

Demographic Analysis Reports: Multicultural diversity

Prepared for Penrith City Council



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1. Executive Summary

- ▶ Penrith City has a lower proportion of overseas-born and non-English speaking residents than Greater Sydney, but both groups have been growing over time.
- ▶ The most common countries of birth for Penrith City residents are the United Kingdom, India, and the Philippines. The most common non-English languages spoken are Filipino/Tagalog, Arabic, and Punjabi.
- ▶ Penrith City has a smaller proportion of recent arrivals but a larger proportion of pre-1990 migrants than Greater Sydney. English proficiency is better in Penrith City, with more residents speaking only English.
- ▶ Both culturally and linguistically diverse residents are older than the City average and have a higher level of university attendance but also have a higher level of unemployment.
- ▶ The most common occupations are "Professionals" and "Clerical and Administrative workers", and more overseas-born or non-English speakers provide unpaid childcare.
- ▶ Overseas-born residents have higher income levels, while non-English speakers have higher levels of middle-incomes.
- ▶ Culturally and linguistically diverse residents live in larger households, couple families with children households, and own their homes as a mortgage more often than the City average.

2. Introduction

Australia is a multicultural society which has experienced several periods of large-scale migration. The proportion of overseas born residents has been increasing over time as has the proportion of non-English speakers. Over a 20-year period to 2021, the proportion of overseas born residents in Penrith City increased by 2.2% and the proportion of non-English speaking residents, by 6.6%.

Overseas-born and non-English speaking residents in Penrith City have different demographic characteristics from the overall population. They include different age structure, educational qualifications and participation in the education system, employment, occupations, and income statistics. Culturally and linguistically diverse residents in Penrith City also live differently and form households differently.

Understanding these differences enables the Council to more effectively identify challenges and strengths that the City's culturally and linguistically diverse residents experience and how to best work with and assist these residents.

3. Where are our culturally and linguistically diverse residents?

3.1 People born overseas

In 2021, 23.3% of Penrith City's residents were born overseas, a proportion which increased by 1.7% since 2016, but which is significantly lower than Greater Sydney, where 38.6% of residents were born overseas. Within the City, these areas had the largest proportion of overseas-born residents:

- ▣ Oxley Park – 36.5%
- ▣ Werrington – 34%
- ▣ St Marys – 33.3%
- ▣ Jordan Springs – 31.9%
- ▣ Kingswood – 31.5%

Parts of Penrith City with the lowest proportions of overseas-born residents in 2021 were:

- ▣ Cranebrook – 15.1%
- ▣ Regentville – 14.4%
- ▣ Londonderry – 14.4%
- ▣ Castlereagh - Agnes Banks – 14.2%
- ▣ Emu Heights – 13.1%

3.2 People who speak languages other than English

Proportions of Penrith City residents who speak a language other than English in many cases is similar to the overseas born statistics, as frequently, people born overseas, depending on the country of birth, speak languages other than English. In 2021, 19.6% of Penrith City's residents spoke a language other than English at home, a proportion which increased by 2.8% since 2016 but still significantly lower than in Greater Sydney, where 37.4% of residents spoke a language other than English at home.

Within the City, these areas had the largest proportion of overseas-born residents:

- ▣ Oxley Park – 36.5%
- ▣ Mount Vernon - Kemps Creek - Badgerys Creek – 36.1%
- ▣ Jordan Springs – 32.6%
- ▣ Werrington – 30.7%
- ▣ St Marys - 30.7%

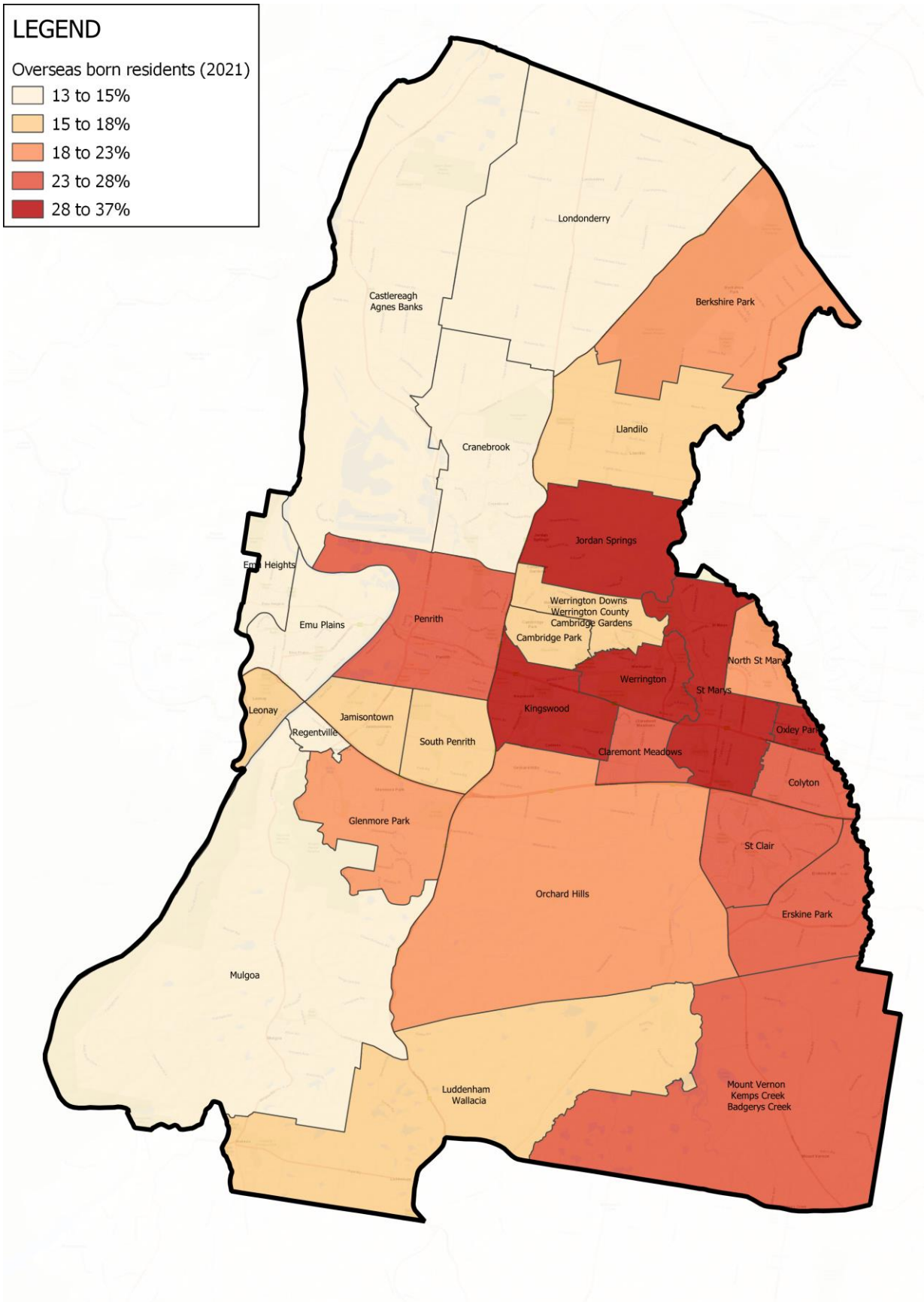
Parts of Penrith City where lowest proportions of non-English speakers lived in 2021 were:

- ▣ Berkshire Park – 8.7%
- ▣ Leonay – 7.6%
- ▣ Regentville – 6.8%
- ▣ Emu Plains – 6.6%
- ▣ Emu Heights – 5.5%

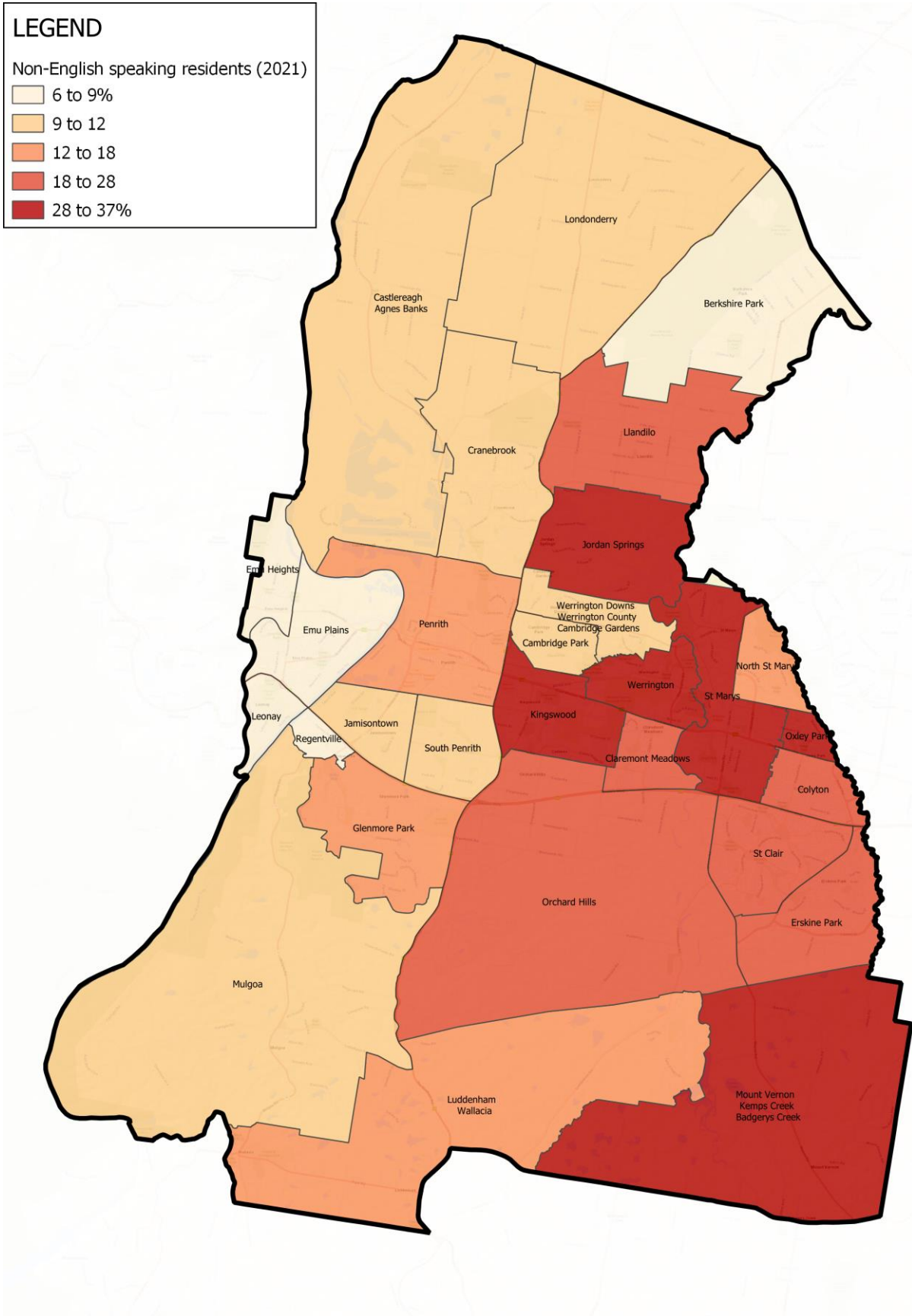
Area	Overseas born residents (as % of total pop.)	Non-English language spoken	Overseas born change 2016-2021	Non-English

		(as % of total pop.)		change 2016-2021
Berkshire Park	20.0%	8.7%	+0.3%	+0.0
Cambridge Park	16.3%	11.9%	+0.3%	+2.1
Castlereagh - Agnes Banks	14.2%	10.5%	+1.0%	+1.8
Claremont Meadows	26.0%	25.5%	+1.4%	+2.4
Colyton	28.1%	27.7%	+1.5%	+2.4
Cranebrook	15.1%	9.7%	+0.1%	+0.7
Emu Heights	13.1%	5.5%	+0.7%	+1.1
Emu Plains	15.4%	6.6%	-0.9%	+0.0
Erskine Park	25.6%	22.6%	+1.9%	+1.1
Glenmore Park	20.8%	16.8%	+0.8%	+2.0
Jamisontown	18.3%	11.4%	-0.7%	+0.8
Jordan Springs	31.9%	32.6%	+0.6%	+2.8
Kingswood	31.5%	30.4%	+3.9%	+6.9
Leonay	17.1%	7.6%	-0.3%	0.0
Llandilo	18.3%	22.4%	-0.1%	-0.6
Londonderry	14.4%	12.0%	+1.0%	+2.4
Luddenham - Wallacia	16.0%	14.7%	+2.1%	+2.9
Mount Vernon - Kemps Creek - Badgerys Creek	26.3%	36.1%	+2.2%	+1.5
Mulgoa	15.2%	11.3%	-0.4%	-0.4
North St Marys	21.5%	17.7%	-1.0%	-0.8
Orchard Hills	23.0%	24.0%	+0.2%	0.0
Oxley Park	36.8%	36.5%	+6.0%	+7.2
Penrith	24.4%	18.2%	+0.7%	+1.3
Regentville	14.4%	6.8%	+1.4%	0.0
South Penrith	18.0%	11.5%	+0.4%	+1.6
St Clair	27.1%	24.4%	+1.4%	+2.0
St Marys	33.3%	30.7%	+2.4%	+2.8
Werrington	34.0%	30.7%	+5.3%	+6.3
Werrington Downs - Werrington County - Cambridge Gardens	15.9%	9.5%	+0.4%	+1.5
Penrith City	23.3%	19.6%	+1.7%	+2.8%

Overseas born and non-English speakers in City of Penrith suburbs, 2016-2021



Spatial distribution of overseas born residents in the City of Penrith (2021)



Spatial distribution of non-English speaking residents in the City of Penrith (2021)

4. What are our most common countries of birth and languages spoken?

Australia is the most common country of birth in Penrith City (for 71.3% of all residents), which is notably higher than in Greater Sydney, where 56.8% of all residents were born in Australia. The top five non-Australian birthplaces of Penrith City residents in 2021 were:

- ▾ United Kingdom – **3.2%** (3.5% in Greater Sydney)
- ▾ India – **3.1%** (3.6% in Greater Sydney)
- ▾ Philippines – **2.3%** (1.7% in Greater Sydney)
- ▾ New Zealand – **1.9%** (1.6% in Greater Sydney)
- ▾ China – **0.7%** (4.6% in Greater Sydney)

Since 2016, the fastest growing/emerging birthplaces in Penrith City were:

- ▾ India – **increase of 1.2%**
- ▾ Philippines – **increase of 0.4%**
- ▾ Nepal – **increase of 0.2%**

On the other hand, birthplaces which decreased most since 2016 were:

- ▾ Australia – **decrease of 1.1%**
- ▾ United Kingdom – **decrease of 0.8%**
- ▾ Germany – **decrease of 0.1%**
- ▾ Netherlands – **decrease of 0.1%**

4.1 Suburbs with highest proportions of United Kingdom-born residents

- ▾ Leonay – 6.0%
- ▾ Emu Plains – 5.4%
- ▾ Jamisontown – 5.2%
- ▾ Emu Heights – 4.9%
- ▾ South Penrith – 4.6%

4.2 Suburbs with highest proportions of India-born residents

- ▾ Jordan Springs – 10.7%
- ▾ Kingswood – 9.0%
- ▾ Werrington – 5.7%
- ▾ Claremont Meadows – 4.4%
- ▾ Oxley Park – 4.0%

4.3 Suburbs with highest proportions of Philippines-born residents

- ▾ Oxley Park – 5.7%
- ▾ Jordan Springs – 4.9%
- ▾ St Marys – 4.6%
- ▾ Claremont Meadows – 4.3%
- ▾ Werrington – 4.3%

4.4 Suburbs with highest proportions of New Zealand-born residents

- ▾ Oxley Park – 3.9%
- ▾ St Marys – 3.7%
- ▾ Werrington – 3.1%
- ▾ North St Marys – 3.1%
- ▾ Colyton – 2.7%

4.5 Suburbs with highest proportions of Chinese-born residents

- ▾ Berkshire Park – 2.1%
- ▾ Llandilo – 1.8%
- ▾ Penrith – 1.7%
- ▾ Mount Vernon - Kemps Creek - Badgerys Creek – 1.4%
- ▾ Jordan Springs – 1.1%

English is the most spoken language in Penrith City, with 74.2% of residents speaking English only, a proportion notably higher than in Greater Sydney, where 57.3% of residents speak English only. The top five non-English spoken languages in 2021 were:

- ▾ Filipino/Tagalog – **1.9%** (1.4% in Greater Sydney)

- ▣ Arabic – **1.6%** (4.2% in Greater Sydney)
- ▣ Punjabi – **1.4%** (0.8% in Greater Sydney)
- ▣ Hindi – **1.1%** (1.5% in Greater Sydney)
- ▣ Mandarin – **0.8%** (5.0% in Greater Sydney)

Since 2016, the fastest growing/emerging non-English languages spoken in Penrith City were:

- ▣ Punjabi – **increase of 0.6%**
- ▣ Gurajati – **increase of 0.4%**
- ▣ Nepali – **increase of 0.3%**

On the other hand, languages which decreased most since 2016 were:

- ▣ English only – **decrease of 3.0%**
- ▣ Italian – **decrease of 0.2%**
- ▣ Maltese – **decrease of 0.1%**
- ▣ Croatian – **decrease of 0.1%**

4.6 Suburbs with the highest proportion of Filipino/Tagalog speakers

- ▣ Oxley Park – 4.8%
- ▣ Jordan Springs – 4.0%
- ▣ Claremont Meadows – 3.9%
- ▣ St Marys – 3.8%
- ▣ Werrington – 3.6%

4.7 Suburbs with highest proportions of Arabic speakers

- ▣ Orchard Hills – 5.1%
- ▣ Colyton – 4.8%
- ▣ Mount Vernon - Kemps Creek - Badgerys Creek – 4.6%
- ▣ St Clair – 4.6%
- ▣ Erskine Park – 3.9%

4.8 Suburbs with highest proportions of Punjabi speakers

- ▣ Jordan Springs – 4.7%

- ▣ Kingswood – 4.0%
- ▣ Claremont Meadows – 2.9%
- ▣ Werrington – 2.6%
- ▣ Glenmore Park – 2.5%

4.9 Suburbs with highest proportions of Hindi speakers

- ▣ Jordan Springs – 3.3%
- ▣ Colyton – 2.2%
- ▣ Oxley Park – 2.0%
- ▣ Kingswood – 1.8%
- ▣ Claremont Meadows – 1.7%

4.10 Suburbs with highest proportions of Mandarin speakers

- ▣ Penrith – 1.7%
- ▣ Jordan Springs – 1.3%
- ▣ Kingswood – 1.3%
- ▣ Werrington – 1.3%
- ▣ Luddenham – Wallacia – 1.2%

5. When did our overseas-born residents come to

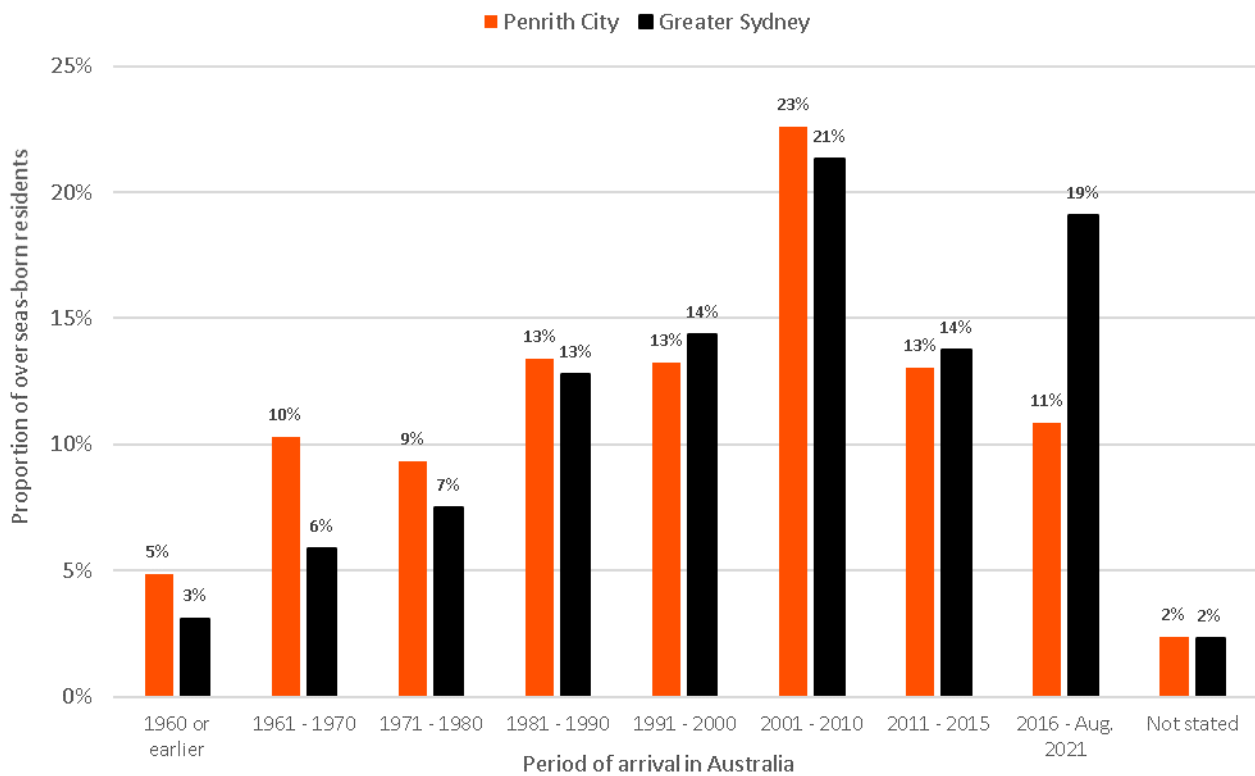
Australia?

Over 23% of Penrith City residents were born overseas. Period of arrival to Australia information shows when most of the overseas born population living in the area came to Australia and shows the degree to which areas are “ports” for new overseas arrivals and reveals the role of Penrith in housing overseas-born residents in the region. The proportion of recent arrivals in an area (that is, people who have arrived in Australia in the past five years), is often determined by housing affordability, employment opportunities and pre-existing communities located in the area.

A majority of Penrith City's overseas-born residents came to Australia in the last 30 years, that is, since 1991, with almost 60%. This was lower than in Greater Sydney where 68% of overseas born residents arrived in Australia since 1991.

Although arrivals since 2001 make up a substantial proportion of overseas-born residents living in Penrith City, compared to Greater Sydney, Penrith City has a larger proportion who arrived in Australia before 1980. In Penrith City, almost 25% of overseas-born residents arrived before 1981, a proportion larger than in Greater Sydney (17%), meaning that the City has an older community of migrants.

Greater Sydney has a larger proportion of overseas-born residents who are recent arrivals (19%), compared to Penrith City (11%). Recent arrivals refer to residents who arrived in Australia between 2016 and August 2021 (the month of the Census) and this does not necessarily mean that they arrived directly to Penrith City but may have come to another location within New South Wales or Australia before migrating to Penrith City.



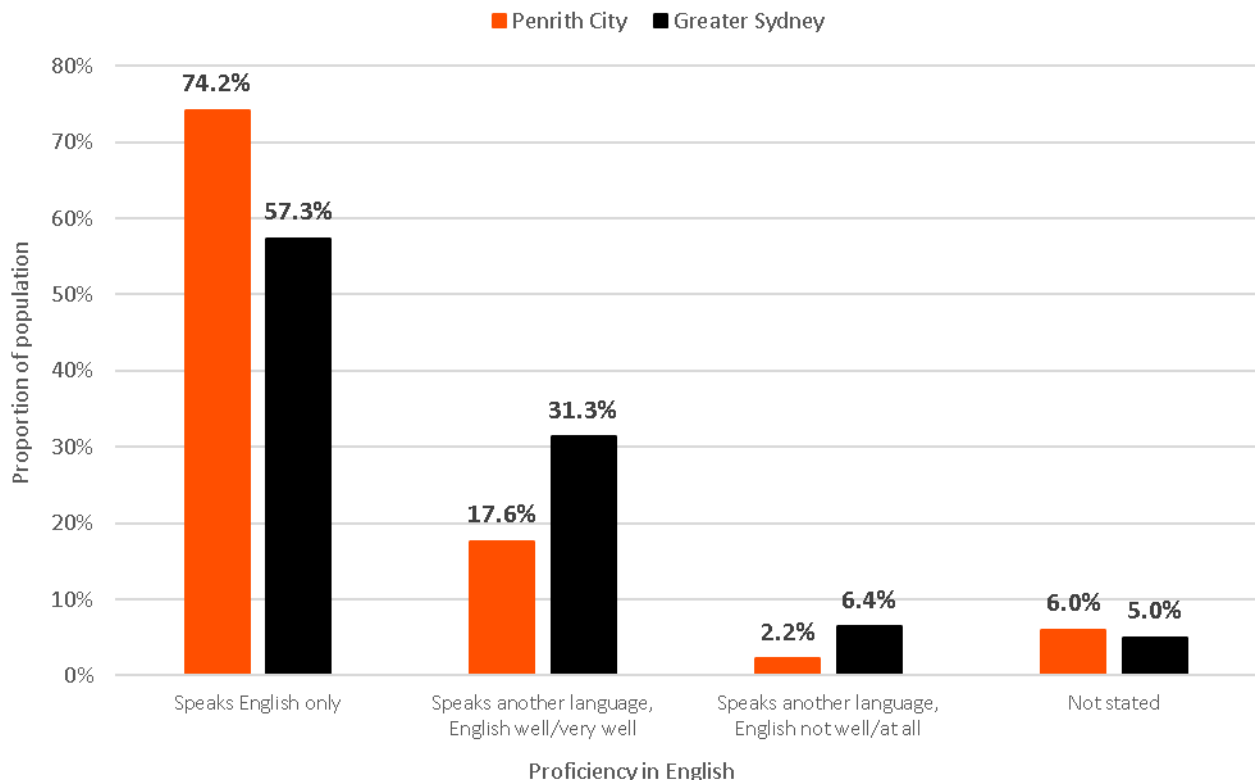
Period of arrival in Australia for Penrith City's overseas-born residents, 2021

6. How well do our residents speak English?

Proficiency in English measures the self-assessed proficiency in spoken English of people who speak a language other than English at home. This information helps service providers determine whether they need to communicate with the local population in languages other than English.

English proficiency was higher in Penrith City than Greater Sydney. In Penrith City, most residents speak English only. In 2021, 74% of residents stated as speaking English only, a proportion larger than in Greater Sydney where 57% of residents spoke English only. Almost 20% of Penrith City residents spoke another language, with most being able to speak another language and English (17.6%).

On the other hand, 2.2% could speak another language but not speak English well. In Greater Sydney almost 38% of residents spoke another language of which 31% spoke another language and English well and 6% spoke another language but did not speak English well.



Proficiency in English of Penrith City residents, 2021

Since 2016, an increase in cultural diversity changed English proficiency statistics for Penrith City:

- ▣ The proportion of residents who spoke English only **decreased by 3%**
- ▣ The proportion who spoke another language and English well/very well **increased by 2.6%**
- ▣ The proportion who spoke another language but did not speak English well (i.e., had poor proficiency in English) **increased by 0.3%**.

7. Who are our culturally and linguistically diverse residents?

The age and sex statistics of Penrith City's culturally and linguistically diverse residents illustrates how different they are to the overall population in terms of age and sex. This information can be used to better understand how to engage and communicate with culturally and linguistically diverse residents and if their age and sex should influence engagement and communication plans and strategies.

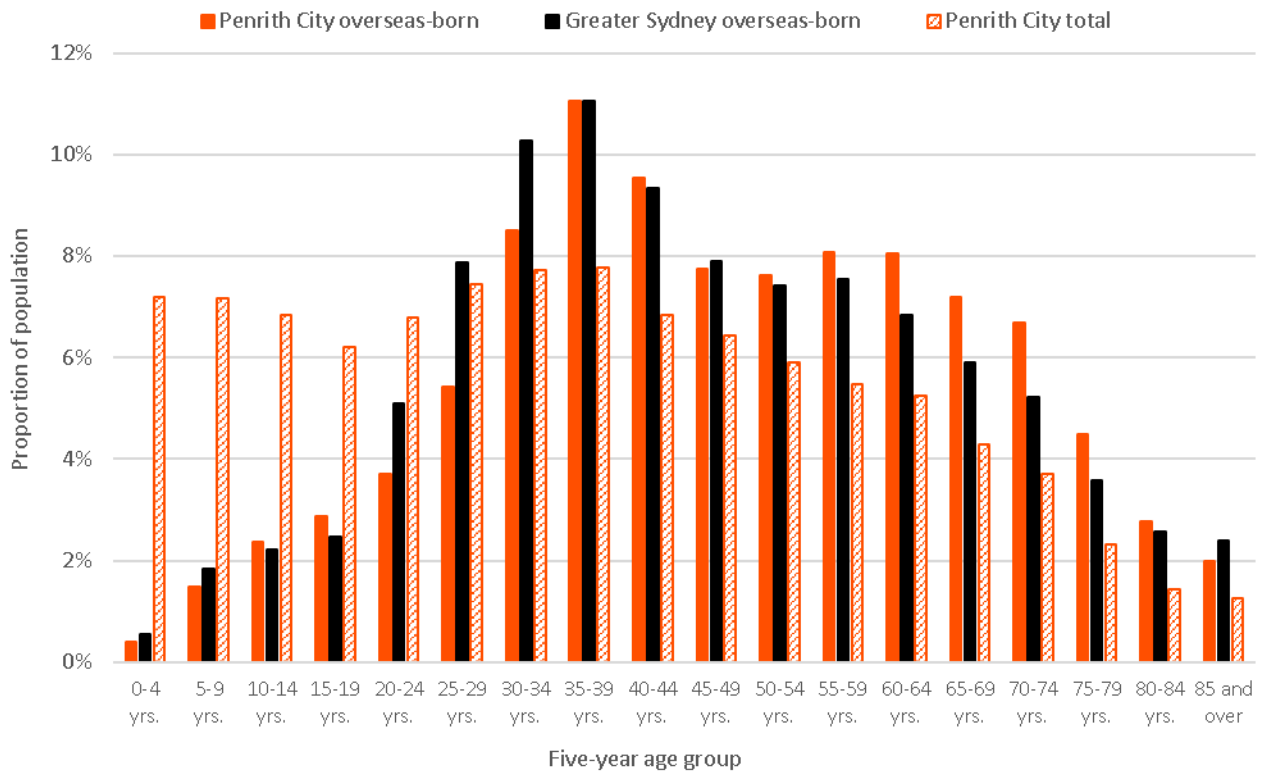
7.1 Age and sex of culturally diverse residents

In 2021, 51.5% of Penrith City's overseas-born residents were females, and 48.5%, males. This is similar to the City's overall population which is composed of 51% females and 49% males.

Compared to the total population of Penrith City, Penrith City's overseas arrivals are older. There is a larger proportion of overseas-born 30-49-year-olds (37% compared to 29% of Penrith City's total population), a larger proportion of 50+ year-olds (47% compared to 30% of the City's total population) and significantly smaller proportion of overseas-born 0-29-year-olds (16% compared to 42% of the City's total population). Proportions of 0-19-year-olds in particular are a lot lower for overseas-born residents (7%) compared to the City's total population (27%), illustrating that most young Perth City residents are born in Australia.

Compared to Greater Sydney's overseas-born residents, the age structure of Penrith City's overseas-born residents is slightly older:

- ▣ 0-29-year-olds: 16.3% compared to 20% of Greater Sydney’s overseas-born residents.
- ▣ 30-49-year-olds: 36.8% compared to 38.5% of Greater Sydney’s overseas-born residents.
- ▣ 50+ year-olds: 46.9% compared to 41.4% of Greater Sydney’s overseas-born residents.



Age structure of Penrith City’s overseas-born residents, 2021

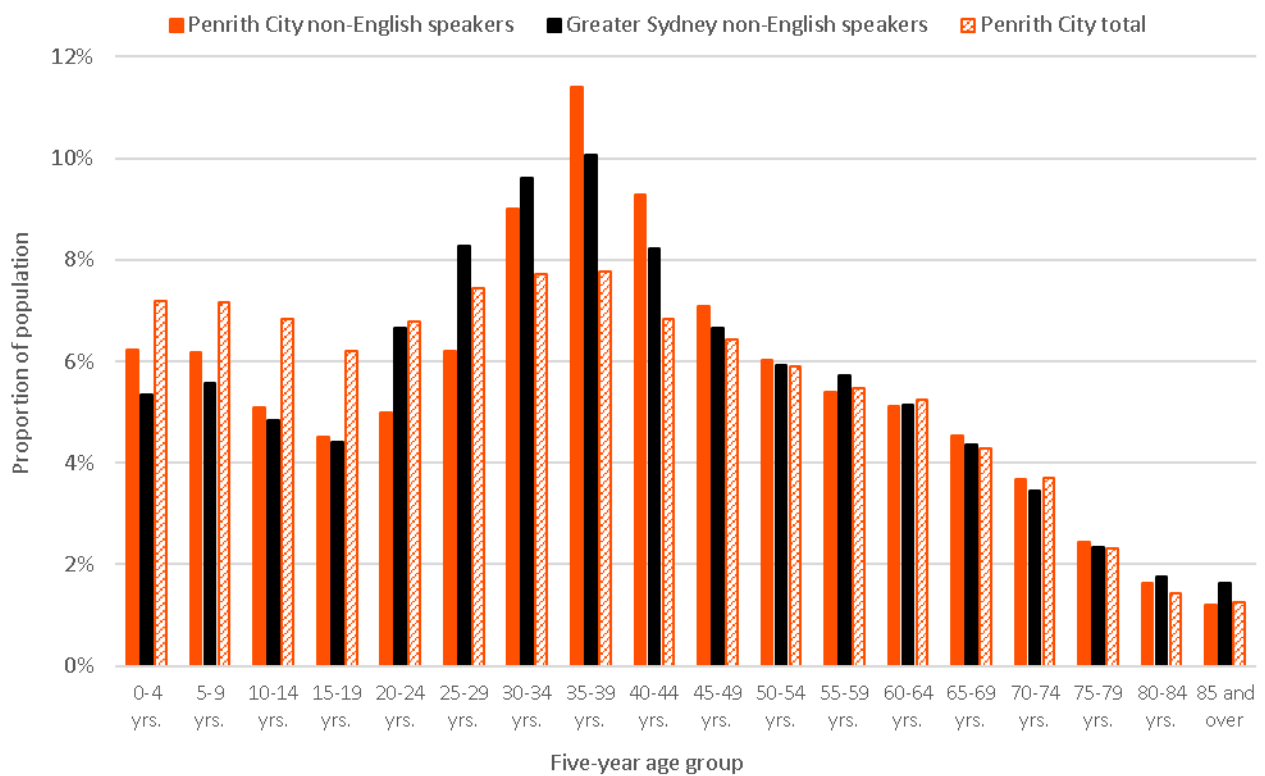
7.2 Age and sex of linguistically diverse residents

In 2021, 52% of Penrith City’s non-English speakers were females and 48%, males. This is slightly different to the City’s overall population which is composed of 51% females and 49% males.

Compared to the total population of Penrith City, there is a larger proportion of non-English speakers aged 30-49-years (37% compared to 29% of the total population), a similar proportion of residents aged over 50 years (30% compared to 29.6% of the total population) and a smaller proportion of younger residents aged 0-29 years (33% compared to 42% of the total Penrith City population in this age cohort).

Compared to Greater Sydney’s non-English speakers, the age structure of Penrith City’s is similar:

- ▣ 0-29-year-olds: 33.2% compared to 35.1% of Greater Sydney’s non-English speakers.
- ▣ 30-49-year-olds: 36.8% compared to 34.6% of Greater Sydney’s non-English speakers.
- ▣ 50+ year-olds: 30% compared to 30.3% of Greater Sydney’s non-English speakers.



Age structure of Penrith City’s non-English speakers, 2021

8. What do our culturally and linguistically diverse residents do?

8.1 Education institution attended

14% of Penrith City’s overseas-born residents attended an educational institution in 2021. This was lower than the overall City average, where 26% of the population attended an

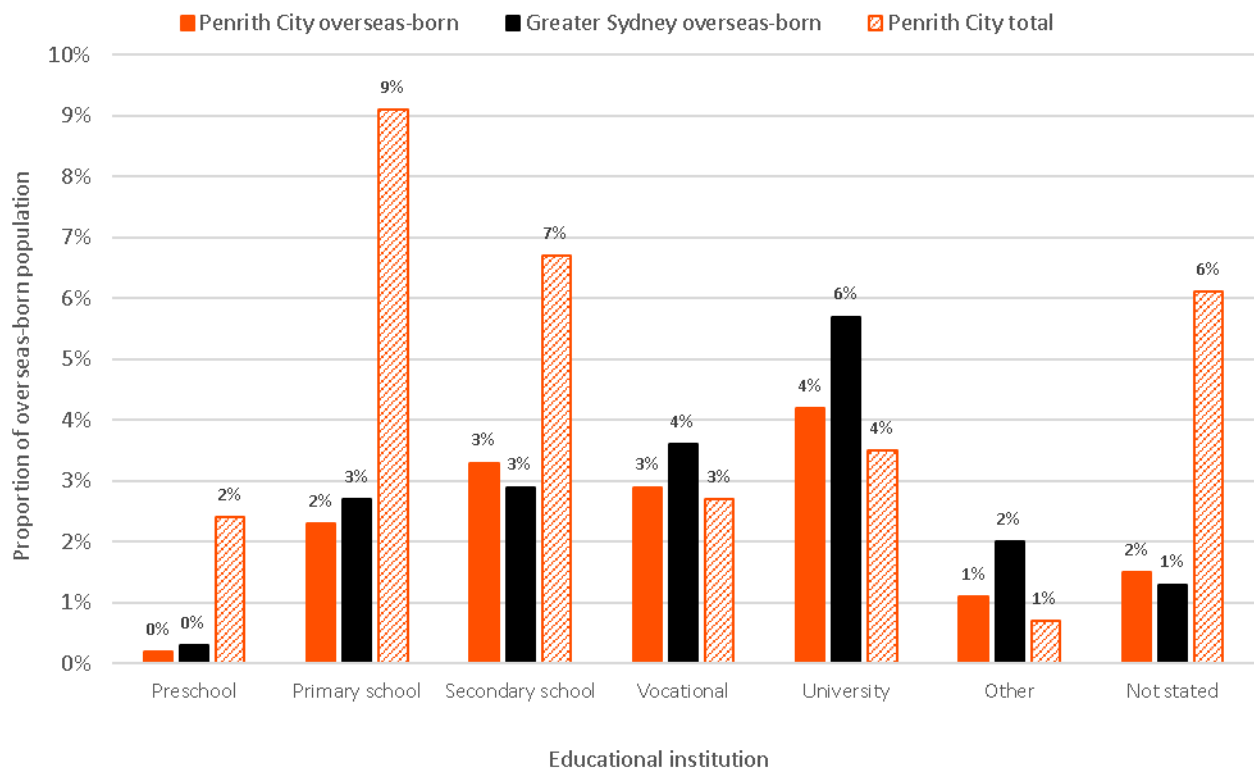
educational institution. This significant difference is related to the age structure of Penrith City’s overseas-born residents where there are very few pre-schoolers, primary school, and secondary school children, compared to the City overall.

Compared to the total population of Penrith City:

- ▣ A smaller proportion of Penrith City’s overseas-born residents attend preschool, primary school, or secondary school.
- ▣ However, a larger proportion of overseas-born residents attend vocational institutions (2.9% compared to 2.7% of the overall City population) or attend University (4.2% compared to 3.5% of the overall City population).

Compared to Greater Sydney’s overseas-born population:

- ▣ A smaller proportion of Penrith City’s overseas-born residents attended preschool, primary school, vocational institutions or a University.
- ▣ A larger proportion of overseas-born residents attended secondary school.



Educational institutions attended by Penrith City’s overseas-born population, 2021

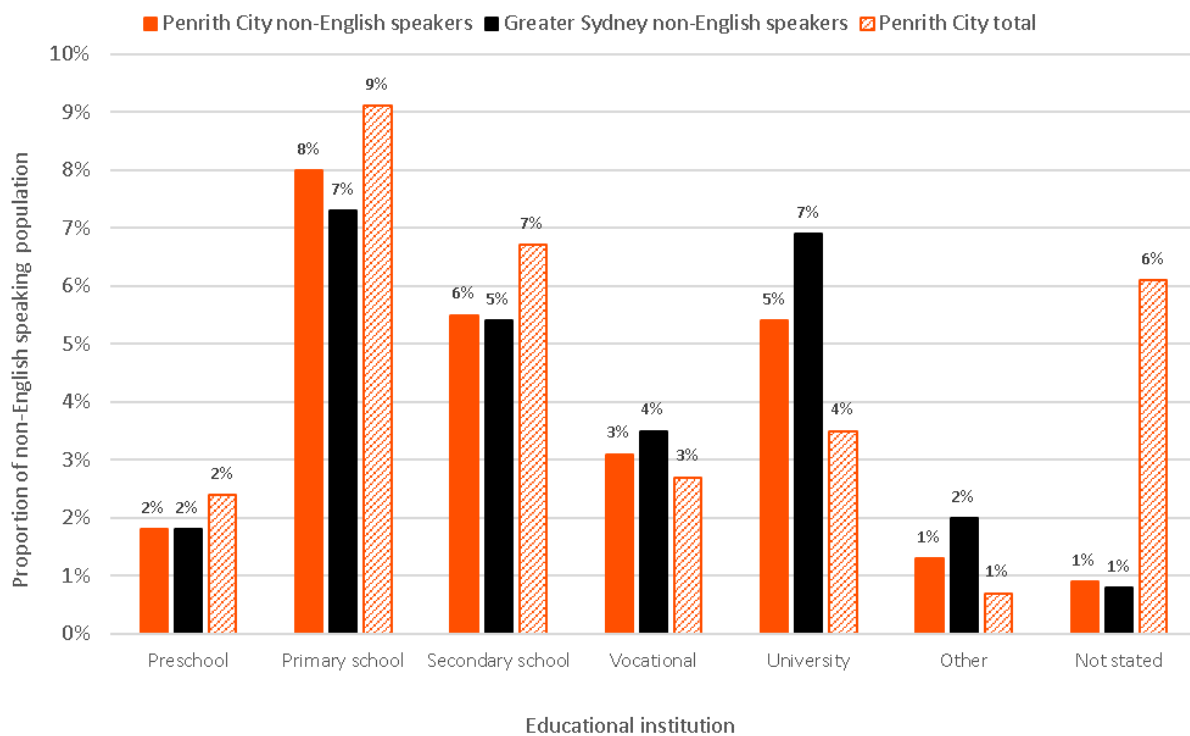
25% of Penrith City’s non-English speaking residents attended an educational institution in 2021. This was similar to the overall City average (26%).

Compared to the total population of Penrith City:

- ▣ A smaller proportion of Penrith City’s non-English speakers attend preschool, primary school, and secondary school.
- ▣ A larger proportion of non-English speaking Penrith City residents attend vocational institutions (3.1% compared to 2.7% of the overall City population) or attend University (5.4% compared to 3.5% of the overall City population).

Compared to Greater Sydney’s non-English speaking population:

- ▣ A smaller proportion of Penrith City’s non-English speaking residents attended Vocational institutions, a University, or “Other” types of educational institutions.
- ▣ A similar proportion of Penrith City’s non-English speaking residents attended preschools and secondary schools.
- ▣ A larger proportion of Penrith City’s non-English speaking residents attended a primary school.



Educational institutions attended by Penrith City’s non-English speaking population, 2021

8.2 Highest educational qualification achieved

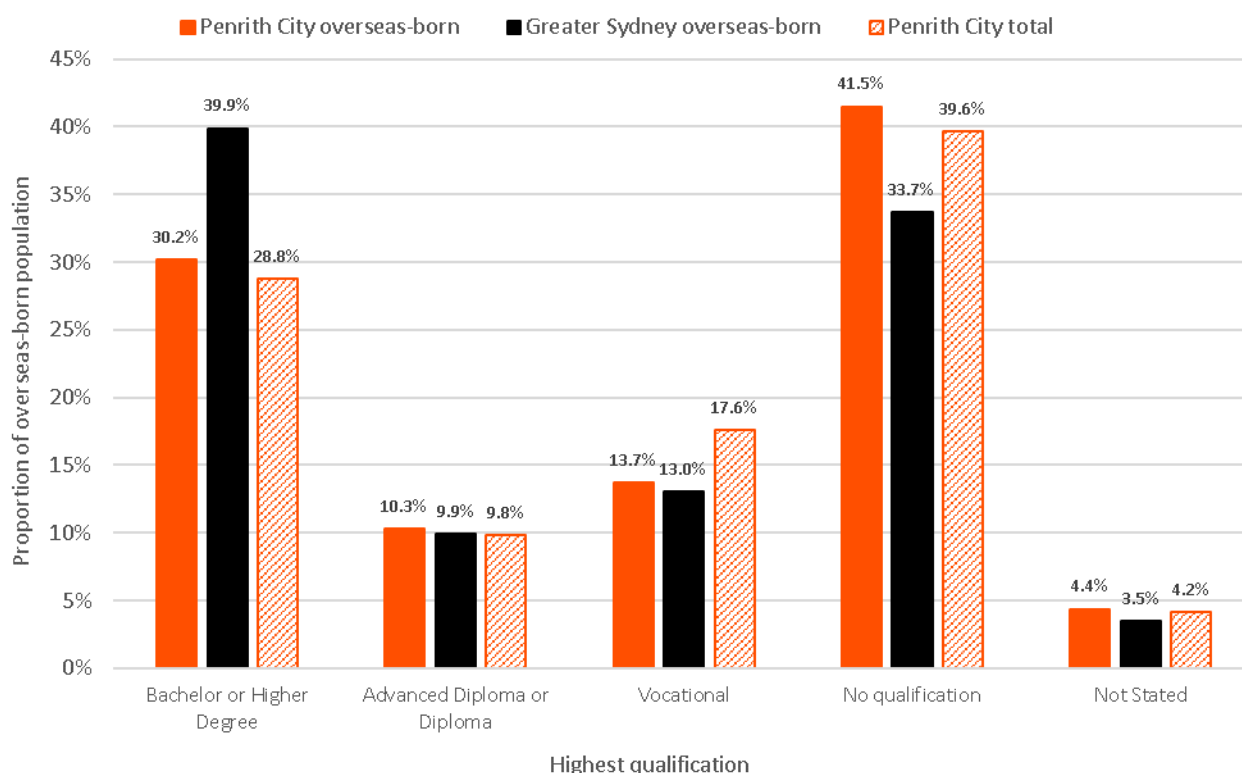
In 2021, 54% of Penrith City's overseas-born residents had an educational qualification achieved outside of secondary school. This was slightly lower than the City average where 56% of the population aged 15 years or older had an educational qualification achieved outside of secondary school.

Compared to the total population of Penrith City:

- ▣ A similar proportion of overseas-born residents had a “Bachelor Degree or Higher” or “Advanced Diploma or Diploma” qualification.
- ▣ A smaller proportion of overseas-born residents had a Vocational qualification (13.7% compared to 17.6% for the overall City population)
- ▣ A slightly larger proportion of overseas-born residents had no educational qualification outside of secondary school (41.5% compared to 39.6% for the overall City population).

Compared to Greater Sydney's overseas-born population:

- ▣ A significantly smaller proportion of overseas-born residents had a Bachelor or Higher Degree (30.2% compared to 39.9% for Greater Sydney's overseas-born residents).
- ▣ Similar proportions of overseas-born residents with “Advanced Diploma or Diploma” or “Vocational” qualifications.
- ▣ A significantly larger proportion of overseas-born residents with no educational qualification outside of secondary school (41.5% compared to 33.7% for the overall City population).



Highest educational qualification achieved by Penrith City's overseas-born population, 2021

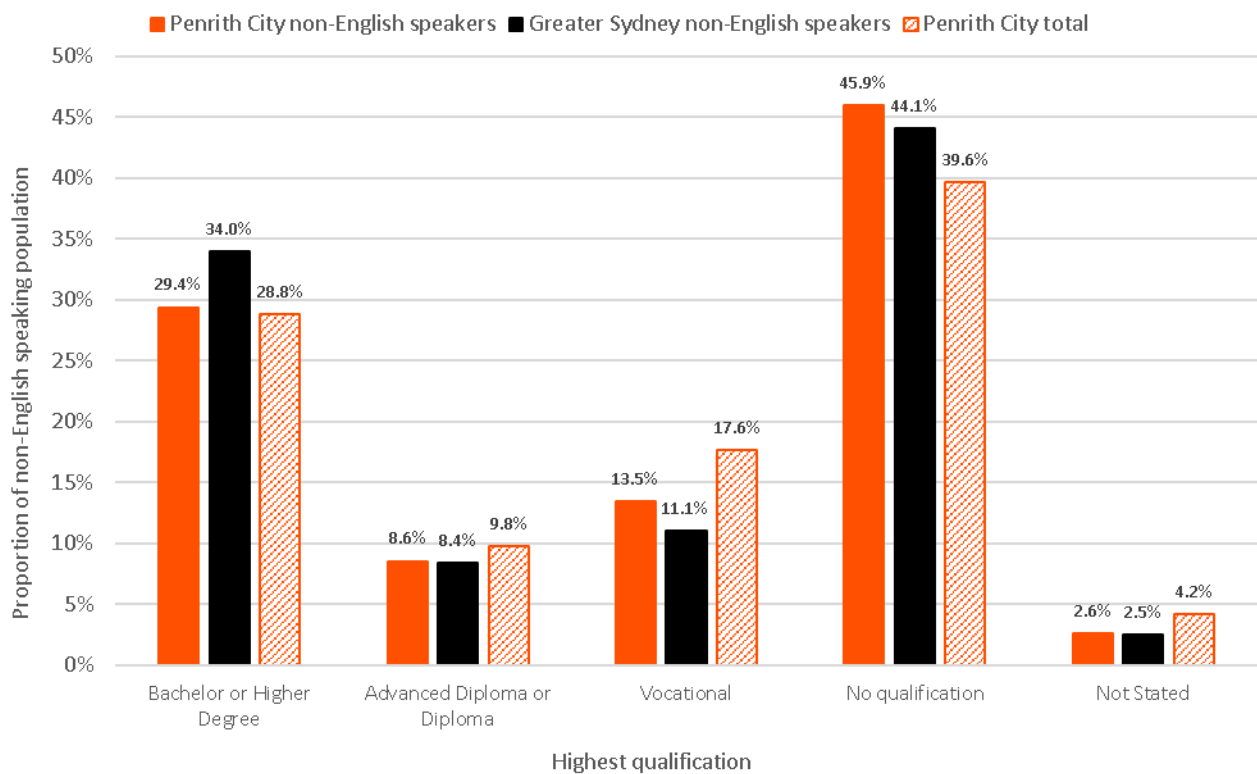
In 2021, 51% of Penrith City's non-English speaking residents had an educational qualification achieved outside of secondary school. This was lower than the City average where 56% of the population aged 15 years or older had an educational qualification achieved outside of secondary school.

Compared to the total population of Penrith City:

- ▣ A similar proportion of non-English speaking residents had a "Bachelor or Higher Degree" qualification (29.4% compared to 28.8% for the overall City population).
- ▣ Slightly smaller proportions of non-English speaking residents had an "Advanced Diploma or Diploma" or "Vocational" qualification.
- ▣ A larger proportion of non-English speaking residents with no educational qualification outside of secondary school (45.9% compared to 39.6% for the overall City population).

Compared to Greater Sydney's non-English speaking population:

- ▣ A smaller proportion of non-English speaking residents had a “Bachelor or Higher Degree” (29.4% compared to 34% for Greater Sydney's non-English speaking population).
- ▣ A similar proportion of non-English speaking residents with an “Advanced Diploma or Diploma” (8.6% compared to 8.4% in Greater Sydney).
- ▣ A larger proportion of non-English speaking residents with a “Vocational” qualification or no educational qualification outside of secondary school.



Highest educational qualification achieved by Penrith City's non-English speaking population, 2021

8.3 Employment Status

Employment status statistics reveal what proportion of the population participates in the labour force and for those residents who do – what status of employment or unemployment they are in.

In 2021, 60.1% of Penrith City's overseas born residents aged 15 years or older were in the labour force, meaning they were either employed, or unemployed but looking for work. The labour force participation was slightly lower than for Penrith City as a whole (62.4%). Labour force participation statistics are influenced by demographic factors such as age structure, where older populations will have lower participation rates.

For Penrith City's overseas-born population in the labour force:

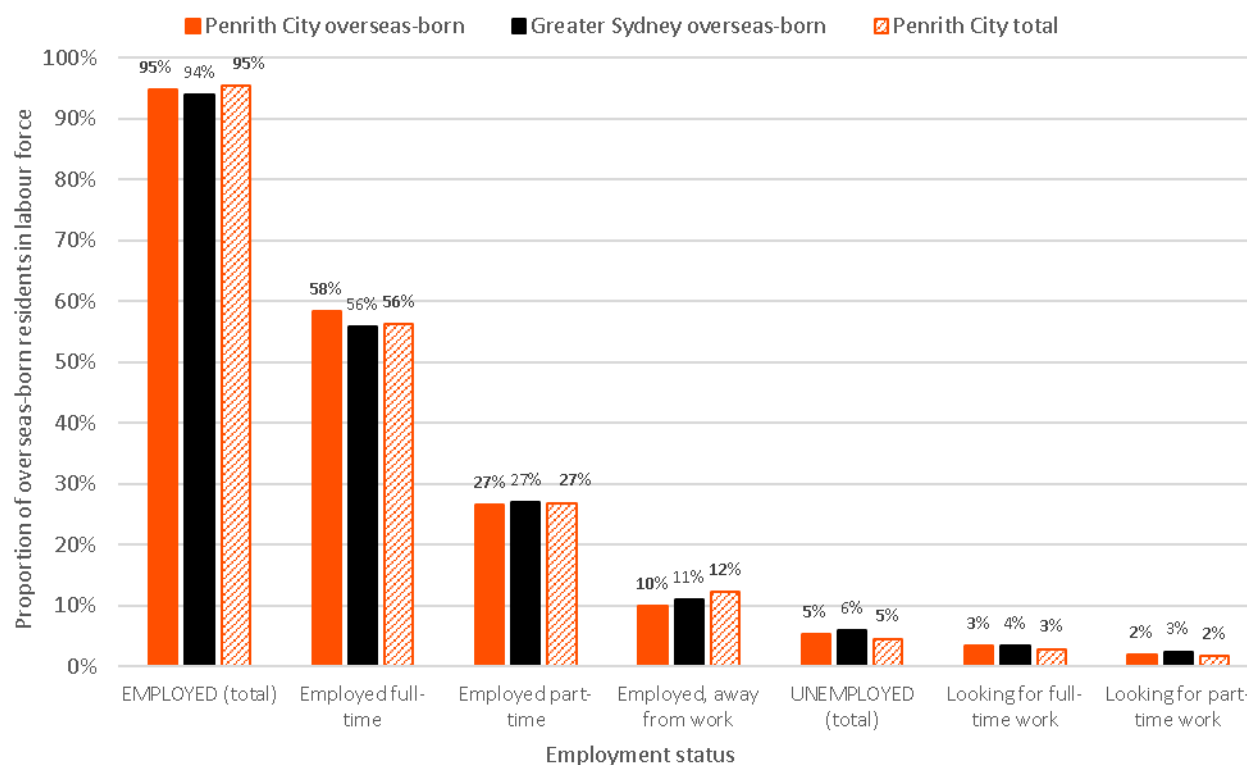
- ▾ **94.7% were employed** (lower than 95.4% for the City overall)
 - 58.3% were employed full-time (higher than 56.3% for the City overall)*
 - 26.5% were employed part-time (lower than 26.9% for the City overall)*
 - 9.9% were employed but away from work (lower than 12.2% for the City overall)*

- ▾ **5.3% were unemployed** (higher than 4.6% for the City overall)
 - 3.4% were looking for full-time work (higher than 2.9% for the City overall)*
 - 1.9% were looking for part-time work (higher than 1.7% for the City overall)*

Compared to employment statistics of overseas-born residents in Greater Sydney, Penrith City's overseas-born residents had:

- ▾ **A slightly higher employment rate** (94.7% compared to 94% in Greater Sydney)
 - A higher rate of full-time employment (58.3% compared to 55.9% in Greater Sydney)*
 - A similar rate of part-time employment (26.5% compared to 27% in Greater Sydney)*
 - A lower rate of employment but being away from work (9.9% compared to 11.1% in Greater Sydney)*

- ▾ **A lower unemployment rate** (5.3% compared to 6% in Greater Sydney)
 - A similar proportion were looking for full-time work (3.4% compared to 3.5% in Greater Sydney)*
 - A lower proportion were looking for part-time work (1.9% compared to 2.5% in Greater Sydney)*



Employment statistics for Penrith City's overseas-born residents in the labour force, 2021

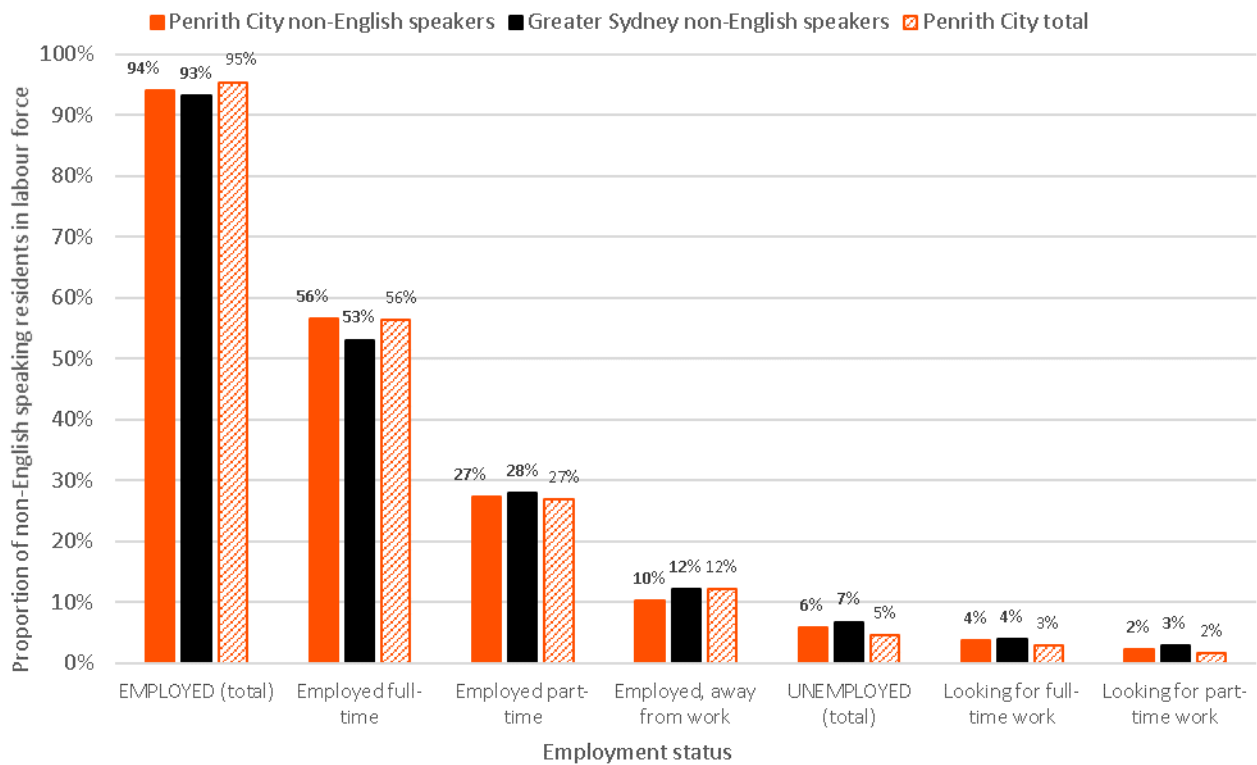
In 2021, 63.4% of Penrith City's non-English speaking residents aged 15 years or older were in the labour force. This proportion was slightly higher than for Penrith City as a whole (62.4%).

For Penrith City's non-English speaking population in the labour force:

- **94.1% were employed** (lower than 95.4% for the City overall)
 - 56.5% were employed full-time (similar to 56.3% for the City overall)*
 - 27.4% were employed part-time (higher than 26.9% for the City overall)*
 - 10.2% were employed but away from work (lower than 12.2% for the City overall)*
- **5.9% were unemployed** (higher than 4.6% for the City overall)
 - 3.7% were looking for full-time work (higher than 2.9% for the City overall)*
 - 2.2% were looking for part-time work (higher than 1.7% for the City overall)*

Compared to employment statistics of non-English speaking residents in Greater Sydney, Penrith City's non-English speaking residents had:

- A higher employment rate** (94.1% compared to 93.2% in Greater Sydney)
A higher rate of full-time employment (56.5% compared to 53.1% in Greater Sydney)
A similar rate of part-time employment (27.4% compared to 27.9% in Greater Sydney)
A lower rate of employment but being away from work (10.2% compared to 12.2% in Greater Sydney)
- A lower unemployment rate** (5.9% compared to 6.8% in Greater Sydney)
A similar proportion were looking for full-time work (3.7% compared to 3.9% in Greater Sydney)
A lower proportion were looking for part-time work (2.2% compared to 3% in Greater Sydney)



Employment statistics for Penrith City’s non-English speaking residents in the labour force, 2021

8.4 Occupations of employment

Occupations of employment for Penrith City’s overseas-born residents are similar to Penrith City’s occupation statistics as a whole, but different to overseas-born residents in Greater Sydney.

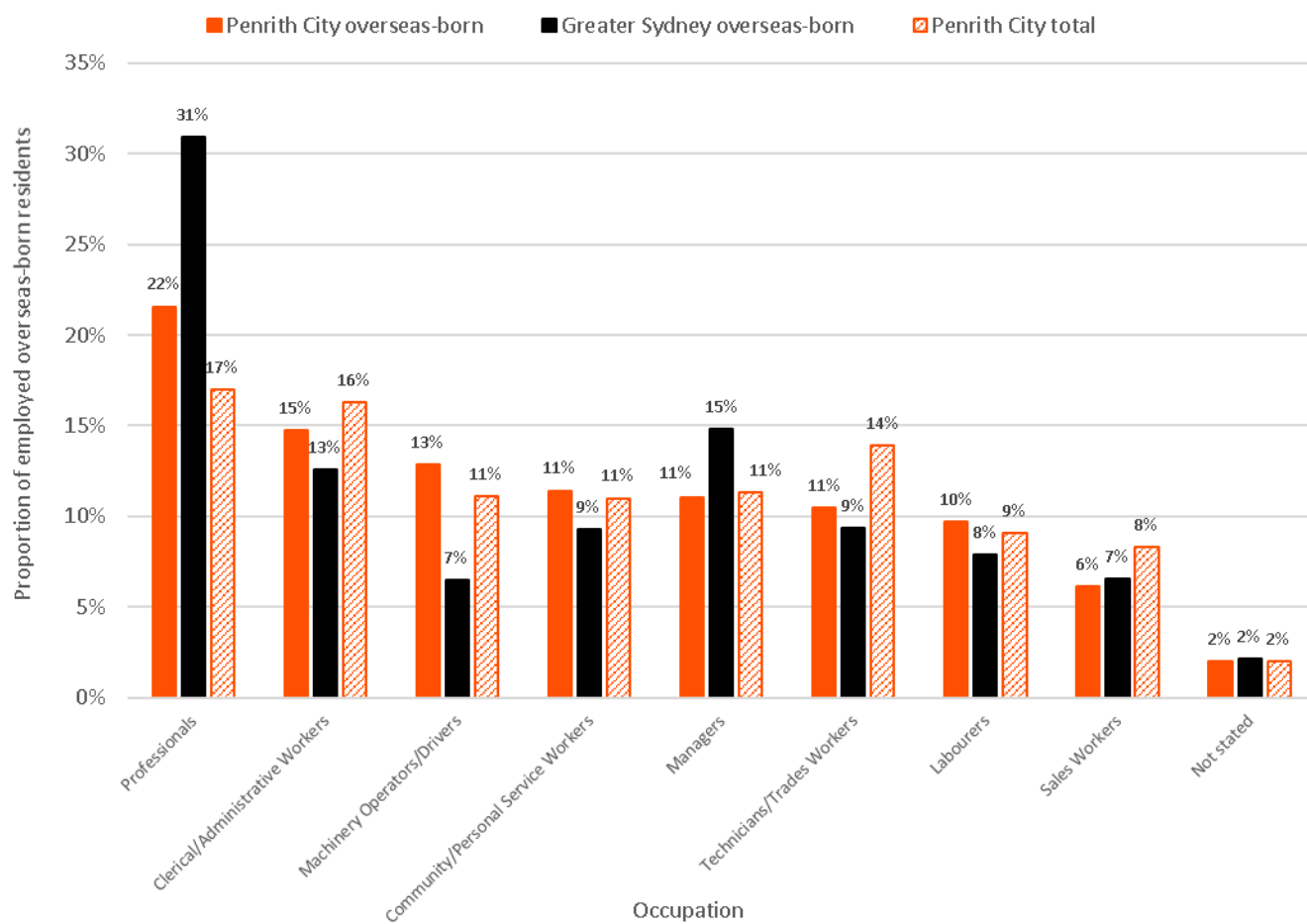
In 2021:

- ▾ **21.6% of overseas-born residents in Penrith City were “Professionals”** (higher than Penrith City overall, 17%).
- ▾ **14.7% were “Clerical and Administrative workers”** (lower than Penrith City overall, 16.3%).
- ▾ **12.9% were “Machinery Operators”** (higher than Penrith City overall, 11.1%).
- ▾ **11.4% were “Community and Personal Service workers”** (slightly higher than Penrith City overall, 11%).

For other occupations, a larger proportion of Penrith City’s overseas-born residents were employed as “Labourers” and a smaller proportion of “Managers,” “Technicians/Trades Workers” and “Sales Workers.”

Compared to overseas-born residents in Greater Sydney:

- ▾ A significantly lower proportion of overseas-born Penrith City residents were employed as “Professionals” (21.6% compared to 30.9% in Greater Sydney).
- ▾ A lower proportion were employed as “Managers” (11% compared to 14.8% in Greater Sydney).
- ▾ A significantly larger proportion were employed as “Machinery Drivers/Operators” (12.9% compared to 6.5% in Greater Sydney).
- ▾ Slightly larger proportions were employed as “Clerical and Administrative workers,” “Community and Personal Service workers,” “Technicians and Trades workers” and “Labourers.”
- ▾ A slightly smaller proportion were employed as “Sales Workers.”



Occupations of employment for Penrith City's overseas-born residents, 2021

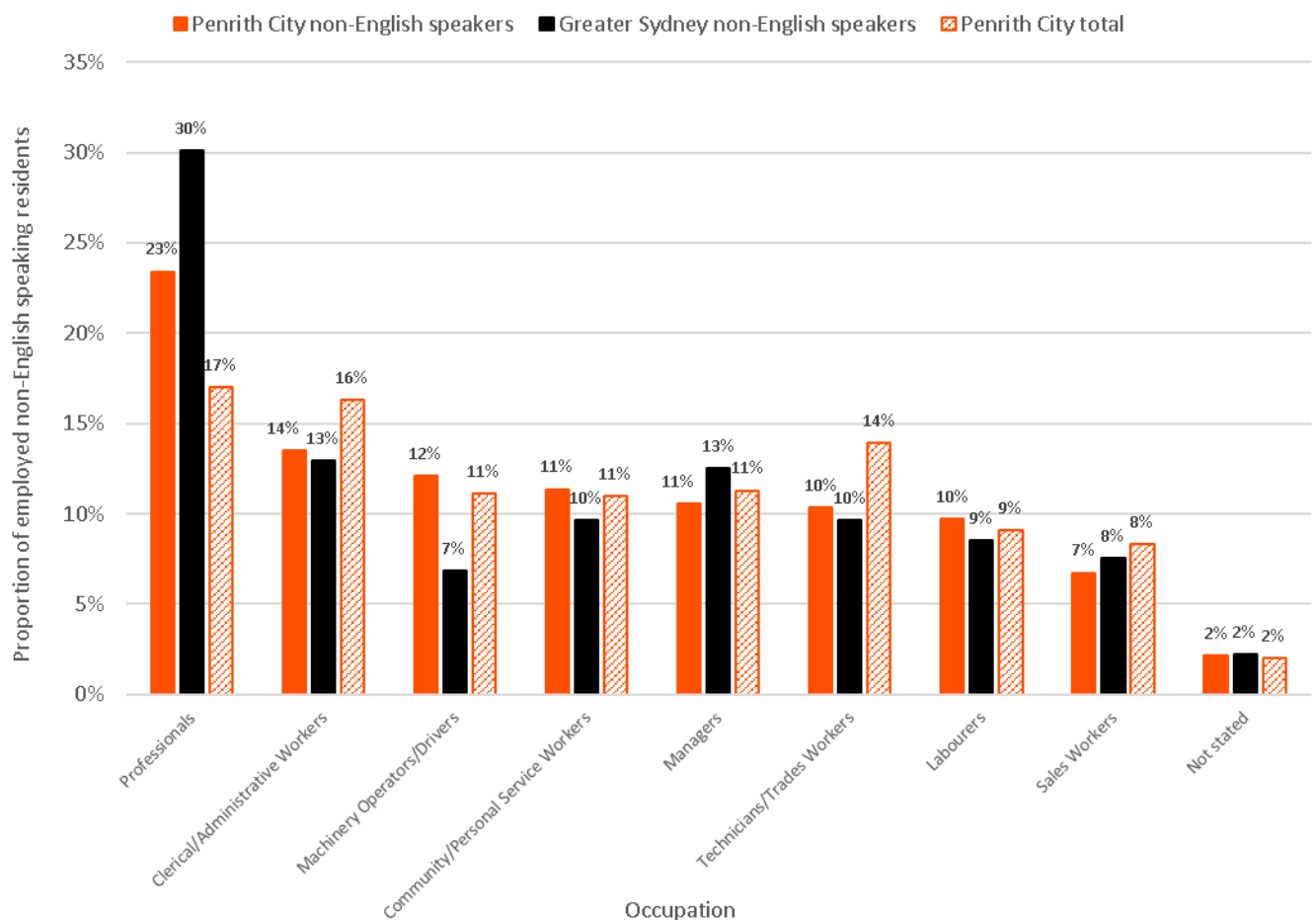
In 2021:

- ▾ **23.6% of non-English speaking residents in Penrith City were employed as “Professionals”** (higher than Penrith City overall, 17%).
- ▾ **13.5% were employed as “Clerical/Administrative workers”** (lower than Penrith City overall, 16.3%).
- ▾ **12.1% were employed as “Machinery operators and drivers”** (higher than Penrith City overall, 11.1%).
- ▾ **11.4% were employed as “Community/Personal Service workers”** (slightly higher than Penrith City overall, 11%).
- ▾ **10.6% were employed as “Managers”** (lower than Penrith City overall, 11.3%).

For other occupations, a larger proportion of non-English speaking Penrith City residents were employed as “Labourers” and a smaller proportion as “Technicians and Trades workers” or “Sales workers,” compared to Penrith City overall.

Compared to non-English speaking residents in Greater Sydney:

- ▣ A significantly lower proportion of non-English speaking Penrith City residents were employed as “Professionals” (23.4% compared to 30.1% in Greater Sydney).
- ▣ A significantly larger proportion were employed as “Machinery Drivers/Operators” (12.1% compared to 6.8% in Greater Sydney).
- ▣ Slightly larger proportions were employed as “Clerical and Administrative workers,” “Community/Personal Service workers,” “Technicians and Trades workers” and “Labourers.”
- ▣ Slightly smaller proportions were employed as “Managers” and “Sales workers.”



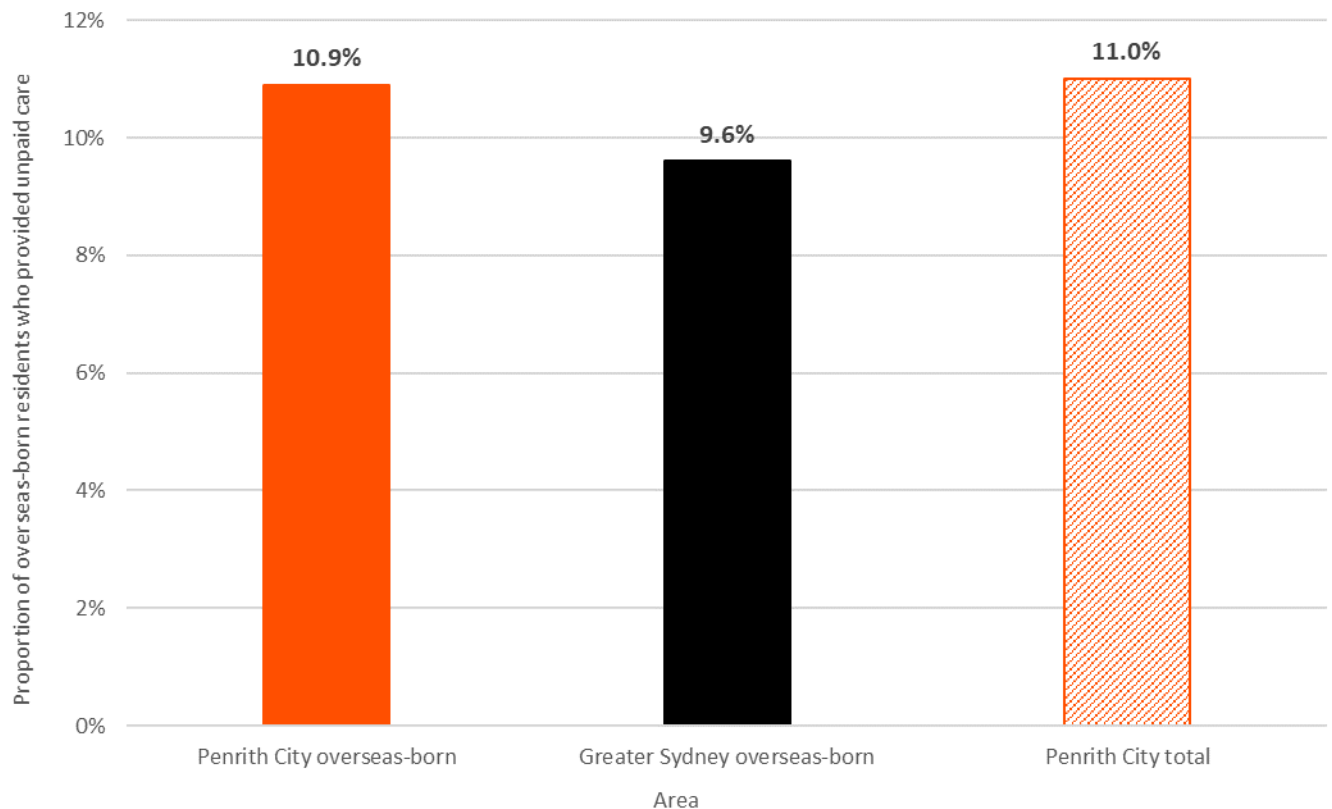
Occupations of employment for Penrith City’s non-English speaking residents, 2021

8.5 Unpaid care and unpaid childcare

Unpaid care refers to providing unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age. The proportion of people providing unpaid care for the aged and disabled in Penrith City can be an important indicator of the level of demand for aged care services and facilities by local and state governments. An increasing proportion of carers among the population may indicate inadequate aged care provision, or the need for in-home support, or support for the carers themselves.

In 2021:

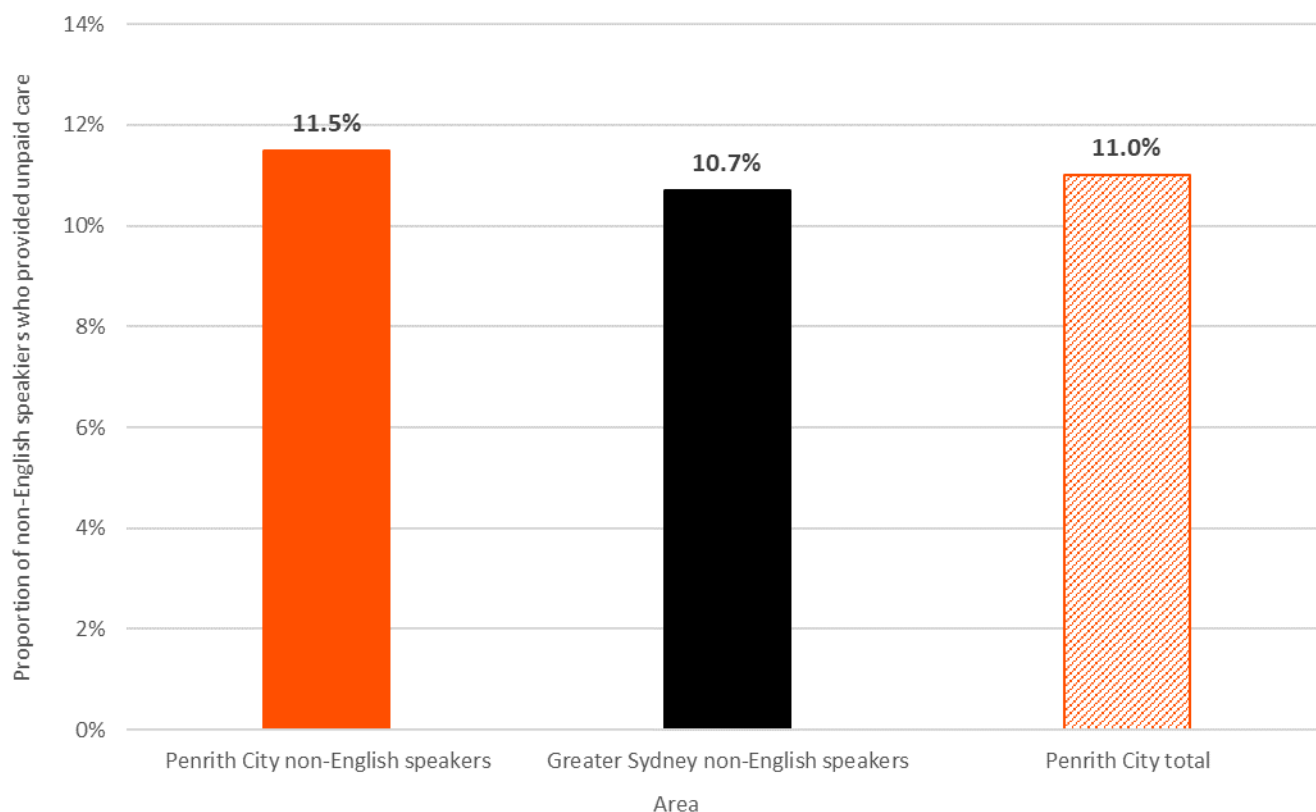
- ▣ **10.9% of Penrith City's overseas-born residents** aged 15 years or older provided unpaid care to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age.
- ▣ **9.6% of Greater Sydney's overseas-born residents** provided unpaid care.
- ▣ **11% of Penrith City's overall population** aged 15 years or older provided unpaid care.



Provision of unpaid care by overseas-born residents, Penrith City, 2021

In 2021:

- ▣ **11.5% of Penrith City's non-English speaking residents** aged 15 years or older provided unpaid care to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age.
- ▣ **10.7% of Greater Sydney's non-English speaking residents** provided unpaid care.
- ▣ **11% of Penrith City's overall population** aged 15 years or older provided unpaid care.



Provision of unpaid care by non-English speaking residents, Penrith City, 2021

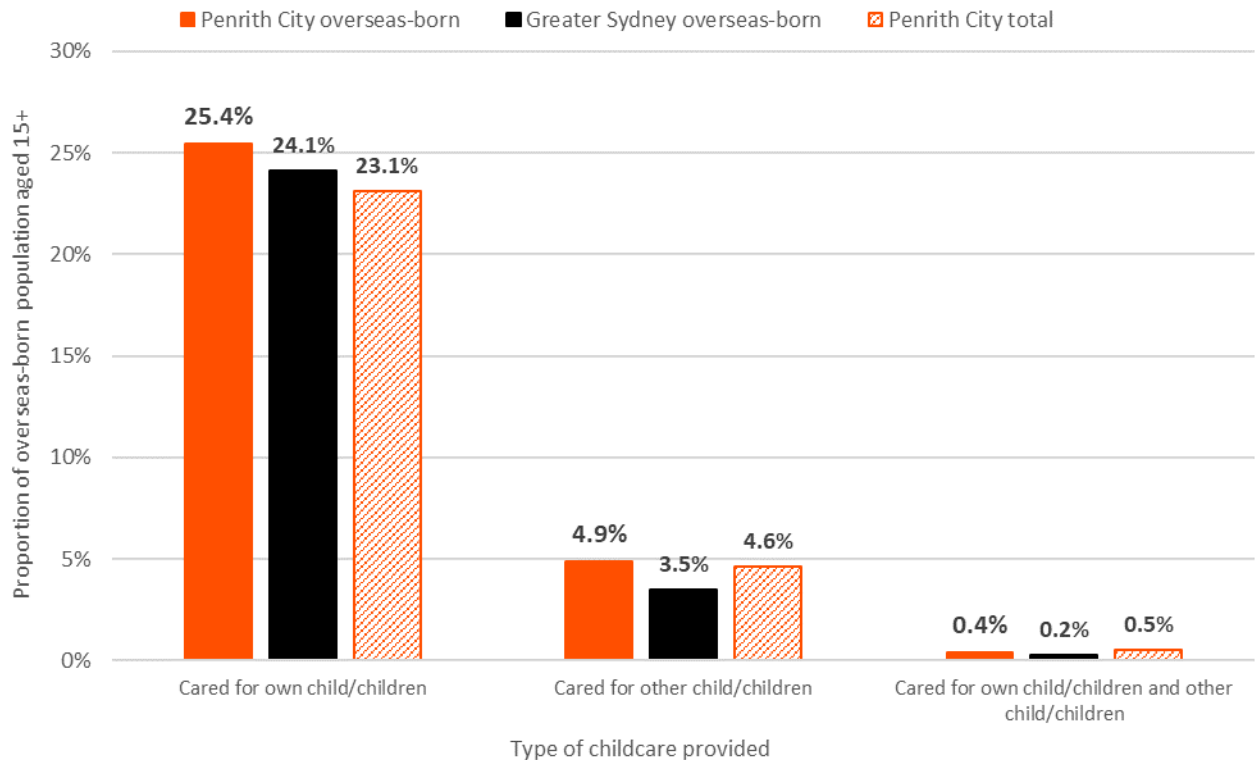
Unpaid childcare statistics describe whether residents provide unpaid care to their own or others' children. The role of unpaid childcare in Penrith City is determined by many distinct factors. For example, areas with high levels of unpaid childcare may have a dominance of single income families with one significant earner, or there could be a lack of provision of paid childcare in the area. The level to which people care for others' children can also indicate the role of extended family (e.g., grandparents caring for grandchildren, family day care).

In 2021:

- ▣ 25.4% of Penrith City’s overseas-born residents aged 15 years or older provided unpaid childcare to their own children,
- ▣ 4.9% provided unpaid care to others’ children and
- ▣ 0.4% provided unpaid care to their own as well as others’ children.

Compared to Penrith City’s overall population, overseas-born residents in the City provided a higher level of unpaid care to their own children as well as others’ children.

Compared to Greater Sydney’s overseas-born residents, Penrith City’s overseas-born residents provided higher levels of unpaid care to their own children as well as others’ children.



Provision of unpaid childcare by overseas-born residents in Penrith City, 2021

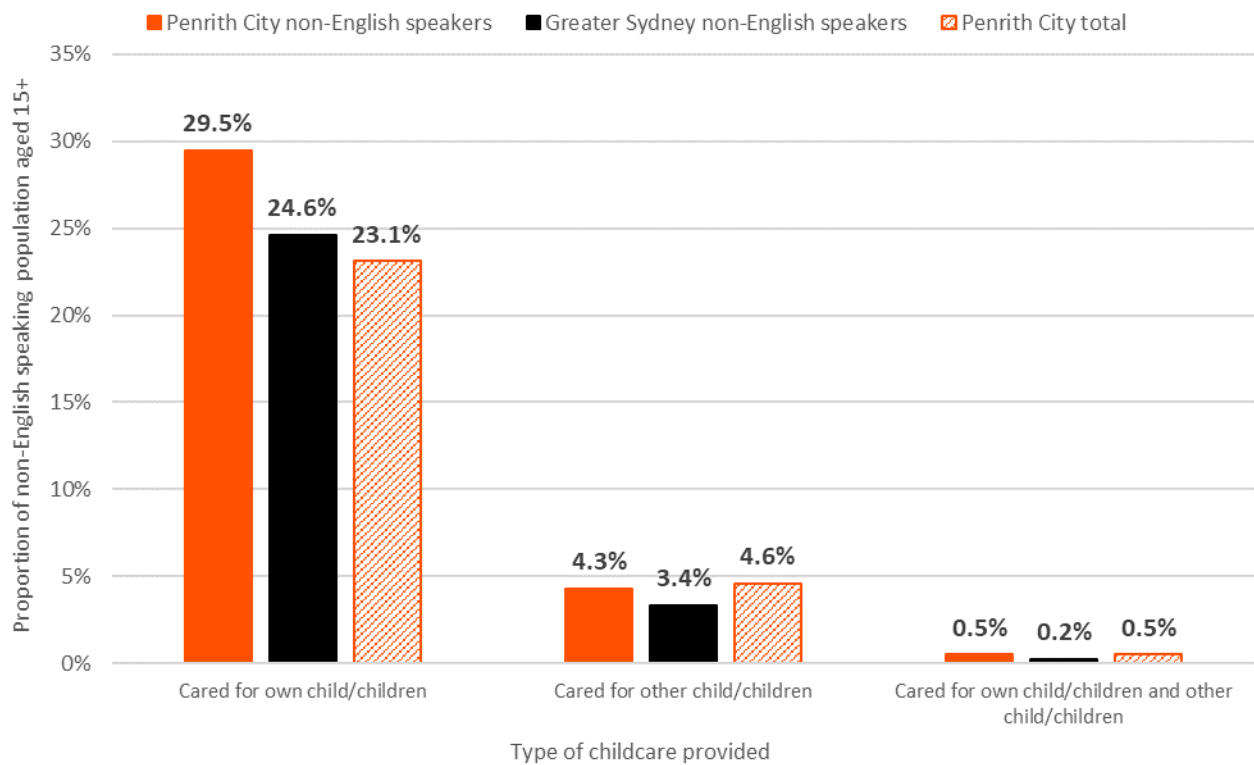
In 2021:

- ▣ 29.5% of Penrith City’s non-English speaking population provided unpaid childcare to their own children,

- ▣ 4.3% provided unpaid care to others' children and
- ▣ 0.5% provided unpaid care to their own as well as others' children.

Compared to Penrith City's overall population, non-English speaking residents in the City provided a higher level of unpaid care to their own children but a slightly lower level of unpaid childcare for others' children.

Compared to Greater Sydney's non-English speaking population, Penrith City's non-English population provided higher levels of unpaid care to their own children as well as others' children.



Provision of unpaid childcare by non-English speaking residents in Penrith City, 2021

9. How do our culturally and linguistically diverse residents live?

9.1 Household composition

Household and family structure are one of the most important demographic indicators. They reveal an area's residential role and function, era of settlement and provide key insights into the level of demand for services and facilities, as most are related to age and household types.

In Penrith City, most overseas-born residents lived in couple households with children, as either parents or children. This is reflective of the age structure of this group.

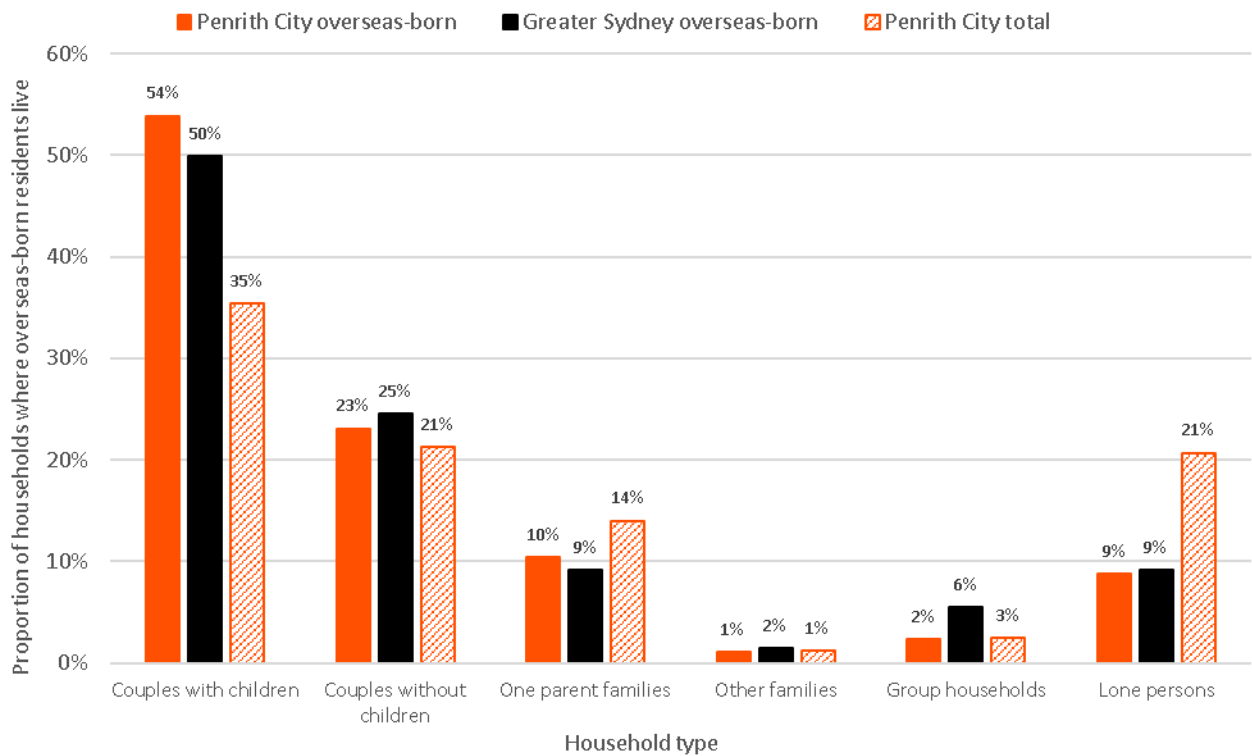
In 2021:

- ▾ 54% of overseas-born residents lived in couples with children households, higher than the City's overall population (35%).
- ▾ 23% lived in couples without children households, slightly higher than the City average (21%).
- ▾ 10% lived in one parent families, lower than the City average (14%).
- ▾ 9% lived in lone-person households, significantly lower than the City average (21%).
- ▾ 2.3% lived in group households, similar to the City average (2.5%).

Compared to the overseas born population in Greater Sydney, Penrith City's overseas-born population had:

- ▾ A larger proportion living in couple with children households (54% compared to 50% in Greater Sydney)
- ▾ A similar proportion living in couples without children households (23% compared to 21% in Greater Sydney)

- ▣ A similar proportion living in one-parent families (10% compared to 9% in Greater Sydney)
- ▣ A smaller proportion of group households (2% compared to 6% in Greater Sydney)
- ▣ A similar proportion of lone-person households (8.8% compared to 9.2% in Greater Sydney)



Household composition of overseas-born residents in Penrith City, 2021

Household composition statistics of Penrith City’s non-English speaking residents are different to the City average.

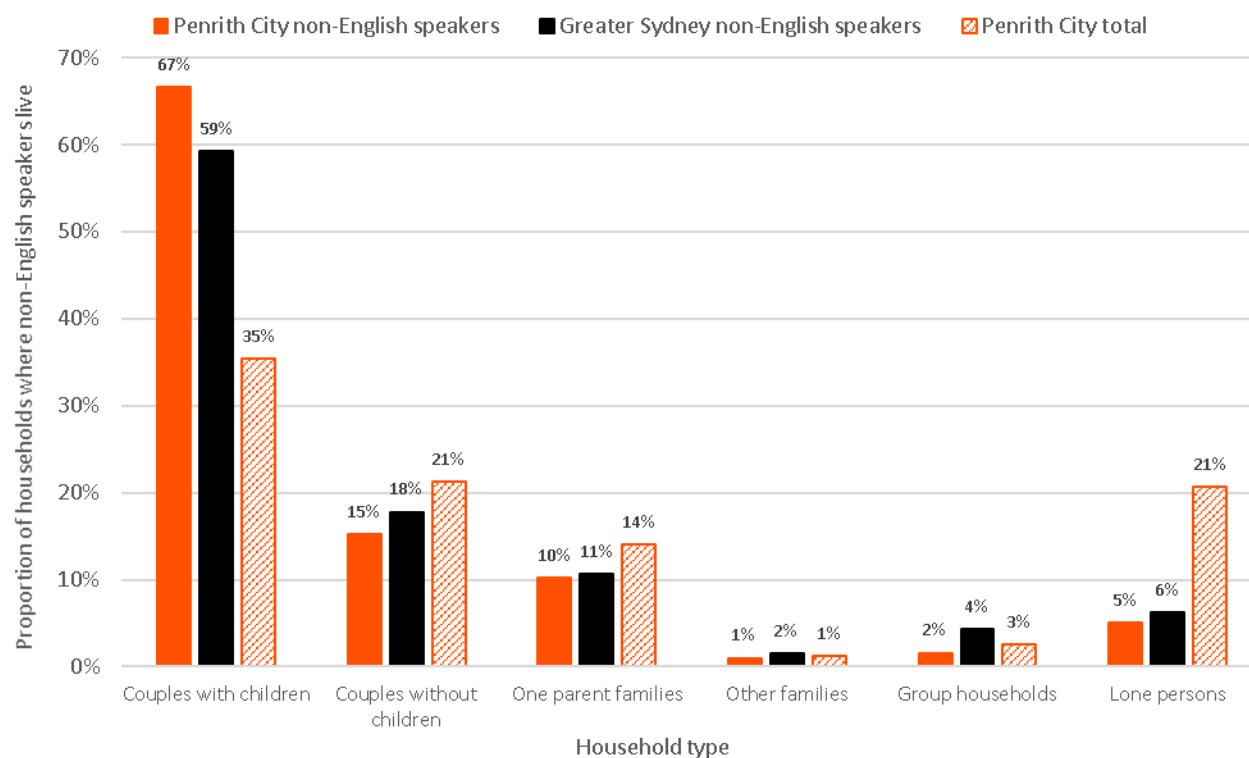
In 2021:

- ▣ 67% of non-English speaking residents lived in couples with children households, higher than the City’s overall population (35%).
- ▣ 15% lived in couples without children households, lower than the City average (21%).

- ▣ 10% lived in one parent families, lower than the City average (14%).
- ▣ 5% lived in lone-person households, significantly lower than the City average (21%).
- ▣ 1.6% lived in group households, similar to the City average (2.5%).

Compared to the non-English speaking population in Greater Sydney, Penrith City's non-English speaking population had:

- ▣ A larger proportion living in couple with children households (67% compared to 59% in Greater Sydney)
- ▣ A smaller proportion living in couples without children households (15% compared to 18% in Greater Sydney)
- ▣ A similar proportion living in one-parent families (10% compared to 11% in Greater Sydney)
- ▣ A smaller proportion of group households (2% compared to 4% in Greater Sydney)
- ▣ A similar proportion of lone-person households (5% compared to 6% in Greater Sydney)



Household composition of non-English speaking residents in Penrith City, 2021

9.2 Household size

The size of households in general follows the life cycle of families. Households are generally 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. Overseas migrants and Indigenous persons often have a tradition of living with extended family members which significantly affects household size.

Household size in Australia has declined since the 1970s, but the rate of decline has slowed in recent years.

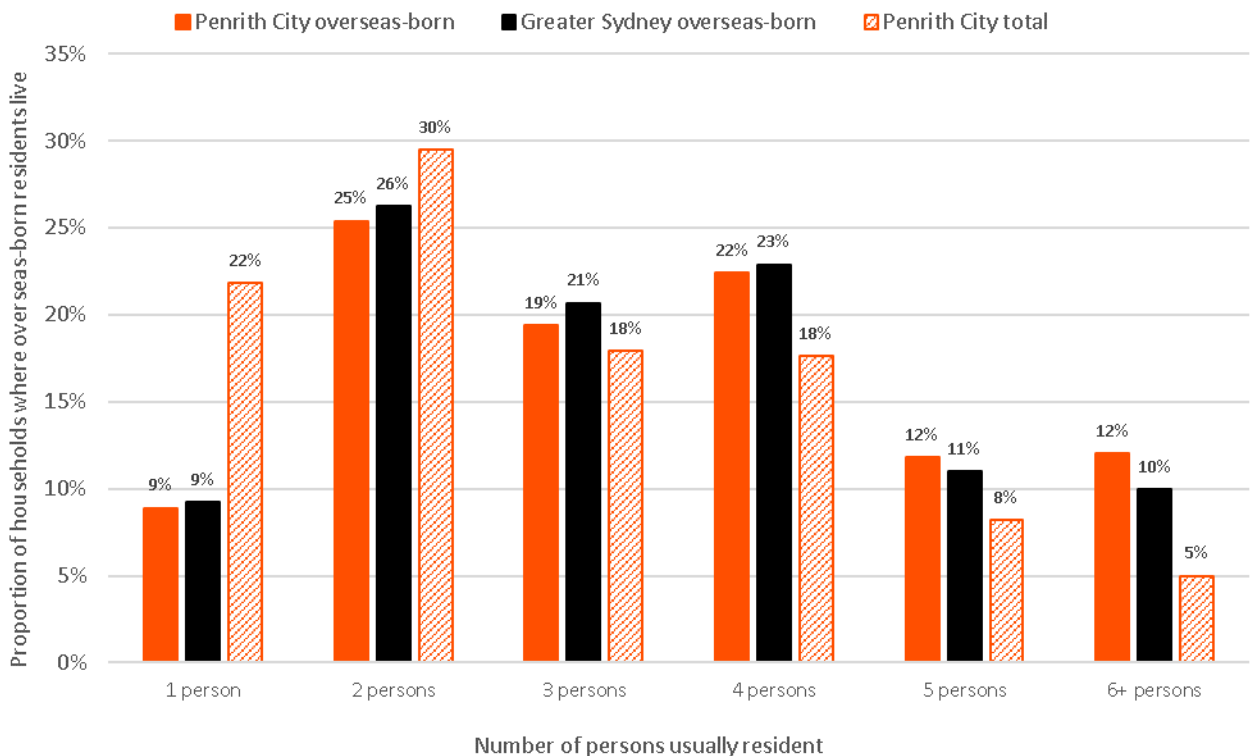
Households with overseas-born residents were larger than the overall City average. In 2021:

- 54% of households where overseas-born residents lived had 3 or fewer residents. This was lower than in the City overall, where 69% of residents lived in households where 3 or fewer people lived.

- The largest difference was for one-person households, with 9% of overseas-born residents living in one-person households, compared to 16% for the City as a whole. These statistics directly reflect lone-person households figures presented earlier.
- 46% of overseas-born residents in Penrith City lived in households where 4 or more residents lived. This was larger than for the City overall, where 31% of residents lived in households with four or more residents.

Compared to overseas-born residents in Greater Sydney, households where overseas-born residents lived in Penrith City were larger. Penrith City had:

- A slightly lower proportion of households where three or fewer residents lived (54% compared to 56% in Greater Sydney).
- A slightly larger proportion of households where four or more residents lived (46% compared to 44% in Greater Sydney).



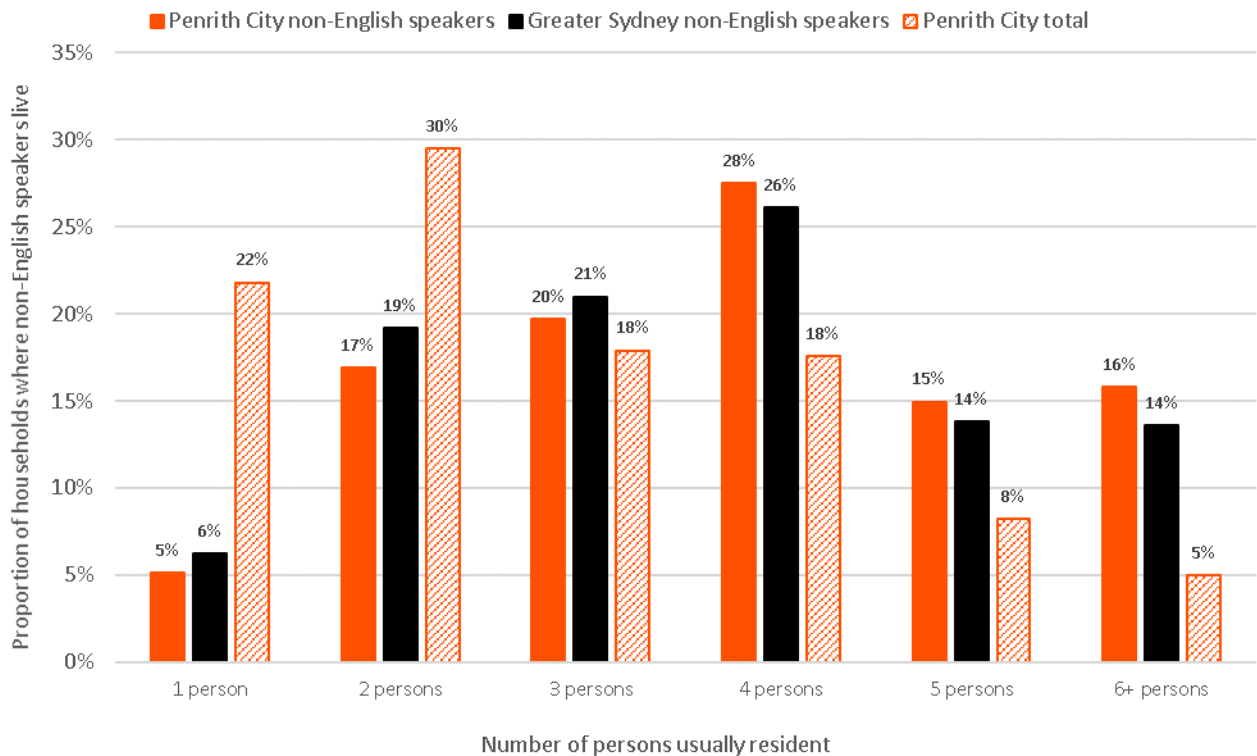
Household size of households where overseas-born residents live, Penrith City, 2021

Households with non-English speaking residents were larger than the overall City average. In 2021:

- ▾ 42% of households where non-English speaking residents lived had 3 or fewer residents. This was significantly lower than in the City overall, where 69% of residents lived in households where 3 or fewer people lived.
- ▾ The largest difference was for one-person households, with 5% of non-English speaking residents living in one-person households, compared to 16% for the City as a whole. These statistics directly reflect lone-person households figures presented earlier.
- ▾ 58% of non-English speaking residents in Penrith City lived in households where 4 or more residents lived. This was larger than for the City overall, where 31% of residents lived in households with four or more residents.

Compared to non-English speaking residents in Greater Sydney, households where non-English speaking residents lived in Penrith City were larger. Penrith City had:

- ▾ A lower proportion of households where three or fewer residents lived (42% compared to 46% in Greater Sydney).
- ▾ A larger proportion of households where four or more residents lived (58% compared to 54% in Greater Sydney).



Household size of households where non-English speaking residents live, Penrith City, 2021

9.3 Household income

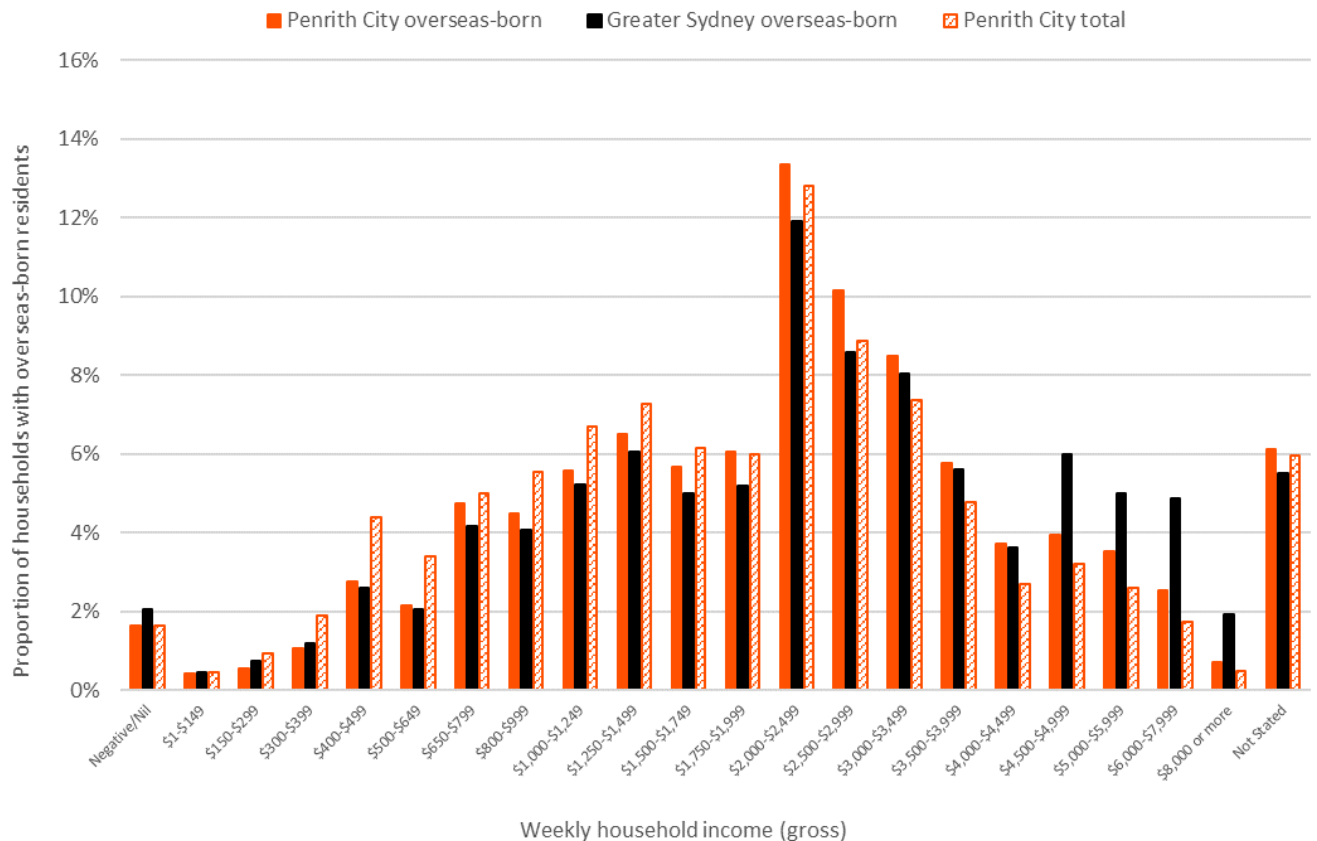
Penrith City's overseas-born residents live in households with higher income levels than the City's overall population.

In 2021:

- ▾ **13.3% of households where overseas-born residents live had incomes below \$800 per week**, classifying them as “low-income”. By comparison, a larger 17.8% of all Penrith City households had incomes below \$800 per week.
- ▾ **28.7% of households where overseas-born residents live had incomes of over \$3,000 per week**, classifying them as “high-income”. By comparison, a smaller 23% of all Penrith City households had incomes of \$3,000 or more per week.

Compared to households where Greater Sydney's overseas-born residents live:

- An identical proportion of Penrith City’s overseas-born residents live in “low-income households”** (less than \$800 per week), 13.3%.
- A smaller proportion of Penrith City’s overseas-born residents live in “high-income households”** (more than \$3,000 per week), 28.7% compared to 35.1% in Greater Sydney.



Household income for households where overseas-born residents (aged 15+) live, Penrith City, 2021

Penrith City’s non-English speaking residents also have different household incomes characteristics, compared to the City’s overall population.

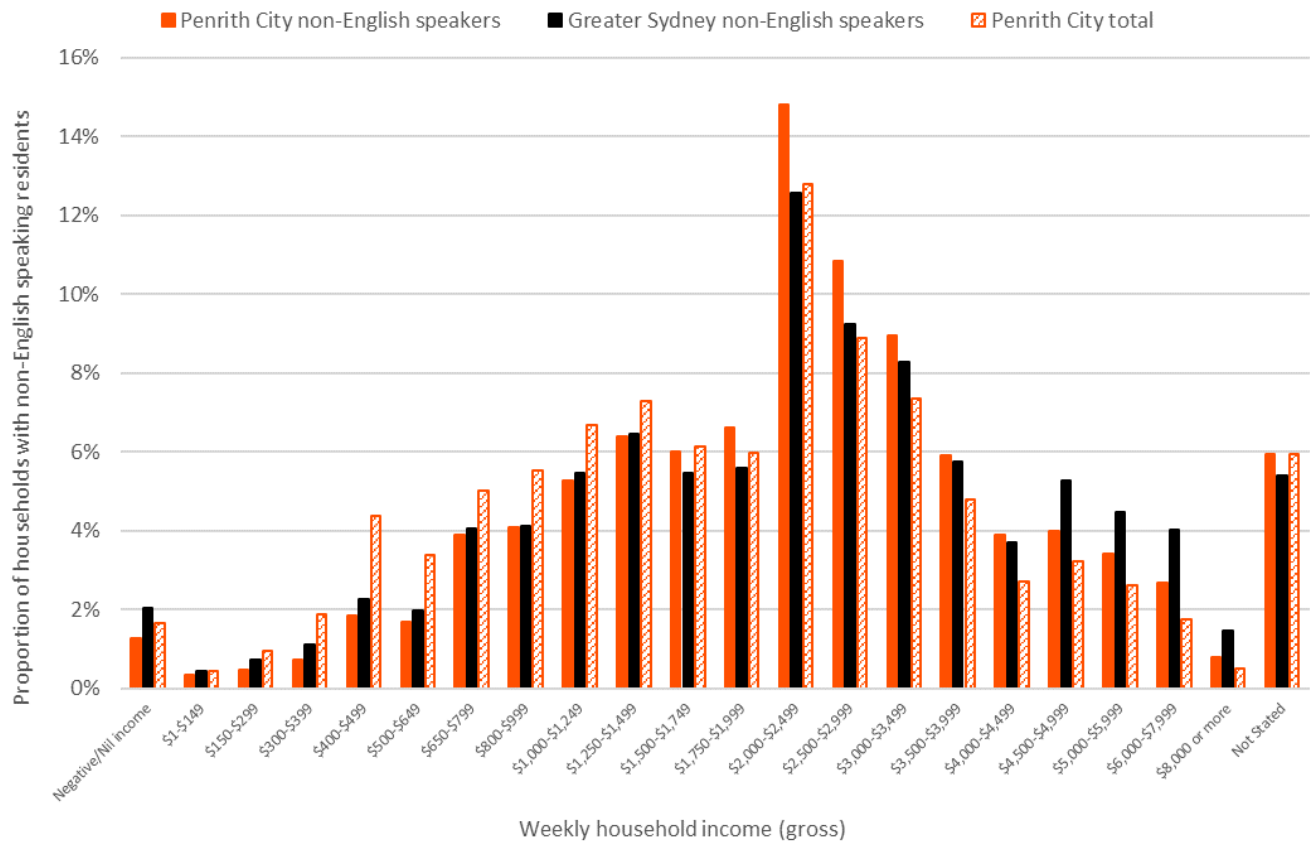
In 2021:

- 10.3% of households where non-English speaking residents live had incomes below \$800 per week**, classifying them as “low-income”. By comparison, a significantly larger 17.8% of all Penrith City households had incomes below \$800 per week.

- 29.7% of households where overseas-born residents live had incomes of over \$3,000 per week, classifying them as “high-income”. By comparison, a smaller 23% of all Penrith City households had incomes of \$3,000 or more per week.

Compared to households where Greater Sydney’s non-English speaking residents live:

- A smaller proportion of Penrith City’s non-English speakers lived in households with weekly incomes below \$800 (10.3% compared to 12.7% in Greater Sydney).
- A smaller proportion lived in households with weekly incomes above \$3,000 per week (29.7% compared to 33% in Greater Sydney).



Household income for households where non-English speaking residents (aged 15+) live, Penrith City, 2021

9.4 Household tenure

Tenure data provides insights into its socio-economic status as well as the role it plays in the housing market. For example, a high concentration of private renters may indicate a transient area attractive to young singles and couples, while a concentration of homeowners indicates a more settled area with mature families and empty-nesters.

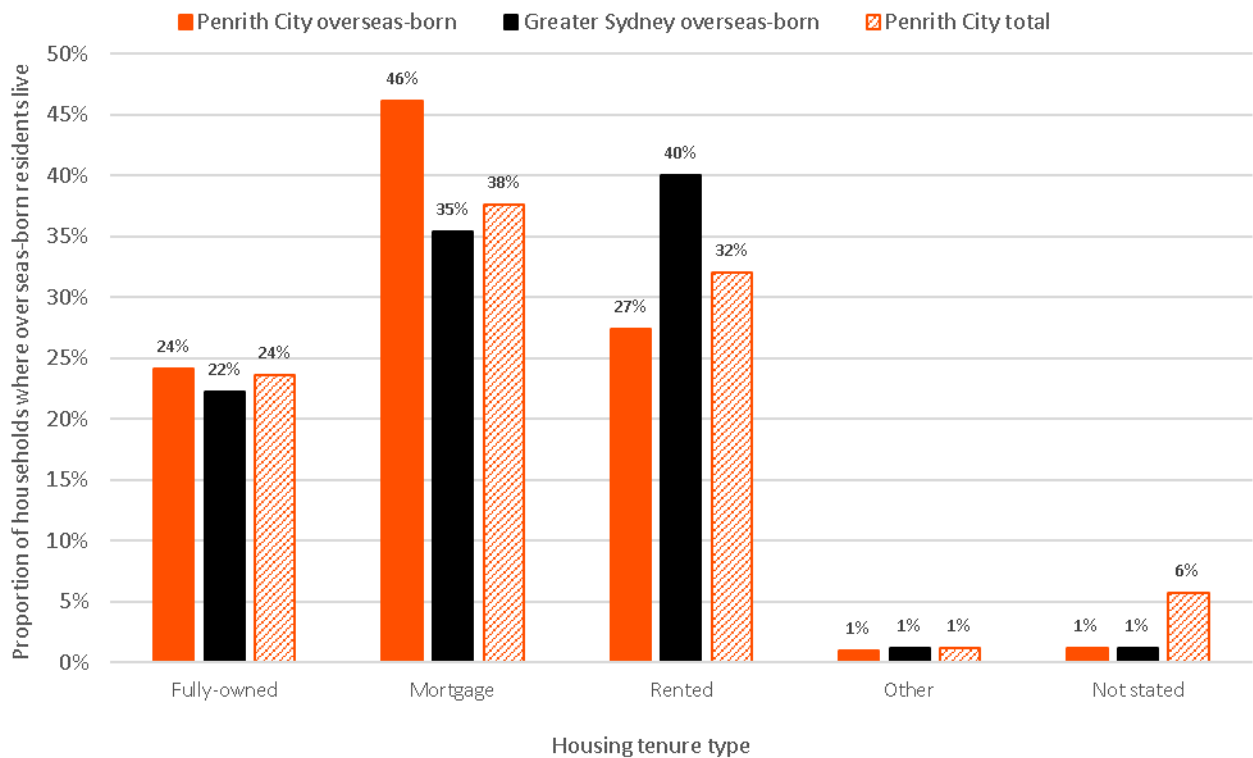
For overseas-born or non-English speaking residents, housing tenure shows how migrants are accommodated in the area. This is highly correlated with the age of migrant communities - older communities are likely to have more home ownership. In some areas, public housing is an important tenure type for migrants, even long-established communities.

In 2021:

- ▣ 46% of households where overseas-born residents live were owned with a mortgage. This was higher than for Penrith City overall (38%).
- ▣ 27% of households rented, a proportion lower than for Penrith City overall (32%).
- ▣ 24% of households were fully owned, a proportion same to Penrith City overall.

Compared to households where overseas-born residents in Greater Sydney reside, Penrith City households with overseas-born residents had:

- ▣ A significantly larger proportion of households owned with a mortgage (46% compared to 35% in Greater Sydney)
- ▣ A smaller proportion of rented households (27% compared to 40% in Greater Sydney)
- ▣ A slightly larger proportion of fully owned households (24% compared to 22% in Greater Sydney)



Tenure types for households where overseas-born residents live, Penrith City, 2021

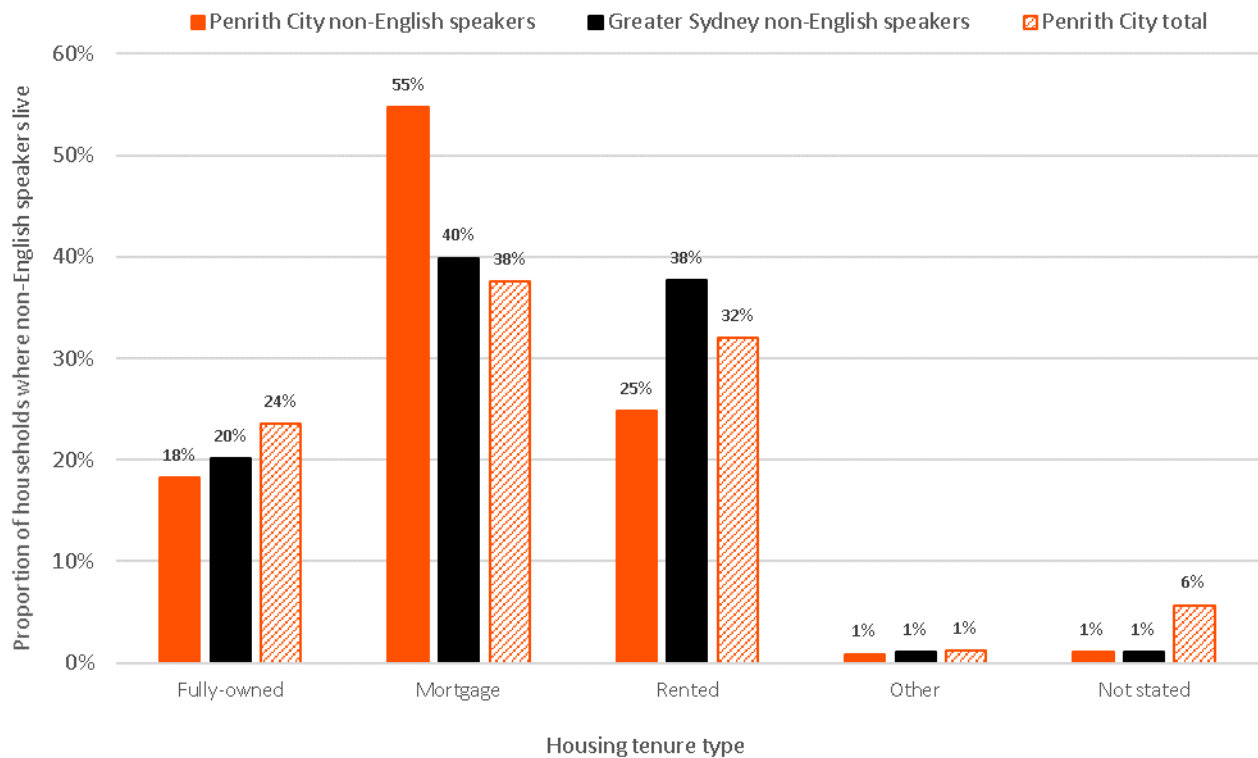
In 2021:

- ▣ 55% of households where non-English speaking residents lived were owned with a mortgage, a proportion higher than for Penrith City overall (38%).
- ▣ 25% of households rented, a proportion lower than for Penrith City overall (32%).
- ▣ 18% of households were fully owned, a proportion lower than for Penrith City overall (24%).

Compared to households where non-English speaking residents in Greater Sydney reside, Penrith City households with non-English speakers residents had:

- ▣ A significantly larger proportion of households owned with a mortgage (55% compared to 40% in Greater Sydney)
- ▣ A smaller proportion of rented households (25% compared to 38% in Greater Sydney)

A slightly smaller proportion of fully owned households (18% compared to 20% in Greater Sydney)



Tenure types for households where non-English speaking residents live, Penrith City, 2021

9.5 Dwelling type

Dwelling types are an important determinant of an area’s residential role and function. A greater concentration of higher density dwellings may attract young people and more residents born countries where high density housing is more prevalent.

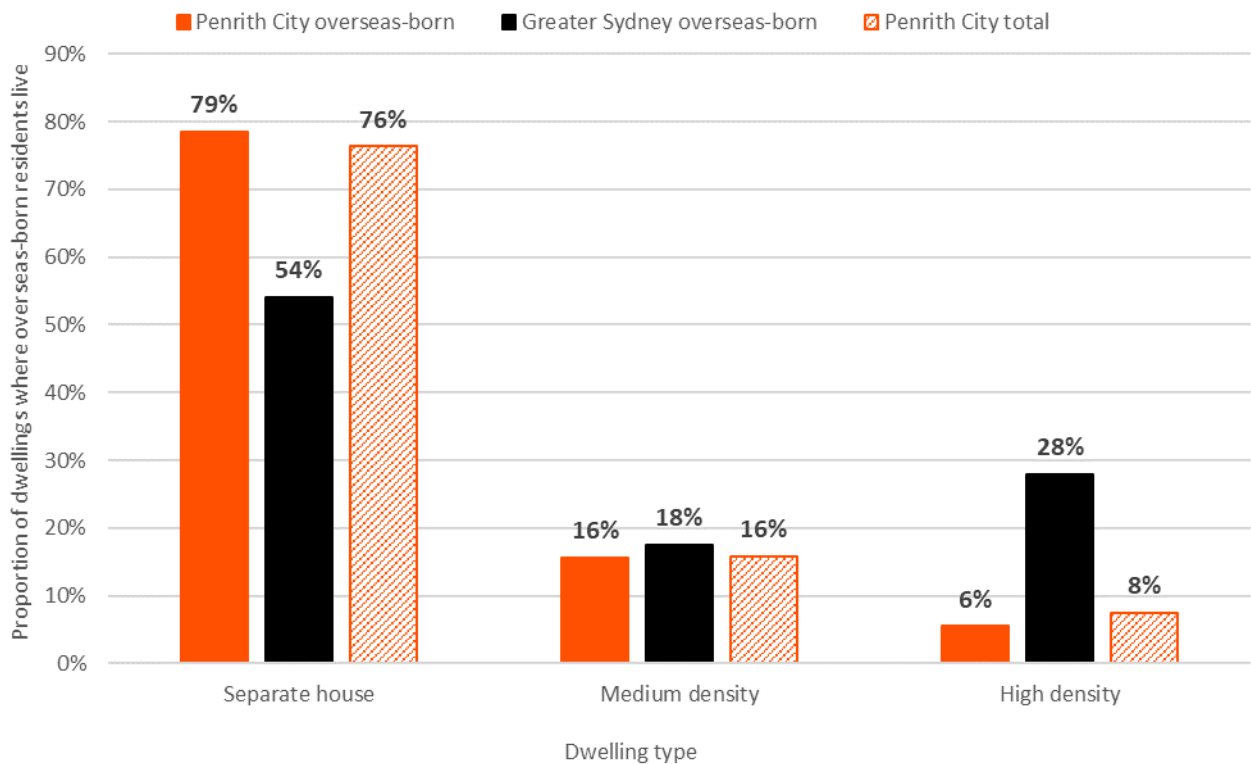
For overseas-born and non-English speaking populations, dwelling type statistics can describe the differences in the type of housing occupied by different communities within your area. High density housing may provide affordable rental or home ownership opportunities to new migrants, or a particular older community may have lived in an area long term, but changing housing stock could create issues for this community.

In 2021:

- ▣ 79% of Penrith City’s overseas-born population lived in separate houses. This was higher than for the population of the City as a whole (76%).
- ▣ 16% of Penrith City’s overseas-born population lived in medium-density housing. This was identical to the City as a whole.
- ▣ 6% of Penrith City’s overseas-born population lived in high-density housing. This was slightly lower than in the City as a whole (8%).

Compared to dwelling types where Greater Sydney’s overseas-born population lives:

- ▣ A significantly larger proportion of Penrith City’s overseas-born population lived in separate houses (79% compared to 54% in Greater Sydney).
- ▣ A slightly lower proportion of Penrith City residents lived in medium density housing (16% compared to 18% in Greater Sydney)
- ▣ A significantly lower proportion of Penrith City residents lived in high-density housing (6% compared to 28% in Greater Sydney)



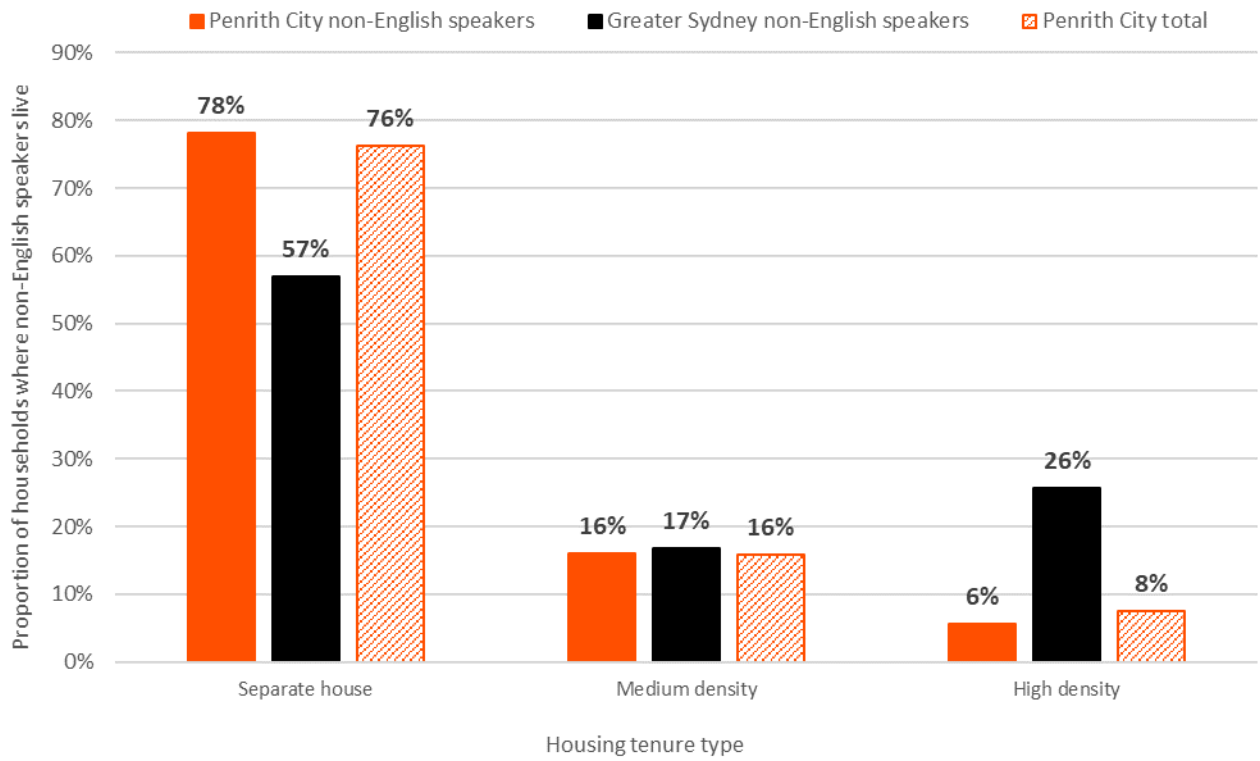
Dwelling types for dwellings where overseas-born residents live, Penrith City, 2021

In 2021:

- ▣ 78% of Penrith City's non-English speaking population lived in separate houses. This was slightly higher than for the population of the City as a whole (76%).
- ▣ 16% of Penrith City's non-English speaking population lived in medium-density housing. This was identical to the City as a whole.
- ▣ 6% of Penrith City's non-English speaking population lived in high-density housing. This was slightly lower than in the City as a whole (8%).

Compared to dwelling types where Greater Sydney's non-English speaking population lives:

- ▣ A significantly larger proportion of Penrith City's non-English speaking population lived in separate houses (78% compared to 57% in Greater Sydney).
- ▣ A slightly lower proportion of Penrith City residents lived in medium density housing (16% compared to 17% in Greater Sydney)
- ▣ A significantly lower proportion of Penrith City residents lived in high-density housing (6% compared to 26% in Greater Sydney)



Dwelling types for dwellings where non-English speaking residents live, Penrith City, 2021

10. More reports in this series

Another cultural diversity-related report is available in this series:

First Nations Peoples

Other reports included in the Demographic Analysis report series are:

- ▾ Pre-school children
- ▾ Young people
- ▾ Older people
- ▾ Health and Disability
- ▾ Gender
- ▾ Housing density
- ▾ Equity
- ▾ Social disadvantage
- ▾ Digital access
- ▾ Penrith City Local Government Area Demographic Summary

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