



Community Portrait: Liverpool LGA

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

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Prepared for Aboriginal Affairs NSW

Liverpool is the Local Government Area of Liverpool 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 Liverpool 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 Liverpool, 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 Liverpool in 2016, even if they completed the Census away from home. People who were visiting Liverpool 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: 1.5% of Liverpool's Census respondents said they had Aboriginal origins, but another 6.4% 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: Liverpool LGA, 2016

- ⌘ In the 2016 Census, 3,012 of the 204,326 residents (1.5%) counted in Liverpool said that they had Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origins, or both. Of these, 97% were Aboriginal.
 - ⌘ Between 2011 and 2016, the counted Aboriginal population rose by 12%, from 2,678; the overall population of Liverpool rose by 13%.
 - ⌘ About 12% of the Aboriginal population were under 5 in 2016. This infant population was larger than the population growth, so other age groups had declined in number.
- ⌘ The Aboriginal community is younger than the non-Aboriginal population, with a median age of 21 vs 34 years.
 - ⌘ There was a higher proportion under 18 years old: 42% compared with 27%.
 - ⌘ There was a lower proportion aged 65 or more: 5% compared with 10%.
- ⌘ Aboriginal households had an average of 3.3 residents, which was similar to non-Aboriginal households (3.2) in the LGA.
 - ⌘ Three in ten Aboriginal households were one-parent families.
 - ⌘ Almost three in ten were couples with children.
 - ⌘ 14% of the Aboriginal households were single persons (vs 16% of non-Aboriginal households).
- ⌘ Aboriginal households most commonly lived in rented dwellings (62%), with 21% in mortgaged and 12% in fully owned dwellings.
 - ⌘ In all, 33% of Aboriginal households in Liverpool were home-owners (with or without a mortgage), which was little changed since 2011.
- ⌘ The median income of Aboriginal adults in Liverpool was about \$486 a week, which was 83% that of all adults here (\$586).
 - ⌘ The median income gap had closed by 7% since 2011.
- ⌘ Almost four in ten Aboriginal residents (1,104 people) were attending an educational institution.
 - ⌘ 545 Aboriginal people had completed Year 12, which was 39% more than in 2011 and 110% more than in 2006.
 - ⌘ Compared with non-Aboriginal residents of the same age, there were:
 - 19% fewer Aboriginal people aged 20–24 year olds in education;
 - 16% fewer Aboriginal people aged 15–19 year olds in education.
- ⌘ 275 Aboriginal people (9.1% 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 25–34 year olds was 4 times the average for this age group in Liverpool.
 - for 35–44 year olds, the Aboriginal rate was 3 times the average in the LGA.
 - ⌘ 15% of Aboriginal adults (aged 15+) gave assistance to a person with a severe disability.
- ⌘ 74% of Liverpool's Aboriginal households had an internet connection, which was 5% more than in 2011.

Tracking changes in Liverpool

In the table below, some indicators of community structure and well-being are calculated for Aboriginal people in Liverpool. The difference or gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in Liverpool 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 Liverpool 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	33%	65%	-31%	same	up 3%
personal income* median weekly income of adults (15+)	\$486	\$586	-17%	up 25%	up 37%
household income median weekly income of households	\$1,276	\$1,557	-18%	up 29%	up 50%
pre-school % of infants under 5 in education	22%	21%	+1%	up 1%	up 1%
teenage education % of 15–19 year-olds in education	67%	82%	-16%	up 10%	up 17%
children at school % of 5–14 year olds in education	95%	94%	+1%	up 6%	up 10%
Year 12 completion % of adults (15+) who have left school	31%	58%	-27%	up 6%	up 11%
average schooling average completed school Year	10.2 yrs	10.7 yrs	-0.4 yrs	0.2 yrs	0.4 yrs
disability* % of people with a severe, long-term disability	9.1%	6.2%	+2.9%	up 1%	up 4%

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

Aboriginal population and growth

In the 2016 Census, Liverpool's Aboriginal population was counted as 3,012 people, of whom 2,907 identified as Aboriginal and 72 as Torres Strait Islander; 27 identified as both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.

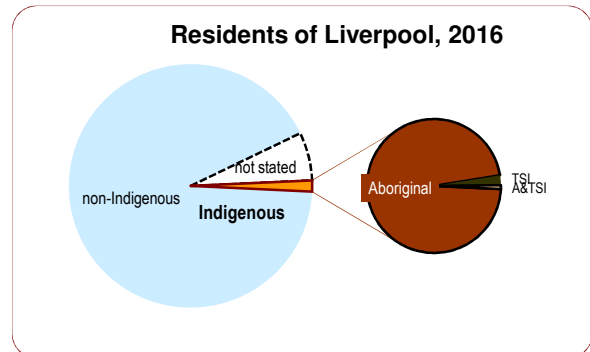
- ⌘ Aboriginal people comprised 1.5% of Liverpool's population, compared with 2.9% in NSW.

6.4% of Liverpool people did not say whether they had Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origins.

- ⌘ Among the Aboriginal people here, there were 104 females per 100 males.

There were 102 females per 100 males 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.



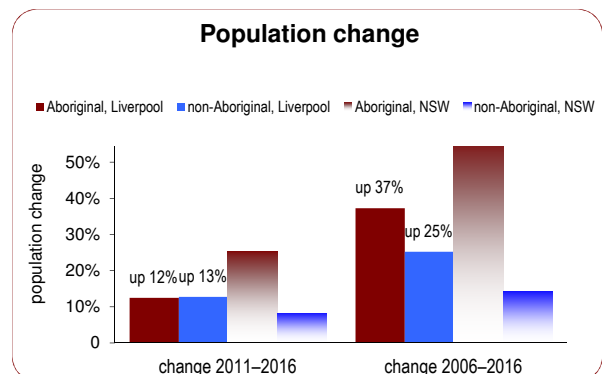
Between 2011 and 2016, the counted Aboriginal population in Liverpool rose by 12% (by 334) from 2,678; the total Liverpool population rose by 13%.

The number of infants born over the last five years was larger than the population growth, so other age groups had declined in number.

- ⌘ Between 2006 and 2016, Liverpool's Aboriginal population rose by 37% (from 2,194 in 2006).

Liverpool's non-Aboriginal population rose by 25% over the decade.

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



On Census night 2016, 2,857 Aboriginal residents of Liverpool were at home (95%), and 149 were staying away from home (5%). Offsetting those away were 173 Aboriginal visitors to the LGA, equivalent to 6% of the Aboriginal residents.

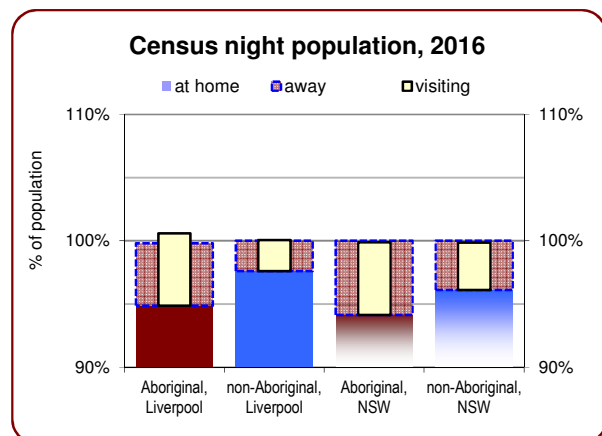
- ⌘ A few of the visitors were from the same locality (eg. overnighting with neighbours).

Of the out-of-area visitors, 86% were from New South Wales and 6% were from Queensland, with the rest from other states.

- ⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal residents away from home was 1% lower than in 2011.

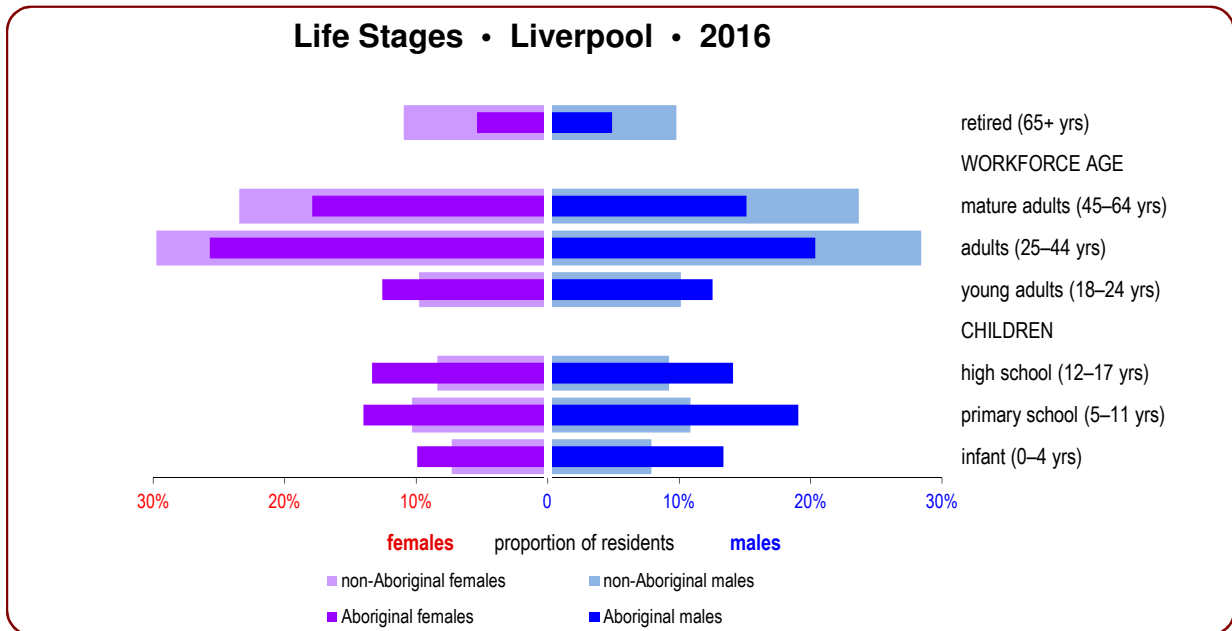
The proportion away from home was 3% higher than for non-Aboriginal residents of Liverpool; it was 1% lower than for Aboriginal residents of NSW.

- ⌘ There were 40 more Aboriginal visitors than in 2011, when there were 133, equal to 5% of the Aboriginal population.



Life stages

The Aboriginal population of Liverpool 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 Liverpool's Aboriginal population in 2016:

⌘ 1,574 people (52% or over five in ten) were adults aged 18–64.

- 392 (or 13%) were aged 18–24
- 683 (or 23%) were aged 25–44
- 499 (or 17%) were aged 45–64

The number aged 18–64 was up 13% from 2011; and up 47% from 2006.

⌘ 1,273 Aboriginal residents (42% or over four in ten) were children under 18.

- 354 (or 12%) were under five
- 505 (or 17%) were aged 5–11
- 414 (or 14%) were aged 12–17

The number of children was up 9% from 2011; and up 23% from 2006.

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

The number aged 65+ had risen by 42% from 2011; this was 85% higher than in 2006.

The proportion aged 18–64 among Aboriginal people was 10% lower than for non-Aboriginal (63%).

3% more of the Aboriginal population were young adults (18–24 yrs), and 7% fewer were mature adults (45–64 yrs), compared with the non-Aboriginal population of the LGA.

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 Liverpool was 15% 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.

10% of non-Aboriginal people in Liverpool 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 Liverpool has an age profile that is younger than the non-Aboriginal population, with a lower median age (21 vs 34 years).

For Liverpool's Aboriginal population in 2016:

- ⌘ The average age was 27 years in 2016, with half the population aged under 21 years (the median age).
The largest 5-year age groups were 5–9 years (12%), 10–14 years (12%) and 0–4 years (12%).
- ⌘ The average age was similar to in 2011 and 2 years higher than in 2006.

The average age was 8 years younger than for the non-Aboriginal residents; the median age was 13 years younger.

Non-Aboriginal population: about 8% were 5–9 years, 7% were 10–14 years and 8% were 0–4 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.

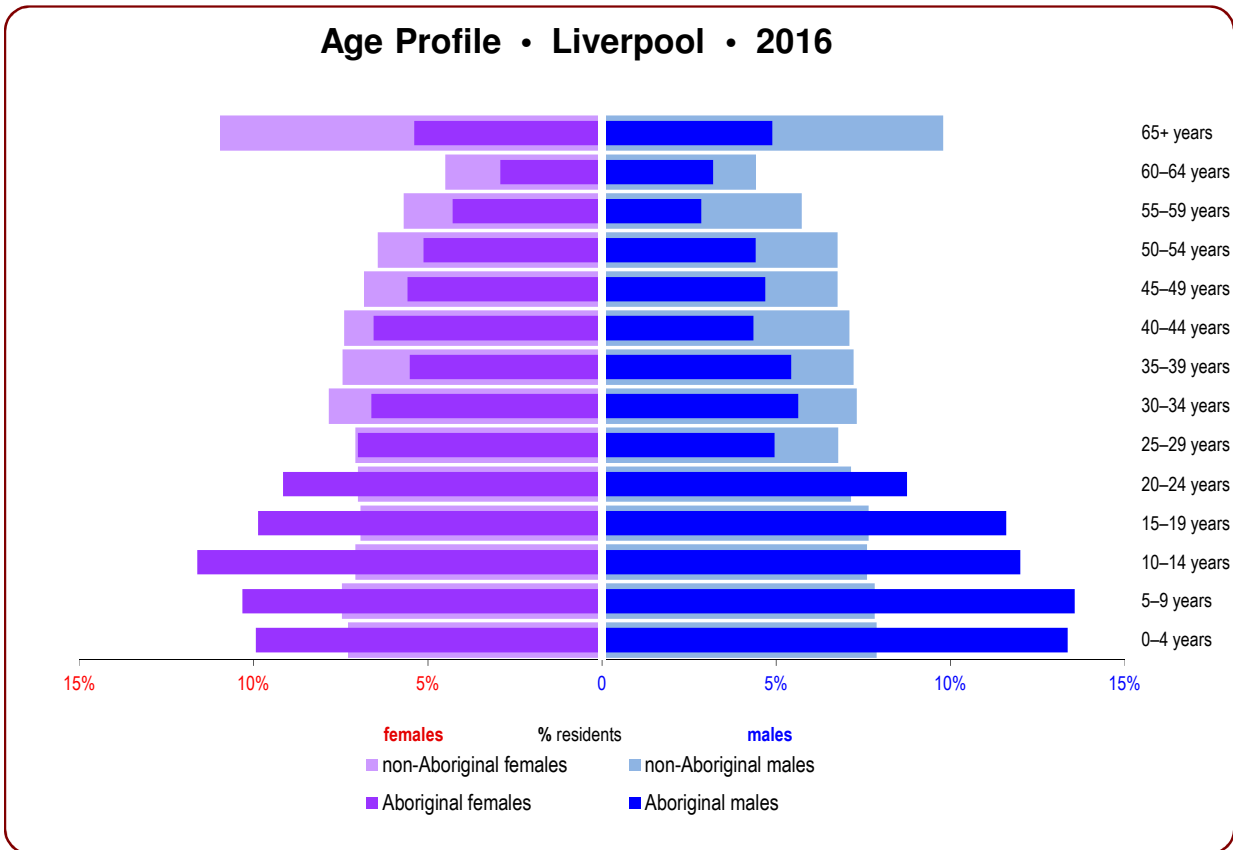
Proportionally, the biggest increases since 2011 were of 20–24 year olds (48% more), 65+ year olds (42% more) and 30–34 year olds (30% more).

In the NSW Aboriginal population, the increases since 2011 were: 20–24 year olds (36%); 65+ year olds (58%); and 30–34 year olds (35%).

- ⌘ Only 161 Aboriginal people (5.3%) were aged 65+ years, compared with 10% of non-Aboriginal residents.
- ⌘ In the Aboriginal community, there were noticeably more males than females aged 0–4 years, 5–9 years and 15–19 years.

The number aged 65+ was 42% higher than in 2011; the percentage of people this age was up by 1.1% since 2011, when it was 4.2%.

There were many more females than males among those aged 40–44 years, then in those aged 55–59 years and 25–29 years.



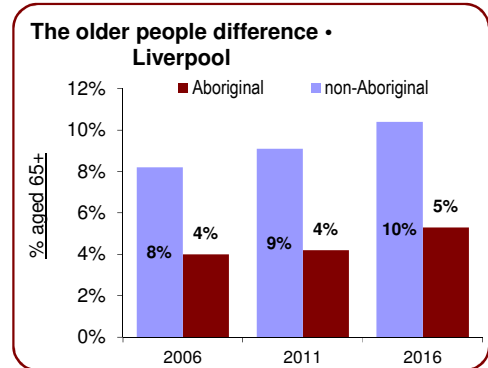
Population Indicators

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 Liverpool's Aboriginal residents were aged 65 or over, compared with 10.4% of non-Aboriginal residents. The older people difference was -5%.
- ⌘ The older people difference had changed little since 2011, after having increased by 1% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The older people difference in NSW was -11%. It had changed little since 2011 and changed little over the previous five years.

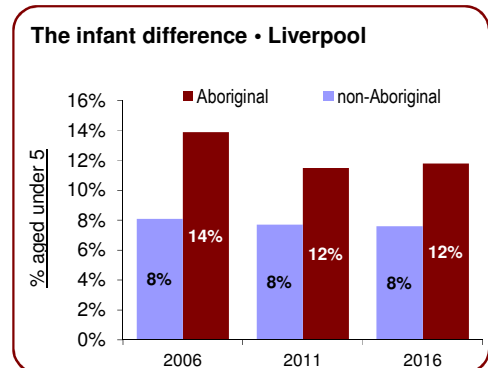


The infant difference

% aged under 5 in population

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

- ⌘ In 2016, 11.8% of Liverpool's Aboriginal residents were infants, compared with 7.6% of non-Aboriginal residents. The infant difference was +4%.
- ⌘ The infant difference had changed little since 2011, after having closed by 2% over the previous 5 years.
- ⌘ The infant difference in NSW was +5%. It had changed little since 2011 and changed little over 2006 to 2011.

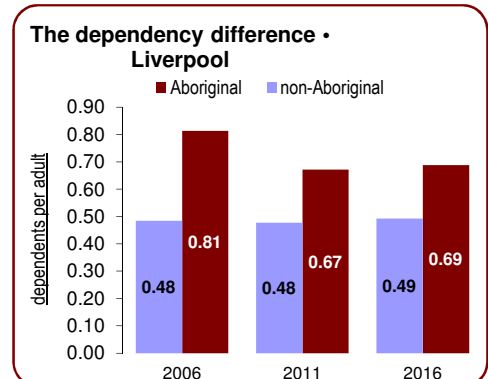


The dependency difference

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, Liverpool's Aboriginal community had a dependency ratio of 0.69, compared with 0.49 for the non-Aboriginal community. The Aboriginal dependency ratio was 0.20 higher.
- ⌘ The dependency difference had changed little since 2011, after having narrowed by 0.14 over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The dependency difference in NSW was 0.13 and had closed by 0.04 since 2011. It had closed by 0.05 over 2006 to 2011.



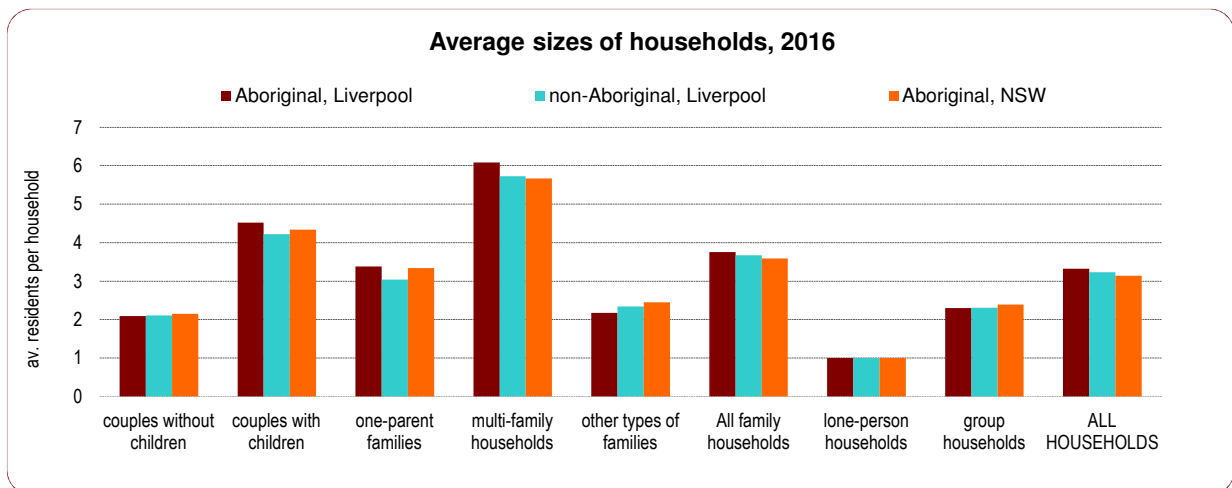
Household types and sizes

In 2016, the 3,012 Aboriginal residents of Liverpool were living in 1,325 households, 14% more than in 2011.

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

- ⌘ Three in ten were one-parent families (419 households, or 32%). 18% higher than non-Aboriginal here
- ⌘ Almost three in ten were couples with children (384 households, or 29%). 17% less than non-Aboriginal
- ⌘ One in eight were couples without children (159 households, or 12%). 5% less than non-Aboriginal
- ⌘ One in seven were one-person households (183 households, or 14%). similar to non-Aboriginal
- ⌘ There were 82 multi-family households, and 29 other types of households.

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



Aboriginal households had an average of 3.3 residents in 2016, which was similar to 2011, and similar to 2006.

- ⌘ Liverpool's Aboriginal households were 0.2 larger 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 Liverpool was 3.2 residents; Aboriginal households were 3% larger, on average. The average size of non-Aboriginal households changed little from 2011.
- ⌘ The larger size of Aboriginal households is consistent with similar proportions of people living alone. Aboriginal households: 14% lone person; Other households: 16%.
- ⌘ Aboriginal couple families had an average of 2.5 children, compared with 2.2 for non-Aboriginal families here. Aboriginal families in NSW averaged 2.3 children. The average size of Aboriginal nuclear families was little changed since 2011, and little different from 2006.
- ⌘ Aboriginal one-parent families averaged 2.4 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 little changed since 2011, and little changed since 2006.
- ⌘ At an average size of 3.3 persons, the 1,325 Aboriginal households had some 4,400 members, but only 2,817 Aboriginal people were counted in these households. This suggests that some 1,600 people in Liverpool Aboriginal households (almost four in ten) did not identify as Aboriginal in the Census.

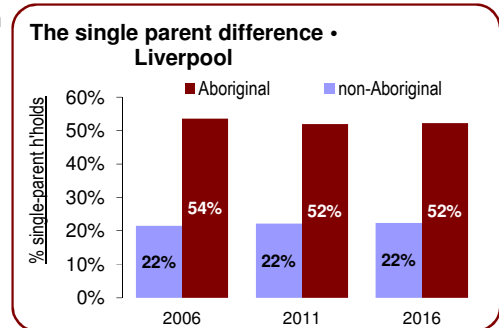
Household Indicators

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, 52% of Liverpool's Aboriginal family households with children had one parent, compared with 22% of non-Aboriginal families. The difference was +30%.
- ⌘ The single parent difference had changed little since 2011, after having decreased by 2% 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.

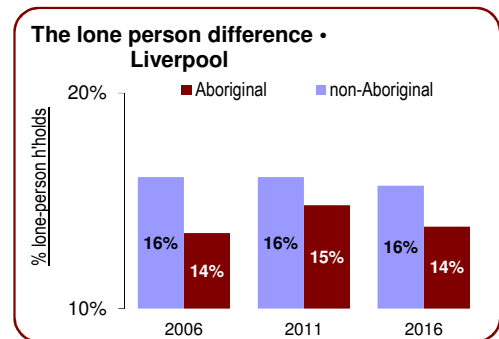


The lone person difference

% 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, 14% of Liverpool's Aboriginal households were lone persons, compared with 16% of non-Aboriginal households. The lone person difference was -2%.
- ⌘ The lone person difference had changed little since 2011, after having narrowed by 1% 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.

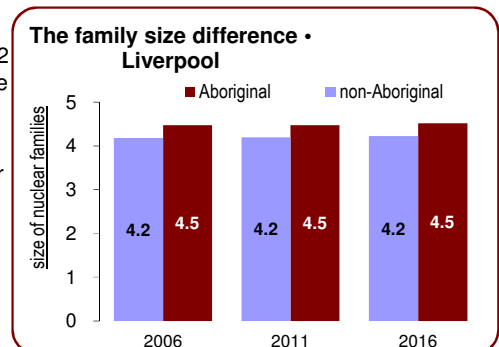


The family size difference

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 Liverpool's Aboriginal nuclear families was 4.5 persons (i.e. 2.5 children), compared with 4.2 persons (2.2 children) for non-Aboriginal families, a difference of 0.3 children per family.
- ⌘ The family size difference had changed little since 2011, after having changed little 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

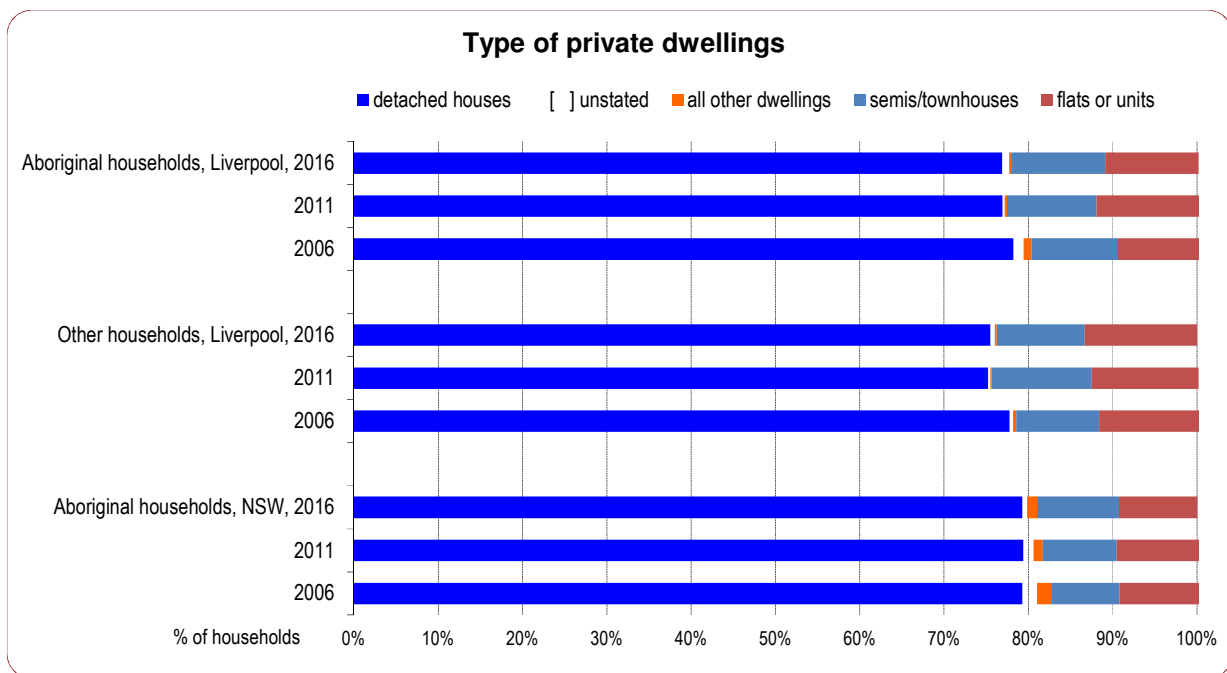
In 2016, most Aboriginal households in Liverpool (77%) were living in detached houses, with 11% living in semis/townhouses and 11% living in flats or units.

⌘ Compared with other households in Liverpool, 1% more Aboriginal households lived in detached houses, and 2% fewer lived in flats or units.

The proportion in flats or units was 2% higher than that of Aboriginal households in NSW. The proportion in detached houses was 2% lower.

⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal households living in detached houses in Liverpool was little changed since 2011, and was 1% lower than in 2006.

The proportion of non-Aboriginal households in detached houses in Liverpool was little changed since 2011 and down by 2% since 2006.



31 Aboriginal people in the LGA (1%) were counted living in institutional accommodation on Census night (eg. nursing homes, hospitals, boarding houses, correctional centres, barracks or boarding schools).

⌘ There were 20 Aboriginal people living in institutional accommodation in Liverpool in 2011, and 33 in 2006.

In 2016, there were 1,993 people living in institutional accommodation in Liverpool.

⌘ Of the Aboriginal people in institutional accommodation, there were 1.6 males per female.

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 LGA on Census night.

⌘ This was virtually unchanged since 2011.

There were 28 non-Aboriginal people in improvised accommodation in Liverpool in 2016.

Housing costs and tenure

In 2016, Aboriginal households in Liverpool most commonly lived in dwellings that were rented (62% of the households). Another 21% lived in dwellings that were being purchased, and 12% in homes that were fully owned.

- ⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal households that rented, 62%, was 31% higher than for other households here.

The proportion living in rented dwellings was unchanged since 2011, and was 2% lower than in 2006.

The median weekly rent paid by Aboriginal households was \$334. It was \$240 in 2011 and \$175 in 2006.

- ⌘ The proportion living in dwellings that were being bought (21%) was 19% lower than for Other households.

The proportion living in mortgaged dwellings was little changed since 2011; and 1% higher than in 2006.

The median monthly mortgage paid by Aboriginal households in the LGA in 2016 was \$2,090. It was \$2,167 in 2011 and \$1,733 for 2006.

- ⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal households in fully owned dwellings (12%) was 12% lower than for non-Aboriginal households.

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

Among Aboriginal households, the proportion renting in Liverpool was 8% higher than the rate in NSW.

31% of Other households in Liverpool were renting, 2% higher than in 2011, and 1% higher than in 2006.

The median weekly rent paid by Other households in Liverpool was \$370. It was \$300 in 2011 and \$200 in 2006.

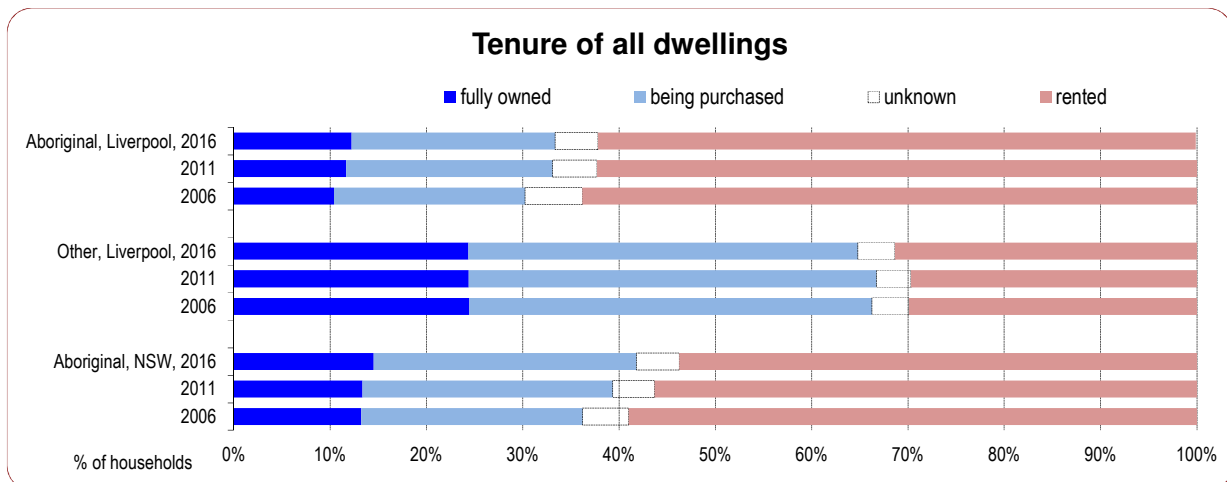
In NSW, 27% of Aboriginal households were homebuyers with a mortgage.

40% of the Other households in Liverpool had a mortgage, down by 2% since 2011, and down by 1% since 2006.

The median mortgage paid by Other households in Liverpool was \$2,123. It was \$2,167 in 2011 and \$1,733 in 2006.

The proportion of Aboriginal households in fully owned dwellings in Liverpool was 2% less than the average in NSW.

The proportion of Other households in fully owned dwellings in Liverpool was unchanged since 2011, and steady since 2006.



Of 822 Aboriginal rental households, 45% were managed by public housing and 38% were managed by real estate agents.

- ⌘ 368 Aboriginal households lived in public housing (28% of all households).

This number had risen by 7 since 2011.

Only 7% of the Other households lived in public housing.

The number of Other households in public housing in Liverpool had fallen by 93.

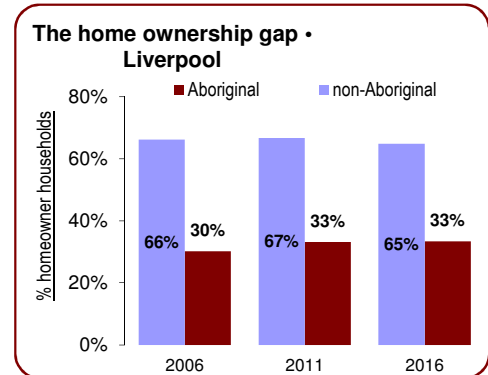
Housing Indicators

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, 33% of Aboriginal households in Liverpool were either buying or owned their home, compared with 65% of Other households, a home ownership gap of -31%.
- ⌘ The gap had closed by 3% since 2011, after having closed by 2% 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.

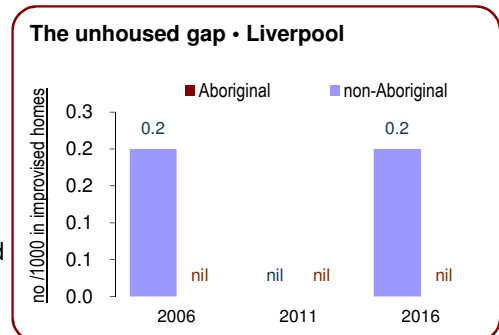


The 'unhoused' gap

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 Liverpool lived in improvised housing; 0.2 per 1000 non-Aboriginal residents did. The unhoused gap was -0.2 per 1000.
- ⌘ 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.



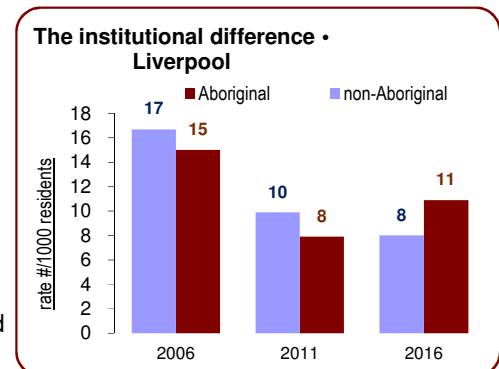
Improvised housing includes sheds, tents, humpies and other improvised dwellings occupied on Census night. It also includes people sleeping on park benches or in other 'rough' accommodation (the traditional definition of homeless people).

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.

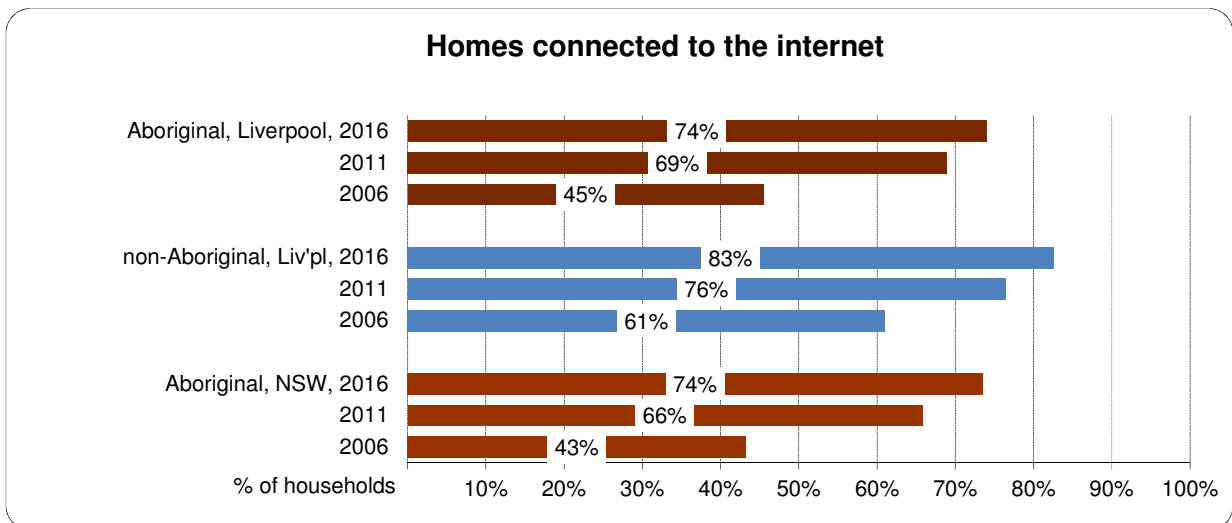
- ⌘ In 2016, 11 in every 1000 Aboriginal residents in Liverpool were in institutional housing, compared with 8 per 1000 non-Aboriginal residents. The institutional difference was +3 per 1000.
- ⌘ The institutional gap had reversed since 2011, after having changed little over the previous five years.
- ⌘ 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, 74% of Aboriginal households in Liverpool had an internet connection while 22% did not (288 households); 5% did not answer the question.

- ⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal households connected to the internet was similar to NSW (also 74% connected), ... but 9% lower than non-Aboriginal households in Liverpool (where 83% of homes were connected).
- ⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal households with internet was up by 5% from 69% in 2011. The proportion was up by 8% for Aboriginal households in NSW. It was up by 6% for non-Aboriginal households in this LGA (from 76% in 2011).
- ⌘ In 2006, 45% of Liverpool's Aboriginal people had the internet at home. This compared with 43% of Aboriginal people in NSW and 61% of non-Aboriginal people in this LGA.

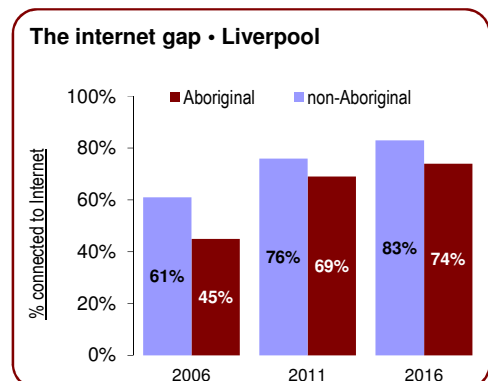


The internet gap

% 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.

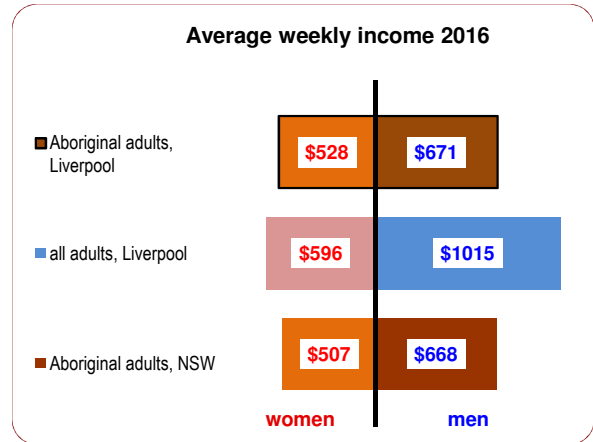
- ⌘ In 2016, 74% of Liverpool's Aboriginal households had an internet connection, compared with 83% of other households, an internet gap of -9%.
 - ⌘ The internet gap had widened by 2% since 2011, after having closed by 9% over the previous five years.
 - ⌘ The internet gap in NSW was 9% and had narrowed 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

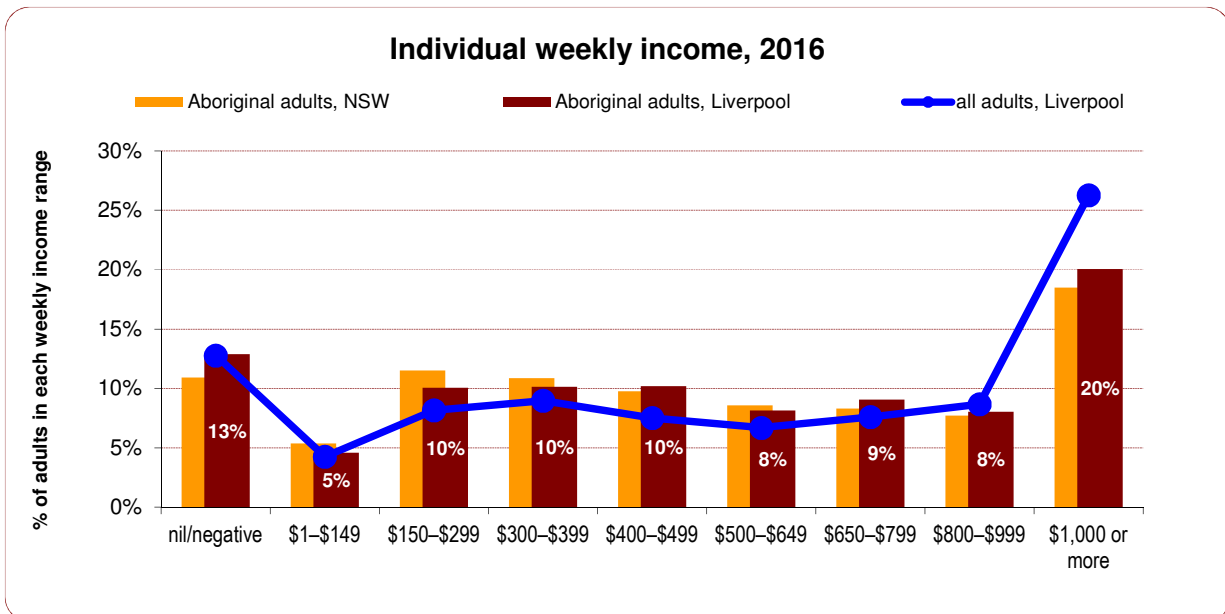
In 2016, the average weekly income of Aboriginal adults (aged 15+) in Liverpool was about \$636, which was close to that of Aboriginal adults in NSW (\$621), but 26% less than the average of all adults in the LGA (\$862).

- ⌘ Aboriginal men in Liverpool averaged \$671 a week (66% of the overall male average here).
Aboriginal women averaged \$528 a week (89% of the overall female average).
- ⌘ The average weekly income of Aboriginal men was similar in Liverpool to NSW.
The average weekly income of Aboriginal women here was \$22 higher than in NSW.
- ⌘ Half of the Aboriginal adults received under \$486 a week (the median income).



The income distribution pattern among Aboriginal adults in Liverpool was similar to Aboriginal adults in NSW, but somewhat different from all adults in the LGA.

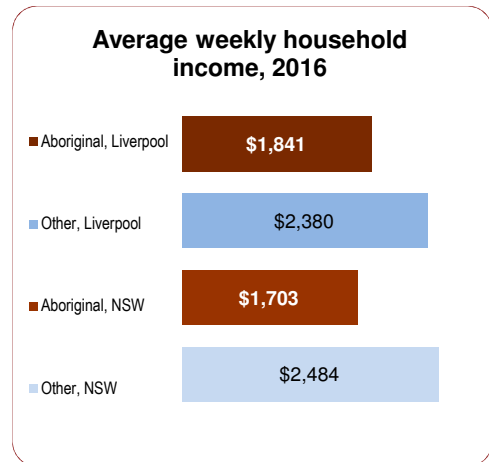
- Compared with Aboriginal adults across NSW:
- ⌘ proportionally more Aboriginal adults in Liverpool were in the nil/negative and \$1,000 or more ranges.
 - ⌘ fewer were in the \$150–\$299 and \$1–\$149 ranges.
- Compared with all adults in Liverpool:
- ⌘ more Aboriginal adults were in the \$400–\$499 and \$150–\$299 ranges.
 - ⌘ proportionally fewer were in the \$1,000 or more range.



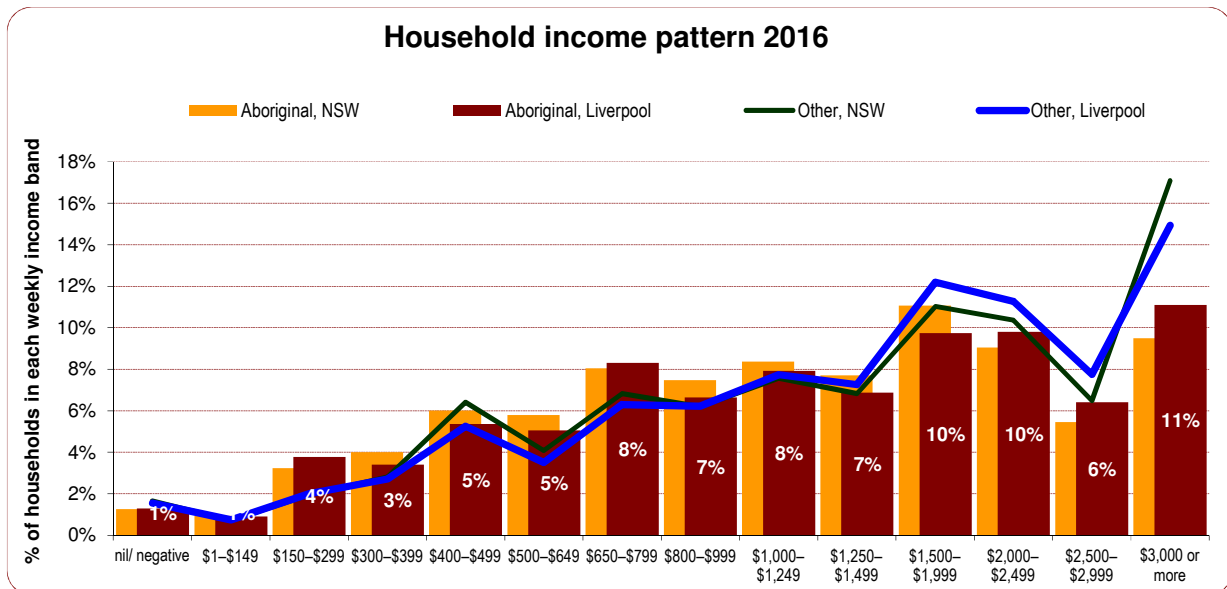
Household income

In 2016, the average income of Aboriginal households in Liverpool was about \$1,841 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 Liverpool was 8% more than the average of Aboriginal households in NSW (\$1,703 a week).
- ⌘ It was 23% less than the average of Liverpool's non-Aboriginal households – \$2,380 a week.
- ⌘ Half the Aboriginal households received less than \$1,276 a week (the median household income).
- ⌘ Aboriginal households in the LGA had an average size of 3.3 residents, compared with 3.2 for non-Aboriginal households. Household incomes thus had to be spread among similar numbers of people, compared to other households.



The income distribution pattern among Aboriginal households in Liverpool was similar to the NSW Aboriginal households, and partly different from other households in the LGA.



Compared with Aboriginal households across NSW:

- ⌘ more Aboriginal households in this LGA were in the \$3,000 or more and \$2,500–\$2,999 income ranges.
- ⌘ fewer Aboriginal households were in the \$1,500–\$1,999 and \$1,250–\$1,499 income ranges.

Compared with non-Aboriginal households in this LGA:

- ⌘ more Aboriginal households were in the \$650–\$799 and \$150–\$299 income ranges.
- ⌘ fewer Aboriginal households were in the \$3,000 or more and \$1,500–\$1,999 income ranges.

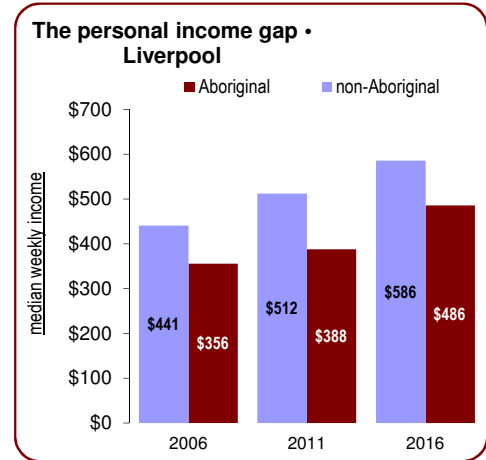
Income Indicators

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 Liverpool (\$486) was 83% that of non-Aboriginal adults in this LGA (\$586). The personal income gap was -17%.
- ⌘ The personal income gap had closed by 7% since 2011, after having widened by about 5% 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.

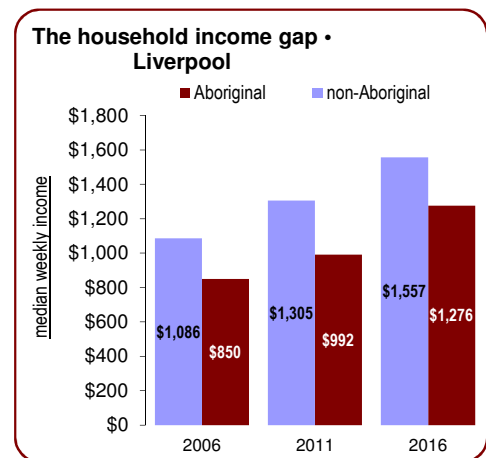


The household income gap

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 Liverpool was \$1,276, compared with \$1,557 for Other households in the LGA. This was 18% lower – this is the household income gap.
- ⌘ The household income gap had closed by 6% since 2011, after having changed little 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 Liverpool, almost four in ten Aboriginal residents (1,104 people) were attending an educational institution in 2016.

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

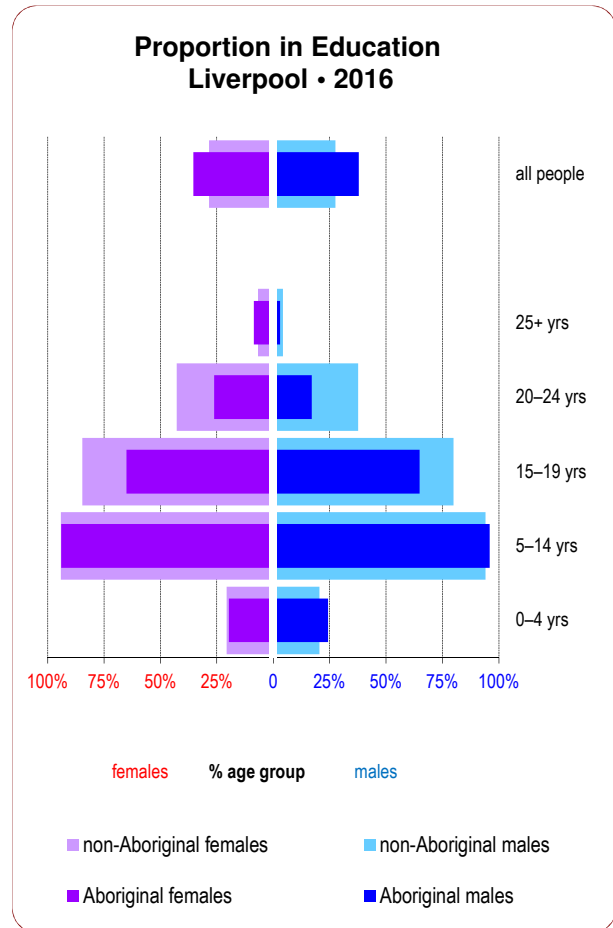
- 22% of 0–4 year olds
- 95% of 5–14 year olds
- 66% of 15–19 year olds
- 21% of 20–24 year olds
- 6% of those aged 25+

Because the Aboriginal population has much higher proportions at school age, their overall participation rate in education, 37%, is higher than the non-Aboriginal rate in Liverpool, 28%. Relative to non-Aboriginal people of the same age, there were, in education:

- similar proportions of 0–4 year olds
- similar proportions of 5–14 year olds
- similar proportions of 25+ year olds
- 16% fewer Aboriginal 15–19 year olds
- 19% fewer Aboriginal 20–24 year olds

Overall, Liverpool's Aboriginal population had 103 males per 100 females in education. This varied with age. Of those in education, there were:

- 1.6 males per female among 0–4 year olds
- 1.1 males per female among 5–14 year olds
- 1.1 males per female among 15–19 year olds
- 1.7 females per male among 20–24 year olds
- 3.6 females per male among 25+ year olds



Since 2011, overall participation in education by Aboriginal people in Liverpool had increased by 2%, but this masks changes among the age groups.

- The proportion of 0–4 year olds in education was up by 1% since 2011, and up by 1% since 2006.
- The proportion of 5–14 year olds in education was up by 6% since 2011, and up by 10% since 2006.
- The proportion of 15–19 year olds in education was up by 9% since 2011, and up by 16% since 2006.
- The proportion of 20–24 year olds in education was up by 6% since 2011, and up by 8% since 2006.
- The proportion of 25+ year olds in education was up by 1% since 2011, and up by 1% 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 917 Aboriginal children and teenagers in Liverpool were attending school, with 81 in pre-school, 468 in primary school, and 368 in high school.

The number of Aboriginal pre-schoolers was up by 6 or 8% since 2011 and up by 5% since 2006.

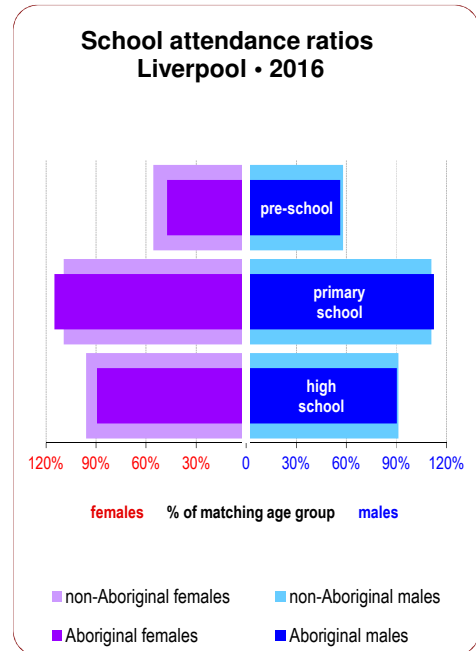
- ⌘ The 81 Aboriginal pre-schoolers equalled 54% of the Aboriginal children aged 4–5.
- ⌘ In NSW, Aboriginal pre-schoolers equalled 72% of the number aged 4–5 years. Non-Aboriginal pre-schoolers in Liverpool represented 57% of their age group.

The number of Aboriginal primary students (468) was up by 45 or 11% since 2011; it was 33% higher than in 2006.

- ⌘ Aboriginal primary students were 109% of the number aged 6–11. This is because some primary students were other ages.
- ⌘ This rate was 1% lower than the Aboriginal rate in NSW and 1% lower than for non-Aboriginal children in Liverpool.

The number of Aboriginal secondary students (368) was up by 80 or 28% since 2011 and 67% higher than 2006.

- ⌘ Aboriginal secondary students were 89% of the Aboriginal children aged 12–17.
- ⌘ This rate was 5% lower than the rate for non-Aboriginal secondary students; it was 8% higher than for Aboriginal students in NSW.



151 Aboriginal residents of Liverpool were in post-school education in 2016. This was 23 more than in 2011, and 64 more than in 2006.

In 2016, there were 27 Aboriginal 15–24 year olds from the LGA enrolled in TAFE (5% of the number this age); 33% attended full-time.

- ⌘ 8% of Aboriginal 15–24 year olds in this LGA attended TAFE, with 35% full-time.
- ⌘ 6% of non-Aboriginal 15–24 year olds in this LGA attended TAFE, with 43% full-time.

50 Aboriginal 15–24 year olds in Liverpool attended university or other tertiary education (8% of the number this age); 86% were full-time.

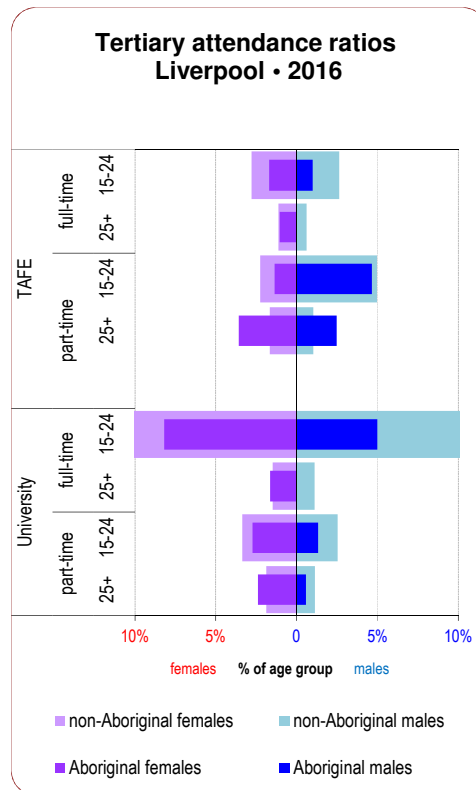
- ⌘ 7% of Aboriginal 15–24 year olds in NSW were at university, with 83% full-time.
- ⌘ 24% of non-Aboriginal 15–24 year olds in this LGA were at university, with 88% full-time.

There were 40 Aboriginal students aged 25+ attending TAFE in 2016 (3% of those aged 25–64), with 18% full-time.

- ⌘ 4% of Aboriginal 25–64 year olds in NSW attended TAFE, with 30% full-time.
- ⌘ 2% of non-Aboriginal 25–64 year olds in this LGA attended TAFE, with 40% full-time.

28 Aboriginal students aged 25+ were in tertiary education in 2016 (2% of 25–64 year olds), with 39% full-time.

- ⌘ 3% of Aboriginal 25–64 year olds in NSW were at university, with 43% full-time.
- ⌘ 3% of non-Aboriginal 25–64 year olds in this LGA were at university, with 46% full-time.



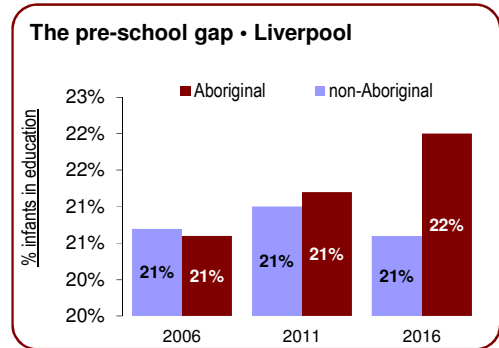
Education Attendance Indicators

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, 22% of Aboriginal infants in Liverpool were in education, compared with 21% of non-Aboriginal infants. The pre-school gap was +1%.
- ⌘ The pre-school gap had widened by 1% since 2011, after reversed over the previous five years.
- ⌘ 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.

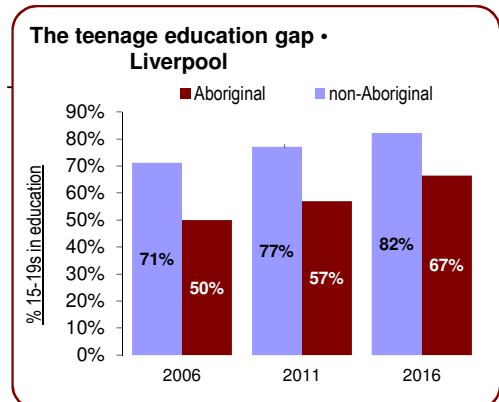


The teenage education gap

% 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, 67% of Liverpool Aboriginal teenagers aged 15–19 were in education, compared with 82% of non-Aboriginal teenagers. The teenage education gap was 16%.
- ⌘ The teenage education gap had closed by 4% since 2011, after closing by 1% 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.

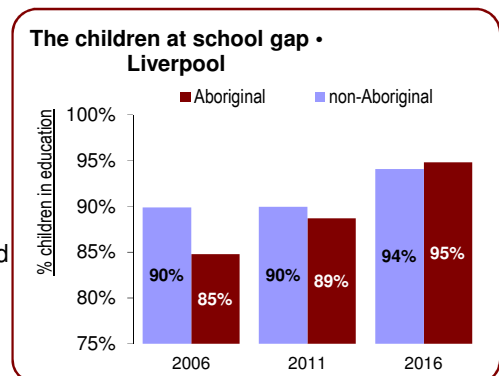


The children at school gap

% 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, 95% of Liverpool Aboriginal children aged 5–14 were in education, and 94% of non-Aboriginal of that age were. The schooling gap was +1%.
- ⌘ The schooling gap had reversed since 2011, after having closed by 4% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ 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 Liverpool had completed an average of Year 10.2 of school, compared with Year 10.7 for non-Aboriginal adults. In NSW, Aboriginal adults averaged Year 10.3.

- ⌘ 545 Aboriginal adults in the LGA had completed Year 12, which was 39% more than in 2011 and 110% more than in 2006.

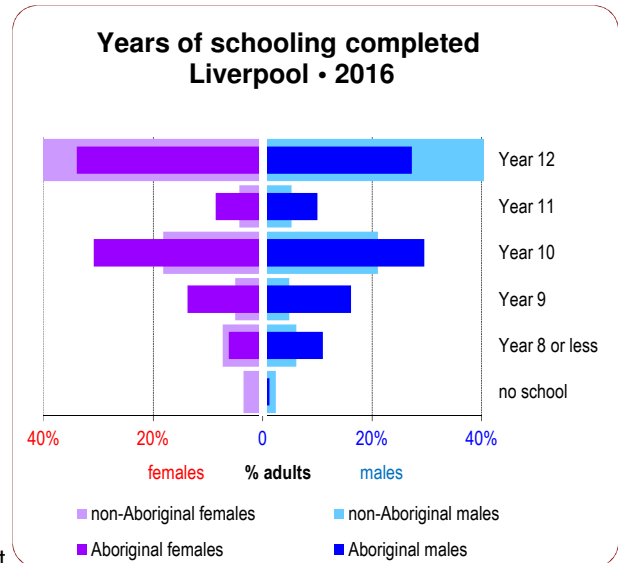
The proportion of Aboriginal adults in the LGA who had completed Year 12 was 31%, which was 27% lower than that of non-Aboriginal adults.

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

- ⌘ 70% of Aboriginal adults in the LGA had completed at least Year 10, which was similar to Aboriginal adults in NSW.

- ⌘ Of the others, 15% had completed Year 9 and 8% had completed Year 8 or lower; 17 adults did not go to school (1%); 6% 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 Liverpool left school had risen by 2 months since 2011, and was up by 5 months since 2006.

Over the decade to 2016, there was an increase of 110% in the number who had finished Year 12 and an increase of 45% in the number who had finished school at Year 11.

For Aboriginal adults in Liverpool, average schooling:

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

For non-Aboriginal adults, average schooling:

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



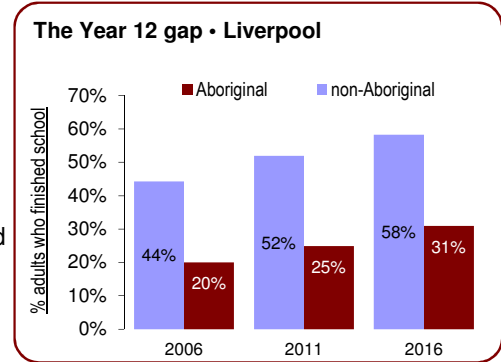
Education Achievement Indicators

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, 31% of Liverpool Aboriginal adults had completed Year 12, compared with 58% of non-Aboriginal adults. The Year 12 gap was -27%.
- ⌘ The Year 12 gap had changed little since 2011 after widening by 3% 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.

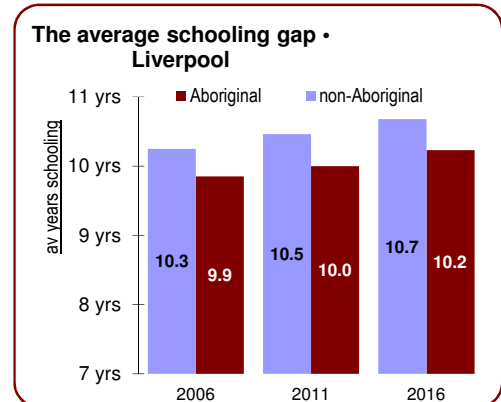


The average schooling gap

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, Liverpool Aboriginal adults had completed an average of Year 10.2 at school, compared with Year 10.7 for non-Aboriginal adults. The average schooling gap was 0.4 years (5 months).
- ⌘ The average schooling gap had closed by one month 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 Liverpool, 275 Aboriginal residents reported having a long-term severe disability; 9.1% of the population. Among all Liverpool's residents, 6.2% 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 65+ year olds (26%) and 55–64 year olds (21%). Among younger Aboriginal residents, the disability rate was highest among 35–44 year olds at 9% and 25–34 year olds at 8%.

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.

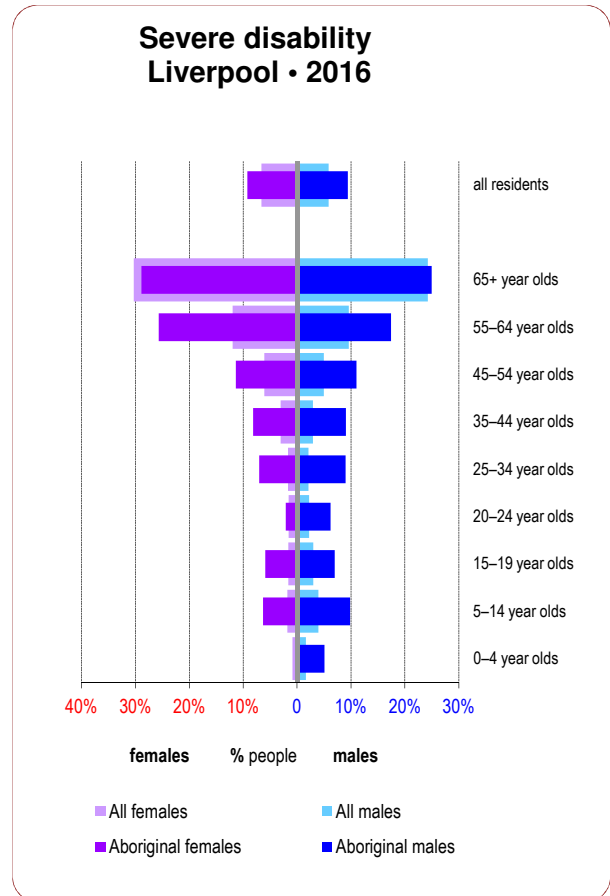
- ⌘ In Liverpool, the overall Aboriginal disability rate was 1.5 times that in the overall population: 9.1% compared with 6.2%.

Among 25–34 year olds, the Aboriginal disability rate (8%) was 4 times the overall rate (1.9%);

Among 35–44 year olds, the Aboriginal disability rate (9%) was 3 times that of all residents (3.0%).

- ⌘ Aboriginal disability rates were similar for men and women: 9.4% to 9.2%. Among all residents, they were lower for men than women: 5.9% to 6.6%. There were 1.9 females per male among 55–64 year olds with a disability.

On the other hand, there were 2.7 males per female among 20–24 year olds with a disability. There were only males among those with a disability aged 0–4.



From 2011 to 2016, the overall disability rate among Aboriginal residents of Liverpool rose from 7.8% to 9.1%.

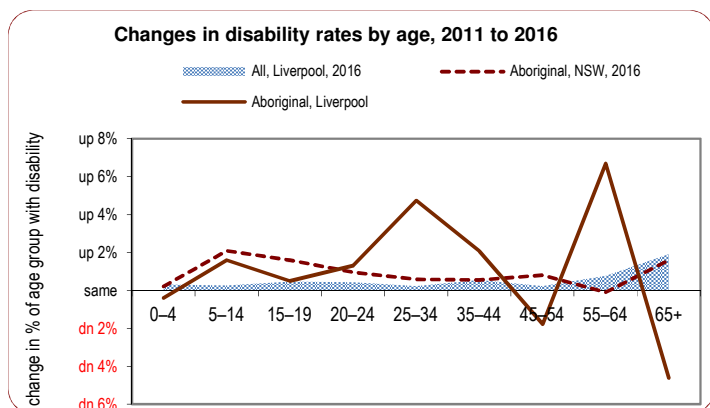
In the LGA, the greatest change in the Aboriginal disability rate was the increase among those aged 55–64, from 14.7% in 2011 to 21.4% in 2016.

Disability rates also rose among 25–34 year olds and 35–44 year olds.

Disability rates fell most among those aged 65+ years.

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

Among all Liverpool residents, the disability rate rose 0.9%, and was 6.2% in 2016.



Disability care given

In the 2016 Census, 291 Aboriginal adults in Liverpool, 15% of the adult population, reported that they gave assistance to a person with a severe or profound disability. There were at that time 275 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 ranged from 20% of 35–44 year olds and 20% of 55–64 year olds to 8% of 15–19 year olds.

⌘ Carers are more often women than men. In the Liverpool Aboriginal community, there were 2.4 females per male among carers.

Female carers were most common among 20–24 year olds with 3.4 females per male caring, and among 25–34 year olds, with 2.8 females per male caring.

Male carers were less common than women carers across all age groups.

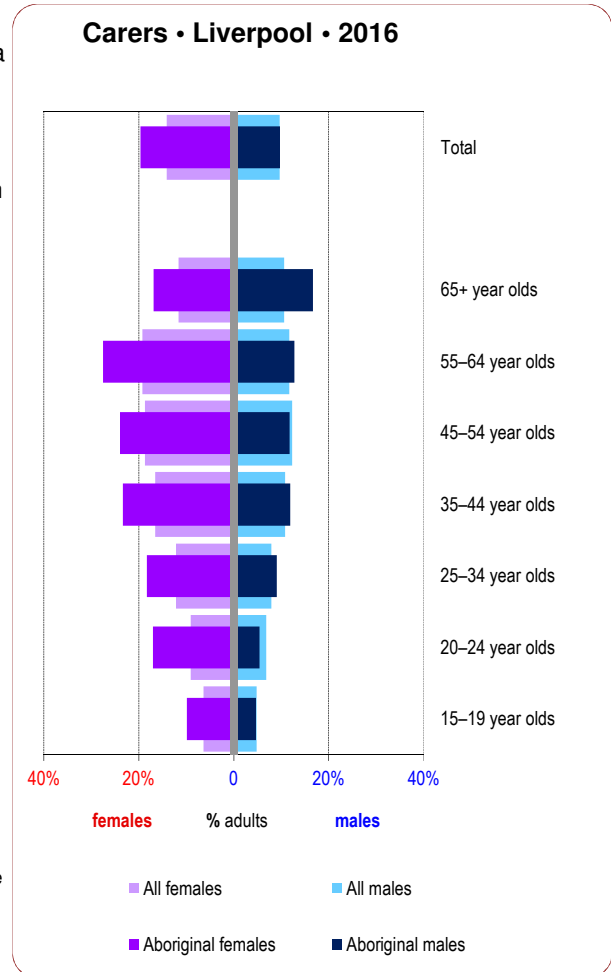
⌘ The 15% carer rate among Aboriginal residents was higher than the average for all adults in the LGA (12%).

Among 65+ year olds, the proportion of Aboriginal carers was 1.7 times the average.

Among 35–44 year olds, the proportion of Aboriginal carers was 1.5 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 5% more carers among Aboriginal people aged 65+ here. There were 2% fewer carers here among those aged 45–54.



From 2011 to 2016, overall caring rates among Aboriginal adults in Liverpool changed only slightly from 13% to 15%.

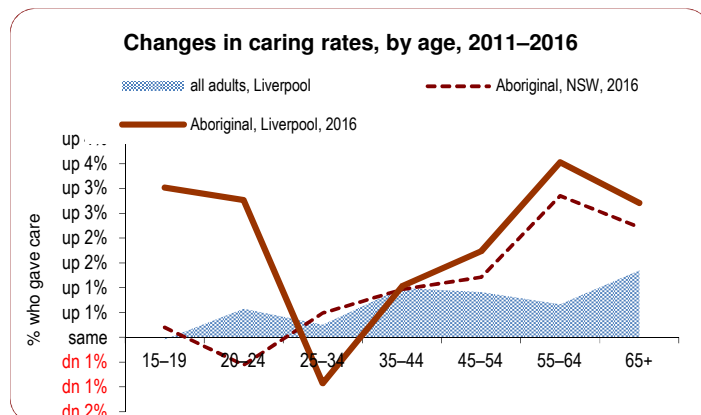
⌘ Among Aboriginal adults in NSW, caring rates rose by 1%.

Among all Liverpool's adults, caring rates rose by 1%.

⌘ In the LGA, Aboriginal caring rates increased most among 55–64 year olds, from 16% in 2011 to 20% in 2016.

Caring rates also rose 3% among 15–19 year olds and 3% among 20–24 year olds.

Caring rates fell most among 25–34 year olds, down by 1%.



Disability Indicators

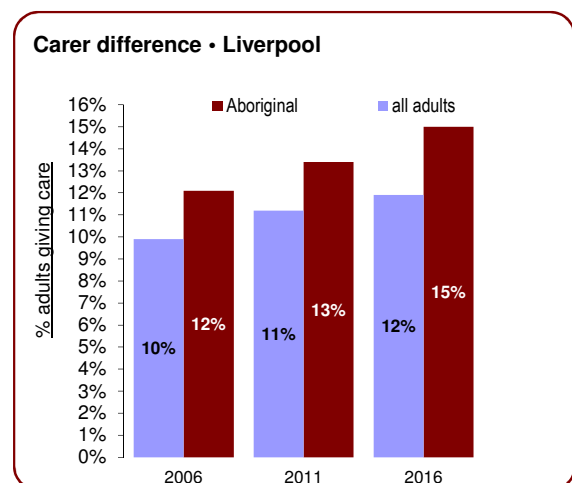
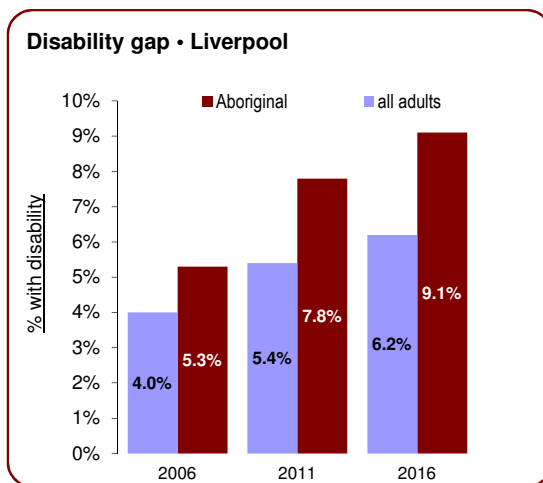
The disability gap

% 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, 9.1% of Liverpool's Aboriginal residents had a severe, long-term disability, compared with 6.2% for all residents. The disability gap was +2.9%. The Aboriginal disability rate was 1.5 times the overall rate.
- ⌘ The disability gap in Liverpool had widened by 0.5% since 2011, after having widened by 1.1% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ 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, 15% of Liverpool's Aboriginal adults (aged 15+) provided assistance to a person with a severe disability, compared with 12% of all adults. The carer difference was +3%.
- ⌘ The carer difference in Liverpool had widened by 1% since 2011, after having changed little over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The carer difference in NSW was +3% in 2016. This had widened by 0.7% since 2011.