CENSUS 2016 TOPIC PAPER:

Disability and need for assistance with core activities in GWS

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1. Introduction

This paper examines the available data on disability and need for assistance, from three data sources: the Australian Early Development Census [AEDC], Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia [SDAC], and the Australian Bureau of Statistics [ABS] Census.

The AEDC is a census of all children who are about to begin school. Data is collected that provides an indication of the number of children with developmental delays in certain key areas. The SDAC is conducted regularly, and surveys a representative sample of people from both private dwellings and residential establishments, to examine in more detail than possible through the Census the characteristics of people living with disability, the elderly, and their carers.

The ABS Census collects data on need for assistance through questions 20, 21, 22 and 23 on the Census form. The questions begin by asking people to identify whether they need help with self-care activities, body movement activities, or communication activities, and then to indicate the reasons for the need for assistance.

There are, however, some serious limitations with this data as it is released. The ABS does not release responses to each of these questions individually, but compiles them to create one data point, “Need for assistance with core activities”. In this way, someone with a permanent physical disability may be counted as needing assistance, alongside someone with a temporary illness, or someone whose lack of English language skills means that they require assistance with communication. The self-reported nature of this data also means that two individuals with exactly the same illness or disability may report a different need for assistance, depending on their self-perception or their access to technology that replaces their reliance on assistance from others.

Therefore, when examining the Census data on the need for assistance, caution must be used: while it can give us an overall indication of the number of people who require assistance on a daily basis, it cannot provide the nuance that may be gained through deep engagement with a local community to better understand its needs.

Regions

GWS is made up of the following 13 local government areas (LGAs):

- Blacktown
- Blue Mountains
- Camden
- Campbelltown
- Canterbury – Bankstown
- Cumberland
- Fairfield
- Hawkesbury
- Liverpool
- Parramatta
- Penrith
- The Hills Shire
- Wollondilly

This paper also covers two additional LGAs, Lithgow and Wingecarribee, which are not included in GWS totals but are included in the paper because they complete the FACS South Western Sydney (FACS SWS) and FACS Western Sydney (FACS WS) districts.

GWS is compared with data for the Greater Sydney Area (GSA), the Rest of Sydney (ROS), FACS SWS, FACS WS, Rest of NSW (RoNSW) and New South Wales (NSW):

- GSA and NSW are compiled from ABS boundaries.
- ROS is calculated by subtracting the totals of GWS from the GSA totals.
- RoNSW is calculated by subtracting GSA totals from NSW totals.
- FACS SWS is made up of Camden, Campbelltown, Canterbury – Bankstown, Fairfield, Liverpool, Wingecarribee and Wollondilly LGAs.
- FACS WS is made up of Blacktown, Blue Mountains, Cumberland, Hawkesbury, Lithgow, Parramatta, Penrith and The Hills Shire LGAs.

All data presented is based on place of usual residence, unless otherwise stated.

List of abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AEDC	Australian Early Development Census
EDI	Early Development Instrument
EET	Employment, education and training
FACS SWS	FACS South Western Sydney district
FACS WS	FACS Western Sydney district
GSA	Greater Sydney Area
GWS	Greater Western Sydney
LGA	Local Government Area
ROS	Rest of Sydney
SDAC	Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers

Summary of key findings

AEDC data (2015):

- A total of 6.1% of children across Australia were not proficient in English (2.7% from a language background other than English, and 3.6% from an English-only language background).
- 4.7% of children were identified as having special needs status (that is, those who have chronic medical, physical or intellectual disabilities that require special assistance, based on medical diagnosis).
- A further 11.6% of children needed further assessment to determine their level of need.
- In NSW, 20.2% of children were vulnerable on at least one indicator, and 9.6% were vulnerable on two or more indicators.
- While the rates of children who had one or more developmental vulnerabilities decreased between 2009 and 2015 across NSW, they increased in a number of GWS LGAs.
- Fairfield had the highest percentage of children in 2015 who were vulnerable in one or more domains (27.3%; tied with Auburn) and two or more domains (13.7%).

SDAC data (2015):

- Across Australia, 4.3 million people (18.3% of the population) were reported as living with disability.
- 22.1% (5,184,800 people) had a long-term health condition but no disability.

- In NSW, there were 657,200 males and 651,300 females living with a reported disability.
- While there were higher numbers of people with a disability living in major cities, they made up a higher proportion of the population of inner regional and other areas.
- In NSW, most people with disability had a physical condition (79.8%, compared to 20.3% with a mental or behavioural disorder).
- In the 12 months prior to the survey data collection, 8.3% of people living with disability in NSW had experienced discrimination. A higher proportion of those living in a rural or remote location (10.4%) had experienced discrimination than those living in inner regional (8.7%) or metropolitan (8%) regions.

Census data (2016):

- Across GWS, Fairfield had by far the highest need for assistance, at 8.5% of the population, while The Hills Shire had the lowest, at 3.2%.
- Need for assistance increased with age for both males and females, however this trend followed a slightly different pattern: a higher proportion of males than females needed assistance in the early years, while a higher proportion of females than males needed assistance later in life.
- There appears to be a correlation between need for assistance and English language proficiency. 18.4% of those needing assistance with core activities did not speak English well, and 8.6% did not speak English at all. In contrast, of those who did not need assistance, only 6.1% did not speak English well and 1.8% did not speak English at all.
- Indigenous people were more likely than non-Indigenous people to need assistance with core activities. In GWS, 8.4% of the Indigenous population needed assistance with core activities, compared to 5.8% of the non-Indigenous population.
- People who required assistance with core activities were far less likely than the general population to be engaged in work and/or education. In GWS, 6.3% of those needing assistance were fully engaged, compared to 42.2% of those who did not need assistance with core activities.
- Those who need assistance with core activities were also more likely to be earning under $500 per week. In GWS, 14% of those who needed assistance with core activities earned $0 to $149 per week, while 61.9% earned between $150 and $499 per week.
- Those who need assistance with core activities had lower levels of education than the general population. This was true for both school-level and tertiary-level educational attainment. In GWS, 26.6% of those needing assistance had completed school to 9 or below, compared to only 8.2% of those who did not need assistance.

PART 1: AEDC AND SDAC DATA

2. AEDC data

The 2015 data report (published March 2016) states that the Early Development Instrument [EDI] measures physical health and wellbeing; social competence; emotional maturity; language and cognitive skills; communication skills and general knowledge. Data has been collected since 2009, in three rounds: 2009, 2012, and 2015. In 2015, 21.5% of children had a language background other than English; 2.7% were not proficient in English when starting school, while 18.6% were proficient in English. 78.5% of children spoke English only, but this included 3.6% who spoke English only but were not proficient. Across Australia, 4.7% of children were identified as having special needs status (that is, those who have chronic medical, physical or intellectual disabilities that require special assistance, based on medical diagnosis). A further 11.6% of children needed further assessment to determine their level of need.

Looking at the 2015 data by state, we see that NSW and Victoria had similar rates of children vulnerable on at least one indicator, and vulnerable on two or more indicators (NSW: 20.2% / 9.6%; Vic: 19.9% / 9.9%). Nonetheless, given that NSW was home to more children, there remained higher numbers of vulnerable children in this state.

Table 1: Number and percent of children developmentally vulnerable in 2015

Geography	Physical	Social	Emotional	Language	Communi-cation	Vulnerable on 1 or more	Vulnerable on 2 or more
Australia	27,711	28,351	23,866	18,533	24,475	62,960	31,754
	9.7	9.9	8.4	6.5	8.5	22	11.1
NSW	7,772	8,359	6,176	4,360	7,360	18,378	8,733
	8.5	9.2	6.8	4.8	8.1	20.2	9.6
VIC	5,335	5,934	5,408	4,292	5,131	13,465	6,707
	7.9	8.7	8	6.3	7.6	19.9	9.9
QLD	7,705	7,719	6,266	5,000	6,533	16,220	8,713
	12.4	12.4	10.1	8	10.5	26.1	14
SA	1,993	2,004	1,793	1,263	1,518	4,338	2,259
	10.8	10.8	9.7	6.8	8.2	23.5	12.2
WA	3,206	2,721	2,751	2,153	2,612	6,895	3,403
	9.9	8.4	8.5	6.6	8	21.3	10.5
TAS	618	528	545	465	394	1,296	657
	10	8.6	8.9	7.5	6.4	21	10.7
NT	518	603	504	697	530	1,207	751
	15.9	18.5	15.5	21.5	16.2	37.2	23.1
ACT	564	483	423	303	397	1,161	531
	10.9	9.4	8.2	5.9	7.7	22.5	10.3

Source: AEDC Data Explorer

The LGA data for GWS shows some variation across the region.[1] While the rates of children who had one or more developmental vulnerabilities decreased between 2009 and 2015 across NSW, they increased in a number of GWS LGAs: Blue Mountains (14.1% to 18.3%), Camden (13.7% to 14.9%), Canterbury (25.6% to 26.3%), Hawkesbury (16.2% to 23.7%), Lithgow (17.5% to 22.3%), Liverpool (21.5% to 23.1%), and The Hills Shire (14.2% to 17.3%). Though the percentages were lower overall, the pattern was similar for those who were vulnerable in two or more domains. Fairfield had the highest percentage of children in

[1] Note that the LGA boundaries used are those from before 2016 the amalgamations, since this data was collected in 2015.

2015 who were vulnerable in one or more domains (27.3%; tied with Auburn) and two or more domains (13.7%). See tables 2 and 3 for further details.

Table 2: Number and percent of children in Greater Western Sydney vulnerable in 1 or more domains

AEDC 2009-2015: Vulnerable on one or more domains

	Number of children with valid scores			Developmentally vulnerable (%)		
Name	**2009**	**2012**	**2015**	**2009**	**2012**	**2015**
New South Wales	**84,159**	**88,921**	**90,956**	**21.3**	**19.9**	**20.2**
Auburn	844	922	1,019	30.6	27.1	27.3
Bankstown	2,558	2,618	2,783	27.3	28.8	24.9
Blacktown	4,388	4,936	5,097	26.9	23.8	22.8
Blue Mountains	853	887	905	14.1	11.5	18.3
Camden	826	930	1,071	13.7	14.5	14.9
Campbelltown	2,014	2,179	2,184	26.5	23.7	24.3
Canterbury	1,757	1,834	1,996	25.6	24.6	26.3
Fairfield	2,514	2,495	2,582	28.4	27.8	27.3
Hawkesbury	850	842	852	16.2	20.3	23.7
Holroyd	1,350	1,506	1,700	26.1	19.7	23.4
Lithgow	228	246	197	19.7	17.5	22.3
Liverpool	2,783	2,856	2,886	21.5	22.4	23.1
Parramatta	1,877	2,135	2,388	26.0	22.0	25.7
Penrith	2,519	2,610	2,696	23.8	19.7	19.8
The Hills Shire	2,332	2,586	2,650	14.2	14.4	17.3
Wingecarribee	525	474	495	23.0	18.8	21.2
Wollondilly	655	668	619	17.3	15.1	14.7

Source: AEDC Data Tables

Table 3: Number and percent of children in Greater Western Sydney vulnerable in 2 or more domains

AEDC 2009-2015: Vulnerable on two or more domains

	Number of children with valid scores			Developmentally vulnerable (%)		
Name	**2009**	**2012**	**2015**	**2009**	**2012**	**2015**
New South Wales	**84,317**	**89,260**	**91,143**	**10.3**	**9.2**	**9.6**
Auburn	845	920	1,023	14.0	12.9	11.8
Bankstown	2,554	2,638	2,777	13.5	15.8	12.3
Blacktown	4,397	4,948	5,102	13.2	11.5	11.6
Blue Mountains	852	890	906	5.3	4.3	7.5
Camden	826	931	1,073	6.1	5.2	6.2
Campbelltown	2,015	2,183	2,184	13.4	11.3	11.1
Canterbury	1,762	1,839	2,006	12.6	10.9	12.0
Fairfield	2,516	2,506	2,592	14.0	13.3	13.7
Hawkesbury	850	846	853	7.5	10.4	12.0
Holroyd	1,353	1,512	1,701	13.7	8.2	11.5
Lithgow	228	247	197	10.5	7.3	13.2
Liverpool	2,786	2,869	2,888	9.3	10.1	10.9
Parramatta	1,877	2,154	2,396	12.4	9.3	12.9
Penrith	2,526	2,623	2,698	11.8	9.3	10.3
The Hills Shire	2,337	2,595	2,651	5.6	6.1	8.2
Wingecarribee	526	475	493	12.0	6.3	9.1
Wollondilly	658	668	619	9.0	5.2	6.1

Source: AEDC Data Tables

3. SDAC data

The ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC) is a series of surveys aimed to measure the prevalence of disability and need for support of older people and those with disability, and provide demographic and socio-economic information about people with disability, older people, and their carers. The most recent data was collected over two periods, from 25 May to 31 July 2015 and 5 July to 19 December 2015. Data was collected across all states and territories, and across urban, rural and remote areas. Approximately 63,500 people from over 25,500 private dwellings, and 11,700 people from 1,000 establishments (hospitals, nursing homes, group homes etc.) were surveyed.

The SDAC defines disability as:

> any limitation, restriction or impairment which restricts everyday activities and has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months… [and] differentiates between those who have long-term health conditions that limit their activities (that is, those with disability) and those who have long-term conditions without restrictions and limitations.[2]

Across Australia, in 2015, 4.3 million people (18.3% of the population) were reported as living with disability. A further 22.1% (5,184,800) had a long-term health condition but no disability.

In the early years, males were more likely than females to have a disability, but this shifted in the older years. Females in the older years were also more likely than males to have profound or severe limitation.

In NSW, there were 657,200 males and 651,300 females (a total of 1,309,500 people) living with a reported disability. Although LGA-level data is not available, looking at the data for NSW, we can see that there were higher numbers of people living with a disability in major cities compared to inner regional and other areas. However, inner regional and other areas had a higher rate of people living with a disability, as a percentage of the overall population. See Tables 4 and 5 for further detail.

[2] http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features202015?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2015&num=&view=

Table 4: Estimate of persons in NSW living with disability, 2015

	Estimate of persons in NSW, 2015								
	Profound core activity limitation	Severe core activity limitation	Moderate core activity limitation	Mild core activity limitation	Schooling or employment restriction	All with specific limitations or restrictions*	All with reported disability ^	No reported disability	Total
	Estimate '000								
Males									
Remoteness									
Major cities	58.7	67.7	49.8	137.2	211.2	358.8	422.7	2,360.2	2,784.0
Inner regional	17.4	17.5	27.0	60.3	71.8	141.3	173.0	519.3	688.3
Other #	6.0	13.3	5.2	27.4	31.2	57.0	63.2	187.5	248.5
Total	*84.1*	*102.6*	*84.4*	*224.4*	*314.8*	*558.0*	*657.2*	*3,067.0*	*3,724.7*
Females									
Remoteness									
Major cities	78.2	67.1	66.0	139.4	207.2	385.7	441.3	2,379.5	2,821.9
Inner regional	20.0	18.8	25.4	67.1	59.4	134.9	150.4	555.6	708.1
Other #	6.7	8.1	9.7	21.2	35.5	51.6	59.0	190.0	248.5
Total	*103.5*	*93.6*	*99.7*	*228.1*	*302.6*	*574.3*	*651.3*	*3,129.5*	*3,778.6*
All persons									
Remoteness									
Major cities	135.6	136.8	117.2	277.9	416.0	747.9	863.1	4,739.8	5,604.8
Inner regional	38.0	38.6	51.5	129.1	131.7	276.2	323.9	1,073.7	1,400.4
Other #	13.7	20.8	15.9	49.1	66.2	108.6	121.7	376.9	500.3
Total	**186.1**	**193.7**	**184.1**	**454.0**	**618.0**	**1,131.3**	**1,309.5**	**6,194.3**	**7,501.7**

Notes:

* Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity limitation and a schooling or employment restriction.

^ Includes those who do not have a specific restriction or limitation.

Includes outer regional and remote. Excludes very remote and migratory.

Estimates marked in red have a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

Source: ABS SDAC 2015

Table 5: Proportion of persons in NSW living with disability, 2015

	Proportion of persons in NSW, 2015								
	Profound core activity limitation	Severe core activity limitation	Moderate core activity limitation	Mild core activity limitation	Schooling or employment restriction	All with specific limitations or restrictions*	All with reported disability ^	No reported disability	Total
	% of population								
Males									
Remoteness									
Major cities	2.1	2.4	1.8	4.9	7.6	12.9	15.2	84.8	100.0
Inner regional	2.5	2.5	3.9	8.8	10.4	20.5	25.1	75.4	100.0
Other #	2.4	5.3	2.1	11.0	12.5	22.9	25.4	75.5	100.0
Total	*2.3*	*2.8*	*2.3*	*6.0*	*8.5*	*15.0*	*17.6*	*82.3*	*100.0*
Females									
Remoteness									
Major cities	2.8	2.4	2.3	4.9	7.3	13.7	15.6	84.3	100.0
Inner regional	2.8	2.7	3.6	9.5	8.4	19.1	21.2	78.5	100.0
Other #	2.7	3.3	3.9	8.5	14.3	20.8	23.7	76.4	100.0
Total	*2.7*	*2.5*	*2.6*	*6.0*	*8.0*	*15.2*	*17.2*	*82.8*	*100.0*
All persons									
Remoteness									
Major cities	2.4	2.4	2.1	5.0	7.4	13.3	15.4	84.6	100.0
Inner regional	2.7	2.8	3.7	9.2	9.4	19.7	23.1	76.7	100.0
Other #	2.7	4.2	3.2	9.8	13.2	21.7	24.3	75.3	100.0
Total	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.5**	**6.1**	**8.2**	**15.1**	**17.5**	**82.6**	**100.0**

Notes:

* Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity limitation and a schooling or employment restriction.

^ Includes those who do not have a specific restriction or limitation.

Includes outer regional and remote. Excludes very remote and migratory.

Estimates marked in red have a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

Source: ABS SDAC 2015

The SDAC provides estimates for the number and proportion of people with disability by a range of other factors. For example, looking at income quintiles, we can see that people with disability in NSW in 2015 were far more likely to be in the bottom two income quintiles than those who did not have a disability (see Table 6 for further detail).

SDAC data also gives an indication as to which type of disability a person may have, beyond the categories of profound, severe, moderate or mild core activity limitation. Table 7 shows the reasons someone may be experiencing disability in NSW, by physical or mental disability, and by different disease and/or medical categorisations, for example diabetes, arthritis, depression and so on. According to this data, most people with disability in NSW in 2015 had a physical condition (79.8%, compared to 20.3% with a mental or behavioural disorder). Most people with a physical condition had some form of disease of the musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue, while the spread was more even across the mental and behavioural disorders.

Table 8 provides an indication of who, amongst those with disability, has experienced discrimination. In the 12 months prior to the data collection, 8.3% of people living with disability in NSW had experienced discrimination. This data has been cross-tabbed with some of the available data on people living with a disability and other social/economic/demographic factors, to show that a higher proportion of those living in a rural or remote location (10.4%) had experienced discrimination than those living in inner regional (8.7%) or metropolitan (8%) regions. There is also a correlation between discrimination and age, with a higher proportion of people in younger age groups saying they had experienced discrimination.

Table 6: Equivalised gross household income quintiles, where at least one person in the household has a disability

	Equivalised gross household income quintiles, NSW, 2015								
	Profound core activity limitation	Severe core activity limitation	Moderate core activity limitation	Mild core activity limitation	Schooling or employment restriction	All with specific limitations or restrictions*	All with reported disability ^	No reported disability	Total
Estimate of persons aged 15 years and over ('000, $)									
Lowest quintile #	39.1	47.2	52.6	97.7	129.4	252.7	273.9	429.7	702.2
Second quintile	47.8	41	39.1	116.3	122	256.9	291.1	512.6	802.2
Third quintile	19	29.7	27	47.3	82.7	138.4	168.1	802.9	972.7
Fourth quintile	6.1	6.7	19	41	50.6	83.2	106.2	838.8	941.7
Highest quintile	8.4	8.1	6.1	28.1	36.5	61.7	85.4	880.7	964.9
Income not known $	39.5	42.5	37.3	107.3	127.4	249.2	282.7	1410.3	1692.5
% of population aged 15 years and over									
Lowest quintile #	24.5	27.6	29.2	22.5	23.6	24.3	22.8	8.8	11.6
Second quintile	29.9	23.9	21.6	26.7	22.3	24.7	24.2	10.5	13.2
Third quintile	11.9	17.3	15.0	10.9	15.1	13.3	14.0	16.5	16.0
Fourth quintile	3.8	3.9	10.5	9.4	9.2	8.0	8.8	17.2	15.5
Highest quintile	5.3	4.7	3.4	6.5	6.7	5.9	7.1	18.1	15.9
Income not known $	24.7	24.8	20.6	24.7	23.3	24.0	23.5	28.9	27.9

Notes:

* Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity limitation and a schooling or employment restriction.

^ Includes those who do not have a specific restriction or limitation.

Includes households with nil income and households who reported no source of income. Excludes not known.

$ Includes households containing at least one person for whom income was not known.

Estimates in red text have a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

Estimates in red boxes have a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

Source: ABS SDAC 2015

Table 7: Number and proportion of people by type of disability, NSW, 2015

Type of disability (estimate and proportion), NSW, 2015										
Main condition	Profound or severe core activity limitation	Moderate or mild core activity limitation	Schooling or employment restriction	All with specific limitations or restrictions *	All with reported disability ^	Profound or severe core activity limitation	Moderate or mild core activity limitation	Schooling or employment restriction	All with specific limitations or restrictions *	All with reported disability ^
	ESTIMATE ('000)					PROPORTION OF PERSONS (%)				
Physical conditions										
Cancer, lymphomas and leukaemias	4.6	12.2	7.3	18.1	19.9	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders										
Diabetes	12.1	15.9	12.1	28.8	33.9	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.5
Disorders of the thyroid gland	1.9	2.9	3.7	7.1	6.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Other	1.5	1.6	2.1	4.0	4.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	*15.5*	*21.4*	*20.0*	*39.8*	*44.9*	*3.5*	*3.3*	*3.2*	*3.3*	*3.3*
Diseases of the nervous system #	39.3	25.0	44.5	70.6	86.0	8.8	3.9	7.2	5.9	6.3
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	13.2	12.9	13.6	26.8	32.5	3.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	6.9	71.1	19.1	79.9	104.8	1.6	11.1	3.1	6.7	7.6
Diseases of the circulatory system										
Heart disease	19.3	15.2	12.7	38.6	39.9	4.3	2.4	2.1	3.2	2.9
Stroke	14.8	2.0	9.2	17.4	18.6	3.3	0.3	1.5	1.5	1.4
Hypertension	3.4	10.1	3.2	15.3	20.7	0.8	1.6	0.5	1.3	1.5
Other	3.2	6.5	3.2	9.0	10.4	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.8
Total	*40.8*	*36.9*	*27.7*	*79.7*	*88.1*	*9.2*	*5.8*	*4.5*	*6.7*	*6.4*
Diseases of the respiratory system										
Asthma	5.9	14.3	7.3	20.3	32.7	1.3	2.2	1.2	1.7	2.4
Other	10.6	15.0	10.2	26.0	26.4	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.9
Total	*16.8*	*28.0*	*17.9*	*44.9*	*59.3*	*3.8*	*4.4*	*2.9*	*3.8*	*4.3*
Diseases of the digestive system	3.6	15.6	10.9	21.0	26.6	0.8	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.9
Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue										
Arthritis and related disorders	52.0	110.5	64.3	172.6	196.6	11.7	17.2	10.4	14.4	14.3
Back problems	48.2	95.5	102.9	163.5	181.4	10.9	14.9	16.7	13.7	13.2
Other	16.5	38.2	31.9	61.0	67.7	3.7	6.0	5.2	5.1	4.9
Total	*116.8*	*245.1*	*201.0*	*396.2*	*443.9*	*26.3*	*38.2*	*32.5*	*33.1*	*32.3*
Congenital and perinatal disorders $	5.1	2.7	5.4	9.8	8.2	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.6
Injury, poisoning and other external causes										
Head injury and acquired brain injury	3.9	4.6	3.3	7.3	10.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7
Other	19.4	49.3	36.3	74.8	84.9	4.4	7.7	5.9	6.3	6.2
Total	*23.9*	*54.4*	*42.4*	*80.8*	*95.8*	*5.4*	*8.5*	*6.9*	*6.8*	*7.0*
Other physical conditions	35.6	32.1	35.6	75.3	84.9	8.0	5.0	5.8	6.3	6.2
Total physical conditions	*321.0*	*558.7*	*444.0*	*943.3*	*1,095.2*	*72.3*	*87.2*	*71.9*	*78.9*	*79.8*
Mental and behavioural disorders										
Psychoses and mood affective disorders										
Dementia and Alzheimer's	33.5	3.1	4.9	36.1	36.5	7.5	0.5	0.8	3.0	2.7
Depression and mood affective disorders %	16.5	21.4	33.2	45.5	49.1	3.7	3.3	5.4	3.8	3.6
Other	5.6	5.6	8.7	15.4	16.0	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.2
Total	*55.4*	*29.9*	*45.6*	*96.7*	*101.4*	*12.5*	*4.7*	*7.4*	*8.1*	*7.4*
Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders										
Nervous tension and stress	3.4	7.5	14.2	20.8	21.7	0.8	1.2	2.3	1.7	1.6
Other	9.8	19.6	26.4	33.6	41.2	2.2	3.1	4.3	2.8	3.0
Total	15.1	26.7	40.1	54.7	62.2	*3.4*	*4.2*	*6.5*	*4.6*	*4.5*
Intellectual and developmental disorders	41.5	18.5	66.7	75.6	80.9	9.3	2.9	10.8	6.3	5.9
Other mental and behavioural disorders	11.2	6.7	20.8	24.8	34.9	2.5	1.0	3.4	2.1	2.5
Total mental and behavioural disorders	*123.9*	*84.5*	*170.9*	*251.9*	*278.7*	*27.9*	*13.2*	*27.6*	*21.1*	*20.3*
Total	**444.2**	**640.9**	**618.0**	**1,196.0**	**1,372.4**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Notes:

* Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity limitation and a schooling or employment restriction.

^ Includes those who do not have a specific restriction or limitation.

Excludes Alzheimer's disease, which is included in Psychoses and mood affective disorders.

$ Excludes Down syndrome, which is included in Intellectual and developmental disorders.

% Excludes Postnatal depression, which is included in Other mental and behavioural disorders.

Estimates in red text have a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

Estimates in red boxes have a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

Source: ABS SDAC 2015

Table 8: Number and proportion of people with disability who have experienced discrimination, by other characteristics, NSW, 2015

Persons aged 15 years and over with disability, living in households, NSW, 2015						
Socio-demographic factor	Has experienced discrimination	Has not experienced discrimination	Total	Has experienced discrimination	Has not experienced discrimination	Total
	ESTIMATE ('000)			PROPORTION OF PERSONS (%)		
Sex						
Males	41.1	436.5	478.1	8.6	91.3	100.0
Females	44.5	503.0	545.6	8.2	92.2	100.0
Total	*84.6*	*938.5*	*1,022.2*	*8.3*	*91.8*	*100.0*
Accessibility and remoteness index of Australia (ARIA)						
Major cities	53.5	616.1	666.8	8.0	92.4	100.0
Inner regional	22.7	236.6	261.4	8.7	90.5	100.0
Other *	10.0	87.5	96.4	10.4	90.8	100.0
Total	*84.6*	*938.5*	*1,022.2*	*8.3*	*91.8*	*100.0*
Age group (years)						
15–24	7.9	28.1	35.0	22.7	80.2	100.0
25–34	15.3	55.6	70.3	21.8	79.1	100.0
35–44	19.6	88.9	103.6	18.9	85.7	100.0
45–54	18.5	115.1	130.3	14.2	88.4	100.0
55–64	18.7	189.9	208.6	9.0	91.0	100.0
65 and over	7.8	464.3	473.0	1.7	98.2	100.0
Total	*84.6*	*938.5*	*1,022.2*	*8.3*	*91.8*	*100.0*
Disability status						
Has profound or severe core activity limitation	23.1	202.2	226.7	10.2	89.2	100.0
Has moderate or mild core activity limitation	42.2	525.5	568.7	7.4	92.4	100.0
Schooling or employment restriction	73.1	370.7	440.4	16.6	84.2	100.0
All with specific limitations or restrictions ^	*78.9*	*795.3*	*873.3*	*9.0*	*91.1*	*100.0*
All with a reported disability	*84.6*	*938.5*	*1,022.2*	*8.3*	*91.8*	*100.0*
Disability group						
Sensory and speech	17.3	315.9	335.6	5.2	94.1	100.0
Intellectual	15.1	63.4	77.5	19.5	81.8	100.0
Physical restriction	57.6	655.4	712.5	8.1	92.0	100.0
Psychosocial	36.5	131.6	168.5	21.7	78.1	100.0
Head injury, stroke or acquired brain injury	9.9	59.8	69.7	14.2	85.8	100.0
Other	51.1	391.8	445.3	11.5	88.0	100.0
All with a reported disability #	*84.6*	*938.5*	*1,022.2*	*8.3*	*91.8*	*100.0*

Notes:

* Includes outer regional and remote. Excludes very remote and migratory.

^ Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity limitation and a schooling or employment restriction.

Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one disability tyoe.

Estimates in red text have a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used w ith caution.

Source: ABS SDAC 2015

PART 2: CENSUS DATA

4. Need for Assistance: LGAs and key regions

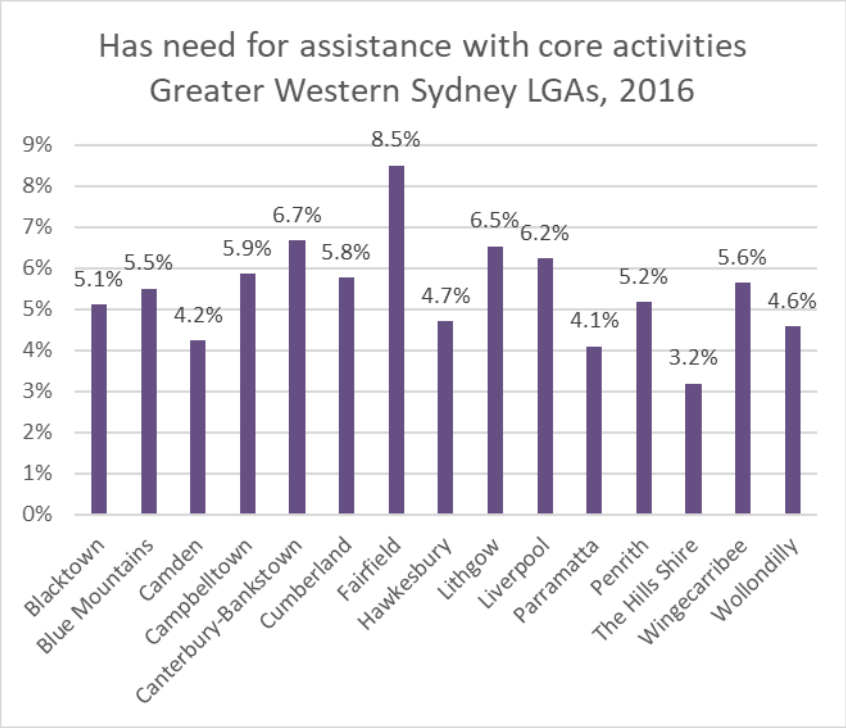
Examining the 2016 Census data on need for assistance, we can see that a higher percentage of the population needed assistance in some LGAs in GWS than others. Fairfield had, by far, the highest need for assistance, at 8.5% of the population, while The Hills Shire had the lowest, at 3.2%.

As might be expected from the LGA results, we can see that FACS SWS was the region with the highest need for assistance (6.5%). In GWS, 5.6% of people needed assistance with core activities; this was higher than the figure for ROS (4.3%) but lower than that for RoNSW (6.2%). A slightly higher percentage of people in NSW needed assistance than in Australia as a whole (5.4% compared to 5.1%).

See Figures 1 and 2 for further details.

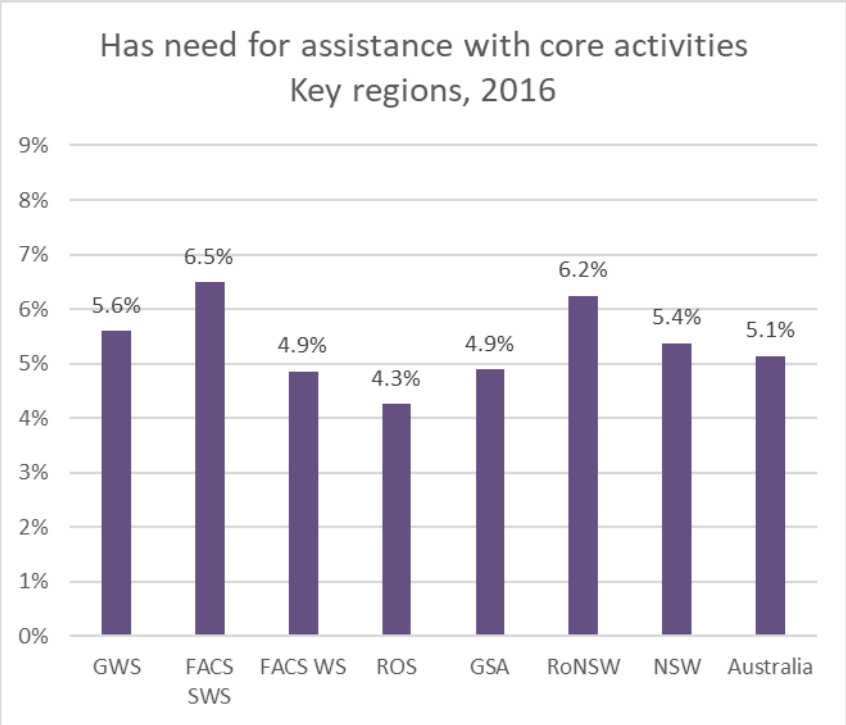
Map 1 shows where people who needed assistance with core activities lived in 2016. While most areas had at least some residents with a need for assistance, there were some noticeable concentrations, for example in Hawkesbury and Penrith, and in the southern area straddling the border of Campbelltown, Sutherland Shire and the Illawarra.

Figure 1: Has need for assistance with core activities, Greater Western Sydney LGAs, 2016



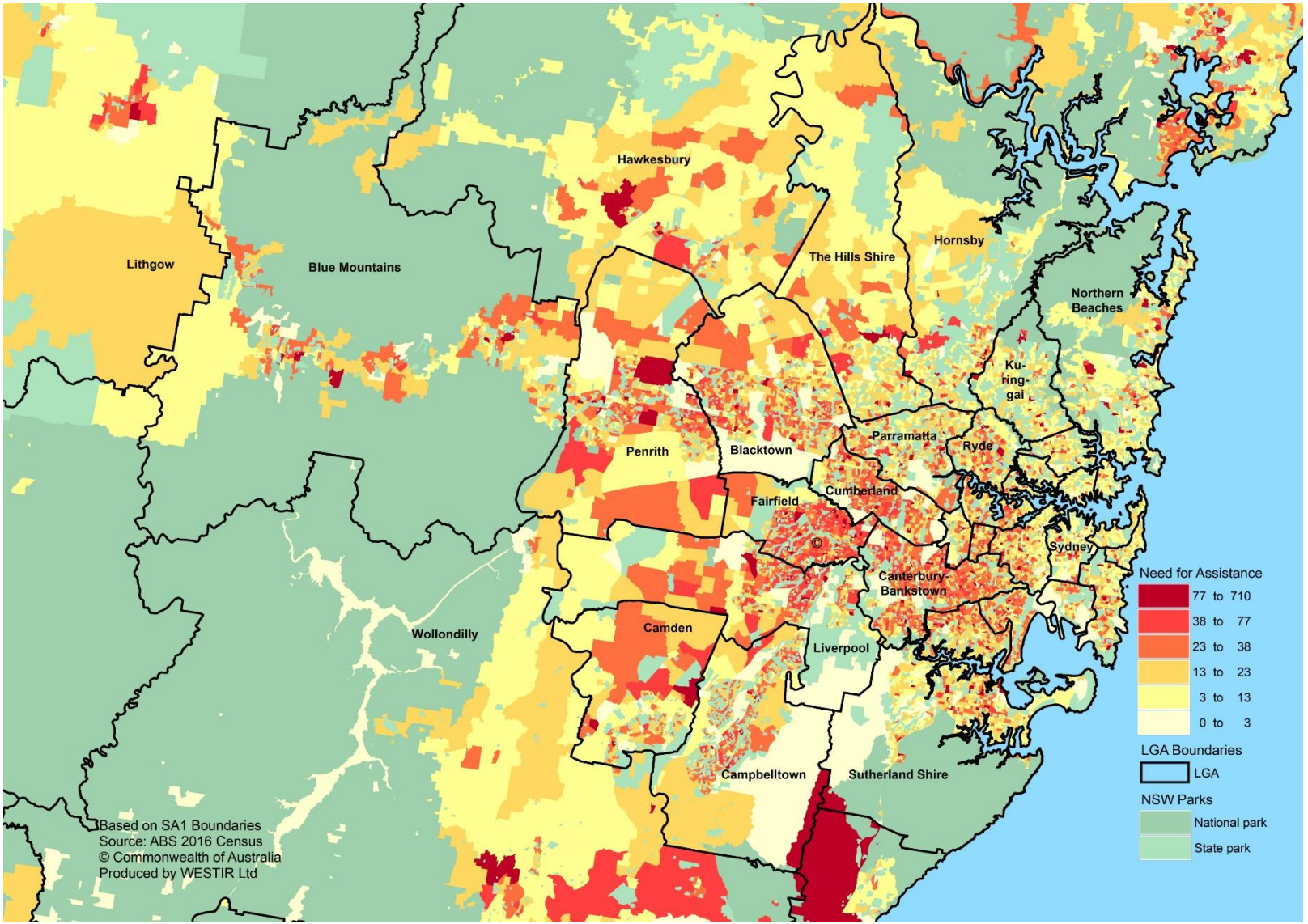
Source: ABS TableBuilder, Census 2016

Figure 2: Has need for assistance with core activities, key regions, 2016



Source: ABS TableBuilder, Census 2016

Map 1: Need for Assistance with Core Activities



5. Need for assistance by age by sex

Drilling down into this data further, we can see variations, too, in the percentage of people requiring assistance in the different age ranges. Table 9 shows the regional data. While the overall percentages of people needing assistance in each age group are higher in GWS than in ROS, they follow the same pattern, with the need for assistance increasing with age.

Looking at the LGAs, we can also see some regional variation emerging within GWS. While Fairfield LGA has the highest need for assistance overall, it has a much lower recorded need for assistance in the younger age ranges than Blue Mountains, Campbelltown, Lithgow, Penrith and Wollondilly. All LGAs showed a trend towards a higher need for assistance in the older age ranges. This trend was emphasised in Fairfield, which had the highest need for assistance out of all GWS LGAs for the population aged 65 years and over. See Figures 3 and 4 for further details.

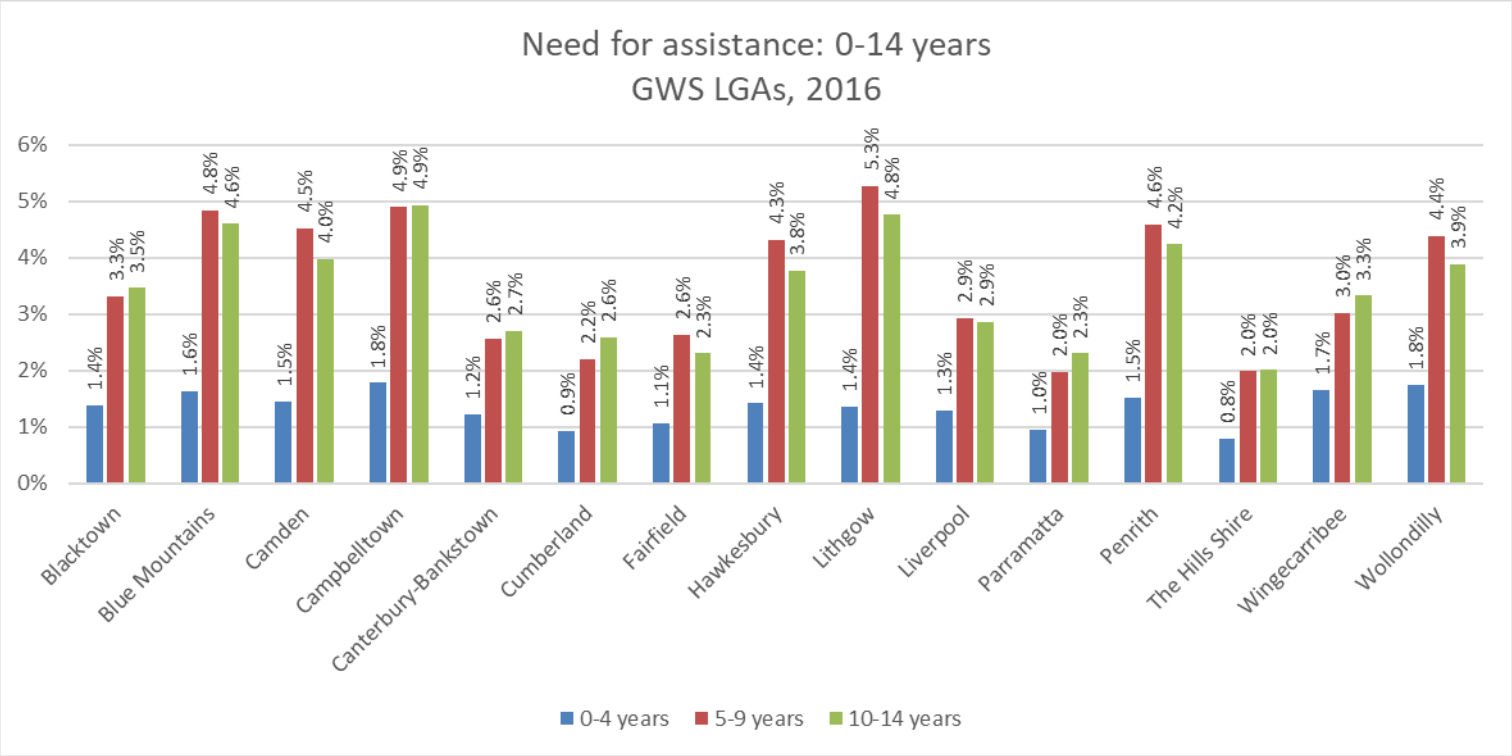
Females are more likely to need assistance with core activities than males, when looking at the total figures. However, this difference is dependent on age: in the early years, males are more likely than females to require assistance, while females become more likely to require assistance as they age. See Figure 5 for the GWS and NSW data. Regional and LGA-level data can be seen in Appendix 1.

Table 9: Has need for assistance: by 5-yr age ranges, key regions, 2016

Number of people who have a need for assistance with core activities																
Place of usual residence: key regions, 2016																
	GWS		FACS SWS		FACS WS		ROS		GSA		RoNSW		NSW		Australia	
Age in 5-yr ranges	# of people who need assistance	% of total population	# of people who need assistance	% of total population	# of people who need assistance	% of total population	# of people who need assistance	% of total population	# of people who need assistance	% of total population	# of people who need assistance	% of total population	# of people who need assistance	% of total population	# of people who need assistance	% of total population
0-4 years	2106	1.3%	1031	1.3%	1131	1.2%	1272	0.9%	3378	1.1%	1943	1.3%	5321	1.1%	16794	1.1%
5-9 years	5243	3.2%	2523	3.3%	2873	3.1%	3274	2.3%	8517	2.8%	6447	3.8%	14964	3.1%	48718	3.2%
10-14 years	4767	3.2%	2319	3.2%	2603	3.2%	2901	2.2%	7668	2.7%	6272	3.9%	13940	3.1%	46571	3.3%
15-19 years	3824	2.5%	1884	2.6%	2049	2.5%	2568	1.9%	6392	2.2%	5169	3.2%	11561	2.6%	36998	2.6%
20-24 years	2956	1.8%	1439	1.9%	1616	1.8%	2057	1.1%	5013	1.5%	3933	2.6%	8946	1.8%	28902	1.8%
25-29 years	2627	1.5%	1286	1.7%	1421	1.5%	1894	0.9%	4521	1.2%	3450	2.4%	7971	1.5%	25479	1.5%
30-34 years	2879	1.6%	1492	1.9%	1465	1.4%	1839	0.9%	4718	1.2%	3497	2.4%	8215	1.5%	26429	1.6%
35-39 years	3250	1.9%	1734	2.4%	1599	1.6%	1962	1.0%	5212	1.5%	3804	2.6%	9016	1.8%	28734	1.8%
40-44 years	4388	2.8%	2299	3.1%	2203	2.4%	2875	1.6%	7263	2.1%	5348	3.3%	12611	2.5%	39168	2.5%
45-49 years	5646	3.8%	3073	4.3%	2738	3.3%	3354	2.0%	9000	2.8%	6803	4.0%	15803	3.2%	48936	3.1%
50-54 years	7197	5.0%	4131	5.9%	3236	4.0%	4161	2.6%	11358	3.7%	8648	4.8%	20006	4.1%	60315	4.0%
55-59 years	8953	6.6%	5211	8.0%	3952	5.3%	4969	3.4%	13922	4.9%	10480	5.6%	24402	5.2%	71749	4.9%
60-64 years	10319	8.9%	5911	10.6%	4672	7.2%	5862	4.6%	16181	6.7%	12376	7.0%	28557	6.8%	83847	6.5%
65-69 years	11136	11.4%	6234	13.3%	5206	9.3%	6938	6.0%	18074	8.5%	13485	7.9%	31559	8.2%	93194	7.8%
70-74 years	10842	15.8%	6095	18.0%	5062	12.8%	7859	8.7%	18701	11.8%	12867	9.6%	31568	10.8%	93082	10.5%
75-79 years	11699	23.6%	6656	26.1%	5437	20.0%	10390	15.2%	22089	18.7%	13942	14.0%	36031	16.6%	104637	16.0%
80-84 years	12232	35.5%	6824	37.6%	5856	31.8%	13513	26.2%	25745	29.9%	16120	23.1%	41865	26.9%	121739	26.4%
85-89 years	10925	49.6%	5961	50.7%	5429	47.1%	15248	40.3%	26173	43.7%	17202	37.2%	43375	40.8%	123840	40.1%
90-94 years	6296	63.6%	3232	63.4%	3380	63.1%	10579	56.7%	16875	59.1%	10742	53.6%	27617	56.8%	78875	56.2%
95-99 years	1651	73.4%	828	71.7%	903	73.9%	3266	68.9%	4917	70.3%	3025	64.6%	7942	68.0%	22395	66.0%
100 years +	133	77.3%	66	75.9%	72	80.0%	288	78.7%	421	78.3%	346	71.0%	767	74.8%	2536	71.1%
Total	129069	5.6%	70229	6.5%	62903	4.9%	107069	4.3%	236138	4.9%	165899	6.2%	402037	5.4%	1202944	5.1%

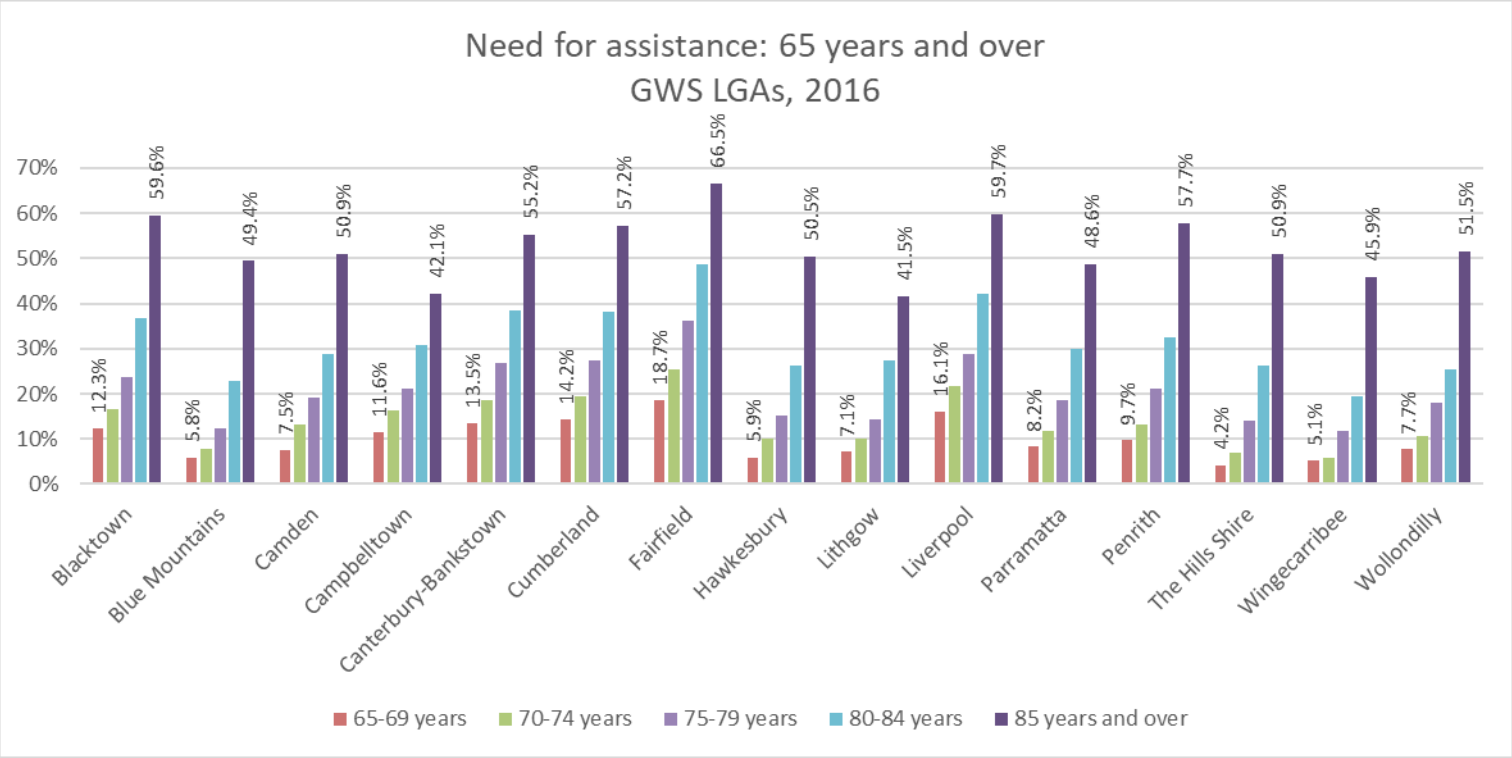
Source: ABS TableBuilder, Census 2016

Figure 3: Has need for assistance: 0-14 years, GWS LGAs, 2016



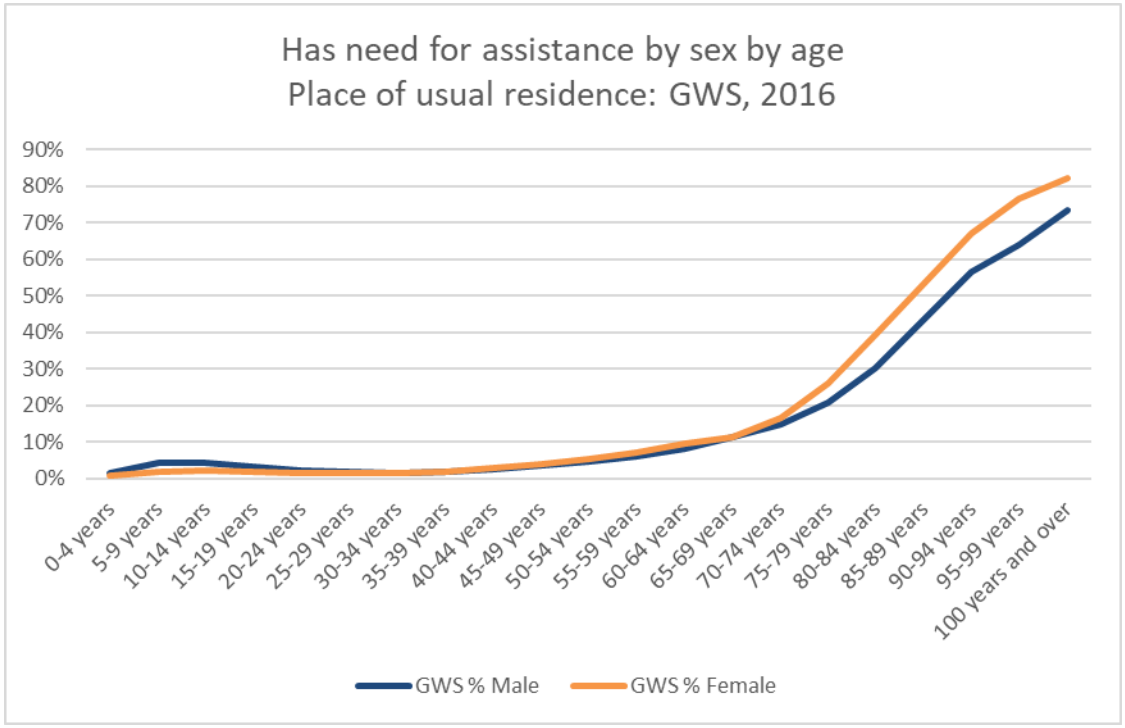
Source: ABS TableBuilder, Census 2016

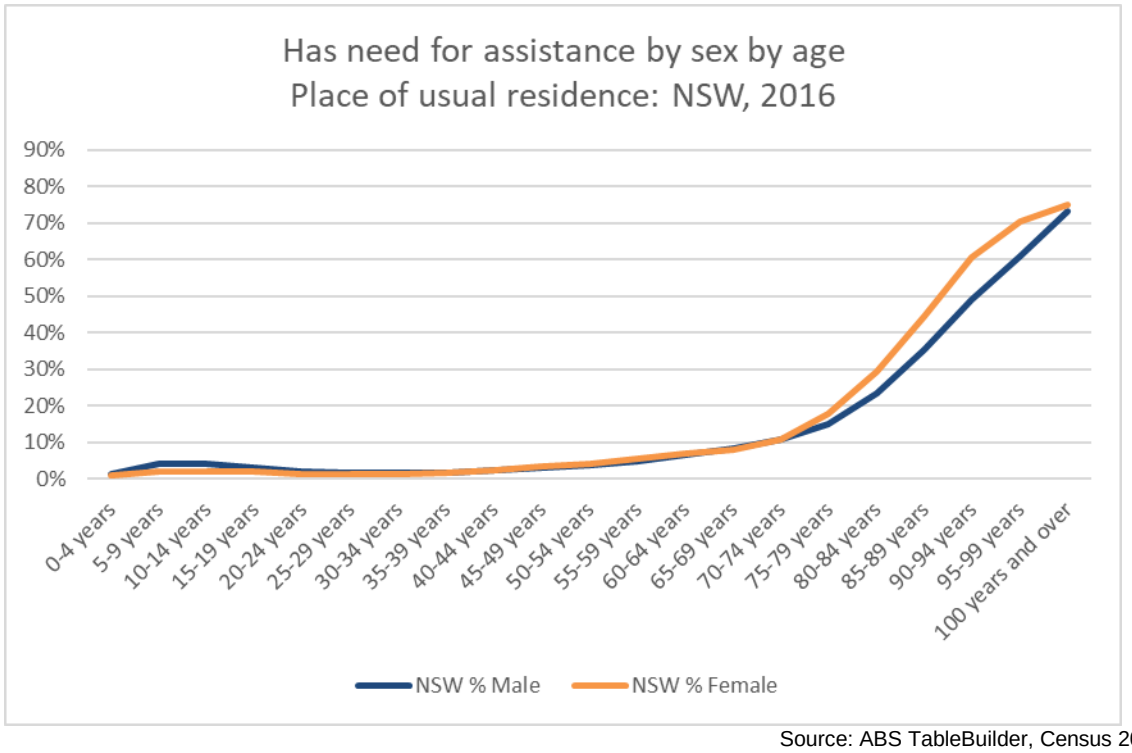
Figure 4: Has need for assistance: 65 years and over, GWS LGAs, 2016



Source: ABS TableBuilder, Census 2016

Figure 5: Has need for assistance: by sex by age, GWS and NSW, 2016



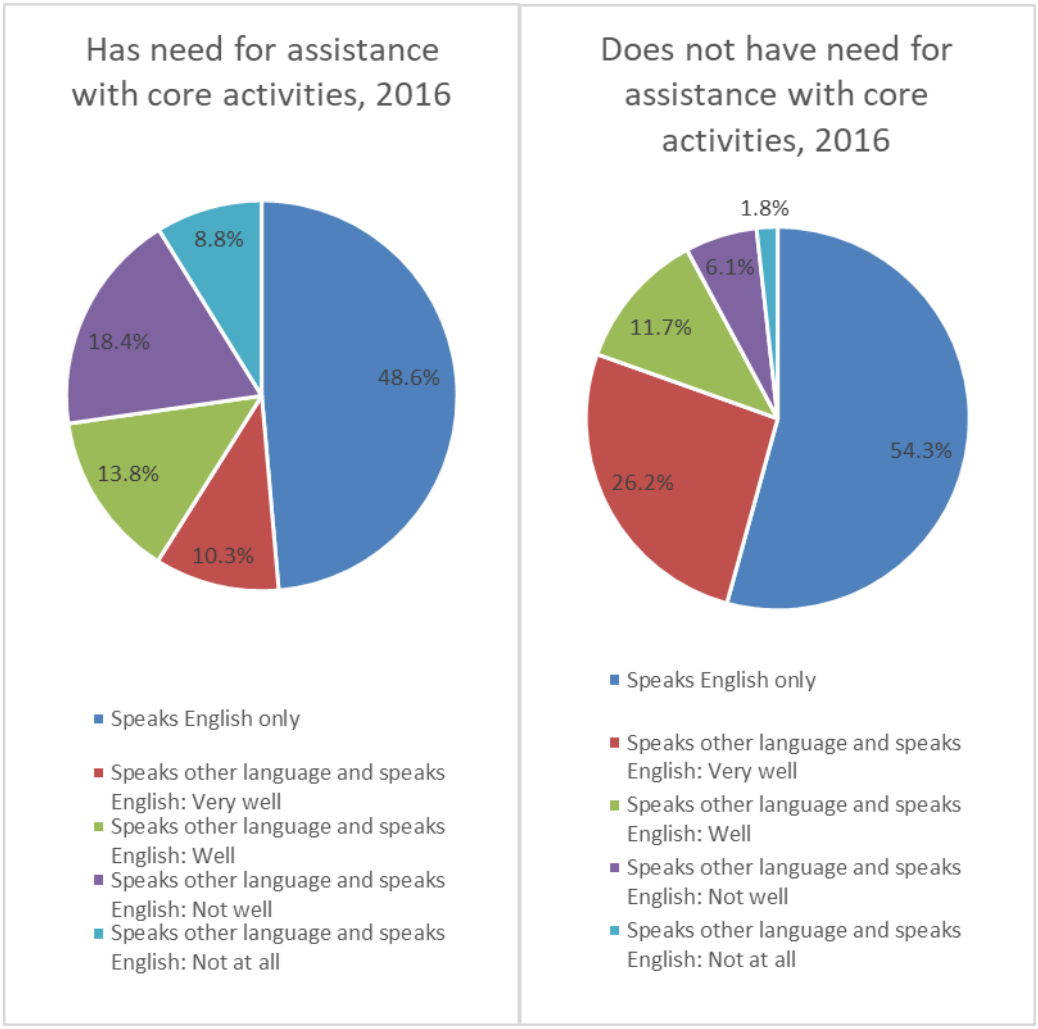


Source: ABS TableBuilder, Census 2016

6. Need for assistance and English language proficiency

Although the ABS does not release data on why an individual may need assistance with core activities, it does appear that there is some correlation between need for assistance and English language proficiency. The figures below show that people who had need for assistance with core activities in 2016 were more likely to speak English either not well (18.4% of those who needed assistance) or not at all (8.8%) than those who did not need assistance with core activities (6.1% and 1.8% respectively, of those who did not need assistance).

Figure 6: Need for assistance by English proficiency, GWS, 2016



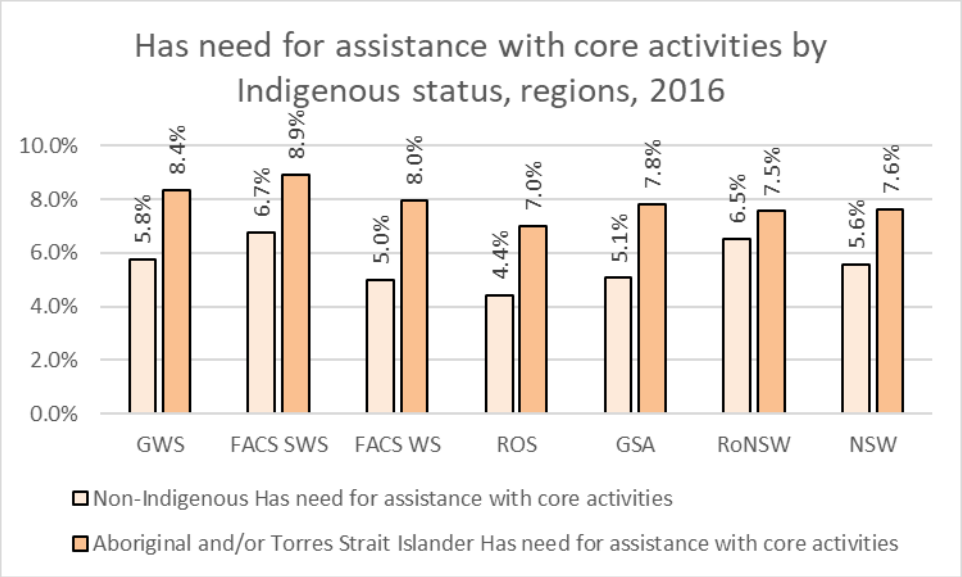
Source: ABS TableBuilder, Census 2016

7. Need for assistance and Indigenous status

Data from the 2012 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers showed that Indigenous Australians were more likely than non-Indigenous Australians to be living with a disability; the same survey also found that Indigenous Australians with a disability had worse educational outcomes than non-Indigenous Australians with a disability.[3] To access further resources on indigeneity and disability, see the publications available on HealthInfoNet.[4]

According to the 2016 Census, Indigenous people were more likely than non-Indigenous people to need assistance with core activities. This was true across all regions. Figure 7 shows that, in GWS, 8.4% of Indigenous people needed assistance with core activities, compared to 5.8% of the non-Indigenous population. The figures for ROS were 7% (Indigenous) and 4.4% (non-Indigenous).

Figure 7: Engagement in education and/or employment, regions, 2016



Source: ABS TableBuilder, Census 2016

[3] http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats%5Cabs@.nsf/0/176B7899CCE3B173CA257D9E00112463?Opendocument
[4] https://healthinfonet.ecu.edu.au/learn/health-topics/disability/publications/

8. Need for assistance by engagement with education and employment

In 2016, the ABS introduced a new data point which indicates an individual's level of engagement with employment and education. The data shows that people who required assistance with core activities were far less likely to be engaged in work and/or education, with only 6.3% of those requiring assistance in GWS fully engaged. This was still higher than for ROS, where only 5.8% of those requiring assistance were fully engaged. See Table 10 for further details.

Table 10: Engagement in education and/or employment, key regions, 2016

		Fully engaged	Partially engaged	At least partially engaged	Not Engaged	Engagement status un-determined / Not Stated	Total aged 15 years and over
GWS	Has need for assistance	6.3%	4.6%	0.8%	76.1%	2.8%	116944
	Does not have need for assistance	42.2%	11.4%	2.2%	21.5%	0.9%	1593303
FACS South Western Sydney	Has need for assistance	5.7%	4.4%	0.7%	78.1%	2.8%	64368
	Does not have need for assistance	40.3%	11.4%	2.3%	23.2%	1.0%	734955
FACS Western Sydney	Has need for assistance	6.9%	4.8%	0.9%	73.8%	3.2%	56304
	Does not have need for assistance	43.4%	11.5%	2.2%	20.6%	0.8%	906590
ROS	Has need for assistance	5.8%	4.7%	0.8%	75.9%	5.8%	99635
	Does not have need for assistance	47.5%	12.6%	2.2%	19.7%	0.7%	1852565
Greater Sydney	Has need for assistance	6.1%	4.6%	0.8%	76.0%	4.2%	216579
	Does not have need for assistance	45.0%	12.0%	2.2%	20.6%	0.8%	3445868
NSW	Has need for assistance	5.6%	4.6%	0.9%	75.7%	4.7%	367824
	Does not have need for assistance	41.7%	12.7%	2.3%	22.9%	1.0%	5286513

Source: ABS TableBuilder, Census 2016

9. Need for assistance by income

As discussed in the previous WESTIR Ltd Census paper, *Individual Weekly Income, Employment and Unpaid Work in Greater Western Sydney*, it is clear from the data that a need for assistance with core activities greatly impacts on an individual's earning capacity.

Table 11 shows that people who have a need for assistance with core activities are far more likely to be earning under $500 per week, compared to those who do not have a need for assistance. This is likely linked to the high number of people with a disability in Australia who rely on government support for their income. In GWS in 2016, 61.9% of those who needed assistance with core activities earned between $150 and $499 per week (14% earned nil - $149 and 0.7% had a negative income). In ROS, while most people who needed assistance still earned less than $500 per week, they were more likely than their counterparts in GWS to be earning more than this amount.

Table 11: Weekly income by need for assistance, key regions, 2016

		Negative income	Nil income - $149 per week	$150-$499 per week	$500-$999 per week	$1000-$1499 per week	$1500-$1999 per week	$2000-$2999 per week	$3000 or more per week	Income not stated	Total aged 15 years and over
GWS	Has need for assistance	0.7%	14.0%	61.9%	12.8%	2.4%	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	6.6%	116944
	Does not have need for assistance	0.6%	17.1%	22.3%	25.2%	16.4%	8.9%	4.9%	2.0%	2.6%	1593303
FACS SWS	Has need for assistance	0.7%	13.2%	64.5%	11.9%	2.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	6.4%	64368
	Does not have need for assistance	0.7%	17.4%	24.7%	26.0%	15.5%	7.6%	3.8%	1.5%	2.8%	734955
FACS WS	Has need for assistance	0.8%	14.8%	58.5%	14.0%	2.9%	1.0%	0.4%	0.4%	7.1%	56304
	Does not have need for assistance	0.6%	16.7%	20.6%	24.7%	17.0%	9.8%	5.8%	2.5%	2.5%	906590
ROS	Has need for assistance	0.7%	12.3%	50.9%	15.5%	3.8%	1.9%	1.1%	1.2%	12.5%	99635
	Does not have need for assistance	0.5%	14.6%	17.7%	21.5%	16.1%	11.2%	8.6%	7.6%	2.2%	1852565
GSA	Has need for assistance	0.7%	13.2%	56.9%	14.1%	3.1%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	9.3%	216579
	Does not have need for assistance	0.6%	15.8%	19.8%	23.2%	16.2%	10.1%	6.9%	5.0%	2.4%	3445868
NSW	Has need for assistance	0.6%	11.3%	57.9%	14.9%	3.0%	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%	9.8%	367825
	Does not have need for assistance	0.5%	14.4%	22.8%	24.8%	15.5%	9.3%	6.0%	4.0%	2.7%	5286501

Source: ABS TableBuilder, Census 2016

10. Need for assistance by education

As discussed in the previous WESTIR Ltd Census papers on education and schooling, people who needed assistance with core activities tended to have lower levels of education than the rest of the population. This was true across all regions and LGAs. The Australian Human Rights Commission outlines a number of barriers and difficulties faced by students with a disability, including lack of available or appropriate schooling options, insufficient funding or equipment, inadequate teacher training, parental denial, difficulties of access including transportation / built environment, and many more.[5] All of these factors can combine to impact on a person's ability to access, and to progress through, the education system.

Combining the highest level of schooling completed with need for assistance, we can see that across all regions, a much lower proportion of people who needed assistance with core activities had completed year 12. There were also higher proportions of people who needed assistance with core activities who completed school in year 9, in year 8 or below, or who did not attend school at all. Similarly, the proportion of people who needed assistance with core activities who had completed higher education (post-school qualifications) was much lower than for those who did not need assistance. See Tables 12 and 13 for further information.

[5] https://www.humanrights.gov.au/publications/access-education-students-disability-barriers-and-difficulties

Table 12: Highest level of education by need for assistance, as % of each group, regions, 2016

		Post-graduate Degree Level	Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level	Bachelor Degree Level	Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	Certificate III & IV Level	Secondary Education - Years 10 and above	Certificate I & II Level	Secon-dary Education - Years 9 and below	Supp. Codes (Insufficient information / no education)	Not stated	Total aged 15+
GWS	Has need for assistance	1.1%	0.4%	4.9%	4.8%	8.9%	31.6%	0.2%	26.6%	12.3%	9.1%	116944
	Does not have need for assistance	5.8%	1.4%	16.1%	9.8%	14.8%	35.7%	0.1%	8.2%	4.7%	3.6%	1593303
FACS SWS	Has need for assistance	0.8%	0.3%	3.8%	4.4%	8.5%	31.0%	0.2%	28.1%	14.0%	8.8%	64368
	Does not have need for assistance	3.9%	1.1%	13.2%	9.5%	15.3%	38.1%	0.1%	9.6%	5.2%	4.0%	734955
FACS WS	Has need for assistance	1.5%	0.5%	6.2%	5.4%	9.5%	32.2%	0.1%	24.7%	9.9%	9.9%	56304
	Does not have need for assistance	7.1%	1.7%	18.2%	10.0%	14.7%	33.5%	0.1%	7.2%	4.2%	3.3%	906590
ROS	Has need for assistance	2.2%	0.8%	8.0%	6.3%	9.4%	28.7%	0.1%	21.4%	8.2%	14.8%	99635
	Does not have need for assistance	10.3%	2.5%	25.7%	10.5%	11.4%	28.0%	0.0%	4.9%	3.8%	3.0%	1852565
GSA	Has need for assistance	1.6%	0.6%	6.3%	5.5%	9.1%	30.3%	0.1%	24.2%	10.4%	11.7%	216579
	Does not have need for assistance	8.2%	2.0%	21.2%	10.2%	13.0%	31.5%	0.1%	6.4%	4.2%	3.3%	3445868
NSW	Has need for assistance	1.3%	0.6%	5.3%	5.2%	10.9%	30.1%	0.2%	25.5%	8.2%	12.8%	367824
	Does not have need for assistance	6.4%	1.9%	17.9%	9.8%	16.0%	32.2%	0.1%	7.8%	4.0%	4.0%	5286513

Source: ABS TableBuilder, Census 2016

Table 13: Highest level of schooling by need for assistance, as % of each group, regions, 2016

		Year 12 or equivalent	Year 11 or equivalent	Year 10 or equivalent	Year 9 or equivalent	Year 8 or below	Did not go to school	Not stated	Total aged 15 years or older
GWS	Has need for assistance	28.0%	3.5%	21.4%	10.0%	20.6%	9.9%	6.6%	116944
	Does not have need for assistance	59.2%	6.0%	20.9%	5.7%	4.6%	1.6%	2.0%	1593303
FACS SWS	Has need for assistance	26.5%	3.4%	20.0%	9.6%	22.4%	11.9%	6.4%	64368
	Does not have need for assistance	55.8%	6.3%	21.7%	6.1%	5.6%	2.2%	2.3%	734955
FACS WS	Has need for assistance	29.7%	3.8%	23.5%	10.6%	18.2%	7.0%	7.1%	56304
	Does not have need for assistance	61.1%	5.9%	20.9%	5.5%	3.7%	1.0%	1.8%	906590
ROS	Has need for assistance	32.4%	3.8%	21.6%	9.9%	15.9%	4.6%	11.8%	99635
	Does not have need for assistance	71.3%	4.9%	15.1%	3.9%	2.5%	0.6%	1.7%	1852565
GSA	Has need for assistance	30.0%	3.6%	21.5%	9.9%	18.4%	7.4%	9.0%	216579
	Does not have need for assistance	65.7%	5.4%	17.8%	4.7%	3.5%	1.0%	1.8%	3445868
NSW	Has need for assistance	25.7%	4.1%	24.7%	12.4%	18.4%	5.2%	9.5%	367824
	Does not have need for assistance	57.6%	6.3%	22.8%	6.3%	4.0%	0.8%	2.3%	5286513

Source: ABS TableBuilder, Census 2016

Appendix 1: need for assistance by age by sex, GWS LGAs, 2016

Number of MALES who have a need for assistance with core activities: 5-yr age ranges															
Place of usual residence: LGAs, 2016															
Age in 5-yr ranges	Blacktown	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbell-town	Canterbury-Bankstown	Cumberland	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Lithgow	Liverpool	Parramatta	Penrith	The Hills Shire	Winge-carribee	Wollondilly
0-4 years	238	49	60	147	197	105	70	37	7	128	95	142	40	23	27
5-9 years	621	165	202	400	451	227	246	133	50	306	189	437	157	72	101
10-14 years	560	162	164	344	391	226	197	120	36	306	168	382	159	61	91
15-19 years	399	103	97	266	293	154	193	99	24	233	127	266	142	53	78
20-24 years	286	50	55	192	254	148	145	60	24	166	112	199	91	34	38
25-29 years	218	48	42	148	199	146	111	48	12	123	103	150	66	28	34
30-34 years	211	44	36	129	239	147	175	25	23	181	90	127	56	19	27
35-39 years	208	48	38	141	274	172	182	43	20	177	121	140	53	32	20
40-44 years	281	58	49	172	318	230	242	49	17	249	155	187	54	39	25
45-49 years	357	85	47	190	404	290	382	45	33	280	176	224	75	43	44
50-54 years	441	82	60	225	564	356	503	70	36	395	202	218	87	49	47
55-59 years	497	127	74	254	704	416	619	90	43	442	260	287	69	66	60
60-64 years	610	149	75	365	850	447	682	88	52	540	291	347	111	83	77
65-69 years	764	162	103	417	958	531	796	105	62	566	340	406	162	100	89
70-74 years	623	118	128	376	933	533	747	112	71	531	330	359	176	97	93
75-79 years	572	132	118	240	963	485	716	117	57	465	384	336	191	134	94
80-84 years	505	140	99	197	1033	463	668	99	73	413	423	283	225	120	67
85 years and over	628	243	142	217	1434	610	813	169	58	429	576	375	303	200	109
Total	8016	1972	1597	4427	10455	5684	7481	1490	700	5940	4155	4888	2208	1250	1098

Percent of MALES who have a need for assistance with core activities: 5-yr age ranges															
Place of usual residence: LGAs, 2016															
Age in 5-yr ranges	Blacktown	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbell-town	Canterbury-Bankstown	Cumberland	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Lithgow	Liverpool	Parramatta	Penrith	The Hills Shire	Winge-carribee	Wollondilly
%0-4	1.7%	2.3%	1.8%	2.5%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.6%	1.1%	1.9%	0.8%	1.9%	1.6%
%5-9	4.5%	6.6%	6.3%	6.7%	3.6%	2.9%	3.7%	5.9%	8.1%	3.8%	2.6%	6.1%	2.5%	4.8%	5.2%
%10-14	4.7%	6.3%	5.5%	6.3%	3.4%	3.6%	2.9%	5.3%	5.8%	4.0%	2.9%	5.9%	2.7%	3.9%	4.8%
%15-19	3.3%	4.2%	3.6%	4.9%	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%	4.2%	3.9%	3.0%	2.1%	4.0%	2.5%	3.6%	4.4%
%20-24	2.4%	2.7%	2.3%	3.3%	2.0%	1.6%	1.8%	2.7%	3.9%	2.3%	1.4%	2.8%	1.8%	3.4%	2.7%
%25-29	1.9%	3.1%	1.6%	2.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%	2.2%	2.0%	1.8%	1.0%	2.0%	1.7%	3.0%	2.5%
%30-34	1.6%	2.4%	1.2%	2.2%	1.8%	1.3%	2.8%	1.4%	3.9%	2.4%	0.7%	1.7%	1.4%	1.9%	1.9%
%35-39	1.5%	2.3%	1.3%	2.6%	2.3%	1.9%	3.2%	2.3%	3.9%	2.4%	1.1%	2.0%	1.0%	3.2%	1.4%
%40-44	2.3%	2.3%	1.6%	3.4%	2.8%	3.2%	4.0%	2.3%	2.6%	3.5%	1.9%	2.8%	0.9%	2.9%	1.5%
%45-49	3.3%	3.2%	1.8%	4.2%	3.8%	4.7%	5.8%	1.9%	4.8%	4.1%	2.6%	3.6%	1.3%	2.9%	2.5%
%50-54	4.4%	3.2%	2.7%	4.7%	5.3%	5.8%	7.4%	3.0%	4.7%	5.8%	3.2%	3.7%	1.6%	3.2%	3.0%
%55-59	5.6%	4.6%	3.9%	5.4%	7.1%	7.4%	9.3%	4.2%	5.2%	7.7%	4.5%	5.0%	1.4%	4.2%	3.8%
%60-64	8.1%	5.4%	4.6%	8.7%	10.3%	9.7%	12.5%	5.0%	7.2%	12.1%	5.8%	6.9%	2.6%	5.4%	5.5%
%65-69	12.2%	6.2%	7.3%	11.6%	13.9%	13.8%	17.8%	6.7%	8.0%	15.7%	8.1%	9.4%	4.2%	5.7%	7.5%
%70-74	15.0%	6.7%	13.0%	16.5%	17.3%	18.8%	24.5%	9.7%	10.8%	20.7%	10.8%	12.7%	6.3%	6.3%	10.9%
%75-79	21.1%	12.0%	18.7%	17.1%	23.2%	24.0%	30.7%	15.4%	14.5%	25.8%	16.6%	19.7%	11.1%	11.8%	17.5%
%80-84	31.0%	18.6%	24.1%	25.6%	33.4%	34.2%	41.5%	22.2%	28.2%	37.6%	25.5%	27.9%	22.1%	16.6%	19.3%
%85 and over	50.6%	44.1%	43.4%	38.1%	49.0%	52.0%	58.4%	45.4%	31.4%	53.0%	39.8%	47.8%	40.5%	37.7%	45.0%
%Total	4.8%	5.3%	4.2%	5.7%	6.1%	5.1%	7.6%	4.7%	6.5%	5.9%	3.7%	5.0%	2.9%	5.5%	4.5%

Source: ABS TableBuilder, Census 2016

Number of FEMALES who have a need for assistance with core activities: 5-yr age ranges Place of usual residence: LGAs, 2016															
Age in 5-yr ranges	Blacktown	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbell-town	Canterbury-Bankstown	Cumberland	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Lithgow	Liverpool	Parramatta	Penrith	The Hills Shire	Winge-carribee	Wollondilly
0-4 years	133	23	35	65	111	59	56	20	4	66	56	74	34	15	28
5-9 years	260	70	86	172	173	109	88	51	22	154	90	210	85	18	61
10-14 years	244	70	66	177	199	95	108	47	22	117	83	157	82	39	57
15-19 years	227	72	59	167	163	95	100	48	11	118	63	139	74	26	35
20-24 years	185	41	37	127	159	93	77	34	14	110	88	129	52	22	22
25-29 years	174	54	39	116	171	122	101	32	11	136	70	115	45	21	22
30-34 years	199	37	31	131	208	157	150	23	14	119	92	151	62	26	18
35-39 years	239	50	38	141	257	180	202	42	14	192	79	147	56	26	21
40-44 years	318	67	62	202	331	250	277	59	24	272	154	202	92	30	28
45-49 years	465	82	66	251	508	328	442	55	25	318	195	232	86	67	35
50-54 years	557	100	77	316	701	394	609	93	40	501	222	247	96	53	43
55-59 years	638	133	98	395	927	513	823	97	42	619	310	318	132	69	58
60-64 years	787	161	126	455	961	597	929	89	54	627	312	410	178	77	70
65-69 years	826	153	114	434	946	576	903	91	44	616	366	446	169	97	93
70-74 years	791	175	130	398	1069	567	823	128	52	602	426	390	224	97	75
75-79 years	809	168	144	384	1423	702	1085	122	70	646	537	446	302	137	100
80-84 years	926	247	168	369	1645	711	1088	175	79	663	667	506	332	178	117
85 years and over	1491	562	358	479	2703	1277	1575	348	149	937	1306	962	729	461	220
Total	9259	2257	1728	4772	12667	6819	9433	1558	691	6818	5136	5268	2817	1462	1120

Percent of FEMALES who have a need for assistance with core activities: 5-yr age ranges Place of usual residence: LGAs, 2016															
Age in 5-yr ranges	Blacktown	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbell-town	Canterbury-Bankstown	Cumberland	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Lithgow	Liverpool	Parramatta	Penrith	The Hills Shire	Winge-carribee	Wollondilly
%0-4	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%	0.7%	1.3%	1.8%
%5-9	2.0%	2.9%	2.8%	3.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	2.4%	3.6%	2.0%	1.3%	3.0%	1.4%	1.2%	3.4%
%10-14	2.2%	3.0%	2.3%	3.4%	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	2.2%	4.0%	1.6%	1.6%	2.5%	1.4%	2.5%	3.3%
%15-19	2.0%	3.1%	2.2%	3.2%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	2.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.1%	2.2%	1.4%	1.6%	2.1%
%20-24	1.7%	2.3%	1.5%	2.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	1.6%	2.9%	1.5%	1.3%	1.8%	1.1%	2.4%	1.5%
%25-29	1.4%	3.3%	1.3%	2.0%	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.9%	1.9%	0.7%	1.5%	1.2%	2.1%	1.6%
%30-34	1.4%	1.9%	1.0%	2.1%	1.6%	1.6%	2.2%	1.2%	2.8%	1.5%	0.7%	1.9%	1.3%	2.6%	1.2%
%35-39	1.8%	2.2%	1.3%	2.5%	2.2%	2.3%	3.2%	2.2%	2.6%	2.5%	0.8%	2.1%	0.9%	2.2%	1.4%
%40-44	2.6%	2.4%	2.0%	3.9%	2.8%	3.9%	4.1%	2.6%	3.7%	3.6%	2.0%	3.0%	1.4%	2.0%	1.5%
%45-49	4.2%	2.8%	2.5%	5.1%	4.5%	5.2%	6.3%	2.2%	4.0%	4.6%	2.8%	3.6%	1.4%	3.9%	2.0%
%50-54	5.5%	3.5%	3.3%	6.1%	6.3%	6.5%	9.0%	3.9%	5.1%	7.6%	3.3%	4.0%	1.8%	3.0%	2.5%
%55-59	6.8%	4.2%	4.8%	7.7%	9.1%	9.1%	12.0%	4.5%	5.3%	10.6%	5.0%	5.0%	2.6%	3.9%	3.6%
%60-64	9.9%	5.3%	7.1%	10.1%	11.2%	12.6%	15.5%	5.0%	7.2%	13.6%	5.8%	7.9%	3.9%	4.3%	5.0%
%65-69	12.3%	5.5%	7.4%	11.6%	13.2%	14.6%	19.6%	5.5%	6.0%	16.4%	8.3%	9.9%	4.1%	4.7%	7.8%
%70-74	17.9%	8.4%	12.7%	16.2%	19.7%	20.3%	26.3%	10.4%	8.8%	22.4%	12.4%	13.9%	7.8%	5.6%	9.8%
%75-79	26.1%	12.8%	19.7%	24.6%	30.1%	30.2%	40.9%	14.4%	16.1%	31.1%	20.3%	22.3%	16.7%	11.4%	18.4%
%80-84	41.3%	26.1%	31.9%	35.0%	42.3%	41.0%	54.3%	29.8%	26.8%	45.5%	33.6%	35.9%	29.8%	22.1%	31.0%
%85 and over	65.1%	51.9%	55.2%	43.7%	59.2%	60.5%	71.5%	53.7%	45.4%	63.7%	53.5%	63.1%	58.3%	51.2%	55.6%
%Total	5.5%	5.7%	4.3%	6.0%	7.3%	6.5%	9.4%	4.8%	6.6%	6.6%	4.5%	5.3%	3.5%	5.9%	4.6%

Source: ABS TableBuilder, Census 2016

Number of PEOPLE who have a need for assistance with core activities: 5-yr age ranges Place of usual residence: LGAs, 2016															
Age in 5-yr ranges	Blacktown	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbell-town	Canterbury-Bankstown	Cumberland	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Lithgow	Liverpool	Parramatta	Penrith	The Hills Shire	Winge-carribee	Wollondilly
0-4 years	371	69	95	207	306	158	128	58	16	201	157	221	78	39	58
5-9 years	884	238	286	570	620	334	336	188	65	459	276	648	241	89	164
10-14 years	800	226	232	522	590	319	301	166	56	430	257	538	235	103	141
15-19 years	627	176	157	435	453	252	290	146	35	350	195	404	213	79	115
20-24 years	475	97	89	319	409	243	220	97	43	276	200	327	144	54	64
25-29 years	391	106	77	261	376	269	211	80	30	258	172	265	110	50	47
30-34 years	411	85	67	261	447	301	327	47	34	305	183	283	119	47	46
35-39 years	447	98	75	291	531	348	379	81	29	368	199	288	111	56	34
40-44 years	598	128	109	376	653	479	517	113	45	523	309	389	145	73	57
45-49 years	817	160	108	440	916	622	820	104	52	594	368	455	161	108	78
50-54 years	992	183	131	544	1262	748	1114	161	72	896	424	469	186	99	86
55-59 years	1137	254	170	653	1630	934	1446	183	79	1068	567	601	195	134	115
60-64 years	1391	315	207	816	1808	1040	1611	176	109	1164	602	753	286	160	144
65-69 years	1591	315	222	849	1902	1107	1699	190	107	1183	706	853	332	196	185
70-74 years	1415	295	263	772	2003	1098	1567	236	123	1136	755	744	397	194	171
75-79 years	1382	298	260	621	2383	1191	1799	243	119	1116	921	783	494	271	196
80-84 years	1425	387	268	561	2682	1178	1760	271	151	1073	1092	787	558	296	184
85 years and over	2121	806	501	700	4136	1879	2388	509	213	1364	1895	1338	1022	655	336
Total	17275	4236	3317	9198	23107	12500	16913	3049	1378	12764	9278	10146	5027	2703	2221

Percent of PEOPLE who have a need for assistance with core activities: 5-yr age ranges Place of usual residence: LGAs, 2016															
Age in 5-yr ranges	Blacktown	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbell-town	Canterbury-Bankstown	Cumberland	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Lithgow	Liverpool	Parramatta	Penrith	The Hills Shire	Winge-carribee	Wollondilly
%0-4	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.8%	1.2%	0.9%	1.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	1.5%	0.8%	1.7%	1.8%
%5-9	3.3%	4.8%	4.5%	4.9%	2.6%	2.2%	2.6%	4.3%	5.3%	2.9%	2.0%	4.6%	2.0%	3.0%	4.4%
%10-14	3.5%	4.6%	4.0%	4.9%	2.7%	2.6%	2.3%	3.8%	4.8%	2.9%	2.3%	4.2%	2.0%	3.3%	3.9%
%15-19	2.7%	3.7%	2.9%	4.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	3.2%	2.9%	2.4%	1.7%	3.1%	1.9%	2.6%	3.4%
%20-24	2.1%	2.7%	1.8%	2.8%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%	2.2%	3.9%	1.9%	1.3%	2.3%	1.5%	2.9%	2.2%
%25-29	1.6%	3.3%	1.4%	2.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	1.9%	2.6%	1.8%	0.8%	1.8%	1.4%	2.6%	1.7%
%30-34	1.5%	2.2%	1.1%	2.2%	1.7%	1.4%	2.5%	1.2%	3.2%	2.0%	0.7%	1.9%	1.3%	2.3%	1.6%
%35-39	1.6%	2.2%	1.3%	2.7%	2.2%	2.1%	3.2%	2.2%	2.8%	2.5%	1.0%	2.1%	1.0%	2.6%	1.1%
%40-44	2.5%	2.4%	1.8%	3.7%	2.9%	3.5%	4.0%	2.6%	3.5%	3.6%	1.9%	2.9%	1.2%	2.5%	1.6%
%45-49	3.7%	2.9%	2.1%	4.6%	4.2%	5.0%	6.1%	2.1%	4.0%	4.3%	2.7%	3.6%	1.4%	3.4%	2.2%
%50-54	4.9%	3.4%	2.8%	5.4%	5.8%	6.1%	8.2%	3.4%	4.6%	6.7%	3.3%	3.9%	1.7%	3.0%	2.6%
%55-59	6.3%	4.3%	4.3%	6.6%	8.1%	8.3%	10.7%	4.2%	4.9%	9.2%	4.7%	5.0%	2.0%	4.0%	3.6%
%60-64	9.0%	5.4%	6.1%	9.4%	10.7%	11.1%	14.1%	5.0%	7.5%	12.8%	5.8%	7.4%	3.3%	4.8%	5.1%
%65-69	12.3%	5.8%	7.5%	11.6%	13.5%	14.2%	18.7%	5.9%	7.1%	16.1%	8.2%	9.7%	4.2%	5.1%	7.7%
%70-74	16.5%	7.6%	13.1%	16.3%	18.5%	19.5%	25.4%	10.0%	9.9%	21.6%	11.6%	13.2%	7.0%	5.9%	10.6%
%75-79	23.8%	12.3%	19.2%	21.0%	26.8%	27.4%	36.0%	15.1%	14.4%	28.8%	18.6%	21.1%	14.0%	11.6%	18.0%
%80-84	36.9%	22.8%	28.7%	30.9%	38.4%	38.2%	48.7%	26.3%	27.4%	42.0%	30.0%	32.5%	26.2%	19.4%	25.5%
%85 and over	59.6%	49.4%	50.9%	42.1%	55.2%	57.2%	66.5%	50.5%	41.5%	59.7%	48.6%	57.7%	50.9%	45.9%	51.5%
%Total	5.1%	5.5%	4.2%	5.9%	6.7%	5.8%	8.5%	4.7%	6.5%	6.2%	4.1%	5.2%	3.2%	5.6%	4.6%

Source: ABS TableBuilder, Census 2016