

# Demographic Analysis Reports: Health

Prepared for Penrith City Council



March 2023

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# 1. Executive Summary

- ▣ Almost 32% of Penrith City residents have at least one long-term health condition, higher than Greater Sydney (28%).
- ▣ More females have long-term health conditions (54% compared to 46% for males), which is related to life expectancy and the relationship between health and age.
- ▣ Penrith residents with Australian or English ancestry have higher long-term health condition rates, likely due to their age and era of settlement.
- ▣ Asthma (9.0%) and mental health (8.9%) are the most common long-term health conditions in the Penrith City, with higher incidence rates than Greater Sydney.
- ▣ People with long-term health conditions are close to the average in terms of education and employment rates.
- ▣ For long-term health conditions, disengagement rates for 15-24-year-olds are closer to the City average (19% compared to 12% for the City overall).
- ▣ Housing tenure statistics for Penrith City residents with long-term health conditions are similar to the city average.

## 2. Introduction

A population's health statistics provide valuable insight into the prevalence, spatial distribution and extent of long-term health conditions in an area. In Penrith City, this information can be used to identify where higher proportions of people with disability or long-term health conditions live and what their demographic and socio-economic characteristics say about them, including how different they are to the overall population of Penrith City. With this

information, more informed decisions can be made around appropriate resourcing and focus on Penrith City's residents with long-term health conditions.

In this report:

- **“Long-term health conditions”** are a condition diagnosed by a doctor or nurse which have or are expected to last for six months or more.

### 3. Where are our people with disabilities or long-term health conditions?

In 2021, 31.6% of Penrith City residents had at least one long-term health condition (representing 68,701 residents). This proportion was higher in Penrith City than in Greater Sydney (27.5%).

Within the City of Penrith, the proportions of residents with long-term health condition vary. Some long-term health conditions are strongly correlated with age. In many cases, areas with an older population would also have a larger proportion of residents with some age-related long-term health conditions (e.g. arthritis, heart disease, dementia).

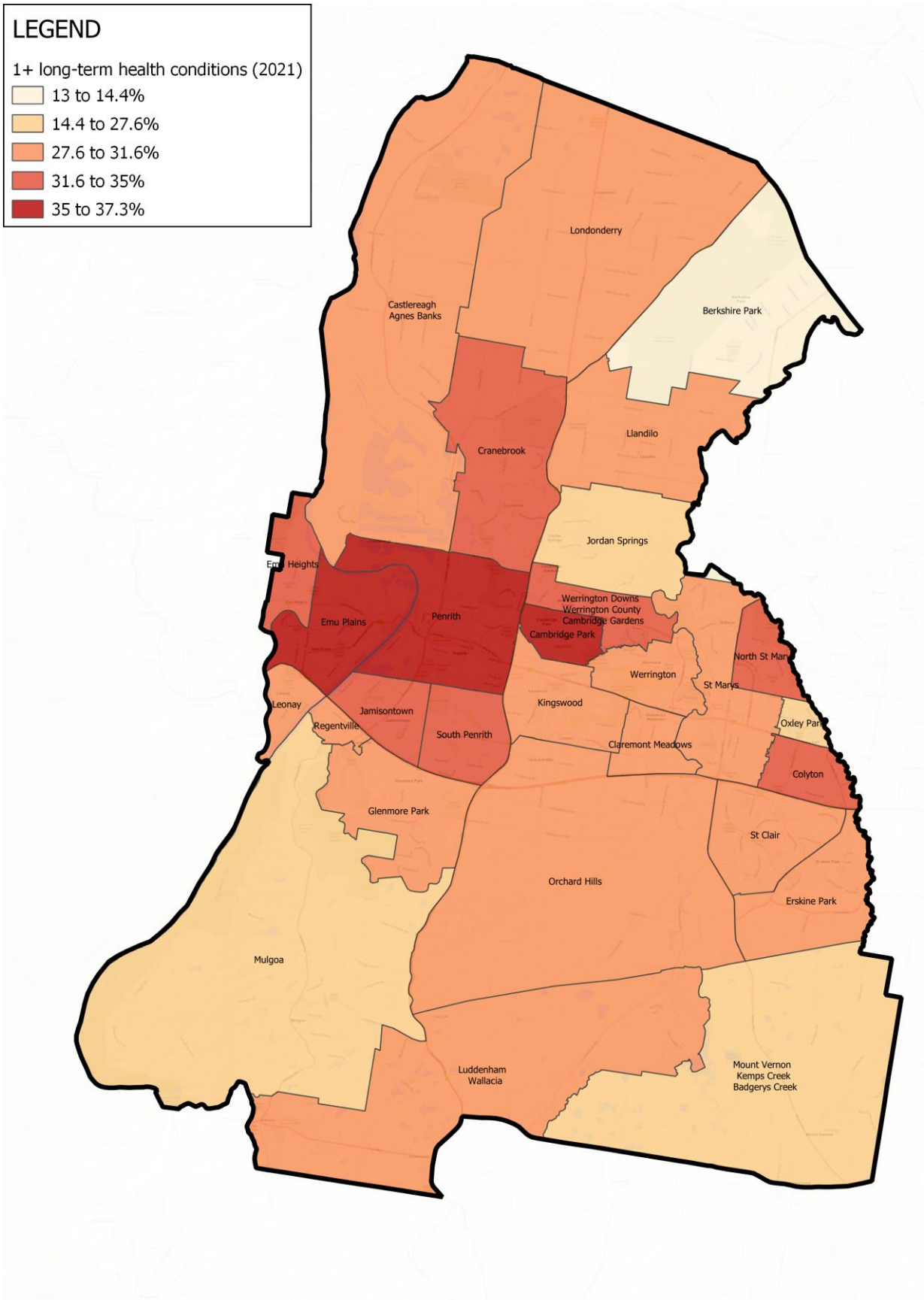
Parts of Penrith City with the largest proportion of residents with one or more long-term health conditions were Cambridge Park (37.3%), Emu Plains (36.9%) and Penrith (36.8%).

Conversely, areas of Penrith City with the lowest long-term health condition rates were Berkshire Park (14.4%), Jordan Springs (23.3%) and Oxley Park (26%). The presence of the Francis Greenway Correctional Complex (formerly John Morony Correctional Complex) in Berkshire Park may influence the area's long-term health condition statistics.

Area	Proportion of residents with 1+ long-term health conditions	Median age
Berkshire Park	14.4%	37 years
Cambridge Park	37.3%	34 years
Castlereagh - Agnes Banks	29.7%	37 years

Claremont Meadows	28.8%	33 years
Colyton	32.9%	36 years
Cranebrook	33.2%	33 years
Emu Heights	34.1%	37 years
Emu Plains	36.9%	41 years
Erskine Park	30.8%	37 years
Glenmore Park	29.2%	34 years
Jamisontown	34.3%	38 years
Jordan Springs	23.3%	30 years
Kingswood	31.0%	34 years
Leonay	30.2%	41 years
Llandilo	30.2%	38 years
Londonderry	30.1%	38 years
Luddenham - Wallacia	28.4%	38 years
Mount Vernon - Kemps Creek - Badgerys Creek	27.5%	45 years
Mulgoa	27.6%	40 years
North St Marys	33.8%	35 years
Orchard Hills	31.3%	47 years
Oxley Park	26.0%	31 years
Penrith	36.8%	35 years
Regentville	31.6%	37 years
South Penrith	34.4%	37 years
St Clair	31.0%	36 years
St Marys	30.7%	34 years
Werrington	30.2%	32 years
Werrington Downs - Werrington County - Cambridge Gardens	35.0%	36 years
<b>Penrith City</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>35 years</b>

**Prevalence of long-term health conditions in Penrith City, 2021**



Spatial distribution of people with one or more long-term health conditions, City of Penrith (2021)

## 4. Who are our people with health conditions?

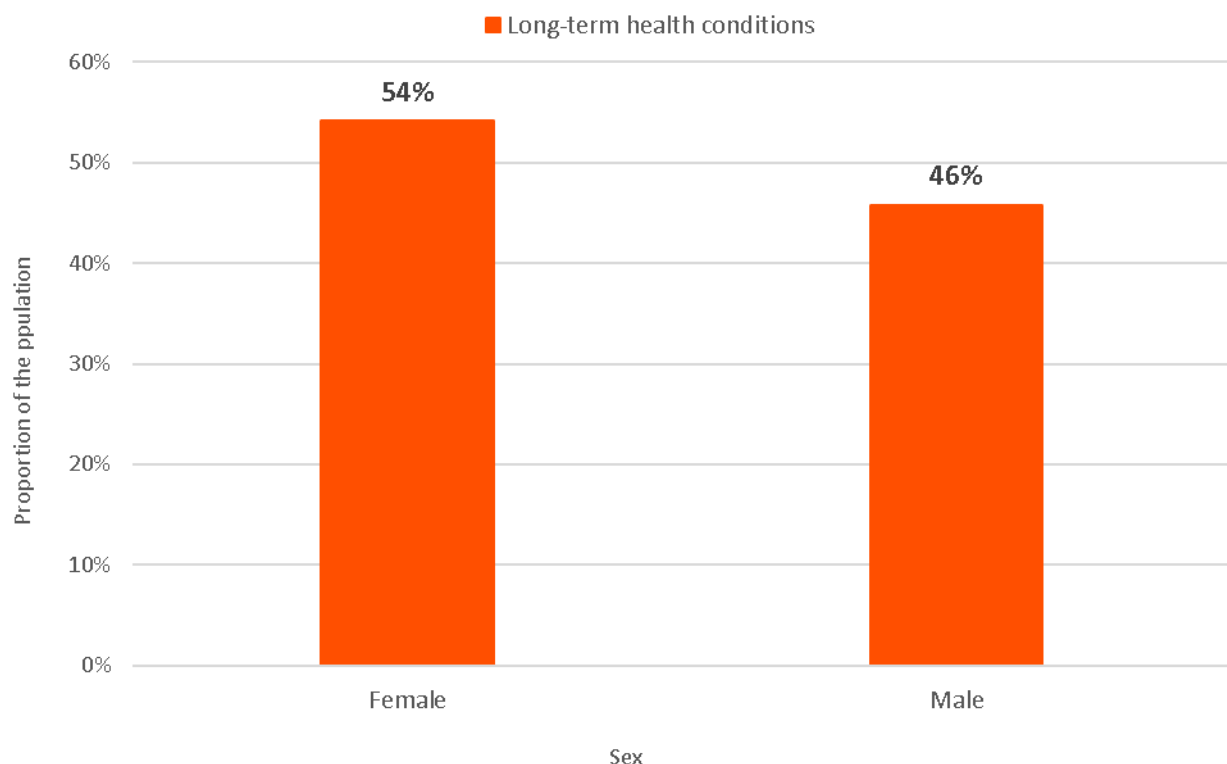
Understanding the sex, age and cultural diversity of people with long-term health condition in Penrith City helps for better and more appropriate service provision, health planning and community outreach.

### 4.1 Sex

In 2021, 68,701 Penrith City residents had one or more long-term health conditions, representing 31.6% of the City's population. Of those 68,701 residents:

- ▣ 37,243 (54.2%) were females and
- ▣ 31,461 (45.8%) were males

Regarding the proportion of female and male residents with one or more long-term health conditions, 33.8% of all females and 29.2% of all males in Penrith City had one or more long-term health conditions. Long-term health conditions data was collected for the first time in 2021, therefore no comparison over time is possible yet.



**Sex breakdown of Penrith City's people with long-term health conditions, 2021**

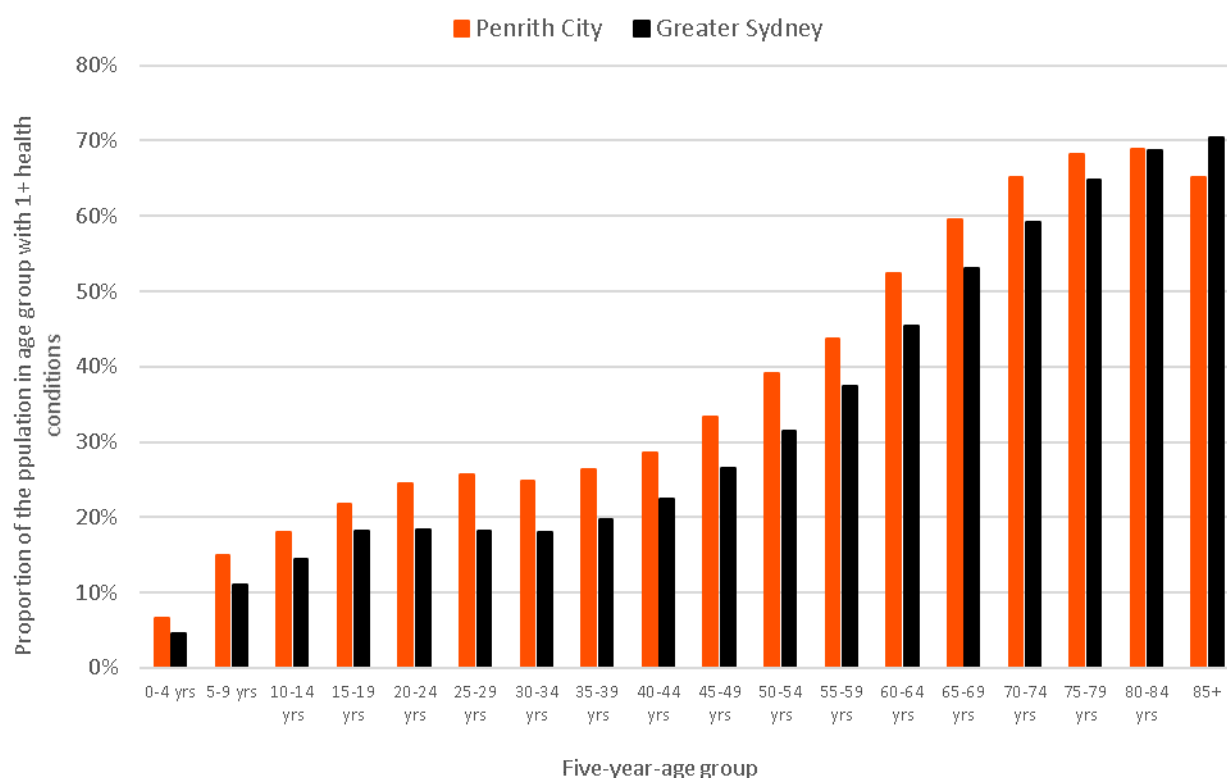
## 4.2 Age

Long-term health conditions are related with age. As people age, disability rates increase. Higher incidence of some long-term health conditions, such as arthritis, dementia, or heart disease, are also related to an older age.

Penrith City had higher incidence rates of one or more long-term health conditions across most age groups.

- ▣ In Penrith City, a larger proportion of children and teenagers aged 0-19 years had at least one long-term health condition (15.1%), than for the same age group in Greater Sydney (12.0%).
- ▣ Working-age adults aged 20-64 years in Penrith City also had higher rates of one or more long-term health conditions than in Greater Sydney (32.0% compared to 25.2% in Greater Sydney).
- ▣ In Penrith City, older residents aged 65-84 years also had higher rates of one or more long-term health conditions than Greater Sydney (64.1% compared to 59.7% in Greater Sydney).
- ▣ A lower proportion of Penrith City residents aged 85 years or older had at least one long-term health condition than in Greater Sydney (65.2% compared to 70.4% in Greater Sydney).





**Population with one or more long-term health conditions by age, City of Penrith, 2021**

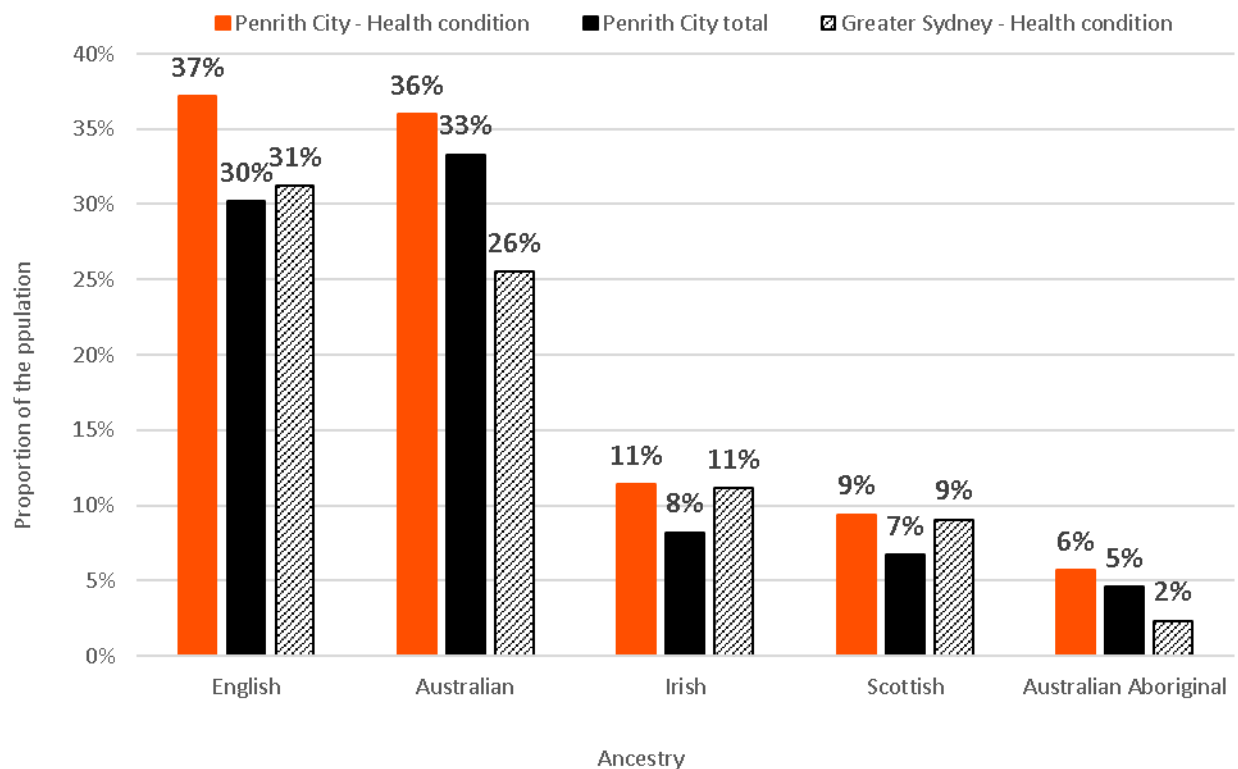
### 4.3 Ancestry

Assessing ancestry characteristics of Penrith City's residents with a long-term health conditions can help identify if any different measures or strategies need to be taken when communicating or engaging these residents.

For Penrith City residents with one or more long-term health conditions, ancestry characteristics differed slightly more from the general population than for residents with long-term health conditions.

In 2021, 37% of Penrith City residents with one or more long-term health conditions had English ancestry, a proportion larger than the overall population (30%). Likewise, the proportion of residents with long-term health conditions who had Australian ancestry was larger than the overall population (36% compared to 33%). People with a long-term health condition also had a slightly higher representation for the minor ancestry groups (Irish, Scottish, Australian Aboriginal).

Compared to Greater Sydney's residents with at least one long-term health condition, Penrith City had a notably larger proportion with an English, Australian or Australian Aboriginal ancestry and similar proportions with Irish or Scottish ancestries.



**Ancestry characteristics of Penrith City residents with one or more long-term health conditions, 2021**

#### 4.4 Period of arrival to Australia

2021, 24.2% of Penrith City residents with one or more long-term health conditions were born overseas. This is slightly larger than the overall Penrith City population, of which 23.3% were born overseas.

The period of arrival of overseas-born Penrith City residents with one or more long-term health conditions is slightly more balanced than that of overseas-born residents with a disability. This is because long-term health conditions are not as strongly correlated with age as the need for assistance due to disability.

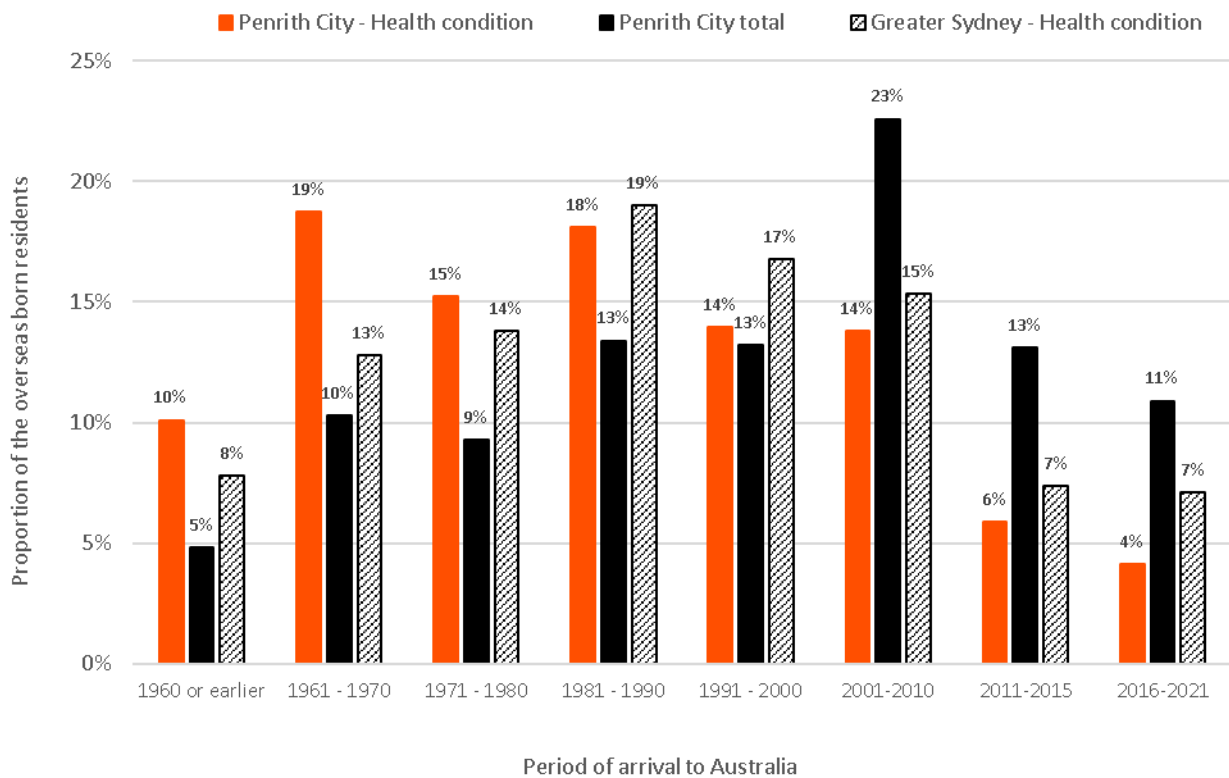
Still, many more residents with one or more long-term health conditions arrived in the 1960s and 1970s compared to the total Penrith City population. For example:

- 44% of Penrith City's residents with one or more health conditions came to Australia before 1980, compared to 24% of the total overseas-born population of the City.

- 24% came to Australia since 2011, compared to 47% of the overall overseas-born population in Penrith City.

Compared to Greater Sydney’s overseas-born residents with one or more long-term health conditions, Penrith City’s residents arrived in earlier periods:

- 44% arrived in Australia before 1980, compared to 34% of Greater Sydney’s overseas-born population with one or more long-term health conditions.
- Conversely, 24% of Penrith City’s overseas-born population with one or more long-term health conditions came to Australia since 2011, compared to a slightly larger 30% of overseas-born Greater Sydney residents with one or more long-term health conditions.



**Period of arrival for Penrith City’s overseas-born residents with one or more long-term health conditions, 2021**

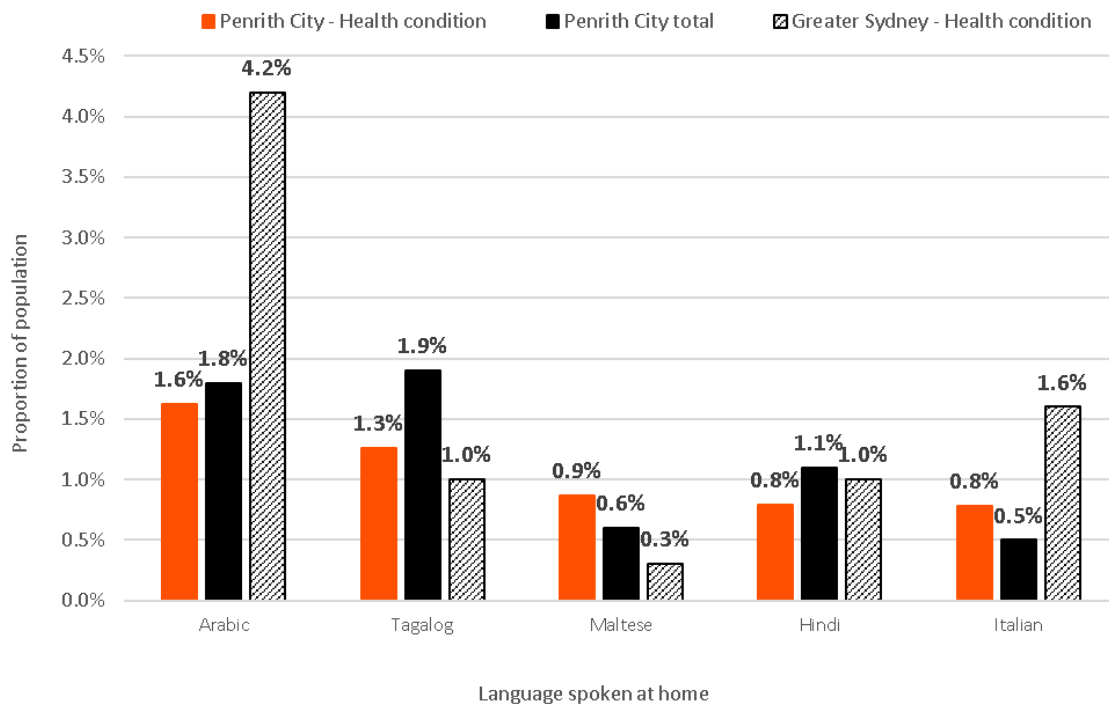
## 4.5 Languages spoken at home

Like knowledge of ancestry for residents with health conditions, understanding which languages these segments of the population speak at home can help reveal if their characteristics are dissimilar from the general population, and if so – how different?

For Penrith City’s residents with one or more long-term health conditions, English was again a more commonly spoken language at home than for the overall population. In 2021, 83.4% of Penrith City residents with one or more health conditions spoke English at home, compared to 74.2% of the overall population. Most-commonly spoken non-English languages were:

- ▣ Arabic – 1.6%
- ▣ Tagalog – 1.3%
- ▣ Maltese – 0.9%
- ▣ Hindi – 0.8%
- ▣ Italian – 0.8%

Compared to Greater Sydney’s population with one or more long-term health conditions, Penrith City had a much more significant proportion who spoke English at home (83.4% compared to 68.5% in Greater Sydney). Conversely, a smaller proportion of Penrith City residents with one or more health conditions spoke Arabic, Hindi or Italian, and a slightly larger proportion spoke Tagalog and Maltese, compared to Greater Sydney.



**Language spoken at home for Penrith City’s population with one or more long-term health conditions, 2021**

## 5. Types of health conditions

Overall, Penrith City has a larger proportion of residents with at least one long-term health condition (31.6%), compared to Greater Sydney (27.5%). With regard to specific conditions:

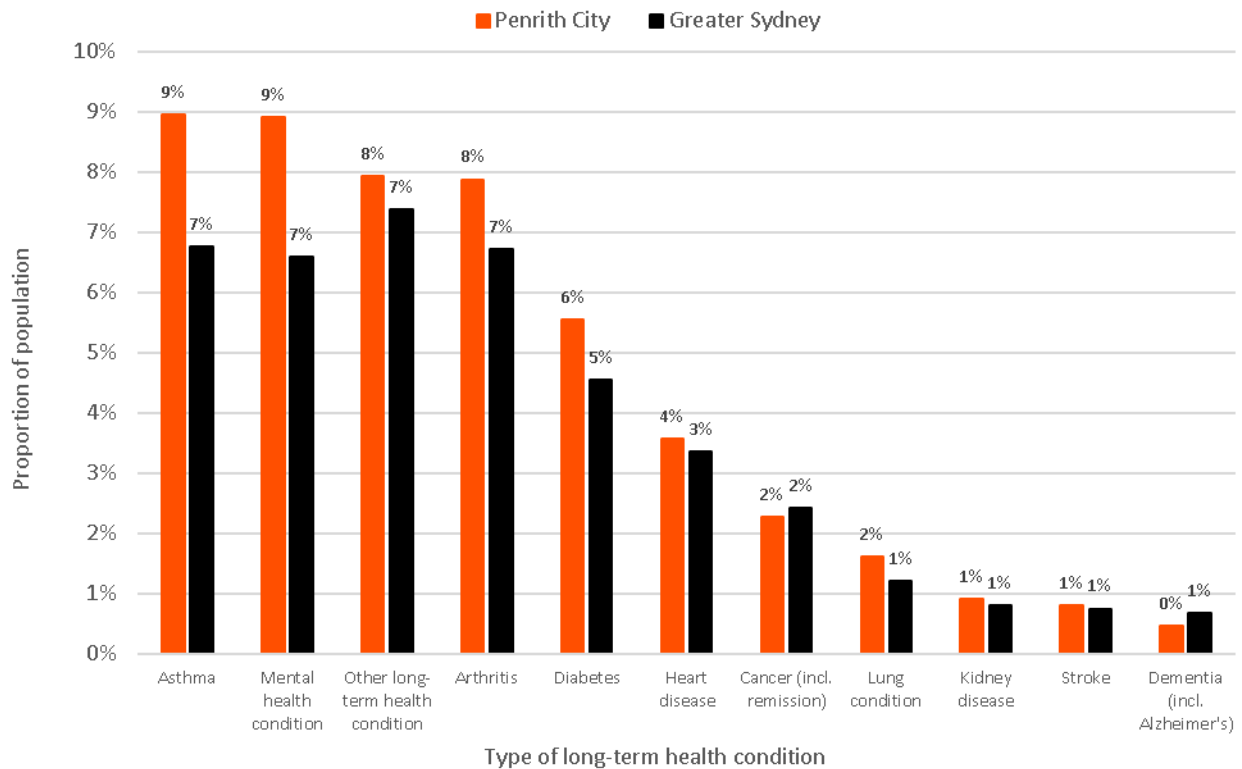
- ▣ Asthma was the most common long-term health condition in Penrith City, with 9% of residents having this condition.
- ▣ Mental health was a long-term health condition for 8.9% of Penrith City residents.
- ▣ “Other” long-term health conditions (meaning a condition not explicitly listed as a choice in the Census) affected 7.9% of the Penrith City population
- ▣ Arthritis also affected 7.9% of Penrith City’s population.
- ▣ Diabetes affected 5.5% of Penrith City’s population.

Compared to Greater Sydney, Penrith City had a larger proportion of the population with these conditions, with the largest differences being:

- ▣ Asthma (9.0% compared to 6.8% in Greater Sydney)
- ▣ Mental health (8.9% compared to 6.6% in Greater Sydney)
- ▣ “Other” long-term health conditions (7.9% compared to 7.4% in Greater Sydney)
- ▣ Arthritis (7.9% compared to 6.7% in Greater Sydney)
- ▣ Diabetes (5.5% compared to 4.6% in Greater Sydney)

On the other hand, Greater Sydney’s population had a larger proportion of residents with:

- ▣ Cancer (2.3% compared to 2.4% in Penrith City) and
- ▣ Dementia (0.5% compared to 0.7% in Penrith City)



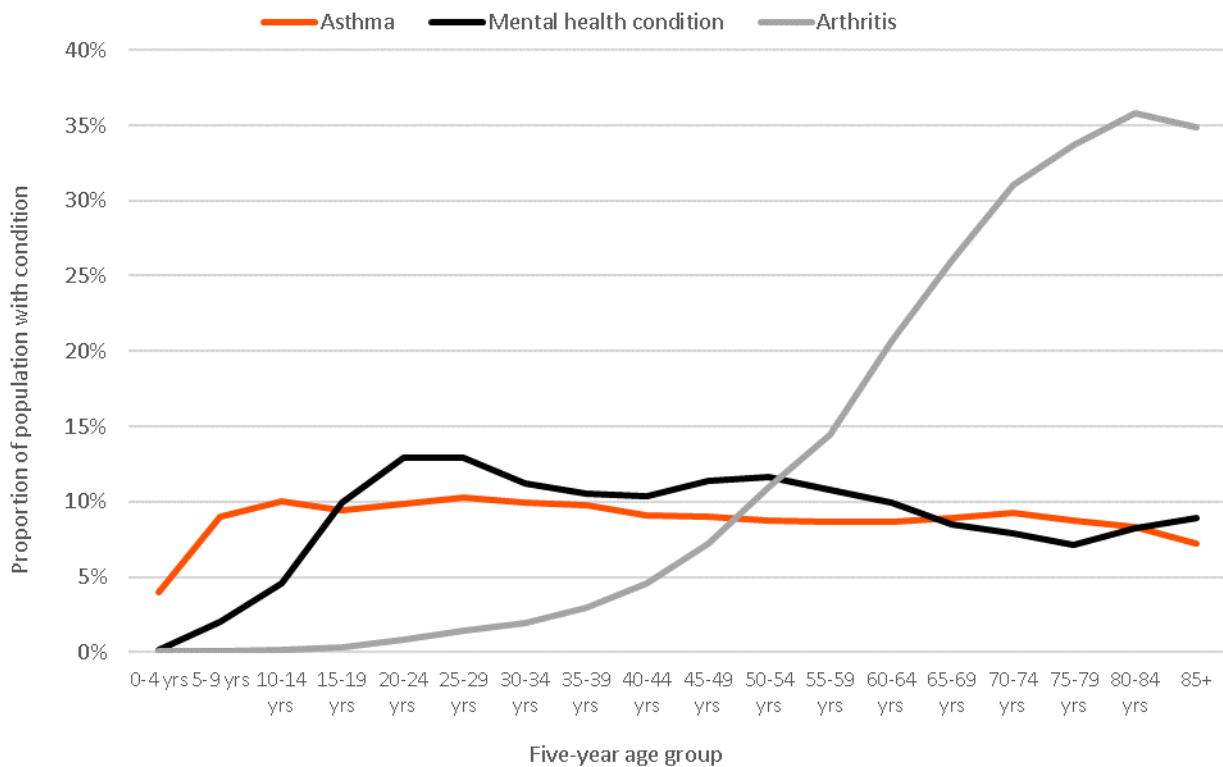
**Type of long-term health conditions in Penrith City, 2021**

Prevalence by age is different for the top three long-term health conditions in Penrith City (asthma, mental health and arthritis).

Asthma has a relatively consistent prevalence throughout the age of Penrith City residents. The same is recorded for asthma at almost any geographic level across Australia. Asthma peaks at 10% in younger age groups and remains around 8-9% for all age groups in Penrith City.

Mental health conditions increase sharply from ages 14-20 and peak at 20-29 years in Penrith City. In this cohort, 12.9% of residents report having mental health as a long-term health condition. However, it remains affecting around 11% of the population until age 65 when it decreases slightly.

Arthritis is a long-term health condition very strongly correlated with age. Below the age of 39, arthritis affects only 1% of the population. From there on, it increases sharply, whereby almost 12% of 40-64-year-olds have arthritis, and 32% of 65+-year-olds have the condition.



**Relationship with age for Penrith City's top 3 long-term health conditions, 2021**

## 6. How do our people with health conditions live?

### 6.1 Household composition

Household composition statistics reveal how specific segments of the population live. Their living arrangements can be driven by age and life stage, socioeconomic status or cultural-related matters.

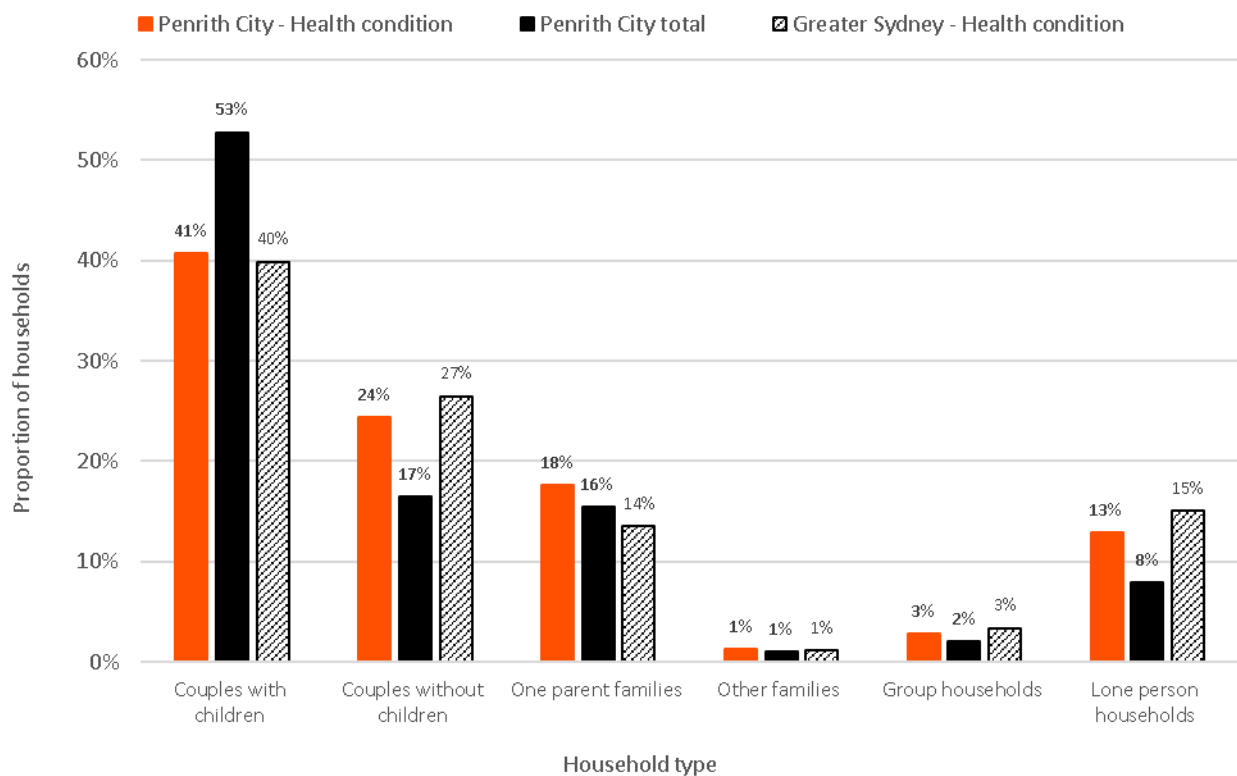
In 2021, this was the household composition of Penrith City's residents with long-term health conditions:

- ▣ 41% lived in a couple family with children, as either the parents or child/ren.
- ▣ 24% lived as couples without children
- ▣ 18% lived as one-parent families
- ▣ 1% lived as other families *(includes any household of related individuals where a parent-child or couple relationship does not exist (e.g., siblings, uncle/nephew, grandparent-grandchild))*
- ▣ 3% lived in group households

13% lived in lone-person households

Compared to Penrith City’s overall population, a larger proportion of people with long-term health conditions lived in couple without children households (24% compared to 21%) or one-parent family households (18% compared to 14%). On the other hand, a significantly smaller proportion of people with long-term health conditions lived in couple with children households (41% compared to 53% of the City as a whole) and in lone-person households (13% compared to 21%). Although some long-term health conditions are related to older age, the household statistics also reflect more common living arrangements of older residents.

The household composition of Penrith City’s residents with long-term health conditions was similar to that of Greater Sydney’s residents with a disability.



Household composition of Penrith City’s residents with long-term health conditions, 2021

## 6.2 Household income

Median household incomes differ between Penrith City’s overall population and for people with long-term health conditions.



In 2021, median weekly household incomes for Penrith's overall population, residents with long-term health conditions were:

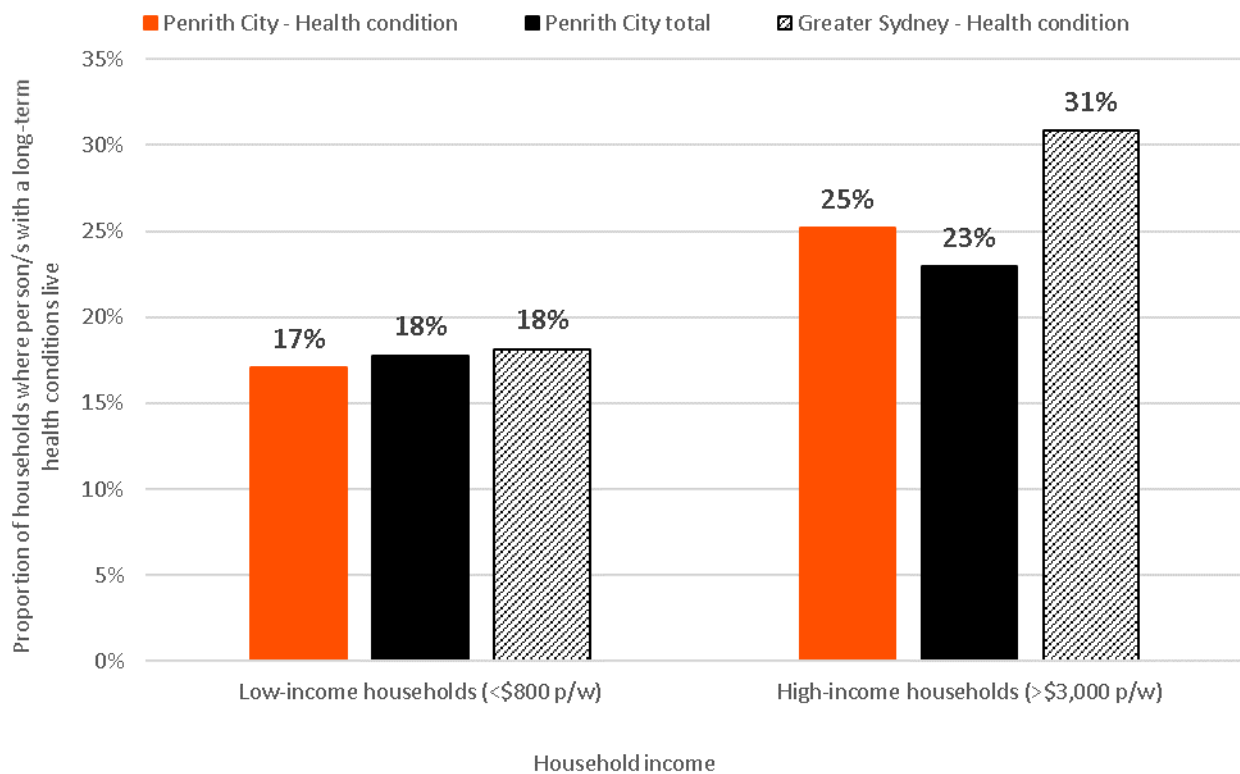
- ▣ Penrith City residents with long-term health conditions: **\$1,979**
- ▣ Penrith City total population (aged 15+): **\$1,866**

Having one or more long-term health conditions did not impact median household income negatively. In fact, in 2021, the median household income for households where a person with one or more health conditions lived was 6% higher than the overall population median.

- ▣ Greater Sydney's population with one or more long-term health conditions had median weekly household incomes of \$2,068, 4% higher than Penrith City's population with a long-term health condition.

Low-income households accounted for 17% of households where Penrith residents with one or more long-term health live. This was similar to Penrith City as a whole of Greater Sydney's population with one or more long-term health conditions (18%).

On the other hand, 25% of Penrith City residents with one or more long-term health conditions were in the high-income category (\$3,000 or more per week). This was slightly higher than Penrith City's overall proportion of high-income households (23%) but notably lower than Greater Sydney's population with one or more health conditions, of which 31% lived in high-income households.



**Proportion of residents with one or more long-term health conditions living in low and high-income households, Penrith City, 2021**

### 6.3 Household size

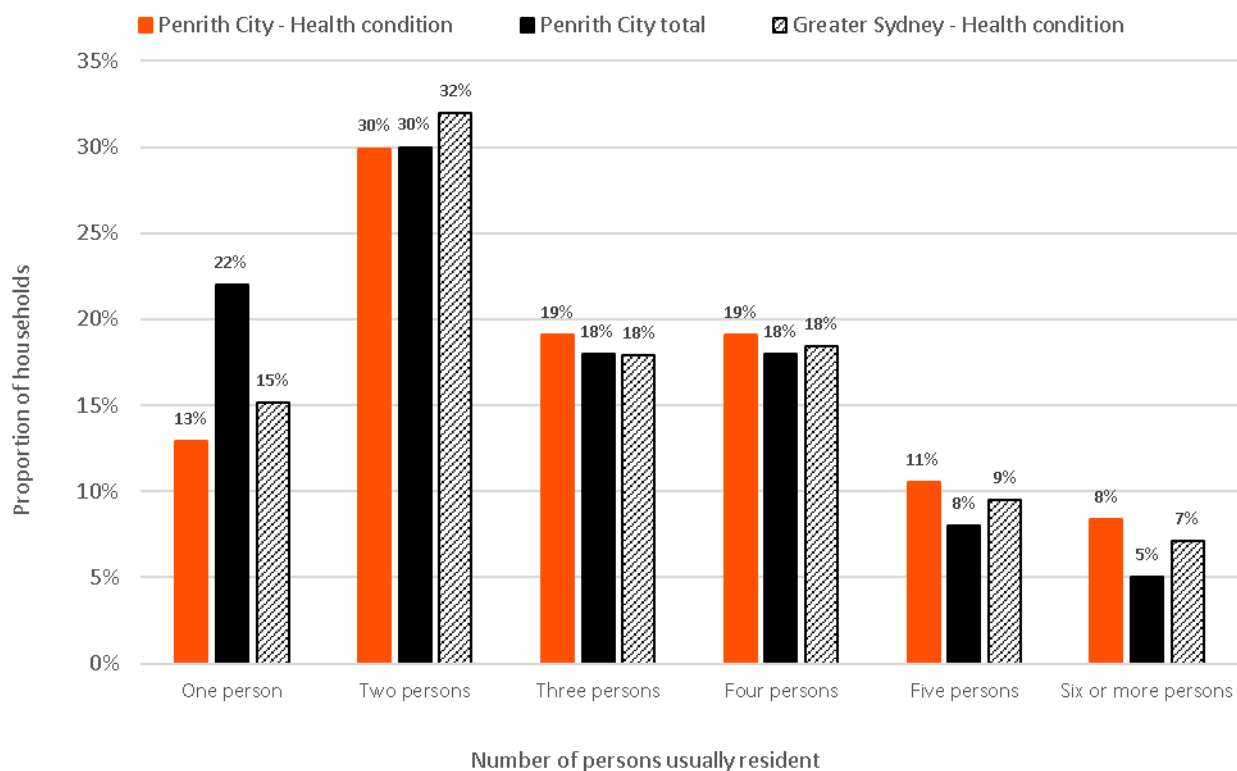
The size of households in general follows the life-cycle of families. Households are usually small at the stage of relationship formation (early marriage), and then increase in size with the advent of children. They later reduce in size again as these children reach adulthood and leave home. Household size can also be influenced by a lack (or abundance) of affordable housing.

For households where Penrith City residents with long-term health conditions live, in 2021:

- ▣ 13% of households had one person usually resident
- ▣ 30% of households had two people usually resident
- ▣ 19% of households had three people usually resident
- ▣ 19% of households had four people usually resident
- ▣ 11% of households had five people usually resident
- ▣ 8% of households had six or more people usually resident

Compared to Penrith City's total population, a slightly larger proportion of Penrith City's residents with long-term health conditions lived in larger households (four persons or more), with 38% living in households with four or more residents, compared to 26% for Penrith City's population as a whole. On the other hand, a smaller proportion of Penrith City's residents with long-term health conditions lived in smaller households (two persons or less per household) than for the City as a whole, 43%, compared to 52%.

Household sizes of Penrith City's residents with long-term health conditions were slightly larger than for residents' households in Greater Sydney, with 43% of Penrith City households having two or fewer persons per household, compared to 47% of Greater Sydney's residents with long-term health conditions. On the other hand, 38% of Penrith City's households with disabled residents had four or more residents, compared to 35% of Greater Sydney's.



#### Household size of households where Penrith City's residents with one or more long-term health conditions live, 2021

## 6.4 Tenure type

Housing tenure data provides an insight into the socio-economic status of Penrith City's residents with long-term health conditions and what housing role the area plays in the

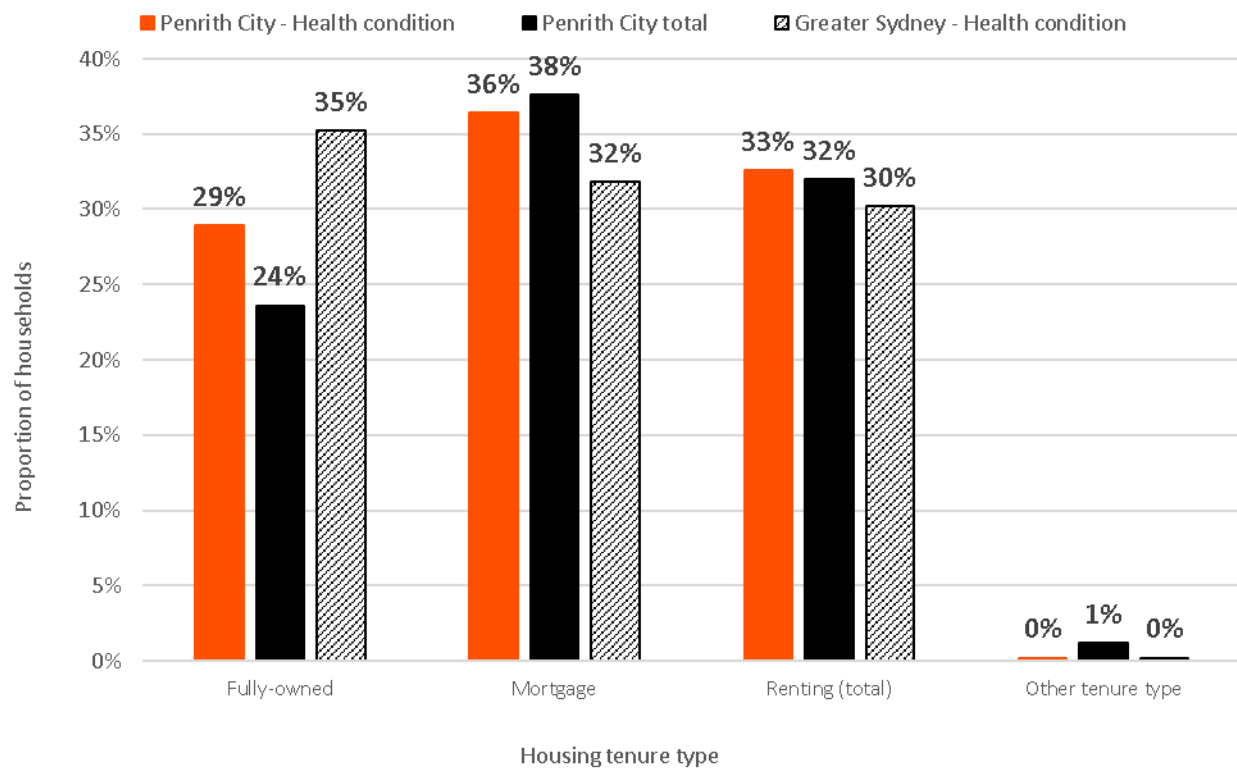
community. This can impact the type of council services required by the population. Some long-term health conditions are strongly correlated with age, so housing tenure also relates to how older residents live from a housing tenure perspective, which is usually a larger proportion of full-ownership households and fewer with mortgages.

For Penrith City residents with long-term health conditions, 2021 tenure statistics show:

- ▣ 29% of Penrith City households where people with a long-term health condition live were fully-owned
- ▣ 36% were owned with a mortgage
- ▣ 33% were rented, of which:
  - 5% are rented as social housing and
  - 27% rented privately

Most residents with one or more long-term health conditions own their homes with a mortgage, with 36% of all households with this tenure type in 2021. This was slightly lower compared to Penrith City as a whole, where 38% of households were owned with a mortgage.

Compared to Greater Sydney's residents with long-term health conditions, Penrith City had a larger proportion of households which were owned with a mortgage (36% compared to 32% in Greater Sydney) or rented (33% compared to 30% in Greater Sydney). On the other hand, a lower proportion of Penrith City households where residents with long-term health conditions lived were full-owned (29%), compared to Greater Sydney (35%).



### Housing tenure type for Penrith City's residents with one or more long-term health conditions live, 2021

Renting breakdowns for residents with one or more long-term health conditions are similar to those of the City as a whole and to Greater Sydney.

Renting type	Penrith City residents with long-term health conditions households	Penrith City total	Greater Sydney residents with long-term health conditions households
Renting (total)	33%	32%	30%
Renting – social housing	5%	4%	5%
Renting - private	27%	28%	25%

### Renting tenure breakdown for Penrith City's residents with one or more long-term health conditions live, 2021

## 7. What do our people with health conditions do?

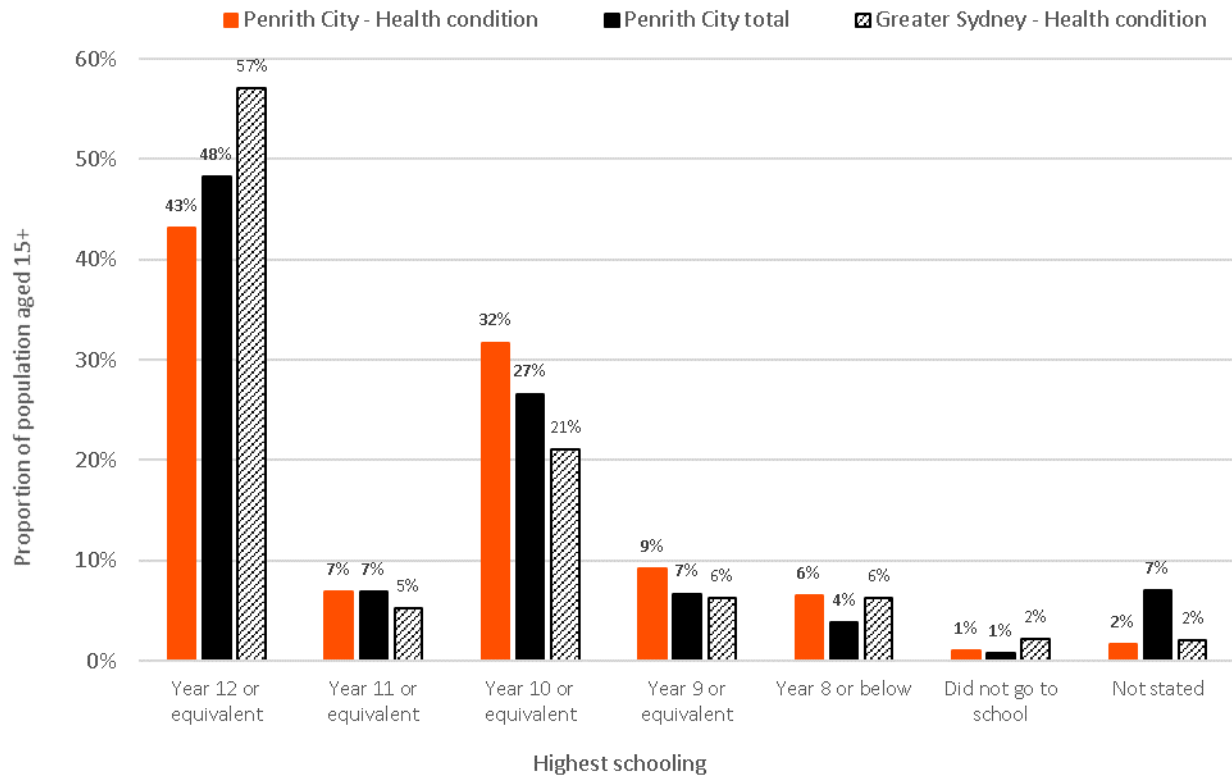
### 7.1 Education – highest level of schooling

The schooling completion statistics for Penrith City's residents with one or more long-term health conditions more closely resemble those of the general population. In 2021:

- ▾ 43% of people with one or more long-term health conditions had Year 12 as their highest level of schooling, compared to 48% of the total population.
- ▾ 7% had Year 11 as their highest level of schooling, similar to the overall population (5%).
- ▾ 47% had Year 10 or below as their highest level of schooling, higher than 37% for Penrith City.
- ▾ Similar proportions of people with long-term health conditions did not attend school (1%) as Penrith City (0.8%).

Compared to Greater Sydney's population with one or more long-term health conditions, Penrith City had:

- ▾ A lower proportion who completed Year 12
- ▾ Similar levels who completed Year 11
- ▾ Slightly larger proportions who completed Year 10 or below as their highest level of schooling.
- ▾ Lower levels of residents who did not go to school.



**Highest level of schooling for Penrith City's residents with one or more long-term health conditions, 2021**

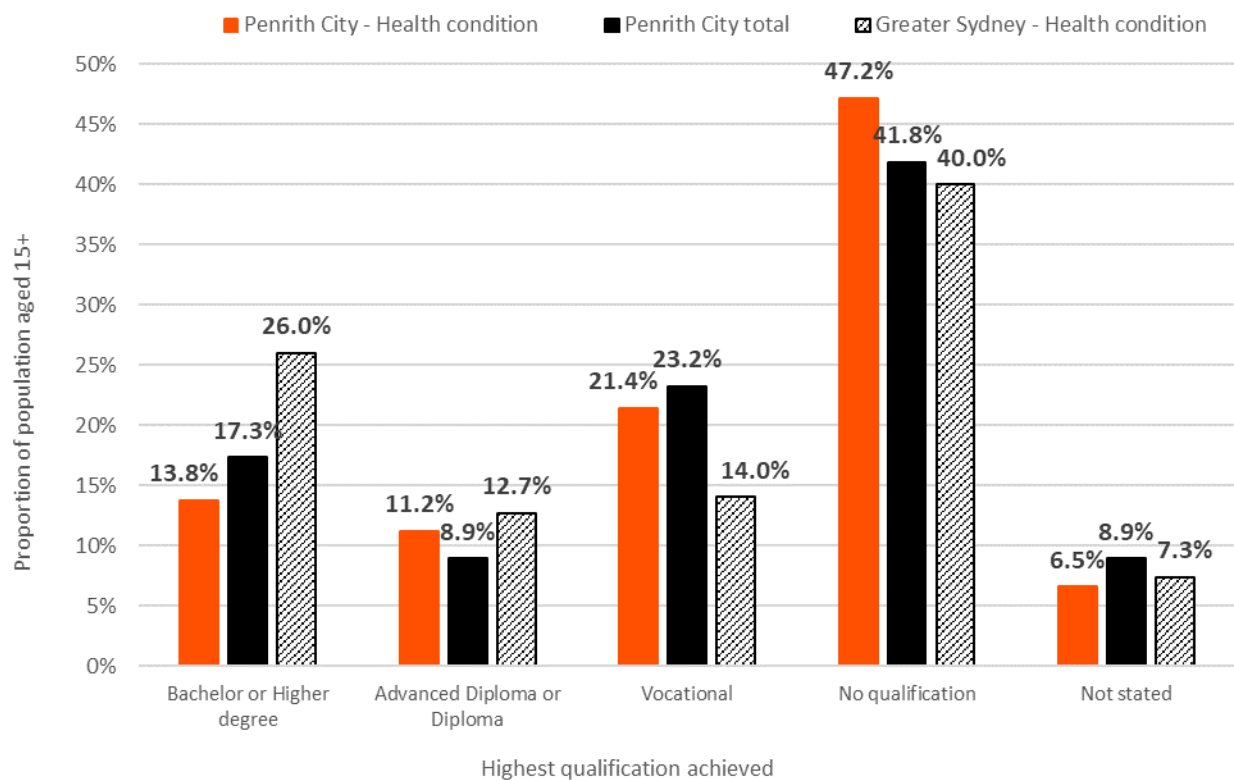
## 7.2 Education – highest qualification

Highest qualification statistics for Penrith City residents with one or more long-term health conditions more closely resemble the overall population. In 2021:

- ▣ 14% of Penrith City's population with long-term health conditions had a Bachelor or Higher degree, compared to 17% of the total population.
- ▣ 11% had an Advanced Diploma or Diploma, compared to 9% of the overall population.
- ▣ 21% of residents with a long-term condition had a Vocational qualification, compared to 23% of the total population.
- ▣ 47% had no qualifications outside of primary or secondary school, compared to 42% of the overall population.

Compared to Greater Sydney's population with a long-term health condition, Penrith City's residents had:

- ▣ A significantly lower proportion of Bachelor or Higher degrees (14% compared to 26% in Greater Sydney)
- ▣ A slightly lower proportion of Advanced Diplomas/Diplomas (11% compared to 13% in Greater Sydney).
- ▣ A larger proportion of residents with a Vocational qualification (21% compared to 14% in Greater Sydney)
- ▣ A larger proportion with no qualification outside of primary or secondary school (47% compared to 40% in Greater Sydney).



**Highest educational qualification level for Penrith City’s residents with one or more long-term health conditions, 2021**

### 7.3 Education – institutions attending

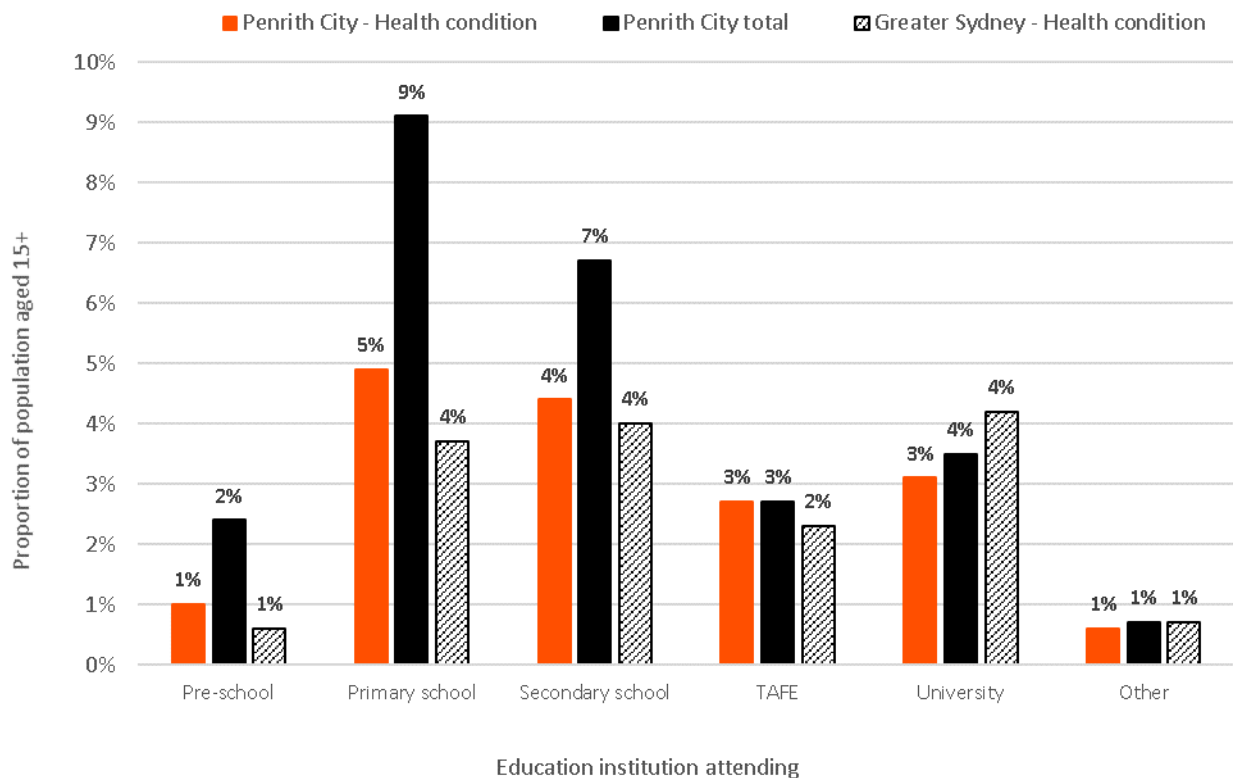
Educational institution attendance characteristics for Penrith City’s residents with long-term health conditions differed from that of the general population:



- 1% of Penrith City’s residents with a long-term health condition attend pre-school, lower than the general population’s pre-school attendance (2.4%)
- 5% attend primary school compared to 9% of the overall population
- 4% attend secondary school, lower than the 7% of the overall population
- 3% attend a TAFE, the same as the overall Penrith population
- 3% attend a University, slightly lower than the 4% of the City as a whole.

Compared to Greater Sydney’s population with a long-term health condition, Penrith City’s residents have:

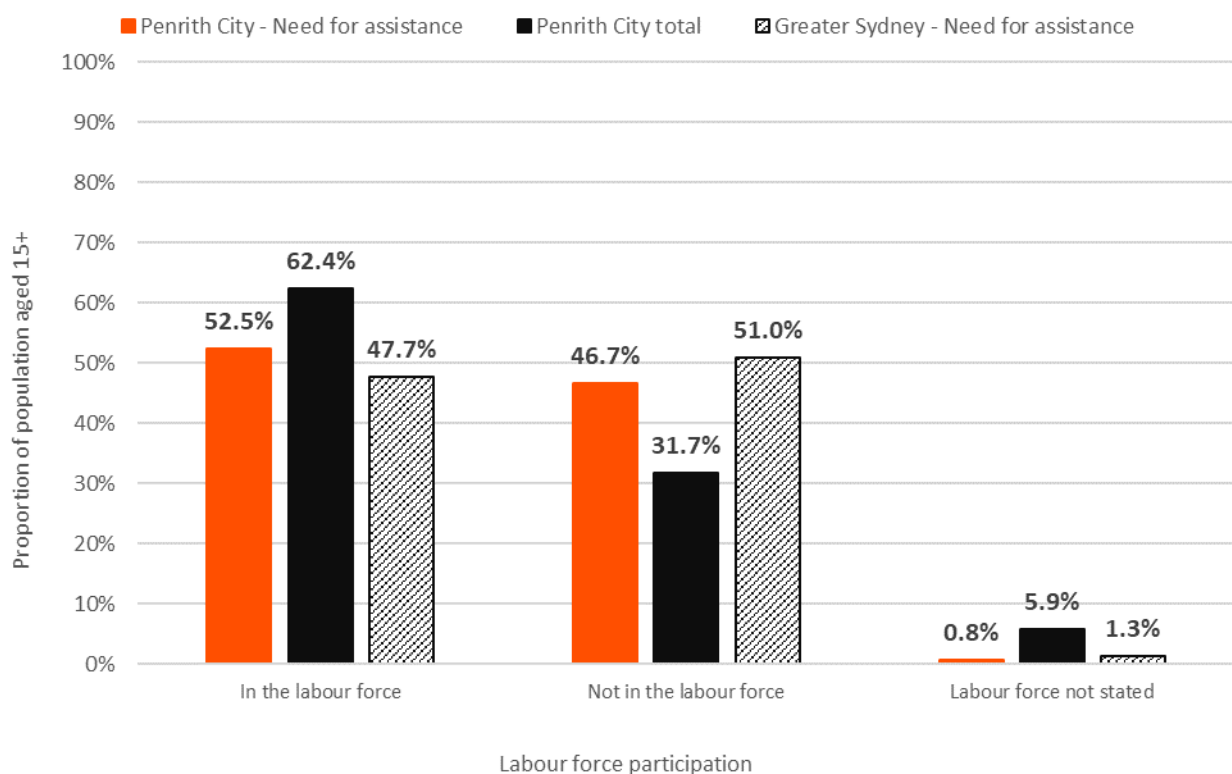
- A similar proportion who attend a pre-school
- A larger proportion who attend a primary school
- A similar proportion who attend a secondary school
- A slightly larger proportion who attend a TAFE
- A lower proportion who attend a University



## Types of educational institutions attended by Penrith City's residents with one or more long-term health conditions, 2021

### 7.4 Employment status

In 2021, 62,623 people with one or more long-term health conditions aged 15 years or older lived in Penrith City. Of those, 32,901 were in the labour force, representing 52.3% of Penrith's overall population with long-term health conditions aged 15 years or older.



### Labour force participation for Penrith City residents with one or more long-term health conditions, 2021

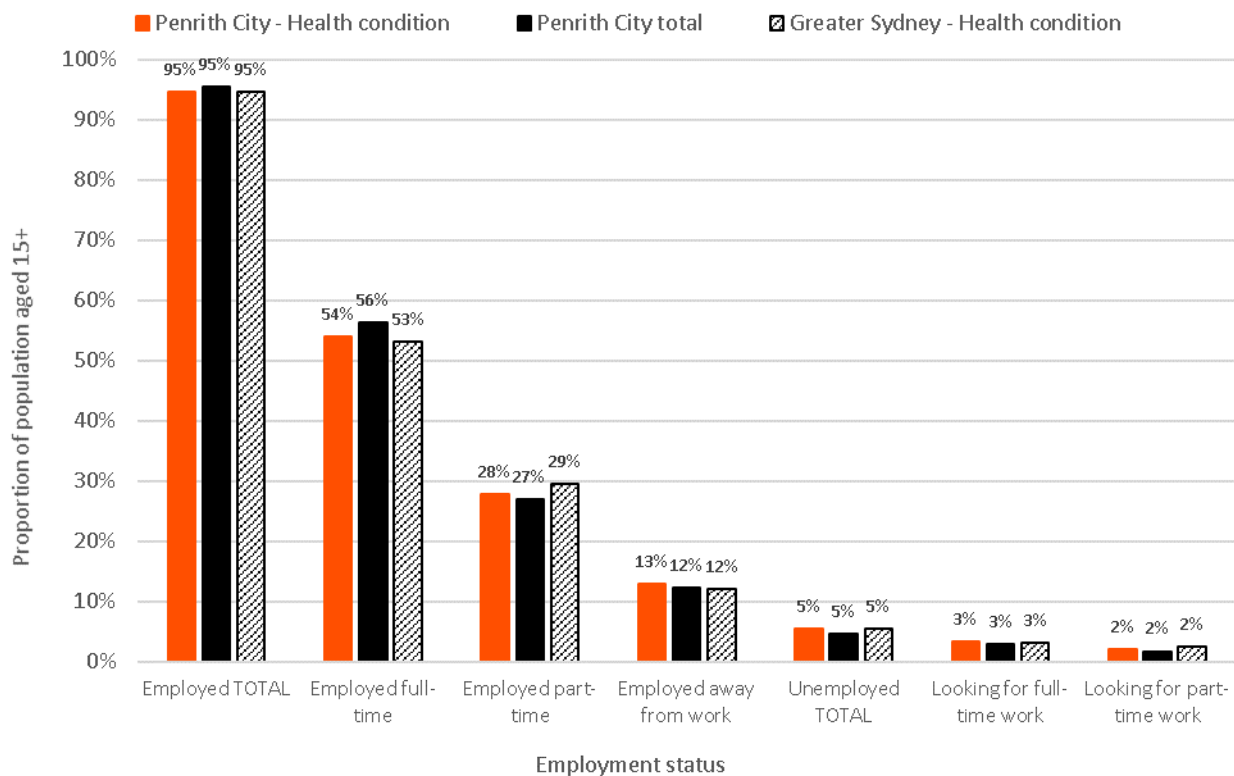
Almost 95% of Penrith City's residents with a long-term health condition in the labour force were employed. This total is made up of 54% who are employed full-time and 28% who are employed part-time. A further 13% were employed but away from work, a component of employment statistics that increased during the Covid-19 pandemic.

On the other hand, 15.4% of Penrith City's population with a long-term health condition were unemployed. Of those, 3.3% were looking for full-time work and 2.1% for part-time work.

Compared to Penrith City’s total population, residents with one or more long-term health conditions had:

- ▣ A slightly lower employment rate (94.5%) compared to the total city labour force (95.4%) and conversely,
- ▣ A higher unemployment rate (5.4%) than the total city labour force (4.6%).
- ▣ A slightly lower proportion who were employed full-time, and slightly larger proportion who were employed part-time

Compared to Greater Sydney’s residents with long-term health conditions, Penrith City’s had slightly higher labour force participation rates and similar employment and unemployment rates.



**Employment status of Penrith City’s population with one or more long-term health conditions, 2021**

## 7.5 Industries of employment

Industries of employment statistics for Penrith City’s residents with long-term health conditions show slightly different characteristics from the City’s total workforce. For example, in 2021,

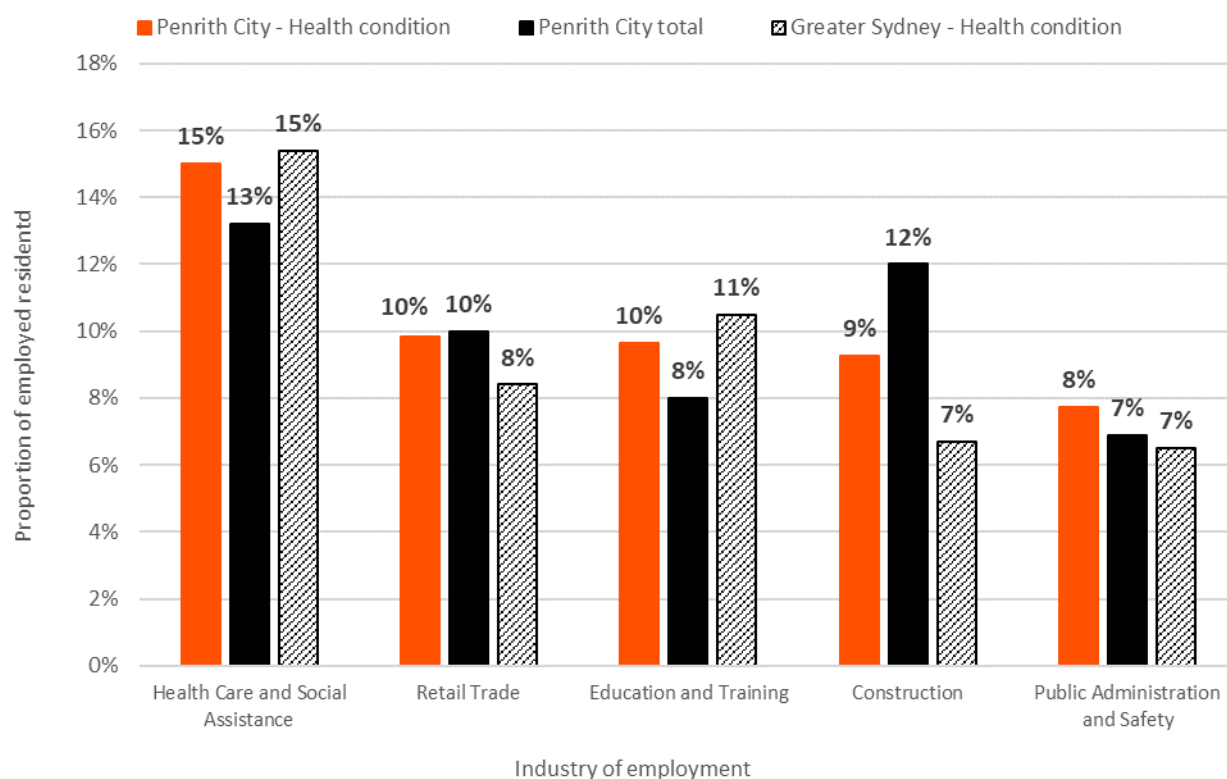
15% of employed residents with one or more long-term health conditions were worked in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry. By comparison, 13% of the City's total workforce worked in the same industry.

The top five industries of employment for Penrith City's residents with long-term health conditions were:

- ▣ Health Care and Social Assistance – 15%
- ▣ Retail Trade – 10%
- ▣ Education and Training – 10%
- ▣ Construction – 9%
- ▣ Public Administration and Safety – 8%

Compared to Penrith City's total workforce, a slightly more significant proportion of residents with long-term health conditions worked in the Health Care and Social Assistance, Education and Training and Public Administration and Safety industries, a similar proportion worked in the Retail Trade industry and a lower proportion in the Construction industry.

Compared to Greater Sydney's residents with long-term health conditions, Penrith's were more likely to be employed in Retail Trade, Construction and Public Administration and Safety and less likely to be employed in Education and Training.



**Industry of employment of Penrith City's population with one or more long-term health conditions, 2021**

## 7.6 Disengagement from education and employment

Disengagement from education and employment refers to residents who do not participate in education or employment. Disengagement increases as a person ages beyond 65 years and usually refers to retirement. However, disengagement rates in the younger age groups (15-24-years) and 25-54 age groups are of concern. The former refers to youth disengagement and can indicate a lack of access to employment or education facilities or a population in need of targeted services to assist them in gaining a foothold in society. On the other hand, disengagement statistics for 25-54-year-olds refer to participation in the workforce.

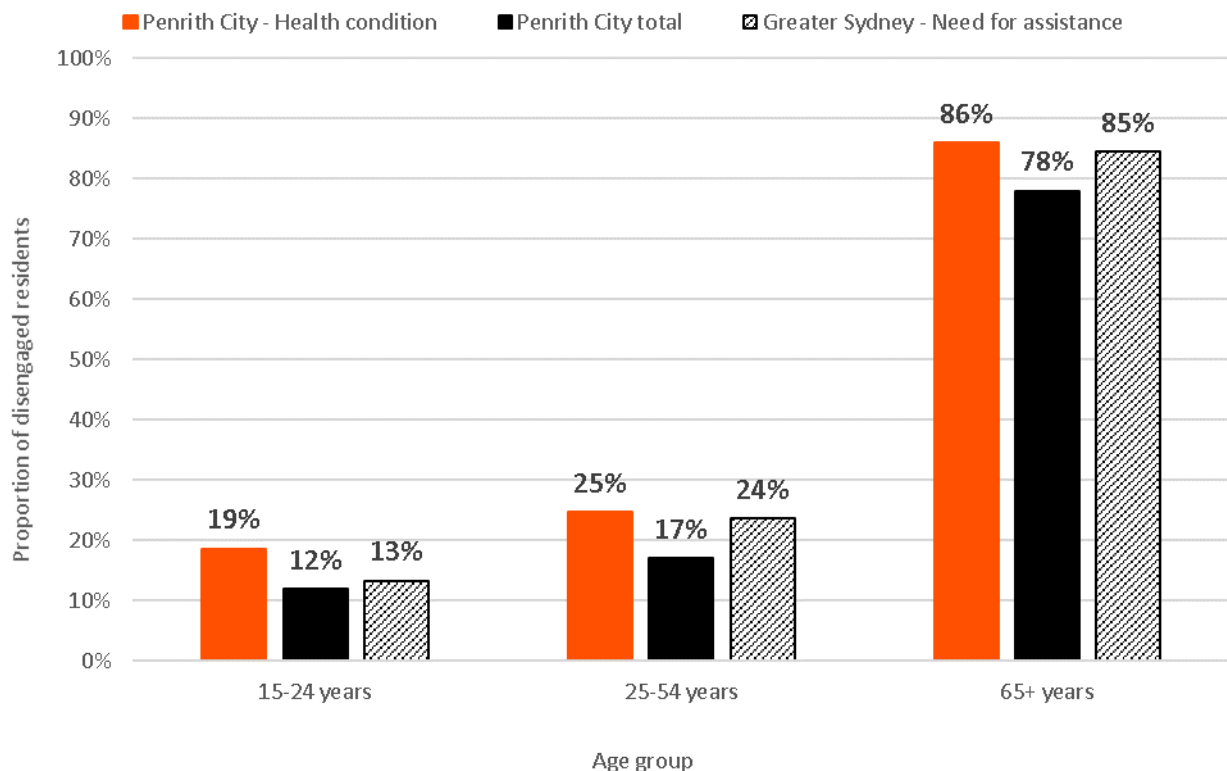
In 2021, these were the disengagement from education and employment statistics for Penrith City's residents with one or more long-term health conditions:

- ▣ 19% of 15-24-year-olds were disengaged
- ▣ 25% of 25-54-year-olds were disengaged
- ▣ 86% of 65+ year-olds were disengaged

Disengagement of Penrith City's residents with long-term health conditions was slightly higher than the City as a whole across all age groups.

- ▣ 19% of Penrith City's residents with long-term health conditions aged 15-24-year-olds were disengaged, which was slightly higher than the 12% for Penrith's total 15-24-year-old population.
- ▣ The broad 25-54-year-old cohort also had a larger proportion of disengaged residents with long-term health conditions (25%) than all Penrith City's residents in this age cohort (17%).
- ▣ Lastly, disengagement of 65+ year-olds, which often refers to retirement, was high for all groups but higher for Penrith City's residents with long-term health conditions (86%) compared to Penrith City's total population (78%).

Disengagement statistics between Penrith City's and Greater Sydney's residents with long-term health conditions were similar across age groups, with Penrith's 15-24-year-olds with long-term health conditions being more disengaged from education or employment than the same population group in Greater Sydney.



**Disengagement of Penrith City's residents with one or more long-term health conditions from education and employment by age, 2021**

## 8. More reports in this series

Another access and wellbeing-related report is available in this series:

- ▾ Equity
- ▾ Social Disadvantage
- ▾ Digital access

Other reports included in the Demographic Analysis report series are:

- ▾ Pre-school children
- ▾ Young people
- ▾ Older people
- ▾ Disability
- ▾ Gender
- ▾ People from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds
- ▾ First Nations peoples
- ▾ Housing density
- ▾ Penrith City Local Government Area Demographic Summary

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