



Indigenous Portrait of Victoria

compared with Australia

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Introduction

Welcome to the Victoria Indigenous Portrait. This report paints a picture of the Indigenous residents of Victoria using data from the 2006 and 2001 Censuses.

The people described in the Portrait were residents of Victoria in August 2006 and completed the Census at that time. Some residents may have been elsewhere in Australia on Census night, but if they gave their usual home as Victoria, they are included here. Visitors to Victoria on Census night are not included; they are counted in their home place. However, the 2001 statistics are slightly different, for they describe the Census night population, which includes visitors but excludes absentees.

On Census night, 8th August 2006, Victoria's Indigenous population was counted as 30,141 residents. Of these, 28,239 were at home in Victoria that night, and 1,902 were away. However, the Census night Indigenous population was boosted to 30,152 by 1,913 visitors who stayed that night. In 2001, there were 25,078 Indigenous people staying in Victoria on Census night, so the overnight Indigenous population increased by 5,074 or 20.2% over five years.

Of course, not all Indigenous people completed the Census. Nationally, about 96% of residents do. The Indigenous population here will be larger than shown, possibly by about 5%, but this could be higher in some communities. However, for nearly all places, most Indigenous people will have completed the Census, and it is the best data we have.

Some people did not complete all the questions on the Census form; they are usually shown in the tables as "not stated". Where the number of people in a table of Census data is just a few, the number may have been randomly changed to protect privacy, generally to become 0 or 3. This means very small numbers are not accurate and some columns may not add up exactly.

This report explores a variety of characteristics of the Indigenous community, as revealed by answers to the many Census questions. To interpret the numbers, they are turned into proportions (eg the % aged under five, or the % who are professionals). These proportions are compared with what they were in 2001, to see if there has been change. The Indigenous proportions are also compared with what they are in the local non-Indigenous community and in another larger Indigenous community.

Most of the tables in the report have the same arrangement, showing the number and proportion of Indigenous people in each category in Victoria, compared with Victoria's non-Indigenous community, with Indigenous people in Australia, and with Victoria's Indigenous community in 2001. In tables, percentages are rounded to the nearest number, and so when added may differ slightly from the total shown.

Most of the charts illustrate how the local Indigenous community is distributed across the categories for that topic, compared with either the non-Indigenous residents, another Indigenous community, or the 2001 Indigenous population.

Some key indicators

The diversity of data collected by the Census allows many different indicators of community well-being to be generated. A list derived from this Portrait is given below, showing whether the local indigenous community has achieved more equality with the local non-Indigenous community, changed relative to the broader Indigenous community, or made progress from 2001.

In this table of indicators from this Portrait:

cells this colour indicate better results

cells this colour indicate caution

cells this colour indicate major differences

Indicator	equality with non-Indig locals	relative to Indig in Aust	progress 2001-2006
proportion aged 65+	10% less	1% more	1% more
av. children, women who birthed	16% more	5% less	
one parent families	18% more	1% more	
% of adults who are married	17% less	0% less	7% less
hours of housework	8% less	7% more	
% of fully-owned dwellings	23% less	2% more	4% less
% of households buying their home	9% less	4% more	1% more
residents / bedroom	1% less	8% less	2% less
% of 3-4 year-olds at pre-school	14% less	2% more	8% more
% of 12-17 year-olds at high school	20% less	6% more	4% less
% of adults with a tertiary qualification	9% less	6% more	2% more
% of adults in workforce	7% less	2% more	1% less
% of unemployed in workforce	10% more	0% more	2% less
% of labourers in workforce	5% more	9% less	
average income	22% less	9% more	16% more
% of adults who volunteered	1% less	4% more	
% of adults who gave child care	3% more	3% less	
% of 55-64s with severe disability	280% more	101% more	
% of adults who gave disability care	2% more	1% more	

Indigenous population & growth

On Census night, 8th August 2006, Victoria's Indigenous population was counted as 30,141 people, of whom 27,068 were Aboriginal and 2,218 were Torres Strait Islanders; 855 identified as both.

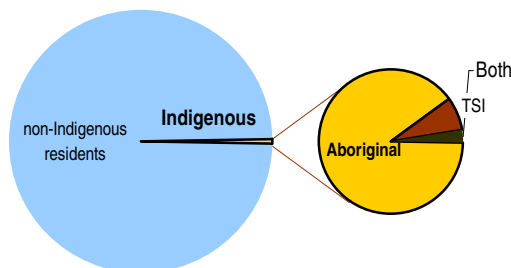
Victoria's Indigenous population made up 0.6% of its residents. Across Australia Indigenous people made up 2.3% of the population.

Between 2001 and 2006, Marrickville's Indigenous population rose by 5,063 or 20%. Meanwhile, Victoria's overall population rose by 7%.

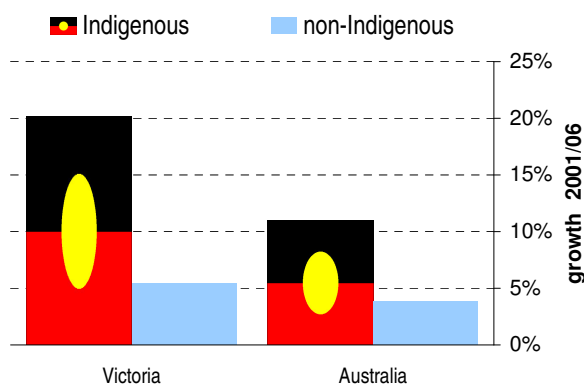
This Indigenous population growth was much higher than across Australia, where the Indigenous community increased by 11%.

There were more Indigenous women than men, with 104 females per 100 males (almost the same as 104 females per 100 males among non-Indigenous people).

Proportion of Indigenous people



Population growth



Indigenous residents of Victoria	Number of Indigenous residents			gender ratio	% of population		Change over 2001-2006		
	males	females	people		Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Australia
Aboriginal	13,204	13,864	27,068	1.0 F:M	0.5%	2.1%	4,743 more	up 21%	up 11%
Torres Strait Islander	1,123	1,095	2,218	1.0 M:F	0.0%	0.1%	512 more	up 30%	up 13%
Both Abor'l & T.S.I.	417	438	855	1.1 F:M	0.0%	0.1%	192 less	dn 18%	up 2%
Indigenous people	14,744	15,397	30,141	1.0 F:M	0.6%	2.3%	5,063 more	up 20%	up 11%
non-Indigenous residents	2,268,145	2,368,106	4,636,251	1.0 F:M	94.0%	92.0%	238,652 more	up 5%	up 4%
residents not saying	137,526	128,504	266,030	1.1 M:F	5.4%	5.7%	76,610 more	up 40%	up 48%
Total residents	2,420,415	2,512,007	4,932,422	1.0 F:M	100%	100%	320,325 more	up 7%	up 6%

The change over 2001-2006 is between the resident population in 2006 and the overnight population in 2001. Source: Census 2006 Table 105.

On Census night 2006, 28,239 Indigenous residents were at home in Victoria, 94% of the population, and 535 were staying elsewhere within Victoria; the rest were away that night. However, there were another 1,378 Indigenous people visiting Victoria on Census night (they are not included in this report on the resident population). Visitors from outside the local area made up 4.6% of Victoria's Indigenous population that night, compared with 2.6% of the non-Indigenous population.

Overnight population, August 2006	Indig. residents of Victoria			non-Indig. in Vic		Indigenous in Aust		Indig. in Vic, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% pop'n	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01-06
at home on Census night	28,239	1.1 F:M	94%	97%	3.2% less	93%	0.4% more	n.a.	n.a.
local visitor	535	1.2 M:F	1.8%	0.6%	1.2% more	2.0%	0.2% less	n.a.	n.a.
same state visitors	928	1.3 M:F	3.1%	1.9%	1.2% more	0.3%	2.8% more	n.a.	n.a.
interstate visitors	450	1.2 M:F	1.5%	0.7%	0.8% more	4.5%	3.0% less	n.a.	n.a.
total on Census night	30,152	1.0 F:M	100%	100%		100%		0%	

In this and later tables, the Gender Ratio is the ratio of the number of males to females. If there are more males, the ratio is shown males : females in blue, say, 1.5 M:F if 3 men and 2 women (or M if all males). If there are more females, the ratio is shown females: males in red say, 1.6 F:M if 8 women for 5 men (or F if all females). The Gender ratio is shown '=' if numbers of males and females are equal. Source: Census 2006 Table 105.

The Indigenous age profile

The age profile of a community, drawn like a tree, shows at a glance how local Indigenous people compare with another group. The length of each branch represents the proportion of people in an age group. The right side of the tree represents males (blue), the left side, females (purple). Higher branches represent older people.

The Age Tree to the right shows the age profile of Indigenous residents of Victoria in 2006 (the dark branches), compared with non-Indigenous residents of Victoria, shown by the lighter, background branches.

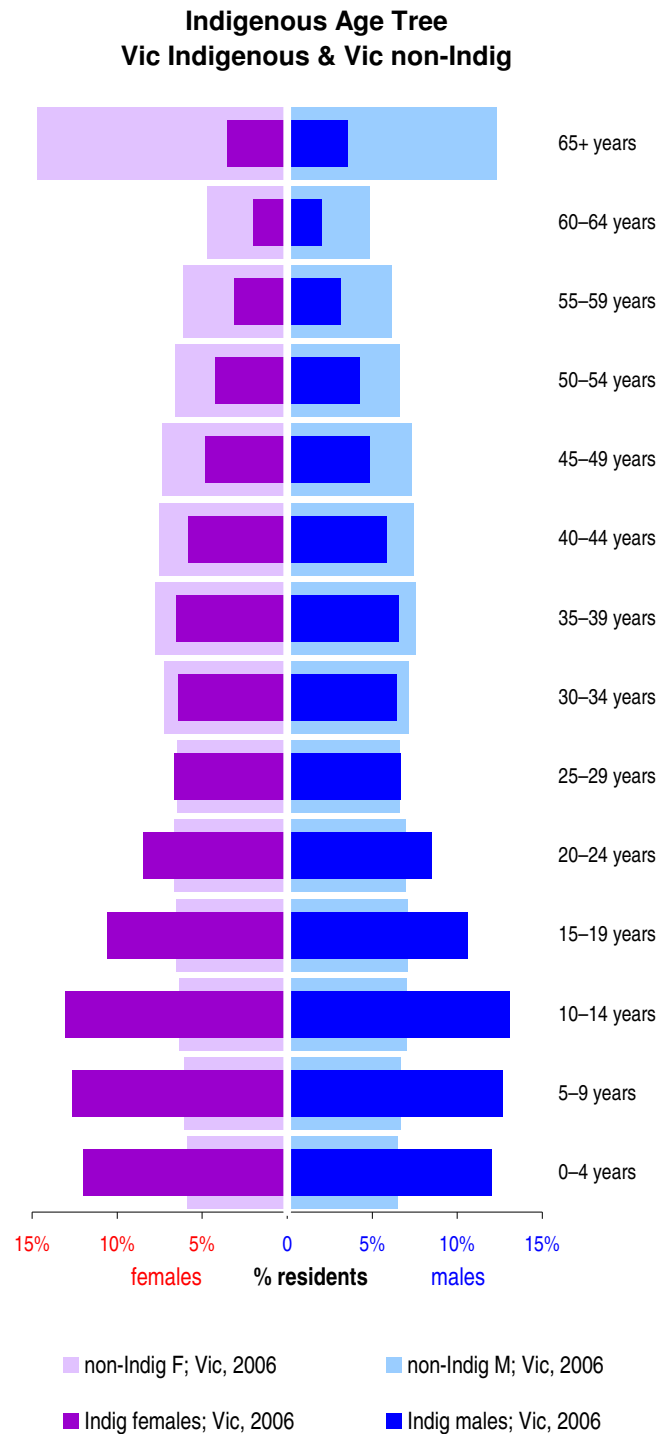
The Age Tree of Indigenous communities tends to be pyramid-shaped, with a broad base showing high proportions of children, and a narrow top showing fewer pass the age of 65.

In Victoria's Indigenous community, 13% were aged 5–9 years compared with 6% of non-Indigenous residents; another 12% were aged 10–14 years (v. 7% of non-Indigenous); and 12% were aged 0–4 years (v. 6% of non-Indigenous).

Conversely, only 4% of Indigenous residents were aged 65+ years compared with 14% of non-Indigenous residents; 3% were aged 55–59 years (v. 6% of non-Indigenous); and 2% were aged 60–64 years (v. 5% of non-Indigenous).

Compared with the Indigenous community of Australia, the local Indigenous community had proportionally more members aged 5–9 years and 0–4 years and fewer aged 60–64 years and 55–59 years.

Since 2001, the age groups which increased most in Victoria's Indigenous community were 65+ years, with 1% more of their population, and 55–59 years with 1% more, while there were 1% fewer aged 25–29 years.



Age profile tables

These tables, and most others in this report, are in a common format.

The first three columns, with light blue titles, show the number of Indigenous people locally in each category represented by a row (here age groups), the ratio of males to females in this category, and their proportion of the total Indigenous population.

The next two columns, with darker blue titles, show the proportion of local non-Indigenous people in each category, and the difference with the Indigenous proportion (subtracting non-Indigenous from Indigenous).

The next two columns, with light brown titles, show the proportion of Indigenous people in each category in Australia, and the local difference (subtracting local results from those in Australia).

The final two columns, with light green titles, show the proportions of Indigenous people locally in each category in 2001, and the change over the five years to 2006 (in most cases, by subtracting 2001 results from those in 2006).

Where differences are less than 1%, they are shown as '0% more' if slightly positive, '0% less' if slightly negative.

Size of 5-year age groups	Indig. residents of Victoria			non-Indig. in Vic		Indigenous in Aust		Indig. in Vic, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% pop'n	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01-06
0-4 years	3,583	1.0 F:M	12%	6%	6% more	12%	0% less	13%	1% less
5-9 years	3,799	1.0 F:M	13%	6%	6% more	13%	0% less	14%	1% less
10-14 years	3,740	1.1 M:F	12%	7%	6% more	13%	0% less	12%	0% less
15-19 years	3,183	1.0 F:M	11%	7%	4% more	11%	0% less	10%	0% more
20-24 years	2,482	1.0 M:F	8%	7%	1% more	8%	0% less	8%	0% more
25-29 years	2,016	1.1 F:M	7%	7%	0% more	7%	0% less	8%	1% less
30-34 years	2,007	1.1 F:M	7%	7%	1% less	7%	0% less	8%	1% less
35-39 years	2,029	1.1 F:M	7%	8%	1% less	7%	0% less	7%	0% more
40-44 years	1,791	1.1 F:M	6%	7%	2% less	6%	0% more	6%	0% more
45-49 years	1,481	1.1 F:M	5%	7%	2% less	5%	0% less	5%	0% more
50-54 years	1,234	1.0 M:F	4%	7%	3% less	4%	0% more	4%	0% more
55-59 years	953	1.1 F:M	3%	6%	3% less	3%	0% more	2%	1% more
60-64 years	631	1.1 F:M	2%	5%	3% less	2%	0% more	2%	0% more
65+ years	1,211	1.3 F:M	4%	14%	10% less	3%	1% more	3%	1% more
total	30,140	1.0 F:M	100%	100%		100%		100%	

Differences are by subtraction from the local Indigenous result in 2006. Source: Census 2006 Table I02; 2001 Table I02.

Size of life stages	Indig. residents of Victoria			non-Indig. in Vic		Indigenous in Aust		Indig. in Vic, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% pop'n	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01-06
infant (0-4)	3,583	1.0 F:M	12%	6%	6% more	12%	0% less	13%	1% less
primary school (5-11)	5,283	1.0 F:M	18%	9%	9% more	18%	0% less	19%	2% less
high school (12-17)	4,337	1.0 M:F	14%	8%	6% more	14%	0% less	14%	1% more
young adults (18-24)	3,584	1.0 M:F	12%	9%	2% more	12%	0% less	12%	0% more
adults (25-44)	7,843	1.1 F:M	26%	29%	3% less	26%	0% less	28%	2% less
mature adults (45-64)	4,299	1.0 F:M	14%	25%	11% less	14%	0% more	12%	2% more
older people (65+)	1,211	1.3 F:M	4%	14%	10% less	3%	1% more	3%	1% more
total	30,140	1.0 F:M	100%	100%		100%		100%	

Source: Census 2006 Table I02; 2001 Table I02.

Size of generations	Indig. residents of Victoria			non-Indig. in Vic		Indigenous in Aust		Indig. in Vic, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% pop'n	% pop'n	Indig. diff	% pop'n	local diff	% pop'n	change 01-06
Generation Z (0-14)	11,122	1.0 M:F	37%	19%	18% more	38%	1% less	26%	68% more
Generation Y (15-29)	7,681	1.0 F:M	25%	20%	5% more	26%	0% less	31%	0% less
Generation X (30-44)	5,827	1.1 F:M	19%	22%	3% less	20%	0% less	22%	5% more
Baby-boomers (45-59)	3,668	1.0 F:M	12%	20%	8% less	12%	0% more	14%	5% more
War-time (60+)	1,842	1.2 F:M	6%	18%	12% less	5%	1% more	7%	7% more
total	30,140	1.0 F:M	100%	100%		100%		100%	

Note: The change 01-06 in the generations is the size in number as a % of 2001, not a difference in %. The size of the generations in 2001 is that of people five years younger than in 2006, so Gen X for example were aged 30-44 in 2006 but 25-39 in 2001. Two thirds of Gen Z (aged 0-14 in 2006) were not born in 2001, so that Generation will always grow fastest. Source: Census 2006 Table I02; 2001 Table I02.

Life stages

The proportions of population in key life stages gives a good indication of the types of support services likely to be needed. There are seven life stages: infants (aged 0–4); primary school (5–11); high school (12–17); young adults (18–24); adults (25–44); mature adults (45–64); and older people (65+).

Victoria's Indigenous older people made up 4% of their population in 2006, which was 10% less than the proportion among non-Indigenous residents. Victoria's proportion was 1% higher than that of the Indigenous community in Australia, and 1% more than it was in 2001.

Mature adults (45 to 64) were 14% of Victoria's Indigenous population in 2006, 11% less than for non-Indigenous; almost the same as the Indigenous community in Australia; and 2% more than in 2001.

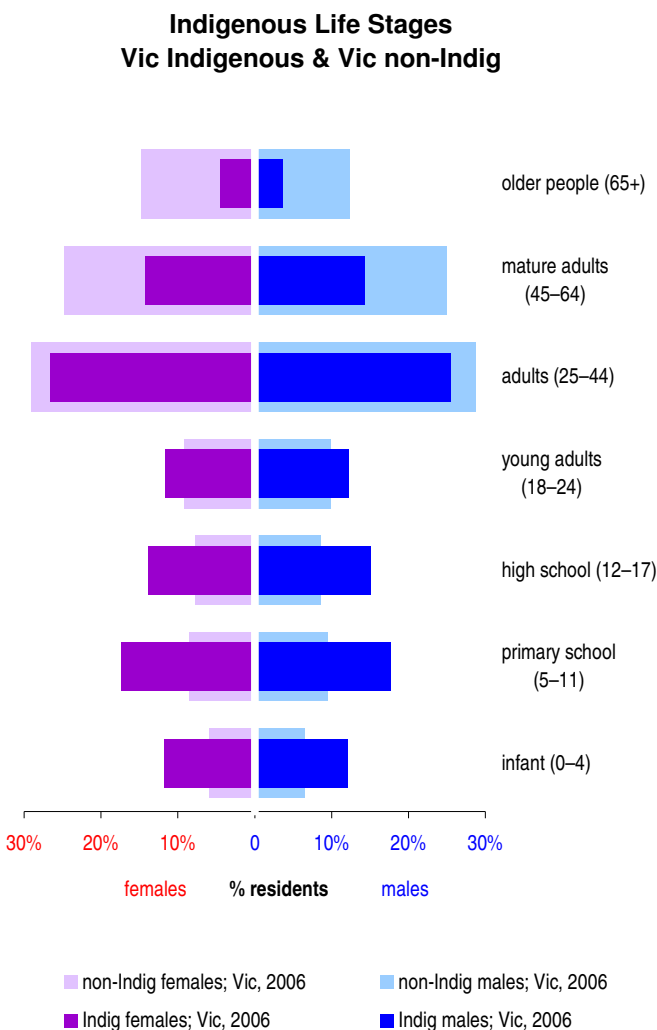
Adults aged 25 to 44 were 26% of Victoria's Indigenous population in 2006, 3% less than for non-Indigenous; almost the same as the Indigenous community in Australia; and 2% less than in 2001.

Young adults (18 to 25) were 12% of Victoria's Indigenous population in 2006, 2% more than for non-Indigenous; close to the proportion in the Indigenous community in Australia; and almost the same as in 2001.

High-school teenagers (12 to 17) made up 14% of Victoria's Indigenous population in 2006, 6% more than for non-Indigenous; almost the same as the Indigenous community in Australia; and 1% more than in 2001.

Primary school age children (5 to 11 years) were 18% of Victoria's Indigenous population in 2006, 9% more than for non-Indigenous; similar to the Indigenous community in Australia; and 2% less than in 2001.

Finally, infants under 5 years old were 12% of Victoria's Indigenous population in 2006, 6% more than the non-Indigenous proportion; almost the same as the Indigenous community in Australia; and 1% less than in 2001.



Generations

Your generation is set by the period you are born in, and does not change as you age, even though you move through different life stages. Your generation influences your culture and values; the relative sizes of generations in a community influences its overall values. In a stable community, older generations will shrink with time due to higher mortality rates; younger generations will become a larger proportion of the population, and gain more influence on community culture.

Statistically, generations are counted as 15 years long (three Censuses). The first 'named' generation, the Baby-boomers, was born between 1946 and 1961, followed by Generation X, born 1961 to 1976, and Generation Y, born 1976 to 1991. Before these were the Wartime generation (1931-1946) and the Veterans (1916-1931). The most recent generation, called Generation Z, was born between 1991 and 2006, but only those born between 1991 to 2001 were counted in both Censuses.

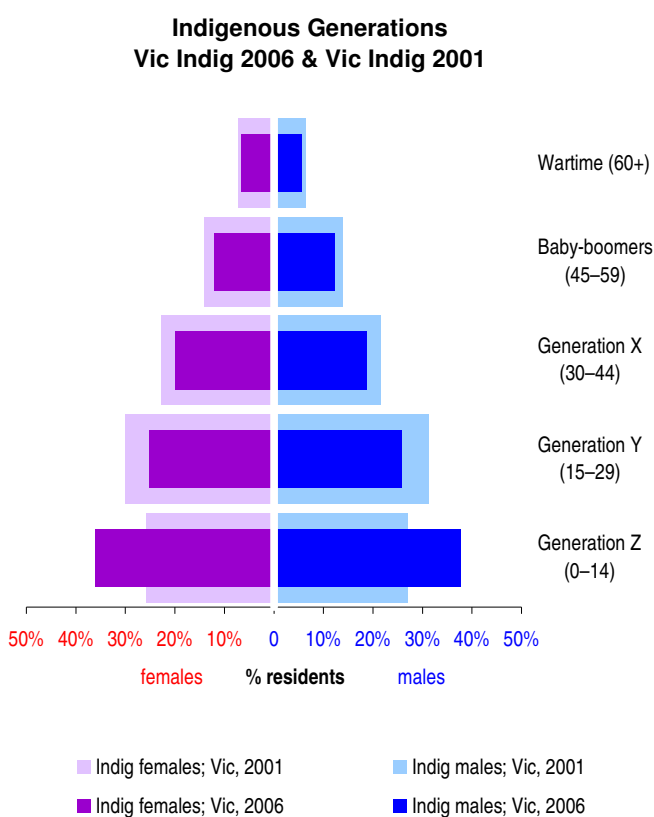
The Wartime generation, aged over 60 in 2006, held 6% of Victoria's Indigenous residents, which was 12% smaller than for non-Indigenous residents, and almost the same as the Indigenous community in Australia. The number in this generation had grown by 7% since 2001, indicating some inward migration.

The Baby-boomer generation, aged 45–59 in 2006, held 12% of Victoria's Indigenous residents, 8% smaller than for non-Indigenous residents, and almost the same as the Indigenous community of Australia. Its size had grown by 5% since 2001, indicating some baby-boomers moved into Victoria.

Generation X, aged 30–44 in 2006, held 19% of Victoria's Indigenous residents, 3% smaller than for non-Indigenous residents, and almost the same as the Indigenous community of Australia. Their number had grown by 5% over the five years, indicating some inward migration.

Generation Y, aged 15–29 in 2006, had 25% of Victoria's Indigenous residents, 5% larger than for non-Indigenous residents. Their proportion was almost the same as for the Indigenous community of Australia, and their number was almost the same as in 2001.

Generation Z, aged 15 in 2006, had 37% of Victoria's Indigenous residents, a 18% larger share than among non-Indigenous residents. Their proportion was almost the same as for the Indigenous community of Australia. Their number was 68% more than in 2001 (when one-third of this generation were not yet born).



Number of children borne

In Victoria in 2006, Indigenous women aged 15+ had given birth to an average of 1.9 children, compared with 1.7 for non-Indigenous women. This difference is partly influenced by the different age structures of the two groups – 2% more Indigenous women were aged 18–24, and 3% fewer Indigenous women were aged 24–44.

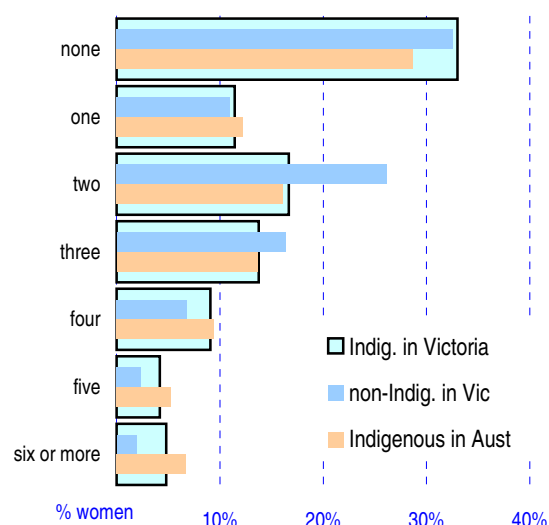
Among women who had given birth, local Indigenous women had borne an average of 3.0 children, which was 16% higher than for local non-Indigenous women (who averaged 2.5 births), and almost the same as Indigenous women across Australia.

The main differences between Indigenous and other women were that 3% more Indigenous had borne six or more children while 9% more non-Indigenous had borne two children.

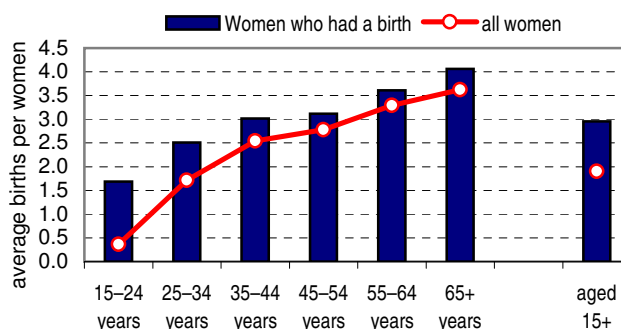
Among local Indigenous women, the average number of children ever borne ranged from 3.6 for those aged 65+ years and 3.3 for those aged 55–64 years to 1.7 for those aged 25–34 years and 0.4 for those aged 15–24 years.

Among young Indigenous women (15–24), 72% had never given birth, while 12% had given birth once, 5% twice, and 3% had given birth three or more times, to give their average of 0.4 births each, or 1.7 births among those who had given birth.

No. children borne by women aged 15+



Average no of children borne by Indigenous women in Victoria



Children by Indigenous women	% of Victoria Indigenous women who had this many children							av children, all women	av children, women who birthed
	none	one	two	three	four	five	six or more		
15–24 years	72%	12%	5%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0.4	1.7
25–34 years	30%	17%	20%	13%	8%	3%	2%	1.7	2.5
35–44 years	15%	11%	24%	21%	13%	6%	5%	2.5	3.0
45–54 years	10%	9%	24%	23%	15%	7%	6%	2.8	3.1
55–64 years	8%	6%	18%	23%	18%	8%	12%	3.3	3.6
65+ years	9%	6%	15%	13%	13%	7%	19%	3.6	4.1
aged 15+	33%	11%	17%	14%	9%	4%	5%	1.9	3.0

Note: Most common number of children for each age group are shaded green. Percentages are of total including 'not stated', so do not add to 100% across rows. Source: Census 2006 Table I09.

No. children borne by women aged 15+	Indig. in Victoria		non-Indig. in Vic		Indigenous in Aust		All women aged 15+, Vic		
	no. 15+	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	Indig	non-Indig	difference
none	3,247	33%	33%	0% more	29%	4% more	33%	33%	0% more
one	1,125	11%	11%	0% more	12%	1% less	11%	11%	0% more
two	1,640	17%	26%	9% less	16%	1% more	17%	26%	9% less
three	1,353	14%	16%	3% less	14%	0% more	14%	16%	3% less
four	895	9%	7%	2% more	9%	0% less	9%	7%	2% more
five	413	4%	2%	2% more	5%	1% less	4%	2%	2% more
six or more	472	5%	2%	3% more	7%	2% less	5%	2%	3% more
not stated	697	7%	3%	4% more	8%	1% less	7%	3%	4% more
total women	9,842	100%	100%		100%		100%	100%	
av. children, all women		1.9	1.7	12% higher	2.1	11% lower	1.9	1.7	12% higher
av. children, women who birthed		3.0	2.5	16% higher	3.1	5% lower	3.0	2.5	16% higher

Source: Census 2006 Table I09.

Households and families

In 2006, the 30,141 Indigenous residents of Victoria were living in 14,151 households, of which 11,008 or 78% were family households.

These households held an average of 2.9 residents, giving a total of around 41,125 residents. This suggests they included 10,984 non-Indigenous people, about one resident in four.

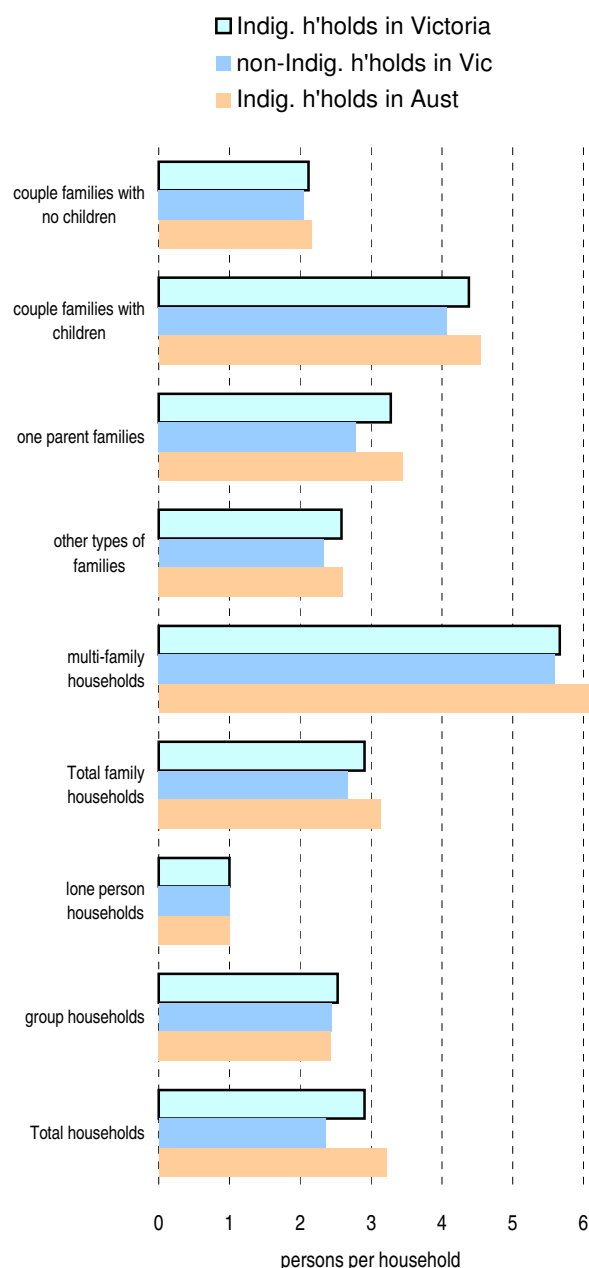
Households without Indigenous residents averaged 2.4 residents, so Indigenous households were 24% larger on average. Across Australia, the average size of Indigenous households was 3.2 residents.

The biggest difference in household size was among one parent families with an average of 3.3 residents in Indigenous households and 2.8 in other households. Indigenous other types of families averaged 2.6 residents when non-Indigenous households averaged 2.3.

The difference in average household size between Indigenous and other households is also affected by the much smaller proportion of Indigenous people living alone (ie in households of one), which were 16% of Indigenous households but 25% of other households.

There were other differences in the types of households where Indigenous and non-Indigenous people lived. Couple families with children (the 'nuclear family') were 29% households but 33% of other households, while single parent families made up 28% of Indigenous households but 10% of others. Couples without children were 16% households but 25% of other households.

Types and sizes of households



Types and sizes of households	Indig. h'holds in Victoria			non-Indig. h'holds in Vic			Indig. h'holds in Aust		
	households	av. size	% h'holds	% h'holds	av. size	Indig. diff	% h'holds	av. size	local diff
couple families with no children	2,223	2.1	16%	25%	2.0	3% bigger	14%	2.2	2% smaller
couple families with children	4,153	4.4	29%	33%	4.1	8% bigger	32%	4.5	4% smaller
one parent families	4,028	3.3	28%	10%	2.8	18% bigger	28%	3.4	5% smaller
other types of families	253	2.6	2%	1%	2.3	11% bigger	2%	2.6	1% smaller
multi-family households	351	5.7	2%	1%	5.6	1% bigger	5%	6.1	8% smaller
Total family households	11,008	2.9	78%	71%	2.7	9% bigger	81%	3.1	7% smaller
lone person households	2,199	1.0	16%	25%	1.0	same	14%	1.0	same
group households	944	2.5	7%	4%	2.4	4% bigger	5%	2.4	4% bigger
Total households	14,151	2.9	100%	100%	2.4	24% bigger	100%	3.2	10% smaller
Total occupants	41,125								

Average size of household calculated from number of persons (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6+), assuming average of 7 for 6+ households. Source: Census 2006 Tables I22 .

Marital states

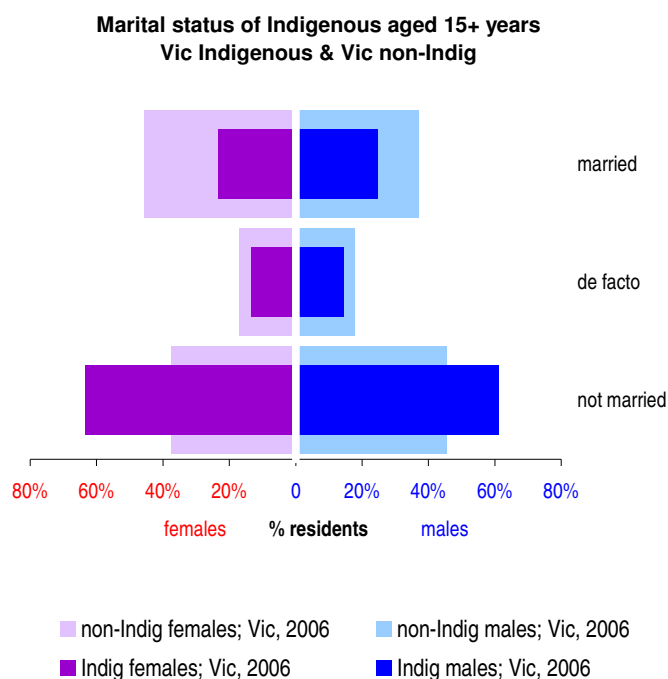
The way adults live, whether in a married or de facto couple, or as a single, is a reflection of both their age and their culture. Young people (15 to 25) and older people (over 65) tend to live singly, while mid-aged adults tend to live in couples.

Of Victoria's 16,996 Indigenous residents aged 15+ in 2006, only 24% lived in a married couple and 14% in a de facto couple, while 62% lived as singles.

The proportion in married couples was 17% lower than that for non-Indigenous residents (41%). It was almost the same as for the Indigenous community in Australia, and 7% less than it was in 2001.

Another 14% of adults lived in de facto couples, 4% less than that for non-Indigenous residents (17%). This meant that almost four in every ten Indigenous couples were unmarried, compared with three in every ten others. The proportion of indigenous adults in de facto couples was 2% smaller than in the Indigenous community of Australia, and 1% lower than it was in 2001.

Generally, the majority of Indigenous adults live as singles (though not necessarily alone). The 62% who lived as singles, in Victoria, was 21% more than that among non-Indigenous residents (41%). The proportion of singles was 2% larger than in the Indigenous community across Australia, and 8% more than in 2001. Among single Indigenous adults, there were 1.2 women per man compared with 1.2 men per woman among non-Indigenous.



Marital situation, aged 15+ years	Vic Indig. aged 15+ years			non-Indig. in Vic		Indigenous in Aust		Indig. in Vic, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% pop'n	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01-06
married	4,065	1.1 F:M	24%	41%	17% less	24%	0% less	30%	7% less
de facto	2,344	1.1 F:M	14%	17%	4% less	16%	2% less	15%	1% less
not married	10,587	1.2 F:M	62%	41%	21% more	60%	2% more	54%	8% more
total	16,996	1.1 F:M	100%	100%		100%		100%	

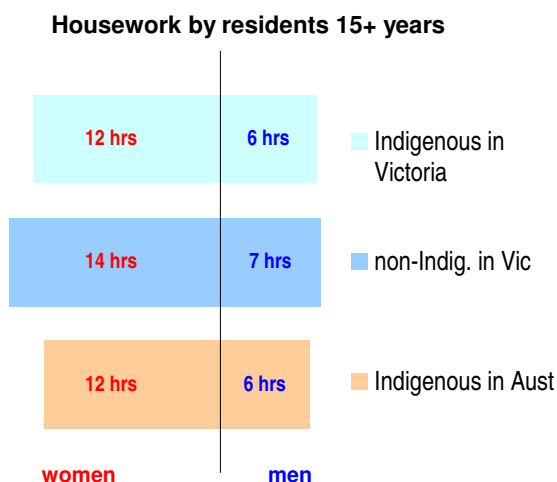
Note: Table excludes people who were temporarily absent on Census night, and people not living in private dwellings. De facto couples include same-sex couples. Source: Census 2006 Table I08; 2001 Table I09.

Housework

The 2006 Census asked adults (aged 15 or over), how many hours housework they did in the previous week.

In Victoria, Indigenous adults reported doing an average of 10 hours housework a week (women averaged 6 hours and men 12 hours).

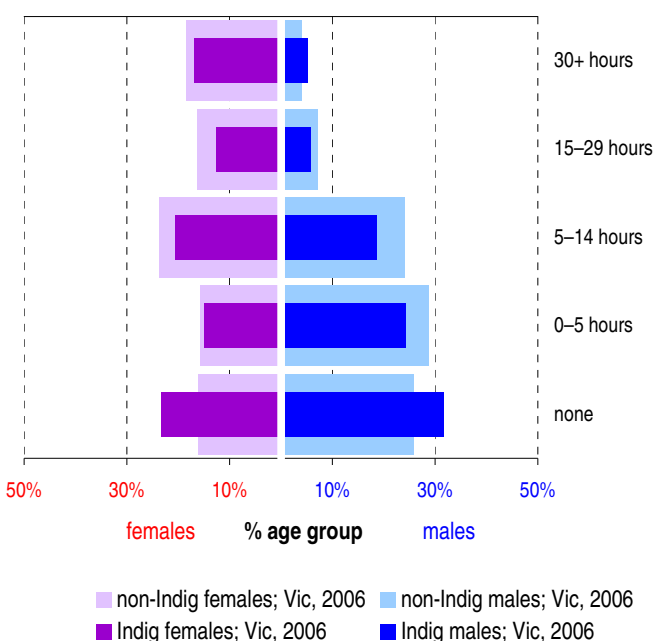
By comparison, non-Indigenous residents of Victoria reported doing an average of 10 hours housework a week (women 14 hours; men 7 hours), while Indigenous people across Australia averaged 9 hours housework (women 12 hours; men 6 hours).



Of local Indigenous adults, 27% said they did no housework (32% of men and 23% of women). The proportion doing no housework was 6% more than the proportion of non-Indigenous people who did no housework, and similar to the proportion of Indigenous people across Australia.

On the other hand, 21% of local Indigenous adults reported doing over 15 hours housework a week (two hours daily) – 30% of women and 11% of men. The proportion of non-Indigenous residents who did this much housework was 23%, while the proportion of Indigenous people across Australia was 19%.

Weekly housework, residents 15+ years
Vic Indigenous & Vic non-Indig



Housework by residents 15+ years	Indigenous in Victoria			non-Indig. in Vic		Indigenous in Aust		Indig. adults in Vic	
	people	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% males	% females
none	5,207	1.3 M:F	27%	21%	6% more	29%	2% less	32%	23%
0-5 hours	3,691	1.5 M:F	19%	22%	3% less	20%	1% less	24%	15%
5-14 hours	3,741	1.2 F:M	20%	24%	4% less	19%	0% more	19%	21%
15-29 hours	1,756	2.4 F:M	9%	12%	3% less	9%	0% more	6%	13%
30+ hours	2,152	3.5 F:M	11%	11%	0% less	10%	1% more	5%	17%
not stated	2,472	1.2 M:F	13%	10%	3% more	13%	0% more	15%	11%
total	19,019	1.1 F:M	100%	100%		100%		100%	100%
average hours per week			10 hrs	10 hrs	8% less	9 hrs	7% more	6 hrs	12 hrs

The average number of hours housework is calculated by multiplying the number of people in each band (eg 0-5 hrs) by the mid-point of the band (eg 3 hrs), adding these to get the total number of housework hours, then dividing by the number of people who answered the question. Source: Census 2006 Tables I15 and B18.

Dwelling tenure

Most commonly, Indigenous households in Victoria lived in dwellings which were rented, with 54% of the households living in dwellings of this tenure. Another 27% of Indigenous households lived in dwellings which were being purchased, and 13% in dwellings that were fully owned .

Since 2001, there had been an increase of 2% in the proportion of Indigenous households living in dwellings which were rented and a decrease of 4% in the proportion which were fully owned, while the proportion of being purchased rose by 1%.

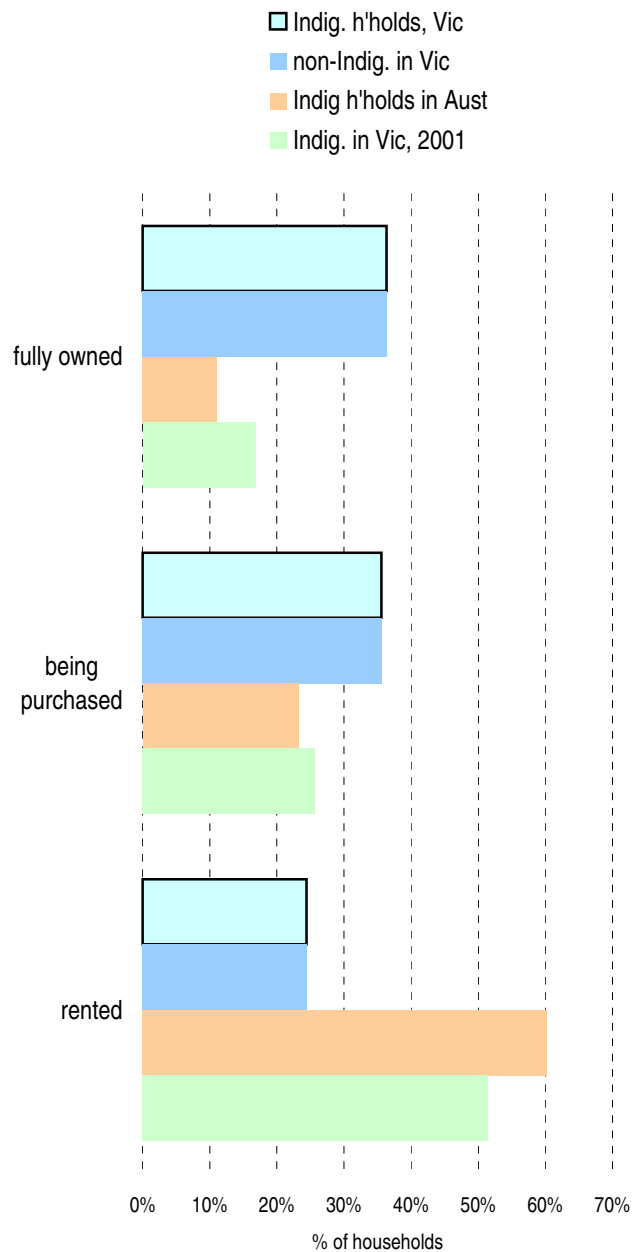
Compared with Australia, 4% more Indigenous households in Victoria were in dwellings which were being purchased, while 6% fewer were in dwellings that were rented.

The biggest difference between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous households in Victoria is that 29% more Indigenous households were rented and 23% fewer were fully owned; while 9% fewer Indigenous households were being purchased.

Overall, 2,771 Indigenous households in Victoria lived in public housing; 20% of the households. This rate was similar to the proportion of Indigenous households in public housing across Australia, but 17% more than the proportion of other households in public housing in Victoria.

The tenure pattern among local Indigenous people in 2006 was closer to that found among them in 2001 than to that found among Indigenous people across Australia in 2006, and most different from that found among non-Indigenous people in Victoria.

Tenure of dwellings



Tenure of dwellings	Indig. h'holds, Vic			non-Indig. in Vic		Indig h'holds in Aust		Indig. in Vic, 2001	
	% all dwgs	dwellings	% dwellings	% dwellings	Indig. diff	% dwellings	local diff	% dwellings	change 01-06
fully owned	13%	1,877	13%	36%	23% less	11%	2% more	17%	4% less
being purchased	27%	3,792	27%	36%	9% less	23%	4% more	26%	1% more
rented	54%	7,618	54%	24%	29% more	60%	6% less	51%	2% more
unknown	6%	867	6%	4%	2% more	6%	1% more	6%	0% less
total	100%	14,154	100%	100%		100%		100%	
rented, real estate agent	21%	2,953	21%	14%	7% more	19%	2% more	n.a.	n.a.
rented, public housing	20%	2,771	20%	3%	17% more	20%	0% less	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Census 2006 Tables I18; 2001 Table I23.

Rents paid

The 7,618 Indigenous households who were renting in Victoria in 2006 paid an average rent of \$167 a week, which was 19% less than the average \$206 paid by other households. The median rent, where half the households paid more and half less, was \$140–\$179.

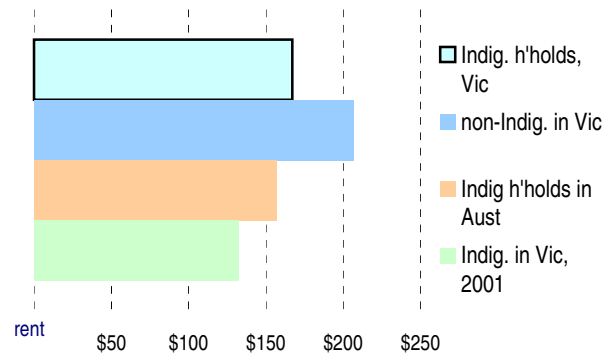
The average rent paid was 26% more than the \$132 average paid in 2001, and 7% more than the \$157 paid on average by Indigenous households across Australia.

The three most common rent ranges paid by Indigenous households were \$50–\$99 a week, \$140–\$179 a week and \$180–\$224 a week; together covering 57% of Indigenous households.

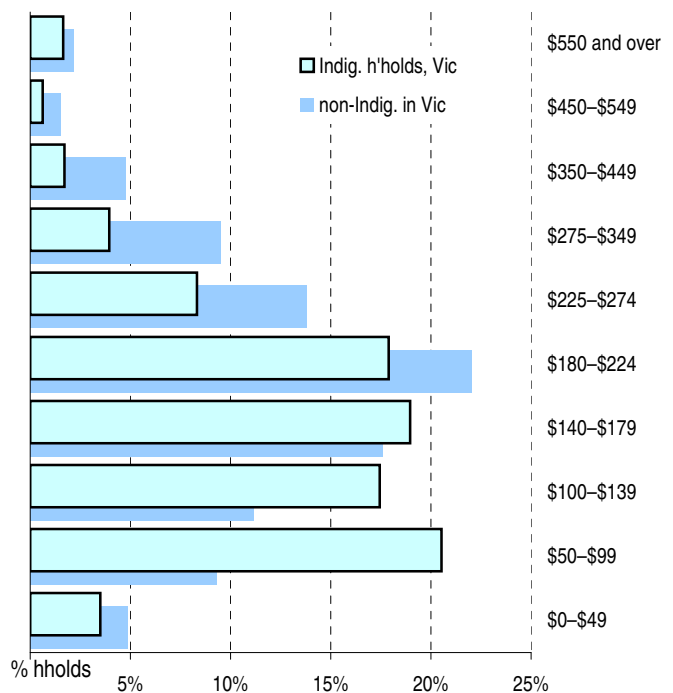
Rents varied somewhat according to the type of landlords. Average weekly rents were \$213 for estate agents, \$120 for public housing, \$179 for absentee landlords, \$128 for community housing groups, \$152 for other landlords.

As the chart and table on the next page show, around 1,639 Indigenous households paid over 30% of income in rent, and could be stressed in meeting their living costs. They represented 26% of Indigenous households. On the other hand, 2,127 Indigenous households paid under 20% of income in rent, 34% of the households.

Weekly rent for all rental



Rent range, all rental, % of h'holds
Vic Indigenous & Vic non-Indig



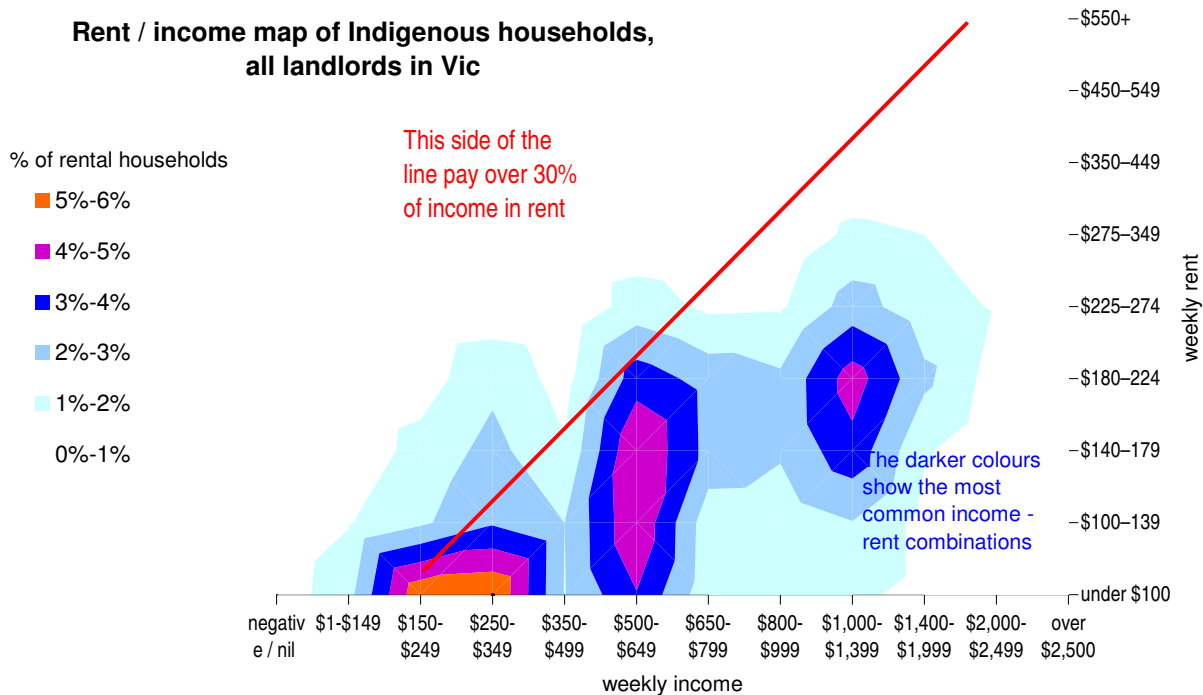
Weekly rent for all rental	Indig. h'holds, Vic			non-Indig. in Vic		Indig h'holds in Aust		Indig. in Vic, 2001	
	% all rental	all rental	% of all rental	% of all rental	Indig. diff	% of all rental	local diff	% of all rental	change 01-06
\$0-\$49	3%	266	3%	5%	1% less	9%	6% less	6%	3% less
\$50-\$99	21%	1,564	21%	9%	11% more	21%	0% less	30%	10% less
\$100-\$139	17%	1,329	17%	11%	6% more	17%	0% less	23%	5% less
\$140-\$179	19%	1,444	19%	18%	1% more	15%	4% more	20%	1% less
\$180-\$224	18%	1,363	18%	22%	4% less	14%	3% more	6%	12% more
\$225-\$274	8%	634	8%	14%	5% less	9%	1% less	4%	5% more
\$275-\$349	4%	301	4%	9%	6% less	5%	1% less	1%	3% more
\$350-\$449	2%	130	2%	5%	3% less	2%	0% less	1%	1% more
\$450-\$549	1%	47	1%	1%	1% less	0%	0% more	1%	0% less
\$550 and over	2%	125	2%	2%	1% less	1%	0% more	1%	1% more
rent not stated	5%	415	5%	3%	2% more	5%	0% more	6%	1% less
total households	100%	7,618	100%	100%		100%		100%	
average weekly rent	\$167		\$167	\$206	19% less	\$157	7% more	\$132	26% more

Source: Census 2006 Tables I18; 2001 Table I23.

Rental stress

A household is likely to be in housing stress when they pay over 30% of their income in housing costs. Households with low incomes paying rent feel this stress more acutely than higher incomes households with rents or mortgages over 30% of their income, who have more lifestyle options. In Victoria, of the 1,639 Indigenous households paying over 30% of income in rent, 1,600 had incomes under \$800 a week. They made up 985% of Indigenous rental households and 11% of all Indigenous households (of those who provided details).

The graph below maps the income-rent pattern among Indigenous residents of Victoria. Darker colours indicate that higher proportions of households are paying that income-rent combination. For example, 7% of households were earning \$250–\$349 and paying under \$100 rent, shown by the darkest colouring. The red line marks the housing stress point – 30% of income; households to the left of this line are in stress; households further to the right are better off.



Weekly rent h/hold income	Weekly rents paid by Indigenous households with all landlords								
	under \$100	\$100–139	\$140–179	\$180–224	\$225–274	\$275–349	\$350–449	\$450–549	over \$550
negative / nil	23	14	10	11	3	-	4	3	3
\$1–\$149	106	59	18	12	4	3	-	-	7
\$150–\$249	366	115	86	33	13	-	3	-	14
\$250–\$349	434	181	146	111	23	7	-	4	13
\$350–\$499	123	126	70	38	9	6	3	3	3
\$500–\$649	249	309	315	224	92	24	4	-	15
\$650–\$799	83	89	169	166	51	13	5	-	8
\$800–\$999	64	86	135	138	55	17	-	-	3
\$1,000–\$1,399	78	124	231	283	155	76	19	-	13
\$1,400–\$1,999	42	41	71	141	87	63	16	3	6
\$2,000+/\$359/\$2,499	4	9	13	33	58	21	17	5	6
over \$2,500	21	4	15	28	22	30	32	7	9
unknown	234	171	164	143	62	42	25	13	24
total households	1,827	1,328	1,443	1,361	634	302	128	41	124
av h/hold weekly income	\$480	\$610	\$772	\$957	\$1,193	\$1,456	\$1,865	\$1,445	\$920
proportion of income paid in rent		under 20%	2127	34%		over 30%	1639	26%	

Average incomes are calculated by adding the proportions in each income range multiplied by the mid-point of their range, using \$3,000 for the over \$2,500 range, and excluding those with unstated incomes. Average rents are similarly calculated, using \$700 a week as the mid-point of the over \$550 range.

Source: Census 2006 Tables I18; 2001 Table I23.

Occupancy

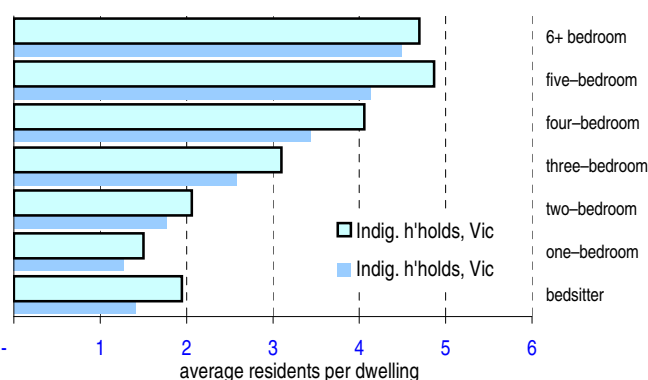
Indigenous households in Victoria had an average occupancy of 3.0 residents, which made them 18% bigger than other households. Local Indigenous households were 10% smaller than Indigenous households in Australia and of similar size to what they were in 2001.

Indigenous households in Victoria had an average of 3.0 bedrooms, so there were an average of 1.02 residents per bedroom. This was 18% more crowded than other local households.

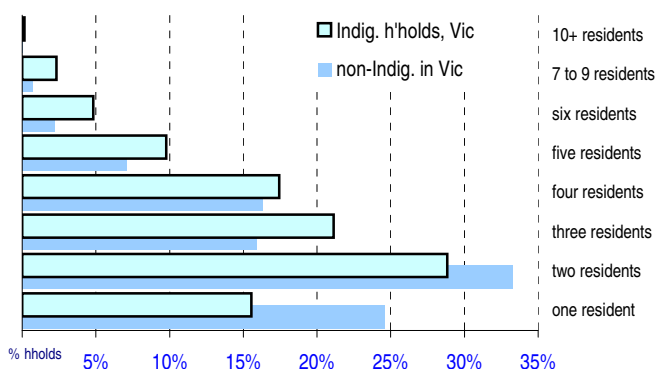
The greatest relative crowding occurred in bedsitter dwellings, where Indigenous households averaged 1.9 residents, which was 38% more than for other households in dwellings this size.

Overall, 29% of Indigenous households had two residents (4% fewer than other households), 21% had three residents (5% more), and 17% had four residents (similar). Some 7% of Indigenous households had six or more residents compared with 3% of other households.

Residents per dwelling, by bedrooms, Vic Indigenous & Vic non-Indig



% of any size dwellings with each occupancy Vic Indigenous & Vic non-Indig



Usual occupancy of dwellings, by size	Indig. h'holds, Vic			non-Indig. in Vic		Indig h'holds in Aust		Indig. in Vic, 2001	
	no of dwellings	no of residents	average occupancy	average occupancy	Indig. diff	average occupancy	local diff	average occupancy	change 01-06
bedsitter	107	208	1.9	1.4	38% bigger	2.1	5% smaller	1.8	6% bigger
one-bedroom	584	877	1.5	1.3	18% bigger	1.6	9% smaller	1.4	5% bigger
two-bedroom	2,553	5,259	2.1	1.8	17% bigger	2.3	12% smaller	2.1	1% smaller
three-bedroom	7,248	22,450	3.1	2.6	20% bigger	3.4	10% smaller	3.2	3% smaller
four-bedroom	2,424	9,841	4.1	3.4	18% bigger	4.3	5% smaller	4.1	1% smaller
five-bedroom	423	2,058	4.9	4.1	18% bigger	5.0	3% smaller	4.5	8% bigger
6+ bedroom	161	756	4.7	4.5	5% bigger	5.4	13% smaller	-	-
unstated bedrooms	656	1,655	2.5	1.9	31% bigger	2.7	7% smaller	2.2	13% bigger
total households	14,156	43,104	3.0	2.6	18% bigger	3.4	10% smaller	3.0	1% bigger
average bedrooms			3.0	3.0	1% less	3.0	2% less	2.9	3% more
residents / bedroom			1.02	0.86	18% more	1.11	8% less	1.04	2% less

Source, both tables: Census 2006 Tables I20; 2001 Table I25.

Usual occupancy, any size dwellings	Indig. h'holds, Vic			non-Indig. in Vic		Indig h'holds in Aust		Indig. in Vic, 2001	
	% all dwellings	no or any size dwellings	% of any size dwgs	% of any size dwgs	Indig. diff	% of any size dwgs	local diff	% of any size dwgs	change 01-06
one resident	16%	2,201	16%	25%	9% less	14%	2% more	19%	3% less
two residents	29%	4,081	29%	33%	4% less	26%	3% more	26%	3% more
three residents	21%	2,992	21%	16%	5% more	20%	1% more	19%	2% more
four residents	17%	2,467	17%	16%	1% more	18%	0% less	18%	1% less
five residents	10%	1,383	10%	7%	3% more	11%	1% less	11%	1% less
six residents	5%	681	5%	2%	3% more	6%	2% less	5%	0% less
7 to 9 residents	2%	329	2%	1%	2% more	4%	2% less	2%	1% more
10+ residents	0%	22	0%	0%	0% more	1%	1% less	0%	0% more
total households	100%	14,156	100%	100%		100%		100%	
average residents / dwelling	3.0		3.0	2.6		3.4		3.0	

Current education

Educational participation is an important indicator of community well-being, and is indicated by comparing the number of students with the size of the target group.

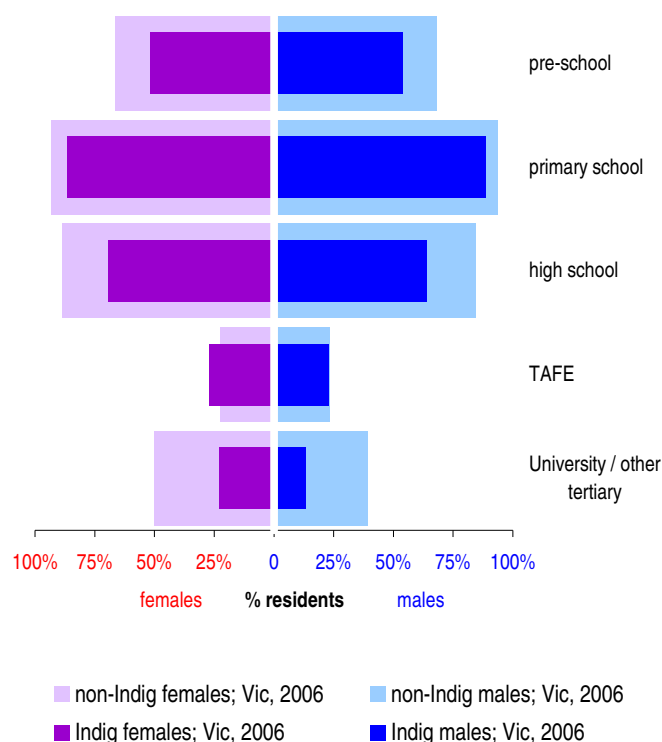
In pre-school education, there were 761 students in 2006, equal to 53% of the 3–4 year olds. This rate was 14% lower than that among non-Indigenous residents; similar to the Indigenous community in Australia; and 8% more than in 2001.

Victoria also had 4,628 Indigenous primary students living here in 2006, equal to 88% of the 5–11 year-old population. This rate was 6% lower than that among non-Indigenous residents; similar to the Indigenous community in Australia; and 8% more than in 2001.

There were 2,890 local Indigenous secondary students, equal to 67% of the 12–17 year-old population. This rate was 20% lower than that among non-Indigenous residents; 6% higher than the Indigenous community in Australia; and 4% less than in 2001.

Another 895 local Indigenous people attended TAFE, and 645 attended university or other post-school colleges. These students could be any age over 15, but are compared with the number aged 18–24 to get an attendance rate of 25% at TAFE and 18% at university or other tertiary. The combined tertiary rate, 43%, was 24% less than that for non-Indigenous residents; 11% above the Indigenous community of Australia; and 11% lower than in 2001.

Education attendance
Vic Indigenous & Vic non-Indig



Current education	Indig. residents of Victoria			non-Indig. in Vic		Indigenous in Aust		Indig. in Vic, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01-06
pre-school	761	1.1 M:F	53%	67%	14% less	51%	2% more	44%	8% more
primary school	4,628	1.0 F:M	88%	93%	6% less	88%	1% less	91%	3% less
high school	2,890	1.0 F:M	67%	86%	20% less	60%	6% more	71%	4% less
TAFE	895	1.2 F:M	25%	23%	2% more	19%	6% more	33%	8% less
University / other tertiary	645	1.8 F:M	18%	45%	27% less	13%	5% more	22%	4% less
total	9,819	1.1 F:M						8,931	

The comparison age groups are: pre-school = 3-4 yrs; primary = 5-11 yrs; high = 12-17 yrs; TAFE/ Uni = 18-24 yrs.; Source: Census 2006 Table I010; 2001 Table I04.

Public / private choices	people	gender ratio	% students	% students	Indig. diff	% students	local diff	% students	change 01-06
public primary	4,033	1.0 M:F	87%	68%	19% more	86%	1% more	88%	1% less
Catholic primary	418	1.1 F:M	9%	22%	13% less	9%	0% less	9%	0% more
private primary	177	1.1 F:M	4%	10%	6% less	5%	1% less	3%	1% more
public high school	2,286	1.1 F:M	79%	58%	21% more	81%	1% less	84%	5% less
Catholic high school	335	1.0 F:M	12%	23%	11% less	12%	0% less	8%	3% more
private high school	269	1.0 F:M	9%	19%	10% less	8%	2% more	7%	2% more

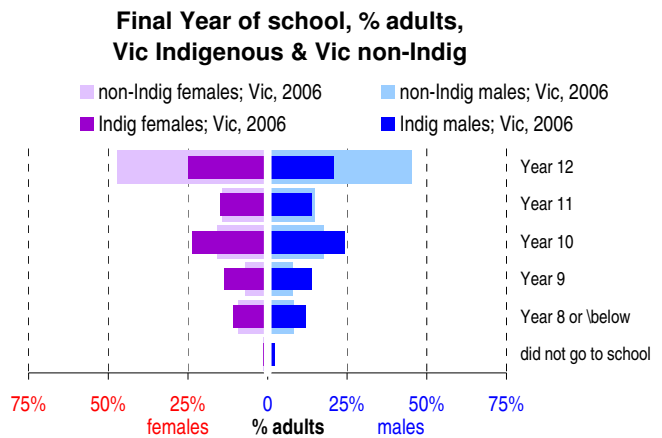
Source: Census 2006 Table I010; 2001 Table I04.

Education levels

Indigenous people tend to leave school earlier on average, and consequently fewer gain tertiary qualifications. Two indicators of educational inequity are the average number of years schooling, and the proportion with tertiary qualifications.

In 2006, only 23% of Victoria's Indigenous residents aged 15+ had completed Year 12 of school, compared with 46% of non-Indigenous residents. However, across Australia, only 19% of Indigenous people had completed Year 12.

The average number of Years of schooling among Indigenous residents was 9 years 11 months compared with 10 years 8 months for non-Indigenous. Indigenous people across Australia averaged 9 years 8 months schooling.

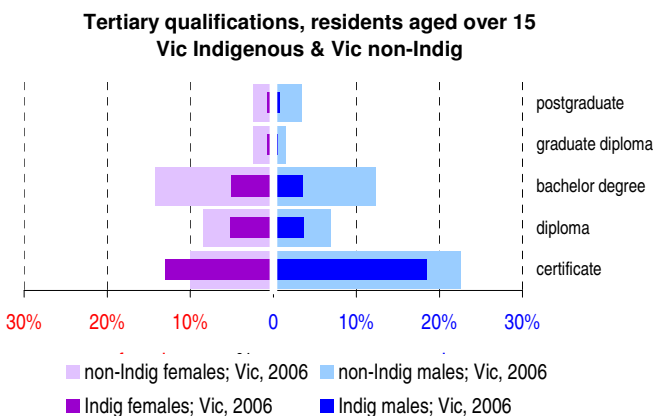


Years of schooling	Indig. adults of Victoria			non-Indig. in Vic		Indigenous in Aust		Indig. in Vic, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% adults	% adults	Indig. diff	% adults	local diff	% adults	change 01-06
Year 12	4,336	1.3 F:M	23%	46%	23% less	19%	3% more	22%	0% more
Year 11	2,739	1.1 F:M	14%	14%	0% less	11%	4% more	14%	0% more
Year 10	4,523	1.0 F:M	24%	17%	7% more	28%	4% less	24%	0% more
Year 9	2,612	1.1 F:M	14%	8%	6% more	13%	1% more	15%	1% less
Year 8 or \below	2,164	1.0 M:F	11%	9%	3% more	14%	3% less	14%	3% less
did not go to school	328	1.4 M:F	2%	1%	1% more	2%	0% less	2%	0% more
unstated	2,317	1.1 M:F	12%	6%	7% more	12%	0% less	9%	4% more
total	19,019	1.1 F:M	100%	100%		100%		100%	
average years school	9.9 yrs		9.9 yrs	10.7 yrs	0.7 yrs less	9.7 yrs	0.3 yrs more	9.8 yrs	0.1 yrs more

Includes those aged 15+, defined as adults. Source: Census 2006 Table I11; 2001 Table I05.

Of Victoria's Indigenous residents aged 18+, only 6% had a bachelor or higher degree, compared with 18% for non-Indigenous residents.

In all, 41% of Victoria's Indigenous adults had some form of post-school qualification, compared with 51% of non-Indigenous adults. The local Indigenous rate was 6% higher than in the Indigenous community of Australia; and 2% more than it was here in 2001.



Tertiary qualif'ns, residents over 15	Indig. aged over 15, Vic			non-Indig. in Vic		Indigenous in Aust		Indig. in Vic, 2001	
	no. with qual	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01-06
postgraduate	142	1.1 F:M	1%	3%	2% less	0%	0% more	1%	0% more
graduate diploma	122	1.5 F:M	1%	2%	1% less	0%	0% more	1%	0% less
bachelor degree	817	1.5 F:M	4%	13%	9% less	3%	1% more	4%	0% less
diploma	847	1.5 F:M	4%	8%	3% less	3%	1% more	4%	1% more
certificate	2,969	1.3 M:F	16%	16%	0% less	13%	2% more	15%	1% more
unstated qualification	2,991	1.0 M:F	16%	9%	7% more	16%	0% more	16%	0% more
total aged over 15 with qualif'ns	7,888	1.0 M:F	41%	51%	9% less	36%	6% more	40%	2% more

Source: Census 2006 Tables I28 and B16; 2001 Table I14.

Employment

Of the 19,018 Indigenous residents of Victoria aged 15 or more, 10,154 were in the labour force in 2006, a participation rate of 53% (this was 48% of women and 59% of men).

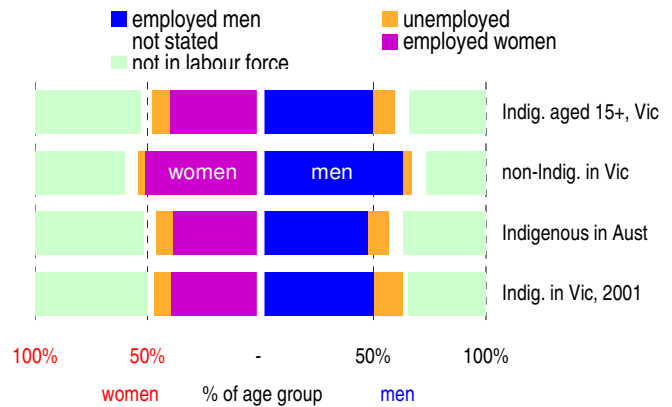
Higher labour force participation means more income earners, so this is an important indicator of well-being. The local Indigenous participation rate was 7% lower than the rate among the non-Indigenous residents; 2% higher than the rate among Indigenous residents across Australia; and 1% lower than the rate in 2001.

Of the local Indigenous labour force, 1,600 were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 16% (it was 16% for both men and women). This rate was much higher than the 5% rate among non-Indigenous residents.

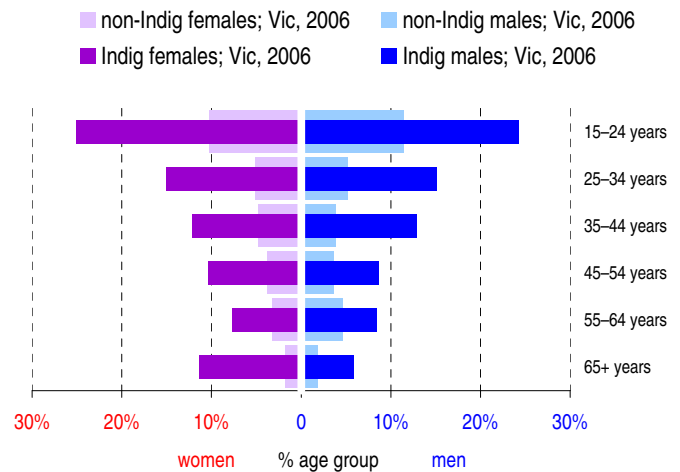
Across the age groups, the Indigenous unemployment rate ranged from 25% among those 15–24 years old and 15% among those 25–34 years to 8% among those 65+ years.

The biggest differences from non-Indigenous residents were that unemployment was 14% higher among those 15–24 years and 10% higher among those 25–34 years. At best, it was 4% higher among those 55–64 years old.

Labour force status, residents aged 15+



Unemployment rates
Vic Indigenous & Vic non-Indig



Labour force status, residents aged 15+	Indig. aged 15+, Vic			non-Indig. in Vic		Indigenous in Aust		Indig. in Vic, 2001	
	number	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01-06
employed	8,554	1.2 M:F	45%	57%	12% less	43%	2% more	45%	0% more
unemployed	1,600	1.1 M:F	8%	3%	5% more	8%	0% more	10%	1% less
labour force	10,154	1.2 M:F	53%	60%	7% less	51%	2% more	55%	1% less
not in labour force	7,707	1.5 F:M	41%	33%	7% more	43%	2% less	42%	2% less
not stated	1,157	1.1 M:F	6%	6%	0% less	6%	0% more	3%	3% more
total residents aged 15+	19,018	1.1 F:M	100%	100%		100%		100%	

Unemployment rates of residents, by age	Indig. Unemployed in Vic			non-Indig. in Vic		Indigenous in Aust		Indig. in Vic, 2001	
	number	gender ratio	% workforce	% workforce	Indig. diff	% workforce	local diff	% workforce	change 01-06
15–24 years	711	1.1 M:F	25%	11%	14% more	22%	2% more	26%	2% less
25–34 years	374	1.2 M:F	15%	5%	10% more	16%	1% less	19%	4% less
35–44 years	293	1.2 M:F	13%	4%	8% more	13%	1% less	14%	1% less
45–54 years	160	1.1 F:M	9%	4%	6% more	10%	0% less	9%	0% more
55–64 years	53	1.5 M:F	8%	4%	4% more	8%	0% more	9%	1% less
65+ years	9	1.3 F:M	8%	2%	6% more	8%	1% less	11%	3% less
aged 15+	1,600	1.1 M:F	16%	5%	10% more	16%	0% more	18%	2% less

Source for both tables: Census 2006 Tables I30 and B16; 2001 Table I16

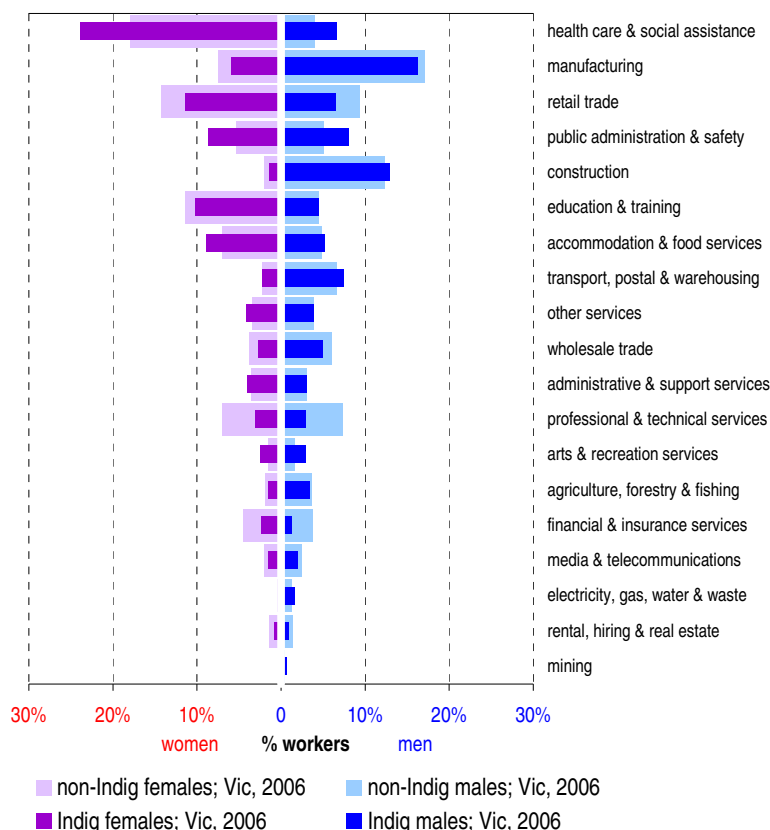
Industries

The graph shows the industries employing Indigenous residents of Victoria in 2006, listed in order of size (men shown by dark blue bars to the right, women by the dark purple bars to the left), against the fainter wide bars representing a comparison community.

The largest employer of local Indigenous people was the health care & social assistance industry, which employed 1,245 Indigenous residents (15% of the workers), which was 4% more than the proportion of non-Indigenous residents in this industry.

The next largest employers for Indigenous people were manufacturing, with 980 Indigenous workers (11%), retail trade, with 746 workers (9%), public administration & safety, with 710 workers (8%), and construction, with 652 Indigenous workers (8%).

Industries where residents worked
Vic Indigenous & Vic non-Indig



Industries which employed the fewest Indigenous residents, relative to non-Indigenous were, professional & technical services (3% of Indigenous workers but 7% of others), retail trade (9% vs 12%) and financial & insurance services (2% vs 4%).

Industries where residents work	Indig. residents of Victoria					non-Indig. in Vic		Indigenous in Aust	
	people	males	females	gender ratio	% workers	% workers	Indig. diff	% workers	local diff
health care & social assistance	1,245	300	945	3.2 F:M	15%	10%	4% more	14%	0% more
manufacturing	980	745	235	3.2 M:F	11%	13%	1% less	7%	4% more
retail trade	746	296	450	1.5 F:M	9%	12%	3% less	8%	1% more
public administration & safety	710	367	343	1.1 M:F	8%	5%	3% more	17%	8% less
construction	652	595	57	10.4 M:F	8%	8%	0% more	7%	1% more
education & training	609	205	404	2.0 F:M	7%	8%	1% less	8%	1% less
accommodation & food services	590	238	352	1.5 F:M	7%	6%	1% more	6%	1% more
transport, postal & warehousing	429	339	90	3.8 M:F	5%	5%	0% more	4%	1% more
other services	335	173	162	1.1 M:F	4%	4%	0% more	3%	1% more
wholesale trade	335	227	108	2.1 M:F	4%	5%	1% less	2%	1% more
administrative & support services	301	141	160	1.1 F:M	4%	3%	0% more	4%	0% less
professional & technical services	258	135	123	1.1 M:F	3%	7%	4% less	2%	1% more
arts & recreation services	234	135	99	1.4 M:F	3%	2%	1% more	2%	1% more
agriculture, forestry & fishing	218	155	63	2.5 M:F	3%	3%	0% less	3%	0% less
financial & insurance services	149	55	94	1.7 F:M	2%	4%	2% less	1%	1% more
media & telecommunications	148	87	61	1.4 M:F	2%	2%	0% less	1%	1% more
electricity, gas, water & waste	85	70	15	4.7 M:F	1%	1%	0% more	1%	0% more
rental, hiring & real estate	71	39	32	1.2 M:F	1%	1%	1% less	1%	0% less
mining	29	26	3	8.7 M:F	0%	0%	0% more	2%	2% less
not known	433	283	150	1.9 M:F	5%	3%	3% more	6%	1% less
All residents	8,124	4,328	3,796	1.1 M:F	95%	97%		94%	

Source: Census 2006 Table I32.

Occupations

This graph shows the occupations of Victoria's employed Indigenous workers in 2006, in order of size, with men shown by dark bars to the right and women by the dark bars to the left, against the fainter wide bars representing a comparison community.

The largest occupational group of local Indigenous people was the 1,291 labourers, 15% of Indigenous workers, which was 5% more than the proportion of non-Indigenous workers who were labourers.

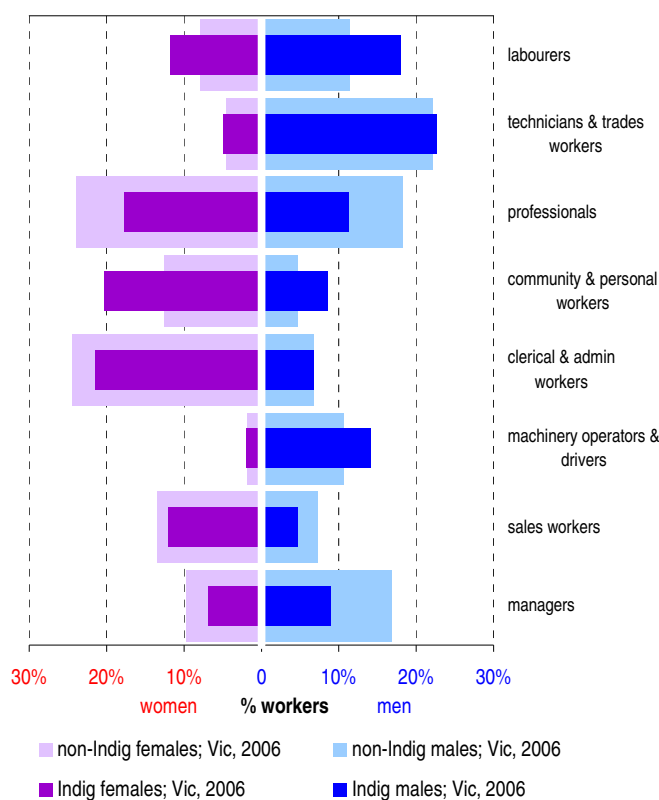
The next most common occupations of Indigenous workers were technicians & trades workers (1,239 Indigenous workers or 14%), professionals (1,217 workers or 14%), community & personal workers (1,193 workers or 14%), and clerical & admin workers (1,156 or 14%).

The occupations with the fewest Indigenous residents, relative to non-Indigenous were, professionals (14% of Indigenous workers but 21% of others), managers (8% vs. 14%) and sales workers (8% vs. 10%).

Within the Indigenous community, men were most likely to be technicians & trades workers, labourers or machinery operators & drivers, while women were more likely to be clerical & admin workers, community & personal workers or professionals.

Since 2001, the occupation which grew most, proportionally, in the Indigenous community was professionals with 3% more of the Indigenous workers than five years earlier. Another 2% more were technicians & trades workers but 9% fewer were labourers.

Occupations of employed residents, Vic Indigenous & Vic non-Indig



Occupations of working residents	Indig. residents of Victoria					non-Indig. in Vic		Indigenous in Aust	
	people	males	females	gender ratio	% workers	% workers	Indig. diff	% workers	local diff
labourers	1,291	826	465	1.8 M:F	15%	10%	5% more	24%	9% less
technicians & trades workers	1,239	1,045	194	5.4 M:F	14%	14%	0% more	12%	2% more
professionals	1,217	517	700	1.4 F:M	14%	21%	7% less	11%	3% more
community & personal workers	1,193	393	800	2.0 F:M	14%	8%	6% more	15%	1% less
clerical & admin workers	1,156	312	844	2.7 F:M	14%	15%	1% less	12%	1% more
machinery operators & drivers	726	649	77	8.4 M:F	8%	7%	2% more	8%	0% more
sales workers	692	218	474	2.2 F:M	8%	10%	2% less	7%	1% more
managers	684	415	269	1.5 M:F	8%	14%	6% less	6%	2% more
unstated	360	236	124	1.9 M:F	4%	2%	2% more	5%	1% less
All residents	8,558	4,611	3,947	1.2 M:F	100%	100%		100%	

Source: Census 2006 Table I33.

Individual incomes

In 2006, the average income of Victoria's Indigenous residents aged 15+ was \$425 a week, which was 22% less than the non-Indigenous average of \$544, but 16% higher than in 2001.

Indigenous men's incomes in Victoria averaged \$475 a week (74% of non-Indigenous men's), while women averaged \$380 a week (84% of non-Indigenous women's). Gender inequality in income among Indigenous adults was less than among non-Indigenous adults.

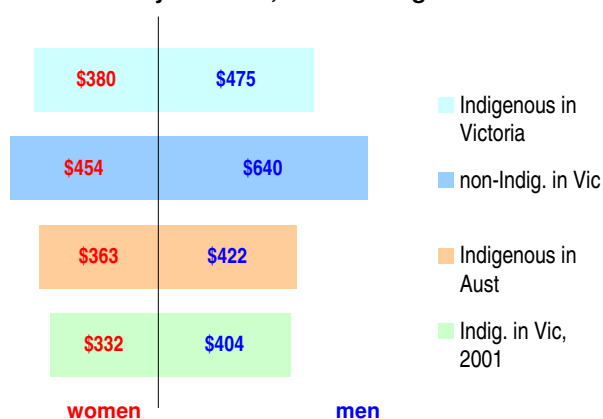
Over 2001 to 2006, local Indigenous men's incomes rose by 18% on average, and that of Indigenous women rose by 14%.

Locally, Indigenous residents' incomes were 9% higher than the average for Indigenous people across Australia.

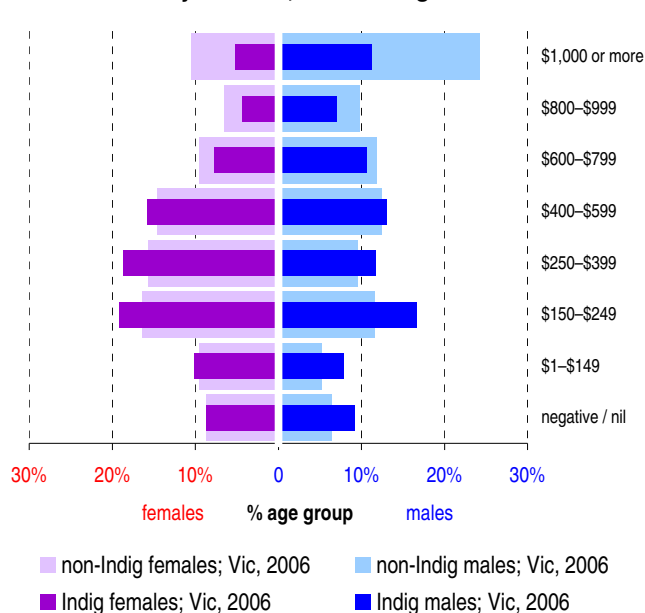
Only 8% of local Indigenous adults received high incomes, over \$1,000 a week in 2006. This was 9% lower than the proportion of non-Indigenous residents receiving above \$1000 a week, which was the average male weekly earnings across Australia at that time.

The local proportion on high-incomes was similar to the Indigenous community in Australia; and 4% more than in 2001.

Weekly incomes, residents aged 15+



Weekly incomes, residents aged 15+



Weekly incomes, residents aged 15+	Indigenous in Victoria			non-Indig. in Vic		Indigenous in Aust		Indig. in Vic, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01-06
negative / nil	1,704	1.0 F:M	9%	8%	1% more	8%	1% more	6%	2% more
\$1-\$149	1,710	1.4 F:M	9%	7%	2% more	8%	1% more	17%	8% less
\$150-\$249	3,409	1.2 F:M	18%	14%	4% more	25%	7% less	16%	2% more
\$250-\$399	2,914	1.7 F:M	15%	13%	3% more	15%	0% more	18%	2% less
\$400-\$599	2,757	1.3 F:M	14%	14%	1% more	13%	2% more	15%	1% less
\$600-\$799	1,730	1.3 M:F	9%	11%	2% less	7%	2% more	8%	1% more
\$800-\$999	1,061	1.5 M:F	6%	8%	3% less	5%	1% more	4%	1% more
\$1,000 or more	1,548	2.0 M:F	8%	17%	9% less	7%	1% more	5%	4% more
not stated	2,185	1.2 M:F	11%	9%	3% more	12%	0% less	11%	1% more
total	19,018	1.1 F:M	100%	100%		100%		100%	
average income	\$425		\$425	\$544	22% less	\$391	9% more	\$367	16% more

Average income is calculated by multiplying the proportion in each income band by mid-point of band, using \$1,200 for \$1,000+ (which will be an underestimate for high-income, non-Indigenous communities). Source: Census 2006 Tables I08 and B16; 2001 Table I08.

Note: From August 2001 to August 2006, the average Australian adult total earnings increased from \$673 to \$837 per week, up by 24%. Men's earning went up 25% from \$801 to \$1003, while women's earnings went up 22% from \$535 to \$654.

Volunteering

For the first time, the 2006 Census asked people (aged 15+) whether they did any voluntary work for a group or organisation in the past year. In Victoria, 3,120 Indigenous residents said that they did (19% of the Indigenous residents who answered). The proportion who volunteered was similar to among non-Indigenous residents.

Volunteering tends to be highest among middle-aged people, who get involved in their children's activities, and seems to only decline in old age as incapacity sets in. Among Victoria's Indigenous residents, volunteering rates were highest in the 55–64 years and 35–44 years age groups, when 23% and 23% volunteered, respectively.

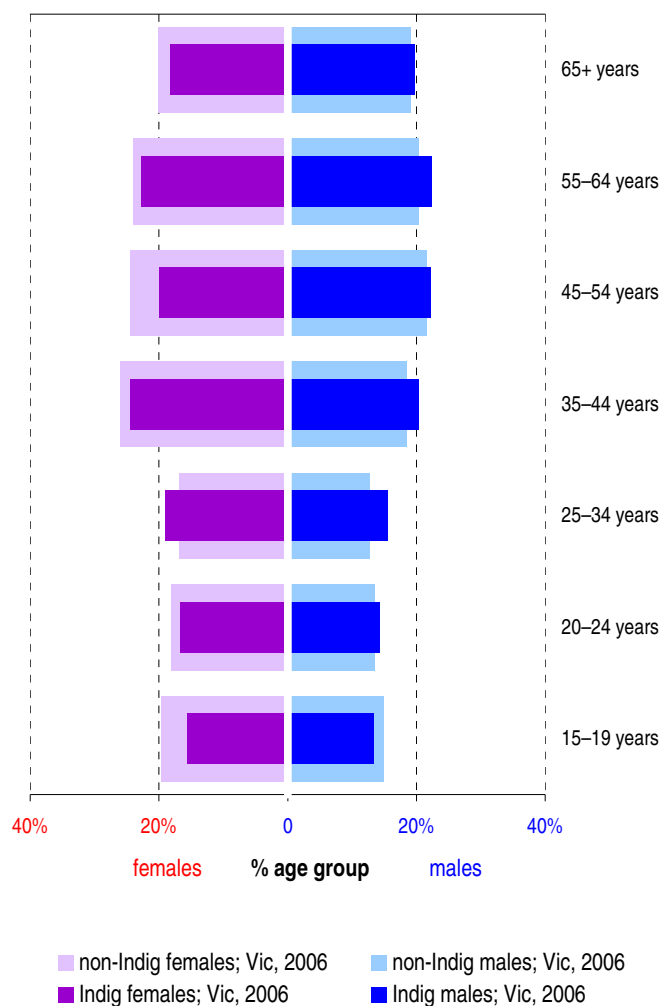
Women tend to volunteer more than men. This is possibly influenced by more women caring for children, and being involved in their activities, but tends to occur in most age groups. Among Victoria's Indigenous volunteers, there were 1,726 women and 1,394 men, a gender ratio of 1.2 women per man.

Across the age groups, the gender ratio ranged from 1.4 women per man among those aged 25–34 years to 1.0 men per woman among those aged 45–54 years.

Relative to the non-Indigenous community, Indigenous people were most likely to volunteer when aged 25–34 years old, when 17% of Indigenous residents volunteered, compared with 15% of non-Indigenous residents.

The volunteering rate among local Indigenous residents was 4% higher than the rate among Indigenous people across Australia (15%). There were 6% more volunteers among those aged 65+ years and 2% more volunteers among those aged 45–54 years.

% of residents who volunteered
Vic Indigenous & Vic non-Indig



Volunteers, by age	Indig. residents of Victoria					non-Indig. in Vic		Indigenous in Aust	
	people	males	females	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff
15-19 years	377	168	209	1.2 F:M	14%	17%	3% less	12%	3% more
20-24 years	342	155	187	1.2 F:M	15%	16%	0% less	12%	4% more
25-34 years	624	256	368	1.4 F:M	17%	15%	3% more	14%	3% more
35-44 years	770	320	450	1.4 F:M	23%	22%	0% more	18%	4% more
45-54 years	517	264	253	1.0 M:F	21%	23%	2% less	19%	2% more
55-64 years	319	152	167	1.1 F:M	23%	22%	0% more	17%	6% more
65+ years	171	79	92	1.2 F:M	19%	20%	1% less	13%	6% more
All residents	3,120	1,394	1,726	1.2 F:M	19%	20%	1% less	15%	4% more

The percentage who volunteered is of the total in the age group excluding those who did not answer. Source: Census 2006 Tables I14 and B18.

Child care

With Indigenous communities generally having more children than others, it could be expected that more would be involved in caring for children. In Victoria, 30% of Indigenous residents aged 15+ were caring for their own or another's child in the fortnight before the 2006 Census, compared with 27% of other residents.

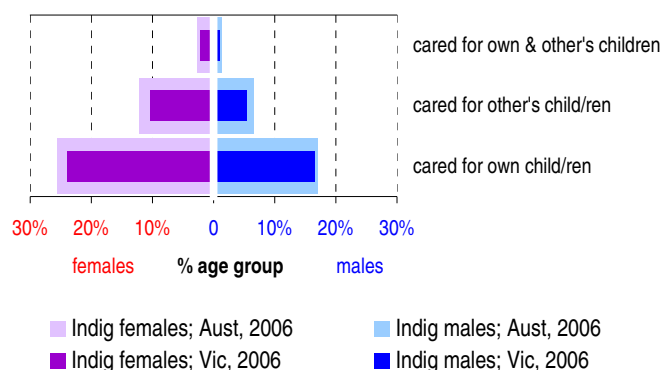
Similar proportions of Indigenous adults were caring for their own children (20% of Indigenous and 19% of others), but 8% of Indigenous adults care for another person's child when 7% of other residents did.

Among Indigenous people, those who did the most child caring were aged 35–44 years old, with 46% doing child care, and 25–34 years old, with 43%.

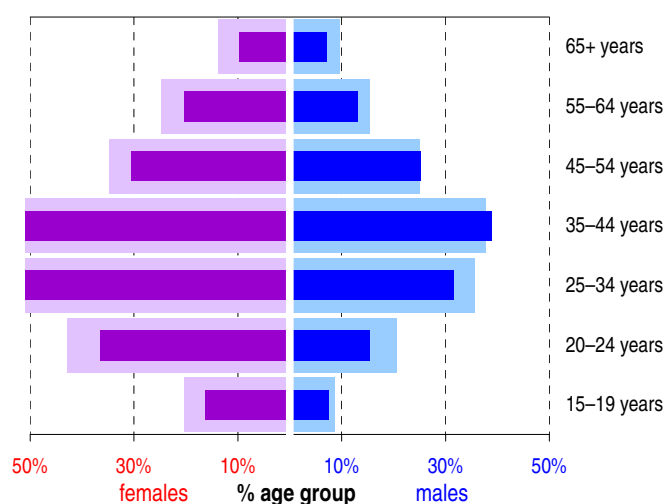
While the proportion giving child care in Victoria was 3% less than among the Indigenous people of Australia, these differences ranged from similar proportions of aged 35–44 years giving child care to 6% fewer aged 20–24 years doing so.

Relative to non-Indigenous residents of Victoria, 3% more Indigenous residents provided child care, ranging from 15% more 20–24 year-olds to 10% fewer 35–44 year-olds doing so.

Child care by residents aged 15+
Vic Indigenous & Aust Indigenous



Child care by residents aged 15+
Vic Indigenous & Aust Indigenous



Child caring, residents aged 15+	Indig. in Victoria, aged 15+			non-Indig. in Vic		Indigenous in Aust		Indig. adults in Vic	
	people	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% males	% females
cared for own child/ren	3,862	1.6 F:M	20%	19%	1% more	21%	1% less	16%	24%
cared for other's child/ren	1,508	2.0 F:M	8%	7%	1% more	9%	2% less	5%	10%
cared for own & other's children	296	2.4 F:M	2%	1%	1% more	2%	0% less	1%	2%
total caring	5,666	1.7 F:M	30%	27%	3% more	33%	3% less	23%	36%
did not provide child care	11,162	1.1 M:F	59%	64%	5% less	56%	3% more	64%	54%
not stated	2,190	1.2 M:F	12%	9%	3% more	12%	0% less	13%	10%
residents	19,018	1.1 F:M	100%	100%		100%		100%	100%

Child caring, by age	Indig. in Victoria child caring			non-Indig. in Vic		Indigenous in Aust		Indig. caring in Vic	
	people	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	men	women
15-19 years	381	2.2 F:M	12%	6%	6% more	14%	2% less	118	263
20-24 years	641	2.3 F:M	26%	11%	15% more	32%	6% less	193	448
25-34 years	1,744	1.9 F:M	43%	35%	8% more	47%	4% less	607	1,137
35-44 years	1,771	1.5 F:M	46%	56%	10% less	46%	0% more	705	1,066
45-54 years	758	1.2 F:M	28%	28%	0% less	30%	2% less	338	420
55-64 years	266	1.7 F:M	17%	18%	1% less	20%	4% less	99	167
65+ years	105	1.8 F:M	9%	16%	7% less	12%	3% less	37	68
residents	5,666	1.7 F:M	30%	27%	3% more	33%	3% less	2,097	3,569

Note: the non-Indigenous population aged 65+ only includes those 65-74. Source: Census 2006 Tables I17 and B21.

Disability

The 2006 Census asked for the first time whether people needed assistance with any of three core activities in daily life – self-care, movement and communication – because of a disability, a health condition lasting six months or more, or old age. People with a profound or severe disability are those who needed assistance with any of the three core activities.

In comparing Indigenous and non-Indigenous disability rates, the key factor is the relative absence of very old Indigenous people in most communities. Disability rates generally increase strongly with old age, to about half of all people aged 85+. There are few Indigenous people of this age, so the overall proportion with disabilities can appear close to that of non-Indigenous people, while being higher amongst younger people.

In 2006 in Victoria, 748 Indigenous residents reported having a severe or profound disability, 6% of the population. Among non-Indigenous residents 4% reported such a disability.

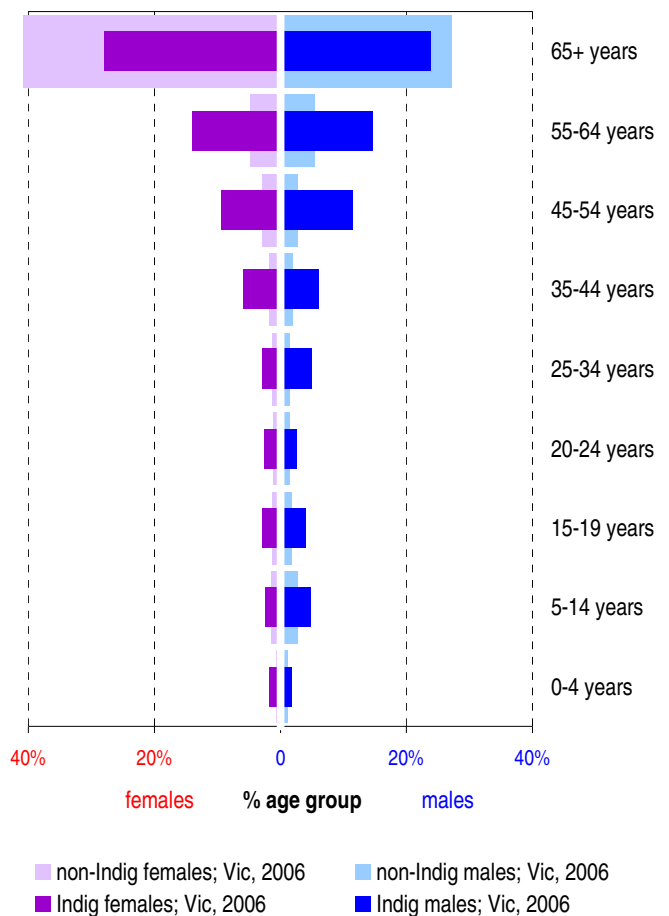
Generally, few young people have severe disabilities, so in small Indigenous communities, their disability rates are hard to calculate accurately. Census data is randomly adjusted to protect privacy, so a count of (say) 3 children under 5 with a disability could mean there were between 1 and 5.

Subject to this caution, across the age groups, disability rates for Indigenous people ranged from 26% among residents aged 65+ years to 2% among residents aged 0-4 years

Indigenous disability rates exceeded those for non-Indigenous residents most in the 45-54 years age group when 3.7 times the proportion had a severe disability, and then in the 35-44 years age group, when 3.2 times as many had a disability.

Relative to Indigenous people across Australia, local disability rates were higher in the 0-4 years age group (1.5 times), and in the 25-34 years age group (1.4 times), and lowest in the 65+ years age group (with a similar rate).

**% of residents with a disability
Vic Indigenous & Vic non-Indig**



Needing assistance, by age	Indig. residents of Vic needing assistance for disability					non-Indig. in Vic		Indigenous in Aust	
	people	males	females	gender ratio	disability rate	disability rate	Indig. ratio	disability rate	local ratio
0-4 years	58	28	30	1.1 F:M	2%	1%	2.0 times	1%	1.5 times
5-14 years	254	174	80	2.2 M:F	4%	2%	1.7 times	3%	1.3 times
15-19 years	104	60	44	1.4 M:F	3%	1%	2.3 times	2%	1.4 times
20-24 years	59	30	29	1.0 M:F	3%	1%	2.1 times	2%	1.1 times
25-34 years	143	87	56	1.6 M:F	4%	1%	3.0 times	3%	1.4 times
35-44 years	212	101	111	1.1 F:M	6%	2%	3.2 times	5%	1.2 times
45-54 years	267	144	123	1.2 M:F	10%	3%	3.7 times	8%	1.3 times
55-64 years	215	106	109	1.0 F:M	14%	5%	2.8 times	14%	1.0 times
65+ years	277	111	166	1.5 F:M	26%	39%	0.7 times	28%	0.9 times
All residents	1,589	841	748	1.1 M:F	6%	4%	1.3 times	5%	1.2 times

The Indig ratio and the local ratio are calculated as the local Indigenous disability rate divided by the other rate. Source: Census 2006 Tables I13 and B17.

Disability assistance

In the 2006 Census, 2,300 Indigenous adults, or 12% of those aged 15+ in Victoria, reported that they gave assistance to a person with a severe or profound disability, in the fortnight before the Census. There were 748 Indigenous residents who said they had a severe or profound disability, at that time.

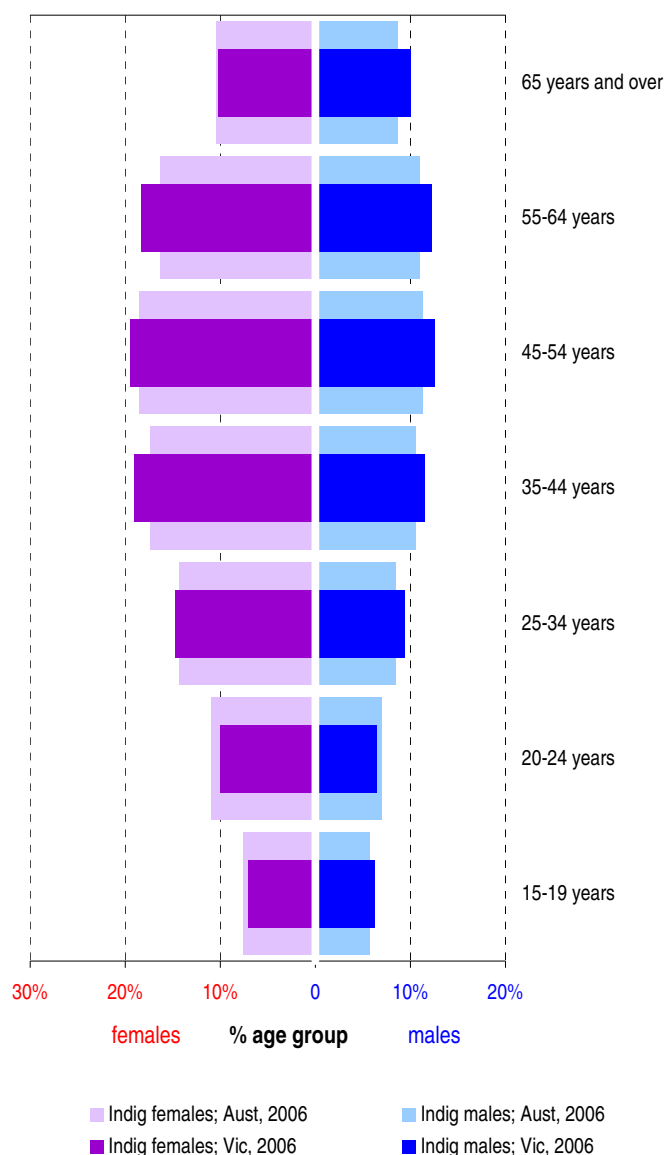
Across the age groups, the proportion of Indigenous people caring for another with a disability ranged from 16% of those 45-54 years old and 15% of those 35-44 years old to 7% of those aged 15-19 years.

Women are more often carers than men, and in Victoria's Indigenous community there were 1.6 women per man among those caring for a person with a disability. This gender imbalance peaked among people 35-44 years old, with 1.8 women per man, and those 25-34 years old with 1.7 women per man.

Compared with the Indigenous population of Australia, there were 1% more caring for another with a disability, varying across age groups from 2% more caring among those 55-64 years old to 1% fewer among those 20-24 years old.

In comparison with the non-Indigenous residents of Victoria, 2% more of the adults were caring for a person with a disability. There were 5% more among those 25-34 years old but 1% fewer among those 55-64 years old.

Disability assistance
Vic Indigenous & Aust Indigenous



Assisted with disability	Indig. residents of Victoria					non-Indig. in Vic		Indigenous in Aust	
	people	males	females	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff
15-19 years	213	98	115	1.2 F:M	7%	4%	3% more	7%	0% more
20-24 years	203	80	123	1.5 F:M	8%	5%	3% more	9%	1% less
25-34 years	491	181	310	1.7 F:M	12%	7%	5% more	12%	1% more
35-44 years	591	209	382	1.8 F:M	15%	11%	4% more	14%	1% more
45-54 years	436	168	268	1.6 F:M	16%	15%	1% more	15%	1% more
55-64 years	243	93	150	1.6 F:M	15%	16%	1% less	14%	2% more
65 years and over	123	52	71	1.4 F:M	10%	9%	1% more	10%	0% more
All residents	2,300	881	1,419	1.6 F:M	12%	10%	2% more	11%	1% more

Source: Census 2006 Tables I16 and B20.