

# Demographic Analysis Reports: Disability

Prepared for Penrith City Council



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# Table of contents

<b>1. Executive Summary</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>3. Where are our people with disabilities?</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>4. Who are our people with a disability?</b> .....	<b>7</b>
4.1 Sex .....	7
4.2 Age .....	8
4.3 Ancestry .....	9
4.4 Period of arrival to Australia .....	10
4.5 Languages spoken at home .....	12
<b>5. How do our people with a disability live?</b> .....	<b>14</b>
5.1 Household composition .....	14
5.2 Household size .....	15
5.3 Household income .....	17
5.4 Tenure type .....	18
<b>6. What do our people with a disability do?</b> .....	<b>20</b>
6.1 Education – highest level of schooling .....	20
6.2 Education – highest qualification .....	23
6.3 Education – institutions attending .....	24
6.4 Employment status .....	27
6.5 Industries of employment .....	29
6.6 Disengagement from education and employment .....	30
<b>7. More reports in this series</b> .....	<b>33</b>
<b>8. Attribution Notice</b> .....	<b>34</b>

# 1. Executive Summary

- Over 5% of Penrith City residents have a disability, higher than Greater Sydney (5.2%).
- Similar proportions of males and females have a disability.
- Penrith residents with Australian or English ancestry have higher rates of disability, likely due to their age and era of settlement.
- People with disabilities have lower education and employment rates than the city average.
- Median household incomes for Penrith residents with disabilities are 30% lower than the city median.
- Many more 15-24-year-olds with a disability are disengaged from education or employment (38%), compared to the city average.
- People with disabilities live in larger households and are more likely to rent or live in social housing.

## 2. Introduction

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

In this report:

- **“Disability”** is defined by the Census category as “need for assistance due to disability”

### 3. Where are our people with disabilities?

The City of Penrith had a slightly larger proportion of residents who need assistance due to disability than Greater Sydney. In 2021, 5.5% of all Penrith City residents (representing 12,041 people) needed assistance due to disability. In Greater Sydney, this proportion was 5.2%.

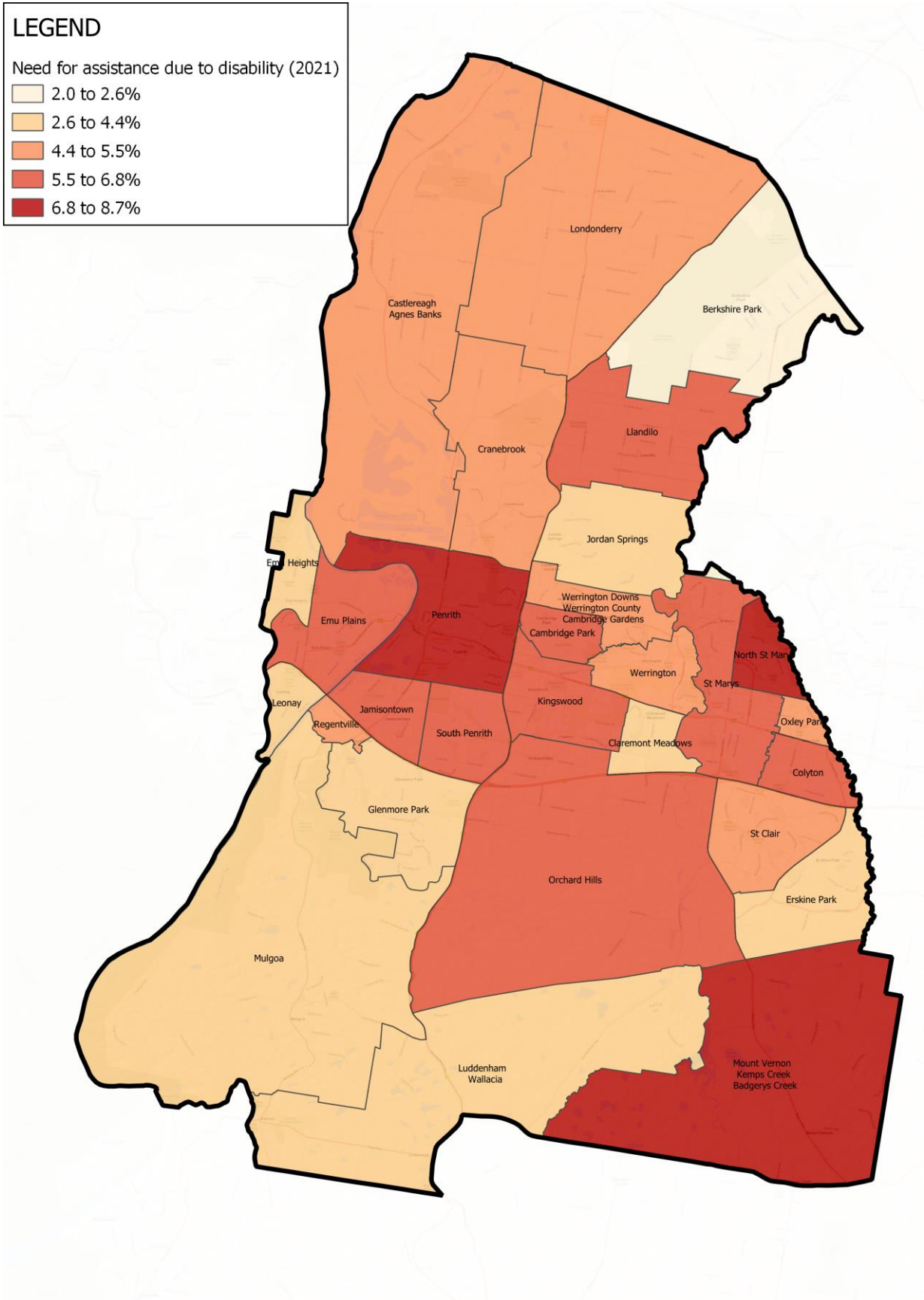
Within the City of Penrith, the proportions of residents with a disability. Need for assistance due to disability is strongly correlated with age. In many cases, areas with an older population would also have a larger proportion of residents with a disability.

Need for assistance due to disability was highest in North St Marys (8.7%), an area that has neighbourhoods with a need for assistance rates as high as 12%. Mount Vernon - Kemps Creek - Badgerys Creek also had a large proportion of residents with a need for assistance due to disability (8.1%), likely due to the location of the Emmaus Retirement Village. The suburb of Penrith itself also has a large proportion of residents who need assistance due to disability (7.5%), and in 2021 had the highest total number of people with a disability (1,348 people).

On the other hand, Berkshire Park (2.6%), Jordan Springs (3.4%), Leonay and Mulgoa (both at 3.7%) had the lowest rates of need for assistance due to disability in Penrith City.

Area	Proportion of residents with disability	Median age
Berkshire Park	2.6%	37 years
Cambridge Park	6.6%	34 years
Castlereagh - Agnes Banks	5.1%	37 years
Claremont Meadows	3.9%	33 years
Colyton	6.8%	36 years
Cranebrook	5.5%	33 years
Emu Heights	4.4%	37 years
Emu Plains	6.6%	41 years
Erskine Park	4.4%	37 years
Glenmore Park	4.1%	34 years
Jamisontown	5.8%	38 years
Jordan Springs	3.4%	30 years
Kingswood	6.4%	34 years
Leonay	3.7%	41 years
Llandilo	6.5%	38 years
Londonderry	4.9%	38 years
Luddenham - Wallacia	4.1%	38 years
Mount Vernon - Kemps Creek - Badgerys Creek	8.1%	45 years
Mulgoa	3.7%	40 years
North St Marys	8.7%	35 years
Orchard Hills	6.1%	47 years
Oxley Park	4.9%	31 years
Penrith	7.5%	35 years
Regentville	5.1%	37 years
South Penrith	6.0%	37 years
St Clair	5.3%	36 years
St Marys	6.3%	34 years
Werrington	5.5%	32 years
Werrington Downs - Werrington County - Cambridge Gardens	5.4%	36 years
<b>Penrith City</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>35 years</b>

Prevalence of disability in Penrith City, 2021



Spatial distribution of people with a need for assistance due to disability, City of Penrith (2021)

## 4. Who are our people with a disability?

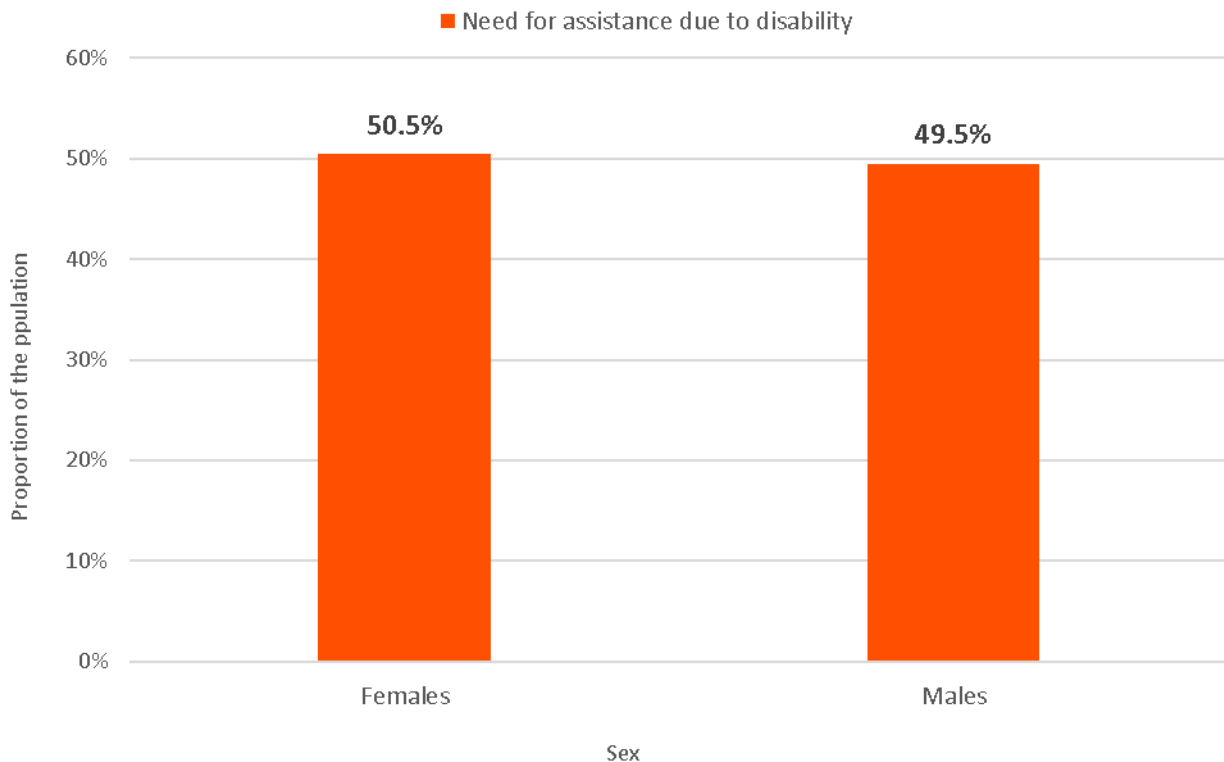
Understanding the sex, age and cultural diversity of people with a disability in Penrith City helps for better and more appropriate service provision, health planning and community outreach.

### 4.1 Sex

In 2021, there were 12,041 Penrith City residents with a need for assistance due to disability, representing 5.5% of the City's population. Of those 12,041 residents:

- 6,086 (50.5%) were females and
- 5,952 (49.5%) were males

In terms of the proportion of female and male residents who need assistance due to disability, 5.5% of all females and 5.5% of all males in Penrith City needed assistance due to disability. This proportion increased by 0.3% for females since 2016, and for males, by 0.5%.

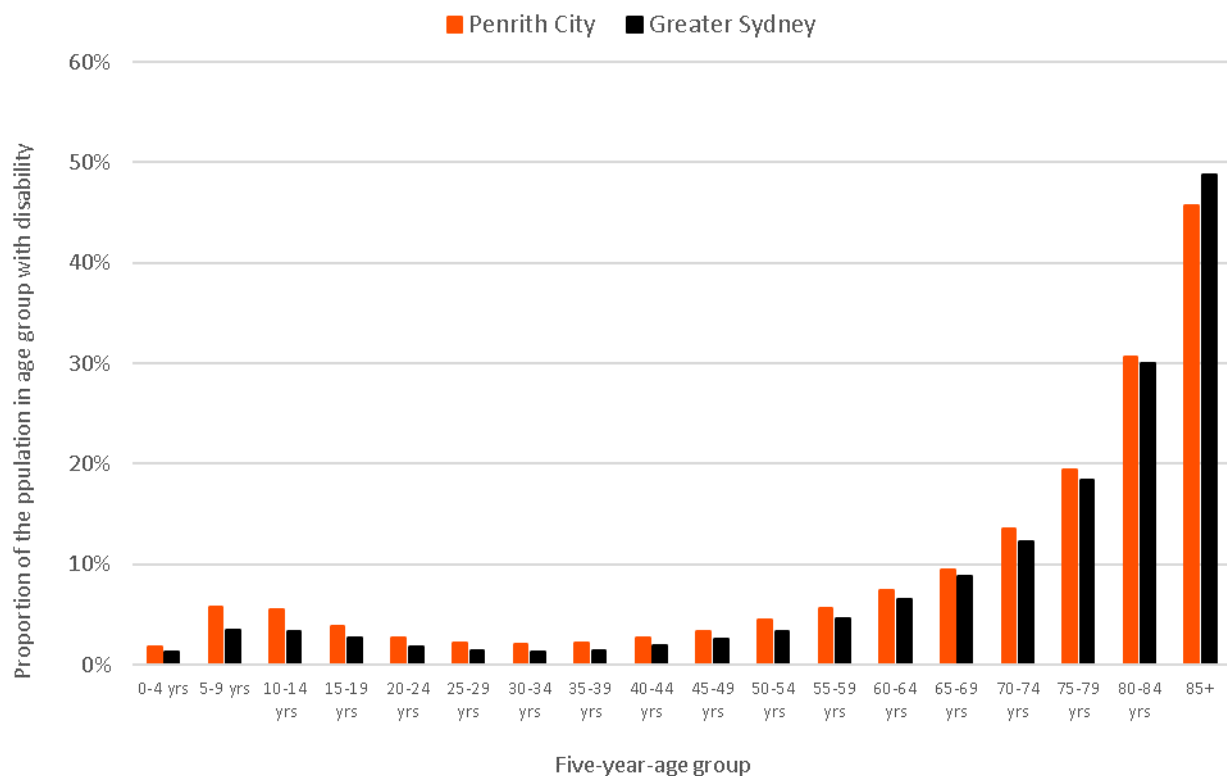


Sex breakdown of Penrith City's people with a need for assistance, 2021

## 4.2 Age

Disability is related with age. As people age, disability rates increase.

- In Penrith City, a larger proportion of children and teenagers aged 0-19 years needed assistance due to disability (4.2%), than for the same age group in Greater Sydney (2.7%).
- Working-age adults aged 20-64 years in Penrith City also had higher disability rates than in Greater Sydney (3.4% compared to 2.6% in Greater Sydney).
- Older residents aged 65-84 years in Penrith City also had slightly higher rates of disability compared to Greater Sydney (15.3% compared to 15.1%)
- However, a lower proportion of Penrith City residents aged 85 years or older needed assistance compared to Greater Sydney (45.7% compared to 48.7%).



Need for assistance due to disability by age, Penrith City, 2021



Since 2016, the proportions of need for assistance due to disability recorded for different age groups within Penrith City changed:

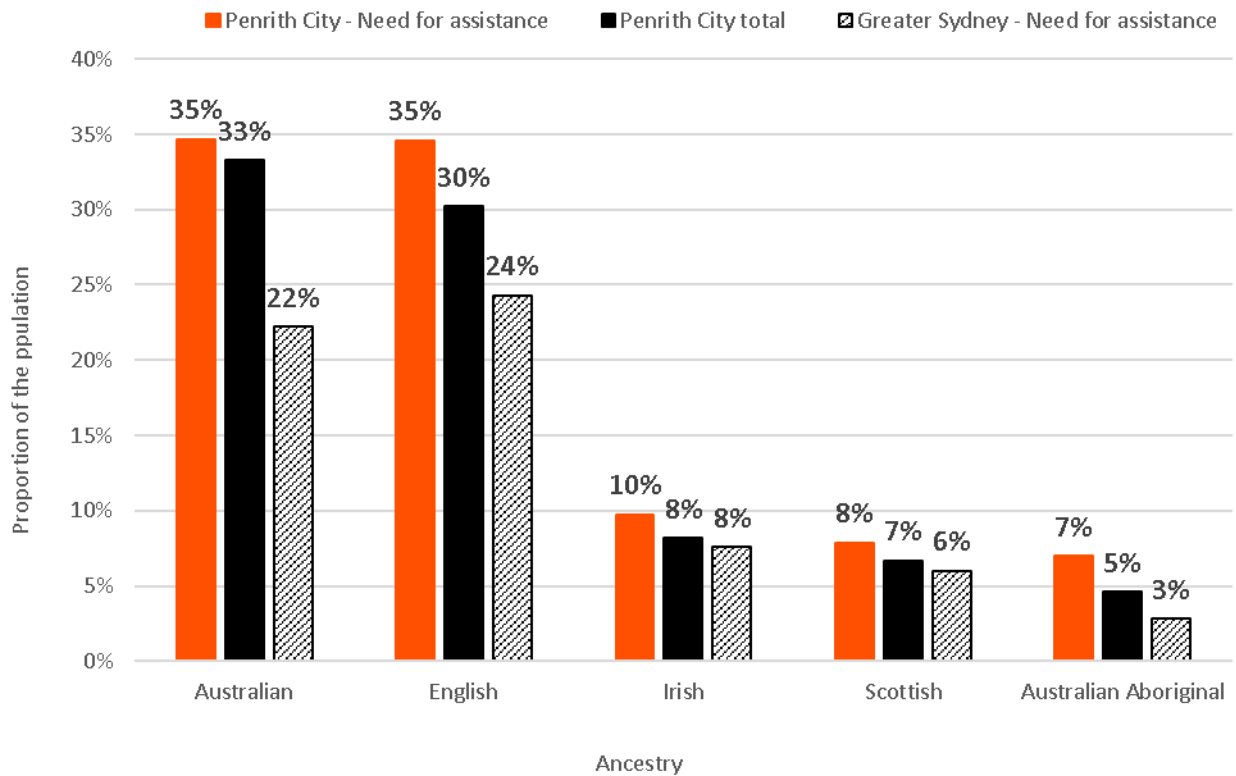
- The proportion of 0-19-year-olds with a disability **increased by 3.1%**
- The proportion of 20-64-year-olds with a disability **decreased by 1.4%**
- The proportion of 65-84-year-olds with a disability **increased by 1.3%**
- The proportion of 85+ year-olds with a disability **decreased by 3%**

### 4.3 Ancestry

Assessing ancestry characteristics of Penrith City's residents who need assistance due to disability can help identify if any different measures or strategies need to be taken when communicating or engaging these residents.

For Penrith City residents who need assistance due to disability, ancestry characteristics are similar to that of the general population. In 2021, 35% had Australian ancestry, a proportion similar to the overall population. However, a slightly larger proportion of people needing assistance due to disability had English, Irish or Scottish ancestry, compared to the general population. Also, a larger proportion of people needing assistance due to disability had Australian Aboriginal ancestry (7%) compared to the overall population (5%).

Penrith's residents had significantly larger proportions with Australian and English ancestries than people needing assistance in Greater Sydney.



#### Ancestry characteristics of Penrith City residents with a need for assistance due to disability, 2021

Since 2016 the proportions of:

- Australian ancestry for residents with a need for assistance **decreased by 0.5%**
- English ancestry **decreased by 0.6%**
- Irish ancestry **decreased by 1.2%**
- Scottish ancestry **decreased by 0.2%**
- Australian Aboriginal ancestry **increased by 6.1%**. *This is likely related to the overall increase in the proportion of residents who identify as Australian Aboriginal in the 2021 Census (+4% for the overall population).*

#### 4.4 Period of arrival to Australia

In 2021, 27.7% of Penrith City's residents who need assistance were born overseas. This proportion is larger than that of the Penrith City population, of which 23.3% were born overseas.

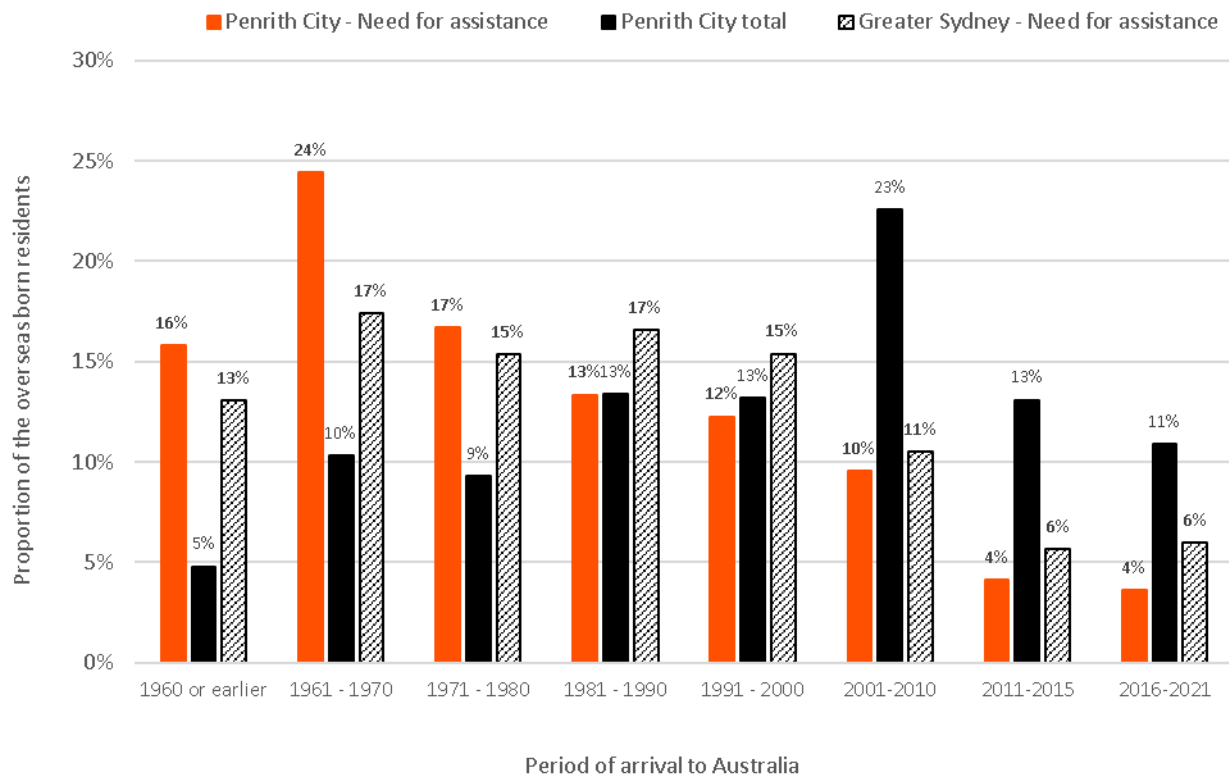
Period of arrival to Australia information can inform whether most people with disabilities or long-term health conditions have lived in the country for a longer time or not. If most are recent arrivals, additional services and resources may need to be applied to ensure these residents receive adequate care.

Most overseas-born Penrith City residents who need assistance due to disability arrived in Australia before 1980. As disability is strongly correlated with age, it is unsurprising that period of arrival data also indicates the older age of overseas arrivals, compared to the general population. For example:

- 57% of Penrith City's residents with a need for assistance due to disability, came to Australia before 1980, compared to 24% of the total population.
- On the other hand, only 17% came to Australia since 2001, compared to 47% of the overall overseas-born population of Penrith City.

Compared to Greater Sydney's overseas born population with a need for assistance due to disability, Penrith City's residents arrived in earlier periods:

- 57% arrived in Australia before 1980, compared to 46% of Greater Sydney's disabled population.
- Conversely, 17% of Penrith City's overseas-born disabled residents came to Australia since 2001, compared to a larger 22% of overseas-born Greater Sydney residents with a disability.



**Period of arrival for Penrith City's overseas born residents with a need for assistance due to disability, 2021**

## 4.5 Languages spoken at home

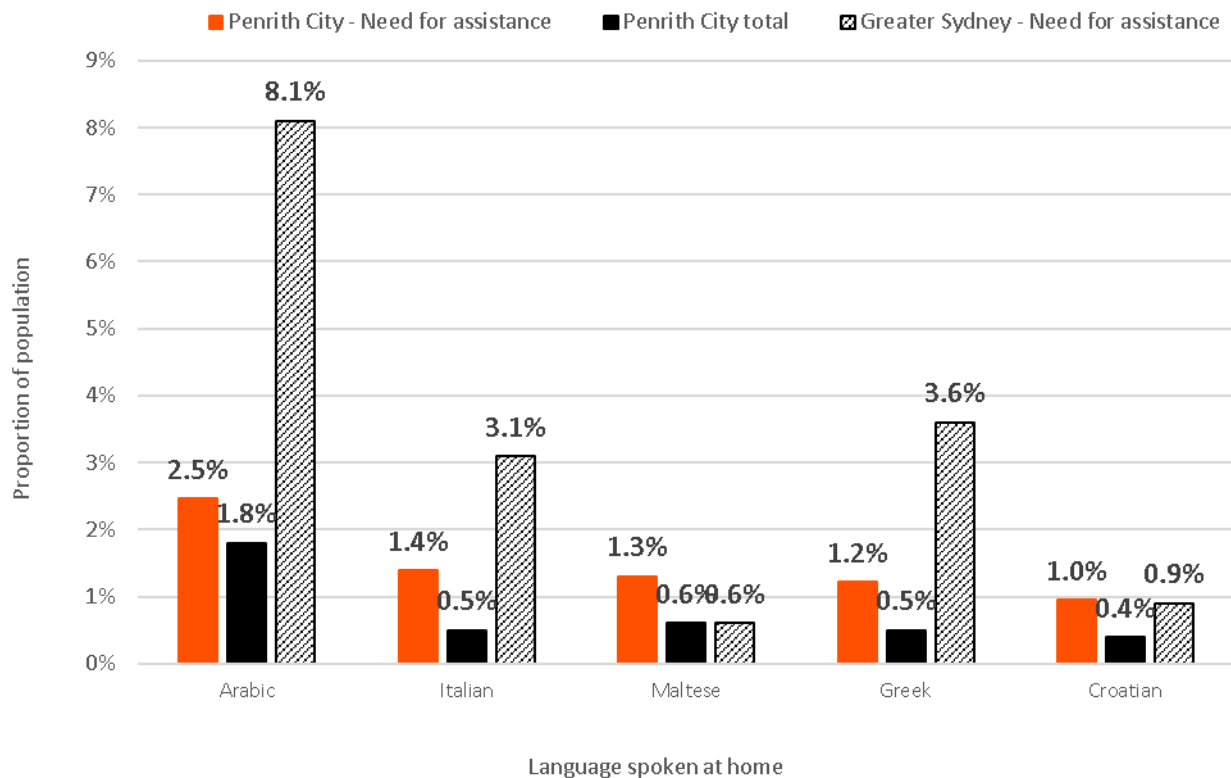
Like knowledge of ancestry for residents with a disability, understanding which languages these segments of the population speak at home can help reveal if their characteristics are dissimilar from the general population, and if so – how different?

In 2021, 78.2% of Penrith City residents with a need for assistance due to disability spoke English only. This exceeded the Penrith City population, where 74.2% spoke English.

In terms of non-English languages, most of the ones spoken by people with a need for assistance due to disability are European languages typical of older migratory periods, which relates to disability being correlated with age.

- 2.5% of Penrith City residents with a disability spoke Arabic at home
- 1.4% spoke Italian at home
- 1.3% spoke Maltese
- 1.2% spoke Greek and
- 1% spoke Croatian

Compared to Greater Sydney's population needing assistance due to disability, Penrith's had a much larger population that spoke English at home (78.2% compared to 54.7% in Greater Sydney). A notably more significant proportion of Greater Sydney residents spoke Arabic, Italian and Greek, and a smaller proportion spoke Maltese and Croatian compared to Penrith City.



#### Language spoken at home for Penrith City's population with a need for assistance due to disability, 2021

Since 2016:

- The proportion of Penrith City residents with a need for assistance due to disability who spoke English at home **increased by 0.9%**
- The proportion who spoke Arabic **did not change**
- The proportion who spoke Italian **decreased by 0.4%**
- The proportion who spoke Maltese **decreased by 0.1%**
- The proportion who spoke Greek **decreased by 0.3%**
- The proportion who spoke Croatian **increased by 0.1%**

## 5. How do our people with a disability live?

### 5.1 Household composition

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

In 2021, this was the household composition of Penrith City's residents with a need for assistance due to disability:

- 35% lived in a couple family with children, as either the parents or child/ren.
- 21% lived as couples without children
- 23% lived as one-parent families
- 1% lived as other families (*includes any household of related individuals where a parent-child or couple relationship does not exist (e.g., siblings, uncle/nephew, grandparent-grandchild)*)
- 5% lived in group households
- 15% lived in lone-person households

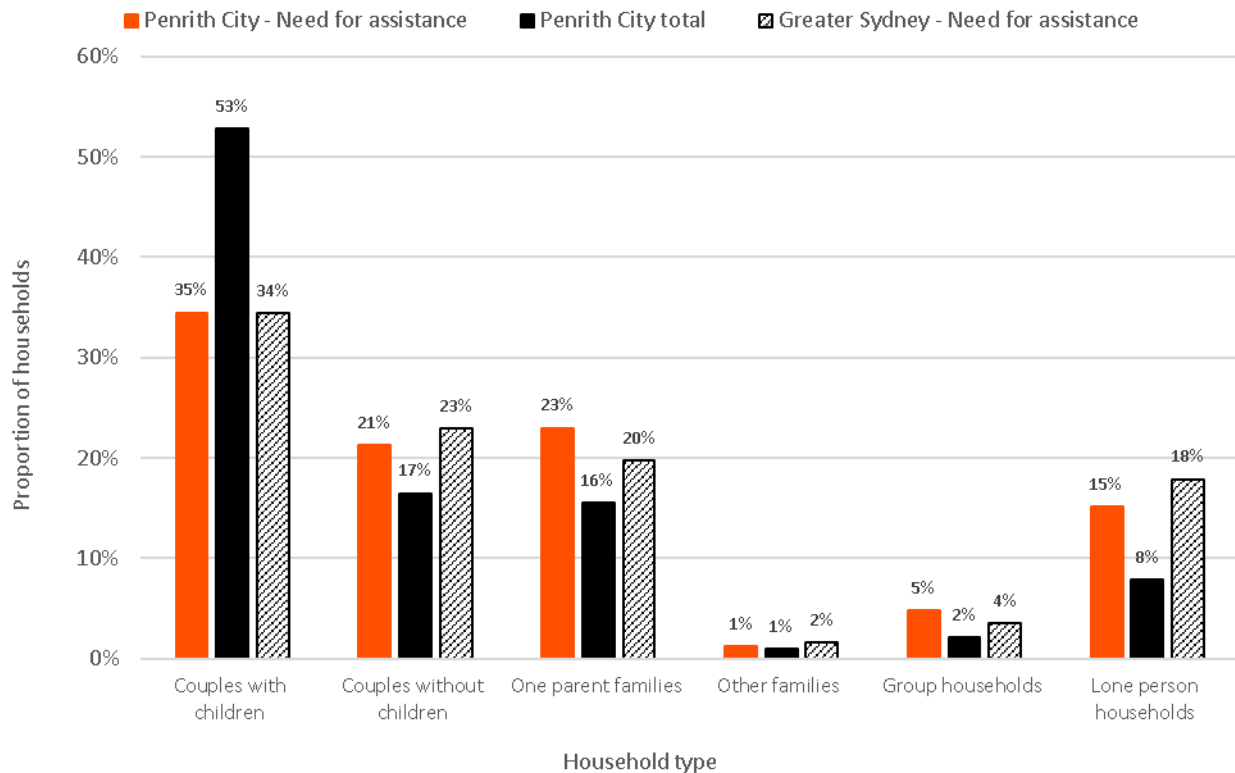
Compared to Penrith City's overall population, a larger proportion of people with a disability lived in couple without children households (21% compared to 17%), one-parent family households (23% compared to 16%), group households (5% compared to 2%) or lone person households (15% compared to 8%). On the other hand, a significantly smaller proportion of people with a disability lived in couple with children households (35% compared to 53% of the City as a whole). As disability is related to older age, the household statistics also reflect more common living arrangements of older residents.

The household composition of Penrith City's residents with a disability was similar to that of Greater Sydney's residents with a disability.

Since 2016, the household composition of Penrith City's residents with a need for assistance due to disability has changed:

- Couples with children **decreased by 3.4%**
- Couples without children **decreased by 0.8%**
- One parent families **increased by 0.9%**

- Other families **decreased by 0.4%**
- Group households **increased by 2.9%**
- Lone person households **increased by 8.3%**



**Household composition of Penrith City's residents with a need for assistance due to disability, 2021**

## 5.2 Household size

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

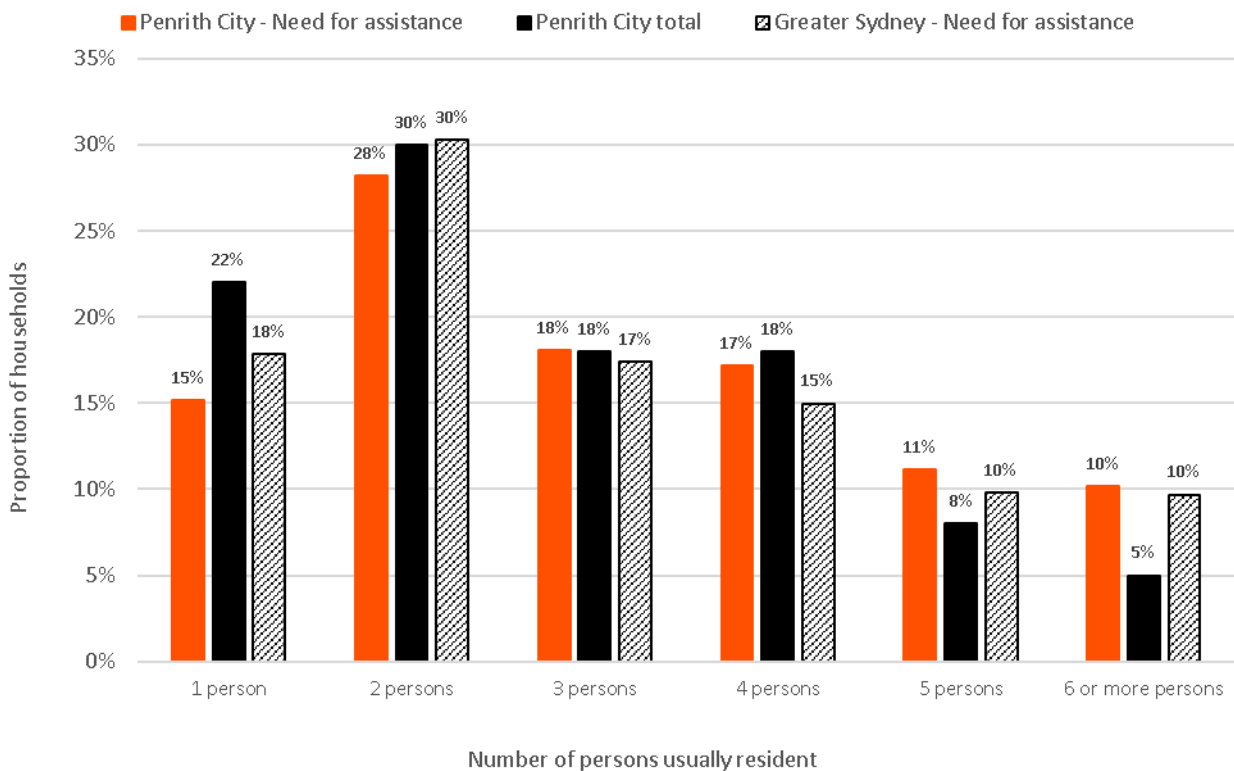
For households where Penrith City residents with a need for assistance live, in 2021:

- 15% of households had one person usually resident
- 28% of households had two people usually resident

- 18% of households had three people usually resident
- 17% of households had four people usually resident
- 11% of households had five people usually resident
- 10% of households had six or more people usually resident

Compared to Penrith City’s total population, a larger proportion of Penrith City’s residents with a disability lived in larger households (five persons or more), with 21% living in households with five or more residents, compared to 13% for Penrith City’s population as a whole. On the other hand, a smaller proportion of Penrith City’s residents with a disability lived in smaller households (smaller than four persons per household) than for the City as a whole, 62%, compared to 70%.

Household sizes of Penrith City’s residents with a disability were slightly larger than disabled residents’ households in Greater Sydney with 62% of Penrith City households having less than four persons per household, compared to 66% of Greater Sydney’s disabled residents. On the other hand, 38% of Penrith City’s households with disabled residents had four or more residents, compared to 35% of Greater Sydney’s.



**Household size of households where Penrith City’s residents with need for assistance due to disability live, 2021**



Since 2016, household size of households where Penrith City's disabled residents live has slightly decreased.

- Proportion of one person households **increased by 2.1%**
- Proportion of two person households **did not change**
- Proportion of three person households **decreased by 1.1%**
- Proportion of four person households **decreased by 2.1%**
- Proportion of five person households **increased by 0.3%**
- Proportion of 6+ person households **decreased by 1.7%**

### 5.3 Household income

Median household incomes differ between Penrith City's overall population and for people with a disability. For residents with a disability, it is likely they are older and therefore have lower household incomes as they are retired with limited sources of income.

In 2021, median weekly household incomes for Penrith's overall population, residents with a disability:

- Penrith City residents with a disability: **\$1,387**
- Penrith City residents with long-term health conditions: **\$1,979**
- Penrith City total population (aged 15+): **\$1,866**

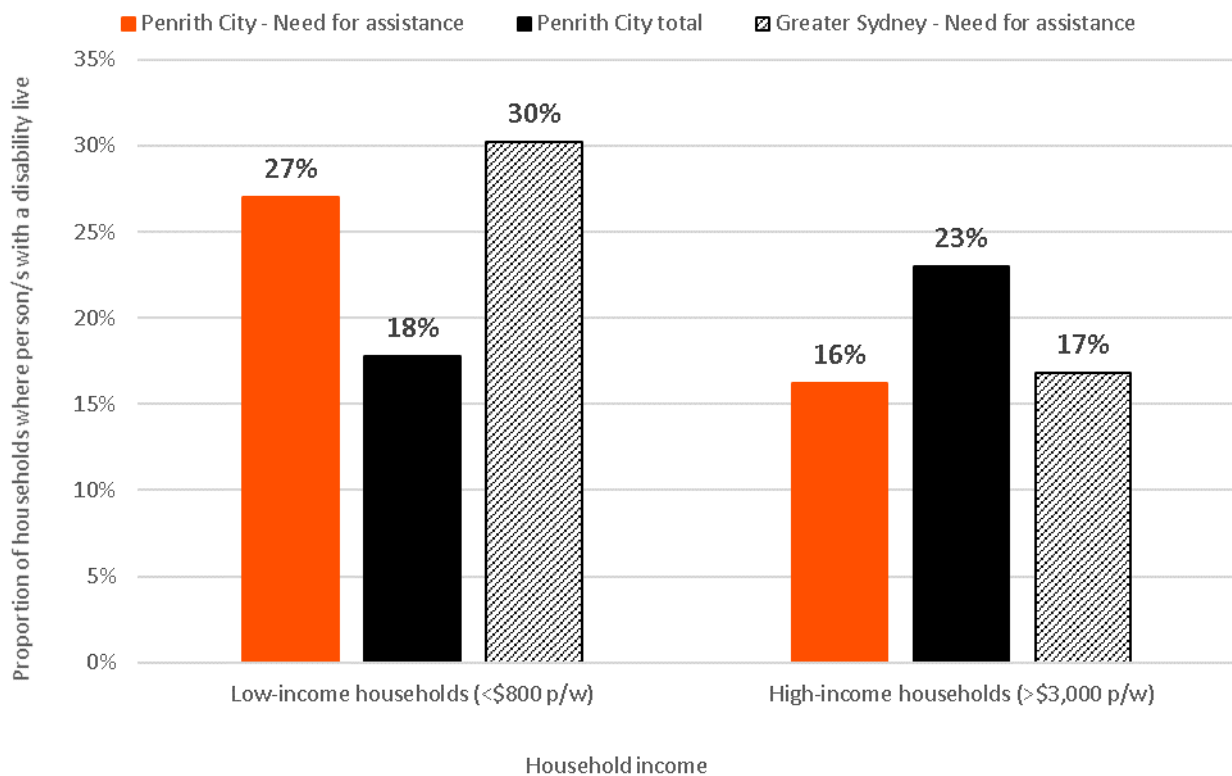
Disability impacts median household income, but as mentioned, this could be related to older age. In 2021, households, where a person with a disability lived, had a household income 30% below that of the City's total population.

- Greater Sydney's population with a disability had median weekly household incomes of \$1,286, 7% lower than that of Penrith City's population with a disability.

Low-income households, which are defined as those with \$800 of gross weekly income or less, accounted for 27% of households where Penrith residents with a disability live. This was significantly higher than in Penrith City as a whole (18%). The proportion of Greater Sydney's residents with a disability living in low-income households is slightly more significant than Penrith City's (30% compared to 27% in Penrith).

On the other hand, 16% of Penrith City residents with a disability were in the high-income category (\$3,000 or more per week). This was lower than Penrith City's overall proportion of

high-income households (23%) and similar to Greater Sydney's population with a disability (17%).



**Proportion of residents with a disability living in low and high-income households, Penrith City, 2021**

## 5.4 Tenure type

Housing tenure data provides an insight into the socio-economic status of Penrith City's residents with a need for assistance due to disability and what housing role the area plays in the community. This can impact the type of council services required by the population. Disability is strongly correlated with age, so housing tenure also relates to how older residents live from a housing tenure perspective, which is usually a larger proportion of full-ownership households and fewer with mortgages.

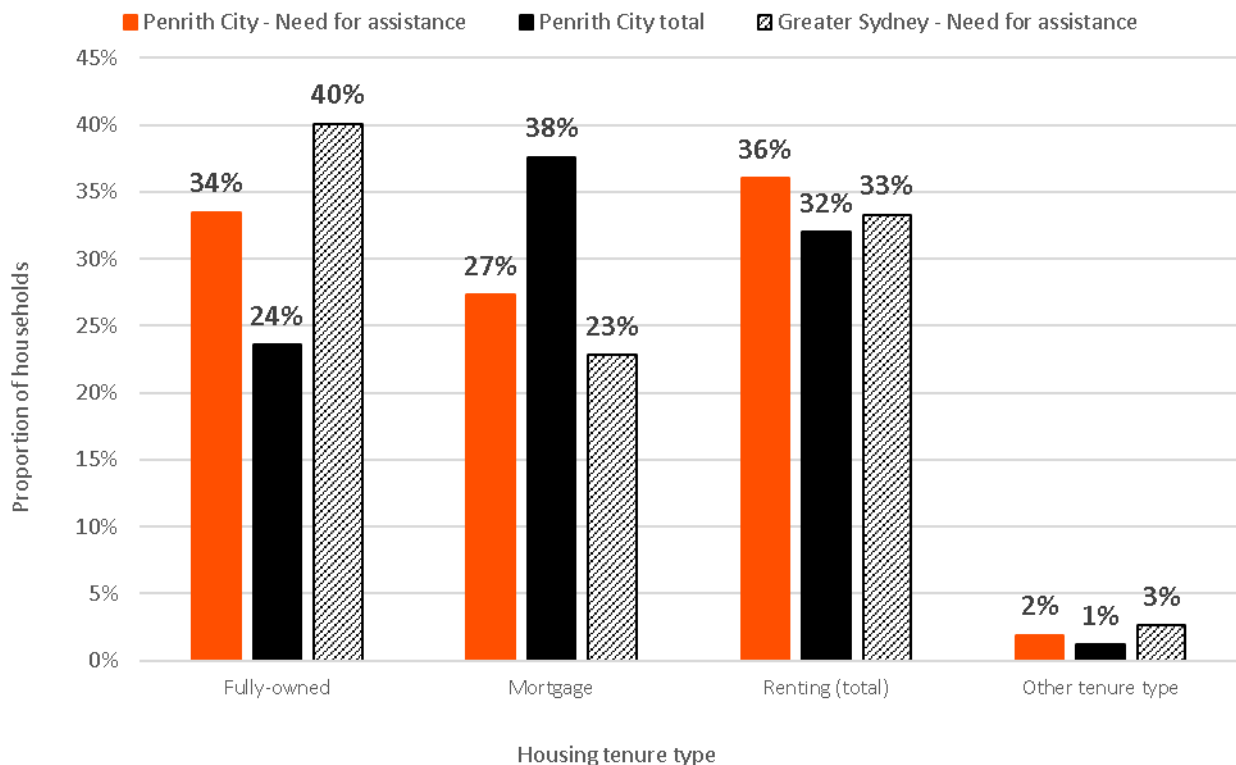
In 2021:

- 34% of Penrith City households where people with a disability live were fully-owned
- 27% were owned with a mortgage

- 36% were rented, of which:
  - 11% are rented as social housing and
  - 25% rented privately

Most residents with a disability rent, with 36% of all households with this tenure type in 2021. This was slightly higher compared to Penrith City as a whole, where 33% of households rented. A larger proportion of residents with a disability live in fully-owned households (34%), compared to the Penrith City total (24%). Lastly, 27% of disabled residents' households were owned with a mortgage, which was lower than 38% for Penrith City as a whole.

Compared to Greater Sydney's residents with a disability, Penrith City had a larger proportion of households which were rented (36% compared to 33% in Greater Sydney) or owned with a mortgage (27% compared to 23% in Greater Sydney). On the other hand, a lower proportion of Penrith City households with disabled residents were full-owned (34%), compared to Greater Sydney (40%).



**Housing tenure type for Penrith City's residents with need for assistance due to disability live, 2021**

For Penrith City residents with a disability who rent, a larger proportion is made up of social housing renting, than for Penrith City as a whole with 11% of households for disabled

residents being rented via social housing, compared to only 4% for the Penrith City population overall. Private renting made up 25% of all tenure for residents with a disability, compared to 28% for the City as a whole.

Compared to Greater Sydney's residents with a disability, Penrith City had a slightly higher proportion renting (36% compared to 33%), a slightly lower proportion renting social housing (11% compared to 13%) and conversely, a higher proportion renting privately (25% compared to 20% for Greater Sydney's disabled residents).

Renting type	Penrith City disabled residents' households	Penrith City total	Greater Sydney disabled residents' households
Renting (total)	36%	32%	33%
Renting – social housing	11%	4%	13%
Renting - private	25%	28%	20%

**Renting tenure breakdown for Penrith City's residents with need for assistance due to disability live, 2021**

In Penrith City since 2016:

- The proportion of the City's disabled residents living in fully-owned households **decreased by 2.4%**
- The proportion owning a household with a mortgage **decreased by 1.1%**
- The proportion who rent **increased by 3.5%**, of which:
  - renting social housing **decreased by 0.6%**
  - private renting **increased by 4.2%**

## 6. What do our people with a disability do?

### 6.1 Education – highest level of schooling

The highest level of schooling statistics shows that fewer Penrith City residents with a need for assistance due to disability have the latter years of secondary school as their highest level of

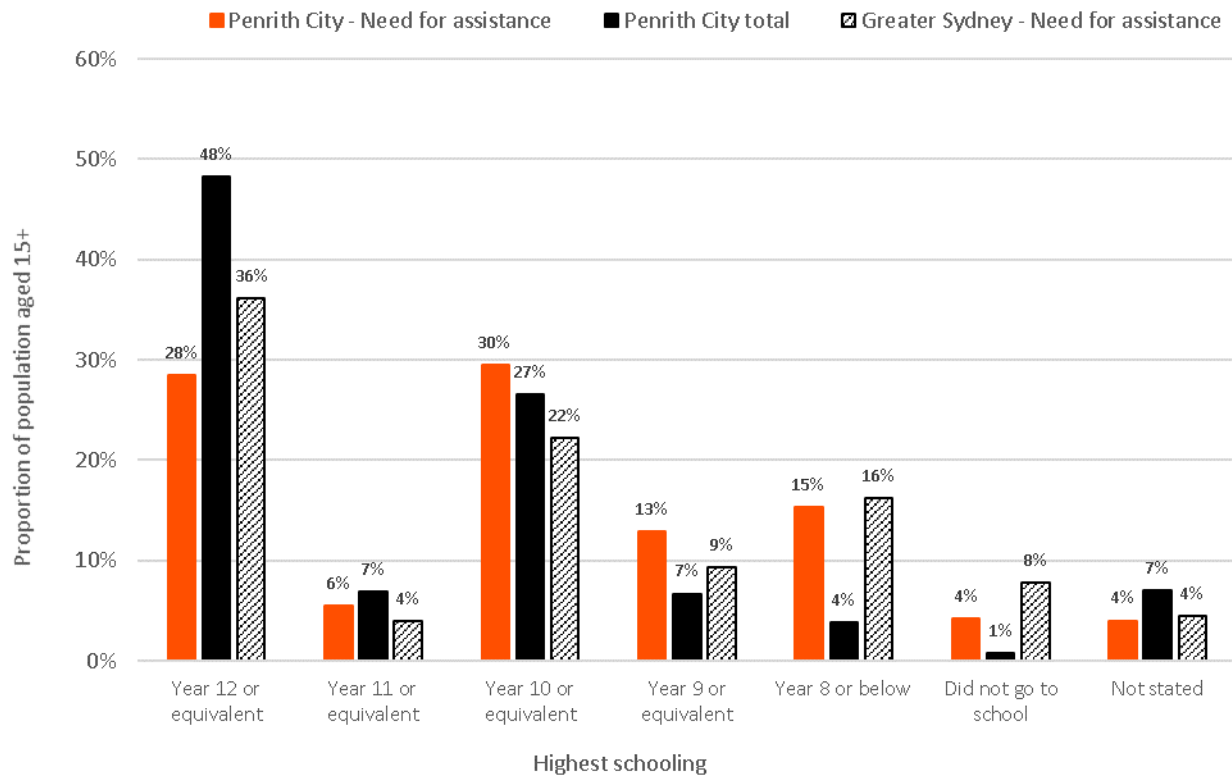
schooling, compared to the general population. On the other hand, compared to the general population, a larger proportion had Year 10 or below as their highest level of schooling, suggesting earlier exits from the secondary schooling education system.

Compared to Penrith City's total population, the City's residents with a need for assistance due to disability had:

- A lower proportion of people with a need for assistance due to disability, with Year 12 as the highest level of schooling (29% compared to 48% of all Penrith City residents)
- Larger proportions of people with Year 10 or below as their highest level of schooling (58% compared to 37% of all Penrith residents)
- Larger proportion who did not attend school (4%) compared to 0.8% of the City's population.

Compared to Greater Sydney's population with a need for assistance due to disability, Penrith City had:

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



#### Highest level of schooling for Penrith City's residents with a need for assistance due to disability, 2021

Since 2016, the level of schooling for Penrith City's residents with a need for assistance due to disability has improved:

- The proportion with a Year 12 schooling qualification **increased by 4.5%**
- The proportion with a Year 11 schooling qualification **increased by 0.8%**
- The proportion with a Year 10 (or below) schooling qualification **increased by 1.6%**
- The proportion with a Year 8 or 9 schooling qualification decreased by 4.1%
- The proportion of "not stated" results **decreased by 3.6%**, improving data quality

## 6.2 Education – highest qualification

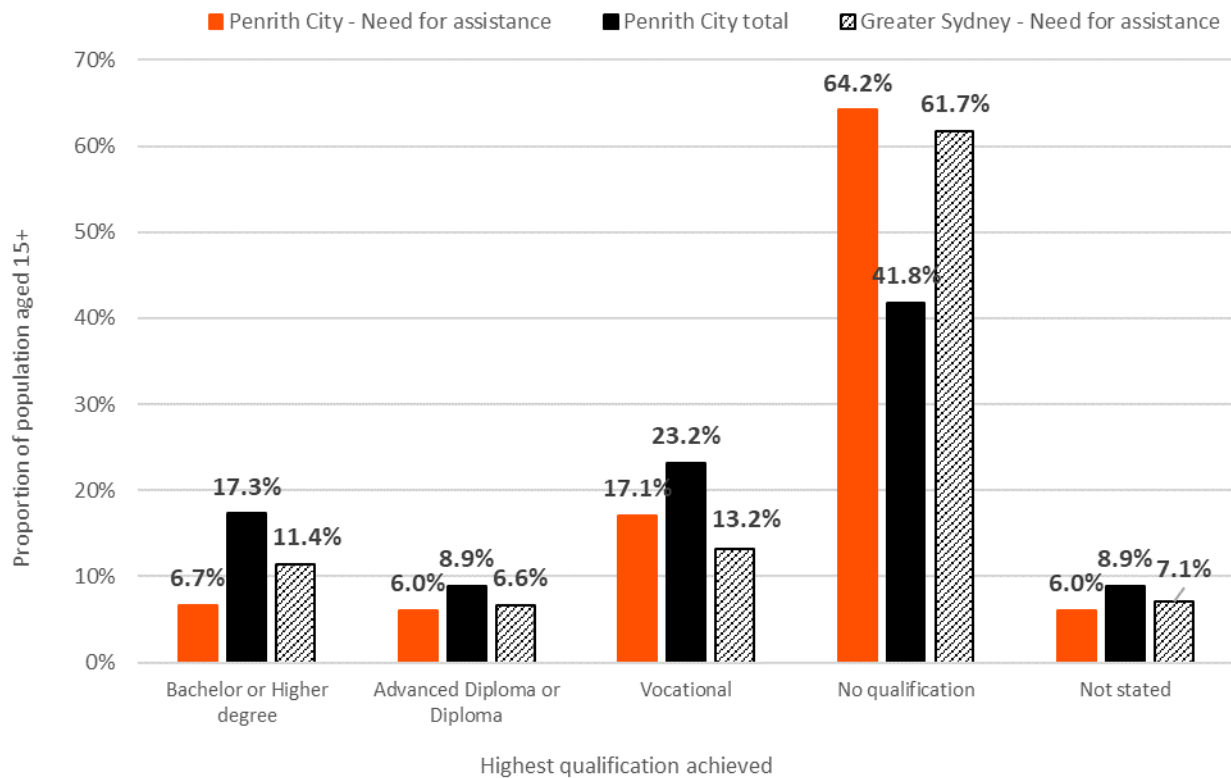
Highest qualification statistics for people with a need for assistance show a smaller proportion of Penrith City's residents with educational qualifications and a significantly larger proportion with no qualifications.

In 2021, the highest qualification statistics for people with a need for assistance due to disability showed:

- 7% with a Bachelor or Higher degree, lower than 17% of Penrith City as a whole
- 6% with an Advanced Diploma or Diploma, compared to 9% of the City as a whole
- 17% with a Vocational qualification, compared to 23% of the City as a whole
- 64% with no qualification outside of primary or secondary school, compared with 42% of the City as a whole.

Compared to Greater Sydney's residents with a need for assistance due to disability, Penrith City had a:

- Smaller proportion with a Bachelor or Higher degree (7% compared to 11% of Greater Sydney's residents with a disability)
- Slightly smaller proportion with an Advanced Diploma or Diploma (6% compared to 6.6% in Greater Sydney)
- Larger proportion with a Vocational qualification (17%) compared to Greater Sydney (13%)
- Slightly larger proportion with no qualification outside of primary or secondary school (64% compared to 62% in Greater Sydney).



### Highest educational qualification level for Penrith City's residents with a need for assistance due to disability, 2021

A comparison with 2016 statistics show:

- **An increase of 1.5%** in persons with a need for assistance due to disability with a Bachelor or Higher degree
- **An increase of 1.1%** in the proportion of Advanced Diplomas/Diplomas
- **An increase of 1.4%** in the proportion of Vocational qualifications
- A **slight decrease of 0.3%** in no qualifications
- A **decrease of 3.8%** in "not stated", which improves data quality in 2021 but may misleadingly suggest increases increase in qualifications.

## 6.3 Education – institutions attending

In 2021, 20.6% of Penrith City's residents with a need for assistance due to disability attended an educational institution. By comparison, 25.1% of Penrith City's overall population attended an educational institution. This information is often a reflection of the age structure of a population where a presence of more residents older than 65 years translates to lower



educational attendance and the opposite in the instance of a large proportion of primary or secondary school-aged people.

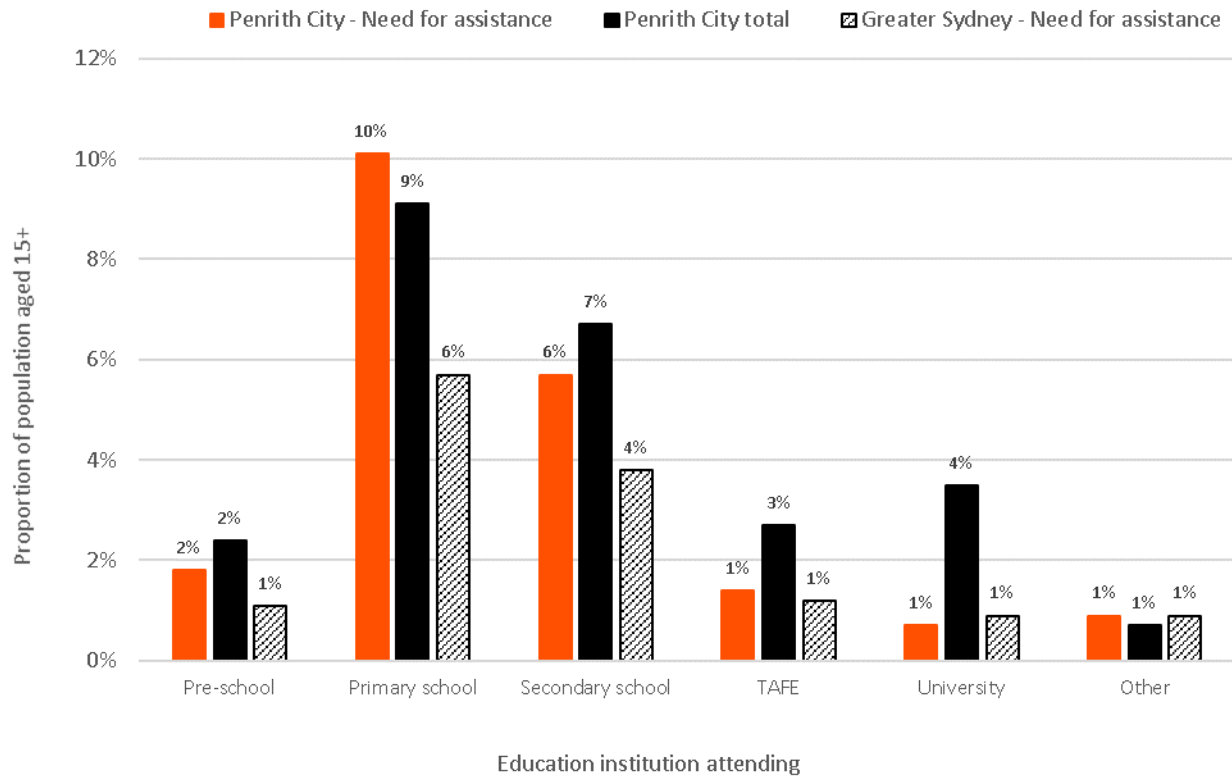
- 1.8% of Penrith City's residents with a disability aged 15+ attended pre-school
- 10.1% attended primary school
- 5.7% attended secondary school
- 1.4% attended a TAFE
- 0.7% attended a University

Compared to Penrith City's overall population, Penrith's residents with a disability had:

- A smaller proportion attending pre-school
- A larger proportion attending Primary school
- A slightly lower proportion attending secondary school
- Notably lower proportions attending a TAFE or University

Compared to Greater Sydney's residents with a need for assistance due to disability, Penrith City's had:

- A larger proportion attending pre-school and primary school
- A larger proportion attending secondary school
- Similar proportions attending a TAFE or University



#### Types of educational institutions attended by Penrith City's residents with a need for assistance due to disability, 2021

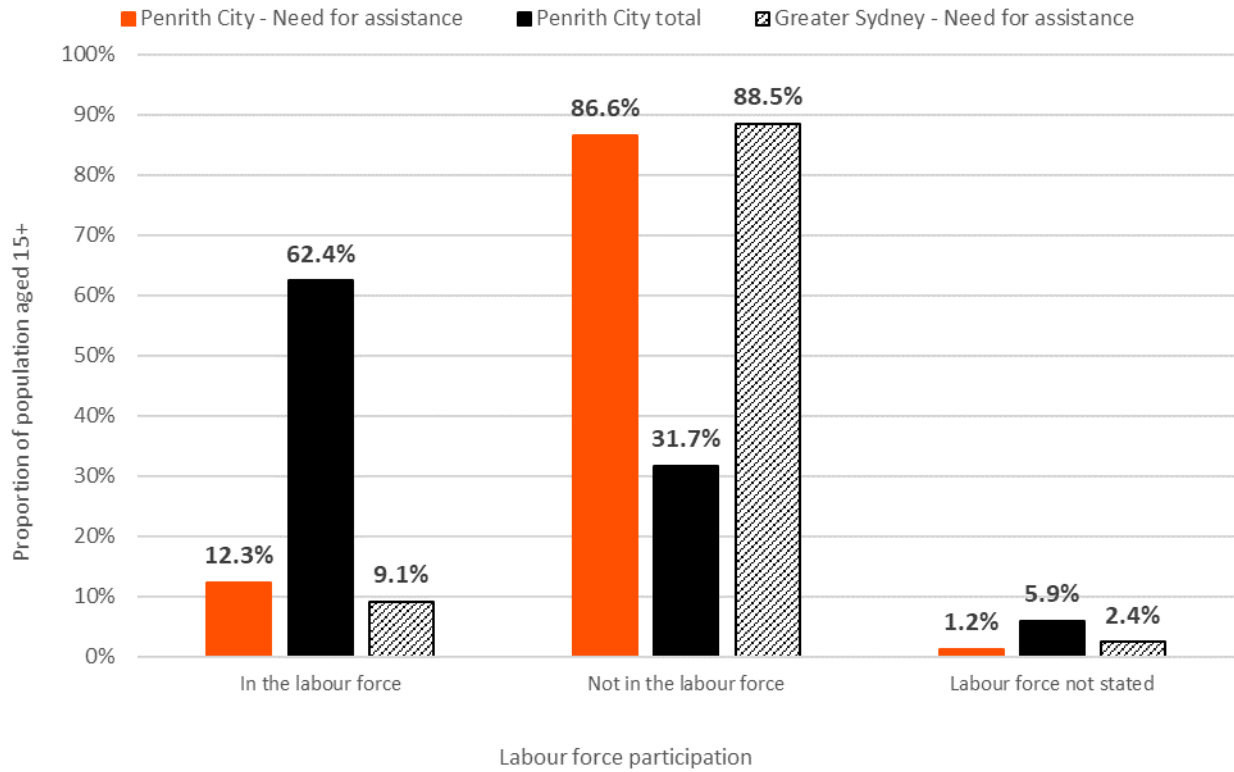
Since 2016:

- Pre-school attendance **increased by 0.4%**
- Primary school attendance **increased by 1.9%**
- Secondary school attendance **increased by 0.8%**
- TAFE attendance **did not change**
- University attendance **increased by 0.1%**

The "not stated" category decreased by 1.1% since 2016, improving data quality in 2021 but potentially affecting comparisons over time.

## 6.4 Employment status

In 2021, there were 10,043 people with a need for assistance due to disability aged 15 years or older living in Penrith City. Of those, 1,233 were in the labour force, representing 12.3% of Penrith’s overall population with a disability aged 15 years or older.



### Labour force participation for Penrith City residents with a need for assistance due to disability, 2021

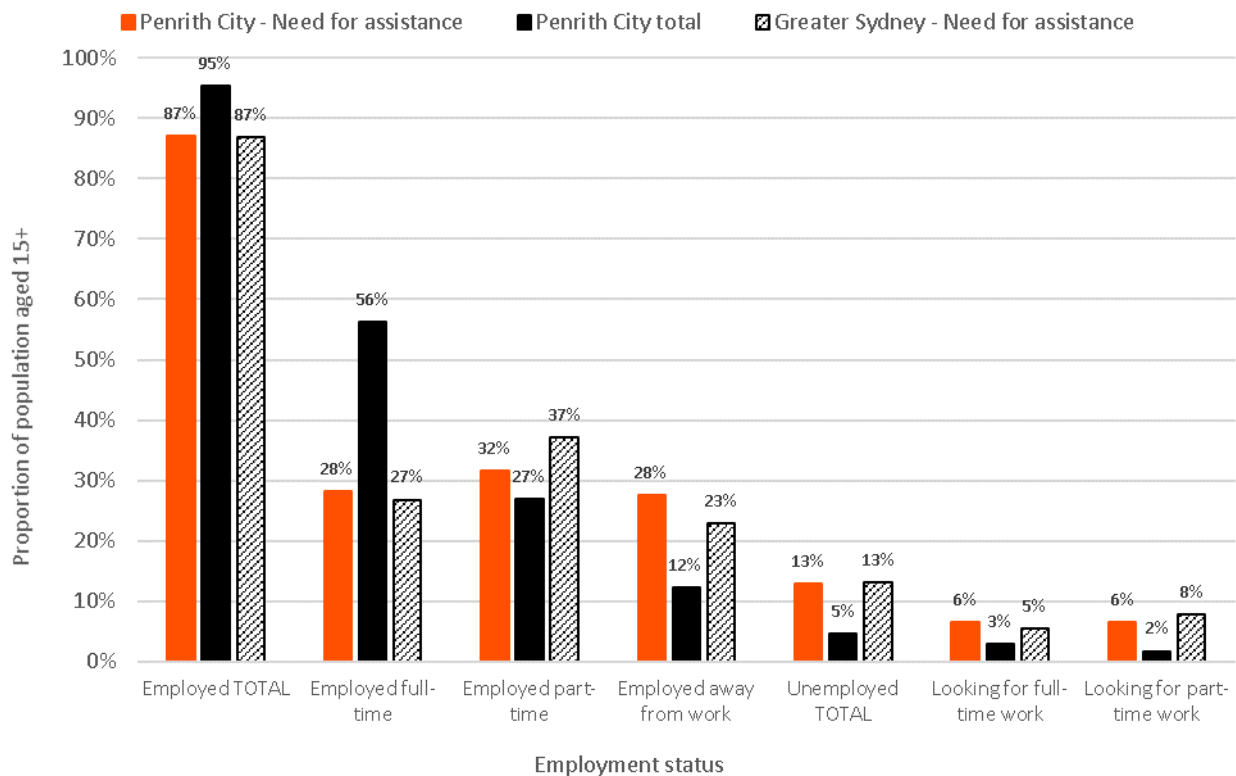
Over 87% of Penrith City’s residents with a disability in the labour force were employed. This total is made up of 28% who are employed full-time and 32% who are employed part-time. A further 28% were employed but away from work, a component of employment statistics that increased during the Covid-19 pandemic.

On the other hand, 12.8% of Penrith City’s population with a disability were unemployed. Of those, 6.4% were looking for full-time work and 6.4% for part-time work.

Compared to Penrith City’s total population, residents with a need for assistance due to disability had:

- A lower employment rate (87%) compared to the entire city labour force (95%) and conversely,
- A higher unemployment rate (12.8%) than the total city labour force (4.6%).
- A lower proportion who were employed full-time, but a slightly larger proportion who were employed part-time
- A significantly higher proportion who were employed but away from work.

Compared to Greater Sydney’s residents with a disability, Penrith City’s had almost identical labour force participation, employment and unemployment rates.



**Employment status of Penrith City’s population with a need for assistance due to disability, 2021**

Since 2016, labour force participation for Penrith City’s residents with a need for assistance due to disability decreased by 0.9%. Positively, the employment rate of Penrith residents with a disability improved, however, the proportion who were employed but away from work increased significantly, a likely result of Covid-19 and the impact on employment and the wider economy.

- The employment rate increased by 4.8% (and the unemployment rate in turn decreased by 3.6%).
- Full-time employment decreased by 6.2%, part-time employment decreased by 7.5%, and being employed but away from work increased by 18.5%.

## 6.5 Industries of employment

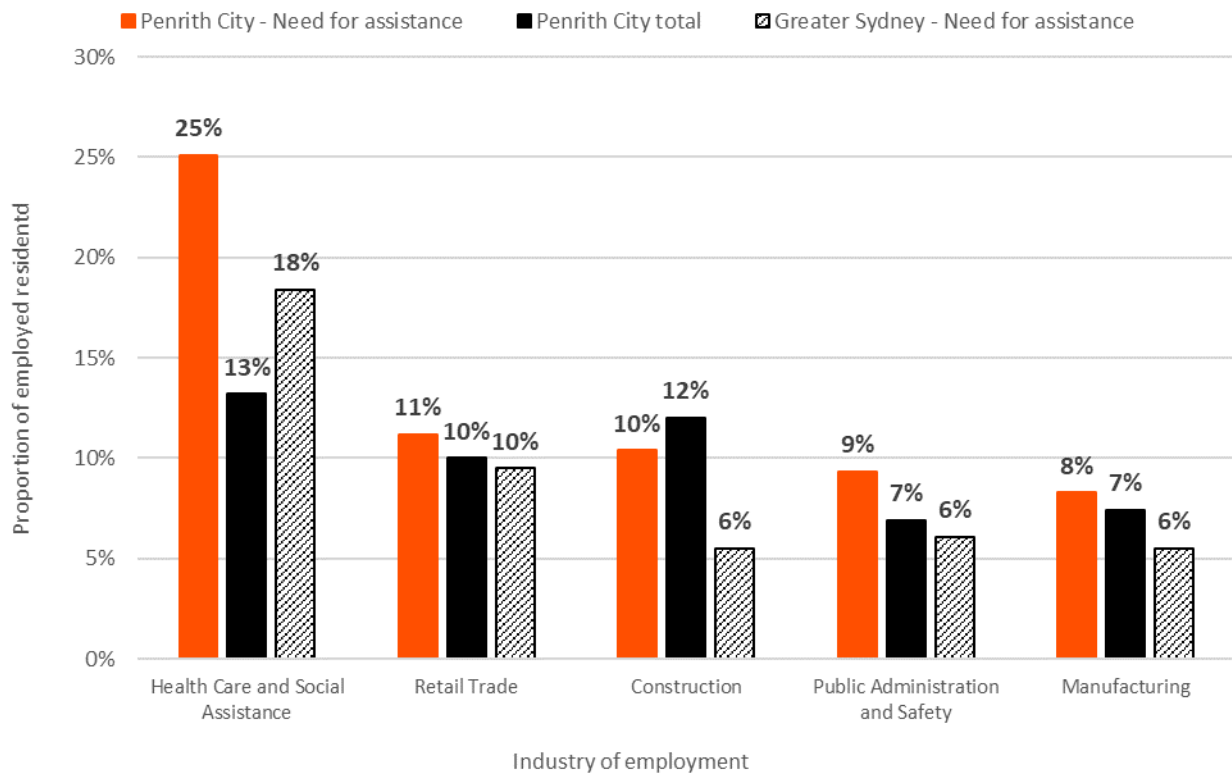
Industries of employment statistics for Penrith City's residents who need assistance due to disability show different characteristics from the City's total workforce. For example, in 2021, 25% of employed residents with a disability were worked in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry. By comparison, 13% of the City's workforce worked in the same industry.

The top five industries of employment for Penrith City's residents with a disability were:

- Health Care and Social Assistance – 25%
- Retail Trade – 11%
- Construction – 10%
- Public Administration and Safety – 9%
- Manufacturing – 8%

Compared to Penrith City's total workforce, a more significant proportion of residents with a disability worked in the Health Care and Social Assistance, Construction and Public Administration and Safety industries, and similar proportions worked in the Retail Trade and Manufacturing industries.

Compared to Greater Sydney's residents with a disability, Penrith's were more likely to be employed in Health Care and Social Assistance, Construction or Public Administration and Safety.



### Industries of employment for Penrith City's residents with a need for assistance due to disability, 2021

Since 2016, there have been changes to industries of employment for Penrith City's residents with a disability:

- Health Care and Social Assistance **increased by 5.8%**
- Construction **increased by 3.3%**
- Manufacturing **increased by 2.7%**
- Public Administration and Safety **increased by 2.6%**

## 6.6 Disengagement from education and employment

Disengagement from education and employment refers to residents who do not participate in education or employment. Disengagement increases as a person ages beyond 65 years and usually refers to retirement. However, disengagement rates in the younger age groups (15-24-years) and 25-54 age groups are of concern. The former refers to youth disengagement and can indicate a lack of access to employment or education facilities or a population in need of

targeted services to assist them in gaining a foothold in society. On the other hand, disengagement statistics for 25-54-year-olds refer to participation in the workforce.

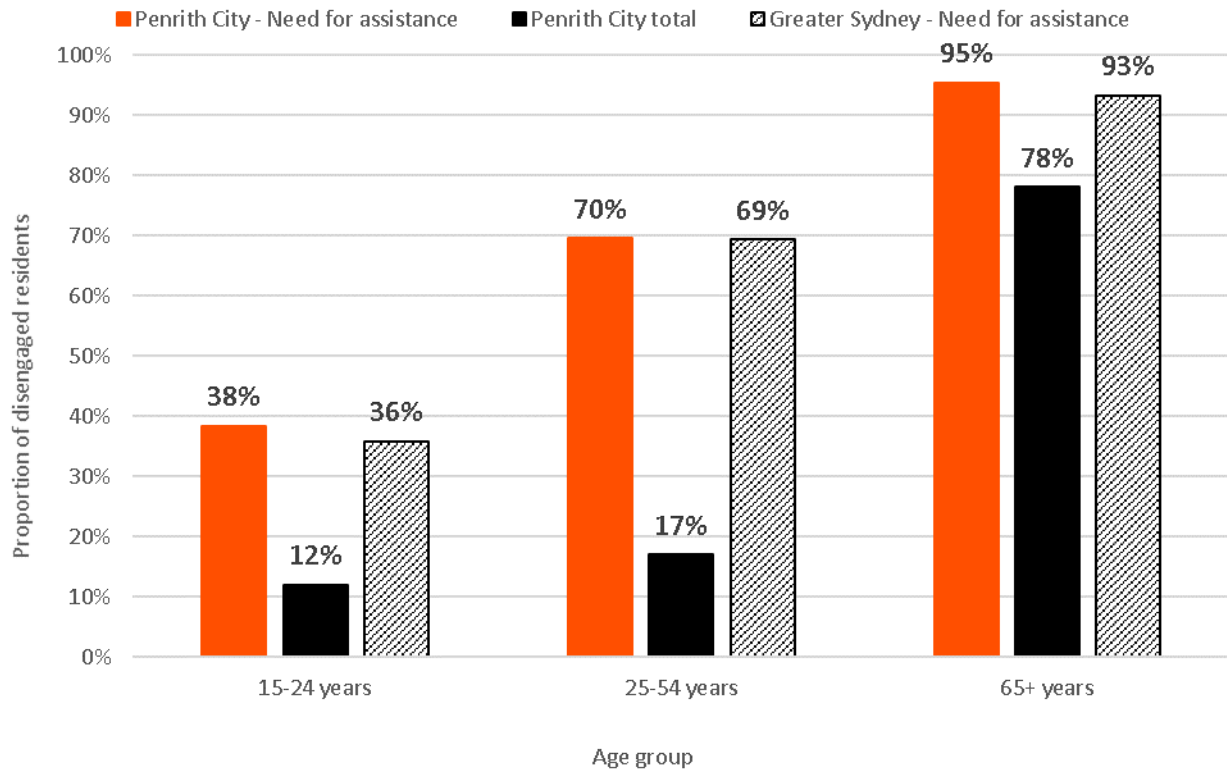
In 2021, these were the disengagement from education and employment statistics for Penrith City's residents with a need for assistance due to disability:

- 38% of 15-24-year-olds were disengaged
- 70% of 25-54-year-olds were disengaged
- 95% of 65+ year-olds were disengaged

Disengagement of Penrith City's residents with a disability was significantly higher in all age groups than for the City as a whole.

- 38% of Penrith City's residents with a disability aged 15-24-year-olds were disengaged, which was significantly larger than the 12% for Penrith's total 15-24-year-old population.
- The broad 25-54-year-old cohort also had a larger proportion of disengaged disabled residents (70%) than all Penrith City's residents in this age cohort (17%).
- Lastly, disengagement of 65+ year olds, which often refers to retirement, was high for all groups but again higher for Penrith City's disabled residents (95%) compared to Penrith City's total population (78%).

Disengagement statistics between Penrith City's and Greater Sydney's residents with a disability were similar across age groups.



#### Disengagement of Penrith City's residents with a disability from education and employment by age, 2021

Since 2016, disengagement has increased across all age groups of Penrith City's residents with a disability:

- For 15-24-year-olds, disengagement **increased by 2.9%**
- For 25-54-year-olds, disengagement **increased by 1.4%**
- For 65+ year-olds, disengagement **increased by 3.5%**



## 7. More reports in this series

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

- Equity
- Social Disadvantage
- Digital access

Other reports included in the Demographic Analysis report series are:

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

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