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Indigenous Australians in the city: Urbanisation and segregation

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http://www.anu.edu.au/caepr/population.php

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City areas

localities

remote towns

remote towns

Town camps

Total

Large regional towns

Regional rural areas

Small regional towns and

Predominantly non-Indigenous

Remote dispersed settlements

Predominantly Indigenous

34.1

23.5

16.8

2.4

7.0

11.2

0.5

4.5

100.0

4

2

12

4

5

65

3

37

132

Indigenous	population and outcomes b) (
	location type	

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY	location type				
Location type	Number of areas	Per cent Indigenous	Per cent of total Indigenous population	Areas with socioeconomic outcomes in lowest quartile	

1.2

3.6

4.0

2.3

15.4

87.6

97.2

31.4

2.4

141

94

112

22

36

79

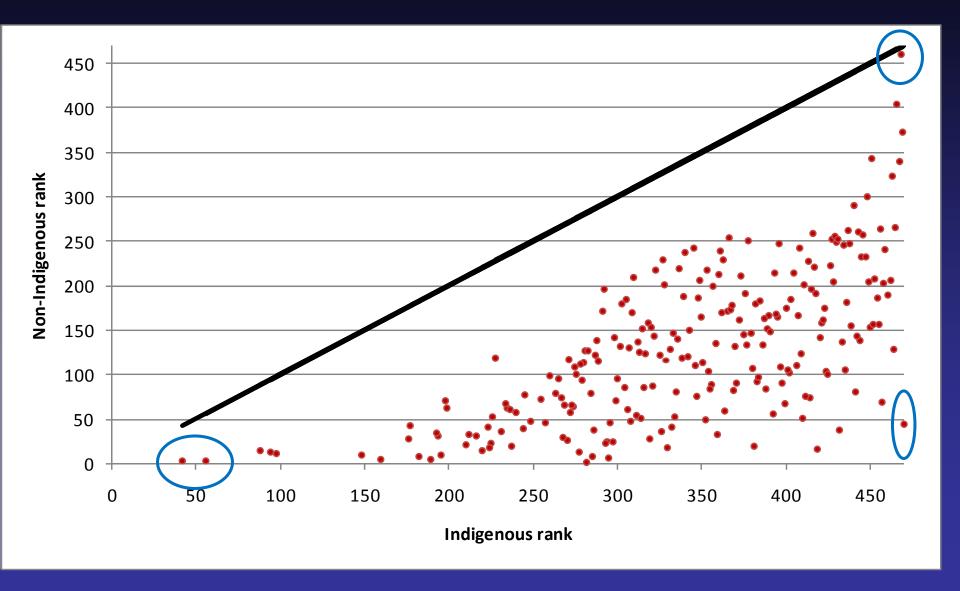
3

44

531



Indigenous vs non-Indigenous rank – City areas and large regional towns





Residential segregation and socioeconomic concentration

- Concentration of Indigenous Australians in relatively poor urban neighbourhoods may entrench disadvantage:
 - Impacts on social cohesion
 - Concentration of economic disadvantage through underdeveloped networks
 - Development of adverse norms and values
 - Lack of interaction at the school level
 - Poor access to amenities and political power
 - Development of negative stereotypes

Measures

- Dissimilarity index Proportion of Indigenous Australians who would have to move neighbourhoods to result in a completely even distribution
- Ratio of Indigenous to non-Indigenous average distance to city centre and population density
- Modified Gini-coefficient Larger negative values indicate greater concentration of Indigenous Australians in disadvantaged neighbourhoods. Based on 2006 SEIFA advantage/disadvantage rank



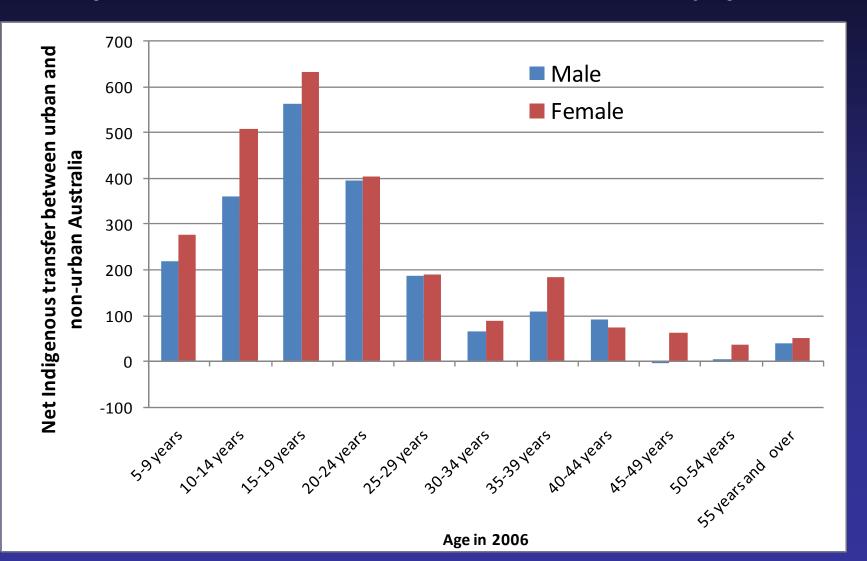
Residential segregation and socioeconomic concentration

	Per cent Indigenous	Dissimilarity index	Avg. distance to city centre (ratio)	Avg. pop density (ratio)	Socio-economic concentration
Sydney	1.01	0.528	1.37	0.89	-0.408
Brisbane	1.84	0.394	1.17	0.94	-0.380
Perth	1.52	0.510	1.06	0.96	-0.485
Melbourne	0.40	0.609	1.10	0.98	-0.294
Adelaide	1.21	0.473	1.21	0.99	-0.406
Cairns	9.40	0.338	0.89	1.19	-0.366
Townsville	6.07	0.311	1.10	1.01	-0.311
Newcastle	2.38	0.336	1.06	0.97	-0.305
Central Coast (NSW)	2.33	0.319	1.19	1.08	-0.213
Darwin	10.33	0.300	1.08	0.89	-0.269



Age composition of migrants to urban areas

Net Indigenous transfer between urban and non-urban Australia by age – 2001 to 2006





Per cent of population 15 years and over employed

Per cent of homes owned or being purchased by occupants

Per cent of homes occupied under public rental scheme

Per cent of families that are single parent families

Average number of people per bedroom

Median loan repayment per month

Probability of base case

Pseudo R-Squared

Per cent of population 15 years and over employed as manager/professional

Per cent of population 15 years and over who volunteered in last 12 months

Probability of a neighbourhood having at least one

0.011

-0.017

-0.026

-0.012

-0.007

-0.022

-0.006

0.012

0.068

0.2401

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY	Indigenous migrant from rural/re	mote Australia
Variable		Marginal effec
Indigenous usual resident count		0.10
Per cent of usual resident count who identify as being Indigenous		0.02
Per cent of labour force unemployed		-0.01



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