



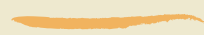
Gender & Disaster Australia

# Greater Sydney

DISASTER CONTEXT

Socio-demographics from  
a gendered perspective





# Greater Sydney



The Greater Sydney statistical area.

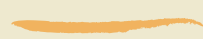
From: <https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/community-profiles/2021/1GSYD>

The area covered by this map, and considered in this factsheet, is the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Greater Sydney. This was selected as most useful as it covers the entire city and includes the Western and Northern LGAs where there are considerable flooding risks. Greater Sydney includes 33 Local Government Areas (LGAs), including the LGA of Hawkesbury on Sydney's north western fringe. Hawkesbury is one of the LGAs that has been severely affected by the 2021 and 2022 floods, and is one of the ten most at-risk flood areas across Australia<sup>1</sup>. Data cited in this factsheet relate to the Greater Capital City Statistical Area of Greater Sydney except where the LGA of Hawkesbury is highlighted.

1

<https://www.iag.com.au/sites/default/files/IAG-Flood-Fact-Sheet-2.pdf>





Map: The Hawkesbury LGA.

From: <https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/community-profiles/2021/LGA13800>

## INTRODUCTION

Sydney is the capital of New South Wales (NSW) and Greater Sydney is the most populated area in Australia<sup>2</sup>, with a population of 5,231,147<sup>3</sup>, and an area of 12,369 km<sup>2</sup>. The city is located on the coast of the Tasman Sea. It surrounds Sydney Harbour and extends towards the Blue Mountains to the west, the Hawkesbury River to the north and Woronora Plateau to the south. Sydney sits on the Nepean River, which wraps around its western edge and becomes the Hawkesbury River.

There are about 29 clan groups of the Greater Sydney area, referred to collectively as the Eora Nation.<sup>4</sup>

Several parts of the city of Sydney are at risk of flooding: the city area, Woolloomooloo, Rushcutters bay, Centennial Park, Green square-West Kensington, Alexandra Canal, Johnstons Creek, Blackwattle Bay and Darling Harbour. Many of these areas have medium to high density development (housing, commercial or industrial).

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/regional-population/latest-release#capital-cities>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/1GSYD>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.sydneybarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>





Advantage in Sydney is concentrated in the North and East of the city, while Western Sydney is significantly disadvantaged. Consisting of eight LGAs and including approximately half of Sydney's population, Western Sydney is rapidly expanding due to the state government's pro-growth and pro-development agenda. Rapid and insufficiently supported growth in this region has resulted in imbalances in jobs and housing, inadequate infrastructure, socio-economic disadvantage and inequality (Morrison et al., n.d.).<sup>5</sup> Disadvantaged communities experience higher vulnerability to risk in emergencies, further reinforcing disadvantage, and this is true for Western Sydney which suffers from an uneven distribution of opportunities and a lack of community capacity (Farid Uddin and Piracha, 2022).<sup>6</sup> Western Sydney has been exposed to a number of recent record-breaking climate events including the worst flooding in 50 years; bushfires; and heatwaves.

The Hawkesbury-Nepean Valley covers a large area of Western Sydney. It has the highest single flood exposure in New South Wales<sup>7</sup> and one of the greatest flood risk exposures of Australia. The unique geography of the valley affects the size and the depth of the flooding. Usually, river valleys widen as they approach the sea, but that is not the case of this valley. Consequently, floodwaters flow into the valley quicker than they can flow out, causing water levels to rise quickly.<sup>8</sup>

Many buildings in the LGA of Hawkesbury have significant flood exposure, varying according to suburb, with McGraths Hill, South Windsor, Windsor, Pitt Town and Wilberforce most at risk.

In 2013, it was calculated that the annual cost of flood damage to residential buildings was about \$18 million, and the damages over a 50 year period were estimated at a cost of about \$261 million.<sup>9</sup>

2022 was the wettest year for Sydney in 164 years, and the Greater Sydney area was affected by several floods during that year.<sup>10</sup> At that time, the LGA of Hawkesbury and Sydney more broadly were still recovering from the 2021 floods. The March 2022 floods were the largest since 1978 in the Hawkesbury-Nepean Valley. Between late February and early March, 634 millimetres of rain fell in the Valley.<sup>11</sup> The Warragamba Dam (Sydney's main reservoir) was forecast to reach full capacity on Thursday 3 March 2022, but due to torrential rains this happened at 3am the day before. On March 2, the dam was overflowing at a rate in excess of 70 gigalitres a day, causing widespread damage to areas in Sydney's North and West.<sup>12</sup>

The region is also vulnerable to bushfires, storms, thunderstorms and hailstorms. The area was severely affected by the 2019/2020 "Black Summer" bushfires. The Gosper Mountain fire is the largest bushfire in the country's history from a single point of ignition. The fire lasted for 79 days and burned 512,000 hectares, including more than 70% of the Hawkesbury LGA. The impacts in the LGA included 1,846 square km of bushland and forests affected by fire and 13 houses damaged and 19 destroyed.<sup>13</sup>

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- 5 Morrison, N., McIntyre, E., Reynolds, N. and Harris, P. (n.d.) Local government policy and strategies for climate, health, and wellbeing: the case of Western Sydney, Australia. *Social Science Research Network* pre-print (note that this paper has not yet been peer reviewed). [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=4537310](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4537310)
- 6 Farid Uddin, K., and Piracha, A. (2022). Sustainable and resilient community in the times of crisis: the Greater Sydney case. In *Community empowerment, sustainable cities, and transformative economies* eds. T. Chaiechi and J. Wood. Springer Nature Singapore.
- 7 [https://www.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/noindex/2023-10/2022\\_december\\_hawkesbury-nepean-valley-floods-community-sentiment-survey\\_sec-newgate.pdf](https://www.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/noindex/2023-10/2022_december_hawkesbury-nepean-valley-floods-community-sentiment-survey_sec-newgate.pdf)
- 8 <https://www.ses.nsw.gov.au/flood-awareness-nsw/sydney-rivers/hawkesbury-nepean-valley/#area-7>
- 9 [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Stephen-Yeo-3/publication/308691577\\_Hawkesbury%27s\\_Flood\\_Risk\\_Management\\_Plan\\_15\\_years\\_in\\_the\\_making/links/57eb174408aeafc4e88a5b67/Hawkesburys-Flood-Risk-Management-Plan-15-years-in-the-making.pdf?origin=publication\\_detail](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Stephen-Yeo-3/publication/308691577_Hawkesbury%27s_Flood_Risk_Management_Plan_15_years_in_the_making/links/57eb174408aeafc4e88a5b67/Hawkesburys-Flood-Risk-Management-Plan-15-years-in-the-making.pdf?origin=publication_detail)
- 10 <https://www.reuters.com/business/environment/heavy-rain-brings-flash-flooding-sydney-prompts-rescues-2023-04-02/>
- 11 <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2023-03-03/hawkesbury-after-the-floods-and-ahead-of-the-nsw-election/102041104>
- 12 <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2022/mar/02/north-west-sydney-residents-told-to-evacuate-as-heavier-rain-predicted-for-thursday>
- 13 [https://www.hawkesbury.nsw.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0015/203721/20220331Agenda.pdf](https://www.hawkesbury.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0015/203721/20220331Agenda.pdf)



An as-yet unpublished study of local government policy related to climate risk and its associated health implications (Morrison et al., n.d.) found that within key documents used by LGAs in Western Sydney, there was significant variation in language used resulting in ambiguity and weakening the possibility of developing a coherent strategy to link climate change and community health. There was also a frequent disconnect between climate and health considerations, and economic priorities were prominent. Interviews with relevant staff revealed multiple barriers to improved local government policy, including a lack of shared knowledge and understanding, resource constraints, working in silos, and tensions within councils and between organisations.<sup>14</sup>

A number of studies have been conducted specifically on the Hawkesbury-Nepean Valley. A 2019 study investigating the factors influencing communities' flood risk perceptions found that communities overall had a low perception of flood risks, but that people who had been living in the area for longer had a higher perception of risk. Perception of risk to property also increased with age and more women responded to the survey and were more likely to believe they had good flood awareness (Masud, Robinson & Sultana 2019).<sup>15</sup> A second study conducted by Infrastructure NSW in December 2022 interviewed 400 household decision-makers from the Hawkesbury-Nepean Valley about the 2022 floods. It found that the local perceptions of flooding as 'likely' and 'severe' had increased since the previous survey in 2021, which was unsurprising given that three major flood events had occurred since that date. However, despite the fact that around half (53%) of those surveyed experienced at least one major flood, only 11% of the community evacuated.

Of those surveyed, 58% saw or heard at least one evacuation order but 70% chose to ignore it, and this was more likely among those who had previously experienced floods.

Further, it was found that people were likely to underestimate the time required to evacuate, and these behaviours appeared to emerge from a strong sense of confidence. The study recommended introducing behaviour change initiatives to challenge (often) misguided beliefs about safety and confidence.<sup>16</sup>

Sydney also suffered significant effects from the Black Summer bushfires in 2019-2020. In particular, while some areas including the Hawkesbury LGA were directly affected by the fires, Sydney as a whole experienced severe impacts from bushfire smoke. Across NSW, ACT, Queensland and Victoria from 1 October 2019 to 10 February 2020, one study estimated 417 excess deaths due to smoke, 1,124 hospitalisations for cardiovascular problems and 2027 for respiratory problems, 1305 emergency department presentations for asthma, and an overall estimated 5.6% increase in all-cause mortality. Sydney experienced 81 days of "poor" or "hazardous" air quality in 2019, which was more than in the previous 10 years combined (Filkov et al. 2020).<sup>17</sup> Another study investigating 60,054 pregnant women who gave birth between November 2017 and December 2020 in South Sydney found that pregnancies exposed to both the Black Summer bushfires and early pandemic lockdowns in Sydney had increased risk of adverse perinatal outcomes, such as gestational diabetes, preeclampsia, and stillbirth.<sup>18</sup>

- <sup>14</sup> Morrison, N., McIntyre, E., Reynolds, N. and Harris, P. (n.d.) Local government policy and strategies for climate, health, and wellbeing: the case of Western Sydney, Australia. *Social Science Research Network* pre-print (note that this paper has not yet been peer reviewed). [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=4537310](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4537310)
- <sup>15</sup> Masud, S., Robinson, D. F., and Sultana, N. (2019). Factors influencing communities' flood risk perceptions: outcome of a community survey in the Hawkesbury-Nepean Catchment, Australia. *Australasian Journal of Environmental Management* 26(4): 407-425. [https://www.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/noindex/2023-10/2022\\_december\\_hawkesbury-nepean-valley-floods-community-sentiment-survey\\_sec-newgate.pdf](https://www.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/noindex/2023-10/2022_december_hawkesbury-nepean-valley-floods-community-sentiment-survey_sec-newgate.pdf)
- <sup>16</sup>
- <sup>17</sup> Filkov, A. I., Ngo, T., Matthews, S., Telfer, S., and Penman, T. D. (2020). Impact of Australia's catastrophic 2019/2020 bushfire season on communities and environment. Retrospective analysis and current trends. *Journal of Safety Science and Resilience* 1(1): 44-56.
- <sup>18</sup> Brew, B. K., Donnelly, N., Henry, A., Dahlen, H., Jalaludin, B., and Chambers, G. (2022). Double jeopardy - pregnancy and birth during a catastrophic bushfire event followed by a pandemic lockdown, a natural experiment. *Environmental Research* 214(1): 113752.



## DISASTER BACKGROUND

*Kinds of disasters affecting this region:* bushfires, floods, severe thunderstorms, severe hailstorms, severe storms.

Here are some of the most recent disasters in the Greater Sydney Region:<sup>19</sup>

Event name	Hazard type(s)
2001 Sydney and regions severe storm	Storm
2002 bushfires	Bushfires
February 2002 Sydney severe storm	Storm
2015 Sydney severe storm	Thunderstorm
2015 Sydney hailstorm	Hailstorm
2016 Llandilo bushfires	Bushfires
2017 North Sydney hailstorm	Storm
2018 Holsworthy bushfire	Bushfire
December 2018 severe storms	Thunderstorms
2019-2020 Black Summer bushfires	Bushfires
February 2020 Sydney heavy rainfalls and floods	Floods
March 2021 NSW floods	floods
2022 March Eastern Australia floods (late Feb-April)	floods
2022 Eastern Australia floods (July)	floods
2022 NSW floods (from 14 Sept - Hawkesbury)	floods
2023 Sydney floods (February)	floods

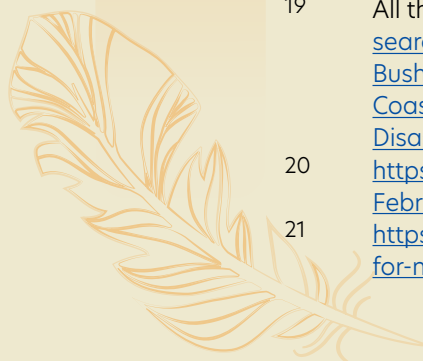
*Recent major disaster:* 2022 Eastern Australia floods, late February to April 2022

- Fatalities in NSW: 14 people<sup>20</sup>
- Mental health in the Greater Sydney region:
  - o Following the March and July floods, on 18 August 2022, the Albanese government announced that \$13.1 million would be allocated mental health support for the Hawkesbury region and other areas which severely impacted by the floods, including the establishment of permanent health care services in Hawkesbury, Wellbeing and Resilience grants in South Western Sydney and Western Sydney, and mental health support for First nations communities.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>19</sup> All the information is from this source, unless specified: <https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/search?keywords=sydney%20disaster&collection=null&categories=Biosecurity,Fire%20-%20Bushfire,Criminal,Cyclone,Earthquake,Environment,Flood,Health,Industrial,Landslide,Maritime/Coastal,Storm,Tornado,Transport,Tsunami,Fire%20-%20Urban,Other%20Disasters&from=&to=&region=&type=&page=1&results=10>

<sup>20</sup> <https://riskfrontiers.com/insights/flood-rain-events-decade-2011-2022/#:~:text=In%20the%20February%2DApril%202022,n%3D7%3B%2018%25>.

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.health.gov.au/ministers/the-hon-mark-butler-mp/media/mental-health-support-for-nsw-floods>





- People displaced:
  - On 3 March, 500 000 people were under evacuation orders or evacuation warnings in NSW, including tens of thousands in North-West Sydney and in the Hawkesbury-Nepean Valley.<sup>22</sup>
  - One of the first suburbs evacuated was North Richmond, in the Hawkesbury LGA.<sup>23</sup>
  - On 3 March, over 250 schools had closed.<sup>24</sup>
  - On 8 March, 40,000 residents in more than a dozen Sydney suburbs were told to leave their homes.<sup>25</sup>
  - In the LGA of Hawkesbury, the flood created issues around infrastructure maintenance and caused isolation of outlying communities, particularly in the Macdonald Valley and Colo.<sup>26</sup>
- Properties and infrastructure affected:
  - On 24 March 2022, more than 4,000 buildings were estimated uninhabitable across NSW due to the floods<sup>27</sup>
  - More than 5000 homes were flooded in NSW<sup>28</sup>
  - In the LGA of Hawkesbury:
    - Nearly 1 out of 5 roads were damaged by the March 2022 and the July 2022 floods. The estimated cost repair was of \$190 million<sup>29</sup>
    - On 31 March 2022, it was estimated that 805 buildings had been inundated, and 288 were not habitable. 45 Council buildings were affected.<sup>30</sup>
- Insurance statistics:
  - The Insurance Council of Australia had received 197,000 claims across NSW and Queensland in May 2022, for an estimated cost of \$3.35 billion in insured losses.<sup>31</sup>
  - The March 2022 floods in South-East Queensland and NSW cost around \$5.87 billion and are the costliest disaster for insurance costs in Australian history<sup>32</sup>.

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2022/mar/03/nsw-floods-almost-500000-people-across-greater-sydney-under-evacuation-orders>

<sup>23</sup> [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cJlut\\_I0Ujg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cJlut_I0Ujg)

<sup>24</sup> [https://www.climatecouncil.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Final\\_Embargoed-Copy\\_Flooding-A-Supercharged-Climate\\_Climate-Council\\_ILedit\\_220310.pdf](https://www.climatecouncil.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Final_Embargoed-Copy_Flooding-A-Supercharged-Climate_Climate-Council_ILedit_220310.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2022/mar/08/sydney-floods-nsw-evacuation-orders-flood-manly-dam-spills-roseville-bridge-inundated-road-closures-flooding>

<sup>26</sup> [https://www.hawkesbury.nsw.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0003/224166/Hawkesbury-City-Council-Annual-Report-2021-2022.pdf](https://www.hawkesbury.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/224166/Hawkesbury-City-Council-Annual-Report-2021-2022.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> [https://www.valuergeneral.nsw.gov.au/about\\_us/announcements/2022/floods\\_update](https://www.valuergeneral.nsw.gov.au/about_us/announcements/2022/floods_update)

<sup>28</sup> <https://disasterphilanthropy.org/disasters/2022-australian-flooding/>

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.hawkesburygazette.com.au/story/7955351/no-easy-road-fix/>

<sup>30</sup> [https://www.hawkesbury.nsw.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0015/203721/20220331Agenda.pdf](https://www.hawkesbury.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0015/203721/20220331Agenda.pdf)

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.insurancebusinessmag.com.au/news/catastrophe/catastrophic-event-in-queensland-and-nsw-deemed-australias-costliest-flood-404595.aspx>

<sup>32</sup> <https://ministers.treasury.gov.au/ministers/stephen-jones-2022/media-releases/insurance-claims-handling-under-microscope>





## ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE

- 3 out of the 40 least advantaged Statistical Area 2 (SA2) locations in NSW are in Greater Sydney. One out of the 10 SA2s suffering extreme disadvantage in NSW is in Greater Sydney.<sup>33</sup> Those with the least advantage are: Bidwill - Hebersham - Emerton (in the top 10), Lethbridge Park - Tregear and Mount Druitt - Whalan.<sup>34</sup>
- Hawkesbury LGA is ranked:<sup>35</sup>
  - o 451 out of 544 LGAs in Australia (where 1 is least advantaged)
  - o in the 9th decile (out of 10, where 1 is least advantaged)
  - o In the 83rd percentile (out of 100, where 1 is least advantaged)



## HOUSING AFFORDABILITY AND HOMELESSNESS

- Housing affordability in Greater Sydney:
  - o Median rent: \$470/week (NSW: \$420/week|Aus: 375/week)<sup>36</sup>
  - o Renter households where rent payments are greater than 30% of household income: 35.3% (NSW: 35.5% | Aus: 32.2%)<sup>37</sup>
  - o For a household on the median income for the Greater Sydney region (around \$110,000), rental accommodation is mostly classed as “moderately unaffordable” and “unaffordable”, although parts of Western Sydney are classified as “acceptable” and “affordable”.<sup>38</sup>
  - o For a household on the median income for Hawkesbury (around \$105,000), rental accommodation is classed as “moderately unaffordable” for postcodes 2756, 2758 and 2754, and “acceptable” for postcode 2753.<sup>39</sup>
- Homelessness
  - o In 2021-22, 483 people accessed Specialist Homelessness Services in Hawkesbury,<sup>40</sup> equating to 0.72% of the population, or 72 per 10,000.<sup>41</sup>
  - o 135 of these were men (40 per 10,000) and 348 were women (103 per 10,000)

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.dote.org.au/new-south-wales>

<sup>34</sup> <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/6170c344c08c146555a5bcbce/t/61a4400e20ad7c31bb81a226/1638154268096/DOTE+FACT+SHEET-New+South+Wales.pdf>

<sup>35</sup> These rankings come from the ABS Local Government Area Indexes, available here:

<https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/2033.0.55.0012016?OpenDocument>

<sup>36</sup> <https://abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/1GSYD>

<sup>37</sup> <https://abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/1GSYD>

<sup>38</sup> Weekly income x 52; weekly income data available at: <https://abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/1GSYD>

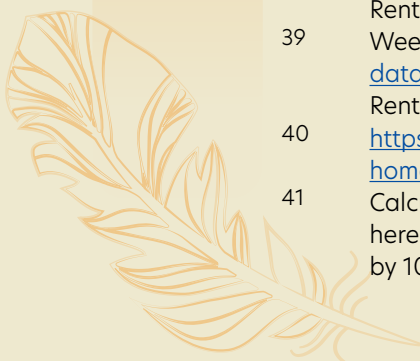
Rental affordability index per postcode: <https://sgsep.com.au/projects/rental-affordability-index>

<sup>39</sup> Weekly income x 52; weekly income data available at: <https://abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/LGA13800>

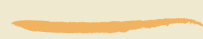
Rental affordability index per postcode: <https://sgsep.com.au/projects/rental-affordability-index>

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/homelessness-services/shsc-data-cubes/contents/specialist-homelessness-services-collection-shsc-data-cubes>

<sup>41</sup> Calculation: Number of people divided by the population of the LGA of Hawkesbury (available here: <https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/LGA13800>), multiplied by 100 for the percentage and 10,000 for the rate.







## MENTAL HEALTH

Mental health conditions (any) in Greater Sydney: 6.6% (NSW: 8.0% |Aus: 8.8%)<sup>42</sup>

Between 2017 and 2021, 16 people committed suicide in Statistical Area 3 Hawkesbury.

Suicide rate for Statistical Area 3 (SA3) Hawkesbury, compared to the Statistical Area 4 (SA4) in which it sits, the state of New South Wales, and Australia as a whole:<sup>43</sup>

Area	SA3 Hawkesbury	SA4 Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	New South Wales	Australia
Age-standardised suicide rate per 100,000 population	n/a	6.5	11.2	12.6
Rate for males	n/a	9.6	17.1	19.2
Rate for females	n/a	3.4	5.4	6.1



## GENDER EQUALITY

- Lone parent status
  - 15.1 % one-parent families (NSW: 15.8% | Aus: 15.9%), of which 81.9% are female-led (NSW: 81% | Aus: 80.4%)<sup>44</sup>
- Mothers' Index (measured at LGA level)<sup>45</sup>
  - Hawkesbury: 38 out of 152 LGAs, where 1 is the best place in NSW for a mother to live
- Unpaid work<sup>46</sup>
  - Unpaid domestic work: 1,181,769 women did more than 5 hours of unpaid domestic work per week, compared to 800,516 men
  - Unpaid care: 269,200 women provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, health condition, or due to old age, compared to 185,272 men
  - Unpaid childcare: 604,430 women provided unpaid childcare, compared to 469,924 men

<sup>42</sup> <https://abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/1GSYD>

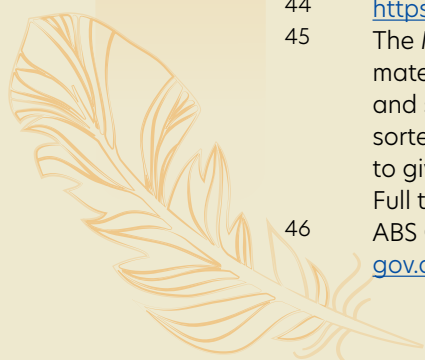
<sup>43</sup> Data table: 2022 National Mortality Database - Suicide, available at: <https://www.aihw.gov.au/suicide-self-harm-monitoring/data/data-downloads-using-the-2017-2021-data>

<sup>44</sup> <https://abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/1GSYD>

<sup>45</sup> The Mothers' Index consists of composite scores from five different indicators relating to maternal wellbeing (maternal health, children's wellbeing, educational status, economic status and socio-economic disadvantage), with each indicator given equal weighting. Scores were sorted from low to high and ranked from 1 to 162 (1 being the best place for a mother to live) to give the overall Mothers Index rank for each LGA in NSW.

Full table available at <https://apo.org.au/node/63692>, p. 32.

<sup>46</sup> ABS General Community Profile for Greater Sydney, Tables G24-G26, available here: [https://abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/community-profiles/2021/1GSYD/download/GCP\\_1GSYD.xlsx](https://abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/community-profiles/2021/1GSYD/download/GCP_1GSYD.xlsx)

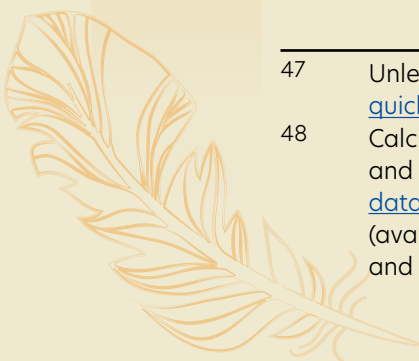


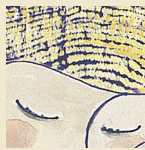
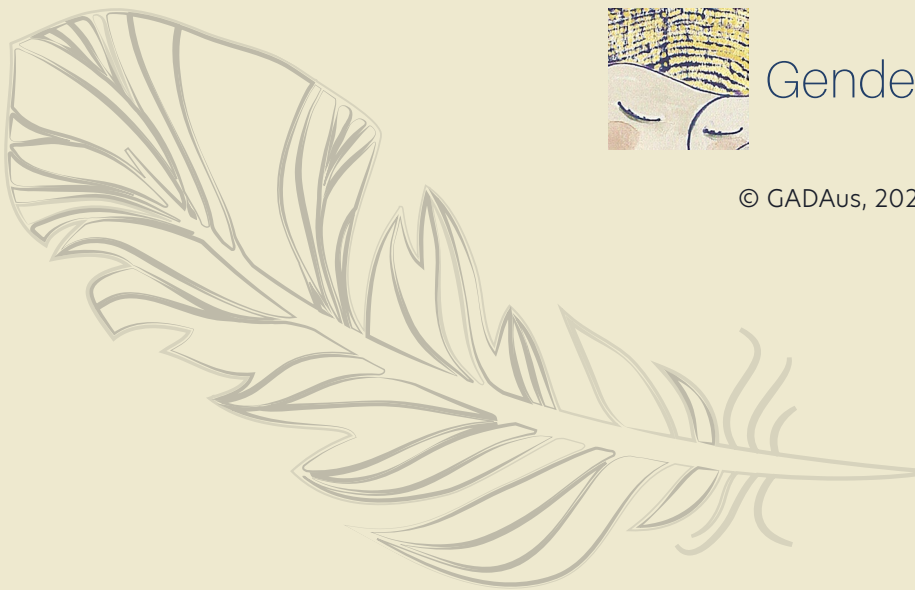
**DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR GREATER SYDNEY<sup>47</sup>**

	Greater Sydney	NSW	Australia
Median age	37	39	38
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	1.7%	3.4%	3.2%
Both parents born in Australia	31.0%	43.7%	45.9%
Non-English language used in household	42.0%	29.5%	24.8%
With university education	33.3%	27.8%	26.3%
Year 10 as highest qualification	8.4%	10.6%	10.0%
Labour force participation	60.0%	58.7%	61.1%
Working part-time	27.7%	29.7%	31.2%
Unemployment	5.1%	4.9%	5.1%
Median weekly personal income	\$881	\$813	\$805
Median weekly household income	\$2,077	\$1,829	\$1746
Rate of people on Disability Support Pension per 10,000 population (available at LGA, state, and national levels) <sup>48</sup>	Hawkesbury LGA: 250	294	296

<sup>47</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, all data drawn from: <https://abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/1GSYD>

<sup>48</sup> Calculation: number of DSP recipients from DSS data (available in the Expanded DSS Benefit and Payment Recipient Demographics - December 2021 table here: <https://data.gov.au/data/dataset/dss-payment-demographic-data>) divided by population of the LGA of Hawkesbury (available here: <https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/LGA13800>) and multiplied by 10,000.





# Gender & Disaster Australia

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