

Shellharbour OPEN SPACE & RECREATION

Needs Study 2020

Appendices



This set of appendices is a companion document to Shellharbour Open Space and Recreation Needs Study.

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Appendix A. Endangered Ecological Communities in Shellharbour

The following are listed Endangered Ecological Communities in Shellharbour as identified under the *Biodiversity Act 2016* (NSW).

- Bangalay Sand Forest of the Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions
- Coastal Saltmarsh in the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions
- Freshwater Wetlands on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions
- Illawarra Lowlands Grassy Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion
- Illawarra Subtropical Rainforest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion
- Littoral Rainforest in the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions
- *Melaleuca armillaris* Tall Shrubland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion
- River-Flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions
- Robertson Basalt Tall Open-forest in the Sydney Basin and South Eastern Highlands Bioregions
- Southern Sydney sheltered forest on transitional sandstone soils in the Sydney Basin Bioregion
- Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions
- Swamp Sclerophyll Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions
- Themeda grassland on seacliffs and coastal headlands in the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions

Appendix B. Phone survey results

a) Introduction

In order to gain a true cross-section of community opinions in Shellharbour, the Computer Assisted Telephone Survey (CATI) survey was designed to capture responses from a representative sample of ages, suburb of residence and gender. The phone surveys sampled a total of 401 people (on landline and mobile), weighted to both the population age, gender profile and residential patterns across the Shellharbour LGA.

As such, the sample of respondents can be considered to accurately reflect the breadth and depth of opinions across the Shellharbour community. This is a key strength of representative survey design when reviewing and analysing responses as it can be used as a reliable 'yardstick' to measure the community thoughts and opinions on open space and recreation needs.

b) Demographic Breakdown

Suburb of residence

The survey sample provides a sound representation of the Shellharbour residential profile, as compared to 2016 census data. However, it is also important to note that a number of suburbs were over or under represented in the survey. In particular, the data shows that there was some under representation in the suburbs of Albion Park Rail, Flinders and Mount Warrigal, and some over representation in Oak Flats and Shellharbour- Barrack Point.

Despite this, there is a clear level of similarity between the number of respondents surveyed in each suburb and the 2016 census.

Figure 1: Suburb representation in survey sample compared to 2016 census data

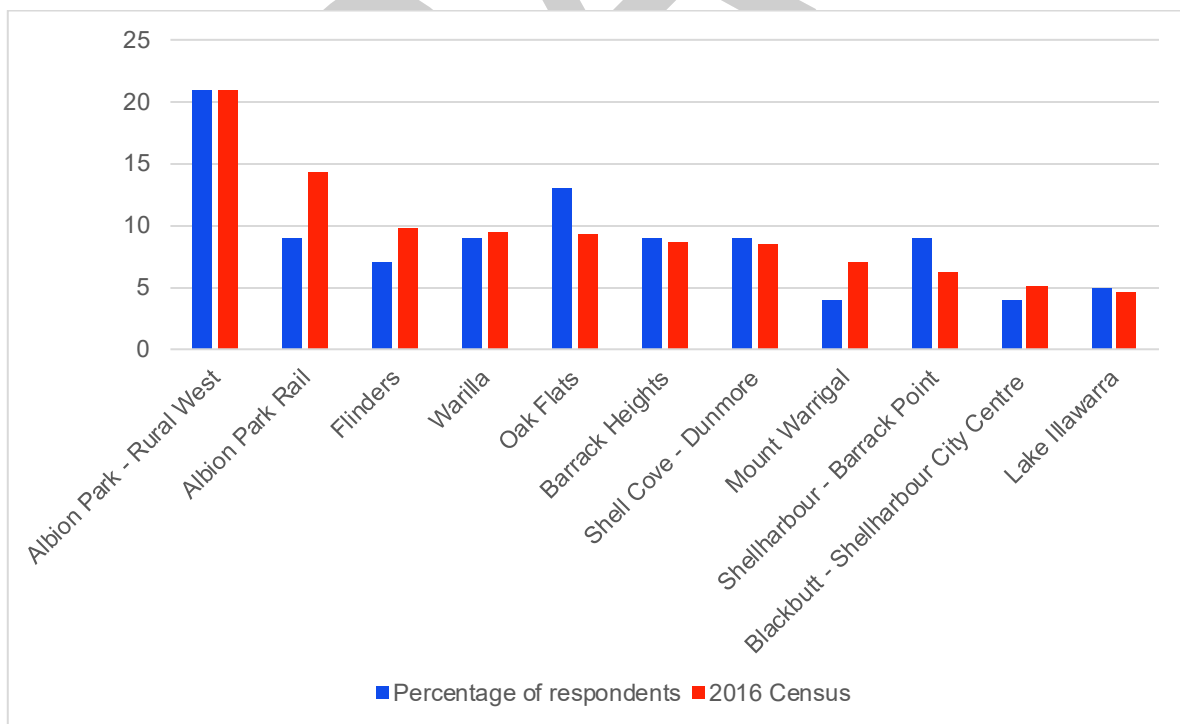
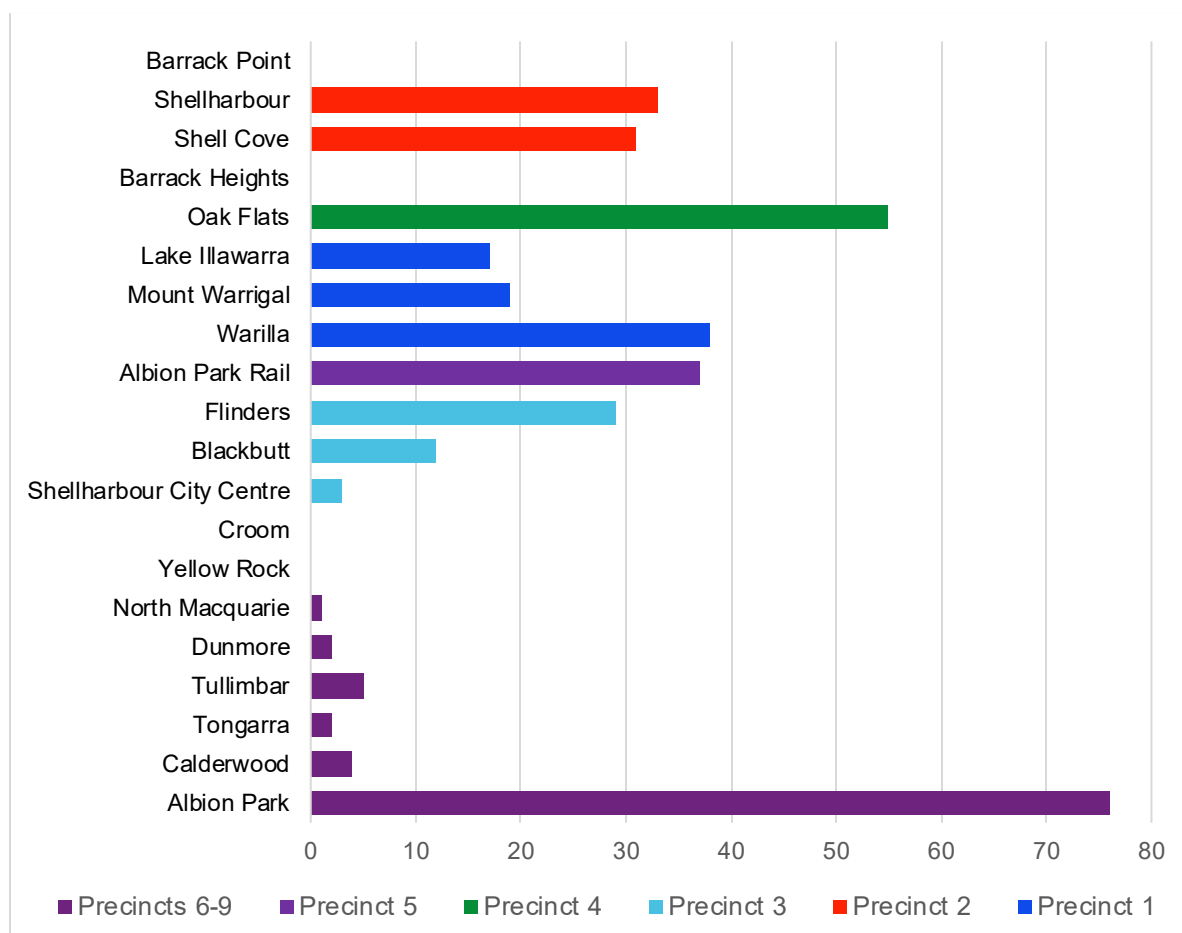
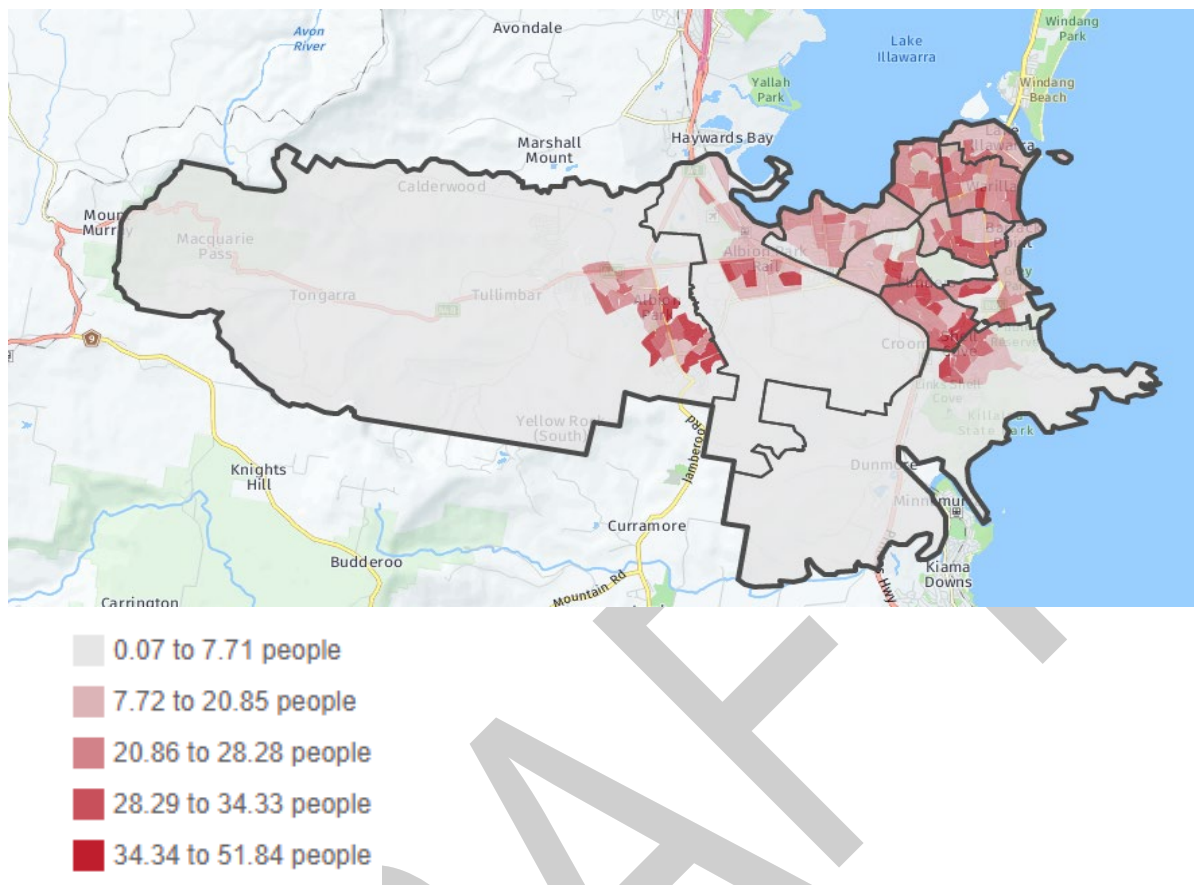


Figure 2: Number of interviewees per suburb, by precinct

It is also important to consider population numbers in the context of density. While the Albion Park-Rural west suburbs collectively appear to have the highest proportion of people, there is a relatively low number of people per hectare.

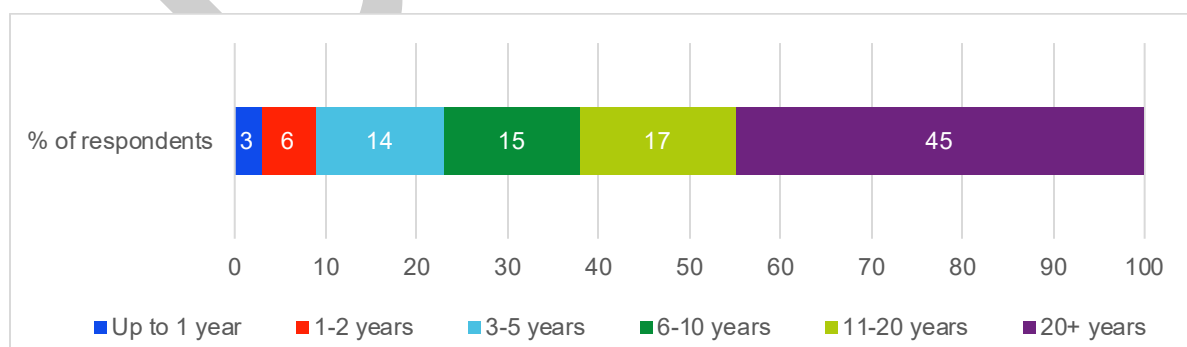
Areas with higher population densities are located around the north-eastern 'triangle' of suburbs, with Lake Illawarra, Oak Flats and Shell Cove roughly describing the three points of this triangle. Similarly, there is a more isolated pocket of density in Albion Park, which is located in the centre of Shellharbour LGA.

Figure 3: Population density of Shellharbour LGA (2016)

How long have you lived in your suburb?

The majority of survey respondents have lived in Shellharbour for over 20 years, suggesting that Shellharbour has a relatively stable community that has low rates of residents moving out.

This is supported by 2016 census data that shows that Shellharbour had a positive net migration trend between 2011 and 2016, with over 8,500 people moving into Shellharbour from NSW alone, particularly from neighbouring areas (3,838 from Wollongong and 745 from Kiama LGAs)¹.

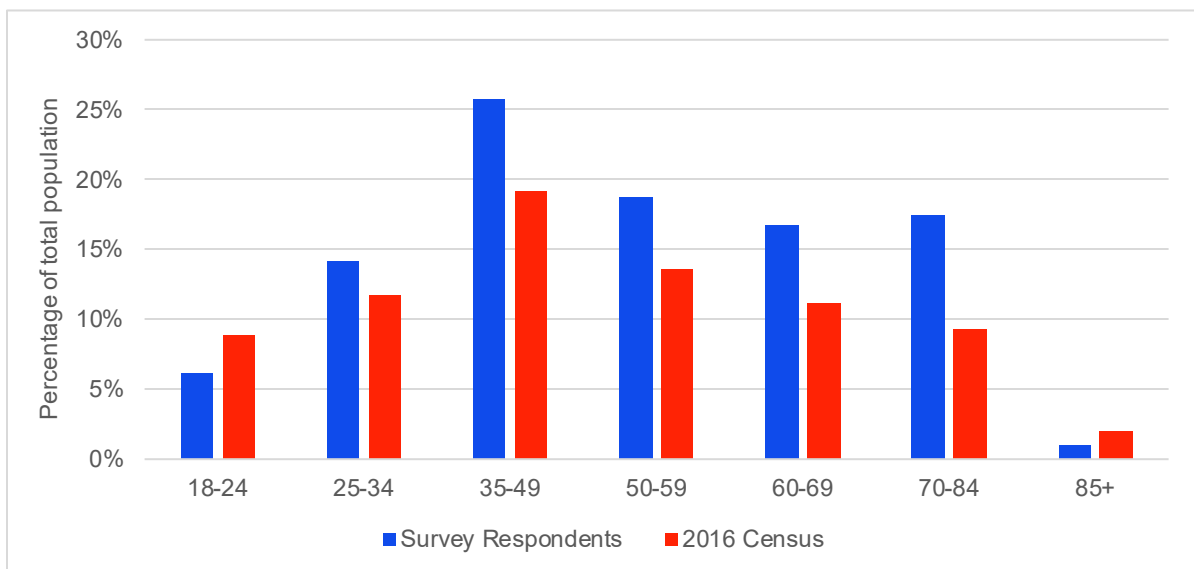
Figure 4: Percentage of survey respondents who have lived in their suburb for indicated range of years

¹ 2016 ABS Census

Service age groups

When compared to the 2016 census, survey responses generally reflected the proportions of the Shellharbour population across age groups. The survey sample response rates indicate that there is some over-representation of 70-84 year olds, however overall it is considered that the response rates align with the service age group distribution patterns in Shellharbour City, as determined by comparison with 2016 census data.

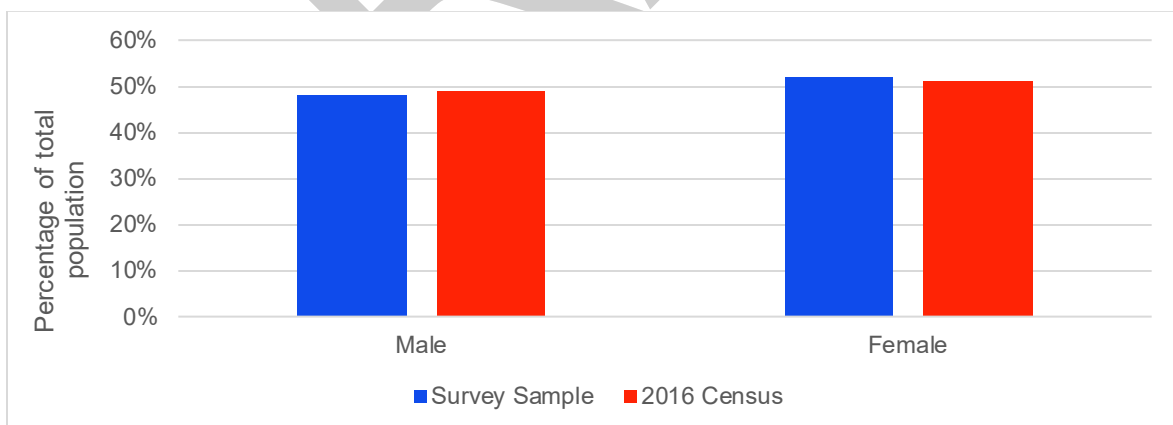
Figure 5: Service age group distribution from the survey sample compared to 2016 census data



Gender

The gender composition of the survey sample aligns to the gender composition of Shellharbour City, as determined by comparison with 2016 census data, with a slight majority of females (51%) over males (49%).

Figure 6: Gender composition of survey sample

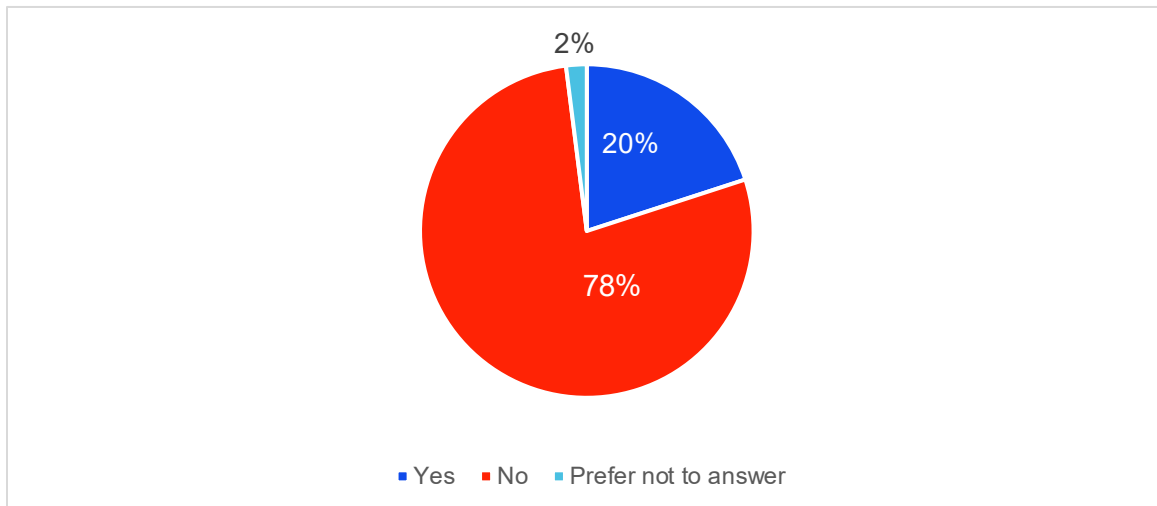


Disability

The majority of the Shellharbour community (78%) does not identify as having a disability, while approximately 20% do. The broad umbrella of the term 'disability' means that this might encompass permanent or temporary disabilities, as well as a spectrum of physical and mental capabilities across all age groups and genders².

For further context, 6.7% of people in Shellharbour need assistance with core activities³, compared to 5.4% in NSW. As above, this figure does not capture all those that have a disability but rather gives an indication of those in the community with greater assistance needs.

Figure 7: Percentage of survey respondents who identify as having a disability



c) Survey Questions and Responses

Q1. How often on average do you or other household members visit each of the following?

Areas that had a particularly high use on a daily or weekly basis included outdoor areas like local and other Shellharbour parks, the ocean and coastline, lakes and foreshores and sports fields. Other areas and facilities such as bushland and indoor recreation spaces were likely to be used monthly, or every few months.

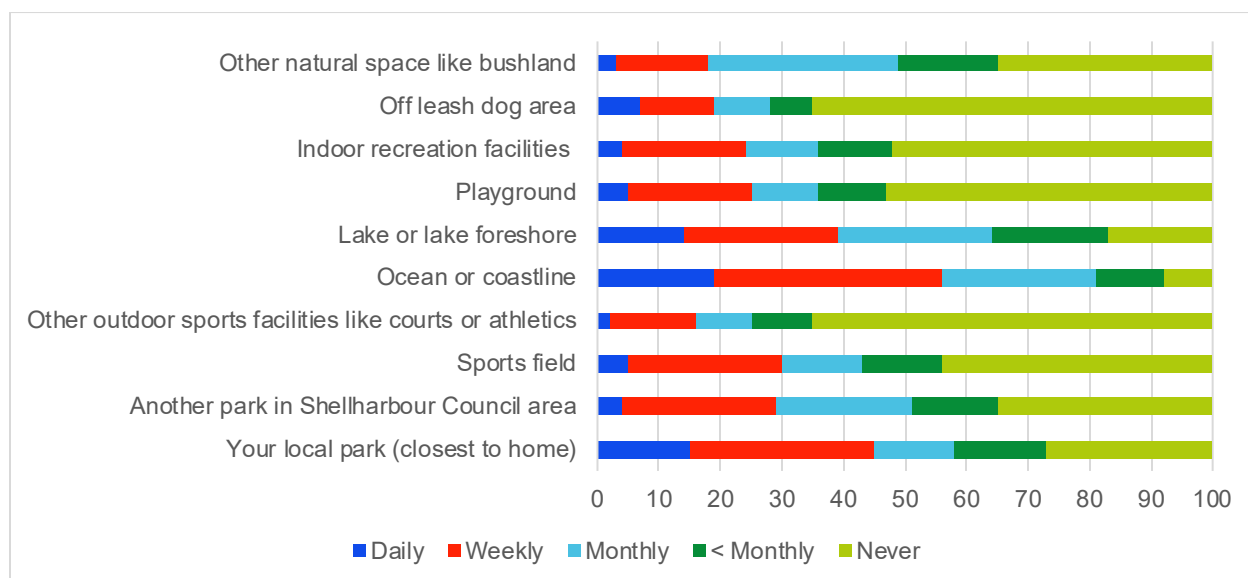
Areas that high percentages of people indicated that they never used included off-leash dog areas, indoor and outdoor sporting facilities and playgrounds. Importantly, this does not suggest that these facilities are under-utilised, but rather, cater to specific demographics and lifestyles (e.g. dog-owners, parents of young children or participants of sports such as tennis).

Notably, only 8% of respondents indicated that they never visited the ocean or coastline. The low percentage highlights the importance of the beach within the Shellharbour community, a point which is underscored by the fact that frequency of visits was similar across gender and age brackets, and years living in the area. One factor that did impact on frequency of visits was disability, with those that had a disability generally accessing the ocean and coastline less frequently than those without.

By analysing the frequency of use of different recreational spaces and facilities, it is possible to draw a picture of both the facilities that are well used by the Shellharbour community, and those which cater to a particular demographic or lifestyle.

² Australian Human Rights Commission 'Face the facts: Disability Rights' <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/education/face-facts-disability-rights>

³ As per the 2016 census data

Figure 8: Frequency of visits to recreation facilities in Shellharbour, all responses**By Precinct (totals may not add up due to rounding):****Your Local Park:**

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than monthly	Never
1 (Warilla)	12%	30%	13%	13%	32%
2 (Shellharbour)	22%	36%	14%	18%	10%
3 (Blackbutt)	23%	32%	10%	10%	26%
4 (Oak Flats)	16%	33%	13%	16%	22%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	10%	23%	15%	11%	42%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	12%	28%	13%	17%	30%

With consideration to responses by precinct, it is clear that there is a much higher proportion of people in Precinct 5 that never use a local park, and correspondingly, a low percentage of the same that use local park on a daily basis. Similarly, precincts 1, and 6-9 also have notably higher 'never' responses, and lower 'daily' use.

There was similar usage of local parks across precincts on a weekly, monthly and less than monthly basis.

Another Park in Shellharbour LGA

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than monthly	Never
1 (Warilla)	5%	28%	18%	15%	34%
2 (Shellharbour)	5%	21%	18%	12%	44%
3 (Blackbutt)	4%	29%	21%	13%	32%
4 (Oak Flats)	7%	26%	28%	16%	23%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	2%	22%	25%	21%	29%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	0%	22%	27%	10%	41%

Across all precincts, there was limited use of other parks in Shellharbour on a daily basis, and similar use of other parks on a weekly – monthly basis. The greatest variation in results was for 'never' with responses from Precincts 2 and 6-9 having notably higher rates of 'never using another park in Shellharbour'.

Sports Fields

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than monthly	Never
1 (Warilla)	4%	22%	14%	12%	49%
2 (Shellharbour)	7%	34%	14%	16%	29%
3 (Blackbutt)	5%	34%	7%	9%	46%
4 (Oak Flats)	6%	22%	11%	17%	44%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	5%	19%	19%	15%	43%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	7%	21%	14%	10%	48%

Sports field use across precincts was relatively slow for daily use – only between 4% and 7% of respondents used a sports field on a daily basis. There was a notably higher level of weekly use compared to daily use, with the highest level of weekly use found in Precinct 2 (34%), and the lowest level in Precinct 5 (19%).

Monthly use across all precincts sat under 20%, ranging between 19% (Precinct 5) and 7% (Precinct 2). Respondents also demonstrated a similar less than monthly use, which ranged between 17% (Precinct 4) and 9% (Precinct 3).

With the exception of Precinct 2 (29%), close to half of all respondents from all other precincts indicated that they never used a sports field (range: 43%-49%).

Outdoor Sports Facilities

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than monthly	Never
1 (Warilla)	3%	12%	9%	9%	67%
2 (Shellharbour)	3%	17%	8%	13%	59%
3 (Blackbutt)	3%	23%	11%	8%	56%
4 (Oak Flats)	4%	11%	6%	13%	66%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	0%	6%	10%	8%	77%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	1%	15%	8%	9%	67%

Responses generally showed that the most frequent use of outdoor sports facilities was on a weekly basis, the highest being 23% of respondents from Precinct 2, and the lowest being 6% from Precinct 5.

There was a very low level of outdoor sports facilities use on a daily basis (between 0-4% of all responses) and a generally low level of use on a monthly and less than monthly basis across all precincts, and a relatively high proportion of 'never' responses. Of all precincts, Precinct 5 indicated the highest level of 'never' using an outdoor sports facility, at 77% of all responses.

Ocean/ Coastline

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than Monthly	Never
1 (Warilla)	26%	32%	26%	7%	9%
2 (Shellharbour)	27%	45%	18%	3%	6%
3 (Blackbutt)	15%	42%	29%	8%	6%
4 (Oak Flats)	22%	33%	22%	12%	11%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	12%	44%	24%	9%	10%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	7%	37%	29%	20%	7%

Indications of daily use of the ocean and coastline was relatively high, particularly for precincts 1 and 2 in which more than a quarter of all respondents used the ocean/coastline on a daily basis (26% and 27% respectively). The lowest level of daily use was in Precincts 6-9, at 7%.

The most common frequency of ocean/coastline use across all precincts was weekly, with responses rates for weekly use ranging between 32% (Precinct 1) and 45% (Precinct 2).

Frequency of use on a monthly basis was the lowest for Precinct 2 (18%) and highest for Precincts 3 and 6-9 (29% respectively). Less than monthly use was also lowest for Precinct 2 (3%) and highest for Precincts 6-9 (20%).

Rates of 'never' using the ocean or coastline sat at 11% or less across all precincts. The lowest rates of 'never' responses was from Precincts 2 and 3 (6% respectively), while the highest rate of 'never' responses was from Precinct 4 (11%).

Lake/Foreshore

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than monthly	Never
1 (Warilla)	23%	31%	27%	12%	7%
2 (Shellharbour)	9%	19%	24%	23%	26%
3 (Blackbutt)	2%	28%	29%	20%	20%
4 (Oak Flats)	36%	23%	20%	13%	8%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	6%	27%	31%	26%	10%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	2%	20%	22%	27%	28%

Daily use of the lake and foreshore was varied between Precincts, with the highest rate of daily use recorded in Precinct 4 (36%), and the lowest rates of use in Precinct 3 and 6-9 (2% respectively).

Weekly use was highest for Precinct 1 (31%), and lowest for Precinct 6-9 (20%). Similar rates of monthly use were also recorded, with the highest monthly use at 31% for Precinct 5, and the lowest at 20% for Precinct 4.

Less than monthly use followed a similar scattered pattern across Precincts, with the most frequent 'less than monthly' use at 27% for Precinct 6, and the lowest at 13% for Precinct 4.

Similar to daily use, there was a wide variation in 'never use' patterns. Those who never used the lake or foreshore was highest for Precinct 6 (28%), and lowest for Precinct 1 (7%).

Playground

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than monthly	Never
1 (Warilla)	5%	20%	10%	14%	51%
2 (Shellharbour)	9%	10%	17%	18%	46%
3 (Blackbutt)	2%	21%	12%	10%	54%

4 (Oak Flats)	8%	17%	7%	11%	56%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	6%	25%	9%	9%	50%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	3%	24%	10%	4%	58%

Overall, playground patronage across different use frequencies were relatively similar for all precincts. More specifically, there was generally low levels of daily use across all precincts (between 3% and 9%), and relatively high 'never' use responses (between 46% and 58%). Within all precincts, Precinct 2 had the highest rate of daily use (9%), and lowest rate of 'never' use responses (46%), while Precincts 6-9 had the lowest rate of daily use (3%), and highest 'never use' rates (58%).

In all precincts, respondents had higher weekly use of playgrounds than daily, ranging between 10% (Precinct 2) and 25% (Precinct 5). Monthly and less than monthly use rates generally sat in-between daily and weekly rates, except for Precinct 2, where monthly and less than monthly rates were higher (17% and 18% respectively).

Indoor recreation facilities

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than monthly	Never
1 (Warilla)	3%	16%	11%	10%	59%
2 (Shellharbour)	4%	26%	9%	11%	50%
3 (Blackbutt)	8%	25%	10%	14%	42%
4 (Oak Flats)	3%	23%	17%	10%	47%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	0%	19%	8%	15%	58%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	2%	17%	15%	15%	51%

Overall, indoor recreation patronage across different use frequencies were relatively similar for all precincts. More specifically, there was generally very low levels of daily use across all precincts (between 0% and 8%), and relatively high 'never' use responses (between 42% and 59%).

Within all precincts, Precinct 3 had the highest rate of daily use (8%), and lowest rate of 'never' use responses (42%), Precinct 5 had the lowest rate of daily use (0%), and Precinct 1 had the highest 'never use' rates (59%).

Off-leash dog areas

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than Monthly	Never
1 (Warilla)	6%	8%	4%	9%	73%

2 (Shellharbour)	13%	23%	11%	5%	49%
3 (Blackbutt)	6%	9%	9%	4%	72%
4 (Oak Flats)	8%	9%	19%	9%	55%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	0%	25%	12%	13%	51%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	7%	7%	5%	3%	77%

Of all Shellharbour precincts, Precincts 2 has a standout response rates to using off-leash dog areas on a daily and weekly basis. According to the data, 13% of Precinct 2 respondents indicated that they used off-leash areas daily, compared to other precincts which ranged between 0% and 8%. For weekly use, Precinct 2 had a response rates of 23%, (second to Precinct 5, at 25%) compared to between 7% and 9% for all other precincts.

Monthly use across precincts varied between 5% (Precincts 6-9) and 19% (Precinct 4). Less than monthly use varied between 3% (Precinct 6-9) and 13% (Precinct 5).

Corresponding to the high daily and weekly use rates, Precinct 2 had the lowest rates of 'never' use responses (49%), while the highest was 77% for Precincts 6-9.

Other natural spaces

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than monthly	Never
1 (Warilla)	2%	14%	34%	11%	39%
2 (Shellharbour)	6%	24%	30%	14%	26%
3 (Blackbutt)	4%	8%	32%	27%	29%
4 (Oak Flats)	2%	13%	34%	12%	39%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	3%	14%	32%	9%	43%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	3%	13%	29%	21%	33%

On a daily basis, there was a very low use of natural spaces, ranging between 2% (Precincts 1 and 4) and 6% (Precinct 2). Rates of use increase for weekly use, with a range from 8% (Precinct 3) to 24% (Precinct 2). Rates of use rise again for monthly use, ranging from 29% (Precinct 6) and 34% (Precinct 4).

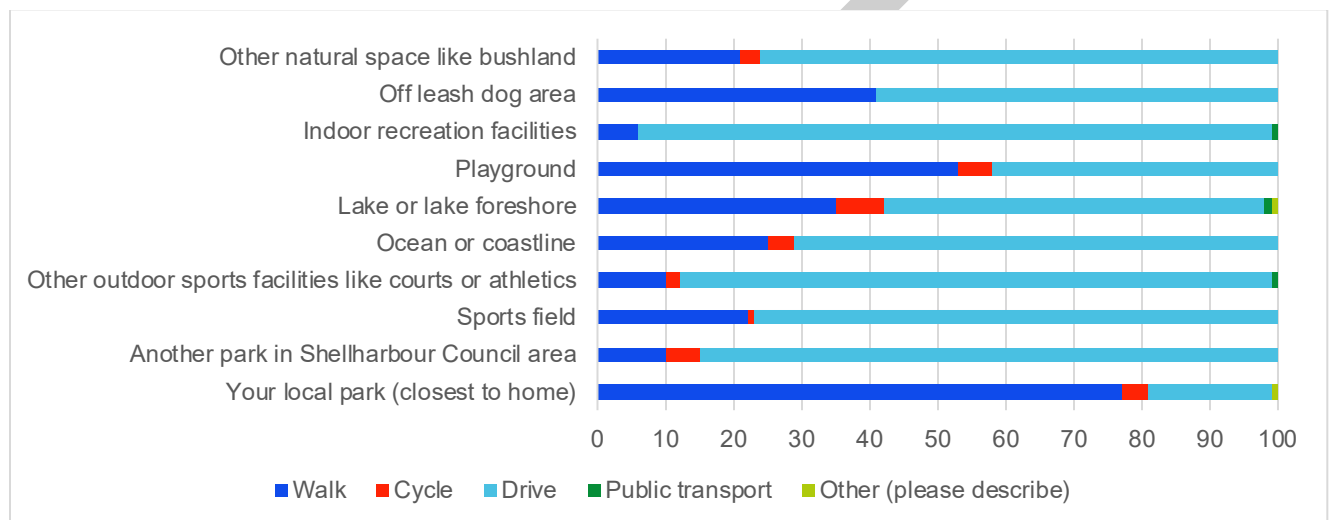
Use rates decrease across all precincts for less than monthly use, which ranges between 27% (Precinct 3) and 9% (Precinct 5). Rates of never use responses vary among each Precinct, from 26% in Precinct 2 to 43% in Precinct 5.

Q2. To go to these spaces, do you prefer to...:

Overwhelmingly, all recreational facilities in Shellharbour are accessed by car or walking. A very small minority cycle, and almost none take public transport or use 'other' means of transport.

Local parks (i.e. those closest to home) are usually accessed by walking (78%), while access by car form the majority for the rest of the spaces and facilities. This is particularly the case for indoor recreation facilities, outdoor sports facilities and 'other' parks in Shellharbour.

Other methods of transport included: mobility scooters, electric scooters and motorbikes. In particular, respondents who used a mobility or electric scooter (n=2) used these at local parks, lakes and foreshores and at sports fields. The respondent who used a motorbike (n=1) used this along the ocean and coastline and lakes/foreshores.

Figure 9: Method of travel to get to recreation facilities**By Precinct****Figure 10: Walking and driving preferences for recreational activities across precincts**

	Precinct 1 (Warilla)		Precinct 2 (Shellharbour)		Precinct 3 (Blackbutt)		Precinct 4 (Oak Flats)		Precinct 5 (Albion Park Rail)		Precinct 6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	
	Walk	Drive	Walk	Drive	Walk	Drive	Walk	Drive	Walk	Drive	Walk	Drive
Your Local Park	71	20	88	12	79	18	90	10	74	26	70	22
Another Park	7	90	14	84	9	87	15	75	16	84	4	84
Sports field	16	84	20	80	19	81	32	68	26	60	20	78
Outdoor Sports	8	83	5	95	12	88	0	100	18	82	16	79
Ocean/coastline	39	52	56	38	7	88	10	82	5	95	3	97
Lake/ foreshore	44	45	27	60	7	80	74	26	16	81	7	87

Playground	11	89	67	27	62	34	67	28	50	50	46	52
Indoor recreation	32	68	3	97	0	100	8	92	8	92	5	95
Off leash dog area	32	68	46	54	49	51	53	47	20	80	39	61
Natural Space	16	82	41	56	28	72	16	84	28	64	6	89

As demonstrated by Figure 9, there is a strong preference for driving across all precincts to most recreational areas. The single exception is local parks, in which at least 70% or more respondents across all precincts demonstrated a preference for walking.

Playgrounds are also a recreation activity in which Precinct 2, 3 and 4 have at least 62% of respondents who prefer to walk rather than drive. Interestingly, Precinct 5 has an equal 50/50 split between walking and driving, while Precinct 6 has only a small driving majority (52% drive vs 46% walk).

While only Precinct 4 has a majority preference to walk to off-leash dog areas, there is only a small statistical differences between walking and driving preferences in Precinct 2 (46% walk vs 54% drive), Precinct 3 (49% walk vs 51% drive) and Precinct 4 (53% walk vs 47% drive).

Lakes/foreshores also had one precinct (Precinct 4) with a preference for walking (74% walking vs 26% driving), and Precinct 1 had an almost equal proportion of responses for walking (44%) and driving (45%).

Q3. How satisfied are you with the current provision of these facilities in Shellharbour Council

Overall, the community indicated a broad level of satisfaction with sport and recreational facilities in Shellharbour. This was particularly evident for parks (70% very/satisfied), sports fields (59% very/satisfied) and playgrounds (58% very/satisfied).

Areas with high levels of 'unsure' responses such as off-leash dog areas (50%), indoor sports facilities (50%) and courts (55%) had higher levels of 'unsure' responses, highlighting that these areas cater to those members of the community who utilise these specialised facilities. For those that used these facilities, levels of satisfaction outweighed levels of dissatisfaction.

Areas with the highest levels of dissatisfaction were parks (17%) and playgrounds (20%). Commonly cited reasons for dissatisfaction with each facility are detailed in Table 1.

Figure 11: Levels of satisfaction and dissatisfaction for recreation facilities in Shellharbour

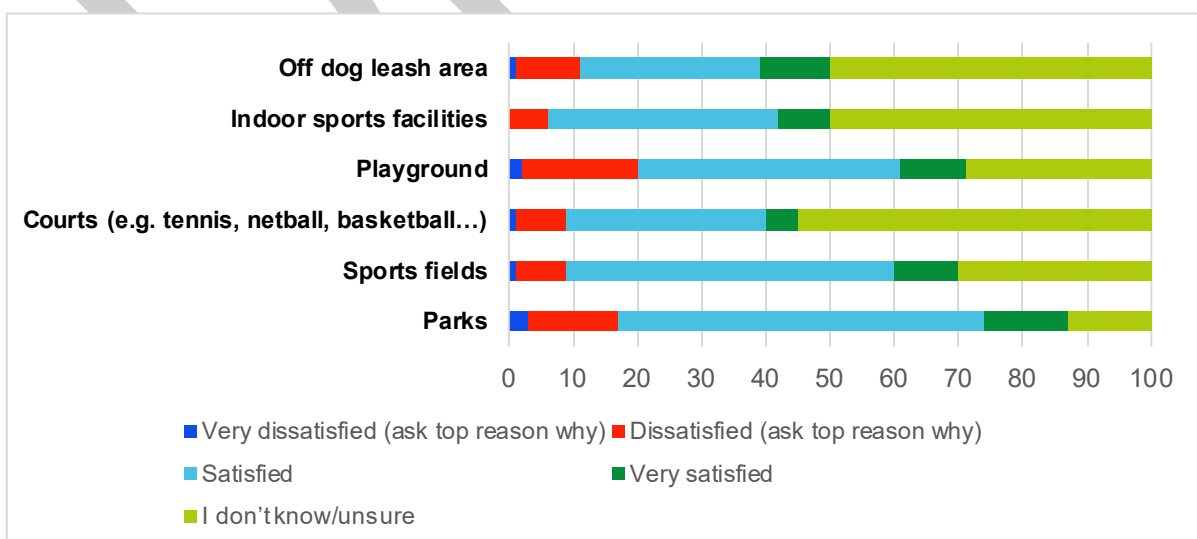


Table 1: Reasons for dissatisfaction with each recreation facility

Facility	Reasons for dissatisfaction
Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of facilities (e.g. outdoor exercise equipment, BBQs, seating, shade, appropriate sensory activities for autistic children) • Repairs and maintenance required (e.g. mowing, cracked pavements, rubbish, graffiti, removal of dead trees) • Outdated equipment (e.g. old play equipment) • Lack of parks close by
Sports fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited parking • Not enough toilets • Repairs and maintenance required (e.g. extra mowing, more watering) • Lack of security • Not enough sporting facilities
Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More court facilities (e.g. only half a basketball court in the area, more tennis courts, general lack of availability) • More maintenance (resurfacing, backboard and pole repairs) • Updated spectator areas (e.g. seating at netball courts)
Playgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated playground and bigger range of play equipment needed to cater to a wide range of ages • Not enough playgrounds • Appropriate facilities for children with disabilities (e.g. fencing around play equipment, accessible play options) • Maintenance of playground (rubbish (esp. glass), vegetation management, play equipment etc.) • Additional facilities (seating, shade, BBQs etc.) • Need to deter or address vandalism
Indoor sports facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of proximity and not enough indoor facilities to cater to the population • Better facilities needed (e.g. disabled access upgrades, seating etc.) • No indoor or covered pool a concern • Better maintained facilities (e.g. roof leaks)
Off leash dog areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More off leash areas needed to cater to demand, including off leash beach access (often quite crowded, leading to some concerns around aggression). Preference to walk to off-leash areas, rather than drive • Amenities such as dog poo bags, seating, shade and lighting • Better patrolling of off leash areas • Enclosed spaces

By Precincts:**Parks**

Precinct	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Unsure
1 (Warilla)	4%	8%	56%	16%	16%

2 (Shellharbour)	0%	14%	70%	14%	2%
3 (Blackbutt)	0%	15%	57%	18%	11%
4 (Oak Flats)	0%	19%	59%	11%	11%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	2%	17%	62%	11%	8%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	6%	19%	44%	10%	21%

Across precincts, the level of dissatisfaction was relatively similar however with a slightly higher rate of very dissatisfied and dissatisfied responses from those in Precincts 6-9 (6% and 19% respectively). There was also a higher rate of 'unsure' responses from this precinct (21%).

Satisfaction response rates was the highest in Precinct 2 (70%), and the lowest was 44% (Precincts 6-9). Except for Precincts 6-9, the majority of respondents indicated that they were satisfied with the current provision of parks. Levels of 'very satisfied' ranged between 10% (Precincts 6-9) and 18% (Precinct 3).

Sports Fields

Precinct	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Unsure
1 (Warilla)	0%	8%	48%	12%	31%
2 (Shellharbour)	0%	5%	56%	13%	26%
3 (Blackbutt)	0%	6%	49%	14%	32%
4 (Oak Flats)	0%	7%	50%	7%	36%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	2%	14%	40%	8%	36%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	2%	7%	55%	9%	27%

For all precincts response rates to 'very dissatisfied' were very low (0-2%), with all dissatisfied responses concentrated in Precincts 5 and 6-9. Levels of dissatisfaction sat under 15%, with the highest being 14% in Precinct 5.

Rates of 'satisfied' responses ranged between 40% (Precinct 5) and 56% (Precinct 2). There was a much clearer distinction in response rates for 'very satisfied', with precincts 1, 2 and 3 recording very satisfied response rates of 12%, 13% and 14% respectively. In comparison, Precincts 4, 5 and 6-9 had lower 'very satisfied' response rates at 7%, 8% and 9% respectively.

Response rates for 'unsure' ranged between 27% (Precinct 6-9) and 36% (Precincts 4 and 5).

Courts (including basketball, tennis and netball)

Precinct	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Unsure
1 (Warilla)	2%	6%	26%	8%	58%
2 (Shellharbour)	2%	6%	26%	8%	58%
3 (Blackbutt)	0%	15%	36%	7%	43%
4 (Oak Flats)	0%	15%	36%	7%	43%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	0%	6%	18%	2%	73%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	3%	10%	34%	1%	53%

For all precincts response rates to 'very dissatisfied' were very low (0-3%), with all responses concentrated in Precincts 1, 2 and 6-9. Rates of 'dissatisfied' responses sat at 15% or less with the highest being 15% in Precincts 3 and 4 and the lowest being 6% in Precincts 1, 2 and 5 respectively.

There was a clear range in satisfaction response rates. The highest levels of satisfaction responses came from Precincts 3 and 4 (36% respectively), followed by Precinct 6 (34%). The lowest rate of satisfied responses came from Precinct 5 (18%).

Rates of 'very satisfied' responses were generally low across all precincts, ranging between 1% (Precincts 6-9) and 8% (Precincts 1 and 2).

Overall however, many respondents were unsure of their levels of satisfaction with course, particularly in Precinct 5 (73%).

Playgrounds

Precinct	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Unsure
1 (Warilla)	4%	11%	48%	9%	28%
2 (Shellharbour)	0%	11%	49%	13%	27%
3 (Blackbutt)	0%	20%	39%	18%	23%
4 (Oak Flats)	3%	20%	44%	2%	31%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	5%	28%	31%	8%	28%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	2%	26%	30%	8%	34%

While rates of 'very dissatisfied' responses were relatively low (0% - 5%), dissatisfaction rates were 20% or more in Precincts 3, 4, 5 and 6-9. These rates are also relatively high in comparison to other recreation facilities such as parks and courts.

Overall, there was a greater sense of dissatisfaction, and reduced level of satisfaction concentrated particularly around Precincts 5 and 6-9. Precinct 2 had a notably lower level of dissatisfaction and higher levels of very/satisfied responses.

Indoor Sports Facilities

Precinct	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Unsure
1 (Warilla)	0%	3%	29%	7%	61%
2 (Shellharbour)	0%	9%	35%	9%	47%
3 (Blackbutt)	2%	7%	38%	16%	37%
4 (Oak Flats)	0%	11%	25%	12%	53%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	0%	5%	37%	2%	56%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	0%	4%	51%	5%	40%

For all precincts response rates to 'very dissatisfied' were very low (0-2%), with responses concentrated in Precinct 3 only. Rates of 'dissatisfied' responses sat at 11% or less with the highest being 11% in Precinct 4 and the lowest being 3% in Precinct 1.

Rates of satisfaction for indoor sports facilities varied between Precincts. The lowest rate of satisfaction was in Precinct 4 (25%) while the highest was in Precincts 6-9 (51%). Rates of 'very satisfied' responses ranged between 2% (Precinct 5) and 16% (Precinct 3).

A high proportion of respondents across all precincts provided 'unsure' responses, particularly in Precinct 1 (61%) and Precinct 5 (56%).

Overall, most precincts were generally satisfied with indoor sports facilities (particularly in Precincts 2, 3 and 6-9). Levels of dissatisfaction were low, however were more prominent in Precinct 4.

Off Leash Dog Areas

Precinct	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Unsure
1 (Warilla)	2%	10%	20%	12%	56%
2 (Shellharbour)	0%	14%	35%	13%	39%
3 (Blackbutt)	2%	4%	29%	14%	50%
4 (Oak Flats)	0%	9%	30%	17%	45%

5 (Albion Park Rail)	0%	22%	30%	5%	43%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	0%	6%	30%	6%	58%

There was a very low levels of 'very dissatisfied' responses (0-2%) across all precincts, and this level of dissatisfaction was particularly concentrated in Precincts 1 and 3. For 'dissatisfied' response rates, the highest was in Precinct 5 (22%), while the lowest was in Precinct 3 (4%). Overall, the areas with strongest levels of overall dissatisfaction were Precincts 1, 2 and 5.

Close to a third of respondents of all precincts (except Precinct 1) indicated that they were satisfied with off-leash dog areas, and levels of 'very satisfied' responses were notably high in Precincts 1, 2, 3 and 4.

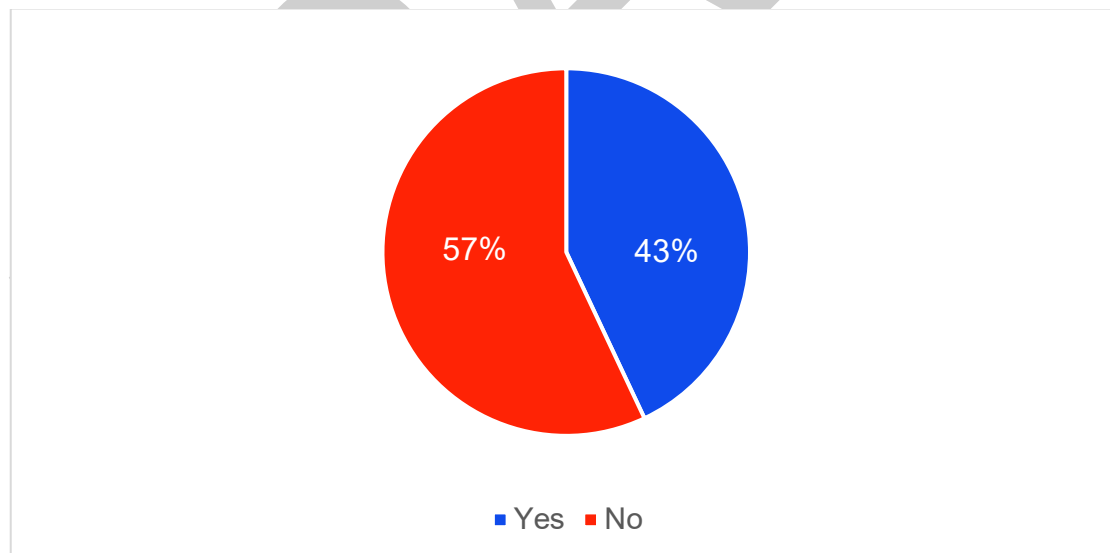
Rates of 'unsure' responses sat between 39% and 58% across precincts, meaning a little less than half of all respondents were not sure about off-leash dog facilities – likely due to not owning a dog.

Q4. Are you or other members of your household a member of a sport club/association in Shellharbour?

The majority of households (57%) indicated that they are not members of a sports club or association in Shellharbour, while 43% indicated that they are.

While it is not possible to compare this number to a corresponding NSW rate, it is worthwhile understanding that within NSW in 2018, rates of participation in sport-only related activities is approximately 18% for adults, while 22% make use of a sport club or association⁴.

Figure 12: Household membership in sports clubs or associations in Shellharbour



Q5. Do you sometimes travel outside Shellharbour Council area for sport or recreation?

A large proportion (63%) of the community sometimes travels outside Shellharbour for sport or recreation. Of note, those who are members of a sports club or association were much more likely to travel outside of Shellharbour (76%), compared to those who are not members of a sports club (49%).

⁴ AusPlay, 2018, <https://www.clearinghouseforsport.gov.au/research/smi/ausplay/results/state>

Figure 13: Percentage of survey respondents who travel outside Shellharbour for sport or recreation purposes

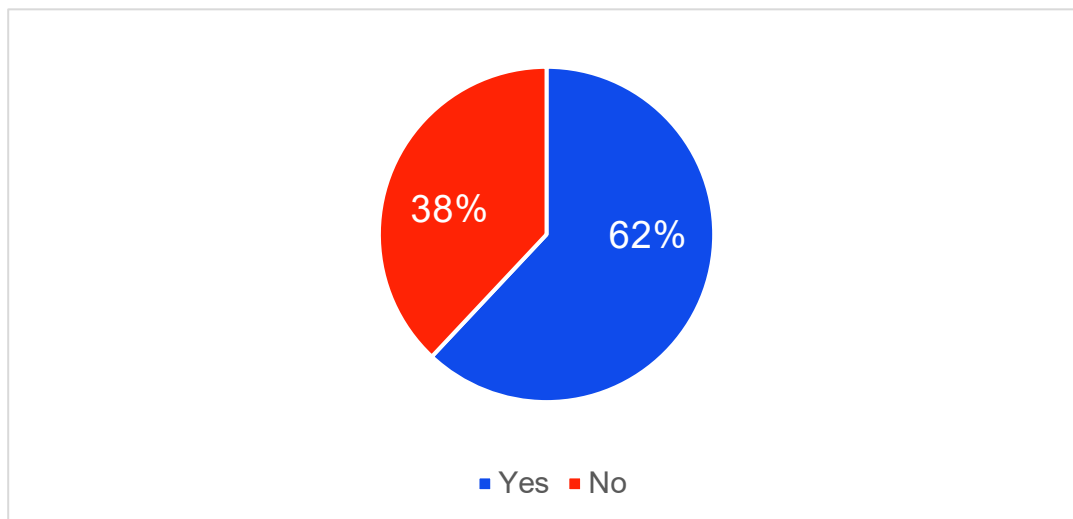
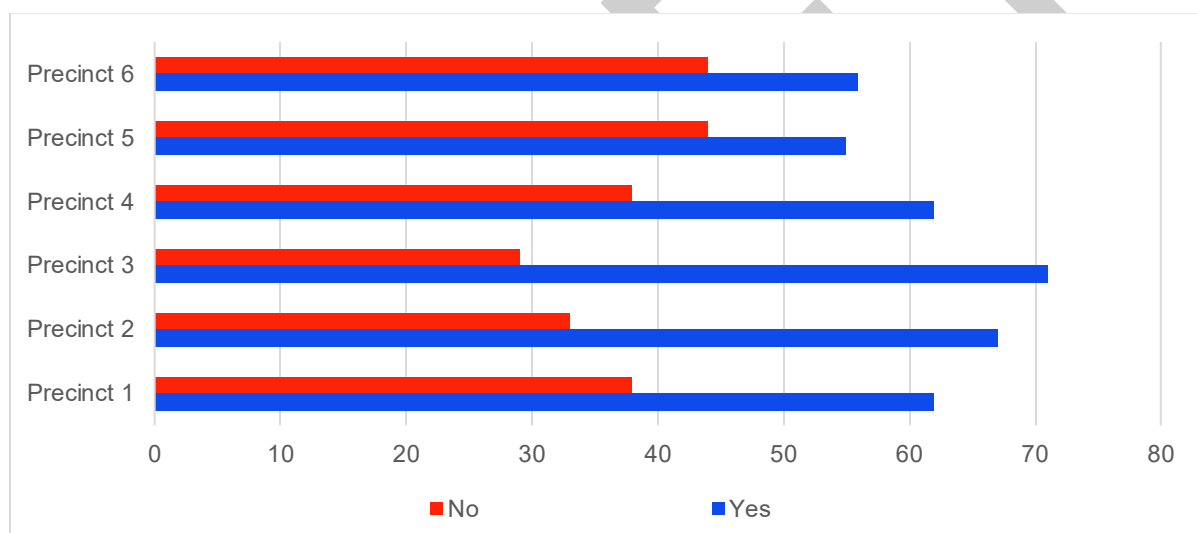


Figure 14: Travel outside of Shellharbour for sport or recreation?



As detailed in the graphs above, almost three quarters of residents travel outside of Shellharbour for recreation activities. 'Yes' response rates for travel were particularly high for Precinct 3 (71%) and Precinct 2 (67%).

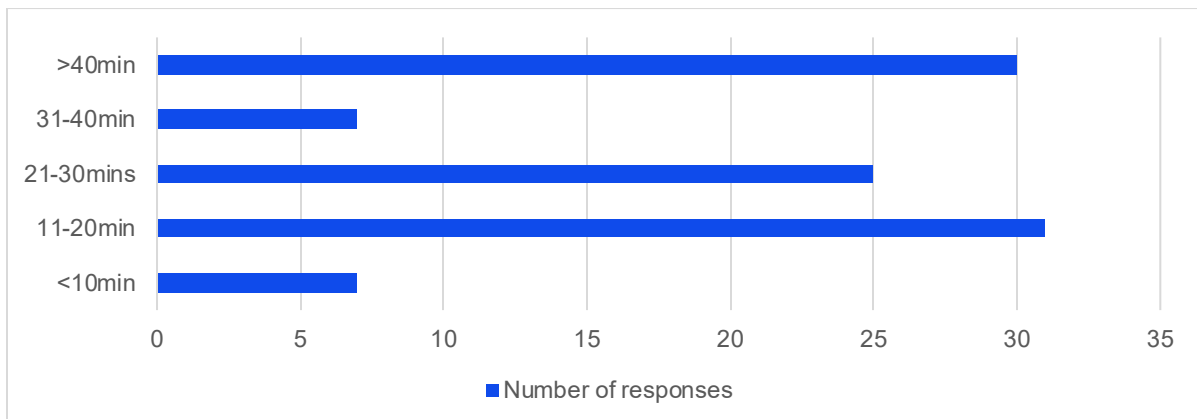
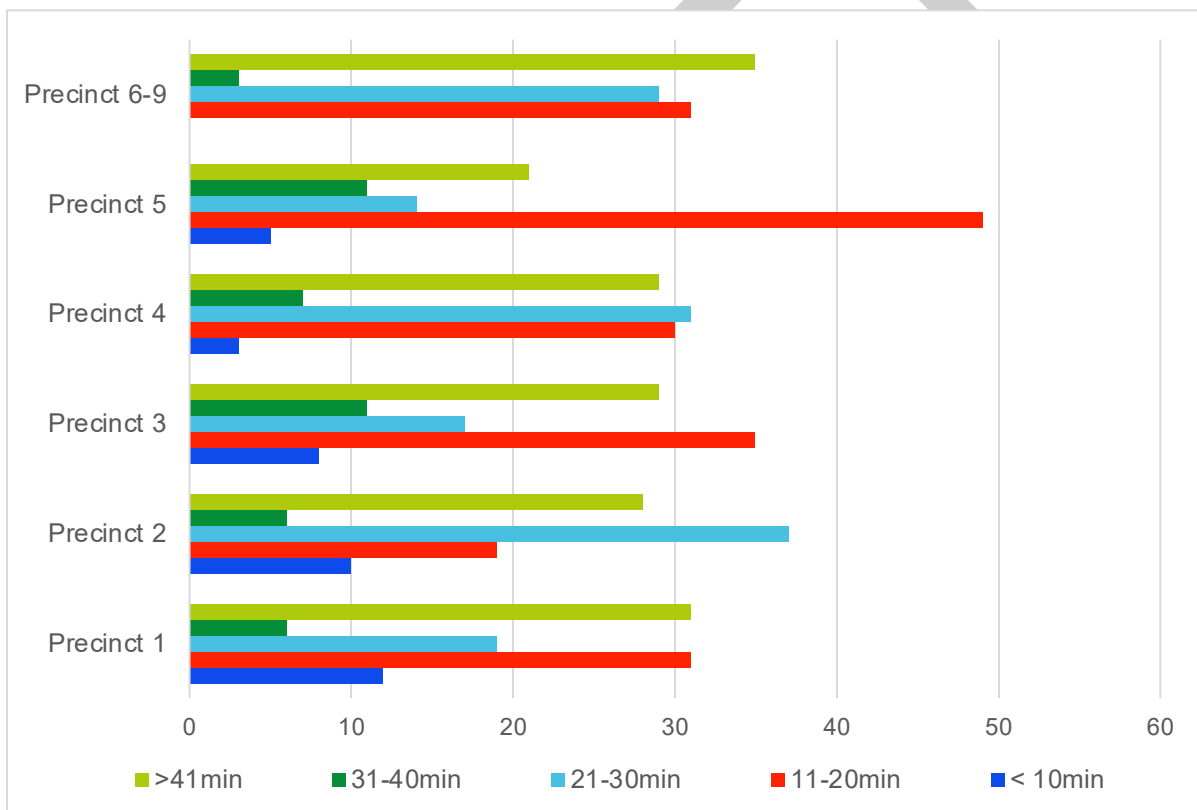
Q6. What is the primary sport or recreational activity that you travel outside Shellharbour Council area for, and approximately how long does it take you to travel to this activity (minutes)?

There are a wide range of activities that Shellharbour residents travel outside the community for, including both organised and spectator sport, recreation and leisure pursuits and cultural and social activities. Following from Question 5, many of these trips outside Shellharbour are likely to be a result of household membership with a sports club or association, for example, playing in competition that is located outside Shellharbour area, or playing some weekend games at an opposition home field outside Shellharbour.

The most common activity that residents travelled outside Shellharbour for was rugby (n=35), followed by soccer (n=28), then bushwalking (n=16).

Table 2: Activities that survey respondents travel outside Shellharbour to participate, the number of people and the time travelled to get to the activity

Activity	# of responses	Range of time travelled to activity (in mins)
4 Wheel Driving	1	60
AFL	2	15-60
Aqua Aerobics	1	20
Athletics	3	20-40
Basketball	5	15-25
BMX	1	60
Boating/ fishing	2	50-60
Bowls	5	10-45
Bushwalking	16	15 - 120
Camping	2	60-70
Cricket	4	10 – 60
Cycling	7	20 - 260
Dancing	6	15 - 120
Fishing	4	20 - 180
Rugby	35	5-60
Soccer	28	10-75
Visit different areas for swimming, walking etc.	4	15-90
Golf	7	5 – 60
Gym for classes or a workout	4	15-30
Hockey	2	20-60
Indoor sports	3	15-25
Other cultural activities, including social visits	4	20-120
Surfing	5	5-60
Swimming	10	15-120
Tennis	6	20-105
Volleyball	2	20-25
Watching sport	7	
Walking	9	20-120
Wind and kite surfing	1	60

Figure 15: % of total respondents and time travelled to activities outside Shellharbour**Figure 16: Percentage of respondents and total time travelled to activities outside Shellharbour, by precinct**

Precinct 1: Warilla; Precinct 2: Shellharbour; Precinct 3: Blackbutt; Precinct 4: Oak Flats; Precinct 5: Albion Park Rail; Precincts 6-9: Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood

As demonstrated by the graphs above, both the 11-20mins, and 40min+ travel time are the most frequent time blocks that respondents indicated that they travelled for recreation facilities outside Shellharbour. The average time taken to travel to other activities is 42mins.

The general pattern is that 11-20mins is usually the most frequently travelled time block (approximately one third of responses), followed by +40mins (usually also around a third of all responses).

Travelling between 21 and 30 minutes was usually made up between 15 and 35% of each precinct response. After this, both the under 10mins and 31-40min time block generally sat between 5 and 10% of all precinct responses. The clear exception to this pattern is Precinct 5, in which travelling between 11-20mins made up almost half of all responses.

Q7. How often have you or other household members done the following recreation activities in open spaces in the last 12 months?

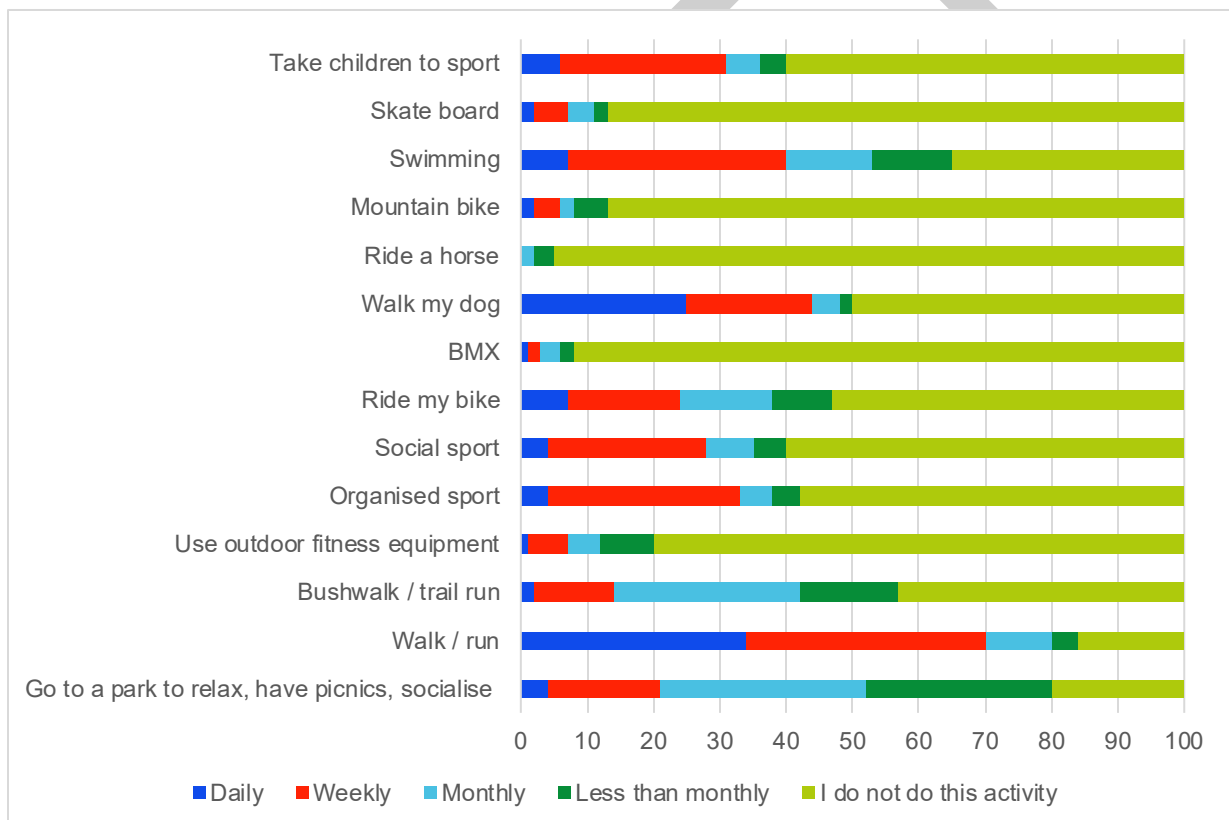
Overall, there was a general level of satisfaction with facilities, particularly with parks and sports fields. Conversely, there was also higher levels of dissatisfaction with playgrounds and parks. In general, those who were dissatisfied expressed issues around maintenance and age of equipment, lack of amenities such as shade, seating and toilets, and universal accessibility.

Popular daily activities in Shellharbour revolve around pedestrian activities such as walking, running and walking one's dog, while popular weekly activities included higher rates of social and competitive sport and other activities such as bike riding and swimming.

Activities that many have undertaken once a month, or every few months include socialising in a park and bushwalking and/or trail runs.

There were noticeably high numbers of people who do not do activities including: BMX and mountain bike riding, horse riding, using outdoor fitness equipment and skateboarding.

Figure 17: Percentage of survey respondents who have participated in listed activities in the past 12 months, and frequency of participation



Park use for socialising

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than Monthly	Do not participate
1 (Warilla)	4%	23%	24%	26%	23%
2 (Shellharbour)	2%	26%	32%	30%	10%
3 (Blackbutt)	3%	18%	38%	24%	17%

4 (Oak Flats)	10%	10%	32%	29%	20%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	0%	7%	46%	32%	15%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	2%	12%	28%	30%	28%

Park use for socialising on a daily and weekly basis was relatively low, between 2 and 10% for all precincts. On a weekly basis, precincts responded between 7% and 26%, with close to a quarter of respondents in Precincts 1 and 2 indicating that they use the park for socialising on a weekly basis.

Most commonly among all precincts was monthly use of parks for social activities. The highest was Precinct 5, with close to half of all respondents indicating that they use the park for socialising approximately monthly (46%), while the lowest rate was just over a quarter for Precinct 1 (26%).

Less frequent use sat between 24% and 32% across all precincts, while non-participation was highest in Precincts 6-9 (28%).

Walk/Run

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than Monthly	Do not participate
1 (Warilla)	35%	38%	8%	3%	15%
2 (Shellharbour)	42%	42%	3%	1%	11%
3 (Blackbutt)	39%	23%	18%	4%	16%
4 (Oak Flats)	34%	34%	13%	7%	13%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	28%	27%	17%	0%	28%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	26%	39%	9%	6%	20%

Across all precincts, 26% or more of all respondents indicated that they walked or ran on a daily basis, and 23% or more on a weekly basis. The highest rates of both daily and weekly walking/running were in Precinct 2 (42% respectively). Lower response rates for daily walking were in Precinct 5, and 6-9 (28% and 26% respectively), while Precinct 3 had the lowest rate of weekly walking/running (23%).

Monthly participation rates ranged between 3% (Precinct 2) and 18% (Precinct 3), while less than monthly participation was extremely low (7% or less across all precincts). Non-participation rates ranged between 11% (Precinct 2), and 28% (Precinct 5).

Overall, there were higher rates of regular participation and lower rates of non-participation in Precincts 1, 2, 3 and 4, while Precincts 5 and 6-9 had lower rates of participation and higher rates of non-participation.

Bushwalking

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than Monthly	Do not participate
1 (Warilla)	1%	16%	26%	11%	46%
2 (Shellharbour)	4%	17%	30%	18%	31%
3 (Blackbutt)	0%	9%	34%	20%	37%
4 (Oak Flats)	2%	8%	31%	11%	49%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	3%	12%	18%	9%	58%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	4%	5%	27%	19%	46%

In general, participation rates peaked for all Precincts on a monthly basis, ranging between 18% (Precinct 5) and 34% (Precinct 3). There were very low rates of daily participation, while 17% or less across all precincts participated on a weekly basis.

Overall, between 31% (Precinct 2) and 58% (Precinct 5) indicated that they did not participate in bushwalking.

Using outdoor equipment

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than Monthly	Do not participate
1 (Warilla)	1%	9%	5%	9%	76%
2 (Shellharbour)	2%	5%	5%	6%	82%
3 (Blackbutt)	0%	9%	4%	9%	78%
4 (Oak Flats)	4%	3%	5%	1%	86%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	0%	2%	7%	15%	76%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	0%	4%	4%	9%	83%

Rates of use for outdoor fitness equipment sat under 10% for all time periods, except for Precinct 5, in which 15% indicated that they used it on a less than monthly basis.

Non-participation rates were very high, with three-quarters or more of respondents indicating non-participation. The highest rates of non-participation were in Precinct 4 (86%), Precincts 6-9 (83%) and Precinct 2 (82%).

Organised Sport

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than Monthly	Do not participate
1 (Warilla)	0%	24%	8%	2%	66%
2 (Shellharbour)	9%	29%	3%	8%	51%
3 (Blackbutt)	8%	29%	2%	0%	61%
4 (Oak Flats)	4%	22%	12%	4%	59%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	3%	28%	0%	6%	63%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	2%	38%	2%	3%	54%

Due to the nature of organised sport, rates of participation on a daily, monthly and less than monthly basis was low, sitting almost uniformly under 10% for all precincts.

In comparison, a quarter or more of all respondents indicated that they participated in organised sport on a weekly basis. In particular, 38% of respondents from Precincts 6-9 indicated that they participated on a weekly basis.

Overall, over half of all respondents in all precincts indicated that they do not participate in organised sport. Rates of non-participation were highest in Precinct 1 (66%) and Precinct 5 (63%), and lowest in Precinct 2 (51%) and Precincts 6-9 (54%).

Social Sport

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than Monthly	Do not participate
1 (Warilla)	2%	25%	10%	5%	58%
2 (Shellharbour)	9%	28%	3%	5%	56%
3 (Blackbutt)	2%	17%	6%	4%	70%
4 (Oak Flats)	3%	30%	11%	4%	52%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	0%	21%	2%	3%	74%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	2%	23%	8%	5%	62%

Due to the nature of social sport, rates of participation on a daily, monthly and less than monthly basis was low, sitting almost uniformly under 10% for all precincts.

In comparison, almost a quarter or more of respondents from most precincts indicated that they participated in organised sport on a weekly basis. The lowest rate of weekly social sport participation was 17% of respondents from Precincts 3.

Overall, over half of all respondents in all precincts indicated that they do not participate in organised sport. Rates of non-participation were highest in Precinct 5 (74%) and Precinct 3 (70%).

Bike Riding

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than Monthly	Do not participate
1 (Warilla)	6%	22%	10%	6%	56%
2 (Shellharbour)	5%	23%	14%	10%	47%
3 (Blackbutt)	4%	9%	21%	15%	51%
4 (Oak Flats)	11%	16%	12%	6%	56%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	3%	10%	15%	16%	57%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	8%	15%	14%	9%	54%

Daily bike riding rates were generally low, ranging between 3% (Precinct 5) and 11% (Precinct 4). Weekly bike riding rates were notably higher, ranging between 9% (Precinct 3) and 23% (Precinct 2). Overall, precincts 1 and 2 had relatively higher rates of weekly bike riding (22% and 23% respectively) than other precincts, while Precinct 3 had the highest rate of monthly bike riding (21%).

Infrequent or less than monthly bike riding was low, sitting at 16% (Precinct 5) or under.

Overall, approximately half of all respondents in all precincts indicated that they do not participate in bike riding. Rates of non-participation ranged between 47% (Precinct 2) and 57% (Precinct 5).

BMX

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than Monthly	Do not participate
1 (Warilla)	1%	1%	3%	4%	92%
2 (Shellharbour)	2%	2%	4%	4%	88%
3 (Blackbutt)	0%	0%	3%	2%	95%
4 (Oak Flats)	0%	0%	4%	0%	96%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	0%	4%	2%	3%	91%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	2%	4%	2%	0%	92%

Across all precincts, participation rates in BMX were extremely low (4% or less) in all participation frequencies (daily, weekly, monthly and less than monthly). Non-participation rates were between 88% (Precinct 2) and 96% (Precinct 4).

Walk my dog

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than Monthly	Do not participate
1 (Warilla)	20%	20%	3%	2%	55%
2 (Shellharbour)	31%	23%	5%	0%	41%
3 (Blackbutt)	23%	16%	4%	0%	57%
4 (Oak Flats)	32%	13%	5%	5%	45%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	30%	19%	4%	5%	42%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	21%	21%	4%	1%	54%

For those that do walk dogs, daily walking was the most frequent response from participants, ranging between 20% (Precinct 1) and 32% (Precinct 4). Weekly walking rates were lower than daily rates, sitting between 13% (Precinct 4) and 23% (Precinct 2). Monthly and less than monthly rates were lower again (between 0% and 5%).

Approximately half of respondents did not walk a dog, ranging between 42% (Precinct 5) and 55% (Precinct 1).

Ride a horse

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than Monthly	Do not participate
1 (Warilla)	0%	1%	0%	3%	96%
2 (Shellharbour)	0%	0%	2%	6%	92%
3 (Blackbutt)	0%	0%	3%	4%	93%
4 (Oak Flats)	0%	0%	2%	2%	97%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	0%	0%	4%	0%	96%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	1%	0%	0%	3%	96%

Across all precincts, participation rates in horse riding were extremely low (6% or less) in all participation frequencies (daily, weekly, monthly and less than monthly). Non-participation rates were between 92% (Precinct 2) and 97% (Precinct 4).

Mountain Bike

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than Monthly	Do not participate
1 (Warilla)	1%	4%	4%	6%	85%
2 (Shellharbour)	3%	4%	4%	3%	86%
3 (Blackbutt)	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%
4 (Oak Flats)	0%	5%	3%	5%	87%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	0%	4%	0%	7%	90%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	3%	5%	1%	5%	86%

Across all precincts, participation rates in mountain bike riding were extremely low (7% or less) in all participation frequencies (daily, weekly, monthly and less than monthly). Non-participation rates were between 85% (Precinct 1) and 98% (Precinct 3).

Swimming

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than Monthly	Do not participate
1 (Warilla)	5%	29%	14%	11%	41%
2 (Shellharbour)	9%	40%	10%	10%	31%
3 (Blackbutt)	7%	42%	21%	3%	27%
4 (Oak Flats)	11%	21%	20%	15%	32%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	0%	29%	5%	19%	47%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	9%	36%	10%	12%	32%

There was a notable difference in swimming rates across precincts. For example, daily swimming rates ranged between 0% (Precinct 5) and 11% (Precinct 4), while weekly swimming rates ranged between 21% (Precinct 4) and 42% (Precinct 3). Similarly, monthly swimming rates ranged from 5% (Precinct 5) and 21% (Precinct 3). Overall, regular involvement in swimming was particularly high in Precincts 2, 3 and 4.

Non-participation in swimming was lowest in Precinct 3 (27%) and highest in Precinct 5 (47%).

Skate Board

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than Monthly	Do not participate
1 (Warilla)	1%	8%	7%	1%	83%
2 (Shellharbour)	5%	9%	0%	7%	79%
3 (Blackbutt)	0%	2%	5%	2%	91%
4 (Oak Flats)	0%	1%	0%	0%	99%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	4%	0%	0%	3%	93%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	1%	7%	5%	2%	85%

Across all precincts, participation rates in skate boarding were low (9% or less) in all participation frequencies (daily, weekly, monthly and less than monthly). Non-participation rates were between 79% (Precinct 2) and 99% (Precinct 4).

Take Children to Sport

Precinct	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than Monthly	Do not participate
1 (Warilla)	3%	23%	6%	3%	65%
2 (Shellharbour)	11%	30%	7%	5%	47%
3 (Blackbutt)	12%	22%	3%	6%	56%
4 (Oak Flats)	6%	20%	4%	5%	65%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	0%	30%	7%	0%	63%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	5%	26%	4%	4%	61%

On a daily basis, up to 12% of respondents took their children to sport (Precinct 3). The rate was similar in Precinct 2 (11%), but was noticeably lower in all other precincts (6% or less). Much higher rates of taking children to sport was recorded as a weekly activity, ranging between 20% (Precinct 4) and 30% in Precincts 2 and 5. Overall, approximately one quarter of participants took their kids to sport on a weekly basis.

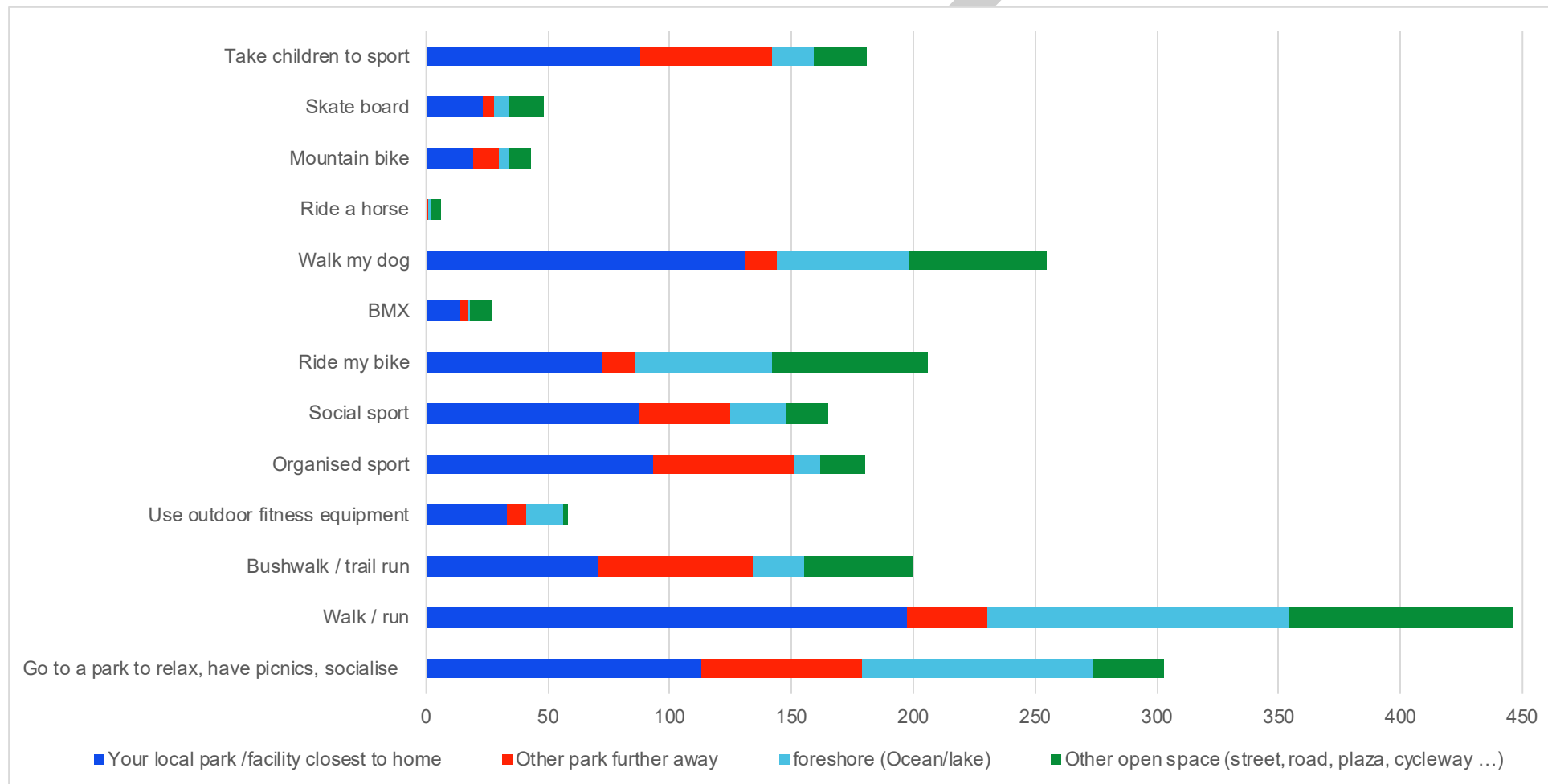
Monthly and less than monthly rates were low, ranging between 0% and 7%. Non-participation rates ranged between 47% (Precinct 2) and 65% in Precincts 1 and 4.

Q8. Where do you generally prefer to go for these activities?

With the exception of horse riding, there was a clear preference for undertaking activities at local parks or facilities closest to homes, particularly for dog walking (71%) and using outdoor fitness equipment (68%), Mountain biking and BMX bike riding (67% and 66% respectively) social and organised sport (64%), taking children to sport (63%) BMX and mountain biking and walking/running (62%).

Despite the pull of convenience, respondents for all activities also demonstrated some level of interest in undertaking these in other parks, along the foreshore and in other open spaces, particularly for bike riding, bushwalking/ trail runs, and skateboarding, and using outdoor equipment.

DRAFT

Figure 18: Number of survey respondents who use listed locations for each recreation activity*

*N.B. number of total responses exceed number of respondents. I.e. respondents were able to select multiple answers.

Local Park/ facilities

Precinct	Parks for socialising	Walk/run	Bushwalk/trail run	Outdoor fitness equipment	Organised sport	Social Sport	Bike riding	BMX	Dog Walking	Horse riding	Mountain biking	Skate boarding	Take children to sport
1 (Warilla)	26%	50%	45%	25%	70%	62%	58%	100%	66%	0%	100%	100%	55%
2 (Shellharbour)	67%	62%	48%	72%	59%	64%	71%	52%	63%	0%	74%	51%	54%
3 (Blackbutt)	47%	73%	41%	28%	65%	60%	42%	100%	83%	0%	73%	27%	28%
4 (Oak Flats)	68%	65%	30%	74%	49%	67%	30%	100%	61%	0%	60%	0%	67%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	26%	50%	45%	25%	70%	62%	58%	100%	66%	0%	100%	100%	55%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	42%	61%	52%	67%	65%	63%	61%	89%	73%	0%	81%	56%	66%

There were a range of activities that respondents preferred to undertake at their local park or recreation facilities. Notably, across all precincts there was a majority preference for local parks and facilities for walking/running, playing organised or social sport, BMX, dog walking and mountain biking.

Other activities such as socialising in parks, bushwalking/trail running, using outdoor equipment, bike riding, skate boarding and taking children to sport was generally the preferred by most precincts to be local, however did not represent the majority of responses. For example, using outdoor fitness equipment in a local setting was preferred by more than three quarters (65%) of respondents in Precincts 2, 4 and 6-9, while only a quarter (25%) of respondents from Precincts 1, 3 and 5 preferred local parks and facilities. Another example is bike riding, in which the majority of respondents from Precincts 1, 2, 5 and 6-9 preferred bike riding in local parks, while only 42% and 30% of respondents from Precincts 3 and 4 (respectively) did.

The only activity that uniformly respondents did not prefer to undertake in a local park or recreation facility was horse riding.

Other Park Further away

Precinct	Parks for socialising	Walk/run	Bushwalk/trail run	Outdoor fitness equipment	Organise sport	Social Sport	Bike riding	BMX	Dog Walking	Horse riding	Mountain biking	Skate boarding	Take children to sport
1 (Warilla)	32%	14%	57%	10%	24%	22%	15%	18%	12%	0%	68%	15%	26%
2 (Shellharbour)	18%	6%	32%	17%	55%	29%	13%	26%	6%	0%	19%	0%	52%
3 (Blackbutt)	33%	8%	37%	17%	27%	32%	7%	0%	12%	100%	0%	27%	28%
4 (Oak Flats)	37%	12%	51%	0%	53%	30%	6%	0%	3%	0%	22%	0%	27%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	31%	12%	31%	49%	37%	41%	8%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	64%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	44%	9%	23%	22%	46%	33%	8%	11%	6%	0%	32%	20%	36%

Compared to local parks and facilities, less than the majority of most respondents across all precincts preferred to undertake recreation activities at parks further away. Some observable trends in the data show that approximately a third (33%) of all respondents across all precincts prefer to socialise in parks and undertake social sport in parks further away, while between 25% to 50% of respondents prefer to bushwalk/trail, undertake organised sport and take children to sport in parks further away.

On the other hand, less than 25% of respondents across all precincts prefer to use parks further away for walking/running, bike riding (including BMX) walking their dog and skateboarding.

Some standout figures show that:

- 100% of respondents from Precinct 3 prefer to undertake horse riding at parks further away
- 68% of respondents from Precinct 1 prefer to do mountain biking at parks further away
- 64% of respondents from Precinct 5 prefer to take their children to sport at parks further away
- 49% of respondents from Precinct 5 prefer to use outdoor fitness equipment at parks further away

Foreshores/ Open Space

Precinct	Parks for socialising	Walk/run	Bushwalk/trail run	Outdoor fitness equipment	Organise sport	Social Sport	Bike riding	BMX	Dog Walking	Horse riding	Mountain biking	Skate boarding	Take children to sport
1 (Warilla)	60%	53%	19%	37%	10%	26%	68%	0%	37%	100%	9%	36%	21%
2 (Shellharbour)	35%	39%	6%	11%	17%	13%	15%	0%	32%	0%	0%	0%	19%
3 (Blackbutt)	51%	23%	12%	55%	0%	25%	54%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%
4 (Oak Flats)	35%	49%	16%	38%	11%	5%	47%	37%	24%	100%	18%	0%	12%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	49%	44%	37%	51%	12%	13%	19%	0%	37%	0%	0%	0%	6%

6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	46%	15%	0%	0%	4%	18%	17%	11%	12%	0%	32%	0%	0%
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Foreshores were a popular option for socialising, with over 35% of all respondents across all precincts indicating that they preferred this area for such activities. Similarly, it was a popular place for waking/running, particularly for Precincts 1, 4 and 5 which has over 45% of respondents indicate that it was their preferred location for this activity. For Precincts 3 and 6-9, the foreshore was noticeably less popular for walking and running (23% and 15% respectively).

The foreshore was also popular for using outdoor equipment and bike riding for specific precincts. Specifically Precincts 1 (37%), Precinct 3 (55%) and Precinct 5 (51%) used the area for outdoor fitness equipment, and the majority of respondents from Precincts 1 (68%), 3 (54%) and 4 (47%) used it for bike riding.

Overall, less than 25% of respondents from across precincts indicated that they preferred the foreshore/open space for organised and social sport, and taking children to sport. With the exception of Precinct 5, this was also the case for bushwalking/trail running, and with the exception of Precinct 6—9, BMX bike riding.

Some standout figures show that:

- 100% of respondents from Precinct 1 and Precinct 4 prefer to ride their horse along the foreshore/open space
- 0% of respondents (except for Precinct 1) use it for skate boarding

Other Open Space

Precinct	Parks for socialising	Walk/run	Bushwalk / trail run	Outdoor fitness equipment	Organised sport	Social Sport	Bike riding	BMX	Dog Walking	Horse riding	Mountain biking	Skate boarding	Take children to school
1 (Warilla)	13%	24%	19%	5%	8%	18%	40%	67%	30%	0%	9%	36%	14%
2 (Shellharbour)	14%	35%	43%	0%	13%	3%	48%	48%	35%	100%	45%	74%	25%
3 (Blackbutt)	8%	27%	34%	0%	19%	9%	28%	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	28%
4 (Oak Flats)	26%	14%	8%	0%	11%	6%	40%	37%	24%	100%	18%	0%	12%
5 (Albion Park Rail)	28%	24%	28%	0%	12%	0%	33%	0%	30%	100%	0%	0%	6%
6-9 (Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood)	6%	41%	38%	12%	15%	22%	59%	34%	37%	100%	42%	32%	8%

There was a range of responses around the use of 'other' open space for recreational purposes. Activities that had higher response rates included 100% of horse riders from Precincts 2, 4, 5 and 6-9 used other open spaces, while over third of bike riders and BMX-ers across most precincts used 'other open space'.

Approximately a quarter of bushwalkers/trail runners (8% - 43%), runners/walkers (14% - 41%) and dog walkers (24-37%) also made use of other open spaces, although notably with some variation across precincts.

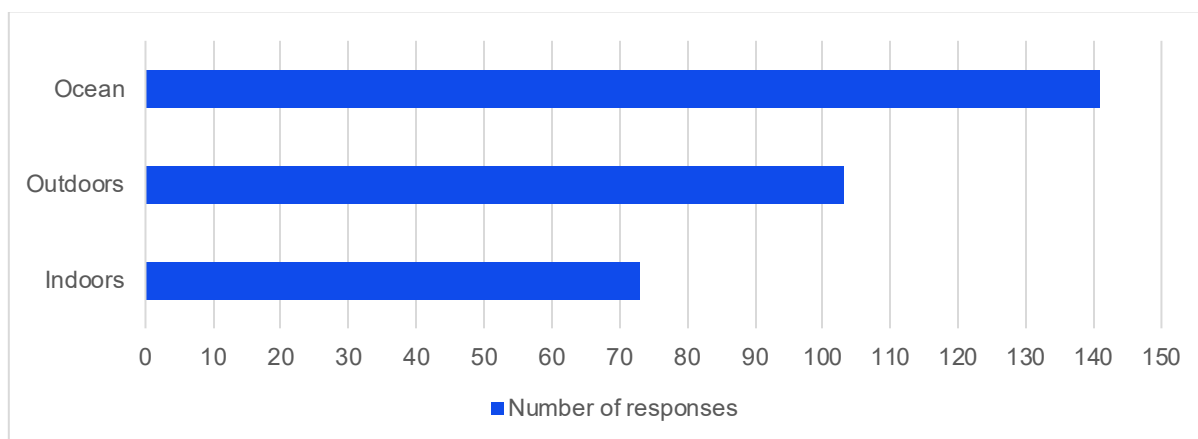
For organised sport, social sport and taking children to sport, a quarter or less of all respondents across all precincts preferred 'other open spaces'.

Some standout figures show that:

- 74% of respondents from Precinct 2 prefer to skateboard in other open spaces
- In Precincts 2 and 6-9, 45% and 42% of respondents respectively prefer to mountain bike in other open spaces
- Low numbers of responses were recorded for outdoor fitness equipment use in other open spaces, with the highest being 12% from Precinct 6-9.

Q9. Where do you or household members generally swim?

For those that indicated that they swam daily, weekly or monthly, the overwhelming preference was for swimming in the ocean, or ocean pools. This was followed by outdoor pools, then indoor pools.

Figure 19: Swimming location preference for daily, weekly or monthly swimmers*

*# Total responses (NB. exceeds number of respondents)

Location	Precinct 1	Precinct 2	Precinct 3	Precinct 4	Precinct 5	Precinct 6-9
An indoor swimming pool	73	11	18	7	6	17
An outdoor swimming pool	103	21	17	16	6	24
The ocean	141	38	24	16	6	29

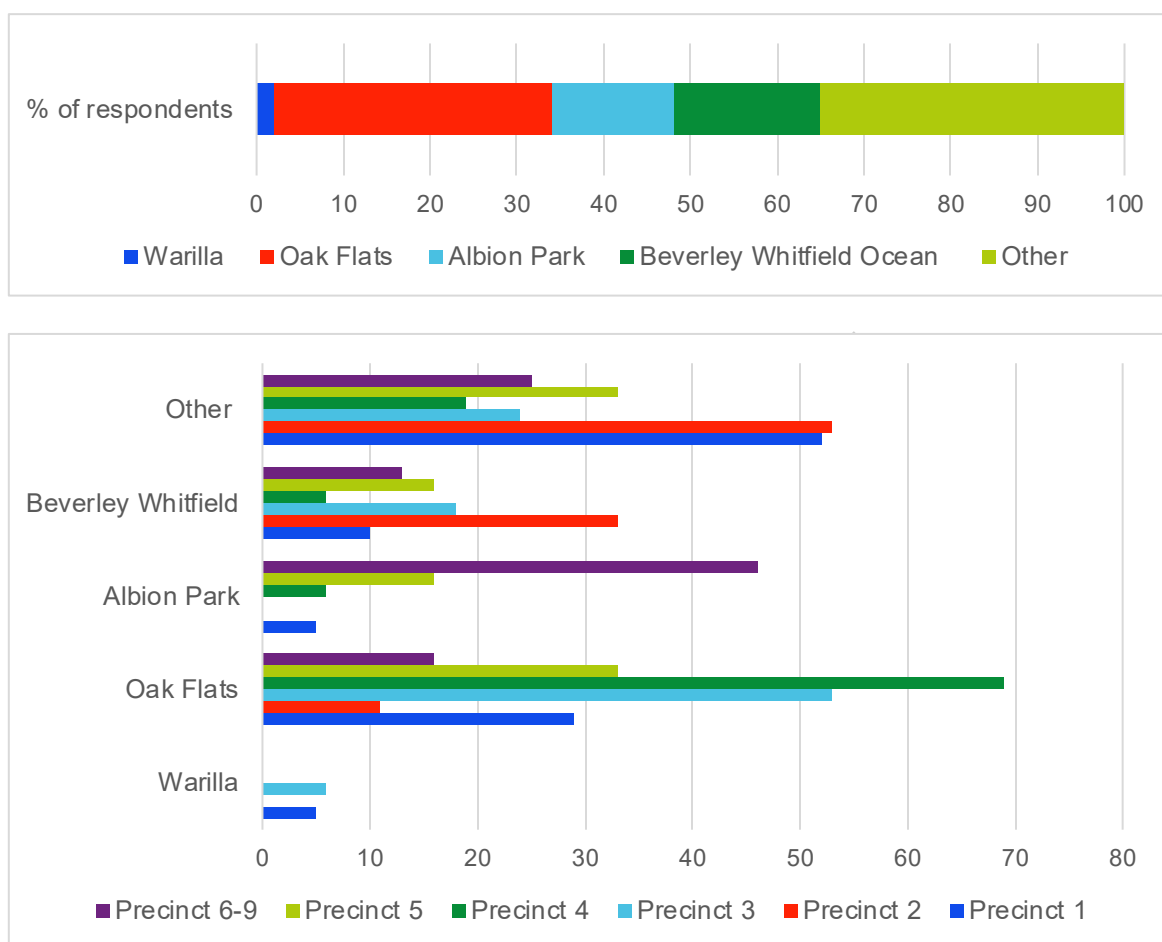
*# Total responses (NB. exceeds number of respondents)

The table above shows that almost three-quarters of respondents from each precinct prefer to swim in the ocean, except for Precinct 5 in which the majority (46%) preferred to swim in an outdoor swimming pool.

Q10. Which outdoor swimming pool do you primarily swim at?

For those that indicated that they used outdoor pool facilities, the responses show that Oak Flats and 'Other' outdoor pool options were the most popular, followed by Beverley Whitfield Ocean Pool, Albion Park and Warilla.

'Other' outdoor pool facilities that are used by the Shellharbour community include private pools, lakes, Shellharbour ocean pool, and pools in neighbouring areas such as Kiama and Unanderra.

Figure 20: Primary outdoor swimming location for daily, weekly or monthly swimmers

Precinct 1: Warilla; Precinct 2: Shellharbour; Precinct 3: Blackbutt; Precinct 4: Oak Flats; Precinct 5: Albion Park Rail; Precinct 6-9: Albion Park, Rural East/West, Calderwood

Q11. Reasons people used outdoor pools

The key reasons that people used each outdoor pool varied, however a common reason across all pools was the level of convenience and proximity to home. Other key reasons for use included range of facilities and services offered at each pool, heating in pools, cleanliness and free entry.

Table 3: Reasons for outdoor pool use for daily, weekly or monthly swimmers

Pool	Reasons
Warilla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close to home Has undercover facilities
Oak Flats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heated facilities Has a variety of pools to choose from Offers swimming lessons and other classes like aqua aerobics Close to home
Albion Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close to home Clean

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well maintained Friendly staff
	Beverley Whitfield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salt water Close to home or other community facilities like the Surf Club Clean Well patrolled Free
Other	Home or family pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ease of access and convenience Privacy Disabled access
	Shellharbour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free entry Close to cafes and eateries Clean
	Kiama, Unanderra, Lakes and other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appeal of either indoor or outdoor features Familiarity of a particular location Heated facilities

Q12. Other reasons why people use parks/ reserves?

There is a range of reasons why survey respondents used parks and reserves across Shellharbour City. These include both passive activities such as meditating, reading a book and bird watching, social activities such as celebrations and gatherings, and active activities such as playing sport and exercising.

Table 4: Reasons why Shellharbour survey respondents use parks/ reserves

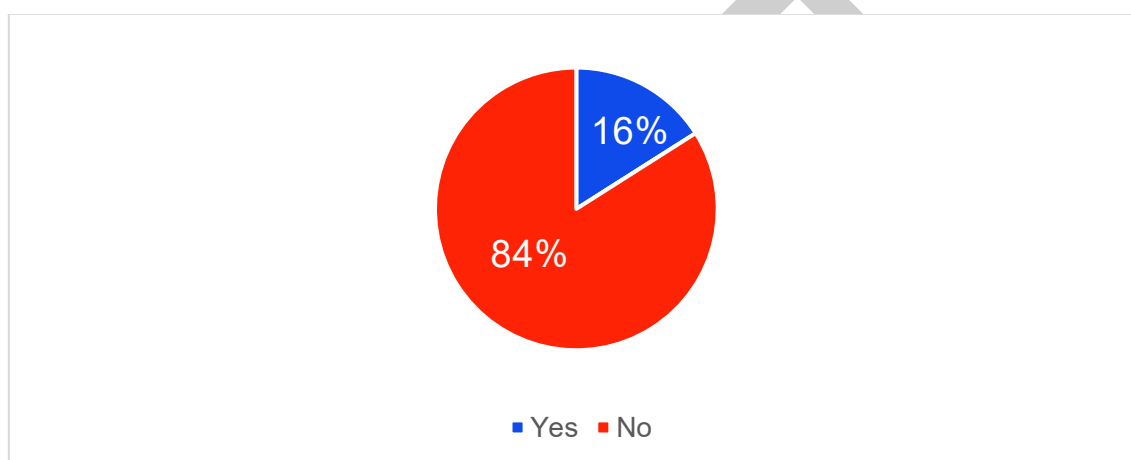
Type of activity	Reasons for use
Passive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Picnics and BBQs Read a book Enjoy nature and fresh air Visit markets or art installations Bird watching Meditating
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celebratory events (weddings, Christmas lunch, family gatherings) Socialise or spend time with family
Active	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Play basketball Space for kids to play Photography Roller skating Fishing Flying kites Soccer, AFL and football Bushwalking Walking Dog walking Lawn bowls

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General exercise • Fishing • Snorkelling • Kayaking
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Q13. Is there a recreation activity that you or other household members would like to participate in, but don't or can't?

The vast majority of respondents (84%) indicated that they are able to participate in the recreation activities that they wish to be involved with. A total of 16% of survey respondents indicated that there is a recreation activity that they would like to be involved with, but don't or can't.

Figure 21: Survey respondents who can and cannot participate in the recreation activities that they would like to be involved with



Q14. Which recreation activity/activities would you like to participate in but don't or can't?

Following from Question 13, the activities that some respondents indicated that they do not, or cannot participate in include a spectrum of competition sport, leisure activities and aquatic pursuits.

Table 5: List of activities that some residents indicated that they do not, or cannot participate in

Activity	
Basketball	Indoor sports such as swimming, volleyball and soccer
Bike riding, including BMX	Kayaking
Bushwalking	Running
Community activities for young mums or older people	Netball
Cricket	Rifle shooting

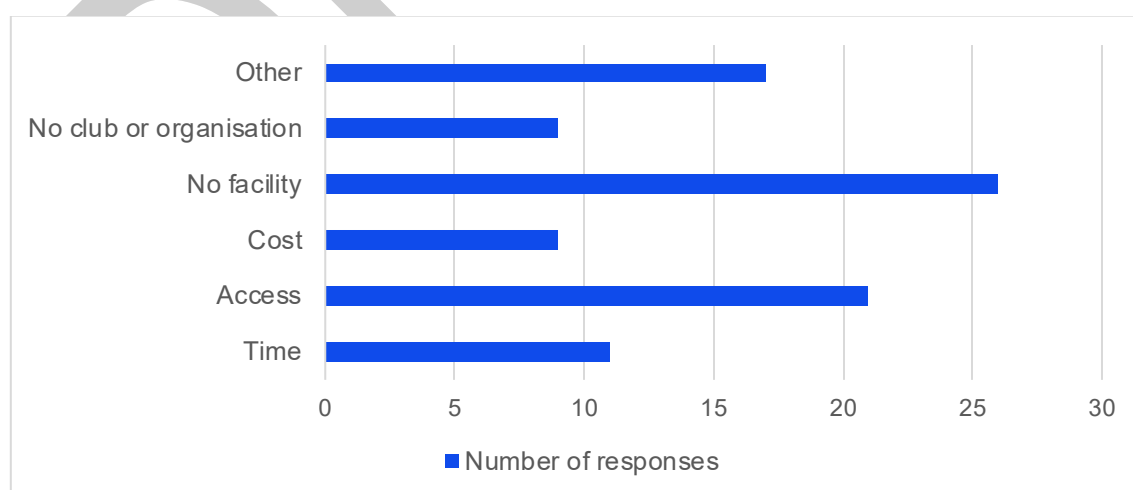
Cross country skiing	Rollerblading
Motor sports including four wheel driving and motorbike riding/ motocross	Swimming
Exercising, including gym classes	Tai Chi
Fishing	Tennis
Frisbee	Volleyball
Golf	Walking
Horse riding	Yoga/ tai chi/ mindfulness

Q15. Reasons for non-participation:

From those who indicated that there were activities they were unable to participate in, the majority were unable due to a lack of facilities (41% of responses). This was followed by limited access (33% of responses), and then other reasons (26% of responses). 'Other' reasons for non-participation included:

- Personal health and injuries
- Disability
- Age
- Lack of disabled access
- Unsure of where facilities are
- Lack of appropriate facilities

Figure 22: Frequency of responses to reasons for non-participation of survey respondents do not, or cannot participate in preferred recreation activities



* * * *

Appendix C. Online Survey Results

The *Let's Chat* survey was made available to all Shellharbour residents between 30 July and 3 September 2019. The purpose of the survey was to provide the community with an opportunity to provide their thoughts and opinions on environmental sustainability matters.

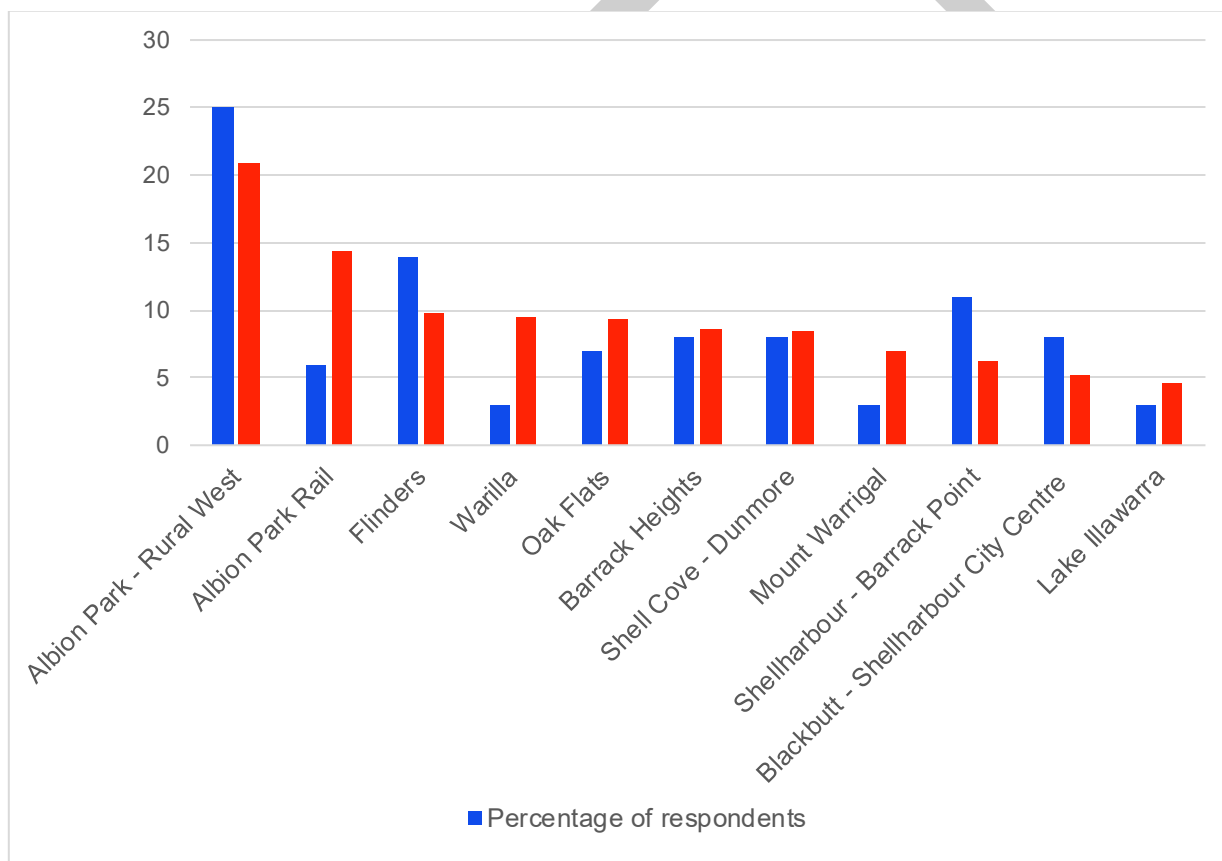
In total, 96 responses to the survey were received.

a) Demographic Breakdown

Suburb of residence

The survey was open to responses from all members of the Shellharbour community. Suburbs that had particularly high representations from the community included Albion Park and the rural west suburbs, Flinders, and Shellharbour/ Barrack Point. Suburbs that had lower levels of engagement relative to their suburb included Warilla and Mount Warrigal.

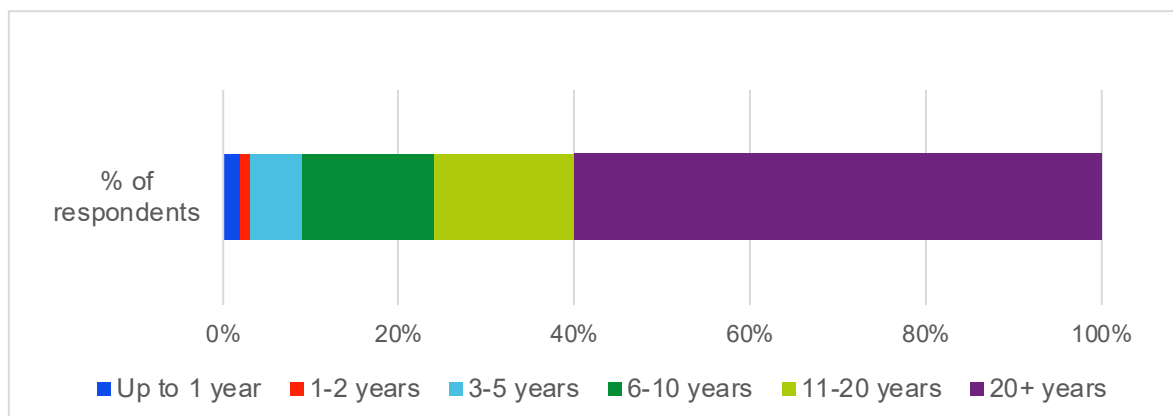
Figure 23: Suburb representation in survey sample compared to 2016 census data



How long have you lived in your suburb?

Of those that responded to the survey, the overwhelming majority (~60%) have lived in Shellharbour for over 20 years. A similar percent of respondents have lived in Shellharbour for either 6-10 or 11-20 years (15% and 16% respectively), while a very small proportion of respondents have lived in the area for 0-5 years (3%).

Figure 24: Percentage of survey respondents who have lived in their suburb for indicated range of years



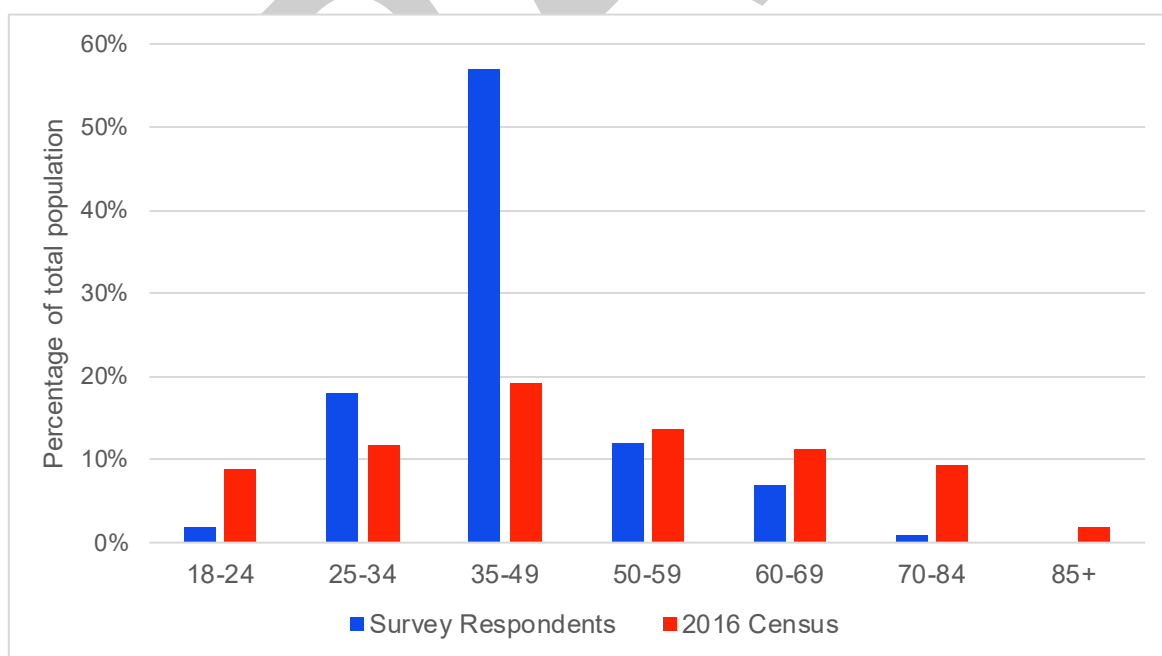
Service age groups

The age group with the highest response rate was the 35-49 age bracket, representing 57% of all Let's Chat survey responses. Compared to Shellharbour's actual population distribution, both this group, and the 25-34 age group (18%) had a more notable presence in this survey.

Comparatively, those in the youngest age category (18-24), and the two oldest age categories (70-84, and 85+) had limited engagement with this online survey, representing a total of 3% of survey responses.

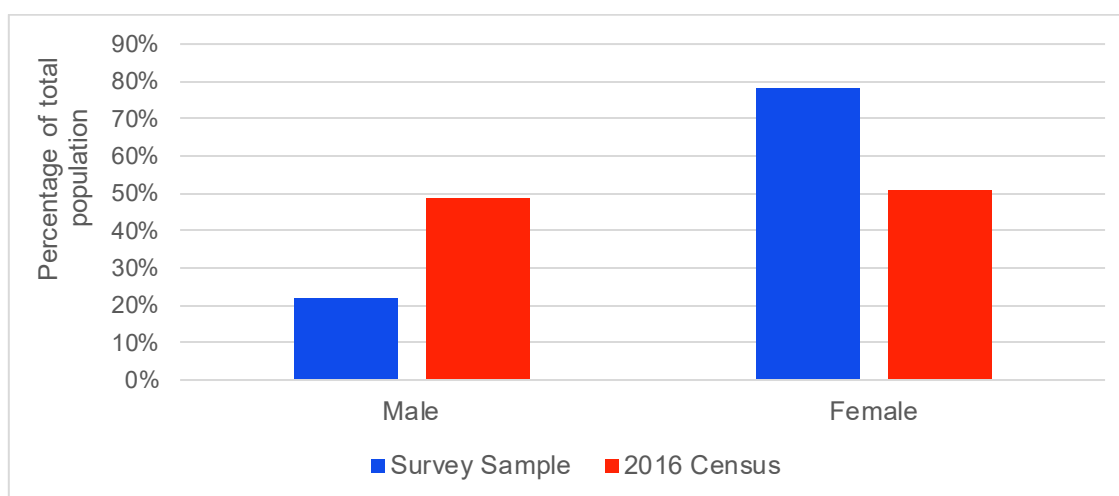
Those aged between 50-59 represented 12% of all survey responses (similar to the Shellharbour age profile for this group), while those ages 60-69 represented 7% of all survey responses, which is slightly less than the Shellharbour population profile for this age group.

Figure 25: Service age group distribution from the survey sample compared to 2016 census data



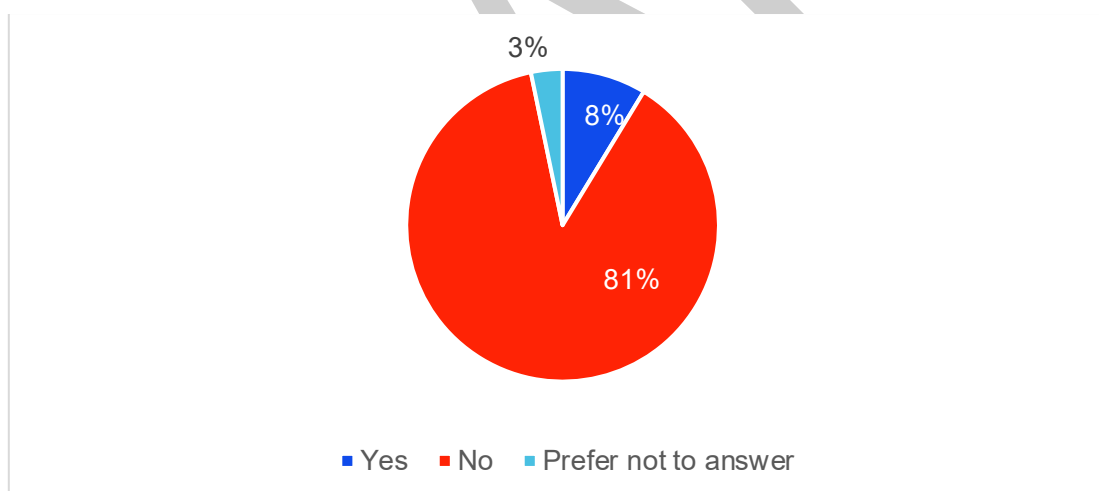
Gender

The gender composition of the survey is skewed, with the majority of respondents being females (78%), compared to males (22%). The actual composition of Shellharbour City has a slight majority of females (51%) over males (49%).

Figure 26: Gender composition of survey sample

Disability

The majority of the survey respondents (81%) did not identify as having a disability and approximately 8% did identify as having a disability, while 3% preferred not to say. The broad umbrella of the term 'disability' means that this might encompass permanent or temporary disabilities, as well as a spectrum of physical and mental capabilities across all age groups and genders⁵.

Figure 27: Percentage of survey respondents who identify as having a disability

b) Survey Questions and Responses

Q1. How often on average do you or other household members visit each of the following?

For the Let's Chat survey respondents, recreational areas that had a particularly high use on a daily or weekly basis included the ocean and coastline, and local parks. More specifically, 77% of respondents

⁵ Australian Human Rights Commission 'Face the facts: Disability Rights' <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/education/face-facts-disability-rights>

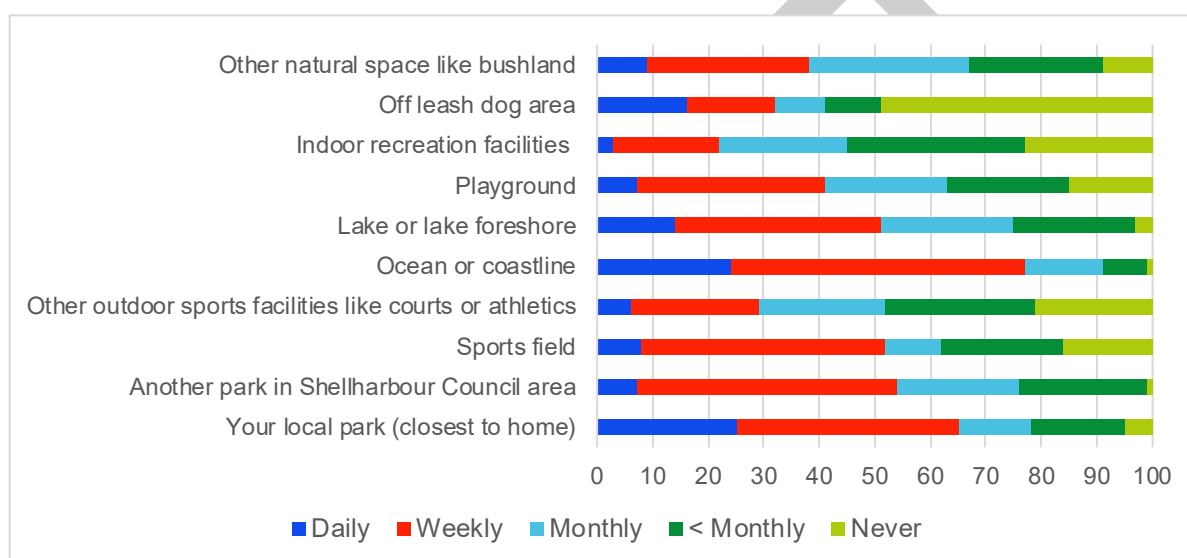
indicated that they used the ocean at least weekly, while 65% indicated that they used local parks at least weekly.

Recreational areas with higher rates of 'less than monthly' and 'never' responses included off-leash dog areas (59%), indoor sporting facilities (55%) and sports fields (38%). Importantly, this does not suggest that these facilities are under-utilised, but rather, cater to specific demographics and lifestyles (e.g. dog-owners, or participants of sports such as gymnastics or athletics).

Notably, only 1% of respondents indicated that they never visited the ocean or coastline, and 9% indicated that they use it less than monthly. The low percentage highlights the importance of the beach within the Shellharbour community.

By analysing the frequency of use of different recreational spaces and facilities, it is possible to draw a picture of both the facilities that are well used by the Shellharbour community, and those which cater to a particular demographic or lifestyle.

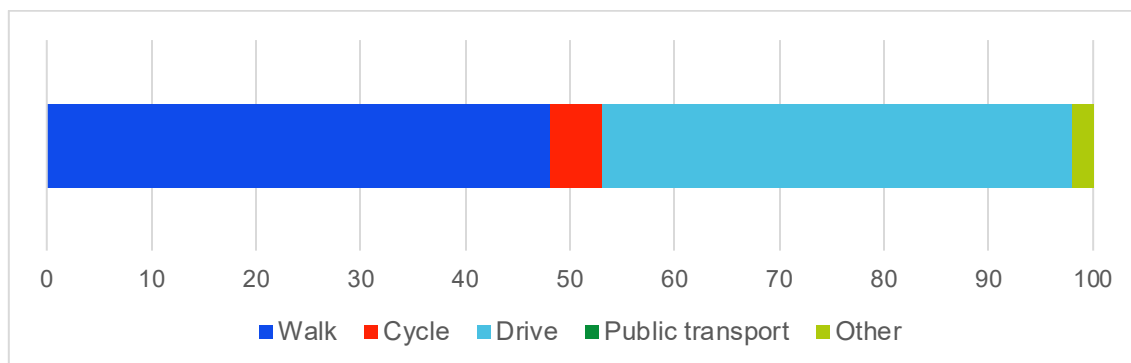
Figure 28: Frequency of visits to recreation facilities in Shellharbour



Q2. To go to these spaces, do you prefer to...:

Overwhelmingly, respondents indicated that they accessed recreational facilities mostly by car (45%) or walking (47%). A very small minority cycle (5%), and almost none take public transport or use 'other' means of transport.

The 2% of respondents who indicated that they use 'other' methods of transport outlined that a mix of walking and driving was used depending on the recreation being undertaken.

Figure 29: Method of travel to get to recreation facilities

Q3. How satisfied are you with the current provision of these facilities in Shellharbour Council

Overall, the community indicated a high level of satisfaction with sport and recreational facilities in Shellharbour. This was particularly evident for parks (56% very/satisfied), and sports fields (52% very/satisfied).

Areas with high levels of 'unsure' responses such as courts (35%) and off-leash dog areas (33%), highlighting that these areas cater to those members of the community who utilise these specialised facilities. For these areas, the levels of satisfaction and dissatisfaction was similar for dog parks (33% each), while courts had a higher levels of satisfaction (40%) than dissatisfaction (19%).

Areas with the highest levels of dissatisfaction were playgrounds (44%) and parks (43%). Commonly cited reasons for dissatisfaction with each facility are detailed in Table 1.

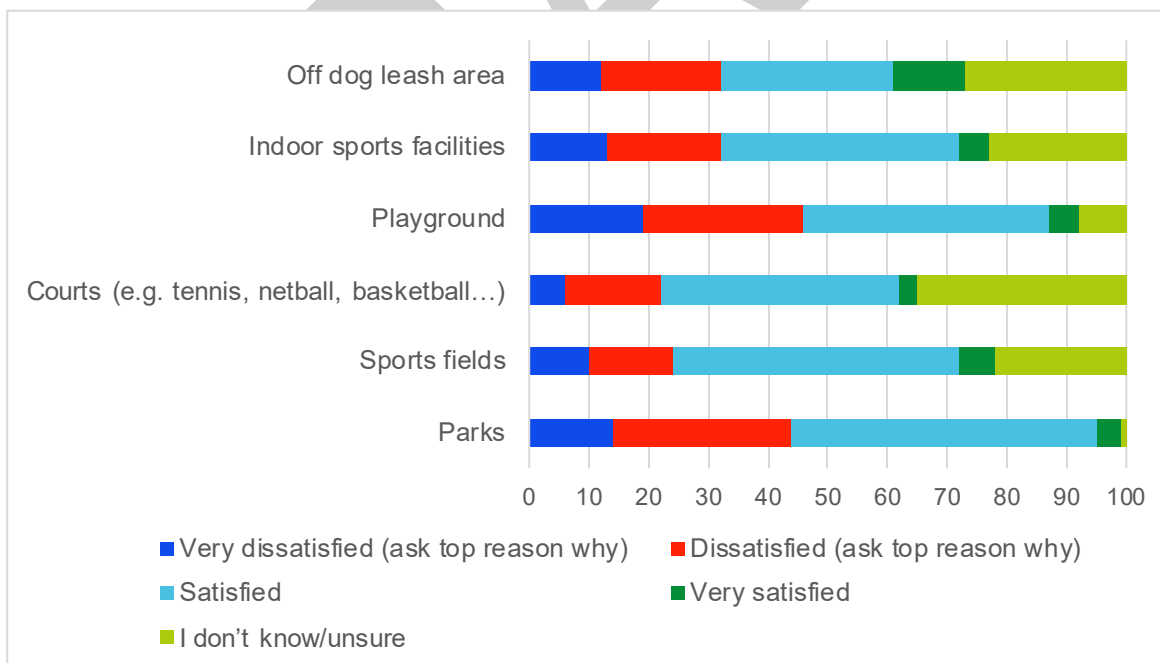
Figure 30: Levels of satisfaction and dissatisfaction for recreation facilities in Shellharbour

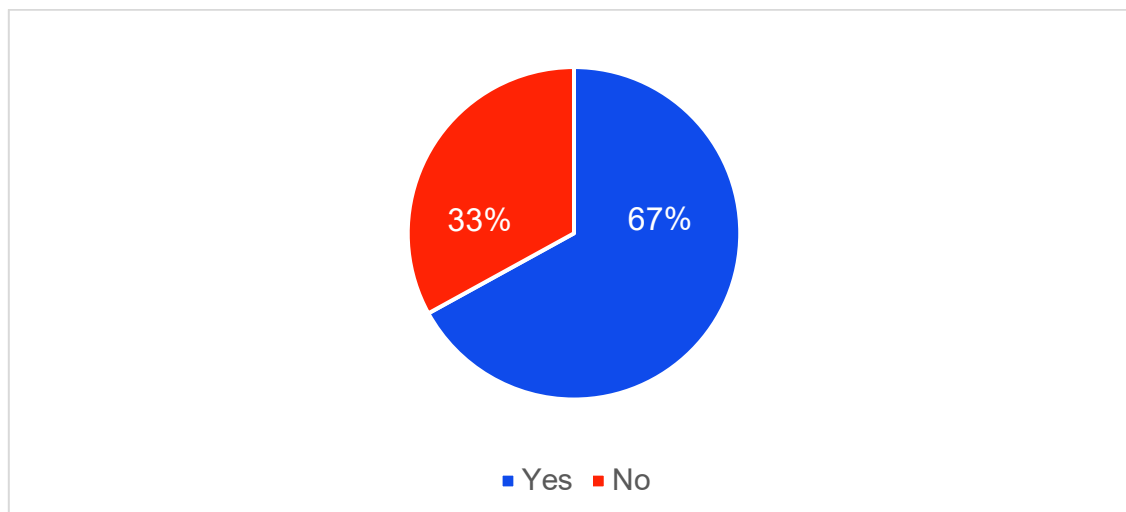
Table 6: Reasons for dissatisfaction with each recreation facility

Facility	Reasons for dissatisfaction
Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of facilities (e.g. outdoor exercise equipment, BBQs, seating, shade) • Many are old and run-down areas, and in need of upgrades • Outdated or lack of equipment (e.g. old play equipment) • Lack of parks close by to homes • Need one 'central' park for area • No drinking fountains • Lacking a scooter/skate park
Sports fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repairs and maintenance required • Not enough sporting facilities (e.g. sporting ovals) • Need a synthetic athletics track • Limited or no lighting
Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More court facilities (e.g. only half a basketball court in the area, more tennis courts, general lack of availability) • More maintenance (resurfacing, backboard and pole repairs) • Amenities such as toilets • No free facilities
Playgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated playground and bigger range of play equipment needed to cater to a wide range of ages • Not enough playgrounds • Appropriate facilities for children with disabilities (e.g. fencing around play equipment) • Maintenance of playground (rubbish (esp. glass), vegetation management, play equipment etc.) • Additional facilities (seating, shade, BBQs etc.) • No water-play parks
Indoor sports facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of proximity and not enough indoor facilities to cater to the population • Better facilities needed (e.g. disabled access upgrades, seating etc.) • Lack of indoor, heated pools
Off leash dog areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need more off leash areas needed to cater to demand, including off-leash beach access • Beaches don't offer off-leash times (e.g. before 9am and after 5pm) • Off-leash areas are too far away (e.g. Bombo), and often not close enough to walk to • Safety concerns for dog beach at Windang, particularly around the need to pass through bushland to get there • Need better patrolling of on and off leash areas • Need fenced-off areas

Q4. Are you or other members of your household a member of a sport club/association in Shellharbour?

Of those that responded to the question (94%) The majority of respondents (67%) indicated that they, or a member of their household are members of a sports club or association in Shellharbour, while 33% indicated that there is no one in their household who is.

Figure 31: Membership in sports clubs or associations in Shellharbour

**Q5. Do you sometimes travel outside Shellharbour Council area for sport or recreation?**

Of those that responded to the question (94%), the vast majority of the community (82%) indicated that they sometimes travel outside Shellharbour for sport or recreation, while only 18% did not.

For the majority who answered yes to travelling outside Shellharbour, travel times ranged between 15 mins to 7 hours, and the average travel time was 60mins. The most frequently mentioned travel time was 30 mins.

Figure 32: Percentage of survey respondents who travel outside Shellharbour for sport or recreation purposes

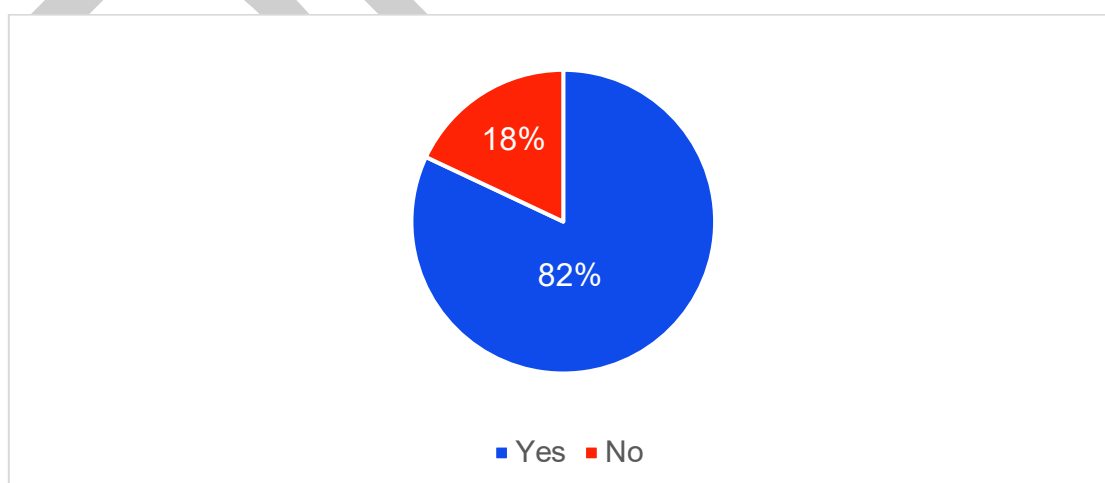
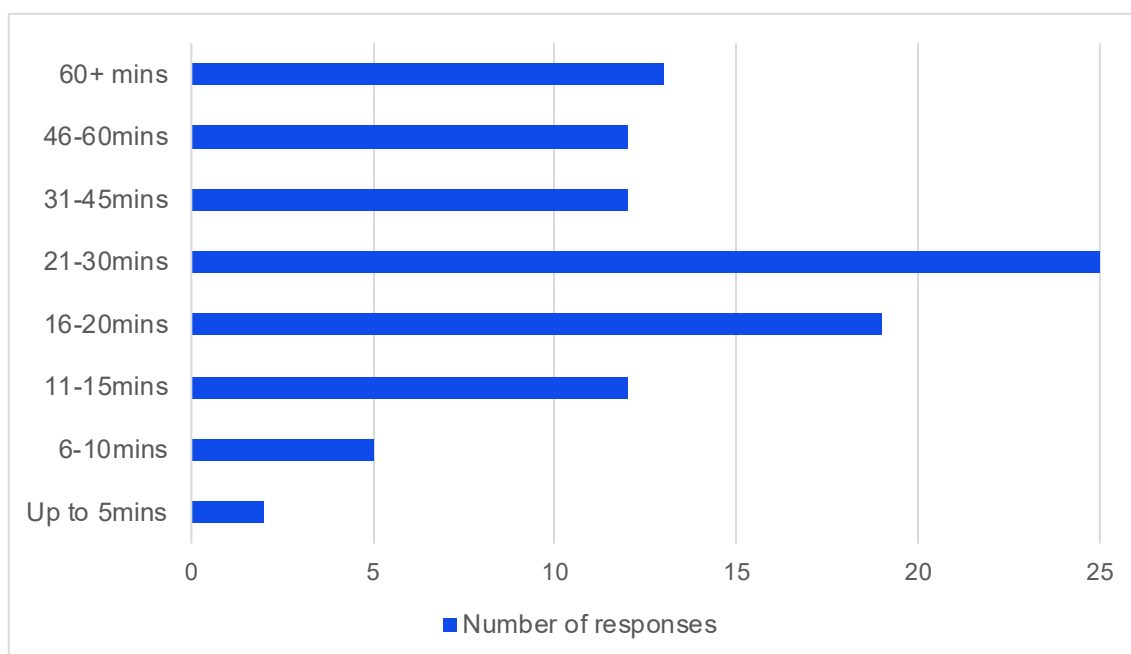


Figure 33: Number of people and total time travelled to activities outside Shellharbour

Q6. What is the primary sport or recreational activity that you travel outside Shellharbour Council area for?

There are a wide range of activities that Shellharbour residents travel outside the community for, including both organised and spectator sport, recreation and leisure pursuits and cultural and social activities. Following from Question 5, many of these trips outside Shellharbour are likely to be a result of household membership with a sports club or association, for example, playing in competition that is located outside Shellharbour area, or playing some weekend games at an opposition home field outside Shellharbour.

The most common activity that residents travelled outside Shellharbour for was rugby (n=35), followed by soccer (n=28), then bushwalking (n=16).

Table 7: Activities that survey respondents travel outside Shellharbour to participate, the number of people and the time travelled to get to the activity

Activity	# Responses
AFL	3
Aqua aerobics	1
Athletics	1
Basketball	4
BMX	1
Bushwalking	2
Camping	1
Cricket	1
Cycling	2
Dancing	1

Dog Sports	1
Dragon boat racing	1
Fishing	1
Football	2
Horse Riding	1
Rugby Union	1
Rugby League	3
Running	3
Soccer	7
Gymnastics	2
Hockey	1
Netball	6
Other cultural activities	2
Paddle boarding	1
Swimming	9
Tennis	2
Trail running	1
Triathlon	2
Walking	6
Wind and kite surfing	1

Q7. How often have you or other household members done the following recreation activities in open spaces in the last 12 months?

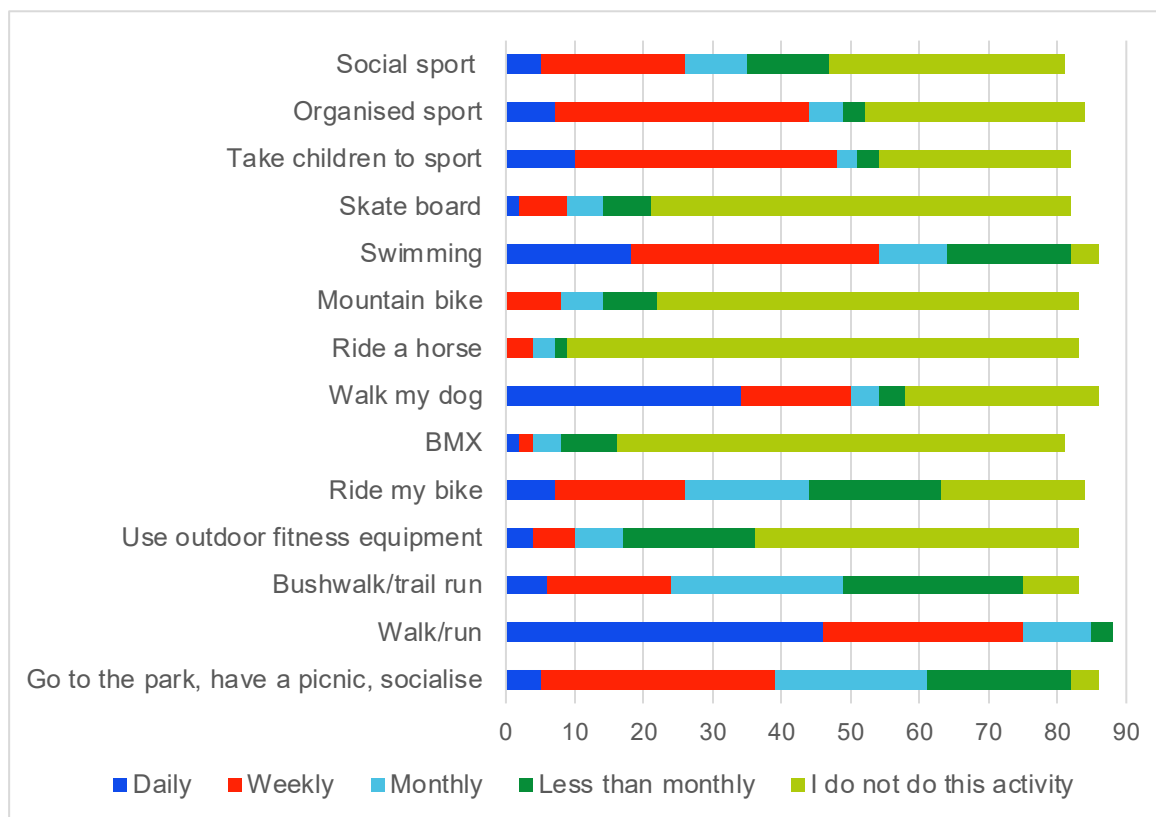
The most popular daily activities undertaken by respondents was walking/running (n=46), dog walking (n=34) and to a lesser extent, swimming (n=19).

Involvement in sport was a frequent weekly recreational activity for respondents, with taking children to sport (n=38), organised sport (n=47). Going to the park for social purposes was also a popular weekly activity (n=34).

Recreation activities that respondents more commonly participated in on less frequent basis (i.e. monthly, or less than monthly) again included going to the park for social reasons, as well as bushwalking/ trail running, and bike riding, BMX, swimming and using outdoor fitness equipment.

There were noticeably high numbers of people who do not do activities including: BMX and mountain bike riding, horse riding, using outdoor fitness equipment and skateboarding.

Figure 34: Number of survey respondents who have participated in listed activities in the past 12 months, and frequency of participation



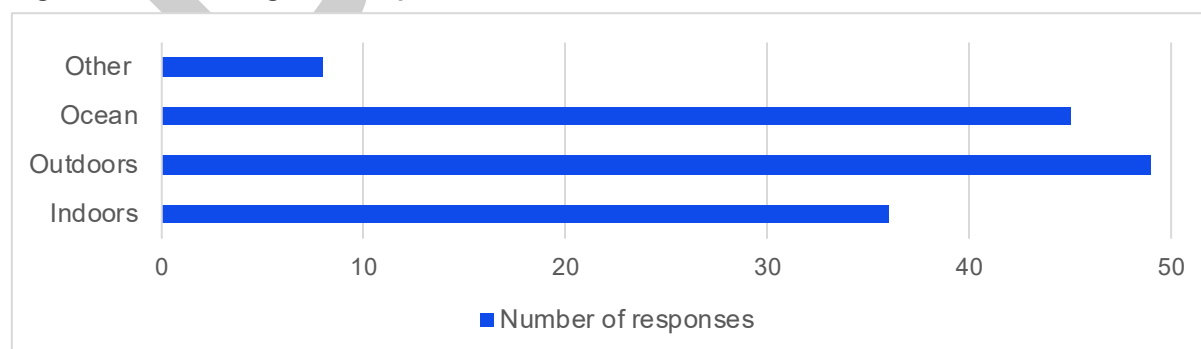
Total responses (NB. exceeds number of respondents)

Q8. Where do you prefer to swim?

For those that indicated that they swam daily, weekly or monthly, the majority of responses were for swimming in outdoor pools (n=49), followed by the ocean (n=45) and then indoor pools (n=36). A total of 8 responses included 'other' options, which included:

- Ocean pools
- Various locations around Shellharbour including, Warilla, Kiama and Dapto Pool, Bushrangers Bay and Maloney's Bay.

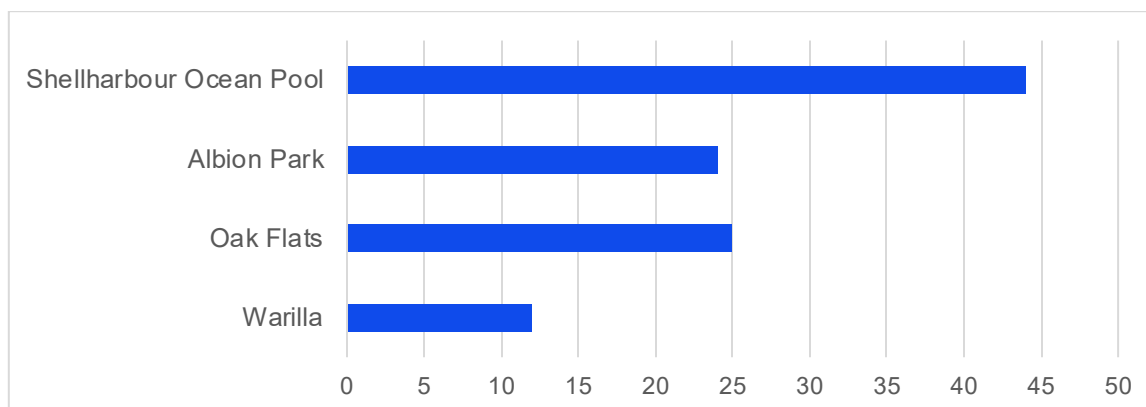
Figure 35: Swimming location preference*



*# Total responses (NB. exceeds number of respondents)

Q9. If you go to a public pool, which one?

For those that indicated that they used outdoor pool facilities, the responses show that Shellharbour Ocean Pool had the most number of responses (n=42), followed by Oak Flats (n=35).

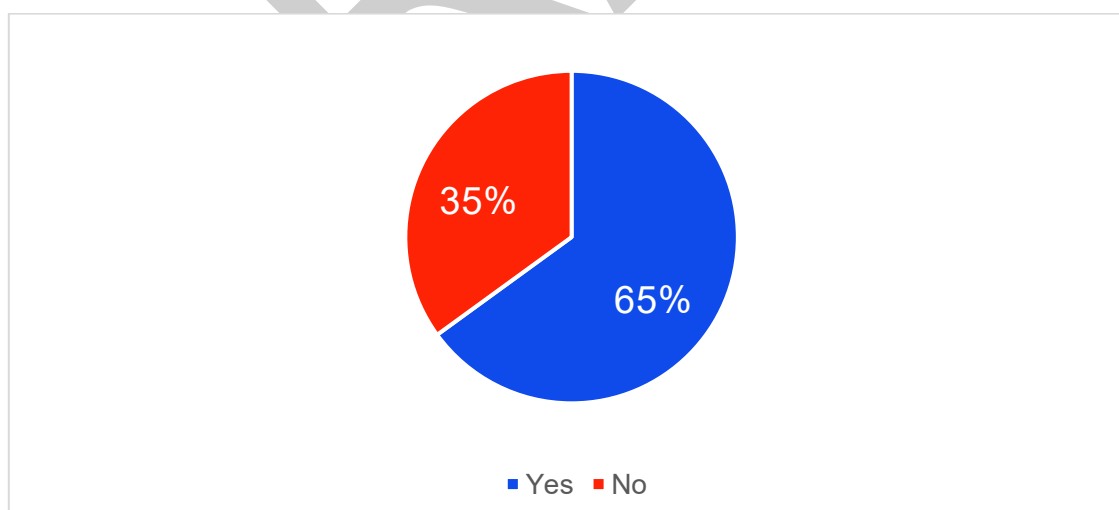
Figure 36: Public swimming pool use

*# Total responses (NB. exceeds number of respondents)

Q10. Is there a recreation activity that you or other household members would like to participate in, but don't or cant?

For those who responded to this question, the majority (65%) indicated that there are recreation activities that they (or a member of their household) wish to be involved with, but cannot.

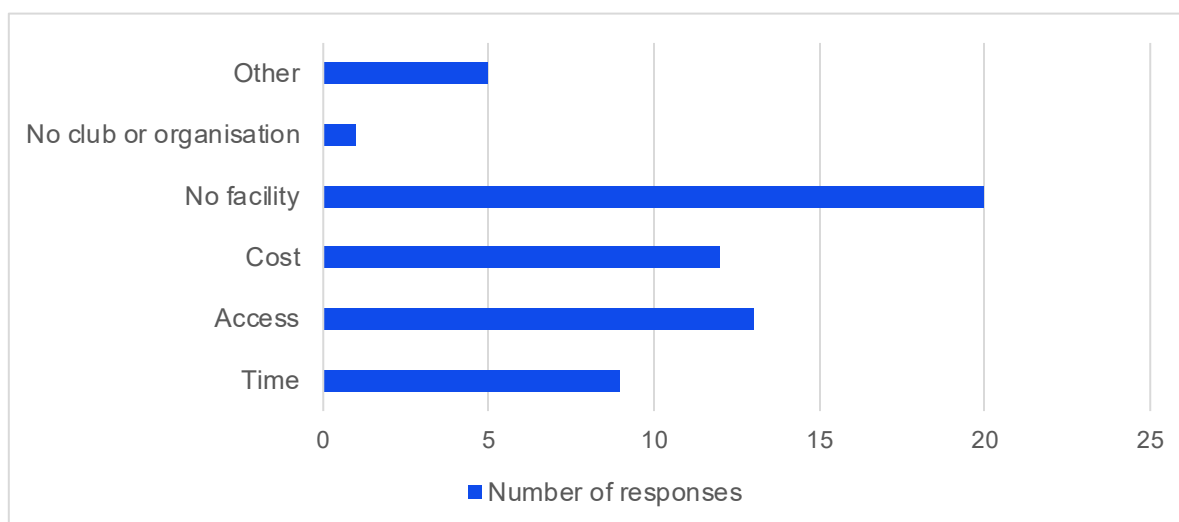
A total of 35% of respondents to this question indicated that they have no recreation activities that they wish to participate in, but cannot. That is to say, these respondents did not indicate that they had any particular unmet recreation needs.

Figure 37: Are there any recreation activities that you, or a member of your household would like to participate in, but cannot?**Q11. Reasons for non-participation:**

From those who indicated that there were activities they were unable to participate in, the majority were unable due to a lack of facilities (33% of responses). This was followed by limited access (22% of responses), and then cost (20% of responses). 'Other' reasons for non-participation included:

- Lack of seasonally appropriate facilities
- Poor off-leash dog areas
- Limited skateboard parks

Figure 38: Frequency of responses to reasons for non-participation of survey respondents do not, or cannot participate in preferred recreation activities



Appendix D. Precinct Population Tables

Precinct 1 Warilla

Table 8: Key Demographic Indicators, Precinct 1 Warilla, 2006-2016

Demographic indicator	2016		2006		Change 2006-16	% change 2006-16
	Count	%	Count	%		
<u>Service age group (years)</u>						
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	1256	6.1%	1220	6.1%	36	3.0%
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	1734	8.5%	1860	9.3%	-126	-6.8%
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	1439	7.0%	1800	9.0%	-361	-20.1%
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	1831	8.9%	1721	8.6%	110	6.4%
Young workforce (25 to 34)	2316	11.3%	2250	11.2%	66	2.9%
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	3484	17.0%	4025	20.1%	-541	-13.4%
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	2786	13.6%	2662	13.3%	124	4.7%
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	2571	12.6%	2308	11.5%	263	11.4%
Seniors (70 to 84)	2571	12.6%	1956	9.7%	615	31.4%
Elderly aged (85 and over)	465	2.3%	251	1.3%	214	85.3%
Total persons	20466	100.0%	20071	100.0%	395	2.0%
<u>Household type</u>						
Couples with children	2,025	25.1%	2277	29.5%	-252	-11.1%
Couples without children	1,950	24.2%	1948	25.2%	2	0.1%
Single parent families	1,336	16.5%	1250	16.2%	86	6.9%
Other families	88	1.1%	79	1.0%	9	11.4%
Group household	190	2.4%	138	1.8%	52	37.7%
Lone person	2,078	25.7%	1771	22.9%	307	17.3%

Total households	8,073	100.0%	7723	100.0%	350	4.5%
Dwelling type						
Separate houses	6,681	77.3%	6,643	80.0%	38	0.6%
Medium density^a	1,677	19.4%	1,381	16.6%	296	21.4%
High density^b	5	0.1%	72	0.9%	-67	-93.1%
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	259	3.0%	204	2.5%	55	27.0%
Total private dwellings	8,641	100.0%	8,307	100.0%	334	4.0%

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2016; compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

^a 'Medium density' includes all semi-detached, row, terrace, townhouses and villa units, plus flats and apartments in blocks of 1 or 2 storeys, and flats attached to houses.

^b 'High density' includes flats and apartments in 3 storey and larger blocks.

Table 9: Population age structure and household type forecasts, Precinct 1 Warilla, 2016-2031

Demographic indicator	2016		2031		Change 2016-31	% change 2016-31
	Count	%	Count	%		
<u>Service age group (years)</u>						
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	1325	6.3%	1358	6.2%	33	2.5%
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	1817	8.7%	1895	8.6%	78	4.3%
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	1511	7.2%	1562	7.1%	51	3.4%
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	1958	9.3%	1815	8.3%	-143	-7.3%
Young workforce (25 to 34)	2469	11.8%	2427	11.0%	-42	-1.7%
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	3562	17.0%	3754	17.1%	192	5.4%
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	2827	13.5%	2432	11.1%	-395	-14.0%
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	2526	12.0%	2532	11.5%	6	0.2%
Seniors (70 to 84)	2542	12.1%	3202	14.6%	660	26.0%
Elderly aged (85 and over)	451	2.1%	989	4.5%	538	119.3%

Total population	20989	100.0%	21968	100.0%	979	4.7%
<u>Household type</u>						
Couple families with dependents	2,121	25.3%	2199	24.8%	78	3.7%
Couples without dependents	2,069	24.7%	2472	27.8%	403	19.5%
Group households	207	2.5%	175	2.0%	-32	-15.5%
Lone person households	2,300	27.5%	2460	27.7%	160	7.0%
One parent family	1,367	16.3%	1305	14.7%	-62	-4.5%
Other families	314	3.7%	266	3.0%	-48	-15.3%
Total households	8,378	100.0%	8877	100.0%	499	6.0%

Source: Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2041, prepared by .id, the population experts, May 2019.

Precinct 2: Shellharbour

Table 10: Key Demographic Indicators, Precinct 2 Shellharbour, 2006-2016

Demographic indicator	2016		2006		Change 2006-16	% change 2006-16
	Count	%	Count	%		
<u>Service age group (years)</u>						
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	559	5.5%	493	7.1%	66	13.4%
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	1148	11.4%	798	11.6%	350	43.9%
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	955	9.5%	645	9.3%	310	48.1%
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	823	8.2%	496	7.2%	327	65.9%
Young workforce (25 to 34)	939	9.3%	797	11.5%	142	17.8%
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	2205	21.9%	1687	24.4%	518	30.7%
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	1423	14.1%	885	12.8%	538	60.8%
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	1100	10.9%	594	8.6%	506	85.2%
Seniors (70 to 84)	824	8.2%	468	6.8%	356	76.1%

Elderly aged (85 and over)	102	1.0%	42	0.6%	60	142.9%
Total persons	10083	100.0%	6909	100.0%	3174	45.9%
<u>Household type</u>						
Couples with children	1,441	42.2%	966	39.6%	475	49.2%
Couples without children	949	27.8%	676	27.7%	273	40.4%
Single parent families	333	9.7%	221	9.1%	112	50.7%
Other families	12	0.4%	17	0.7%	-5	-29.4%
Group household	43	1.3%	34	1.4%	9	26.5%
Lone person	484	14.2%	377	15.5%	107	28.4%
Total households	3,418	100.0%	2438	100.0%	980	40.2%
<u>Dwelling type</u>						
Separate houses	2,971	80.0%	2,138	80.3%	833	39.0%
Medium density^a	631	17.0%	378	14.2%	253	66.9%
High density^b	6	0.2%	63	2.4%	-57	-90.5%
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	86	2.3%	65	2.4%	21	32.3%
Total private dwellings	3,716	100.0%	2,664	100.0%	1052	39.5%

^a 'Medium density' includes all semi-detached, row, terrace, townhouses and villa units, plus flats and apartments in blocks of 1 or 2 storeys, and flats attached to houses.

^b 'High density' includes flats and apartments in 3 storey and larger blocks.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2016; compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Table 11: Population age structure and household type forecasts, Precinct 2 Shellharbour, 2016-2031

Demographic indicator	2016		2031		Change 2016-31	% change 2016-31
	Count	%	Count	%		
<u>Service age group (years)</u>						
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	547	5.3%	695	5.0%	148	27.1%
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	1187	11.6%	1327	9.6%	140	11.8%
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	975	9.5%	1202	8.7%	227	23.3%

Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	865	8.4%	1015	7.4%	150	17.3%
Young workforce (25 to 34)	990	9.6%	1135	8.2%	145	14.6%
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	2185	21.3%	2700	19.6%	515	23.6%
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	1427	13.9%	1730	12.5%	303	21.2%
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	1108	10.8%	1676	12.1%	568	51.3%
Seniors (70 to 84)	889	8.7%	1849	13.4%	960	108.0%
Elderly aged (85 and over)	89	0.9%	478	3.5%	389	437.1%
Total population	10262	100.0%	13808	100.0%	3546	34.6%
<u>Household type</u>						
Couple families with dependents	1,496	41.9%	1783	35.4%	287	19.2%
Couples without dependents	1,034	29.0%	1838	36.5%	804	77.8%
Group households	49	1.4%	83	1.6%	34	69.4%
Lone person households	563	15.8%	818	16.2%	255	45.3%
One parent family	337	9.4%	391	7.8%	54	16.0%
Other families	92	2.6%	122	2.4%	30	32.6%
Total households	3,571	100.0%	5035	100.0%	1464	41.0%

Source: Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2031, prepared by .id, the population experts, May 2019.

Precinct 3: Blackbutt

Table 12: Key Demographic Indicators, Precinct 3 Blackbutt, 2006-2016

Demographic indicator	2016		2006		Change 2006-16	% change 2006-16
	Count	%	Count	%		
<u>Service age group (years)</u>						
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	718	7.0%	606	8.3%	112	18.5%
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	1028	10.0%	925	12.7%	103	11.1%

Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	882	8.6%	646	8.9%	236	36.5%
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	909	8.9%	607	8.4%	302	49.8%
Young workforce (25 to 34)	1357	13.2%	1032	14.2%	325	31.5%
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	2248	21.9%	1721	23.7%	527	30.6%
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	1197	11.7%	759	10.5%	438	57.7%
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	1021	10.0%	541	7.5%	480	88.7%
Seniors (70 to 84)	706	6.9%	393	5.4%	313	79.6%
Elderly aged (85 and over)	177	1.7%	29	0.4%	148	510.3%
Total persons	10243	100.0%	7259	100.0%	2984	41.1%
<u>Household type</u>						
Couples with children	1,463	42.2%	1108	44.5%	355	32.0%
Couples without children	831	24.0%	565	22.7%	266	47.1%
Single parent families	397	11.5%	272	10.9%	125	46.0%
Other families	24	0.7%	13	0.5%	11	84.6%
Group household	63	1.8%	34	1.4%	29	85.3%
Lone person	575	16.6%	420	16.9%	155	36.9%
Total households	3,464	100.0%	2490	100.0%	974	39.1%
<u>Dwelling type</u>						
Separate houses	2,582	69.6%	1,772	67.6%	810	45.7%
Medium density^a	1,114	30.0%	843	32.2%	271	32.1%
High density^b	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	N/A
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	3	0.1%	4	0.2%	-1	-25.0%
Total private dwellings	3,711	100.0%	2,622	100.0%	1089	41.5%

^a 'Medium density' includes all semi-detached, row, terrace, townhouses and villa units, plus flats and apartments in blocks of 1 or 2 storeys, and flats attached to houses.

^b 'High density' includes flats and apartments in 3 storey and larger blocks.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2016; compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Table 13: Population age structure and household type forecasts, Precinct 3 Blackbutt, 2016-2031

Demographic indicator	2016		2031		Change 2016-31	% change 2016-31
	Count	%	Count	%		
<u>Service age group (years)</u>						
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	821	7.7%	915	6.6%	94	11.4%
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	1056	10.0%	1353	9.7%	297	28.1%
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	922	8.7%	1208	8.7%	286	31.0%
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	988	9.3%	1214	8.7%	226	22.9%
Young workforce (25 to 34)	1471	13.9%	1631	11.7%	160	10.9%
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	2360	22.2%	2838	20.4%	478	20.3%
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	1184	11.2%	1558	11.2%	374	31.6%
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	980	9.2%	1446	10.4%	466	47.6%
Seniors (70 to 84)	612	5.8%	1354	9.8%	742	121.2%
Elderly aged (85 and over)	218	2.1%	370	2.7%	152	69.7%
Total population	10612	100.0%	13886	100.0%	3274	30.9%
<u>Household type</u>						
Couple families with dependents	1,569	43.5%	1887	37.7%	318	20.3%
Couples without dependents	866	24.0%	1405	28.1%	539	62.2%
Group households	65	1.8%	71	1.4%	6	9.2%
Lone person households	595	16.5%	988	19.7%	393	66.1%
One parent family	409	11.3%	544	10.9%	135	33.0%
Other families	105	2.9%	110	2.2%	5	4.8%
Total households	3,609	100.0%	5005	100.0%	1396	38.7%

Source: Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2031, prepared by .id, the population experts, May 2019.

Precinct 4: Oak Flats

Table 7 Key Demographic Indicators, Precinct 4 Oak Flats, 2006-2016

Demographic indicator	2016		2006		Change 2006-16	% change 2006-16
	Count	%	Count	%		
<u>Service age group (years)</u>						
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	401	6.2%	354	5.5%	47	13.3%
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	496	7.7%	664	10.4%	-168	-25.3%
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	485	7.5%	542	8.5%	-57	-10.5%
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	558	8.7%	627	9.8%	-69	-11.0%
Young workforce (25 to 34)	736	11.5%	695	10.9%	41	5.9%
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	1096	17.1%	1356	21.2%	-260	-19.2%
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	987	15.4%	908	14.2%	79	8.7%
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	855	13.3%	598	9.4%	257	43.0%
Seniors (70 to 84)	688	10.7%	577	9.0%	111	19.2%
Elderly aged (85 and over)	124	1.9%	74	1.2%	50	67.6%
Total persons	6426	100.0%	6395	100.0%	31	0.5%
<u>Household type</u>						
Couples with children	713	29.9%	858	36.7%	-145	-16.9%
Couples without children	655	27.5%	626	26.8%	29	4.6%
Single parent families	353	14.8%	285	12.2%	68	23.9%
Other families	15	0.6%	31	1.3%	-16	-51.6%
Group household	44	1.8%	38	1.6%	6	15.8%
Lone person	513	21.5%	419	17.9%	94	22.4%
Total households	2,383	100.0%	2339	100.0%	44	1.9%
<u>Dwelling type</u>						

Separate houses	2,181	85.1%	2,172	87.6%	9	0.4%
Medium density ^a	350	13.7%	297	12.0%	53	17.8%
High density ^b	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	N/A
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	N/A
Total private dwellings	2,562	100.0%	2,479	100.0%	83	3.3%

^a 'Medium density' includes all semi-detached, row, terrace, townhouses and villa units, plus flats and apartments in blocks of 1 or 2 storeys, and flats attached to houses.

^b 'High density' includes flats and apartments in 3 storey and larger blocks.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2016; compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Table 8 Population age structure and household type forecasts, Precinct 4 Oak Flats, 2016-2031

Demographic indicator	2016		2031		Change 2016-31	% change 2016-31
	Count	%	Count	%		
Service age group (years)						
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	420	6.3%	428	5.7%	8	1.9%
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	546	8.2%	635	8.5%	89	16.3%
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	463	7.0%	552	7.4%	89	19.2%
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	600	9.0%	556	7.4%	-44	-7.3%
Young workforce (25 to 34)	818	12.3%	811	10.9%	-7	-0.9%
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	1140	17.2%	1429	19.1%	289	25.4%
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	1020	15.4%	752	10.1%	-268	-26.3%
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	855	12.9%	844	11.3%	-11	-1.3%
Seniors (70 to 84)	694	10.5%	1254	16.8%	560	80.7%
Elderly aged (85 and over)	80	1.2%	204	2.7%	124	155.0%
Total population	6636	100.0%	7465	100.0%	829	12.5%
<u>Household type</u>						

Couple families with dependents	770	30.6%	882	30.0%	112	14.5%
Couples without dependents	698	27.8%	909	30.9%	211	30.2%
Group households	55	2.2%	45	1.5%	-10	-18.2%
Lone person households	545	21.7%	668	22.7%	123	22.6%
One parent family	340	13.5%	343	11.7%	3	0.9%
Other families	107	4.3%	94	3.2%	-13	-12.1%
Total households	2,515	100.0%	2941	100.0%	426	16.9%

Source: Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2031, prepared by .id, the population experts, May 2019.

Precinct 5: Albion Park Rail

Table 14: Key Demographic Indicators, Precinct 5 Albion Park Rail, 2006-2016

Demographic indicator	2016		2006		Change 2006-16	% change 2006-16
	Count	%	Count	%		
<u>Service age group (years)</u>						
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	460	6.6%	496	7.1%	-36	-7.3%
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	597	8.6%	746	10.6%	-149	-20.0%
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	504	7.2%	679	9.7%	-175	-25.8%
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	625	9.0%	639	9.1%	-14	-2.2%
Young workforce (25 to 34)	944	13.6%	913	13.0%	31	3.4%
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	1147	16.5%	1495	21.3%	-348	-23.3%
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	945	13.6%	890	12.7%	55	6.2%
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	839	12.1%	535	7.6%	304	56.8%
Seniors (70 to 84)	679	9.8%	512	7.3%	167	32.6%
Elderly aged (85 and over)	218	3.1%	118	1.7%	100	84.7%
Total persons	6962	100.0%	7028	100.0%	-66	-0.9%

<u>Household type</u>						
Couples with children	720	28.9%	898	35.8%	-178	-19.8%
Couples without children	668	26.8%	596	23.8%	72	12.1%
Single parent families	404	16.2%	369	14.7%	35	9.5%
Other families	19	0.8%	20	0.8%	-1	-5.0%
Group household	46	1.8%	48	1.9%	-2	-4.2%
Lone person	524	21.0%	490	19.5%	34	6.9%
Total households	2,492	100.0%	2508	100.0%	-16	-0.6%
<u>Dwelling type</u>						
Separate houses	2,121	77.5%	2,142	81.5%	-21	-1.0%
Medium density ^a	545	19.9%	481	18.3%	64	13.3%
High density ^b	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	N/A
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	N/A
Total private dwellings	2,738	100.0%	2,629	100.0%	109	4.1%

^a 'Medium density' includes all semi-detached, row, terrace, townhouses and villa units, plus flats and apartments in blocks of 1 or 2 storeys, and flats attached to houses.

^b 'High density' includes flats and apartments in 3 storey and larger blocks.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2016; compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Table 15: Population age structure and household type forecasts, Precinct 5 Albion Park Rail, 2016-2031

Demographic indicator	2016		2031		Change 2016-31	% change 2016-31
	Count	%	Count	%		
<u>Service age group (years)</u>						
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	484	6.9%	464	6.6%	-20	-4.1%
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	614	8.7%	605	8.5%	-9	-1.5%
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	515	7.3%	461	6.5%	-54	-10.5%
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	658	9.3%	579	8.2%	-79	-12.0%

Young workforce (25 to 34)	985	13.9%	923	13.0%	-62	-6.3%
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	1147	16.2%	1075	15.2%	-72	-6.3%
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	954	13.5%	695	9.8%	-259	-27.1%
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	812	11.5%	735	10.4%	-77	-9.5%
Seniors (70 to 84)	673	9.5%	1080	15.3%	407	60.5%
Elderly aged (85 and over)	222	3.1%	463	6.5%	241	108.6%
Total population	7064	100.0%	7079	100.0%	15	0.2%
<u>Household type</u>						
Couple families with dependents	742	28.6%	737	27.3%	-5	-0.7%
Couples without dependents	692	26.7%	784	29.1%	92	13.3%
Group households	54	2.1%	47	1.7%	-7	-13.0%
Lone person households	593	22.9%	684	25.4%	91	15.3%
One parent family	403	15.5%	372	13.8%	-31	-7.7%
Other families	108	4.2%	74	2.7%	-34	-31.5%
Total households	2,592	100.0%	2698	100.0%	106	4.1%

Source: Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2031, prepared by .id, the population experts, May 2019.

Precincts 6-9: Albion Park, Rural East, Rural West, Calderwood

Table 16: Key Demographic Indicators, Precincts 6-9 Albion Park, Rural East, Rural West, Calderwood, 2006-2016

Demographic indicator	2016		2006		Change 2016-41	% change 2016-41
	Count	%	Count	%		
<u>Service age group (years)</u>						
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	1014	7.1%	1034	8.2%	-20	-1.9%
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	1484	10.3%	1708	13.5%	-224	-13.1%

Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	1380	9.6%	1309	10.3%	71	5.4%
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	1338	9.3%	1129	8.9%	209	18.5%
Young workforce (25 to 34)	1751	12.2%	1768	14.0%	-17	-1.0%
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	2957	20.6%	3177	25.1%	-220	-6.9%
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	1919	13.4%	1204	9.5%	715	59.4%
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	1296	9.0%	685	5.4%	611	89.2%
Seniors (70 to 84)	919	6.4%	589	4.6%	330	56.0%
Elderly aged (85 and over)	292	2.0%	65	0.5%	227	349.2%
Total persons	14350	100.0%	12668	100.0%	1682	13.3%
<u>Household type</u>						
Couples with children	2,045	44.0%	1970	48.5%	75	3.8%
Couples without children	1,190	25.6%	948	23.4%	242	25.5%
Single parent families	588	12.7%	488	12.0%	100	20.5%
Other families	11	0.2%	18	0.4%	-7	-38.9%
Group household	44	0.9%	49	1.2%	-5	-10.2%
Lone person	637	13.7%	500	12.3%	137	27.4%
Total households	4,646	100.0%	4059	100.0%	587	14.5%
<u>Dwelling type</u>						
Separate houses	4,287	86.7%	3,846	91.1%	441	11.5%
Medium density^a	641	13.0%	373	8.8%	268	71.8%
High density^b	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	N/A
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	N/A
Total private dwellings	4,942	100.0%	4,222	100.0%	720	17.1%

^a 'Medium density' includes all semi-detached, row, terrace, townhouses and villa units, plus flats and apartments in blocks of 1 or 2 storeys, and flats attached to houses.

^b 'High density' includes flats and apartments in 3 storey and larger blocks.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2016; compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Table 17: Population age structure and household type forecasts, Precincts 6-9 Albion Park, Rural East, Rural West, Calderwood, 2016-2031

Demographic indicator	2016		2031		Change 2016-31	% change 2016-31
	Count	%	Count	%		
<u>Service age group (years)</u>						
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	1087	7.3%	1835	8.1%	748	68.8%
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	1585	10.6%	2485	11.0%	900	56.8%
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	1429	9.6%	1797	7.9%	368	25.8%
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	1446	9.7%	1710	7.6%	264	18.3%
Young workforce (25 to 34)	1871	12.5%	2906	12.8%	1035	55.3%
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	3021	20.2%	4727	20.9%	1706	56.5%
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	1938	13.0%	2327	10.3%	389	20.1%
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	1326	8.9%	2179	9.6%	853	64.3%
Seniors (70 to 84)	934	6.3%	2089	9.2%	1155	123.7%
Elderly aged (85 and over)	292	2.0%	561	2.5%	269	92.1%
Total population	14928	100.0%	22617	100.0%	7689	51.5%
<u>Household type</u>						
Couple families with dependents	2,154	43.7%	3100	39.2%	946	43.9%
Couples without dependents	1,244	25.2%	2725	34.5%	1481	119.1%
Group households	64	1.3%	100	1.3%	36	56.3%
Lone person households	709	14.4%	1009	12.8%	300	42.3%
One parent family	599	12.2%	807	10.2%	208	34.7%
Other families	160	3.2%	160	2.0%	0	0.0%
Total households	4,930	100.0%	7901	100.0%	2971	60.3%

Source: Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2041, prepared by .id, the population experts, May 2019.

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Appendix E. NSW Sports Participation Rates

Children are defined as people aged 0-14 years, with adults persons aged 15 and over. Participation for children is limited to outside of school hours organised sport or physical activity. For adults, data includes overall participation (combined organised and non-organised) and organised.

Data tables only include the top 15 activities, therefore some of the data could not be accessed for all activities.

Table 18: Sport Participation in NSW, 2018

Activity	Overall participation – top 15 (adults) (000s)		Organised participation – top 15 (adults) (000s)		Organised participation – top 10 (children) (000s)	
	000s	Participation rate	000s	Participation rate	000s	Participation rate
Athletics, track and field (includes jogging and running)	944.2	14.7%	247.4	3.9%	114.5	7.7%
Football/soccer	402.6	6.3%	290.4	4.5%	279.5	18.8%
Golf	325.5	5.1%	288.5	4.5%		
Tennis	316.8	4.9%	199.5	3.1%	90.7	6.1%
Cricket	152.6	2.4%	105.6	1.6%	58.6	3.9%
Touch football	150.5	2.3%	119.8	1.9%		
Basketball	148.6	2.3%			65.0	4.4%
Netball			125.0	1.9%	123.0	8.3%
Bowls			116.8	1.8%		
AFL					81.0	5.5%
Oztag						
Gymnastics					161.5	10.9%
Martial arts			83.1	1.3%		

* * * *

Appendix F. Sport participation trends

Shellharbour City Council undertook a survey of all clubs in 2019, which included questions about membership trends over the past 10 years. Not all clubs responded to the survey, so the data below is only representative of those clubs who actively participated in the survey.

Given the self-reporting nature of the data, the information below should be interpreted as broadly representative of participation trends over the past 10 years.

1.1 AFL

Table 19: Shellharbour AFL Participation Trends, 2010-2019

Year 20:	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Expected membership 2024
Shellharbour Swans JAFL											
Juniors	85	106	95	89	92	109	126	110	136	191	311
Males	66	88	73	87	85	101	120	101	110	132	192
Females	19	18	22	2	7	8	6	9	26	59	100
Shellharbour City Suns AFL											
Seniors						65	70	75	70	90	140

Source: Shellharbour City Council Club Survey responses

Table 20: Shellharbour AFL Participation Trends, 2019 Winter Competition

2019 Winter	Males	Females	Total
Shellharbour Swans JAFL	100	41	141
Shellharbour City Suns AFL	60	37	97
Albion Park Crows AFL	60 (junior only)	46 (juniors) 36 (seniors)	142
Totals	220	160	380

1.2 Athletics

Year 20:	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Expected membership 2024
Albion Park Little Athletics Club											
Juniors								161	216		266
Lake Illawarra Athletics Association Inc											
Juniors							191	206	228	200	200

Males							92	98	110	98	120
Females							99	108	118	102	130
Lake Illawarra Athletics Association Inc											
Juniors	300	300	298	298	298	297	297	298	298	299	
Seniors									12	12	

1.3 Baseball

Year 20:	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Expected membership 2024
Shellharbour City Warriors Baseball Club											
Juniors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Seniors	30	28	18	21	29	42	43	39	41	29	44
Males	21	22	15	17	24	33	35	31	31	22	34
Females	9	6	3	4	5	9	8	8	11	8	11

1.4 BMX

Year 20:	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Expected membership 2024
BMX Club											
Males							100	134	175	162	202
Females							33	26	53	41	51

1.5 Cricket

Year 20:	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Expected membership 2024
Albion Park Cricket Club											
Juniors									58		60
Seniors									45		40
Males									100		70
Females									3		30
The Rail Cricket Club											

Juniors								25	25	20	20
Seniors								55	50	30	30
Shellharbour City Cricket Club											
Juniors								74	77	81	N/A
Seniors								69	57	51	N/A
Males								70	73	79	N/A
Females								4	4	2	N/A

Information not provided

1.6 Equestrian

Year 20:	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Expected membership 2024
Stoney Range Pony Club											
Juniors								13	19	17	15
Seniors								4	13	9	12

Information not provided

1.7 Gymnastics

Year 20:	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Expected membership 2024
Oak Flats Albion Park Gymnastics & Acrobatics											
Juniors	200	170	170	160	160	150	150	145	145	145	Information not provided
Seniors								6	6	5	
Males										8	
Females										142	

1.8 Hockey

Year 20:	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Expected membership 2024
Illawarra South Coast Hockey & Illawarra Hockey Centre											
Juniors								689	689	661	685
Seniors								1148	1247	1312	1347
Males								796	827	855	863
Females								1041	1109	1118	1169

Information not provided

Total								1837	1936	1973	2032	
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1.9 Netball

Year 20:	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Expected membership 2024
Shellharbour Netball Club											
Juniors									210	280	330
Seniors									70	40	60
Females									300	320	390

1.10 Oztag

Year 20:	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Expected membership 2024
Shellharbour Oztag Club											
Juniors									1697	1487	1517
Seniors									602	483	503

2019 winter	Juniors	Seniors	Total
Shellharbour Junior & Senior Oztag	32	147	179

1.11 Rugby League

2019 winter		Total	Junior		Senior(19+)	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Abion Park Oaks Flats Junior & Minor RLFC Inc	Junior 5-16 years	388	286	96	4	2
Abion Park-Oak Flats RLFC	Junior 15 & over	101	26	8	48	19
Mt Warrigal Kooris	Junior 16 & over	67	19	3	29	16

Shellharbour City Sharks	Junior 16 & over	125	26	2	55	42
Stingrays Junior RLFC Shellharbour	Junior 5-16	473	325	142	6	0
Stingrays of Shellharbour	Junior 16 & over	135	18	34	80	55
Warilla Lake South Minor RLFC	Junior 5-16	225	195	27	197	28
Warilla Lake South Senior RLFC	Junior 16 & over	89	24	4	68	21
Total		1603	919	316	250	118

1.12 Rugby Union

Year 20:	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Expected membership 2024
Southern Crushers Rugby Club											
Juniors								15	12	8	125
Seniors								20	20	20	50
Males								35	19	20	145
Females								0	1	0	30

1.13 Football (Soccer)

Year 20:	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Expected membership 2024
Albion Park Cows Football Club											
Seniors	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	40	40	40	40
Males	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	40	40	40	40
Females											18
Albion Park White Eagles Football Club											
Juniors	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Seniors	80	80	80	80	90	90	100	100	100	100	110
Males	90	90	90	90	95	95	100	100	100	100	100
Females	10	10	10	10	15	15	20	20	20	20	30
Shell Cove Football Club											
Total	60	80	100	100	150	140	140	120	150	150	200
Oak Flats Amateur Soccer Club											
Total				54							36
Seniors				54							18

Males				36							18
Females				18							
Oak Flats Junior Soccer Club Inc											
Juniors				240							300
Males				160							
Females				80							
Shellharbour Junior Football Club											
Juniors	350									700	900
Seniors	0									100	200
Albion Park Soccer Club											
Total	472	464	552	494	547	575	614	594	574	596	100+
Juniors	440	436	520	462	515	543	550	530	510	530	
Seniors	32	32	32	32	32	32	64	64	64	66	
Warilla Wanderers Football Club											
Total							120	120	120	120	250
Seniors							60	60	60	60	
Males							56	57	59	58	
Females							4	3	1	2	
Warilla Wanderers Junior Football Club											
Total			110	150	180	220	180	120	150	150	Information not provided

2019 winter	Junior	Senior male	Senior female
Albion Park City Razorbacks		47	
Albion Park Cows Football Club		35	
Albion Park Junior Soccer Club	526	50	18
Albion Park White Eagles Soccer Club	8	42	
Oak Flats Falcons Football Club	8	65	33
Oak Flats Junior Soccer Club	218		
Oak Flats Amateur Soccer Club		35	16
Shellharbour Junior Football Club	694	46	35
Shell Cove Football Club		49	
Shellharbour Uni Rhinos		23	
Warilla Junior Football Club	151		
Warilla Wanderers Football Club	8	39	
Illawarra Churches Soccer Association		57	62

Total		488	164
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1.14 Tennis

Year 20:	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Expected membership 2024
Graham Park Tennis - Kiama/Shellharbour District Tennis Association Incorporated											
Juniors	316	332	340	344	367	378	386	364	345	329	459
Seniors	417	416	419	438	459	467	471	467	453	435	470
Males	412	419	435	448	463	470	470	460	441	420	540
Females	321	327	324	334	363	375	387	371	357	344	450

1.15 Touch Football

Year 20:	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Expected membership 2024
Albion Park Touch Football											
Total					200	798	683	703	687	160	260

2019 winter	Juniors (14-16 years)	Seniors	Total
Albion Park Touch Football	18	109	127

1.16 Triathlon

Year 20:	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Expected membership 2024
Shellharbour Tri Club											
Juniors							30	30	30	30	70
Seniors							15	20	21	21	50
Total							13	19	17	15	80

1.17 Rowing

Year 20:	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Expected membership 2024
Shellharbour City Rowing Club											
Male										13	
Female										17	
Total									30	30	50

1.18 Sailing

Year 20:	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Expected membership 2024
Oak Flats Sailing Club											
Junior				0	0	0	0	3	5	9	10
Senior				4	4	5	6	7	10	15	20
Male				4	4	5	6	8	11	18	10
Female				0	0	0	0	2	4	6	20
Total				4	4	5	6	10	15	24	30

1.19 Surfing

Year 20:	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Expected membership 2024
Southbridge Boardriders											
Junior										60	Information not provided
Senior										39	
Total										99	

1.20 Surf Life Saving

Year 20:	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Expected membership 2024
Shellharbour Surf Life Saving Club											
Junior	373	380	375	342	331	272	233	262	277		100
Senior	273	263	276	479	476	447	417	422	453		50
Male	343			464	443	405	368	379	383		
Female	293			357	364	314	282	305	347		
Total	636	656	687	821	807	719	650	684	730		150
Warilla Barrack Point SLSC											
Junior									220	250	400
Senior									170	200	200
Total									390	450	600

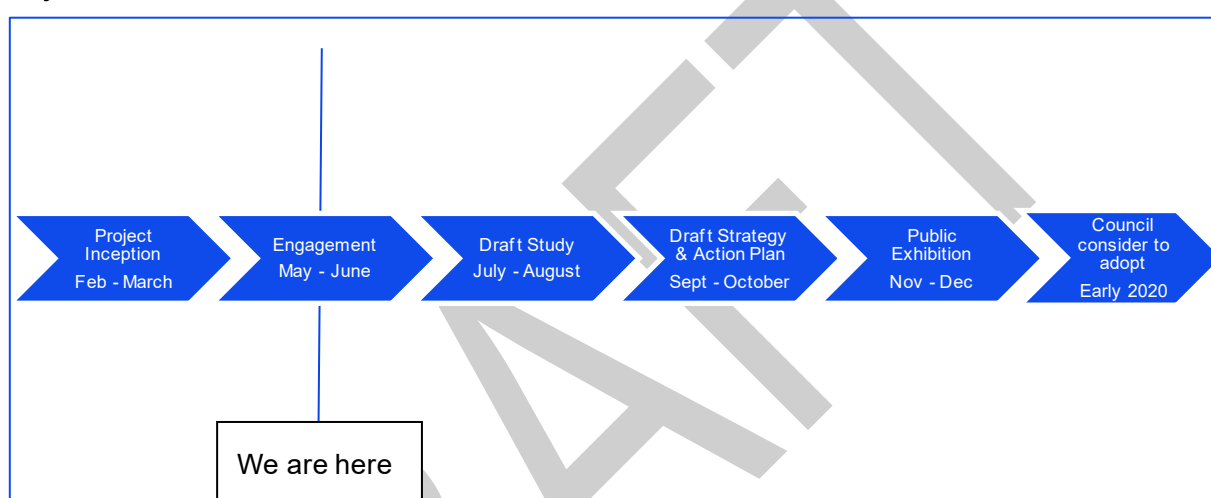
Appendix G. Stakeholder Interviews

Discussion Guide and Information Sheet

Shellharbour City Council is preparing an Open Space and Recreation Needs Study and Strategy. The Strategy will provide direction for Council and the Community in regard to the future management of the current 450 active and passive parks, reserves, sportsfields and aquatic facilities managed by Council and also the provision for new areas and facilities for the next 10 years.

As a key stakeholder, we would like you to be part of the consultation process by participating in an online survey and a phone interview with the Institute for Public Policy and Governance (University of Technology Sydney) who have been engaged to prepare the Study and Strategy. Your input will help to inform the study and shape the strategy.

Project Timeline



How the information from interviews will be used

Responses from the interviews will inform the preparation of the Open Space and Recreation Needs Study and Strategy. You will not be identified by name or position in any reports resulting from this interview without your permission. The name of your organisation may be mentioned in the report.

A few other things to note

- The interview will take approximately 40-45 minutes.
- All information collected will be strictly confidential and stored securely by UTS.
- permission. The name of your organisation may be mentioned in the reports.
- You can withdraw from the interview at any time without providing a reason.

Please contact Bernadette Sharpe (Recreation Planner) if you have any questions about the survey and project or would prefer not to participate.

Prior to the interview

To help us best prepare for our discussion, please complete the following survey prior to the interview.

Please click on the link to complete the survey:

https://publicpolicyuts.au1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_3fKbCqKF2RCbwwt

Topics of discussion

- Participation numbers and trends
- Predicted growth
- Sharing of fields/facilities with clubs/other codes
- Satisfaction with facilities
- Existing supply of facilities vs demand, and potential challenges
- Your organisation's strategic plans to achieve growth (short, medium and long term)
- Potential support needed from Council to help achieve growth
- General discussion about supply of facilities vs demand in the LGA, other known issues, challenges, opportunities.

Thank you for your time and we look forward to speaking with you.

List of Stakeholders Interviewed

Name	Role	Association or Agency
Ann Marie Balliana	CEO	Football South Coast (Soccer)
Barbara Schaffer	Principal Landscape Architect	NSW Government Architects Office
Catherine Campbell	Regional Officer (Illawarra Shoalhaven)	NSW Office of Sport
Keith Wallace	Regional Manager (Illawarra Shoalhaven)	NSW Office of Sport
Dave Johnson	Football Operations Manager	South Coast AFL
Dianne Elvy	President	South Coast District and Illawarra Netball Association
Gary Bull	President	Illawarra South Coast Hockey
Glenn Bridge	Administrator	Greater Illawarra Cricket Zone
Howard McGarry	Mid South Coast Zone Coordinator	Illawarra Athletics
Kevin Felgate	Regional Manager	Country Rugby League - Greater Southern Region
Marilyn Connelly	Secretary	Albion Park Show Society
Paul Brockley	Manager	Cricket NSW