



PENRITH COMMUNITY PROFILE

PENRITH

2018

Statistics on the communities across Penrith City

PENRITH
CITY COUNCIL

penrithcity.nsw.gov.au

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STATEMENT OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER RECOGNITION

Council values the unique status of Aboriginal people as the original owners and custodians of lands and waters, including the lands and waters of Penrith City. Council values the unique status of Torres Strait Islander people as the original owners and custodians of the Torres Strait Islands and surrounding waters. We work together for a united Australia and City that respects this land of ours, that values the diversity of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage, and provides justice and equity for all.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE

I am proud to introduce Council's first Penrith Community Profile, giving valuable insight into who we are, our lifestyles, our strengths and the challenges we face in our everyday lives and longer term.

Every day across Council and the City, we have conversations about Penrith. We talk about its places, its potential, vibrancy and diversity, how it's changing and how we'd like it to be in the future. At the same time, it is the people who live, work, learn and play here that make Penrith City unique.

This Community Profile draws on a range of sources to examine who the people of Penrith are – a snapshot of our characteristics, where we live, where we work, our education, our health, the strengths of the communities we belong to and the challenges we face as they grow and change.

The Profile will support Council in our continuing work to make Penrith a thriving, safe, attractive and healthy place that balances the needs of the people who live, work, play and visit here. A place with more local jobs, better transport and housing options and the services and infrastructure we need.

We also look forward to using this profile when working with our communities, other levels of government and local community organisations. Council is committed to improving the social wellbeing of all people living in Penrith City and we can only do that by working closely with the community, State and Federal government and other local and regional partners.

This is intended to be the first of many such profiles, providing a baseline of information that will help us understand and meet the diverse needs of our communities into the future.

As Penrith realises economic opportunities in coming years, maximising the benefits of our location as well as the vision and many strengths of our people, I have no doubt we will see further improvements in the quality of life and wellbeing of our residents.

COUNCILLOR ROSS FOWLER OAM
MAYOR OF PENRITH



COMMUNITY SNAPSHOT – PENRITH CITY AT A GLANCE

Penrith is experiencing a period of significant growth. The growth in our communities is both a strength we can build on and a challenge to be managed through ensuring social sustainability for all.

The Community Profile provides the data around who is in the communities of Penrith City, how those communities are changing, and then identifies some of the social issues effecting those communities.

At the time of the 2016 ABS Census of Housing and Population, Penrith Local Government Area (LGA) was home to an estimated 196,066. Roughly half female, half male.

Some other key facts include:

- There are 36 suburbs in the Penrith LGA, spanning 404km²
- The median age of residents is 34 years old and life expectancy is 82.6 years old
- 34.9% of residents are under 25 years old, 42.1% are between 25 and 54 years old, 23% are over 55 years old
- There is an average of 2.9 people per household. Penrith suburb has an average of 2.2 people per household and the Mount Vernon/Luddenham area has an average of 3.6 people per household
- The median household income for Penrith City is \$1,655 per week. Mount Vernon is the suburb with the highest median household income at \$2,457 per week and North St Marys has the lowest median household income at \$1,103 per week
- Penrith's Socio Economic Index For Areas (SEIFA) for relative socioeconomic disadvantage is 999. Leonay is the highest ranking suburb at 1044 and North St Marys ranks the lowest at 833
- 3.9% of people across the City identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander
- 21.6% of people were born overseas – 3.9% of our population were born in the UK, 2% in New Zealand, 1.9% in the Philippines, and 1.9% in India
- 17.9% of people speak a language other than English at home – 1.6% of our population speak Filipino/Tagalog, 1.6% speak Arabic, 0.9% speak Hindi, 0.9% speak Punjabi
- 64.1% of people are Christian (18.4% of people are Anglican and 32.1% are Catholic), 2.1% of the population are Islamic, 1.8% are Hindu, and 1.1% are Buddhist
- 21.4% of residents have no religious affiliation
- 5.2% of people report needing help day-to-day because of a disability
- 35.9% of people 15 years and over have completed secondary education to year 10 or above, 19.6% have attained a Certificate III or IV, 9.5% of people have attained a bachelor degree, and 2.8% of people have attained a post-graduate degree.
- 63.9% of the labour force is employed full time, 25.6% part time, and 5.7% is unemployed
- The average commuting distance for workers 15 years and over is 20.81kms, and as people's income qualifications, occupation and age increase, so does the distance people commute.
- 66.5% of Penrith residents commute to work by driving a car
- 38.8% of dwellings are owned with a mortgage, 28.8% are rented, and 24.8% are owned outright
- 80% of dwellings are low density (separate houses), 15.2% dwellings are medium density (such as a semi-detached, terrace, or townhouse), and 3.9% are high density (such as apartments)
- 12.2% of households are in housing stress (that is, the household is in the lowest 40% of household incomes and is paying more than 30% of their gross weekly income on rent/ mortgage payments). Mortgage stress is being experienced by 9.3% of purchasing households and rental stress is being experienced by 29.6% of renting households.

- 4.4% of Penrith City's households are living in social housing (renting from a government agency or community housing provider)
- 890 people are homeless
- 32.8% of Penrith City adults are obese and 37.1% are overweight.
- 17.3% of children (2-17years) are overweight and 8.6% obese.
- 71% of people over 18 years old undertake no or low exercise over the course of a week
- 82% of people feel proud of where they live
- 88% of people say they could get help from friends, family or neighbours when they need it
- 75.7% of households are connected to the internet
- Over one year, each household uses an average of 236.1 kiloliters of potable water, has 1.2 tonnes of waste collected from their bins, uses 7607 kilowatt hours of electricity.
- 15.8% of households have solar panels

FORECAST POPULATION BY SUBURB

AREA	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	TOTAL CHANGE BETWEEN 2016 AND 2036
Penrith City	201,404	219,315	232,754	245,683	258,195	+56,791
Caddens	1,068	3,163	3,634	3,549	3,456	+2,389
Cambridge Park	6,889	6,999	7,078	7,262	7,515	+626
Claremont Meadows	4,920	5,006	4,938	4,932	4,955	+35
Colyton	8,600	8,616	8,701	8,867	9,091	+491
Cranebrook	16,268	15,900	15,780	15,789	15,939	-329
Emu Heights	3,362	3,258	3,273	3,302	3,349	-13
Emu Plains	8,621	8,909	9,137	9,371	9,643	+1,022
Erskine Park	6,595	6,463	6,502	6,621	6,807	+212
Glenmore Park	23,679	24,949	24,402	24,038	23,815	+136
Jamisontown	5,614	5,991	6,219	6,563	7,003	+1,389
Kingswood	10,026	11,937	12,789	13,217	13,728	+3,702
Leonay	2,583	2,558	2,612	2,670	2,790	+207
Llandilo - Berkshire Park	3,894	3,925	3,971	3,997	4,016	+122
Londonderry - Castlereagh - Agnes Banks	5,704	5,736	5,814	5,935	6,062	+358
North St Marys	4,040	4,163	4,213	4,335	4,446	+406
Orchard Hills - Rural South	5,057	5,069	4,974	4,931	4,922	-134
Oxley Park	3,076	3,215	3,349	3,511	3,669	+593
Penrith	13,630	16,920	20,493	24,805	28,613	+14,983
Regentville - Mulgoa - Wallacia	4,071	4,589	4,690	4,796	4,913	+842
South Penrith	12,070	12,041	12,250	12,616	13,040	+970
St Clair	20,377	20,182	20,136	20,127	20,244	-133
St Marys	12,739	14,329	15,644	16,953	18,157	+5,417
Jordan Springs	5,317	9,446	11,134	10,918	10,634	+5,317
Werrington	4,158	5,874	7,022	7,831	8,207	+4,049
Werrington Downs - Werrington County - Cambridge Gardens	9,033	9,064	9,066	9,169	9,402	+369

Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2036, prepared by .id , the population experts, December 2017.

1. INTRODUCTION

WHY HAVE A COMMUNITY PROFILE?

This Community Profile has been prepared in response to the current period of significant growth across Penrith City. The document is underpinned by the principles of equity, access, inclusion and sustainability.

Having social data to tell us about our people and places, and telling the story behind that data, shows the characteristics of Penrith's communities, where and why communities are resilient and sustainable, and where there are opportunities to strengthen our communities through social infrastructure and services.

On the western side of the Cumberland plains and at the edge of the Blue Mountains, the Penrith Local Government Area (LGA) has a rich history – from the many Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, to the churches, schools, houses and cemeteries established in the 1800s and beyond.

The people who occupied the lands before the colonisation of Greater Sydney lived by very different geographical boundaries than today, centred on cultural relationships with the land and river. Penrith officially became a city in 1959, with its current boundaries being set in 1963. The City is now made up of areas that range from rural to urban, from nature reserves and farmland to concentrations of high density living and commercial areas.

The most recent ABS Census in 2016 showed there were 196,066 people living throughout the city in 71,111 dwellings in 36 suburbs across the City's 404km².

Penrith City's population has grown by an average of 2750 people per year for the last 10 years, and

has gained over 45,600 people since the 1991 Census. In planning for the growth of the City, we must recognise the changing composition of our communities and provide the services and social infrastructure that meets their needs through different stages of life.

The Community Profile will inform community service providers, planners, policy makers, businesses, students, researchers and members of the public. It can be used for organisations at other levels of government delivering services in the Penrith area, and non-government and volunteer organisations meeting the needs of the people in our communities.

The Community Profile aims to support social, cultural and environmental sustainability by providing information about what's already being delivered to achieve positive outcomes and suggest where more can be done.

Penrith City is made up of three local government wards and falls within three state electorates and 3 federal electorates. While Council can act on some of the community's needs, we also require the support of other levels of government and our community partners. Council will continue to advocate strongly for what our City needs, and work closely with our community partners to deliver positive outcomes.

The Community Profile contains some of the key data around social issues in Penrith City. For further details on social data for Penrith City, contact Council's Social Planning team on 4732 7777 or SocialPlanning@penrith.city

HOW WE DEVELOPED THE COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Community Profile draws on data provided by a range of sources including:

- Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing
- The Australian Early Development Census
- Various Penrith City Council service records
- Australian Health Policy Collaboration's Health Tracker
- NSW Department of Primary Industries Office of Water
- Penrith City Council's Community Safety Engagement Report

- Torrens University Australia, Public Health Information Development Unit, Social Health Atlas
- Greater Sydney Commission, Western City District Plan
- Community surveys conducted by Penrith City Council

The Community Profile is in line with Council's Strategic Planning Framework and the seven outcomes Council works towards, guided by our 10 year + Community Plan, our four year Delivery Program and our annual Operational Plans:

OUTCOME 1 - WE CAN WORK CLOSE TO HOME

Helping our community find a local job that suits them



OUTCOME 2 - WE PLAN FOR OUR FUTURE GROWTH

Making sure that services and infrastructure keep up as Penrith grows



OUTCOME 3 - WE CAN GET AROUND THE CITY

Making sure we can get from place to place safely and easily, whether we drive, walk, cycle or ride the train or bus.



OUTCOME 4 - WE HAVE SAFE, VIBRANT PLACES

Making sure our public spaces are safe, pleasant places to be



OUTCOME 5 - WE CARE FOR OUR ENVIRONMENT

Protecting our air and water quality, and our natural areas



OUTCOME 6 - WE ARE HEALTHY AND SHARE STRONG COMMUNITY SPIRIT

Supporting the physical and mental health of our community



OUTCOME 7 - WE HAVE CONFIDENCE IN OUR COUNCIL

Putting our values into action. We are accountable. We show respect. We encourage innovation.



2. PENRITH'S POPULATION - HOW WE HAVE CHANGED

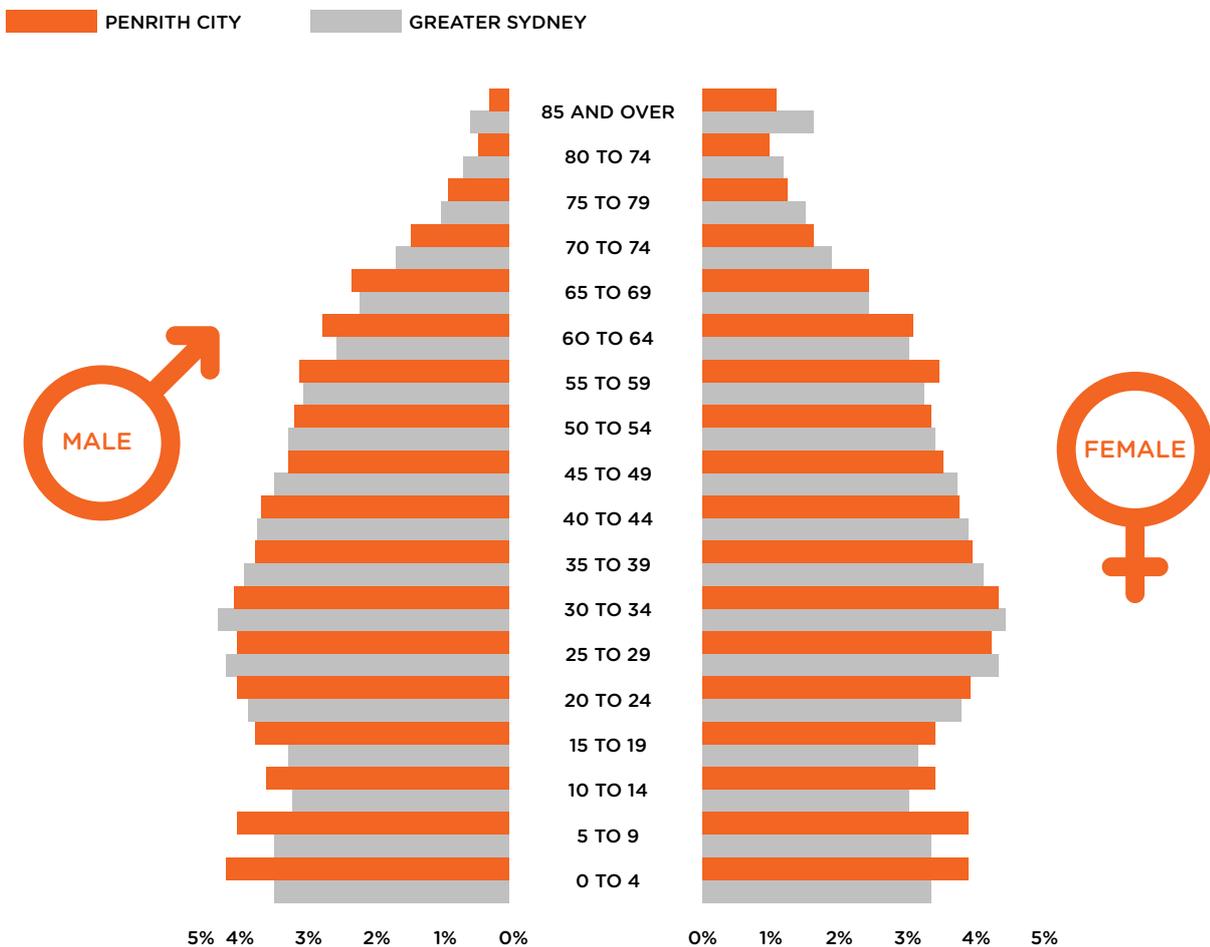
AGE AND GENDER

In 2016, the population of Penrith City was 196,066, making up 4.1% of Greater Sydney's population.

50.6% of Penrith's population were female and 49.9% were male.

Penrith City had a higher proportion of preschoolers and a lower proportion of people at post retirement age than Greater Sydney in 2016.

FIGURE 1: AGE AND GENDER PYRAMID FOR RESIDENTS OF PENRITH LGA



The fastest growing age group in Penrith from 2006 to 2016 was 65-74 year olds (+46%) followed by those aged 85 years and over (+38%), 55-64 year olds (+24%), and 75-84 year olds (+22%).

The number of 15-19 year olds decreased by 395 people (-3%) over those 10 years.



TABLE 1: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS BY AGE RANGE, PENRITH LGA, 2006-2016

AGE GROUP	2006 CENSUS		2011 CENSUS		2016 CENSUS		CHANGE 2006-2016	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
0-4 years	12,877	7%	13,559	8%	14,478	7%	1601	12%
5-14 years	26,658	15%	25,149	14%	26,806	14%	148	1%
15-19 years	13,432	8%	13,087	7%	13,037	7%	-395	-3%
20-24 years	13,463	8%	13,294	7%	14,119	7%	656	5%
25-34 years	25,773	15%	26,313	15%	30,298	15%	4525	18%
35-44 years	24,838	14%	25,259	14%	27,454	14%	2616	11%
45-54 years	24,104	14%	24,298	14%	24,736	13%	632	3%
55-64 years	16,954	10%	20,352	11%	22,221	11%	5267	31%
65-74 years	7,799	5%	10,269	6%	14,463	7%	6664	85%
75-84 years	4,805	3%	4,988	3%	6,132	3%	1327	28%
85 years +	1,432	1%	1,895	1%	2,316	1%	884	62%
Total persons	172,141	100%	178,465	100%	196,066	100%	23,925	14%

FIGURE 2: GROWTH BY AGE GROUPS

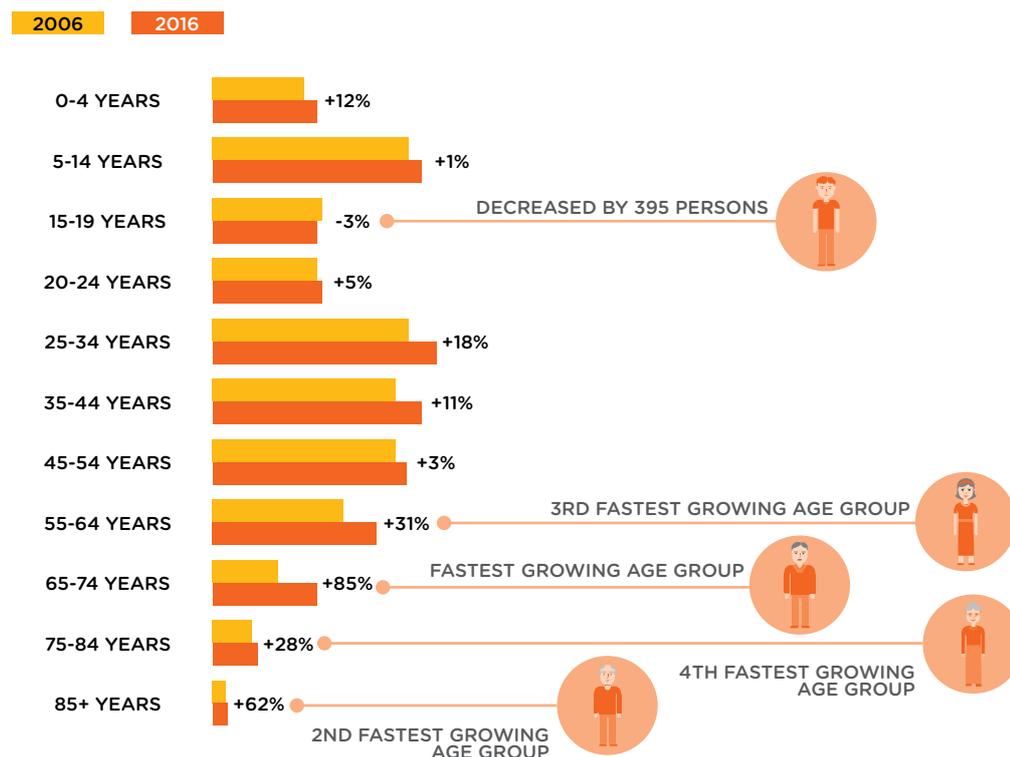
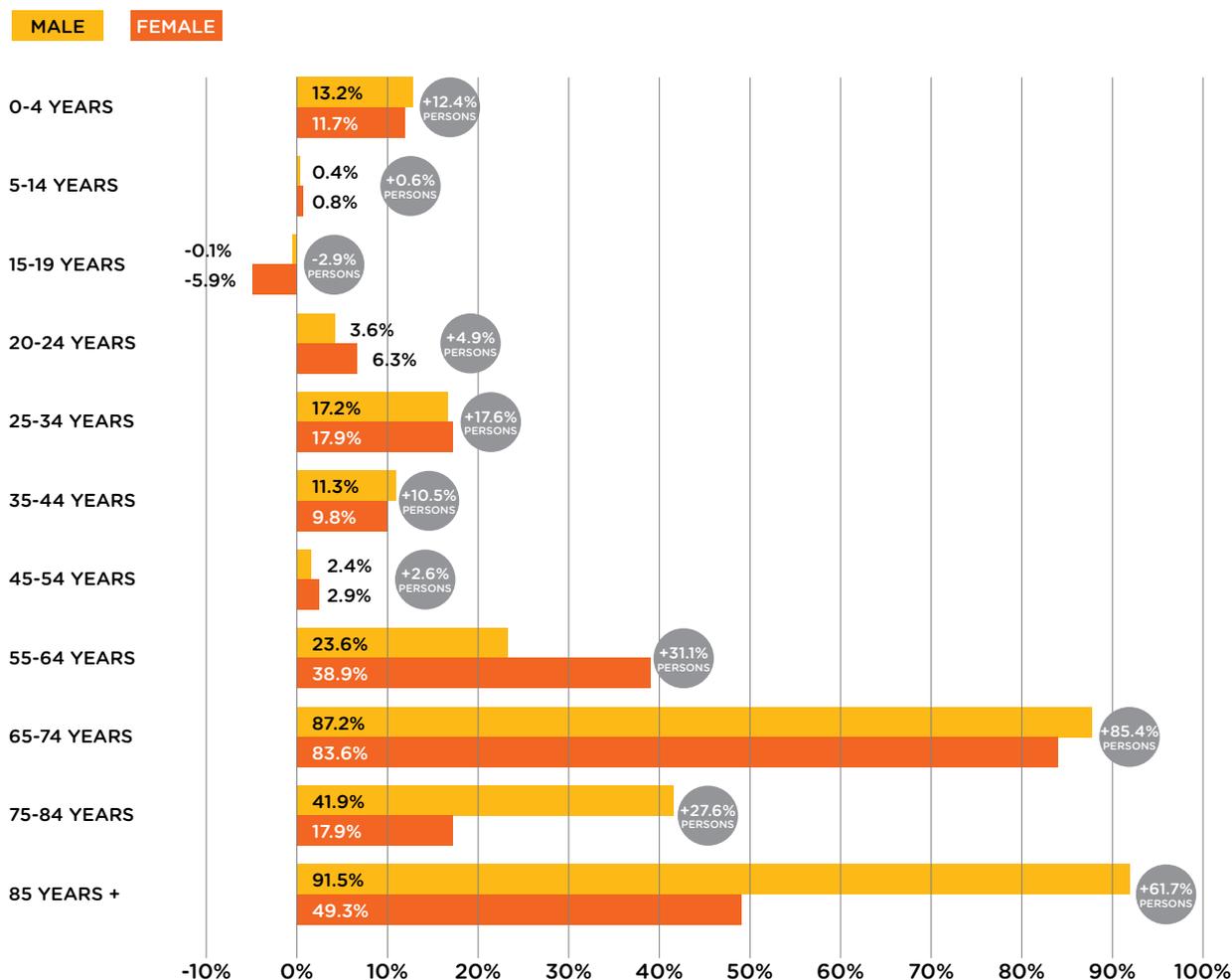


TABLE 2: POPULATION CHANGE BY AGE BY SEX, PENRITH LGA, 2011-16 AND 2006-16

	% CHANGE 2011-16			% CHANGE 2006-16		
	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
Total persons	9.9%	9.8%	9.9%	13.6%	14.2%	13.9%
AGE GROUP						
0-4 years	8.3%	5.2%	6.8%	13.2%	11.7%	12.4%
5-14 years	5.9%	7.4%	6.6%	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%
15-19 years	1.6%	-2.5%	-0.4%	-0.1%	-5.9%	-2.9%
20-24 years	6.0%	6.5%	6.2%	3.6%	6.3%	4.9%
25-34 years	15.5%	14.8%	15.1%	17.2%	17.9%	17.6%
35-44 years	9.8%	7.7%	8.7%	11.3%	9.8%	10.5%
45-54 years	3.1%	0.6%	1.8%	2.4%	2.9%	2.6%
55-64 years	5.5%	12.9%	9.2%	23.6%	38.9%	31.1%
65-74 years	39.2%	42.4%	40.8%	87.2%	83.6%	85.4%
75-84 years	25.8%	20.4%	22.9%	41.9%	17.9%	27.6%
85 years and over	35.8%	16.6%	22.2%	91.5%	49.3%	61.7%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016, Time Series Profile

FIGURE 3: POPULATION CHANGE BY AGE BY SEX, PENRITH LGA, % CHANGE 2006-16



PENRITH CITY'S HOUSEHOLDS

DWELLING TYPES

In 2016, there was a total of 67,066 dwellings in Penrith LGA. 80.5% of dwellings were low density (separate houses), 12.0% of dwellings were medium density (semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc.) and 6.6% of dwellings were high density (flat, unit or apartment).

Medium density dwellings in Penrith LGA had the largest increase between 2006 and 2016 (+39.4%), while 'other' dwellings (such as caravans, tents, sleepers out, attached to a shop, office etc) had the largest decrease (-20.1%).

Overall, the number of dwellings in Penrith LGA has increased by 12.2% between 2006 and 2016. All dwelling types except 'other' dwellings increased in number but the largest increase was for 'Semi-detached, row or terrace

house, town house' dwellings with 39.4%. These medium density houses now make up 12.0% of all dwellings in 2016 compared to 8.3% in 2006.

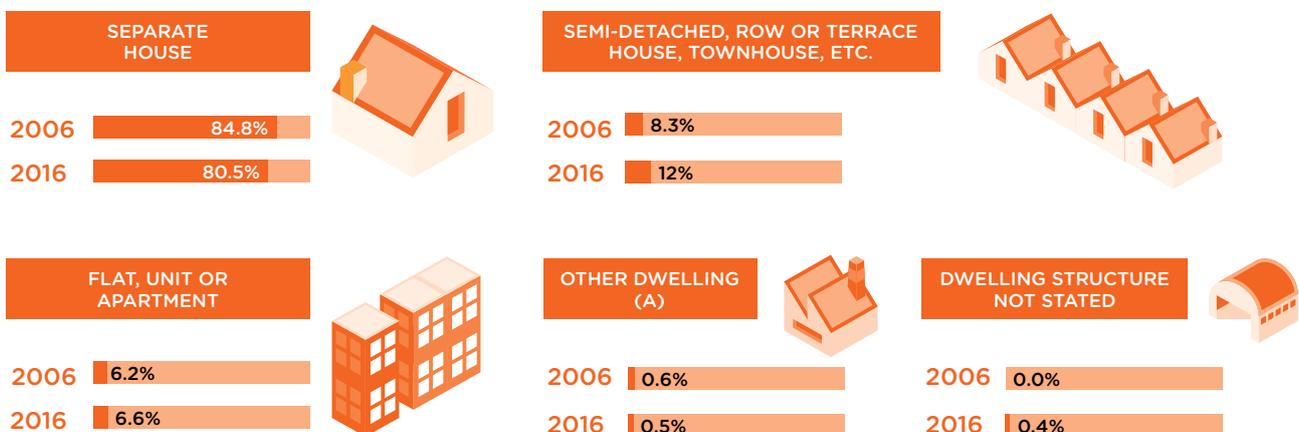
The number of 'separate houses' also increased by 7.5% and now make up 80.5% of dwellings compared to 84.8% in 2006. High density housing increased by 16.4% and in 2016 made up 6.6% of all dwellings. This will change in the next Census due to current major developments in Thornton, Kingswood, Penrith CBD and in the suburb of Penrith between Nepean Hospital and Penrith High School.

Further information about dwelling type can be found in Chapter 7 - Housing.

TABLE 3: DWELLING TYPE, PENRITH LGA, 2006 - 2016

DWELLING STRUCTURE	2006		2011		2016		CHANGE 2006-2016	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Separate house	49,943	84.8%	49,817	81.0%	54,018	80.5%	4,075	8.2%
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc.	4,888	8.3%	6,717	10.9%	8,072	12.0%	3,184	65.1%
Flat, Unit or Apartment:	3,679	6.2%	4,575	7.4%	4,402	6.6%	723	19.7%
Other dwelling (a)	377	0.6%	292	0.5%	314	0.5%	-63	-16.7%
Dwelling structure not stated	28	0.0%	103	0.2%	255	0.4%	227	810.7%
Total dwellings	58,913	100.0%	61,501	100.0%	67,066	100.0%	8,153	13.8%

FIGURE 4

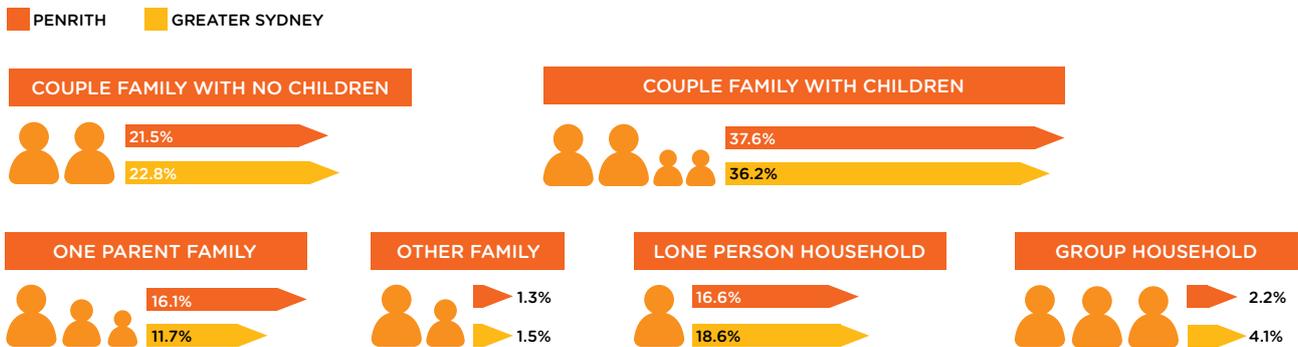


Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016, TableBuilder Pro
 Please note: This table is based on place of enumeration (location when completing census).
 (A) Caravan, cabin, houseboat, Improvised home, tent, sleepers out, House or flat attached to a shop, office etc

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

The dominant household type in 2016 was a couple with children, making up 37.6% of households across the City, compared to 36.2% across Greater Sydney. The proportion of lone parents with children in Penrith City (16.1% of households) was higher than across Greater Sydney (11.7%). Lone person households made up 16.6% of households across the City, which is less than across Greater Sydney (18.6%).

FIGURE 5: HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY TYPE, PENRITH LGA AND GREATER SYDNEY, 2016



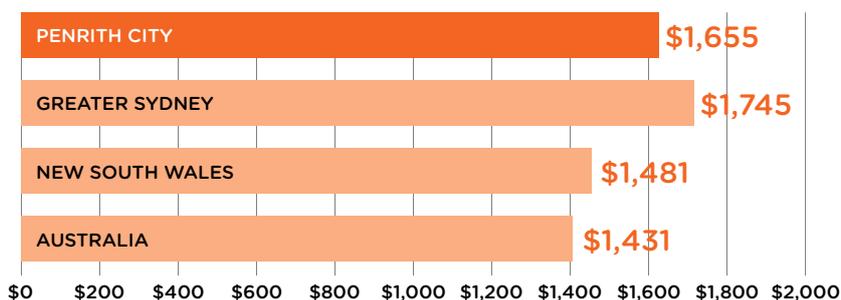
HOUSEHOLD INCOMES

Mount Vernon had the highest median weekly household income (\$2,457 per week) within Penrith LGA. This was much higher than the lowest median weekly household income of \$1,103 per week in North St Marys. There were also smaller areas within suburbs where there were concentrations of households on lower incomes.

The suburb of Penrith had a median income of \$1,143 per week compared to South Penrith with \$1,577 per week and Glenmore Park with \$2,217 per week.

Penrith City's household median income (\$1,655) is lower than Greater Sydney's median household income (\$1,745), but higher than New South Wales (\$1,481) and Australia (\$1,431).

FIGURE 6: MEDIAN WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME, PENRITH LGA AND COMPARATIVE REGIONS, 2016



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016, from atlas.id

LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Within Australia, 18% of households fall into the lowest quartile of household incomes – earning less than \$650 a week. Across Penrith LGA only 13.9% of households fell within this quartile. However, one quarter (25%) of households in Penrith suburb had an income of less than \$650 per week, as did 21% in North St Marys, 20.3% in St Marys, 20.1% in Kingswood and 19.2% in Werrington.

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016, from atlas.id

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

Penrith City has a long history of Aboriginal culture, as evidenced by many significant sites of Aboriginal heritage, and currently has the highest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of any Western Sydney LGA.

In the 2016 Census, 7511 people identified as Aboriginal, 146 people identified as Torres Strait Islander, and 88 people identified as both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.

The 7,745 Penrith LGA residents who identified as Indigenous in the 2016 Census, comprise 4.0% of our total population. This was much higher than Greater Western Sydney (GWS), Greater Sydney and New South Wales.

The City's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population grew by 2,353 between 2011 and 2016, which accounts for 14% of Penrith's growth over those 5 years. This growth was due to a range of factors which could include a natural increase (more births than deaths), migration into the Penrith LGA, and more people identifying as Indigenous in the ABS Census in 2016 than in previous years.

One of the biggest changes in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of Penrith LGA was the ageing of the population. The proportion of younger people in the population decreased while the proportion of people in the older age ranges increased. The largest increase was for people aged 65 years and over with a 244.6% increase since 2006, followed by those aged 45-64 years (144.5% increase).

The Aboriginal population residing in the Penrith Local Government Area is comprised

of approximately 30 different and distinct tribal groups from across Australia. A distinguishing characteristic of many Aboriginal people residing in Penrith City, is that of a strong social, political, and cultural group.

Penrith City Council recognises the importance of measuring outcomes for our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities with the aim to support and empower all people across the city to access opportunities to maintain and increase their wellbeing. Council recognises that some people experience challenges in accessing opportunities, such as discrimination and the effects of generational trauma, and works with other levels of Government and our community partners to address those challenges.

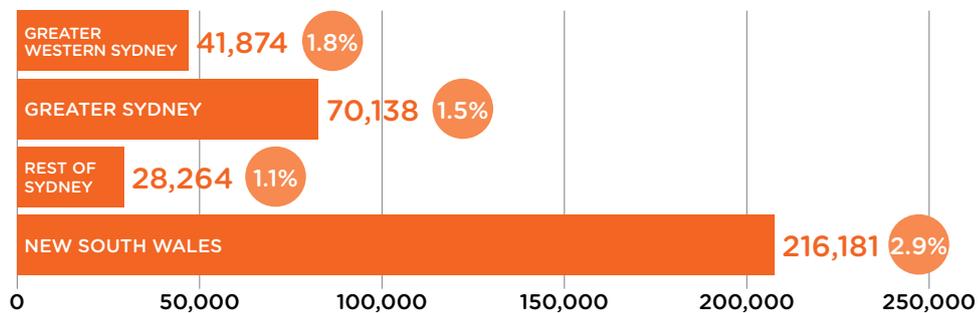
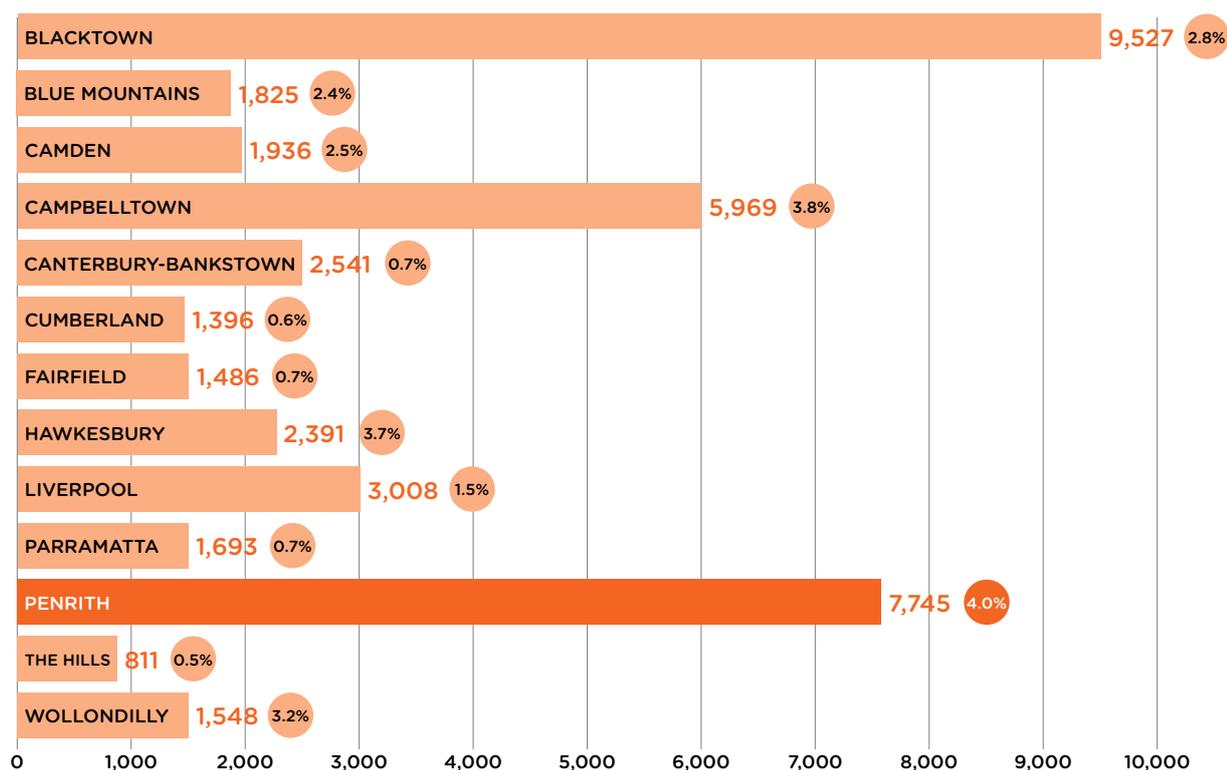
Council firmly believes that working together in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations is key to achieving positive outcomes for the community.

Council has a strong working relationship with Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council and the two organisations now have a Working Together Agreement to enable deeper collaboration and provide a structured framework for dialogue and action on matters of mutual interest. Council also works with a committee to organise Penrith's annual NAIDOC celebrations, and supports a range of work being done in the community to celebrate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures.

Further data relating to Penrith's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents can be found in chapters relating to Childhood Wellbeing, Education and Learning, and Health.



FIGURE 7: INDIGENOUS STATUS, PENRITH LGA AND COMPARATIVE REGIONS, 2016



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016, TableBuilder Pro

TABLE 4: INDIGENOUS STATUS BY AGE RANGES, PENRITH LGA, 2006 - 2016

INDIGENOUS STATUS	2006 CENSUS		2011 CENSUS		2016 CENSUS		CHANGE	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	5 YEAR CHANGE 2011 - 2016	10 YEAR CHANGE 2006 - 2016
0-4 years	478	11.80%	622	11.50%	946	12.30%	52.10%	97.90%
5-14 years	1062	26.20%	1282	23.80%	1707	22.20%	33.20%	60.70%
15-24 years	815	20.10%	1132	21.00%	1650	21.50%	45.80%	102.50%
25-44 years	1073	26.50%	1378	25.60%	1979	25.80%	43.60%	84.40%
45-64 years	465	11.50%	749	13.90%	1137	14.80%	51.80%	144.50%
65+ years	74	1.80%	140	2.60%	255	3.30%	82.10%	244.60%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016, from profile.id

CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Religion, culture and language are important factors for informing a person's identity and the shared identity of any community. Penrith is a proudly diverse city and Council recognises that a diverse and inclusive community is a more resilient community.

The cultural, religious and linguistic backgrounds identified within Penrith City have shifted over time and Council works to ensure we are a City that embraces and celebrates all diversity. Our City is committed to being inclusive and socially cohesive and we do this by facilitating mutual understanding and dialogue between established communities and newer communities, providing opportunities for people to connect through common interests, and celebrating cultural differences. By keeping track of outcomes for people of diverse cultural, religious and linguistic backgrounds and identifying the strengths and challenges for these communities, we can work together to create a City where these communities can continue to feel a sense of belonging and reach their full potential.

In 2016 in Penrith City, 1 in 5 people were born overseas and over 33,000 people spoke a language other than English.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

In 2016, 82.1% of Penrith City residents spoke only English while 17.9% of residents spoke a language other than English at home.

The proportion of the population who spoke a language other than English at home increased from 14.1% in 2006 to 17.9% in 2016. This was an increase of 9,951 people (30.1%). The proportion of people who spoke only English at home decreased from 85.9% in 2006 to 82.1% in 2016.

TABLE 5: LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME, PENRITH LGA, 2006-16

LANGUAGE (EXCLUDES ENGLISH)	2016		2006		CHANGE 2006 TO 2016
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	
Filipino/Tagalog	3,167	1.6	2,204	1.3	+963
Arabic	3,137	1.6	2,571	1.5	+566
Hindi	1,747	0.9	1,178	0.7	+569
Punjabi	1,667	0.9	474	0.3	+1,193
Maltese	1,424	0.7	1,357	0.8	+67
Mandarin	1,359	0.7	451	0.3	+908
Italian	1,331	0.7	1,524	0.9	-193
Spanish	1,324	0.7	1,055	0.6	+269
Greek	1,166	0.6	1,247	0.7	-81
Samoan	1,094	0.6	643	0.4	+451
Croatian	1,028	0.5	1,149	0.7	-121

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016, Time Series Profile, Table T01



COUNTRY OF BIRTH

In 2016, 21.6% of Penrith City residents were born overseas (42,391 people). St Clair had the highest number of people born overseas (5,084) while Jordan Springs and Oxley Park had the highest proportion (31.1%).

FIGURE 8: PROPORTION OF RESIDENTS BORN OVERSEAS, PENRITH AND COMPARATIVE REGIONS

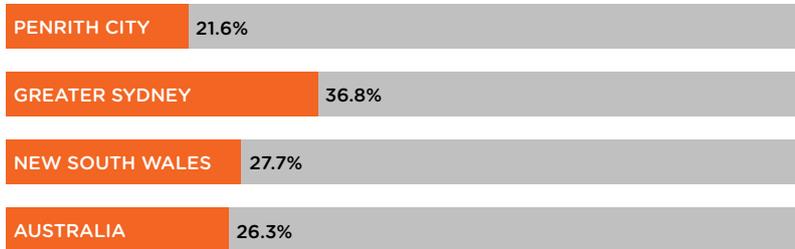
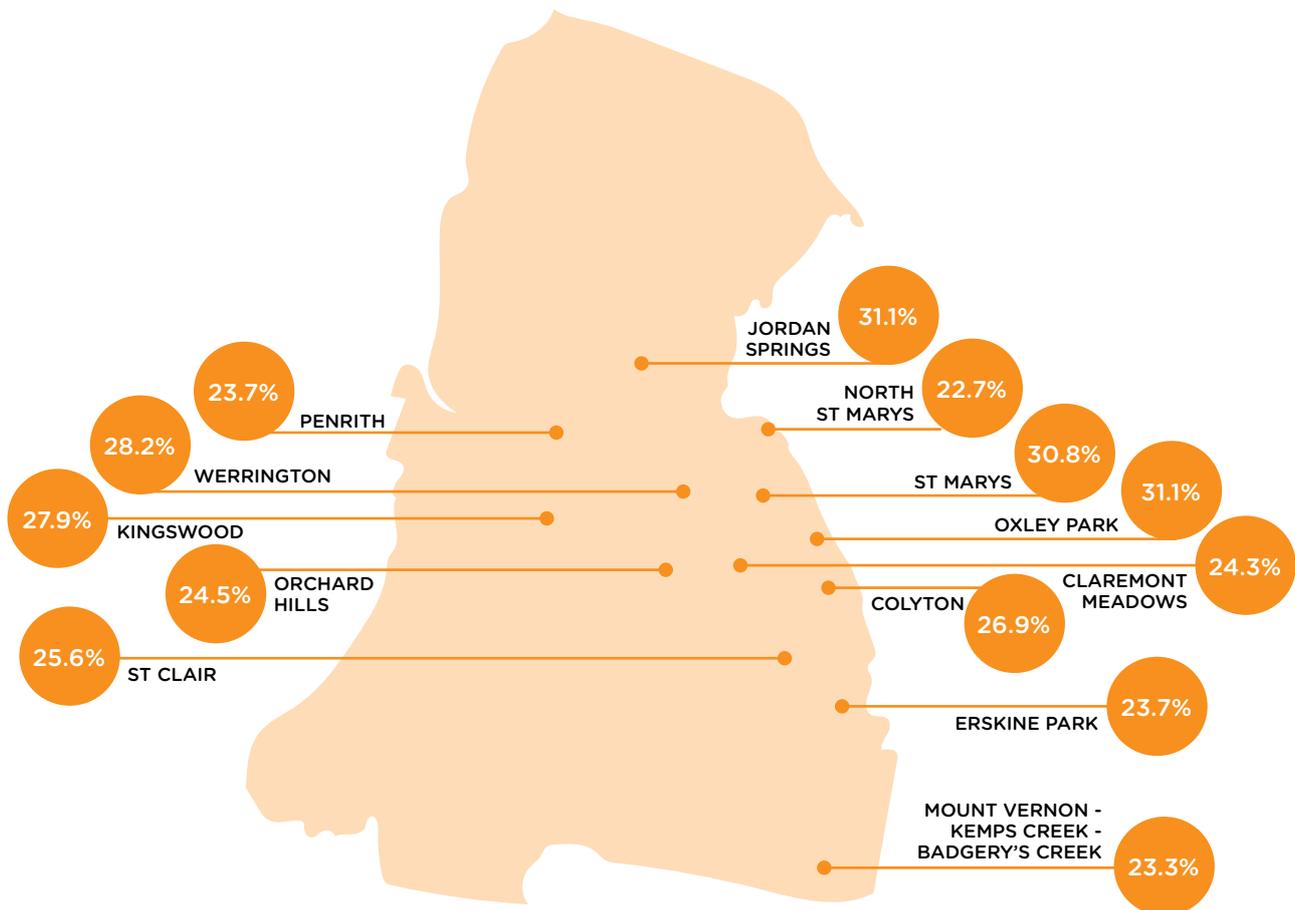
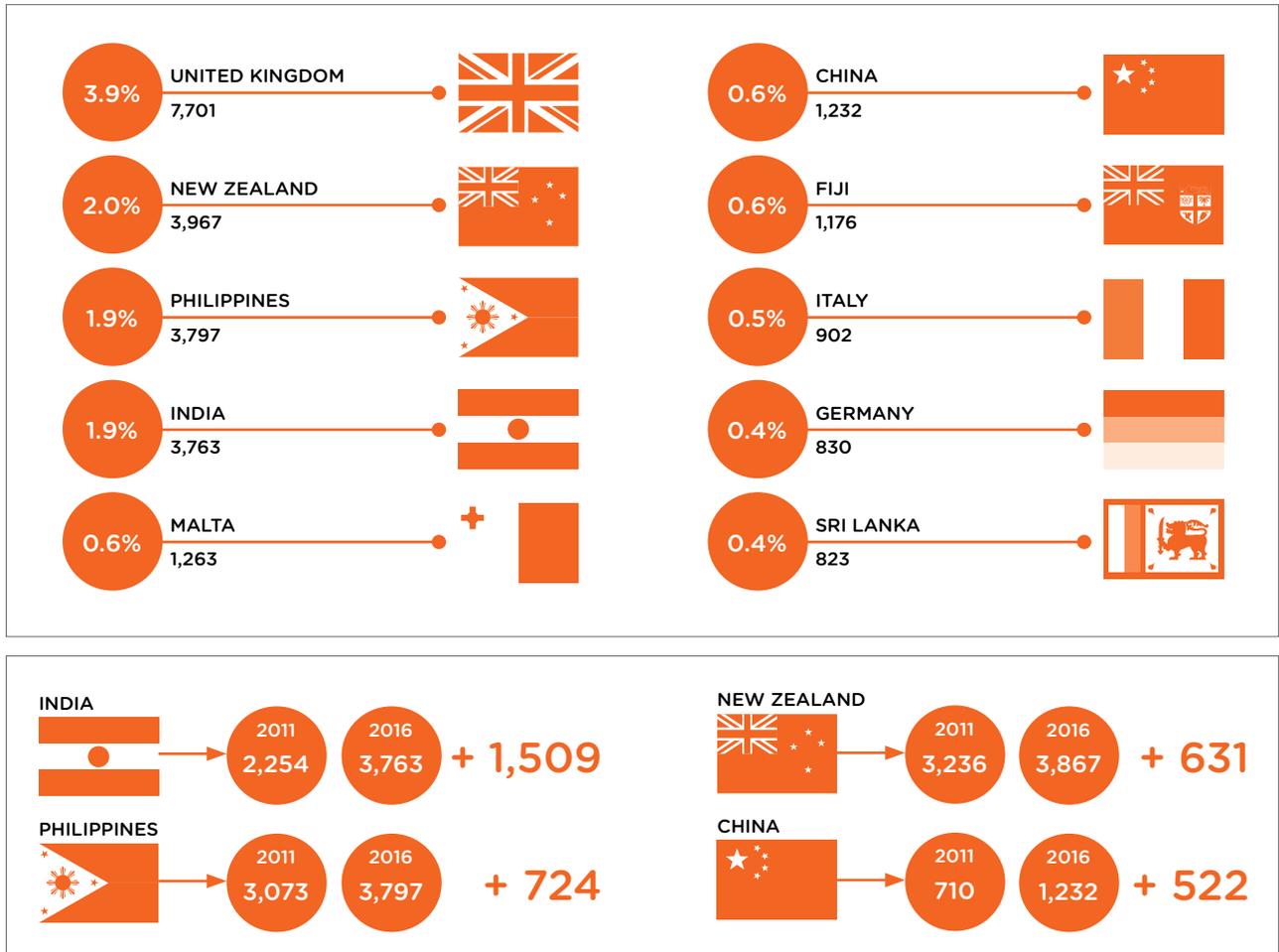


FIGURE 9: PROPORTION OF RESIDENTS BORN OVERSEAS BY SUBURB



In 2016, the country reported as being the most common country of birth, outside Australia, was the United Kingdom, at 3.9% of Penrith's population. This was followed by New Zealand where 2% of Penrith's population was born, the Philippines where 1.9% were born, and India where another 1.9% were born.

FIGURE 10: RESIDENTS' COUNTRY OF BIRTH

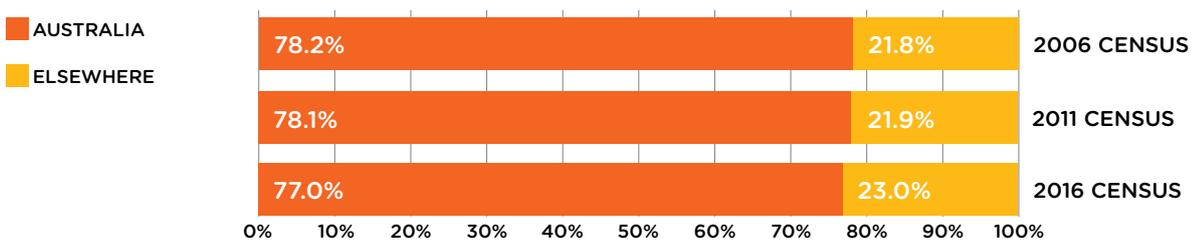


Penrith LGA had a lower proportion of overseas born people than Greater Sydney, NSW and Australia.

The proportion of people born overseas increased from 21.8% in 2006 to 23.0% in 2016. The number of Australian born people increased by 10.4% while the number of overseas born people increased by 16.6%.

Up to 200 humanitarian refugees arrived in early 2016 and located in Penrith LGA. Local settlement services have indicated that approximately 45 Syrian refugee families have settled in the Penrith LGA since March 2016.

FIGURE 11: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, PENRITH LGA, 2006 - 2016



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016, Time Series Profile, Table T01

TABLE 6: PEOPLE BORN OVERSEAS, PENRITH LGA AND COMPARATIVE REGIONS, 2006 – 2016

AREA	NUMBER	TOTAL POPULATION	PERCENT %
St Clair	5,084	19,896	25.6
Glenmore Park	4,581	22,978	19.9
St Marys	3,805	12,352	30.8
Penrith	3,152	13,277	23.7
Kingswood	3,004	10,779	27.9
Cranebrook	2,350	15,766	14.9
Colyton	2,248	8,351	26.9
South Penrith	2,080	11,805	17.6
Jordan Springs	1,603	5,156	31.1
Erskine Park	1,528	6,443	23.7
Emu Plains	1,415	8,418	16.8
Werrington Downs - Werrington County - Cambridge Gardens	1,355	8,867	15.3
Claremont Meadows	1,164	4,783	24.3
Werrington	1,140	4,039	28.2
Cambridge Park	1,095	6,746	16.2
Jamisontown	1,044	5,491	19.0
Oxley Park	940	3,025	31.1
North St Marys	893	3,929	22.7
Londonderry	522	3,896	13.4
Orchard Hills	459	1,875	24.5
Leonay	438	2,522	17.4
Mount Vernon - Kemps Creek - Badgerys Creek	425	1,820	23.3
Berkshire Park	424	2,142	19.8
Emu Heights	393	3,283	12.0
Luddenham - Wallacia	330	2,421	13.6
Mulgoa	306	1,893	16.2
Llandilo	301	1,639	18.4
Castlereagh - Agnes Banks	197	1,664	11.8
Regentville	118	798	14.7
Penrith City	42,391	196,066	21.6
Greater Sydney	1,773,485	4,823,991	36.8
New South Wales	2,072,464	7,480,228	27.7
Australia	6,163,662	23,401,890	26.3

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016, from atlas.id

RELIGION

In 2016, Christianity was the most common religious affiliation in Penrith LGA, with 64.1% of the population identifying as Christian. Within this, the two main religions in Penrith LGA were Anglican (18.4%) and Catholic (32.1%).

Christianity has declined from 75.2% of the Penrith City population in 2006 to 64.1% in 2016. Anglicans decreased from 24.7% in 2006 to 18.4% in 2016 (a decrease of 18%). Catholics decreased from 34.9% of the population in 2006 to 32.1% in 2016 (a decrease of 4.6%). The largest decrease (-80.7%) was for Lutherans who decreased from 927 people (0.5%) in 2006 to 513 people (0.3%) in 2016. The proportion of people who stated they had no religion rose from 11.9% in 2006 to 21.4% in 2016 (an increase of 51.1%).

The largest increases were for Australian Aboriginal Traditional Religions (+200%) and Sikhism (+200.6%). People of Islamic faith increased by 56.2% from 2,694 persons (1.6%) in 2006 to 4,208 persons (2.1%) in 2016. See table on page 22.

FIGURE 12: PROPORTIONS OF RESIDENTS BY RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

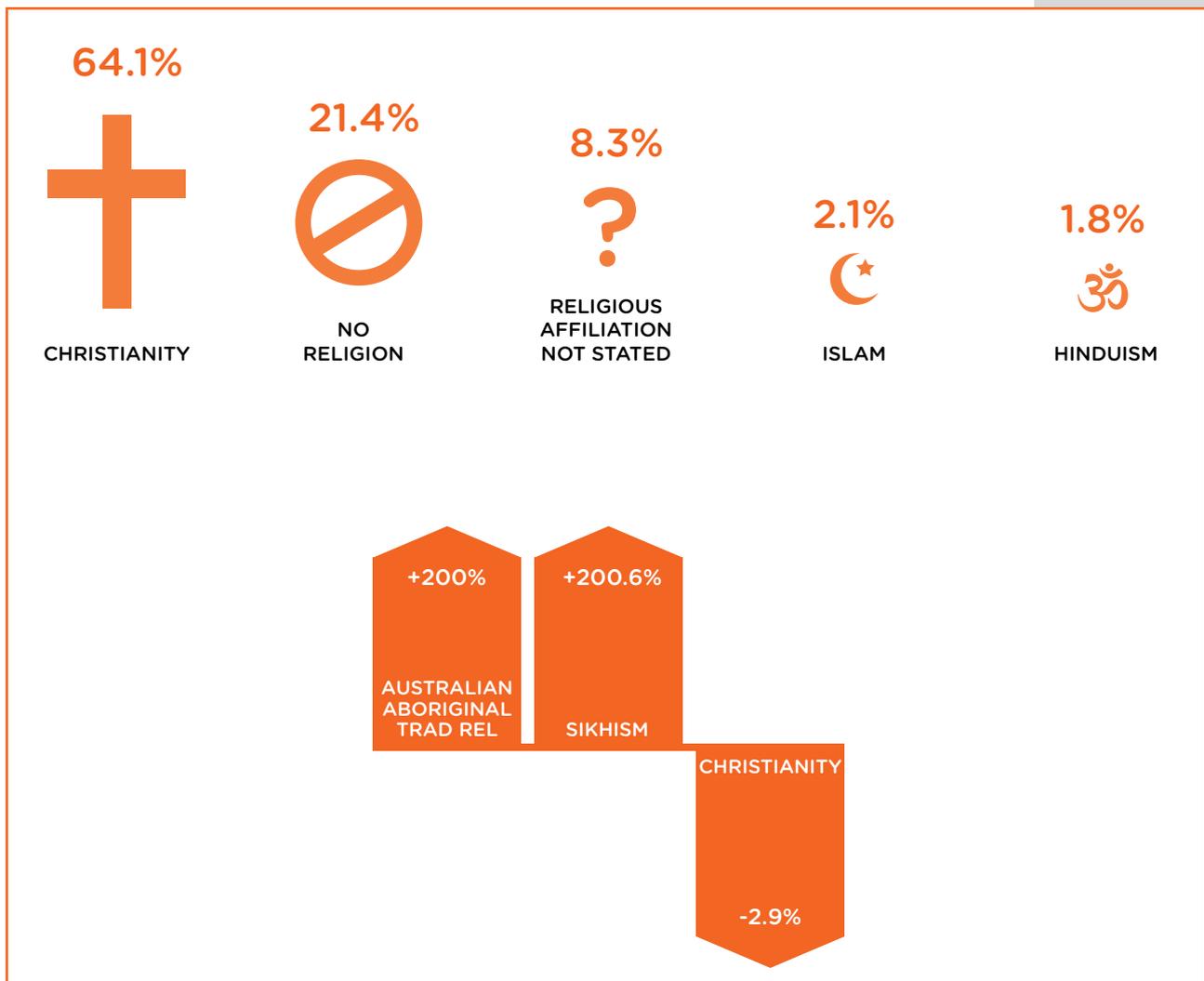


TABLE 7: RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, PENRITH LGA, 2006 – 2016¹

	2006		2011		2016		CHANGE 2006-2016	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Buddhism	1,209	0.7%	1,580	0.9%	2,117	1.1%	908	75.1%
Christianity:								
Anglican	42,602	24.7%	42,201	23.6%	36,105	18.4%	-6,497	-15.3%
Assyrian Apostolic	81	0.0%	91	0.1%	155	0.1%	74	91.4%
Baptist	2,262	1.3%	2,007	1.1%	1,936	1.0%	-326	-14.4%
Brethren	384	0.2%	380	0.2%	381	0.2%	-3	-0.8%
Catholic	60,005	34.9%	62,830	35.2%	62,884	32.1%	2,879	4.8%
Churches of Christ	347	0.2%	308	0.2%	245	0.1%	-102	-29.4%
Eastern Orthodox	3,281	1.9%	3,408	1.9%	3,242	1.7%	-39	-1.2%
Jehovah's Witnesses	580	0.3%	655	0.4%	578	0.3%	-2	-0.3%
Latter-day Saints	714	0.4%	781	0.4%	866	0.4%	152	21.3%
Lutheran	927	0.5%	823	0.5%	513	0.3%	-414	-44.7%
Oriental Orthodox	713	0.4%	813	0.5%	972	0.5%	259	36.3%
Other Protestant	442	0.3%	411	0.2%	975	0.5%	533	120.6%
Pentecostal	2,526	1.5%	2,443	1.4%	2,901	1.5%	375	14.8%
Presbyterian and Reformed	5,384	3.1%	5,100	2.9%	4,391	2.2%	-993	-18.4%
Salvation Army	553	0.3%	562	0.3%	408	0.2%	-145	-26.2%
Seventh-day Adventist	408	0.2%	431	0.2%	485	0.2%	77	18.9%
Uniting Church	5,395	3.1%	4,759	2.7%	3,936	2.0%	-1,459	-27.0%
Christian, nfd	2,581	1.5%	3,429	1.9%	4,546	2.3%	1,965	76.1%
Other Christian	211	0.1%	240	0.1%	186	0.1%	-25	-11.8%
Total	129,398	75.2%	131,672	73.8%	125,696	64.1%	-3,702	-2.9%
Hinduism	1,689	1.0%	2,165	1.2%	3,476	1.8%	1,787	105.8%
Islam	2,694	1.6%	3,312	1.9%	4,208	2.1%	1,514	56.2%
Judaism	67	0.0%	53	0.0%	84	0.0%	17	25.4%
Other Religions:								
Australian Aboriginal Trad. Rel.	11	0.0%	27	0.0%	33	0.0%	22	200.0%
Sikhism	507	0.3%	855	0.5%	1,524	0.8%	1,017	200.6%
Other Religious Groups	546	0.3%	578	0.3%	550	0.3%	4	0.7%
Total	1,067	0.6%	1,458	0.8%	2,105	1.1%	1,038	97.3%
Secular Beliefs & Other Spiritual Beliefs & No Religious Affiliation (a)	20,560	11.9%	25,149	14.1%	42,025	21.4%	21,465	104.4%
Religious affiliation not stated (b)	15,459	9.0%	13,076	7.3%	16,363	8.3%	904	5.8%
Total	172,141	100.0%	178,465	100.0%	196,066	100.0%	23,925	13.9%

1. (a) In 2006 and 2011 comprises 'No Religion, nfd', 'Agnosticism', 'Atheism', 'Humanism', 'Rationalism', 'New Age, so described', 'Theism', 'Pantheism', 'Unitarian' and 'Religious Belief nfd'

(b) In 2006 and 2011 includes 'Not defined'. In 2016 includes 'Inadequately described'.

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016, Time Series Profile, Table T12

Further data relating to people from diverse cultural backgrounds can be found in chapters relating to Childhood Wellbeing, Health and Social Sustainability.

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY

Disability is any condition that restricts a person's mental, sensory or mobility functions. It may be caused by accident, trauma, genetics or disease. Disability may be temporary or permanent, total or partial, lifelong or acquired, visible or invisible (ABS 2012).

Under the NSW Disability Inclusion Act 2014, councils are required to undertake Disability Inclusion Action Planning (DIAP). Between March and August 2016, Council consulted with more than 120 people with disability, their family members, carers, advocates and staff working in the local disability sector to develop our *Disability Inclusion Action Plan 2017-21*. This has been integrated within our strategic planning process including our four year Delivery Program and annual Operational Plans so that disability inclusion priorities are embedded into Council's day-to-day work.

For the Penrith LGA, the key issues identified included:

- accessible parking
- pedestrian access and continuous paths of travel
- community awareness about disability, stigma and stereotyping of people with disability
- accessible toilets and the need for adult change facilities
- lack of employment opportunities for people with disability

- access to information and web content
- inclusive playgrounds with amenities, and
- more seating in public spaces.

The full list of issues and outcomes from the community consultations and more details about the process are found in the *Disability Inclusion Action Planning 2017-21 Community Consultation Summary* available on Council's website.

The ABS reports on people with disability through two separate surveys:

- In the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC), people across Australia can report as having disability if they have a limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. This data is not available at LGA or suburb level, but with data modelling we can calculate relevant data for Penrith LGA.
- The Census of Population and Housing allows people to self-identify as needing assistance for a core activity (self-care, body movements or communication) because of a disability, long-term health condition, or old age. This data is available at a suburb level.

Information from the 2015 SDAC, the 2016 Census and the Australian Department of Social Services shows:

- Almost one in five Australians reported living with disability (18.3% or 4.3 million people). Proportionally this is equivalent to 37,500 people with disability in Penrith City.



- The majority (78.5%) of people with disability reported a physical condition, such as back problems, as their main long-term health condition. The other 21.5% reported mental and behavioural disorders.
- The likelihood of living with disability increases with age, 2 in 5 people with disability were aged 65 years or older.
- Almost 1/3 of people with disability had a profound or severe disability.
- 17,492 people in Penrith City provide unpaid assistance to a person with disability.
- 6,169 people in Penrith City received a disability support pension (Department of Social Services).
- 10,152 people had need for assistance with core activities. This was 5.2% of the total population but varied across suburbs, from 2.4% in Jordan Springs up to 9.1% in North St Marys.
- Penrith LGA had a higher proportion of residents with need for assistance (5.2%) than Greater Sydney (4.9%) and Australia (5.1%) but lower than NSW (5.4%) and Australia (5.1%).

The 2015 SDAC introduced a new disability discrimination module to estimate the prevalence of discrimination for those with disability. Reports

from Australians with disability who were living in households, aged 15 years and over, showed:

- Almost one in 12 Australians with disability (281,100 people or 8.6%) reported they had experienced discrimination or unfair treatment because of their disability.
- Young people with disability (aged 15 to 24 years) were more likely to report the experience of discrimination (20.5%) than those aged 65 years and over (2.1%).
- Over one-third (35.1%) of women and over one-quarter (28.1%) of men had avoided situations because of their disability.

The National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) is changing the service landscape across Australia. Council worked closely with the National Disability Insurance Agency in 2015 to assist the smooth early rollout of the NDIS in the Nepean/Blue Mountains district, and continues to intermittently provide support as needed. Residents that are uncertain about service pathways approach Council for information and referral. Additionally, Council continues to support the local disability sector through information distribution, networking, training and opportunities to access grant funding.

Further data relating to people with disability can be found in chapters relating to Childhood Wellbeing and Employment.

FIGURE 13: STATISTICS ON PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY

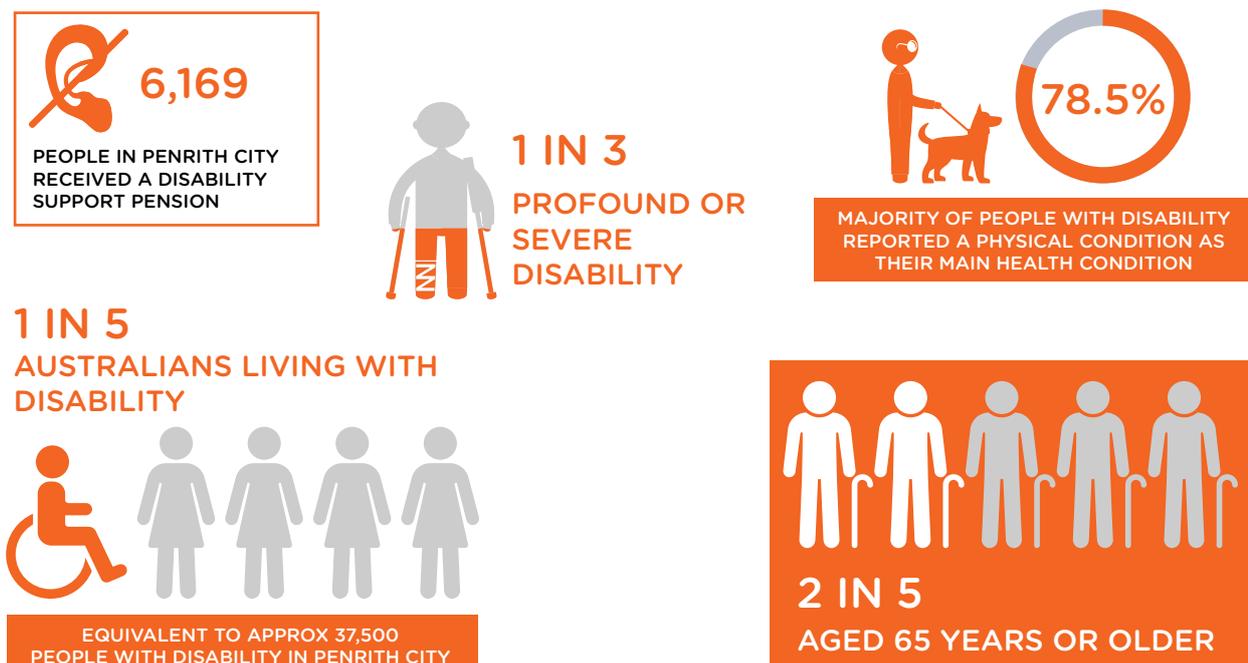


TABLE 8: PEOPLE IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE WITH CORE ACTIVITIES, 2016

AREA	IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE	TOTAL POPULATION	PERCENT %
Berkshire Park	65	2,142	3.0
Cambridge Park	380	6,746	5.6
Castlereagh - Agnes Banks	63	1,664	3.8
Claremont Meadows	155	4,783	3.2
Colyton	508	8,351	6.1
Cranebrook	731	15,766	4.6
Emu Heights	124	3,283	3.8
Emu Plains	555	8,418	6.6
Erskine Park	212	6,443	3.3
Glenmore Park	812	22,978	3.5
Jamisontown	336	5,491	6.1
Jordan Springs	124	5,156	2.4
Kingswood	741	10,779	6.9
Leonay	90	2,522	3.6
Llandilo	70	1,639	4.3
Londonderry	162	3,896	4.2
Luddenham - Wallacia	77	2,421	3.2
Mt Vernon - Kemps Creek - Badgerys Creek	117	1,820	6.4
Mulgoa	72	1,893	3.8
North St Marys	358	3,929	9.1
Orchard Hills	75	1,875	4.0
Oxley Park	159	3,025	5.2
Penrith	1,125	13,277	8.5
Regentville	28	798	3.6
South Penrith	625	11,805	5.3
St Clair	837	19,896	4.2
St Marys	886	12,352	7.2
Werrington	230	4,039	5.7
Werrington Downs - Werrington County - Cambridge Gardens	392	8,867	4.4
Penrith City	10,152	196,066	5.2
Greater Sydney	236,139	4,823,991	4.9
New South Wales	402,048	7,480,228	5.4
Australia	1,202,941	23,401,890	5.1



COMPARISONS

GREATER SYDNEY - 4.9%
AUSTRALIA - 5.1%
NSW - 5.4%



3. PLANNING FOR GROWTH - LOOKING AHEAD

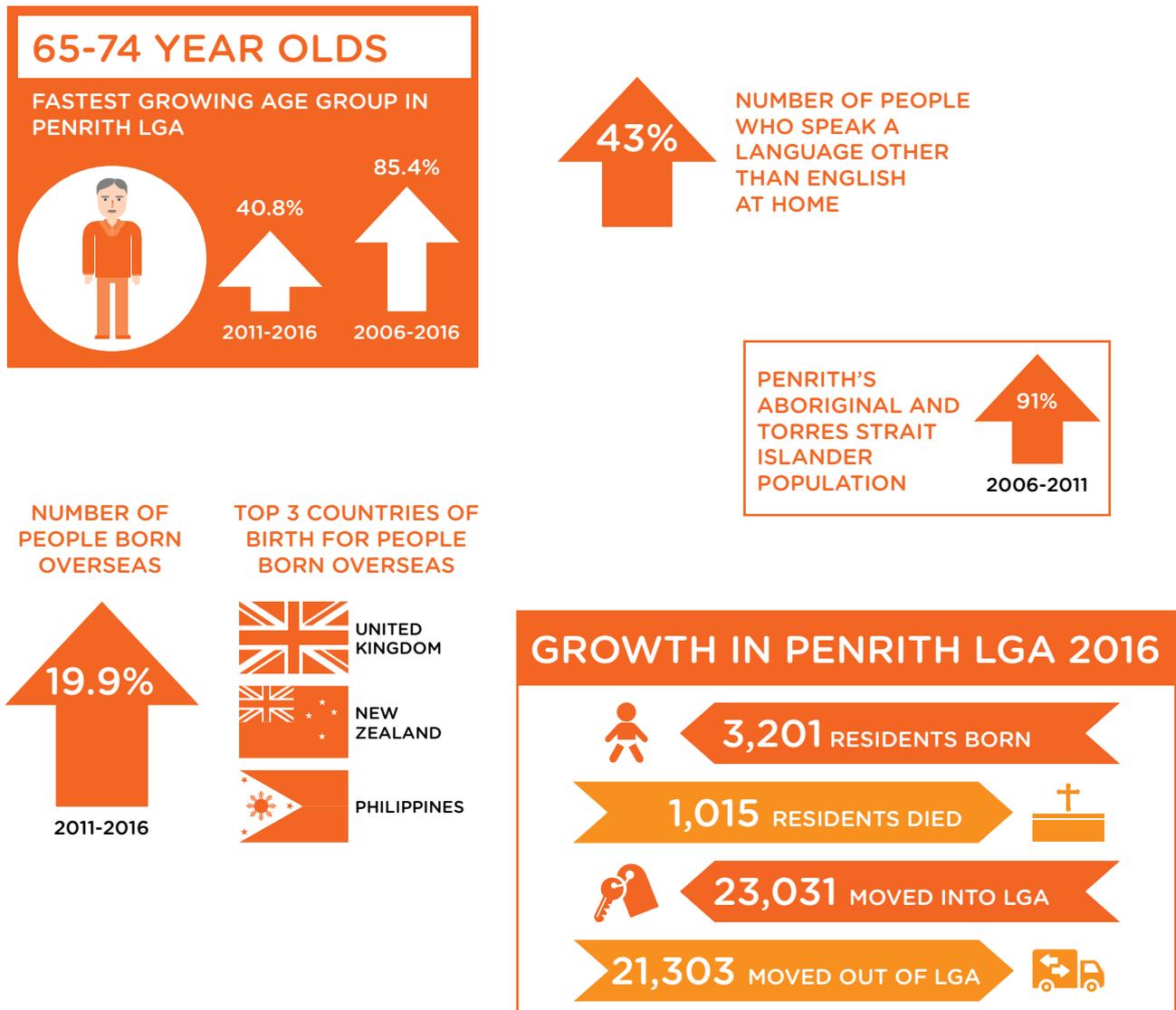
Population growth and change is to be expected, given the importance of Penrith City within Greater Sydney, our location close to the Western Sydney Airport site, and our role as a transport and service hub to a wide catchment of 500,000 people, expected to double by 2031.

Effective management of our growth has consistently been identified as a concern to our community. Generally, people accept that Penrith will grow, but want to make sure the things that make Penrith special are not lost, and

that services, infrastructure and facilities exist to support the growing population.

Planning for our growth involves collaborative planning approaches from all levels of Government, and by working with the NSW Department of Planning, the Greater Sydney Commission and through the newly signed Western Sydney City Deal, Penrith Council can work towards and advocate for the infrastructure and services required for our future population.

FIGURE 14: POPULATION GROWTH AND TRENDS



HOW WE'RE CHANGING - KEY FACTS

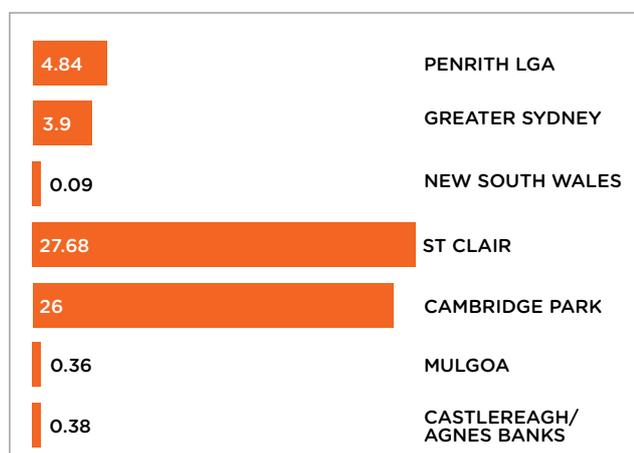
- **The ageing population:** 65-74 year olds were the fastest-growing age group in Penrith LGA for both the past 10 years (2006-2016) and 5 years (2011-2016). Between 2011 and 2016, this age group increased from 10,269 people to 14,463 people – an increase of 40.8%. The number of people aged 65-74 in 2006 was 7,799, meaning that there was an 85.4% increase in the period 2006-2016.
- **Growing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population:** Penrith's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population increased by 91% between 2006 and 2011.
- **How growth is occurring:** In 2016, the population of Penrith changed because 3,201 residents were born, 1,015 residents died, 23,031 people moved in to the LGA and 21,303 people moved out of the LGA. So there was a 'natural increase' of 2186 people and an increase of 1728 people due to migration.
- **More people born overseas:** Between 2011 and 2016 the number of people born overseas increased by 19.9%. The top 3 countries of birth for people born overseas were the UK, New Zealand and the Philippines.
- **More people speaking languages other than English at home:** The number of people who spoke a language other than English at home increased by 43%.

- **Population density:** The population density for Penrith LGA in 2016 was 4.84 people per hectare, higher than for Greater Sydney at 3.9 people per hectare, and NSW at 0.09 people per hectare. The area of Penrith LGA with the highest density in 2016 was St Clair, with 27.68 people per hectare, followed by Cambridge Park, with 26 people per hectare. The areas with the lowest density were Mulgoa (0.36 people per hectare) and Castlereagh/ Agnes Banks (0.38 people per hectare).

HOW WE ARE LIKELY TO CHANGE IN THE FUTURE

- **Population forecast:** By 2036, the population of Penrith LGA is expected to reach 258,195, an increase of 56,791 from 2016 and an average annual increase of 1.2%. The area expected to see the largest increase is Penrith CBD, with an extra 14,983 residents, taking the total number of residents from 13,630 in 2016 to 28,613 in 2036.
- **Increasing density:** Based on the Estimated Resident Population², the population density of Penrith LGA will increase from 4.98 people per hectare in 2016, to a density of 6.38 people per hectare in 2036.

FIGURE 15: POPULATION DENSITY FOR PENRITH LGA 2016 (PEOPLE PER HECTARE)



2. There are a number of different ways of measuring the population of an area. The Census counts people where they are on the night of the Census (enumerated population) and also by where they usually live (usual residence). However, the most accurate count of the total population is the Estimated Resident Population (ERP), which factors in an estimate of those missed in the Census and those who were overseas on Census night. The ERP is the official measure of the population.

TABLE 9: POPULATION FORECAST, 2016–36, BASED ON ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

AREA	FORECAST YEAR					CHANGE 2016-2036	
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	TOTAL CHANGE 2016-2036	AVERAGE ANNUAL % CHANGE
Caddens	1,068	3,163	3,634	3,549	3,456	+2,389	6.0
Cambridge Park	6,889	6,999	7,078	7,262	7,515	+626	0.4
Claremont Meadows	4,920	5,006	4,938	4,932	4,955	+35	0.0
Colyton	8,600	8,616	8,701	8,867	9,091	+491	0.3
Cranebrook	16,268	15,900	15,780	15,789	15,939	-329	-0.1
Emu Heights	3,362	3,258	3,273	3,302	3,349	-13	0.0
Emu Plains	8,621	8,909	9,137	9,371	9,643	+1,022	0.6
Erskine Park	6,595	6,463	6,502	6,621	6,807	+212	0.2
Glenmore Park	23,679	24,949	24,402	24,038	23,815	+136	0.0
Jamisontown	5,614	5,991	6,219	6,563	7,003	+1,389	1.1
Kingswood	10,026	11,937	12,789	13,217	13,728	+3,702	1.6
Leonay	2,583	2,558	2,612	2,670	2,790	+207	0.4
Llandilo - Berkshire Park	3,894	3,925	3,971	3,997	4,016	+122	0.2
Londonderry - Castlereagh - Agnes Banks	5,704	5,736	5,814	5,935	6,062	+358	0.3
North St Marys	4,040	4,163	4,213	4,335	4,446	+406	0.5
Orchard Hills	5,057	5,069	4,974	4,931	4,922	-134	-0.1
Oxley Park	3,076	3,215	3,349	3,511	3,669	+593	0.9
Penrith	13,630	16,920	20,493	24,805	28,613	+14,983	3.8
Regentville - Mulgoa - Wallacia	4,071	4,589	4,690	4,796	4,913	+842	0.9
South Penrith	12,070	12,041	12,250	12,616	13,040	+970	0.4
St Clair	20,377	20,182	20,136	20,127	20,244	-133	0.0
St Marys	12,739	14,329	15,644	16,953	18,157	+5,417	1.8
St Marys Release Area - Jordan Springs	5,317	9,446	11,134	10,918	10,634	+5,317	3.5
Werrington	4,158	5,874	7,022	7,831	8,207	+4,049	3.5
Werrington Downs - Werrington County - Cambridge Gardens	9,033	9,064	9,066	9,169	9,402	+369	0.2
Penrith City	201,404	219,315	232,754	245,683	258,195	+56,791	1.2

Source: Population and housing forecasts 2016 to 2036, from forecast.id

INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT GROWTH

With such a diversity of people from different cultural and linguistic backgrounds and socioeconomic circumstances, as the LGA grows and changes, supporting access to education, employment, health and social services, creative and cultural activities, sporting facilities, open space and social connections will ensure community strength and resilience. It is particularly important that this access is for all members of our community.

Penrith City's Advocacy Strategy 2018 underpins our strong relationships with other levels of government and the private sector to represent the needs of our current and future communities.

Council advocacy has resulted in plans for a new North South Rail Link, which will connect Western Sydney between Macarthur and Marsden Park and embed the new Western Sydney Airport in the region. We're also advocating for new motorways and regional roads including the Castlereagh Freeway, Outer Sydney Orbital and upgrades to key routes such as Mulgoa/Castlereagh Road.

By working collaboratively with other LGAs and other levels of government, and representing our community's needs and aspirations, Council will work towards goals such as:

- residents gaining maximum benefits from the Western Sydney Airport (such as employment opportunities) and minimal negative impacts (such as noise)
- attracting more government employment to the area, and
- attracting arts and cultural funding.

Council also negotiates with private developers for provision of facilities along with housing to service new populations such as parks, community centres and sporting fields. The Jordan Springs Community Hub is a recent example of collaboration between Council and Lendlease, who worked together throughout all stages of the design, building and opening of the Hub so that it would suit the needs of the current and future population of Jordan Springs and surrounding areas.

JORDAN SPRINGS COMMUNITY HUB

The Jordan Springs Community Hub demonstrates leading practice in accessibility, sustainable building and community strengthening. People and their wellbeing were at the heart of every stage of its planning and design.

It is the first public building in NSW to be built from Cross Laminated Timber (CLT), (the second building in NSW after Sydney's Barangaroo development). CLT doesn't just provide an attractive finish, it also has a lower carbon footprint than other building materials, the production process produces zero waste, and timbers are sourced from certified sustainably managed forests. The timber also helps insulate and make the building more efficient to heat and cool. The building design celebrates the use of CLT and showcases it to the community.

The landscaping of the grounds and carpark is also responsive to urban heat. It includes garden surfaces that capture rainwater, light coloured materials, and the provision of tree canopy throughout the centre and carpark.

Internal materials contain the maximum available recycled content, and are recyclable.

The geothermal heating and cooling system is expected to reduce carbon emissions by 50%, which means a reduction of 37.7 tonnes of CO₂ every year – equivalent to taking 8.5 cars off the road. It also provides the hot water for the centre, which reduces electricity usage and costs. The cost of installation will be returned through savings to Council in less than 10 years.

The Hub design enables the inclusive participation of people with disabilities in all facets of Centre activities consistent with the aims and objectives of the Penrith Disability Inclusion Action Plan and NSW Disability Inclusion Act.





4. CHILDHOOD WELLBEING

Traditionally, the idea of early childhood wellbeing has focused on children’s physical safety and security, but over time it has developed into a more holistic conceptualisation that encompasses, but is not limited to, education, mental and physical health, and social skills.

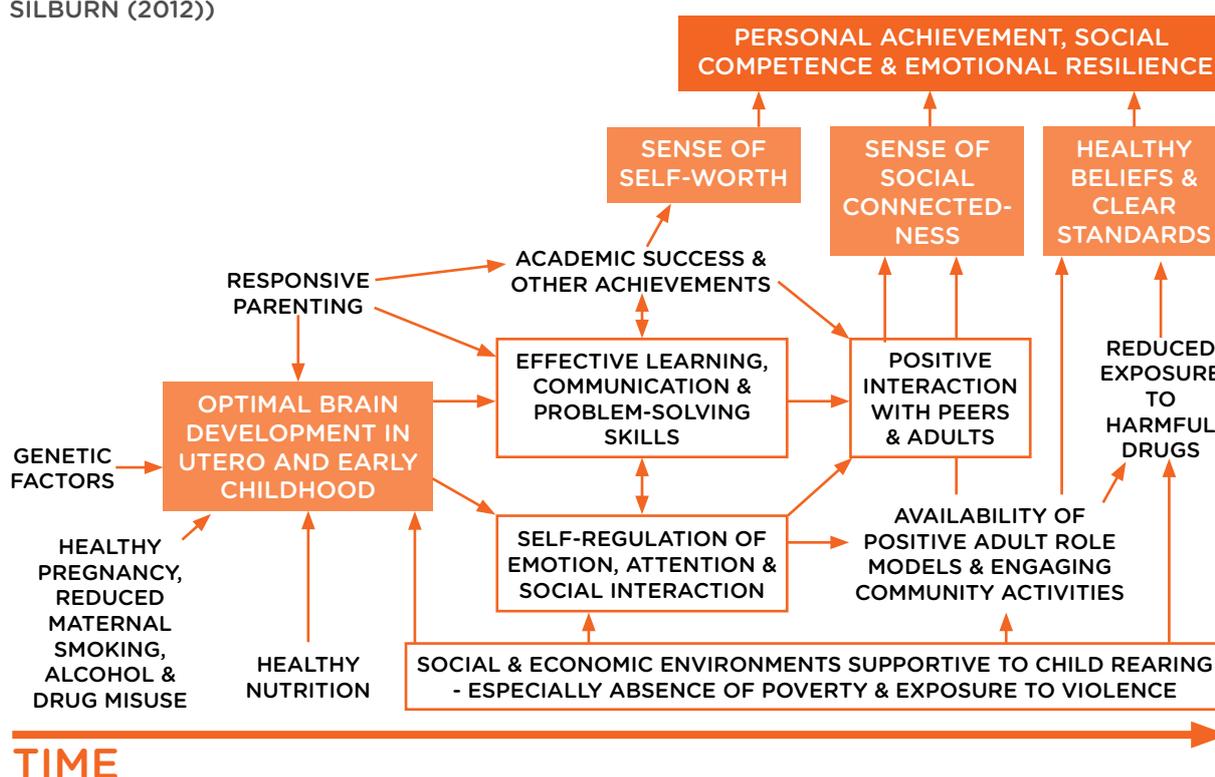
The definition of early childhood wellbeing differs across various disciplines of health, psychology, mental health and education, but is generally associated with good physical health, sense of happiness, satisfaction, and social functioning.

Early childhood education and care practitioners focus on a broad range of traits to assess childhood wellbeing including sense of attachment, resilience and persistence, emotional competence and self-regulation, adaptability, confidence, peer relations and prosocial skills.

Studies have shown that developments in qualities typically attributed to early childhood wellbeing tend to correlate with other broader developmental factors, including learning outcomes such as successful school entry and educational attainment. Hence, identifying traits associated with early childhood wellbeing can provide insights into broader childhood development patterns.

From this we can see that adopting a holistic conceptualisation of childhood wellbeing can help identify issues that impact on childhood development, and work more effectively towards improving children’s lives.

FIGURE 16: PATHWAYS TO RESILIENCE (SILBURN, 2003 IN ROBINSON, LECKNING AND SILBURN (2012))



AUSTRALIAN EARLY DEVELOPMENT CENSUS 2015

The Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) is a measure of children's development. It provides a national picture of the health and development of all children starting school. Information is collected across five domains closely linked to child health, education and social outcomes: physical health and wellbeing, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills, and communications skills and general knowledge (Department of Education and Training 2016).

In 2015, the census was completed nationally for the third time. It was completed for 302,003 children representing 96.5% of all Australian children enrolled to begin school in 2015.

In 2015, 19.9% of five-year olds in Penrith City who participated in the AEDC were considered developmentally vulnerable in one or more domains, compared with 20.2% in NSW and 22% across Australia. There were 10.4% of children in Penrith who were vulnerable in two or more domains, slightly higher than NSW (9.6%), but still lower than the rate across Australia (11.1%) (AEDC).



Suburbs with the **LOWEST RATE** of children who were vulnerable in **ONE OR MORE DOMAINS** included **WERRINGTON DOWNS (10.5%)**, **EMU HEIGHTS (12.7%)**, **CASTLEREAGH (13.0%)** and **LONDONDERRY (13.7%)³**.



Suburbs with the **HIGHEST RATE** of children vulnerable in **ONE OR MORE DOMAINS** included **NORTH ST MARYS (37.7%)**, **CAMBRIDGE GARDENS (32.3%)**, **WERRINGTON (29.6%)*** and **OXLEY PARK (25.9%)**.



The **GREATEST IMPROVEMENTS** between 2009 and 2015 were in **ST MARYS**, where the rate **DECREASED BY 17.7** percentage points (from 40.5% to 22.8%) and **COLYTON**, where it **DECREASED BY 16.3** percentage points (37.4% to 21.1%).



Interestingly **NO SUBURBS RECORDED A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE** between 2009 and 2015.



Suburbs with **LOWEST PERCENTAGE** of children vulnerable in **TWO OR MORE DOMAINS** included **LONDONDERRY (2.0%)**, **WERRINGTON COUNTY (2.9%)**, **CLAREMONT MEADOWS (5.1%)** and **WERRINGTON DOWNS (5.3%)**.



Suburbs that recorded the **LARGEST INCREASE** between 2009 and 2015 were **WERRINGTON**, where the rate **INCREASED BY 9.4** percentage points (from 9.1% to 18.5%) and **ERSKINE PARK**, where it **INCREASED BY 7.1** percentage points (7.6% to 14.7%)⁴.



Once again, the **GREATEST IMPROVEMENT** between 2009 and 2015 was in **ST MARYS** where the rate **DECREASED BY 12.8** percentage points (from 25.8% to 13.0%), as well as **LONDONDERRY**, where it **DECREASED BY 7.8** percentage points (from 9.8% to 2.0%).

³ AEDC data collection is greater than or equal to 60% and less than 80% of the ABS five-year-old population; interpret with caution.

⁴ There were too few children or teachers to display results in Agnes Banks and Wallacia. Mount Vernon has also not been included as there are only results for two out of the five domains measured.



EARLY CHILDHOOD LITERACY PROGRAMS IN PENRITH LGA

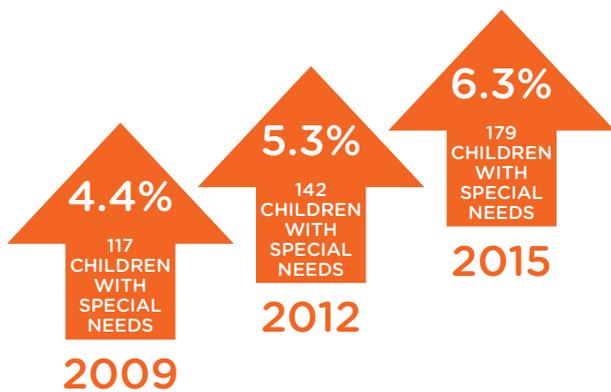
A number of early childhood literacy programs operate in the Penrith LGA and have the potential to improve early childhood literacy in the area.

Paint the Town REaD, an early literacy program aimed at children from birth to kindergarten, has been operating across Penrith since 2009, while the Imagination Library, a free book gifting organisation aimed at inspiring a love of reading among children of all ages, has been running in North St Marys since 2013, as well as Colyton and Oxley Park since 2016.

Story Time has also been running out of Penrith, St Marys and St Clair libraries as a way of encouraging preschool interest in stories and developing reading skills.

For children who participated in the AEDC in Penrith in 2015, 179 (6.3% of the population) were identified as children with special needs status. In 2009 this figure was 117 (4.4%) and in 2012 it was 142 children (5.3%), indicating a small, yet steady increase in numbers and proportion of children in Penrith.

FIGURE 17: CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN PENRITH LGA



Source: AEDC 2015 Community Profile, Penrith Local Government Area

PENRITH CITY COUNCIL CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Council's Children's Services provide quality care and education programs to close to 4,000 children aged 0-12 years across 43 services and projects, covering long day care, before and after school care, preschools, occasional care and vacation care.

Out of all the Council child care facilities, Before and After School Care has the heaviest demand. Over 2017-18, Before School Care centres were running at 94% capacity, closely followed by Before and After School Care and After School Care centres (both at 93% capacity), Long Day Care (91%), Preschool (88%), then Vacation Care (70%). This data suggests that the greatest demand for services is for children in early years of schooling, followed by children not yet ready or eligible for preschool.

The Australian Children's Education and Care Quality Authority (ACECQA) rates the quality of childcare centres against National Quality Standard (NQS), which sets the national benchmark for early childhood education and out of school hours services. The information below compares state/local government managed centres operating in Penrith against other childcare provider types within Penrith, as well as NSW and national averages.

The Penrith based government centres compared favourably with 58.1% exceeding the NQS benchmark compared to 12.0% of private for-profit centres and 27.8% of private not-for-profit centres in the area (29.78% in NSW and 33.01% across Australia).

TABLE 10: PENRITH CITY CHILDCARE CENTRES, MEASURED AGAINST NATIONAL QUALITY FRAMEWORK, Q1 2018

PROVIDER TYPE	NUMBER OF CENTRES	MAXIMUM TOTAL PLACES	EXCEEDING NQS %	MEETING NQS %	WORKING TOWARDS NQS %	SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT REQUIRED %	N/A %	TOTAL %
State/local government managed	31	1627	58.1%	35.5%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	100.0%
Public Schools	5	120	60.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Independent Schools	2	150	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Private for-profit Centres	92	5337*	12.0%	35.9%	45.7%	2.2%	4.3%	100.0%
Private not-for-profit Centres	18	923**	27.8%	50.0%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total providers	148	8157	25.7%	36.5%	32.4%	1.4%	4.1%	100.0%

Source: ACECQA, NQF snapshot, www.acecqa.gov.au/ngf/snapshots

* Total number for 87 centres. Five centres have not provided figures for maximum total places.

** Total number for 17 centres. One centre has not provided figures for maximum total places.

Please note: Of the 31 state and local government centres in Penrith LGA, 30 are operated by Penrith City Council.

In 2016, there were 949 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0-4 living in Penrith City. Children's Services currently receives Indigenous Advancement Strategy funds from the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet to deliver innovative culturally responsive programs and support access to quality Early Childhood Programs.

PENRITH CITY COUNCIL CHILDREN'S SERVICES AND CHILDREN WITH ADDITIONAL NEEDS

Penrith City Council's Children's Services accesses funding through both Federal and State Government to support children with additional needs.

The Australian Department of Education funds the Inclusion Support Program, which subsidises the employment of an additional educator to increase the educator/ children ratio and support the inclusion of children with ongoing high support needs.

The NSW Department of Education funded Disability Inclusion Program includes the Start Strong Equity funding and High Learning Support Needs funding. This program enables services to provide an additional educator as well as access training to upskill educators and support children.





MOBILE PLAYVAN

In both 2016 and 2017 there appeared to be a gradual increase in attendance rates for the Mobile PlayVan, with the highest attendance rates in Terms 2 and 3 for both years. Average attendance rates did decrease slightly, from 22.2 children per session in 2016, to 20.2 in 2017.

So far in 2018 there have been greater numbers in Term 1 compared to Term 1 in both 2016 and 2017. The increase in numbers, coupled with the increased number of sessions (69), may suggest growing demand for the service.

Attendees at the Mobile Playvan are from a diverse range of ethnic and cultural backgrounds including Indian, Maltese, Lebanese, Samoan, Finnish, Chinese and Coptic Egyptian.

Four out of 94 Mobile Playvan attendees identified as Aboriginal, which is 4.25% of attendees. Out of 94 attendees, parents and children, 42 identified as being from a non-English speaking background. Eleven languages other than English were spoken, including Italian, Mandarin, Spanish, Russian, Filipino and Gujarati. Punjabi was the most frequently spoken language outside of English, followed by Tongan, Arabic, and Hindi.

TABLE 11: CULTURAL BACKGROUND OF MOBILE PLAYVAN PARTICIPANTS

RANK	CULTURAL BACKGROUND	NUMBER OF PEOPLE	RANK	CULTURAL BACKGROUND	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1	Australian	30	16	Caucasian	1
2	English	8	17	Cook Island	1
3	Indian	5	18	Coptic Egyptian	1
4	Italian	5	19	Croatian	1
5	Maltese	5	20	European	1
6	Aboriginal	4	21	Fijian	1
7	Anglo/Australian	4	22	Finland	1
8	New Zealand Maori	4	23	Greek	1
9	Scottish	4	24	Hindu	1
10	Chinese	2	25	New Zealand	1
11	Filipino	2	26	Norwegian/Australian	1
12	Irish	2	27	Pacific Island	1
13	Lebanese	2	28	Samoan	1
14	Anglo-Saxon	1	29	Slovakian	1
15	Arabic	1	30	Spanish	1
Total participants					94

Source: Penrith City Council internal Mobile Playvan data 2018

5. EDUCATION AND LEARNING

Penrith LGA as a whole has a higher proportion of people aged 15 years and over who have completed secondary education to year 10 and above (35.9%) compared to Greater Western Sydney (33.6%), Greater Sydney (29.7%) and NSW (30.1%).

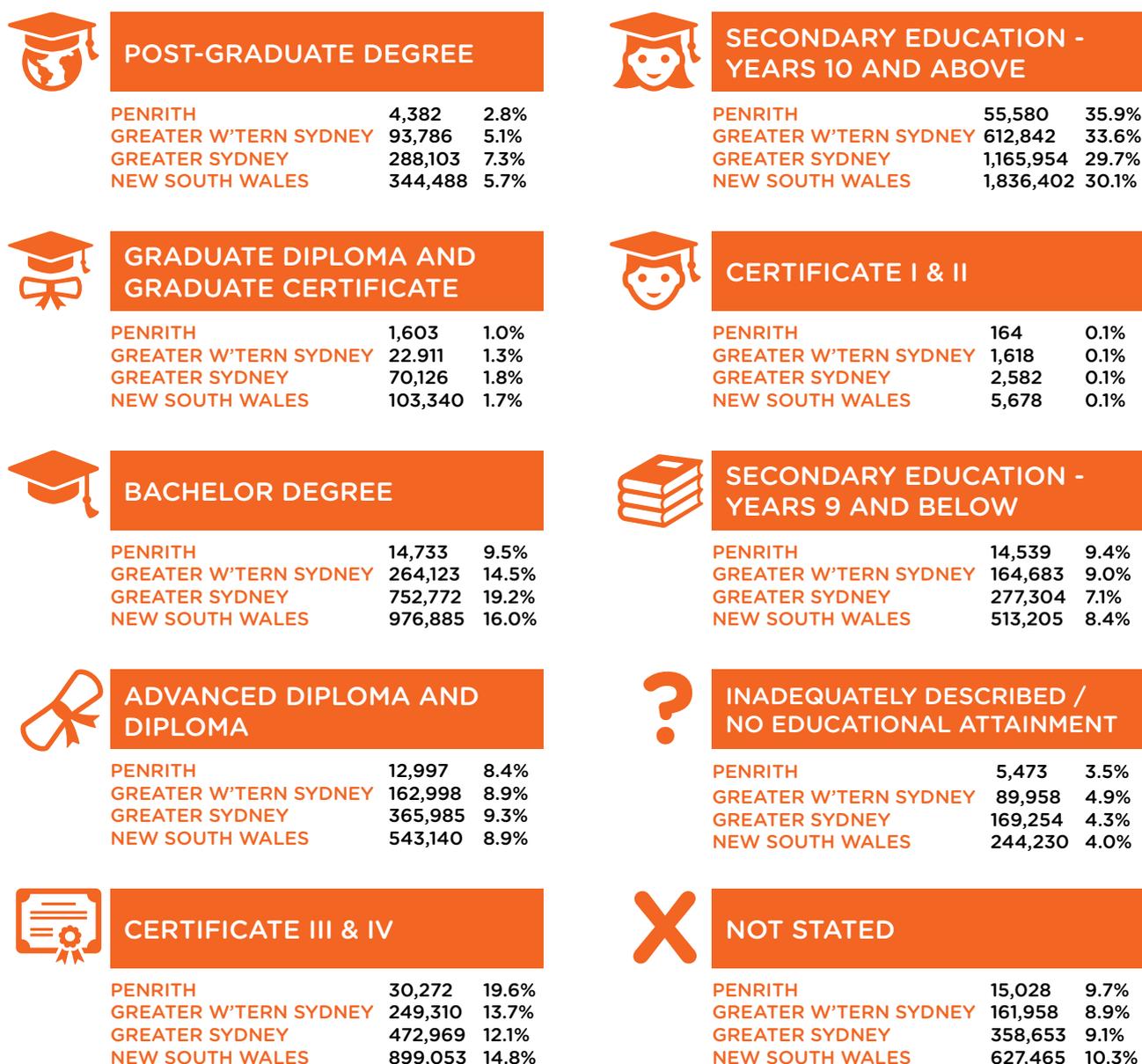
TABLE 12: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, NUMBER AND % OF POPULATION, PENRITH AND NEIGHBOURING LGAS, 2016

LGA/REGION	POST-GRADUATE DEGREE LEVEL		GRADUATE DIPLOMA AND GRADUATE CERTIFICATE LEVEL		BACHELOR DEGREE LEVEL		ADVANCED DIPLOMA AND DIPLOMA LEVEL		CERTIFICATE III & IV LEVEL	
Blacktown	14,018	5.4%	2,986	1.1%	40,308	15.5%	22,968	8.8%	35,573	13.7%
Blue Mountains	4,194	6.7%	2,035	3.2%	11,043	17.6%	7,364	11.7%	10,638	16.9%
Fairfield	2,615	1.6%	782	0.5%	14,810	9.2%	11,535	7.2%	17,363	10.8%
Hawkesbury	1,275	2.5%	708	1.4%	4,782	9.2%	4,841	9.4%	11,952	23.1%
Liverpool	4,955	3.1%	1,304	0.8%	18,630	11.8%	14,168	9.0%	22,026	13.9%
Penrith	4,382	2.8%	1,603	1.0%	14,733	9.5%	12,997	8.4%	30,272	19.6%
Wollondilly	929	2.5%	470	1.2%	3,369	8.9%	3,485	9.2%	9,142	24.2%
Greater Western Sydney	93,786	5.1%	22,911	1.3%	264,123	14.5%	162,998	8.9%	249,310	13.7%
Greater Sydney	288,103	7.3%	70,126	1.8%	752,772	19.2%	365,985	9.3%	472,969	12.1%
NSW	344,488	5.7%	103,340	1.7%	976,885	16.0%	543,140	8.9%	899,053	14.8%

LGA/REGION	SECONDARY EDUCATION - YEARS 10 AND ABOVE		CERTIFICATE I & II LEVEL		SECONDARY EDUCATION - YEARS 9 AND BELOW		INADEQUATELY DESCRIBED / NO EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		NOT STATED		TOTAL AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
Blacktown	88,457	34.0%	269	0.1%	22,785	8.8%	10,331	4.0%	22,608	8.7%	260,301
Blue Mountains	16,596	26.4%	45	0.1%	3,561	5.7%	2,404	3.8%	4,944	7.9%	62,831
Fairfield	62,567	38.9%	210	0.1%	23,322	14.5%	14,063	8.7%	13,600	8.5%	160,882
Hawkesbury	16,663	32.2%	50	0.1%	4,883	9.4%	1,826	3.5%	4,744	9.2%	51,721
Liverpool	56,448	35.7%	151	0.1%	15,590	9.9%	8,453	5.3%	16,300	10.3%	158,028
Penrith	55,580	35.9%	164	0.1%	14,539	9.4%	5,473	3.5%	15,028	9.7%	154,777
Wollondilly	12,155	32.1%	46	0.1%	3,263	8.6%	1,346	3.6%	3,635	9.6%	37,835
Greater Western Sydney	612,842	33.6%	1,618	0.1%	164,683	9.0%	89,958	4.9%	161,958	8.9%	1,824,183
Greater Sydney	1,165,954	29.7%	2,582	0.1%	277,304	7.1%	169,254	4.3%	358,653	9.1%	3,923,699
NSW	1,836,402	30.1%	5,678	0.1%	513,205	8.4%	244,230	4.0%	627,465	10.3%	6,093,894

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016. Please note: No reliance should be placed on small cells.

FIGURE 18: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, PENRITH AND COMPARATIVE REGIONS



However, the statistics on educational attainment for the suburbs within Penrith LGA varied, with some suburbs showing higher percentages of people with university-level education, while others had high percentages of people who had not completed year 10.

- Jordan Springs had the highest percentage of people who were over 15 years old and had completed a post-graduate degree (6.8%), followed by Caddens (6.1%), Leonay (4.6%) and Werrington (4.5%).
- Jordan Springs also had the highest percentage of people who were over 15 years old and had completed a bachelor's degree (16.3%), followed by Caddens (15.7%), Leonay (13.4%) and Mulgoa (13%).
- Badgerys Creek had the highest percentage of people who were over 15 years of age and had attained only year 9 or below, making it seem as though the suburb has the lowest level of educational attainment in the LGA. However, because the suburb's population is quite small (225 people) this is only reflective of 53 people who had not completed formal education after year 9.
- Suburbs with more than 1000 people who were 15 years or older, where there were high proportions of people who reported their highest level of education at year 9 or below, were North St Marys (15.2%), Llandilo (15.1%), Kemps Creek (13.2%) and Londonderry (13.2%).

TABLE 13: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AS % OF POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, PENRITH SUBURBS, 2016⁵

PENRITH SUBURB	POST-GRADUATE DEGREE LEVEL	GRADUATE DIPLOMA AND GRADUATE CERTIFICATE LEVEL	BACHELOR DEGREE LEVEL	ADVANCED DIPLOMA AND DIPLOMA LEVEL	CERTIFICATE III & IV LEVEL	SECONDARY EDUCATION - YEARS 10 AND ABOVE
Agnes Banks	2.0%	1.2%	8.1%	7.6%	22.9%	33.0%
Badgerys Creek	2.3%	1.7%	1.7%	2.8%	14.2%	34.7%
Berkshire Park	0.7%	0.0%	2.4%	3.0%	11.5%	17.1%
Caddens	6.1%	1.3%	15.7%	9.6%	17.3%	31.2%
Cambridge Gardens	1.8%	1.1%	7.0%	8.4%	25.0%	36.0%
Cambridge Park	1.7%	0.6%	6.4%	7.3%	21.1%	37.8%
Castlereagh	1.5%	0.0%	9.5%	9.7%	21.3%	33.5%
Claremont Meadows	3.1%	1.1%	12.3%	8.5%	19.8%	38.5%
Colyton	1.4%	0.6%	5.7%	6.7%	17.9%	41.4%
Cranebrook	2.4%	1.2%	9.2%	8.8%	21.9%	36.6%
Emu Heights	3.7%	1.7%	10.3%	9.7%	22.3%	36.1%
Emu Plains	3.2%	1.5%	10.2%	9.1%	19.7%	31.9%
Erskine Park	2.4%	0.9%	10.5%	8.5%	21.5%	39.5%
Glenmore Park	3.7%	1.5%	12.7%	11.0%	19.5%	36.2%
Jamisontown	2.5%	1.2%	8.3%	8.3%	20.8%	35.6%
Jordan Springs	6.8%	1.3%	16.3%	12.0%	18.4%	31.8%
Kemps Creek	1.2%	0.4%	6.2%	6.1%	18.9%	31.9%
Kingswood	4.2%	1.2%	10.5%	7.6%	17.1%	33.7%
Leonay	4.6%	2.3%	13.4%	12.3%	19.3%	30.6%
Llandilo	1.5%	0.3%	5.3%	4.9%	22.2%	35.1%
Londonderry	1.3%	0.6%	4.6%	6.2%	24.5%	34.7%
Luddenham	2.5%	0.4%	9.1%	9.5%	20.6%	33.3%
Mount Vernon	2.6%	0.7%	12.0%	7.5%	20.8%	31.3%
Mulgoa	3.2%	1.2%	13.0%	10.3%	20.4%	28.7%
North St Marys	0.7%	0.4%	4.5%	5.6%	16.0%	39.3%
Orchard Hills	2.7%	1.0%	11.7%	6.6%	17.5%	36.2%
Oxley Park	2.9%	1.0%	8.2%	6.4%	17.4%	37.4%
Penrith	3.6%	1.1%	10.0%	8.1%	16.8%	32.7%
Regentville	2.6%	0.5%	7.7%	9.6%	22.5%	33.8%
South Penrith	2.5%	1.1%	9.1%	8.4%	21.0%	36.0%
St Clair	2.2%	0.8%	9.2%	8.3%	20.2%	39.0%
St Marys	2.5%	0.7%	8.1%	7.1%	16.2%	36.5%
Wallacia	1.8%	0.5%	7.7%	6.9%	24.0%	34.8%
Werrington	4.5%	1.3%	10.0%	8.0%	17.4%	36.5%
Werrington County	1.6%	0.4%	6.2%	7.7%	22.7%	40.5%
Werrington Downs	2.3%	0.9%	8.3%	8.3%	23.7%	39.1%

⁵ The percentages for Berkshire Park in this table do not reflect the real levels of educational attainment, as 56.4% of respondents in this suburb did not provide a response to this question. This may be due to the populations within Berkshire Park's Corrective Services Facilities. It must also be noted that some of these percentages have been calculated from very small numbers, and therefore may not be accurate, for example suburbs with small populations such as Agnes Bank, Badgerys Creek, Castlereagh, Mount Vernon, and Regentville.

PENRITH SUBURB	CERTIFICATE I & II LEVEL	SECONDARY EDUCATION - YEARS 9 AND BELOW	INADEQUATELY DESCRIBED / NO EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	NOT STATED	TOTAL AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
Agnes Banks	0.0%	12.7%	3.8%	8.7%	693
Badgerys Creek	0.0%	29.0%	3.4%	6.3%	176
Berkshire Park	0.2%	7.1%	1.3%	56.4%	1,904
Caddens	0.0%	7.6%	3.3%	8.6%	1,155
Cambridge Gardens	0.3%	9.4%	4.6%	6.6%	1,578
Cambridge Park	0.1%	11.6%	3.2%	10.0%	5,314
Castlereagh	0.0%	9.9%	3.2%	11.1%	941
Claremont Meadows	0.1%	6.8%	3.2%	6.6%	3,572
Colyton	0.1%	12.4%	4.5%	9.4%	6,694
Cranebrook	0.1%	8.9%	3.0%	7.7%	12,120
Emu Heights	0.1%	7.4%	3.5%	5.0%	2,596
Emu Plains	0.1%	10.1%	3.7%	10.5%	6,818
Erskine Park	0.0%	7.3%	3.3%	6.0%	5,196
Glenmore Park	0.0%	6.6%	3.3%	5.5%	17,370
Jamisontown	0.1%	9.7%	3.5%	9.8%	4,404
Jordan Springs	0.1%	5.3%	2.8%	5.3%	3,791
Kemps Creek	0.0%	13.2%	5.1%	16.4%	1,874
Kingswood	0.1%	10.3%	3.5%	11.6%	7,366
Leonay	0.0%	5.6%	4.2%	7.5%	1,978
Llandilo	0.0%	15.1%	3.6%	13.0%	1,275
Londonderry	0.0%	13.2%	3.3%	11.6%	3,137
Luddenham	0.0%	10.3%	4.7%	9.5%	1,404
Mount Vernon	0.0%	8.5%	3.9%	13.3%	973
Mulgoa	0.0%	9.2%	4.1%	9.9%	1,517
North St Marys	0.1%	15.2%	3.7%	14.4%	3,070
Orchard Hills	0.0%	11.1%	4.6%	8.7%	1,592
Oxley Park	0.0%	10.4%	3.8%	12.7%	2,444
Penrith	0.1%	11.1%	3.7%	12.7%	11,112
Regentville	0.0%	9.3%	2.9%	11.6%	648
South Penrith	0.1%	9.9%	3.4%	8.2%	9,304
St Clair	0.1%	8.4%	3.9%	7.7%	15,751
St Marys	0.1%	10.7%	3.5%	14.6%	9,720
Wallacia	0.2%	9.4%	3.9%	10.6%	1,309
Werrington	0.3%	9.1%	3.3%	9.6%	3,193
Werrington County	0.1%	9.9%	4.0%	6.6%	2,922
Werrington Downs	0.1%	8.5%	3.8%	5.1%	2,541

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016. Please note: No reliance should be placed on small cells.

EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES FOR ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE

A higher proportion of Penrith's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, who are over 15 years of age, have attained schooling to year 10 and above (40%) compared to the NSW Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (37.7%) and Penrith LGA's general population (35.9%).

For tertiary qualifications, 12.6% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Penrith LGA aged 15 years and over have a tertiary qualification, compared to 13% of the NSW Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population and 21.8% of the general population in Penrith LGA.

The largest changes in highest educational attainment of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in Penrith City between 2011 and 2016 were in those who completed:

- Year 10 and above (+601 people)
- a vocational qualification (+416 people)
- an advanced diploma or diploma (+185 people).

SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE AND GROWTH

The number of demountables at a school can be an indicator of growth in student population in the area. Recent data on government schools shows that Penrith City had 113 demountables, most of which were located at primary schools. Most of the school demountables were in St Clair (26 demountables) and Glenmore Park (15 demountables).

Ten-year population forecasts (2016-2026) across Penrith City suburbs show that the fastest growth for primary and secondary school aged children will occur in new release areas, such as Caddens and Jordan Springs, as well as more established town centres such as Penrith, St Marys, Kingswood and Werrington. Future educational services and infrastructure will need to keep up with the increasing demand.

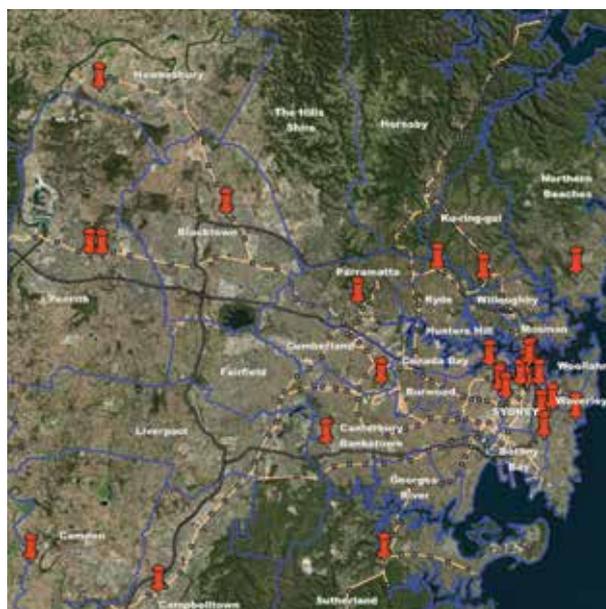
NSW Department of Education reports that Kerumbee at Werrington was recently upgraded and St Clair High School is currently being upgraded. The Department has also announced:

- a new primary school for Jordan Springs, and
- an upgrade of Kingswood High School.

LOCAL UNIVERSITIES

The map below shows the geographical distribution of university campuses in Greater Sydney in 2016. Penrith LGA is home to two university campuses (Western Sydney University's Kingswood and Werrington campuses). Most university campuses were concentrated in the inner city, with less representation in the west. There were notably fewer university campuses in the south west of Sydney in 2016, although this will slowly change over time as more educational investment is directed into this area.

MAP 1: LOCATION OF UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES, GREATER SYDNEY, 2016



In 2016, the Census identified 6,904 Penrith City residents who were studying at a university, which is an increase of 1,473 people since 2011. It is estimated that 20% of Penrith City residents at university in 2016 were attending one of the Penrith campuses at Western Sydney University (WSU).

Approximately 6,000 university students commute into the LGA to study at either WSU or Sydney University Nepean Clinical School. The WSU Penrith campuses have placements for approximately 7,800 students and Sydney University Nepean Clinical School (at Nepean Hospital) has a smaller presence with approximately 200 student placements.

A media release in 2012 showed that WSU had already exceeded the then-Gillard Government's target of lifting the participation rate of students from low socioeconomic backgrounds at Australian universities to 20% by 2020. At the time, it was estimated that more than 50% of commencing students at WSU were the first in their families to attend university. Nearly 8,000 students across the WSU campuses (23% of total enrolments) were from low socioeconomic backgrounds, the largest number of any university in Australia (Whibley 2012).

Data from the Department of Education showed that a total of 983 university students with a

Penrith postcode in 2014 identified as being a first generation university student, rising to 1,141 in 2015 and decreasing to 972 students in 2016.

TABLE 14: FIRST GENERATION UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, PENRITH POSTCODE, 2014-16

COMMENCING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WITH A PENRITH POSTCODE IDENTIFIED AS BEING FIRST GENERATION UNIVERSITY STUDENTS 2014-2016			
Year	2014	2015	2016
No. of Students	983	1141	972

Source: Department of Education, University Statistics, 2018

LIFELONG LEARNING

Penrith residents have the opportunity to continue learning throughout life. Aside from the university and TAFE campuses, Penrith is also home to a range of organisations providing learning opportunities to adults of any age:

- Leep, building the digital capacity of the community
- Nepean Community College, and
- U3A Nepean Blue Mountains.

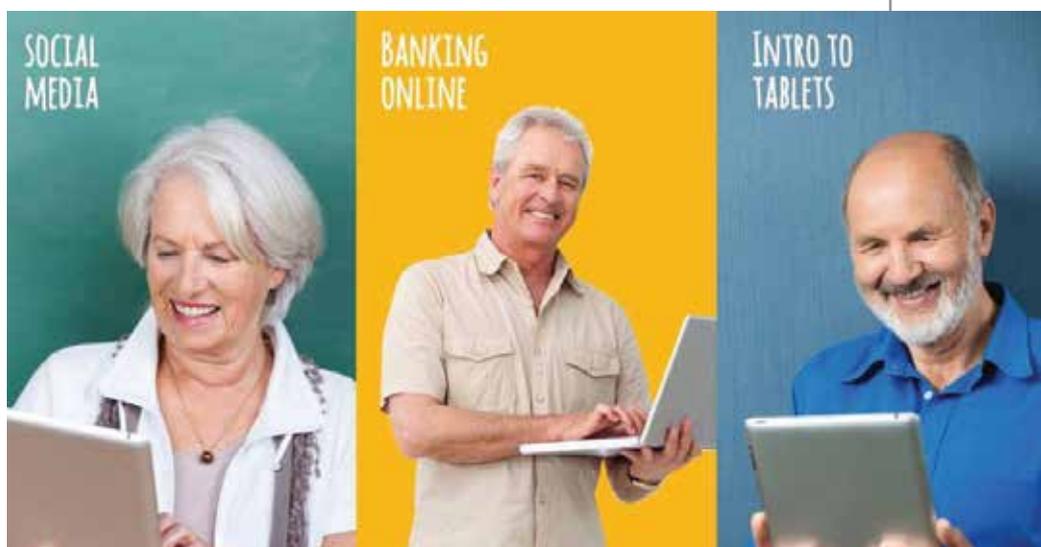
PENRITH LIBRARY

TECH SAVVY SENIORS

Structured Tech Savvy Senior classes are run by library staff using a program developed by Telstra in consultation with the State Library of NSW. These classes are free and customers attend a two hour class each week for five weeks. The topics covered include introduction to the internet, introduction to iPads, and introduction to email and cybersafety. In 2017-18, 58 seniors completed the program at Penrith Library, St Marys Corner and Nepean Community College.

DIGITAL HELP DESK

Our Digital Help Desk runs seven days a week from 10am to 12pm at Penrith Library. In 2017-18 staff assisted 2,752 customers with their digital enquiries ranging from issues with using smart devices and accessing the Library's eResources to helping customers use our printing facilities.



6. EMPLOYMENT

The Greater Sydney Commission’s Regional Plan for Greater Sydney A Metropolis of Three Cities is based on a vision of a 30 minute city – where most residents live within 30 minutes of their jobs, education and health facilities, services and great places⁶. We know that reduced commuting times have a positive effect on people’s physical and mental health, as work/life balance is improved, and people can be better connected to their communities and spend more time with family. Economically and environmentally, there are also benefits to planning a city where people can spend more of their money supporting local businesses and get around their local areas without depending on cars for transport.

EMPLOYMENT CAPACITY OF PENRITH CITY

In Penrith City, there were 106,028 employed people compared to 80,622 jobs, meaning there are 25,406 fewer jobs available for the resident working population. Neighbouring areas are less well serviced by jobs, and 31,884 people come to Penrith City for work, further impacting the availability of jobs for local residents.

⁶ Greater Sydney Commission, greater.sydney/metropolis-of-three-cities/vision-of-metropolis-of-three-cities

FIGURE 19: WORKERS TO JOBS RATIO



The employment capacity of Penrith LGA, compiled by economy.id using data from the National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR), shows the difference between the industry of employment of the City’s residents, and the jobs available in that industry. The industries with more capacity than employed residents were Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; Mining; and Education and Training.

TABLE 15: EMPLOYMENT CAPACITY BY INDUSTRY, PENRITH CITY, 2010-11, 2015-16

PENRITH CITY INDUSTRY	2016/17			2011/12		
	LOCAL JOBS	EMPLOYED RESIDENTS	RATIO OF JOBS TO RESIDENTS	LOCAL JOBS	EMPLOYED RESIDENTS	RATIO OF JOBS TO RESIDENTS
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	980	858	1.14	798	862	0.93
Mining	326	308	1.06	401	270	1.49
Manufacturing	7,870	10,059	0.78	8,212	11,276	0.73
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	1,192	1,572	0.76	1,055	1,518	0.69
Construction	9,065	13,065	0.69	6,317	9,633	0.66
Wholesale Trade	2,376	4,665	0.51	2,567	5,233	0.49
Retail Trade	9,449	11,236	0.84	8,872	10,740	0.83
Accommodation and Food Services	6,035	6,237	0.97	5,195	5,228	0.99
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	5,155	7,910	0.65	4,058	8,267	0.49
Information Media and Telecommunications	597	1,684	0.35	595	1,805	0.33

PENRITH CITY	2016/17			2011/12		
	INDUSTRY	LOCAL JOBS	EMPLOYED RESIDENTS	RATIO OF JOBS TO RESIDENTS	LOCAL JOBS	EMPLOYED RESIDENTS
Financial and Insurance Services	1,006	4,532	0.22	972	4,026	0.24
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	1,320	1,723	0.77	1,161	1,590	0.73
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,663	4,833	0.55	2,303	3,974	0.58
Administrative and Support Services	2,582	4,070	0.63	1,892	3,025	0.63
Public Administration and Safety	5,458	7,604	0.72	5,486	7,077	0.78
Education and Training	8,447	8,178	1.03	7,106	6,309	1.13
Health Care and Social Assistance	11,734	11,746	1.00	8,894	9,123	0.97
Arts and Recreation Services	1,199	1,495	0.80	1,073	1,361	0.79
Other Services	3,207	4,253	0.75	3,118	4,562	0.68
Total industries	80,662	106,028	0.8	70,076	95,878	0.7

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) 2016, from economy.id.

Looking at the register of businesses in Penrith, we can see the types of businesses that exist in the City, and their growth or contraction over time. Compared to NSW, in 2017 Penrith had far more businesses in the construction industry; this number had also increased since 2015. In contrast, the number of registered businesses in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry had decreased in the same period, making up a smaller share of registered businesses than in NSW.

TABLE 16: REGISTERED BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY, PENRITH CITY, 2015, 2017

PENRITH CITY - TOTAL REGISTERED BUSINESSES	2017			2015			CHANGE 2015 TO 2017
	INDUSTRY	NUMBER	%	NEW SOUTH WALES %	NUMBER	%	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	269	2.0	7.1	300	2.4	7.6	-31
Mining	21	0.2	0.2	17	0.1	0.2	+4
Manufacturing	719	5.3	3.5	664	5.3	3.7	+55
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	53	0.4	0.3	58	0.5	0.3	-5
Construction	3,374	24.7	15.8	3,077	24.7	15.2	+297
Wholesale Trade	457	3.3	3.7	456	3.7	3.9	+1
Retail Trade	764	5.6	5.8	751	6.0	6.3	+13
Accommodation and Food Services	389	2.9	4.1	302	2.4	4.1	+88
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1,504	11.0	6.8	1,271	10.2	6.2	+233
Information Media and Telecommunications	79	0.6	1.2	69	0.6	1.2	+9
Financial and Insurance Services	844	6.2	9.1	709	5.7	8.8	+135
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	1,437	10.5	11.0	1,367	11.0	11.2	+70
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,128	8.3	13.1	1,066	8.6	13.0	+62
Administrative and Support Services	571	4.2	4.0	504	4.0	4.0	+67

PENRITH CITY - TOTAL REGISTERED BUSINESSES				2017			2015			CHANGE 2015 TO 2017
INDUSTRY	NUMBER	%	NEW SOUTH WALES %	NUMBER	%	NEW SOUTH WALES %				
Public Administration and Safety	59	0.4	0.4	64	0.5	0.4			-4	
Education and Training	214	1.6	1.4	169	1.4	1.4			+45	
Health Care and Social Assistance	664	4.9	5.9	565	4.5	5.8			+99	
Arts and Recreation Services	163	1.2	1.3	150	1.2	1.3			+13	
Other Services	792	5.8	4.0	759	6.1	4.1			+32	
Industry not classified	143	1.1	1.2	132	1.1	1.2			+12	
Total businesses	13,645	100.0	100.0	12,448	100.0	100.0			+1,196	

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, 2015 to 2017, Cat. No. 8165.0

Please note: Non-employed businesses includes sole proprietors where the proprietor does not receive a wage or salary separate to the business income.

TRAVEL TO WORK

The ABS data relating to average commuting distances for workers aged 15 years and over shows Penrith residents travelled 20.81km on average, compared to 6.38km for City of Sydney, 15.25km for Greater Sydney and 14.01km for Parramatta.

The data shows that as income, qualifications, occupation and age increase, so does the distance people commute. This may indicate fewer opportunities for advancement in Penrith City. People who travelled to work by train had the longest commute and those who walked, the shortest.

TABLE 17: AVERAGE COMMUTING TIMES BY PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, SYDNEY - OUTER WEST AND BLUE MOUNTAINS (SA4), 2016⁷

	NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PEOPLE LIVING IN REGION (NO.)	AVERAGE COMMUTING DISTANCE (KILOMETRES)
AGE GROUP (AGEP)		
15-19 years	8,422	13.62
20-29 years	28,470	23.18
30-39 years	29,948	24.66
40-49 years	30,659	23.84
50-59 years	27,587	23.31
60-69 years	12,509	22.16
70-79 years	1,417	18.72
80-84 years	107	13.19
85 years and over	44	18.63
Total	139,161	22.94
INDUSTRY		
Accommodation & Food Services	9,063	12.99
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,245	17.18
Retail Trade	14,417	17.19

⁷ Based on commuting distance from place of usual residence. People who commuted 250 km or more are excluded from these statistics. People who were coded to Special Purpose Codes are excluded from the statistics. Non-spatial geographies (eg Migratory - Offshore - Shipping) are excluded from the data cubes as commuting distances were not calculated for these areas. Nil distances have been included in the calculations of average commuting distance, median commuting distance, interquartile range and standard deviation. Place of Work and Method of Travel to Work are collected on the Census form but represent different reference periods. As a result in some cases a distance has been reported for 'Worked at home or Did not go to work'

	NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PEOPLE LIVING IN REGION (NO.)	AVERAGE COMMUTING DISTANCE (KILOMETRES)
Health Care and Social Assistance	16,920	20.38
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Serv.	2,315	20.43
Other Services	5,338	20.53
Inadeq. described/Not stated	6,712	21.89
Arts and Recreation Services	2,259	22.15
Admin. & Support Services	3,988	22.25
Education and Training	13,125	23.17
Construction	12,733	23.42
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	8,388	23.47
Manufacturing	10,390	24.00
Wholesale Trade	4,861	26.77
Elect., Gas, Water & Waste Serv.	1,948	26.83
Public Administration and Safety	11,086	28.14
Prof. Scientific & Tech. Serv.	6,787	28.56
Inform. Media & Telecomm.	1,925	34.85
Mining	304	36.34
Financial and Insurance Services	5,370	37.99
Total	139,161	22.94
INCOME		
Negative income	184	14.28
Nil income	583	15.84
\$1-\$149 (\$1-\$7,799)	4,496	10.77
\$150-\$299 (\$7,800-\$15,599)	4,819	13.17
\$300-\$399 (\$15,600-\$20,799)	5,354	15.21
\$400-\$499 (\$20,800-\$25,999)	6,628	16.04
\$500-\$649 (\$26,000-\$33,799)	10,915	17.51
\$650-\$799 (\$33,800-\$41,599)	14,702	19.24
\$800-\$999 (\$41,600-\$51,999)	18,935	21.31
\$1,000-\$1,249 (\$52,000-\$64,999)	20,696	24.25
\$1,250-\$1,499 (\$65,000-\$77,999)	14,573	26.01
\$1,500-\$1,749 (\$78,000-\$90,999)	12,071	27.71
\$1,750-\$1,999 (\$91,000-\$103,999)	8,658	29.31
\$2,000-\$2,999 (\$104,000-\$155,999)	10,627	33.55
\$3,000 or more (\$156,000 or more)	3,579	35.60
Not stated	2,348	21.70
Total	139,161	22.94
GENDER		
Female	68,166	20.65
Male	70,997	25.15
Total	139,161	22.94
OCCUPATION		
Sales Workers	12,949	17.06
Labourers	12,111	17.52
Community & Personal Serv. Workers	15,431	19.64
Machinery Operators and Drivers	12,601	21.42
Technicians and Trades Workers	18,681	23.53

	NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PEOPLE LIVING IN REGION (NO.)	AVERAGE COMMUTING DISTANCE (KILOMETRES)
Clerical and Administrative Workers	23,770	24.52
Managers	15,253	26.41
Professionals	25,923	27.12
Total	136,725	22.92
QUALIFICATIONS		
Secondary Educ. - Years 9 and below	5,730	16.72
Certificate I & II Level	114	17.40
Secondary Educ. - Years 10 & above	46,496	20.37
Certificate III & IV Level	32,688	22.45
Advanced Diploma & Diploma Level	15,890	24.64
Bachelor Degree Level	20,752	26.83
Grad. Diploma & Grad. Cert. Level	2,839	27.58
Postgraduate Degree Level	6,979	30.95
Total	131,494	22.98
METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK		
Public Transport	15,861	43.99
Vehicle	100,293	21.20
Active Transport	2,876	6.09
Other Mode	492	17.40
Worked at home /Did not go to work	18,561	17.23
Mode not stated	1,081	21.37
Total	139,161	22.94
METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK BY MODE		
Walked only	2,488	5.36
Worked at home (e)	5,764	7.19
Bicycle	387	10.75
Bus	1,082	13.83
Taxi	210	14.70
Car, as passenger	6,184	14.98
Other Mode	492	17.40
Truck	1,802	19.45
Not stated	1,081	21.37
Car, as driver	91,628	21.65
Did not go to work (e)	12,797	21.75
Motorbike/scooter	682	21.96
Ferry	38	32.91
Tram	32	36.35
Train	14,505	46.71
Total	139,161	22.94

(a) Based on commuting distance from place of usual residence.

(b) People who commuted 250 km or more are excluded from these statistics.

(c) Persons who were coded to Special Purpose Codes are excluded from the statistics. Non-spatial geographies (e.g. Migratory - Offshore - Shipping) are excluded from the data cubes as commuting distances were not calculated for these areas.

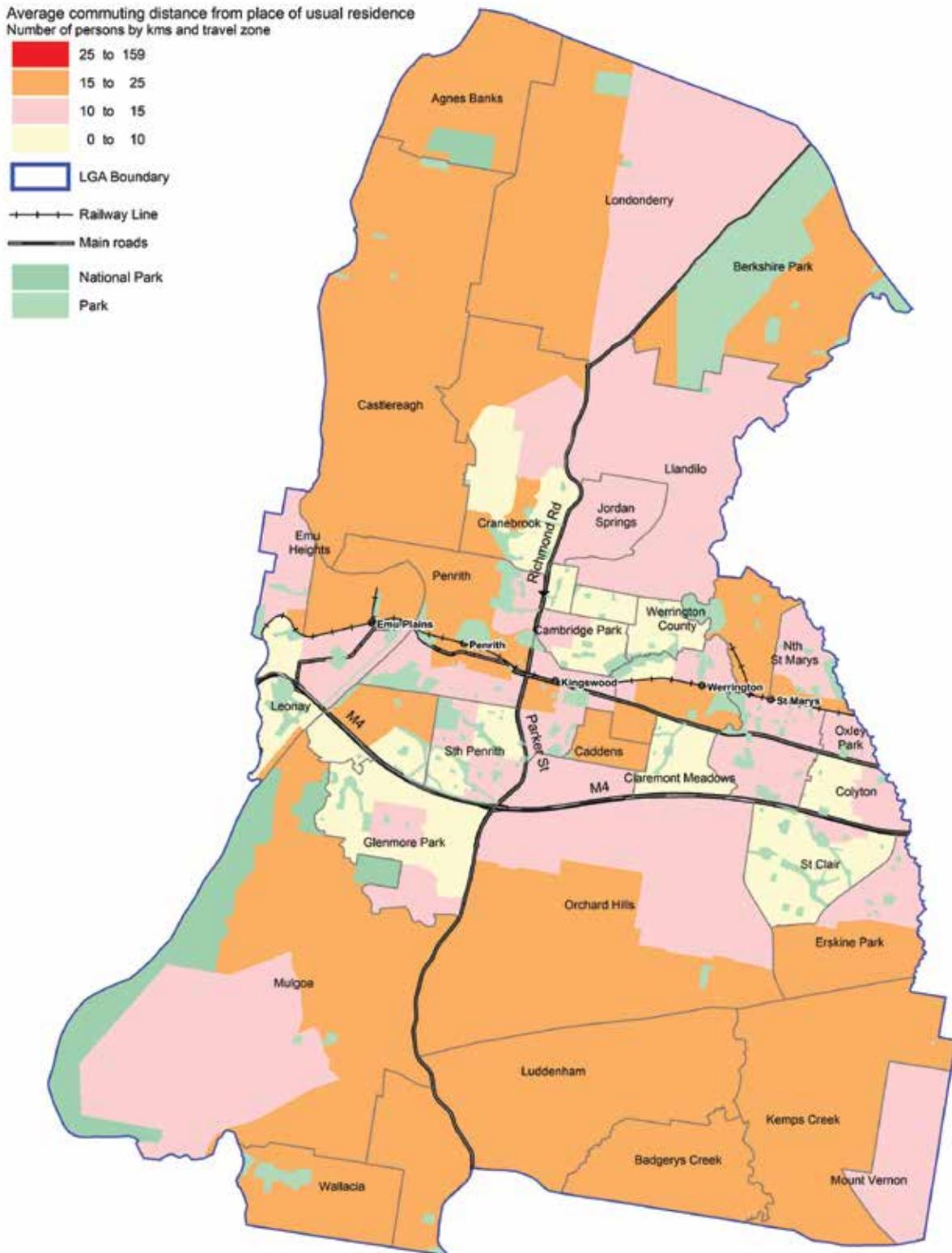
(d) Nil distances have been included in the calculations of average commuting distance, median commuting distance, interquartile range and standard deviation.

(e) Place of Work and Method of Travel to Work are collected on the Census form but represent different reference periods. As a result in some cases a distance has been reported for 'Worked at home or Did not go to work'.

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016, Cat. 2071.0.55.001

Map 2 shows the average commute by travel zone, which highlights the suburbs of Penrith LGA where residents have the longest commute. The more rural suburbs of Penrith had some of the longest commutes.

MAP 2: AVERAGE COMMUTING DISTANCE FROM PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE, PENRITH LGA, 2016



Produced by WESTIR Ltd
 Based on ABS 2016 travel zone boundaries
 © Commonwealth of Australia 2018

METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK

Driving remained the most common method of travel to work for both those who lived in Penrith LGA, and those who worked in Penrith LGA, with 66.5% of Penrith City residents and 70.7% of Penrith City workers driving themselves to work. This shows a greater reliance on car transport than shown for residents of Greater Sydney, of whom only 52.7% drove themselves to work.

A lower proportion of Penrith residents took the train to work compared to Greater Sydney residents (5.6% compared to 10.9%), however even fewer people who work in Penrith took the train to work (1.8%). The percentage of people who took the bus was significantly lower for both residents and workers in Penrith City, compared to residents in Greater Sydney.

TABLE 18: METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK, RESIDENTS IN PENRITH LGA, WORKERS IN PENRITH LGA, RESIDENTS IN GREATER SYDNEY, 2016

	RESIDENT IN PENRITH LGA	%	WORKS IN PENRITH LGA	%	RESIDENT IN GREATER SYDNEY	%
Train	5,354	5.6%	1,257	1.8%	247,054	10.9%
Bus	768	0.8%	732	1.1%	125,498	5.5%
Ferry	9	0.0%	7	0.0%	7,469	0.3%
Tram	11	0.0%	8	0.0%	2,616	0.1%
Taxi	98	0.1%	66	0.1%	5,305	0.2%
Car, as driver	63,090	66.5%	48,524	70.7%	1,197,266	52.7%
Car, as passenger	4,665	4.9%	3,948	5.8%	89,274	3.9%
Truck	1,718	1.8%	1,009	1.5%	19,539	0.9%
Motorbike/scooter	432	0.5%	335	0.5%	14,896	0.7%
Bicycle	183	0.2%	193	0.3%	16,476	0.7%
Walked only	1,308	1.4%	1,241	1.8%	91,577	4.0%
Other	368	0.4%	267	0.4%	11,774	0.5%
Total: One method only	78,004	82.2%	57,587	84.0%	1,828,744	80.5%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016, TableBuilder Pro

OPAL CARD DATA

Penrith station is our City's main railway station. All train services on the Western and Blue Mountains lines stop at Penrith but not at all of the other stations.

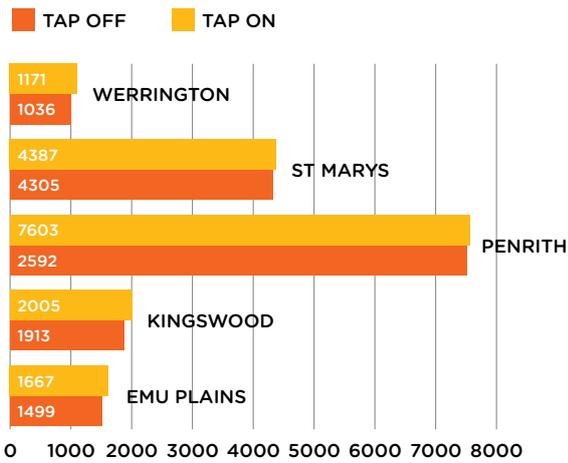
On 23/11/2016⁸, a total of 16,345 people tapped off at Penrith LGA stations and 16,833 people tapped on. Penrith Station was the busiest station on 23/11/16 with 7,592 people tapping off and 7,603 people tapping on. Werrington station had the lowest patronage with 1,036 tap offs and 1,171 tap ons.

A total of 11,072 people tapped off on buses in Penrith LGA on 23/11/2016 and 11,878 people tapped on.

Opal card bus data only shows the postcode area in which someone has tapped on/off rather than a specific location. This is problematic for analysis as it is difficult to tell if a tap on/off is part of the commute to a station or the means of travel to and from an actual workplace within Penrith LGA. However, the data does suggest that areas away from the CBDs of Penrith and St Marys had much lower patronage, which may be due to few services or under-utilisation by commuters.

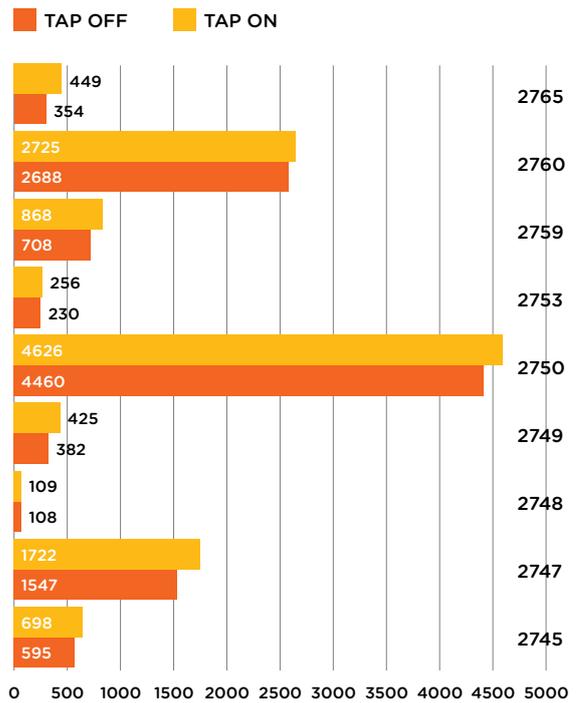
⁸ Opal card data is provided by the NSW Department of Transport for selected weeks in 2016-17. The week of 21/11 – 27/11/2016 was chosen as it does not include school holidays, or any public holidays. However, it is after university students have finished for the year. Within that week, the graphs below represent travel on Wednesday 23/11/2016 as it is midweek and indicative of the other days of the week. Patronage is lower on Mondays and Fridays as well as on weekends.

FIGURE 20: OPAL TRAIN DATA, PENRITH STATIONS, 23/11/2016



Source: NSW Department of Transport 2018

FIGURE 21: OPAL BUS DATA FOR PENRITH POSTCODES, 23/11/2016

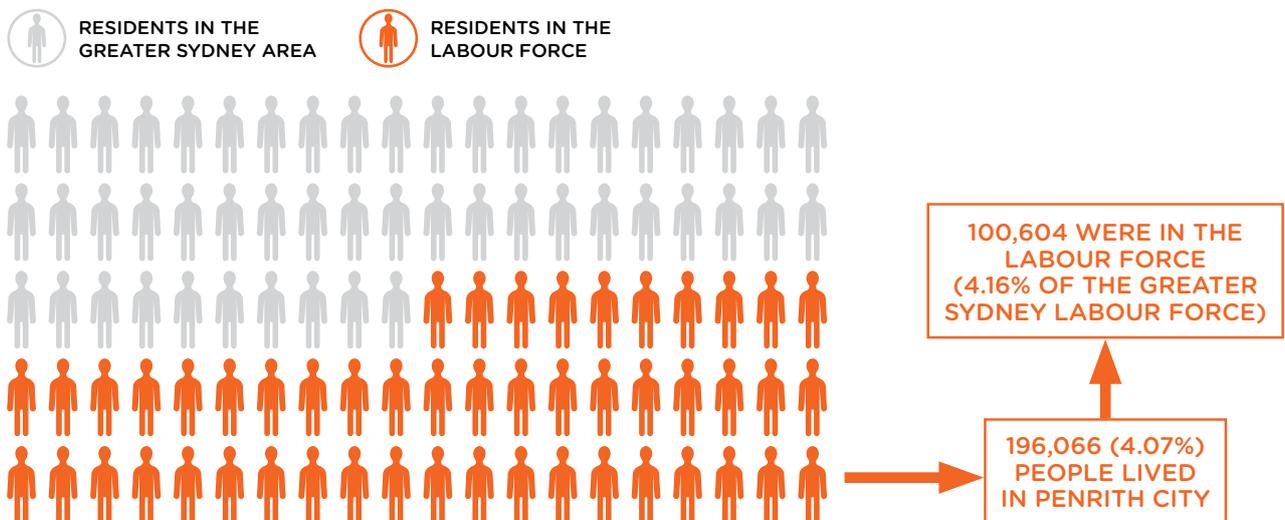


Source: NSW Department of Transport 2018

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN THE PENRITH REGION

The 2016 ABS Census showed that there were 4,823,991 residents in the Greater Sydney area, of whom 2,418,902 were in the labour force. Of these, 196,066 people lived in Penrith City (4.07%), of whom 100,604 were in the labour force (4.16% of the Greater Sydney labour force).

FIGURE 22

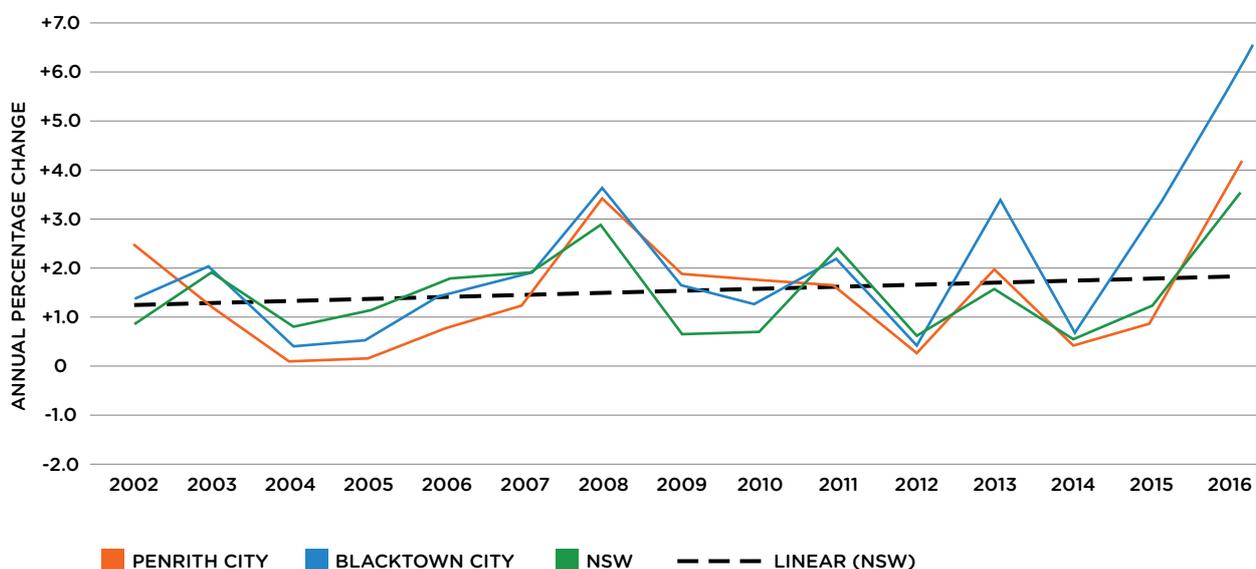


Greater Sydney had an unemployment rate of 6%, compared to Penrith City's 5.7%⁹ and 68,597 people worked in Penrith City, representing 3.1% of the 2,209,296 people who worked in Greater Sydney¹⁰.

The number of jobs in Penrith City has been increasing since 2001. In the year ending June 2016, there were 75,097 jobs in Penrith City (2.01% of all jobs in NSW), an increase of 3,041 jobs. This was fewer jobs than in neighbouring Blacktown City, which had 123,810 local jobs, or Liverpool with its 75,915 local jobs, though more than in Hawkesbury (28,138 local jobs), Fairfield (66,320 local jobs), Blue Mountains (20,178 local jobs), or Wollondilly (13,871 local jobs)¹¹.

Jobs in Blacktown grew more quickly from 2015 to 2016, with a 6.6% increase, compared to the 4.2% increase in Penrith. Historically, Penrith was hit harder by job loss during 2004-2007, while it fared better than NSW during 2008-2010. The annual changes in local jobs show some similarities with NSW in more recent years. In 2016, there was a higher rate of job creation in Penrith than in NSW as a whole.

FIGURE 23: ANNUAL CHANGE IN LOCAL JOBS, PENRITH CITY, BLACKTOWN CITY AND NSW 2002 - 2016



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) 2016, from economy.id.

⁹ Source: ABS Census 2016 Quickstats for Greater Sydney and Penrith LGA.

¹⁰ Source: ABS TableBuilder Pro: 2016 Census – Counting Employed People, Place of Work

¹¹ See the area profiles for Blacktown, Blue Mountains, Fairfield, Hawkesbury, Liverpool and Wollondilly at economy.id.com.au. Blacktown is the only one of these local government areas that subscribes to the full economic profile, so is the only one for which a full comparison can be provided here.

HARNESSING THE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES THAT COME WITH WESTERN SYDNEY AIRPORT

After Penrith Council's advocacy to maximise the benefits while minimising the negative impacts of the airport for Penrith residents, the Federal Government has committed to delivering local jobs for the region during construction and in the ongoing operation of Western Sydney Airport.

Employment targets released by the Western Sydney Airport Corporation (WSA Co) confirm that 50% of employees will be residents of Western Sydney when it opens in 2026. In addition to the ongoing employment opportunities provided by the airport, WSA Co has also set targets to employ at least 30% of their workforce from Western Sydney during the construction phase.

According to Government forecasts, the airport's construction phase will provide over 11,000 jobs, with that expanding into almost 28,000 direct and indirect jobs by 2031, five years after the airport opens in 2026.



THE QUARTER

The Quarter, Penrith's Health and Education Precinct, is currently being planned to drive major jobs growth, educational opportunities and improved health outcomes for the community. Spanning over 300 hectares between Penrith and St Marys, the centre is committed to excellence in health care, medical research and world-class education in Western Sydney.

The Quarter will deliver:

- 6,000 additional jobs in 10 years
- investment in major hospitals
- telehealth and eHealth initiatives
- expansive academic and education facilities
- funding for technology and research
- medical training placements
- Medical Tourism

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

From 2006 to 2016, the percentage of Penrith City residents in the labour force who were employed full time fell slightly, but most of this change occurred before 2011.

There was an overall increase in the percentage of people working part time, driven by an increase in the percentage of males who worked part time. During this same period, 2006 to 2016, the percentage of females who worked part time decreased.

Unemployment also increased slightly, from 5.3% in 2006 to 5.7% in 2016. Women were more likely to be unemployed than men, in 2006, 2011 and 2016, and the unemployment rate for women increased by 0.6% over the 10 year period, compared to the 0.3% increase for men.

Over the past 10 years, men in Penrith City have remained far more likely than women to be employed full time, although the percentage of women in the labour force who work full time has risen by 0.8% over the last 10 years, while the percentage of men employed full time has fallen by 0.7%.

There was, overall, an increase in people not in the labour force, from 28.6% in 2006 to 29.3% in 2016.

TABLE 19: EMPLOYMENT STATUS AS % OF THOSE IN THE LABOUR FORCE, PENRITH CITY, 2006-16

YEAR	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME	EMPLOYED PART-TIME	AWAY FROM WORK	HOURS OF WORK NOT STATED	UNEMPLOYED	TOTAL IN THE LABOUR FORCE
MALES						
2006	76.6%	12.3%	2.7%	3.3%	5.1%	48,070
2011	76.1%	13.0%	2.9%	2.7%	5.3%	49,394
2016	75.9%	14.7%	2.1%	2.0%	5.4%	53,238
FEMALES						
2006	49.6%	38.6%	3.8%	2.6%	5.5%	40,044
2011	49.8%	38.1%	4.4%	1.9%	5.7%	42,887
2016	50.4%	37.9%	3.9%	1.7%	6.1%	47,361
PERSONS						
2006	64.3%	24.2%	3.2%	3.0%	5.3%	88,114
2011	63.9%	24.7%	3.6%	2.3%	5.5%	92,282
2016	63.9%	25.6%	2.9%	1.9%	5.7%	100,604

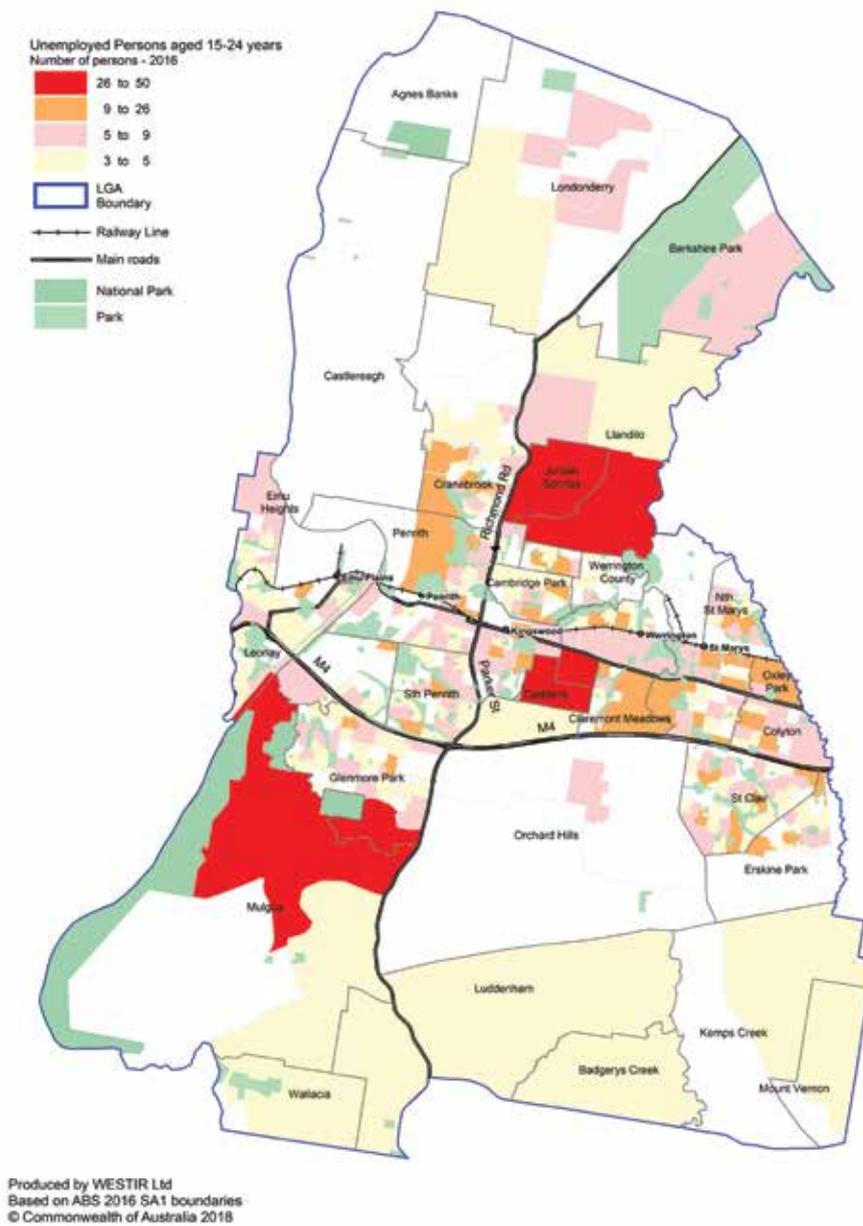
Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016, Time Series Profile, T33

UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE

Map 3 shows the number of unemployed people aged 15-24 years. Surprisingly, the highest number of unemployed youth live in Jordan Springs, Caddens and Mulgoa, three suburbs that have high scores in the SEIFA advantage/disadvantage Index. Cranebrook, Claremont Meadows and Oxley Park are other areas showing relatively high numbers of unemployed youth. But overall, unemployed youth appeared to be scattered evenly, in small numbers, throughout the LGA.

Map 4 shows the number of unemployed people aged 55 years and over. There were some similarities with Map 3 in areas showing higher unemployed numbers for older and younger workers. These were in Emu Plains, near Russell Street, St Marys south of the railway line and Penrith near the intersection of the railway line and Richmond Road. Overall, the numbers in other areas tended to be relatively low.

MAP 3: UNEMPLOYMENT YOUTH (15 - 24 YEARS OLD), PENRITH CITY, 2016





NEPEAN JOBS FOR ALL

A joint project between Blue Mountains, Hawkesbury, and Penrith City Councils, funded through a National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) Information, Linkages and Capacity Building grant, was designed to raise awareness about the underemployment of people with disability, and the benefits of employing people with disability. The key messages of the project were:

- Disability is not just what you think (it's not the stereotypes – there's a diversity of people with disability)
- People with disability accessing work is not just good for the person, it's also good for the workplace/business.
- Employment of people with disability need not be a daunting or difficult process, and there are supports available to help you.

Starting with three educational business breakfasts, providing introductory information about the challenge, interested businesses were offered ongoing support to be more inclusive in their recruitment of staff.

Throughout the project, 27 presentations to business and community groups were delivered. The project had interaction with more than 190 businesses and 9 of these were engaged in receiving further support and information about disability inclusion. Two of the businesses employed a total of three people with disability.

Two short films about the project, available on Council's website, will continue to encourage local businesses to broaden their talent pool to include consideration of suitable candidates with disability.

During the project, local people with disability approached Council for support with self-employment. A small business incubator program was developed to assist adults with disability interested in developing their small business idea into reality, and 12 people participated in the 8 week course in 2018.

The University of Technology Sydney (UTS) Business School were engaged to conduct an evaluation of the project which, when completed, will be publicly available.

INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT

According to the 2016 Census, most Penrith City residents were employed in the Construction (11.6%), Retail Trade (10.6%) and Health Care and Social Assistance (10.9%) industries, though these percentages varied by sex.

Of those people who worked in Penrith City, most were employed in Health Care and Social Assistance (14.2%), Retail Trade (11.7%) and Education and Training (10.1%). See Tables 21 and 22 for further information.

TABLE 20: INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT 1: RESIDENTS IN PENRITH LGA, 2016

INDUSTRY	MALES	%	FEMALES	%	PERSONS	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	428	0.8%	298	0.7%	722	0.8%
Mining	152	0.3%	27	0.1%	185	0.2%
Manufacturing	5,392	10.7%	2,094	4.7%	7,484	7.9%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	1,025	2.0%	320	0.7%	1,345	1.4%
Construction	9,421	18.7%	1,628	3.7%	11,045	11.6%
Wholesale Trade	2,373	4.7%	1,295	2.9%	3,674	3.9%
Retail Trade	4,253	8.4%	5,759	12.9%	10,009	10.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	2,196	4.4%	3,396	7.6%	5,592	5.9%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	5,207	10.3%	1,504	3.4%	6,713	7.1%
Information Media and Telecommunications	786	1.6%	430	1.0%	1,217	1.3%
Financial and Insurance Services	1,693	3.4%	2,369	5.3%	4,066	4.3%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	711	1.4%	811	1.8%	1,524	1.6%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,040	4.0%	2,059	4.6%	4,095	4.3%
Administrative and Support Services	1,456	2.9%	1,669	3.8%	3,126	3.3%
Public Administration and Safety	3,485	6.9%	3,255	7.3%	6,741	7.1%
Education and Training	1,728	3.4%	5,108	11.5%	6,840	7.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,892	3.8%	8,497	19.1%	10,386	10.9%
Arts and Recreation Services	638	1.3%	646	1.5%	1,281	1.4%
Other Services	2,198	4.4%	1,548	3.5%	3,750	4.0%
Inadequately described / not stated	3,293	6.5%	1,766	4.0%	5,061	5.3%
Total	50,373	100.0%	44,489	100.0%	94,859	100.0%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016, Working Population Profile

FIGURE 24: INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT FOR RESIDENTS IN PENRITH LGA



TABLE 21: INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT 2: WORKERS IN PENRITH LGA, 2016

INDUSTRY	MALES	%	FEMALES	%	PERSONS	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	399	1.1%	318	0.9%	716	1.0%
Mining	144	0.4%	14	0.0%	162	0.2%
Manufacturing	4,236	12.2%	1,377	4.1%	5,616	8.2%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	752	2.2%	190	0.6%	944	1.4%
Construction	5,272	15.1%	1,155	3.4%	6,423	9.4%
Wholesale Trade	1,292	3.7%	601	1.8%	1,894	2.8%
Retail Trade	3,428	9.8%	4,608	13.7%	8,039	11.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	2,051	5.9%	2,943	8.7%	4,998	7.3%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	3,442	9.9%	852	2.5%	4,291	6.3%
Information Media and Telecommunications	288	0.8%	170	0.5%	467	0.7%
Financial and Insurance Services	387	1.1%	566	1.7%	952	1.4%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	583	1.7%	563	1.7%	1,154	1.7%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,090	3.1%	1,226	3.6%	2,314	3.4%
Administrative and Support Services	829	2.4%	921	2.7%	1,745	2.5%
Public Administration and Safety	2,284	6.6%	2,592	7.7%	4,876	7.1%
Education and Training	1,860	5.3%	5,087	15.1%	6,947	10.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,073	5.9%	7,691	22.8%	9,769	14.2%
Arts and Recreation Services	483	1.4%	472	1.4%	959	1.4%
Other Services	1,466	4.2%	1,162	3.4%	2,620	3.8%
Inadequately described / not stated	2,481	7.1%	1,237	3.7%	3,716	5.4%
Total	34,848	100.0%	33,751	100.0%	68,594	100.0%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016, Working Population Profile

FIGURE 25: INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT FOR WORKERS IN PENRITH LGA



14.2%

HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE



11.7%

RETAIL TRADE



10.1%

EDUCATION AND TRAINING



9.4%

CONSTRUCTION



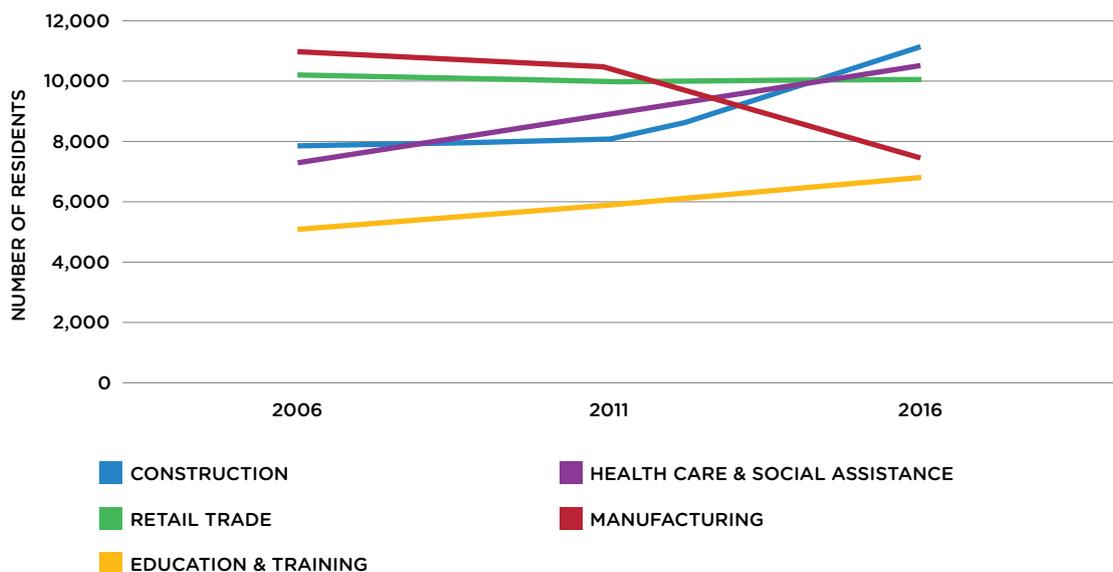
8.2%

MANUFACTURING

The ABS Census also shows change over time in some industries of employment. Between 2006 and 2016, the number of Penrith City residents employed in Manufacturing decreased by 31.9%, taking it from the industry employing the highest percentage of people in Penrith City to fourth, behind Construction, Health Care and Retail Trade.

During the same period, those employed in Wholesale Trade decreased by 20.8%, while the industries that saw the most increase over time were Construction (+40.4%; this industry now employs the highest percentage of Penrith City residents), Health Care and Social Assistance (+39.6%), Arts and Recreation Services (+34.8%), and Education and Training (+33.8%).

FIGURE 26: CHANGE OVER TIME OF 2016 TOP 5 INDUSTRIES OF EMPLOYMENT OF PENRITH LGA RESIDENTS (2006-16)



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016, Working Population Profile

EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC/PRIVATE SECTOR

In 2016, 83.8% of resident workers (79,481 people) worked in the private sector. Of the remaining people, 3.1% (2,921 people) worked in Australian Government, 10.5% (9,944 people) worked in State/Territory Government and 1.3% (1,193 people) worked in Local Government.

Of the 2,921 Australian Government workers that lived in Penrith City in 2016, approximately 1,259 were employed within Penrith City and the remaining 1,662 left the City for work.

Of resident workers working in State Government, 3,918 people worked within the City and 6,026 people left the City for work.

The main destination for those working outside the LGA was Blacktown (15.1%) followed by Parramatta (8.4%) and Sydney (6.3%).

7. HOUSING

TENURE TYPE

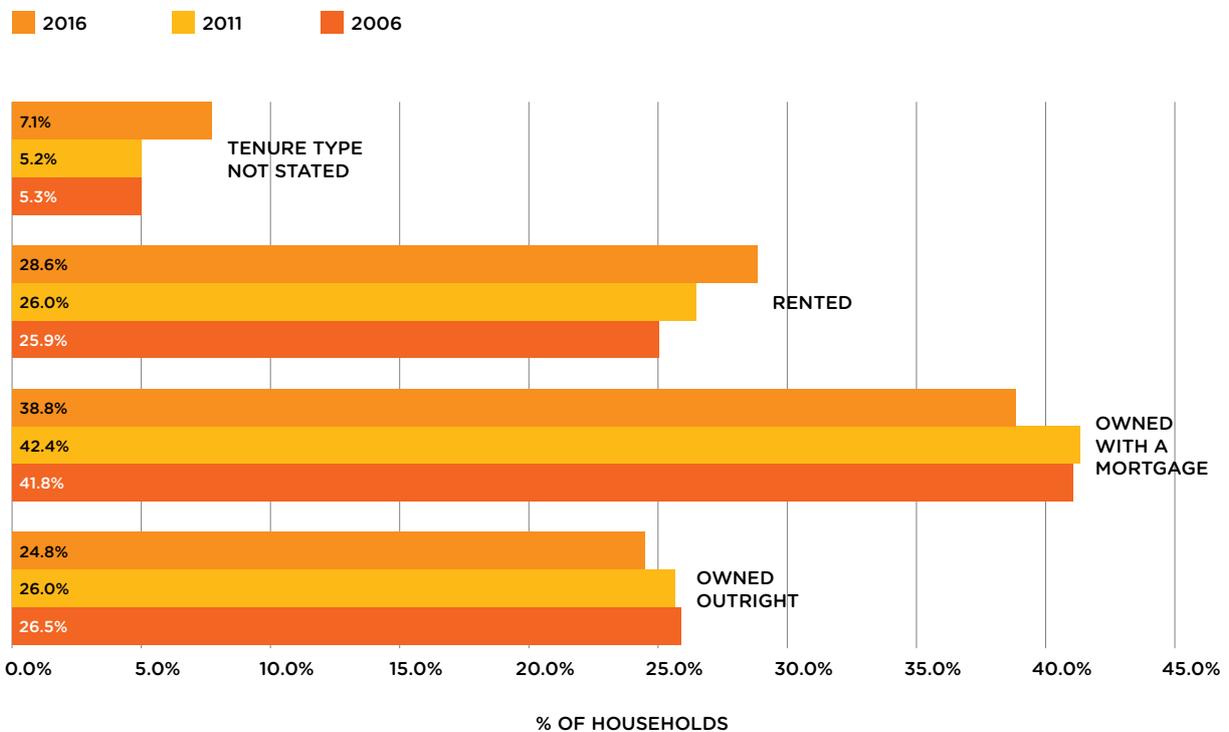
In 2016, most Penrith dwellings were owned with a mortgage (38.8%), followed by renting (28.8%) and owned outright (24.8%). When compared with Greater Sydney, Penrith City had a higher proportion of households who had a mortgage (Greater Sydney: 31.5%) and a lower proportion of those who owned their dwelling outright or rented (Greater Sydney: 27.7% and 32.6% respectively).

Outright home ownership in Penrith City has declined from 26.5% in 2006 to 24.8% in 2016. The proportion of dwellings owned with a mortgage also generally declined during this period, from 41.8% in 2006 to 38.8% in 2016. Conversely, those renting increased from 25.9% in 2006 to 28.8% in 2016. This is similar to trends for Greater Sydney as a whole.

In terms of growth rate, Penrith households who are renting have seen the highest growth between 2006 and 2016 (+4,052 households; +21.0%), with most growth seen in private rentals through real estate agents (+3,998 households; +30.8%). Those who owned their dwelling outright or with a mortgage have only grown slightly in comparison (+6.0% and +5.2% respectively).

When looking at dominant tenure types across planning precincts, households in the rural suburbs were more likely to be fully owned than other residential areas of the city. The suburbs with the highest rates of renting included Penrith (47.5% of suburb dwellings), St Marys (46.5%), Kingswood (44.5%), North St Marys (44.1%) and Werrington (42.3%).

FIGURE 27: TENURE TYPE, PENRITH LGA, 2006-16



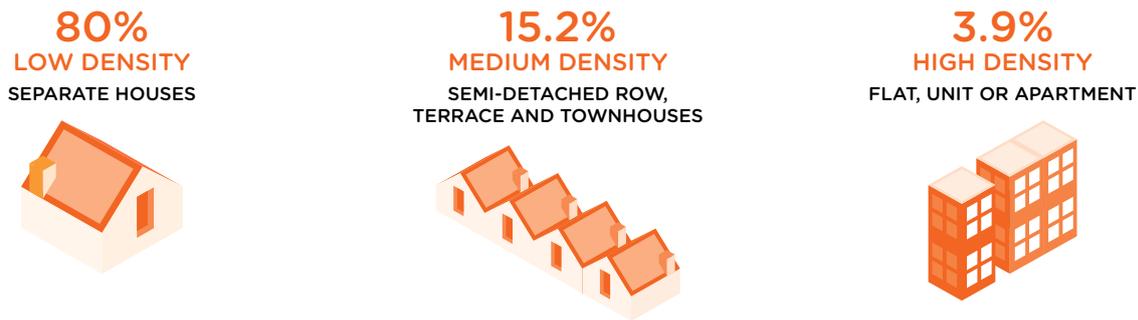
Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2006, 2011, 2016. Please note: This data is based on place of enumeration.

DWELLING STRUCTURE

In 2016, 80.0% of dwellings in Penrith City were low density (that is, separate houses), 15.2% were medium density (semi-detached row, terrace and townhouses) and 3.9% were high density (flats, apartments and units).

The suburb with the highest proportion of low density dwellings was Emu Heights (99.4% of dwellings) while Penrith had the highest proportion of medium density dwellings (34.4% of dwellings) and Jamisontown had the highest proportion of high density dwellings (19.2% of dwellings).

FIGURE 28: PROPORTION OF DWELLING TYPES



The proportion of dwellings classified as low density has declined from 84.8% in 2006 to 80% in 2016. The proportion of medium density dwellings has increased from 8.3% in 2006 to 12.0% in 2016 and the proportion of high density dwellings has fluctuated but generally increased from 6.2% in 2006 to 6.6% in 2016.

In terms of growth rate, Penrith City has seen the highest growth in medium density dwellings between 2006 and 2016 (+65.1%), with most growth seen in two or more storey semi-detached row, terrace or townhouse category (+90.1%). High density dwellings also had notable growth (+19.7%), with most growth in the four or more storey flats, apartments and units category (+204.2%). Other dwellings (such as caravans, cabins and houseboats) have declined over this period (-16.7%).

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

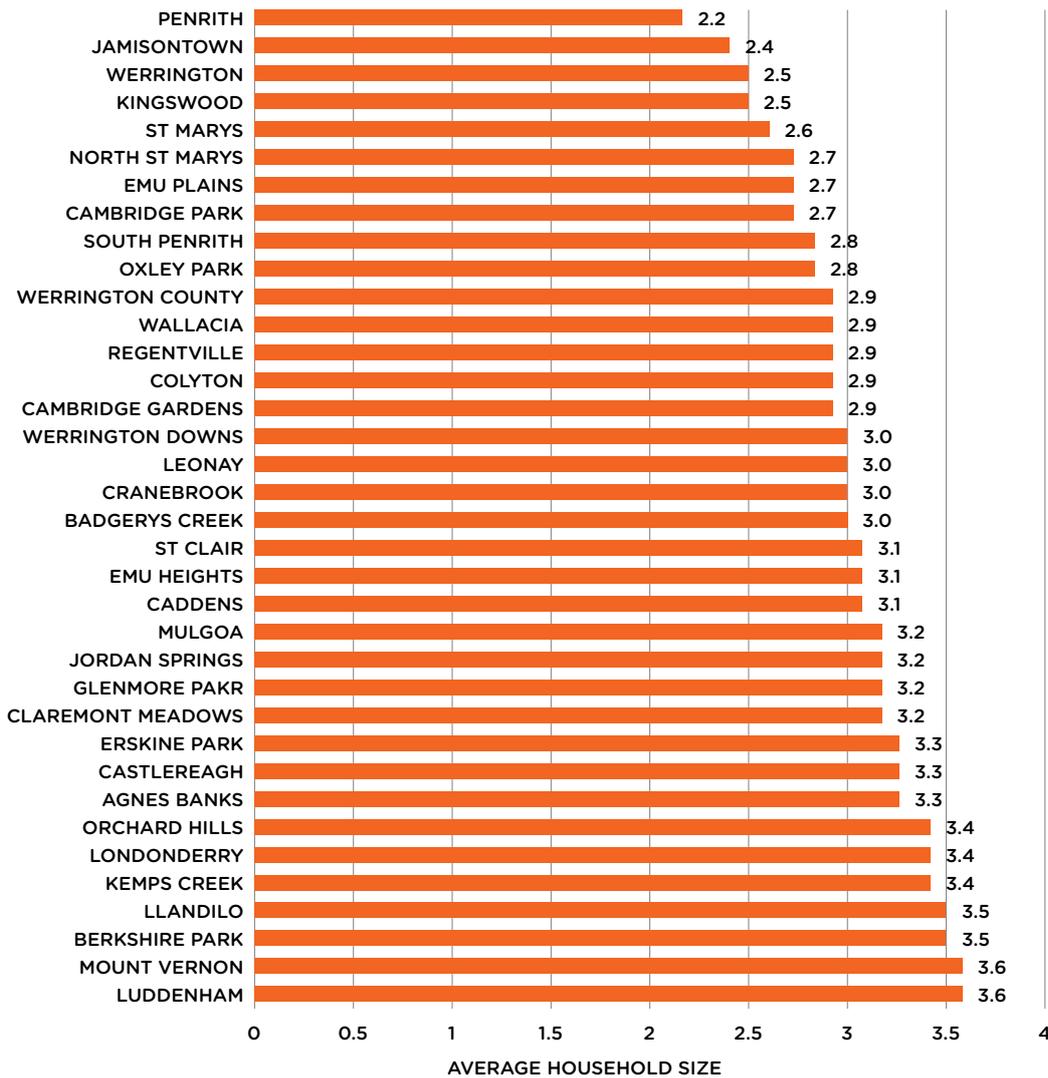
In 2016, the average household size in Penrith City was 2.9 people. This has remained unchanged since 2006 and 2011.

The suburb with the lowest average household size in 2016 was Penrith (2.2 people) and the suburbs with the highest average household size were Mount Vernon and Luddenham (3.6 people). New release suburbs such as Caddens and Jordan Springs had higher than average household sizes (3.1 and 3.2 people respectively).

Established town centres that continue to attract high density development (such as Penrith, Werrington, Kingswood and St Marys) reported lower average household sizes than other residential or rural suburbs of Penrith City which are usually characterised by lower density dwellings.



FIGURE 29: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, PENRITH LGA, 2016



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2016, General Community Profiles for Penrith City suburbs.

MEDIAN HOUSE PRICES

In March 2017, the median house price in Penrith LGA was \$711,000 and the median unit price was \$471,000. The median rent for a house in Penrith LGA was \$430 per week and the median rent for a unit was \$370 per week.

Median house prices varied across Penrith City suburbs in March 2017. Median house prices were \$645,000 in Cambridge Park and Colyton, \$817,500 in Caddens, \$1,470,000 in Luddenham and \$2,935,000 in Kemps Creek. Median rent for a house ranged from \$395 per week in Werrington to \$650 per week in Agnes Banks.

An exploration of median dwelling prices in the suburb of Penrith between 2009 and 2017 shows

how housing prices have increased over time. Median house prices in Penrith suburb increased from \$310,000 in 2009 to \$711,000 in 2017 and median unit prices increased from \$225,000 in 2009 to \$475,000 in 2017.

Median sale prices for the Greater Sydney Region in March 2017 show that the Penrith area had a lower median sale price (\$665,000) than the neighbouring Hawkesbury area (\$765,000) and Sydney Inner City (\$965,000), but a higher median sale price than the neighbouring Blue Mountains (\$641,000). Median weekly rents followed similar trends.

FIGURE 30: MEDIAN SALE PRICES, GREATER METROPOLITAN REGION BY SA3, MARCH 2017

	MEDIAN SALE PRICE	ANNUAL CHANGE IN PRICE
SYDNEY INNER CITY	\$965,000	7.7%
HAWKESBURY	\$765,000	7.7%
BLACKTOWN	\$722,000	14.6%
LIVERPOOL	\$720,000	9.3%
PARRAMATTA	\$698,000	9.0%
PENRITH	\$665,000	14.7%
BLUE MOUNTAINS	\$641,000	14.5%
ST MARYS	\$640,000	17.4%

Source: Housing NSW Rent and Sales Report, March 2017

FIGURE 31: MEDIAN WEEKLY RENTS, GREATER METROPOLITAN REGION BY SA3, JUNE 2017

SEPARATE HOUSES MEDIAN WEEKLY RENT			FLAT/UNITS MEDIAN WEEKLY RENT		
	2 BEDROOM	3 BEDROOM		2 BEDROOM	3 BEDROOM
SYDNEY INNER CITY	\$730	\$1,000	SYDNEY INNER CITY	\$580	\$800
HAWKESBURY		\$455	HAWKESBURY		
PENRITH	\$350	\$435	PENRITH	\$288	\$335
BLUE MOUNTAINS	\$400	\$440	BLUE MOUNTAINS	\$270	\$350
ST MARYS	\$340	\$420	ST MARYS		\$310
LIVERPOOL	\$370	\$480	LIVERPOOL	\$360	\$410
PARRAMATTA	\$450	\$510	PARRAMATTA	\$450	\$480
BLACKTOWN	\$390	\$440	BLACKTOWN	\$330	\$400

Source: Housing NSW Rent and Sales Report, June 2017

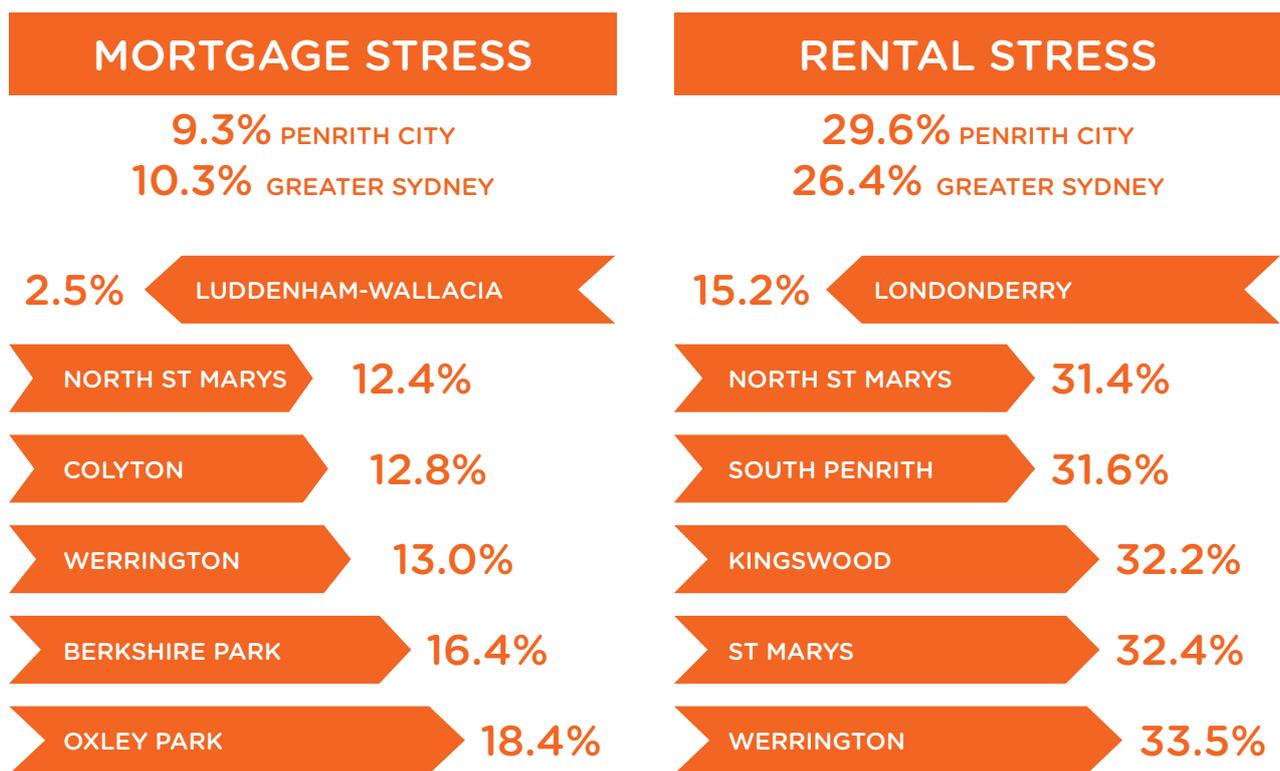
HOUSING STRESS

Housing stress is defined by the NATSEM (National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling) as households in the lowest 40% of incomes who are paying more than 30% of their usual gross weekly income on housing costs, whether it be rent or mortgage payment.

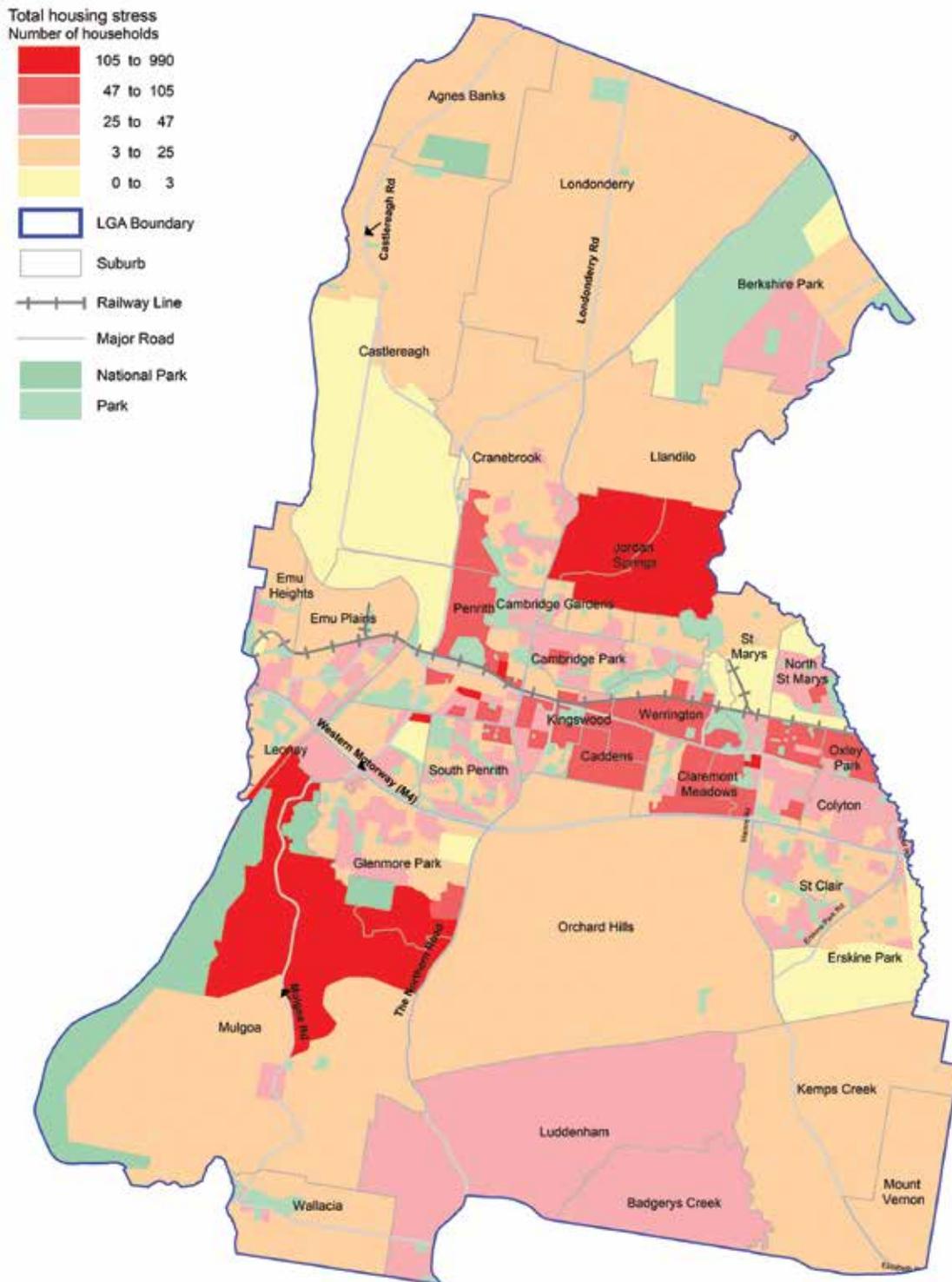
In 2016, 12.2% of Penrith City's households were experiencing housing stress compared to 11.8% in Greater Sydney. While Penrith City had a higher proportion of households experiencing housing stress, it is important to note that this varied across the City. Proportions ranged from a low of 4.3% in Orchard Hills to a high of 19.2% in St Marys. The five areas with the highest percentages were St Marys (19.2%), Werrington (19.0%), Penrith (18.2%), North St Marys (17.9%) and Kingswood (17.7%).

An analysis of the change in housing stress between 2011 and 2016 show that the greatest increases in overall housing stress were in central Penrith and around Jordan Springs.

FIGURE 32



MAP 5: TOTAL HOUSING STRESS, PENRITH LGA, 2016



HOUSING PROJECTIONS

The NSW Department of Planning and Environment releases five-year housing supply forecasts for the Greater Sydney region. It is expected that approximately 7,750 dwellings will be added to Penrith LGA's housing supply in the next five years (2017-18 to 2021-22). This represents 3.9% of Greater Sydney's forecast housing supply in this period and is in the top 10 councils for additional homes forecast.

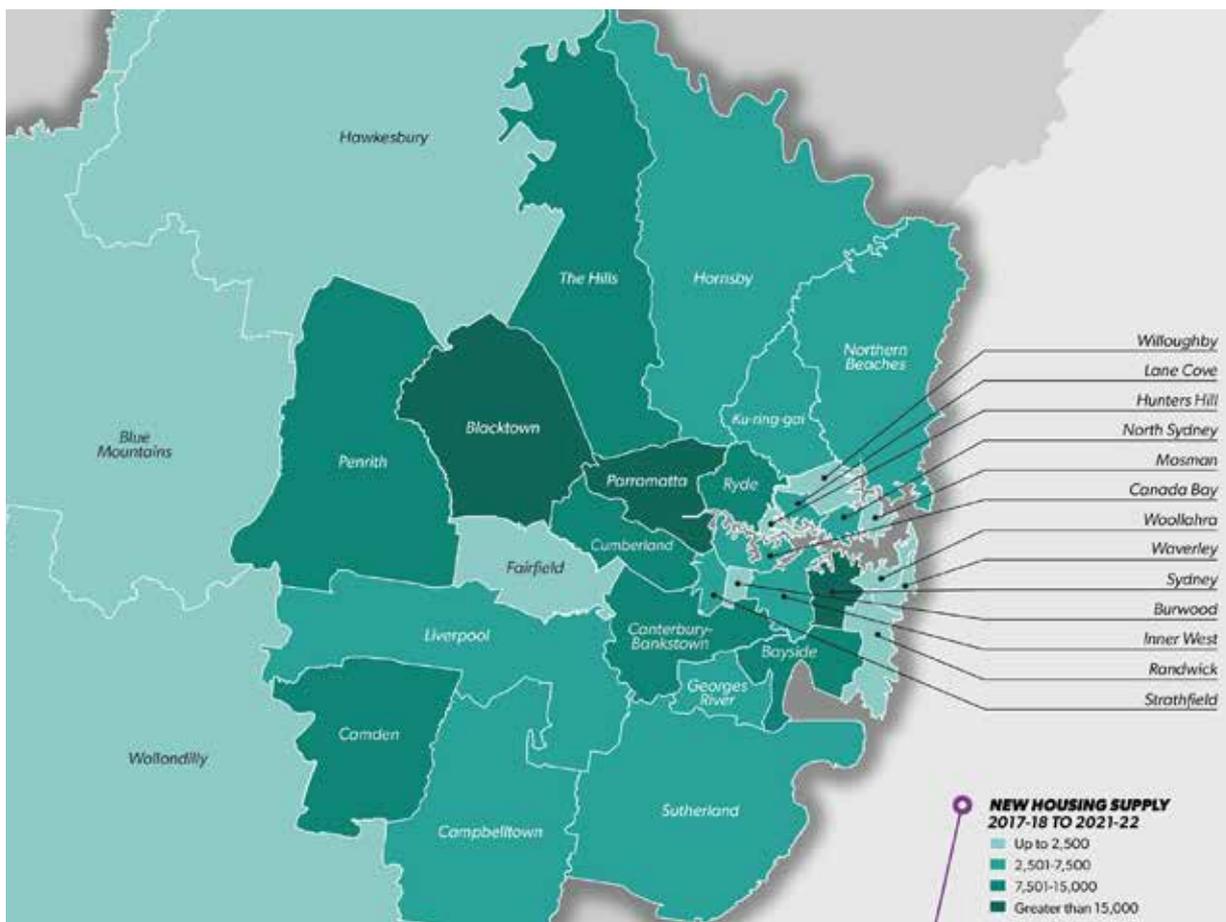
A Metropolis of Three Cities (Regional Plan) sets a 20-year strategic housing target of 184,500 dwellings in the Western City District, approximately one in four of all new homes in Greater Sydney over the next 20 years. The Western City District Plan (District Plan) sets a five year housing target (2016-21) for the District of 39,850. Penrith's five year housing target is 6,600. The target is based on the District's dwelling

needs and existing opportunities to deliver supply, and Council's current pipeline of approvals is likely to meet this target within the five year timeframe.

Through a Local Housing Strategy, Council will determine its 6-10 year housing target and investigate opportunities for long term housing supply including the appropriate areas for growth to contribute to the 20 year housing target set for the District.

Dwelling forecasts cannot predict the type of dwellings that will be built in Penrith LGA. In saying that, local forecast data showing population growth, declining household sizes and an increase in lone households suggests that the need and demand for smaller, higher density dwellings in the Penrith area will continue.

MAP 6: GREATER SYDNEY'S FORECAST HOUSING SUPPLY, 2017-18 TO 2021-22



Source: NSW Department of Planning and Environment 2017

SOCIAL HOUSING

This social housing data includes all dwellings rented by a resident of the household, and where:

- the landlord is a State/Territory Government housing authority, and/or
- the household is renting from a housing co-operative, community organisation or church group.

In 2016, 4.4% of Penrith City's households were renting social housing compared to 4.6% in Greater Sydney. While Penrith City had a lower proportion of households who are renting from a government authority, this varied across the City. Proportions ranged from a low of 0% in Berkshire Park to a high of 16.3% in North St Marys. The five areas with the highest percentages were North St Marys (16.3%), Penrith (11.2%), Kingswood (9.6%), Werrington (8.4%) and Cranebrook (7.5%).

Social housing waiting time data from the NSW Department of Family and Community Services (FACS) shows that there were 1,943 applicants for social housing in the Penrith zone at 30 June 2017 (92.5% general applicants and 7.5% priority applicants). The expected wait times for 1 bedroom and 4+ bedroom properties in the area were 5-10 years and 10 years or more for 2 or 3 bedroom properties.

TABLE 22: HOUSEHOLDS RENTING SOCIAL HOUSING, PENRITH CITY AND SELECTED REGIONS, 2016

AREA	NUMBER	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENT %
Cranebrook	385	5,152	7.5
Kingswood	389	4,057	9.6
North St Marys	222	1,366	16.3
Penrith	652	5,809	11.2
Werrington	136	1,620	8.4
Greater Sydney	78,746	1,719,678	4.6
New South Wales	123,263	2,774,855	4.4

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016, from atlas.id. Please note: This table is based on place of enumeration.

POPULATION OF LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES

In June 2017, it was estimated that there were 1,294 prisoners in detention in the Penrith area. There were more males (821 people) incarcerated than females (473 people), with most males in John Morony Correctional Centre in Berkshire Park (425 people) and most females in Dillwynia Correctional Centre in Berkshire Park (282 people).

Juvenile prisoner numbers are not readily available, however the maximum capacity for Cobham Juvenile Justice Centre in Werrington is 105 people.

TABLE 23: PRISONERS IN DETENTION IN PENRITH LGA, 30 JUNE 2017

DETENTION CENTRE BY SEX	NO. OF PRISONERS
MALES	
John Morony Correctional Centre	425
Penrith Police/Court Cells	24
Outer Metropolitan Multi-Purpose Correctional Centre	341
Amber Laurel Correctional Centre	31
Total Males	821
FEMALES	
Emu Plains Correctional Centre	176
Dillwynia Correctional Centre	282
Amber Laurel Correctional Centre	3
Bolwara House Transitional Centre	12
Total Females	473
Total Persons	1,294

Source: ABS Catalogue No. 4517.0 – Prisoners in Australia, 2017

HOMELESSNESS

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (2011) defines homelessness broadly, as when a person's current living arrangement is in a dwelling that is inadequate; has no tenure, or if their initial tenure is short and not extendable; or does not allow them to have control of, and access to space for social relations.

The risk factors for homelessness are varied and complex across population groups but can include domestic and family violence (DFV), family breakdown, substance abuse and addiction, mental illness, cost of living, and a lack of affordable housing stock¹².

The most recent homelessness estimates available are from the 2016 Census of Population and Housing by the ABS. In 2016, there were an estimated 890 people who were homeless in Penrith LGA, representing 6% of the homeless population in Greater Western Sydney.

The number of homeless people in Penrith LGA increased by 283 people or 46.6% since 2011 figures. As a rate, the number of homeless people in Penrith LGA increased from 34.0 people per 10,000 in 2011 to 45.4 people per 10,000 in 2016. The number of homeless people in Penrith LGA is not as high as other LGAs within Greater Western Sydney, however Penrith did record the third largest homelessness growth rate in the region between 2011 and 2016 (behind Canterbury-Bankstown and Fairfield LGAs).

The ABS homelessness estimates for Penrith on a finer geographical level shows the variation in the homeless population within the LGA. Notable concentrations of homeless people in 2016 were found in St Marys/North St Marys, Penrith and Castlereagh/Cranebrook.

¹² Couch 2011; Bevitt et al 2015; Meyer 2016

TABLE 24: PENRITH HOMELESSNESS ESTIMATES BY STATISTICAL AREAS 2 & 3, 2011-2016

SA3	SA2	ALL HOMELESS PERSONS 2011 NO.	ALL HOMELESS PERSONS 2016 NO.	5 YEAR CHANGE (2011-16) NO.	5 YEAR CHANGE (2011-16) %
Penrith		416	603	187	45.0%
	Cambridge Park	45	58	13	28.9%
	Castlereagh - Cranebrook	60	112	52	86.7%
	Emu Plains - Leonay	42	29	-13	-31.0%
	Glenmore Park - Regentville	23	23	0	0.0%
	Jamisontown - South Penrith	40	66	26	65.0%
	Kingswood - Werrington	83	98	15	18.1%
	Mulgoa - Luddenham - Orchard Hills	13	80	67	515.4%
	Penrith	96	125	29	30.2%
	Warragamba - Silverdale	0	3	3	0.0%
St Marys		165	261	96	58.2%
	Erskine Park	9	0	-9	-100.0%
	St Clair	36	54	18	50.0%
	Colyton - Oxley Park	N/A	87	N/A	N/A
	St Marys - North St Marys	N/A	126	N/A	N/A

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2011, 2016. This table is based on place of enumeration data.

A recent service mapping research project by WESTIR Ltd shows that there is a mix of specialist homelessness services (SHS) and non-SHS services that make up Penrith's homelessness service system. There are four main SHS providers that service the Penrith area, providing for the community's diverse range of groups who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. The research found that many providers struggle with meeting increasing demand for their services caused by service system reforms and the increasing prevalence of the risk factors outlined above¹³.

Council recognises the many issues facing individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless and is actively involved

in a range of strategies and networks to support community organisations and services working with homeless people. Council is committed to encouraging collaboration between a range of government and community agencies and services to reduce homelessness across Penrith City. Council has a leadership role within the community in bringing together diverse stakeholders to develop sustainable solutions to address the needs of people who are homeless. In particular, our coordination of the Penrith Homelessness Interagency provides a platform for the development of a well-connected and robust service system that has capacity to address the complex issues people who are homeless may experience.

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8. HEALTH

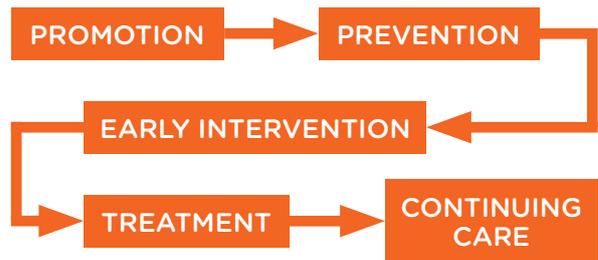
This chapter outlines the most recent health indicators available on a local and/or regional level, depending on their availability. Please note that in most instances there is a lag between data collection and release.

A person's physical and mental health is to some extent determined by individual factors (such as genetics and behaviour), but is also largely determined by the social and economic conditions in which they are born, grow, live, work and age. More often it is those social and economic conditions that influence how easily a person can access health services for themselves or their children, how well they eat, whether they are likely to be unemployed or employed in poor conditions, how chronically stressed a person might be, how adequate their housing is, and how included they feel in mainstream society etc. For example, a person with secure housing, steady income and a good social support network is less vulnerable to poor health outcomes than a person living without a safe home who cannot access healthy food and has no support network. Understanding both the health conditions and their preventative factors can create opportunities to effectively contribute to the health of the Penrith community now and in the future.

All levels of government in Australia have a role to play in supporting people in the community to improve their health outcomes. The Continuum of Care (Figure 7), used by the Nepean Blue Mountains Local Health District, shows a person's

journey through promotional activities to taking preventative action to maintain health, taking early action to improve health conditions, clinical treatment of health conditions, and continuing care for chronic and long-term health conditions.

FIGURE 33: THE CONTINUUM OF CARE



The Penrith Health Action Plan is an agreement between all levels of government in the Penrith LGA to collaborate on initiatives related to health promotion and prevention and early intervention initiatives. Wentworth Healthcare, provider of Nepean Blue Mountains PHN (NBMPHN), Nepean Blue Mountains Local Health District (NBMLHD) and Penrith City Council, through the Health Action Plan, have a framework to work together on strategic priorities such as having a healthy built environment for the community to live in, increasing access to healthy eating and active living opportunities, and focusing on ways to support particular groups in the population who are more vulnerable to poor health because of their social and economic conditions.



LIFE EXPECTANCY

In 2015, the life expectancy at birth for a Penrith LGA resident was 82.6 years, increasing from 80.8 years in 2005. Females in Penrith LGA had a higher life expectancy at birth (84.4 years in 2015) than males (80.0 years in 2015). Life expectancy at birth for both males and females has increased since 2005.

OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY

Overweight and obesity can be measured by health professionals in a number of ways. Being overweight or obese increases a person's risk of other health conditions such as diabetes, certain cancers and heart conditions.

Aside from genetic factors, overweight and obesity is caused by a person's energy intake exceeding energy expenditure over time. Good nutrition and adequate levels of physical activity are therefore important in the prevention of excessive weight gain. It is generally agreed that the increasing overweight and obesity of people in Australia is due to changes in the environment like the suburbs we live in – people having increased access to unhealthy food, less access to healthy food, and less active lifestyles.

In 2014-15, it was estimated that 32.8% of Penrith City adults were overweight and 37.1% were obese. Male residents were more likely to be overweight or obese than female residents.

When compared to other LGAs in Greater Western Sydney, Penrith had the third highest adult overweight estimates and the fourth highest obesity estimates. It also had higher adult overweight and obesity estimates than Greater Sydney and NSW.

On a Population Health Area Level, Glenmore Park-Regentville had the highest proportion of overweight adults (37.5%) and St Marys-Colyton (which covers St Marys, North St Marys, Oxley Park and Colyton) had the highest proportion of obese adults (36.3%) in 2014-15.

In the same year, it was estimated that 17.3% of children (2-17 years old) in Penrith City were overweight and 8.6% were obese. There was a higher proportion of male children (20.6%) that were overweight compared to female children (13.5%), but a higher proportion of female children (10.4%) that were obese compared to male children (7.6%). The St Marys-Colyton area had the highest rates of overweight and obese children in the city (19.2% and 11.7% respectively). Overall, Penrith City had higher child overweight and obesity estimates than Greater Sydney and NSW.

TABLE 25: OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY RATES FOR ADULTS (18 YEARS AND OVER), GREATER WESTERN SYDNEY LGAS, 2014-15

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	OVERWEIGHT (%)	OBESITY (%)
Camden	37.5	33.8
Campbelltown	36.6	33.4
Penrith	37.1	32.8
Wollondilly	37.1	31.0
Blacktown	36.5	30.6
Hawkesbury	36.4	30.5
Liverpool	36.6	30.2
Cumberland	35.8	26.4
Canterbury-Bankstown	35.7	26.4
Blue Mountains	37.4	26.2
Fairfield	34.8	25.9
Parramatta	36.2	24.4
The Hills Shire	36.7	23.4
Greater Sydney	36.1	24.5
New South Wales	35.1	28.2

Source: Social Health Atlas by Population Health Area and Local Government Area, April 2018.

TABLE 26: ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER WHO WERE OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE (MODELLLED ESTIMATES), PENRITH CITY, 2014-15

POPULATION HEALTH AREA / LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	OVERWEIGHT				OBESE			
	TOTAL PERSONS (NO.)	TOTAL PERSONS (%)	FEMALE (%)	MALE (%)	TOTAL PERSONS (NO.)	TOTAL PERSONS (%)	FEMALE (%)	MALE (%)
Cambridge Park/ Castlereagh - Cranebrook	9,909	36.7	29.2	44.3	8,951	33.2	32.2	34.1
Emu Plains - Leonay/ Jamisontown - South Penrith	9,211	37.3	29.6	45.4	7,738	31.2	30.2	32.1
Glenmore Park - Regentville	6,031	37.5	30.0	45.7	5,118	31.9	30.8	32.9
Kingswood - Werrington/ Penrith	8,856	36.5	28.8	44.5	8,043	34.0	32.9	34.9
Penrith - South	3,561	37.4	30.1	44.6	2,798	28.9	28.1	29.6
St Marys - Colyton	8,096	37.0	29.1	44.9	7,876	36.3	35.3	37.2
Yarramundi - Londonderry	1,711	36.4	28.7	43.6	1,454	30.0	29.5	30.1
Penrith City	53,451	37.1	31.8	33.6	47,178	32.8	29.4	44.8

Source: Social Health Atlas by Population Health Area and Local Government Area, April 2018.

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE

It is widely known that mental and physical health are strongly linked. Poor physical health, particularly caused by chronic lifestyle diseases such as overweight and obesity, cardiovascular disease and hypertension, can lead to an increased risk of developing mental health problems. Conversely poor mental health, through conditions such as depression and other behavioural problems, can negatively impact on physical health.

In 2014-15 an estimated 13.6% of Penrith City residents aged 18 years and over had high or very high psychological distress (based on the Kessler 10 scale). When looking at the Population Health Areas, St Marys-Colyton (which covers St Marys, North St Marys, Oxley Park and Colyton) had the highest levels of psychological distress (17.5%) while Penrith-South (which covers Mulgoa, Luddenham and Orchard Hills) had the lowest levels of psychological distress (9.2%).

Intentional self-harm hospitalisations can also be an indicator of poor mental health and suicide intentions. In 2014-16, the rate of intentional self-harm hospitalisations in Penrith LGA was 141.6 per 100,000. This is higher than the NSW rate (135.2 per 100,000). The rate per 100,000 of intentional self-harm hospitalisations was higher for females (161.3) than males (122.3) in 2014-16.

Since 2006-08, intentional self-harm hospitalisations have fluctuated but have generally declined for the Penrith area.

Between 2010 and 2014, the average annual rate of suicide for 0-74 year olds in Penrith City was 9.9 people per 100,000. The highest suicide rates were found in Penrith-South (15.6 people per 100,000) and the lowest rates were found in Glenmore Park-Regentville (6.8 people per 100,000).

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER HEALTH

The National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Summit, held in Sydney on 22 June 2018, noted the role of racism as an important determinant of health. When people are free from racism and are empowered as people, they are more likely to overcome inequality and poverty and increase the quality and length of their life. The Summit also noted that the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander view of health encompasses social, emotional, spiritual and cultural wellbeing, and that of the community. This also includes supportive extended family networks, connection to country and language. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture has many strengths that can provide a positive influence on wellbeing¹⁴.

¹⁴ <http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/aboriginal/Pages/national-summit-communicate.aspx>

Locally, Aboriginal health indicators are mostly available for the NBMLHD, which covers Penrith, Hawkesbury, Blue Mountains and Lithgow LGAs. The most recent data available shows:

HOSPITALISATIONS

The hospitalisation rate for Aboriginal people in NBMLHD was 46,277 per 100,000 in 2016-17, up from 21,910 per 100,000 in 2006-07. This was higher than hospitalisation rates among non-Aboriginal people during this timeframe, which was 32,556 per 100,000 in 2006-07 and 32,810 per 100,000 in 2016-17.

The highest number of Aboriginal hospitalisations in NBMLHD in 2016-17 were for dialysis (796) and maternal, neonatal and congenital issues (574). Dialysis hospitalisations for the Aboriginal population was 3.3 times higher than the non-Aboriginal population in the region.

In 2016-17, the rate of admission for potentially preventable hospitalisations (that is, for conditions that are vaccine-preventable, chronic or acute) for Aboriginal people in NBMLHD was 4,342 per 100,000 compared with 2,222 per 100,000 for non-Aboriginal people (1.95 times higher for Aboriginal people).

LIFE EXPECTANCY

In 2012, Aboriginal males in NBMLHD had a life expectancy of 71 years, 9.3 years lower than the non-Aboriginal male population in the region. Aboriginal females had a life expectancy of 76.4 years, 8.5 years lower than the non-Aboriginal female population in the region.

OBESITY AND DIABETES

In 2014, 32.2% of Aboriginal people aged 16 years and over in NBMLHD were obese, significantly higher than the region's non-Aboriginal population (23.8%). Obesity can be a risk factor for diabetes. In the same year, approximately 12.4% had diabetes or high blood glucose, higher than the overall rates in the region (8.2%).

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

In 2016, 4.5% of births in NBMLHD were to Aboriginal mothers and 34.5% of those Aboriginal mothers smoked during pregnancy, higher than non-Aboriginal mothers in the region (11.0%). Smoking rates during pregnancy have declined from 51.7% of Aboriginal mothers in the region in 2006.

In 2015, 12.6% of babies born to Aboriginal mothers in NBMLHD had a low birth weight, higher than babies born to non-Aboriginal mothers in the region (7.5%).

In 2017, 92.6% of Aboriginal children at 1 year of age were fully immunised, only slightly lower than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (94.7%). However, immunisation rates for Aboriginal children at 2 years of age (91.5%) and 5 years of age (96.9%) were higher than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (90.4% and 94.7% respectively) and have been slowly increasing over time.

MENTAL HEALTH

In 2014-15, it was estimated that 29.3% (or 2,268 people) of Aboriginal people in Penrith LGA had a mental health condition and 32.8% (or 2,539 people) were living with high or very high levels of psychological distress – 2.4 times higher than Penrith's general population of people aged over 18.

SMOKING AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

In 2015, the prevalence of smoking among Aboriginal adults in NBMLHD was 37.0%, higher than the smoking rates for all adults in the region (11.6%) and NSW (13.5%).

In the same year, 46.0% of Aboriginal adults consumed alcohol at risky levels, higher than the alcohol consumption rates for all adults in the region (27.5%) and NSW (25.9%).

VULNERABLE POPULATION GROUPS

There are a number of population groups within the community which are considered more vulnerable to poor health outcomes. This vulnerability is often due to social determinants.

Vulnerable population groups can include younger and older age groups, CALD communities, Aboriginal people (discussed in previous section) and LGBTQI people. Data for vulnerable groups are not consistently collected, however a range of indicators from a regional or local level are presented below from relevant NBMLHD and NBMPHN publications.

YOUNG PEOPLE

Young people can be more vulnerable to poor mental health, and rates of self-harm can be an indicator of poor mental health in the population. In 2017, 10.9% of adolescents (12-17 years old) in the NBPHN region had self-harmed. Of these, 8.0% had self-harmed in the previous 12 months.

In 2014-15, the rate of self-harm hospitalisations for females aged 15-24 years in NBMLHD was 417 hospitalisations per 100,000, double that of their male counterparts (205 per 100,000).

Penrith has a Headspace centre for those with mental health issues. In 2015-16, most clients were aged 15-20 years old (60.1%), resided in Penrith LGA (66.0%) and had mild to moderate symptoms (37.4%). Accommodation was an issue for 6.6% of clients, with 2.1% experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness.

Uptake of HPV vaccination (protecting against cervical cancer) was variable across the region, with females in the Penrith LGA (78%) having significantly lower HPV vaccination rates than females in NSW (83%).

Recent regional consultations suggest a number of issues for young people including lack of career mentoring and support (particularly Aboriginal-focused) and more culturally appropriate services addressing early intervention, mental health and after-hours care.

OLDER PEOPLE

As we age there are a number of physical, mental and social challenges that can arise. In 2014-15, the rate of home care assistance for Penrith LGA residents was 56.7 people per 1,000, higher than Greater Sydney rates (54.7); 36.0% of home care clients lived alone; 3.2% of clients identified as Indigenous and 9.6% were from a non-English speaking background.

Recent regional consultations suggest a number of issues for older people including increasing pressure on GPs to provide service coordination, the high number of injuries and hospitalisations due to falls, difficulties navigating an electronic aged care system, and lack of appropriate services to support independent living, chronic pain management and end of life care.

CALD COMMUNITIES

Many migrants, refugees and asylum seekers settling in the Penrith LGA and the NBMLHD have fled from war, violence and persecution and have complex health, social and medical needs. Local consultation in October 2017 suggests that approximately 40% of refugee children accessing NBMLHD refugee health programs are overweight or obese. These children do not meet referral eligibility criteria for the new family obesity clinic located at Nepean Hospital and are reportedly unable to access referral to specialised assessment and treatment.

In 2014-15, the breast screening rate for CALD women in Penrith LGA was 42.0%, lower than the NSW average of 46.1%. St Marys and Penrith continue to have the lowest screening rates in the region.

Recent regional consultations show that the issues for CALD communities include low literacy and health literacy rates, alcohol and drug misuse, increasing levels of chronic disease, adequate access to interpreter and translation services, mental health issues such as anxiety and depression, under-immunisation, lack of culturally appropriate mental health services and clinicians, and difficulties navigating the health system.

LGBTQI PEOPLE

In a given year, it is estimated that 24.4% of lesbian, gay and bisexual people and 36.2% of transgender people in NBMLHD experience a major depressive episode. Recent regional consultations indicate that LGBTQI people living in the Nepean Blue Mountains region may not be receiving adequate support for mental illness. Barriers to health service access include fear of discrimination or rejection.

HEALTH LITERACY

Health literacy is defined as the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain, understand and apply health information and access appropriate services. Poor health literacy can contribute to poorer health outcomes as it impacts how and when people access healthcare (including unnecessary and costly presentations to emergency departments) and discourages proper self-care. Poor health literacy is influenced by several factors, including language and

cultural barriers, lack of information about services or knowledge of how to navigate the healthcare system.

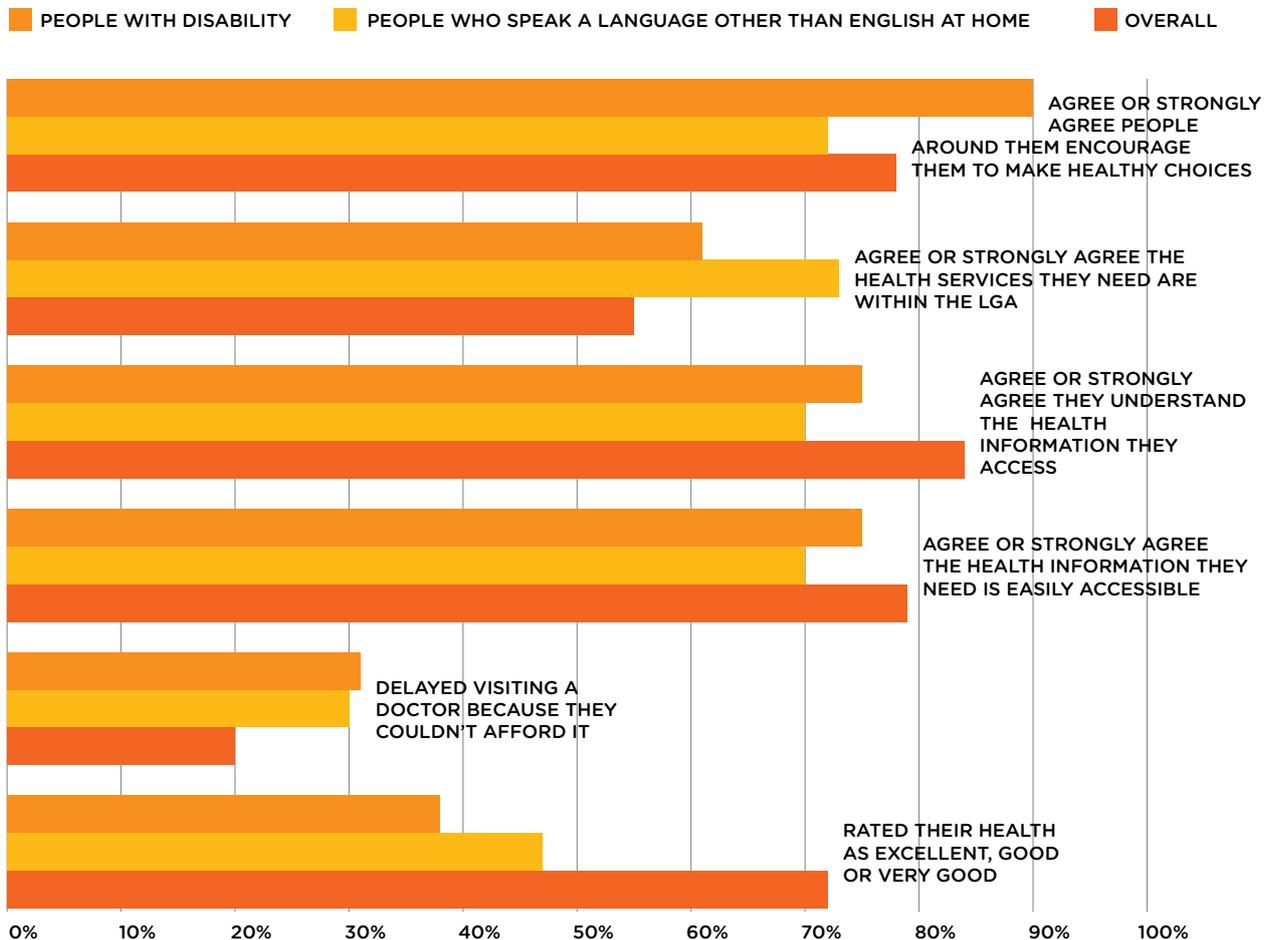
In a recent survey of 96 Penrith residents, we found that¹⁵:

- 73% of respondents rated their own health as excellent, very good or good. However, this was significantly lower for respondents who spoke a language other than English at home (48%) and respondents with a disability (38%)
- 21% of respondents reported delaying seeing a doctor or health professional because they couldn't afford it. For respondents who spoke a language other than English at home and for respondents with disability, this was higher (30% and 31%).

Further survey results in Figure 34.

¹⁵ Please note that as this survey was limited to 96 people, it may not be statistically representative of all residents of Penrith

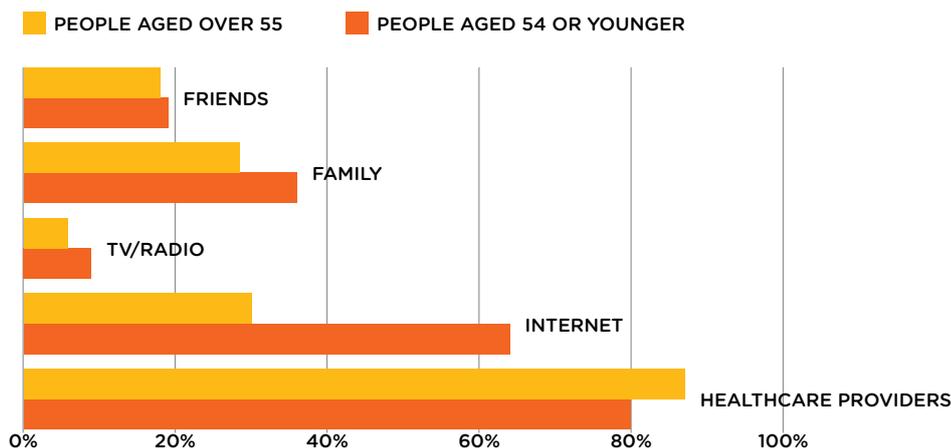
FIGURE 34: PENRITH LGA HEALTH LITERACY SURVEY RESULTS



When looking at where people get information about their health from, there were some clear differences for respondents under 55 years old and respondents 55 years or older. Respondents aged under 55 were much more likely to get health information from the internet

(68% compared to 31% for respondents 55 years or older), and slightly less likely to get it from a health care provider such as GPs, nurses and specialists (81% compared to 91% for respondents aged 55 years or older). More information in Figure 35.

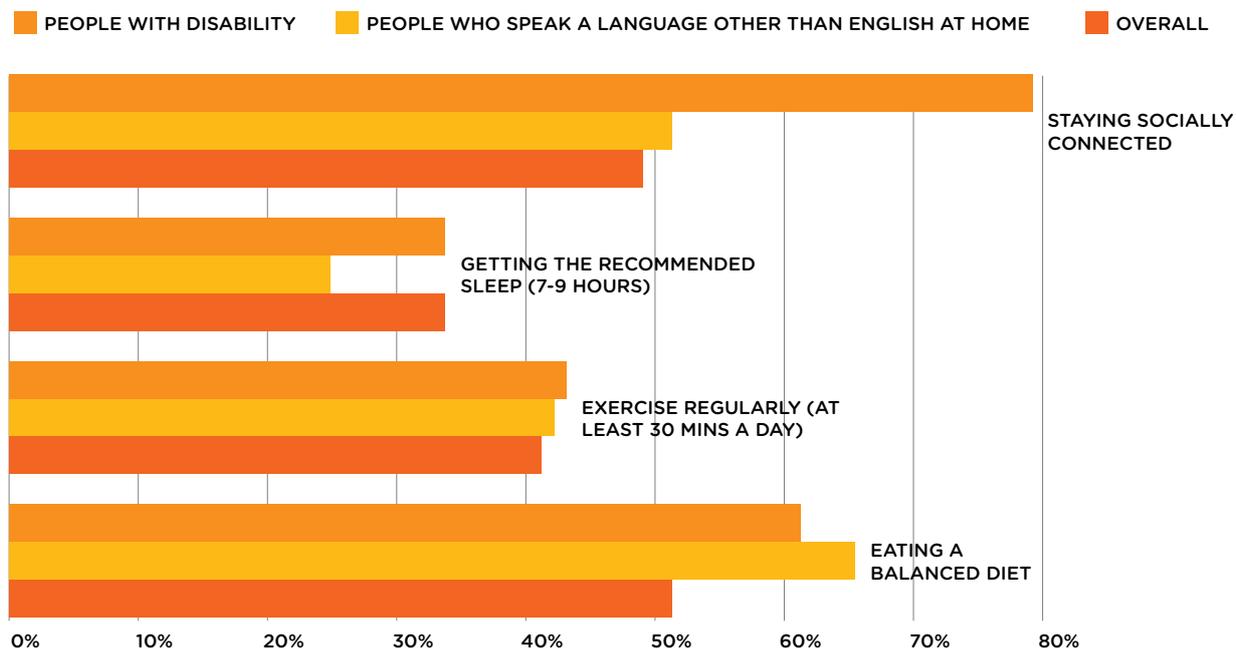
FIGURE 35: PENRITH LGA HEALTH LITERACY SURVEY RESULTS Q. WHERE DO YOU USUALLY GET INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR HEALTH FROM?



When asked about what specific things people do, day to day, to manage their health, respondents overall were least likely to get the recommended amount of sleep, which is 7-9 hours (34% of respondents overall and only 26% of respondents who speak a language other than

English at home). Overall, only 43% of people were exercising regularly. People with disability reported staying socially connected as a means of managing their health at a much higher rate than respondents overall (69% compared to 49% of overall respondents).

FIGURE 36: PENRITH LGA HEALTH LITERACY SURVEY - Q. WHAT DO YOU DO DAY TO DAY TO MANAGE YOUR HEALTH?



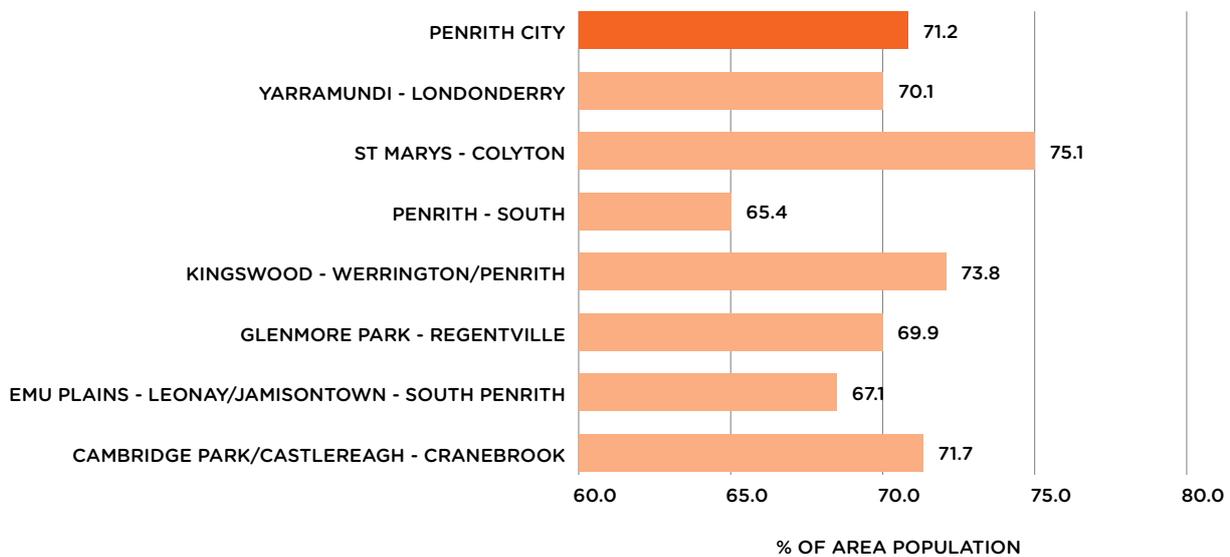
ACTIVE LIVING AND HEALTHY BUILT ENVIRONMENTS

The built environment can both contribute to people being active and also hinder their attempts. In 2014-15, it was estimated that 71.2% of Penrith LGA residents had undertaken no or low amounts of exercise (that is, less than 150 minutes per week) in the previous week. When looking at Population Health Area levels, St Marys-Colyton and Kingswood-Werrington/Penrith had the highest levels of physical inactivity (75.1% and

73.8% respectively) while Penrith-South (which covers Mulgoa, Luddenham and Orchard Hills) had the lowest levels of physical inactivity (65.4%).

Time series data is not available, however NSW Health estimates for NBMLHD suggest that physical inactivity levels have generally declined in the region since 2002.

FIGURE 37: ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER WHO UNDERTOOK NO OR LOW EXERCISE IN THE PREVIOUS WEEK, PENRITH LGA, 2014-15



Source: Social Health Atlas by Population Health Area and Local Government Area, April 2018.

Penrith City Council’s biennial Community Survey collects several health and wellbeing indicators to measure participation in organised sports and informal recreation. In 2015, 73.4% of survey respondents stated that they participated in sporting or recreational activities at least once a month (up from 54.0% in 2013); 26.6% stated that they did not participate in any monthly sporting and recreation activities (down from 33.9% in 2011).

When looking at the breakdown between participation in organised sports, informal recreation (incidental exercise such as walking to the shops or gardening) and informal passive

recreation (sedentary pastimes such as socialising or cultural activities), the 2015 survey found:

- 32.0% of respondents stated they participated in organised sports at least once a month (up from 25.0% in 2011).
- 43.0% stated that they participated in informal recreation at least once a month (up from 37.2% in 2011).
- 59.0% stated that they participated in informal passive recreation at least once a month (up from 51.2% in 2011 and 41.6% in 2013).

ACCESS TO GREEN SPACE

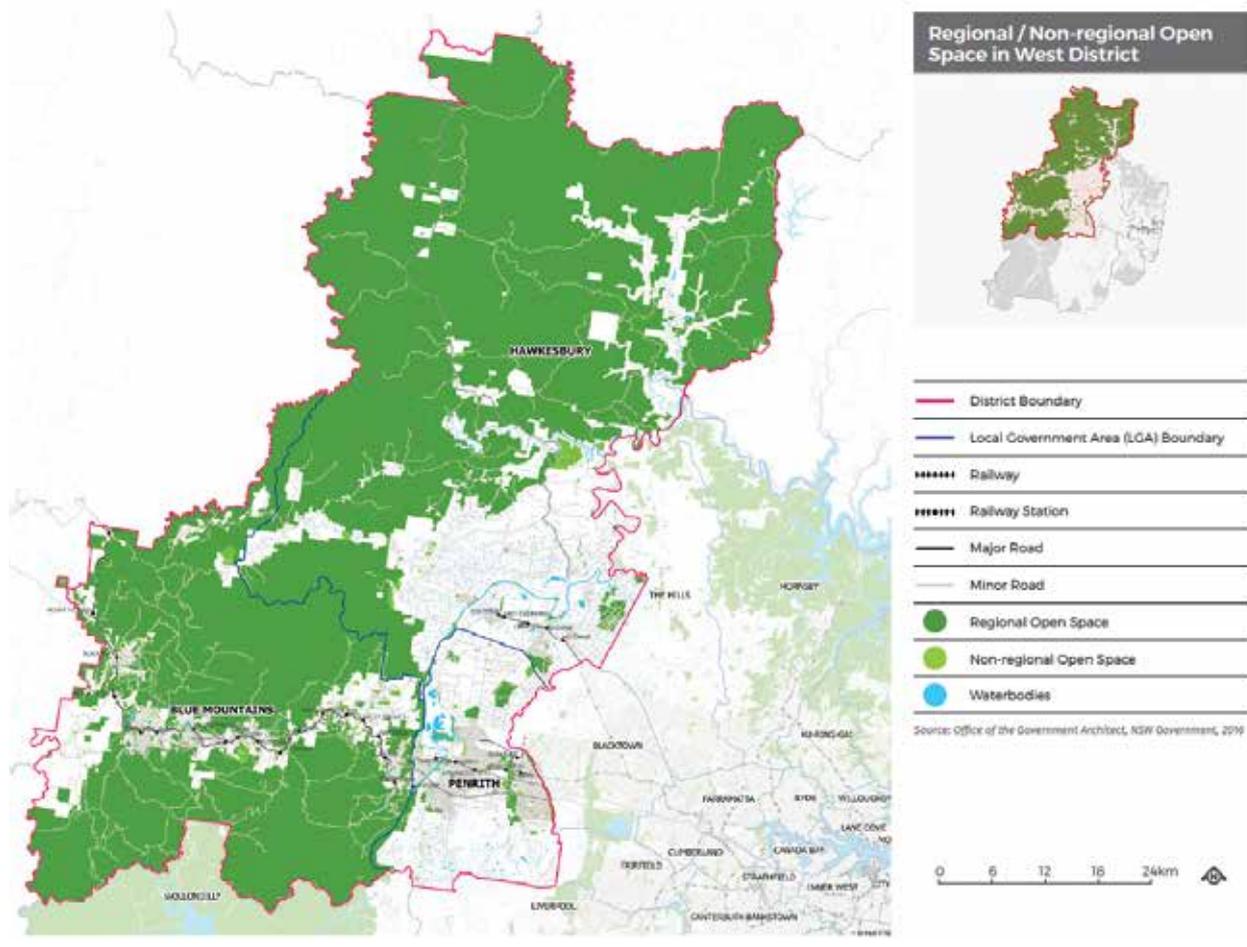
There are 624 unique open spaces in Penrith LGA, and 2.9% of our 404km² is open space. We have 8000Ha of land zoned nature reserves or national park. Council manages 545 playgrounds and parks.

The proportion of green space compared to other LGAs is unknown, however the Greater Sydney Commission Public Open Space Audit of Greater Sydney in 2016 suggests that Western District (which includes Blue Mountains, Hawkesbury and Penrith LGAs) has the lowest amount of active open space (that is, land set aside for formal recreation) than all other Greater Sydney Districts. However, this may be because of the large amounts of bushland and passive active space in the district.

The number, size and distribution of open spaces varies across the LGA, but the median amount of local open space relative to the current population (2016) is approximately 5.06 Ha per 1,000 people.

The exact proportion of Penrith LGA dwellings located close to green space is unknown, however recent audits show that most city planning precincts have accessible open space for residents (that is, accessible within 200-400 metres of all local homes).

MAP 7: REGIONAL/NON-REGIONAL OPEN SPACE IN WEST DISTRICT, 2016



HEALTHY FOOD AVAILABILITY AND CONSUMPTION

In 2014-15, it was estimated that 65.3% of Penrith LGA children (4-17 years old) and 47.5% of Penrith LGA adults (18 years and over) consumed an adequate amount of fruit (that is, two servings per day). The lowest fruit consumption rate for children was found in St Marys-Colyton (61.1%) and the highest rate was found in Penrith-South (68.9%). The lowest fruit consumption rate for adults was found in Kingswood-Werrington/Penrith (45.6%) and the highest rate was found in Penrith-South (49.0%).

Vegetable consumption is only available for the NBMLHD. In 2015-16, it was estimated that only 6.2% of children (2-15 years) in the region consumed the recommended daily intake of vegetables (five or more serves). Similarly, approximately 8.4% of adults (16 years or over) in the region consumed the recommended daily vegetable intake in 2016. Recommended vegetable consumption for both children and adults in the region has generally increased since 2005.

Exploring the commercial food system of Penrith LGA helps to better understand the healthy and unhealthy food options accessible to the local community. For the purposes of this section, the LGA's food outlets have been divided into the following categories¹⁶:

- Bakeries: A place where products such as bread, cakes and pastries are made and sold. Examples include bakeries, patisseries, pie shops and cake shops.
- Cafes and coffee shops: Small restaurants selling light meals and drinks, including takeaway coffee.
- Convenience stores: A shop with extended opening hours, usually stand alone or attached

¹⁶ Food outlets have been categorised according to their predominant function as opposed to the nutritional quality of the food they serve. This is because all outlets have the capacity to provide both healthy food options (that is, nutrient dense and minimally processed food) and unhealthy food options (that is, energy dense, nutrient poor and highly processed food). Please note that there are always limitations to food data and its categorisation, including incomplete datasets and human error. The data also does not explore food sources outside the commercial food system (for example, farmers markets, community gardens, direct farm sales, emergency food relief providers, sports and school canteens) which may underestimate the accessibility of un/healthy food options in the LGA.

to a service station, stocking a limited range of household goods and groceries.

- Restaurants and pubs: establishments that predominantly provide a range of sit-down meal options. Examples include culturally-specific cuisines, grills and steakhouses, bistros, buffets, pubs, hotels and pizzerias.
- Takeaway: Premises where customers predominantly purchase ready to eat foods in takeaway containers for consumption offsite.
 - Takeaway (small): Takeaway stores with a local and/or regional presence. Examples include burgers, charcoal chicken, sushi and noodle bars, sandwich shops, kebabs, fish and chips, and takeaway pizzas (not sit-down pizza restaurants).
 - Takeaway (large): Multinational and/or national takeaway food chains, covering main meal, snack and confectionary options. Examples include Domino's Pizza, Donut King, Grill'd, Guzman Y Gomez, Hogs Breath, Hungry Jacks, KFC, Krispy Kreme, Mad Mex, McDonalds, Nando's, Oporto, Pizza Hut, Red Rooster, Subway, Wendy's and Yoghurtland.
- Supermarket/grocer: A retail trader selling food stuffs and household goods, with some specialising in fresh produce.

The following sections explore the availability and distribution of food outlets as an indicator of healthy and unhealthy food access in Penrith LGA. Based on the dataset provided, supermarkets/grocers are used as the best indicator for healthy food access while takeaway outlets are used as the best indicator for unhealthy food access.

It should be noted that there are limitations to simplifying healthy and unhealthy food access in this way. The concept of 'food deserts' is often used to describe an area having limited or no access to affordable and nutritious food options (such as supermarkets) while often also suffering from socioeconomic deprivation and poorer health outcomes. Those living in food deserts may also be surrounded by a concentration of fast food and convenience stores (affectionately termed 'food swamps'), creating conditions for higher fruit and vegetable prices and encouraging unhealthy food choices. The food desert concept is hotly debated as changing local food retail composition may not notably alter food acquisition and consumption patterns and must be considered in relation to other compounding factors such as:

- income
- employment
- access to transport and services
- food preferences and behaviours
- racial and class inequalities; and
- the coexistence of other unhealthy environments (such as alcohol/tobacco/gambling access).

With these limitations in mind, this section still outlines some interesting insights into healthy and unhealthy food access in Penrith LGA and its association with socioeconomic and health status.

AVAILABILITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD OUTLETS

In 2018, it was estimated that there were 370 food stores in Penrith LGA. Of these, 49 stores were categorised as supermarkets or grocers (15.2%) and 321 outlets were considered non-supermarket/grocer outlets (86.8%).

More than half (57.1%) of supermarkets and grocers were run by large supermarket chains (that is, Aldi, Coles, IGA or Woolworths).

The distribution of food outlets varied across the LGA:

- Most supermarkets and grocers were in town centres such as St Marys (10 stores) and Penrith (8 stores). Other suburbs with a notable number of supermarkets or grocers (3 or more stores) included Colyton, Emu Plains, Glenmore Park, Kingswood and St Clair.
- Most non-supermarket/grocer outlets also tended to be concentrated in the city centres, with most takeaway outlets (small and large combined) (54.5%) in St Clair, St Marys and Penrith. Penrith LGA's outer, more rural suburbs were mostly composed of convenience stores, small takeaways, and cafes and coffee shops.
- When looking at the ratio of supermarkets/grocers to total takeaway outlets, there were 2.9 takeaway outlets to every 1 supermarket/grocer in Penrith LGA. On a suburb level, many suburbs had a higher ratio of takeaways to

supermarkets/grocers, with notable examples including Jamisontown (9 takeaways to 0 supermarkets/grocers), Penrith (5.5:1) and Cambridge Gardens (3:0). It is important to note that many of Penrith LGA's outer rural suburbs did not have any supermarkets or grocers, nor a takeaway presence within their suburb.

FIGURE 38



- Supermarket/grocer and takeaway access per capita varied across the LGA:
 - After town centres such as Penrith (3.3 takeaways per 1,000 residents) and St Marys (2.0 takeaways per 1,000 residents), Jamisontown had the highest number of total takeaways per capita (1.6 takeaways) followed by Cambridge Gardens (1.5 takeaways) and Llandilo (1.2 takeaways).
 - Highest supermarket/grocer access per capita was found in St Marys (0.8 supermarkets/grocers per 1,000 residents), Penrith and Llandilo (0.6 supermarkets/grocers respectively).

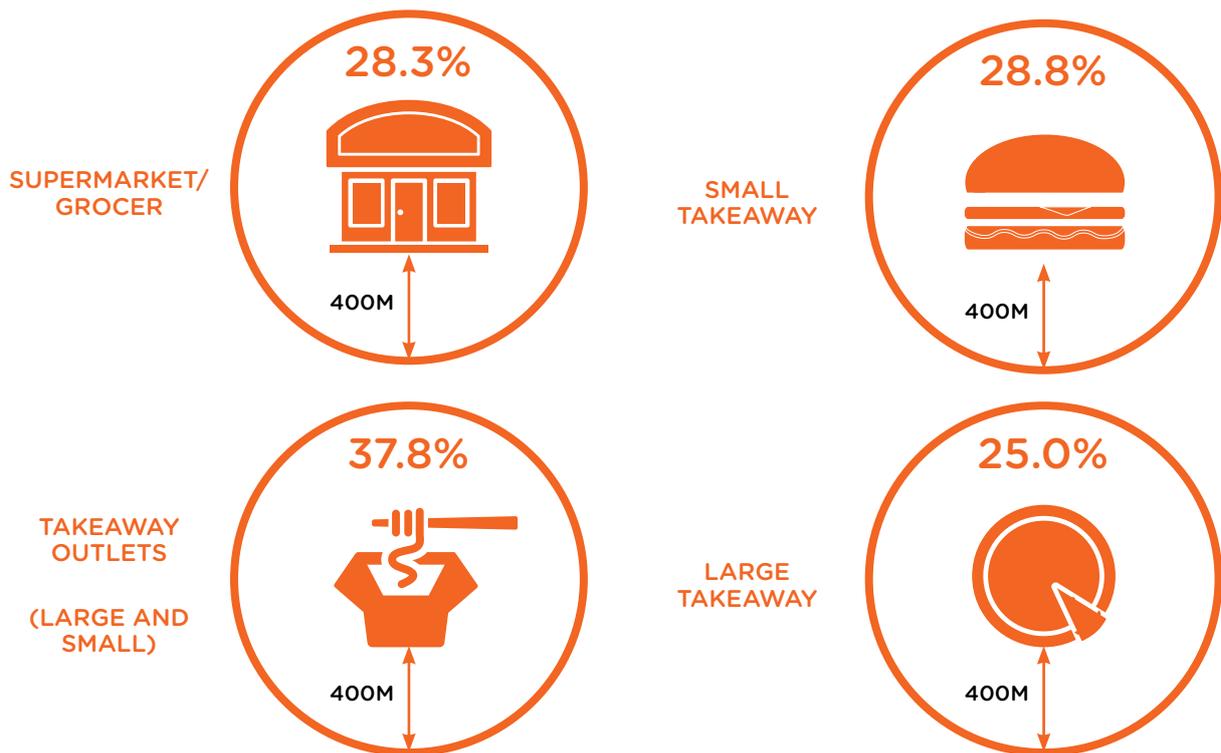
When looking at the proportion of residents within 400m of a food outlet:

- It is estimated that only 28.3% of Penrith LGA residents live within 400m of a supermarket grocer (approximately 55,520 residents). This compares to 37.8% within 400m of takeaway outlets (large and small) (approximately 74,179 residents).
- When looking at a breakdown of takeaway categories, approximately 28.8% of Penrith LGA residents live within 400m of a small takeaway outlet (approximately 56,370 residents) and 25.0% within 400m of a large takeaway outlet (approximately 49,074 residents)¹⁷.

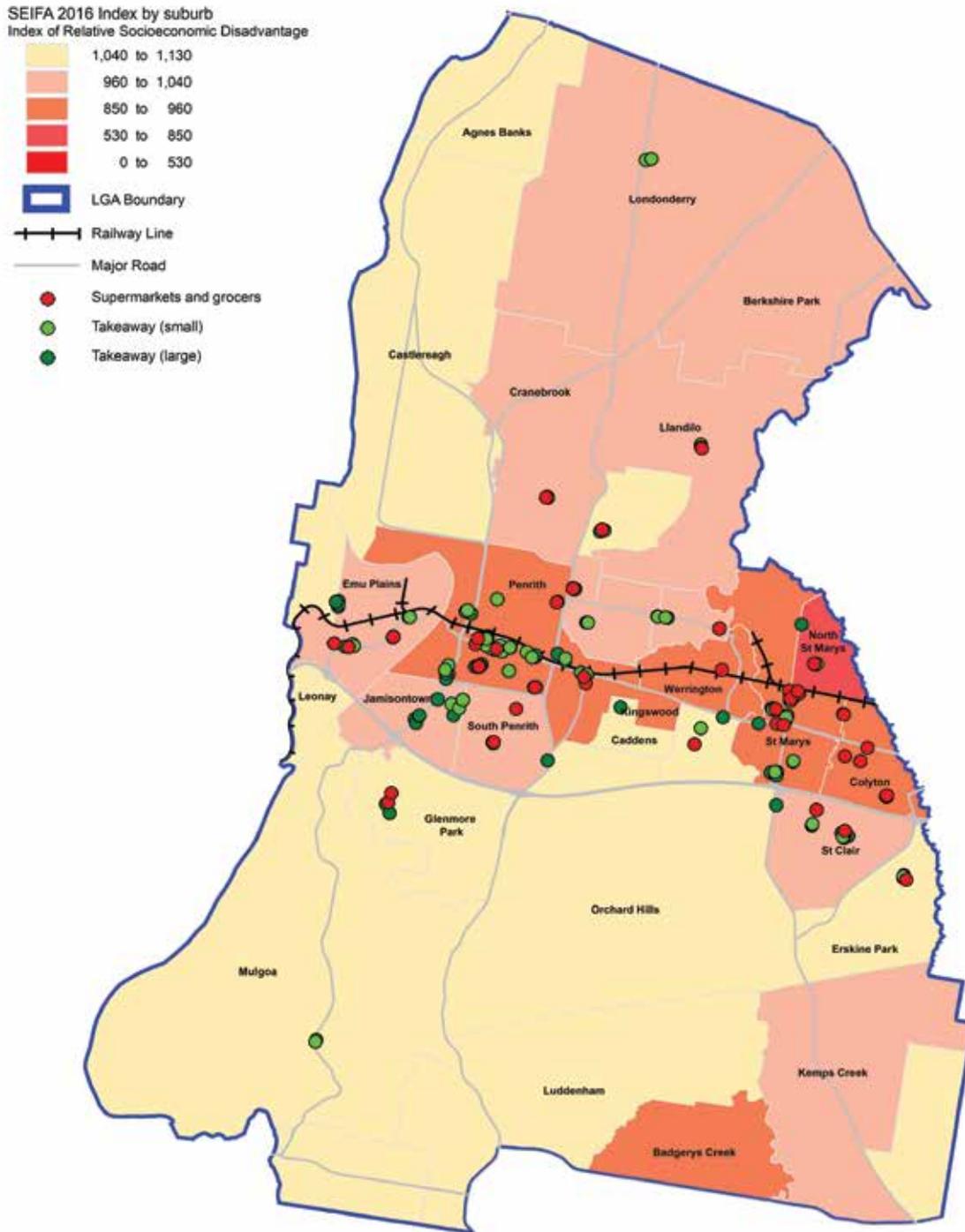
The data showed that 95 takeaway outlets were found in the LGA's more disadvantaged suburbs (SEIFA <1000), compared to 48 takeaway outlets in the less disadvantaged suburbs (SEIFA >1000). There were however also more supermarkets/grocers in the more disadvantaged suburbs (29 supermarkets/grocers) than the less disadvantaged suburbs (20 supermarkets/grocers).

¹⁷ These estimates were calculated by manually counting the population of Mesh Blocks (the smallest geographical area defined by the ABS) falling within the 400m radius of the given food outlet. It includes parts of the Mesh Blocks that fall outside the 400m radius, hence the estimate may be over reported.

FIGURE 39: PROPORTION OF RESIDENTS WHO LIVE WITHIN 400M OF FOOD OUTLETS



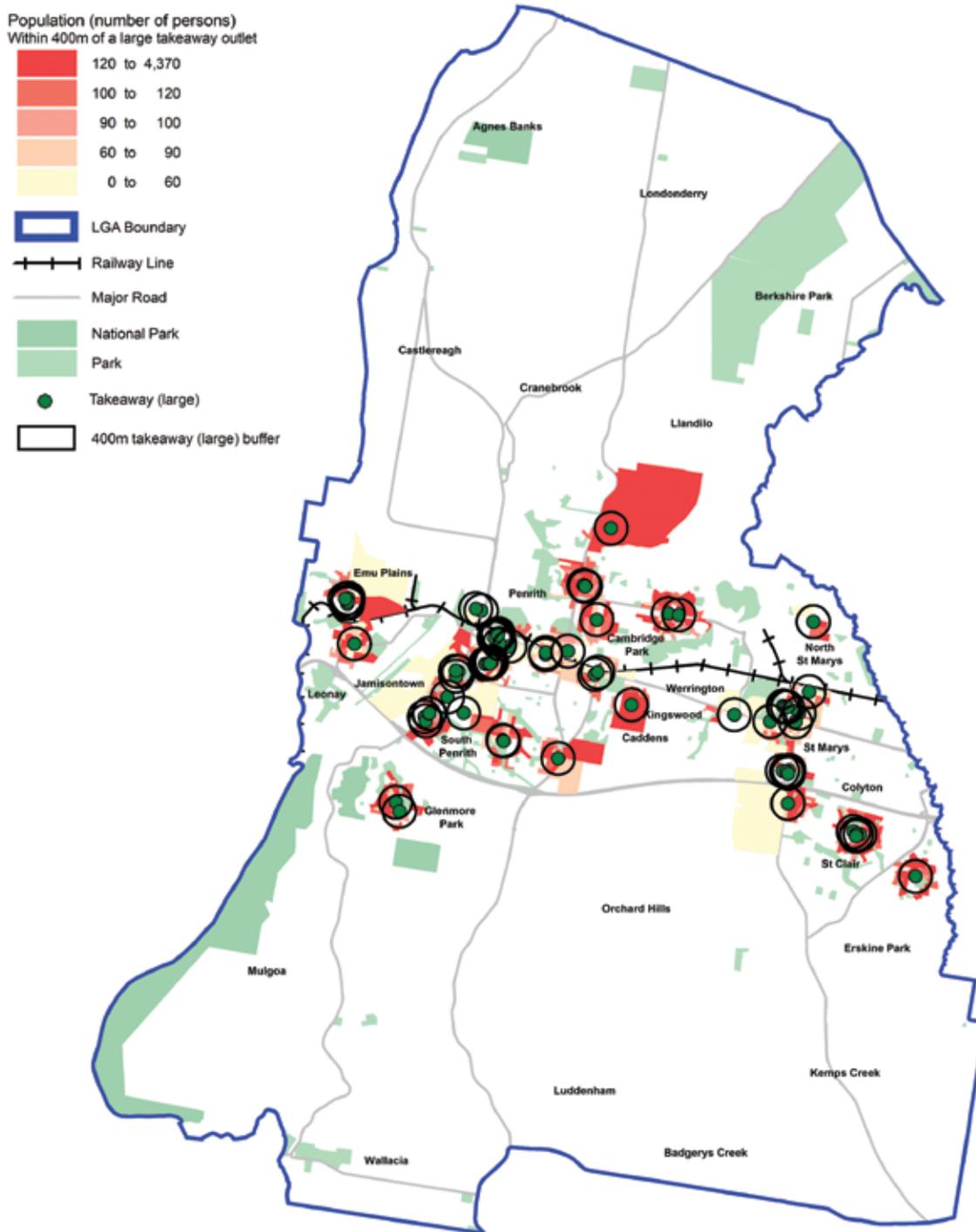
MAP 8: FAST AND FRESH FOOD ACCESS, PENRITH CITY, 2018



Produced by WESTIR Ltd
 Based on ABS 2016 LGA and suburb boundaries
 Data sources: Penrith City Council internal food outlet data 2018,
 ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016
 © Commonwealth of Australia 2018

Source: Food outlet data – Penrith City Council internal data. SEIFA data – ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016.

MAP 9: RESIDENTS WITHIN APPROXIMATELY 400M OF TOTAL TAKEAWAY OUTLETS (LARGE AND SMALL), PENRITH LGA, 2018



Produced by WESTIR Ltd
 Based on ABS 2016 Mesh Block boundaries
 Data sources: Penrith City Council internal food outlet data 2018,
 ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016
 © Commonwealth of Australia 2018

9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR AREAS (SEIFA)

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) uses an indicator called Socioeconomic Indexes for Areas, or SEIFA. The aim of SEIFA is to measure an area's access to material and social resources and the ability of their residents to participate in society.

SEIFA consists of four indexes to determine the level of socioeconomic advantage and/or disadvantage in an area. SEIFA indexes are represented as scores and are best used as an ordinal measure to rank an area in comparison to other areas. SEIFA is calculated from Census data using the smallest unit of geography called the Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1). The scores at SA1 level have been standardised to a mean of 1,000. All the indexes have been constructed so that relatively disadvantaged areas have low index values which are below the mean. The SEIFA scores are a relative measure, not an absolute measure, so rather than comparing an area's score over time, they should be used to compare different areas during the same period.

The four SEIFA indexes are:

- **Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage:** a general measure of relative socioeconomic disadvantage at an area level, from most disadvantaged to least disadvantaged. A low score indicates a high level of relatively disadvantaged people in an area and a high score indicates a low level of disadvantaged people in an area (not a high percentage of advantaged people).
- **Relative Socioeconomic Advantage and Disadvantage:** a general measure of both relative socioeconomic advantage and disadvantage at an area level. A high score indicates a high level of relatively advantaged people AND low level of relatively disadvantaged people in an area (low score: vice versa).
- **Economic Resources:** a general measure of census variables that reflect household wealth. A high score indicates households with greater

access to economic resources (low score: vice versa).

- **Education and Occupation:** a general measure of variables relating to educational and occupational characteristics of communities, such as formal qualifications and skills required for various occupations. A low score indicates high level of people without qualifications, employment and skilled occupations and a high score indicates a high level of people with high qualifications and highly skilled jobs.

The SEIFA indicators released by the ABS in 2016 shows:

- Penrith LGA had an Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage and Disadvantage score of 988. This score suggests that Penrith LGA has areas within the city that have a low level of relatively advantaged people and a higher level of relatively disadvantaged people.
- When compared to other LGAs in Greater Western Sydney, Penrith's Index for Socioeconomic Advantage and Disadvantage ranked eighth out of the 13 local government areas.
- Penrith's highest SEIFA score was the Index of Economic Resources at 1,022. This suggests there are areas within the city that have high household wealth and income.
- Penrith's lowest SEIFA score was the Index for Education and Occupation at 948. This suggests that the city has concentrations of people with low educational attainment or employment levels, where service delivery could be prioritised to help address equity of opportunity within our community.
- When looking at the Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage and Disadvantage for the city's suburbs, the SEIFA score varied significantly across the area. North St Marys had the lowest score (837) while Caddens had the highest score (1,105).

- The mapping of the Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage and Disadvantage at the finest geographical level available also shows concentrations of disadvantage in Cranebrook, Kingswood, Penrith and Werrington (see Map 10).

It's important to note that disadvantage can compound over time for people, as people who already experience one type of disadvantage, such as low level of education, are at a greater risk of exposure to other types of disadvantage, such as low income and poor housing conditions. Disadvantage is not evenly distributed throughout communities and can be concentrated in particular locations when structural barriers make it difficult for people living there to overcome disadvantage.

Since 2007, Council's Neighbourhood Renewal Program team has worked with residents of the 12 most disadvantaged suburbs of the city to identify strengths and assets within the neighbourhood which can be built on and identify needs within the social, economic, cultural and physical environment of each neighbourhood.

TABLE 27: SEIFA BY GREATER WESTERN SYDNEY LGAS, 2016

LGA	INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE AND DISADVANTAGE	INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE	INDEX OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES	INDEX OF EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION	USUAL RESIDENT POPULATION
	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	SCORE	NUMBER
The Hills Shire	1133	1107	1136	1104	157,243
Parramatta	1063	1039	993	1080	226,149
Camden	1056	1056	1104	1003	78,218
Blue Mountains	1042	1045	1039	1070	76,904
Wollondilly	1030	1043	1096	977	48,519
Hawkesbury	1014	1028	1058	979	64,592
Blacktown	993	986	1011	968	336,962
Penrith	988	999	1022	948	196,066
Liverpool	972	952	1008	953	204,326
Canterbury-Bankstown	961	935	956	967	346,302
Cumberland	959	929	941	963	216,079
Campbelltown	948	950	977	932	157,006
Fairfield	896	856	943	882	198,817

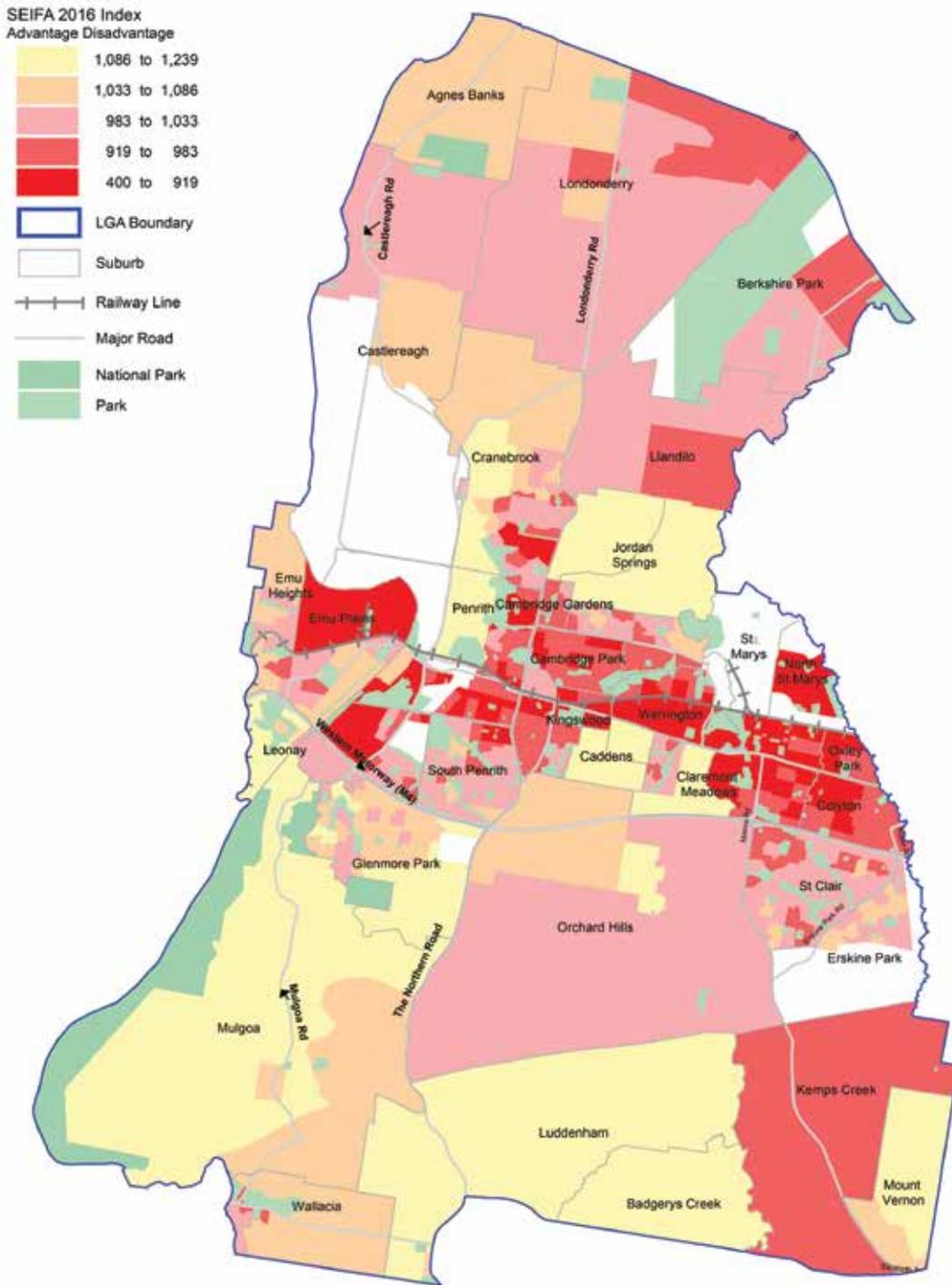
Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016

TABLE 28: SEIFA BY SUBURB, PENRITH CITY, 2016

SUBURB	INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE AND DISADVANTAGE	INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE	INDEX OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES	INDEX OF EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION	USUAL RESIDENT POPULATION
Caddens	1105	1076	1140	1044	1,475
Leonay	1099	1096	1123	1062	2,518
Jordan Springs	1098	1074	1112	1026	5,156
Mount Vernon	1091	1091	1169	1007	1,192
Mulgoa	1082	1084	1133	1026	1,898
Luddenham	1073	1065	1152	999	1,828
Glenmore Park	1069	1069	1111	1012	23,004
Agnes Banks	1049	1064	1113	983	911
Orchard Hills	1049	1050	1108	984	1,877
Castlereagh	1043	1053	1120	962	1,171
Emu Heights	1038	1059	1077	990	3,289
Erskine Park	1031	1053	1085	955	6,436
Claremont Meadows	1027	1042	1079	962	4,776
Wallacia	1020	1041	1090	950	1,627
Regentville	1017	1035	1059	975	809
Emu Plains	1015	1028	1039	983	8,421
Llandilo	1003	1021	1092	909	1,637
Werrington Downs	1001	1031	1058	937	3,249
St Clair	998	1021	1053	933	19,897
Cranebrook	996	1010	1040	952	15,759
Londonderry	994	1013	1093	910	3,906
South Penrith	990	1014	1022	950	11,790
Werrington County	986	1021	1049	921	3,645
Berkshire Park	979	997	1061	920	2,134
Cambridge Gardens	979	1013	1036	925	2,014
Kemps Creek	978	973	1050	935	2,268
Jamisontown	966	987	972	952	5,500
Badgerys Creek	938	918	1001	930	225
Cambridge Park	938	966	981	899	6,726
Penrith	926	926	897	948	13,295
Colyton	921	939	973	871	8,439
Kingswood	916	919	899	932	9,301
Oxley Park	913	930	939	883	3,112
Werrington	909	921	908	911	4,031
St Marys	889	895	896	887	12,195
North St Marys	837	833	877	830	3,921

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016

SEIFA Advantage Disadvantage, Penrith LGA, 2016



Produced by WESTIR Limited
 Based on 2016 ABS SA1 Boundaries
 © Commonwealth of Australia 2016

10. SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Social sustainability refers to a community's social connectedness, residents' perceptions of safety in their neighbourhoods, sense of pride in their communities and resilience in the face of challenges. Socially sustainable communities are equitable, promote wellbeing and support public participation in both decision-making and community activities. Communities are more sustainable when they are made up of a diverse range of people who support each other and future generations to be safe and well. Many governments now use social sustainability indicators to measure progress in their populations. While there are many different indicators used by different governments, health and wellbeing has been addressed in previous chapters and this chapter considers some other indicators of social sustainability.

COMMUNITY PRIDE, SAFETY AND AMENITY

Council's biennial Community Survey explores indicators around community pride, safety and amenity. In 2015, the survey found:

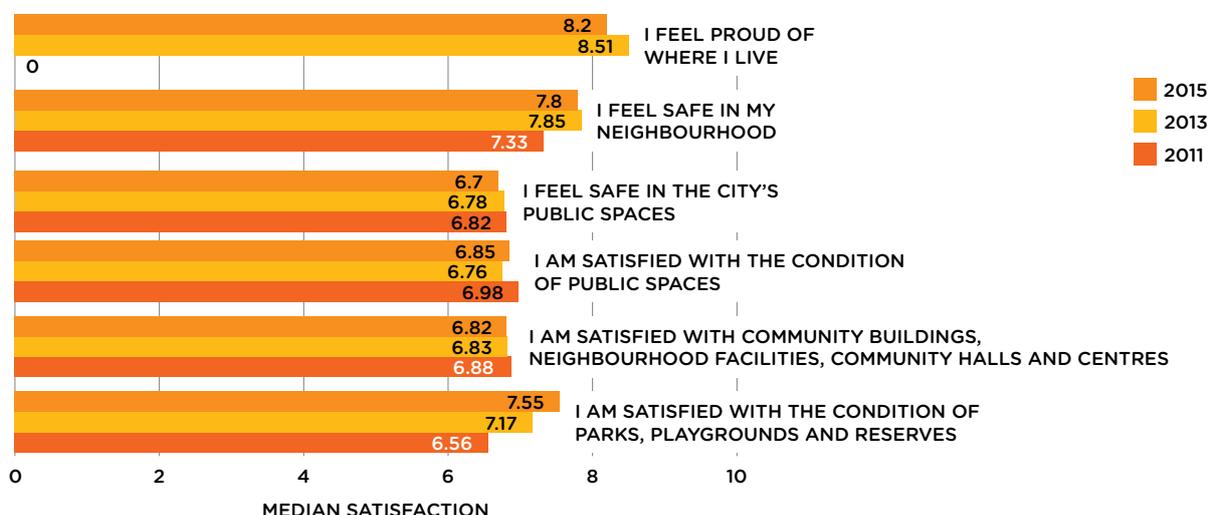
- 8.2 (out of 10) residents **felt proud of where they lived** (down from 8.51 in 2013).

- 7.8 (out of 10) **felt safe in their neighbourhood** (up from 7.33 in 2011 but slightly down from 7.85 in 2013).
- 6.7 (out of 10) **felt safe in the city's public spaces** (down from 6.82 in 2011).
- 6.85 (out of 10) **were satisfied with the condition of public spaces** (down from 6.98 in 2011).
- 7.55 (out of 10) **were satisfied with the condition of parks, playgrounds and reserves** (up from 6.56 in 2011).
- 6.82 (out of 10) **were satisfied with community buildings, neighbourhood facilities, community halls and centres** (down from 6.88 in 2011).

The survey findings show more work may be needed to address the general decline in community pride, perception of safety and condition of public amenities in Penrith City in recent years.

Evidence generated through Council's Neighbourhood Renewal Program community engagement initiatives show there are lower perceptions of neighbourhood pride, safety, and satisfaction with the conditions of public space in the city's most disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

FIGURE 40: PENRITH CITY COUNCIL COMMUNITY SURVEY - OUR PLACES AND OUR SAFETY INDICATORS, 2011-15



Source: Penrith City Council 2017 Community Plan Data

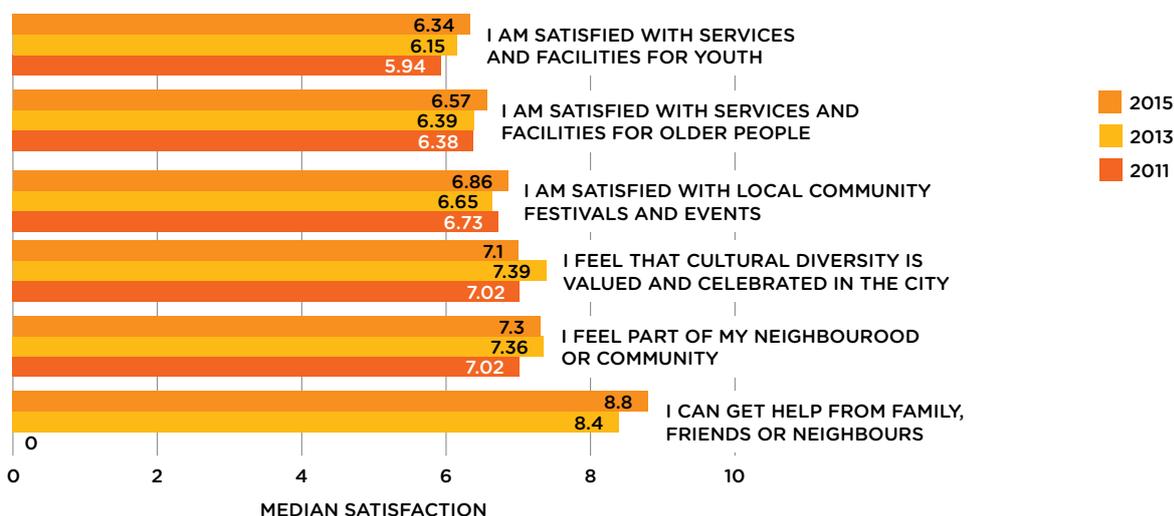
Council's biennial Community Survey also collects several indicators to measure community strength and wellbeing. The survey results are expressed as a median score out of 10. In 2015, the survey found:

- 8.8 (out of 10) residents said **they could get help from friends, family or neighbours when needed** (up from 8.4 in 2013).
- 7.3 (out of 10) residents **felt part of their neighbourhood and community** (up from 7.02 in 2011 but slightly down from 7.36 in 2013).
- 7.1 (out of 10) residents **felt their cultural diversity was valued and celebrated** (up from 7.02 in 2011 but down from 7.39 in 2013).

- 6.86 (out of 10) residents **were satisfied with local community events and festivals** (up from 6.73 in 2011).
- 6.57 (out of 10) residents **were satisfied with the services and facilities for older people** (up from 6.38 in 2011).
- 6.34 (out of 10) residents **were satisfied with services and facilities for youth** (up from 5.94 in 2011).

The survey suggests that residents have a strong sense of community belonging and support, however more work may be needed to increase local pride in cultural diversity as this has declined in recent years.

FIGURE 41: PENRITH CITY COUNCIL COMMUNITY SURVEY - COMMUNITY SPIRIT AND SUPPORT INDICATORS, 2011-15



Source: Penrith City Council 2017 Community Plan Data

In late 2017, Council engaged with community members, organisations and businesses, as well as the police to help us develop the *Penrith Community Safety Plan 2018-2022*. A survey (including a youth version promoted to under 25s) encouraged people to tell us their thoughts about community safety - how safe they feel in Penrith, what leads them to feel that way, and what they believe might make Penrith a safer place to live and work. A total of 548 community safety survey responses were received, twenty-four consultation sessions were held with interagency and community groups, and we also talked to people through focus groups and listening posts.

The consultation process found:

- The factors that contributed to respondents feeling unsafe included people affected by drugs and alcohol, poor lighting, and graffiti and vandalism.
- The factors that contributed to respondents feeling safe included good lighting, police presence and response, somewhere to go to help if needed, and clean streets and facilities.
- The key safety issues for the young people of Penrith City were bullying and harassment, drug and alcohol use, and online safety.

- Many respondents believed that the following would make their local community a safer place: more community events to activate public spaces; more police presence; engaging activities for young people; reduced drugs and alcohol, domestic and family violence and homelessness; education and employment opportunities; and better public transport options.

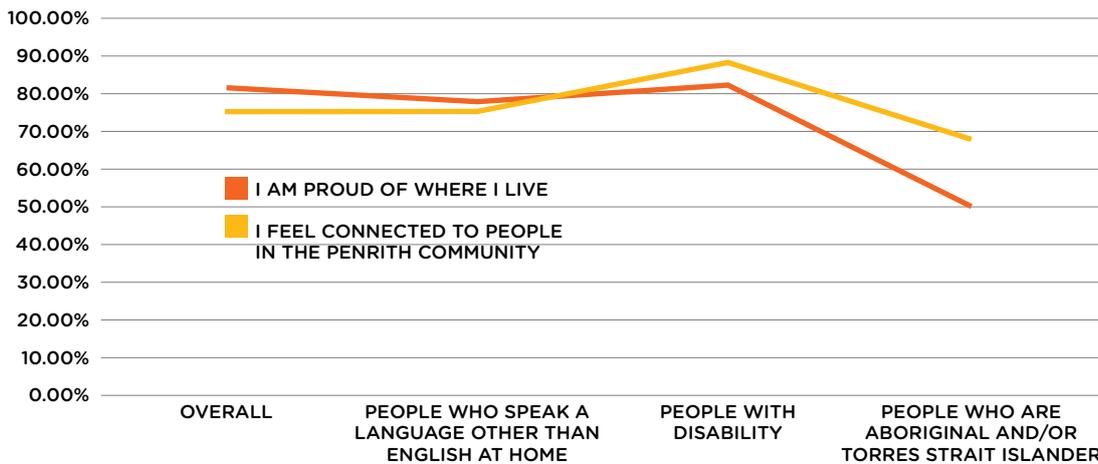
SOCIAL INCLUSION

In a recent Penrith City Council survey of 164 residents, over 80% of respondents reported they strongly agreed or agreed with the statement “I am proud of where I live”. Responses of ‘strongly agreed’ were more likely to be reported by respondents living in Penrith City’s North Ward (40% of North Ward respondents strongly agreed), followed by East Ward (35%) and South Ward (22%).

In response to the statement “I feel connected to people in the Penrith community”, 123 of the 164 respondents (75%) agreed or strongly agreed. Respondents who identified as having a disability agreed or strongly agreed more frequently than the general population (82% of respondents with a disability), followed by respondents who spoke a language other than English at home (78%).

Although only a small number of respondents identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (6 out of 164 or 3.7%), only 67% of those respondents reported they agreed or strongly agreed to feeling connected to people in the Penrith community. Similarly, the proportion of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander respondents who agreed or strongly agreed to feeling proud of where they live was lower than the general population, at 50%.

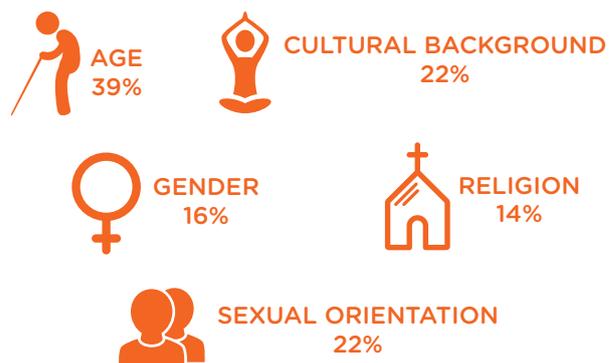
FIGURE 42: PRIDE AND CONNECTEDNESS TO COMMUNITY, PENRITH CITY RESIDENTS, 2018



Source: Penrith City Council Community Social Sustainability Survey 2018

Of the 164 respondents, 31 reported they had experienced discrimination in the last 12 months (19%). Of the 49 reports of discrimination, 39% were related to the respondent’s age, 22% were related to the respondent’s cultural background, 16% was related to the respondent’s gender, 14% were related to the respondent’s religion, and 8% were related to the respondent’s sexual orientation.

FIGURE 43 DISCRIMINATION, PENRITH CITY RESIDENTS, 2018



CRIME

The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) releases crime rates and trends for various crimes in NSW.

The latest BOCSAR data shows that the five most common incidences of crime in Penrith LGA in January – December 2017 were malicious damage to property (968.2 per 100,000), fraud (897.2 per 100,000), steal from a motor vehicle (685.7 per 100,000), domestic violence related assault (553.6 per 100,000) and non-domestic violence related assault (471.2 per 100,000).

The average five-year trend (2013-17) for major offences show:

- domestic violence and non-domestic violence related assaults have remained stable.
- on average, the following offences have increased: sexual assault (+10.5%), fraud (+7.3%), steal from retail store (+6.7%) and indecent assault (+5.1%). (It is important to note that increases in sexual assault and indecent assault may be due to increased reports and/or increased incidents).
- on average, the following offences have decreased: robbery without a weapon (-8.8%), robbery with a weapon not a firearm (-8.8%), steal from dwelling (-8.7%), break and enter non-dwelling (-7.6%), malicious damage to property (-6.9%) and break and enter dwelling (-5.0%).

When compared to NSW crime rates in 2017, Penrith LGA had:

- higher rates in many categories, including domestic violence related assault, non-domestic violence related assault, sexual assaults, robbery, motor vehicle theft, stealing from dwelling, person or retail store, fraud, arson and malicious damage to property.
- lower rates of break and enter, steal from motor vehicle, possession and use of cannabis, trespass, offensive conduct and liquor offences.

FIGURE 44: TRENDS IN CRIMINAL OFFENCES IN PENRITH AND COMPARED TO NSW

FIVE-YEAR TREND (2013-17) FOR MAJOR OFFENCES



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND NON-DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NO INCREASE/DECREASE



INCREASED OFFENCES

SEXUAL ASSAULT	+10.5%
FRAUD	+7.3%
STEAL FROM RETAIL STORE	+6.7%
INDECENT ASSAULT	+5.1%



DECREASED OFFENCES

ROBBERY	-8.8%
STEAL FROM DWELLING	-8.7%
BREAK AND ENTER NON-DWELLING	-7.6%
MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY	-6.9%
BREAK AND ENTER DWELLING	-5.0%

CRIME RATES IN PENRITH IN 2017 COMPARED TO NSW



- DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RELATED ASSAULT
- NON-DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RELATED ASSAULT
- SEXUAL ASSAULTS
- ROBBERY
- MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
- STEALING FROM DWELLING, PERSON OR RETAIL STORE
- FRAUD
- ARSON
- MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY



- BREAK AND ENTER
- STEAL FROM MOTOR VEHICLE
- POSSESSION AND USE OF CANNABIS
- TRESPASS
- OFFENSIVE CONDUCT
- LIQUOR OFFENCES

Analysis of BOCSAR hotspot mapping for January – December 2017 found:

- **Non-domestic violence related assaults** occurred mainly in Penrith, St Marys and Kingswood CBDs and were generally centred around licenced premises.
- **Domestic violence related assaults** had many hotspots throughout the suburban areas of Penrith LGA, mostly north of the M4 Motorway but there were also small hotspots in Glenmore Park and Erskine Park.
- **Malicious damage to property** hot spots were concentrated not only in Penrith CBD, St Marys CBD and along the rail corridor but additionally in Claremont Meadows, Cranebrook, Jordan Springs and North St Marys. Some of these were areas with shopping centres or hotels.
- **Motor vehicle theft** and **Steal from a motor vehicle** were more common in carparks, particularly those along the rail corridor.
- **Break and enter dwelling offences** occurred in residential areas but predominantly not far from Penrith CBD, St Marys CBD and the rail corridor. The hotspots tended to decrease the further the distance from these areas. There were additional hotspots in Cranebrook and Jordan Springs and a small area in Glenmore Park.

VOLUNTEERING

High rates of volunteering are an indicator of community strength and social connectedness. An increase in a person's civic and social participation, including as a volunteer, increases their personal wellbeing and that of the people they are helping through their voluntary efforts.

In 2016, 13.3% of Penrith City residents aged 15 years and over stated that they carried out voluntary work through an organisation or group in the last 12 months. This is lower than volunteering rates for Greater Sydney (16.7%) and NSW (18.1%).

Conversely, 79.0% of Penrith City residents stated that they did not carry out voluntary work in the last 12 months. This is higher than non-volunteer rates for Greater Sydney (76.0%) and NSW (73.8%).

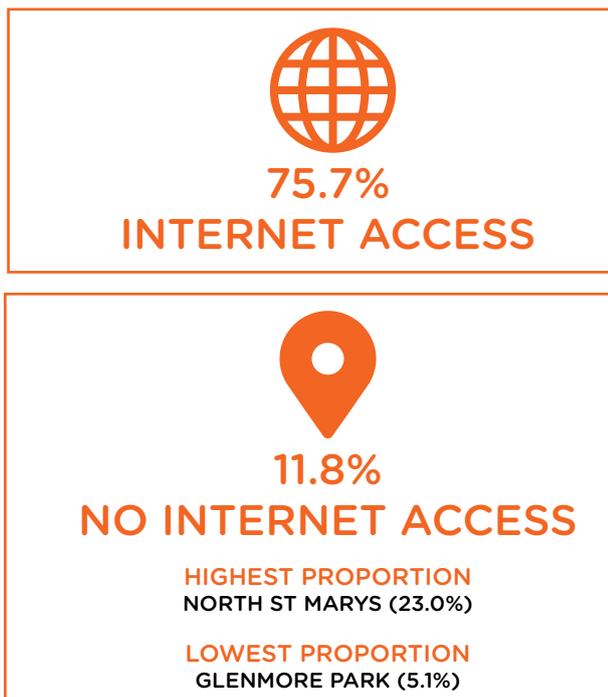


INTERNET CONNECTION

A well-connected community connects through a range of ways with each other and with the world around them. An internet connection is now an important utility for most households in Australia. It is increasingly required for accessing essential information and taking part in the digital economy. Australia-wide in 2016, nearly 80% of all households had internet access. However, this decreases with age – seniors are less likely to have internet access at home. The lack of internet access is likely to indicate a level of disadvantage and could be related to socioeconomic factors, age, or geographical isolation¹⁸.

- In 2016, 75.7% of dwellings in Penrith City had internet access. This is higher than internet access rates for Greater Sydney and NSW (75.3% and 70.8% respectively).
- 11.8% of dwellings did not have access to the internet. This is also higher than comparative rates for Greater Sydney (10.4%) but lower than NSW (12.7%).
- Lack of home internet connection varied across suburbs. The suburb with the highest proportion of dwellings without internet was North St Marys (23.0%) and the suburb with the lowest was Glenmore Park (5.1%).

FIGURE 45: PROPORTION OF RESIDENTS WITH INTERNET ACCESS



¹⁸ <https://profile.id.com.au/penrith/internet-connection>

SOCIAL SUPPORT - GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS

The Department of Social Services releases quarterly data on government payments by Statistical Area 2 and Local Government Area. The data for December 2017 shows:

- 16,262 people in Penrith LGA were on an age pension, 6,092 people were on a disability support pension, over 26,500 were on a form of family tax benefit, 5,342 people were on Newstart Allowance and 3,098 people were on single parenting payments.
- The St Marys-Colyton area (covering St Marys, North St Marys, Colyton and Oxley Park) had the largest number of people on all government payments mentioned above. High proportions of those receiving family tax benefits were also found in the Castlereagh-Cranebrook area.
- The number of Penrith City residents across all government benefits mentioned have declined, except for the age pension which has remained stable (+0.01%). The greatest declines on an LGA level were seen in those receiving Family Tax Benefit B (-7.3%), Newstart Allowance (-6.0%) and Single Parent Payments (-5.5%). This may reflect several factors such as more economic and work opportunities, changing socioeconomic status of parts of the community or changes in eligibility for government payments.

TABLE 29: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES GOVERNMENT PAYMENT DATA BY STATISTICAL AREA 2 AND LGA, DECEMBER 2017

	AGE PENSION			DISABILITY SUPPORT PENSION			FAMILY TAX BENEFIT A		
	Number	2 year change (no.)	2 year change (%)	Number	2 year change (no.)	2 year change (%)	Number	2 year change (no.)	2 year change (%)
Cambridge Park	1,454	6	0.4%	476	-4	-0.8%	1,193	-102	-7.9%
Castlereagh - Cranebrook	1,313	43	3.4%	624	-6	-1.0%	1,912	116	6.5%
Emu Plains - Leonay	1,598	-54	-3.3%	281	-11	-3.8%	628	-88	-12.3%
Glenmore Park - Regentville	1,104	31	2.9%	308	7	2.3%	1,259	-165	-11.6%
Jamisontown - South Penrith	1,886	-55	-2.8%	517	-66	-11.3%	1,164	-84	-6.7%
Kingswood - Werrington	1,552	40	2.6%	847	-41	-4.6%	1,768	-33	-1.8%
Mulgoa - Luddenham - Orchard Hills	606	-16	-2.6%	140	0	0.0%	498	20	4.2%
Penrith	1,703	-7	-0.4%	812	45	5.9%	1,136	37	3.4%
Yarramundi - Londonderry	474	-5	-1.0%	162	4	2.5%	355	-40	-10.1%
Erskine Park	350	51	17.1%	113	1	0.9%	424	-22	-4.9%
St Clair	1,356	118	9.5%	473	-19	-3.9%	1,408	-170	-10.8%
St Marys - Colyton	2,827	-77	-2.7%	1,337	-68	-4.8%	2,906	-156	-5.1%
Penrith LGA	16,262	74	0.01%	6,092	-169	-2.7%	14,648	-696	-4.5%

	FAMILY TAX BENEFIT B			NEWSTART ALLOWANCE			SINGLE PARENTING PAYMENT		
	Number	2 year change (no.)	2 year change (%)	Number	2 year change (no.)	2 year change (%)	Number	2 year change (no.)	2 year change (%)
Cambridge Park	981	-128	-11.5%	403	-60	-13.0%	259	-17	-6.2%
Castlereagh - Cranebrook	1,551	37	2.4%	531	-4	-0.7%	412	47	12.9%
Emu Plains - Leonay	479	-87	-15.4%	191	-29	-13.2%	94	-23	-19.7%
Glenmore Park - Regentville	996	-126	-11.2%	254	-35	-12.1%	207	-25	-10.8%
Jamisontown - South Penrith	940	-89	-8.6%	422	-30	-6.6%	245	-22	-8.2%
Kingswood - Werrington	1,468	-52	-3.4%	771	8	1.0%	407	-6	-1.5%
Mulgoa - Luddenham - Orchard Hills	353	-11	-3.0%	133	-14	-9.5%	76	-5	-6.2%
Penrith	999	27	2.8%	698	10	1.5%	283	-12	-4.1%
Yarramundi - Londonderry	255	-50	-16.4%	151	-20	-11.7%	68	0	0.0%
Erskine Park	327	-44	-11.9%	117	-7	-5.6%	84	1	1.2%
St Clair	1,101	-186	-14.5%	392	-68	-14.8%	239	-31	-11.5%
St Marys - Colyton	2,439	-223	-8.4%	1,313	-102	-7.2%	718	-86	-10.7%
Penrith LGA	11,898	-938	-7.3%	5,342	-343	-6.0%	3,098	-182	-5.5%

Source: Department of Social Services, 2018, data.gov.au

COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Participation in community and cultural activities is another way people can connect with their community. Community and cultural development through activities, including the arts, supports the community to realise a culturally rich and vibrant place they can have a sense of belonging, purpose and pride in.

In the City, there are regional cultural facilities such as the Joan Sutherland Performing Arts Centre and the Penrith Regional Gallery & Lewers Bequest. Over the 2016-17 financial year, The Joan Sutherland Performing Arts Centre held 166 performances across 94 seasons attracting 46,666 ticketed attendances. The Penrith Regional Gallery and Lewers Bequest had 92,933 attendances.

Penrith Council also holds a range of community and cultural events each year, from local pop-up events to large scale regional events like NAIDOC, Grandparents Day and the REAL Festival. In addition to events offered by Council, hundreds of community groups of all sizes co-ordinate activities and events every week, contributing to the rich and vibrant opportunities available in the local area.

Council recognises that creativity and the creative industries are important to the local community and play a positive role in contributing to social cohesion and shaping individuals and regions. Since 2008, over 21,300 residents have participated in and attended 71 Magnetic Places funded projects which have provided placemaking and arts and cultural opportunities to the city's most disadvantaged neighbourhoods where access to arts and culture is limited.

In 2018, Council was awarded funding from Create NSW to develop a unique series of pathway programs that centre on creative and professional development, providing a bridge between completing relevant arts/creative education at Diploma/Degree levels and working in the creative industries. The DiG program offers mentorship, residency, professional creative and business workshops, along with the opportunity to work on collaborative creative projects. The objective is to assist emerging Western Sydney digital artists/designers to further develop their practice and profile within the industry and to contribute to the establishment of sustainable creative industries in Western Sydney.



REAL FESTIVAL

The Real Festival is a free two-day event held at the Nepean River in Penrith in November each year. The aim of the Council-led festival is to celebrate and activate the riverbank with stage performances, live music, street theatre, art displays, workshops, interactive workshops, outdoor adventures and an environmental program. The 2017 Real Festival Report by IER Consultancy found:

- Approximately 22,000 people attended the Real Festival over the two days.
- More females than males attended the festival, with highest attendance on the Saturday (47.9%) (36.3% for Friday and 15.8% for both days).
- Most attendees fell within the 25-34 and 35-44 year age groups.
- Most attendees (75.0%) were from Penrith City.
- Average duration of attendance at the festival was 3.6 hours.
- Most attendees gained awareness of the festival from Facebook (32.0%) and word of mouth (27.2%).
- The workshop activities received the highest rating out of all the festival activities (4.9 out of 5), followed by the pop-up library (4.8).
- Attendees recorded an overall high level of satisfaction (8.8 out of 10), with those aged 35-44 years rating their satisfaction as 9.3 or above.
- Over 70% of attendees indicated that they will attend another Real Festival in the future.





11. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

The use of natural resources can either sustain or degrade local ecosystems and subsequently has an impact on the community's health, wellbeing and development.

Penrith City Council, guided by our Community Plan, is committed to caring for our local environment as we know it is important for the health and wellbeing of our community now and in future generations. Our organisation continues to lead by example in terms of reducing waste generation and energy and water use.

The following section outlines several indicators that show the impact that Penrith City residents are having on their natural resources, including air, water, energy, greenhouse gases, waste and green cover.

AIR QUALITY

Significant improvements in air quality in NSW have been achieved since the 1980s due to the implementation of initiatives to reduce air pollution, including:

- banning backyard burning on residential properties
- the elimination of commercial incinerators and power stations in the Sydney basin
- the removal of lead from petrol and reduction of lead levels in paints, and
- the introduction of progressively tighter vehicle emissions and fuel quality standards.

Despite the successes, more needs to be done to ensure that national air quality standards will be met in the future. Photo-chemical smog in summer and particulate matter pollution in winter are the areas where the challenge lies.

Another challenge from a local perspective is that, while some air pollution is generated by residents and businesses within the Penrith LGA, the nature of air movements within the Sydney basin results in air pollution from other areas being blown into,

and trapped within, Western Sydney. NSW State Government initiatives to reduce air pollution are therefore vital to improving air quality in Penrith. The use of motor vehicles is, and will continue to be, the main source of air pollution in the Sydney basin. Domestic wood heaters are now the biggest contributors to fine particulate matter air pollution in Greater Sydney in winter. This is of concern as the population in Sydney continues to increase.

To monitor air quality, and to assist in air quality forecasting, the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) collects air quality data on an hourly basis at their various monitoring sites around Greater Sydney Metropolitan Region. A total of six pollutants (ozone, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide and particles less than 2.5 micrometres and less than 10 micrometres) are collected to calculate the Air Quality Index (AQI), which is a scale of air pollution used to rate air quality and modify activities if pollution levels are too high. The scale ranges from 0 (very good) to 200+ (hazardous).

There is an OEH air quality monitoring site in Penrith City, at St Marys. Air quality constantly fluctuates due to many factors such as weather and seasonal conditions, vehicle usage, and fire reduction activities. However, the most recent data shows that air quality has largely remained 'good' (34-66) or 'very good' (0-33) between 2017 and 2018.

WATER QUALITY

In order to track its progress on protecting the natural environment, Penrith City Council asks its residents whether they are satisfied with the health of the Nepean River and adjoining creeks. In 2015, 6.6 (out of 10) residents expressed satisfaction in relation to the health of the Nepean River and creeks, up from 6.0 in 2011.

The NSW Department of Primary Industries (Office of Water) collects real-time water data from South Creek at the Hawkesbury River Basin in Werrington. Five-year data (2013-18) for the South Creek site suggest that water quality indicators have remained generally stable.

MOUNTAIN VIEW RESERVE PROJECT

In 2013 Penrith City Council secured \$1.8 million in funding from the Commonwealth Government's Caring for Our Country program to undertake environmental restoration works in Cranebrook at Mountain View Reserve. The site, which is identified as a Regionally Significant Wetland ('Wetland 156') under Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 20, had become neglected and degraded with weeds after a history including grazing. Over four years Council worked to restore the natural wetland and an adjoining area of Critically Endangered Cumberland Plain Woodland in partnership with the NSW Department of Planning and Environment.

The project has significantly improved and activated a previously degraded and inaccessible site and achieved a range of environmental, community and water health benefits.

Prior to the project, the 20 hectare reserve was inaccessible and unappealing to the community due to the lack of formal or maintained paths and because it was severely impacted by weeds, dumped rubbish and erosion. Through the project there are now multiple passive recreational opportunities on the site, which will encourage and enable the community to use and enjoy the reserve well into the future.

The project:

- designed and built a raingarden along Soling Crescent to treat stormwater
- fenced the reserve to keep out vehicles but allow walkers through
- designed and built a large treatment wetland to treat stormwater from the catchment
- repaired the bush track and included steps to manage erosion and improve access
- built a walking path along the wetland and bushland to link up with existing paths
- installed informative signs and metal sculptures throughout the reserve
- put in thousands of hours of bush regeneration
- planted over 77,000 native plants
- installed a viewing platform and bird hide
- installed 10 habitat boxes for native animals
- installed bins with plastic bag dispensers for dog owners
- engaged with the community and local schools through workshops, a naming competition for the reserve, clean up days, tree planting and other events and
- established a community bushcare group



In addition, since 2004, Penrith Council has undertaken macroinvertebrate sampling to assess the relative health of local waterways. The macroinvertebrate program involves a survey of riparian vegetation and channel condition, water quality, and the structure of aquatic macroinvertebrate communities across 15 sites. Two reference sites are used to compare results with industrial waterways, urban waterways and urban wetlands.

Seasonal monitoring of waterway health helps to identify changes in the ecological condition of local waterways. Trends in data help to identify areas where on-ground works have been effective or further investigation is required to improve the ecological condition of these waterways. While variations are noted from season-to-season and year-to-year based on climatic conditions, over the longer term, the macroinvertebrate communities across the sites have generally remained similar. Relative to reference sites, waterways located in heavily urbanised and industrial areas scored poorly, while waterways on the urban fringe or semi-rural areas had grades reflective of moderate degradation. These results are expected and are reflective of conditions in urbanised catchments.

Developmental pressures continue to impact on the ecological condition of the City's waterways, with all sites receiving grades indicative of some environmental disturbance greater than would be expected in minimally developed environments.

Penrith City, along with the lower Blue Mountains, has its drinking water treated and delivered from the Orchard Hills and Nepean Water Filtration Plants. Sydney Water routinely collects water quality data on the drinking water supply, and water quality reports show that the Orchard Hills and Nepean Water Filtration Plants (and supporting delivery systems) have continually complied with relevant water quality guidelines since 2012.

Sydney Water also has wastewater and water recycling treatment plants in Penrith and St Marys, which discharge water back into the Hawkesbury-Nepean River. Pollution monitoring summaries since 2014-15 show that water in the Penrith area continues to meet current pollution limits established by the NSW Environmental Protection Authority.

WATER CONSUMPTION

During 2016-17, Penrith City households used an average of 236.1 kilolitres of potable water, compared with 219.4 kilolitres in the previous reporting period. This represents an increase of 7.6%.

It is important to note however that there was a significant decrease in rainfall over the same period, falling from 926 millimetres in 2015-16 to 638 in 2016-17, a decrease of 31%. The increase in household water use is likely to have been influenced, at least in part, by the change in rainfall.

WASTE GENERATION AND RECYCLING

In 2009, Penrith City Council introduced a three-bin system aimed at diverting organic waste (including food waste) from landfill in response to NSW Government targets. Council provides a waste management service to approximately 70,000 households.

Prior to Council's implementation of the three-bin system, Council diversion rate (the proportion of waste diverted from landfill) was 29%. Since implementation, diversion rates have steadily increased from 63% in 2012-13 to 65% in 2015-16 (one of the highest in NSW).

In 2015-16, approximately 1.2 tonnes of waste was collected from each Penrith City household. The same amount per household was collected in 2012-13.

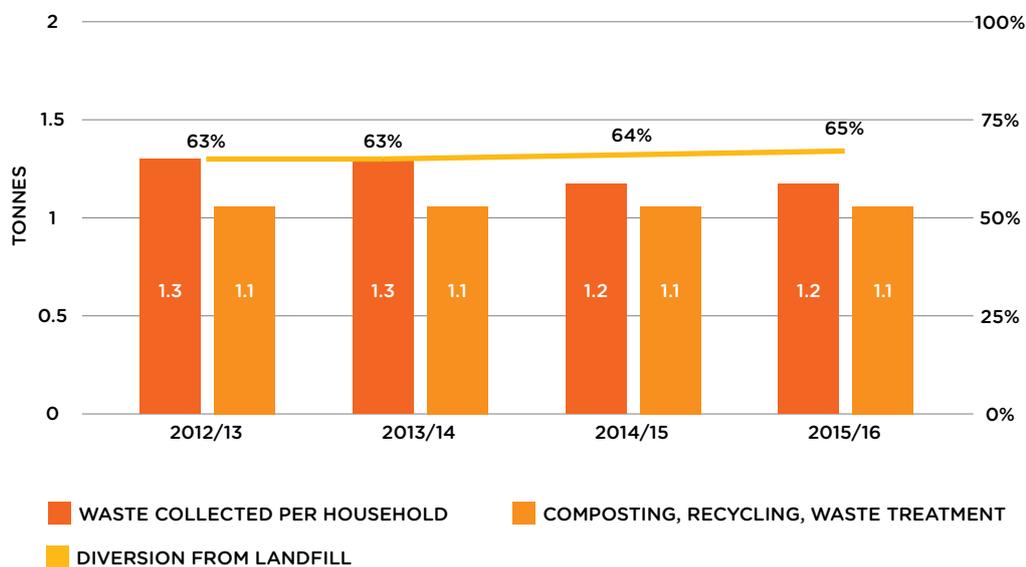
In the same period, approximately 1.1 tonnes of waste per Penrith City household was diverted to composting, recycling and waste treatment. This figure has remained static since 2012-13.

In 2017-18, residents in Penrith City:

- composted 29,267 tonnes of food scraps, garden clippings and organic material
- recycled 18,331 tonnes of bottles, containers, cans, paper, cardboard, glass and cartons, and
- reduced the amount of waste going to landfill.

At our eWaste and Chemical drop off events, residents deposited 97 tonnes of hazardous household waste for responsible reuse or safe disposal, and recycled 80 tonnes of electronic waste.

FIGURE 46: TONNES OF DOMESTIC AND PUBLIC WASTE BY RECYCLING AND LANDFILL PER HOUSEHOLD, PENRITH CITY, 2012-13 - 2015-16



Source: Penrith City Council Community Plan 2017

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

During 2016-17, Penrith City households used an average of 20.8 kilowatt hours of electricity per day during 2016-17, or 7,607 kilowatt hours per year. This is similar to 2015-16 with consumption of 20.7 kilowatt hours per day, or 7,559 kilowatt hours per year. This represents an increase of 0.6%.

As at 30 December 2017, it was estimated that 10,468 (15.8%) of Penrith City's 66,329 dwellings had a solar system installed, slightly lower than the NSW average of 16.4%.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

In 2014-15, it was estimated that total annual emissions from the Penrith community were 2,240,178 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-e).

Most of these emissions came from stationary energy (electricity used in buildings) (56%), followed by transport (24%) and waste (20%).

Of the 20% of emissions produced by waste, most of the emissions came from wastewater and sewage (14%) followed by solid waste disposal (6%).

BUSHLAND HEALTH AND CANOPY COVER

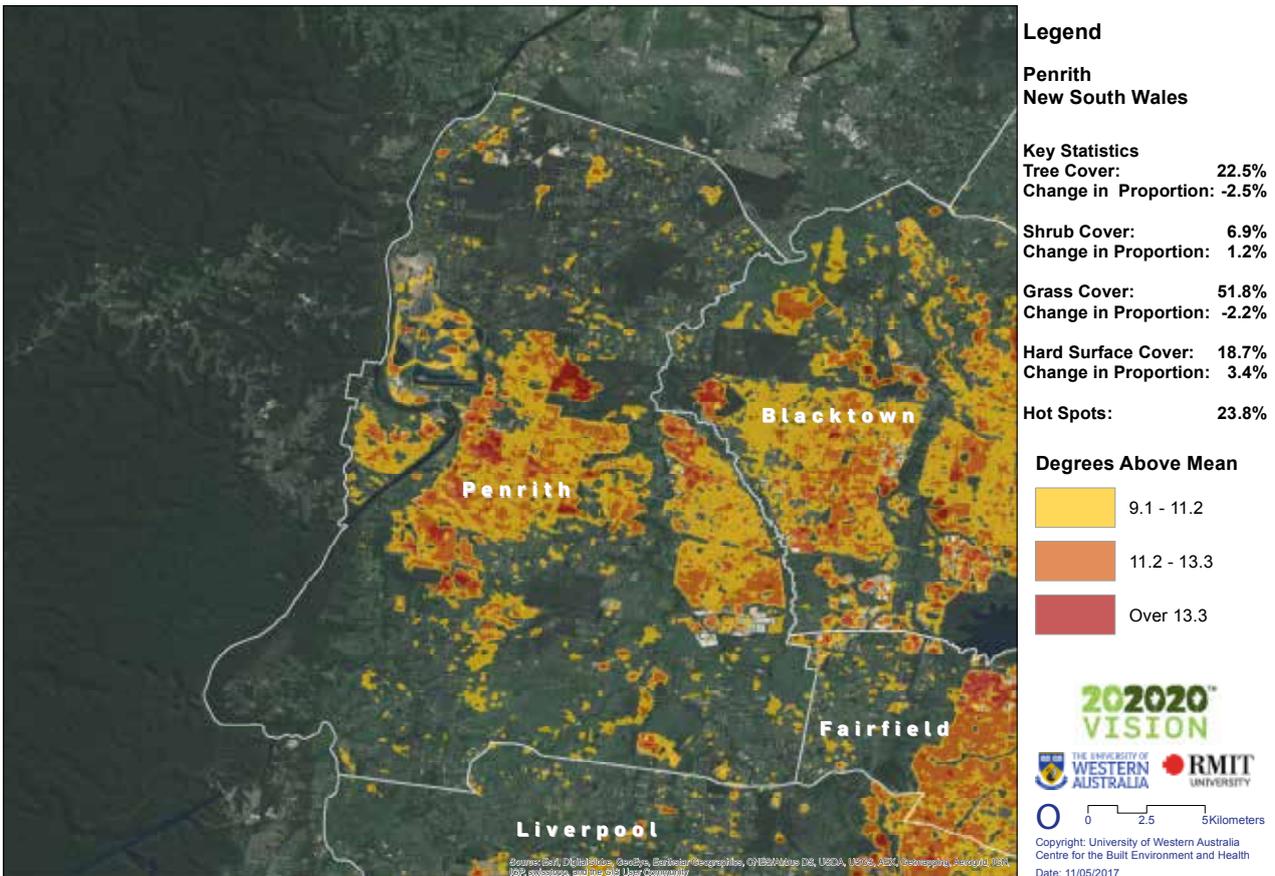
Protection of the local environment from the impacts of growth, pollution and intentional damage remains a high priority for the Penrith City community.

The Greater Sydney Commission is committed to increasing urban tree canopy cover and delivering high quality green spaces that connects communities to the natural landscape. The Greater Sydney Commission's Western Sydney District Plan's Green Grid priority corridors in the Penrith area include South Creek, Kemps Creek and Kemps Creek Reserve, Penrith Lakes Parkland and Ropes Creek.

The *Where Should All The Trees Go?* Report in 2017 found the following for Penrith City:

- Penrith City was moderately vulnerable to green cover loss and urban heat island effect. This vulnerability index was derived from datasets such as canopy and hotspot percentage, self-assessed health age, SEIFA, average rate of canopy cover change and percentage of vulnerable populations.
- In 2016, Penrith City was comprised of 22.5% tree canopy cover, 6.9% shrub cover, 51.8% grass cover and 18.7% hard surfaces.
- Since 2009, Penrith City has had a 2.5% loss in tree canopy cover, a 2.2% loss in grass cover, a 1.2% gain in shrub cover and a 3.4% increase in hard surfaces.
- 23.8% of Penrith City was classified as 'hotspots' (that is, all areas with a temperature greater than one standard deviation above the mean land surface temperature).

MAP 11: URBAN HEAT ISLAND MAPPING, PENRITH CITY, 2017



Source: 202020 Vision 2017

COOLING THE CITY STRATEGY

The Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect is caused when heat is absorbed by hard surfaces in urban areas such as pavements, roads and buildings with minimal shading. This heat is then radiated back out, making urban areas significantly hotter than surrounding regions.

The urbanisation of our cities, along with predicted changes to our climate and an ageing population mean that urban heat is becoming an increasingly significant issue for cities right across the world.

Taking action to cool the city, in conjunction with supporting the community to adapt to a changing climate, is increasingly important, given the consistent projections of increasing heatwaves and the number of extreme temperature days for the Western Sydney region.

Council's Cooling the City Strategy draws upon existing works programs and adopted strategies as well as recommendations from expert consultants' reports to make suggestions for various cooling activities.

Since adopting the Cooling the City Strategy in August 2015, Council has achieved the following:

- With projects currently underway, more than 100,000 trees will be planted in the LGA over the next 3 years.
- A street tree inventory has been undertaken for 12,000 sites in suburbs identified as having particular challenges in terms of urban heat. The recommendations are currently being investigated, including looking at the potential for additional street tree planting in 5,000 identified opportunity sites.
- Partnering with the One Tree per Child program, which has seen more than 1,500 trees given to children at local childcare centres. This program also developed curriculum-based teaching resources for childcare centre staff to present to their children on the role and value of trees in the urban environment.
- Consideration of urban heat has been included in the design of a number of new and upcoming community spaces including Jordan Springs Community Hub, Triangle Park and the upgrading of Council's Civic Arts Precinct (between Westfield Plaza and the Joan Sutherland Performing Arts Centre). Actions include the inclusion of water sensitive urban design, increased levels of shade, installation of water refill stations and the use of cool materials.
- Heat analysis was undertaken as part of the Erskine Park open space reinvestment program, which aims to improve local parks in this suburb for the community with greater quality open spaces with more greencover, shade and water play included in parks within the area.
- Trees and plants were given away at a number of community events including NAIDOC Day, Waste Not Art Festival, and the REAL Festival.
- Council operational staff have undertaken training in water sensitive urban design and green engineering to build skills and capacity within Council.
- Council has worked with the University of Technology's Institute for Sustainable Futures to deliver a design competition for climate adapted bus shelters for Western Sydney. The winning shelter design was installed in 2017 with monitoring demonstrating the improved thermal performance of the shelter compared with standard bus shelter designs. This project was funded by the NSW Government under the Building Resilience to Climate Change Program.

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INTERPRETING ASSISTANCE

ENGLISH	If you do not understand this, please contact the Telephone Interpreting Service on 131 450 and ask them to contact Penrith City Council on your behalf on (02) 4732 7777. Or come to the Council offices and ask for an interpreter.
ARABIC	إذا لم يكن بإمكانك قراءة النص أعلاه، الرجاء الاتصال بخدمات الترجمة الفورية الهاتفية (TIS) على الرقم 131 450 والطلب منهم الاتصال بدورهم بمجلس مدينة بنريث نيابة عنك على الرقم 4732 7777 (02). أو يمكنك الحضور إلى المجلس وطلب ترتيب مترجم فوري لك.
CHINESE	如果您无法阅读这些文字，请致电 131 450 联系电话传译服务中心，请他们代您拨打 (02) 4732 7777 联系 Penrith 市议会。您也可以亲自到市议会来并要求获得口译服务。
GREEK	Αν δεν μπορείτε να το διαβάσετε αυτό, τηλεφωνήστε στην Τηλεφωνική Υπηρεσία Διερμηνέων στο 131 450 και ζητήστε τους να επικοινωνήσουν με το Δήμο Penrith (Penrith City Council) για λογαριασμό σας στον αριθμό (02) 4732 7777, ή ελάτε στη Δημαρχία και ζητήστε διερμηνέα.
HINDI	यदि आप इसे नहीं पढ़ पाते हैं, तो कृपया 131 450 पर टेलीफोन दुभाषिया सेवा से संपर्क करें और उनसे कहें कि वे आपकी ओर से पेनरथि सिटी काउंसिल से (02) 4732 7777 पर संपर्क करें. या आप काउंसिल आएँ और एक दुभाषिये की माँग करें.
ITALIAN	Se non riuscite a leggere questo, contattate il servizio telefonico di interpretariato al numero 131 450 e chiedetegli di contattare da parte vostra il comune di Penrith City al numero (02) 4732 7777 oppure venite in comune e richiedete un interprete.
MALTESE	Jekk ma tistax taqra dan, jekk jogħġbok, ikkuntattja lit-Telephone Interpreting Service fuq 131 450 u itlobhom biex jikkuntattjaw Penrith City Council f'ismek fuq (02) 4732 7777. Jew ejja l-Kunsill u itlob għal interpretu.
PERSIAN	اگر نمی توانید این مطلب را بخوانید، لطفاً به خدمات ترجمه تلفنی به شماره 131 450 زنگ بزنید و از آنان بخواهید با شورای شهر پنریث Penrith City Council به شمار 4732 7777 (02) از جانب شما تماس بگیرند. یا اینکه به شهرداری Council آمده و مترجم بخواهید.
SINGHALESE	ඔබට මෙය කියවීමට නොහැකි නම්, කරුණාකර දුරකථන අංක 131 450 ඔස්සේ දුරකථන පරිවර්තන සේවාව (Telephone Interpreting Service) අමතා ඔබ වෙනුවෙන් දුරකථන අංක (02) 4732 7777 අමතා පෙන්රිත් නගර සභාව (Penrith City Council) හා සම්බන්ධ කර දෙන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටින්න. නැතිනම් නගර සභාව වෙත පැමිණ භාෂා පරිවර්තකයකු වෙත දෙන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටින්න.
TAMIL	இதை உங்களால் வாசிக்க இயலவில்லை என்றால், 'தொலைபேசி உரைபெயர்ப்பு சேவையை 131 450 எனும் இலக்கத்தில் அழைத்து 'பென்ரித் நகரவை'யுடன் (02) 4732 7777 எனும் இலக்கத்தில் உங்கள் சார்பாக தொடர்பு கொள்ளுமாறு கேளுங்கள். அல்லது நகரவைக்கு விஜயம் செய்து உரைபெயர்ப்பாளர் ஒருவர் வேண்டுமெனக் கேளுங்கள்.
VIETNAMESE	Nếu quý vị không thể đọc được thông tin này, xin liên lạc Dịch Vụ Thông Dịch Qua Điện Thoại ở số 131 450 và yêu cầu họ thay mặt quý vị liên lạc với Hội Đồng Thành Phố Penrith ở số (02) 4732 7777. Hoặc hãy tới Hội Đồng và yêu cầu có thông dịch viên.

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