



Indigenous Portrait of Bega Valley

compared with NSW

Contents

	Introduction	2
	Some key indicators	3
The People	Indigenous population & growth	4
	The Indigenous age profile	5
	Life stages	6
	Generations	7
	Number of children borne	8
Households	Households and families	9
	Marital states	10
	Housework	11
Housing	Dwelling tenure	12
	Rents paid	13
	Rental stress	14
	Occupancy	15
Education	Current education	16
	Education levels	17
Employment	Employment	18
	Industries	19
	Occupations	20
	Individual incomes	21
Community capital	Volunteering	22
	Child care	23
	Disability	24
	Disability assistance	25

Prepared for Bega Valley Shire Council

The copyright in all Census data is held by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for the Commonwealth of Australia. The copyright in the design, text and software code used in this Portrait is held by The Public Practice Pty Ltd, ABN 003 052 140. Reproduction of this report in electronic or physical form requires a license from The Public Practice and the consent of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. While care has been taken to ensure this report accurately transcribes and reports on data loaded from the Australian Bureau of Statistics web site, neither The Public Practice nor the Australian Bureau of Statistics give any guarantee that this report is accurate and correct in every detail. Before making important decisions, check the data and calculations yourself using original data sources.

Introduction

Welcome to the Bega Valley Indigenous Portrait. This report paints a picture of the Indigenous residents of Bega Valley using data from the 2006 and 2001 Censuses.

The people described in the Portrait were residents of Bega Valley in August 2006 and completed the Census at that time. Some residents may have been elsewhere in Australia on Census night, but if they gave their usual home as Bega Valley, they are included here. Visitors to Bega Valley on Census night are not included; they are counted in their home place. However, the 2001 statistics are slightly different, for they describe the Census night population, which includes visitors but excludes absentees.

On Census night, 8th August 2006, Bega Valley's Indigenous population was counted as 815 residents. Of these, 758 were at home in Bega Valley that night, and 57 were away from home. However, the Census night Indigenous population was boosted to 810 by 52 visitors who stayed that night. In 2001, there were 617 Indigenous people staying in Bega Valley on Census night, so the overnight Indigenous population increased by 193 or 31.3% over five years.

Of course, not all Indigenous people completed the Census. Nationally, about 96% of residents do. The Indigenous population here will be larger than shown, possibly by about 5%, but this could be higher in some communities. However, for nearly all places, most Indigenous people will have completed the Census, and it is the best data we have.

Some people did not complete all the questions on the Census form; they are usually shown in the tables as "not stated". Where the number of people in a table of Census data is just a few, the number may have been randomly changed to protect privacy, generally to become 0 or 3. This means very small numbers are not accurate and some columns may not add up exactly.

This report explores a variety of characteristics of the Indigenous community, as revealed by answers to the many Census questions. To interpret the numbers, they are turned into proportions (eg the % aged under five, or the % who are professionals). These proportions are compared with what they were in 2001, to see if there has been change. The Indigenous proportions are also compared with what they are in the local non-Indigenous community and in another larger Indigenous community.

Most of the tables in the report have the same arrangement, showing the number and proportion of Indigenous people in each category in Bega Valley, compared with Bega Valley's non-Indigenous community, with Indigenous people in NSW, and with Bega Valley's Indigenous community in 2001. In tables, percentages are rounded to the nearest number, and so when added may differ slightly from the total shown.

In the tables, the 'Indig. diff' is the proportion in the local Indigenous community minus that in the non-Indigenous community. The 'local diff' is the proportion in the local Indigenous people minus that in the wider Indigenous community. The 'change 01-06' column usually shows the proportions of Indigenous people locally in 2006 minus the proportions. Where differences are less than 1%, they are shown as '0% more' if slightly positive, '0% less' if slightly negative.

Most of the charts illustrate how the local Indigenous community is distributed across the categories for that topic, compared with either the non-Indigenous residents, another Indigenous community, or the 2001 Indigenous population.

Some key indicators

The diversity of data collected by the Census allows many different indicators of community well-being to be generated. A list derived from this Portrait is given below, showing whether the local indigenous community has achieved more equality with the local non-Indigenous community, changed relative to the broader Indigenous community, or made progress from 2001.

In this table of indicators from this Portrait:

cells this colour indicate good results

cells this colour indicate caution

cells this colour indicate major differences

Indicator	equality with non-Indig locals	relative to Indig in NSW	progress 2001–2006
proportion aged 65+	15% less	0% more	0% more
av. children, women who birthed	32% more	15% more	
one parent families	23% more	3% more	
% of adults who are married	21% less	0% less	11% less
hours of housework	19% less	11% more	
% of fully-owned dwellings	27% less	5% more	2% more
% of households buying their home	9% less	5% less	5% more
residents / bedroom	4% more	8% more	10% more
% of 3-4 year-olds at pre-school	36% less	25% less	19% less
% of 12-17 year-olds at high school	24% less	7% less	0% more
% of adults with a tertiary qualification	13% less	1% less	1% more
% of adults in workforce	9% less	6% less	3% more
% of unemployed in workforce	10% more	2% less	10% less
% of labourers in workforce	17% more	13% more	
average income	27% less	16% less	17% more
% of adults who volunteered	11% less	3% more	
% of adults who gave child care	7% more	2% more	
% of 55-64s with severe disability	119% more	40% more	
% of adults who gave disability care	1% more	0% more	

Indigenous population & growth

On Census night, 8th August 2006, Bega Valley's Indigenous population was counted as 815 people, of whom 777 were Aboriginal and 23 were Torres Strait Islanders; 15 identified as both.

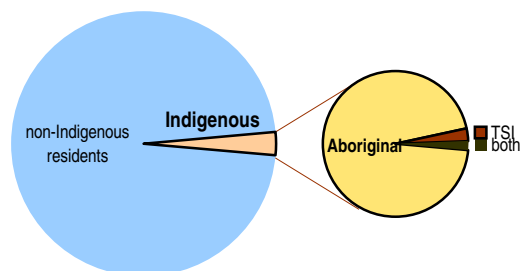
Bega Valley's Indigenous population made up 2.6% of its residents. Across NSW Indigenous people made up 2.1% of the population.

Between 2001 and 2006, Marrickville's Indigenous population rose by 198 or 32%. Meanwhile, Bega Valley's overall population rose by 2%, due to the loss of Glebe / Forest Lodge.

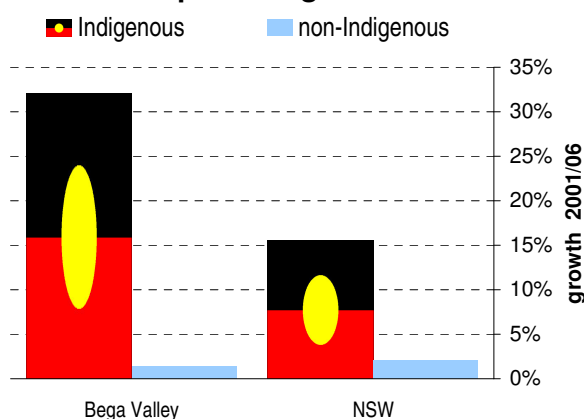
This Indigenous population growth was much higher than across NSW, where the Indigenous community increased by 16%.

There were more Indigenous women than men, with 102 females per 100 males (there were 103 females per 100 males among non-Indigenous people).

Proportion of Indigenous people



Population growth



Indigenous residents of Bega Valley	Number of Indigenous residents			gender ratio	% of population		Change over 2001-2006		
	males	females	people		Bega Valley	NSW	Bega Valley	NSW	NSW
Aboriginal	381	396	777	1.0 F:M	2.5%	2.0%	200 more	up 35%	up 17%
Torres Strait Islander	13	10	23	1.3 M:F	0.1%	0.1%	6 more	up 35%	up 13%
Both Abor'l & T.S.I.	10	5	15	2.0 M:F	0.0%	0.0%	8 less	dn 35%	dn 15%
Indigenous people	404	411	815	1.0 F:M	2.6%	2.1%	198 more	up 32%	up 16%
non-Indigenous residents	14,296	14,723	29,019	1.0 F:M	93.4%	91.9%	400 more	up 1%	up 2%
residents not saying	597	631	1,228	1.1 F:M	4.0%	6.0%	17 more	up 1%	up 35%
Total residents	15,297	15,765	31,062	1.0 F:M	100%	100%	615 more	up 2%	up 4%

The change over 2001-2006 is between the resident population in 2006 and the overnight population in 2001. Source: Census 2006 Table I05.

On Census night 2006, 758 Indigenous residents were at home in Bega Valley, 94% of the population, and 28 were staying elsewhere within Bega Valley; the rest were away that night. However, there were another 24 Indigenous people from outside Bega Valley visiting here on Census night (they are not included in this report in the resident population). Visitors from outside the local area made up 3.0% of Bega Valley's Indigenous population that night, compared with 7.1% of the non-Indigenous population.

Overnight population, August 2006	Indig. residents of Bega Valley			non-Indig. in BegaV		Indigenous in NSW		Indig. in BegaV, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% pop'n	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01-06
at home on Census night	758	1.1 F:M	94%	91%	2.1% more	94%	0.5% less	n.a.	n.a.
local visitor	28	1.3 M:F	3.5%	1.4%	2.0% more	2.3%	1.1% more	n.a.	n.a.
same state visitors	0	=	0.0%	4.3%	4.3% less	0.1%	0.1% less	n.a.	n.a.
interstate visitors	24	1.2 F:M	3.0%	2.8%	0.1% more	3.5%	0.5% less	n.a.	n.a.
total on Census night	810	1.0 F:M	100%	100%		100%		0%	

In this and later tables, the Gender Ratio is the ratio of the number of males to females. If there are more males, the ratio is shown males : females in blue, say, 1.5 M:F if 3 men and 2 women (or M if all males). If there are more females, the ratio is shown females: males in red say, 1.6 F:M if 8 women for 5 men (or F if all females). The Gender ratio is shown '=' if numbers of males and females are equal. Source: Census 2006 Table I05.

The Indigenous age profile

The age profile of a community, drawn like a tree, shows at a glance how local Indigenous people compare with another group. The length of each branch represents the proportion of people in an age group. The right side of the tree represents males (blue), the left side, females (purple). Higher branches represent older people. In this Age Tree, the dark branches show the Indigenous residents of in 2006, compared with non-Indigenous residents of Bega Valley, shown by the lighter, background branches.

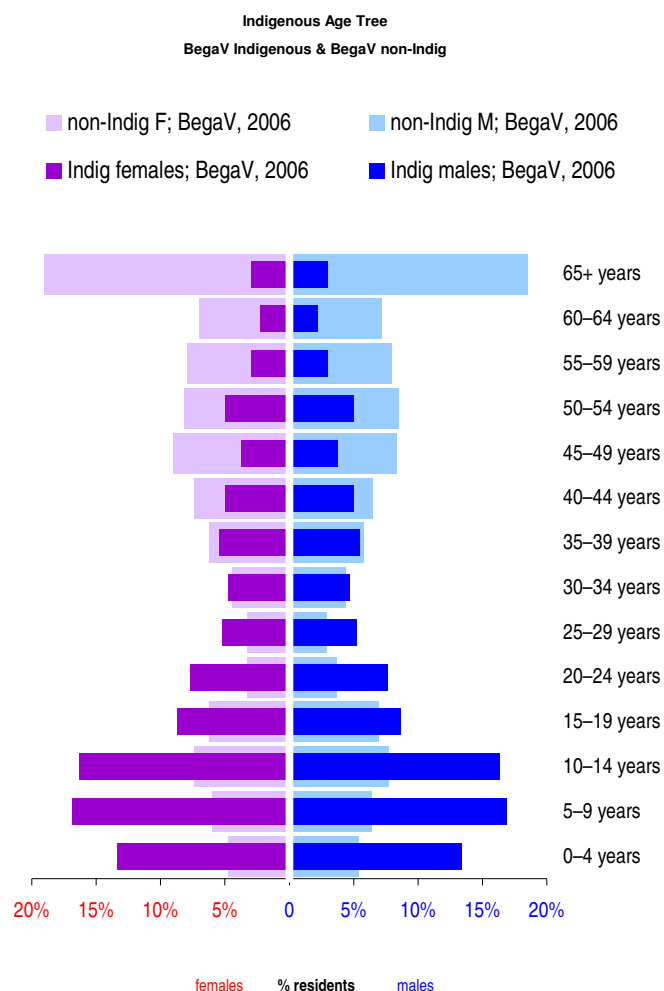
The Age Tree of Indigenous communities tends to be pyramid-shaped, with a broad base showing high proportions of children, and a narrow top showing few age over 65.

In Bega Valley's Indigenous community, 14% were aged 0–4 years compared with 5% of non-Indigenous residents; another 15% were aged 5–9 years (v. 6% of non-Indigenous); and 15% were aged 10–14 years (v. 8% of non-Indigenous).

Conversely, only 4% of Indigenous residents were aged 65+ years compared with 19% of non-Indigenous residents; 4% were aged 45–49 years (v. 9% of non-Indigenous); and 3% were aged 55–59 years (v. 8% of non-Indigenous).

Compared with the Indigenous community of NSW, the local Indigenous community had proportionally more members aged 5–9 years and 0–4 years and fewer aged 60–64 years and 65+ years.

Since 2001, the age groups which increased most in Bega Valley's Indigenous community were 10–14 years, with 2% more of their population, and 20–24 years with 2% more, while there were 3% fewer aged 15–19 years.



Size of 5-year age groups	Indig. residents of Bega Valley			non-Indig. in BegaV		Indigenous in NSW		Indig. in BegaV, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% pop'n	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01-06
0–4 years	117	1.2 F:M	14%	5%	9% more	12%	2% more	14%	1% more
5–9 years	119	1.3 M:F	15%	6%	8% more	13%	2% more	15%	0% more
10–14 years	125	1.1 M:F	15%	8%	8% more	13%	2% more	13%	2% more
15–19 years	69	1.0 M:F	8%	7%	2% more	11%	2% less	11%	3% less
20–24 years	58	1.1 M:F	7%	3%	4% more	8%	1% less	6%	2% more
25–29 years	43	1.0 F:M	5%	3%	2% more	6%	1% less	6%	1% less
30–34 years	41	1.2 F:M	5%	4%	1% more	6%	1% less	7%	2% less
35–39 years	53	1.4 F:M	7%	6%	1% more	7%	0% less	7%	0% less
40–44 years	41	1.1 F:M	5%	7%	2% less	6%	1% less	4%	1% more
45–49 years	29	1.1 M:F	4%	9%	5% less	5%	2% less	6%	2% less
50–54 years	37	1.2 M:F	5%	8%	4% less	4%	0% more	4%	1% more
55–59 years	27	1.3 F:M	3%	8%	5% less	3%	0% more	3%	0% less
60–64 years	27	2.0 F:M	3%	7%	4% less	2%	1% more	2%	1% more
65+ years	29	1.4 F:M	4%	19%	15% less	4%	0% more	3%	0% more
total	815	1.0 F:M	100%	100%		100%		100%	

Differences are by subtraction from the local Indigenous result in 2006. Source: Census 2006 Table I02; 2001 Table I02.

Life stages

The proportions of population in key life stages gives a good indication of the types of support services likely to be needed. There are seven life stages: infants (aged 0–4); primary school (5–11); high school (12–17); young adults (18–24); adults (25–44); mature adults (45–64); and older people (65+).

Bega Valley's Indigenous older people made up 4% of their population in 2006, which was 15% less than the proportion among non-Indigenous residents. Bega Valley's proportion was almost the same as that of the Indigenous community in NSW, and almost the same as it was in 2001.

Mature adults (45 to 64) were 15% of Bega Valley's Indigenous population in 2006, 17% less than for non-Indigenous; almost the same as the Indigenous community in NSW; and almost the same as in 2001.

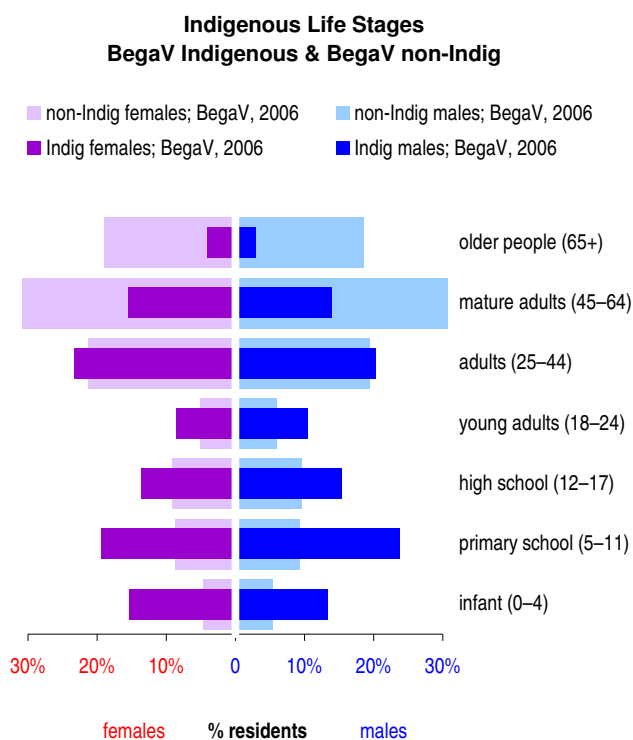
Adults aged 25 to 44 were 22% of Bega Valley's Indigenous population in 2006, 1% more than for non-Indigenous; 3% less than the Indigenous community in NSW; and 2% less than in 2001.

Young adults (18 to 25) were 9% of Bega Valley's Indigenous population in 2006, 4% more than for non-Indigenous; 2% less than the Indigenous community in NSW; and almost the same as in 2001.

High-school teenagers (12 to 17) made up 14% of Bega Valley's Indigenous population in 2006, 5% more than for non-Indigenous; almost the same as the Indigenous community in NSW; and almost the same as in 2001.

Primary school age children (5 to 11 years) were 22% of Bega Valley's Indigenous population in 2006, 13% more than for non-Indigenous; 3% more than the Indigenous community in NSW; and 1% more than in 2001.

Finally, infants under 5 years old were 14% of Bega Valley's Indigenous population in 2006, 9% more than the non-Indigenous proportion; 2% more than the Indigenous community in NSW; and 1% more than in 2001.



Size of life stages	Indig. residents of Bega Valley			non-Indig. in BegaV		Indigenous in NSW		Indig. in BegaV, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% pop'n	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01-06
infant (0–4)	117	1.2 F:M	14%	5%	9% more	12%	2% more	14%	1% more
primary school (5–11)	176	1.2 M:F	22%	9%	13% more	18%	3% more	21%	1% more
high school (12–17)	118	1.1 M:F	14%	9%	5% more	15%	0% less	15%	0% less
young adults (18–24)	77	1.2 M:F	9%	5%	4% more	12%	2% less	9%	0% more
adults (25–44)	178	1.2 F:M	22%	20%	1% more	25%	3% less	24%	2% less
mature adults (45–64)	120	1.1 F:M	15%	32%	17% less	14%	0% more	15%	0% less
older people (65+)	29	1.4 F:M	4%	19%	15% less	4%	0% more	3%	0% more
total	815	1.0 F:M	100%	100%		100%		100%	

Source: Census 2006 Table I02; 2001 Table I02.

Generations

Your generation is set by the period you are born in, and does not change as you age through different life stages. Your generation influences your culture and values; the relative sizes of generations in a community influences its overall values. In a stable community, older generations will shrink with time due to higher mortality rates; younger generations will become a larger proportion of the population, and gain more influence on community culture.

Statistically, generations are counted as 15 years long (three Censuses). The first 'named' generation, the Baby-boomers, was born between 1946 and 1961, followed by Generation X, born 1961 to 1976, and Generation Y, born 1976 to 1991. Before these were the Wartime generation (1931-1946) and the Veterans (1916-1931). The most recent generation, called Generation Z, was born between 1991 and 2006, but only those born between 1991 to 2001 were counted in both Censuses.

The Wartime generation, aged over 60 in 2006, held 7% of Bega Valley's Indigenous residents, which was 19% fewer than for non-Indigenous residents, and 1% larger than the Indigenous community in NSW. The number in this generation had grown by 6% since 2001, indicating some inward migration.

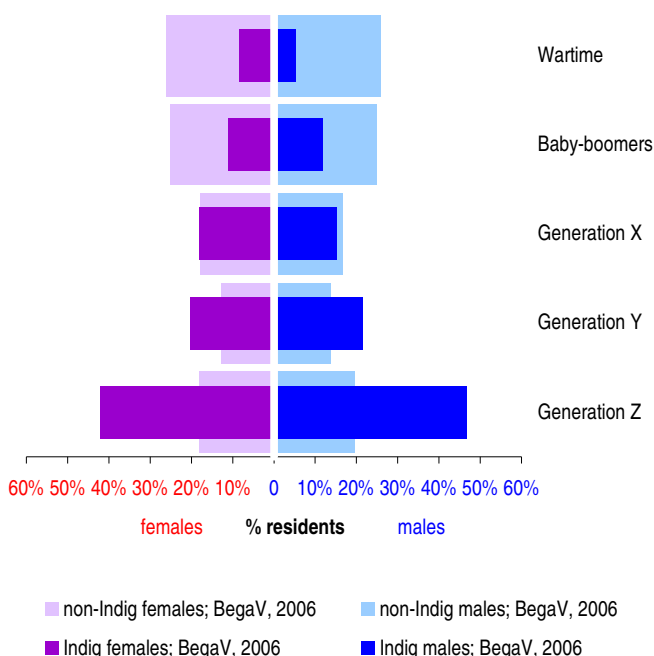
The Baby-boomer generation, aged 45–59 in 2006, held 11% of Bega Valley's Indigenous residents, 14% fewer than for non-Indigenous residents, and almost the same as the Indigenous community of NSW. Its size had grown by 13% since 2001, indicating some baby-boomers moved into Bega Valley.

Generation X, aged 30–44 in 2006, held 17% of Bega Valley's Indigenous residents, almost the same as for non-Indigenous residents, and 2% smaller than the Indigenous community of NSW. Their number had grown by 10% over the five years, indicating some inward migration.

Generation Y, aged 15–29 in 2006, had 21% of Bega Valley's Indigenous residents, 8% larger than for non-Indigenous residents. Their proportion was 4% smaller than in the Indigenous community of NSW, and their number was 9% less than in 2001.

Generation Z, aged 15 in 2006, had 44% of Bega Valley's Indigenous residents, a 26% larger share than among non-Indigenous residents. Their proportion was 6% larger than in the Indigenous community of NSW. Their number was 107% more than in 2001 (when one-third of this generation were not yet born).

Indigenous Generations
BegaV Indigenous & BegaV non-Indig



Size of generations	Indig. residents of Bega Valley			non-Indig. in BegaV		Indigenous in NSW		Indig. in BegaV, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% pop'n	% pop'n	Indig. diff	% pop'n	local diff	% pop'n	change 01-06
Generation Z (0–14)	361	1.1 M:F	44%	19%	26% more	38%	6% more	28%	107% bigger
Generation Y (15–29)	170	1.0 M:F	21%	13%	8% more	25%	4% less	30%	9% smaller
Generation X (30–44)	135	1.2 F:M	17%	17%	1% less	19%	2% less	20%	10% bigger
Baby-boomers (45–59)	93	1.0 M:F	11%	25%	14% less	12%	1% less	13%	13% bigger
Wartime (60+)	56	1.7 F:M	7%	26%	19% less	6%	1% more	9%	6% bigger
total	815	1.0 F:M	100%	100%		100%		100%	

Note: The change 01-06 in the generations is the change in number as a % of 2001, not a difference in %. The size of the generations in 2001 is that of people five years younger than in 2006, so Gen X for example were aged 30-44 in 2006 but 25-39 in 2001. Two thirds of Gen Z (aged 0-14 in 2006) were not born in 2001, so that Generation's number will have grown fastest. Source: Census 2006 Table I02; 2001 Table I02.

Number of children borne

In Bega Valley in 2006, Indigenous women aged 15+ had given birth to an average of 2.7 children, compared with 2.1 for non-Indigenous women. This difference is partly influenced by the different age structures of the two groups – 4% more Indigenous women were aged 18–24, and 1% more Indigenous women were aged 24–44.

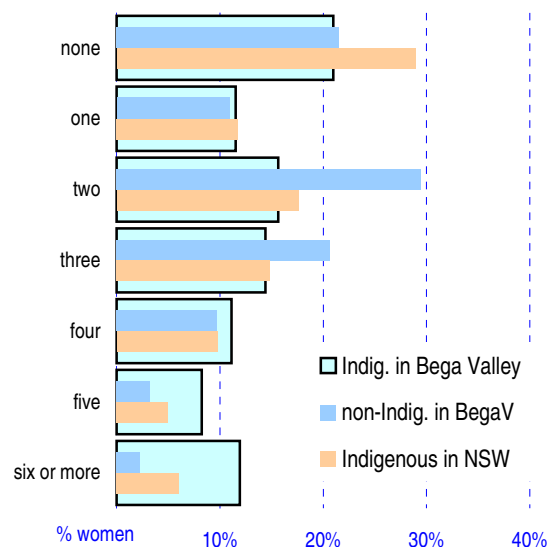
Among women who had given birth, local Indigenous women had borne an average of 3.5 children, which was 32% higher than for local non-Indigenous women (who averaged 2.7 births), and 15% higher than Indigenous women across NSW.

The main differences between Indigenous and other women were that 10% more Indigenous had borne six or more children while 14% fewer Indigenous women had borne two children.

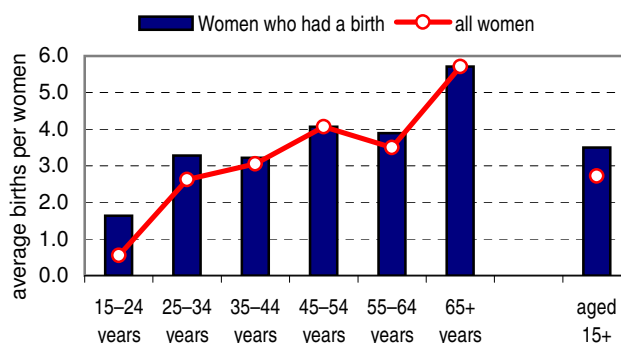
Among local Indigenous women, the average number of children ever borne ranged from 5.7 for those aged 65+ years and 4.1 for those aged 45–54 years to 2.6 for those aged 25–34 years and 0.6 for those aged 15–24 years.

Among young Indigenous women (15–24), 61% had never given birth, while 16% had given birth once, 10% twice, and 5% had given birth three or more times, to give their average of 0.6 births each, or 1.6 births among those who had given birth.

No. children borne by women aged 15+



Average no of children borne by Indigenous women in Bega Valley



Children by Indigenous women	% of Bega Valley Indigenous women who had this many children							av children, all women	av children, women who birthed
	none	one	two	three	four	five	six or more		
15–24 years	61%	16%	10%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0.6	1.6
25–34 years	18%	14%	16%	14%	14%	7%	9%	2.6	3.3
35–44 years	5%	21%	21%	24%	7%	7%	16%	3.1	3.2
45–54 years	0%	0%	15%	24%	21%	15%	15%	4.1	4.1
55–64 years	10%	0%	27%	13%	20%	17%	13%	3.5	3.9
65+ years	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%	18%	41%	5.7	5.7
aged 15+	21%	12%	16%	14%	11%	8%	12%	2.7	3.5

Note: Most common number of children for each age group are shaded green. Percentages are of total including 'not stated', so do not add to 100% across rows. Source: Census 2006 Table I09.

No. children borne by women aged 15+	Indig. in Bega Valley		non-Indig. in BegaV		Indigenous in NSW		All women aged 15+, BegaV		
	no. 15+	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	Indig	non-Indig	difference
none	51	21%	21%	0% less	29%	8% less	21%	21%	0% less
one	28	12%	11%	1% more	12%	0% less	12%	11%	1% more
two	38	16%	29%	14% less	18%	2% less	16%	29%	14% less
three	35	14%	21%	6% less	15%	0% less	14%	21%	6% less
four	27	11%	10%	1% more	10%	1% more	11%	10%	1% more
five	20	8%	3%	5% more	5%	3% more	8%	3%	5% more
six or more	29	12%	2%	10% more	6%	6% more	12%	2%	10% more
not stated	15	6%	2%	4% more	6%	0% less	6%	2%	4% more
total women	243	100%	100%		100%		100%	100%	
av. children, all women	2.7		2.1	31% higher	2.1	29% higher	2.7	2.1	31% higher
av. children, women who birthed	3.5		2.7	32% higher	3.0	15% higher	3.5	2.7	32% higher

Source: Census 2006 Table I09.

Households and families

In 2006, the 815 Indigenous residents of Bega Valley were living in 308 households, of which 248 or 81% were family households.

These households held an average of 3.2 residents, giving a total of around 994 residents. This suggests they included 179 non-Indigenous people or under two in every ten residents.

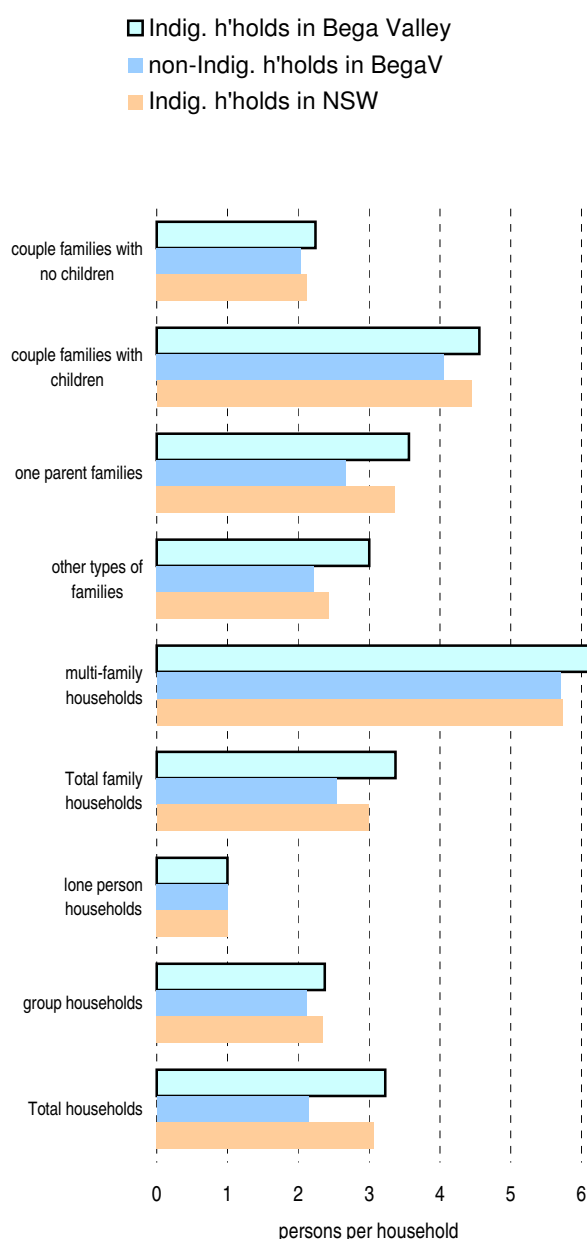
Households without Indigenous residents averaged 2.1 residents, so Indigenous households were 51% larger on average. Across NSW, the average size of Indigenous households was 3.1 residents.

The biggest difference in household size was among other types of families with an average of 3.0 residents in Indigenous households but 2.2 in other households. Indigenous one parent families averaged 3.6 residents when non-Indigenous averaged 2.7.

The difference in average household size between Indigenous and other households is also affected by the much smaller proportion of Indigenous people living alone (ie in households of one), which were 14% of Indigenous households but 26% of other households.

There were other differences in the types of households between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. Couple families with children (the 'nuclear family') were 30% of Indigenous households but 27% of other households, while single parent families made up 33% of Indigenous households but 9% of others. Couples without children were 12% households but 34% of other households.

Types and sizes of households



Types and sizes of households	Indig. h'hlds in Bega Valley			non-Indig. h'hlds in BegaV			Indig. h'hlds in NSW		
	households	av. size	% h'hlds	% h'hlds	av. size	Indig. diff	% h'hlds	av. size	local diff
couple families with no children	37	2.2	12%	34%	2.0	11% bigger	14%	2.1	6% bigger
couple families with children	93	4.6	30%	27%	4.1	12% bigger	31%	4.4	3% bigger
one parent families	101	3.6	33%	9%	2.7	33% bigger	30%	3.4	6% bigger
other types of families	6	3.0	2%	1%	2.2	36% bigger	2%	2.4	23% bigger
multi-family households	11	6.5	4%	1%	5.7	13% bigger	4%	5.7	13% bigger
Total family households	248	3.4	81%	72%	2.5	33% bigger	81%	3.0	13% bigger
lone person households	44	1.0	14%	26%	1.0	same	14%	1.0	same
group households	16	2.4	5%	2%	2.1	12% bigger	5%	2.3	1% bigger
Total households	308	3.2	100%	100%	2.1	51% bigger	100%	3.1	5% bigger
Total occupants	994								

Average size of household calculated from number of persons (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6+), assuming average of 7 for 6+ households. Source: Census 2006 Tables I22 .

Marital states

The way adults live, whether in a married or de facto couple, or as a single, is a reflection of both their age and their culture. Young people (15 to 25) and older people (over 65) tend to live singly, while mid-aged adults tend to live in couples.

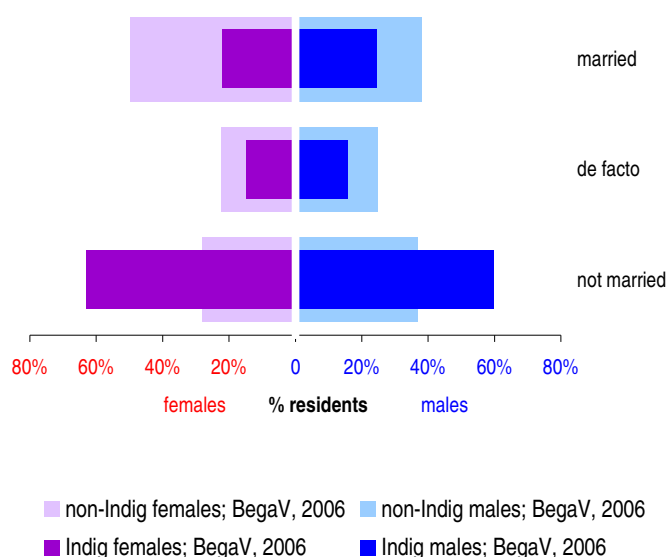
Of Bega Valley's 417 Indigenous residents aged 15+ in 2006, only 23% lived in a married couple and 15% in a de facto couple, while 61% lived as singles.

The proportion in married couples was 21% lower than that for non-Indigenous residents, 44%. It was almost the same as for the Indigenous community in NSW, and 11% less than it was in 2001.

Another 15% of adults lived in de facto couples, 8% less than that for non-Indigenous residents (24%). This meant that four in every ten Indigenous residents in couples were unmarried, compared with over three in every ten of others in couples. The proportion of indigenous adults in de facto couples was 1% larger than in the Indigenous community of NSW, but 1% more than it was in 2001.

Generally, the majority of Indigenous adults live as singles (though not necessarily alone). The proportion in Bega Valley, 61%, was 29% higher than that for non-Indigenous residents (32%). The proportion of singles was 1% smaller than in the Indigenous community across NSW, and 10% more than in 2001. Among single Indigenous adults, there were 1.2 women per man (1.2 men per woman among non-Indigenous).

Marital status of Indigenous aged 15+ years
BegaV Indigenous & BegaV non-Indig



Marital situation, aged 15+ years	BegaV Indig. aged 15+ years			non-Indig. in BegaV		Indigenous in NSW		Indig. in BegaV, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% pop'n	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01-06
married	97	1.0 F:M	23%	44%	21% less	23%	0% less	34%	11% less
de facto	64	1.1 F:M	15%	24%	8% less	15%	1% more	14%	1% more
not married	256	1.2 F:M	61%	32%	29% more	62%	1% less	51%	10% more
total	417	1.1 F:M	100%	100%		100%		100%	

Note: Table excludes people who were temporarily absent on Census night, and people not living in private dwellings. De facto couples include same-sex couples. Source: Census 2006 Table I08; 2001 Table I09.

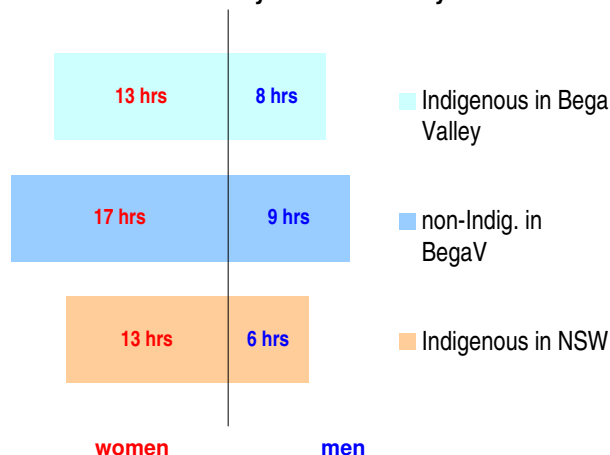
Housework

The 2006 Census asked adults (aged 15 or over), how many hours housework they did in the previous week.

In Bega Valley, Indigenous adults reported doing an average of 11 hours housework a week (women averaged 8 hours and men 13 hours).

By comparison, non-Indigenous residents of Bega Valley reported doing an average of 13 hours housework a week (women 17 hours; men 9 hours), while Indigenous people across NSW averaged 10 hours housework (women 13 hours; men 6 hours).

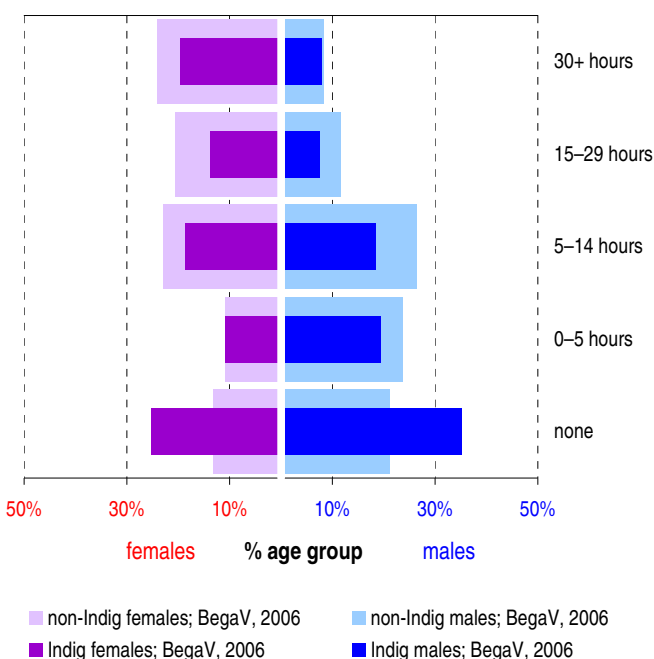
Housework by residents 15+ years



Of local Indigenous adults, 30% said they did no housework (35% of men and 25% of women). The proportion doing no housework was 13% more than the proportion of non-Indigenous people who did no housework, and similar to the proportion of Indigenous people across NSW.

On the other hand, 25% of local Indigenous adults reported doing over 15 hours housework a week (two hours daily) – 33% of women and 15% of men. The proportion of non-Indigenous residents who did this much housework was 33%, while the proportion of Indigenous people across NSW doing so was 21%.

Weekly housework, residents 15+ years BegaV Indigenous & BegaV non-Indig



Housework by residents 15+ years	Indigenous in Bega Valley			non-Indig. in BegaV		Indigenous in NSW		Indig. adults in BegaV	
	people	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% males	% females
none	137	1.2 M:F	30%	17%	13% more	29%	1% more	35%	25%
0-5 hours	68	1.6 M:F	15%	17%	2% less	19%	4% less	19%	11%
5-14 hours	85	1.1 F:M	19%	25%	6% less	19%	0% less	18%	19%
15-29 hours	49	2.1 F:M	11%	16%	5% less	9%	1% more	7%	14%
30+ hours	64	2.8 F:M	14%	16%	2% less	11%	3% more	8%	20%
not stated	54	1.1 F:M	12%	9%	3% more	13%	1% less	12%	12%
total	457	1.1 F:M	100%	100%		100%		100%	100%
average hours per week			11 hrs	13 hrs	19% less	10 hrs	11% more	8 hrs	13 hrs

The average number of hours housework is calculated by multiplying the number of people in each band (eg 0-5 hrs) by the mid-point of the band (eg 3 hrs), adding these to get the total number of housework hours, then dividing by the number of people who answered the question. Source: Census 2006 Tables I15 and B18.

Dwelling tenure

Most commonly, Indigenous households in Bega Valley lived in dwellings which were rented, with 59% of the households living in dwellings of this tenure. Another 19% of Indigenous households lived in dwellings which were fully owned, and 18% in dwellings that were being purchased.

Since 2001, there had been an increase of 5% in the proportion of Indigenous households living in dwellings which were being purchased and a decrease of 2% in the proportion which were rented, while the proportion of fully owned rose by 2%.

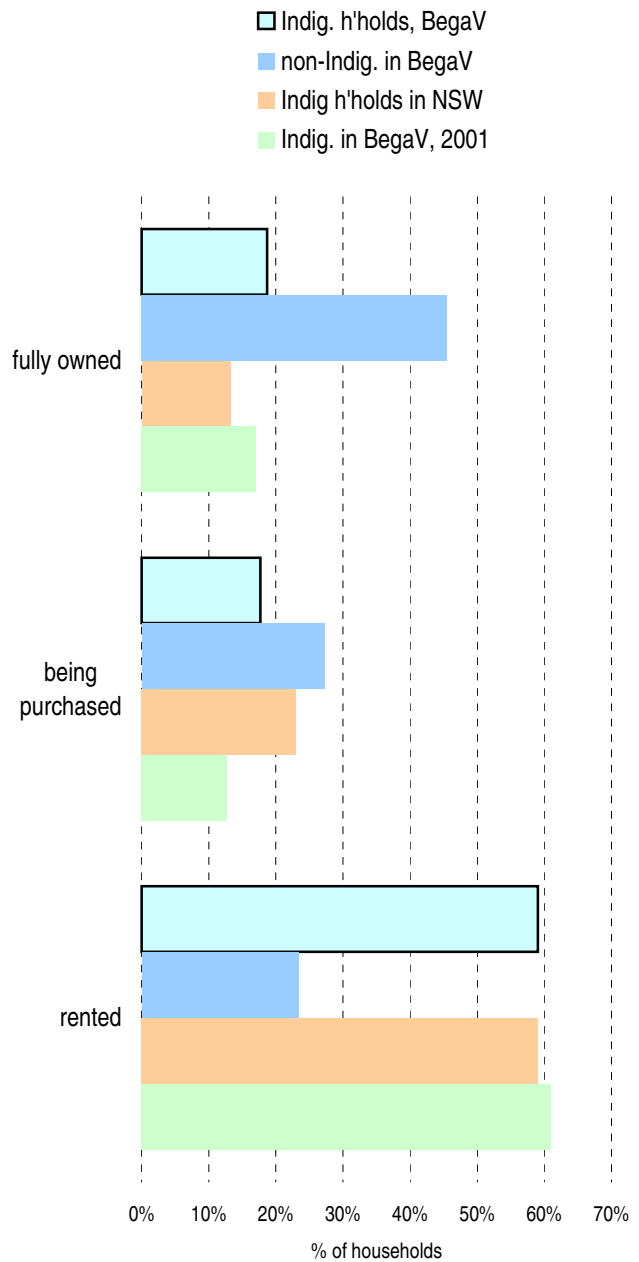
Compared with Indigenous households across NSW, 5% more Indigenous households in Bega Valley were in dwellings which were fully owned, while 5% fewer were in dwellings that were being purchased.

The biggest difference between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous households in Bega Valley is that 36% more Indigenous households were rented and 27% fewer were fully owned; while 9% fewer Indigenous households were being purchased.

Overall, 89 Indigenous households in Bega Valley lived in public housing; 29% of the households. This rate was 27% more than the proportion of other households in public housing, and 8% more than the proportion of Indigenous households in public housing across NSW.

The tenure pattern among local Indigenous people in 2006 was closer to that found among them in 2001 than to that found among Indigenous people across NSW in 2006, and most different from that found among non-Indigenous people in Bega Valley.

Tenure of dwellings



Tenure of dwellings	Indig. h'holds, BegaV			non-Indig. in BegaV		Indig h'holds in NSW		Indig. in BegaV, 2001	
	% all dwgs	dwellings	% dwellings	% dwellings	Indig. diff	% dwellings	local diff	% dwellings	change 01-06
fully owned	19%	57	19%	45%	27% less	13%	5% more	17%	2% more
being purchased	18%	54	18%	27%	9% less	23%	5% less	13%	5% more
rented	59%	180	59%	23%	36% more	59%	0% less	61%	2% less
unknown	5%	14	5%	4%	1% more	5%	0% less	9%	5% less
total	100%	305	100%	100%		100%		100%	
rented, real estate agent	14%	43	14%	11%	3% more	22%	8% less	n.a.	n.a.
rented, public housing	29%	89	29%	2%	27% more	21%	8% more	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Census 2006 Tables I18; 2001 Table I23.

Rents paid

The 179 Indigenous households who were renting in Bega Valley in 2006 paid an average rent of \$147 a week, which was 10% less than the average \$164 paid by other households. The median rent, where half the households paid more and half less, was \$100–\$139.

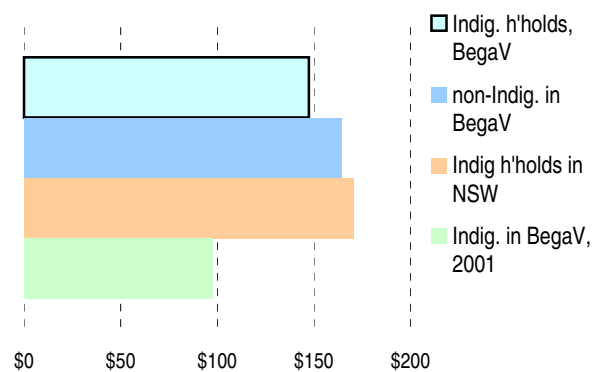
The average rent paid was 52% more than the \$97 average paid in 2001, and 14% less than the \$170 paid on average by Indigenous households across NSW.

The three most common rent ranges paid by Indigenous households were \$50–\$99 a week, \$100–\$139 a week and \$140–\$179 a week; together covering 69% of Indigenous households.

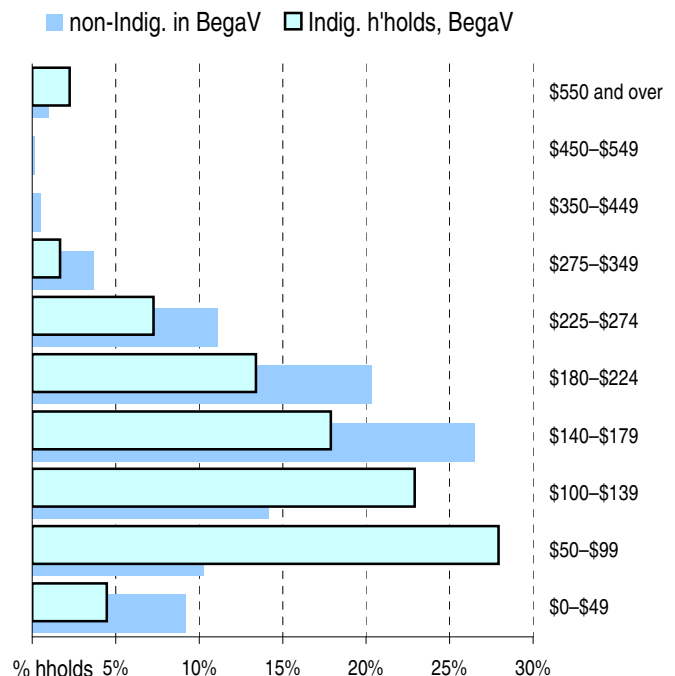
Rents varied somewhat according to the type of landlords. Average weekly rents were \$195 for estate agents, \$113 for public housing, \$188 for community housing groups.

As the chart and table on the next page show, around 45 Indigenous households paid over 30% of income in rent, and could be stressed in meeting their living costs. They represented 29% of Indigenous households. On the other hand, 46 Indigenous households paid under 20% of income in rent, 30% of the households.

Weekly rent for all rental



Rent range, all rental, % of h'holds BegaV Indigenous & BegaV non-Indig



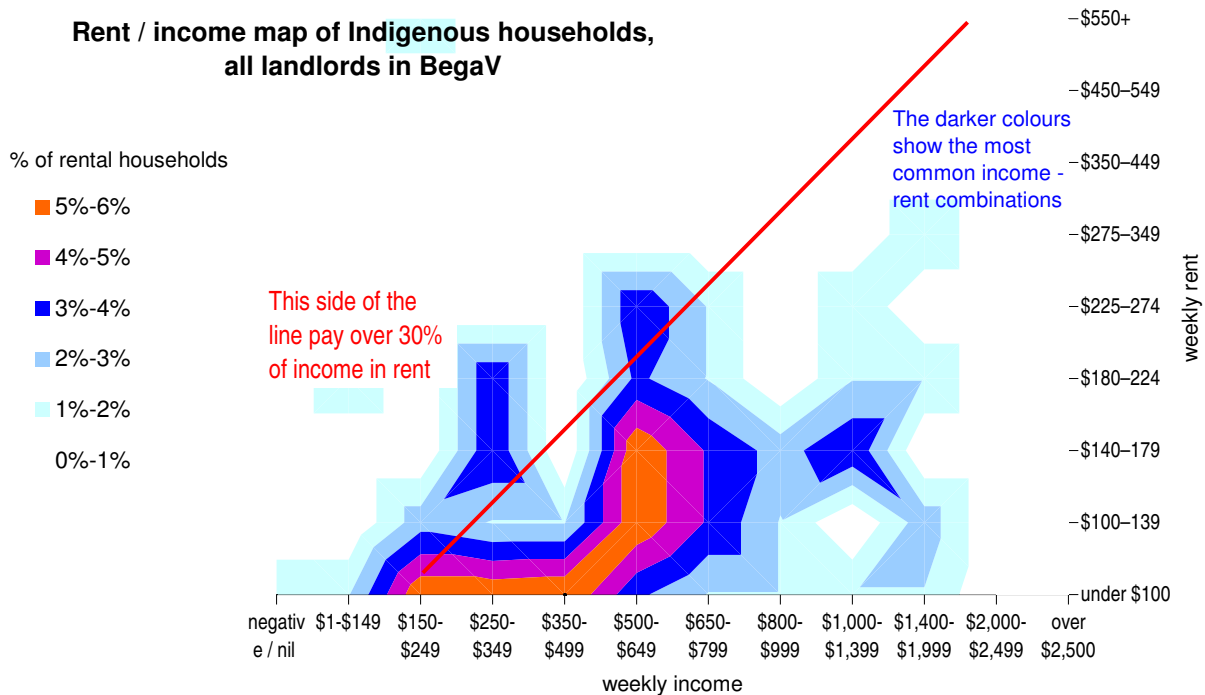
Weekly rent for all rental	Indig. h'holds, BegaV			non-Indig. in BegaV		Indig h'holds in NSW		Indig. in BegaV, 2001	
	% all rental	all rental	% of all rental	% of all rental	Indig. diff	% of all rental	local diff	% of all rental	change 01-06
\$0-\$49	4%	8	4%	9%	5% less	3%	1% more	6%	2% less
\$50-\$99	28%	50	28%	10%	18% more	21%	7% more	53%	25% less
\$100-\$139	23%	41	23%	14%	9% more	20%	3% more	21%	2% more
\$140-\$179	18%	32	18%	27%	9% less	15%	3% more	15%	3% more
\$180-\$224	13%	24	13%	20%	7% less	16%	3% less	2%	11% more
\$225-\$274	7%	13	7%	11%	4% less	11%	3% less	0%	7% more
\$275-\$349	2%	3	2%	4%	2% less	5%	4% less	0%	2% more
\$350-\$449	0%	0	0%	1%	1% less	2%	2% less	0%	same
\$450-\$549	0%	0	0%	0%	0% less	1%	1% less	0%	same
\$550 and over	2%	4	2%	1%	1% more	1%	1% more	0%	2% more
rent not stated	2%	4	2%	3%	1% less	5%	2% less	3%	1% less
total households	100%	179	100%	100%		100%		100%	
average weekly rent	\$147		\$147	\$164	10% less	\$170	14% less	\$97	52% more

Source: Census 2006 Tables I18; 2001 Table I23.

Rental stress

A household is likely to be in housing stress when they pay over 30% of their income in housing costs. Households with low incomes paying rent feel this stress more acutely than higher incomes households with rents or mortgages over 30% of their income, who have more lifestyle options. In Bega Valley, of the 45 Indigenous households paying over 30% of income in rent, 45 had incomes under \$800 a week. They made up 33% of Indigenous rental households and 15% of all Indigenous households (of those who provided details).

The graph below maps the income-rent pattern among Indigenous residents of Bega Valley. Darker colours indicate that higher proportions of households are paying that income-rent combination. For example, 6% of households were earning \$350–\$499 and paying under \$100 rent, shown by the darkest colouring. The red line marks the housing stress boundary – 30% of income; households to the left of this line are in stress; households further to the right are better off.



Weekly rent \ h'hold income	Weekly rents paid by Indigenous households with all landlords									
	under \$100	\$100-139	\$140-179	\$180-224	\$225-274	\$275-349	\$350-449	\$450-549	over \$550	
negative / nil	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1-\$149	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$150-\$249	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
\$250-\$349	9	3	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$350-\$499	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500-\$649	5	9	9	5	6	-	-	-	-	-
\$650-\$799	3	6	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
\$800-\$999	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000-\$1,399	3	-	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,400-\$1,999	3	4	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
\$2,000-\$2,499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
over \$2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
unknown	9	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
total households	60	41	34	23	12	3	0	0	0	3
av h'hold weekly income	\$499	\$686	\$713	\$689	\$769	\$1,700	-	-	-	\$200
proportion of income paid in rent	under 20%		46	30%	over 30%			45	29%	

Average incomes are calculated by adding the proportions in each income range multiplied by the mid-point of their range, using \$3,000 for the over \$2,500 range, and excluding those with unstated incomes. Average rents are similarly calculated, using \$700 a week as the mid-point of the over \$550 range. Source: Census 2006 Tables I18; 2001 Table I23.

Occupancy

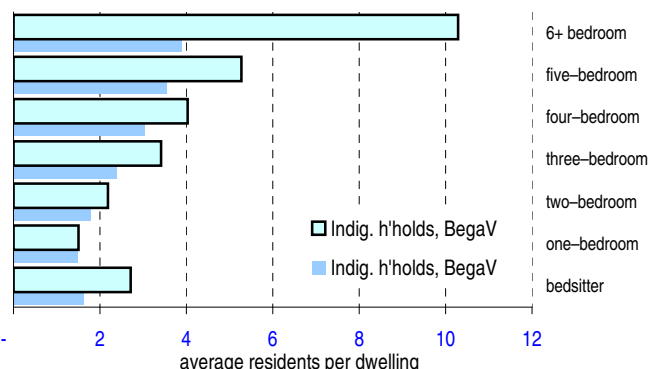
Indigenous households in Bega Valley had an average occupancy of 3.5 residents, which made them 47% bigger than other households. Local Indigenous households were 10% bigger than Indigenous households in NSW and 6% bigger than what they were in 2001.

Indigenous households in Bega Valley had an average of 3.1 bedrooms, so there were an average of 1.13 residents per bedroom. This was 42% more crowded than other local households.

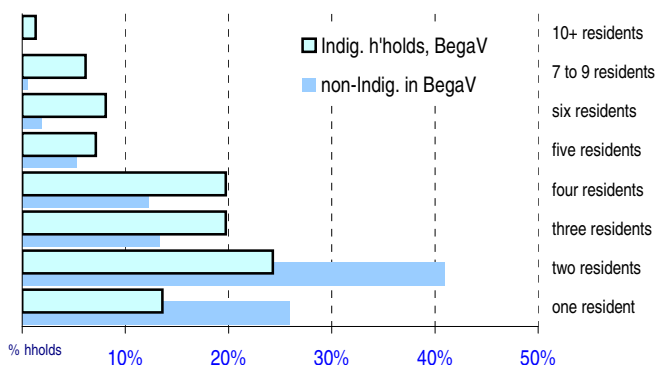
The greatest relative crowding occurred in bedsitter dwellings, where Indigenous households averaged 2.7 residents, which was 67% more than for other households in dwellings this size.

Overall, 24% of Indigenous households had two residents (17% fewer than other households), 20% had three residents (6% more), and 20% had three residents (6% more). Some 16% of Indigenous households had six or more residents compared with 2% of other households.

Residents per dwelling, by bedrooms, BegaV Indigenous & BegaV non-Indig



% of any size dwellings with each occupancy BegaV Indigenous & BegaV non-Indig



Usual occupancy of dwellings, by size	Indig. h'holds, BegaV			non-Indig. in BegaV		Indig h'holds in NSW		Indig. in BegaV, 2001	
	no of dwellings	no of residents	average occupancy	average occupancy	Indig. diff	average occupancy	local diff	average occupancy	change 01-06
bedsitter	7	19	2.7	1.6	67% bigger	1.5	76% bigger	-	-
one-bedroom	10	15	1.5	1.5	2% bigger	1.5	1% bigger	-	-
two-bedroom	48	105	2.2	1.8	22% bigger	2.2	1% bigger	2.0	9% bigger
three-bedroom	144	492	3.4	2.4	44% bigger	3.2	7% bigger	3.4	0% bigger
four-bedroom	66	266	4.0	3.0	33% bigger	4.1	2% smaller	3.9	5% bigger
five-bedroom	11	58	5.3	3.6	49% bigger	4.8	10% bigger	4.7	13% bigger
6+ bedroom	7	72	10.3	3.9	164% bigger	5.0	104% bigger	-	-
unstated bedrooms	16	52	3.3	1.7	87% bigger	2.6	25% bigger	2.7	22% bigger
total households	309	1,079	3.5	2.4	47% bigger	3.2	10% bigger	3.3	6% bigger
average bedrooms			3.1	3.0	4% more	3.1	1% more	3.2	4% less
residents / bedroom			1.13	0.80	42% more	1.04	8% more	1.03	10% more

Source, both tables: Census 2006 Tables I20; 2001 Table I25.

Usual occupancy, any size dwellings	Indig. h'holds, BegaV			non-Indig. in BegaV		Indig h'holds in NSW		Indig. in BegaV, 2001	
	% all dwellings	no or any size dwellings	% of any size dwgs	% of any size dwgs	Indig. diff	% of any size dwgs	local diff	% of any size dwgs	change 01-06
one resident	14%	42	14%	26%	12% less	14%	1% less	15%	2% less
two residents	24%	75	24%	41%	17% less	27%	3% less	24%	0% less
three residents	20%	61	20%	13%	6% more	20%	1% less	18%	1% more
four residents	20%	61	20%	12%	8% more	19%	1% more	19%	0% more
five residents	7%	22	7%	5%	2% more	11%	4% less	12%	5% less
six residents	8%	25	8%	2%	6% more	6%	2% more	6%	2% more
7 to 9 residents	6%	19	6%	1%	6% more	3%	3% more	5%	1% more
10+ residents	1%	4	1%	0%	1% more	0%	1% more	0%	1% more
total households	100%	309	100%	100%		100%		100%	
average residents / dwelling	3.5		3.5	2.4		3.2		3.3	

Current education

Educational participation is an important component of community well-being, and is indicated by comparing the number of students with the size of the target group.

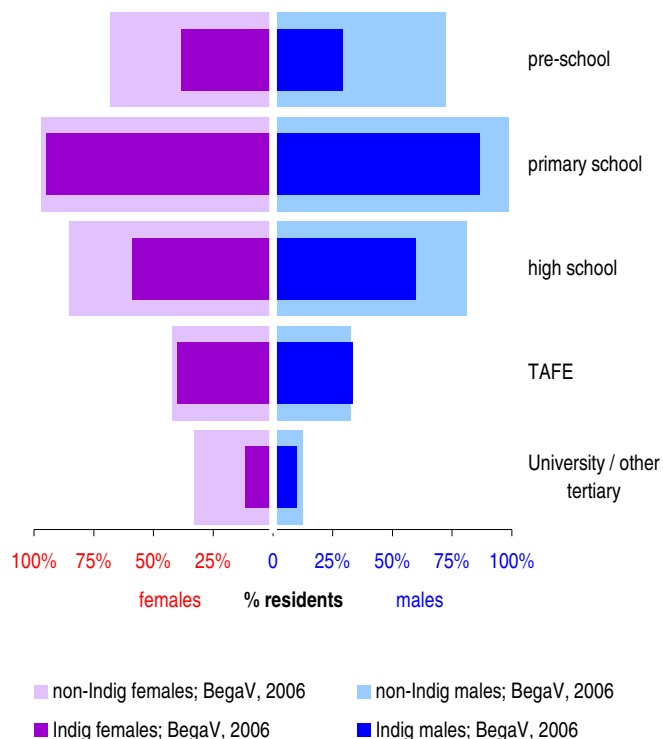
In pre-school education, there were 17 students in 2006, equal to 34% of the 3–4 year olds. This rate was 36% lower than that among non-Indigenous residents; 25% smaller than the Indigenous community in NSW; and 19% less than in 2001.

Bega Valley also had 159 Indigenous primary students resident in 2006, equal to 90% of the 5–11 year-old population. This rate was 7% lower than that among non-Indigenous residents; similar to the Indigenous community in NSW; and almost the same as in 2001.

There were 70 local Indigenous secondary students, equal to 59% of the 12–17 year-old population. This rate was 24% lower than that among non-Indigenous residents; 7% smaller than the Indigenous community in NSW; and almost the same as in 2001.

Another 28 local Indigenous people attended TAFE, and 8 attended university or other post-school colleges. These students could be any age over 15, but are compared with the number aged 18–24 to get an attendance rate of 36% at TAFE and 10% at university or other tertiary. The combined tertiary rate, 47%, was 12% less than that for non-Indigenous residents; 6% above the Indigenous community of NSW; and 4% lower than in 2001.

Education attendance
BegaV Indigenous & BegaV non-Indig



Current education	Indig. residents of Bega Valley			non-Indig. in BegaV		Indigenous in NSW		Indig. in BegaV, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01-06
pre-school	17	1.4 F:M	34%	70%	36% less	59%	25% less	53%	19% less
primary school	159	1.1 M:F	90%	98%	7% less	89%	2% more	91%	0% less
high school	70	1.1 M:F	59%	83%	24% less	66%	7% less	59%	0% more
TAFE	28	=	36%	37%	1% less	26%	10% more	39%	2% less
University / other tertiary	8	=	10%	22%	12% less	15%	4% less	12%	2% less
total	282	1.1 M:F						219	

The comparison age groups are: pre-school = 3-4 yrs; primary = 5-11 yrs; high = 12-17 yrs; TAFE/ Uni = 18-24 yrs.; Source: Census 2006 Table I010; 2001 Table I04.

Public / private choices	people	gender ratio	% students	% students	Indig. diff	% students	local diff	% students	change 01-06
public primary	125	1.0 M:F	79%	77%	2% more	86%	8% less	78%	1% more
Catholic primary	27	1.3 M:F	17%	10%	7% more	10%	7% more	22%	5% less
private primary	7	1.3 M:F	4%	13%	9% less	4%	1% more	0%	4% more
public high school	52	1.2 M:F	74%	72%	2% more	84%	9% less	94%	20% less
Catholic high school	15	1.5 F:M	21%	19%	3% more	11%	11% more	6%	16% more
private high school	3	M	4%	9%	5% less	5%	1% less	0%	4% more

Source: Census 2006 Table I010; 2001 Table I04.

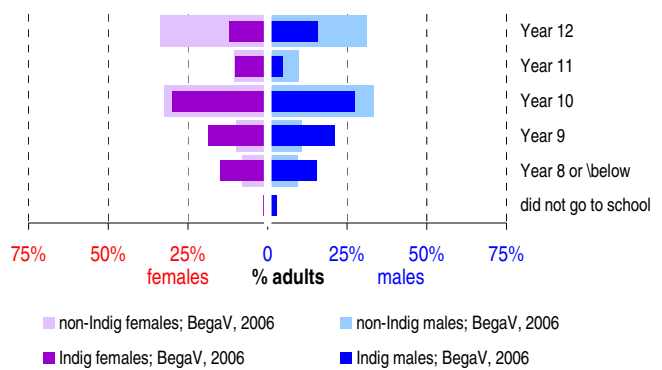
Education levels

Indigenous people tend to leave school earlier on average, and consequently fewer gain tertiary qualifications. Two indicators of educational inequity are the average number of years schooling, and the proportion with tertiary qualifications.

In 2006, only 14% of Bega Valley's Indigenous residents aged 15+ had completed Year 12 of school, compared with 32% of non-Indigenous residents. Across NSW, 19% of Indigenous people had completed Year 12.

The average number of Years of schooling among Indigenous residents was 9 years 5 months compared with 10 years 5 months for non-Indigenous. Indigenous people across NSW averaged 9 years 10 months schooling.

Final Year of school, % adults, BegaV Indigenous & BegaV non-Indig



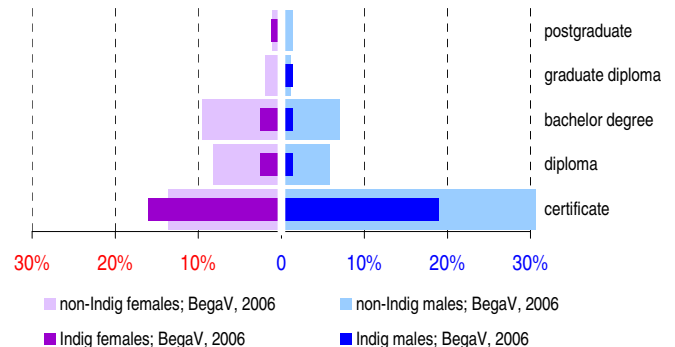
Years of schooling	Indig. adults of Bega Valley			non-Indig. in BegaV		Indigenous in NSW		Indig. in BegaV, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% adults	% adults	Indig. diff	% adults	local diff	% adults	change 01-06
Year 12	63	1.2 M:F	14%	32%	19% less	19%	5% less	11%	3% more
Year 11	34	2.4 F:M	7%	10%	3% less	8%	1% less	7%	0% more
Year 10	131	1.2 F:M	29%	33%	4% less	31%	3% less	28%	1% more
Year 9	91	1.0 M:F	20%	10%	10% more	17%	3% more	19%	1% more
Year 8 or below	69	1.1 F:M	15%	9%	6% more	12%	3% more	22%	7% less
did not go to school	9	2.0 M:F	2%	0%	2% more	1%	1% more	1%	1% more
unstated	61	1.1 F:M	13%	6%	8% more	12%	1% more	12%	1% more
total	458	1.1 F:M	100%	100%		100%		100%	
average years school	9.4 yrs		9.4 yrs	10.4 yrs	1.0 yrs less	9.8 yrs	0.4 yrs less	9.3 yrs	0.2 yrs more

Includes those aged 15+, defined as adults. Source: Census 2006 Table I11; 2001 Table I05.

Of Bega Valley's Indigenous residents aged 18+, only 3% had a bachelor or higher degree, compared with 11% of non-Indigenous residents.

In all, 37% of Bega Valley's Indigenous adults had some form of post-school qualification, while 50% of non-Indigenous adults had one. The local Indigenous rate was similar to that of the Indigenous community of NSW but 1% more than it was here in 2001.

Tertiary qualifications, residents aged over 15 BegaV Indigenous & BegaV non-Indig



Tertiary qualif'ns, residents over 15	Indig. aged over 15, BegaV			non-Indig. in BegaV		Indigenous in NSW		Indig. in BegaV, 2001	
	no. with qual	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01-06
postgraduate	3	F	1%	1%	1% less	1%	0% more	0	1% more
graduate diploma	3	M	1%	2%	1% less	0%	0% more	0	1% more
bachelor degree	9	2.0 F:M	2%	8%	6% less	3%	1% less	2%	0% less
diploma	9	2.0 F:M	2%	7%	5% less	3%	1% less	1%	0% more
certificate	79	1.1 M:F	17%	22%	5% less	15%	3% more	14%	3% more
unstated qualification	65	1.2 M:F	14%	10%	5% more	16%	1% less	18%	4% less
total aged over 15 with qualif'ns	168	1.0 M:F	37%	50%	13% less	38%	1% less	36%	1% more

Source: Census 2006 Tables I28 and B16; 2001 Table I14.

Employment

Of the 456 Indigenous residents of Bega Valley aged 15 or more, 204 were in the labour force in 2006, a participation rate of 45% (this was 38% of women and 52% of men).

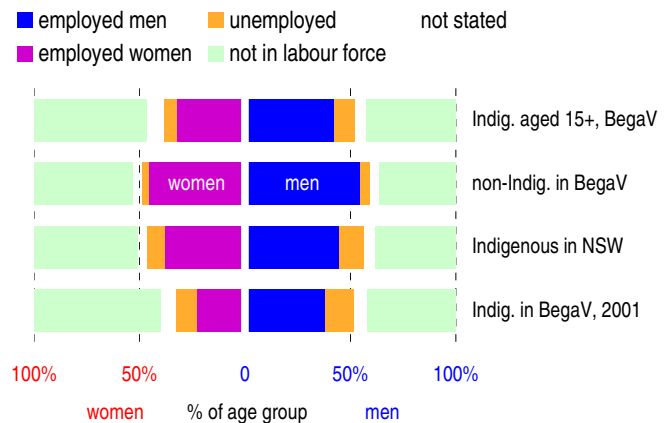
Higher labour force participation means more income earners, so this is an important indicator of well-being. The local Indigenous participation rate was 9% lower than the rate among the non-Indigenous residents; 6% lower than the rate among Indigenous residents across NSW; and 3% higher than the rate in 2001.

Of the local Indigenous labour force, 35 were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 17% (it was 19% for men and 15% for women)). This rate was much higher than the 7% rate among non-Indigenous residents.

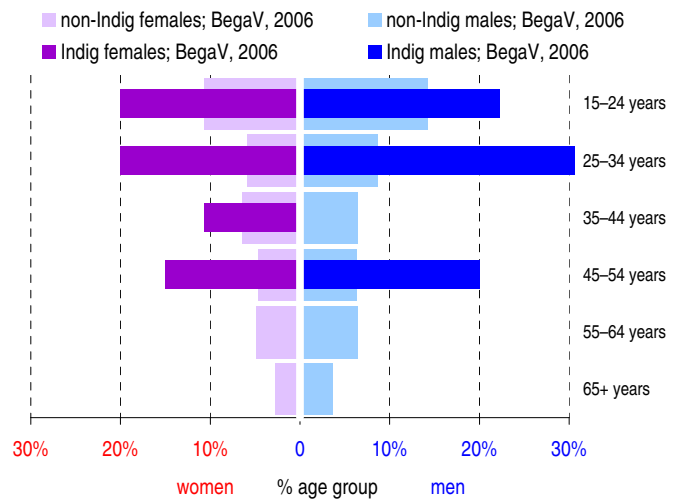
Across the age groups, the Indigenous unemployment rate ranged from 29% among those 25–34 years old and 21% among those 15–24 years to none among those 55–64 years.

The biggest differences from non-Indigenous residents were that unemployment was 22% higher among those 25–34 years and 12% higher among those 45–54 years. At best, it was 6% lower among those 55–64 years old, when few were unemployed or working.

Labour force status, aged 15+



Unemployment rates
BegaV Indigenous & BegaV non-Indig



Labour force status, aged 15+	Indig. aged 15+, BegaV			non-Indig. in BegaV		Indigenous in NSW		Indig. in BegaV, 2001	
	number	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01-06
employed	169	1.2 M:F	37%	50%	13% less	41%	4% less	30%	7% more
unemployed	35	1.5 M:F	8%	4%	4% more	10%	2% less	12%	4% less
labour force	204	1.2 M:F	45%	54%	9% less	51%	6% less	42%	3% more
not in labour force	219	1.4 F:M	48%	42%	6% more	44%	4% more	51%	3% less
not stated	33	1.8 F:M	7%	5%	3% more	5%	2% more	7%	0% more
total residents aged 15+	456	1.1 F:M	100%	100%		100%		100%	

Unemployment rates of residents, by age	Indig. Unemployed in BegaV			non-Indig. in BegaV		Indigenous in NSW		Indig. in BegaV, 2001	
	number	gender ratio	% workforce	% workforce	Indig. diff	% workforce	local diff	% workforce	change 01-06
15–24 years	12	2.0 M:F	21%	13%	9% more	27%	6% less	30%	9% less
25–34 years	14	2.5 M:F	29%	7%	22% more	20%	10% more	26%	4% more
35–44 years	3	F	6%	6%	0% less	17%	10% less	26%	19% less
45–54 years	6	=	17%	5%	12% more	12%	5% more	24%	7% less
55–64 years	0	=	0%	6%	6% less	9%	9% less	43%	43% less
65+ years	0	=	0%	3%	3% less	8%	8% less	-	-
aged 15+	35	1.5 M:F	17%	7%	10% more	19%	2% less	27%	10% less

Source for both tables: Census 2006 Tables I30 and B16; 2001 Table I16

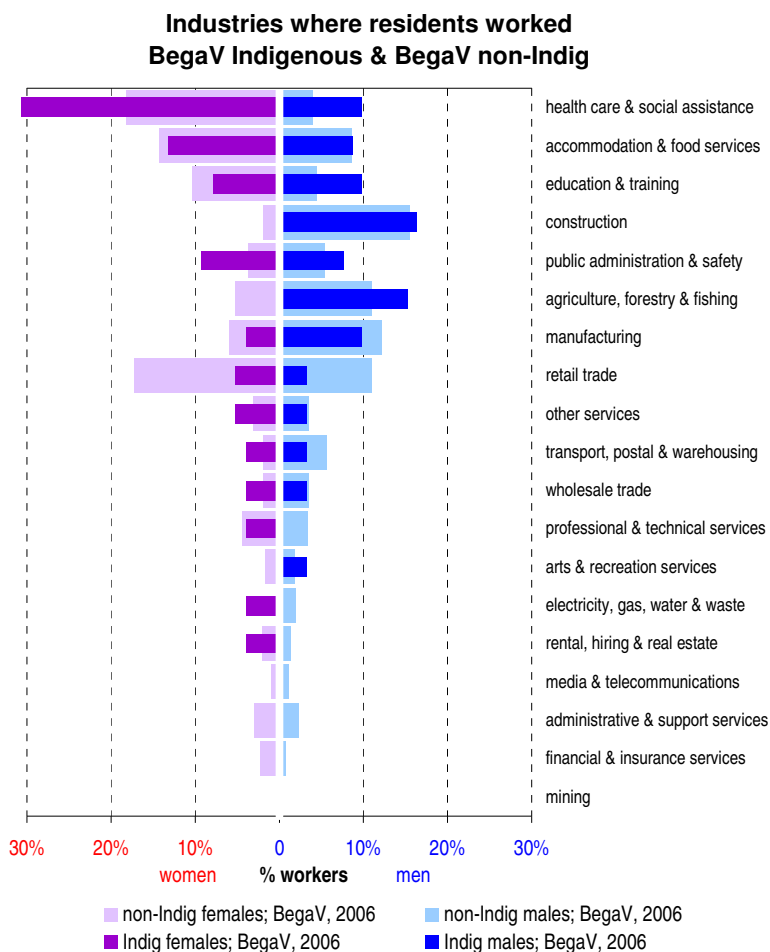
Industries

The graph shows the industries employing Indigenous residents of Bega Valley in 2006, listed in order of size (men shown by dark blue bars to the right, women by the dark purple bars to the left), against the fainter wide bars representing a comparison community.

The largest employer of local Indigenous people was the health care & social assistance industry, which employed 33 Indigenous residents (20% of the workers: 10% of men and 32% of women), which was 9% more than the proportion of non-Indigenous residents in this industry.

The next largest employers for Indigenous people were accommodation & food services, with 18 Indigenous workers (11%), education & training with 15 workers (9%), construction with 15 workers (9%), and public administration & safety with 14 Indigenous workers (8%).

Industries which employed the fewest Indigenous residents, relative to non-Indigenous were, retail trade (4% of Indigenous workers but 14% of others), administrative & support services (none vs 3%) and manufacturing (7% vs 9%).



Industries where residents work	Indig. residents of Bega Valley					non-Indig. in BegaV		Indigenous in NSW	
	people	males	females	gender ratio	% workers	% workers	Indig. diff	% workers	local diff
health care & social assistance	33	9	24	2.7 F:M	20%	11%	9% more	14%	5% more
accommodation & food services	18	8	10	1.3 F:M	11%	11%	0% less	7%	3% more
education & training	15	9	6	1.5 M:F	9%	7%	2% more	9%	0% less
construction	15	15	0	M	9%	9%	0% less	7%	2% more
public administration & safety	14	7	7	=	8%	5%	4% more	10%	2% less
agriculture, forestry & fishing	14	14	0	M	8%	8%	0% more	3%	5% more
manufacturing	12	9	3	3.0 M:F	7%	9%	2% less	8%	1% less
retail trade	7	3	4	1.3 F:M	4%	14%	10% less	9%	5% less
other services	7	3	4	1.3 F:M	4%	3%	1% more	3%	1% more
transport, postal & warehousing	6	3	3	=	4%	4%	0% less	5%	1% less
wholesale trade	6	3	3	=	4%	3%	1% more	3%	1% more
professional & technical services	3	0	3	F	2%	4%	2% less	3%	1% less
arts & recreation services	3	3	0	M	2%	2%	0% more	2%	0% more
electricity, gas, water & waste	3	0	3	F	2%	1%	1% more	1%	1% more
rental, hiring & real estate	3	0	3	F	2%	2%	0% more	1%	1% more
media & telecommunications	0	0	0	=	0%	1%	1% less	1%	1% less
administrative & support services	0	0	0	=	0%	3%	3% less	4%	4% less
financial & insurance services	0	0	0	=	0%	1%	1% less	2%	2% less
mining	0	0	0	=	0%	0%	0% less	1%	1% less
not known	9	6	3	2.0 M:F	5%	2%	3% more	5%	0% more
All residents	159	86	73	1.2 M:F	95%	98%		95%	

Source: Census 2006 Table I32 .

Occupations

This graph shows the occupations of Bega Valley's employed Indigenous workers in 2006, in order of size, with men shown by dark bars to the right and women by the dark bars to the left, against the fainter wide bars representing a comparison community.

The largest occupational group of local Indigenous people was the 53 labourers, 32% of Indigenous workers (40% of men and 22% of women), which was 17% more than the proportion of non-Indigenous workers who were labourers.

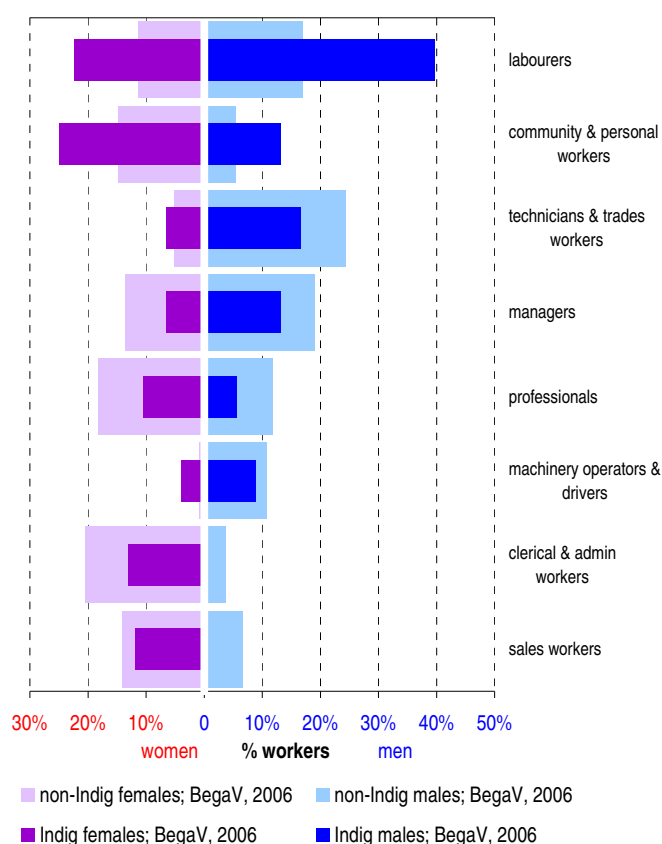
The next most common occupations of Indigenous workers were community & personal workers (31 Indigenous workers or 19%), technicians & trades workers (20 workers or 12%), managers (17 workers or 10%), and professionals (13 or 8%).

The occupations with the fewest Indigenous workers, relative to non-Indigenous, were professionals (8% of Indigenous workers but 15% of others), managers (10% vs. 16%) and clerical & admin workers (6% vs. 12%).

Within the Indigenous community, men were most likely to be labourers, technicians & trades workers or community & personal workers, while women were more likely to be community & personal workers, labourers or clerical & admin workers.

Compared with NSW's Indigenous workers, the occupations which were proportionally larger in the local Indigenous community were labourers (13% more of the local workforce) and managers (4% more), while 7% fewer were clerical & admin workers and 5% fewer were professionals.

Occupations of employed residents, BegaV Indigenous & BegaV non-Indig



Occupations of working residents	Indig. residents of Bega Valley					non-Indig. in BegaV		Indigenous in NSW	
	people	males	females	gender ratio	% workers	% workers	Indig. diff	% workers	local diff
labourers	53	36	17	2.1 M:F	32%	14%	17% more	19%	13% more
community & personal workers	31	12	19	1.6 F:M	19%	10%	9% more	16%	3% more
technicians & trades workers	20	15	5	3.0 M:F	12%	15%	3% less	13%	1% less
managers	17	12	5	2.4 M:F	10%	16%	6% less	6%	4% more
professionals	13	5	8	1.6 F:M	8%	15%	7% less	13%	5% less
machinery operators & drivers	11	8	3	2.7 M:F	7%	6%	0% more	8%	2% less
clerical & admin workers	10	0	10	F	6%	12%	6% less	13%	7% less
sales workers	9	0	9	F	5%	10%	5% less	8%	3% less
unstated	3	3	0	M	2%	1%	0% more	4%	2% less
All residents	167	91	76	1.2 M:F	100%	100%		100%	

Source: Census 2006 Table I33.

Individual incomes

In 2006, the average income of Bega Valley's Indigenous residents aged 15+ was \$338 a week, which was 27% less than the non-Indigenous average of \$461, but 17% higher than in 2001.

Indigenous men's incomes in Bega Valley averaged \$336 a week (63% of non-Indigenous men's), while women averaged \$339 a week (86% of non-Indigenous women's). Gender inequality in income among Indigenous adults was much less than among non-Indigenous adults.

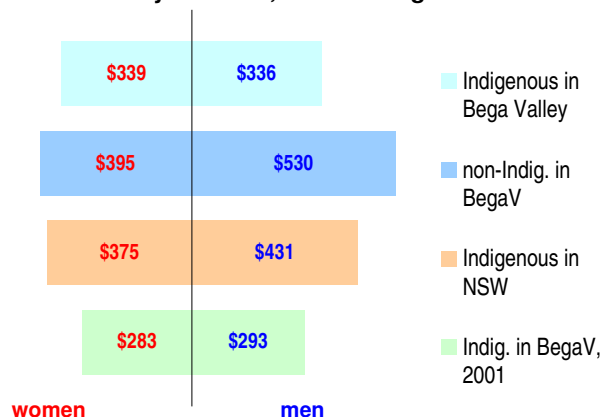
Over 2001 to 2006, local Indigenous men's incomes rose by 15% on average, and that of Indigenous women rose by 20%.

Locally, Indigenous residents' incomes were 16% lower than the average for Indigenous people across NSW.

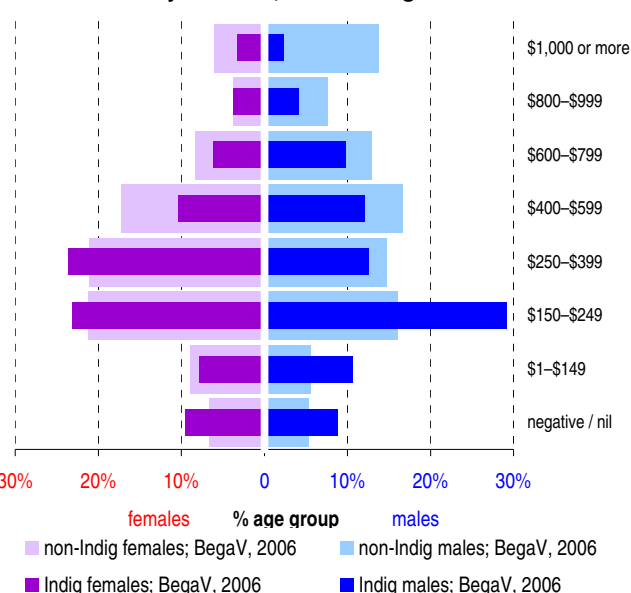
Only 3% of local Indigenous adults received high incomes, over \$1,000 a week in 2006. This was 7% fewer than the proportion of non-Indigenous residents receiving above \$1000 a week, which was the average male weekly earnings across Australia at that time.

The local proportion on high-incomes was 5% smaller than the Indigenous community in NSW; and almost the same as in 2001.

Weekly incomes, residents aged 15+



Weekly incomes, residents aged 15+



Weekly incomes, residents aged 15+	Indigenous in Bega Valley			non-Indig. in BegaV		Indigenous in NSW		Indig. in BegaV, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01-06
negative / nil	42	1.2 F:M	9%	6%	3% more	8%	1% more	8%	2% more
\$1-\$149	42	1.2 M:F	9%	7%	2% more	9%	0% more	20%	10% less
\$150-\$249	119	1.1 M:F	26%	19%	7% more	22%	4% more	20%	6% more
\$250-\$399	84	2.1 F:M	18%	18%	0% more	16%	3% more	18%	1% more
\$400-\$599	51	1.0 M:F	11%	17%	6% less	14%	3% less	13%	2% less
\$600-\$799	36	1.4 M:F	8%	11%	3% less	8%	0% more	6%	2% more
\$800-\$999	18	=	4%	6%	2% less	5%	1% less	2%	2% more
\$1,000 or more	13	1.6 F:M	3%	10%	7% less	7%	5% less	2%	1% more
not stated	53	1.3 F:M	12%	7%	4% more	12%	0% less	13%	2% less
total	458	1.1 F:M	100%	100%		100%		100%	
average income	\$338		\$338	\$461	27% less	\$401	16% less	\$288	17% more

Average income is calculated by multiplying the proportion in each income band by mid-point of band, using \$1,200 for \$1,000+ (which will be an underestimate for high-income, non-Indigenous communities). Source: Census 2006 Tables I08 and B16; 2001 Table I08.

Note: From August 2001 to August 2006, the average Australian adult total earnings increased from \$673 to \$837 per week, up by 24%. Men's earning went up 25% from \$801 to \$1003, while women's earnings went up 22% from \$535 to \$654.

Volunteering

For the first time, the 2006 Census asked people (aged 15+) whether they did any voluntary work for a group or organisation in the past year. In Bega Valley, 74 Indigenous residents said that they did (19% of the Indigenous residents who answered). The proportion who volunteered was 11% lower than among non-Indigenous residents.

Volunteering tends to be highest among middle-aged people, who get involved in their children's activities, and declines in old age as incapacity sets in. Among Bega Valley's Indigenous residents, volunteering rates were highest in the 35–44 years and 65+ years age groups, when 28% and 27% volunteered, respectively.

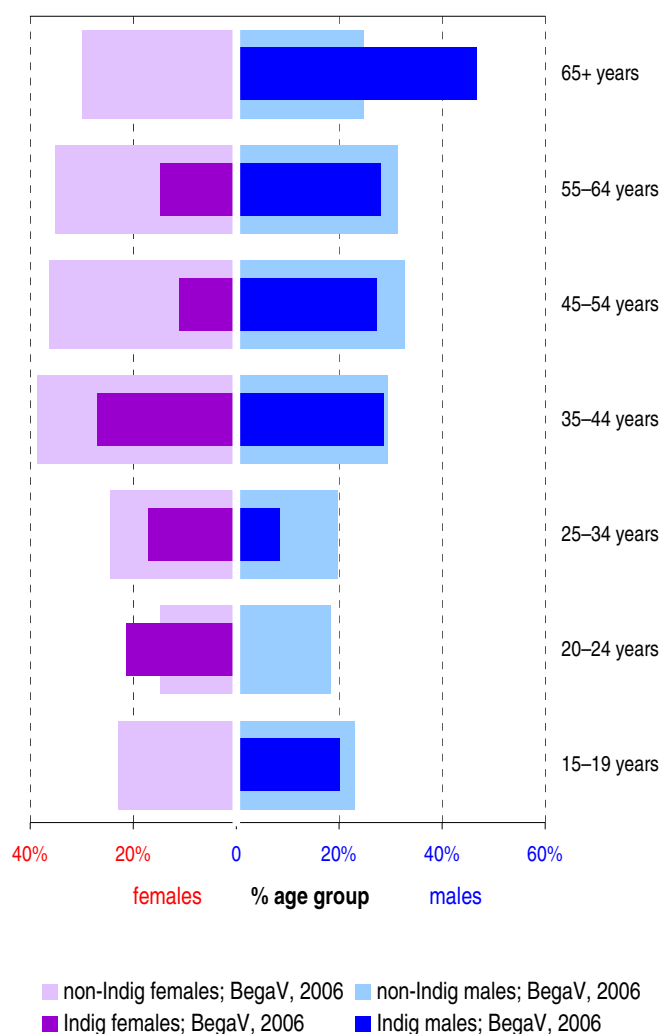
Women tend to volunteer more than men. This is possibly influenced by more women caring for children, and being involved in their activities, but tends to occur in most age groups. However, among Bega Valley's Indigenous volunteers, there were 33 women and 41 men, a gender ratio of 1.2 men per woman.

Across the age groups, the gender ratio of Indigenous volunteers varied from 2.3 women per man among those aged 25–34 years to 3.0 men per woman among those aged 45–54 years.

Relative to the non-Indigenous community, Indigenous people were most likely to volunteer when aged 65+ years old, but even then, 27% of Indigenous residents volunteered compared with 27% of non-Indigenous residents.

The volunteering rate among local Indigenous residents was 3% higher than the rate among Indigenous people across NSW (16%). This varied from 12% more volunteers among those aged 65+ years to 2% fewer volunteers among those aged 15–19 years.

**% of residents who volunteered
BegaV Indigenous & BegaV non-Indig**



Volunteers, by age	Indig. residents of Bega Valley					non-Indig. in BegaV		Indigenous in NSW	
	people	males	females	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff
15–19 years	5	5	0	M	10%	23%	13% less	13%	2% less
20–24 years	6	0	6	F	12%	17%	5% less	12%	0% more
25–34 years	10	3	7	2.3 F:M	13%	22%	9% less	15%	2% less
35–44 years	23	10	13	1.3 F:M	28%	34%	7% less	19%	8% more
45–54 years	12	9	3	3.0 M:F	20%	34%	14% less	20%	0% less
55–64 years	11	7	4	1.8 M:F	21%	33%	12% less	17%	4% more
65+ years	7	7	0	M	27%	27%	0% less	15%	12% more
All residents	74	41	33	1.2 M:F	19%	30%	11% less	16%	3% more

The percentage who volunteered is of the total in the age group excluding those who did not answer. Source: Census 2006 Tables I14 and B18.

Child care

With Indigenous communities generally having more children than others, it could be expected that more would be involved in caring for children. In Bega Valley, 33% of Indigenous residents aged 15+ were caring for their own or another's child in the fortnight before the 2006 Census, compared with 26% of other residents.

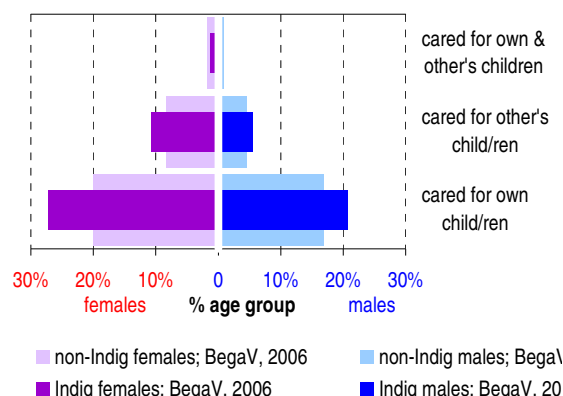
Indigenous adults were more likely than non-Indigenous adults to have given child care for a child of their own (24% of Indigenous; 19% of others), and were as likely to have given care only to another person's child (8% vs. 7% of non-Indigenous). Another 1% of Indigenous adults cared for both their own and another's child (1% of non-Indigenous residents).

Among Indigenous people, those who did the most child caring were aged 25–34 years old, with 53% doing child care; 48% of those aged 35–44 years and 45% of those aged 20–24 years also gave child care.

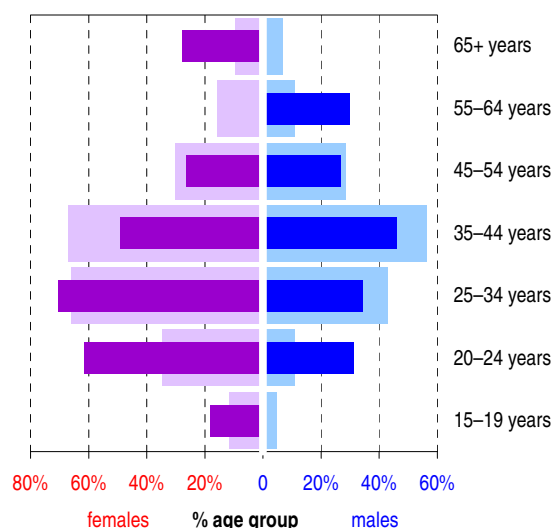
While the proportion giving child care in Bega Valley was 2% more than among the Indigenous people of NSW, these differences ranged from 17% more aged 20–24 years giving child care to 3% fewer aged 55–64 years doing so.

Relative to non-Indigenous residents of Bega Valley, 7% more Indigenous residents provided child care, ranging from 23% more 20–24 year-olds to 14% fewer 35–44 year-olds doing so.

Child care by residents aged 15+
BegaV Indigenous & BegaV non-Indig



Child care by residents aged 15+
BegaV Indigenous & BegaV non-Indig



Child caring, residents aged 15+	Indig. in Bega Valley, aged 15+			non-Indig. in BegaV		Indigenous in NSW		Indig. adults in BegaV	
	people	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% males	% females
cared for own child/ren	111	1.5 F:M	24%	19%	6% more	21%	3% more	21%	27%
cared for other's child/ren	38	2.2 F:M	8%	7%	2% more	8%	0% more	6%	11%
cared for own & other's children	3	F	1%	1%	1% less	1%	1% less	-	1%
total caring	152	1.7 F:M	33%	26%	7% more	31%	2% more	26%	39%
did not provide child care	254	1.1 M:F	55%	66%	11% less	57%	2% less	62%	50%
not stated	53	1.0 F:M	12%	8%	4% more	12%	0% less	12%	11%
residents	459	1.1 F:M	100%	100%		100%		100%	100%

Child caring, by age	Indig. in Bega Valley child caring			non-Indig. in BegaV		Indigenous in NSW		Indig. caring in BegaV	
	people	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	men	women
15-19 years	6	F	9%	8%	1% more	12%	3% less	0	6
20-24 years	25	1.8 F:M	45%	22%	23% more	28%	17% more	9	16
25-34 years	45	2.2 F:M	53%	55%	2% less	47%	6% more	14	31
35-44 years	45	1.6 F:M	48%	62%	14% less	47%	1% more	17	28
45-54 years	18	=	26%	29%	3% less	29%	2% less	9	9
55-64 years	8	M	14%	13%	1% more	17%	3% less	8	0
65+ years	5	F	16%	8%	8% more	9%	7% more	0	5
residents	152	1.7 F:M	33%	26%	7% more	31%	2% more	57	95

Note: the non-Indigenous population aged 65+ only includes those 65-74. Source: Census 2006 Tables I17 and B21.

Disability

The 2006 Census asked for the first time whether people needed assistance with any of three core activities in daily life – self-care, movement and communication – because of a disability, a health condition lasting six months or more, or old age. People with a profound or severe disability are those who needed assistance with any of the three core activities.

In comparing Indigenous and non-Indigenous disability rates, the key factor is the relative absence of very old Indigenous people in most communities. Disability rates generally increase strongly with old age, to about half of all people aged 85+. There are few Indigenous people of this age, so the overall proportion with disabilities can appear close to that of non-Indigenous people, while being higher amongst younger people.

In 2006 in Bega Valley, 19 Indigenous residents reported having a severe or profound disability, 5% of the population. Among non-Indigenous residents, 5% similarly reported disability.

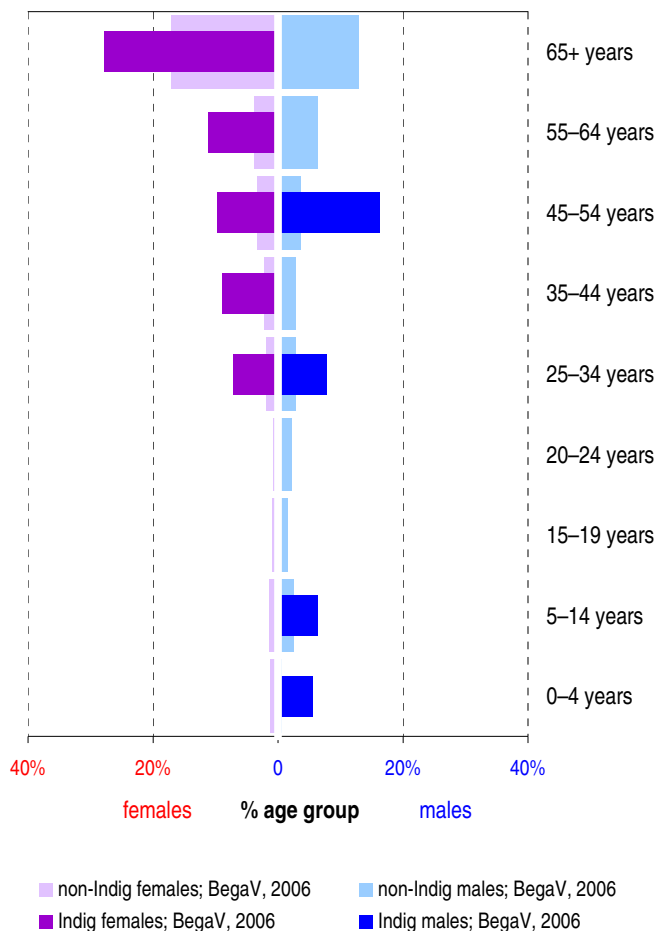
Generally, few young people have severe disabilities, so in small Indigenous communities, their disability rates are hard to calculate accurately. Census data is randomly adjusted to protect privacy, so a count of (say) 3 children aged five to nine with a disability could mean there were between 1 and 5.

Subject to this caution, across the age groups, disability rates for Indigenous people ranged from 17% among residents aged 65+ years to none among residents aged 15–19 years

Indigenous disability rates exceeded those for non-Indigenous residents most in the 45–54 years age group when 3.8 times the proportion had a severe disability, and then in the 25–34 years age group, when 3.1 times as many had a disability.

Relative to Indigenous people across NSW, local disability rates were higher in the 25–34 years age group (2.4 times), and in the 0–4 years age group (1.8 times), and lowest in the 15–19 years age group (none).

**% of residents with a disability
BegaV Indigenous & BegaV non-Indig**



Needing assistance, by age	Indig. residents of BegaV needing assistance for disability				non-Indig. in BegaV			Indigenous in NSW	
	people	males	females	gender ratio	disability rate	disability rate	Indig. ratio	disability rate	local ratio
0-4 years	3	3	0	M	3%	1%	3.0 times	2%	1.8 times
5-14 years	8	8	0	M	3%	2%	1.8 times	4%	1.0 times
15-19 years	0	0	0	=	0%	1%	0.0 times	3%	0.0 times
20-24 years	0	0	0	=	0%	2%	0.0 times	3%	0.0 times
25-34 years	6	3	3	=	7%	2%	3.1 times	3%	2.4 times
35-44 years	5	0	5	F	6%	3%	2.2 times	6%	1.0 times
45-54 years	8	5	3	1.7 M:F	13%	3%	3.8 times	9%	1.4 times
55-64 years	3	0	3	F	6%	5%	1.2 times	15%	0.4 times
65+ years	5	0	5	F	17%	15%	1.1 times	25%	0.7 times
All residents	38	19	19	=	5%	5%	1.0 times	5%	0.9 times

The Indig ratio and the local ratio are calculated as the local Indigenous disability rate divided by the other rate. Source: Census 2006 Tables I13 and B17.

Disability assistance

In the 2006 Census, 57 Indigenous adults, or 12% of those aged 15+ in Bega Valley, reported that they gave assistance to a person with a severe or profound disability, in the fortnight before the Census. There were 19 Indigenous residents who said they had a severe or profound disability, at that time.

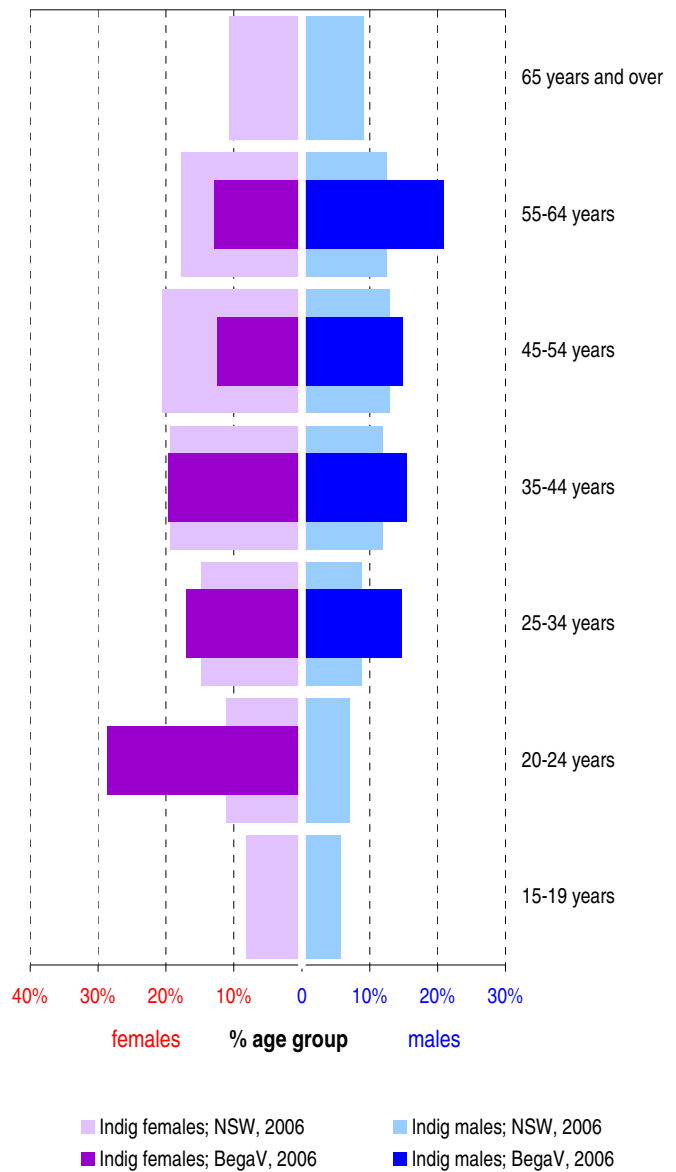
Across the age groups, the proportion of Indigenous people caring for another with a disability ranged from 18% of those 35-44 years old and 16% of those 55-64 years old to none of those aged 15-19 years.

Women are more often carers than men, and in Bega Valley's Indigenous community there were 1.6 women per man among those caring for a person with a disability. This gender imbalance peaked among people aged 35-44 years with 1.8 women per man, and aged 25-34 years with 1.3 women per man.

Compared with the Indigenous population of NSW, there were similar proportions caring for another with a disability, varying across age groups from 5% more caring among those 20-24 years old to 10% fewer among those 65 years and over old.

In comparison with the non-Indigenous residents of Bega Valley, 1% more of the adults were caring for a person with a disability. There were 7% more among those 25-34 years old but 9% fewer among those 65 years and over old.

Disability assistance
BegaV Indigenous & BegaV non-Indig



Assisted with disability	Indig. residents of Bega Valley					non-Indig. in BegaV		Indigenous in NSW	
	people	males	females	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff
15-19 years	0	0	0	=	0%	4%	4% less	7%	7% less
20-24 years	8	0	8	F	14%	7%	7% more	9%	5% more
25-34 years	14	6	8	1.3 F:M	16%	9%	7% more	12%	4% more
35-44 years	17	6	11	1.8 F:M	18%	13%	5% more	16%	2% more
45-54 years	9	5	4	1.3 M:F	14%	16%	2% less	17%	3% less
55-64 years	9	5	4	1.3 M:F	16%	16%	0% more	15%	1% more
65 years and over	0	0	0	=	0%	9%	9% less	10%	10% less
All residents	57	22	35	1.6 F:M	12%	12%	1% more	12%	0% more

Source: Census 2006 Tables I16 and B20.