



Community Portrait:

The Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW]

A portrait of the Aboriginal community of the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW], compared with NSW, from the 2016 and earlier Censuses.

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Prepared for Aboriginal Affairs NSW

The Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] covers the Local Government Areas of Bourke, Brewarrina, Cobar, Coonamble, Walgett, Broken Hill, Central Darling, Wentworth, Unincorporated NSW 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 the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] 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 the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW], 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 the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] in 2016, even if they completed the Census away from home. People who were visiting the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] 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: 18.1% of the Assembly's Census respondents said they had Aboriginal origins, but another 10.0% 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. Small Census counts are randomised by the ABS to protect privacy so are not precise; in this Portrait, numbers less than 5 are reported as 'a few'.

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Snapshot: The Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW], 2016

- ⌘ In the 2016 Census, 8,366 of the 46,348 residents (18.1%) counted in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] 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 changed little, from 8,378; the overall population of the Assembly fell by 4%.
 - ▣ About 11% 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 25 vs 46 years.
 - ▣ There was a higher proportion under 18 years old: 37% compared with 19%.
 - ▣ There was a lower proportion aged 65 or more: 6% compared with 22%.
- ⌘ Aboriginal households had an average of 2.9 residents, which was larger than non-Aboriginal households (2.2) in the Assembly.
 - ▣ Three in ten Aboriginal households were one parent families.
 - ▣ One in four were couples with children.
 - ▣ 21% of the Aboriginal households were single persons (vs 36% of non-Aboriginal households).
- ⌘ Aboriginal households most commonly lived in rented dwellings (59%), with 18% in fully owned and 17% in mortgaged dwellings.
 - ▣ In all, 34% of Aboriginal households in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] were home-owners (with or without a mortgage), which was up by 1% since 2011.
- ⌘ The median income of Aboriginal adults was about \$401 a week, which was 68% that of all adults here (\$586).
 - ▣ The median income gap had widened by 5% since 2011.
- ⌘ 41% of Aboriginal adults were in the labour force, compared with 60% of non-Aboriginal adults.
 - ▣ 24% of the Aboriginal workforce were unemployed, compared with 6% of the non-Aboriginal workforce.
- ⌘ Almost three in ten Aboriginal residents (2,356 people) were attending an educational institution.
 - ▣ 883 Aboriginal people had completed Year 12, which was 22% more than in 2011 and 65% more than in 2006.
 - ▣ Compared with non-Aboriginal residents of the same age, there were:
 - 14% fewer Aboriginal people aged 15–19 year olds in education;
 - 10% fewer Aboriginal people aged 20–24 year olds in education.
 - ▣ 37% of Aboriginal adults had some type of post-school qualification, compared with 59% of non-Aboriginal adults in the Assembly (3% had a degree or higher, compared with 25%).
- ⌘ 518 Aboriginal people (6.2% 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 55–64 year olds was 2.1 times the average for this age group in Murdi Paaki.
 - for 25–34 year olds, the Aboriginal rate was 1.7 times the average in the Assembly.
 - ▣ 13% of Aboriginal adults (aged 15+) gave assistance to a person with a severe disability.
- ⌘ 49% of the Assembly's Aboriginal households had an internet connection, which was 7% higher than in 2011.

Tracking changes in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW]

In the table below, some indicators of community structure and well-being are calculated for Aboriginal people in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW]. The difference or gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in Murdi Paaki is shown for 2016. Changes in the Aboriginal rates are tracked over the past five years and decade.

Indicator	The Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW], 2016			Change in Aboriginal rate	
	Aboriginal	non-Aboriginal	Gap in 2016	last 5 years 2011–2016	last decade 2006–2016
				last 5 years 2011–2016	last decade 2006–2016
home ownership % of households owning/buying their home	34%	70%	-36%	up 1%	up 1%
personal income* median weekly income of adults (15+)	\$401	\$586	-32%	up 16%	up 62%
household income median weekly income of households	\$915	\$1,055	-13%	up 16%	up 44%
workforce participation % of adults 15+ in labour force	41%	60%	-19%	dn 3%	dn 4%
unemployment % of unemployed in workforce	24%	6%	+18%	up 4%	up 2%
employment employed adults as % of population	21%	47%	-26%	dn 2%	dn 1%
pre-school % of infants under 5 in education	23%	25%	-2%	up 1%	up 3%
teenage education % of 15–19 year-olds in education	53%	67%	-14%	up 5%	up 17%
children at school % of 5–14 year olds in education	88%	95%	-7%	up 5%	up 7%
Year 12 completion % of adults (15+) who have left school	16%	33%	-17%	up 3%	up 6%
average schooling average school Year completed	9.7 yrs	10.4 yrs	-0.7 yrs	0.2 yrs	0.4 yrs
tertiary qualifications % of adults 15+ with a post-school qualification	37%	49%	-12%	up 5%	up 7%
degree % of adults 15+ with a degree or higher qualification	3%	11%	-8%	same	up 1%
postgrad % of adults 15+ with a postgraduate qualification	1%	3%	-2%	up 0%	up 1%
disability* % of people with a severe, long-term disability	6.2%	6.3%	-0.1%	up 1%	up 2%

* Personal income and disability data compare Aboriginal rates with those of the whole population in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW].

Aboriginal population and growth

In the 2016 Census, the Assembly's Aboriginal population was counted as 8,366 people, of whom 8,223 identified as Aboriginal and 88 as both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander; 47 identified as Torres Strait Islander.

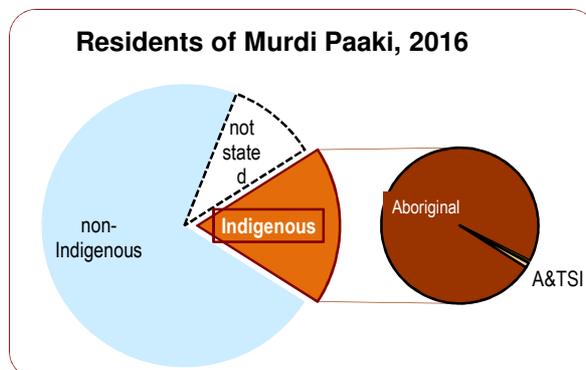
- ⌘ Aboriginal people comprised 18.1% of the Assembly's population, compared with 2.9% in NSW.

10.0% of the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] people did not say whether they had Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origins.

- ⌘ Among the Aboriginal people here, there were 106 females per 100 males.

There were 103 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.



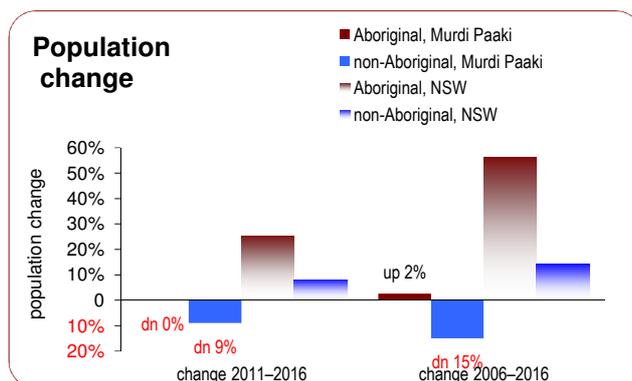
Between 2011 and 2016, the counted Aboriginal population in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] changed little (by 12) from 8,378; in total, the Assembly's population fell by 4%.

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, the Assembly's Aboriginal population rose by 2% (from 8,162 in 2006).

The Assembly's non-Aboriginal population fell by 15% over the decade.

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



On Census night 2016, 7,793 Aboriginal residents of the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] were at home (93%), and 586 were staying away from home (7%). Offsetting those away, there were 570 Aboriginal visitors staying in the Assembly that night, equivalent to 7% of the Aboriginal resident population.

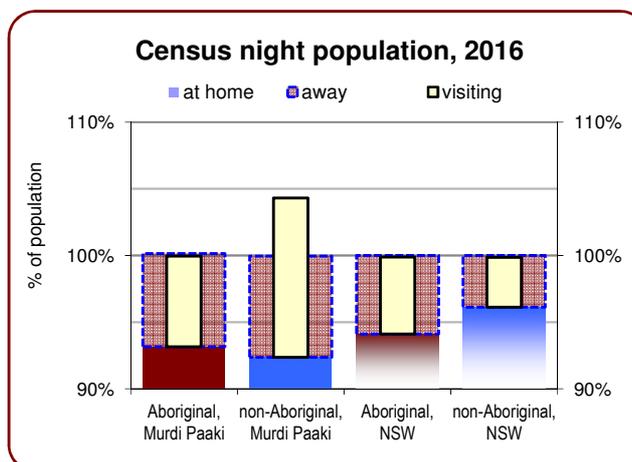
- ⌘ There were 60 visitors from the same locality (eg. overnighting with neighbours).

77% of the visitors were from elsewhere in NSW and 4% were from Queensland; 3% were from Victoria.

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

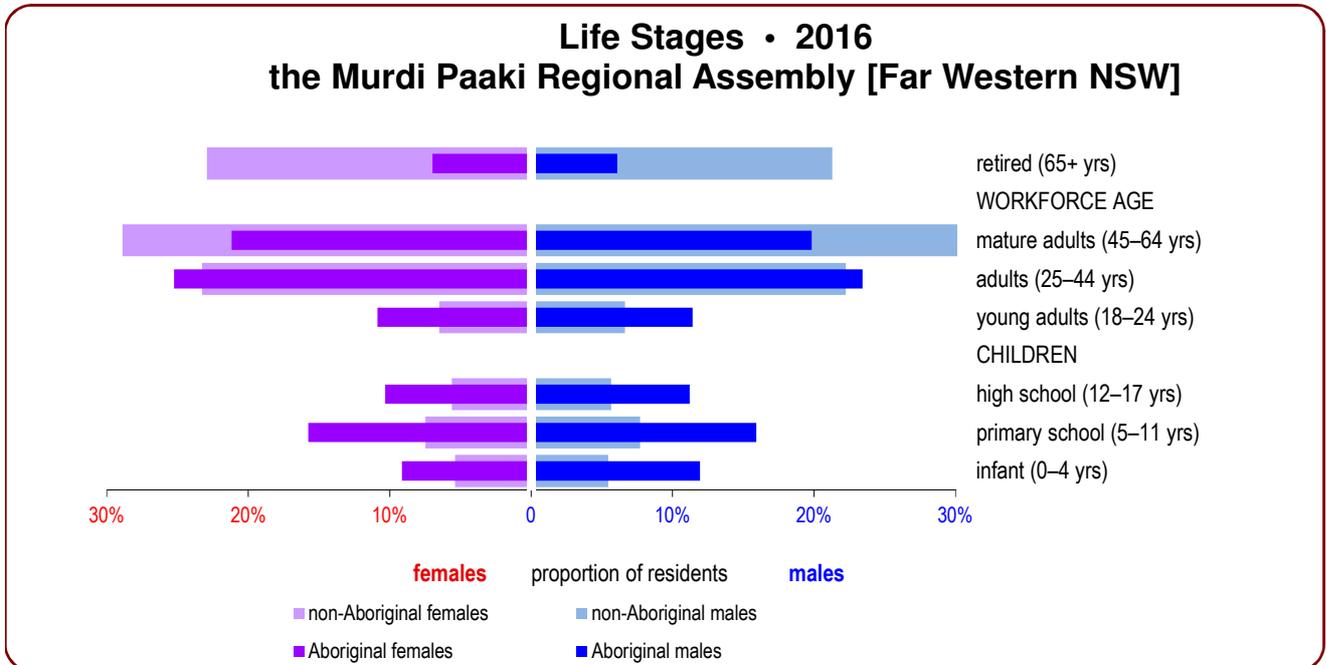
The proportion away from home was similar to non-Aboriginal residents of this Assembly; it was 1% higher than for Aboriginal residents of NSW.

- ⌘ There were 117 fewer Aboriginal visitors than in 2011, when there were 687, equal to 8% of the Aboriginal population.



Life stages

The Aboriginal population of the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] had a similar 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 the Assembly's Aboriginal population in 2016:

- ⌘ 4,737 people (57% or almost six in ten) were adults aged 18–64.

- 928 (or 11%) were aged 18–24
- 2,035 (or 24%) were aged 25–44
- 1,774 (or 21%) were aged 45–64

The number aged 18–64 was up 3% from 2011; and up 10% from 2006.

- ⌘ 3,116 Aboriginal residents (37% or almost four in ten) were children under 18.

- 882 (or 11%) were under five
- 1,310 (or 16%) were aged 5–11
- 924 (or 11%) were aged 12–17

The number of children was down 7% since 2011; and down 12% since 2006.

- ⌘ 537 of Aboriginal residents were aged 65+ years (6% of the total).

The number aged 65+ had risen by 25% since 2011; it was 62% higher than in 2006.

The proportion aged 18–64 among Aboriginal people was 3% lower than for non-Aboriginal (59%).

5% more of the Aboriginal population were young adults (18–24 yrs), and 9% fewer were mature adults (45–64 yrs), compared with the non-Aboriginal population of the Assembly.

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 Murdi Paaki was 18% 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.

22% of non-Aboriginal people in Murdi Paaki 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 the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] has an age profile that is significantly younger than the non-Aboriginal population, with a lower median age (25 vs 46 years).

For the Assembly's Aboriginal population in 2016:

- ⌘ The average age was 30 years in 2016, with half the population aged under 25 years (the median age).
The largest 5-year age groups were 5–9 years (11%), 0–4 years (11%) and 10–14 years (10%).
- ⌘ The average age was 2 years higher than in 2011 and 4 years higher than in 2006.

Proportionally, the biggest increases since 2011 were of 25–29 year olds (28% more), 65+ year olds (25% more) and 55–59 year olds (21% more).

- ⌘ 537 Aboriginal people (6.4%) were aged 65+ years, compared with 22% of non-Aboriginal residents.
- ⌘ There were noticeably more males than females aged 0–4 years, 60–64 years and 15–19 years.

The average age was 14 years younger than for the non-Aboriginal residents; the median age was 21 years younger.

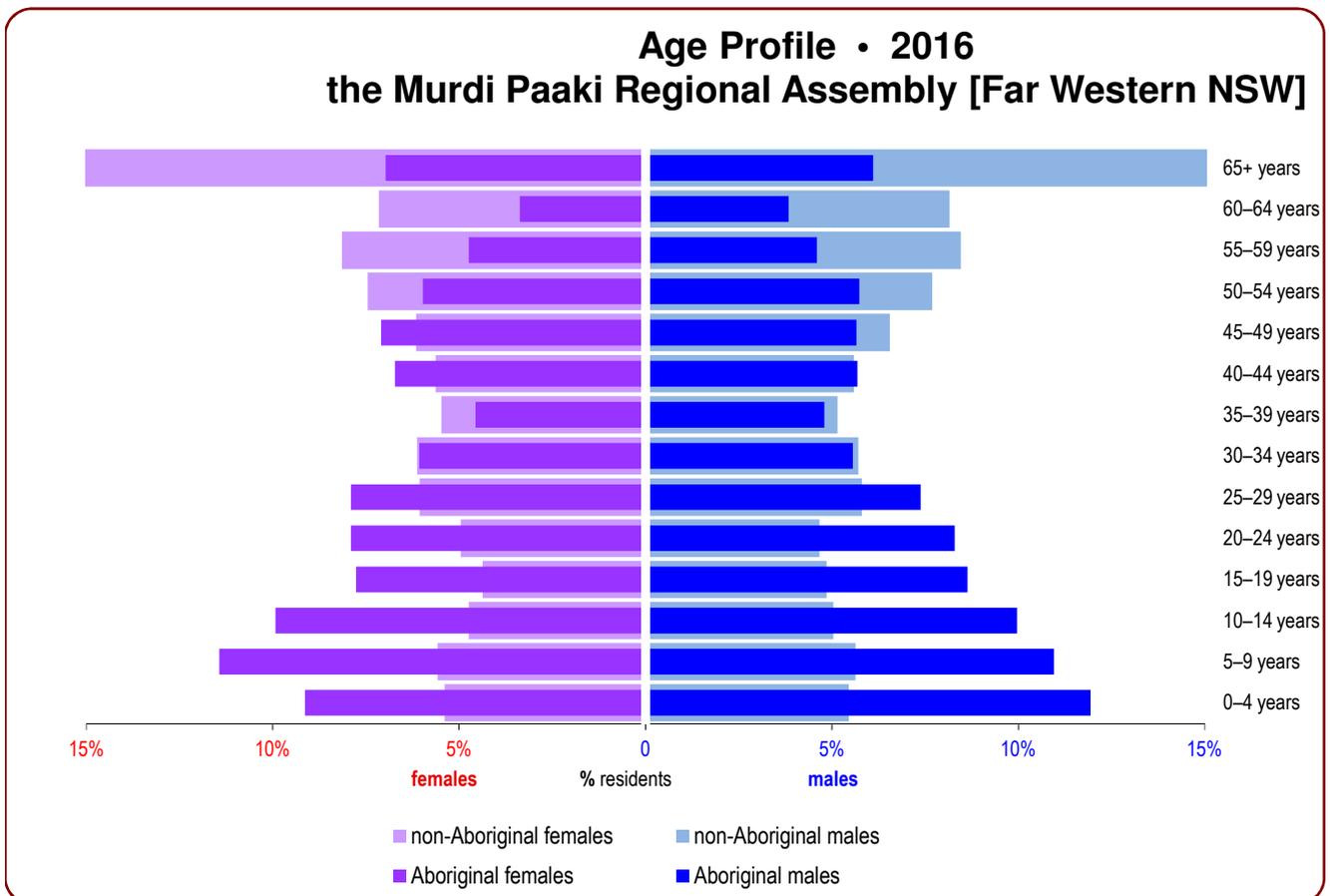
Non-Aboriginal population: about 6% were 5–9 years, 5% were 0–4 years and 10–14 years.

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: 25–29 year olds (36%); 65+ year olds (58%); and 55–59 year olds (46%).

The number aged 65+ was 25% higher than in 2011; the percentage of people this age was up by 1.3% since 2011, when it was 5.1%.

There were many more females than males among those aged 45–49 years, then those aged 40–44 years and 65+ years.



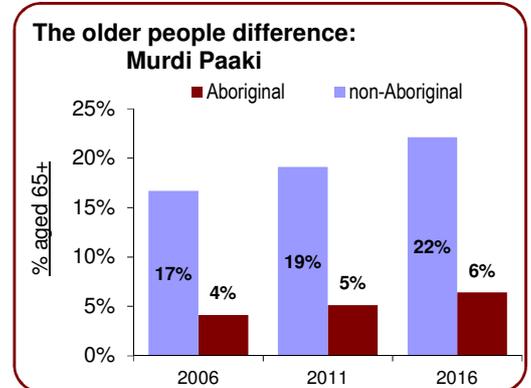
Population Indicators

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, 6.4% of the Assembly's Aboriginal residents were aged 65 or over, compared with 22.1% of non-Aboriginal residents. The older people difference was -16%.
- ⌘ The older people difference had increased by 2% 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.

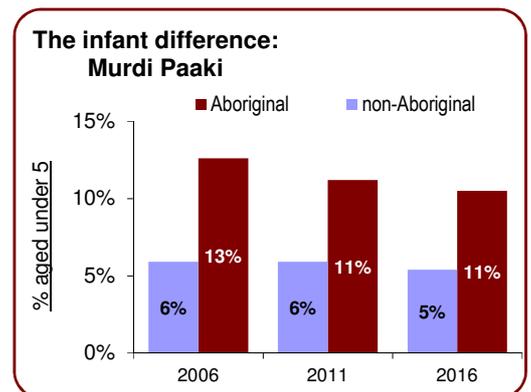


The infant difference

% 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, 10.5% of the Assembly's Aboriginal residents were infants, compared with 5.4% of non-Aboriginal residents. The infant difference was +5%.
- ⌘ The infant difference had changed little since 2011, after having closed by 1% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The infant difference in NSW was +5%. It had changed little since 2011 and changed little over 2006 to 2011.

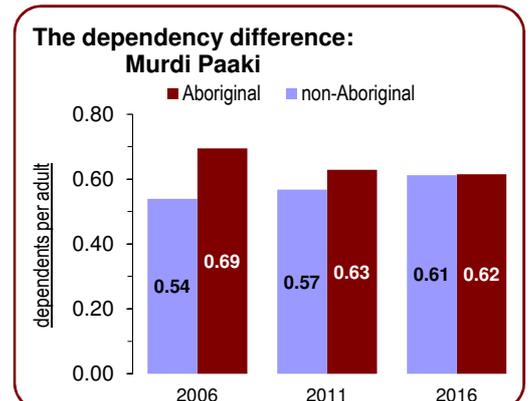


The dependency difference

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, the Assembly's Aboriginal community had a dependency ratio of 0.62, compared with 0.61 for the non-Aboriginal community. The Aboriginal dependency ratio was similar.
- ⌘ The dependency difference had increased by 0.06 since 2011, after having narrowed by 0.10 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.



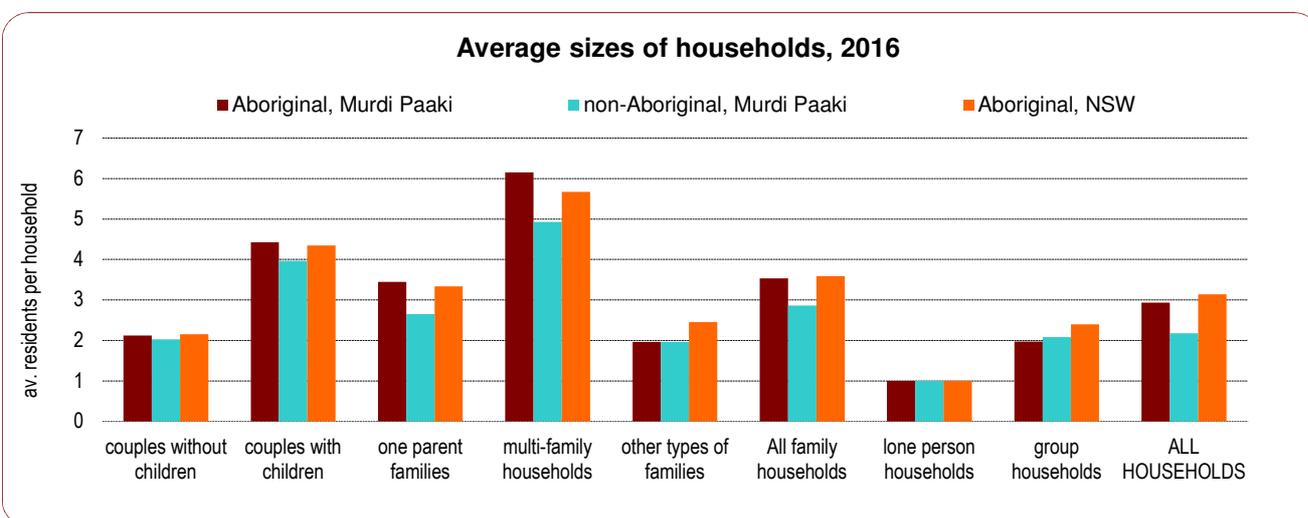
Household types and sizes

In 2016, the 8,366 Aboriginal residents of the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] were living in 3,138 households, 6% more than in 2011.

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

- ⌘ Three in ten were one parent families (947 households, or 30%). 21% higher than non-Aboriginal here
- ⌘ One in four were couples with children (748 households, or 24%). 2% more than non-Aboriginal
- ⌘ One in seven were couples without children (456 households, or 15%). 15% less than non-Aboriginal
- ⌘ One in five were one-person households (659 households, or 21%). 15% less than non-Aboriginal
- ⌘ There were 111 multi-family households, and 93 other types of households.

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



Aboriginal households had an average of 2.9 residents in 2016, which was 0.2 lower than in 2011, and 0.4 lower than in 2006.

- ⌘ Aboriginal households here 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 the Assembly 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: 21% lone person; Other households: 36%.
- ⌘ Aboriginal couple families had an average of 2.4 children, compared with 2.0 for non-Aboriginal families here. Aboriginal families in NSW averaged 2.3 children.

The average size of Aboriginal nuclear families was down by 0.2 since 2011, and down by 0.3 from 2006.
- ⌘ Aboriginal one-parent families averaged 2.4 children, compared with 2.3 in NSW and 1.6 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 2.9 persons, the 3,138 Aboriginal households had some 9,200 members, but only 7,551 Aboriginal people were counted in these households.

This suggests that some 1,700 people in the Assembly's Aboriginal households (one in six) did not identify as Aboriginal in the Census.

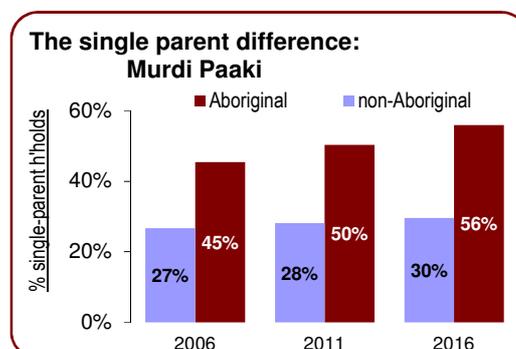
Household Indicators

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, 56% of the Assembly's Aboriginal family households with children had one parent, compared with 30% of non-Aboriginal families. The difference was +26%.
- ⌘ The single parent difference had increased by 4% since 2011, after having increased by 3% 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.

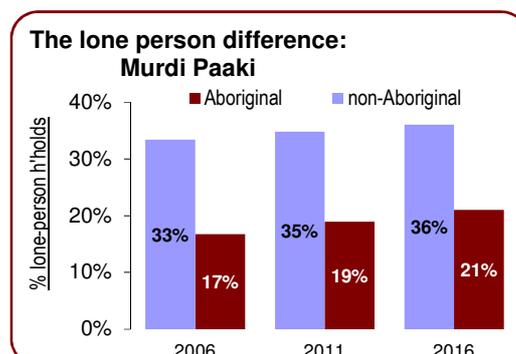


The lone person difference

% 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, 21% of the Assembly's Aboriginal households were lone persons, compared with 36% of non-Aboriginal households. The lone person difference was -15%.
- ⌘ The lone person difference had reduced by 1% since 2011, after having reduced 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.

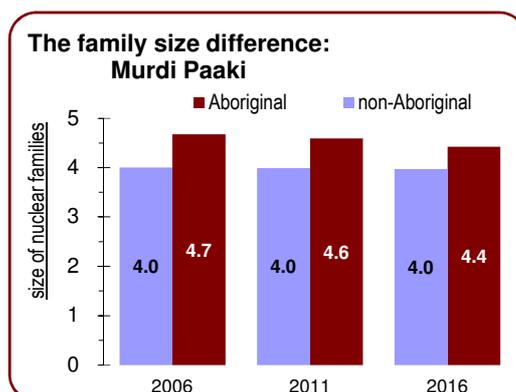


The family size difference

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 the Assembly's Aboriginal nuclear families was 4.4 persons (i.e. 2.4 children), compared with 4.0 persons (2.0 children) for non-Aboriginal families, a difference of 0.5 children per family.
- ⌘ The family size difference had decreased by 0.1 since 2011, after having decreased by 0.1 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.



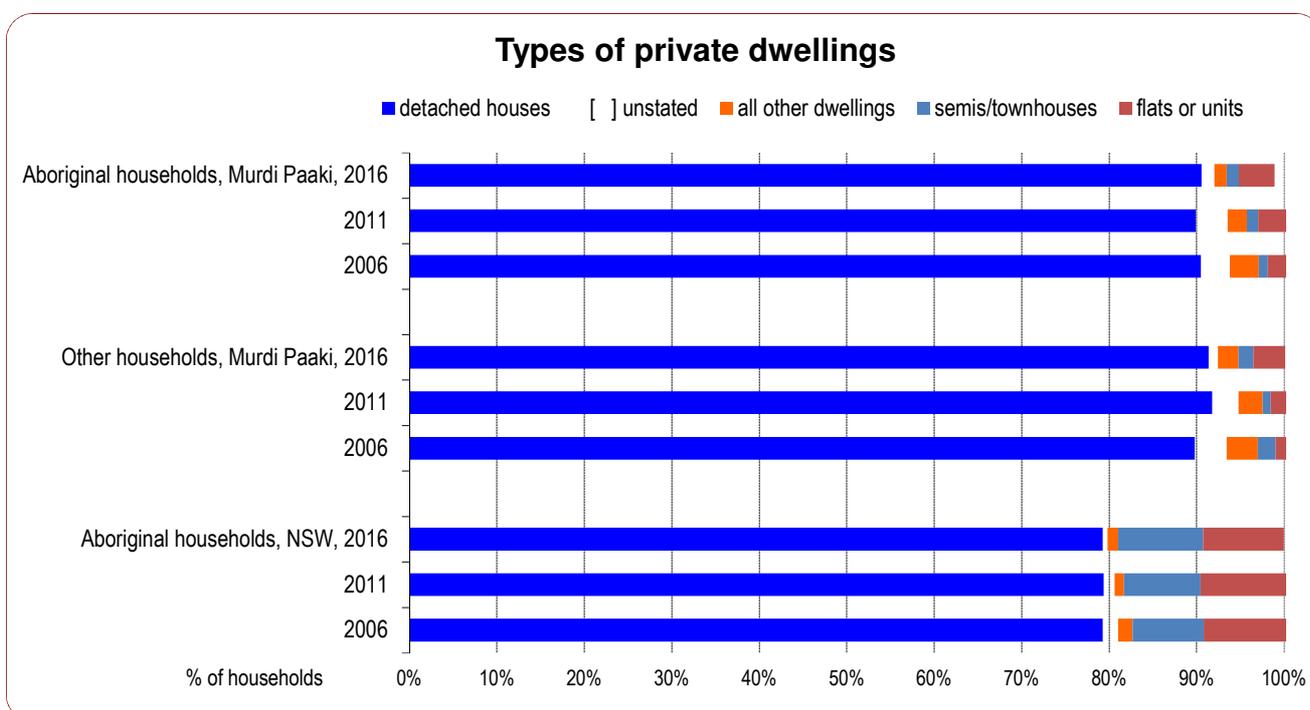
Types of housing

In 2016, most Aboriginal households in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] (91%) were living in detached houses, with 4% living in flats or units and 1% living in semis/townhouses.

- ⌘ Compared with other households in Murdi Paaki, none more Aboriginal households lived in flats or units.
- ⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal households living in detached houses in Murdi Paaki was up by 1% since 2011, and was similar to 2006.

The proportion in detached houses was 11% higher than that of Aboriginal households in NSW. The proportion in semis/townhouses was 8% lower.

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



143 Aboriginal people in the Assembly (2%) were counted living in institutional accommodation on Census night (eg. nursing homes, hospitals, boarding houses, correctional centres, barracks or boarding schools).

- ⌘ There were 160 Aboriginal people living in institutional accommodation in this Assembly in 2011, and 277 in 2006.
- ⌘ There were 5.3 males per female among Aboriginal people in institutional accommodation.

In 2016, there were 962 people living in institutional accommodation in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW]; 2% of the non-Aboriginal population lived in institutions.

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

59 Aboriginal people were reported living in improvised accommodation (eg. shacks, tents or sleeping out) in the Assembly on Census night.

- ⌘ This was up by 47 since 2011.
There were 36 males and 19 females in 2016.

There were 238 non-Aboriginal people in improvised accommodation in Murdi Paaki in 2016.

Housing costs and tenure

In 2016, Aboriginal households in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] most commonly lived in dwellings that were rented (59% of the households). Another 18% lived in dwellings that were fully owned, and 17% in homes that were being purchased.

⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal households that rented, 59%, was 34% higher than for other households here.

The proportion living in rented dwellings was down by 1% since 2011, and was 1% lower than in 2006.

The median weekly rent paid by Aboriginal households was \$159. It was \$127 in 2011 and \$99 in 2006.

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

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

The median monthly mortgage paid by Aboriginal households in the Assembly in 2016 was \$956. It was \$869 in 2011 and \$605 for 2006.

⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal households in fully owned dwellings (18%) was 26% lower than for non-Aboriginal households.

The proportion in fully owned dwellings was up by 2% since 2011; and similar to 2006.

Among Aboriginal households, the proportion renting in Murdi Paaki was 5% higher than the rate in NSW.

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

The median weekly rent paid by Other households in Murdi Paaki was \$137. It was \$109 in 2011 and \$85 in 2006.

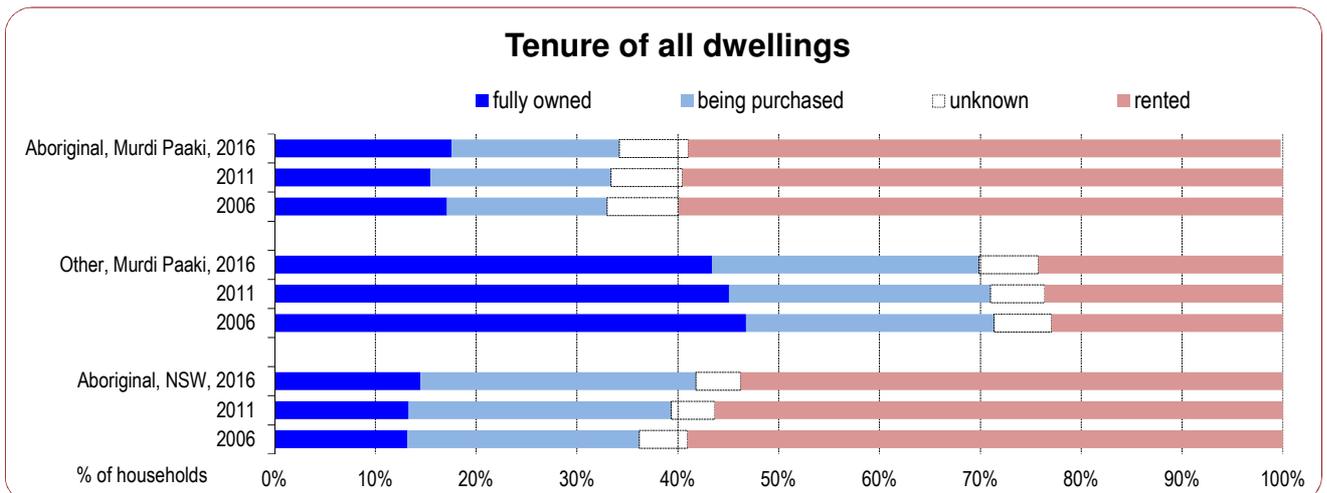
In NSW, 27% of Aboriginal households were home-buyers with a mortgage.

26% of the Other households in Murdi Paaki had a mortgage, little changed since 2011, and up by 2% since 2006.

The median mortgage paid by Other households in Murdi Paaki was \$1,012. It was \$1,019 in 2011 and \$737 in 2006.

The proportion of Aboriginal households in fully owned dwellings in Murdi Paaki was 3% higher than the average in NSW.

The proportion of Other households in fully owned dwellings in Murdi Paaki was down by 2% since 2011, and down by 3% since 2006.



Of 1,843 Aboriginal rental households, 29% were managed by public housing and 26% were managed by community housing.

⌘ 541 Aboriginal households lived in public housing (17% of all households).

This number had risen by 20 since 2011.

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

The number of Other households in public housing in Murdi Paaki had fallen by 31.

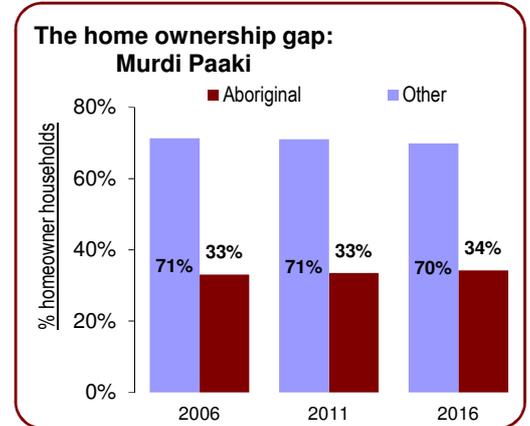
Housing Indicators

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, 34% of Aboriginal households in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] were either buying or owned their home, compared with 70% of other households, a home ownership gap of -36%.
- ⌘ The gap had closed by 2% since 2011, after having changed little 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.

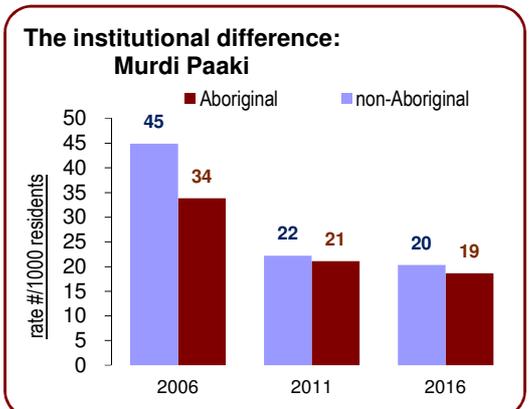


The institutional difference

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.

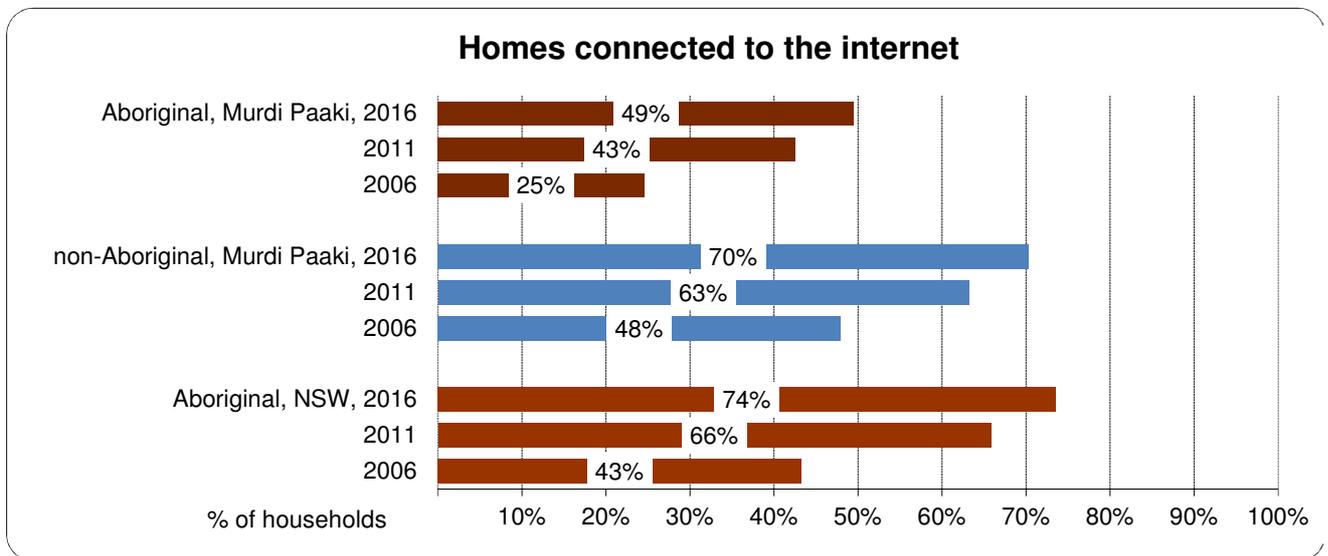
- ⌘ In 2016, 19 in every 1000 Aboriginal residents in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] were in institutional housing, compared with 20 per 1000 non-Aboriginal residents. The institutional difference was -2 per 1000.
- ⌘ The institutional gap had increased by 1 per 1000 since 2011, after having decreased by 10 per 1000 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, 49% of Aboriginal households in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] had an internet connection while 44% did not (1,385 households); 6% did not answer the question.

- ⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal households connected to the internet was 24% lower than in NSW (74% connected), ... and 21% lower than non-Aboriginal households in Murdi Paaki (where 70% of homes were connected).
- ⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal households with internet was up by 7% from 43% in 2011. The proportion was up by 8% for Aboriginal households in NSW. It was up by 7% for non-Aboriginal households in this Assembly (from 63% in 2011).
- ⌘ In 2006, 25% of the Assembly's Aboriginal people had the internet at home. This compared with 43% of Aboriginal people in NSW and 48% of non-Aboriginal people in this Assembly.

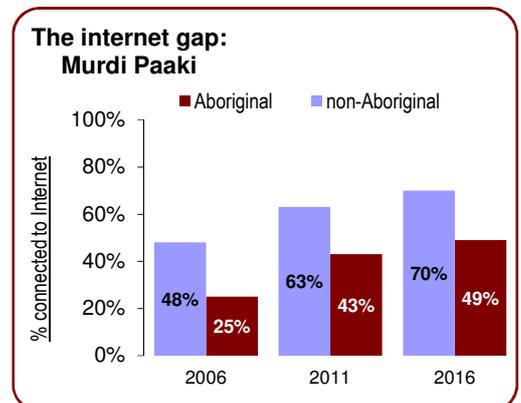


The internet gap

% 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.

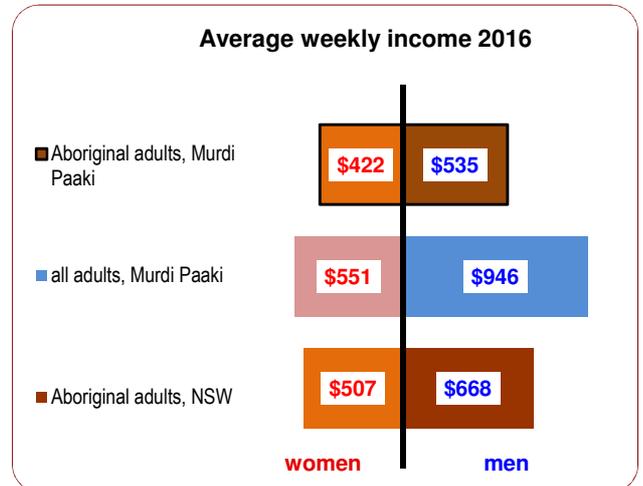
- ⌘ In 2016, 49% of the Assembly's Aboriginal households had an internet connection, compared with 70% of other households, an internet gap of -21%.
- ⌘ The internet gap had widened by 1% since 2011, after having closed by 3% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The internet gap in NSW was 9% and had narrowed 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 the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] was about \$532, which was 14% less than that of Aboriginal adults in NSW (\$621), but 37% less than the average of all adults in the Assembly (\$842).

- ⌘ Aboriginal men in Murdi Paaki averaged \$535 a week (57% of the overall male average here).
Aboriginal women averaged \$422 a week (77% of the overall female average).
- ⌘ The average weekly income of Aboriginal men was \$132 lower in the Assembly than in NSW.
The average weekly income of Aboriginal women here was \$84 lower than in NSW.
- ⌘ Half of the Aboriginal adults received under \$401 a week (the median income).



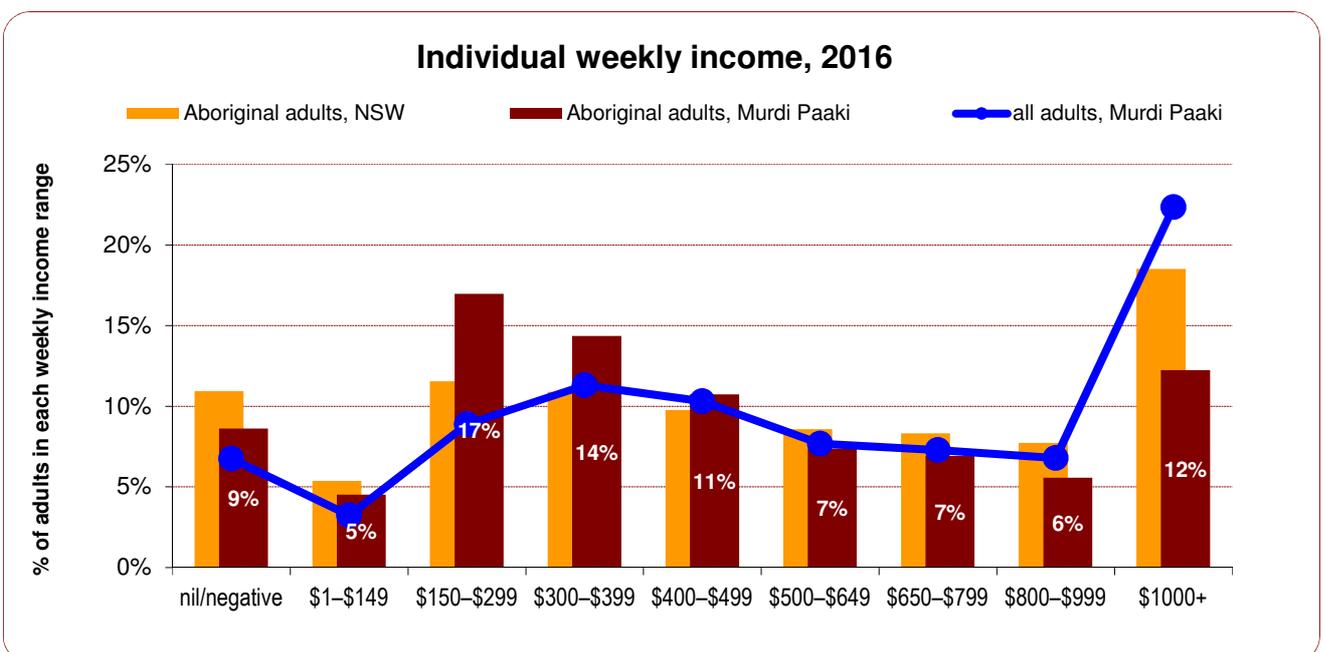
The income distribution pattern among Aboriginal adults in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] was slightly different from Aboriginal adults in NSW, and different from all adults in the Assembly.

Compared with Aboriginal adults across NSW:

- ⌘ proportionally more Aboriginal adults here were in the \$150–\$299 and \$300–\$399 ranges.
- ⌘ fewer were in the \$1000+ and nil/negative ranges, and in the \$800–\$999 range.

Compared with all adults in this Assembly:

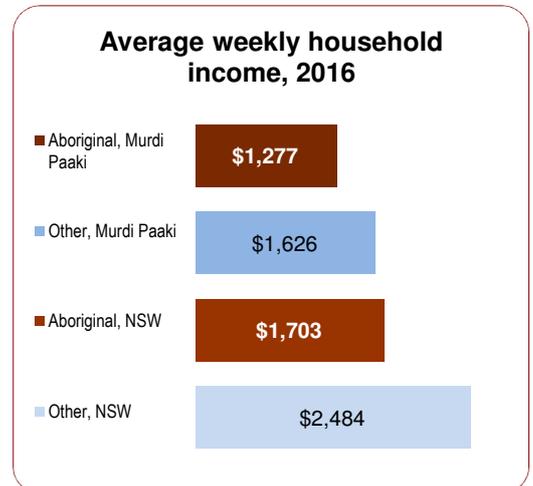
- ⌘ more Aboriginal adults were in the \$150–\$299 and \$300–\$399 ranges.
- ⌘ proportionally fewer were in the \$1000+ range.



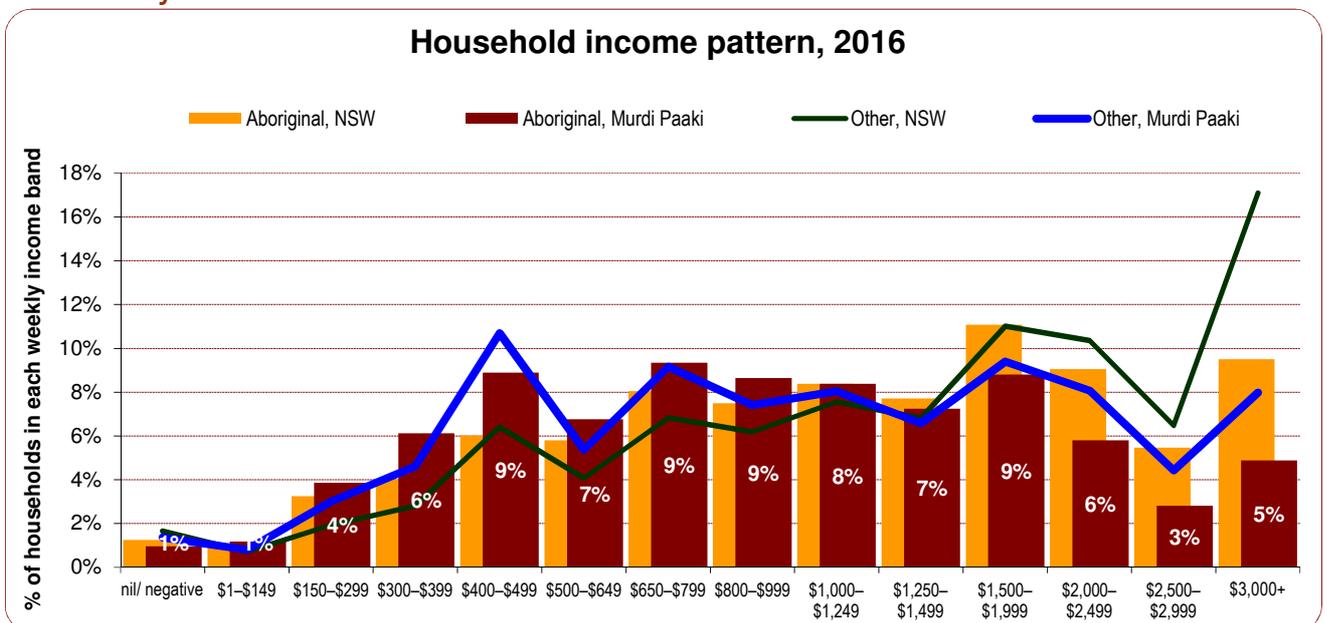
Household income

In 2016, the average income of Aboriginal households in the Assembly was about \$1,277 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 the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] was 25% less than the average of Aboriginal households in NSW (\$1,703 a week).
- ⌘ It was 21% less than the average of other households in Murdi Paaki – \$1,626 a week.
- ⌘ Half the Aboriginal households received less than \$915 a week (the median household income).
- ⌘ Aboriginal households in the Assembly had an average size of 2.9 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 the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] was slightly different from the NSW Aboriginal households, and partly different from other households in the Assembly.



Compared with Aboriginal households across NSW:

- ⌘ more Aboriginal households here were in the \$400–\$499 and \$300–\$399 income ranges.
- ⌘ fewer Aboriginal households were in the \$3,000+ and \$2,000–\$2,499 income ranges, with fewer in the \$2,500–\$2,999 and \$1,500–\$1,999 ranges.

Compared with non-Aboriginal households in this Assembly:

- ⌘ more Aboriginal households were in the \$300–\$399 and \$500–\$649 income ranges.
- ⌘ fewer Aboriginal households were in the \$3,000+ and \$2,000–\$2,499 income ranges.

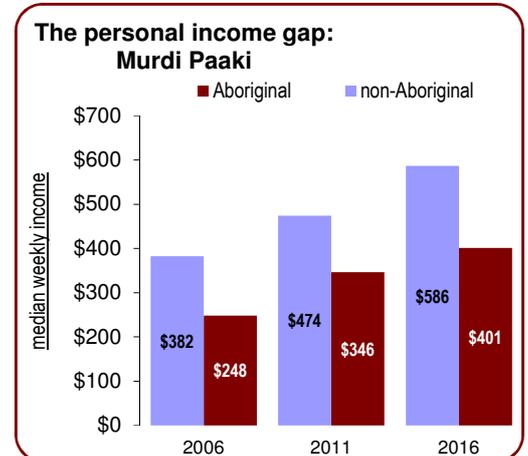
Income Indicators

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 the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] (\$401) was 68% that of non-Aboriginal adults in this Assembly (\$586). The personal income gap was -32%.
- ⌘ The personal income gap had widened by 5% since 2011, after having closed by 8% 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.

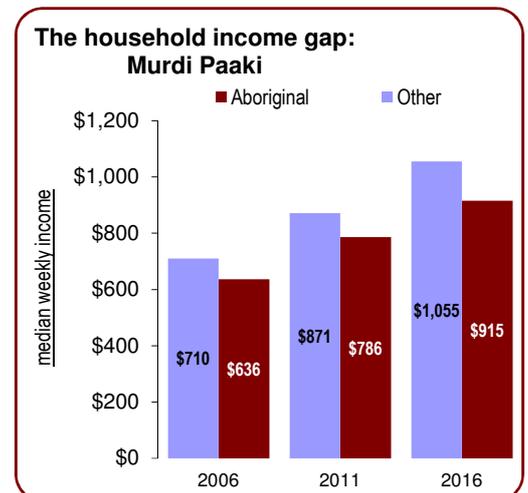


The household income gap

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 the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] was \$915, compared with \$1,055 for other households in the Assembly. This was 13% lower – this is the household income gap.
- ⌘ The household income gap had widened by about 3% 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.



Employment

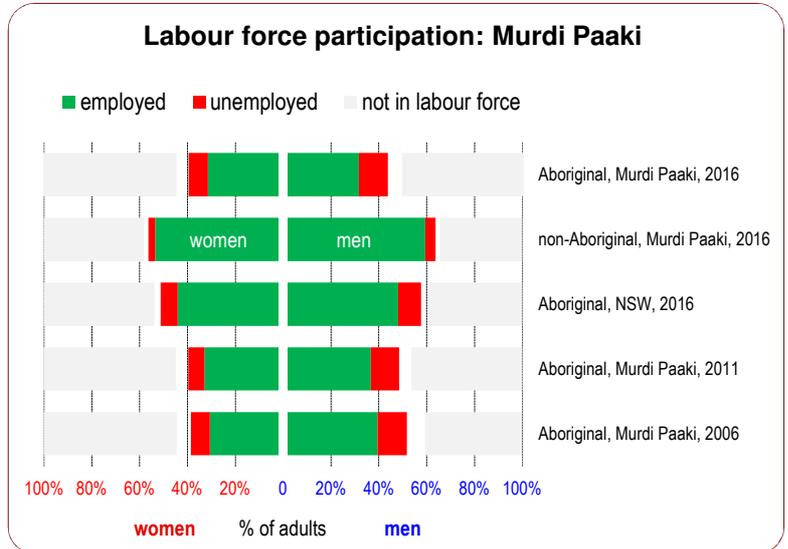
Employment is a prime determinant of a community's income, so it is an important indicator of well-being. In Murdi Paaki, 1,791 out of 5,725 Aboriginal adults (15+) were employed in 2016 – 31% of adults.

578 Aboriginal adults were unemployed (10%), so the overall workforce participation rate (employed + unemployed) was 41%.

Aboriginal workforce participation was ...

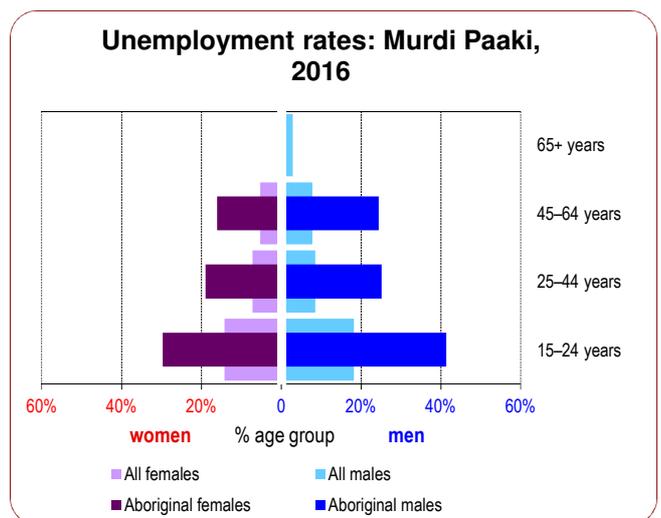
- ⌘ similar for women (40%) and men (44%).
- ⌘ 19% lower than the average for non-Aboriginal adults in the Assembly.
- ⌘ 13% lower than the average for Aboriginal adults in NSW.

The Aboriginal workforce participation rate here was 3% lower than in 2011 and 4% lower than in 2006.

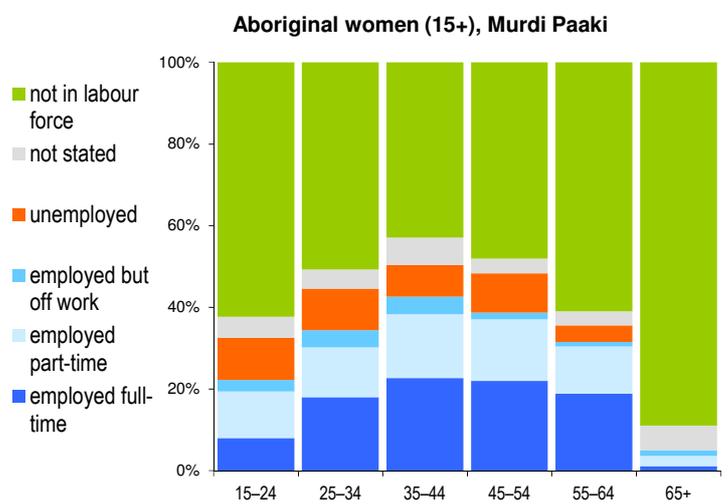
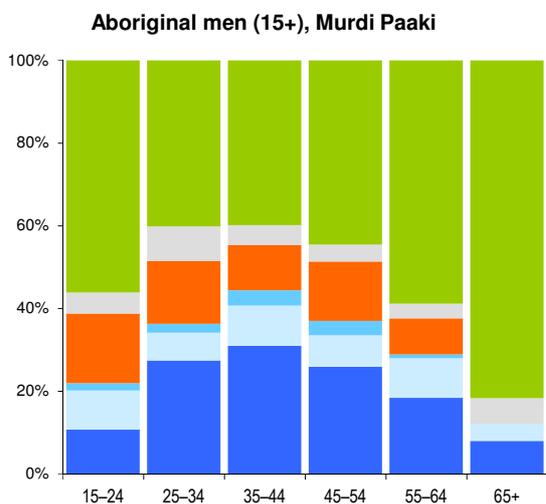


In 2016, the Aboriginal unemployment rate in Assembly was 24%, with 578 people out of work.

- ⌘ This rate was higher than the 6% rate among non-Aboriginal adults in the Assembly.
- ⌘ The Aboriginal unemployment rate was 28% for men and 20% for women.
- ⌘ The Aboriginal unemployment rate was 4% higher than in 2011, and 2% higher than in 2006.
- ⌘ Aboriginal unemployment was highest among those aged 15–24 years (35%) and 25–44 years (24%). It was lowest among those aged 45–64 years (18%).



These graphs show the employment patterns for men and women, by age, in 2016.



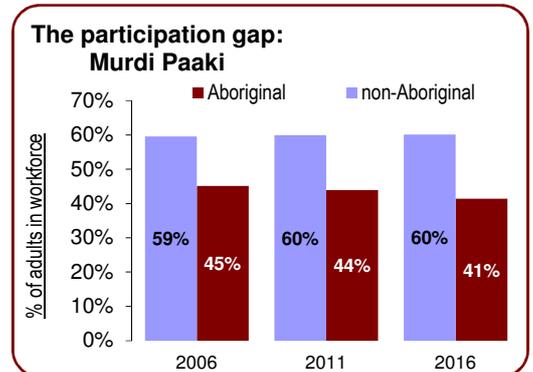
Workforce Gap Indicators

The participation gap

% of adults 15+ in labour force

Employment in the workforce is the main way that people gain income and independence. When the proportion of adults in the workforce is low, communities become more dependent on income support, and poverty increases.

- ⌘ In 2016, the proportion of Aboriginal adults (15+) of the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] in the workforce was 41%; the proportion of non-Aboriginal adults in the workforce was 60%; the participation gap was -19%.
- ⌘ The participation gap had widened by 3% since 2011, after having widened by 2% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The participation gap in NSW was -8% and had closed by 3% since 2011. It had changed little between 2006 and 2011.

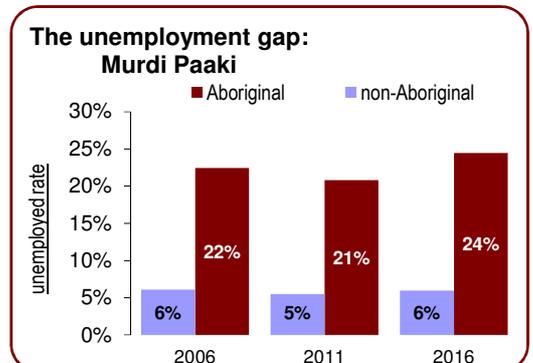


The unemployment gap

% of unemployed in workforce

High unemployment indicates an absence of jobs in occupations for which local people have had training. High unemployment rates have many damaging effects on those unemployed and their community.

- ⌘ In 2016, 24% of the Aboriginal workforce in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] were unemployed; 6% of the non-Aboriginal workforce were unemployed; the unemployment gap was +18%.
- ⌘ The unemployment gap had widened by 3% since 2011, after having closed by 1% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The unemployment gap between in NSW was +9% and had closed by 2% since 2011. It had narrowed by 3% between 2006 and 2011.

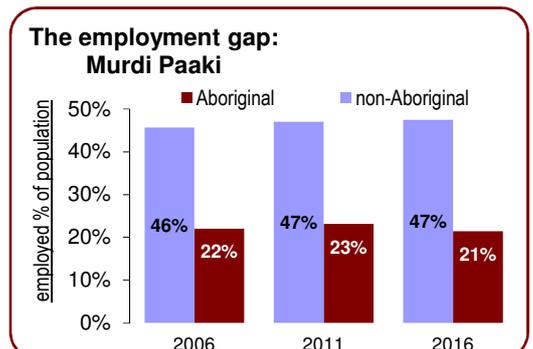


The employment gap

employed adults as % of population

A useful indicator of the financial strength of a community is the proportion of the total population who are employed. A lower proportion means that, on average, each employed person has more people to support.

- ⌘ In 2016, 21% of the Aboriginal population of the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] were employed; 47% of the non-Aboriginal workforce were employed; the employment gap was -26%.
- ⌘ The employment gap had widened by 2% since 2011, after having changed little over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The employment gap in NSW was -18% and had closed by 3% since 2011. It had narrowed by 1% 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 the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW], almost three in ten Aboriginal residents (2,356 people) were attending an educational institution in 2016.

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

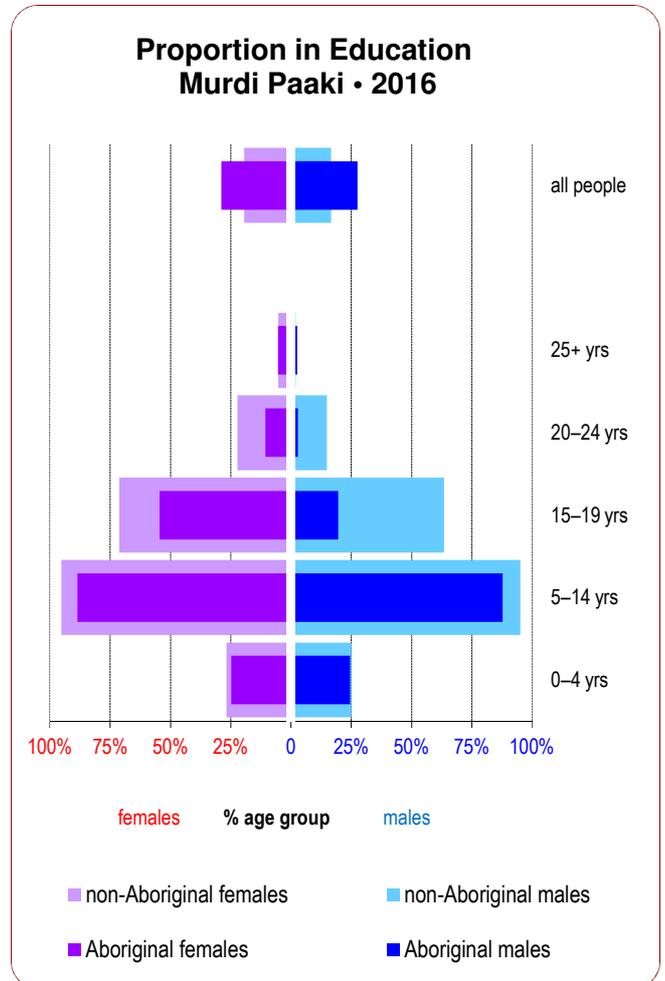
- 23% of the 0–4 year olds
- 88% of the 5–14 year olds
- 53% of the 15–19 year olds
- 8% of the 20–24 year olds
- 4% of those aged 25+

Partly because the Aboriginal population has a much higher proportion of children, their overall rate of participation in education, 28%, is higher than the non-Aboriginal rate in this Assembly, 18%. Relative to non-Aboriginal people of the same age, there were, in education:

- similar proportions of 25+ year olds
- 2% fewer Aboriginal 0–4 year olds
- 7% fewer Aboriginal 5–14 year olds
- 10% fewer Aboriginal 20–24 year olds
- 14% fewer Aboriginal 15–19 year olds

Overall, the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW]'s Aboriginal population had 111 females per 100 males in education. This varied with age. Of those in education, there were:

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



Since 2011, overall participation in education by Aboriginal people in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] had remained stable, 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 3% since 2006.
- The proportion of 5–14 year olds in education was up by 5% since 2011, and up by 7% since 2006.
- The proportion of 15–19 year olds in education was up by 5% since 2011, and up by 17% since 2006.
- The proportion of 20–24 year olds in education was steady since 2011, and up by 4% since 2006.
- The proportion of 25+ year olds in education was down by 1% since 2011, and down 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 2016, some 2,098 Aboriginal children and teenagers in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] were attending school, with 277 in pre-school, 1,148 in primary school, and 673 in high school.

The number of Aboriginal pre-schoolers was up by 36 or 15% since 2011 and, from 2006, up by 18%.

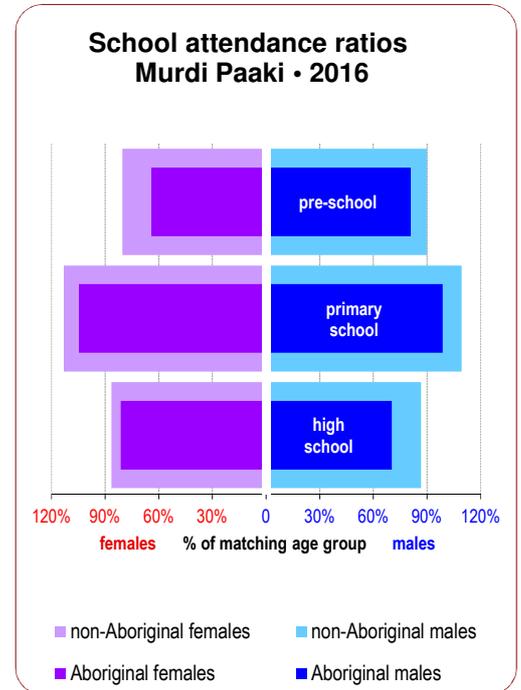
- ⌘ The 277 Aboriginal pre-schoolers equalled 76% of the Aboriginal children aged 4–5.
- ⌘ In NSW, Aboriginal pre-schoolers equalled 72% of the number aged 4–5 years. Non-Aboriginal pre-schoolers in this Assembly represented 82% of their age group.

The number of Aboriginal primary students (1,148) was up by 28 or 3% since 2011; it was 5% lower than in 2006.

- ⌘ Aboriginal primary students were 103% of the number aged 6–11. This is because some primary students were other ages.
- ⌘ This rate was 6% lower than the Aboriginal rate in NSW and 6% lower than for non-Aboriginal children in Murdi Paaki.

The number of Aboriginal secondary students (673) was down by 59 or 8% since 2011 and 5% higher than 2006.

- ⌘ Aboriginal secondary students were 73% of the Aboriginal children aged 12–17.
- ⌘ This rate was 14% lower than the rate for non-Aboriginal secondary students; it was 8% lower than for Aboriginal students in NSW.



242 Aboriginal residents of the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] were in post-school education in 2016. This was 17 less than in 2011, with 17 more than in 2006.

In 2016, there were 58 Aboriginal 15–24 year olds from the Assembly enrolled in TAFE (4% of the number this age); 52% attended full-time.

- ⌘ 8% of Aboriginal 15–24 year olds in this Assembly attended TAFE, with 35% full-time.
- ⌘ 7% of non-Aboriginal 15–24 year olds in this Assembly attended TAFE, with 26% full-time.

21 Aboriginal 15–24 year olds from the Assembly attended university or other tertiary education (2% of the number this age); 86% were full-time.

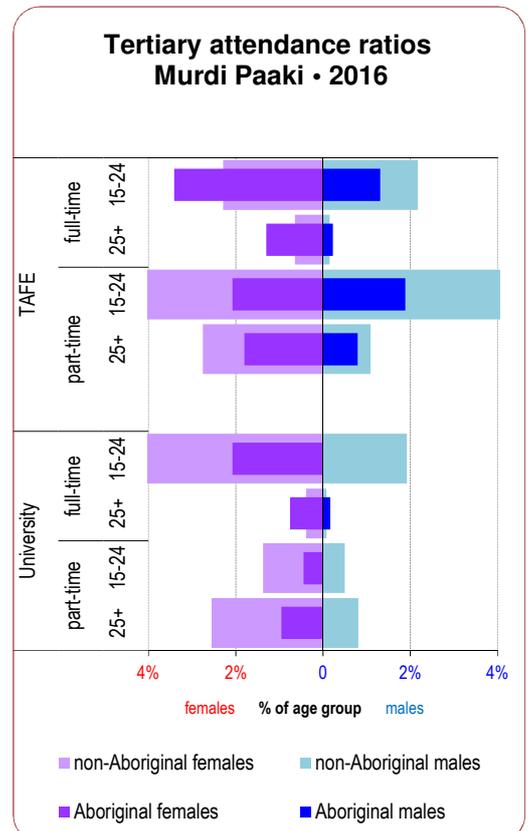
- ⌘ 7% of Aboriginal 15–24 year olds in NSW were at university, with 83% full-time.
- ⌘ 5% of non-Aboriginal 15–24 year olds in this Assembly were at university, with 79% full-time.

There were 91 Aboriginal students aged 25+ attending TAFE in 2016 (2% of those aged 25–64), with 42% 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 Assembly attended TAFE, with 16% full-time.

50 Aboriginal residents aged 25+ were in tertiary education in 2016 (1% of 25–64 year olds), with 50% full-time.

- ⌘ 3% of Aboriginal 25–64 year olds in NSW were at university, with 43% full-time.
- ⌘ 2% of non-Aboriginal 25–64 year olds in this Assembly were at university, with 15% full-time.



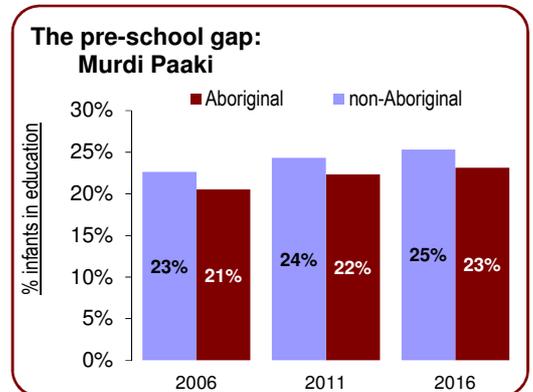
Education Attendance Indicators

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, 23% of Aboriginal infants in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] were in education, compared with 25% of non-Aboriginal infants. The pre-school gap was -2%.
- ⌘ The pre-school gap had changed little since 2011, after having changed little 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 narrowed by 2% since 2011.

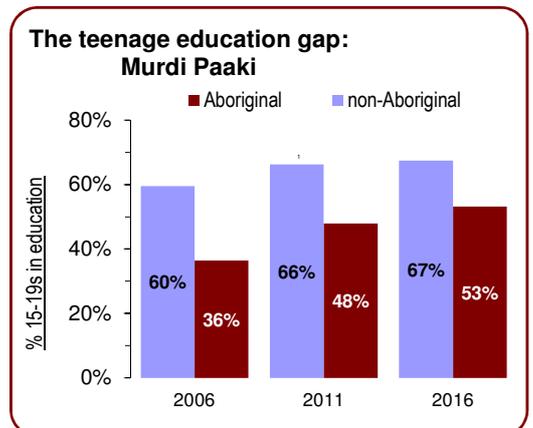


The teenage education gap

% 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, 53% of the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] Aboriginal teenagers aged 15–19 were in education, compared with 67% of non-Aboriginal teenagers. The teenage education gap was -14%.
- ⌘ The teenage education gap had closed by 4% since 2011, after having closed by 5% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ 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.



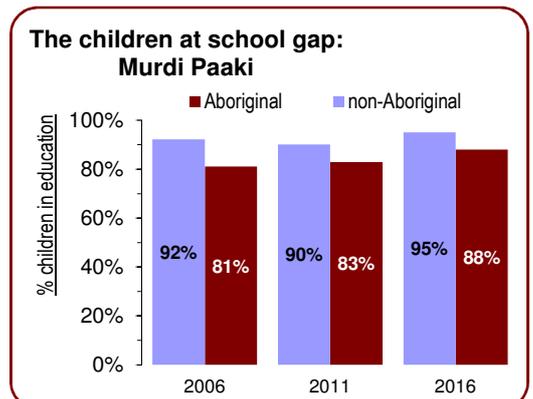
The children at school gap

% 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, 88% of the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] Aboriginal children aged 5–14 were in education, and 95% of non-Aboriginal of that age were. The schooling gap was -7%.
- ⌘ The schooling gap had changed little 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 the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] had completed an average of Year 9.7 of school, compared with Year 10.4 for non-Aboriginal adults. In NSW, Aboriginal adults averaged Year 10.3.

⌘ 883 Aboriginal adults in the Assembly had completed Year 12, which was 22% more than in 2011 and 65% more than in 2006.

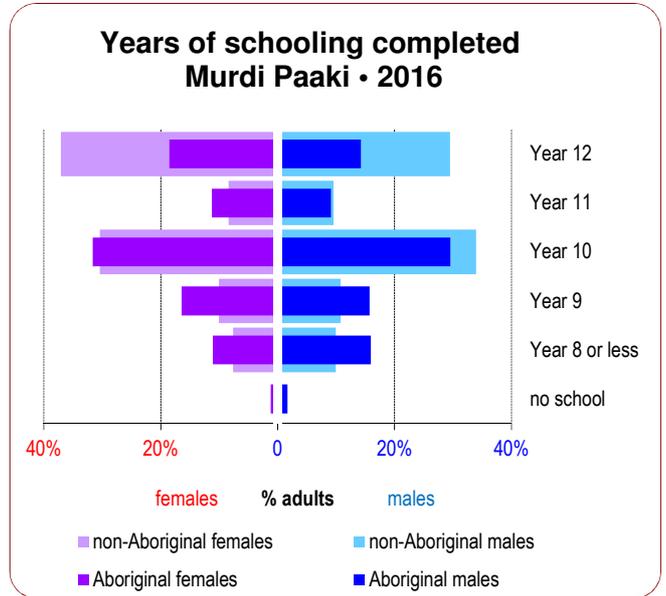
The proportion of Aboriginal adults in the Assembly who had completed Year 12 was 16%, which was 17% lower than that of non-Aboriginal adults.

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

⌘ 57% of Aboriginal adults in the Assembly had completed at least Year 10, which was 13% lower than for Aboriginal adults in NSW.

⌘ Of the others, 16% had completed Year 9 and 13% had completed Year 8 or lower; 77 adults did not go to school (1%); 12% 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 the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] 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 65% in the number who had finished Year 12 and an increase of 36% in the number who had finished school at Year 11.

For Aboriginal adults in this Assembly, average schooling:

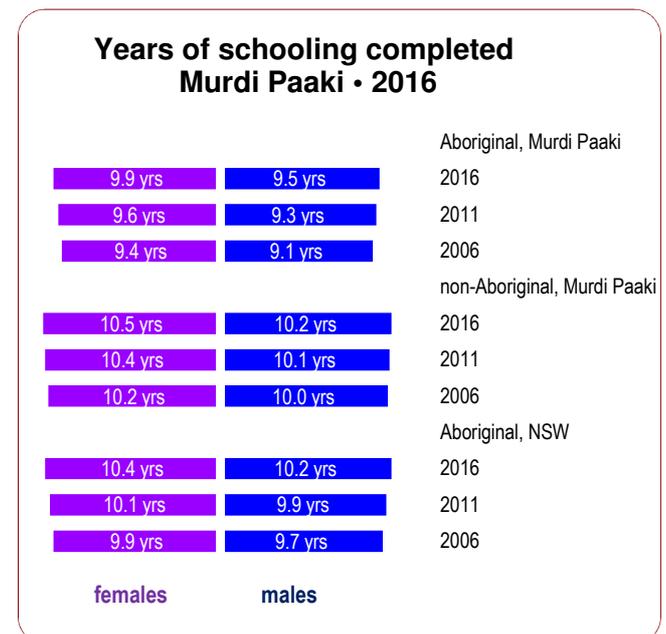
- ⌘ for men had risen by 2 months since 2011, and had risen by 5 months since 2006.
- ⌘ for women had risen by 4 months since 2011, and had risen by 6 months since 2006.

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.



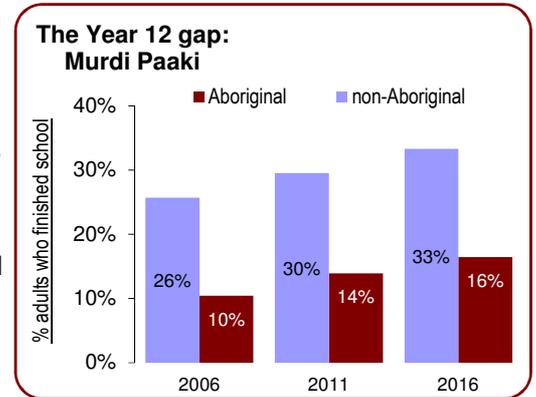
Education Achievement Indicators

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, 16% of the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] Aboriginal adults had completed Year 12, compared with 33% of non-Aboriginal adults. The Year 12 gap was -17%.
- ⌘ The Year 12 gap had widened by 1% since 2011, after having changed little over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The Year 12 gap in NSW was -28% and had narrowed by 1% since 2011. It widened by 2% between 2006 and 2011.

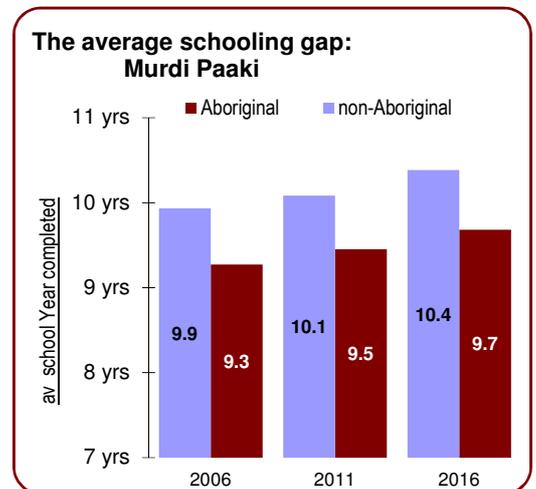


The average schooling gap

average school Year completed

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, the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] Aboriginal adults had completed an average of Year 9.7 at school, compared with Year 10.4 for non-Aboriginal adults. The average schooling gap was 0.7 years (8 months).
- ⌘ The average schooling gap had widening by one month since 2011, after having closing 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.



Tertiary qualifications

The type and extent of post-school qualifications has a major influence on the earning capacities of a community. In the 2016 Census, 2,147 Aboriginal adults in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] reported having tertiary educational qualifications, which was 38% of the number aged 15+.

By comparison, 45% of Aboriginal adults in NSW and 49% of non-Aboriginal adults in Murdi Paaki had a tertiary qualification.

176 Aboriginal adults in the Assembly had a degree or higher qualification (3%), with 35 having a postgraduate degree.

- ⌘ In NSW, 7% of the Aboriginal residents had a degree or higher qualification.
- ⌘ 11% of the non-Aboriginal residents of Murdi Paaki had a degree or more.

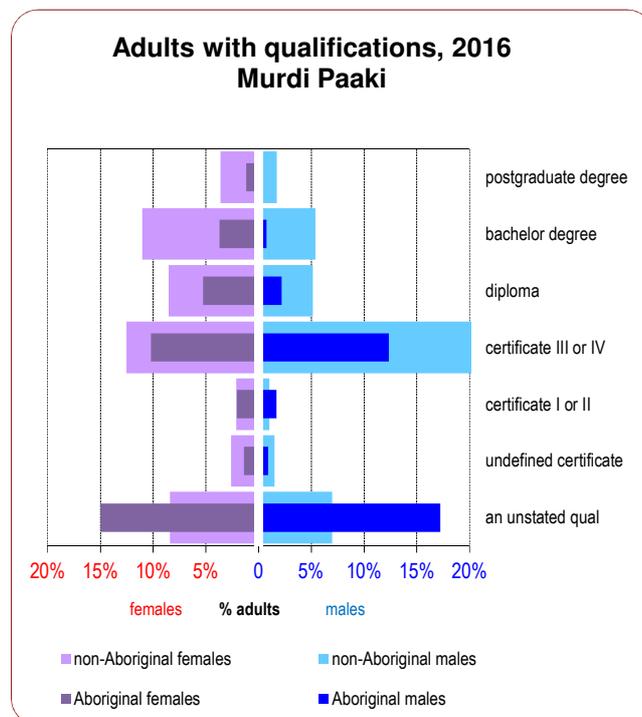
The most common highest qualification held by Aboriginal adults here were:

- an unstated qual, held by 917 people (16%);
- certificate III or IV, by 641 people (11%);
- diploma, by 212 people (4%).

While the number of Aboriginal adults in Murdi Paaki rose by 3% from 2011 to 2016, the number with qualifications rose by 20%. There were:

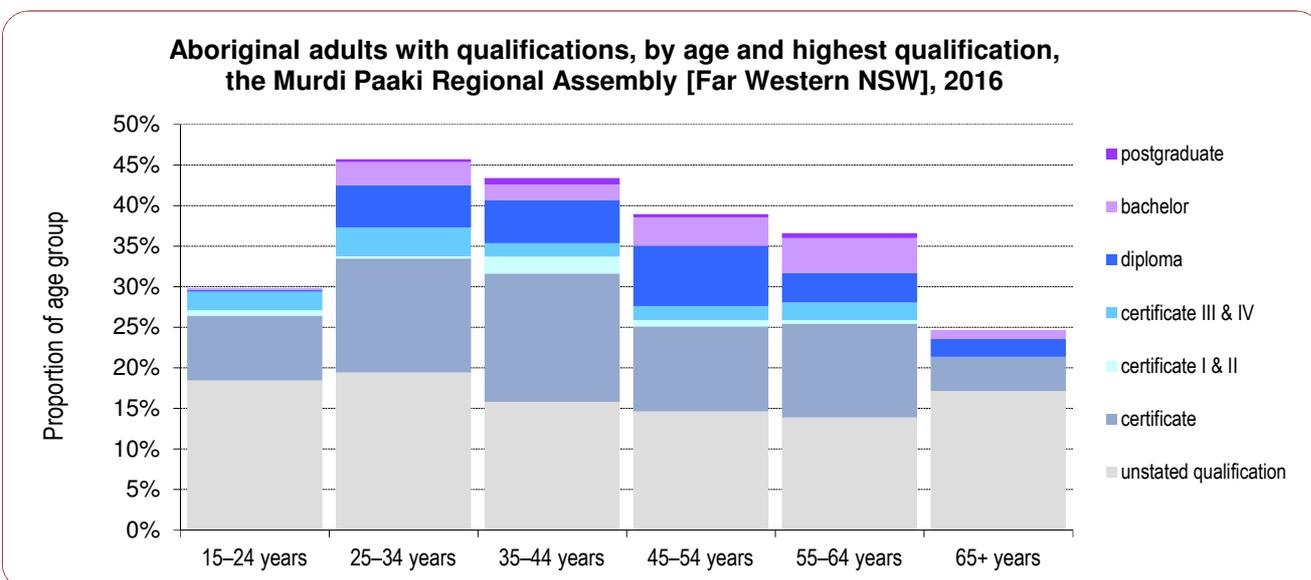
- 126 more with a certificate III or IV;
- 89 more with a diploma;
- 17 more with a undefined certificate.

In the decade from 2006, the number of Aboriginal adults in the Assembly with qualifications increased by 34%, while the adult population increased by 11%. There were 286 more with a certificate III or IV and 99 more with a diploma qualification.



In this decade, the number of Aboriginal adults in NSW with qualifications increased by 99%. There were 204% more with a diploma and 200% more with a postgraduate degree.

The chart below shows how the level of qualifications varies with age. Here, Aboriginal people aged 25–34 years had the most higher qualifications, then people aged 35–44 years and 45–54 years.



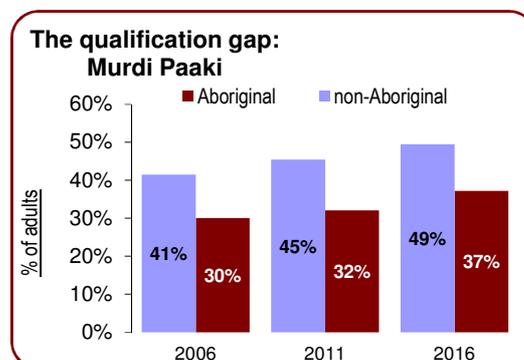
Higher Education Indicators

The qualification gap

% of adults 15+ with a post-school qualification

Tertiary and further education is becoming essential for many occupations, so the proportion of adults with post-school qualifications is a broad indicator of a community's earning capacity.

- ⌘ In 2016, 37% of the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] Aboriginal adults aged 15+ had a post-school qualification, compared with 49% of non-Aboriginal adults. The qualification gap was -12%.
- ⌘ The qualification gap had closed by 1% since 2011, after having widened by 2% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The qualification gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal adults in NSW was -14% and had narrowed by 1% since 2011. It widened by 1% over 2006 to 2011.

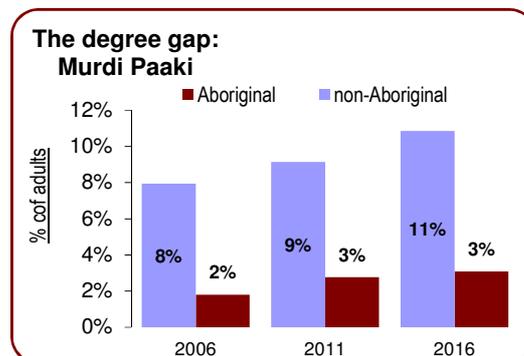


The degree gap

% of adults 15+ with a degree or higher qualification

Most higher skilled and better paid jobs require a university degree or equivalent for entry, so the proportion of adults with a degree or higher indicates the community's capacity to gain these jobs.

- ⌘ In 2016, 3% of the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] Aboriginal adults aged 15+ had a degree or higher qualification, compared with 11% of non-Aboriginal adults. The degree education gap was -8%.
- ⌘ The degree gap had widened by 2% since 2011, after having changed little over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The degree gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal adults in NSW was -19% and had widened by 3% since 2011. It widened by 3% over 2006 to 2011.

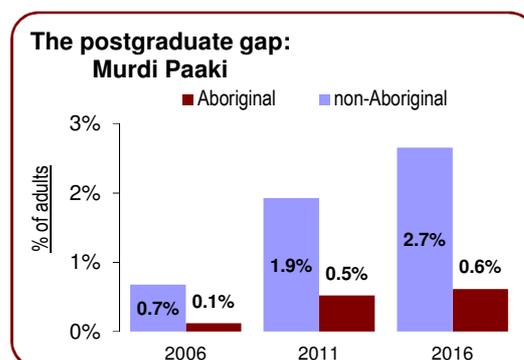


The postgraduate gap

% of adults 15+ with a postgraduate qualification

Increasingly, getting promoted in many industries requires a post-graduate qualification, but the number of Aboriginal people with post-graduate degrees has been low.

- ⌘ In 2016, 0.6% of the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] Aboriginal adults aged 15+ had a post-graduate qualification, compared with 2.7% of non-Aboriginal adults. The postgraduate gap was -2.0%.
- ⌘ The postgraduate gap had widened by 0.6% since 2011, after having widened by 0.8% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The postgraduate gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal adults in NSW was -6.2% and had widened by 1.3% since 2011. It widened by 2.1% over 2006 to 2011.



Disability levels

In 2016 in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW], 518 Aboriginal residents had a long-term severe disability; 6.2% of the population. Among all the Assembly's residents, 6.3% similarly reported a disability.

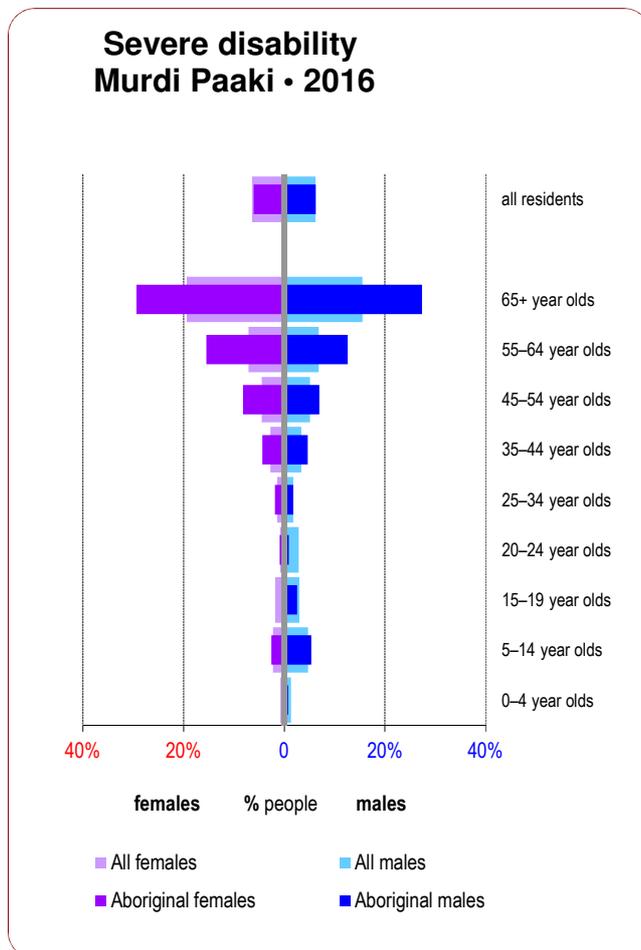
People with a long-term severe disability are those needing help or assistance with self-care, mobility or communication, because of a disability, long-term health condition or old age. This data compares Aboriginal people with the total population.

- ⌘ Disability rates tend to rise with age. In 2016, they peaked among Aboriginal 65+ year olds (30%) and 55–64 year olds (15%).
Among younger Aboriginal residents, the disability rate was highest among 35–44 year olds at 5% and 5–14 year olds at 4%.

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 this Assembly, the overall Aboriginal disability rate was 1.0 times that in the overall population: 6.2% compared with 6.3%.
Among 55–64 year olds, the Aboriginal disability rate (15%) was 2.1 times the overall rate (6.9%);
Among 25–34 year olds, the Aboriginal disability rate (3%) was 1.7 times that of all residents (1.6%).
- ⌘ Aboriginal disability rates were similar for men and women: 6.3% to 6.0%. Among all residents, they were similar for men and women: 6.2% to 6.3%.
There were 1.3 females per male among 45–54 year olds with a disability.

On the other hand, there were 2.0 males per female among 5–14 year olds with a disability. There were only males among those with a disability aged 0–4, 15–19.



From 2011 to 2016, the overall disability rate among Aboriginal residents of the Assembly rose from 5.0% to 6.2%.

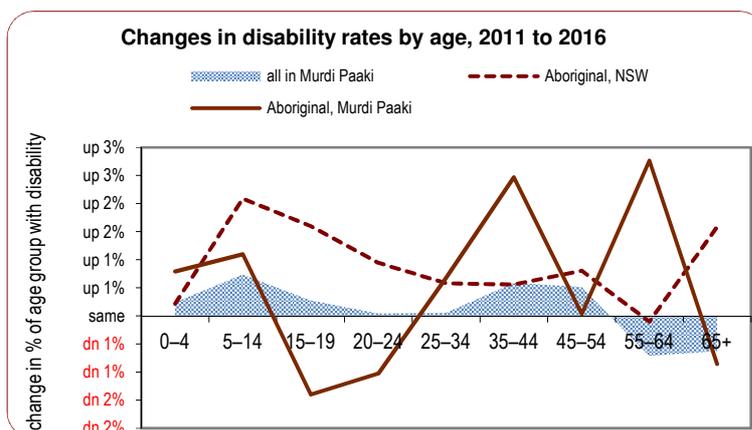
In the Assembly, the greatest change in the Aboriginal disability rate was the increase among those aged 55–64, from 11.8% in 2011 to 14.6% in 2016.

Disability rates also rose among 35–44 year olds and 5–14 year olds.

Disability rates fell most among those aged 15–19 years.

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

Among all Murdi Paaki residents, the disability rate changed little, and was 6.3% in 2016.



Disability care given

In the 2016 Census, 741 Aboriginal adults in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW], 13% of the adult population, reported that they gave assistance to a person with a severe or profound disability. There were at that time 518 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 18% of 45–54 year olds and 17% of 35–44 year olds to 8% of 15–19 year olds.

⌘ Carers are more often women than men. In this Aboriginal community, there were 1.4 females per male among carers.

Female carers were most common among 25–34 year olds with 2.5 females per male caring, and among 35–44 year olds, with 1.6 females per male caring.

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

⌘ The 13% carer rate among Aboriginal residents was higher than the average for all adults in the Assembly (12%).

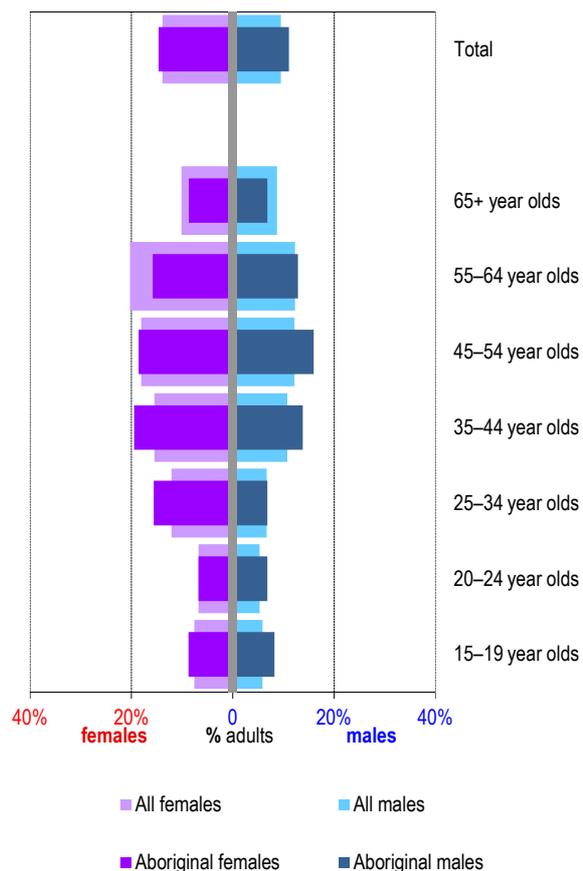
Among 20–24 year olds, the proportion of Aboriginal carers was 1.5 times the average.

Among 35–44 year olds, the proportion of Aboriginal carers was 1.3 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 1% more carers among Aboriginal people aged 15–19 here. There were 6% fewer carers here among those aged 55–64.

Carers • Murdi Paaki • 2016



From 2011 to 2016, overall caring rates among Aboriginal adults in the Assembly changed only slightly from 12%.

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

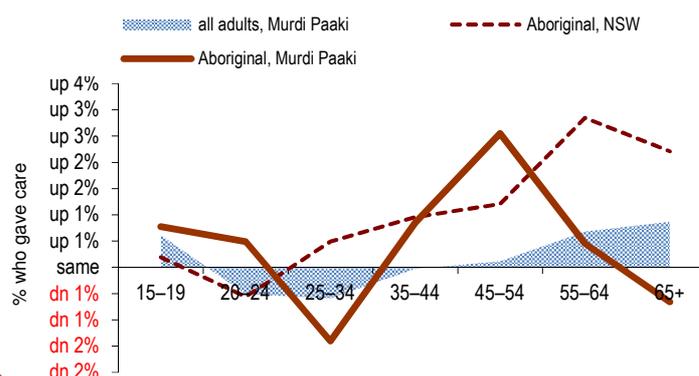
Among all the Assembly's adults, caring rates changed little.

⌘ In the Assembly, Aboriginal caring rates increased most among 45–54 year olds, from 15% in 2011 to 18% in 2016.

Caring rates also rose 1% among 35–44 year olds..

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

Changes in caring rates, by age, 2011–2016



Disability Indicators

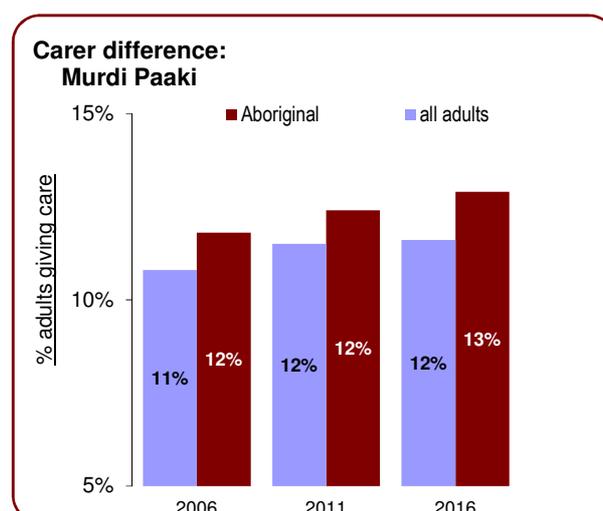
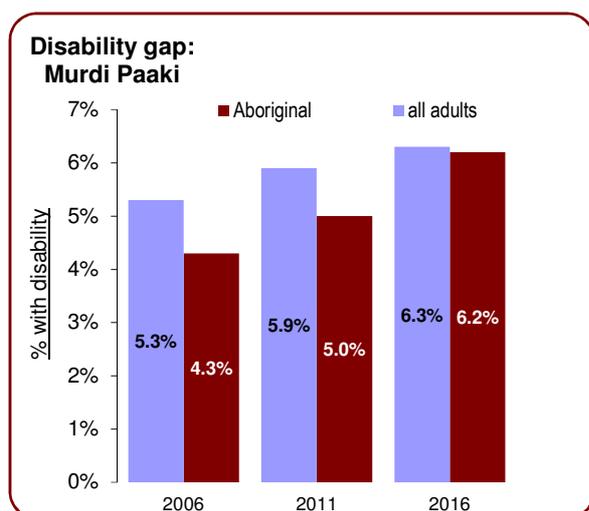
The disability gap

% 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, 6.2% of the Assembly's Aboriginal residents had a severe, long-term disability, compared with 6.3% for all residents. The disability gap was -0.1%. The Aboriginal disability rate was 1.0 times the overall rate.
- ⌘ The disability gap in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] had closed by 0.8% since 2011, after having changed little 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, 13% of the Assembly's Aboriginal adults (aged 15+) provided assistance to a person with a severe disability, compared with 12% of all adults. The carer difference was +1% (rounded).
- ⌘ The carer difference in the Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly [Far Western NSW] had changed little 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.