

# Demographic Analysis Reports: First Nations Peoples

Prepared for Penrith City Council



March 2023

# Table of contents

<b>1. Executive Summary</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Introduction</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>3. Where are our First Nations Peoples?</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>4. Who are our First Nations peoples?</b> .....	<b>7</b>
4.1 Indigenous status.....	7
4.2 Sex.....	8
4.3 Age.....	8
<b>5. How do our First Nations peoples live?</b> .....	<b>11</b>
5.1 Household composition .....	11
5.2 Household size .....	12
5.3 Household income .....	14
5.4 Tenure type.....	15
<b>6. What do our First Nations peoples do?</b> .....	<b>17</b>
6.1 Education – highest level of schooling .....	17
6.2 Education – highest qualification .....	18
6.3 Education – institutions attending.....	20
6.4 Employment status .....	21
6.5 Industries of employment .....	23
6.6 Occupations of employment.....	24
6.7 Disengagement from education and employment .....	26
6.8 Unpaid care.....	27
6.9 Unpaid childcare .....	28
<b>7. How are our First Nations peoples?</b> .....	<b>30</b>
7.1 Need for assistance due to disability.....	30
7.2 Long-term health conditions .....	31
<b>8. More reports in this series</b> .....	<b>33</b>
<b>9. Attribution Notice</b> .....	<b>34</b>

# 1. Executive Summary

- ▣ First Nations peoples in Penrith City have a higher population proportion (5.0%) than in Greater Sydney (1.7%), with varying concentrations in different suburbs.
- ▣ The median age of First Nations residents in Penrith is 22 years, significantly younger than the overall Penrith City median age of 35 years.
- ▣ First Nations peoples have lower rates of completing Year 12 (34%) and obtaining a Bachelor's degree (7.1%) compared to the overall population, although these rates have been improving over time.
- ▣ First Nations peoples have similar rates of participation in the labour force as the overall population (59.5% compared to 62.4%), but a higher unemployment rate (8% compared to 5% overall). They are more likely to work in Construction and less likely to work in Education and Training.
- ▣ More First Nations peoples work as Technicians/Trades workers and fewer as Professionals.
- ▣ The median household income for First Nations peoples (\$1,874) is 0.4% higher than the overall population, but fewer First Nations peoples live in high-income households.
- ▣ First Nations peoples have higher levels of disengagement from employment or education but provide slightly higher levels of unpaid care or childcare compared to the overall population.
- ▣ First Nations peoples in Penrith City are more likely to live in larger households, in rental properties, and in couple or single parent families with children.
- ▣ First Nations peoples in Penrith City have higher rates of disability (8.1%) and long-term health conditions (33%), especially asthma and mental health issues.

## 2. Introduction

Australia's First Nations peoples, from a statistics perspective, refers to people who are Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islanders. Understanding the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Penrith City's First Nations people strengthens awareness of their spatial distribution within the City, how their vital characteristics such as age and sex vary from the overall population and helps Council understand the needs of First Nations people better.

In 2021, there were 10,928 First Nations peoples in Penrith City, representing 5.0% of the population. Since 2016, the number of First Nations peoples increased by 3,188, representing a 1.1% proportional increase. The proportion of the population who are First Nations peoples is larger in Penrith City (5.0%) than Greater Sydney (1.7%). In Greater Sydney, the proportion increased by only 0.2% since 2016.

## 3. Where are our First Nations Peoples?

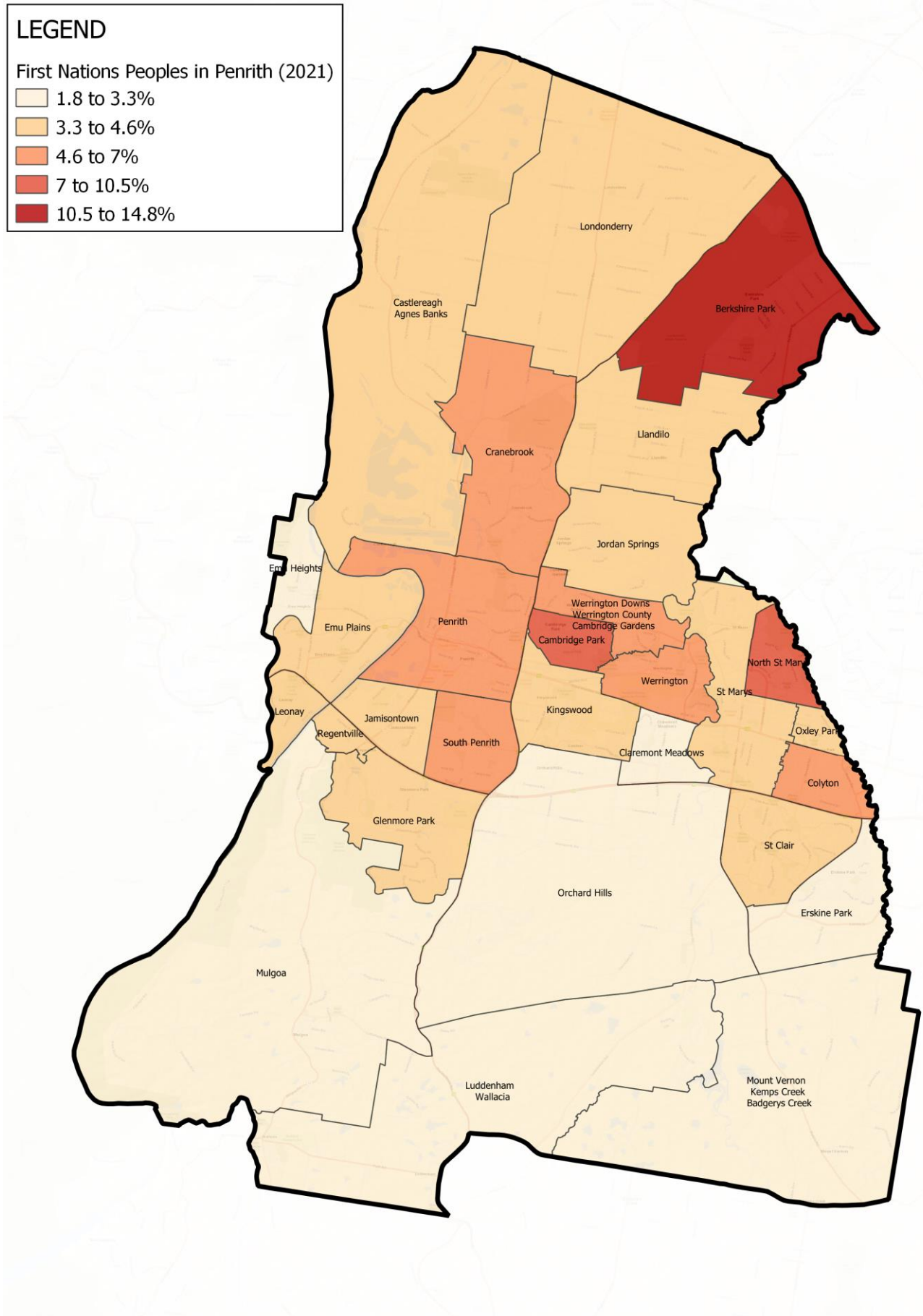
The City of Penrith had a larger proportion of First Nations peoples than Greater Sydney. However, their distribution within the City was not uniform and some suburbs have larger numbers than others. Within the City, Berkshire Park had the largest proportion of residents who were First Nations peoples. However, this is due to the presence of the John Morony Correctional Complex, rather than a large presence of First Nations people in the community. Other suburbs with an above average proportion of First Nations peoples include North St Marys, Cambridge Park and Cranebrook. On the other hand, Mount Vernon-Kemps Creek-Badgerys Creek, Mulgoa and Orchard Hills had the lowest proportions of residents who were First Nations peoples.

Over time, the proportion of First Nations peoples increased most in Leonay, Berkshire Park and Cranebrook and decreased only in Llandilo, with some suburbs such as Mulgoa experiencing no proportional change in First Nations peoples since 2016.

Area	First Nations peoples (as % of total pop.), 2021	First Nations peoples (as % of total pop.), 2016	Change 2016-2021

Berkshire Park	14.8%	12.7%	+2.1%
Cambridge Park	8.8%	7.0%	+1.8%
Castlereagh - Agnes Banks	3.6%	1.9%	+1.7%
Claremont Meadows	3.2%	2.9%	+0.4%
Colyton	6.1%	5.1%	+1.0%
Cranebrook	7.0%	5.1%	+1.9%
Emu Heights	3.3%	3.3%	+0.1%
Emu Plains	4.0%	3.7%	+0.3%
Erskin Park	3.1%	2.2%	+0.9%
Glenmore Park	3.7%	2.4%	+1.2%
Jamisontown	4.4%	3.2%	+1.2%
Jordan Springs	4.6%	3.2%	+1.4%
Kingswood	4.5%	3.9%	+0.6%
Leonay	4.0%	1.7%	+2.3%
Llandilo	4.3%	5.4%	-1.1%
Londonderry	4.5%	4.4%	+0.1%
Luddenham - Wallacia	3.1%	2.4%	+0.6%
Mount Vernon - Kemps Creek - Badgerys Creek	1.8%	1.6%	+0.2%
Mulgoa	2.1%	2.1%	+0.0%
North St Marys	10.5%	8.6%	+1.9%
Orchard Hills	2.7%	1.3%	+1.3%
Oxley Park	3.7%	3.2%	+0.5%
Penrith	6.2%	5.0%	+1.2%
Regentville	3.5%	2.1%	+1.4%
South Penrith	5.5%	3.9%	+1.6%
St Clair	3.8%	3.0%	+0.8%
St Marys	4.6%	4.1%	+0.5%
Werrington	5.1%	5.1%	+0.1%
Werrington Downs - Werrington County - Cambridge Gardens	6.3%	4.6%	+1.7%
<b>Penrith City</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>+1.1%</b>

First Nations peoples in City of Penrith suburbs, 2016-2021



Spatial distribution of First Nations peoples in the City of Penrith (2021)

## 4. Who are our First Nations peoples?

Understanding the sex, age and indigenous status of Penrith City's First Nations peoples helps for better and more appropriate service provision or culturally specific outreach methods.

### 4.1 Indigenous status

Indigenous status refers to the question in the Census which asks people whether they are Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both.

In 2021:

- ▣ 97% of Penrith City's First Nations peoples were Aboriginal (10,578 people),
- ▣ 1.7% were Torres Strait Islanders (184 people) and
- ▣ 1.5% were both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (166 people).

By comparison, a slightly larger proportion of Greater Sydney's First Nations peoples were Torres Strait Islanders (2.2%) or Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (2.0%) and a smaller proportion Aboriginal (95.8%).

Since 2016:

- ▣ The proportion of Penrith City's First Nations people who were Aboriginal **decreased by 0.2%**.
- ▣ The proportion of Torres Strait Islanders **decreased by 0.2%**
- ▣ The proportion of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders peoples **increased by 0.4%**

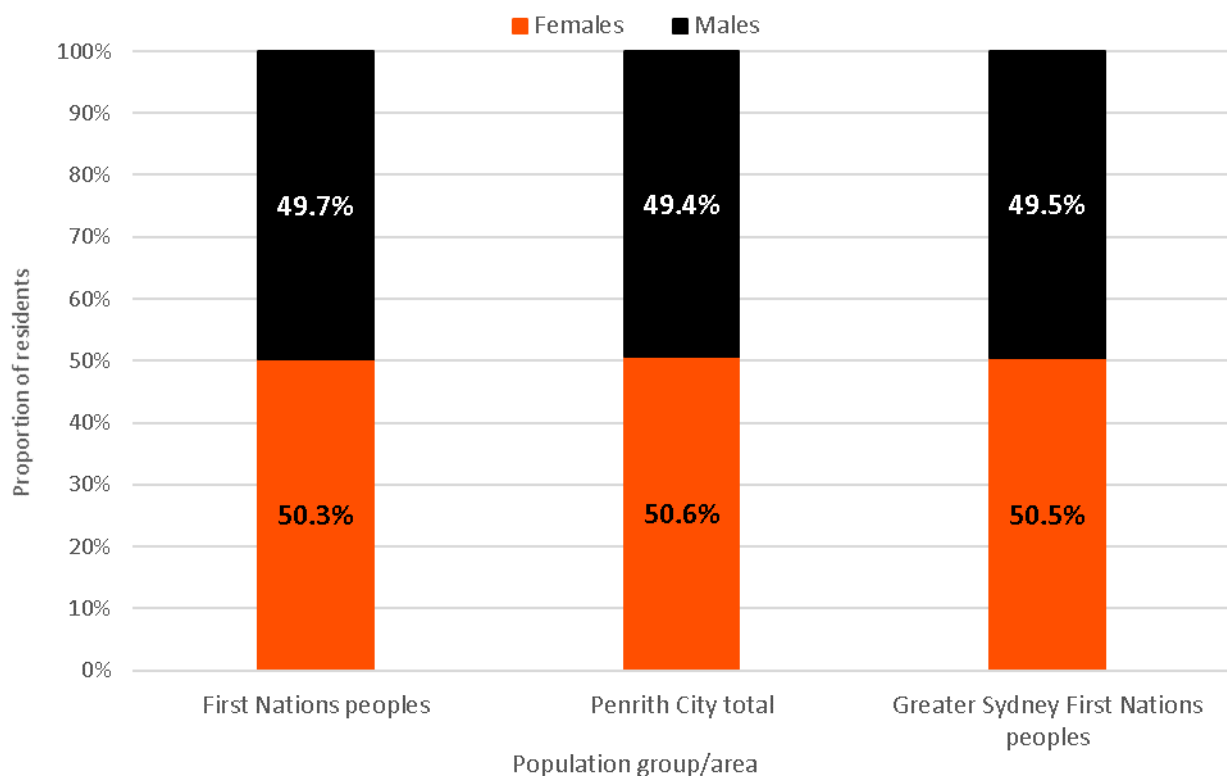
The 2021 Census also asked whether First Nations peoples spoke an Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander language at home.

- ▣ In Penrith City, 1.3% of First Nations peoples spoke an Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander language at home. In total, this was 143 people.
- ▣ In Greater Sydney, 0.6% of First Nations peoples spoke an Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander language at home.

## 4.2 Sex

In 2021, there were 5,495 female and 5,431 male First Nations peoples living in Perth City. This sex breakdown was 50.3% in favour of females and 49.7% of males.

Compared to Penrith City's overall population, there was a slightly lower First Nations female population compared to the City average. Greater Sydney's First Nations population was also slightly more balanced in favour of females at 50.5%, than in Penrith City.



**Sex breakdown of Penrith City's First Nations peoples, 2021**

Since 2016:

- ▣ Penrith City's First Nations peoples females **increased by 0.3%**
- ▣ Penrith City's First Nations peoples males **decreased by 0.3%**

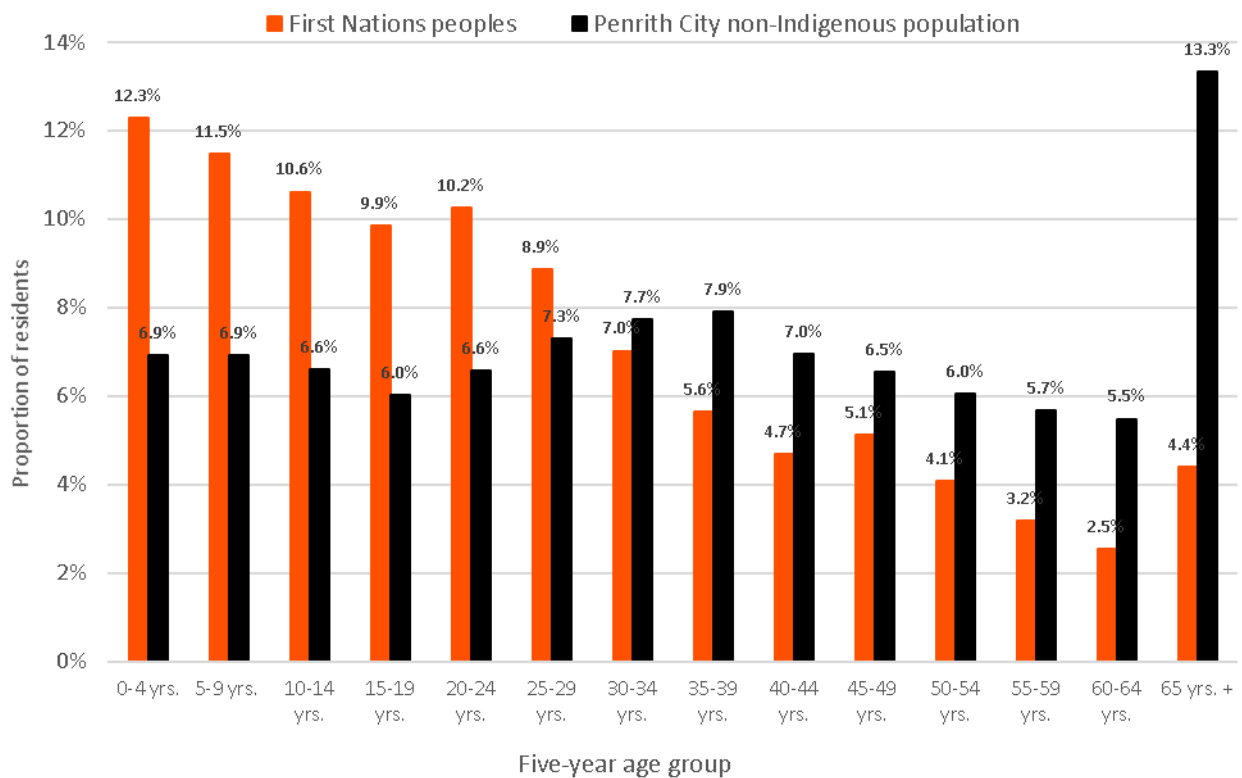
## 4.3 Age

In 2021, the median age of Penrith City's First Nations peoples was 22 years, compared to 35 years for the population as a whole and 36 years for Penrith City's non-indigenous population.



By comparison, the median age of Greater Sydney’s First Nations peoples was 24 years, two years older than Penrith First Nation peoples’ median age.

The five-year age structure of Penrith City’s First Nations peoples is significantly younger than the City’s non-Indigenous population. The most noticeable differences are in the 0-14 age groups, where there are significantly more First Nations peoples compared to the total population and the 65+ age group, where there are significantly more non-Indigenous people.



**Age structure of Penrith City’s First Nations peoples and non-Indigenous residents, 2021**

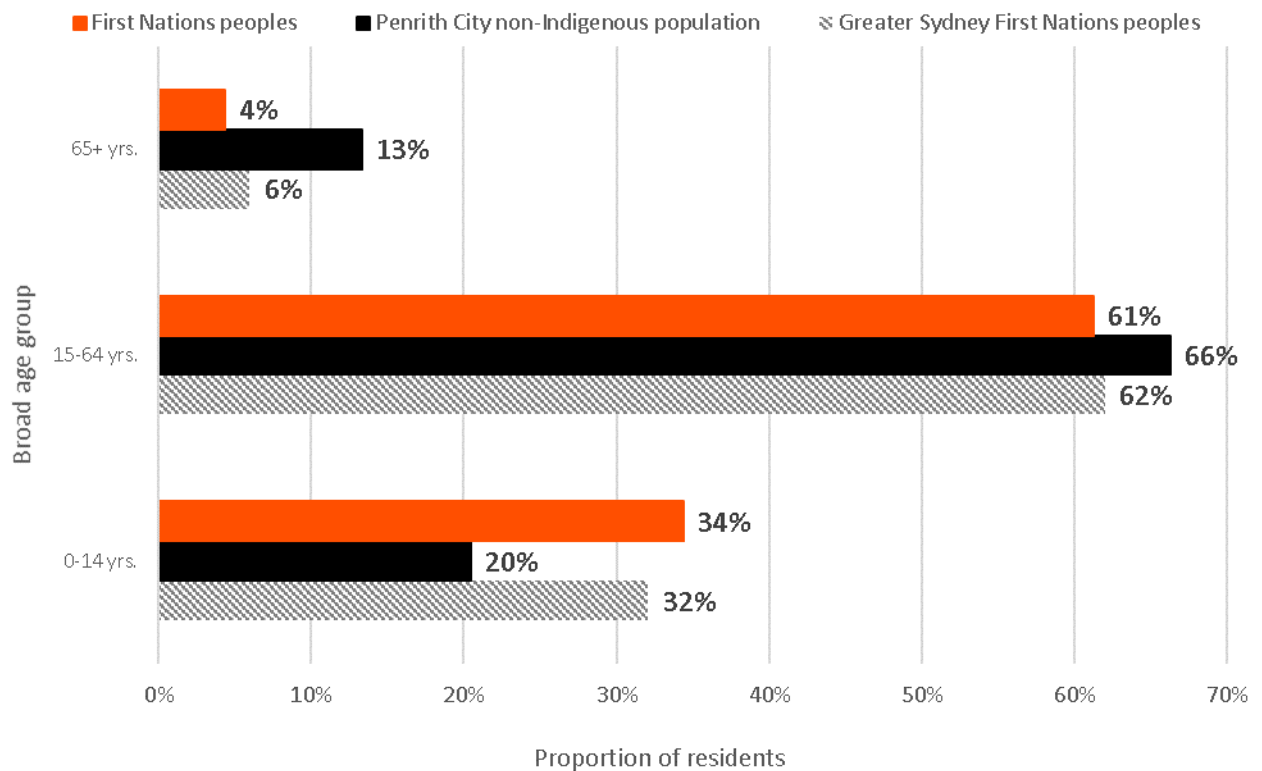
Broad age groups include:

- Children and a segment of the population younger than 15 years
  - People of working age, 15-64 years
  - People older than the traditional retirement age (65+ years)
- A larger proportion of First Nations peoples are aged under 15 years, 34% compared to 20% of Penrith’s non-Indigenous population.

- ▣ A larger proportion of Penrith City’s non-Indigenous population are aged 15-64 years, 66%, compared to 61% for the First Nations population.
- ▣ A larger proportion of non-Indigenous residents are aged 65 years or older, 13%, compared to 4% for Penrith City’s First Nations population.

Compared to Greater Sydney’s First Nations peoples, Penrith City’s First Nations peoples had:

- ▣ A slightly larger proportion of 0-15-year-olds
- ▣ A similar proportion of 15-64-year-olds
- ▣ A slightly smaller proportion of 65+ year-olds



**Broad age group comparison of Penrith City’s First Nations and non-Indigenous residents, 2021**

Since 2016 the median age of First Nations remained the same at 22 years. Within broad age groups:

- ▣ The proportion of 0-14-year-olds **decreased by 0.1%**

- ▣ The proportion of 15-64-year-olds **decreased by 0.7%**
- ▣ The proportion of 65+ year-olds **increased by 0.8%**

## 5. How do our First Nations peoples live?

### 5.1 Household composition

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

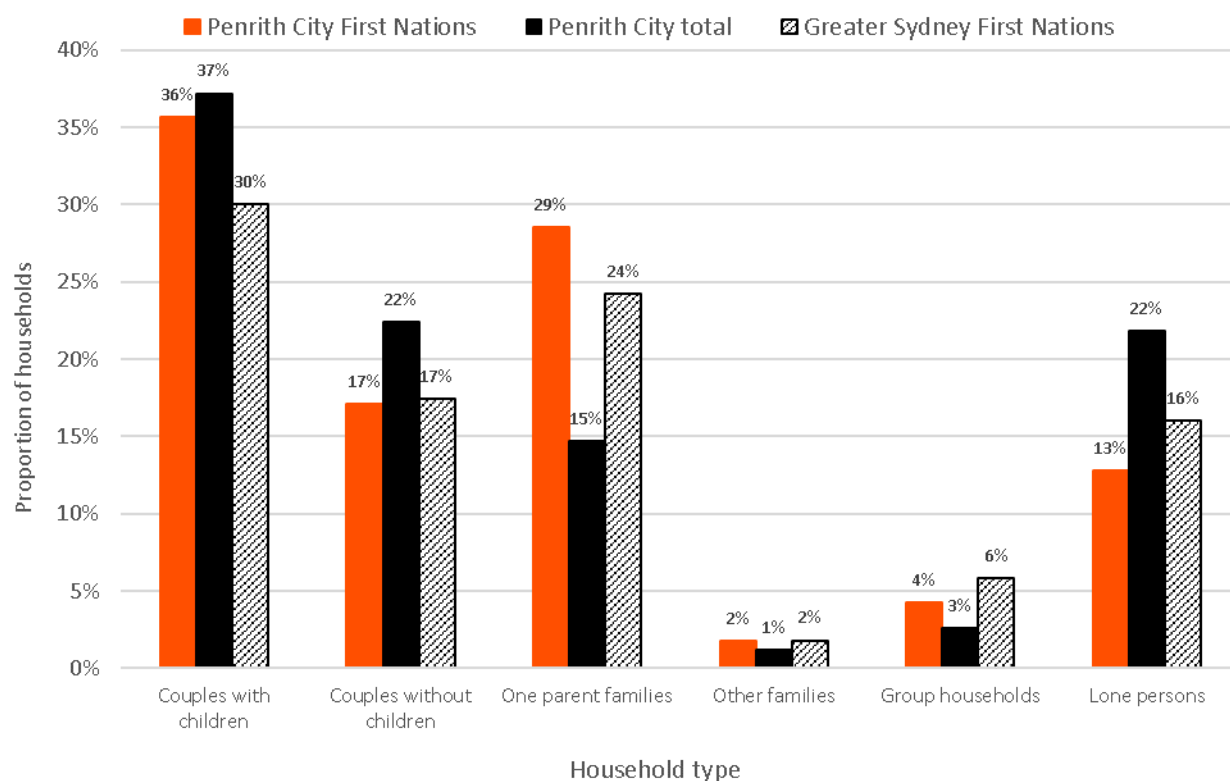
In 2021, this was the household composition of Penrith City's First Nations peoples:

- ▣ 36% lived in a couple family with children, as either the parents or child/ren.
- ▣ 17% lived as couples without children
- ▣ 29% lived as one-parent families
- ▣ 2% 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))*
- ▣ 4% lived in group households
- ▣ 13% lived in lone person households

Compared to Penrith City's overall population, a larger proportion of First Nations peoples lived in one-parent family households (29% compared to 15%) or group households (4% compared to 3%). On the other hand, a smaller proportion of First Nations peoples lived in couple with children, couple without children or lone person households, than the City's population as a whole.

Since 2016, the household composition of Penrith City's First Nations peoples changed:

- ▣ Couples with children **decreased by 3.2%**
- ▣ Couples without children **increased by 1.6%**
- ▣ One parent families **increased by 0.6%**
- ▣ Other families **did not change**
- ▣ Group households **decreased by 0.3%**
- ▣ Lone person households **increased by 1.4%**



**Household composition of Penrith City's First Nations peoples, 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. First Nations peoples often have a tradition of living with extended family members which significantly affects household size, and households can include multiple families.

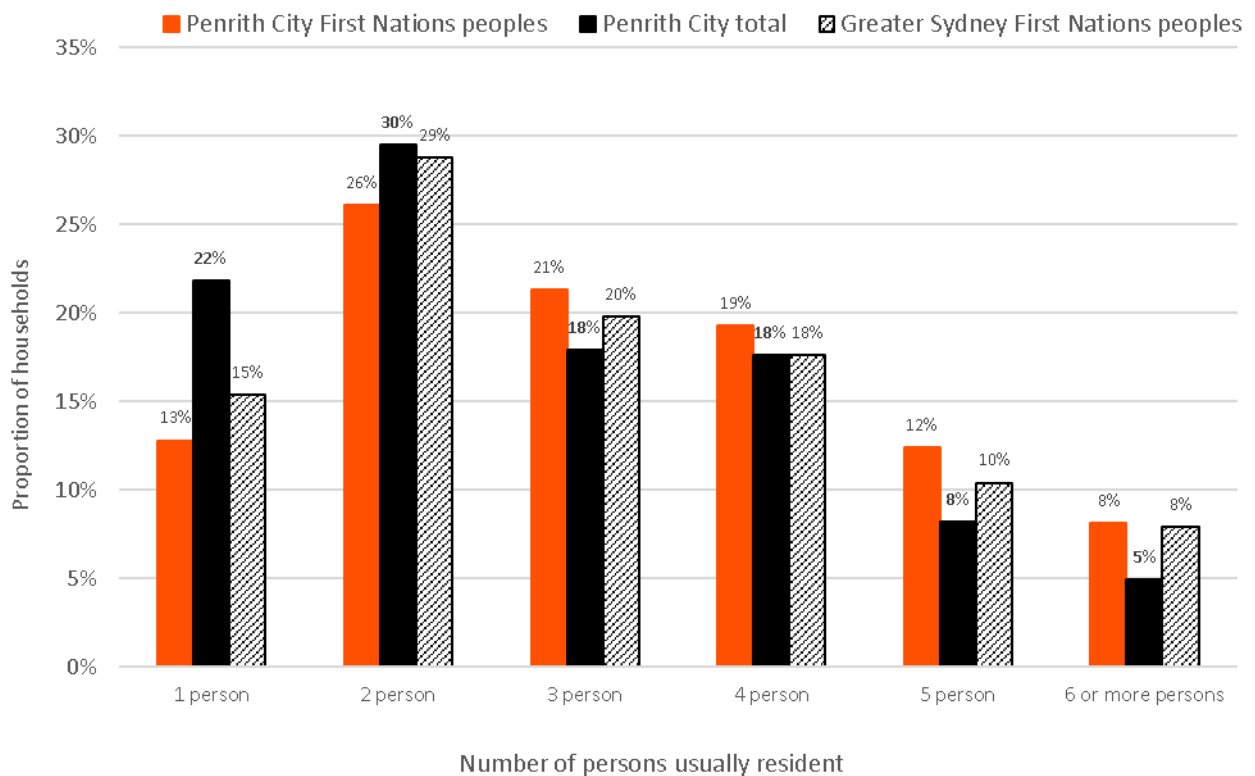
In 2021:

- ▣ 13% of households had one person usually resident
- ▣ 26% of households had two people usually resident
- ▣ 21% of households had three people usually resident
- ▣ 19% of households had four people usually resident
- ▣ 12% of households had five people usually resident

8% of households had six or more people usually resident

Compared to Penrith City’s total population, a larger proportion of Penrith City’s First Nations peoples lived in larger households (three persons or more), with 61% living in households with three or more residents, compared to 49% for Penrith City’s population as a whole. On the other hand, a smaller proportion of Penrith City’s First Nations peoples lived in smaller households (one or two person households) than for the City as a whole, 39%, compared to 51%.

Household sizes of Penrith City’s First Nations peoples were slightly larger than First Nations peoples households in Greater Sydney with 39% of Penrith City households having one or two persons, compared to 44% of Greater Sydney’s First Nations peoples. On the other hand, 61% of Penrith City’s First Nations peoples households had three or more residents, compared to 56% of Greater Sydney’s.



**Household size of households where Penrith City’s First Nations peoples live, 2021**

Since 2016, household size of households where Penrith City’s First Nations peoples live has decreased.

- Proportion of one person households **increased by 1.3%**
- Proportion of two person households **increased by 1.8%**
- Proportion of three person households **increased by 0.4%**

- ▣ 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

In 2021, the median household income of households where Penrith City's First Nations peoples lived was \$1,874. This was 0.4% higher than the total Penrith City median household income of \$1,866. The median household income of households where Greater Sydney's First Nations peoples live was \$1,779, 5.1% lower than for Penrith City's First Nations peoples.

Low-income households, which are defined as those with \$800 of gross weekly income or less, accounted for 18.1% of First Nations households. This was slightly higher than in Penrith City as a whole (17.7%). The proportion of Greater Sydney's First Nations peoples living in low-income households is very similar to Penrith City's (18.1% compared to 18% in Penrith).

On the other hand, 21.2% of First Nations households 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%). The proportion of Greater Sydney's First Nations peoples living in high-income households is notably larger than Penrith City's (24.3% compared to 21.2% in Penrith).



## Proportion of First Nations peoples living in low and high-income households, Penrith City, 2021

### 5.4 Tenure type

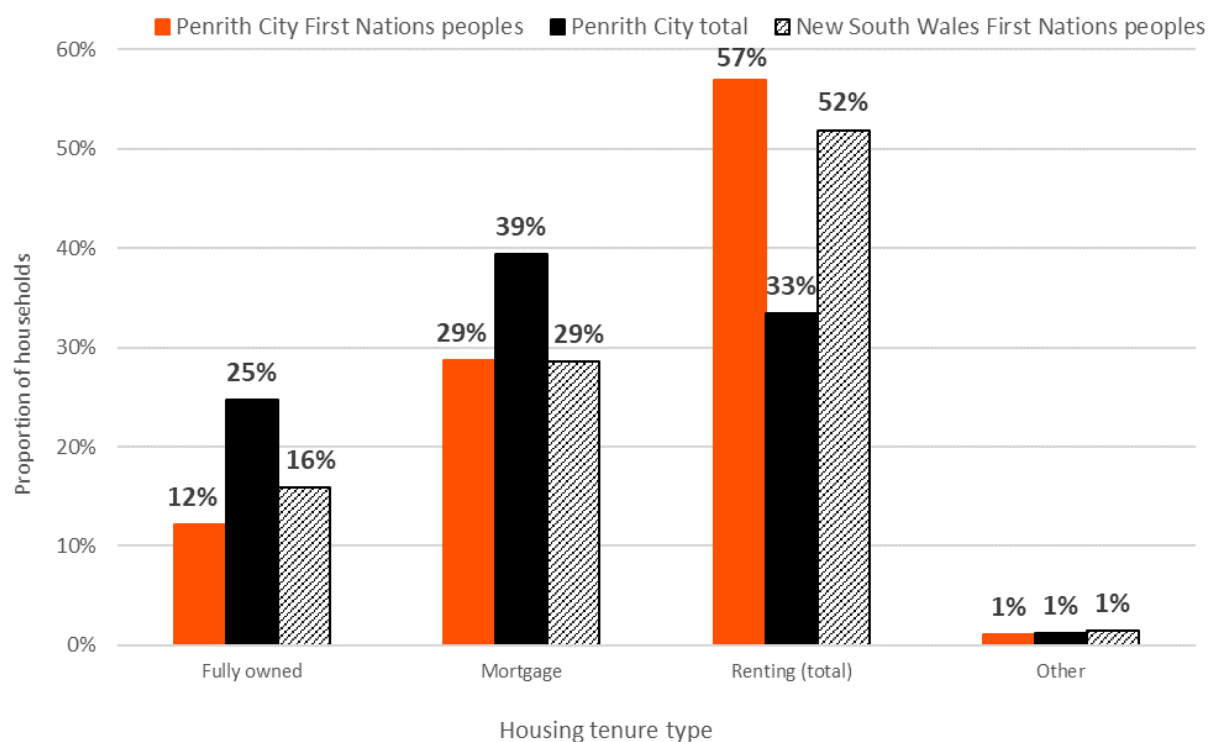
Housing tenure data provides an insight into the socio-economic status of the First Nations community and what housing role the area plays in the community. For example, in some areas, the First Nations community is reliant on public housing. In other areas, most dwellings are owned by an Aboriginal Community housing provider, while other areas are mortgage dominated, providing home-ownership opportunities for the population. This can have an impact on the type of council services required by the population.

In 2021:

- ▣ 12% of First Nations peoples' households were fully owned
- ▣ 29% were owned with a mortgage
- ▣ 57% were rented, of which:
  - 10% rented public housing
  - 2% rented from a community housing provider
  - 44% rented privately

Most First Nations Peoples households rent, with 57% of all households with this tenure type in 2021. This was significantly higher compared to Penrith City as a whole, where 33% of households rented. A lower proportion of First Nations peoples' households (29%) owned their home with a mortgage, compared to the Penrith City total (39%). Lastly, 12% of First Nations peoples' households were fully owned, which was lower than 25% for Penrith City as a whole.

Compared to Greater Sydney's First Nations peoples' households, Penrith City had a larger proportion of households which were rented, an identical proportion owned with a mortgage, and a smaller proportion of households which were fully-owned.



#### Housing tenure type for Penrith City's First Nations peoples' households, 2021

Renting is a such a large household tenure component for First Nations peoples, and it is different to the overall Penrith City population. For example, 10% of Penrith City's First Nations peoples rent public housing, compared to 3% of the Penrith City population as a whole and 12% of Greater Sydney's First Nations peoples. Conversely, 44% rent privately, which is significantly higher than for Penrith City as a whole (29%) or for Greater Sydney's First Nations peoples (36%).

Renting type	Penrith City First Nations peoples' households	Penrith City total	Greater Sydney First Nations peoples' households
Renting (total)	57%	33%	52%
Public renting	10%	3%	12%
Community housing provider	2%	1%	4%
Private renting	44%	29%	36%

#### Renting tenure breakdown for Penrith City's First Nations peoples' households, 2021

In Penrith City since 2016:



- ▣ The proportion of the City's First Nations' fully-owned households **increased by 0.6%**
- ▣ The proportion owning a household with a mortgage **decreased by 4.1%**
- ▣ The proportion who rent **increased by 5.0%**, of which:
  - Public housing renting **decreased by 3.7%**
  - Community housing provider renting **increased by 1%**
  - Private renting **increased by 7.6%**

## 6. What do our First Nations peoples do?

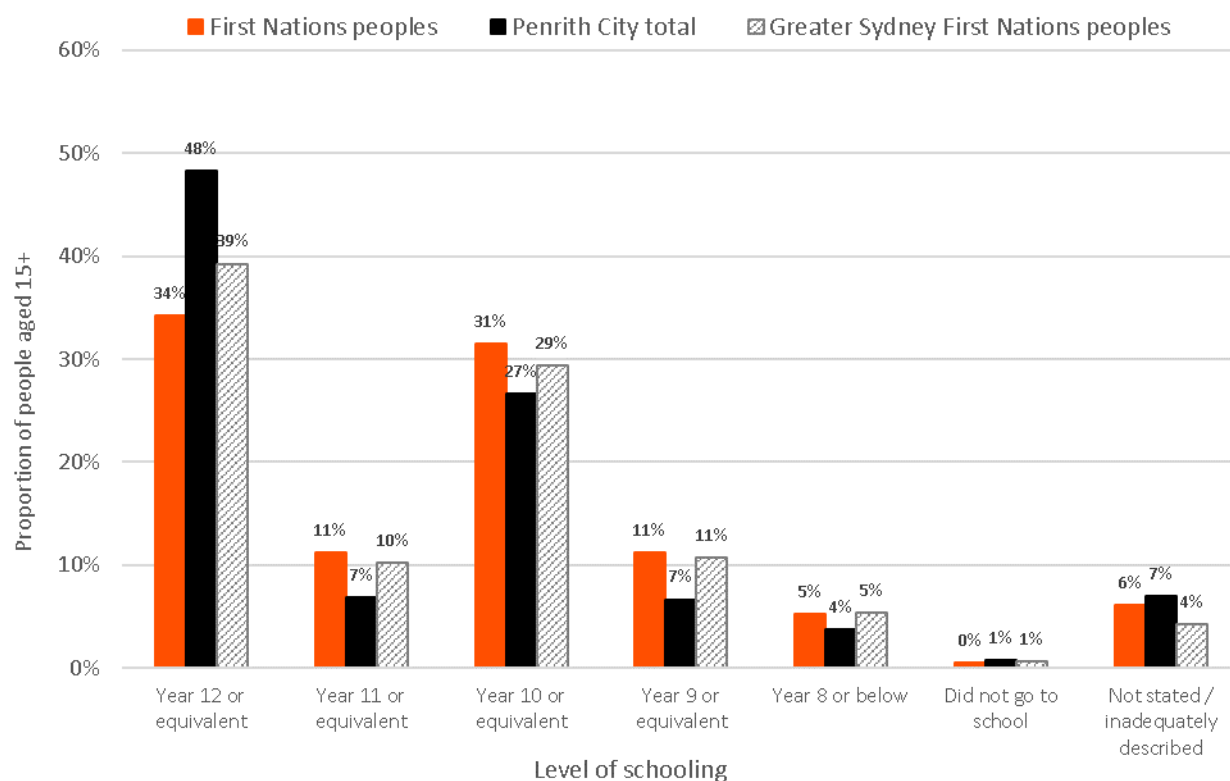
### 6.1 Education – highest level of schooling

Highest level of schooling statistics show that fewer Penrith City First Nations peoples have Year 12 as their highest schooling level. In 2021, 34% of Penrith's First Nations peoples aged 15 years or older completed Year 12, compared to a significantly higher 48% for Penrith City's total population.

Overall, the trend shows fewer First Nations peoples completing Year 12 than the general population, but more completing Year 8-11, suggesting earlier exits from the secondary schooling education system.

Compared to Greater Sydney's First Nations peoples, Penrith City had:

- ▣ A lower proportion of First Nations peoples with a Year 12 completion.
- ▣ Similar levels of completion of Years 8-11
- ▣ A slightly larger proportion who did not state their highest level of schooling.



### Highest level of schooling for Penrith's First Nations peoples, 2021

Since 2016, the level of schooling for Penrith City's First Nations peoples has improved:

- ▣ The proportion with a Year 12 schooling qualification **increased by 4.4%**
- ▣ The proportion with a Year 11 schooling qualification **increased by 0.4%**
- ▣ The proportion with a Year 10 (or below) schooling qualification **decreased by 1.6%**
- ▣ The proportion of "not stated" results **decreased by 3.2%**, improving data quality

## 6.2 Education – highest qualification

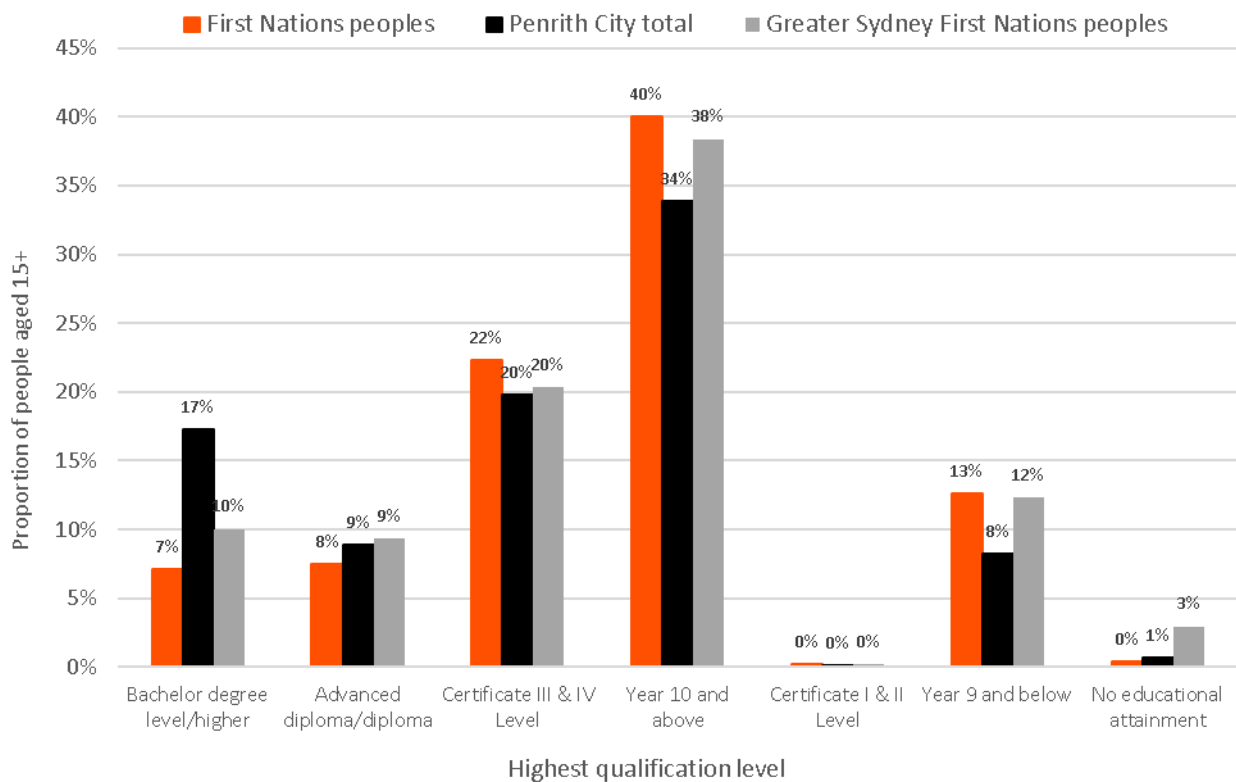
Highest qualification statistics show a smaller proportion of Penrith City's First Nations peoples with a Bachelor degree or higher qualification or Advanced diploma/diploma, but a larger proportion with Certificate-level or secondary school qualifications, compared to the Penrith City populations aged 15+, as a whole. Only 0.4% of First Nations peoples had no educational attainment at all, representing 31 people.

In 2021, highest qualifications for Penrith City's First Nations peoples were:

- ▣ Bachelor's degree or higher – 7.1%, compared to 17.3% for the City as a whole.
- ▣ Advanced diploma/diploma – 7.5%, compared to 8.9% for the City as a whole.
- ▣ Certificate level qualifications – 22.5%, compared to 19.9% for the City as a whole.
- ▣ Year 10 or above – 40% compared to 33.9% for the City as a whole.
- ▣ Year 9 and below – 12.6% compared to 8.2% for the City as a whole.
- ▣ No educational attainment – 0.4% compared to 0.7% for the City as a whole.

Compared to Greater Sydney’s First Nations peoples, Penrith City had a:

- ▣ Smaller proportion of First Nations peoples with a Bachelor degree or higher
- ▣ Smaller proportion with an Advanced diploma or diploma
- ▣ Larger proportion with a Certificate-level qualification
- ▣ Larger proportion with a secondary school qualification.



**Highest educational qualification level for Penrith City’s First Nations peoples, 2021**

A comparison with 2016 statistics shows that:

- ▣ The proportion of First Nations peoples with a Bachelor degree or **higher increased by 0.9%**
- ▣ The proportion with an Advanced Diploma/Diploma **increased by 1.1%**

- ▣ Certificate-level qualifications **increased by 3.7%**
- ▣ Year 10 or below **decreased by 1.6%**
- ▣ The proportion with no educational attainment **did not change**

### 6.3 Education – institutions attending

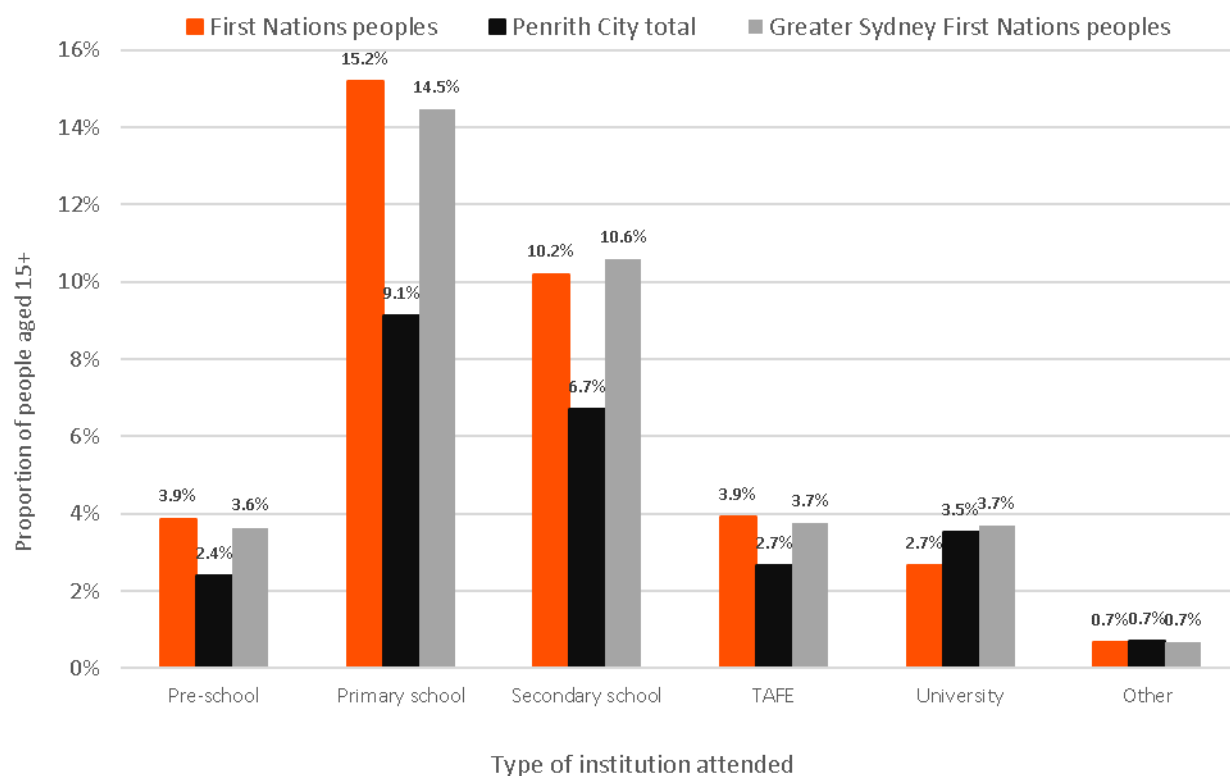
In 2021, 36.5% of Penrith City's First Nations peoples attended an educational institution. By comparison, 25.1% of Penrith City's overall population attended an educational institution. This information is often a reflection of the age structure of a population where a presence of more residents older 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.

- ▣ 3.9% of Penrith City's First Nations peoples aged 15+ attended pre-school
- ▣ 15.2% attended primary school
- ▣ 10.2% attended secondary school
- ▣ 3.9% attended a TAFE
- ▣ 2.7% attended a University

Compared to Penrith City's overall population, Penrith's First Nations peoples had:

- ▣ A larger proportion attending pre-school, primary school or secondary school
- ▣ A larger proportion attending a TAFE
- ▣ A lower proportion attending a University

Compared to Greater Sydney's First Nations peoples, Penrith City's had a slightly larger proportion attending pre-school, primary school or TAFE and a slightly lower proportion attending secondary school. The proportion who attended a University was notably lower for Penrith City's First Nations peoples than Greater Sydney's.



#### Types of educational institutions attended by Penrith City's First Nations peoples, 2021

A comparison with 2016 statistics shows an increase in tertiary education attendance and a decrease in secondary school attendance, likely related to ageing of a local First Nations population:

- ▣ Pre-school attendance **increased by 0.5%**
- ▣ Primary school attendance **increased by 0.1%**
- ▣ Secondary school attendance **decreased by 0.9%**
- ▣ TAFE attendance **increased by 0.7%**
- ▣ University attendance **increased by 0.1%**

## 6.4 Employment status

In 2021, there were 7,165 First Nations peoples aged 15 years or older in Penrith City. Of those, 4,266 were in the labour force, representing 59.5%. By comparison, 62.4% of Penrith's overall population aged 15 years or older were in the labour force.

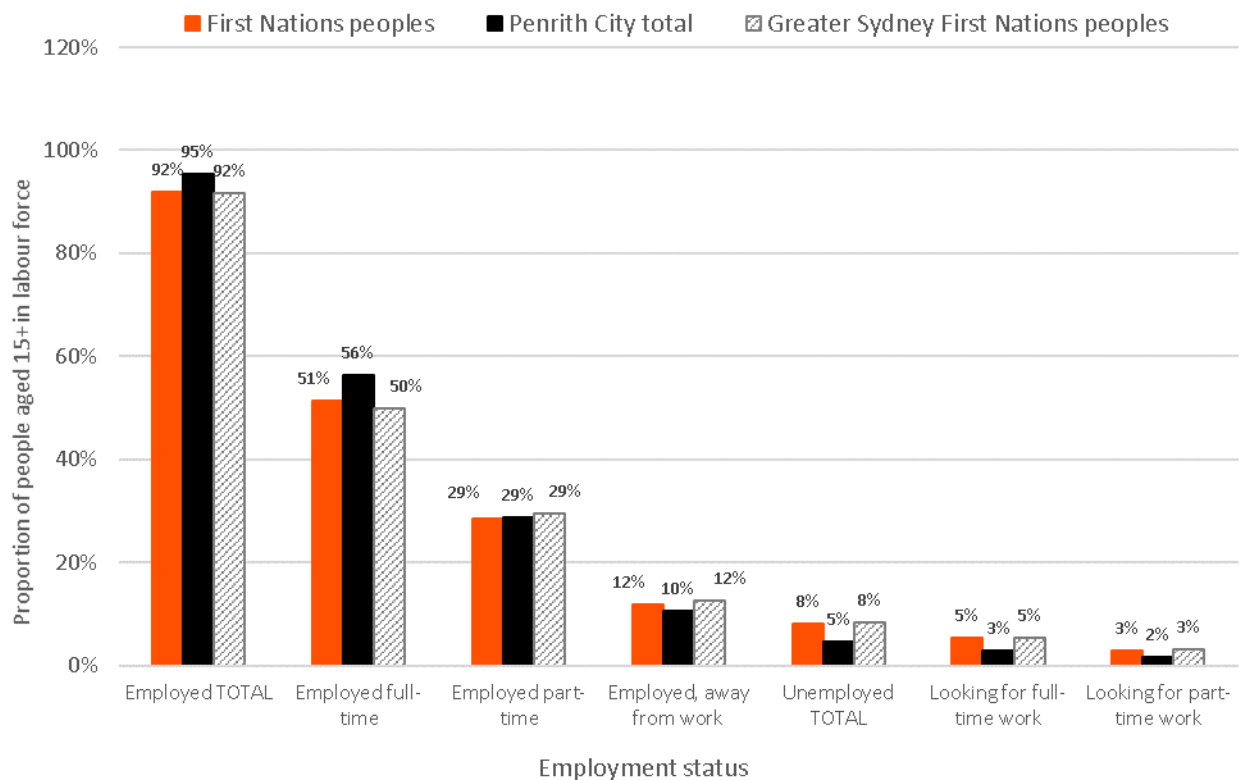
Almost 92% of Penrith City's First Nations people who are in the labour force are employed. This total is made up of 51% who are employed full-time and 29% who are employed part-time. A further 12% were employed but away from work, a component of employment statistics which increased during the Covid-19 pandemic.

On the other hand, 8.2% of First Nations people in the labour force were unemployed. Of those, 5.3% were looking for full-time work and 2.9% for part-time work.

Compared to Penrith City’s total population, First Nations peoples had:

- ▣ A lower employment rate (92%) compared to the total city labour force (95%) and conversely,
- ▣ A higher unemployment rate (8.2%) than the total city labour force (4.6%).
- ▣ A lower proportion who were employed full-time but similar proportion who were employed part-time
- ▣ A higher proportion who were employed but away from work.

Compared to Greater Sydney’s First Nations peoples, Penrith City’s had almost identical labour force participation, employment and unemployment rates.



**Employment status of Penrith City’s First Nations peoples, 2021**

Since 2016, labour force participation for Penrith City's First Nations peoples decreased by 1.5%. Positively, the employment rate of First Nations peoples in Penrith City 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 3.6% (and unemployment rate in turn decreased by 3.6%).
- Full-time employment decreased by 7.8%, part-time employment increased by 5% and being employed but away from work increased by 6.5%.

## 6.5 Industries of employment

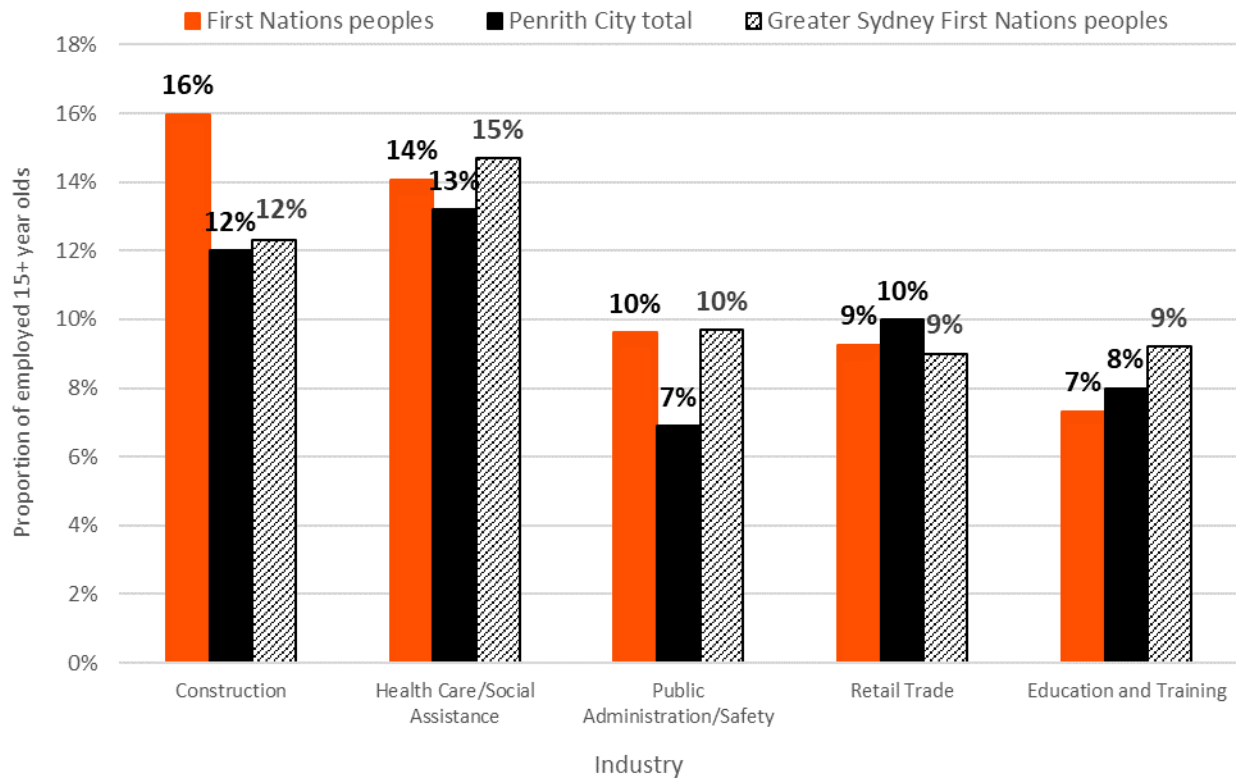
Industries of employment statistics for Penrith City's First Nations peoples shows different characteristics from the City's total workforce. In 2021, 16% of employed First Nations people aged over 15 were worked in the Construction industry. By comparison, 12% of the City's total workforce worked in the Construction industry.

The top five industries of employment for Penrith City's First Nations peoples were:

- Construction – 16%
- Health Care and Social Assistance – 14%
- Public Administration and Safety – 10%
- Retail Trade – 9%
- Education and Training – 7%

Compared to Penrith City's total workforce, a larger proportion of First Nations peoples worked in the Construction industry, similar proportions worked in the Public Administration and Safety and Retail Trade industries, and a lower proportion worked in Health Care and Social Assistance or Education and Training.

Compared to Greater Sydney's First Nations peoples, Penrith's were more likely to be employed in Construction and less likely to be employed in Education and Training or Health Care and Social Assistance.



**Industries of employment for Penrith City's First Nations peoples, 2021**

Since 2016, there were changes to industries of employment for Penrith City's First Nations peoples:

- ▣ Construction **increased by 3.3%**
- ▣ Health Care and Social Assistance **increased by 2.1%**
- ▣ Education and Training **increased by 0.2%**
- ▣ Retail Trade **decreased by 1%**
- ▣ Public Administration and Safety **decreased by 1.4%**

## 6.6 Occupations of employment

Most common occupations of employment for First Nations peoples differ to the overall population. For example, the largest proportion of Penrith City's employed residents work as Professionals (17%). Only 12.5% of First Nations peoples are employed in this occupation group. On the other hand, the most common occupation for First Nations peoples



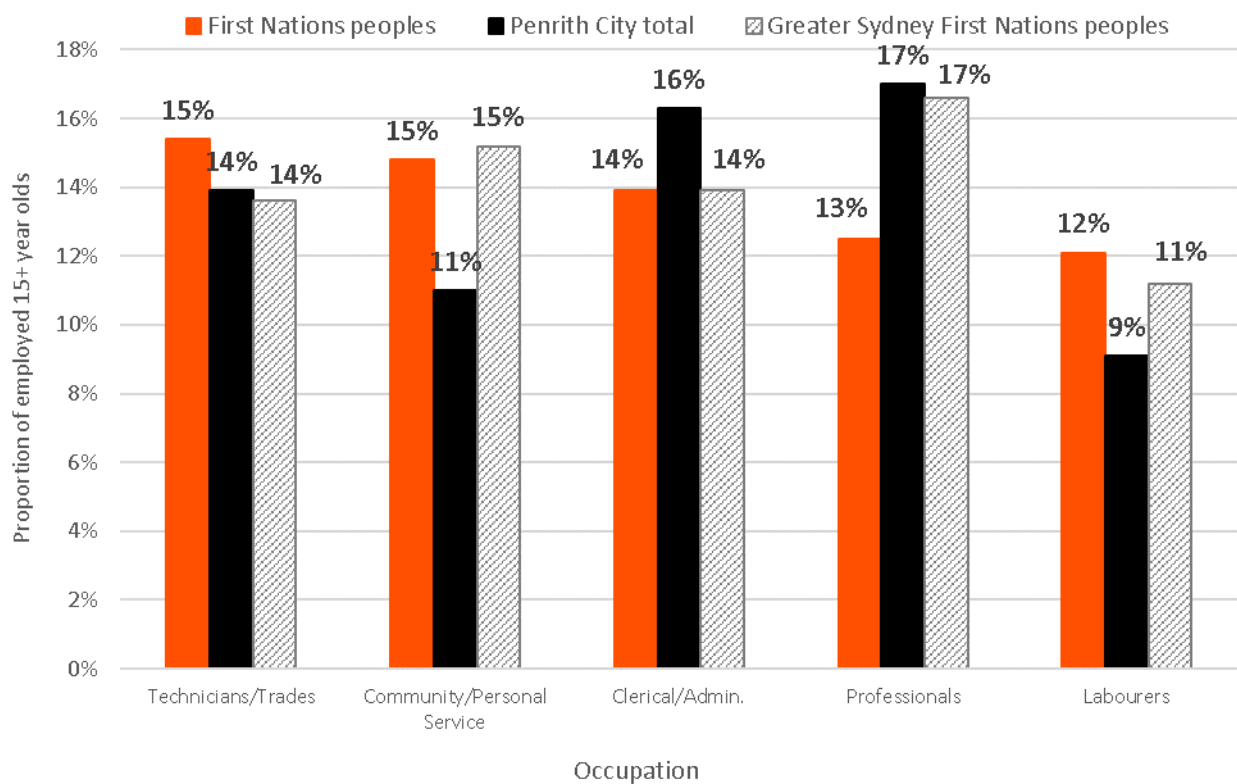
(Technicians and Trades Workers) employs 15.4% of First Nations peoples aged 5 or older, and a lower 13.9% of the total Penrith City workforce.

The top five occupations of employment for Penrith City’s First Nations peoples were:

- ▣ Technicians and Trades workers – 15%
- ▣ Community and Personal Services workers – 15%
- ▣ Clerical and Administrative workers – 14%
- ▣ Professionals – 13%
- ▣ Labourers – 12%

Compared to Penrith City’s total workforce, a larger proportion of First Nations peoples are employed as Technicians/Trades workers, Community/Personal service workers and labourers, and a smaller proportion as Clerical/Administrative workers or professionals.

Compared to Penrith City’s First Nations peoples, Greater Sydney’s were more likely to be professionals (17% compared to 13% in Penrith City). Similar trends were recorded for Greater Sydney First Nations peoples and Penrith City peoples in other occupations.



**Occupations of employment for Penrith City’s First Nations peoples, 2021**

Since 2016, there were changes to occupations of employment for Penrith City's First Nations peoples:

- ▣ Professionals **increased by 1.9%**
- ▣ Managers **increased by 1.2%**
- ▣ Technicians and Trades workers **increased by 0.8%**
- ▣ Machinery operators and drivers **decreased by 0.8%**
- ▣ Sales workers **decreased by 0.9%**
- ▣ Clerical and administrative workers **decreased by 1.2%**

## 6.7 Disengagement from education and employment

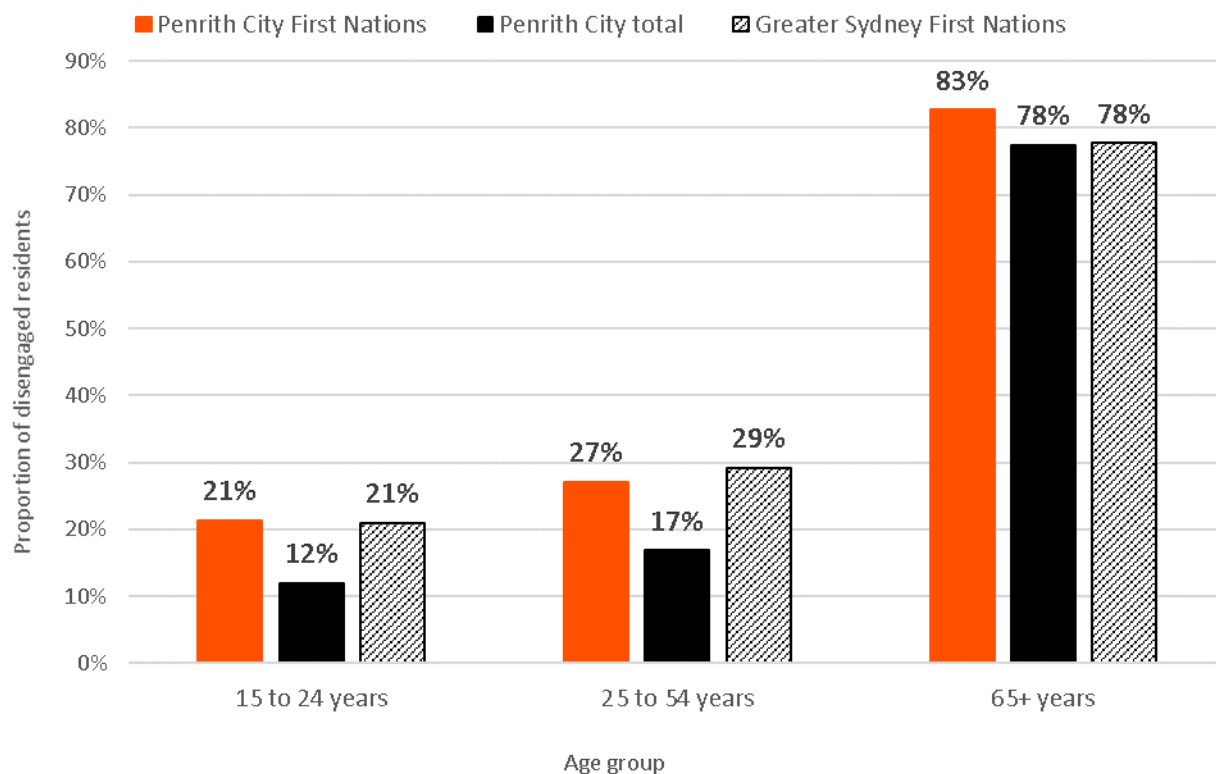
Disengagement from education and employment refers to residents who do not participate in education or employment. Disengagement increased as a person ages beyond 65 years and usually refers to retirement. However, of concern are disengagement rates in the younger age groups (15-24-years) and 25-54 age groups. 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. Disengagement statistics for 25-54-year-olds refers to participation in the workforce.

In 2021, these were the disengagement from education and employment statistics for Penrith City's First Nations peoples.

- ▣ 21.4% of 15-24-year-olds were disengaged
- ▣ 27.1% of 25-54-year-olds were disengaged
- ▣ 82.7% of 65+ year olds were disengaged

Disengagement of Penrith City's First Nations peoples was higher than for the City as a whole. Over 21% of Penrith City's First Nations 15-24-year-olds were disengaged, which was significantly larger than the 12% for Penrith's total population. The broad 25-54-year-old cohort also had a larger proportion of disengaged First Nations peoples (27.1%) than all Penrith City's residents (16.9%). Lastly, disengagement of 65+ year olds, which often refers to retirement, was high for all groups but again higher for Penrith City's First Nations peoples (82.7%) compared to Penrith City's total population.

Disengagement statistics between Penrith City's and Greater Sydney's First Nations peoples were similar for the 15-24-year-old cohort, slightly higher for Greater Sydney in the 25-54-year-old group and higher for Greater Penrith in the 65+ age group.



### Disengagement of Penrith City's First Nations peoples from education and employment by age, 2021

Since 2016, disengagement increased across all age groups of Penrith City's First Nations peoples:

- ▣ For 15-24-year-olds, disengagement **increased by 3.5%**
- ▣ For 25-54-year-olds, disengagement **increased by 1.1%**
- ▣ For 65+ year-olds, disengagement **increased by 2.8%**

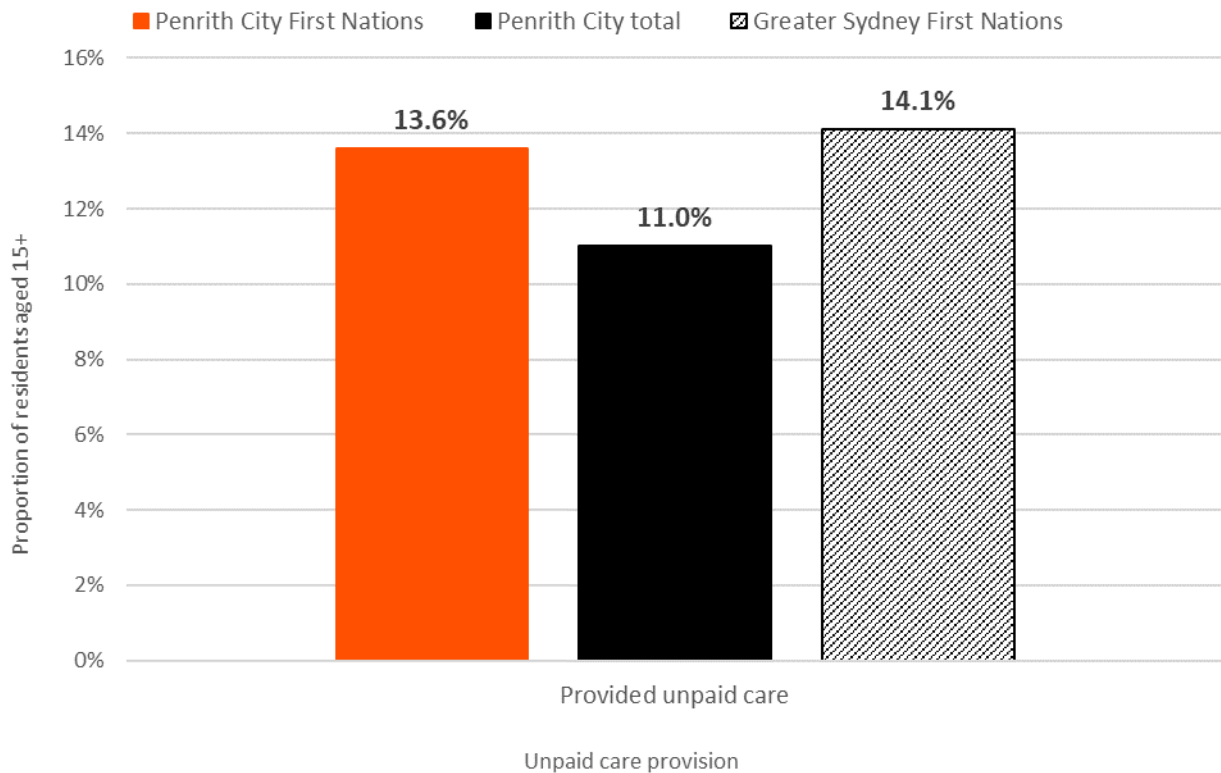
## 6.8 Unpaid care

The proportion of people providing unpaid care for the aged and disabled in Penrith City can be an important indicator of the level of demand for aged care services and facilities by local and state governments. An increasing proportion of carers among the population may indicate inadequate aged care provision, or the need for in-home support, or support for the carers themselves.

Focusing on this for Penrith City's First Nations peoples will also show whether their unpaid care characteristics vastly differ from those of the City's total population.

In 2021, 13.6% of Penrith City's First Nations residents aged 15 years or older provided unpaid care for the aged and disabled. This was notably higher than for Penrith City's total population of which 11% provided unpaid care.

Greater Sydney's First Nations peoples provided a higher level of unpaid care (14.1%) compared to Penrith City's (13.6%).



#### Provision of unpaid care for the aged and disabled by Penrith City's First Nations peoples, 2021

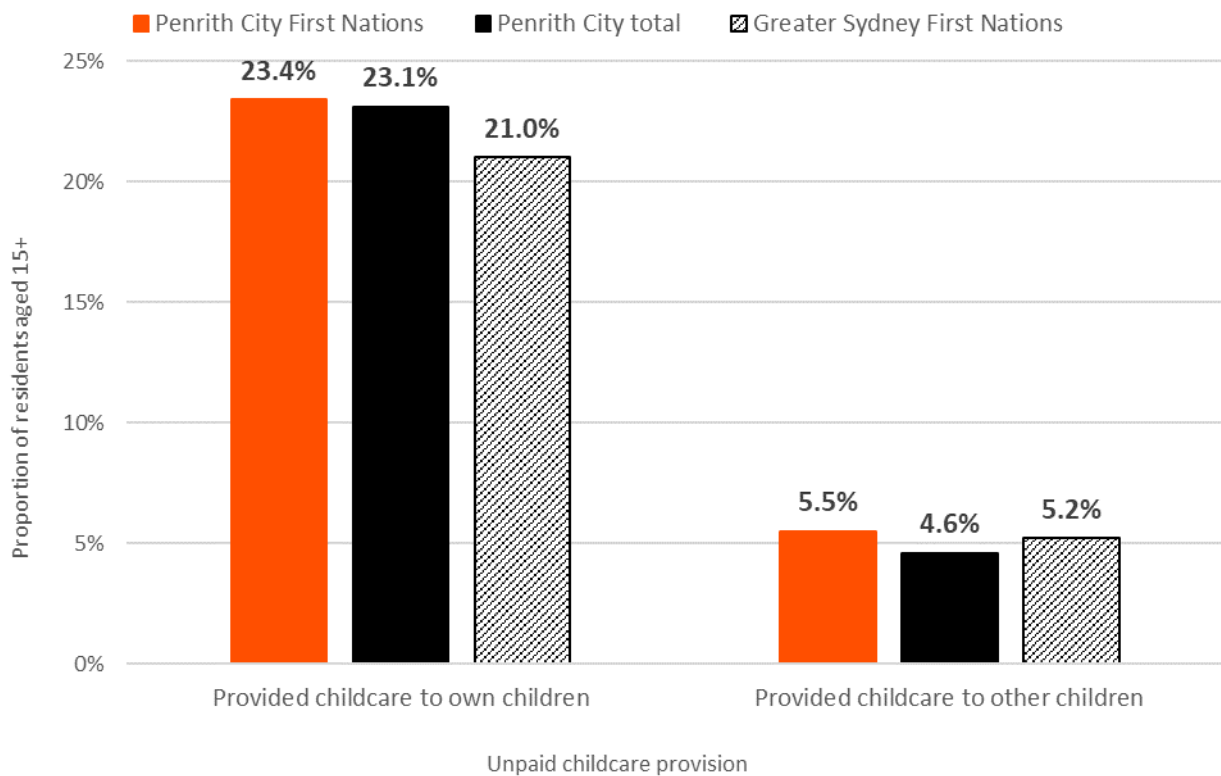
Since 2016, provision of unpaid care increased by 0.4% among Penrith City's First Nations peoples but decreased by 0.3% for the City's total population.

## 6.9 Unpaid childcare

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

In 2021, 23.4% of Penrith City's First Nations peoples aged 15 years or older provided unpaid childcare to their own children and 5.5%, to other children. This proportion was slightly higher than for the City's overall population who cared for their own children (23.1%) or other children (4.6%). Penrith City's First Nations peoples also had higher levels of unpaid childcare for their

own and other children than Greater Sydney's First Nations peoples.



#### Provision of unpaid childcare for the aged and disabled by Penrith City's First Nations peoples, 2021

Since 2016, childcare provision decreased overall, but this decline was made up of different trends. For example, Penrith City's unpaid childcare decreased by 2.9% since 2016 and was caused by a decline in care for other children (-3.5%) and an increase in care for own children (+1.0%). It is believed that Covid-19, restrictions on movement and gathering played a role in both the decline of unpaid childcare provided to other children and the increase of unpaid childcare provided to own children.

The changes for Penrith City's First Nations peoples were:

- ▣ Provision of childcare to own children **increased by 0.8%**
- ▣ Provision of childcare to other children **decreased by 2.3%**

## 7. How are our First Nations peoples?

### 7.1 Need for assistance due to disability

Penrith City's First Nations people disability statistics relate directly to need for assistance due to a severe or profound disability. The information may be used in the planning of local facilities, services such as day-care and occasional care and in the provision of information and support to carers.

In 2021, 8.1% of Penrith City's First Nations peoples had a need for assistance due to disability. This proportion was larger than for Penrith City's total population, where 5.5% of the population had a need for assistance due to disability. On the other hand, Greater Sydney's First Nations peoples had a higher level of need for assistance due to disability, at 8.8%.



#### Need for assistance due to disability for Penrith City's First Nations peoples, 2021

Since 2016, the proportion of Penrith City's First Nations peoples with a need for assistance due to disability increased by 0.9%.

## 7.2 Long-term health conditions

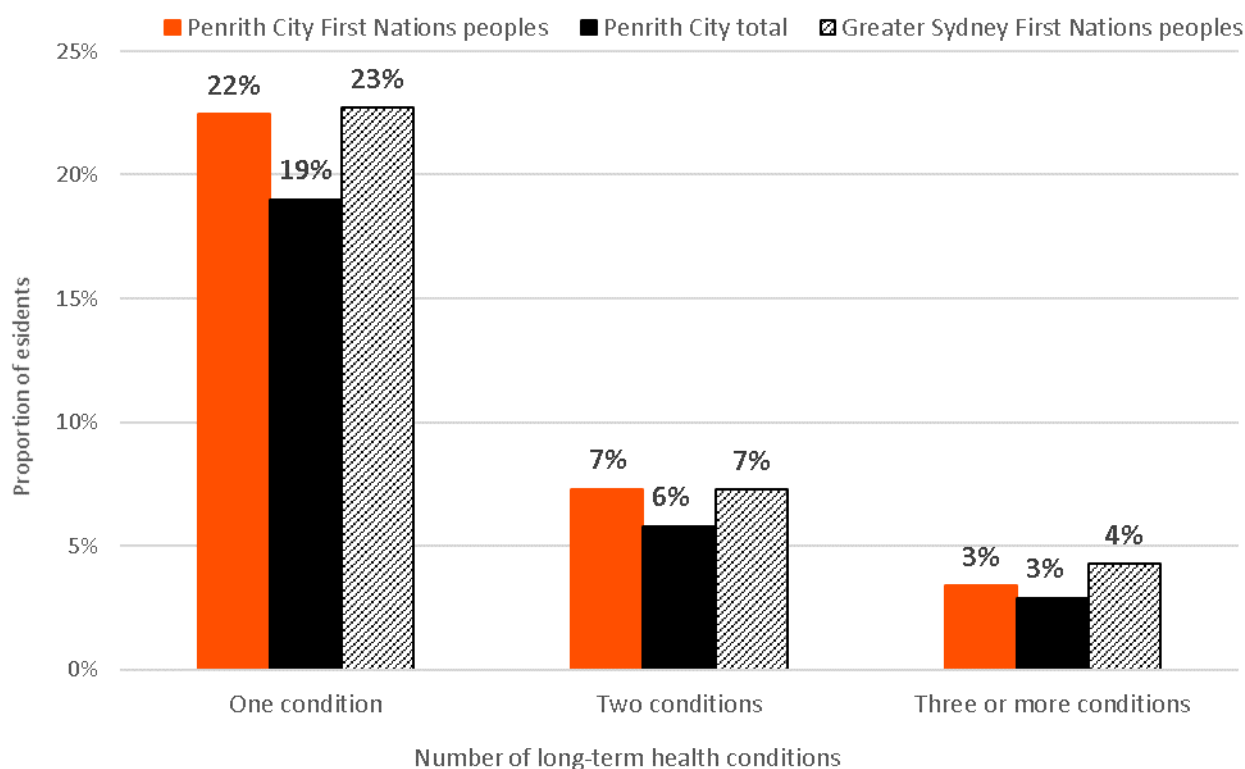
The 2021 Census looked for the first time at the level of incidence of selected long-term health conditions in the community. The Census question asked respondents if they have been diagnosed with a specific condition (or other condition) from a list of ten conditions plus "other". Combined, these ten conditions comprise approximately 60% of Australia's deaths, and even those which are not deadly contribute substantially to the burden of disease. Assessing this information for Penrith City's First Nations peoples and comparing to the City's total population can reveal if any additional focus or assistance is needed.

In 2021, 33% of Penrith's First Nations peoples had at least one long-term health condition.

- ▣ 58% had no long-term health conditions
- ▣ 22% had one long-term health condition
- ▣ 7% had two long-term health conditions
- ▣ 3% had three or more long-term health conditions

Compared to Penrith City's total population, a larger proportion of First Nations peoples had at least one long-term health condition (33% compared to 28% for the City as a whole). A larger proportion of First Nations peoples had one condition compared to the City total (22% compared to 19%), two conditions (7.3% compared to 5.8%) or three or more conditions (3.4% compared to 2.9%).

A slightly larger proportion of Greater Sydney's First Nations peoples had at least one long-term health condition (34%) compared to Penrith City's First Nations peoples (33%). The proportion of residents with one, two or three or more conditions was slightly lower for Penrith City than Greater Sydney.



### Count of long-term health conditions for Penrith City's First Nations peoples, 2021

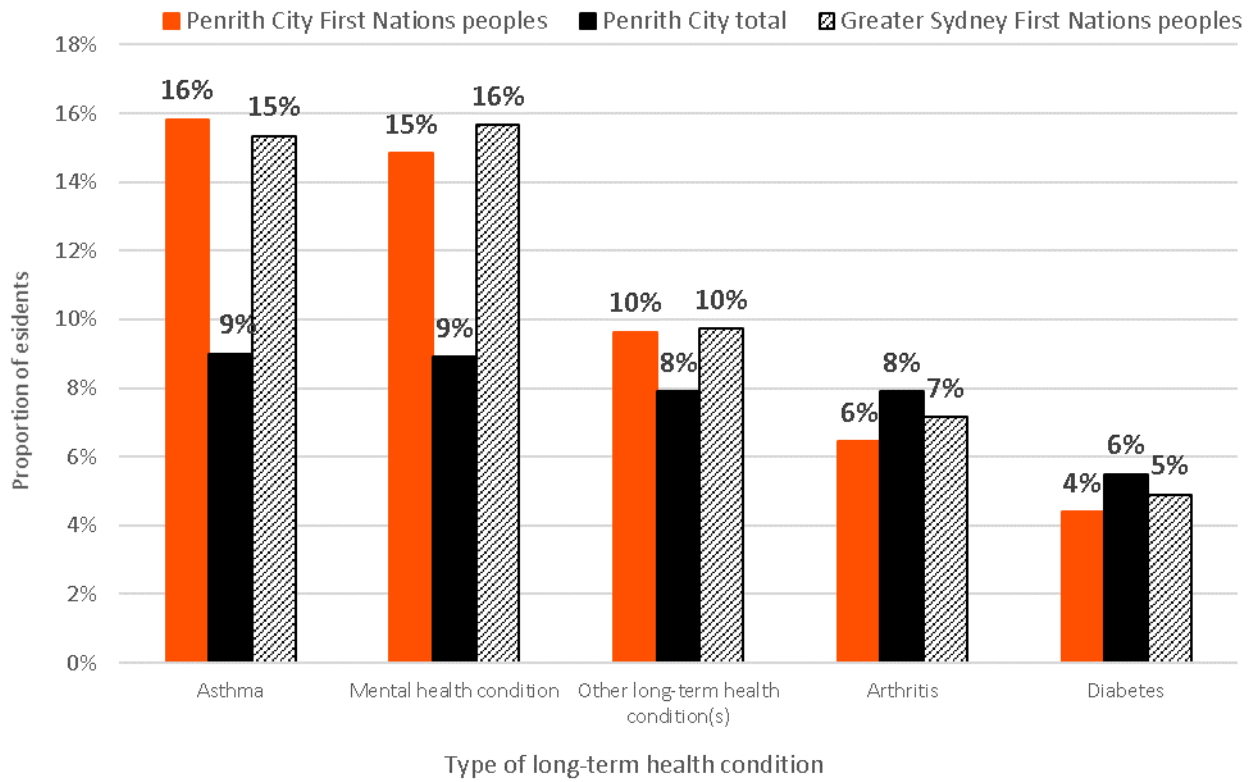
The most prevalent long-term health condition for Penrith City's First Nations peoples were:

- ▣ Asthma – 16% of residents
- ▣ Mental health condition (including depression or anxiety) – 15%
- ▣ Other long-term health condition(s) – 10%
- ▣ Arthritis – 6%
- ▣ Diabetes – 4%

Compared to Penrith's total population, a larger proportion of First Nations peoples had asthma (16% compared to 9%), a mental health condition (15% compared to 9%) and other conditions, non-specified (10% compared to 8%). On the other hand, compared to the City total, lower proportions of First Nations peoples had arthritis (6% compared to 8%) and diabetes (4% compared to 6%). Some conditions, such as arthritis are strongly correlated with age and as the First Nations population is younger, it can be expected to have fewer arthritis sufferers.

Compared to Greater Sydney's First Nations peoples, Penrith City's had a slightly larger proportion with asthma and slightly lower proportions of mental health conditions, arthritis or diabetes.





**Most common types of long-term health conditions for Penrith City’s First Nations peoples, 2021**

## 8. More reports in this series

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

- ▾ People from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds

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
- ▾ Housing density
- ▾ Equity
- ▾ Social disadvantage
- ▾ Digital access
- ▾ Penrith City Local Government Area Demographic Summary

## 9. Attribution Notice

In relation to Third Party Content used in the Report, the parties acknowledge:

- (a) any ABS Data used and the copyright in the ABS Data remains the property of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The source ABS Data may be accessed from the website of the Australian Bureau of Statistics at [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au), and may be used under license on terms published on the ABS website;

- (b) any Third Party Content and the copyright in it, that is evident within the Report remains the property of the identified third party; and permission to reuse this data source must comply with the third party's Terms of Use.

Where the Client replicates the whole or any part of the Report ("the replicated work"), then the Client must clearly attribute the work of .id and any relevant third party content by including an Attribution Notice in the document or other medium where the replicated work is published. The Attribution Notice must be published in a place where it can be easily found and viewed by any reader or observer of the document or other medium in which the replicated work appears.

Where the Client replicates Third Party Content that is a diagram, map, table, graph or data in another format and that source of data is already identified with the data source, then that attribution [including any logo] must be replicated along with the replicated work.

- The Attribution Notice must clearly show:
- .id's authorship of the report, by inserting the following wording with a live hyperlink to [www.id.com.au](http://www.id.com.au) For example: 'Sourced from .id – informed decisions [www.id.com.au](http://www.id.com.au)' that the replicated work is a derivative of ABS Data by inserting the following wording with a live hyperlink to <http://www.abs.gov.au/> "This material is a derivative of ABS Data that can be accessed from the website of the Australian Bureau of Statistics at [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au), and which data can be licensed on terms published on the ABS website" that any replication of identified third party data belongs to the identified owner or authorised licensee. Any replication must comply with content or product terms of use published by the relevant third party.

***An example of an acceptable Attribution Notice is as follows:***

*Much of the content of this Report has been sourced from .id – informed decisions [www.id.com.au](http://www.id.com.au)*

*Some of the .id sourced content is a derivative of ABS Data, which data can be accessed from the website of the Australian Bureau of Statistics at [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au), and licensed on terms published on the ABS website.*

The Client acknowledges and accepts that Third Party Content [including ABS Data] and Client Content have been used to produce the Report and accordingly, to the extent permitted by Law, .id disclaims all warranties, representations or endorsements, express or implied, with regard to Third Party Content and Client Content, including implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for purpose or non-infringement of Intellectual Property Rights.

**Definitions:**

**ABS Data** means statistical census information collated, produced, supplied and/or owned by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and upon which .id relies to produce the Report. For the avoidance of doubt, although the Report will be based on and/or derived from ABS Data, .id modifies, transforms and/or reconfigures such ABS Data to create, collate, compile, and produce the Report.

**Client Content** (if any) means any data, information or other content belonging to, or licensed to the Client, which the Client provides to .id for the purpose of incorporating it into the Report.

**Third Party Content** means content obtained by .id from a range of sources for use within this Report and includes ABS Data.