in Fairfield City, Tenure data is useful for analysing housing markets, housing affordability and identifying public housing areas.

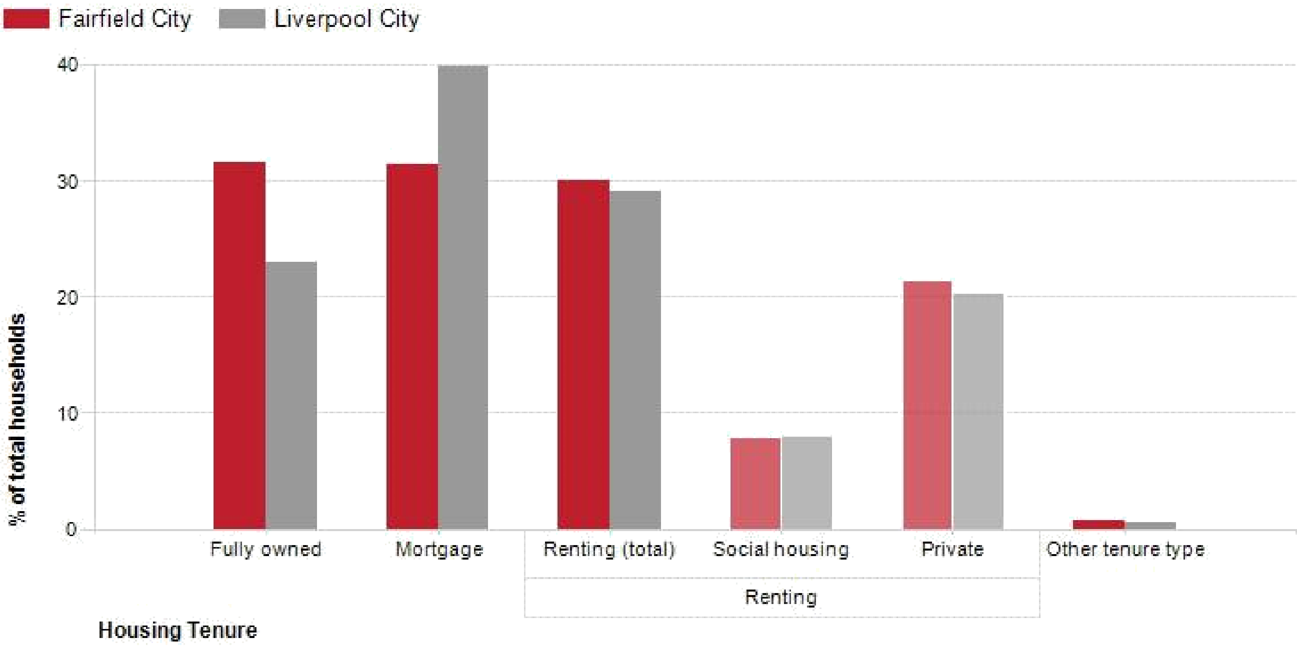
Housing tenure

Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Tenure type	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**2006 to 2011**
a Fully owned	18,200	31.6	22.9	18,085	32.2	22.9	+115
a Mortgage	18,131	31.4	39.9	17,208	30.7	39.1	+923
Renting	17,309	30.0	29.1	16,368	29.2	29.0	+941
▪ a Renting - Social housing	4,599	8.0	8.1	4,504	8.0	8.4	+95
▪ a Renting - Private	12,383	21.5	20.4	11,489	20.5	19.9	+894
▪ Renting - Not stated	327	0.6	0.5	375	0.7	0.7	-48
Other tenure type	371	0.6	0.5	225	0.4	0.5	+146
Not stated	3,652	6.3	7.6	4,244	7.6	8.6	-592
Total households	57,663	100.0	100.0	56,130	100.0	100.0	+1,533

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

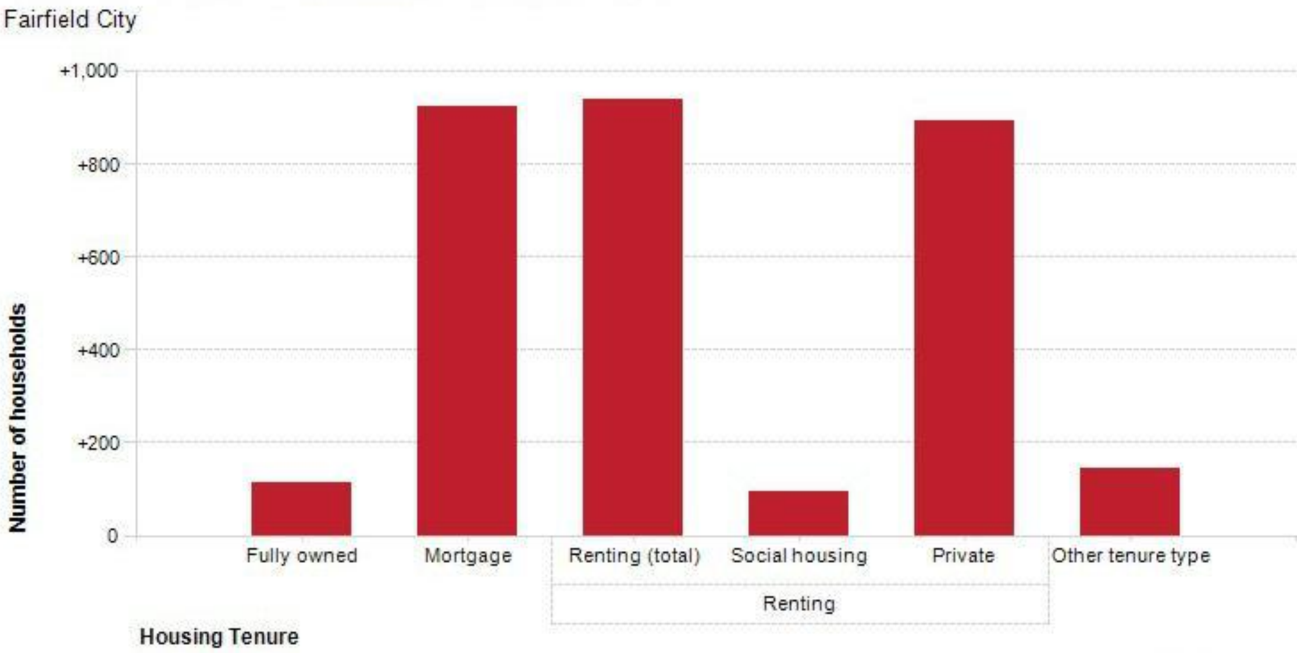
a Dominant tenure type

Housing tenure, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in housing tenure, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the housing tenure of the population of Fairfield City in 2011 compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a larger proportion of households who owned their dwelling; a smaller proportion purchasing their dwelling; and a larger proportion who were renters.

Overall, 31.6% of the population owned their dwelling; 31.4% were purchasing, and 30.0% were renting, compared with 22.9%, 39.9% and 29.1% respectively for Liverpool City.

Emerging groups

The largest changes in housing tenure categories for the households in Fairfield City between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Mortgage (+923 persons)
- Renting - Private (+894 persons)
- Other tenure type (+146 persons)
- Fully owned (+115 persons)

The total number of households in Fairfield City increased by 1,533 between 2006 and 2011.

Housing loan repayments

Mortgage repayments are directly related to house prices in Fairfield City, length of occupancy and the level of equity of home owners. When viewed with Household Income data it may also indicate the level of housing stress households in the community are under. In mortgage belt areas it is expected that households will be paying a higher proportion of their income on their housing compared to well-established areas. First home buyer areas are also likely to have larger mortgages than upgrader areas where households move in with equity from elsewhere.

Mortgage payment levels are not directly comparable over time because of inflation. For comparison of mortgage payments over time, go to Housing Loan Quartiles.

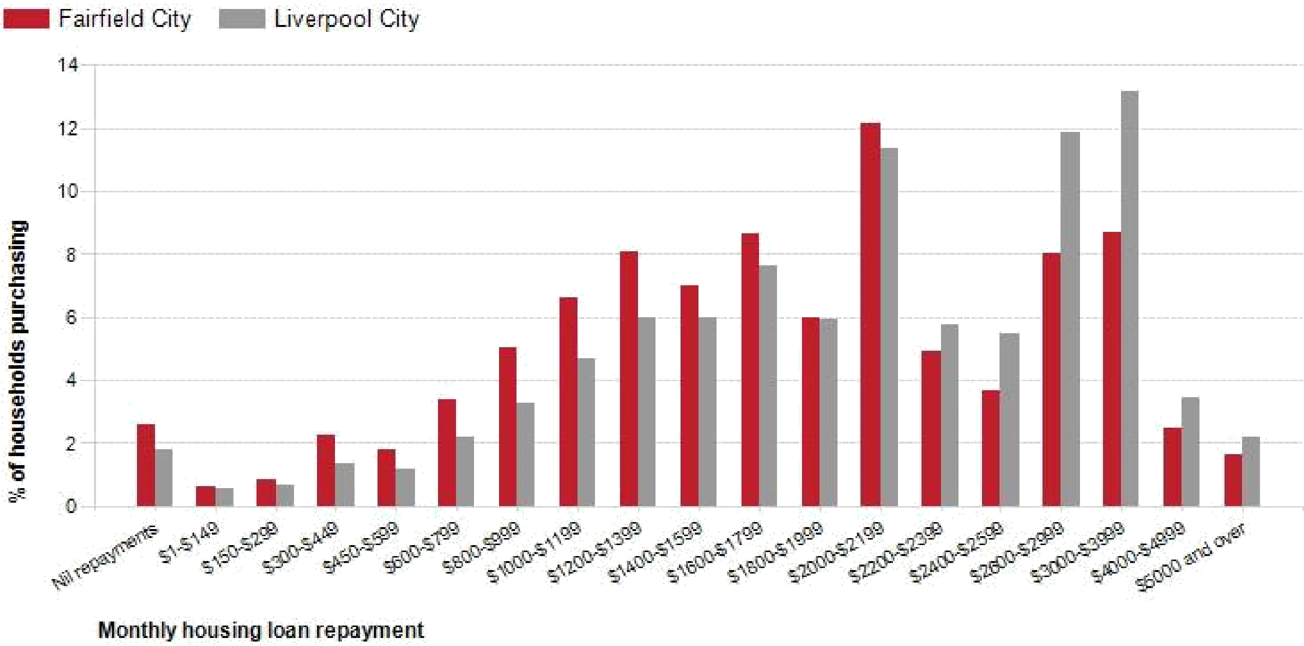
Monthly housing loan repayments

Fairfield City	2011		
Monthly repayment amount	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**
Nil repayments	468	2.6	1.8
$1-$149	112	0.6	0.5
$150-$299	149	0.8	0.7
$300-$449	405	2.2	1.3
$450-$599	321	1.8	1.2
$600-$799	618	3.4	2.2
$800-$999	908	5.0	3.3
$1000-$1199	1,195	6.6	4.7
$1200-$1399	1,468	8.1	6.0
$1400-$1599	1,266	7.0	6.0
$1600-$1799	1,564	8.6	7.6
$1800-$1999	1,085	6.0	6.0
$2000-$2199	2,201	12.1	11.4
$2200-$2399	895	4.9	5.7
$2400-$2599	660	3.6	5.5
$2600-$2999	1,450	8.0	11.8
$3000-$3999	1,575	8.7	13.2
$4000-$4999	447	2.5	3.4
$5000 and over	295	1.6	2.2
Not stated	1,047	5.8	5.6
Total households with a mortgage	18,129	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

- Households with a mortgage
- Median monthly mortgage repayments
- Households paying high mortgage repayments ($2600 or more)
- Mortgage Stress
- Dominant tenure type
- Home owners (households who fully own their dwelling)

Monthly housing loan repayments, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the monthly housing loan repayments of households in Fairfield City compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a smaller proportion of households paying high mortgage repayments ($2,600 per month or more), and a larger proportion of households with low mortgage repayments (less than $1000 per month).

Overall, 20.8% of households were paying high mortgage repayments, and 16.4% were paying low repayments, compared with 30.6% and 11.0% respectively in Liverpool City.

The major differences between the household loan repayments of Fairfield City and Liverpool City were:

- A *larger* percentage of $1200-$1399 (8.1% compared to 6.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of $1000-$1199 (6.6% compared to 4.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of $3000-$3999 (8.7% compared to 13.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of $2600-$2999 (8.0% compared to 11.8%)

Housing loan quartiles

Mortgage repayments in Fairfield City are directly related to house prices, length of occupancy and the level of equity of home owners. When viewed with Household Income data it may also indicate the level of housing stress in the community.

The quartile method is the most objective method of comparing change in the mortgage payment profile of a community over time.

A detailed explanation of how Housing Loan Repayment quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in specific data notes.

Housing loan quartiles

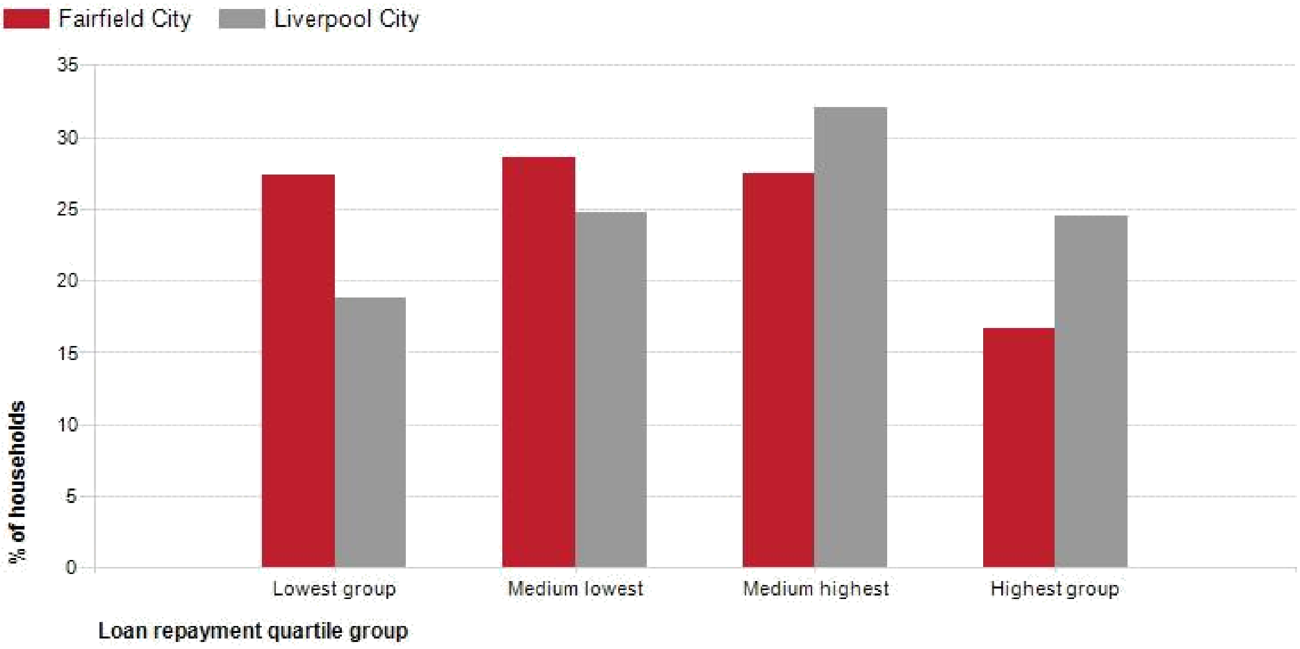
Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Loan repayment quartile group	Number	%	Liverpool City %	Number	%	Liverpool City %	2006 to 2011
Lowest group	4,665	27.3	18.7	3,986	25.3	16.7	+678
Medium lowest	4,874	28.5	24.8	4,376	27.8	24.4	+497
Medium highest	4,697	27.5	32.0	4,090	26.0	30.2	+607
Highest group	2,847	16.7	24.5	3,277	20.8	28.7	-430
Total households with a mortgage	17,082	100.0	100.0	15,729	100.0	100.0	+1,353

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Housing loan - quartile group dollar ranges

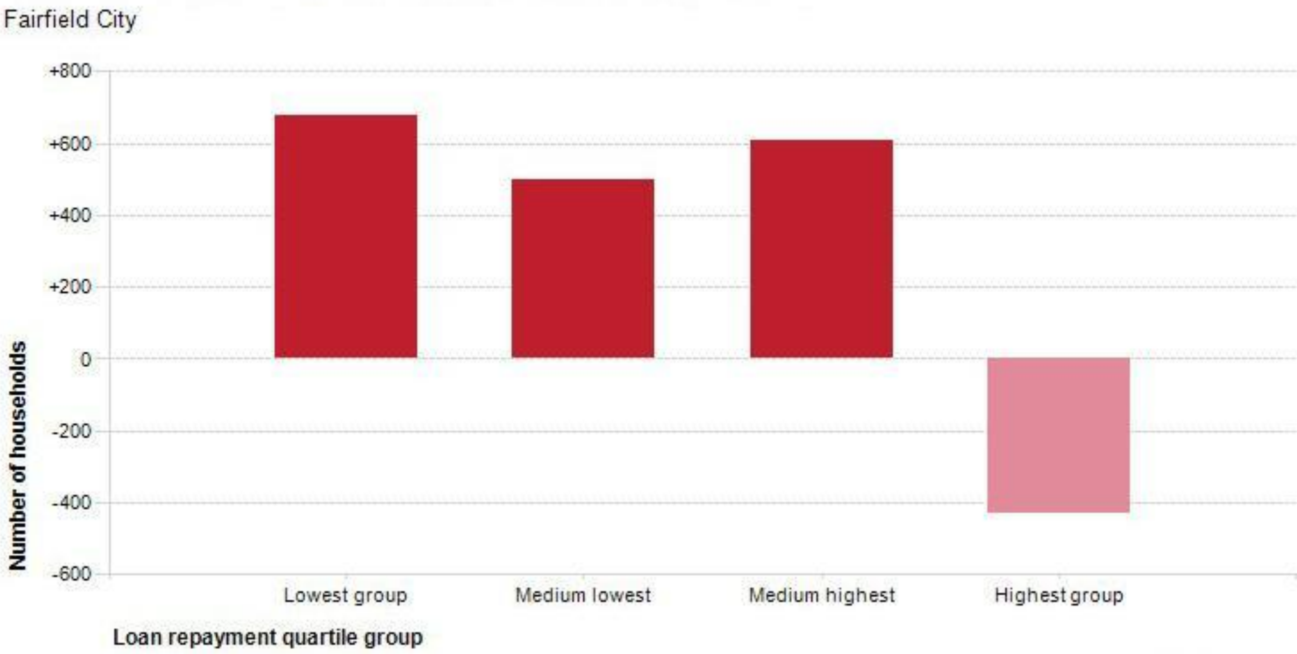
Calculated from loan repayment data for New South Wales	Monthly housing loan repayments by Census year			
Housing loan repayment ranges	2011	2006	2001	1996
Lowest group	$0 to $1,266	$0 to $993	$0 to $723	$0 to $605
Medium lowest	$1,267 to $1,995	$994 to $1,557	$724 to $1,069	$606 to $905
Medium highest	$1,996 to $2,853	$1,558 to $2,416	$1,070 to $1,550	$906 to $1,268
Highest group	$2,854 and over	$2,417 and over	$1,551 and over	$1,269 and over

Housing loan quartiles, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in housing loan quartiles, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Housing loan repayment quartiles allow us to compare relative repayment liabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by housing loan repayment quartiles in Fairfield City compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a smaller proportion of households in the highest repayment quartile, and a larger proportion in the lowest repayment quartile.

Emerging groups

The total number of households with a mortgage in Fairfield City increased by 1,353 between 2006 and 2011. The most significant change in Fairfield City during this period was in the lowest quartile which showed an increase of 678 households.

Housing rental payments

Rental payments can be a better measure of the cost of housing in Fairfield City than mortgage repayments because they are not contingent on length of occupancy or equity in the dwelling.

High rental payments may indicate desirable areas with mobile populations who prefer to rent, or a housing shortage, or gentrification. Low rental payments may indicate public housing (check Tenure Type), or areas where low income households move by necessity for a lower cost of living.

Rental payments are not directly comparable over time because of inflation. For comparison of rental payments over time, go to Housing Rental Quartiles.

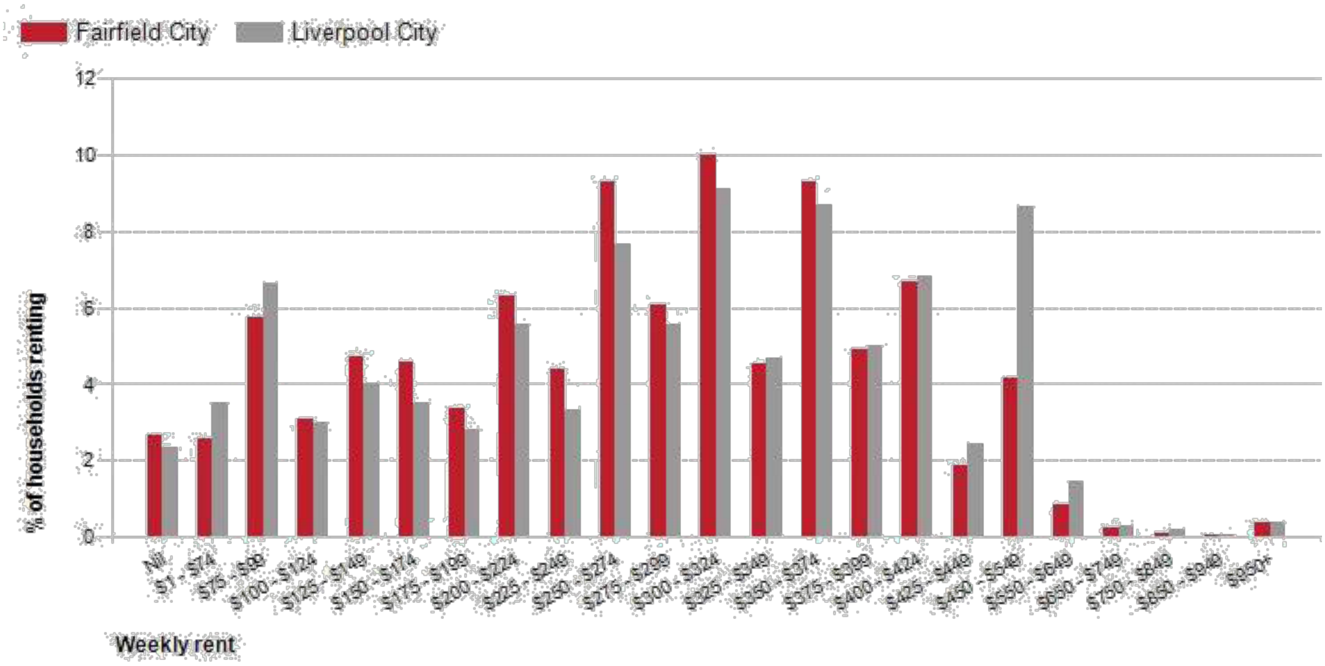
Weekly housing rental payments

Fairfield City	2011		
Weekly rental amount	Number	%	Liverpool City %
Nil	458	2.6	2.4
$1 - $74	442	2.6	3.5
$75 - $99	998	5.8	6.7
$100 - $124	535	3.1	3.0
$125 - $149	818	4.7	4.0
$150 - $174	796	4.6	3.5
$175 - $199	579	3.3	2.8
$200 - $224	1,092	6.3	5.5
$225 - $249	758	4.4	3.3
$250 - $274	1,608	9.3	7.7
$275 - $299	1,051	6.1	5.6
$300 - $324	1,735	10.0	9.1
$325 - $349	784	4.5	4.7
$350 - $374	1,610	9.3	8.7
$375 - $399	849	4.9	5.0
$400 - $424	1,158	6.7	6.8
$425 - $449	320	1.8	2.4
$450 - $549	724	4.2	8.7
$550 - $649	143	0.8	1.5
$650 - $749	37	0.2	0.3
$750 - $849	20	0.1	0.2
$850 - $949	6	0.0	0.1
$950+	65	0.4	0.4
Rent not stated	724	4.2	4.2
Total households renting	17,310	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

- Median weekly rental payments
- High rental payments (more than $400 per week)
- Rental stress
- Households renting social housing
- Households renting privately

Weekly housing rental payments, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Analysis of the weekly housing rental payments of households in Fairfield City compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a smaller proportion of households paying high rental payments ($400 per week or more), as well as a smaller proportion of households with low rental payments (less than $150 per week).

Overall, 14.3% of households were paying high rental payments, and 18.8% were paying low payments, compared with 20.3% and 19.5% respectively in Liverpool City.

The major differences between the housing rental payments of Fairfield City and Liverpool City were:

- A *larger* percentage of $250 - $274 (9.3% compared to 7.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of $150 - $174 (4.6% compared to 3.5%)
- A *larger* percentage of $225 - $249 (4.4% compared to 3.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of $450 - $549 (4.2% compared to 8.7%)

Housing rental quartiles

Rental payments in Fairfield City are indicative of its residential role and function and are directly related to the value of residential property. When viewed with Household Income data they may also indicate the level of 'housing stress' in the community.

The quartile method is the most objective method of comparing change in the rental costs of a community over time.

A detailed explanation of how Housing Rental Payment quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in specific data notes.

Housing rental quartiles

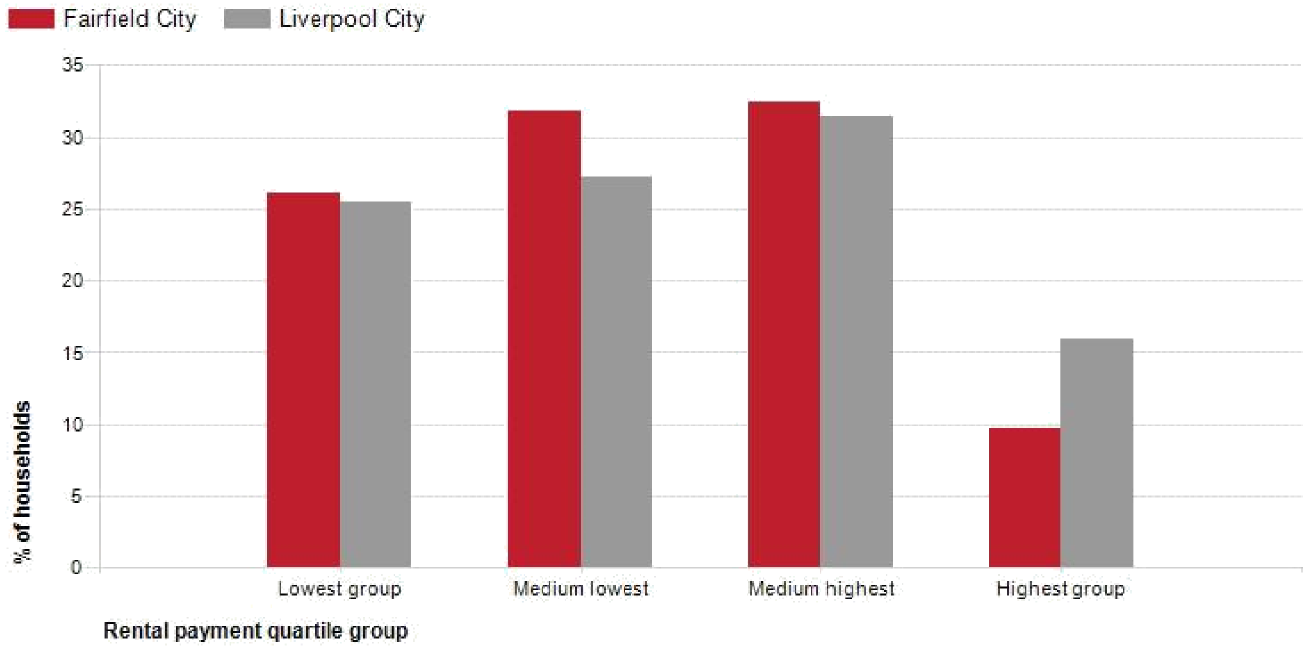
Fairfield City	2011			2006			Change
Quartile group	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**Number**	**%**	**Liverpool City %**	**2006 to 2011**
Lowest group	4,323	26.1	25.5	4,410	28.1	27.7	-86
Medium lowest	5,283	31.8	27.2	5,873	37.4	30.4	-591
Medium highest	5,376	32.4	31.5	4,402	28.0	29.4	+974
Highest group	1,604	9.7	15.9	1,018	6.5	12.5	+586
Total households renting	16,586	100.0	100.0	15,703	100.0	100.0	+883

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Housing rental - quartile group dollar ranges

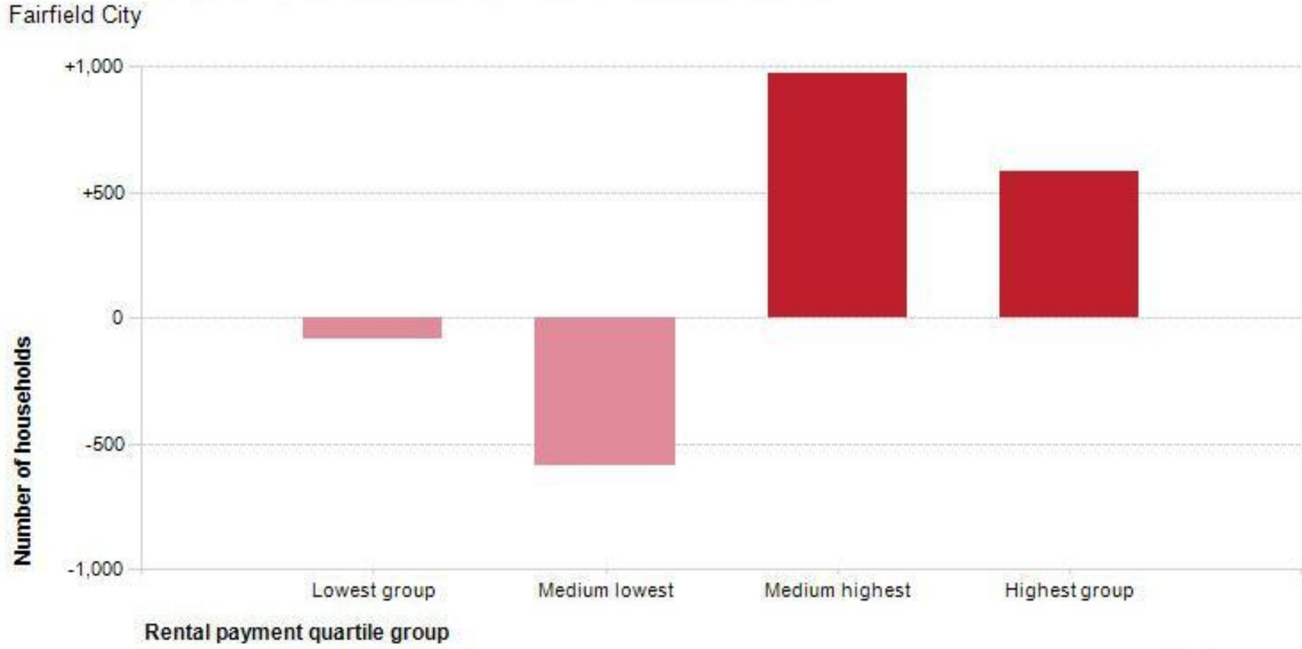
Calculated from rental payment data for New South Wales	Weekly housing rental payments by Census year		
Rental payment ranges	**2011**	**2006**	**2001**
Lowest group	$0 to $186	$0 to $140	$0 to $114
Medium lowest	$187 to $306	$141 to $214	$115 to $179
Medium highest	$307 to $418	$215 to $301	$180 to $259
Highest group	$419 and over	$302 and over	$260 and over

Housing rental quartiles for 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in housing rental quartiles, 2006 to 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Dominant groups

Rental payment quartiles allow us to compare relative rental liabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by rental payment quartiles in Fairfield City compared to Liverpool City shows that there was a smaller proportion of households in the highest payment quartile, and a larger proportion in the lowest payment quartile.

Emerging groups

The total number of households renting their dwelling in Fairfield City increased by 883 between 2006 and 2011. The most significant change during this period was in the medium highest quartile which showed an increase of 974 households.

Migration summary

Migration, or residential mobility, together with births and deaths are significant components of population change in Australia. The movement of people into, and out of an area directly influences the characteristics of the population and the demand for services and facilities. Migration is the most volatile component of population change and can be affected by changing housing and economic opportunities such as housing affordability issues or the mining boom.

There are three main types of migration in Australia, overseas migration, between-state migration, and within-state migration. By far the most common form of migration is within-state, and largely involves moves between neighbouring and existing urban areas where moves are often short.

Looking at the level and type of migration in Fairfield City can indicate whether the population is sedentary and likely to be in the area for a long time (and perhaps have significant ties to the community), or transient, and likely to move on. Related topics which can be viewed to get a clearer picture of population mobility include Age Structure and Housing Tenure.

Previous residential location of current residents in 2011

Fairfield City

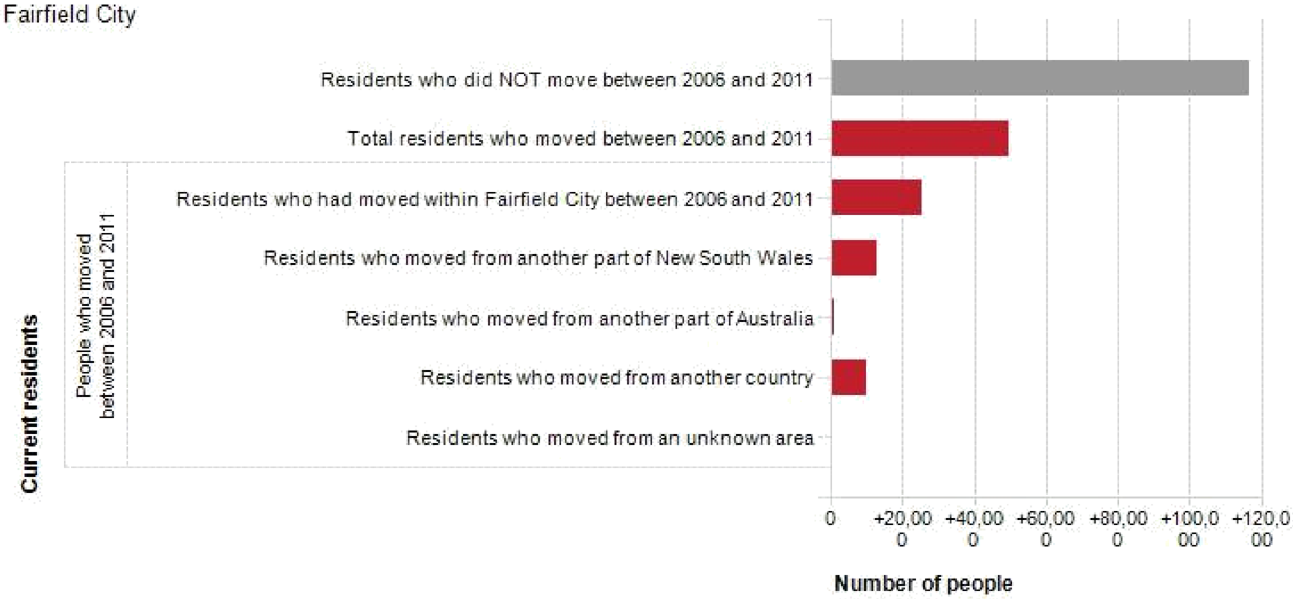
Migration summary	Number	Percentage
Residents who did NOT move between 2006 and 2011	116,676	62.1
Total residents who moved between 2006 and 2011	49,705	26.5
▪ Residents who had moved within Fairfield City between 2006 and 2011	25,264	13.5
Residents who moved from another part of New South Wales	12,857	6.8
▪ Residents who moved from another part of Australia	989	0.5
Residents who moved from another country	9,800	5.2
▪ Residents who moved from an unknown area	585	0.3
Not stated - Didn't state whether or not moved	9,011	4.8
Not applicable - Births between 2006 and 2011	12,376	6.6
Total 2011 usual resident population	187,768	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

a People who moved address in the last 5 years

f Historical migration flows and future patterns

Previous residential location of current residents in 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented by in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Migration by location

Understanding where Fairfield City's current residents have moved from helps in predicting future mobility patterns and demographic change. Understanding where Fairfield City's residents are moving to indicates areas of population growth and informs possible strategies to retain and attract residents.

Generally, areas of new housing growth attract residents from established areas, especially young couples and families. Coastal communities attract retirees and people seeking a lifestyle change, while inner city areas and areas near universities attract young adults. These are broad demographic trends, while local demographic factors also have a major impact on population movement.

Fairfield City's migration data below provides a summary of where current residents lived five years prior to the last Census. The top ten local government areas of population movement are ranked, based on net change - that is, the difference between those who moved in and those who moved out. The areas with the greatest net change (gain or loss) to a particular area may not necessarily be those with the greatest population exchange.

Migration into and out of the area, 2006 to 2011

Fairfield City

Migration summary	Number
Current residents who moved at least once between 2006 and 2011	49,705
Residents who had moved within Fairfield City	25,264
▪ Migration from other parts of New South Wales	12,857
Migration to other parts of New South Wales	18,881
Net Migration from other parts of New South Wales	-6,024
Migration from other parts of Australia	989
▪ Migration to other parts of Australia	2,280
Net Migration from other parts of Australia	-1,291
▪ Migration from other countries	9,800
Migration to other countries	--
Net Migration from other countries	--

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Migration between the area and other States/Territories

Fairfield City

State / Territory	In migration	Out migration	Net migration
New South Wales	12,857	18,881	-6,024
Victoria	359	594	-235
Queensland	373	963	-590
South Australia	70	189	-119
Western Australia	93	270	-177
Tasmania	10	45	-35
Northern Territory	38	50	-12
Australian Capital Territory	46	169	-123

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual Residence Data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Top 10 LGAs ranked by net loss to the area

Fairfield City

LGA	In migration	Out migration	Net migration
Liverpool (C)	3,894	6,077	-2,183
Penrith (C)	292	776	-484
Blacktown (C)	535	883	-348
Camden (A)	144	477	-333
Campbelltown (C)	531	857	-326
The Hills Shire (A)	143	450	-307
Holroyd (C)	933	1,231	-298
Canada Bay (A)	69	341	-272
Wyong (A)	69	263	-194
Sydney (C)	177	363	-186

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual Residence Data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Top 10 LGAs ranked by net gain to the area

Fairfield City

LGA	In migration	Out migration	Net migration
Canterbury (C)	468	232	+236
Auburn (C)	575	414	+161
Bankstown (C)	1,358	1,229	+129
Parramatta (C)	990	966	+24
Botany Bay (C)	73	54	+19
Cardinia (S)	12	0	+12
Darebin (C)	15	6	+9
Armidale Dumaresq (A)	11	3	+8
Oberon (A)	11	3	+8
Swan (C)	15	7	+8

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual Residence Data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

f Historical migration flows and future patterns

.id the population experts

Migration by age

The age structure of people who move into and out of Fairfield City is strongly influenced by the residential role and function of the area and can influence demand for particular services. For instance, inner city areas near employment, education and entertainment tend to attract many young people in their late teens and early twenties, who move out in their late twenties and thirties to start families in suburban areas. Rural areas tend to lose young people and gain older families and retirees.

Understanding Fairfield City's attraction to different age groups helps to plan services for the community as well as advocating with other levels of government and private enterprise to provide infrastructure, employment opportunities and facilities which may help to retain age groups which are otherwise leaving the area.

Migration by age group 2011

Fairfield City

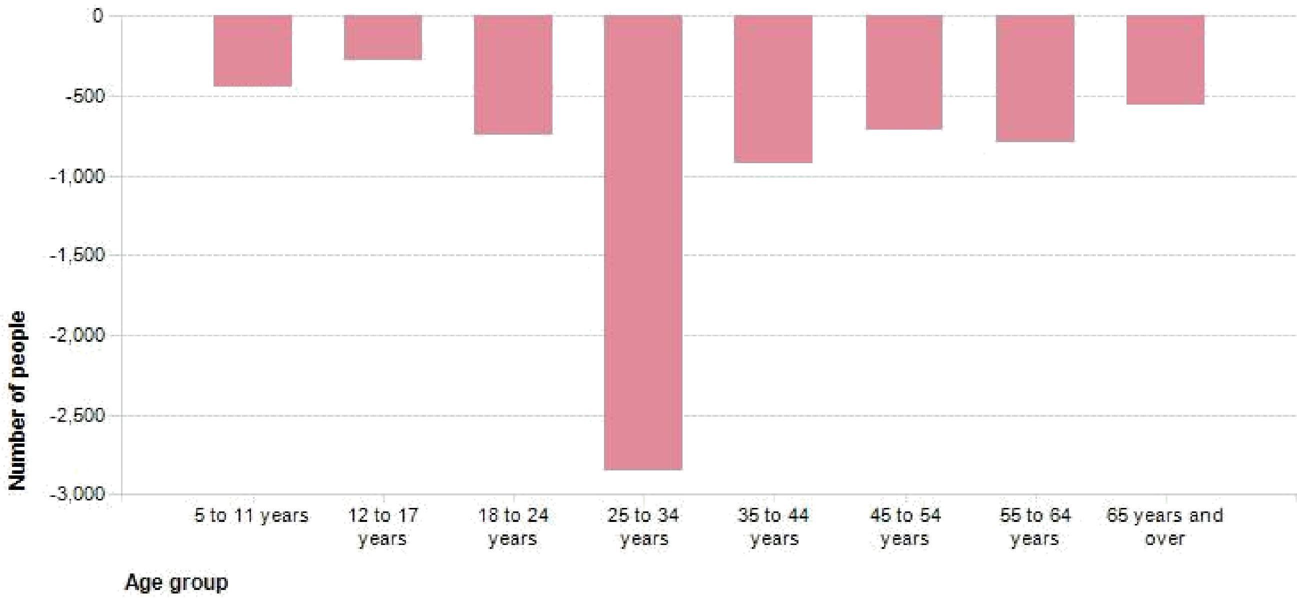
Age group	In migration	Out migration	Net migration
5 to 11 years	+1,782	-2,229	-447
12 to 17 years	+1,133	-1,413	-280
18 to 24 years	+1,607	-2,359	-752
25 to 34 years	+3,431	-6,279	-2,848
35 to 44 years	+2,506	-3,432	-926
45 to 54 years	+1,619	-2,330	-711
55 to 64 years	+936	-1,732	-796
65 years and over	+832	-1,387	-555
Total	+13,846	-21,161	-7,315

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual Residence Data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Historical migration flows and future patterns

Net migration by age group 2011

Fairfield City



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residents data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Workers' place of residence

Where does Fairfield City's workforce come from? Journey to Work data sheds light on how many workers live locally, how many commute from other areas and which areas they commute from. Some areas attract a large external workforce because they have major employment centres or because local residents have a different set of skills or aspirations than the local jobs require. Understanding where workers reside assists in planning and advocacy for roads and public transport provision. It also helps to clarify economic and employment drivers across areas and assists in understanding the degree to which Fairfield City provides local employment.

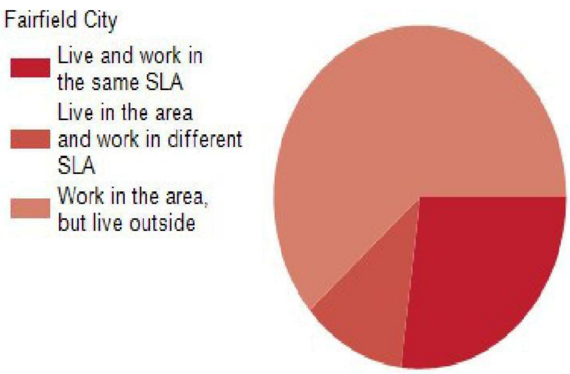
Overview

Residential location of workers

Fairfield City	2011	
Status	**Number**	**%**
Live and work in the area	18,074	38.6
Live and work in the same SLA	12,670	27.1
Live in the area and work in different SLA	5,404	11.5
Work in the area, but live outside	28,756	61.4
Total workers in the area	46,830	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Residential location of workers, 2011

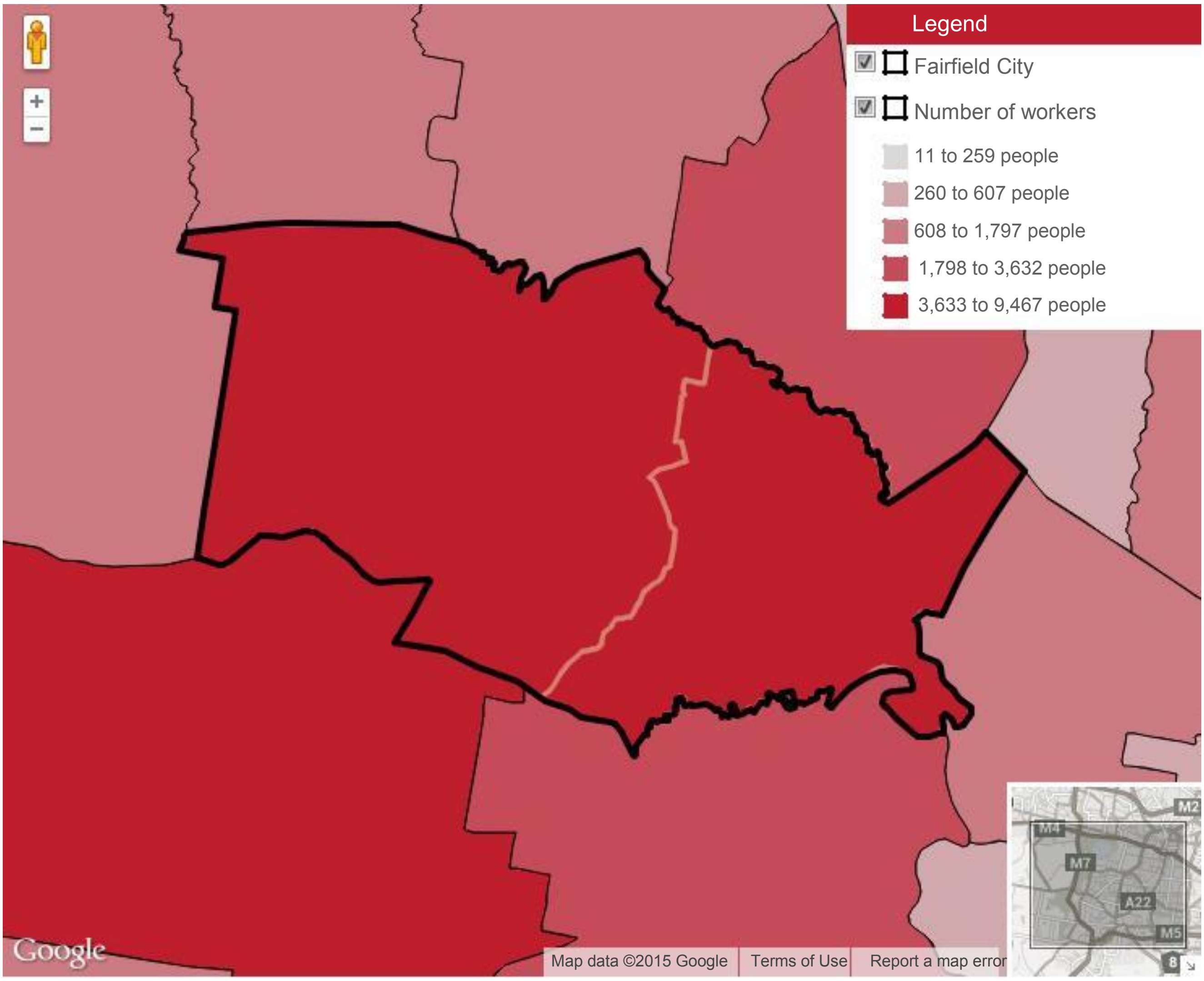


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data) Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Detailed breakdown by SLA

Residential locations of workers by SLA, 2011

Fairfield City - Total area (All SLAs)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011.
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Residential location of workers by SLA

Fairfield City - Total area	2011	
SLA	Number	%
Fairfield (C) - East	9,467	20.2
Fairfield (C) - West	8,607	18.4
Liverpool (C) - West	3,633	7.8
Liverpool (C) - East	2,470	5.3
Holroyd (C)	1,798	3.8
Penrith (C) - East	1,546	3.3
Blacktown (C) - South-West	1,188	2.5
Campbelltown (C) - North	1,169	2.5
Blacktown (C) - South-East	1,131	2.4
Penrith (C) - West	1,071	2.3
Camden (A)	1,046	2.2
Blacktown (C) - North	1,020	2.2
Bankstown (C) - North-West	968	2.1
Campbelltown (C) - South	894	1.9
Auburn (C)	608	1.3
The Hills Shire (A) - Central	590	1.3
Parramatta (C) - Inner	540	1.2
Wollondilly (A)	455	1.0
Canterbury (C)	447	1.0
Parramatta (C) - South	439	0.9

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Workers' place of residence by industry

Workers' place of residentce by occupation

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to randomisation of small numbers. Please refer to the specific data notes for more information.

Residents' place of work

Where do Fairfield City's residents go to work? Journey to Work data shows how many residents work locally, and how many commute out of the area and where they commute to. Some areas consist mainly of dormitory' suburbs and the majority of the residents commute out to work. Other areas have large employment centres which attract a local workforce. Understanding where Fairfield City's residents go to work assists in planning and advocacy for roads and public transport provision. It also helps to clarify the economic and employment drivers across areas and assists in understanding the degree of employment self-containment within Fairfield City.

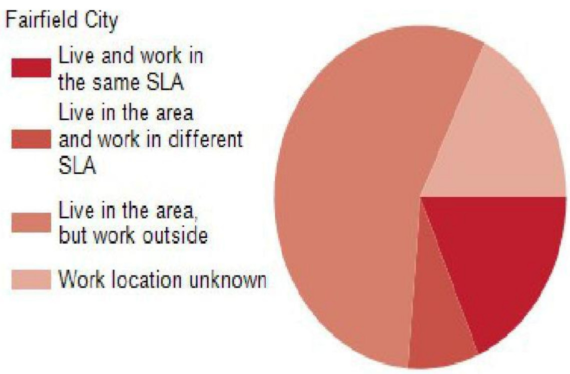
Overview

Employment location of residents

Fairfield City	2011	
Status	Number	%
Live and work in the area	18,074	26.3
Live and work in the same SLA	12,670	18.5
▪ Live in the area and work in different SLA	5,404	7.9
Live in the area, but work outside	38,378	55.9
Work location unknown	12,161	17.7
Total employed residents	68,613	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Employment location of residents, 2011

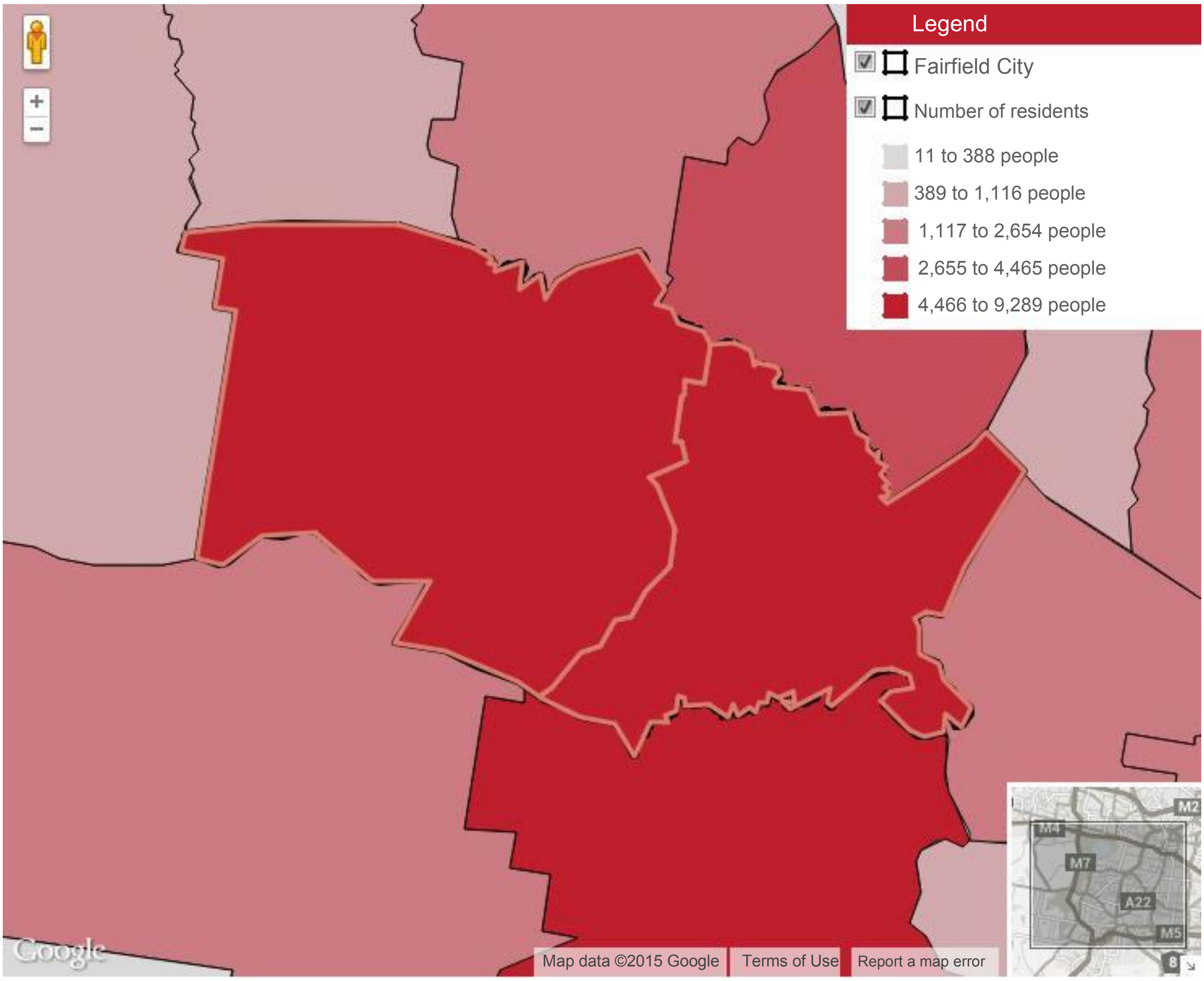


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data) Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Detailed breakdown by SLA

Employment locations of residents by SLA, 2011

Fairfield City - Total area (All SLAs)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011.
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Employment location of residents by SLA

Fairfield City - Total area (All SLAs)	2011	
SLA	Number	%
Fairfield (C) - East	9,289	13.5
Fairfield (C) - West	8,785	12.8
Liverpool (C) - East	4,466	6.5
POW State/Territory undefined (NSW)	4,129	6.0
Sydney (C) - Inner	3,643	5.3
POW not stated	3,413	5.0
Parramatta (C) - Inner	3,228	4.7
Holroyd (C)	3,060	4.5
POW No Fixed Address (NSW)	2,655	3.9
Auburn (C)	2,238	3.3
POW Capital city undefined (Greater Sydney)	1,905	2.8
Blacktown (C) - South-East	1,485	2.2
Bankstown (C) - North-West	1,411	2.1
Bankstown (C) - North-East	1,367	2.0
Liverpool (C) - West	1,117	1.6
Ryde (C)	966	1.4
Blacktown (C) - South-West	926	1.3
Bankstown (C) - South	888	1.3
Campbelltown (C) - North	877	1.3
Strathfield (A)	855	1.2

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Residents' place of work by industry

Residents' place of work by occupation

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to randomisation of small numbers. Please refer to the specific data notes for more information.

SEIFA - disadvantage

Fairfield City SEIFA Index of Disadvantage measures the relative level of socio-economic disadvantage based on a range of Census characteristics. It is a good place to start to get a general view of the relative level of disadvantage in one area compared to others and is used to advocate for an area based on its level of disadvantage.

The index is derived from attributes that reflect disadvantage such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment, and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations. When targeting services to disadvantaged communities, it is important to also look at these underlying characteristics as they can differ markedly between areas with similar SEIFA scores and shed light on the type of disadvantage being experienced.

A higher score on the index means a *lower* level of disadvantage. A lower score on the index means a *higher* level of disadvantage.

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Local Government Areas in New South Wales

Local Government Area	2011 index
Ku-ring-gai (A)	1,120.7
Mosman (A)	1,110.7
Woollahra (A)	1,107.0
Lane Cove (A)	1,106.9
North Sydney (A)	1,104.8
The Hills Shire (A)	1,101.1
Manly (A)	1,099.4
Pittwater (A)	1,094.4
Hunters Hill (A)	1,092.2
Hornsby (A)	1,085.2
Willoughby (C)	1,083.5
Palerang (A)	1,081.7
Waverley (A)	1,079.6
Leichhardt (A)	1,078.9
Warringah (A)	1,077.3
Sutherland Shire (A)	1,074.6
Canada Bay (A)	1,067.0
Yass Valley (A)	1,060.6
Kiama (A)	1,054.6
Ryde (C)	1,050.4
Snowy River (A)	1,050.0
Camden (A)	1,047.1
Queanbeyan (C)	1,045.7
Randwick (C)	1,042.7
Conargo (A)	1,040.1
Blue Mountains (C)	1,038.6
Kogarah (C)	1,036.2
Wollondilly (A)	1,033.6
Wingecarribee (A)	1,023.8
Strathfield (A)	1,022.1

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Local Government Areas in New South Wales

Local Government Area	2011 index
Unincorporated NSW	1,021.8
Marrickville (A)	1,021.6
Hawkesbury (C)	1,020.3
Sydney (C)	1,019.9
Ashfield (A)	1,015.4
Singleton (A)	1,013.0
Hurstville (C)	1,006.9
Upper Lachlan Shire (A)	1,006.3
Gosford (C)	1,006.3
Cabonne (A)	1,000.3
Lockhart (A)	999.3
Jerilderie (A)	997.6
Wagga Wagga (C)	997.6
Penrith (C)	996.3
Burwood (A)	996.1
Lake Macquarie (C)	994.8
Newcastle (C)	993.9
Maitland (C)	992.8
Rockdale (C)	991.2
Bathurst Regional (A)	991.0
Cooma-Monaro (A)	990.6
Greater Hume Shire (A)	989.3
Ballina (A)	988.7
Dungog (A)	988.5
Murray (A)	987.7
Armidale Dumaresq (A)	986.9
Uralla (A)	984.7
Parramatta (C)	983.7
Blayney (A)	982.2
Upper Hunter Shire (A)	981.5
Port Stephens (A)	979.9
Wollongong (C)	979.6
Albury (C)	978.6
Dubbo (C)	977.0
Orange (C)	977.0
Byron (A)	976.6
Oberon (A)	975.9
Wakool (A)	975.7
Botany Bay (C)	975.7
Coolamon (A)	975.1
Bland (A)	974.5

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Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Local Government Areas in New South Wales

Local Government Area	2011 index
Walcha (A)	973.9
Port Macquarie-Hastings (A)	968.9
Carrathool (A)	968.8
Bega Valley (A)	968.7
Shellharbour (C)	968.6
Blacktown (C)	968.5
Muswellbrook (A)	968.2
Corowa Shire (A)	967.8
Holroyd (C)	965.6
Boorowa (A)	963.8
Griffith (C)	963.7
Gundagai (A)	961.6
Mid-Western Regional (A)	961.5
Tamworth Regional (A)	959.9
Tweed (A)	958.5
Coffs Harbour (C)	958.4
Wentworth (A)	957.4
Cobar (A)	956.7
Eurobodalla (A)	955.8
Temora (A)	955.6
Shoalhaven (C)	954.6
Leeton (A)	954.5
Tumbarumba (A)	954.3
Berrigan (A)	954.1
Narrabri (A)	953.4
Lismore (C)	952.7
Bombala (A)	952.5
Wyong (A)	951.7
Goulburn Mulwaree (A)	951.4
Tumut Shire (A)	951.3
Gloucester (A)	951.0
Liverpool (C)	951.0
Bellingen (A)	950.1
Young (A)	947.3
Forbes (A)	946.8
Gunnedah (A)	946.7
Balranald (A)	946.2
Bogan (A)	946.1
Weddin (A)	945.0
Campbelltown (C)	944.8
Parkes (A)	943.5

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Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Local Government Areas in New South Wales

Local Government Area	2011 index
Harden (A)	941.9
Junee (A)	941.7
Deniliquin (A)	941.6
Cootamundra (A)	941.5
Warren (A)	941.2
Gwydir (A)	939.9
Lachlan (A)	938.1
Urana (A)	937.1
Cessnock (C)	936.4
Bourke (A)	932.6
Great Lakes (A)	932.3
Bankstown (C)	931.7
Guyra (A)	931.0
Murrumbidgee (A)	928.3
Cowra (A)	928.0
Hay (A)	927.0
Narromine (A)	926.6
Narrandera (A)	925.2
Lithgow (C)	924.2
Canterbury (C)	922.0
Glen Innes Severn (A)	921.8
Inverell (A)	921.4
Liverpool Plains (A)	921.3
Clarence Valley (A)	919.4
Auburn (C)	916.7
Tenterfield (A)	915.4
Moree Plains (A)	915.1
Greater Taree (C)	913.7
Warrumbungle Shire (A)	911.3
Gilgandra (A)	910.6
Kyogle (A)	907.1
Nambucca (A)	900.0
Broken Hill (C)	899.6
Richmond Valley (A)	899.5
Wellington (A)	893.2
Kempsey (A)	879.7
Coonamble (A)	879.6
Walgett (A)	856.2
Fairfield (C)	854.0
Central Darling (A)	824.4

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Local Government Areas in New South Wales

Local Government Area	2011 index
Brewarrina (A)	788.4

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

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