



A New Geographical Classification for National Growth Areas: NGA25

**NGAA AND UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE AUSTRALIAN
CENTRE FOR HOUSING RESEARCH PROJECT**

November 2025

New National Growth Areas

Discussion Paper for Consultation: November 2025

Kira Page and Emma Baker



Australian Centre
for Housing Research

Table of Contents

1. Background	3
2. Defining NGA25	4
3. Presenting a composite NGA25	9
4. Questions for Consultation	15

Tables and Figures:

Table 1: LGAs selected applying Proposed NGA25 Criterion 1.

Table 2: LGAs selected applying Proposed NGA25 Criterion 2.

Table 3: LGAs selected applying Proposed NGA25 Criterion 4a (residential dwelling growth ≥ 10)

Table 4: LGAs selected applying Proposed NGA25 Criterion 4b (Separate house growth greater than or equal to double the national average).

Table 5: LGAs identified by Urban, Population, Housing growth criteria, NGA and NGA25

Figure 1: Growth Component Concepts in NGA25

Figure 2: NGA25 LGAs in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland.

Figure 3: NGA25 LGAs in South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania

Figure 4: NGA25 LGAs in Northern Territory

Acronyms:

ABS – Australian Bureau of Statistics

ACHR – Australian Centre for Housing Research

ASGS – Australian Statistical Geography Standard

GCCSA – Greater Capital City Statistical Area

LGA – Local Government Area

NGA – National Growth Areas

NGAA – National Growth Areas Alliance

NGA25 – National Growth Areas 2025

UCL – Urban Centre Locality

1. Background

This paper has been produced to support early discussion and agreement across the National Growth Areas Alliance (NGAA) stakeholder community, to frame the introduction of a revised classification of National Growth Areas – ‘NGA25’.

The National Growth Areas Alliance (NGAA) is the peak body for local governments in Australia’s rapidly expanding outer metropolitan regions. The NGAA advocates to the Federal and State governments for improved policies and equitable funding to support growth area councils to create resilient, liveable and thriving communities.

Currently, 29 LGAs are regarded as ‘National Growth Areas’ (NGAs) by the NGAA. These NGAs surround Australia’s five largest capital cities: Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth and Adelaide, and represent approximately a fifth of the nation’s population. Importantly, NGAs will be the site of over a quarter of planned housing targets under the National Housing Accord in the next five years. This equates to around 300,000 dwellings, but there is concern that a significant shortfall in infrastructure investment will not support the rate or quality of residential development required.

The Local Government Areas (LGAs) categorised as NGAs have to date been identified via self-selection, and by the application of flexible, combined criteria based on their location and typology, as well as their historic and projected population growth¹. These criteria include:

- Situated on the outskirts of metropolitan areas
- Populations growing at an average of 2% per annum or higher, or with growth averaging more than 1,000 persons per annum.
- Experiencing growth of, on average, double the national population growth rate.
- Substantial greenfield development.
- Infrastructure lags.
- Limited access to essential community facilities and services such as schools, hospitals, community sport, recreational and cultural venues.

The NGAA has been advocating for the federal government to recognise outer metropolitan growth areas as regions requiring targeted attention and the prioritisation of policy and infrastructure funding programs. A key limitation has been the lack of a consistent national classification of growth areas that would enable government agencies to focus appropriate policy and planning attention.

Under the existing classifications, major cities are treated as uniform entities, overlooking substantial spatial differences in population, housing, infrastructure, and access to jobs and services. As a result, NGAs often miss out on fair distribution of infrastructure and services, with their unique challenges rarely addressed in budget and grant processes.

Current work by the NGAA seeks to address this by developing a transparent methodology, and trialling a new, robust and repeatable classification of growth areas for Australia. It is intended that this will assist in infrastructure, service planning, demographic projection and resource allocation, and support local governments when making evidence-based funding cases for urban and regional initiatives.

¹ See previous analysis by.id Informed Decisions (2022) [State of Australia’s Growth Areas Population and Housing Supply report](#) October 2022 Prepared for the National Growth Areas Alliance,

NGAA is collaborating with the University of Adelaide’s Australian Centre for Housing Research (ACHR) to develop this revised classification of NGAs for Australia (“NGA25”). This classification will be based on robust, repeatable Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data, available at the key spatial scales in alignment with Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) structures (depicted for reference in Appendix 1).

2. Defining NGA25

The methodology and criteria proposed in this paper were developed through consultation between the NGAA and the Australian Centre for Housing Research (ACHR). Guiding the development of NGA25 is the intent to develop a transparent, repeatable and nationally consistent classification of NGAs, derived from LGA-level data, and based on robust and widely available datasets. Therefore, the component criteria are based on ABS Census of Population and Housing variables, and comply with Australian Statistical Geographic Standard (ASGS) digital boundaries.

NGAA priorities for NGA25:

- *Nationally consistent,*
- *Robust,*
- *Widely available,*
- *Utilising up-to-date data,*
- *Available at the LGA scale.*

Against these priorities, and in consultation with NGAA, we examined the existing NGA classification and component data layers. We considered the extent to which the current classification of 29 National Growth Areas was a timely reflection of the Alliance’s vision to represent local governments in Australia’s fast-growing outer metropolitan regions. In this section, we describe existing data layers and propose related NGA25 updates and improved data sources.

NGA Criterion 1: LGAs situated on the outskirts of metropolitan areas

NGA Criteria 1 captures all LGAs within a 30 km distance between a capital city Central Business District (CBD) and LGA geographic centres. This “centroid to centroid” approach presents limitations due to the irregular shapes of cities, and the wide variation in LGA sizes, meaning that some growth areas were not included. To avoid this, we proposed a focus on measurement from the boundary, rather than the CBD.

To formalise a revised Criteria 1 in a repeatable way, we define ‘metropolitan areas’ using the ABS classified Urban Centres and Localities (UCL) boundaries (2021) for each major capital city (Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart). UCLs represent areas of concentrated urban development, and are defined to primarily capture the contiguous built-up area of cities and localities.^{2,3} The UCLs utilised in NGA25 are defined by the ABS using dwelling and population density criteria from the most recent (2021) census.⁴ Following a spatial assessment a 10km distance (from UCL boundary to include any LGA with part or whole within 10km) was indicated as the most appropriate in identifying growth areas.

² ABS 2021 - <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026/significant-urban-areas-urban-centres-and-localities-section-state/urban-centres-and-localities>

³ ABS 2021 - <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026/main-structure-and-greater-capital-city-statistical-areas/greater-capital-city-statistical-areas>

⁴ We note that an alternate ABS spatial geography was also assessed – Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA). These, more extensive geographies are designed to reflect broader labour market and commuting patterns, and extend to include peri-urban areas, and even satellite town. UCL boundaries were shown to provide a more targeted indication of growth areas.

Proposed NGA25 Criterion 1: LGAs with a boundary within 10km of a capital city UCL boundary.

Data source: ABS ASGS Urban Centres and Localities (UCL) and Local Government Area (LGA) boundaries, 2021.

Table 1 presents all LGAs selected applying Proposed NGA25 Criterion 1. Current NGA status is shown in green/red. 78 LGAs are included under Criterion 1.

Current NGA	LGA	State	Current NGA	LGA	State
Yes	Blacktown	NSW	No	Greater Geelong	Vic.
Yes	Camden	NSW	No	Knox	Vic.
Yes	Campbelltown	NSW	No	Macedon Ranges	Vic.
Yes	Liverpool	NSW	No	Manningham	Vic.
Yes	Penrith	NSW	No	Mornington Peninsula	Vic.
Yes	The Hills Shire	NSW	No	Nillumbik	Vic.
Yes	Wollondilly	NSW	No	Queenscliffe	Vic.
Yes	Cardinia	Vic.	No	Yarra Ranges	Vic.
Yes	Casey	Vic.	No	Gold Coast	Qld.
Yes	Hume	Vic.	No	Scenic Rim	Qld.
Yes	Melton	Vic.	No	Somerset	Qld.
Yes	Mitchell	Vic.	No	Sunshine Coast	Qld.
Yes	Whittlesea	Vic.	No	Adelaide Hills	SA
Yes	Wyndham	Vic.	No	Adelaide Plains	SA
Yes	Ipswich	Qld.	No	Alexandrina	SA
Yes	Logan	Qld.	No	Barossa	SA
Yes	Moreton Bay	Qld.	No	Campbelltown	SA
Yes	Redland	Qld.	No	Gawler	SA
Yes	Mount Barker	SA	No	Light	SA
Yes	Playford	SA	No	Mitcham	SA
Yes	Armadale	WA	No	Onkaparinga	SA
Yes	Cockburn	WA	No	Salisbury	SA
Yes	Gosnells	WA	No	Tea Tree Gully	SA
Yes	Kwinana	WA	No	Victor Harbor	SA
Yes	Mandurah	WA	No	Yankalilla	SA
Yes	Rockingham	WA	No	Chittering	WA
Yes	Serpentine-Jarrahdale	WA	No	Kalamunda	WA
Yes	Swan	WA	No	Mundaring	WA
Yes	Wanneroo	WA	No	Murray	WA
No	Blue Mountains	NSW	No	Brighton	Tas.
No	Central Coast	NSW	No	Clarence	Tas.
No	Fairfield	NSW	No	Derwent Valley	Tas.
No	Hawkesbury	NSW	No	Glenorchy	Tas.
No	Hornsby	NSW	No	Kingborough	Tas.
No	Ku-ring-gai	NSW	No	Sorell	Tas.
No	Northern Beaches	NSW	No	Southern Midlands	Tas.
No	Sutherland Shire	NSW	No	Litchfield	NT
No	Wollongong	NSW	No	Palmerston	NT
No	Bass Coast	Vic.	No	Wagait	NT

NGA Criterion 2: LGAs with populations growing at an average of 2% per annum or higher OR LGAs with population growth averaging more than 1,000 persons per annum.

This existing NGA criterion is based on two alternative measures of growth. Analysis showed significant overlap and limited additional value of a combination measure in this case. A percentage-growth measure was found to better capture population change over time. Aggregation to an intercensal period (as opposed to annual) demonstrated greater comparability with other census data variables.

Proposed NGA25 Criterion 2: LGAs with Usual Residence Population (URP) growth 10% or higher between 2016 and 2021 Census

Data Source: ABS Census Usual Residence Population (URP), 2016 and 2021.

Table 2 presents all LGAs selected applying Proposed NGA25 Criterion 2. Current NGA status is shown in green/red. 42 LGAs are included under Criterion 2.

Current NGA	LGA	State	Current NGA	LGA	State
Yes	Blacktown	NSW	Yes	Kwinana	WA
Yes	Camden	NSW	Yes	Mandurah	WA
Yes	Campbelltown	NSW	Yes	Serpentine-Jarrahdale	WA
Yes	Liverpool	NSW	Yes	Swan	WA
Yes	Penrith	NSW	Yes	Wanneroo	WA
Yes	The Hills Shire	NSW	No	Bass Coast	Vic.
Yes	Wollondilly	NSW	No	Greater Geelong	Vic.
Yes	Cardinia	Vic.	No	Macedon Ranges	Vic.
Yes	Casey	Vic.	No	Queenscliffe	Vic.
Yes	Hume	Vic.	No	Gold Coast	Qld.
Yes	Melton	Vic.	No	Sunshine Coast	Qld.
Yes	Mitchell	Vic.	No	Adelaide Plains	SA
Yes	Whittlesea	Vic.	No	Alexandrina	SA
Yes	Wyndham	Vic.	No	Victor Harbor	SA
Yes	Ipswich	Qld.	No	Yankalilla	SA
Yes	Logan	Qld.	No	Brighton	Tas.
Yes	Moreton Bay	Qld.	No	Clarence	Tas.
Yes	Mount Barker	SA	No	Kingborough	Tas.
Yes	Playford	SA	No	Sorell	Tas.
Yes	Armadale	WA	No	Southern Midlands	Tas.
Yes	Cockburn	WA	No	Palmerston	NT

NGA Criterion 3: LGAs experiencing double the national population growth rate.

Analysis identified almost complete overlap of LGAs selected by this criterion with those chosen by Criterion 1. It is therefore suggested to remove this criterion and foreground Criterion 1 only.

Proposed NGA25 Criterion 3: **The criterion is not included in NGA25.**

NGA Criterion 4: LGAs where land use is characterised by substantial greenfield development

NGA captured greenfield development using a combination of dispersed state-based planning data and other dwelling data. NGA25 proposes that substantial greenfield development is best captured by a combination of high dwelling growth, enriched by the capture of growth in housing stock in the form of detached houses (a traditionally distinguishing feature of greenfield development).

We propose that this criterion be based on LGA growth of total residential dwellings, combined with a measure of growth in separate houses. For total residential dwelling, growth of 10% or greater in the 2016-2021 intercensal period was identified as appropriate. Considering the separate house component, LGAs with at least double the national average (15.6%) of growth were identified.

Proposed NGA25 Criterion 4:
**LGAs with residential dwelling growth 10% or higher
AND/OR
Separate house growth greater than or equal to double the national average, between 2016
and 2021 Censuses**

Data source: ABS Census Dwelling Structure (STRD) dwelling categories, counts, 2016 and 2021

Table 3 presents all LGAs selected applying Proposed NGA25 Criterion 4a (residential dwelling growth 10% or higher). Current NGA status is shown in green/red. 38 LGAs are included under Criterion 4a.

Current NGA	LGA	State
Yes	Blacktown	NSW
Yes	Camden	NSW
Yes	Campbelltown	NSW
Yes	Liverpool	NSW
Yes	Penrith	NSW
Yes	The Hills Shire	NSW
Yes	Wollondilly	NSW
Yes	Cardinia	Vic.
Yes	Casey	Vic.
Yes	Hume	Vic.
Yes	Melton	Vic.
Yes	Mitchell	Vic.
Yes	Whittlesea	Vic.
Yes	Wyndham	Vic.
Yes	Ipswich	Qld.

Current NGA	LGA	State
Yes	Cockburn	WA
Yes	Kwinana	WA
Yes	Serpentine-Jarrahdale	WA
Yes	Swan	WA
Yes	Wanneroo	WA
No	Bass Coast	Vic.
No	Greater Geelong	Vic.
No	Macedon Ranges	Vic.
No	Manningham	Vic.
No	Gold Coast	Qld.
No	Scenic Rim	Qld.
No	Sunshine Coast	Qld.
No	Adelaide Plains	SA
No	Yankalilla	SA
No	Chittering	WA

Yes	Logan	Qld.
Yes	Moreton Bay	Qld.
Yes	Mount Barker	SA
Yes	Armadale	WA

No	Brighton	Tas.
No	Sorell	Tas.
No	Southern Midlands	Tas.
No	Palmerston	NT

Table 4 presents all LGAs selected applying Proposed NGA25 Criterion 4b (Separate house growth greater than or equal to double the national average). Current NGA status is shown in green/red. 16 LGAs are included under Criterion 4b.

Current NGA	LGA (2021)	State
Yes	Blacktown	NSW
Yes	Camden	NSW
Yes	The Hills Shire	NSW
Yes	Cardinia	Vic.
Yes	Casey	Vic.
Yes	Hume	Vic.
Yes	Melton	Vic.
Yes	Mitchell	Vic.
Yes	Whittlesea	Vic.
Yes	Wyndham	Vic.
Yes	Ipswich	Qld.
Yes	Mount Barker	SA
Yes	Armadale	WA
Yes	Kwinana	WA
Yes	Serpentine-Jarrahdale	WA
Yes	Swan	WA

NGA Criterion 5: LGAs where infrastructure lags have been documented

There are currently no national LGA level datasets that meet the requirements for accessible, robust and recent. Infrastructure lags are a concern for rapidly growing LGAs, and characterising the depth and type of infrastructure will be important. This criterion was, however, assessed as not essential for *classifying* growth areas. Future work should highlight the need for this data.

Proposed NGA25 Criterion 5: **The criterion is not included in NGA25.**

NGA Criterion 6: LGAs with limited access to essential services

In order to reflect the NGAA's priorities for NGA25 to be based upon nationally consistent, robust, widely available, recent data, that is available at the LGA level, we examined the appropriateness of the ABS national index of remoteness and accessibility (ARIA+). The assessment suggested that, in the presence of the other criterion, this criterion overlapped and should be excluded.

Proposed NGA25 Criterion 6: **The criterion is not included in NGA25.**

NGA25 aims to formalise the classification of growth areas using robust, accessible and robust data. Self-selection was hence excluded from the NGA25 classification. Areas not yet classified as having experienced growth will be welcomed to the Alliance. In addition, it is anticipated that future work will focus on identifying emerging Growth Areas in 2026.

Proposed NGA25 Criterion 7: **The criterion is not included in NGA25.**

3. Presenting a composite NGA25

National Growth Areas (NGA25) are identified as areas experiencing a combination of growth – *Urban Growth* (a boundary within 10km of a capital city UCL boundary), *Population Growth* (Usual Residence Population (URP) growth $\geq 10\%$), and *Housing Growth* (residential dwelling growth $\geq 10\%$ or growth in separate houses \geq double the national average). The NGA25 LGAs are therefore identified as having all three characteristics, as represented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Growth Component Concepts in NGA25

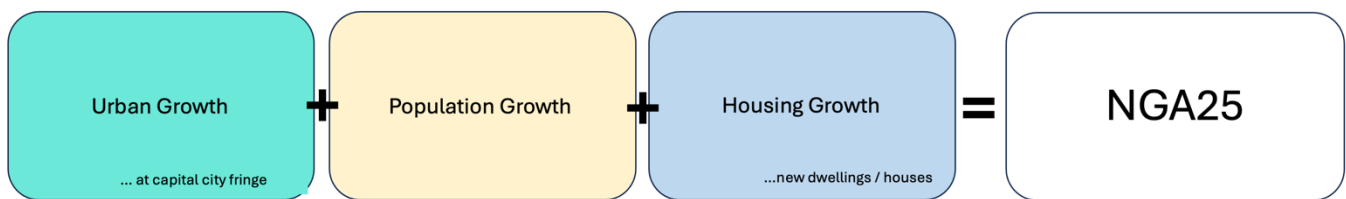


Table 5 presents all LGAs matching at least one of the three components (Urban, Population, Housing). LGAs matching the three areas of growth are classified as NGA25 growth areas (right-hand column). Current NGA status is shown in the left-hand column. Following Table 5, NGA25 areas are mapped to show NGA25 LGA distribution. 35 LGAs are classified as NGA25.

			URBAN GROWTH	POPULATION GROWTH	HOUSING GROWTH		
				Population Increase $\Rightarrow 10\%$	Residential Dwelling Increase $\Rightarrow 10\%$	Separate House Increase $\Rightarrow 15.6\%$	
Current NGA	LGA	State	UCL 10km				NGA25
Yes	Blacktown	NSW	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yes
Yes	Camden	NSW	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yes
Yes	Campbelltown	NSW	✓	✓	✓	✗	Yes
Yes	Liverpool	NSW	✓	✓	✓	✗	Yes
Yes	Penrith	NSW	✓	✓	✓	✗	Yes
Yes	The Hills Shire	NSW	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yes
Yes	Wollondilly	NSW	✓	✓	✓	✗	Yes
Yes	Cardinia	Vic.	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yes
Yes	Casey	Vic.	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yes
Yes	Hume	Vic.	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yes

Yes	Melton	Vic.	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yes
Yes	Mitchell	Vic.	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yes
Yes	Whittlesea	Vic.	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yes
Yes	Wyndham	Vic.	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yes
Yes	Ipswich	Qld.	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yes
Yes	Logan	Qld.	✓	✓	✓	✗	Yes
Yes	Moreton Bay	Qld.	✓	✓	✓	✗	Yes
Yes	Redland	Qld.	✓	✗	✗	✗	No
Yes	Mount Barker	SA	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yes
Yes	Playford	SA	✓	✓	✗	✗	No
Yes	Armadale	WA	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yes
Yes	Cockburn	WA	✓	✓	✓	✗	Yes
Yes	Gosnells	WA	✓	✗	✗	✗	No
Yes	Kwinana	WA	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yes
Yes	Mandurah	WA	✓	✓	✗	✗	No
Yes	Rockingham	WA	✓	✗	✗	✗	No
Yes	Serpentine-Jarrahdale	WA	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yes
Yes	Swan	WA	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yes
Yes	Wanneroo	WA	✓	✓	✓	✗	Yes
No	Blue Mountains	NSW	✓	✗	✗	✗	No
No	Central Coast	NSW	✓	✗	✗	✗	No
No	Fairfield	NSW	✓	✗	✗	✗	No
No	Hawkesbury	NSW	✓	✗	✗	✗	No
No	Hornsby	NSW	✓	✗	✗	✗	No
No	Ku-ring-gai	NSW	✓	✗	✗	✗	No
No	Northern Beaches	NSW	✓	✗	✗	✗	No
No	Sutherland Shire	NSW	✓	✗	✗	✗	No
No	Wollongong	NSW	✓	✗	✗	✗	No
No	Bass Coast	Vic.	✓	✓	✓	✗	Yes
No	Greater Geelong	Vic.	✓	✓	✓	✗	Yes
No	Knox	Vic.	✓	✗	✗	✗	No
No	Macedon Ranges	Vic.	✓	✓	✓	✗	Yes
No	Manningham	Vic.	✓	✗	✓	✗	No
No	Mornington Peninsula	Vic.	✓	✗	✗	✗	No
No	Nillumbik	Vic.	✓	✗	✗	✗	No
No	Queenscliffe	Vic.	✓	✓	✗	✗	No
No	Yarra Ranges	Vic.	✓	✗	✗	✗	No
No	Gold Coast	Qld.	✓	✓	✓	✗	Yes
No	Scenic Rim	Qld.	✓	✗	✓	✗	No
No	Somerset	Qld.	✓	✗	✗	✗	No
No	Sunshine Coast	Qld.	✓	✓	✓	✗	Yes
No	Adelaide Hills	SA	✓	✗	✗	✗	No

No	Adelaide Plains	SA	✓	✓	✓	×	Yes
No	Alexandrina	SA	✓	✓	×	×	No
No	Barossa	SA	✓	×	×	×	No
No	Campbelltown	SA	✓	×	×	×	No
No	Gawler	SA	✓	×	×	×	No
No	Light	SA	✓	×	×	×	No
No	Mitcham	SA	✓	×	×	×	No
No	Onkaparinga	SA	✓	×	×	×	No
No	Salisbury	SA	✓	×	×	×	No
No	Tea Tree Gully	SA	✓	×	×	×	No
No	Victor Harbor	SA	✓	✓	×	×	No
No	Yankalilla	SA	✓	✓	✓	×	Yes
No	Chittering	WA	✓	×	✓	×	No
No	Kalamunda	WA	✓	×	×	×	No
No	Mundaring	WA	✓	×	×	×	No
No	Murray	WA	✓	×	×	×	No
No	Brighton	Tas.	✓	✓	✓	×	Yes
No	Clarence	Tas.	✓	✓	×	×	No
No	Derwent Valley	Tas.	✓	×	×	×	No
No	Glenorchy	Tas.	✓	×	×	×	No
No	Kingborough	Tas.	✓	✓	×	×	No
No	Sorell	Tas.	✓	✓	✓	×	Yes
No	Southern Midlands	Tas.	✓	✓	✓	×	Yes
No	Litchfield	NT	✓	×	×	×	No
No	Palmerston	NT	✓	✓	✓	×	Yes
No	Wagait	NT	✓	×	×	×	No

Figure 2: NGA25 LGAs in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland.

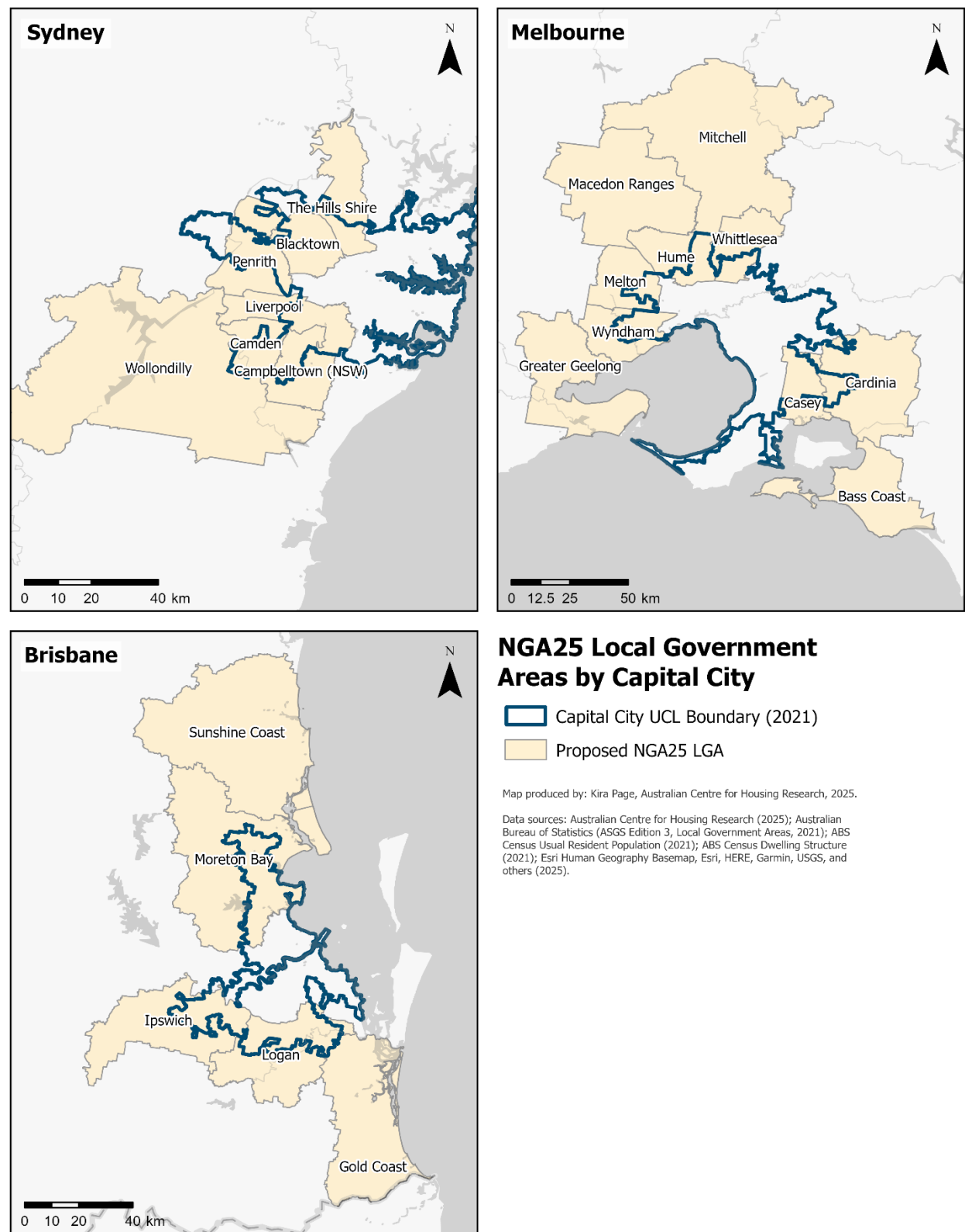


Figure 3: NGA25 LGAs in South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania

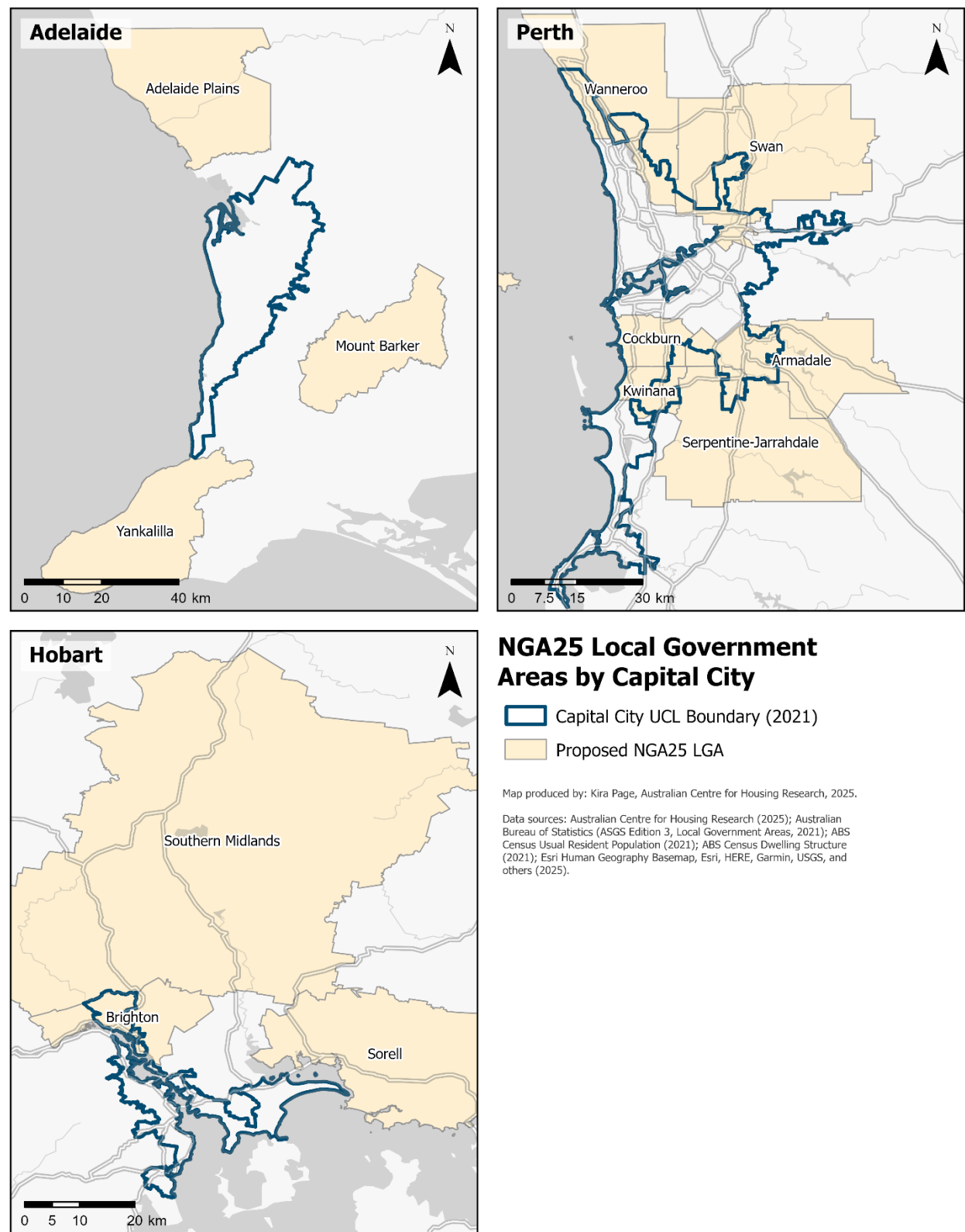
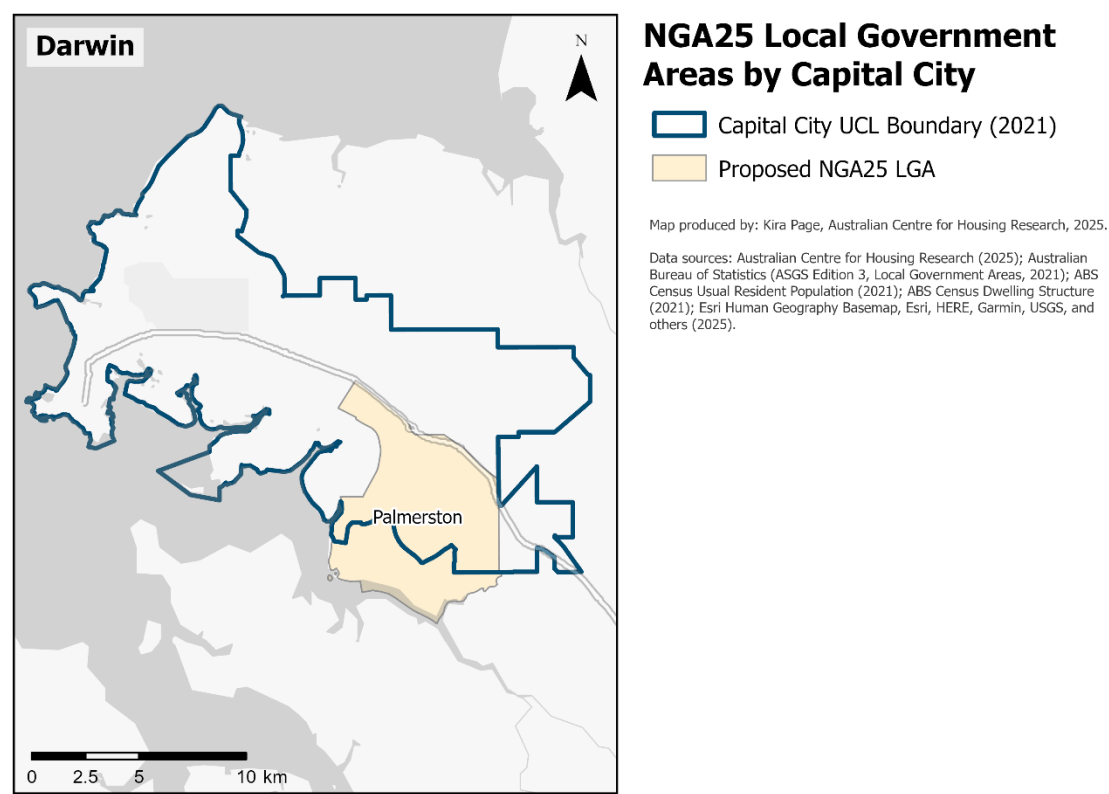


Figure 4: NGA25 LGAs in Northern Territory



4. Questions for Consultation

This paper has been produced to support early discussion and promote agreement within the National Growth Areas Alliance (NGAA) stakeholder community around the introduction of a revised classification of growth areas in Australia – ‘NGA25’.

There is considerable diversity among LGAs on the outer periphery of capital cities. The development of a repeatable classification approach, based on reliable and accessible national data will enable Australia to better identify and plan for growth. NGAA are conscious that the classification of growth areas under NGA25 does not to exclude the possibility of new growth areas being identified in emerging population centres outside of the metropolitan capital cities such as Murray Bridge in South Australia or Sunshine Coast in Queensland. Nor does it exclude the possibility of identifying major cities as they emerge.

NGAA is seeking feedback members of the stakeholder community, specifically around:

1. How well does NGA25 identify LGAs on the urban fringe that should be classified as experiencing growth?
2. When (and how) should an LGA be no longer be classified as a growth area?
3. What other objective measures could be incorporated into the classification of moving forward? (and is there currently robust, national data available?)
4. In describing and understanding NGA25 areas, what other measures might help us understand their characteristics, challenges and experiences? (for example, liveability, housing affordability)
5. Future work might identify ‘Emerging Growth Areas’ where growth is planned but yet to be developed. How might these areas be identified?
6. How can this classification be most useful to state and federal levels of government.
7. How can this classification be most useful to local governments.

Appendix 1: ABS and Non-ABS Structures under the ASGS.

