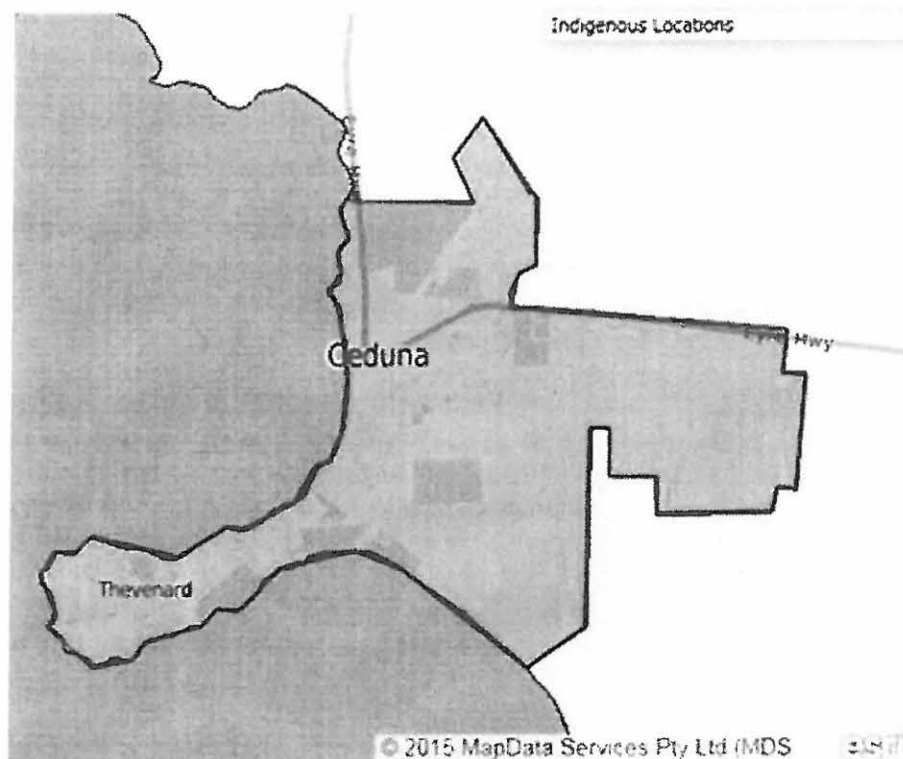


Ceduna Indigenous Location (ILOC), SA

The coverage of the Ceduna Indigenous Location (ILOC) is shown below. Indigenous Locations generally have a minimum of 90 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander usual residents. For the 2011 Census, 1,116 Indigenous Locations were defined to cover the whole of geographic Australia. Data contained in this profile is based on the Ceduna ILOC unless otherwise stated.



Demographics

There were 582 Indigenous persons in Ceduna in 2011, representing 24.9 per cent of the total population of 2,339 people. A total of 2.3 per cent of the total population of SA, and 3 per cent of Australia, were Indigenous in 2011⁽¹⁾.

Around 45.9 per cent of the Indigenous population in Ceduna were male in 2011, compared with 49.2 per cent in SA and 49.3 per cent in Australia, in 2011.

A total of 65.4 per cent of Indigenous persons were of working age (15 to 64) in 2011, compared with 61.3 per cent in SA and 60.7 per cent in Australia. The median age of Indigenous persons in Ceduna was 23 years in 2011. This compares to median ages of 22 years in SA and 21 years in Australia.

Schooling

School attendance

There are two schools in Ceduna. In 2014 the attendance rate in Ceduna Area School was 71 per cent for Indigenous students, and 92 per cent for non-Indigenous students. In Crossways Lutheran School the attendance rate was 74 per cent – it did not publish attendance rates by Indigenous status, but had an almost entirely Indigenous student body (96 per cent of enrolments).

⁽¹⁾ Note that these figures are based on Estimated Resident Population and are considered the truest estimate of population

National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN)

Please note – the NAPLAN data provided in this profile is classified ‘in confidence’ and is not to be used publicly.

Results from the annual National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) are available by Indigenous status for 2014 for the Ceduna Indigenous Area (IARE), which contains the Ceduna ILOC. There are five test areas applied to four school years. We present Year 3 Reading and Year 9 Numeracy as examples of the twenty results. In the Ceduna IARE, 20 Indigenous children sat the Year 3 Reading assessment. Half – 50 per cent – achieved (met or exceeded) the national minimum standard. Only 14 Indigenous children were assessed in Year 9 Numeracy and a higher (than the Y3R rate) 79 per cent met or exceeded the national minimum standard.

The numbers of non-Indigenous children assessed in the Ceduna IARE were very similar to the numbers of Indigenous children. Of the 24 who sat the Year 3 Reading test, 92 per cent met or exceeded the national minimum standard. There were 33 children who sat the Year 9 Numeracy test, with 94 per cent exceeding the national minimum standard.

For comparison, nationally 74.7 per cent of Indigenous students and 94.7 per cent of non-Indigenous students met or exceeded the national minimum standard in Year 3 Reading. Looking at national results for Year 9 Numeracy, 76.2 per cent of Indigenous students and 95.2 per cent of non-Indigenous students met or exceeded the national minimum standard.

Year 12 attainment or equivalent¹

The proportion of Indigenous persons aged 20 to 24 years who had completed year 12 or equivalent (or higher) in Ceduna increased from 21.2 per cent in 2006 to 40.0 per cent in 2011. In 2011, 53.9 per cent of all Indigenous Australians aged 20 to 24 had a year 12 or equivalent (or higher) qualification, compared to 86.0 per cent of non-Indigenous Australians.

Year 10 or below

The proportion of Indigenous persons aged 20 to 64 years who had only completed year 10 or below education levels in Ceduna decreased from 58.6 per cent in 2006 to 49.6 per cent in 2011. In 2011, 47.2 per cent of all Indigenous Australians aged 20 to 64 had only completed year 10 or below education levels, compared to 20.3 per cent of non-Indigenous Australians.

Completion of post school qualifications

The proportion of Indigenous persons aged 20 to 64 years who had completed a Certificate III or above in Ceduna increased from 14.8 per cent in 2006 to 23.4 per cent in 2011. In 2011, 30.0 per cent of all Indigenous Australians aged 20 to 64 had completed a Certificate III or above, compared to 55.6 per cent of non-Indigenous Australians.

Economic participation

Labour force participation

The Indigenous labour force participation rate (the proportion of people aged 15 to 64 years who are either employed or unemployed) in Ceduna was 48.5 per cent in 2006 compared to 54 per cent in

¹ The data used to calculate Year 12 attainment or equivalent for the Ceduna ILOC included low counts for several variables. The Australian Bureau of Statistics advises caution be used when using low counts. As a result, no reliance should be placed on Year 12 attainment or equivalent rates for the Ceduna ILOC.

2011. The 2011 national Indigenous labour force participation rate was 55.9 per cent, compared to the non-Indigenous rate of 76.4 per cent.

Employment rates

When Community Development Employment Program (CDEP) participants are not counted as being employed, the Indigenous non-CDEP employment rate in Ceduna was 42.6 per cent in 2006 and 46 per cent in 2011. The national Indigenous non-CDEP employment rate was 44.7 per cent in 2011.

The employment rate is calculated as the proportion of working age people (age 15-64 years) who are employed. The total Indigenous employment rate in Ceduna was also 42.6 per cent in 2006 and 46 per cent in 2011. The total Non-Indigenous employment rate in Ceduna was 81.6 per cent in 2006 and 82.9 per cent in 2011. The national Indigenous employment rate was 46.2 per cent in 2011, compared to the non-Indigenous rate of 72.2 per cent.

Unemployment rate

The Indigenous unemployment rate is calculated as the proportion of the labour force (employment plus unemployment) who are unemployed. In Ceduna the Indigenous unemployment rate was 12.1 per cent in 2006 and 14.6 per cent in 2011. In 2011 the national Indigenous unemployment rate was 17.2 per cent, compared to the non-Indigenous rate of 5.5 per cent.

According to the Department of Employment's Small Area Labour Markets (SALM) publication, the unemployment rate for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people for the Ceduna ILOC increased from 7.9 per cent in the December quarter 2013, to 8.9 per cent in the December quarter 2014.

Full time engagement in work and/or study

In 2011, the proportion of Indigenous people in Ceduna aged 17-24 years who were not in school, but were fully engaged in work and/or study was only 28.3 per cent (71.7 per cent were not fully engaged).

The proportion of Indigenous people in Australia aged 17-24 years who were not in school, but were fully engaged in work and/or study was 39.4 per cent (60.6 per cent were not fully engaged). The proportion of non-Indigenous people in Australia aged 17-24 years who were not in school, but were fully engaged in work and/or study was 74.0 per cent (26.0 per cent were not fully engaged).

Welfare reliance

Welfare dependence can be measured as the proportion of persons aged 18 to 64 whose main source of income is government benefits (or CDEP payments). In 2008, according to the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS), the proportion of Indigenous Australians aged 18-64 whose main source of income was government benefits (or CDEP) was 48 per cent. In 2010, 17 per cent of all Australians aged 18-64 had income support payments as their main source of income.

Estimates of welfare reliance are made by combining population and Centrelink data. This is measured as the proportion of working age (15 to 64 years) persons who are in receipt of an income support payment. Centrelink administrative records for the September quarter of 2013 showed a total count of about 307 Indigenous working age persons in receipt of income support benefits in the Ceduna SA2. This represents 59.2 per cent of the estimated Indigenous working age population of the area in 2013.

Indigenous Relative Socioeconomic Outcomes (IRSEO)

The Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research (CAEPR) published its Index of Indigenous Relative Socioeconomic Outcomes (IRSEO) in 2013. The variables for the IRSEO index focus on employment, education, income and housing, with each of the ABS IAREs assigned an index value. The index ranges from 1 (least disadvantaged) to 100 (most disadvantaged), and provides a general indication of relative Indigenous disadvantage across Australia.

The IRSEO index value for the Ceduna IARE is 73, placing it near the top of the third quartile. This tells us that 72 per cent of Indigenous Areas nationally are better off than Ceduna, while 27 per cent are worse off.

Australian Early Development Index (AEDI)

Ceduna is a community in the AEDI geography. A total of 15 Indigenous children were assessed in Ceduna in the 2012 AEDI with 73.3 per cent found vulnerable on one or more domains. Nationally among all non-Indigenous children the percentage assessed as vulnerable was 20.9 per cent.