Targeted Earlier Intervention Program Reform

Reform directions – local and client centred
I am pleased to present the reform directions paper that sets out the vision, guiding principles and future directions for Targeted Earlier Intervention Program Reform.

Nothing is more important than keeping children safe. Targeted earlier intervention services are our best opportunity to help families before they reach crisis point.

We want to make sure that every dollar spent on earlier intervention is centred on children, young people and families getting the services they need. This means a system that is flexible, evidence-based and client-focused.

You have worked with us over an extensive consultation process to help us improve our current system to achieve this goal. We have listened to your feedback and are responding to your comments.

This report is a result of these consultations, research and evaluations. Using the five aims of this reform, it illustrates what needs to change and how we will get there.

Getting it right early is our top priority. We will target our resources and services to where they have the greatest impact. We aim to deliver a greater social return on investment both earlier in life and earlier in need to those children, young people and families that need our help.

In shaping this system, we will prioritise children aged 0-3 years, young parents and Aboriginal children and families. An Aboriginal Services Strategy will underpin all elements of reform to ensure there are more opportunities for Aboriginal people to be engaged to design a system that better meets their needs.

This reform will link with key projects we are already undertaking such as the ChildStory information technology system and the Human Services Outcomes Framework.

These directions are based on strong evidence and will help us achieve better results for our vulnerable children, young people, families and communities.

I look forward to working with you to shape the reform directions and implement the changes to our system.

Brad Hazzard
Minister for Family and Community Services
Minister for Social Housing
Targeted Earlier Intervention
Program Reform

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The literature on prevention and early intervention is clear: ‘getting it right’ both early in life and at critical points improves outcomes for vulnerable children, young people and families. Effective targeted earlier invention (TEI) can greatly reduce the likelihood of a child or young person facing challenges such as low participation and attainment in education, poor physical and mental health, welfare dependency, substance misuse and involvement with the criminal justice system. Importantly, supporting these clients earlier means a better return on investment than the more costly options of supporting them later.

The current TEI program has been shown to achieve some positive outcomes for clients across NSW. Yet both external and internal reviews of the sector suggest that the program is not as equitable as it should be, is not properly aligned with population profiles, and is not sufficiently flexible in terms of program guidelines and geographic boundaries.

The current arrangements reflect a historic approach rather than one tailored to today’s changing society. As a result, adjusting to changing needs or seizing opportunities to reshape existing services is not easy. At heart, while all under the one banner, the various TEI services do not form a well-coordinated, cohesive program.

In response to these concerns, in 2015 FACS conducted sector-wide consultations to obtain feedback on improving TEI. We also commissioned research and reviewed program evaluations and other research on jurisdictions in Australia and internationally to capture the challenges and lessons learned from other TEI programs.

This report is the result of these consultations, research and evaluations. It uses the five aims of the reform to illustrate what you told us, what needs to change, and how we will get there. It outlines a vision and the guiding principles that will underpin the TEI reform process for achieving a flexible system attuned to your needs as service providers and to the needs of vulnerable children, young people and families.

**TEI reform aims**

1. Improve outcomes for clients of TEI services
2. Create a service system continuum grounded in evidence-informed practice
3. Target resources to those with the greatest needs
4. Facilitate district decision-making on the design and delivery of local services
5. Increase flexibility so that clients are the centre of the system.
Benefits of TEI reform

- Improves TEI service delivery, resulting in better client outcomes and more people being assisted earlier.
- Supports delivery of flexible, coordinated and client-focused services based on research and consultation.
- Supports evidence-informed approaches and provides room for innovation and testing of promising practices.
- Provides a structure that supports more informed policy and program decisions to improve client outcomes.
- Allows for better data collection with improved performance monitoring and contract management, along with improved planning for whole-of-system design.
- Allows for analysis of the cost-effectiveness of TEI investment.
- Ensures growth in the capacity of Aboriginal organisations and a more active role in developing and implementing TEI reform.
- Aligns resources with actual levels of need, rather than historical allocations.
- Promotes greater equity and transparency in the way TEI services are commissioned.
- Gives service providers opportunities to play a more active role in developing and implementing TEI reform policy.

The vision for TEI reform

- Families, children and young people’s needs are met earlier to prevent the escalation of need.
- Families are able to access support earlier in the lives of their children and young people, and are empowered to live independent meaningful lives.
- Risk factors that lead to child abuse and neglect and domestic family violence are addressed earlier.
- Aboriginal children, young people and families have access to effective and culturally safe support and services.

In order to achieve this vision for children, young people and families FACS will:

- Design client-centred policy and commission local service providers to deliver high-quality TEI services early in life and at critical points in people’s lives.
- Adopt agreed indicators to measure, monitor and review the system’s performance regularly.
- Implement a strategy to prioritise the needs of Aboriginal children, young people and families to achieve better outcomes.
- Monitor client outcomes and base contractual agreements on outcomes with a mix of outputs.
- Assist providers to design/implement evidence-informed solutions tailored to meet local needs.
- Work across government and with the sector to provide a coordinated, consistent and cohesive approach to addressing vulnerability.
Our vision

### Implementation timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>July 2016 – June 2017</th>
<th>July 2017 onwards</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Service design and planning</strong></td>
<td><strong>Transition</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Develop Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (PME Framework.)</td>
<td>• Monitor TEI services in relation to PME Framework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Identify evidence-informed service models, establish expert panel and consult with other government departments.</td>
<td>• Expand on evidence-informed models based on lessons learned from services already using this practice.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Confirm TEI service structure.</td>
<td>• Implement TEI system enhancements.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Scope system enhancements.</td>
<td>• Gain approvals and implement resource allocation model/s.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Validate resource allocation models.</td>
<td>• Report progress on TEI reform improvements.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Establish governance framework.</td>
<td>• Transition to new TEI service contracts in line with local planning and timing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Develop the strategy that will prioritise the needs of Aboriginal children, young people and families in line with other reform directions.</td>
<td>• Engage with stakeholders and provide training, information and support.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Hold district information sessions on reform directions August/September 2016.</td>
<td>• Support districts and service providers to implement key elements of the Aboriginal Services Strategy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Commence district service system planning and transition sessions, with sector, beginning October 2016.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Begin district transition, dependent on district planning, from end-2016 calendar year.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Implement commissioning process for TEI service contracts due to end on 30 June 2017.</td>
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Our principles

Service reform principles

- **Services are evidence informed and targeted to need** – Commissioned services are clearly targeted to meet the needs of individual children, young people and families based on a sound understanding of what works best.

- **An outcomes-focused approach** – TEI services focus on achieving outcomes for clients rather than being measured solely by the outputs they produce.

- **An integrated service system** – Families’ needs are met by a joined up approach, where working together to achieve outcomes with universal services, including health and education, is the expectation.

- **Earlier intervention remains the focus and priority of TEI services** – Commissioning of these services is not subsumed by child protection services.

- **Working in partnership** – Partnerships are founded on an appreciation of the strengths and constraints under which all sides operate, and the relationships are characterised by mutual respect, reciprocated trust, authentic consultation, collaboration, genuine negotiation and a shared recognition of common purpose.

- **Joint service design and delivery** – A shared governance framework is employed where all commissioned service providers of TEI services jointly contribute to service design and delivery.

- **Building the sector’s capacity** – A skilled, capable and informed workforce is critical to the effective delivery of TEI services, with sector capacity-building an essential component of the reform process.

Definitions for TEI services

‘Earlier intervention’ means targeting services to where they can have the most impact – early in life and early in need. This means that the TEI program will continue to focus on those services that can meet these criteria and can help prevent children and young people coming into the statutory child protection system.

The target group for TEI services is vulnerable children, young people and families, with particular focus on:

- Children aged 0–3
- Young parents
- Aboriginal children, young people and families.
We need quality data if we are to make informed decisions about both allocating TEI resources and creating policy that will drive outcomes to improve services and respond to changing need. Currently we rely on loosely connected data reflecting outputs rather than outcomes. We need consistent performance measurement and evaluation if we are to assess, measure and improve client outcomes. We need to know better ‘what works, who for, where, and in what context’.

You told us that outcomes are being achieved through current TEI services, but that more people could be assisted earlier.

In response, we will develop and implement a Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework that is integrated with the FACS Client Outcomes Framework.

**Where we’re heading**

We will develop and implement a Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) Framework that will allow us to:

- Build the TEI evidence base
- Change practices and culture, and
- Contribute to better client and system outcomes.

The PME Framework will be integrated with the wider FACS Client Outcomes Framework (see Appendix 3), with the capacity to scale up and down between the client/local level and the system/state level to allow for an assessment of what works, who for, where, and in what context. It will also be integrated with the TEI Contract and Pricing Framework.

To meet the objectives of these frameworks, a combination of inputs, outputs and outcome measures will be captured and used to improve processes and outcomes for clients.
How we’ll get there

We will take an incremental approach to implementing the PME Framework. The key stages will be to:

- Develop agreed outcomes, indicators and measures.
- Develop an evaluation system that aligns with outcomes.
- Implement infrastructure support, including building capacity for collecting and analysing data and realigning reporting systems.

Service providers will be asked to co-design the PME Framework and ‘own’ the changes – documenting and celebrating achievements, sharing what is working, and addressing emerging issues. The aim is to encourage collaboration across the service system to drive client-centred support.

In terms of IT infrastructure, we aim to address current issues, such as having limited staff for collecting and analysing data, by streamlining reporting. We will explore commissioning new infrastructure, such as a system that aligns with the Commonwealth Department of Social Services Data Exchange. We will provide training in these new and improved systems to help staff work more efficiently.

Benefits of change

- Better client outcomes through TEI services, with more people assisted earlier.
- Improved data collection and reporting based on outcomes.
- More informed policy and service models to improve client outcomes.
- Better capturing of outcomes delivered by Aboriginal services, e.g. both qualitative and quantitative measures.
- Enabling broader reforms to the TEI program, such as outcomes-based contracting.
- Better performance monitoring and contract management by FACS.
- More consistency in data reporting.
- Better data collection and planning for whole-of-system design.
Create a service system continuum grounded in evidence-informed practice

You told us that improved information systems and sharing would result in more outcome-focused and evidence-informed service delivery. In response, we will make a gradual transition to having an increasing number of evidence-informed services.

Why change?
There is strong TEI sector support for moving towards evidence-informed practice. Our consultations and other research and program evaluations have identified service models with well-supported evidence, as well as those with supported or emerging evidence. A lack of evidence contributes to the variable quality of services and limits the ability of policy-makers and service providers to implement evidence-informed services. There also appears to be a limited understanding of how to implement and evaluate evidence-informed practice within the sector.

Where we’re heading
We considered several options, such as requiring all interventions to be evidence-informed or only a proportion to be evidence-informed. What we decided on was a gradual transition to increasing the number of evidence informed services over time. This means we will require all newly commissioned services to be evidence-informed. At the same time, we will build in a monitoring and performance management component that will apply to all existing services and allow for innovation and testing of promising practices.
How we’ll get there

We will start by developing an evidence-informed support plan. Ideally this will be co-designed with service providers and clients and will cover setting of targets, local planning and contracting arrangements. We will also support training, capacity-building and cultural change.

In implementing the plan we will aim to:

- Balance service and operational issues
- Consider the capacity of the sector and provide support to organisations requiring it, and
- Adapt emerging evidence/research from pilot services.

With Aboriginal TEI services, we are aware that practice models developed for non-Aboriginal communities may not necessarily be effective for Aboriginal communities. What is important is ensuring that there is room for innovation, and that the service system is flexible enough to encourage the design of Aboriginal service models. There are currently a number of models being trialled in other jurisdictions that could be applied in NSW.

Benefits of change

- Better client outcomes through TEI services, with more people assisted earlier
- Improved TEI service delivery achieved gradually through testing and refining
- Better monitoring, performance management and evaluation of existing services
- Room for innovation and testing of promising practices
- Setting transparent expectations
- Exploring and establishing supports to effectively deliver outcomes for clients
- Consistent data that can be used to assess the cost-effectiveness of TEI investments.
Target resources to those with the greatest needs

You told us that new approaches are needed to improve access to and awareness of services for priority ‘at risk’ groups. In particular, you told us that Aboriginal needs and priorities must inform the design and delivery of TEI services. You also told us that changes to funding arrangements will build confidence across the sector. In response, we will:

- Restructure the TEI program
- Embed the Aboriginal Services Strategy into each element of the reform process, and
- Reallocate financial resources, including consolidating these resources into service streams.

Why change?

The current program structure can be an impediment to improving client outcomes. Key issues for the sector are ‘silied’ services, administrative burdens and inflexible program guidelines and criteria. Age restrictions, for example, can prevent older children from continuing with a provider they have built a relationship with. Aboriginal people need to be involved in the design of services to ensure cultural nuances are not overlooked. Currently some services cannot accommodate Aboriginal kinship structures. Geographic service boundaries often limit the availability of culturally safe services and create issues for families who move to another location but still require the same services.

Finally, the current funding model is not seen as being sufficiently equitable, with the least disadvantaged LGAs receiving almost half of total TEI financial resources. Nor is it flexible enough; for example, the pressure on service providers to deliver short-term results can create an incentive to concentrate efforts on those who are easiest to engage.

Where we’re heading

We will redesign the current TEI service structure based on a needs assessment of client characteristics and current services. This will identify service gaps and areas of over-servicing, to inform the design of a new TEI service structure. TEI will continue to focus on community and earlier intervention services, but the existing nine programs may not continue as they currently are.

Reform of Aboriginal service provision will be embedded into each of the five aims for TEI reform, to ensure a consistent focus on the needs of Aboriginal children, young people and families. We will emphasise co-design of services and culturally safe practices, among other aspects of service design.

The way we commission services will change gradually. This change will be driven by the needs of clients, with the timing of change determined by local collaborative planning processes. See Appendix 4 for District data snapshots.
How we’ll get there

After the initial needs analysis, the drafting of a new TEI service structure will be developed in the context of the FACS Client Outcomes Framework and in consultation with FACS Finance. The aim will be to ensure the new structure aligns with district budget allocation, procurement and contracting arrangements. Service criteria and guidelines will reflect the new structure.

We recognise that Aboriginal communities are best placed to understand their own needs and to be able to shape for their own futures in collaboration and with support from government and other services. With this in mind, a TEI Aboriginal Services Strategy will be embedded in each element of the reform process. Districts will be required to adequately represent and empower Aboriginal people in the design, delivery and evaluation of services. We will also work with other government departments to develop and implement a local decision-making governance model.

Budgets will be reallocated over time:

- In the short to medium term, we will deliver the commissioning of services within current district TEI budgets so that districts can better target services to client needs. We will also test resource allocation methods in certain service streams and districts before rolling them out more broadly.

- Over the long term, we will adopt more extensive resource allocation methods. We anticipate consolidating the commissioning of TEI services into service streams and reallocating resources across the districts based on need and an agreed resource allocation method for each service stream.

Benefits of change

Program structure:

- Flexible, collaborative and client-focused services, backed by research and consultation.
- A continuum of services for communities, children, young people and families.
- Financial resources targeted towards evidence-informed models that have been demonstrated to be effective.
- A defined outcomes framework.
- A streamlined program structure that consolidates service streams and removes identified service boundaries.

Aboriginal service provision:

- Meeting a key result area (KRA) of FACS’s Aboriginal Cultural Inclusion Framework by ensuring that “Aboriginal voices will be heard and included and that Aboriginal people influence strategy, planning and service design.”
- Ensuring each element of reform delivers improvements for Aboriginal communities.
- Ensuring growth in the capacity of Aboriginal organisations.

Commissioning of services:

- Aligning resources with actual needs, rather than historical allocations.
- Ensuring greater equity and transparency in the way TEI services are commissioned.
Facilitate district decision-making on the design and delivery of local services

You told us that TEI services are more effective when delivered through local partnerships, networks and integrated approaches. In response, we will develop formal governance arrangements involving the NSW government and the NGO sector.

Why change?
During the consultations, stakeholders consistently called for more formalised governance structures to enable coordination and collaboration across the TEI sector. Currently there is some coordination and collaboration between government agencies, NGO service providers and the community, but this could be improved. Barriers to consistent and ongoing coordination and collaboration include:

- Lack of formalised governance structures.
- Lack of a shared agenda.
- Limited time and resources to attend governance committees.
- Lack of secretariat support and designated lead agencies.

Stakeholders also told us that, while TEI reform could be effective at a local level, central leadership will be important to driving a common agenda and achieving reform outcomes.

Where we’re heading
We will develop a range of formal governance arrangements, which could include:

- A formalised central governance group chaired by FACS and involving NGO and Aboriginal peak bodies and NSW health and human services agencies.
- Formalised local governance groups chaired by FACS involving relevant NGO and Aboriginal service providers, district staff from FACS, and other NSW health and human services agencies.
How we’ll get there

In implementing these groups, we will avoid duplication of existing governance structures. Where possible, for example, we will enhance existing structures by amending their terms of reference to include a focus on TEI. The key implementation steps will therefore be to:

● Map existing governance groups.
● Map and analyse the role of relevant government and non-government stakeholders.
● Consider different governance models already established or working well.
● Draft/amend terms of reference.
● Consider quality assurance for governance models.

Benefits of change

● Leveraging existing central and local governance bodies with terms of reference that encompass TEI for better integration and efficiencies.
● More accountability to drive cross-government coordination.
● Service providers playing a more active role in developing and implementing TEI reform implementation.
You told us that greater flexibility would enable TEI services to achieve better outcomes for clients. You also told us that the capability of practitioners and services drives effective service delivery.

In response, we will:
- Develop and implement common processes, structures and system enablers across all agencies working with children, young people and families
- Provide training, professional development and support to practitioners, and
- Implement a mix of output-based and outcomes-based contracting, with longer contract duration.

**Why change?**

Currently FACS has nine TEI programs, each with its own guidelines, eligibility criteria and target groups. These differences are more the result of historical factors than conscious design. While all under the TEI banner, the programs do not provide for a well-coordinated and cohesive system.

The current contract structure is also seen as focusing on service outputs over client outcomes. Inflexibility means services cannot use their professional judgement when responding to clients who may fall outside of eligibility criteria or require support beyond the funded period. Where contracts are more flexible, services are better able to meet client needs.

**Where we’re heading**

We aim to develop a more cohesive system with common goals and outcomes through shared local/regional approaches to identifying community needs and priorities.

TEI will continue to focus on community and earlier intervention services but the existing nine programs may not continue as they currently are.

We will apply:
- Output-based contracts for prescribed service activities, e.g. number of family playgroups.
- Outcome-based and output-based contracts for services where outcomes can be clearly measured.
- Contract arrangements that are relative to the size and complexity of the relevant grant.
- A flexible performance framework that accommodates a more holistic set of performance criteria relevant to service streams.
Three-year contracts with two-year extensions, with a possibility of extending to five-year contracts in the future.

A single service agreement for organisations delivering multiple services.

How we’ll get there

We will start by mapping existing and proposed reforms underway across FACS and other departments (as relevant). This will identify the possible intersections and synergies with other reform work. For example, a pilot is underway on the Central Coast to integrate services systems across several NSW Government departments.

Over time we will establish common processes across the sector, such as standard assessment frameworks and referral pathways. We will also enhance service systems to streamline reporting and improve information-gathering and information-sharing.

We will build practitioner capacity through training and professional development, networking/information-sharing and professional advice to adapt to these changes.

In terms of tendering if required, and identified through collaborative planning processes, we will adopt various tendering models to suit service models and local conditions.

We will also gradually update service models to reflect evidence-informed practice for TEI. We will review the possibility of developing a unit price for each service model to take into account indirect costs of administration (e.g. data collection, reporting, evaluation, record-keeping), community engagement and service promotion, screening and referrals.

In terms of contract duration, we realise that service providers prefer the certainty of longer durations. These allow service providers to address long-term and complex cases more effectively, to attract and retain quality staff, and to be more innovative over time. To support this, we will introduce a three-year plus two-year extension arrangement for new contracts, and consider five-year contracts in the future.

Benefits of change

- Streamlining of TEI across other FACS service systems and whole of NSW Government reform pathways.
- A focus on developing processes that will lay the foundation for expanded TEI reforms.
- Ensuring that commissioning is targeted to evidence-informed service delivery models, allowing room for innovation.
- Measuring outcomes through outcomes-focused contracts, to be monitored through agreed performance indicators and timeframes.
- Streamlined reporting systems based on contract size and complexity.
You have been very clear that change is needed if we are to improve the delivery of targeted earlier intervention services. We sincerely appreciate the efforts of everyone who has contributed their time and expertise to make this possible.

We have responded to this groundswell of support for change by outlining our vision for TEI, the five aims for TEI reform, and a timeline for implementing the reforms.

The next year (to June 2017) will be devoted to planning and designing the new TEI service system, including:

- Developing a Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) Framework
- Identifying evidence-informed service models
- Establishing a governance framework.

After that (from July 2017) we can begin transitioning to the new service system, including:

- Monitoring TEI services in relation to the PME Framework
- Expanding on evidence-informed models
- Implementing new resource allocation models.

Above all, we will continue to engage with stakeholders across the TEI sector and will provide training, information and support. We look forward very much to making these exciting reforms a reality.
Appendix 1
How we got here

April 2015
Minister Brad Hazzard announces review of TEI

August–December 2015
Sector-wide consultations:

508
WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

26 DISTRICT CONSULTATION FORUMS
= 1,100 SECTOR PARTICIPANTS

1,800 SURVEYS COMPLETED AND CONSULTATION IN 13 LOCATIONS

11 ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION FORUMS

January–April 2016
Developed TEI Program Reform Directions:

ANALYSIS OF STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK ON TEI PROGRAM REFORM
61 DOCUMENTS ANALYSED
INCLUDING PREVIOUS INTERNAL GOVERNMENT REVIEWS, COMMISSIONED RESEARCH, REPORTS, & PUBLISHED ARTICLES

9 OPTIONS PAPERS DEVELOPED
67 FACS STAFF CONSULTED REGARDING THE OPTIONS
7 PEAK BODIES CONSULTED
DEVELOPED THE FINAL REPORT

April 2016
Published What You Told Us report – detailing results of consultations for TEI Program Reform

August 2016
Published Local and client centred (this document) – outlining the broad directions to realise the aims of the reform

2016 and beyond
Service design, transition and implementation
Here’s what you told us during the sector-wide consultations in 2015:

1. Greater flexibility would enable TEI services to achieve better outcomes for clients.
2. New approaches are needed to improve access to and awareness of services for priority ‘at risk’ groups.
3. Aboriginal needs and priorities must inform the design and delivery of TEI services.
4. TEI services are more effective when delivered through local partnerships, networks and integrated approaches.
5. Although outcomes are being achieved through current TEI services, more people could be assisted earlier.
6. Improved information systems and sharing would result in more outcome focused and evidence-informed service delivery.
7. The capability of practitioners and services drives effective service delivery.
8. Changes to funding arrangements would build confidence across the sector.

Appendix 3
FACS Client Outcomes Framework

HUMAN SERVICES OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK

SOCIAL & COMMUNITY

ALL people in NSW are able to participate and feel culturally and socially connected.

EDUCATION & SKILLS

ALL people in NSW are able to learn, contribute and achieve.

EMPOWERMENT

ALL people and communities in NSW are able to contribute to decision making that affects them and live fulfilling lives.

ECONOMIC

ALL people in NSW are able to contribute to, and benefit from, our economy.

SAFETY

ALL people in NSW are able to be safe.

HEALTH

ALL people in NSW are able to live a healthy life.

HOME

ALL people in NSW are able to have a safe and affordable place to live.
Appendix 4
District data snapshots

### New South Wales

#### 1. Demographics

**2011 Census**
- Males = 3,400,665 (45.9%)
- Females = 3,502,903 (47.3%)
- 0-64 year olds = 5,886,929 (85.3%)
- 65+ years = 1,016,639 (14.7%)
- Aboriginal population = 171,673 (2.5%)

| 7,517,350 people, 100.0% of NSW population (estimated resident population, 2014) |

#### 2 - Economic Environment

- 59.7% Participation rate - 2011 (59.7% for NSW)
- 5.9% Unemployment rate - 2011 (5.9% for NSW)

- $ 53,916 average wage and salary income - 2010/11 ($53,916 for NSW)
- $ 8,497 average investment income - 2010/11 ($8,497 for NSW)

#### 3 - Social Environment

- 27.6% with a Bachelor/Postgraduate degree - 2011 (27.6% for NSW)
- 36.4% have a managerial or professional occupation - 2011 (36.4% for NSW)
- 29.8 per 1,000 people receiving Newstart Allowance - 2015 (29.8 for NSW)
- 389 Domestic assaults per 100,000 people - Mar 2016 (389 for NSW)

#### 4 - Children, Young People and Families

- 1,829,306 Families - 2011 (100.% of NSW families)
- 44 per 1,000 children and young people at Risk of Significant Harm (ROSH) - 2014/15 (44 for NSW)
- 11 per 1,000 children and young people Out-of-Home Care (OOHIC) - 2014/15 (10 for NSW)
- 3.6% families with single parent and children under 15 years with a total family income less than $600 per week - 2011 (3.6% for NSW)

#### 5 - Disability and Community Care

- 4.9% Need assistance - 2011 (4.9% for NSW)
- 18.1% (1,247,126) people with a disability - 2012 (18.1% for NSW)
- 3.9% Under 65 years with a profound or severe disability - 2012 (3.9% for NSW)
- 9.2% (637,080) carers - 2011 (9.2% for NSW)

#### 6 - Households and Social Housing

- 2,470,916 households - 2011 (100.0% of NSW households)
- 1,643,996 (66.5%) Home ownership - 2011 (66.5% for NSW)
- 130,530 Social housing dwellings - Jun 2015 (130,530 in NSW)

Data Sources: Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data
Central Coast DISTRICT

1. Demographics

2011 Census
- Males = 150,705 (45.9%)
- Females = 161,482 (49.2%)
- 0-64 year olds = 252,897 (81.0%)
- 65+ years = 59,290 (19.0%)
- Aboriginal population = 9,022 (2.9%)

331,007 people, 4.4% of NSW population (estimated resident population, 2014)

- 0-64 year olds = 252,897 (81.0%)
- 65+ years = 59,290 (19.0%)

55.9% Participation rate - 2011 (59.7% for NSW)

3 - Economic Environment

- $47,559 average wage and salary income - 2010/11 ($53,916 for NSW)
- $5,456 average investment income - 2010/11 ($8,497 for NSW)

2 - Social Environment

- 17.9% with a Bachelor/Post-graduate degree - 2011 (27.6% for NSW)
- 29.1% have a managerial or professional occupation - 2011 (36.4% for NSW)
- 1.9 per 1,000 people receiving Newstart Allowance - 2015 (29.8 for NSW)
- 465 Domestic assaults per 100,000 people - Mar 2016 (389 for NSW)

4 - Children, Young People and Families

- 84,507 Families - 2011 (4.6% of NSW families)
- 57 per 1,000 children and young people at Risk of Significant Harm (ROSH) - 2014/15 (44 for NSW)
- 16 per 1,000 children and young people Out-of-Home Care (OOHC) - 2014/15 (10 for NSW)
- 4.6% families with single parent and children under 15 years with a total family income less than $600 per week - 2011 (3.6% for NSW)

5 - Disability and Community Care

- 5.7% Need assistance - 2011 (4.9% for NSW)
- 21.7% (67,740) people with a disability - 2012 (18.1% for NSW)
- 4.2% Under 65 years with a profound or severe disability - 2012 (3.9% for NSW)
- 9.7% (30,320) carers - 2011 (9.2% for NSW)

6 - Households and Social Housing

- 117,206 households - 2011 (4.7% of NSW households)
- 80,794 (68.9%) Home ownership - 2011 (66.5% for NSW)
- 5,009 Social housing dwellings - Jun 2015 (130,530 in NSW)

Data Sources: Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data
## Far West DISTRICT

### 1. Demographics

**2011 Census**
- Males = 14,672 (48.4%)
- Females = 14,730 (48.6%)
- 0-6 year olds = 24,046 (81.8%)
- 65+ years = 5,356 (18.2%)
- Aboriginal population = 2,984 (10.1%)

### 2. Economic Environment

- 53.1% Participation rate - 2011 (59.7% for NSW)
- 7.5% Unemployment rate - 2011 (5.9% for NSW)
- $44,341 average wage and salary income - 2010/11 ($53,916 for NSW)
- $5,572 average investment income - 2010/11 ($8,497 for NSW)

### 3. Social Environment

- 11.3% with a Bachelor/Post-graduate degree - 2011 (27.6% for NSW)
- 30.2% have a managerial or professional occupation - 2011 (36.4% for NSW)
- 263.8 per 1,000 people receiving Newstart Allowance - 2015 (29.8 for NSW)
- 1,089 Domestic assaults per 100,000 people - Mar 2016 (389 for NSW)

### 4. Children, Young People and Families

- 7,731 Families - 2011 (0.4% of NSW families)
- 107 per 1,000 children and young people at Risk of Significant Harm (ROSH) - 2014/15 (44 for NSW)
- 18 per 1,000 children and young people Out-of-Home Care (OOHC) - 2014/15 (10 for NSW)
- 6.0% families with single parent and children under 15 years with a total family income less than $600 per week - 2011 (3.6% for NSW)

### 5. Disability and Community Care

- 6.5% Need assistance - 2011 (4.9% for NSW)
- 22.6% (6,059) people with a disability - 2012 (18.1% for NSW)
- 4.9% Under 65 years with a profound or severe disability - 2012 (3.9% for NSW)
- 10.0% (2,928) carers - 2011 (9.2% for NSW)

### 6. Households and Social Housing

- 11,465 households - 2011 (0.5% of NSW households)
- 8,123 (70.9%) Home ownership - 2011 (66.5% for NSW)
- 184 Social housing dwellings - Jun 2015 (130,530 in NSW)

---

Data Sources: Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data
1. Demographics

2011 Census
- Males = 415,370 (46.4%)
- Females = 427,958 (47.8%)
- 904,093 people, 12% of NSW population (estimated resident population, 2014)
- 904,093 people, 12% of NSW population (estimated resident population, 2014)
- 0-64 year olds = 696,997 (82.6%)
- 65+ years = 146,331 (17.4%)
- Aboriginal population = 39,004 (4.6%)

2 - Economic Environment

- 57.2% Participation rate - 2011 (59.7% for NSW)
- 5.8% Unemployment rate - 2011 (5.9% for NSW)
- $49,218 average wage and salary income - 2010/11 ($53,916 for NSW)
- $6,088 average investment income - 2010/11 ($8,497 for NSW)

3 - Social Environment

- 18.8% with a Bachelor/Post-graduate degree - 2011 (27.6% for NSW)
- 30.0% have a managerial or professional occupation - 2011 (36.4% for NSW)
- 37.1 per 1,000 people receiving Newstart Allowance - 2015 (29.8 for NSW)
- 508 Domestic assaults per 100,000 people - Mar 2016 (389 for NSW)

4 - Children, Young People and Families

- 228,316 Families - 2011 (12.5% of NSW families)
- 68 per 1,000 children and young people at Risk of Significant Harm (ROSH) - 2014/15 (44 for NSW)
- 18 per 1,000 children and young people Out-of-Home Care (OOHC) - 2014/15 (10 for NSW)
- 4.4% families with single parent and children under 15 years with a total family income less than $600 per week - 2011 (3.6% for NSW)

5 - Disability and Community Care

- 5.8% Need assistance - 2011 (4.9% for NSW)
- 21.9% (184,669) people with a disability - 2012 (18.1% for NSW)
- 4.1% Under 65 years with a profound or severe disability - 2012 (3.9% for NSW)
- 10.0% (84,582) carers - 2011 (9.2% for NSW)

6 - Households and Social Housing

- 317,319 households - 2011 (12.8% of NSW households)
- 217,516 (68.5%) Home ownership - 2011 (66.5% for NSW)
- 16,337 Social housing dwellings - 2015 (130,530 in NSW)

Data Sources: Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data
## Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2011 Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males = 181,911 (46.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females = 186,910 (47.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0–64 year olds = 302,549 (82.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ years = 66,272 (18.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aboriginal population = 10,757 (2.9%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **395,886 people, 5.3% of NSW population (estimated resident population, 2014)**

- **55.0% Participation rate - 2011**
  (59.7% for NSW)

## Economic Environment

- **$ 49,968 average wage and salary income - 2010/11** ($53,916 for NSW)
- **$ 5,363 average investment income - 2010/11** ($8,497 for NSW)

## Social Environment

- **20.1% with a Bachelor/Post-graduate degree - 2011**
  (27.6% for NSW)

- **30.4% have a managerial or professional occupation - 2011**
  (36.4% for NSW)

- **34.6 per 1,000 people receiving Newstart Allowance - 2015**
  (29.8 for NSW)

- **378 Domestic assaults per 100,000 people - Mar 2016**
  (389 for NSW)

## Children, Young People and Families

- **100,426 Families - 2011**
  (5.5% of NSW families)

- **53 per 1,000 children and young people at Risk of Significant Harm (ROSH) - 2014/15**
  (44 for NSW)

- **16 per 1,000 children and young people Out-of-Home Care (OOHC) - 2014/15**
  (10 for NSW)

- **4.2% families with single parent and children under 15 years with a total family income less than $600 per week - 2011**
  (3.6% for NSW)

## Disability and Community Care

- **6.0% Need assistance - 2011**
  (4.9% for NSW)

- **22.2% (82,046) people with a disability - 2012**
  (18.1% for NSW)

- **4.5% Under 65 years with a profound or severe disability - 2012**
  (3.9% for NSW)

- **10.6% (39,136) carers - 2011 (2012)**
  (9.2% for NSW)

## Households and Social Housing

- **137,544 households - 2011**
  (5.6% of NSW households)

- **94,831 (68.9%) Home ownership - 2011**
  (66.5% for NSW)

- **11,132 Social housing dwellings - Jun 2015**
  (130,530 in NSW)

## Data Sources:
- Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data
Mid North Coast District

1. Demographics

2011 Census

- Males = 97,415 (46.4%)
- Females = 102,989 (49.3%)
- 0-64 year olds = 157,488 (78.6%)
- 65+ years = 42,916 (21.4%)
- Aboriginal population = 10,084 (5.0%)

212,193 people, 2.8% of NSW population (estimated resident population, 2014)

- Males = 97,415 (46.4%)
- Females = 102,989 (49.3%)

2. Economic Environment

- 50.5% Participation rate - 2011 (59.7% for NSW)
- 8.0% Unemployment rate - 2011 (5.9% for NSW)

Average wage and salary income - 2010/11 ($53,916 for NSW)

Average investment income - 2010/11 ($35,916 for NSW)

$ 40,550 average wage and salary income - 2010/11 ($53,916 for NSW)

3. Social Environment

- 18.0% with a Bachelor/Postgraduate degree - 2011 (27.6% for NSW)
- 30.2% have a managerial or professional occupation - 2011 (36.4% for NSW)
- 47.3 per 1,000 people receiving Newstart Allowance - 2015 (29.8 for NSW)
- 511 Domestic assaults per 100,000 people - Mar 2016 (389 for NSW)

- 18.0% with a Bachelor/Postgraduate degree - 2011 (27.6% for NSW)
- 30.2% have a managerial or professional occupation - 2011 (36.4% for NSW)

4. Children, Young People and Families

- 55,455 Families - 2011 (3.2% of NSW families)
- 68 per 1,000 children and young people at Risk of Significant Harm (ROSH) - 2014/15 (44 for NSW)

- 14 per 1,000 children and young people Out-of-Home Care (OOHC) - 2014/15 (10 for NSW)

- 5.2% families with single parent and children under 15 years with a total family income less than $600 per week - 2011 (3.6% for NSW)

5. Disability and Community Care

- 6.7% Need assistance - 2011 (4.9% for NSW)
- 26.6% (53,369) people with a disability - 2012 (18.1% for NSW)
- 4.5% Under 65 years with a profound or severe disability - 2012 (3.9% for NSW)

- 10.6% (21,281) carers- 2011 (9.2% for NSW)

6. Households and Social Housing

- 78,379 households - 2011 (3.2% of NSW households)
- 53,003 (67.6%) Home ownership - 2011 (66.5% for NSW)
- 3,565 Social housing dwellings - Jun 2015 (120,530 in NSW)

- 69.3% (2,353) family households (71.9% for NSW)

Data Sources: Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data
Murrumbidgee DISTRICT

1. Demographics

- **2011 Census**
  - Males = 136,669 (47.6%)
  - Females = 138,941 (48.4%)
  - 0-64 year olds = 228,364 (82.9%)
  - 65+ years = 47,246 (17.1%)
  - Aboriginal population = 10,326 (3.7%)

- **289,960 people, 3.9% of NSW population (estimated resident population, 2014)**
  - 0-64 year olds = 228,364 (82.9%)
  - 65+ years = 47,246 (17.1%)

- **59.8% Participation rate - 2011 (59.7% for NSW)**

- **Aboriginal population = 10,326 (3.7%)**

2. Economic Environment

- **$ 42,355 average wage and salary income - 2010/11 ($53,916 for NSW)**
- **$ 7,556 average investment income - 2010/11 ($8,497 for NSW)**
- **4.9% Unemployment rate - 2011 (5.9% for NSW)**

3. Social Environment

- **17.3% with a Bachelor/Post-graduate degree - 2011 (27.6% for NSW)**
- **32.5% have a managerial or professional occupation - 2011 (36.4% for NSW)**
- **32.3 per 1,000 people receiving Newstart Allowance - 2015 (29.8 for NSW)**
- **519 Domestic assaults per 100,000 people - Mar 2016 (389 for NSW)**
- **17.3% Need assistance - 2011 (4.9% for NSW)**
- **20.1% (55,293) people with a disability - 2012 (18.1% for NSW)**
- **3.6% Under 65 years with a profound or severe disability - 2012 (3.9% for NSW)**
- **9.4% (20,022) carers- 2011 (9.2% for NSW)**

4. Children, Young People and Families

- **72,377 Families - 2011 (4.4% of NSW families)**
- **65 per 1,000 children and young people at Risk of Significant Harm (ROSH) - 2014/15 (44 for NSW)**
- **13 per 1,000 children and young people Out-of-Home Care (OOHC) - 2014/15 (10 for NSW)**
- **4.4% families with single parent and children under 15 years with a total family income less than $600 per week - 2011 (3.6% for NSW)**

5. Disability and Community Care

- **5.1% Need assistance - 2011 (4.9% for NSW)**
- **20.1% (55,293) people with a disability - 2012 (18.1% for NSW)**
- **3.6% Under 65 years with a profound or severe disability - 2012 (3.9% for NSW)**
- **9.4% (20,022) carers- 2011 (9.2% for NSW)**

6. Households and Social Housing

- **103,628 households - 2011 (4.2% of NSW households)**
- **70,479 (68.0%) Home ownership - 2011 (66.5% for NSW)**
- **4,184 Social housing dwellings - Jun 2015 (130,530 in NSW)**

Data Sources: Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data
### 1. Demographics

**2011 Census**
- Males = 166,142 (46.7%)
- Females = 170,775 (48.3%)
- 0-64 year olds = 296,059 (88.1%)
- 65+ years = 39,958 (11.9%)
- Aboriginal population = 9,213 (2.7%)

**Data Sources:** Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>2011 Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>166,142 (46.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>170,775 (48.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-64 years</td>
<td>296,059 (88.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ years</td>
<td>39,958 (11.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aboriginal</td>
<td>9,213 (2.7%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Estimated Resident Population, 2014:**
360,598 people, 4.8% of NSW population

**Males = 166,142 (46.7%)**
**Females = 170,775 (48.3%)**
**0-64 year olds = 296,059 (88.1%)**
**65+ years = 39,958 (11.9%)**
**Aboriginal population = 9,213 (2.7%)**

### 2. Economic Environment

**5.3% Unemployment rate - 2011**
(5.9% for NSW)

**$50,937 average wage and salary income - 2010/11**
($53,916 for NSW)

**6.3% Participation rate - 2011**
(59.7% for NSW)

**3.9% families with single parent and children under 15 years with a total family income less than $600 per week - 2011**
(3.6% for NSW)

**9.2% (30,860) carers - 2011**
(9.2% for NSW)

**3.9% people with a disability - 2012**
(18.1% for NSW)

**19% with a Bachelor/Postgraduate degree - 2011**
(27.6% for NSW)

**4.4% Need assistance - 2011**
(4.9% for NSW)

**2.5% (25,255) group households**
(3.8% for NSW)

**75.7% (2,947) family households**
(71.9% for NSW)

### 3. Social Environment

**28.5% have a managerial or professional occupation - 2011**
(36.4% for NSW)

**29.3 per 1,000 people receiving Newstart Allowance - 2015**
(29.8 for NSW)

**19.0% with a Bachelor/Postgraduate degree - 2011**
(27.6% for NSW)

**28.5% have a managerial or professional occupation - 2011**
(36.4% for NSW)

**4.4% Need assistance - 2011**
(4.9% for NSW)

### 4. Children, Young People and Families

**50 per 1,000 children and young people at Risk of Significant Harm (ROSH) - 2014/15**
(44 for NSW)

**16 per 1,000 children and young people Out-of-Home Care (OOHC) - 2014/15**
(10 for NSW)

**19.0% (64,113) people with a disability - 2012**
(18.1% for NSW)

**4.0% Under 65 years with a profound or severe disability - 2012**
(3.9% for NSW)

**9.2% (30,860) carers - 2011**
(9.2% for NSW)

### 6. Households and Social Housing

**91,052 households - 2011**
(4.7% of NSW households)

**68,424 (72.7%) Home ownership - 2011**
(66.5% for NSW)

**5,587 Social housing dwellings - Jun 2015**
(130,020 in NSW)

**Census 2011**
- 21.8% (3,493) lone person households
  (24.2% for NSW)
- 2.5% (25,255) group households
  (3.8% for NSW)
- 75.7% (2,947) family households
  (71.9% for NSW)

**Data Sources:** Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data
### 1. Demographics

#### 2011 Census

- **Males = 135,105 (46.4%)**
- **Females = 142,179 (48.9%)**
- **0-64 year olds = 222,715 (80.3%)**
- **65+ years = 54,569 (19.7%)**
- **Aboriginal population = 11,378 (4.1%)**

#### Northern NSW District

- **293,119 people, 3.9% of NSW population (estimated resident population, 2014)**
- **52.9% Participation rate - 2011 (59.7% for NSW)**
- **Aboriginal population = 11,378 (4.1%)**

| Data Sources: Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data |

### 2 - Economic Environment

#### 2011 Census

- **$ 6,814 average investment income - 2010/11 ($8,497 for NSW)**
- **52.9% Participation rate - 2011 (59.7% for NSW)**
- **8.1% Unemployment rate - 2011 (5.9% for NSW)**

| Data Sources: Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data |

### 3 - Social Environment

- **19.8% with a Bachelor/Post-graduate degree - 2011 (27.6% for NSW)**
- **30.8% have a managerial or professional occupation - 2011 (36.4% for NSW)**
- **50.9 per 1,000 people receiving Newstart Allowance - 2015 (29.8 for NSW)**
- **368 Domestic assaults per 100,000 people - Mar 2016 (389 for NSW)**

| Data Sources: Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data |

### 4 - Children, Young People and Families

- **75,089 Families - 2011 (4.1% of NSW families)**
- **65 per 1,000 children and young people at Risk of Significant Harm (ROSH) - 2014/15 (44 for NSW)**
- **14 per 1,000 children and young people Out-of-Home Care (OCHC) - 2014/15 (10 for NSW)**
- **5.4% families with single parent and children under 15 years with a total family income less than $600 per week - 2011 (3.6% for NSW)**

| Data Sources: Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data |

### 5 - Disability and Community Care

- **6.9% Need assistance - 2011 (4.9% for NSW)**
- **24.7% (68,453) people with a disability - 2012 (18.1% for NSW)**
- **4.5% Under 65 years with a profound or severe disability - 2012 (3.9% for NSW)**
- **10.7% (29,031) carers - 2011 (9.2% for NSW)**

| Data Sources: Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data |

### 6 - Households and Social Housing

- **108,116 households - 2011 (4.4% of NSW households)**
- **73,745 (68.2%) Home ownership - 2011 (66.5% for NSW)**
- **3,871 Social housing dwellings - Jun 2015 (130,530 in NSW)**

| Data Sources: Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data |
### Northern Sydney DISTRICT

#### 1. Demographics

**2011 Census**
- **Males = 391,949 (44.6%)**
- **Females = 416,694 (47.4%)**
- **0-64 year olds = 687,790 (85.1%)**
- **65+ years = 120,853 (14.9%)**
- **Aboriginal population = 2,466 (0.3%)**

892,566 people, **11.9% of NSW population (estimated resident population, 2014)**

**Males = 391,949 (44.6%)**
**Females = 416,694 (47.4%)**
**0-64 year olds = 687,790 (85.1%)**
**65+ years = 120,853 (14.9%)**
**Aboriginal population = 2,466 (0.3%)**

**1. Demographics**

**Data Sources:** Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data

#### 2. Economic Environment

**6.8% Participation rate - 2011 (59.7% for NSW)**

**4.3% Unemployment rate - 2011 (5.9% for NSW)**

$73,619 average wage and salary income - 2010/11 ($53,916 for NSW)

$17,020 average investment income - 2010/11 ($8,497 for NSW)

**217,326 Families - 2011 (11.9% of NSW families)**

124 Domestic assaults per 100,000 people - Mar 2016 (389 for NSW)

#### 3. Social Environment

- **48.3% with a Bachelor/Post-graduate degree - 2011 (27.6% for NSW)**
- **52.1% have a managerial or professional occupation - 2011 (36.4% for NSW)**
- **9.9 per 1,000 people receiving Newstart Allowance - 2015 (29.8 for NSW)**
- **124 Domestic assaults per 100,000 people - Mar 2016 (389 for NSW)**

#### 4. Children, Young People and Families

- **217,326 Families - 2011 (11.9% of NSW families)**
- **12 per 1,000 children and young people at Risk of Significant Harm (ROSH) - 2014/15 (44 for NSW)**
- **2 per 1,000 children and young people Out-of-Home Care (OOHC) - 2014/15 (10 for NSW)**
- **8.7% (70,578) carers - 2011 (9.2% for NSW)**

#### 5. Disability and Community Care

- **3.4% Need assistance - 2011 (4.9% for NSW)**
- **13.3% (107,605) people with a disability - 2012 (18.1% for NSW)**
- **2.8% Under 65 years with a profound or severe disability - 2012 (3.9% for NSW)**
- **8.7% (70,578) carers - 2011 (9.2% for NSW)**

#### 6. Households and Social Housing

- **291,914 households - 2011 (11.8% of NSW households)**
- **200,999 (68.9%) Home ownership - 2011 (66.5% for NSW)**
- **6,234 Social housing dwellings - Jun 2015 (130,530 in NSW)**

**Data Sources:** Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data
## South Eastern Sydney DISTRICT

### 1. Demographics

**2011 Census**
- Males = 393,055 (45.2%)
- Females = 404,992 (46.6%)
- 0-6 years old = 687,616 (86.2%)
- 65+ years = 110,432 (13.8%)
- Aboriginal population = 6,756 (0.8%)

**Data Sources:** Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2011 Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>882,263 people, 11.7% of NSW population (estimated resident population, 2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.2% Participation rate - 2011 (59.7% for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8% Unemployment rate - 2011 (5.9% for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ 61,096 average wage and salary income - 2010/11 ($53,916 for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ 13,307 average investment income - 2010/11 ($8,497 for NSW)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2 - Economic Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2011 Census</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>882,263 people, 11.7% of NSW population (estimated resident population, 2014)</td>
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<td>63.2% Participation rate - 2011 (59.7% for NSW)</td>
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<td>$ 61,096 average wage and salary income - 2010/11 ($53,916 for NSW)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3 - Social Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2011 Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70% with a Bachelor/Postgraduate degree - 2011 (27.6% for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.4% have a managerial or professional occupation - 2011 (36.4% for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.4 per 1,000 people receiving Newstart Allowance - 2015 (29.8 for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>279 Domestic assaults per 100,000 people - Mar 2016 (389 for NSW)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4 - Children, Young People and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2011 Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>203,682 Families - 2011 (11.1% of NSW families)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 per 1,000 children and young people at Risk of Significant Harm (ROSH) - 2014/15 (44 for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 per 1,000 Children and young people Out-of-Home Care (OOHC) - 2014/15 (10 for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1% families with single parent and children under 15 years with a total family income less than $600 per week - 2011 (3.6% for NSW)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5 - Disability and Community Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2011 Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.7% Need assistance - 2011 (4.9% for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.0% (119,371) people with a disability - 2012 (18.1% for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2% Under 65 years with a profound or severe disability - 2012 (3.9% for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.6% (68,794) carers - 2011 (9.2% for NSW)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6 - Households and Social Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2011 Census</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>294,400 households - 2011 (11.9% of NSW households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181,462 (61.6%) Home ownership - 2011 (66.5% for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,988 Social housing dwellings - Jun 2015 (130,530 in NSW)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Sources: Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data
## South Western Sydney District

### 1. Demographics

**2011 Census**
- Males = 413,873 (45.7%)
- Females = 426,731 (47.2%)
- 0-64 year olds = 743,121 (88.4%)
- 65+ years = 97,483 (11.6%)
- Aboriginal population = 13,072 (1.6%)

- **921,718 people**, 12.3% of NSW population (estimated resident population, 2014)
- **57.0%** Participation rate - 2011 (59.7% for NSW)
- **7.2%** Unemployment rate - 2011 (5.9% for NSW)
- **$47,918 average wage and salary income - 2010/11 ($53,916 for NSW)**
- **$3,765 average investment income - 2010/11 ($8,497 for NSW)**

### 2. Economic Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Indicators</th>
<th>2011 Census</th>
<th>2010/11 (NSW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>57.0%</td>
<td>59.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage and Salary</td>
<td>$47,918</td>
<td>$53,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Income</td>
<td>$3,765</td>
<td>$8,497</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Social Environment

- 18.5% with a Bachelor/Post-graduate degree - 2011 (27.6% for NSW)
- 25.7% have a managerial or professional occupation - 2011 (36.4% for NSW)
- 38.4 per 1,000 people receiving Newstart Allowance - 2015 (29.8 for NSW)
- 4.5% families with single parent and children under 15 years with a total family income less than $600 per week - 2011 (3.6% for NSW)
- 444 Domestic assaults per 100,000 people - Mar 2016 (389 for NSW)
- 17.5% (146,975) people with a disability - 2012 (18.1% for NSW)
- 4.5% Under 65 years with a profound or severe disability - 2012 (3.9% for NSW)
- 17.8% (20,640) lone person households (24.2% for NSW)
- 2.0% (46,804) group households (3.8% for NSW)
- 88.2% (6,209) family households (71.9% for NSW)

### 4. Children, Young People and Families

- 222,042 Families - 2011 (12.1% of NSW families)
- 4 per 1,000 children and young people at Risk of Significant Harm (ROSH) - 2014/15 (44 for NSW)
- 9 per 1,000 children and young people Out-of-Home Care (OOHC) - 2014/15 (10 for NSW)
- 4.5% families with single parent and children under 15 years with a total family income less than $600 per week - 2011 (3.6% for NSW)

### 5. Disability and Community Care

- 5.7% Need assistance - 2011 (6.9% for NSW)
- 17.5% (146,975) people with a disability - 2012 (18.1% for NSW)
- 4.5% Under 65 years with a profound or severe disability - 2012 (3.9% for NSW)
- 9.2% (77,094) carers - 2011 (9.2% for NSW)

### 6. Households and Social Housing

- 262,476 households - 2011 (10.6% of NSW households)
- 179,321 (68.3%) Home ownership - 2011 (66.5% for NSW)
- 26,382 Social housing dwellings - Jun 2015 (130,530 in NSW)

Data Sources: Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data
Southern NSW DISTRICT

1. Demographics

2011 Census
- Males = 94,559 (47.3%)
- Females = 94,861 (47.4%)
- 0-6 years olds = 156,600 (82.7%)
- 65+ years = 32,820 (17.3%)
- Aboriginal population = 5,663 (3.0%)

2 - Economic Environment

- 59.4% Participation rate - 2011 (59.7% for NSW)
- 4.4% Unemployment rate - 2011 (5.9% for NSW)
- $48,052 average wage and salary income - 2010/11 ($53,916 for NSW)
- $6,655 average investment income - 2010/11 ($8,497 for NSW)

3 - Social Environment

- 20.1% with a Bachelor/Post-graduate degree - 2011 (27.6% for NSW)
- 32.9% have a managerial or professional occupation - 2011 (36.4% for NSW)
- 29.2 per 1,000 people receiving Newstart Allowance - 2015 (29.8 for NSW)
- 336 Domestic assaults per 100,000 people - Mar 2016 (389 for NSW)

4 - Children, Young People and Families

- 51,309 Families - 2011 (2.8% of NSW families)
- 50 per 1,000 children and young people at Risk of Significant Harm (ROSH) - 2014/15 (44 for NSW)
- 9 per 1,000 children and young people Out-of-Home Care (OHC) - 2014/15 (10 for NSW)
- 5.1% Need assistance - 2011 (4.9% for NSW)
- 20.7% (39,117) people with a disability - 2012 (19.1% for NSW)
- 3.7% Under 65 years with a profound or severe disability - 2012 (3.9% for NSW)
- 9.6% (18,608) carers - 2011 (9.2% for NSW)

5 - Disability and Community Care

- 51,111 (71.4%) Home ownership - 2011 (90.5% for NSW)
- 2,839 Social housing dwellings - Jun 2015 (130,530 in NSW)
- 27.0% (2,064) lone person households (24.2% for NSW)
- 2.5% (19,357) group households (3.8% for NSW)
- 70.5% (1,776) family households (71.3% for NSW)

Data Sources: Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data
# Sydney DISTRICT

## 1. Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Census 2011</td>
<td>614,662 people, 8.2% of NSW population (estimated resident population, 2014)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2011 Census | Males = 273,627 (45.4%)  
Females = 275,427 (45.7%)  
0-64 year olds = 484,062 (88.2%)  
65+ years = 64,991 (11.8%)  
Aboriginal population = 4,427 (0.8%) |

## 2 - Economic Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$ 8,372 average investment income - 2010/11 ($8,497 for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map showing the Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD) of the suite of Socio-Economic Index For Areas (SEIFA) for Sydney District LGA's.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ 54,333 average wage and salary income - 2010/11 ($53,916 for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.9% Unemployment rate - 2011 (5.9% for NSW)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 3 - Social Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38.2% with a Bachelor/Post-graduate degree - 2011 (27.6% for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.9% have a managerial or professional occupation - 2011 (36.4% for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.7 per 1,000 people receiving Newstart Allowance - 2015 (29.8 for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>297 Domestic assaults per 100,000 people - Mar 2016 (389 for NSW)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 4 - Children, Young People and Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>136,100 Families - 2011 (7.4% of NSW families)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 per 1,000 children and young people at Risk of Significant Harm (ROSH) - 2014/15 (44 for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 per 1,000 children and young people Out-of-Home Care (OOHC) - 2014/15 (10 for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5% families with single parent and children under 15 years with a total family income less than $600 per week - 2011 (3.6% for NSW)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 5 - Disability and Community Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.2% Need assistance - 2011 (4.9% for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.4% (78,824) people with a disability - 2012 (18.1% for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6% Under 65 years with a profound or severe disability - 2012 (3.9% for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1% (44,605) carers- 2011 (9.2% for NSW)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 6 - Households and Social Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>205,081 households - 2011 (8.3% of NSW households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111,350 (54.3%) Home ownership - 2011 (66.5% for NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,734 Social housing dwellings - Jun 2015 (120,530 in NSW)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Sources: Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data
Western NSW DISTRICT

1. Demographics

- 280,527 people, 3.7% of NSW population (estimated resident population, 2014)
- 58.7% Participation rate - 2011 (59.7% for NSW)
- 5.4% Unemployment rate - 2011 (5.9% for NSW)
- 5.3% Need assistance - 2011 (4.9% for NSW)
- 17.6% with a Bachelor/Post-graduate degree - 2011 (27.6% for NSW)
- 33.3% have a managerial or professional occupation - 2011 (36.4% for NSW)
- 36.7 per 1,000 people receiving Newstart Allowance - 2015 (29.8 for NSW)
- 3.7% Under 65 years with a profound or severe disability - 2012 (3.9% for NSW)
- 9.2% (24,316) carers- 2011 (9.2% for NSW)

Data Sources: Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data
Western Sydney DISTRICT

1. Demographics

**2011 Census**

- Males = 404,422 (45.7%)
- Females = 406,308 (45.9%)
- 0-64 year olds = 726,028 (89.6%)
- 65+ years = 84,702 (10.4%)
- Aboriginal population = 11,497 (1.4%)

**Data Sources:** Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data

- **Western Sydney Western Sydney DISTRICT**
- **District**

**1. Demographics**

- **906,605 people, 12.1% of NSW population (estimated resident population, 2014)**

- **0-64 year olds = 726,028 (89.6%)**
- **65+ years = 84,702 (10.4%)**

- **61.6% Participation rate - 2011 (59.7% for NSW)**
- **30.0% with a Bachelor/Post-graduate degree - 2011 (27.6% for NSW)**
- **34.0% have a managerial or professional occupation - 2011 (36.4% for NSW)**
- **8.5% (68,945) carers- 2011 (9.2% for NSW)**

- **33 per 1,000 children and young people at Risk of Significant Harm (ROSH) - 2014/15 (44 for NSW)**
- **411 Domestic assaults per 100,000 people - Mar 2016 (389 for NSW)**

- **6.5% Unemployment rate - 2011 (5.9% for NSW)**
- **6.5% Need assistance - 2011 (4.9% for NSW)**

2. **Economic Environment**

- **$ 4,048 average investment income - 2010/11 ($8,497 for NSW)**
- **$ 42,062 average wage and salary income - 2010/11 ($53,916 for NSW)**
- **$ 4,048 average investment income - 2010/11 ($8,497 for NSW)**

3. **Social Environment**

- **215,769 Families - 2011 (11.8% of NSW families)**
- **171,857 (66.4%) Home ownership - 2011 (66.5% for NSW)**
- **258,745 households - 2011 (10.5% of NSW households)**

- **70% (152,012) people live in urban areas - 2011 (69% for NSW)**

4. **Children, Young People and Families**

- **28.3 per 1,000 people receiving Newstart Allowance - 2015 (29.8 for NSW)**
- **77 per 1,000 people Out-of-Home Care (OOHC) - 2014/15 (82 for NSW)**

- **3.3% families with single parent and children under 15 years with a total family income less than $600 per week - 2011 (3.6% for NSW)**

- **77% with a car - 2011 (77% for NSW)**
- **8.5% (68,945) carers- 2011 (9.2% for NSW)**

- **20,268 Social housing dwellings - Jun 2015 (130,530 in NSW)**
- **79.6% (7,352) family households (71.9% for NSW)**

- **411 Domestic assaults per 100,000 people - Mar 2016 (389 for NSW)**

5. **Disability and Community Care**

- **14.9% (121,168) people with a disability - 2012 (18.1% for NSW)**
- **20,268 Social housing dwellings - Jun 2015 (130,530 in NSW)**

- **26.2% (25,923) people with a disability in the workforce - 2012 (26.3% for NSW)**
- **4.2% Under 65 years with a profound or severe disability - 2012 (3.9% for NSW)**

- **8.5% (68,945) carers- 2011 (9.2% for NSW)**

6. **Households and Social Housing**

- **20,268 Social housing dwellings - Jun 2015 (130,530 in NSW)**
- **79.6% (7,352) family households (71.9% for NSW)**

- **258,745 households - 2011 (10.5% of NSW households)**

- **224,659 (47.1%) Home ownership - 2011 (46.5% for NSW)**

- **17.5% (17,418) lone person households (24.2% for NSW)**
- **2.8% (45,312) group households (3.8% for NSW)**

- **14.9% (121,168) people with a disability - 2012 (18.1% for NSW)**

- **3.3% families with single parent and children under 15 years with a total family income less than $600 per week - 2011 (3.6% for NSW)**

- **411 Domestic assaults per 100,000 people - Mar 2016 (389 for NSW)**

- **8.5% (68,945) carers- 2011 (9.2% for NSW)**

- **14.9% (121,168) people with a disability - 2012 (18.1% for NSW)**

- **20,268 Social housing dwellings - Jun 2015 (130,530 in NSW)**

- **79.6% (7,352) family households (71.9% for NSW)**

Data Sources: Census 2011; Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; Bureau of Crime Statistics; Centrelink; and FACS Data