Employment projections for NSW 2016-66

Results from the VUEP model, 2022

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Contents

Abbreviations used

VUEP	Victoria University Employment Projections
IGR	Intergenerational Report (NSW, 2021-22, available at https://www.treasury.nsw.gov.au/nsw-economy/2021-22-nsw-intergenerational-report)
DPE	Department of Planning and Environment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

Industry codes refer to ANZSIC Divisions. More detail is available at https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/0/AF04F89CEE4E54D6CA25711F00146D76?opendocument

Occupation codes refer to ANZSCO Major Groups. More detail is available at https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/classifications/anzsco-australian-and-new-zealand-standard-classification-occupations/2021/browse-classification

Region codes refer to Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4). More detail is available at https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026/main-structure-and-greater-capital-city-statistical-areas/statistical-area-level-4#:~:text=Statistical%20Area%20Level%204%20(SA4s,Census%20of%20Population%20and%20Housing.

1 Introduction

In the half-century from 2016 to 2066, the number of people employed in NSW is projected to increase from 3.8 million to almost 6 million. This increase of 2.2 million persons is equivalent to a yearly average increase of 43 thousand people.

The Victoria University Employment Projections (VUEP) break down this projection into estimates of the number of persons employed in each industry and region of NSW, their occupations and regions of residence and work.

VUEP are the common planning assumptions for regional employment by industry. They are used as top down control totals for the Travel Zone Projections for employment.

The projections add detail to the macroeconomic and demographic outlook for employment described in the NSW Intergenerational Report, NSW DPE population forecasts, and NSW Budget. This outlook constrains NSW aggregate employment and regional populations on which VUEP is based.

This report provides some insights into the projections. The full projections, by industry, occupation, place of work and place of residence, for every year from 2016 to 2066, are available in Excel format from NSW Treasury's Common Planning Assumptions website.

Over the 50 years to 2066, some key results from the projections are as follows:

- Employment in NSW is projected to grow by an average of 43,000 persons per year
- Overall NSW is forecast to grow less quickly than the rest of Australia
- Health Care and Social Assistance remains the largest employer in NSW, with employment growth averaging 9,000 persons per year.
- Other industries projected to be large employers in NSW include Professional Services, Retail, Education and Construction.
- Employment in Agriculture is projected to grow strongly, while populations in many regional areas are projected to grow slowly, meaning that labour market participation is projected to increase in these areas
- Workers in Greater Sydney will continue to be drawn towards the CBD and inner suburbs.

The methodology behind the projections is detailed in a separate document[1] available from the CPAG Secretariat at NSW Treasury (CPAGSecretariat@treasury.nsw.gov.au).

[1] Dixon (2022), "NSW VUEP 2022 Edition – Methodology and Key inputs"

2 Employment in NSW

In the half-century from 2016 to 2066, based on population forecasts from DPE, the number of people employed in NSW is projected to increase from 3.8 million to almost 6 million. This increase of 2.2 million persons is equivalent to a yearly average increase of 43 thousand people. Through the period, the rate of employment growth gradually slows.

Table 1: Employment in NSW

	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041	2046	2051	2056	2061	2066
Employment, NSW (million persons)	3,793	4,114	4,358	4,493	4,726	4,963	5,189	5,391	5,569	5,769	5,960
Average annual increase ('000s)		64	49	27	47	47	45	40	36	40	38
Compound average annual growth rate (%)		1.6	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7

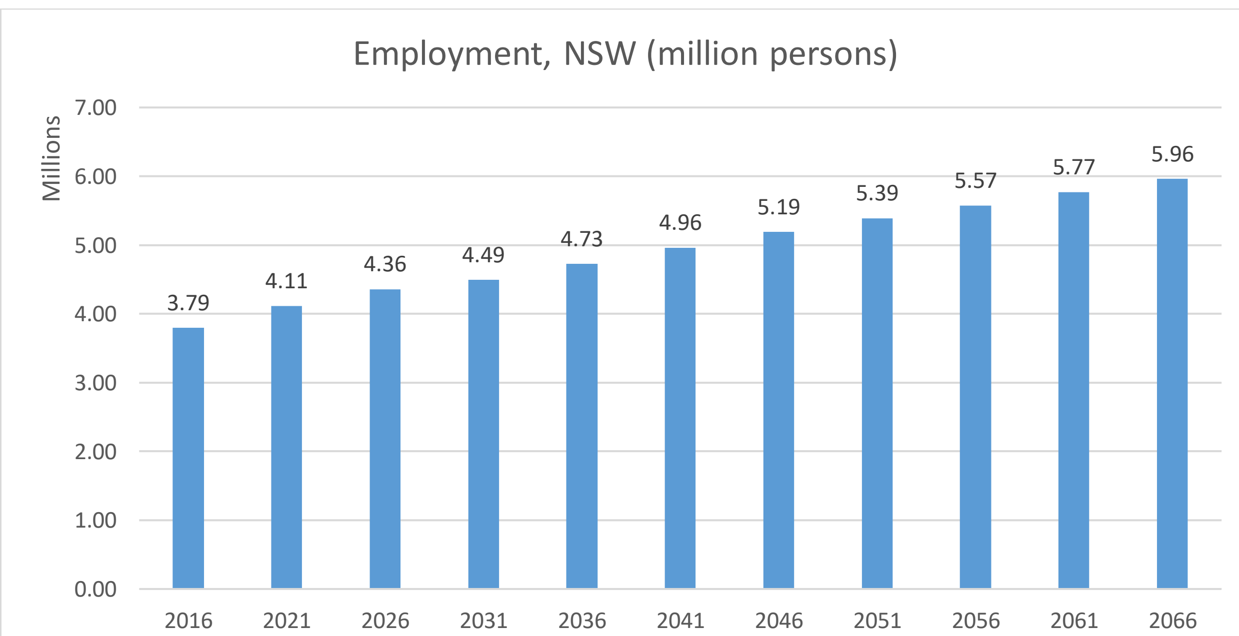

Figure 1: Employment in NSW

3 Australian economy

3.1 Macroeconomic environment

By 2066, employment in Australia is projected to be 70 per cent greater than it was in 2019. Combined with projected labour productivity growth of 1.2 per cent per annum (as assumed in the NSW IGR), GDP will be almost 180 per cent greater than it was in 2019. This implies that output per worker will be 63 per cent higher than it was in 2019.

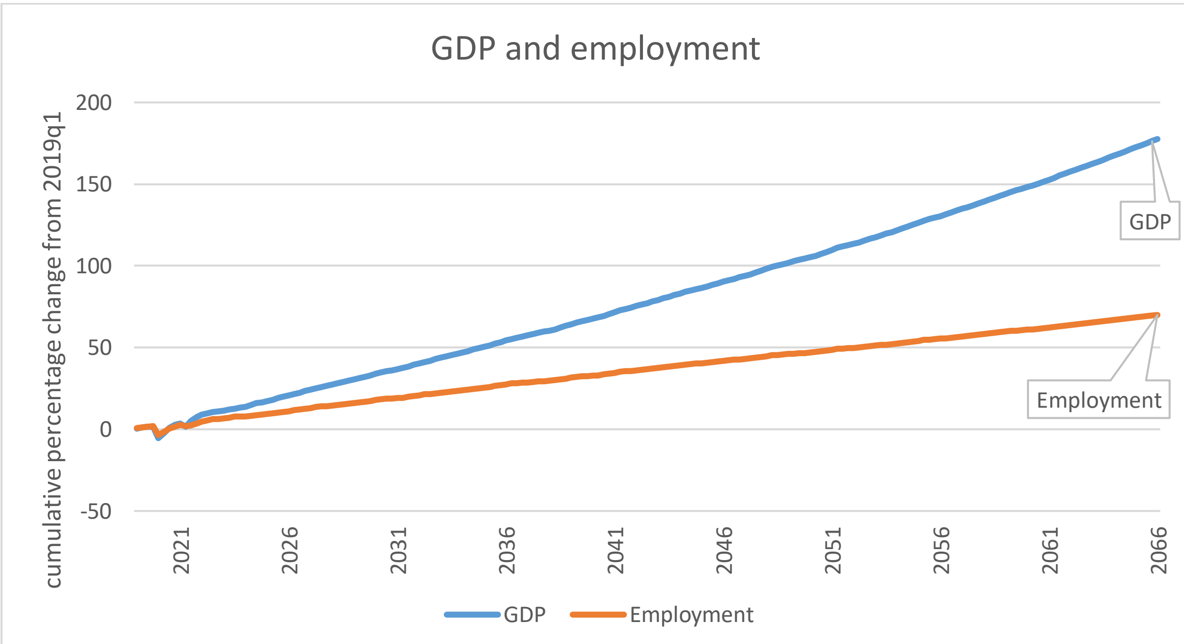

Figure 2: GDP and employment, Australia

Turning to domestic expenditure, household expenditure and investment will grow broadly in line with GDP.

Government expenditure has grown more quickly than GDP from 2019 to 2022. It is projected to moderate somewhat through to 2024 (in line with RBA forecasts) but continue to account for a larger share of GDP than it did in 2019. This is assumed to be a permanent structural change, so that government expenditure remains on a higher trajectory throughout the forecast period.

With domestic expenditure overall growing slightly faster than GDP, the economy becomes more inward-facing, or less trade-oriented. Imports continue to grow in line with GDP, as imports are used in all parts of the economy, and export growth is slower than GDP growth.

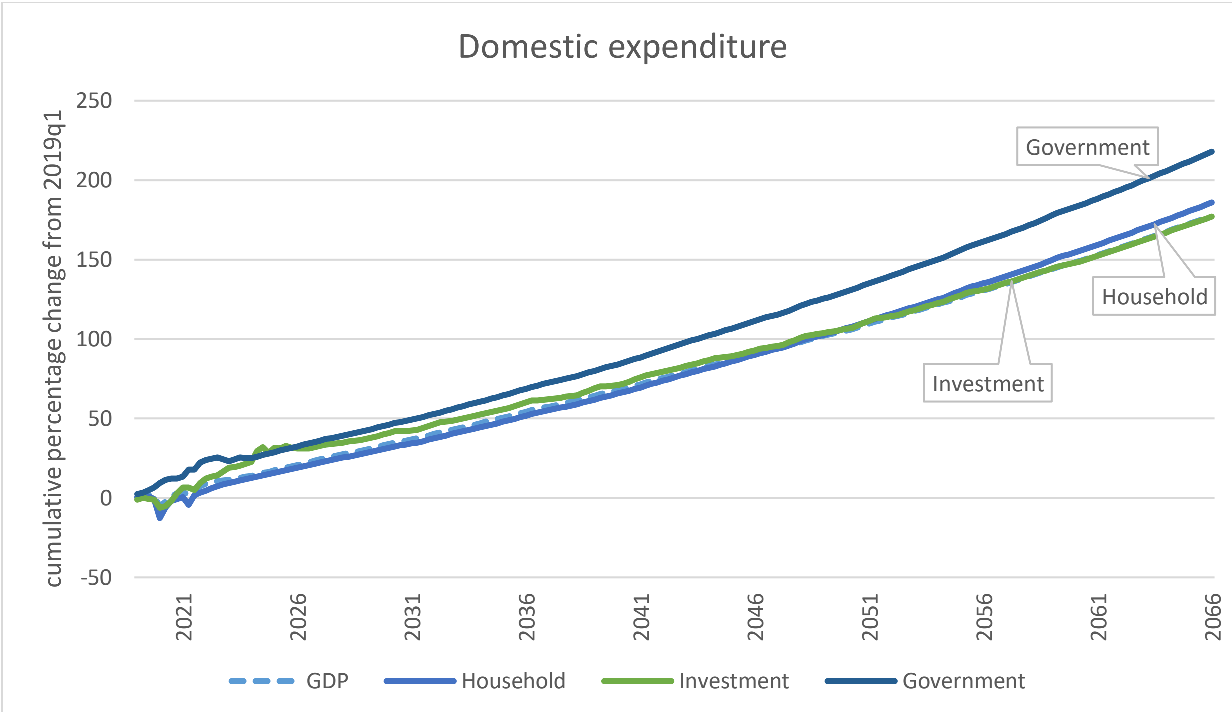

Figure 3: GDP and domestic expenditure, Australia

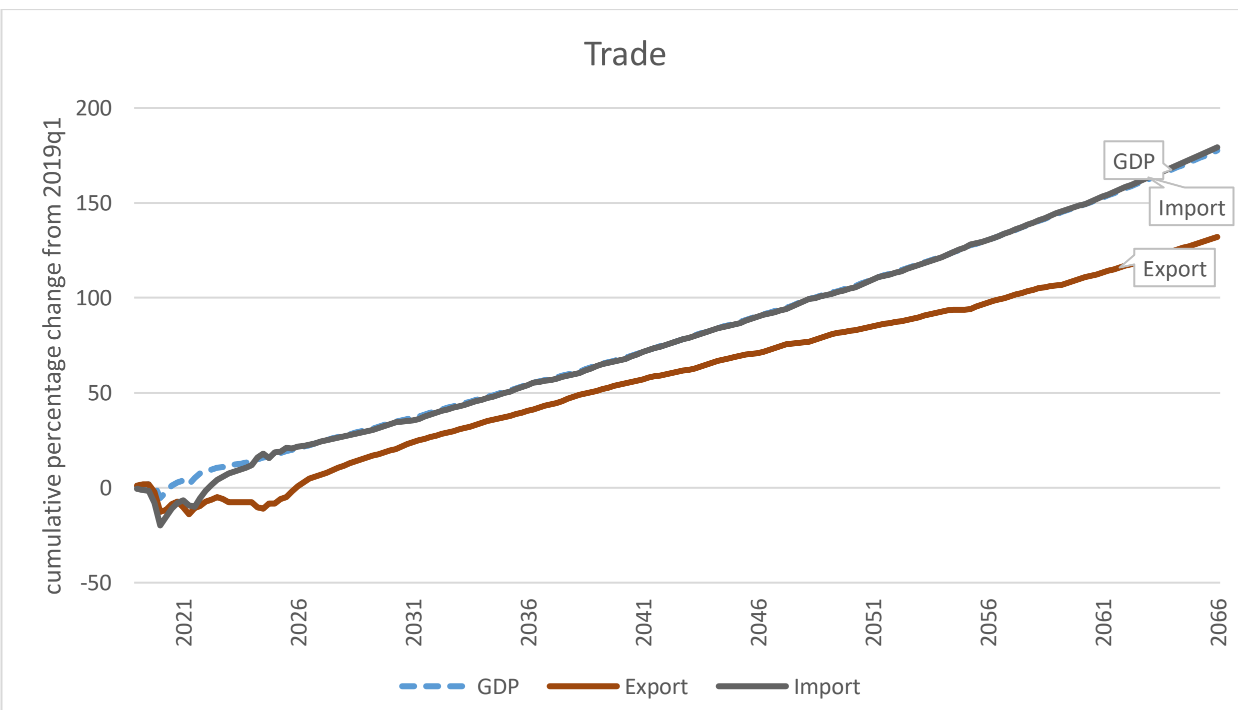

Figure 4: GDP and international trade, Australia

3.2 Industry employment

Changes in industry employment reflect the macroeconomic environment. Due to the impacts of the pandemic on employment, the discussion of employment is broken into two parts: COVID and recovery, and long term projected trends.

3.2.1 2016-26: COVID and recovery

From 2016 to 2026, a period which includes the COVID pandemic, employment grows by an average of 1.8 per cent per year.

Industries with employment growing faster than average include Professional Services, Health Care and Social Assistance, Education and Training, Finance and Insurance, and Public Administration. These industries belong broadly to two categories. Industries that service government or are directly affected by government expenditure (Public Administration, Health, and Education) grow strongly because of the strong growth in government spending relative to GDP over the period. High-skilled service industries (Professional Services, Finance) grow strongly because of the relatively strong supply of university-educated workers entering employment through the period.

Industries with employment growing slower than average include Agriculture, Manufacturing, and Information and Media. Employment in these industries is subject to a relatively high degree of replacement by automation.

The industries most impacted by the pandemic (Retail, Accommodation, Transport, Arts and Recreation and Other Services) are illustrated in Figure 5 below. These industries experience two declines coinciding with major lockdowns in 2020 and 2021 in most states. Overall, these industries experience below-average growth over the decade to 2026.

Table 2: Industry employment, 2016-26, Australia

	2016	2026	CAAGR
	'000 persons	'000 persons	2021-26
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	315	309	-0.2
B Mining	233	274	1.6
C Manufacturing	905	869	-0.4
D Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	145	165	1.2
E Construction	1069	1319	2.1
F Wholesale Trade	382	412	0.8
G Retail Trade	1245	1401	1.2
H Accommodation and Food Services	834	904	0.8
I Transport, Postal and Warehousing	616	690	1.1
J Information Media and Telecommunications	212	202	-0.5
K Financial and Insurance Services	423	540	2.5
L Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	209	243	1.5
M Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	985	1372	3.4
N Administrative and Support Services	412	456	1.0
O Public Administration and Safety	742	947	2.5
P Education and Training	952	1233	2.6
Q Health Care and Social Assistance	1517	2099	3.3
R Arts and Recreation Services	226	241	0.7
S Other Services	480	556	1.5
Total	11903	14233	1.8

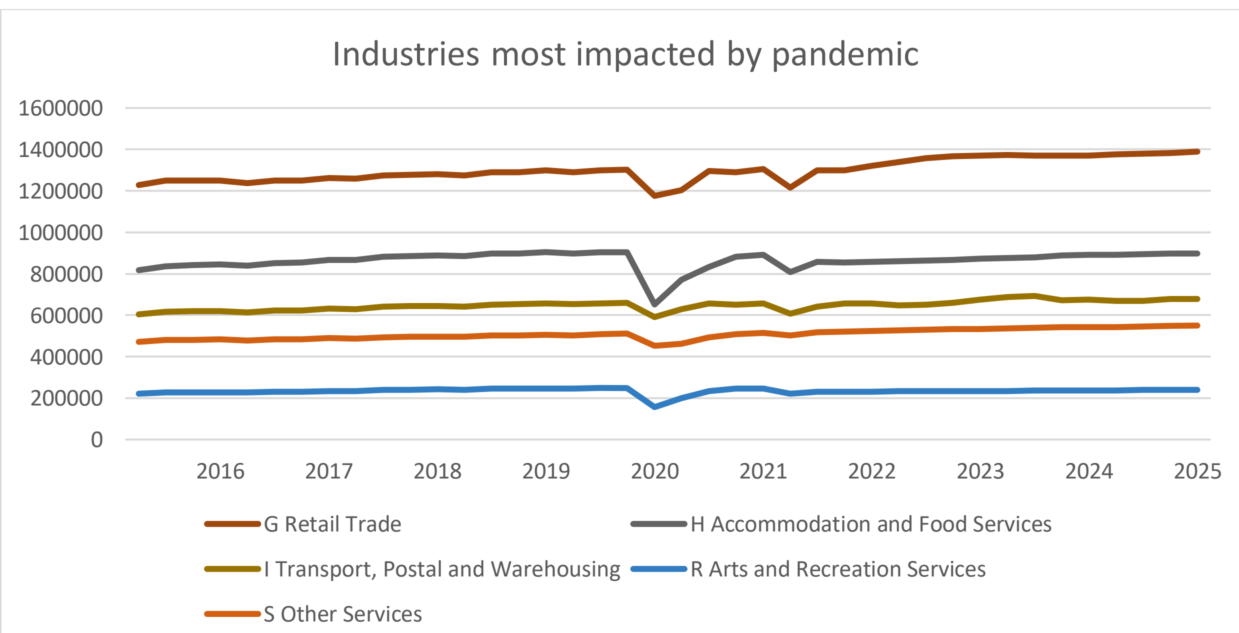

Figure 5: Employment, industries impacted by pandemic, Australia

3.2.2 2026-66: Long term projections

Over the long term projection period (2026-66), average annual employment growth is 1.1 per cent. In general, industry employment growth rates are close to the average, unlike the decade to 2026, where growth rates were more dispersed. This is because the projection assumptions are fairly conservative. In particular, technological change is assumed to affect all industries equally from 2030 onwards, with the exception of Agriculture. For Agriculture, growth in output per person is informed by the IGR Central Warming Scenario. This means that growth in Agricultural *output* is relatively weak but employment growth is relatively high because more labour input is required to produce any given amount of output.

The industry in which employment growth is fastest is Health Care and Social Assistance. This reflects long run income growth. As the population grows wealthier, more resources tend to be devoted to health care.

Growth is surprisingly strong in Manufacturing. This reflects the poor growth prospects for other major export industries, notably Coal, following NSW government projections for coal exports to fall to less than half of their current volume. The weaker coal exports devalue the Australian dollar, improving competitiveness of other local export industries particularly Manufacturing.

Table 3: Industry employment, 2026-66, Australia

	2026	2066	CAAGR
	'000 persons	'000 persons	2026-66
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	309	634	1.8
B Mining	274	336	0.5
C Manufacturing	869	1376	1.2
D Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	165	249	1.0
E Construction	1319	1909	0.9
F Wholesale Trade	412	621	1.0
G Retail Trade	1401	1990	0.9
H Accommodation and Food Services	904	1446	1.2
I Transport, Postal and Warehousing	690	1022	1.0
J Information Media and Telecommunications	202	320	1.2
K Financial and Insurance Services	540	850	1.1
L Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	243	359	1.0
M Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1372	1962	0.9
N Administrative and Support Services	456	689	1.0
O Public Administration and Safety	947	1237	0.7
P Education and Training	1233	1887	1.1
Q Health Care and Social Assistance	2099	3725	1.4
R Arts and Recreation Services	241	361	1.0
S Other Services	556	850	1.1
Total	14233	21823	1.1

3.3 Occupations

Like the industry projections, Table 4 below reports occupation projections for 2026 and 2066. Growth rates to 2026 are more dispersed, with employment of Professionals and Community and Personal Service Workers growing faster than average, and employment of Sales Workers and Labourers growing more slowly. This is a consequence of three broad trends. Firstly, technical change has led to the automation of many tasks previously undertaken by Sales Workers and Labourers. Secondly, growth in health care and social assistance has led to greater demand for Community and Personal Service Workers, whose tasks are generally less subject to automation. Thirdly, greater access and uptake of higher education has led to more supply of workers in the Professional occupations.

From 2026 to 2066, the projections of employment growth rates by occupation are less dispersed, reflecting conservative assumptions in the modelling, in particular the assumption that technical change affects occupations equally.

Table 4: Occupation employment, Australia

	2016	2026	2066	CAAGR	CAAGR
	'000 persons	'000 persons	'000 persons	2016-26	2026-66
O1 Managers	1520	1818	2837	1.8	1.1
O2 Professionals	2746	3795	5923	3.3	1.1
O3 Technicians and Trades Workers	1710	1914	2868	1.1	1.0
O4 Community and Personal Service Workers	1233	1533	2362	2.2	1.1
O5 Clerical and Administrative Workers	1662	1873	2891	1.2	1.1
O6 Sales Workers	1104	1177	1727	0.6	1.0
O7 Machinery Operators and Drivers	767	886	1300	1.5	1.0
O8 Labourers	1160	1236	1916	0.6	1.1
Grand Total	11903	14233	21823	1.8	1.1

4 NSW and its regions

4.1 NSW

The results for NSW employment should be interpreted in the context of the national results, the current structure of the NSW economy, and the population forecasts for NSW.

Firstly, the NSW IGR projects NSW employment to grow at a slower rate than the national population. Reflecting this, the average annual growth rate for NSW is around 0.3 per cent lower than the national average for most industries over the 40 years to 2066.

The notable exception to this is mining, for which annual employment in NSW is projected to decline by 0.4 per cent, relative to the national average projected increase in employment of 0.5 per cent. NSW mining activity consists mainly of coal mining, which is projected to decline, whereas nationally, growth in iron ore mining plays a major role.

Table 5: Industry employment growth rates, Australia and NSW

	CAAGR		
	National	NSW	NSW relative to national
	2026-66	2026-66	
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1.8	1.5	-0.3
B Mining	0.5	-0.4	-1.0
C Manufacturing	1.2	1.0	-0.2
D Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	1.0	0.8	-0.3
E Construction	0.9	0.6	-0.3
F Wholesale Trade	1.0	0.8	-0.2
G Retail Trade	0.9	0.6	-0.3
H Accommodation and Food Services	1.2	0.9	-0.3
I Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1.0	0.8	-0.2
J Information Media and Telecommunications	1.2	1.0	-0.2
K Financial and Insurance Services	1.1	1.0	-0.2
L Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	1.0	0.8	-0.2
M Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	0.9	0.7	-0.2
N Administrative and Support Services	1.0	0.8	-0.2
O Public Administration and Safety	0.7	0.3	-0.4
P Education and Training	1.1	0.7	-0.3
Q Health Care and Social Assistance	1.4	1.0	-0.4
R Arts and Recreation Services	1.0	0.8	-0.2
S Other Services	1.1	0.8	-0.3
Total	1.1	0.8	-0.3

Based on the growth rates in Table 5 above, the number of persons employed in each industry in NSW is given in Table 6 below. Health Care and Social Assistance is the largest employing industry in NSW in all periods, and accounts for the most growth in employment. In the 40 years to 2066, Health Care and Social Assistance is projected to grow by 8,000 jobs a year, accounting for 20 per cent of jobs growth. The Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry is the second-largest by 2026, overtaking Retail, and remains the second largest industry throughout the projection period. From 2016 to 2026, employment in Professional, Scientific and Technical Services is projected to grow by an average of 14,000 jobs per year, slowing to an average 4,000 jobs per year from 2026 to 2066.

Table 6: Employment by industry, NSW

	2016	2026	2066	2016-26	2026-66
	'000 persons			average annual increase ('000 persons)	
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	83	80	145	0	2
B Mining	38	33	25	-1	0
C Manufacturing	277	247	368	-3	3
D Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	40	45	61	0	0
E Construction	332	380	493	5	3
F Wholesale Trade	135	125	172	-1	1
G Retail Trade	386	421	528	4	3
H Accommodation and Food Services	272	263	379	-1	3
I Transport, Postal and Warehousing	203	224	302	2	2
J Information Media and Telecommunications	85	78	115	-1	1
K Financial and Insurance Services	183	234	344	5	3
L Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	68	76	103	1	1
M Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	352	494	651	14	4
N Administrative and Support Services	132	148	203	2	1
O Public Administration and Safety	201	261	295	6	1
P Education and Training	298	378	505	8	3
Q Health Care and Social Assistance	482	611	926	13	8
R Arts and Recreation Services	66	81	110	1	1
S Other Services	150	168	230	2	2
Total	3784	4346	5956	56	40

4.2 Regional employment

In general, employment growth in the regions of NSW is projected to be slightly below projected population growth, because projected annual NSW population growth slightly exceeds projected annual employment growth (0.9% for population compared to 0.8% for employment).

Figure 6 and Table 7 below shows that regional employment and population growth are projected to be broadly in line. Regions where employment is forecast to grow faster than the population are above the 45-degree line. The most significant discrepancies above the 45-degree line are for regions with slow projected population growth and large shares of employment in Agriculture. Agriculture is forecast to have stronger-than-average employment growth for reasons discussed in Section 3.2 above, which stimulates regional employment. In general, a large share of employment in a slow-growing industry will reduce the growth forecast for a region, and a large share of employment in a fast-growing industry will increase the growth forecast for a region, relative to its population.

The fastest-growing regions in terms of both employment and population are in outer and periurban Sydney and the surrounding regions. In these regions, employment growth is slightly slower than population growth, broadly in line with NSW as a whole.

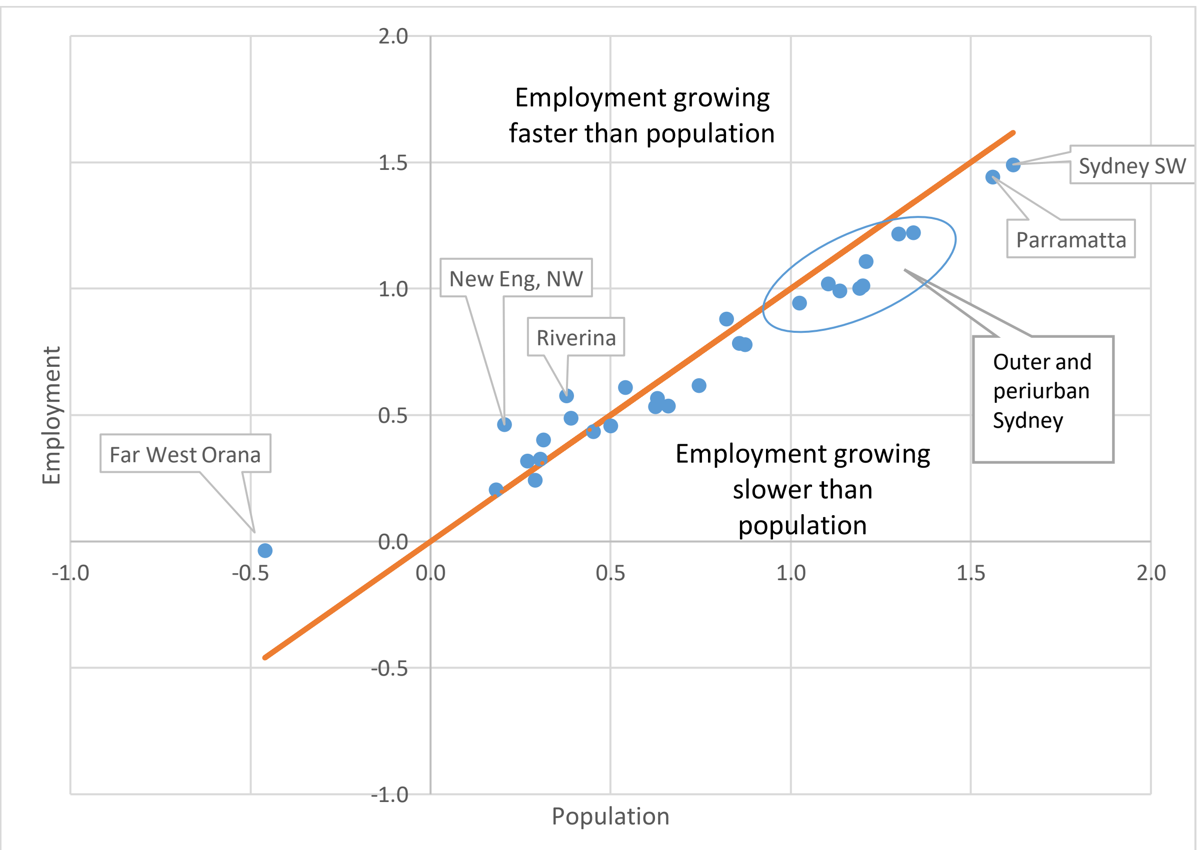

Figure 6: Projected employment and population growth rates, NSW SA4 regions

Table 7: Projected employment and population growth rates, NSW SA4 regions

	Growth rates, 2026-66	
	Population	Employment
R101 Capital Region	0.7	0.5
R102 Central Coast	0.6	0.5
R103 Central West	0.5	0.6
R104 Coffs Harbour - Grafton	0.3	0.4
R105 Far West and Orana	-0.5	0.0
R106 Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1.2	1.0
R107 Illawarra	1.1	1.0
R108 Mid North Coast	0.4	0.5
R109 Murray	0.8	0.9
R110 New England and North West	0.2	0.5
R111 Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	0.7	0.6
R112 Richmond - Tweed	0.3	0.3
R113 Riverina	0.4	0.6
R114 Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	1.2	1.0
R115 Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	1.3	1.2
R116 Sydney - Blacktown	1.2	1.1
R117 Sydney - City and Inner South	1.0	0.9
R118 Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	0.5	0.5
R119 Sydney - Inner South West	0.6	0.6
R120 Sydney - Inner West	0.5	0.4
R121 Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	0.3	0.2
R122 Sydney - Northern Beaches	0.2	0.2
R123 Sydney - Outer South West	1.3	1.2
R124 Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	0.9	0.8
R125 Sydney - Parramatta	1.6	1.4
R126 Sydney - Ryde	1.1	1.0
R127 Sydney - South West	1.6	1.5
R128 Sydney - Sutherland	0.3	0.3

Sydney's Inner South West SA4 was the home to the most employed people in NSW in 2016 and is projected to remain the largest in 2026 (Table 8). However, in the 40 years to 2066 the general pattern of growth in Sydney is projected to be skewed towards the western suburban areas, with strong growth projected in Blacktown (increasing by 3,000 per year), Sydney South West (increasing by 5,000 per year) and Parramatta (increasing by 5,000 per year). By 2066, the Parramatta is projected to have the most employed residents of any region in NSW. The main driver of growth is the strong population growth forecast for these regions.

Sydney's inner ring is generally projected to grow more slowly, with the exception of the CBD (Sydney-City and Inner South) which is projected by gain an average of 3,000 employed residents per year in the 40 years to 2066.

Table 8: Employment by place of residence (SA4), NSW

	2016	2026	2066	2016-26	2026-66
	000 persons			average annual increase ('000 persons)	
R101 Capital Region	106	111	137	1	1
R102 Central Coast	159	165	205	1	1
R103 Central West	100	117	149	2	1
R104 Coffs Harbour - Grafton	63	65	76	0	0
R105 Far West and Orana	53	55	54	0	0
R106 Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	124	147	220	2	2
R107 Illawarra	141	170	253	3	2
R108 Mid North Coast	86	91	111	0	0
R109 Murray	49	61	86	1	1
R110 New England and North West	83	91	110	1	0
R111 Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	179	205	263	3	1
R112 Richmond - Tweed	103	132	149	3	0
R113 Riverina	79	85	106	1	1
R114 Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	62	77	116	2	1
R115 Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	124	151	246	3	2
R116 Sydney - Blacktown	168	216	336	5	3
R117 Sydney - City and Inner South	197	248	361	5	3
R118 Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	166	181	217	2	1
R119 Sydney - Inner South West	282	308	387	3	2
R120 Sydney - Inner West	179	199	236	2	1
R121 Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	238	246	272	1	1
R122 Sydney - Northern Beaches	151	155	168	0	0
R123 Sydney - Outer South West	132	162	263	3	3
R124 Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	161	185	252	2	2
R125 Sydney - Parramatta	219	260	462	4	5
R126 Sydney - Ryde	99	123	184	2	2
R127 Sydney - South West	172	211	381	4	4
R128 Sydney - Sutherland	119	140	160	2	0
NSW Total	3793	4358	5960	56	40

The employment rate for NSW, defined here as the number of employed persons divided by the working age population, falls from 64 per cent in 2026 to 60.4 per cent in 2066, a fall of 3.6 percentage points. By region, participation rates vary based on location of industries, as discussed above. In general, if the participation rate falls by close to 3.4 percentage points, it is aligned with the NSW state average. A fall of more than 3.4 percentage points is denoted in Table 9 below as a large decrease. As indicated in Figure 6 above, relatively large decreases occur in the outer suburban areas of Sydney as well as the Sydney CBD, Hunter Valley and Capital Region. Increases or small decreases occur in rural areas with low population growth projected and some parts of inner Sydney.

Table 9: Employment rate by region

		2026	2066	
		Employment Rate		Change in employment rate
R101	Capital Region	55.9	51.7	large decrease
R102	Central Coast	57.9	54.9	small decrease
R103	Central West	67.3	67.6	increase
R104	Coffs Harbour - Grafton	55.2	56.2	increase
R105	Far West and Orana	62.1	71.3	increase
R106	Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	59.4	54.0	large decrease
R107	Illawarra	63.0	59.1	large decrease
R108	Mid North Coast	48.3	48.8	increase
R109	Murray	59.6	59.8	increase
R110	New England and North West	61.5	66.8	increase
R111	Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	64.0	59.8	large decrease
R112	Richmond - Tweed	62.0	61.4	small decrease
R113	Riverina	65.5	69.5	increase
R114	Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	55.5	51.1	large decrease
R115	Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	68.4	63.7	large decrease
R116	Sydney - Blacktown	68.3	63.4	large decrease
R117	Sydney - City and Inner South	77.5	73.4	large decrease
R118	Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	74.6	71.8	small decrease
R119	Sydney - Inner South West	60.2	56.8	large decrease
R120	Sydney - Inner West	69.9	67.2	small decrease
R121	Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	67.2	64.0	small decrease
R122	Sydney - Northern Beaches	69.8	67.7	small decrease
R123	Sydney - Outer South West	66.6	61.2	large decrease
R124	Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	68.0	63.7	large decrease
R125	Sydney - Parramatta	60.8	56.6	large decrease
R126	Sydney - Ryde	68.7	64.4	large decrease
R127	Sydney - South West	53.9	49.6	large decrease
R128	Sydney - Sutherland	73.5	70.5	small decrease
NSW	NSW	64.0	60.6	small decrease

4.3 Commuting

Table 10 below shows the proportion of residents working in the home region, and the proportion of workers living in the local region, estimated in 2026 and projected for 2066. The *proportion of residents working in the home region* refers to the proportion of employed residents of any region working in a job located in that region. The *proportion of workers living in the local region* refers to the proportion of persons employed in a region (e.g. working for a business located in the region) who also live in the region.

For example, in the Central West region (R103), 92.6% of employed residents work in the Central West Region in 2026. This is projected to fall to 91.5% in 2066. In remote areas such as Central West, Far West and Orana, New England and North West and others, a high proportion of workers (over 90%) are employed in the home region. By contrast, in the suburbs of Sydney, such as Blacktown, Inner West, and Ryde, a low proportion (less than 40%) of employed persons work in the home region.

The proportion of workers living in the local region also tends to be higher in remote areas. Commuting to Sydney City and Inner South (the region that includes the CBD) is evident, as only 22.1% of workers in this region are projected to live in the region in 2026.

Projected changes in commuting vary. There is a strong negative correlation between the change in the proportion of residents working in the home region, and the change in the proportion of the workforce living in the local region. This is because strong growth in employment relative to population tends to be filled by increasing employment of locals (increase the proportion of residents working in the home region) *and* increasing employment of people from outside the region (reducing the proportion of workers living in the local region).

In regions with very high proportions working in the home regions, such as Far West and Orana, there is very little scope for the proportion of residents working in the home region to increase. Strong employment growth relative to population growth in this region is evident in the fall in the proportion of the workforce living in the local region, which is projected to fall from 96% in 2026 to 83% in 2066, as Far West and Orana sources more of its workforce from outside the region.

The opposite occurs in Hunter Valley, whose employment is adversely affected by the decline of coal mining. The participation rate falls in the Hunter Valley (see Table 9 above) and the proportion of residents working in the home region also falls. The Hunter Valley also employs a smaller proportion of workers from outside the region, as indicated by the increase in the proportion of the workforce living in the local region.

In some regions of Sydney, outward commuting is projected to increase, although the proportion absorbed by the CBD is stable. Rather, the regions of Sydney with low projected population growth, such as Northern Beaches and Sutherland, are projected to absorb employment from other Sydney regions including Baulkham Hills, Outer South West, South West and Parramatta.

Table 10: Employment of residents in home region, and proportion of workers living in local region

		Proportion of employed residents working in home region			Proportion of workers living in local region		
		2026	*2066*	*change (% pt)*	*2026*	*2066*	*change (% pt)*
R101	Capital Region	79.1	82.4	3.3	86.7	82.0	-4.7
R102	Central Coast	79.8	80.7	0.9	91.0	88.4	-2.6
R103	Central West	92.6	91.5	-1.0	98.8	98.0	-0.7
R104	Coffs Harbour - Grafton	97.7	98.8	1.1	96.6	93.4	-3.2
R105	Far West and Orana	98.4	99.5	1.1	95.6	82.9	-12.7
R106	Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	74.0	68.2	-5.8	84.9	88.7	3.9
R107	Illawarra	79.5	77.5	-2.0	94.8	95.0	0.2
R108	Mid North Coast	96.9	96.8	-0.1	97.3	95.4	-2.0
R109	Murray	78.2	74.6	-3.7	73.8	74.4	0.6
R110	New England and North West	98.1	98.7	0.7	97.9	94.4	-3.6
R111	Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	85.6	84.5	-1.2	80.8	77.8	-3.0
R112	Richmond - Tweed	85.0	87.1	2.1	94.8	92.0	-2.7
R113	Riverina	97.5	98.6	1.0	98.2	96.1	-2.1
R114	Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	84.8	83.6	-1.2	91.7	92.1	0.4
R115	Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	39.0	35.5	-3.5	52.4	54.0	1.6
R116	Sydney - Blacktown	33.3	30.2	-3.1	50.2	51.1	0.9
R117	Sydney - City and Inner South	69.2	68.8	-0.4	22.1	22.9	0.8
R118	Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	36.4	38.6	2.2	53.8	48.6	-5.2
R119	Sydney - Inner South West	37.1	36.7	-0.4	55.8	50.1	-5.7
R120	Sydney - Inner West	28.4	27.7	-0.7	38.8	33.1	-5.7
R121	Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	48.9	49.8	0.9	40.3	33.2	-7.1
R122	Sydney - Northern Beaches	60.2	67.3	7.1	77.0	68.7	-8.3
R123	Sydney - Outer South West	48.5	43.4	-5.1	73.7	75.9	2.2
R124	Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	53.4	53.0	-0.4	70.6	68.4	-2.2
R125	Sydney - Parramatta	39.8	36.1	-3.8	34.9	38.5	3.6
R126	Sydney - Ryde	33.5	32.3	-1.2	30.7	30.5	-0.2
R127	Sydney - South West	42.5	38.5	-4.0	54.2	59.0	4.8
R128	Sydney - Sutherland	46.6	49.6	3.0	71.6	64.6	-6.9

5 Further information

Projections are available for annual employment from 2016 to 2066, classified by:

- Industry Division, Region of work and Region of usual residence
- Occupation Major Group, Region of work and Region of usual residence.

The full set of projections is available in Excel pivot table format from neal.sarma@treasury.nsw.gov.au.