

# AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

Baseline Statistical Report

## ABORIGINAL PEOPLE OF CENTRAL NORTH SOUTH AUSTRALIA

*Ann-Louise Hordacre  
John Spoehr  
Rachel Katterl*

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Australian Institute for Social Research  
The University of Adelaide  
230 North Terrace  
Adelaide  
South Australia 5005

[www.aisr.adelaide.edu.au](http://www.aisr.adelaide.edu.au)

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OZ Minerals commissioned the Australian Institute for Social Research to provide a demographic and socio-economic profile of Aboriginal people in the Central North Area of South Australia (CNSA) to help inform the development of strategies designed to maximise employment opportunities for Aboriginal people from growth in the mining sector. This research takes place in the context of an increase in investment by OZ Minerals and other mining companies in exploration and new projects. Data is also presented for other adjacent areas and/or major population centres from which a workforce population can be drawn.

**Population** - More than 46,000 persons lived in the total catchment area at the 2006 Census, almost 10% of these were identified as Aboriginal Australians. The Aboriginal population in the total catchment of interest represents 17% of the total South Australian Aboriginal population. This population is projected to increase by almost one-third (32.7%) over the 15 year period from 2007 to 2021 compared to an increase of 16.1% for the South Australian population as a whole over the period.

Although Aboriginal **life expectancy** figures have been revised down in recent years due to the development and use of a different methodology for calculation, the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal life expectancy remains substantial. Aboriginal males live for 11.5 years less than non-Aboriginal males, with the difference between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females, 9.7 years.

**Age** – 45% of the Aboriginal population in the catchment are aged less than 20 years. The slight dip in the numbers of non-Aboriginal persons aged 15-29, and Aboriginal people in the 25-29 year age group may, in part, be explained by intrastate or interstate migration – as these are the ages at which migration tends to occur. However, not surprisingly, the absolute numbers of younger people entering into and of working age are far higher in Roxby Downs and the regional centres of Port Augusta, Ceduna and Whyalla, rather than other rural areas.

**Gender** – The South Australian sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) was 98 at 30 June 2009, this can be compared with the sex ratio of 107 for the entire population within the total catchment, and a ratio of 92 for the Aboriginal population. Aboriginal women outnumber men fairly consistently across the age groups, however, this becomes more pronounced after the age of 55-59 years.

**Income** – Within the total catchment, more than half the Aboriginal population (52.3%) recorded a weekly income of less than \$250, compared with less than one-third of the non-Aboriginal population (31.9%). Residents of the Roxby Downs area show a different income profile than all other areas, with individual income peaking in the \$1,600-1,999 range for 15.7% of the population, and 55.6% reporting an income of more than \$1,000.

**Self-reported health** – Poor health and its associated complications are both a cause and a consequence of other factors such as low income, unemployment, and lower educational attainment. Aboriginal Australians rate their health as consistently poorer than non-Aboriginal Australians across the lifespan. There is little difference between self-reported health of city or remote dwelling Aboriginal persons in South Australia, however, the regional Aboriginal population rate their health more poorly. The relationship between employment and health is also apparent in the South Australian Aboriginal population, with those who are unemployed being almost twice as likely to report a fair or poor health status compared to those who are employed.

**Chronic disease** – National data suggests that Aboriginal people report a different pattern of chronic disease than non-Aboriginal people. Aboriginal people have ten times the rates of kidney disease, and three times the rate of diabetes compared to non-Aboriginal Australians. Eye or sight problems are the most common chronic condition reported in both remote and non-remote areas of South Australia. Diabetes is almost twice as

common in the remote, compared to non-remote, dwelling Aboriginal population, while asthma and back (and related) problems are almost twice as common in non-remote settings.

**Disability** – Across the lifespan, Aboriginal people experience at least twice the rates of profound or severely limiting disability compared with non-Aboriginal persons. Close to 10% of South Australian Aboriginal people report profound and core-activity limiting, with higher rates in regional settings. Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people are equally engaged in unpaid caring roles for people with disabilities.

**Family composition** – Almost four-fifths of Aboriginal households contain children, compared with three-fifths of non-Aboriginal households. Households with Aboriginal members are half as likely as non-Aboriginal households to consist of a couple without children, and more than twice as likely to contain one parent families. Almost twice as many Aboriginal households (30%) have three or more children compared with 18% of non-Aboriginal households.

**Housing utilisation** – Aboriginal people are five times as likely to be living in overcrowded accommodation compared to non-Aboriginal persons, and this overcrowding is more pronounced in remote areas. Approximately half of South Australian Aboriginal people live in overcrowded situations in remote areas, compared to around 13% in regional areas and major cities.

**Housing tenure** – Within the total catchment, 70.4% of Aboriginal households were rented, while only 35.8% of non-Aboriginal households were rented. In addition, more than 40% of South Australian Aboriginal households in remote areas have significant issues with structural integrity, compared to less than 30% in regional and metropolitan areas.

**Mobility** – Higher rates of both one and five year household mobility are evident in the Aboriginal population relative to the non-Aboriginal population, with a slight trend for reduced mobility in CNSA areas. Not surprisingly, Roxby Downs is an outlier at both time frames with 30.6% with all members of households reporting one year mobility, and 67.8% reporting five year mobility.

**Educational attainment** – Despite low levels of educational attainment evident in the most recent Census, the proportion of Aboriginal persons completing higher levels of secondary education has increased over the past eight years. Almost one-third of non-Aboriginal persons in the catchment area have completed up to Year 12 of schooling, compared with 13.5% of Aboriginal persons.

**School enrolments** – Aboriginal children comprise more than one-third of enrolments at Government preschool, primary and secondary school in the Far North region. However, enrolments in this region, decline at the higher year levels. It should also be noted, that enrolment figures tell us little about attendance patterns. Almost half of the 28 South Australian discrete Aboriginal communities with 50 or more residents have primary schools within the community; whereas, only 7.1% of these 'larger' communities had access to local secondary schools. Access to primary school and high school was decidedly less convenient for residents of the 63 'small' communities.

**School-based literacy and numeracy levels** – More than 80% of non-Aboriginal students in the Far North region of South Australia are achieving minimum numeracy benchmarks; whereas, around half of Aboriginal students achieved the minimum benchmark for numeracy. For each literacy measure (spelling, reading, writing and grammar) there are major differences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students.

**Non-school qualifications** – Nearly 12,000 persons in the total catchment area reported having attained a non-school qualification of some sort. This included 13.9% of Aboriginal persons and 44.3% of non-Aboriginal persons. Around 60% of Aboriginal persons with non-school qualifications were in the areas of health, management and commerce, and society and culture.



**Vocational education and training** – Individuals identified as Aboriginal persons make up 3.6% of all VET students. Of note, 14.6% of students (n=124) in the SkillsDMC Industry Skills Council in South Australia are Aboriginal persons. In 2009, over 13,000 persons completed South Australian VET qualifications in areas relevant to mining (incorporating the Industry Skills Councils of: Construction and Property Services, Innovation and Business, Manufacturing Skills Australia, SkillsDMC, and Transport and Logistics). Of the completions, 2.1% were Aboriginal persons. Current qualifications for 21.5% of non-Aboriginal VET students was at Certificate IV level or higher, with only half that proportion of Aboriginal students (10.8%) qualified at this level.

**Labour force participation** – Employment rates for Aboriginal persons in South Australia were slightly higher than the national figures, with 50.8% Aboriginal employment in major cities, 49.4% in inner and outer regional areas, and 46.8% in remote and very remote areas. Unemployment varied between the regions, peaking at 12.7% in major cities. In 2004 and 2006, 57.5% of the South Australian Aboriginal population were engaged in the labour force. However, in 2005, labour force participation dipped below half. This represents over 1,000 fewer Aboriginal persons in the South Australian labour force from 2004 to 2005.

**Unemployment** – Just over two-thirds of South Australian Aboriginal males were in the labour force in 2009, with 800 of these recorded as unemployed (an unemployment rate of 12.5%). This rate was more than double that of non-Aboriginal males in South Australia (5.9%). A high proportion of Aboriginal women were not in the labour force (60.0%). However the unemployment rate (15.5%) for Aboriginal women in the labour force exceeded Aboriginal men, and tripled the rate for non-Aboriginal women (5.1%). Aboriginal persons in the total catchment are less likely to be employed on a full-time basis, than their non-Aboriginal counterparts. The largest discrepancies were evident in the major rural population centres (CNSA Port Augusta, Whyalla and Ceduna), where Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal full-time employment rates were 16.8% and 36.3%, respectively.

**Industries and sectors of employment** – The mining industry employed a higher proportion of non-Aboriginal (9.9%) compared to Aboriginal (4.6%) persons. However, it should be noted that within the mining industry, Aboriginal persons made up only 2.6% of the workforce, but 9.5% of the catchment population. One half of Aboriginal persons and two-thirds of non-Aboriginal persons in the mining industry within the catchment were employed in metal ore mining.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

OZ Minerals commissioned the Australian Institute for Social Research to provide a baseline demographic and socio-economic profile of Aboriginal people in the Central North Area of South Australia to help inform the development of strategies that maximise employment opportunities for Aboriginal people from growth in the mining sector.

This research takes place in the context of an increase in investment by OZ Minerals and other mining companies in exploration and new projects. There are around twelve major mines active in South Australia and 29 projects at some stage of the feasibility assessment process (PIRSA 2010). These levels of activity represent substantial growth on previous long term trends. For example, until early this decade there were only four major mines in South Australia. If this growth is sustained or even accelerates then the absolute numbers of new employees required by mining may begin to become significant relative to the South Australia labour force.

While much of the recent growth in mining employment in Australia is concentrated in Western Australia and Queensland, South Australia has witnessed a sharp rise in mineral exploration, exports and output. This is a precursor to sustained employment growth in the sector.

Mining employment in South Australia is currently only slightly higher than it was 26 years ago. Employment over this period falls into three broad phases: relatively high levels of activity between 1985 and 1987, a long trough of relatively low (around 4,000 persons employed) between 1988 and 2003 and a period of renewed but more volatile activity between 2004 and 2008 with a significant peak of 12,400 persons employed in February 2007 followed by a fall to the present level of 7,700 employees (November 2010).

Demand for employment from the minerals sector is set to rise on the back of strong demand for Australia's mineral resources. As more projects come on stream it is likely that skill bottlenecks will confront the industry in South Australia just as they are in Western Australia and Queensland. In this context maximising the participation of Aboriginal people in mining employment can be viewed as both as an equity and a workforce development imperative.

### 1.1 NOTES ON THE USE OF THE TERM ABORIGINAL

The authors of this report recognise the great diversity among the people who constitute the First Nations of Australia. We also recognise the fact that the terms 'Aboriginal', 'Torres Strait Islander' and 'Indigenous' are labels that have emerged post-colonisation, and are a product of the colonisation process rather than a way in which First Nations persons of Australia identify themselves.

Notwithstanding, we have used the term 'Aboriginal people' or 'Aboriginal persons' throughout this report to identify persons of First Nations descent. This is not intended to generalise attributes across a population in which it is understood great diversity exists.

## 2 REGIONAL BASELINE PROFILE

This report primarily presents Census data for the individual's *place of usual residence*. The count associated with 'place of usual residence' assigns data to the area in which respondents usually live (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007r). Where this is not the case, table notes specify the count method. The primary difference is that some variables are only provided by the ABS within the count method of 'place of enumeration', that is, the place at which the individual completed the census. Other data is available at 'household' level.

## 2.1 DEFINING THE REGION

The following sections provide a baseline statistical profile for the Central North South Australia (CNSA) comprising Port Augusta, Coober Pedy and surrounding areas not otherwise specified (see Figure 1).

Where possible, data is collected and aggregated at the sub-regional area level (for an overview of these sub-regions, see Figure 2). Using these sub-regions, the data can be clustered and presented in various ways. For example, the data can be aggregated at the specified or 'study area' level incorporating Coober Pedy, Central North South Australia (CNSA) not otherwise specified (n.o.s) and Port Augusta (all of which are presented in green in both Figure 1 and Figure 2). Alternately, adjacent areas and/or major rural population centres (from which a workforce population may be drawn) can be included.

The need to present data in different levels of aggregation is because of data quality issues. For example, when presenting data at the collection district (CD) level, the ABS randomises data to protect the anonymity of individuals. This creates errors in the data, which are not apparent at larger regional areas of presentation. Therefore, for reasons of data integrity, some data has been presented as 'CNSA study area' and compared with 'other areas' rather than presented at the smaller regional areas.

**Figure 1: Central North South Australia (CNSA) OZ Minerals study area**

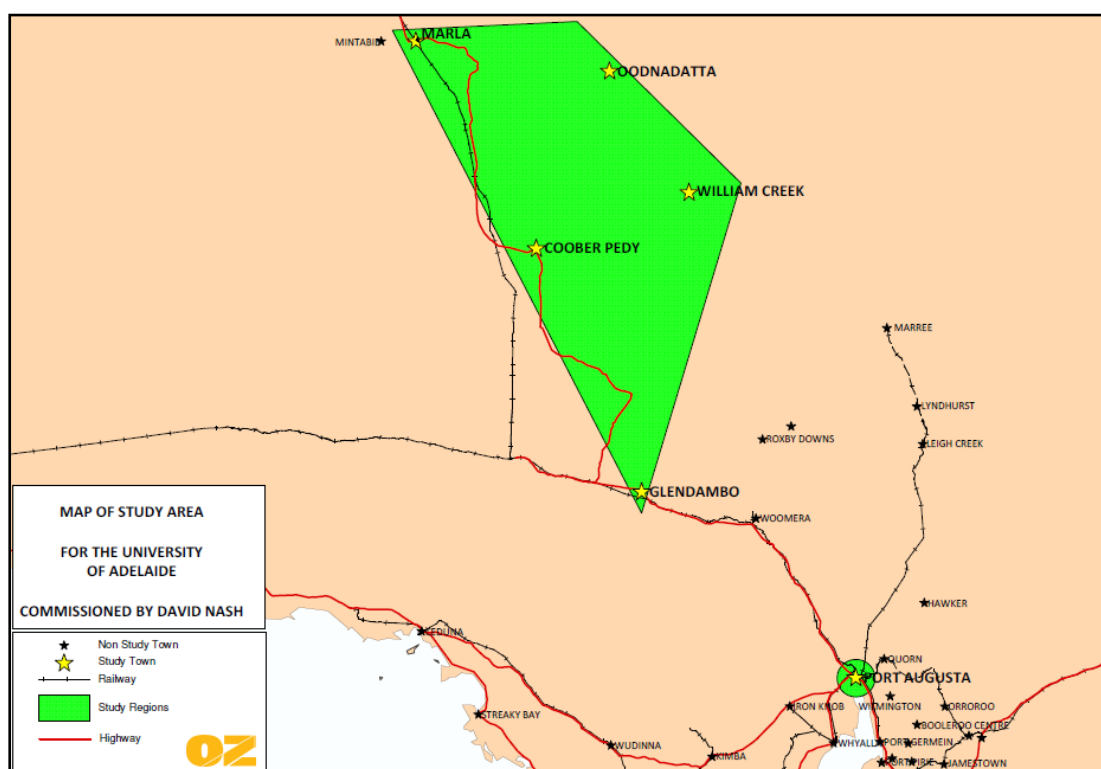
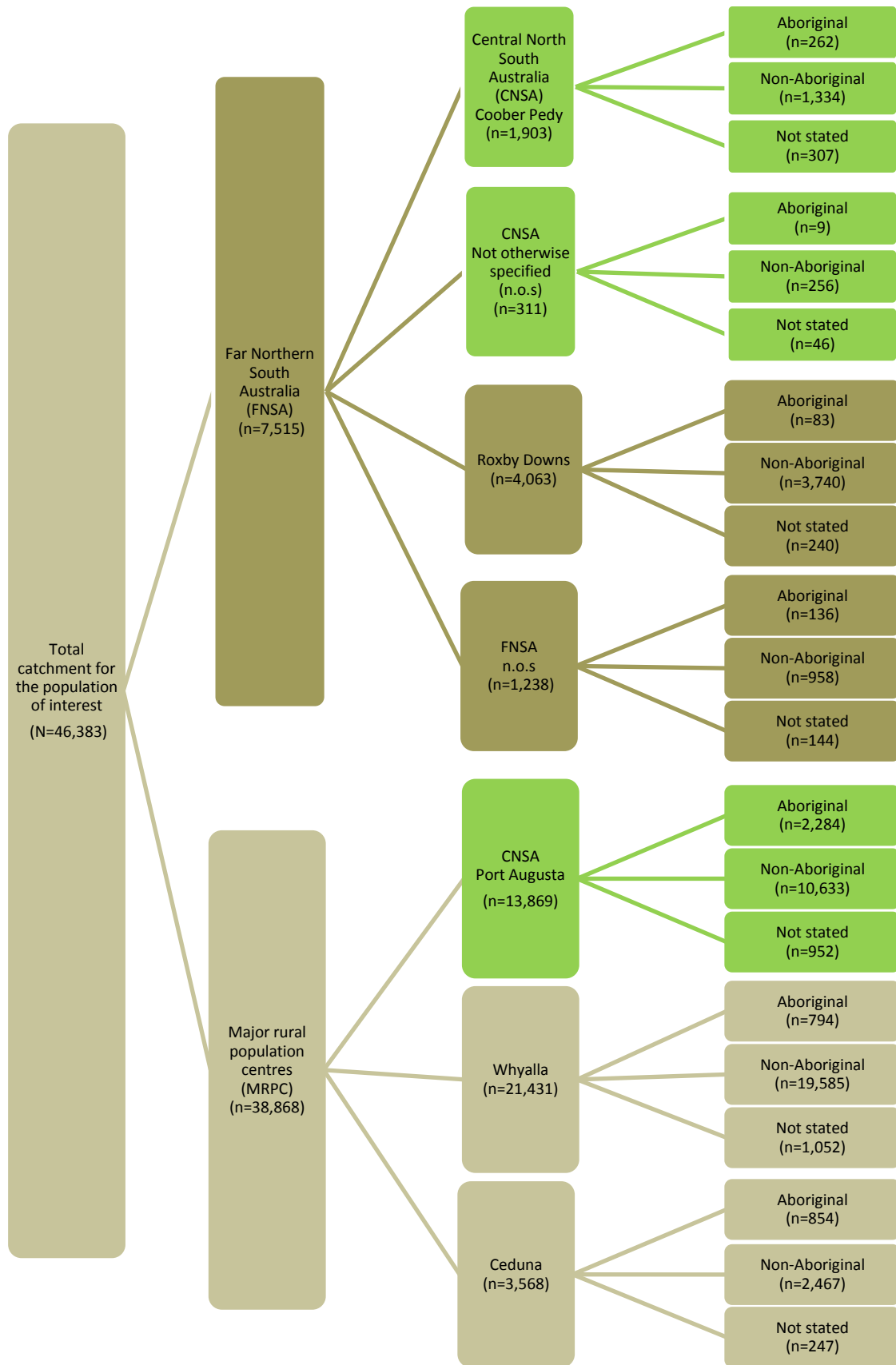


Figure 2 shows the distribution of the population of interest across the Central North South Australian and other population areas of interest, referred to as the 'total catchment area'. This is further disaggregated by Indigenous status. At the time of the 2006 Census, this area included 46,383 South Australians<sup>1</sup>, 9.5% (n=4,422) of whom were identified as Aboriginal Australians (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007b). This can be compared to the South Australian Aboriginal population of 25,559 at the same time (1.7% of 1,514,340 South Australians). Moreover, the Aboriginal population in our total catchment area represents 17.3% of the total Aboriginal South Australian population.

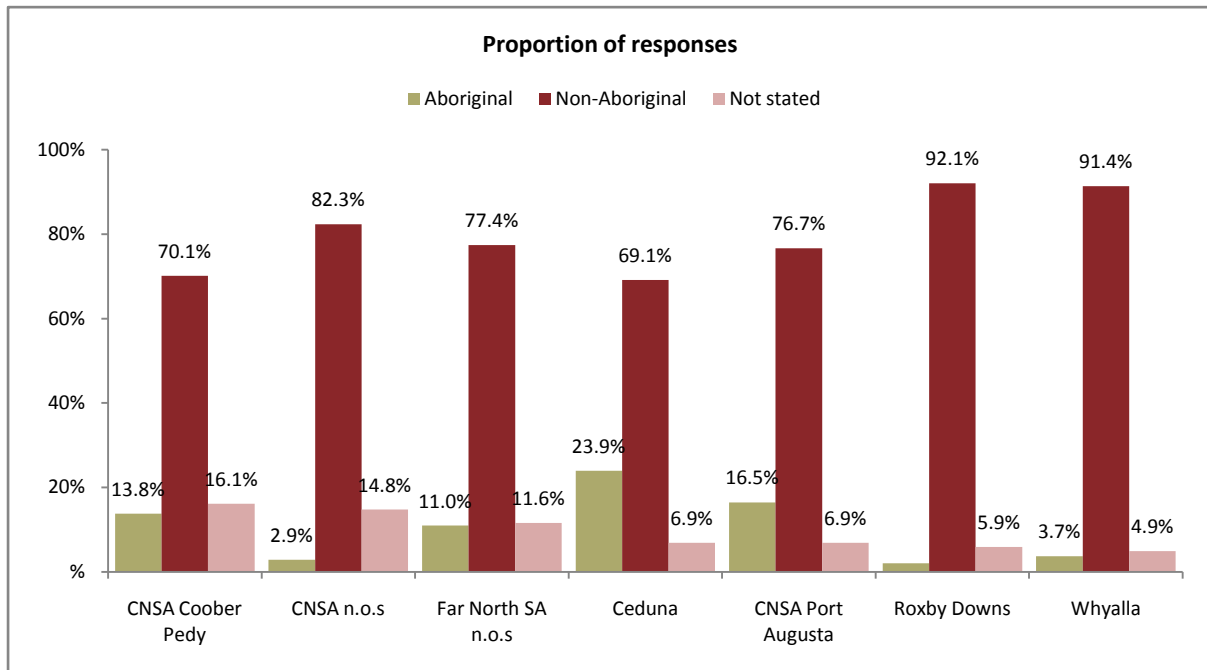
<sup>1</sup> Using counts derived from *Place of Usual Residence*.

Figure 2: Central North South Australia (CNSA) catchment area and other population areas of interest



Non-response rates to Census questions vary between Census items and across Australia (for further information see Appendix A). In South Australia, non-response to the item identifying Indigenous status was lower (4.6%) than the Australian rate (5.7%) (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007b). In our total catchment (shown in Figure 3), non-response rates are uniformly higher than the state average. They are also variable and higher in more remote locations.

**Figure 3: Proportion of Indigenous, non-Aboriginal and not-stated responses for Census 2006 ‘Aboriginal status’ by area, 2006**



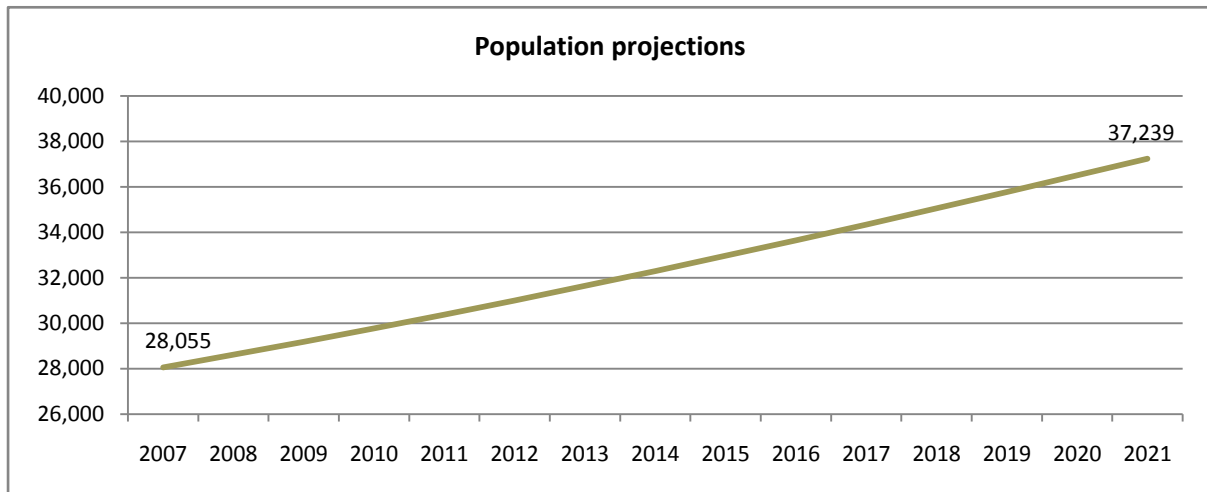
Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007q)

## 2.2 DEMOGRAPHICS

### 2.2.1 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

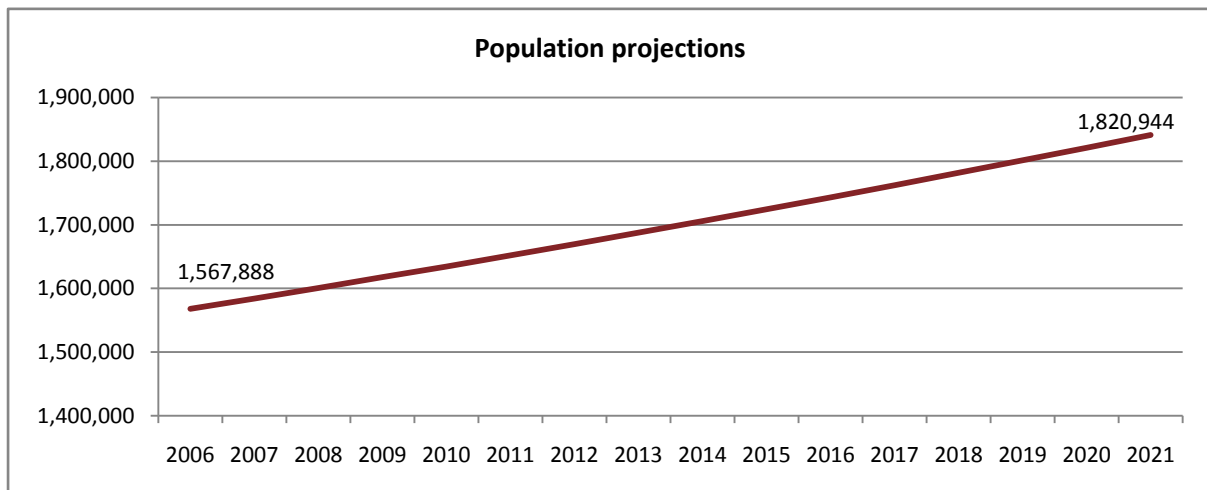
Figure 4 presents population projections for Aboriginal South Australians from 2007-2021. These projections are based on the set of ‘Series A’ assumptions. It should be noted that the data provides an illustration of population growth over the period if the assumptions hold true. The projections are *not* forecasts. If the assumptions prevail, the South Australian Aboriginal population is projected to increase by almost one-third (32.7%) over the 15 year period from 2007 to 2021 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2009c). This can be viewed in relation to the 16.1% increase in the total South Australian population during the same period, as see in Figure 5 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008e).

**Figure 4: Experimental population projections for Aboriginal South Australians, 2007-2021**



Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2009c). Series A calculations are presented.

**Figure 5: Projections for total South Australian population, 2007-2021**



Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008e). Series A calculations are presented.

### 2.2.2 AGE

Aboriginal life expectancy figures have been revised down in recent years due to the development and use of a different methodology (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011a). The gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal life expectancy remains substantial. These differences are evident in Table 1. Aboriginal males live for 11.5 years less than non-Aboriginal males, with the difference between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females, 9.7 years. For both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Australians, females live longer than males, with the differential greater for Aboriginal people.

**Table 1: Life expectancy at birth, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Australians**

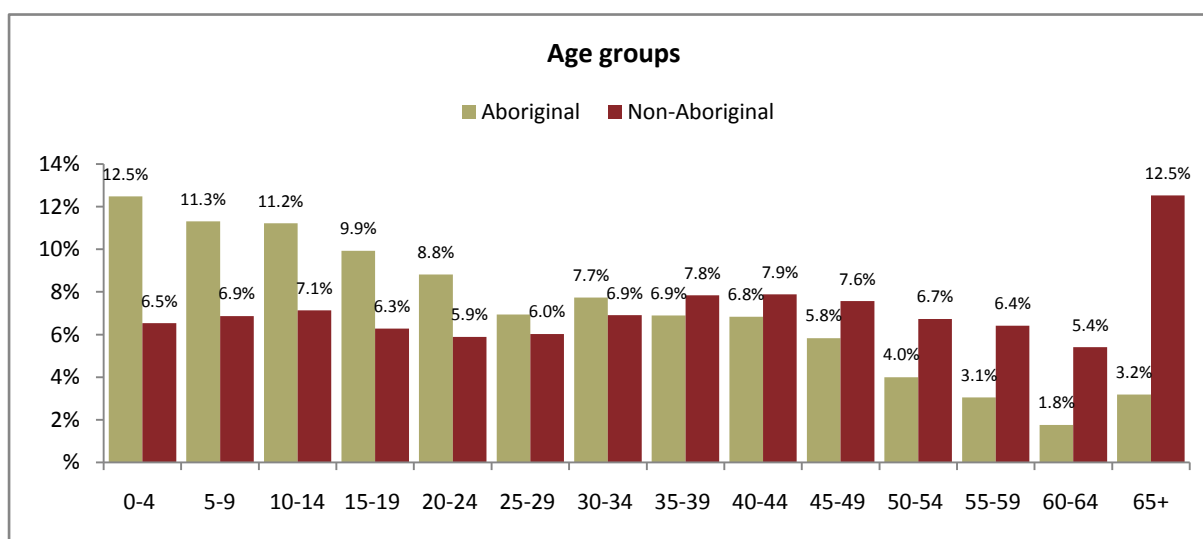
Life expectancy at birth	Males	Females	Difference between males and females
Non-Aboriginal Australians	78.7	82.6	3.9
Aboriginal Australians	67.2	72.9	5.7
Difference between Aboriginal and non-Indigenous	11.5	9.7	

Source (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011a) . Note that due to the small numbers of registered deaths for Aboriginal Australians in South Australia, life expectancy cannot be accurately calculated. Usual ABS practice is to present Western Australian life expectancy as a proxy for South Australia.

Figure 6 shows the different age profiles for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations in the total catchment area. A high proportion (44.9%) of the Aboriginal population is aged less than 20 years, with the proportional representation declining consistently as age increases. In contrast, the profile for non-Aboriginal Australians is comparatively flat (more evenly distributed across all age groups) with each age group containing between 5.4% and 7.9% of the population. The differential between the proportion of the Aboriginal (3.2%) and non-Aboriginal (12.5%) population aged 65 years and over is evidence of the different mortality rates.

The slight decline in the numbers of non-Aboriginal persons aged 15-29, and Aboriginal people in the 25-29 year age group may, in part, be explained by intrastate or interstate migration – as these are the ages at which migration tends to occur (Biddle, 2009).

**Figure 6: Proportion of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population in each age category (total catchment area), 2006**



Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007b)

The implications of an Aboriginal population skewed towards the younger age groups are accentuated by the comparatively high fertility rates in this group. The South Australian fertility rate is currently estimated at 2.55 children per Aboriginal mother (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2010b), though sampling error means this is likely to be an underestimate (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2009a). This compares to a rate of 1.87 for total South Australian births (a rate below replacement value).

Not surprisingly, the absolute numbers of younger people entering into and of working age are far higher in the regional centres of Port Augusta, Ceduna and Whyalla, rather than the rural areas (attributable to higher populations overall). Roxby Downs has a particularly high proportion of the population in this age group (see Table A 4 and Table A 5 in the Appendix), no doubt due to the nature of employment in that area.

### 2.2.3 GENDER

The South Australian sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) was 97.6 at 30 June 2009 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2010e), noting that the ratio is lower (ie there are more females) in metropolitan Adelaide. Table 2 shows the sex ratio and proportion of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Australians by gender in the population of interest. The high proportion of non-Aboriginal males is evident in the sex ratio (106.3), whereas this is reversed for the Aboriginal population with a ratio of 92.0.

**Table 2: Sex ratio, number and proportion of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons (total catchment area), 2006**

	Male		Female		Total		Sex ratio (number of males to 100 females)
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Aboriginal persons	2,119	47.9%	2,303	52.1%	4,422	100%	92.0
Non-Aboriginal persons	20,079	51.5%	18,892	48.5%	38,971	100%	106.3
Not stated	1,743	58.3%	1,247	41.7%	2,990	100%	139.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,941</b>	<b>51.6%</b>	<b>22,442</b>	<b>48.4%</b>	<b>46,383</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>106.7</b>

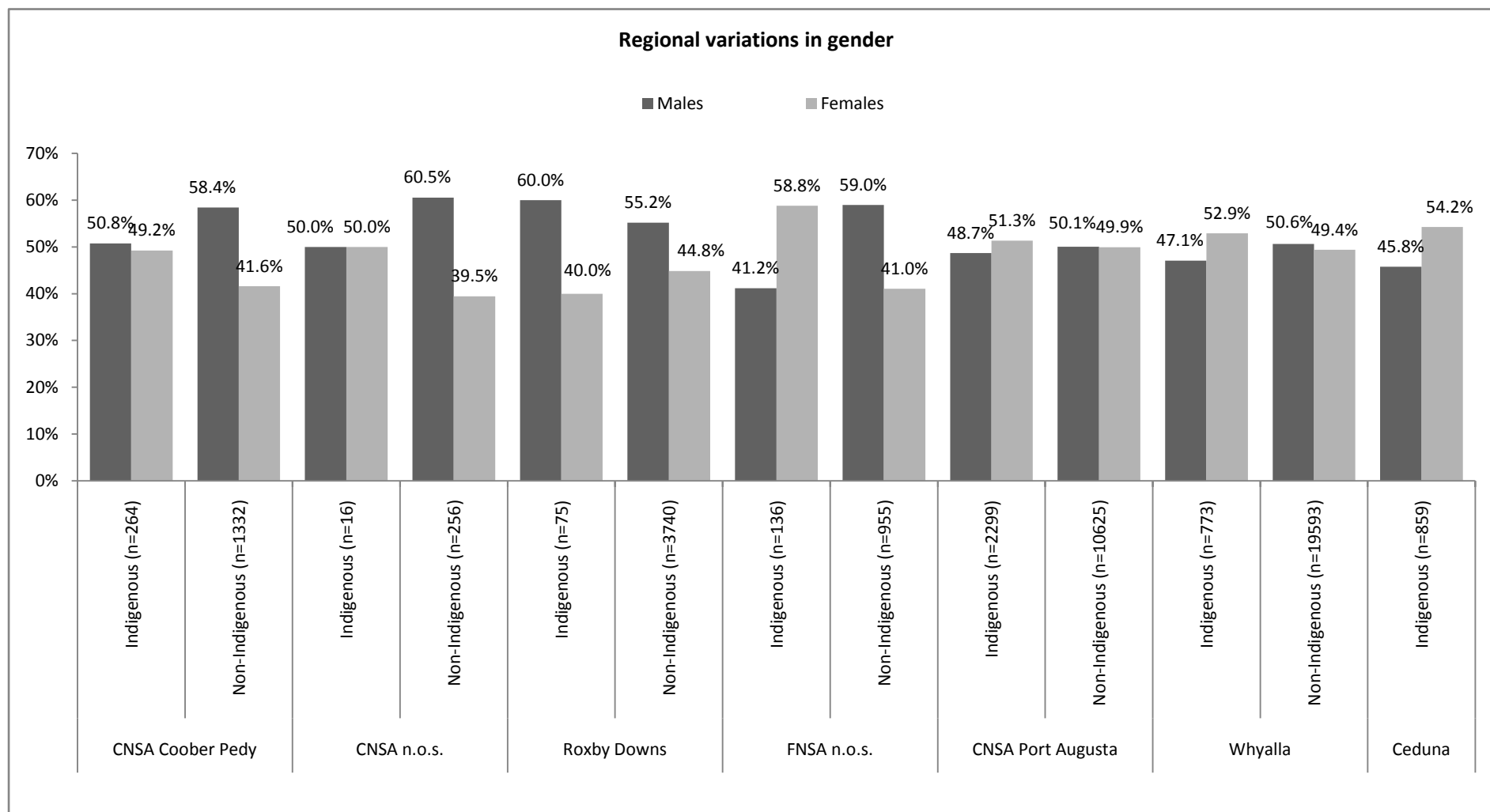
Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007g).

The ABS reports that the local government area (LGA) with the highest sex ratio (137.6) in Australia is Roxby Downs (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2010e). Although the areas of interest presented in this report do not exactly align to LGAs it is evident that data provided in this report is consistent with this (see Table A 3 in Appendix D). All seven areas of interest have more males than females in their population. For the four areas in Far North South Australia the ratios are particularly high at between 128 and 143 males to 100 females. The regional variations for gender can also be seen in Figure 7. It should also be noted that whilst the sex ratio for Aboriginal Australians is lower than for non-Aboriginal Australians, the absolute number for the Aboriginal population is comparatively low, particularly in Far North South Australia.

The national trend for women to live longer than men is seen in both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations. As discussed previously (see Table 1), national figures indicate non-Aboriginal men and women can expect to live for 78.7 and 82.6 years, respectively. Aboriginal men and women have much lower life expectancy, at 67.2 and 72.9 years, respectively (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2009b). This is reflected in the total population of interest, as Aboriginal women outnumber men fairly consistently across the age groups. However, this becomes more pronounced after 55-59 years (refer to Figure 8 and Figure 9), where the sex ratio declines from 82.9, to 66.7 (for the 60-64 year group) and to a low of 49.5 for those 65 years and over. By comparison, non-Aboriginal men outnumber women across most age groups. This remains true for the 55-59 year (with a ratio of 113.1) and 60-64 year groups (106.6), declining to 93.5 for those 65 years and over.

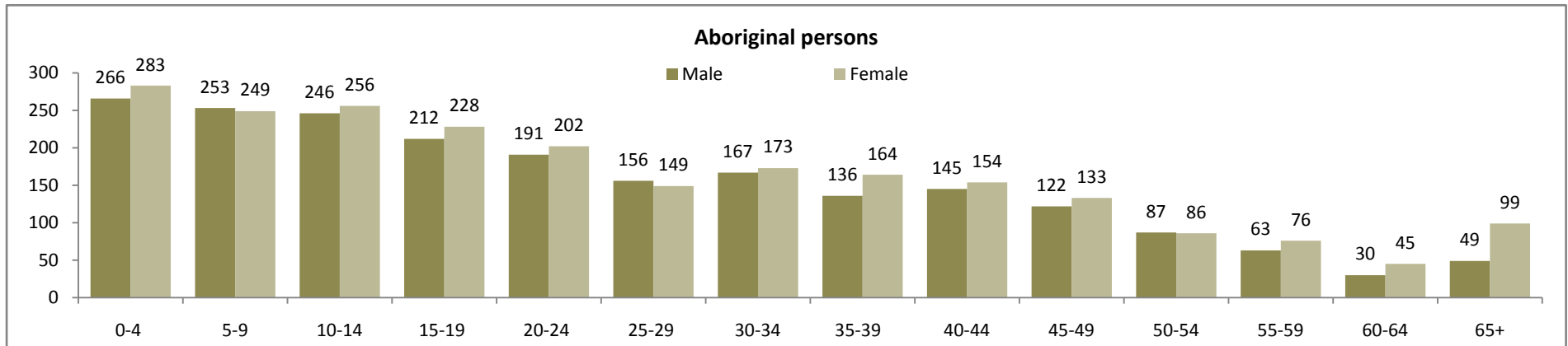


Figure 7: Regional variations for gender by Aboriginal status (total catchment area), 2006



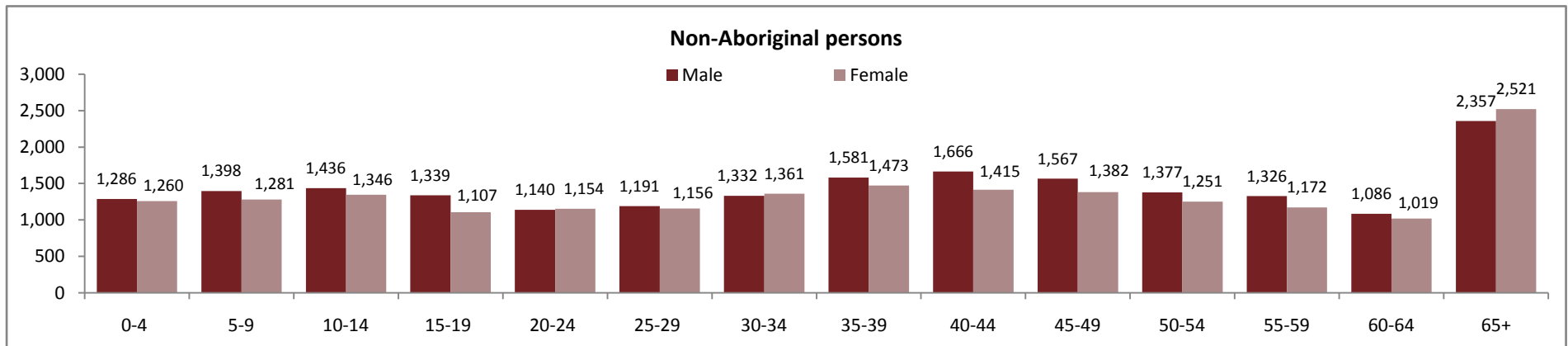
Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007c). Note the 2,990 respondents who failed to identify their Indigenous status are not included.

**Figure 8: Gender and age distribution of Aboriginal persons (total catchment area), 2006**



Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007c). Note the 1,246 female respondents who failed to identify their Indigenous status are not included.

**Figure 9: Gender and age distribution of non-Aboriginal persons (total catchment area), 2006**



Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007c), Note the 1,737 male respondents who failed to identify their Indigenous status are not included.

## 2.2.4 INCOME

Aboriginal people obtain income from a variety of sources, including wages for labour, participation in the CDEP scheme<sup>2</sup>, welfare transfers, royalties and other sources of private income (such as that from art or other products). Accurate income data is difficult to obtain, as some of these income sources do not flow on a weekly basis (which is how the question is framed in the Census)<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, figures cited here are likely to be subject to error.

Figure 10 shows the weekly *personal* income of working age persons (ie over 15 years) in the total catchment area. Income peaked at between \$150-249 for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007j). However, more than half the *eligible*<sup>4</sup> responses from the Aboriginal population (52.3%) recorded a weekly income of less than \$250, compared with less than one-third of the non-Aboriginal population (31.9%). In addition, fewer Aboriginal persons receive personal weekly incomes at the higher end of the spectrum. Only 6.4% of Aboriginal persons reported incomes of more than \$1,000 per week, while three times as many non-Aboriginal persons (20.6%) reported incomes in this range.

In 2006, when Census data was collected, the minimum South Australian wage was \$484.40 gross<sup>5</sup>. At this time the Australian poverty line for a single person in the workforce was \$341.31, and \$276.75 for a single person not in the workforce (Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, 2006). The median personal income reported in the 2006 Census for total catchment area was \$400-599 for non-Aboriginal persons, which was in line with the South Australian minimum wage. However, it is evident that the median for Aboriginal persons (\$150-249) was well below both the minimum wage and the poverty lines for single persons (noting that the poverty lines for couples with or without children were considerably higher). Disturbingly, around 70% of Aboriginal people in the total catchment area were living under the poverty line, compared to half of non-Aboriginal people in the area.

Within the total catchment area, the income of individuals in Coober Pedy stands out as being particularly low with 42.5% reporting a personal income of less than \$250 (see Figure 12). Personal income is also low in Whyalla with 37.5% reporting less than \$250 per week. This can be attributed to the large numbers of people who are not in the labour force (see Section 2.6). Income in the CNSA n.o.s. peaks slightly higher than all regions (with the exception of Roxby Downs), although the number of persons in this area is considerably lower than the others.

Residents of the Roxby Downs area show a different income profile than all other area, with individual income peaking in the \$1,600-1,999 range for 15.7% of the population, and 55.6% reporting an income of more than \$1,000. The reported incomes in Roxby Downs are attributable to mining and a high labour force participation rate relative to the other regions.

**Family income** provides a different measure of income to *personal* income reported above. It provides a total combined income for all working age residents of a dwelling (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006b). The difference in Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal personal income is also obvious at the family income level. Half of Aboriginal households (56.6%) reported incomes of less than \$800, while 35.0% of non-Aboriginal households reported incomes in that range (see Figure 11). These low levels of household income are likely to exacerbate the poor socio-economic conditions of Aboriginal people especially, as they have larger household size and a greater number of dependents relying on this income (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2010f).

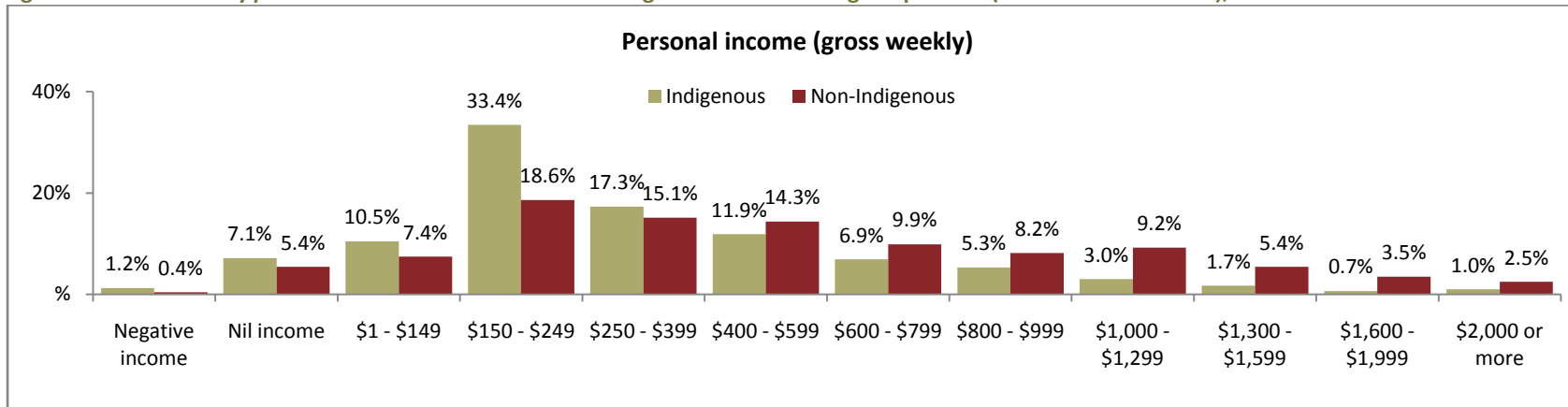
<sup>2</sup> Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) is an Australian Government initiative to develop the skills and employability of Aboriginal Australians through community based activities, with the aim of helping them to achieve economic independence.

<sup>3</sup> Census question: "What is the total of all wages/salaries, government benefits, pensions, allowances and other income the person usually receives?" (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006b)

<sup>4</sup> Ineligible responses include those for the population under the age of 15 years, and those who failed to provide a response.

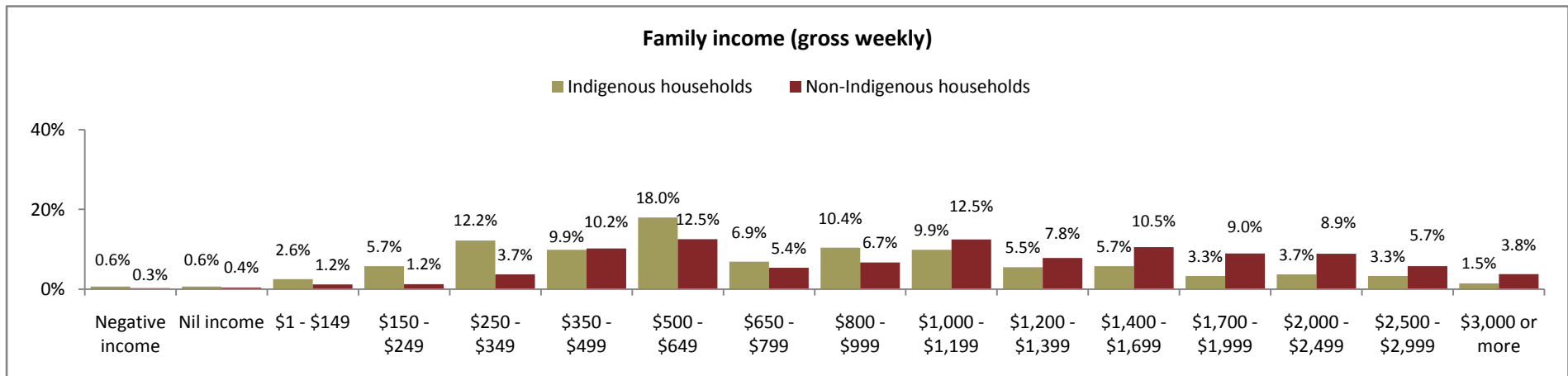
<sup>5</sup> Personal communication with SafeworkSA (2010).

**Figure 10: Gross weekly personal income distribution of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons (total catchment area), 2006**



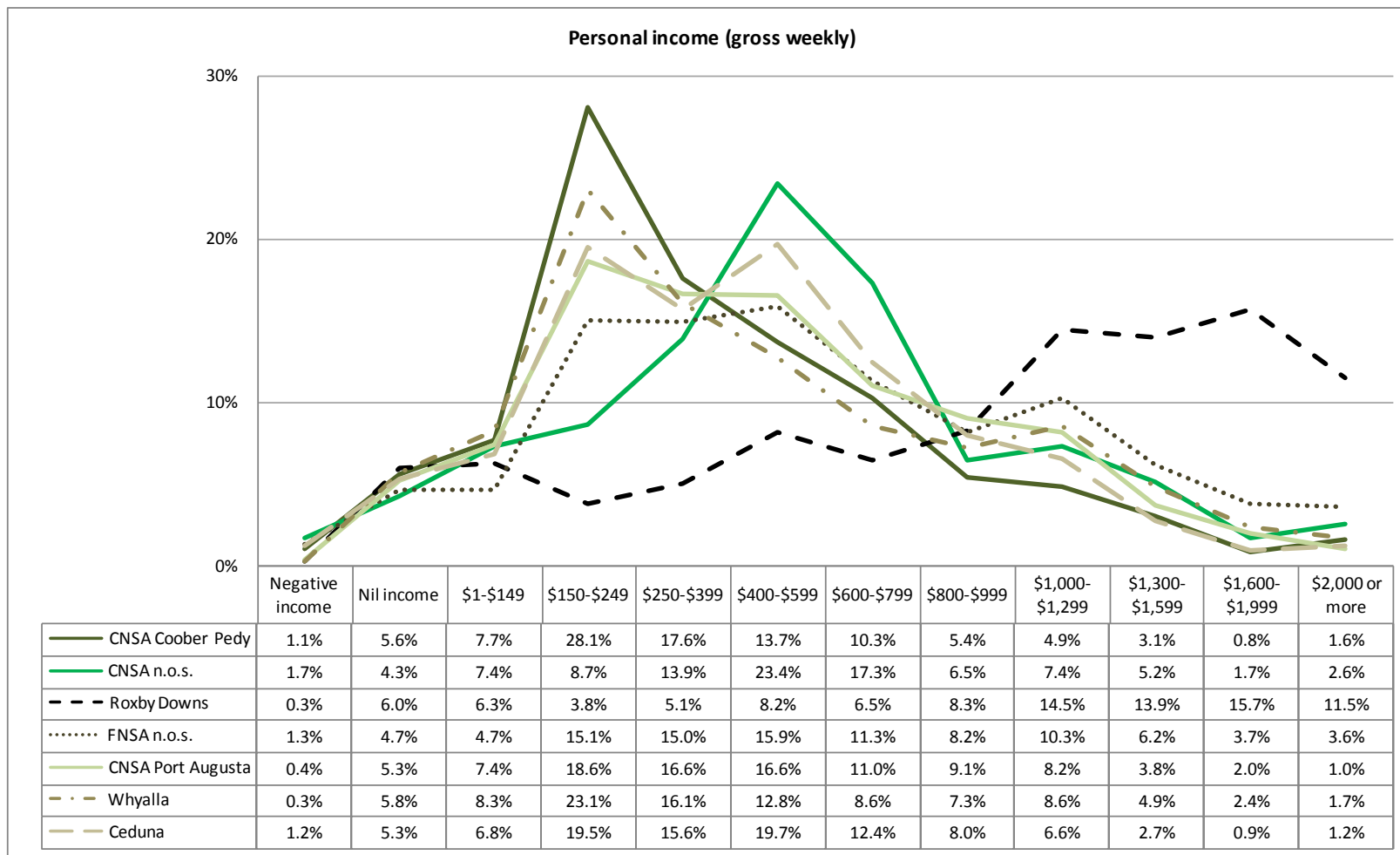
Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007j). Note, negative income refers to an individual who operates as an owner in an unincorporated business or rental property, whereby operating costs exceed gross income. Ineligible responses including those for the population under the age of 15 years, and those who failed to provide a response are not shown.

**Figure 11: Gross weekly family income distribution of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons (total catchment area), 2006**



Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007i). Note, negative income refers to an individual who operates as an owner in an unincorporated business or rental property, whereby operating costs exceed gross income. Ineligible responses including those for the population under the age of 15 years, families only able to provide a partial response, and those who failed to provide a response are not shown.

Figure 12: Gross weekly personal income by area, 2006



Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007). Note, negative income refers to an individual who operates as an owner in an unincorporated business or rental property, whereby operating costs exceed gross income. Ineligible responses including those for the population under the age of 15 years, and those who failed to provide a response are not shown.

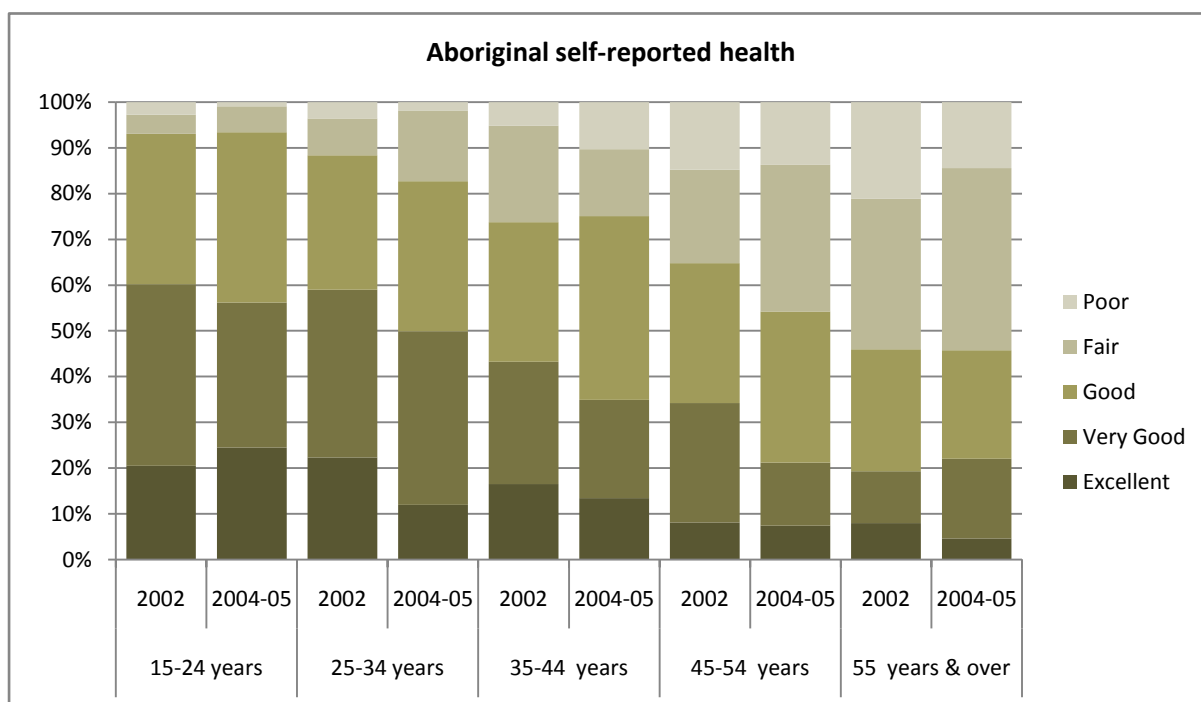
## 2.3 HEALTH STATUS

### 2.3.1 SELF-REPORTED HEALTH STATUS

Poor health and its associated complications are both a cause and a consequence of other factors such as low income, unemployment, and lower educational attainment. Aboriginal Australians (compared to non-Aboriginal Australian) have poorer self reported health status to accompany their higher rates of chronic disease, more preventable infections, disease acquired disability, and higher rates of hospitalisation (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2008).

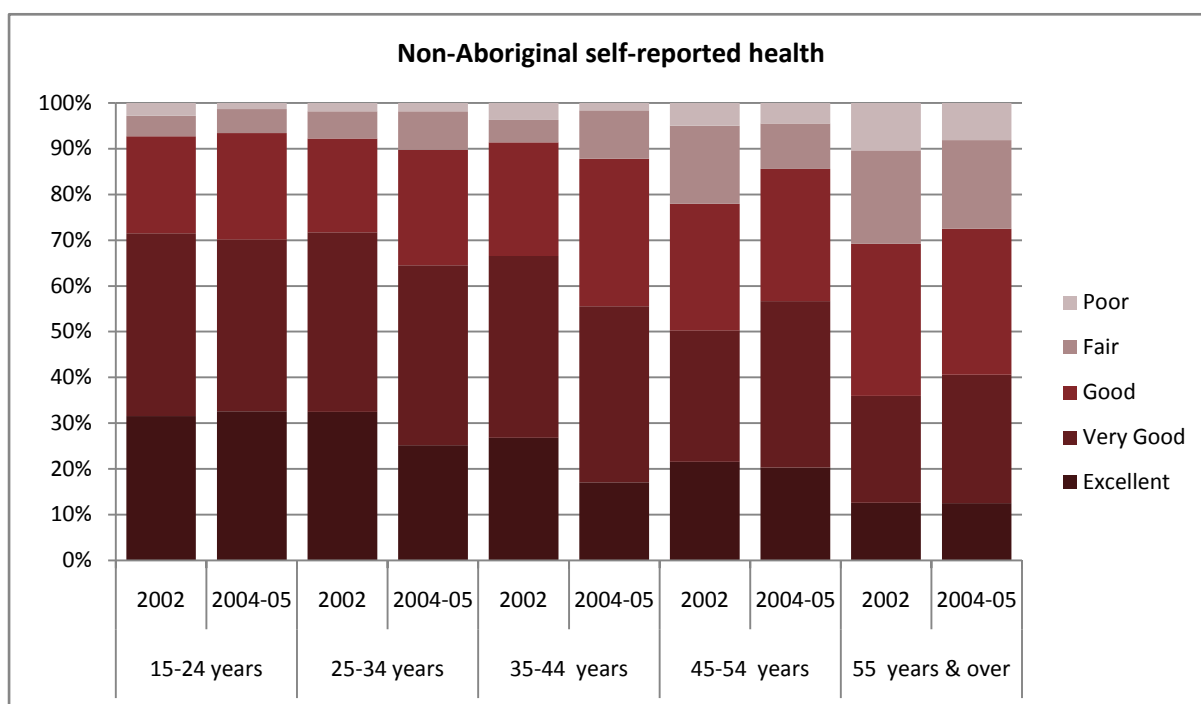
Self-reported health declines as a person ages for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal South Australians, as is evident in Figure 13 and Figure 14, respectively. However, it is noteworthy that Aboriginal Australians rate their health as consistently poorer than non-Aboriginal Australians across the lifespan. Moreover, despite long-standing government attempts to improve the health of Aboriginal Australians there was a trend for poorer health ratings from 2002 to 2004-05 (this pattern was not evident in non-Aboriginal health ratings). In addition, compared to the rest of Australia, South Australian Aboriginal people rate their health status as slightly worse than the Aboriginal average.

**Figure 13: Self-reported health for Aboriginal South Australians by age, 2002 & 2004-05**



Source: NATSIHS (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008b)

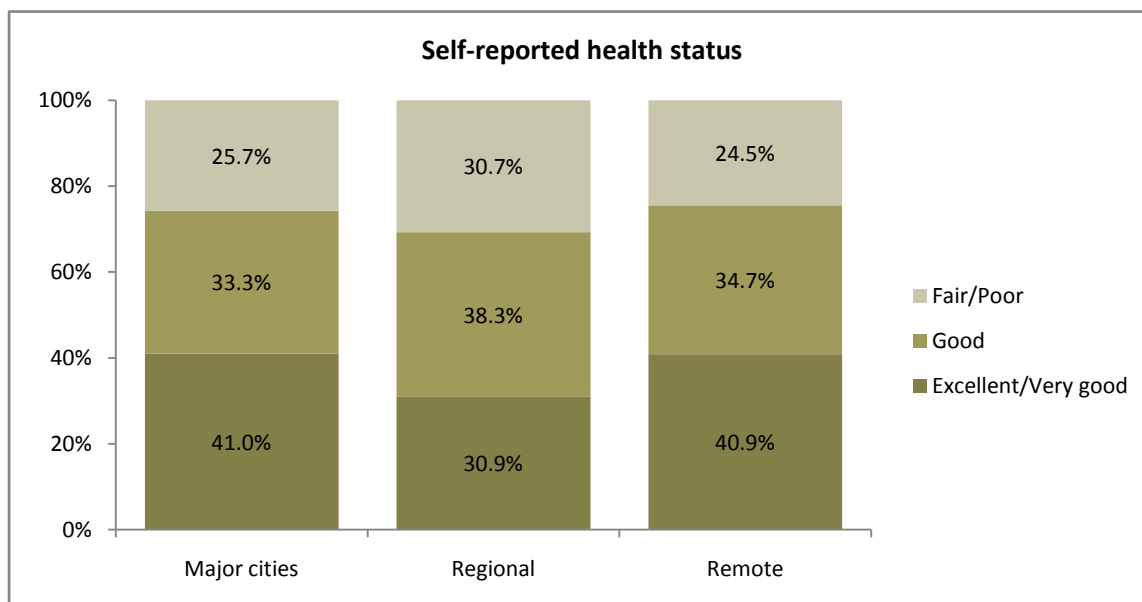
**Figure 14: Self-reported health for non-Aboriginal South Australians by age, 2002 & 2004-05**



Source: NATSIHS 2004-05 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008b)

Self-reported health of Aboriginal people in remote areas of South Australia is comparable to Aboriginal people in metropolitan areas. However, fewer Aboriginal persons in regional areas rate their health as excellent or very good, with correspondingly higher proportion reporting their health to be fair or poor (see Figure 15).

**Figure 15: Self-reported health status of Aboriginal persons in South Australia by region, 2008**

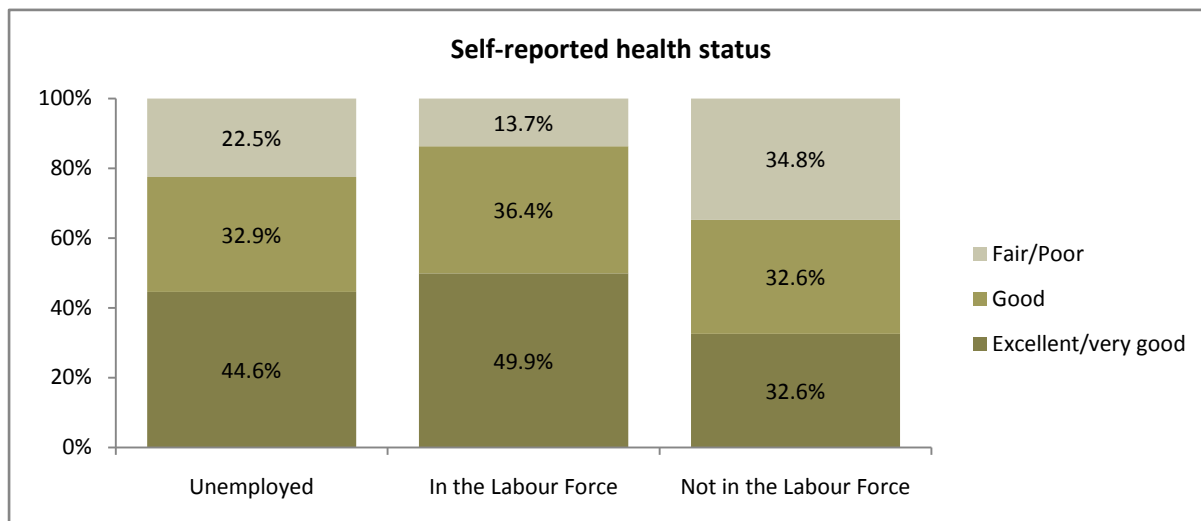


Source: NATSISS 2008 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008d)



The relationship between employment and health is also apparent in the South Australian Aboriginal population, with those who are unemployed being almost twice as likely to report a fair or poor health status compared to those who are employed (see Figure 16).

**Figure 16: Self-reported health status of employed and unemployed Aboriginal persons in South Australia, 2008**



Source: NATSISS 2008 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008d) Note, data in this figure refers to the whole of the state of South Australia.

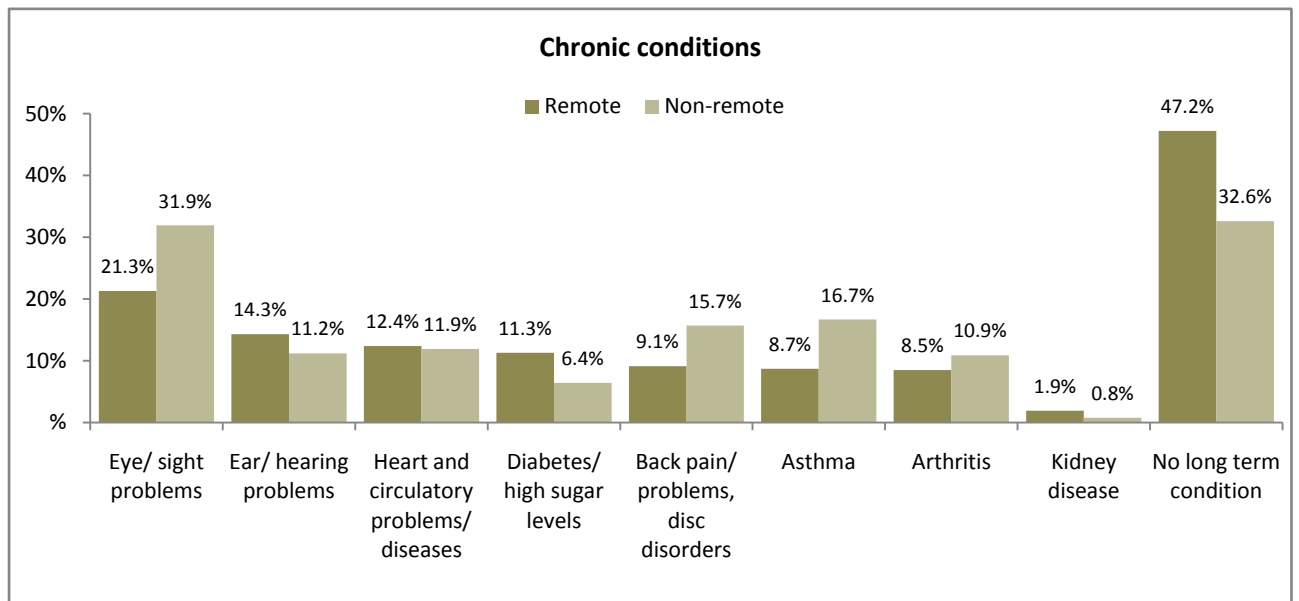
### 2.3.2 CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS

National data suggests that Aboriginal people report a different pattern of chronic disease than non-Aboriginal people, some of which contributes to differences in life expectancy between the two groups. Aboriginal people have ten times the rates of kidney disease, and three times the rate of diabetes compared to non-Aboriginal Australians (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2008). They also have elevated rates of circulatory, back problems, asthma and arthritis. However, there are correspondingly lower rates of cancer and osteoporosis - diseases which are more likely to strike in older age. Noting that as Aboriginal Australians have a lower life expectancy than the rest of the Australian population they are less likely to be impacted by diseases afflicting the oldest age groups.

Expenditure (per person) on Aboriginal health exceeds that of non-Aboriginal Australians (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2009). This is due to differences in the type of conditions experienced, the age at which the chronic condition commences and levels of co-morbidity, as well as high rates of hospital presentations, and a low primary care utilisation.

Figure 17 shows the rates of chronic diseases experienced by Aboriginal people in remote and non-remote areas of South Australia. Almost half the Aboriginal residents of remote areas (and one-third of those from non-remote areas) report no long term health conditions. Eye or sight problems are the most common chronic condition reported in both remote and non-remote areas of South Australia. Diabetes is almost twice as common in the remote, compared to non-remote, dwelling Aboriginal population, while asthma and back (and related) problems are almost twice as common in non-remote settings.

**Figure 17: Chronic conditions affecting Aboriginal persons in remote and non-remote areas of South Australia, 2008**



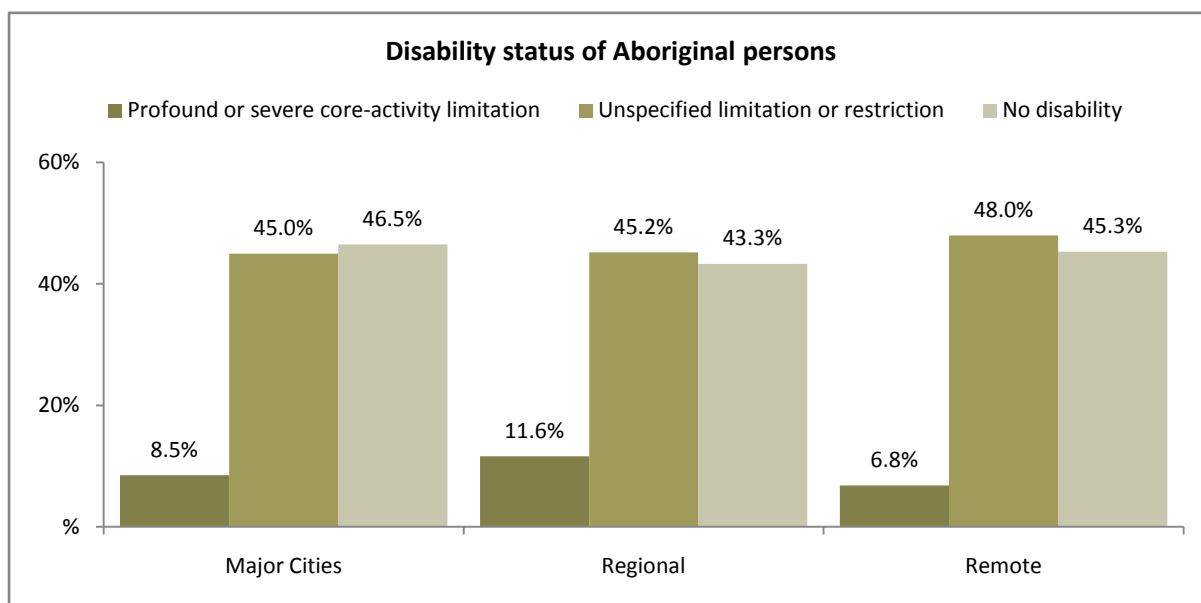
Source: NATSISS 2008 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008d).

### 2.3.3 DISABILITY

Across the lifespan, Aboriginal people experience at least twice the rates of profound or severely limiting disability compared with non-Aboriginal persons (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2008). Disability is defined differently by data collection agencies according to the purpose and information required. The 2008 *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey* regarded disability in terms of core-activity (self care, mobility or communication) limitation for a condition that had lasted six months or more (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2008). Individuals who have a chronic health condition, sight, hearing, speech, physical or intellectual condition, are classified as having an ‘unspecified limitation or restriction’.

Close to 10% of South Australian Aboriginal people report profound and core-activity limiting disability (see Figure 18). However, disability rates are highest in regional settings, where 11.6% of the Aboriginal population have profound and limiting conditions. Remote areas have the lowest rating for profound limitations. However, the difficulty of managing profound disability in remote areas may drive residents to leave remote locations in favour of regional areas with higher levels of health and social services.

**Figure 18: Disability status of Aboriginal persons in South Australian major cities, regional and remote areas, 2008**



Source: NATSISS 2008 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008d).

Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people are equally engaged in unpaid caring roles for people with disabilities (see Table 3). High non-response rates for Aboriginal persons (with 46% not providing a response or reporting it is not applicable, compared with 25% of non-Aboriginal persons) are likely to result in an underestimation of the number of carers (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2008).

**Table 3: Number of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons providing assistance to those with disabilities, 2006**

	No unpaid assistance		Provided unpaid assistance		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Non-Aboriginal</b>	25,811	88.9%	3,231	11.1%	29,042	100.0%
<b>Aboriginal</b>	2,088	88.3%	278	11.7%	2,366	100.0%
<b>Not stated</b>	260	85.2%	45	14.8%	305	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	28,159	88.8%	3,554	11.2%	31,713	100.0%

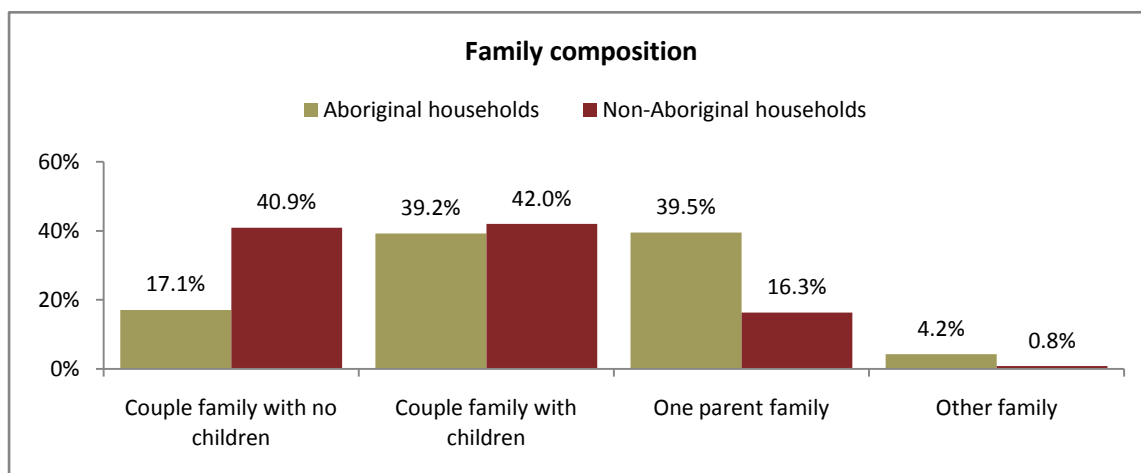
Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006c). Note: This table excludes those who did not answer this question, and those who indicated it was not applicable.

## 2.4 HOUSING

### 2.4.1 FAMILY COMPOSITION

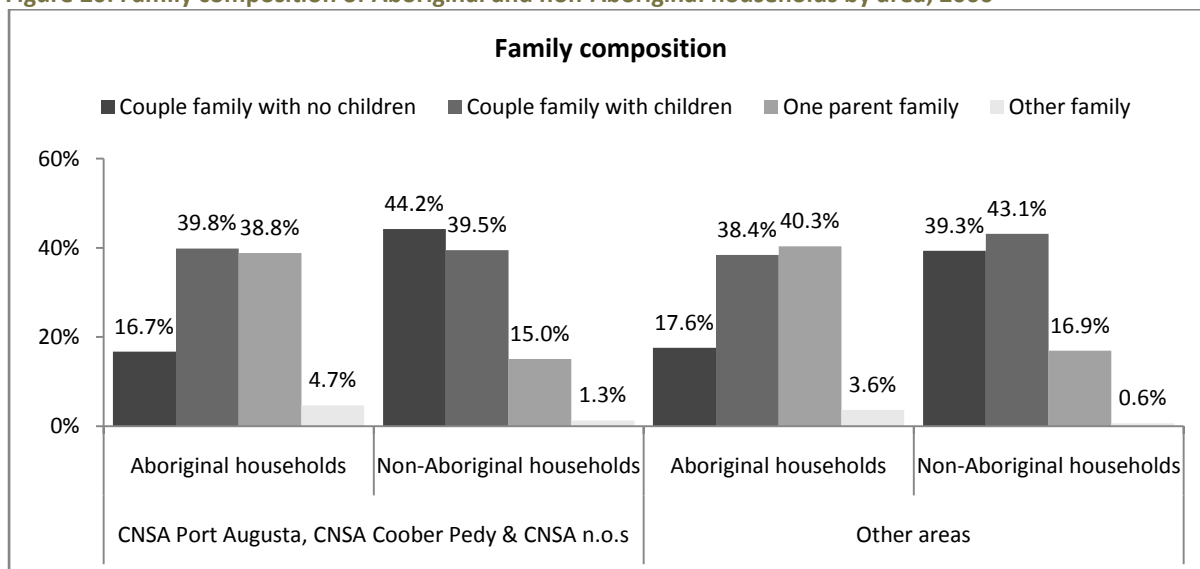
Figure 19 shows that 78.7% of Aboriginal households contain children, compared with 58.3% of non-Aboriginal households. Households with Aboriginal members are half as likely as non-Aboriginal households to consist of a couple without children, and more than twice as likely to contain one parent families. This pattern is slightly more pronounced in the CNSA area as evident in Figure 20.

**Figure 19: Family composition of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal households (total catchment area), 2006**



Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007e). Ineligible responses for those not stated and not applicable are not shown.

**Figure 20: Family composition of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal households by area, 2006**

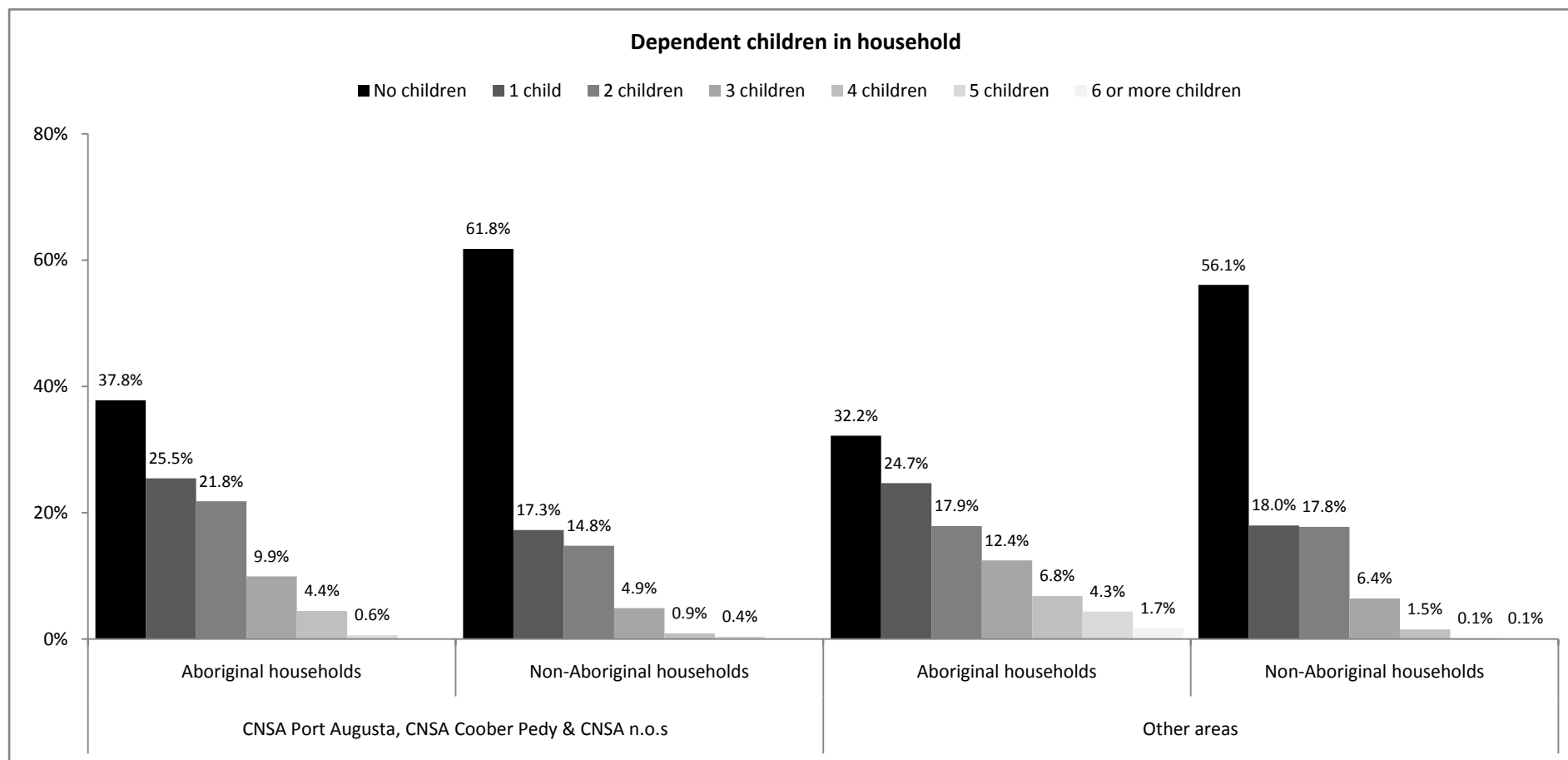


Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007e). Ineligible responses for those not stated and not applicable are not shown.

The distribution evident in family composition can also be seen in Figure 21 which presents the number of *dependent*<sup>6</sup> children in Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal households. Over half (57.9%) of non-Aboriginal households contain *no* dependent children, this is considerably more than the 35.3% of Aboriginal households. Figure 22 shows the number of dependent children in households with dependent children. Almost twice as many Aboriginal households (30.2%) have three or more children compared with 17.9% of non-Aboriginal households. It is noteworthy that fewer CNSA Aboriginal households (24.0%) have three or more children compared with Aboriginal households in other areas of the catchment (37.2%) – a finding related to the low numbers of Aboriginal households in the CNSA reported with dependent children.

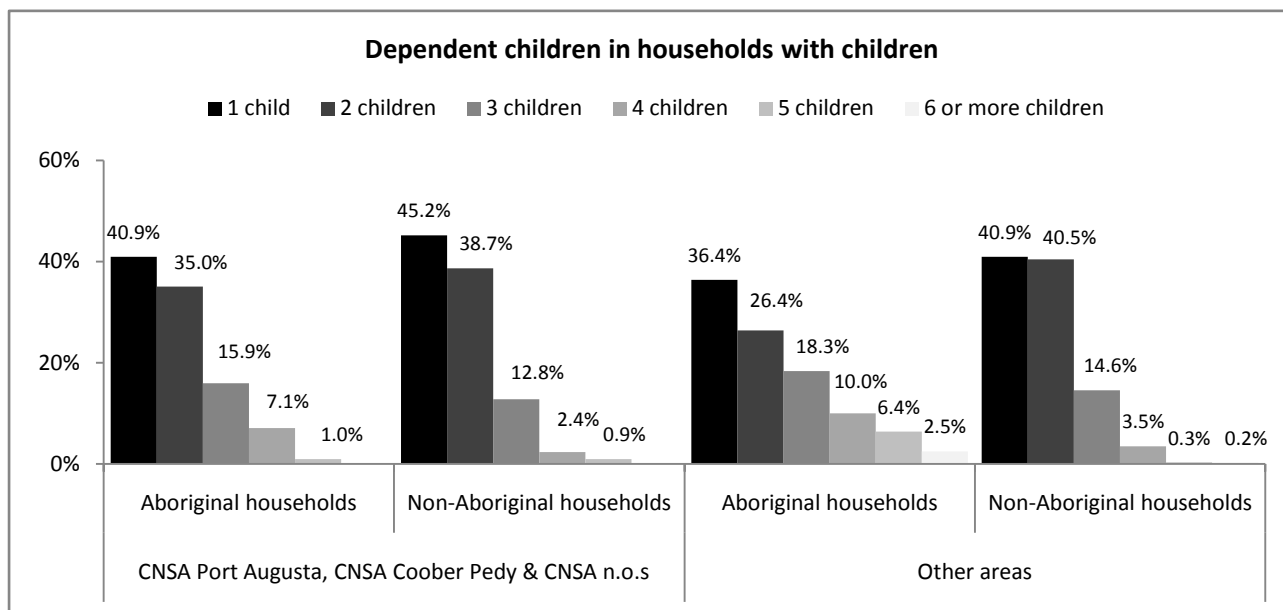
<sup>6</sup> Note that ‘children’ identified in family composition data are counted based on familial relationship and are not required to be *dependent*. Therefore the number of identified ‘dependent children’ reported here is lower.

Figure 21: Number of dependent children in Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal households by area, 2006



Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007m). Note the 2,272 households which failed to identify their Indigenous status or number of children are not included.

**Figure 22: Number of dependent children in Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal households with dependent children by area, 2006**



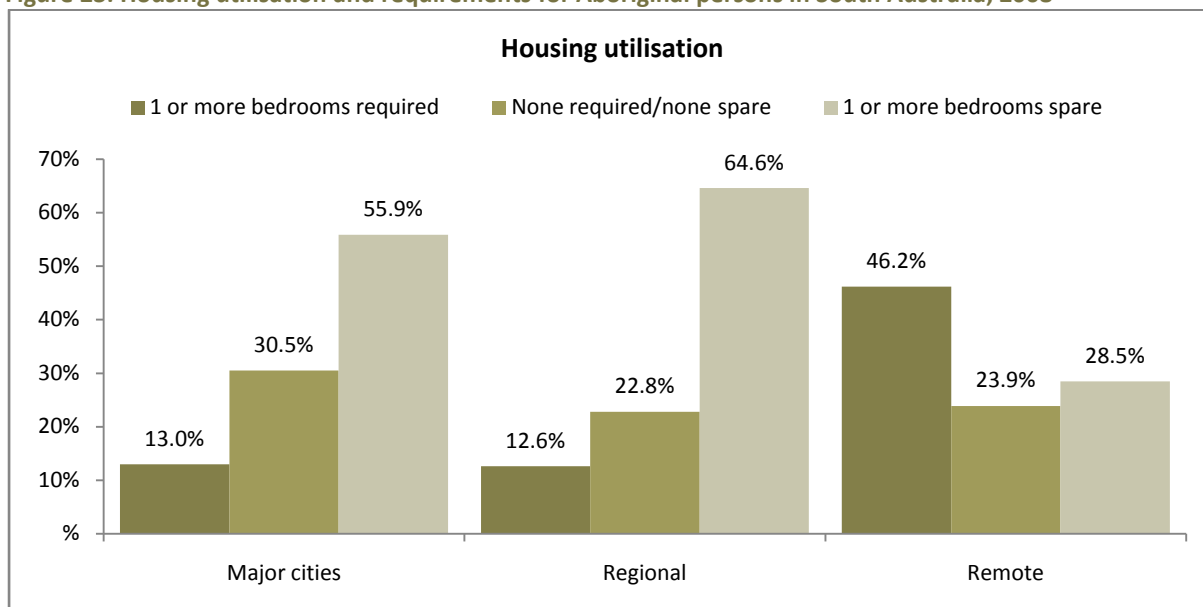
Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007m). Note the 2,272 households which failed to identify their Indigenous status or number of children are not included.

#### 2.4.2 HOUSING UTILISATION

Issues with the quality and quantity of housing for Aboriginal people are well publicised and have been the focus of recent efforts by the Council of Australian Governments (Council of Australian Governments, 2008). Aboriginal people are five times as likely to be living in overcrowded accommodation than non-Aboriginal persons, and this overcrowding is more pronounced in remote areas (Biddle, 2008). According to the ABS, approximately half of South Australian Aboriginal people live in overcrowded situations in remote areas, compared to around 13% in regional areas and major cities<sup>7</sup> (see Figure 23) (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006a).

<sup>7</sup> Note that household requirements were determined using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard, which provides a measure of the number of bedrooms required in a household based on a number of factors. If a bedroom is required, the household is 'overcrowded'.

**Figure 23: Housing utilisation and requirements for Aboriginal persons in South Australia, 2008**



Source: NATSISS 2008 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008d).

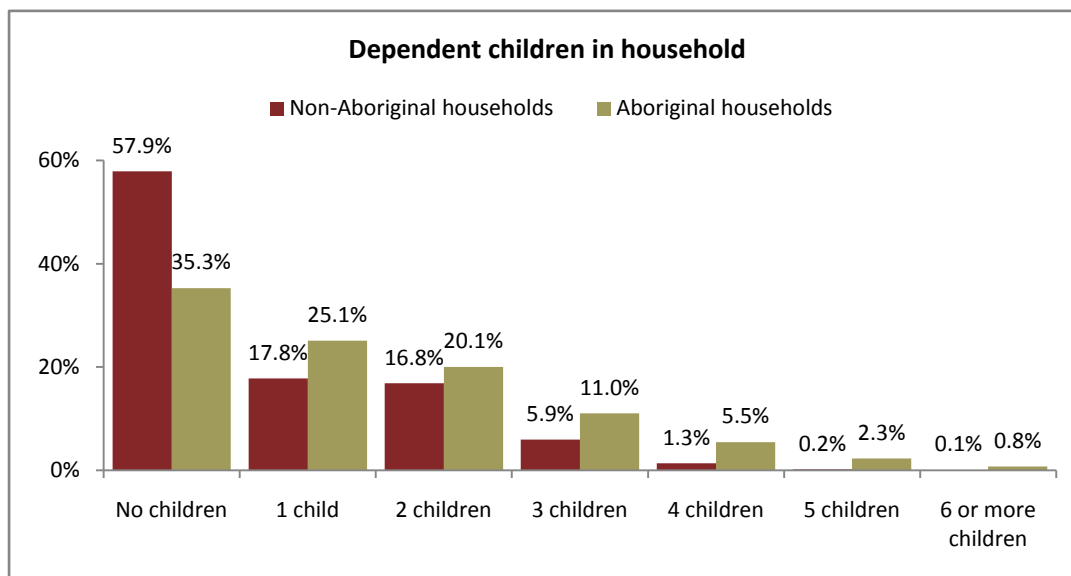
Further, it is estimated that within Aboriginal Communities in South Australia around 6% of the population are in need of permanent housing (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006a). However, this statistic is likely to be an underestimation due to the failure of this data to capture the more mobile segments of the Aboriginal population.

In Port Augusta, the Census identified that of 776 households requiring additional bedrooms, 343 (44.2%) were Aboriginal households containing 41.5% of the local Aboriginal population (Biddle, 2008). In contrast, the 433 (55.8%) non-Aboriginal households requiring additional bedrooms housed 3.6% of the non-Aboriginal population. A similar story was evident in Ceduna, where a total of 204 households required additional bedrooms, 91 (44.6%) of these were in Aboriginal households containing 34.3% of the local Aboriginal population. Whereas the remaining 113 (55.4%) households requiring rooms contained only 3.5% of the non-Aboriginal Ceduna population.

The number of bedrooms required increases with the number of household members, therefore it is relevant to consider the distribution of children in Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal households. Figure 24 shows that more than half of households without Aboriginal persons had no children compared to around one-third of Aboriginal households. For more information and data on dependent children in the catchment see Section 2.4.1.



**Figure 24: Number of dependent children in Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal households in total catchment, 2006**



Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007m). Note the 2,272 households which failed to identify their Indigenous status or number of children are not included.

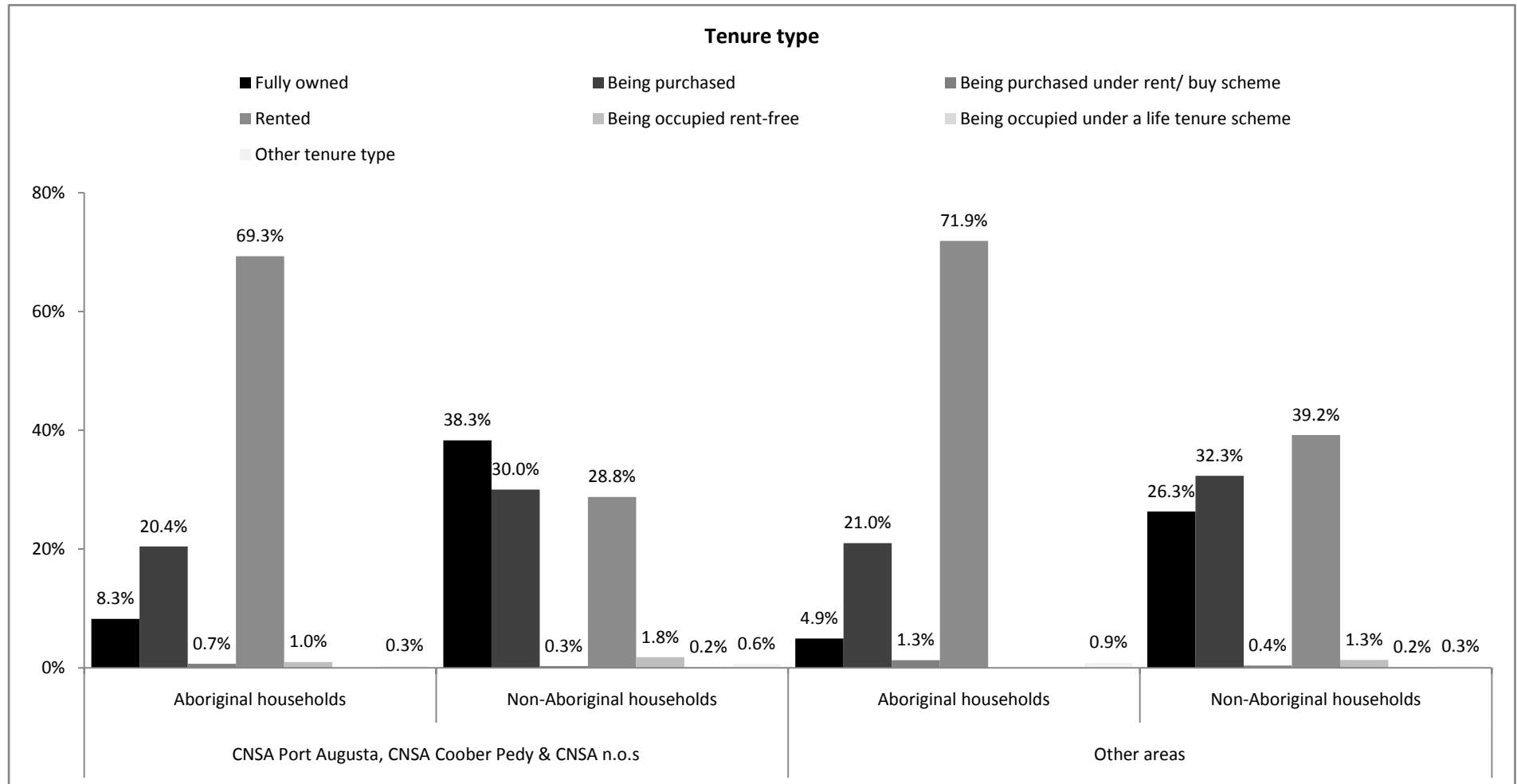
### 2.4.3 HOUSING TENURE

Compared to non-Aboriginal people, Aboriginal people have a lower rate of home ownership, which is attributed to the generally lower incomes in the Aboriginal population (Memmott, Long, & Thomson, 2009). However, there is also diversity in attitudes towards home ownership, both within and between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal groups.

Many people are motivated to own property in order to pass it on to subsequent generations in the family. However, for Aboriginal persons, there is often little economic or social benefit to home ownership – and for others low incomes make the opportunity unachievable. Factors inhibiting the purchase of property include higher maintenance costs associated with the purchase of second-hand homes (which are the most common form of acquisition), high mobility patterns (limited desire to remain in a single location for an extended period) (Birdsall-Jones & Corunna, 2006), and the presence of government-subsidised housing rentals as a more viable economic option. Indeed, more than half of all Aboriginal housing in rural and remote SA is provided by State or Australian Governments (Biddle, 2008).

Within the total catchment, 70.4% of Aboriginal households were rented. In contrast only 35.8% of non-Aboriginal households were rented, with 30.2% fully owned and 32% were being purchased (a small number of these under the rent/buy scheme). In the CNSA there was a slightly higher proportion of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal households that were fully owned, when compared with the other area (see Figure 25). This was most notable for non-Aboriginal households in Coober Pedy and CNSA n.o.s.

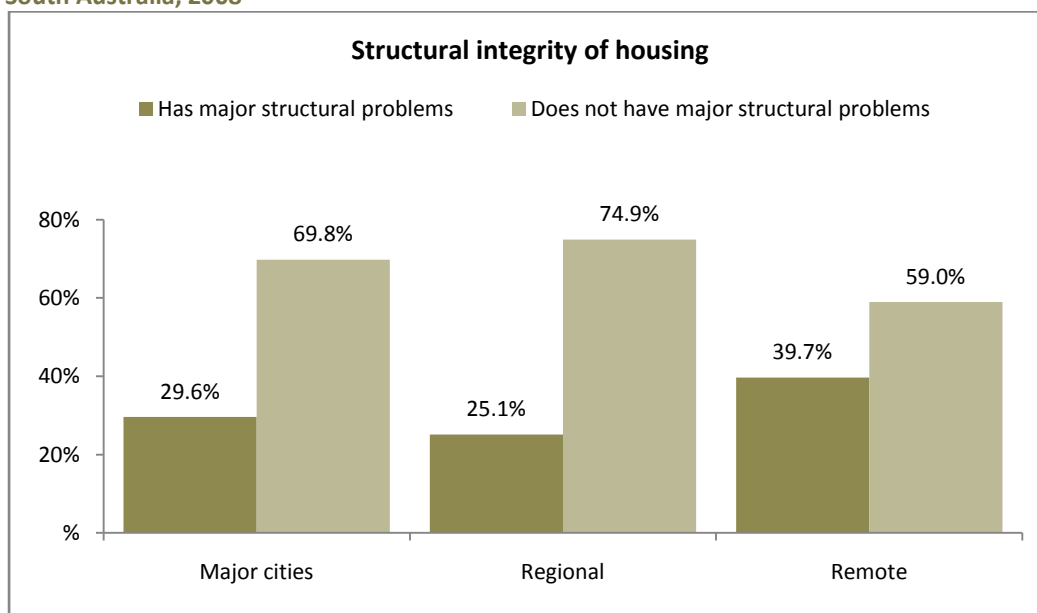
Figure 25. Proportion of households by tenure type for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons by area, 2006



Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007o). Note the 2,086 households which failed to identify their Indigenous status or tenure type are not included.

The structural integrity of houses is more likely to be compromised within remote areas. This is particularly salient for the Aboriginal population. As evident in Figure 26, 41% of Aboriginal households in remote areas have significant issues with structural integrity, compared to less than 30% in regional and metropolitan areas.

**Figure 26: Structural integrity of housing for the Aboriginal population in metropolitan, regional and remote South Australia, 2008**



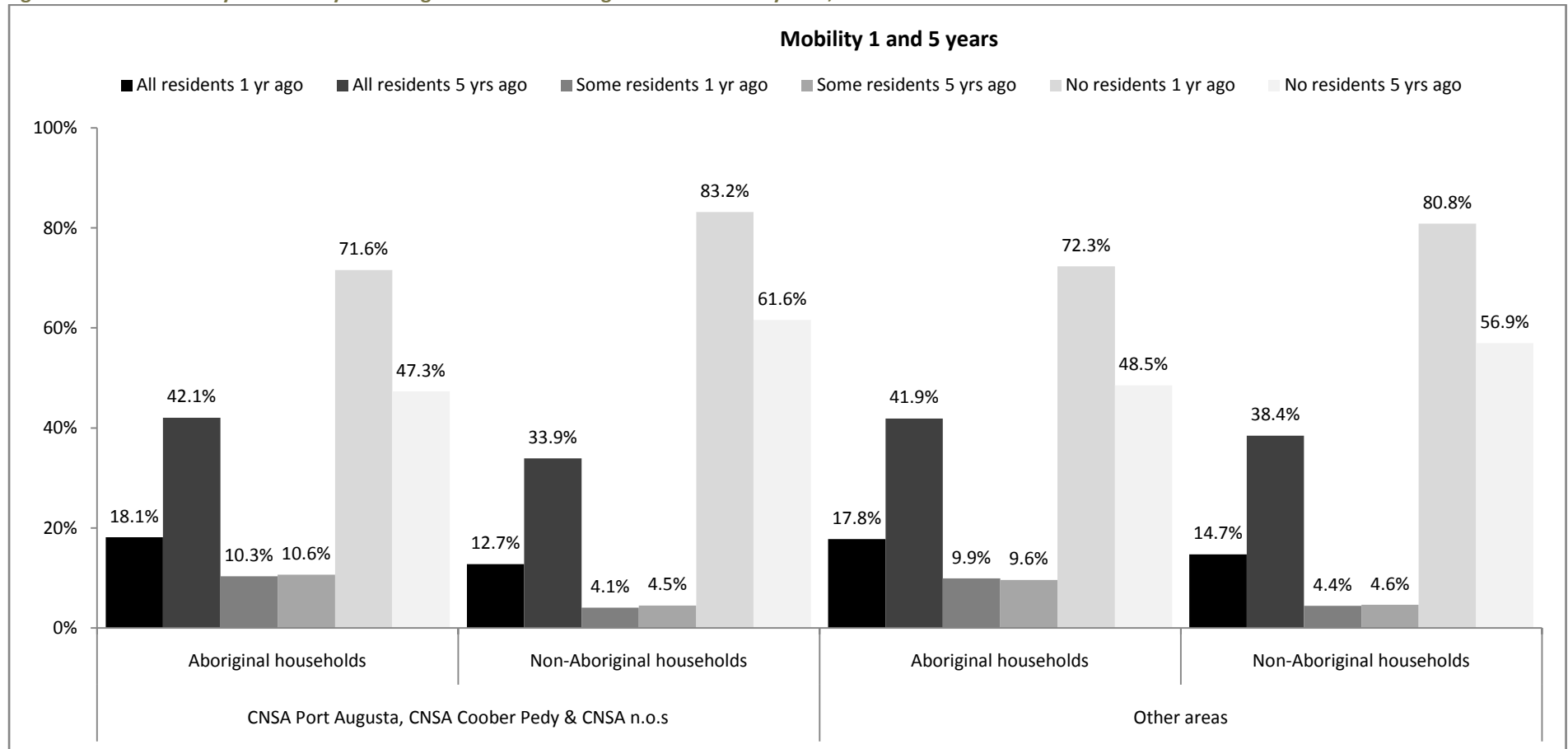
Source: NATSISS 2008 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008d)

#### 2.4.4 MOBILITY

Household mobility is determined by whether all, some or no residents changed address in the previous year and/or the previous five years. Higher rates of both one and five year household mobility are evident in the Aboriginal population relative to the non-Aboriginal population (see Figure 27)<sup>8</sup>. In addition, there appears to be a very slight trend for reduced mobility in CNSA areas. It should be noted that Roxby Downs is an outlier at both time frames with 30.6% with all members of households reporting one year mobility, and 67.8% reporting five year mobility. There was also a relatively high level of five year mobility for all members of non-Aboriginal households for the CNSA n.o.s. and FNSA n.o.s. areas (52.4% and 43.2%, respectively).

<sup>8</sup> These figures are likely to be an underestimation of the true degree of mobility, due to the undercount of Aboriginal people in the Census, which is likely to be exacerbated by mobility.

Figure 27: One and five year mobility of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal households by area, 2006



Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007f, 2007n). Note the 2,636 and 3089 households which failed to identify their Indigenous status or number of children at one year and five years, respectively, are not included.

## 2.5 EDUCATION

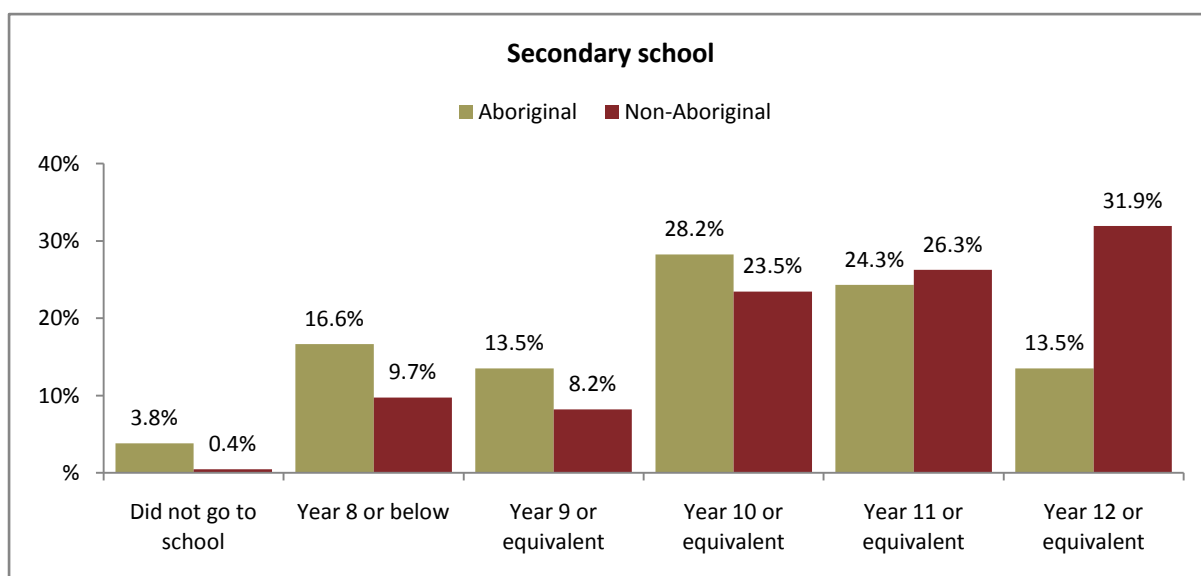
### 2.5.1 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Compared to non-Aboriginal people, Aboriginal persons have lower levels of education, with national statistics indicating approximately 6% fewer Aboriginal persons completing schooling to Year 12 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2010c). However, despite the low levels of educational attainment evident in the most recent Census, the proportion of Aboriginal persons completing higher levels of secondary education has increased over the past eight years (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008c).

Recent research has indicated that Aboriginal students (compared with non-Aboriginal students) experience more negative peer activity, report a greater dislike for and value school less (McInerney, 2008). In addition, there are much higher rates of absenteeism (at approximately four times that of non-Aboriginal groups). Intention to engage in tertiary education is highly predictive of secondary school performance (McInerney, 2008), but in regional and remote areas, possibilities for tertiary education are more limited. Regardless of the degree of remoteness, or Indigenous status, females are more likely to achieve higher levels of education than males (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2010a).

Almost one-third of non-Aboriginal persons in the catchment area have completed up to Year 12 of schooling, compared with 13.5% of Aboriginal persons (see Figure 28). A small proportion of this population reported not attending school at all (0.4 %of non-Aboriginal and 3.8% of Aboriginal persons).

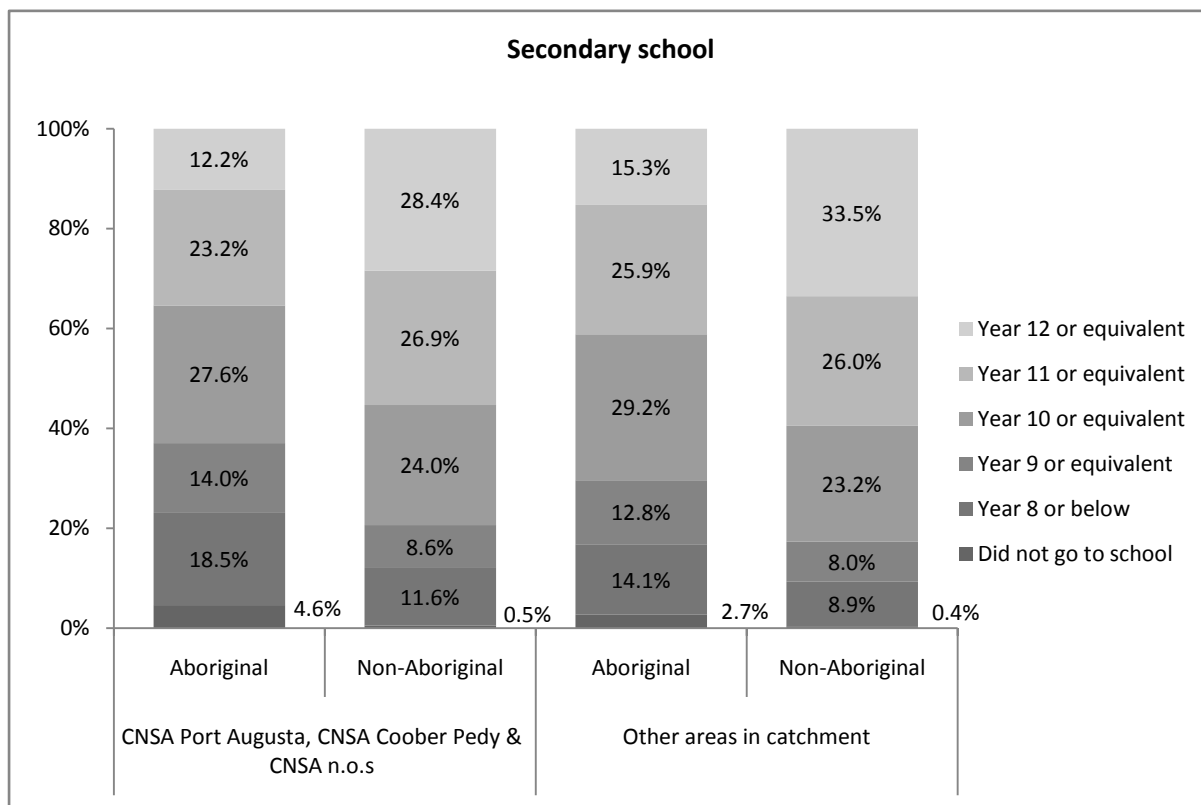
**Figure 28: Highest level of secondary school completed by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons (total catchment area), 2006**



Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007p). Note, those not stating their Indigenous status or level of schooling are not included.

Approximately one-third of Aboriginal persons (35.4%) within the CNSA area reported a secondary education to Year 11 or 12 (or equivalent; see Figure 29). In comparison, more than half of non-Aboriginal persons (55.3%) in this area reported achieving a secondary education at this level. Of note, persons from Roxby Downs were most likely to complete Year 12 with 29.5% attaining this level overall. In comparison only 16.7% of persons from Port Augusta and 17.4% from Ceduna reported completing Year 12 education.

**Figure 29: Highest level of secondary school completed by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons, by area, 2006**



Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007h). Note, those not stating their Indigenous status or level of schooling are not included.

## 2.5.2 SCHOOL ENROLMENTS

The South Australian Department of Education and Children’s Services (DECS) provides information about Government schools at levels aligned to South Australian Government Regions (see

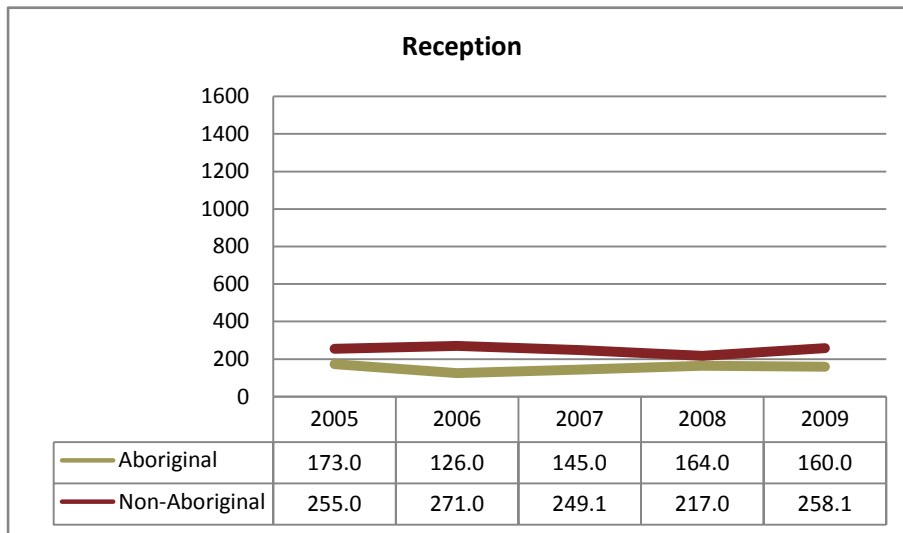
Figure 54). The ‘Far North’ region provides the best approximation of the population of interest for this study. However, it incorporates larger sections of the northern reaches of South Australia, whilst excluding Ceduna and Whyalla which are part of the ‘Eyre and Western’ region. There are a total of nine government preschools and nineteen primary, secondary and/or area schools in the Far North region (Department of Education and Childrens Services, 2010b)<sup>9</sup>.

Previous research indicates the proportion of children attending preschool is comparable between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children, however this decreases as they progress through the schooling system (Bourke, Rigby, & Burden, 2000). Aboriginal students also tend to have a lower level of attendance in remote areas, which is particularly pronounced at the secondary school level. The levels of absenteeism have also been found to be higher among male Aboriginal students.

<sup>9</sup> While enrolment data for Ceduna and Whyalla were not available, it should be noted that there are an additional five preschools, six primary, three secondary and one special school in Whyalla. While Ceduna has two preschools and a single area school (Department of Education and Childrens Services, 2010a).

The data gathered for the Far Northern Region show the enrolment numbers at reception level in Government schools have remained reasonably consistent over the last five years (with the exception of a slight decline in Aboriginal enrolments in 2006) with an average of 154 enrolments (see Figure 30). The average number of reception enrolments for the non-Aboriginal population has been 250 over this period, dipping to 217 in 2008. At reception level, Aboriginal children comprise 38.1% of enrolments across the entire time period, however, there was considerable variation by year. In 2006, Aboriginal children comprised 31.7% of enrolments at reception level, compared with a high of 43.0% in 2008.

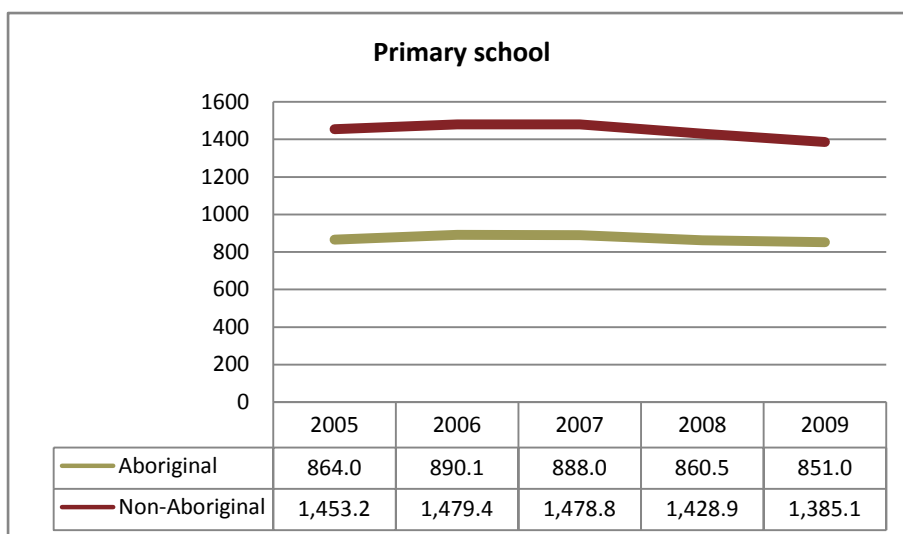
**Figure 30: Enrolments numbers of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children in Government *reception* in the Far Northern region of South Australia, 2010**



Source: DECS 2010 (Department of Education and Children's Services, 2010)

Enrolments in primary school dipped slightly for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children in 2009 (see Figure 31). However, the proportional representation of Aboriginal children in primary school was very consistent at 37.6% overall (with a range from 37.3% in 2005 to 38.1% in 2009).

**Figure 31: Enrolments of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children in Government *primary school* in the Far Northern region of South Australia, 2010**

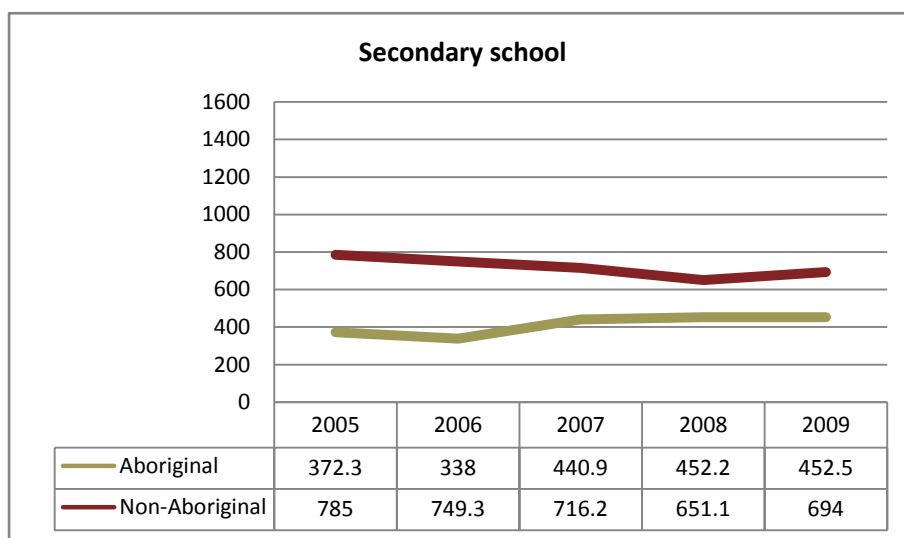


Source: DECS 2010 (Department of Education and Children's Services, 2010).



It is clear that student enrolments in Government secondary schools in the Far North region, decline at the higher year levels. However, data was not available to determine the extent to which decisions to send children from regional and remote areas to private schools in metropolitan areas impact on this numeric decline from Year 8 to Year 12. Aboriginal students make up an average of 36.4% of all secondary students. However, there is considerable variation in the proportional representation which ranges from 31.1% in 2006, to 41.0% in 2008 (see Figure 32).

**Figure 32: Enrolments of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal adolescents in Government secondary school in the Far Northern region of South Australia, 2010**

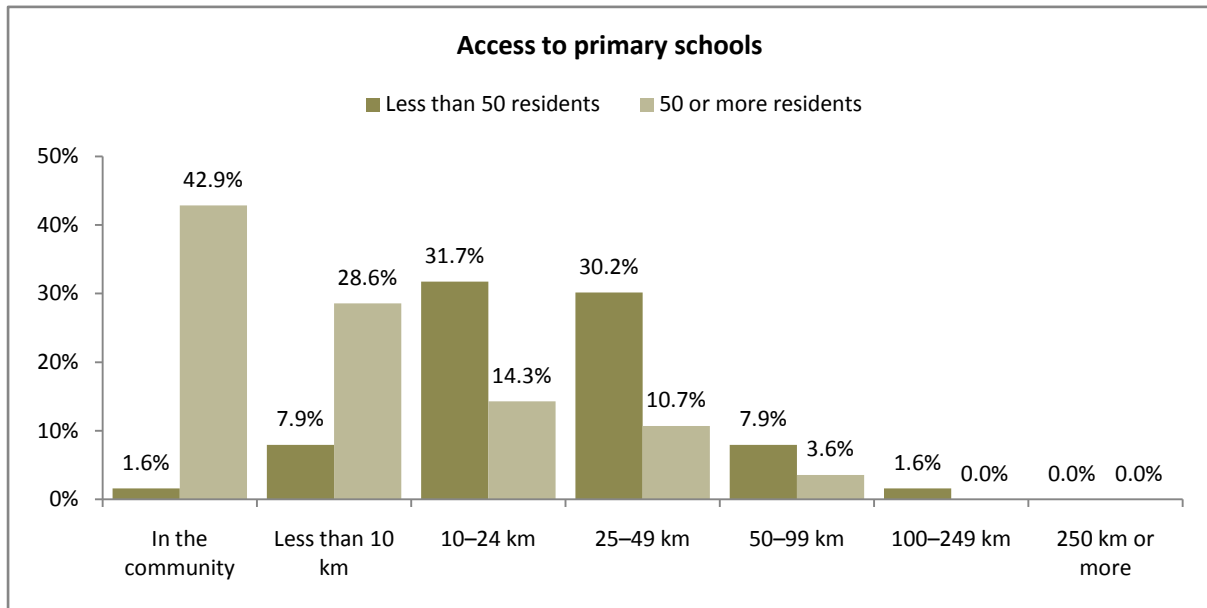


Source: DECS 2010 (Department of Education and Children's Services, 2010).

However it should be noted, that enrolment figures tell us little about attendance patterns. Aboriginal people are estimated to have an attendance rate of 84% (versus 93% for non-Aboriginal persons), though this is more pronounced in remote areas (Bourke, et al., 2000). One factor that may explain lower levels of attendance is that cost is still considered to be a barrier to learning, and this is likely to be exacerbated in regional and remote areas.

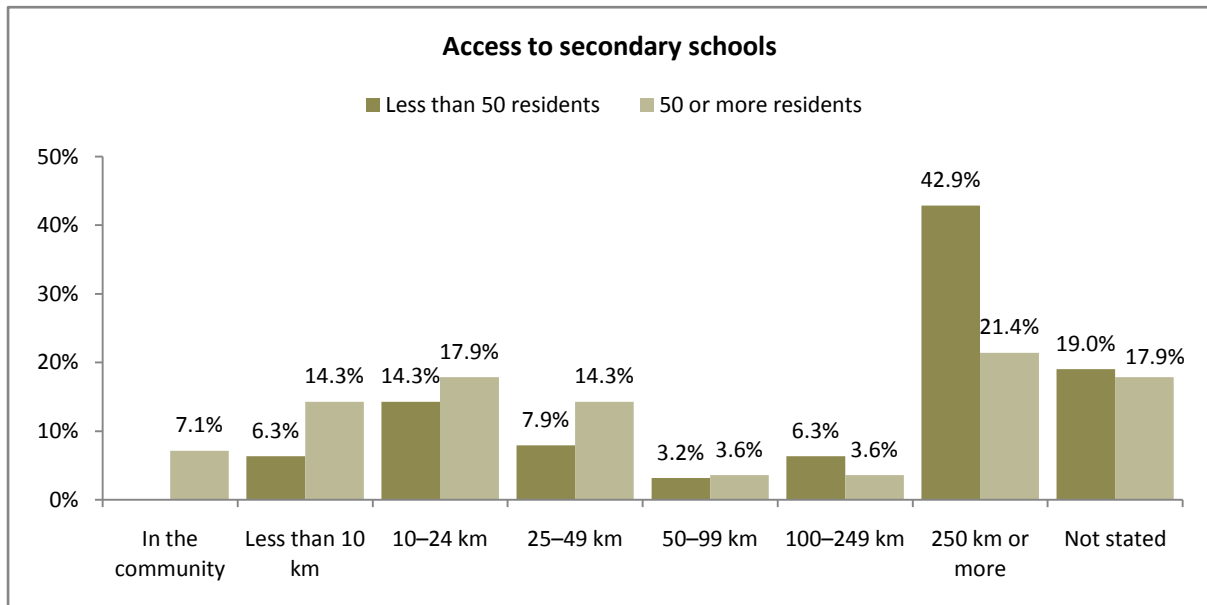
Access to schools in rural and remote South Australia contributes to the ability of young people to participate in and remain at school. South Australia has total of 91 (13.0%) of the 1,187 discrete Aboriginal communities in Australia. Almost half (42.9%) of the 28 South Australian discrete Aboriginal communities with 50 or more residents have primary schools within the community (see Figure 33). In comparison, only 7.1% of these 'larger' communities had access to secondary schools at their location (see Figure 34). Access to primary school and secondary school was decidedly less convenient for residents of the 63 'small' communities (those with less than 50 residents). While 61.2% of these communities had access to primary schools within a distance of 10 to 49 kilometres, 42.9% of these communities did not have a secondary school within 250 kilometres.

**Figure 33: Distance for discrete South Australian Aboriginal communities to access nearest *primary school*, 2006**



Source: H&I 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006a)

**Figure 34: Distance for discrete South Australian Aboriginal communities to access nearest *secondary school*, 2006**



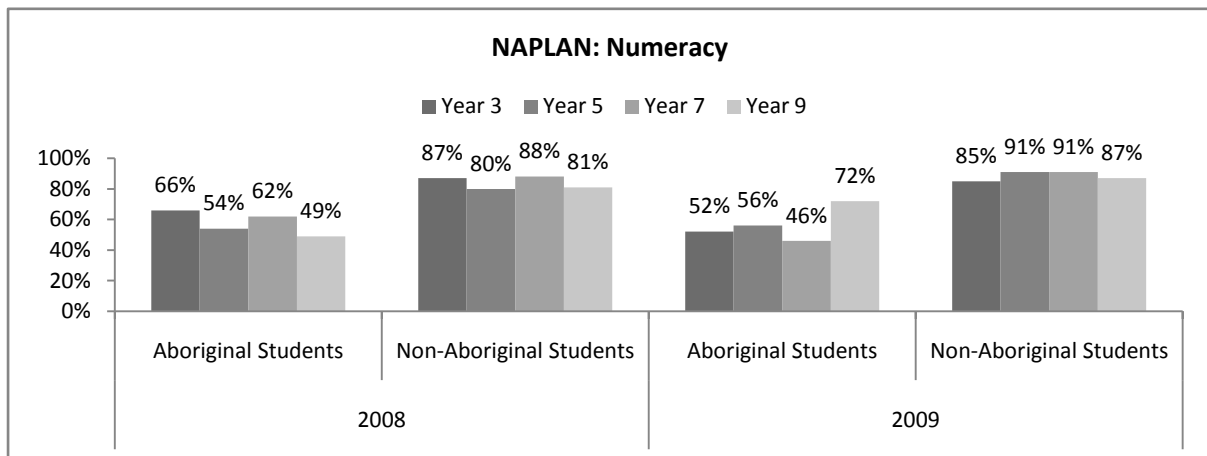
Source: H&I 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006a)

### 2.5.3 SCHOOL-BASED LITERACY AND NUMERACY LEVELS

The National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) provides estimates of the number of students who meet the minimum ‘benchmarks’ for literacy and numeracy at various stages through the schooling journey. Currently, NAPLAN results are available for Years 3, 5, 7 and 9. The data presented is for all Government schools in the Far Northern region (see Appendix B for full details of the region). Results are separated into Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students. It should be noted that these results may overestimate the number of Aboriginal persons meeting the minimum thresholds, as individuals who haven’t been measured due to absenteeism or failing to attend school completely are likely to have poorer results.

Figure 35 shows NAPLAN results for numeracy in Government schools in the Far North region of South Australia. Whilst results are cross-sectional across the school year levels, it is clear that between 80% and 91% of non-Aboriginal students are achieving minimum numeracy benchmarks. Whereas, considerably fewer (between 46% and 72%) Aboriginal students in this area have achieved the minimum benchmark for numeracy.

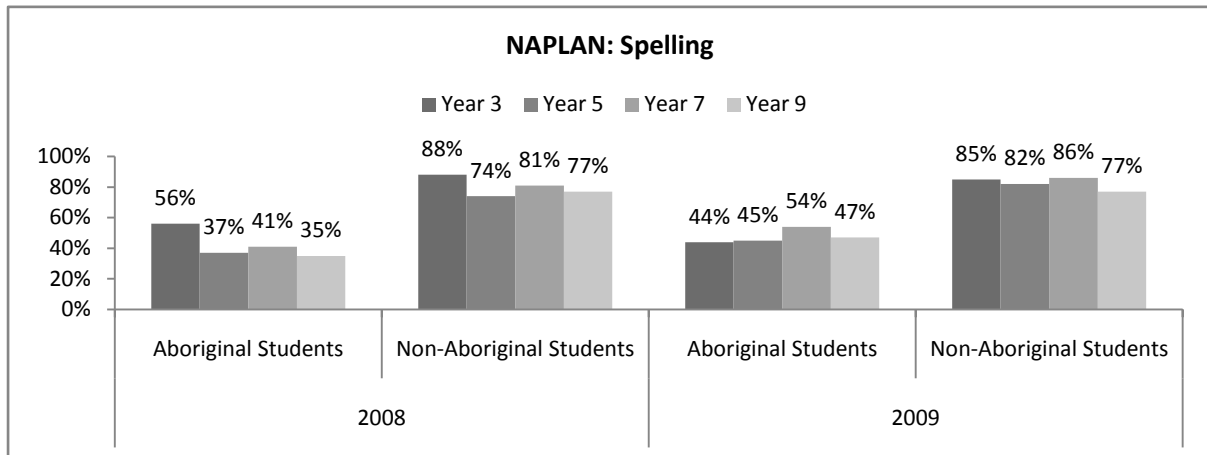
**Figure 35: NAPLAN Numeracy results for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students in the Far North region, 2008 & 2009**



Source: (Department of Education and Childrens Services, 2010c). Note data is for DECS schools only.

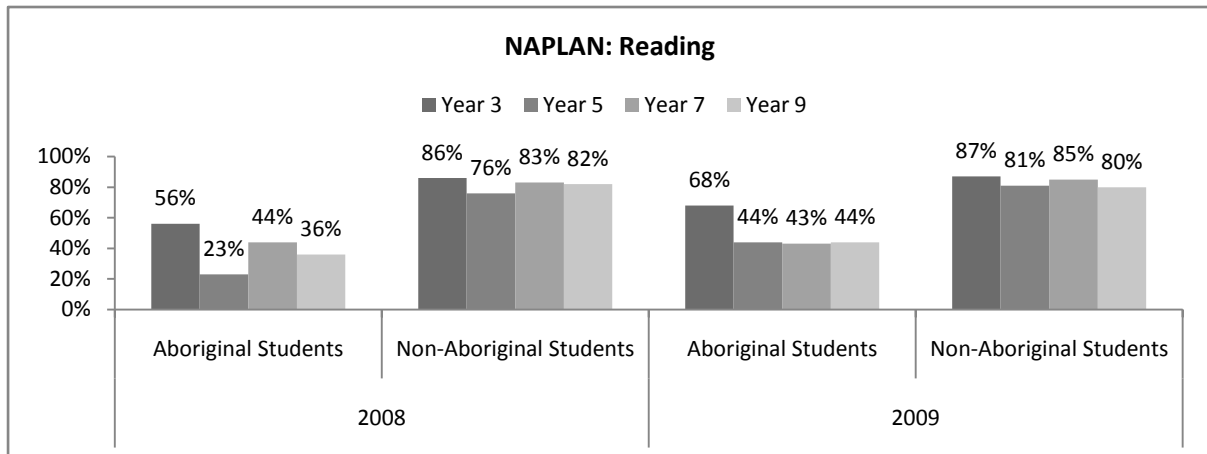
NAPLAN assesses literacy through four measures: spelling (Figure 36), reading (Figure 37), writing (Figure 38) and grammar (Figure 39). For each measure (and across each year level) there are major differences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students. There appears to be tendency for a slightly higher proportion of the youngest cohort of Aboriginal students (Year 3) to achieve the minimum benchmark in 2008. This positive result for Year 3 was followed by a drop of between 16 and 33 percentage points in Year 5 results. As previously mentioned, these are cross-sectional results. The real power will be in the longitudinal analysis of this data to assess whether the better results for the Year 3 cohort in 2008 are maintained or improved across the school years.

**Figure 36: NAPLAN Spelling results for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students in the Far North region, 2008 & 2009**



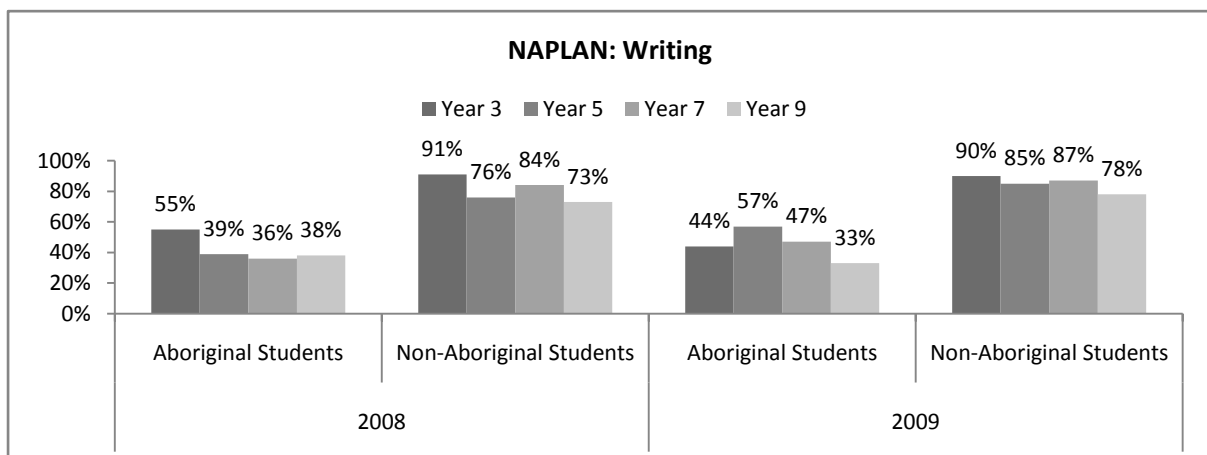
Source: (Department of Education and Childrens Services, 2010c). Note data is for DECS schools only.

**Figure 37: NAPLAN Reading results for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students in the Far North region, 2008 & 2009**



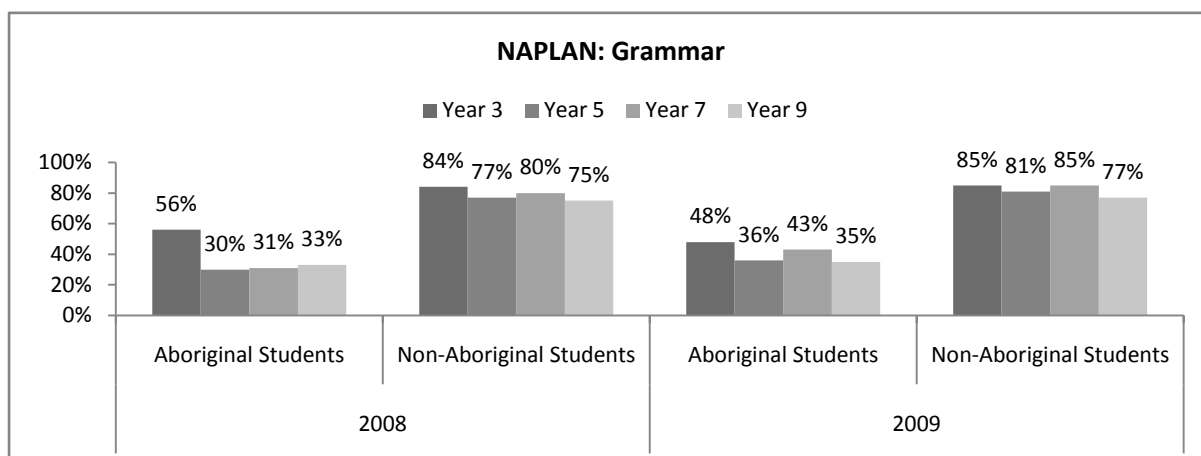
Source: (Department of Education and Childrens Services, 2010c). Note data is for DECS schools only.

**Figure 38: NAPLAN Writing results for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students in the Far North region, 2008 & 2009**



Source: (Department of Education and Childrens Services, 2010c). Note data is for DECS schools only.

**Figure 39: NAPLAN Grammar results for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students in the Far North region, 2008 & 2009**

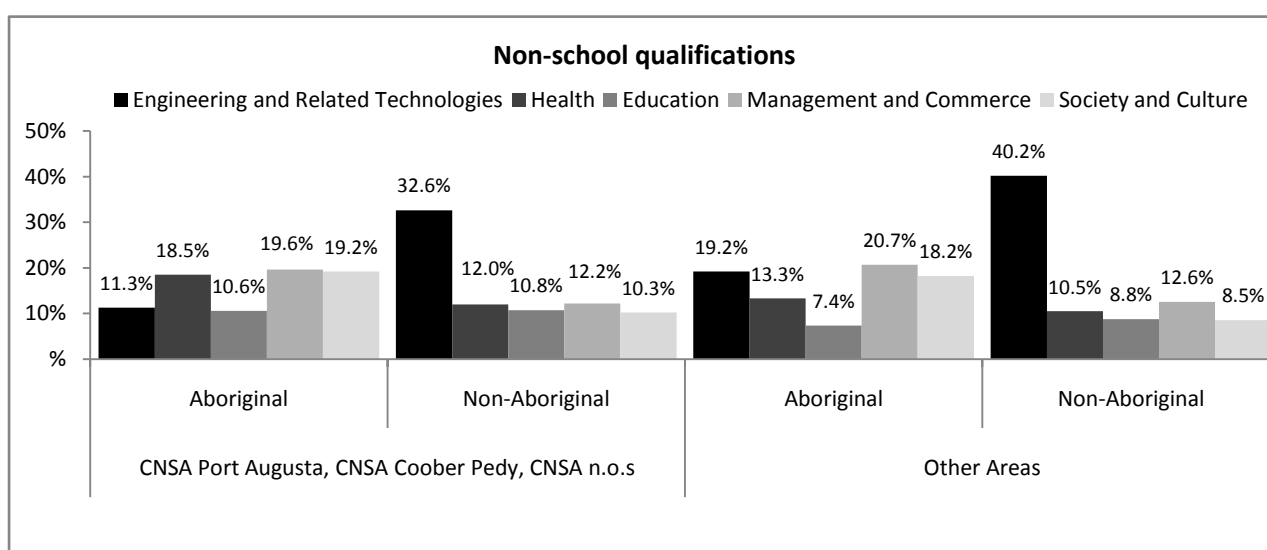


Source: (Department of Education and Childrens Services, 2010c). Note data is for DECS schools only.

#### 2.5.4 NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

Nearly 12,000 persons in the total catchment area reported having attained a non-school qualification of some sort. This included 13.9% of Aboriginal persons and 44.3% of non-Aboriginal persons. Aboriginal persons with non-school qualifications were most likely to hold these qualifications in the areas of health, management and commerce, and society and culture, with around 60% of these Aboriginal persons holding qualifications in one of these areas of study (see Figure 40). Although numbers were low, Aboriginal persons were proportionally more likely than non-Aboriginal persons to hold non-school qualifications in the areas of management and commerce, society and culture, and agriculture, environmental and related studies. The latter was reported by 8.3% of qualified Aboriginal persons in CNSA and 5.9% of Aboriginal persons in 'other areas'. Non-Aboriginal persons have a higher rate of non-school qualifications in the area of engineering and related technologies. Not surprisingly this is highest in the mining intensive area of Roxby Downs, where the figures approached half of the population.

**Figure 40: Non-school qualification for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons, by area, 2006**



Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007d). Note figure does not include when responses were not applicable or the field of study inadequately defined. Other defined areas of study (natural and physical sciences, IT, architecture and building, creative arts, and food, hospitality and personal services) are also not included as they contributed less than 10% of all responses.

## 2.5.5 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Data on students and completions for vocational education and training (VET) are collated by the National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER). Some data are readily available at the state level by Indigenous status. The number of VET students and VET completions by Industry Skills Councils relevant to mining are presented in Table 4 and Table 5, respectively (data for *all* Industry Skills Councils are shown in Table A 7 and Table A 8, respectively).

Individuals identified as Aboriginal persons make up 3.6% of all VET students<sup>10</sup>, however, only 2.3% of students in the areas specifically relevant for mining are Aboriginal persons. Of note, 14.6% of students (n=124) in the SkillsDMC Industry Skills Council<sup>11</sup> in South Australia are Aboriginal persons.

**Table 4: Number of VET students in South Australia by Industry Skills Councils relevant to mining by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, 2009**

	Construction and Property Services	Innovation and Business	Manufacturing Skills Australia	SkillsDMC	Transport and Logistics	Total
Aboriginal	97	435	138	124	21	815
Non-Aboriginal	4791	16374	6482	453	924	29024
Not known	1093	2134	969	272	619	5087
<b>Total</b>	<b>5981</b>	<b>18943</b>	<b>7589</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>1564</b>	<b>34926</b>

Source: NCVER 2009 (National Centre for Vocational Education Research, 2010). Note data for other skills councils can be seen in Appendix D.

Over 13,000 persons completed South Australian VET qualifications in areas relevant to mining in 2009. Of these 2.1% were Aboriginal persons. Completions for Aboriginal persons were highest within SkillsDMC (5.0%, n=27) and Transport and Logistics (5.1%, n=35). It is likely that the introduction of new industry-VET initiatives which encourage and provide additional support to Aboriginal persons, has impacted on the proportional representation of Aboriginal students within SkillsDMC, but that graduations for these students had not occurred by 2009.

**Table 5: Number of VET completions in South Australia by Industry Skills Councils relevant to mining by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, 2009**

	Construction and Property Services	Innovation and Business	Manufacturing Skills Australia	SkillsDMC	Transport and Logistics	Total
Aboriginal	24	173	17	27	35	276
Non-Aboriginal	1612	7737	1759	482	485	12075
Not known	350	364	84	30	166	994
<b>Total</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>8274</b>	<b>1860</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>13345</b>

Source: NCVER 2009 (National Centre for Vocational Education Research, 2010). Note data for other skills councils can be seen in Appendix D.

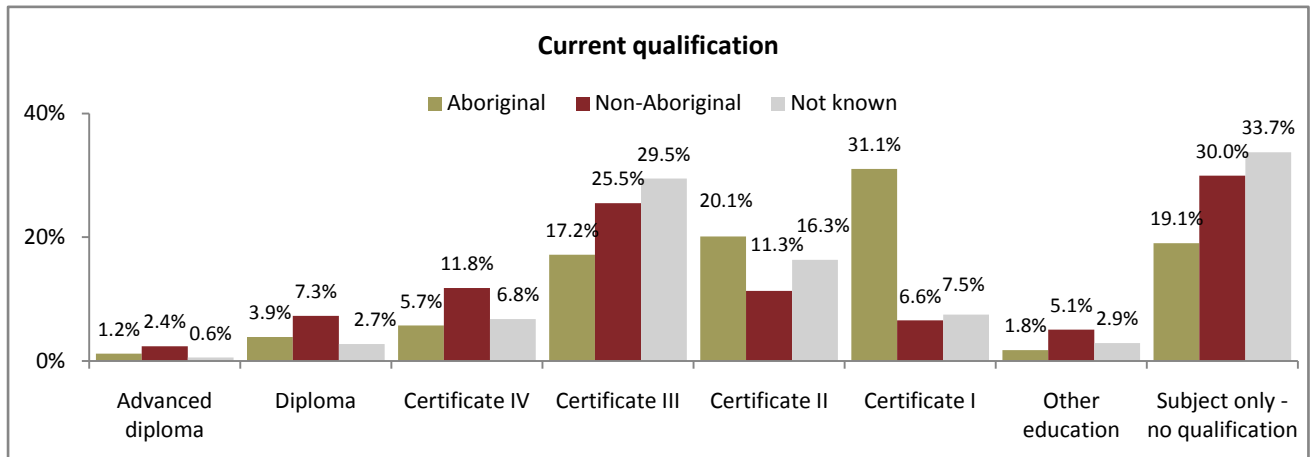
Whilst there are large numbers of VET students where Indigenous status is unspecified, Aboriginal students make up 3.6% of the total number of South Australian students – double the proportion of Aboriginal people in South Australia (1.7%). Non-Aboriginal students in the VET sector have higher current qualifications<sup>12</sup> compared with Aboriginal students (see Figure 41). One third of Aboriginal VET students were qualified at Certificate I in 2009. This can be contrasted with the highest level of qualification for most non-Aboriginal students – Certificate III. Current qualifications for 21.5% of non-Aboriginal students was at Certificate IV level or higher, with only half that proportion of Aboriginal students (10.8%) qualified at this level.

<sup>10</sup> Noting that Indigenous status is not available for 14.9% of students.

<sup>11</sup> The national Industry Skills Council for the Resources and Infrastructures sectors.

<sup>12</sup> Defined as the level of qualification in which a student is enrolled

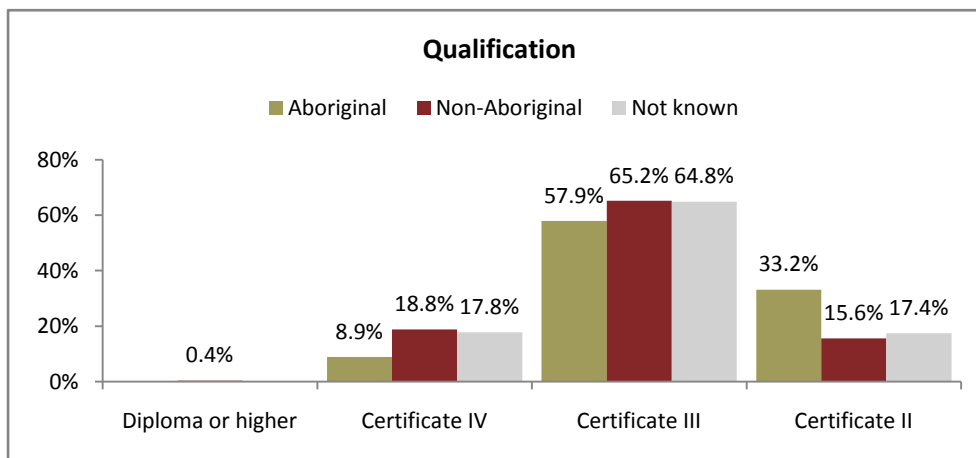
**Figure 41: VET students by highest qualification for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons in South Australia, 2009**



Source: NCVET 2009 (National Centre for Vocational Education Research, 2010). Note 0.03% reported a Graduate Diploma and 0.01% a Graduate Certificate, these are not shown in the chart.

For those within the apprentice or trainee system, there was less differentiation between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal VET students (see Figure 42). However, it should be noted that only 1.9% of apprentices or trainees were recorded as Aboriginal, only marginally higher than the proportion of Aboriginal persons in South Australia, and half that of VET students overall.

**Figure 42: VET qualifications for apprentice and trainee completions for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons in South Australia, 2009**

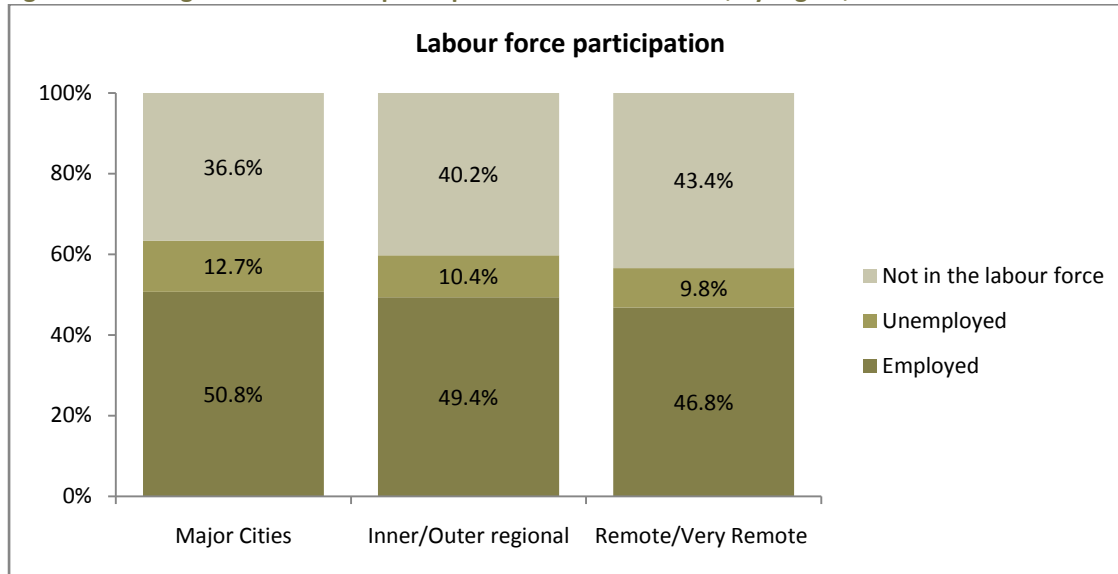


Source: NCVET 2009 (National Centre for Vocational Education Research, 2010)

## 2.6 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

In 2009, approximately 161,200 Aboriginal people were in employment in Australia, representing approximately 46% of this population, with an additional 35,000 looking for work (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2010d). Employment rates for Aboriginal persons in South Australia were slightly higher than the national figures, with 50.8% Aboriginal employment in major cities, 49.4% in inner and outer regional areas, and 46.8% in remote and very remote areas. Unemployment<sup>13</sup> varied between the regions, peaking at 12.7% in major cities (see Figure 43).

**Figure 43: Aboriginal labour force participation in South Australia, by region, 2008**



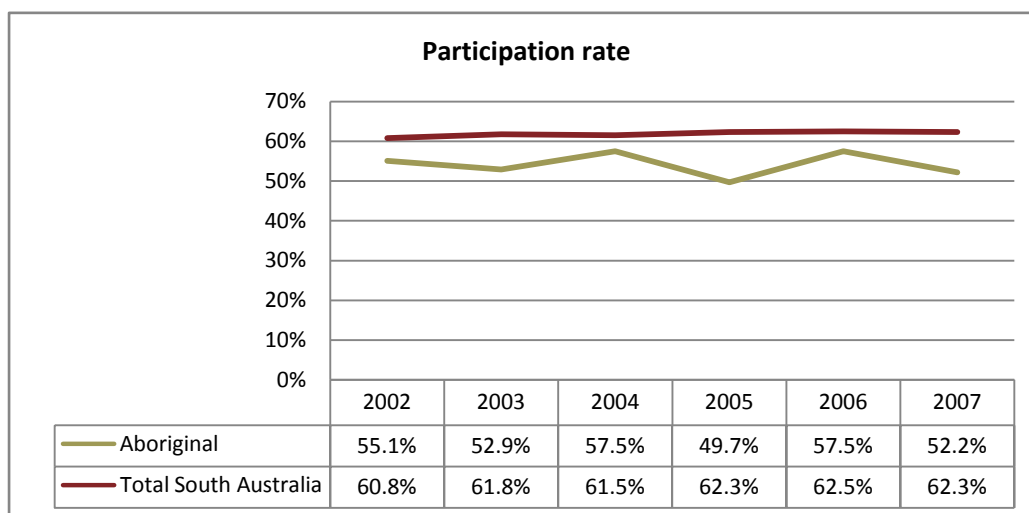
Source: NATSISS 2008 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008d)

The number of Aboriginal South Australians engaged in the labour force varied considerably during the period 2002 to 2007 (see Figure 44). In 2004 and 2006, 57.5% of the Aboriginal population were engaged in the labour force. However, in 2005, labour force participation dipped below half (49.7%). This represents over 1,000 fewer Aboriginal persons in the South Australian labour force from 2004 to 2005. The 2005 anomaly is also apparent in Figure 45 where it is evident that the decline in employment did not result in an equivalent increase in the number of unemployed Aboriginal people, but rather an increase in the numbers who were *not* in the workforce.

<sup>13</sup> An 'unemployed person' refers to an individual aged over 15 who is not employed and had been actively looking for work in the past four weeks. Anyone who had been in this category, though searching for longer than four weeks is classified as not in the labour force, even though in reality they can be described as 'long-term unemployed'.

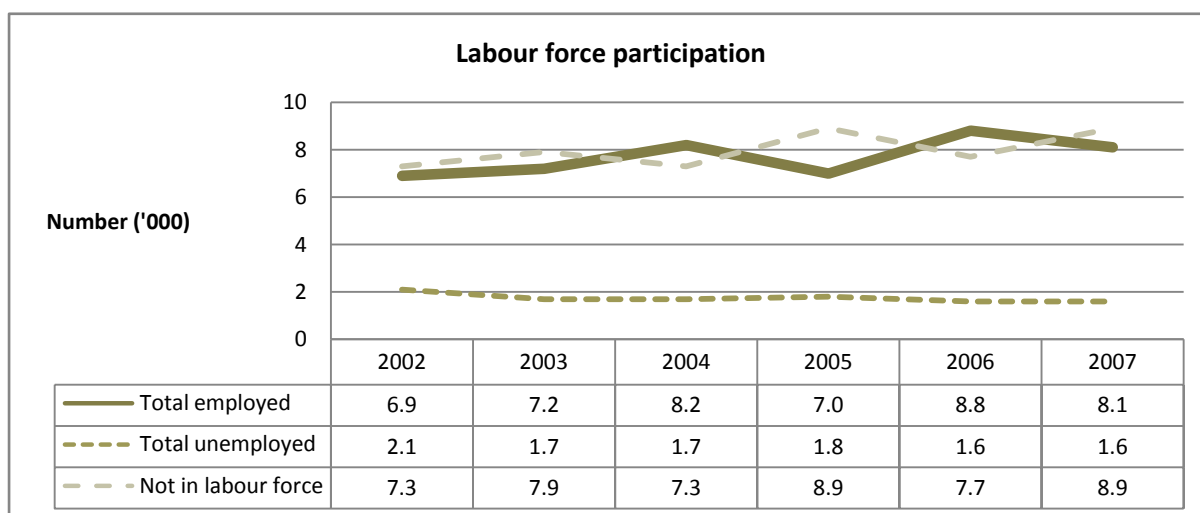


**Figure 44: Labour force participation rate for South Australia Aboriginal persons and total population, 2002-2007**



Source: LFS 2007, 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008a, 2011b). Note the Total South Australian participation rate is for the month of June in each index year and includes members of the Aboriginal population.

**Figure 45: South Australian Aboriginal labour force participation, 2002-2007**

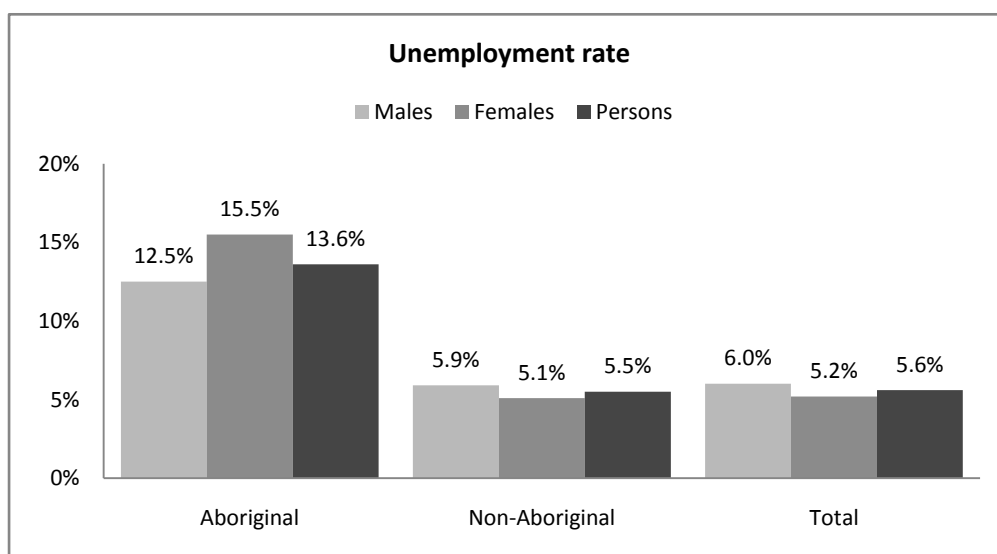


Source: LFS 2007 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008a). Data pertains to South Australian Aboriginal persons aged 15 years and over.

### 2.6.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

In 2009, there were approximately 18,500 Aboriginal South Australians aged 15 to 64 years, consisting of around 9,000 males and 9,500 females (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2010d). Just over two-thirds of Aboriginal males (6,200 persons) were in the labour force, with 800 of these recorded as unemployed – an unemployment rate of 12.5% (see Figure 46). This rate was more than double that of non-Aboriginal males in South Australia (5.9%). A high proportion of Aboriginal women were not in the labour force (60.0%). However the unemployment rate (15.5%) for Aboriginal women in the labour force exceeded Aboriginal men, and tripled the rate for non-Aboriginal women (5.1%).

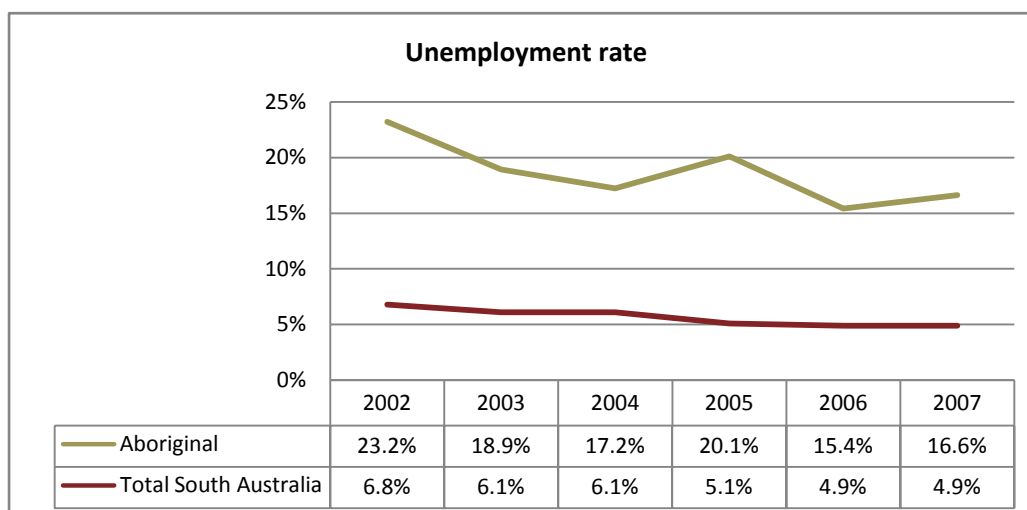
**Figure 46: South Australian unemployment rate for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons, by gender, 2009**



Source: LFS 2009 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2010d). Data pertains to South Australian persons aged 15 to 64 years.

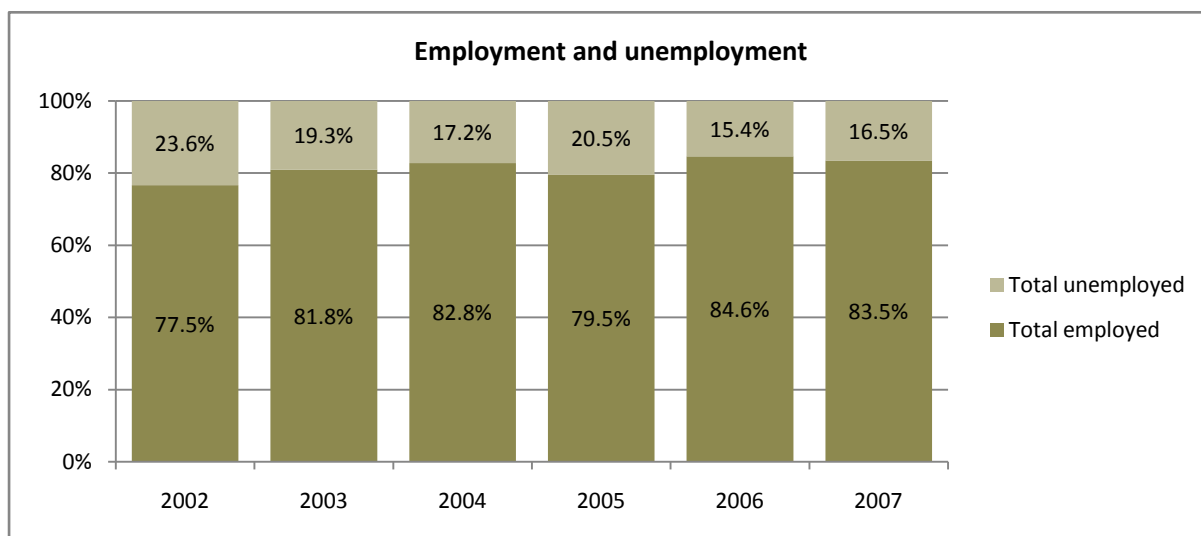
From 2002 to 2007, the unemployment rate for all South Australians declined steadily by almost two percentage points, from 6.8% to 4.9% (see Figure 47). During this period the unemployment rate for Aboriginal South Australians declined from 23.2% to 16.6% (with a peak in 2005 of 20.1% corresponding to the changes referred to previously). It should be noted that given the relatively low numbers of Aboriginal persons in South Australia overall and, correspondingly, in the South Australian labour force, the overall rates are more subject to variation. For example, if there were 500 fewer employed Aboriginal persons in 2009 this would reduce the employment level by around 5.7%, whereas a similar decline of 500 individuals from the overall South Australian population would result in a change of less than 0.1%. Figure 48 shows the proportion of employed and unemployed Aboriginal persons in South Australia, as a percentage of those either in employment, or seeking employment.

**Figure 47: South Australia unemployment rate for Aboriginal persons and total population, 2002-2007**



Source: LFS 2007, 2011 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008a, 2011b). Note the Total South Australian participation rate is for the month of June in each index year and includes members of the Aboriginal population.

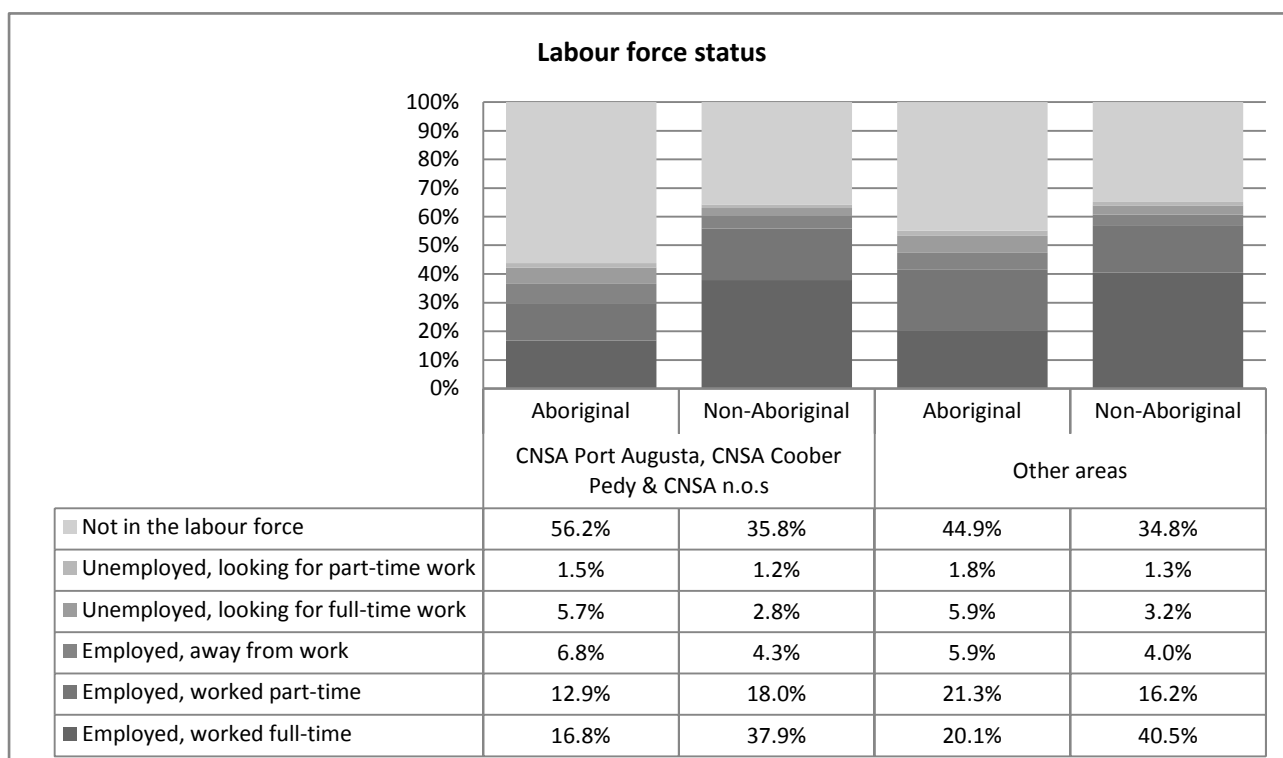
**Figure 48: Proportion of employed and unemployed Aboriginal persons in South Australia, 2002-2007**



Source: LFS 2007 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008a). Data pertains to South Australian Aboriginal persons aged 15 years and over.

Aboriginal persons in the total catchment are less likely to be employed on a full-time basis, than their non-Aboriginal counterparts. The largest discrepancies were evident in the major rural population centres (CNSA Port Augusta, Whyalla and Ceduna), where Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal full-time employment rates were 16.8% and 36.3%, respectively. These differences are also demonstrated in the CNSA and other areas in Figure 49. Most of these differences are accounted for by the proportions that are not in the labour force – 51.5% of the Aboriginal and 35.1% of the non-Aboriginal population.

**Figure 49: Labour force status for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons by area, 2006**



Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007). Note the 13,434 persons who failed to identify their Indigenous status or labour force status are not included.

There are a variety of reasons why Aboriginal people have a lower rate of labour force participation. Contrary to popular belief, this is not due largely to an insufficient number of jobs in the remote regions of Australia (Hunter, Gray, & Jones, 2000). In a longitudinal study of Aboriginal job seekers, Hunter and colleagues found Aboriginal people commonly identify intentions to study and poor personal health as reasons why they are not participating in the labour force (see Table 6). The relationship between employment and self-reported health status was presented in Figure 16. In addition, almost half of young Aboriginal women (44.7%) report pregnancy or young children as reasons for not engaging in the labour market. Young Aboriginal males (12.0%) also reported a lack of jobs where they live, while 12.1% of older males cite personal disability impacting on their engagement with the labour market.

**Table 6: Aboriginal people’s reasons for not engaging in the labour force, gender and age group**

Reasons	Males		Females	
	15 to 24 yrs (%)	25 plus yrs (%)	15 to 24 yrs (%)	25 plus yrs (%)
Own poor health	14.0	32.5	4.9	26.6
Own disability	4.0	12.1	0.0	5.6
Looking after someone	4.0	9.5	10.6	14.7
Pregnancy/had baby	2.0	0.0	44.7	9.8
Studying/return to studying	38.0	21.4	17.9	24.5
Welfare payment may be affected	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7
No suitable child care	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
Employers think you’re too young	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.7
Don’t have the right education, skills or experience	6.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
Language/ethnic differences	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
No jobs in my area/ where I live	12.0	3.2	1.6	3.5
No jobs in my line of work	0.0	1.6	0.0	7.0
No jobs in suitable hours	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Other	12.0	10.3	5.7	0.0
Can’t say	6.0	2.4	6.5	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

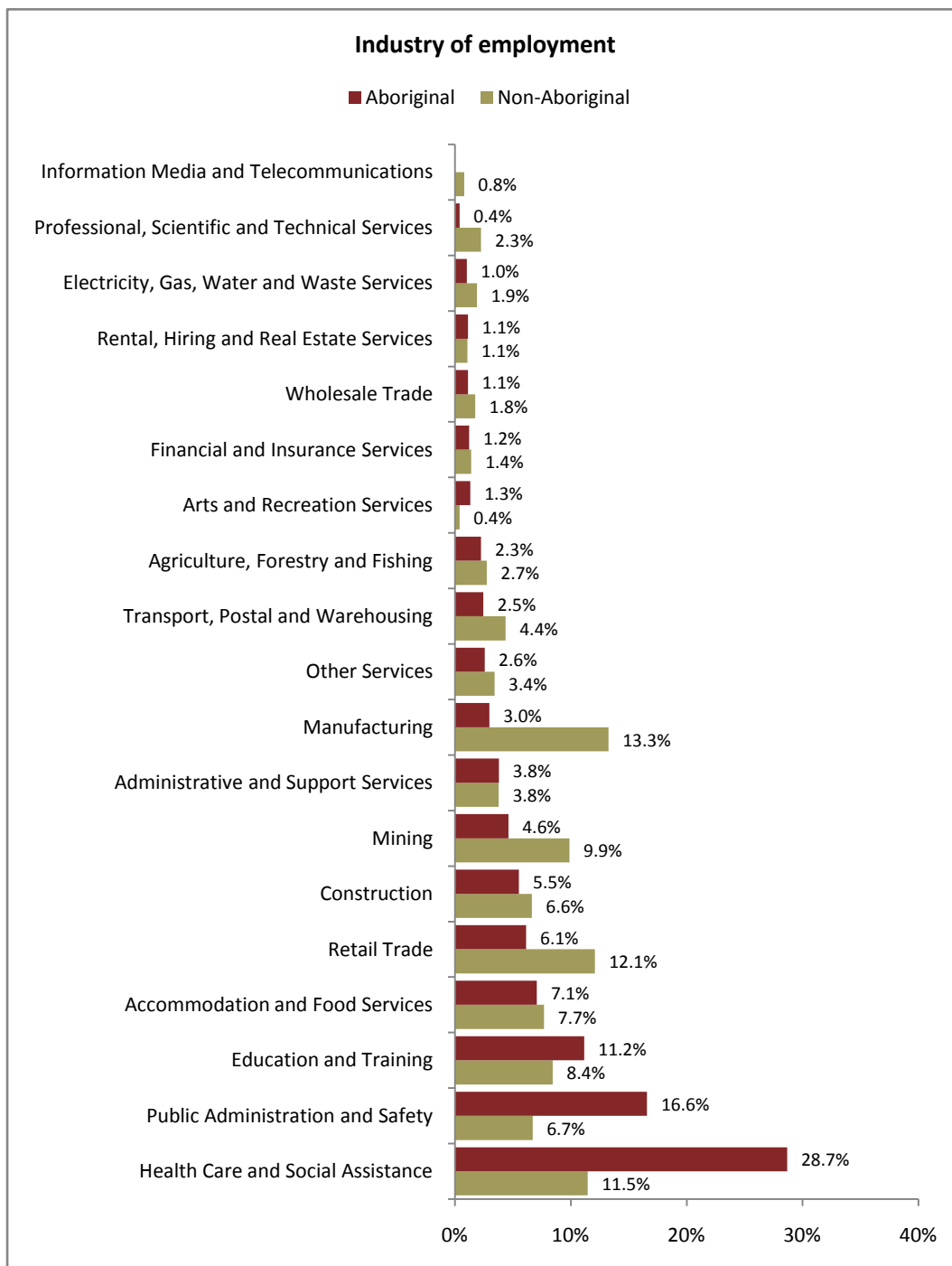
Source: (Hunter, et al., 2000, p.63). Reported in Wave 2 of survey.

## 2.6.2 INDUSTRIES & SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT

Almost 1,000 Aboriginal persons and 18,000 non-Aboriginal persons in the total catchment reported an industry of employment. More than one quarter of Aboriginal persons reported employment in health and/or social care – the highest level of industry engagement for Aboriginal persons (see Figure 50). Most non-Aboriginal persons (13.3%) were employed in the manufacturing industry.

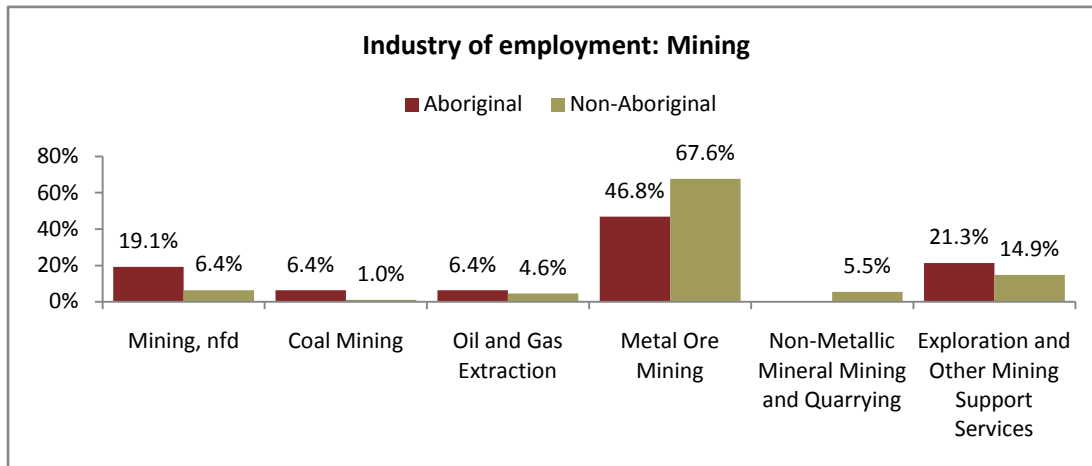
The mining industry employed a higher proportion of non-Aboriginal (9.9%) compared to Aboriginal (4.6%) persons (see Figure 50). However, it should be noted that within the mining industry, Aboriginal persons made up only 2.6% of the workforce, but 9.5% of the catchment population (see Section 2.1). One half of Aboriginal persons and two-thirds of non-Aboriginal persons in the mining industry within the catchment were employed in metal ore mining (see Figure 51). Not surprisingly, the Roxby Downs area contained 62.1% of persons in the catchment in the mining industry, and 83.9% of persons employed in metal ore mining.

Figure 50: Industry of employment for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons (total catchment area), 2006



Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007k). Results for the 18,999 persons in the catchment reporting an industry of employment.

**Figure 51: Mining sector employment for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons (total catchment area), 2006**



Source: Census 2006 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007k). Results for the 1,828 persons in the catchment reporting mining as their industry of employment.

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## APPENDIX A: METHOD

### REGIONAL BASELINE STUDY & LITERATURE REVIEW

Data for this baseline statistical analysis has been obtained from published sources including:

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)
- Department of Education and Children's Services (DECS)
- Planning SA
- Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research (CAEPR)
- National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER)
- Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU).

Each of these data sources provides information at differing spatial levels. The smallest unit, collection districts, is collected by the ABS. Only data at the level of collection districts allows us to capture the study area specified in the proposal with a reasonable degree of accuracy (refer to section Appendix B for a map and full list of collection districts included in this study). Other sources provide data that approximate the study area though capture slightly over or under the intended area. These data have still been included to allow for trends in the area to be examined. Table A 1 specifies the units at which data has been collected from each source and how it approximates to the study area.

In-scope data for this project includes:

- Pre-school enrolments
- Primary school enrolments
- Secondary school enrolments
- Tradespersons and those in training
- Distribution of population by income, gender and age
- Disability
- Drug, alcohol and other dependencies prohibiting employment
- Employment by industry and occupation
- Employment in mining and exploration
- Housing capacity relative to current and future needs
- Capacity to undertake training to become employed
- Native Title Claimant group categorisation
- Projected population growth/decline.

These data have been compiled to provide a local socio-economic profile of the population for the region. The data have been aggregated to produce summary tables for the areas of interest in the central northern South Australia region, as requested by OZ Minerals. Where data permits, crosstabs have been used to drill down into the data to provide greater insights into the indicators of interest.

### THE AUSTRALIAN CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

The **Australian Census of Population and Housing** is conducted every five years. The last Census was conducted on 8 August 2006.

*There are two broad objectives that underpin the Census. The first of these is to accurately measure the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on Census Night and the dwellings in which they live. The second is to provide timely, high quality and relevant data for*

*small geographic areas and small population groups, to complement the rich but broad level data provided by ABS surveys. (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006d)*

Whilst the Census endeavours to collect responses from all Australians there are a number of known issues.

- The number of Aboriginal Australians captured by the Census is known to be an undercount, though post censal estimates attempt to adjust for this.
- The five yearly intervals between Census collections limit the timeliness and relevance of data collected at the beginning of the cycle.
- Accurate data on mobile and remote workforces is difficult to compile, therefore, Census data needs to be relied on to estimate the size of this workforce.
- Given the potentially small numbers of the Aboriginal remotely located workforce, it is important to protect individual identity. Therefore the census introduces a process of randomization (described later) to protect individual anonymity.
- Some questions are not culturally relevant for Aboriginal people.

Data from the Census are aggregated to ensure confidentiality. The geographically defined **collection district (CD)** is the basic unit of data collection and of data aggregation. It is comprised of approximately 230 dwellings, however, the number of included dwellings varies between urban and rural settings (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006d). Efforts are made to retain CD boundaries between Censuses to facilitate comparability. CDs are also aligned with boundaries for larger geographic areas such as statistical local areas (SLAs), local government areas (LGAs) and electoral divisions.

This report primarily presents Census data for the individual's *place of usual residence*. The count associated with 'place of usual residence' assigns data to the area in which respondents usually live (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007r). Where this is not the case, captions or table notes specify the count method (ie household). The primary difference is that some variables are only provided by the ABS within the count method of 'place of enumeration', that is, the place at which the individual completed the census.

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## NOTES ON CENSUS DATA

The mobility of some Aboriginal groups in Australia can lead to under-enumeration in the census, though the degree to which this occurs is difficult to estimate (Morphy, 2007). For example, between the 1996 and 2001 census, the count of Aboriginal people increased by 16%, though much of this change is attributable to greater numbers of Aboriginal people identifying themselves as such (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2006).

**Post enumeration survey (PES)** is conducted by the ABS shortly after each Census to provide an independent check on the accuracy of data collected during the Census. In 2006, the PES identified the Census had an undercount of approximately 2.8% overall (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007a). However, adjustments are calculated for across a range of demographic characteristics. The information from the PES is used to produce a rebased estimated resident population (see below).

As a result of the PES, it was determined that the 2006 Census **net undercount** for the Indigenous population was 11.5% in Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007a). This varied across the states - South Australia had a net undercount of 0.5%, while it was estimated that the Western Australian undercount was 24.1%, with 19.2% in the Northern Territory.

The **estimated resident population (ERP)** is a post-censal estimate of the population which attempts to take into account the known Census undercount. The ERP for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is approximately 14% higher than the unadjusted Census figures. ERPs for the Aboriginal population are usually

only available at the statistical local area (SLA), which means that any further estimates need to be derived for remote locations.

The ABS introduces random error in its data estimations and calculations. This is to ensure that individuals cannot be identified. **Introduced random error** involved slight adjustments in all data cells. Totals for tables as a whole remain consistent with additivity maintained. However, totals and subtotals may not be comparable within and between tables and data in small cells should not be relied upon (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006b).

**Non-response rates** vary between Census items and across Australia. South Australians tend to provide valid responses at a higher rate than the rest of Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007q). For example, the non-response rate in the 2006 Census for age was 3.7% in South Australia, and 4.9% in Australia. Non-response to the item identifying Aboriginal status was 4.6% in South Australia and 5.7% in Australia.

The **Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS)** is a separate exercise to the Census, though they are completed in close proximity to each other to minimise community disruption and for the purposes of data analysis (Morphy, 2007). The census involves contacting members of the community directly, whereas the field officers collecting CHINS data obtain this information from Aboriginal Housing Organisations.

Much of the data presented in this report has been aggregated at the Collection District level using the ABS online **TableBuilder** (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006e). It should be noted that the confidentialisation process will result in slight fluctuations in totals.

## APPENDIX B: DATA SOURCES & REGIONS

**Table A 1: Data source**

Data Source	Collection Method	Name of area to which data pertains	Concordance with the OZ Minerals defined areas
Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)	2006 Census	Collection district level (see Table A 2 for list of CDs)	Accurately reflects the Total Study Area (see Figure 52 for a map of the area captured)
	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008	South Australia, divided into metropolitan, regional and remote areas	Does not approximate the study area, though in the absence of adequate data this is included for estimation of trends (see Figure 53 for a map of areas)
Department of Education and Children's Services (DECS)	Term 3 DECS School Enrolment 2005-2009	Far Northern South Australia	Approximates the Original Study Area, with the addition of north-eastern South Australia (see Figure 54)
Planning SA	Population projections 2001-2021	Northern South Australia	Approximates the Original Study Area, with the addition of north-eastern South Australia and Whyalla (see Figure 55)
National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER)	VET completions and demographic data	South Australia	The whole of the state of South Australia
Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU).	2006 Census	Statistical local areas	Closely matches the Total Study Area (see Figure 56 for a map of the statistical local areas included).

### ABS CATCHMENT AREA (COLLECTION DISTRICTS)

The ABS catchment area refers to data drawn from collection districts shown in Figure 52.

**Table A 2: ABS collection districts allocated to each region**

Area	Collection Districts
CNSA Coober Pedy	4013001, 4013002, 4013003, 4013004, 4013005, 4013006, 4013007, 4013008, 4013009
CNSA n.o.s	4010103, 4010105, 4010201, 4010302, 4010303, 4010305, 4010501
Roxby Downs	4013201, 4013202, 4013203, 4013204, 4013205
FNSA n.o.s	4010102, 4010202, 4010203, 4010502, 4010503, 4010504, 4010505, 4010506, 4013102
Ceduna	4020101, 4020102, 4020103, 4020104, 4020105, 4020106, 4020107, 4020108, 4020109, 4020110, 4011201
Port Augusta	4011202, 4011203, 4011204, 4011205, 4011206, 4011207, 4011208, 4011209, 4011210, 4011301, 4011302, 4011303, 4011304, 4011305, 4011306, 4011307, 4011308, 4011309, 4011310, 4011311, 4011401, 4011402, 4011403, 4011404, 4011405, 4011406, 4011407, 4011408, 4011409, 4011410, 4011411, 4011412, 4020701
Whyalla	4020702, 4020703, 4020704, 4020705, 4020706, 4020707, 4020708, 4020801, 4020802, 4020803, 4020804, 4020805, 4020806, 4020807, 4020808, 4020809, 4020810, 4020901, 4020902, 4020903, 4020904, 4020905, 4020906, 4020907, 4020908, 4021001, 4021002, 4021003, 4021004, 4021101, 4021102, 4021103, 4021104, 4021105, 4021106, 4021107, 4021108, 4021109, 4021110

Figure 52: Area to which the ABS data pertains (generally available at collection district level)

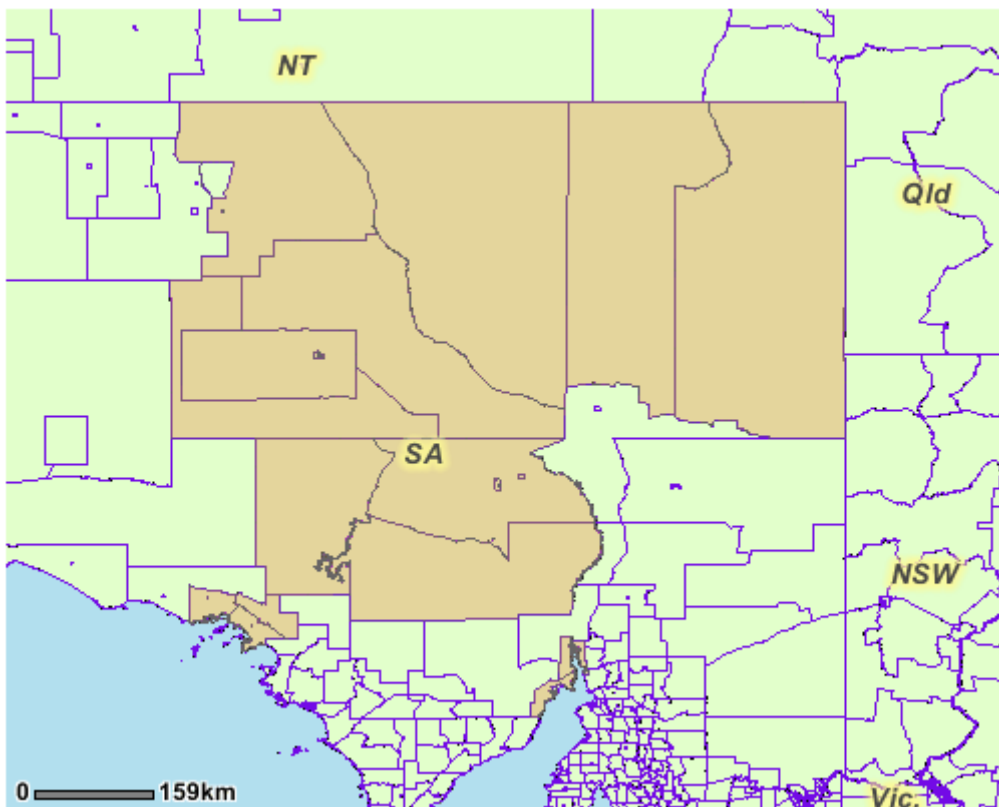


Figure 53: Area to which regional and remote data pertains

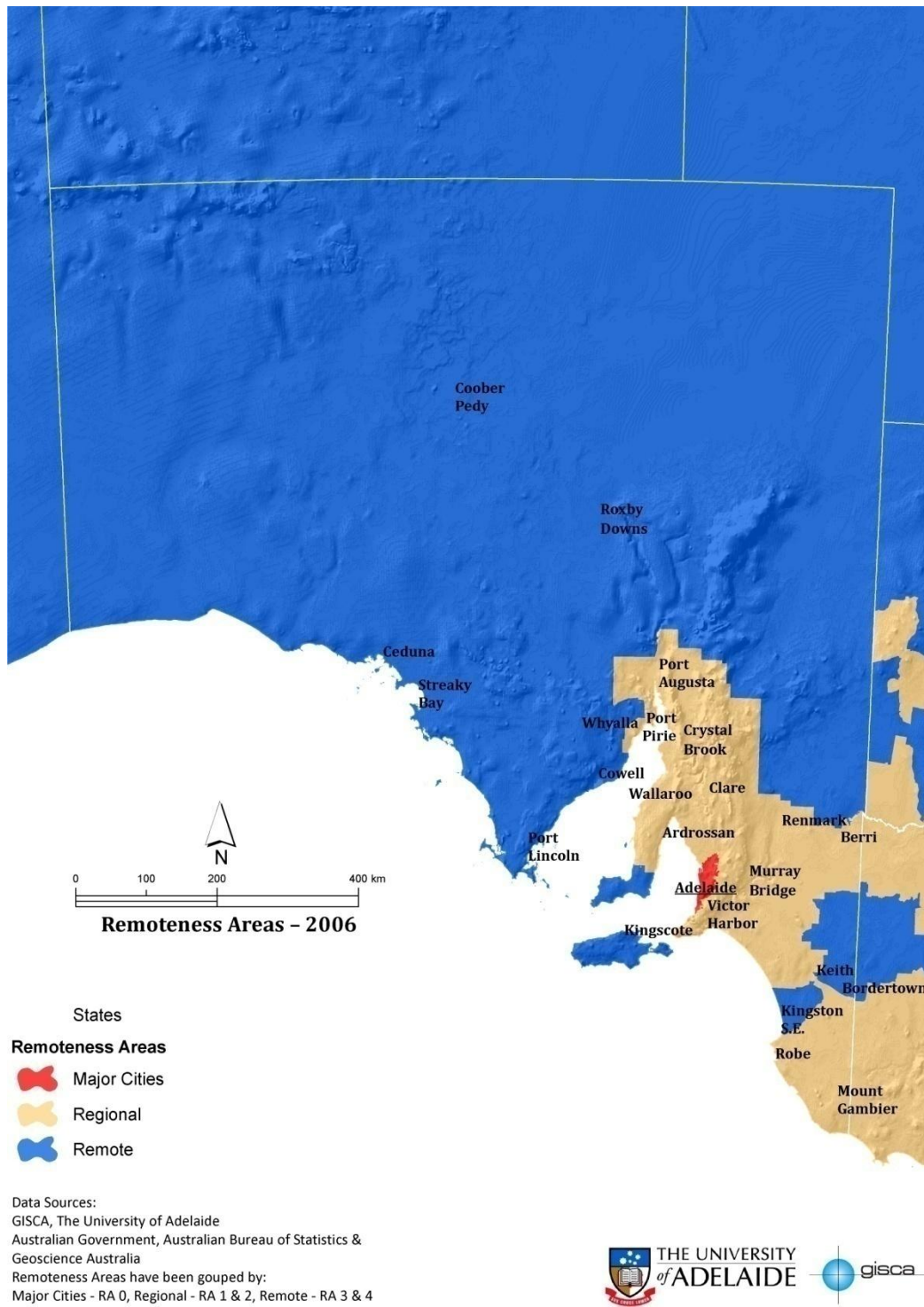
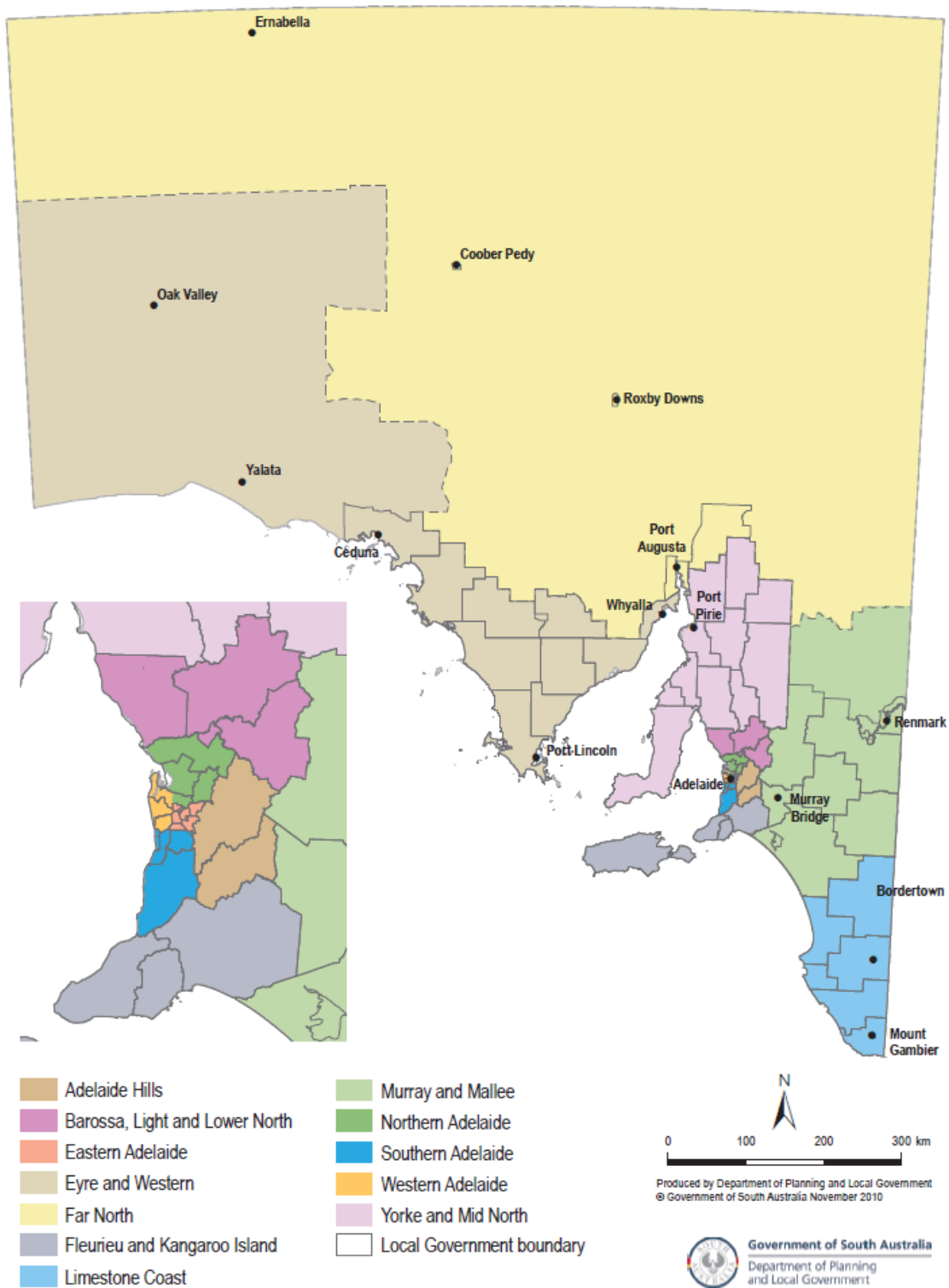


Figure 54: South Australian Government regions

## South Australian Government Regions



Source: <http://www.planning.sa.gov.au/go/SAGovernmentRegions>



Figure 55. Area from which Planning SA data was obtained

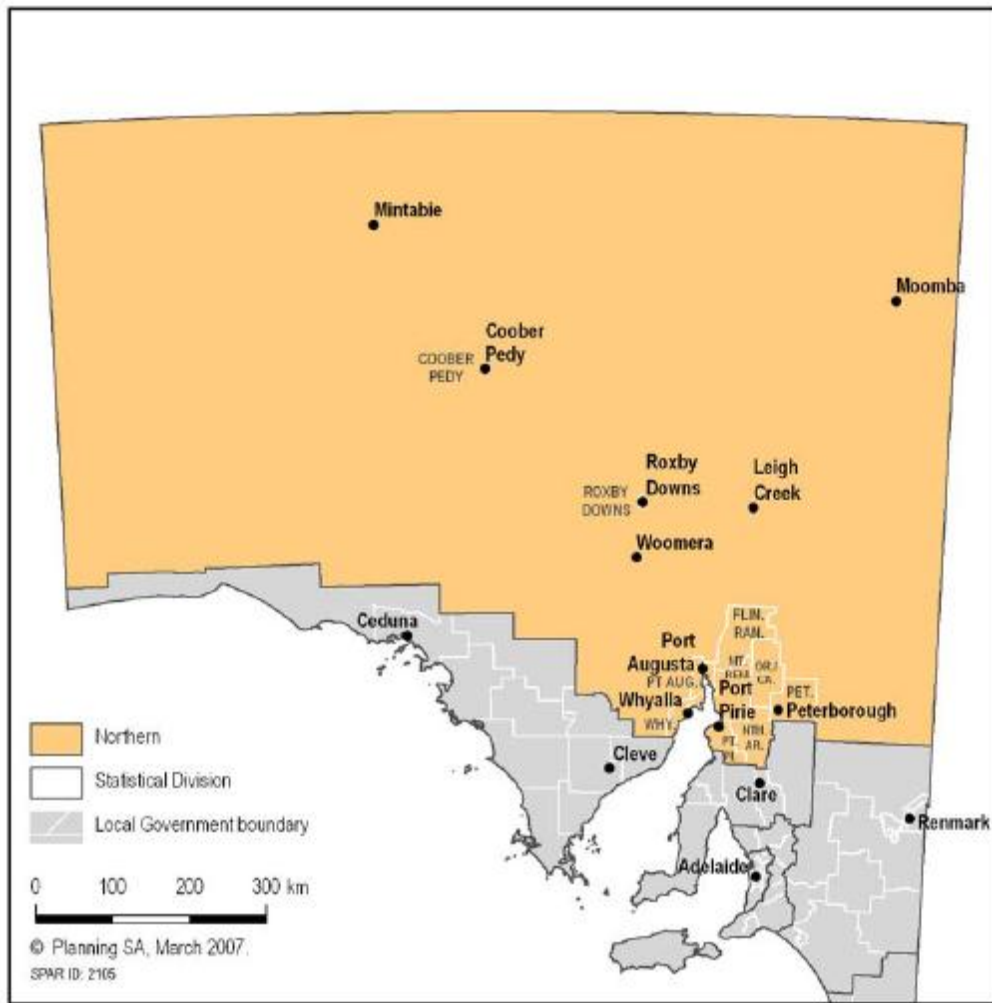
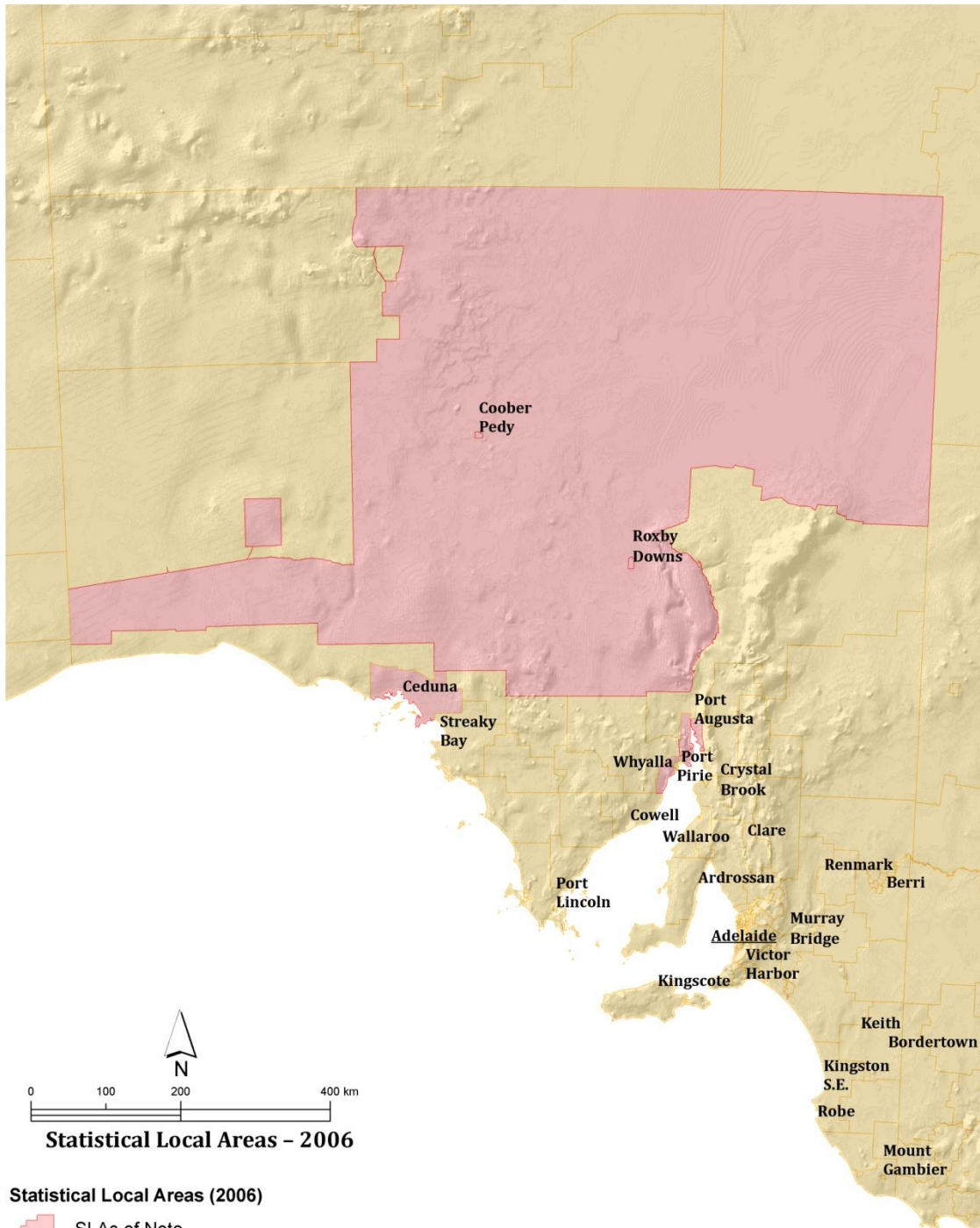


Figure 56. Area to which PHIDU data pertains



**Statistical Local Areas (2006)**

- SLAs of Note
- Other SLAs

Data Sources:  
 GISCA, The University of Adelaide  
 Australian Government, Australian Bureau of Statistics & GeoScience Australia



## APPENDIX C: ABS ASCED FIELD OF EDUCATION CATEGORIES (AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 2001)

### Natural and physical sciences:

- Mathematical Sciences
- Physics and Astronomy
- Chemical Sciences
- Earth Sciences
- Biological Sciences
- Other Natural and Physical Sciences

### Information technology

- Computer Science
- Information Systems
- Other Information Technology

### Engineering and related technologies

- Manufacturing Engineering and Technology
- Process and Resources Engineering
- Automotive Engineering and Technology
- Mechanical and Industrial Engineering and Technology
- Civil Engineering
- Geomatic Engineering
- Electrical and Electronic Engineering and Technology
- Aerospace Engineering and Technology
- Maritime Engineering and Technology
- Other Engineering and Related Technologies

### Architecture and building

- Architecture and Urban Environment
- Building

### Agriculture, environmental and related studies

- Agriculture
- Horticulture and Viticulture
- Forestry Studies
- Fisheries Studies
- Environmental Studies
- Other Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies

### Health

- Medical Studies
- Nursing
- Pharmacy
- Dental Studies
- Optical Science
- Veterinary Studies
- Public Health
- Radiography
- Rehabilitation Therapies
- Complementary Therapies
- Other Health

### Education

- Teacher Education
- Curriculum and Education Studies
- Other Education

### Management and commerce

- Accounting
- Business and Management
- Sales and Marketing
- Tourism
- Office Studies
- Banking, Finance and Related Fields
- Other Management and Commerce

### Society and culture

- Political Science and Policy Studies
- Studies in Human Society
- Human Welfare Studies and Services
- Behavioural Science
- Law

- Justice and Law Enforcement
- Librarianship, Information Management and Curatorial Studies
- Language and Literature
- Philosophy and Religious Studies
- Economics and Econometrics
- Sport and Recreation
- Other Society and Culture

Creative arts

- Performing Arts
- Visual Arts and Crafts
- Graphic and Design Studies
- Communication and Media Studies
- Other Creative Arts

Food, hospitality and personal services

- Food and Hospitality
- Personal Services

## APPENDIX D: ADDITIONAL DATA TABLES

**Table A 3: ABS Census 2006 Aboriginal Status by gender for Collection Districts of population of interest (Sex ratio, n & row %)**

Number			Males		Females		Total		Sexratio (number males to 100 females)
			n	%	n	%	n	%	
Far North South Australia	CNSA Coober Pedy	Non-Aboriginal	778	58.4%	554	41.6%	1332	100%	140.43
		Aboriginal	134	50.8%	130	49.2%	264	100%	103.08
		Not stated	168	53.8%	144	46.2%	312	100%	116.67
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1080</b>	<b>56.6%</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>43.4%</b>	<b>1908</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>130.43</b>
	CNSA not otherwise specified	Non-Aboriginal	155	60.5%	101	39.5%	256	100%	153.47
		Aboriginal	8	50.0%	8	50.0%	16	100%	100.00
		Not stated	25	52.1%	23	47.9%	48	100%	108.70
		<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>58.8%</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>142.42</b>
	Roxby Downs	Non-Aboriginal	2063	55.2%	1677	44.8%	3740	100%	123.02
		Aboriginal	45	60.0%	30	40.0%	75	100%	150.00
		Not stated	173	70.3%	73	29.7%	246	100%	236.99
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2281</b>	<b>56.2%</b>	<b>1780</b>	<b>43.8%</b>	<b>4061</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>128.15</b>
	Far North SA not otherwise specified	Non-Aboriginal	563	59.0%	392	41.0%	955	100%	143.62
		Aboriginal	56	41.2%	80	58.8%	136	100%	70.00
		Not stated	89	63.1%	52	36.9%	141	100%	171.15
		<b>Total</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>57.5%</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>42.5%</b>	<b>1232</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>135.11</b>
Major rural population centres	Port Augusta	Non-Aboriginal	5319	50.1%	5306	49.9%	10625	100%	100.25
		Aboriginal	1119	48.7%	1180	51.3%	2299	100%	94.83
		Not stated	590	62.1%	360	37.9%	950	100%	163.89
		<b>Total</b>	<b>7028</b>	<b>50.7%</b>	<b>6846</b>	<b>49.3%</b>	<b>13874</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>102.66</b>
	Whyalla	Non-Aboriginal	9918	50.6%	9675	49.4%	19593	100%	102.51
		Aboriginal	364	47.1%	409	52.9%	773	100%	89.00
		Not stated	568	54.0%	484	46.0%	1052	100%	117.36
		<b>Total</b>	<b>10850</b>	<b>50.7%</b>	<b>10568</b>	<b>49.3%</b>	<b>21418</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>102.67</b>
	Ceduna	Non-Aboriginal	1283	51.9%	1187	48.1%	2470	100%	108.09
		Aboriginal	393	45.8%	466	54.2%	859	100%	84.33
		Not stated	130	53.9%	111	46.1%	241	100%	117.12
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1806</b>	<b>50.6%</b>	<b>1764</b>	<b>49.4%</b>	<b>3570</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>102.38</b>

Source: (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007c)

**Table A 4: ABS Census 2006 Aboriginal Status by 5 year age group for Collection Districts of population of interest (number of persons)**

Number		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 and over	Total	
Far North South Australia	CNSA Coober Pedy	Non-Aboriginal	63	67	49	48	45	68	75	76	99	108	124	143	169	119	81	1334
		Aboriginal	34	28	25	17	25	20	18	9	25	21	19	9	6	0	6	262
		Not stated	18	22	28	24	10	11	8	24	31	29	23	23	19	18	19	307
		<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1903</b>
	CNSA not otherwise specified	Non-Aboriginal	11	11	10	15	42	13	21	28	16	16	25	13	22	7	6	256
		Aboriginal	0	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
		Not stated	0	3	9	0	6	4	3	0	3	8	3	0	3	4	0	46
		<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>311</b>
	Roxby Downs	Non-Aboriginal	389	362	311	178	293	393	441	437	326	273	182	106	36	10	3	3740
		Aboriginal	7	4	13	8	3	10	11	8	3	3	7	0	0	0	6	83
		Not stated	16	14	16	10	20	33	28	31	18	24	20	10	0	0	0	240
		<b>Total</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4063</b>
	Far North SA not otherwise specified	Non-Aboriginal	61	49	47	55	73	70	64	67	81	93	79	61	65	29	64	958
		Aboriginal	6	17	14	12	11	12	7	12	15	6	4	5	0	3	12	136
		Not stated	3	9	9	6	6	6	20	3	4	18	10	12	11	17	10	144
		<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1238</b>
Major rural population centres	Port Augusta	Non-Aboriginal	588	656	741	653	591	602	638	752	830	859	782	783	632	504	1022	10633
		Aboriginal	291	243	230	237	209	157	174	167	162	135	90	70	42	28	49	2284
		Not stated	71	58	56	65	97	93	79	65	50	69	48	47	48	34	72	952
		<b>Total</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>1027</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>1042</b>	<b>1063</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>1143</b>	<b>13869</b>
	Whyalla	Non-Aboriginal	1273	1341	1476	1363	1131	1070	1284	1504	1555	1429	1216	1207	1027	932	1777	19585
		Aboriginal	105	105	107	68	65	49	69	58	45	31	29	27	18	3	15	794
		Not stated	89	95	70	82	58	58	43	59	79	74	56	61	44	34	150	1052
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1467</b>	<b>1541</b>	<b>1653</b>	<b>1513</b>	<b>1254</b>	<b>1177</b>	<b>1396</b>	<b>1621</b>	<b>1679</b>	<b>1534</b>	<b>1301</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>1089</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>1942</b>	<b>21431</b>
	Ceduna	Non-Aboriginal	160	192	148	133	120	130	168	192	169	170	217	184	154	112	218	2467
		Aboriginal	109	103	107	97	72	59	59	51	52	62	28	24	12	10	9	854
		Not stated	12	10	14	7	13	14	19	13	18	15	23	22	21	14	32	247
		<b>Total</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>3568</b>
Total	Total CNSA & Pt Augusta	Non-Indigenous	662	734	800	716	678	683	734	856	945	983	931	939	823	630	1109	12223
		Indigenous	325	271	255	254	239	177	196	176	187	156	109	79	48	28	55	2555
		Not stated	89	83	93	89	113	108	90	89	84	106	74	70	70	56	91	1305
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1076</b>	<b>1088</b>	<b>1148</b>	<b>1059</b>	<b>1030</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>1020</b>	<b>1121</b>	<b>1216</b>	<b>1245</b>	<b>1114</b>	<b>1088</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>1255</b>	<b>16083</b>
	Total FNSA	Non-Indigenous	524	489	417	296	453	544	601	608	522	490	410	323	292	165	154	6288
		Indigenous	47	49	52	37	44	42	40	29	43	30	30	14	6	3	24	490
		Not stated	37	48	62	40	42	54	59	58	56	79	56	45	33	39	29	737
		<b>Total</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>7515</b>
	Total MRPC	Non-Indigenous	2021	2189	2365	2149	1842	1802	2090	2448	2554	2458	2215	2174	1813	1548	3017	32685
		Indigenous	505	451	444	402	346	265	302	276	259	228	147	121	72	41	73	3932
		Not stated	172	163	140	154	168	165	141	137	147	158	127	130	113	82	254	2251
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2698</b>	<b>2803</b>	<b>2949</b>	<b>2705</b>	<b>2356</b>	<b>2232</b>	<b>2533</b>	<b>2861</b>	<b>2960</b>	<b>2844</b>	<b>2489</b>	<b>2425</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1671</b>	<b>3344</b>	<b>38868</b>
Total all	Non-Indigenous	2545	2678	2782	2445	2295	2346	2691	3056	3076	2948	2625	2497	2105	1713	3171	38973	
	Indigenous	552	500	496	439	390	307	342	305	302	258	177	135	78	44	97	4422	
	Not stated	209	211	202	194	210	219	200	195	203	237	183	175	146	121	283	2988	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3306</b>	<b>3389</b>	<b>3480</b>	<b>3078</b>	<b>2895</b>	<b>2872</b>	<b>3233</b>	<b>3556</b>	<b>3581</b>	<b>3443</b>	<b>2985</b>	<b>2807</b>	<b>2329</b>	<b>1878</b>	<b>3551</b>	<b>46383</b>	

Source: (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007b)

**Table A 5: ABS Census 2006 Aboriginal Status by 5 year age group for Collection Districts of population of interest (row %)**

Row%		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+	Total	
Far North South Australia	CNSA (Coober Pedy)	Non-Indigenous	4.7%	5.0%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	5.1%	5.6%	5.7%	7.4%	8.1%	9.3%	10.7%	12.7%	8.9%	6.1%	100%
		Indigenous	13.0%	10.7%	9.5%	6.5%	9.5%	7.6%	6.9%	3.4%	9.5%	8.0%	7.3%	3.4%	2.3%	0.0%	2.3%	100%
		Not stated	5.9%	7.2%	9.1%	7.8%	3.3%	3.6%	2.6%	7.8%	10.1%	9.4%	7.5%	7.5%	6.2%	5.9%	6.2%	100%
		<b>Total</b>	6.0%	6.1%	5.4%	4.7%	4.2%	5.2%	5.3%	5.7%	8.1%	8.3%	8.7%	9.2%	10.2%	7.2%	5.6%	100%
	CNSA (not otherwise specified)	Non-Indigenous	4.3%	4.3%	3.9%	5.9%	16.4%	5.1%	8.2%	10.9%	6.3%	6.3%	9.8%	5.1%	8.6%	2.7%	2.3%	100%
		Indigenous	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	55.6%	0.0%	44.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
		Not stated	0.0%	6.5%	19.6%	0.0%	13.0%	8.7%	6.5%	0.0%	6.5%	17.4%	6.5%	0.0%	6.5%	8.7%	0.0%	100%
		<b>Total</b>	3.5%	4.5%	6.1%	4.8%	17.0%	5.5%	9.0%	9.0%	6.1%	7.7%	9.0%	4.2%	8.0%	3.5%	1.9%	100%
	Roxby Downs	Non-Indigenous	10.4%	9.7%	8.3%	4.8%	7.8%	10.5%	11.8%	11.7%	8.7%	7.3%	4.9%	2.8%	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%	100%
		Indigenous	8.4%	4.8%	15.7%	9.6%	3.6%	12.0%	13.3%	9.6%	3.6%	3.6%	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	100%
		Not stated	6.7%	5.8%	6.7%	4.2%	8.3%	13.8%	11.7%	12.9%	7.5%	10.0%	8.3%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
		<b>Total</b>	10.1%	9.4%	8.4%	4.8%	7.8%	10.7%	11.8%	11.7%	8.5%	7.4%	5.1%	2.9%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	100%
	Far North SA (not otherwise specified)	Non-Indigenous	6.4%	5.1%	4.9%	5.7%	7.6%	7.3%	6.7%	7.0%	8.5%	9.7%	8.2%	6.4%	6.8%	3.0%	6.7%	100%
		Indigenous	4.4%	12.5%	10.3%	8.8%	8.1%	8.8%	5.1%	8.8%	11.0%	4.4%	2.9%	3.7%	0.0%	2.2%	8.8%	100%
		Not stated	2.1%	6.3%	6.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	13.9%	2.1%	2.8%	12.5%	6.9%	8.3%	7.6%	11.8%	6.9%	100%
		<b>Total</b>	5.7%	6.1%	5.7%	5.9%	7.3%	7.1%	7.4%	6.6%	8.1%	9.5%	7.5%	6.3%	6.1%	4.0%	6.9%	100%
Major rural population centres	Port Augusta	Non-Indigenous	5.5%	6.2%	7.0%	6.1%	5.6%	5.7%	6.0%	7.1%	7.8%	8.1%	7.4%	7.4%	5.9%	4.7%	9.6%	100%
		Indigenous	12.7%	10.6%	10.1%	10.4%	9.2%	6.9%	7.6%	7.3%	7.1%	5.9%	3.9%	3.1%	1.8%	1.2%	2.1%	100%
		Not stated	7.5%	6.1%	5.9%	6.8%	10.2%	9.8%	8.3%	6.8%	5.3%	7.2%	5.0%	4.9%	5.0%	3.6%	7.6%	100%
		<b>Total</b>	6.8%	6.9%	7.4%	6.9%	6.5%	6.1%	6.4%	7.1%	7.5%	7.7%	6.6%	6.5%	5.2%	4.1%	8.2%	100%
	Whyalla	Non-Indigenous	6.5%	6.8%	7.5%	7.0%	5.8%	5.5%	6.6%	7.7%	7.9%	7.3%	6.2%	6.2%	5.2%	4.8%	9.1%	100%
		Indigenous	13.2%	13.2%	13.5%	8.6%	8.2%	6.2%	8.7%	7.3%	5.7%	3.9%	3.7%	3.4%	2.3%	0.4%	1.9%	100%
		Not stated	8.5%	9.0%	6.7%	7.8%	5.5%	5.5%	4.1%	5.6%	7.5%	7.0%	5.3%	5.8%	4.2%	3.2%	14.3%	100%
		<b>Total</b>	6.8%	7.2%	7.7%	7.1%	5.9%	5.5%	6.5%	7.6%	7.8%	7.2%	6.1%	6.0%	5.1%	4.5%	9.1%	100%
	Ceduna	Non-Indigenous	6.5%	7.8%	6.0%	5.4%	4.9%	5.3%	6.8%	7.8%	6.9%	6.9%	8.8%	7.5%	6.2%	4.5%	8.8%	100%
		Indigenous	12.8%	12.1%	12.5%	11.4%	8.4%	6.9%	6.9%	6.0%	6.1%	7.3%	3.3%	2.8%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	100%
		Not stated	4.9%	4.0%	5.7%	2.8%	5.3%	5.7%	7.7%	5.3%	7.3%	6.1%	9.3%	8.9%	8.5%	5.7%	13.0%	100%
		<b>Total</b>	7.9%	8.5%	7.5%	6.6%	5.7%	5.7%	6.9%	7.2%	6.7%	6.9%	7.5%	6.4%	5.2%	3.8%	7.3%	100%
Total	Subtotal CNSA & Pt Augusta	Non-Indigenous	5.4%	6.0%	6.5%	5.9%	5.5%	5.6%	6.0%	7.0%	7.7%	8.0%	7.6%	7.7%	6.7%	5.2%	9.1%	100%
		Indigenous	12.7%	10.6%	10.0%	9.9%	9.4%	6.9%	7.7%	6.9%	7.3%	6.1%	4.3%	3.1%	1.9%	1.1%	2.2%	100%
		Not stated	6.8%	6.4%	7.1%	6.8%	8.7%	8.3%	6.9%	6.8%	6.4%	8.1%	5.7%	5.4%	5.4%	4.3%	7.0%	100%
		<b>Total</b>	6.7%	6.8%	7.1%	6.6%	6.4%	6.0%	6.3%	7.0%	7.6%	7.7%	6.9%	6.8%	5.9%	4.4%	7.8%	100%
	Subtotal FNSA	Non-Indigenous	8.3%	7.8%	6.6%	4.7%	7.2%	8.7%	9.6%	9.7%	8.3%	7.8%	6.5%	5.1%	4.6%	2.6%	2.4%	100%
		Indigenous	9.6%	10.0%	10.6%	7.6%	9.0%	8.6%	8.2%	5.9%	8.8%	6.1%	6.1%	2.9%	1.2%	0.6%	4.9%	100%
		Not stated	5.0%	6.5%	8.4%	5.4%	5.7%	7.3%	8.0%	7.9%	7.6%	10.7%	7.6%	6.1%	4.5%	5.3%	3.9%	100%
		<b>Total</b>	8.1%	7.8%	7.1%	5.0%	7.2%	8.5%	9.3%	9.2%	8.3%	8.0%	6.6%	5.1%	4.4%	2.8%	2.8%	100%
	Subtotal MRPC	Non-Indigenous	6.2%	6.7%	7.2%	6.6%	5.6%	5.5%	6.4%	7.5%	7.8%	7.5%	6.8%	6.7%	5.5%	4.7%	9.2%	100%
		Indigenous	12.8%	11.5%	11.3%	10.2%	8.8%	6.7%	7.7%	7.0%	6.6%	5.8%	3.7%	3.1%	1.8%	1.0%	1.9%	100%
		Not stated	7.6%	7.2%	6.2%	6.8%	7.5%	7.3%	6.3%	6.1%	6.5%	7.0%	5.6%	5.8%	5.0%	3.6%	11.3%	100%
		<b>Total</b>	6.9%	7.2%	7.6%	7.0%	6.1%	5.7%	6.5%	7.4%	7.6%	7.3%	6.4%	6.2%	5.1%	4.3%	8.6%	100%
Total all	Non-Indigenous	6.5%	6.9%	7.1%	6.3%	5.9%	6.0%	6.9%	7.8%	7.9%	7.6%	6.7%	6.4%	5.4%	4.4%	8.1%	100%	
	Indigenous	12.5%	11.3%	11.2%	9.9%	8.8%	6.9%	7.7%	6.9%	6.8%	5.8%	4.0%	3.1%	1.8%	1.0%	2.2%	100%	
	Not stated	7.0%	7.1%	6.8%	6.5%	7.0%	7.3%	6.7%	6.5%	6.8%	7.9%	6.1%	5.9%	4.9%	4.0%	9.5%	100%	
	<b>Total</b>	7.1%	7.3%	7.5%	6.6%	6.2%	6.2%	7.0%	7.7%	7.7%	7.4%	6.4%	6.1%	5.0%	4.0%	7.7%	100%	

Source: (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007b)

**Table A 6: ABS Census 2006 Aboriginal Status by labour force status for Collection Districts of population of interest (number of persons)**

Labour force status		Employed, worked full- time	Employed, worked part- time	Employed, away from work	Unemployed, looking for full-time work	Unemployed, looking for part-time work	Not in the labour force	Not stated	Not applicable	Total
CNSA Coober Pedy	Aboriginal	23	25	19	5	0	84	20	90	266
	Non-Aboriginal	375	173	60	44	26	437	45	170	1330
	Not stated	3	7	3	0	0	6	217	75	311
	<b>Total</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>1907</b>
CNSA n.o.s	Aboriginal	9	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	18
	Non-Aboriginal	140	29	16	5	3	32	0	28	253
	Not stated	4	0	0	0	0	0	28	11	43
	<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>314</b>
Roxby Downs	Aboriginal	32	6	0	0	3	12	0	21	74
	Non-Aboriginal	1809	359	123	37	24	301	21	1069	3743
	Not stated	6	7	0	0	0	0	187	41	241
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1847</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>1131</b>	<b>4058</b>
FNSA n.o.s	Aboriginal	25	19	7	7	0	29	8	39	134
	Non-Aboriginal	415	100	21	23	5	221	24	152	961
	Not stated	9	0	0	0	0	3	106	20	138
	<b>Total</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1233</b>
CNSA Port Augusta	Aboriginal	229	173	86	84	24	786	105	743	2230
	Non-Aboriginal	3222	1568	352	230	85	3057	232	2062	10808
	Not stated	18	31	7	6	0	266	455	188	971
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3469</b>	<b>1772</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>4109</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>2993</b>	<b>14009</b>
Whyalla	Aboriginal	77	67	31	35	10	190	35	321	766
	Non-Aboriginal	5098	2450	564	569	207	6031	339	3991	19249
	Not stated	39	7	4	3	0	130	590	252	1025
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5214</b>	<b>2524</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>6351</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>4564</b>	<b>21040</b>
Ceduna	Aboriginal	86	141	27	22	7	260	17	348	908
	Non-Aboriginal	942	408	105	25	22	561	37	529	2629
	Not stated	21	3	0	0	0	9	183	40	256
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1049</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>3793</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Aboriginal</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1364</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1565</b>	<b>4396</b>
	<b>Non-Aboriginal</b>	<b>12001</b>	<b>5087</b>	<b>1241</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>10640</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>8001</b>	<b>38973</b>
	<b>Not stated</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>1766</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>2985</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12582</b>	<b>5576</b>	<b>1425</b>	<b>1095</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>12418</b>	<b>2649</b>	<b>10193</b>	<b>46354</b>

Source: (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007).



**Table A 7: Number of VET students in South Australia by Industry Skills Councils by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, 2009**

		Agri-Food	Community Services and Health	Construction and Property Services	Electrocoms and Energy Utilities	Forestry	Government Skills Australia	Innovation and Business	Manufacturing Skills Australia	Service Skills Australia	SkillsDMC	Transport and Logistics	National accredited qualification	Locally accredited qualification	Other	Total
Number	Aboriginal	229	790	97	12	2	11	435	138	212	124	21	1442	79	846	4438
	Non-Aboriginal	3975	9863	4791	1521	32	576	16374	6482	9200	453	924	10263	5044	29720	99218
	Not known	1212	979	1093	253	25	241	2134	969	2338	272	619	1396	527	6137	18195
	Total	5416	11632	5981	1786	59	828	18943	7589	11750	849	1564	13101	5650	36703	121851
Column %	Aboriginal	4.2%	6.8%	1.6%	0.7%	3.4%	1.3%	2.3%	1.8%	1.8%	14.6%	1.3%	11.0%	1.4%	2.3%	3.6%
	Non-Aboriginal	73.4%	84.8%	80.1%	85.2%	54.2%	69.6%	86.4%	85.4%	78.3%	53.4%	59.1%	78.3%	89.3%	81.0%	81.4%
	Not known	22.4%	8.4%	18.3%	14.2%	42.4%	29.1%	11.3%	12.8%	19.9%	32.0%	39.6%	10.7%	9.3%	16.7%	14.9%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Row %	Aboriginal	5.2%	17.8%	2.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	9.8%	3.1%	4.8%	2.8%	0.5%	32.5%	1.8%	19.1%	100.0%
	Non-Aboriginal	4.0%	9.9%	4.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.6%	16.5%	6.5%	9.3%	0.5%	0.9%	10.3%	5.1%	30.0%	100.0%
	Not known	6.7%	5.4%	6.0%	1.4%	0.1%	1.3%	11.7%	5.3%	12.8%	1.5%	3.4%	7.7%	2.9%	33.7%	100.0%
	Total	4.4%	9.5%	4.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.7%	15.5%	6.2%	9.6%	0.7%	1.3%	10.8%	4.6%	30.1%	100.0%

Source: NCVER 2009 (National Centre for Vocational Education Research, 2010)

**Table A 8: Number of VET completions in South Australia by Industry Skills Councils by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, 2009**

		Agri-Food	Community Services and Health	Construction and Property Services	Electrocoms and Energy Utilities	Forestry	Government Skills Australia	Innovation and Business	Manufacturing Skills Australia	Service Skills Australia	SkillsDMC	Transport and Logistics	National accredited qualification	Total
Number	Aboriginal	73	158	24	8	-	31	173	17	124	27	35	107	777
	Non-Aboriginal	1405	3664	1612	664	30	570	7737	1759	4145	482	485	3110	25663
	Not known	121	200	350	13	-	12	364	84	241	30	166	120	1701
	Total	1599	4022	1986	685	30	613	8274	1860	4510	539	686	3337	28141
Column %	Aboriginal	4.6%	3.9%	1.2%	1.2%	100.0%	5.1%	2.1%	0.9%	2.7%	5.0%	5.1%	3.2%	2.8%
	Non-Aboriginal	87.9%	91.1%	81.2%	96.9%	100.0%	93.0%	93.5%	94.6%	91.9%	89.4%	70.7%	93.2%	91.2%
	Not known	7.6%	5.0%	17.6%	1.9%	-	2.0%	4.4%	4.5%	5.3%	5.6%	24.2%	3.6%	6.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Row %	Aboriginal	9.4%	20.3%	3.1%	1.0%	0.1%	4.0%	22.3%	2.2%	16.0%	3.5%	4.5%	13.8%	100.0%
	Non-Aboriginal	5.5%	14.3%	6.3%	2.6%	0.1%	2.2%	30.1%	6.9%	16.2%	1.9%	1.9%	12.1%	100.0%
	Not known	7.1%	11.8%	20.6%	0.8%	-	0.7%	21.4%	4.9%	14.2%	1.8%	9.8%	7.1%	100.0%
	Total	5.7%	14.3%	7.1%	2.4%	0.1%	2.2%	29.4%	6.6%	16.0%	1.9%	2.4%	11.9%	100.0%

Source: NCVER 2009 (National Centre for Vocational Education Research, 2010)

