

St Catherine's School

Demographic Assessment

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URBIS STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS REPORT WERE:

Associate Director	Michael Grosvenor
Senior Consultant	Daniel Collins
Job Code	SPP14014
Report Number	Final

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Executive Summary	i
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Methodology	1
2 Analysis of school catchment area	2
3 Demographic profile of catchment	5
3.1 Total population and age	5
3.2 Family Structure.....	6
3.3 Birthplace.....	7
3.4 Employment.....	7
3.5 Income	8
3.6 Dwelling status.....	8
3.7 SEIFA	8
3.8 AEDI	9
4 Population growth	10
4.1 Historical growth	10
4.2 Future growth.....	10
5 School facilities and needs assessment.....	14
5.1 Needs analysis based on existing Provision ratios	15
5.2 Need based on benchmarking analysis.....	15
6 Conclusion	17
Disclaimer.....	18

FIGURES:

Figure 1 – Residential Location of students attending St Catherine’s school	2
Figure 2 – Catchment area also showing population projections.....	4
Figure 3 – Families with children	6
Figure 4 – Historical population growth	10
Figure 5 – Population projections for children in primary catchment	13
Figure 6 – Increase in population age groups between 2011 and 2031	13
Figure 7 – Existing school facilities in catchment.....	14

TABLES:

Table 1 – Postcodes for students at St Catherine’s school.....	3
Table 2 – Total population and age profile of catchment	5
Table 3 – Family households.....	6
Table 4 – Place of birth.....	7
Table 5 – Employment profile	7
Table 6 – Average Income profile	8
Table 7 – Dwelling profile	8
Table 8 – SEIFA index scores	9
Table 9 – Developmental vulnerability of children	9
Table 10 – Total population projections	12
Table 11 – Child population projections	12

Table 12 – School age child population projections 12

Table 13 – Existing and future ratios between number of school children and schools 15

Table 14 – Comparison of population increase and planning standards for school facilities..... 16

Executive Summary

Urbis has been commissioned by Sandrick, on behalf of St Catherine's School Waverley, to undertake an assessment of the school's catchment area, the existing demographic within the catchment, potential future population, and the potential need for increased school capacity in the catchment. This report presents the research and analysis undertaken.

The following points provide a summary of the key findings:

- 95% of school students reside in 16 post code areas located around the eastern suburbs of Sydney. As such, the catchment area for the school is primarily from the Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Waverley, Randwick, Woollahra, Botany Bay, and Sydney
- In 2011 there were 488,050 people living in this catchment, equivalent to 10.6% of the Sydney Metro area. Compared to the Sydney Metro area, the population in the catchment is characterised by:
 - A slightly higher average age of 37.3 years (compared to 37.1 years)
 - A smaller proportion (16.88%) of children aged between 0-19 years old compared to the Sydney Metro area (25.47%)
 - A smaller proportion of family households (55.7%) when compared with the Sydney Metro average (73.1%)
 - A higher proportion of residents born overseas (44%) compared to the Sydney Metro average (36%)
 - Lower unemployment rate (5.2%) compared to the Sydney Metro average (5.7%)
 - More white collar workers (85.1%) compared to the Sydney Metro average (74.3%)
 - Higher annual household incomes (\$106,417) compared to the Sydney Metro average (\$97,425)
 - A high level of socio-economic advantage in Woollahra, Waverley, and Randwick, and lower levels in Botany Bay
 - Higher proportions of developmentally vulnerable children in Sydney and Botany Bay compared to other LGAs in the catchment
- Historical population trends indicate that the total population of the catchment has increased by 17% (66,612 people) since 1996. Sydney LGA observed the largest increase (40%)
- Future population projections for the catchment indicate that:
 - The population of the catchment will increase by 34% (equivalent to 165,650 more people) between 2011 to 2031, with the Sydney LGA observing the highest growth in total population (49.2% increase)
 - The number of children (0-19 years) in the catchment will increase by 46.8% (equivalent to +37,450 more children) by 2031. Again Sydney LGA will observe the highest growth with 75.8% (14,400) more children by 2031
 - The total school aged child population in the catchment will increase by 50.8% (equivalent to +27,900 more children) from 54,900 in 2011 to 82,800 in 2031. Sydney LGA will observe the largest increase with 75.4% (9,500) more
 - By 2031, of the 117,400 children in the catchment, 60,379 (51%) would be males and 57,021 (49%) would be females. Also of the 82,800 school age children in the catchment, 42,535 would be male and 40,265 would be female.

- There are currently 167 schools within the catchment area
- A provision ratio analysis indicates that should the number and capacity of schools remain the same within the catchment, the number of children per school will increase from 329 per facility in 2011 to 496 per facility in 2031
- This represents an increase of 167 more children per school facility, or 7 classes of 24 children for each facility
- Best practice benchmark standards suggest the provision of 1 primary school per 10,000 people (total population) and 1 secondary school per 30,000 people
- If these standards were to be applied to the population growth in the catchment, by 2031 there would be a need for an additional 16.6 primary schools, and 5.5 secondary schools

Urbis has undertaken a review of the catchment area for St Catherine's school based on data for existing students. A demographic profile of the population within this defined catchment has been developed using ABS data, and NSW Government population projections have been used to understand how the catchment may change over time. A review of existing school facilities and a comparison of provision ratios and benchmarks standards has been undertaken to identify future demand for school places.

The assessment suggests that by 2031 there will be an additional 82,800 school age children in the catchment, of which 40,265 may be females.

This population growth may result in an additional 167 students attending each school. Approximately 7 new classrooms, accommodating 24 children are required to maintain existing rates of provision in the future. Alternatively new or expanded school facilities could be provided to meet the estimated demand for 16.6 primary schools and 5.5 secondary schools based on best practice planning thresholds.

1 Introduction

1.1 BACKGROUND

Urbis has been commissioned by Sandrick on behalf of St Catherine's School to undertake an assessment of the school's catchment area, the existing demographic within the catchment, potential future population, and the potential increased need for school capacity in the catchment.

This project will inform the school's future planning, including the development of a Campus Master Plan.

This report presents the research and analysis undertaken.

1.2 METHODOLOGY

The following key tasks have been undertaken as part of this study:

- Analysis of school catchment area – A review of data from the school on the residential location of students to identify a primary catchment area for the school
- Catchment demographic profile – a review of the demographic profile of the school's catchment area to identify key demographic indicators and trends using ABS Census 2011 data
- Population projections – A review of NSW Planning and Environment population projections for the primary catchment of the school to identify how the total population and child population of the catchment may change over time
- School facility and needs assessment – Identification of other education facilities within the catchment and assessment of potential future need for education facilities to support the changes in the number of children in the catchment

These tasks aim to provide a high level overview of how the population may change over time, and the potential future need for education facilities in the catchment to inform future planning.

2 Analysis of school catchment area

Urbis has reviewed data on the residential post codes for students currently enrolled at St Catherine's school. Data was provided for approximately 56% (559 students) of students who attend the school, including responses for all year groups. This is considered to be a good sample size to reflect general catchment trends for the school. Figure 1 below presents a heat map showing the residential post code area location for students at St Catherine's school.

FIGURE 1 – RESIDENTIAL LOCATION OF STUDENTS ATTENDING ST CATHERINE'S SCHOOL

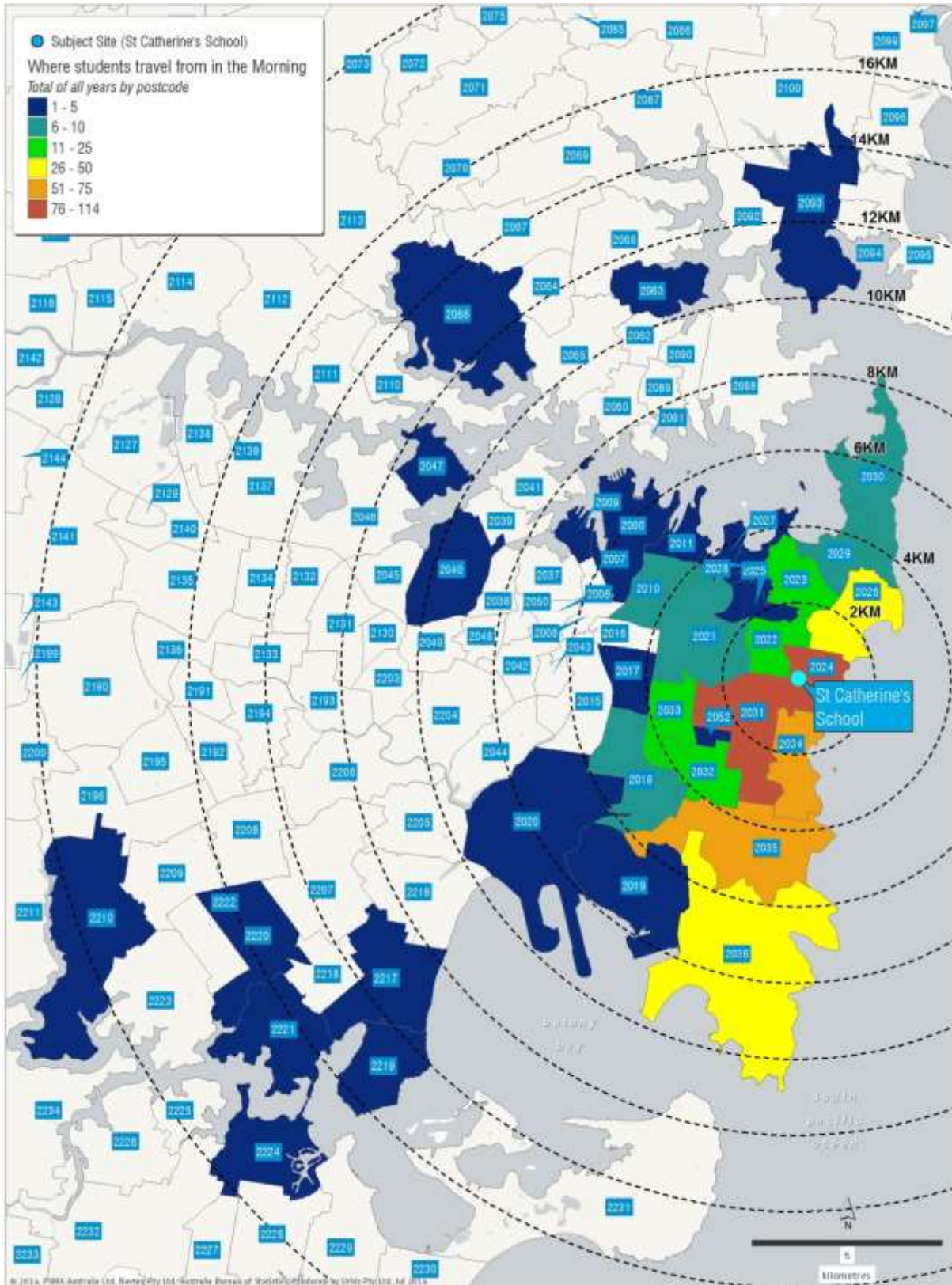


Figure 1 shows that in approximately 95% of students travel to the school from a primary catchment area of 16 post code areas located around the eastern suburbs of Sydney. Table 1 below presents the number and percentage of students residing in each post code area.

Approximately one-fifth (20.4%) of students reside in postcode area 2031 (including the suburbs of Clovelly, Randwick and St Pauls), with a similar proportion residing in postcode 2024 (Bronte and Waverley). A further one in ten students travel from the postal areas 2035 (12.7%) and 2034 (10.6%).

TABLE 1 – POSTCODES FOR STUDENTS AT ST CATHERINE'S SCHOOL

POSTCODE AREA	SUBURBS	STUDENTS	
		No.	%
2031	Clovelly, Randwick, St Pauls	114	20.4%
2024	Bronte and Waverley	108	19.3%
2035	Maroubra and Pagewood	71	12.7%
2034	Coogee and South Coogee	59	10.6%
2026	Bondi, Bondi Beach, North Bondi, Tamarama	29	5.2%
2036	Chifley, Eastgardens, Hillsdale, La Perouse, Little Bay, Malabar, Matraville, Phillip Bay, Port Botany	29	5.2%
2022	Bondi Junction, Queens Park	23	4.1%
2033	Kensington	20	3.6%
2032	Daceyville, Kingsford	20	3.6%
2023	Bellevue Hill	18	3.2%
2018	Eastlakes, Rosebery	8	1.4%
2021	Centennial Park, Moore Park, Paddington	7	1.3%
2029	Rose Bay	7	1.3%
2030	Dover Heights, Rose Bay North, Vaucluse, Watsons Bay	7	1.3%
2010	Darlinghurst, Surry Hills	6	1.1%
2019	Banksmeadow, Botany	5	0.9%
Miscellaneous	Other Suburbs	28	5%

This analysis shows that the primary catchment area for the school includes the five Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Waverley, Randwick, Woollahra, Botany Bay, and Sydney. This catchment area is presented in Figure 2 below.

The map displays the St Catherine's Primary Trade Area in pink, centered around Waverley. Concentric dashed circles indicate distances from the school site at 2KM, 4KM, 6KM, 8KM, 10KM, and 12KM. Surrounding areas are labeled: Sydney, Woollahra, Botany Bay, and Randwick. Each area has associated population growth projections for 2016, 2021, and 2026.

Area	Distance from School	2016 (%)	2021 (%)	2026 (%)
Sydney	-	17.1%	20.0%	14.4%
Woollahra	2KM	10.5%	7.9%	5.7%
Waverley	-	14.1%	10.3%	7.2%
Randwick	-	11.8%	11.2%	8.1%
Botany Bay	-	8.2%	8.0%	8.7%

Legend:

- Subject Site (St Catherine's School)
- St Catherine's Primary Trade Area

Scale: 0 to 2 Kilometres

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3 Demographic profile of catchment

This section provides a high level overview of the demographic profile and characteristics of the population within the catchment area for the school which includes the LGAs of Waverley, Randwick, Woollahra, Botany Bay, and Sydney. This demographic profile has been developed using ABS 2011 Census data.

3.1 TOTAL POPULATION AND AGE

At the time of the 2011 Census, there were 488,050 people living in the catchment area, equivalent to 10.6% of the Sydney Metro population. Table 2 provides a breakdown of the total population and age profile within each LGA. This indicates that:

- Sydney LGA has the largest population (183,751) followed by Randwick (137,792), Botany Bay has the smallest population (41,489)
- The catchment has a slightly higher average age (37.3years) compared to the Sydney Metro average (37.1 years)
- Woollahra has the oldest average age (40 years), while Sydney LGA has the youngest average age (36.2 years)
- The catchment has smaller proportion of the population aged between 0-19 years old (16.88%) compared to the Sydney Metro Area (25.47%)
- All LGAs have a higher proportion of residents aged 0-4 years compared to 5-9 year, 10-14 year, and 15-19 year age groups – this suggests that there is a large portion of young children who are yet to commence formal education.

TABLE 2 – TOTAL POPULATION AND AGE PROFILE OF CATCHMENT

	RANDWICK	WOOLLAHRA	SYDNEY	BOTANY BAY	WAVERLEY	CATCHMENT TOTAL	SYDNEY METRO
Total pop	137,792	56,320	183,751	41,489	68,698	488,050	4,605,992
Age 0-4 years	5.92%	5.76%	3.61%	6.75%	6.79%	5.23%	6.8%
Age 5-9 years	4.87%	4.81%	1.95%	5.97%	4.84%	3.86%	6.25%
Age 10-14 years	4.33%	4.86%	1.62%	5.43%	3.92%	3.42%	6.14%
Age 15-19 years	5.35%	4.91%	3.43%	5.63%	3.69%	4.37%	6.28%
Age 20-24 years	10.2%	5.84%	12.43%	6.46%	6.18%	9.65%	6.99%
Age 25-39 years	27.19%	26.14%	42.49%	24.15%	34.26%	33.52%	23.01%
Age 40-59 years	24.42%	25.09%	22.73%	26.23%	24.02%	23.96%	26.51%
Age 60+ years	17.72%	22.59%	11.74%	19.39%	16.31%	15.99%	18.02%
Average age	37.5 years	40.0 years	36.2 years	38.0 years	37.2 years	37.3 years	37.1 years

3.2 FAMILY STRUCTURE

Table 3 below indicates that the catchment has a smaller proportion of family households (55.7%) when compared with the Sydney Metro average (73.1%). Botany Bay has the highest proportion of family households in the catchment, with Sydney LGA having the smallest proportion of family households.

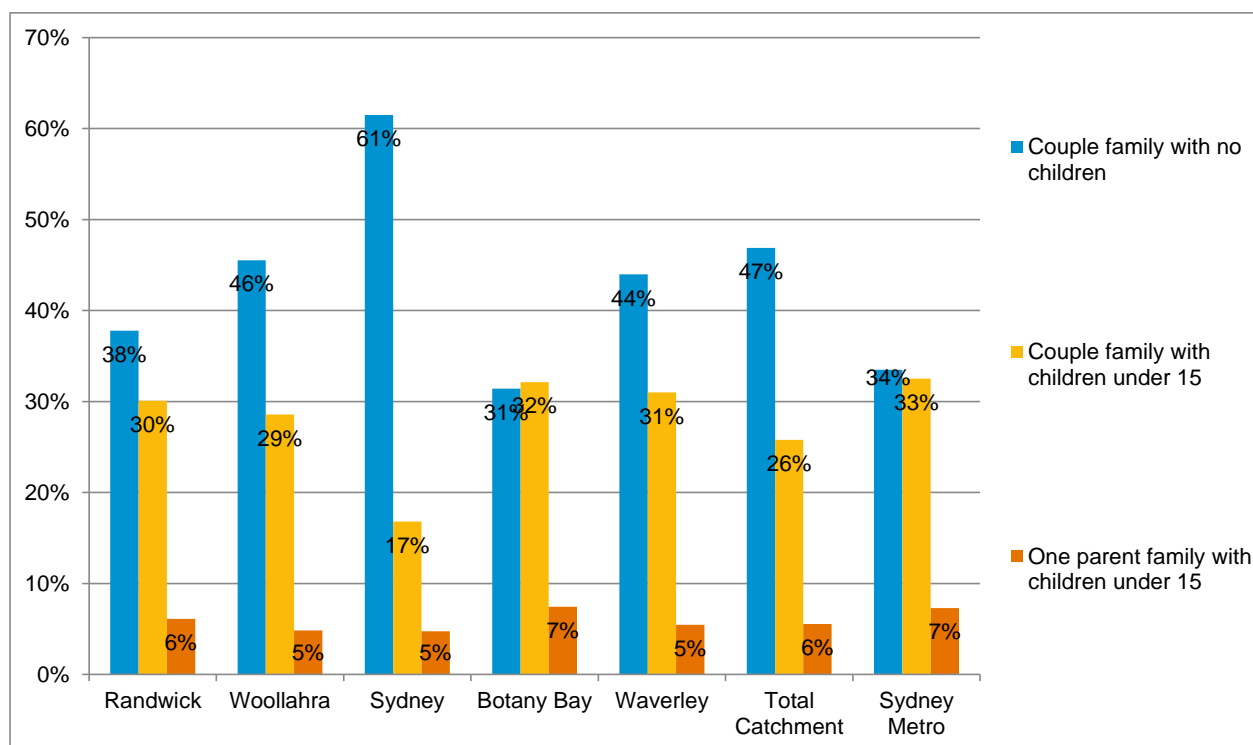
TABLE 3 – FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

	RANDWICK	WOOLLAHRA	SYDNEY	BOTANY BAY	WAVERLEY	CATCHMENT TOTAL	SYDNEY METRO
Family households	62.7%	60.4%	46.1%	70.4%	58.3%	55.7%	73.1%
Non-family households	37.3%	39.6%	53.9%	29.6%	41.7%	44.3%	26.9%

Figure 3 below shows the proportion of couple families with children, with no children, and one parent families with children less than 15 years of age. This indicates that:

- All LGAs, with the exception of Botany Bay, have a larger proportion of couple families with no children compared to the Sydney Metro average (34%)
- Also, all LGAs have smaller proportions of couple families with children under 15 compared to the Sydney Metro average (33%)
- Sydney has the largest proportion of couple families with no children (61%)
- Botany Bay (32%), Waverley (31%) and Randwick (30%) have a similar proportion of couple families with children under 15 years of age
- Botany Bay has the highest proportion of one parent families with children under 15 years of age

FIGURE 3 – FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN



3.3 BIRTHPLACE

Table 4 below indicates that the catchment has a higher proportion of residents born overseas (44%) compared to the Sydney Metro average (36%). Sydney LGA has the highest proportion (49%) of its population born overseas compared to the other LGAs while Woollahra has the smallest population (35%).

TABLE 4 – PLACE OF BIRTH

	AUSTRALIAN BORN %	OVERSEAS BORN %
Randwick	58.35	41.65
Woollahra	64.55	35.45
Sydney	50.95	49.05
Botany Bay	54.93	45.07
Waverley	57.34	42.66
Catchment Total	55.93	44.07
Sydney Metro	63.65	36.35

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Table 5 below presents the employment profile for residents within the catchment. This indicates:

- The catchment has a lower unemployment rate (5.2%) compared to the Sydney Metro average (5.7%)
- The catchment also has more white collar workers (85.1%) compared to the Sydney Metro average (74.3%)
- Sydney LGA has the highest unemployment rate, with 5.8% of residents unemployed
- Woollahra has the lowest unemployment rate with only 3.6% of its residents unemployed
- Woollahra has the highest proportion of residents employed in white collar trades (93%) which include office workers, professionals and managers
- Botany Bay has the highest proportion of residents employed in blue collar trades (30%) which include manual labour and technical occupations.

TABLE 5 – EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

	RANDWICK	WOOLLAHRA	SYDNEY	BOTANY BAY	WAVERLEY	CATCHMENT TOTAL	SYDNEY METRO
Employed	63,006	26,569	97,071	18,405	33,990	239,041	2,063,186
Unemployed	3,563	996	5,968	986	1,522	13,035	125,667
% Unemployed	5.4%	3.6%	5.8%	5.1%	4.3%	5.2%	5.7%
White collar workers (%)	82.6%	93.0%	86.7%	70.0%	86.9%	85.1%	74.3%
Blue collar workers (%)	17.4%	7.0%	13.3%	30.0%	13.1%	14.9%	25.7%

3.5 INCOME

Table 6 below presents the average income profile for residents in the catchment. This indicates that:

- The average annual household income for the catchment (\$106,417) is greater than the rest of the Sydney Metro area (\$97,425)
- Woollahra has the highest average household income (\$132,640)
- Botany Bay has the lowest average household income (\$83,054).

TABLE 6 – AVERAGE INCOME PROFILE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	AVERAGE INCOME (PERSONS AGED 15 – 64)	AVERAGE INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD
Randwick	\$54,701	\$101,647
Woollahra	\$75,126	\$132,640
Sydney	\$60,802	\$103,205
Botany Bay	\$43,907	\$83,054
Waverley	\$68,302	\$117,328
Catchment Total	\$60,235	\$106,417
Total Sydney Metro	\$48,077	\$97,425

3.6 DWELLING STATUS

Table 7 below presents the housing status for residents in the catchment. This indicates:

- The catchment has fewer owners (23.4%) and purchasers (24.9%) compared to the Sydney Metro area (31.1% and 35.7% respectively)
- Woollahra has the highest proportion of household owners in the catchment, while Sydney has the smallest proportion (14.4%)
- Botany Bay has the largest proportion of residents who are currently purchasing their property (31.9%)
- Sydney has the highest proportion of renters (61.2%) followed by Waverley (48.2%)

TABLE 7 – DWELLING PROFILE

	RANDWICK	WOOLLAHRA	SYDNEY	BOTANY BAY	WAVERLEY	CATCHMENT TOTAL	SYDNEY METRO
Owner	28.3%	36.2%	14.4%	28.8%	26.7%	23.4%	31.1%
Purchaser	25.0%	23.8%	23.8%	31.9%	24.5%	24.9%	35.7%
Renter	46.0%	39.2%	61.2%	38.7%	48.2%	51.1%	32.4%

3.7 SEIFA

The Australian Bureau of Statistics provides Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) data which ranks areas across Australia according to their relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage based on a range of performance indicators.

Table 8 overleaf presents the SEIFA indexes for relative advantage and disadvantage score, rank, and decile for each of the LGAs within the catchment. Data for 2011 and 2006 is provided to allow for a comparison and to identify general trends. The following explains each indicator:

- Score – A low score indicates that an area is relatively disadvantaged compare to an area with a higher scores. The scores have a mean of 1,000 and a standard deviation of 100 across Australia
- Rank – All areas are ranked from lowest to highest score, then the area with the lowest score is given the rank of 1 and the highest score is given the rank of 564
- Decile – All areas are ordered from lowest to highest score. The lowest 1% of areas are given a percentile number of 1. The highest 10% of areas are given a decile number of 10.

These results indicate:

- Since 2006 Botany Bay has dropped from being in the 9th decile (top 20% of LGAs in the country) to the 7th decile (top 40%), while Sydney LGA has also dropped from the 10th to the 9th decile
- Woollahra achieved the highest score (1,130) and rank (557) within the catchment area.
- Botany Bay achieved the lowest score (985) and rank (368) within the catchment area.
- Woollahra, Waverley and Randwick are all in the top 10% of LGAs nationally in terms of socio-economic advantage.

TABLE 8 – SEIFA INDEX SCORES

	2011			2006		
	SCORE	RANK	DECILE	SCORE	RANK	DECILE
Botany Bay	985	368	7	997	535	9
Randwick	1,063	517	10	1,100	634	10
Sydney	1,051	504	9	1,111	642	10
Waverley	1,101	544	10	1,145	652	10
Woollahra	1,130	557	10	1,191	664	10

3.8 AEDI

Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) is a measure of how young children (under 5 years old) are developing as they enter their first year or formal school education. It provides a snapshot of early childhood development in communities across Australia. Early childhood development is monitored in the domains of physical health and wellbeing, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills, and communication skills and general knowledge.

Table 9 below identifies the proportion of children under the age of 5 years old, who are developmentally vulnerable in one or more, or two or more of the AEDI domain measures. This indicates that:

- Sydney and Botany Bay have the highest proportion of developmentally vulnerable children in one or more domains (20.5% and 20.7% respectively) or two or more domains (9.8% and 9.4% respectively)
- Woollahra has the lowest proportion of developmentally vulnerable children in one or more domains (11.1%) or two or more (3.7%) domains.

TABLE 9 – DEVELOPMENTAL VULNERABILITY OF CHILDREN

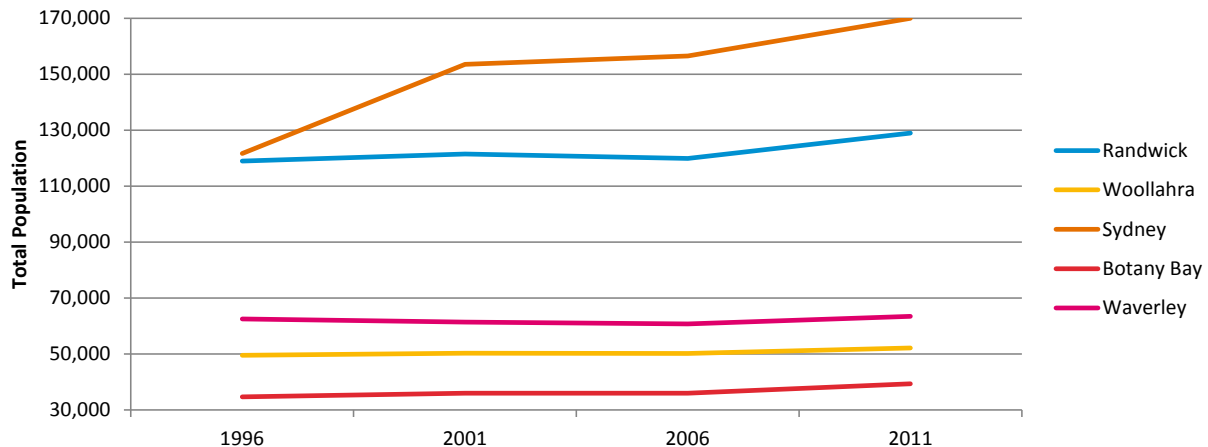
	RANDWICK	WOOLLAHRA	SYDNEY	BOTANY BAY	WAVERLEY
Vulnerable in one or more domains	15.7%	11.1%	20.5%	20.7%	11.9%
Vulnerable in two or more domains	6.8%	3.7%	9.8%	9.4%	4.1%

4 Population growth

4.1 HISTORICAL GROWTH

Urbis has reviewed historical population growth trends for the catchment area using ABS Census data from 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011. Figure 4 below presents the historical growth in total population within each LGA over this time period.

FIGURE 4 – HISTORICAL POPULATION GROWTH



This indicates that between 1996 and 2011:

- The total population of the catchment increased from 387,312 to 453,924, equivalent to a 17% increase
- The Sydney LGA had the largest increase of 48,272 more people, a 40% increase
- The Waverley LGA has had the smallest increase of only 993 people, a 2% increase

4.2 FUTURE GROWTH

Urbis has reviewed the NSW Department of Planning and Environment population projection data for each LGA within the primary catchment. These population projections consider natural population changes including mortality and birth rates, as well as migration, and proposed development projects. The data is considered the most accurate available and is used to inform Government decision making when planning for infrastructure.

Table 10 below presents population projections for the total population within each LGA in the primary catchment. This indicates:

- The population of the catchment will increase by 34% (equivalent to 165,650 more people) from 487,600 people in 2011 to 653,400 people by 2031
- The Sydney LGA will observed the largest growth of 49.2%, or 90,200 residents
- Woollahra and Waverley LGAs will have the lowest growth of 19.6% (13,450) and 19.4% (10,950 people) respectively

Table 11 below presents the population projections for children (aged 0-19 years old) within the primary catchment. This indicates:

- The total child population in the catchment will increase by 46.8% (equivalent to +37,450 more children) from 79,950 in 2011 to 117,400 in 2031

- This increase is higher than the increase in total population which suggests that more families with young children are projected to move to the catchment
- The Sydney LGA will observe the largest increase in the child population, with 75.8% (14,400) more children by 2031
- Woollahra LGA will observe the lowest growth of 30.1% (3,300)
- Randwick currently has the largest number of children (27,450) and the number of children will continue to grow by 41.2% (11,300) by 2031

Table 12 below presents the population projections for school aged children (aged 5-19 years old) within the primary catchment. This indicates:

- The total school aged child population in the catchment will increase by 50.8% (equivalent to +27,900 more children) from 54,900 in 2011 to 82,800 in 2031
- The Sydney will observe the largest increase with 75.4% (9,500) more school children by 2031

In terms of gender, the 2011 census indicates that the gender profile of children (0-19years) the Sydney Metro area is 51% males to 49% females. Population projections indicate that this will remain constant over time. This suggests that by 2031:

- Of the 117,400 children in the catchment, 60,379 (51%) would be males and 57,021 (49%) would be females
- Of the 82,800 school age children in the catchment, 42,535 would be male and 40,265 would be female.

TABLE 10 – TOTAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS

YEAR	BOTANY BAY		SYDNEY		WOOLLAHRA		WAVERLEY		RANDWICK		TOTAL	
	No.	%change	No.	%change	No.	%change	No.	%change	No.	%change	No.	%change
2011	41,500		183,300		56,300		68,700		137,800		487,600	
2016	45,300	9.2%	207,250	13.1%	58,250	3.5%	71,450	4.0%	147,100	6.7%	529,350	8.6%
2021	48,150	6.3%	232,200	12.0%	61,100	4.9%	74,850	4.8%	156,800	6.6%	573,100	8.3%
2026	52,500	9.0%	252,900	8.9%	64,150	5.0%	78,450	4.8%	165,400	5.5%	613,400	7.0%
2031	56,050	6.8%	273,500	8.1%	67,250	4.8%	82,150	4.7%	174,300	5.4%	653,250	6.5%
Total change	14,550	35.0%	90,200	49.2%	10,950	19.4%	13,450	19.6%	36,500	26.5%	165,650	34.0%

TABLE 11 – CHILD POPULATION PROJECTIONS

YEAR	BOTANY BAY		SYDNEY		WOOLLAHRA		WAVERLEY		RANDWICK		TOTAL	
	No.	%change	No.	%change	No.	%change	No.	%change	No.	%change	No.	%change
2011	9,800		19,000		10,950		12,750		27,450		79,950	
2016	10,600	8.2%	22,250	17.1%	12,100	10.5%	14,550	14.1%	30,700	11.8%	90,200	12.8%
2021	11,450	8.0%	26,700	20.0%	13,050	7.9%	16,050	10.3%	34,150	11.2%	101,400	12.4%
2026	12,450	8.7%	30,550	14.4%	13,800	5.7%	17,200	7.2%	36,900	8.1%	110,900	9.4%
2031	13,200	6.0%	33,400	9.3%	14,250	3.3%	17,800	3.5%	38,750	5.0%	117,400	5.9%
Total change (0-19 years)	3,400	34.7%	14,400	75.8%	3,300	30.1%	5,050	39.6%	11,300	41.2%	37,450	46.8%

TABLE 12 – SCHOOL AGE CHILD POPULATION PROJECTIONS

YEAR	BOTANY BAY		SYDNEY		WOOLLAHRA		WAVERLEY		RANDWICK		TOTAL	
	No.	%change	No.	%change	No.	%change	No.	%change	No.	%change	No.	%change
2011	7,000		12,600		7,750		8,100		19,450		54,900	
2016	7,450	6.4%	13,900	10.3%	8,650	11.6%	9,450	16.7%	21,050	8.2%	60,500	10.2%
2021	8,050	8.1%	16,800	20.9%	9,550	10.4%	10,800	14.3%	23,900	13.5%	69,100	14.2%
2026	8,950	11.2%	19,650	17.0%	10,250	7.3%	11,900	10.2%	26,300	10.0%	77,050	11.5%
2031	9,550	6.7%	22,100	12.5%	10,650	3.9%	12,450	4.6%	28,050	6.7%	82,800	7.5%
Total change (5-19 years)	2,550	36.4%	9,500	75.4%	2,900	37.4%	4,350	53.7%	8,600	44.2%	27,900	50.8%

Figure 5 below summarises the population projections for the number of children over time for each of the LGAs. This highlights that Randwick LGA will continue to have the highest number of by 2031, followed by Sydney. Woollahra, Waverley and Botany Bay will have similar numbers of children.

FIGURE 5 – POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR CHILDREN IN PRIMARY CATCHMENT

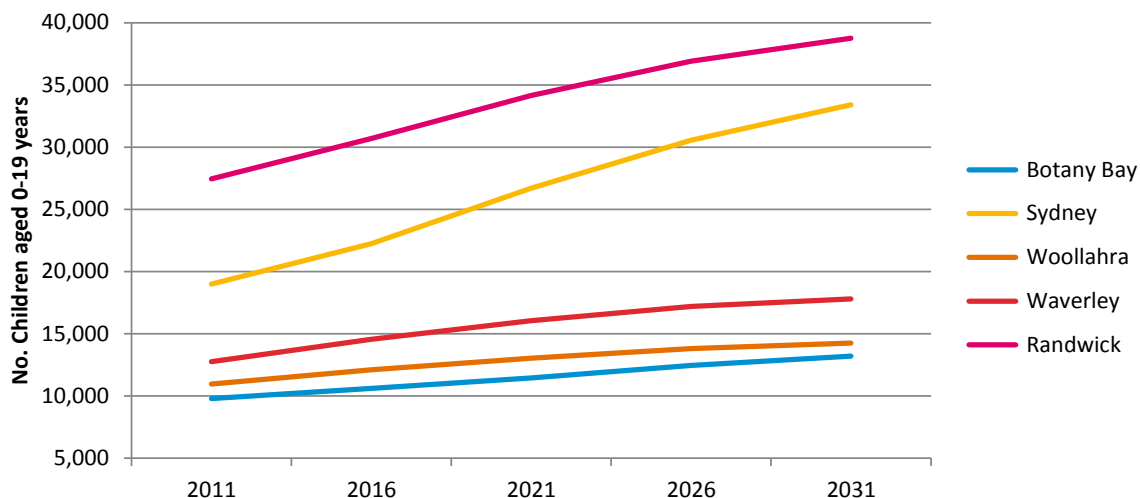
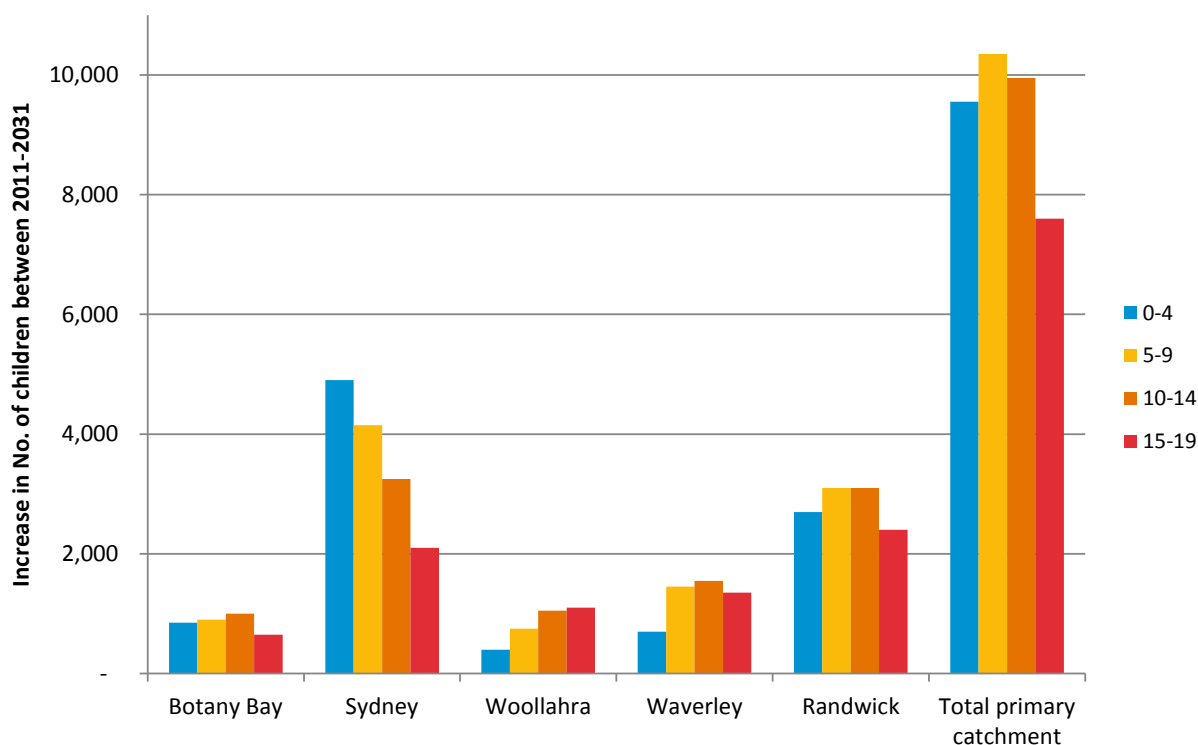


Figure 6 below identifies the increase in the number of children for each age group, across each LGA within the primary catchment, between 2011 and 2031. This indicates that:

- In total, the primary catchment is likely to see the largest increases in children aged 5-9 years old, followed by those aged 10-14 years
- Botany Bay, Waverley, and Randwick will observe largest increase in children aged 10-14 years
- Sydney will observe the largest increases in children aged 0-4 years – this could be new families moving to the area.

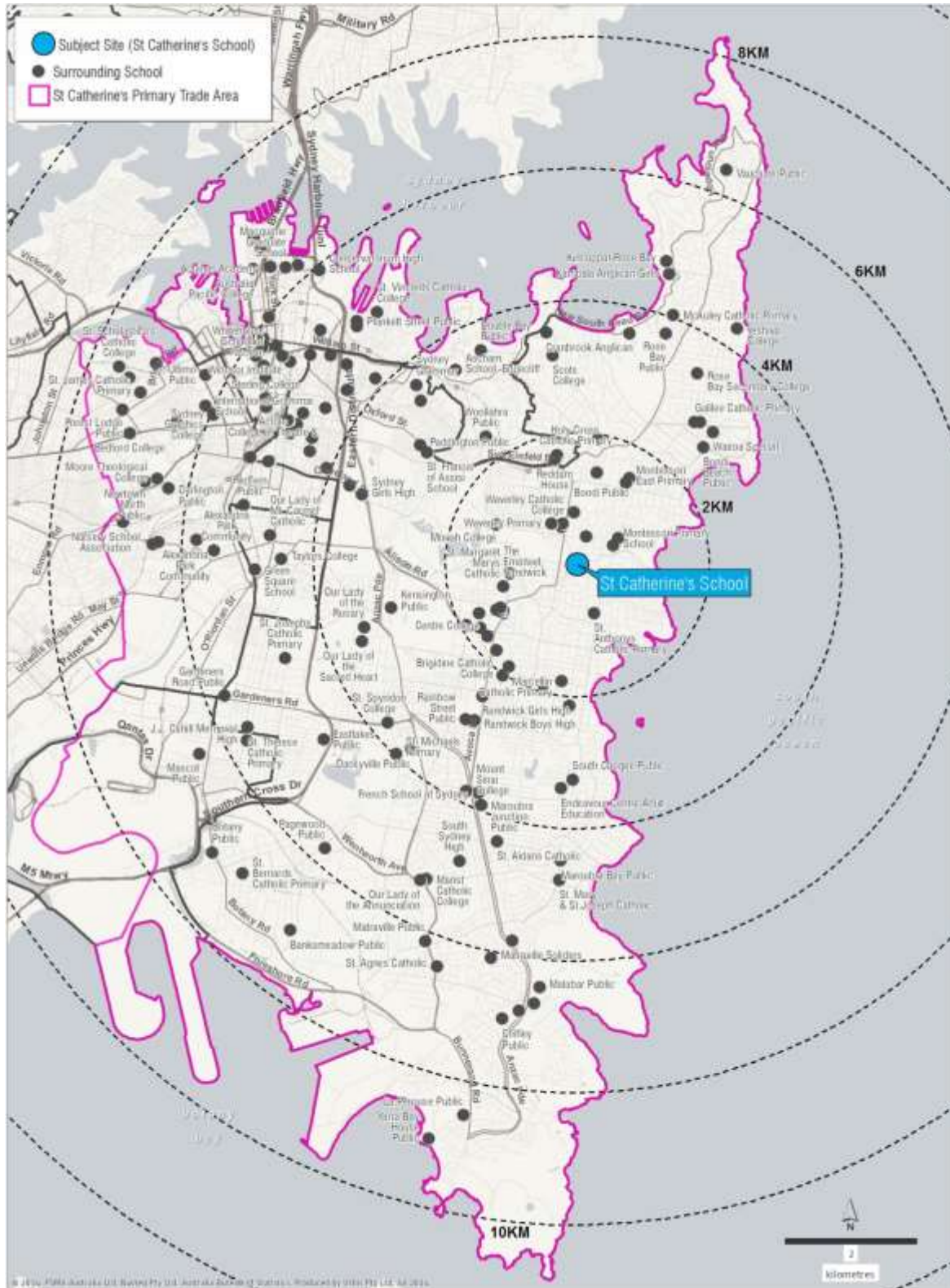
FIGURE 6 – INCREASE IN POPULATION AGE GROUPS BETWEEN 2011 AND 2031



5 School facilities and needs assessment

Urbis has identified existing schools within the primary catchment using a standard facility identification database. In total 167 schools have been identified within the primary catchment area. Figure 7 below presents the location of these facilities.

FIGURE 7 – EXISTING SCHOOL FACILITIES IN CATCHMENT



5.1 NEEDS ANALYSIS BASED ON EXISTING PROVISION RATIOS

The current school age (5-19 years old) population within the primary catchment is 54,900 children. This is projected to increase to 82,800 children by 2031.

Table 13 below compares the number of school children in the catchment with the number of education institutions, and provides a provision ratio of the number of children per education facility. This indicates that in 2011 there were 329 children per education facility in the primary catchment. By 2031 this will increase to 496 children per facility, assuming no new development of classrooms during this time. This is equivalent to an additional 167 children per facility.

In order to maintain existing rates of provision (329 children per facility) approximately 7 classrooms accommodating 24 children¹ would be required by 2031.

TABLE 13 – EXISTING AND FUTURE RATIOS BETWEEN NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS

	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Total school age population (5-19 years)	54,900	60,500	69,100	77,050	82,800
Number of education facilities	167	167	167	167	167
Number of students per education facility	329	362	414	461	496

It should be noted that this assessment does not consider the following factors associated with other school facilities:

- Development of new schools, or increase in capacity of existing schools
- The capacity of existing education institutions
- Level of education, eg. Primary, Secondary, Higher etc
- The entry criteria for education institutions (eg. Catholic, private, boys only, etc)
- The catchment areas for other education institutions within the primary catchment
- The catchment areas for other education institutions outside of the primary catchment.

5.2 NEED BASED ON BENCHMARKING ANALYSIS

Urbis has reviewed existing best practice benchmarks for the provision of schools, to identify the potential impact of an increasing population on the need for education institutions in the catchment. The analysis has been based on the best practice benchmarks and standards developed by the Growth Centre Commission to inform planning for community infrastructure in growth areas.

This identifies the following benchmark standards for growth areas:

- 1 new Primary school per 8-10,000 people (total population)
- 1 new Secondary school per 25-30,000 people (total population)

Table 14 below presents the number of additional primary and secondary schools which would be required in the catchment area should the population grow as predicted and these benchmark standards be achieved.

This indicates that 16.5 new primary schools, and 5.5 new secondary schools would be required in the primary catchment by 2031 to meet these planning standards. It should be noted that increasing capacity within existing schools would contribute towards achieving this standard.

¹ According to the NSW Department of Education and Communities, the average class size in NSW schools is 24 children.

TABLE 14 – COMPARISON OF POPULATION INCREASE AND PLANNING STANDARDS FOR SCHOOL FACILITIES

	2016	2021	2026	2031
Cumulative change in total population	41,750	85,500	125,800	165,650
Primary schools required (1 per 10,000 people)	4.2	8.6	12.6	16.6
Secondary schools (1 per 30,000 people)	1.4	2.9	4.2	5.5

6 Conclusion

Urbis has undertaken a review of the catchment area for St Catherine's school based on data for existing students. A demographic profile of the population within this defined catchment has been developed using ABS data, and NSW Government population projections have been used to understand how the catchment may change over time. A review of existing school facilities and a comparison of provision ratios and benchmarks standards has been undertaken to identify future demand for school places.

The assessment suggests that by 2031 there will be an additional 82,800 school age children in the catchment, of which 40,265 may be females.

This population growth may result in an additional 167 students attending each school. Approximately 7 new classrooms, accommodating 24 children are required to maintain existing rates of provision in the future. Alternatively new or expanded school facilities could be provided to meet the estimated demand for 16.6 primary schools and 5.5 secondary schools based on best practice planning thresholds.

Disclaimer

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This report has been prepared with due care and diligence by Urbis and the statements and opinions given by Urbis in this report are given in good faith and in the reasonable belief that they are correct and not misleading, subject to the limitations above.

Sydney

Tower 2, Level 23, Darling Park
201 Sussex Street Sydney, NSW 2000
t +02 8233 9900
f +02 8233 9966

Melbourne

Level 12, 120 Collins Street
Melbourne, VIC 3000
t +03 8663 4888
f +03 8663 4999

Brisbane

Level 7, 123 Albert Street
Brisbane, QLD 4000
t +07 3007 3800
f +07 3007 3811

Perth

Level 1, 55 St Georges Terrace
Perth, WA 6000
t +08 9346 0500
f +08 9221 1779

Australia • Asia • Middle East
w urbis.com.au **e** info@urbis.com.au