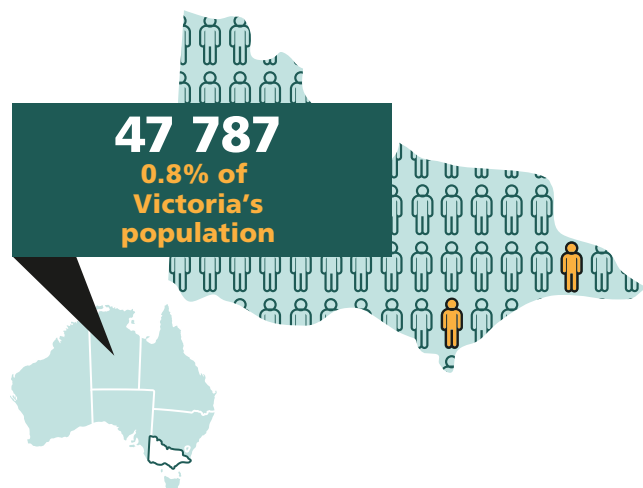


ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION – VICTORIA

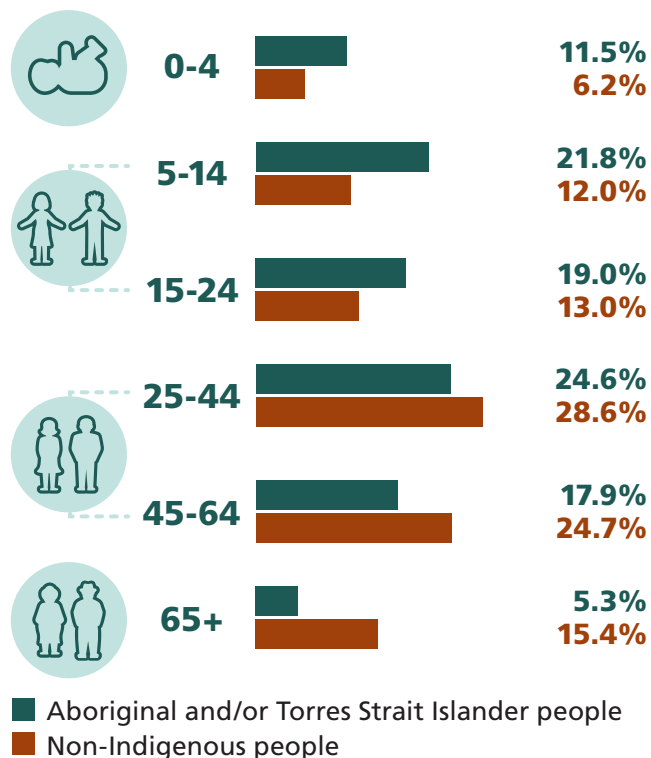
Population

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people represented 0.8% of the population in the 2016 Census of Population and Housing – up from 0.7% in 2011, and 0.6% in 2006.



Of the 47,787 people who identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin, 93.3% were of Aboriginal origin, 4.2% were of Torres Strait Islander origin and 2.5% identified as being of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.

Age



Since the 1996 Census, the median age for Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people has been on the rise. Twenty years ago in 1996, the median age was 20 years. This increased to 22 years in 2011, and increased again to 23 years in the five years to 2016. The median age for non-Indigenous people was 38 years in 2016.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people continue to have a much younger age profile and structure than the non-Indigenous population. In 2016, more than one-half (52%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were aged under 25 years. In comparison, almost one third (31%) of non-Indigenous people were aged under 25.





The difference between the two populations was also clearly noticeable in the 65 years and over age group. The proportion of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people aged 65 years and over was considerably smaller than for non-Indigenous people (5.3% compared to 15.4%).

Households and families

Obligation and connection to family plays an important role in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture. This support can be in the form of sharing accommodation.

Households in which an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander lived were more likely than other households in 2016 to be family households (77% compared with 71%). They were less likely to be a person living alone (15% compared with 25%).

In 2016, it was also more common for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households to have more than one family living together (3.3%) than for other households (1.7%).

73.7%		One family	69.0%
3.3%		Multiple family	1.7%
15.7%		Lone person	24.8%
7.3%		Group	4.5%

■ Households with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person(s)
■ Other Households

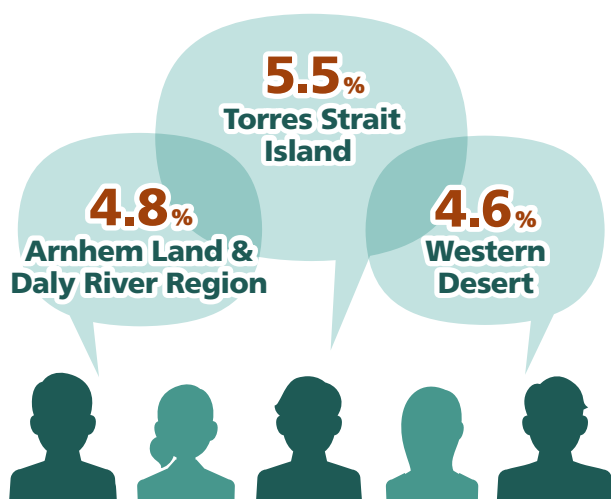
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, on average, were larger than non-Indigenous households (3.0 people, compared with an average of 2.6 people for other households).

ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION – VICTORIA

Language

One in 100 (1.0%) Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people reported speaking an Australian Indigenous language at home in the 2016 Census. Of the 476 Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people who spoke an Indigenous language at home, 93% reported speaking English well or very well.

Of the 150 Australian Indigenous languages spoken in the home across Australia in 2016, the three most widely reported language groups spoken at home in Victoria were:



Where Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people live

State and Territory (Indigenous Regions)

In 2016, almost half (49%) of Victoria's Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander population lived in Melbourne, with just over half (51%) living in the only other Indigenous Region (Victoria exc. Melbourne).

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people made up only 1.6% of the population of the Victoria exc. Melbourne Indigenous Region, and an even smaller proportion of the Melbourne Indigenous Region (0.5%).

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people			
Indigenous Region	No.	%	as a proportion of all (or total) Indigenous Regions
			%
Melbourne	23,301	48.8	0.5
Victoria exc. Melbourne	24,208	50.7	1.6

Capital city

In the 2016 Census, over half (50.4%) of the Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander population reported living in the Greater Melbourne area, compared with 76.3% for non-Indigenous people.

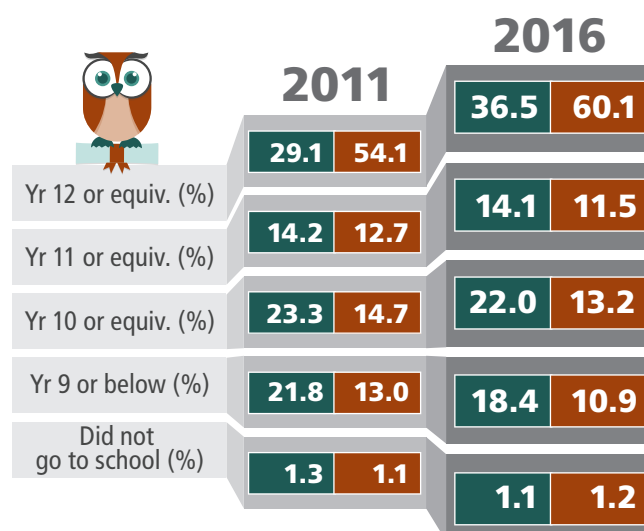
Income

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people were much less likely than non-Indigenous people to report an equivalised weekly household income of \$1,000 or more in 2016 (23% compared with 40%). Both these percentages have increased (from 14% and 32% respectively) since the 2011 Census, although the difference between the two groups has remained the same.

Education

Education is critical for overcoming disadvantage. The proportion of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people aged 20 to 24 years who had completed Year 12 or its equivalent increased between 2011 and 2016, from 41.8% to 51.7%. Over the same period, the proportion for non-Indigenous people increased from 77.9% in to 81.4%.

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people aged 25 to 64 years were more likely than non-Indigenous people of the same age to have left school at Year 9 or below (18.7% compared with 7.5%). This is an improvement from 2011 for both groups (22.6% and 9.5% respectively).



■ Proportion of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people
■ Proportion of non-Indigenous people

Source: All visual representations are based on data collected in the 2016 Census. For definitions of the terms used above, see the Census Dictionary. For more information about 2016 Census data release and products, go to www.abs.gov.au/census