

Portrait of  
**Campbelltown region**

Partnership Community

compared with NSW



**Human Services**  
Aboriginal Affairs NSW

Published by Aboriginal Affairs NSW as a *Two Ways Together* initiative.

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Community Portrait for  
**Campbelltown region**  
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Campbelltown region is here defined as the ABS area Campbelltown (C) (LGA 11500).  
NSW is the ABS area New South Wales (STE 1).

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## Preface

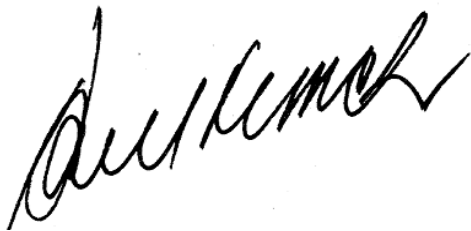
The NSW Government is committed to working in partnership with Aboriginal people to improve outcomes and to close the gap through Two Ways Together, the NSW State Plan and the COAG Indigenous Reform work program.

Aboriginal Affairs NSW has published this Community Portrait to help Aboriginal communities and government agencies work together locally. The Portrait provides information about the current situation which will help everyone make the best possible decisions about what to do to make things better in the future.

This Community Portrait reports on the Two Ways Together indicators, which are also consistent with the COAG Closing the Gap targets. It measures progress for Aboriginal people in the community against these indicators. The Community Portrait uses information from the Australian Census and presents it in a way that makes it easier for people to use it to inform planning decisions.

The NSW Government has funded Aboriginal Affairs NSW to employ Partnership Community Project Officers to work closely with the Aboriginal community and government agencies to identify priorities for action which will drive positive change. This work will be informed by the information contained in the Community Portrait.

I hope that you will find this Community Portrait useful.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Paul Lynch', written in a cursive style.

Paul Lynch MP  
Minister for Aboriginal Affairs

## Introduction

Welcome to the Community Portrait of Campbelltown region. This report paints a picture of the Aboriginal residents of Campbelltown region using data from the 2006 and 2001 Censuses. In referring to Aboriginal people, this Portrait refers inclusively to all Aboriginal Australians and Torres Strait Islander people who identified as a member of these groups in the Census.

The people described in the Portrait are the residents of Campbelltown region who completed the Census in August 2006, and identified themselves as Indigenous. Some residents may have been elsewhere in Australia on Census night, but if they gave their usual home as Campbelltown region, they are included here. Visitors to Campbelltown region on Census night are not included. However, the 2001 statistics are slightly different, for they describe the Census night population, which includes visitors but not those who were away from home that night.

On Census night, 8 August 2006, Campbelltown region's Aboriginal population was counted as 3,832 residents. Of these, 3,645 were at home in Campbelltown region that night. The overnight population, including visitors, was 3,787; in 2001, it was 3,602; so it had risen by 185 or 5.1% over five years. This population is the raw Census number of residents in Campbelltown region. The population figures appearing at the bottom of tables throughout this report may vary slightly because the data has been randomised to prevent individuals in small populations being identified.

Of course not all Aboriginal people completed the Census. On average, more than 97% of Australians do. The Aboriginal population here will be larger than counted, as the ABS advised that the undercount for Aboriginal people in NSW in the 2006 Census was 6%. However, for nearly all places, most Aboriginal 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; when this occurs, they are 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 either 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 Aboriginal 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 have been changes. The characteristics of Aboriginal residents are also compared with those of another Aboriginal community, and with the non-Aboriginal residents of the area.

Most of the tables in the report have the same arrangement, showing the number of the Aboriginal residents of Campbelltown region in each category, as well as the proportions and difference from:

- the non-Aboriginal community of Campbelltown region,
- the Aboriginal people in NSW, and
- the Aboriginal community of Campbelltown region in 2001.

In the tables, the 'Abor'l. diff' is the proportion in the local Aboriginal community minus that in the non-Aboriginal community. The 'local diff' is the proportion in the local Aboriginal people minus that in the wider Aboriginal community. The 'change 01–06' column shows the proportions of Aboriginal people locally in 2006 minus the proportions in 2001, unless otherwise stated. Where differences are less than 1%, they are shown as '0% more' if slightly positive, '0% less' if slightly negative. Note that percentages are rounded to the nearest number, and so when added may differ slightly from the Total shown.

Most of the charts illustrate the characteristics of the local Aboriginal community in 2006 compared with those of either the non-Aboriginal residents, another Aboriginal community, or the 2001 Aboriginal 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 extracted from this Portrait is given below, showing whether the local Aboriginal community has changed between 2001 and 2006, differs from a comparable Aboriginal community, or differs from the local non-Aboriginal community.

More details are given in later pages of this Community Portrait.

In this table of indicators from this Portrait:

cells this colour indicate higher rates

cells this colour show slightly lower rates

cells this colour show much lower rates

Indicator	change 2001–2006	relative to Indigenous in NSW	relative to non-Abor'l in Camp'n
proportion aged 65+	1% more	2% less	6% less
children borne per woman	-	4% less	12% more
one-parent families, % households	-	10% more	24% more
% of adults who are married	8% less	1% less	22% less
hours of housework per week	-	4% more	2% less
% of dwellings fully owned	1% less	6% less	17% less
% of households buying their home	0% less	0% less	20% less
residents per bedroom	4% less	1% more	1% less
% of 3–4s at pre-school	8% more	2% less	5% less
% of 12–17s at high school	6% less	3% more	12% less
% of adults with a tertiary qual.	3% more	5% less	12% less
% of adults in workforce	1% less	2% more	10% less
unemployment rate	6% less	0% more	12% more
% who are labourers	-	0% less	8% more
average individual income	17% more	3% more	22% less
% of adults who volunteer	-	4% less	2% less
% of adults who give child care	-	5% more	6% more
% of 55–64s with severe disability	-	98% more	211% more
% of adults who give disability care	-	2% more	4% more

<sup>-1</sup> means a comparison is not possible due to limited data. Note that very small differences are shown as '0% more' if slightly positive or '0% less' if slightly negative.

## Aboriginal population & growth

On Census night, 8 August 2006, Campbelltown region's Aboriginal population was counted as 3,832 people, of whom 3,579 were Aboriginal and 181 were Torres Strait Islanders; 72 identified as both.

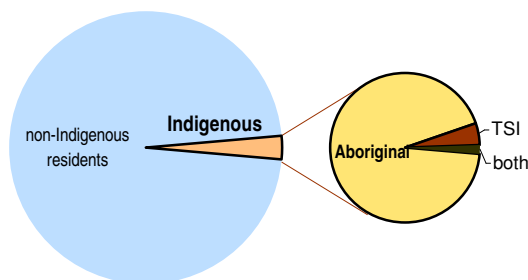
Campbelltown region's Aboriginal population made up 2.7% of all residents. Across NSW, Aboriginal people made up 2.1% of the population.

Between 2001 and 2006, Campbelltown region's Aboriginal population rose by 230 (6%). Campbelltown region's overall population fell by 2%.

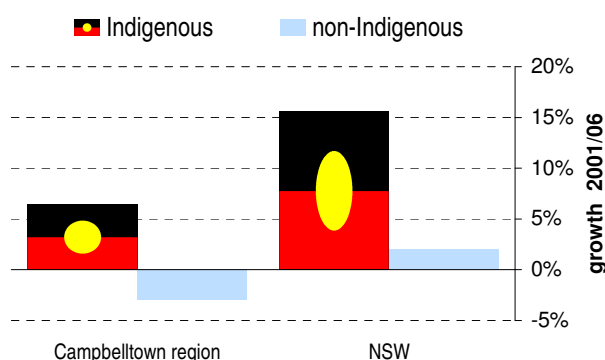
This Aboriginal population growth was much lower than across NSW, where the Aboriginal community increased by 16%.

There were more Aboriginal women than men, with 114 females per 100 males (there were 104 females per 100 males among non-Aboriginal people).

Proportion of Indigenous people



Population growth



Aboriginal residents of Campbelltown	Number of Indigenous residents			gender ratio	% of population		Change over 2001–2006		
	males	females	people		Camp'n	NSW	Campbelltown region	NSW	
Aboriginal	1,666	1,913	3,579	1.1 F:M	2.5%	2.0%	270 more	up 8%	up 17%
Torres Strait Islander	91	90	181	1.0 M:F	0.1%	0.1%	13 less	dn 7%	up 13%
both Aboriginal & TSI	33	39	72	1.2 F:M	0.1%	0.0%	27 less	dn 27%	dn 15%
<b>Indigenous people</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>3,832</b>	<b>1.1 F:M</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>230 more</b>	<b>up 6%</b>	<b>up 16%</b>
non-Indigenous residents	64,287	66,625	130,912	1.0 F:M	91.5%	91.9%	3,965 less	dn 3%	up 2%
residents not saying	4,255	4,077	8,332	1.0 M:F	5.8%	6.0%	1,517 more	up 22%	up 35%
<b>Total residents</b>	<b>70,332</b>	<b>72,744</b>	<b>143,076</b>	<b>1.0 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,218 less</b>	<b>dn 2%</b>	<b>up 4%</b>

The change over 2001–2006 is between the resident population in 2006 and the overnight population in 2001. Source: Census 2006 Table I02, 2001 Table I02

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.

On Census night 2006, 3,645 Aboriginal residents were at home in Campbelltown region, 96% of the counted population, and 58 were away from home but staying locally (eg with friends); the rest were away from their locality that night. However, there were another 84 Aboriginal visitors staying in Campbelltown region on Census night (they are not included in this report in the resident population). Visitors from outside the local area made up 2.2% of Campbelltown region's Aboriginal population that night, when 1.5% of the non-Aboriginal population were visitors.

Overnight population August 2006	Abor'l residents of Campbelltown region			non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Aboriginal in NSW	
	people	gender ratio	% pop'n	% pop'n	Indig. diff	% pop'n	local diff
at home on Census night	3,645	11.7 F:M	96.3%	97.8%	1.5% less	94.1%	2.2% more
local visitor	58	2.3 F:M	1.5%	0.7%	0.8% more	2.3%	0.8% less
same state visitors	84	9.2 F:M	2.2%	1.3%	0.9% more	3.1%	0.9% less
interstate visitors	0	=	0.0%	0.2%	0.2% less	0.5%	0.5% less
<b>Total on Census night</b>	<b>3,787</b>	<b>1.1 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

Source: Census 2006 Table I05.

## The Aboriginal age profile

The age profile of a community can be drawn like a tree. 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. In this Age Tree, the dark branches show the Aboriginal residents of Campbelltown region in 2006, compared with Aboriginal residents of NSW, shown by the lighter, background branches.

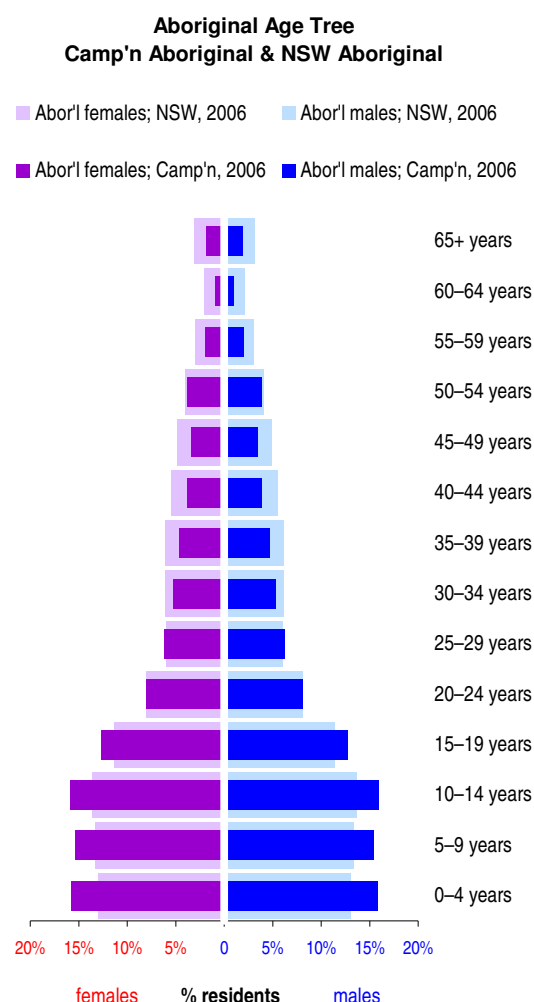
The Age Tree of Aboriginal communities tends to be pyramid-shaped, with a broad base showing high proportions of children, and a small top showing few aged over 65. However, the Age Tree for non-Aboriginal communities tends to be more like a pillar with a large top, showing an evenly aged population with many people over 65.

In Campbelltown region's Aboriginal community, 15% were aged 10–14 years; another 15% were aged 0–4 years and 14% were aged 5–9 years, together making up 44% of Aboriginal residents. About 23% of non-Aboriginal residents were of these ages.

Conversely, 2% of the Aboriginal residents were aged 65+ years compared with 8% of non-Aboriginal residents. There were also fewer Aboriginal residents aged 55–59 years (2% vs 6% of non-Aboriginal) and 45–49 years (4% vs 8%).

Compared with the Aboriginal community of NSW, the local Aboriginal community had proportionally more members aged 0–4 years and 10–14 years and fewer aged 65+ years and 35–39 years.

Since 2001, the age groups which increased most in Campbelltown region's Aboriginal community were 50–54 years, with 1% more of their population, and 55–59 years with 1% more, while there were 2% fewer aged 5–9 years.



Size of 5-year age groups	Abor'l residents of Camp'n			non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Aboriginal in NSW		Abor'l in Camp'n, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% pop'n	% age gp	Indig. diff	% age gp	local diff	% age gp	change 01–06
0–4 years	570	1.0 F:M	15%	7%	8% more	12%	2% more	15%	0% less
5–9 years	550	1.0 M:F	14%	7%	7% more	13%	2% more	16%	2% less
10–14 years	572	1.0 F:M	15%	8%	7% more	13%	2% more	15%	0% less
15–19 years	417	1.2 M:F	11%	8%	2% more	11%	0% more	12%	1% less
20–24 years	322	1.2 F:M	8%	8%	0% more	8%	1% more	8%	1% more
25–29 years	254	1.3 F:M	7%	7%	0% less	6%	1% more	7%	0% less
30–34 years	243	1.6 F:M	6%	7%	0% less	6%	0% less	6%	0% more
35–39 years	208	1.5 F:M	5%	7%	1% less	7%	1% less	6%	0% less
40–44 years	187	1.7 F:M	5%	7%	2% less	6%	1% less	5%	0% more
45–49 years	163	1.7 F:M	4%	8%	4% less	5%	1% less	5%	0% less
50–54 years	153	1.3 F:M	4%	7%	3% less	4%	0% less	3%	1% more
55–59 years	80	1.3 F:M	2%	6%	4% less	3%	1% less	1%	1% more
60–64 years	51	1.8 F:M	1%	4%	3% less	2%	1% less	1%	0% more
65+ years	63	1.1 M:F	2%	8%	6% less	4%	2% less	1%	1% more
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,833</b>	<b>1.1 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	
<b>Average age</b>	22 yrs			34 yrs	-11 yrs	25 yrs	-3 yrs	21 yrs	+1 yrs
<b>Median age</b>	17 yrs			32 yrs	-15 yrs	20 yrs	-3 yrs	16 yrs	+1 yrs

Differences are by subtraction from the local Indigenous result in 2006. The median age, calculated by the ABS, is the age where half the population are older and half are younger. The average age is calculated assuming 70 average for those 65+, which is an underestimate for most non-Indigenous communities.

Source: Census 2006 Table I03, I04; 2001 Tables I02, I29.

## Life stages

The proportions of population in key life stages indicates the types of 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+).

Campbelltown region's Aboriginal older people made up 2% of their population in 2006, which was 2% lower than that of the Aboriginal community in NSW and 1% more than 2001. The proportion of older people was 6% less than among non-Aboriginal residents.

Mature adults (aged 45–64) were 12% of Campbelltown region's Aboriginal population in 2006. This was 14% lower than in the non-Aboriginal community; 3% less than in the Aboriginal community in NSW; and 2% more than in 2001.

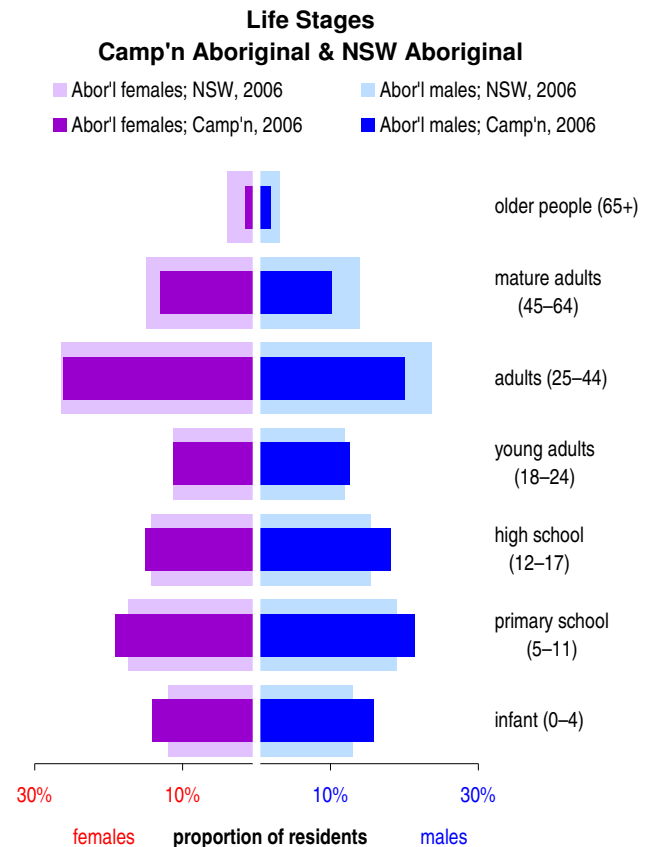
Adults aged 25–44 were 23% of Campbelltown region's Aboriginal population in 2006. This was 2% less than in the Aboriginal community in NSW; almost the same as it was in 2001; and 4% less than for non-Aboriginal residents.

Young adults (18–24) were 12% of Campbelltown region's Aboriginal population in 2006. This rate was 1% more than that of the non-Aboriginal residents; close to the proportion in that of the Aboriginal community in NSW; and almost the same as in 2001.

High-school teenagers (12–17) made up 16% of Campbelltown region's Aboriginal population in 2006. This was 6% higher than for non-Aboriginal residents; 2% more than for the Aboriginal community in NSW; and almost the same as in 2001.

Primary school age children (5–11 years) made up 20% of Campbelltown region's Aboriginal population in 2006. This was 9% more than for non-Aboriginal residents; 2% more than for the Aboriginal community in NSW; and 2% less than in 2001.

Finally, infants under 5 years old were 15% of Campbelltown region's Aboriginal population in 2006. Their proportion was 8% more than in the non-Aboriginal population; 2% more than in the Aboriginal community in NSW; and almost the same as in 2001.



Size of life stages	Abor'l residents of Camp'n			non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Aboriginal in NSW		Abor'l in Camp'n, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% pop'n	% age gp	Indig. diff	% age gp	local diff	% age gp	change 01–06
infant (0–4)	570	1.0 F:M	15%	7%	8% more	12%	2% more	15%	0% less
primary school (5–11)	773	1.0 F:M	20%	11%	9% more	18%	2% more	22%	2% less
high school (12–17)	632	1.1 M:F	16%	10%	6% more	15%	2% more	16%	0% more
young adults (18–24)	456	1.0 F:M	12%	11%	1% more	12%	0% more	12%	0% less
adults (25–44)	892	1.5 F:M	23%	28%	4% less	25%	2% less	23%	0% less
mature adults (45–64)	447	1.5 F:M	12%	25%	14% less	14%	3% less	10%	2% more
older people (65+)	63	1.1 M:F	2%	8%	6% less	4%	2% less	1%	1% more
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,833</b>	<b>1.1 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

Source: Census 2006 Table I02; 2001 Table I02.

## Generations

While a person's life stage changes as they age, they are always part of the same generation. A generation is all the people born in the same 15-year period. In a stable community, most generations would be of similar size, except for the oldest generations, where mortality is high. The number in a generation can only increase if more people that age move into the area.

Statistically, generations are counted over the 15 years between four Censuses. The 'Baby-boomer' generation, for example, was born between 1946 and 1961. These people were 45–59 years old in 2006, and include many current Aboriginal leaders. Before them were born the Wartime generations who are now the elders in Aboriginal communities, aged 60+ in 2006. Younger adults are members of generations often called Gen X (born 1961 to 1976) and Gen Y (born 1976 to 1991). They are the parents of the latest generation, children born from 1991 to 2006, who might be called Gen Z. Gen Z is the only generation that increased in size between 2001 and 2006, because of new births.

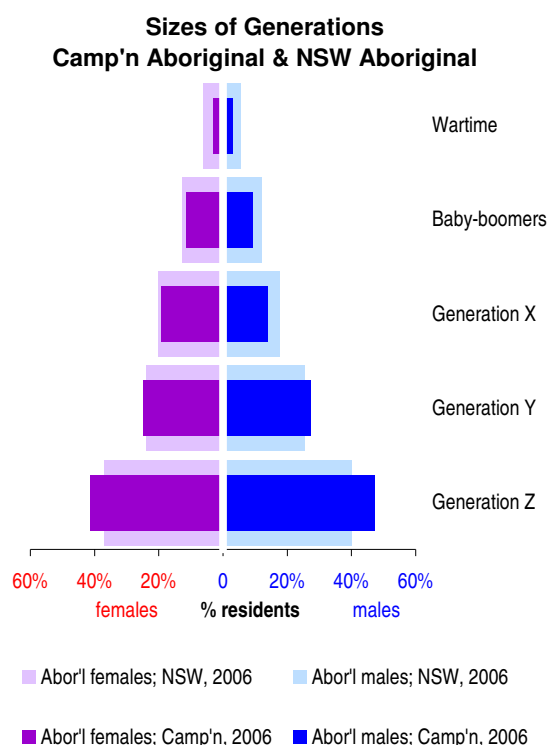
The Wartime generation, elders aged over 60 in 2006, held 3% of Campbelltown region's Aboriginal residents. This was 9% lower than for non-Aboriginal residents (ie one-quarter the size). Their population share was 3% smaller than in the Aboriginal community in NSW. The number in this generation had fallen by 7% since 2001, with some loss due to deaths.

The Baby-boomer generation held 10% of Campbelltown region's Aboriginal residents, 11% lower than of the non-Aboriginal residents (ie half the size). Their proportion was 2% lower than that in the Aboriginal community of NSW. Their number had fallen by 9% since 2001.

Generation X, aged 30–44 in 2006, held 17% of Campbelltown region's Aboriginal residents, 4% lower than in the non-Aboriginal community, and 2% lower than in the Aboriginal community of NSW. Their number fell by 6% over the five years, suggesting outward migration.

Generation Y, aged 15–29 in 2006, had 26% of Campbelltown region's Aboriginal residents, 3% more than of the non-Aboriginal residents. Their proportion was 1% larger than in the Aboriginal community across NSW, and their number was 20% less than in 2001, suggesting that some left Campbelltown region.

Generation Z, aged 15 in 2006, had 44% of Campbelltown region's Aboriginal residents, a 21% larger share than among non-Aboriginal residents (ie 1.9 times the size). Their proportion was 6% more than in the Aboriginal community of NSW. The number of Aboriginal Gen Z was 51% more than in 2001 (when one-third of this generation were not yet born).



Size of generations	Abor'l residents of Camp'n			non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Aboriginal in NSW		Abor'l in Camp'n, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% pop'n	% pop'n	Indig. diff	% pop'n	local diff	% pop'n	change 01–06
Generation Z (0–14)	1,692	1.0 F:M	44%	23%	21% more	38%	6% more	31%	51% bigger
Generation Y (15–29)	993	1.1 F:M	26%	23%	3% more	25%	1% more	35%	20% smaller
Generation X (30–44)	638	1.6 F:M	17%	21%	4% less	19%	2% less	19%	6% smaller
Baby-boomers (45–59)	396	1.4 F:M	10%	21%	11% less	12%	2% less	12%	9% smaller
Wartime (60+)	114	1.2 F:M	3%	12%	9% less	6%	3% less	3%	7% smaller
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,833</b>	<b>1.1 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

Note: The change 01–06 in the generations is the change in number as a % of 2001, not the difference between the 2006 and 2001 percentages. 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's number will have grown fastest. Source: Census 2006 Table I02; 2001 Table I02.

## Number of children borne

In Campbelltown region in 2006, Aboriginal women aged 15+ had given birth an average of 2.1 times. About three-tenths of women (28%) had never given birth, while 12% had given birth to one child, 19% to two children, 18% to three, and 19% to four or more children.

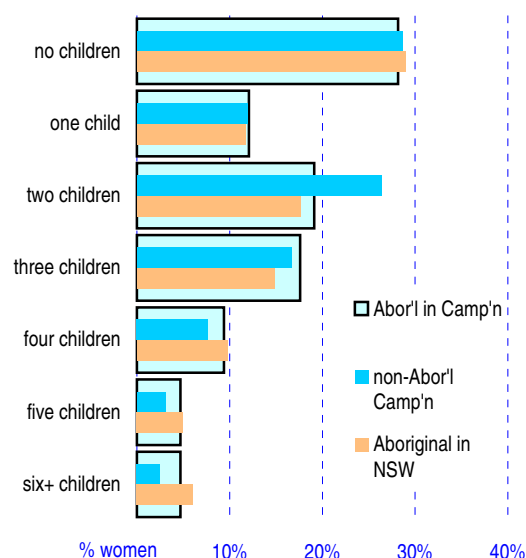
The average number of births tends to rise with age. Among Aboriginal women here, the average births increased from 0.5 for those aged 15–24 years and 2.2 for those aged 25–34 years to 3.4 for those aged 65+ years and 3.8 for those aged 55–64 years.

Among young Aboriginal women (15–24), 68% had never given birth, while 16% had had one child, 7% two, and 4% had had three or more children. By middle age, 35–44 years old, the proportion who had never had children had fallen to 9%, while 8% had given birth once, 22% twice, and 56% had given birth to three or more children.

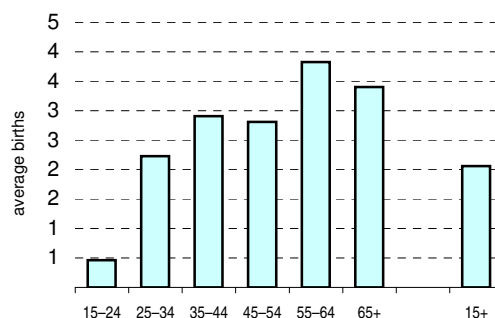
The average number of children borne to Aboriginal women here, 2.1 children, was almost the same as for Aboriginal women across NSW (2.1 children), and 12% higher than for non-Aboriginal women in Campbelltown region (1.8 children).

The main difference in birth patterns between Aboriginal women in Campbelltown region and those in NSW were that 3% more local women had borne three children while 1% fewer women had borne six+ children.

No. children borne by women aged 15+



Average no of children borne by Aboriginal women in Campbelltown region, by age



Children by Aboriginal women	% of Campbelltown region Aboriginal women who had this many children							av. no. of children	
	none	one	two	three	four	five	six or more	all women	women who birthed
15–24 years	68%	16%	7%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0.5	1.6
25–34 years	16%	16%	27%	20%	10%	4%	3%	2.2	2.7
35–44 years	9%	8%	22%	26%	16%	7%	7%	2.9	3.2
45–54 years	7%	9%	28%	25%	16%	8%	4%	2.8	3.0
55–64 years	4%	0%	14%	32%	10%	14%	15%	3.8	4.0
65+ years	10%	17%	17%	27%	0%	0%	30%	3.4	3.8
<b>Aged 15+</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>

Note: Most common numbers of children for each age group are highlighted in green. Percentages are of total including 'not stated', so do not add to 100% across rows. Source: Census 2006 Table I09. A '-' means there were no women in that age group.

No. children borne by women aged 15+	Abor'l in Camp'n		non-Abor'l Camp'n		Aboriginal in NSW		All women aged 15+, Camp'n		
	no. 15+	% age gp	% age gp	Indig. diff	% age gp	local diff	Indig	non-Indig	difference
no children	336	28%	29%	0% less	29%	1% less	28%	29%	0% less
one child	144	12%	12%	0% more	12%	0% more	12%	12%	0% more
two children	228	19%	26%	7% less	18%	2% more	19%	26%	7% less
three children	210	18%	17%	1% more	15%	3% more	18%	17%	1% more
four children	112	9%	8%	2% more	10%	0% less	9%	8%	2% more
five children	56	5%	3%	2% more	5%	0% less	5%	3%	2% more
six+ children	56	5%	2%	2% more	6%	1% less	5%	2%	2% more
not stated	51	4%	3%	1% more	6%	2% less	4%	3%	1% more
<b>Total women</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	
av. children, all women	2.1		1.8	12% higher	2.1	2% lower	2.1	1.8	12% higher
av. children, women who birthed	2.9		2.6	12% higher	3.0	4% lower	2.9	2.6	12% higher

The average number of births is calculated from the number having 0, 1, 2 ... births, assuming an average of 7 births for those having 6 or more. Source: Census 2006 Table I09.

## Households and families

In 2006, the 3,832 Aboriginal residents of Campbelltown region were living in 1,568 households, of which 1,353 (86%) were family households, with 164 lone-person households (10%) and 51 group households.

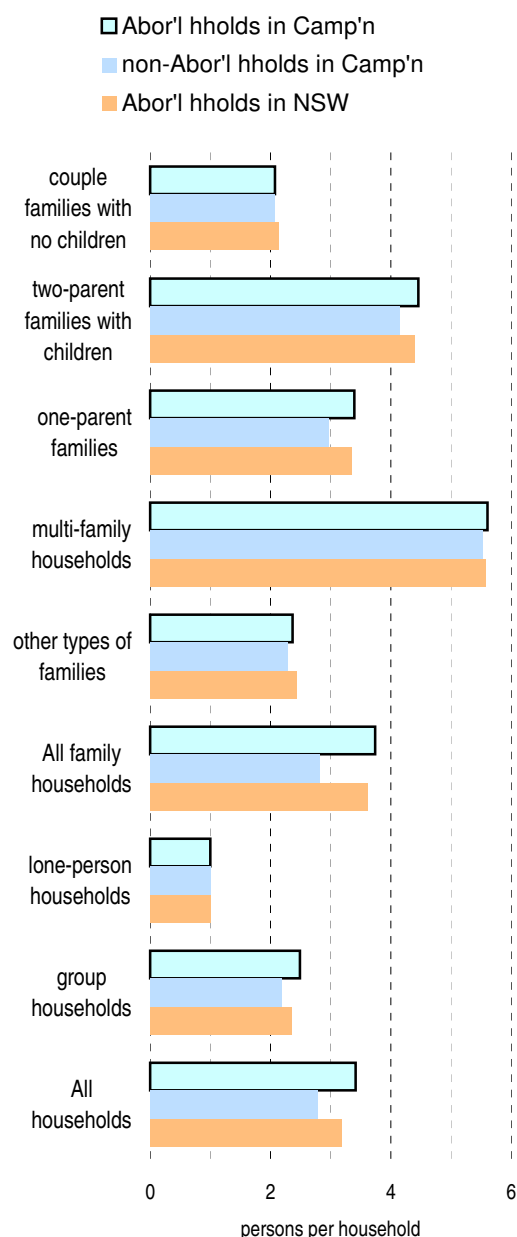
These Aboriginal households held an average of 3.4 residents, suggesting a total of around 5,354 members. This indicates that Aboriginal households included about 1,522 other people, who are probably non-Aboriginal members of these households, but who could be Aboriginal residents who did not complete the Census.

Across NSW, the average size of all Aboriginal households was 3.2 residents, so local households were 8% larger on average. This varied for different types of households, from one-parent families which averaged 3.4 residents here and 3.3 in NSW (of similar size); to couple families with no children, which averaged 2.1 residents here and 2.1 in NSW (2% smaller).

Households without any Aboriginal residents averaged 2.8 members, so Aboriginal households were 23% larger on average. This is partly a result of the much smaller proportion of Aboriginal people living alone (i.e. in households of one); they were 10% of Aboriginal households but 18% of other households.

There were other differences in the types of households between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. There were many fewer two-parent families with children (32% of Aboriginal households but 41% of other households), while one-parent families made up 40% of Aboriginal households but 16% of others. There were much fewer couples without children, 9% of Aboriginal households but 20% of other households.

Sizes of households, by type



Sizes of households, by type	Abor'l hholds in Camp'n			non-Abor'l hholds in Camp'n			Abor'l hholds in NSW		
	households	av. size	% hholds	% hholds	av. size	Indig. size diff	% hholds	av. size	local size diff
couple families with no children	139	2.1	9%	20%	2.1	1% bigger	14%	2.1	2% smaller
two-parent families with children	502	4.5	32%	41%	4.1	7% bigger	31%	4.4	2% bigger
one-parent families	629	3.4	40%	16%	3.0	14% bigger	30%	3.3	2% bigger
multi-family households	64	5.6	4%	2%	5.5	1% bigger	4%	5.6	1% bigger
other types of families	19	2.4	1%	1%	2.3	4% bigger	2%	2.4	3% smaller
<b>All family households</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>33% bigger</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4% bigger</b>
lone-person households	164	1.0	10%	18%	1.0	same	14%	1.0	same
group households	51	2.5	3%	2%	2.2	14% bigger	5%	2.3	6% bigger
<b>All households</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>23% bigger</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>8% bigger</b>

Total occupants 5,354

Average size of household calculated from number of persons (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6+), using an average of 6.7 for Aboriginal households with 6+ people and 6.7 for non-Aboriginal (from later Occupancy section). Source: Census 2006 Table I22 .

# Marriage and couples

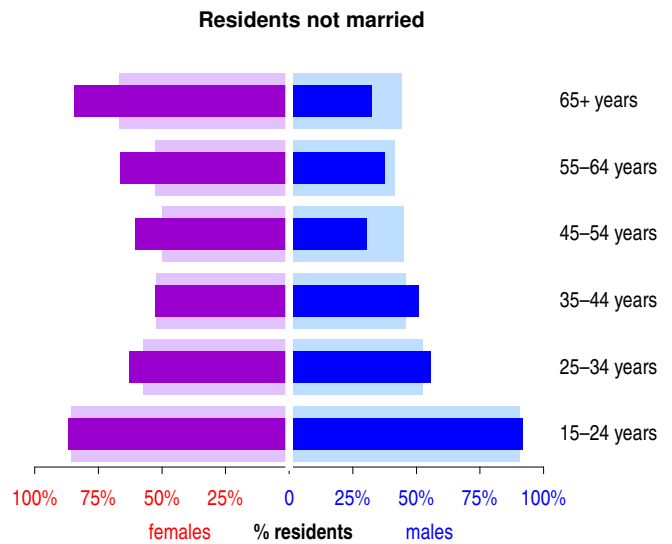
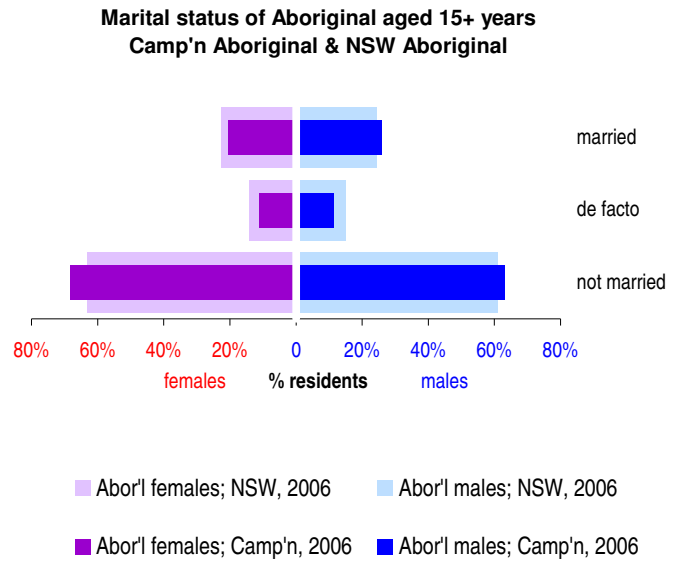
Generally, fewer Aboriginal adults (aged 15+) live in couples than do other Australians. This is partly because the Aboriginal community is younger, so more adults are young singles. Of those living in couples, Aboriginal people are less likely to be married than non-Aboriginal.

Of Campbelltown region's 1,980 Aboriginal residents aged 15+ in 2006, only 23% lived in a married couple and 11% in a de facto couple; 66% lived as singles.

The proportion in married couples was 22% lower than that for non-Aboriginal residents (44%). It was 1% smaller than in the Aboriginal community of NSW, and 8% lower than it was in 2001.

Another 11% of Aboriginal adults lived in de facto couples. This was 3% smaller than in the Aboriginal community of NSW, but 4% lower than it was in 2001. The proportion of Aboriginal residents in de facto couples was lower than that of non-Aboriginal residents (15%). Of those in couples, 33% of Aboriginal were unmarried, as were 25% of non-Aboriginal couples.

Generally, the majority of Aboriginal adults lived as singles (though not necessarily alone). The proportion in Campbelltown region, 66%, was 25% higher than that for non-Aboriginal residents (41%). The proportion of singles was 4% larger than in the Aboriginal community across NSW, and 13% more than in 2001.



Marital situation, aged 15+ years	Camp'n Abor'l aged 15+ years			non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Aboriginal in NSW		Abor'l in Camp'n, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% pop'n	% age gp	Indig. diff	% age gp	local diff	% age gp	change 01-06
married	449	1.1 F:M	23%	44%	22% less	23%	1% less	31%	8% less
de facto	221	1.3 F:M	11%	15%	3% less	15%	3% less	16%	4% less
not married	1,310	1.5 F:M	66%	41%	25% more	62%	4% more	53%	13% more
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>1.3 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

Residents not married	Aboriginal in Camp'n			non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Aboriginal in NSW		Abor'l in Camp'n, 2001	
	number	gender ratio	% age gp	% age gp	Indig. diff	% age gp	local diff	% age gp	change 01-06
15-24 years	600	1.0 F:M	89%	90%	1% less	88%	1% more	78%	12% more
25-34 years	273	1.7 F:M	60%	41%	19% more	55%	5% more	36%	24% more
35-44 years	191	1.9 F:M	52%	26%	26% more	49%	3% more	19%	33% more
45-54 years	143	3.0 F:M	48%	24%	25% more	48%	1% more	24%	24% more
55-64 years	70	2.7 F:M	55%	26%	29% more	47%	7% more	39%	16% more
65+ years	33	2.0 F:M	55%	43%	12% more	57%	2% less	45%	10% more
<b>All adults (15+ years)</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1.5 F:M</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>25% more</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>4% more</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>17% more</b>

Note: Tables 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, B06; 2001 Table I09.

# Housework

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

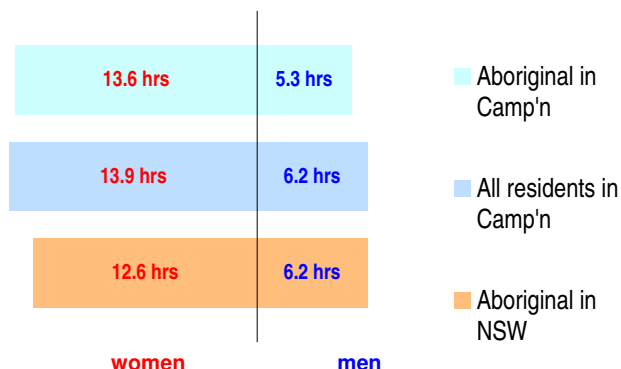
In Campbelltown region, Aboriginal adults reported doing an average of 10.0 hours of housework a week (women averaged 13.6 hours and men 5.3 hours).

By comparison, Aboriginal people across NSW averaged 9.6 hours of housework (women 12.6 hours; men 6.2 hours), while all residents of Campbelltown region reported doing an average of 10.2 hours of housework a week (women 13.9 hours; men 6.2 hours).

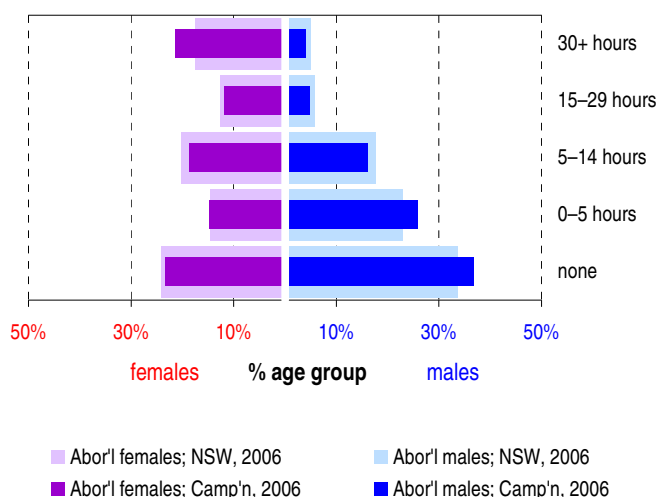
Some 29% of Aboriginal adults said they did no housework in the previous week (37% of men and 23% of women). The proportion doing no housework was similar for Aboriginal people across NSW, and 6% higher than for all residents.

On the other hand, 22% of local Aboriginal adults reported doing over 15 hours of housework a week (two hours daily) – 33% of the women and 9% of the men. Across NSW, 21% of Aboriginal people did this much housework, as did 22% of Campbelltown region's residents overall.

Housework by residents 15+ years



Weekly housework, % of 15+ years  
Camp'n Aboriginal & NSW Aboriginal



Housework by residents 15+ years	Aboriginal in Camp'n			All residents in Camp'n		Aboriginal in NSW		Abor'l adults in Camp'n	
	people	gender ratio	% age gp	% age gp	Indig. diff	% age gp	local diff	% males	% females
none	626	1.2 M:F	29%	23%	6% more	29%	1% more	37%	23%
0-5 hours	419	1.4 M:F	20%	21%	2% less	19%	1% more	26%	15%
5-14 hours	375	1.5 F:M	18%	23%	5% less	19%	1% less	16%	19%
15-29 hours	186	3.2 F:M	9%	11%	2% less	9%	1% less	5%	12%
30+ hours	292	6.9 F:M	14%	11%	2% more	11%	2% more	4%	21%
not stated	240	1.1 M:F	11%	10%	1% more	13%	2% less	13%	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>1.3 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Average hours per week</b>			<b>10.0 hrs</b>	<b>10.2 hrs</b>	<b>2% less</b>	<b>9.6 hrs</b>	<b>4% more</b>	<b>5.3 hrs</b>	<b>13.6 hrs</b>

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. The Indigenous age group 65+ is compared with the 65-74 age group of all residents.

## Dwelling tenure

Most commonly, the dwellings that Aboriginal households occupied in 2006 were rented, with 66% of the households in this tenure in Campbelltown region. Another 23% of Aboriginal households lived in dwellings which were being purchased, and 7% in ones that were fully owned.

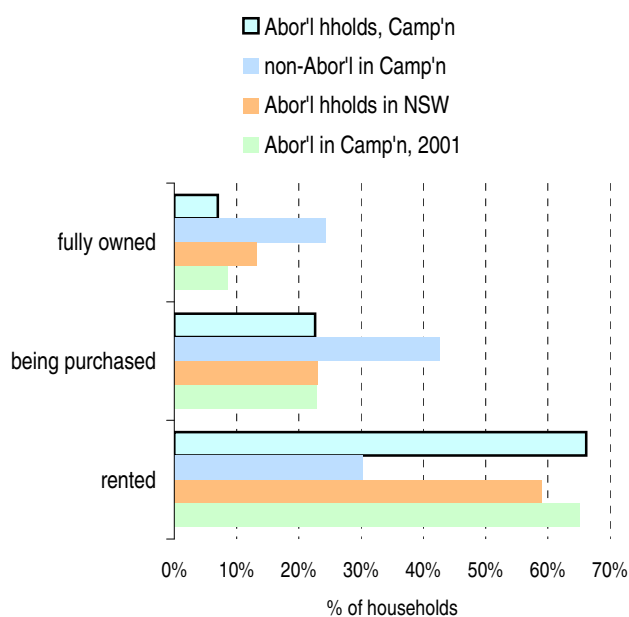
From 2001 to 2006, there was an increase of 1% in the proportion of Aboriginal households living in dwellings which were rented and a decrease of 1% in the proportion which were fully owned; the proportion of being purchased changed little.

Compared with Aboriginal households across NSW, 7% more Aboriginal households in Campbelltown region were in dwellings which were rented, while 6% fewer were in dwellings that were fully owned.

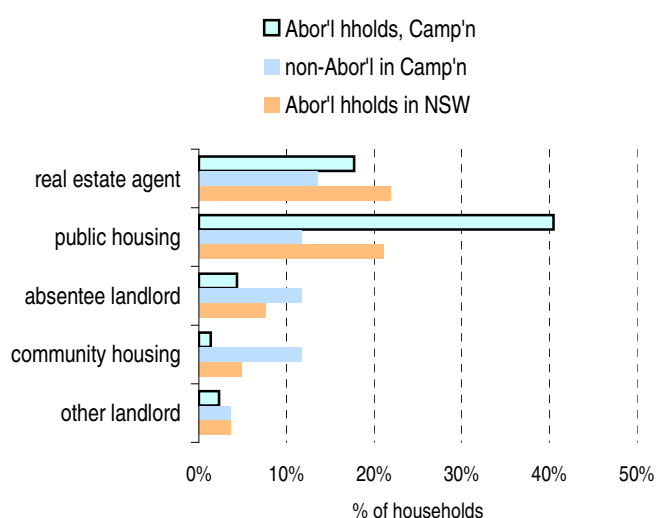
The biggest difference between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal households in Campbelltown region was that 36% more Aboriginal households were rented and 20% fewer were being purchased. As well, 17% fewer Aboriginal households were fully owned.

Overall, 635 Aboriginal households in Campbelltown region lived in public housing: 40% of households. This rate was 19% more than the proportion of Aboriginal households in public housing across NSW (21%) and 3.5 times the proportion of other Campbelltown region households in public housing (12%).

Tenure of dwellings



Types of rental landlords



Tenure of dwellings	Abor'l hholds, Camp'n			non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Abor'l hholds in NSW		Abor'l in Camp'n, 2001	
	% all dwgs	dwellings	% dwellings	% dwellings	Indig. diff	% dwellings	local diff	% dwellings	change 01-06
fully owned	7%	110	7%	24%	17% less	13%	6% less	8%	1% less
being purchased	23%	355	23%	43%	20% less	23%	0% less	23%	0% less
rented	66%	1,038	66%	30%	36% more	59%	7% more	65%	1% more
unknown	4%	66	4%	3%	1% more	5%	1% less	4%	1% more
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>SD= 26%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>SD= 1%</b>
Types of rental landlords									
real estate agent	18%	278	18%	14%	4% more	22%	4% less		
<b>public housing</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>29% more</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>19% more</b>		
absentee landlord	4%	68	4%	12%	7% less	8%	3% less		
community housing	1%	21	1%	12%	10% less	5%	4% less		
other landlord	2%	36	2%	4%	1% less	4%	1% less		

'Unknown' tenure type includes 'other tenure type' and 'not stated'. Absentee landlords are persons not living in the dwelling. Source: Census 2006 Tables I18; 2001 Table I23.

## Rents paid

The 1,037 Aboriginal households who were renting in Campbelltown region in 2006 paid an average rent of \$165 a week, which was 9% less than the average paid by other households (\$181). The median rent, where half the households paid more and half less, was \$140–\$179.

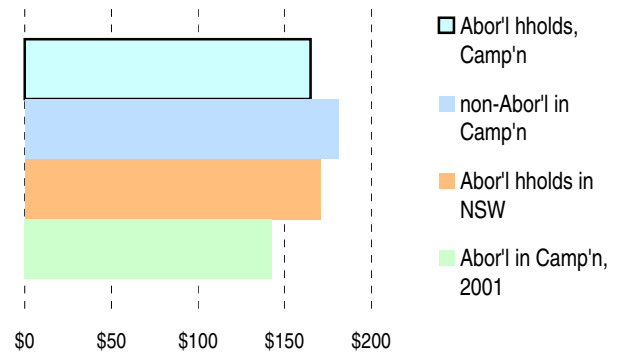
The average rent paid was 16% more than the average paid in 2001, 142, and 3% less than the \$170 paid on average by Aboriginal households across NSW.

The most common rents paid by Aboriginal households were in the range \$180–\$224 a week and \$50–\$99 a week; in all, 46% of Aboriginal households paid rent in these ranges.

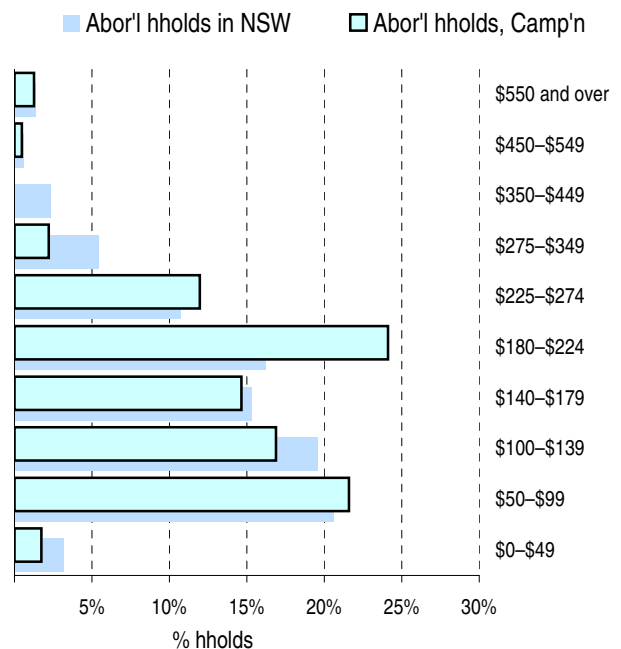
Rents varied somewhat according to the type of landlords. Average weekly rents were \$220 for agent landlords; \$138 for public housing; \$198 for absentee landlords; \$125 for community housing; \$225 for other landlords. The numbers under other landlords were very small.

As the chart and table on the next page show, around 242 Aboriginal households paid over 30% of their income in rent, and could be stressed in meeting their living costs. They represented 29% of Aboriginal households. On the other hand, 258 Aboriginal households paid under 20% of their income in rent (30% of the households).

Weekly rent for all rental



Rent range, all rental, % of hholds  
Camp'n Aboriginal & NSW Aboriginal



Weekly rent for all rental	Abor'l hholds, Camp'n			non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Abor'l hholds in NSW		Abor'l in Camp'n, 2001	
	% all rental in each range	all rental	% of all rental	% of all rental	Indig. diff	% of all rental	local diff	% of all rental	change 01-06
\$0-\$49	2%	18	2%	3%	1% less	3%	1% less	7%	5% less
\$50-\$99	22%	224	22%	15%	6% more	21%	1% more	36%	15% less
\$100-\$139	17%	175	17%	10%	7% more	20%	3% less	12%	5% more
\$140-\$179	15%	152	15%	15%	0% less	15%	1% less	24%	10% less
\$180-\$224	24%	250	24%	32%	7% less	16%	8% more	9%	15% more
\$225-\$274	12%	124	12%	16%	4% less	11%	1% more	4%	8% more
\$275-\$349	2%	23	2%	4%	2% less	5%	3% less	0%	2% more
\$350-\$449	0%	0	0%	1%	1% less	2%	2% less	0%	0% less
\$450-\$549	0%	5	0%	0%	0% more	1%	0% less	0%	0% more
\$550 and over	1%	13	1%	1%	0% more	1%	0% less	0%	1% more
rent not stated	5%	53	5%	4%	2% more	5%	1% more	6%	1% less
<b>Total households</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	
Average weekly rent (2006 \$)	\$165		\$165	\$181	9% less	\$170	3% less	\$142	16% more

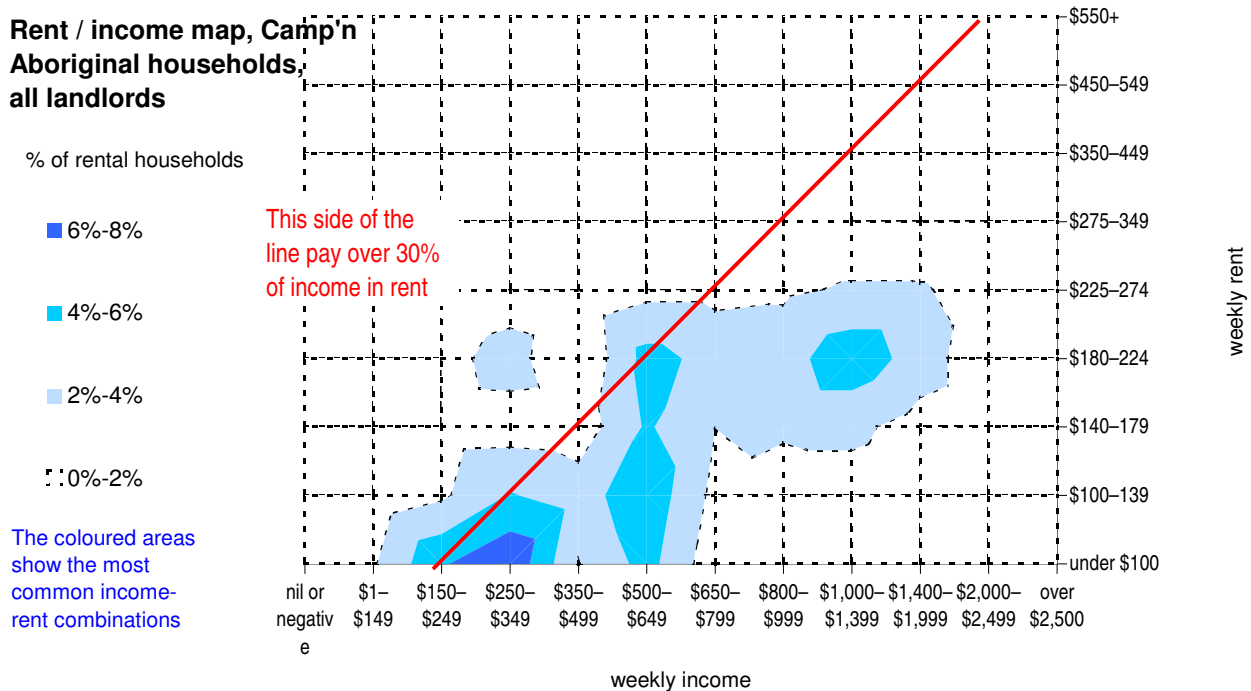
Average rents are calculated by adding the proportions in each income range multiplied by the mid-point of their range, using \$700 a week as the mid-point of the \$550 and over range. The 2001 data is adjusted from different rent ranges reported in that Census. The 2001 average rent is inflated to 2006 prices using the Australian CPI increase of 15% from 135.4 in Sept 2001 to 156.1 in Sept 2006.

Source: Census 2006 Tables I18; 2001 Table I23.

## Rental stress

A household is likely to be in rental stress when they pay over 30% of their income in rental costs. Households with low incomes paying rent feel this stress more acutely than higher incomes households. In Campbelltown region, of the 242 Aboriginal households paying over 30% of income in rent, 239 had incomes under \$800 a week. They made up 28% of Aboriginal rental households and 15% of all Aboriginal households (of those who provided Aboriginal information).

The graph below maps the income-rent pattern among Aboriginal residents of Campbelltown region. Look at it like a mountain range. The darker coloured 'peaks' show that more households are paying that income-rent combination. For example, 65 households were earning \$250–\$349 and paying under \$100 rent, shown by the darkest colouring. The red line marks the Aboriginal stress boundary – 30% of income; households to the left of this line are in stress; households further to the right are better off.



Weekly rent household income	Weekly rents paid by Aboriginal households with all landlords								
	under \$100	\$100–139	\$140–179	\$180–224	\$225–274	\$275–349	\$350–449	\$450–549	over \$550
nil or negative	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1–\$149	15	5	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
\$150–\$249	49	14	8	11	3	3	-	-	5
\$250–\$349	65	35	9	24	8	-	-	-	-
\$350–\$499	16	26	7	-	3	-	-	-	-
\$500–\$649	40	46	36	40	12	3	-	-	7
\$650–\$799	6	12	17	28	12	6	-	-	-
\$800–\$999	4	3	21	27	14	3	-	-	-
\$1,000–\$1,399	7	9	21	45	19	3	-	-	-
\$1,400–\$1,999	-	4	10	26	19	-	-	-	-
\$2,000–\$2,499	3	-	3	3	7	-	-	-	-
over \$2,500	3	3	-	6	3	-	-	-	-
unknown	32	21	14	37	20	5	-	-	-
<b>Total households</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Average household weekly income</b>	\$441	\$570	\$800	\$950	\$1,090	\$717	-	-	\$419
proportion of income paid in rent	<b>under 20% 258</b>		<b>30%</b>		<b>over 30% 242</b>		<b>29%</b>		

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

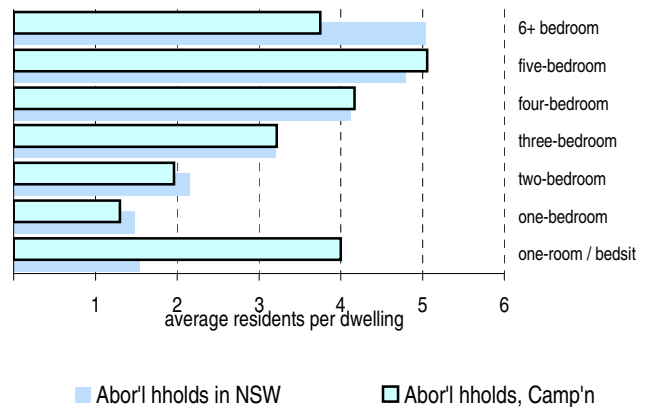
Aboriginal households in Campbelltown region had an average occupancy of 3.4 residents, which made them 7% bigger than Aboriginal households in NSW, but of similar size to 2001. They were 15% bigger than other households in Campbelltown region.

Aboriginal households in Campbelltown region had an average of 3.2 bedrooms, so there were an average of 1.05 residents per bedroom. This was 16% more crowded than non-Aboriginal households (0.90 residents per bedroom).

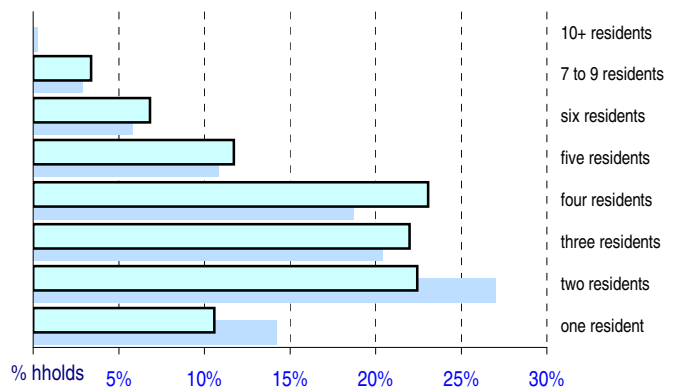
The greatest relative crowding occurred in one-room / bedsit dwellings, where Aboriginal households averaged 4.0 residents, which was 2.8 times larger than other households in dwellings this size (averaging 1.4 residents).

Overall, 23% of Aboriginal households had four residents (3% more than other households), 22% had two residents (6% fewer), and 22% had three residents (3% more). Some 10% of Aboriginal households had six or more residents; 5% of other households were this size.

Residents per dwelling, by bedrooms, Camp'n Aboriginal & NSW Aboriginal



% of total dwellings with each occupancy Camp'n Aboriginal & NSW Aboriginal



Usual occupancy of dwellings, by size	Abor'l hholds, Camp'n			non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Abor'l hholds in NSW		Abor'l in Camp'n, 2001	
	no of dwellings	no of residents	average occupancy	average occupancy	Indig. diff	average occupancy	local diff	average occupancy	change 01-06
one-room / bedsit	3	12	4.0	1.4	185% bigger	1.5	159% bigger	1.0	300% bigger
one-bedroom	10	13	1.3	1.5	11% smaller	1.5	12% smaller	2.6	51% smaller
two-bedroom	102	200	2.0	1.8	11% bigger	2.2	9% smaller	2.1	8% smaller
three-bedroom	992	3,193	3.2	2.8	16% bigger	3.2	1% bigger	3.3	3% smaller
four-bedroom	335	1,396	4.2	3.6	17% bigger	4.1	1% bigger	4.3	4% smaller
five-bedroom	54	273	5.1	4.3	18% bigger	4.8	6% bigger	5.3	5% smaller
6+ bedroom	16	60	3.8	4.9	23% smaller	5.0	26% smaller	-	-
unstated bedrooms	57	192	3.4	2.5	36% bigger	2.6	30% bigger	3.4	1% smaller
<b>Total households</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>5,339</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>15% bigger</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>7% bigger</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2% smaller</b>
Average bedrooms			3.2	3.3	1% less	3.1	6% more	3.2	1% more
Residents per bedroom			<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>16% bigger</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1% bigger</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>4% smaller</b>

Average occupancy (usual residents per dwelling) is calculated from the number of usual residents, using 8 for the 7-9 person range and 12 for the 10+ range. Source, both tables: Census 2006 Tables I20; 2001 Table I25.

Usual occupancy, total dwellings	Abor'l hholds, Camp'n			non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Abor'l hholds in NSW		Abor'l in Camp'n, 2001	
	% all dwellings	no of total dwellings	% of total dwgs	% of total dwgs	Indig. diff	% of total dwgs	local diff	% of total dwgs	change 01-06
one resident	11%	166	11%	18%	7% less	14%	4% less	9%	1% more
two residents	22%	352	22%	28%	6% less	27%	5% less	20%	2% more
three residents	22%	345	22%	19%	3% more	20%	2% more	23%	1% less
four residents	23%	362	23%	20%	3% more	19%	4% more	23%	0% more
five residents	12%	184	12%	10%	2% more	11%	1% more	14%	3% less
six residents	7%	107	7%	4%	3% more	6%	1% more	7%	0% less
7 to 9 residents	3%	53	3%	1%	2% more	3%	1% more	2%	1% more
10+ residents	0%	0	0%	0%	0% less	0%	0% less	0%	0% less
<b>Total households</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	
<b>Average residents / dwelling</b>	<b>3.4</b>		<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>		<b>3.2</b>		<b>3.5</b>	<b>av</b>

## Current education

Educational participation is an important component of community development, and is indicated by comparing the number of students with the number of residents of student age.

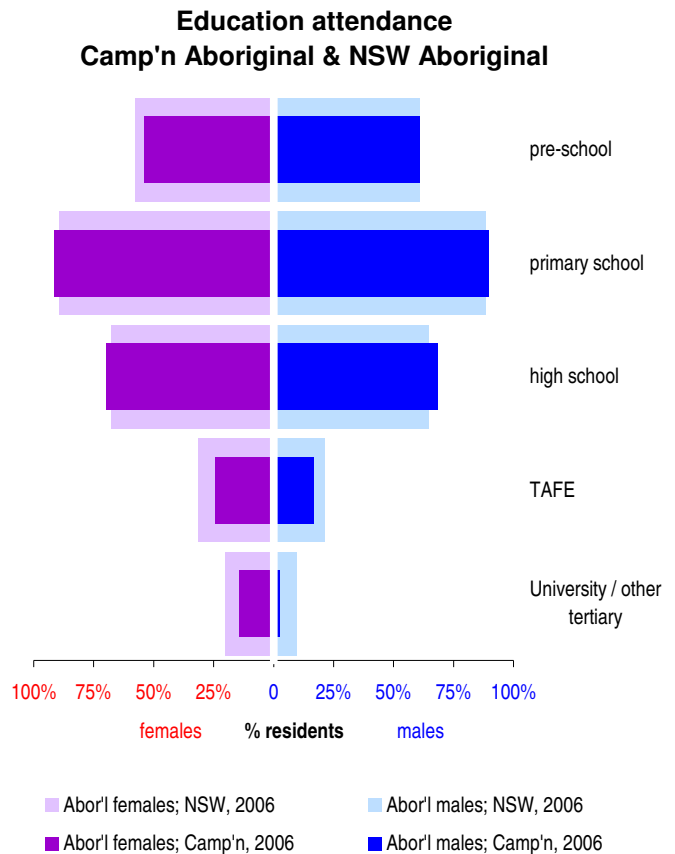
In pre-school education, there were 132 students in 2006, equal to 57% of the number aged 3–4. This rate was similar to the Aboriginal community in NSW and 5% lower than among non-Aboriginal residents. It was 8% more than in 2001.

Campbelltown region had 699 Aboriginal primary students resident in 2006, equal to 90% of the number aged 5–11. This rate was 2% higher than the Aboriginal community in NSW and 3% lower than for non-Aboriginal residents. It was 4% less than it was in 2001.

There were also 435 Aboriginal secondary students living here in 2006, 69% of the number aged 12–17. This rate was 12% lower than for non-Aboriginal residents; it was 3% higher than the Aboriginal community in NSW; and 6% lower than in 2001.

Another 93 local Aboriginal people attended TAFE, and 38 attended university or other post-school colleges. These students could be any age over 15, but their numbers equated to 20% of those aged 18–24 being at TAFE and 8% being at university or other tertiary institutions. Combined tertiary numbers were equivalent to 29% of those aged 18–24, which was 12% lower than the average for the Aboriginal community of NSW; 21% lower than that for non-Aboriginal residents; and 2% less than in 2001.

Note that attendance ratios (% of age group) can exceed 100% if children outside the comparison age group attend. For example, if some 5-year olds attend pre-school, the number attending could be larger than the number aged 3 to 4 years.



Current education	Abor'l residents of Camp'n			non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Aboriginal in NSW		Abor'l in Camp'n, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% age gp	% age gp	Indig. diff	% age gp	local diff	% age gp	change 01–06
pre-school	132	1.1 M:F	57%	63%	5% less	59%	2% less	49%	8% more
primary school	699	1.0 F:M	90%	93%	3% less	89%	2% more	95%	4% less
high school	435	1.0 M:F	69%	81%	12% less	66%	3% more	74%	6% less
TAFE	93	1.5 F:M	20%	26%	6% less	26%	6% less	20%	0% more
University / other tertiary	38	6.6 F:M	8%	24%	16% less	15%	6% less	11%	3% less
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>1.1 F:M</b>						<b>1,450</b>	

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 I10; 2001 Table I04.

Public / private choices	people	gender ratio	% students	% students	Indig. diff	% students	local diff	% students	change 01–06
public primary	625	1.0 F:M	89%	77%	13% more	86%	3% more	95%	5% less
Catholic primary	37	1.1 M:F	5%	15%	10% less	10%	5% less	3%	3% more
private primary	37	1.1 F:M	5%	9%	3% less	4%	2% more	3%	3% more
public high school	368	1.1 M:F	85%	66%	19% more	84%	1% more	87%	2% less
Catholic high school	46	1.2 M:F	11%	25%	14% less	11%	0% less	10%	0% more
private high school	21	2.0 F:M	5%	9%	4% less	5%	1% less	3%	2% more

Source: Census 2006 Table I010; 2001 Table I04.

## Education levels

Two indicators of educational achievement for a community are the average number of years school completed by adults, and the proportion of adults with post-school or tertiary qualifications.

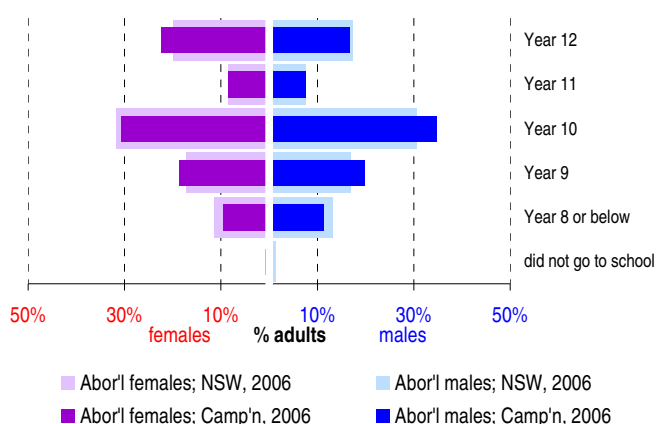
In 2006, 20% of Campbelltown region's Aboriginal residents aged 15+ had completed Year 12 of school, while 38% non-Aboriginal residents had. Across NSW, 19% of Aboriginal people had completed Year 12.

The average number of years of schooling completed by Aboriginal residents aged 15+ was 9 years 11 months compared with 9 years 10 months for Aboriginal people across NSW. Other residents of Campbelltown region averaged 10 years 6 months schooling.

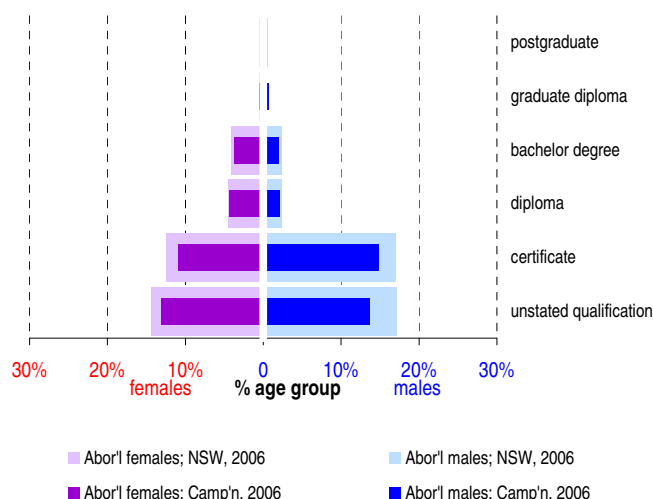
In total, 4% of Campbelltown region's Aboriginal residents aged 15+ had a bachelor or higher degree 3% with a Bachelor degree. In NSW, 3% of the Aboriginal residents had such a qualification, and 8% non-Aboriginal residents of Campbelltown region had one.

In all, 33% of Campbelltown region's Aboriginal adults had some form of post-school qualification, while 45% of non-Aboriginal adults had one. The Aboriginal rate here was 5% lower than in the Aboriginal community of NSW but 3% more than it was here in 2001.

Final Year of school, % adults, Camp'n Aboriginal & NSW Aboriginal



Tertiary qualif'ns, residents aged 15+ years Camp'n Aboriginal & NSW Aboriginal



Tertiary qualif'ns, residents 15+ years	Abor'l aged 15+ years, Camp'n			non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Aboriginal in NSW		Abor'l in Camp'n, 2001	
	no. with qual	gender ratio	% age gp	% age gp	Indig. diff	% age gp	local diff	% age gp	change 01-06
postgraduate	3	F	0%	2%	1% less	1%	0% less	0	0% more
graduate diploma	12	=	1%	1%	0% less	0%	0% more	0%	0% more
bachelor degree	63	2.5 F:M	3%	8%	5% less	3%	0% less	2%	1% more
diploma	72	2.6 F:M	3%	6%	3% less	3%	0% less	3%	1% more
certificate	271	1.1 M:F	13%	20%	7% less	15%	2% less	12%	1% more
unlisted qualification	286	1.2 F:M	13%	9%	4% more	16%	2% less	13%	0% more
<b>Aged 15+ years with qual.</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>1.3 F:M</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>12% less</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>5% less</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>3% more</b>

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

Years of schooling	Abor'l adults of Camp'n			non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Aboriginal in NSW		Abor'l in Camp'n, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% adults	% adults	Indig. diff	% adults	local diff	% adults	change 01-06
Year 12	425	1.7 F:M	20%	38%	18% less	19%	1% more	18%	2% more
Year 11	173	1.4 F:M	8%	7%	1% more	8%	0% more	8%	0% less
Year 10	694	1.1 F:M	32%	32%	0% more	31%	1% more	33%	1% less
Year 9	410	1.2 F:M	19%	10%	9% more	17%	2% more	18%	1% more
Year 8 or below	222	1.1 F:M	10%	6%	4% more	12%	2% less	14%	4% less
did not go to school	17	1.8 F:M	1%	1%	0% less	1%	0% less	1%	0% less
unlisted	198	1.2 F:M	9%	6%	3% more	12%	3% less	7%	2% more
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,139</b>	<b>1.3 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	
<b>Average years school</b>	<b>9.9 yrs</b>		<b>9.9 yrs</b>	<b>10.5 yrs</b>	<b>0.6 yrs less</b>	<b>9.8 yrs</b>	<b>0.1 yrs more</b>	<b>9.7 yrs</b>	<b>0.2 yrs more</b>

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

## Internet connections

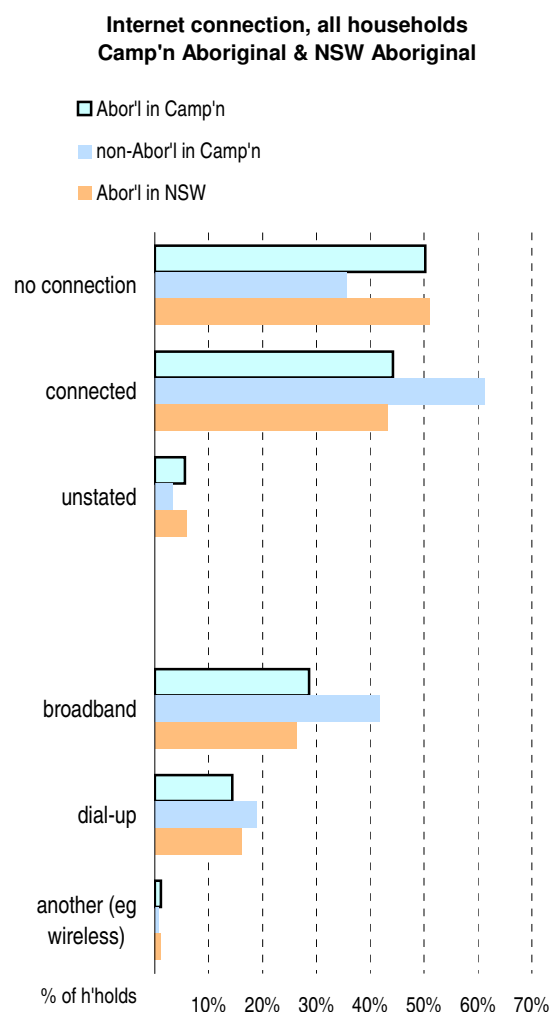
In 2006, 44% of Campbelltown region's 1,570 Aboriginal households had an Internet connection, while 50% had no connection (6% did not say). Those connected included 29% with a broadband connection and 14% with a dial-up connection.

The proportion of Aboriginal households with an Internet connection was similar to Aboriginal households across NSW (43%), and 17% lower than non-Aboriginal households in Campbelltown region (61%).

The proportion of Aboriginal households with a fast broadband connection (29%) was 2% higher than Aboriginal households across NSW, and 13% lower than non-Aboriginal households in Campbelltown region.

Internet connections seem more common in larger households. In Campbelltown region, the Internet connection rate ranged from 52% of households with 4 persons and 51% of households with 5 persons, down to 37% of households with 2 persons and 25% of households with 1 person.

The Aboriginal households with the lowest Internet access, relative to non-Aboriginal households the same size, were those with 5 persons, then those with 4 persons; households of 1 person had the best relative access.



Type of Internet connection	All Aboriginal households in Camp'n			comparison between all households					
	number	% hholds	avg size	Abor'l in Camp'n		non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Abor'l in NSW	
				number	% hholds	% hholds	Indig. diff	% hholds	local diff
no connection	788	50%	3.2	788	50%	35%	15% more	51%	1% less
connected	694	44%	3.7	694	44%	61%	17% less	43%	1% more
unstated	88	6%	3.4	88	6%	3%	2% more	6%	0% less
broadband	450	29%	3.8	450	29%	42%	13% less	26%	2% more
dial-up	226	14%	3.5	226	14%	19%	4% less	16%	2% less
another (eg wireless)	18	1%	2.8	18	1%	1%	0% more	1%	0% more
<b>All households</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

Sizes of households with any connection	Abor'l hholds in Camp'n		non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Aboriginal in NSW	
	number	% of hholds this size	% of hholds this size	connection ratio	% of hholds this size	connection ratio
1 person	41	25%	33%	75%	20%	125%
2 persons	131	37%	54%	69%	40%	93%
3 persons	161	47%	69%	69%	47%	101%
4 persons	187	52%	79%	65%	54%	95%
5 persons	93	51%	78%	65%	54%	95%
6+ persons	81	49%	70%	70%	47%	105%
<b>All households</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>61%</b>		<b>43%</b>	

Average size of household calculated from number of persons (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6+), using an average of 6.7 for Indigenous households with 6+ people and 6.7 for non-Indigenous (from more detailed occupancy data). A '-' means there were no households this size, so average size was not applicable. Source: Census 2006 Table I21 .

# Employment

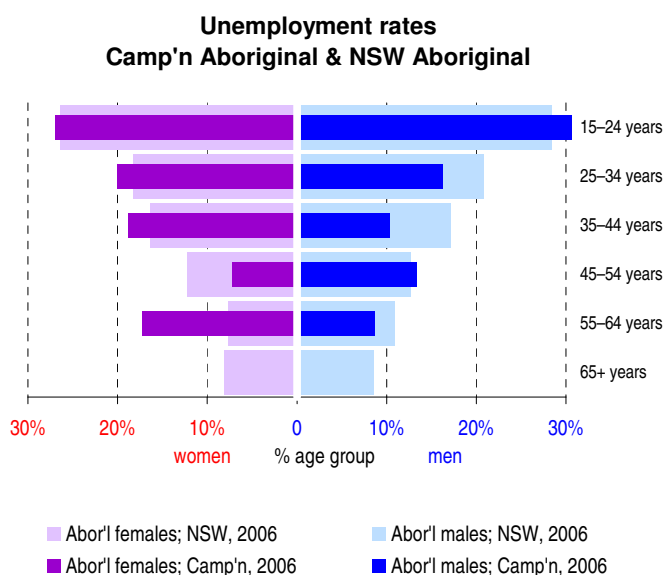
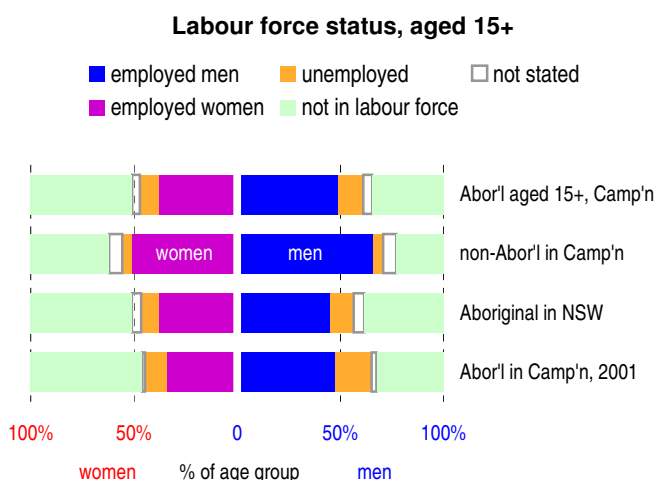
Of the 2,140 Aboriginal residents of Campbelltown region aged 15 or over, 1,139 were in the labour force in 2006, a participation rate of 53%. The participation rate for women (47%) was much lower than for men (61%).

Labour force participation affects a community's income, so is an important indicator of well-being. The Aboriginal participation rate here was 2% higher than the rate among Aboriginal residents across NSW; similar to the rate here in 2001; and 10% lower than the rate among the non-Aboriginal residents.

Of the local Aboriginal labour force, 223 were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 20% (20% for men and 19% for women). This rate was similar to the 19% rate among the Aboriginal workforce of NSW.

Aboriginal unemployment rates ranged from 30% among those 15–24 years old and 18% among those 25–34 years down to nil among those 65+ years.

In comparison with non-Aboriginal residents, the unemployment rate was 17% higher among those aged 15–24 years and 10% higher among those aged 25–34 years. It was 3% lower among those who were 65+ years old, but few of this age were in the workforce.



Labour force status, aged 15+	Abor'l aged 15+, Camp'n			non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Aboriginal in NSW		Abor'l in Camp'n, 2001	
	number	gender ratio	% age gp	% age gp	Indig. diff	% age gp	local diff	% age gp	change 01–06
employed	916	1.0 M:F	43%	58%	16% less	41%	1% more	40%	2% more
unemployed	223	1.0 M:F	10%	5%	6% more	10%	1% more	14%	3% less
<b>labour force</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>1.0 M:F</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>10% less</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>2% more</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>1% less</b>
not in labour force	912	1.8 F:M	43%	31%	12% more	44%	1% less	44%	1% less
not stated	89	1.1 F:M	4%	7%	2% less	5%	1% less	2%	2% more
<b>Total residents aged 15+</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>1.3 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

Unemployment rates of residents, by age	Abor'l unemployed in Camp'n			non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Aboriginal in NSW		Abor'l in Camp'n, 2001	
	number	gender ratio	% workforce	% workforce	Indig. diff	% workforce	local diff	% workforce	change 01–06
15–24 years	110	1.5 M:F	30%	13%	17% more	27%	2% more	37%	8% less
25–34 years	54	1.3 F:M	18%	8%	10% more	20%	2% less	26%	8% less
35–44 years	33	2.3 F:M	15%	6%	9% more	17%	2% less	18%	3% less
45–54 years	18	1.6 M:F	10%	5%	5% more	12%	2% less	14%	4% less
55–64 years	8	1.7 F:M	13%	5%	8% more	9%	3% more	0	13% more
65+ years	0	=	0%	3%	3% less	8%	8% less	0	same
<b>aged 15+</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>1.0 M:F</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>12% more</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>0% more</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>6% less</b>

Note: a '-' means that there were none of that age in the workforce. Source for both tables: Census 2006 Tables I30 and B16; 2001 Table I16

## Industries

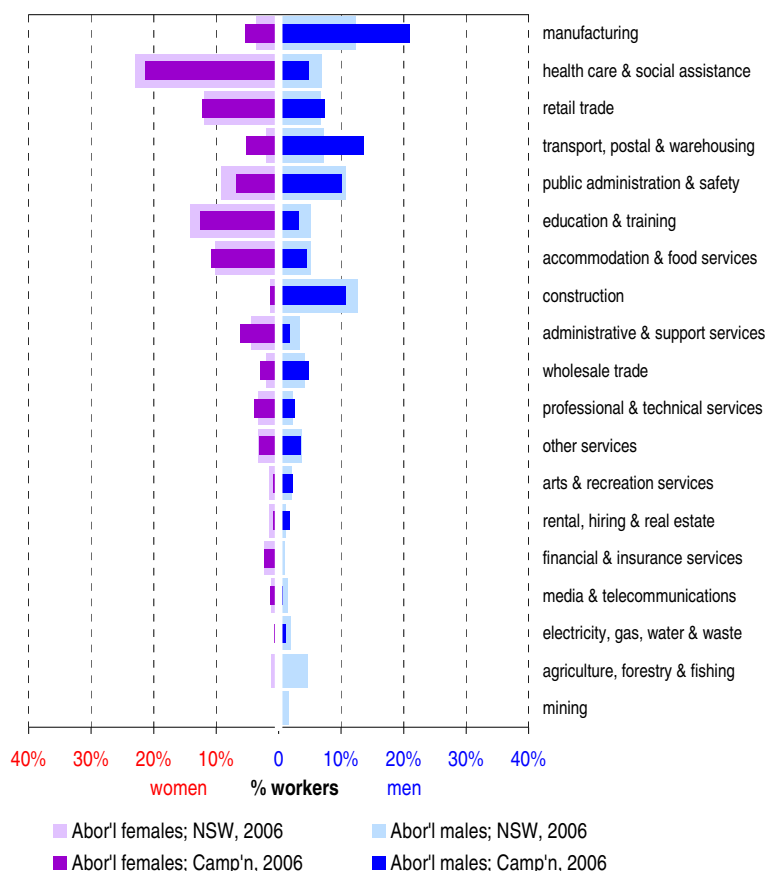
The graph shows the industries employing Aboriginal residents of Campbelltown region in 2006, listed in order of size (men shown by dark bars to the right, women by the dark bars to the left), against the fainter wide bars showing a comparison community.

The largest employer of local Aboriginal people was the manufacturing industry, which employed 121 Aboriginal residents (13% of the workers: 21% of men and 5% of women). This was 2% less than the proportion of non-Aboriginal residents employed in this industry.

The next largest employers of Aboriginal people were health care & social assistance, with 119 Aboriginal workers (13%), retail trade with 89 workers (10%), transport, postal & warehousing with 86 workers (9%), and public administration & safety with 78 Aboriginal workers (8%).

Industries with the lowest Aboriginal employment relative to non-Aboriginal included financial & insurance services (1% of the Aboriginal workers but 5% of others), manufacturing (13% vs 15%) and retail trade (10% vs 12%).

Industries where residents worked  
Camp'n Aboriginal & NSW Aboriginal



Industries where residents work	Aboriginal residents of Campbelltown region					non-Abor'l in Camp'n			Aboriginal in NSW	
	people	males	females	gender ratio	% workers	% workers	Indig. diff	% workers	local diff	
manufacturing	121	97	24	4.0 M:F	13%	15%	2% less	8%	5% more	
health care & social assistance	119	22	97	4.4 F:M	13%	9%	4% more	14%	1% less	
retail trade	89	34	55	1.6 F:M	10%	12%	2% less	9%	1% more	
transport, postal & warehousing	86	63	23	2.7 M:F	9%	8%	1% more	5%	5% more	
public administration & safety	78	47	31	1.5 M:F	8%	6%	2% more	10%	1% less	
education & training	72	15	57	3.8 F:M	8%	7%	1% more	9%	2% less	
accommodation & food services	70	21	49	2.3 F:M	8%	6%	2% more	7%	0% more	
construction	56	50	6	8.3 M:F	6%	7%	1% less	7%	1% less	
administrative & support services	36	8	28	3.5 F:M	4%	3%	1% more	4%	0% more	
wholesale trade	35	22	13	1.7 M:F	4%	5%	1% less	3%	1% more	
professional & technical services	30	12	18	1.5 F:M	3%	5%	1% less	3%	1% more	
other services	30	16	14	1.1 M:F	3%	4%	0% less	3%	0% less	
arts & recreation services	14	10	4	2.5 M:F	2%	1%	0% more	2%	0% less	
rental, hiring & real estate	12	8	4	2.0 M:F	1%	2%	0% less	1%	0% more	
financial & insurance services	10	0	10	F	1%	5%	4% less	2%	0% less	
media & telecommunications	9	3	6	2.0 F:M	1%	2%	1% less	1%	0% less	
electricity, gas, water & waste	8	5	3	1.7 M:F	1%	1%	0% less	1%	0% less	
agriculture, forestry & fishing	0	0	0	=	0%	0%	0% less	3%	3% less	
mining	0	0	0	=	0%	0%	0% less	1%	1% less	
not known	43	31	12	2.6 M:F	5%	3%	2% more	5%	1% less	
<b>All residents</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>1.0 M:F</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		

Note: changes to how industries are classified between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses make comparisons inaccurate, so 2001 data is not used. Source: Census 2006 Table I32.

# Occupations

This graph shows the occupations of Campbelltown region's employed Aboriginal 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 Aboriginal people was the 175 labourers, making 19% of Aboriginal workers (25% of men and 13% of women). This was similar to the proportion of NSW's Aboriginal workers in this occupation, and 8% more than the proportion of Campbelltown region's non-Aboriginal workers.

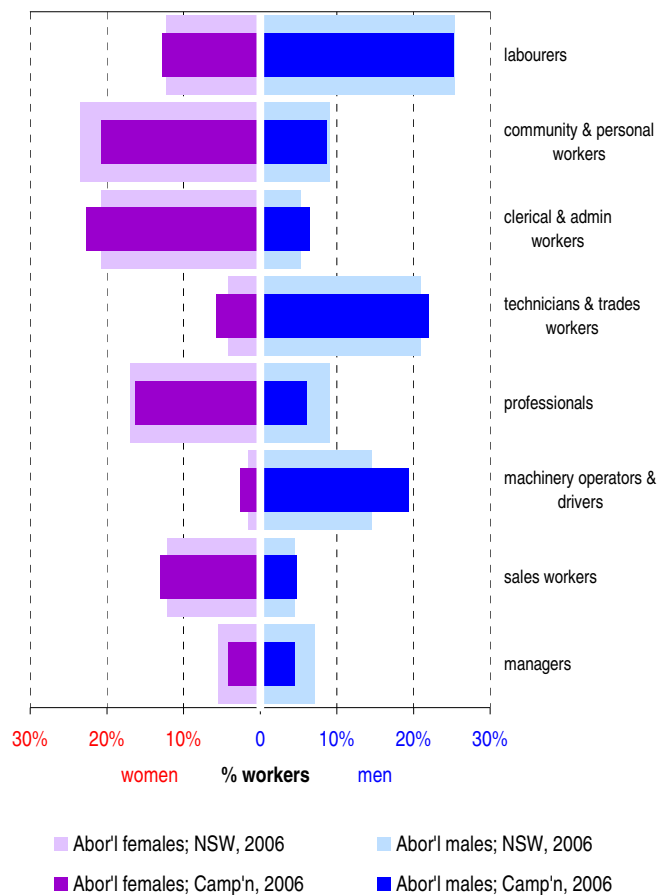
The next most common occupations of Aboriginal workers were community & personal workers (134 workers, or 15%), clerical & admin workers (133 workers, or 14%), technicians & trades workers (128 workers, or 14%), and professionals (102 workers, or 11%).

The occupations with the fewest Aboriginal workers, relative to non-Aboriginal, were clerical & admin workers (14% of the Aboriginal workers but 19% of others), managers (4% vs 9%) and professionals (11% vs 13%).

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

Compared with NSW's Aboriginal workers, the occupations which were proportionally larger in the local Aboriginal community were machinery operators & drivers (3% more of the local workforce) and clerical & admin workers (2% more); 2% fewer were managers and 2% fewer were professionals.

Occupations of employed residents, Camp'n Aboriginal & NSW Aboriginal



Occupations of working residents	Aboriginal residents of Campbelltown region					non-Abor'l in Camp'n			Aboriginal in NSW	
	people	males	females	gender ratio	% workers	% workers	Indig. diff	% workers	local diff	
labourers	175	117	58	2.0 M:F	19%	11%	8% more	19%	0% less	
community & personal workers	134	40	94	2.4 F:M	15%	9%	6% more	16%	1% less	
clerical & admin workers	133	30	103	3.4 F:M	14%	19%	4% less	13%	2% more	
technicians & trades workers	128	102	26	3.9 M:F	14%	16%	2% less	13%	1% more	
professionals	102	28	74	2.6 F:M	11%	13%	2% less	13%	2% less	
machinery operators & drivers	102	90	12	7.5 M:F	11%	11%	0% more	8%	3% more	
sales workers	81	22	59	2.7 F:M	9%	10%	1% less	8%	1% more	
managers	40	21	19	1.1 M:F	4%	9%	4% less	6%	2% less	
unstated	23	15	8	1.9 M:F	3%	2%	0% more	4%	1% less	
<b>All residents</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>1.0 M:F</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		

Note: changes to how occupations are classified between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses make comparisons inaccurate, so 2001 data is not used. Source: Census 2006 Table I33.

## Individual incomes

In 2006, the average income of Campbelltown region's Aboriginal residents aged 15+ was about \$414 a week, which was 22% less than the non-Aboriginal average of \$533, but 17% higher than in 2001.

The median income of Aboriginal residents (the amount where half the adults receive less, and the other half receive more) was \$332 a week, 29% less than the non-Aboriginal average of \$467, but 33% higher than in 2001.

Aboriginal men's incomes in Campbelltown region averaged \$455 a week (71% of non-Aboriginal men's), while women averaged \$382 a week (88% of non-Aboriginal women's). Aboriginal women's income inequality was much less than for non-Aboriginal women.

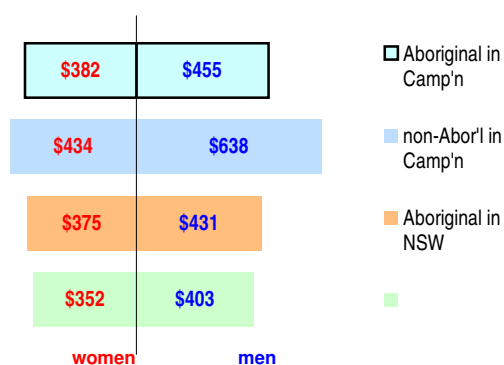
Over 2001 to 2006, local Aboriginal men's incomes rose by 13% on average, and that of Aboriginal women rose by 9%, so gender differences widened.

Aboriginal residents' incomes were similar to the average for Aboriginal people across NSW.

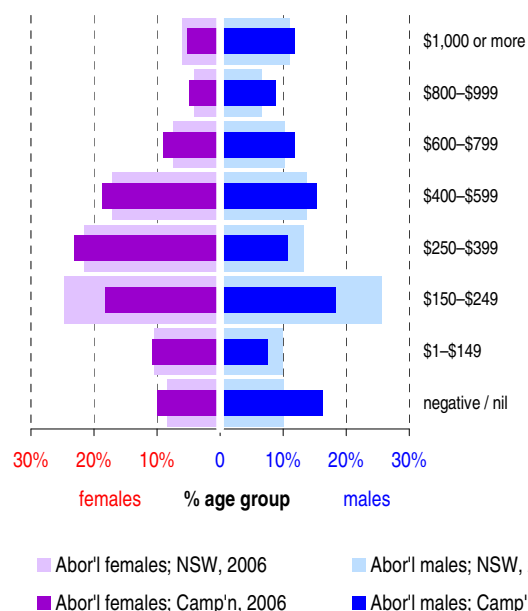
Only 8% of the local Aboriginal adults received high incomes, over \$1,000 a week in 2006. This was 8% fewer than the proportion of non-Aboriginal residents receiving above \$1000 a week, which was the average male weekly earnings across Australia at that time.

The local proportion of Aboriginal people on high incomes was similar to the Aboriginal community in NSW, but 3% more than in 2001.

Weekly incomes, residents aged 15+



Income, residents aged 15+  
Camp'n Aboriginal & NSW Aboriginal



Weekly incomes, residents aged 15+	Aboriginal in Camp'n			non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Aboriginal in NSW		Abor'l in Camp'n, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% age gp	% age gp	Indig. diff	% age gp	local diff	% age gp	change 01-06
negative / nil	249	1.2 M:F	13%	10%	3% more	9%	4% more	10%	2% more
\$1-\$149	183	1.9 F:M	9%	8%	2% more	10%	1% less	18%	9% less
\$150-\$249	358	1.3 F:M	18%	15%	4% more	25%	7% less	16%	2% more
\$250-\$399	347	2.8 F:M	18%	12%	5% more	18%	0% more	19%	2% less
\$400-\$599	336	1.6 F:M	17%	16%	2% more	15%	2% more	17%	0% less
\$600-\$799	200	1.0 M:F	10%	14%	3% less	9%	1% more	9%	1% more
\$800-\$999	128	1.4 M:F	7%	10%	3% less	5%	1% more	4%	2% more
\$1,000 or more	158	1.8 M:F	8%	16%	8% less	8%	0% less	5%	3% more
not stated	181	1.0 M:F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>1.3 F:M</b>	100%	100%		100%		100%	
<b>Average income</b>			<b>\$414</b>	<b>\$533</b>	<b>22% less</b>	<b>\$401</b>	<b>3% more</b>	<b>\$355</b>	<b>17% more</b>
<b>Median Income</b>			<b>\$332</b>	<b>\$467</b>	<b>29% less</b>	<b>\$461</b>	<b>28% less</b>	<b>\$250</b>	<b>33% more</b>

Percentages and average income exclude 'not stated'. Average incomes are 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). The median income for 2006 is from the ABS. The 2001 median is the mid-point of the median range given by the ABS (eg \$600-\$699 becomes \$650). Source: Census 2006 Tables I04, I08 and B16; 2001 Table I08 and I29. 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 earnings 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 had done any voluntary work for a group or organisation in the past year. In Campbelltown region, 231 Aboriginal residents said that they did (12% of the Aboriginal residents who answered). The proportion who volunteered was 4% lower than the average among Aboriginal people in NSW.

Volunteering tends to rise with age, often only declining in old age as incapacity sets in. Among Campbelltown region's Aboriginal residents, volunteering rates were highest among those aged 35–44 and 45–54, in which 18% and 15%, respectively, volunteered.

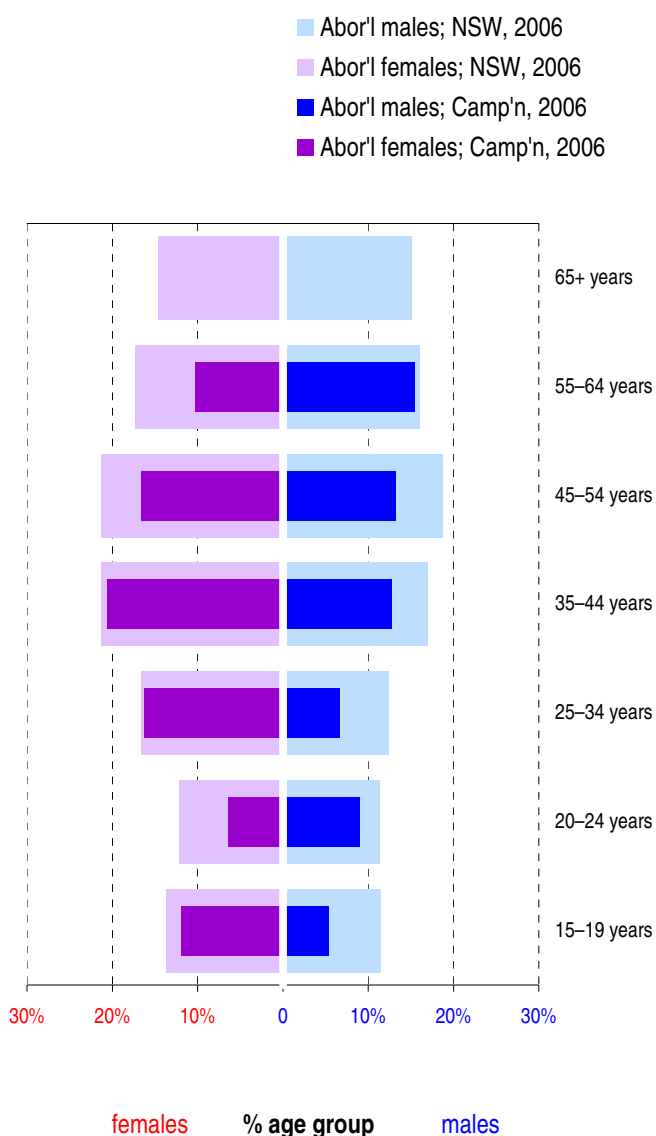
Women tend to volunteer more than men. This is possibly influenced by more women caring for children, and being involved in their activities, but tends to occur in most age groups. Among Campbelltown region's Aboriginal volunteers, there were 156 women and 75 men, a gender ratio of 2.1 women per man.

Across the age groups, the gender ratio of Aboriginal volunteers varied from 3.8 women per man among those aged 25–34 to 1.1 men per woman among those aged 55–64.

The overall volunteering rate among local Aboriginal residents was 4% lower than the rate among Aboriginal people across NSW (16%). This varied from 2% fewer volunteering among those aged 35–44 to 15% fewer volunteering among those aged 65+.

Relative to the non-Aboriginal community, Aboriginal people were most likely to volunteer when aged 25–34, when 12% of Aboriginal residents volunteered compared with 11% of non-Aboriginal residents.

**% of residents who volunteered  
Camp'n Aboriginal & NSW Aboriginal**



Volunteers, by age	Aboriginal residents of Campbelltown region					non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Aboriginal in NSW	
	people	males	females	gender ratio	% age gp	% age gp	Indig. diff	% age gp	local diff
15-19 years	29	10	19	1.9 F:M	8%	14%	6% less	13%	4% less
20-24 years	23	12	11	1.1 M:F	8%	11%	3% less	12%	4% less
25-34 years	57	12	45	3.8 F:M	12%	11%	2% more	15%	2% less
35-44 years	64	18	46	2.6 F:M	18%	16%	2% more	19%	2% less
45-54 years	43	15	28	1.9 F:M	15%	15%	0% more	20%	5% less
55-64 years	15	8	7	1.1 M:F	13%	14%	2% less	17%	4% less
65+ years	0	0	0	=	0%	13%	13% less	15%	15% less
<b>All residents</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>2.1 F:M</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>2% less</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>4% less</b>

The percentage who volunteered is of the total in the age group excluding those who did not answer. A '-' means there were none in this age group. Source: Census 2006 Tables I14 and B18.

## Child care

With Aboriginal communities generally having more children than others, it might be expected that more would be involved in caring for children. In Campbelltown region, 36% of Aboriginal residents aged 15+ were caring for their own or another's child in the fortnight before the 2006 Census, compared with 30% of other residents.

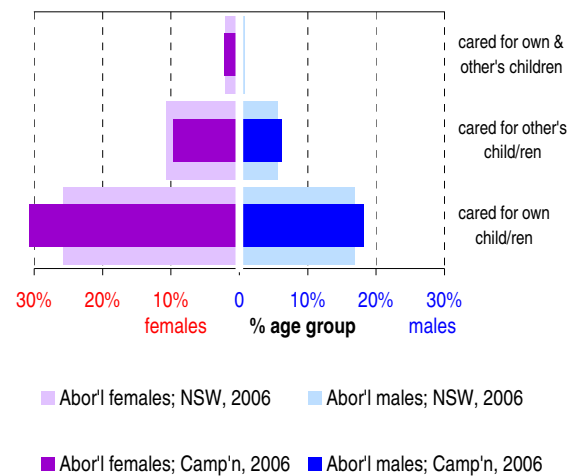
Aboriginal adults were more likely than non-Aboriginal adults to have been minding a child of their own (26% of Aboriginal; 21% of others), and were just as likely to have minded another's child (8% vs 7%). Another 1% of the Aboriginal adults cared for both their own and another's child (1% of non-Aboriginal residents did).

Among Aboriginal people, those who did the most child caring were aged 35–44, with 55% providing child care. As well, 55% of those aged 25–34 and 31% of those aged 20–24 also gave child care.

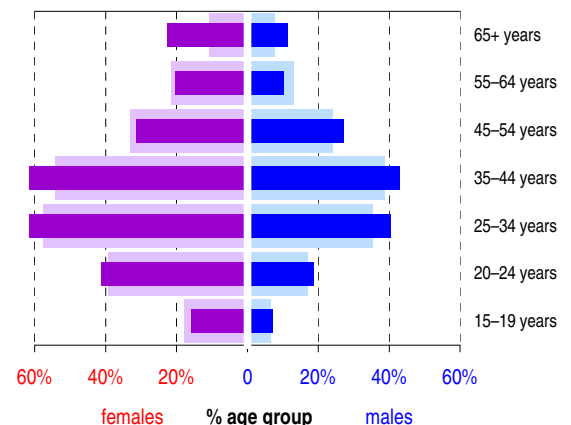
The proportion of Aboriginal residents providing child care here was 5% higher than for the Aboriginal population across NSW. This difference from NSW varied among age groups, ranging from 8% more aged 25–34 providing child care, to 2% fewer aged 55–64 doing so.

Relative to the non-Aboriginal residents of Campbelltown region, 6% more Aboriginal residents provided child care, ranging from 14% more in the 20–24 age group to 3% fewer in the 55–64 age group.

Child care by residents aged 15+  
Camp'n Aboriginal & NSW Aboriginal



Child care by residents aged 15+  
Camp'n Aboriginal & NSW Aboriginal



Child caring, residents aged 15+	Aboriginal in Campbelltown region, aged 15+					non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Aboriginal in NSW	
	people	gender ratio	% age grp	% males	% females	% age gp	Indig. diff	% age gp	local diff
cared for own child/ren	556	2.2 F:M	26%	18%	32%	21%	5% more	21%	5% more
cared for other's child/ren	175	2.0 F:M	8%	6%	10%	7%	1% more	8%	0% less
cared for own & other's children	30	6.5 F:M	1%	0%	2%	1%	1% more	1%	0% more
<b>Total caring</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>2.2 F:M</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>6% more</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>5% more</b>
did not provide child care	1,179	1.1 M:F	55%	64%	48%	61%	6% less	57%	2% less
not stated	200	1.1 M:F	9%	11%	8%	9%	0% more	12%	2% less
<b>residents</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>1.3 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

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

Child caring, by age	Aboriginal in Campbelltown region					non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Aboriginal in NSW	
	people	gender ratio	% age grp	males	females	% age gp	Indig. diff	% age gp	local diff
15-19 years	46	1.9 F:M	11%	16	30	7%	4% more	12%	1% less
20-24 years	101	2.7 F:M	31%	27	74	17%	14% more	28%	3% more
25-34 years	272	2.3 F:M	55%	82	190	46%	9% more	47%	8% more
35-44 years	218	2.3 F:M	55%	66	152	54%	1% more	47%	8% more
45-54 years	92	1.7 F:M	30%	34	58	27%	2% more	29%	1% more
55-64 years	21	2.5 F:M	16%	6	15	19%	3% less	17%	2% less
65+ years	11	1.8 F:M	17%	4	7	16%	1% more	9%	7% more
<b>residents child-caring</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>2.2 F:M</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>6% more</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>5% more</b>

Those caring for children in this table include those caring for their own child, for another's child, or both. A '-' means there were none in this age group.

## 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 different age structure. Disability rates increase strongly with old age. As there are few Indigenous people of very old ages, the overall proportion of Indigenous people with disabilities can be close to that of non-Indigenous people, while being higher amongst younger people.

In 2006 in Campbelltown region, 215 Aboriginal residents reported having a severe or profound disability: 6.0% of the population. Among non-Aboriginal residents, 4.3% reported a disability.

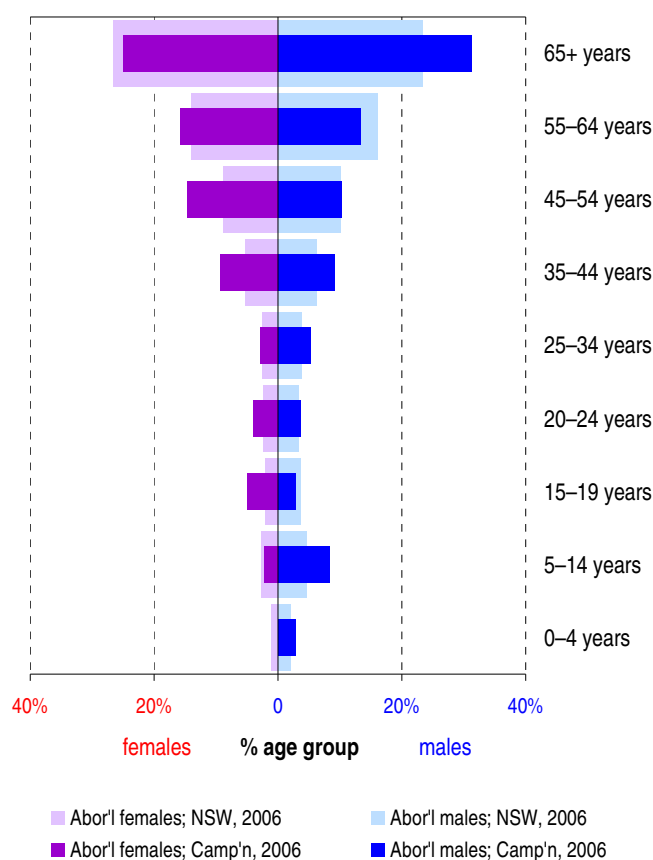
Generally, few young people have severe disabilities, so in small Indigenous communities, their disability rates are hard to calculate accurately. Census data is randomly adjusted to protect privacy, so a count of (say) 3 children aged 5–9 with a disability could mean there were between 1 and 5.

Subject to this caution, across the age groups, disability rates for Aboriginal people ranged from 28% among residents aged 65+ to 1% among residents aged 0–4.

Aboriginal disability rates were highest compared with non-Aboriginal residents in the 35–44 age group where 4.2 times the proportion had a severe disability, and then in the 45–54 age group, where 3.8 times as many had a disability.

Relative to Aboriginal people across NSW, disability rates here were higher in the 35–44 age group (1.6 times), and in the 5–14 age group (1.4 times), and lowest in the 0–4 age group (with a similar rate).

**% of residents with a disability  
Camp'n Aboriginal & NSW Aboriginal**



Needing assistance, by age	Abor'l residents of Camp'n needing assistance for disability					non-Abor'l in Camp'n			Aboriginal in NSW	
	people	males	females	gender ratio	disability rate	disability rate	Indig. ratio	disability rate	local ratio	
0–4 years	7	7	0	M	1%	1%	1.0 times	2%	0.9 times	
5–14 years	55	43	12	3.6 M:F	5%	3%	1.9 times	4%	1.4 times	
15–19 years	15	6	9	1.5 F:M	4%	2%	2.4 times	3%	1.3 times	
20–24 years	12	5	7	1.4 F:M	4%	2%	2.5 times	3%	1.3 times	
25–34 years	18	10	8	1.3 M:F	4%	2%	2.5 times	3%	1.2 times	
35–44 years	35	13	22	1.7 F:M	9%	2%	4.2 times	6%	1.6 times	
45–54 years	38	12	26	2.2 F:M	13%	3%	3.8 times	9%	1.4 times	
55–64 years	18	7	11	1.6 F:M	15%	7%	2.1 times	15%	1.0 times	
65+ years	17	10	7	1.4 M:F	28%	23%	1.2 times	25%	1.1 times	
<b>All residents</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1.1 M:F</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>1.4 times</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>1.1 times</b>	

The Indig. ratio and the local ratio are calculated as the local Indigenous disability rate divided by the other rate. Where both are not known (eg when there are none in the age group), the ratio cannot be calculated and is shown as '-'. Source: Census 2006 Tables I13 and B17.

# Disability assistance

In the 2006 Census, 302 Aboriginal adults or 14% of those aged 15+, in Campbelltown region reported that they gave assistance to a person with a severe or profound disability in the fortnight before the Census. There were 215 Aboriginal residents who said they had a severe or profound disability at that time.

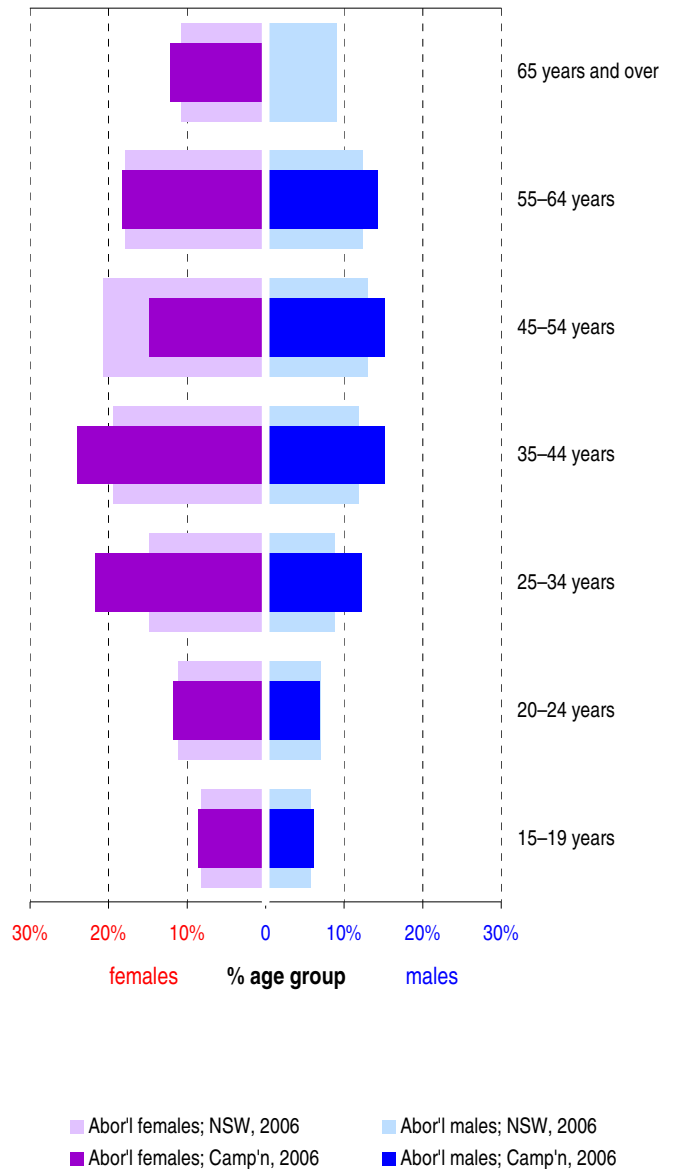
Across the age groups, the proportion of Aboriginal people caring for another with a disability ranged from 21% of those aged 35–44 and 18% of those aged 25–34 to 6% of those aged 65 years and over.

Women are more often carers than men. In Campbelltown region's Aboriginal community, there were 2.1 women per man among those caring for a person with a disability. This gender imbalance peaked among people aged 35–44 with 2.5 females per male caring, and aged 25–34 with 2.5 females per male caring.

Compared with the Aboriginal population of NSW, there were 2% more caring for another with a disability, varying across age groups from 6% more caring among those 25–34 years old to 4% fewer among those 65 years and over old.

In comparison with the non-Aboriginal residents of Campbelltown region, 4% more of the adults were caring for a person with a disability. There were 8% more among those 35–44 years old but 3% fewer among those 65 years and over old.

**Disability assistance**  
Camp'n Aboriginal & NSW Aboriginal



Assisted with disability, by age	Aboriginal residents of Camp'n who gave assistance					non-Abor'l in Camp'n			Aboriginal in NSW	
	people	males	females	gender ratio	% age gp	% age gp	Indig. diff	% age gp	local diff	
15–19 years	30	14	16	1.1 F:M	7%	4%	3% more	7%	0% more	
20–24 years	31	10	21	2.1 F:M	10%	6%	4% more	9%	1% more	
25–34 years	88	25	63	2.5 F:M	18%	10%	8% more	12%	6% more	
35–44 years	81	23	58	2.5 F:M	21%	12%	8% more	16%	5% more	
45–54 years	46	19	27	1.4 F:M	15%	13%	2% more	17%	2% less	
55–64 years	22	8	14	1.8 F:M	17%	14%	3% more	15%	1% more	
65 years and over	4	0	4	F	6%	9%	-0.027698143	10%	4% less	
<b>All residents</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>2.1 F:M</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>4% more</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>2% more</b>	

If there were none in an age group, the percentage who gave assistance cannot be calculated, and is shown "-". Source: Census 2006 Tables I16 and B20.

# Religious beliefs

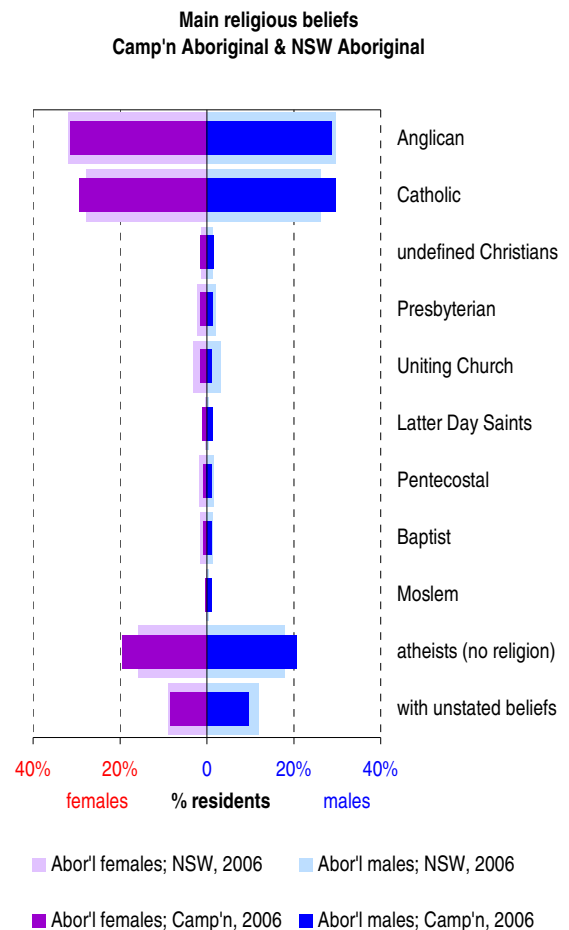
In 2006, 69% of Campbelltown region's Aboriginal residents were Christians, while 20% were atheists (with no religion); 9% did not state their religion and the others had non-Christian religious beliefs.

The largest religious groups among Aboriginal residents were Anglican with 30% of the residents, Catholic with 29%, undefined Christians with 1%, Presbyterian with 1%, and Uniting Church with 1%.

Relative to the Aboriginal community of NSW, 3% more of the Aboriginal residents here were atheists and 2% more were Catholics; there were 2% fewer who were Uniting Church and 1% fewer who were not stating their beliefs.

Compared with the other residents of Campbelltown region, 9% more Aboriginal residents were atheists and 6% more were Anglicans; conversely, 4% fewer were Moslem and 3% fewer were Catholics.

Between 2001 and 2006, the fastest growing group among the local Aboriginal community was those who were not stating their beliefs, with 3% more of the residents, and there were 2% more who were atheists. There were 2% fewer who were holding other beliefs and 2% fewer who were Catholics.



Religious beliefs	Abor'l residents of Camp'n			non-Abor'l in Camp'n		Aboriginal in NSW		Abor'l in Camp'n, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% age gp	% age gp	Indig. diff	% age gp	local diff	% age gp	change 01-06
Anglican	1,157	1.3 F:M	30%	24%	6% more	31%	1% less	32%	1% less
Catholic	1,129	1.1 F:M	29%	32%	3% less	27%	2% more	31%	2% less
undefined Christians	55	1.2 F:M	1%	2%	0% less	1%	0% more	-	-
Presbyterian	54	1.3 F:M	1%	3%	1% less	2%	1% less	2%	0% less
Uniting Church	51	1.7 F:M	1%	3%	2% less	3%	2% less	2%	0% less
Latter Day Saints	42	1.1 M:F	1%	1%	0% more	0%	1% more	1%	0% less
Pentecostal	38	1.1 M:F	1%	1%	0% less	2%	1% less	1%	1% less
Baptist	35	1.1 F:M	1%	2%	1% less	1%	1% less	1%	0% less
Moslem	25	2.6 M:F	1%	5%	4% less	0%	0% more	n.a.	-
other beliefs	22	1.2 F:M	1%	0%	0% more	1%	0% less	3%	2% less
Salvation Army	20	1.5 M:F	1%	0%	0% more	1%	0% less	1%	0% less
other religions	16	2.2 F:M	0%	1%	0% less	0%	0% more	1%	1% less
Seventh-day Adventist	15	1.5 M:F	0%	1%	0% less	1%	0% less	0%	0% more
Aboriginal religions	13	3.3 F:M	0%	0%	0% more	0%	0% less	0%	0% more
Jehovah's Witnesses	12	1.4 M:F	0%	1%	0% less	0%	0% less	0%	0% less
Buddhist	11	1.8 F:M	0%	2%	2% less	0%	0% less	-	-
Eastern Orthodox	10	1.5 M:F	0%	2%	2% less	0%	0% more	n.a.	-
Church of Christ	9	2.0 M:F	0%	0%	0% more	0%	0% more	0%	0% more
Lutheran	3	M	0%	0%	0% less	0%	0% less	0%	0% less
Brethren	3	F	0%	0%	0% less	0%	0% less	0%	0% more
atheists (no religion)	766	1.1 F:M	20%	11%	9% more	17%	3% more	18%	2% more
with unstated beliefs	346	1.0 F:M	9%	5%	4% more	10%	1% less	6%	3% more
<b>Total Christians</b>	<b>2,633</b>	<b>1.2 F:M</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>5% less</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>2% less</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>4% less</b>
<b>Total with religious beliefs</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>1.2 F:M</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>84%</b>		<b>73%</b>		<b>76%</b>	

Source: 2006 Census Table I07, 2001 Census Table I07