

# DISABILITY IN GREATER WESTERN SYDNEY



## 2021 CENSUS TOPIC PAPER

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JUNE 2023



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WESTIR Ltd is partly funded by the NSW Department of Communities and Justice.

WESTIR Ltd acknowledges that we work on the lands of the Burramattagal People of the Darug Nation and thank them for their custodianship of the land, water and culture.

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## Acknowledgements

We acknowledge and respect the Aboriginal peoples who are the first inhabitants of the Western Sydney area, and who work hard to maintain their cultural identity and connection to the land. We recognise their valuable contributions to the local community and pay our respects to all Elders past, present, and emerging.

Similarly, the completion of this paper was only possible with the help of others. The author would like to acknowledge his colleague, Ms Niki Baroy, for her constant support and assistance throughout the preparation of this paper. Her attention to detail helped in bringing this paper to its current form. The author is equally grateful to the supervisor, Ms Laura Butler, for her regular motivation and supervision during the preparation of this paper. Likewise, the author is indebted to the Executive Officer, Ms Margaret Tipper, who provided necessary guidance and regular mentorship during the process of preparation and finalization of the paper. The author also acknowledges Vincent Suarez for his technical input while the paper was published.

More importantly, we deeply recognise our board members and readers who regularly read our Census papers and have always inspired us to write more.

Lastly, we would like to express our gratitude to the people living in Greater Western Sydney (including Lithgow and Wingecarribee), Greater Sydney, the Rest of New South Wales, and New South Wales who participated in the 2016 and 2021 Censuses. We could bring this report forward only because of the time they spared to fill out the Census questionnaires.

Thank you all!

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## Introduction

Based on the 2021 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census, this paper analyses and presents the disability among people living in Greater Western Sydney (GWS). As the variable 'Need for Assistance with Core Activities (ASSNP)' is the only variable used by ABS to collect the data on disability, the phrase 'Need for Assistance with Core Activities' has been used throughout the paper to signify the disability status of people in GWS. According to the ABS (2021), the need for assistance with core activities records the number of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation. It further states that 'people with a profound or severe core activity limitation are those needing assistance in their day-to-day lives in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility, and communication. This may happen as a result of a long-term health condition (lasting six months or more), a disability (lasting six months or more) or due to old age (ABS, 2021).'<sup>1</sup>

Historically, ASSNP was introduced for the first time in the 2006 Census to identify the disability status of people in Australia in relation to geographic location and for small groups within the population and according to ABS, there were no changes made for the 2021 Census. Similarly, the data used consideration varies as per the need of the business; however, the ABS believes that the data collected from this variable helps service providers and governments plan what local facilities, services and support are required, such as in-home support, respite care and support to carers. Meanwhile, it is also important to note that,

'Of all ABS collections of disability data, only the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC) is considered to comprehensively measure disability populations and to provide rates of prevalence at the national and state levels. The Census concept of 'Core activity need for assistance' is related to the 'disability status' information collected in the SDAC. The purpose of the Census is to identify people with a 'profound or severe core activity limitation' using similar criteria to the SDAC. Users wanting more comprehensive information about the disability status of people in Australia should refer to the publication [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2018](#). Despite the conceptual consistency of the measures in the Census and SDAC, abbreviating the set of questions used to collect data on disability, as required for the Census, reduces the number of people who can be classified as having a disability or to a particular level of disability, depending on the concept being collected. The publication [ABS Sources of Disability Information, 2012-2016](#) examines the different ABS sources of disability data' (ABS, 2021, n. p) (see footnote 1 for details).

The paper has largely used the ABS 2021 Census data, along with the 2016 ABS Census data, for comparative purposes. TableBuilder Pro was used for the crosstabulation and the extraction of the data from the 2016 and 2021 Censuses. While doing so, small random adjustments are made in the cell values to protect the release of the confidentiality of the data, and this may cause slight differences in the total sum of rows or columns against table totals, however, it does not affect the interpretation of the data.

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<sup>1</sup> See more at <https://www.abs.gov.au/census/guide-census-data/census-dictionary/2021/variables-topic/disability-and-carers/core-activity-need-assistance-assnp#:~:text=The%20Census%20concept%20%E2%80%98Core%20activity%20need%20for%20assistance%E2%80%99,activity%20limitation%E2%80%99%20using%20similar%20criteria%20to%20the%20SDAC.>



The paper compares the findings of GWS with other comparative regions of Greater Sydney, the Rest of New South Wales (RNSW) and New South Wales (NSW), as well as discusses the findings at Local Government Areas (LGAs) of GWS. It also looks at the changes over time, particularly from the 2016 Census to the 2021 Census. The Researcher has limited the scope by looking at the 2016 Census and 2021 Census only due to the changes in LGA boundaries from the 2011 and 2016 Censuses. This is also to ensure the ease of comparability between figures from 2016 and 2021 within LGAs.

All regions analysed in this paper are compiled from the ABS Local Government Area (LGA) boundaries.

Greater Western Sydney consists of the following 13 LGAs.

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

This paper covers two additional LGAs, Lithgow and Wingecarribee, which are included in the report but excluded from the GWS totals due to these LGAs being included in the NSW State Government's funding districts.

The Table totals also include the data of DCJ South Western Sydney District, DCJ Western Sydney District and DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains:

- **Greater Sydney** and **NSW** are compiled from ABS boundaries.
- **DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains District (NBM)** is made up of Blue Mountains, Hawkesbury, Lithgow, and Penrith LGAs.
- **DCJ Western Sydney District (DCJ WS District)** is made up of Blacktown, Cumberland, Parramatta, and The Hills Shire LGAs.
- **DCJ South Western Sydney (DCJ SWS District)** is made up of Camden, Campbelltown, Canterbury-Bankstown, Fairfield, Liverpool, Wingecarribee, and Wollondilly LGAs.

Historically, Western Sydney Regional Information and Research Service (WESTIR) examined the GWS area using only two government-defined districts, DCJ South Western Sydney District and DCJ Western Sydney District. After consultation with DCJ, from the 2021 Census, WESTIR will be partitioning GWS into three separate districts, as mentioned above.

At the same time, this report has been prepared with utmost caution and consciousness; however, WESTIR Limited explicitly states that it cannot guarantee the accuracy or adequacy of the information quoted in the report. Furthermore, the company cannot be held responsible for any errors or omissions and shall not be liable for any disputes arising from the information contained in this report.

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

## Abbreviations

ABS:	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASSNP:	Need for Assistance with Core Activities
DCJ:	Department of Communities and Justice
GSYD:	Greater Sydney
GWS:	Greater Western Sydney
LANP:	Language used at home
LGAs:	Local Government Areas
NBM:	Nepean Blue Mountains District
NSW:	New South Wales
RNSW:	Rest of New South Wales
SDAC:	Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers
SLPP:	Sex of Lone Parents
SWS:	South Western Sydney District
WESTIR:	Western Sydney Regional Information and Research Service
WS:	Western Sydney District
SA2s:	Statistical Areas Level 2 <sup>2</sup>

## Terminology

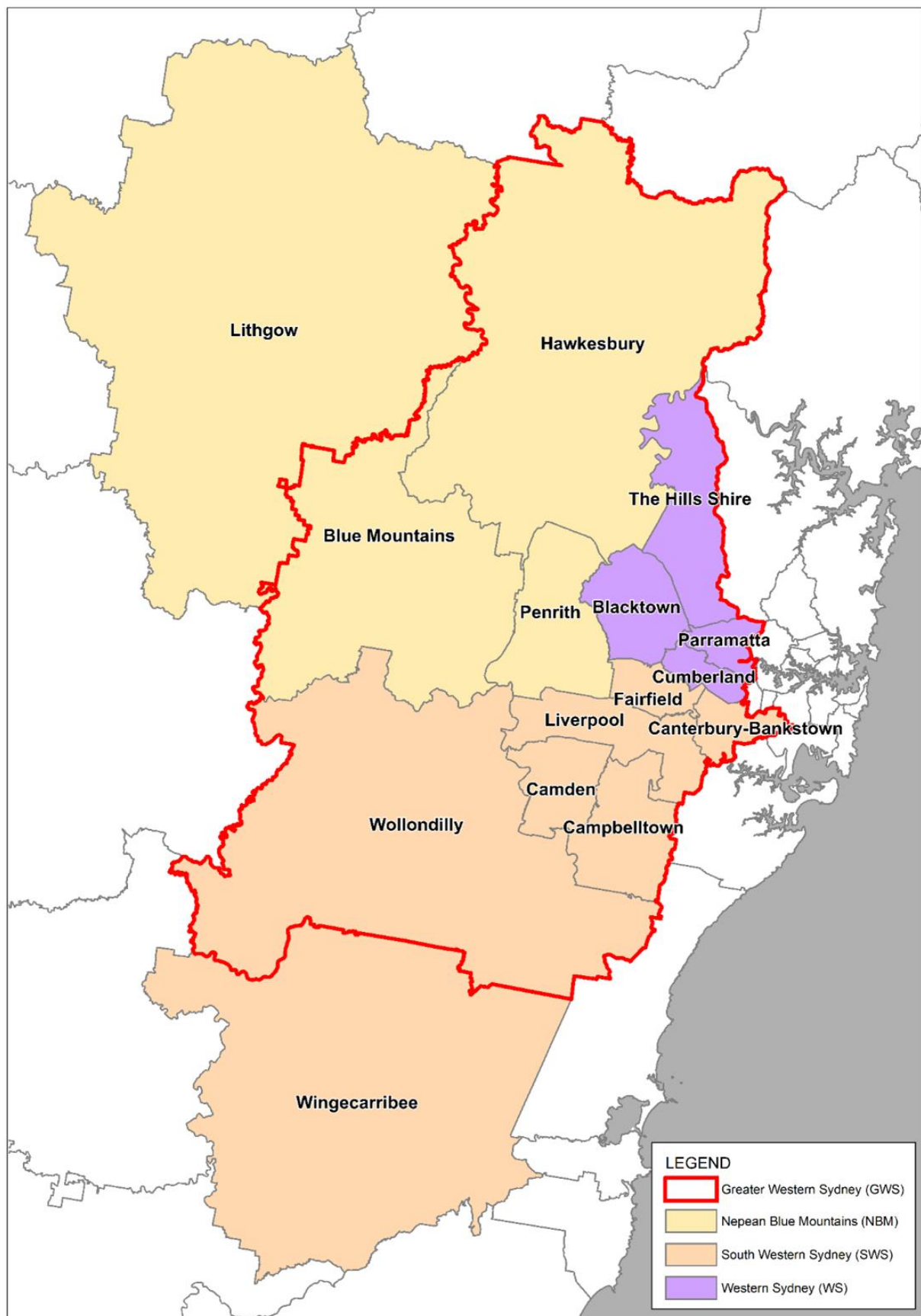
Indigenous: In this study, we employ the term 'Indigenous' in some of the sections to encompass individuals who identify as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, or both. Although there are concerns that this term may overlook cultural diversity, our intention is to ensure brevity and clarity, not to undermine their unique identities.

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<sup>2</sup> ABS (2021) defines SA2s as medium-sized general-purpose areas built up from whole Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s). Their purpose is to represent a community that interacts together socially and economically. See more at <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026/main-structure-and-greater-capital-city-statistical-areas/statistical-area-level-2#:~:text=Statistical%20Areas%20Level%202%20%28SA2s%29%20are%20medium-sized%20general,the%20whole%20of%20Australia%20with%20out%20gaps%20or%20overlaps.>



Map 1: Regions



## Summary of key findings

**Table 1: Key findings**

Selected personal characteristics and need for assistance with core activities by Age and Sex in Greater Western Sydney	
<b>Need for assistance with core activities in Greater Western Sydney</b>	
➤	5.8% (151,963 of 2,606,544) of the population in GWS needed assistance with core activities in the 2021 Census.
➤	The highest number of people requiring assistance with core activities were found in the LGAs of Canterbury-Bankstown (25,076), Blacktown (21,032), and Fairfield (19,285).
➤	The need for assistance with core activities has grown in all the GWS LGAs since the 2016 Census, with the highest growth of 66.1% in Camden.
➤	Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, Lithgow had the highest percentage point increment of people who required assistance with core activities out of the LGA population at 0.99% (from 6.6% to 7.6%).
<b>Need for assistance with core activities by age groups in Greater Western Sydney</b>	
➤	The top three age groups who had the highest need for assistance with core activities in GWS during the 2021 Census were 70-79 years (29,945), 80-89 years (27,207) and 60-69 years (25,129).
➤	Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of people requiring assistance with core activities in the 70-79 age cohorts at 5,183 people.
<b>Need for assistance with core activities and Indigenous status in Greater Western Sydney</b>	
➤	Of the 52,406 Aboriginal people in GWS, 9.3% (4,859) needed assistance with core activities in the 2021 Census. Blacktown had the highest number of people at 1,158, whereas Lithgow had the highest percentage of people at 0.73%. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the highest growth was observed in Camden at 122.5%.
➤	Of 1,094 Torres Strait Islanders in GWS, 12.0% (131) required assistance with core activities during the 2021 Census. The Blue Mountains had the highest number of Torres Strait Islander people at 27.
➤	Of both 1,008 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in GWS, 10.7% (108) needed assistance with core activities during the 2021 Census. Blacktown had the highest number of people in this category at 27.
➤	Of the 2,428,234 total non-Indigenous population in GWS, 6.0% (145,832) people required assistance with core activities, as recorded by the 2021 Census. Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of people in this category at 24,662.
<b>Need for assistance with core activities by Cultural and Linguistic Diversity in Greater Western Sydney</b>	
<b>Need for assistance with core activities among the Australian Citizens</b>	
➤	6.4% (or 135,329 of 2,099,872) of Australian Citizens required assistance with core activities in GWS in the 2021 Census.

➤ Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of Australian Citizens at 22,974 in this category.
➤ The need for assistance with core activities among Australian Citizens had grown in all GWS LGAs, with the highest growth of 71.0% in Camden.
<b>Need for assistance with core activities among the Non-Australian Citizens</b>
➤ 4.0% (or 15,173 of 376,190) of non-Australian citizens required assistance with core activities in GWS in the 2021 Census.
➤ Fairfield had the highest number of non-Australians, who required assistance with core activities in the 2021 Census at 3,285.
➤ The need for assistance with core activities among non-Australians grew between the Censuses in all the GWS LGAs, with the highest growth of 75.0%, again observed in Camden.
<b>Need for assistance with core activities by Proficiency in Spoken English/Language</b>
➤ Among people who spoke English only, 5.7% (or 71,108 of 1,258,135) required assistance with core activities in GWS during the 2021 Census. Blacktown had the highest number of people (11,480) for the same, and between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, Camden had the highest growth rate of 58.1% in this category.
➤ Similarly, of people who 'Uses other language and speaks English: Very well', 2.3% (or 15,398 of 681,905) required assistance with core activities in GWS in the 2021 Census. The highest number of people were found in Canterbury-Bankstown at 3,332, and again Camden had the highest growth rate of 82.7% in this category.
➤ Within those who 'Uses other language and speaks English: Well', 7.0% (or 20,678 of 296,833) required assistance with core activities in GWS in the 2021 Census. The highest number of people were found in Canterbury-Bankstown (4,587), whereas, between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the highest growth of 124.1% was recorded in Camden.
➤ Among those who 'Uses other language and speaks English: Not well', 17.5% (or 29,122 of 165,944) required assistance with core activities in GWS during the 2021 Census. Again, Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of people (6,820) in this category, whereas the highest growth rate between the Censuses was recorded in Camden at 145.6%.
➤ Likewise, who 'Uses other language and speaks English: Not at all', 25.4% (or 14,383 of 56,538) required assistance with core activities in GWS in the 2021 Census. Fairfield had the highest number of people in this category at 4,345 and the highest growth rates between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses were found in Camden at 135.5%.
<b>Need for assistance with core activities by Language used at home</b>
➤ In the 2021 Census, top ten reported languages used by the highest numbers of people with need for assistance with core activities in GWS were – English (71,108), Arabic (18,793), Vietnamese (5,775), Mandarin (4,288), Greek (4,189), Cantonese (3,962), Italian (3,889), Assyrian Neo-Aramaic (3,256), Spanish (2,422), and Hindi (2,034).
<b>Need for assistance with core activities by Religious Affiliations</b>
➤ The 2021 Census recorded the highest number of people who required assistance with core activities and were affiliated with the Christian religion at 89,594. Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of people affiliated with the Christian religion who required assistance with core activities at 13,648.



- The need for assistance with core activities had grown among people affiliated with all the religions in GWS. The need for assistance with core activities among people affiliated with 'Hinduism' had grown the most at 62.1% between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

### **Need for assistance with core activities by Educations and Qualifications in Greater Western Sydney**

#### **Need for assistance with core activities by Educational Attainment**

- In GWS, the 2021 Census showed the highest numbers of people requiring assistance with core activities had completed secondary education such as Years 10 and above (45,447) and Years 9 and below' (32,548).
- Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest numbers of people needing assistance with core activities among those who had completed Years 10 and above (7,602) and Years 9 and below' (6,283).
- The Census showed that the highest numbers of people needing assistance with core activities in GWS had a low level of education.

#### **Need for assistance with core activities by different Fields of study**

- In the 2021 Census, the top ten reported fields of study by the highest numbers of people with a need for assistance with core activities in GWS were (i) Engineering and Related Technologies (7,891), (ii) Management and Commerce (7,824), (iii) Society and Culture (5,153) (iv) Education (3,749) (v) Health (3,719) (vi) Food, Hospitality & Personal services (2,302) (vii) Architecture and Building (2,187) (viii) Creative Arts (1,350), (ix) Natural and Physical Sciences (1,308) and (x) Information Technology (953).

#### **Need for assistance with core activities by Enrolment status of students (Full-time/Part-time)**

- In GWS, 3.2% (or 18,062 of 566,932) of those enrolled as full-time students needed assistance with core activities during the 2021 Census. Blacktown had the highest number of full-time students in this category at 2,976 and Camden had the highest growth rate of 72.6% between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.
- In GWS, 3.1% (or 4,174 of 134,336) of those enrolled as part-time students needed assistance with core activities during the Census. Again, Blacktown had the highest number of part-time students in this category who required assistance with core activities at 631. Camden again had the highest growth rate of 94.5% between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses among the part-time students who required assistance with core activities.
- In GWS, 7.3% (or 127,728 of 1,758,347) of those not attending educational institutions required assistance with core activities during the 2021 Census. In this category, Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of people needing assistance with core activities at 21,959. Again, Camden had the highest growth rate of 65.1% for the same, between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

#### **Need for assistance with core activities by types of educational institution attending**

- According to the 2021 Census, in GWS, the highest numbers of students/people requiring assistance with core activities were attending Primary – Government Schools (7,485), Secondary – Government Schools (4,546) and Tertiary - Vocational education (including TAFE and private training providers) (1,952). This was followed by the students/people attending Preschool (1,868), Primary – Catholic (1,173), Tertiary - University or other higher



education (1,103), Secondary – Catholic (952), Primary - other non-Government schools (799), and Secondary - other non-Government schools (631).

### **Need for assistance with core activities by Employment, Income and Unpaid Work in Greater Western Sydney**

#### **Need for assistance with core activities by Labour Force Status**

- In GWS – according to the 2021 Census, the need for assistance with core activities is lower among the full-time employees at 0.5% (or 3,102 of 622,706). Blacktown had the highest number of full-time employees needing assistance with core activities at 498. Although, the growth rate had declined in most of the GWS LGAs, Lithgow had the highest growth rate of need for assistance with core activities by 86.7% among the full-time employees.
- In GWS – according to the 2021 Census, 1.3% (or 4,007 of 313,764) of part-time employees required assistance with core activities. Again, Blacktown had the highest number of part-time employees in this category at 567. At the same time, the highest growth rate of 38.9% is recorded in Wingecarribee between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.
- In GWS – according to the 2021 Census, 1.8% (or 2,897 of 161,936) of employees who were away from work required assistance with core activities. Again, Blacktown had the highest number of people in this category at 432. All GWS LGAs recorded the growth of need for assistance with core activities among employees away from work between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses with the highest growth of 329.6% recorded in the Blue Mountains.
- In GWS – according to the 2021 Census, 1.8% (or 723 of 40,416) of people needed assistance with core activities among unemployed people looking for full-time work. Blacktown again had the highest number of people in this category at 113. The growth rate between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses had mostly declined in all GWS LGAs, although the highest growth of 75.0% was recorded in Lithgow.
- A total of 3.6% (or 1,000 of 27,906) of people who were unemployed but looking for part-time work in GWS required assistance with core activities during the 2021 Census. Fairfield had the highest number of people in this pool at 114. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the highest growth of 34.6% was recorded in Camden.
- A higher percentage of 15.6% (or 121,438 of 778,226) people needed assistance with core activities in GWS among those who were not in the labour force at the time of the 2021 Census. Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of people in this category at 21,272. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the need for assistance with core activities among people in this cohort had increased in all GWS LGAs and the highest growth rate was again found in Camden at 67.9%.

#### **Need for assistance with core activities by Sectors of Employment**

- Among the employed population in GWS – the 2021 Census found the highest number of people needing assistance with core activities were working in the Private sector at 8,409 (0.9% or 8,409 of 919,910). This was followed by 899 (0.8% or 899 of 117,713) working in the State/Territory Government sector, 322 (1.1% or 322 of 30,628) working in the National Government sector and 122 (1.0% or 122 of 11,818) working in the Local Government sector.

### **Need for assistance with core activities by Industries of Employment**

- According to the 2021 Census, the most common industries of employment for people requiring a need for assistance with core activities in GWS were Health and Social Assistance (1,847), Retail Trade (982) and Education and Training (787). This was followed by Manufacturing (674), Public Administration and Safety (643), Construction (617), Transport, Postal and Warehousing (610), Accommodation and Food Services (606), Administrative and Support Services (558), and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (489).

### **Need for assistance with core activities by Level of Income**

- The 2021 Census found that low-income earners had the highest need for assistance with core activities in GWS. For example, out of 151,963 people needing assistance with core activities in GWS, the highest percentage of people were only earning between \$300-399 at 20.6% (31,352) and \$400-499 at 20.4% (30,955) weekly.
- Another big portion of 11.7% (17,749) people who required assistance with core activities had Nil Income at the time of the 2021 Census.

### **Need for assistance with core activities by Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group**

- The 2021 Census found that 3.7% (or 6,919 of 188,623) of volunteers required assistance with core activities for themselves and were providing voluntary work for an organisation or group in GWS. Blacktown had the highest number of volunteers in this category at 960. The highest growth rate between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses was found in Camden at 7.3%.
- 7.2% (or 125,908 of 1,744,313) of non-volunteers required assistance with core activities in GWS during the 2021 Census. Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of non-volunteers who required assistance with core activities at 21,781 during the 2021 Census. This had grown in most of the GWS LGAs, with the highest growth of 74.4% observed in Camden.

### **Need for assistance with core activities by Long-term Health Conditions in Greater Western Sydney**

- 50,671 people who required assistance with core activities living in GWS had one long-term health condition. People with two long-term health conditions were next at 29,906, followed by those with three or more health conditions at 28,595.
- People who were living with three or more long-term health conditions in GWS had a higher need for assistance with core activities at 46.4% (28,595 of 61,659) than those who had two long-term health conditions (25.2% or 29,906 of 118,615) and one long-term health condition (12.1% or 50,671 of 418,407).

### **Need for assistance with core activities by Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability, Health Condition, or due to Old Age**

- Among those who had provided Unpaid Assistance, the 2021 Census reported that 6.2% (or 13,690 of 221,113) people needed assistance with core activities during the Census. Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of people in this group at 2,281. In terms of the percentages, out of the total people who required assistance within their LGA populations, the Blue Mountains had the highest percentage of people who provided unpaid assistance at 10.0%.

- Among those who did not provide any unpaid assistance, the 2021 Census indicated that 7.0% (or 118,488 of 1,703,731) of them needed assistance with core activities at the time of the Census. Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of people in this cohort at 20,311. And Fairfield had the highest percentage of people in this category at 83.5% (out of the total people who required assistance within their LGA populations) who did not provide any unpaid assistance.

#### **Need for assistance with core activities by Relationships and Children in Greater Western Sydney**

##### **Need for assistance with core activities by Registered Marital Status**

- In GWS, people who required assistance with core activities were commonly widowed (33.9% or 30,803 of 90,974). Similarly, 9.1% (or 14,116 of 155,014) of the Divorced population required assistance with core activities during the Census.
- Likewise, 8.8% (or 6,086 of 69,302) of the Separated population, 5.4% (or 57,316 of 1,053,562) of the Married population, and 3.9% (or 27,484 of 697,809) of Never Married population required assistance with core activities in GWS during the 2021 Census.

##### **Need for assistance with core activities by Sex of Lone Parents (SLPP)**

- The 2021 Census reported more female lone parents (95,271) than male lone parents (19,690) in GWS. Lone female parents had a higher need for assistance with core activities (11,685) than lone male parents (2,263).
- The highest number of lone female parents and lone male parents needing assistance with core activities were recorded in Canterbury-Bankstown at 2,178 and 424, respectively.

#### **Need for assistance with core activities by Australian Defence Force Service in Greater Western Sydney**

- In GWS – the 2021 Census recorded that 1.03% (41 of 3,972) required assistance with core activities among those people who are currently serving in the regular service in the Australian Defence Force.
- Similarly, 1.27% (17 of 1,335) needed assistance with core activities among those currently serving in the reserves service in the Australian Defence Force in GWS.
- Likewise, a slightly higher percentage, at 12.9% (2,997 of 23,226), had a need for assistance with core activities among those who are not currently serving but have previously served in the Australian Defence Force in GWS.
- And 6.8% (129,962 of 1,913,752) needed assistance with core activities among those who have never served in the Australian Defence Force in GWS.

#### **Need for assistance with core activities by Method of Travel to work in Greater Western Sydney**

- Of 151,963 people who required assistance with core activities in GWS, the 2021 Census indicated the top five methods of travel as (i) Car, as driver (1.83% or 2,776 of 151,963), (ii) worked at home (1.64% or 2,494 of 151,963) (iii) Car, as passenger (0.52% or 794 of 151,963) (iv) Train (0.10% or 158 of 151,963), and (v) Train or Bus (0.10% or 145 of 151,963).

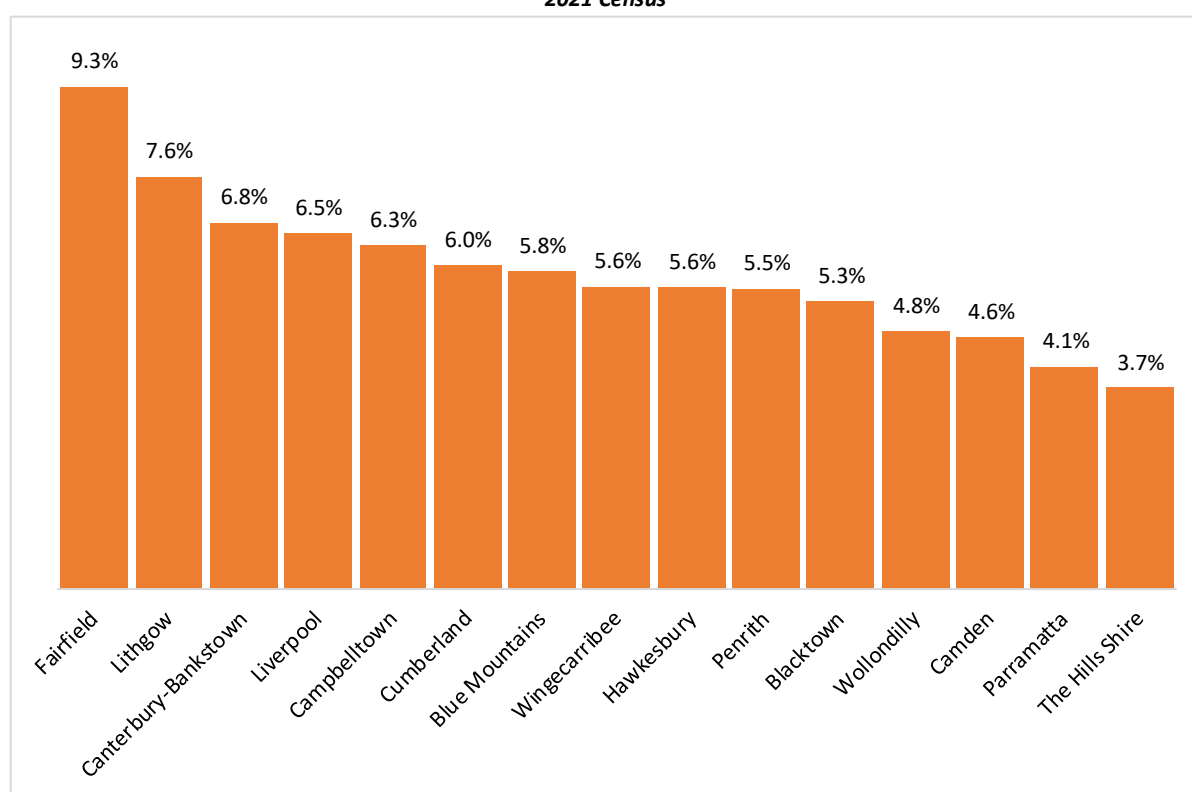
# **Need for Assistance with Core Activities in Greater Western Sydney**

## Need for Assistance in Greater Western Sydney

As per the 2021 Census, 151,963 people out of 2,606,544 required assistance with core activities in GWS. This accounted for 5.8% of the total GWS population. GWS is similar to NSW, where 5.8% of the NSW population (464,712 of 8,072,163) required assistance with core activities. Meanwhile, 5.2% (270,665 of 5,231,147) of Greater Sydney's population and 6.8% (193,513 of 2,829,637) of the population in the Rest of NSW required assistance with core activities, as recorded by the 2021 Census.

The 2021 Census revealed that in GWS, the LGAs with the highest number of people who required assistance with core activities were Canterbury-Bankstown (25,076), Blacktown (21,032), and Fairfield (19,285). Out of the total LGA population, Fairfield had the highest percentage of people requiring assistance with core activities at 9.3% (19,285), followed by Canterbury-Bankstown (6.8% or 25,076) and Liverpool (6.5% or 15,269). On the other hand, The Hills Shire had the lowest percentage at 3.7% (7,108), followed by Parramatta at 4.1% (10,535) and Wollondilly at 4.8% (2,564).

**Figure 1: Percentages of people of the total LGA population who required assistance with core activities by GWS LGAs, 2021 Census**

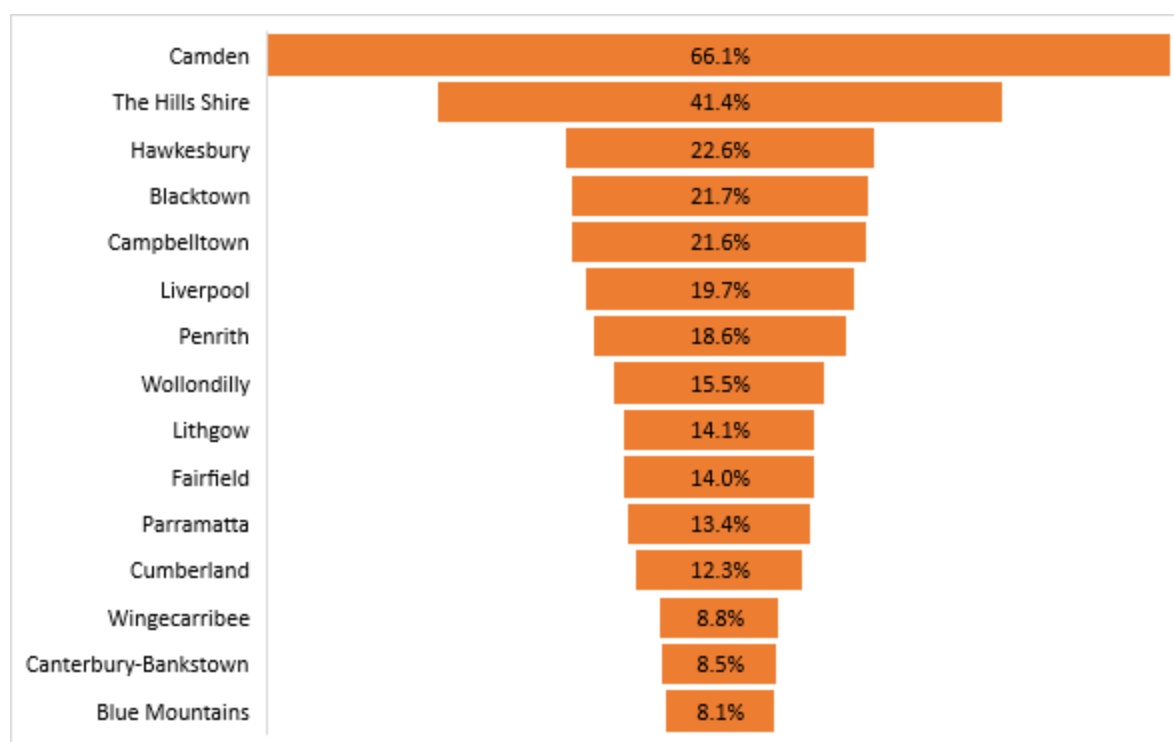


Source: 2021 Census

In terms of growth rates between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the need for assistance with core activities had grown in all the GWS LGAs. The highest growth rates were observed in Camden at 66.1% (3,329 to 5,530), The Hills Shire at 41.4% (5,026 to 7,108) and the Hawkesbury at 22.6% (3,046 to 3,735). Meanwhile, the lowest growth rates were observed in the Blue Mountains (8.1% or 4,227 to 4,568), Canterbury-Bankstown (8.5% or 23,120 to 25,076) and Wingecarribee (8.8% or 2,703 to 2,940). As for GWS, the number of people needing assistance with core activities increased by 17.8%, with only 129,054 people requiring assistance with core activities in 2016 increasing to 151,963 people in 2021. Other comparative regions of GWS also recorded the closest growth rate – as in Greater Sydney,

it had grown by 14.6%, in the Rest of NSW by 17.1% and in New South Wales by 15.6%, between the Censuses.

**Figure 2: Growth of need for assistance with core activities by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**

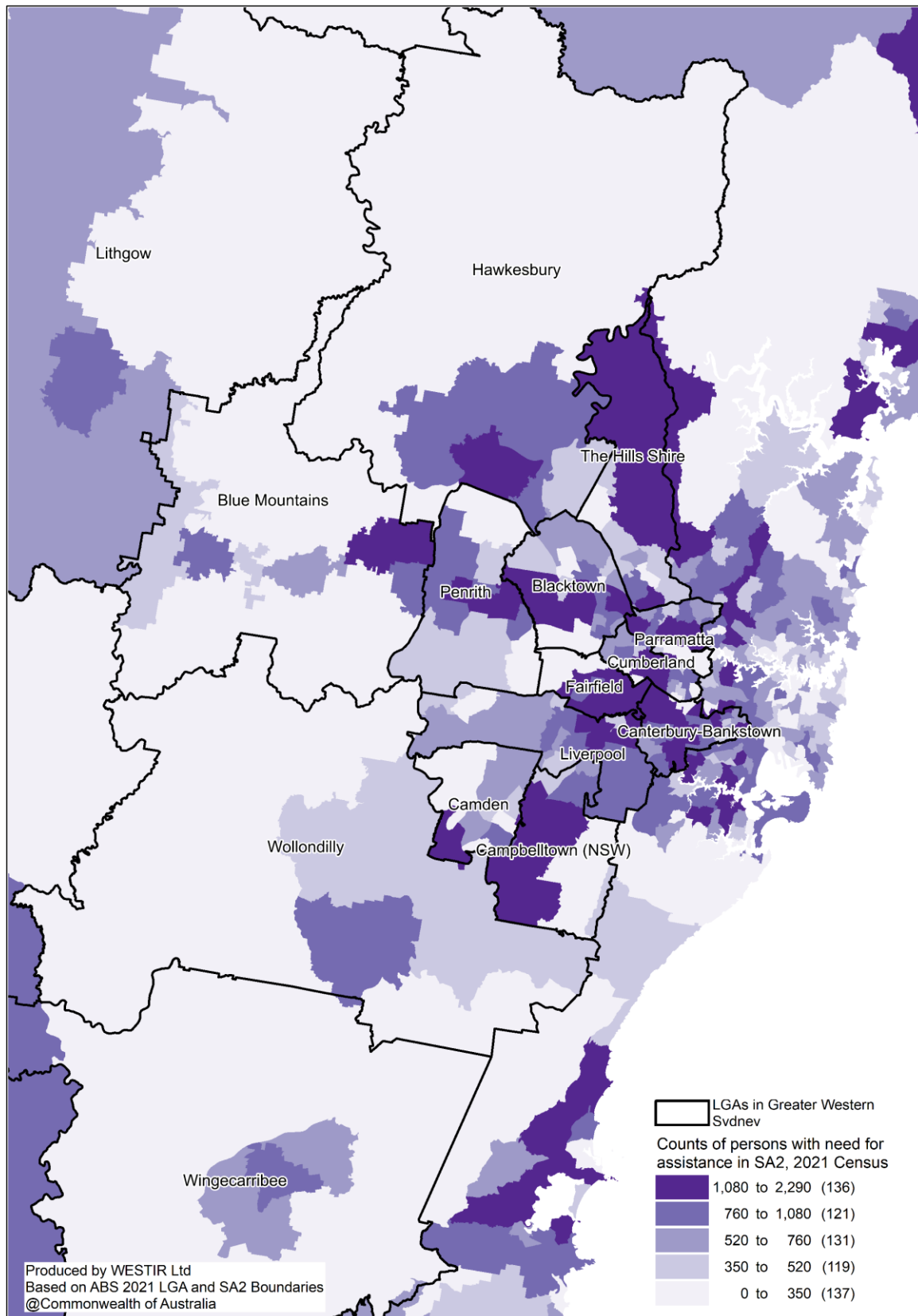


Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

However, in terms of the percentage points change at the LGA level between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, Lithgow had the highest percentage point increment of people who required assistance with core activities out of the entire LGA populations at 0.99% (6.60% to 7.59%). The Hawkesbury was next at 0.86% (4.70% to 5.56%), and Fairfield followed this at 0.75% (8.50% to 9.25%), The Hills Shire at 0.50% (3.20% to 3.70%) and Campbelltown at 0.44% (5.90% to 6.34%). On the other hand, the least percentage point increases were recorded in Canterbury-Bankstown at 0.06% (6.70% to 6.76%) and Wollondilly at 0.15% (4.60% to 4.75%). On the contrary, no percentage points change was recorded in Parramatta between the Censuses, and Wingecarribee recorded a decline of people requiring assistance at 0.02% points (5.60% to 5.58%) between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

Map 2 following shows the need for assistance with core activities in SA2s in the 2021 Census.

**Map 2: Need for assistance with core activities in GWS (SA2s), 2021 Census**

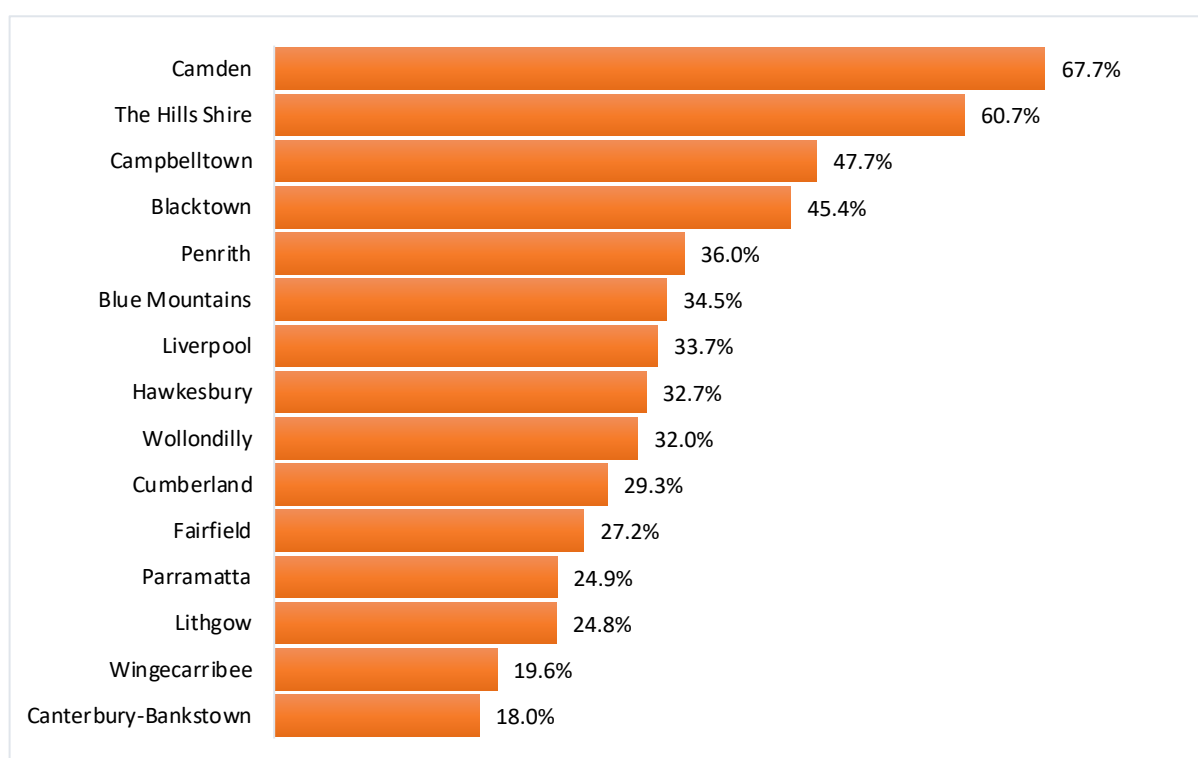


## Need for assistance by age groups in Greater Western Sydney

It is possible to break down further the need for assistance data into different age groups and see which age groups required the most assistance with core activities in GWS and at the GWS LGAs level. The 2021 Census showed that, among all persons who needed assistance with core activities in GWS, the highest numbers were from the cohort of 70-79 years (29,945), 80-89 years (27,207) and 60-69 years (25,129). In the case of Greater Sydney, people in the group of 80-89 years had the highest number of persons with a need for assistance (57,871), followed by 80-89 years in both the Rest of NSW (38,672) and NSW (96,564).

At the LGA level, the 2021 Census indicated that Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of people (5,183) in the age group of 70-79 years, with the highest need for assistance. This was followed by 4,289 people living in Fairfield and 4,073 in Blacktown. The lowest number of people were recorded in Lithgow (307) and Wollondilly (483). Regarding the growth rates between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the highest growth rate of 67.7% was noted in Camden, followed by The Hills Shire at 60.7%. The lowest growth rates were found in Canterbury-Bankstown at 18.0% and Wingecarribee at 19.6% (see [Appendix 1](#) for details).

**Figure 3: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among 70-79 age groups by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

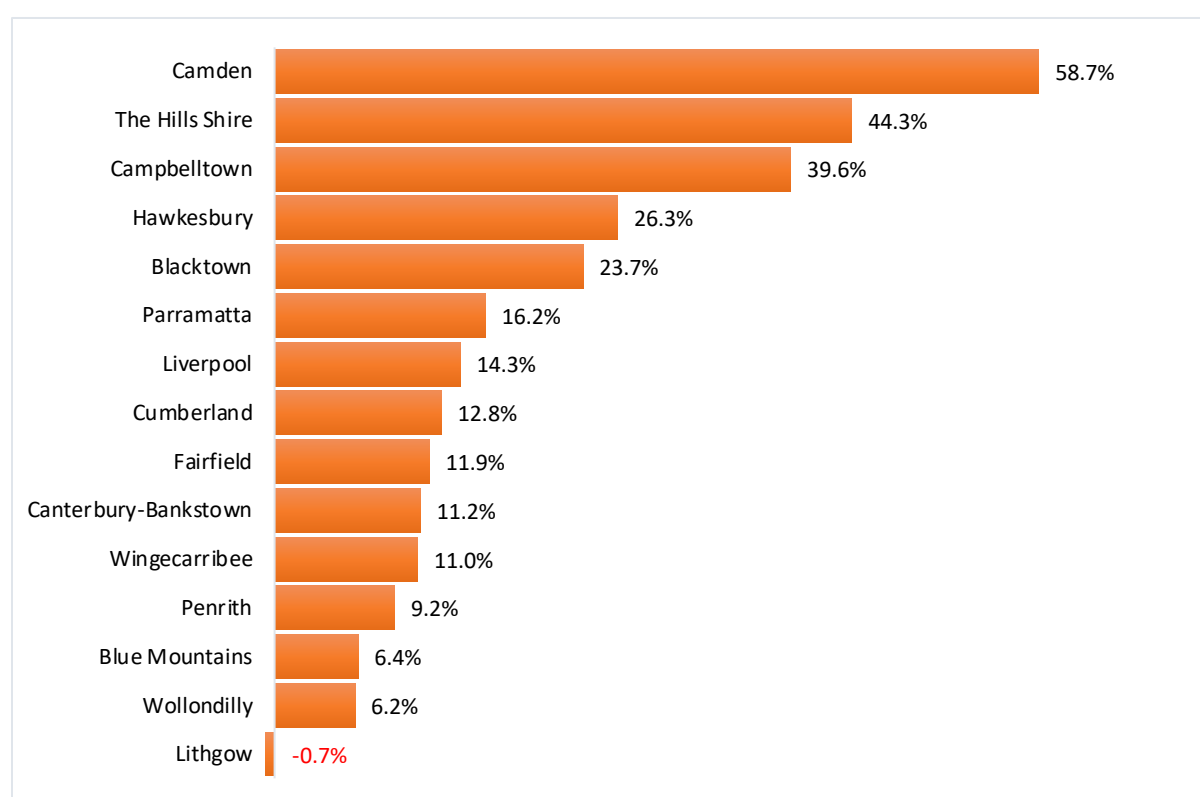
Among all persons requiring assistance with core activities within their respective LGA populations in GWS, the Blue Mountains witnessed the highest percentage point increase in persons aged 70-79 (3.4%) between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses from 13.9% to 17.3%. Blacktown and Campbelltown were next at 3.2% (16.2% to 19.4% and 15.1% to 18.4%, respectively). This was followed by a 2.8% points increase (18.3% to 21.1%) in Cumberland and a 2.4% points increase (17.6% to 20.0%) in The Hills Shire. Although, percentage point increments were recorded in all the GWS LGAs, the lowest



increment of just 0.2% and 1.3% were recorded in Camden (15.7% to 15.9%) and the Hawkesbury (15.7% to 16.9%).

Similarly, the 80-89 age group was another highly reported age group who needed assistance with core activities in GWS, and Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of people (5,603) in this cohort. Fairfield and Blacktown were next with 3,632 and 3,305 people, respectively. The lowest numbers were recorded in Lithgow at 278 and Wollondilly at 378. The highest growth rates were found in Camden at 58.7% and The Hills Shire at 44.3%. The lowest 6.2% and 6.4% growth rates were observed in Wollondilly and the Blue Mountains. On the contrary, the need for assistance among this age group had declined only in Lithgow by 0.7% between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses (see [Appendix 2](#) for details).

**Figure 4: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among 80-89 age groups by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



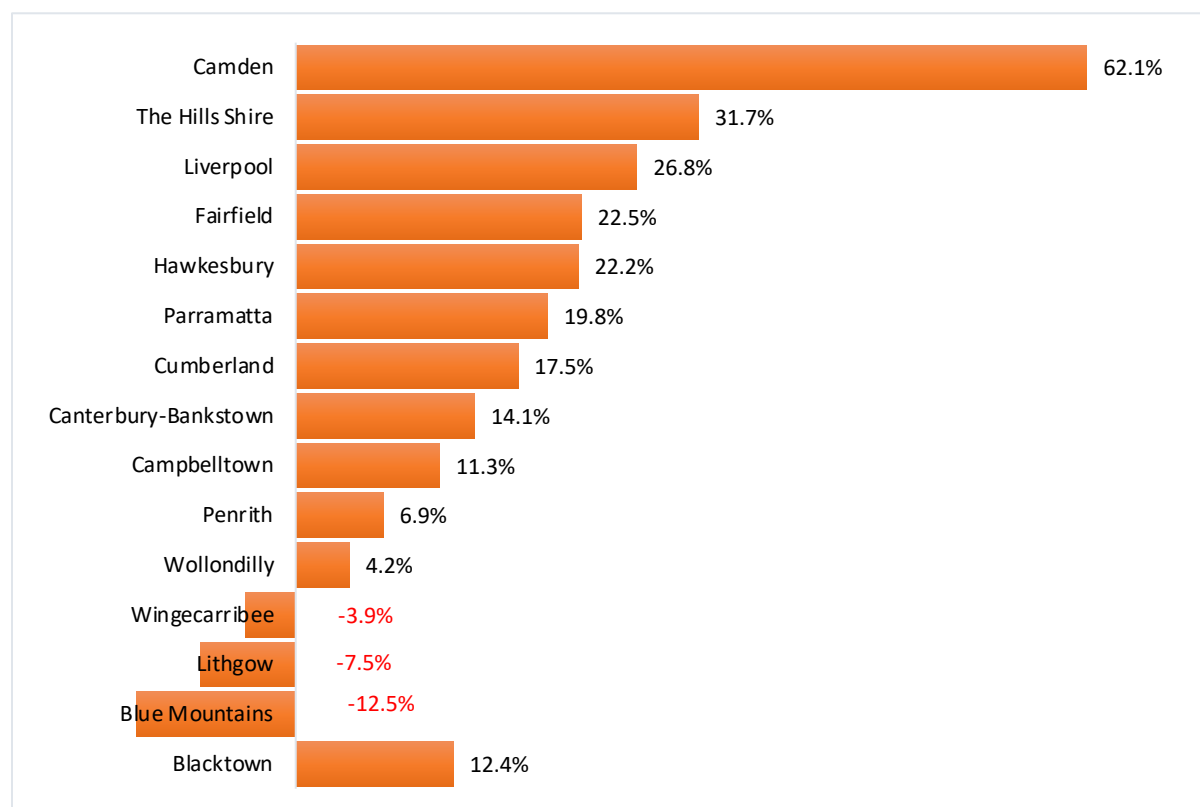
Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Similarly, among all persons needing assistance with core activities within their respective LGA populations in GWS, the need for assistance in the age group of 80-89 years declined in seven GWS LGAs. In contrast, it increased in eight GWS LGAs between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses. Campbelltown had the highest percentage points increment at 1.62% (10.95% to 12.57%) in the age group of 80-89 years among all persons with a need for assistance within the LGA population. Canterbury-Bankstown (21.79% to 22.34%) and Parramatta (22.47% to 23.03%) both were next at 0.55%, followed by 0.54% in the Hawkesbury (17.83% to 18.37%). On the contrary, the highest decrease in percentage points was noted in Lithgow at 2.61% (20.19% to 17.57%) and Penrith at 1.18% (15.02% to 13.84%).

In addition, the 60-69 age group was the third largest group in GWS who required assistance with core activities. The 2021 Census found that Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of people in

this age group at 4,240, followed by Fairfield at 4,051. The lowest numbers were recorded in Lithgow and Wollondilly at 197 and 345, respectively. Regarding the growth rates between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, Camden again had the highest growth rate of 62.1%. The Hills Shire was next with a growth rate of 31.7%. The lowest growth rates were noted in Wollondilly at 4.2% and Penrith at 6.9% (see [Appendix 3](#) for details).

**Figure 5: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among 60-69 age groups by GWS LGAs, 2016 and 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Similarly, in the age group of 60-69 years, the need for assistance declined in most of the GWS LGAs (among all persons requiring assistance with core activities within their respective LGA populations). In contrast, it increased in some GWS LGAs between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses. The largest percentage point declines were recorded at 2.9% in Lithgow (15.4% to 12.5%) and 2.8% in the Blue Mountains (15.0% to 12.1%). This was followed by a decline of 1.6% in Penrith (15.8% to 14.3%). However, the increment of 1.4% (19.6% to 21.0%) was also recorded in Fairfield, followed by 1.1% (18.4% to 19.5%) in Liverpool. The other LGAs like Canterbury-Bankstown (16.1% to 16.9%), Cumberland (17.2% to 18.0%) and Liverpool (18.4% to 19.5%) equally recorded the increment at 0.8% for the same.

# Need for Assistance with Core Activities among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population in Greater Western Sydney

The ABS (2021) has indicated a substantial increase in the number of individuals identifying with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin in comparison to the previous Censuses. This rise cannot be solely attributed to the birth rate, but rather it can be attributed to a greater inclination of individuals to identify themselves as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, as well as the increased efforts by the ABS to accurately record Indigenous status in the Census. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has provided explanations for the significant increase observed in the 2021 Census. According to the ABS, the collection of 'Indigenous status' is based on self-identification, and any changes in how individuals choose to identify themselves can impact the overall count of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples in the Census. Additionally, factors such as changes in identification over time, including the identification of children or others whose forms were completed by parents or proxies, as well as the influence of communication and data collection procedures, contribute to the overall count of Indigenous populations.<sup>3</sup>

With this background, the following sections present findings on the need for assistance among Indigenous population in GWS reported in the 2021 Census. The Census refers Indigenous people to those who identified themselves as either Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or Both.

### Need for Assistance among the Aboriginal Population

The 2021 Census recorded a total of 52,406 Aboriginal people residing in GWS. Out of this population, 4,859 (9.3% or 4,859 of 52,406) people needed assistance with core activities, marking a significant increase of 44.6% compared to the 2016 Census where only 3,360 people required assistance. Along with GWS, the need for assistance has grown in other comparative regions since the 2016 Census. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the need for assistance with core activities grew by 45.8% in Greater Sydney (5,229 to 7,626), 50.0% in the Rest of NSW (10,430 to 15,649) and 48.8% in NSW (5,705 to 23,365).

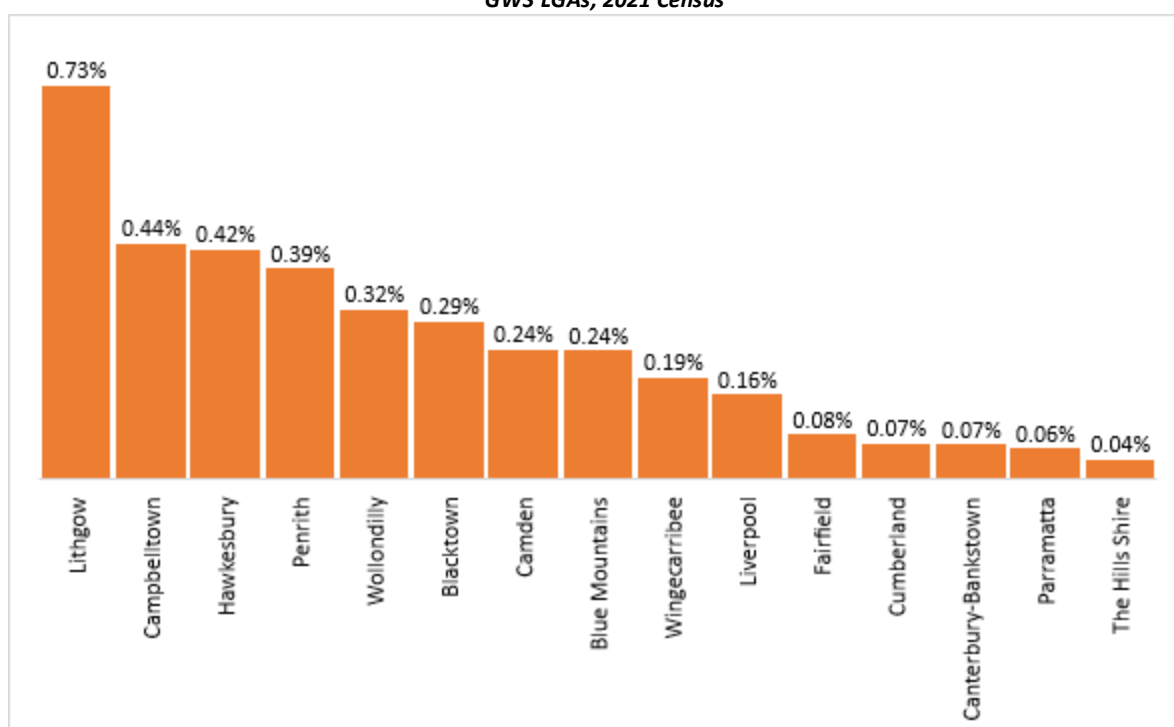
Among the LGAs, the highest number of Aboriginal people needing assistance with core activities was found in Blacktown at 1,158. Penrith and Campbelltown were next at 850 and 771, respectively. The lowest numbers of people requiring the need for assistance were noted in The Hills Shire (74), Wingecarribee (100) and Lithgow (152). Other LGAs, such as Cumberland and the Blue Mountains, also had 158 and 187 people, respectively, who required assistance as per the 2021 Census (see [Appendix 4](#) for details).

On the other hand, Lithgow had the highest percentage of Aboriginal people who required assistance among the total LGA population, at 0.73%. Similarly, 0.44% of the Aboriginal population in Campbelltown and 0.42% of the population in the Hawkesbury required assistance. The lowest percentages of people requiring assistance with core activities were in The Hills Shire at 0.04%, Parramatta at 0.06%, and Canterbury-Bankstown and Cumberland at 0.07%.

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<sup>3</sup> See more details at <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-peoples/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-people-census/2021>

**Figure 6: Percentages of Aboriginal people of the total LGA population who required assistance with core activities by GWS LGAs, 2021 Census**



Source: 2021 Census

Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, there was a growth in the Aboriginal population requiring assistance with core activities in all the GWS LGAs and other comparative regions. The highest growth rates of the Aboriginal population who needed assistance with core activities were observed in Camden at 122.5% (or from 129 to 287). In The Hills Shire, the number of persons grew by 111.4% (from 35 to 74), and in both Parramatta and Penrith, there was a growth rate of 58.3%. The lowest growth rates were recorded in Canterbury-Bankstown at 15.1%, Cumberland at 19.7%, and the Blue Mountains at 24.7% (see [Appendix 4](#) for details).

Among all Aboriginal persons within their respective LGA populations, the percentage of Aboriginal persons needing assistance increased in all GWS LGAs from 2016 to 2021. Fairfield recorded the highest increment at 2.8% (9.4% to 12.2%). The Hills Shire was next at 1.9% (4.5% to 6.4%), followed by Parramatta at 1.8% (6.0% to 7.8%) and Wingecarribee at 1.5% (7.1% to 8.6%). The lowest percentage points increment was found in Wollondilly at 0.3% (7.1% to 7.4%).

### Need for Assistance among the Torres Strait Islander Population

In the 2021 Census, there were 1,094 Torres Strait Islander people in GWS. Among them, only a few of the Torres Strait Islander required assistance with core activities at 131 (12.0% or 131 of 1,094). In Greater Sydney, 193 Torres Strait Islander people required assistance with core activities and 306 Torres Strait Islander people required assistance in the Rest of NSW. Additionally, 499 Torres Strait Islander people were living in NSW who required assistance with core activities during the 2021 Census.

At the LGA level, the Blue Mountains had the highest number of Torres Strait Islander persons (27) who needed assistance with core activities. This was followed by Penrith (19), Campbelltown (17), Canterbury-Bankstown (12), Liverpool (11) and Parramatta (11). Although ABS has stated that no

reliance shall be made on the smaller values, the Torres Strait Islander population needing assistance with core activities slightly increased between the 2016 Census and the 2021 Census. For example, in Blacktown, there were 18 Torres Strait Islander persons requiring assistance with core activities in the 2016 Census and by the 2021 Census, there were 27 people. In Penrith, the Torres Strait Islander population requiring assistance with core activities increased from 7 to 19 people between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses. In the Blue Mountains, Camden, and the Hawkesbury, the number of persons between these Censuses increased from 0 to 5. At the same time, in Cumberland, this had increased from 3 to 10 people and in Lithgow, this had increased from 0 to 8, but had decreased in Fairfield from 9 to 5 people, The Hills Shire from 3 to 0 and Wingecarribee from 5 to 4 people between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

There was an increment in the number of Torres Strait Islander persons requiring assistance with core activities in GWS and comparative regions between the Censuses. It increased from 80 to 131 people in GWS, 142 to 193 people in Greater Sydney, 245 to 306 in the Rest of NSW and 386 to 499 in NSW.

The number of Torres Strait Islanders who required assistance was very low at 131. However, as the ABS has stated that no reliance shall be made on the smaller values, the percentage points change among all persons needing assistance with core activities within their respective LGA populations in GWS between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses are not reported in this section.

### Need for Assistance among both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders

A total of 1,008 people identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the 2021 Census in GWS. Among them, 108 people (10.7% or 108 of 1,008) said they needed assistance with core activities. And this is 48 people more from the 2016 Census, where only 60 people indicated they required assistance in GWS. Similarly, 181 people in Greater Sydney, 411 in the Rest of NSW and 597 in NSW stated they required assistance in the 2021 Census. Although these are small figures, the number of persons with need for assistance with core activities among both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders grew by 80.0% in GWS (60 to 108), 67.6% in Greater Sydney (108 to 181), 44.2% in the Rest of NSW (285 to 411) and 51.1% in NSW (395 to 597).

At the LGA level, the 2021 Census stated that Blacktown had the highest number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who required assistance with core activities at 27. This was followed by Penrith at 19, Campbelltown at 16, Liverpool at 14, and Cumberland at 9. Only 3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people required assistance in The Hills Shire and Wollondilly, and only 6 people required assistance in the LGAs of Canterbury-Bankstown, Fairfield and Wingecarribee. In the 2021 Census, no individuals reported themselves as both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and needed assistance with core activities in the Blue Mountains, Camden, the Hawkesbury, and Lithgow.

The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who required assistance was reported as very low at 108. The ABS also stated that the smaller values should not be relied on. Hence, this section also did not report the percentage points changes among all persons needing assistance with core activities within their respective LGA populations.

### Need for Assistance among the Non-Indigenous population

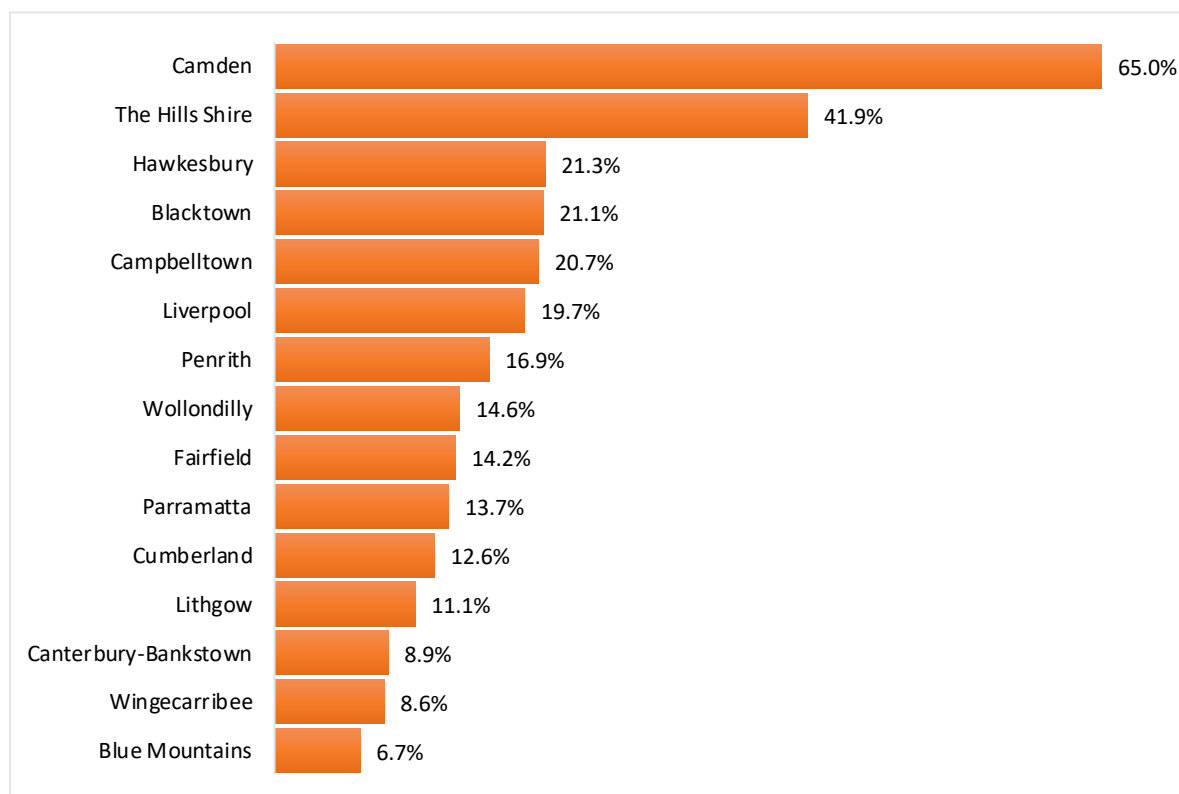
The 2021 Census recorded 2,428,234 non-Indigenous persons in GWS. Of them, 145,832 people (6.0% or 145,832 of 2,428,234) indicated they required assistance during the 2021 Census. In the comparative regions, the 2021 Census found 260,724 people who required assistance in Greater

Sydney, 174,481 people in the Rest of NSW and 435,630 people in NSW. The number of persons needing assistance with core activities among the non-Indigenous population had increased by 17.5% (124,153 to 145,832) in GWS in the 2021 Census. Likewise, it had also grown by 14.6% (227,462 to 260,724), 15.3% (151,368 to 174,481) and 14.8% (379,370 to 435,630) in Greater Sydney, Rest of NSW, and NSW, respectively, between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

At the LGA level, the 2021 Census recorded the highest number of non-Indigenous persons requiring assistance with core activities in Canterbury-Bankstown (24,662). Other LGAs which had more than 10,000 non-Indigenous people with need for assistance were recorded in Blacktown (19,674), Fairfield (18,997), Liverpool (14,777), Cumberland (13,784), Penrith (11,050), Parramatta (10,313) and Campbelltown (10,296). On the other hand, the lowest numbers of non-Indigenous people requiring assistance with core activities were found in three GWS LGAs – Lithgow (1,406), Wollondilly (2,374) and the Hawkesbury (3,439). See [Appendix 5](#) for details.

The non-Indigenous population needing assistance with core activities grew in all GWS LGAs since the 2016 Census. In the 2021 Census, the highest growth rates were observed in Camden at 65.0% (3,145 to 5,188), The Hills Shire at 41.9% (4,925 to 6,988) and the Hawkesbury at 21.3% (2,836 to 3,439). Similarly, other LGAs like Blacktown also experienced growth rates at 21.1% (from 16,244 to 19,694), Campbelltown at 20.7% (from 8,528 to 10,296), Liverpool at 19.7% (from 12,348 to 14,777), Penrith at 16.9% (9,455 to 11,050) and Wollondilly at 14.6% (from 2,072 to 2,374). The lowest growth rates were recorded in the Blue Mountains at 6.7% (from 4,019 to 4,290), Wingecarribee at 8.6% (from 2,580 to 2,803) and Canterbury-Bankstown at 8.9% (22,637 to 24,662).

**Figure 7: Growth of the Non-Indigenous population of the total LGA population who required assistance with core activities by GWS LGAs, 2021 Census**



Source: 2021 Census

# Need for Assistance with Core Activities by Cultural and Linguistic Diversity in Greater Western Sydney



## Need for Assistance and Citizenship Status

The following sections present the need for assistance among people with and without Australian citizenship recorded in the 2021 Census in GWS and beyond.

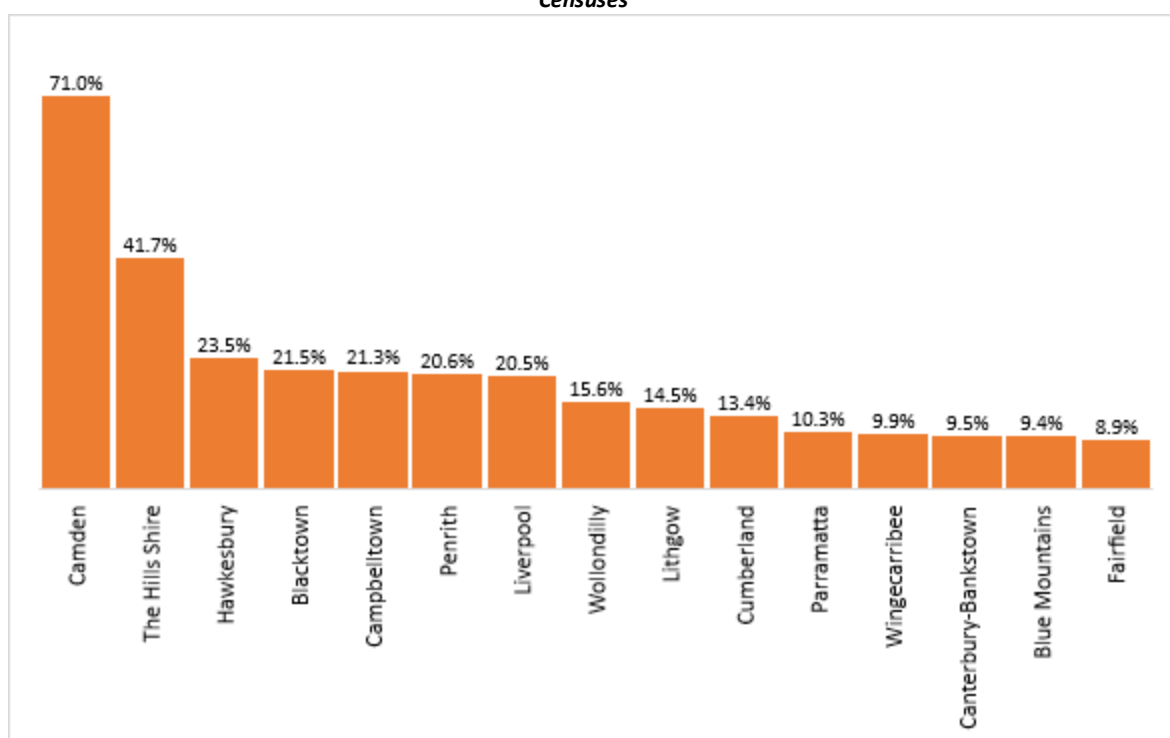
### Need for Assistance among the Australian Citizens

A total of 2,099,872 people had Australian citizenship in GWS during the 2021 Census. Out of them, 135,329 (6.4%) Australian citizens indicated they required assistance with core activities in GWS. Likewise, higher numbers of Australian Citizens required assistance with core activities in Greater Sydney (243,511), the Rest of NSW (185,458) and NSW (429,476) compared to GWS. In addition, the need for assistance with core activities had grown among Australian citizens in GWS and other comparative regions. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, it grew by 17.6% in GWS (from 115,067 to 135,329), 15.3% in Greater Sydney (from 211,121 to 243,511), 18.5% in the Rest of NSW (from 156,504 to 185,458) and 16.6% in NSW (from 368,175 to 429,476).

At the LGA level, the highest number of Australian citizens needing assistance with core activities in the 2021 Census was in Canterbury-Bankstown (22,974). Blacktown (18,615) was next, followed by Fairfield (15,726), Liverpool (13,547), and Cumberland (12,479). The lowest numbers of Australian citizens requiring assistance with core activities were in Wollondilly (2,434), the Hawkesbury (3,536), the Blue Mountains (4,314) and Camden (5,240).

As with GWS and its comparative regions, the need for assistance among Australian citizens increased in all GWS LGAs between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses. The highest growth rates were observed in Camden at 71.0% (3,065 to 5,240), The Hills Shire at 41.7% (4,376 to 6,201) and the Hawkesbury at 23.5% (2,862 to 3,536). This was followed by moderate growth rates in Blacktown at 21.5% (15,318 to 18,615), Campbelltown at 21.3% (8,395 to 10,187), Penrith at 20.6% (9,291 to 11,208) and Liverpool at 20.5% (11,246 to 13,547). The lowest growth rates were recorded in the Blue Mountains and Canterbury-Bankstown at 9.4% (3,942 to 4,314) and 9.5% (20,976 to 22,974), respectively.

**Figure 8: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among the Australian citizens by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

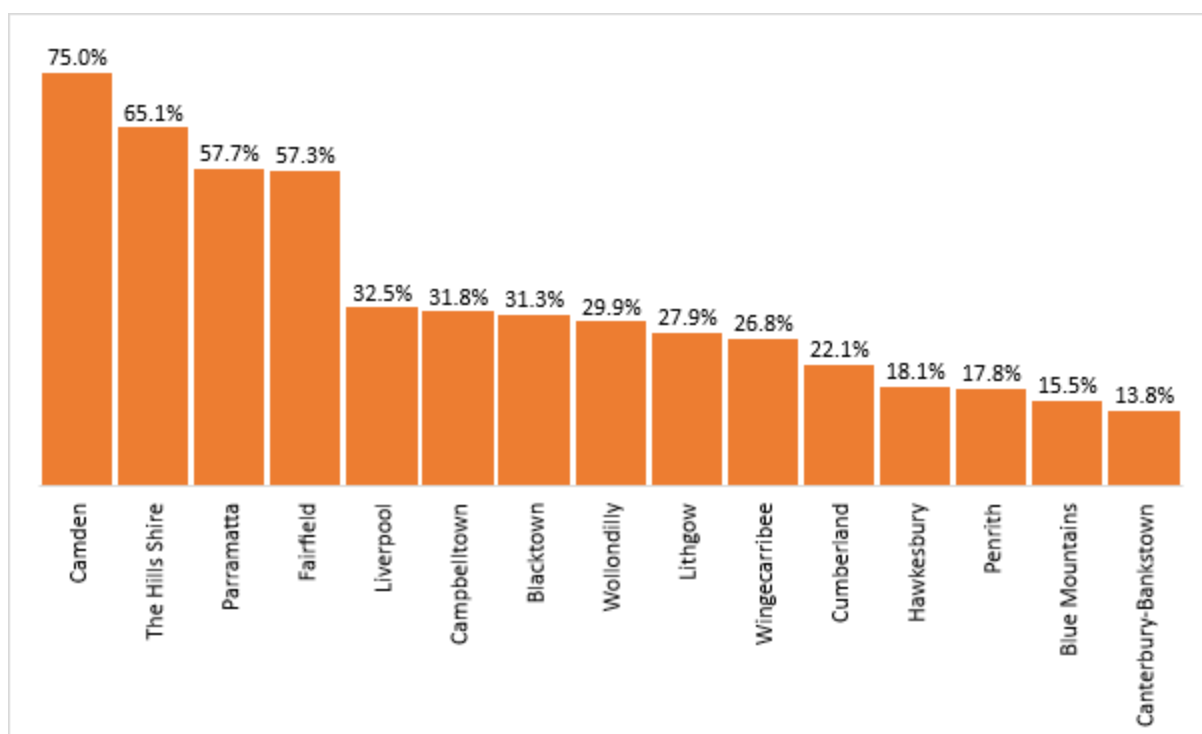
### Need for Assistance among the Non-Australian Citizens

The 2021 Census recorded a total of 376,190 people who do not have Australian citizenship in GWS. Among them, 15,173 non-Australian citizens (4.0%) indicated they required core activities assistance. The Census recorded 24,166 non-Australian citizens required assistance in Greater Sydney, 5,643 in the Rest of NSW and 29,827 in NSW. The need for assistance among non-Australian citizens had grown in GWS and GWS comparative regions in the 2021 Census. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, it increased by 35.9% (from 11,163 to 15,173) in GWS, by 32.4% in Greater Sydney (from 18,254 to 24,166), by 14.5% in the Rest of NSW (from 4,928 to 5,643) and by 28.4% in NSW (from 23,222 to 29,827).

At the LGA level, the 2021 Census found the highest numbers of non-Australian citizens requiring assistance with core activities in Fairfield (3,285) and Blacktown (2,118). This was followed by Canterbury-Bankstown (1,944), Liverpool (1,659) and Parramatta (1,564). The lowest numbers of people requiring assistance with core activities were recorded in Lithgow (55), Wollondilly (113), Wingecarribee (123) and the Hawkesbury (163).

The need for assistance also increased among non-Australian citizens in all LGAs of GWS between the Censuses. The largest growth rates were observed in Camden at 75.0% (144 to 252), The Hills Shire at 65.1% (504 to 832), Parramatta at 57.7% (992 to 1,564) and in Fairfield at 57.3% (2,089 to 3,285). Moderate growth rates were observed in Liverpool at 32.5% (1,252 to 1,659), Campbelltown at 31.8% (645 to 850) and Blacktown at 31.3% (1,613 to 2,118). The lowest growth rates of non-Australian citizens were recorded in Canterbury-Bankstown at 13.8% (1,708 to 1,944), the Blue Mountains at 15.5% (174 to 201) and Penrith at 17.8% (624 to 735).

**Figure 9: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among the Non-Australian citizens by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

## Need for Assistance by Proficiency in Spoken English/Language

The 2021 Census measures proficiency in Spoken English/Language under seven categories. They are:

- i. *Speaks English only*
- ii. *Uses other languages and speaks English: Very well*
- iii. *Uses other languages and speaks English: Well*
- iv. *Uses other languages and speaks English: Not well*
- v. *Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all*
- vi. *Both language (LANP) and proficiency in spoken English not stated*
- vii. *Language (LANP) stated, proficiency in spoken English not stated*

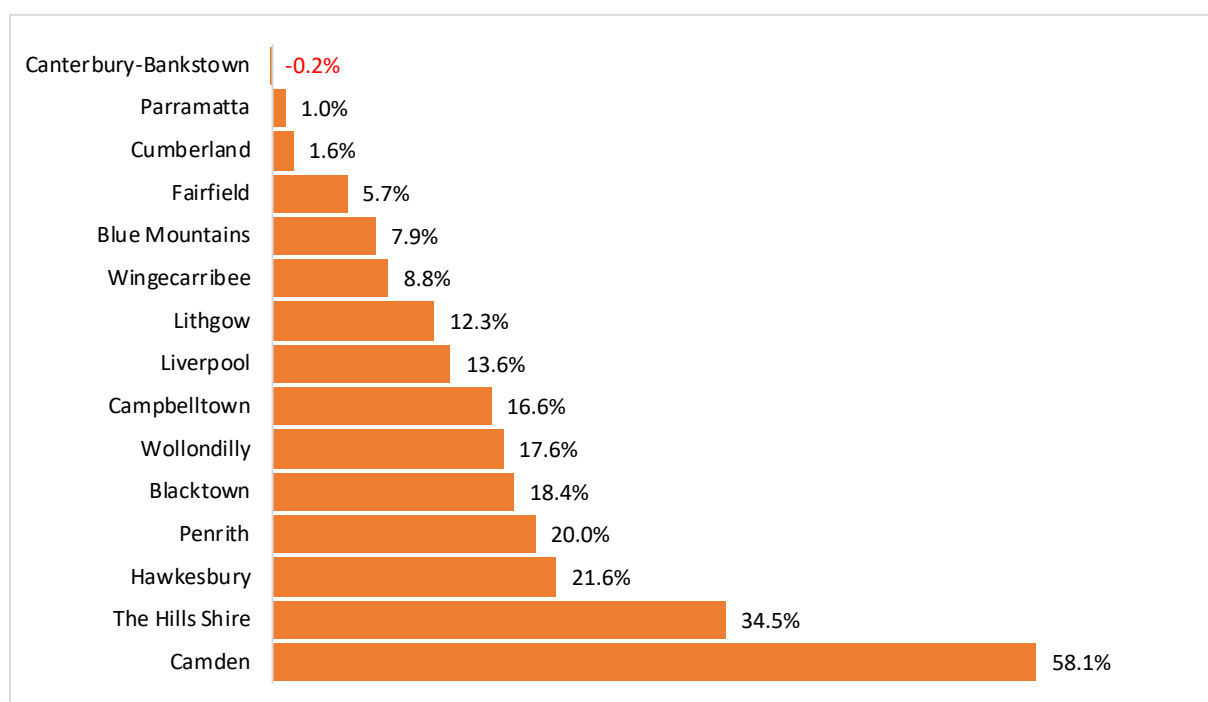
In the following sections, the Researcher presents the need for assistance by proficiency in Spoken English/Language in GWS and comparative regions. The report excludes the need for assistance against the 'not stated' categories.

### Speaks English only and Need for Assistance

The 2021 Census recorded 1,258,135 people who spoke English only in GWS. Out of this population, the Census noted that 71,108 people (5.7%) needed assistance with core activities. In the case of comparative regions, Greater Sydney had 148,115 people requiring assistance with core activities among those who spoke English only. Similarly, the Rest of NSW recorded 176,795 people and NSW recorded 325,380 people. The growth of persons who needed assistance with core activities and spoke English only was observed between the Censuses in GWS and beyond. For example, the numbers grew by 14.8% in GWS (from 61,945 to 71,108), 13.0% in Greater Sydney (from 131,088 to 148,115), 18.2% in the Rest of NSW (149,522 to 176,795) and 15.7% in NSW (281,136 to 325,380).

At the GWS LGA level, the highest number of people who required assistance and spoke English only was in Blacktown (11,480). This was followed by Penrith (9,412), Campbelltown (7,518) and Canterbury-Bankstown (7,282) (see [Appendix 6](#) for details). However, in terms of the growth rates, the LGAs differ. For example, although the number of people requiring assistance with core activities among those who spoke English only is lower, Camden had the highest growth rate at 58.1% (2,684 to 4,243) between 2016 and 2021 Censuses. This has followed by 34.5% (from 3,123 to 4,199) in The Hills Shire and 21.6% (from 2,742 to 3,334) in the Hawkesbury.

**Figure 10: Growth of Need for assistance with core activities among people who Speaks English only by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

### Uses other languages and speaks English: Very well and Need for Assistance

In the 2021 Census, 681,905 people used other languages and spoke English very well in GWS. Among them, 15,398 people (2.3%) indicated they required assistance with core activities during the 2021 Census. In GWS comparative regions, 24,939 people requiring assistance with core activities who used other languages and spoke English very well in Greater Sydney. In the same way, there were 4,858 people in the Rest of NSW and 29,819 people in NSW requiring assistance with core activities in the same category.

For the same category at the GWS LGA level, the highest numbers of people were found in Canterbury-Bankstown (3,332), Blacktown (2,207), Liverpool (1,905), Cumberland (1,865) and Fairfield (1,692). In contrast, the lowest were recorded in Lithgow (48), Wollondilly (91) and Wingecarribee (103). In terms of growth rates, the 2021 Census recorded the highest growth rates in Camden at 82.7% (208 to 380), The Hills Shire at 53.3% (510 to 782), Lithgow at 50.0% (32 to 48) and Wingecarribee at 35.5% (76 to 103).

### Uses other languages and speaks English: Well and Need for Assistance

During the 2021 Census, 296,833 people were recorded in GWS using other languages while speaking English well. Of this, 20,678 people (7.0%) stated they needed assistance with core activities in GWS, which grew by 17.7% between the Censuses – as only 17,565 people required assistance in the 2016 Census. Similarly, 31,360 people required assistance with core activities under the same category in Greater Sydney, 3,989 in the Rest of NSW, and 35,367 in NSW, during the 2021 Census. This statistic also increased by 15.6% in Greater Sydney, 12.4% in the Rest of NSW and 15.2% in NSW.

In the 2021 Census at the GWS LGA level, the highest number of people requiring assistance with core activities who used other languages and could speak English well was recorded in Canterbury-

Bankstown (4,587). This was followed by Fairfield (3,401), Blacktown (2,942), Liverpool (2,666) and Cumberland (2,543). Despite these figures, the growth rate varied between the LGAs. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, Camden recorded the highest growth rate of 124.1% (170 to 381) of those who used other languages and spoke English well. This was followed by the Blue Mountains, which recorded a growth rate of 59.0% (78 to 124), The Hills Shire at 52.0% (471 to 716), Blacktown at 31.6% (2,235 to 2,942), and the Hawkesbury at 29.9% (87 to 113). The lowest growth rates were found in Wingecarribee and Fairfield at 1.9% (54 to 55) and 7.5% (3,165 to 3,401), respectively. On the other hand, the need for assistance among these populations had only declined in Wollondilly by 4.1% between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

### Uses other languages and speaks English: Not well and Need for Assistance

Out of 165,944 people who used other languages and did not speak English well in GWS, 29,122 people (17.5%) required assistance with core activities in the 2021 Census. In the same category, the population in GWS was lower than what was found in Greater Sydney (43,418) and NSW (47,026) but higher than the Rest of NSW (3,604). Similarly, the need for assistance within this group had grown in all the comparative regions, including GWS. For example, it grew by 23.9% in GWS, 22.1% in Greater Sydney, 21.0% in NSW and 10.4% in the Rest of NSW between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

At the LGA level in this category, the highest number of people who needed assistance with core activities was in Canterbury-Bankstown (6,820). This was followed by Fairfield (6,631), Cumberland (3,808) and Liverpool (3,676). Meanwhile, 9 people were recorded in Lithgow and 27 in Wingecarribee. On the other hand, growth rates varied across GWS LGAs. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the highest growth rate of people in this group was found in Camden at 145.6%. The Hills Shire was next at 63.2%, followed by Penrith at 38.0% and Parramatta at 34.1%. On the contrary, declines were recorded in Lithgow (35.7%), Wingecarribee (28.9%) and the Blue Mountains (19.7%).

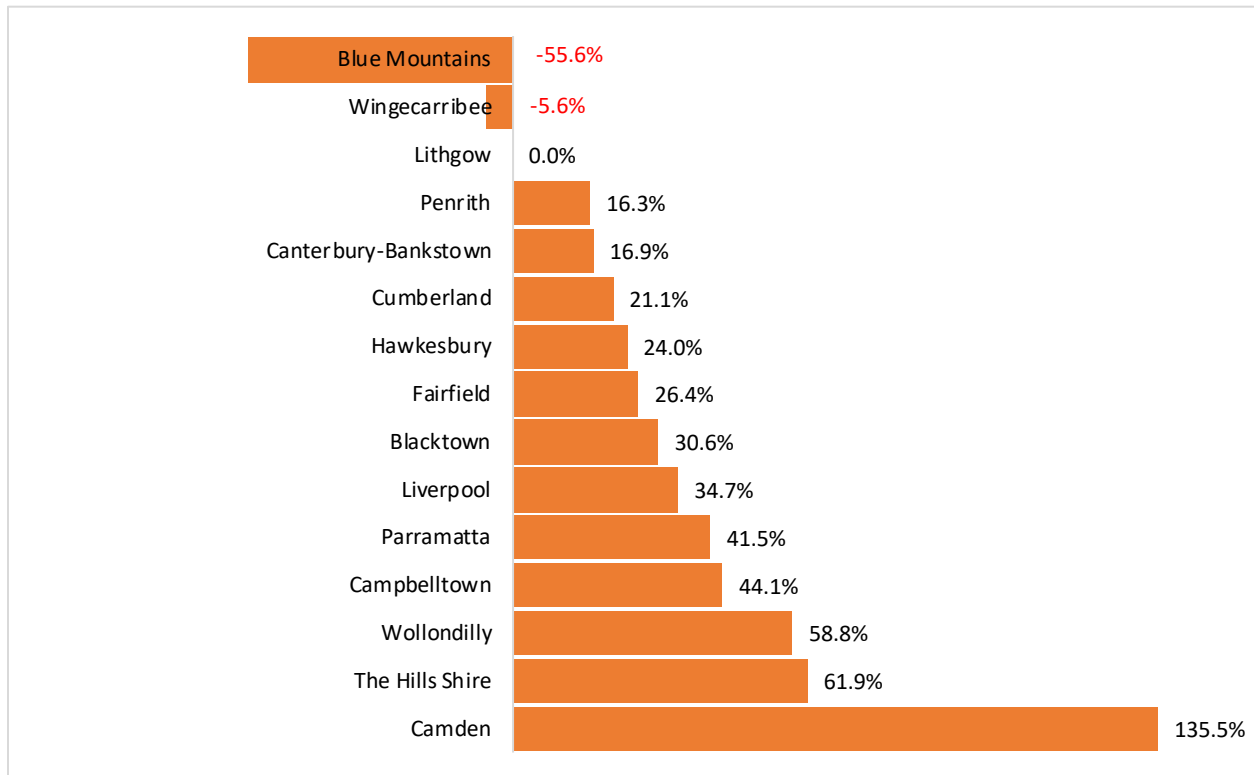
### Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all and Need for Assistance

The 2021 Census recorded 56,538 people who used other languages and did not speak English in GWS. Within this population, 14,383 people (25.4%) were recorded to have a need for assistance in the 2021 Census. In GWS comparative regions, more people who required assistance with core activities within this group were found in Greater Sydney (20,306) and NSW (21,698) but lower than the Rest of NSW (1,390). In addition, the need for assistance with this population grew in GWS and other comparative regions. The numbers grew by 27.7% (11,265 to 14,383) in GWS, 27.0% (15,991 to 20,306) in Greater Sydney, 24.6% (1,116 to 1,390) in the Rest of NSW and 26.7% (17,131 to 21,698) in NSW, between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

At the LGA level, the highest number of people requiring assistance with core activities in this category was in Fairfield (4,345). This was followed by Canterbury-Bankstown (2,872), Liverpool (1,877), Cumberland (1,602), Parramatta (1,190) and Blacktown (1,148). Meanwhile, the least number of people requiring assistance with core activities were recorded in Lithgow (3), Wingecarribee (17) and the Blue Mountains (20) (see [Appendix 7](#) for details). In terms of the growth rates between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, Camden recorded the highest growth rate of people in this group at 135.5% (62 to 146) who required assistance. The Hills Shire was next at 61.9% (294 to 476), which was followed by Wollondilly at 58.8% (17 to 27) and Campbelltown at 44.1% (272 to 392). The lowest growth rates were observed in Penrith (16.3%), Canterbury-Bankstown (16.9%) and Cumberland (21.1%).

Meanwhile, the numbers within this category declined in the Blue Mountains by 55.6% and in Wingecarribee by 5.6% between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

**Figure 11: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among people who 'Uses other language and speaks English: Not at all by GWS LGAs, 2016 and 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

### Need for Assistance by Language used at Home (LANP)

The 2021 Census recorded the various languages used at home among people living in GWS. It is possible to look at the need for assistance with core activities alongside languages used at home. The highest number of people who required assistance with core activities were using the top ten languages in GWS during the 2021 Census. They were,

- i. English
- ii. Arabic
- iii. Vietnamese
- iv. Mandarin
- v. Greek
- vi. Cantonese
- vii. Italian
- viii. Assyrian Neo-Aramaic
- ix. Spanish
- x. Hindi

People using the **English language** at home accounted for the largest number of persons needing assistance with core activities in GWS at 71,108. Of the 151,963 persons requiring assistance with core activities in GWS in the 2021 Census, 46.8% were English speakers. At the same time, there were 148,115 (54.7%) people in Greater Sydney, 176,795 (91.4%) people in the Rest of NSW and 325,380 (70.0%) people in NSW who were using the English language at home and required assistance with core activities. Out of 71,108 English language users at home in GWS who required assistance with core activities in the 2021 Census, the largest number was in Blacktown (11,480). Penrith (9,421) was next, followed by Campbelltown (7,518) and Canterbury-Bankstown (7,282). The least numbers of English language users requiring assistance with core activities were recorded in Wollondilly (2,310) and Fairfield (3,068), respectively. Of all persons needing assistance with core activities within their respective LGA populations, Lithgow and Wingecarribee had the highest percentage of people who used English at home at 92.4%. The Blue Mountains had the second-highest percentage at 90.8%, followed by the Hawkesbury and Penrith at 89.3% and 78.2%, respectively. The least percentages of English language users out of all persons who required assistance with core activities were recorded in Fairfield (15.9%) and Canterbury-Bankstown (29.0%).

**Arabic** was the second most reported language used at home among people who required assistance with core activities in GWS in the 2021 Census. As per the 2021 Census, 12.4% (18,793 of 151,963) of Arabic language users at home needed assistance with core activities in GWS. In comparative regions, there were 21,879 (8.1%) people in Greater Sydney, 533 (0.3%) people in the Rest of NSW and 22,416 (4.8%) people in NSW who required assistance and were using the Arabic language at home during the 2021 Census. Out of 18,793 Arabic users in GWS, at the LGA level, the highest number of people needing assistance with core activities was in Canterbury-Bankstown (6,460). Penrith (3,256) was next, followed by Cumberland (3,150) and Fairfield (2,592). The least Arabic users in this category were recorded in the Blue Mountains (11) and the Hawkesbury (15), respectively. Out of all persons needing assistance with core activities within their respective LGA populations, Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest percentage of people at 25.8%, who used the Arabic language at home during the Census. Cumberland had the second-highest percentage at 22.4%, with Liverpool and Fairfield following



accordingly at 21.3% and 13.4%. Wingecarribee recorded the lowest percentage of people in this category, with only 0.1%, while the Blue Mountains had a bit higher percentage of 0.2%.

**Vietnamese** was the third most reported language used at home among people who had a higher need for assistance with core activities in GWS in the 2021 Census. The Census reported that there were 3.8% (5,775 of 151,963) people needing assistance using this language in GWS. In comparative regions, there were 6,512 (2.41%) people in Greater Sydney, 146 (0.08%) people in the Rest of NSW and 6,656 (1.43%) people in NSW who needed assistance with core activities and were using the Vietnamese language during the 2021 Census. Out of 5,775 Vietnamese language users at home in GWS, at the LGA level, the highest number of Vietnamese Language users at home required assistance with core activities in Fairfield (2,922). Canterbury-Bankstown (1,672) was next, followed by Liverpool (653) and Cumberland (247). The least numbers of users in this category were recorded in Camden (23) and The Hills Shire (24), respectively. Out of all persons needing assistance with core activities within their respective LGA populations, Fairfield had the highest percentage of people at 15.2%, who used Vietnamese at home during the 2021 Census. Canterbury-Bankstown had the next highest percentage at 6.7%, followed by Liverpool and Campbelltown at 4.3% and 0.6%, respectively. The areas with the lowest percentage of people who speak Vietnamese and require assistance with core activities were Penrith at 0.2% and The Hills Shire at 0.3%.

**Mandarin** was the fourth most reported language used at home among people who needed assistance with core activities in GWS in the 2021 Census. The Census stated that 2.8% (4,288 of 151,963) Mandarin language users at home needed assistance with core activities in GWS. In comparative regions, there were 3.5% (9,460) people in Greater Sydney, 0.1% (202) people in the Rest of NSW and 2.1% (9,678) people in NSW requiring assistance with core activities and were using the Mandarin language at home. Out of 4,288 Mandarin users in GWS, at the LGA level, the highest number of Mandarin language users at home was in Canterbury-Bankstown (1,105). Parramatta was (1,052), followed by Cumberland (594) and The Hills Shire (438). The least number of Mandarin users needing assistance were recorded in Wollondilly (3) and the Blue Mountains (10) and the Hawkesbury (10). As per the 2021 Census, Parramatta had the highest percentage of people requiring assistance with core activities at 10.0% of all persons needing assistance with core activities within their respective LGA populations. The Hills Shire was next at 6.2%, followed by Canterbury-Bankstown and Cumberland at 4.4% and 4.2%, respectively. The areas with the lowest percentage of people who speak Mandarin and require assistance were Wollondilly, which recorded only 0.1%, and the Blue Mountains with 0.2%.

**Greek** was the fifth most reported language used at home among people who needed assistance with core activities in GWS in the 2021 Census. The Census reported 2.8% (4,189 of 151,963) of Greek language users at home in GWS required assistance with core activities. In comparative regions, there were 3.6% (9,829) people in Greater Sydney, 0.4% (844) people in the Rest of NSW and 2.3% (10,682) people in NSW who needed assistance who were using the Greek language at home. Out of 4,189 Greek language users at home in GWS, at the LGA level, the highest number of Greek users who required assistance were in Canterbury-Bankstown (2,501). Similarly, Liverpool (350) was next, followed by Blacktown (294) and Cumberland (277). The least Greek users for the same were recorded in the Blue Mountains (13) and Wollondilly (22). As stated by the 2021 Census, Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest percentage of people using Greek at home and requiring assistance with core activities at 10.0% of all persons needing assistance with core activities within their respective LGA populations. Liverpool had the following highest percentage at 2.3%, with Parramatta and Blacktown following

closely at 1.6% and 1.4%, respectively. The Blue Mountains and the Hawkesbury recorded the least people who speak Greek at home and require assistance, with percentages of 0.3% and 0.6%, respectively.

**Cantonese** was the sixth most reported language used at home among people who required assistance with core activities in GWS in the 2021 Census. The Census reported 2.6% (3,962 of 151,963) Cantonese language users at home requiring assistance with core activities in GWS. In comparative regions, there were 3.2% (8,571) people in Greater Sydney, 0.1% (178) people in the Rest of NSW and 1.9% (8,744) people in NSW requiring assistance and were using the Cantonese language at home. Out of 3,962 Cantonese language users at home in GWS, the highest number of users at the LGA level required assistance with core activities in Canterbury-Bankstown (997). Parramatta (774) was next, followed by Cumberland (687) and Fairfield (670). The least Cantonese users in this category were recorded in Wollondilly (3) and Camden (9). No persons were recorded for the same in the Blue Mountains in the 2021 Census. Out of all persons who required assistance with core activities within their respective LGA populations, Parramatta had the highest percentage of Cantonese users at home at 7.3% during the 2021 Census. Cumberland had the next highest percentage at 4.9%, with The Hills Shire and Canterbury-Bankstown following closely behind at 4.4% and 4.0%, respectively. The areas with the lowest percentage of people who speak Cantonese and require assistance were Wollondilly, which recorded only 0.1%, and Camden with 0.2%.

**Italian** was the seventh-highest reported language used at home among people who required assistance with core activities in GWS in the 2021 Census. According to the Census, 2.6% (3,889 of 151,963) of Italian language users at home in GWS required assistance with core activities. In comparative regions, there were 3.1% (8,451) people in Greater Sydney, 1.0% (1,907) people in the Rest of NSW and 2.2% (10,356) people in NSW who required assistance with core activities and were using the Italian language at home. Out of 3,889 people in GWS, at the LGA level, the highest number of people needing assistance were using the Italian language at home in Fairfield (917). Canterbury-Bankstown (908) was next, followed by Liverpool (616) and Blacktown (274). The Blue Mountains (25) and the Hawkesbury (28) recorded the least number of users for the same. Out of all persons needing assistance with core activities within their respective LGA populations, Fairfield had the highest percentage of Italian language users at home at 4.8% during the 2021 Census. Liverpool had the next highest percentage at 4.0%, with Canterbury-Bankstown and Camden closely behind at 3.6% and 2.6%, respectively. The Blue Mountains recorded the least number of people in this category, at only 0.5%, while the Hawkesbury had a slightly higher percentage of 0.7%.

**Assyrian Neo-Aramaic** became the eighth most reported language used at home among people who required assistance with core activities in GWS during the 2021 Census. As per the Census, 2.1% (3,256 of 151,963) Assyrian Neo-Aramaic language users at home in GWS required assistance with core activities. In comparative regions, there were 1.2% (3,369) Assyrian Neo-Aramaic language users at home in Greater Sydney, 0.01%<sup>4</sup> (23) in the Rest of NSW and 0.7% (3,390) in NSW who required assistance with core activities during the Census. Out of 3,256 people in GWS, at the LGA level, the highest number of Assyrian Neo-Aramaic users at home required assistance in Fairfield (2,567). Liverpool (433) stood next, followed by Blacktown (59) and Camden (55). The least numbers of people for the same were recorded in the Blue Mountains (5), the Hawkesbury (5) and Wingecarribee (5).

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<sup>4</sup> Point two decimal was intentionally used to indicate the percentages

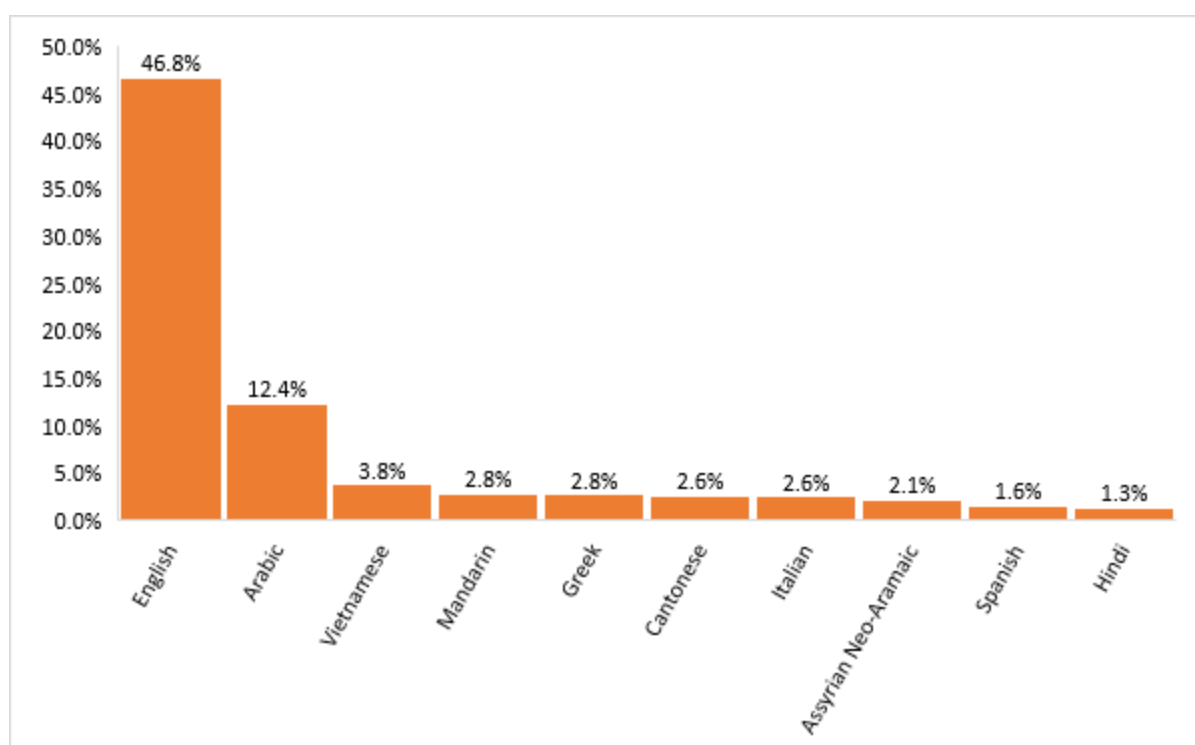


Among people who required assistance with core activities, no one was using the Assyrian Neo-Aramaic Language at home in Lithgow, The Hills Shire and Wollondilly during the 2021 Census. Out of all persons needing assistance with core activities within their respective LGA populations, Fairfield had the highest percentage of people at 13.3%, who were using the Assyrian Neo-Aramaic language at home in the 2021 Census. Liverpool recorded the second highest at 2.8%, followed by Camden at 1.0% and Blacktown, Campbelltown, and Cumberland, all at 0.3%. The least percentages of people were recorded in the Blue Mountains, Canterbury-Bankstown, the Hawkesbury, and Parramatta, all at 0.1%.

**Spanish** was the ninth most reported language used at home among people who required assistance with core activities in GWS in the 2021 Census. The Census reported that 1.6% (2,422 of 151,963) of Spanish users at home required assistance with core activities. In comparative regions, there were 1.4% (3,725) Spanish users in Greater Sydney, 0.3% (583) in the Rest of NSW and 0.9% (4310) in NSW who required assistance with core activities during the Census. Out of 2,422 Spanish users who required assistance in GWS at the LGA level, the highest number of Spanish users at home was in Fairfield (607). Liverpool (455) had the second-highest number of Spanish users who required assistance, followed by Blacktown (336) and Campbelltown (250). The least Spanish users requiring assistance with core activities were recorded in Wollondilly (5) and the Hawkesbury (13), respectively. Out of all persons needing assistance with core activities within their respective LGA populations, Fairfield had the highest percentage of people at 3.1%, who were using the Spanish language at home during the 2021 Census. Liverpool was next at 3.0%, followed by Campbelltown at 2.2% and Blacktown at 1.6%. The lowest percentage of people for the same was recorded in Wollondilly at 0.2%, while the Hawkesbury at 0.3%.

**Hindi** was the tenth-highest reported language used at home among people who required assistance in GWS in the 2021 Census. As per the Census, 1.3% (2,034 of 151,963) of Hindi users at home required assistance with core activities in GWS. In comparative regions, there were 0.9% (2,497) Hindi users at home in Greater Sydney, 0.04% (87) in the Rest of NSW and 0.6% (2,584) in NSW who required assistance with core activities during the Census. Out of 2,034 people in GWS, at the LGA level, the highest number of Hindi users at home who required assistance were found in Blacktown (538). Liverpool (463) was next, followed by Campbelltown (200) and Cumberland (182). The least numbers were recorded in the Blue Mountains (6) and the Hawkesbury (9), respectively. Out of all persons needing assistance with core activities within their respective LGA populations, Liverpool had the highest percentage of people at 3.0% who were using Hindi at home during the 2021 Census. Blacktown had the second highest at 2.6%, followed by Campbelltown and The Hills Shire at 1.8%. The Blue Mountains recorded the least percentage of people at 0.1% and the Hawkesbury at 0.2%, who required assistance with core activities during the Census.

Figure 12: Languages used by people (in percentages) with a need for assistance with core activities in GWS, 2021 Census



Source: 2021 Census

Besides these ten languages, the Census recorded other languages used at home by people who required assistance with core activities in GWS. Table 2 following presents it in brief.

**Table 2: Counts and percentages of persons using languages other than English in GWS (out of all persons with a need for assistance with core activities), 2021 Census**

Language other than English	Counts	Percentages (%)
Turkish	2,000	1.3%
Chaldean Neo-Aramaic	1,682	1.1%
Croatian	1,610	1.1%
Serbian	1,589	1.0%
Tagalog	1,393	0.9%
Maltese	1,312	0.9%
Korean	1,233	0.8%
Persian (excluding Dari)	997	0.7%
Urdu	950	0.6%
Samoan	913	0.6%
Tamil	894	0.6%
Macedonian	892	0.6%
Punjabi	769	0.5%
Khmer	750	0.5%
Dari	684	0.5%
Bengali	671	0.4%
Polish	653	0.4%
Filipino	613	0.4%
Non-verbal, so described	607	0.4%
Tongan	562	0.4%
Auslan	485	0.3%
Indonesian	440	0.3%
German	399	0.3%
Min Nan	393	0.3%
Lao	386	0.3%
Portuguese	364	0.2%
Bosnian	352	0.2%
Russian	342	0.2%
Gujarati	342	0.2%
French	332	0.2%
Hungarian	332	0.2%
Armenian	329	0.2%
Kurdish	236	0.2%
Hazaraghi	213	0.1%
Nepali	210	0.1%
Thai	200	0.1%
Sinhalese	195	0.1%
Burmese	188	0.1%
Inadequately described	184	0.1%
Fijian	183	0.1%
Fijian Hindustani	167	0.1%
Dutch	130	0.1%
Telugu	126	0.1%
Pashto	115	0.1%
Slovene	112	0.1%
Romanian	112	0.1%
Serbo-Croatian/Yugoslavian, so described	110	0.1%

Source: 2021 Census

Note: Languages with less than a hundred people needing assistance were excluded from the table.

## Need for Assistance by Religious Affiliations

The following sections present the need for assistance with core activities across different religious affiliations of people living in GWS.

The 2021 Census revealed that the highest number of people needing assistance with core activities in GWS were affiliated with **Christianity** (89,594). Similar trends were observed in comparative regions, with people affiliated with Christianity requiring assistance with core activities in Greater Sydney (163,203), in the Rest of NSW (124,628), and in NSW (288,082). In GWS, people with no religious affiliation came second (27,101) who needed assistance with core activities during the 2021 Census. People affiliated with Islam were next (16,799), followed by Buddhism (8,056), Hinduism (3,807), and Other religions (2,845). It was observed that the need for assistance grew among all religions in GWS between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses. People affiliated with Hinduism had the highest growth rate at 62.1% (2,348 to 3,807), followed by No religions at 60.9% (16,847 to 27,101), Other religions at 28.2% (2,220 to 2,845), Islam at 27.5% (13,177 to 16,799), and Buddhism at 20.8% (6,670 to 8,056).

Please see Table 3 following to see details on each of these religions.

Table 3: Counts and growth of need for assistance with core activities among people who had different religious affiliations in GWS and comparative regions, 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Regions	Buddhism			Christianity			Hinduism			Islam			Judaism		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Greater Western Sydney	6,670	8,056	20.8%	82,703	89,594	8.3%	2,348	3,807	62.1%	13,177	16,799	27.5%	103	106	2.9%
DCJ South Western Sydney	5,308	6,210	17.0%	44,392	48,807	9.9%	710	1,110	56.3%	8,103	10,160	25.4%	39	56	43.6%
DCJ Western Sydney	1,222	1,674	37.0%	27,778	29,907	7.7%	1,520	2,469	62.4%	4,829	6,293	30.3%	41	38	-7.3%
Nepean Blue Mountains	162	204	25.9%	13,579	13,754	1.3%	122	234	91.8%	248	356	43.5%	37	24	-35.1%
Greater Sydney	9,359	11,506	22.9%	154,110	163,203	5.9%	3,303	5,046	52.8%	15,290	19,457	27.3%	2,021	1,865	-7.7%
Rest of NSW	1,033	1,198	16.0%	121,228	124,628	2.8%	280	418	49.3%	601	961	59.9%	127	158	24.4%
New South Wales	10,407	12,716	22.2%	275,707	288,082	4.5%	3,584	5,469	52.6%	15,896	20,428	28.5%	2,157	2,024	-6.2%

Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses



Table 3: Continued

Regions	Other Religions			Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation			Inadequately described			Not stated			Total		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Greater Western Sydney	2,220	2,845	28.2%	16,847	27,101	60.9%	409	504	23.2%	4,584	3,110	-32.2%	129,054	151,963	17.8%
DCJ South Western Sydney	1,408	1,765	25.4%	7,745	12,022	55.2%	206	256	24.3%	2,321	1,467	-36.8%	70,235	81,848	16.5%
DCJ Western Sydney	692	921	33.1%	6,195	10,061	62.4%	144	153	6.3%	1,682	1,167	-30.6%	44,096	52,711	19.5%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	136	192	41.2%	3,728	6,411	72.0%	73	107	46.6%	727	639	-12.1%	18,813	21,926	16.5%
Greater Sydney	2,679	3,479	29.9%	37,398	58,666	56.9%	773	884	14.4%	11,214	6,552	-41.6%	236,142	270,665	14.6%
Rest of NSW	905	1,284	41.9%	33,056	58,390	76.6%	661	717	8.5%	7,403	5,757	-22.2%	165,295	193,513	17.1%
New South Wales	3,587	4,773	33.1%	70,620	117,278	66.1%	1,441	1,602	11.2%	18,653	12,339	-33.8%	402,049	464,712	15.6%

Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses





At the LGA level, the highest numbers of people affiliated with Christianity requiring assistance with core activities were noted in Canterbury-Bankstown (13,648), Blacktown (13,076), Fairfield (12,364), Liverpool (8,598) and Penrith (7,777). The lowest were recorded in Lithgow (968) and Wollondilly (1,757). Regarding the growth rate between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the highest growth rates of need for assistance among people affiliated with Christianity were recorded in Fairfield at 46.3% (2,602 to 3,808) and The Hills Shire at 25.1% (3,420 to 4,279).

Table 4 following shows this in detail.

**Table 4: Counts and growth of need for assistance with core activities among people affiliated with the Christian religion by GWS LGAs, 2016 and 2021 Censuses**

LGAs	Christianity		
	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	11,895	13,076	9.9%
Blue Mountains	2,682	2,482	-7.5%
Camden	2,602	3,808	46.3%
Campbelltown	6,229	6,726	8.0%
Canterbury-Bankstown	13,450	13,648	1.5%
Cumberland	6,638	6,797	2.4%
Fairfield	10,627	12,364	16.3%
Hawkesbury	2,313	2,527	9.3%
Liverpool	7,820	8,598	9.9%
Parramatta	5,825	5,755	-1.2%
Penrith	7,556	7,777	2.9%
The Hills Shire	3,420	4,279	25.1%
Wollondilly	1,646	1,757	6.7%
Greater Western Sydney	82,703	89,594	8.3%
Lithgow	1,028	968	-5.8%
Wingecarribee	2,018	1,906	-5.6%

Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Similarly, people having **no religious affiliation** with a need for assistance were mostly recorded in Blacktown (3,881), Canterbury-Bankstown (3,252), Penrith (3,170), Parramatta (2,734) and Campbelltown (2,517). The lowest were found in Lithgow and Wollondilly at 478 and 718. If we see the growth rates between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the highest growth rates of 144.7% (494 to 1,209) were recorded in Camden and The Hills Shire at 93.9% (820 to 1,590).

Table 5 following shows this in detail.

**Table 5: Counts and growth of need for assistance with core activities among people with no religious affiliation by GWS LGAs, 2016 and 2021 Censuses**

LGAs	Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation		
	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	2,386	3,881	62.7%
Blue Mountains	1,170	1,714	46.5%
Camden	494	1,209	144.7%
Campbelltown	1,592	2,517	58.1%
Canterbury-Bankstown	2,360	3,252	37.8%
Cumberland	1,324	1,856	40.2%
Fairfield	1,297	1,697	30.8%
Hawkesbury	573	1,049	83.1%
Liverpool	1,060	1,714	61.7%
Parramatta	1,665	2,734	64.2%
Penrith	1,696	3,170	86.9%
The Hills Shire	820	1,590	93.9%
Wollondilly	410	718	75.1%
Greater Western Sydney	16,847	27,101	60.9%
Lithgow	289	478	65.4%
Wingecarribee	532	915	72.0%

Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

The need for assistance among people affiliated with **Islam** was found mainly in Canterbury-Bankstown (5,669), Cumberland (3,680), Liverpool (2,268), Blacktown (1,649) and Fairfield (1,059). The lowest numbers were found in Lithgow and Wingecarribee, both at 5. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, Camden experienced the largest growth rate at 242% (56 to 192). Table 6 shows this in detail.

**Table 6: Counts and growth of need for assistance with core activities among people affiliated with Islam religion by GWS LGAs, 2016 and 2021 Censuses**

LGAs	Islam		
	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	1,162	1,649	41.9%
Blue Mountains	18	12	-33.3%
Camden	56	192	242.9%
Campbelltown	600	950	58.3%
Canterbury-Bankstown	4,771	5,669	18.8%
Cumberland	2,989	3,680	23.1%
Fairfield	984	1,059	7.6%
Hawkesbury	17	16	-5.9%
Liverpool	1,675	2,268	35.4%
Parramatta	522	684	31.0%
Penrith	213	323	51.6%
The Hills Shire	156	280	79.5%
Wollondilly	14	17	21.4%
Greater Western Sydney	13,177	16,799	27.5%
Lithgow	-	5	-
Wingecarribee	3	5	66.7%

Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Likewise, the highest numbers of people who required assistance with core activities and affiliated with **Buddhism** were recorded in Fairfield (3,445), Canterbury-Bankstown (1,644), Liverpool (796), Cumberland (663) and Parramatta (471). The lowest numbers were found in Wingecarribee and Lithgow at 14 and 18. Although the number of people was low, the highest growth rate for the same were recorded in Lithgow at 350.0% (4 to 18), followed by Camden at 100.0% (31 to 62) between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

Table 7 following shows this in greater detail.

*Table 7: Counts and growth of need for assistance with core activities among people affiliated with Buddhism by GWS LGAs, 2016 and 2021 Censuses*

LGAs	Buddhism		
	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	219	312	42.5%
Blue Mountains	58	62	6.9%
Camden	31	62	100.0%
Campbelltown	192	230	19.8%
Canterbury-Bankstown	1,373	1,644	19.7%
Cumberland	512	663	29.5%
Fairfield	3,117	3,445	10.5%
Hawkesbury	14	24	71.4%
Liverpool	559	796	42.4%
Parramatta	342	471	37.7%
Penrith	86	100	16.3%
The Hills Shire	149	228	53.0%
Wollondilly	18	19	5.6%
Greater Western Sydney	6,670	8,056	20.8%
Lithgow	4	18	350.0%
Wingecarribee	18	14	-22.2%

Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

The highest numbers of people affiliated with **Hinduism** were noted in Blacktown (1,103), Cumberland (558), Parramatta (458), Liverpool (419) and The Hills Shire (350). The lowest numbers were recorded in Wingecarribee (6) and the Blue Mountains (12), respectively. Regarding growth rates between the Censuses, the need for assistance among these people had grown by 300.0% (4 to 16) in the Hawkesbury and 207.7% (26 to 80) in Camden.

Table 8 following shows this in detail.

**Table 8: Counts and growth of need for assistance with core activities among people affiliated with Hinduism by GWS LGAs, 2016 and 2021 Censuses**

LGAs	Hinduism		
	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	629	629	75.4%
Blue Mountains	7	7	71.4%
Camden	26	26	207.7%
Campbelltown	173	173	100.0%
Canterbury-Bankstown	151	151	20.5%
Cumberland	422	422	32.2%
Fairfield	59	59	30.5%
Hawkesbury	4	4	300.0%
Liverpool	294	294	42.5%
Parramatta	297	297	54.2%
Penrith	111	111	85.6%
The Hills Shire	172	172	103.5%
Wollondilly	3	3	-100.0%
Greater Western Sydney	2,348	2,348	62.1%
Lithgow	-	-	-
Wingecarribee	4	4	50.0%

Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Finally, the highest numbers of people who required assistance with core activities affiliated with **Other religions** were found in Liverpool (1,146), Blacktown (470), Fairfield (284), The Hills Shire (167) and Parramatta (156). The lowest numbers were recorded in Lithgow (8) and Wollondilly (14). Camden and Wingecarribee witnessed large growth rates at 206.7% (15 to 46) and 212.5% (8 to 25).

Table 9 following presents this in detail.

**Table 9: Counts and growth of need for assistance with core activities among people affiliated with Other religions by GWS LGAs, 2016 and 2021 Censuses**

LGAs	Other Religions		
	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	353	470	33.1%
Blue Mountains	30	50	66.7%
Camden	15	46	206.7%
Campbelltown	94	114	21.3%
Canterbury-Bankstown	116	136	17.2%
Cumberland	105	128	21.9%
Fairfield	291	284	-2.4%
Hawkesbury	23	24	4.3%
Liverpool	874	1,146	31.1%
Parramatta	135	156	15.6%
Penrith	75	110	46.7%
The Hills Shire	99	167	68.7%
Wollondilly	10	14	40.0%
Greater Western Sydney	2,220	2,845	28.2%
Lithgow	8	8	0.0%
Wingecarribee	8	25	212.5%

Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

# Education and Qualifications and Need for Assistance in Greater Western Sydney

## Need for Assistance by Educational Attainment

The following section discusses different levels of educational attainment and the need for assistance with the core activities of people living in GWS during the 2021 Census.

In GWS, in terms of the highest level of educational attainment and need for assistance, the 2021 Census showed that the highest number of people who required assistance were those who had completed secondary education such as Years 10 and above (45,447) and Years 9 and below (32,548). Similarly, those who had completed a 'Certificate III & IV Level' were next at 12,907. This was followed by those who had completed 'bachelor's degree Level' at 8,691, 'Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level' at 7,895, 'Postgraduate Degree Level' at 2,149 and a 'Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level' at 811. In GWS comparative regions, it was found that the highest number of people requiring assistance with core activities completed a 'Secondary Education - Years 10 and above' and a 'Secondary Education - Years 9 and below'. Persons who required assistance and had a 'Secondary Education - Years 10 and above' educational attainment reached 79,492 in Greater Sydney, 57,709 in the Rest of NSW and 137,359 in NSW. Moreover, 53,498 people in Greater Sydney, 42,578 people in the Rest of NSW and 96,164 people in NSW had completed 'Secondary Education - Years 9 and below'.

At the LGA level, the 2021 Census showed that Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of people needing assistance with core activities and completed a 'Secondary Education - Years 10 and above' at 7,602. This was followed by Blacktown at 6,389 and Fairfield at 5,344. Again, Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of people who required assistance with core activities and completed a 'Secondary Education - Years 9 and below' at 6,283.

Table 10 following outlines this in detail.

*Table 10: Counts and growth of Need for assistance with core activities by selected levels of Educational Attainment by GWS LGAs and comparative regions between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses*

LGAs and regions	Secondary Education - Years 10 and above			Secondary Education - Years 9 and below		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	5,176	6,389	23.4%	4,201	4,351	3.6%
Blue Mountains	1,069	1,264	18.2%	600	557	-7.2%
Camden	847	1,534	81.1%	617	979	58.7%
Campbelltown	2,897	3,561	22.9%	1,943	2,125	9.4%
Canterbury-Bankstown	6,629	7,602	14.7%	6,437	6,283	-2.4%
Cumberland	3,655	4,268	16.8%	3,138	3,292	4.9%
Fairfield	4,499	5,344	18.8%	5,028	5,215	3.7%
Hawkesbury	819	1,070	30.6%	718	753	4.9%
Liverpool	3,793	4,589	21.0%	3,200	3,531	10.3%
Parramatta	2,761	3,253	17.8%	1,656	1,665	0.5%
Penrith	2,914	3,680	26.3%	2,393	2,359	-1.4%
The Hills Shire	1,399	2,145	53.3%	804	937	16.5%
Wollondilly	543	748	37.8%	415	501	20.7%
Greater Western Sydney	37,001	45,447	22.8%	31,150	32,548	4.5%
Lithgow	364	512	40.7%	399	343	-14.0%
Wingecarribee	740	855	15.5%	460	424	-7.8%
DCJ South Western Sydney	19,948	24,233	21.5%	18,100	19,058	5.3%
DCJ Western Sydney	12,991	16,055	23.6%	9,799	10,245	4.6%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	5,166	6,526	26.3%	4,110	4,012	-2.4%
Greater Sydney	65,620	79,492	21.1%	52,431	53,498	2.0%
Rest of NSW	44,810	57,709	28.8%	41,293	42,578	3.1%
New South Wales	110,616	137,359	24.2%	93,842	96,164	2.5%

Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses



Among people who completed a 'Certificate III & IV Level', Blacktown had the highest number of people who required assistance during the 2021 Census at 1,830. Canterbury-Bankstown followed this at 1,826 and Penrith at 1,380. Likewise, among people who completed 'bachelor's degree level' and required assistance with core activities were in Blacktown at 1,333 people, followed by Canterbury-Bankstown at 1,234 and Parramatta at 1,167. Similarly, among those who had completed 'Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level', the most people requiring assistance with core activities were in Canterbury-Bankstown at 1,149, followed by 995 in Blacktown and 821 people in Liverpool. In the same way, among those people who had completed the 'Postgraduate Degree Level', the higher number of people requiring assistance with core activities were in Blacktown at 368. This was followed by 324 people living in Parramatta and 292 in Canterbury-Bankstown. Additionally, in the cohort of people who have completed a 'Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level', the higher number of people requiring assistance with core activities was in Blacktown at 107. Canterbury-Bankstown followed this at 106 and Parramatta at 102.

The Census revealed that individuals with lower levels of education required the most assistance in GWS and comparative regions.

### Need for Assistance by different Fields of Study

The 2021 Census has shown that in GWS, the highest number<sup>5</sup> of people requiring assistance was in the field of 'Engineering and Related Technologies' (7,891). This was followed by those who were in the field of 'Management and Commerce' (7,824), 'Society and Culture' (5,153), 'Education' (3,749) and 'Health' (3,719). The 2021 Census also showed the same pattern in the GWS comparative regions. The highest numbers of people requiring assistance with core activities were found in the fields of 'Engineering and Related Technologies', 'Management and Commerce' and 'Society and Culture'. As such, there were 15,024 people requiring assistance with core activities in Greater Sydney, 11,764 people in the Rest of NSW, and 26,827 people in NSW – who belonged to the field of 'Engineering and Related Technologies'. Similarly, those who were related to the 'Management and Commerce' field, 16,770, 9,625 and 26,436 people indicated they needed assistance in Greater Sydney, the Rest of NSW and NSW, respectively. Additionally, there were 10,992 people in Greater Sydney, 7,091 people in the Rest of NSW and 18,110 people in NSW who required assistance and were related to the 'Society and Culture' field.

The 2021 Census reported varying numbers of people requiring assistance with core activities at the GWS LGA level depending on their field of study. The following sections detail each field of study and the need for assistance corresponding to the LGA level.

### *Fields of study – Engineering and Related Technologies and Need for Assistance*

As mentioned earlier, the field of **Engineering and Related Technologies** had the highest number of people needing assistance in the 2021 Census in GWS at 7,891. At the LGA level, Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of people who required assistance with core activities in this category at 1,230. This was followed by 1,087 people living in Blacktown and 683 in Penrith. Camden had a comparatively lower population in this group at 306 but had the highest growth rate of 53.0% among GWS LGAs, between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses. In the GWS region, people requiring

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<sup>5</sup> This section excludes the fields of study that were inadequately described, and not applicable when reporting the highest numbers.

assistance with core activities in this field of study grew by 15.5% (6,834 to 7,891) between 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

See [Appendix 8](#) for detailed information on this section.

### *Fields of study – Management and Commerce and Need for Assistance*

**Management and Commerce** was the second highest reported field of study among people who required assistance with core activities in GWS at 7,824. At the LGA level, Blacktown had the highest number of people in this field who required assistance at 1,171. Canterbury-Bankstown followed this at 1,111 and Parramatta at 806. Although Camden had fewer individuals at 320 than other LGAs in GWS, it had the highest growth rate of 105.1% among all GWS LGAs between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses in this particular field of study. The number of individuals who required assistance and belonged to this field of study in GWS increased by 36.1% from 5,747 to 7,824 between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

See [Appendix 8](#) for detailed information on this section.

### *Fields of study – Society and Culture and Need for Assistance*

**Society and Culture** was the third highest reported field of study among people needing assistance in GWS in the 2021 Census at 5,153. At the LGA level, Blacktown had the highest number of people needing assistance who were studying in this field at 773. Canterbury-Bankstown was next at 727, followed by Parramatta at 519. In terms of growth rates, The Hills Shire recorded the highest growth rate at 88.7% (168 to 317) in this category. In GWS, the need for assistance in this field of study grew by 43.3% (3,595 to 5,153) between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

See [Appendix 8](#) for detailed information on this section.

### *Fields of study – Education and Need for Assistance*

**Education** was the fourth highest reported field of study among people needing assistance in GWS in the 2021 Census at 3,749. At the LGA level, Blacktown had the highest number of people needing assistance in this category at 505, followed by Canterbury-Bankstown at 503 and Liverpool at 380. In terms of growth rates, Camden had the highest growth rate at 86.4% (66 to 123) between 2016 and 2021 Censuses, and in GWS, the need for assistance in this category grew by 47.4% (2,543 to 3,749) between 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

See [Appendix 8](#) for detailed information on this section.

### *Fields of study – Health and Need for Assistance*

**Health** was the fifth highest reported field of study of people requiring assistance with core activities in GWS in the 2021 Census at 3,719. At the LGA level, Blacktown had the highest number of people needing assistance in this field at 522, followed by Canterbury-Bankstown at 460 and Penrith at 353. Camden had the highest growth rate of 108.8% (68 to 142) in this category between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses. In GWS, people requiring assistance with core activities in this field of study grew by 39.2% (2,672 to 3,719) between 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

See [Appendix 8](#) for detailed information on this section.

### *Fields of study – Food, Hospitality and Personal Services and Need for Assistance*

**Food, Hospitality and Personal Services** was the sixth-highest reported field of study among people requiring assistance with core activities in GWS in the 2021 Census at 2,302. At the LGA level, Blacktown had the highest number of people needing assistance in this field at 360, followed by Canterbury-Bankstown at 347 and Penrith at 239. Wingecarribee had the highest growth rate of 65.9% (41 to 68) in this category between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, and in GWS, people in need of assistance in this field of study have grown by 29.0% (1,785 to 2,302) between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

See [Appendix 8](#) for detailed information on this section.

### *Fields of study – Architecture and Building and Need for Assistance*

**Architecture and Building** was the seventh most reported field of study among people needing assistance in GWS in the 2021 Census at 2,187. At the LGA level, Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of people requiring assistance with core activities in this field at 337. This was followed by Blacktown at 279 and Liverpool at 219. The highest growth rate was noted in The Hills Shire at 46.1% (89 to 130) between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses. Meanwhile, between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, Lithgow had a decline of 33.3% and Cumberland had a decline of 1.7% among people who required assistance with core activities in this category. In GWS, people needing assistance in this field of study grew by 11.4% (1,964 to 2,187) between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

See [Appendix 8](#) for detailed information on this section.

### *Fields of study – Creative Arts and Need for Assistance*

**Creative Arts** was the eighth highest reported field of study of people needing assistance in GWS in the 2021 Census at 1,350. At the LGA level, Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of people needing assistance in this field at 187. This was followed by Parramatta at 150 and the Blue Mountains at 146. The highest growth rate was found in Camden at 131.8% (22 to 51) between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses. In GWS, people requiring assistance with core activities in this field of study had grown by 47.5% (915 to 1,350) between 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

See [Appendix 8](#) for detailed information on this section.

### *Fields of study – Natural and Physical Sciences and Need for Assistance*

**Natural and Physical Sciences** was the ninth-highest reported field of study of people needing assistance in GWS in the 2021 Census at 1,308. At the LGA level, Parramatta had the highest number of people needing assistance in this field of study at 210. Canterbury-Bankstown followed this at 188 and Blacktown at 172. The highest growth rate was recorded in Camden at 262.5% (8 to 29) between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses. In GWS, people requiring assistance with core activities in this field of study grew by 53.3% (853 to 1,308) between 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

See [Appendix 8](#) for detailed information on this section.

### *Fields of study – Information Technology and Need for Assistance*

**Information Technology** was the tenth highest reported field of study of people requiring assistance with core activities in GWS in the 2021 Census at 953. At the LGA level, Canterbury-Bankstown had the

highest number of people needing assistance in this field of study at 156. Blacktown followed this at 129 and Parramatta at 111. The highest growth rate was found in Wollondilly at 166.7% (3 to 8) between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, and in GWS, people who required assistance in this field of study grew by 21.6% (784 to 953) between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

See [Appendix 8](#) for detailed information on this section.

### *Fields of study – Mixed Field Programmes and Need for Assistance*

In addition, 260 people who required assistance were recorded in GWS who belonged to the **Mixed Field Programmes** of study in the 2021 Census. At the LGA level, Parramatta had the highest number of people needing assistance in this field of study at 61. Blacktown followed this at 36 and Canterbury-Bankstown at 30. Although, it had the highest growth rates in Parramatta and The Hills Shire, it declined in Blacktown, the Blue Mountains, Campbelltown, Canterbury-Bankstown, Cumberland, Fairfield, Liverpool, Penrith, Wollondilly, Lithgow and Wingecarribee between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses. In GWS, people requiring assistance with core activities in this field of study declined by 22.4% (335 to 260) between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

See [Appendix 8](#) for detailed information on this section.

## Need for Assistance by Enrolment status of students (Full-time/Part-time)

The following section presents the need for assistance variable cross-tabulated against the enrolment status of students in GWS. They were full-time students, part-time students and those not enrolled in institutions.

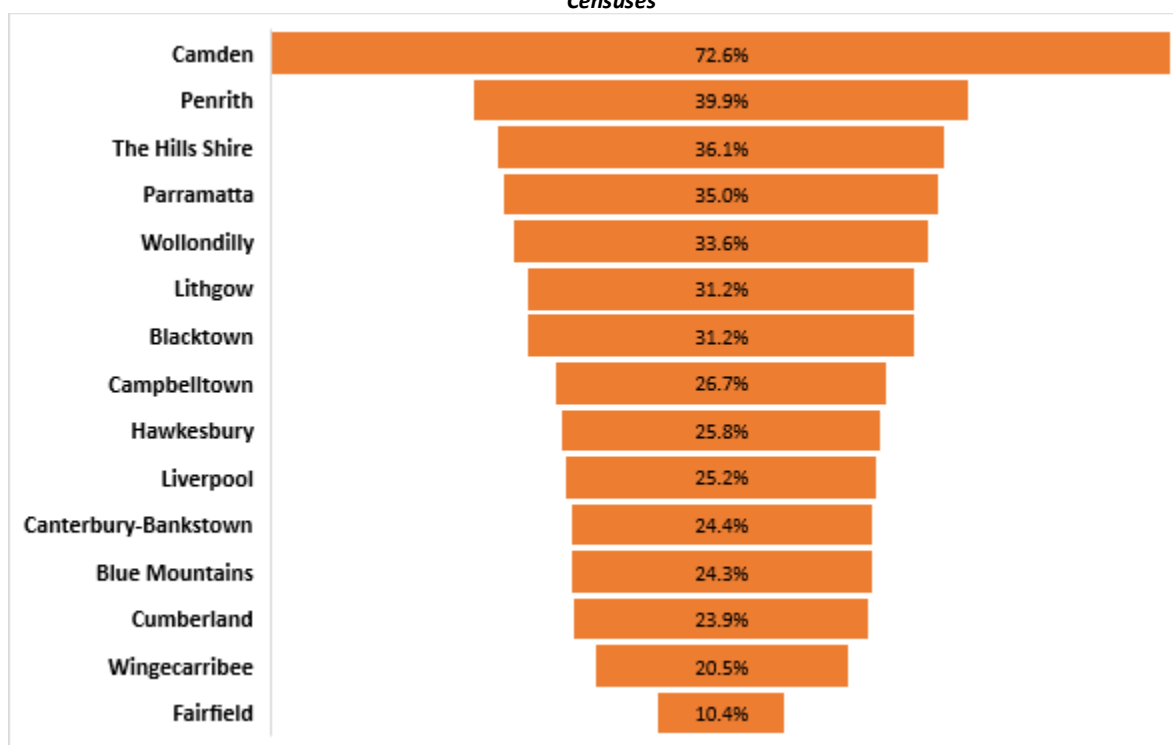
### Full-time students and Need for Assistance

The 2021 Census recorded 566,932 full-time students enrolled across different educational institutions in GWS, of which 18,062 people (3.2%) required assistance with core activities. In comparative regions, Greater Sydney had 29,962 full-time students needing assistance. Similarly, the Rest of NSW had 22,616 full-time students and NSW had 52,623 full-time students who required assistance during the 2021 Census. The need for assistance among the full-time students had grown in the Censuses in GWS and beyond. It grew by 29.9% in GWS (13,901 to 18,062), 31.4% in Greater Sydney (22,804 to 29,962), 37.8% in the Rest of NSW (16,412 to 22,616) and 34.1% in NSW (39,235 to 52,623).

Looking at the LGA level, the 2021 Census noted that Blacktown had the highest number of full-time students needing assistance at 2,976, followed by Canterbury-Bankstown at 2,256, Penrith at 2,094 and Campbelltown at 1,826. The lowest numbers of full-time students with a need for assistance were recorded in Lithgow at 202 and Wingecarribee at 300.

Regarding the growth rate between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the need for assistance among full-time students had grown in all the GWS LGAs. Camden had the highest growth rate of 72.6% (627 to 1,082), followed by 39.9% in Penrith (1,497 to 2,094), 36.1% in The Hills Shire (681 to 927) and 35.0% in Parramatta (768 to 1,037). The lowest growth rate of 10.4% was recorded in Fairfield, followed by Wingecarribee at 20.5% and the Blue Mountains at 24.3%.

**Figure 13: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among the full-time students by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

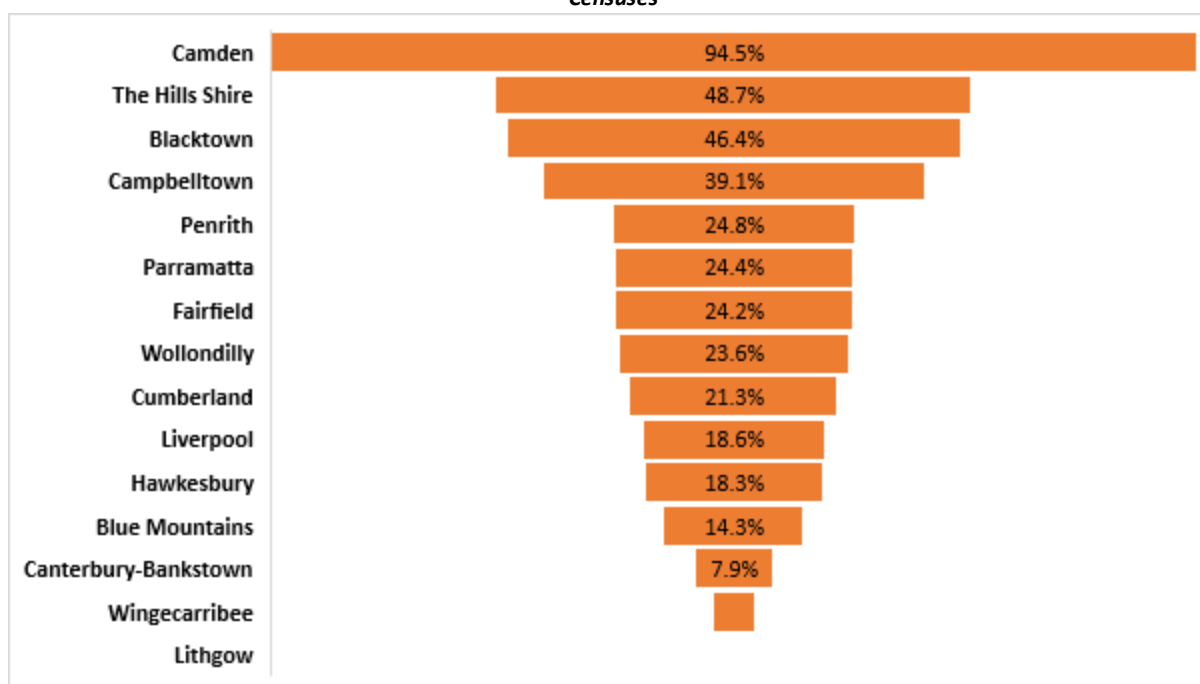
### Part-time students and Need for Assistance

Similarly, the 2021 Census recorded 134,336 part-time students in GWS. Of them, 4,174 part-time students (3.1%) required assistance with core activities. In comparative regions, 7,221 part-time students needed assistance in Greater Sydney, 4,869 in the Rest of NSW and 12,104 in NSW. The need for assistance among Part-time students has grown in GWS and comparative regions since the 2016 Censuses. It grew by 28.2% (3,256 to 4,174) in GWS, 29.1% in Greater Sydney (5,593 to 7,221) and 30.4% (3,734 to 4,869) in the Rest of NSW and 29.5% (9,348 to 12,104) in NSW.

At the LGA level, the 2021 Census noted that Blacktown had the highest number of part-time students who required assistance at 631. Canterbury-Bankstown followed this at 491, Fairfield at 482 and Penrith at 392. The lowest numbers of part-time students with a need for assistance were recorded in Lithgow at 32 and Wingecarribee at 75.

Looking at growth rates between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the need for assistance among part-time students had grown in all the GWS LGAs, except Lithgow. Camden had the highest growth rate of 94.5% (110 to 214), followed by The Hills Shire at 48.7% (from 152 to 226), Blacktown at 46.4% (431 to 631) and Campbelltown at 39.1% (258 to 359). The lowest growth rates were recorded in Wingecarribee at 4.2% and Canterbury-Bankstown at 7.9%. Nevertheless, part-time students needing assistance in Lithgow declined by 3.0% between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

**Figure 14: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among the part-time students by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

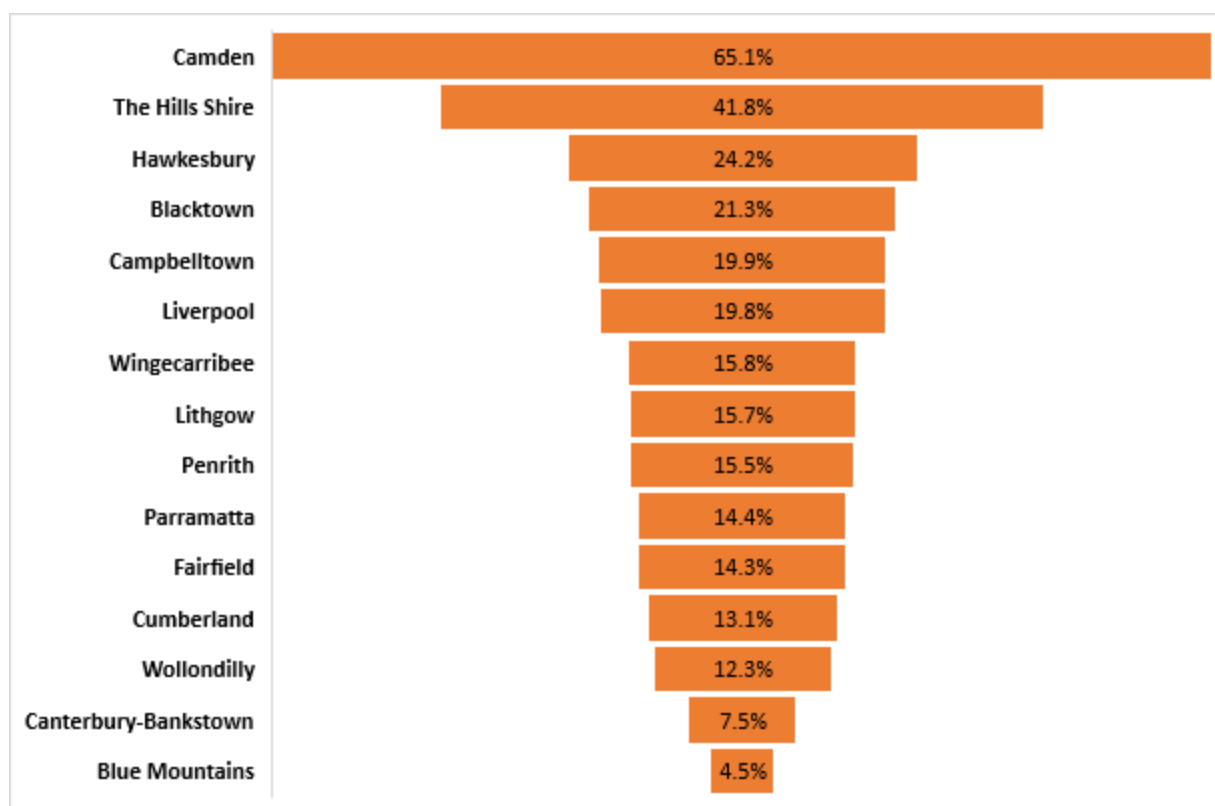
## People not attending any educational institutions and Need for Assistance

The 2021 Census noted 1,758,347 people (7.3%) who were not attending any educational institution during the Census in GWS. Of them, 127,728 people indicated they required assistance with core activities in GWS. In comparative regions, 228,949 people required assistance with core activities in Greater Sydney, 161,599 in the Rest of NSW and 391,009 in NSW. Similarly, the need for assistance among them grew by 16.9% in GWS (109,256 to 127,728), 14.2% in Greater Sydney (200,443 to 228,949), 16.8% (138,338 to 161,599) in the Rest of NSW and 15.2% (339,349 to 391,009) in NSW, between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

At the LGA level, Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of people needing assistance who were not attending any educational institutions at 21,959. This was followed by Fairfield at 17,336, Blacktown at 17,219 and Liverpool at 13,080. The lowest numbers were recorded in Lithgow at 1,322 and Wingecarribee at 2,517.

Regarding growth rates between the Censuses, people not attending educational institutions had grown in all the GWS LGAs. Camden had the highest growth rate of 65.1% (2,442 to 4,032), followed by 41.8% in The Hills Shire (4,073 to 5,775), 24.2% in the Hawkesbury (2,458 to 3,054) and 21.3% in Blacktown (14,194 to 17,219). The lowest growth rates were noted in the Blue Mountains at 4.5% and Canterbury-Bankstown at 7.5%.

*Figure 15: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among people who were not attending any educational institutions by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses*



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses



### Need for Assistance by different types of educational institutions attending

The 2021 Census showed that people needing assistance with core activities attended different educational institutions in GWS and GWS comparative regions. The following sections look into the need for assistance against each type of educational institution<sup>6</sup> the GWS residents attended during the 2021 Census.

#### Need for Assistance among students attending Preschool

The 2021 Census showed 56,101 students attending **Preschools** in GWS, and 3.3% (1,868) of them needed assistance. Similarly, according to the Census, 2.8% (3,014 of 108,505) Preschool attendees required assistance in Greater Sydney, 3.3% (1,920 of 58,613) in the Rest of NSW and 3.0% (4,943 of 167,200) in NSW.

Blacktown had the highest number of Preschool students who required assistance with core activities at 336. This was followed Canterbury-Bankstown at 222, Penrith at 220 and Campbelltown at 182. This was further followed by Liverpool at 163 and Camden at 138. The lowest numbers of Preschool attendees with need for assistance were recorded in Lithgow at 14 and Wingecarribee at 19.

However, at the LGA level, varying results can be seen in percentages of pre-schoolers who required assistance with core activities out of all pre-schoolers within their LGA populations. In Campbelltown, it was found that 4.7% (182 of 3,864) required assistance with core activities. This was followed by 4.2% (220 of 5,207) in Penrith, 3.7% (138 of 3,778) in Camden, 3.7% (336 of 9,187) in Blacktown and 3.4% (50 of 1,492) in Wollondilly. The lowest percentages were recorded in Wingecarribee at 1.9% (19 of 1,018) and The Hills Shire at 2.0% (92 of 4,659) for the same.

#### Need for Assistance among Students attending Primary – Government Schools

As per the 2021 Census, 160,820 students were attending **Primary – Government Schools** in GWS. Of these students, 4.7% (7,485 of 160,820) indicated they required assistance in the 2021 Census in GWS. Similarly, 4.1% (11,848 of 291,150) Primary – Government School attendees in Greater Sydney, 6.1% (9,427 of 153,598) in the Rest of NSW and 4.8% (21,290 of 444,988) in NSW required assistance.

Blacktown had the highest number of Primary – Government School students with a need for assistance at 1,272. This was followed by Penrith at 972, Canterbury-Bankstown at 901 and Campbelltown at 847. This was further followed by Liverpool at 664 and Camden at 479. The lowest numbers of Primary – Government School attendees who required assistance with core activities were recorded in Lithgow at 91 and Wingecarribee at 118.

Percentage-wise, Lithgow had the highest percentage of Primary students attending Government School who required assistance out of all Primary – Government School attendees within their LGA populations at 7.7% (91 of 1,182). This was followed by 7.0% (847 of 12,185) in Campbelltown, 6.8% (972 of 14,208) in Penrith and 6.0% (215 of 3,582) in Wollondilly. The lowest percentages were recorded in The Hills Shire at 2.3% (325 of 13,865).

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<sup>6</sup> This section excludes the category of not further defined, other, not stated and not applicable educational institutions. The not applicable category for the Type of educational institution attending variable includes persons not attending an education institution. <https://www.abs.gov.au/census/guide-census-data/census-dictionary/2021/variables-topic/education-and-training/type-educational-institution-attending-type>





### Need for Assistance among Students attending Primary – Catholic School

According to the 2021 Census, 47,302 people were attending **Primary – Catholic Schools** in GWS. Among them, 2.5% (1,173 of 47,302) students indicated needing assistance with core activities during the Census. Likewise, 2.5% (2,020 of 80,701) students in Greater Sydney, 3.7% (1,750 of 46,748) students in the Rest of NSW and 3.0% (3,774 of 127,481) students in NSW required assistance with core activities.

Blacktown had the highest number of Primary – Catholic School students who required assistance with core activities at 236. This was followed by Penrith at 143, Canterbury-Bankstown at 116 and Campbelltown at 99. This was further followed by Camden at 87 and The Hills Shire at 86. The lowest numbers of Primary – Catholic School attendees needing assistance were found in Wingecarribee at 13 and Lithgow at 15.

In terms of the percentages, the Blue Mountains had the highest percentage of primary students attending Catholic school who required assistance out of all Primary – Catholic School attendees within their LGA populations at 7.7% (63 of 819). Lithgow was next at 5.2% (15 of 286), followed by 4.6% (40 of 875) in Wollondilly, 4.4% (38 of 859) in the Hawkesbury and 4.3% (99 of 2,296) in Campbelltown. The lowest figures were recorded in Cumberland (67 of 4,512) and Liverpool (78 of 5,213), both at 1.5%.

### Need for Assistance among students attending Primary – Other non-Government Schools

The 2021 Census stated that 28,853 total students were attending **Primary – Other non-Government Schools** in GWS. Of them, 2.8% (799 of 28,853) students indicated they required assistance with core activities during the 2021 Census. Similarly, 2.9% (1,568 of 54,907) students required assistance in Greater Sydney, 5.6% (1,283 of 22,939) in the Rest of NSW and 3.7% (2,853 of 77,878) in NSW.

In terms of the numbers at the LGA level, Blacktown had the highest number of Primary – Other non-Government school students who required assistance at 106. This was followed by Penrith at 97, the Blue Mountains at 84 and Liverpool at 81. The next were Canterbury-Bankstown at 76 and Camden at 75 for the same, with the lowest numbers recorded in Wollondilly at 16 and Fairfield at 19.

Regarding the percentages, the Blue Mountains had the highest percentage of primary students attending other non-Government Schools who required assistance with core activities out of all Primary – Other non-Government school attendees within their LGA populations at 9.0% (84 of 934). This was followed by 4.7% (97 of 2,063) in Penrith, 4.4% (75 of 934) in Camden, 3.6% (26 of 721) in the Hawkesbury and 3.5% (46 of 1,325) in Parramatta. The lowest percentages were recorded in Cumberland at 1.7% (40 of 2,309) and Fairfield at 1.8% (19 of 1,053).

### Need for Assistance among students attending Secondary – Government Schools

A total of 106,171 students attending to the **Secondary – Government School** in GWS in the 2021 Census. Among them, 4.6% (4,546 of 106,171) students said they required assistance with core activities during the 2021 Census in GWS. Meanwhile, 4.0% (7,266 of 183,874) students were recorded as needing assistance in Greater Sydney, 5.8% (6,196 of 106,371) in the Rest of NSW and 4.6% (13,482 of 290,404) in NSW.

Blacktown again had the highest number of Secondary – Government School students who required assistance with core activities during the 2021 Census at 733. Canterbury-Bankstown was next at 601, followed by Campbelltown at 509 and Penrith at 502. The lowest numbers were found in Lithgow at 66 and Wingecarribee at 89.

Percentage-wise, Lithgow had the highest percentage of secondary students attending Government school who required assistance out of all Secondary – Government School students within their LGA populations at 8.5% (66 of 781) during the 2021 Census. Wollondilly was next at 6.7% (132 of 1,967), followed by Wingecarribee at 6.5% (89 of 1,363), the Hawkesbury at 6.4% (144 of 2,266) and Campbelltown at 6.3% (509 of 8,059). The lowest percentages were recorded in Parramatta at 2.4% (220 of 9,005) and Fairfield at 3.1% (359 to 11,618).

### **Need for Assistance among students attending Secondary – Catholic School**

A total of 47,292 students were attending Secondary – Catholic Schools in GWS in the 2021 Census. Among them, 2.0% (952 of 47,292) said they needed assistance with core activities during core activities the 2021 Census. Similarly, the 2021 Census recorded that 1.9% (1,641 of 85,813) of students required assistance in Greater Sydney, 2.7% (1,071 of 40,329) in the Rest of NSW and 2.2% (2,717 of 126,177) in NSW.

Blacktown again had the highest number of students attending Secondary – Catholic Schools with a need for assistance at the time of the 2021 Census at 147. Penrith was next at 126, followed Canterbury-Bankstown at 115, Camden at 88 and Liverpool at 71. The 2021 Census recorded the lowest numbers of people in Lithgow at 11 and Wingecarribee at 14 who required assistance in this category.

Again, Lithgow had the highest percentages of secondary students attending Catholic Schools who required assistance with core activities out of all Secondary – Catholic School students within their LGA populations at 4.0% (11 of 272) during the 2021 Census. This was followed by 3.5% (35 of 1,000) in the Blue Mountains, 3.2% (88 of 2,758) in Camden and 2.8% in both Penrith (126 of 4,501) and Wollondilly (30 of 1,081). The lowest percentages of need for assistance were found in Fairfield (48 of 3,239) and Liverpool, both at 1.5% (71 of 4,722).

### **Need for Assistance among students attending Secondary – other non-Government Schools**

The 2021 Census found 28,061 students attending **Secondary – other non-Government Schools** in GWS. Out of it, 2.2% (631 of 28,061) of students required assistance with core activities during the Census in GWS. Meanwhile, 1.9% (1,307 of 68,982) of students attending Secondary – other non-Government Schools required assistance in Greater Sydney, 3.9% (1,019 of 25,878) in the Rest of NSW and 2.5% (2,327 of 94,890) in NSW.

Blacktown had the highest number of students who required assistance at the time of the 2021 Census who were attending the Secondary – other non-Government School at 103. This was followed by Canterbury-Bankstown and The Hills Shire, both at 78, Penrith at 64, and Campbelltown at 51. Lithgow, the Hawkesbury, and Wollondilly recorded the lowest number of students at 8, 22, and 26, respectively.

On the other hand, Lithgow again had the highest percentage of secondary students attending other non-Government Schools who required assistance with core activities out of all Secondary – other

non-Government School attendees within their LGA populations at 7.2% (8 of 111) in the 2021 Census. The Blue Mountains, Campbelltown and Penrith were next at 4.3% (47 of 1,102), 3.4% (51 of 1,517) and 3.3% (64 of 1,958), respectively. Wollondilly followed this at 2.9% (26 of 906) and Wingecarribee at 2.6% (30 of 1,157). The lowest figures were noted in Cumberland (27 of 1,943) and Liverpool (43 of 3,127), both at 1.4%.

### **Need for Assistance among students attending Tertiary - Vocational education (including TAFE and private training providers)**

According to the 2021 Census, 68,770 people were recorded attending the **Tertiary - Vocational education (including TAFE and private training providers)** in GWS. Of them, 2.8% (1,952 of 68,770) of students attending Tertiary - Vocational education (including TAFE and private training providers) required assistance with core activities in GWS. In GWS comparative regions, Greater Sydney had 2.4% (3,328 of 137,748) students, the Rest of NSW had 3.4% (2,336 of 69,637) students and NSW had 2.7% (5,673 of 207,589) students, who required assistance and were attending to Tertiary – Vocational education (including TAFE and private training providers), as recorded by the 2021 Census.

At the LGA level, again, Blacktown recorded the highest number of people who had required assistance with core activities and were attending Tertiary – Vocational education (including TAFE and private training providers) at 299. Fairfield was next at 250, followed by Canterbury-Bankstown at 245, Liverpool at 194 and Penrith at 165. The lowest numbers of students were found in Lithgow at 21 and Wollondilly at 35.

Percentage-wise, Fairfield had the highest percentage of tertiary students attending Vocational education (including TAFE and private training providers) who required assistance with core activities out of all Tertiary – Vocational education (including TAFE and private training providers) students within their LGA populations at 4.6% (250 of 5,404) during the 2021 Census. Lithgow was next at 4.2% (21 of 496), followed by the Blue Mountains at 4.1% (83 of 2030), Campbelltown (141 of 4,305) and Liverpool (194 of 5,805), both at 3.3%. The lowest figures were recorded in Cumberland (163 of 7,282) and Parramatta (162 of 7,459), both at 2.2%.

### **Need for Assistance among students attending Tertiary – University or other higher education**

The 2021 Census recorded a total of 126,152 students who were attending **Tertiary – University or other higher education** in GWS. Out of this, 0.9% (1,103 of 126,135) of students attending University or other higher education required assistance with core activities in GWS during the 2021 Census. Meanwhile, in GWS comparative regions, 0.8% (2,391 of 288,728) students in Greater Sydney, 1.4% (1,194 of 86,048) students in the Rest of NSW and 1.0% (3,589 of 375,036) students in NSW required assistance with core activities – who were attending to Tertiary – University or other higher education in the 2021 Census.

At the GWS LGA level, Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of students attending Tertiary – University or other higher education and needed assistance with core activities at 178. Blacktown was next with 155, followed by Parramatta at 126 and Liverpool at 110. The lowest numbers were found in Lithgow at 5 and Wingecarribee at 15.

Percentage-wise, the Blue Mountains had the highest percentage of tertiary students attending university or other institutions which required assistance with core activities out of all Tertiary –

University or other higher education students within their LGA populations at 2.0% (65 of 3,272) in the 2021 Census. Lithgow was next at 1.3% (5 of 376), followed by Campbelltown (81 of 6,980), the Hawkesbury (25 of 2,069), and Penrith (88 of 7,634), all at 1.2%. The lowest percentages for the same were recorded in The Hills Shire at 0.6% (63 of 10,940), Cumberland (91 of 13,571), Fairfield (69 of 9,452), and Parramatta (126 of 16,981), all at 0.7%.

# Employment, income, and unpaid work and Need for Assistance

## Need for Assistance by Labour Force Status

The following sections present the need for assistance with core activities among people by Labour Force Status in GWS and its comparative regions. It also discusses this at the GWS LGA level.

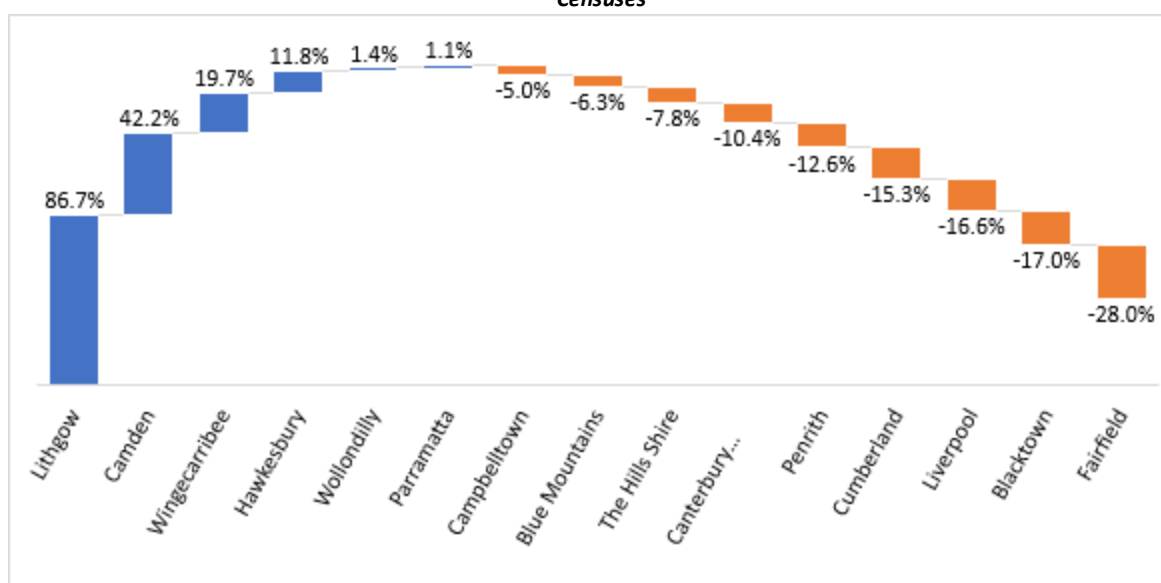
### Need for Assistance among full-time employees

A total of 622,706 full-time employees were recorded in GWS by the 2021 Census. Of them, the Census recorded 3,102 full-time employees requiring assistance with core activities in GWS. In GWS, full-time employees requiring assistance with core activities decreased by 9.3% since the 2016 Census, as 3,421 full-time employees were identified as needing assistance in 2016. Likewise, there were 5,935 full-time employees in Greater Sydney, 4,061 in the Rest of NSW and 10,003 in NSW who required assistance in the 2021 Census. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the need for assistance among full-time employees declined in Greater Sydney by 5.8% but increased in the Rest of NSW by 22.5% and NSW by 4.0%.

At the GWS LGA level, the 2021 Census noted the highest number of full-time employees requiring assistance with core activities in Blacktown (498). Canterbury-Bankstown (362) was next, followed by Penrith (346), Campbelltown (285) and Parramatta (267). The lowest numbers of full-time employees requiring assistance with core activities were found in Lithgow (28) and Wollondilly (73) in the 2021 Census.

Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, Lithgow recorded the highest growth rate of full-time employees at 86.7% (from 15 to 28) who required assistance with core activities. Camden was next at 42.2% (from 128 to 182), followed by Wingecarribee (19.7% or 66 to 79) and the Hawkesbury (11.8% or 119 to 133). Most LGAs witnessed a decline of full-time employees who required assistance with core activities. The greatest decline was found in Fairfield at 28.0% (from 243 to 175). This was followed by declines in Blacktown at 17.0% (600 to 498), Liverpool at 16.6% (307 to 256), Cumberland at 15.3% (255 to 216), Penrith at 12.6% (396 to 346), Canterbury-Bankstown at 10.4% (404 to 362), The Hills Shire at 7.8% (206 to 190), the Blue Mountains at 6.3% (127 to 119) and Campbelltown at 5.0% (300 to 285).

**Figure 16: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among full-time employees by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

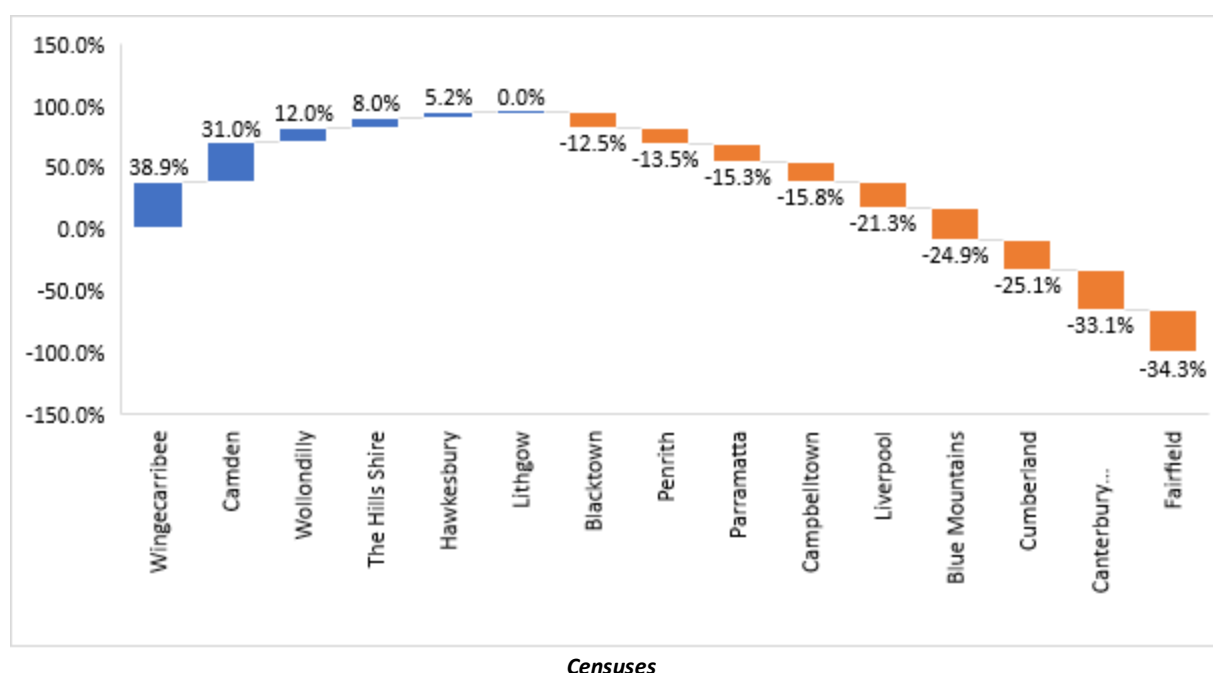
## Need for Assistance among part-time employees

A total of 313,764 part-time employees were recorded in GWS by the 2021 Census. Out of them, the Census recorded 4,007 part-time employees who needed assistance with core activities in GWS. The number of part-time employees requiring assistance with core activities has dropped by 16.8% since the 2016 Census, where 4,817 part-time employees identified needing assistance. Likewise, 8,237 part-time employees in Greater Sydney, 8,403 in the Rest of NSW and 16,647 in NSW needed assistance. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, there was a decrease of 12.8% in need for assistance among part-time employees in Greater Sydney. In contrast, there was an increase of 24.6% in the Rest of NSW and 2.6% in NSW.

At the GWS LGA level, the 2021 Census noted the highest number of part-time employees who required assistance with core activities in Blacktown (567). Canterbury-Bankstown (502) was next, followed by Penrith (390), Campbelltown (358) and Liverpool (336). The lowest numbers of part-time employees who required assistance were found in Lithgow (49) and Wollondilly (112) in the 2021 Census.

Likewise, between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, Wingecarribee recorded the highest growth rate of part-time employees at 38.9% (149 to 207) who required assistance with core activities. Camden was next at 31.0% (155 to 203), followed by Wollondilly at 12.0% (100 to 112) and The Hills Shire at 8.0% (287 to 310). Most part-time employees who required assistance in GWS LGAs had declined between the Censuses. The greatest decline was observed in Fairfield at 34.3% (426 to 280). This was followed by Canterbury-Bankstown at 33.1% (750 to 502), Cumberland at 25.1% (383 to 287) and the Blue Mountains at 24.9% (221 to 166). It also declined in Liverpool by 21.3% (427 to 336), Campbelltown by 15.8% (425 to 358), Parramatta by 15.3% (372 to 315), Penrith by 13.5% (451 to 390) and Blacktown by 12.5% (648 to 567).

**Figure 17: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among part-time employees by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

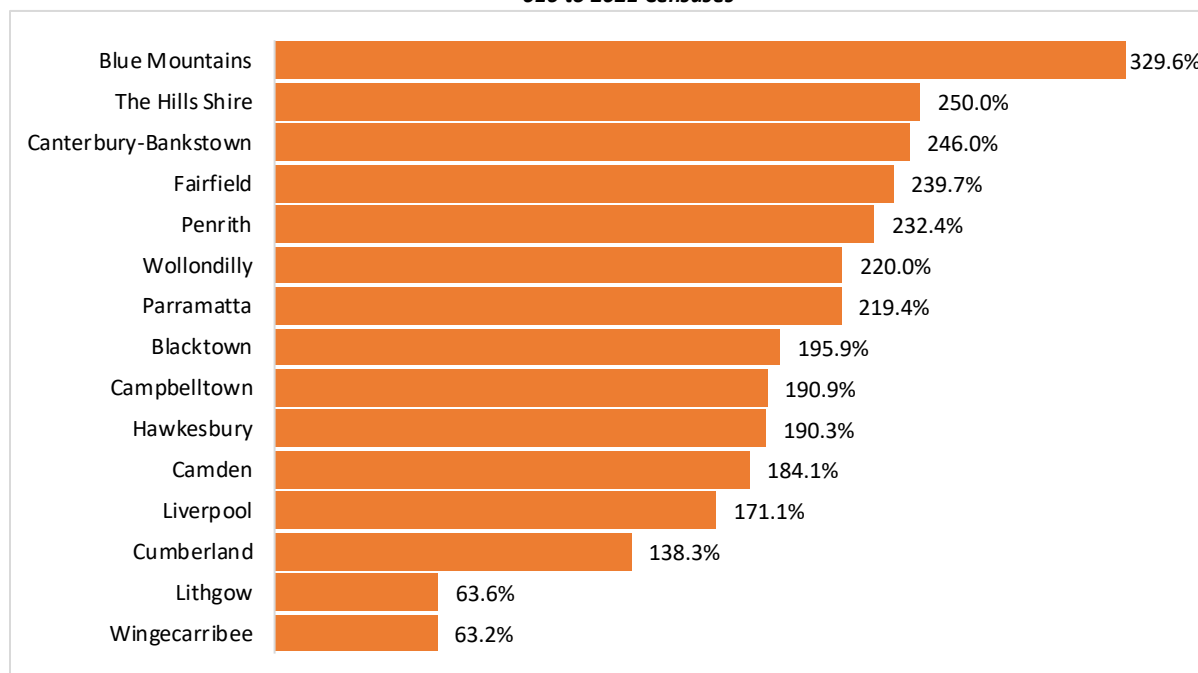
### Need for Assistance among employees – away from work

A total of 161,936 employees who were away from work were recorded in GWS by the 2021 Census. This may be due to the implementation of COVID-19 restrictions and subsequent lockdown measures that were enforced during the Census night in the Western Sydney area.<sup>7</sup> Among them, the Census recorded 2,897 employees who were away from work but required assistance with core activities in GWS. This figure increased by 209.8% since the 2016 Census, as there were only 935 employees who were away from work and required assistance with core activities in 2016. Similarly, 5,072 employees were away from work and required assistance in Greater Sydney, 2,405 in the Rest of NSW and 7,478 in NSW. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the need for assistance among the employees who were away from work had increased in Greater Sydney by 184.3%, in the Rest of NSW by 46.6% and in NSW by 118.2%.

At the GWS LGA level, the 2021 Census noted the highest number of employees away from work who required assistance with core activities in Blacktown (432). Canterbury-Bankstown (429), followed by Penrith (339), Liverpool (263) and Fairfield (231). The lowest number of employees who were away from work and needed assistance with core activities were found in Lithgow (18) and Wingecarribee (31) in the 2021 Census.

Likewise, between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, all the GWS LGAs recorded the growth of the need for assistance among the employees who were away from work. The Blue Mountains recorded the highest growth rate at 329.6% (from 27 to 116). The Hills Shire was next at 250.0% (from 46 to 161), followed by Canterbury-Bankstown at 246.0% (124 to 429) and Fairfield at 239.7% (68 to 231). The lowest growth rates were recorded in Wingecarribee and Lithgow at 63.2% (19 to 31) and 63.6% (11 to 18), respectively.

**Figure 18: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among employees who were away from work by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

<sup>7</sup> See more details at [https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/news/Pages/20210709\\_03.aspx](https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/news/Pages/20210709_03.aspx)



### Need for Assistance among unemployed people who are looking for full-time work

A total of 40,416 unemployed people looking for full-time work were recorded in GWS by the 2021 Census. Out of them, 723 required assistance with core activities in GWS. This figure decreased by 14.9% since the 2016 Census, as there were 850 unemployed people looking for full-time work and needing assistance in 2016. Similarly, there were 1,204 unemployed people looking for full-time work and needing assistance with core activities in Greater Sydney, 902 in the Rest of NSW and 2,112 in NSW. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the need for assistance among unemployed people looking for full-time work decreased in Greater Sydney by 8.7%, in the Rest of NSW by 2.0% and in NSW by 6.5%.

At the GWS LGA level, the 2021 Census noted the highest number of unemployed people looking for full-time work and needing assistance with core activities in Blacktown (113). Canterbury-Bankstown (91) was next, followed by Liverpool (81), Penrith (79) and Campbelltown (72). The lowest number of unemployed people looking for full-time work with a need for assistance were found in Lithgow (7) and Wollondilly (14) in the 2021 Census. There were no unemployed people who were looking for full-time work and a need for assistance in Wingecarribee in 2021.

Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, only Lithgow (by 75.0%), the Blue Mountains (by 25.0%), Liverpool (by 11.0%), and The Hills Shire (by 7.4%) had recorded growth rates in the number of unemployed people who were looking for full-time work and required assistance with core activities. In the other LGAs, it declined. The greatest decline was noted in Camden by 30.0% and the lowest decline was found in Penrith by 11.2%. The other LGAs, like the Hawkesbury, Fairfield and Parramatta, recorded declines of 26.7%, 25.0% and 21.9%, respectively.

### Need for Assistance among unemployed people who are looking for part-time work

A total of 27,906 unemployed people looking for part-time work were recorded in GWS in the 2021 Census. Of them, the Census recorded 1,000 unemployed people looking for part-time work and needing assistance with core activities in GWS. This number decreased in GWS by 13.5% since the 2016 Census, as there were 1,156 unemployed people looking for part-time work and needing assistance with core activities in 2016. Similarly, 1,703 unemployed people were looking for part-time work and required assistance with core activities in Greater Sydney, 1,327 in the Rest of NSW and 3,037 in NSW. Between the 2016 to 2021 Censuses, the number of unemployed people seeking part-time work with a need for assistance decreased by 12.0% in Greater Sydney (from 1,935 to 1,703), by 4.7% in the Rest of NSW (from 1,267 to 1,327), and by 5.4% across NSW (from 3,212 to 3,037).

At the GWS LGA level, the 2021 Census noted the highest number of unemployed people seeking part-time work and needing assistance with core activities in Fairfield (143). Blacktown was next (141), followed by Canterbury-Bankstown (124), Liverpool (116) and Campbelltown (87). The lowest number of unemployed people looking for part-time work and needing assistance with core activities were found in Lithgow (7) and Wingecarribee (10) in the 2021 Census.

Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, only Camden (by 34.6%), Liverpool (by 11.5%) and The Hills Shire (by 6.5%) recorded growth rates among the unemployed people who were looking for part-time work and required assistance. In the other LGAs, it declined. The greatest decline was noted in Lithgow at 41.7% and the lowest decline was recorded in Campbelltown at 5.4%. Numbers in other LGAs like Penrith, Wingecarribee and Canterbury-Bankstown declined by 30.7%, 28.6% and 28.3%, respectively.

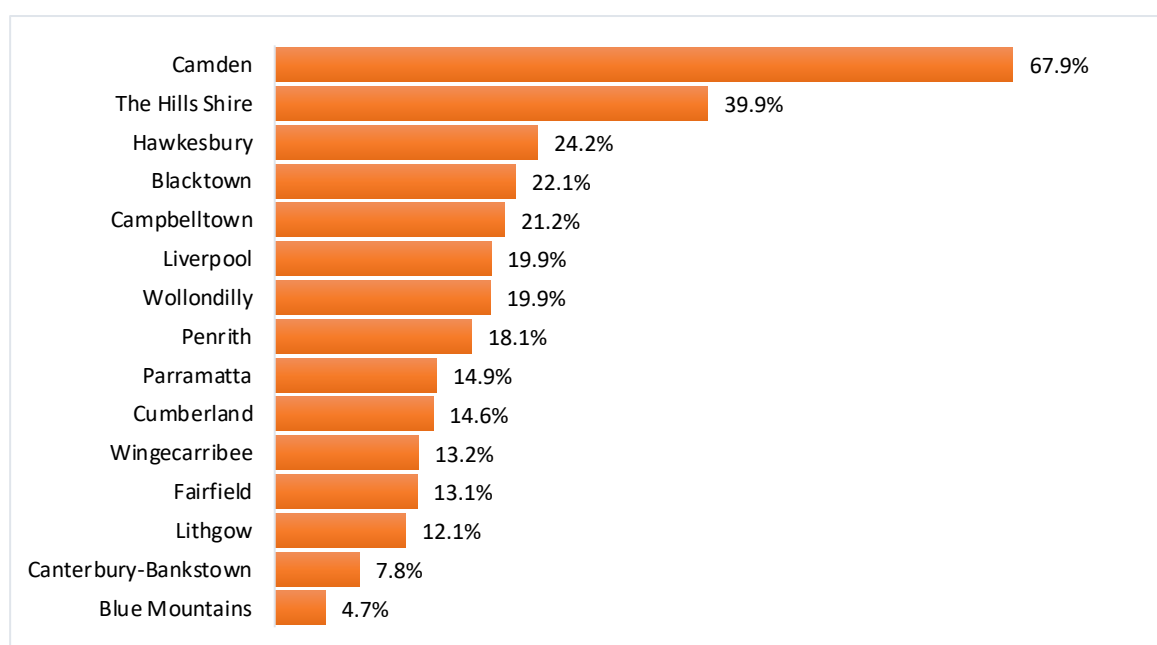
## Need for Assistance among people who are not in the labour force

According to the ABS (2020), 'not in the labour force' refers to populations not currently economically active. They are the category of the population who are currently unemployed regardless of their age.<sup>8</sup> A total of 778,226 people who were not in the labour force were recorded in GWS by the 2021 Census. Among them, the Census recorded 121,438 people not in the labour force and required assistance with core activities in GWS. The number of persons in this category within GWS grew by 17.3% since the 2016 Census, as 103,504 people were not in the labour force and required assistance with core activities in 2016. Similarly, 216,413 people were not in the labour force and required assistance with core activities in Greater Sydney, 150,949 in the Rest of NSW and 367,798 in NSW. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the number of persons who were not in the labour force with a need for assistance increased in Greater Sydney by 14.6% (188,850 to 216,413), in the Rest of NSW by 15.7% (130,416 to 150,949) and NSW by 15.0% (319,775 to 367,798).

At the GWS LGA level, the 2021 Census recorded the highest number of people not in the labour force and required assistance with core activities in Canterbury-Bankstown (21,272). Fairfield (916,945) was next, followed by Blacktown (16,257), Liverpool (12,615) and Cumberland (11,952). The lowest number of people not in the labour force and required assistance were found in Lithgow (1,263) and Wollondilly (1,769) in the 2021 Census.

Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the number of persons not in the labour force needing assistance increased in all GWS LGAs. The highest increment was found in Camden at 67.9% and the lowest in the Blue Mountains at 4.7%. Other LGAs, like The Hills Shire, the Hawkesbury and Blacktown, recorded growth rates at 39.9%, 24.2% and 22.1%, respectively.

**Figure 19: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among employees who were not in the labour force by GWS As, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

<sup>8</sup> See more at

<https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/6102.0.55.001~Feb%202018~Main%20Features~Not%20in%20the%20Labour%20Force~8>

Please see [Appendix 9](#) for more details.

## Need for Assistance by Sectors of Employment

The ABS 2021 Census categorized the four major employment sectors. The four sectors of employment were:

- National Government
- State/Territory Government
- Local Government
- Private Sector

The following sections summarise the need for assistance among people working in the different employment sectors in GWS and its comparative regions.

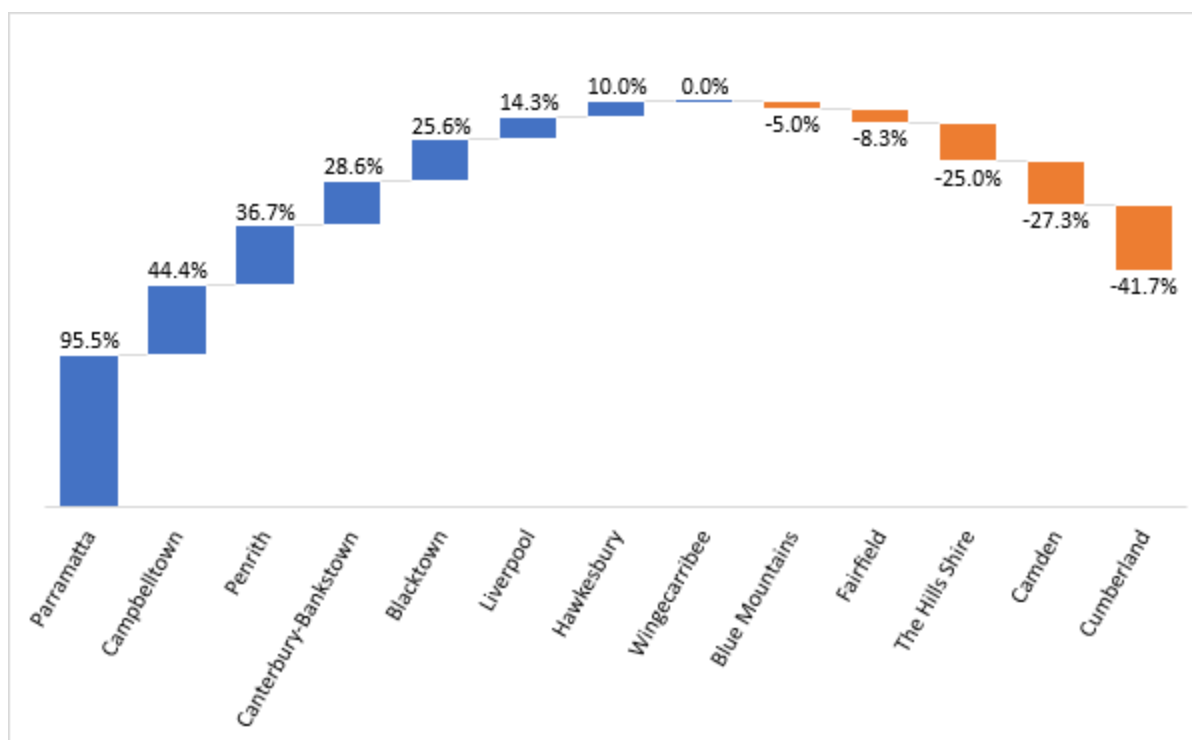
### Need for assistance among people working in National Government

The 2021 Census recorded a total of 30,628 people who were working in the National Government in GWS at the time of the Census. Among them, 322 people in GWS required assistance with core activities were working in the National Government. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the need for assistance grew by 18.4% in GWS. The 2021 Census identified 729 individuals in Greater Sydney, 471 in the Rest of NSW, and 1,207 across NSW who required assistance with core activities and were employed by the National Government during the 2021 Census. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the need for assistance had grown by 21.5% (600 to 729) in Greater Sydney, 18.6% (397 to 471) in the Rest of NSW and 21.1% (997 to 1,207) in NSW.

At the LGA level, the 2021 Census noted the highest number of people with a need for assistance and were working in the National Government in Blacktown (49). Parramatta (43) was next, followed by Penrith (41), Canterbury-Bankstown (36), and Liverpool (32). The lowest numbers were in Wingecarribee (3) and Wollondilly (6). According to the 2021 Census, no individuals in Lithgow were identified in this category.

Although, the reported numbers are lower, it is interesting to see the growth rates of people who required assistance with core activities and have been working in the National Government in prior Censuses. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, Parramatta had the highest growth rate of people at 95.5% who required assistance with core activities and were working in the National Government. Campbelltown was next, with a growth rate of 44.4%. This was followed by 36.7% in Penrith, 25.6% in Blacktown and 14.3% in Liverpool. The lowest growth rate was found in the Hawkesbury at 10.0%. On the other hand, declines were observed at 41.7% in Cumberland, 27.3% in Camden, 25.0% in The Hills Shire, 8.3% in Fairfield and 5.0% in the Blue Mountains.

**Figure 20: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among employees who were working in the National Government by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Note: Lithgow and Wollondilly do not have any persons recorded in this category, hence excluded from the figure.

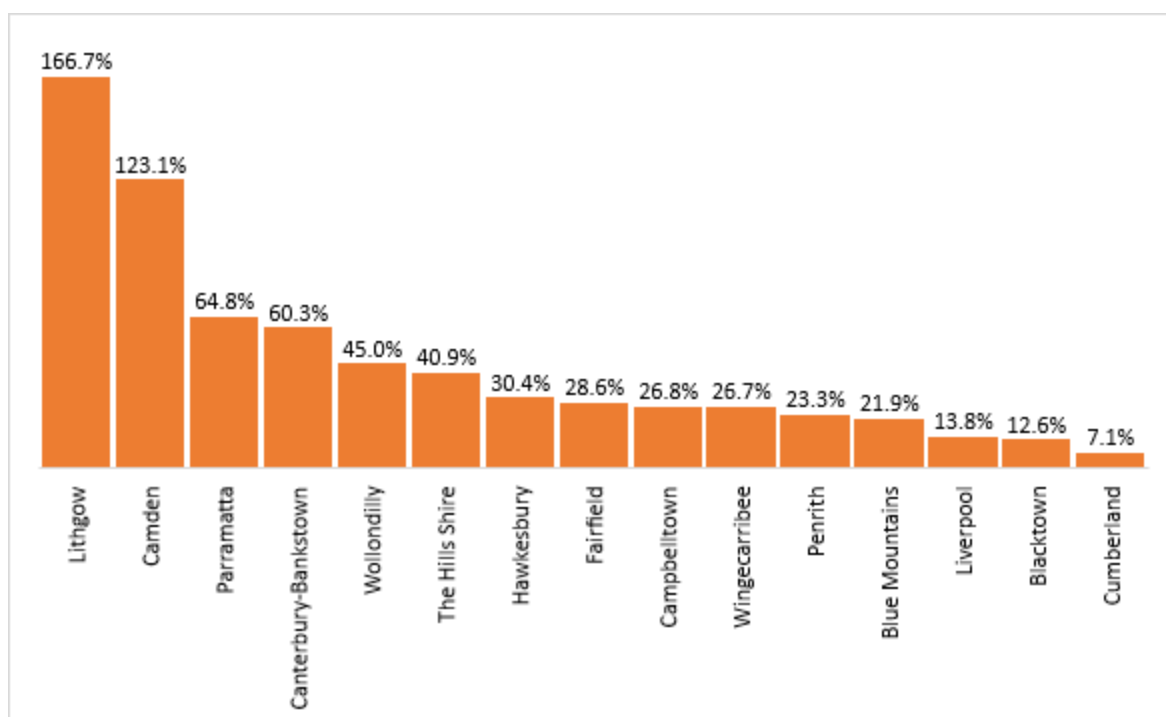
### Need for assistance among people working in State/Territory Government

A total of 117,713 people were working in the State/Territory Government in GWS at the time of the 2021 Census; among them, 899 people needed assistance with core activities. The number of persons under this category grew by 32.4% in GWS since the 2016 Census. Meanwhile, in GWS comparative regions, the 2021 Census found 1,711 people in Greater Sydney, 1,103 in the Rest of NSW and 2,817 in NSW who required assistance with core activities and were working in State/Territory Government during the Census. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the number of persons in this category grew by 28.7% (1,329 to 1,711) in Greater Sydney, 33.2% (828 to 1,103) in the Rest of NSW and 30.4% (2,160 to 2,817) in NSW.

At the LGA level, the 2021 Census noted that the highest number of people requiring assistance with core activities worked in State/Territory Government in Blacktown (125). Penrith (106) was next, followed by Canterbury-Bankstown (101), Campbelltown (90), and Parramatta (89). The lowest numbers were found in Lithgow (8) and Wingecarribee (19).

Despite the reported numbers being lower, the 2021 Census recorded notable growth rates of people who required assistance with core activities and worked in State/Territory Government. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, Lithgow had the highest growth rate of people (at 166.7%) who required assistance with core activities and worked in State/Territory Government. Camden was next with a growth rate of 123.1%. This was followed by growth rates of 64.8% in Parramatta, 60.3% in Canterbury-Bankstown and 45.0% in Wollondilly. The lowest growth rate was found at 7.1% in Cumberland.

**Figure 21: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among employees who were working in the State/Territory Government by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

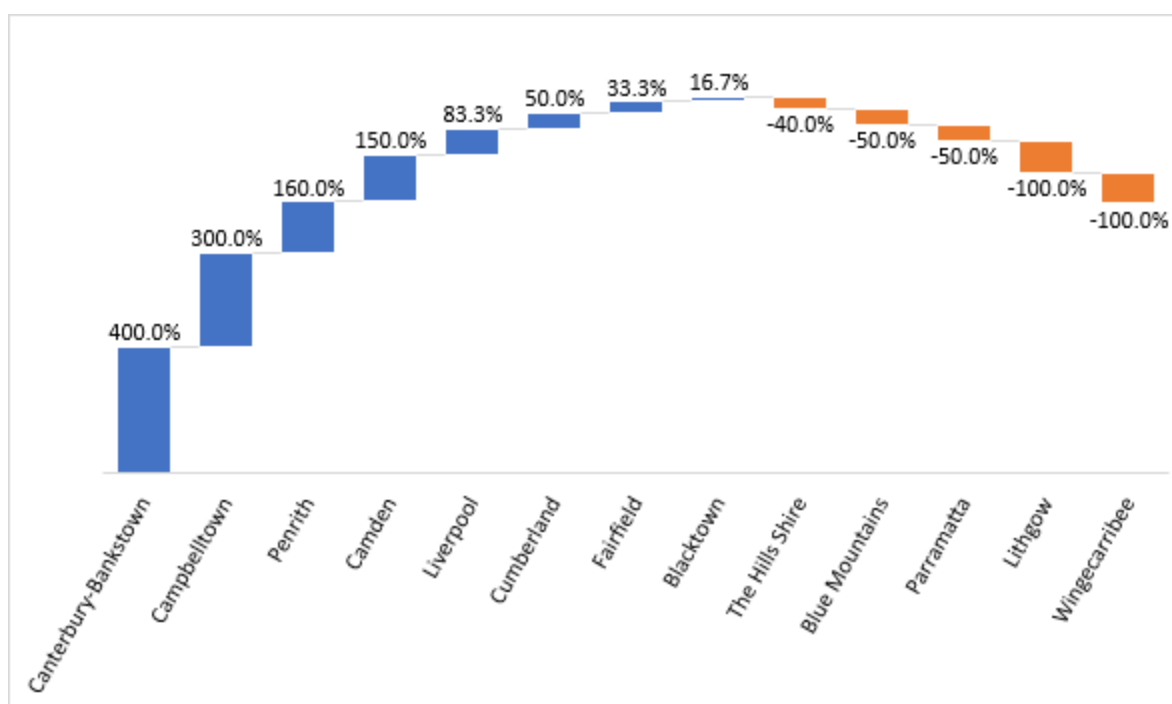
### Need for assistance among people working in Local Government

11,818 people were working in Local Government in GWS during the 2021 Census. Among them, 122 people in GWS required assistance with core activities were working in Local Government. The need for assistance among this category of people has grown by 60.5% in GWS since the 2016 Census. In GWS comparative regions, the 2021 Census found 231 people in Greater Sydney, 238 in the Rest of NSW and 475 in NSW who required assistance and were working in Local Government during the Census. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the number of persons in this category increased by 47.1% (157 to 231) in Greater Sydney, 21.4% (196 to 238) in the Rest of NSW and 34.2% (354 to 475) in NSW.

At the LGA level, the 2021 Census noted the highest number of people requiring assistance working in Blacktown's Local Government (21). Campbelltown (20) was next, followed by Canterbury-Bankstown (15), Penrith (13), and Liverpool (11). The lowest numbers were found in Parramatta (3), The Hills Shire (3) and Wollondilly (3). This category had no individuals reported in the Hawkesbury, Lithgow, and Wingecarribee, according to the 2021 Census.

Despite the reported numbers being lower, the 2021 Census recorded growth rates in Local Government workers needing assistance. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest growth rate at 400.0%. Campbelltown was next, with a growth rate of 300.0%. This was followed by 160.0% in Penrith, 150.0% in Camden and 83.3% in Liverpool. The lowest growth rate was found in Blacktown at 16.7%. On the other hand, it declined by 100.0% in Lithgow and Wingecarribee, 50.0% in the Blue Mountains and Parramatta and 40.0% in The Hills Shire.

**Figure 22: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among employees who were working in the Local Government by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

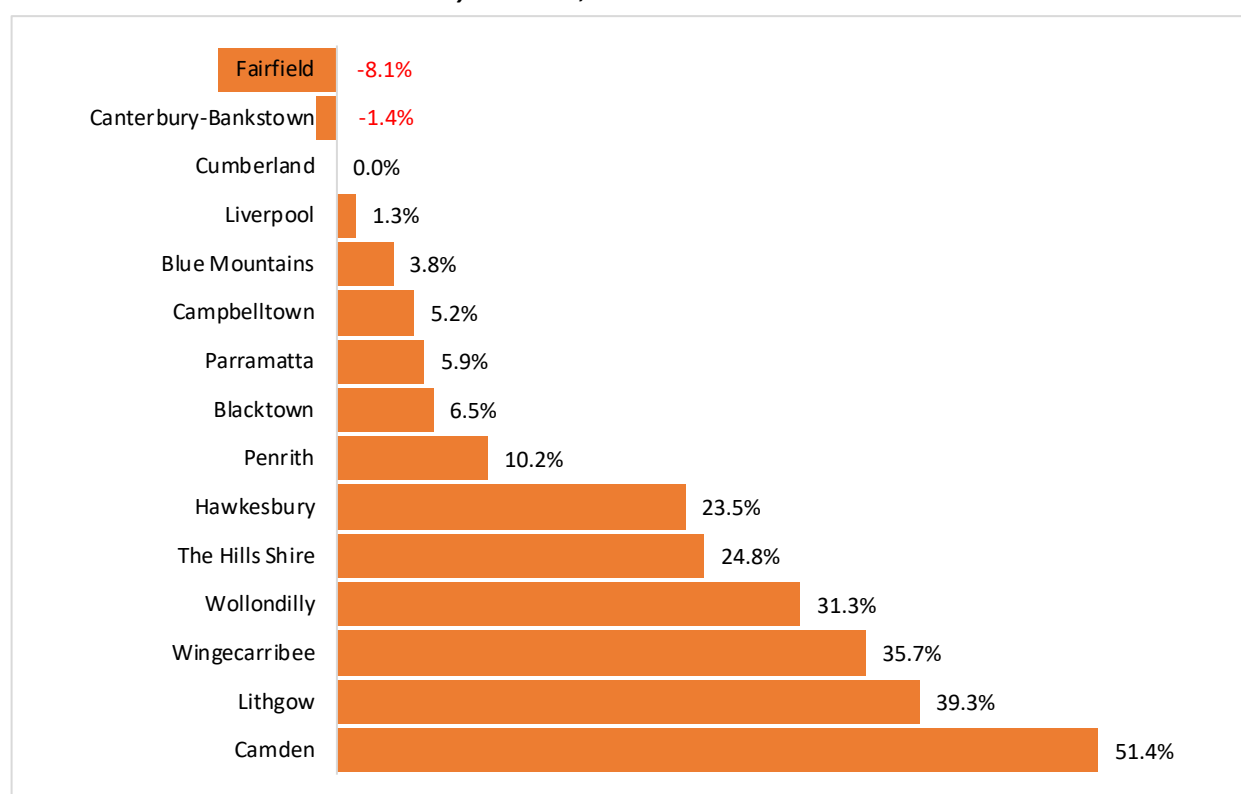
### Need for assistance among people working in Private Sector

According to the 2021 Census, many individuals (919,910) were working in the Private Sector in GWS. Of this, 8,409 individuals in GWS reported requiring assistance with core activities. This represented a 7.1% increase from the 2016 Census. Additionally, the 2021 Census identified 16,195 individuals in Greater Sydney, 12,619 in the Rest of NSW, and 28,842 in NSW who required assistance and were employed in the Private Sector. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the number of persons within this group had grown by 8.2% (from 14,967 to 16,195) in Greater Sydney, 28.0% (from 9,855 to 12,619) in the Rest of NSW, and 16.0% (from 24,856 to 28,842) in NSW.

At the LGA level, the 2021 Census noted the highest number of people requiring assistance with core activities who were working in the Private Sector in Blacktown (1,257). Canterbury-Bankstown (1,113) was next, followed by Penrith (895), Campbelltown (723) and Liverpool (702). The lowest numbers were found in Lithgow (85) and Wollondilly (218).

Despite reported numbers being lower, the 2021 Census recorded a growth among people who required assistance and were working in the Private Sector. Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, Camden had the highest growth rate of people (51.4%) who required assistance and worked in the Private Sector. Lithgow was next at 39.3%. This was followed by a growth rate of 35.7% recorded in Wingecarribee, 31.3% in Wollondilly and 24.8% in The Hills Shire. The lowest growth rate was found at 1.3% in Liverpool. On the other hand, a decline was recorded at 8.1% in Fairfield and 1.4% in Canterbury-Bankstown.

**Figure 23: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among employees who were working in the Private Sector by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Please see [Appendix 10](#) for more details.

## Need for Assistance by different Industries of Employment

During the 2021 Census, individuals residing in GWS were employed across various industries. The following sections will examine the prevalence of need for assistance among individuals in GWS by their respective employment industries.

The 2021 Census found that, across all employment industries, the highest number of people who required assistance were working in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry (1,847) in GWS. This was followed by people working in the Retail Trade industry (982). The Education and Training industry (787) was next, which was further followed by the people working in Manufacturing industry (674) and Public Administration and Safety industry (643). The industries with the lowest numbers of people who required assistance with core activities were the Mining (9), Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services (79) and Information Media and Telecommunications industries (94). Between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the highest growth rate was found among people working in the Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services industries, at 68.1% (47 to 79). Similar to GWS, higher numbers of people with a need for assistance were observed in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry in Greater Sydney (3,549), the Rest of NSW (2,780) and NSW (6,330). This was followed by people working in the retail industry in Greater Sydney (1,829), the Rest of NSW (1,530) and NSW (3,361).

The highest number of people who required assistance in GWS in the 2021 Census was working in the **Health Care and Social Assistance industry** (1,847). At the LGA level, the highest numbers were found in Blacktown (266), Canterbury-Bankstown (243) and Penrith (215). The lowest were recorded in Lithgow (10) and Wollondilly (38).

People working in the **Retail Trade industry** (982) came next who required assistance in GWS. At the LGA level, Blacktown had the highest number (170), followed by Canterbury-Bankstown (117) and Penrith (96). The lowest numbers were found in Lithgow (9) and the Blue Mountains (25).

This was followed by the **Education and Training industry** (787) in GWS. At the LGA level, Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number (105), followed by Blacktown (103) and Parramatta (70). The lowest numbers were found in Lithgow (11) and Wingecarribee (21).

The **Manufacturing industry** (674) was next and at the GWS LGA level, Blacktown had the highest number (105), followed by Canterbury-Bankstown (92) and Fairfield (82). The lowest numbers were found in Lithgow (3) and the Blue Mountains (15).

The **Public Administration and Safety industry** (643) followed this and at the GWS LGA level, Blacktown had the highest number (100), followed by Canterbury-Bankstown (81) and Penrith (80). The lowest numbers of people were found in Wingecarribee (5) and Lithgow (6).

In addition, people working in the **Construction industry** (617) came next in GWS in the 2021 Census. At the LGA level, Penrith had the highest number (89). Blacktown (75) was next which was followed by Canterbury-Bankstown (70), with the lowest figures recorded in Lithgow (9) and Wingecarribee (10).

In the same way, people working in the **Transport, Postal and Warehousing industry** (610) was next. At the LGA level, Blacktown had the highest number of people in this industry who required assistance (107). Canterbury-Bankstown (86) and Penrith (63) were next, with the lowest figures recorded in Lithgow (3) and Wingecarribee (11).



The **Accommodation and Food Services industry** (606) was next. The highest numbers were found in Blacktown (98), Canterbury-Bankstown (69) and Campbelltown (60) LGAs, with the lowest numbers recorded in Lithgow (9) and Wollondilly (21).

The **Administrative and Support Services industry** (558) followed this and at the LGA level, Blacktown (72) had the highest number of people in this industry who required assistance. This was followed by Penrith (70) and Canterbury-Bankstown (69). The lowest figures were recorded in Lithgow (4) and Wollondilly (12).

The **Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry** (489) was next and at the GWS LGA level, the highest numbers were found in Canterbury-Bankstown (72), Blacktown (70) and The Hills Shire (61). The lowest were recorded in Lithgow (3) and Wollondilly (8).

In the same way, people working in **Other Services** (400) was next and at the GWS LGA level, Blacktown had the highest number of people in this industry who required assistance (63). Canterbury-Bankstown (62) was next, followed by Parramatta (33) and Penrith (33). The lowest figures were recorded in Wingecarribee (9) and Lithgow (11).

People working in the **Financial and Insurance Services industry** (301) followed this and at the GWS LGA level, Blacktown had the most people (53). Parramatta (36) was next, followed by Canterbury-Bankstown (35) and Cumberland (33). The lowest figures were recorded in the Hawkesbury (3) and Wollondilly (3).

Moreover, people working in the **Wholesale Trade industry** (266) was next and at the GWS LGA level, Blacktown had the highest number of people (38) under the same category. Penrith (32) was next, followed by Canterbury-Bankstown (31) and The Hills Shire (27). The lowest figures were recorded in Wollondilly (4) and the Blue Mountains (6).

In the same way, **Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services industry** (131) followed this. The highest numbers were found in Parramatta (19), Blacktown (17) and Canterbury-Bankstown (17). The lowest were recorded in the Blue Mountains (3) and Wingecarribee (3).

People working in the **Arts and Recreation Services industry** (117) was next and at the GWS LGA level, Penrith had the highest number of people in this industry who required assistance (19). This was followed by Blacktown (16) and Canterbury-Bankstown (15). The lowest figures were recorded in the Hawkesbury (3) and Wollondilly (3).

Furthermore, people working in the **Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry** (95) was next and at the GWS LGA level, Wingecarribee had the most people (28) working in this industry. The Hawkesbury was next with 15 people, followed by Penrith (13) and Fairfield (12).

The **Information Media and Telecommunications industry** (94) followed this and at the GWS LGA level, Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number (16), followed by Blacktown (14) and Parramatta (13). Lithgow (3), Wingecarribee (3) and the Hawkesbury (3) had the lowest numbers.

In addition to it, the **Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services industry** (79) was next. The highest numbers were found in the LGAs of Penrith (15), Blacktown (14) and Campbelltown (13).

Last but not the least, people working in the **Mining industry** (9) was at the bottom of the list in GWS in the 2021 Census and they were in Liverpool (5) and Penrith (4).

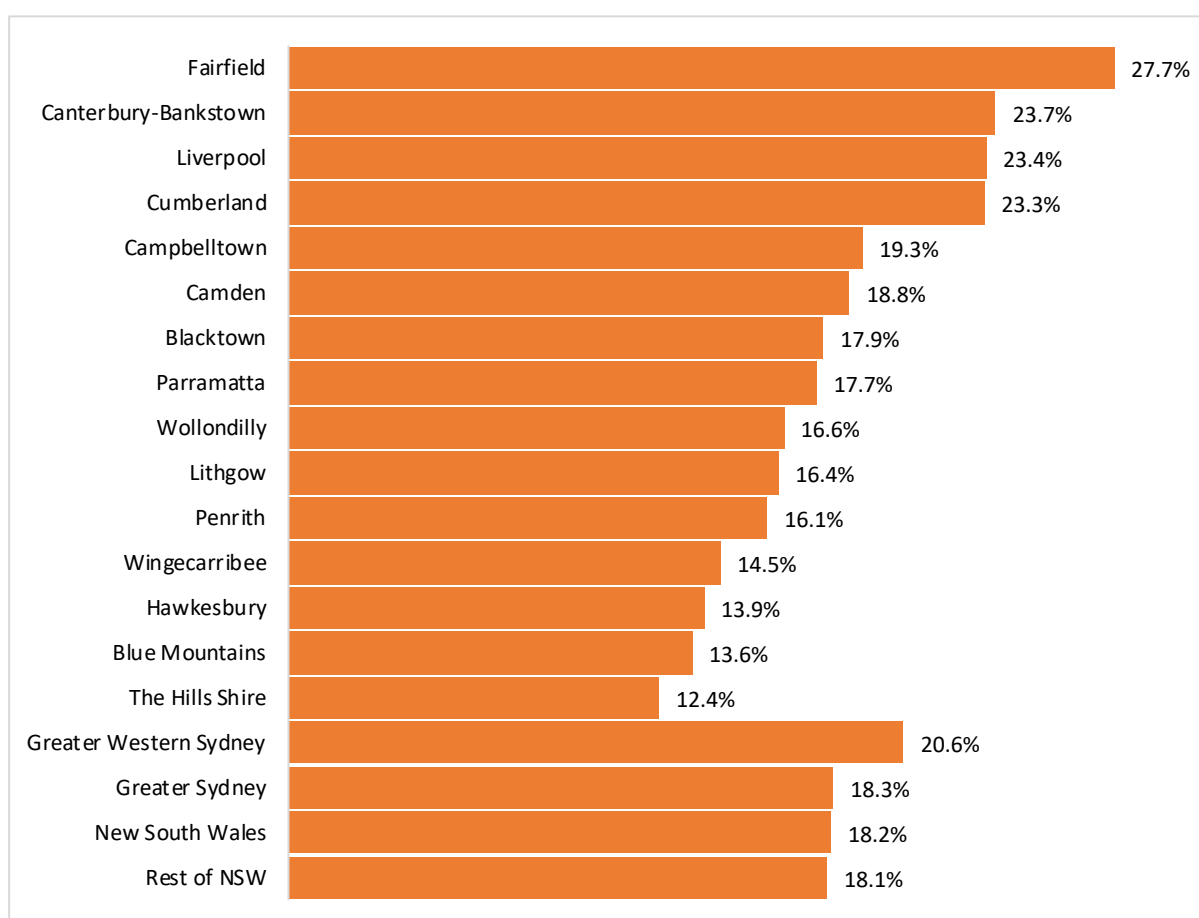
Please see [Appendix 11](#) for a detailed breakdown of the need for assistance by different employment industries.

## Need for Assistance by Level of Income

According to the 2021 Census, there were varying income levels among people in GWS who required assistance. The Census revealed that a greater proportion of those needing assistance fell below the low-income threshold than those with higher earnings. The next sections outline the five income categories in which many people who required assistance were found.

Among 151,963 people who required assistance in GWS, the highest percentage of people (20.6% or 31,352 of 151,963) had an income between **\$300-\$399 weekly (or \$15,600-\$20,799 yearly)**. Canterbury-Bankstown (5,948) had the highest number with people in this income range, followed by Fairfield (5,338) and Blacktown (3,774). The lowest numbers of people in this range were found in Lithgow (260), Wollondilly (426) and Wingecarribee (426). Out of the total number of persons needing assistance within their respective LGA populations, Fairfield had the highest percentage of people within this income range at 27.7% (5,338). Canterbury-Bankstown was next at 23.7% (5,948), followed by 23.4% (3,571) in Liverpool and 23.3% (3,275) in Cumberland. The lowest percentages were recorded in The Hills Shire at 12.4% (884) and the Blue Mountains at 13.6% (619). In GWS comparative regions, out of the total number of persons with a need for assistance within their respective populations, the percentages of persons falling in this income range were 18.3% (49,483) in Greater Sydney, 18.1% (34,952) in the Rest of NSW and 18.2% (84,579) in NSW.

**Figure 24: Percentages of people who were earning \$300-\$399 weekly (out of each LGAs' and region's total population who required assistance with core activities), 2021 Census**

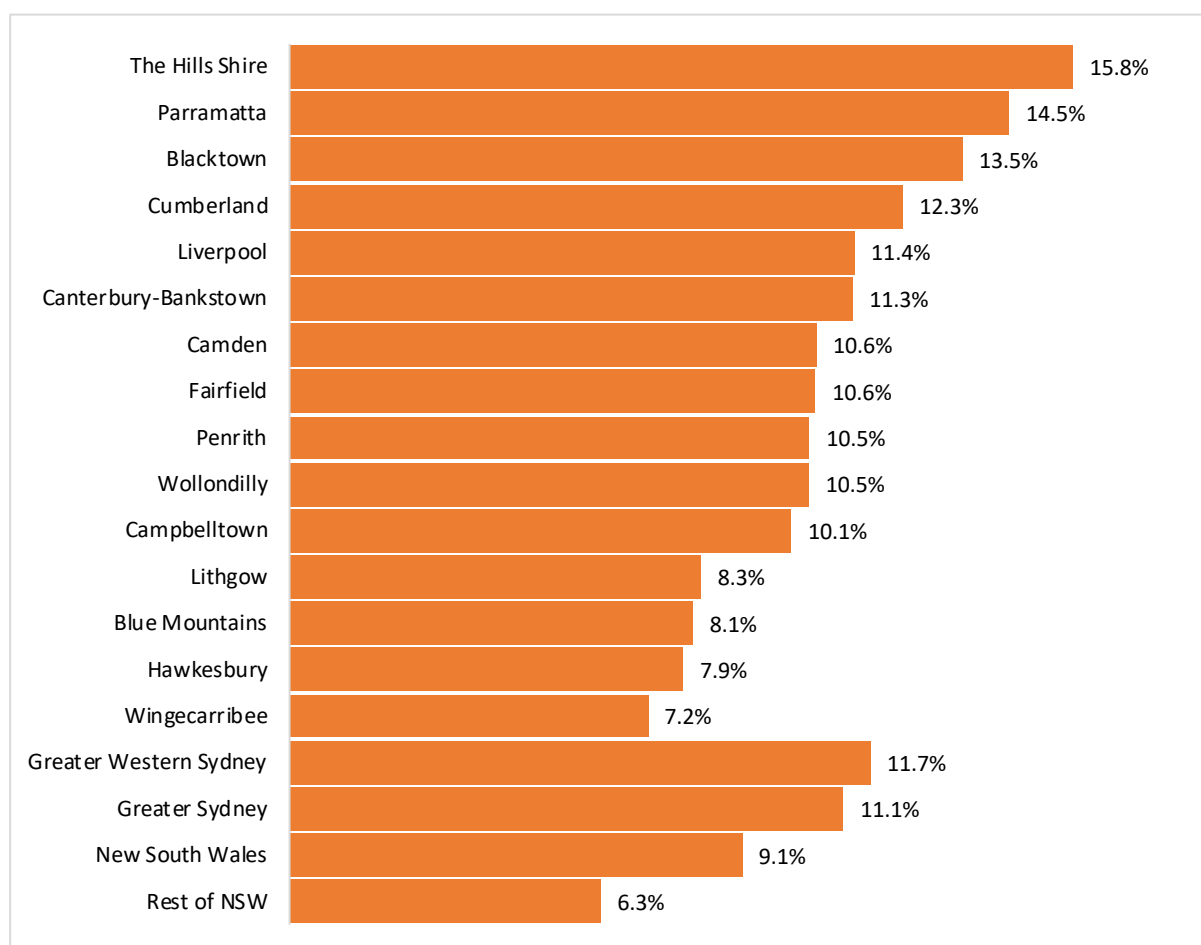


Source: 2021 Census

The income range of **\$400 - \$499 weekly (or \$20,800-\$25,999 yearly)** was another common income range of people with a need for assistance as indicated by the 2021 Census. The Census found that 20.4% (or 30,955) of people who required assistance with core activities in GWS fall into this income range. Canterbury-Bankstown (5,803) had the highest number of people in this range, followed by Fairfield (4,245) and Blacktown (4,135). The lowest numbers of people in this range were found in Lithgow (354) and Wollondilly (426). Out of the total number of persons needing assistance within their respective LGA populations, Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest percentage of people (23.1%) in GWS in this income range. Lithgow was next at 22.4%, followed by 22.2% (3,114) in Cumberland and 22.0% in Fairfield (4,245). The lowest percentages were recorded at 13.7% (756) in Camden and 15.7% (1,113) in The Hills Shire. In GWS comparative regions, out of all persons with a need for assistance within their respective populations, the percentages of persons falling in this income range were 20.0% (54,205) in Greater Sydney, 23.2% (44,872) in the Rest of NSW and 21.3% (99,193) in NSW.

Likewise, the 2021 Census found that **Nil Income** was the third most commonly reported income range in GWS for people who required assistance with core activities. The Census found that 11.7% (or 17,749) of people who required assistance in GWS had Nil Income during the Census. Blacktown (2,846) had the highest number of people in this income range, followed by Canterbury-Bankstown (2,841) and Fairfield (2,041). The lowest numbers of people in this range were found in Lithgow (131) and Wollondilly (212). Out of all persons needing assistance within their respective LGA populations, The Hills Shire had the highest percentage of people with Nil Income at 15.8% (1,120). Parramatta was next at 14.5% (1,525), followed by 13.5% (2,846) in Blacktown and 12.3% (1,731) in Cumberland. The lowest percentages were recorded in Wingecarribee and the Hawkesbury at 7.2% (212) and 7.9% (296), respectively. In GWS comparative regions, out of all persons with a need for assistance within their respective populations, the percentages falling within this income range were 11.1% (30,167) in Greater Sydney, 6.3% (12,119) in the Rest of NSW and 9.1% (42,318) in NSW.

**Figure 25: Percentages of people who had nil weekly income (out of each LGAs' and region's total population requiring assistance with core activities), 2021 Census**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

The 2021 Census recorded that the income range of **\$500-\$649 weekly (or \$26,000-\$33,799 yearly)** was the fourth most commonly reported range in GWS for people needing assistance. The Census found that 8.8% (13,382) of people needing assistance in GWS have an income within this range. In this income range, canterbury-Bankstown (2,079) had the highest number of people, followed by Blacktown (1,940) and Fairfield (1,863). The lowest numbers of people in this range were found in Lithgow (163) and Wollondilly (261). Out of all persons with a need for assistance within their respective LGA populations, Lithgow and Wingecarribee had the highest percentage of people (both at 10.3%) with this income range. The Hawkesbury and Wollondilly were next, both being at 10.2%, followed by 9.8% (448) in the Blue Mountains, 9.7% (1,863) in Fairfield and 9.2% (1,940) in Blacktown. In GWS comparative regions, out of all persons with a need for assistance within their respective populations, the percentages of persons with this income range were 9.1% (24,712) in Greater Sydney, 10.4% (20,219) in the Rest of NSW and 9.7% (44,973) in NSW.

Additionally, the 2021 Census recorded that the income range of **\$150-\$299 weekly (or \$7,800-\$15,599 yearly)** was the fifth most commonly reported range in GWS for people needing assistance. The Census found that 8.4% (or 12,690) of people needing assistance in GWS had this income range during the 2021 Census. Canterbury-Bankstown (2,300) had the highest number of people in this income range, followed by Fairfield (1,933) and Blacktown (1,556). The lowest numbers of people in

this income range were found in Lithgow (112) and Wollondilly (151). Out of all persons needing assistance within their respective LGA populations, Fairfield had the highest percentage of people within this income range at 10.0% (1,933). Liverpool was next at 9.4% (1,430), followed by 9.3% (1,301) in Cumberland and 9.2% (2,300) in Canterbury-Bankstown. In GWS comparative regions, out of all persons with a need for assistance within their respective populations, the percentages of persons with this income range were 7.7% (20,933) in Greater Sydney, 6.8% (13,176) in the Rest of NSW and 7.4% (34,171) in NSW, for the same.

## Need for Assistance by Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group

The 2021 Census showed that although people required assistance with core activities for themselves, they were found to be volunteering for different organisations or groups. The following sections provide the need for assistance by voluntary work for an organisation or group among people living in GWS as per the 2021 Census.

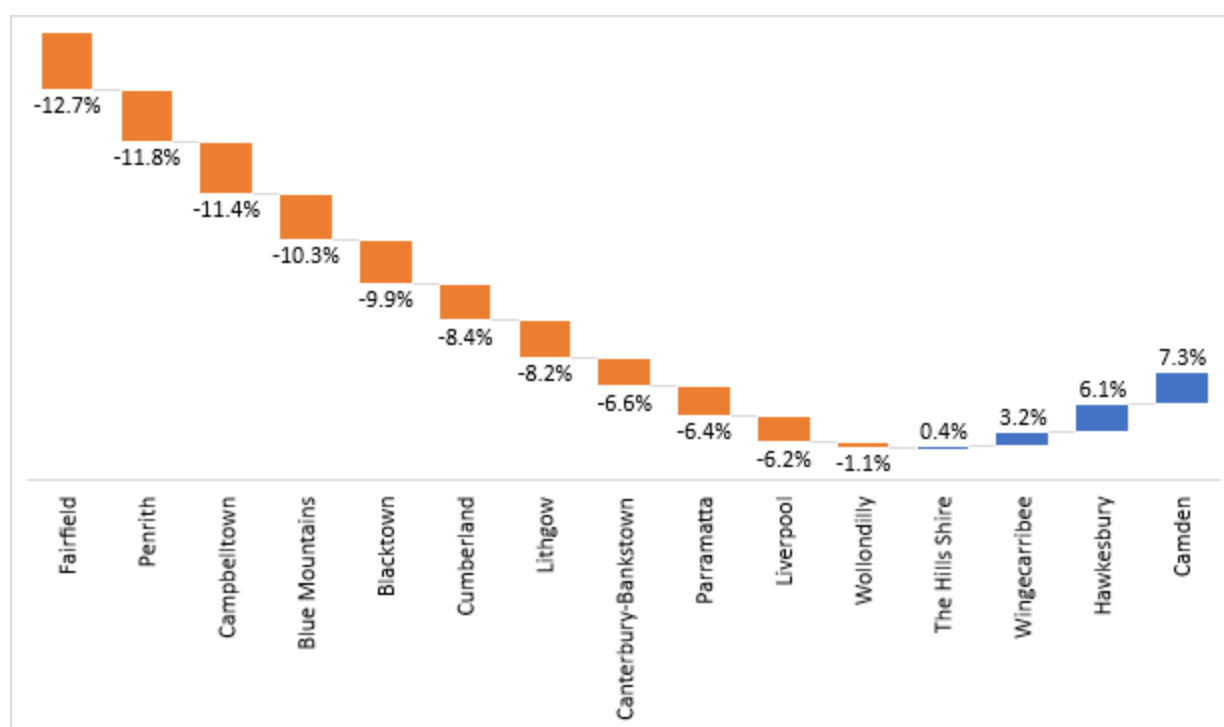
### Need for Assistance among Volunteers

According to the 2021 Census, 188,623 individuals were engaged in voluntary work for groups or organisations in GWS. Of these, 6,919 individuals (3.7%) required assistance with core activities. Additionally, 14,965 individuals in Greater Sydney, 16,210 in the Rest of NSW, and 31,816 in NSW who needed assistance also volunteered for groups or organisations. There was a decrease from 2016 in voluntary service by individuals who required assistance for themselves, with a decline of 7.3% in GWS (7,464 to 6,919), 3.8% in Greater Sydney (15,556 to 14,965), and 1.9% in NSW (31,816 to 31,222). However, there was a slight increase of 0.1% (16,195 to 16,210) in voluntary service by individuals who needed assistance in the Rest of NSW.

At the LGA level, the highest number of volunteers who required assistance was recorded in Blacktown (960). Canterbury-Bankstown (940) was next to it and Parramatta (633), Penrith (618) and Campbelltown (565) followed this. The lowest numbers of volunteers who required assistance with core activities were noted in Lithgow (123), Wollondilly (181) and Camden (249).

The number of volunteers who required assistance declined in most of the LGAs between the Censuses besides Camden, the Hawkesbury, Wingecarribee and The Hills Shire. The highest growth rates were observed in Camden at 7.3% (232 to 249), followed by 6.1% (294 to 312) in the Hawkesbury, 3.2% (283 to 292) in Wingecarribee and 0.4% (447 to 449) in The Hills Shire. However, the largest decline was found in Fairfield at 12.7% (597 to 521). Penrith was next, with the numbers declining by 11.8% (701 to 618), followed by 11.4% (638 to 565) in Campbelltown, 10.3% (496 to 445) in the Blue Mountains and 9.9% (1,066 to 960) in Blacktown.

**Figure 26: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among the Volunteers by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

### Need for Assistance among Non-volunteers

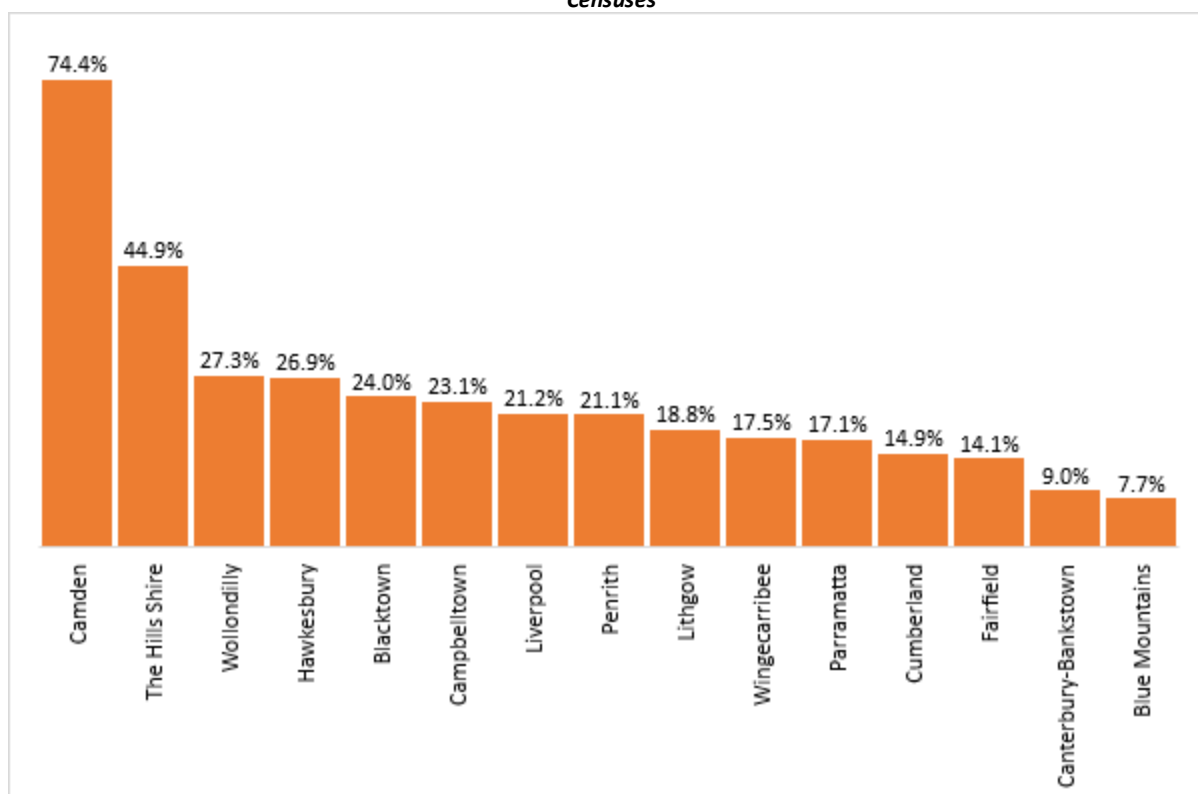
According to the 2021 Census, there were a total of 1,744,313 people who did not spend time doing any voluntary work for an organisation or group in GWS. Out of them, 125,908 (7.2%) people required assistance with core activities. Similarly, 223,058 people who required assistance provided voluntary work for an organisation or group in Greater Sydney, 150,954 in the Rest of NSW and 374,433 in NSW. In terms of growth rates between the Censuses, the number of persons within this category increased by 19.3% in GWS (105,576 to 125,908), 16.6% in Greater Sydney (191,281 to 223,058), 21.0% (124,782 to 150,954) in NSW and 18.3% (316,556 to 374,433) in the Rest of NSW.

At the LGA level, the 2021 Census found the highest number of non-volunteers requiring assistance with core activities in Canterbury-Bankstown (21,781). Fairfield (17,291) was next to it and Blacktown (17,017), Liverpool (13,102) and Cumberland (12,246) followed this. The lowest numbers of non-volunteers with a need for assistance were noted in Lithgow (1,250), Wollondilly (1,888) and Wingecarribee (2,306).

In terms of growth rates, the number of non-volunteers needing assistance grew in most of the LGAs between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses. The highest growth rates were observed in Camden at 74.4% (2,272 to 3,963), followed by 44.9% (3,865 to 5,600) in The Hills Shire, 27.3% (1,483 to 1,887) in Wollondilly and 26.9% (2,264 to 2,874) in the Hawkesbury. The lowest growth rates were observed in the Blue Mountains and Canterbury-Bankstown at 7.7% (3,110 to 3,351) and 9.0% (19,979 to 21,781), respectively.



**Figure 27: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among the Non-volunteers by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Please see [Appendix 12](#) for more detail.

# Health Conditions and Need for Assistance

## Need for Assistance by Long-term Health Conditions

For the first time in Census history, the ABS introduced variables on the long-term health conditions of the Australian population. The data for long-term health conditions were collected under eleven different health conditions. They were:

- i. Arthritis
- ii. Asthma
- iii. Cancer (including remission)
- iv. Dementia (including Alzheimer's)
- v. Diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes)
- vi. Heart disease (including heart attack or angina)
- vii. Kidney disease
- viii. Lung Condition (including COPD or emphysema)
- ix. Mental health conditions (including depression or anxiety)
- x. Stroke
- xi. Any other long-term health condition(s)

Within these eleven different health conditions, the Census has further looked into the number or count of selected long-term health conditions, whether a person has one condition, two conditions or three or more conditions. Informed by the 2021 Census, the following sections present the need for assistance among people with long-term health conditions in GWS.

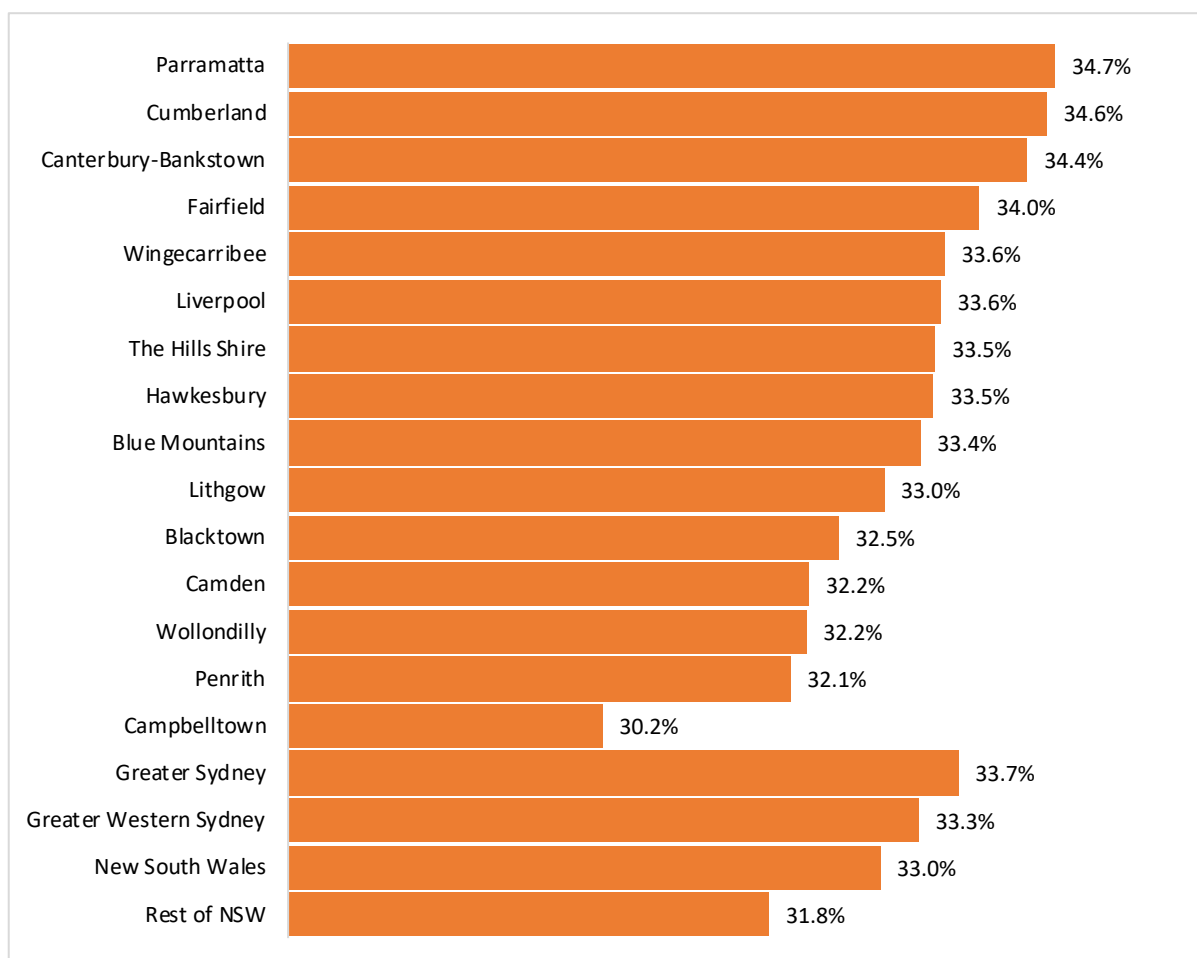
### One Long-term Health Condition and Need for Assistance

The 2021 Census found that there were a total of 418,407 people who had one long-term health condition in GWS. Out of this population, 12.1% (50,671) indicated they needed assistance with core activities. All the GWS comparative regions had lower percentages of people than GWS who required assistance among people with one long-term health condition. Out of all persons who had one long-term health condition within their respective populations, 10.5% (91,334) of people required assistance with core activities in Greater Sydney, 10.2% (61,614) in the Rest of NSW and 10.3% (153,145) in NSW.

At the GWS LGA level, Canterbury-Bankstown recorded the highest number of people in this category (8,635). Blacktown (6,844) was next followed by Fairfield (6,549), Liverpool (5,125) and Penrith (3,860). The lowest numbers of people in this category were found in Lithgow (522) and Wollondilly (826).

Almost all GWS LGAs had similar percentages of all persons requiring assistance who had one long-term health condition. Out of all persons needing assistance with core activities within their respective LGA populations, the highest percentage of people with one long-term health condition was found in Parramatta at 34.7% (3,657). Cumberland was next at 34.6% (4,861). This was followed by 34.4% (8,635) in Canterbury-Bankstown, 34.0% (6,549) in Fairfield and 33.6% both in Liverpool (5,125) and Wingecarribee (988). The lowest percentages were recorded in Campbelltown at 30.2% (3,374) and Penrith at 32.1% (3,860).

**Figure 28: Percentages of people who had at least one Long-term Health Condition with a need for assistance with core activities (of each LGAs and region's total population requiring assistance with core activities), 2021 Census**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

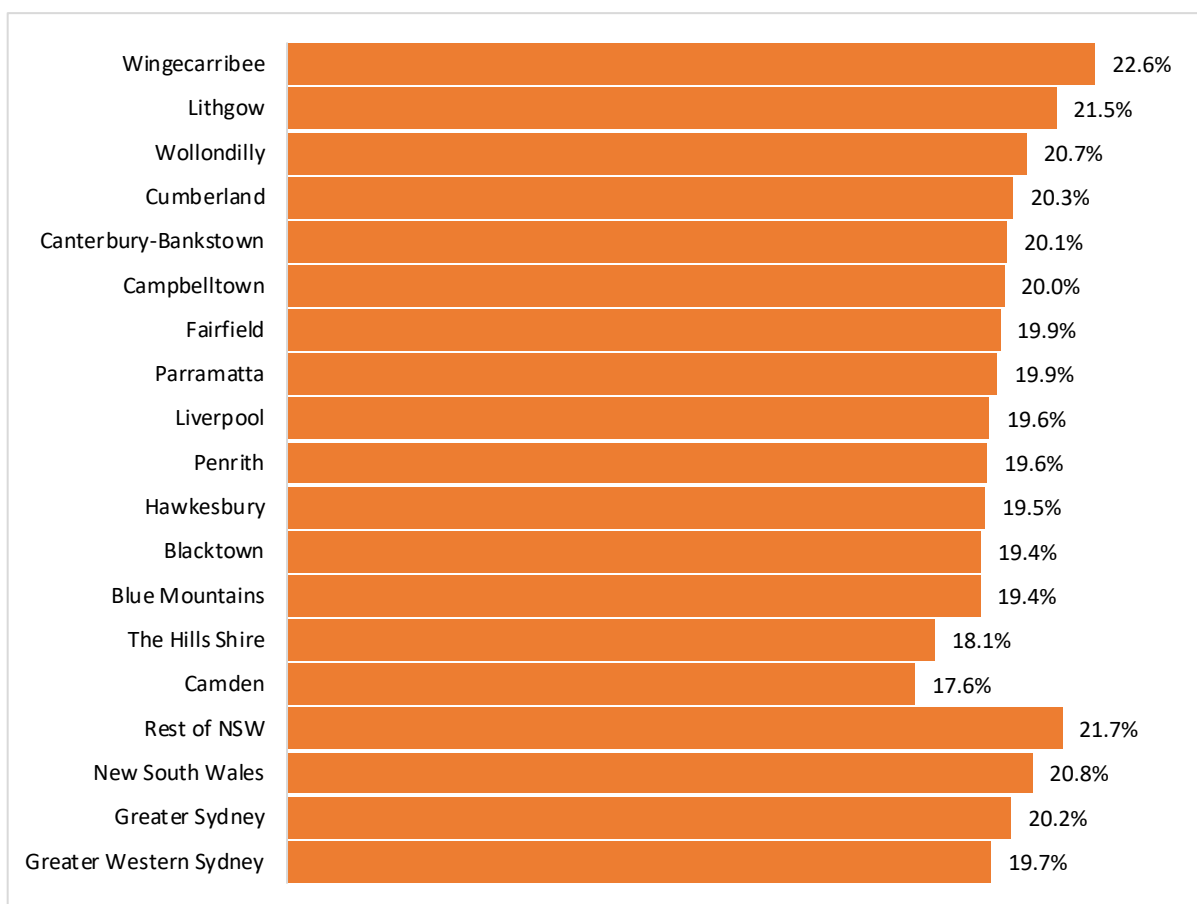
## Two Long-term Health Conditions and Need for Assistance

The 2021 Census reported that 118,615 persons in GWS had two long-term health conditions. Among these persons, 25.2% (29,906) reported requiring assistance in GWS. Again, all GWS comparative regions had lower percentages of people who required assistance and had two long-term health conditions. It was at 22.6% (54,771) in Greater Sydney, 19.6% (41,902) in the Rest of NSW, and 21.2% (96,802) in NSW, according to the 2021 Census.

At the GWS LGA level, Canterbury-Bankstown recorded the highest number of people in this category (5,045). Blacktown (4,078) was next with people, followed by Fairfield (3,843), Liverpool (2,999) and Cumberland (2,850). The lowest numbers of people were found in Lithgow (340) and Wollondilly (530).

Out of all persons needing assistance with core activities within their respective LGA populations, the highest percentage of people with two long-term health conditions was found in Wingecarribee at 22.6% (664). Lithgow was next at 21.5% (340), followed by 20.7% (530) in Wollondilly, 20.3% (2,850) in Cumberland and 20.1% (5,045) in Canterbury-Bankstown. The lowest percentages were recorded in Camden at 17.6% (971) and The Hills Shire at 18.1% (1,287).

**Figure 29: Percentages of people who had at least two Long-term Health Conditions with a need for assistance with core activities (of each LGAs and region's total population requiring assistance with core activities), 2021 Census**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

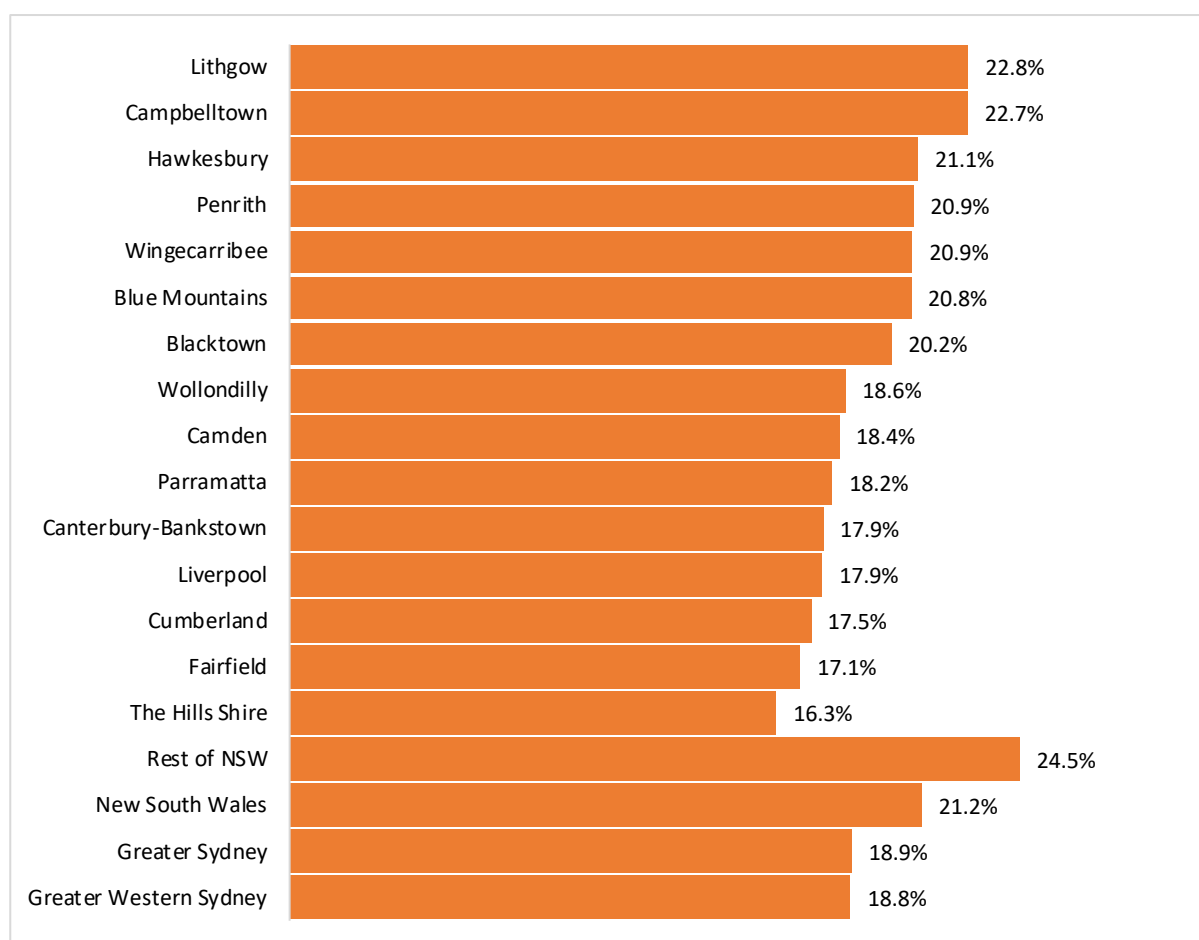
### Three or more Health Conditions and Need for Assistance

The 2021 Census revealed a total of 61,659 people having three or more long-term health conditions in GWS. Among them, 46.4% (28,595) reported needing assistance with core activities in GWS. Again, all the GWS comparative regions had lower percentages of people than GWS who needed assistance with core activities among people with three or more long-term health conditions. There were 43.1% (51,029) in Greater Sydney, 39.0% (47,375) in the Rest of NSW and 41.0% (98,533) in NSW who required assistance as well as had three or more long-term health conditions in the 2021 Census.

At the GWS LGA level, Canterbury-Bankstown recorded the highest number of people in this category (4,486). Blacktown (4,245) was next, followed by Fairfield (3,305), Liverpool (2,728) and Campbelltown (2,543). The lowest numbers of people were found in Lithgow (360) and Wollondilly (478).

However, out of all persons needing assistance with core activities within their respective LGA populations, the highest percentage of people with three or more long-term health conditions was found in Lithgow at 22.8%. Campbelltown was next at 22.7%, followed by 21.1% in the Hawkesbury and 20.9% in Wingecarribee and Penrith. The lowest percentages were recorded in The Hills Shire at 16.3% and Fairfield at 17.1%.

**Figure 30: Percentages of people who had at least Three or more Long-term Health Conditions with a need for assistance with core activities (of each LGAs and region's total population requiring assistance with core activities), 2021 Census**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Please see [Appendix 13](#) for details.

### Need for Assistance by types of long-term health conditions

It is possible to determine the need for assistance based on the different health conditions of individuals living in GWS. An individual who requires assistance may have one or multiple long-term health conditions. This means that the total percentage is likely to exceed 100%. The following sections offer a brief outline of this matter.

The 2021 Census recorded 45,155 people who required assistance with core activities and had **Arthritis** in GWS. This category's highest number of responses was recorded in Canterbury-Bankstown (7,515). Blacktown (6,071) was next, followed by Fairfield (5,767) and Liverpool (4,547). The lowest responses were in Lithgow (576) and Wollondilly (821). Percentage-wise, Lithgow had the highest percentage of people (36.4%) with Arthritis among all persons needing assistance within its LGA population. This was followed by 35.5% in Wingecarribee and 32.9% in Campbelltown. The lowest percentage for the same was recorded in The Hills Shire at 26.6%.

In the case of **Asthma**, the 2021 Census noted 18,357 people who required assistance with core activities and had Asthma. The highest number of responses was recorded in Blacktown (2,946). Canterbury-Bankstown (2,594) was next, followed by Liverpool (1,911) and Penrith (1,906). The lowest

number of responses were recorded in Lithgow (268) and Wollondilly (372). Percentage-wise, again Lithgow had the highest percentage of people/responses (16.9%) with Asthma among all persons with a need for assistance within its LGA population. This was followed by 16.7% in Campbelltown and 15.8% in Penrith. The lowest percentage was recorded in The Hills Shire at 8.9%.

GWS recorded 12,992 people who required assistance and had **Cancer (including remission)** during the 2021 Census. The highest responses were recorded from people living in Canterbury-Bankstown (2,227). Blacktown (1,750) was next, followed by Fairfield (1,420) and Penrith (1,174). The lowest responses were recorded in Lithgow (152) and Wollondilly (260). Percentage-wise, Wingecarribee had the highest percentages of people/responses (11.8%) with Cancer (including remission) among all persons needing assistance within its LGA population. This was followed by 10.6% in the Blue Mountains and 10.1% in Wollondilly. The lowest percentage was recorded in Fairfield at 7.4%.

In the 2021 Census, GWS recorded 12,292 people who needed assistance and had **Dementia (including Alzheimer's)**. The highest number of responses was recorded in Canterbury-Bankstown (2,223). Blacktown was next (1,644), followed by Fairfield (1,467) and Parramatta (1,128). The lowest responses were recorded in Lithgow (168) and Wollondilly (174). Percentage-wise, The Hills Shire had the highest percentages of people/responses (12.1%) with Dementia (including Alzheimer's) among all persons with a need for assistance within its LGA population. This was followed by 12.0% in Wingecarribee and 10.7% in Parramatta. The lowest percentage was recorded in Liverpool at 6.0%.

As for **Diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes)**, the 2021 Census noted 32,498 people who required assistance with core activities and had Diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes). The highest number of responses were recorded in Canterbury-Bankstown (5,798). Fairfield (4,867) was next, followed by Blacktown (4,745) and Liverpool (3,496). The lowest responses were recorded in Lithgow (279) and Wollondilly (377). Percentage-wise, Fairfield had the highest percentages of people/responses with Diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes) among all persons with a need for assistance within its LGA population at 25.2%. This was followed by 23.4% in Cumberland and 23.1% in Canterbury-Bankstown. The lowest percentage was recorded in the Blue Mountains at 13.7%.

In the 2021 Census, GWS recorded 25,752 people who needed assistance and had **Heart disease (including heart attack or angina)**. The highest number of responses were recorded in Canterbury-Bankstown (4,183). Blacktown was next (3,591), followed by Fairfield (3,268) and Liverpool (2,510). The lowest responses were recorded in Lithgow (274) and Wollondilly (413). Percentage-wise, Parramatta had the highest percentages of people/responses (18.3%) with Heart disease (including heart attack or angina) among all persons needing assistance within its LGA population. This was followed by 17.6% in the Blue Mountains and 17.4% in Cumberland. The lowest percentage was recorded in Wollondilly and Wingecarribee, both at 16.1%.

GWS recorded 8,550 people who needed assistance and had **Kidney disease** in the 2021 Census. The highest number of responses were found from people living in Canterbury-Bankstown (1,432). Blacktown was next (1,270), followed by Fairfield (1,069) and Liverpool (857). The lowest responses were recorded in Lithgow (70) and Wingecarribee (128). Percentage-wise, Campbelltown had the highest percentages of people/responses (6.2%) with Kidney disease among all persons needing assistance within its LGA population. This was followed by 6.0% in Blacktown and 5.7% in Canterbury-Bankstown and Penrith. The lowest percentages were recorded in Lithgow and Wingecarribee, both at 4.4%.

The 2021 Census noted 11,507 people who needed assistance with core activities and had a **Lung Condition (including COPD<sup>9</sup> or emphysema)**. The highest number of responses were collected from people living in Blacktown (1,870). Canterbury-Bankstown was next (1,784), followed by Penrith (1,153) and Campbelltown (1,065). The lowest responses were recorded in Lithgow (192) and Wollondilly (237). Percentage-wise, Fairfield had the highest percentages of people/responses at 12.1% with Lung Conditions (including COPD or emphysema) among all persons needing assistance within its LGA population. This was followed by 9.8% in three LGAs, the Blue Mountains, the Hawkesbury and Wingecarribee. The lowest percentage was recorded in Fairfield at 5.4%.

In the 2021 Census, GWS recorded 38,081 people who required assistance and had a **Mental health condition (including depression or anxiety)**. Again, the highest number of responses were noted from people living in Canterbury-Bankstown (5,625). Blacktown was next (5,478), followed by Fairfield (4,110) and Penrith (3,703). The lowest responses were recorded in Lithgow (438) and Wollondilly (684). Percentage-wise, the Blue Mountains had the highest percentage of people/responses (31.8%) with Mental health conditions (including depression or anxiety) among all persons needing assistance within its LGA population. This was followed by 31.1% in the Hawkesbury and 30.8% in Penrith. The lowest percentage was recorded in The Hills Shire at 21.2% and Fairfield at 21.3%.

The 2021 Census noted 9,915 people in GWS who required assistance with core activities and had a **Stroke**. The highest number of responses were found in Canterbury-Bankstown (1,563). Blacktown was next (1,393), followed by Fairfield (1,233) and Liverpool (1,024). The lowest responses were recorded in Lithgow (126) and Wollondilly (160). Percentage-wise, Wingecarribee had the highest percentage of people/responses with Stroke among all persons with a need for assistance within its LGA population at 8.2%. This was followed by 8.0% in Lithgow and 7.6% in the Blue Mountains. The lowest percentage was recorded in Cumberland at 6.0%.

GWS recorded 56,792 people who required assistance and had **Any other long-term health condition(s)** in the 2021 Census. The most responses were collected from people living in Canterbury-Bankstown (8,870). Blacktown was next (7,975), followed by Fairfield (7,222) and Liverpool (5,757). The lowest responses were recorded in Lithgow (556) and Wollondilly (952). Percentage-wise, Camden had the highest percentages of people/responses (41.0%) with any other long-term health condition(s) among all persons needing assistance within its LGA population. This was followed by 39.8% in the Blue Mountains and 39.7% in the Hawkesbury. The lowest percentages were recorded in Lithgow at 35.1% and Cumberland at 35.6%.

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<sup>9</sup> COPD stands for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. For details, see [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/chronic-obstructive-pulmonary-disease-\(copd\)#:~:text=Chronic%20obstructive%20pulmonary%20disease%20\(COPD\)%20is%20a%20common%20lung%20disease,damaged%20or%20clogged%20with%20phlegm.](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/chronic-obstructive-pulmonary-disease-(copd)#:~:text=Chronic%20obstructive%20pulmonary%20disease%20(COPD)%20is%20a%20common%20lung%20disease,damaged%20or%20clogged%20with%20phlegm.)





# Need for Assistance and Carers

## Need for Assistance by Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability, Health Condition, or due to Old Age

The 2021 Census recorded that people requiring assistance with core activities for themselves were also providing Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability, Health Condition, or due to Old Age. The following sections discuss this in detail.

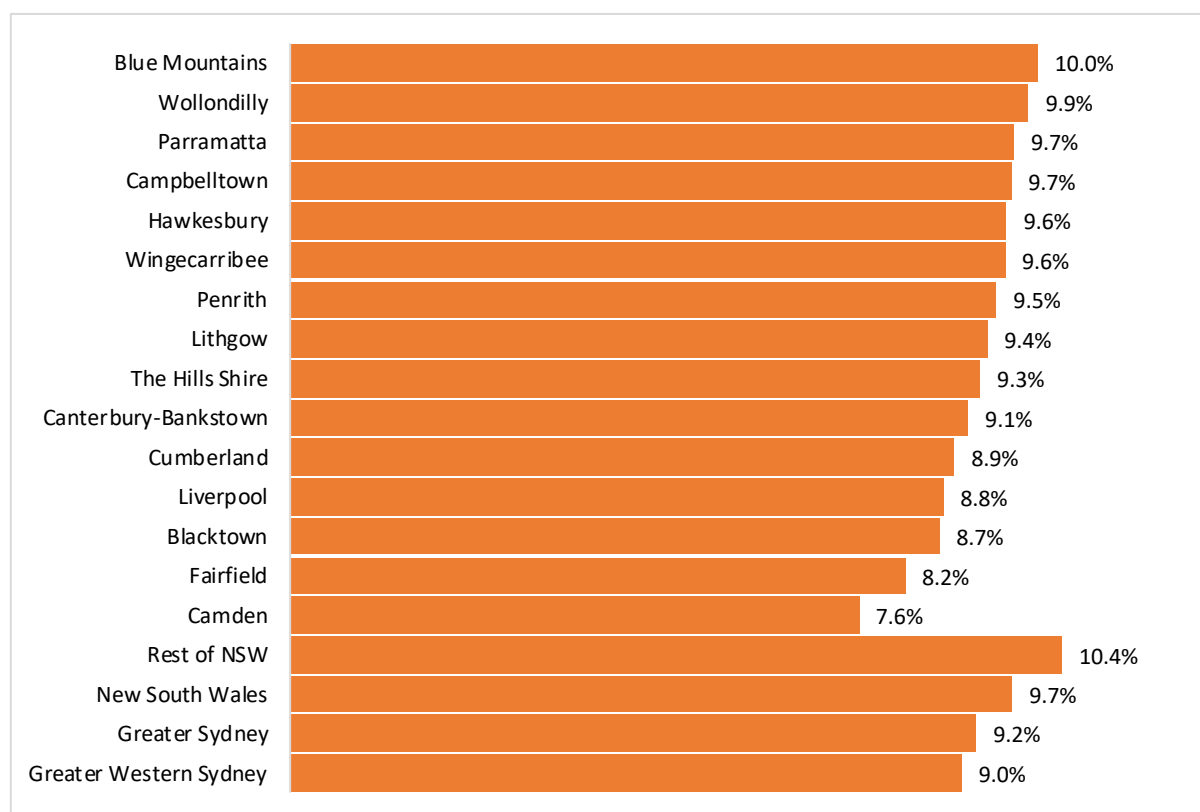
### Provided unpaid assistance

The 2021 Census noted that 221,113 people provided unpaid assistance to a Person with a Disability, Health Condition, or due to Old Age in GWS. Among them, 13,690 people required assistance with core activities for themselves. Similarly, 24,915 people in Greater Sydney, 20,034 in the Rest of NSW and 45,031 in NSW who required assistance for themselves had provided unpaid assistance to others.

Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of people (2,281) in this category. Blacktown (1,832) was next, followed by Fairfield (1,591) and Liverpool (1,338). The lowest numbers of people in this category were in Lithgow (148) and Wollondilly (254).

In terms of percentages, out of the total people who required assistance within their LGA populations, the Blue Mountains had the highest percentage of people who had provided unpaid assistance to others at 10.0%. Wollondilly was next at 9.9%. This was followed by 9.7% of people in both Campbelltown and Parramatta and 9.6% in both the Hawkesbury and Wingecarribee. The lowest percentage of people for the same was found in Camden at 7.6% and Fairfield at 8.2%.

**Figure 31: Percentages of people who provided Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability, Health Condition, or due to Old Age (of all Persons requiring assistance with core activities within their LGAs' and regions' population), 2021 Census**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

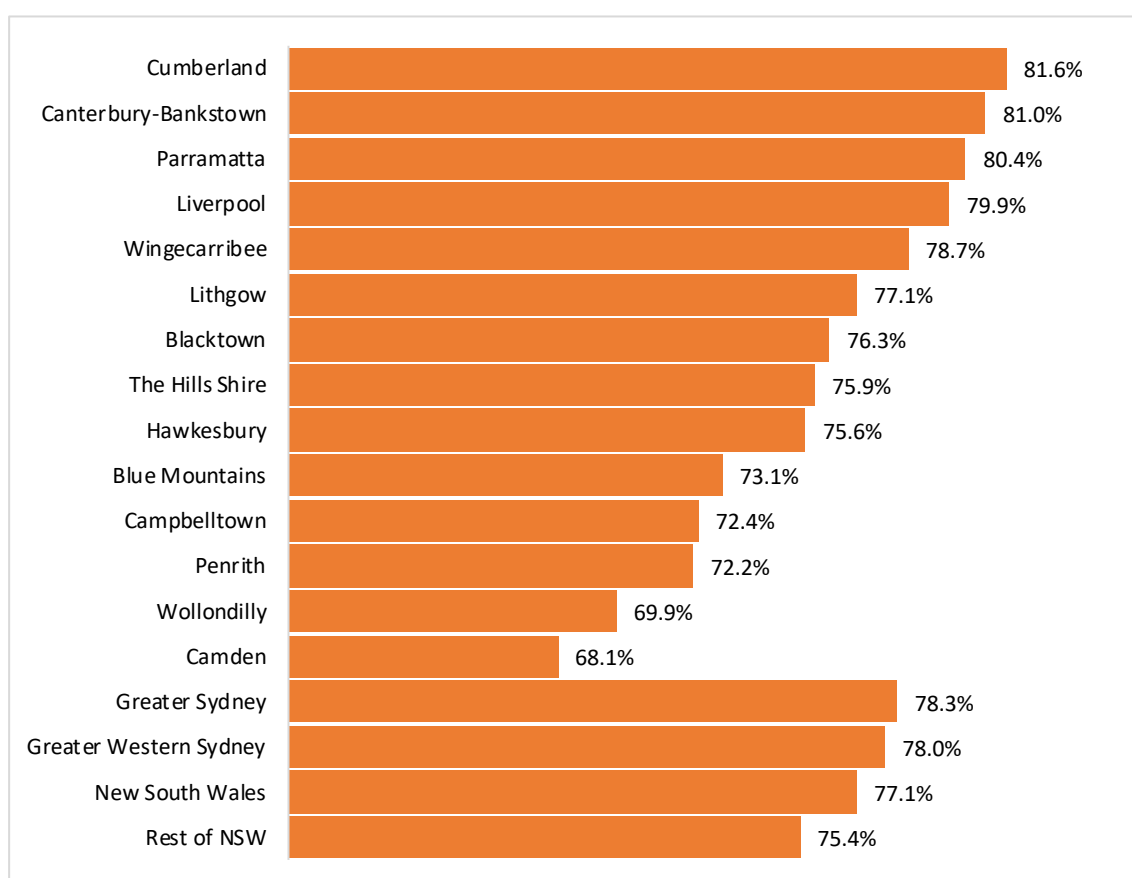
## No unpaid assistance provided

A total of 1,703,731 people did not provide any unpaid assistance to a Person with a Disability, Health Condition, or due to Old Age in GWS in the 2021 Census. Of them, the Census stated that 118,488 people required assistance with core activities for themselves. Out of all persons who required assistance with core activities (151,963) in GWS, 78.0% (118,488) did not provide unpaid assistance to others. Likewise, there were 212,041 people in Greater Sydney, 145,931 people in the Rest of NSW and 358,374 people in NSW who required assistance with core activities for themselves and did not provide any unpaid assistance to others during the 2021 Census.

In terms of the numbers at the GWS LGA level, the highest number of people who required assistance with core activities and did not provide any unpaid assistance to others was recorded in Canterbury-Bankstown (20,311). Blacktown was next (16,048), followed by Fairfield (16,103) and Liverpool (12,201). The least number was recorded in Lithgow (1,220) in the same category.

Out of all persons who required assistance within their LGA populations, the highest percentage of people who did not provide unpaid assistance to others was recorded in Fairfield at 83.5%. Cumberland was next with 81.6%. This was followed by 81.0% in Canterbury-Bankstown and 80.4% in Parramatta. The least percentage of people in this category was recorded in Camden at 68.1%.

**Figure 32: Percentages of people who did not provide any Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability, Health Condition, or due to Old Age (of all Persons requiring assistance with core activities within their LGAs' and regions' population), 2021 Census**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Please see [Appendix 14](#) for more details.

# Relationships and Children and Need for Assistance

## Need for Assistance by Registered Marital Status

The 2021 Census collected data on the need for assistance based on registered marital status, which can be analysed in relation to GWS. There were varying levels of need for assistance across different marital statuses. Registered marital status was recorded under five different categories. They were:

- i. Never Married
- ii. Married
- iii. Separated
- iv. Divorced
- v. Widowed

The following sections present this in broader detail and compare how it has changed since the 2016 Census.

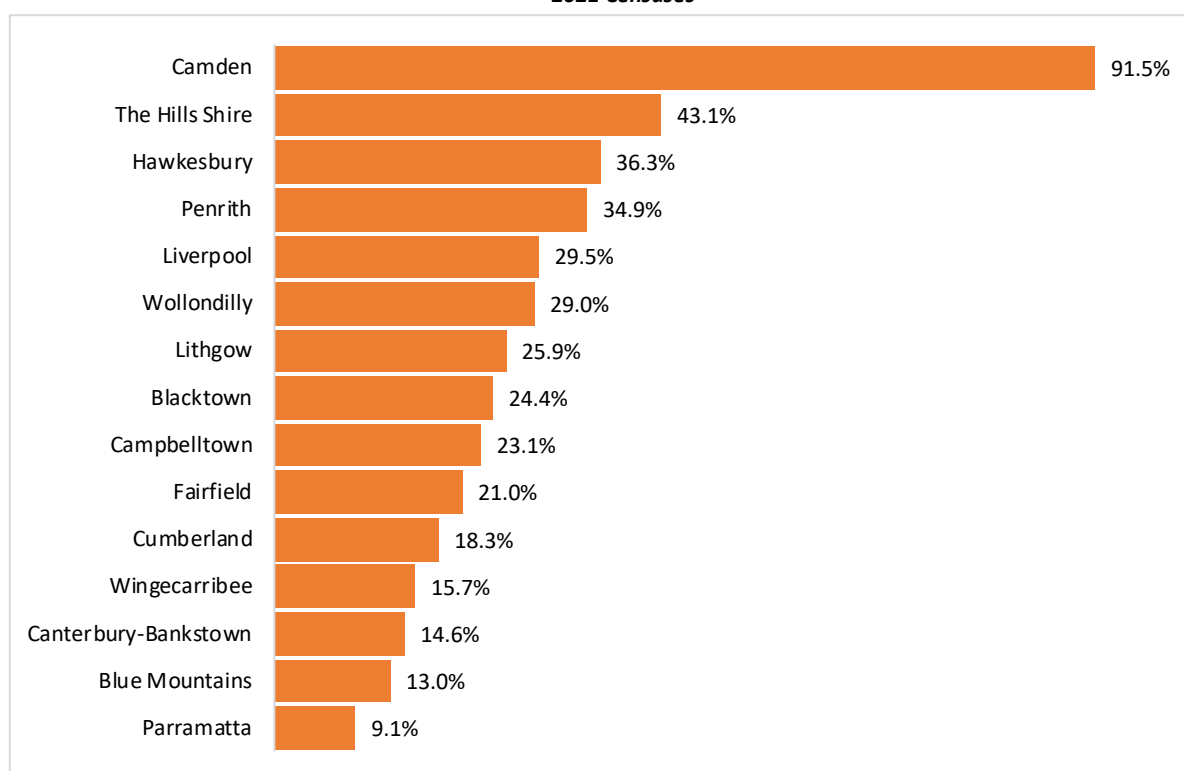
### Need for Assistance among the 'Never married' population

According to the 2021 Census, 697,809 people were never married in GWS. Out of this population, 27,484 (3.9%) people indicated they required assistance with core activities in the 2021 Census. In GWS comparative regions, there were 42,454 people in Greater Sydney, 34,451 in the Rest of NSW and 77,107 in NSW who were never married and required assistance with core activities during the 2021 Census. In terms of growth rates, since the 2016 Census, the population of persons who were never married with a need for assistance grew by 24.6% (22,062 to 27,484) in GWS, 20.9% (42,454 to 51,324) in Greater Sydney, 24.7% (34,451 to 42,964) in the Rest of NSW and 22.6% (77,107 to 94,504) in NSW.

The 2021 Census found the highest number of people (4,174) who required assistance with core activities and were never married in Blacktown. Canterbury-Bankstown (3,727) was next in the same category. This was followed by Penrith (2,825) and Fairfield (2,645). The least number of people in this group were found in Lithgow (404) and Wollondilly (525).

However, in terms of growth rates between the Censuses, Camden had the highest growth rate of people who required assistance with core activities and were never married, at 91.5% (564 to 1,080). The Hills Shire was next with a growth rate of 43.1% (904 to 1,294). This was followed by growth rates of 36.3% (630 to 859) in the Hawkesbury and 34.9% (2,094 to 2,825) in Penrith. The lowest growth rates were observed in Parramatta at 9.1% (1,725 to 1,882) and Canterbury-Bankstown at 14.6% (3,253 to 3,727).

**Figure 33: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among the never-married population by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

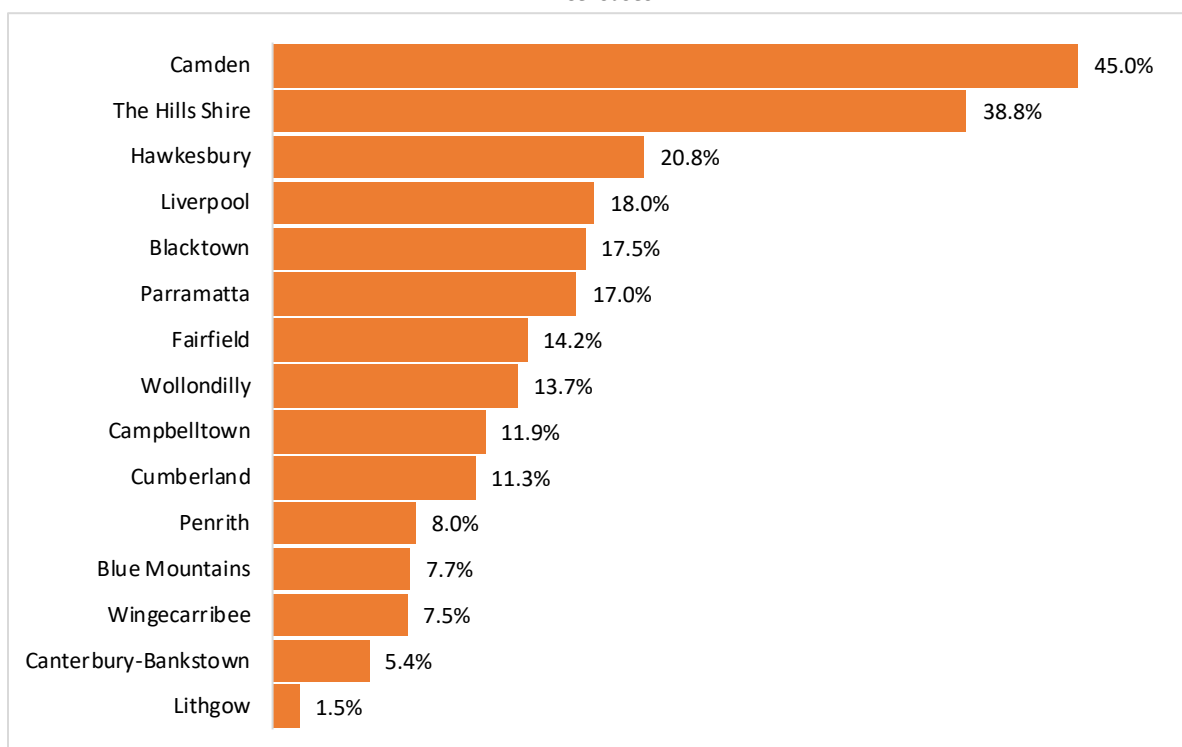
### Need for Assistance among the 'Married' population

The 2021 Census recorded a total of 1,053,562 married people in GWS. Out of this population, 57,316 (5.4%) people indicated they required assistance with core activities in the 2021 Census. In GWS comparative regions, there were 96,564 people in Greater Sydney, 62,009 in the Rest of NSW and 158,688 in NSW who were married and required assistance with core activities during the 2021 Census. In terms of growth rates, since the 2016 Census, the number of married persons with a need for assistance increased by 14.3% (50,150 to 57,316) in GWS, 12.5% (85,828 to 96,564) in Greater Sydney, 8.4% (57,209 to 62,009) in the Rest of NSW and 10.8% (143,223 to 158,688) in NSW.

The 2021 Census found the highest number of people (10,060) who required assistance and were married in Canterbury-Bankstown. Fairfield was next (8,986) in the same category. This was followed by Blacktown (7,181) and Liverpool (6,409). The least numbers of people in this group were found in Lithgow (465) and Wollondilly (888).

However, in terms of growth rates between the Censuses, Camden had the highest growth rate of people who required assistance with core activities and were married at 45.0% (1,160 to 1,682). The Hills Shire was next with a growth rate of 38.8% (1,949 to 2,705). This was followed by 20.8% (943 to 1,139) in the Hawkesbury and 18.0% (5,432 to 6,409) in Liverpool. The lowest growth rates were observed in Lithgow at 1.5% (458 to 465) and Canterbury-Bankstown at 5.4% (9,544 to 10,060).

**Figure 34: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among the married population by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

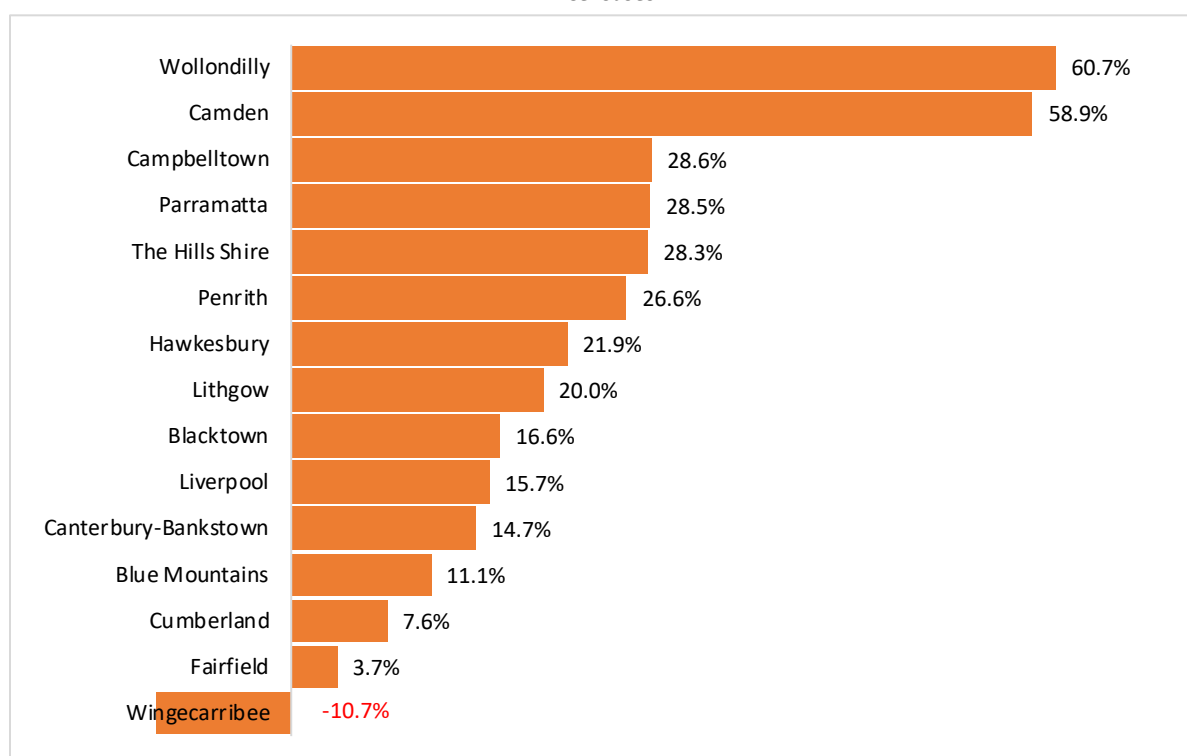
### Need for Assistance among the 'Separated' population

According to the 2021 Census, 69,302 people were separated in GWS. Out of this population, 6,086 (8.8%) people indicated they required assistance with core activities in the 2021 Census. In GWS comparative regions, there were 9,620 people in Greater Sydney, 6,344 in the Rest of NSW and 16,007 in NSW who were separated and required assistance with core activities, recorded by the 2021 Census. In terms of growth rates, since the 2016 Census, the number of persons with a need for assistance and were separated grew by 17.4% (5,185 to 6,086) in GWS, 15.1% (8,355 to 9,620) in Greater Sydney, 14.7% (5,531 to 6,344) in the Rest of NSW and 14.9% (13,934 to 16,007) in NSW.

The 2021 Census found the most separated people requiring assistance with core activities in Canterbury-Bankstown (1,108). Blacktown was next (843) in the same category. This was followed by Fairfield (790) and Liverpool (713). The least numbers of people in this cohort were found in Lithgow (42) and Wingecarribee (75).

However, regarding growth rates between the Censuses, Wollondilly had the highest growth rate of separated people who required assistance with core activities at 60.7% (61 to 98). Camden was next with 58.9% (107 to 170), followed by growth rates of 28.6% in Campbelltown (412 to 530) and 28.5% (291 to 374) in Parramatta. The lowest growth rates were observed in Fairfield at 3.7% (762 to 790) and 7.6% (523 to 563) in Cumberland. Wingecarribee witnessed a decline of 10.7% (84 to 75) between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

**Figure 35: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among separated populations by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



2016 and 2021 Censuses

### Need for Assistance among the 'Divorced' population

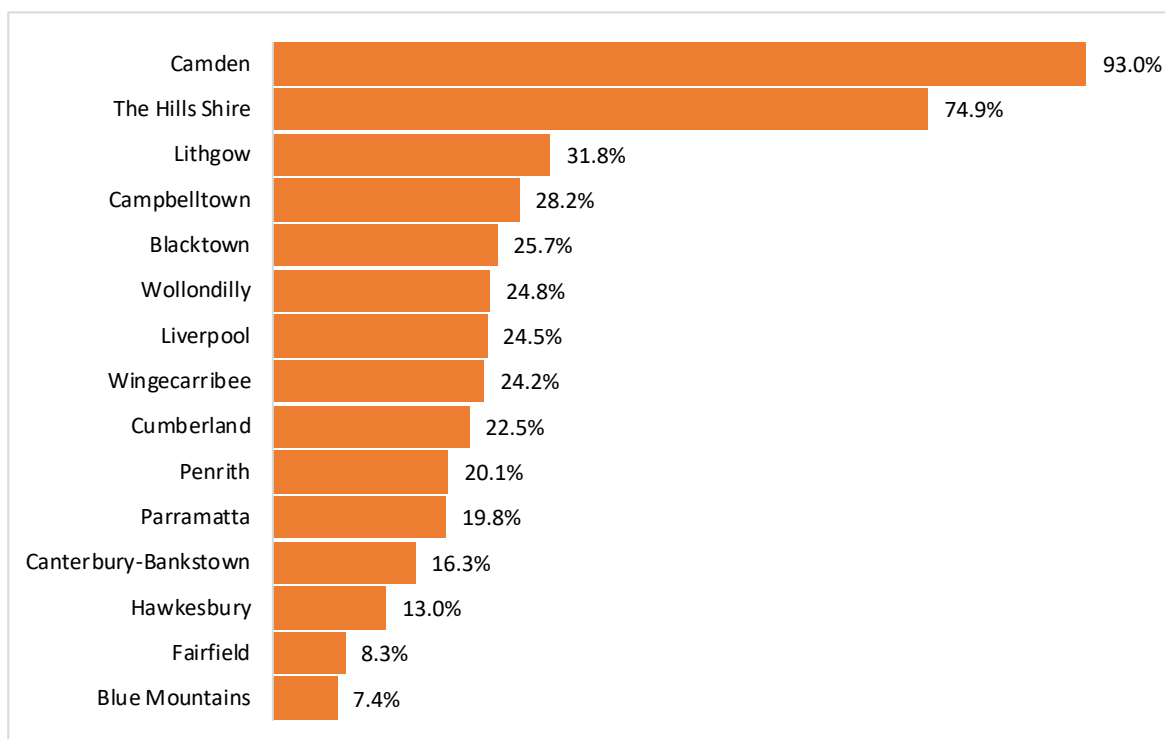
The 2021 Census recorded a total of 155,014 divorced persons in GWS. Among them, 14,116 (9.1%) people indicated they required assistance with core activities in the 2021 Census. In GWS comparative regions, there were 26,176 people in Greater Sydney, 20,623 in the Rest of NSW and 46,885 in NSW who were divorced and required assistance with core activities during the 2021 Census. In terms of growth rates between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the number of persons who were divorced and required assistance with core activities increased by 22.0% (11,569 to 14,116) in GWS, 21.1% (21,613 to 26,176) in Greater Sydney, 25.3% (16,460 to 20,623) in the Rest of NSW and 22.8% (38,168 to 46,885) in NSW.

The 2021 Census found the highest number of divorced people requiring assistance with core activities in Canterbury-Bankstown (2,556). Blacktown was next (1,824) in the same category. This was followed by Fairfield (1,565) and Liverpool (1,413). The least number of people in this group were found in Lithgow (170) and Wollondilly (201).

However, in terms of growth rates between the Censuses, Camden had the highest growth rate of divorced people with a need for assistance at 93.0% (244 to 471). The Hills Shire was next at 74.9% (263 to 460). This was followed by growth rates of 31.8% (129 to 170) in Lithgow and 28.2% (890 to 1,141) in Campbelltown. The lowest growth rates were observed in the Blue Mountains at 7.4% (461 to 495) and in Fairfield at 8.3% (1,445 to 1,565).



**Figure 36: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among the Divorced population by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

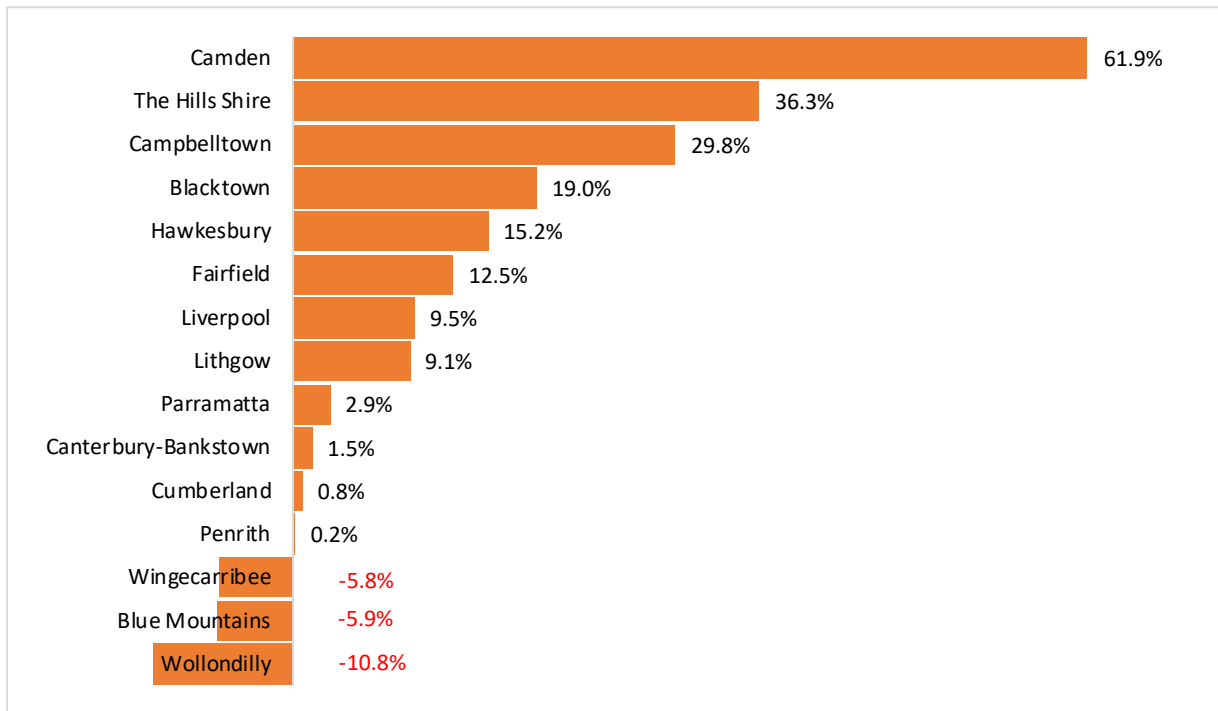
### Need for Assistance among the 'Widowed' population

According to the 2021 Census, 90,974 persons were widowed in GWS. Among them, 30,803 (33.9%) people indicated they required assistance with core activities in the 2021 Census. In GWS comparative regions, there were 60,866 persons in Greater Sydney, 41,112 in the Rest of NSW and 102,007 in NSW who required assistance with core activities and were widowed, as recorded by the 2021 Census. In terms of growth rates, since the 2016 Census, the widowed population with a need for assistance grew by 10.1% (27,976 to 30,803) in GWS, 4.3% (58,329 to 60,866) in Greater Sydney, 11.1% (37,000 to 41,112) in the Rest of NSW and 6.9% (95,395 to 102,007) in NSW.

In terms of the numbers, the 2021 Census found the highest number of widowed persons who required assistance with core activities in Canterbury-Bankstown (5,724). Fairfield was next (4,382) in the same category. This was followed by Blacktown (4,260) and Cumberland (2,900). The least numbers of people in this cohort were found in Lithgow (323) and Wollondilly (395).

However, in terms of growth rates between the Censuses, Camden had the highest growth rate of widowed people who required assistance at 61.9% (638 to 1,033). The Hills Shire was next at 36.3% (1,241 to 1,692), followed by growth rates of 29.8% in Campbelltown (1,325 to 1,720) and 19.0% (3,580 to 4,260) in Blacktown. The lowest growth rates were observed in Penrith at 0.2% (1,956 to 1,960) and Cumberland at 0.8% (2,878 to 2,900). Nevertheless, it had declined by 10.8% (443 to 395) in Wollondilly, 5.9% (841 to 791) in the Blue Mountains and 5.8% (686 to 646) in Wingecarribee between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

**Figure 37: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among the Widowed population by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Please see [Appendix 15](#) for more details.

## Need for Assistance by Sex of Lone Parents (SLPP)

According to the 2021 Census, there were 114,961 lone parents in GWS. Among them, 19,690 were male and 95,271 were female. The following section provides a detailed outline of the need for assistance among male and female lone parents.

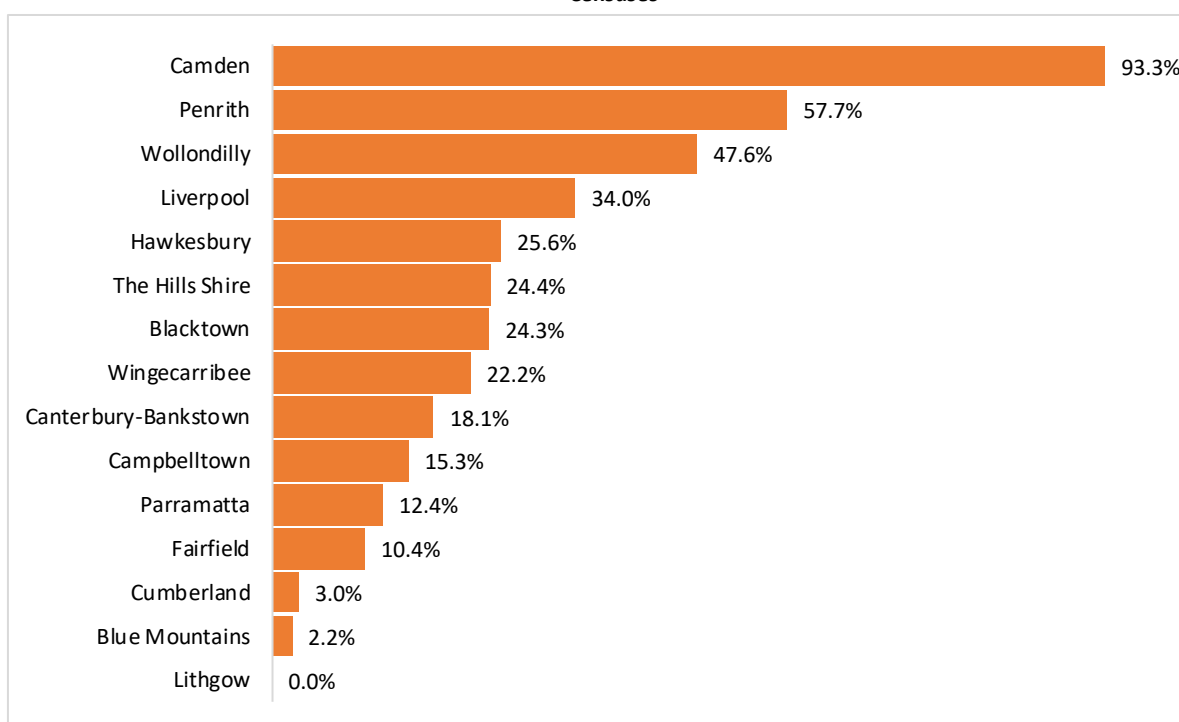
### Need for Assistance among Male Lone Parents

According to the 2021 Census, 2,263 male lone parents in GWS required assistance. In GWS comparative regions, 3,738 lone male parents needed assistance with core activities in Greater Sydney, 2,676 in the Rest of NSW and 6,407 in NSW. In terms of growth rates between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, this population grew by 21.0% (1,870 to 2,263) in GWS, 19.2% (3,135 to 3,738) in Greater Sydney, 17.3% in the Rest of NSW (2,282 to 2,676) and 18.3% in (5,418 to 6,407) in NSW.

At the GWS LGA level, the 2021 Census showed that the highest number of lone male parents who required assistance were living in Canterbury-Bankstown (424), followed by Fairfield (340). This was followed by Blacktown (322), Liverpool (209) and Cumberland (206). The least number of lone male parents needing assistance were recorded in Lithgow (19) and Wollondilly (31).

However, between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the highest growth rate of lone male parents requiring assistance was found in Camden at 93.3% (30 to 58). Penrith was next with a growth rate of 57.7% (130 to 205). This was followed by growth rates of 47.6% (21 to 31) in Wollondilly, 34.0% (156 to 209) in Liverpool and 25.6% (39 to 49) in the Hawkesbury.

**Figure 38: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among the lone male parents in GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

## Need for Assistance among Female Lone Parents

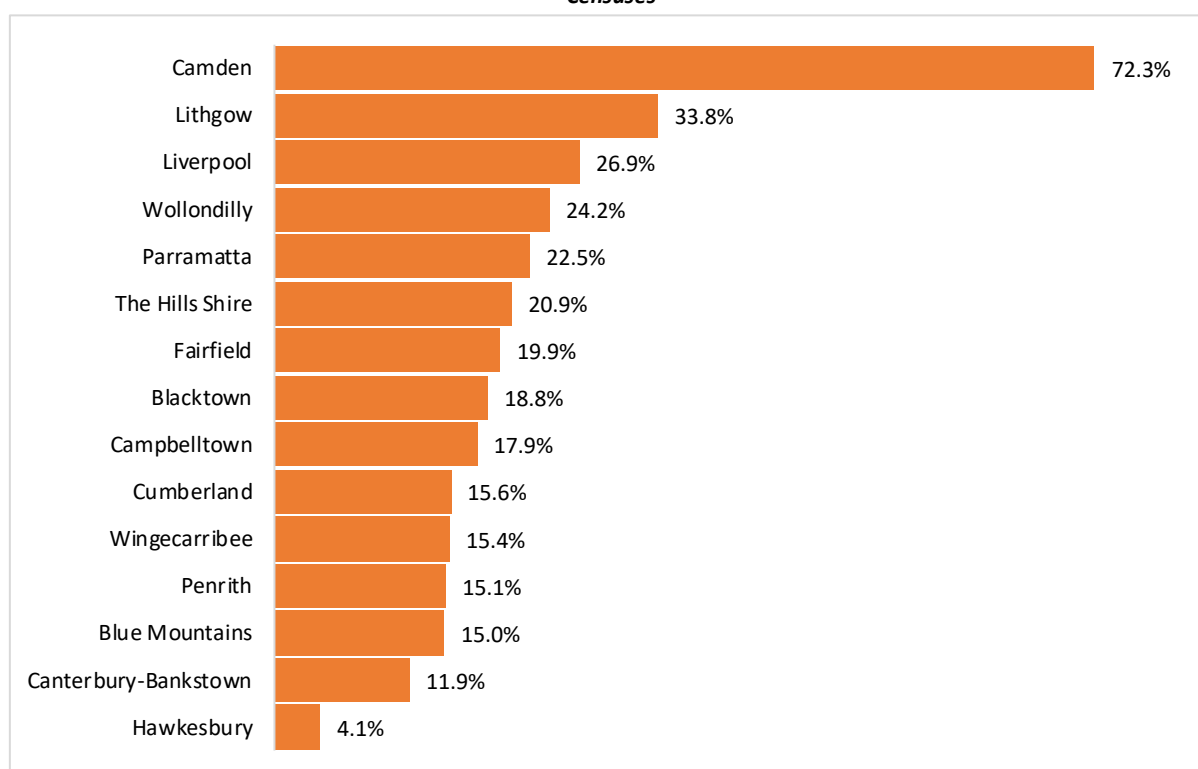
As per the 2021 Census, 11,685 lone female parents needed assistance with core activities in GWS. In GWS comparative regions, 19,111 lone female parents needed assistance with core activities in Greater Sydney, 10,092 in the Rest of NSW and 29,204 in NSW. About growth rates since the 2016 Census, this population grew by 18.6% (9,850 to 11,685) in GWS, 16.8% (16,362 to 19,111) in Greater Sydney, 17.7% in the Rest of NSW (8,572 to 10,092) and 17.1% in (24,935 to 29,204) in NSW.

At the GWS LGA level, the 2021 Census found the highest number of lone female parents who required assistance with core activities in Canterbury-Bankstown (2,178). Fairfield (1,975) was next, followed by Blacktown (1,535), Liverpool (1,327) and Campbelltown (831). The least number of lone female parents needing assistance were recorded in Lithgow (99) and Wollondilly (123).

However, between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses, the highest growth rate of lone female parents requiring assistance was observed in Camden at 72.3% (155 to 267). Lithgow was next with a growth rate of 33.8% (74 to 99). This was followed by growth rates of 26.9% (1,046 to 1,327) in Liverpool, 24.2% (99 to 123) in Wollondilly and 22.5% (609 to 746) in Parramatta.

The Census reported more female lone parents needing assistance than their male counterparts in GWS.

**Figure 39: Growth of need for assistance with core activities among the lone female parents by GWS LGAs, 2016 to 2021 Censuses**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Please see [Appendix 16](#) for more details.

# Australian Defence Force Service and Need for Assistance

## Need for Assistance by Australian Defence Force (ADF) Service

The Australian Defence Force<sup>10</sup> consists of the Royal Australian Navy<sup>11</sup>, Australian Army<sup>12</sup>, and the Royal Australian Air Force<sup>13</sup>. These three military services have multiple military bases located in every state and territory of Australia. Some of them are home to GWS such as Defence Establishment in Orchard Hills<sup>14</sup>, Barracks in Holsworthy<sup>15</sup>, Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) in Glenbrook<sup>16</sup> and RAAF in Richmond<sup>17</sup>. For the first time in Census history, the ABS introduced a variable on the Australian Defence Force Service. The 2021 Census collected data on six categories related to the defence force service. They were:

- i. Currently serving in the Regular Service
- ii. Currently serving in the Reserves Service
- iii. Not currently serving (but has previously served in the Australian Defence Force)
- iv. Has never served in the Australian Defence Force
- v. Not stated
- vi. Not applicable

Similarly, it is also possible to see the need for assistance variable as per the different categories. Excluding the 'Not stated' and 'Not applicable' categories, the following sections present data on the need for assistance alongside data on the Australian Defence Force Service in detail.

## Need for Assistance among Persons 'Currently serving in the Regular Service' in Australian Defence Force

The 2021 Census recorded a limited number of people who required assistance with core activities among persons currently serving in the regular service in the Australian Defence Force in GWS. Out of all persons currently serving in the regular service in the Australian Defence Force in GWS, 1.03% (41 of 3,972) needed assistance with core activities. Similarly, there were 1.01% of people (101 of 9,986) in Greater Sydney, 0.97% (77 of 7,976) in the Rest of NSW and 1.00% (180 of 18,005) in NSW who needed assistance with core activities and were currently serving in the regular service in the Australian Defence Force. As this variable was introduced for the first time, a comparison with the previous Censuses is not applicable.

At the LGA level, the highest number of people in this category was recorded in Blacktown with 10 people (0.05% of all persons needing assistance with core activities within the respective LGA populations). The Hawkesbury (0.21%) and Liverpool (0.05%) were next, both with 8 people. This was followed by 6 people in Parramatta (0.06%), Campbelltown (0.03%), Cumberland (0.02%) and Penrith (0.02%), all with 3 people. No persons in the Blue Mountains, Camden, Canterbury-Bankstown, Fairfield, The Hills Shire, Wollondilly, Lithgow and Wingecarribee were recorded in this category.

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<sup>10</sup> See more details at <https://www.defence.gov.au/>

<sup>11</sup> See more details at <https://www.navy.gov.au/>

<sup>12</sup> See more details at <https://www.army.gov.au/>

<sup>13</sup> See more details at <https://www.airforce.gov.au/>

<sup>14</sup> See more details at <https://www.defence.gov.au/about/locations-property/base-induction/defence-establishment-orchard-hills>

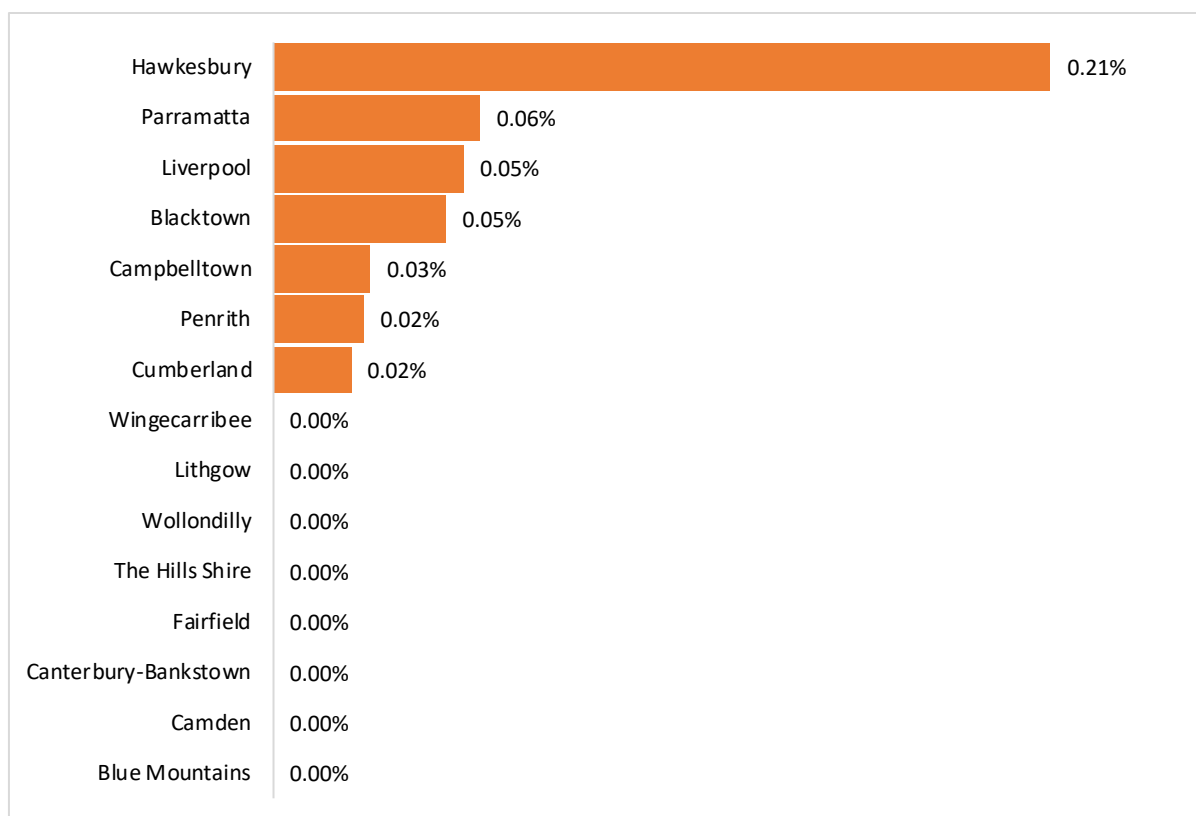
<sup>15</sup> See more details at <https://www.defence.gov.au/about/locations-property/base-induction/holsworthy-barracks>

<sup>16</sup> See more details at <https://www.defence.gov.au/about/locations-property/base-induction/raaf-glenbrook>

<sup>17</sup> See more details at <https://www.defence.gov.au/about/base-locations/raaf-richmond>



**Figure 40: Percentages of people who were 'Currently serving in the Regular Service' in the Australian Defence Force by GWS LGAs (of each LGA population requiring assistance with core activities), 2021 Census**



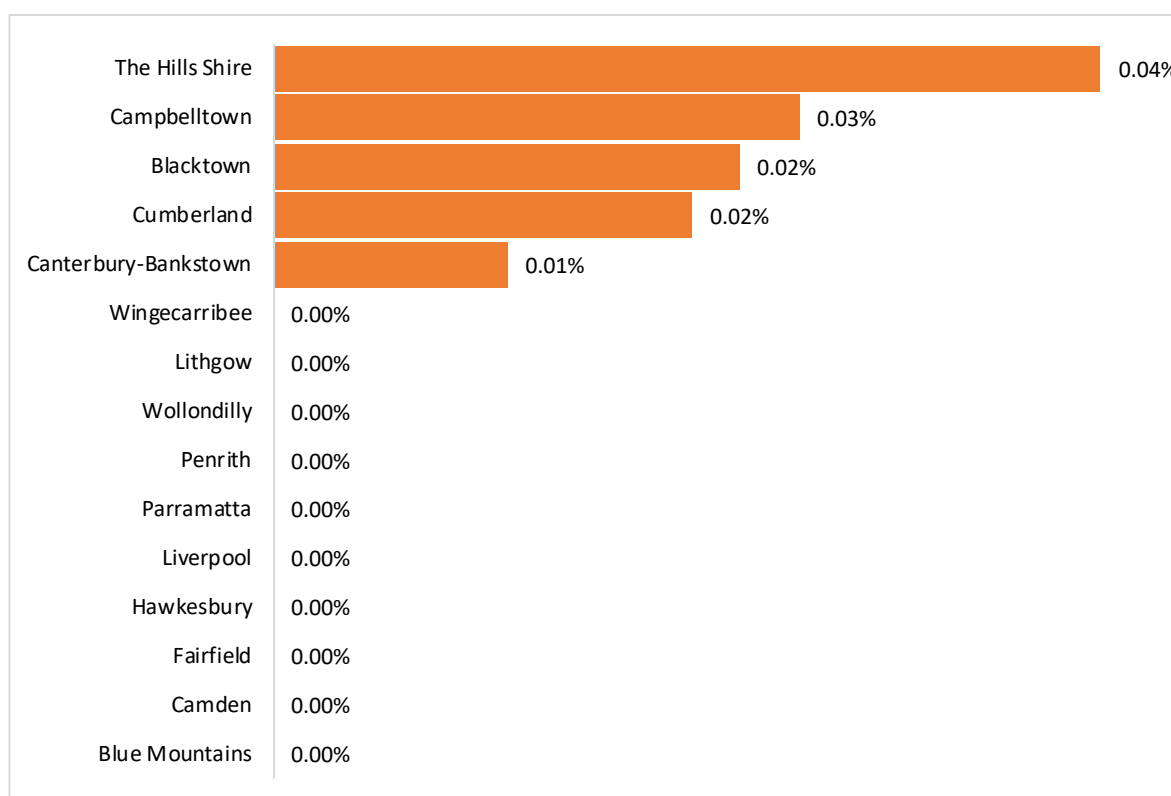
Source: 2021 Census

### Need for Assistance among Persons 'Currently serving in the Reserves Service' in Australian Defence Force

Similar to the previous category, the 2021 Census recorded a limited number of people in this category in GWS. Out of all persons currently serving in the reserves service in the Australian Defence Force (1,335) in GWS, only 17 people, or 1.27%, required assistance with core activities. Likewise, there were 1.25% (40 of 3,211) in Greater Sydney, 1.22% (40 of 3,282) in the Rest of NSW and 1.28% (83 of 6,505) in NSW who required assistance with core activities while currently serving in reserves service in Australia Defence Force. As this variable was introduced for the first time, a comparison with the previous Censuses is not applicable.

At the LGA level, the highest number of people in this category was recorded in Blacktown with only 5 people (0.02% of all persons needing assistance with core activities within the respective LGA populations). This was followed by Campbelltown (0.03%), Canterbury-Bankstown (0.01%), Cumberland (0.02%) and The Hills Shire (0.04%), all with 3 people. However, no persons were recorded in this category in the Blue Mountains, Camden, Fairfield, the Hawkesbury, Liverpool, Parramatta, Penrith, Wollondilly, Lithgow and Wingecarribee in the 2021 Census.

**Figure 41: Percentages of people who were 'Currently serving in the Reserves Service' (of all Persons requiring assistance with core activities within their LGA Populations), 2021 Census**



Source: 2021 Census

### Need for Assistance among Persons 'Not currently serving (but has previously served in the Australian Defence Force).'

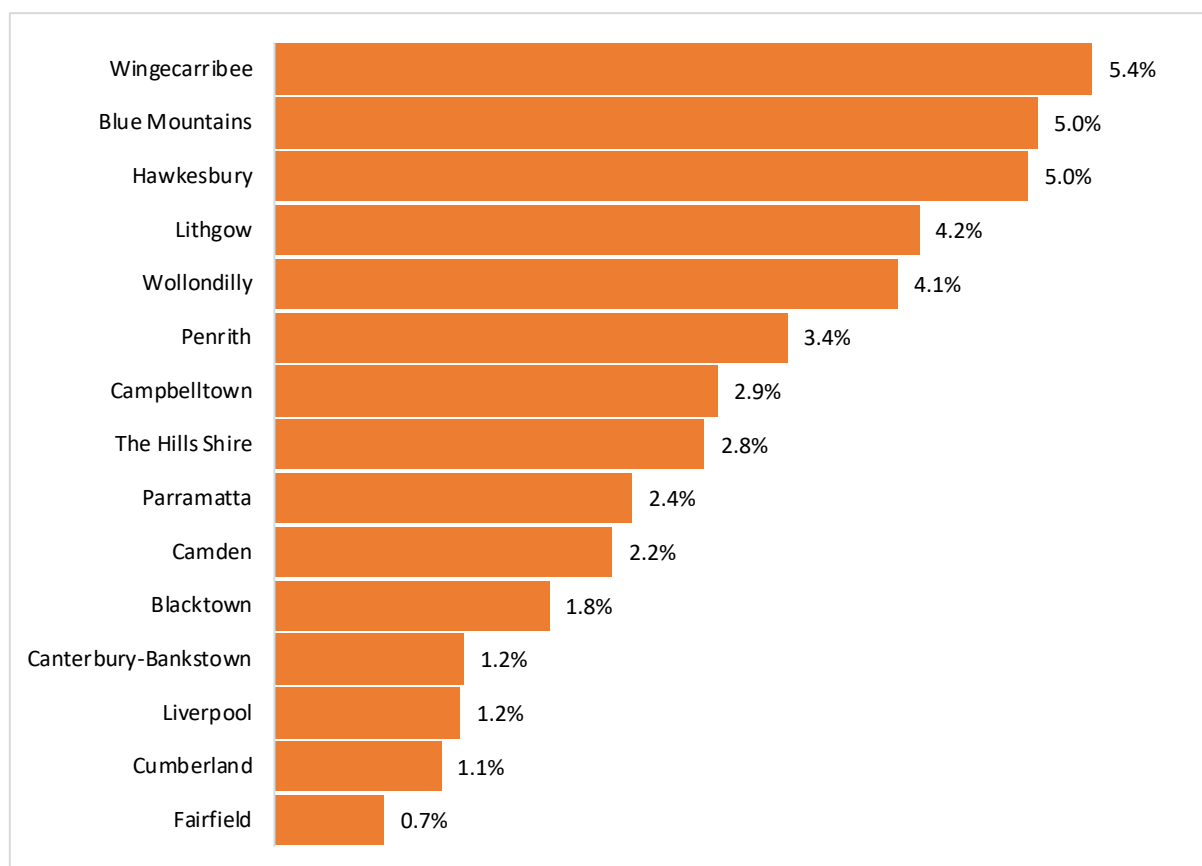
Unlike the previous categories, the 2021 Census recorded more people needing assistance in this category. Out of all persons who are not currently serving but have previously served in the Australian Defence Force (23,226) in GWS, 12.9% (2,997) required assistance with core activities. Likewise, there were 12.6% (6,909 of 55,045) in Greater Sydney, 14.6% (10,558 of 72,394) in the Rest of NSW and 13.7% (17,481 of 127,654) in NSW who required assistance with core activities and were not currently serving in ADF in GWS. As this variable was introduced for the first time, a comparison with the previous Censuses is not applicable.

At the LGA level, the highest number of people in this category was recorded in Penrith (406). Blacktown (380), Campbelltown (326) and Canterbury-Bankstown (313) followed this. The least numbers of people in this category were recorded in Lithgow (67) and Wollondilly (105).

However, in terms of percentages, LGAs differ from one another. According to the 2021 Census, the highest percentage of people not currently serving in the Australian Defence Force out of all persons who required assistance with core activities within its LGA population was reported in Wingecarribee at 5.37%. The Blue Mountains was next at 5.01%. This was followed by 4.95% in the Hawkesbury, 4.24% in Lithgow and 4.10% in Wollondilly. The lowest percentage of people in this category was recorded at 0.73% in Fairfield and 1.10% in Cumberland.



**Figure 42: Percentages of people who were 'Not currently serving (but has previously served in the Australian Defence Force)' (of all Persons requiring assistance with core activities within LGA Populations), 2021 Census**



Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

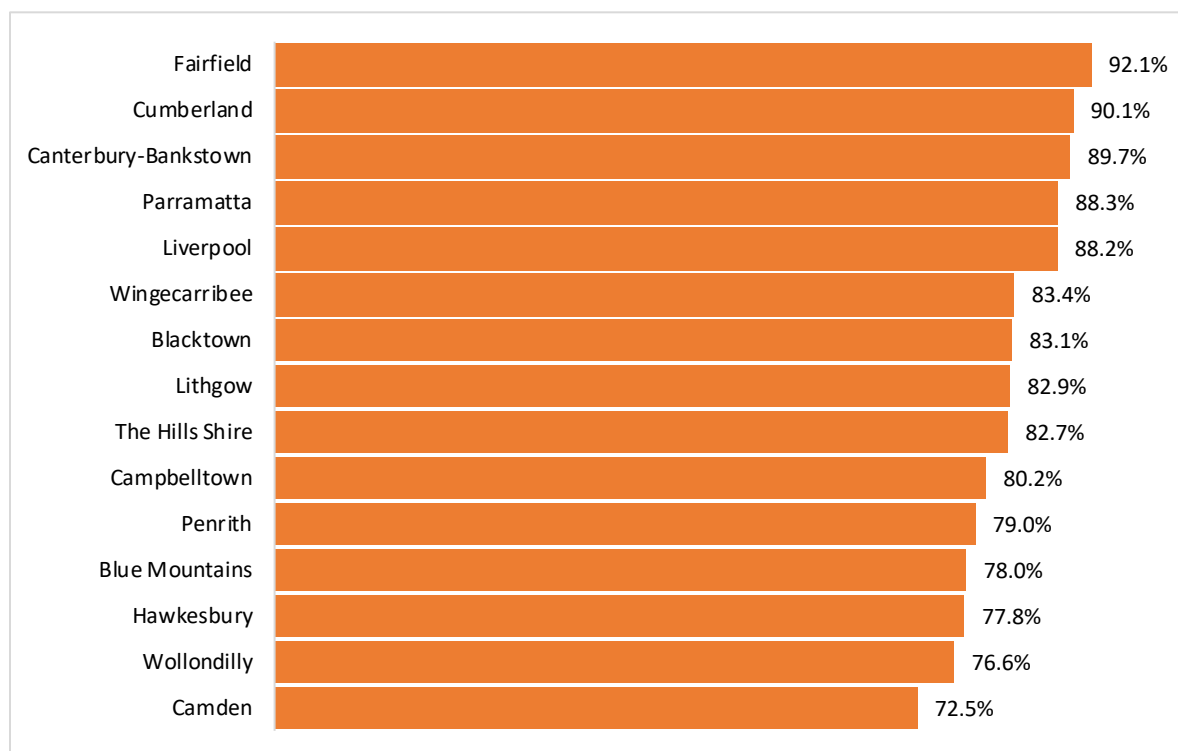
### Need for Assistance among Persons who 'Have never served in the Australian Defence Force'

Similarly, out of all persons who have never served in the Australian Defence Force in GWS (1,913,752), 6.8% (129,962) required assistance with core activities. Likewise, there were 5.8% (231,315 of 3,965,982) in Greater Sydney, 7.5% (156,342 of 2,077,893) in the Rest of NSW and 6.4% (388,118 of 6,050,638) in NSW, who required assistance with core activities and have never served in the Australian Defence Force. As this variable was newly introduced, a comparison with the previous Censuses is not applicable.

Regarding the numbers at the LGA level, the highest number of people in this category was recorded in Canterbury-Bankstown (22,494). This was followed by Fairfield (17,758), Blacktown (17,484) and Liverpool (13,473). The least numbers of people in this category were recorded in Lithgow (1,312) and Wollondilly (1,965).

In terms of percentages, the highest percentage of people in this category out of all persons with a need for assistance within their respective LGA populations was reported in Fairfield at 92.08%. Cumberland was next at 90.07%. This was followed by 89.70% in Canterbury-Bankstown, 88.32% in Parramatta and 88.24% in Liverpool. The least percentages were recorded in Camden and Wollondilly at 72.48% and 76.64%, respectively.

**Figure 43: Percentages of people who 'Ha[ve] never served in the Australian Defence Force' (of all Persons requiring assistance with core activities within its LGA Populations), 2021 Census**



Source: 2021 Census

Please see [Appendix 17](#) for details.

# Method of Travel to Work and Need for Assistance

## Need for assistance by Method of Travel to Work

The following sections present the different methods of travel to work (including working at home) adopted by people who required assistance with core activities in GWS, as reported by the 2021 Census. Many people (2,860) who needed assistance with core activities did not go to work. The top five methods of travel to work for persons with a need for assistance in GWS were:

- i. Car, as driver
- ii. Worked at home
- iii. Car, as a passenger
- iv. Train
- v. Train or Bus

### Car, as driver

Among 151,963 people who required assistance with core activities in GWS, the Census found that the highest percentage (1.83% or 2,776) were using **a car as the driver**. In GWS comparative regions, there were 4,555 people in Greater Sydney, 5,313 people in the Rest of NSW and 9,875 people in NSW who were using this method of travel to work and required assistance with core activities during the 2021 Census.

Blacktown (377) had the highest number of people who used this method of travel and required assistance with core activities, followed by Canterbury-Bankstown (345) and Penrith (304). The lowest numbers of people within this category were found in Lithgow (35) and Wollondilly (78). However, percentage-wise, out of all persons needing assistance within its LGA population, the Hawkesbury had the highest percentage of persons using this method of travel to work (3.6% or 134) during the 2021 Census. Camden was next at 3.3% (182), followed by 3.2% (95) in Wingecarribee and 3.0% (78) in Wollondilly. The lowest percentages were recorded in Cumberland and Fairfield, both at 1.3% (189 and 260, respectively).

### Worked at home

On the other hand, many people needing assistance did not travel to work. Instead, they had an opportunity to **work at home**. According to the Census, 2,494 people needing assistance indicated that they worked at home in GWS. In GWS comparative regions, there were 5,705 people in Greater Sydney, 2,572 people in the Rest of NSW and 8,280 people in NSW who required assistance with core activities and were working at home during the 2021 Census. The possible cause of this could be the enforcement of COVID-19 restrictions and subsequent lockdown measures during the Census night in the Western Sydney region.

Blacktown (381) had the highest number of people needing assistance who were working at home. Canterbury-Bankstown was next (291) in this category, followed by Parramatta (278), Penrith (230) and The Hills Shire. The lowest numbers of people requiring assistance with core activities and working at home were found in Lithgow (24) and Wollondilly (62). Out of all persons needing assistance within its population, The Hills Shire had the highest percentage of persons working at home (3.2% or 230) during the 2021 Census. The Hawkesbury was next at 3.1% (116), followed by 3.0% (135) in the Blue Mountains and 2.6% (278) in Parramatta. The lowest percentages were recorded in Fairfield at 0.6% (110) and Canterbury-Bankstown and Cumberland both at 1.2% (291 and 164, respectively).

### Car, as a passenger

Similarly, the 2021 Census noted that the **Car, as a passenger**, was the third most commonly reported method of travel to work by people who required assistance with core activities in GWS. The Census found that out of all persons needing assistance in GWS, 0.52% (794) travelled to work using a car as a passenger. In GWS comparative regions, there were 1,412 people in Greater Sydney, 1,666 people in the Rest of NSW and 3,075 people in NSW who were using this method of travel to work and required assistance with core activities during the 2021 Census.

Blacktown (125) had the highest number of people who used this method of travel and required assistance with core activities, followed by Penrith (100) and Campbelltown (85). The lowest numbers of people in this category were found in Lithgow (7) and Wollondilly (24). However, percentage-wise, out of all persons that required assistance with core activities within its LGA population, Wingecarribee had the highest percentage of people using this method of travel to work at 1.5% (45) during the 2021 Census. Wollondilly was next at 0.9% (24), followed by 0.8% (85) in Campbelltown, the Hawkesbury (30), and Penrith (100). The lowest percentages were recorded in Fairfield at 0.2% (47) and Canterbury-Bankstown at 0.3% (72).

### Train

Likewise, the 2021 Census noted that the **train** was the fourth most commonly recorded method of travel to work by people needing assistance in GWS. The Census found that 158 people who required assistance with core activities were using the train to travel to work in GWS. Persons using the train as their method of travel to work accounted for 0.10% of all persons needing assistance in GWS. In GWS comparative regions, there were 303 people in Greater Sydney, 44 in the Rest of NSW and 352 in NSW who required assistance with core activities and were using the train to commute to work.

Blacktown (27) had the highest number of people who used the train, followed by Campbelltown (26) and Cumberland (23). The lowest numbers of people using this method of travel were found in Fairfield (3) and the Hawkesbury (4). However, percentage-wise, out of all persons needing assistance within its LGA population, Campbelltown had the highest percentage of people using the train to travel to work at 0.23% (26). The Blue Mountains and Parramatta were next at 0.20% (9 and 21, respectively), by 0.16% (23) in Cumberland, 0.13% (27) in Blacktown and 0.12% (15) in Penrith. The lowest percentages were recorded in Fairfield at 0.02% (3) and Liverpool at 0.07% (10). No persons needing assistance with core activities and using the train were recorded in Camden, The Hills Shire, Wollondilly, Lithgow and Wingecarribee.

### Train or Bus

In the same way, the 2021 Census found the use of either **a train or bus** as the fifth most commonly recorded method of travel to work by people who required assistance with core activities in GWS. The Census found that 145 people needing assistance used either a train or bus to travel to work in GWS. Persons using a train or bus accounted for 0.10% of all persons needing assistance in GWS. In GWS comparative regions, there were 245 people in Greater Sydney, 13 in the Rest of NSW and 260 in NSW who required assistance and were using either a train or bus to commute to work.

Blacktown (31) had the highest number of people who used either a train or bus to work, followed by Canterbury-Bankstown (22) and Cumberland (20). The lowest number of people in this category was

found in the Blue Mountains (3), Camden (5) and Fairfield (5). Out of all persons needing assistance in its LGA population, Parramatta had the highest percentage of people using either a train or bus at 0.17% (18). Blacktown was next at 0.15% (31), followed by Cumberland and The Hills Shire, both at 0.14% (20 and 10, respectively). The lowest percentages were recorded in Fairfield at 0.03% (5) and Liverpool at 0.6% (9). No persons needing assistance using this method of travel to work were recorded in the Hawkesbury, Wollondilly, Lithgow and Wingecarribee.

Table 11 following presents other commonly reported methods of travel to work among persons needing assistance.

**Table 11: Counts and percentages of other methods of travel to work used by people in GWS (out of total persons with a need for assistance in GWS – 151,963), 2021 Census**

Methods of Travel to Work	Counts	Percentages (%)
Bus	144	0.09%
Taxi/ride-share service	49	0.03%
Train, car as a driver	23	0.02%
Car as a driver, car as a passenger	21	0.01%
Bus, car as a passenger	19	0.01%
Train, bus, car as a passenger	17	0.01%
Train, bus, car as a driver	13	0.01%
Train, car as a passenger	10	0.01%
Train, bus, Taxi/ride-share service	9	0.01%
Train, bus, and other	6	0.00%
Bus, other	6	0.00%
Train, bicycle	3	0.00%
Taxi/ride-share service, car as a passenger	3	0.00%

Source: ABS 2021 Census

## Appendices:

### Appendix 1: Counts and growth of need for assistance with core activities among 70-79 age groups in GWS LGAs and comparative regions, 2016 and 2021 Censuses

LGAs and regions	2016	2021	% Change
<b>Blacktown</b>	2,801	4,073	45.4%
<b>Blue Mountains</b>	588	791	34.5%
<b>Camden</b>	524	879	67.7%
<b>Campbelltown</b>	1,392	2,056	47.7%
<b>Canterbury-Bankstown</b>	4,391	5,183	18.0%
<b>Cumberland</b>	2,290	2,961	29.3%
<b>Fairfield</b>	3,371	4,289	27.2%
<b>Hawkesbury</b>	477	633	32.7%
<b>Liverpool</b>	2,242	2,998	33.7%
<b>Parramatta</b>	1,680	2,098	24.9%
<b>Penrith</b>	1,526	2,076	36.0%
<b>The Hills Shire</b>	887	1,425	60.7%
<b>Wollondilly</b>	366	483	32.0%
<b>Greater Western Sydney</b>	22,535	29,945	32.9%
<b>Lithgow</b>	246	307	24.8%
<b>Wingecarribee</b>	464	555	19.6%
<b>DCJ South Western Sydney</b>	12,750	16,443	29.0%
<b>DCJ Western Sydney</b>	7,658	10,557	37.9%
<b>DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains</b>	2,837	3,807	34.2%
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	40,788	52,269	28.1%
<b>Rest of NSW</b>	26,750	35,443	32.5%
<b>New South Wales</b>	67,597	87,759	29.8%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



Appendix 2: Counts and growth of need for assistance with core activities among 80-89 age groups in GWS LGAs and comparative regions, 2016 and 2021 Censuses

LGAs and regions	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	2,672	3,305	23.7%
Blue Mountains	810	862	6.4%
Camden	537	852	58.7%
Campbelltown	1,007	1,406	39.6%
Canterbury-Bankstown	5,038	5,603	11.2%
Cumberland	2,239	2,526	12.8%
Fairfield	3,246	3,632	11.9%
Hawkesbury	543	686	26.3%
Liverpool	1,963	2,243	14.3%
Parramatta	2,088	2,426	16.2%
Penrith	1,525	1,666	9.2%
The Hills Shire	1,124	1,622	44.3%
Wollondilly	356	378	6.2%
Greater Western Sydney	23,148	27,207	17.5%
Lithgow	280	278	-0.7%
Wingecarribee	636	706	11.0%
DCJ South Western Sydney	12,783	14,820	15.9%
DCJ Western Sydney	8,123	9,879	21.6%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	3,158	3,492	10.6%
Greater Sydney	51,917	57,871	11.5%
Rest of NSW	33,276	38,672	16.2%
New South Wales	85,241	96,564	13.3%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses





Appendix 3: Counts and growth of need for assistance with core activities among 60-69 age groups in GWS LGAs and comparative regions, 2016 and 2021 Censuses

LGAs and regions	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	2,982	3,352	12.4%
Blue Mountains	632	553	-12.5%
Camden	428	694	62.1%
Campbelltown	1,669	1,858	11.3%
Canterbury-Bankstown	3,717	4,240	14.1%
Cumberland	2,146	2,521	17.5%
Fairfield	3,308	4,051	22.5%
Hawkesbury	369	451	22.2%
Liverpool	2,342	2,970	26.8%
Parramatta	1,307	1,566	19.8%
Penrith	1,606	1,717	6.9%
The Hills Shire	616	811	31.7%
Wollondilly	331	345	4.2%
Greater Western Sydney	21,453	25,129	17.1%
Lithgow	213	197	-7.5%
Wingecarribee	356	342	-3.9%
DCJ South Western Sydney	12,151	14,500	19.3%
DCJ Western Sydney	7,051	8,250	17.0%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	2,820	2,918	3.5%
Greater Sydney	34,262	38,704	13.0%
Rest of NSW	25,708	26,910	4.7%
New South Wales	60,116	65,733	9.3%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



Appendix 4: Counts and growth of need for assistance with core activities among the Aboriginal population by GWS LGAs and Comparative regions, 2016 and 2021 Censuses

LGAs and regions	Indigenous status	Has need for assistance with core activities			Does not have need for assistance with core activities		
		2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
<b>Blacktown</b>	Aboriginal	824	1,158	40.5%	7,798	9,602	23.1%
<b>Blue Mountains</b>	Aboriginal	150	187	24.7%	1,566	1,844	17.8%
<b>Camden</b>	Aboriginal	129	287	122.5%	1,722	3,434	99.4%
<b>Campbelltown</b>	Aboriginal	575	771	34.1%	4,971	6,039	21.5%
<b>Canterbury-Bankstown</b>	Aboriginal	212	244	15.1%	2,115	2,329	10.1%
<b>Cumberland</b>	Aboriginal	132	158	19.7%	1,142	1,209	5.9%
<b>Fairfield</b>	Aboriginal	130	175	34.6%	1,212	1,225	1.1%
<b>Hawkesbury</b>	Aboriginal	169	264	56.2%	2,133	2,840	33.1%
<b>Liverpool</b>	Aboriginal	264	369	39.8%	2,548	3,227	26.6%
<b>Parramatta</b>	Aboriginal	96	152	58.3%	1,127	1,477	31.1%
<b>Penrith</b>	Aboriginal	537	850	58.3%	6,517	9,266	42.2%
<b>The Hills Shire</b>	Aboriginal	35	74	111.4%	721	1,072	48.7%
<b>Wollondilly</b>	Aboriginal	107	170	58.9%	1,376	2,092	52.0%
<b>Greater Western Sydney</b>	Aboriginal	3,360	4,859	44.6%	34,948	45,656	30.6%
<b>Lithgow</b>	Aboriginal	102	152	49.0%	955	1,255	31.4%
<b>Wingecarribee</b>	Aboriginal	65	100	53.8%	819	1,049	28.1%
<b>DCJ South Western Sydney</b>	Aboriginal	1,482	2,116	42.8%	14,763	19,395	31.4%
<b>DCJ Western Sydney</b>	Aboriginal	1,087	1,542	41.9%	10,788	13,360	23.8%
<b>DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains</b>	Aboriginal	958	1,453	51.7%	11,171	15,205	36.1%
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	Aboriginal	5,229	7,626	45.8%	58,856	76,840	30.6%
<b>Rest of NSW</b>	Aboriginal	10,430	15,649	50.0%	122,147	156,094	27.8%
<b>New South Wales</b>	Aboriginal	15,705	23,365	48.8%	181,464	233,500	28.7%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



#### Appendix 4: Continued

LGAs and regions	Indigenous status	Not stated			Total		
		2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	Aboriginal	486	564	16.0%	9,100	11,328	24.5%
Blue Mountains	Aboriginal	40	24	-40.0%	1,757	2,057	17.1%
Camden	Aboriginal	40	44	10.0%	1,896	3,767	98.7%
Campbelltown	Aboriginal	195	151	-22.6%	5,736	6,962	21.4%
Canterbury-Bankstown	Aboriginal	56	57	1.8%	2,383	2,628	10.3%
Cumberland	Aboriginal	34	33	-2.9%	1,313	1,398	6.5%
Fairfield	Aboriginal	39	41	5.1%	1,385	1,439	3.9%
Hawkesbury	Aboriginal	35	66	88.6%	2,337	3,168	35.6%
Liverpool	Aboriginal	97	85	-12.4%	2,912	3,676	26.2%
Parramatta	Aboriginal	390	321	-17.7%	1,613	1,953	21.1%
Penrith	Aboriginal	460	459	-0.2%	7,511	10,578	40.8%
The Hills Shire	Aboriginal	17	8	-52.9%	773	1,153	49.2%
Wollondilly	Aboriginal	27	37	37.0%	1,513	2,303	52.2%
Greater Western Sydney	Aboriginal	1,916	1,890	-1.4%	40,229	52,410	30.3%
Lithgow	Aboriginal	106	133	25.5%	1,161	1,540	32.6%
Wingecarribee	Aboriginal	28	13	-53.6%	913	1,161	27.2%
DCJ South Western Sydney	Aboriginal	482	428	-11.2%	16,738	21,936	31.1%
DCJ Western Sydney	Aboriginal	927	926	-0.1%	12,799	15,832	23.7%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	Aboriginal	641	682	6.4%	12,766	17,343	35.9%
Greater Sydney	Aboriginal	2,895	2,674	-7.6%	66,985	87,140	30.1%
Rest of NSW	Aboriginal	6,890	7,002	1.6%	139,471	178,748	28.2%
New South Wales	Aboriginal	10,086	10,200	1.1%	207,256	267,067	28.9%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



## Appendix 5: Counts and growth of need for assistance with core activities among the non-Indigenous population by GWS LGAs and Comparative regions, 2016 and 2021 Censuses

LGAs and regions	Indigenous status	Has need for assistance with core activities			Does not have need for assistance with core activities		
		2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
<b>Blacktown</b>	Non-Indigenous	16,244	19,674	21.1%	289,741	340,253	17.4%
<b>Blue Mountains</b>	Non-Indigenous	4,019	4,290	6.7%	66,571	68,590	3.0%
<b>Camden</b>	Non-Indigenous	3,145	5,188	65.0%	68,686	105,728	53.9%
<b>Campbelltown</b>	Non-Indigenous	8,528	10,296	20.7%	131,453	147,499	12.2%
<b>Canterbury-Bankstown</b>	Non-Indigenous	22,637	24,662	8.9%	296,210	314,946	6.3%
<b>Cumberland</b>	Non-Indigenous	12,243	13,784	12.6%	187,667	200,521	6.8%
<b>Fairfield</b>	Non-Indigenous	16,631	18,997	14.2%	168,791	173,460	2.8%
<b>Hawkesbury</b>	Non-Indigenous	2,836	3,439	21.3%	54,878	57,049	4.0%
<b>Liverpool</b>	Non-Indigenous	12,348	14,777	19.7%	172,414	198,652	15.2%
<b>Parramatta</b>	Non-Indigenous	9,070	10,313	13.7%	199,327	230,250	15.5%
<b>Penrith</b>	Non-Indigenous	9,455	11,050	16.9%	165,095	181,413	9.9%
<b>The Hills Shire</b>	Non-Indigenous	4,925	6,988	41.9%	145,354	177,994	22.5%
<b>Wollondilly</b>	Non-Indigenous	2,072	2,374	14.6%	41,554	46,382	11.6%
<b>Greater Western Sydney</b>	Non-Indigenous	124,153	145,832	17.5%	1,987,741	2,242,737	12.8%
<b>Lithgow</b>	Non-Indigenous	1,266	1,406	11.1%	15,874	16,043	1.1%
<b>Wingecarribee</b>	Non-Indigenous	2,580	2,803	8.6%	40,609	45,677	12.5%
<b>DCJ South Western Sydney</b>	Non-Indigenous	67,941	79,097	16.4%	919,717	1,032,344	12.2%
<b>DCJ Western Sydney</b>	Non-Indigenous	42,482	50,759	19.5%	822,089	949,018	15.4%
<b>DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains</b>	Non-Indigenous	17,576	20,185	14.8%	302,418	323,095	6.8%
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	Non-Indigenous	227,462	260,724	14.6%	4,192,189	4,583,570	9.3%
<b>Rest of NSW</b>	Non-Indigenous	151,368	174,481	15.3%	2,120,905	2,267,035	6.9%
<b>New South Wales</b>	Non-Indigenous	379,370	435,630	14.8%	6,321,212	6,856,953	8.5%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



## Appendix 5: Continued

LGAs and regions	Indigenous status	Not stated			Total		
		2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
<b>Blacktown</b>	Non-Indigenous	6,170	5,764	-6.6%	312,155	365,693	17.2%
<b>Blue Mountains</b>	Non-Indigenous	1,057	695	-34.2%	71,644	73,569	2.7%
<b>Camden</b>	Non-Indigenous	1,086	1,222	12.5%	72,920	112,138	53.8%
<b>Campbelltown</b>	Non-Indigenous	2,660	2,771	4.2%	142,644	160,565	12.6%
<b>Canterbury-Bankstown</b>	Non-Indigenous	6,669	6,839	2.5%	325,516	346,445	6.4%
<b>Cumberland</b>	Non-Indigenous	3,962	4,331	9.3%	203,871	218,628	7.2%
<b>Fairfield</b>	Non-Indigenous	3,657	4,065	11.2%	189,078	196,519	3.9%
<b>Hawkesbury</b>	Non-Indigenous	856	691	-19.3%	58,570	61,186	4.5%
<b>Liverpool</b>	Non-Indigenous	3,488	3,581	2.7%	188,244	217,016	15.3%
<b>Parramatta</b>	Non-Indigenous	4,276	3,905	-8.7%	212,664	244,469	15.0%
<b>Penrith</b>	Non-Indigenous	3,754	3,172	-15.5%	178,305	195,638	9.7%
<b>The Hills Shire</b>	Non-Indigenous	1,709	1,852	8.4%	151,989	186,829	22.9%
<b>Wollondilly</b>	Non-Indigenous	805	780	-3.1%	44,431	49,534	11.5%
<b>Greater Western Sydney</b>	Non-Indigenous	40,149	39,668	-1.2%	2,152,031	2,428,229	12.8%
<b>Lithgow</b>	Non-Indigenous	771	420	-45.5%	17,913	17,867	-0.3%
<b>Wingecarribee</b>	Non-Indigenous	817	525	-35.7%	44,004	49,003	11.4%
<b>DCJ South Western Sydney</b>	Non-Indigenous	19,182	19,783	3.1%	1,006,837	1,131,220	12.4%
<b>DCJ Western Sydney</b>	Non-Indigenous	16,117	15,852	-1.6%	880,679	1,015,619	15.3%
<b>DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains</b>	Non-Indigenous	6,438	4,978	-22.7%	326,432	348,260	6.7%
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	Non-Indigenous	73,843	72,192	-2.2%	4,493,492	4,916,487	9.4%
<b>Rest of NSW</b>	Non-Indigenous	50,639	38,132	-24.7%	2,322,913	2,479,648	6.7%
<b>New South Wales</b>	Non-Indigenous	125,706	111,912	-11.0%	6,826,288	7,404,499	8.5%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



Appendix 6: Counts and growth of need for assistance with core activities among people who spoke English only by GWS LGAs comparative regions, 2016 and 2021 Censuses

LGAs and regions	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language	Has need for assistance with core activities			Does not have need for assistance with core activities		
		2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
<b>Blacktown</b>	Speaks English only	9,697	11,480	18.4%	168,435	175,312	4.1%
<b>Blue Mountains</b>	Speaks English only	3,847	4,149	7.9%	63,972	65,745	2.8%
<b>Camden</b>	Speaks English only	2,684	4,243	58.1%	59,955	83,378	39.1%
<b>Campbelltown</b>	Speaks English only	6,445	7,518	16.6%	92,119	93,413	1.4%
<b>Canterbury-Bankstown</b>	Speaks English only	7,298	7,282	-0.2%	108,801	116,468	7.0%
<b>Cumberland</b>	Speaks English only	4,055	4,120	1.6%	57,287	57,819	0.9%
<b>Fairfield</b>	Speaks English only	2,903	3,068	5.7%	45,607	45,012	-1.3%
<b>Hawkesbury</b>	Speaks English only	2,742	3,334	21.6%	53,577	55,565	3.7%
<b>Liverpool</b>	Speaks English only	4,435	5,037	13.6%	78,800	86,098	9.3%
<b>Parramatta</b>	Speaks English only	4,899	4,947	1.0%	88,299	92,348	4.6%
<b>Penrith</b>	Speaks English only	7,852	9,421	20.0%	141,420	150,606	6.5%
<b>The Hills Shire</b>	Speaks English only	3,123	4,199	34.5%	98,387	107,427	9.2%
<b>Wollondilly</b>	Speaks English only	1,965	2,310	17.6%	40,545	45,671	12.6%
<b>Greater Western Sydney</b>	Speaks English only	61,945	71,108	14.8%	1,097,204	1,174,862	7.1%
<b>Lithgow</b>	Speaks English only	1,301	1,461	12.3%	16,226	16,528	1.9%
<b>Wingecarribee</b>	Speaks English only	2,497	2,717	8.8%	39,099	43,272	10.7%
<b>DCJ South Western Sydney</b>	Speaks English only	28,227	32,175	14.0%	464,926	513,312	10.4%
<b>DCJ Western Sydney</b>	Speaks English only	21,774	24,746	13.6%	412,408	432,906	5.0%
<b>DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains</b>	Speaks English only	15,742	18,365	16.7%	275,195	288,444	4.8%
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	Speaks English only	131,088	148,115	13.0%	2,648,971	2,821,196	6.5%
<b>Rest of NSW</b>	Speaks English only	149,522	176,795	18.2%	2,114,318	2,255,084	6.7%
<b>New South Wales</b>	Speaks English only	281,136	325,380	15.7%	4,770,124	5,082,143	6.5%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



## Annex 6: Continued

LGAs and regions	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language	Not stated			Total		
		2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
<b>Blacktown</b>	Speaks English only	2,800	2,000	-28.6%	180,924	188,793	4.3%
<b>Blue Mountains</b>	Speaks English only	872	510	-41.5%	68,693	70,398	2.5%
<b>Camden</b>	Speaks English only	829	727	-12.3%	63,469	88,349	39.2%
<b>Campbelltown</b>	Speaks English only	1,594	1,101	-30.9%	100,162	102,037	1.9%
<b>Canterbury-Bankstown</b>	Speaks English only	1,847	1,502	-18.7%	117,942	125,243	6.2%
<b>Cumberland</b>	Speaks English only	1,062	797	-25.0%	62,401	62,732	0.5%
<b>Fairfield</b>	Speaks English only	842	677	-19.6%	49,350	48,753	-1.2%
<b>Hawkesbury</b>	Speaks English only	691	496	-28.2%	57,013	59,393	4.2%
<b>Liverpool</b>	Speaks English only	1,274	1,013	-20.5%	84,511	92,144	9.0%
<b>Parramatta</b>	Speaks English only	1,138	811	-28.7%	94,333	98,111	4.0%
<b>Penrith</b>	Speaks English only	2,027	1,389	-31.5%	151,294	161,419	6.7%
<b>The Hills Shire</b>	Speaks English only	1,074	769	-28.4%	102,586	112,395	9.6%
<b>Wollondilly</b>	Speaks English only	721	378	-47.6%	43,231	48,361	11.9%
<b>Greater Western Sydney</b>	Speaks English only	16,771	12,170	-27.4%	1,175,909	1,258,128	7.0%
<b>Lithgow</b>	Speaks English only	375	213	-43.2%	17,907	18,199	1.6%
<b>Wingecarribee</b>	Speaks English only	672	377	-43.9%	42,270	46,361	9.7%
<b>DCJ South Western Sydney</b>	Speaks English only	7,779	5,775	-25.8%	500,935	551,248	10.0%
<b>DCJ Western Sydney</b>	Speaks English only	6,074	4,377	-27.9%	440,244	462,031	4.9%
<b>DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains</b>	Speaks English only	3,965	2,608	-34.2%	294,907	309,409	4.9%
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	Speaks English only	36,749	25,928	-29.4%	2,816,814	2,995,240	6.3%
<b>Rest of NSW</b>	Speaks English only	38,492	24,441	-36.5%	2,302,331	2,456,315	6.7%
<b>New South Wales</b>	Speaks English only	75,371	50,458	-33.1%	5,126,635	5,457,982	6.5%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



Appendix 7: Counts and growth of need for assistance with core activities among people who Uses other language and speaks English: Not at all by GWS LGAs and comparative regions, 2016 and 2021 Censuses

LGAs and regions	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language	Has need for assistance with core activities		
		2016	2021	% Change
<b>Blacktown</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	879	1,148	30.6%
<b>Blue Mountains</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	45	20	-55.6%
<b>Camden</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	62	146	135.5%
<b>Campbelltown</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	272	392	44.1%
<b>Canterbury-Bankstown</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	2,456	2,872	16.9%
<b>Cumberland</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	1,323	1,602	21.1%
<b>Fairfield</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	3,437	4,345	26.4%
<b>Hawkesbury</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	25	31	24.0%
<b>Liverpool</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	1,393	1,877	34.7%
<b>Parramatta</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	841	1,190	41.5%
<b>Penrith</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	221	257	16.3%
<b>The Hills Shire</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	294	476	61.9%
<b>Wollondilly</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	17	27	58.8%
<b>Greater Western Sydney</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	11,265	14,383	27.7%
<b>Lithgow</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	-	3	-
<b>Wingecarribee</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	18	17	-5.6%
<b>DCJ South Western Sydney</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	7,655	9,676	26.4%
<b>DCJ Western Sydney</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	3,337	4,416	32.3%
<b>DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	291	311	6.9%
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	15,991	20,306	27.0%
<b>Rest of NSW</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	1,116	1,390	24.6%
<b>New South Wales</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	17,131	21,698	26.7%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses





## Appendix 7: Continued

LGAs and regions	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language	Does not have need for assistance with core activities		
		2016	2021	% Change
<b>Blacktown</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	3,396	4,247	25.1%
<b>Blue Mountains</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	71	80	12.7%
<b>Camden</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	299	673	125.1%
<b>Campbelltown</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	1,057	1,467	38.8%
<b>Canterbury-Bankstown</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	7,623	7,986	4.8%
<b>Cumberland</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	6,280	6,864	9.3%
<b>Fairfield</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	6,548	7,779	18.8%
<b>Hawkesbury</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	80	119	48.8%
<b>Liverpool</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	3,140	3,678	17.1%
<b>Parramatta</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	4,890	5,208	6.5%
<b>Penrith</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	741	964	30.1%
<b>The Hills Shire</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	1,596	2,136	33.8%
<b>Wollondilly</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	51	64	25.5%
<b>Greater Western Sydney</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	35,772	41,265	15.4%
<b>Lithgow</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	12	21	75.0%
<b>Wingecarribee</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	40	64	60.0%
<b>DCJ South Western Sydney</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	18,758	21,711	15.7%
<b>DCJ Western Sydney</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	16,162	18,455	14.2%
<b>DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	904	1,184	31.0%
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	57,600	62,653	8.8%
<b>Rest of NSW</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	3,914	4,720	20.6%
<b>New South Wales</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at all	61,577	67,406	9.5%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



## Appendix 7: Continued

LGAs and regions	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language	Not stated			Total		
		2016	2021	%	2016	2021	% Change
<b>Blacktown</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	73	72	-1.4%	4,354	5,469	25.6%
<b>Blue Mountains</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	-	-	-	117	106	-9.4%
<b>Camden</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	4	6	50.0%	369	818	121.7%
<b>Campbelltown</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	16	28	75.0%	1,347	1,887	40.1%
<b>Canterbury-Bankstown</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	175	170	-2.9%	10,249	11,029	7.6%
<b>Cumberland</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	130	153	17.7%	7,733	8,619	11.5%
<b>Fairfield</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	180	274	52.2%	10,168	12,397	21.9%
<b>Hawkesbury</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	-	4	-	102	148	45.1%
<b>Liverpool</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	60	82	36.7%	4,592	5,639	22.8%
<b>Parramatta</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	63	67	6.3%	5,790	6,463	11.6%
<b>Penrith</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	5	10	100.0%	965	1,234	27.9%
<b>The Hills Shire</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	10	19	90.0%	1,905	2,632	38.2%
<b>Wollondilly</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	-	-	-	65	91	40.0%
<b>Greater Western Sydney</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	716	885	23.6%	47,756	56,532	18.4%
<b>Lithgow</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	-	-	-	13	26	100.0%
<b>Wingecarribee</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	-	-	-	61	81	32.8%
<b>DCJ South Western Sydney</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	435	560	28.7%	26,851	31,942	19.0%
<b>DCJ Western Sydney</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	276	311	12.7%	19,782	23,183	17.2%
<b>DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	5	14	180.0%	1,197	1,514	26.5%
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	1,025	1,189	16.0%	74,619	84,146	12.8%
<b>Rest of NSW</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	115	105	-8.7%	5,144	6,225	21.0%
<b>New South Wales</b>	Uses other languages and speaks English: Not at	1,139	1,297	13.9%	79,844	90,401	13.2%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



Appendix 8: Counts and growth of need for assistance with core activities by different field of study in GWS LGAs and comparative regions, 2016 and 2021 Censuses

LGAs and regions	Natural and Physical Sciences			Information Technology		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	96	172	79.2%	117	129	10.3%
Blue Mountains	41	68	65.9%	27	44	63.0%
Camden	8	29	262.5%	12	22	83.3%
Campbelltown	45	72	60.0%	84	77	-8.3%
Canterbury-Bankstown	120	188	56.7%	103	156	51.5%
Cumberland	76	130	71.1%	77	94	22.1%
Fairfield	96	119	24.0%	66	53	-19.7%
Hawkesbury	8	16	100.0%	19	35	84.2%
Liverpool	102	139	36.3%	74	82	10.8%
Parramatta	132	210	59.1%	88	111	26.1%
Penrith	53	58	9.4%	64	76	18.8%
The Hills Shire	69	97	40.6%	50	66	32.0%
Wollondilly	7	10	42.9%	3	8	166.7%
Greater Western Sydney	853	1,308	53.3%	784	953	21.6%
Lithgow	7	8	14.3%	8	8	0.0%
Wingecarribee	12	23	91.7%	7	10	42.9%
DCJ South Western Sydney	390	580	48.7%	349	408	16.9%
DCJ Western Sydney	373	609	63.3%	332	400	20.5%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	109	150	37.6%	118	163	38.1%
Greater Sydney	1,923	2,859	48.7%	1,392	1,834	31.8%
Rest of NSW	702	990	41.0%	835	1,014	21.4%
New South Wales	2,630	3,854	46.5%	2,237	2,852	27.5%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



## Appendix 8: Continued

LGAs and regions	Engineering and Related Technologies			Architecture and Building		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	877	1,087	23.9%	245	279	13.9%
Blue Mountains	263	268	1.9%	81	85	4.9%
Camden	200	306	53.0%	60	83	38.3%
Campbelltown	537	637	18.6%	146	170	16.4%
Canterbury-Bankstown	1,145	1,230	7.4%	334	337	0.9%
Cumberland	592	647	9.3%	176	173	-1.7%
Fairfield	706	737	4.4%	179	187	4.5%
Hawkesbury	203	233	14.8%	82	90	9.8%
Liverpool	683	732	7.2%	208	219	5.3%
Parramatta	554	659	19.0%	127	163	28.3%
Penrith	580	683	17.8%	177	201	13.6%
The Hills Shire	336	488	45.2%	89	130	46.1%
Wollondilly	158	184	16.5%	60	70	16.7%
Greater Western Sydney	6,834	7,891	15.5%	1,964	2,187	11.4%
Lithgow	107	92	-14.0%	21	14	-33.3%
Wingecarribee	216	200	-7.4%	48	66	37.5%
DCJ South Western Sydney	3,645	4,026	10.5%	1,035	1,132	9.4%
DCJ Western Sydney	2,359	2,881	22.1%	637	745	17.0%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	1,153	1,276	10.7%	361	390	8.0%
Greater Sydney	13,249	15,024	13.4%	3,987	4,512	13.2%
Rest of NSW	10,955	11,764	7.4%	3,830	4,293	12.1%
New South Wales	24,255	26,827	10.6%	7,835	8,826	12.6%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



## Appendix 8: Continued

LGAs and regions	Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies			Health		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	69	91	31.9%	391	522	33.5%
Blue Mountains	44	43	-2.3%	209	251	20.1%
Camden	19	29	52.6%	68	142	108.8%
Campbelltown	36	38	5.6%	228	297	30.3%
Canterbury-Bankstown	55	55	0.0%	346	460	32.9%
Cumberland	42	51	21.4%	198	287	44.9%
Fairfield	35	44	25.7%	161	272	68.9%
Hawkesbury	37	32	-13.5%	104	127	22.1%
Liverpool	44	67	52.3%	229	305	33.2%
Parramatta	39	59	51.3%	268	340	26.9%
Penrith	49	67	36.7%	235	353	50.2%
The Hills Shire	21	35	66.7%	176	274	55.7%
Wollondilly	13	23	76.9%	59	89	50.8%
Greater Western Sydney	503	634	26.0%	2,672	3,719	39.2%
Lithgow	7	14	100.0%	47	60	27.7%
Wingecarribee	28	34	21.4%	123	140	13.8%
DCJ South Western Sydney	230	290	26.1%	1,214	1,705	40.4%
DCJ Western Sydney	171	236	38.0%	1,033	1,423	37.8%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	137	156	13.9%	595	791	32.9%
Greater Sydney	978	1,233	26.1%	6,552	8,682	32.5%
Rest of NSW	1,499	1,922	28.2%	5,627	7,560	34.4%
New South Wales	2,482	3,169	27.7%	12,192	16,260	33.4%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



## Appendix 8: Continued

LGAs and regions	Education			Management and Commerce		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	343	505	47.2%	801	1,171	46.2%
Blue Mountains	167	223	33.5%	285	310	8.8%
Camden	66	123	86.4%	156	320	105.1%
Campbelltown	172	239	39.0%	508	656	29.1%
Canterbury-Bankstown	350	503	43.7%	833	1,111	33.4%
Cumberland	233	342	46.8%	465	636	36.8%
Fairfield	227	390	71.8%	423	568	34.3%
Hawkesbury	71	88	23.9%	157	201	28.0%
Liverpool	249	380	52.6%	498	715	43.6%
Parramatta	296	375	26.7%	614	806	31.3%
Penrith	160	213	33.1%	514	634	23.3%
The Hills Shire	163	302	85.3%	402	571	42.0%
Wollondilly	46	66	43.5%	91	125	37.4%
Greater Western Sydney	2,543	3,749	47.4%	5,747	7,824	36.1%
Lithgow	33	42	27.3%	52	63	21.2%
Wingecarribee	94	117	24.5%	165	225	36.4%
DCJ South Western Sydney	1,204	1,818	51.0%	2,674	3,720	39.1%
DCJ Western Sydney	1,035	1,524	47.2%	2,282	3,184	39.5%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	431	566	31.3%	1,008	1,208	19.8%
Greater Sydney	5,610	7,807	39.2%	12,718	16,770	31.9%
Rest of NSW	3,456	4,868	40.9%	7,115	9,625	35.3%
New South Wales	9,089	12,673	39.4%	19,860	26,436	33.1%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



## Appendix 8: Continued

LGAs and regions	Society and Culture			Creative Arts		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	506	773	52.8%	95	145	52.6%
Blue Mountains	217	314	44.7%	106	146	37.7%
Camden	94	170	80.9%	22	51	131.8%
Campbelltown	302	424	40.4%	85	92	8.2%
Canterbury-Bankstown	563	727	29.1%	107	187	74.8%
Cumberland	311	420	35.0%	77	101	31.2%
Fairfield	305	375	23.0%	72	88	22.2%
Hawkesbury	106	143	34.9%	30	47	56.7%
Liverpool	331	483	45.9%	77	109	41.6%
Parramatta	315	519	64.8%	91	150	64.8%
Penrith	314	401	27.7%	73	117	60.3%
The Hills Shire	168	317	88.7%	58	100	72.4%
Wollondilly	63	87	38.1%	22	17	-22.7%
Greater Western Sydney	3,595	5,153	43.3%	915	1,350	47.5%
Lithgow	34	54	58.8%	11	14	27.3%
Wingecarribee	97	147	51.5%	38	49	28.9%
DCJ South Western Sydney	1,755	2,413	37.5%	423	593	40.2%
DCJ Western Sydney	1,300	2,029	56.1%	321	496	54.5%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	671	912	35.9%	220	324	47.3%
Greater Sydney	7,704	10,992	42.7%	2,508	3,549	41.5%
Rest of NSW	4,858	7,091	46.0%	1,501	2,053	36.8%
New South Wales	12,586	18,110	43.9%	4,016	5,618	39.9%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



## Appendix 8: Continued

LGAs and regions	Food, Hospitality and Personal Services			Mixed Field Programmes		
	2016	2021	%change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	250	360	44.0%	55	36	-34.5%
Blue Mountains	79	90	13.9%	6	4	-33.3%
Camden	56	90	60.7%	10	10	0.0%
Campbelltown	165	201	21.8%	22	13	-40.9%
Canterbury-Bankstown	286	347	21.3%	56	30	-46.4%
Cumberland	122	186	52.5%	35	26	-25.7%
Fairfield	181	185	2.2%	47	28	-40.4%
Hawkesbury	53	72	35.8%	5	-	-100.0%
Liverpool	173	235	35.8%	46	14	-69.6%
Parramatta	144	157	9.0%	17	61	258.8%
Penrith	158	239	51.3%	27	10	-63.0%
The Hills Shire	83	95	14.5%	3	28	833.3%
Wollondilly	35	45	28.6%	6	-	-100.0%
Greater Western Sydney	1,785	2,302	29.0%	335	260	-22.4%
Lithgow	25	26	4.0%	4	-	-100.0%
Wingecarribee	41	68	65.9%	3	-	-100.0%
DCJ South Western Sydney	937	1,171	25.0%	190	95	-50.0%
DCJ Western Sydney	599	798	33.2%	110	151	37.3%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	315	427	35.6%	42	14	-66.7%
Greater Sydney	3,532	4,467	26.5%	596	455	-23.7%
Rest of NSW	2,948	3,766	27.7%	422	197	-53.3%
New South Wales	6,499	8,251	27.0%	1,021	650	-36.3%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses





## Appendix 8: Continued

LGAs and regions	Field of study inadequately described			Field of study not stated		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	105	180	71.4%	845	1,031	22.0%
Blue Mountains	31	39	25.8%	421	192	-54.4%
Camden	11	29	163.6%	364	346	-4.9%
Campbelltown	36	84	133.3%	342	408	19.3%
Canterbury-Bankstown	92	137	48.9%	1,286	944	-26.6%
Cumberland	63	79	25.4%	718	505	-29.7%
Fairfield	76	103	35.5%	915	682	-25.5%
Hawkesbury	17	21	23.5%	131	194	48.1%
Liverpool	90	100	11.1%	518	506	-2.3%
Parramatta	59	121	105.1%	625	491	-21.4%
Penrith	56	65	16.1%	655	471	-28.1%
The Hills Shire	38	63	65.8%	348	405	16.4%
Wollondilly	3	8	166.7%	261	78	-70.1%
Greater Western Sydney	677	1,029	52.0%	7,429	6,253	-15.8%
Lithgow	13	6	-53.8%	92	135	46.7%
Wingecarribee	20	28	40.0%	320	214	-33.1%
DCJ South Western Sydney	328	489	49.1%	4,006	3,178	-20.7%
DCJ Western Sydney	265	443	67.2%	2,536	2,432	-4.1%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	117	131	12.0%	1,299	992	-23.6%
Greater Sydney	1,374	2,079	51.3%	18,537	13,321	-28.1%
Rest of NSW	807	1,181	46.3%	15,310	12,938	-15.5%
New South Wales	2,192	3,262	48.8%	33,891	26,288	-22.4%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



## Appendix 8: Continued

LGAs and regions	Not applicable			Total		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
<b>Blacktown</b>	12,484	14,550	16.5%	17,279	21,032	21.7%
<b>Blue Mountains</b>	2,258	2,474	9.6%	4,235	4,568	7.9%
<b>Camden</b>	2,183	3,786	73.4%	3,329	5,530	66.1%
<b>Campbelltown</b>	6,497	7,764	19.5%	9,205	11,184	21.5%
<b>Canterbury-Bankstown</b>	17,442	18,662	7.0%	23,118	25,076	8.5%
<b>Cumberland</b>	9,311	10,360	11.3%	12,496	14,036	12.3%
<b>Fairfield</b>	13,412	15,450	15.2%	16,901	19,285	14.1%
<b>Hawkesbury</b>	2,035	2,420	18.9%	3,058	3,735	22.1%
<b>Liverpool</b>	9,430	11,198	18.7%	12,752	15,269	19.7%
<b>Parramatta</b>	5,921	6,317	6.7%	9,290	10,535	13.4%
<b>Penrith</b>	7,041	8,441	19.9%	10,156	12,041	18.6%
<b>The Hills Shire</b>	3,014	4,142	37.4%	5,018	7,108	41.7%
<b>Wollondilly</b>	1,404	1,749	24.6%	2,231	2,564	14.9%
<b>Greater Western Sydney</b>	92,432	107,313	16.1%	129,068	151,963	17.7%
<b>Lithgow</b>	937	1,038	10.8%	1,398	1,582	13.2%
<b>Wingecarribee</b>	1,485	1,617	8.9%	2,697	2,940	9.0%
<b>DCJ South Western Sydney</b>	51,853	60,226	16.1%	70,233	81,848	16.5%
<b>DCJ Western Sydney</b>	30,730	35,369	15.1%	44,083	52,711	19.6%
<b>DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains</b>	12,271	14,373	17.1%	18,847	21,926	16.3%
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	155,479	177,085	13.9%	236,142	270,665	14.6%
<b>Rest of NSW</b>	105,430	124,260	17.9%	165,295	193,513	17.1%
<b>New South Wales</b>	261,257	301,638	15.5%	402,049	464,712	15.6%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



Appendix 9: Counts and growth of need for assistance with core activities by employment status in GWS LGAs and regions, 2016 and 2021 Censuses

LGAs and regions	Employed, worked full-time			Employed, worked part-time		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	600	498	-17.0%	648	567	-12.5%
Blue Mountains	127	119	-6.3%	221	166	-24.9%
Camden	128	182	42.2%	155	203	31.0%
Campbelltown	300	285	-5.0%	425	358	-15.8%
Canterbury-Bankstown	404	362	-10.4%	750	502	-33.1%
Cumberland	255	216	-15.3%	383	287	-25.1%
Fairfield	243	175	-28.0%	426	280	-34.3%
Hawkesbury	119	133	11.8%	172	181	5.2%
Liverpool	307	256	-16.6%	427	336	-21.3%
Parramatta	264	267	1.1%	372	315	-15.3%
Penrith	396	346	-12.6%	451	390	-13.5%
The Hills Shire	206	190	-7.8%	287	310	8.0%
Wollondilly	72	73	1.4%	100	112	12.0%
Greater Western Sydney	3,421	3,102	-9.3%	4,817	4,007	-16.8%
Lithgow	15	28	86.7%	49	49	0.0%
Wingecarribee	66	79	19.7%	149	207	38.9%
DCJ South Western Sydney	1,520	1,412	-7.1%	2,432	1,998	-17.8%
DCJ Western Sydney	1,325	1,171	-11.6%	1,690	1,479	-12.5%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	657	626	-4.7%	893	786	-12.0%
Greater Sydney	6,298	5,935	-5.8%	9,451	8,237	-12.8%
Rest of NSW	3,315	4,061	22.5%	6,746	8,403	24.6%
New South Wales	9,620	10,003	4.0%	16,218	16,647	2.6%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



## Appendix 9: Continued

LGAs and regions	Employed, away from work			Unemployed, looking for full-time work		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
<b>Blacktown</b>	146	432	195.9%	142	113	-20.4%
<b>Blue Mountains</b>	27	116	329.6%	20	25	25.0%
<b>Camden</b>	44	125	184.1%	30	21	-30.0%
<b>Campbelltown</b>	77	224	190.9%	90	72	-20.0%
<b>Canterbury-Bankstown</b>	124	429	246.0%	111	91	-18.0%
<b>Cumberland</b>	81	193	138.3%	80	66	-17.5%
<b>Fairfield</b>	68	231	239.7%	80	60	-25.0%
<b>Hawkesbury</b>	31	90	190.3%	30	22	-26.7%
<b>Liverpool</b>	97	263	171.1%	73	81	11.0%
<b>Parramatta</b>	67	214	219.4%	64	50	-21.9%
<b>Penrith</b>	102	339	232.4%	89	79	-11.2%
<b>The Hills Shire</b>	46	161	250.0%	27	29	7.4%
<b>Wollondilly</b>	25	80	220.0%	14	14	0.0%
<b>Greater Western Sydney</b>	935	2,897	209.8%	850	723	-14.9%
<b>Lithgow</b>	11	18	63.6%	4	7	75.0%
<b>Wingecarribee</b>	19	31	63.2%	8	-	-100.0%
<b>DCJ South Western Sydney</b>	454	1,383	204.6%	406	339	-16.5%
<b>DCJ Western Sydney</b>	340	1,000	194.1%	313	258	-17.6%
<b>DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains</b>	171	563	229.2%	143	133	-7.0%
<b>Greater Sydney</b>	1,784	5,072	184.3%	1,319	1,204	-8.7%
<b>Rest of NSW</b>	1,640	2,405	46.6%	920	902	-2.0%
<b>New South Wales</b>	3,427	7,478	118.2%	2,260	2,112	-6.5%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



## Appendix 9: Continued

LGAs and regions	Unemployed, looking for part-time work			Not in the labour force		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	171	141	-17.5%	13,310	16,257	22.1%
Blue Mountains	39	35	-10.3%	3,215	3,366	4.7%
Camden	26	35	34.6%	2,183	3,666	67.9%
Campbelltown	92	87	-5.4%	6,824	8,269	21.2%
Canterbury-Bankstown	173	124	-28.3%	19,728	21,272	7.8%
Cumberland	97	80	-17.5%	10,432	11,952	14.6%
Fairfield	168	143	-14.9%	14,979	16,945	13.1%
Hawkesbury	23	18	-21.7%	2,222	2,760	24.2%
Liverpool	104	116	11.5%	10,519	12,615	19.9%
Parramatta	86	79	-8.1%	7,504	8,624	14.9%
Penrith	114	79	-30.7%	7,359	8,694	18.1%
The Hills Shire	46	49	6.5%	3,753	5,249	39.9%
Wollondilly	17	14	-17.6%	1,476	1,769	19.9%
Greater Western Sydney	1,156	1,000	-13.5%	103,504	121,438	17.3%
Lithgow	12	7	-41.7%	1,127	1,263	12.1%
Wingecarribee	14	10	-28.6%	2,019	2,286	13.2%
DCJ South Western Sydney	594	529	-10.9%	57,728	66,822	15.8%
DCJ Western Sydney	400	349	-12.8%	34,999	42,082	20.2%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	188	139	-26.1%	13,923	16,083	15.5%
Greater Sydney	1,935	1,703	-12.0%	188,850	216,413	14.6%
Rest of NSW	1,267	1,327	4.7%	130,416	150,949	15.7%
New South Wales	3,212	3,037	-5.4%	319,775	367,798	15.0%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



## Appendix 9: Continued

LGAs and regions	Not stated			Not applicable			Total		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	204	278	36.3%	2,055	2,746	33.6%	17,277	21,032	21.7%
Blue Mountains	44	99	125.0%	533	641	20.3%	4,227	4,568	8.1%
Camden	141	201	42.6%	614	1,091	77.7%	3,329	5,530	66.1%
Campbelltown	94	203	116.0%	1,302	1,681	29.1%	9,197	11,184	21.6%
Canterbury-Bankstown	313	401	28.1%	1,520	1,897	24.8%	23,120	25,076	8.5%
Cumberland	359	165	-54.0%	816	1,079	32.2%	12,502	14,036	12.3%
Fairfield	181	532	193.9%	765	919	20.1%	16,911	19,285	14.0%
Hawkesbury	39	18	-53.8%	409	509	24.4%	3,046	3,735	22.6%
Liverpool	136	172	26.5%	1,086	1,432	31.9%	12,756	15,269	19.7%
Parramatta	239	117	-51.0%	692	878	26.9%	9,291	10,535	13.4%
Penrith	232	116	-50.0%	1,410	1,992	41.3%	10,153	12,041	18.6%
The Hills Shire	112	307	174.1%	556	810	45.7%	5,026	7,108	41.4%
Wollondilly	156	39	-75.0%	356	460	29.2%	2,219	2,564	15.5%
Greater Western Sydney	2,250	2,648	17.7%	12,114	16,135	33.2%	129,054	151,963	17.8%
Lithgow	28	25	-10.7%	140	179	27.9%	1,387	1,582	14.1%
Wingecarribee	206	34	-83.5%	231	286	23.8%	2,703	2,940	8.8%
DCJ South Western Sydney	1,227	1,582	28.9%	5,874	7,766	32.2%	70,235	81,848	16.5%
DCJ Western Sydney	914	867	-5.1%	4,119	5,513	33.8%	44,096	52,711	19.5%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	343	258	-24.8%	2,492	3,321	33.3%	18,813	21,926	16.5%
Greater Sydney	6,940	5,984	-13.8%	19,563	26,117	33.5%	236,142	270,665	14.6%
Rest of NSW	6,349	5,007	-21.1%	14,643	20,465	39.8%	165,295	193,513	17.1%
New South Wales	13,307	11,009	-17.3%	34,224	46,623	36.2%	402,049	464,712	15.6%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



Appendix 10: Counts and growth of need for assistance with core activities by Sectors of employment in GWS LGAs and regions, 2016 and 2021 Censuses

LGAs and regions	National Government			State/Territory Government			Local Government		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	39	49	25.6%	111	125	12.6%	18	21	16.7%
Blue Mountains	20	19	-5.0%	32	39	21.9%	12	6	-50.0%
Camden	11	8	-27.3%	26	58	123.1%	4	10	150.0%
Campbelltown	18	26	44.4%	71	90	26.8%	5	20	300.0%
Canterbury-Bankstown	28	36	28.6%	63	101	60.3%	3	15	400.0%
Cumberland	24	14	-41.7%	56	60	7.1%	6	9	50.0%
Fairfield	12	11	-8.3%	28	36	28.6%	6	8	33.3%
Hawkesbury	20	22	10.0%	23	30	30.4%	-	-	-
Liverpool	28	32	14.3%	65	74	13.8%	6	11	83.3%
Parramatta	22	43	95.5%	54	89	64.8%	6	3	-50.0%
Penrith	30	41	36.7%	86	106	23.3%	5	13	160.0%
The Hills Shire	20	15	-25.0%	44	62	40.9%	5	3	-40.0%
Wollondilly	-	6	-	20	29	45.0%	-	3	-
Greater Western Sydney	272	322	18.4%	679	899	32.4%	76	122	60.5%
Lithgow	-	-	-	3	8	166.7%	5	-	-100.0%
Wingecarribee	3	3	0.0%	15	19	26.7%	3	-	-100.0%
DCJ South Western Sydney	100	122	22.0%	288	407	41.3%	27	67	148.1%
DCJ Western Sydney	105	121	15.2%	265	336	26.8%	35	36	2.9%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	70	82	17.1%	144	183	27.1%	22	19	-13.6%
Greater Sydney	600	729	21.5%	1,329	1,711	28.7%	157	231	47.1%
Rest of NSW	397	471	18.6%	828	1,103	33.2%	196	238	21.4%
New South Wales	997	1,207	21.1%	2,160	2,817	30.4%	354	475	34.2%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

## Appendix 10: Continued

LGAs and regions	Private sector			Not stated			Not applicable			Total		
	2016	2021	%	2016	2021	%	2016	2021	%	2016	2021	%
Blacktown	1,180	1,257	6.5%	47	45	-4.3%	15,885	19,528	22.9%	17,277	21,032	21.7%
Blue Mountains	316	328	3.8%	4	8	100.0%	3,849	4,169	8.3%	4,227	4,568	8.1%
Camden	282	427	51.4%	-	9	-	2,998	5,017	67.3%	3,329	5,530	66.1%
Campbelltown	687	723	5.2%	20	16	-20.0%	8,398	10,312	22.8%	9,197	11,184	21.6%
Canterbury-Bankstown	1,129	1,113	-1.4%	42	27	-35.7%	21,851	23,778	8.8%	23,120	25,076	8.5%
Cumberland	591	591	0.0%	40	17	-57.5%	11,783	13,342	13.2%	12,502	14,036	12.3%
Fairfield	657	604	-8.1%	38	22	-42.1%	16,170	18,599	15.0%	16,911	19,285	14.0%
Hawkesbury	272	336	23.5%	10	5	-50.0%	2,721	3,334	22.5%	3,046	3,735	22.6%
Liverpool	693	702	1.3%	39	27	-30.8%	11,930	14,413	20.8%	12,756	15,269	19.7%
Parramatta	606	642	5.9%	17	12	-29.4%	8,590	9,737	13.4%	9,291	10,535	13.4%
Penrith	812	895	10.2%	14	24	71.4%	9,197	10,963	19.2%	10,153	12,041	18.6%
The Hills Shire	459	573	24.8%	8	10	25.0%	4,493	6,443	43.4%	5,026	7,108	41.4%
Wollondilly	166	218	31.3%	3	8	166.7%	2,022	2,296	13.6%	2,219	2,564	15.5%
Greater Western Sydney	7,850	8,409	7.1%	282	230	-18.4%	119,88	141,93	18.4%	129,05	151,96	17.8%
Lithgow	61	85	39.3%	-	-	-	1,319	1,482	12.4%	1,387	1,582	14.1%
Wingecarribee	210	285	35.7%	8	9	12.5%	2,470	2,627	6.4%	2,703	2,940	8.8%
DCJ South Western Sydney	3,824	4,072	6.5%	150	118	-21.3%	65,839	77,042	17.0%	70,235	81,848	16.5%
DCJ Western Sydney	2,836	3,063	8.0%	112	84	-25.0%	40,751	49,050	20.4%	44,096	52,711	19.5%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	1,461	1,644	12.5%	28	37	32.1%	17,086	19,948	16.8%	18,813	21,926	16.5%
Greater Sydney	14,967	16,195	8.2%	481	376	-21.8%	218,60	251,42	15.0%	236,14	270,66	14.6%
Rest of NSW	9,855	12,619	28.0%	425	432	1.6%	153,59	178,64	16.3%	165,29	193,51	17.1%
New South Wales	24,856	28,842	16.0%	906	808	-10.8%	372,77	430,57	15.5%	402,04	464,71	15.6%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses





Appendix 11: Counts and growth of need for assistance with core activities by different industries of employment in GWS LGAs and comparative regions, 2016 and 2021 Censuses

LGAs and regions	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing			Mining		
	2016	2021	%change	2016	2021	%change
Blacktown	11	4	-63.6%	-	-	-
Blue Mountains	-	9	-	-	-	-
Camden	7	5	-28.6%	-	-	-
Campbelltown	6	3	-50.0%	-	-	-
Canterbury-Bankstown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumberland	-	3	-	-	-	-
Fairfield	6	12	100.0%	-	-	-
Hawkesbury	12	15	25.0%	-	-	-
Liverpool	12	7	-41.7%	-	5	-
Parramatta	-	3	-	-	-	-
Penrith	8	13	62.5%	-	4	-
The Hills Shire	5	9	80.0%	-	-	-
Wollondilly	8	12	50.0%	-	-	-
Greater Western Sydney	75	95	26.7%	-	9	-
Lithgow	-	7	-	-	-	-
Wingecarribee	15	28	86.7%	-	-	-
DCJ South Western Sydney	54	67	24.1%	-	5	-
DCJ Western Sydney	16	19	18.8%	-	-	-
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	20	44	120.0%	-	4	-
Greater Sydney	133	159	19.5%	28	13	-53.6%
Rest of NSW	843	1,114	32.1%	97	121	24.7%
New South Wales	981	1,272	29.7%	122	134	9.8%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



## Appendix 11: Continued

LGAs and regions	Manufacturing			Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services		
	2016	2021	%change	2016	2021	%change
Blacktown	85	105	23.5%	9	14	55.6%
Blue Mountains	13	15	15.4%	-	4	-
Camden	20	30	50.0%	-	4	-
Campbelltown	71	71	0.0%	3	13	333.3%
Canterbury-Bankstown	77	92	19.5%	9	3	-66.7%
Cumberland	42	52	23.8%	8	5	-37.5%
Fairfield	75	82	9.3%	4	3	-25.0%
Hawkesbury	15	19	26.7%	-	5	-
Liverpool	51	60	17.6%	4	6	50.0%
Parramatta	41	30	-26.8%	3	7	133.3%
Penrith	53	71	34.0%	7	15	114.3%
The Hills Shire	29	30	3.4%	-	-	-
Wollondilly	16	17	6.3%	-	-	-
Greater Western Sydney	588	674	14.6%	47	79	68.1%
Lithgow	3	3	0.0%	3	-	-100.0%
Wingecarribee	10	15	50.0%	-	-	-
DCJ South Western Sydney	320	367	14.7%	20	29	45.0%
DCJ Western Sydney	197	217	10.2%	20	26	30.0%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	84	108	28.6%	10	24	140.0%
Greater Sydney	923	1,057	14.5%	79	116	46.8%
Rest of NSW	511	728	42.5%	126	136	7.9%
New South Wales	1,434	1,785	24.5%	208	255	22.6%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



## Appendix 11: Continued

LGAs and regions	Construction			Wholesale Trade			Retail Trade			Accommodation and Food Services		
	2016	2021	%	2016	2021	%	2016	2021	%	2016	2021	%
Blacktown	69	75	8.7%	32	38	18.8%	137	170	24.1%	79	98	24.1%
Blue Mountains	15	20	33.3%	7	6	-14.3%	35	25	-28.6%	31	28	-9.7%
Camden	27	39	44.4%	3	15	400.0%	40	62	55.0%	25	32	28.0%
Campbelltown	40	39	-2.5%	14	26	85.7%	70	88	25.7%	59	60	1.7%
Canterbury-Bankstown	76	70	-7.9%	25	31	24.0%	123	117	-4.9%	77	69	-10.4%
Cumberland	55	44	-20.0%	13	20	53.8%	75	82	9.3%	39	41	5.1%
Fairfield	55	46	-16.4%	19	20	5.3%	80	65	-18.8%	49	31	-36.7%
Hawkesbury	34	40	17.6%	12	17	41.7%	32	38	18.8%	21	32	52.4%
Liverpool	61	55	-9.8%	19	21	10.5%	83	79	-4.8%	57	50	-12.3%
Parramatta	40	41	2.5%	22	9	-59.1%	69	65	-5.8%	33	53	60.6%
Penrith	67	89	32.8%	31	32	3.2%	101	96	-5.0%	67	58	-13.4%
The Hills Shire	35	40	14.3%	22	27	22.7%	56	63	12.5%	19	33	73.7%
Wollondilly	17	19	11.8%	5	4	-20.0%	27	32	18.5%	11	21	90.9%
Greater Western Sydney	591	617	4.4%	224	266	18.8%	928	982	5.8%	567	606	6.9%
Lithgow	-	9	-	-	-	-	10	9	-10.0%	4	9	125.0%
Wingecarribee	4	10	150.0%	6	8	33.3%	28	35	25.0%	25	25	0.0%
DCJ South Western Sydney	280	278	-0.7%	91	125	37.4%	451	478	6.0%	303	288	-5.0%
DCJ Western Sydney	199	200	0.5%	89	94	5.6%	337	380	12.8%	170	225	32.4%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	116	158	36.2%	50	55	10.0%	178	168	-5.6%	123	127	3.3%
Greater Sydney	973	1,057	8.6%	428	473	10.5%	1,617	1,829	13.1%	1,123	1,141	1.6%
Rest of NSW	531	730	37.5%	165	221	33.9%	1,147	1,530	33.4%	934	1,386	48.4%
New South Wales	1,505	1,788	18.8%	592	695	17.4%	2,768	3,361	21.4%	2,063	2,523	22.3%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



# Appendix 11: Continued

LGAs and regions	Transport, Postal and Warehousing			Information Media and Telecommunications			Financial and Insurance Services			Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services		
	2016	2021	%	2016	2021	%	2016	2021	%	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	95	107	12.6%	13	14	7.7%	45	53	17.8%	12	17	41.7%
Blue Mountains	15	13	-13.3%	7	5	-28.6%	7	9	28.6%	10	3	-70.0%
Camden	15	37	146.7%	6	5	-16.7%	9	18	100.0%	3	11	266.7%
Campbelltown	61	59	-3.3%	9	5	-44.4%	24	22	-8.3%	12	6	-50.0%
Canterbury-Bankstown	112	86	-23.2%	18	16	-11.1%	40	35	-12.5%	27	17	-37.0%
Cumberland	42	52	23.8%	6	6	0.0%	23	33	43.5%	13	9	-30.8%
Fairfield	44	51	15.9%	11	8	-27.3%	16	15	-6.3%	6	8	33.3%
Hawkesbury	18	20	11.1%	4	3	-25.0%	6	3	-50.0%	6	5	-16.7%
Liverpool	60	62	3.3%	9	4	-55.6%	16	17	6.3%	3	9	200.0%
Parramatta	32	27	-15.6%	10	13	30.0%	38	36	-5.3%	7	19	171.4%
Penrith	47	63	34.0%	5	8	60.0%	29	28	-3.4%	14	11	-21.4%
The Hills Shire	16	19	18.8%	10	7	-30.0%	24	29	20.8%	11	8	-27.3%
Wollondilly	8	14	75.0%	-	-	-	3	3	0.0%	3	8	166.7%
Greater Western Sydney	565	610	8.0%	108	94	-13.0%	280	301	7.5%	127	131	3.1%
Lithgow	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	3	-	-100.0%
Wingecarribee	11	11	0.0%	-	3	-	4	5	25.0%	-	3	-
DCJ South Western Sydney	311	320	2.9%	53	41	-22.6%	112	115	2.7%	54	62	14.8%
DCJ Western Sydney	185	205	10.8%	39	40	2.6%	130	151	16.2%	43	53	23.3%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	80	99	23.8%	16	19	18.8%	42	44	4.8%	33	19	-42.4%
Greater Sydney	890	962	8.1%	292	299	2.4%	608	751	23.5%	299	316	5.7%
Rest of NSW	453	579	27.8%	82	96	17.1%	183	210	14.8%	116	161	38.8%
New South Wales	1,350	1,544	14.4%	376	399	6.1%	790	965	22.2%	419	481	14.8%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



# Appendix 11: Continued

LGAs and regions	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services			Administrative and Support Services			Public Administration and Safety			Education and Training		
	2016	2021	%	2016	2021	%	2016	2021	%	2016	2021	%
Blacktown	56	70	25.0%	79	72	-8.9%	100	100	0.0%	85	103	21.2%
Blue Mountains	25	28	12.0%	34	22	-35.3%	33	31	-6.1%	31	61	96.8%
Camden	10	25	150.0%	24	18	-25.0%	29	37	27.6%	27	41	51.9%
Campbelltown	30	37	23.3%	73	61	-16.4%	46	63	37.0%	61	71	16.4%
Canterbury-Bankstown	62	72	16.1%	84	69	-17.9%	50	81	62.0%	71	105	47.9%
Cumberland	38	29	-23.7%	57	34	-40.4%	41	34	-17.1%	46	48	4.3%
Fairfield	21	18	-14.3%	62	49	-21.0%	25	32	28.0%	32	35	9.4%
Hawkesbury	21	14	-33.3%	12	12	0.0%	28	25	-10.7%	25	31	24.0%
Liverpool	27	35	29.6%	55	56	1.8%	55	66	20.0%	68	70	2.9%
Parramatta	54	57	5.6%	43	51	18.6%	48	53	10.4%	38	69	81.6%
Penrith	41	35	-14.6%	66	70	6.1%	64	80	25.0%	68	59	-13.2%
The Hills Shire	38	61	60.5%	21	32	52.4%	25	24	-4.0%	45	66	46.7%
Wollondilly	6	8	33.3%	10	12	20.0%	5	17	240.0%	22	28	27.3%
Greater Western Sydney	429	489	14.0%	620	558	-10.0%	549	643	17.1%	619	787	27.1%
Lithgow	4	3	-25.0%	-	4	-	3	6	100.0%	-	11	-
Wingecarribee	11	24	118.2%	15	22	46.7%	6	5	-16.7%	17	21	23.5%
DCJ South Western Sydney	167	219	31.1%	323	287	-11.1%	216	301	39.4%	298	371	24.5%
DCJ Western Sydney	186	217	16.7%	200	189	-5.5%	214	211	-1.4%	214	286	33.6%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	91	80	-12.1%	112	108	-3.6%	128	142	10.9%	124	162	30.6%
Greater Sydney	1,097	1,395	27.2%	1,135	1,052	-7.3%	1,018	1,169	14.8%	1,324	1,613	21.8%
Rest of NSW	449	615	37.0%	720	829	15.1%	693	867	25.1%	804	983	22.3%
New South Wales	1,550	2,008	29.5%	1,858	1,877	1.0%	1,706	2,042	19.7%	2,132	2,603	22.1%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



## Appendix 11: Continued

LGAs and regions	Health Care and Social Assistance			Arts and Recreation Services			Other Services			Inadequately described		
	2016	2021	% change	2016	2021	% change	2016	2021	% change	2016	2021	% change
Blacktown	290	266	-8.3%	13	16	23.1%	51	63	23.5%	74	66	-10.8%
Blue Mountains	78	82	5.1%	10	8	-20.0%	17	15	-11.8%	16	13	-18.8%
Camden	40	87	117.5%	5	5	0.0%	17	22	29.4%	14	27	92.9%
Campbelltown	137	156	13.9%	9	9	0.0%	29	24	-17.2%	41	42	2.4%
Canterbury-Bankstown	225	243	8.0%	14	15	7.1%	72	62	-13.9%	71	82	15.5%
Cumberland	110	119	8.2%	-	7	-	28	29	3.6%	45	34	-24.4%
Fairfield	94	105	11.7%	6	4	-33.3%	32	32	0.0%	63	49	-22.2%
Hawkesbury	37	58	56.8%	12	3	-75.0%	20	22	10.0%	9	18	100.0%
Liverpool	145	164	13.1%	11	9	-18.2%	22	25	13.6%	42	38	-9.5%
Parramatta	140	175	25.0%	10	13	30.0%	31	33	6.5%	28	34	21.4%
Penrith	183	215	17.5%	13	19	46.2%	27	33	22.2%	44	49	11.4%
The Hills Shire	119	139	16.8%	-	6	-	25	24	-4.0%	22	30	36.4%
Wollondilly	25	38	52.0%	-	3	-	10	16	60.0%	9	7	-22.2%
Greater Western Sydney	1,623	1,847	13.8%	103	117	13.6%	381	400	5.0%	478	489	2.3%
Lithgow	16	10	-37.5%	-	-	-	9	11	22.2%	-	-	-
Wingecarribee	34	52	52.9%	4	12	200.0%	10	9	-10.0%	12	12	0.0%
DCJ South Western Sydney	700	845	20.7%	49	57	16.3%	192	190	-1.0%	252	257	2.0%
DCJ Western Sydney	659	699	6.1%	23	42	82.6%	135	149	10.4%	169	164	-3.0%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	314	365	16.2%	35	30	-14.3%	73	81	11.0%	69	80	15.9%
Greater Sydney	3,224	3,549	10.1%	297	321	8.1%	691	738	6.8%	883	863	-2.3%
Rest of NSW	2,217	2,780	25.4%	185	240	29.7%	503	602	19.7%	499	513	2.8%
New South Wales	5,449	6,330	16.2%	483	564	16.8%	1,198	1,338	11.7%	1,393	1,377	-1.1%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



## Appendix 11: Continued

LGAs and regions	Not stated			Not applicable			Total		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	47	45	-4.3%	15,885	19,528	22.9%	17,277	21,032	21.7%
Blue Mountains	4	8	100.0%	3,849	4,169	8.3%	4,227	4,568	8.1%
Camden	-	9	-	2,998	5,017	67.3%	3,329	5,530	66.1%
Campbelltown	20	16	-20.0%	8,398	10,312	22.8%	9,197	11,184	21.6%
Canterbury-Bankstown	42	27	-35.7%	21,851	23,778	8.8%	23,120	25,076	8.5%
Cumberland	40	17	-57.5%	11,783	13,342	13.2%	12,502	14,036	12.3%
Fairfield	38	22	-42.1%	16,170	18,599	15.0%	16,911	19,285	14.0%
Hawkesbury	10	5	-50.0%	2,721	3,334	22.5%	3,046	3,735	22.6%
Liverpool	39	27	-30.8%	11,930	14,413	20.8%	12,756	15,269	19.7%
Parramatta	17	12	-29.4%	8,590	9,737	13.4%	9,291	10,535	13.4%
Penrith	14	24	71.4%	9,197	10,963	19.2%	10,153	12,041	18.6%
The Hills Shire	8	10	25.0%	4,493	6,443	43.4%	5,026	7,108	41.4%
Wollondilly	3	8	166.7%	2,022	2,296	13.6%	2,219	2,564	15.5%
Greater Western Sydney	282	230	-18.4%	119,887	141,931	18.4%	129,054	151,963	17.8%
Lithgow	-	-	-	1,319	1,482	12.4%	1,387	1,582	14.1%
Wingecarribee	8	9	12.5%	2,470	2,627	6.4%	2,703	2,940	8.8%
DCJ South Western Sydney	150	118	-21.3%	65,839	77,042	17.0%	70,235	81,848	16.5%
DCJ Western Sydney	112	84	-25.0%	40,751	49,050	20.4%	44,096	52,711	19.5%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	28	37	32.1%	17,086	19,948	16.8%	18,813	21,926	16.5%
Greater Sydney	481	376	-21.8%	218,607	251,420	15.0%	236,142	270,665	14.6%
Rest of NSW	425	432	1.6%	153,598	178,648	16.3%	165,295	193,513	17.1%
New South Wales	906	808	-10.8%	372,778	430,576	15.5%	402,049	464,712	15.6%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



## Appendix 12: Counts and growth of need for assistance with core activities by Voluntary work for an organisation or group, 2016 and 2021 Censuses

LGAs and regions	Not a volunteer			Volunteer		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	13,725	17,017	24.0%	1,066	960	-9.9%
Blue Mountains	3,110	3,351	7.7%	496	445	-10.3%
Camden	2,272	3,963	74.4%	232	249	7.3%
Campbelltown	7,023	8,646	23.1%	638	565	-11.4%
Canterbury-Bankstown	19,979	21,781	9.0%	1,006	940	-6.6%
Cumberland	10,661	12,246	14.9%	561	514	-8.4%
Fairfield	15,150	17,291	14.1%	597	521	-12.7%
Hawkesbury	2,264	2,874	26.9%	294	312	6.1%
Liverpool	10,809	13,102	21.2%	567	532	-6.2%
Parramatta	7,576	8,875	17.1%	676	633	-6.4%
Penrith	7,659	9,274	21.1%	701	618	-11.8%
The Hills Shire	3,865	5,600	44.9%	447	449	0.4%
Wollondilly	1,483	1,888	27.3%	183	181	-1.1%
Greater Western Sydney	105,576	125,908	19.3%	7,464	6,919	-7.3%
Lithgow	1,052	1,250	18.8%	134	123	-8.2%
Wingecarribee	1,963	2,306	17.5%	283	292	3.2%
DCJ South Western Sydney	58,679	68,977	17.5%	3,506	3,280	-6.4%
DCJ Western Sydney	35,827	43,738	22.1%	2,750	2,556	-7.1%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	14,085	16,749	18.9%	1,625	1,498	-7.8%
Greater Sydney	191,281	223,058	16.6%	15,556	14,965	-3.8%
Rest of NSW	124,782	150,954	21.0%	16,195	16,210	0.1%
New South Wales	316,556	374,433	18.3%	31,816	31,222	-1.9%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses





## Appendix 12: Continued

LGAs and regions	Not stated			Not applicable			Total		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	432	313	-27.5%	2,055	2,746	33.6%	17,277	21,032	21.7%
Blue Mountains	89	127	42.7%	533	641	20.3%	4,227	4,568	8.1%
Camden	213	225	5.6%	614	1,091	77.7%	3,329	5,530	66.1%
Campbelltown	232	291	25.4%	1,302	1,681	29.1%	9,197	11,184	21.6%
Canterbury-Bankstown	613	457	-25.4%	1,520	1,897	24.8%	23,120	25,076	8.5%
Cumberland	465	189	-59.4%	816	1,079	32.2%	12,502	14,036	12.3%
Fairfield	402	555	38.1%	765	919	20.1%	16,911	19,285	14.0%
Hawkesbury	82	27	-67.1%	409	509	24.4%	3,046	3,735	22.6%
Liverpool	289	207	-28.4%	1,086	1,432	31.9%	12,756	15,269	19.7%
Parramatta	344	146	-57.6%	692	878	26.9%	9,291	10,535	13.4%
Penrith	380	158	-58.4%	1,410	1,992	41.3%	10,153	12,041	18.6%
The Hills Shire	164	246	50.0%	556	810	45.7%	5,026	7,108	41.4%
Wollondilly	190	35	-81.6%	356	460	29.2%	2,219	2,564	15.5%
Greater Western Sydney	3,895	2,976	-23.6%	12,114	16,135	33.2%	129,054	151,963	17.8%
Lithgow	62	31	-50.0%	140	179	27.9%	1,387	1,582	14.1%
Wingecarribee	230	50	-78.3%	231	286	23.8%	2,703	2,940	8.8%
DCJ South Western Sydney	2,169	1,820	-16.1%	5,874	7,766	32.2%	70,235	81,848	16.5%
DCJ Western Sydney	1,405	894	-36.4%	4,119	5,513	33.8%	44,096	52,711	19.5%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	613	343	-44.0%	2,492	3,321	33.3%	18,813	21,926	16.5%
Greater Sydney	9,741	6,532	-32.9%	19,563	26,117	33.5%	236,142	270,665	14.6%
Rest of NSW	9,674	5,882	-39.2%	14,643	20,465	39.8%	165,295	193,513	17.1%
New South Wales	19,455	12,432	-36.1%	34,224	46,623	36.2%	402,049	464,712	15.6%

Source: 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Appendix 13: Counts and percentages of Long-term Health Conditions (out of all persons with a need for assistance in each GWS LGAs and comparative regions), 2021 Census

LGAs and regions	None of the selected		One condition		Two conditions		Three or more conditions		Not stated		Total	
	Counts	%	Counts	%	Counts	%	Counts	%	Counts	%	Counts	%
Blacktown	5,507	26.2%	6,844	32.5%	4,078	19.4%	4,245	20.2%	355	1.7%	21,032	100.0%
Blue Mountains	1,068	23.4%	1,524	33.4%	885	19.4%	952	20.8%	132	2.9%	4,568	100.0%
Camden	1,609	29.1%	1,783	32.2%	971	17.6%	1,019	18.4%	142	2.6%	5,530	100.0%
Campbelltown	2,815	25.2%	3,374	30.2%	2,241	20.0%	2,543	22.7%	212	1.9%	11,184	100.0%
Canterbury-Bankstown	6,474	25.8%	8,635	34.4%	5,045	20.1%	4,486	17.9%	440	1.8%	25,076	100.0%
Cumberland	3,648	26.0%	4,861	34.6%	2,850	20.3%	2,454	17.5%	220	1.6%	14,036	100.0%
Fairfield	5,167	26.8%	6,549	34.0%	3,843	19.9%	3,305	17.1%	427	2.2%	19,285	100.0%
Hawkesbury	875	23.4%	1,251	33.5%	729	19.5%	787	21.1%	95	2.5%	3,735	100.0%
Liverpool	4,137	27.1%	5,125	33.6%	2,999	19.6%	2,728	17.9%	274	1.8%	15,269	100.0%
Parramatta	2,710	25.7%	3,657	34.7%	2,092	19.9%	1,918	18.2%	157	1.5%	10,535	100.0%
Penrith	3,031	25.2%	3,860	32.1%	2,356	19.6%	2,519	20.9%	273	2.3%	12,041	100.0%
The Hills Shire	2,130	30.0%	2,382	33.5%	1,287	18.1%	1,161	16.3%	146	2.1%	7,108	100.0%
Wollondilly	685	26.7%	826	32.2%	530	20.7%	478	18.6%	45	1.8%	2,564	100.0%
Greater Western Sydney	39,856	26.2%	50,671	33.3%	29,906	19.7%	28,595	18.8%	2,918	1.9%	151,963	100.0%
Lithgow	320	20.2%	522	33.0%	340	21.5%	360	22.8%	38	2.4%	1,582	100.0%
Wingecarribee	615	20.9%	988	33.6%	664	22.6%	614	20.9%	59	2.0%	2,940	100.0%
DCJ South Western Sydney	21,502	26.3%	27,280	33.3%	16,293	19.9%	15,173	18.5%	1,599	2.0%	81,848	100.0%
DCJ Western Sydney	13,995	26.6%	17,744	33.7%	10,307	19.6%	9,778	18.6%	878	1.7%	52,711	100.0%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	5,294	24.1%	7,157	32.6%	4,310	19.7%	4,618	21.1%	538	2.5%	21,926	100.0%
Greater Sydney	68,109	25.2%	91,334	33.7%	54,771	20.2%	51,029	18.9%	5,423	2.0%	270,665	100.0%
Rest of NSW	38,398	19.8%	61,614	31.8%	41,902	21.7%	47,375	24.5%	4,225	2.2%	193,513	100.0%
New South Wales	106,584	22.9%	153,145	33.0%	96,802	20.8%	98,533	21.2%	9,654	2.1%	464,712	100.0%

Source: ABS 2021 Census



Appendix 14: Counts and percentages of need for assistance with core activities (out of all persons with a need for assistance in each GWS LGAs and comparative regions) by Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability, Health Condition, or due to Old Age, 2021 Census

LGAs and regions	No unpaid assistance provided		Provided unpaid assistance		Not stated		Not applicable		Total	
	Counts	%	Counts	%	Counts	%	Counts	%	Counts	%
Blacktown	16,048	76.3%	1,832	8.7%	410	1.9%	2,746	13.1%	21,032	100.0%
Blue Mountains	3,338	73.1%	458	10.0%	128	2.8%	641	14.0%	4,568	100.0%
Camden	3,767	68.1%	422	7.6%	246	4.4%	1,091	19.7%	5,530	100.0%
Campbelltown	8,092	72.4%	1,082	9.7%	333	3.0%	1,681	15.0%	11,184	100.0%
Canterbury-Bankstown	20,311	81.0%	2,281	9.1%	585	2.3%	1,897	7.6%	25,076	100.0%
Cumberland	11,456	81.6%	1,251	8.9%	248	1.8%	1,079	7.7%	14,036	100.0%
Fairfield	16,103	83.5%	1,591	8.2%	665	3.4%	919	4.8%	19,285	100.0%
Hawkesbury	2,823	75.6%	359	9.6%	43	1.2%	509	13.6%	3,735	100.0%
Liverpool	12,201	79.9%	1,338	8.8%	296	1.9%	1,432	9.4%	15,269	100.0%
Parramatta	8,471	80.4%	1,023	9.7%	162	1.5%	878	8.3%	10,535	100.0%
Penrith	8,694	72.2%	1,141	9.5%	216	1.8%	1,992	16.5%	12,041	100.0%
The Hills Shire	5,392	75.9%	658	9.3%	246	3.5%	810	11.4%	7,108	100.0%
Wollondilly	1,792	69.9%	254	9.9%	57	2.2%	460	17.9%	2,564	100.0%
Greater Western Sydney	118,488	78.0%	13,690	9.0%	3,635	2.4%	16,135	10.6%	151,963	100.0%
Lithgow	1,220	77.1%	148	9.4%	40	2.5%	179	11.3%	1,582	100.0%
Wingecarribee	2,313	78.7%	282	9.6%	62	2.1%	286	9.7%	2,940	100.0%
DCJ South Western Sydney	64,579	78.9%	7,250	8.9%	2,244	2.7%	7,766	9.5%	81,848	100.0%
DCJ Western Sydney	41,367	78.5%	4,764	9.0%	1,066	2.0%	5,513	10.5%	52,711	100.0%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	16,075	73.3%	2,106	9.6%	427	1.9%	3,321	15.1%	21,926	100.0%
Greater Sydney	212,041	78.3%	24,915	9.2%	7,585	2.8%	26,117	9.6%	270,665	100.0%
Rest of NSW	145,931	75.4%	20,034	10.4%	7,082	3.7%	20,465	10.6%	193,513	100.0%
New South Wales	358,374	77.1%	45,031	9.7%	14,688	3.2%	46,623	10.0%	464,712	100.0%

Source: ABS 2021 Census



Appendix 15: Counts and growth of need for assistance with core activities by marital status of people living in GWS LGAs and comparative regions, 2016 and 2021 Censuses

LGAs and regions	Never married			Widowed			Divorced			Separated		
	2016	2021	%	2016	2021	%	2016	2021	%	2016	2021	%
Blacktown	3,355	4,174	24.4%	3,580	4,260	19.0%	1,451	1,824	25.7%	723	843	16.6%
Blue Mountains	1,057	1,194	13.0%	841	791	-5.9%	461	495	7.4%	108	120	11.1%
Camden	564	1,080	91.5%	638	1,033	61.9%	244	471	93.0%	107	170	58.9%
Campbelltown	2,025	2,492	23.1%	1,325	1,720	29.8%	890	1,141	28.2%	412	530	28.6%
Canterbury-Bankstown	3,253	3,727	14.6%	5,638	5,724	1.5%	2,197	2,556	16.3%	966	1,108	14.7%
Cumberland	1,925	2,278	18.3%	2,878	2,900	0.8%	1,125	1,378	22.5%	523	563	7.6%
Fairfield	2,186	2,645	21.0%	3,895	4,382	12.5%	1,445	1,565	8.3%	762	790	3.7%
Hawkesbury	630	859	36.3%	618	712	15.2%	338	382	13.0%	105	128	21.9%
Liverpool	1,937	2,509	29.5%	2,550	2,792	9.5%	1,135	1,413	24.5%	616	713	15.7%
Parramatta	1,725	1,882	9.1%	2,373	2,442	2.9%	888	1,064	19.8%	291	374	28.5%
Penrith	2,094	2,825	34.9%	1,956	1,960	0.2%	971	1,166	20.1%	398	504	26.6%
The Hills Shire	904	1,294	43.1%	1,241	1,692	36.3%	263	460	74.9%	113	145	28.3%
Wollondilly	407	525	29.0%	443	395	-10.8%	161	201	24.8%	61	98	60.7%
Greater Western Sydney	22,062	27,484	24.6%	27,976	30,803	10.1%	11,569	14,116	22.0%	5,185	6,086	17.4%
Lithgow	321	404	25.9%	296	323	9.1%	129	170	31.8%	35	42	20.0%
Wingecarribee	521	603	15.7%	686	646	-5.8%	252	313	24.2%	84	75	-10.7%
DCJ South Western Sydney	10,893	13,581	24.7%	15,175	16,692	10.0%	6,324	7,660	21.1%	3,008	3,484	15.8%
DCJ Western Sydney	7,909	9,628	21.7%	10,072	11,294	12.1%	3,727	4,726	26.8%	1,650	1,925	16.7%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	4,102	5,282	28.8%	3,711	3,786	2.0%	1,899	2,213	16.5%	646	794	22.9%
Greater Sydney	42,454	51,324	20.9%	58,329	60,866	4.3%	21,613	26,176	21.1%	8,355	9,620	15.1%
Rest of NSW	34,451	42,964	24.7%	37,000	41,112	11.1%	16,460	20,623	25.3%	5,531	6,344	14.7%
New South Wales	77,107	94,504	22.6%	95,395	102,00	6.9%	38,168	46,885	22.8%	13,934	16,007	14.9%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



## Appendix 15: Continued

LGAs and regions	Married			Not applicable			Total		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	6,113	7,181	17.5%	2,055	2,746	33.6%	17,277	21,032	21.7%
Blue Mountains	1,234	1,329	7.7%	533	641	20.3%	4,227	4,568	8.1%
Camden	1,160	1,682	45.0%	614	1,091	77.7%	3,329	5,530	66.1%
Campbelltown	3,234	3,618	11.9%	1,302	1,681	29.1%	9,197	11,184	21.6%
Canterbury-Bankstown	9,544	10,060	5.4%	1,520	1,897	24.8%	23,120	25,076	8.5%
Cumberland	5,242	5,836	11.3%	816	1,079	32.2%	12,502	14,036	12.3%
Fairfield	7,867	8,986	14.2%	765	919	20.1%	16,911	19,285	14.0%
Hawkesbury	943	1,139	20.8%	409	509	24.4%	3,046	3,735	22.6%
Liverpool	5,432	6,409	18.0%	1,086	1,432	31.9%	12,756	15,269	19.7%
Parramatta	3,331	3,897	17.0%	692	878	26.9%	9,291	10,535	13.4%
Penrith	3,320	3,586	8.0%	1,410	1,992	41.3%	10,153	12,041	18.6%
The Hills Shire	1,949	2,705	38.8%	556	810	45.7%	5,026	7,108	41.4%
Wollondilly	781	888	13.7%	356	460	29.2%	2,219	2,564	15.5%
Greater Western Sydney	50,150	57,316	14.3%	12,114	16,135	33.2%	129,054	151,963	17.8%
Lithgow	458	465	1.5%	140	179	27.9%	1,387	1,582	14.1%
Wingecarribee	941	1,012	7.5%	231	286	23.8%	2,703	2,940	8.8%
DCJ South Western Sydney	28,959	32,655	12.8%	5,874	7,766	32.2%	70,235	81,848	16.5%
DCJ Western Sydney	16,635	19,619	17.9%	4,119	5,513	33.8%	44,096	52,711	19.5%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	5,955	6,519	9.5%	2,492	3,321	33.3%	18,813	21,926	16.5%
Greater Sydney	85,828	96,564	12.5%	19,563	26,117	33.5%	236,142	270,665	14.6%
Rest of NSW	57,209	62,009	8.4%	14,643	20,465	39.8%	165,295	193,513	17.1%
New South Wales	143,223	158,688	10.8%	34,224	46,623	36.2%	402,049	464,712	15.6%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



Appendix 16: Counts and growth of need for assistance with core activities by Sex of Lone Parents by GWS LGAs and comparative regions, 2016 and 2021 Censuses

LGAs and regions	Male lone parent			Female lone parent		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	259	322	24.3%	1,292	1,535	18.8%
Blue Mountains	45	46	2.2%	200	230	15.0%
Camden	30	58	93.3%	155	267	72.3%
Campbelltown	157	181	15.3%	705	831	17.9%
Canterbury-Bankstown	359	424	18.1%	1,946	2,178	11.9%
Cumberland	200	206	3.0%	1,035	1,196	15.6%
Fairfield	308	340	10.4%	1,647	1,975	19.9%
Hawkesbury	39	49	25.6%	196	204	4.1%
Liverpool	156	209	34.0%	1,046	1,327	26.9%
Parramatta	121	136	12.4%	609	746	22.5%
Penrith	130	205	57.7%	681	784	15.1%
The Hills Shire	45	56	24.4%	239	289	20.9%
Wollondilly	21	31	47.6%	99	123	24.2%
Greater Western Sydney	1,870	2,263	21.0%	9,850	11,685	18.6%
Lithgow	19	19	0.0%	74	99	33.8%
Wingecarribee	27	33	22.2%	123	142	15.4%
DCJ South Western Sydney	1,058	1,276	20.6%	5,721	6,843	19.6%
DCJ Western Sydney	625	720	15.2%	3,175	3,766	18.6%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	233	319	36.9%	1,151	1,317	14.4%
Greater Sydney	3,135	3,738	19.2%	16,362	19,111	16.8%
Rest of NSW	2,282	2,676	17.3%	8,572	10,092	17.7%
New South Wales	5,418	6,407	18.3%	24,935	29,204	17.1%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



## Appendix 16: Continued

LGAs and regions	Not applicable			Total		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	15,729	19,169	21.9%	17,277	21,032	21.7%
Blue Mountains	3,979	4,294	7.9%	4,227	4,568	8.1%
Camden	3,142	5,208	65.8%	3,329	5,530	66.1%
Campbelltown	8,340	10,171	22.0%	9,197	11,184	21.6%
Canterbury-Bankstown	20,815	22,476	8.0%	23,120	25,076	8.5%
Cumberland	11,267	12,633	12.1%	12,502	14,036	12.3%
Fairfield	14,958	16,970	13.5%	16,911	19,285	14.0%
Hawkesbury	2,813	3,480	23.7%	3,046	3,735	22.6%
Liverpool	11,564	13,735	18.8%	12,756	15,269	19.7%
Parramatta	8,557	9,654	12.8%	9,291	10,535	13.4%
Penrith	9,336	11,051	18.4%	10,153	12,041	18.6%
The Hills Shire	4,748	6,762	42.4%	5,026	7,108	41.4%
Wollondilly	2,097	2,410	14.9%	2,219	2,564	15.5%
Greater Western Sydney	117,345	138,013	17.6%	129,054	151,963	17.8%
Lithgow	1,298	1,464	12.8%	1,387	1,582	14.1%
Wingecarribee	2,560	2,764	8.0%	2,703	2,940	8.8%
DCJ South Western Sydney	63,476	73,734	16.2%	70,235	81,848	16.5%
DCJ Western Sydney	40,301	48,218	19.6%	44,096	52,711	19.5%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	17,426	20,289	16.4%	18,813	21,926	16.5%
Greater Sydney	216,643	247,818	14.4%	236,142	270,665	14.6%
Rest of NSW	154,439	180,751	17.0%	165,295	193,513	17.1%
New South Wales	371,695	429,103	15.4%	402,049	464,712	15.6%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses



Appendix 17: Counts and percentages of need for assistance with core activities (out of all persons with a need for assistance with core activities in each GWS LGAs and comparative regions) by service in the Australian Defence Force, 2021 Census

LGAs and regions	Currently serving in the Regular Service		Currently serving in the Reserves Service		Not currently serving (but has previously served in the Australian Defence Force)	
	Counts	%	Counts	%	Counts	%
Blacktown	10	0.05%	5	0.02%	380	1.81%
Blue Mountains	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	229	5.01%
Camden	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	123	2.22%
Campbelltown	3	0.03%	3	0.03%	326	2.91%
Canterbury-Bankstown	-	0.00%	3	0.01%	313	1.25%
Cumberland	3	0.02%	3	0.02%	154	1.10%
Fairfield	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	140	0.73%
Hawkesbury	8	0.21%	-	0.00%	185	4.95%
Liverpool	8	0.05%	-	0.00%	187	1.22%
Parramatta	6	0.06%	-	0.00%	248	2.35%
Penrith	3	0.02%	-	0.00%	406	3.37%
The Hills Shire	-	0.00%	3	0.04%	201	2.83%
Wollondilly	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	105	4.10%
Greater Western Sydney	41	0.03%	17	0.01%	2,997	1.97%
Lithgow	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	67	4.24%
Wingecarribee	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	158	5.37%
DCJ South Western Sydney	11	0.01%	6	0.01%	1,352	1.65%
DCJ Western Sydney	19	0.04%	11	0.02%	983	1.86%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	11	0.05%	-	0.00%	887	4.05%
Greater Sydney	101	0.04%	40	0.01%	6,909	2.55%
Rest of NSW	77	0.04%	40	0.02%	10,558	5.46%
New South Wales	180	0.04%	83	0.02%	17,481	3.76%

Source: ABS 2021 Census





## Appendix 17: Continued

LGAs and regions	Has never served in the Australian Defence Force		Not stated		Not applicable		Total	
	Counts	%	Counts	%	Counts	%	Counts	%
Blacktown	17,484	83.13%	403	1.92%	2,746	13.06%	21,032	100.00%
Blue Mountains	3,563	78.00%	128	2.80%	641	14.03%	4,568	100.00%
Camden	4,008	72.48%	299	5.41%	1,091	19.73%	5,530	100.00%
Campbelltown	8,970	80.20%	199	1.78%	1,681	15.03%	11,184	100.00%
Canterbury-Bankstown	22,494	89.70%	365	1.46%	1,897	7.57%	25,076	100.00%
Cumberland	12,642	90.07%	150	1.07%	1,079	7.69%	14,036	100.00%
Fairfield	17,758	92.08%	466	2.42%	919	4.77%	19,285	100.00%
Hawkesbury	2,906	77.80%	126	3.37%	509	13.63%	3,735	100.00%
Liverpool	13,473	88.24%	166	1.09%	1,432	9.38%	15,269	100.00%
Parramatta	9,305	88.32%	96	0.91%	878	8.33%	10,535	100.00%
Penrith	9,516	79.03%	125	1.04%	1,992	16.54%	12,041	100.00%
The Hills Shire	5,878	82.70%	218	3.07%	810	11.40%	7,108	100.00%
Wollondilly	1,965	76.64%	26	1.01%	460	17.94%	2,564	100.00%
Greater Western Sydney	129,962	85.52%	2,767	1.82%	16,135	10.62%	151,963	99.97%
Lithgow	1,312	82.93%	22	1.39%	179	11.31%	1,582	100.00%
Wingecarribee	2,452	83.40%	40	1.36%	286	9.73%	2,940	100.00%
DCJ South Western Sydney	71,120	86.89%	1,561	1.91%	7,766	9.49%	81,848	99.96%
DCJ Western Sydney	45,309	85.96%	867	1.64%	5,513	10.46%	52,711	99.98%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	17,297	78.89%	401	1.83%	3,321	15.15%	21,926	99.96%
Greater Sydney	231,315	85.46%	6,182	2.28%	26,117	9.65%	270,665	100.00%
Rest of NSW	156,342	80.79%	6,029	3.12%	20,465	10.58%	193,513	100.00%
New South Wales	388,118	83.52%	12,225	2.63%	46,623	10.03%	464,712	100.00%

Source: ABS 2021 Census

