



Community Portrait: Bowraville

A portrait of the Aboriginal community of Bowraville, compared with NSW, from the 2016 and earlier Censuses.

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Prepared for Aboriginal Affairs NSW

Bowraville is the Indigenous Locality called Bowraville at the 2016 Census.

Preface

This report uses data from the Census, held every five years by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), to paint a profile of the Aboriginal population of Bowraville as it was in August 2016, and show how it had changed over the previous decade.

Language in this report Where it is used in this Portrait, the term 'Aboriginal' is used to describe the many nations, language groups and clans in Bowraville, including those from the Torres Strait. This usage recognises that Aboriginal people are the original inhabitants of NSW.

Who is included? The people described in this Portrait were the usual residents of Bowraville in 2016, even if they completed the Census away from home. People who were visiting Bowraville on Census night are not included.

Who are Aboriginal? Aboriginal people, in this Portrait, means all people who, in completing the Census, responded that they had Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origins, or both. Non-Aboriginal people are those who said they did not have these origins. Note: the Census question asks people about their origins; it does not ask how they identify in their daily lives.

Are all Aboriginal people counted? Not all Aboriginal people completed the Census and identified their origins: 26.0% of Bowraville's Census respondents said they had Aboriginal origins, but another 7.7% did not answer this question. The ABS estimates that the net undercount rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples was 17.5% in 2016 (equivalent to 137,750 persons nationally). This is slightly higher than 2011 (17.2%). This means that, on average, the Aboriginal population was about a fifth larger than counted. However, despite such omissions, the Census is a vital source of information about Aboriginal Australians.

National trends Nationally, the number of people with Aboriginal origins counted in the Census rose by a fifth (21%) between 2011 and 2016. Almost three-quarters of the increase was from births; the rest was caused by more people identifying Aboriginal origins than previously.

Sources of data The data for this report are drawn from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples (Indigenous) Profiles and Community Profiles published by the ABS from the 2006, 2011 and 2016 Censuses. Data in this portrait for 2011 and 2006 censuses have been produced using the 2016 boundary regardless of changes to previous LGA or other geographical classifications over time.

Note: difference and changes shown in this Portrait are rounded to the nearest significant figure but are calculated from the unrounded data, so small anomalies are possible when comparing differences.

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Snapshot: Bowraville, 2016

- ⌘ In the 2016 Census, 247 of the 950 residents (26.0%) counted in Bowraville said that they had Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origins, or both. Of these, 98% were Aboriginal.
 - ⌘ Between 2011 and 2016, the counted Aboriginal population fell by 5%, from 261; the overall population of Bowraville fell by 13%.
 - ⌘ About 15% of the Aboriginal population were under 5 in 2016. This infant population was not enough to offset the population decline in other age groups.

- ⌘ The Aboriginal community is significantly younger than the non-Aboriginal population, with a median age of 20 vs 46 years.
 - ⌘ There was a higher proportion under 18 years old: 47% compared with 22%.
 - ⌘ There was a lower proportion aged 65 or more: 5% compared with 26%.

- ⌘ Aboriginal households had an average of 3.0 residents, which was larger than non-Aboriginal households (2.2) in the locality.
 - ⌘ Four in ten Aboriginal households were one-parent families.
 - ⌘ One in five were couples with children.
 - ⌘ 16% of the Aboriginal households were single persons (vs 40% of non-Aboriginal households).

- ⌘ Aboriginal households most commonly lived in rented dwellings (77%), with 11% in fully owned and 10% in mortgaged dwellings.
 - ⌘ In all, 21% of Aboriginal households in Bowraville were home-owners (with or without a mortgage), which was down by 2% since 2011.

- ⌘ The median income of Aboriginal adults in Bowraville was about \$375 a week, which was 84% that of all adults here (\$445).
 - ⌘ The median income gap had widened by 6% since 2011.

- ⌘ Four in ten Aboriginal residents (100 people) were attending an educational institution.
 - ⌘ 27 Aboriginal people had completed Year 12, which was 8% more than in 2011 and 238% more than in 2006.
 - ⌘ Compared with non-Aboriginal residents of the same age, there were:
 - 6% fewer Aboriginal people aged 0–4 year olds in education;
 - similar rates of Aboriginal people aged 15–19 year olds in education.

- ⌘ 16 Aboriginal people (6.5% of the Aboriginal population) reported that they had a severe or profound disability.
 - ⌘ Aboriginal people had higher disability rates than average in most age groups.
 - the disability rate for Aboriginal people aged 15–19 year olds was 3 times the average for this age group in Bowraville.
 - for 5–14 year olds, the Aboriginal rate was 3 times the average in the locality.
 - ⌘ 12% of Aboriginal adults (aged 15+) gave assistance to a person with a severe disability.

- ⌘ 57% of Bowraville's Aboriginal households had an internet connection, which was 12% more than in 2011.

Tracking changes in Bowraville

In the table below, some indicators of community structure and well-being are calculated for Aboriginal people in Bowraville. The difference or gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in Bowraville is shown for 2016. Changes in the Aboriginal rates are tracked over the past five years and decade.

this colour indicates the rate was improving

this colour indicates the rate was fairly stable

this colour indicates the rate was worsening

Indicator	Rates in Bowraville in 2016			Change in Aboriginal rate	
	Aboriginal	non-Aboriginal	Gap in 2016	last 5 years 2011–2016	last decade 2006–2016
home ownership % of households owning/buying their home	21%	69%	-48%	dn 2%	dn 3%
personal income* median weekly income of adults (15+)	\$375	\$445	-16%	up 16%	up 67%
household income median weekly income of households	\$739	\$700	+6%	up 12%	up 42%
pre-school % of infants under 5 in education	24%	30%	-6%	dn 5%	up 9%
teenage education % of 15–19 year-olds in education	65%	65%	+1%	up 26%	up 19%
children at school % of 5–14 year olds in education	100%	92%	+8%	up 8%	up 21%
Year 12 completion % of adults (15+) who have left school	20%	26%	-7%	up 3%	up 13%
average schooling average completed school Year	9.5 yrs	10.2 yrs	-0.7 yrs	0.0 yrs	0.1 yrs
disability* % of people with a severe, long-term disability	6.5%	9.6%	-3.1%	dn 2%	up 7%

* Personal income and disability data compare Aboriginal rates with those of the whole population in Bowraville.

Aboriginal population and growth

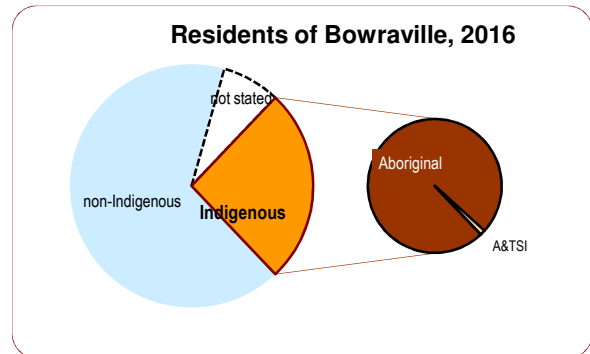
In the 2016 Census, Bowraville's Aboriginal population was counted as 247 people, of whom 241 identified as Aboriginal and a few as both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.

- ⌘ Aboriginal people comprised 26.0% of Bowraville's population, compared with 2.9% in NSW. 7.7% of Bowraville people did not say whether they had Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origins.

- ⌘ Among the Aboriginal people here, there were 101 females per 100 males.

There were 102 males per 100 females among non-Aboriginal people.

- ⌘ The ABS estimates that the net Census undercount rate nationally for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples was 17.5% in 2016.



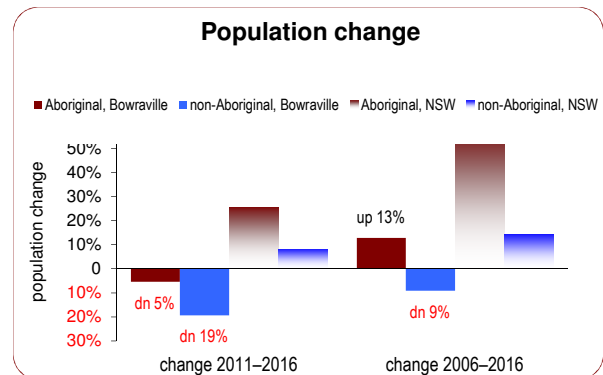
Between 2011 and 2016, the counted Aboriginal population in Bowraville fell by 5% (by 14) from 261; the total Bowraville population fell by 13%.

The number of infants born over the last five years was not enough to offset the population decline in other age groups.

- ⌘ Between 2006 and 2016, Bowraville's Aboriginal population rose by 13% (from 219 in 2006).

Bowraville's non-Aboriginal population fell by 9% over the decade.

The Aboriginal population counted in NSW rose by 56% over the decade.

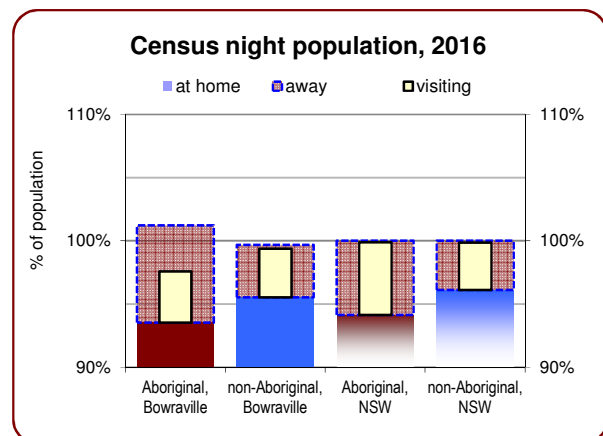


On Census night 2016, 231 Aboriginal residents of Bowraville were at home (94%), and 19 were staying away from home (8%). Offsetting those away were 10 Aboriginal visitors to the locality, equivalent to 4% of the Aboriginal residents.

- ⌘ A few of the visitors were from the same locality (eg. overnighting with neighbours). Of the out-of-area visitors, 30% were from New South Wales, with the rest from other states.

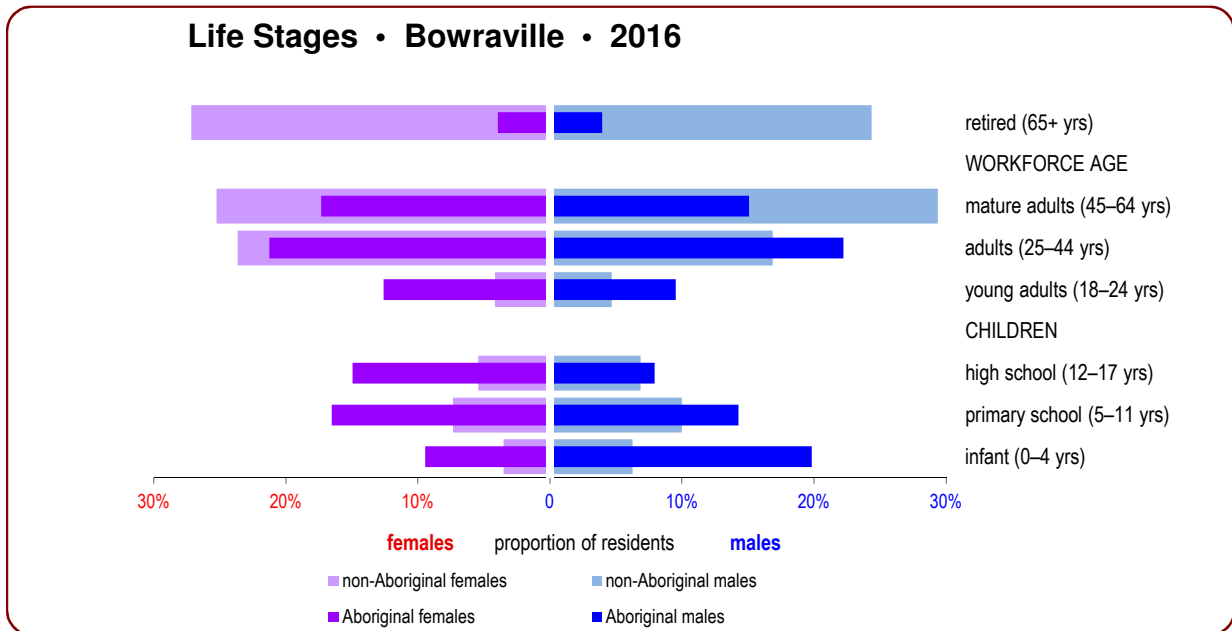
- ⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal residents away from home was 2% higher than in 2011. The proportion away from home was 4% higher than for non-Aboriginal residents of Bowraville; it was 2% higher than for Aboriginal residents of NSW.

- ⌘ There were no more Aboriginal visitors than in 2011, when there were 9, equal to 3% of the Aboriginal population.



Life stages

The Aboriginal population of Bowraville had a smaller proportion in the working stage of life (15–64 years) than the non-Aboriginal population, with a higher proportion of children under 15 and a smaller proportion of people aged 65 or older.



In Bowraville's Aboriginal population in 2016:

⌘ 125 people (51% or five in ten) were adults aged 18–64.

- 30 (or 12%) were aged 18–24
- 52 (or 21%) were aged 25–44
- 43 (or 17%) were aged 45–64

The number aged 18–64 was little changed from 2011; and up 45% from 2006.

⌘ 117 Aboriginal residents (47% or almost five in ten) were children under 18.

- 37 (or 15%) were under five
- 44 (or 18%) were aged 5–11
- 36 (or 15%) were aged 12–17

The number of children was up 1% from 2011; and down 11% from 2006.

⌘ 13 of Aboriginal residents were aged 65+ years (5% of the total).

The number aged 65+ had fallen by 32% from 2011; there were none in 2006.

The proportion aged 18–64 among Aboriginal people was 3% lower than for non-Aboriginal (54%).

8% more of the Aboriginal population were young adults (18–24 yrs), and 11% fewer were mature adults (45–64 yrs), compared with the non-Aboriginal population of the locality.

Those aged 18–64 made up 54% of the Aboriginal community in NSW; their number had risen by 29% from 2011.

The proportion of Aboriginal children in Bowraville was 26% higher than the average for non-Aboriginal people.

In NSW, 41% of the Aboriginal community were children under 18; the number was up 18% since 2011.

26% of non-Aboriginal people in Bowraville were aged 65+.

Across NSW, 5% of Aboriginal people were aged 65+; their number had risen by 58% since 2011, and by 136% since 2006.

Age profile

The Aboriginal population of Bowraville has an age profile that is significantly younger than the non-Aboriginal population, with a lower median age (20 vs 46 years).

For Bowraville's Aboriginal population in 2016:

- ⌘ The average age was 26 years in 2016, with half the population aged under 20 years (the median age).
The largest 5-year age groups were 0–4 years (15%), 5–9 years (14%) and 10–14 years (12%).
- ⌘ The average age was one year lower than in 2011 and 5 years higher than in 2006.

Proportionally, the biggest increases since 2011 were of 60–64 year olds (3.3 times as many), 25–29 year olds (80% more) and 30–34 year olds (40% more).

- ⌘ Only 13 Aboriginal people (5.3%) were aged 65+ years, compared with 26% of non-Aboriginal residents.
- ⌘ In the Aboriginal community, there were only males among Aboriginal residents aged 50–54 years.

The average age was 19 years younger than for the non-Aboriginal residents; the median age was 26 years younger.

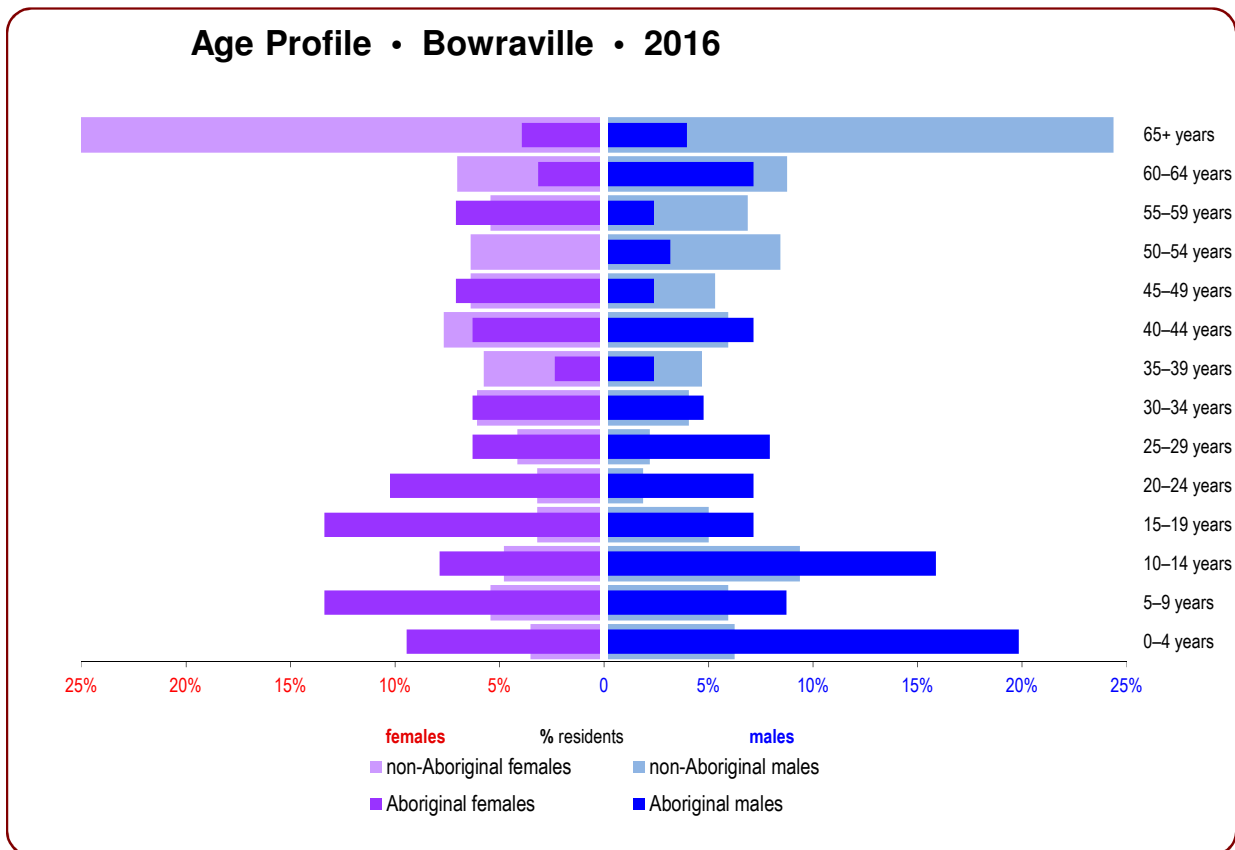
Non-Aboriginal population: about 5% were 0–4 years, 7% were 5–9 years and 10–14 years.

The average age of Aboriginal people in NSW had risen by one year since 2011, and risen by 3 years in the decade since 2006.

In the NSW Aboriginal population, the increases since 2011 were: 60–64 year olds (47%); 25–29 year olds (36%); and 30–34 year olds (35%).

The number aged 65+ was 32% lower than in 2011; the percentage of people this age was down by 2.1% since 2011, when it was 7.3%.

There were many more females than males among those aged 45–49 years, then in those aged 55–59 years and 15–19 years.



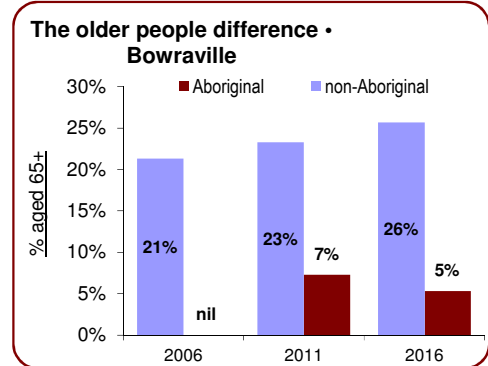
Population Indicators

The older people difference

% aged 65+ in population

Commonly, Aboriginal communities have a lower proportion of people aged over 65, due to a shorter average life-span and higher birth rates.

- ⌘ In 2016, 5.3% of Bowraville's Aboriginal residents were aged 65 or over, compared with 25.7% of non-Aboriginal residents. The older people difference was -20%.
- ⌘ The older people difference had increased by 4% since 2011, after having no older Aboriginal people in 2006.
- ⌘ The older people difference in NSW was -11%. It had changed little since 2011 and changed little over the previous five years.

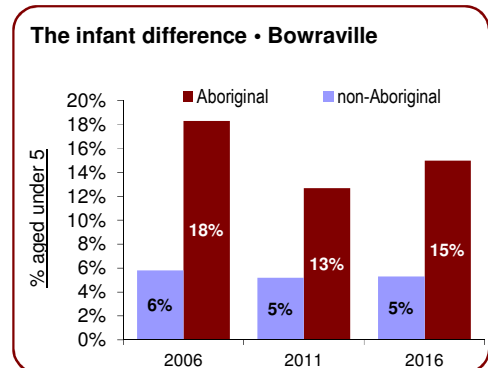


The infant difference

% aged under 5 in population

communities generally have a higher proportion of young people due to larger families and fewer older people.

- ⌘ In 2016, 0.15 of residents were infants, compared with of non-residents in . The infant difference was +10%.
- ⌘ The infant difference had widened by 2% since 2011, after having closed by 5% over the previous 5 years.
- ⌘ The infant difference in was +5%. It had changed little since 2011 and changed little over 2006 to 2011.

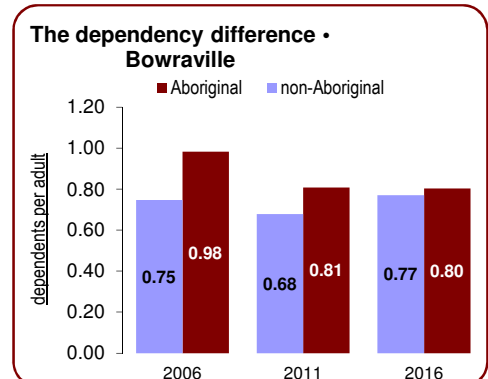


The dependency difference

ratio of dependents to working age adults

The dependency ratio is the average number of people of dependent age (under 15 or 65+) for each person of working age. The national average is 0.5 dependents per adult. A higher ratio means each person of working age has more dependents to support, on average.

- ⌘ In 2016, community had a dependency ratio of 0.80, compared with for the non-community of . The dependency ratio was similar.
- ⌘ The dependency difference had decreased by 0.10 since 2011, after having narrowed by 0.11 over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The dependency difference in was 0.13 and had closed by 0.04 since 2011. It had closed by 0.05 over 2006 to 2011.



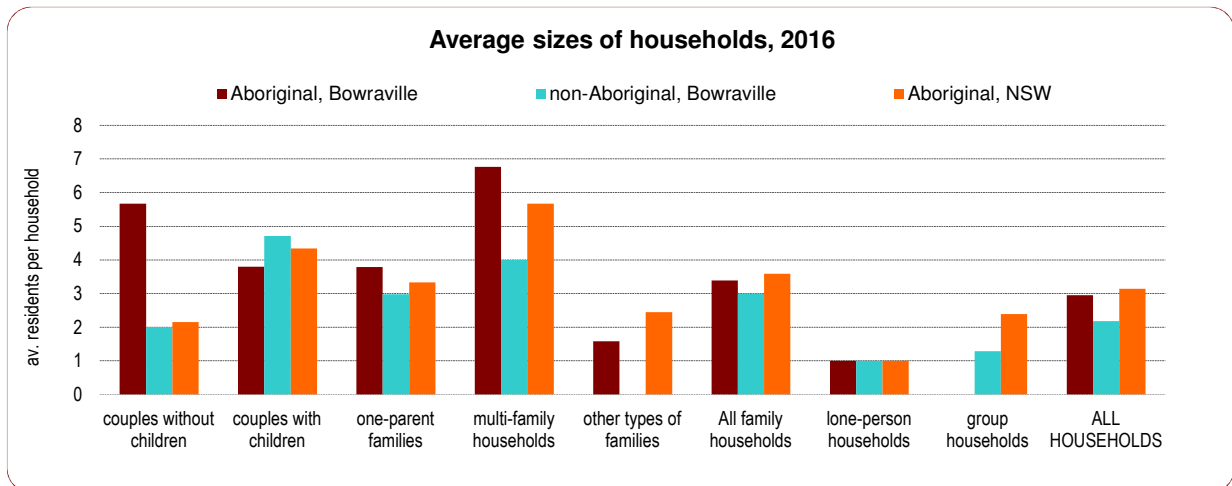
Household types and sizes

In 2016, the 247 Aboriginal residents of Bowraville were living in 82 households, 5% more than in 2011.

The main types of Aboriginal households* in the locality in 2016 were:

- ⌘ Four in ten were one-parent families (34 households, or 41%). 25% higher than non-Aboriginal here
- ⌘ One in five were couples with children (18 households, or 22%). 5% more than non-Aboriginal
- ⌘ Almost one in twenty were couples without children (3 households, or 4%). 17% less than non-Aboriginal
- ⌘ One in six were one-person households (13 households, or 16%). 24% less than non-Aboriginal
- ⌘ There were 3 multi-family households, and 12 other types of households.

* Aboriginal households are those with at least one Aboriginal resident.



Aboriginal households had an average of 3.0 residents in 2016, which was 0.8 lower than in 2011, and 0.9 lower than in 2006.

- ⌘ Bowraville's Aboriginal households were 0.2 smaller than in NSW, which averaged 3.1 residents.

The average size of the NSW Aboriginal households was little changed since 2011.
- ⌘ The average size of non-Aboriginal households in Bowraville was 2.2 residents; Aboriginal households were 35% larger, on average.

The average size of non-Aboriginal households changed little from 2011.
- ⌘ The larger size of Aboriginal households is consistent with lower proportions of people living alone.

Aboriginal households: 16% lone person; Other households: 40%.
- ⌘ Aboriginal couple families had an average of 1.8 children, compared with 2.7 for non-Aboriginal families here. Aboriginal families in NSW averaged 2.3 children.

The average size of Aboriginal nuclear families was down by 0.8 since 2011, and down by 1.5 from 2006.
- ⌘ Aboriginal one-parent families averaged 2.8 children, compared with 2.3 in NSW and 2.0 for non-Aboriginal one-parent families here.

The average number of children per one-parent family was down by 0.3 since 2011, and down by 0.3 since 2006.
- ⌘ At an average size of 3.0 persons, the 82 Aboriginal households had some 240 members, but only 230 Aboriginal people were counted in these households.

This suggests that some 12 people in Bowraville Aboriginal households (about one in twenty) did not identify as Aboriginal in the Census.

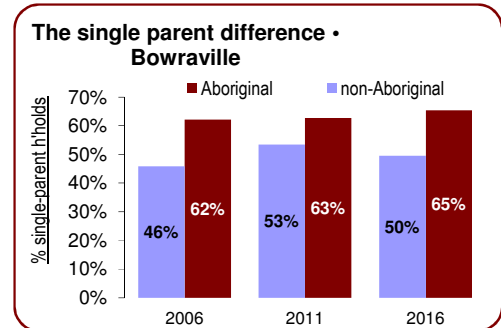
Household Indicators

The single parent difference

% of families with children having one parent

Single parent families often have low incomes because it is difficult for the parent to work without adequate child care and support. High proportions of one-parent families can indicate a higher need for support services.

- ⌘ In 2016, 65% of Bowraville's Aboriginal family households with children had one parent, compared with 50% of non-Aboriginal families. The difference was +16%.
- ⌘ The single parent difference had increased by 7% since 2011, after having decreased by 7% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The single parent difference in NSW was +23%. It had decreased by 2% since 2011 after having decreased by 1% over 2006 to 2011.

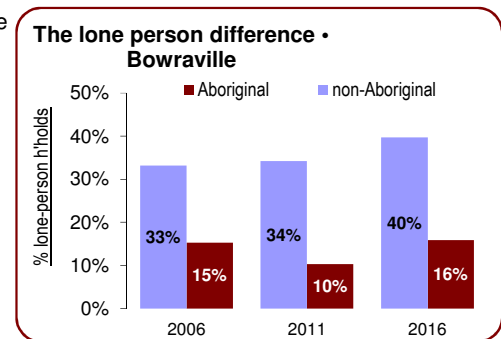


The lone person difference

% of households with one person

Living alone is less common for Aboriginal people than for others, so most communities have a large lone person difference. The difference is influenced locally by the availability of small dwellings.

- ⌘ In 2016, 16% of Bowraville's Aboriginal households were lone persons, compared with 40% of non-Aboriginal households. The lone person difference was -24%.
- ⌘ The lone person difference had changed little since 2011, after having increased by 6% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The lone person difference in NSW was -9% and had changed little since 2011. It had decreased by 1% between 2006 and 2011.

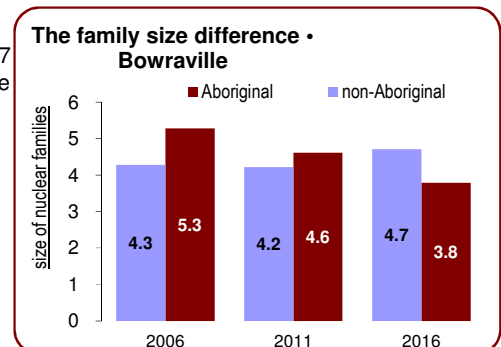


The family size difference

average size of two-parent families

The family size difference is the gap between the average sizes of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal 'nuclear families' (couples with children). Larger families have to spread their income among more members, so living standards tend to be lower.

- ⌘ In 2016, the average size of Bowraville's Aboriginal nuclear families was 3.8 persons (i.e. 1.8 children), compared with 4.7 persons (2.7 children) for non-Aboriginal families, a difference of 0.9 children per family.
- ⌘ The family size difference had reversed since 2011, after having decreased by 0.6 over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The family size difference in NSW was 0.3 children per family, and had decreased by 0.1 since 2011. It had increased by 0.1 from 2006 to 2011.



Types of housing

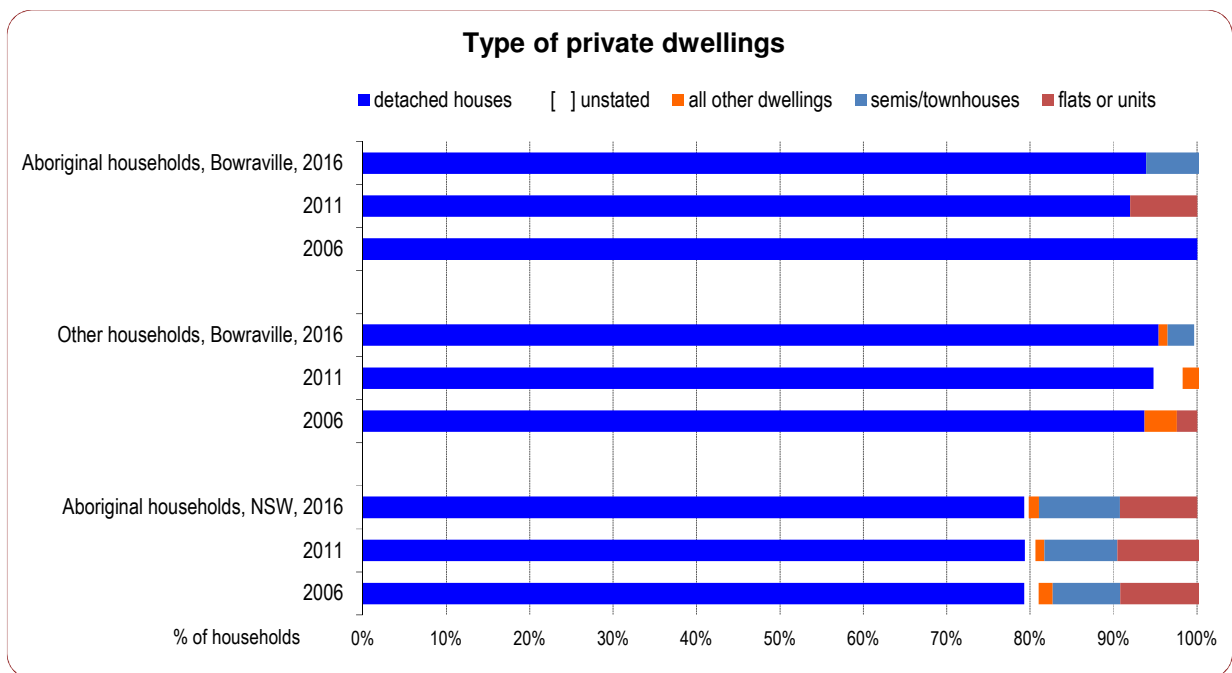
In 2016, most Aboriginal households in Bowraville (94%) were living in detached houses, with 11% living in semis/townhouses.

⌘ Compared with other households in Bowraville, 8% more Aboriginal households lived in semis/townhouses.

The proportion in detached houses was 15% higher than that of Aboriginal households in NSW. The proportion in flats or units was 9% lower.

⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal households living in detached houses in Bowraville was up by 2% since 2011, and was 6% lower than in 2006.

The proportion of non-Aboriginal households in detached houses in Bowraville was up by 1% since 2011 and up by 2% since 2006.



No Aboriginal people in the locality were counted living in institutional accommodation on Census night (eg. nursing homes, hospitals, boarding houses, correctional centres, barracks or boarding schools).

⌘ There were no Aboriginal people living in institutional accommodation in Bowraville in 2011, and none in 2006.

In 2016, there were a few people living in institutional accommodation in Bowraville.

⌘ Note: very small numbers are randomly altered by the ABS to protect privacy, so are not precise.

No Aboriginal people were reported living in improvised accommodation (eg. shacks, tents or sleeping out) in the locality on Census night.

⌘ This was virtually unchanged since 2011.

There were no non-Aboriginal people in improvised accommodation in Bowraville in 2016.

Housing costs and tenure

In 2016, Aboriginal households in Bowraville most commonly lived in dwellings that were rented (77% of the households). Another 11% lived in dwellings that were fully owned, and 10% in homes that were being purchased.

- ⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal households that rented, 77%, was 53% higher than for other households here.

The proportion living in rented dwellings was unchanged since 2011, and was similar to 2006.

The median weekly rent paid by Aboriginal households was \$150. It was \$130 in 2011 and \$80 in 2006.

- ⌘ The proportion living in dwellings that were being bought (10%) was 17% lower than for Other households.

The proportion living in mortgaged dwellings was down by 4% since 2011; and 14% lower than in 2006.

The median monthly mortgage paid by Aboriginal households in the locality in 2016 was \$1,047. It was \$1,220 in 2011 and \$673 for 2006.

- ⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal households in fully owned dwellings (11%) was 31% lower than for non-Aboriginal households.

The proportion in fully owned dwellings was up by 2% since 2011; and 11% higher than in 2006.

Among Aboriginal households, the proportion renting in Bowraville was 23% higher than the rate in NSW.

24% of Other households in Bowraville were renting, 1% higher than in 2011, and 4% higher than in 2006.

The median weekly rent paid by Other households in Bowraville was \$223. It was \$180 in 2011 and \$155 in 2006.

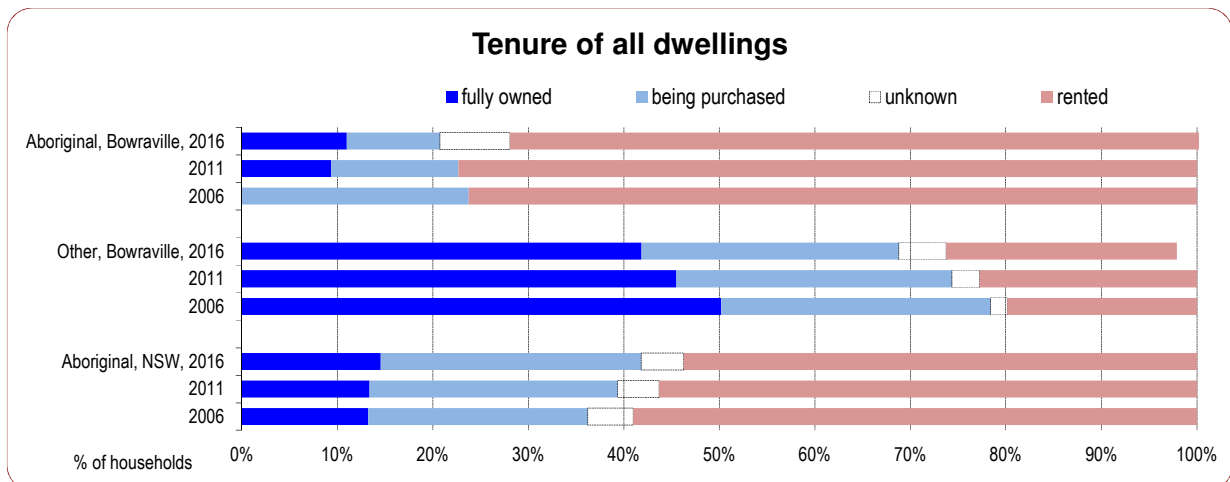
In NSW, 27% of Aboriginal households were homebuyers with a mortgage.

27% of the Other households in Bowraville had a mortgage, down by 2% since 2011, and down by 1% since 2006.

The median mortgage paid by Other households in Bowraville was \$867. It was \$821 in 2011 and \$693 in 2006.

The proportion of Aboriginal households in fully owned dwellings in Bowraville was 4% less than the average in NSW.

The proportion of Other households in fully owned dwellings in Bowraville was down by 4% since 2011, and down by 8% since 2006.



Of 63 Aboriginal rental households, 48% were managed by community housing and 29% were managed by public housing.

- ⌘ 18 Aboriginal households lived in public housing (21% of all households).

This number had risen by 6 since 2011.

Only 1% of the Other households lived in public housing.

The number of Other households in public housing in Bowraville was little changed.

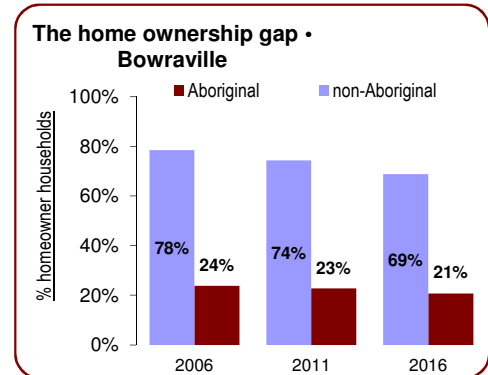
Housing Indicators

The home ownership gap

% of households owning/buying their home

Ownership of a home is the main way that most Australians accumulate wealth and ensure secure accommodation.

- ⌘ In 2016, 21% of Aboriginal households in Bowraville were either buying or owned their home, compared with 69% of Other households, a home ownership gap of -48%.
- ⌘ The gap had closed by 4% since 2011, after having closed by 3% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The home ownership gap in NSW was -24% and had closed by 4% since 2011. It had closed by 3% between 2006 and 2011.

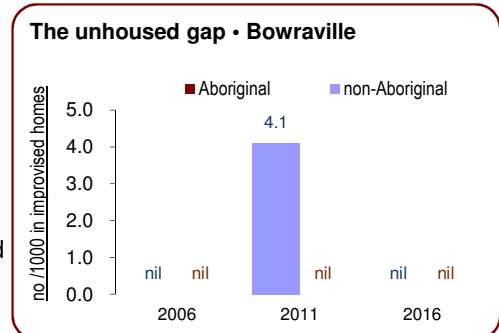


The 'unhoused' gap

rate per 1000 of people in improvised housing

An indicator of homelessness in the Census is the count of people living in improvised housing (eg. shacks, tents or sleeping out).

- ⌘ In 2016, no Aboriginal residents in Bowraville lived in improvised housing; no non-Aboriginal residents did. There was no unhoused gap.
- ⌘ There were no Aboriginal people in improvised housing in 2011; none in 2006
- ⌘ The unhoused gap in NSW was 0.5 per 1000, and had widened by 0.3 per 1000 since 2011. It had closed by 1.1 per 1000 over 2006 to 2011.



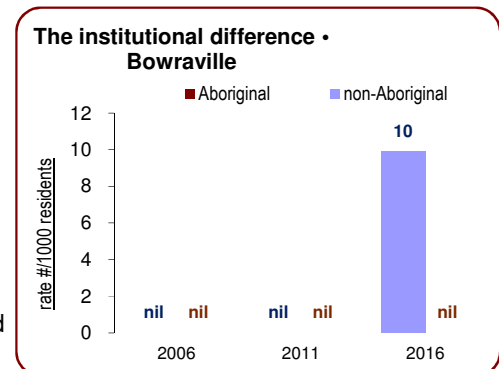
Improvised housing includes sheds, tents, humpies and other improvised dwellings occupied on Census night. It also includes people sleeping on park benches or in other 'rough' accommodation (the traditional definition of homeless people).

The institutional difference

rate per 1000 of residents in non-private dwellings

Differences in proportion of people in institutional accommodation will reflect the nature and extent of these institutions in the area – they might include hotels, boarding houses, nursing homes, correctional centres, barracks or hospitals.

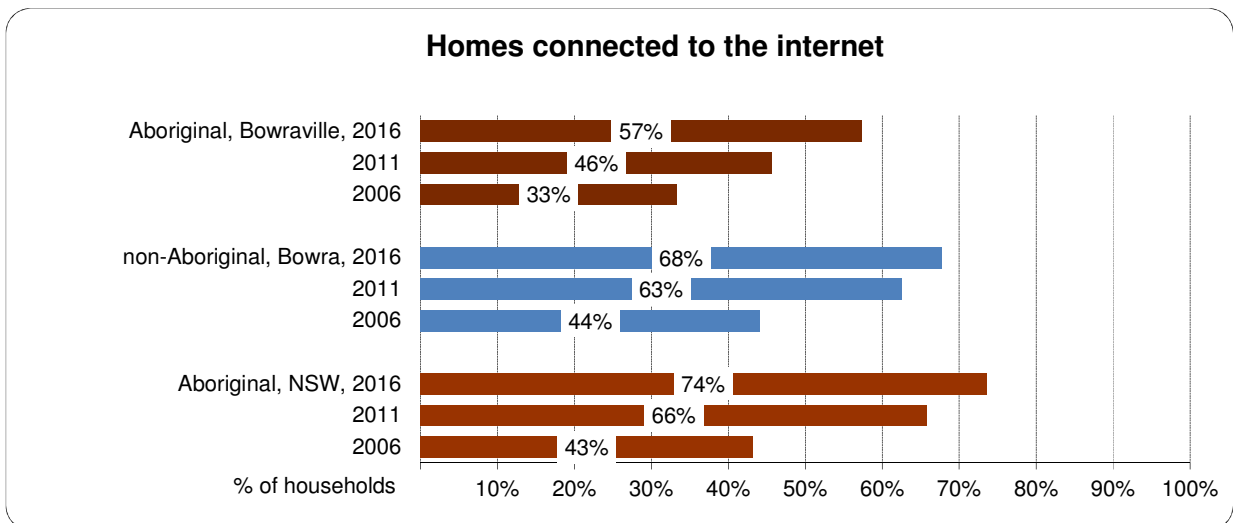
- ⌘ In 2016, no Aboriginal residents in Bowraville were in institutional housing, compared with 10 per 1000 non-Aboriginal residents. The institutional difference was -10 per 1000.
- ⌘ There were no Aboriginal people in institutional housing in 2011 or in 2006.
- ⌘ The institutional difference in NSW was 9 per 1000 and had changed little since 2011. It had also changed little between 2006 and 2011.



Internet @ home

In 2016, 57% of Aboriginal households in Bowraville had an internet connection while 40% did not (33 households); 7% did not answer the question.

- ⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal households connected to the internet was 16% lower than in NSW (74% connected), ... and 10% lower than non-Aboriginal households in Bowraville (where 68% of homes were connected).
- ⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal households with internet was up by 12% from 46% in 2011. The proportion was up by 8% for Aboriginal households in NSW. It was up by 5% for non-Aboriginal households in this locality (from 63% in 2011).
- ⌘ In 2006, 33% of Bowraville's Aboriginal people had the internet at home. This compared with 43% of Aboriginal people in NSW and 44% of non-Aboriginal people in this locality.

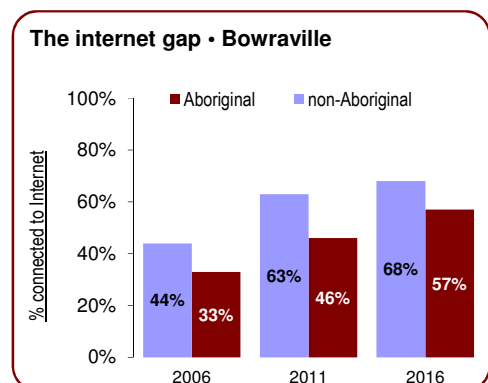


The internet gap

% of households with an Internet connection

The internet is becoming increasingly important as a source of communication and information, and is becoming an essential service.

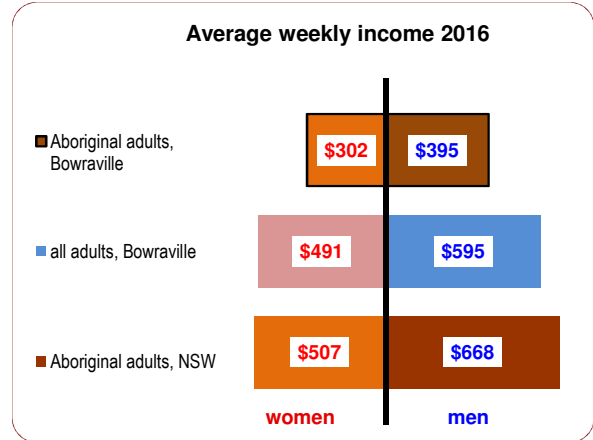
- ⌘ In 2016, 57% of Bowraville's Aboriginal households had an internet connection, compared with 68% of other households, an internet gap of -11%.
 - ⌘ The internet gap had closed by 6% since 2011, after having widened by 6% over the previous five years.
 - ⌘ The internet gap in NSW was 9% and had narrowed by 2% since 2011. It narrowed by 8% between 2006 and 2011.
- The 2006, 2011 and 2016 Censuses had different questions about the internet.



Personal income

In 2016, the average weekly income of Aboriginal adults (aged 15+) in Bowraville was about \$382, which was 39% less than that of Aboriginal adults in NSW (\$621), and 35% less than the average of all adults in the locality (\$590).

- ⌘ Aboriginal men in Bowraville averaged \$395 a week (66% of the overall male average here). Aboriginal women averaged \$302 a week (61% of the overall female average).
- ⌘ The average weekly income of Aboriginal men was \$272 lower in Bowraville than in NSW. The average weekly income of Aboriginal women here was \$205 lower than in NSW.
- ⌘ Half of the Aboriginal adults received under \$375 a week (the median income).



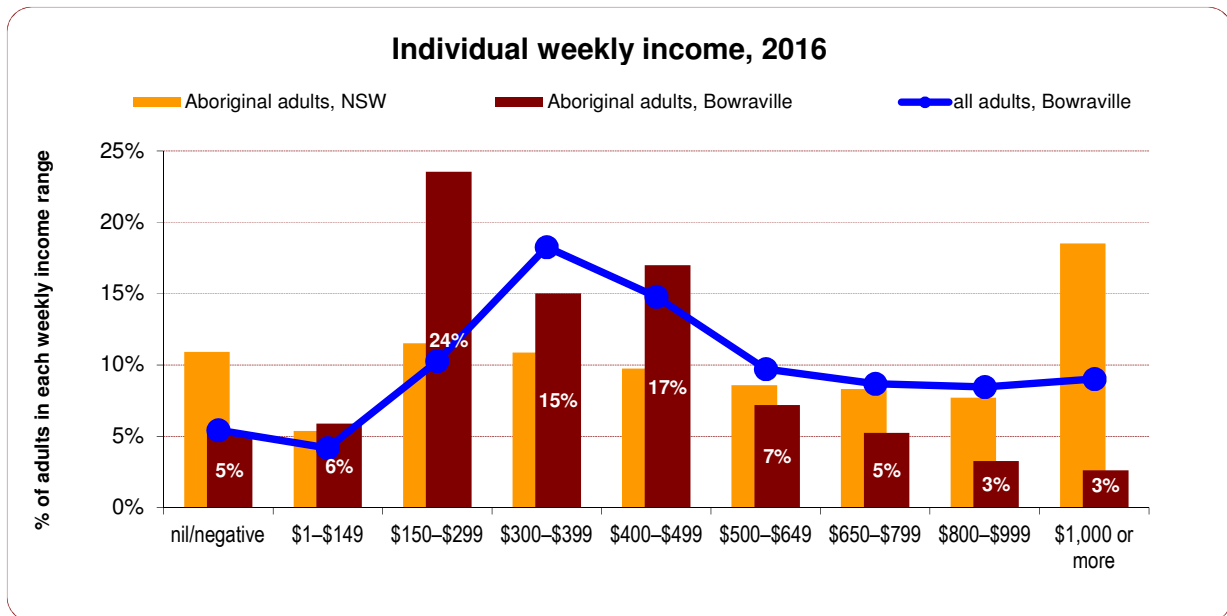
The income distribution pattern among Aboriginal adults in Bowraville was very different from Aboriginal adults in NSW, but different from all adults in the locality.

Compared with Aboriginal adults across NSW:

- ⌘ proportionally more Aboriginal adults in Bowraville were in the \$150–\$299 and \$400–\$499 ranges, and in the \$300–\$399 range.
- ⌘ fewer were in the \$1,000 or more and nil/negative ranges, and in the \$800–\$999 and \$650–\$799 ranges.

Compared with all adults in Bowraville:

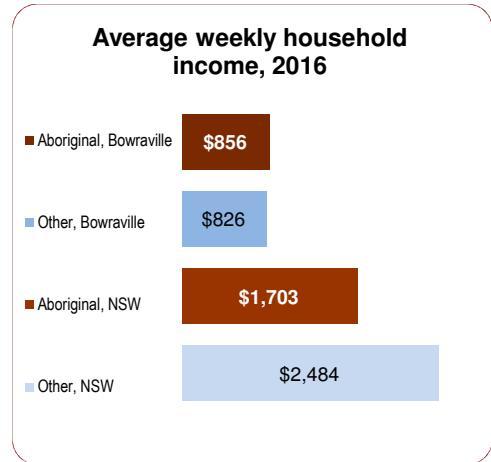
- ⌘ more Aboriginal adults were in the \$150–\$299 and \$400–\$499 ranges.
- ⌘ proportionally fewer were in the \$1,000 or more and \$800–\$999 range, and in the \$650–\$799 and \$300–\$399 ranges.



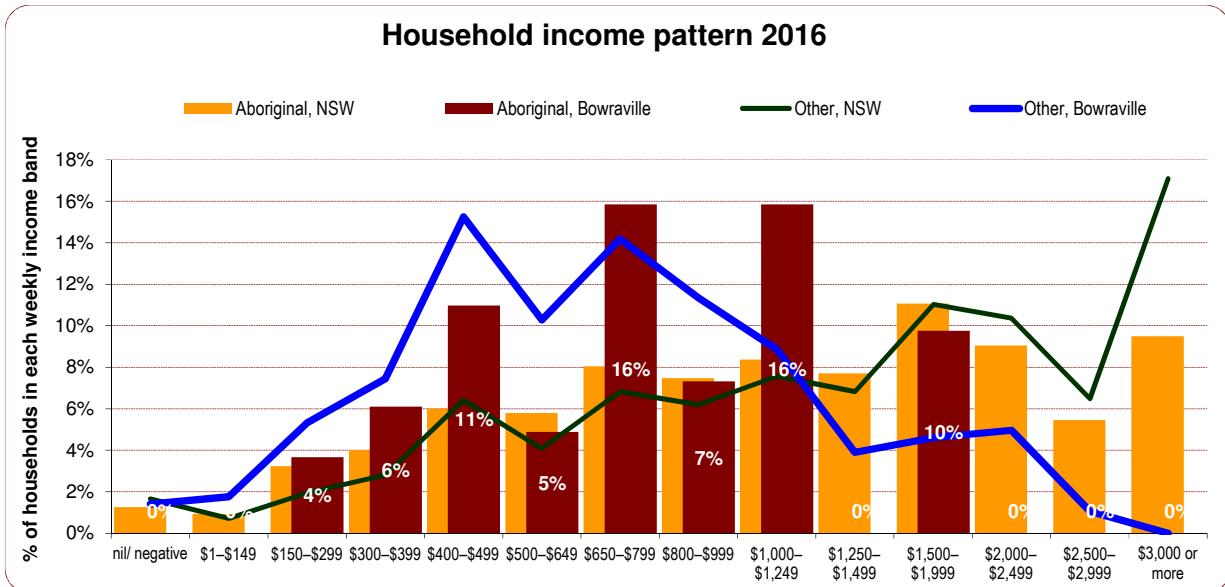
Household income

In 2016, the average income of Aboriginal households in Bowraville was about \$856 a week. Household income is not a strong indicator of well-being because the benefit the income gives household members is affected by the household's size.

- ⌘ The average Aboriginal household income in Bowraville was 50% less than the average of Aboriginal households in NSW (\$1,703 a week).
- ⌘ It was very close to the average of Bowraville's non-Aboriginal households – \$826 a week.
- ⌘ Half the Aboriginal households received less than \$739 a week (the median household income).
- ⌘ Aboriginal households in the locality had an average size of 3.0 residents, compared with 2.2 for non-Aboriginal households. Household incomes thus had to be spread among more people, compared to other households.



The income distribution pattern among Aboriginal households in Bowraville was very different from the NSW Aboriginal households, but different from other households in the locality.



Compared with Aboriginal households across NSW:

- ⌘ more Aboriginal households in this locality were in the \$650–\$799 and \$1,000–\$1,249 income ranges, and in the \$400–\$499 and \$300–\$399
- ⌘ no Aboriginal households were in the \$3,000 or more and \$2,000–\$2,499 income ranges, with fewer in the \$1,250–\$1,499 and \$2,500–\$2,999 ranges.

Compared with non-Aboriginal households in this locality:

- ⌘ more Aboriginal households were in the \$1,000–\$1,249 and \$1,500–\$1,999 income ranges.
- ⌘ fewer Aboriginal households were in the \$500–\$649 and \$2,000–\$2,499 income ranges, or in the \$400–\$499 and \$800–\$999 ranges.

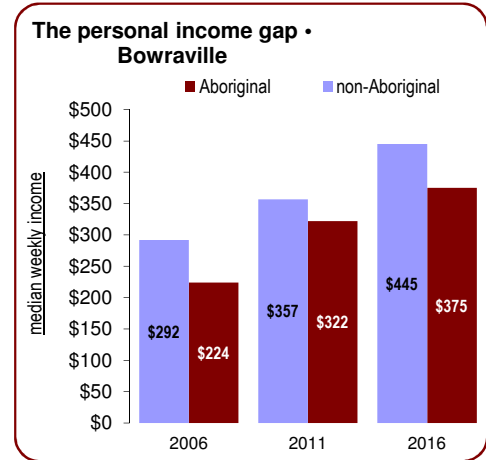
Income Indicators

The personal income gap

median weekly income of adults (15+)

Income is a major contributor to well-being. One indicator of disadvantage is a low median income – the amount which fewer than half the people earn.

- ⌘ In 2016, the median income of Aboriginal adults in Bowraville (\$375) was 84% that of non-Aboriginal adults in this locality (\$445). The personal income gap was -16%.
- ⌘ The personal income gap had widened by 6% since 2011, after having narrowed by about 13% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The personal income gap in NSW was -29% and had narrowed by 5% since 2011. It had narrowed 2% between 2006 and 2011.

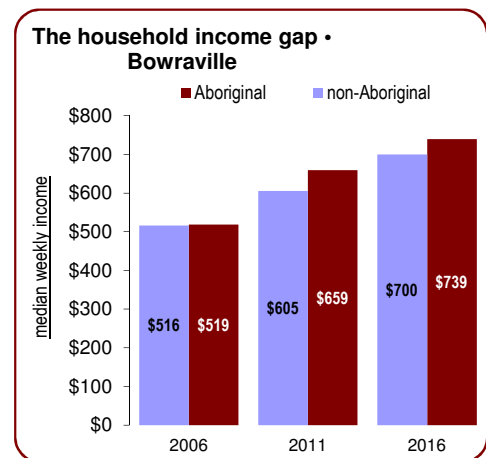


The household income gap

median weekly income of households

Another indicator of disadvantage is a low median household income; half of all households receive less than this amount. However, Aboriginal households tend to be larger, with more dependents, so household income does not reflect disadvantage as well as individual income does.

- ⌘ In 2016, the median income of Aboriginal households in Bowraville was \$739, compared with \$700 for Other households in the locality. This was 6% higher – this is the household income gap.
- ⌘ The household income gap had closed by 3% since 2011, after having widened by about 8% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The household income gap in NSW was 19% and had closed by 6% since 2011. It had narrowed by 5% between 2006 and 2011.



Education participation by age

Having high proportions of people in education is a good indicator of positive individual and community development. In Bowraville, four in ten Aboriginal residents (100 people) were attending an educational institution in 2016.

Aboriginal participation in education varied with age. Here in education were:

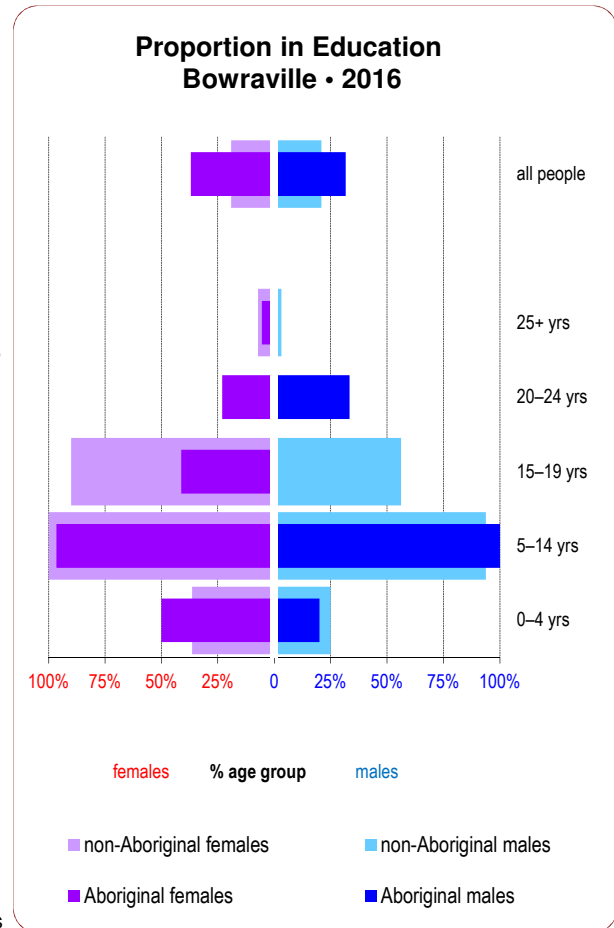
- 24% of 0–4 year olds
- 102% of 5–14 year olds
- 65% of 15–19 year olds
- 39% of 20–24 year olds
- 7% of those aged 25+

Because the Aboriginal population has much higher proportions at school age, their overall participation rate in education, 40%, is higher than the non-Aboriginal rate in Bowraville, 20%. Relative to non-Aboriginal people of the same age, there were, in education:

- 39% more Aboriginal 20–24 year olds
- 10% more Aboriginal 5–14 year olds
- 3% more Aboriginal 25+ year olds
- similar proportions of 15–19 year olds
- 6% fewer Aboriginal 0–4 year olds

Overall, Bowraville's Aboriginal population had 118 females per 100 males in education. This varied with age. Of those in education, there were:

- 1.2 females per male among 0–4 year olds
- 1.1 males per female among 5–14 year olds
- only females among 15–19 year olds
- equally males and females among 20–24 year olds
- only females among 25+ year olds



Since 2011, overall participation in education by Aboriginal people in Bowraville had increased by 5%, but this masks changes among the age groups.

- The proportion of 0–4 year olds in education was down by 5% since 2011, and up by 9% since 2006.
- The proportion of 5–14 year olds in education was up by 9% since 2011, and up by 23% since 2006.
- The proportion of 15–19 year olds in education was up by 26% since 2011, and up by 19% since 2006.
- The proportion of 20–24 year olds in education was up by 6% since 2011, and up by 39% since 2006.
- The proportion of 25+ year olds in education was up by 4% since 2011, and down by 2% since 2006.

Note: In January 2010, the school leaving age in NSW changed from 15 to 17 years of age.

Current education

In the 2016 Census, a total of 85 Aboriginal children and teenagers in Bowraville were attending school, with 15 in pre-school, 47 in primary school, and 23 in high school.

The number of Aboriginal pre-schoolers was up by 7 or 88% since 2011 and up by 150% since 2006.

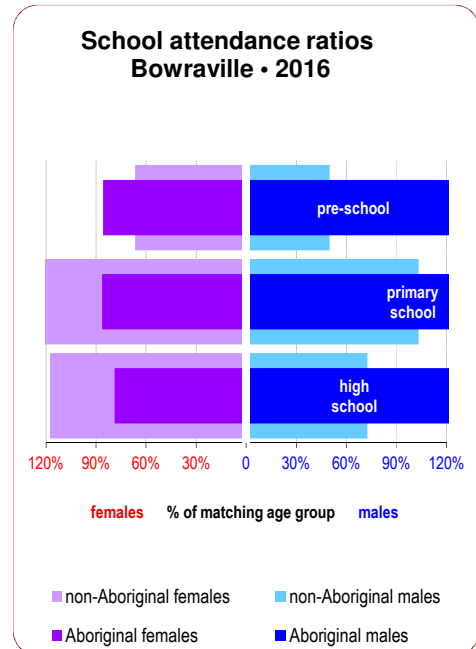
- ⌘ The 15 Aboriginal pre-schoolers equalled 100% of the Aboriginal children aged 4–5.
- ⌘ In NSW, Aboriginal pre-schoolers equalled 72% of the number aged 4–5 years. Non-Aboriginal pre-schoolers in Bowraville represented 62% of their age group.

The number of Aboriginal primary students (47) was down by 5 since 2011; it was 2% higher than in 2006.

- ⌘ Aboriginal primary students were 121% of the number aged 6–11. This is because some primary students were other ages.
- ⌘ This rate was 11% higher than the Aboriginal rate in NSW and 6% lower than for non-Aboriginal children in Bowraville.

The number of Aboriginal secondary students (23) was up by 7 or 44% since 2011 and 44% higher than 2006.

- ⌘ Aboriginal secondary students were 64% of the Aboriginal children aged 12–17.
- ⌘ This rate was 20% lower than the rate for non-Aboriginal secondary students ; it was 17% lower than for Aboriginal students in NSW.



11 Aboriginal residents of Bowraville were in post-school education in 2016. This was little changed since 2011, and the same as in 2006.

In 2016, there were a few Aboriginal 15–24 year olds from the locality enrolled in TAFE (7% of the number this age); 100% attended full-time.

- ⌘ 8% of Aboriginal 15–24 year olds in this locality attended TAFE, with 35% full-time.
- ⌘ No non-Aboriginal 15–24 year olds in this locality attended TAFE.

A few Aboriginal 15–24 year olds in Bowraville attended university or other tertiary education (7% of the number this age); 100% were full-time.

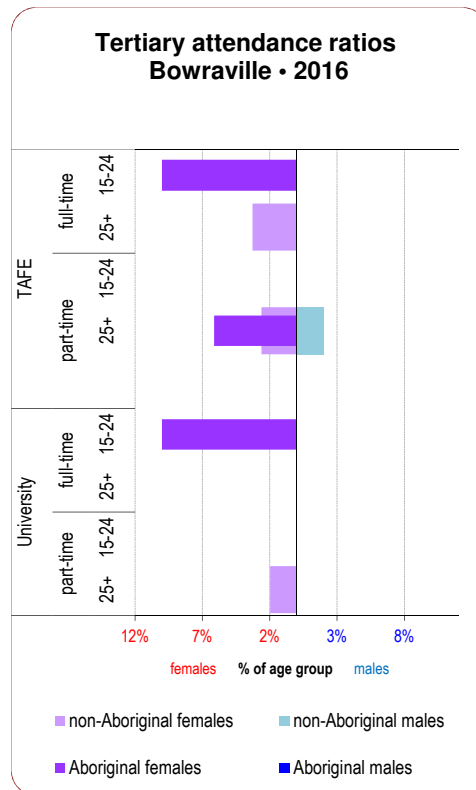
- ⌘ 7% of Aboriginal 15–24 year olds in NSW were at university, with 83% full-time.
- ⌘ None of non-Aboriginal 15–24 year olds in this locality were at university.

There were a few Aboriginal students aged 25+ attending TAFE in 2016 (7% of those aged 25–64), with 50% full-time.

- ⌘ 4% of Aboriginal 25–64 year olds in NSW attended TAFE, with 30% full-time.
- ⌘ 4% of non-Aboriginal 25–64 year olds in this locality attended TAFE, with 42% full-time.

No Aboriginal students aged 25+ were in tertiary education in 2016.

- ⌘ 3% of Aboriginal 25–64 year olds in NSW were at university, with 43% full-time.
- ⌘ 1% of non-Aboriginal 25–64 year olds in this locality were at university, with none full-time.



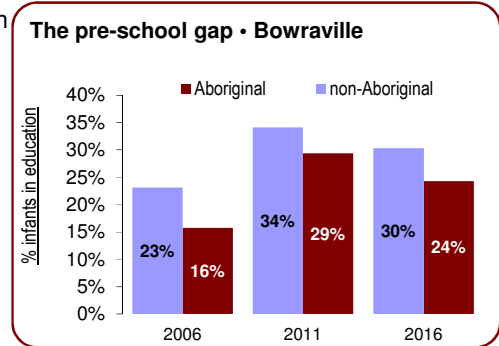
Education Attendance Indicators

The pre-school gap

% of infants under 5 in education

Early childhood education is an important contributor to success in school and later education, and makes paid work more feasible for parents.

- ⌘ In 2016, 24% of Aboriginal infants in Bowraville were in education, compared with 30% of non-Aboriginal infants. The pre-school gap was -6%.
- ⌘ The pre-school gap had widened by 1% since 2011, after closing by 3% from 2006 to 2011.
- ⌘ The pre-school rates of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal infants in NSW were 25% and 25% in 2016, a gap of nil. This gap had closed by 2% since 2011.

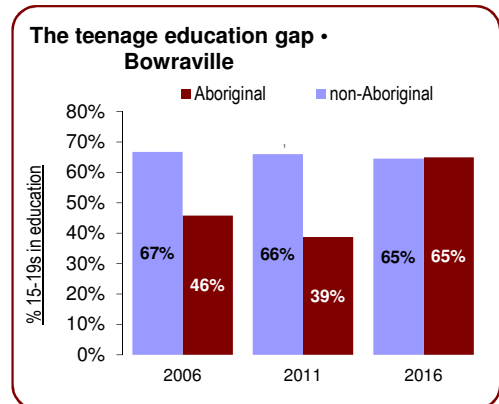


The teenage education gap

% of 15–19 year-olds in education

Education of older teenagers is vital for their future employment, so low levels of participation in education indicates disadvantage.

- ⌘ In 2016, 65% of Bowraville Aboriginal teenagers aged 15–19 were in education, compared with 65% of non-Aboriginal teenagers. The teenage education gap was +1%.
- ⌘ The teenage education gap had reversed since 2011, after widening by 6% from 2006 to 2011.
- ⌘ The teenage education gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal in NSW was -18% and had narrowed by 1% since 2011. It narrowed by 6% over 2006 to 2011.

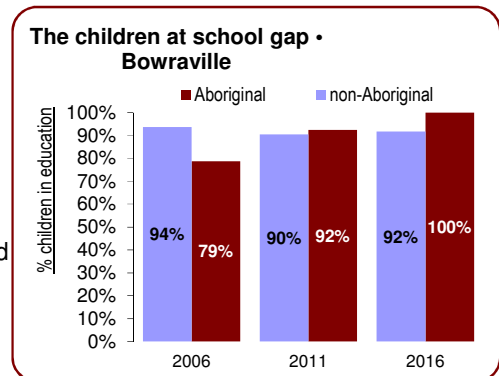


The children at school gap

% of 5–14 year olds in education

School is compulsory for children up to the age of 17*. Low schooling rates suggest truancy and/or underage school leavers.

- ⌘ In 2016, 100% of Bowraville Aboriginal children aged 5–14 were in education, and 92% of non-Aboriginal of that age were. The schooling gap was +8%.
- ⌘ The schooling gap had widened by 6% since 2011, after having reversed between 2006 and 2011.
- ⌘ The schooling gap in NSW was -3% and had narrowed by 4% since 2011. It changed little over 2006 to 2011.



* In January 2010, the school leaving age in NSW changed from 15 to 17 years of age.

Schooling levels

In 2016, Aboriginal adults (15+) in Bowraville had completed an average of Year 9.5 of school, compared with Year 10.2 for non-Aboriginal adults. In NSW, Aboriginal adults averaged Year 10.3.

- 27 Aboriginal adults in the locality had completed Year 12, which was 8% more than in 2011 and 238% more than in 2006.

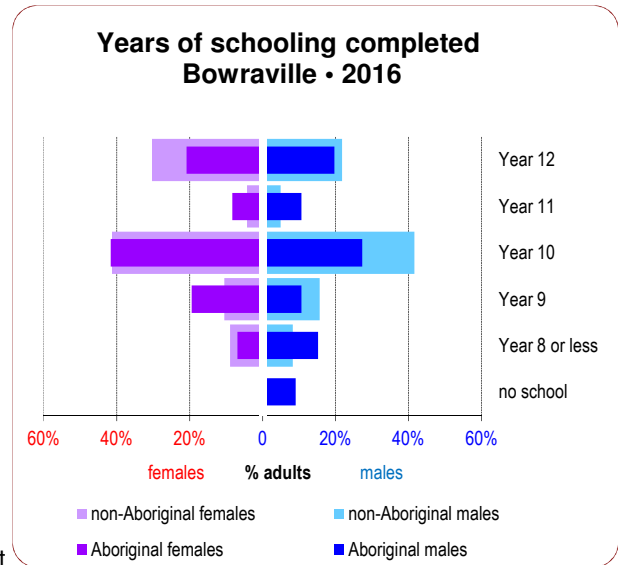
The proportion of Aboriginal adults in the locality who had completed Year 12 was 20%, which was 7% lower than that of non-Aboriginal adults.

30% of Aboriginal adults across NSW had completed Year 12.

- 64% of Aboriginal adults in the locality had completed at least Year 10, which was 6% lower than for Aboriginal adults in NSW.

- Of the others, 12% had completed Year 9 and 10% had completed Year 8 or lower; 7 adults did not go to school (5%); 9% did not say.

The average Year of school is calculated by multiplying the number who finished each Year's school by the Year, assuming those who replied '8 years or less' averaged 7 years schooling, those who responded 'no school' had 0 years, and excluding those who did not respond.



The average Year when Aboriginal people in Bowraville left school had changed little since 2011, and little changed since 2006.

Over the decade to 2016, there was an increase of 238% in the number who had finished Year 12 and an increase of 200% in the number who had finished school at Year 11.

For Aboriginal adults in Bowraville, average schooling:

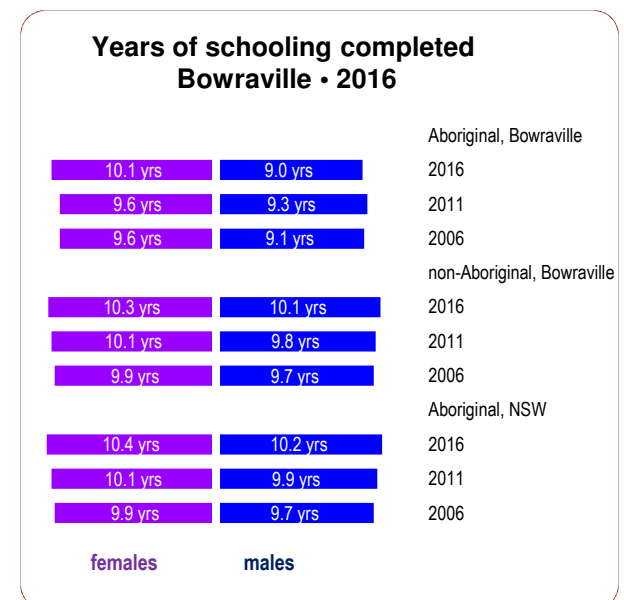
- for men had fallen by 4 months since 2011, and had fallen by one month since 2006.
- for women had risen by 6 months since 2011, and had risen by 6 months since 2006.

For non-Aboriginal adults, average schooling:

- for men had risen by 4 months since 2011, and had risen by 5 months since 2006.
- for women had risen by 2 months since 2011, and had risen by 5 months since 2006.

The average schooling of Aboriginal adults in NSW:

- for men had risen by 4 months since 2011, and risen by 6 months since 2006.
- for women had risen by 4 months since 2011, and risen by 6 months since 2006.



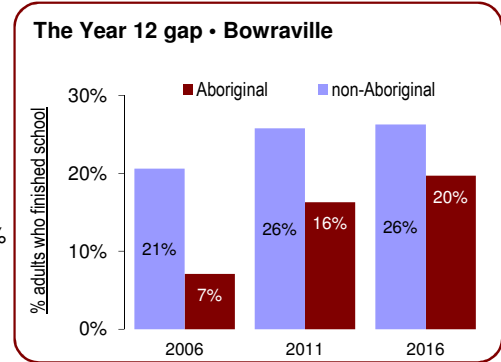
Education Achievement Indicators

The Year 12 gap

% of adults (15+) who have left school

The proportion of adults who have completed Year 12 is an important indicator of a community's educational resources. Nationally, over half of all adults (58%) have completed Year 12.

- ⌘ In 2016, 20% of Bowraville Aboriginal adults had completed Year 12, compared with 26% of non-Aboriginal adults. The Year 12 gap was -7%.
- ⌘ The Year 12 gap had closed by 3% since 2011 after closing by 4% from 2006 to 2011.
- ⌘ The Year 12 gap in NSW was -28% and had narrowed by 1% since 2011. It widened by 2% between 2006 and 2011.

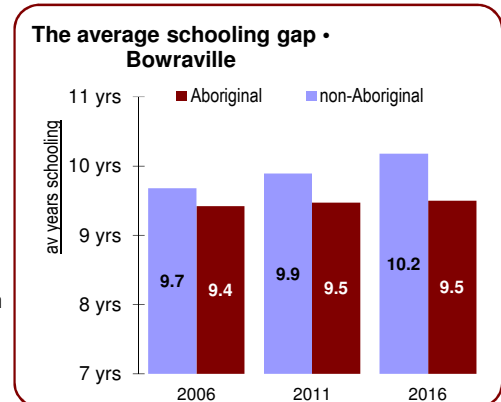


The average schooling gap

average completed school Year

The average Year of schooling completed by adults is an indicator of a community's educational resources. Nationally, the average is Year 11.

- ⌘ In 2016, Bowraville Aboriginal adults had completed an average of Year 9.5 at school, compared with Year 10.2 for non-Aboriginal adults. The average schooling gap was 0.7 years (8 months).
- ⌘ The average schooling gap had widened by 4 months since 2011, after widening by one month over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The average schooling gap in NSW was 8 months. It had changed little since 2011, after having changed little between 2006 and 2011.



Disability levels

In 2016 in Bowraville, 16 Aboriginal residents reported having a long-term severe disability; 6.5% of the population. Among all Bowraville's residents, 9.6% reported a disability.

People with a long-term severe disability are those needing help or assistance with self-care, mobility or communication, because of a disability, long-term health condition or old age. This data compares Aboriginal people with the total population.

- ⌘ Disability rates tend to rise with age. In 2016, they peaked among Aboriginal 55–64 year olds (18%).

Among younger Aboriginal residents, the disability rate was highest among 15–19 year olds at 15% and 20–24 year olds at 13%.

Because Aboriginal communities tend to have fewer people in the oldest age groups where disability rates are much higher, the overall disability rate can be lower than in non-Aboriginal communities. This can mask much higher rates in some age groups.

- ⌘ In Bowraville, the overall Aboriginal disability rate was 0.7 times that in the overall population: 6.5% compared with 9.6%.
 - Among 15–19 year olds, the Aboriginal disability rate (15%) was 3 times the overall rate (4.8%);
 - Among 5–14 year olds, the Aboriginal disability rate (12%) was 3 times that of all residents (4.1%).
- ⌘ Aboriginal disability rates were higher for men than women: 6.3% to 3.9%. Among all residents, they were higher for men than women: 9.9% to 9.2%.
 - There were no age groups where more females than males had a disability.

On the other hand, there were 1.3 males per female among 5–14 year olds with a disability. There were only males among those with a disability aged 45–54.



From 2011 to 2016, the overall disability rate among Aboriginal residents of Bowraville fell significantly from 8.8% to 6.5%.

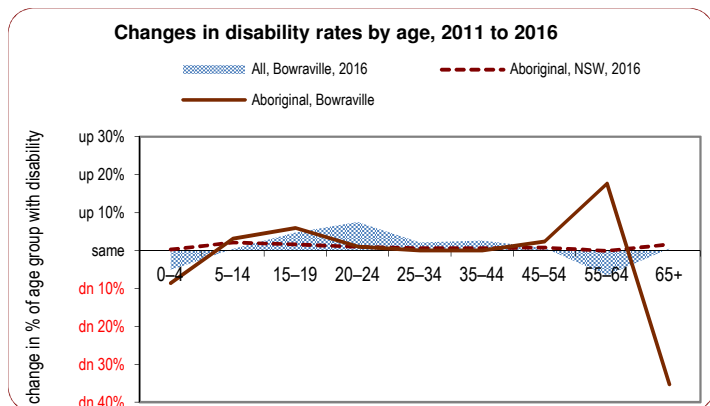
In the locality, the greatest change in the Aboriginal disability rate was the decrease among those aged 65+, from 35.3% in 2011 to nil in 2016.

Disability rates also fell among 0–4 year olds and 25–34 year olds.

Disability rates rose most among those aged 55–64, and 15–19 years.

Among Aboriginal people in NSW, the disability rate rose from 6.2% to 7.6%.

Among all Bowraville residents, the disability rate rose 0.7%, and was 9.6% in 2016.



Disability care given

In the 2016 Census, 19 Aboriginal adults in Bowraville, 12% of the adult population, reported that they gave assistance to a person with a severe or profound disability. There were at that time 16 Aboriginal residents who reported a severe or profound disability.

⌘ Across the age groups, the proportion of Aboriginal people caring for a person with a disability was too small to compare.

⌘ Carers are more often women than men. In the Bowraville Aboriginal community, there were 3.0 females per male among carers.

Female carers were most common among 25–34 year olds with only females caring, and among 35–44 year olds, also with only females caring.

No age group had more male than female carers.

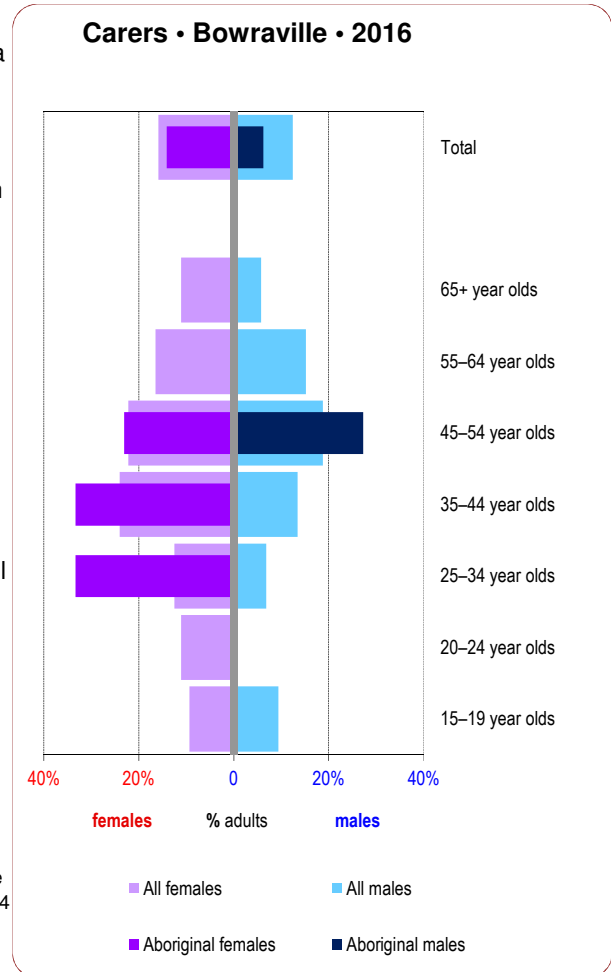
⌘ The 12% carer rate among Aboriginal residents was lower than the average for all adults in the locality (14%).

Among 25–34 year olds, the proportion of Aboriginal carers was 2.4 times the average.

Among 45–54 year olds, the proportion of Aboriginal carers was 2.1 times the average.

⌘ In NSW, 15% of Aboriginal adults were caring for a person with a disability.

Relative to the NSW Aboriginal community, there were 19% more carers among Aboriginal people aged 45–54 here. There were 20% fewer carers here among those aged 55–64.



From 2011 to 2016, overall caring rates among Aboriginal adults in Bowraville changed only slightly from 13%.

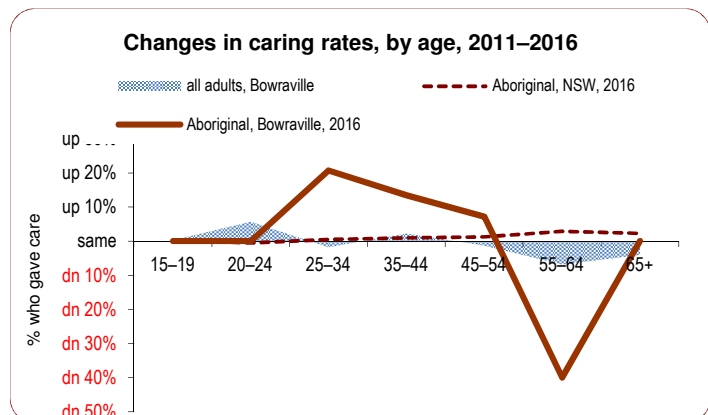
⌘ Among Aboriginal adults in NSW, caring rates rose by 1%.

Among all Bowraville's adults, caring rates fell by 2%.

⌘ In the locality, Aboriginal caring rates fell fastest among 55–64 year olds, down 40% (from 40% in 2011 to none in 2016).

Caring rates fell among no other age groups.

Caring rates rose most among 25–34 year olds, up by 21%, and among those aged 35–44, up by 13%.



Disability Indicators

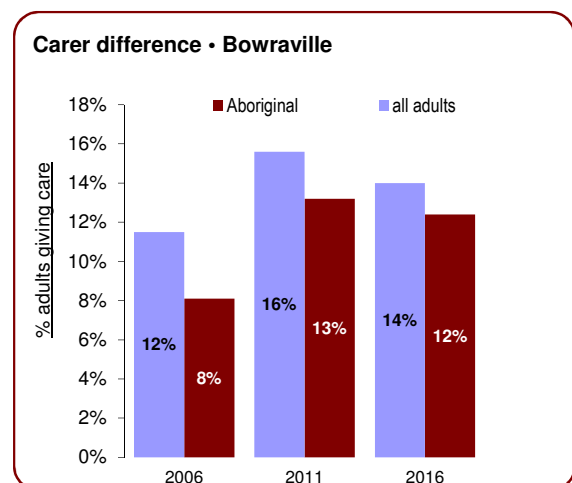
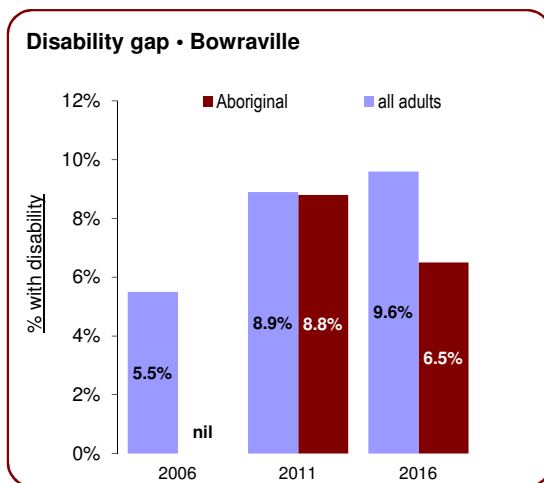
The disability gap

% of people with a severe, long-term disability

Disability rates provide a useful indicator of a community's health and need for support services. Nationally, disability rates among Aboriginal people are about 25% higher than overall rates, across most age groups.

- ⌘ In 2016, 6.5% of Bowraville's Aboriginal residents had a severe, long-term disability, compared with 9.6% for all residents. The disability gap was -3.1%. The Aboriginal disability rate was 0.7 times the overall rate.
- ⌘ The disability gap in Bowraville had widened by 3.0% from 2011, after closing by 5.4% from 2006 to 2011.
- ⌘ The disability gap in NSW was +2.2% and had widened by 0.9% since 2011.

In the Census, people with disabilities are those with a severe or profound disability lasting more than six months, who require help with daily activities, self-care or communicating.



The carer difference

% of adults caring for a person with a disability

Aboriginal people have higher disability rates and larger families, so often have proportionally more carers than the general population.

- ⌘ In 2016, 12% of Bowraville's Aboriginal adults (aged 15+) provided assistance to a person with a severe disability, compared with 14% of all adults. The carer difference was -2% (rounded).
- ⌘ The carer difference in Bowraville had closed by 1% from 2011. It had closed by 1% from 2006 to 2011.
- ⌘ The carer difference in NSW was +3% in 2016. This had widened by 0.7% since 2011.