NSW Jobs Insights

User Guide and Data Overview

September 2023

Acknowledgement of Country

The Department of Planning and Environment acknowledges that it stands on Aboriginal land. We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land, and we show our respect for Elders past, present and emerging through thoughtful and collaborative approaches to our work, seeking to demonstrate our ongoing commitment to providing places in which Aboriginal people are included socially, culturally, and economically.

Contents

PART 1: How to use the tool

NSW Jobs Insights allows users to select areas of New South Wales and view the area's employment forecasts and projections, employment density, jobs supply, employment land supply, and major development projects. Importantly, jobs or employment in this tool is about the number of job positions or employed persons by location (or place of work), not by place of residence.

The table below outlines the datasets included in the current version of NSW Jobs Insights, their spatial scope, and links to the data sources for more information or for extensive data download.

Spatial scope of data sets in NSW Jobs Insights

Data set	Metropolitan Sydney	Rest of NSW	Link to data source
2022 Release of Travel Zone Projections for employment	Yes	Yes	https://opendata.transport.nsw.gov.au/
2022 Release of Victoria University Employment Forecasts	Yes	Yes	No link is available.
2022 Release of Employment Lands Development Monitor	Yes	Central Coast, Hunter and Illawarra regions	https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Research-and-Demography/Employment-Lands-Development-Monitor
Major Projects	Yes	Yes	https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-projects
Land Zoning	Yes	Yes	https://mapprod3.environment.nsw.gov.au/arcgis/rest/services/Planning/EPI_Primary_Planning_Layers/MapServer/2

The Future Jobs & Drivers menu allows you to select one of the above data sets.
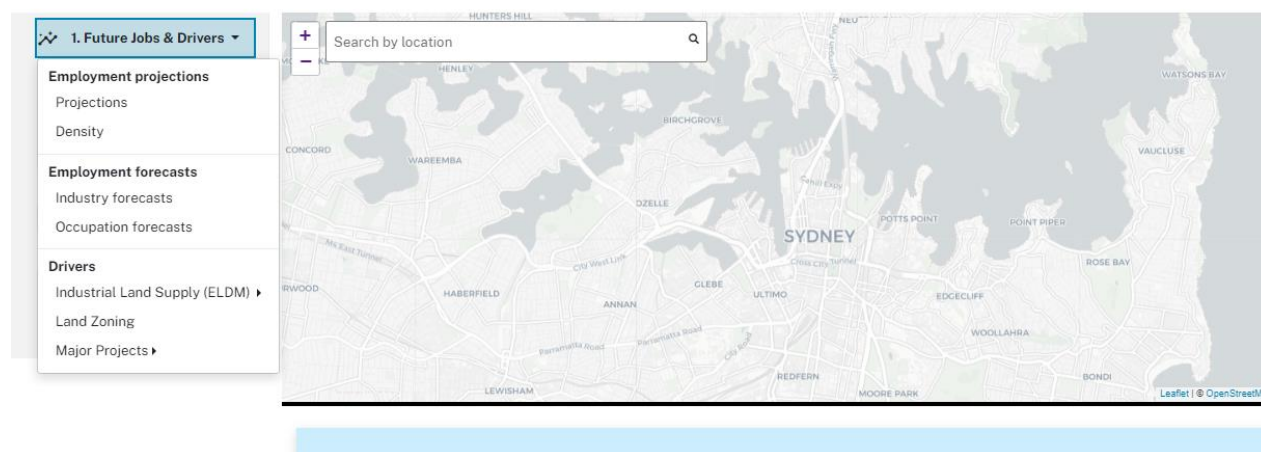
Future Jobs

**Future Jobs** are represented by two datasets:

- **Employment projections** are Transport for NSW (TfNSW) 2022 release of Travel Zone Projections (TZP) for employment. TZP22 are *NSW Common Planning Assumptions* for land use. The forecast horizon is from 2016 to 2061 and covers 19 industry-sectors. There are 3,758 travel zones in NSW.
- **Employment forecasts** are the 2022 release of Victoria University Employment Forecasts. Forecast horizon is from 2019-20 to 2027-28 and covers 214 industries and 358 occupations. Only Statistical Area Level 4 regions are available.

Employment projections

You may choose either **Projections** or **Density** depending on how you want to view your TZP22 employment projections. Projections show employment levels (number of persons employed). Density shows employment densities (number of persons employed per km^2).

Projections

Choose your options for **Region** and **Sector** so the map displays the regional boundary system you have selected. **Click on your chosen region on the map** to populate the table and charts at the bottom of the map. Then click on Show chart to show more data about your chosen region.
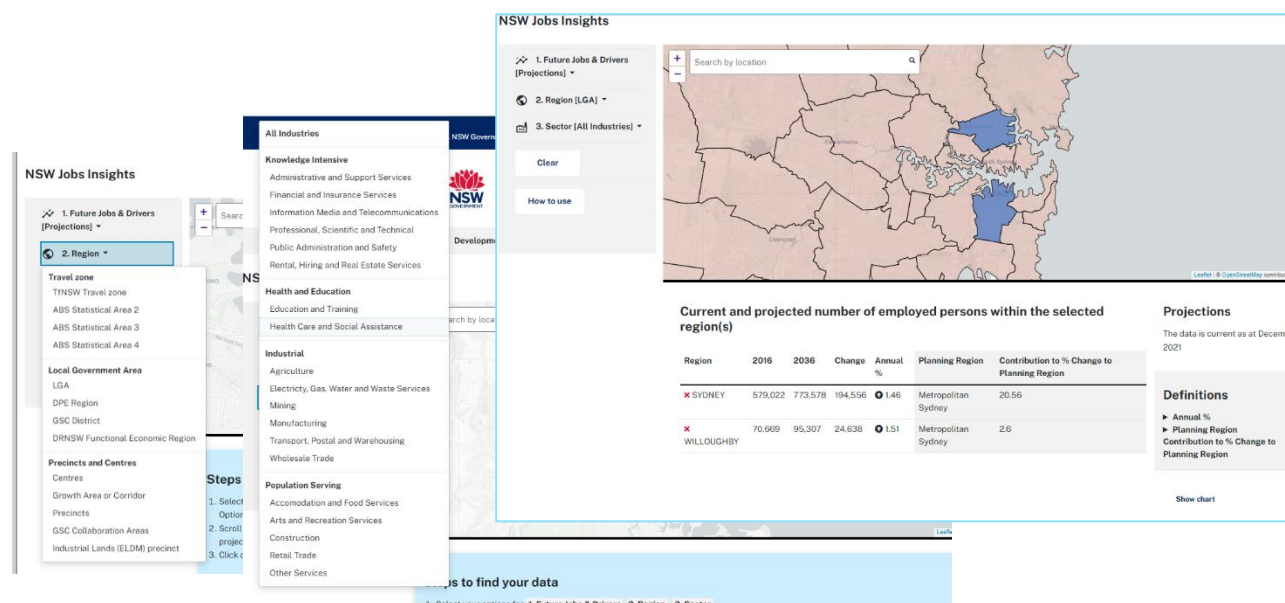
Density

The **Density** selection provides viewers with a heat map of employment densities. Click on Density and select your Region and Sector options. Different colours will show for various rates of job density across regions.

Click on your chosen region on the map to populate the table and charts at the bottom of the map. Then click on Show chart to show more data about your chosen region.
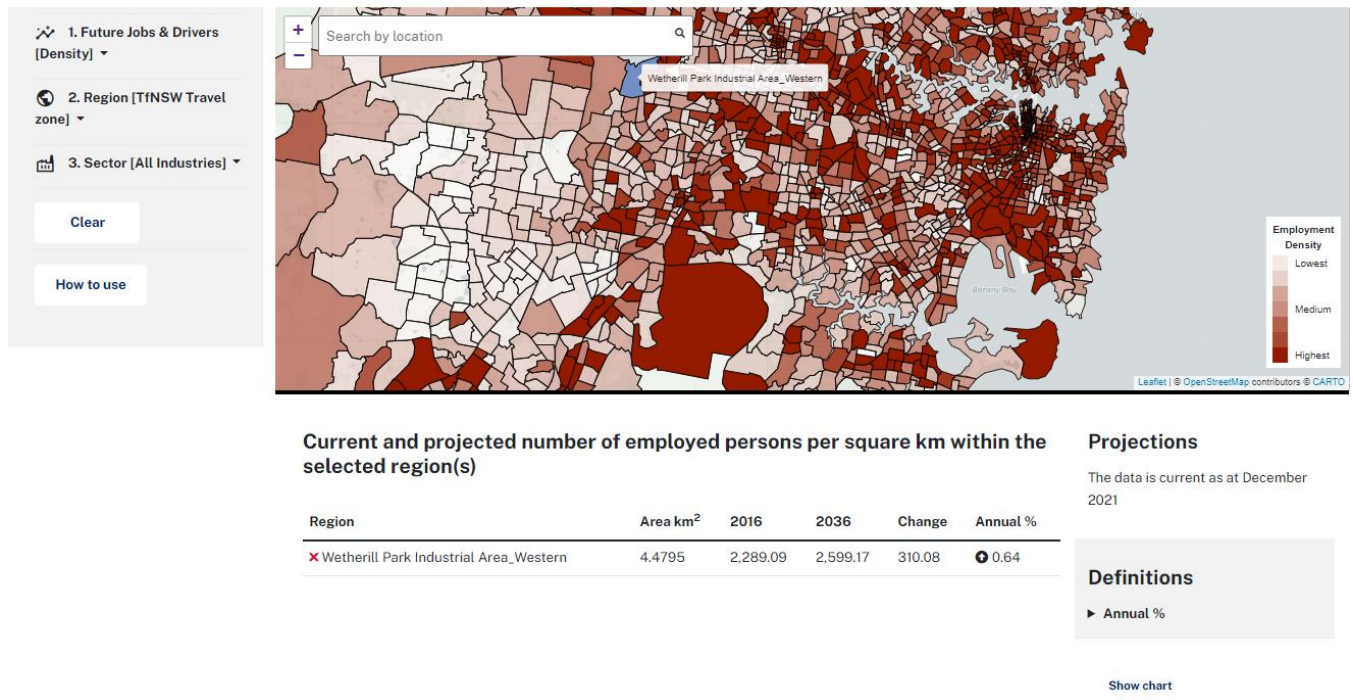
Employment forecasts

You may choose either Industry forecasts or Occupation forecasts from the VUEF22 dataset.

Industry forecasts

Once you choose Industry forecasts, you will also need to select your Region and Sector options. **Click on your chosen region on the map** for your data. Then click on Show chart to show more data about your chosen region.

The Sector option in the Industry forecasts pathway offers all 214 industries to choose from. You will need to use the scroll bar to view all industry segments. You can also type in your industry name of choice into the Search for an industry field.

Occupations forecasts

Choose Occupations forecasts, then select your Region and Sector options to view your data. Click on Show chart to show more data about your chosen region.

Again, the Sector option in the Occupations forecasts pathway offers all 358 occupations to choose from. You will need to use the scroll bar to view all available occupations. You can also type in your occupation name of choice into the Search for an occupation field.

Drivers

Industrial land supply

The industrial land supply data is sourced from the Employment Land Development Monitor (ELDM). The Industrial land supply (ELDM) menu allows you to select either Developed or Undeveloped land supply data from the ELDM database. The next step is to choose your Region option. You may view your land supply data either by Precinct or by LGA. The data that will be displayed will depend on your choice of either Industrial Precincts or Business Parks.
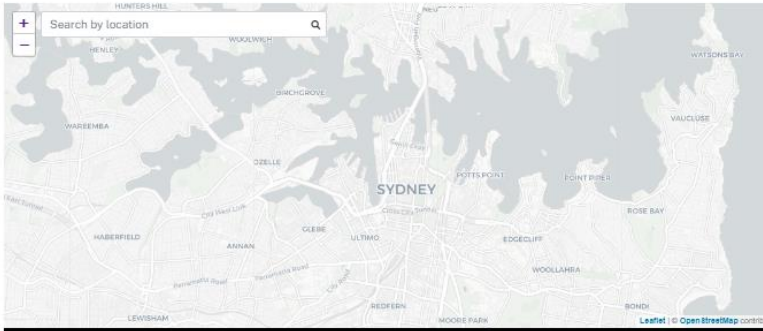
The boundary system for precincts or LGAs will be displayed once you have chosen your option. The screen shot below shows Industrial Precincts option and the Bays Precinct chosen by clicking on that precinct. The table will populate. Click on the Show chart field to display more data for your area.
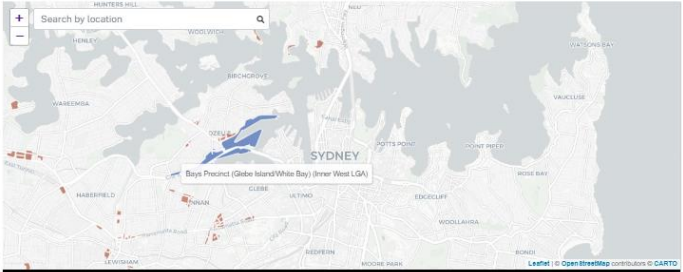
Land zoning

Click on Land Zoning to understand land zoning in your area. The Land Zoning layer will only display for small geographies and will disappear as you scroll out to higher scales.

DPE's land zoning layer is the division of land into categories. These categories determine what sorts of activities and development are allowed in the area that they cover. Zoning is guided by the provisions of the main planning law in NSW – the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act.
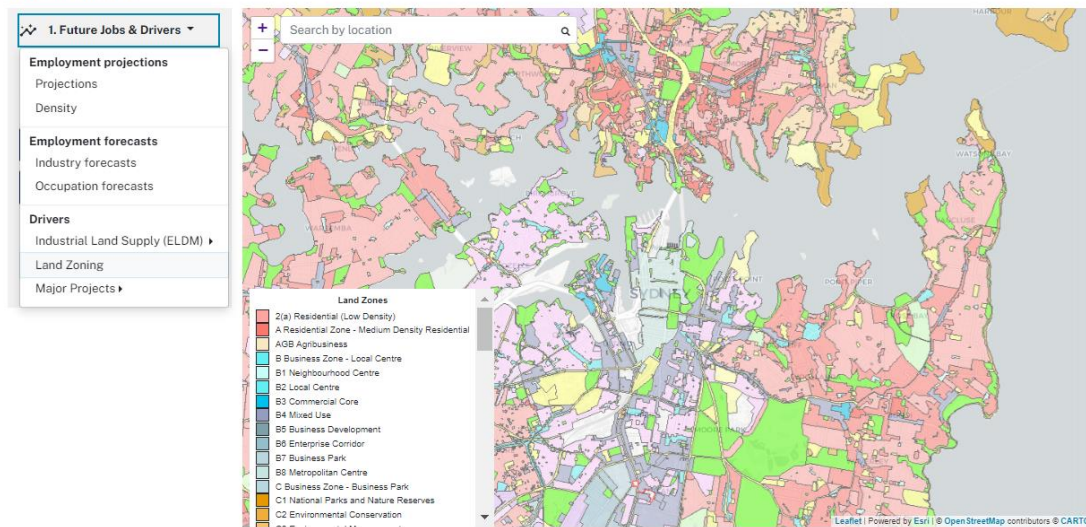
You may select the Land Zoning option as an overlay after you have chosen a Future Jobs data set.

1. Choose either Projections or Forecasts, Region and Industry/Occupation and select your region for analysis.
2. Choose the Land Zoning option.
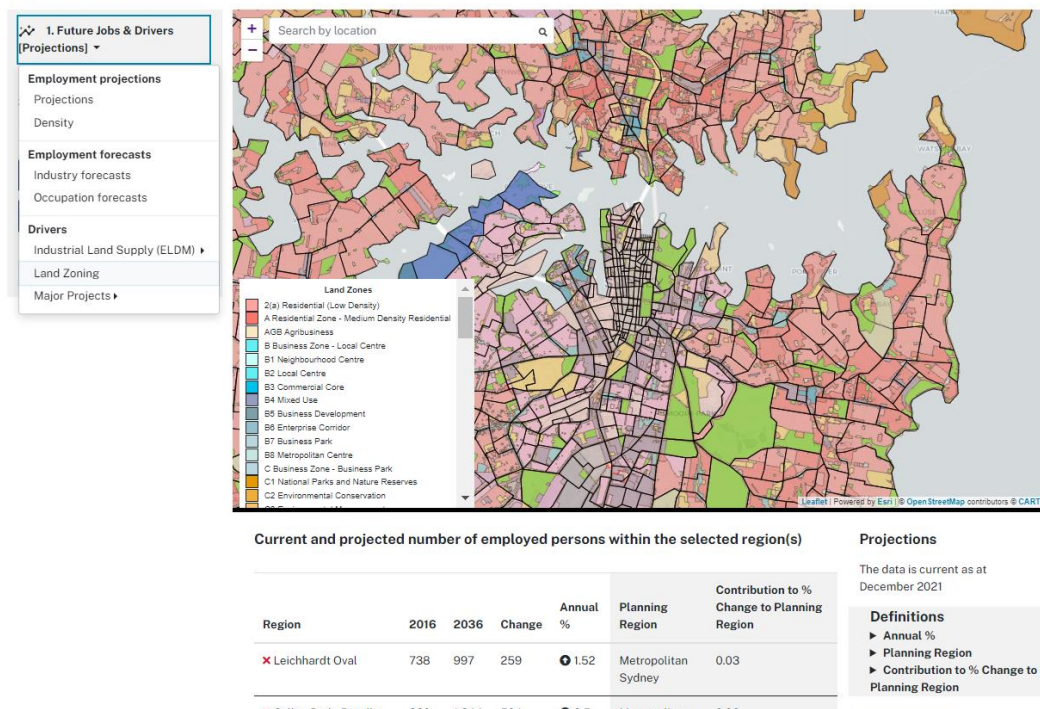
Major projects

Major projects are developments that are important to the State for economic, environmental, or social reasons and can be classified as State significant development (SSD) or State significant infrastructure (SSI). Before these developments may proceed, they must be approved by the Minister for Planning or the Independent Planning Commission as part of the determination process.

Coloured dots will display to represent the location of major projects when you select one option from the drop-down menu under the **Major Projects** button.
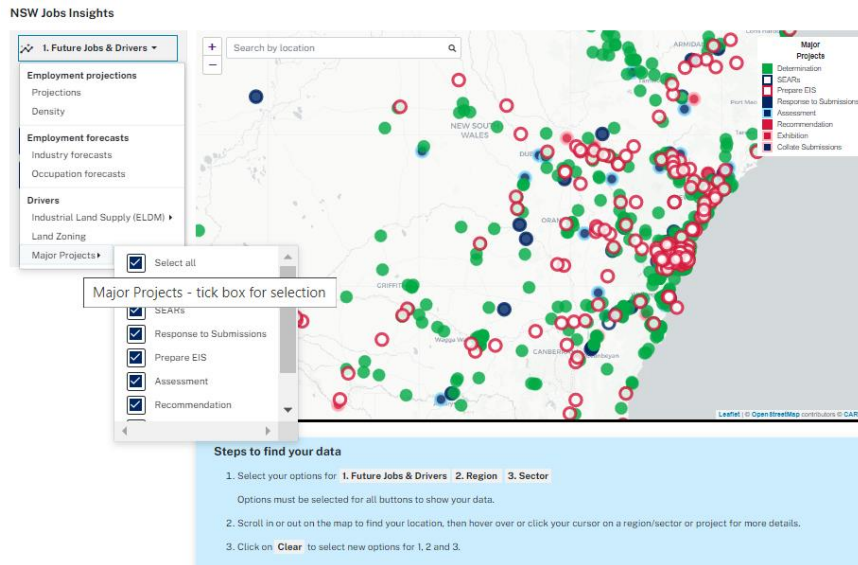
Hover your cursor over the coloured dots to view a box that contains more information about the chosen project, which is available from DPE's Major Projects Register.

Click on the dot if you wish to be taken directly to details on the project on the DPE Planning Portal.
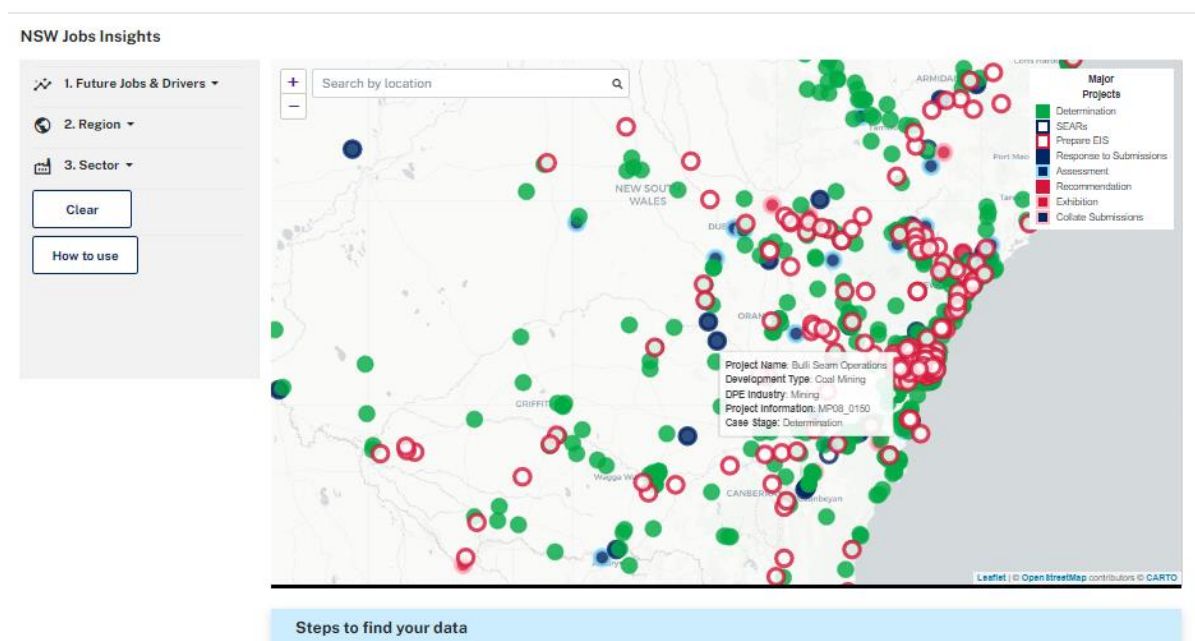
You may select both the Major Projects and the Land Zoning option as overlays after you have chosen a Future Jobs data set.
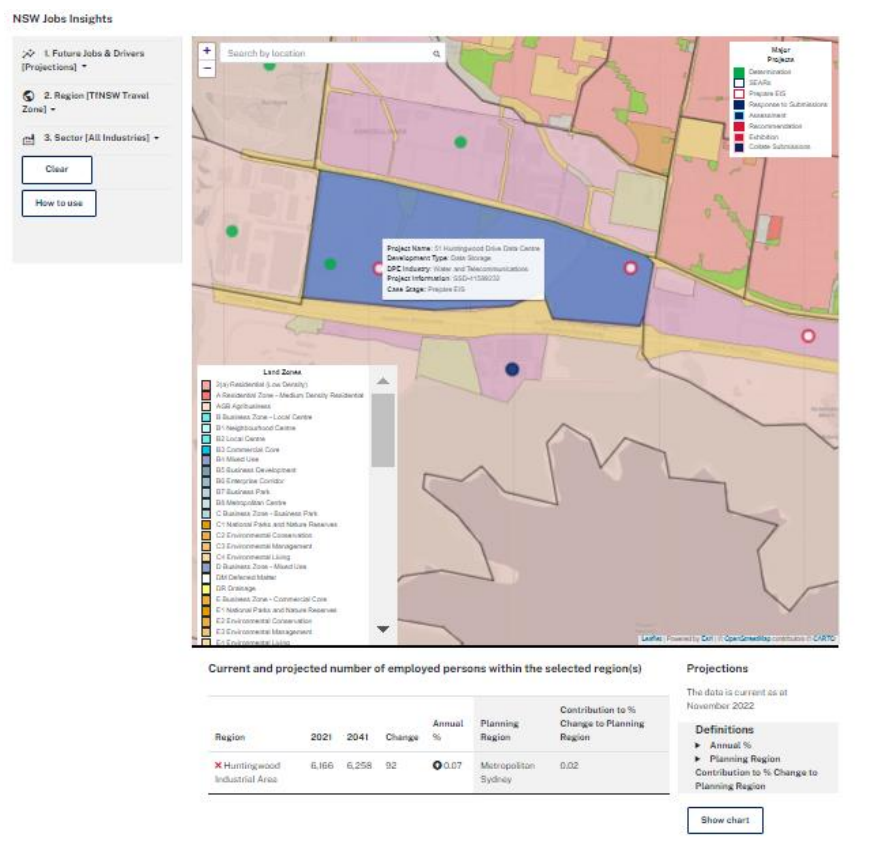
Workspace ratios

Click on Workspace Ratios to obtain the 2023 Common Planning Assumptions for workspace ratios. Workspace ratios are used by strategists, planners, and assessors to understand how many job positions on a full-time basis (FTE) may be enabled by a prospective development or a plan at capacity.

Accurate information on workspace ratios is difficult to acquire quickly and must be obtained from a range of sources. Also, different sources vary considerably by land use and regional coverage. The 2023 set of common planning assumptions (CPA) for workspace ratios aims to deliver a set of benchmarks for workspace ratio to enable consistency in strategy planning and assessments in NSW.

Useful Functionalities

Click on one or more areas within the map to view associated jobs and economic development data. Users may select up to 20 areas at a time.

To **change the map-zoom level**, from street, region or state level, use your mouse scroll wheel, or the +- button, on the top left of the map.

To **make your map display bigger or smaller**, drag the black line up or down with your mouse.

To **search by location**, type an address in the location field and then select the address from the drop-down options.

You may **scroll down the page to see tables and charts** that will help you understand the data you've selected. You may scroll through the tables and charts to understand the data you have selected.

To **print the data** for your chosen region(s), click on Show chart, then hover your cursor over the black arrow ⬇ at the top right of your chart. Choose your option and print.

To **select new options** for Future Jobs & Drivers, Region and Sector, you must first clear your current selections by clicking on the Clear button or by refreshing your internet browser.

You may use the links on the home page or inside this document to find more information or detailed data for your selection.

Please contact us via email if you have any questions about NSW Jobs Insights. economics@planning.nsw.gov.au.

PART 2: About the data

Future Jobs: Summary of sources

Future jobs are described by two data sets:

NSW Travel Zone Projections 2022 Release	Victoria University Employment Forecasts 2022 Release
• Abbreviated to TZP22	• Abbreviated to VUEF22
• Common Planning Assumption for employment to be used by NSW agencies	• Short-term foundation for the Victoria University Employment Projections (VUEP22)
• 2016 to 2061 for census years	• VUEP22 are the top-down projection assumptions for TZP22
• Smallest spatial unit is Travel Zone	• 2020 to 2029 for all years
• 19 1-digit ANZSIC industries	• Smallest spatial unit is Statistical Area 4
• 2022 release will be available later in 2022	• 214 3-digit ANZSIC industries
	• 358 3-digit ANZSCO occupations

The terms "forecast" and "projection" are often used interchangeably. But projections are different to forecasts.

- A projection simply indicates a future value for employment if the set of underlying assumptions occur. Projections are usually long term.
- Forecasts speculate future values for the population with a certain level of confidence, based on current and past values as an expectation (prediction) of what will happen. Forecasts are usually short term.

The NSW employment projections provide information about where, when and how many persons will be employed in different industries across the state. Importantly, employment is defined as the number of employed persons by location or at their place of work. Employment is distinct to workforce that measures employed persons at their place of residence.

The 2022 release is the second time the NSW Government has produced employment projections for the whole of NSW from large regions down to small areas called travel zones. The employment projections were released in November 2022.

Employment Projections

How are employment projections developed?

The NSW employment projections are developed using two models to produce an integrated set of workforce and employment projections. The two models are the Victoria University whole-of-economy model and the Travel Zone industry employment projection models as shown below.
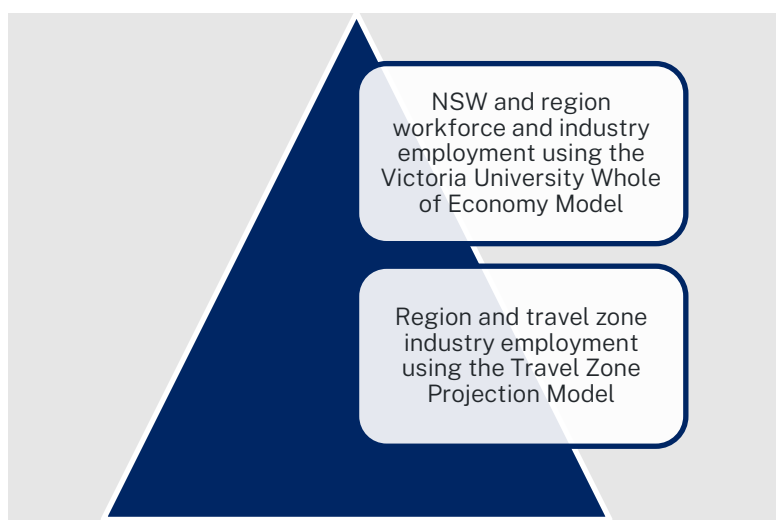
The **regional employment projections** are developed using a whole-of-economy model developed by the Centre of Policy Studies at Victoria University. The regional employment projections are consistent with the Common Planning Assumptions (CPA) for regional population projections developed by DPE. Read more about the whole-of-economy model.

- The whole-of-economy model produces industry employment projections for Metropolitan Sydney and 14 regions (at the ABS Statistical Area 4 level) across regional NSW.
- The 19-industry breakdown is based on the ABS 1-digit ANZSIC system.
- Modelling assumptions are formulated in consultation with NSW Treasury, Department of Planning and Environment, Transport for NSW (TfNSW), Investment NSW, Regional NSW and Department of Premier and Cabinet.

The **travel zone employment projections** are developed by the Place Forecasting team within Transport for NSW in collaboration with SGS Planning and Economics and the Department of Planning and Environment. Read more about the Travel Zone Projections.

The Travel Zone Projections for employment are developed to be consistent with the CPA population projections, regional employment projections, employment land supply and future employment developments.

Travel Zone Projections and the Australian statistical geography standard

The Travel Zone spatial system is consistent with the ABS Australian statistical geographic standard (ASGS).

The travel zone employment projections are provided in NSW Jobs Insights for larger areas in the ABS statistical geography system.

These areas are called Statistical Area 2 (SA2), Statistical Area 3 (SA3) and Statistical Area 4 (SA4).

Travel Zone Projections and other boundaries

The Travel Zone Projections are converted into Local Government Area (LGA) Projections using the correspondence method.

The correspondence method selects travel zones that best fit a Local Government Area by minimising differences between the two geography systems.

These LGA projections are collated to create larger areas called Planning Regions and Functional Economic Regions. Planning Regions and Functional Economic Regions are consistent with LGA boundaries.

The Travel Zone Projections are also applied to key precincts and centres across NSW, also using the correspondence method.

Employment density

Employment or job density is the number of persons employed in a region divided by the region's area. Employment density is a measure of intensity of land use.

Area is measured in square kilometres in NSW Jobs Insights. There are 100 hectares or 1 million square metres in 1 square kilometre.

Caveats

Travel Zone Projections (TZP) are a strategic state-wide dataset and caution should be exercised when considering results at detailed breakdowns.

- The 2022 release of TZP (TZP22) outputs represent a point in time set of projections as at November 2022 and reflect trends in place since COVID19.
- Travel Zone (TZ) level outputs are projections only and should be used as a guide. Aggregation of travel zone projections to higher geographies leads to more robust results.
- TZ-level projections are illustrative of one possible future only.

- Some TZ-level adjustments are made to employment outputs to correct known issues with ABS small area employment data (for example, mesh-block classifications, Destination Zone employment data).

- Caution is advised for areas in Regional NSW affected by new Special Activation Precincts (Wagga Wagga, and Parkes). Assumptions have been made about these Precincts proceeding and generating jobs numbers based on available NSW Government planning documents during September 2022.

- The Future Employment Development Database (FEDD) is a point-in-time projection dataset compiled in late 2022. This database presents the number of jobs expected from major projects and plans identified in publicly-available planning documents. The scope of project coverage within the FEDD is focused on large projects because of their impact on employment at the local level. The FEDD contains significant caveats because:
  - revisions to projects and plans can occur;
  - job estimates found in planning documentation are often 'best case' scenarios;
  - job types identified in planning documentation tends to favour the ability of a project to attract white-collar knowledge workers;
  - project data for many projects is incomplete or contain discrepancies about the number, type and timing of project jobs. and
  - limited planning documentation about projects and plans beyond a 20-year time horizon.

- FEDD inputs to TZP22 were modified where necessary using professional judgement to ensure a reasonable balance between population and employment in future years.

- Users can ascertain whether a particular Travel Zone is impacted by a FEDD project from the employment projections summary spreadsheet which notes the relevant FEDD project number. Users can request more information about the specific assumptions related to a project's size and timing.

- Employment estimates in the base year (2016) may not align with published ABS Census results as they are adjusted for Census undercount. The 2021 Census results are not used because Census data for employment was only available in mid-October 2022.

The NSW Whole-of-Government employment projections of employment density seek to represent the most likely future trends for NSW, based on current data, trends and an understanding of policy/structural changes. When modelling a potential future land use distribution, it should be understood there is no one single future or a single way to interpret the available data.

Employment Forecasts

How are employment forecasts developed?

Employment forecasts are the 2022 release of Victoria University Employment Forecasts (VUEF22). Forecast horizon is from 2019-20 to 2027-28 and covers 214 industries and 358 occupations. Data are only available for Statistical Area 4 regions.

The VUEF is a family of models centred on a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model of the Australian economy. The VUEF captures dynamic adjustment to a shock and the flow onto employment, industry, occupations, and educational attainment.

VUEF modelling draws on a comprehensive range of inputs, including macroeconomic and demographic data, labour market statistics, education statistics, commonwealth and state economic and demographic forecasts, and expert industry forecasts.

Australian economy → All States → NSW economy → SA4 regional economies
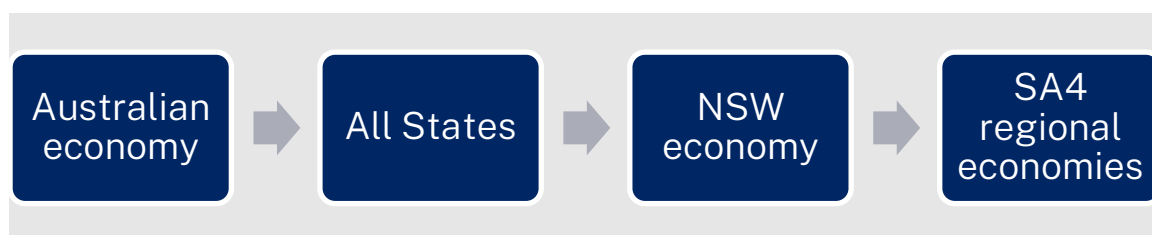
Industry forecasts

Sectors define the broad economic functions of a region. NSW Jobs Insights groups the industries into 4 sectors: knowledge-intensive, industrial: health and education, and population-serving.

Industries are defined using the ABS system for classifying industries called the Australia New Zealand Standards Industry Classification (ANZSIC) at the 1-digit or industry division level. The 1-digit classification is the largest grouping, with more detail about the industry for classifications with more digits.

Segments are defined using the ANZSIC system at the 3-digit or industry group level.

Occupations forecasts

Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) Level 1 is defined at the 1-digit ANZSCO or major group level. The 1-digit classification is the largest grouping, with more detail about the occupation for classifications with more digits.

ANZSCO Level 2 is defined at the 2-digit ANZSCO or sub-major group level.

ANZSCO Level 3 is defined at the 3-digit ANZSCO or minor group level.

About the regions and industries

Regions

NSW Jobs Insights recognises that there are different types of regions when analysing economic development.

Travel Zones (TZ)

Travel Zones are the spatial unit of geography defined by Transport Performance and Analytics (TPA), a business unit within Transport for NSW (TfNSW). TZ are smaller in areas with high land-use densities and larger in areas of lower density. There are 3,758 travel zones in NSW.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Statistical Area boundaries form the foundation of the TZ. Generally, a TZ is larger than a Statistical Area Level 1 or Mesh Block, both ABS geography definitions. The ABS Statistical Areas are based on population counts whereas TZ boundaries are defined using population, employment, housing and transport infrastructure.

Read more about Statistical Areas.

Statistical Area 2 (SA2)

A general-purpose medium-sized area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard built from whole SA1s. SA2s represent a community that interacts together socially and economically.

SA2s are based on officially gazetted suburbs and localities. In urban areas, SA2s largely conform to one or more whole suburbs, while in rural areas they generally define the functional zone of a regional centre.

SA2s generally have a population range of 3,000 to 25,000 people, and an average population of about 10,000 people. There are 576 SA2s in NSW.

Statistical Area 3 (SA3)

An area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard built up from SA2s to provide a standardised regional breakup of Australia.

SA3s aim to create a standard framework for the analysis of ABS data at the regional level through clustering groups of whole SA2s that have similar regional characteristics. Their boundaries reflect a combination of widely recognised informal regions as well as existing administrative regions such as State Government Regions in rural areas and Local Government Areas in urban areas.

SA3s generally range in population from 30,000 to 130,000 people. There are 92 SA3s in NSW.

Statistical Area 4 (SA4)

An area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard designed for the output of labour force data and to reflect labour markets.

In rural areas, SA4s generally represent aggregations of multiple small labour markets with socioeconomic connections or similar industry characteristics. Large regional city labour markets are generally defined by a single SA4.

Within major metropolitan labour markets SA4s represent sub-labour markets. SA4s are built from whole SA3s.

They generally have a population of over 100,000 people to enable accurate labour force survey data to be generated. There are 28 SA4s in NSW.

Local Government Area (LGA)

Local Government Areas are spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils.

NSW Jobs Insights defines 128 LGAs and 1 Unincorporated NSW area (in the Far West), reflecting the NSW local government boundary system as at March 2020.

Read more about LGAs.

Planning Region

Planning Regions are defined by the NSW Government to develop 10 strategic land use plans called Regional Plans. LGA boundaries are used to define Planning Regions.

Read more about Planning Regions.

Greater Cities

Greater Cities are defined by the Greater Cities Commission to develop 6 strategic land use plans called Greater City Plans. LGA boundaries are used to define the GCC Cities. LGA boundaries are used to define Greater Cities.

Read more about Greater Cities.

Districts

Districts were defined by the Greater Sydney Commission to implement the Greater Sydney Region Plan. Metropolitan Sydney is split into 5 Districts using Local Government Area boundaries.

Read more about Districts.

Functional Economic Region (FER)

Functional Economic Regions are defined by the NSW Government to implement Regional Economic Development Strategies (REDS).

FERs usually incorporate more than one local government area.

Read more about Functional Economic Regions.

Precincts and Centres

Precincts and Centres identified in NSW Jobs Insights are subject to change since the Precinct and Centres list was developed using regional plans as they were at end 2022., Many were developed by the former DPIE and Greater Sydney Commission (GSC) as they were known.

- **Strategic Centres** are Metropolitan and Strategic Centres that are identified in DPE regional plans and GSC/GCC District plans.
- **Growth Area or Corridor** are areas identified in DPE region plans as strategically important such as the Aerotropolis, Parkes Special Activation Precincts and the North West Growth Area.
- **Precincts** are areas identified in Regional Plans that involve collaborative partnerships between the Department and council. The list applies to precincts defined in 2018 and are subject to change as plans are updated.
- **Industrial Lands (ELDM) precincts** are areas identified in the department's Employment Lands Development Monitor.
- **GSC Collaboration Areas** are areas are areas identified by the then Greater Sydney Commission requiring a collaborative 'one government' approach.
- **Innovation Districts** are areas identified by the GCC with high economic growth potential but requires coordination of government and non-government stakeholders to unlock their productivity potential.

Industries and sectors

The industry groupings are based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Read more about the ANZSIC system. The industries are classified into four different categories of jobs to assist in comparing employment types between areas. These four categories are:

- knowledge-intensive and professional jobs,
- health and education jobs,
- population-serving and
- industrial jobs.

The table below shows the ANZSIC industries included in each sector.

Knowledge Intensive	Industrial	Population Serving	Health and Education
Administrative and Support Services	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Accommodation and Food Services	Education and Training
Financial and Insurance Services	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	Arts and Recreation Services	Health Care and Social Assistance
Information Media and Telecommunications	Mining	Construction	
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	Manufacturing	Retail Trade	
Public Administration and Safety	Transport, Postal and Warehousing	Other Services	
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	Wholesale Trade		

Drivers: Summary of sources

Drivers in NSW Jobs Insights include spatial data sets that may assist in understanding what might lead to either growth or decline in jobs and employment. Three datasets are currently incorporated into NSW Jobs Insights.

Industrial Land Supply (ELDM)	Land Zoning	Major Development Projects
• Selected employment activities that form industrial precincts and business parks	• Where residential and employment activities are permitted to be active	• Known major projects that enable significant employment

Industrial Land Supply (Employment Land Development Monitor (ELDM))

What is Industrial Land Supply (ELDM)?

Industrial land supply includes lands zoned for selected employment activities and form industrial precincts and business parks. The industrial land precincts are the same areas defined by Department of Planning and Environment's Employment Lands Development Monitor (ELDM). These employment lands are vital to the functioning of our urban areas, providing space for:

- Essential services such as waste and water management, repair trades and construction services;
- Warehousing, logistics and distribution centres; and
- Areas for businesses that design, manufacture and produce goods and services.

The ELDM data is produced once a year and updated in NSW Jobs Insights on an annual basis. The ELDM data in NSW Jobs Insights is the 2022 release. Read more about the ELDM.

Developed land supply

Industrial lands are determined to be 'developed' or occupied when development (construction/works) has commenced on a site and the site is therefore no longer available for development.

Take-up is measured as the quantity in hectares of zoned Employment Lands that has changed from 'undeveloped' (vacant) to 'developed' (occupied) over a 12-month period (for example, between January 2021 and January 2022) based on Service Providers data and confirmed by aerial photography and related information.

Undeveloped land supply

Undeveloped land supply is currently zoned industrial land that were not occupied by an employment land use at the time of data collection. There are essentially two classes of undeveloped industrial lands.

1. **Undeveloped and Serviced** industrial lands are currently zoned and serviced but not occupied by an employment land use at the time of data collection. The land may therefore be vacant or occupied by another use.

2. **Undeveloped and Not Serviced** industrial lands are currently zoned but sewerage or potable water service is not yet available for connection, based on Service Providers data.

Land Zoning

Zoning is the division of land into categories as shown in the table below. These categories determine what sorts of activities and development are allowed in the area that they cover. Zoning is guided by the provisions of the main planning law in NSW – the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (the EP&A Act).

Councils employ either the old zoning system or the new zoning system. In both systems, these zones are grouped under 8 broad headings. Read more about land zoning.

1. Business (B)
2. Environment (E)
3. Industrial (IN)
4. Residential (R)
5. Recreation (RE)
6. Rural (RU)
7. Special (SP)
8. Waterways (W)

Table: Zones in the NSW Jobs Insights Tool spatial layer

Zone	Abbreviation	Zone Description
2(a) Residential (Low Density)	2(a)	Residential (Low Density)
A Residential Zone - Medium Density Residential	A	Residential Zone - Medium Density Residential
AGB Agribusiness	AGB	Agribusiness
B Business Zone - Local Centre	B	Business Zone - Local Centre
B1 Neighbourhood Centre	B1	Neighbourhood Centre
B2 Local Centre	B2	Local Centre
B3 Commercial Core	B3	Commercial Core
B4 Local Centre	B4	Local Centre
B4 Mixed Use	B4	Mixed Use
B4 Business Zone - Mixed Use	B4	Business Zone - Mixed Use
B5 General Industrial	B5	General Industrial
B5 Business Development	B5	Business Development
B6 Enterprise Corridor	B6	Enterprise Corridor
B7 Business Park	B7	Business Park
B8 Metropolitan Centre	B8	Metropolitan Centre
C Business Zone - Business Park	C	Business Zone - Business Park

Zone	Abbreviation	Zone Description
C1 National Parks and Nature Reserves	C1	National Parks and Nature Reserves
C2 Environmental Conservation	C2	Environmental Conservation
C3 Environmental Management	C3	Environmental Management
C4 Environmental Living	C4	Environmental Living
CA Complex Area	CA	Complex Area
D Business Zone - Mixed Use	D	Business Zone - Mixed Use
DM Deferred Matter	DM	Deferred Matter
DR Drainage	DR	Drainage
E Environment	E	Environment
E Business Zone - Commercial Core	E	Business Zone - Commercial Core
E1 Local Centre	E1	Local Centre
E2 Commercial Core	E2	Commercial Core
E2 Commercial Centre	E2	Commercial Centre
E3 Productivity Support	E3	Productivity Support
E4 General Industrial	E4	General Industrial
E5 Heavy Industrial	E5	Heavy Industrial
EM Employment	EM	Employment
ENP Environment Protection	ENP	Environment Protection
ENT Enterprise	ENT	Enterprise
ENZ Environment and Recreation	ENZ	Environment and Recreation
EP Employment	EP	Employment
F Special Purposes Zone - Community	F	Special Purposes Zone - Community
G Special Purposes Zone - Infrastructure	G	Special Purposes Zone - Infrastructure
H Recreation Zone - Public Recreation	H	Recreation Zone - Public Recreation
I Recreation Zone - Private Recreation	I	Recreation Zone - Private Recreation
IN1 General Industrial	IN1	General Industrial
IN2 Light Industrial	IN2	Light Industrial
IN3 Heavy Industrial	IN3	Heavy Industrial
IN4 Working Waterfront	IN4	Working Waterfront
MAP Marine Park	MAP	Marine Park
MU Mixed Use	MU	Mixed Use
MU1 Mixed Use	MU1	Mixed Use
P Parkland	P	Parkland
PAE Port and Employment	PAE	Port and Employment
PEP Permanent Park Preserve	PEP	Permanent Park Preserve
PRC Public Recreation	PRC	Public Recreation
R Residential	R	Residential
R1 General Residential	R1	General Residential

Zone	Abbreviation	Zone Description
R2 Low Density Residential	R2	Low Density Residential
R3 Medium Density Residential	R3	Medium Density Residential
R4 High Density Residential	R4	High Density Residential
R5 Large Lot Residential	R5	Large Lot Residential
RAC Rural Activity Zone	RAC	Rural Activity Zone
RAZ Rural Activity Zone	RAZ	Rural Activity Zone
RE1 Mixed Use	RE1	Mixed Use
RE1 Infrastructure	RE1	Infrastructure
RE1 Primary Production	RE1	Primary Production
RE1 Private Recreation	RE1	Private Recreation
RE1 Public Recreation	RE1	Public Recreation
RE1 Low Density Residential	RE1	Low Density Residential
RE2 Private Recreation	RE2	Private Recreation
REC Recreation	REC	Recreation
REZ Regional Enterprise Zone	REZ	Regional Enterprise Zone
RO Regional Open Space	RO	Regional Open Space
RP Regional Park	RP	Regional Park
RU1 Primary Production	RU1	Primary Production
RU1 Rural Landscape	RU1	Rural Landscape
RU2 Rural Landscape	RU2	Rural Landscape
RU3 Forestry	RU3	Forestry
RU4 Primary Production Small Lots	RU4	Primary Production Small Lots
RU5 Village	RU5	Village
RU6 Transition	RU6	Transition
RUR Rural	RUR	Rural
RW Road and Road Widening	RW	Road and Road Widening
SET Settlement	SET	Settlement
SP1 Special Activities	SP1	Special Activities
SP1 Infrastructure	SP1	Infrastructure
SP2 Business Development	SP2	Business Development
SP2 Infrastructure	SP2	Infrastructure
SP2 Primary Production Small Lots	SP2	Primary Production Small Lots
SP2 Special Activities	SP2	Special Activities
SP3 Tourist	SP3	Tourist
SP4 Enterprise	SP4	Enterprise
SP5 Metropolitan Centre	SP5	Metropolitan Centre
SPU Special Uses	SPU	Special Uses
T Tourism	T	Tourism

Zone	Abbreviation	Zone Description
U Unzoned	U	Unzoned
UD Urban Development	UD	Urban Development
UL Unzoned Land	UL	Unzoned Land
UR Urban	UR	Urban
W Waterway	W	Waterway
W1 Natural Waterways	W1	Natural Waterways
W2 Recreational Waterways	W2	Recreational Waterways
W3 Working Waterways	W3	Working Waterways
W4 Working Waterfront	W4	Working Waterfront
WFU Waterfront Use	WFU	Waterfront Use

Major Development Projects

What are major development projects?

Major development projects are significant developments that may result in new jobs in the future, either as construction jobs or as operational jobs once projects are completed.

These major projects are sourced from the Department of Planning and Environment's Major Projects Database. This database lists all proposals assessed by the Department to ensure that the need for new jobs is balanced with the needs of the community and environment. The database also details projects such as mines, industrial sites, major developments, and infrastructure that the Department has assessed to ensure planning regulations are met.

The major projects on NSW Jobs Insights are grouped according to their stage of assessment.

- **SEARs:** The Planning Secretary's environmental assessment requirements (SEARs) are prepared and issued by the Department. SEARs must be adhered to by applicants in the preparation of an environmental impact statement for a project.

- **Prepare EIS:** An environmental impact statement (EIS) is prepared by or on behalf of the applicant to accompany an application and is prepared in accordance with the issued SEARs. The EIS is the primary environmental assessment tool for the applicant to support its application.

- **Exhibition:** All applications, including their EIS's, are exhibited for at least 28 days, during which time any individual or organisation can make a written submission to the Department.

- **Collate Submissions:** All submissions received during the public exhibition period are reviewed and, where permitted, are published on the major projects website.

- **Response to Submissions:** The applicant is provided with the submissions received during public exhibition and requested to responds to the issues raised. This process typically results in a Submissions Report and an Amendment Report where alterations to the project in response to issues raised in submissions are proposed.

- **Assessment:** After publishing the submissions report, the Department will complete its assessment of the merits of the project in accordance with any relevant Government legislation, plans, policies and guidelines. This assessment includes the consideration of issues raised in submissions and the applicant's response to these.

- **Recommendation:** Following completion of the Department's assessment of an application, a recommendation to approve or refuse the project is made to the relevant consent authority.

- **Determination:** A decision is made by the relevant consent authority to either grant consent to the application subject to modifications or conditions or refuse to consent to the application.

More information about the major projects assessment process may be found on the DPE Planning Portal.

Major projects and the employment projections

Major development projects play an important role in developing the travel zone employment projections for NSW. They are a major input into the Future Employment Development Database (FEDD).

The FEDD is a point-in-time projection dataset compiled during 2022 that presents the number of jobs expected from major projects and plans identified in publicly available planning documents. The scope of project coverage within the FEDD is focused on large projects because of their impact on employment at the local level.

List of acronyms used

Acronym	Meaning
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSCO	Australia New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australia New Zealand Standard Industry Classification
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geographic Standard
CPA	Common Planning Assumption
DPE	Department of Planning and Environment
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ELDM	Employment Land Development Monitor
FEDD	Future Employment Development Database
FER	Functional Economic Region
FTE	Full-Time Equivalents
LGA	Local Government Area
NSW	New South Wales
SA1/ SA2/ SA3/ SA4	Statistical Area 1/ Statistical Area 2 /Statistical Area 3/ Statistical Area 4
SEARs	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
SJSF	Sydney Jobs Supply Forecasts
SSD	State Significant Development
SSI	State Significant Investment
TfNSW	Transport for NSW
TPA	Transport Performance and Analytics (now Advanced Analytics and Insights)
TZ	Travel Zone
TZP22	Travel Zone Projections 2022
VUEF	Victoria University Employment Forecasts