OUR INCLUSIVE CITY

CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY IN GREATER WESTERN SYDNEY

2021 CENSUS TOPIC PAPER

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Introduction

Based on the 2021 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census, this paper analyses and presents the growing cultural and linguistic diversity in Greater Western Sydney (GWS). As with previous Censuses, the 2021 ABS Census also shows that GWS is one among the most multicultural regions in Australia. This paper succinctly discusses such diversification of GWS by presenting different varieties of languages used at home, various religious affiliations in GWS and global ancestries of people living in GWS. In addition to it, the paper presents a brief summary of the countries of birth of people living in GWS as it has already been published in the previous WESTIR report[1] although it is highly relevant to the present paper.

A mixture of quantitative data sources have been helpful in developing this paper. The paper largely uses the 2021 ABS Census DataPacks, Time Series Profiles, and 2021 Census All persons QuickStats. All such data sets are publicly available in the ABS website and are accessible at state, regional and LGA levels[2]. Census TableBuilder Pro was also used for the crosstabulation of the data. While doing so, small random adjustments are made in the cell values to protect the release of the confidentiality of the data, and this may cause slight differences in the total sum of rows or columns against table totals.

The paper simultaneously compares such findings of GWS with other comparative regions of Greater Sydney, Rest of New South Wales (RNSW) and New South Wales (NSW), as well as discusses the findings at the local level by GWS LGAs. It also looks at the changes overtime, from the 2016 Census to the 2021 Census. The researcher has limited the scope by looking at the 2016 Census and 2021 Census only, due to the changes in LGA boundaries from the 2011 and 2016 Censuses. This is also to ensure the ease of comparability between figures from 2016 and 2021 within LGAs.

All regions analysed in this paper are compiled from the ABS Local Government Area (LGA) boundaries.

Greater Western Sydney (GWS) consists of the following 13 LGAs.

- Blacktown
- Blue Mountains
- Camden
- Campbelltown
- Canterbury-Bankstown
- Cumberland
- Fairfield

[1] See pages 7 to 12 of https://www.westir.org.au/new/images/GWSFDATA.pdf
[2] See https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/search-by-area for detail

- Hawkesbury
- Liverpool
- Parramatta
- Penrith
- The Hills Shire
- Wollondilly

This paper also covers two additional LGAs, Lithgow and Wingecarribee, which are not included in GWS totals.

The Table totals also includes the data of DCJ South Western Sydney District, DCJ Western Sydney District and DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains:

- **Greater Sydney** and **NSW** are compiled from ABS boundaries.
- **DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains District (NBM)** is made up of Blue Mountains, Hawkesbury, Lithgow, and Penrith.
- **DCJ Western Sydney District (DCJ WS District)** is made up of Blacktown, Cumberland, Parramatta, and The Hills Shire LGAs.
- **DCJ South Western Sydney (DCJ SWS District)** is made up of Camden, Campbelltown, Canterbury-Bankstown, Fairfield, Liverpool, Wingecarribee, and Wollondilly LGAs.

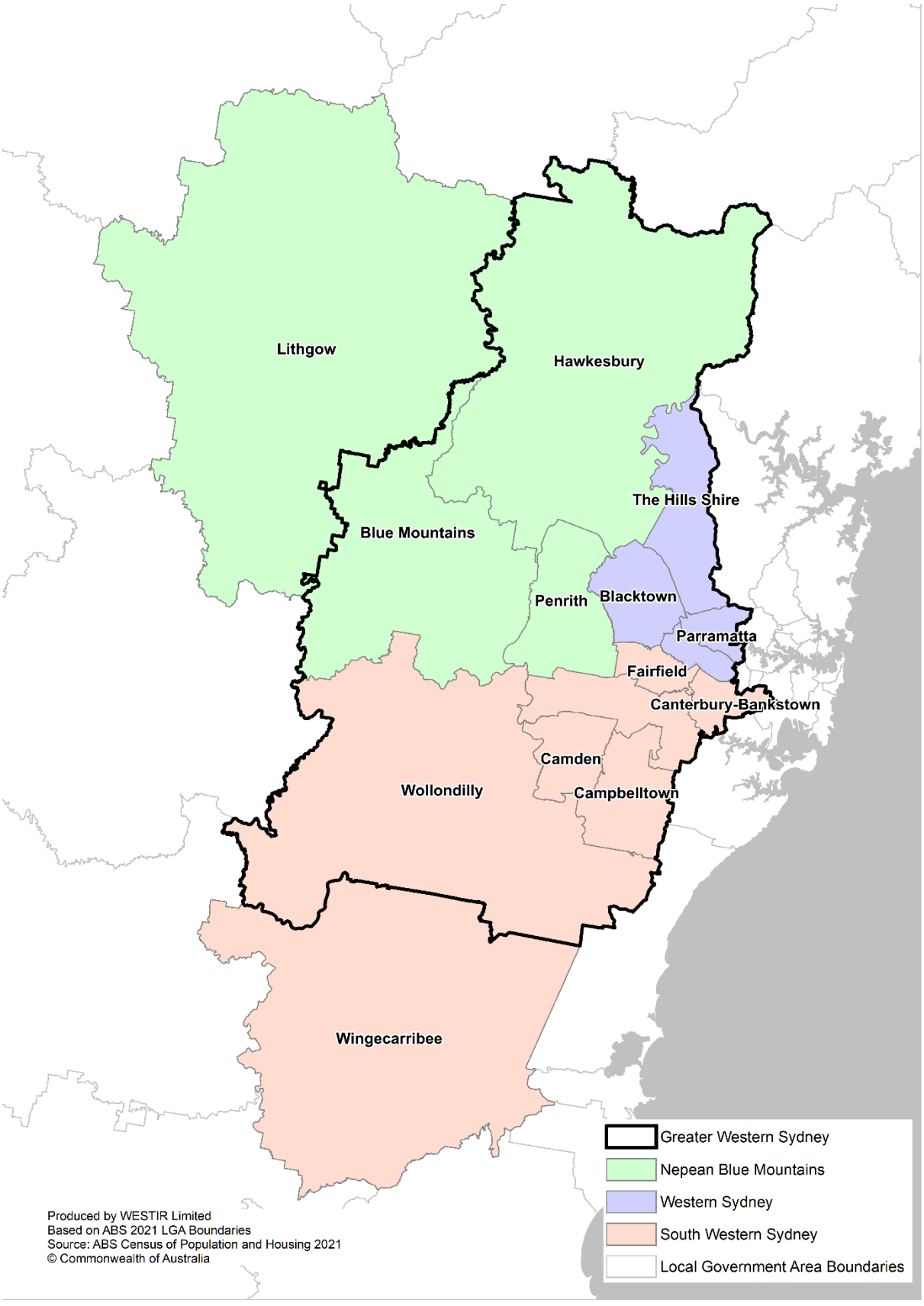
Historically, WESTIR examined the GWS area using only two government-defined districts, DCJ South Western Sydney District and DCJ Western Sydney District. After consultation with DCJ, from the 2021 Census, WESTIR will be partitioning GWS into three separate districts. As mentioned above, these districts are DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains District, DCJ South Western Sydney District, and DCJ Western Sydney District

All data is based on the place of usual residence, unless otherwise stated.

Abbreviations

ABS:	Australian Bureau of Statistics
DCJ:	Department of Communities and Justice
GWS:	Greater Western Sydney
GSYD:	Greater Sydney
LGAs:	Local Government Areas
NSW:	New South Wales
RNSW:	Rest of New South Wales
SWS:	South Western Sydney
WESTIR:	Western Sydney Regional Information and Research Service
WS:	Western Sydney

Map 1: Greater Western Sydney LGAs and regions



Countries of birth

The 2021 Census showed the top countries of birth of the people living in GWS. This has equally shown how inclusive GWS is in terms of multiculturalism and diversity. As the countries of birth of people living in GWS has already been published in detail in previous WESTIR Census report, this section offers an overview only.

According to the 2021 Census, Australia, India, China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Iraq, Lebanon, England, New Zealand, and Nepal were reported as the top 10 countries of birth in GWS. In GWS, as recorded by the 2021 Census, 54.0% (1,406,394 people) were born in Australia, 5.4% (139,753 people) in India and 3.6% (94,701 people) in China.

In the 2016 Census, the top 10 countries of birth were Australia, India, China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Lebanon, England, New Zealand, Iraq, and Fiji. The 2021 Census demonstrated that Nepal was the emerging top country of birth of people living in GWS which has replaced Fiji since the 2016 Census.

Table 1 below summarises the top countries of birth of people living in GWS in the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

Table 1: Top 10 countries of birth of people living in GWS in the 2016 and 2021 Censuses

2016 Census			2021 Census		
Countries of birth	**%**	**People**	**Countries of birth**	**%**	**People**
Australia	55.5%	1,280,325	**Australia**	54.0%	1,406,394
India	3.9%	90,417	**India**	5.4%	139,753
China	3.4%	79,451	**China**	3.6%	94,701
Vietnam	2.9%	65,959	**Vietnam**	2.9%	75,992
Philippines	2.2%	51,477	**Philippines**	2.4%	62,189
Lebanon	1.9%	44,721	**Iraq**	1.9%	50,591
England	1.9%	42,299	**Lebanon**	1.9%	49,249
New Zealand	1.7%	38,468	**England**	1.5%	39,561
Iraq	1.6%	37,372	**New Zealand**	1.5%	38,801
Fiji	1.1%	25,748	**Nepal**	1.2%	30,238

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

In GWS comparative regions, the top five countries of birth differed besides Australia, in the 2021 Census. In Greater Sydney, Australia (56.8%) was the top countries of birth followed by China (4.6%), India (3.6%), England (2.9%), and Vietnam (1.8%). In the case of RNSW, quite a number of people were born in Australia (81.3%) and was followed by England (2.8%), New Zealand (1.2%), India (0.7%), and the Philippines (0.5%). Similarly, in NSW, Australia (65.4%), China (3.1%), England (2.9%), India (2.6%), and New Zealand (1.5%) were reported having the top five countries of Birth in the 2021 Census.

Table 2 below presents this in detail.

Table 2: Top five countries of birth in GWS comparative regions

2021 Census								
Greater Sydney			Rest of NSW			New South Wales (NSW)		
Countries of birth	%	People	Countries of birth	%	People	Countries of birth	%	People
Australia	56.8%	2,970,785	**Australia**	81.3%	2,300,890	**Australia**	65.4%	5,277,591
China	4.6%	238,316	**England**	2.8%	78,012	**China**	3.1%	247,595
India	3.6%	187,810	**New Zealand**	1.2%	32,840	**England**	2.9%	231,385
England	2.9%	153,052	**India**	0.7%	21,078	**India**	2.6%	208,962
Vietnam	1.8%	93,778	**Philippines**	0.5%	15,537	**New Zealand**	1.5%	118,527

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Languages used at home in Greater Western Sydney

English (only) Language

According to the 2021 Census, English (only) was the most spoken language at home in GWS. The 2021 Census showed that 48.3% (or 1,258,128 of 2,606,544 people) were using English (only) at home in GWS. The use of this language in GWS has grown by 7.0% since 2016 – increasing from 1,175,910 people in 2016 to 1,258,128 people in the 2021 Census. Over the five-year period, there was an addition of 82,218 people who used English only at home in GWS. On the other hand, the use of English only at home is much higher in other comparative regions than GWS. In the 2021 Census, 57.3% (or 2,995,240 of 5,231,147 people) were using English only at home in Greater Sydney. Similarly, 86.8% (2,456,315 of 2,829,637 people) were using English only at home in RNSW and 67.6% (5,457,982 of 8,072,163 people) were using English only at home in NSW in the 2021 Census.

Table 3 shows the number of people using English only at home in GWS LGAs and other comparative regions in the 2016 and 2021 Censuses in greater detail.

Table 3: Use of English (only) language at home in GWS LGAs and other regions in different Censuses

LGAs and Regions	2016	2021	Percentage Change 2016 – 2021
Blacktown	180,926	188,793	4.3%
Blue Mountains	68,689	70,398	2.5%
Camden	63,466	88,349	39.2%
Campbelltown	100,164	102,037	1.9%
Canterbury-Bankstown	117,941	125,243	6.2%
Cumberland	62,405	62,732	0.5%
Fairfield	49,353	48,753	-1.2%
Hawkesbury	57,007	59,393	4.2%
Liverpool	84,511	92,144	9.0%
Parramatta	94,332	98,111	4.0%
Penrith	151,300	161,419	6.7%
The Hills Shire	102,587	112,395	9.6%
Wollondilly	43,229	48,361	11.9%
Greater Western Sydney	1,175,910	1,258,128	7.0%
Lithgow	17,905	18,199	1.6%
Wingecarribee	42,268	46,361	9.7%
DCJ South Western Sydney	500,932	551,248	10.0%
DCJ Western Sydney	440,250	462,031	4.9%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	294,901	309,409	4.9%
Greater Sydney	2,816,815	2,995,240	6.3%
Rest of NSW	2,302,328	2,456,315	6.7%
New South Wales	5,126,633	5,457,982	6.5%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

English (only) Language at the LGA level

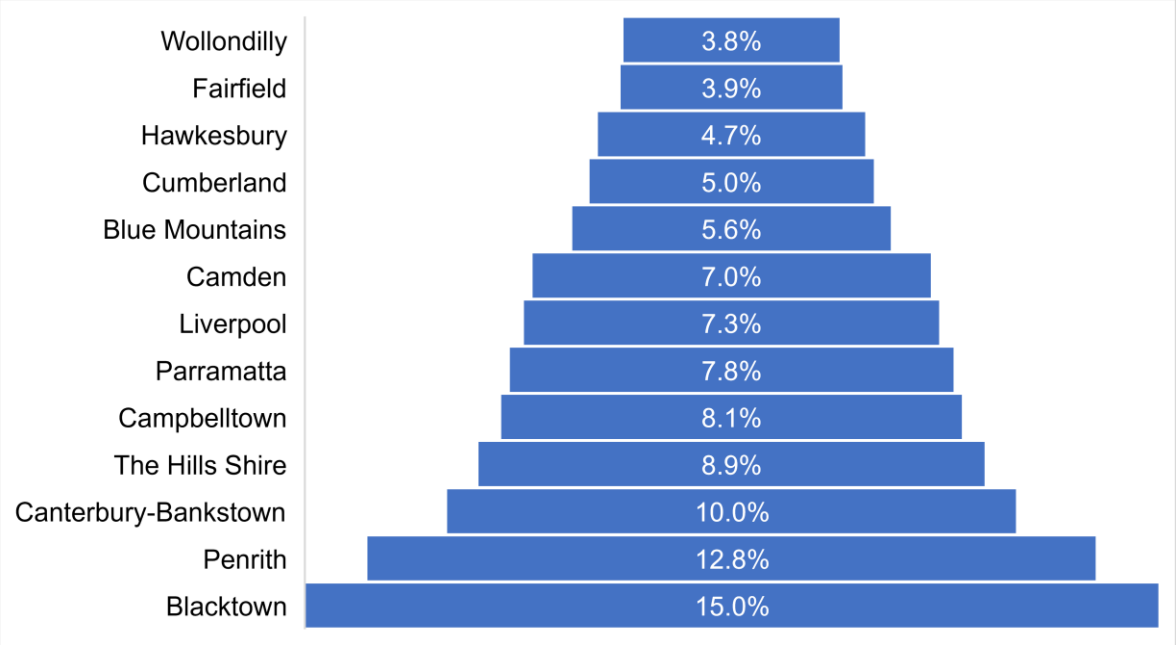
The use of English only at home declined in most of the GWS LGAs in the 2021 Census. The only percentage point increments were found in the Blue Mountains, Hawkesbury, and Wollondilly. In Lithgow, the use of English only increased by 2.4 percentage points (from 84.9% in the 2016 Census to the 87.3% in the 2021 Census). In Blue Mountains, it grew by 0.8 percentage points (from 89.3% in the 2016 Census to 90.1% in the 2021 Census). In the case of Hawkesbury and Wollondilly, it increased by 0.1 percentage points (from 88.3% in the 2016 Census to 88.4% in the 2021 Census) and 0.5 percentage points (from 89.1% in the 2016 Census to 89.6% in the 2021 Census) respectively.

Camden recorded the largest decline of the use of English only at home by 7.1 percentage points or from 81.1% in the 2016 Census to the 74.0% in the 2021 Census. This follows The Hills Shire where there was a decline of 6.7 percentage points, Blacktown by 6.1 percentage points, Campbelltown by 6.0 percentage points, and Parramatta by 3.5 percentage points. Likewise, it declined in Penrith by 3.0 percentage points, Cumberland by 2.2 percentage points, Liverpool by 1.9 percentage points, Fairfield by 1.4 percentage points, and Wingecarribee and Canterbury-Bankstown both by 0.3 percentage points between the 2016 to 2021 Censuses.

Similarly, out of the GWS population who use English only at home, the 2021 Census recorded that the highest numbers of people who were using English only at home were in Blacktown (15.0%, or 188,793 of 1,258,128 people), Penrith (12.8%, or 161,419 of 1,258,128 people) and Canterbury-Bankstown (10.0%, or 125,243 of 1,258,128 people). On the other hand, the least numbers of people who used English only at home were recorded in Wollondilly (3.8%, or 48,361 of 1,258,128 people), Fairfield (3.9%, or 48,753 of 1,258,128 people and Hawkesbury (4.7%, or 59,393 people of 1,258,128 people).

Figure 1 below shows this in detail.

Figure 1: Percentage of people using English (only) language at home (out of GWS population who used English language at home) in the 2021 Census

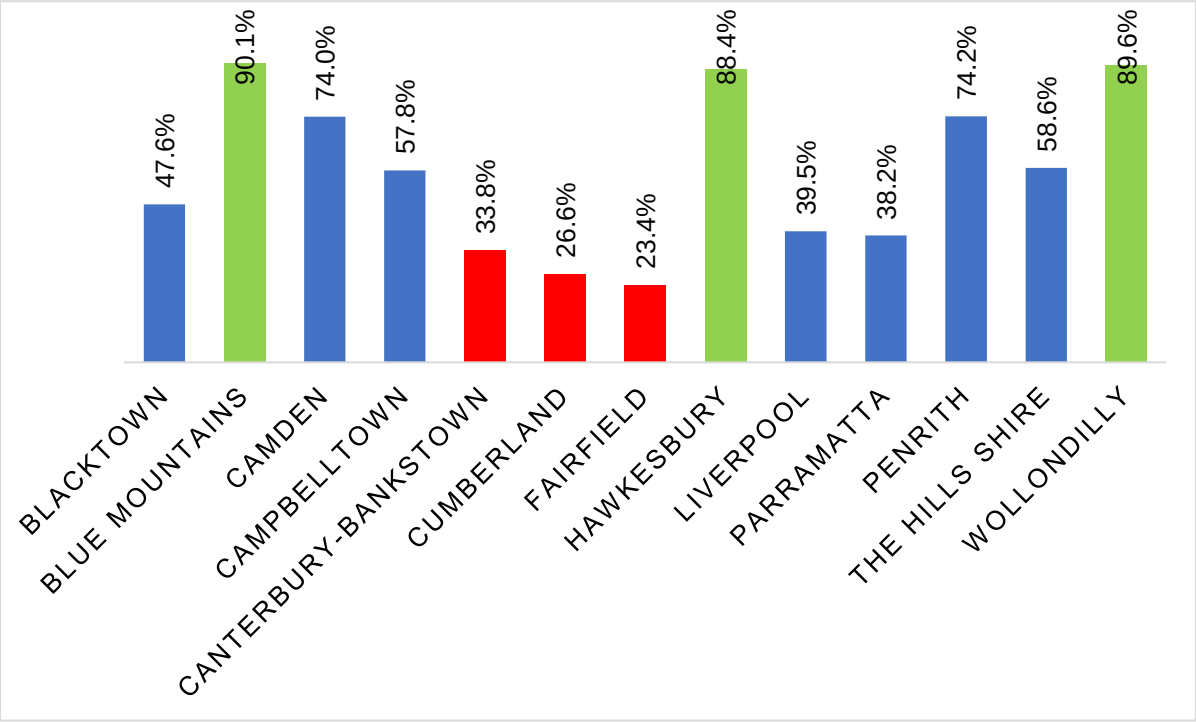


Source: ABS 2021 Census

Additionally, the 2021 Census interestingly showed that, in some LGAs, more than 85% of their respective populations used English only at home. For example, a total of 90.1% of Blue Mountains residents (70,398 of 78,121 people), 89.6% of Wollondilly residents (48,361 of 53,961 people), and 88.4% of Hawkesbury residents (59,393 of 67,207 people) used the English only at home. However, according to the 2021 Census, smaller proportions of people used the English only at home in Fairfield (23.4%, or 48,753 people of 208,475), Cumberland (26.6%, or 62,732 people of 235,439) and Canterbury-Bankstown (33.8%, or 125,243 people of 371,006).

Figure 2 below shows the percentage of people using English only home among their total LGA population in GWS in the 2021 Census.

Figure 2: Percentage of people using English only at home against their total LGA population in GWS



Source: ABS 2021 Census

Languages other than English

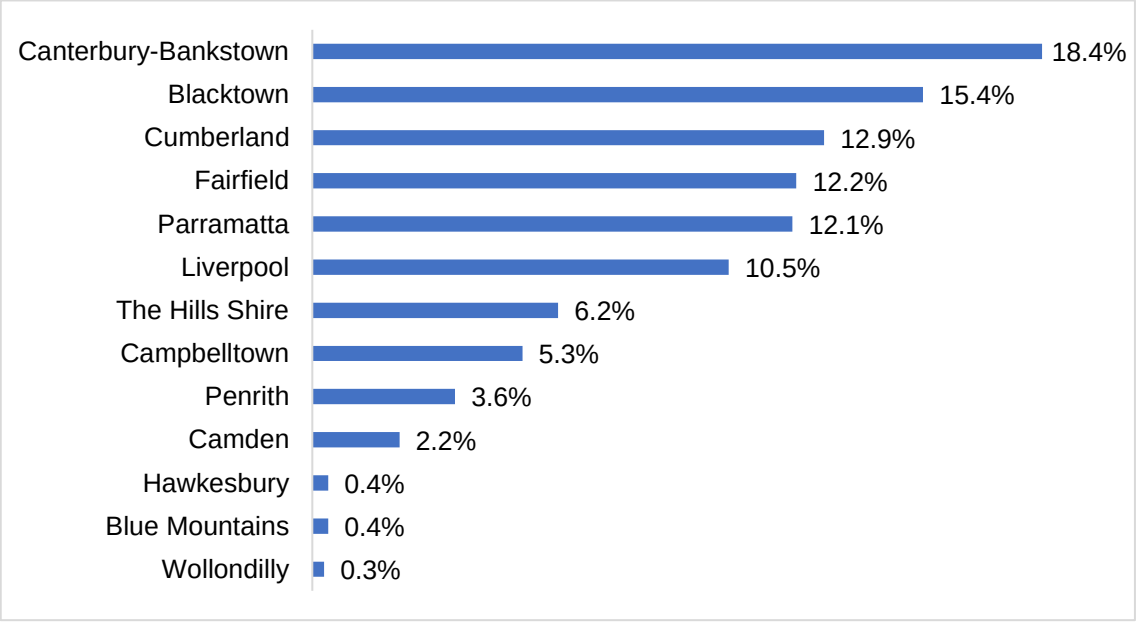
Like the previous Censuses, the 2021 Census also continued to show that GWS is home to different languages other than English. In the 2016 Census, 1,006,367 people were using languages other than English at home and by the 2021 Census, this had further increased to the total of 1,191,865 people. The 2021 Census showed that the number of people who used languages other than English at home grew by 18.4% since the 2016 Census, as the GWS population increased by 185,498 people. As with GWS, the use of languages other than English at home has also increased in other comparative regions. In the case of Greater Sydney, it has increased by 13.3% from the 2016 to 2021 Censuses. Similarly, in the RNSW, the use of languages other than English grew by 22.9% and in NSW, it grew by 14.0% between the 2016 to 2021 Censuses.

Languages other than English at the LGA level

Out of the GWS population (who used languages other than English at home), the 2021 Census showed that the greatest proportion of people who used languages other than English were in Canterbury-Bankstown (18.4%, or 219,107 of 1,191,865 people), Blacktown (15.4%, or 183,593 of 1,191,865 people) and Cumberland (12.9%, or 153,492 of 1,191,865 people). The lowest numbers of people were recorded in Wollondilly (0.3%, or 3,078 of 1,191,865 people), Hawkesbury (4,765 of 1,191,865 people) and Blue Mountains (5,061 of 1,191,865 people), both at 0.4%.

Figure 3 shows this in detail.

Figure 3: Percentage of people using languages other than English at home by GWS LGAs in 2021 Census (out of GWS population using languages other than English at home)



Source: ABS Census 2021

In terms of the growth rate at the LGA level, the 2021 Census demonstrated that the use of languages other than English at home has grown in all GWS LGAs since the 2016 Census. In LGAs like Camden, The Hills Shire and Wingecarribee, the Census recorded the highest growth rate. It has grown by 137.8% in Camden (from 11,268 people in 2016 to 26,794 people in 2021 Census), 48.4% in The Hills Shire (from 50,108 people in 2016 to 74,377 people in 2021 Census) and 36.3% in Wingecarribee (from 2,703 people in 2016 to 3,685 people in 2021 Census). The lowest growth rates were found in Fairfield (3.3%), Canterbury-Bankstown (5.2%), Blue Mountains (7.5%) and Cumberland (8.2%) LGAs, despite the count of number of people being higher than other GWS LGAs.

Proficiency in spoken English among people who used languages other than English

The 2021 Census categorised the proficiency in spoken English among the people who used languages other than English at home under four different categories. They are;

i) Uses languages other than English and speaks English: *Very well*
ii) Uses languages other than English and speaks English: *Well*
iii) Uses languages other than English and speaks English: *Not well*
iv) And uses languages other than English and speaks English: *Not at all*

The following sections present the proportion of these variables in detail in both comparative regions as well as at the LGA level. The calculations exclude the number of people who used English (only) and is based on the total population who used languages other than English at home in the 2021 Census.

The 2021 Census recorded that 50.6% (681,891 of 1,348,416 people) spoke **English language very well** while using languages other than English at home in GWS. This percentage is lower than other regions such as Greater Sydney (51.0% or 1,140,932 of 2,235,907 people), but higher than RNSW (32.4% or 121,045 of 373,322 people) and NSW (48.3% or 1,262,630 of 2,614,181 people). At the LGA level, Blacktown (120,337 people, 57.9%) and Canterbury-Bankstown (116,553 people, 47.4%) had the highest number of people who used languages other than English at home but also spoke English very well. In terms of the percentages, The Hills Shire has the highest percentage, where 62.9% of The Hills Shire LGA population used languages other than English and spoke English very well as recorded by the 2021 Census.
Similarly, in the 2021 Census, 22.0% (296,838 of 1,348,416 people) spoke **English language well** while using languages other than English at home in GWS. The proportion of GWS is again lower than Greater Sydney in this regard (22.1% or 494,893 people), however, higher than RNSW (12.8% or 47,755 people) and NSW (20.8% or 543,012 people). Canterbury-Bankstown and Blacktown were recorded as having the highest numbers of people, 55,627 (22.6%) and 43,548 people (20.9%) respectively, who used languages other than English at home and spoke English well. The highest percentage was recorded in Parramatta (24.5%) in the 2021 Census,

where a total of 38,820 people could speak English well while using languages other than English at home.

Likewise, the 2021 Census showed that 12.3% of the GWS population (or 165,943 of 1,348,416 people) **did not speak English well** while using languages other than English at home. Meanwhile, just 11.3% (252,111 people), 5.1% (19,045 people) and 10.4% (271,286 people) did not speak English well in Greater Sydney, RNSW, and NSW. Canterbury-Bankstown (36,793) and Fairfield (35,407) had the largest populations who did not speak English well while using languages other than English at home in the 2021 Census.

The 2021 Census further demonstrated that 4.2% of the GWS population (56,532 of 1,348,416 people) **did not speak English at all** while speaking languages other than English at home. This is higher than other comparative regions of Greater Sydney (3.8%, 84,146 people), RNSW (1.7%, 6,225 people) and New South Wales (3.5%, 90,401 people). In the 2021 Census, the highest numbers of people who did not speak English at all while using languages other than English at home were again found in Fairfield (12,397 people, 7.8%) and Canterbury-Bankstown (11,029 people, 4.5%).

Table 4 below presents this in detail.

Table 4: Proficiency in spoken English among people living in GWS LGAs and comparative regions who used languages other than English in the 2021 Census

	Proficiency in Spoken English											
LGAs and regions	**Very well**	**%**	**Well**	**%**	**Not well**	**%**	**Not at all**	**%**	**Both language and proficiency in spoken English not stated**	**%**	**Language stated, proficiency in spoken English not stated**	**%**
Blacktown	120,337	57.9%	43,548	20.9%	15,431	7.4%	5,469	2.6%	21,384	10.3%	1,810	0.9%
Blue Mountains	3,811	49.3%	1,018	13.2%	289	3.7%	106	1.4%	2,429	31.5%	74	1.0%
Camden	18,774	60.6%	5,593	18.1%	1,933	6.2%	818	2.6%	3,552	11.5%	307	1.0%
Campbelltown	40,124	53.9%	16,324	21.9%	5,770	7.7%	1,887	2.5%	9,729	13.1%	643	0.9%
Canterbury-Bankstown	116,553	47.4%	55,627	22.6%	36,793	15.0%	11,029	4.5%	23,850	9.7%	1,909	0.8%
Cumberland	81,352	47.1%	40,122	23.2%	24,767	14.3%	8,619	5.0%	16,524	9.6%	1,317	0.8%
Fairfield	60,809	38.1%	38,605	24.2%	35,407	22.2%	12,397	7.8%	11,522	7.2%	986	0.6%
Hawkesbury	3,287	42.1%	1,093	14.0%	403	5.2%	148	1.9%	2,839	36.3%	44	0.6%
Liverpool	74,158	52.5%	29,683	21.0%	17,303	12.2%	5,639	4.0%	13,494	9.5%	1,026	0.7%
Parramatta	82,054	51.7%	38,820	24.5%	17,755	11.2%	6,463	4.1%	12,169	7.7%	1,365	0.9%
Penrith	28,347	50.4%	10,058	17.9%	3,638	6.5%	1,234	2.2%	12,525	22.3%	440	0.8%
The Hills Shire	49,993	62.9%	15,755	19.8%	6,223	7.8%	2,632	3.3%	4,196	5.3%	679	0.9%
Wollondilly	2,292	40.9%	592	10.6%	231	4.1%	91	1.6%	2,364	42.2%	23	0.4%
Greater Western Sydney	681,891	50.6%	296,838	22.0%	165,943	12.3%	56,532	4.2%	136,577	10.1%	10,623	0.8%
Lithgow	613	23.2%	233	8.8%	90	3.4%	26	1.0%	1,673	63.3%	8	0.3%
Wingecarribee	2,521	39.7%	917	14.4%	250	3.9%	81	1.3%	2,531	39.9%	46	0.7%
DCJ South Western Sydney	315,231	47.5%	147,341	22.2%	97,687	14.7%	31,942	4.8%	67,042	10.1%	4,940	0.7%
DCJ Western Sydney	333,736	53.9%	138,245	22.3%	64,176	10.4%	23,183	3.7%	54,273	8.8%	5,171	0.8%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	36,058	48.4%	12,402	16.7%	4,420	5.9%	1,514	2.0%	19,466	26.2%	566	0.8%
Greater Sydney	1,140,932	51.0%	494,893	22.1%	252,111	11.3%	84,146	3.8%	246,383	11.0%	17,442	0.8%
Rest of NSW	121,045	32.4%	47,755	12.8%	19,045	5.1%	6,225	1.7%	176,897	47.4%	2,357	0.6%
New South Wales	1,262,630	48.3%	543,012	20.8%	271,286	10.4%	90,401	3.5%	427,038	16.3%	19,818	0.8%

Source: ABS 2021 Census

Languages other than English used at home in GWS

The 2021 Census recorded that there were different **languages other than English** (including other category languages defined by ABS 2021 Census)[3] used at home in GWS (see Appendix 1 for detail). The top 10 languages used at home in GWS (in terms of total number of people using it) were Arabic (185,377 people), Mandarin (102,641), Vietnamese (95,219 people), Cantonese (63,159 people), Hindi (57,644 people), Punjabi (39,202 people), Urdu (38,338 people), Tagalog (33,852 people), Nepali (32,973 people) and Korean (31,301 people) languages. The most commonly used language at home – Arabic – grew by 14.6% from 2016 Census to 2021 Census (from 161,696 to 185,377 people). This follows the growth of Mandarin language users by 26.5% (or from 81,149 people in 2016 to 102,641 people in 2021 Census), Vietnamese users by 13.2% (from 81,145 to 95,219 people in 2021 Census) and so on.

Table 5 below shows the top 10 languages other than English spoken at home in GWS in the 2021 Census and their respective growth rates since the 2016 Census.

Table 5: Top ten languages other than English spoken at home in GWS in 2021 Census and its growth since 2016 Census

Top 10 languages other than English spoken at home in GWS	2016 Census	2021 Census	Growth since 2016 to 2021
Arabic	161,696	185,377	14.6%
Mandarin	81,149	102,641	26.5%
Vietnamese	84,145	95,219	13.2%
Cantonese	60,841	63,159	3.8%
Hindi	47,915	57,644	20.3%
Punjabi	24,434	39,202	60.4%
Urdu	24,319	38,338	57.6%
Tagalog	29,747	33,852	13.8%
Nepali	14,040	32,973	134.9%
Korean	26,477	31,301	18.2%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

In the 2021 Census, other emerging languages, Punjabi, Nepali and Korean replaced the Greek, Italian and Spanish languages, in the top ten languages spoken at home in GWS in 2016 Census. Greek and Italian language users declined by 4.3% and 17.3% respectively since the 2016 Census, whereas Spanish users remained quite steady, growing by 0.1% in the 2021 Census.

There were a total of 185,377 people using the Arabic language in GWS in the 2021 Census. At the LGA level, the highest numbers of people who were using the Arabic

[3] The other category languages comprise of 'Chinese, nfd', 'Hakka', 'Wu', 'Min Nan' and 'Chinese, nec' as well as it also includes those languages which are not identified individually, 'Inadequately described' and 'Non-verbal, so described'.

language lived in Canterbury-Bankstown (63,655 people), Cumberland (33,264 people), and Liverpool (30,501 people), whereas the smallest number of people using Arabic were recorded in Lithgow (38 people), Wingecarribee (96 people) and Blue Mountains (160 people). Similarly, the highest numbers of Mandarin language users were found in Parramatta (31,823 people), Canterbury-Bankstown (19,049 people) and Cumberland (15,777 People). The LGAs with the highest number of people using the Cantonese language were the same as Mandarin – Parramatta (16,404 people), Canterbury-Bankstown (13,588 people), and Cumberland (9,367 people). The LGAs where both Mandarin and Cantonese languages were used least were in Lithgow, Wollondilly, and Hawkesbury. The largest number of people using the Vietnamese language were in Fairfield (43,936 people), Canterbury-Bankstown (27,916 people), and Liverpool (12,470 people) LGAs. Additionally, the top emerging languages in 2021 Census such as 'Punjabi' was widely used in Blacktown (20,554 people), 'Nepali' in Cumberland (10,254 people) and 'Korean' in Parramatta (14,190 people).

Table 6 presents the number of total people using the top ten different languages by GWS LGAs in the 2021 Census.

Table 6: Number of people using different languages other than English (top ten) in 2021 Census in by GWS LGAs

Languages	Blacktown	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbelltown	Canterbury-Bankstown	Cumberland	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Lithgow	Liverpool	Parramatta	Penrith	The Hills Shire	Wingecarribee	Wollondilly
Arabic	11,687	160	2,689	7,381	63,655	33,264	19,334	259	38	30,501	8,311	3,922	3,856	96	358
Mandarin	7,083	256	938	2,074	19,049	15,777	4,701	217	52	3,160	31,823	1,747	15,678	224	138
Vietnamese	1,510	156	648	1,669	27,916	3,778	43,936	70	22	12,470	1,736	546	721	51	63
Cantonese	3,935	136	557	1,194	13,588	9,367	7,668	235	47	2,831	16,404	731	6,446	99	67
Hindi	17,429	100	1,745	3,772	2,571	5,430	1,095	144	25	7,942	9,590	2,367	5,418	86	41
Punjabi	20,554	40	1,333	1,961	1,148	2,775	154	339	27	1,465	3,308	3,105	2,980	131	40
Urdu	8,582	16	1,068	2,426	9,289	6,053	376	57	14	3,587	3,194	1,330	2,341	30	19
Tagalog	14,993	114	720	2,745	2,576	2,365	1,223	118	38	2,479	2,183	2,646	1,642	103	48
Nepali	4,477	35	1,001	4,391	4,389	10,254	102	105	23	2,076	4,271	1,147	713	440	12
Korean	2,712	78	89	230	3,489	5,291	135	55	8	321	14,190	641	4,052	41	18

Source: ABS 2021 Census

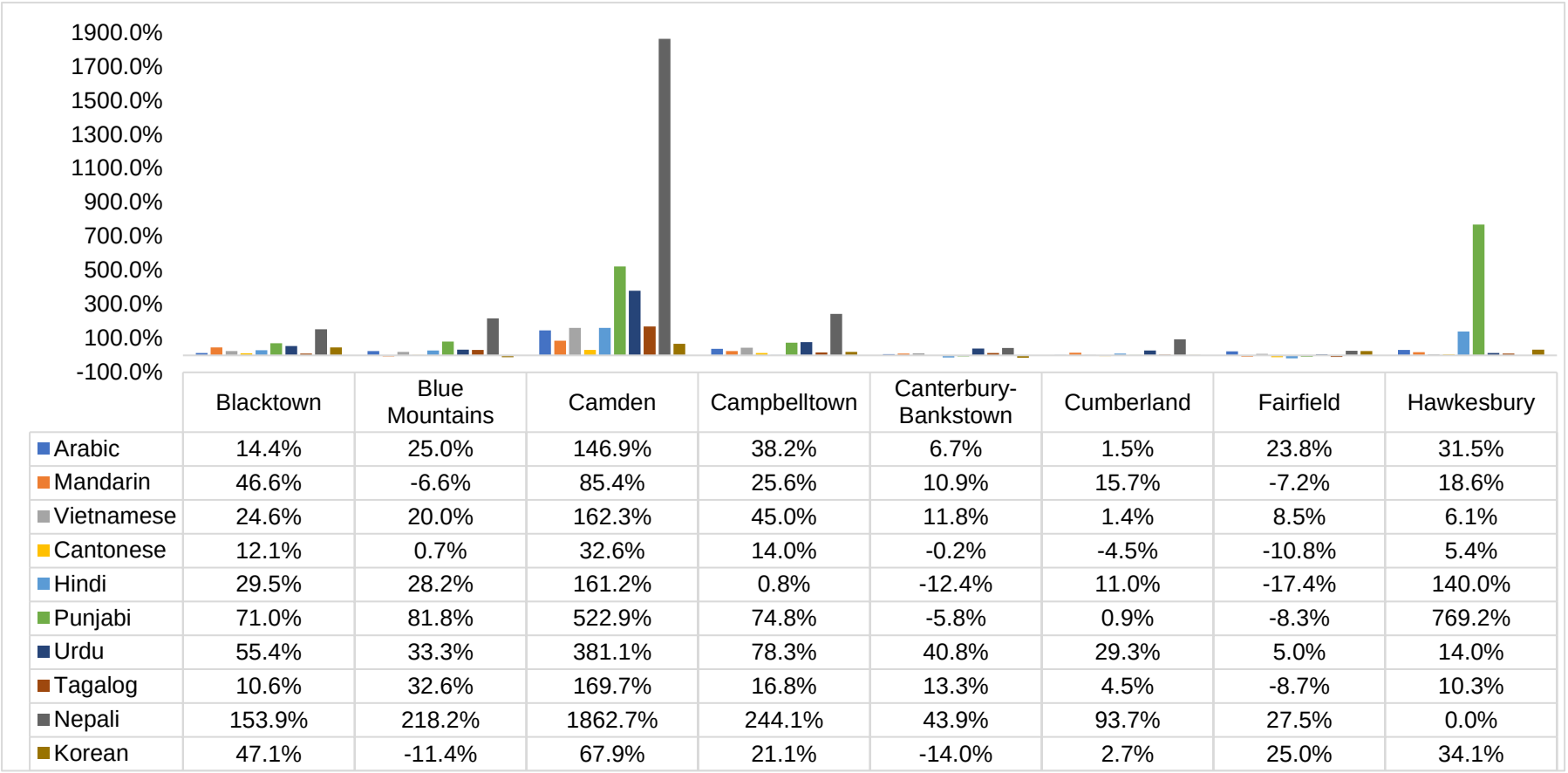
Growth rate of languages other than English used at home in GWS

The 2021 Census showed interesting growth rates of these languages in different GWS LGAs. The highest growth rates of languages other than English spoken at home were noticed in Camden, Hawkesbury, Parramatta, Penrith, and The Hills Shire. At the same time, the 2021 Census has also suggested that the higher number of people using the languages does not necessarily correlate to the higher growth rates as well.

In terms of growth rates across LGAs, the Nepali language was recorded with the highest growth by 1,862.7% (from 51 people in 2016 to the 1,001 people in 2021 Census) in Camden. This was followed by the Punjabi language, growing by 769.2% (from 39 people in 2016 to 339 in 2021 Census) in Hawkesbury and by 522.9% (from 214 people in 2016 to 1,333 in 2021 Census) in Camden again. Similarly, the Urdu language also grew by 381.1% (from 222 people in 2016 to 1,068 in the 2021 Census), again in Camden. However, Cantonese (0.2% and 10.8%), Hindi (5.9% and 17.4%), and Punjabi (5.8% and 8.3%) have decreased in Canterbury-Bankstown and Fairfield LGAs since the 2016 Census, where Korean and Mandarin decreased by 11.4% and 6.6% in Blue Mountains. Similarly, Arabic and Vietnamese decreased by 5.0% and 31.3% in Lithgow. Likewise, Mandarin, Vietnamese and Cantonese decreased by 3.0%, 13.6% and 15.4% in Wingecarribee, and Cantonese and Urdu decreased by 23.9% and 13.6% in Wollondilly.

Figure 4 below shows this in detail.

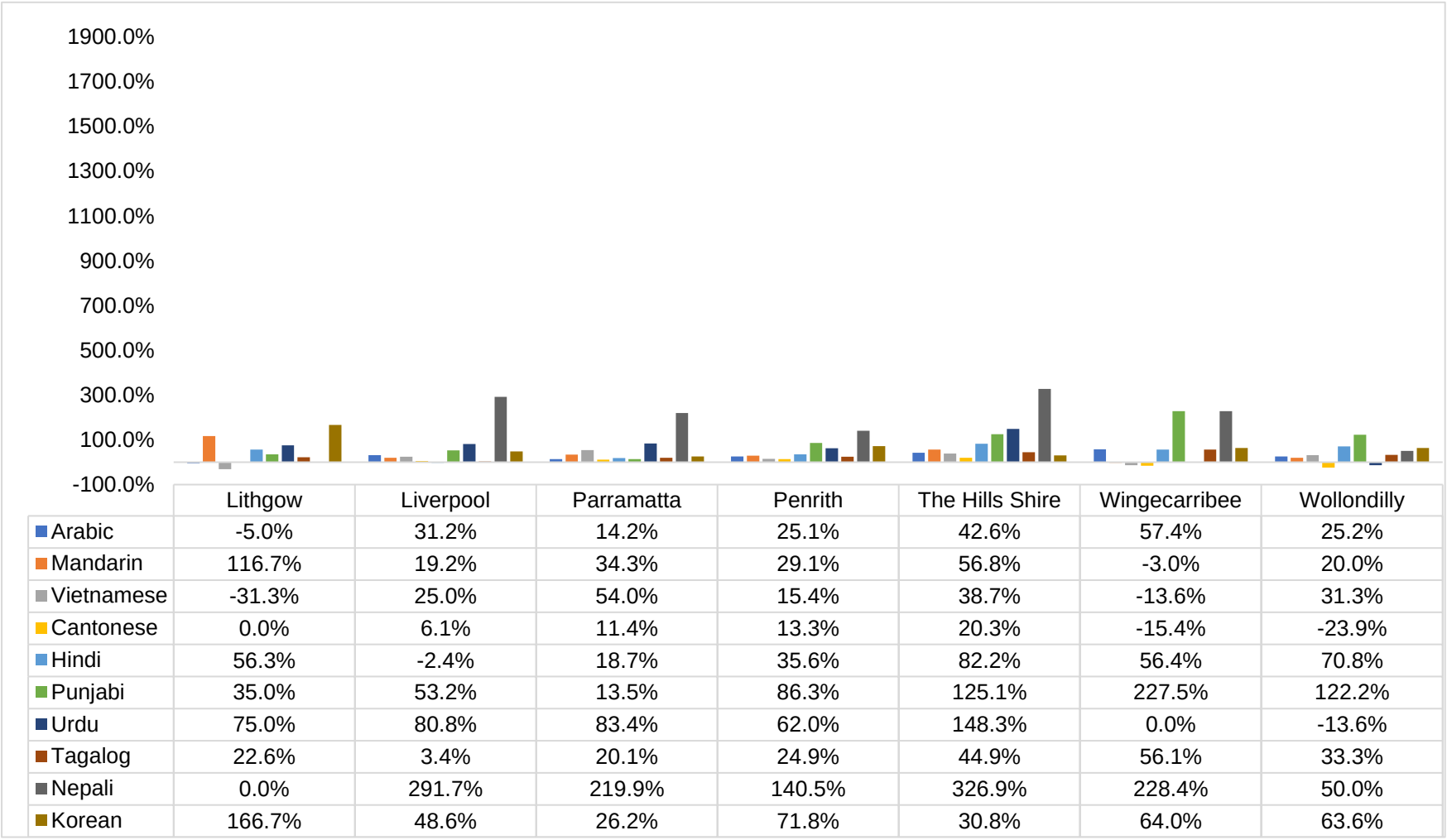
Figure 4: Growth rate of languages other than English used at home by GWS LGAs since 2016 to 2021 Census (in percentage)



	Blacktown	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbelltown	Canterbury-Bankstown	Cumberland	Fairfield	Hawkesbury
Arabic	14.4%	25.0%	146.9%	38.2%	6.7%	1.5%	23.8%	31.5%
Mandarin	46.6%	-6.6%	85.4%	25.6%	10.9%	15.7%	-7.2%	18.6%
Vietnamese	24.6%	20.0%	162.3%	45.0%	11.8%	1.4%	8.5%	6.1%
Cantonese	12.1%	0.7%	32.6%	14.0%	-0.2%	-4.5%	-10.8%	5.4%
Hindi	29.5%	28.2%	161.2%	0.8%	-12.4%	11.0%	-17.4%	140.0%
Punjabi	71.0%	81.8%	522.9%	74.8%	-5.8%	0.9%	-8.3%	769.2%
Urdu	55.4%	33.3%	381.1%	78.3%	40.8%	29.3%	5.0%	14.0%
Tagalog	10.6%	32.6%	169.7%	16.8%	13.3%	4.5%	-8.7%	10.3%
Nepali	153.9%	218.2%	1862.7%	244.1%	43.9%	93.7%	27.5%	0.0%
Korean	47.1%	-11.4%	67.9%	21.1%	-14.0%	2.7%	25.0%	34.1%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Figure 4: Continued…



	Lithgow	Liverpool	Parramatta	Penrith	The Hills Shire	Wingecarribee	Wollondilly
Arabic	-5.0%	31.2%	14.2%	25.1%	42.6%	57.4%	25.2%
Mandarin	116.7%	19.2%	34.3%	29.1%	56.8%	-3.0%	20.0%
Vietnamese	-31.3%	25.0%	54.0%	15.4%	38.7%	-13.6%	31.3%
Cantonese	0.0%	6.1%	11.4%	13.3%	20.3%	-15.4%	-23.9%
Hindi	56.3%	-2.4%	18.7%	35.6%	82.2%	56.4%	70.8%
Punjabi	35.0%	53.2%	13.5%	86.3%	125.1%	227.5%	122.2%
Urdu	75.0%	80.8%	83.4%	62.0%	148.3%	0.0%	-13.6%
Tagalog	22.6%	3.4%	20.1%	24.9%	44.9%	56.1%	33.3%
Nepali	0.0%	291.7%	219.9%	140.5%	326.9%	228.4%	50.0%
Korean	166.7%	48.6%	26.2%	71.8%	30.8%	64.0%	63.6%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

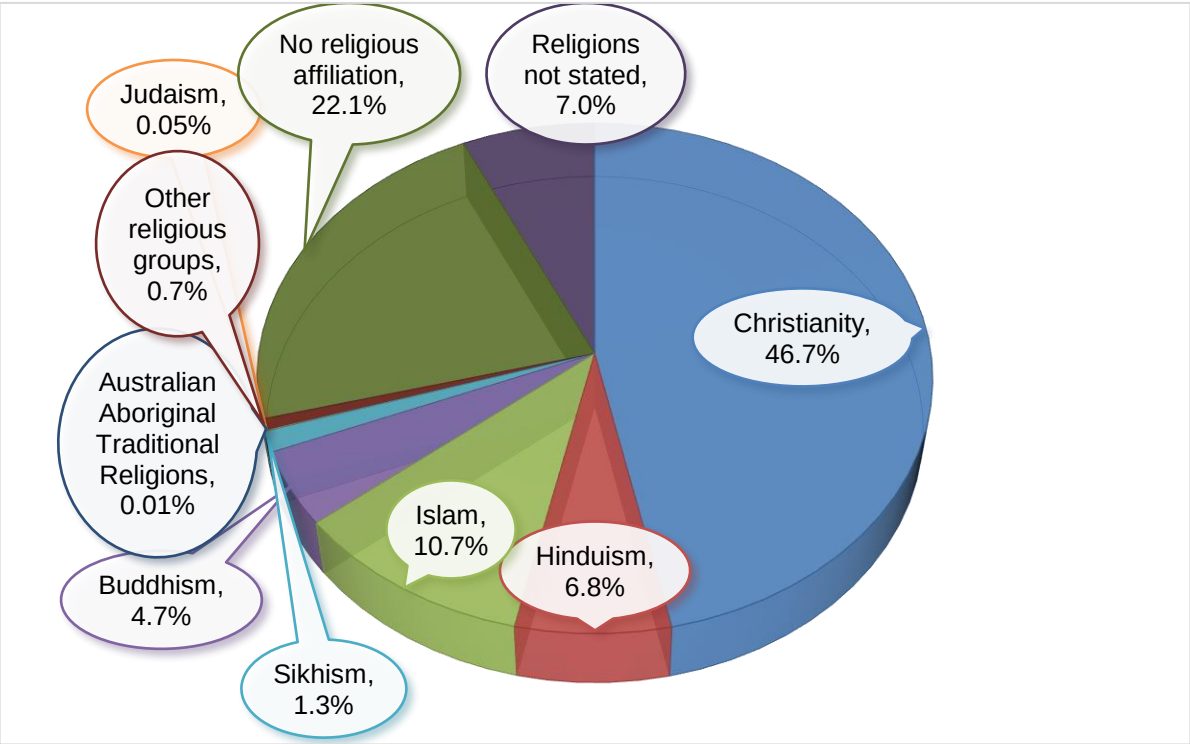
Religions in Greater Western Sydney

The 2021 Census continued to show that Greater Western Sydney is amongst the most varied religious regions in Australia. The 2021 Census recorded eight major religions that people were affiliated with within GWS. They are Christianity[4], Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Buddhism, Other religious groups[5], Judaism, and Australian Aboriginal Traditional religions.

Christianity was recorded as the most common religious affiliation in GWS in the 2021 Census, as 46.7% of people living in GWS said they are affiliated with Christianity. People having no religious affiliation (22.1%) is next, which was followed by Islam (10.7%), Hinduism (6.8%), Buddhism (4.7%) and Sikhism (1.3%). Similarly, 7.0% of the GWS population did not state their religious affiliation in the 2021 Census. Small percentages of people were affiliated with Judaism, Australian Aboriginal Traditional religions, and other religions in the 2021 Census.

Figure 5 below presents this in detail.

Figure 5: Religious affiliations of people living in GWS in 2021 Census (in percentages)



Source: ABS Census 2021

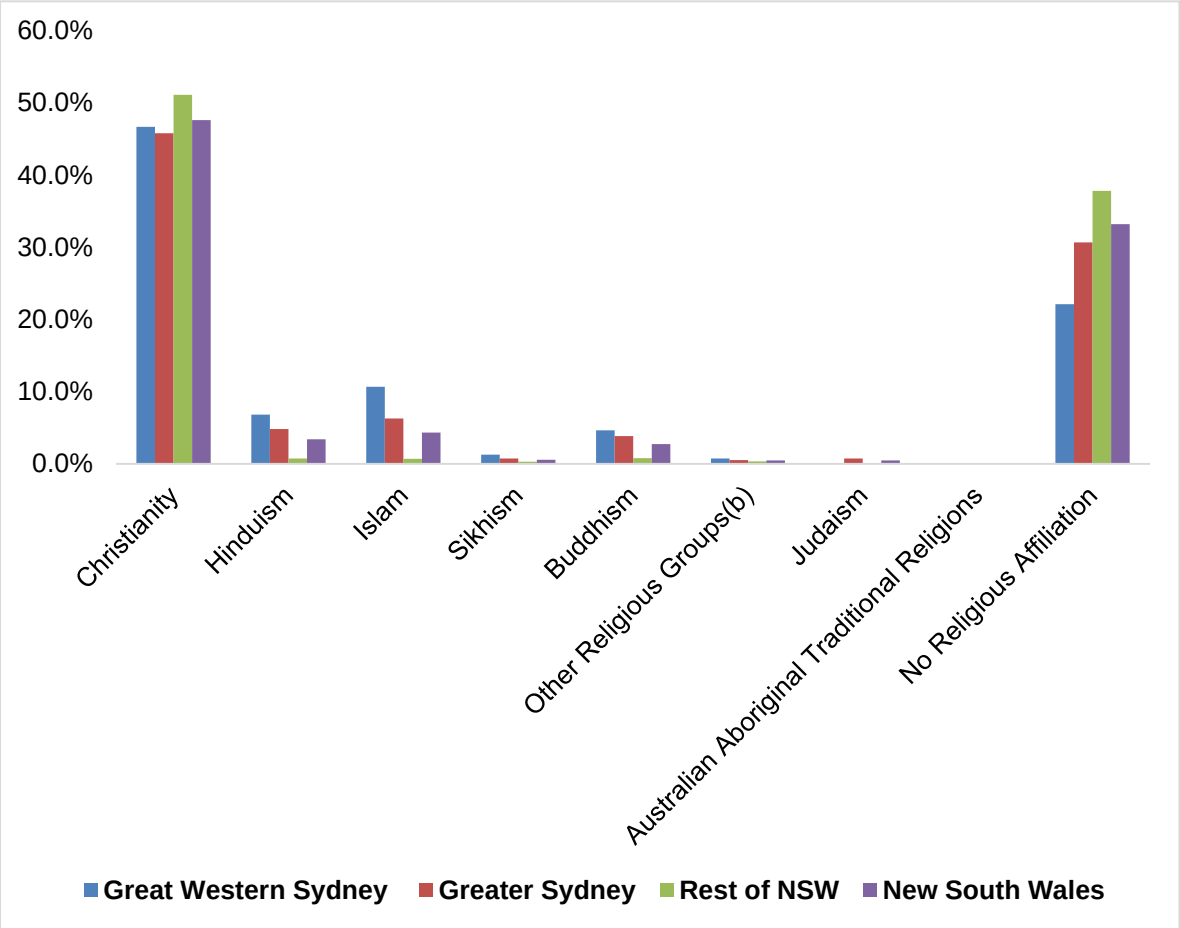
[4] 19 different sub-groups of Christianity are recorded in 2021 Census. They are Anglican, Assyrian Apostolic, Baptist, Brethren, Catholic, Churches of Christ, Eastern Orthodox, Jehovah's Witnesses, Latter-day Saints, Lutheran, Oriental Orthodox, Other Protestant, Pentecostal, Presbyterian and Reformed, Salvation Army, Seventh-day Adventist, Uniting Church, Christian, nfd(a), and Other Christian.

[5] Comprises 'Baha'i', 'Chinese Religions', 'Druse', 'Japanese Religions', 'Nature Religions', 'Spiritualism' and 'Miscellaneous Religions'.

The 2021 Census also showed the same trends in other comparative regions of GWS. In parallel to GWS, people were commonly affiliated with Christianity in Greater Sydney (45.8%), RNSW (51.1%) and NSW (47.6%). Similarly, 6.3% of the population were affiliated with the Islam religion in Greater Sydney, 0.7% in RNSW and 4.3% in NSW. Buddhism was the religious affiliation of 3.8% of people in Greater Sydney, 0.8% in RNSW and 2.8% in NSW. Again, higher percentages of people who did not have any religious affiliation were observed in Greater Sydney (30.7%), RNSW (37.8%), and NSW (33.2%) compared to GWS (22.1%) in the 2021 Census.

Figure 6 below shows this in detail.

Figure 6: Percentage of people with their religious affiliations in 2021 Census across GWS comparative regions



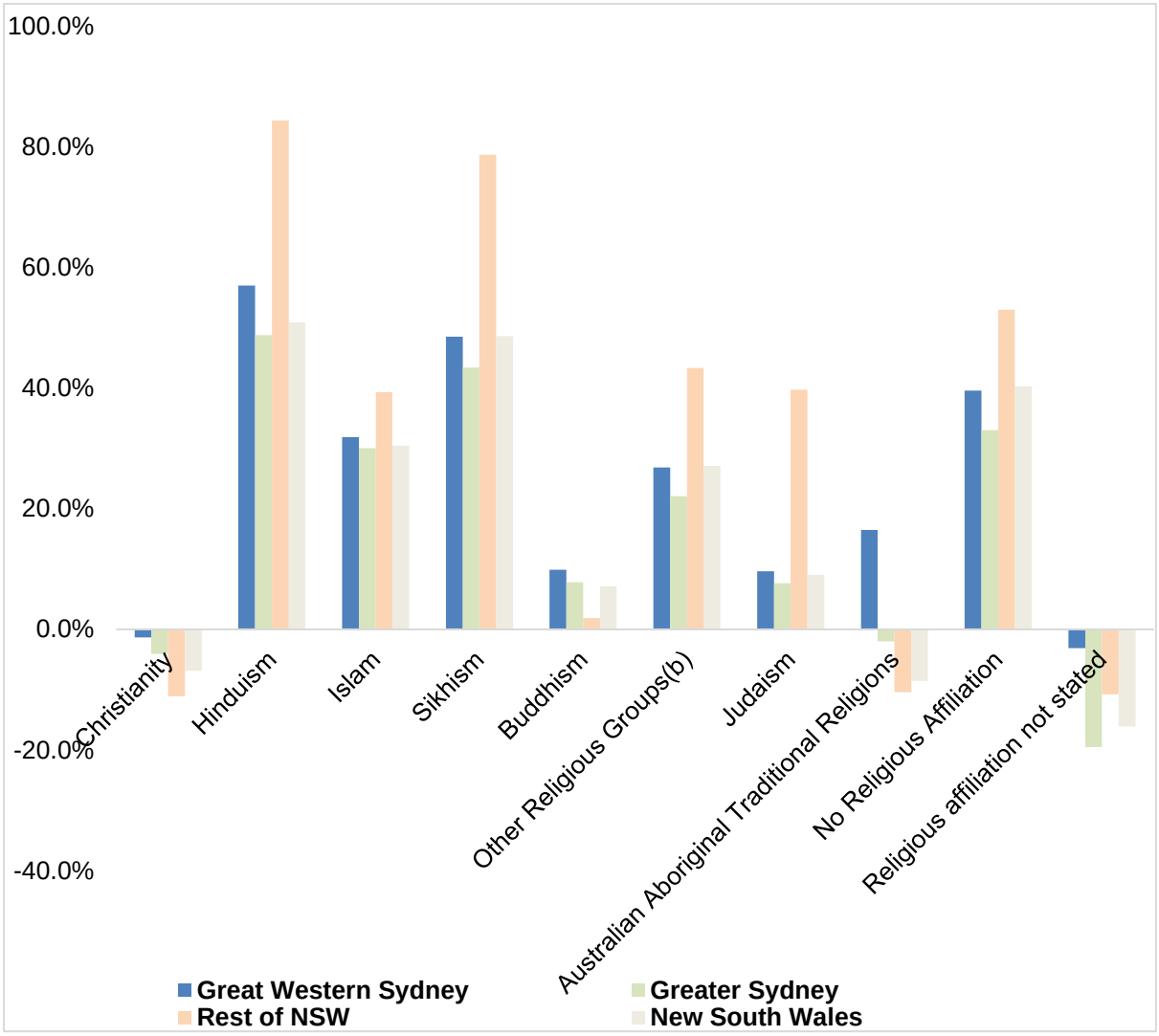
Source: ABS 2021 Census

Growth rate of religions in GWS and comparative regions

In terms of growth rates, apart from Christianity, other religions have grown in GWS since the 2016 Census. Despite Christianity being the most common religious affiliation in the 2021 Census, the number of people affiliated with Christianity declined by 1.3% (from 1,233,076 to 1,216,803 people) in GWS since 2016 Census. This was also seen in comparative regions, where Christianity declined by 4.1% in Greater Sydney, 11.1% in RNSW, and 6.9% in New South Wales since the 2016 Census.

Figure 7 below shows this in detail.

Figure 7: Growth rate of top religions by GWS comparative regions since 2016 to 2021 Censuses (in percentages)



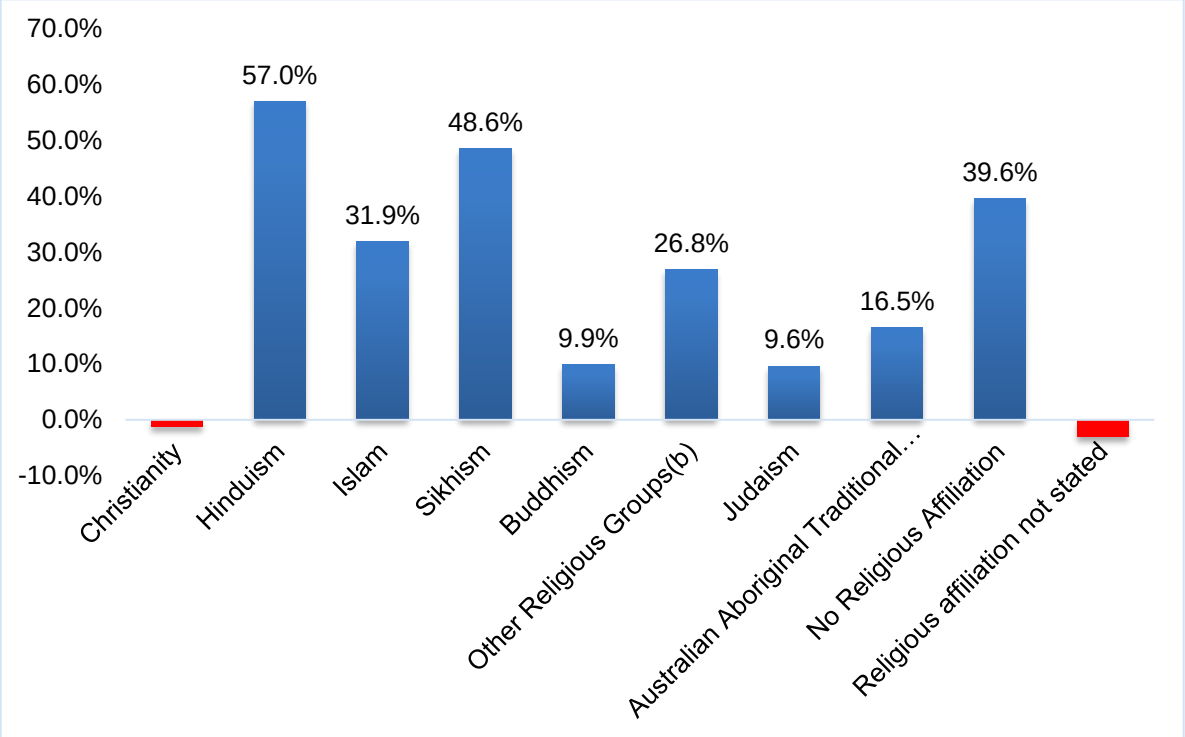
Source: ABS 20216 and 2021 Censuses

Similarly, in GWS, the highest growth rates were observed in Hinduism with 57.0% (from 113,465 to 178,181 people), Sikhism with 48.6% (from 22,682 to 33,697 people), people identifying as having no religious affiliation by 39.6% (from 412,850 to 576,315 people), and Islam with 31.9% (from 210,680 to 277,814 people). Likewise, Judaism

also had a moderate growth with 9.6% (from 1,226 to 1,344 people) and Buddhism with 9.9% (from 110,561 to 121,503 people) respectively between the 2016 to 2021 Censuses. In the same way, the number of people affiliated with Australian Aboriginal Traditional Religions also increased by 16.5% (from 194 to 226 people) since the 2016 to 2021 Censuses.

Figure 8 below shows this in detail.

Figure 8: Growth rate of religious affiliation in GWS between the 2016 to 2021 Censuses



Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

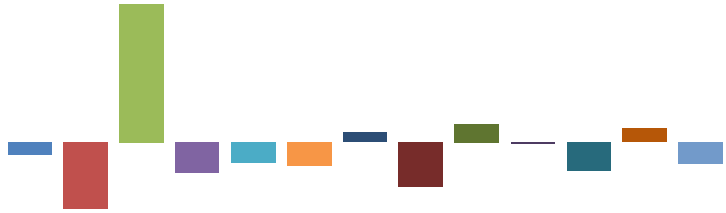
Growth rate of religions in GWS at the LGA level

Out of GWS LGAs, only Liverpool and The Hills Shire have recorded the growth of all the religions in their LGAs in the 2021 Census whereas, other remaining LGAs mostly witnessed the decline of Christianity in their LGAs since the 2016 Census.

In between the 2016 to 2021 Censuses, **Christianity** has declined across 12 LGAs of GWS. The largest decline was noted in Lithgow (15.9%, 12,980 to 10,912 people) and Blue Mountains (14.1%, 40,133 to 34,467 people). However, it increased by 29.4% in Camden (54,233 to 70,182 people), 2.9% in The Hills Shire (95,866 to 98,653 people), and 2.1% (102,584 to 104,761 people) in Fairfield.

Figure 9 below shows this in detail.

Figure 9: Growth of people affiliated with Christianity between the 2016 to 2021 Censuses



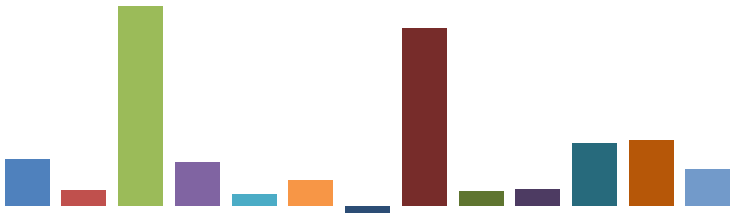
	Christianity
Blacktown	-2.7%
Blue Mountains	-14.1%
Camden	29.4%
Campbelltown	-6.5%
Canterbury-Bankstown	-4.4%
Cumberland	-5.0%
Fairfield	2.1%
Hawkesbury	-9.6%
Liverpool	4.0%
Parramatta	-0.3%
Penrith	-6.0%
The Hills Shire	2.9%
Wollondilly	-4.6%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Similarly, in the 2021 Census, **Hinduism** has increased across all GWS LGAs except Fairfield, where it has decreased by 11.7% since the 2016 Census. The largest growth rates were recorded in Camden (346.7%), Hawkesbury (309.8%), and Wingecarribee (122.0%). The lowest growth rates were found in Canterbury-Bankstown (20.0%), Liverpool (24.2%), and Blue Mountains (26.2%).

Figure 10 below shows this in detail.

Figure 10: Growth of people affiliated with Hinduism between the 2016 to 2021 Censuses



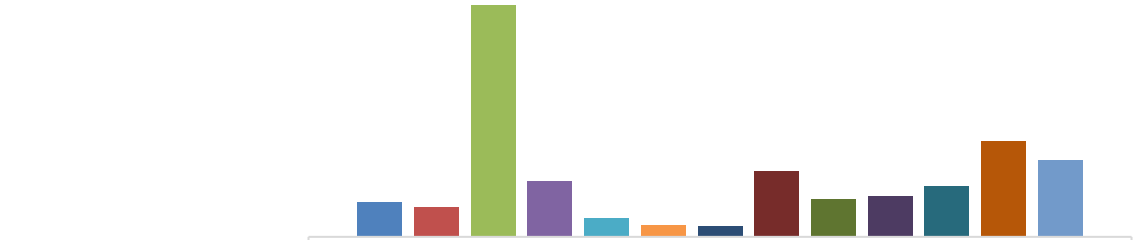
	Hinduism
Blacktown	80.0%
Blue Mountains	26.2%
Camden	346.7%
Campbelltown	76.1%
Canterbury-Bankstown	20.0%
Cumberland	43.8%
Fairfield	-11.7%
Hawkesbury	309.8%
Liverpool	24.2%
Parramatta	29.7%
Penrith	108.7%
The Hills Shire	113.3%
Wollondilly	63.0%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

People affiliated with **Islam** have also increased in all GWS LGAs in the 2021 Census. Since the 2016 Census, it has grown by 268.5% in Camden, 179.5% in Wingecarribee, and 110.2% in The Hills Shire. A moderate growth was recorded in Fairfield, Cumberland, and Canterbury-Bankstown by 11.9%, 13.4%, and 21.6% respectively, since the 2016 to 2021 Censuses.

Figure 11 below shows this in detail.

Figure 11: Growth of people affiliated with Islam between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses



	Islam
Blacktown	40.2%
Blue Mountains	34.4%
Camden	268.5%
Campbelltown	64.1%
Canterbury-Bankstown	21.6%
Cumberland	13.4%
Fairfield	11.9%
Hawkesbury	75.8%
Liverpool	43.8%
Parramatta	47.0%
Penrith	58.1%
The Hills Shire	110.2%
Wollondilly	88.8%

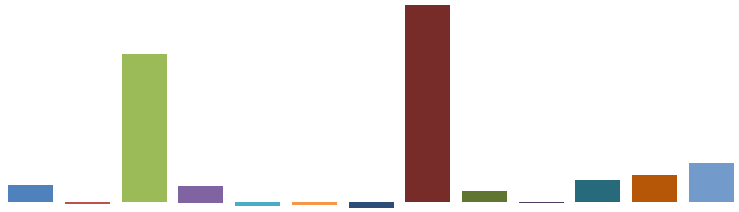
Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Sikhism has also largely grown in GWS in the 2021 Census and at the LGA level. It has grown by 684.6% in Hawkesbury, 514.9% in Camden, and 244.4% in

Wingecarribee since the 2016 Census. Meanwhile, it decreased by 17.7% in Fairfield, 12.9% in Canterbury-Bankstown, and by 8.8% in Cumberland.

Figure 12 below shows this in detail.

Figure 12: Growth of people affiliated with Sikhism between the 2016 to 2021 Censuses



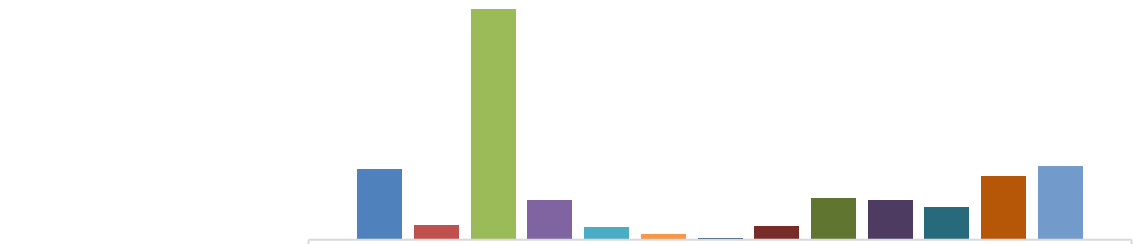
	Sikhism
Blacktown	59.3%
Blue Mountains	-4.2%
Camden	514.9%
Campbelltown	57.3%
Canterbury-Bankstown	-12.9%
Cumberland	-8.8%
Fairfield	-17.7%
Hawkesbury	684.6%
Liverpool	38.0%
Parramatta	-2.8%
Penrith	76.0%
The Hills Shire	93.5%
Wollondilly	135.3%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Since the 2016 to 2021 Census, people affiliated with **Buddhism** has increased in all GWS LGAs. It increased by 106.8% in Camden, 34.0% in Wollondilly, and 29.4% in The Hills Shire. The lowest growth was recorded at 0.8% in Fairfield, 2.6% in Cumberland, and 5.9% in Canterbury-Bankstown.

Figure 13 below shows this in detail.

Figure 13: Growth of people affiliated with Buddhism between the 2016 to 2021 Censuses



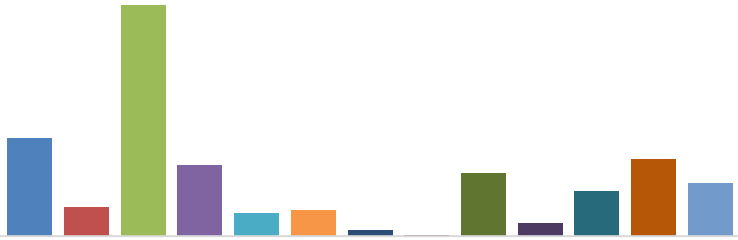
	Buddhism
Blacktown	32.5%
Blue Mountains	6.8%
Camden	106.8%
Campbelltown	18.3%
Canterbury-Bankstown	5.9%
Cumberland	2.6%
Fairfield	0.8%
Hawkesbury	6.5%
Liverpool	19.0%
Parramatta	18.4%
Penrith	15.1%
The Hills Shire	29.4%
Wollondilly	34.0%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Over the span of five years (from the 2016 to 2021 Censuses), people affiliated with the **Other Religious Groups (b) [that comprises 'Baha'i', 'Chinese Religions', 'Druse', 'Japanese Religions', 'Nature Religions', 'Spiritualism' and 'Miscellaneous Religions']** have also increased in all GWS LGAs. In Camden, it has increased by 125.3%, in Blacktown by 53.1%, and in Lithgow by 42.4%. Moderate increments were recorded in Wingecarribee (23.9%), and Wollondilly (28.7%), and the lowest growth rates were in Hawkesbury (0.6%) and Fairfield (2.9%).

Figure 14 below shows this in detail.

Figure 14: Growth of people affiliated with other religious groups (b) between the 2016 to 2021 Censuses



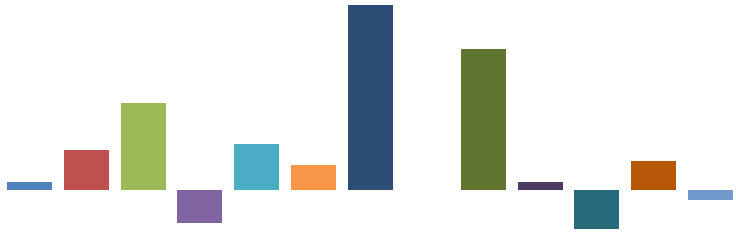
	Other Religious Groups(b)
Blacktown	53.1%
Blue Mountains	15.8%
Camden	125.3%
Campbelltown	38.3%
Canterbury-Bankstown	12.5%
Cumberland	13.8%
Fairfield	2.9%
Hawkesbury	0.6%
Liverpool	33.8%
Parramatta	7.0%
Penrith	24.1%
The Hills Shire	41.4%
Wollondilly	28.7%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Likewise, the 2021 Census recorded the increment of people affiliated with **Judaism** in other LGAs besides Campbelltown, Penrith, and Wollondilly. From the 2016 to 2021 Censuses, Judaism has decreased by 14.8% in Penrith, 12.7% in Campbelltown, and 3.6% in Wollondilly. On the contrary, it has increased in Fairfield, Lithgow, and Liverpool by 71.4%, 61.5%, and 54.3% respectively in the 2021 Census.

Figure 15 below shows this in detail.

Figure 15: Growth of people affiliated with Judaism between the 2016 to 2021 Censuses



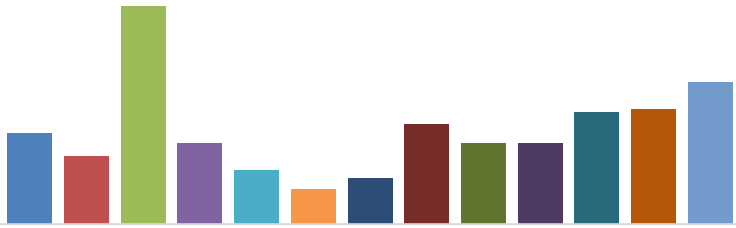
	Judaism
Blacktown	2.7%
Blue Mountains	15.4%
Camden	33.3%
Campbelltown	-12.7%
Canterbury-Bankstown	17.8%
Cumberland	9.6%
Fairfield	71.4%
Hawkesbury	0.0%
Liverpool	54.3%
Parramatta	2.8%
Penrith	-14.8%
The Hills Shire	11.1%
Wollondilly	-3.6%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

The 2021 Census showed the increase in people who have **No Religious Affiliation** in all GWS LGAs. Since the 2016 to 2021 Census, it has increased by 101.1% in Camden, 65.5% in Wollondilly, and 53.2% in The Hills Shire. In the 2021 Census, the lowest increments were noted in Cumberland by 16.1%, in Fairfield by 21.3% and in Canterbury-Bankstown by 25.0%. In the 2021 Census, it is interesting to see both variables together in Camden – high growth rates of different religions as well as the growth of people identifying themselves as having no religious affiliation.

Figure 16 below shows this in detail.

Figure 16: Growth of people having No Religious Affiliation between the 2016 to 2021 Censuses



	No Religious Affiliation
Blacktown	42.2%
Blue Mountains	31.4%
Camden	101.1%
Campbelltown	37.3%
Canterbury-Bankstown	25.0%
Cumberland	16.1%
Fairfield	21.3%
Hawkesbury	46.4%
Liverpool	37.4%
Parramatta	37.5%
Penrith	51.7%
The Hills Shire	53.2%
Wollondilly	65.6%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Additionally, the 2021 Census recorded the changes in the number of people[6] affiliated with the Australian Aboriginal Traditional Religions at the LGA level. Though undercounting of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians remains a challenge that continues to be addressed by the ABS and there should be no reliance made on the smaller values, the Census simultaneously showed the fluctuation of number of people affiliated with this religion between the 2016 to 2021 Censuses. For example, in Blue Mountains, 24 people were affiliated with the Australian Aboriginal Traditional Religions in 2016 Census and in 2021 Census, 47 people were affiliated for the same. In Blacktown, from 28 people in 2016 Census, it has come to 40 people in 2021 Census who have affiliation with this religion. Similarly, in Parramatta, it has increased from 3 to 19 people in between the 2016 to 2021 Censuses. Meanwhile, between the 2016 to 2021 Censuses, its decline was also observed in Campbelltown (from 36 to 21 people), Canterbury-Bankstown (from 23 to 9 people), and Hawkesbury (from 13 to 4 people).

[6] Since the number of people are very low, the changes are reported in numbers than the percentages in this report.

Ancestries in Greater Western Sydney

The ABS 2021 Census presents the ancestry data under three different outputs. They are Ancestry 1st response (ANC1P)[7], Ancestry 2nd response (ANC2P)[8], and Ancestry multi response (ANCP).[9] Ancestry multi response category is the combination of the two responses (ancestry 1st response and ancestry 2nd response) that respondents provided in the 2021 Census. The findings below are based on the Ancestry multi response (ANCP), and analysis is based on total respondents (or total persons) rather than the total responses recorded. Hence, the total number of responses versus the total number of persons varies and the categories under ancestry multi response are not mutually exclusive.

Based on the ancestry by country of birth of parents, the 2021 Census recorded that there was an increase of persons living in GWS whose both parents had been born overseas. This has increased by 19.5% since the 2016 to 2021 Censuses (from 1,268,221 to 1,515,151 persons). In this regard, GWS is higher than comparative regions in the 2021 Census. Greater Sydney, RNSW, and New South Wales had respectively recorded an increase of 14.9%, 16.7%, and 15.1% of people with both parents born overseas. Likewise, persons in the cohort of 'Father only born overseas' has also increased by 11.6%, 'Mother only born overseas' raised by 12.0%, and 'Both parents born in Australia' increased by 2.0% from the 2016 to 2021 Censuses in GWS.

Within GWS LGAs, the 2021 Census found that Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of people whose both parents had been born overseas, and this has grown by 8.0% since the 2016 Census (from 227,634 to 245,851 people). It was followed by Blacktown and Parramatta having a total of 245,019 and 177,173 people respectively who said that both of their parents had been born overseas. Since the 2016 Census, this has grown by 29.3% in Blacktown and 23.4% in Parramatta in the 2021 Census. Camden has the highest growth rate of people in this category, where it grew by almost hundred percent (99.6%) or from 21,789 to 43,493 people in the 2021 Census, likely explained by the LGAs significant overall population growth.

For people whose father (only) was born overseas, again Canterbury-Bankstown had the highest number of people (23,052), followed by Blacktown (19,628 people), and Penrith (16,400 people). The number of residents whose father (only) was born overseas increased by 10.7% in Canterbury-Bankstown, 10.6% in Penrith, and 9.1% in Blacktown between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses. Camden again has the highest

[7] This variable indicates how a person identifies their ancestry. Respondents are able to provide up to two responses. The first ancestry provided is output into Ancestry 1st response (ANC1P).
[8] This variable indicates how a person identifies their ancestry. Respondents are able to provide up to two responses. The second ancestry provided is output into Ancestry 2nd response (ANC2P).
[9] This variable indicates how a person identifies their ancestry. Respondents are able to provide up to two responses. These responses are combined and output into Ancestry multi response (ANCP).

growth rate of people in this category – growing by 49.5% (from 6,611 to 9,881 people) between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

Similarly, the 2021 Census reported that in GWS, the highest numbers of people whose mother (only) was born overseas lived in Blacktown, Canterbury-Bankstown, and Penrith. In this category, a total of 13,528 people were recorded in Blacktown, 13,491 in Canterbury-Bankstown, and 11,083 in Penrith. From the 2016 to 2021 Censuses, this has grown by 11.1% in Canterbury-Bankstown, 10.9% in Penrith, and 9.0% in Blacktown. Camden has the highest growth rate of people whose mother (only) was born overseas, where it has grown by 51.3% (or 4,258 to 6,441 people) since the 2016 to 2021 Censuses.

In the same way, the 2021 Census showed that the largest numbers of GWS residents with both parents born in Australia were living in Penrith (101,643 people), Blacktown (94,899 people), and Canterbury-Bankstown (62,218 people). Despite the numbers of people being higher, since the 2016 to 2021 Censuses, this cohort of population has declined by 2.6% in Blacktown and 1.9% in Canterbury-Bankstown. However, it has grown in Penrith by 5.1%. Camden again has the highest growth rate of people in this category, growing by 33.4% (from 41,391 to 55,234 people) between the 2016 to 2021 Censuses.

Table 7 below shows these changes in greater detail.

Table 7: Ancestry by a country of birth of parents and changes overtime

LGAs and Regions	Both parents born overseas			Father only born overseas			Mother only born overseas			Both parents born in Australia			Birthplace not stated (b)		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	189,430	245,019	29.3%	17,998	19,628	9.1%	12,415	13,528	9.0%	97,470	94,899	-2.6%	19,651	23,699	20.6%
Blue Mountains	16,665	17,572	5.4%	7,329	7,851	7.1%	4,840	5,309	9.7%	43,868	44,469	1.4%	4,196	2,923	-30.3%
Camden	21,789	43,493	99.6%	6,611	9,881	49.5%	4,258	6,441	51.3%	41,391	55,234	33.4%	4,176	4,279	2.5%
Campbelltown	70,102	89,264	27.3%	10,026	11,084	10.6%	6,976	7,521	7.8%	59,582	57,652	-3.2%	10,315	10,997	6.6%
Canterbury-Bankstown	227,634	245,851	8.0%	20,825	23,052	10.7%	12,146	13,491	11.1%	63,392	62,218	-1.9%	22,177	26,382	19.0%
Cumberland	157,355	172,870	9.9%	10,516	11,255	7.0%	6,184	6,339	2.5%	29,031	26,842	-7.5%	12,992	18,129	39.5%
Fairfield	155,711	165,055	6.0%	6,966	6,965	0.0%	4,760	4,921	3.4%	20,358	18,107	-11.1%	11,027	13,431	21.8%
Hawkesbury	11,785	13,215	12.1%	5,010	5,288	5.5%	3,484	3,771	8.2%	40,092	41,587	3.7%	4,219	3,347	-20.7%
Liverpool	126,795	153,015	20.7%	11,488	13,508	17.6%	7,528	8,449	12.2%	43,634	43,423	-0.5%	14,887	15,050	1.1%
Parramatta	143,585	177,173	23.4%	9,991	10,501	5.1%	7,528	8,503	13.0%	49,550	47,194	-4.8%	15,495	13,356	-13.8%
Penrith	61,345	74,785	21.9%	14,826	16,400	10.6%	9,991	11,083	10.9%	96,711	101,643	5.1%	13,192	13,759	4.3%
The Hills Shire	77,200	108,116	40.0%	10,145	11,377	12.1%	7,531	8,701	15.5%	56,988	58,691	3.0%	5,380	4,987	-7.3%
Wollondilly	8,825	9,723	10.2%	3,780	4,377	15.8%	2,529	2,922	15.5%	30,469	34,278	12.5%	2,917	2,664	-8.7%
Great Western Sydney	1,268,221	1,515,151	19.5%	135,511	151,167	11.6%	90,170	100,979	12.0%	672,536	686,237	2.0%	140,624	153,003	8.8%
Lithgow	2,405	2,687	11.7%	1,127	1,170	3.8%	685	747	9.1%	14,233	14,360	0.9%	2,646	1,871	-29.3%
Wingecarribee	9,443	11,798	24.9%	3,728	4,250	14.0%	2,550	2,998	17.6%	28,570	30,770	7.7%	3,590	2,893	-19.4%
DC South Western Sydney	620,299	718,199	15.8%	63,424	73,117	15.3%	40,747	46,743	14.7%	287,396	301,682	5.0%	69,089	75,696	9.6%
DC Western Sydney	567,570	703,178	23.9%	48,650	52,761	8.5%	33,658	37,071	10.1%	233,039	227,626	-2.3%	53,518	60,171	12.4%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	92,200	108,259	17.4%	28,292	30,709	8.5%	19,000	20,910	10.1%	194,904	202,059	3.7%	24,253	21,900	-9.7%
Greater Sydney	2,385,353	2,741,512	14.9%	310,179	341,632	10.1%	219,849	248,281	12.9%	1,595,037	1,620,768	1.6%	313,575	278,959	-11.0%
Rest of NSW	375,394	438,138	16.7%	147,639	167,640	13.5%	104,924	120,847	15.2%	1,799,836	1,904,053	5.8%	215,742	198,959	-7.8%
New South Wales	2,764,169	3,181,894	15.1%	458,394	509,789	11.2%	325,181	369,492	13.6%	3,399,727	3,529,168	3.8%	532,756	481,824	-9.6%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

The top ten reported ancestries in the 2021 Census in GWS were Australian, English, Chinese, Indian, Irish, Lebanese, Scottish, Italian, Vietnamese, and Filipino. In GWS, a total of 520,888 (20.0% of GWS population) persons identified themselves as having Australian ancestry whereas 476,834 (18.3% of GWS population) persons reported having English ancestry and 231,509 persons (8.9% of GWS population) said they have Chinese ancestry in 2021 Census.

Table 8 shows the top ten ancestries in GWS in the 2021 Census.

Table 8: Top reported ancestries in GWS in 2021 Census

Ancestries	Total persons (GWS)	% of GWS population
Australian	520,888	20.0%
English	476,834	18.3%
Chinese	231,509	8.9%
Indian	171,170	6.6%
Irish	130,348	5.0%
Lebanese	129,913	5.0%
Scottish	107,376	4.1%
Italian	96,841	3.7%
Vietnamese	94,371	3.6%
Filipino	89,445	3.4%

Source: ABS 2021 Census

In the case of both Greater Sydney and RNSW, a large number of people reported having English ancestry in the 2021 Census. In Greater Sydney, a total of 1,244,708 people said they had English ancestry, followed by Australian ancestry (1,167,625 people), and Chinese ancestry (552,680). In RNSW, 1,157,567 people had English ancestry, followed by Australian ancestry (1,137,040 people) and Irish ancestry (333,425 people). The 2021 Census showed the least prevalence of Chinese ancestry (28,697 people) in the RNSW as it was only the 9th most reported ancestry in RNSW in the 2021 Census.

Additionally, the top reported ancestry in New South Wales follows the same pattern as GSYD and RNSW. In NSW, the 2021 Census recorded that English ancestry (2,404,990 people) was the most common, followed by Australian (2,307,549 people) and Irish ancestry (735,340 people). Australian Aboriginal ancestry (259,592 people) and German ancestry (242,546 people) are also reported as the top ten ancestries in NSW in the 2021 Census.

The Table 9 below present this in detail.

Table 9: Top Ten ancestries in GWS comparative regions in 2021 Census

Greater Sydney		Rest of NSW		New South Wales	
English	1,244,708	**English**	1,157,567	**English**	2,404,990
Australian	1,167,625	**Australian**	1,137,040	**Australian**	2,307,549
Chinese	552,680	**Irish**	333,425	**Irish**	735,340
Irish	401,092	**Scottish**	303,925	**Scottish**	620,363
Scottish	315,681	**Australian Aboriginal**	172,737	**Chinese**	581,641
Indian	237,222	**German**	119,314	**Italian**	301,829
Italian	223,635	**Italian**	77,961	**Indian**	261,103
Lebanese	170,786	**Dutch**	38,255	**Australian Aboriginal**	259,592
Filipino	130,629	**Chinese**	28,697	**German**	242,546
Greek	124,482	**Indian**	23,792	**Lebanese**	178,291

Source: ABS 2021 Census

Growth rate of ancestry in GWS and comparative regions

While looking at the growth rate in GWS, Australian ancestry has grown by 3.6% since the 2016 Census. Similarly, English ancestry has also grown by 0.7%, Chinese by 18.6%, and Indian by 27.1% in GWS. In the 2021 Census, Irish ancestry declined by 7.9% in GWS, 3.7% in Greater Sydney and 0.9% in NSW. However, it grew by 2.9% in RNSW.

Indian ancestry, being the fourth most common ancestry in GWS in the 2021 Census, grew by 27.1% since 2016. The growth of Indian ancestry in GWS is similar to other comparative regions of Greater Sydney (22.3%), RNSW (33.9%), and NSW (23.2%).

Similarly, the 2021 Census recorded the widespread growth of Chinese ancestry across NSW, including GWS. From the 2016 to 2021 Censuses, Chinese ancestry has grown by 18.6% (from 195,142 to 231,509 people) in GWS, 13.3% in Greater Sydney (from 487,972 to 552,680 people), and 9.9% in RNSW (from 26,114 to 28,697 people). It has also grown by 13.0% (from 514,595 to 581,641 people) in NSW between 2016 and 2021.

Meanwhile, the growth of English ancestry is nominal despite being the second highest reported ancestry in GWS and top reported ancestry in Greater Sydney, RNSW, and NSW in the 2021 Census. In GWS, English ancestry has slightly grown by 0.7% (from 473,370 to 476,834 people) in GWS. The growth of English ancestry in GWS is lower than its growth in comparative regions. For example, English ancestry grew by 2.0% in Greater Sydney (from 1,220,142 to 1,244,708 people), 7.3% in RNSW (from 1,078,928 to 1,157,567 people), and 4.5% in NSW (from 2,302,480 to 2,404,990 people).

Growth rate of ancestry at the LGA level

The paragraphs below examine common ancestries in GWS, and the trends seen across LGAs.

Australian ancestry

In the 2021 Census, the highest number of people reported having Australian ancestry was in Blacktown (75,612). However, this declined by 1.4% since the 2016 Census (76,675). Blacktown is followed by Penrith LGA, where 72,440 people have Australian ancestry, a growth of 3.4% since the 2016 Census (70,042 people). The highest growth of Australian ancestry was recorded in Camden, where it has grown by 34.2% since the 2016 Census (from 29,092 to 39,041 people). The largest decline was seen in Lithgow, dropping by 5.2%, from 9,109 to 8,633 people.

English ancestry

The highest number of people who had English ancestry was again recorded in Blacktown in the 2021 Census. However, it declined by 4.2% since the 2016 Census (from 69,712 to 66,767 people). The LGA with the second highest proportion of English ancestry was recorded in Penrith (65,665 people), but it has seen marginal growth since 2016 (0.6%). The largest growth of English ancestries was found in Camden by 27.4% (or from 27,111 to 34,539 people) since the 2016 Census. On the other hand, in the 2021 Census, the largest decline was recorded in Fairfield by 8.0% (or from 16,254 to 14,950 people) since the 2016 Census.

Chinese ancestry

Chinese ancestry has grown in all GWS LGAs, and the most populous LGA was recorded as Parramatta (57,353 people) in the 2021 Census. Canterbury-Bankstown is next, where a total number of 42,900 people said they had Chinese ancestry. The 2021 Census recorded the highest growth rates of Chinese ancestry in Camden (75.0% or 1,605 to 2,808 people), The Hills Shire (41.9% or 19,829 to 28,141 people), and Lithgow (28.4% or 141 to 181 people).

Indian ancestry

Indian ancestry has also continued to grow in GWS. In the 2021 Census, it has grown in all GWS LGAs except Fairfield. Again, Blacktown has the highest population of people with Indian ancestry (53,172 people) and it has grown by 41.1% since the 2016 Census. Parramatta is next with 28,867 people, followed by Cumberland with 20,417 residents who have Indian ancestry identified in the 2021 Census. Camden has the highest growth rate of Indian ancestries since the 2016 Census, again likely due to the LGA's overall population growth. In the 2021 Census, it has grown by 198.9% or from 1,626 to 4,860 people in Camden, 127.4% in Hawkesbury (from 277 to 630 people), and 75.7% in The Hills Shire (from 9,914 to 17,423 people). Fairfield is the only LGA

where Indian ancestry declined, dropping by 15.3% between the 2016 and 2021 Censuses.

Irish ancestry

Despite being one of the top ancestries in GWS, Irish ancestry has declined in 11 GWS LGAs in the 2021 Census. In the 2021 Census, the highest numbers of people having Irish ancestry were found in Penrith (17,767 people), Blacktown (16,564), and The Hills Shire (13,267 people). However, since the 2016 Census, the number of people with Irish ancestry declined by 7.8% in Penrith, 13.4% in Blacktown, and 2.1% in The Hills Shire. In the 2021 Census, the largest decline was noted in Fairfield, where Irish ancestry dropped by 20.0% (3,531 to 2,826 people) since the 2016 Census. Meanwhile, the highest growth was found in Camden by 14.2%, from 7,950 to 9,077 people in the 2021 Census.

Lebanese ancestry

In terms of Lebanese ancestry, the 2021 Census recorded the most populous LGAs as Canterbury-Bankstown (52,287 people), Cumberland (28,014 people), and Liverpool (13,883 people). However, despite being the two of the most populous LGAs, Lebanese ancestry has declined by 0.1% in Canterbury-Bankstown and by 2.2% in Cumberland since the 2016 Census. Lebanese ancestry also declined in Fairfield by 4.2% (from 6,103 to 5,847 people) in the 2021 Census. Lebanese ancestry has grown by 104.2% (from 1,094 to 2,234 people) in Camden, 39.5% in Wollondilly (from 395 to 551), and 39.0% in Blue Mountains (231 to 321) in the 2021 Census.

Scottish ancestry

Similarly, Scottish ancestry has grown in a couple of GWS LGAs but declined in other GWS LGAs in the 2021 Census. The LGAs with the greatest number of people with Scottish ancestry in the 2021 Census were Penrith (14,682 people), Blacktown (13,990 people), and The Hills Shire (11,244 people). The largest growth of Scottish ancestry in the 2021 Census were in Camden at 24.4% (from 6,432 to 8,000 people), Wingecarribee at 14.7% (from 6,108 to 7,006 people), and Blue Mountains at 7.6% (from 9,667 to 10,404 people). On the contrary, since the 2016 Census, Scottish ancestry has declined in Fairfield, Cumberland, and Campbelltown by 21.5%, 12.7%, and 9.8% respectively in the 2021 Census.

Italian ancestry

Italian ancestry has also grown in most of the GWS LGAs in the 2021 Census. The 2021 Census recorded the highest number of people having an Italian ancestry in Canterbury-Bankstown (14,497 people), Liverpool (13,220 people), and Fairfield (10,644 people). The highest growth rate was recorded in Camden (64.5%), Wollondilly (29.6%), and Wingecarribee (24.6%), whereas Italian ancestry declined by 10.7% in Fairfield, 3.4% in Cumberland, and 2.9% in Liverpool.

Vietnamese ancestry

Likewise, Vietnamese ancestry has also grown in most of the GWS LGAs in the 2021 Census. The most populous LGAs in the 2021 Census for people with Vietnamese ancestries were Fairfield (40,624 people), Canterbury-Bankstown (26,994 people), and Liverpool (12,736 people). Vietnamese ancestries have grown over time and in between the 2016 to 2021 Censuses, it has grown by 147.7% in Camden (from 352 to 872 people), 62.1% in Parramatta (1,578 to 2,558 people), and 51.5% in The Hills Shire (761 to 1,153 people). At the same time, it has declined in Lithgow by 19.5% (from 41 to 33 people) and Wingecarribee by 14.1% (78 to 67 people) in the 2021 Census.

Filipino ancestry

Filipino ancestry has also grown between the 2016 to 2021 Censuses in all the GWS LGAs. The 2021 Census recorded that the largest numbers of people who have Filipino ancestry were in Blacktown (35,579 people), Penrith (7,772 people), and Campbelltown (7,190 people). In between the 2016 to 2021 Censuses, the largest growth was recorded again in Camden by 193.9% (from 900 to 2,645 people). Similarly, it has also grown by 100.6% in Wingecarribee, 57.3% in Blue Mountains, and 56.1% in Hawkesbury.

Table 10 presents it in detail.

Table 10: Top ten ancestries in GWS LGAs and comparative regions in 2016 and 2021 Censuses and changes overtime

LGAs and Regions	Australian			English			Chinese			Indian			Irish		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	76,675	75,612	-1.4%	69,712	66,767	-4.2%	13,892	17,664	27.2%	38,064	53,712	41.1%	19,117	16,564	-13.4%
Blue Mountains	29,664	29,739	0.3%	34,455	34,643	0.5%	1,011	1,140	12.8%	409	555	35.7%	12,568	12,517	-0.4%
Camden	29,092	39,041	34.2%	27,111	34,539	27.4%	1,605	2,808	75.0%	1,626	4,860	198.9%	7,950	9,077	14.2%
Campbelltown	44,743	43,804	-2.1%	42,001	39,733	-5.4%	4,892	6,052	23.7%	8,582	10,590	23.4%	12,079	10,142	-16.0%
Canterbury-Bankstown	49,185	51,641	5.0%	42,438	42,043	-0.9%	39,281	42,900	9.2%	8,627	9,578	11.0%	13,874	12,244	-11.7%
Cumberland	25,760	24,868	-3.5%	22,251	21,713	-2.4%	27,385	29,748	8.6%	18,143	20,417	12.5%	6,286	5,261	-16.3%
Fairfield	18,328	18,410	0.4%	16,254	14,950	-8.0%	26,943	27,226	1.1%	2,027	1,717	-15.3%	3,531	2,826	-20.0%
Hawkesbury	27,250	27,635	1.4%	26,470	26,661	0.7%	681	824	21.0%	277	630	127.4%	7,404	7,093	-4.2%
Liverpool	33,877	36,374	7.4%	28,624	28,494	-0.5%	10,455	12,697	21.4%	13,244	14,033	6.0%	7,506	6,444	-14.1%
Parramatta	36,273	35,559	-2.0%	37,786	36,891	-2.4%	45,184	57,353	26.9%	27,839	28,867	3.7%	13,294	11,599	-12.8%
Penrith	70,042	72,440	3.4%	65,251	65,665	0.6%	3,596	4,531	26.0%	5,791	8,566	47.9%	19,276	17,767	-7.8%
The Hills Shire	39,463	42,279	7.1%	42,169	43,397	2.9%	19,829	28,141	41.9%	9,914	17,423	75.7%	13,552	13,267	-2.1%
Wollondilly	22,262	23,486	5.5%	18,848	21,338	13.2%	388	425	9.5%	157	222	41.4%	5,164	5,547	7.4%
Greater Western Sydney	502,614	520,888	3.6%	473,370	476,834	0.7%	195,142	231,509	18.6%	134,700	171,170	27.1%	141,601	130,348	-7.9%
Lithgow	9,109	8,633	-5.2%	8,423	8,652	2.7%	141	181	28.4%	77	97	26.0%	2,361	2,483	5.2%
Wingecarribee	18,464	19,841	7.5%	21,261	23,384	10.0%	529	545	3.0%	246	426	73.2%	6,569	7,263	10.6%
DCJ South Western Sydney	215,951	232,597	7.7%	196,537	204,481	4.0%	84,093	92,653	10.2%	34,509	41,426	20.0%	56,673	53,543	-5.5%
DCJ Western Sydney	178,171	178,318	0.1%	171,918	168,768	-1.8%	106,290	132,906	25.0%	93,960	120,419	28.2%	52,249	46,691	-10.6%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	136,065	138,447	1.8%	134,599	135,621	0.8%	5,429	6,676	23.0%	6,554	9,848	50.3%	41,609	39,860	-4.2%
Greater Sydney	1,133,987	1,167,625	3.0%	1,220,142	1,244,708	2.0%	487,972	552,680	13.3%	194,017	237,222	22.3%	416,638	401,092	-3.7%
Rest of NSW	1,123,704	1,137,040	1.2%	1,078,928	1,157,567	7.3%	26,114	28,697	9.9%	17,769	23,792	33.9%	323,950	333,425	2.9%
New South Wales	2,261,065	2,307,549	2.1%	2,302,480	2,404,990	4.5%	514,595	581,641	13.0%	211,931	261,103	23.2%	741,671	735,340	-0.9%

Table 10: Continued…

LGAs and Regions	Lebanese			Scottish			Italian			Vietnamese			Filipino		
	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change	2016	2021	% Change
Blacktown	5,242	5,987	14.2%	14,962	13,990	-6.5%	8,643	9,144	5.8%	1,422	1,926	35.4%	29,924	35,579	18.9%
Blue Mountains	231	321	39.0%	9,667	10,404	7.6%	1,966	2,261	15.0%	172	204	18.6%	384	604	57.3%
Camden	1,094	2,234	104.2%	6,432	8,000	24.4%	5,375	8,843	64.5%	352	872	147.7%	900	2,645	193.9%
Campbelltown	3,455	4,168	20.6%	9,790	8,831	-9.8%	4,238	4,596	8.4%	1,407	2,047	45.5%	5,693	7,190	26.3%
Canterbury-Bankstown	52,359	52,287	-0.1%	9,270	8,510	-8.2%	14,168	14,497	2.3%	25,189	26,994	7.2%	5,486	6,788	23.7%
Cumberland	28,654	28,014	-2.2%	4,031	3,519	-12.7%	5,064	4,890	-3.4%	4,262	4,358	2.3%	5,254	5,778	10.0%
Fairfield	6,103	5,847	-4.2%	2,722	2,136	-21.5%	11,913	10,644	-10.7%	39,578	40,624	2.6%	3,220	3,421	6.2%
Hawkesbury	389	500	28.5%	6,103	6,392	4.7%	2,192	2,499	14.0%	80	96	20.0%	362	565	56.1%
Liverpool	12,197	13,883	13.8%	5,932	5,411	-8.8%	13,609	13,220	-2.9%	10,727	12,736	18.7%	5,572	6,688	20.0%
Parramatta	8,184	9,091	11.1%	9,782	9,367	-4.2%	5,970	6,460	8.2%	1,578	2,558	62.1%	4,811	6,733	40.0%
Penrith	2,345	2,997	27.8%	14,542	14,682	1.0%	7,201	8,127	12.9%	593	705	18.9%	5,448	7,772	42.7%
The Hills Shire	3,353	4,033	20.3%	10,879	11,244	3.4%	7,858	8,745	11.3%	761	1,153	51.5%	3,501	5,410	54.5%
Wollondilly	395	551	39.5%	4,282	4,890	14.2%	2,249	2,915	29.6%	70	98	40.0%	184	272	47.8%
Greater Western Sydney	124,001	129,913	4.8%	108,394	107,376	-0.9%	90,446	96,841	7.1%	86,191	94,371	9.5%	70,739	89,445	26.4%
Lithgow	33	40	21.2%	2,333	2,356	1.0%	358	388	8.4%	41	33	-19.5%	120	169	40.8%
Wingecarribee	173	237	37.0%	6,108	7,006	14.7%	1,355	1,689	24.6%	78	67	-14.1%	172	345	100.6%
DCJ South Western Sydney	75,776	79,207	4.5%	44,536	44,784	0.6%	52,907	56,404	6.6%	77,401	83,438	7.8%	21,227	27,349	28.8%
DCJ Western Sydney	45,433	47,125	3.7%	39,654	38,120	-3.9%	27,535	29,239	6.2%	8,023	9,995	24.6%	43,490	53,500	23.0%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	2,998	3,858	28.7%	32,645	33,834	3.6%	11,717	13,275	13.3%	886	1,038	17.2%	6,314	9,110	44.3%
Greater Sydney	160,370	170,786	6.5%	307,455	315,681	2.7%	204,162	223,635	9.5%	105,444	118,645	12.5%	102,415	130,629	27.5%
Rest of NSW	6,114	7,435	21.6%	278,718	303,925	9.0%	67,685	77,961	15.2%	4,048	5,326	31.6%	14,833	22,085	48.9%
New South Wales	166,594	178,291	7.0%	587,051	620,363	5.7%	272,124	301,829	10.9%	109,593	124,030	13.2%	117,354	152,804	30.2%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Appendices

Appendix 1: Languages other than English used at home in GWS in 2016 and 2021 Census and changes overtime

Appendix: 1.1

	Arabic			Australian Indigenous Languages			Bengali		
LGAs and regions	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**
Blacktown	10,220	11,687	14.4%	40	151	277.5%	3,397	4,532	33.4%
Blue Mountains	128	160	25.0%	28	103	267.9%	6	16	166.7%
Camden	1,089	2,689	146.9%	9	40	344.4%	93	817	778.5%
Campbelltown	5,340	7,381	38.2%	38	84	121.1%	4,633	7,475	61.3%
Canterbury-Bankstown	59,684	63,655	6.7%	25	87	248.0%	8,630	9,223	6.9%
Cumberland	32,773	33,264	1.5%	10	33	230.0%	1,328	1,603	20.7%
Fairfield	15,613	19,334	23.8%	-	14	-	89	110	23.6%
Hawkesbury	197	259	31.5%	19	46	142.1%	-	20	-
Liverpool	23,248	30,501	31.2%	26	64	146.2%	949	1,783	87.9%
Parramatta	7,278	8,311	14.2%	7	50	614.3%	1,700	2,061	21.2%
Penrith	3,135	3,922	25.1%	36	143	297.2%	381	668	75.3%
The Hills Shire	2,705	3,856	42.6%	-	19	-	546	1,095	100.5%
Wollondilly	286	358	25.2%	5	22	340.0%	13	12	-7.7%
Greater Western Sydney	161,696	185,377	14.6%	243	856	252.3%	21,765	29,415	35.1%
Lithgow	40	38	-5.0%	3	36	1100.0%	9	3	-66.7%
Wingecarribee	61	96	57.4%	4	5	25.0%	19	23	21.1%
DCJ South Western Sydney	105,321	124,014	17.7%	107	316	195.3%	14,426	19,443	34.8%
DCJ Western Sydney	52,976	57,118	7.8%	57	253	343.9%	6,971	9,291	33.3%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	3,500	4,379	25.1%	86	328	281.4%	396	707	78.5%
Greater Sydney	194,051	219,483	13.1%	529	1,652	212.3%	30,198	37,534	24.3%
Rest of NSW	6,613	7,670	16.0%	1,378	3,832	178.1%	1,472	2,066	40.4%
NSW	200,828	227,243	13.2%	1,926	5,494	185.3%	31,687	39,604	25.0%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Appendix: 1.2

	Cantonese			Mandarin			Other (b)			Chinese total		
LGAs and regions	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**
Blacktown	3,509	3,935	12.1%	4,830	7,083	46.6%	319	365	14.4%	8,662	11,386	31.4%
Blue Mountains	135	136	0.7%	274	256	-6.6%	22	20	-9.1%	427	414	-3.0%
Camden	420	557	32.6%	506	938	85.4%	39	74	89.7%	966	1,569	62.4%
Campbelltown	1,047	1,194	14.0%	1,651	2,074	25.6%	138	193	39.9%	2,832	3,456	22.0%
Canterbury-Bankstown	13,617	13,588	-0.2%	17,183	19,049	10.9%	1,105	1,023	-7.4%	31,907	33,670	5.5%
Cumberland	9,810	9,367	-4.5%	13,636	15,777	15.7%	1,019	965	-5.3%	24,460	26,102	6.7%
Fairfield	8,598	7,668	-10.8%	5,064	4,701	-7.2%	3,193	3,031	-5.1%	16,859	15,406	-8.6%
Hawkesbury	223	235	5.4%	183	217	18.6%	14	17	21.4%	420	468	11.4%
Liverpool	2,668	2,831	6.1%	2,651	3,160	19.2%	735	801	9.0%	6,059	6,790	12.1%
Parramatta	14,724	16,404	11.4%	23,703	31,823	34.3%	1,064	1,032	-3.0%	39,490	49,257	24.7%
Penrith	645	731	13.3%	1,353	1,747	29.1%	100	99	-1.0%	2,103	2,581	22.7%
The Hills Shire	5,357	6,446	20.3%	10,000	15,678	56.8%	459	526	14.6%	15,823	22,654	43.2%
Wollondilly	88	67	-23.9%	115	138	20.0%	16	8	-50.0%	220	218	-0.9%
Greater Western Sydney	60,841	63,159	3.8%	81,149	102,641	26.5%	8,223	8,154	-0.8%	150,228	173,971	15.8%
Lithgow	47	47	0.0%	24	52	116.7%	-	9	-	73	101	38.4%
Wingecarribee	117	99	-15.4%	231	224	-3.0%	21	17	-19.0%	367	339	-7.6%
DC South Western Sydney	26,555	26,004	-2.1%	27,401	30,284	10.5%	5,247	5,147	-1.9%	59,210	61,448	3.8%
DC Western Sydney	33,400	36,152	8.2%	52,169	70,361	34.9%	2,861	2,888	0.9%	88,435	109,399	23.7%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	1,050	1,149	9.4%	1,834	2,272	23.9%	136	145	6.6%	3,023	3,564	17.9%
Greater Sydney	138,817	144,538	4.1%	228,984	259,429	13.3%	17,105	14,885	-13.0%	384,905	418,857	8.8%
Rest of NSW	4,429	4,350	-1.8%	10,631	11,097	4.4%	1,040	566	-45.6%	16,105	16,022	-0.5%
NSW	143,338	148,943	3.9%	239,947	270,685	12.8%	18,164	15,461	-14.9%	401,448	435,093	8.4%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Appendix: 1.3

	Croatian			Filipino			French		
LGAs and regions	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**
Blacktown	1,534	1,331	-13.2%	6,474	7,720	19.2%	771	649	-15.8%
Blue Mountains	75	63	-16.0%	50	84	68.0%	236	242	2.5%
Camden	370	634	71.4%	134	399	197.8%	161	179	11.2%
Campbelltown	562	554	-1.4%	1,095	1,367	24.8%	460	358	-22.2%
Canterbury-Bankstown	888	801	-9.8%	1,126	1,323	17.5%	872	686	-21.3%
Cumberland	1,547	1,459	-5.7%	1,201	1,258	4.7%	330	251	-23.9%
Fairfield	2,672	2,360	-11.7%	629	588	-6.5%	264	226	-14.4%
Hawkesbury	123	124	0.8%	69	91	31.9%	98	71	-27.6%
Liverpool	1,618	1,582	-2.2%	1,070	1,267	18.4%	466	388	-16.7%
Parramatta	487	493	1.2%	1,123	1,637	45.8%	472	449	-4.9%
Penrith	1,022	961	-6.0%	1,044	1,462	40.0%	333	293	-12.0%
The Hills Shire	644	667	3.6%	767	1,003	30.8%	361	323	-10.5%
Wollondilly	157	174	10.8%	27	20	-25.9%	36	28	-22.2%
Greater Western Sydney	11,699	11,203	-4.2%	14,809	18,219	23.0%	4,860	4,143	-14.8%
Lithgow	25	31	24.0%	22	21	-4.5%	22	17	-22.7%
Wingecarribee	38	55	44.7%	25	76	204.0%	117	136	16.2%
DCJ South Western Sydney	6,305	6,160	-2.3%	4,106	5,040	22.7%	2,376	2,001	-15.8%
DCJ Western Sydney	4,212	3,950	-6.2%	9,565	11,618	21.5%	1,934	1,672	-13.5%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	1,245	1,179	-5.3%	1,185	1,658	39.9%	689	623	-9.6%
Greater Sydney	18,566	17,998	-3.1%	21,447	26,603	24.0%	20,057	19,404	-3.3%
Rest of NSW	2,572	2,413	-6.2%	2,740	4,233	54.5%	3,600	4,106	14.1%
NSW	21,149	20,420	-3.4%	24,211	30,853	27.4%	23,743	23,574	-0.7%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Appendix: 1.4

	German			Greek			Gujarati		
LGAs and regions	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**
Blacktown	584	385	-34.1%	1,993	1,965	-1.4%	4,617	9,380	103.2%
Blue Mountains	415	383	-7.7%	224	175	-21.9%	5	12	140.0%
Camden	179	153	-14.5%	381	625	64.0%	27	186	588.9%
Campbelltown	290	209	-27.9%	880	929	5.6%	281	398	41.6%
Canterbury-Bankstown	492	333	-32.3%	18,571	17,394	-6.3%	302	307	1.7%
Cumberland	181	139	-23.2%	1,698	1,560	-8.1%	3,350	3,724	11.2%
Fairfield	277	151	-45.5%	1,074	893	-16.9%	37	43	16.2%
Hawkesbury	193	148	-23.3%	145	112	-22.8%	6	51	750.0%
Liverpool	272	183	-32.7%	2,994	2,891	-3.4%	308	407	32.1%
Parramatta	457	345	-24.5%	1,348	1,342	-0.4%	4,901	4,325	-11.8%
Penrith	395	278	-29.6%	1,168	1,190	1.9%	284	1,096	285.9%
The Hills Shire	516	342	-33.7%	961	1,017	5.8%	627	1,632	160.3%
Wollondilly	100	77	-23.0%	157	138	-12.1%	-	3	-
Greater Western Sydney	4,351	3,126	-28.2%	31,594	30,231	-4.3%	14,745	21,564	46.2%
Lithgow	37	45	21.6%	26	25	-3.8%	4	4	0.0%
Wingecarribee	202	199	-1.5%	171	168	-1.8%	28	58	107.1%
DCJ South Western Sydney	1,812	1,305	-28.0%	24,228	23,038	-4.9%	983	1,402	42.6%
DCJ Western Sydney	1,738	1,211	-30.3%	6,000	5,884	-1.9%	13,495	19,061	41.2%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	1,040	854	-17.9%	1,563	1,502	-3.9%	299	1,163	289.0%
Greater Sydney	15,997	13,646	-14.7%	76,196	73,163	-4.0%	17,725	24,456	38.0%
Rest of NSW	6,982	6,491	-7.0%	5,451	5,491	0.7%	1,146	2,397	109.2%
NSW	23,029	20,161	-12.5%	81,685	78,691	-3.7%	18,875	26,857	42.3%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Appendix: 1.5

	Hindi			Indonesian			Italian		
LGAs and regions	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**
Blacktown	13,458	17,429	29.5%	1,610	1,819	13.0%	1,924	1,578	-18.0%
Blue Mountains	78	100	28.2%	90	57	-36.7%	275	202	-26.5%
Camden	668	1,745	161.2%	78	234	200.0%	1,018	1,315	29.2%
Campbelltown	3,743	3,772	0.8%	634	870	37.2%	711	626	-12.0%
Canterbury-Bankstown	2,731	2,571	-5.9%	4,252	4,465	5.0%	6,030	4,939	-18.1%
Cumberland	4,893	5,430	11.0%	825	791	-4.1%	1,928	1,466	-24.0%
Fairfield	1,325	1,095	-17.4%	369	332	-10.0%	5,169	3,931	-24.0%
Hawkesbury	60	144	140.0%	22	26	18.2%	290	285	-1.7%
Liverpool	8,139	7,942	-2.4%	884	1,055	19.3%	4,534	3,501	-22.8%
Parramatta	8,077	9,590	18.7%	1,342	1,508	12.4%	1,450	1,294	-10.8%
Penrith	1,745	2,367	35.6%	259	375	44.8%	1,329	1,133	-14.7%
The Hills Shire	2,974	5,418	82.2%	845	1,088	28.8%	1,660	1,440	-13.3%
Wollondilly	24	41	70.8%	6	10	66.7%	359	359	0.0%
Greater Western Sydney	47,915	57,644	20.3%	11,216	12,630	12.6%	26,677	22,069	-17.3%
Lithgow	16	25	56.3%	15	12	-20.0%	60	54	-10.0%
Wingecarribee	55	86	56.4%	23	25	8.7%	279	262	-6.1%
DCJ South Western Sydney	16,685	17,252	3.4%	6,246	6,991	11.9%	18,100	14,933	-17.5%
DCJ Western Sydney	29,402	37,867	28.8%	4,622	5,206	12.6%	6,962	5,778	-17.0%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	1,899	2,636	38.8%	386	470	21.8%	1,954	1,674	-14.3%
Greater Sydney	64,107	76,308	19.0%	28,664	30,595	6.7%	62,794	53,341	-15.1%
Rest of NSW	2,881	3,717	29.0%	1,338	1,677	25.3%	12,838	10,678	-16.8%
NSW	67,037	80,051	19.4%	30,032	32,303	7.6%	75,697	64,039	-15.4%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Appendix: 1.6

	Japanese			Korean			Macedonian		
LGAs and regions	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**
Blacktown	194	213	9.8%	1,844	2,712	47.1%	271	246	-9.2%
Blue Mountains	137	167	21.9%	88	78	-11.4%	9	13	44.4%
Camden	34	41	20.6%	53	89	67.9%	134	359	167.9%
Campbelltown	81	113	39.5%	190	230	21.1%	306	384	25.5%
Canterbury-Bankstown	464	489	5.4%	4,057	3,489	-14.0%	3,542	3,385	-4.4%
Cumberland	142	162	14.1%	5,153	5,291	2.7%	148	130	-12.2%
Fairfield	76	59	-22.4%	108	135	25.0%	1,218	1,113	-8.6%
Hawkesbury	23	30	30.4%	41	55	34.1%	172	169	-1.7%
Liverpool	101	127	25.7%	216	321	48.6%	2,117	2,284	7.9%
Parramatta	541	665	22.9%	11,246	14,190	26.2%	105	101	-3.8%
Penrith	95	159	67.4%	373	641	71.8%	180	176	-2.2%
The Hills Shire	247	319	29.1%	3,097	4,052	30.8%	63	90	42.9%
Wollondilly	12	8	-33.3%	11	18	63.6%	36	47	30.6%
Greater Western Sydney	2,147	2,552	18.9%	26,477	31,301	18.2%	8,301	8,497	2.4%
Lithgow	5	3	-40.0%	3	8	166.7%	11	4	-63.6%
Wingecarribee	43	46	7.0%	25	41	64.0%	57	57	0.0%
DCJ South Western Sydney	811	883	8.9%	4,660	4,323	-7.2%	7,410	7,629	3.0%
DCJ Western Sydney	1,124	1,359	20.9%	21,340	26,245	23.0%	587	567	-3.4%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	260	359	38.1%	505	782	54.9%	372	362	-2.7%
Greater Sydney	15,237	15,540	2.0%	57,790	60,116	4.0%	18,959	19,176	1.1%
Rest of NSW	2,067	2,484	20.2%	2,082	2,180	4.7%	9,172	8,907	-2.9%
NSW	17,321	18,035	4.1%	59,914	62,319	4.0%	28,144	28,091	-0.2%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Appendix: 1.7

	Malayalam			Nepali			Persian (excluding Dari)		
LGAs and regions	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**
Blacktown	1,371	2,952	115.3%	1,763	4,477	153.9%	1,915	2,606	36.1%
Blue Mountains	25	22	-12.0%	11	35	218.2%	27	26	-3.7%
Camden	144	563	291.0%	51	1,001	1862.7%	110	202	83.6%
Campbelltown	857	1,333	55.5%	1,276	4,391	244.1%	196	266	35.7%
Canterbury-Bankstown	458	338	-26.2%	3,049	4,389	43.9%	494	468	-5.3%
Cumberland	771	1,421	84.3%	5,293	10,254	93.7%	2,583	2,153	-16.6%
Fairfield	96	68	-29.2%	80	102	27.5%	652	486	-25.5%
Hawkesbury	-	12		-	105		33	58	75.8%
Liverpool	963	1,258	30.6%	530	2,076	291.7%	605	583	-3.6%
Parramatta	1,509	1,919	27.2%	1,335	4,271	219.9%	2,873	3,590	25.0%
Penrith	614	964	57.0%	477	1,147	140.5%	375	547	45.9%
The Hills Shire	306	759	148.0%	167	713	326.9%	2,043	3,573	74.9%
Wollondilly	-	-		8	12	50.0%	11	21	90.9%
Greater Western Sydney	7,114	11,609	63.2%	14,040	32,973	134.9%	11,917	14,579	22.3%
Lithgow	3	10	233.3%	-	23		3	7	133.3%
Wingecarribee	25	78	212.0%	134	440	228.4%	18	33	83.3%
DCJ South Western Sydney	2,543	3,638	43.1%	5,128	12,411	142.0%	2,086	2,059	-1.3%
DCJ Western Sydney	3,957	7,051	78.2%	8,558	19,715	130.4%	9,414	11,922	26.6%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	642	1,008	57.0%	488	1,310	168.4%	438	638	45.7%
Greater Sydney	10,749	15,753	46.6%	32,534	61,643	89.5%	20,755	25,389	22.3%
Rest of NSW	3,122	5,139	64.6%	2,045	6,493	217.5%	1,273	1,379	8.3%
NSW	13,885	20,890	50.5%	34,608	68,148	96.9%	22,044	26,796	21.6%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Appendix: 1.8

	Portuguese			Punjabi			Russian		
LGAs and regions	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**
Blacktown	478	508	6.3%	12,022	20,554	71.0%	642	653	1.7%
Blue Mountains	63	78	23.8%	22	40	81.8%	150	172	14.7%
Camden	107	239	123.4%	214	1,333	522.9%	120	168	40.0%
Campbelltown	279	328	17.6%	1,122	1,961	74.8%	368	412	12.0%
Canterbury-Bankstown	2,707	2,933	8.3%	1,219	1,148	-5.8%	444	455	2.5%
Cumberland	183	222	21.3%	2,749	2,775	0.9%	476	427	-10.3%
Fairfield	250	198	-20.8%	168	154	-8.3%	417	258	-38.1%
Hawkesbury	37	33	-10.8%	39	339	769.2%	25	49	96.0%
Liverpool	620	664	7.1%	956	1,465	53.2%	273	333	22.0%
Parramatta	361	581	60.9%	2,914	3,308	13.5%	687	704	2.5%
Penrith	188	227	20.7%	1,667	3,105	86.3%	220	272	23.6%
The Hills Shire	216	352	63.0%	1,324	2,980	125.1%	431	524	21.6%
Wollondilly	24	33	37.5%	18	40	122.2%	39	29	-25.6%
Greater Western Sydney	5,513	6,396	16.0%	24,434	39,202	60.4%	4,292	4,456	3.8%
Lithgow	10	6	-40.0%	20	27	35.0%	4	4	0.0%
Wingecarribee	28	45	60.7%	40	131	227.5%	11	22	100.0%
DCJ South Western Sydney	4,015	4,440	10.6%	3,737	6,232	66.8%	1,672	1,677	0.3%
DCJ Western Sydney	1,238	1,663	34.3%	19,009	29,617	55.8%	2,236	2,308	3.2%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	298	344	15.4%	1,748	3,511	100.9%	399	497	24.6%
Greater Sydney	20,459	26,586	29.9%	28,495	44,244	55.3%	17,499	18,503	5.7%
Rest of NSW	2,507	3,656	45.8%	4,917	9,200	87.1%	1,246	1,547	24.2%
NSW	23,005	30,258	31.5%	33,429	53,460	59.9%	18,765	20,060	6.9%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Appendix: 1.9

	Serbian			Sinhalese			Spanish		
LGAs and regions	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**
Blacktown	942	954	1.3%	2,104	2,899	37.8%	2,992	3,177	6.2%
Blue Mountains	19	41	115.8%	13	22	69.2%	398	489	22.9%
Camden	394	762	93.4%	102	206	102.0%	1,001	1,859	85.7%
Campbelltown	382	581	52.1%	403	425	5.5%	2,659	2,650	-0.3%
Canterbury-Bankstown	630	588	-6.7%	235	204	-13.2%	2,958	3,185	7.7%
Cumberland	451	451	0.0%	458	403	-12.0%	1,798	1,615	-10.2%
Fairfield	3,701	3,343	-9.7%	38	48	26.3%	6,218	4,832	-22.3%
Hawkesbury	50	50	0.0%	8	40	400.0%	182	213	17.0%
Liverpool	4,993	5,397	8.1%	325	307	-5.5%	5,198	4,899	-5.8%
Parramatta	470	461	-1.9%	1,324	1,383	4.5%	1,952	2,129	9.1%
Penrith	406	402	-1.0%	466	605	29.8%	1,326	1,306	-1.5%
The Hills Shire	295	352	19.3%	1,330	1,948	46.5%	1,370	1,659	21.1%
Wollondilly	78	95	21.8%	11	17	54.5%	205	266	29.8%
Greater Western Sydney	12,811	13,477	5.2%	6,817	8,507	24.8%	28,257	28,279	0.1%
Lithgow	9	9	0.0%	7	3	-57.1%	21	45	114.3%
Wingecarribee	43	45	4.7%	7	14	100.0%	128	180	40.6%
DCJ South Western Sydney	10,221	10,811	5.8%	1,121	1,221	8.9%	18,367	17,871	-2.7%
DCJ Western Sydney	2,158	2,218	2.8%	5,216	6,633	27.2%	8,112	8,580	5.8%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	484	502	3.7%	494	670	35.6%	1,927	2,053	6.5%
Greater Sydney	18,542	19,803	6.8%	9,998	12,038	20.4%	56,935	63,395	11.3%
Rest of NSW	2,938	3,089	5.1%	1,232	1,527	23.9%	6,490	8,409	29.6%
NSW	21,489	22,907	6.6%	11,232	13,570	20.8%	63,523	71,868	13.1%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Appendix: 1.10

	Tagalog			Tamil			Thai		
LGAs and regions	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**
Blacktown	13,556	14,993	10.6%	4,964	8,091	63.0%	521	771	48.0%
Blue Mountains	86	114	32.6%	16	21	31.3%	113	160	41.6%
Camden	267	720	169.7%	51	284	456.9%	126	278	120.6%
Campbelltown	2,350	2,745	16.8%	585	879	50.3%	501	747	49.1%
Canterbury-Bankstown	2,273	2,576	13.3%	598	647	8.2%	1,174	1,258	7.2%
Cumberland	2,264	2,365	4.5%	6,749	7,764	15.0%	569	664	16.7%
Fairfield	1,340	1,223	-8.7%	152	117	-23.0%	1,008	1,117	10.8%
Hawkesbury	107	118	10.3%	12	27	125.0%	74	96	29.7%
Liverpool	2,398	2,479	3.4%	935	1,059	13.3%	549	639	16.4%
Parramatta	1,818	2,183	20.1%	4,859	5,712	17.6%	660	852	29.1%
Penrith	2,119	2,646	24.9%	464	892	92.2%	361	534	47.9%
The Hills Shire	1,133	1,642	44.9%	1,777	2,843	60.0%	315	381	21.0%
Wollondilly	36	48	33.3%	5	3	-40.0%	38	45	18.4%
Greater Western Sydney	29,747	33,852	13.8%	21,167	28,339	33.9%	6,009	7,542	25.5%
Lithgow	31	38	22.6%	7	14	100.0%	25	47	88.0%
Wingecarribee	66	103	56.1%	6	18	200.0%	55	110	100.0%
DCJ South Western Sydney	8,730	9,894	13.3%	2,332	3,007	28.9%	3,451	4,194	21.5%
DCJ Western Sydney	18,771	21,183	12.8%	18,349	24,410	33.0%	2,065	2,668	29.2%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	2,343	2,916	24.5%	499	954	91.2%	573	837	46.1%
Greater Sydney	40,635	45,826	12.8%	28,429	36,747	29.3%	21,652	23,511	8.6%
Rest of NSW	4,469	5,783	29.4%	1,234	1,685	36.5%	3,152	4,512	43.1%
NSW	45,133	51,616	14.4%	29,676	38,446	29.6%	24,841	28,034	12.9%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Appendix: 1.11

	Turkish			Urdu			Vietnamese		
LGAs and regions	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**
Blacktown	2,415	2,500	3.5%	5,524	8,582	55.4%	1,212	1,510	24.6%
Blue Mountains	19	19	0.0%	12	16	33.3%	130	156	20.0%
Camden	97	283	191.8%	222	1,068	381.1%	247	648	162.3%
Campbelltown	211	297	40.8%	1,361	2,426	78.3%	1,151	1,669	45.0%
Canterbury-Bankstown	1,234	1,334	8.1%	6,599	9,289	40.8%	24,978	27,916	11.8%
Cumberland	6,728	6,735	0.1%	4,681	6,053	29.3%	3,726	3,778	1.4%
Fairfield	1,118	1,064	-4.8%	358	376	5.0%	40,491	43,936	8.5%
Hawkesbury	20	28	40.0%	50	57	14.0%	66	70	6.1%
Liverpool	1,636	1,838	12.3%	1,984	3,587	80.8%	9,976	12,470	25.0%
Parramatta	858	1,145	33.4%	1,742	3,194	83.4%	1,127	1,736	54.0%
Penrith	625	763	22.1%	821	1,330	62.0%	473	546	15.4%
The Hills Shire	405	501	23.7%	943	2,341	148.3%	520	721	38.7%
Wollondilly	28	49	75.0%	22	19	-13.6%	48	63	31.3%
Greater Western Sydney	15,394	16,556	7.5%	24,319	38,338	57.6%	84,145	95,219	13.2%
Lithgow	5	5	0.0%	8	14	75.0%	32	22	-31.3%
Wingecarribee	21	30	42.9%	-	30		59	51	-13.6%
DCJ South Western Sydney	4,345	4,895	12.7%	10,546	16,795	59.3%	76,950	86,753	12.7%
DCJ Western Sydney	10,406	10,881	4.6%	12,890	20,170	56.5%	6,585	7,745	17.6%
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	669	815	21.8%	891	1,417	59.0%	701	794	13.3%
Greater Sydney	19,840	21,901	10.4%	28,068	43,464	54.9%	99,298	113,154	14.0%
Rest of NSW	1,753	1,937	10.5%	1,613	3,147	95.1%	3,496	4,716	34.9%
NSW	21,623	23,842	10.3%	29,723	46,618	56.8%	102,896	117,907	14.6%

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses

Appendix: 1.12

	Other(c)			Language used at home not stated			Total people	
LGAs and regions	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016**	**2021**	**% Changes since 2016 to 2021**	**2016 Census**	**2021 Census**
Blacktown	28,307	35,183	24.3%	17,737	24,395	37.5%	336,960	396,776
Blue Mountains	1,341	1,386	3.4%	3,501	2,662	-24.0%	76,902	78,121
Camden	2,633	6,104	131.8%	3,479	4,180	20.1%	78,224	119,325
Campbelltown	11,931	13,914	16.6%	9,129	11,256	23.3%	157,001	176,519
Canterbury-Bankstown	15,641	15,558	-0.5%	20,031	26,649	33.0%	346,176	371,006
Cumberland	22,357	23,757	6.3%	11,867	19,209	61.9%	216,080	235,439
Fairfield	38,850	42,192	8.6%	8,742	14,421	65.0%	198,816	208,475
Hawkesbury	1,282	1,360	6.1%	3,727	3,047	-18.2%	64,591	67,207
Liverpool	21,144	25,437	20.3%	13,725	15,740	14.7%	204,330	233,446
Parramatta	13,118	16,009	22.0%	14,204	13,813	-2.8%	226,153	256,729
Penrith	8,582	9,976	16.2%	11,693	13,522	15.6%	196,064	217,664
The Hills Shire	5,709	8,083	41.6%	4,545	5,102	12.3%	157,243	191,876
Wollondilly	755	794	5.2%	2,523	2,525	0.1%	48,520	53,961
Greater Western Sydney	171,650	199,753	16.4%	124,903	156,521	25.3%	2,307,060	2,606,544
Lithgow	170	199	17.1%	2,450	1,744	-28.8%	21,090	20,842
Wingecarribee	564	665	17.9%	2,907	2,668	-8.2%	47,878	52,709
DCJ South Western Sydney	91,518	104,664	14.4%	60,536	77,439	27.9%	1,080,945	1,215,441
DCJ Western Sydney	69,491	83,032	19.5%	48,353	62,519	29.3%	936,436	1,080,820
DCJ Nepean Blue Mountains	11,375	12,921	13.6%	21,371	20,975	-1.9%	358,647	383,834
Greater Sydney	246,488	277,596	12.6%	279,608	278,498	-0.4%	4,823,993	5,231,147
Rest of NSW	32,596	40,963	25.7%	188,669	185,789	-1.5%	2,643,535	2,829,637
NSW	279,422	318,818	14.1%	471,577	468,099	-0.7%	7,480,230	8,072,163

Source: ABS 2016 and 2021 Censuses