



Community Portrait:

Upper Hunter Shire LGA

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

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Prepared for Aboriginal Affairs NSW

Upper Hunter Shire is the Local Government Area of Upper Hunter Shire 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 Upper Hunter Shire 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 Upper Hunter Shire, 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 Upper Hunter Shire in 2016, even if they completed the Census away from home. People who were visiting Upper Hunter Shire 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: 5.1% of Upper Hunter's Census respondents said they had Aboriginal origins, but another 8.9% 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: Upper Hunter Shire LGA, 2016

- ⌘ In the 2016 Census, 723 of the 14,112 residents (5.1%) counted in Upper Hunter Shire said that they had Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origins, or both. Of these, 96% were Aboriginal.
 - ⌘ Between 2011 and 2016, the counted Aboriginal population rose by 35%, from 535; the overall population of the LGA rose by 3%.
 - ⌘ About 9% of the Aboriginal population were under 5 in 2016. This infant population accounted for one-third of the Aboriginal population growth between 2011 and 2016.
- ⌘ The Aboriginal community is significantly younger than the non-Aboriginal population, with a median age of 20 vs 42 years.
 - ⌘ There was a higher proportion under 18 years old: 46% compared with 23%.
 - ⌘ There was a lower proportion aged 65 or more: 5% compared with 19%.
- ⌘ Aboriginal households had an average of 3.1 residents, which was larger than non-Aboriginal households (2.4) in the LGA.
 - ⌘ Almost four in ten Aboriginal households were couples with children.
 - ⌘ One in five were one parent families.
 - ⌘ 13% of the Aboriginal households were single persons (vs 30% of non-Aboriginal households).
- ⌘ Aboriginal households most commonly lived in rented dwellings (42%), with 36% in mortgaged and 15% in fully owned dwellings.
 - ⌘ In all, 51% of Aboriginal households in Upper Hunter Shire were home-owners (with or without a mortgage), which was down by 1% since 2011.
- ⌘ The median income of Aboriginal adults was about \$483 a week, which was 76% that of all adults here (\$637).
 - ⌘ The median income gap had closed by 2% since 2011.
- ⌘ 61% of Aboriginal adults were in the labour force, compared with 64% of non-Aboriginal adults.
 - ⌘ 10% of the Aboriginal workforce were unemployed, compared with 5% of the non-Aboriginal workforce.
- ⌘ Four in ten Aboriginal residents (291 people) were attending an educational institution.
 - ⌘ 115 Aboriginal people had completed Year 12, which was 69% more than in 2011 and 167% more than in 2006.
 - ⌘ Compared with non-Aboriginal residents of the same age, there were:
 - 10% fewer Aboriginal people aged 15–19 year olds in education;
 - 9% fewer Aboriginal people aged 0–4 year olds in education.
 - ⌘ 43% of Aboriginal adults had some type of post-school qualification, compared with 59% of non-Aboriginal adults in the LGA (4% had a degree or higher, compared with 25%).
- ⌘ 41 Aboriginal people (5.7% 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 35–44 year olds was 6 times the average for this age group in Upper Hunter Shire.
 - for 15–19 year olds, the Aboriginal rate was 2.2 times the average in the LGA.
 - ⌘ 12% of Aboriginal adults (aged 15+) gave assistance to a person with a severe disability.
- ⌘ 75% of Upper Hunter's Aboriginal households had an internet connection, which was unchanged from 2011.

Tracking changes in Upper Hunter Shire

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

Indicator	Upper Hunter Shire LGA, 2016			Change in Aboriginal rate	
	Aboriginal	non-Aboriginal	Gap in 2016	last 5 years 2011–2016	last decade 2006–2016
				up 7%	up 28%
home ownership % of households owning/buying their home	51%	68%	-17%	dn 1%	up 7%
personal income* median weekly income of adults (15+)	\$483	\$637	-24%	up 17%	up 28%
household income median weekly income of households	\$1,208	\$1,245	-3%	up 6%	up 53%
workforce participation % of adults 15+ in labour force	61%	64%	-3%	dn 0%	same
unemployment % of unemployed in workforce	10%	5%	+5%	up 1%	dn 1%
employment employed adults as % of population	34%	49%	-15%	up 2%	up 3%
pre-school % of infants under 5 in education	22%	31%	-9%	up 3%	up 17%
teenage education % of 15–19 year-olds in education	63%	73%	-10%	dn 9%	up 25%
children at school % of 5–14 year olds in education	94%	95%	-1%	same	dn 2%
Year 12 completion % of adults (15+) who have left school	28%	38%	-9%	up 5%	up 10%
average schooling average school Year completed	10.3 yrs	10.5 yrs	-0.2 yrs	0.1 yrs	0.3 yrs
tertiary qualifications % of adults 15+ with a post-school qualification	43%	53%	-10%	up 2%	up 5%
degree % of adults 15+ with a degree or higher qualification	4%	12%	-7%	same	up 2%
postgrad % of adults 15+ with a postgraduate qualification	1%	2%	-2%	up 1%	up 1%
disability* % of people with a severe, long-term disability	5.7%	4.7%	+1.0%	up 2%	up 1%

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

Aboriginal population and growth

In the 2016 Census, Upper Hunter's Aboriginal population was counted as 723 people, of whom 691 identified as Aboriginal and 14 as Torres Strait Islander; 13 identified as both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.

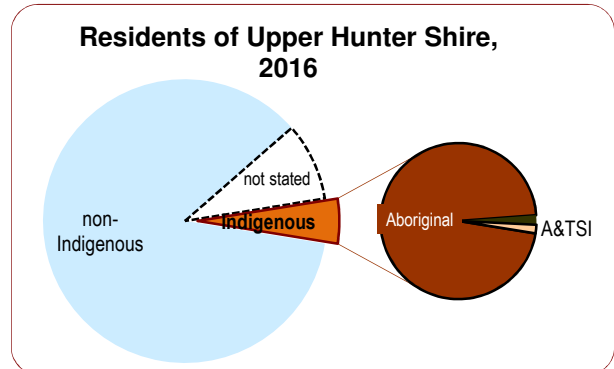
- ⌘ Aboriginal people comprised 5.1% of Upper Hunter's population, compared with 2.9% in NSW.

8.9% of Upper Hunter Shire people did not say whether they had Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origins.

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

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.



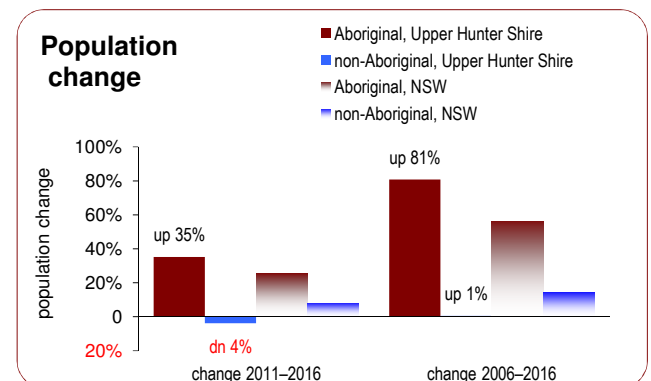
Between 2011 and 2016, the counted Aboriginal population in Upper Hunter Shire rose by 35% (by 188) from 535; in total, Upper Hunter's population rose by 3%.

The number of infants born over the last five years accounted for one-third of the Aboriginal population growth between 2011 and 2016.

- ⌘ Between 2006 and 2016, Upper Hunter's Aboriginal population rose by 81% (from 400 in 2006).

Upper Hunter's non-Aboriginal population rose by 1% over the decade.

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



On Census night 2016, 697 Aboriginal residents of Upper Hunter Shire were at home (96%), and 27 were staying away from home (4%). Offsetting those away, there were 32 Aboriginal visitors staying in the LGA that night, equivalent to 4% of the Aboriginal resident population.

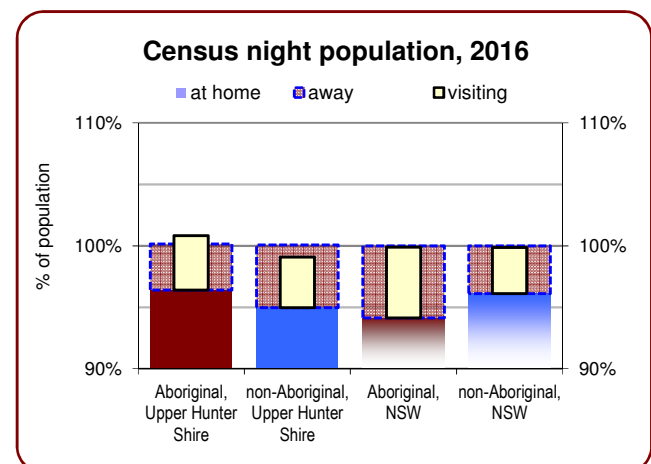
- ⌘ There were a few visitors from the same locality (eg. overnighting with neighbours).

78% of the visitors were from elsewhere in NSW.

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

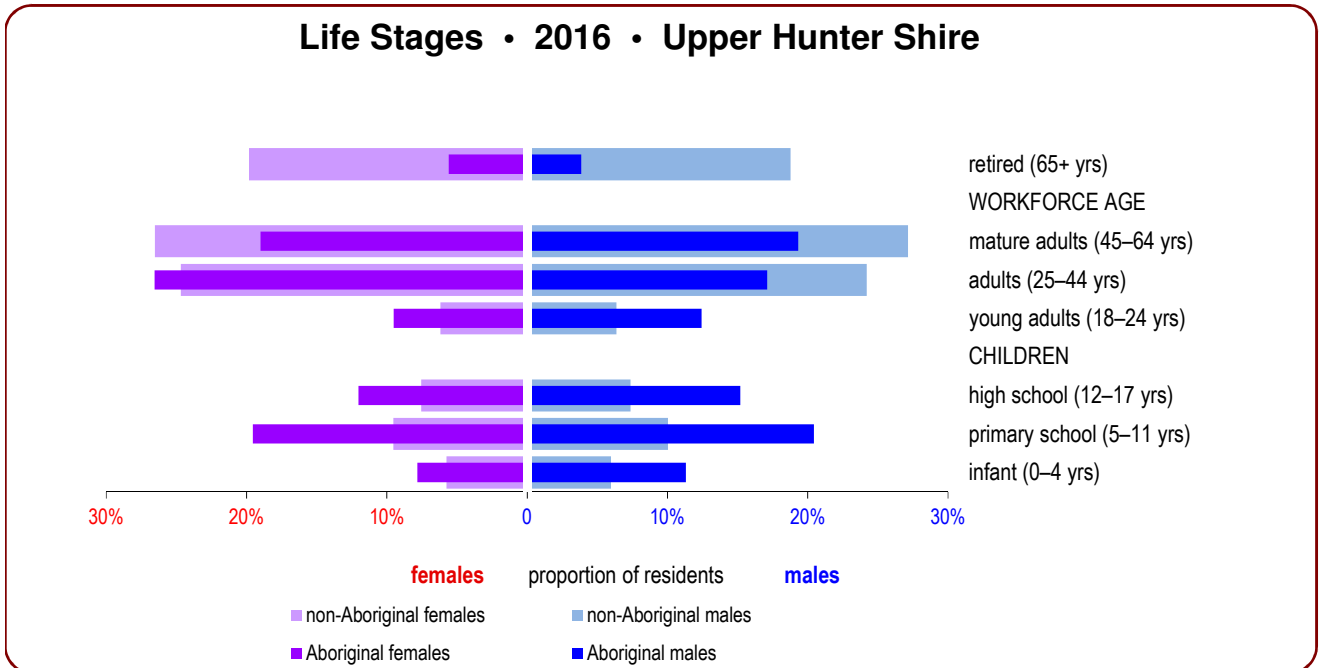
The proportion away from home was 1% lower than for non-Aboriginal residents of this LGA; it was 2% lower than for Aboriginal residents of NSW.

- ⌘ There were 15 more Aboriginal visitors than in 2011, when there were 17, equal to 3% of the Aboriginal population.



Life stages

The Aboriginal population of Upper Hunter Shire 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 Upper Hunter's Aboriginal population in 2016:

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

- 76 (or 11%) were aged 18–24
- 154 (or 21%) were aged 25–44
- 138 (or 19%) were aged 45–64

The number aged 18–64 was up 40% from 2011; and up 98% from 2006.

⌘ 334 Aboriginal residents (46% or almost five in ten) were children under 18.

- 68 (or 9%) were under five
- 154 (or 21%) were aged 5–11
- 112 (or 15%) were aged 12–17

The number of children was up 32% since 2011; and up 69% since 2006.

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

The number aged 65+ had risen by 57% since 2011; it was 83% higher than in 2006.

The proportion aged 18–64 among Aboriginal people was 7% lower than for non-Aboriginal (58%).

4% more of the Aboriginal population were young adults (18–24 yrs), and 8% 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 Upper Hunter Shire was 23% 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.

19% of non-Aboriginal people in Upper Hunter Shire 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 Upper Hunter Shire has an age profile that is significantly younger than the non-Aboriginal population, with a lower median age (20 vs 42 years).

For Upper Hunter's Aboriginal population in 2016:

- ⌘ The average age was 27 years in 2016, with half the population aged under 20 years (the median age).
The largest 5-year age groups were 5–9 years (15%), 10–14 years (14%) and 15–19 years (12%).
- ⌘ The average age was 2 years higher than in 2011 and 2 years higher than in 2006.

Proportionally, the biggest increases since 2011 were of 45–49 year olds (158% more), 55–59 year olds (78% more) and 60–64 year olds (71% more).

- ⌘ 33 Aboriginal people (4.6%) were aged 65+ years, compared with 19% of non-Aboriginal residents.
- ⌘ There were noticeably more males than females aged 50–54 years, 0–4 years and 20–24 years.

The average age was 14 years younger than for the non-Aboriginal residents; the median age was 22 years younger.

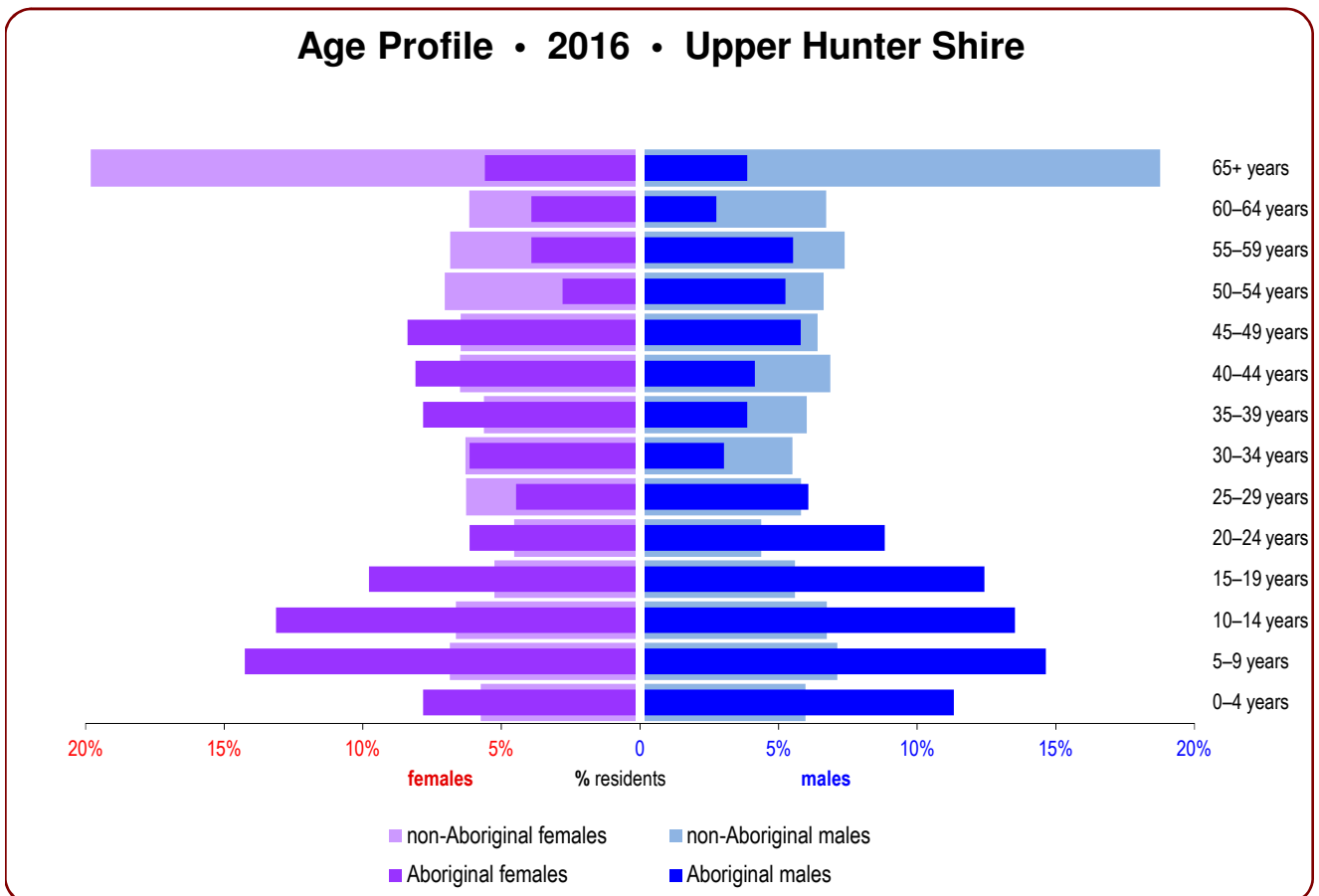
Non-Aboriginal population: about 7% were 5–9 years and also 10–14 years and 5% were 15–19 years.

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: 45–49 year olds (27%); 55–59 year olds (46%); and 60–64 year olds (47%).

The number aged 65+ was 57% higher than in 2011; the percentage of people this age was up by 0.6% since 2011, when it was 3.9%.

There were many more females than males among those aged 30–34 years, then those aged 35–39 years and 40–44 years.



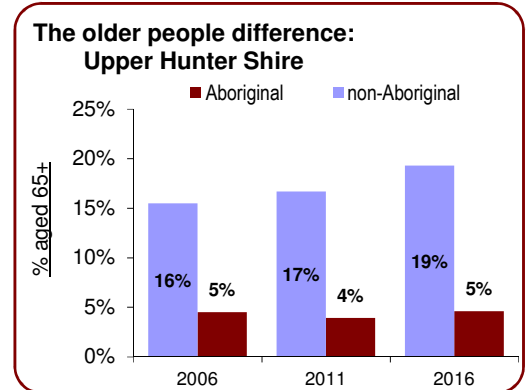
Population Indicators

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, 4.6% of Upper Hunter's Aboriginal residents were aged 65 or over, compared with 19.3% of non-Aboriginal residents. The older people difference was -15%.
- ⌘ The older people difference had increased by 2% since 2011, after having increased by 2% 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.

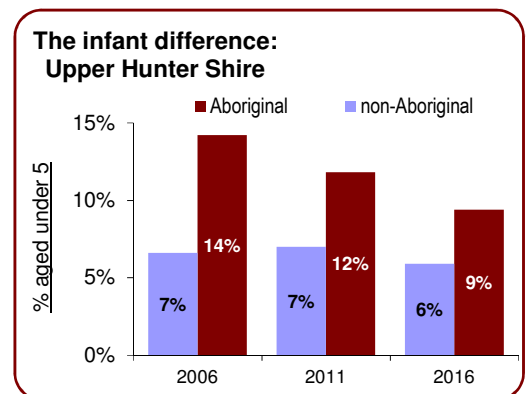


The infant difference

% 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, 9.4% of Upper Hunter's Aboriginal residents were infants, compared with 5.9% of non-Aboriginal residents. The infant difference was +4%.
- ⌘ The infant difference had closed by 1% since 2011, after having closed by 3% 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.

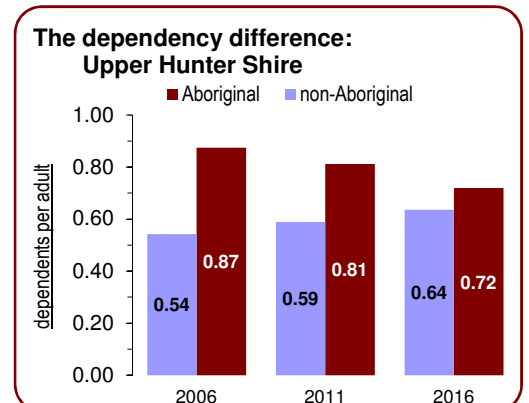


The dependency difference

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, Upper Hunter's Aboriginal community had a dependency ratio of 0.72, compared with 0.64 for the non-Aboriginal community. The Aboriginal dependency ratio was 0.08 higher.
- ⌘ The dependency difference had decreased by 0.14 since 2011, after having narrowed by 0.11 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.



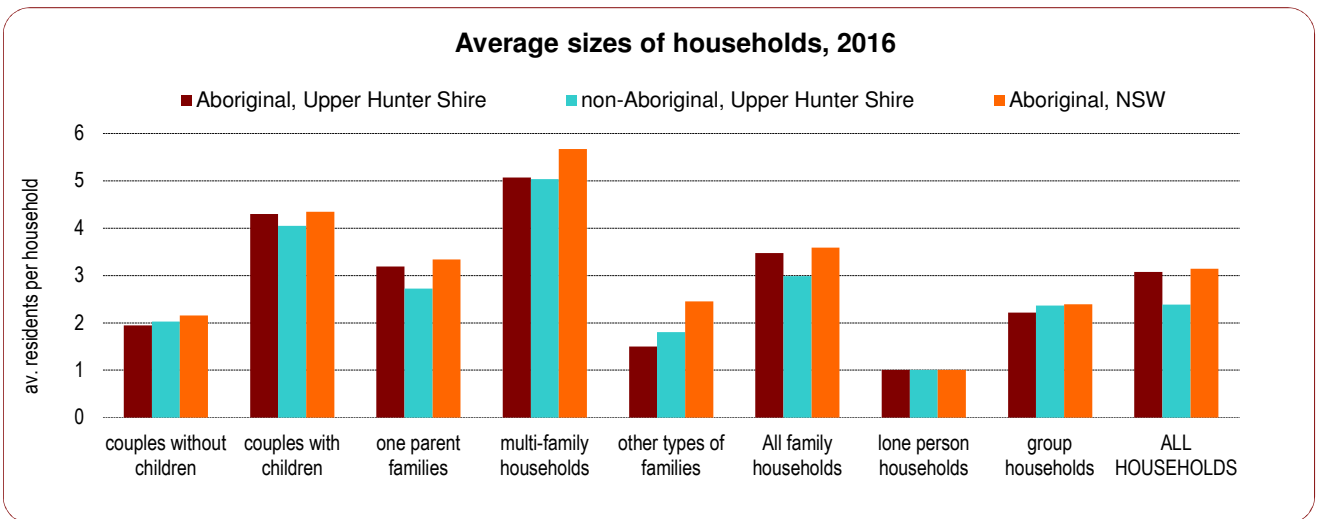
Household types and sizes

In 2016, the 723 Aboriginal residents of Upper Hunter Shire were living in 349 households, 52% more than in 2011.

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

- ⌘ Almost four in ten were couples with children (129 households, or 37%). 9% higher than non-Aboriginal here
- ⌘ One in five were one parent families (74 households, or 21%). 13% more than non-Aboriginal
- ⌘ One in five were couples without children (70 households, or 20%). 10% less than non-Aboriginal
- ⌘ One in eight were one-person households (46 households, or 13%). 16% less than non-Aboriginal
- ⌘ There were 4 multi-family households, and 4 other types of households.

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



Aboriginal households had an average of 3.1 residents in 2016, which was 0.2 lower than in 2011, and similar to 2006.

- ⌘ Aboriginal households here were similarly sized to 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 LGA was 2.4 residents; Aboriginal households were 29% 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: 13% lone person; Other households: 30%.
- ⌘ Aboriginal couple families had an average of 2.3 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 0.3 since 2011, and little different from 2006.
- ⌘ Aboriginal one-parent families averaged 2.2 children, compared with 2.3 in NSW and 1.7 for non-Aboriginal one-parent families here.

The average number of children per one-parent family was down by 0.3 since 2011, and little changed since 2006.
- ⌘ At an average size of 3.1 persons, the 349 Aboriginal households had some 1,100 members, but only 680 Aboriginal people were counted in these households.

This suggests that some 390 people in Upper Hunter's Aboriginal households (almost four in ten) did not identify as Aboriginal in the Census.

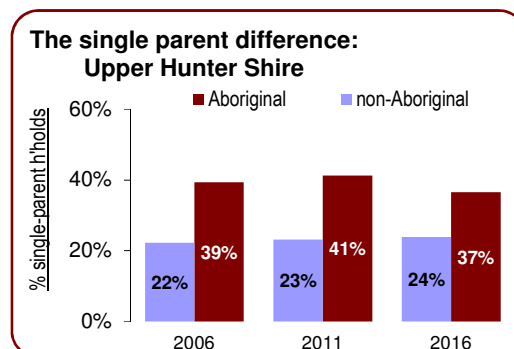
Household Indicators

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, 37% of Upper Hunter's Aboriginal family households with children had one parent, compared with 24% of non-Aboriginal families. The difference was +13%.
- ⌘ The single parent difference had decreased by 5% since 2011, after having increased by 1% 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.

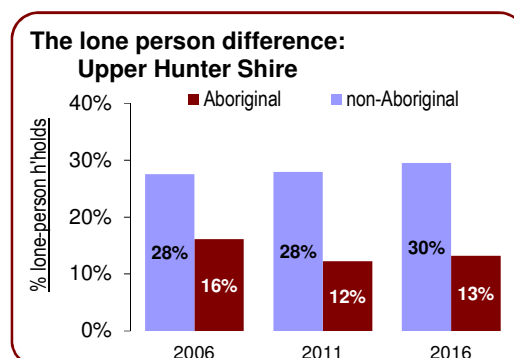


The lone person difference

% 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, 13% of Upper Hunter's Aboriginal households were lone persons, compared with 30% of non-Aboriginal households. The lone person difference was -16%.
- ⌘ The lone person difference had increased by 1% since 2011, after having increased by 4% 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.

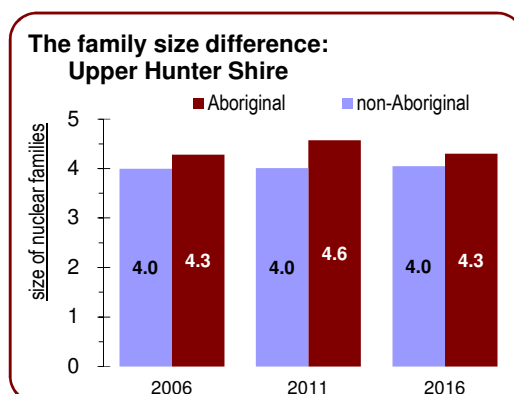


The family size difference

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 Upper Hunter's Aboriginal nuclear families was 4.3 persons (i.e. 2.3 children), compared with 4.0 persons (2.0 children) for non-Aboriginal families, a difference of 0.3 children per family.
- ⌘ The family size difference had decreased by 0.3 since 2011, after having increased by 0.3 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

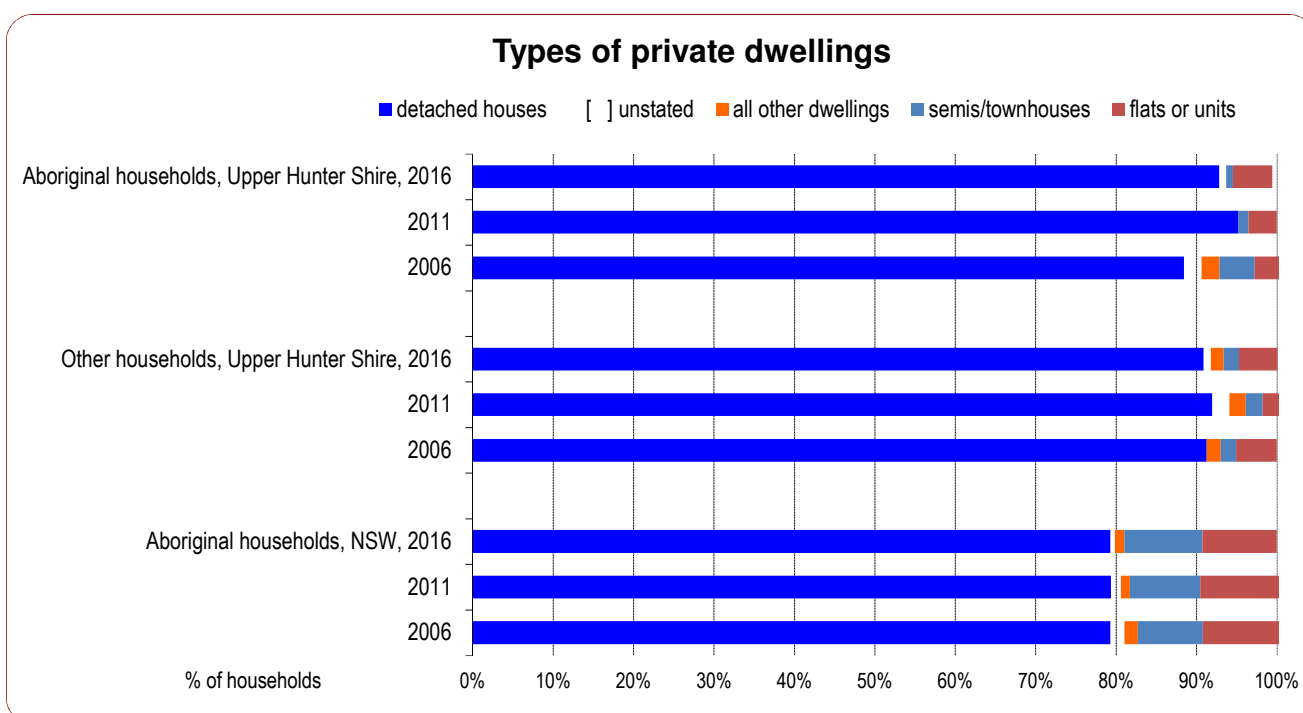
In 2016, most Aboriginal households in Upper Hunter Shire (93%) were living in detached houses, with 5% living in flats or units.

⌘ Compared with other households in Upper Hunter Shire, 2% more Aboriginal households lived in detached houses.

⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal households living in detached houses in Upper Hunter Shire was down by 2% since 2011, and was 4% higher than in 2006.

The proportion in detached houses was 14% higher than that of Aboriginal households in NSW. The proportion in semis/townhouses was 9% lower.

The proportion of non-Aboriginal households in detached houses in Upper Hunter Shire was down by 1% since 2011 and little changed since 2006.



10 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 9 Aboriginal people living in institutional accommodation in this LGA in 2011, and a few in 2006.

⌘ There were 2.0 females per male among Aboriginal people in institutional accommodation.

In 2016, there were 329 people living in institutional accommodation in Upper Hunter Shire; 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.

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 10 non-Aboriginal people in improvised accommodation in Upper Hunter Shire in 2016.

Housing costs and tenure

In 2016, Aboriginal households in Upper Hunter Shire most commonly lived in dwellings that were rented (42% of the households). Another 36% lived in dwellings that were being purchased, and 15% in homes that were fully owned.

⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal households that rented, 42%, was 15% higher than for other households here.

The proportion living in rented dwellings was down by 3% since 2011, and was 8% lower than in 2006.

The median weekly rent paid by Aboriginal households was \$220. It was \$180 in 2011 and \$133 in 2006.

⌘ The proportion living in dwellings that were being bought (36%) was 5% higher than for Other households.

The proportion living in mortgaged dwellings was up by 2% since 2011; and 7% higher than in 2006.

The median monthly mortgage paid by Aboriginal households in the LGA in 2016 was \$1,517. It was \$1,218 in 2011 and \$1,083 for 2006.

⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal households in fully owned dwellings (15%) was 22% lower than for non-Aboriginal households.

The proportion in fully owned dwellings was down by 3% since 2011; and similar to 2006.

Among Aboriginal households, the proportion renting in Upper Hunter Shire was 11% lower than the rate in NSW.

28% of Other households in Upper Hunter Shire were renting, 1% lower than in 2011, and 1% lower than in 2006.

The median weekly rent paid by Other households in Upper Hunter Shire was \$220. It was \$170 in 2011 and \$120 in 2006.

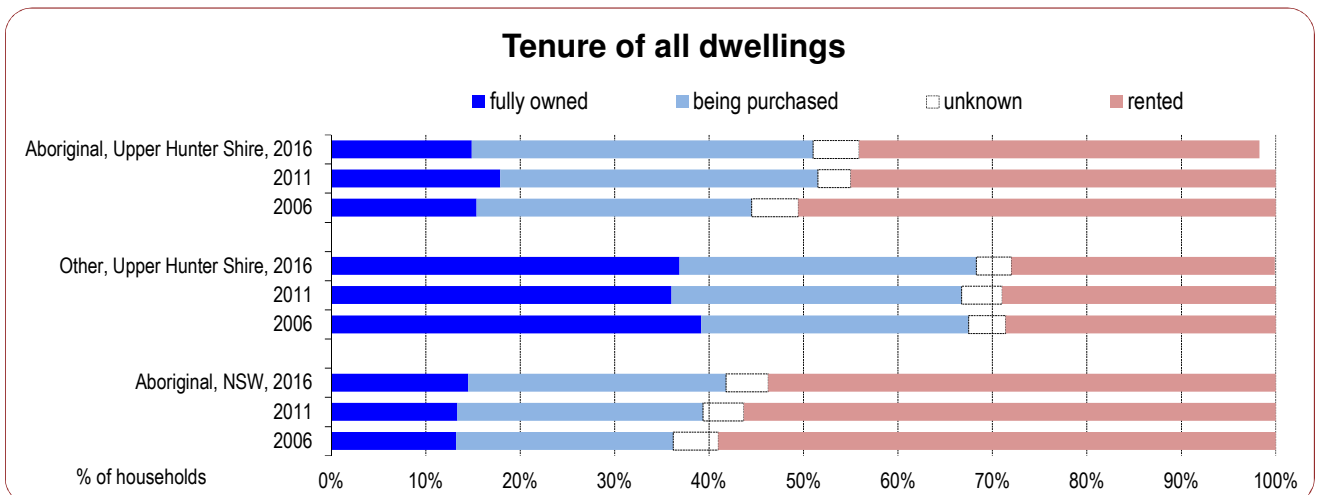
In NSW, 27% of Aboriginal households were home-buyers with a mortgage.

31% of the Other households in Upper Hunter Shire had a mortgage, up by 1% since 2011, and up by 3% since 2006.

The median mortgage paid by Other households in Upper Hunter Shire was \$1,695. It was \$1,625 in 2011 and \$1,083 in 2006.

The proportion of Aboriginal households in fully owned dwellings in Upper Hunter Shire was very close to the average in NSW.

The proportion of Other households in fully owned dwellings in Upper Hunter Shire was up by 1% since 2011, and down by 2% since 2006.



Of 148 Aboriginal rental households, 46% were managed by real estate agents and 20% were managed by other landlord.

⌘ 20 Aboriginal households lived in public housing (6% of all households).

This number was unchanged since 2011.

Only 2% of the Other households lived in public housing.

The number of Other households in public housing in Upper Hunter Shire had fallen by 13.

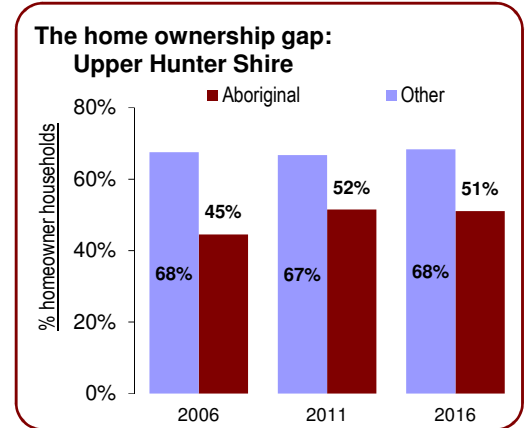
Housing Indicators

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, 51% of Aboriginal households in Upper Hunter Shire were either buying or owned their home, compared with 68% of other households, a home ownership gap of -17%.
- ⌘ The gap had widened by 2% since 2011, after having closed by 8% 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.

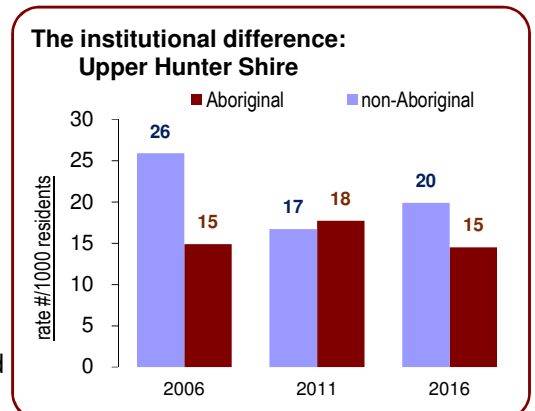


The institutional difference

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.

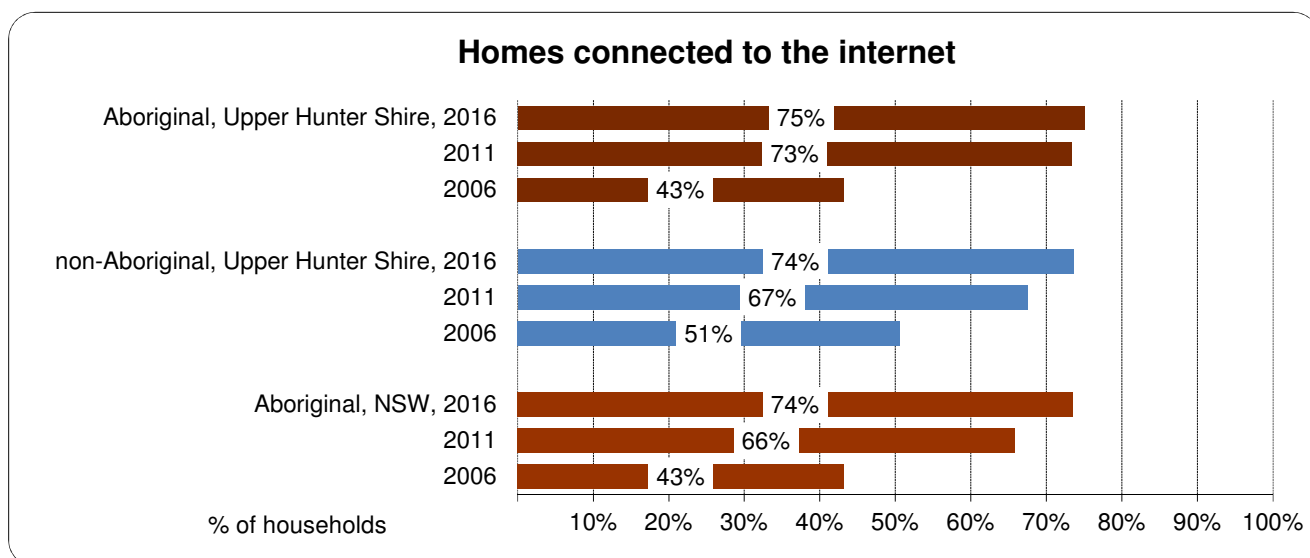
- ⌘ In 2016, 15 in every 1000 Aboriginal residents in Upper Hunter Shire were in institutional housing, compared with 20 per 1000 non-Aboriginal residents. The institutional difference was -5 per 1000.
- ⌘ The institutional gap had reversed since 2011, after having reversed over the previous five years.
- ⌘ 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, 75% of Aboriginal households in Upper Hunter Shire had an internet connection while 22% did not (77 households); 4% did not answer the question.

- ⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal households connected to the internet was similar to NSW (74% connected), ... and similar to non-Aboriginal households in Upper Hunter Shire (where 74% of homes were connected).
- ⌘ The proportion of Aboriginal households with internet was unchanged from 73% 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 67% in 2011).
- ⌘ In 2006, 43% of Upper Hunter's Aboriginal people had the internet at home. This compared with 43% of Aboriginal people in NSW and 51% of non-Aboriginal people in this LGA.

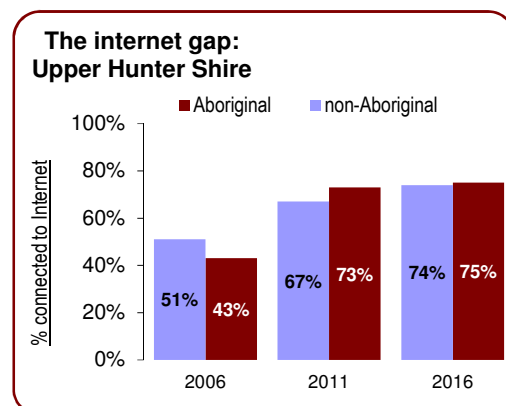


The internet gap

% 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.

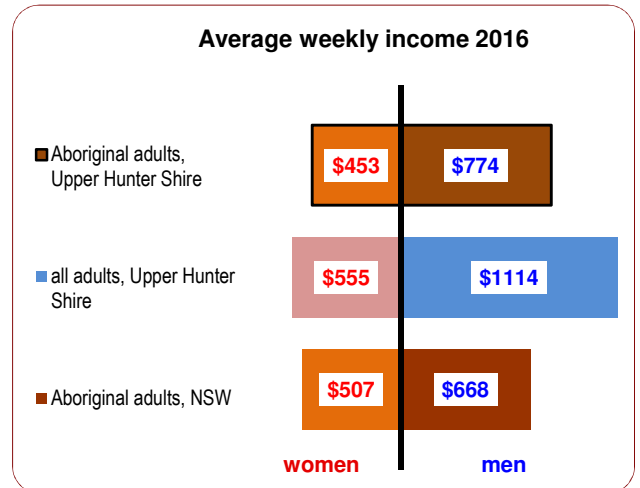
- ⌘ In 2016, 75% of Upper Hunter's Aboriginal households had an internet connection, compared with 74% of other households, an internet gap of +1%.
- ⌘ The internet gap had closed by 5% since 2011, after having reversed over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The internet gap in NSW was 9% and had narrowed 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 Upper Hunter Shire was about \$623, which was close to that of Aboriginal adults in NSW (\$621), but 31% less than the average of all adults in the LGA (\$909).

- ⌘ Aboriginal men in Upper Hunter Shire averaged \$774 a week (69% of the overall male average here). Aboriginal women averaged \$453 a week (82% of the overall female average).
- ⌘ The average weekly income of Aboriginal men was \$106 higher in the LGA than in NSW. The average weekly income of Aboriginal women here was \$53 lower than in NSW.
- ⌘ Half of the Aboriginal adults received under \$483 a week (the median income).



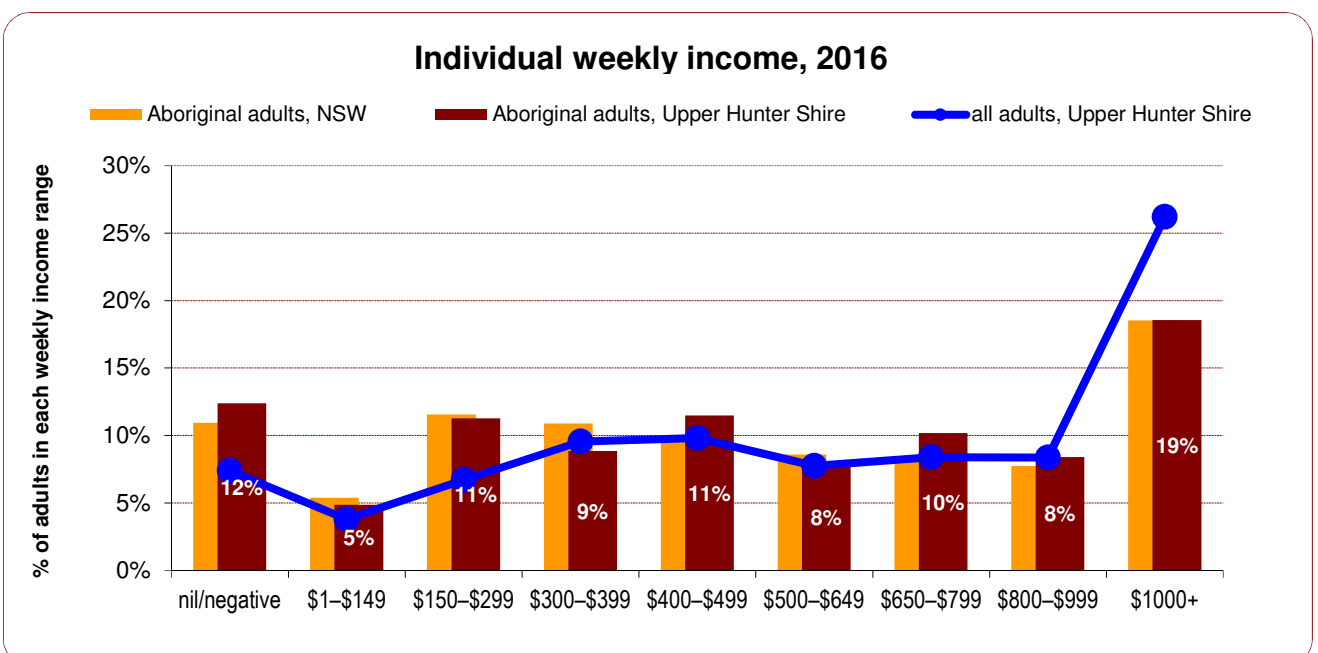
The income distribution pattern among Aboriginal adults in Upper Hunter Shire was similar to Aboriginal adults in NSW, but also somewhat different from all adults in the LGA.

Compared with Aboriginal adults across NSW:

- ⌘ proportionally more Aboriginal adults here were in the \$650–\$799 and \$400–\$499 ranges.
- ⌘ fewer were in the \$300–\$399 and \$500–\$649 ranges.

Compared with all adults in this LGA:

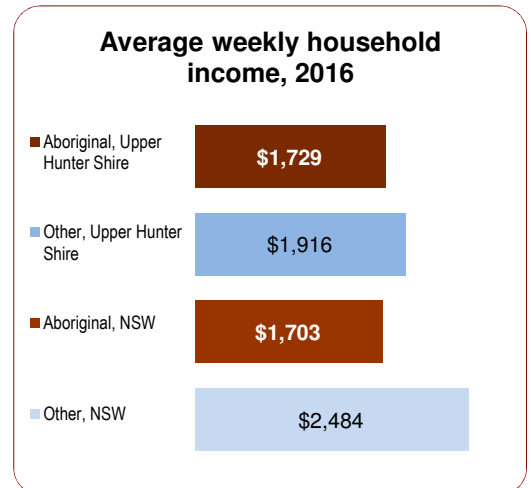
- ⌘ more Aboriginal adults were in the nil/negative and \$150–\$299 ranges.
- ⌘ proportionally fewer were in the \$1000+ range.



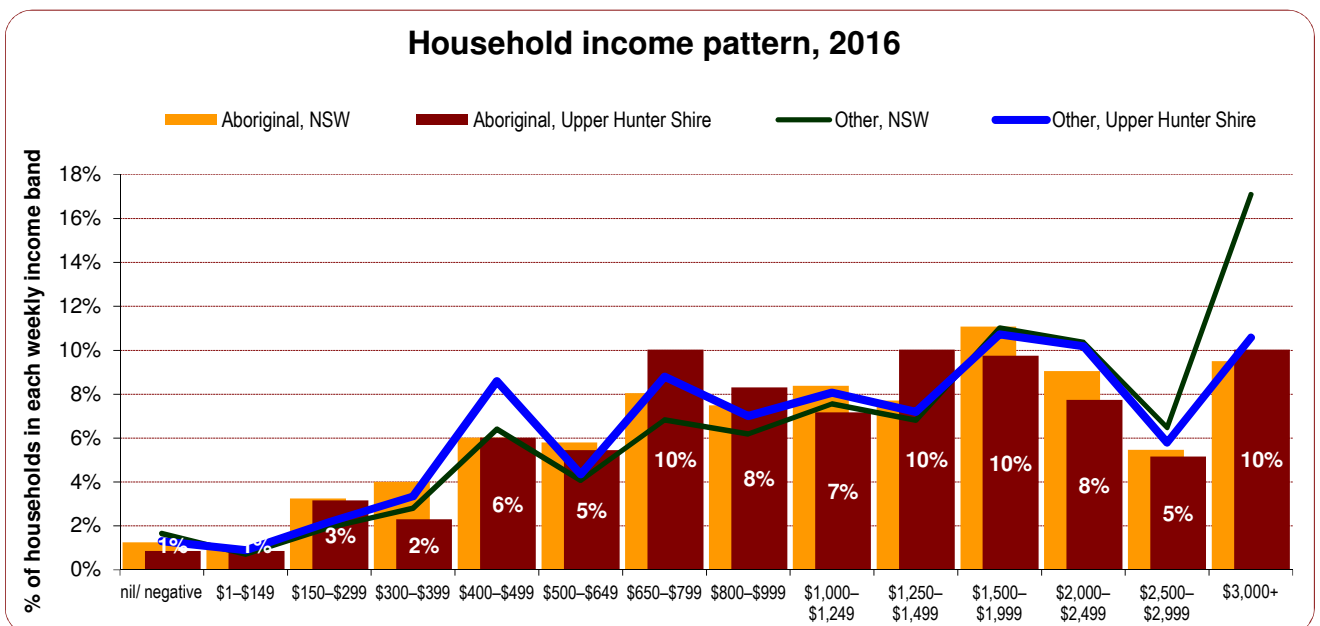
Household income

In 2016, the average income of Aboriginal households in Upper Hunter Shire was about \$1,729 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 Upper Hunter Shire was similar to the average of Aboriginal households in NSW (\$1,703 a week).
- ⌘ It was 10% less than the average of other households in Upper Hunter Shire – \$1,916 a week.
- ⌘ Half the Aboriginal households received less than \$1,208 a week (the median household income).
- ⌘ Aboriginal households in the LGA had an average size of 3.1 residents, compared with 2.4 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 Upper Hunter Shire was slightly different from the NSW Aboriginal households, and partly different from other households in the LGA.



Compared with Aboriginal households across NSW:

- ⌘ more Aboriginal households here were in the \$1,250–\$1,499 and \$650–\$799 income ranges.
- ⌘ fewer Aboriginal households were in the \$300–\$399 and \$1,500–\$1,999 income ranges.

Compared with non-Aboriginal households in this LGA:

- ⌘ more Aboriginal households were in the \$1,250–\$1,499 and \$800–\$999 income ranges.
- ⌘ fewer Aboriginal households were in the \$400–\$499 and \$2,000–\$2,499 income ranges.

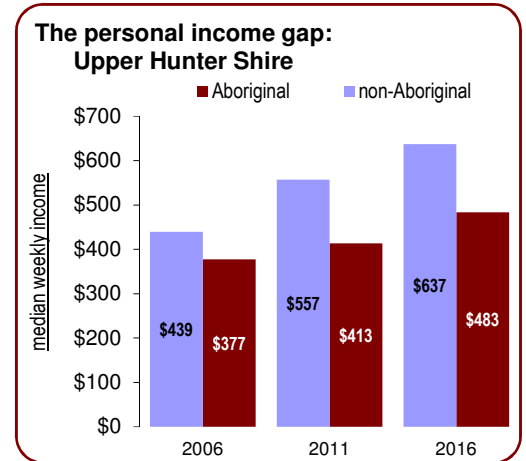
Income Indicators

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 Upper Hunter Shire (\$483) was 76% that of non-Aboriginal adults in this LGA (\$637). The personal income gap was -24%.
- ⌘ The personal income gap had closed by 2% since 2011, after having widened by 12% 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.

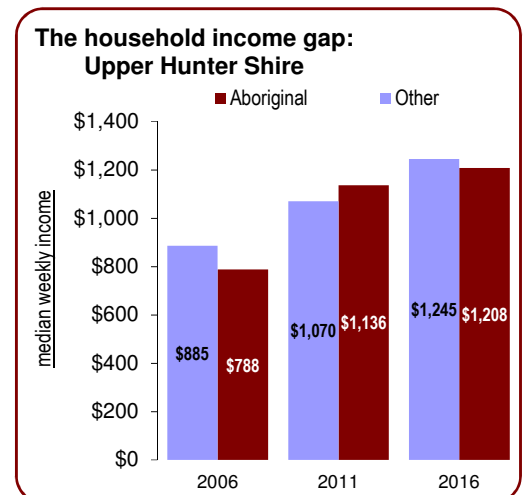


The household income gap

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 Upper Hunter Shire was \$1,208, compared with \$1,245 for other households in the LGA. This was 3% lower – this is the household income gap.
- ⌘ The household income gap had reversed since 2011, after having reversed 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

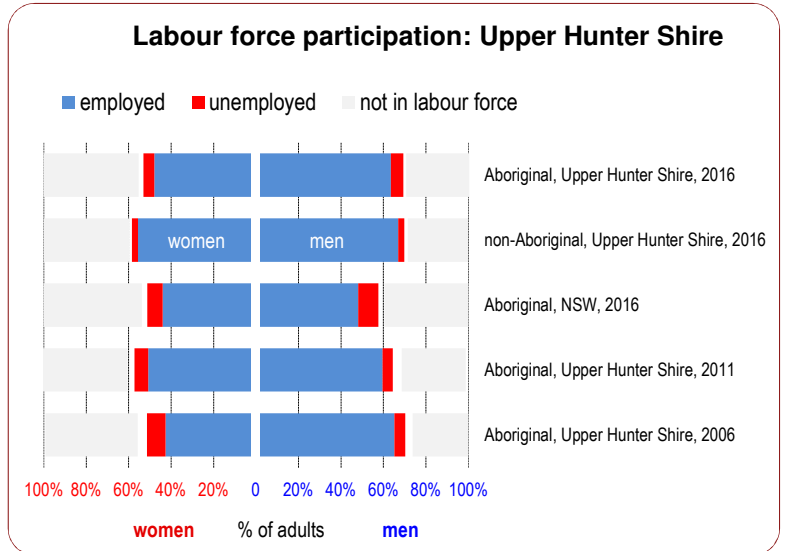
Employment is a prime determinant of a community's income, so it is an important indicator of well-being. In Upper Hunter Shire, 249 out of 453 Aboriginal adults (15+) were employed in 2016 – 55% of adults.

27 Aboriginal adults were unemployed (6%), so the overall workforce participation rate (employed + unemployed) was 61%.

Aboriginal workforce participation was ...

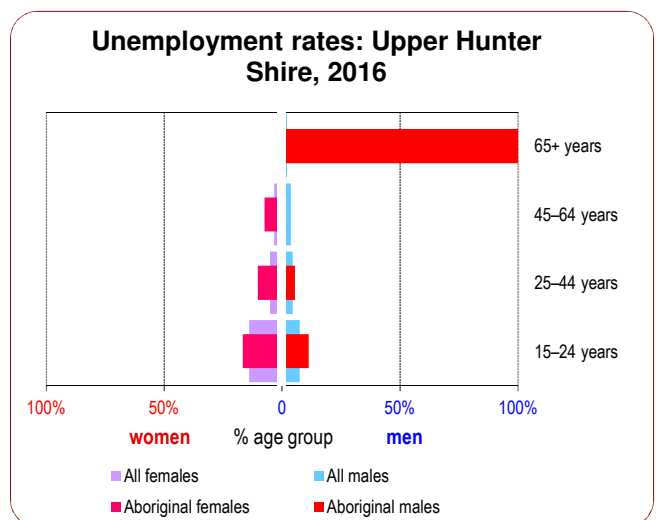
- ⌘ lower for women (53%) than men (69%).
- ⌘ 3% lower than the average for non-Aboriginal adults in the LGA.
- ⌘ 7% higher than the average for Aboriginal adults in NSW.

The Aboriginal workforce participation rate here was similar to 2011 and similar to 2006.

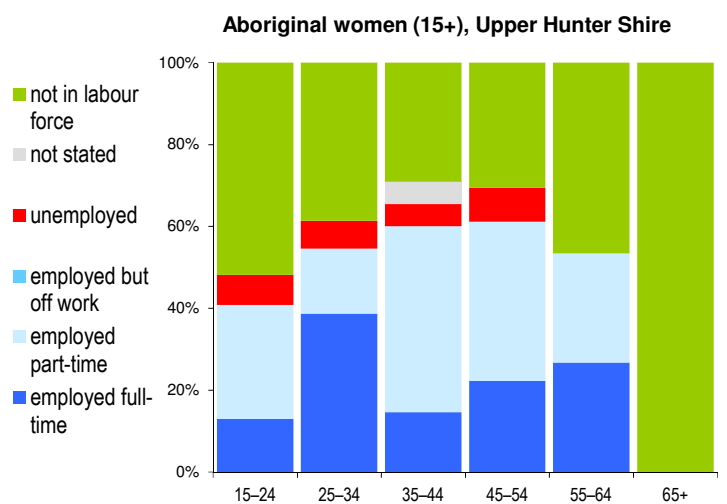
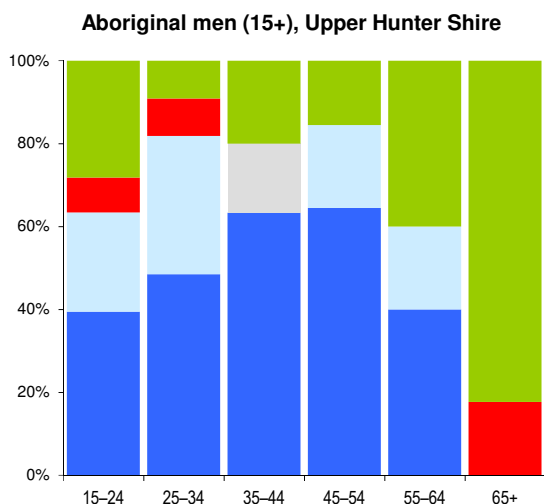


In 2016, the Aboriginal unemployment rate in Upper Hunter Shire was 10%, with 27 people out of work.

- ⌘ This rate was higher than the 5% rate among non-Aboriginal adults in the LGA.
- ⌘ The Aboriginal unemployment rate was 9% for men and 10% for women.
- ⌘ The Aboriginal unemployment rate was steady since 2011, and 2% lower than in 2006.
- ⌘ Aboriginal unemployment was highest among those aged 65+ years (100%) and 15–24 years (15%). It was lowest among those aged 25–44 years (9%).



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



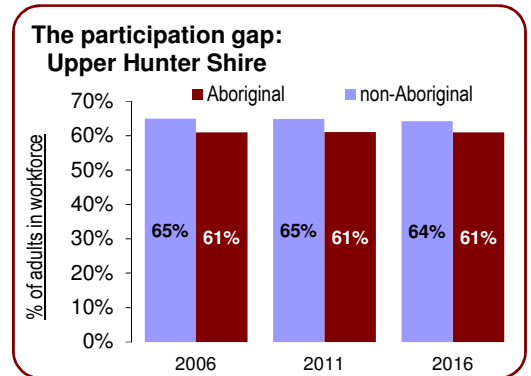
Workforce Gap Indicators

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 Upper Hunter Shire in the workforce was 61%; the proportion of non-Aboriginal adults in the workforce was 64%; the participation gap was -3%.
- ⌘ The participation gap had closed by 1% since 2011, after having changed little 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.

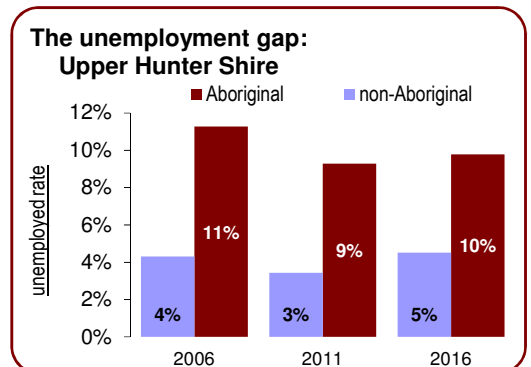


The unemployment gap

% 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, 10% of the Aboriginal workforce in Upper Hunter Shire were unemployed; 5% of the non-Aboriginal workforce were unemployed; the unemployment gap was +5%.
- ⌘ The unemployment gap had closed by 1% 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.

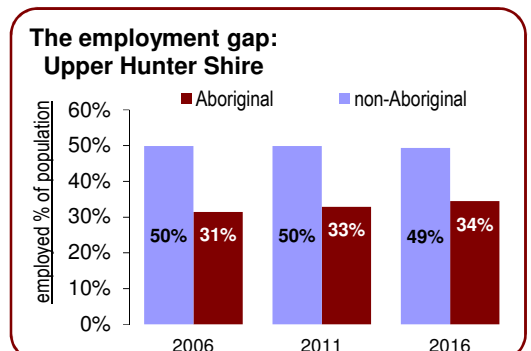


The employment gap

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, 34% of the Aboriginal population of Upper Hunter Shire were employed; 49% of the non-Aboriginal workforce were employed; the employment gap was -15%.
- ⌘ The employment gap had closed by 2% since 2011, after having closed by 1% 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 Upper Hunter Shire, four in ten Aboriginal residents (291 people) were attending an educational institution in 2016.

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

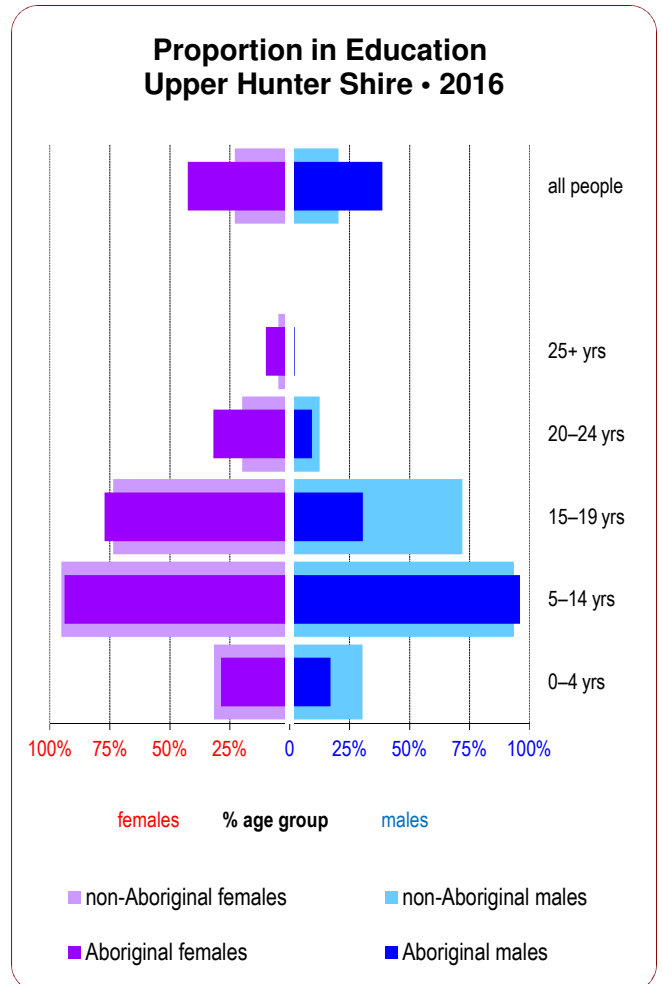
- 22% of the 0–4 year olds
- 94% of the 5–14 year olds
- 63% of the 15–19 year olds
- 24% of the 20–24 year olds
- 7% of those aged 25+

Partly because the Aboriginal population has a much higher proportion of children, their overall rate of participation in education, 40%, is higher than the non-Aboriginal rate in this LGA, 22%. Relative to non-Aboriginal people of the same age, there were, in education:

- 8% more Aboriginal 20–24 year olds
- 4% more Aboriginal 25+ year olds
- similar proportions of 5–14 year olds
- 9% fewer Aboriginal 0–4 year olds
- 10% fewer Aboriginal 15–19 year olds

Overall, Upper Hunter Shire's Aboriginal population had 109 females per 100 males in education. This varied with age. Of those in education, there were:

- 1.1 females per male 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
- 2.3 females per male among 20–24 year olds
- 6.0 females per male among 25+ year olds



Since 2011, overall participation in education by Aboriginal people in Upper Hunter Shire had remained stable, but this masks changes among the age groups.

- The proportion of 0–4 year olds in education was up by 3% since 2011, and up by 17% since 2006.
- The proportion of 5–14 year olds in education was steady since 2011, and down by 2% since 2006.
- The proportion of 15–19 year olds in education was down by 9% since 2011, and up by 25% since 2006.
- The proportion of 20–24 year olds in education was up by 15% since 2011, and up by 24% since 2006.
- The proportion of 25+ year olds in education was steady since 2011, and steady 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 256 Aboriginal children and teenagers in Upper Hunter Shire were attending school, with 19 in pre-school, 152 in primary school, and 85 in high school.

The number of Aboriginal pre-schoolers was little changed since 2011 and, from 2006, up by 217%.

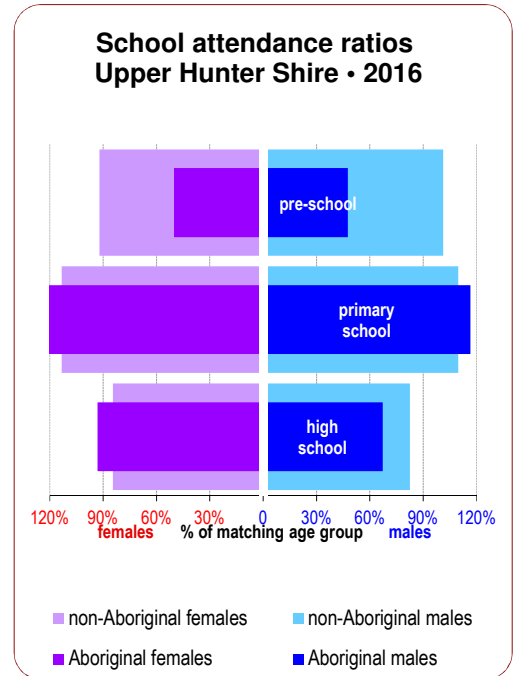
- ⌘ The 19 Aboriginal pre-schoolers equalled 58% of the Aboriginal children aged 4–5.
- ⌘ In NSW, Aboriginal pre-schoolers equalled 72% of the number aged 4–5 years. Non-Aboriginal pre-schoolers in this LGA represented 98% of their age group.

The number of Aboriginal primary students (152) was up by 48 or 46% since 2011; it was 85% higher than in 2006.

- ⌘ Aboriginal primary students were 114% of the number aged 6–11. This is because some primary students were other ages.
- ⌘ This rate was 5% higher than the Aboriginal rate in NSW and 2% higher than for non-Aboriginal children here.

The number of Aboriginal secondary students (85) was up by 11 or 15% since 2011 and 136% higher than 2006.

- ⌘ Aboriginal secondary students were 76% of the Aboriginal children aged 12–17.
- ⌘ This rate was 8% lower than the rate for non-Aboriginal secondary students; it was 5% lower than for Aboriginal students in NSW.



41 Aboriginal residents of Upper Hunter Shire were in post-school education in 2016. This was 22 more than in 2011, with 31 more than in 2006.

In 2016, there were a few Aboriginal 15–24 year olds from the LGA enrolled in TAFE (5% of the number this age); None attended full-time.

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

9 Aboriginal 15–24 year olds from the LGA attended university or other tertiary education (7% of the number this age); 67% were full-time.

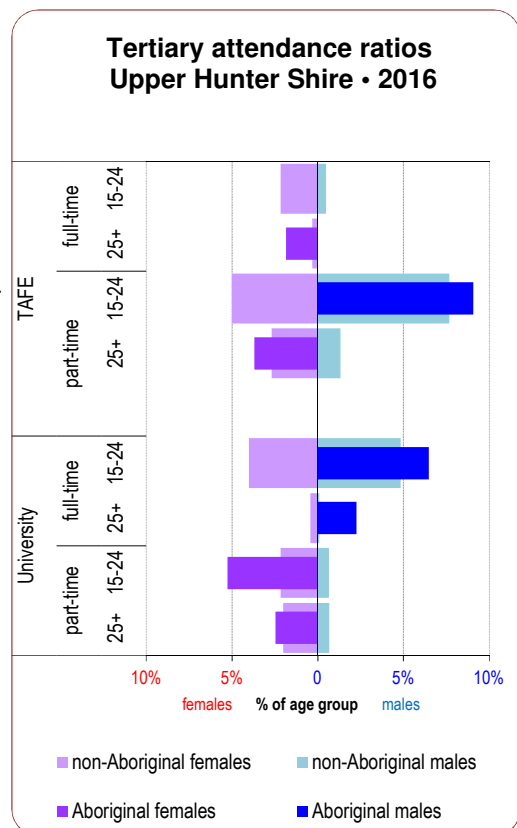
- ⌘ 7% of Aboriginal 15–24 year olds in NSW were at university, with 83% full-time.
- ⌘ 6% of non-Aboriginal 15–24 year olds in this LGA were at university, with 79% full-time.

There were a few Aboriginal students aged 25+ attending TAFE in 2016 (2% of those aged 25–64), with none 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 9% full-time.

A few Aboriginal residents aged 25+ were in tertiary education in 2016 (2% 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 LGA were at university, with 20% full-time.



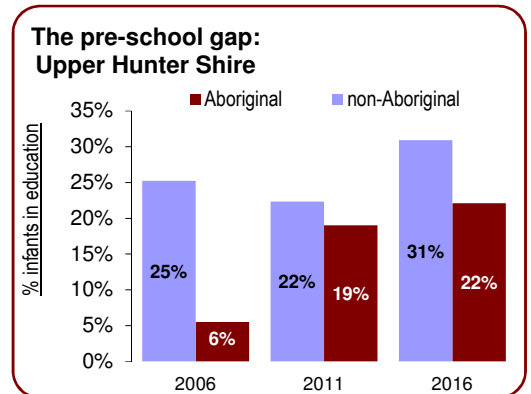
Education Attendance Indicators

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 Upper Hunter Shire were in education, compared with 31% of non-Aboriginal infants. The pre-school gap was -9%.
- ⌘ The pre-school gap had widened by 6% since 2011, after having closed by 16% 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.

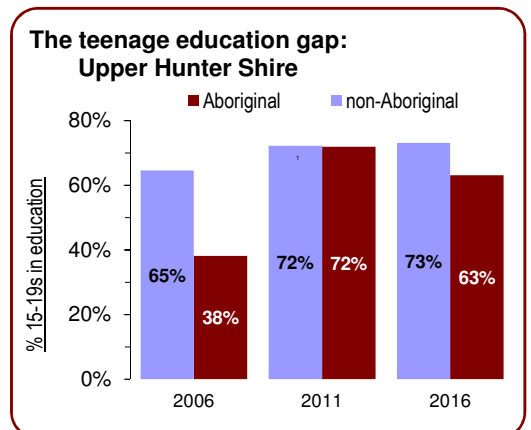


The teenage education gap

% 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, 63% of Upper Hunter Shire Aboriginal teenagers aged 15–19 were in education, compared with 73% of non-Aboriginal teenagers. The teenage education gap was -10%.
- ⌘ The teenage education gap had widened by 10% since 2011, after having closed by 26% 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.



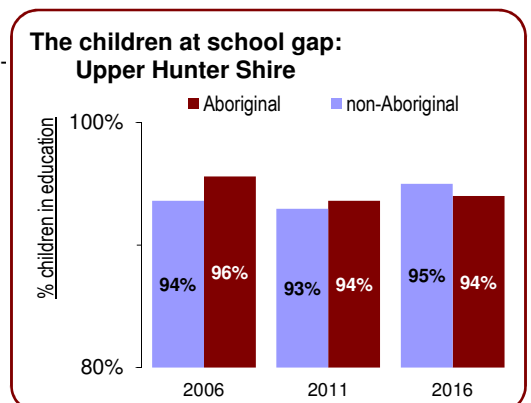
The children at school gap

% 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, 94% of Upper Hunter Shire Aboriginal children aged 5–14 were in education, and 95% of non-Aboriginal of that age were. The schooling gap was -1%.
- ⌘ The schooling gap had reversed since 2011, after having closed by 1% 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 Upper Hunter Shire had completed an average of Year 10.3 of school, compared with Year 10.5 for non-Aboriginal adults. In NSW, Aboriginal adults averaged Year 10.3.

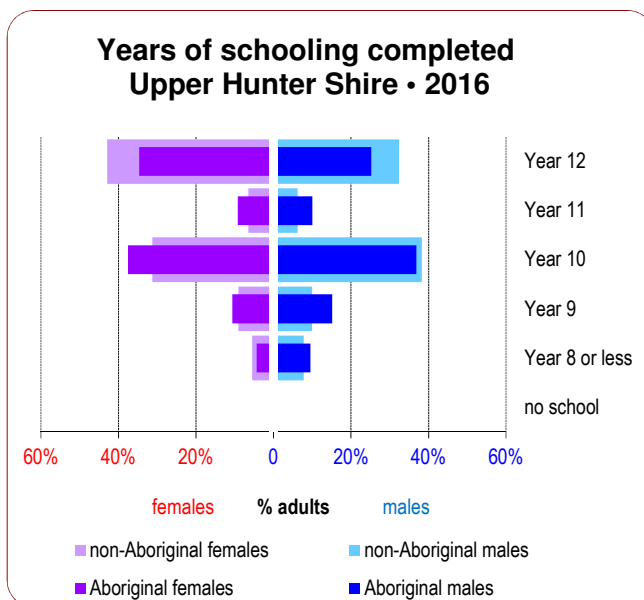
- ⌘ 115 Aboriginal adults in the LGA had completed Year 12, which was 69% more than in 2011 and 167% more than in 2006.

The proportion of Aboriginal adults in the LGA who had completed Year 12 was 28%, which was 9% lower than that of non-Aboriginal adults.

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

- ⌘ 74% of Aboriginal adults in the LGA had completed at least Year 10, which was 3% more than for Aboriginal adults in NSW.

- ⌘ Of the others, 13% had completed Year 9 and 9% had completed Year 8 or lower; no adults did not go to school; 4% 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 Upper Hunter Shire left school had risen by 2 months since 2011, and was up by 4 months since 2006.

Over the decade to 2016, there was an increase of 167% in the number who had finished Year 12 and an increase of 75% in the number who had finished school at Year 11.

For Aboriginal adults in this LGA, average schooling:

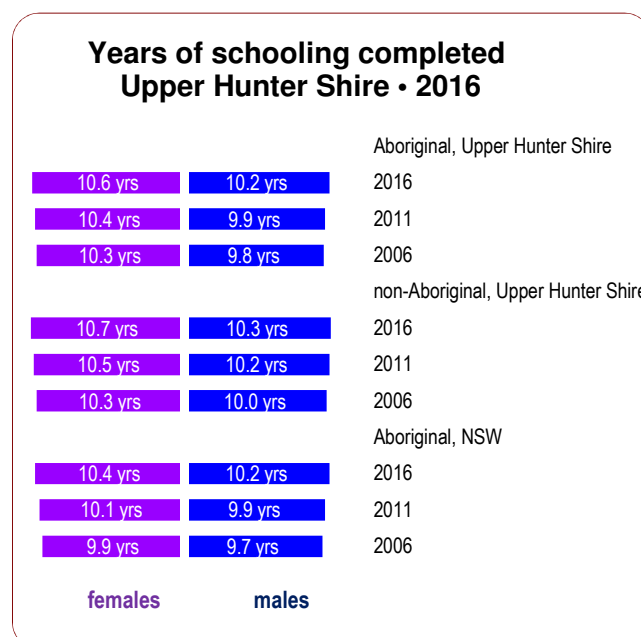
- ⌘ for men had risen by 4 months since 2011, and had risen by 5 months since 2006.
- ⌘ for women had risen by 2 months since 2011, and had risen by 4 months since 2006.

For non-Aboriginal adults, average schooling:

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

The average schooling of Aboriginal adults in NSW:

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



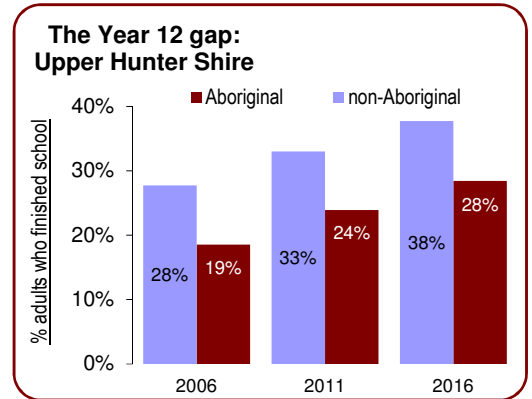
Education Achievement Indicators

The Year 12 gap

% of adults (15+) who have left school

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

- ⌘ In 2016, 28% of Upper Hunter Shire Aboriginal adults had completed Year 12, compared with 38% of non-Aboriginal adults. The Year 12 gap was -9%.
- ⌘ The Year 12 gap had changed little 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.

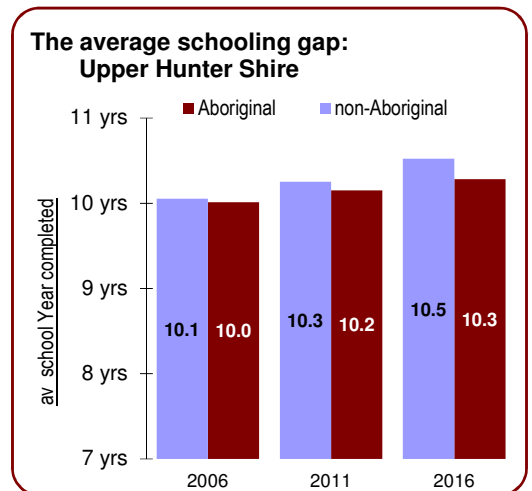


The average schooling gap

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, Upper Hunter Shire Aboriginal adults had completed an average of Year 10.3 at school, compared with Year 10.5 for non-Aboriginal adults. The average schooling gap was -0.2 years.
- ⌘ The average schooling gap had widening by one month since 2011, after having 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.



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, 190 Aboriginal adults in Upper Hunter Shire reported having tertiary educational qualifications, which was 42% of the number aged 15+.

By comparison, 45% of Aboriginal adults in NSW and 53% of non-Aboriginal adults in Upper Hunter Shire had a tertiary qualification.

20 Aboriginal adults in the LGA had a degree or higher qualification (4%), with a few having a postgraduate degree.

- ✂ In NSW, 7% of the Aboriginal residents had a degree or higher qualification.
- ✂ 12% of the non-Aboriginal residents of Upper Hunter Shire had a degree or more.

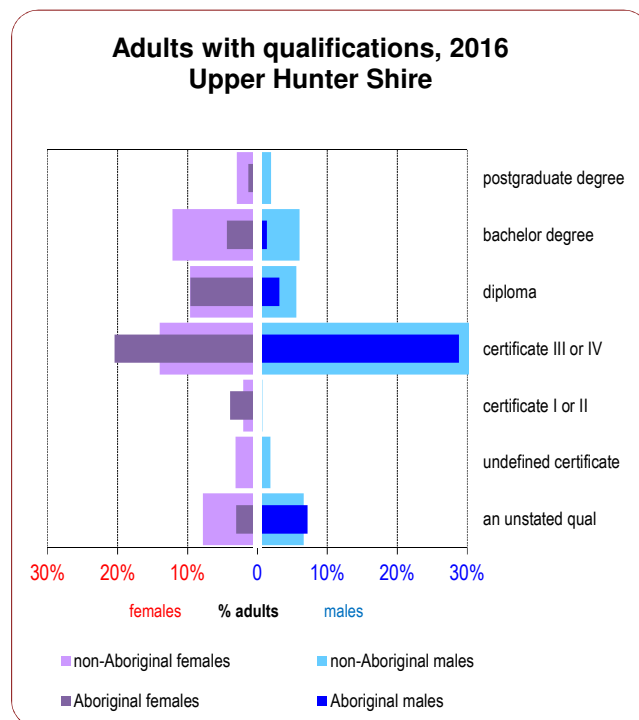
The most common highest qualification held by Aboriginal adults here were:

- certificate III or IV, held by 111 people (25%);
- an unstated qual, by 25 people (6%);
- diploma, by 24 people (5%).

While the number of Aboriginal adults in Upper Hunter Shire rose by 42% from 2011 to 2016, the number with qualifications rose by 45%. There were:

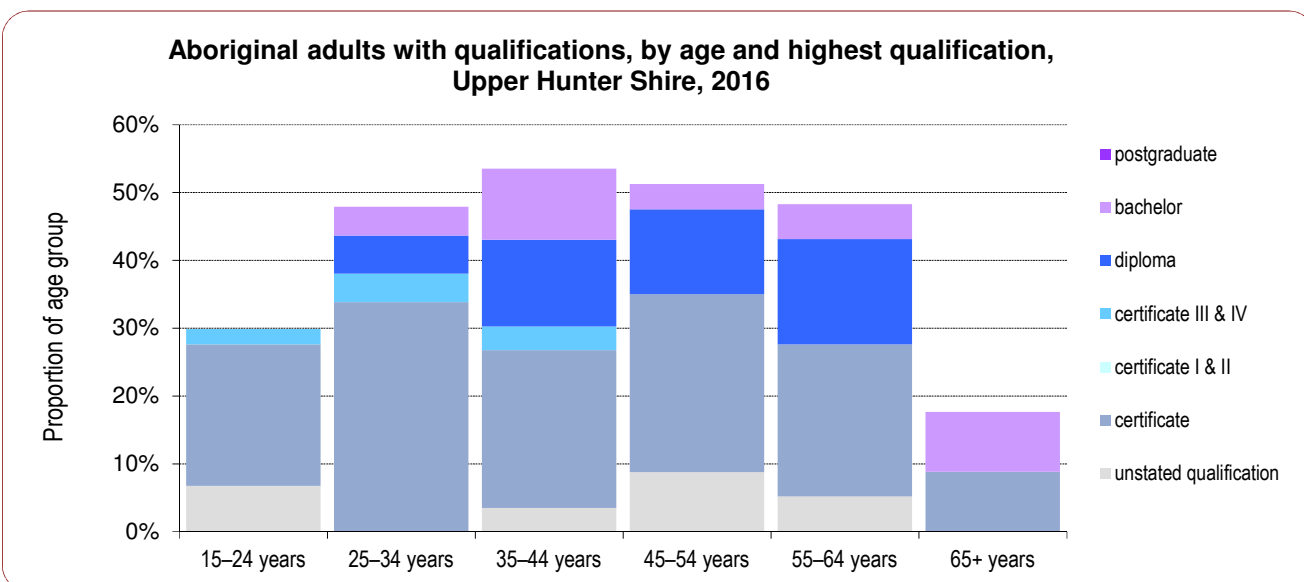
- 46 more with a certificate III or IV;
- 17 more with a diploma;
- similar numbers with a postgraduate degree.

In the decade from 2006, the number of Aboriginal adults in the LGA with qualifications increased by 107%, while the adult population increased by 94%. There were 71 more with a certificate III or IV and 21 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 35–44 years had the most higher qualifications, then people aged 45–54 years and 55–64 years.



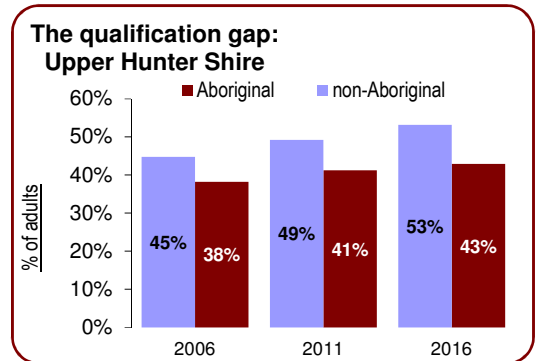
Higher Education Indicators

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, 43% of Upper Hunter Shire Aboriginal adults aged 15+ had a post-school qualification, compared with 53% of non-Aboriginal adults. The qualification gap was -10%.
- ⌘ The qualification gap had widened by 2% 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.

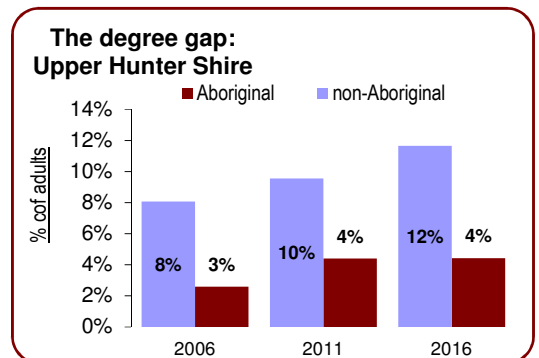


The degree gap

% 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, 4% of Upper Hunter Shire Aboriginal adults aged 15+ had a degree or higher qualification, compared with 12% of non-Aboriginal adults. The degree education gap was -7%.
- ⌘ 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.

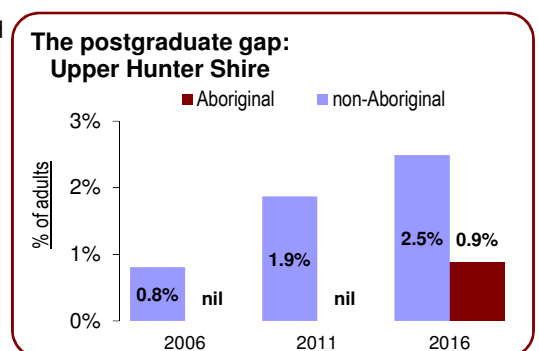


The postgraduate gap

% 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, 0.9% of Upper Hunter Shire Aboriginal adults aged 15+ had a post-graduate qualification, compared with 2.5% of non-Aboriginal adults. The postgraduate gap was -1.6%.
- ⌘ The postgraduate gap had not applied in 2011 when there were no Aboriginal adults so qualified, after there being no Aboriginal adults so qualified in 2006.
- ⌘ 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 Upper Hunter Shire, 41 Aboriginal residents had a long-term severe disability; 5.7% of the population. Among all Upper Hunter's residents, 4.7% 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%).

Among younger Aboriginal residents, the disability rate was highest among 35–44 year olds at 14% and 15–19 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 LGA, the overall Aboriginal disability rate was 1.2 times that in the overall population: 5.7% compared with 4.7%.

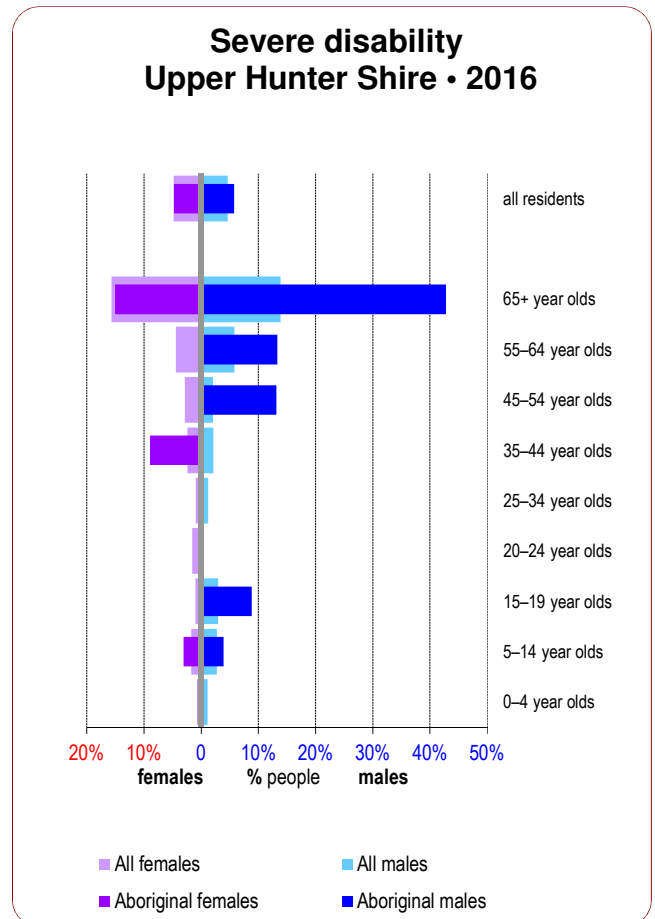
Among 35–44 year olds, the Aboriginal disability rate (14%) was 6 times the overall rate (2.3%);

Among 15–19 year olds, the Aboriginal disability rate (4%) was 2.2 times that of all residents (1.6%).

- ⌘ Aboriginal disability rates were higher for men than women: 5.8% to 4.7%. Among all residents, they were similar for men and women: 4.7% to 4.8%.

There were only females among 35–44 year olds with a disability, and 1.3 males per female among 5–14 year olds.

On the other hand, there were 2.0 males per female among 65+ year olds with a disability. There were only males among those with a disability aged 15–19, 45–54, 55–64.



From 2011 to 2016, the overall disability rate among Aboriginal residents of the LGA rose from 3.7% to 5.7%.

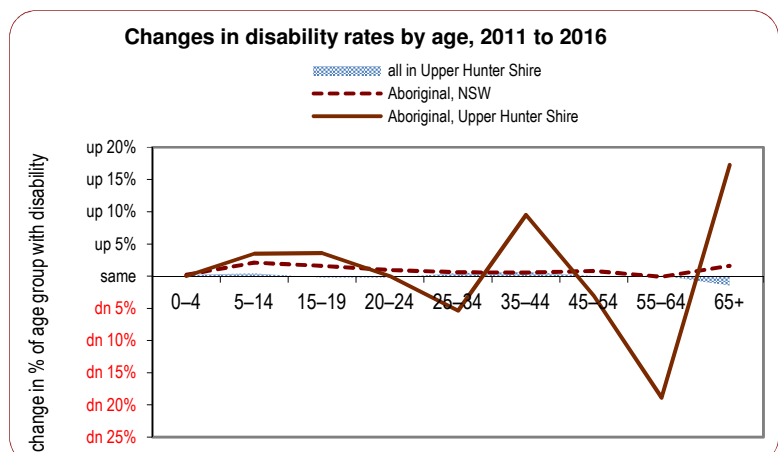
Among Aboriginal people in NSW, the disability rate rose from 6.2% to 7.6%.

Among all Upper Hunter Shire residents, the disability rate changed little, and was 4.7% in 2016.

In the LGA, the greatest change in the Aboriginal disability rate was the increase among those aged 65+, from 13.0% in 2011 to 30.3% in 2016.

Disability rates also rose among 35–44 year olds and 15–19 year olds.

Disability rates fell most among those aged 55–64 years.



Disability care given

In the 2016 Census, 55 Aboriginal adults in Upper Hunter Shire, 12% of the adult population, reported that they gave assistance to a person with a severe or profound disability. There were at that time 41 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 15% of 25–34 year olds to 5% of 15–19 year olds.

⌘ Carers are more often women than men. In this Aboriginal community, there were 5.1 females per male among carers.

Female carers were most common among 35–44 year olds with 4.7 females per male caring, and among 45–54 year olds, with 2.8 females per male caring.

No age group had more male than female carers.

⌘ The 12% carer rate among Aboriginal residents was higher than the average for all adults in the LGA (11%).

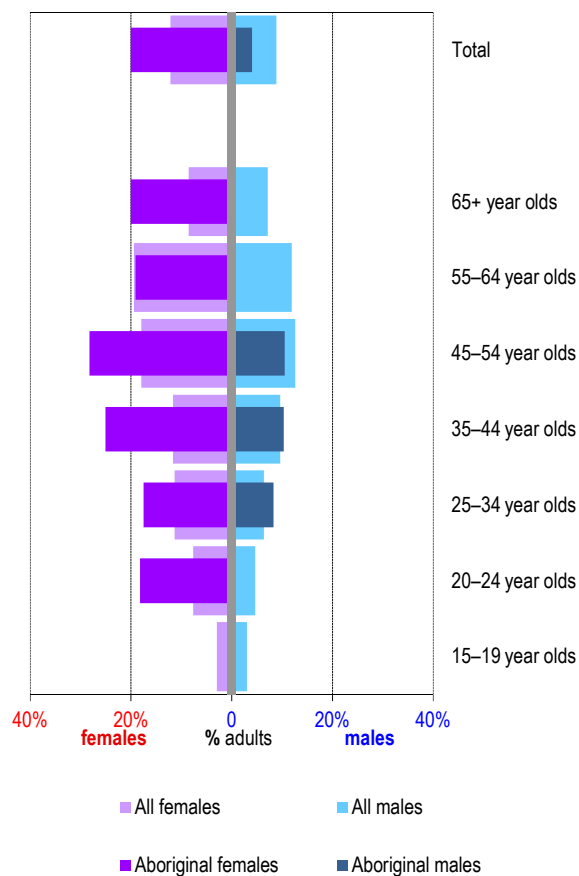
Among 35–44 year olds, the proportion of Aboriginal carers was 1.9 times the average.

Among 25–34 year olds, the proportion of Aboriginal carers was 1.7 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 2% more carers among Aboriginal people aged 25–34 here. There were 12% fewer carers here among those aged 55–64.

Carers • Upper Hunter Shire • 2016



From 2011 to 2016, overall caring rates among Aboriginal adults in the LGA changed only slightly from 11%.

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

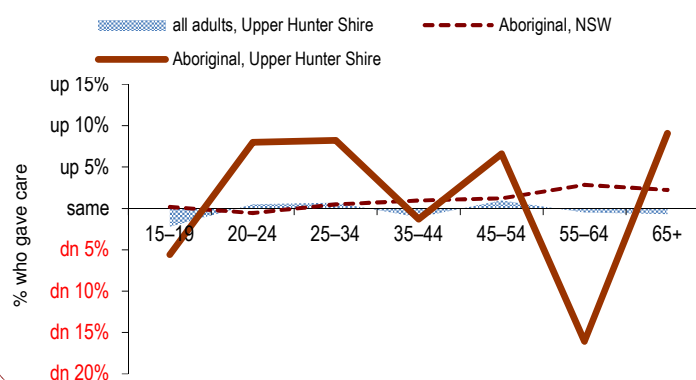
Among all Upper Hunter's adults, caring rates changed little.

⌘ In the LGA, Aboriginal caring rates increased most among 65+ year olds, from none in 2011 to 9% in 2016.

Caring rates also rose 8% among 25–34 year olds and 8% among 20–24 year olds..

Caring rates fell most among 55–64 year olds, down by 16%, and among those aged 15–19, down by 6%.

Changes in caring rates, by age, 2011–2016



Disability Indicators

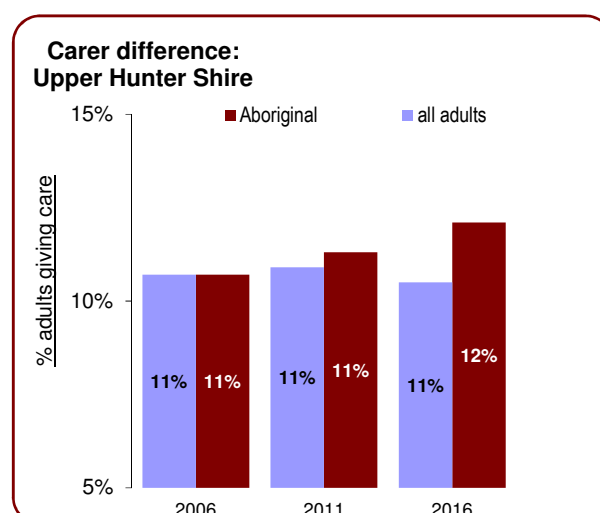
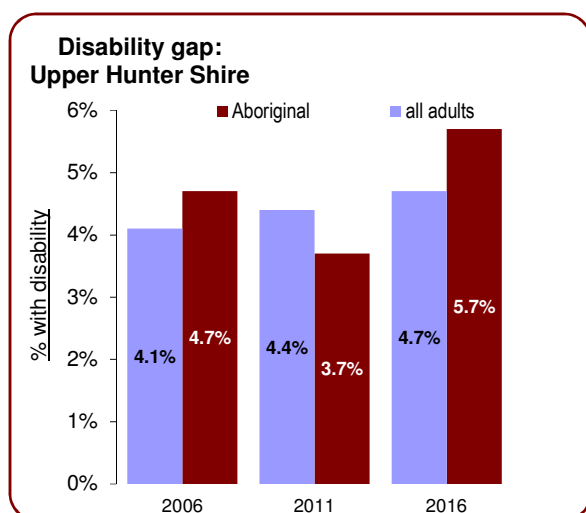
The disability gap

% 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, 5.7% of Upper Hunter's Aboriginal residents had a severe, long-term disability, compared with 4.7% for all residents. The disability gap was +1.0%. The Aboriginal disability rate was 1.2 times the overall rate.
- ⌘ The disability gap in Upper Hunter Shire had reversed since 2011, after having reversed 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, 12% of Upper Hunter's Aboriginal adults (aged 15+) provided assistance to a person with a severe disability, compared with 11% of all adults. The carer difference was +2% (rounded).
- ⌘ The carer difference in Upper Hunter Shire 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.