

# 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey Sydney ATSIC Region



## NATIONAL ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER SURVEY 1994

(Including selected statistics from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing and the 1992 ATSIC Housing and Community Infrastructure Needs Survey)

#### REGIONAL STATISTICS

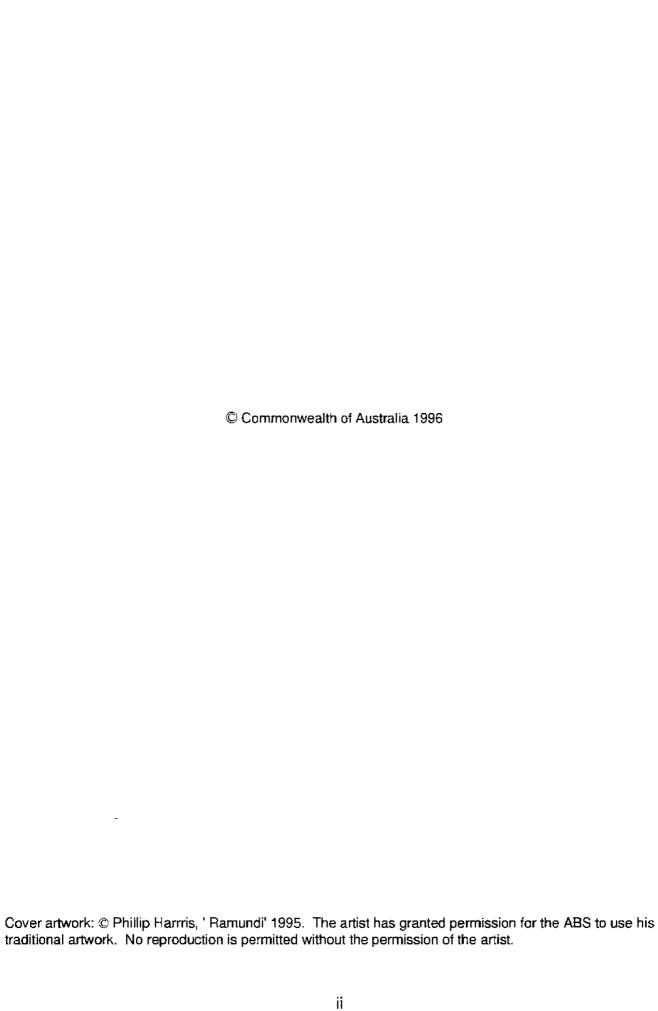
SYDNEY ATSIC REGION

SYDNEY REGIONAL COUNCIL

Lois O'Donoghue CBE AM Chairperson Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission W. McLennan Australian Statistician Australian Bureau of Statistics

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

CATALOGUE NO. 4196.0.00.004



#### **PREFACE**

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994: Regional Statistics, is a series of 36 publications which present a summary of the results from the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey. A Regional Statistics publication has been produced for each of the ATSIC Regions and the Torres Strait Area. These publications do not present community level statistics; such statistics are available from the Census of Population and Housing.

The 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey provides a wealth of information about the social, economic, and health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. An important use of the statistics from the Survey is to assist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations and individuals in making their planning decisions.

The *Regional Statistics* publications result from a joint venture between the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission.

These publications present summary statistical information in graphical form without explanation. Each publication contains a range of statistics relating to family and culture; health; housing; education and training; employment and income; and law and justice.

The publications in this series are presented in a common format to allow information for different regions to be easily compared.

Lois O'Donoghue CBE AM Chairperson Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission W. McLennan Australian Statistician Australian Bureau of Statistics

February 1996

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The success of the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey would not have been possible without the contributions of:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who participated in the final survey and the earlier survey trials;
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander interviewers who collected the information throughout Australia;
- members of the Survey Advisory Committee and Technical Reference Groups who provided detailed advice on the survey content and methodology; and
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations, Government departments and other organisations which assisted the ABS and advisory groups to design the survey and lay the groundwork for a successful data collection.

#### **CAUTIONS**

- Statistics can have a high level of uncertainty due to small sample sizes. This is indicated by asterisk (\*\*) and must be recognised when interpreting figures and percentages referred to in this publication. The level of uncertainty in statistics can be derived from the standard errors table shown in Appendix C.
- Population projections, based on June 1991 experimental estimates, have been prepared by the ABS for each ATSIC region using assumptions agreed to by ATSIC. Sampling variation within ATSIC regions can result in discrepancies between survey estimates and population projections.
- Statistics based on self-reported information or people's opinions should be interpreted cautiously.

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#### SYMBOLS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

#### **Symbols**

The following symbols, where shown in columns of figures or elsewhere in tables, mean:

- .. not applicable
- \*\* subject to high sampling variability(see Appendix C for explanation of sampling variability).

All figures have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between totals and the sums of the component items.

### Explanatory notes

See Appendix B of ABS publication 4190.0

## Related publications

Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994 - Detailed Findings (4190.0).

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994 - Australia's Indigenous Youth (4197.0)

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994 - Better Employment Outcomes (4199.0) to be released in April 1996.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Statistics Catalogue (1138.0).

Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue* of *Publications and Products* (1101.0). The ABS also issues the *Release Advice* (1105.0) On Tuesdays and Fridays which lists publications to be released in the next few days. Both the Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.

## Unpublished statistics

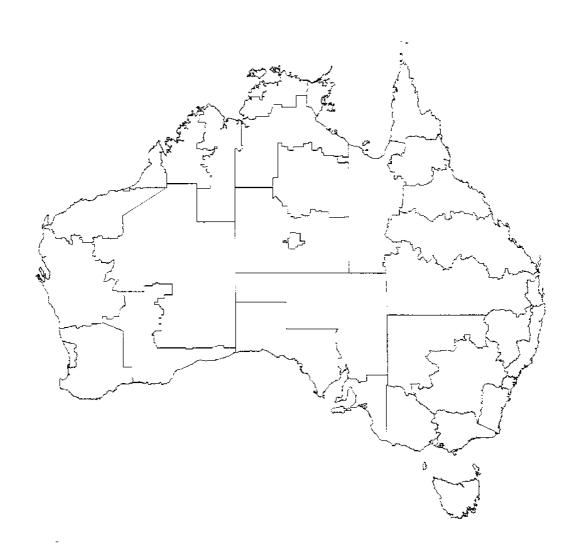
As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant unpublished data available. For further information about these statistics and related publications contact:

National Centre for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Statistics Australian Bureau of Statistics GPO Box 3796 Darwin, NT 0801

Freecall: 1800 633 216 Fax: (089) 410 715

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Map 1 Location of Sydney ATSIC Region



#### Location

The Sydney ATSIC Region covers an area of 10,000 square kilometres around the Sydney area of New South Wales. The Region shares boundaries with the Wagga Wagga, Queanbeyan and Coffs Harbour Regions.

#### Sydney Regional Council

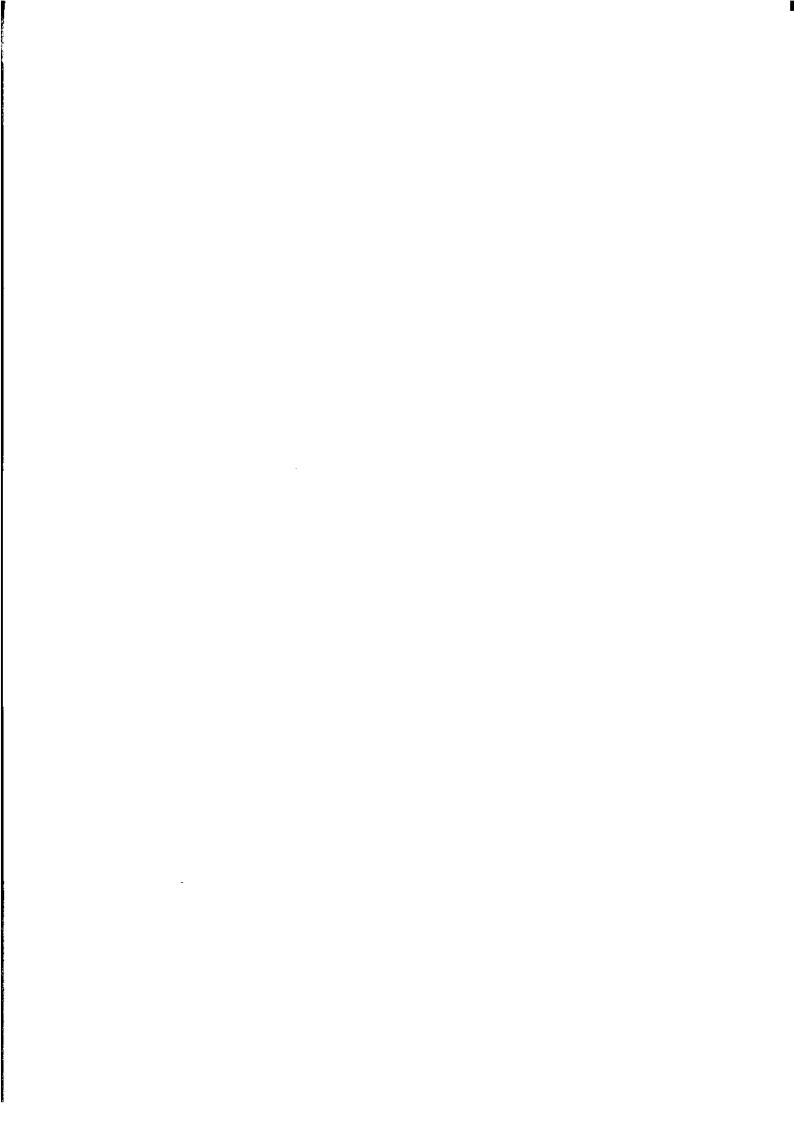
The Sydney Regional Council consists of twenty Regional Councillors elected by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander voters of the region to look after their interests. These twenty Regional Councillors elect a Commissioner to represent the New South Wales Metropolitan Zone on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission.

## Main

The Sydney Region has the largest Aboriginal and torres Strait population centres Islander population of all 35 ATSIC Regions. At the time of the 1991 Census the largest centres of Indigenous population in the region were Blacktown (3,390 people), Campbelltown (2,150 people), Penrith (1,740 people), Wollongong (1,390 people), Liverpool (1,270 people), South Sydney (1,130 people), Randwick (1,080 people) and Fairfield (1,070 people).

#### **Population** growth

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in the region was projected to be some 25,340 people at 30 June 1994. This was an increase of 4.6 per cent on the June 1991 estimate of 24,230 people.



#### **CHAPTER ONE**

#### **FAMILY AND CULTURE**

#### Map 2 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land Sydney Region 1992

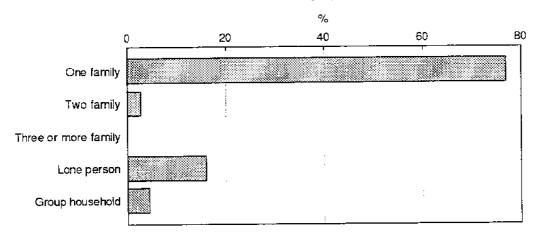


Major Population Centres

Source: Land Tenure Map, 1992, AUSLIG Commonwealth Copyright, all rights reserved

#### FIGURE 1.1 HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Households living in private dwellings



#### Household type

Some 9,730 households were living in the Sydney region. The various household types identified were:

- one family (7,490 households)
- two family (260\*\* households)
- three or more family (0\*\* households)
- Ione person (1,550 households)

see page (iv) for explanation of \*\*

# Number of people in household

The number of people in these households was estimated to be:

- one or two people (3,820 households)
- three to five people (5,040 households)
- six or seven people (850 households)
- eight or more people (20\*\* households)

#### FIGURE 1.2 NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

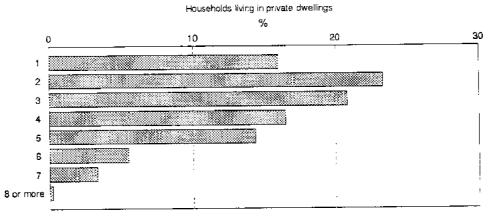
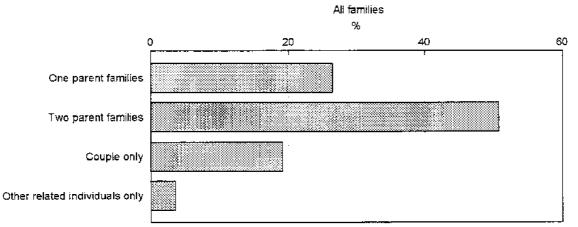


FIGURE 1.3 FAMILY TYPE



## Family type

There were some 7,840 families living in the Sydney region. The various family types identified were:

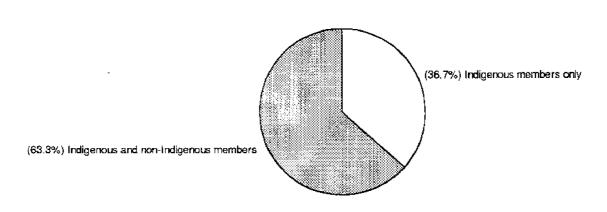
- one parent families (2,070 families)
- two parent families (3,990 families)
- couple only (1,500 families)
- other related individuals only (280\*\* families)

## Composition of family

The composition of these families was:

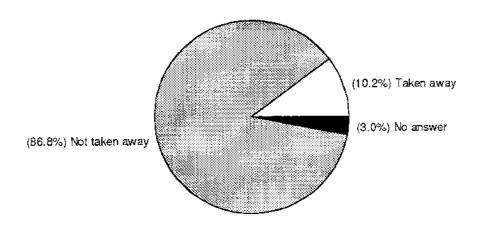
- Indigenous members only (2,870 families)
- both Indigenous and non-Indigenous members (4,970 families)

FIGURE 1.4 COMPOSITION OF FAMILY
All families



#### FIGURE 1.5 TAKEN AWAY FROM NATURAL FAMILY

Persons aged 25 years and over



## Separation from families

Some 1,040 people aged twenty-five years and over reported that they were taken away from their natural families.

#### Childcare

The childcare arrangements of the 4,520 families with children aged twelve years and under were:

- formal childcare only (190\*\* families)
- combination of formal childcare and family/friends (1,040 families)
- family and friends only (1,600 families)
- did not use childcare (1,570 families)

#### FIGURE 1.6 CHILDCARE ARRANGEMENTS

Families with children aged 12 years and younger

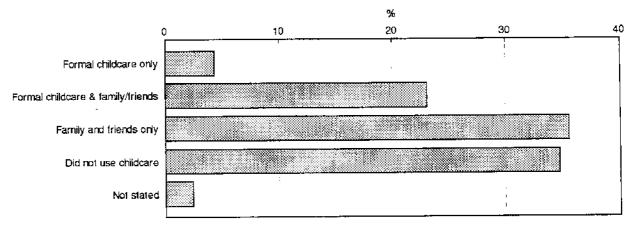


FIGURE 1.7 IDENTIFICATION WITH CLAN, TRIBAL OR LANGUAGE GROUP

Persons aged 13 years and over
%

0 20 40 60

Identified

Did not identify

Did not know if identified

Identification
with clan, tribal or
language group

Some 6,530 of those 15,590 people aged thirteen years and over said that they identified with a clan, tribal or language group.

#### Role of elders

People aged thirteen years and over stated that the role of elders was:

- important (12,910 people)
- not important (870 people)
- did not know (1,770 people)

#### FIGURE 1.8 ROLE OF ELDERS

Persons aged 13 years and over

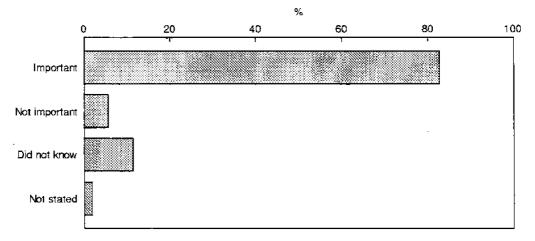
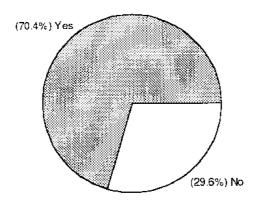


FIGURE 1.9 RECOGNITION OF HOMELANDS

Persons aged 13 years and over



## Recognition of homelands

Of people aged thirteen years and over:

- 10,930 people recognised an area as their homelands
- 4,630 people did not recognise any area as their homelands

## Characteristics of people

Of those people who reported that they recognise an area as their homelands:

who

• 7,610 grew up in their homelands

recognise

• 3,470 were living on their homelands

homelands

 8,580 said that their ancestors came from the area that they recognise as their homelands

FIGURE 1.10 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WHO RECOGNISE HOMELANDS

Persons aged 13 years and over who recognise homelands

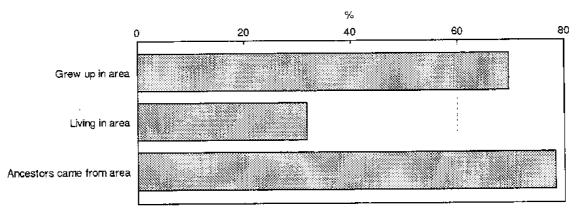
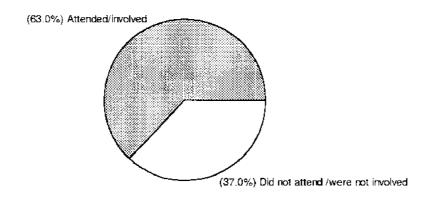


FIGURE 1.11 ATTENDANCE AT CULTURAL ACTIVITIES (a)

Persons aged 13 years and over



(a) includes involvement with Indigenous organisations

Attendance at cultural activities

Over the past year 9,780 people aged thirteen years and over reported that they had attended one or more Indigenous cultural activities or were involved with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander organisations.

Reasons
why could
not attend all
cultural
activities

The main reasons why people could not attend all cultural activities over the past year were:

- not enough money (640\*\* people)
- too far away (360 people)
- no transport (750 people)
- work commitments (480\*\* people)

FIGURE 1.12 REASONS WHY COULD NOT ATTEND ALL CULTURAL ACTIVITIES (a)

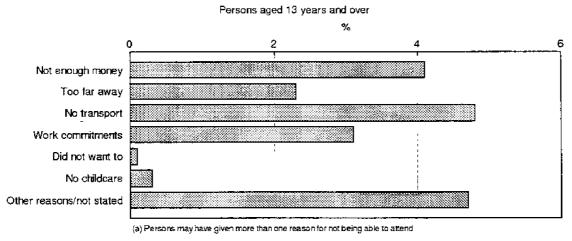
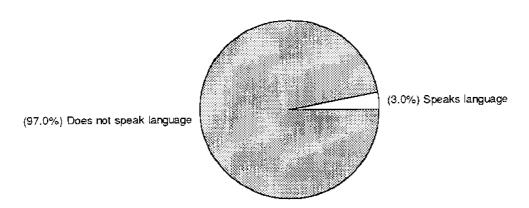


FIGURE 1.13 ABORIGINAL OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER LANGUAGES

Persons aged 5 years and over



Speaks an Indigenous language Some 610\*\* of the 20,420 people aged five years and over reported that they could speak an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language.

Main language spoken at home The main language spoken at home by people aged five years and over was:

• English (20,080 people)

#### FIGURE 1.14 MAIN LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

Persons aged 5 years and over

%

0 20 40 60 80 100

English

Kriol/Creole/Aboriginal English

Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander

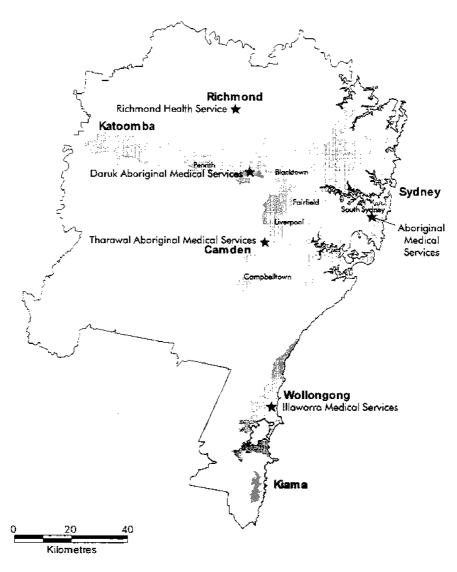
Not stated



#### **CHAPTER TWO**

#### **HEALTH**

#### Map 3 Indigenous Health Services and Projects Funded by ATSIC Sydney Region



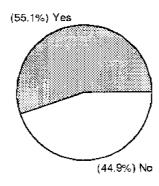
Medical Services and Projects

Major Population Centres

Note: The provision of primary health care transferred from ATSIC to the Department of Human Services and Health in 1995. Source: National Aboriginal Health Strategy, 1994.

FIGURE 2.1 EXPERIENCED A RECENT ILLNESS

All persons



Recent illness Some 13,290 people experienced an illness in the two weeks prior to the survey.

## Health related actions

An estimated 13,480 people took one or more health related actions in the two weeks prior to the survey. The most common actions taken were:

- used medication (10,940 people)
- consulted a doctor (5,910 people)
- reduced daily activities (4,760 people)
- visited emergency/outpatients clinic (840 people)
- used bush medicine (780 people)
- consulted an Aboriginal health worker (500\*\* people)

#### FIGURE 2.2 TYPE OF HEALTH RELATED ACTIONS (a)

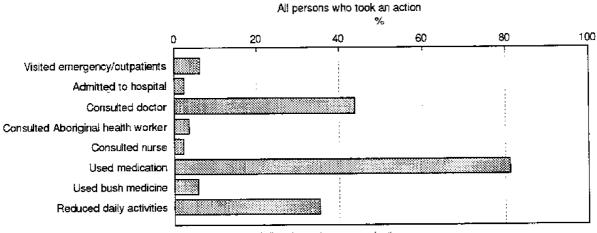
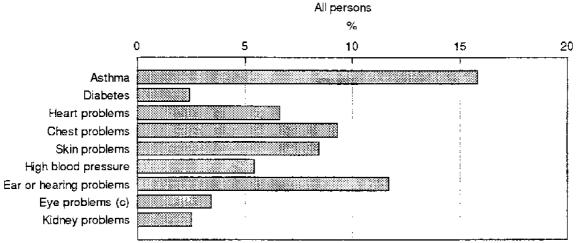


FIGURE 2.3 LONG TERM ILLNESS CONDITIONS (a) (b)



(a) Long term conditions are conditions which have lasted for 6 months or more (b) Persons may have indicated more than one condition (c) Excludes eye problems which can be corrected by glasses

## Long term illness conditions

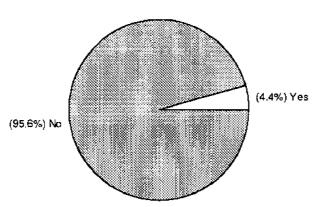
Some 10,040 people, or fourty-two per cent of the total population, reported one or more long term illness conditions. The most common conditions were:

- asthma (3,810 people)
- ear or hearing problems (2,820 people)
- chest problems (2,250 people)
- skin problems (2,020 people)
- heart problems (1,600 people)
- high blood pressure (1,310 people)

## Health related travel

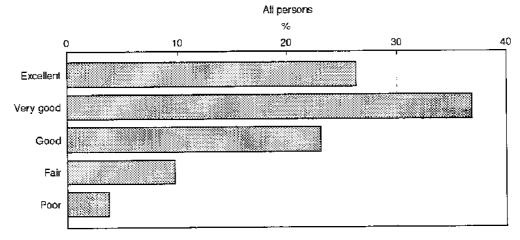
Some 1,060 people reported that during the last twelve months they had gone away from the area for treatment of a health problem.

FIGURE 2.4 GONE AWAY FOR TREATMENT (a)
All persons



(a) Refers to health related treatment during the last 12 months

#### FIGURE 2.5 SELF ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS



Self-assessed health status The self-assessed health status of the 24,100 people in the Sydney region was:

- excellent or very good (15,200 people)
- good or fair (7,900 people)
- poor (890 people)

Local health problems The main local health problems identified by the 15,590 people aged thirteen years and over in the Sydney region were:

- alcohol (8,180 people)
- drugs/other substances (5,060 people)
- diabetes (1,820 people)
- diet/nutrition (1,410 people)
- heart problems (900 people)

#### FIGURE 2.6 MAIN HEALTH PROBLEMS IN LOCAL AREA (a)

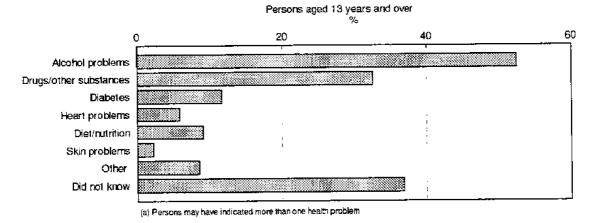


FIGURE 2.7 PERIOD SINCE LAST DRANK ALCOHOL

Person aged 13 years and over 50 1 week or less 1 week to less than 1 month 1 month to less than 3 months 3 months to less than 12 months 12 months or more Never drank

#### Alcohol consumption

People aged thirteen years and over reported that the period since they last drank alcohol was:

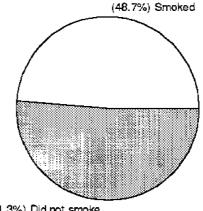
- one week or less (6,750 people)
- more than one week but less than one month (2,460 people)
- one month or more but less than three months (770 people)
- three months or more but less than twelve months (1,950 people)
- twelve months or more (850 people)
- never drank (2,770 people)

#### Tobacco use

Some 7,590 people aged thirteen years and over reported that they smoked cigarettes.

FIGURE 2.8 CIGARETTE SMOKING

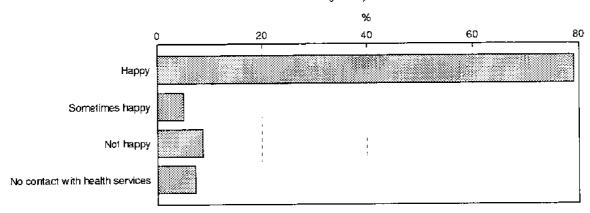
Persons aged 13 years and over



(51.3%) Did not smoke

#### FIGURE 2.9 ATTITUDES TO LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

Persons aged 13 years and over



# Attitudes to local health services

People aged thirteen years and over said they were:

- happy with local health services (12,310 people)
- sometimes happy (780 people)
- not happy (1,340 people)

#### Involvement in health services

Some 11,520 people aged thirteen years and over thought that it was important for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to be involved in local health services.

FIGURE 2.10 IMPORTANCE OF INDIGENOUS INVOLVEMENT IN HEALTH SERVICES

Persons aged 13 years and over

%

0 20 40 60 80

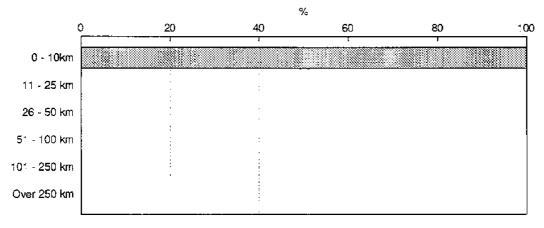
Important

Not important

Did not know

FIGURE 2.11 DISTANCE TO NEAREST COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE

Households living in private dwellings



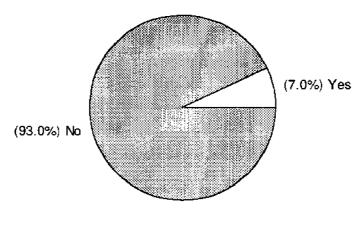
Nearest health centre The distance that the 9,730 households had to travel to attend the nearest community health centre was estimated to be:

less than 10 km (9,730 households)

Bush medicine Some 1,690 people reported using bush medicine in the last six months.

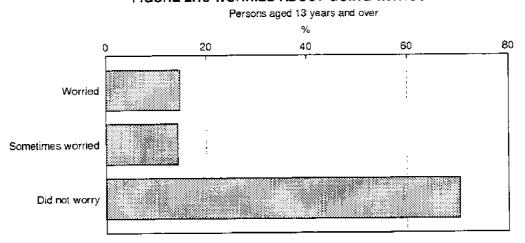
FIGURE 2.12 USED BUSH MEDICINE (a)

All Persons



(a) Refers to the last six months

#### FIGURE 2.13 WORRIED ABOUT GOING WITHOUT FOOD



## Food security

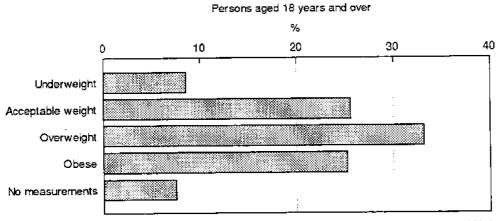
Some 4,560 people aged thirteen years and over said that they worried, or sometimes worried, about going without food.

## Relative weight

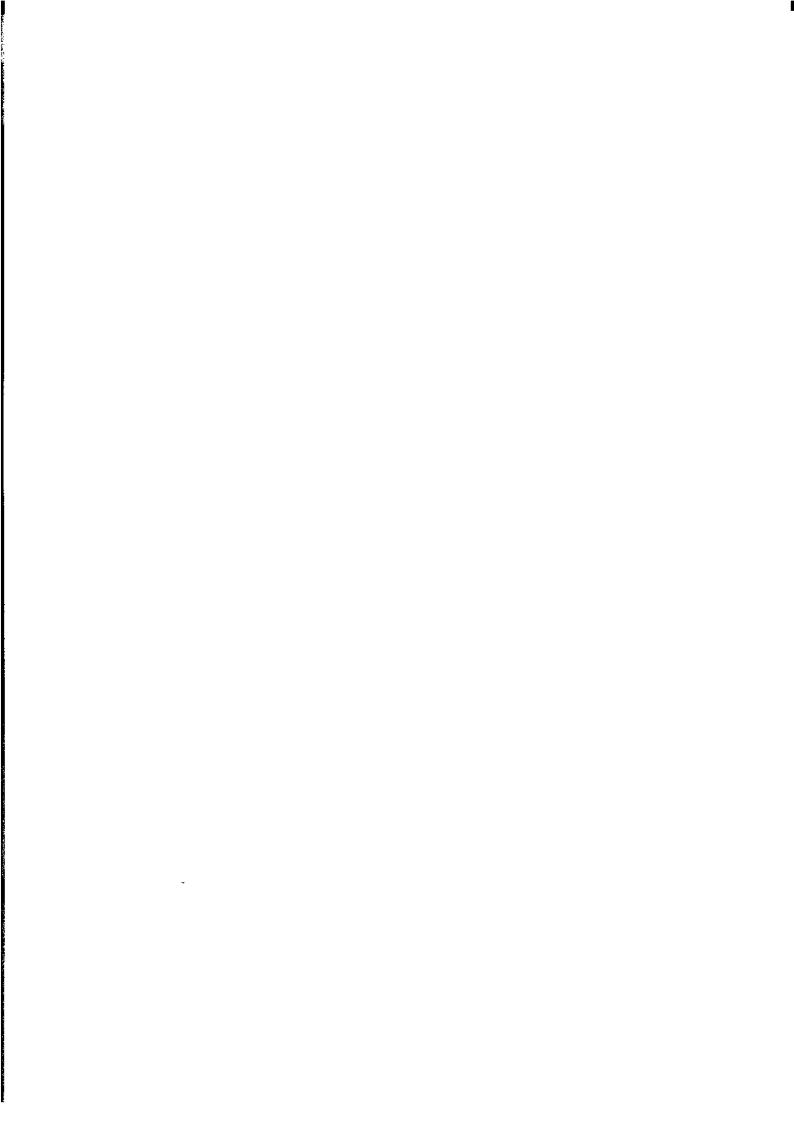
The 13,410 people aged eighteen years and over were grouped according to their body mass index (BMI) scores. On this basis:

- 1,140 people were underweight
- 3,430 people were an acceptable weight
- 4,450 people were overweight
- 3,390 people were obese
- 1,010 people chose not to have their weight and height measurements taken

#### FIGURE 2.14 RELATIVE WEIGHT (a)



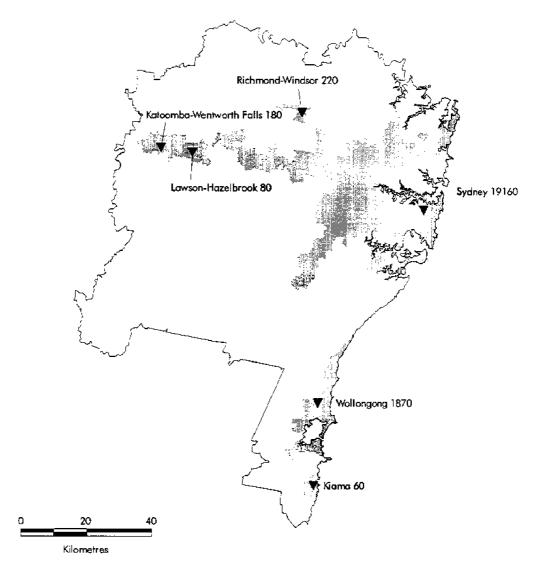
(a) Based on body mass index (BMI) score. The BMI equals a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of the person's height in metres.



# **CHAPTER THREE**

# HOUSING

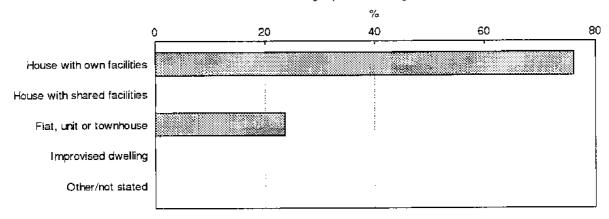
# Map 4 Major Communities and Population Sydney Region



- Source: ABS 1991 Census of Population and Housing.
   Urban Centre/ Localities with a population greater than 50 persons and ABS Aboriginal Communities locations.
   Source: 1992 Community Housing and Infrastructure
- Source: 1992 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey, Communities with a population greater than 50 persons.

#### FIGURE 3.1 TYPE OF DWELLING

Households living in private dwellings



# Type of dwelling

The types of dwellings occupied by the 9,730 households living in the Sydney region were:

- house with own facilities (7,410 households)
- house with shared facilities (20\*\* households)
- flat, unit or townhouse (2,300 households)

# Nature of occupancy

The nature of occupancy of these dwellings was:

- rented (6,300 households)
- owned (1,660 households)
- being purchased (1,650 households)

#### FIGURE 3.2 NATURE OF OCCUPANCY

Households living in private dwellings
%
0 20 40 60 80

Rented

Owned

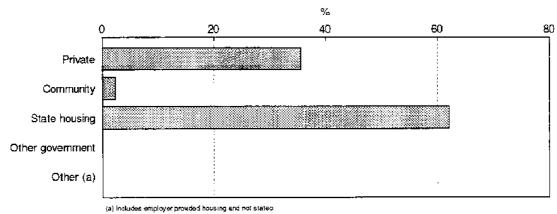
Being purchased

Other

Not stated

#### FIGURE 3.3 TYPE OF LANDLORD

Households living in private dwellings



# Type of landlord

The 6,300 households that were renting their dwelling reported that they were renting from:

- state housing authorities (3,920 households)
- private landlords (2,240 households)
- community organisations (150\*\* households)

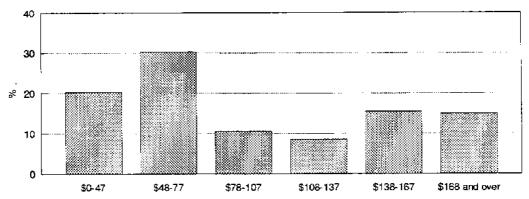
#### Weekly rent

These households reported that their weekly rent was:

- less than \$48 (1,270 households)
- \$48-\$77 (1,910 households)
- \$78-\$107 (670\*\* households)
- \$108-\$137 (540\*\* households)
- \$138-\$167 (980 households)
- \$168 and over (940 households)

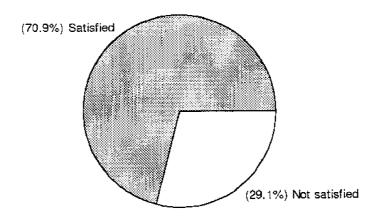
#### FIGURE 3.4 WEEKLY RENT

Households living in rented private dwellings



#### FIGURE 3.5 SATISFACTION WITH DWELLING

Households living in private dwellings



# Satisfaction with dwelling

Some 6,830 households reported that their current dwelling satisfied the needs of the household.

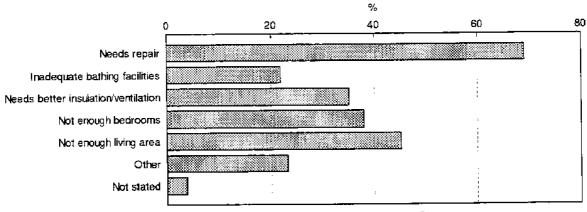
# Main problems with dwelling

The 2,810 households that were not satisfied with their current dwelling reported that the main problems with the dwelling were:

- needs repair (1,950 households)
- not enough living area (1,270 households)
- not enough bedrooms (1,070 households)
- needs better insulation/ventilation (990 households)
- inadequate bathing facilities (610 households)

#### FIGURE 3.6 MAIN PROBLEMS WITH DWELLING (a)

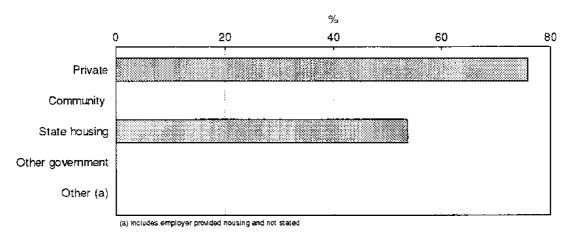
Households living in private dwellings and dissatisfied with their dwelling



(a) Households may have indicated more than one problem with dwelling

#### FIGURE 3.7 LEVEL OF SATISFACTION BY TYPE OF LANDLORD

Households living in rented private dwellings



Level of satisfaction by type of landlord

Of those 6,830 households that were satisfied with their current dwelling, some 3,800 were renting their accommodation from:

- private landlords (1,700 households)
- state housing authorities (2,100 households)

Utilities not working in last 4 weeks

Some 890 of the 9,730 households reported a utillities not working in the last four weeks. The utilities not working were (in order):

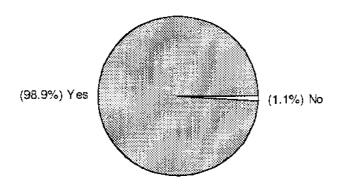
- electricity/gas
- toilet
- water

#### FIGURE 3.8 UTILITIES NOT WORKING IN LAST 4 WEEKS

The number in each category and this figure have not been printed because all entries have high standard errors (\*\*).

#### FIGURE 3.9 DWELLING HAS BATHROOM OR SHOWER

Households living in private dwellings



Bathroom or shower Some 9,540 households living in private dwellings had their own bathroom or shower. A further 100\*\* households had access to a communal bathroom or shower.

Summary
of dwelling
characteristics

In summary, the dwelling characteristics of the 9,730 households living in private dwellings were:

- running water connected (9,610 households)
- electricity/gas connected (9,600 households)
- garbage collected (9,320 households)
- dwelling situated on sealed road (9,390 households)
- satisfied needs of household (6,830 households)
- being rented (6,300 households)

#### FIGURE 3.10 SUMMARY OF DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

Households living in private dwellings

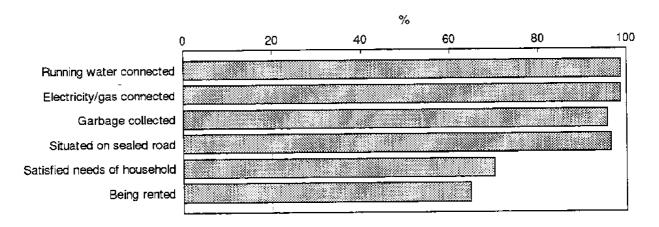
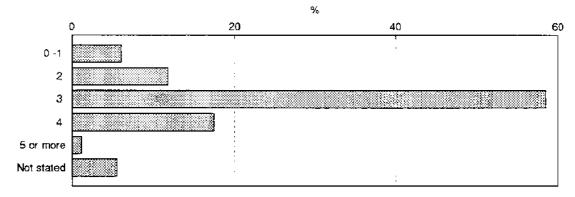


FIGURE 3.11 NUMBER OF BEDROOMS

Households living in private dwellings



#### Number of

The number of bedrooms in the private dwellings was:

#### bedrooms

- none or one (570\*\* households)
- two (1,140 households)
- three (5,690 households)
- four (1,700 households)
- five or more (110\*\* households)

# Housing stress

Detailed analysis of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing results for the Sydney region (Jones, R (1994) *The Housing Need of Indigenous Australians, 1991.* Canberra: Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, ANU) concluded that some 50 families were homeless and a further 440 families were in housing stress from overcrowding.

FIGURE 3.12 HOUSING STRESS

All families
%

0 20 40 60 80 100

Homeless
Housing stress
No housing stress

# 1992 ATSIC Housing and Community Infrastructure Needs Survey

Another source of information about the condition of community infrastructure in homelands/outstations and other discrete communities is the final report of Stage 1 of the 1992 ATSIC Housing and Community Infrastructure Needs Survey.

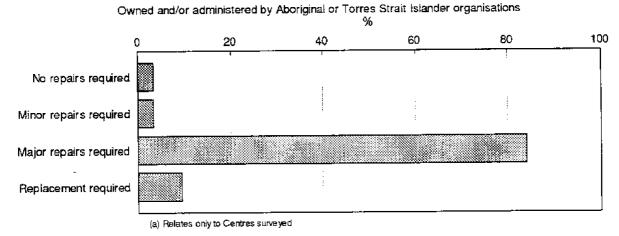
However, in the Sydney Region, all except one of the population centres identified were located in urban centres and the Needs Survey did not collect detailed information about the condition of infrastructure in such centres.

# Condition of houses

At the time of the Needs Survey, it was estimated that there were some 30 houses in the Sydney region owned and/or administered by Indigenous organisations. The condition of these houses was found to be (in order):

- major repairs required
- replacement required
- · no repairs required
- minor repairs required

#### FIGURE 3.13 CONDITION OF HOUSES (a)



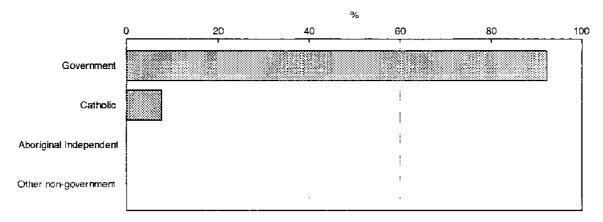


### **CHAPTER FOUR**

## **EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

#### FIGURE 4.1 TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED

Primary and secondary school students



# Type of school attended

The type of school attended by the 6,510 primary and secondary school students was:

- government (6,020 students)
- Catholic (490\*\* students)

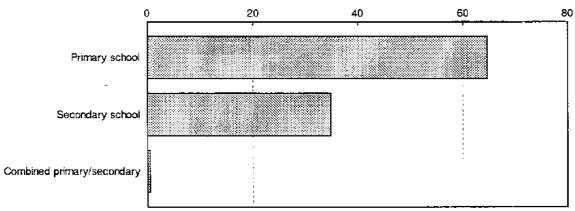
# Level of school attended

The level of school these students attended was:

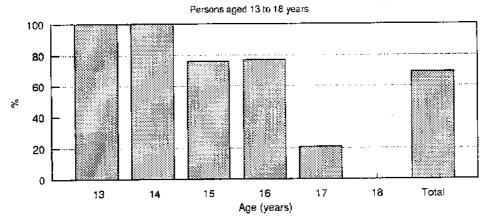
- primary (4,200 students)
- secondary (2,280 students)
- combined primary/secondary (30\*\* students)

FIGURE 4.2 LEVEL OF SCHOOL ATTENDED

Primary and secondary school students
%
40



#### FIGURE 4.3 SCHOOL PARTICIPATION RATE (a)



(a) the number of enrolled school students of a particular age, expressed as a proportion of the population of the same age.

# School participation rates

The overall school participation rate was calculated to be slightly more than 69 per cent. For thirteen and fourteen year olds the participation rate was 100 per cent, while for seventeen year olds the rate had fallen to around 21 per cent.

# Characteristi of schooling

Characteristics Students in the Sydney region reported that they were:

- taught about Indigenous culture (2,860 students)
- not taught about culture but want to be (3,360 students)
- taught by an Indigenous teacher (310\*\* students)
- taught by an education worker (520\*\* students)
- taught by a community member (190\*\* students)
- taught Indigenous languages (390\*\* students)

#### FIGURE 4.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF SCHOOLING

Primary and secondary school students

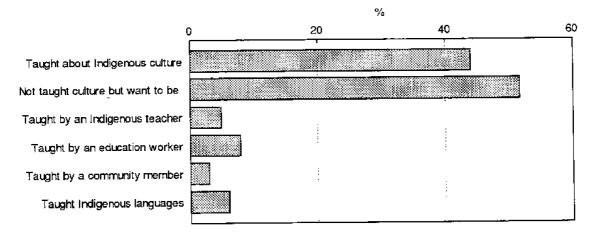
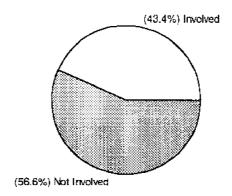


FIGURE 4.5 INVOLVEMENT IN DECISION MAKING AT CHILDREN'S SCHOOL

Persons with children attending primary or secondary school



Involvement in decision making

Some 1,940 of the 4,460 people with children attending primary or secondary school felt that they were involved in decision making at their children's school.

Preference for children to attend

Parents' preference for sending their children to an Aboriginal community controlled school was:

community

yes (1,690 parents)

.

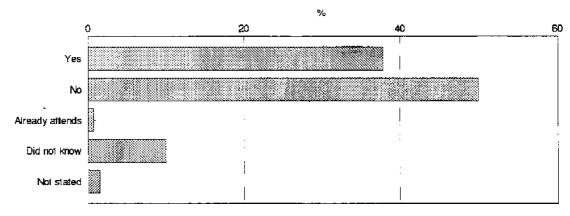
no (2,230 parents)

school

already attends (30\*\* parents)

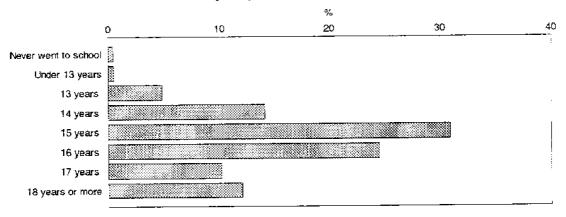
FIGURE 4.6 PREFERENCE FOR CHILDREN TO ATTEND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Persons with children attending primary or secondary school



#### FIGURE 4.7 AGE LEFT SCHOOL

Persons aged 15 years and over who had left school



#### Age left school

The 14,030 people aged fifteen years and over who had left school reported that the age they left school was:

- 13 years or less (1,020 people)
- 14 years (1,980 people)
- 15 or 16 years (7,780 people)
- 17 years or more (3,110 people)

Some 60\*\* people reported that they had never attended school.

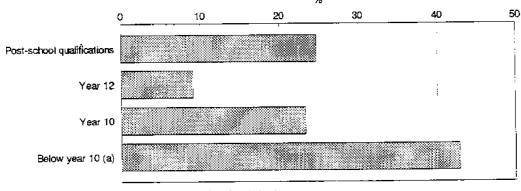
# Highest level of educational attainment

The highest level of education attained by people aged fifteen years and over who had left school was:

- post-school qualifications (3,470 people)
- year 12 school certificate (1,280 people)
- year 10 school certificate (3,270 people)
- below year 10 (6,010 people)

#### FIGURE 4.8 HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

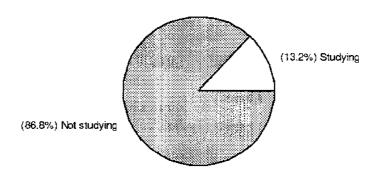
Persons aged 15 years and over who had left school



(a) includes persons with no formal education

#### FIGURE 4.9 POST-SCHOOL STUDY

Persons aged 15 years and over who had left school



# Post-school study

Some 1,860 people aged fifteen years and over who had left school were studying for a qualification.

Main difficulty in undertaking further study or training

Some 6,120 of those 8,450 people who had left school and wanted to do further study felt they would have problems attending study or training courses. The main difficulties were expected to be:

- financial problems (1,380 people)
- no childcare available (1,190 people)
- lack of pre-requisites (1,160 people)
- lack of transport or travel problems (510\*\* people)

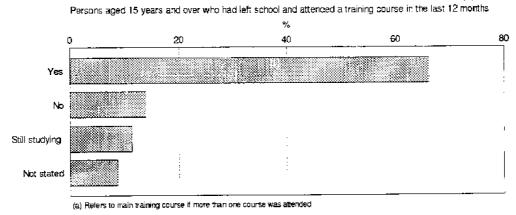
#### FIGURE 4.10 MAIN DIFFICULTY IN UNDERTAKING FURTHER STUDY/TRAINING

Persons aged 15 years and over who had left school and wanted to do further study/training
%

0 10 20 30

No childcare available
Lack of transport/travel
Financial problems
Lack of English proficiency
Lack of prerequisites
No courses available
Other difficulty

#### FIGURE 4.11 COMPLETION OF TRAINING IN LAST 12 MONTHS (a)



Completion of training course attended in last 12 months

Some 2,560 people aged fifteen years and over who had left school reported that they had attended at least one training course in the last twelve months which they:

- completed (1,690 people)
- did not complete (360\*\* people)
- were still studying (290\*\* people)

Use made of information These people reported that the information they gained from the course was used:

gained from

for work (810 people)

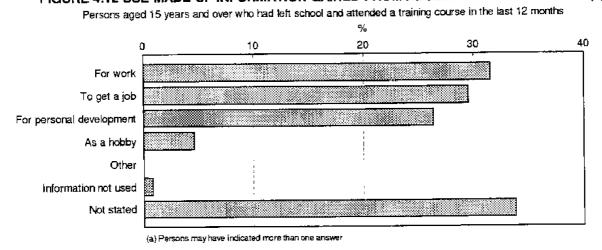
recent training

to get a job (760 people)

course

• for personal development (680\*\* people)

FIGURE 4.12 USE MADE OF INFORMATION GAINED FROM RECENT TRAINING COURSE (a)

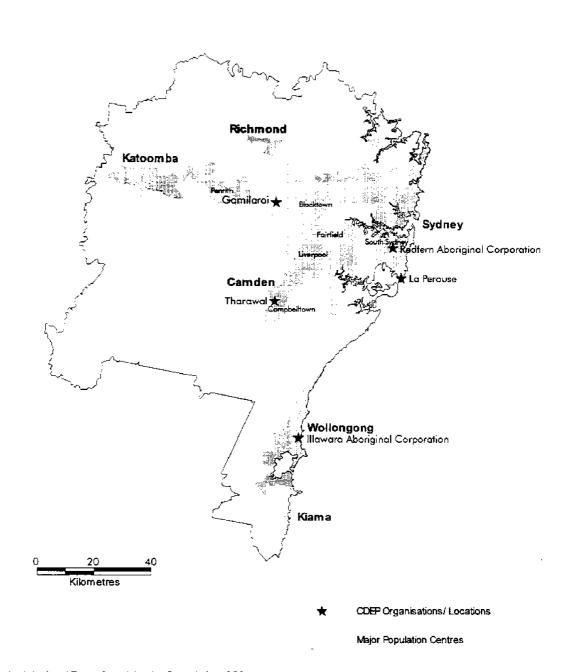




## **CHAPTER FIVE**

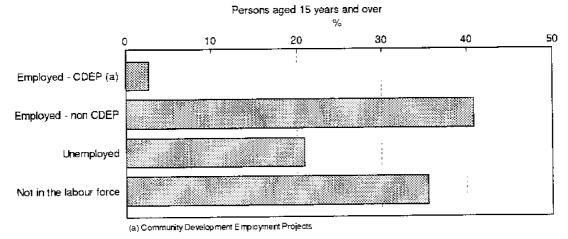
# **EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME**

Map 5 Community Development Employment Projects Sydney Region



Source: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission, 1994.

#### FIGURE 5.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS



# Labour force status

There were some 14,960 people aged fifteen years and over in the Sydney region. The labour force status of these people was:

- employed (6,510 people)
- unemployed (3,130 people)
- not in labour force (5,320 people)

#### Nature of jobs

Some 410\*\* of the 6,510 employed people reported that they were working in a Community Development Employment Project (CDEP) scheme.

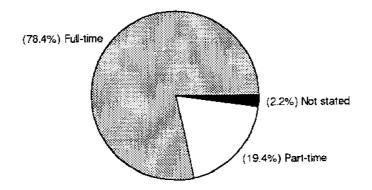
#### Type of employment

Those employed people reported that their type of employment was:

- full-time (5,110 people)
- part-time (1,260 people)

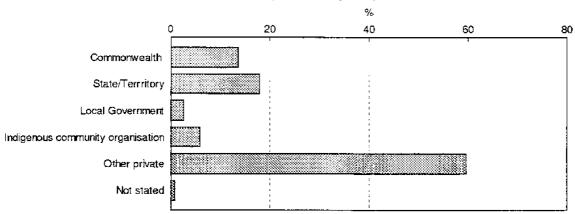
#### FIGURE 5.2 TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT

Employed persons aged 15 years and over



#### FIGURE 5.3 SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT

Employed persons aged 15 years and over



# Sector of employment

The 6,510 employed people reported that their employer was:

- Commonwealth government (880 people)
- State/Territory government (1,170 people)
- local government (160\*\* people)
- Indigenous community organisation (380\*\* people)
- other private organisation (3,880 people)

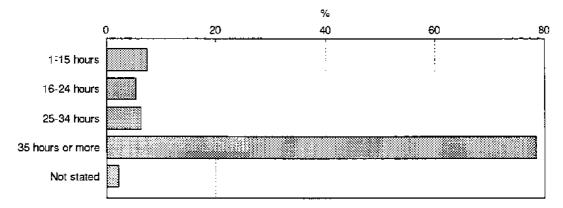
#### Number of hours a week usually worked

Employed people reported that the number of hours a week they usually worked was:

- 15 or fewer (490\*\* people)
- 16-24 (360\*\* people)
- 25-34 (410\*\* people)
- 35 or more (5,110 people)

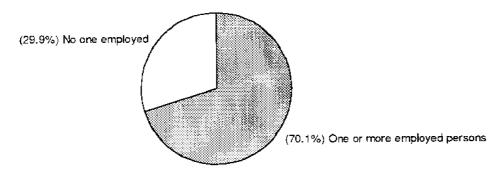
#### FIGURE 5.4 NUMBER OF HOURS A WEEK USUALLY WORKED

Employed persons aged 15 years and over



#### FIGURE 5.5 NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

Households living in private dwellings



Number of employed persons in household It was estimated that there were 2,910 households in which no one was working. For the remaining 6,820 households one or more people reported that they were working.

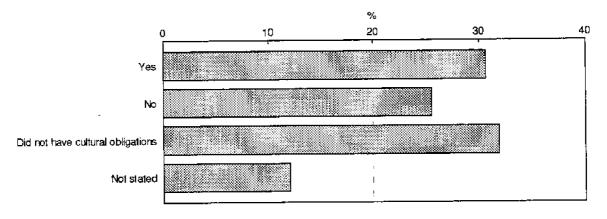
Whether work commitments allowed cultural obligations to be met

The 6,510 employed people reported that their work commitments meant that they:

- could meet cultural obligations (1,990 people)
- could not meet cultural obligations (1,660 people)

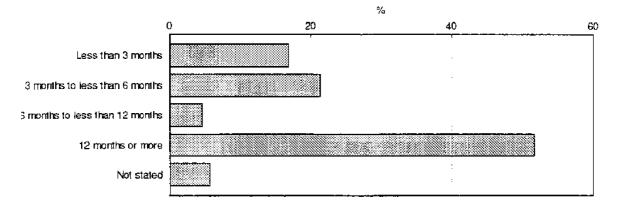
There were 2,080 people who reported that they did not have cultural obligations

FIGURE 5.6 WHETHER WORK COMMITMENTS ALLOWED CULTURAL OBLIGATIONS TO BE MET Employed persons aged 15 years and over



#### FIGURE 5.7 LENGTH OF TIME UNEMPLOYED

Unemployed persons aged 15 years and over



#### Length of time unemployed

The 3,130 unemployed people reported that the length of time they had been unemployed was:

- less than 3 months (530\*\* people)
- 3 months to less than 6 months (670\*\* people)
- 6 months to less than 12 months (140\*\* people)
- 12 months or more (1,620 people)

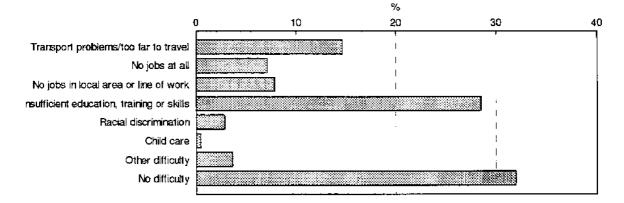
# Main difficulty in finding a job

The main difficulty that these unemployed people experienced in finding a job was:

- insufficient education, training or skills (890 people)
- transport problems or too far to travel (460\*\* people)
- no jobs in local area or line of work (250\*\* people)
- no jobs at all (220\*\* people)

#### FIGURE 5.8 MAIN DIFFICULTY IN FINGIND A JOB

Unemployed persons aged 15 years and over



#### FIGURE 5.9 MAIN REASON NOT LOOKING FOR WORK

Persons aged 15 years and over not in the labour force but who wanted a job

0 10 20 30 40 50

Childcare/other family responsibilities

No jobs at all

No jobs in tocal area/line of work

Studying/returning to studies

Welfare payments may be affected

Other

No reason/not stated

Persons not in the labour force who want a job Some 2,410 of those 5,320 people not in the labour force, that is, not working and not looking for work, said they wanted a job. The main reason for not looking for work was:

- childcare and other family responsibilities (1,000 people)
- studying or returning to study (620\*\* people)
- no jobs in local area/line of work or no jobs at all (140\*\* people)
- welfare payments/pension may be affected (40\*\* people)

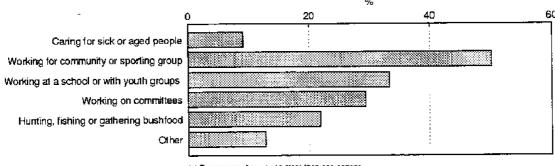
#### Voluntary work

Some 3,230 people aged fifteen years and older said that they were engaged in voluntary work. The type of voluntary work undertaken was:

- caring for sick or aged people (290\*\* people)
- working for community or sporting organisation (1,620 people)
- working at a school or with youth groups (1,070 people)
- working on committees (950 people)
- hunting, fishing or gathering bush food (710 people)

#### FIGURE 5.10 TYPE OF VOLUNTARY WORK UNDERTAKEN (a)

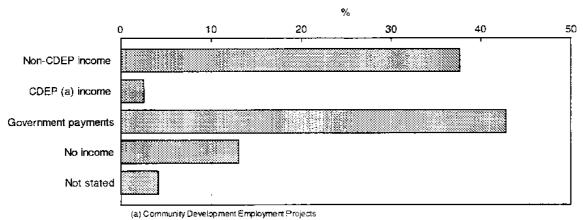
Persons aged 15 years and over who undertook voluntary work



(a) Persons may have given more than one answer

#### FIGURE 5.11 MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME

Persons aged 15 years and over



Main source of income

The 14,960 people aged fifteen years and over reported that their main source of income was:

- non-CDEP employment (5,620 people)
- CDEP employment (370\*\* people)
- government payments (6,410 people)
- no income (1,950 people)

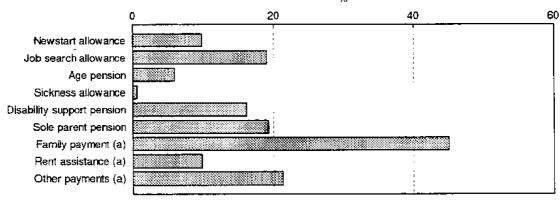
payments received

Government It was estimated that some 8,220 people aged fifteen years and over received government allowances, pensions and other payments. The main types of payments received were:

- Newstart allowance (800 people)
   age pension (480 people)
- Jobsearch allowance(1,570 people)
   rent assistance (810 people)
- sole parent pension (1,590 people)
   family payment (3,710 people)
- disability support (1,330 people)
- Abstudy (820 people)

#### FIGURE 5.12 TYPE OF GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS RECEIVED

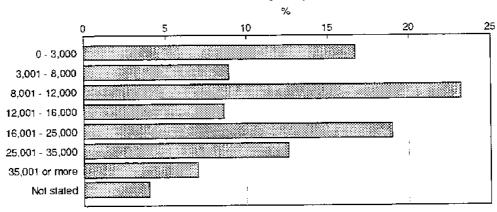
Persons aged 15 and over who received government payments



(a) Persons may have received an allowance or pension in addition to one or more of these payments

#### FIGURE 5.13 ANNUAL PERSONAL INCOME (\$)

Persons aged 15 years and over



Personal income

The 14,960 people aged fifteen years and older reported that their annual personal income (\$) was:

- less than 3,000 (2,490 people)
- 16,001 25,000 (2,840 people)
- 3,001 8,000 (1,330 people)
- 25,001 35,000 (1,880 people)
- 8,001 12,000 (3,470 people)
- 35,001 or more (1,050 people)
- 12,001 16,000 (1,290 people)

Household The annual income (\$) of the 9,730 households was estimated to be:

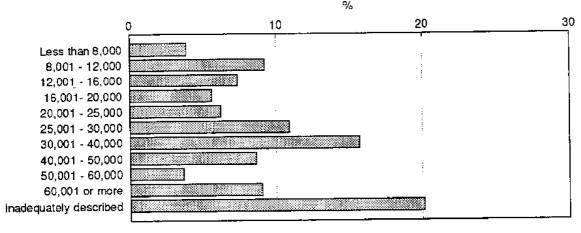
income

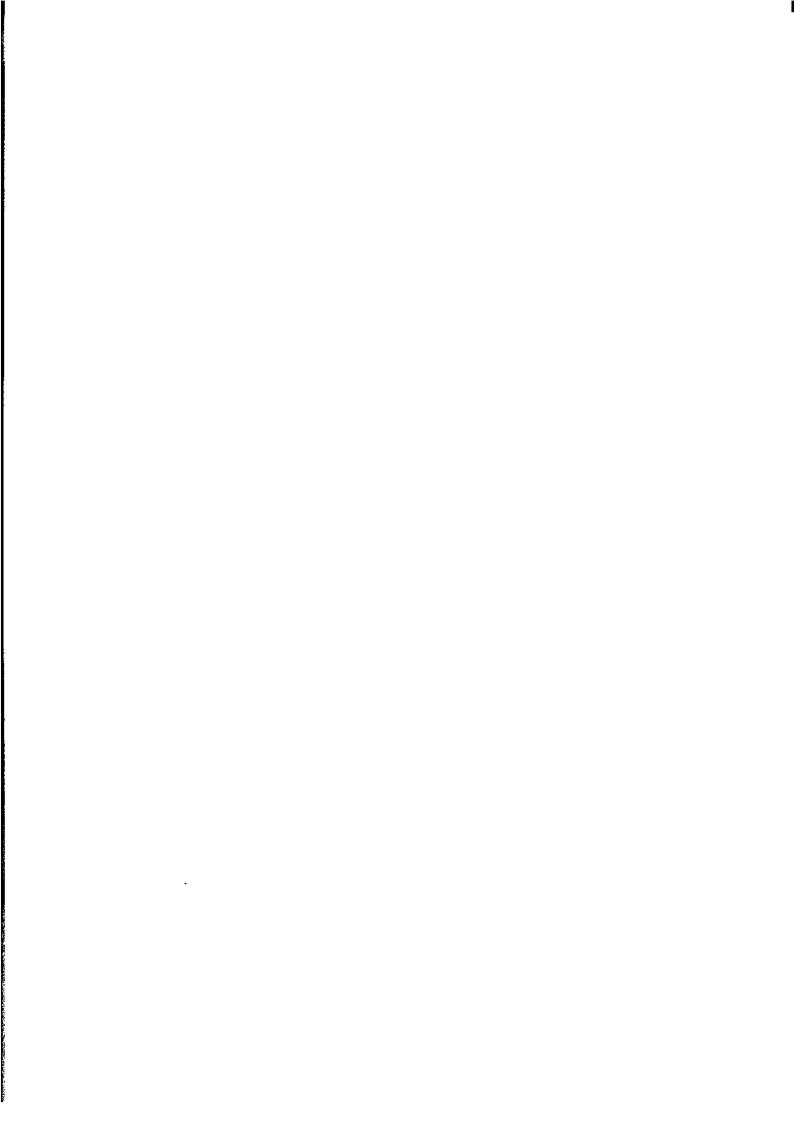
- less than 12,000 (1,260 h'holds)
   30,001 40,000 (1520\*\* h'holds)
- 12,001 16,000 (710\*\* h'holds) 40,001 50,000 (850 h'holds)

- 16,001 20,000 (550\*\* h'holds) 50,001 60,000 (350\*\* h'holds)
- 20,001 25,000 (600\*\* h'holds)
- 60,001 or more (880 h'holds)
- 25,001 30,000 (1060 h'holds)
- Inadequately described (1,960 h'holds)

#### FIGURE 5.14 ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME (\$)

Households living in private dwellings



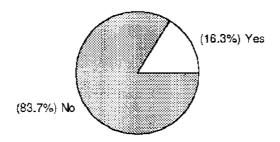


### **CHAPTER SIX**

### **LAW AND JUSTICE**

#### FIGURE 6.1 NEEDED LEGAL SERVICES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Persons aged 13 years and over



#### Needed legal services

Some 2,530 of the 15,590 people aged thirteen years and over reported that they needed to use legal services in the last twelve months.

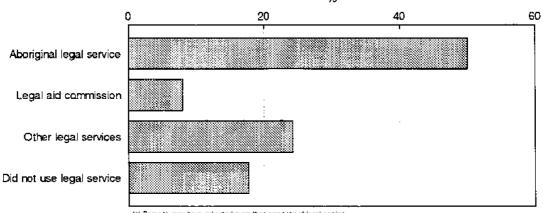
# Types of legal services used

Of the 2,530 people who reported that they needed to use legal services, some 460\*\* people indicated that they did not use a legal service. The main types of legal services used were:

- Aboriginal legal service (1,290 people)
- legal aid commission (200\*\* people)
- other legal services (620\*\* people)

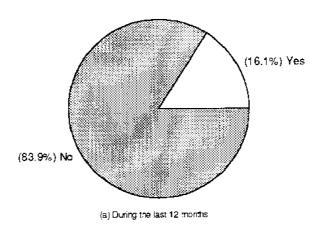
#### FIGURE 6.2 TYPES OF LEGAL SERVICES USED (a)

Persons aged 13 years and over who needed legal services in the last 12 months



#### FIGURE 6.3 PHYSICALLY ATTACKED OR VERBALLY THREATENED (a)

Persons aged 13 years and over



#### Personal safety

Some 2,490 people aged thirteen years and over reported being physically attacked or verbally threatened in the last twelve months.

# Reasons for not reporting last incident to police

Some 1,840 of those people who said they were physically attacked or verbally threatened did not report their last attack to the police. The main reasons for not doing so were (in order):

- not serious enough (810 people)
- fears/dislikes police (380\*\* people)
- solved it themselves/perpetrator known to them (210\*\* people)
- police could do nothing/lack of proof (160\*\* people)

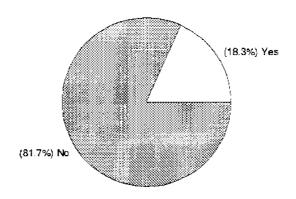
# FIGURE 6.4 REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING LAST INCIDENT TO POLICE (a) Persons aged 13 years and over who had been attacked in the last 12 months but did not report last incident to police

Not serious enough
Self solved/perpetrator known
Police could not do anything/lack of proof
Police would not do anything
Fear/dislike of police
Other
Not stated

(a) Persons may have indicated more than one reason

#### FIGURE 6.5 ARRESTED IN THE LAST 5 YEARS

Persons aged 13 years and over



Arrested in last Some 2,840 people aged thirteen years and over said that they had been arrested in the last five years. The number of times they reported they had been arrested was:

- one (1,560 people)
- two (420\*\* people)
- three (380\*\* people)
- four or more (480 people)

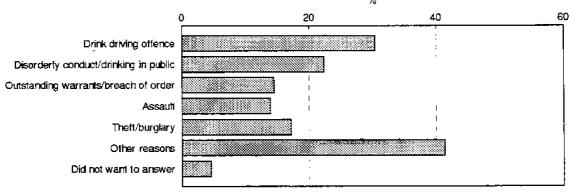
# Reasons for last arrest

Those people who had been arrested reported that the main reasons for their last arrest were:

- drink driving offence (870 people)
- disorderly conduct/drinking in a public place (630\*\* people)
- theft/burglary (490\*\* people)
- outstanding warrants/breach of order (410\*\* people)

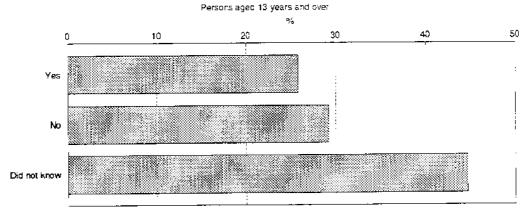
#### FIGURE 6.6 REASONS FOR LAST ARREST(a)

Persons aged 13 years and over who had been arrested in the last 5 years



(a) Persons may have indicated more than one reason

FIGURE 6.7 FAMILY VIOLENCE WAS A COMMON PROBLEM IN THE LOCAL AREA



Whether family violence was a common problem

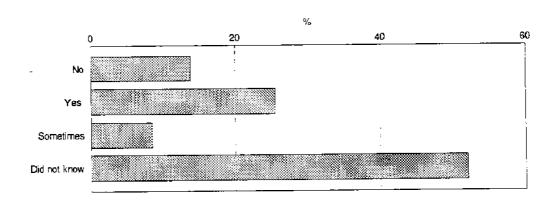
When asked whether they thought family violence was a common problem in the Sydney Region:

- 4,020 people aged 13 years and over said yes
- 4,550 people said no
- 6,980 people said they did not know

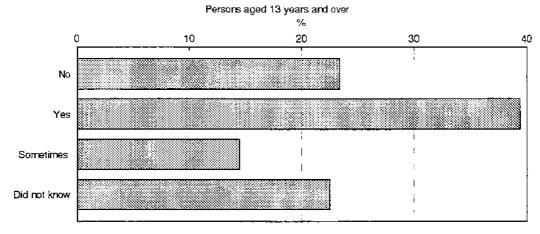
Whether police did a good job dealing with family violence When asked if they thought police did a good job dealing with family violence:

- 2,150 people aged 13 years and over said no
- 3,980 people said yes
- 1,320 people said police sometimes did a good job
- 8,110 people said they did not know

# FIGURE 6.8 POLICE DID A GOOD JOB DEALING WITH FAMILY VIOLENCE Persons aged 13 years and over



#### FIGURE 6.9 POLICE DID A GOOD JOB DEALING WITH CRIME



# Perceptions of police dealing

When asked if they thought police did a good job dealing with crime:

with crime

- 3,650 people aged 13 years and over said no
- 6,150 people said yes
- 2,260 people said sometimes
- 3,500 people said they did not know

# Perceptions of police dealing with violence

When asked if they thought police did a good job dealing with violence:

- 3,290 people aged 13 years and over said no
- 5,390 people said yes
- 1,690 people said sometimes
- 5,150 people said they did not know

#### FIGURE 6.10 POLICE DID A GOOD JOB DEALING WITH VIOLENCE

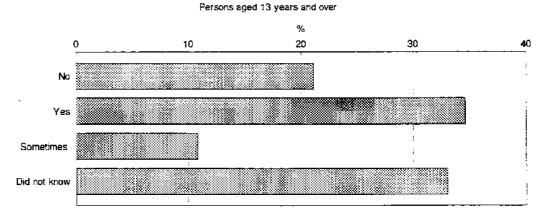
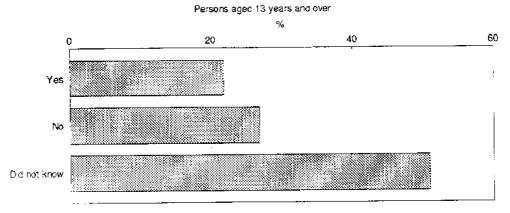


FIGURE 6.11 INDIGENOUS POLICE IN LOCAL AREA



Whether there were Indigenous police in local area

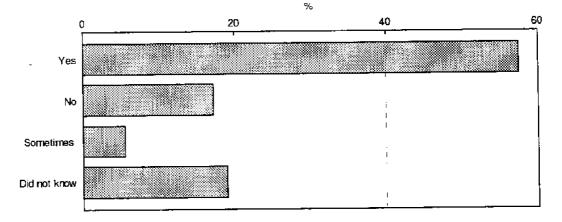
People aged thirteen years and over were asked whether there were Indigenous people working in their local area as police aides, police liaison officers or police officers. The responses were:

- yes (3,390 people)
- no (4,200 people)
- did not know (7,950 people)

Whether local Indigenous police did a good job The views of the 3,390 people on whether Indigenous police aides, police liaison officers and police officers did a good job were:

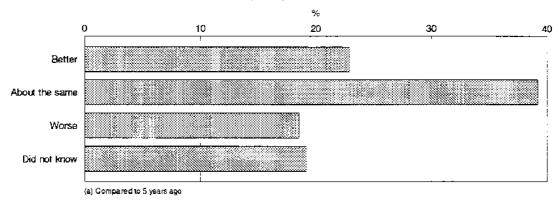
- yes (1,950 people)
- no (590 people)
- sometimes (190 people)
- did not know (650 people)

# FIGURE 6.12 LOCAL INDIGENOUS POLICE DID A GOOD JOB Persons aged 13 years and over who reported that there were Indigenous police in the local area



#### FIGURE 6.13 PERCEPTION OF CURRENT RELATIONS WITH POLICE (a)

Persons aged 13 years and over



Perceptions of current People aged thirteen years and over stated that current relations with police compared to five years ago were:

relations with

better (3,580 people)

police

about the same (6,110 people)

compared to

worse (2,880 people)

5 years ago

did not know (3,000 people)

Whether voted in last elections

The reported voting patterns of the 6,390 people aged eighteen years and over were:

- 10,510 people voted in the last Federal election
- 9,550 people voted in the last State election
- 2,870 people voted in the last ATSIC election

## FIGURE 6.14 VOTED IN LAST ELECTIONS Persons aged 18 years and over

96 0 20 40 60 80

Federal

State

ATSIC

# **APPENDICES**

# **APPENDIX A: FAMILIES**

		Family Type		Family N	1embers	
Area	One parent families	Couple only families	Two parent families	All Indigenous	Indigenous and non- Indigenous	Total Families
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	('000')
Queanbeyan	32.2	**9.5	52.2	55.1	44.9	2.1
Bourke	27.2	14.5	52.8	91.3	**8.7	1.7
Coffs Harbour	31.6	12.0	52.7	55.4	44.6	5.4
Sydney	26.5	19.2	50.8	36.7	63.3	7.8
Tamworth	32.6	14.5	47.4	86.3	13.7	2.6
Wagga Wagga	28.6	17.3	48.7	48.8	51.2	4.8
Wangaratta	25.1	**11.1	58.9	31.6	68.4	2.9
Ballarat	34.7	24.8	39.8	33.8	66.2	3.4
Brisbane	31.6	14.1	48.7	36.2	63.8	5.9
Cairns	28.8	10.6	53.7	71.4	28.6	3.5
Mt Isa	26.7	**11.0	61.6	89.8	**10.2	1.4
Cooktown	31.1	15.6	50.8	96.1	**3.9	1.7
Rockhampton	15.1	20.8	60.7	43.1	56.9	2.9
Roma	25.9	· **6.7	67.4	51.1	48.9	1.9
Townsville	25.9	**10.3	63.1	61.5	- 38.5	3.0
Torres Strait area	21.8	20.7	56.7	93.0	7.0	1.7
Adelaide	46.6	**9.9	40.5	52.7	47.3	3.2
Ceduna	27.8	22.0	46.5	82.0	18.0	0.5
Port Augusta	24.0	12.9	57.7	82.7	17.3	1.5
Perth	29.5	13.7	56.1	54.2	45.8	3.7
Broome	40.1	15.5	44.4	80.6	19.4	1.0
Kununurra	23.9	18.6	55.6	93.0	**7.0	1.0
Warburton	25.4	15.1	55.4	100.0	**0.0	0.7
Narrogin	23.2	**3.9	68.5	76.9	23.1	1.4
South Hedland	32.8	10.2	54.8	58.6	41.4	1.4
Derby	33.6	16.5	49.9	95.1	**4.9	1.1
Kalgoorlie	23.4	15.0	59.1	75.2	24.8	0.6
Geraldton	36.4	18.6	41.1	90.6	9.4	1.3
Hobart	18.6	24.7	54.9	19.4	80.6	4.0
Alice Springs	40.3	**12.4	38.3	89.2	**10.8	1.0
Jabiru	24.1	18.0	56.9	98.9	**1.1	1.8
Katherine	25.1	16.8	57.3	93.4	6.6	1.8
Aputula	26.0	17.0	55.1	97.8	**2.2	1.7
Nhulunbuy	23.2	**13.2	63.7	94.9	**5.1	1.4
Tennant Creek	17.8	18.8	62.2	100.0	**0.0	0.8
Darwin	30.9	21.5	44.8	64.0	36.0	1.9
Australia	28.5	15.4	52.8	60.2	39.8	84.9

**APPENDIX A: CULTURE** 

			Persons age	d 13 years an	d over		
•						Recognise hor	nelands
Area	ldentified with a clan (a)	Recognised an area as homelands	See elders as being important	Attended cultural activities	Total	Currently live in their homelands	Total
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	('000)	(%)	('000')
Queanbeyan	50.2	<b>69</b> .6	74.5	57.2	4.6	51.5	3.2
Bourke	57.1	70.9	86.2	76.0	4.9	81.5	3.5
Coffs Harbour	60.3	81.7	92.1	80.8	11.8	44.8	9.6
Sydney	41.9	70.1	82.8	62.8	15.6	31.8	10.9
Tamworth	38.5	70.0	75.1	65.4	6.7	76.3	4.7
Wagga Wagga	45.2	46.4	76.5	61.7	9.8	44.8	4.6
Wangaratta	41.0	69.8	73.4	49.4	6.0	40.0	4.2
Bailarat	48.5	70.4	86.0	70.7	6.6	26.6	4.6
Brisbane	43.1	65.6	72.1	62.8	12.3	**8.8	8.1
Cairns	72.2	84.6	86.1	80.2	7.7	37.7	6.5
Mt Isa	84.7	90.8	96.3	81.6	4.6	62.6	4.2
Cooktown	95.3	96.0	89.2	90.9	4.5	54.1	4.3
Rockhampton	27.5	48.8	<b>7</b> 9.5	63.5	5.4	53.1	2.7
Roma	24.0	53.9	77.7	58.3	4.6	45.8	2.5
Townsville	57.9	78.2	82.8	73.5	8.5	27.4	6.7
Torres Strait area	71.4	93.0	81.6	81.9	4.3	70.1	4.0
Adelaide	60.2	<i>7</i> 7.5	86.1	68.2	6.9	21.9	5.3
Ceduna	80.3	86.4	92.6	92.0	1.1	45.9	0.9
Port Augusta	77.9	84.2	88.0	83.4	4.0	32.4	3.3
Perth	59.9	71.3	84.1	65.2	8.5	11.4	6.0
Broome	80.3	84.6	91.3	93.8	2.3	41.9	2.0
Kununurra	95.2		92.8	96.3	2.9	56.1	2.8
Warburton	84.5		94.1	92.8	1.8	59.6	1.7
Narrogin	50.2	85.6	82.7	78.0	3.6	55.0	3.1
South Hedland	50.9	63.5	85.0	72.8	3.1	27.1	2.0
Derby	84.7	87.9	89.5	85.7	3.0	34.4	2.6
Kalgoorlie	54.9	69.1	82.4	81.9	1.7	49.2	1.2
Geraldton	33.9	45.5	83.4	94.2	3.2	40.7	1.5
Hobart	17.7	39.9	66.4	31.4	6.6	45.5	2.6
Alice Springs	86.2	88.4	92.7	83.2	3.6	23.6	3.2
Jabiru .	99.2	97.9	95.3	91.2	5.5	37.4	5.4
Katherine	90.1		95.6	86.6	4.6	23.1	4.2
Aputula	100.0		98.2	96.1	5.0	69.8	4.9
Nhulunbuy	97.€			79.1	4.5	78.3	4.5
Tennant Creek	94.8			97.6	2.2	34.6	2.2
Darwin	75.5			68.5	5.5	22.1	4.6
Australia	59.8			72.1	197.5	41.0	148.1

<sup>(</sup>a) or persons who identified with a tribal or language group.

# **APPENDIX A: HEALTH**

		All persons		Persons ac	jed 13 years and	over
-	Ex	perienced illness				
Area	Recent (2 wks prior to survey)	Specified long term (6 mths or over)	Total	Smokers	Perceived alcohol to be main local health problem	Total
	(%)	(%)	('000')	(%)	(%)	('000)
Queanbeyan	44.8	42.4	6.7	46.4	46.1	4.6
Bourke	20.1	23.3	7.2	60.7	63.6	4.9
Coffs Harbour	47.7	43.8	18.8	48.9	71.4	11.8
Sydney	55.1	42.4	24.1	48.6	52.4	15.6
Tamworth	31.5	29.8	10.2	54.9	60.0	6.7
Wagga Wagga	37.8	36.4	15.4	47.4	62.0	9.8
Wangaratta	53.0	45.4	9.4	52.5	36.6	6.0
Ballarat	54.6	46.6	9.8	59.7	39.8	6.6
Brisbane	51.2	45.1	18.6	50.8	28.1	12.3
Cairns	35.2	25.7	12.6	48.2	84.6	7.7
Mt Isa	28.1	25.7	6.8	51.3	68.4	4.6
Cooktown	31.4	32.7	6.5	60,5	85.7	4.5
Rockhampton	31.7	31.4	9.2	48.5	63.0	5.4
Roma	33.6	38.6	7.0	53.3	48.7	4.6
Townsville	42.9	34.1	12.8	36.9	50.6	8.5
Torres Strait area	24.1	18.6	6.4	40.9	79.1	4.3
Adelaide	40.5	36.9	10.7	56.3	51.4	6.9
Ceduna	41.6	36.9	1.8	53.6	78.7	1.1
Port Augusta	50.2	38.8	6.0	53.5	64.9	4.0
Perth	46.1	38.9	13.3	49.9	73.2	8.5
Broome	19.6	26.4	3.6	53.8	96.3	2.3
Kununurra	49.8	24.7	4.2	45.9	61.7	2.9
Warburton	32.7	23.2	2.8	40.2	57.4	1.8
Narrogin	34.4	28.8	6.2	48.1	67.4	3.6
South Hedland	34.8	34.4	4.8	44.4	88.9	3.1
Derby	33.3	23.9	4.4	45.0	81.6	3.0
Kalgoorlie	27.8	31.6	2.8	52.5	<b>76</b> .7	1.7
Geraldton	34.0	33.4	5.0	45.4	79.3	3.2
Hobart	48.1	41.7	10.1	45.9	26.2	6.6
Alice Springs	40.5	23.7	4.7	28.9	74.4	3.6
Jabiru	33.0	23.2	8.5	61.4	55.9	5.5
Katherine	50.5	29.3	7.3	41.2	46.7	4.6
Aputula	35.4	23.8	7.1	41.4	58.0	5.0
Nhulunbuy	42.2	29.4	6.9	59.2	30.9	4.5
Tennant Creek	19.8	15.0	3.6	32.8	90.0	2.2
Darwin	37.4	34.3	8.0	49.7	66.2	5.5
Australia	41.2	34.8	303.3	49.7	58.8	197.5

**APPENDIX A: HOUSING** 

Area	Home ownership rate	Community owned dwellings	Running water connected	Electricity connected	Dwelling situated on sealed road	Satisfied with current dwelling	Total households
71104	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	('000)
Queanbeyan	**9.9	**9.5	94.6	94.6	59.7	83.0	2.8
Bourke	**18.5	45.2	92.9	94.6	84.4	68.9	1.6
Coffs Harbour	30.6	24.5	97.0	97.3	88.2	75.5	5.5
Sydney	34.0	**2.3	98.8	98.7	96.5	70.2	9.7
Tamworth	**14.2	20.9	95.2	99.0	81.4	88.2	3.3
Wagga Wagga	40.1	**15.6	97.1	99.8	87.1	85.3	5.0
Wangaratta	**41.1	**12.5	99.8	99.8	96.8	83.2	3.1
Ballarat	**30.0	**6.6	99.7	99.8	85.2	84.7	3.6
Brisbane	34.9	**11.1	96.4	97.0	93.9	93.0	6.4
Cairns	**15.3	**17.0	97.1	97.8	85.3	88.2	3.0
Mt Isa	**2.5	64.4	97.0	99.7	30.6	77.7	1.2
Cooktown	**0.8	86.4	74.0	74.0	52.5	28.1	1.3
Rockhampton	**16.0	**16.5	100.0	100.0	95.1	87.6	3.1
Roma	**34.5	**14.8	100.0	100.0	88.9	96.2	2.0
Townsville	**16.1	**16.4	97.5	<del>9</del> 9.1	95.0	79.6	2.8
Torres Strait area	**17.5	**54.1	88.4	90.4	39.6	64.7	1.5
Adelaide	**19.9	**13.3	99.7	99.7	91.7	88.1	3.4
Ceduna	**5.3	**28.5	97.9	97.9	88.7	74.4	0.4
Port Augusta	**16.9	**26.0	98.2	93.1	72.1	71.3	1.5
Perth	**38.2	**0.0	96.4	96.4	81.5	78.0	4.2
Broome	**4.5	**4.5	93.4	93.4	68.6	44.6	0.9
Kununurra	**5.4	**59.1	69.4	72.6	31.2	35.5	0.7
Warburton	**0.0	**87.8	93.6	94.6	**13.6	77.4	0.5
Narrogin	**24.4	**7.3	98.7	93.0	76.2	79.0	1.7
South Hedland	**6.5	**6.6	99.2	99.2	90.7	92.7	1.5
Derby	**0.0	**65.8	72.3	73.3	31.2	30.9	0.9
Kalgoorlie	**8.2	**5.8	99.3	98.5	92.1	75.3	0.6
Geraldton	**15.6	**6.3	100.0	100.0	83.9	94.1	1.3
Hobart	52.3	**3.0	98.8	99.6	83.4	90.6	4.4
Alice Springs	**18.4	**18.7	93.6	94.7	83.8	79.9	1.1
Jabiru	**0.8	78.5	89.1	87.6	45.1	21.6	1.1
Katherine	**14.0	67.8	90.3	90.2	54.9	45.5	1.2
Aputula .	**0.0	**69.8	79.3	74.1	53.6	27.2	1.3
Nhulunbuy	**0.0	74.3	97.5	97.5	38.3	35.3	1.0
Tennant Creek	**2.7	89.9	95.9	87.5	65.5	53.9	0.7
Darwin	**22.7	**16.8	94.9	98.1	87.3	84.0	1.9
Australia	24.9	20.9	96.1	96.4	81.6	77.3	86.4

APPENDIX A: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

	Persons aged 5	-18 years	Primary	and seconda	ry school studer	nts
Area	Attending school	Total	Taught an Indigenous Ianguage at school	Taught Indigenous culture at school	Taught by an Indigenous teacher	Tota
	(%)	(000°)	(%)	(%)	(%)	('000')
Queanbeyan	76.0	2.1	6.3	57.4	11.0	1.6
Bourke	78.0	2.8	20.1	60.0	34.9	2.2
Coffs Harbour	89.0	6.5	15.2	48.6	12.6	5.9
Sydney	89.8	7.0	**6.0	44.0	**4.8	6.5
Tamworth	93.1	3.3	**7.9	60.0	13.9	3.1
Wagga Wagga	85.3	4.9	**1.3	29.4	**3.4	4.2
Wangaratta	80.1	2.9	**2.2	33.9	**1.4	2.3
Ballarat	87.2	3.0	**4.1	39.4	**4.6	2.7
Brisbane	84.6	6.6	**0.5	32.7	**1.1	5.7
Cairns	82.1	4.4	30.4	78.5	8.1	3.6
Mt Isa	80.1	2.0	24.8	64.4	**2.0	1.6
Cooktown	75.9	1.6	33.1	77.8	40.1	1.2
Rockhampton	83.3	2.4	**1.5	31.6	**2.6	2.0
Roma	74.3	2.8	**0.0	38.7	**0.9	2.1
Townsville	79.5	5.0	**1.6	41.5	**2.9	4.0
Torres Strait area	81.4	1.8	56.3	91.2	52.6	1.5
Adelaide	84.1	3.5	17.5	49.1	**7.9	2.9
Ceduna	83.8	0.6	60.7	85.4	**6.4	0.5
Port Augusta	78.6	1.9	54.7	76.0	23.9	1.5
Perth	79.3	4.5	**4.3	49.4	**8.3	3.6
Broome	83.2	1.2	48.5	58.4	11.6	1.0
Kununurra	71.3	1.3	52.7	71.3	**1.2	1.0
Warburton	75.8	0.8	59.4	68.3	**14.3	0.6
Narrogin	84.5	2.7	**5.9	42.5	**5.7	2.3
South Hedland	84,3	1.8	9.6	43.2	**0.0	1.5
Derby	74.9	1.4	45.0	66.4	**5.0	1.0
Kalgoorlie	82.7	1.0	9.8	36.1	**4.6	0.8
Geraldton	73.6	1.5	**6.7	32.0	**1.2	1.1
Hobart	81.3	3.5	**2.4	39.0	**1.6	2.9
Alice Springs	88.9	1.9	22.5	66.9	13.6	1.7
Jabiru	75.8	2.7	85.5	94.4	82.1	2.1
Katherine	74.9	2.5	28.8	48.1	11.8	1.9
Aputula	61.2	2.1	49.6	85.9	40.6	1.3
Nhulunbuy	76.1	2.5	90.9	97.0	89.7	1.9
Tennant Creek	71.2	1.1	86.5	91.1	94.8	0.8
Darwin	81.7	2.7	**7.2	42.1	**9.7	2.2
Australia	81.7	100.3	18.3	52.2	13.7	82.9

APPENDIX A: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

			vears and over who		
	post-school	Year 12	Year 10	Below	
Area	qualification	Certificate (a)	Certificate (a)	Year 10 (b)	Total
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	('000')
Queanbeyan	16.4	11.5	30.8	41.3	3.9
Bourke	13.2	**3.2	18.5	65.1	4.2
Coffs Harbour	27.3	4.8	25.1	42.8	9.7
Sydney	24.7	9.1	23.3	42.9	14.0
Tamworth	18.0	**2.2	25.3	54.5	5.7
Wagga Wagga	16.0	**3.8	20.7	59.5	8.8
Wangaratta	24.9	6.5	22.9	<b>4</b> 5.7	5.2
Bailarat	23.2	13.6	16.9	46.3	5.9
Brisbane	28.6	11.5	28.8	31.1	9.7
Caims	12.9	17.3	34.6	35.2	6.7
Mt Isa	4.3	6.0	28.8	60.9	4.3
Cooktown	14.4	3.5	24.9	57.2	4.3
Rockhampton	13.3	14.2	33.4	39.0	5.0
Roma	**10.4	**9.5	30.4	49.7	3.5
Townsville	20.7	11.6	37.4	30.3	6.8
Torres Strait area	9.9	15.8	26.5	47.8	4.0
Adelaide	27.3	**6.9	39.5	26.3	6.0
Ceduna	22.4	**4.5	22.7	50.5	1.0
Port Augusta	16.9	**1.8	26.1	55.2	3.6
Perth	13.0	**3.0	44.3	39.7	7.5
Broome	20.1	4.9	46.8	28.2	2.0
Kununurra	7.4	6.1	29.5	56.9	2.7
Warburton	11.1	**3.5	20.3	65.1	1.7
Narrogin	14.6	7.5	39.9	38.0	3.0
South Hedland	19.5	7.3	30.6	42.6	2.6
Derby	8.5	5.2	25.5	60.8	2.6
Kalgoorlie	11.6	**2.9	48.2	37.3	1.5
Geraldton	9.7	5.9	30.7	53.8	3.0
Hobart	23.2	3.4	41.8	31.6	5.6
Alice Springs	17.3	6.5	25.4	50.8	2.5
Jabiru	4.0	4.4	28.2	63.3	5.0
Katherine ·	7.5	3.1	24.2	65.3	4.1
Aputula	4.2	**0.2	8.4	87.2	4.7
Nhulunbuy	**5.1	14.7	31.9	48.2	3.8
Tennant Creek	9.1	3.9	22.1	64.9	2.1
Darwin	19.0	7.0	32.3	41.7	4.5
Australia	17.1	7.4	28.6	46.9	171.4

<sup>(</sup>a) Includes persons who attained Yr 10 or Yr 12 Certificate at TAFE. (b) Includes persons with no formal education.

# APPENDIX A: LABOUR FORCE STATUS

		rsons aged 15 y	ears and ove	er			
	In the la	bour force			Em	ployed person	s
Area	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Total	Worked 35 hours or more	Able to meet cultural obligations	Total
	(%)	(%)	(%)	('000')	(%)	(%)	('000')
Queanbeyan	40.6	30.2	29.2	4.3	72.3	38.7	1.7
Bourke	33.8	24.5	41.7	4.4	36.5	46.0	1.5
Coffs Harbour	28.9	30.3	40.8	10.9	53.4	38.1	3.2
Sydney	43.5	20.9	35.5	15.0	78.4	30.6	6.5
Tamworth	25.8	29.6	44.6	6.2	67.7	46.5	1.6
Wagga Wagga	25.1	31.3	43.6	9.3	71.2	27.3	2.3
Wangaratta	39.1	21.8	39.1	5.6	74.6	42.2	2.2
Ballarat	41.8	26.6	31.6	6.1	70.1	38.4	2.6
Brisbane	40.8	19.3	39.8	11.3	68.7	26.5	4.6
Cairns	38.1	19.0	42.9	7.2	39.2	29.9	2.7
Mt Isa	35.2	24.6	40.3	4.4	69.5	83.2	1.5
Cooktown	68.6	3.9	33.4	4.4	27.3	81.8	2.8
Rockhampton	39.5	23.9	36.5	5.1	77.7	53.9	2.0
Roma	23.1	34.8	42.1	4.1	64.6	42.1	1.0
Townsville	39.2	16.2	44.6	7.9	63.1	52.1	3.1
Torres Strait area		20.0	44.2	4.1	44.0	40.4	1.5
Adelaide	29.5	23.4	47.0	6.5	78.4	**22.6	1.9
Ceduna	47.6	22.6	29.8	1.0	39.1	67.1	0.5
Port Augusta	29.9	29.4	40.7	3.8	51.3	58.9	1.1
Perth	29.1	30.8	40.1	7.8	64.5	27.5	2.3
Broome	44.1	19.1	36.8	2.2	51.3	78.2	1.0
Kununurra	70.2	6.3	23.5	2.8	27.3	58.2	2.0
Warburton	34.6	15.0	50.4	1.8	20.7	75.3	0.6
Narrogin	25.9	19.7	54.3	3.2	62.7	35.4	0.8
South Hedland	38.9	20.2	41.0	3.0	69.5	50.4	1.1
Derby	49.0	8.5	42.6	2.8	13.2	91.1	1.4
Kalgoorlie	18.6	35.1	46.3	1.6	72.9	20.7	0.3
Geraldton	29.8	27.5	42.6	3.2	57.6	18.9	0.9
Hobart	44.8	17.8	41.4	6.1	70.3	17.0	2.7
Alice Springs	44.8	10.9	37.4	2.9	56.4	41.1	1.3
Jabiru	26.7	31.1	44.3	5.4	32.3	77.8	1.4
Katherine	25.7	16.8	42.2	4.3	48.4	81.1	1.1
Aputula	25.0	5.5	69.5	4.8	25.6	94.9	1.2
Nhulunbuy	42.9	15.8	41.3	4.0	63.9	92.7	1.7
Tennant Creek	50.2	22.1	40.6	2.1	34.3	59.7	0.8
Darwin	28.8	23.7	40.6	4.9	64.9	44.8	1.4
Australia	26.0 36.0	23.7 22.4	47.5	4.9 181.5	58.8	46.3	66.0

APPENDIX A: INCOME

		Pe	ersons aged 15 y	ears and ov	er		<u> </u>
	N	tain source	of income (a)		Annual ir	rcome	
Area	CDEP	Other earned income	Government payments	No income	\$12,000 or less	\$25,000 or more	Total
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	('000')
Queanbeyan	**0.0	39.5	50.5	8.8	55.3	13.8	4.3
Bourke	18.3	12.7	56.8	8.8	67.0	5.6	4.4
Coffs Harbour	**2.4	24.8	61.7	10.6	58.1	10.9	10.9
Sydney	**2.5	37.6	42.8	13.0	48.8	20.4	15.0
Tamworth	**3.2	19.5	61.2	14.6	53.5	9.6	6.2
Wagga Wagga	5.2	19.5	66.8	6.9	62.0	13.0	9.3
Wangaratta	**3.6	32.5	50.1	13.8	58.9	18.8	5.6
Ballarat	**2.8	32.7	52.4	11.9	46.9	14.6	6.1
Brisbane	0.0**	35.7	45.9	16.6	52.7	15.0	11.3
Cairns	12.5	20.7	56.0	9.8	55.9	7.3	7.2
Mt Isa	13.8	21.3	56.3	8.3	60.7	11.0	4.4
Cooktown	50.8	5.4	29.8	9.1	54.5	7.0	4.4
Rockhampton	**4.9	33.1	54.7	**5.4	47.4	14.6	5.1
Roma	**2.2	19.0	62.2	9.6	61.9	**9.2	4.1
Townsville	11.4	23.7	47.1	15.1	58.9	13.0	7.9
Torres Strait area	15.3	19.7	51.7	12.1	58.2	7.1	4.1
Adelaide	**3.5	23.6	62.9	8.1	61.1	12.2	6.5
Ceduna	22.5	19.9	50.4	**4.4	<b>5</b> 9.5	13.2	1.0
Port Augusta	6.7	17.6	63.2	6.7	64.8	9.6	3.8
Perth	**0.0	25.3	66.7	7.2	59.1	10.9	7.8
Broome	22.9	18.2	47.9	10.3	59.6	13.7	2.2
Kununurra	57.6	7.4	26.3	7.5	71.9	3.8	2.8
Warburton	18.4	10.0	55.0	13.7	73.9	**2.6	1.8
Narrogin	**3.0	19.0	67.1	9.8	62.0	6.7	3.2
South Hedland	**0.3	35.2	47.6	12.9	56.5	19.2	3.0
Derby	35.8	10.9	46.0	7.3	79.1	**4.1	2.8
Kalgoorlie	**1.1	16.2	71.4	11.0	59.3	9.9	1.6
Geraldton	3.0	23.7	65.0	8.3	59.5	9.3	3.2
Hobart	**0.2	41.4	47.5	10.3	53.6	14.2	6.1
Alice Springs	15.4	27.7	49.9	5.4	58.8	18.0	2.9
Jabiru	10.0	13.8	65.5	10.3	80.5	3.0	5.4
Katherine	8.8	10.7	68.3	10.3	69.9	4.9	4.3
Aputula	10.3	10.4	68.1	10.6	76.0	3.0	4.8
Nhulunbuy	19.4	19.6	42.1	18.5	67.3	7.3	4.0
Tennant Creek	23.4	10.8	59.0	3.4	66.5	5.9	2.1
Darwin	**1.4	26.5	61.6	9.6	61.1	9.9	4.9
Australia	8.5	24.1	54.9	10.7	59.4	11.3	181.5

<sup>(</sup>a) Excludes persons who did not state their main source of income.

# APPENDIX A: LAW AND JUSTICE

	Pen	sons aged 1	3 years and ove	er	18 y	ears and ove	er
Area	Arrested in last 5 years	Relations with police perceived better than 5 years ago	Family violence perceived as a problem in local area	Total	Voted in last federal election	Voted in last ATSIC election	Total
	(%)	(%)	(%)	('000')	(%)	(%)	('000)
Queanbeyan	20.4	21.4	36.2	4.6	74.4	38.8	3.5
Bourke	19.6	13.4	67.0	4.9	69.5	46.7	3.8
Coffs Harbour	23.1	18.5	42.7	11.8	53.0	24.2	9.3
Sydney	18.2	22.9	25.8	15.6	78.3	19.6	13.4
Tamworth	22.4	14.4	54.6	6.7	39.5	21.3	5.6
Wagga Wagga	23.9	23.1	42.9	9.8	69.6	25.0	8.4
Wangaratta	19.4	27.2	42.6	6.0	70.2	28.8	4.9
Ballarat	24.0	15.3	34.2	6.6	67.0	31.3	5.6
Brisbane	13.8	9.8	21.0	12.3	65.0	18.8	9.6
Cairns	13.4	13.3	53.6	7.7	68.7	44.9	6.4
Mt Isa	7.2	36.3	79.3	4.6	85.1	81.5	4.1
Cooktown	27.3	23.6	77.4	4.5	39.6	66.2	4.2
Rockhampton	14.6	17.9	27.2	5.4	85.7	31.2	4.9
Roma	25.4	27.6	42.9	4.6	75.0	36.9	3.4
Townsville	12.4	18.2	57.9	8.5	72.6	50.8	6.5
Torres Strait area	**1.8	21.7	47.1	4.3	81.8	47.3	3.9
Adelaide	27.6	20.6	39.8	6.9	57.1	19.9	5.7
Ceduna	32.4	27.3	58.4	1.1	52.1	53.0	0.9
Port Augusta	27.0	29.6	62.7	4.0	61.6	41.9	3.5
Perth	27.0	20.5	40.5	8.5	51.0	36.0	7.1
Broome	25.0	12.8	81.8	2.3	58.2	55.3	2.0
Kununurra	34.5	29.4	70.5	2.9	70.4	60.1	2.5
Warburton	22.9	29.3	34.6	1.8	52.8	58.6	1.6
Narrogin	25.3	32.1	31.9	3.6	79.1	56.7	2.7
South Hedland	17.9	12.8	71.6	3.1	64.5	38.4	2.5
Derby	16.4	14.4	71,1	3.0	74.6	69.7	2.4
Kalgoorlie	21.7	19.7	65.1	1.7	60.1	62.4	1.5
Geraldton	18.6	18.9	61.2	3.2	56.0	39.1	2.8
Hobart	12.4	15.4	12.4	6.6	87.2	19.8	5.4
Alice Springs	16.9	17.6	48.8	3.6	68.2	62.3	2.4
Jabiru	19.1	29.7	35.0	5.5	73.0	72.8	4.8
Katherine	22.2	48.4	68.4	4.6	71.7	44.1	3.9
Aputula	25.5	26.6	33.2	5.0	54.4	66.5	4.4
Nhulunbuy	18.1	18.4	46.9	4.5	76.8	70.3	3.6
Tennant Creek	3.6	63.1	65.2	2.2	86.2	81.8	2.0
Darwin	19.0	27.2	50.4	5.5	52.8	33.6	4.4
Australia	20.4	21.5	45.1	197.5	66.2	39.4	163.8

APPENDIX B: INDIGENOUS POPULATION PROJECTIONS Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Populations, June 30 1994

Sydney ATSIC Region
Females
1,867
1,470
1,235
1,204
1,529
1,193
1,042
800
739
539
377
247
201
133
80
97
12.753

Population projections for ATSIC Regions have been prepared by ABS using assumptions agreed to by ATSIC. As these regional projections were prepared at a later date using more up-to-date assumptions than the State population projections presented in this attachment, minor discrepancies can exist between these State totals and the sums of component Regions.

Note:

CAUTION: For ATSIC Regions discrepancies may occur between survey estimates and population projections.

# APPENDIX C: STANDARD ERRORS

Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. The sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. The estimates in the survey are subject to sampling variability. One measure of the likely difference between survey estimates and true values is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that the sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all the dwellings had been included.

Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate. The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling.

The size of the standard error of an estimate of a number of persons increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger is the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sample estimate the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.

As the standard errors in the following table show, very small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable purposes. Estimates and percentages with larger relative standard errors have been included and are preceded by two asterisks if it is greater than 25 per cent (e.g., \*\*2.5), indicating they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution.

# Standard Errors for Persons, Families and Households ATSIC Regions and Torres Strait Area

Size of Estimate		Bourke	Coffs Harbour	Syd-		Wagga	Ballarat	Wang- aratta	Bris- bane	Cairns	Cook- town	Mount Isa
				ney			30	27	39	30	19	23
50	32	27	30	42	39	32						
100	42	34	42	72	48	54	44	41	66	45	26	33
200	52	42	60	109	60	78	61	62	104	62	35	43
300	58	48	73	131	67	93	72	78	130	72	42	47
500	64	56	95	157	78	109	85	101	167	84	53	50
700	68	62	112	171	87	116	92	119	192	92	61	50
1,000	71	70	135	181	96	121	99	141	219	98	72	58
1,500	73	79	165	186	109	122	105	169	247	103	86	69
2,000	74.	. 86	191	213	118	135	107	190	264	105	98	78
2,500	74	93	213	236	126	146	108	208	276	106	109	85
3,000	77	98	234	256	134	156	109	223	285	106	118	92
4,000	82	107	270	293	145	173	120	248	295	116	134	104
5,000	86	115	302	325	155	187	129	268	301	124		114
7,000			357	380	172	210	145	301	304	138		
10,000			428	448		238			349	. ,		
15,000				541								

Appendix C: Standard Errors for Persons, Families and Households ATSIC Regions and Torres Strait Area — continued

Size of Estimate	Rock- hamp- ton	Roma	Towns- ville	Torres Strait area	Adel- aide	Çeduna	Port Augusta	Perth	Broome	Kun- unurra	War- burton	Narr- ogin
50	30	36	37	17	36	15	22	34	15	16	17	25
100	44	58	51	25	60	22	30	49	21	22	25	33
200	65	80	71	37	88	32	42	73	30	29	38	43
300	82	91	85	47	102	40	50	91	37	35	49	50
500	110	99	108	63	115	53	64	120	47	43	67	61
700	133	101	126	76	119	65	75	145	56	50	82	70
1,000	162	117	149	93	144	79	88	177	67	58	102	80
1,500	204	138	180	118	180		107	221	82	70	130	94
2,000	240	156	206	139	210		122	260	95	79	155	105
2,500	272	171	228	157	237		135	294	106	87		114
3,000	301	184	248	175	261		147	325		94		123
4,000	354	208	284	206	305		168	381				137
5,000	402	228	315		345			431				
7,000			368		413			519				
10,000	٠											
15,000	٠.,											

Size of Estimate	South Hed- land	Derby	Kal- goorlie	Ger- aldton	Hobart	Alice Springs	Jabiru	Kath- erine	Aputula		Tennant Creek	Darwin
50	15	23	13	19	20	22	18	16	28	22	13	28
100	18	29	19	23	29	31	28	22	36	39	19	39
200	23	33	30	28	42	43	44	32	43	61	27	53
300	26	34	38	31	53	52	58	42	47	75	33	63
500	30	40	52	36	70	66	80	61	50	90	43	80
700	33	44	64	39	84	77	100	80	52	99	51	93
1,000	37	49	80	44	101	91	127	109	52	105	62	109
1,500	42	56	102	49	126	111	165	160	57	109	76	131
2,000	46	62		53	148	127	199	213	62	126	88	149
2,500	49	66		56	167	141	230	269	65	141	99	165
3,000	52	. 70		59	184	154	260	327	68	155		179
4,000			. ,		215		313	452	73	179	٠.,	204
5,000					243		363	586	77	200	)	225
7,000					292							
10,000											. ,	
15,000	, .								· .			

# **GLOSSARY**

Aboriginal Persons 13 years and over, who identified themselves to be of

Aboriginal origin. Persons 12 years and under were identified

by a responsible adult in the household, usually a parent.

Aboriginal Where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people make community decisions on the curricula, teachers employed, school budget

controlled school and school policy.

Aboriginal English Includes Broken English, Pidgin English and Kriol/Creoles.

Aboriginal A school run solely by Aboriginal people, who make decisions

Independent School on school policy, staffing, curricula, and school budget.

Aboriginal Legal Established to assist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

> people with legal matters. Service

Aboriginality Where a person identifies as being of Aboriginal or

> non-Aboriginal origin. Persons 12 years and under were identified by a responsible adult in the household, usually a

parent.

Actions taken Refers to specific actions persons took with regard to their

health in the two weeks prior to interview.

ATSIC Regions & Refers to 36 defined geographic areas, each represented by **Torres Strait Area** 

an ATSIC Regional Council or the Torres Strait Regional

Authority.

Attack Where a person has suffered physical force from another

person(s), for example, pushed, hit, kicked or speared.

CDEP See Community Development Employment Projects.

Refers to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander groups within Clan, tribal or

Australia. language group

Combined primary & secondary school

A school which teaches students at both primary and secondary levels.

Community landlord

Refers to dwellings owned by community organisations, predominantly Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander organisations. It includes housing associations, land councils and community councils.

Community
Development
Employment Projects

The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP), operate through grants from ATSIC to Indigenous community organisations to enable individuals to undertake community managed activities in return for wages.

Couple only family

Two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage without children present in the household.

Crime

Includes crimes relating to drugs, thefts, vandalism as well as violence.

Cultural activities

Includes funerals, ceremonies, Indigenous festivals and carnivals and involvement with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander organisations.

Cultural obligations

Refers to attending Indigenous cultural activities such as funerals, ceremonies and festivals and extended family responsibilities.

Earned income

Income derived from wages and salaries, or from own business, trade or profession.

Education worker

A person who assists a teacher during class lessons and may give some lessons such as story telling.

Employed

Persons aged 15 years and over who in the week prior to the interview worked for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and self-employed persons).

# Family

Two or more persons who live in the same household and are related to each other by blood, marriage (including de facto marriage), fostering or adoption. For the purpose of this survey, one or more members of the family had identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

# Family violence

Includes verbal threats, intimidation, fear of physical attacks and actual physical attacks, occurring between family members within a household.

## Formal childcare

Refers to regulated care such as pre-school/kindergarten before and after school care program, long day care centres, family day care and other formal care.

# Government payments

Includes Newstart allowance, Jobsearch, age pension, sickness allowance, disability support pension, sole parent pension, family payments, rent assistance, ABSTUDY and other Government payments.

Homelands An area of land to which Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people have ancestral and/or cultural links.

## Household

Consists of a person living alone, or two or more related or unrelated persons who live and eat together in private residential accommodation. For the purpose of this survey, one or more members of the household had identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

# Household income

Refers to the total gross income from wages and salaries and Government payments of all persons 15 years and over who usually live in the household. The total household income was not calculated if usual residents of the household were missing at the time of the interview.

# Indigenous

Persons 13 years and over, who identified themselves to be of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. Persons 12 years and under were identified by a responsible adult in the household, usually a parent.

Indigenous language Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages. Excludes

Aboriginal English and Kriol/Creoles.

Labour force Persons aged 15 years and over who were either employed or

unemployed.

Labour force status A classification of persons 15 years and over into employed,

unemployed or not in the labour force.

Language spoken A person was considered to be able to speak a language

(such as an Aboriginal language) if they could hold a

conversation in that language.

Last year 12 month period prior to interiew.

Long-term condition Condition (illness, injury, or disability) which had lasted for six

months or more.

Main language Refers to the language the person is most comfortable with or

speaks most fluently.

Making decisions at Includes involvement in the Aboriginal Student Support and

the school Parent Awareness Program (ASSPA) and Parents and

Citizens (P&C) school meetings where decisions about fund

raising and maintenance of the school are made.

Non-family A lone person household or a household consisting of two or

household more unrelated people.

Not in the Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed or

labour force unemployed as defined.

One parent family Family that consists of one parent and that parent's child(ren)

plus all other people in the household related to them,

provided those people do not have a spouse or child of their

own.

Refers to dwellings owned by Commonwealth, State/Territory Other government landlord

and local governments other than housing authorities and

employer provided housing.

Includes private solicitors and barristers. Other legal services

A respondents' opinions of the main health problems Perceived health

> confronting people in their local area. problems

Refers to the gross income a person received at the time of Personal income

interview in the form of wages and salaries and Government

payments.

Attendance at a course at the time of a survey to gain a Post-school study

qualification.

Private landlord All privately owned dwellings rented directly or through a real

estate agent.

The premises occupied by a household and includes houses, Private dwelling

flats, home units, garages, tents and improvised houses. It

excludes hostels, hospitals, prisons and so on.

Non-government organisations. The private sector has been Private sector

split into 'Community organisations' and 'Other private'.

Community organisations are those private organisations that

have been declared to be eligible for ATSIC funding.

Includes all government authorities, departments, agencies Public sector

and authorities created by the Commonwealth or

State/Territory Parliaments. Also covered are organisations such as the Northern or Central Land Councils which were

created by Commonwealth legislation and the NSW Land

Council which was created by NSW legislation.

Recent illness Conditions (illness, injury or disability) experienced in the two

weeks prior to interview. It may include long-term conditions

experienced in the period.

# Relative weight

Weight and height measurements taken during interview have been used to derive a person's body mass. The body mass index equals a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of the person's height in metres. The categories used are consistent with recommendations of the National Health and Medical Research Council.

# School participation

rate

status

The number of enrolled school students of a particular age, expressed as a proportion of the population of the same age.

# Self-assessed health

Refers to the overall level of health as reported by respondents 13 years and over. For persons 12 years and under information was provided by the child's parent or a responsible adult member of the household.

# Specific long term condition

Where a person had one of the following conditions which had lasted for six months or more; asthma, diabetes, heart problems, chest problems, skin problems, high blood pressure, ear or hearing problems, eye or sight problems not corrected by glasses, and/or kidney problems.

# State housing (landlord)

Refers to dwellings owned by State/Territory housing authorities.

# Taken away from natural family

People who have been removed from their natural family as a child as part of a government policy. 'Family' may include parents and siblings and extended family members such as aunts, uncles and grandparents. Excludes people who were removed from their family for less than 6 months.

# Taught Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander languages

Students who are taught to speak, read or write an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language.

# Taught about Indigenous cultures

Includes subjects which give an understanding of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultures, eg. history and language.

# Taught by a community member

Where community members teach at least once in a month or on 10 or more occasions over the school year.

Torres Strait Islander

Persons 13 years and over, who identified themselves to be of Torres Strait Islander origin. Persons 12 years and under were identified by a responsible adult in the household, usually a parent.

Training course

Includes courses which are planned to develop skills or assist in learning about a subject. Excludes courses leading to an educational qualification and on-the-job training.

Type of landlord

Refers to the legal entity to which rent is paid.

Unemployed persons

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the week prior to interview, and who had actively looked for work at any time during the last four weeks prior to interview, and who were available to start work in the last week.

Usual residents Persons who live in a particular private dwelling and regard it as their own or main home.

Verbal threats Any verbal abuse to a person where no weapon was seen and no physical violence occurred. It includes verbal threats to harm the respondent or his/her property.

Violence Refers to violence in the community, that is streets, hotels, schools, etc. It includes fights, bashing, rape, murder or any act which involves violence.

Voluntary work

Includes any unpaid community work such as caring for sick or aged people, working for community or sporting organisations, working at a school or with youth groups, working on committees and hunting, fishing or gathering bush food.

Year 10 Certificate

Completion of a Year 10 Certificate, Aboriginal Access Course or equivalent.

Year 12 Certificate

Completion of a Year 12 Certificate, General Certificate of Education or equivalent.

# 1991 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITY PROFILE

# SYDNEY ATSIC REGION

# **Explanatory Notes**

The Aboriginal Community Profile is available as a standard product for connuntities of 80 or more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, Statistical Local Areas of 80 or more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons and ATSIC regions. Also available are Section of State, Statistical Divisions and States and Territories. It is based on place of enumeration.

Each table title in the Aboriginal Community Profile consists of two parts. The first part lists the variables included in the table. The second part describes the table population.

Figures in proportion columns have been rounded, so discrepancies may occur between the totals and the sums of the component items.

A glossary of the terms and concepts used in the Community Profiles appears below. For more information see the 1991 Census Dictionary (Cat. No. 2901.0) and the 1991 Census Directory of Classifications (Cat. No. 2904.0).

# Glossary

Caravans etc. in caravan parks includes occupied tents, cabins, camper vans etc in caravan parks, and occupied boats in marinas.

A census household is either a person living alone or people who usually reside and eat together. A household resides in a private dwelling. The household type is based on information about relationships between residents present and persons temporarily absent. The relationships of visitors to one another or to any resident are not considered.

OD An Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander household, for the purpose of this publication, is one in No which the reference person (person number one on the Census form) or spouse of the reference person identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. This definition excludes Lone Person households where the person was of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. There were just over 7,000 Lone Person Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Households in Australia in 1991.

**Employed full-time** means that the person worked 35 hours or more in the main job held in the week before the Census.

**Employed part-time** means that the person worked 0-34 hours in the main job held in the week before the Census.

A family is a group of related individuals in a household where at least one person is aged 15 years or more. A census household can contain up to three families. Census families do not include visitors to dwellings. If a family was at a holiday home or a non-private dwelling on census night, it was not counted as a census family.

A primary Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander family is one in which the reference person or spouse of the reference person in the primary family identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. In a multiple family household the family with dependent children is designated as the primary family. If there was more than one family, or no children were present, then the primary family is arbitrarily chosen.

Family income is the sum of the personal incomes of each resident family member aged 15 years or more. If any of these family members has an income 'not stated', or a spouse or offspring is temporarily absent, family income is classified as 'partial income stated' in Community Profile tables. Parental income is similar to family income except that only the income of the parent(s) is included. Parental income compares most closely with the family income variable of the 1986 Census.

Household income is the sum of the personal incomes of each resident household member aged 15 years or more. If any of these residents has an income 'not stated', or a spouse, offspring or co-tenant is temporarily absent, household income is classified as 'partial income stated' in Community Profile tables.

n.e.i. means 'not elsewhere included'.

n.f.d. means 'not further defined'.

An occupied private dwelling is defined as the premises occupied by a household on census night. A private dwelling is normally a house, flat, part of a house, or even a room; but can also be a house attached to, or rooms above shops or offices; an occupied caravan in a caravan park or on a residential allotment or boat in a marina; a houseboat; or a tent if it is standing on its own block of land.

An **Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander dwelling**, for the purpose of this publication, is one in which the reference person or spouse of the reference person identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. This definition excludes *Lone Person households* where the person was of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. There were just over 7,000 Lone Person Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander households in Australia in 1991.

Dependent offspring are 0-14 years of age, or are full-time students aged 15-24 years. (In the 1986 Census, 21-24 year olds were excluded from this category). Unrelated children can be classified as dependent offspring.

Other offspring are 15-24 years of age and not full-time students, or 25 years of age or more. In the 1986 Census, these 21-24 year old full-time students were classified as 'related adults'. As a result, sole parents with adult children were classified as families of related adults: in the 1991 Census, these cases are classified as one parent families.

The census count based on **place of enumeration** is a count of every person who spent census night in Australia. People are counted where they are on census night, which may not be where they usually live. In determining family and household type visitors to dwellings are excluded and usual residents who are temporarily absent are included. (See *temporarily absent*).

The table population is a description of what the table is counting. For example, tables containing marital status usually have a table population of persons aged 15 years or more. It appears under the table title.

**Temporarity absent** spouses, offspring and co-tenants are considered when determining household and family types. Other persons temporarily absent are not considered.

# Data Quality

The Census is subject to a number of inaccuracies resulting from errors by respondents or mistakes in collection or processing of the data. Some of these are overcome or 'repaired' by careful processing procedures and quality control measures applied to the processing itself. The effect of those that remain is generally slight, although it may be more important for small groups in the population. The main kinds of error to keep in mind are:

**Partial non-response:** In some cases where an answer was not provided to a question an answer was imputed (often from other information on the form). In other cases a 'not stated' code was allocated.

**Processing error:** While such errors can occur in any processing system, careful quality control measures are used to keep errors to an acceptable level.

Random adjustment: Cells containing small values are randomly adjusted to avoid releasing information about particular individuals, families, or households. The effect of random adjustment is statistically insignificant.

Respondent error: Because processing procedures cannot detect or repair all errors made by persons in completing the form, some remain in final data.

Undercount: Although the census aims to count each person once, there are some people who are missed and others are counted more than once. The data are not adjusted for the net undercount which is estimated to be 1.9% for Australia in the 1991 Census.

Further information on data quality will be provided progressively in Census Update and in 1991 Census data quality working papers.

Section of State Data: Data for the Migratory section of each state/territory has been combined with the Other Rural section to avoid the release of confidential data. The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in migratory sections was small.

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AUZ AGE BY SEX Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons

	Males	Females	Persons	Prop%
0	383	343	726	3.2
_	337	. 323	099	2.9
2	380	345	775	3.2
3	279	331	610	2.7
য়া	293	274	295	2.5
٠.	293	276	695	2.5
ę	797	281	578	2.5
r~	791	266	557	2,4
æ	311	254	\$65	2.5
Ó	280	248	528	2.3
01	262	250	512	2.2
=	252	238	490	2.1
12	253	235	488	2.1
	218	245	463	2.0
14	246	238	484	2.1
15	235	216	451	2.0
91	232	254	486	2.1
17	264	261	525	2.3
∞_	264	270	534	2.3
61	297	297	594	2.6
20-24	1230	1321	2551	
25-29	656	1094	2053	0.6
30-34	178	920	1671	7.8
35-39	648	802	1450	6.3
40-44	540	659	1199	5.2
45.49	4-8	42.1	845	3.7
50-54	302	324	626	2.7
55-59	222	252	474	2,1
60-64	113	185	298	1.3
65 years or more	207	299	206	2.2
Total	11177	11728	22905	100.6
			1	n Charles

<sup>(</sup>a) Includes 'other language indicated but not stated' and 'inadequately described'.
(b) Applicable to persons aged 15 years or more.
(c) Includes occupied boats in marinas.

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A03 STATE AND STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA OF USUAL RESIDENCE ON CENSUS NIGHT BY SEX Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons

Aut Start Start Stander persons Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons  Mades Females Persons Prop9  Counted at home 10476 11174 21650 94.5 Visitors from -	wons Males 10476	Females	Persons 21650	Prop% 94.5	Ans TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ALLENDING (FOLGETIME/TAKELLING) BY SEA Aburigital and Turres Strait Islander persons  Makes Females Persons Prop%  Pre School 320 335 655 2.9  Infant/Primary 1817 1634 3451 15.1	persons  Makes  320 1817	Females 335 1634	Persons (55 345)	Prop% 2.9 15.1
Same statistical total area Different statistical local area in: New South Wales	214 418	168 33 <b>6</b>	382 754	3.3	Secondary TAFF college: Full-time Part-time	942 120 244	965 151 186	1907 271 430	කි. ප්ව වි. ප්ව
Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia	- 52 - 82 - 82	v 84 4	2522 2522	0.1 0.1 0.0	Not stated Total CAE/University:	9 870 811	345 345	715 275	9.1 3.1 1.2
western zoustrana Tasmania Northem Territory	t vn vn +	-m01	; co vo r	0.0	Füll-fine Part-fine Not stated	9 9 8 8	18 9	6 6 6	5.0 0.0
Aust Capital Territory Fotal verseas	478 8	381	889 12	3 8 C	Total Other Not attending	191 96 6589	279 73 7305	470 169 13894	2.1 0.7 60.7
	700 11176	555 11727	123 22903	100.0	Not stated Total	853 1117 <b>8</b>	792 11 <b>728</b>	1645 <b>22906</b>	7.2 100.0

A04 STATE AND STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA OF USUAL RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO BY SEX Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 5 years or more counted at home(a) on consus uight

3					
	Males	Females	Persons	Prop%	
Same address 5 years ago	4399	4647	9046	48.9	Under
Different address 5 years ago: Same statistical local area Different statistical	1256	1441	2697	14.6	15 yes 16 yes 17 yes
local area in: New South Wales	2243	2720	4963	26.8	
Victoria	46 157	98 187	5 <del>≹</del>	0 0 0	illus.
South Australia	24	24	48	0.3	
Western Australia	40	32	22:	4.0	1000
Tasmania	13	oc ;	<del> </del>	- ·	Tetal
Northern Ferritory	29	52	¥.	- C	
Aust Capital Territory	24	7	C :	7.0	
Total	2576	3056	56.52	4.08 4.,	
Overseas	35	æ	73	4.0	
Not stated(h)	93	<u>&amp;</u>	<u> </u>	6.0	
Total	3960	4603	8563	46.3	
Not stated(c)	513	380	902	4.9	
Total	RR72	6836	18811	100.0	

A06 AGE LEFT SCHOOL, BY SEX Aboriginal and Torres Struit Islander persons aged 15 years or more

	Males	Fenzales	Persons	Prop%
Thebre 15 veets of are	933	1007	1940	13.5
I Swears	1447	2278	4222	29.4
l wear	1502	1758	3260	22.7
17 years	864	778	1442	0.01
Silvery & L	174	444	516	6,4
19 years of more	091	691	329	53
Still at school	405	405	810	5.6
Did not so to school	92	74	166	1.2
Not stated	189	899	1299	0.6
Total	6802	7581	14383	100.0

<sup>(</sup>a) Excludes visitors, and usual residents who were absent on census night.

(b) Comprises persons who stated that they lived at a different address five years ago but did not state that address.

(c) Comprises persons who did not state whether they lived at a different address five years ago.

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A07 QUALJFICATION (HIGHEST) LEVEL BY SEX Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years or more

Prop%	0.2	4.0	<u></u>	1.5	8.0	6.3	3.0	6.0	74.3	4.11	100.0
Persons	35	51	185	218	011	668	425	129	10691	1640	14383
Females	13	33	96	153	75	141	276	63	5834	895	7581
Males	20	<u>«</u>	88	65	50	758	149	99	4857	745	6802
	Higher degree	Post graduate diploma	Bachelor degree	Undergraduate diploma	Associate diploma	Skilled vacational	Basic vocational	Inadequately described	Not available	Not stated	Tùtal

A08 QUALLEICATION (HIGHEST) FIELD BY SEX Aboriginal and Torres Strall Islander persons aged 15 years or more

	Males	Fernales	Persons	Prup%
Business & administration	66	383	482	3,4
Health	23	169	192	1.3
Education	09	142	202	4.
Society and culture	<u>-</u>	205	319	2.2
Natural and physical sciences	29	19	84	0.3
Engineering	806	31	540	3.8
Architecture & building	251	9	257	<u>se</u> .
	21	9	27	0.2
Miscellancons fields	143	103	246	L.7
hadequately described	71	42	113	æ:0
Not ouglified	4857	5834	16901	74.3
Not stated	625	<u>\$</u>	1266	95 95
Total	6802	7581	14383	100.0

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A69 AGE BY MARITAL STATUS BY SEX Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years or more

Persons	5141 3844 2649 1471 772 506	14383
Total Females	2619 2014 1461 751 437 299	7581
Males	2522 1830 1188 720 335 207	6802
Widowed . Females	E 24 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	417
Wic Males	50888 <del>54</del>	611
Divorced ss Females	14 124 227 227 148 56	584
Di Males	21.88 1.01 1.01 1.01 1.01 1.01	384
Separated not divorced Males Females	35 180 192 79 42 17	545
Sepa not di Males	14 96 83 66 7	293
farried Females	221 728 685 351 189 79	2253
Ma Males	259 623 623 401 104 107	2079
Never married Males Females	2338 965 310 100 36 33	3782
Mares Tra	2315 1045 333 134 134	3927
	15-24 years 25-34 years 35-44 years 45-54 years 55-64 years 65 years or more	Total

A10 RELIGION BY SEX
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons

	Persons Prop%															207 0.9				22905 100.0
	Females Pe	9	<del>2</del> <del>2</del> <del>2</del> <del>2</del> <del>2</del> <del>2</del> <del>2</del>	228	3577	28	48	29	16	155	274	120	442	506	9306	<u>&amp;</u>	35	1379	616	11728
	Males	,	3870	183	3244	32	29	33	30	105	270	78	431	162	8467	<u>×</u>	2	1539	686	11177
C		Christian:	Anglican	Bantist	Catholie	Churches of Christ(a)	Jehovalis Witness	Lutheran	Orthodox	Pentecostal	presbyterian(b)	Salvation Army	Chriting Church	Other	Total	Non-Christian	Inadeonately described	No religion(c)	Not stated	Total

<sup>(</sup>a) Comprises 'Churches of Christ' and 'Churches of Christ Non-denominational'.
(b) Comprises 'Presbyterian so described' and 'Reformed'.
(c) Includes 'Humanist'Materialist'.

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ALL AGE BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS (PART-TIME/FULL-TIME) BY SEX Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years or more

	Part-	Employed Full-			Unemploy tooking for Full-time P	uployed iig for: e Part-time	Total un-	Total labour	Not in Inbour	No.		
	time	time(a)	stated(b)	employed	work	wark	employed	force	Jore	stated(c)	Total	
					Σ	MALES						
15-19 years	\$2	270	3.7	392	264	35	500	169	185	20	1292	
20-24 years	50	500	46	649	305	37	342	166	219	20	1230	
25-34 years	091	897	75	1132	351	42	343	1525	569	<b>%</b> :	830	
35-44 years	61	919	48	191	<u>6</u> 2	<u>«</u>	197	956	<u> </u>	<b>.</b>	86 i	
45-54 years	99	373	36	477	73	<u> </u>	£:	260	च : च :	9	720	
55-64 years	<u>~</u>	25	2"	137	es e	<b>o</b> 4	€ ~	<u>77</u>	146 183	25	235 210	
65 years of more	5	7	7	7	7	r			10		:	
Total	534	2778	257	3569	1206	155	1361	4930	1740	135	6805	
					29.4	FEMALES						
15-19 years	128	198	37	363	209	46	255	819	859	22	1298	
20-24 wars	125	417	29	571	157	48	205	911	515	æ	1321	
25-24 years	276	510	45	831	981	<b>5</b> 2	210	1041	888	85	2014	
35.44 years	241	404	57	702	77	42	119	821	579	<del>.</del> 5	1461	
45-54 years	Ξ	225	<b>x</b> o	344	37	∞、	<del>2</del> .	\$2 8	327	\$	<u>.</u>	
55-64 years	28 7	37	'n	ξ,	- :	50	51	æ`	375	25.0	1637	
65 years or more	m	<b>~</b>	0	٠	D	0	0	٥	<del>(</del> 7	9	167	
Total	912	1794	181	2887	643	2014	847	3734	3580	265	7579	
					PE	RSONS						
0.15.10 seems	213	468	74	755	473	×	554	1309	1239	42	2590	
20-24 vears	228	617	75	1220	462	85	247	1767	734	50	2551	
25-34 years	436	1407	120	1963	507	96	603	2566	1157	121	3844	
35-44 years	338	1020	105	1463	256	9:	<u>9</u> ;	1779	778	35	2649	
45-54 years	179	298	4	25	<u> </u>	<b>≈</b> :	X7 -	949	1/4	7:	14-1 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	
55-64 years	£.0	147	<u>, 7</u>	207	æ, ~	<u>v</u> 4	50 T	707 74	408 473	4 C	507	
(a) years of mone		3	,	i	١		-					
Total	1446	4572	438	6456	1849	359	2248	8664	5320	400	14384	

A12 STATUS OF WORKER BY SEX Employed Aboriginal and Torres Struit Islander persons

	Males	Fernales	Persons	Prop%	
Wago or salary earner	3258	2731	5989	92.8	
Self employed	161	<u>~</u>	272	4.2	
Familiare	101	288	159	2.5	
Unpaid helper	17	18	35	0.5	
Total	3567	2888	6455	100.0	

<sup>(</sup>a) Full-time is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in the main job held last week.
(b) Comprises employed persons who did not state their hours worked.
(c) Comprises persons who did not state their labour force status.

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( trait Islander persons
7 AGE BY SEX al and Torres St
A13 INDUSTRY BY AGE BY SEX Employed Aberiginal and Torres Si

15.19   20.24   20.5				,	**	45 54	62.52	7			
MALKS   1		15-19 years	20-24 years	years	years	years	year's	or more	Total	Prop%	
Seety 200 1 2		ı	·			MALE	so.				
Sector 4 3 5 14 4 4 4 9 0 178  (4					,	,	ć	<	-		
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FEMALES    1	ortal	392	159	1132	761	477	137	20	3570	55.2	
1						REMAL	2				
1						FEMAL	ħ.				
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	ote	754	1221	1963	1463	823	200	29	6462	100.0	

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A14 OCCUPATION BY ACE BY SEX Employed Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons

Prup%		3.2	9,6	7.5	8:0 •	কুক কুক	0.0 •	0.6	12.3	4.3	55.2		1.7	8.4	3.2	4.0	0.9.0 2.5.0	12	5.7	9.0	6.6	44.8		6,4	oc.	6.6 7.0	8.5	5.11	7 C	2 <del>-</del> 6	0.1
Total		205	233	888	699	562	5	583	V 3	277	3564		110	311	207	26.6	903	× 48	370	40	877	2894		315	544 544	791	1196	740	96/ 1165	120	Con
65 years or more		0	0	<b>p</b> 0	0	5	0,	היין נ	nc	<b>50</b> ¢	91		S	m	<b>с</b> 0 (	0	00	m	0	0	2	12								`°=	
55-64 years	MALES									0 5	137	EMALES					= ==					7.1	PERSONS							305	
45-54 years	MA	37	333	23	69	67.	91	=:	51.	3,6	477	FEM					\$ <del>*</del>					344	PER							50.5	
35-44 years										4	761						181					702								32	
25-34 years										£ 28	1132						265					831								96.5	
20-24 years										286	649						238					172 571								2 4 8	
15-19 years		v	•	30,	132	77	*		2,	8 <del>4</del> 2	392		•	· <u></u>	•	7	113		Ň	7	4	363			21	- 1	2.5	4	£1.3	12	6
		Managers & administrators	Professionals	Para-professionals	Tradespersons	Clerks	Sales & personal service workers	Plant & machine operators & drivers	Labourers & related workers	Inadequately described Not stated	Total		Managada B. administratore	Professionals	Para-professionals	Tradespersons	Clerks	Sales & personal service workers Plant & enachine coverators & drivers	Land & macinito opcionas & arreas	Inadequately described	Not stated	(Total		Managers & administrators	Professionals	Para-professionals	Tradespersons Clerks	Sales & personal service workers		Lahourers & related workers Inadequately described	Not stated

1508 712 2553 1879 1389 1405 1426 899 769 335

82 288 288 170 170 170 189 189 198 198 119

183 61 51 320 332 332 309 315 237 248 106 272

343 103 446 445 445 445 3353 314 309

214 84 84 376 376 332 348 139 55 21 21

634 394 400 317 173 101 18 18 3

\$5,001-\$8,000 \$8,001-\$12,000 \$12,001-\$16,000 \$16,001-\$20,000 \$25,001-\$20,000 \$31,001-\$40,000 Over \$40,000

65 years or more

55-64 years

45-54

A18 ANNUAL INDIVIDUAL INCOME BY AGE
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Persons aged 15 years of more

Years

years

25-34

20-24 years

\$0-\$3,000 \$3001-\$5,000

14382

[47]

2590

Not stated Total

# A15 INDUSTRY SECTOR BY SEX Employed Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons

and the second s	•				
	Males	Females	Persons	Prop%	
Commonwealth contemption	435	383	818	12.7	
State Chemitaty covernment	469	534	1003	15.5	
Local community	173	34	207	3.2	
Drivelle gerter	2147	1672	3819	59.2	
Not stated	343	265	809	<b>9.</b> 4	
Total	3567	2888	6455	100.0	

# A16 HOURS WORKED BY SEX Employed Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons

Persuns Prop%	203 3.1		341 5.3					6455 100.0
Fernales Per							182	2888
Males	011	158	109	157	456	1844	255	3567
ī								
		Hours 15 boars	-1.7 Hours 6.24 hours	6-24 nours 5-34 hours	2-54 nours	0-57 nous Obsure or man	Not stated	letal

# 91

# A17 ANNUAL INDIVIDUAL INCOME BY SEX Aboriginal and Torres Struit Islander persons aged 15 years or more

C		1	Destroite	Proposit
	Males	remaies	rersons	n/dull
	163	885	1508	10.5
900	325	387	712	5.0
000	1240	1313	2553	17.8
000	985	1290	1879	13.1
000	483	906	1389	7.6
000,00	730	675	1405	8.6
000,02	831	565	1426	6.6
20,000	· 30	347	006	6.3
000,00	200	1 5	160	
40.000	250	667	207	9
900	286	49	335	2.3
Not stated	607	006	1507	10.5
	6802	7581	14383	100.0

,	households(a)
	family
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	Classifiable Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander for
7	Š

Prop%	0.7	63	1.8 1.8	5.6	∞. ∞.	6.7	7.7	6'9	11,3	1.1	7.5	5.6	18.2	3.9	100.0
H.holds	41	20	Ξ	346	543	415	472	426	\$69	684	459	582	1122	242	6158
	000 £8-08	\$3.000-85.000	\$5,001-58,000	\$8.001-\$12.000	\$12 001-\$16 000	\$16,001-\$20,000	\$20,001-\$25,000	\$25,001-830,000	\$30,001-\$40,000	\$40,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$60,000	Over \$60.000	Partial income stated(b)	No incomes stated(c)	Total

<sup>(</sup>a) Exchates those dwellings which were temporarily unoccupied at the time of the census but the collector had ascertained that it was normally occupied, four person households, group households and households which contained only persons under 15 years of age.

 <sup>(</sup>b) Comprises households where at least onc, but not all, member(s) aged 15 years or more did not state an income and/or at least one spouse, offspring, or co-tenant was temporarily absent.
 (c) Comprises households where no members present stated an income.

A22 STRUCTURE OF DWELLING
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons in private dwellings of any type

8.89

Persons 15087 3102

4.1

terrace house, townhouse etc In a 1, 2 or 3 storey block In a 4 or more storey

Flat or apartment:

Separate house Semi-detached, row or

3.2 0.4 0.5 0.5 0.5

2385 708 3183 104

0.0

0.7 100.0

<del>44</del> 83 21926

park, houseboar etc Improvised home, campers out House or flat attached to shop, office etc Not stated

Total

Caravan etc in caravan park Caravan not in caravan

Attached to house

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A 20 ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME
Primary Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families

Families	Families	Prop%	
000*1	46	8.0	
11-85,000	21	0.3	
N-S8,000	125	2.0	
\$8,001-\$12,000	387	6.3	
001-\$16,000	583	9.5	
001-\$20,000	431	7.0	
001-\$25,000	474	7.7	
901-\$30,000	424	6.9	
001-\$40,000	899	10.9	
001-\$50,000	989	11,2	
000,098-100	443	7.2	
\$60,000	505	8.3	
Partial income stated(a)	1082	17.7	
No incomes stated(b)	246	4.0	
Total	6121	100.0	

A21 STRUCTURE OF DWELLING Occupied Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family households

Prop%	69.2	12.8	Ε.Π.	3.5	0.5	15.3	9.0		0.1	0.0		9.0	1.3	100.0
Occupied dwellings	4264	788	969	218	29	943	35		7	0		39	<b>3</b> 2	6158
	Separate house	Cerrace house, townloase etc	rian of apartment. In a 1, 2 or 3 storey block	In a 4 or more storey	Attached to house	Total	Caravan ete in caravan park	Caravan not in caravan	park, househoat etc	Improvised home, campers out	House or flat attached	to shop, office etc	Not staked	Total

A23 NATURE OF OCCUPANCY BY LANDEORD TYPE BY DWELLING TYPE Occupied Aboriginal and Torves Strait Islander private dwellings containing families

	C'vans etc in c'van parks(a)	Other occupied private dwelfings	Total	Prop%
Owned	∞	791	790	13.0
Being purchased Rented:	5	1509	1514	24.6
Housing commission/authority	0	1964	1964	31.9
Other government agency	0	170	170	2.8
Other	20	1418	1438	23.3
Not stated	<u>~</u>	79	æ	
Total	23	3631	3654	59.3
Other(b)	c	192	192	3.1
Total	36	6123	6159	6.001

<sup>(</sup>a) Comprises families where at least one, but not all, member(s) aged 15 years or more did not state an income and/or at least one spouse or offspring was temporarily absent.

<sup>(</sup>b) Comprises families where no members present stated an income.

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# A24 STRUCTURE OF DWELLING BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY Occupied Aburiginal and Torres Strait Islander dwellings containing families

Total	42.64	788	50,5	85 84	6158
Other(a)	141	81	ì O r	. <b>4</b>	£61
Rented	20042	699	55	<del>6</del> <del>6</del>	3653
Being purchased	1380	55	<b>γ</b>	23	1513
Owned	701	46	, so 1	. 9	662
	Separate house	Semi-detached, row or terrace house, town house etc	riai or aparment Caravan ete in caravan patk(b)	Other Not stated	Total

# A25 NUMBER OF BEDROOMS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS (USUALLY RESIDENT(C)) Occupied Aboriginal and Theres Strait Islander dwellings containing families (excludes caravans etc in caravan parks)

	2	humber of persons asoally residen	rsons asoally	resident		7	
	-	2	es	4	க	nore	Total
O. I hadrooms	a	142	37	ဇ	200	3	161
2 hadrooms		[2]	408	234	52	15	1360
2 budbooms	c	999	412	626	586	305	3428
A Federation		E	133	208	230	239	877
4 (January) hydroems	- C	· •	<u>;</u> =	25	29	56	135
SO Not stated	0	37	30	34	188	5	134
Totat	0	1572	1531	1471	816	633	6125

# A26 MONTHLY HOUSING LOAN REPAYMENT BY DWELLING TYPE Occupied Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander dwellings containing families and which are being purchased

	C'vans etc in c'van parks(d)	Prop%	occupied private dwellings	Prop %	Total	Prop%	
\$0.5200	0	0.0	æ:	7.8	811	7.8	
0003-1063	•	0.0	132	8.7	132	8.7	
6201-9300 6301-6400		20.0	190	12.6	193	12.7	
600 - 6100 640 - 6405	· <del>-</del>	0.0	152	101	152	10.0	
Over \$475	, eri	50.0	853	56.5	856	5.95	
Not stated	0	0.0	<b>5</b>	4.2	9	4.2	
Total	9	100.0	1509	100.0	1515	0.001	

		Me	nthly konsim	g loan repayı	nent		
Annual housebold income	\$0- \$200	\$201~ \$300	11- \$301- \$401- (	\$401- \$475	Over \$475	Not	Total
\$0-83.000	0	0	~	O.	0	Đ	m
\$3.001-\$5.000	· =	0	С	С	m	0	m
55,001-58,000		-	'n	0	C	<b>\$</b>	¢
\$8,001-\$12,000	: <b>C</b>	1 (**)	ব	၁	4	c	14
\$12.001-\$16.000	12	4	ĸ	т	=	0	33
\$16,001,\$25,000	=	œ	59	=	34	vc,	86
\$25,001,540,000	<u>∞</u>	24	42	25	15.5	7	271
\$40.001-\$60.000	. oc	36	53	53	272	=	443
Over \$50,000	21	22	17	£3	206	ব	288
Partial income states(b)	· E	31	38	40	152	91	308
No incomes stated(c)	C	4	0	0	<u></u>	∞_	37
Total	114	135	192	150	852	<del>7</del> 9	1507

# A28 WEEKLY RENT BY DWELLING TYPE Occupied rented Aboriginal and Torres Strait private dwellings containing families

	C'vans etc in c'van parks(d)	Prop%	Other occupied private dwellings	Prop%	Total	Prop%
20.547	r	12.0	557	15.3	999	15.3
848-877	4	16.0	006	24.8	904	24.7
\$78.\$107	. 4	16.0	376	10.4	380	10.4
\$108.8137	· •<	32.0	386	10.7	397	6'01
(A) (A) (A)	; e-	12.0	605	16.7	809	16.6
\$168,\$197	: Cr	12.0	365	10.1	368	10.1
Over \$197	· C	0.0	330	9.1	330	9.6
Not stated	o	0.0	<u>60</u>	3.0	601	3.0
Total	25	0.001	3631	100.0	3656	100.0

<sup>(</sup>a) Comprises other/inadequately described and not stated.

<sup>(</sup>b) Nature of occupancy and landlord type were not captured for caravans etc in caravan parks in previous consuses.

<sup>(</sup>c) Spouses, offspring, and co-tenants (in group households) who were temporarily absent on census hight are included. A maximum of 3 temporary absentees can be counted in each household.

<sup>(</sup>d) Monthly housing loan repayments were not captured for caravans ete in caravan parks in previous consuses.

<sup>(</sup>a) Not classifiable households are those dwellings which were temporarily unoccupied at the time of the census, but the collector had ascertained that it was normally occupied, or the household contained only persons aged under 15

<sup>(</sup>b) Comprises households where at least one, but not all, member(s) aged 15 years or more did not state an income and/or at least one spouse, offspring, or co-tenant was temporary absent. years.

<sup>(</sup>c) Comprises households where no members present stated an income.(d) Weekly rent was not captured for caravans etc in caravan parks in previous censuses.

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A29 LANDLORD TYPE BY WEEKLY RENT Occupied rented Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander private dwellings containing families (excludes caravans etc in caravan parks)

	Not stated Total				17 1418		1696 9631
	Over \$197	ē	₹	<b>&gt;</b> 0	286	S.	330
kly rent	\$138- r \$197	ç	077	37	069	23	970
We.	\$108- \$137	2	<del>-</del>	22	228	sc.	389
	\$78- \$107	6	997	61	. 79	91	376
	\$0- \$77		647	∞	128	6	1457
		Housing	commission/authority	Other goyt agency	Other	Not stated	Total





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