

South West Community Transport Inc.

Client Profile & Key Service Data 2010

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Prepared for

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INTRODUCTION

South West Community Transport (SWCT) provides services to people living in the south-western Sydney Local Government Areas (LGA) of Camden, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Liverpool and Wollondilly who are:

- Frail aged 65 years and over;
- People under 65 years with a disability; and
- Carers of these groups;

This report provides:

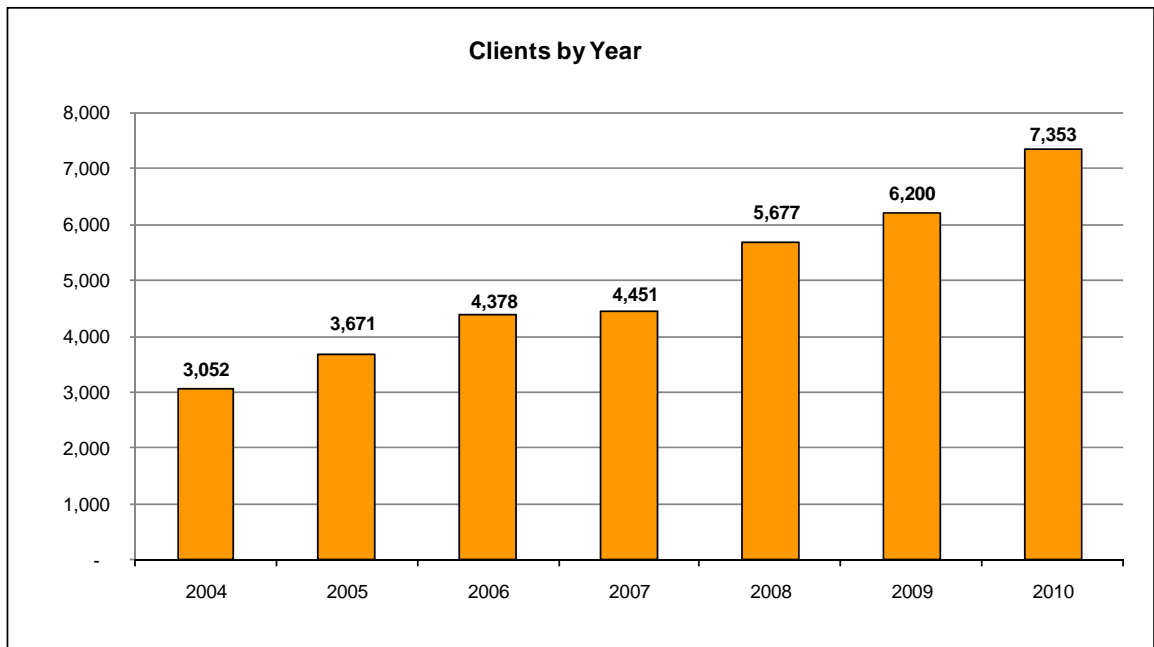
- A summary of the characteristics of the SWCT clients that used services in the financial year 2009/10, with some comparisons to previous years;
- An overview of the travel characteristics of those clients;
- An analysis of current CALD clients;
- A summary of service data in 2009/10 compared to previous years; and
- Estimates of the number of clients that may require SWCT services in the future based on the latest population projections.

CLIENT PROFILE

This section summarises a range of demographic characteristics for current SWCT clients.

Number of Clients

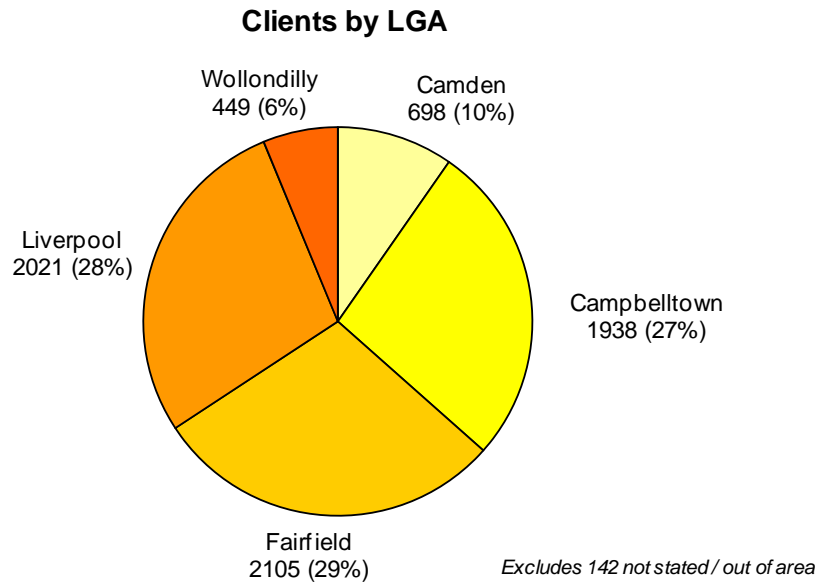
The current number of SWCT clients is 7,353¹, an increase of 18.3% from 2008/09. By comparison from 2007/08 to 2008/09 the number of clients increased by 9.2%. Since 2004 the number of SWCT clients has more than doubled.



Home LGA of Clients

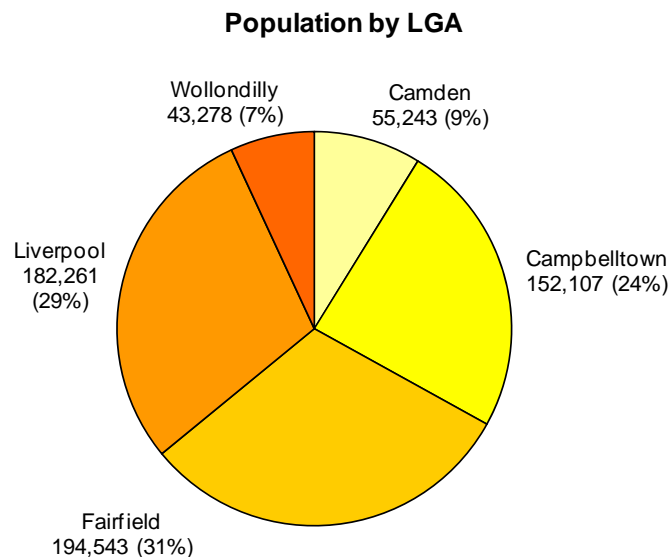
The current 7,353 SWCT clients live across the 5 LGAs of Camden, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Liverpool and Wollondilly. Most clients reside in Fairfield, followed by Liverpool and Campbelltown, as presented in the following graph.

¹ The SWCT Annual Report 2009-10 reported 7,556 clients as at June 30 2010, however following a review of clients between July and September 2010, approximately 200 clients exited as they were no longer active service users.



The 142 people excluded from this graph primarily consist of Carers living outside the SWCT area that care for someone living in the region.

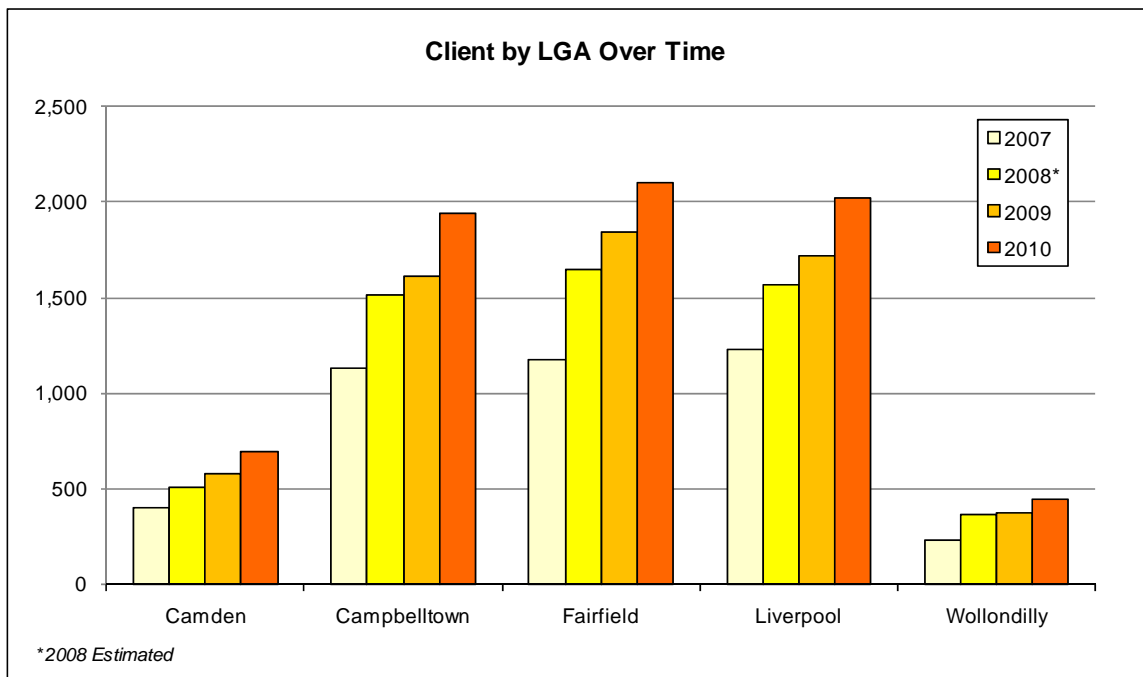
The Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated the population as at June 30 2009 in these five LGAs was 627,432². Approximately 31% of the region's population live in the Fairfield LGA, followed by 29% in Liverpool and 24% in Campbelltown, as presented in the following graph.



The LGAs where clients live is very similar to the breakdown of the total population for the region - for example 10% of SWCT clients live in the Camden LGA, and 9% of the total population live in that LGA, while 28% of clients live in Liverpool LGA, compared to 29% of the total population.

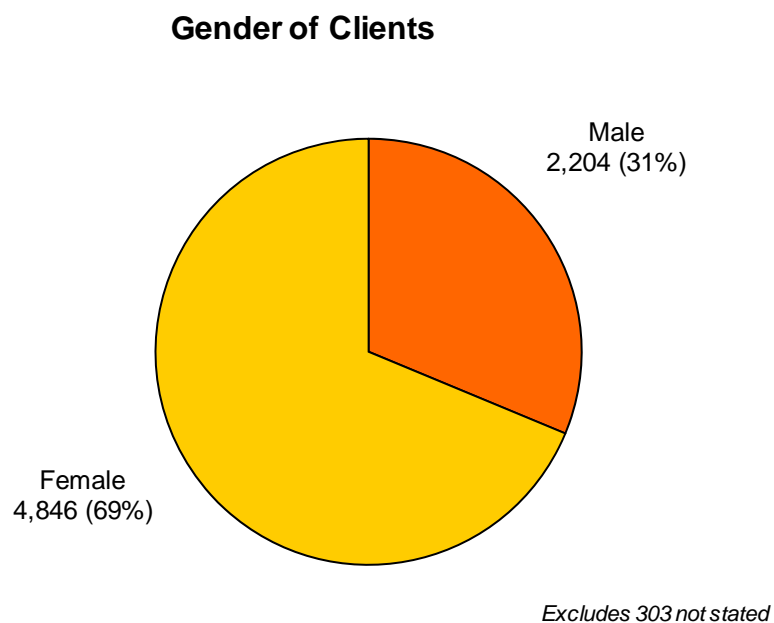
² ABS Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0, released 30 March 2010)

The graph below shows that the pattern of where SWCT clients live has been fairly consistent over time.



Gender of Clients

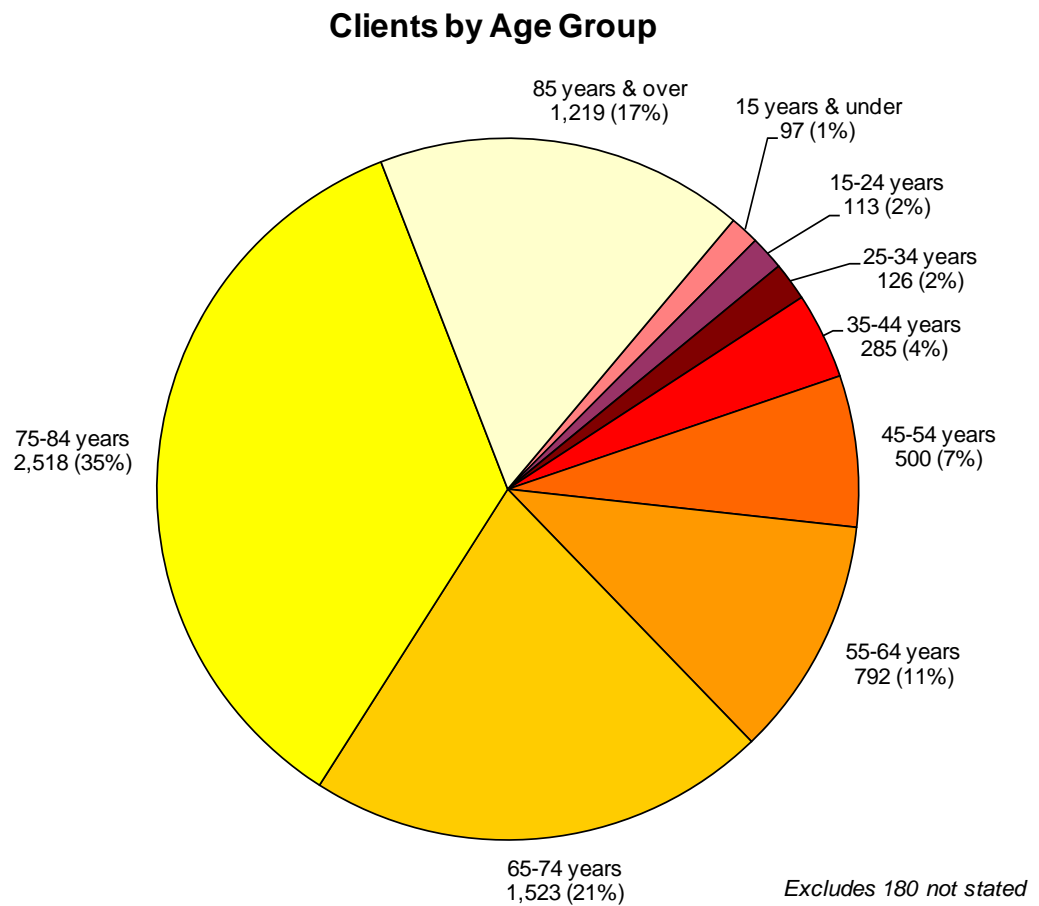
The following graph presents a gender breakdown of SWCT clients. Almost one-third (31%) of current clients are male, and this proportion has remained fairly stable over the past few years.



Age of Clients

Nearly three-quarters (73%) of all SWCT clients (5,260 people) are aged 65 years and over, and 17% are aged 85 years and over. This age profile has remained fairly constant over time, and is consistent with other Community Transport organisations. It also reflects that the majority of funding for SWCT is through the Home and Community Care Program (HACC).

The following graph presents current SWCT clients by age group.



County of Birth

SWCT clients are very culturally diverse, with half of all clients born overseas. In total SWCT clients identified over 100 different countries as their birthplace. The following table summarises the number of clients for each country of birth.

Country of Birth	No. of clients	% of Clients
Australia	3,547	49.6%
UK	537	7.5%
Italy	427	6.0%
Iraq	174	2.4%
Viet Nam	170	2.4%
Malta	151	2.1%
Egypt	136	1.9%
Fiji	112	1.6%
Philippines	109	1.5%
Germany	82	1.1%
Uruguay	78	1.1%
Lebanon	77	1.1%
Croatia	74	1.0%
Chile	73	1.0%
Poland	73	1.0%
Greece	69	1.0%
China (excl. SAR & Taiwan)	64	0.9%
New Zealand	62	0.9%
India	59	0.8%
Cambodia	58	0.8%
Netherlands	52	0.7%
Ireland	44	0.6%
Mauritius	43	0.6%
Estonia	42	0.6%
Argentina	40	0.6%
Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	39	0.5%
Sudan	39	0.5%
Yugoslavia	38	0.5%
Sri Lanka	37	0.5%
Hungary	34	0.5%
Russian Federation	30	0.4%
Samoa	30	0.4%
Austria	29	0.4%
Iran	29	0.4%
Laos	28	0.4%
Czech Republic	24	0.3%
Serbia Montenegro	24	0.3%
Ukraine	23	0.3%
Other*	396	5.5%
Total**	7,153	100.0%

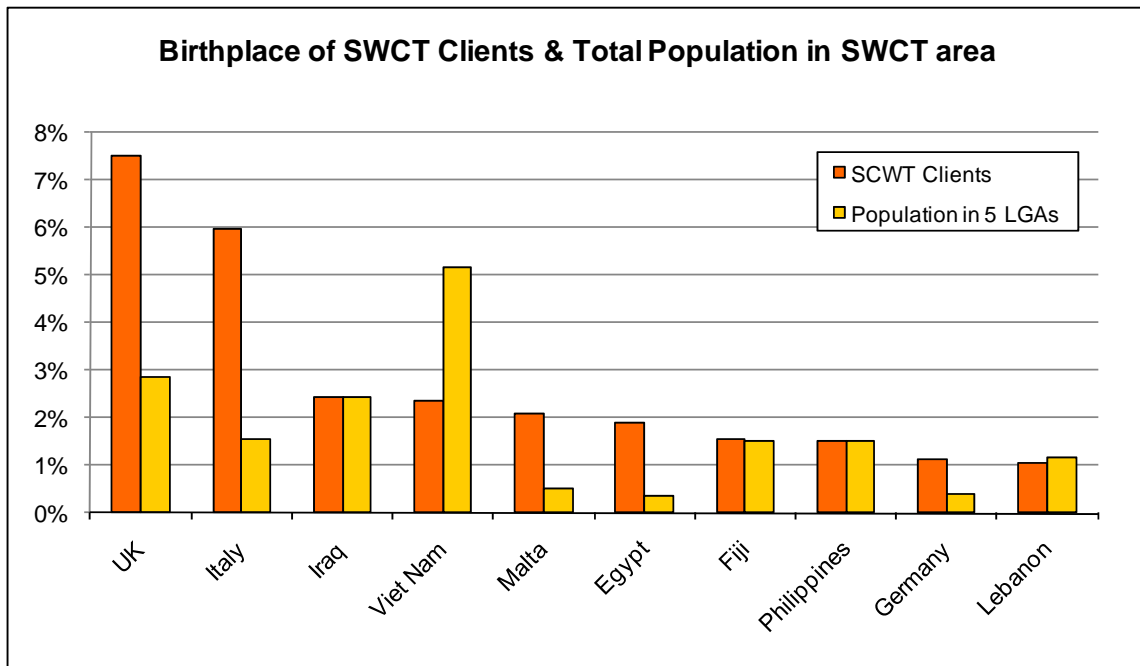
* *Adelie Land (France), Afghanistan, Armenia, Aruba, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma (Myanmar), Canada, Cook Islands, Cyprus, Denmark, East Timor, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, New Caledonia, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Samoa (American), Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United States of America*

**Excludes 200 not stated

Over the past few years there has been an increase in the number of SWCT clients born in: Egypt, Fiji, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Philippines and Viet Nam.

A lower proportion of SWCT clients were born in Australia (50%) compared to the total population (57%) in the 5 LGAs of Camden, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Liverpool and Wollondilly.

The following graph compares the 10 most common countries of birth for SWCT clients compared to the population as a whole³.



Some interesting differences are apparent reflecting that people from the UK and Europe traditionally arrived in larger numbers after World War II and are now in the older age groups that utilise Community Transport the most.

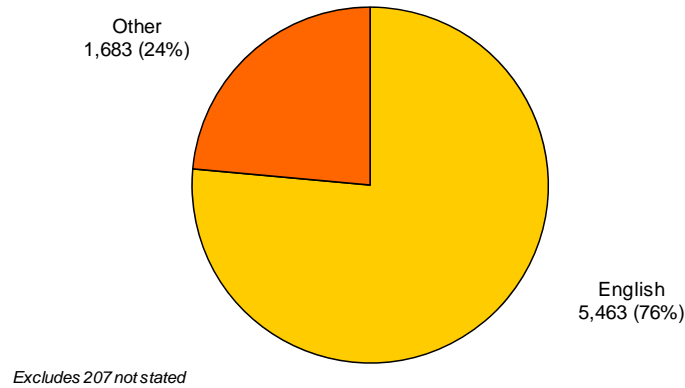
People from Asia and the Middle East are more recent arrivals to Australia, and therefore do not make up such a large proportion of SWCT clients, however it might be assumed that they will comprise a more significant proportion of the client base in future years.

Language Spoken at Home

Around three-quarters of all SWCT clients speak only English at home, as displayed in the following graph.

³ 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Cat. No. 2068.0

Language Spoken at Home



Nearly 1,700 people spoke a language other than English at home, with most speaking Arabic, followed by Italian, Spanish and Vietnamese. There are 15 clients who speak Aboriginal languages. The table below presents the languages spoken by SWCT clients.

Home Language	No. of clients	% of clients
English	5,463	76.4%
Arabic (including Lebanese)	250	3.5%
Italian	243	3.4%
Spanish	174	2.4%
Vietnamese	131	1.8%
Assyrian (including Aramaic)	74	1.0%
Greek	64	0.9%
Cantonese	56	0.8%
Croatian	53	0.7%
Maltese	53	0.7%
Hindi	50	0.7%
Khmer	49	0.7%
Tagalog (Filipino)	47	0.7%
Serbian	45	0.6%
French	42	0.6%
Polish	32	0.4%
Russian	32	0.4%
Ukrainian	28	0.4%
Lao	22	0.3%
Mandarin	22	0.3%
Macedonian	16	0.2%
Aboriginal Languages	15	0.2%
Hungarian	12	0.2%
Samoan	12	0.2%
Armenian	11	0.2%
Estonian	11	0.2%
Tongan	11	0.2%
Czech	10	0.1%
Fijian	10	0.1%
Other*	108	1.5%
Total**	7,146	100.0%

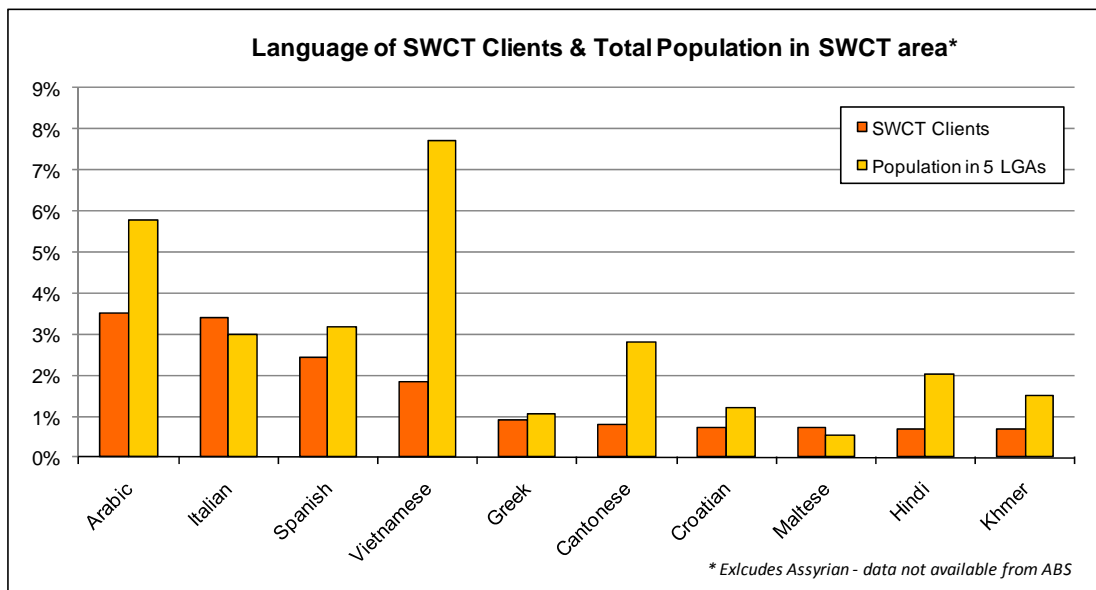
*Other includes Amharic, Basque, Bengali, Bisaya, Bosnian, Catalan, Danish, Finnish, German, Gilbertese, Hakka, Hmong, Indonesian, Korean, Kurdish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Malay, Mauritian Creole, Nauruan, Netherlandic, Persian, Portuguese, Punjabi, Romanian, Slovak, Slovene, Swahili, Tamil, Telugu, Teochew, Tetum, Thai, Tigrinya, Turkish

** Excludes 207 not stated/inadequately described

The main languages that have experienced growth over the past few years for SWCT clients are: Arabic, Italian, Spanish and Vietnamese.

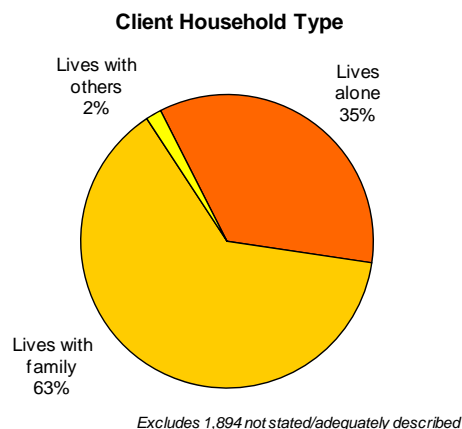
A higher proportion of current SWCT clients spoke English only at home (76%) compared to the total population in the SWCT area (63%)⁴. The following graph compares the top 10 languages other than English spoken at home by SWCT clients compared to all people living in the area.

Some significant differences are evident, and it is possible that over time a higher proportion of SWCT clients will speak Arabic, Vietnamese, Cantonese and Hindi. Assyrian is not displayed in the graph as comparable data was not available from ABS.



Living Arrangements

Just over a third (35%) of clients live alone, and for these people, Community Transport plays a vital role in reducing social isolation. The following graph presents SWCT clients by household type, and this pattern has remained stable over time.

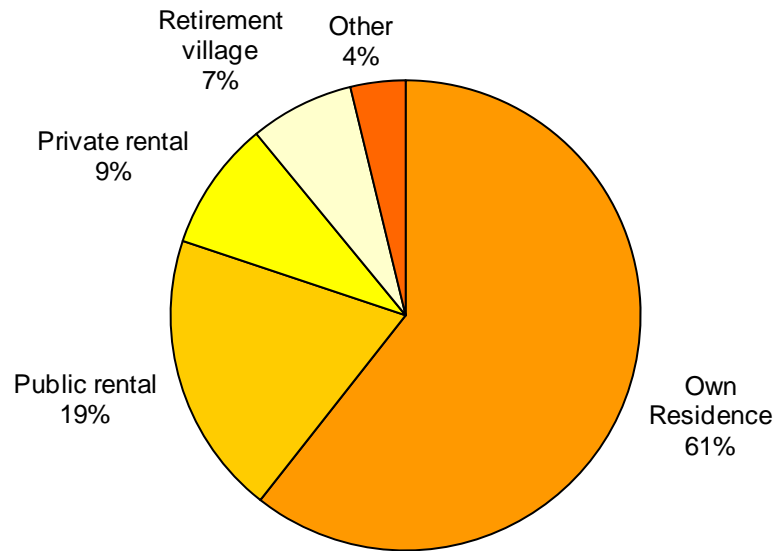


⁴ 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Cat. No. 2068.0

Accommodation Type

The graph below presents a breakdown of SWCT clients by the type of accommodation in which they reside. Most SWCT clients live in a property that they either own or are paying off (61%). A total of 28% of clients are renting – 19% in public housing and 9% in private accommodation. Only 7% live in independent accommodation in retirement villages.

Client Accommodation Type



Excludes 1,928 not stated

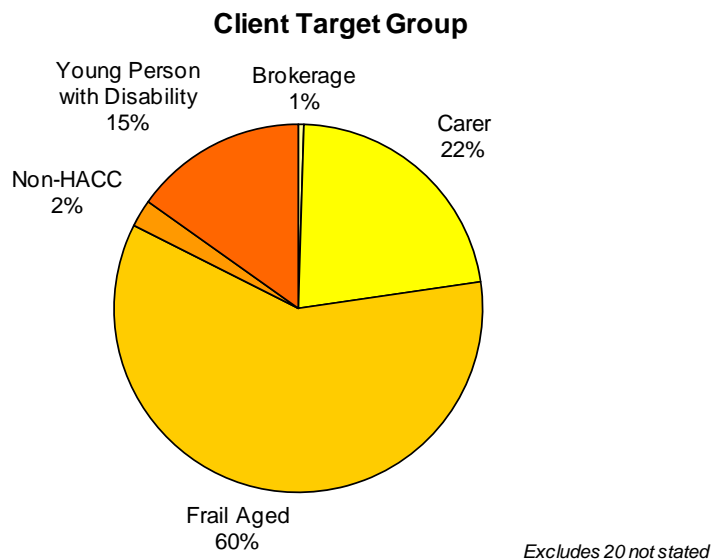
The pattern of accommodation type for SWCT clients has been constant over the past few years.

CLIENT TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS

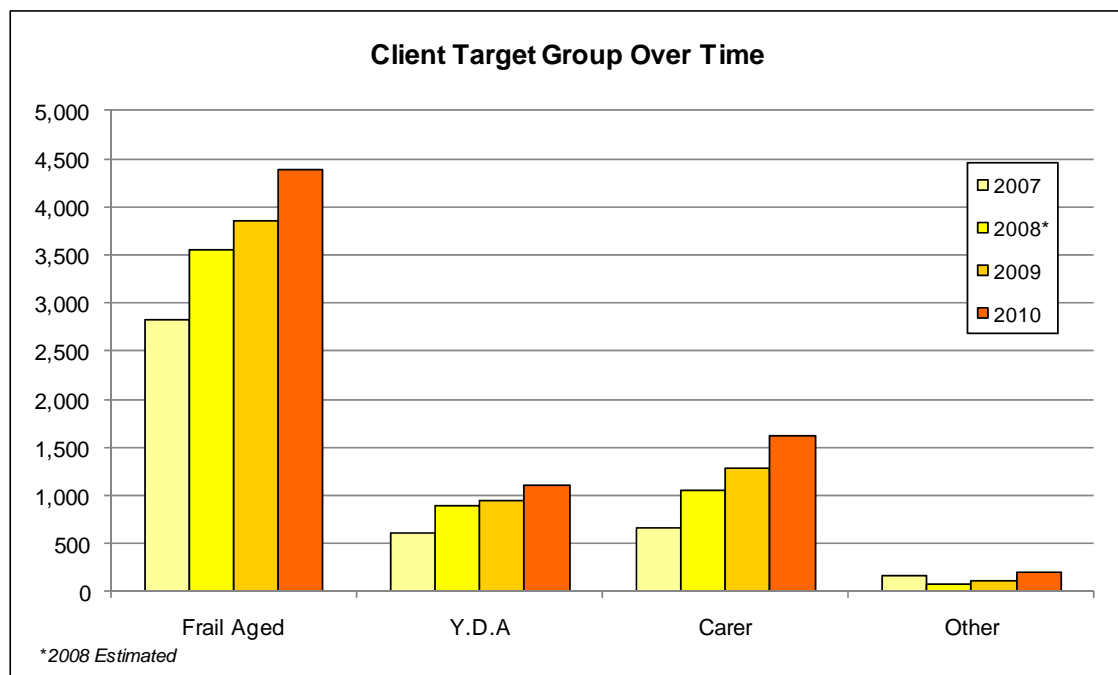
This section summarises the travel related characteristics of the current SWCT clients.

Target Group

Most clients are classified as frail aged 65 years and over (60%), with only 15% of clients being under 65 years with a disability (Young Person with a Disability - YDA). The other main category is “Carer” comprising 22% of current clients.

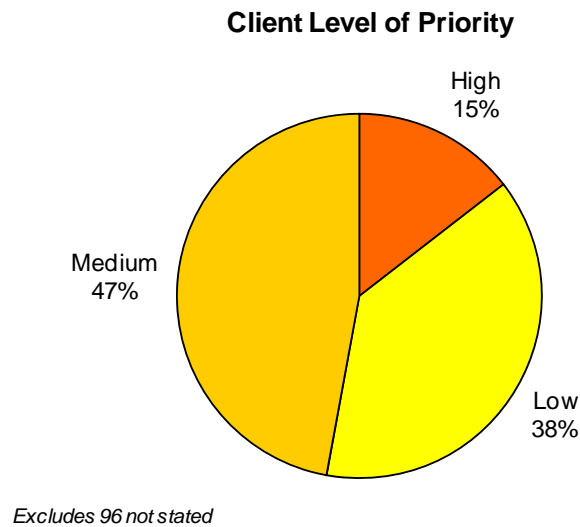


The relative size of the 3 main client target groups (Frail Aged, YDA, Carer) has been consistent over the past few years, and each is growing in size.



Priority Level

SWCT clients are classified into 3 priority rankings “low”, “medium” and “high” based on the client’s mobility and access to alternative transport. At present 15% of clients are defined as “high” priority, compared to 13% for 2008/09, and 38% are in the “low” category, down from 40% in 2008/09.

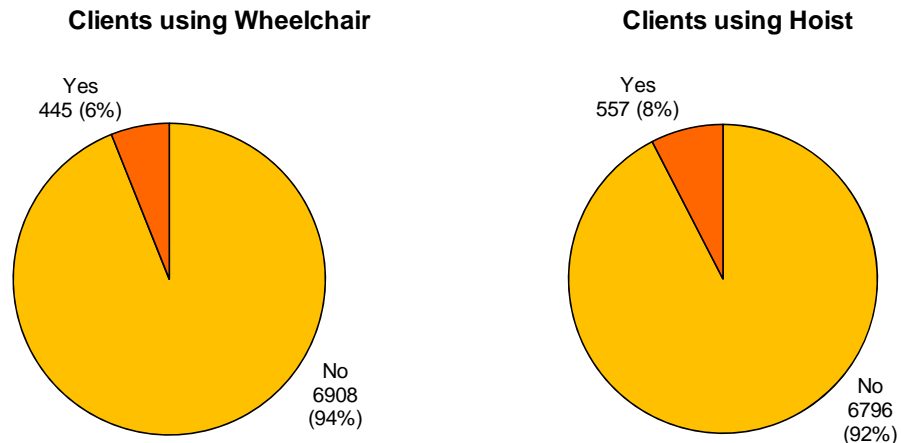


The graph below presents client priority type over the last 4 years. The number of “high” priority clients has increased slightly each year, however the largest increase in client numbers has been for “medium” priority clients. The number of “low” priority clients has fallen slightly since last year.



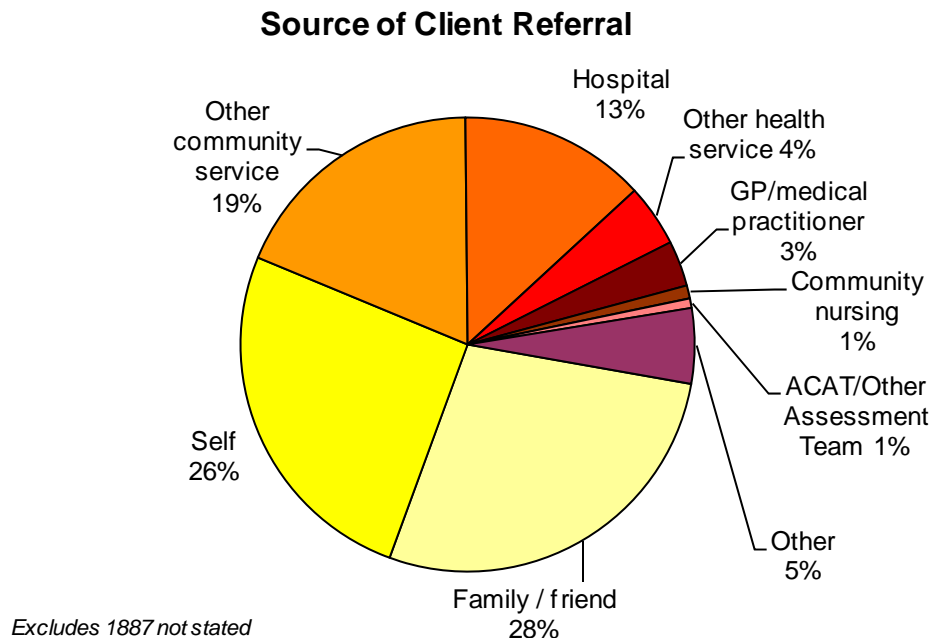
Client usage of Wheelchair & Hoist

Another measure of a client's level of mobility is whether they use a wheelchair or require transport in a vehicle with a hoist. From the following graphs it is evident that only a small proportion of all SWCT clients either use a wheelchair or require a hoist to access or egress Community Transport vehicles.



Client Referrals

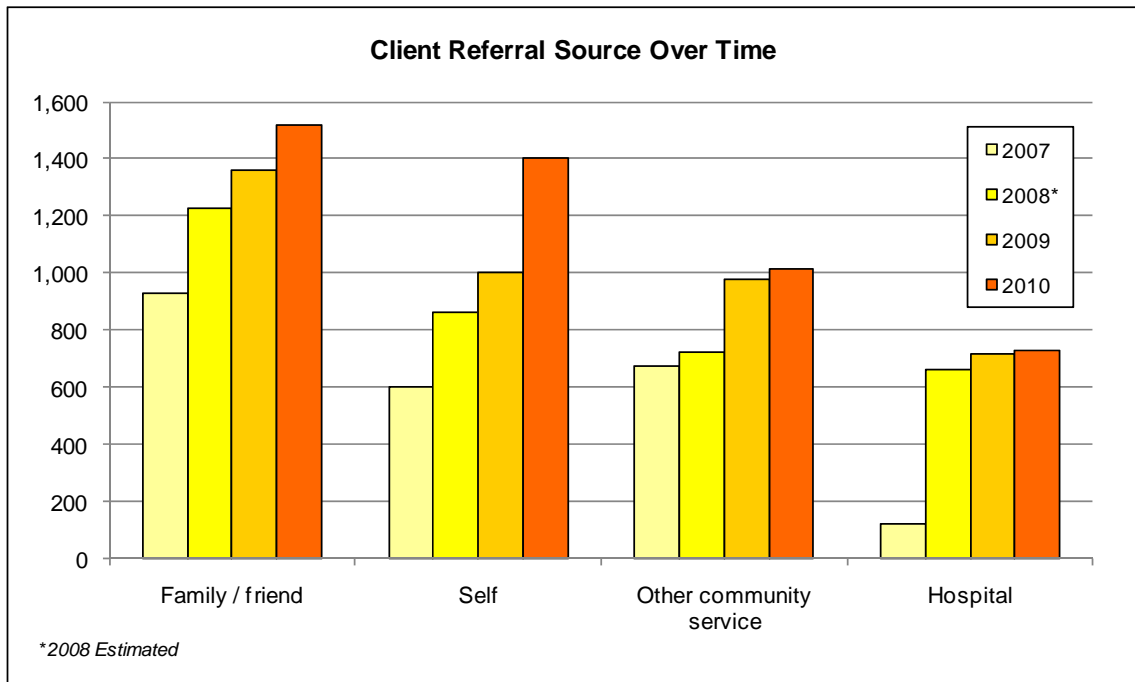
The source of client referrals to SWCT is presented in the following graph.



For the current client base, 28% of clients were referred to SWCT by family members, significant others and friends. The next largest source is self-referral (26%), up from 22% in 2008/09.

Health services of different types – hospitals, GPs, community nurses, and allied health professionals – are also important resources for client referrals.

Over the past few years, the number of referrals from the 4 most common sources has generally been increasing, as shown in the graph below. During the past year there has been a large increase in self-referrals.

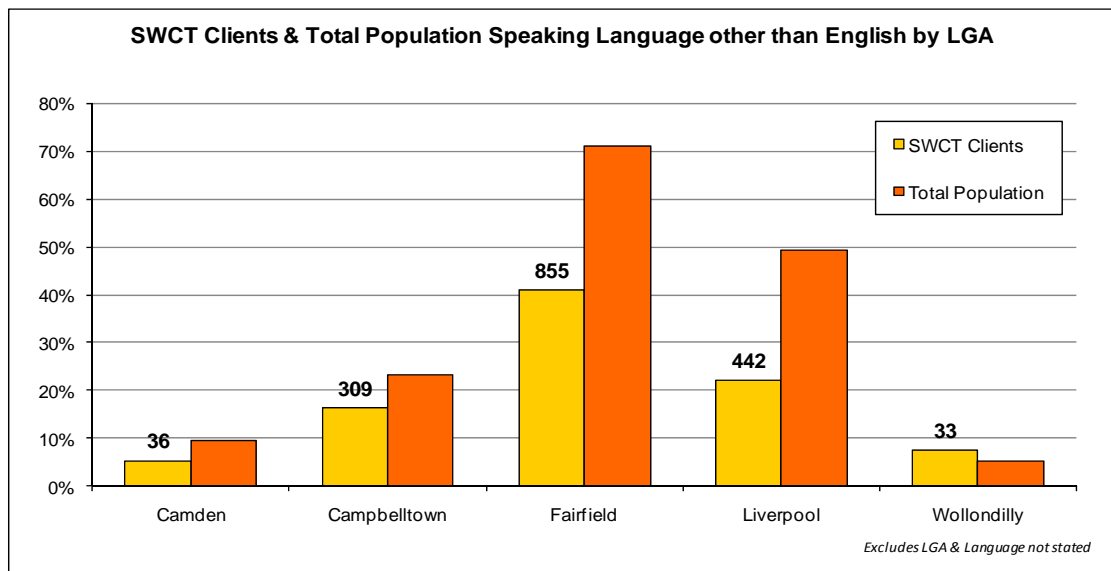


CALD CLIENTS

This section presents some data on SWCT's CALD (Culturally and Linguistically Diverse) clients, defined as clients that speak a language other than English at home. CALD clients represent 24% of all SWCT clients.

CALD Clients by LGA

The graph below presents the proportion of SWCT that speak a language other than English at home, compared to the proportion for the total population in each LGA⁵. The number of SWCT clients in each LGA that speak another language are also presented in the graph.



The proportion of SWCT clients living in each LGA that speak a language other than English at home varies markedly, from 5% in Camden to 41% in Fairfield.

A smaller proportion of SWCT clients speak another language compared to the total population in all LGAs except Wollondilly – for example 22% of SWCT clients living in Liverpool are from CALD backgrounds compared to 49% of the LGA's total population.

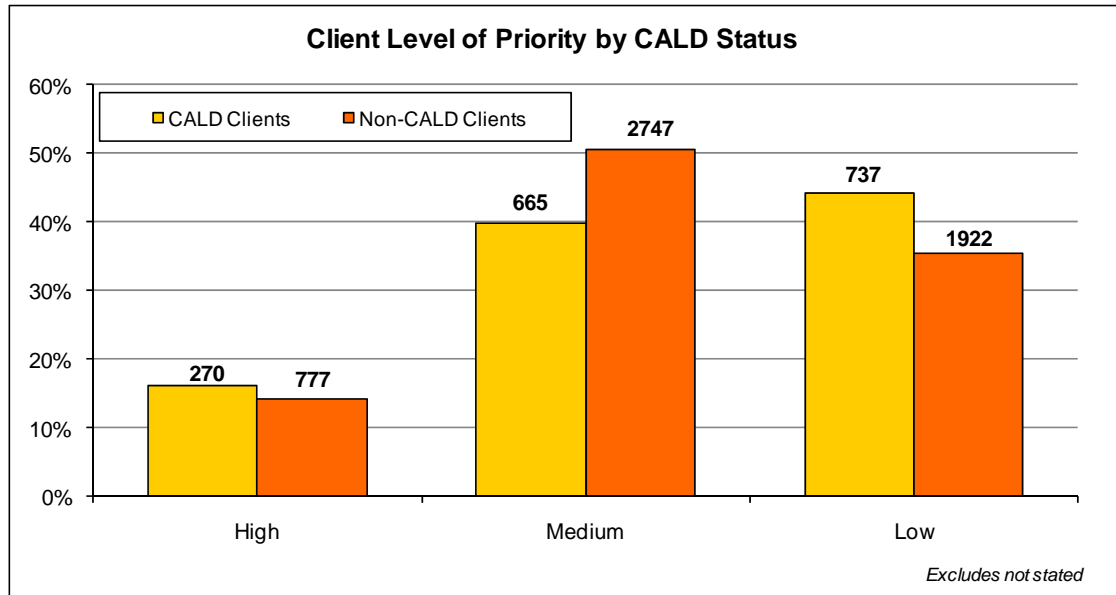
The major languages other than English spoken at home by SWCT clients by LGA are:

Camden	Campbelltown	Fairfield	Liverpool	Wollondilly
Italian	Arabic (incl. Lebanese)	Italian	Italian	Croatian
Maltese	Spanish	Arabic (incl. Lebanese)	Arabic (incl. Lebanese)	Estonian
Serbian	Tagalog (Filipino)	Vietnamese	Spanish	Greek
Aboriginal	Vietnamese	Spanish	Greek	Serbian
Croatian	French	Assyrian (incl. Aramaic)	Hindi	
French	Hindi	Cantonese	Maltese	

⁵ 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Cat. No. 2068.0

CALD Clients by Priority

The proportion of CALD and non-CALD clients by priority rankings “low”, “medium” and “high” are presented in the graph below. The number of clients in each category is also provided.



The graph shows that a slightly higher proportion of CALD clients (16%) are classified as “high” priority compared to non-CALD clients (14%). However in terms of actual numbers, there are 270 CALD clients in the “high” category compared to 777 non-CALD clients.

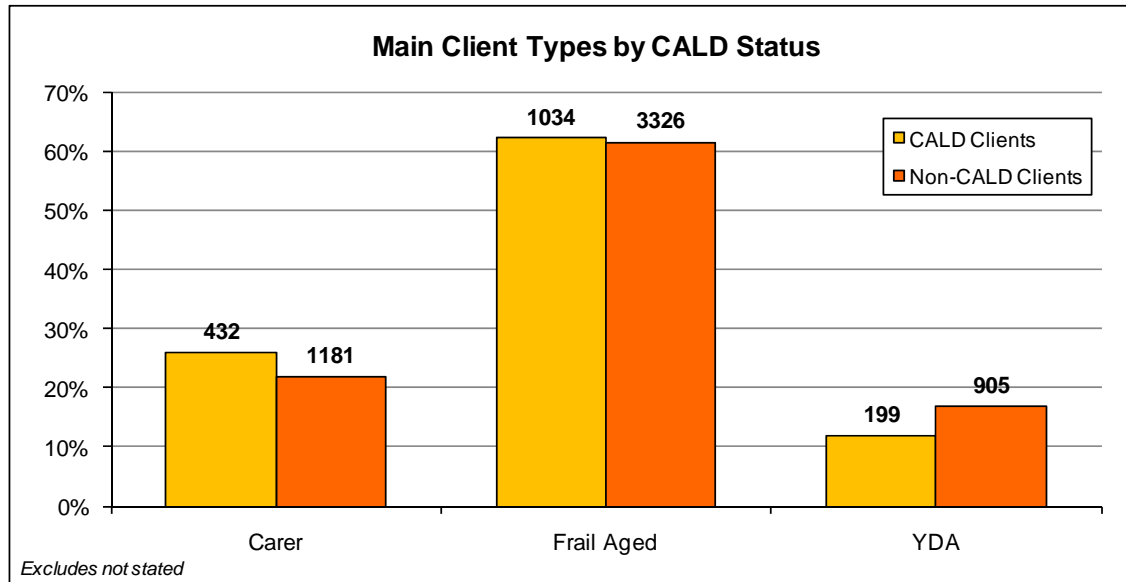
By contrast 44% of CALD clients are classified as “low” priority compared to 35% of Non-CALD clients, although there are 2.5 times as many non-CALD low priority clients (1922) compared to CALD (737).

The table below presents the main languages spoken by CALD clients by level of priority.

High	Medium	Low
Italian	Italian	Arabic (including Lebanese)
Arabic (including Lebanese)	Arabic (including Lebanese)	Italian
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish
Vietnamese	Vietnamese	Vietnamese
Assyrian (including Aramaic)	Greek	Assyrian (including Aramaic)
Cantonese	Croatian	Khmer

CALD Clients by Client Type

SWCT clients fall into 3 main categories: Frail Aged 65 years and over, Young People with a Disability (YDA), and Carer. The breakdown of client type by CALD status presented in the following graph.



A slightly higher proportion of CALD clients are in the “Carer” and “Frail Aged” categories, whilst a higher proportion of non-CALD clients are “YDA”. The number of clients in each category is also provided in the graph.

Finally, the main languages spoken by each client group are provided in the table.

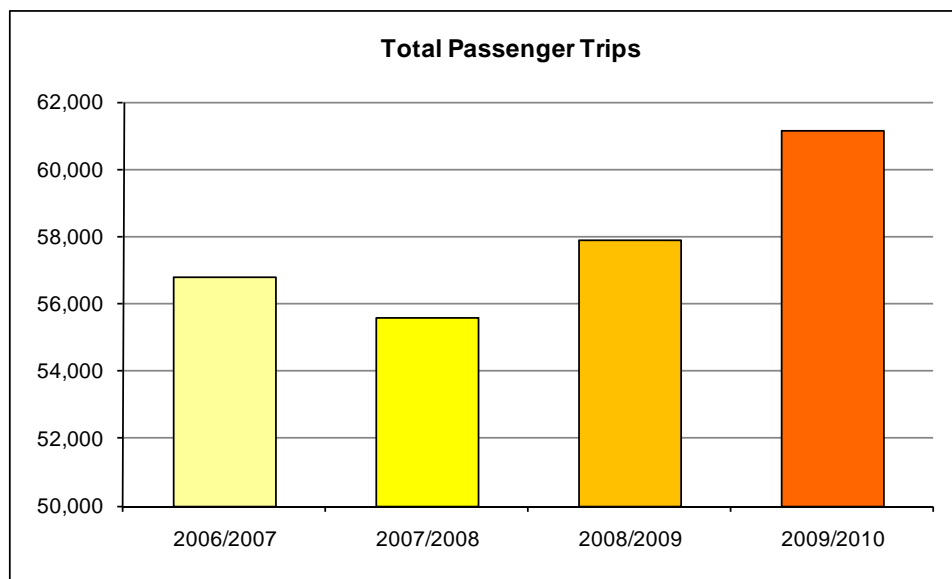
Carer	Frail Aged	YDA
Arabic (including Lebanese)	Italian	Arabic (including Lebanese)
Italian	Arabic (including Lebanese)	Vietnamese
Vietnamese	Spanish	Spanish
Spanish	Vietnamese	Assyrian (including Aramaic)
Assyrian (including Aramaic)	Maltese	Cantonese
Greek	Croatian	Khmer

SERVICE DATA

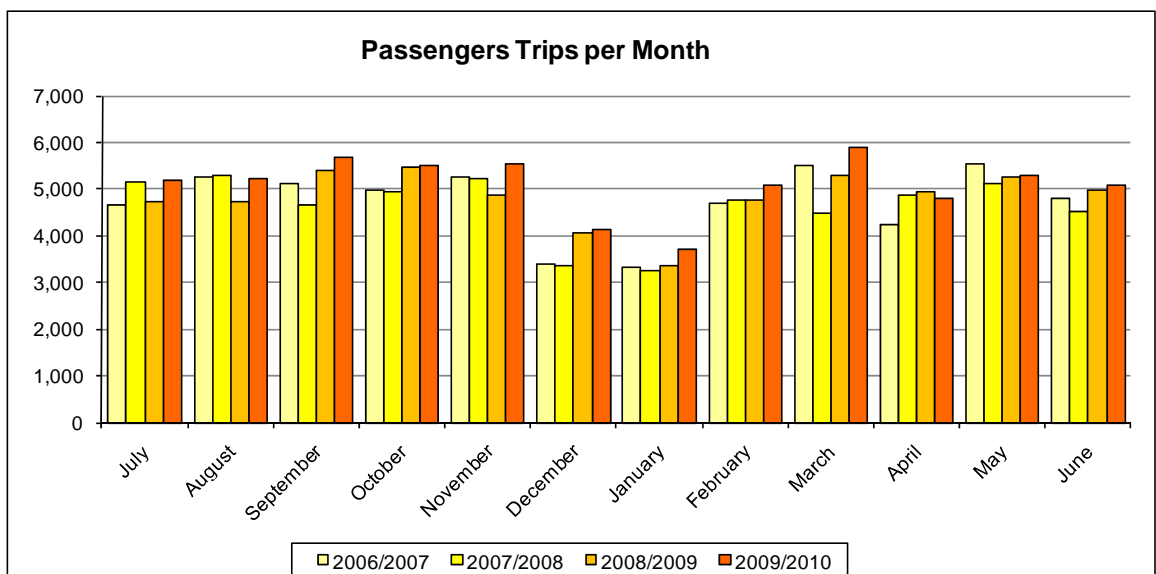
This section presents information on the transport provided during the 2009/10 to the 7,353 clients described in the previous sections.

Passenger Trips

During 2009-10 SWCT completed a total of 61,111 one-way passenger trips. This equates to an average of 8.31 trips for each of its 7,353 clients. The following graph presents the total passenger trips completed over the past 4 years. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 there was an increase of 5.5% in the number of passenger trips.

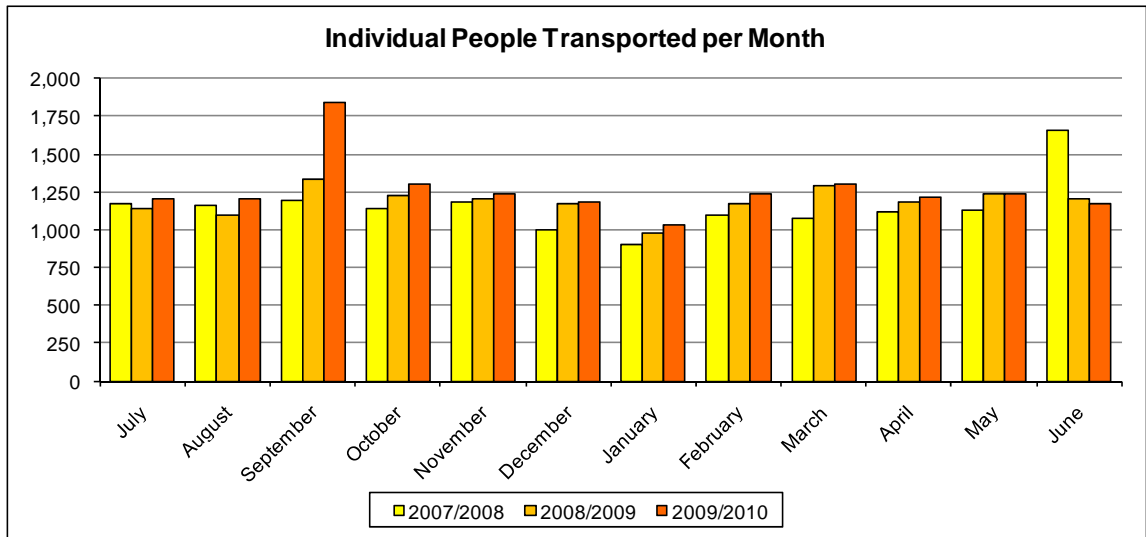


The number of passenger trips per month over the past 4 years has followed a similar pattern, as shown in the following graph.



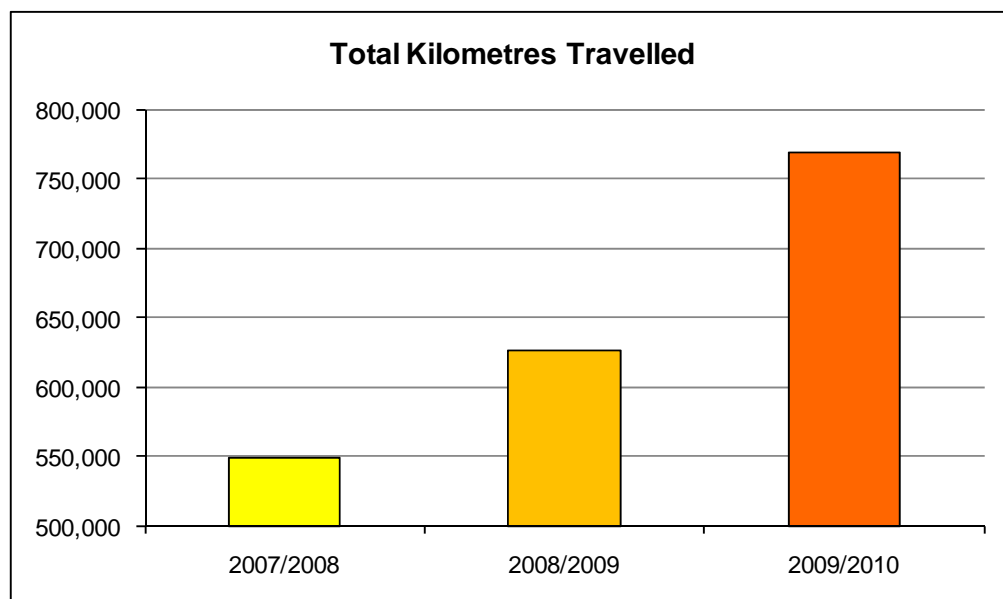
On average 5,093 passenger trips were completed each month during 2009/10, up from an average of 4,826 per month during 2008/09.

Another measure of services provided is the count of individuals transported each month. In the following graph the number of people who travelled each month is displayed – the numbers are much lower than the total passengers carried, as clients can make more than one trip per month.



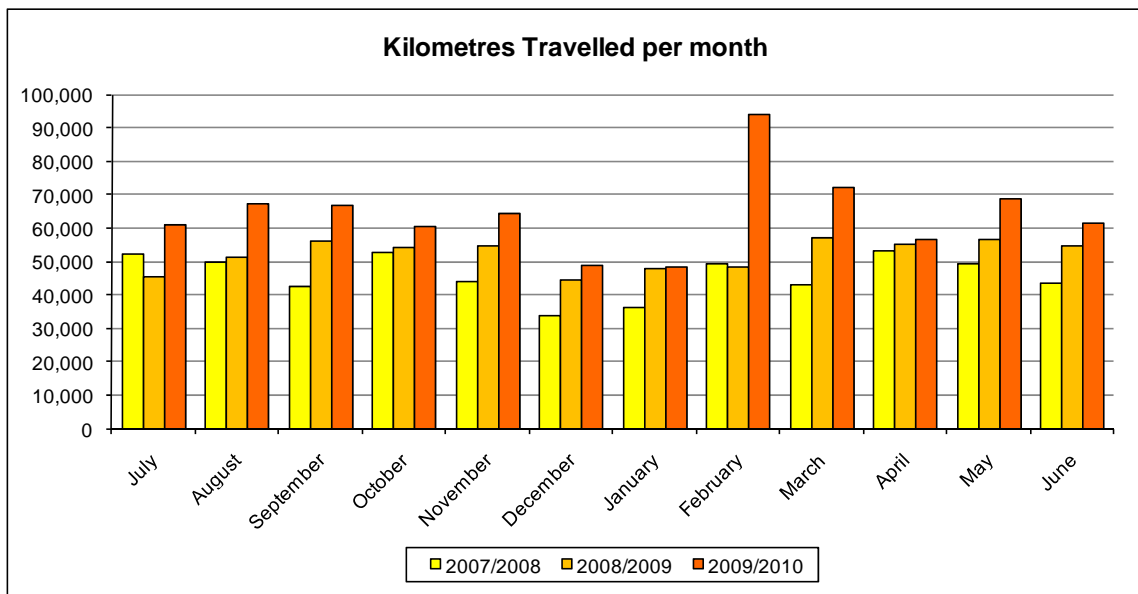
Kilometres Travelled

During 2009/10 SWCT transported its clients a total of 768,786 km, up from 625,828km for 2008/09, an increase of 23%. Between 2007/08 and 2008/09 the increase was 14%.



On average each passenger trip in 2009/10 was 12.6 km in length (768,786 km / 61,111 passengers), up from an average of 10.8 km in 2008/09.

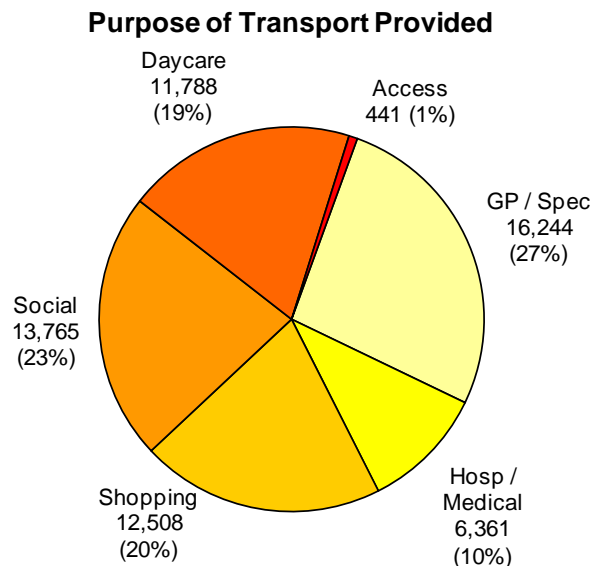
The kilometres travelled each month for the past 3 years is presented in the following graph. In 2009/10 the average number of kilometres travelled per month was 64,066 up from 52,152 in 2008/09 and 45,782 in 2007/08.



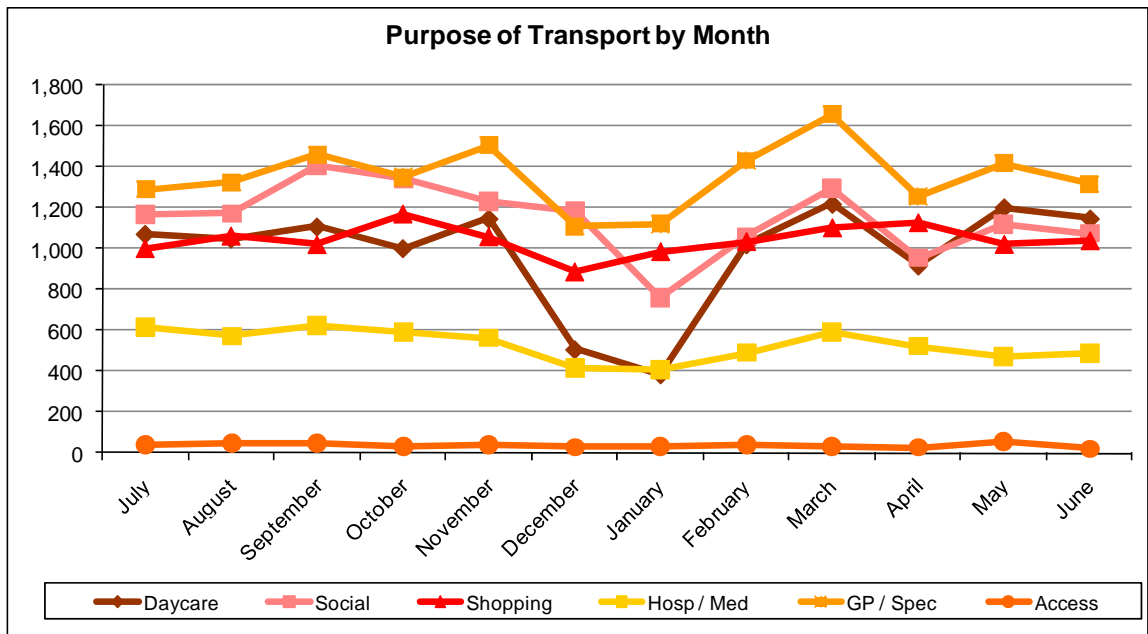
During 2009/10 there was an increase in the kilometres travelled compared to 2008/09 for all months, and particularly in February with total kilometres nearly double the previous year. There was also significant growth in the months of July, August and March from 2008/09.

Purpose

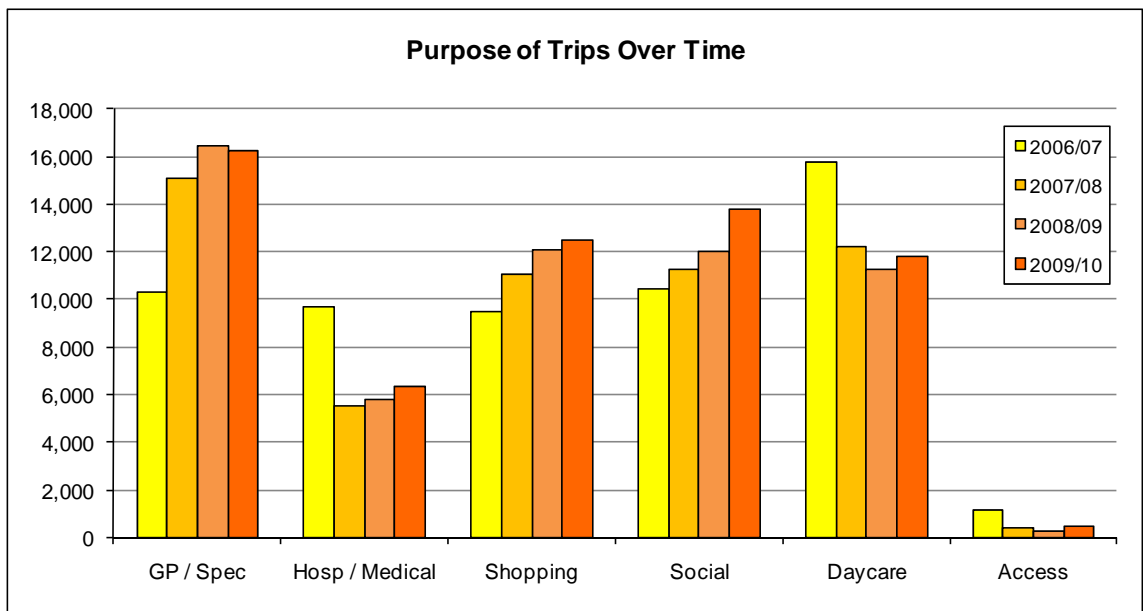
Approximately 37% of trips (22,605) in 2009/10 were for clients attending doctor’s (GPs, Specialists) and other hospital / medical related appointments. Another 23% were social trips, 20% were for shopping, and 19% for daycare purposes, with only a very small number of clients requiring general access transport.



Transport by purpose on a monthly basis is presented in the following graph, revealing that some purposes decline around December / January (GP / Specialist, daycare), others are more consistent in their pattern throughout the year (shopping, hospital / medical, access), while social transport appears to fluctuates month by month.



The purpose share for transport provided over the past 4 years is presented in the following graph.



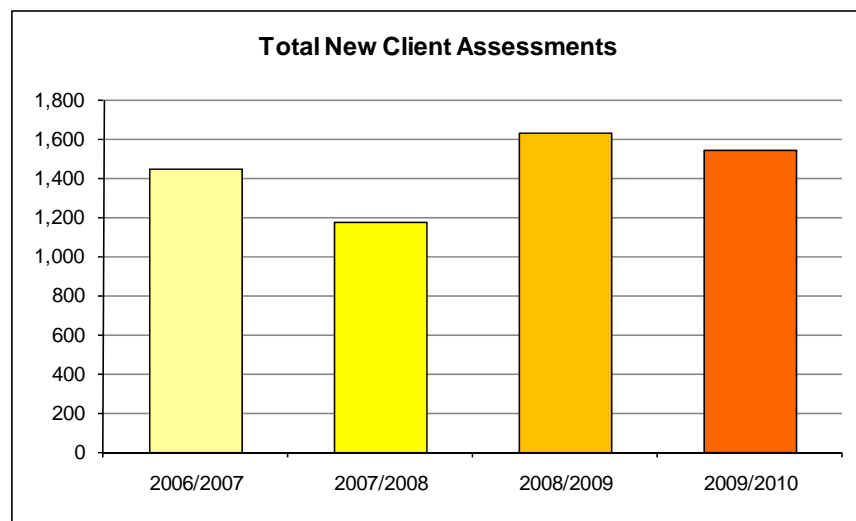
Transport to doctor's appointments has been increasing over time. Since 2006/07 the number of trips for this purpose increased by 57%, though there was a slight decline from last year to this year. Hospital / medical transport has been lower for the past 3 years compared to 2006/07 due to a change in ADHC's reporting requirements related to the implementation of MDS Version 2.

Daycare and general access transport have been declining over the past 4 years, with the number of daycare trips declining by 25% and access by 60%. Again this is related to the implementation on MDS(2), as well as some daycare services receiving funding to purchase their own vehicles.

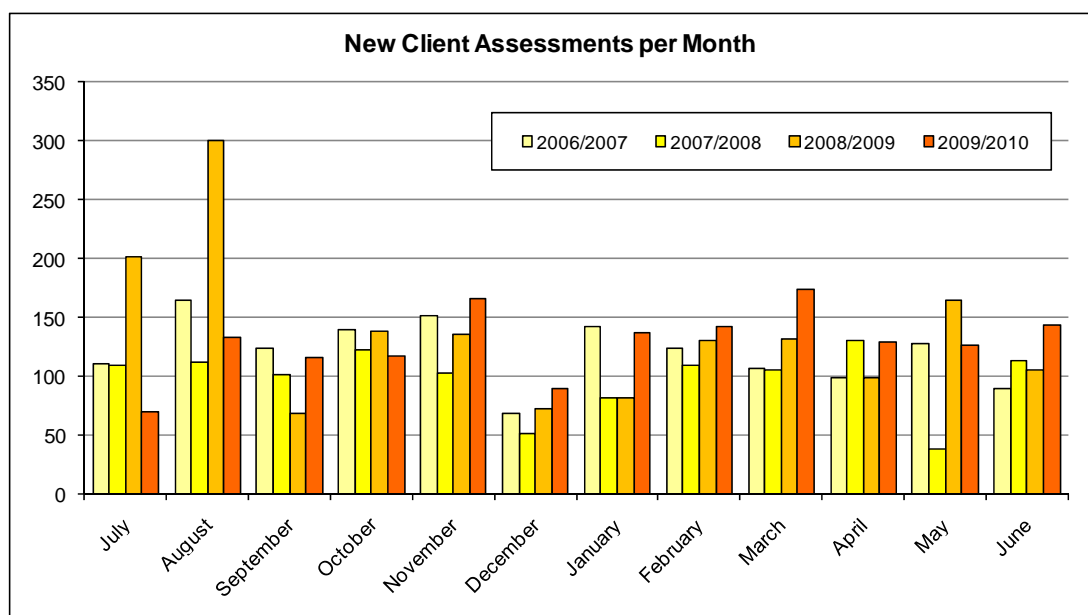
The number of shopping trips has increased by 32% since 2006/07, and by 3% since 2008/09. In the past year social transport trips increased by 13%, with a total increase of 32% since 2006/07.

Client Assessments

During 2009/10 SWCT undertook 1,542 new client assessments, compared to 1,625 in 2008/09, 1,174 in 2007/08, and 1,446 in 2006/07.



The following graph presents a breakdown of the new client assessments completed each month over the past 4 years. During 2009/10 129 new assessments were completed each month on average, down slightly from 135 per month in 2008/09.

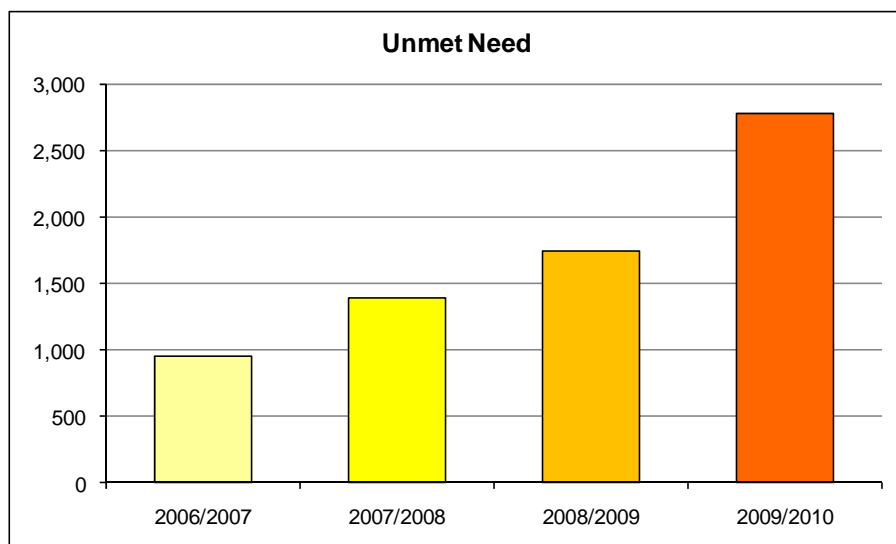


SWCT completed 646 reassessments of existing clients during 2009/10, averaging around 54 a month. A total of 550 reassessments were completed during 2008/09 (45 per month) up from 199 reassessments in 2007/08 (17 per month).

The reassessment process is vital to ensure that services are provided to those that need them most, and to remove clients from the database that have not used services within the previous 2 years, or no longer need services.

Unmet need

The level of unmet as presented in the following graph, has been increasing over the past 4 years. However, this increase in unmet need has coincided with an increase passengers transported and kilometres travelled.



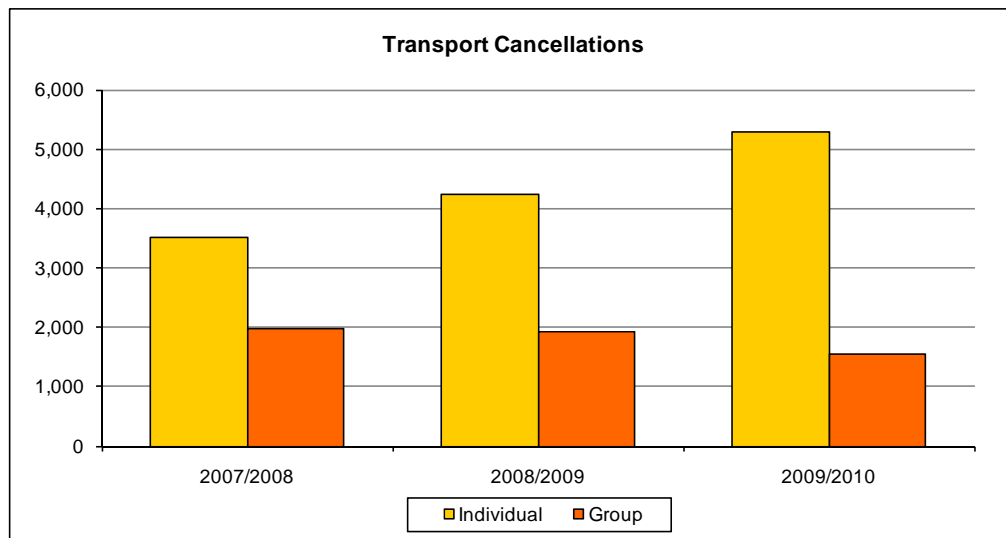
Overall, since 2006/07 unmet has increased by almost 200%, and in the past year unmet need increased by 59%.

However a significant proportion of unmet trips are resolved with a solution, usually client booking time and/or the travel date is changed to suit the availability of SWCT vehicles/drivers. During 2009/10 40% of unmet trips were resolved with a solution, compared to 37% in 2008/09 and 44% in 2007/08.

Cancellations

SWCT collects data on transport cancelled by individuals and groups, as they have a major impact on passenger numbers and other measures of service.

The graph below compares cancellations in 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10 that took place the day before, on the day of booked transport, at the pick-up point or there was no one at the pick-up point.



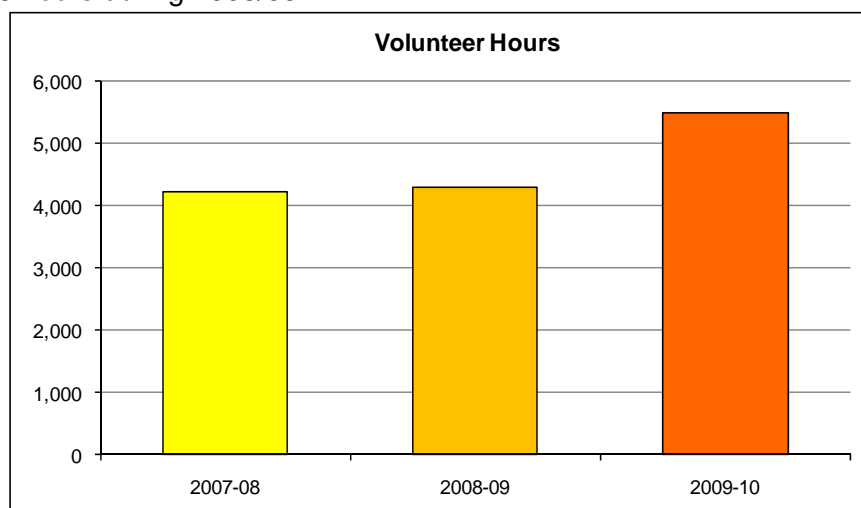
Over the past 3 years the number of individual client cancellations has been increasing, whilst the group cancellations have been declining.

On average 440 individual clients cancelled their transport every month during 2009/10, up from 353 2008/09 and 292 during 2007/08. In addition an average of 128 group cancellations occurred each month in 2009/10, down from 160 a month in 2008/09 and 164 in 2007/08.

Volunteer Contributions & Reimbursements

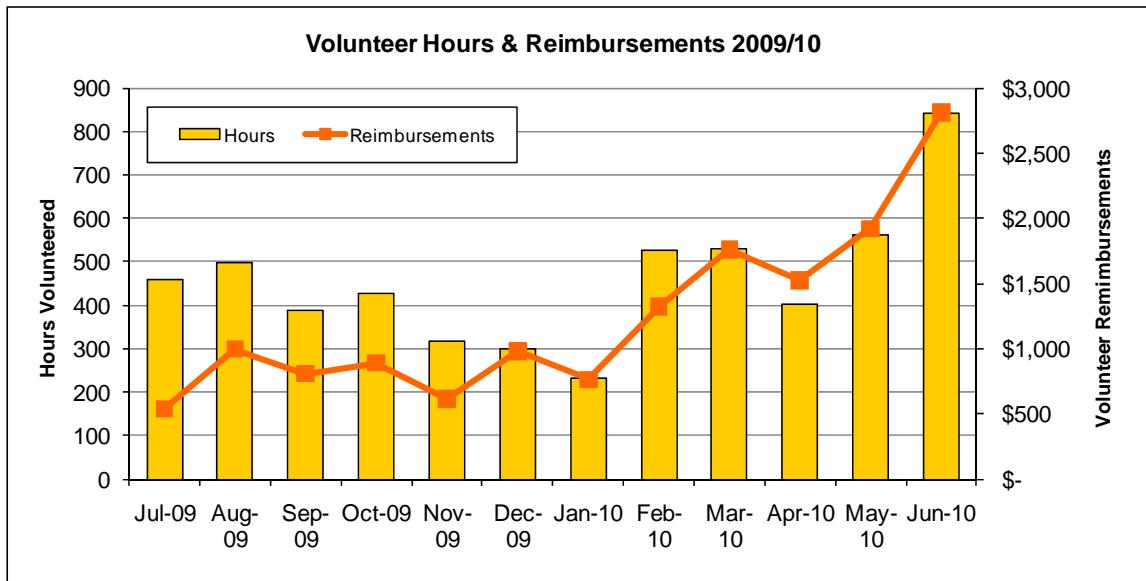
SWCT has a committed team of volunteers who take on roles as car and bus drivers, as well as providing assistance on buses, at venues and in the SWCT office. Without them SWCT would not be able to provide as many services to its large client base.

During 2009/10 volunteers worked a total of 5,841 hours for SWCT, an increase of 28% from 4,296 hours during 2008/09.

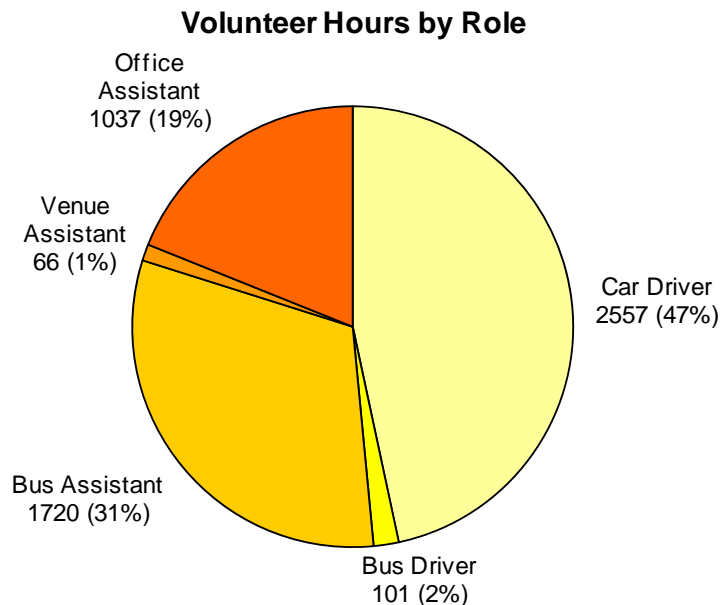


Volunteers were reimbursed a total of \$14,929.65 during 2009/10 (primarily for kilometres travelled in their own vehicles to access SWCT vehicles), an increase of 69% from 2008/09 when reimbursements totalled \$8,822.13.

In the graph below the monthly contribution of volunteer hours for 2009/10 is represented by the “gold” bars and the reimbursements paid per month are shown by the “orange” line.



Most hours by volunteers during 2009/10 were contributed by car drivers (47%) followed by bus assistants (31%) and office assistants (19%). Only a small proportion of volunteer hours were for bus drivers (most bus drivers are paid employees) or venue assistants.





South West Community Transport Inc.

**Projected
Client Numbers
2010**

Prepared by

Julie Gee

Transport Planning & Research Consultant

October 2010

PROJECTED CLIENT NUMBERS

The following analysis estimates the number of clients that may require SWCT services based on SWCT client figures in May 2010 and population projections from the NSW Department of Planning using the latest findings of the 2006 Census and the most recent fertility, mortality and migration estimates.

Scenario A

- From 2009/2010 SWCT clients have increased in number by 20% from 6,200 to 7,413.
- Therefore, if client numbers continued to increase by 20% every year, by 2021 SWCT could expect to have around 55,000 clients.

Estimated Clients by in SWCT Region*

	Current 2010	Estimated 2011	Estimated 2016	Estimated 2021
Total	7,400	8,900	22,150	55,100

* Calculated by applying 20% per annum growth rate from 2009/2010.

Scenario B

- Using projected population growth rates from the NSW Department of Planning, from a base of 7,413 clients in 2010, there could be around 13,000 clients by 2021.

Estimated Number of Clients by LGA*

Client LGA	Current 2010	Estimated 2011	Estimated 2016	Estimated 2021
Camden	700	800	1,300	1,950
Campbelltown	2,000	2,100	2,900	3,750
Fairfield	2,150	2,200	2,550	2,950
Liverpool	2,050	2,150	2,650	3,300
Wollondilly	500	500	650	750
Total	7,400	7,750	10,050	12,700

* Calculated by applying NSW Department of Planning population projections for people aged 65 years & over to current client numbers by home LGA (estimates have been rounded to nearest 50).

- For the region as a whole, these population projections estimate an increase in clients of 4% from 2010 to 2011, compared to the actual growth rate from 2009 to 2010 of 20%.
- For the region as a whole the growth rate for the 5 year period 2011-2016 is expected to be 30%, and 27% for the 5 year period 2016-2021.

Estimated Growth Rates by LGA*

LGA	2010-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021
Camden	9.2%	68.8%	50.2%
Campbelltown	5.2%	37.3%	29.3%
Fairfield	2.3%	15.8%	15.2%
Liverpool	4.3%	22.8%	25.1%
Wollondilly	4.6%	26.7%	22.7%
Total	4.4%	29.5%	26.9%

* Calculated by applying NSW Department of Planning population projections for people aged 65 years & over to current client numbers by home LGA.

- Growth rates vary by LGA – Camden is projected to experience huge growth, while Fairfield is expected to experience more modest growth, and the remaining LGAs can expect growth rates somewhere in between.
- By 2021 there could be almost 3 times as many clients living in Camden as there are now.
- While most clients currently live in Fairfield, by 2021 the greatest number of clients could be living in Campbelltown, followed by Liverpool.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY SLA

The following data provides detailed information on population projections from the NSW Department of Planning using the latest findings of the 2006 Census and the most recent fertility, mortality and migration estimates. The analysis is presented by Statistical Local Area (SLA), rather than Local Government Area (LGA). SLAs in some cases are equivalent in size to LGAs e.g. Camden, however for other areas 2 or more SLAs combine to make up an LGA e.g. Campbelltown LGA comprises Campbelltown North SLA and Campbelltown South SLA.

Camden – Statistical Local Area

- Equivalent to Camden Local Government Area

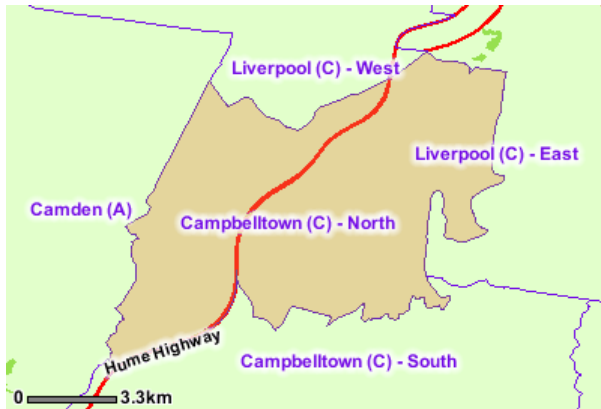


Camden			
Year	Population 65 years & over	Total Population	Pop 65 years & over as % of Total Pop
2001	3,490	45,500	7.7%
2006	4,200	50,900	8.3%
2011	6,130	67,200	9.1%
2016	10,350	96,300	10.7%
2021	15,550	124,800	12.5%
2026	24,710	172,300	14.3%
2031	36,440	219,700	16.6%
2036	47,640	249,800	19.1%

- Between 2006 and 2011 Camden's total population expected to increase by 32%, and population over 65 years by 46%
- From 2011 to 2016 Camden's total population expected to increase by 43%, and population over 65 years by 69%

Campbelltown (North) – Statistical Local Area

- Together with Campbelltown (South) makes up Campbelltown Local Government Area

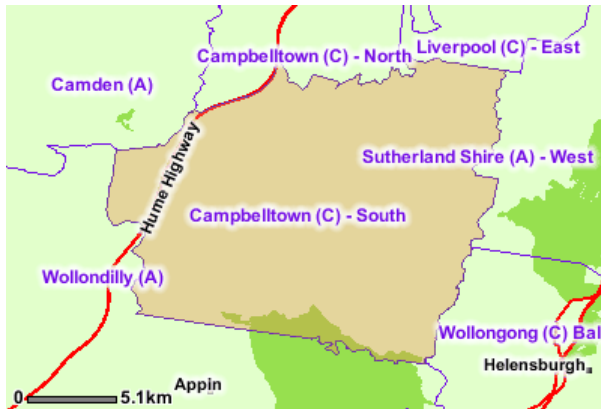


Campbelltown - North			
Year	Population 65 years & over	Total Population	Pop 65 years & over as % of Total Pop
2001	4,860	80,000	6.1%
2006	5,480	77,200	7.1%
2011	6,630	79,100	8.4%
2016	8,710	83,400	10.4%
2021	11,270	90,800	12.4%
2026	14,090	99,300	14.2%
2031	16,480	106,900	15.4%
2036	18,300	113,600	16.1%

- Between 2006 and 2011 Campbelltown North's total population expected to increase by 2%, and population over 65 years by 21%
- From 2011 to 2016 Campbelltown North's total population expected to increase by 5%, and population over 65 years by 31%

Campbelltown (South) – Statistical Local Area

- Together with Campbelltown (North) makes up Campbelltown Local Government Area

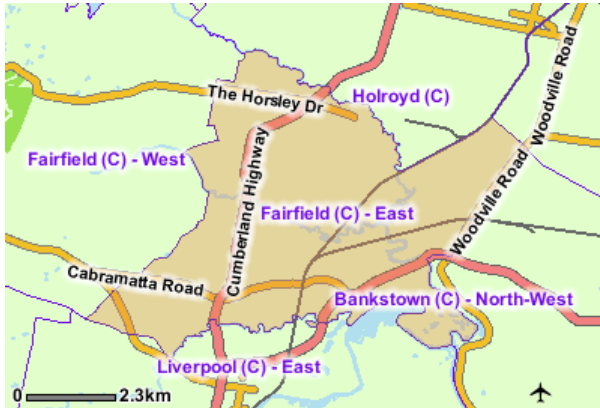


Campbelltown - South			
Year	Population 65 years & over	Total Population	Pop 65 years & over as % of Total Pop
2001	4,470	70,200	6.4%
2006	5,210	70,300	7.4%
2011	6,860	75,300	9.1%
2016	9,810	84,100	11.7%
2021	12,680	93,700	13.5%
2026	15,290	102,300	14.9%
2031	17,740	111,200	16.0%
2036	19,980	120,200	16.6%

- Between 2006 and 2011 Campbelltown South’s total population expected to increase by 7%, and population over 65 years by 32%
- From 2011 to 2016 Campbelltown South’s total population expected to increase by 12%, and population over 65 years by 43%

Fairfield (East) – Statistical Local Area

- Together with Fairfield (West) makes up Fairfield Local Government Area

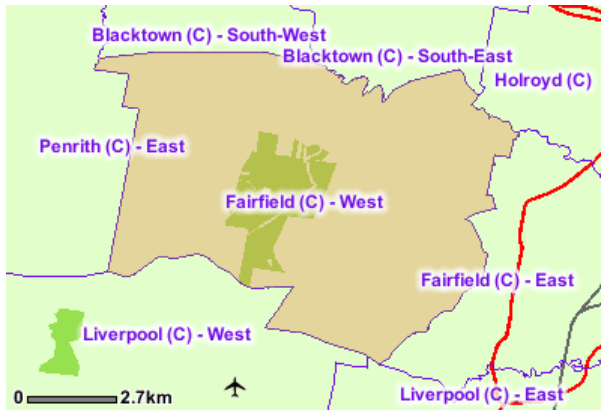


Fairfield - East			
Year	Population 65 years & over	Total Population	Pop 65 years & over as % of Total Pop
2001	13,930	114,300	12.2%
2006	14,320	114,600	12.5%
2011	15,240	117,800	12.9%
2016	16,270	117,900	13.8%
2021	17,660	120,600	14.6%
2026	19,230	122,400	15.7%
2031	21,060	127,000	16.6%
2036	22,790	132,000	17.3%

- Between 2006 and 2011 Fairfield East's total population expected to increase by 3%, and population over 65 years by 6%
- From 2011 to 2016 Fairfield East's total population expected to increase by 0.1%, and population over 65 years by 7%

Fairfield (West) – Statistical Local Area

- Together with Fairfield (East) makes up Fairfield Local Government Area



Fairfield - West			
Year	Population 65 years & over	Total Population	Pop 65 years & over as % of Total Pop
2001	4,590	74,700	6.1%
2006	6,090	72,600	8.4%
2011	7,540	73,800	10.2%
2016	10,110	78,300	12.9%
2021	12,730	81,900	15.5%
2026	14,980	84,900	17.6%
2031	16,860	89,800	18.8%
2036	18,300	95,000	19.3%

- Between 2006 and 2011 Fairfield West’s total population expected to increase by 2%, and population over 65 years by 24%
- From 2011 to 2016 Fairfield West’s total population expected to increase by 6%, and population over 65 years by 34%

Liverpool (East) – Statistical Local Area

- Together with Liverpool (West) makes up Liverpool Local Government Area

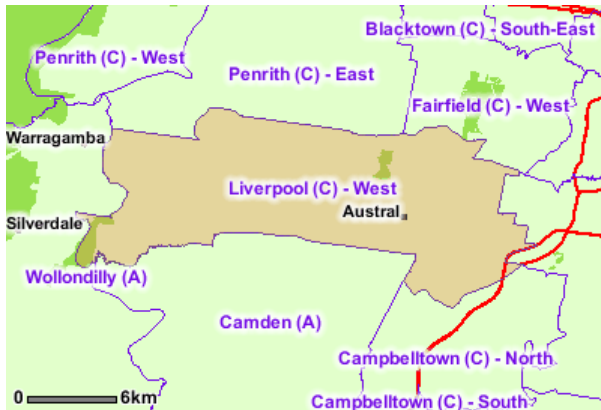


Liverpool - East			
Year	Population 65 years & over	Total Population	Pop 65 years & over as % of Total Pop
2001	8,800	98,400	8.9%
2006	9,860	100,300	9.8%
2011	11,610	108,800	10.7%
2016	13,190	110,800	11.9%
2021	14,640	114,100	12.8%
2026	16,460	118,900	13.8%
2031	18,230	123,600	14.7%
2036	19,700	128,500	15.3%

- Between 2006 and 2011 Liverpool East’s total population expected to increase by 8%, and population over 65 years by 18%
- From 2011 to 2016 Liverpool East’s total population expected to increase by 2%, and population over 65 years by 14%

Liverpool (West) – Statistical Local Area

- Together with Liverpool (East) makes up Liverpool Local Government Area

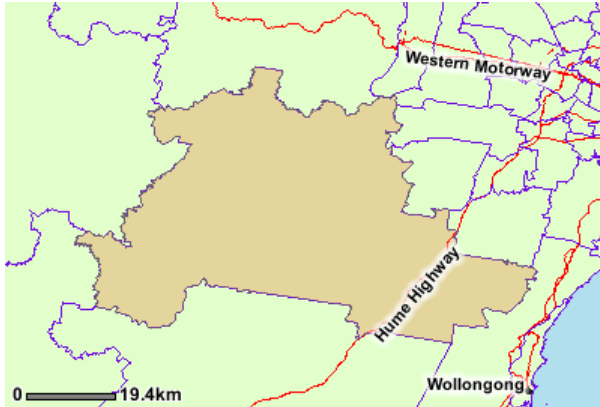


Liverpool - West			
Year	Population 65 years & over	Total Population	Pop 65 years & over as % of Total Pop
2001	2,880	60,600	4.8%
2006	3,910	70,700	5.5%
2011	5,120	77,600	6.6%
2016	7,350	91,100	8.1%
2021	11,060	116,800	9.5%
2026	15,720	140,400	11.2%
2031	21,020	161,000	13.1%
2036	28,650	196,000	14.6%

- Between 2006 and 2011 Liverpool West’s total population expected to increase by 10%, and population over 65 years by 31%
- From 2011 to 2016 Liverpool West’s total population expected to increase by 17%, and population over 65 years by 44%

Wollondilly – Statistical Local Area

- Equivalent to Wollondilly Local Government Area



Wollondilly			
Year	Population 65 years & over	Total Population	Pop 65 years & over as % of Total Pop
2001	3,090	38,400	8.0%
2006	3,560	41,200	8.6%
2011	4,380	45,000	9.7%
2016	5,550	48,300	11.5%
2021	6,810	53,000	12.8%
2026	8,130	57,500	14.1%
2031	9,400	62,100	15.1%
2036	10,620	66,900	15.9%

- Between 2006 and 2011 Wollondilly’s total population expected to increase by 9%, and population over 65 years by 23%
- From 2011 to 2016 Wollondilly’s total population expected to increase by 7%, and population over 65 years by 27%

Total - SWS

- Equivalent to Camden, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Liverpool and Wollondilly Local Government Areas

Total			
Year	Population 65 years & over	Total Population	Pop 65 years & over as % of Total Pop
2001	46,110	582,100	7.9%
2006	52,630	597,800	8.8%
2011	63,510	644,600	9.9%
2016	81,340	710,200	11.5%
2021	102,400	795,700	12.9%
2026	128,610	898,000	14.3%
2031	157,230	1,001,300	15.7%
2036	185,980	1,102,000	16.9%

- Between 2006 and 2011 area's total population expected to increase by 8%, and population over 65 years by 21%
- From 2011 to 2016 area's total population expected to increase by 10%, and population over 65 years by 28%

Total – Sydney Statistical Division

- Comprises Sydney metropolitan area, including the Blue Mountains and Central Coast

Sydney			
Year	Population 65 years & over	Total Population	Pop 65 years & over as % of Total Pop
2001	488,790	4,128,300	11.8%
2006	512,980	4,282,000	12.0%
2011	577,380	4,550,300	12.7%
2016	670,660	4,822,000	13.9%
2021	764,700	5,104,100	15.0%
2026	870,040	5,394,500	16.1%
2031	976,050	5,688,600	17.2%
2036	1,075,180	5,982,100	18.0%

- Between 2006 and 2011 Sydney's total population expected to increase by 6%, and population over 65 years by 13%
- From 2011 to 2016 Sydney's total population expected to increase by 6%, and population over 65 years by 16%

Technical Information

Description

Population projections for the Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) - they take into account findings from the 2006 Census and the latest data and expertise on fertility, mortality and migration.

Source

NSW Department of Planning, NSW SLA Population Projections, 2006-2036 (Version 1.0).

Notes

Data are final estimated resident population. Source is Australian Bureau of Statistics 2008, Population Estimates by Age and Sex, Australia by Geographical Classification (ASGC 2006), ABS Cat. No. 3235.0, SuperTable datacube, released 18/8/08, downloaded from <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/3235.02007?OpenDocument>

Rounding

Total population numbers in this workbook are rounded to the nearest hundred. Other population counts (e.g. age groups) are rounded to the nearest ten.

Accessed from NSW Department of Planning website

15/05/10

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CALD	Culturally & Linguistically Diverse
ADHC	Ageing, Disability and Home Care
LGA	Local Government Area
SWCT	South West Community Transport Inc
YDA	Young People (under 65 years) with Disabilities