

Queensland's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population

2006 Edition



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This report was re-issued in June 2007 due to changes to tables in the “Families” and “Households and dwellings” sections and corrections to text in the “Indigenous communities and non-Indigenous Queensland: Key demographic differences” section.

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Summary of report

Population numbers and distribution

- One in 50 Australians is estimated to be Indigenous but in Queensland in 2001, one in 30 people identified as either Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both (nearly 126,000 people).
- Queensland had 18.7% of the total Australian population in 2001 but a much larger share (27.5%) of Australia's Indigenous population. This was the second largest population of Indigenous people in any Australian state or territory, following New South Wales (29.4%).
- While Queensland was home to nearly one-quarter (23.7%) of the Australian Aboriginal population in 2001, it accounted for nearly two-thirds of Torres Strait Islanders (63.4%) and half of people who said they were both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (51.7%).
- In total, Indigenous people represented 3.5% of the Queensland population. This was considerably less than the Maori share of the New Zealand population (14.1%), but similar to the share of Indigenous people in the Canadian population (2.3%).
- One-quarter of Indigenous Queenslanders (25.2%) lived in Major Cities in 2001, compared with half (51.9%) of the total Queensland population. In contrast, nearly one-third (33.1%) of Queensland's Indigenous population in 2001 lived in areas classified as Outer Regional (compared to 18.2% of the total Queensland population). A further quarter of Indigenous Queenslanders lived in Remote (8.8%) or Very Remote (14.6%) areas.
- Palm Island (2,378 people in 2002) was estimated to have the largest population of any Aboriginal or Islander Council, followed by Yarrabah (2,322 people). The average population of Queensland's 15 Aboriginal Councils was 912 people, while the average for the 17 Torres Strait Islander Councils was estimated to be 341 people in 2002.
- The Indigenous population grew at a rate more than double the average growth rate for non-Indigenous Queenslanders between 1996 and 2001. While more than half the population had moved in the five-year period, most of the moves were local. Relatively few Indigenous people moved to or from interstate.

Age structure

- The Queensland Indigenous population, with a median age of 20.1 years is much younger than the non-Indigenous population (median age of 35.6 years).
- In 2001, nearly half (49.8%) of the Indigenous population was aged less than 20 years compared with 27.8% of the non-Indigenous population. In contrast, only 9.8% of Queensland's Indigenous population was aged 50 years and over compared with 28.5% of the non-Indigenous population.
- Around three-quarters (77.9%) of Queensland's Indigenous children aged less than 15 years lived in Major Cities and Regional Areas. However, a smaller proportion (68.4%) of older Indigenous people (aged 65 years or more) lived in these areas. More older Indigenous people lived in Remote and Very Remote areas with the number aged 65 years or more in Very Remote areas (655 people) exceeding the number of this age in Major Cities (620 people).

Population projections

- The number of Indigenous people in Queensland is projected to continue to grow in the future. By 2009, Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) projections indicate that Queensland's Indigenous population will be between 148,000 people and 169,000 people.
- Each age group is projected to grow with the largest increase projected for the 15-29 year age group. While there are expected to be increases in the number of older Indigenous Queenslanders, the share of the total Queensland Indigenous population accounted for by this group is not projected to change markedly (2.7% in 2001 and 2.6% in 2009).
- Queensland is expected to retain the second highest share of Australia's Indigenous population after New South Wales. ABS projections (low series) indicate that 28.0% of Indigenous people will reside in Queensland by 2009, slightly lower than the proportion (29.0%) in New South Wales.

Births and deaths

- On average, Indigenous mothers (25.1 years) were younger than all mothers (29.8 years). In 2004, one in every five (19.7%) of Queensland Indigenous mothers was aged less than 20 years compared with one in every 20 (5.1%) of all mothers.
- The median age at death for Indigenous males (53.7 years) and females (57.9 years) was significantly lower than for their non-Indigenous counterparts (76.2 years and 82.5 years respectively).
- In 2004, only one-third of Indigenous deaths were to people aged 65 years or more while more than three-quarters (78.3%) of non-Indigenous deaths in Queensland occurred in this age group.
- Diseases of the circulatory system, followed by malignant neoplasms, were the major causes of death in both the non-Indigenous and Indigenous populations in Queensland. However, more than one in every 10 Indigenous deaths (14.6%) resulted from external causes including transport accidents, intentional self-harm and assault (compared with 6.6% of non-Indigenous deaths). Diabetes mellitus also accounted for a higher portion of Indigenous deaths (7.4%) than of non-Indigenous deaths (2.3%).

Families

- Indigenous families in Queensland in 2001 were more likely to include children aged less than 15 years (40.5% of all Indigenous families) than were non-Indigenous families (32.1%). Almost half of all Indigenous families included children (47.5%).
- Nearly one-third of Indigenous families (30.3%) were one-parent families compared with 15.6% of non-Indigenous families.
- About one-third (34.7%) of all Queensland's Indigenous families lived in the Brisbane ATSI region (compared with 67.1% of Queensland's non-Indigenous families) and represented 1.1% of all families. While less than 5% of Indigenous families lived in the Torres Strait region, they accounted for 81.9% of all families living there.
- The highest incidence of Indigenous one-parent families was in the Cairns region (accounting for more than one-third of Indigenous families); the lowest was in the Brisbane region (26.9%). The

highest incidence of Indigenous couple-only families was in the Brisbane region (23.7%), with the lowest incidence in the Torres Strait region (13.1%).

- While an equal proportion of both Queensland Indigenous and non-Indigenous families earned very low incomes in 2001 (0.9% earning less than \$120 per week), a much higher proportion of Indigenous families (7.2%) had an income of less than \$300 per week compared with non-Indigenous families (3.4%).

Households and dwellings

- There were 4,587 Indigenous people living alone in Queensland in 2001, representing 14.6% of Indigenous households. In comparison, lone-person households accounted for 24.5% of other households.
- Indigenous family households (4.0 people) contained more people than other family households (3.1 people).
- Indigenous one-family households had an average household size of 3.9 persons (compared with 3.1 for non-Indigenous one-family households) while Indigenous multi-family households had an average of 7.2 persons (5.2 for non-Indigenous households) in 2001.
- While most Indigenous people lived in separate houses, more than twice the proportion (3.3%) lived in dwellings such as caravans, cabins, improvised homes and tents compared with the non-Indigenous population (1.6%).
- In 2001, nearly two-thirds (65.1%) of dwellings occupied by Indigenous households were rented compared with one-quarter (27.9%) of dwellings for other households.

Labour force and employment

- Of the total Queensland Indigenous labour force of more than 36,600 people, more than 29,000 people were employed and about 7,300 were unemployed in 2001. However, labour force participation rates for Indigenous people were lower than for non-Indigenous people.
- The unemployment rate for Indigenous males (21.5%) was much higher than the rate for non-Indigenous males (8.5%). Similar patterns were evident for Indigenous and non-Indigenous females (unemployment rates of 18.1% and 7.3% respectively).
- Unemployment rates were highest among young people. Joblessness among Indigenous males (30.0%) and females (27.3%) in the 15–24 years age group was roughly twice that of their non-Indigenous counterparts (16.2% for males and 13.4% for females).
- Over one-quarter (27.1%) of employed Indigenous people were classified as Labourers or Related Workers compared with only 10.9% of non-Indigenous workers.

Education, Indigenous language usage and use of technology

- While it is now compulsory for young people to attend school until completing Year 10 or turning 16 years of age, only around two in every ten (22.7%) Indigenous people over 15 years had completed Year 12 or its equivalent, compared with nearly four in every ten (38.6%) non-Indigenous Queenslanders in 2001.

- The proportion of Indigenous Queenslanders who obtained non-school qualifications (17.3%) was significantly lower than the comparable proportion of the non-Indigenous population (37.1%) in 2001.
- However, the situation is improving with 2.2% of Indigenous people in 2001 having a bachelor degree or higher, 2.6% a diploma and 9.3% a certificate.
- About 5,600 Indigenous people (5.0%) of the Queensland Indigenous population reported they spoke an Australian Indigenous language at home. Nationally, the proportion of Australian Indigenous language speakers has declined from 13.3% of the Indigenous population in 1996 to 12.1% in 2001.
- Of the 1,511 Queensland children aged less than 15 years in 2001 who spoke an Australian Indigenous language, more than one-quarter (26.7%) did not speak English well or at all.
- Older people were more likely to speak an Indigenous language. Indigenous language use was more common in Very Remote areas of Queensland, reflecting the aged population in this region (2,900 Indigenous language speakers in 2001).
- Fewer than one in every five (17.7%) Indigenous Queenslanders used a computer at home in the week before the 2001 Census compared with two in every five (43.5%) non-Indigenous Queenslanders.
- Computer usage declined with increasing remoteness from major cities. Almost three in every ten Indigenous Queenslanders living in Major Cities used a computer at home in the week before the 2001 Census, compared with fewer than one in every 20 people in Very Remote areas.

Introduction

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples differ from the community as a whole in terms of their demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics. Compared with the total population, they face a number of challenges relating to, for example, early childhood health and development, schooling achievement, substance abuse, economic development, and remoteness. These challenges have major implications for policy development and program priorities, particularly in areas such as employment and education, health and community development, housing and infrastructure needs.

Both State and Commonwealth governments have responsibilities for providing facilities and services to Indigenous communities. The Commonwealth Government has supported a number of programs and activities involving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with the aim of promoting community development and addressing some of the disadvantages experienced in Indigenous communities.

At the State level, the Queensland Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Policy (DATSIP) provides leadership across government to enable Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Queenslanders to have their cultures affirmed and heritage sustained, while achieving the same prospects for health, prosperity and quality of life as other Queenslanders. DATSIP provides strategic policy advice to government on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander issues and plays a key role in coordinating activities to ensure Indigenous Queenslanders are well-represented and effectively served. In 2005, DATSIP launched *Partnerships Queensland*, the government's strategic policy framework that will guide and direct all current and future initiatives in efforts to raise the living standards of Indigenous Queenslanders.

From 1 July 2004, the Department of Local Government, Planning, Sport and Recreation (DLGPSR) assumed portfolio responsibility for legislation governing the establishment and operation of Queensland's 32 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Councils. Following the 2004 local government elections, these communities began transitioning to deliver a full range of municipal and other local government services to their communities under the Community Governance Improvement Strategy.

DLGPSR is preparing a range of training and support programs to assist the 15 Aboriginal Councils in the transition to the standard Council model through enhanced governance practices and greater community awareness. The Department is also administering funding for Indigenous health infrastructure and participates in the Joint Planning Group, which provides advice on appropriate policies and strategies to improve housing and infrastructure outcomes for Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders in mainland Queensland.

An important current review, in consultation with the people of the Torres Strait, concerns the future operation of local government in the 17 Torres Strait Islander Councils. In October 2005, DLGPSR launched a discussion paper which proposes options for developing a new model of community government for the Torres Strait region. Further information on DLGPSR initiatives in relation to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander governance can be found on the departmental website at <<http://www.lgp.qld.gov.au/?id=1971>>.

In December 2005, the Prime Minister, John Howard, and the Queensland Premier, Peter Beattie, signed a bilateral agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the State of Queensland on service delivery to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in Queensland. The agreement represents a formal commitment by both governments to work collaboratively with Indigenous communities in the areas of service planning and delivery, as well as investment and performance evaluation.

One of the commitments made in that agreement was to provide greater access to information about Indigenous people over time. This publication:

- collates previously unpublished data about Queensland's Indigenous population;
- provides statistics and analysis on the aspects of disadvantage faced by Indigenous people in 2001;

- identifies some of the differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in remote, regional and urban areas; and
- contains information which is critical in planning practical, effective strategies to overcome the challenges faced by Indigenous people, their families and their communities.

This report updates previous publications released by DLGPSR on Indigenous people in Queensland. In August 2000, the Planning Information and Forecasting Unit (PIFU) of DLGPSR released *The Indigenous Population of Queensland*, based on the results of the 1996 Census. The report, which contains similar information to the current publication, may be downloaded from the departmental website, free of charge, at <www.lgp.qld.gov.au/pifu>. The publication *Queensland Living: Housing Trends 2001*, which contains a chapter on Indigenous housing and infrastructure, is also available, at no cost, on the website <http://www.lgp.qld.gov.au/applications/estore/planning/demographics/-plan_house_trend_2001>. The current publication uses the results of the *2001 Census of Population and Housing* to provide statistical information on the demographic characteristics of Queensland's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Such information is vital in planning for improved social, health and educational outcomes for Indigenous people and for improving the infrastructure needed for a better quality of life in Indigenous communities.

Definitions and data quality issues

'Indigenous' refers to Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. According to the most widely used definition:

An Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander is a person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and is accepted as such by the community in which he or she lives.¹

The Census of Population and Housing provides counts of Indigenous people on a 'place of enumeration' and 'place of usual residence' basis. Place of enumeration figures reflect the location of people on Census night rather than where they usually lived. In contrast, place of usual residence figures have been adjusted for temporary visitors and those temporarily absent. Unless otherwise specified, all population figures used in this publication are based on place of enumeration and are sourced from the Indigenous Profile produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) using results of the 2001 Census.

The size of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is estimated by adjusting the usual residence census count for incomplete counting and non-response as well as births, deaths and migration over the period since the Census. The result is called the 'estimated resident population'.

The Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification (AIGC) provides a structure comprising a hierarchy of three levels for the release of Indigenous statistics. 'Indigenous locations' are formed from a number of Census Collection Districts (CDs) that together have a population of at least 80 Indigenous people. 'Indigenous areas' comprise one or more Indigenous locations with an Indigenous population of at least 280 people. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) regions are aggregations of CDs with boundaries specified by ATSIC and containing a number of Indigenous areas. The Commonwealth Government abolished ATSIC in 2005. Appendix A lists the population of all Indigenous areas and ATSIC regions in Queensland as at 2001.

As well as ATSIC regions, Local Government Areas (LGAs) are used within this publication when examining demographic differences across Queensland. Appendix B contains population counts of Indigenous people in Queensland LGAs at the 2001 Census. Maps 1 and 2, located at the back of this publication, identify Queensland's LGA boundaries. In particular they highlight the location of all 32 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Councils for reference purposes.

¹ Department of Aboriginal Affairs, 1981, p.1.

Undercounting may adversely affect the quality of census results. As in previous censuses, the ABS made considerable efforts to achieve an accurate count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in 2001. The Census Indigenous Enumeration Strategy included collection procedures and awareness activities designed to address potential cultural barriers for Indigenous people and to encourage their participation. It recognised the important role of consultation, liaison with Indigenous organisations and communities, and Indigenous involvement in all aspects of the collection process.² The net undercount for the 2001 Census was 1.8% for the total population. In contrast, the ABS estimated the undercount of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people at 6.1%, compared with just over 7.0% in 1996.³

Between 1996 and 2001, the census count of Indigenous Australians increased by 16.0%. The ABS estimates that about 12.0% can be explained by demographic factors and the remaining 4.0% by other factors including changes in census procedures and people's propensity to identify their Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander origin.

There are a number of issues which confront users of Indigenous census information including potential under-enumeration, the interpretation of census records where Indigenous status is unknown, and the changing level of identification associated with people's self-perception of being Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. These measurement issues should be kept in mind when using the statistics presented in this report.

²ABS, 2003a.

³ABS, 2003a.

Population size, growth and distribution

Population size

Population estimates show that about one in 50 Australians is Indigenous. In 2001, Australia was estimated to have 458,520 Indigenous people, representing 2.4% of the total population. Within Queensland, it is estimated that around one in 30 people are Indigenous (3.5%). At the time of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, approximately 3.6 million people were counted in Queensland. Of this, 112,772 people identified as Indigenous. This represents approximately 28.0% of Australia's Indigenous population. In 2001, the estimated resident population of Indigenous Queenslanders was almost 126,000 people, including 97,280 Aboriginal people, 18,525 Torres Strait Islander people, and 10,105 people of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent.

Table 1 illustrates the estimated resident population of Indigenous people and their proportions within each state or territory in 2001. Over one-quarter (27.5%) of Australia's Indigenous population resided in Queensland, slightly fewer than in New South Wales (29.4%), but significantly more than in any other state or territory. More than half of Australia's Torres Strait Islander population (63.4%) and people who indicated they were both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (51.7%) lived in Queensland.

In contrast to Australia's Indigenous population, the Maori people in New Zealand represented a much larger proportion of the total population. In 2001, there were 529,281 Maori people in New Zealand, representing 14.1% of the total population (3,737,277 people). By comparison, Canada's Indigenous population of approximately 713,000 people represented 2.3% of the total population (30,007,094 people). Australia's Indigenous people represented a similar proportion of the total population at just 2.4%.

Appendix A shows the usual resident population of Indigenous areas and ATSI regions at the 2001 Census. Appendix B shows population counts of Queensland LGAs in 2001, based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (2001 Edition).

State/Territory	Aboriginal only		Torres Strait Islander only		Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		Total	Proportion of total Indigenous population		Proportion of total population
	no.	%(b)	no.	%(c)	no.	%(d)		no.	%	
New South Wales	126,231	30.8	4,770	16.3	3,887	19.9	134,888	29.4	2.1	
Victoria	24,786	6.0	1,913	6.5	1,147	5.9	27,846	6.1	0.6	
Queensland	97,280	23.7	18,525	63.4	10,105	51.7	125,910	27.5	3.5	
South Australia	24,132	5.9	837	2.9	575	2.9	25,544	5.6	1.7	
Western Australia	63,477	15.5	962	3.3	1,492	7.6	65,931	14.4	3.5	
Tasmania	15,023	3.7	1,375	4.7	986	5.0	17,384	3.8	3.7	
Northern Territory	54,957	13.4	679	2.3	1,239	6.3	56,875	12.4	28.8	
Australian Capital Territory	3,624	0.9	164	0.6	121	0.6	3,909	0.9	1.2	
Australia(e)	409,729	100.0	29,239	100.0	19,552	100.0	458,520	100.0	2.4	

(a) Final rebased experimental Indigenous estimated resident population as at 30 June 2001.

(b) Proportion of the total Australian Aboriginal population

(c) Proportion of the total Australian Torres Strait Islander population

(d) Proportion of the total Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population

(e) Includes Other Territories.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population Characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, Cat No 4713.0; Australian Bureau of Statistics, *The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples*, 2003, Cat No 4704.0

Growth

Table 2 shows Queensland's Indigenous population from 1966 to 2001. While there are variations in the manner in which the data were collected at each census (i.e. definitions, counts, questions and estimates) and the resulting data quality, the table illustrates that Queensland's share of Australia's Indigenous population has remained relatively stable, although the total number of Indigenous people in Queensland has increased significantly since 1966.

The Indigenous population within Queensland has increased by more than 93,000 people since 1966 and by more than 17,200 people in the five years to 2001. Between the years 1991 and 1996, the Indigenous population in Queensland grew by 6.4%, nearly three times that of the growth rate in non-Indigenous Queenslanders (2.3%). In the five-year period between 1996 and 2001, the Indigenous population (3.4%) grew at more than twice the average annual growth rate for non-Indigenous Queenslanders (1.4%). Growth rates for Australia as whole showed similar differences between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations.

A number of factors contribute to the higher rate of increase in the Indigenous population. These include comparatively higher fertility rates among Indigenous women, as well as many children of Indigenous origin having only one Indigenous parent instead of two, and movement among categories. People who change their Indigenous identification may affect the validity of intercensal comparisons. In the publication, *Population Characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001*, the ABS states that "the smaller component of non-demographic growth between 1996 and 2001 indicates that time-series comparisons over this period are likely to be more robust than time series comparisons over the previous intercensal period 1991-1996".⁴

				Indigenous				
	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991(b)	1996(b)	2001(b)
Persons	19,003	31,922	41,345	44,698	61,250	70,102	95,518	112,772
Growth rate (%) (c)	-	10.9	5.3	1.6	6.5	2.7	6.4	3.4
				non-Indigenous				
	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991(b)	1996(b)	2001(b)
Persons	1,663,685	1,795,143	1,995,849	2,250,425	2,526,050	2,785,664	3,119,471	3,338,671
Growth rate (%) (c)	-	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.4
% (d)	23.7	27.5	25.7	28.0	26.9	26.4	27.1	27.5
(a) Place of enumeration basis								
(b) Excludes overseas visitors								
(c) Average annual inter-censal population change								
(d) Queensland's Indigenous population as a proportion of the Australian Indigenous population								
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing; Australian Bureau of Statistics, <i>Population Issues, Indigenous Australians</i> 1996, Cat No 4708.0, 1981 Census of Population and Housing; Australian Bureau of Statistics, <i>Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings, Queensland</i> , Cat No 2437.0								

⁴ ABS, 2003a.

Regional population distribution

Table 3 and Figure 1 show the distribution of Queensland's total and Indigenous population, based on Remoteness Area categories. More than half (51.9%) of Queensland's population lived in Major Cities (Brisbane, Ipswich and Gold Coast) and almost all (95.6%) lived in Major Cities or Regional areas. In comparison, only one-quarter (25.2%) of Indigenous Queenslanders lived in Major Cities while about three-quarters (76.5%) lived in Major Cities or Regional areas.

In Major Cities in 2001, only 1.5% of the population was Indigenous. By contrast, Indigenous people comprised more than one-quarter (27.7%) of the total population in Very Remote areas, and 10.0% in Remote areas. However, these two areas accounted for only 4.3% of Queensland's total population.

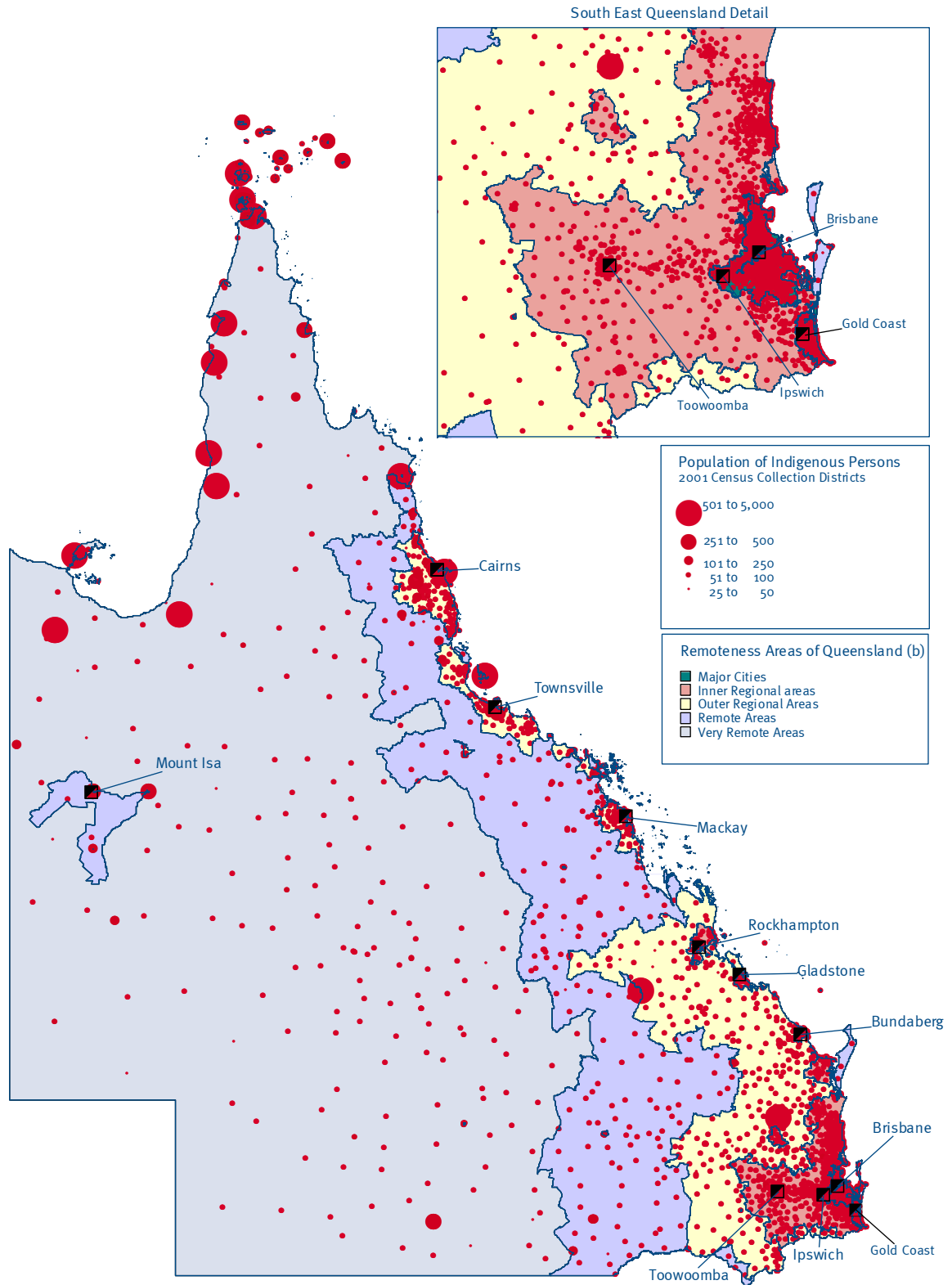
Remoteness Area	Aboriginal	Torres Strait Islander	Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Total Indigenous		Total population		Indigenous proportion of total population
	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	%	Persons	%	%
Major Cities	24,236	2,497	1,690	28,423	25.2	1,896,897	51.9	1.5
Inner Regional	18,126	1,223	1,204	20,553	18.2	930,646	25.5	2.2
Outer Regional	26,735	6,526	4,118	37,379	33.1	666,655	18.2	5.6
Remote	9,202	255	466	9,923	8.8	99,481	2.7	10.0
Very Remote	9,012	5,906	1,556	16,474	14.6	59,571	1.6	27.7
Migratory	11	7	3	21	0.0	1,889	0.1	1.1
Total Queensland	87,322	16,414	9,037	112,773	100.0	3,655,139	100.0	3.1

(a) Remoteness Areas defined by Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA)
(b) Place of enumeration basis

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

Figure 1

Indigenous Population Distribution, Queensland, Remoteness Areas, 2001 (a)



- (a) Place of enumeration basis
- (b) Remoteness Areas defined by Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA)

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

Table 4 and Figure 2 show that, of the eight ATSI regions in Queensland, Brisbane had the largest Indigenous population with over 35,000 people enumerated in 2001. Further, the Brisbane region accounted for 31.3% of Queensland's Indigenous population and 8.6% of Australia's total Indigenous population. Cairns region (17,049 people or 15.9%) and Townsville region (16,875 people or 15.0%) also had large proportions of Queensland's Indigenous population. The largest Indigenous population increase between 1996 and 2001, nearly 8,000 people occurred in the Brisbane region. This was also the largest proportional increase (27.8%) among ATSI regions in Queensland. In almost all ATSI regions, population increases between 1991 and 1996 exceeded those between 1996 and 2001; some of the change may be explained by differences in census enumeration strategies and people's changing propensity to identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.

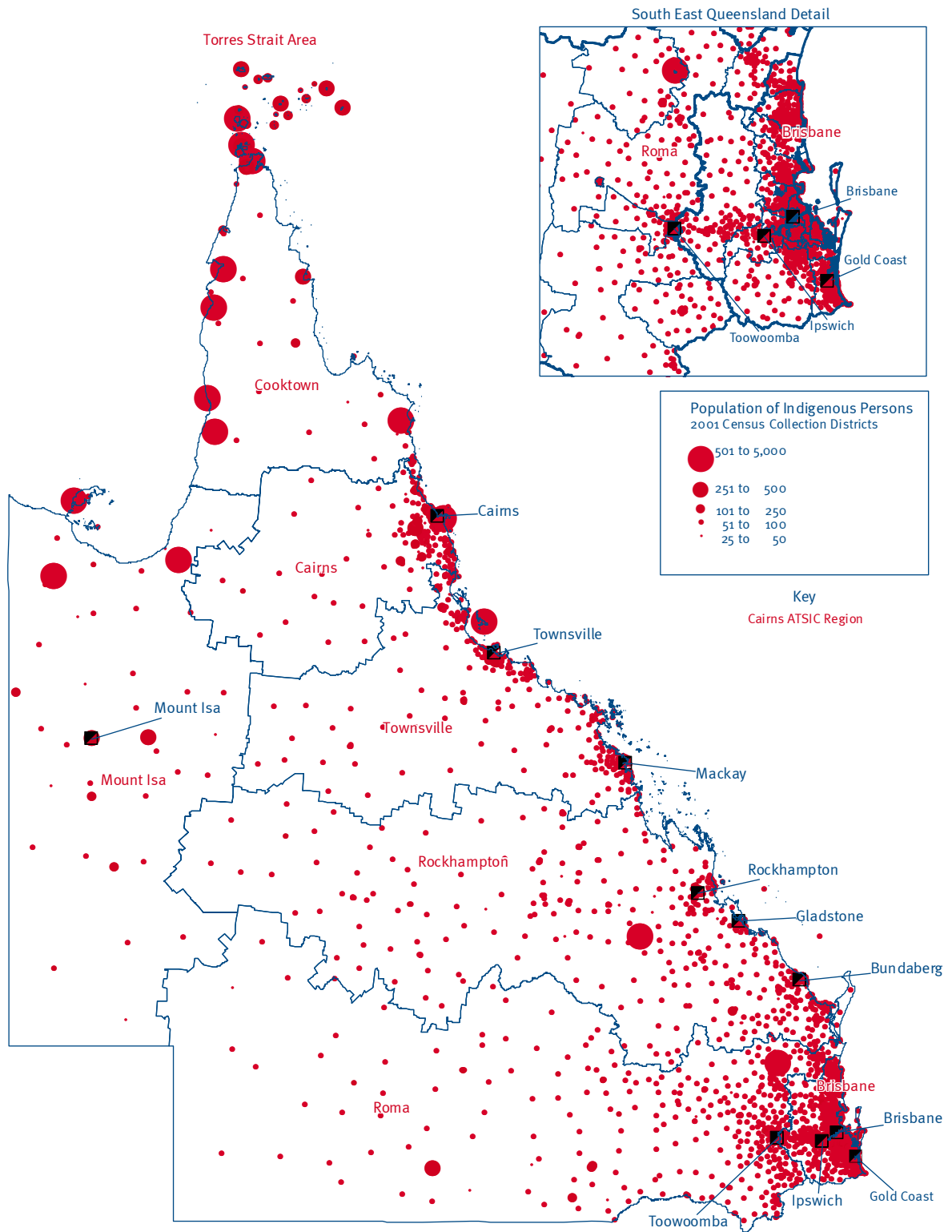
ATSI Region	1991	1996	Change from previous Census %	2001	2001	Change from previous Census %
	Place of enumeration(a) no.	Place of enumeration(a) no.		Usual residence no.	Place of enumeration(a) no.	
Brisbane	16,251	27,635	70.1	34,809	35,320	27.8
Cairns	11,055	14,712	33.1	16,515	17,049	15.9
Cooktown	5,722	5,635	1.5	6,224	6,295	11.7
Mount Isa	5,947	6,658	12.0	7,147	7,248	8.9
Rockhampton	8,083	11,332	40.2	12,679	13,010	14.8
Roma	6,194	8,804	42.1	10,568	10,787	22.5
Torres Strait Area	5,614	6,064	8.0	6,214	6,168	1.7
Townsville	11,236	14,678	30.6	16,428	16,875	15.0
Queensland	70,102	95,518	36.3	110,584	112,752	18.0
Australia(b)	265,371	352,970	33.0	410,003(c)	410,003	16.2

(a) Excludes overseas visitors.
(b) Includes Other Territories
(c) Includes persons whose place of usual residence was inadequately described.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population Distribution: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, Cat No 4705.0

Figure 2

Indigenous population, Queensland, ATSI Regions, 2001 (a)



(a) Place of enumeration basis

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

Table 5 shows population change for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Councils between the 1996 and 2001 censuses. Population change was highest in Doomadgee, with an average annual increase of 62 people (6.2%). Iama's population almost doubled between 1996 and 2001, with an average annual increase of 33 people (14.4%). Palm Island's population increased by an average 36 people annually in the five years to 2001. Palm Island also has the largest estimated resident population of any Indigenous LGA. As at June 2002, its population was 2,378 persons, slightly more than that of Yarrabah (2,322 persons).

Aboriginal Councils have more residents on average than Torres Strait Islander Councils, owing to the relatively large populations in the communities of Palm Island and Yarrabah. In 2002, the average population of Queensland's 15 Aboriginal Councils was 912 people. This compared with 341 as the average size of the 17 Torres Strait Islander Councils. The distribution of Queensland Torres Strait Islander population is shown in Figure 3.

The ABS has been unable to estimate population change for Aboriginal Councils (ACs) and Islander Councils (ICs) in Queensland from 30 June 2002 to 30 June 2005. A significant change occurred in a previously used data source, limiting its suitability for estimating population change for Indigenous communities in this period. As a result, populations for these areas have been held constant.

Figure 3 shows the distribution of Torres Strait Islander people in Queensland Local Government Areas (LGAs) in 2001. Significant numbers were counted in major coastal cities as well as in the Torres Strait area. Appendix B lists the names of all Queensland LGAs and contains population counts of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males and females at the 2001 Census by LGA, on a place of enumeration basis. It should be noted that the ABS was unable to conduct the 2001 Census Post Enumeration Survey in remote parts of Australia. It estimates that about 15% of the Indigenous population were living in areas where the survey was not conducted. Therefore the extent of census undercount in these areas is unknown.⁵

⁵ABS, 2003a.

Table 5

Population totals and population change, persons in Aboriginal Council and Island Council Areas, Queensland, 1996-2002(a)

Local Government Area(b)	1996 ERP	2001 ERP	2002 ERP	Average annual population change 1996-2001		Average annual population change 2001-2002	
				no.	%	no.	%
Badu (IC)	619	750	786	26	3.9	36	4.8
Bamaga (IC)	786	885	937	20	2.4	52	5.9
Boigu (IC)	281	290	295	2	0.6	5	1.7
Cherbourg (AC)	1,135	1,209	1,250	15	1.3	41	3.4
Dauan (IC)	132	120	120	-2	-1.9	0	0.0
Doomadgee (AC)	891	1,201	1,236	62	6.2	35	2.9
Erub (IC)	252	320	320	14	4.9	0	0.0
Hammond (IC)	217	203	208	-3	-1.3	5	2.5
Hope Vale (AC)	823	892	914	14	1.6	22	2.5
Iama (IC)	174	341	363	33	14.4	22	6.5
Injinoo (AC)	381	440	446	12	2.9	6	1.4
Kowanyama (AC)	1,021	1,019	1,054	0	0.0	35	3.4
Kubin (IC)	177	221	226	9	4.5	5	2.3
Lockhart River (AC)	573	650	642	15	2.6	-8	-1.2
Mabuiag (IC)	196	240	240	9	4.1	0	0.0
Mapoon (AC)	184	209	214	5	2.6	5	2.4
Mer (IC)	446	448	462	0	0.1	14	3.1
Napranum (AC)	754	800	813	9	1.2	13	1.6
New Mapoon (AC)	301	348	360	9	2.9	12	3.4
Palm Island (AC)	2,133	2,313	2,378	36	1.6	65	2.8
Pormpuraaw (AC)	553	630	631	15	2.6	1	0.2
Poruma (IC)	42	175	175	27	33.0	0	0.0
Saibai (IC)	310	362	368	10	3.2	6	1.7
Seisia (IC)	147	144	144	-1	-0.4	0	0.0
St Pauls (IC)	251	229	239	-4	-1.8	10	4.4
Ugar (IC)	59	61	57	0	0.7	-4	-6.6
Umagico (AC)	253	278	288	5	1.9	10	3.6
Warraber (IC)	215	234	239	4	1.7	5	2.1
Woorabinda (AC)	1,154	1,034	1,035	-24	-2.2	1	0.1
Wujal Wujal (AC)	339	373	379	7	1.9	6	1.6
Yarrabah (AC)	2,038	2,280	2,322	48	2.3	42	1.8
Yorke (IC)	293	333	336	8	2.6	3	0.9
Total	17,130	19,032	19,477	380	100.0	445	59.1

(AC) Aboriginal Council

(IC) Island Council

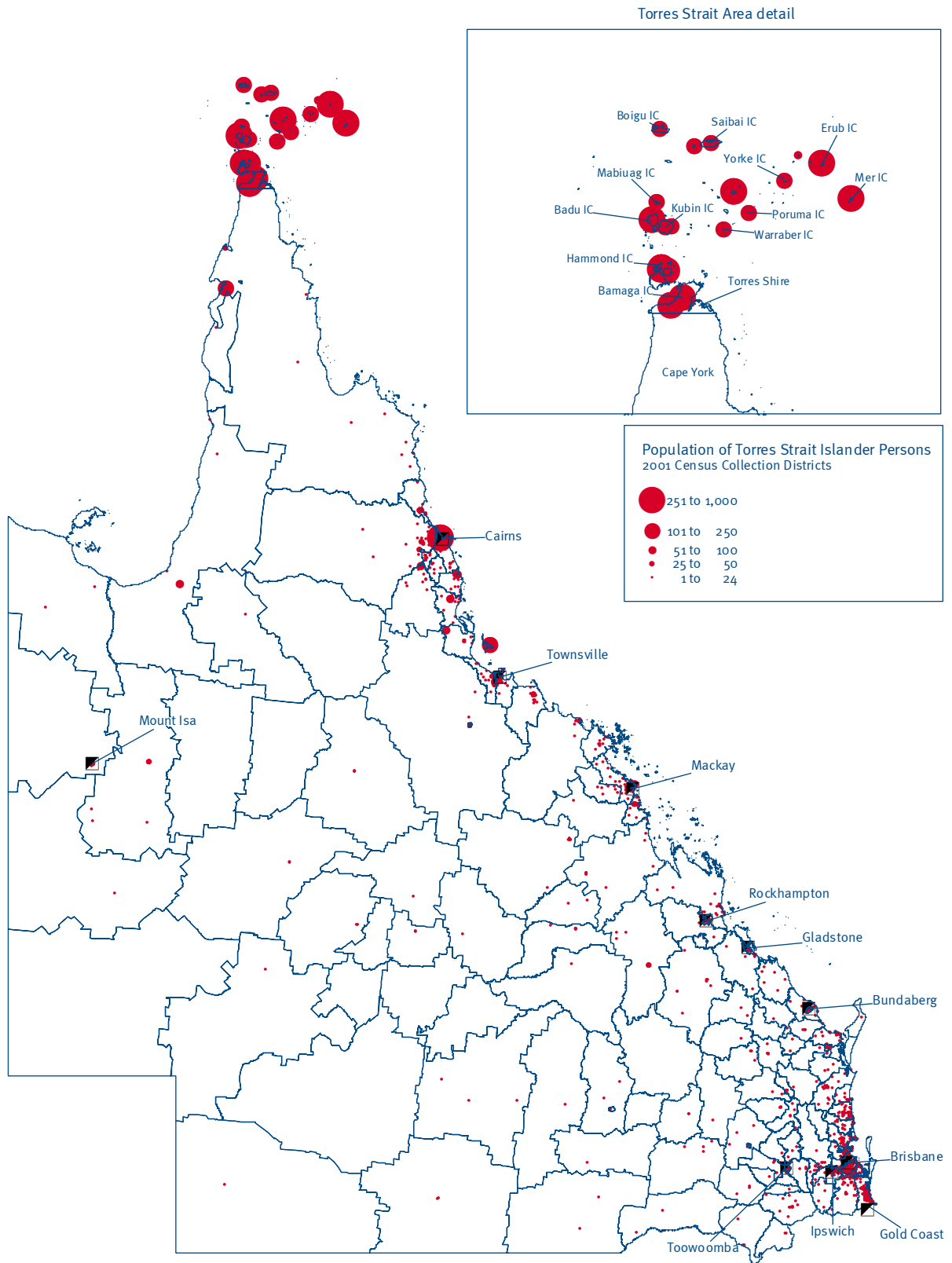
(a) Population estimates for Aboriginal Councils and Island Councils for 2002 to 2005 have been held constant as the Australian Bureau of Statistics has been unable to estimate population change from July 2002 onwards.

(b) Aboriginal Councils and Island Councils were gazetted as Local Government Areas on 1 July 2002. No data is available for Aboriginal Councils and Island Councils before 1996. On 1 July 2005, Aboriginal Councils were renamed 'Shires' in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Regional Population Growth (various editions)*, Cat No 3218.0; unpublished data

Figure 3

Torres Strait Islander Population (a), Queensland, Local Government Areas, 2001 (b)



(a) Includes the categories 'Torres Strait Islander' and 'Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander'
 (b) Place of enumeration basis

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

Regional population projections

Appendix C contains ABS estimates and projections for the Indigenous population of all states and territories, based on the 2001 Census. Care should be used in interpreting these estimates and projections which, the ABS advises, are experimental. The ABS was unable to use the standard approach to population estimation because of the significant intercensal volatility in Indigenous census counts and because the quality of the data on births, deaths and migration did not support the standard approach to population estimation.

ABS projections suggest that, between 2001 and 2009, Australia's Indigenous population will grow to between 528,645 people (low series) and 600,201 people (high series). Queensland is expected to have the second highest population of all states and territories in 2009, between 148,055 people (low series) and 169,277 people (high series). New South Wales is expected to have the highest population in 2009, between 153,454 people (low series) and 182,932 people (high series). ABS projections (low series) indicate that 28.0% of Australia's Indigenous population will reside in Queensland by 2009, slightly lower than the proportion in New South Wales (29.0%).

The ATSI region of Brisbane, Queensland's most populous region, is expected to have an Indigenous population of between 49,281 and 56,111 people in 2009. Cairns (between 22,295 and 25,452 people) and Townsville (between 21,483 and 24,603 people) are also expected to have higher populations than the remaining ATSI regions of Queensland in 2009.

Migration

Appendix D identifies Indigenous and non-Indigenous migration patterns for each state and territory between 1996 and 2001. Nearly half of Queensland's total population changed address between 1996 and 2001. However, a slightly higher proportion of the Indigenous population (53.2%) than the non-Indigenous population (45.8%) moved in this period. Approximately 52,000 Indigenous Queenslanders moved between 1996 and 2001. Over half of these (53.4% or 27,700 Indigenous people) changed Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) within the State. Around 16,600 Indigenous people moved within the same SLA, accounting for nearly one-third of all who moved. Relatively few Indigenous people (5,400) moved interstate between 1996 and 2001.

Age structure

At 30 June 2001, the median age of the Indigenous population was 20.1 years. In comparison, the median age of non-Indigenous people was much older (35.6 years).

Table 6, based on experimental ABS population estimates, shows that there were almost 2,900 more Indigenous females than males in Queensland in 2001. This represents a 4.6% difference in population between the sexes, in comparison with only 0.8% more females in the State's non-Indigenous population. In age groups under 15 years, however, males outnumbered females by 4.5% in the Indigenous population, and by 5.7% in the non-Indigenous population.

More Indigenous people fall into younger age groups, while very few Indigenous people are aged 65 years or more. As Table 6 shows, there were over 50,000 Indigenous persons aged under 15 years in Queensland, while fewer than 3,500 Indigenous people were aged 65 years or more at 30 June 2001. The proportions of Indigenous Queenslanders aged 0-4 years and 5-9 years were 6.6% and 7.0% respectively, twice the corresponding proportions of non-Indigenous people. Almost half (49.8%) of the Indigenous population in Queensland was aged 20 years and under compared with 27.8% of the State's non-Indigenous population. Similar proportions were recorded for the population in age groups from 20-49 years for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, with 40.4% and 43.7% respectively. For people over the age of 50, the proportions were significantly different with only 9.8% of the Indigenous population in Queensland in this age group compared with 28.5% of the non-Indigenous population.

Age group	Males		Females		Persons			
	Indigenous	non-Indigenous	Indigenous	non-Indigenous	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
0-4	8,620	118,557	8,469	111,987	17,089	13.6	230,544	6.6
5-9	9,090	126,316	8,547	119,423	17,637	14.0	245,739	7.0
10-14	7,923	126,394	7,504	119,729	15,427	12.3	246,123	7.0
15-19	6,272	127,734	6,268	122,314	12,540	10.0	250,048	7.1
20-24	4,943	119,409	5,429	117,662	10,372	8.2	237,071	6.8
25-29	4,819	125,466	5,581	126,922	10,400	8.3	252,388	7.2
30-34	4,433	127,980	5,158	131,152	9,591	7.6	259,132	7.4
35-39	3,905	130,676	4,430	135,425	8,335	6.6	266,101	7.6
40-44	3,296	132,347	3,485	135,411	6,781	5.4	267,758	7.6
45-49	2,545	123,677	2,819	124,464	5,364	4.3	248,141	7.1
50-54	2,044	121,981	2,167	119,631	4,211	3.3	241,612	6.9
55-59	1,229	97,358	1,477	92,215	2,706	2.1	189,573	5.4
60-64	869	77,029	1,129	73,004	1,998	1.6	150,033	4.3
65-69	673	60,192	733	59,446	1,406	1.1	119,638	3.4
70-74	402	52,947	514	56,604	916	0.7	109,551	3.1
75 & over	463	76,851	674	112,733	1,137	0.9	189,584	5.4
Total	61,526	1,744,914	64,384	1,758,122	125,910	100.0	3,503,036	100.0

(a) Indigenous population estimates are experimental

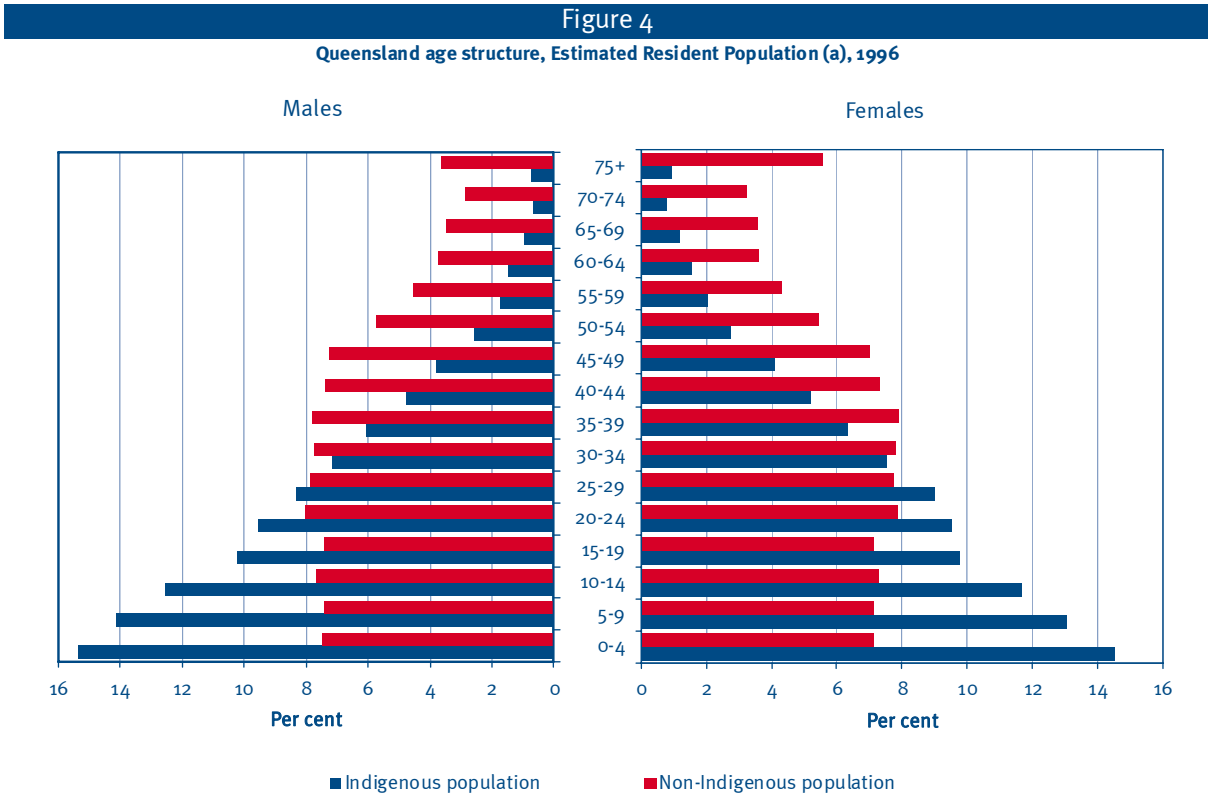
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population Characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 2001*, Cat No 4713.0

In 2001, children aged under 15 years made up about 40% of the total Indigenous population, while nearly two in three (66.3%) Indigenous people were aged under 30 years. Among Queensland's non-Indigenous population, children aged under 15 years comprised just over 20% of the total population, while two in five non-Indigenous people were aged under 30 years in 2001 (41.3%).

Middle-aged and older people comprised a much smaller proportion of the total Indigenous population than the non-Indigenous population in 2001. One in ten Indigenous people (11.4%) was aged between 45 and 64 years, compared with one in four non-Indigenous people (24.0%). The difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous age structures was even more pronounced in the age group 65 years and over. Older persons accounted for just 2.7% of the total Indigenous population, compared with 12.3% of the total non-Indigenous population.

The population pyramids in Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the younger age structure of the Indigenous population in 1996 and 2001. In comparison, the age structure of the non-Indigenous pyramid has relatively equal proportions of people aged from 0 to 50 years. Between 1996 and 2001, the shape of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous age structures changed very little.

Owing to the unavailability of data for Indigenous people, five-year age groups beyond 75 years could not be shown in Figures 4 and 5.



(a) Indigenous population estimates are experimental

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1996 Census of Population and Housing, Cat No 2034.3

Figure 5

Queensland age structure, Estimated Resident Population (a), 2001



(a) Indigenous population estimates are experimental.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population Characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, Cat No 4713-3-55-001

Regional differences

In 2001, Queensland's Indigenous age structure was similar across all geographic areas (Table 7). However, the population in Major Cities and Regional Areas was slightly younger than elsewhere: the population aged as remoteness levels increased. Major Cities and Regional Areas accounted for over three-quarters (77.9% or 35,200 children) of all Indigenous people aged 0-14 years in Queensland, but only 68.4% (2,081 people) of those aged 65 years and over. Despite the total Indigenous population of Very Remote areas being around 12,000 less than that of the Major Cities, more Indigenous people aged 65 years and over lived in Very Remote areas (655 people) compared with Major Cities (620 people).

Other Remoteness Areas showed some differences for other age groups. In 2001, people aged from 0-29 years comprised two-thirds of the Indigenous population in Major Cities (67.3%), Inner Regional areas (68.5%), and Outer Regional areas (66.6%), yet only 63.0% and 63.3% in Remote and Very Remote areas respectively. Conversely, proportions of people aged 45 years and older were lowest in Major Cities (12.9%) and Inner Regional areas (12.5%), and highest in Very Remote areas (17.0%).

Table 7

Indigenous persons by age group, Remoteness Areas (a), Queensland, 2001 Census (b)

Remoteness Area	0 - 14		15 - 29		30 - 44		45 - 64		65 & over		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Major Cities	11,249	39.6	7,886	27.7	5,608	19.7	3,060	10.8	620	2.2	28,423	100.0
Inner Regional	8,860	43.1	5,226	25.4	3,889	18.9	2,137	10.4	441	2.1	20,553	100.0
Outer Regional	15,090	40.4	9,786	26.2	7,229	19.3	4,254	11.4	1,020	2.7	37,379	100.0
Remote	3,820	38.5	2,434	24.5	2,138	21.5	1,227	12.4	304	3.1	9,923	100.0
Very Remote	6,189	37.6	4,234	25.7	3,252	19.7	2,144	13.0	655	4.0	16,474	100.0
Migratory	0	0.0	6	31.6	13	68.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	100.0
Total Queensland	45,209	40.1	29,571	26.2	22,125	19.6	12,826	11.4	3,041	2.7	112,772	100.0

(a) Remoteness Areas defined by Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA)

(b) Place of enumeration basis

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

Population projections

ABS experimental estimates and projections to 2009 indicate that Queensland's Indigenous population will continue to grow across all age groups. The largest projected increase is for the 15-29 year age group, which is expected to increase by between 9,300 people (low series projection) and 15,400 people (high series projection) from 2001 to 2009. Growth is projected to slow for the 0-14 year age group, with increases of between 3,400 people (low series) and 11,000 people (high series) anticipated from 2001 to 2009. The smallest projected increase is for Indigenous people aged 65 years and over: projected to increase by between 330 people (low series) and 880 people (high series) over the eight-year period (Tables 8 and 9).

Proportionally, the greatest increases in population are projected to occur in the 15-29 year age group (increasing slightly from 26.5% to 28.8% of the total Indigenous population) and the 45-64 year age groups (increasing from 11.3% to 13.2%). However, the proportion of the Indigenous population aged 0-14 years is projected to decline slightly, from 39.8% in 2001 to 36.1% in 2009. This suggests a gradual ageing of the population as many of the children aged 0-14 years in 2001 reach early adulthood (15-29 years) by 2009. Population proportions are expected to increase slightly in the middle years as those aged 30-44 years in 2001 begin to enter older age groups. Such shifts, however, are not projected to flow onto the 65 years and over age group by 2009, with the population in this group projected to remain relatively unchanged from 2001 (2.7%) to 2009 (2.6%).

As the estimates and projections shown in Tables 8 and 9 are experimental, they should be interpreted carefully.

Table 8

Low Series experimental estimates and projected Indigenous population by age group, persons, Queensland, 2001 - 2009									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
0-14	50,153	50,916	51,576	52,026	52,394	52,684	52,951	53,202	53,557
15-29	33,312	33,941	34,581	35,659	36,832	38,204	39,643	41,134	42,615
30-44	24,707	25,514	26,308	26,823	27,322	27,683	28,022	28,299	28,560
45-64	14,279	14,749	15,318	15,967	16,647	17,316	18,014	18,809	19,531
65 & over	3,459	3,486	3,519	3,538	3,559	3,640	3,703	3,730	3,792
Total	125,910	128,606	131,302	134,013	136,754	139,527	142,333	145,174	148,055

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Experimental Projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, ATSI Regions, 2001-2009*, Cat No 3238.0

Table 9

High Series experimental estimates and projected Indigenous population by age group, persons, Queensland, 2001 - 2009									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
0-14	50,153	51,787	53,350	54,727	56,036	57,292	58,544	59,793	61,172
15-29	33,312	34,536	35,797	37,551	39,448	41,600	43,875	46,280	48,734
30-44	24,707	25,956	27,217	28,224	29,245	30,136	31,020	31,854	32,705
45-64	14,279	14,999	15,846	16,793	17,794	18,829	19,923	21,154	22,326
65 & over	3,459	3,545	3,645	3,728	3,821	3,968	4,105	4,201	4,340
Total	125,910	130,823	135,855	141,023	146,344	151,825	157,467	163,282	169,277

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Experimental Projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, ATSI Regions, 2001-2009*, Cat No 3238.0

Births and deaths

Births

While Queensland Indigenous births for the 2000-2004 period have been estimated to have achieved 97.0% coverage, caution is recommended in the use of these data. Indigenous births data is based on four estimates that use different collections, assumptions and methods. The level of coverage is derived by comparing births registered with the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages with low series projections from the ABS publication: *Experimental Estimates and Projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991-2009*. However, care needs to be taken when interpreting Indigenous birth statistics due to data limitations.

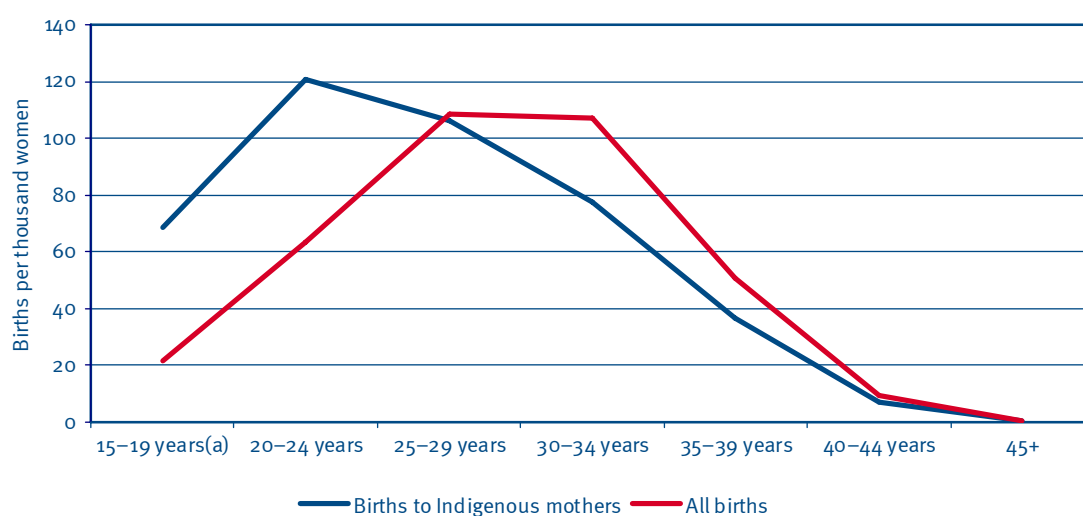
In 2004, there were about 3,400 births registered in Queensland where both parents identified as Indigenous. These births included 1,800 Indigenous males and 1,600 Indigenous females. Just over one-fifth of Indigenous births (21.1%) occurred in a nuptial relationship, compared to 62.2% of all births.

Age of mother

Approximately 2,400 (or about 70.0%) of the State's Indigenous registered births were registered to Indigenous mothers. As Figure 6 shows, age-specific fertility rates (births per 1,000 women) for Indigenous mothers were highest in the younger age groups. Age-specific fertility rates peaked at 121 births per 1,000 Indigenous women in the 20-24 years age group, almost twice the rate for all mothers. The peak age group for all births in Queensland was 25-29 with age-specific birth rates of 109 births per 1,000 women in this age group. The average age of Indigenous mothers (25.1 years) was lower than that of all mothers (29.8 years). In 2004, one in five (19.7%) of Queensland Indigenous mothers were aged under 20 years compared with one in twenty (5.1%) of all mothers. In contrast, 17.3% of all births in Queensland were to mothers aged over 34 years, twice the proportion (8.6%) of births to Indigenous mothers in this age group.

Figure 6

Age Specific Fertility Rates, Queensland 2004



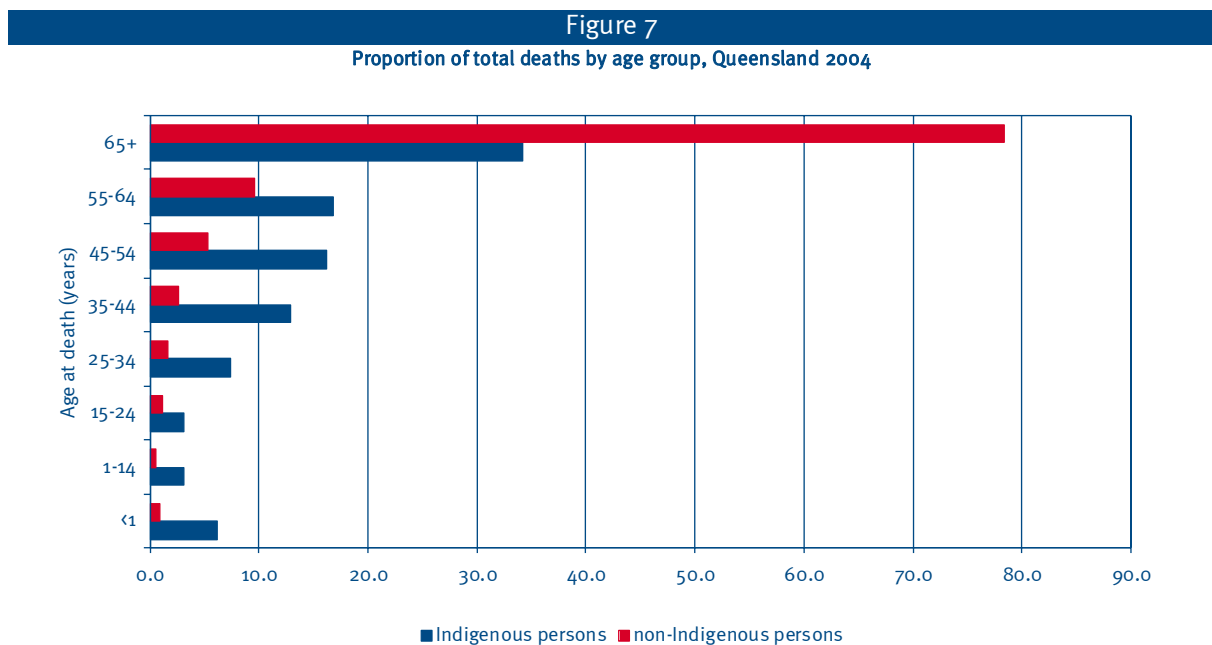
(a) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15 years.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Births*, Cat No 3301.0

Deaths

Indigenous deaths statistics are based on deaths registered with the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages: it is possible that not all Indigenous deaths are registered. To indicate the accuracy of the data, the ABS estimates the coverage of Indigenous deaths by comparing the number of Indigenous registered deaths with the 2001 Census-based projections of Indigenous deaths published in *Experimental Estimates and Projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991-2009*. The implied coverage for 2000-2004 in Queensland was 53%, suggesting that a large proportion of Indigenous deaths were not being registered as Indigenous. As a result, detailed analysis of Indigenous deaths data should be avoided and care needs to be taken with all analysis of the data.

In 2004, there were almost 580 Indigenous deaths registered in Queensland. This represented 2.4% of all deaths in the State. As Figure 7 shows, Indigenous people were more likely to die at younger ages than non-Indigenous people. Of the non-Indigenous Queenslanders who died in 2004, more than three-quarters (78.3%) were at least 65 years old. In contrast, little more than one-third (34.2%) of the Indigenous Queenslanders who died in 2004 had celebrated their 65th birthday.



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Deaths*, Cat No 3302.0

Age-specific death rates

The ABS published combined age-specific death rates for Queensland, South Australia, Western Australian and the Northern Territory. As with other deaths data, these rates are based on the deaths of persons identified as Indigenous and may be underestimated.

The age-specific death rates for Indigenous people are well above those of non-Indigenous people. For all age groups below 65 years, the Indigenous rate of death per 100,000 persons is more than twice that of the non-Indigenous population. The rate of death of Indigenous people aged between 35 and 44 years is more than five times that of non-Indigenous people in the same age group.

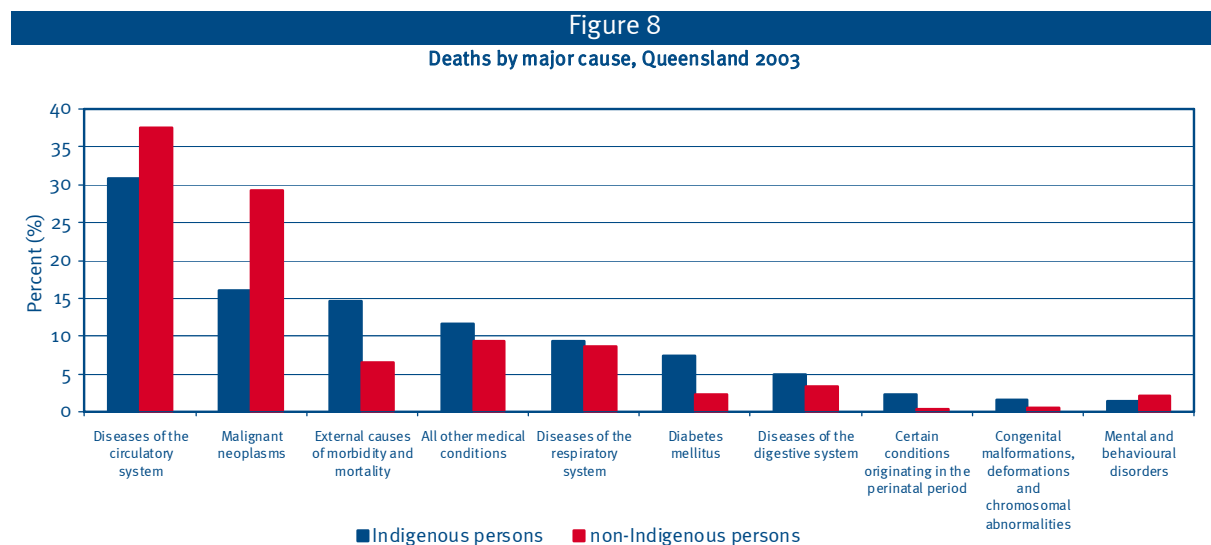
Median age of death

The ABS also published median age at death statistics for Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons in each separate state for the years 1999 to 2004. These figures should be examined with caution for two reasons: 'not stated' Indigenous deaths were not apportioned to calculate the figures; and a varied spread of coverage may lead to biased medians. For example, if coverage of deaths of persons aged 65 years and older is higher than the coverage of younger ages, the median age at death will be overestimated.

The median age at death for Indigenous males and females is significantly lower than that of their non-Indigenous counterparts. In Queensland in 2004, the median age at death for Indigenous males was 53.7 years, 23 years younger than non-Indigenous males (76.2 years). Likewise, the median age at death for Indigenous females was 57.9 years, 25 years younger than non-Indigenous females (82.5 years).

Causes of death

Examination of the causes of Indigenous deaths, especially when compared with non-Indigenous deaths, reveals significant differences. Diseases of the circulatory system, including ischaemic heart disease, were the leading cause of death in Queensland in 2003. The diseases caused 176 Indigenous deaths and 8,466 non-Indigenous deaths, representing 30.9% of total Indigenous deaths and 37.5% of total non-Indigenous deaths (Figure 8). A greater proportion of Indigenous people (14.6%) than non-Indigenous people (6.6%) died from external causes such as transport accidents, intentional self-harm and assault. Death resulting from intentional self-harm accounted for 4.6% of all Indigenous deaths (mostly among males), compared with 1.9% of non-Indigenous deaths. Diabetes mellitus accounted for 7.4% of Indigenous deaths but only 2.3% of non-Indigenous deaths.



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Causes of Death*, Cat No 3303.0

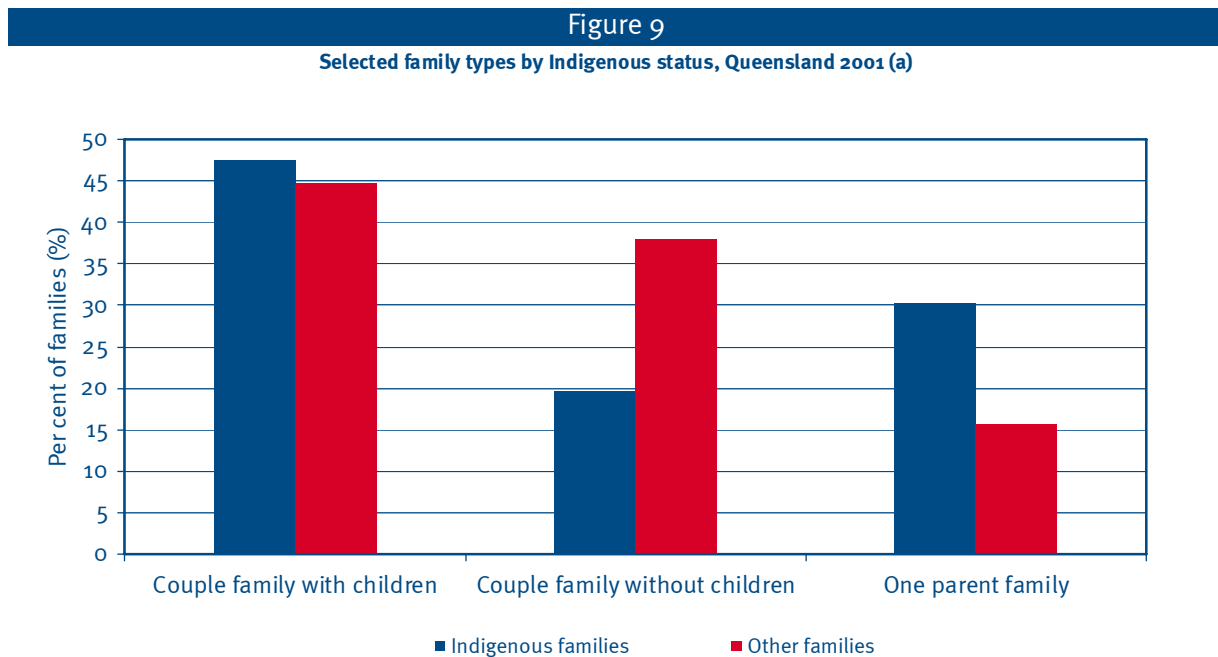
Families

Family type

An 'Indigenous family', as defined by the ABS, is a family where either the reference person and/or spouse (partner) are recorded as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. 'Other' families are those with a different composition from Indigenous families and include families where the reference persons and/or spouse did not state their Indigenous status. As Table 10 shows, over 28,000 Indigenous families were counted in Queensland in 2001, representing 3.0% of all Queensland families. This was an increase of approximately 4,300 since 1996 (2.8% of all Queensland families).

Figure 9 shows that, in Queensland, in 2001:

- Nearly half (47.5%) of all Indigenous families were couple families with children, similar to all families (44.7%).
- About one in five (19.6%) Indigenous families were couple families without children, whereas almost two in five (38.0%) of non-Indigenous families were in this category.
- A much higher proportion of Indigenous families were one-parent families (30.3%) compared with the non-Indigenous population (15.6%).
- Indigenous families were more likely to be larger than other families (average 3.6 members per Indigenous family compared with 2.9 members in other families).
- Couple families with children aged under 15 years comprised 40.5% of all Indigenous families whereas only 32.1% of non-Indigenous families were couple families with children aged less than 15 years.



(a) Usual residence basis

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

Table 10

Families and persons in families(a) by family type by Indigenous status of family (b), Queensland, 2001 (c)

	Indigenous		Other (d)	
	Families	Persons (e)	Families	Persons (f)
Couple family:				
with children under 15 and non-dependent children	1,188	6,779	15,187	70,101
with children under 15 without non-dependent children	8,744	38,349	226,549	897,036
with dependent students (15-24) and non-dependent children	256	1,075	16,836	69,835
with dependent students (15-24) without non-dependent children	413	1,334	30,178	99,714
with children under 15 & dependent students & non-dependent children	327	2,028	7,609	41,835
with children under 15 & dependent students without non-dependent children	1,091	5,778	41,306	192,788
with non-dependent children	1,292	4,313	66,830	209,566
Total	13,311	59,656	404,495	1,580,875
Couple family without children	5,500	11,387	344,197	682,878
One parent family:				
with children under 15 and non-dependent children	809	3,938	5,516	20,039
with children under 15 without non-dependent children	5,473	17,849	69,830	189,336
with dependent students (15-24) and non-dependent children	99	346	4,096	12,862
with dependent students (15-24) without non-dependent children	247	542	11,711	25,861
with children under 15 & dependent students & non-dependent children	148	776	1,587	7,122
with children under 15 & dependent students without non-dependent children	469	1,974	9,702	34,803
with non-dependent children	1,237	3,141	38,934	82,604
Total	8,482	28,566	141,376	372,627
Other family	722	1,734	15,845	33,205
Total	28,015	101,343	905,913	2,669,585

(a) Excludes family members who were temporarily absent on Census night.

(b) An Indigenous family is defined by the ABS as a family where either the reference person and/or spouse/partner is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

(c) Usual residence basis.

(d) Includes families where the reference person and/or spouse/partner did not state their Indigenous status.

(e) Includes members of an 'Indigenous' family who are of Indigenous, Non-Indigenous or Not stated status.

(f) Includes members of an 'Other' family who are of Indigenous, Non-Indigenous or Not stated status.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

Family distribution

About 9,700 Indigenous families lived in the Brisbane region, representing about one-third of all Indigenous families in Queensland (Table 11). In contrast, the Torres Strait region, with 1,347 families, was home to only 4.8% of Queensland's Indigenous families. The concentration of Indigenous families, however, was highest in the Torres Strait region, where 81.9% of all families were Indigenous. The Brisbane region had the lowest incidence of Indigenous families (only 1.6% of all families). More than one-third (36.9%) of Indigenous families in the Cairns region were one-parent families, while in the Brisbane region 26.9% of Indigenous families were one-parent families. The incidence of Indigenous couple families without children was highest in the Brisbane region (23.7%) and lowest in the Torres Strait region (13.1%).

Table 11

Families and persons in families (a) by family type by Indigenous status of family (b), Queensland, 2001 (c)

ATSI Regions	Indigenous families		Other families (d)	
	no.	%	no.	%
Brisbane	9,715	34.7	607,522	67.1
Couple family	4,596	16.4	270,475	29.9
Couple family without children	2,300	8.2	226,601	25.0
One parent family	2,617	9.3	98,954	10.9
Other family	202	0.7	11,492	1.3
Cairns	3,961	14.1	43,528	4.8
Couple family	1,725	6.2	18,538	2.0
Couple family without children	641	2.3	17,328	1.9
One parent family	1,460	5.2	6,962	0.8
Other family	135	0.5	700	0.1
Mount Isa	1,576	5.6	5,411	0.6
Couple family	796	2.8	2,746	0.3
Couple family without children	247	0.9	1,944	0.2
One parent family	488	1.7	660	0.1
Other family	45	0.2	61	0.0
Cooktown	1,445	5.2	1,413	0.2
Couple family	587	2.1	614	0.1
Couple family without children	294	1.0	581	0.1
One parent family	480	1.7	194	0.0
Other family	84	0.3	24	0.0
Rockhampton	3,348	12.0	95,799	10.6
Couple family	1,583	5.7	41,931	4.6
Couple family without children	675	2.4	39,035	4.3
One parent family	1,005	3.6	13,591	1.5
Other family	85	0.3	1,242	0.1
Roma	2,746	9.8	74,079	8.2
Couple family	1,362	4.9	33,645	3.7
Couple family without children	488	1.7	29,355	3.2
One parent family	845	3.0	9,906	1.1
Other family	51	0.2	1,173	0.1
Torres Strait Area	1,347	4.8	298	0.0
Couple family	753	2.7	137	0.0
Couple family without children	177	0.6	118	0.0
One parent family	384	1.4	40	0.0
Other family	33	0.1	3	0.0
Townsville	3,879	13.8	77,860	8.6
Couple family	1,909	6.8	36,408	4.0
Couple family without children	678	2.4	29,235	3.2
One parent family	1,205	4.3	11,067	1.2
Other family	87	0.3	1,150	0.1
Queensland	28,015	100.0	905,913	100.0

(a) Excludes family members who were temporarily absent on Census night.

(b) An Indigenous family is defined by the ABS as a family where either the reference person and/or spouse/partner is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

(c) Usual residence basis

(d) Includes families where the reference person and/or spouse/partner did not state their Indigenous status.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

Family income

About one in fourteen (7.2%) Indigenous families in Queensland in 2001 received an income of less than \$300 per week. This was more than twice the proportion of non-Indigenous families (3.4%) (Table 12). More than half (60.0%) of Indigenous families in Queensland in 2001 earned middle range incomes between \$200 and \$999 per week, compared with 48.8% of non-Indigenous families. Only 22.3% of Indigenous families had a high income (earning above \$999 per week), compared with 37.3% of non-Indigenous families.

Indigenous and non-Indigenous families had an equal proportion (0.9%) of very low-income earners (families earning less than \$120 per week).

Care should be taken in interpreting income data from the Census due to the high proportion of people who partially stated or did not state their income. The characteristics of people who did not answer the income question may differ from those who did.

Table 12

Weekly family income by Indigenous status of family (a), Families in occupied private dwellings, Queensland, 2001 (b)

	Indigenous families		Other families (c)		Total families
	no.	%	no.	%	no.
Negative/Nil income	123	0.4	5,471	0.6	5,594
\$1-\$119	147	0.5	2,394	0.3	2,541
\$120-\$199	612	2.2	6,389	0.7	7,001
\$200-\$299	1,130	4.0	16,473	1.8	17,603
\$300-\$399	3,754	13.4	93,266	10.3	97,020
\$400-\$499	2,623	9.4	74,264	8.2	76,887
\$500-\$599	2,252	8.0	49,112	5.4	51,364
\$600-\$699	2,326	8.3	63,917	7.1	66,243
\$700-\$799	1,862	6.6	46,941	5.2	48,803
\$800-\$999	2,858	10.2	98,246	10.8	101,104
\$1,000-\$1,199	2,019	7.2	79,065	8.7	81,084
\$1,200-\$1,499	2,031	7.2	94,412	10.4	96,443
\$1,500-\$1,999	1,505	5.4	96,489	10.7	97,994
\$2,000 or more	690	2.5	67,593	7.5	68,283
Partial income stated(d)	2,772	9.9	88,845	9.8	91,617
All incomes not stated(e)	1,311	4.7	23,036	2.5	24,347
Total	28,015	100.0	905,913	100.0	933,928

(a) An Indigenous family is defined by the ABS as a family where either the reference person and/or spouse/partner is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

(b) Usual residence basis

(c) Includes families where the reference person and/or spouse/partner did not state their Indigenous status.

(d) Includes families where at least one, but not all, member(s) aged 15 years and over did not state an income and/or at least one family member aged 15 years and over was temporarily absent.

(e) Includes families where no members present stated an income.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

Households and dwellings

Household type

In unpublished ABS statistics from the 2001 Census, 'Indigenous' households are defined as those where any family in the household is defined as an Indigenous family or a lone person household where the lone person is of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. Further, it excludes household members who were temporarily absent on Census night. 'Other' households are those with a different composition from Indigenous households, and include households where the reference person and/or spouse/partner did not state their Indigenous status.

In Queensland in 2001, there were 113,240 people in 31,343 Indigenous households. Of these households, 26,756 were Indigenous family households (85.4%) and 4,587 (14.6%) were Indigenous lone person households. Family households comprised 75.5% of all Other households while lone person households represented 24.5%. Indigenous one-family households contained an average of 3.9 people compared with 3.1 people per Other one-family households. An average 7.2 people lived within Indigenous multi-family households; Other multi-family households had 5.2 people per household (Table 13).

	Indigenous (c)		Other (d)	
	Households	Persons per household	Households	Persons per household
Family households:				
One-family household	25,345	3.9	885,457	3.1
Multi-family household	1,411	7.2	10,000	5.2
Total	26,756	4.0	895,457	3.1
Non-family households:				
Lone person households	4,587	1.0	290,936	1.0
Total	31,343	3.6	1,186,393	2.6
(a) Usual residence basis				
(b) Family or lone person households living in occupied private dwellings. Excludes group households.				
(c) Households where any family in the household is defined as an Indigenous family or a lone person household where the lone person is of Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander origin. Excludes household members who were temporarily absent on Census night.				
(d) Includes households where the reference person and/or spouse/partner did not state their Indigenous status.				
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics				

Dwelling type

Most Indigenous households in Queensland lived in private dwellings that were separate houses (80.3% of all dwellings containing Indigenous persons in 2001). This was similar to the non-Indigenous population (80.9%). However, 3.3% of Indigenous people lived in dwellings other than houses, townhouses or units, such as caravans, cabins, improvised homes and tents. A much smaller proportion (1.6%) of non-Indigenous people lived in such dwellings (Table 14).

Table 14

Occupied dwellings by type and Indigenous status of household, Queensland, 2001 (a)

	Indigenous (b)		Other (c)	
	no.	%	no.	%
Separate house	25,157	80.3	960,082	80.9
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse	1,572	5.0	78,817	6.6
Flat, unit or apartment	3,266	10.4	119,692	10.1
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	664	2.1	15,091	1.3
Improvised home, tent, sleepers out	291	0.9	1,336	0.1
House or flat attached to shop, office, etc	85	0.3	3,139	0.3
Not stated	308	1.0	8,236	0.7
Total	31,343	100.0	1,186,393	100.0

(a) Usual residence basis

(b) Households where any family in the household is defined as an Indigenous family or a lone person household where the lone person is of Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander origin. Excludes household members who were temporarily absent on Census night.

(c) Includes households where the reference person and/or spouse/partner did not state their Indigenous status.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

Household income

As Table 15 shows, 7,085 Indigenous households had a weekly income of less than \$400 at the 2001 Census (26.4% of all households which fully stated their incomes). A total of 9,594 Indigenous households (35.7%) earned between \$400 and \$799 weekly. A further 7,621 Indigenous households (28.4%) earned between \$800 and \$1,499 per week. Relatively few Indigenous households (2,539 or 9.5%) recorded a weekly income of \$1500 or more.

Figure 10 shows the income distribution for Queensland households. In 2001, the weekly household income of most Indigenous households was lower than that of Other households. For example, 62.1% of Indigenous households earned less than \$800 per week, compared with 54.1% of Other households. The most notable difference occurred in higher income ranges. Here, less than one in ten (9.5%) Indigenous households had a weekly income of \$1500 or more, while 16.8% of Other households received weekly incomes in this range.

Table 15 identifies the number and proportion of all Indigenous and Other households falling within incremental weekly income ranges. Care should be taken in interpreting cells in Table 15 due to the high proportion of households that partially stated, or did not state, their weekly household income. The characteristics of these households may differ from those which did answer the question.

Table 15

Weekly household income by Indigenous status of household, Queensland, 2001 (a)					
	Households with Indigenous Person(s)		Other households(c)		Total households
	(b)				
	no.	%	no.	%	no.
Negative/Nil income	167	0.5	9,053	0.8	9,220
\$1-\$119	259	0.8	6,321	0.5	6,580
\$120-\$199	1,458	4.7	40,532	3.4	41,990
\$200-\$299	1,722	5.5	97,071	8.2	98,793
\$300-\$399	3,479	11.1	111,290	9.4	114,769
\$400-\$499	2,668	8.5	95,846	8.1	98,514
\$500-\$599	2,421	7.7	69,727	5.9	72,148
\$600-\$699	2,450	7.8	79,086	6.7	81,536
\$700-\$799	2,055	6.6	60,243	5.1	62,298
\$800-\$999	3,107	9.9	114,942	9.7	118,049
\$1,000-\$1,199	2,291	7.3	96,225	8.1	98,516
\$1,200-\$1,499	2,223	7.1	95,640	8.1	97,863
\$1,500-\$1,999	1,724	5.5	105,545	8.9	107,269
\$2,000 or more	815	2.6	71,103	6.0	71,918
Partial income stated (d)	2,948	9.4	90,407	7.6	93,355
All incomes not stated (e)	1,556	5.0	43,362	3.7	44,918
Total	31,343	100.0	1,186,393	100.0	1,217,736

(a) Usual residence basis

(b) Households where any family in the household is defined as an Indigenous family or a lone person household where the lone person is of Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander origin.

(c) Households with no Indigenous person(s) includes households where the reference person and/or spouse/partner did not state their Indigenous status.

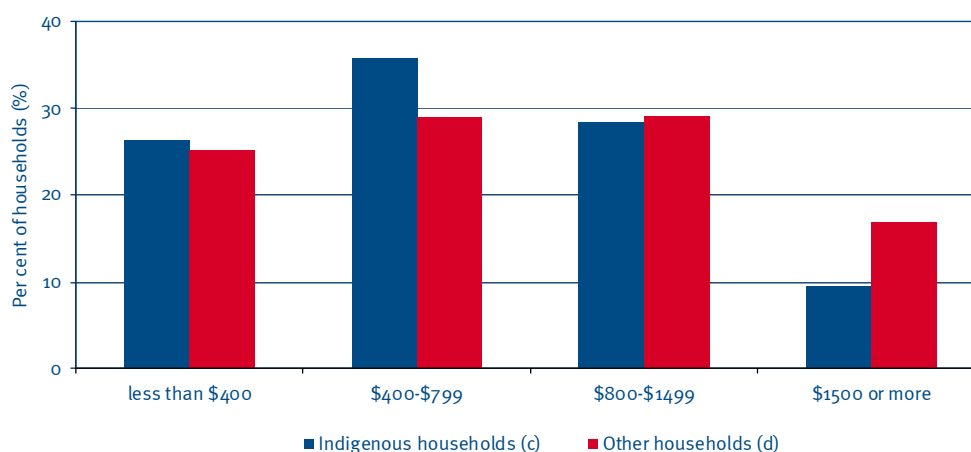
(d) Includes households where at least one, but not all, members aged 15 years and over did not state an income and/or at least one member of the household was temporarily absent.

(e) Includes households where no members present stated an income.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

Figure 10

Weekly household income(a) by Indigenous status of households, Queensland, 2001 (b)



(a) Excludes 'Partial income stated' and 'all incomes not stated'

(b) Usual residence basis

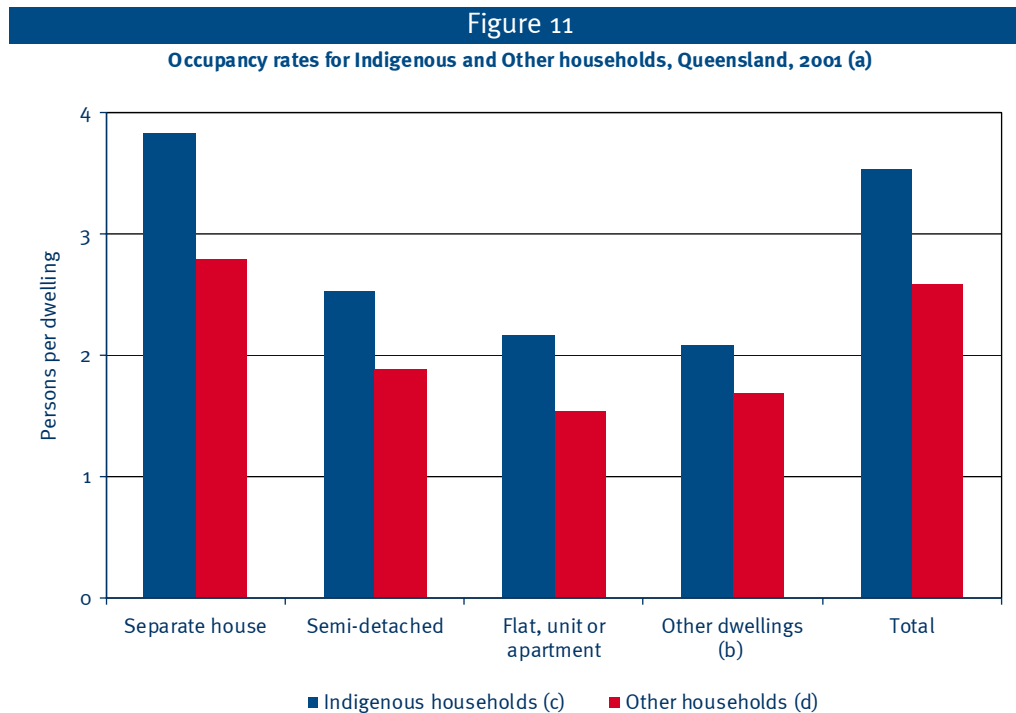
(c) Households where any family in the household is defined as an Indigenous family or a lone person household where the lone person is of Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander origin.

(d) Includes households where the reference person and/or spouse/partner did not state their Indigenous status.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

Occupancy rates

On average, Indigenous households had more residents than Other households. In 2001, Indigenous households contained an average of 3.6 persons, whereas Other households had an average size of 2.6 persons per household. Size differences were greatest for households in separate houses. The average occupancy rate for Indigenous households living in separate houses was 3.8 people per dwelling, compared with 2.8 people per dwelling in Other households. Figure 11 shows that, for all dwelling types, occupancy rates for Indigenous households were higher than those for Other households.



(a) Usual residence basis

(b) Includes caravan, cabin or houseboat, improvised home, tent or sleepers out, and house/flat attached to shop/office

(c) Households where any family in the household is defined as an Indigenous family or a lone person household where the lone person is of Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander origin.

(d) Includes households where the reference person and/or spouse/partner did not state their Indigenous status.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

In 2001, dwelling occupancy rates for Indigenous households differed markedly from region to region. Of the eight ATSI regions, Cooktown had the highest Indigenous occupancy rate with 4.8 people per dwelling. The Torres Strait (4.5) and Mount Isa (4.3) regions also had much higher occupancy rates than the Queensland Indigenous household average of 3.6. Conversely, Brisbane (3.2) and Rockhampton (3.4) had the lowest overall Indigenous occupancy rates. The occupancy rates of Other households were consistently much lower across all ATSI regions, ranging from a high of 2.7 people per dwelling in the Torres Strait to a low of 2.4 in Cooktown.

Dwelling tenure

In 2001, nearly two-thirds (65.1%) of Queensland dwellings containing Indigenous households were rented compared with just over one-quarter (28.1%) of dwellings occupied by Other households. Dwellings containing Indigenous households were less likely to be fully owned (11.0%) or being purchased (17.5%) than dwellings containing Other households (39.3% were fully owned and 28.1% were being purchased).

Indigenous tenure patterns in Queensland varied according to the type of dwelling. For example, a very high proportion of flats, units or apartments occupied by Indigenous households were rented (91.1%), as were Indigenous semi-detached, row, terrace or townhouses (88.5%). Separate houses, however, were being rented by 61.6% of Indigenous households, while 20.8% were being purchased and 12.3% were already fully owned. Other dwellings, including caravans, cabins, houseboats, improvised dwellings, or houses or flats attached to shops or offices were the least likely to be rented, with only 37.2% having this tenure type.

While patterns of tenure varied according to region, in all cases the majority of Indigenous dwellings were being rented in 2001. As Table 16 shows, the Rockhampton (13.7%) and Brisbane (13.1%) ATSI regions had the highest proportion of fully-owned Indigenous dwellings: Cooktown (86.6%) and Torres Strait (78.1%) regions had the highest proportion of Indigenous rentals.

ATSI Region	Fully owned	Being purchased (d)	Being rented	Other (e)	Not stated	Total dwellings
Brisbane	1,482	2,835	6,517	180	274	11,288
Cairns	387	486	3,195	121	133	4,322
Mount Isa	143	184	1,066	131	118	1,642
Cooktown	26	11	1,148	48	90	1,323
Rockhampton	531	665	2,433	123	136	3,888
Roma	379	544	1,938	129	73	3,063
Torres Strait	118	24	1,070	80	78	1,370
Townsville	410	720	3,032	89	190	4,441
Dwellings containing Indigenous households	3,437	5,473	20,395	951	1,087	31,343
Dwellings containing Other households (f)	465,855	332,819	331,572	32,310	23,837	1,186,393

(a) Households where any family in the household is defined as an Indigenous family or a lone person household where the lone person is of Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander origin. Excludes household members who were temporarily absent on Census night.

(b) Usual residence basis.

(c) Family or lone person households living in occupied private dwellings. Excludes group households.

(d) Includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme.

(e) Includes dwellings being occupied rent-free and dwellings being occupied under a life tenure scheme.

(f) Includes households where the reference person and/or spouse/partner did not state their Indigenous status.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

Overcrowding

In 2001, the ABS measured 'housing utilisation' using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness in *Population Characteristics: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*. On this basis, over 6,100 Indigenous households in Queensland required 'one or more extra bedrooms', and were therefore considered 'overcrowded'. This represented 16.6% of all Indigenous households in the State. In contrast, only 2.8% of Other households were considered overcrowded in 2001. Overcrowding was lowest in Major Cities (10.3% of Indigenous households), and progressively increased with geographical remoteness. Nearly one-third (30.4%) of Indigenous households in very remote areas needed one or more extra bedrooms. Reflecting this, overcrowding was most significant in Very Remote areas, with nearly one-third (30.4%) of Indigenous households needing one or more extra bedrooms. Overcrowding in Other households was much less prevalent, ranging from 2.5% in Major Cities to 3.7% of Other households in Very Remote areas.

The average number of residents per Indigenous household was lowest in Queensland's Major Cities (3.2 people per Indigenous household) and highest in Very Remote areas (4.4 people per Indigenous household). In comparison, Other households had an average of between 2.5 and 2.6 residents across all areas.

Another method of measuring overcrowding involves the assumption that, in a standard family arrangement, one bedroom is allocated to a couple (parents), and each subsequent bedroom contains one person (children). Thus a three-bedroom dwelling containing a couple family and up to two children is considered adequate, while a three-bedroom dwelling containing five or more persons is considered 'overcrowded'. As Table 17 shows, more than 7,600 Indigenous households in Queensland were considered overcrowded in 2001 using this methodology. Proportionally, nearly one-quarter (24.5%) of Indigenous households were overcrowded, compared with just 6.0% of Other households. Most overcrowding occurred in medium-sized homes, with nearly 4,400 Indigenous households (14.0% of all Indigenous households) living in three-bedroom homes containing five or more people.

Housing capacity, no. of persons	Indigenous households		Other households	
	no.	% (c)	no.	% (d)
No bedrooms, 2 or more persons	117	0.4	1,782	0.2
1 bedroom, 3 or more persons	219	0.7	1,690	0.1
2 bedrooms, 4 or more persons	1,110	3.5	9,934	0.8
3 bedrooms, 5 or more persons	4,387	14.0	39,373	3.3
4 bedrooms, 6 or more persons	1,553	5.0	15,364	1.3
5 bedrooms, 7 or more persons	291	0.9	3,386	0.3
Total Overcrowding	7,677	24.5	71,529	6.0

(a) Overcrowded households are those where: 1. there are two persons but no bedrooms, or 2. there are more persons than in a standard household arrangement comprising a couple occupying one bedroom and each additional person occupying a separate bedroom.

(b) Usual residence basis.

(c) Percentage of total Indigenous households where any family in the household is defined as an Indigenous family or a lone person household where the lone person is of Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander origin.

(d) Percentage of total Other households. Includes households where the reference person and/or spouse/partner did not state their Indigenous status.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

Labour force and income

Employment status and labour force participation

In the 2001 Census, 60.5% of Queenslanders aged 15 years and over stated that they were participating in the labour force. Queensland males had a higher labour force participation rate⁶ (68.0%) than Queensland females (53.4%) (Table 18), regardless of Indigenous status. More than 29,000 Indigenous Queenslanders were employed in 2001, (16,000 males and almost 13,300 females). Of the total Indigenous labour force of more than 36,600 people, about 7,300 were unemployed, whereas almost 132,100 non-Indigenous Queenslanders were unemployed in the non-Indigenous labour force of 1,662,000 people.

Unemployment rates⁷ for the total population in Queensland in 2001 were slightly higher for males (8.8%) than for females (7.5%). Table 18 shows that this gender difference occurred in both the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. However, the unemployment rate for Indigenous males (21.5%) was much higher than for non-Indigenous males (8.5%). Similar differences were apparent among females: 18.1% of Indigenous females were unemployed, compared with 7.3% of non-Indigenous females.

Labour force participation rates were higher among non-Indigenous people than Indigenous people. The participation rate for Indigenous males was 62.7%, compared with 70.3% for non-Indigenous males. The corresponding proportions for Indigenous and non-Indigenous females were 46.3% and 55.4% respectively.

Some Indigenous people are employed under a Community Development Employment Program (CDEP). CDEP began in 1976, creating local employment in Aboriginal communities for community development; later extending to all Indigenous communities. The program was first funded by ATSIC to enable Indigenous communities to undertake work and training in exchange for unemployment benefits. The Commonwealth Department of Employment and Work Relations assumed responsibility in mid-2004. In the 2001 Census, less than one in five Indigenous males (18.8%) and females (14.3%) were employed under the CDEP scheme. A small number of non-Indigenous males (318) and females (145) were also employed under the CDEP scheme. ABS published statistics show that most people employed under the CDEP scheme lived in Very Remote areas of Queensland⁸.

⁶ Labour force participation rate is the number of people in the labour force, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over.

⁷ The unemployment rate is the number of people unemployed, expressed as a proportion of the total labour force.

⁸ ABS, 2003a.

Table 18

Labour force status by Indigenous status by sex, Queensland, 2001 (a)

	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		Total population (b)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Employed						
CDEP (c)	3,019	1,904	318	145	3,349	2,052
Other	13,002	11,366	835,953	693,574	854,566	708,899
Total	16,021	13,270	836,271	693,719	857,915	710,951
Unemployed	4,394	2,936	77,687	54,401	82,943	57,805
Total labour force	20,415	16,206	913,958	748,120	940,858	768,756
Not in labour force	11,139	17,698	372,373	583,126	389,616	610,505
Total population (d)	32,547	35,016	1,300,027	1,351,059	1,384,544	1,438,555
Unemployment rate	21.5%	18.1%	8.5%	7.3%	8.8%	7.5%
Labour force participation rate	62.7%	46.3%	70.3%	55.4%	68.0%	53.4%

(a) Place of enumeration basis

(b) Includes persons who did not state their labour force status

(c) Community Development Employment Program

(d) persons aged 15 years and over

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

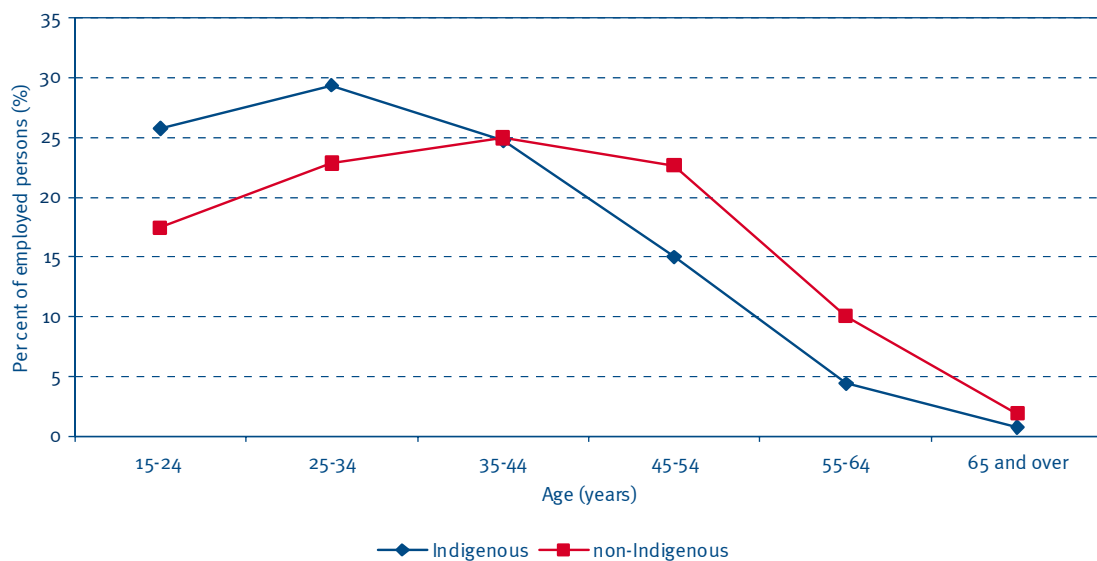
Age characteristics

Figure 12 shows that, in 2001, the Indigenous employed labour force was younger than the non-Indigenous employed labour force. A higher proportion (25.8%) of employed Indigenous people than employed non-Indigenous Queenslanders (17.5%) was in the 15–34 year age group. The highest proportion (29.4%) of the Indigenous employed labour force was aged 25–34 years (29.4%), whereas the 35–44 years age group contained the highest proportion of employed non-Indigenous Queenslanders (25.0%)

Coincidentally the same proportion of employed Indigenous people were in this age group.

Figure 12

Employed persons aged 15 years and over by age groups and Indigenous status, Queensland, 2001 (a)



(a) Place of enumeration basis

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

As Tables 19 and 20 shows, unemployment rates were highest in the younger age groups for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. The unemployment rates for Indigenous males and females in the 15-24 year age group were 30.0% and 27.3% respectively. Unemployment rates for non-Indigenous males (16.2%) and females (13.4%) in that age group were around half that of the Indigenous population. Unemployment rates for both Indigenous males and females declined gradually with age.

Tables 19 and 20 show that in most age groups, Indigenous labour force participation rates were considerably lower than those for non-Indigenous Queenslanders. Non-Indigenous male labour force participation rates were highest in the 25-34 year age group and highest in the 35-44 year age group for non-Indigenous females. In the 25-34 year age group, non-Indigenous males (90.2%) had a much higher labour force participation rate than Indigenous males (73.6%). In the 35-44 year age group, the participation rate for non-Indigenous females (72.0%) was 17 percentage points higher than that of Indigenous females (55.0%).

Age Group (years)	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment Rate		Labour Force Participation Rate	
	Males no.	Females no.	Males no.	Females no.	Males %	Females %	Males %	Females %
15-24	4,128	3,416	1,766	1,283	30.0	27.3	57.4	45.9
25-34	4,862	3,740	1,334	833	21.5	18.2	73.6	49.8
35-44	3,857	3,380	807	512	17.3	13.2	71.8	55.0
45-54	2,314	2,083	358	254	13.4	10.9	64.9	52.0
55-64	728	564	109	45	13.0	7.4	44.8	26.0
65 and over	132	87	20	9	13.2	9.4	11.2	5.7
Total	16,021	13,270	4,394	2,936	21.5	18.1	62.7	46.3

(a) Place of enumeration basis

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

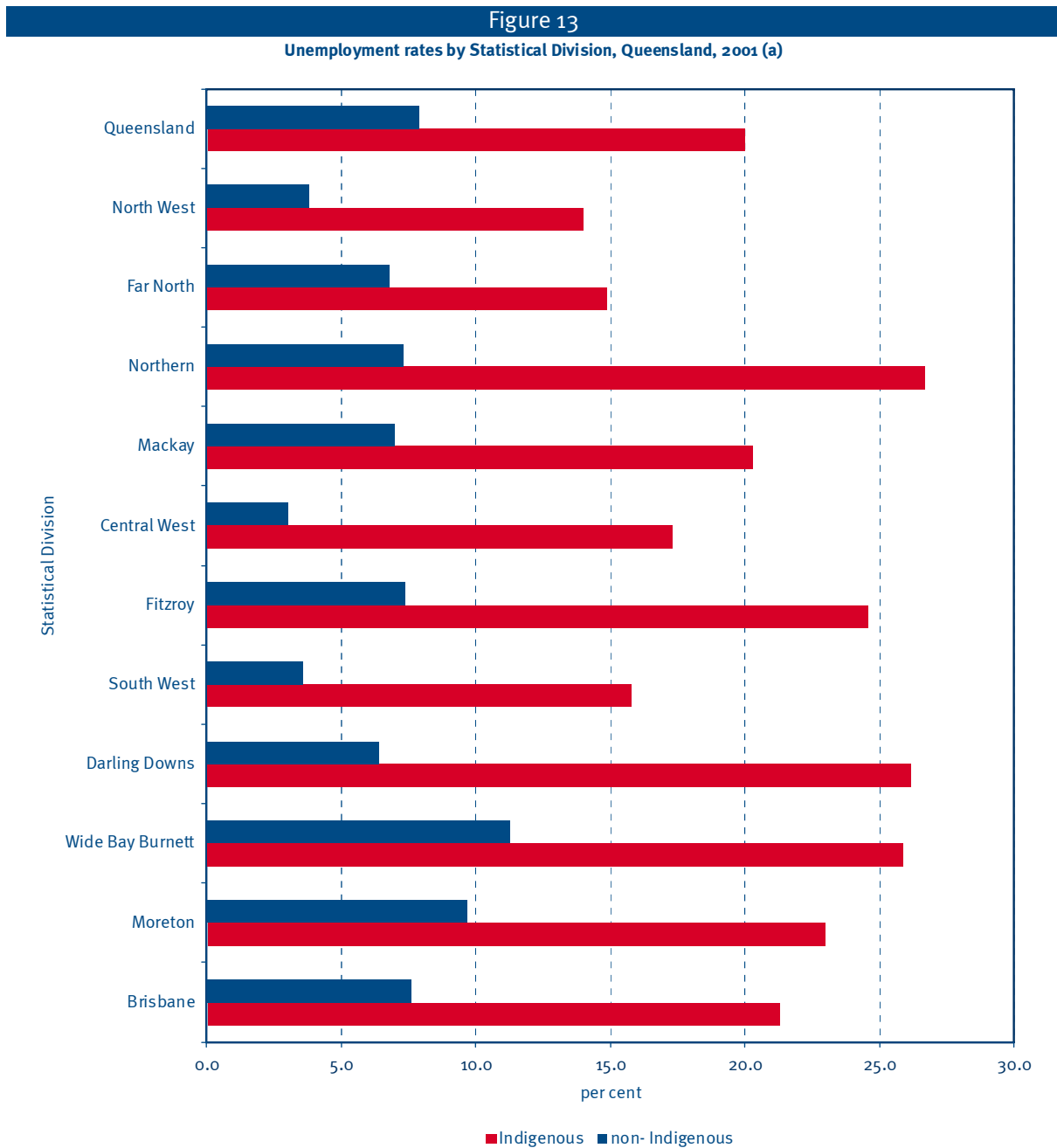
Age Group (years)	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment Rate		Labour Force Participation Rate	
	Males no.	Females no.	Males no.	Females no.	Males %	Females %	Males %	Females %
15-24	134,949	132,040	26,107	20,462	16.2	13.4	69.5	67.4
25-34	193,056	156,663	17,577	12,304	8.3	7.3	90.2	69.6
35-44	206,650	175,873	13,752	11,277	6.2	6.0	89.6	72.0
45-54	186,989	159,830	11,670	7,679	5.9	4.6	85.7	71.2
55-64	94,768	59,720	7,994	2,465	7.8	4.0	61.1	37.7
65 and over	19,859	9,593	587	214	2.9	2.2	10.8	4.4
Total	836,271	693,719	77,687	54,401	8.5	7.3	70.3	55.4

(a) Place of enumeration basis

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

Regional characteristics

Across Queensland, Indigenous unemployment rates were consistently higher than non-Indigenous unemployment rates. Figure 13 shows the unemployment rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people by Statistical Division (SD). Northern SD, which includes Townsville City, had the highest unemployment rate for Indigenous Queenslanders (26.7%) whereas the unemployment rate was highest for non-Indigenous people in the Wide Bay Burnett SD (11.3%). In comparison, North West SD had the lowest unemployment rate for the Indigenous population (14.0%) and Central West SD had the lowest unemployment rate for non-Indigenous Queenslanders (3.0%).



(a) Place of enumeration basis

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

Occupation

Over one-quarter (27.1%) of employed Indigenous people were in unskilled or low skill occupations, classified as 'Labourers and Related Workers' (Table 21). More than 5,300 Indigenous males (33.5% of all Indigenous male workers) and 2,600 Indigenous females (almost 20% of all employed Indigenous females) are unskilled or low-skilled workers. In contrast, less than one-tenth (9.4%) of all non-Indigenous workers were Labourers or Related Workers (10.9% of all employed non-Indigenous males and 7.5% of all employed non-Indigenous females).

Relatively few employed Indigenous people held professional or managerial positions. For example, only 13.1% of Indigenous workers were employed as Professionals, Managers or Administrators compared with 24.8% of employed non-Indigenous workers. Over 4,000 Indigenous females (30.6% of all employed Indigenous women) were employed as Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers. Similarly, 27.0% of all non-Indigenous females were employed in this category.

	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		Total population (c)	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Managers and Administrators	898	3.1	131,701	8.6	133,295	8.5
Professionals	2,928	10.0	247,308	16.2	251,273	16.0
Associate Professionals	2,361	8.1	184,629	12.1	187,910	12.0
Tradespersons and Related Workers	2,949	10.1	196,429	12.8	200,665	12.8
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	506	1.7	53,963	3.5	54,677	3.5
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	5,309	18.1	259,144	16.9	265,751	16.9
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	2,852	9.7	129,863	8.5	133,702	8.5
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	2,456	8.4	154,852	10.1	158,222	10.1
Labourers and Related Workers	7,939	27.1	143,458	9.4	152,773	9.7
Inadequately described	354	1.2	10,863	0.7	11,385	0.7
Not stated	739	2.5	17,778	1.2	19,211	1.2
Total	29,291	100.0	1,529,988	100.0	1,568,864	100.0

(a) Employed persons aged 15 years and over
 (b) Place of enumeration basis
 (c) Includes persons who did not state their occupation

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

Industry

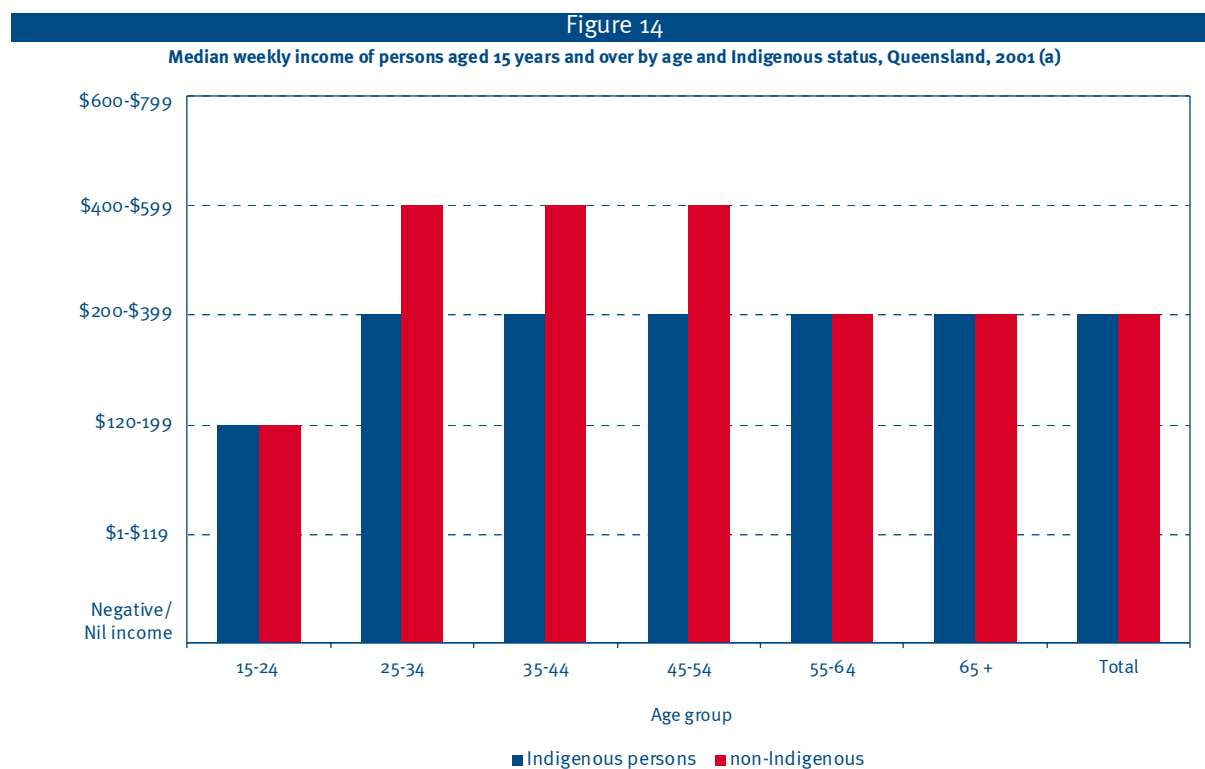
In 2001, almost one-quarter (23.8%) of Indigenous Queenslanders aged 15 years and over were employed in Government Administration and Defence industries. Significant proportions were employed in Health and Community services (10.6%), Education (8.6%) and Retail trade (8.4%). Retail trade industries were the largest employers of non-Indigenous Queenslanders representing 15.4% of employed persons aged 15 years and over. Manufacturing industries (10.7%) and Property and Business services (9.9%) were the other main industries in which non-Indigenous Queenslanders were employed. Relatively few non-Indigenous people were employed in Government Administration and Defence (4.4%), in contrast to Indigenous workers.

In Very Remote areas, Government Administration and Defence positions accounted for the highest share of Indigenous employment (61.3%), much higher than in Major Cities (8.7%).

Income

In 2001, the median weekly income of many Indigenous Queenslanders was lower than that of the non-Indigenous population (Figure 14). Non-Indigenous weekly incomes exceeded Indigenous incomes in age groups between 25 and 54 years. In other age groups, Indigenous and non-Indigenous median weekly incomes were equal. Almost two-thirds (63.5%) of Indigenous people had a median weekly income of less than \$400 per week, whereas only half (50.1%) of non-Indigenous persons earned an income in this range. The highest proportion of Indigenous males (25.8%) earned between \$120 and \$199 per week. By contrast, only 13.1% of non-Indigenous males were in the same income range. Among females, the highest proportion of Indigenous (31.0%) and non-Indigenous (27.9%) workers earned between \$200 and \$399 per week.

ABS published information⁹ shows that, in 2001, median weekly incomes of Indigenous Queenslanders decreased with increased remoteness. In Major Cities, the median weekly income was \$303, higher than in all other Remoteness Areas: Inner Regional, \$254; Outer Regional, \$251; Remote, \$212; and Very Remote, \$202. Non-Indigenous median weekly incomes were higher than Indigenous incomes in all areas. The highest median weekly income earned by non-Indigenous people was in Very Remote areas (\$434) and the lowest median weekly income was in Inner Regional areas (\$314).



(a) Place of enumeration basis

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

⁹ ABS 2003a.

Education, Indigenous language usage and use of technology

Non-school qualifications

Indigenous people were more likely to have lower levels of education than the non-Indigenous population. Published information¹⁰ shows that in 2001, only 17.3% of Indigenous Queenslanders aged 15 years and over who answered the Census question on qualifications stated some level of non-school qualification. This was less than half the proportion (37.1%) of qualified people in the non-Indigenous population. However, the proportion of Queenslanders who had completed non-school qualifications increased between 1996 and 2001. Only 12.9% of Indigenous people held non-school qualifications in 1996 while 32.9% of non-Indigenous Queenslanders were in this category.

In 2001, younger Indigenous people were better educated than older Indigenous people. Of the 2.2% of the Indigenous population with a bachelor degree or higher, almost four in ten (37.2%) were aged 25-34 years. This age group also had the highest proportion of people with advanced diplomas and diplomas (33.5%) and certificates (35.3%). In contrast, non-Indigenous persons aged 45-64 years were more likely to have non-school qualifications.

In 1996 and 2001, certificates were the most common form of non-school qualifications for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (Table 22). Many more males than females had certificate qualifications. Only a small proportion of Indigenous people had postgraduate degrees (0.2%); far fewer than non-Indigenous Queenslanders (1.4%).

Table 22
Highest level of non-school qualification by Indigenous status and sex (a)(b), Queensland, 2001 (c)

	Indigenous				non-Indigenous			
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons	
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	64	76	140	0.2	23,643	14,788	38,431	1.4
Graduate Diploma	77	166	243	0.4	11,775	19,635	31,410	1.2
Bachelor Degree	518	939	1,457	2.2	103,652	128,992	232,644	8.8
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	664	1,105	1,769	2.6	68,149	85,225	153,374	5.8
Certificate	3,883	2,379	6,262	9.3	328,636	113,419	442,055	16.7
Not stated (d)	4,568	4,056	8,624	12.8	92,030	119,371	211,401	8.0
Not applicable (e)	22,773	26,295	49,068	72.6	672,142	869,627	1,541,769	58.2
Total	32,547	35,016	67,563	100.0	1,300,027	1,351,057	2,651,084	100.0

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over
 (b) Excludes schooling up to Year 12.
 (c) Place of enumeration basis
 (d) Includes not stated and 'Inadequately described'
 (e) Includes persons who do not have a qualification and persons who have a qualification out of scope of the Australian Standard Classification of Education.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

¹⁰ ABS, 2003a.

In 2001, the proportion of Indigenous people with non-school qualifications decreased with increased remoteness. In Major Cities, almost one-quarter (24.4%) of Indigenous people held qualifications, whereas in all other Remoteness Areas, lower proportions were recorded: Inner Regional 20.3%, Outer Regional 16.1%, Remote 13.0% and Very Remote 7.0%¹¹ Care is advised in interpreting Tables 22 and 23 due to the high proportion of “not stated” and inadequately described responses.

Schooling

The 2001 Census recorded that more than one in four Indigenous people (26.1%) and one in six non-Indigenous people (16.6%) did not reach Year 10. As shown in Table 23, Indigenous females have recorded slightly higher participation rates than males to continue their schooling past Year 10. The Queensland Government has now made it compulsory for young people to attend school until they finish Year 10 or turn 16 (*Youth Participation in Education and Training Act, 2003*). Nearly one-fifth (22.7%) of Indigenous people and almost two-fifths (38.6%) of non-Indigenous people attended school to Year 12.

	Indigenous				non-Indigenous			
	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.	%	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.	%
Year 8 or below	5,260	5,065	10,325	15.3	132,711	135,660	268,371	10.1
Year 9 or equivalent	3,676	3,607	7,283	10.8	88,793	84,198	172,991	6.5
Year 10 or equivalent	8,862	10,045	18,907	28.0	375,240	400,993	776,233	29.3
Year 11 or equivalent	2,680	3,491	6,171	9.1	102,595	101,021	203,616	7.7
Year 12 or equivalent	7,393	7,943	15,336	22.7	500,886	521,662	1,022,548	38.6
Still at school	1,631	1,696	3,327	4.9	40,314	40,484	80,798	3.0
Did not go to school	636	521	1,157	1.7	6,680	6,776	13,456	0.5
Not stated	2,409	2,648	5,057	7.5	52,808	60,263	113,071	4.3
Total	32,547	35,016	67,563	100.0	1,300,027	1,351,057	2,651,084	100.0

(a) Refers to primary or secondary schooling.
(b) Persons aged 15 years and over
(c) Place of enumeration basis

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

Indigenous language usage

Published statistics show that, throughout Australia, patterns of language use reported in the 2001 Census were consistent with those evident in the 1996 Census.¹² In 1996, about one in eight Indigenous people (13.3%) spoke an Indigenous language at home compared with a slightly lower proportion (12.1%) in 2001. The decline in use between censuses was found in all age groups. For example, 16.8% of Indigenous Australians aged 45 years and over spoke an Indigenous language at home in 1996; this was down to 14.9% in 2001.

In 2001, four out of five Australians spoke only English at home, with similar proportions occurring in the Indigenous (79.8%) and non-Indigenous populations (82.7%). In Queensland, the proportion of Indigenous

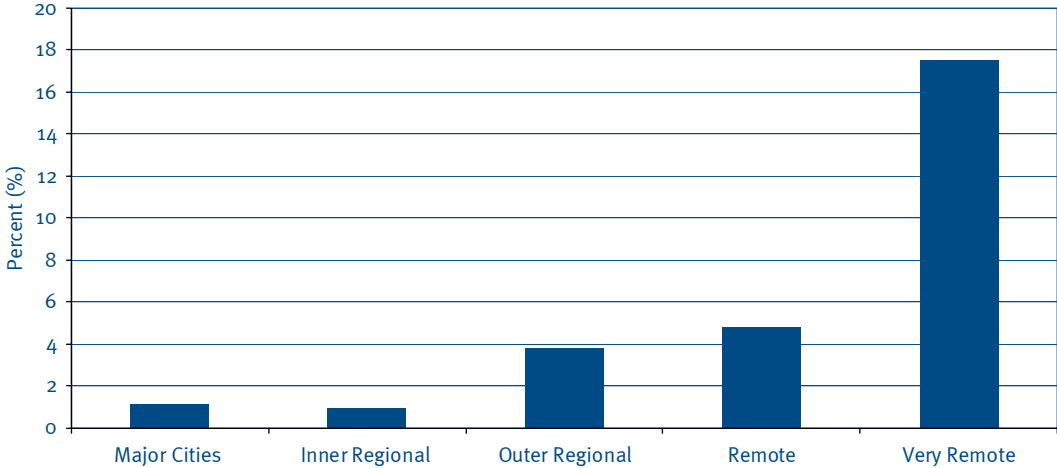
¹¹ ABS, 2003a.

¹² ABS, 2003a.

people who spoke only English at home was slightly higher at 84.2%. Almost 5,600 Indigenous Queenslanders, or one in twenty (5.0%), spoke an Australian Indigenous language at home, while the remainder (10.9%) spoke another language or did not state the language used.

Among Indigenous Queenslanders who spoke an Australian Indigenous language at home, proficiency in the use of English was high, with 83.6% being able to speak the language well or very well. In 2001, difficulty with spoken English was highest in the 0-14 years and 45 years and over age groups. Of the 1,511 Indigenous children in Queensland aged 0-14 years, who spoke an Australian Indigenous language at home, more than one-quarter (26.7%) either did not speak English well or at all. A slightly lower proportion (18.0%) of those in the 45 years and over age group reported difficulty in speaking English.

Figure 15
Australian Indigenous languages spoken at home (a) by Remoteness Areas, Queensland, 2001 (b)



(a) As a proportion of Indigenous people counted in each Remoteness Area
 (b) Place of enumeration basis

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

The propensity to speak an Australian Indigenous language at home was more pronounced among older people. In 2001, only 3.3% of children aged 0-14 years spoke an Australian Indigenous language at home. Indigenous language use increased with remoteness. Figure 15 shows that in Queensland’s Major Cities, only 1.1% of Indigenous people in these locations spoke Australian Indigenous languages at home. By contrast, 17.5% living in very remote areas of Queensland spoke an Indigenous language.

Use of technology

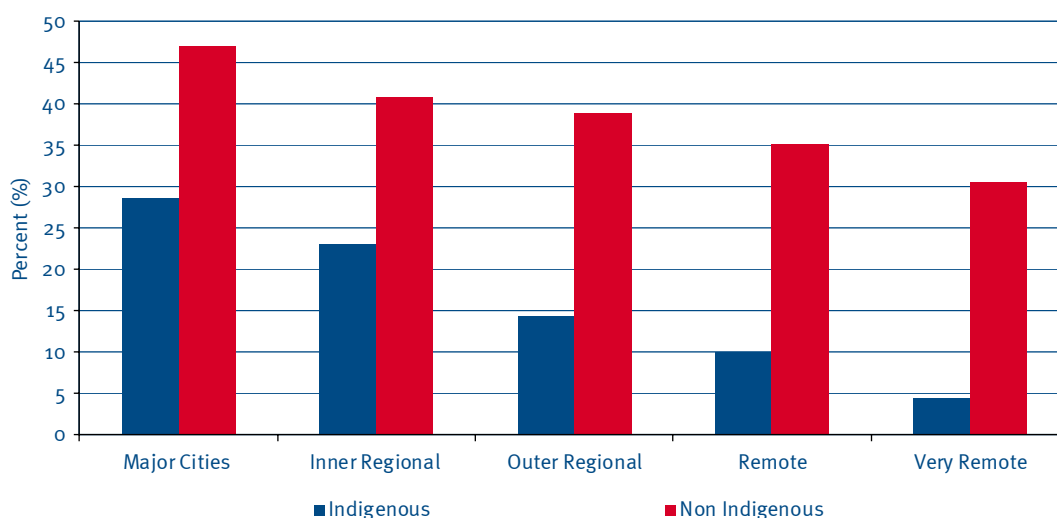
The 2001 Census was the first to ask Australians about their computer use at home. Fewer than one in five Indigenous Queenslanders (17.7%) used a computer at home in the week before the Census, compared with more than two in five (43.5%) non-Indigenous Queenslanders. Home computer use was higher among people aged up to 45 years than among older people in Queensland. In the Indigenous population, the highest usage rates were recorded for those people aged 15-24 (21.8%) and 35-44 (20.8%). The lowest usage occurred in the 65 years and over age group (2.9%). In all age groups, non-Indigenous Queenslanders were more than twice as likely as Indigenous people to use a computer at home.

In 2001, reported computer use at home in Queensland decreased with increased remoteness from major cities (Figure 16). Almost three in ten (28.6%) of Indigenous Queenslanders living in Major Cities used a computer at home in the week before the Census, compared with fewer than one in twenty people (4.3%) living in very remote areas. In all geographical areas, computer usage by non-Indigenous Queenslanders

was much higher than by Indigenous people. Also, the decrease in computer usage with increased remoteness was not as marked for the non-Indigenous population as for Indigenous Queenslanders.

Figure 16

Computer use at home (a) by Indigenous status and Remoteness Areas, Queensland, 2001 (b)



(a) As a proportion of people counted in each Remoteness Area. Computer use in the week before the 2001 Census.

(b) Place of enumeration basis

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, unpublished statistics

In Queensland, 15.5% of Indigenous people used the Internet in the week prior to the Census, compared with 37.6% of non-Indigenous people. Three in ten (30.3%) Indigenous people used the Internet only in locations such as libraries and educational institutions, compared with one in ten (10.5%) non-Indigenous people. Of the 17,500 Indigenous Queenslanders who used the Internet, 40.2% did so only at home, 15.7% used it only at work, and the remainder (13.8%) used the Internet in multiple locations. More than half (52.8%) of non-Indigenous Queenslanders used the Internet only at home: 12.9% used it only at work and 23.7% used it in multiple locations.

Published ABS statistics show that Internet usage by Indigenous and non-Indigenous Queenslanders decreased with increased remoteness¹³, which may reflect more limited Internet access in remote areas. However, the decline in internet usage with increased remoteness was much more apparent in the Indigenous population than in the non-Indigenous population. About one-quarter (25.4%) of Indigenous people who lived in Major Cities used the Internet in the week prior to the Census. This was much higher than the proportion (6.4%) living in Very Remote areas of Queensland. By contrast, more than four in ten (42.8%) of non-Indigenous people living in Major Cities used the Internet and more than one-quarter (27.4%) in Very Remote areas.

In the publication, *Population Characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001*, it is stated that "Indigenous Australian adults (aged 18 years and over) were more likely to have used information technology in the week prior to the 2001 Census if they had high levels of educational attainment, worked in high skill occupations, or had relatively high incomes"¹⁴. In Queensland, 77.6% of Indigenous people aged 18 years or more, who held bachelor degrees or postgraduate qualifications, used

¹³ ABS, 2003a.

¹⁴ ABS, 2003a.

computers or the Internet. This compared with 22.8% of Indigenous people with no qualifications. Indigenous people with high occupation skill levels were almost twice as likely to use information technology as those with low skills levels (60.3% and 31% respectively).

Indigenous communities and non-Indigenous Queensland: Key demographic differences

Detailed demographic profiles of Queensland Aboriginal Communities and Torres Strait Islander Communities are available as companion reports to this publication. These 2001 Census reports are available free of charge and can be downloaded at the following web address: www.lgp.qld.gov.au/pifu. Demographic profiles are available only for statistical areas such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Councils, Cities, Towns, or Shires. As Queensland's Indigenous population is dispersed throughout all statistical areas within the State, demographic profiles are not available for the Indigenous or non-Indigenous population as a whole.

Key differences between the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities are compared with the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the non-Indigenous population of Queensland below. Data for the non-Indigenous population was obtained from published and unpublished ABS sources. Unless otherwise specified, all data are sourced from the 2001 Census.

Age structure

Aboriginal Communities

- More than one-third of the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) was aged between 0-14 years of age (36.1%).
- More than four-fifths (86.1%) of the ERP was aged under 44 years.
- Only 2.4% of the ERP was 65 years and above.

Torres Strait Islander Communities

- More than one-third of the ERP was aged between 0-14 years of age (38.3%).
- More than four-fifths (82.2%) of the ERP was aged under 44 years.
- Only 3.7% of the ERP was 65 years and above.

Non-Indigenous Queensland

- Only one-fifth of the ERP was aged between 0-14 years of age (20.6%).
- Less than two-thirds (64.4%) of the ERP was aged under 44 years.
- 12.0% of the ERP was 65 years and above.

Family type

Aboriginal Communities

- More than two in five families were couple families with children (42.9%).
- Couple families without children comprised 17.6% of families living in occupied private dwellings.
- 34.4% of families were one-parent families.

Torres Strait Islander Communities

- More than half the families were couple families with children (53.1%).
- Couple families without children comprised 15.9% of families living in occupied private dwellings.
- 28.8% of families were one-parent families.

Non-Indigenous Queensland

- More than two in five families were couple families with children (44.7%).
- Couple families without children comprised 38.0% of families living in occupied private dwellings.
- 15.6% of families were one-parent families.

Language

Aboriginal Communities

- 78.8% of the population reported speaking only English at home.

Torres Strait Islander Communities

- Only 13.0% of the population reported speaking only English at home.

Non-Indigenous Queensland

- 91.3% of the non-Indigenous population reported speaking only English at home.

Income

Aboriginal Communities

- More than half of the households in Aboriginal communities (53.9%) had a weekly household income of between \$300 and \$999.
- The median weekly household income in 2001 was \$650 in these households.
- 2.1% of people aged 15 years and over earned a weekly income of \$1,000 or more.
- The median weekly individual income of people aged 15 years and over was between \$160 and \$199.

Torres Strait Islander Communities

- More than half of the households in Torres Strait Islander Communities (56.3%) had a weekly household income of between \$300 and \$999.
- The median weekly household income in 2001 was \$630.
- 2.5% of people aged 15 years and over earned a weekly income of \$1,000 or more.
- The median weekly individual income of people aged 15 years and over was between \$200 and \$299.

Non-Indigenous Queensland

- Almost half of non-Indigenous households (45.8%) had a weekly household income of between \$700 and \$2,000 or more.
- The median weekly household income in 2001 was \$740 in non-Indigenous households.
- 9.3% of people aged 15 years and over earned a weekly income of \$1,000 or more.
- The median weekly individual income for non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over was between \$300 and \$399.

Household type

Aboriginal Communities

- More than eight out of ten (84.5%) Aboriginal households were family households.
- 13.5% of households in Aboriginal Communities were lone-person households.
- Group households comprised only 2.0% of all Aboriginal households.

Torres Strait Islander Communities

- More than eight out of ten (84.1%) Torres Strait Islander households were family households.
- 15.0% of households in Torres Strait Islander Communities were lone-person households.
- Group households comprised just 1.0% of all Torres Strait Islander households.

Non-Indigenous Queensland:

- More than seven in every ten (70.4%) non-Indigenous households were family households.
- A total of 23.0% of households in non-Indigenous Queensland were lone-person households.
- Group households comprised a small proportion of all non-Indigenous households (4.4%).

Occupancy rates

Aboriginal Communities

- The average number of people per occupied private dwelling was 4.7 people.
- An average of 2.3 people lived in each townhouse (only 52 townhouses/units in total).
- 2.5 people lived in each caravan, cabin or houseboat.

Torres Strait Islander Communities

- The average number of people per occupied private dwelling was 4.2 people.
- No one lived in townhouses or units.
- 3.3 people lived in each caravan, cabin or houseboat.

Non-Indigenous Queensland

- An average 2.6 people lived in each occupied private dwelling in non-Indigenous Queensland.
- An average of 2.0 people lived in townhouses or units.
- An average of 1.7 people lived in each caravan, cabin or houseboat.

Dwelling tenure

Aboriginal Communities

- 5.0% of occupied private dwellings were owned or being purchased.
- 76.8% of residents in occupied private dwellings were renting.

Torres Strait Islander Communities

- 7.2% of occupied private dwellings were owned or being purchased.
- 73.8% of residents in occupied private dwellings were renting.

Non-Indigenous Queensland

- 67.3% of occupied private dwellings were owned or being purchased.
- 27.9% of residents in occupied private dwellings were renting.

Unemployment rates

Aboriginal Communities

- The unemployment rate for people aged 15 years and over was 7.1%.

Torres Strait Islander Communities

- The unemployment rate for people aged 15 years and over was 3.6%.

Non-Indigenous Queensland

- The unemployment rate for people aged 15 years and over was 7.9% for non-Indigenous Queensland.

Labour force participation rates

Aboriginal Communities:

- The total Aboriginal labour force participation rate for people aged 15 years and over was 54.3%.

Torres Strait Islander Communities

- The total Torres Strait Islander labour force participation rate for people aged 15 years and over was 64.0%.

Non-Indigenous Queensland

- The total non-Indigenous labour force participation rate for people aged 15 years and over was 62.7%.

Education

Aboriginal Communities

- 22.7% of the population were attending an educational institution.

Torres Strait Islander Communities

- 25.3% of the population were attending an educational institution.

Non-Indigenous Queensland

- 24.4% of the population were attending an educational institution.

Qualifications and occupation

Aboriginal Communities

- Of the people aged 15 years and over, only 2.4% had obtained a bachelor's degree.
- 4.9% had obtained a trade certificate.
- More than three-quarters (77.4%) had no qualifications, were still studying or were outside the scope of the classification.
- 51.4% of employed persons worked as labourers.

Torres Strait Islander Communities

- Of the people aged 15 years and over, only 2.7% had obtained a bachelor's degree.
- 8.9% had obtained a trade certificate.
- Almost three-quarters (72.7%) had no qualifications, were still studying or were outside the scope of the classification;
- 41.2% of employed persons worked as labourers.

Non-Indigenous Queensland

- Of the people aged 15 years and over, 8.8% of the population had obtained a bachelor's degree.
- 16.7% had obtained a trade certificate.
- More than half (58.2%) had no qualifications.
- 9.4% of employed persons worked as labourers.

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Appendix A Population by Indigenous Geographic Area, 2001 Census

Appendix A						
Indigenous status by place of usual residence, Indigenous geographic areas, Queensland, 2001(a)						
ATSI Region	Indigenous status			Total Persons no.	Proportion of population	
	Indigenous Persons no.	Non- Indigenous Persons no.	Status unknown Persons no.		Indigenous %	Status unknown %
Brisbane	34,809	2,179,634	79,049	2,293,492	1.5	3.4
Brisbane city inner-north	425	38,177	3,537	42,139	1.0	8.4
Brisbane city inner-south	467	22,197	1,476	24,140	1.9	6.1
Brisbane north-west inner	1,502	142,242	5,159	148,903	1.0	3.5
Brisbane eastern inner	929	80,009	2,387	83,325	1.1	2.9
Brisbane south-west inner	723	67,413	2,460	70,596	1.0	3.5
Brisbane northern outer	2,627	163,815	4,073	170,515	1.5	2.4
Brisbane eastern outer	1,031	57,805	1,526	60,362	1.7	2.5
Brisbane southern outer	1,730	139,946	3,944	145,620	1.2	2.7
Brisbane western outer	1,303	105,298	2,664	109,265	1.2	2.4
Inala	916	10,936	497	12,349	7.4	4.0
Woodridge	929	16,018	812	17,759	5.2	4.6
Kingston	676	11,451	514	12,641	5.3	4.1
Marsden	534	16,372	611	17,517	3.0	3.5
Logan	1,757	111,086	2,782	115,625	1.5	2.4
North Stradbroke Island	336	1,650	159	2,145	15.7	7.4
Redland	1,308	108,296	2,436	112,040	1.2	2.2
Beaudesert (S)/Boonah (S)	1,006	57,265	1,921	60,192	1.7	3.2
Gold Coast City Part A SSD	1,063	42,213	1,527	44,803	2.4	3.4
Gold Coast City Part B SSD	3,484	337,413	19,409	360,306	1.0	5.4
Pine Rivers (S)	1,437	115,565	2,363	119,365	1.2	2.0
Redcliffe (C)	908	46,186	1,365	48,459	1.9	2.8
Ipswich central & west	2,520	78,757	3,035	84,312	3.0	3.6
Ipswich (C) - East	1,375	36,647	1,302	39,324	3.5	3.3
Caboolture (S)	2,248	106,375	3,295	111,918	2.0	2.9
Caloundra (C)	895	69,523	2,101	72,519	1.2	2.9
Maroochy (S)	1,475	115,734	3,869	121,078	1.2	3.2
Noosa (S)	351	39,117	2,155	41,623	0.8	5.2
Esk	854	42,128	1,670	44,652	1.9	3.7
Cairns	16,515	155,801	8,822	181,138	9.1	4.9
Cairns (C) - Barron	863	15,330	598	16,791	5.1	3.6
Cairns (C) - Central Suburbs	3,133	15,597	1,764	20,494	15.3	8.6
Cairns (C) - City	527	5,286	915	6,728	7.8	13.6
Cairns (C) - Mt Whitfield	453	9,924	492	10,869	4.2	4.5
Cairns (C) - Northern Suburbs	336	12,066	633	13,035	2.6	4.9
Cairns (C) - Western Suburbs	566	10,069	296	10,931	5.2	2.7
Edmonton	669	8,713	238	9,620	7.0	2.5
Gordonvale	370	3,052	123	3,545	10.4	3.5
White Rock	814	7,080	472	8,366	9.7	5.6
Trinity*	677	6,185	352	7,214	9.4	4.9
* excl. Edmonton/ Gordonvale/White Rock						

Appendix A continued

Appendix A

Indigenous status by place of usual residence, Indigenous geographic areas, Queensland, 2001(a)

ATSIC Region	Indigenous status			Total Persons no.	Proportion of population	
	Indigenous Persons no.	Non-Indigenous Persons no.	Status unknown Persons no.		Indigenous %	Status unknown %
Cairns cont.						
Yarrabah & Yarrabah os.	2,017	62	64	2,143	94.1	3.0
Bellenden Ker	252	4,020	163	4,435	5.7	3.7
Innisfail	1,209	6,744	245	8,198	14.7	3.0
Johnstone (S): excl. Innisfail	399	9,461	313	10,173	3.9	3.1
Atherton (S)/Eacham (S)	728	14,752	457	15,937	4.6	2.9
Mareeba	921	5,467	264	6,652	13.8	4.0
Etheridge	1,223	10,190	444	11,857	10.3	3.7
Herberton (S)	647	4,085	238	4,970	13.0	4.8
Mossman	325	1,361	65	1,751	18.6	3.7
Daintree	386	6,357	686	7,429	5.2	9.2
Mount Isa	7,147	21,166	2,076	30,389	23.5	6.8
Mornington (S)/Unincorp. Islands	848	95	3	946	89.6	0.3
Doomadgee & Doomadgee os.	1,009	78	46	1,133	89.1	4.1
Nomanton	776	411	70	1,257	61.7	5.6
Carpentaria	191	952	166	1,309	14.6	12.7
Mount Isa	3,046	15,449	999	19,494	15.6	5.1
Boulia	411	983	80	1,474	27.9	5.4
Cloncurry	606	1,690	192	2,488	24.4	7.7
McKinlay	260	1,508	520	2,288	11.4	22.7
Cooktown	6,224	5,364	847	12,435	50.1	6.8
Injinoo & Injinoo os.	389	8	3	400	97.3	0.8
New Mapoon	306	11	0	317	96.5	0.0
Napranum & Napranum os.	671	39	13	723	92.8	1.8
Aurukun & Aurukun os.	927	91	27	1,045	88.7	2.6
Pormpuraaw & Pormpuraaw os.	521	58	3	582	89.5	0.5
Kowanyama & Kowanyama os.	789	60	69	918	85.9	7.5
Wujal Wujal & Wujal Wujal os.	225	6	37	268	84.0	13.8
Hopevale & Hopevale os.	675	46	33	754	89.5	4.4
Lockhart River & Lockhart River os.	270	45	114	429	62.9	26.6
Cape York	1,451	5,000	548	6,999	20.7	7.8
Rockhampton	12,679	336,634	13,150	362,463	3.5	3.6
Rockhampton (C)	2,881	50,559	1,829	55,269	5.2	3.3
Fitzroy (S)	330	8,879	282	9,491	3.5	3.0
Livingstone (S)	757	23,235	836	24,828	3.0	3.4
Mount Morgan (S)	286	2,344	150	2,780	10.3	5.4
Gladstone (C)	923	23,766	833	25,522	3.6	3.3
North Wide Bay	760	33,437	1,114	35,311	2.2	3.2
Bundaberg (C)	1,397	39,690	1,383	42,470	3.3	3.3
Hervey Bay (C)	1,034	38,695	1,755	41,484	2.5	4.2
Maryborough (C)	624	22,578	831	24,033	2.6	3.5

Appendix A continued

Appendix A						
Indigenous status by place of usual residence, Indigenous geographic areas, Queensland, 2001(a)						
ATSI Region	Indigenous status			Total Persons	Proportion of population	
	Indigenous Persons no.	Non- Indigenous Persons no.	Status unknown Persons no.		Indigenous %	Status unknown %
Rockhampton cont.						
Isis	555	18,012	756	19,323	2.9	3.9
Banana (S)/Calliope (S)	727	26,289	825	27,841	2.6	3.0
Woorabinda	902	44	17	963	93.7	1.8
Duarínga	330	5,685	263	6,278	5.3	4.2
Emerald (S)	333	11,551	416	12,300	2.7	3.4
Central Queensland	458	15,009	589	16,056	2.9	3.7
Peak Downs	382	16,861	1,271	18,514	2.1	6.9
Roma	10,568	264,688	9,324	284,580	3.7	3.3
Toowoomba (C)	2,546	80,313	2,795	85,654	3.0	3.3
Nanango	621	32,525	1,024	34,170	1.8	3.0
Cooloola (S)	630	30,124	1,113	31,867	2.0	3.5
Jondaryan (S)	412	11,494	290	12,196	3.4	2.4
Darling Downs south-east	483	25,794	919	27,196	1.8	3.4
Dalby (T)	506	8,495	327	9,328	5.4	3.5
Warwick (S)	511	19,034	596	20,141	2.5	3.0
Cherbourg	1,098	30	4	1,132	97.0	0.4
Wondai	644	17,195	648	18,487	3.5	3.5
Queensland south-central	817	22,792	1,006	24,615	3.3	4.1
Roma (T)	468	5,423	176	6,067	7.7	2.9
Balonne (S)	709	4,240	171	5,120	13.8	3.3
Quilpie	568	5,804	214	6,586	8.6	3.2
Paroo (S)	555	1,425	41	2,021	27.5	2.0
Torres Strait Area	6,214	1,397	478	8,089	76.8	5.9
Boigu Island	241	21	3	265	90.9	1.1
Saibai Island	249	76	6	331	75.2	1.8
Yorke Islands	256	33	16	305	83.9	5.2
Murray Islands	392	12	6	410	95.6	1.5
Yam Island	261	51	0	312	83.7	0.0
Darnley Island	270	21	0	291	92.8	0.0
Badu Island	523	148	15	686	76.2	2.2
Warraber Island	207	4	3	214	96.7	1.4
St Pauls (Moa Island)	196	9	0	205	95.6	0.0
Horn Island	296	135	136	567	52.2	24.0
TRAWQ (Thursday Island)(c)	811	76	167	1,054	76.9	15.8
Port Kennedy (Thursday Island)	799	602	86	1,487	53.7	5.8
Bamaga	692	97	21	810	85.4	2.6
Torres Strait	1,021	112	19	1,152	88.6	1.6

Appendix A continued

Appendix A

Indigenous status by place of usual residence, Indigenous geographic areas, Queensland, 2001(a)

ATSI Region	Indigenous status			Total Persons no.	Proportion of population	
	Indigenous Persons no.	Non- Indigenous Persons no.	Status unknown Persons no.		Indigenous %	Status unknown %
Townsville	16,428	281,265	11,659	309,352	5.3	3.8
Cardwell (S)	713	8,876	571	10,160	7.0	5.6
Hinchinbrook	608	10,801	333	11,742	5.2	2.8
Palm Island	1,999	153	14	2,166	92.3	0.6
Townsville (C)	4,369	80,480	3,330	88,179	5.0	3.8
Ayr	511	7,229	251	7,991	6.4	3.1
Burdekin/Thuringowa	3,004	55,467	1,605	60,076	5.0	2.7
Bowen	484	6,201	329	7,014	6.9	4.7
Collinsville/Whitsunday	460	17,478	1,384	19,322	2.4	7.2
Mackay (C) - Pt A	2,591	56,708	1,987	61,286	4.2	3.2
Sarina (S)	369	8,571	349	9,289	4.0	3.8
Mirani	326	16,514	876	17,716	1.8	4.9
Charters Towers (C)	685	7,041	278	8,004	8.6	3.5
Flinders	309	5,746	352	6,407	4.8	5.5
Queensland	110,584	3,245,949	125,405	3,481,938	3.2	3.6

(a) Excludes persons whose place of usual residence was inadequately described.

(b) Indigenous geographic areas represent three levels (ATSI Region, Indigenous Area and Indigenous Location) which form the Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification. See Appendix 1 of *Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (Cat no 4705.0) for more information.

(c) TRAWQ - Tamoi, Rose Hill, Applin, Wyborn and Quarantine.

os. = outstation

Note: Indigenous Location not shown if equivalent to Indigenous Area.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Cat. no. 4705.0 *Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, Table 8.

Appendix B Population by Local Government Area, 2001 Census

Appendix B

Indigenous persons, Local Government Areas (LGA), Queensland, 2001 (a) (b)

LGA Name	Aboriginal		Torres Strait Islander		Total Indigenous Persons	Total Persons	Indigenous Persons (%)
	Males	Females	Males	Females			
Aramac (S)	10	0	3	5	21	742	2.8
Atherton (S)	202	229	21	20	547	10,621	5.2
Aurukun (S)	444	451	6	0	904	1,032	87.6
Balonne (S)	336	372	7	5	729	5,420	13.5
Banana (S)	158	174	6	10	373	13,489	2.8
Barcaldine (S)	51	60	0	0	114	1,773	6.4
Barcoo (S)	23	24	3	0	50	587	8.5
Bauhinia (S)	30	17	0	0	50	2,575	1.9
Beaudesert (S)	404	397	22	27	903	53,240	1.7
Belyando (S)	85	73	10	9	198	9,883	2.0
Bendemere (S)	27	20	0	0	47	919	5.1
Biggenden (S)	27	18	0	4	54	1,486	3.6
Blackall (S)	20	14	0	0	34	1,822	1.9
Boonah (S)	37	49	7	4	107	8,207	1.3
Booringa (S)	49	57	4	0	113	1,996	5.7
Boulia (S)	92	65	0	0	164	665	24.7
Bowen (S)	309	299	36	31	748	13,698	5.5
Brisbane (C)	4,859	5,156	596	584	11,898	888,449	1.3
Broadsound (S)	48	43	12	9	131	6,601	2.0
Bulloo (S)	30	18	0	0	51	738	6.9
Bundaberg (C)	565	640	42	32	1,406	43,549	3.2
Bungil (S)	22	15	0	0	44	1,999	2.2
Burdekin (S)	263	285	71	68	805	18,486	4.4
Burke (S)	582	556	0	0	1,156	2,143	53.9
Bumett (S)	141	132	14	20	324	23,598	1.4
Caboolture (S)	1,020	981	67	54	2,253	112,458	2.0
Cairns (C)	3,176	3,454	1,359	1,564	11,062	133,199	8.3
Calliope (S)	146	161	17	18	355	15,091	2.4
Caloundra (C)	381	406	30	29	899	75,261	1.2
Cambooya (S)	31	24	5	3	69	4,856	1.4
Cardwell (S)	244	230	75	74	716	11,443	6.3
Carpentaria (S)	999	1,088	13	19	2,181	4,844	45.0
Charters Towers (C)	308	357	13	9	715	8,492	8.4
Chinchilla (S)	59	78	3	3	149	5,626	2.6
Clifton (S)	17	18	0	0	35	2,327	1.5
Cloncurry (S)	384	365	13	5	809	4,828	16.8
Cook (S)	1,203	1,136	133	124	2,851	9,700	29.4
Cooloola (S)	251	278	40	25	640	33,223	1.9
Crow's Nest (S)	34	33	3	6	85	10,005	0.8
Croydon (S)	41	34	0	0	82	322	25.5
Dalby (T)	238	286	0	3	544	9,731	5.6
Dalymply (S)	53	42	5	3	109	3,853	2.8
Diamantina (S)	61	44	0	0	105	440	23.9

Appendix B continued

Appendix B

Indigenous persons, Local Government Areas (LGA), Queensland, 2001 (a) (b)

LGA Name	Aboriginal		Torres Strait Islander		Total Indigenous Persons	Total Persons	Indigenous Persons (%)
	Males	Females	Males	Females			
Douglas (S)	385	384	44	33	976	17,887	5.5
Duarina (S)	603	590	11	7	1,254	7,882	15.9
Eacham (S)	86	105	4	8	216	6,250	3.5
Eidsvold (S)	98	93	0	3	206	933	22.1
Emerald (S)	151	167	10	11	361	14,249	2.5
Esk (S)	113	116	11	6	268	14,029	1.9
Etheridge (S)	10	4	0	0	14	1,474	0.9
Fitzroy (S)	130	180	6	5	328	9,553	3.4
Flinders (S)	73	75	0	0	158	2,191	7.2
Gatton (S)	102	111	4	4	231	14,925	1.5
Gayndah (S)	60	73	6	5	153	2,894	5.3
Gladstone (C)	363	388	46	33	952	26,835	3.5
Gold Coast (C)	2,007	2,050	197	176	4,721	441,736	1.1
Goondiwindi (T)	66	86	5	0	160	4,760	3.4
Herberton (S)	264	287	29	42	661	5,110	12.9
Hervey Bay (C)	488	485	26	26	1,076	45,959	2.3
Hinchinbrook (S)	1,178	1,119	70	18	2,562	14,611	17.5
Ilfracombe (S)	0	0	0	0	0	356	0.0
Inglewood (S)	56	70	0	0	132	2,613	5.1
Ipswich (C)	1,723	1,791	106	93	3,872	123,720	3.1
Isis (S)	44	52	5	5	115	6,045	1.9
Isisford (S)	3	3	0	0	6	313	1.9
Jericho (S)	15	19	3	0	37	1,021	3.6
Johnstone (S)	579	572	131	110	1,644	19,954	8.2
Jondaryan (S)	191	196	8	12	413	12,323	3.4
Kilcoy (S)	25	53	0	0	78	3,244	2.4
Kilkivan (S)	28	15	3	4	60	3,134	1.9
Kingaroy (S)	62	76	6	7	154	11,415	1.3
Kolan (S)	42	44	0	6	98	4,534	2.2
Laidley (S)	136	130	4	5	287	12,636	2.3
Livingstone (S)	367	274	48	30	766	27,017	2.8
Logan (C)	1,495	1,641	223	237	3,915	164,541	2.4
Longreach (S)	47	29	0	3	86	4,368	2.0
Mackay (C)	789	780	387	428	2,813	75,020	3.7
McKinlay (S)	28	31	0	0	59	1,387	4.3
Mareeba (S)	1,049	795	112	47	2,099	18,096	11.6
Maroochy (S)	614	637	72	73	1,505	129,429	1.2
Maryborough (C)	256	273	28	25	631	24,820	2.5
Millmerran (S)	43	32	0	0	87	3,935	2.2
Mirani (S)	40	32	25	14	125	5,220	2.4
Miriam Vale (S)	42	37	7	3	98	4,914	2.0
Monto (S)	17	13	3	8	44	2,592	1.7
Mornington (S)	422	402	0	0	824	942	87.5
Mount Isa (C)	1,470	1,594	30	26	3,265	21,636	15.1

Appendix B continued

Appendix B

Indigenous persons, Local Government Areas (LGA), Queensland, 2001 (a) (b)

LGA Name	Aboriginal		Torres Strait Islander		Total Indigenous Persons	Total Persons	Indigenous Persons (%)
	Males	Females	Males	Females			
Mount Morgan (S)	131	148	0	0	288	2,776	10.4
Mundubbera (S)	40	51	3	6	111	2,451	4.5
Murgon (S)	648	738	0	3	1,412	4,572	30.9
Murilla (S)	40	55	3	3	101	2,691	3.8
Murweh (S)	188	218	6	5	425	4,975	8.5
Nanango (S)	97	90	7	6	203	8,230	2.5
Nebo (S)	23	24	0	4	51	2,529	2.0
Noosa (S)	152	170	8	10	362	47,321	0.8
Paroo (S)	271	296	3	0	578	2,310	25.0
Peak Downs (S)	30	30	3	0	66	3,299	2.0
Perry (S)	0	0	0	0	0	426	0.0
Pine Rivers (S)	605	667	49	46	1,446	119,236	1.2
Pittsworth (S)	22	29	3	0	54	4,445	1.2
Quilpie (S)	35	45	0	0	80	1,191	6.7
Redcliffe (C)	384	432	40	37	926	49,071	1.9
Redland (S)	696	761	46	52	1,647	114,601	1.4
Richmond (S)	17	18	0	0	35	1,050	3.3
Rockhampton (C)	1,248	1,343	108	97	3,006	58,382	5.1
Roma (T)	235	228	0	0	466	6,346	7.3
Rosalie (S)	82	71	4	4	164	8,335	2.0
Sarina (S)	129	113	38	43	379	9,637	3.9
Stanthorpe (S)	59	59	3	0	127	9,860	1.3
Tambo (S)	4	12	0	0	16	628	2.5
Tara (S)	53	46	3	3	109	3,813	2.9
Taroom (S)	3	4	0	0	7	2,664	0.3
Thuringowa (C)	929	1,059	261	269	2,851	51,140	5.6
Tiaro (S)	38	39	0	4	84	4,467	1.9
Toowoomba (C)	1,182	1,269	28	46	2,602	86,642	3.0
Torres (S)	183	220	2,828	2,751	7,137	9,698	73.6
Townsville (C)	1,562	1,566	392	495	4,556	94,739	4.8
Waggamba (S)	25	18	0	0	47	2,975	1.6
Wambo (S)	51	53	4	3	111	5,102	2.2
Warroo (S)	33	33	0	0	66	1,068	6.2
Warwick (S)	247	222	11	12	527	20,694	2.5
Whitsunday (S)	77	102	18	23	251	20,990	1.2
Winton (S)	46	36	10	12	114	1,956	5.8
Wondai (S)	58	89	0	3	156	4,041	3.9
Woocoo (S)	19	9	3	3	41	2,964	1.4
Unincorporated Qld	4	7	7	0	18	1,904	0.9

(a) Includes persons who identified as both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

(b) Place of enumeration basis

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2001, unpublished data

Appendix C Population Projections

Appendix C									
Population projections, Indigenous persons, States, Territories and Queensland ATSI Regions, 2001-2009									
PROJECTED POPULATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES - LOW SERIES									
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
2001	134,888	27,846	125,910	25,544	65,931	17,384	56,875	3,909	458,520
2002	137,061	28,435	128,606	26,046	67,162	17,614	57,758	4,008	466,925
2003	139,280	29,050	131,302	26,551	68,403	17,848	58,634	4,107	475,412
2004	141,533	29,683	134,013	27,060	69,665	18,087	59,508	4,204	483,992
2005	143,824	30,329	136,754	27,578	70,945	18,333	60,373	4,300	492,677
2006	146,159	30,988	139,527	28,105	72,243	18,586	61,232	4,396	501,479
2007	148,542	31,660	142,333	28,641	73,563	18,846	62,085	4,490	510,405
2008	150,971	32,345	145,174	29,185	74,903	19,115	62,932	4,586	519,459
2009	153,454	33,045	148,055	29,736	76,264	19,387	63,775	4,680	528,645
PROJECTED POPULATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES - HIGH SERIES									
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
2001	134,888	27,846	125,910	25,544	65,931	17,384	56,875	3,909	458,520
2002	140,108	29,152	130,823	26,313	68,051	17,689	57,888	4,133	474,392
2003	145,539	30,529	135,855	27,095	70,224	17,999	58,895	4,366	490,739
2004	151,182	31,969	141,023	27,893	72,457	18,317	59,899	4,607	507,586
2005	157,046	33,469	146,344	28,710	74,753	18,644	60,896	4,856	524,959
2006	163,141	35,031	151,825	29,550	77,113	18,982	61,886	5,115	542,886
2007	169,479	36,660	157,467	30,410	79,541	19,329	62,870	5,385	561,387
2008	176,072	38,360	163,282	31,290	82,039	19,683	63,848	5,664	580,486
2009	182,932	40,134	169,277	32,189	84,602	20,045	64,820	5,953	600,201
(a) Includes Other Territories									
PROJECTED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND ATSI REGIONS - LOW SERIES									
ATSI Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Brisbane	38,986	40,200	41,431	42,679	43,952	45,246	46,563	47,908	49,281
Cairns	18,879	19,300	19,724	20,148	20,570	20,994	21,423	21,856	22,295
Cooktown	7,326	7,389	7,448	7,505	7,560	7,612	7,659	7,704	7,746
Mount Isa	8,223	8,306	8,381	8,456	8,533	8,611	8,690	8,766	8,842
Rockhampton	14,529	14,750	14,970	15,187	15,406	15,627	15,850	16,074	16,297
Roma	12,256	12,544	12,830	13,118	13,409	13,703	14,004	14,305	14,611
Torres Strait Area	7,078	7,129	7,179	7,231	7,284	7,339	7,391	7,445	7,500
Townsville	18,633	18,988	19,339	19,689	20,040	20,395	20,753	21,116	21,483
Queensland	125,910	128,606	131,302	134,013	136,754	139,527	142,333	145,174	148,055
PROJECTED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND ATSI REGIONS - HIGH SERIES									
ATSI Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Brisbane	38,986	40,887	42,845	44,869	46,964	49,135	51,381	53,704	56,111
Cairns	18,879	19,632	20,402	21,192	22,001	22,829	23,680	24,554	25,452
Cooktown	7,326	7,518	7,709	7,901	8,095	8,288	8,482	8,679	8,877
Mount Isa	8,223	8,451	8,681	8,915	9,155	9,403	9,654	9,914	10,179
Rockhampton	14,529	15,005	15,491	15,990	16,499	17,023	17,563	18,121	18,692
Roma	12,256	12,761	13,279	13,810	14,356	14,921	15,503	16,102	16,722
Torres Strait Area	7,078	7,253	7,437	7,623	7,814	8,013	8,217	8,427	8,641
Townsville	18,633	19,316	20,011	20,723	21,460	22,213	22,987	23,781	24,603
Queensland	125,910	130,823	135,855	141,023	146,344	151,825	157,467	163,282	169,277

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Experimental Projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, ATSI Regions, 2001-2009*, Cat No 3238.0

Appendix D Migration

Appendix D										
Indigenous persons by change of address, States and Territories 1996-2001 (a) (b)										
Type of movement	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia (c)	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
Indigenous Persons										
Moved interstate	3.6	2.2	5.4	1.5	1.7	0.5	1.8	0.8	17.6	4.9
Changed SLA (d) within State	22.3	5.3	27.7	5.0	12.5	2.8	5.0	0.8	81.2	22.7
Moved, same SLA (d)	24.8	3.8	16.6	2.9	9.5	3.4	3.1	0.1	64.2	18.0
Total movements (e)	52.9	11.9	51.9	10.0	24.7	6.9	10.7	1.8	170.8	47.8
Did not move	45.8	8.7	40.1	9.3	23.0	6.6	30.9	1.2	165.6	46.4
Total (f)	104.2	21.9	97.6	20.5	51.0	13.9	44.9	3.1	357.1	100.0
Non-Indigenous Persons										
Moved interstate	177.1	140.8	219.3	52.1	61.8	22.0	28.2	42.3	744.0	4.5
Changed SLA (d) within State	1,027.3	870.2	848.6	293.4	372.4	61.1	24.4	62.3	3,559.6	21.6
Moved, same SLA (d)	885.1	495.4	295.8	128.8	227.4	67.1	7.2	10.7	2,117.8	12.9
Total movements (e)	2,130.3	1,535.0	1,403.1	485.2	677.3	153.5	63.5	117.4	6,566.0	39.9
Did not move	3,052.7	2,406.9	1,485.9	786.9	810.3	236.9	45.5	144.4	8,970.8	54.5
Total (f)	5,535.2	4,163.1	3,064.5	1,318.7	1,590.3	401.5	116.5	276.9	16,468.7	100.0
All Persons (g)										
Moved interstate	182.1	144.1	226.8	54.1	63.9	22.7	30.3	43.4	767.9	4.4
Changed SLA (d) within State	1,059.5	884.4	883.9	300.9	388.3	64.6	29.6	63.5	3,674.7	21.0
Moved, same SLA (d)	919.5	505.1	315.6	133.0	239.0	71.3	10.4	10.9	2,205.0	12.6
Total movements (e)	2,205.4	1,564.1	1,469.2	499.8	708.5	162.3	74.8	120.0	6,805.0	38.8
Did not move	3,137.3	2,449.9	1,545.3	805.8	842.6	247.2	77.0	146.7	9,253.4	52.8
Total (f)	5,903.8	4,360.4	3,281.1	1,380.4	1,705.5	430.3	171.8	289.6	17,525.3	100.0
<p>(a) Place of enumeration basis</p> <p>(b) Persons aged five years and over.</p> <p>(c) Includes Other Territories.</p> <p>(d) Statistical Local Area.</p> <p>(e) Includes persons who reported living elsewhere in 1996 but did not provide an address.</p> <p>(f) Includes persons whose place of usual residence five years ago was overseas or not stated.</p> <p>(g) Includes persons whose Indigenous status was not stated.</p>										
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, <i>Population Characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , Cat No 4713.0										

Glossary

This glossary provides a guide to terms used in this report. It is in alphabetical order. Further details about Census data definitions can be obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publication *2001 Census Dictionary* (Cat No 2901.0).

Aboriginal Council (AC)

Aboriginal Councils and Island Councils (new Local Government Areas as from 1 July 2002) were previously Queensland Deed of Grant in Trust (DOGIT) Communities. Aboriginal Councils were renamed as Shires in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification in July 2005.

Aboriginal person

A person who identifies, or is identified, as being of Aboriginal origin. May also include people identified as being of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin. See also Indigenous status.

Age-specific birth rates

The number of live births according to the age of mother per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of females at the same age. Typically such rates are calculated in five-year age groups for the child-bearing ages of 15 to 49 years.

Age-specific death rates

The number of deaths (occurred or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at the mid-point of the year (30 June). Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of the deceased is not given.

Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification (AIGC)

A geographical framework providing a hierarchy of three levels for the release of Indigenous statistics.

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)

ABS statistical framework providing seven interrelated classification structures for geographically classified statistics.

ATSIC Region

Aggregation of Census Collection Districts with boundaries specified by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC).

Census count

Refer Population count.

Collection District (CD)

The smallest geographical area defined in the main structure of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification. In urban areas, CDs relate on average to several suburban street blocks and contain around 225 dwellings. In rural areas, where distances between dwellings increase (i.e. population densities decrease), the average number of dwellings per CD declines. In aggregate, CDs cover all of Australia without gap or overlap.

Computer use at home

First collected in 2001, this information relates to use of personal computers at home, in the week prior to the Census. Game machines are excluded. See also Internet use.

English Proficiency

See Proficiency in spoken English.

Enumerated population

Refer Population count.

Estimated resident population (ERP)

The number of people estimated to be usual residents of an area. During population Census years, usual residence (and therefore estimates of the resident population) is determined from responses on the Census form. Specifically, people are deemed usual residents of the address at which they have lived (or intend to live) for six months or more during the Census year. In Census years, estimates of the resident population are obtained by adjusting the population count to exclude individuals who do not usually reside in that area and to include those usually resident in that area but who were elsewhere on the night of the Census. Further adjustments are also made to take account of Census under-enumeration and people who usually reside in the area but were temporarily overseas on Census night. These Census year estimates become the base upon which estimates of population change are added (or subtracted) during intercensal years. While data on births, deaths and overseas migration are available to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australia does not keep administrative records relating directly to internal migration. Consequently, estimates of internal migration are prepared using Medicare data on changes of address.

Family

Two or more people, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household (Australian Bureau of Statistics definition for the purposes of the collection of statistical information). A household can contain more than one family.

Family household

A household containing two or more people, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering. There may be more than one family living in a single household therefore the total number of families may exceed the total number of family households. See also Household.

Household

A group of people who are usually resident in a private dwelling and who eat together. Households can be classified as a family, lone person, group, or a household containing visitors only. More than one household may be resident in one dwelling; for example, a shared house may comprise a one group household or several lone person households.

Indigenous

People who identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders and who are accepted as such by the community in which they live.

Indigenous area

A group of Indigenous locations with an Indigenous population of at least 280 people.

Indigenous birth

A birth where one or both parents identified as Indigenous.

Indigenous family

A family where the reference person (usually the first person on the Census form and usually a parent) or spouse is recorded as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Indigenous household

Households where any family in the household is defined as an Indigenous family or a lone person household where the lone person is of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. Further, it excludes household members who were temporarily absent on Census night.

Indigenous location

A group of Census Collection Districts (CDs) which together have a population of at least 80 Indigenous people.

Indigenous status

The Census asks, for each person in a household or non-private dwelling, whether they are of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin: the response(s) to this question determines their Indigenous status. People may identify, or be identified, as being in one of four categories: Aboriginal; Torres Strait Islander, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander; or not Indigenous (non-Indigenous). Where this question is unanswered, Indigenous status is “not stated”.

Internet use

First collected in 2001, this information relates to use of the Internet, and the location(s) of Internet access, in the week prior to the Census. See also Computer use at home.

Island Council

Island Councils and Aboriginal Councils (new Local Government Areas as from 1 July 2002) were previously Queensland Deed of Grant in Trust (DOGIT) Communities.

Labour force status

Labour force status identifies whether a person aged 15 years or over is employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.

Labour force participation rate

The number of people in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, excluding those whose labour force status was unknown.

Language spoken at home

The language spoken most often in the home. People who reported a language other than English were also asked to indicate their proficiency in spoken English. See also Proficiency in spoken English.

Local Government Area (LGA)

LGAs are spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils, such as cities (C), towns (T) and shires (S). LGAs aggregate directly to form the incorporated areas of Australia and may be composed of one or more Statistical Local Areas.

Lone-person household

A person who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials in living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. He/she may live in a dwelling on his/her own, or share a dwelling with another individual or family. See also Household.

Median

Relating to, or constituting, the middle value in a distribution.

Non-private dwelling

An establishment which provide a communal type of accommodation. Examples are hotels, motels, hospitals, prisons, corrective institutions and hostels.

Non-response

The Census is largely self-enumerated and despite the efforts of question designers and Census collectors, not all of the questions on the Census form are answered for every person. Unanswered questions are generally referred to as non-response.

Occupation

The main job held by each employed person (aged 15 years and over) during the week prior to Census night, coded according to the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition, 1997* (Cat No 1220.0).

Occupied private dwelling

A private dwelling occupied by a household on Census night. Private dwellings can include separate houses, semi-detached, row or terrace houses, flats, units and apartments, caravans, manufactured homes, cabins and houseboats, improvised homes and tents, and self-care units in accommodation for the retired or aged.

Other household

A household with a different composition from an Indigenous household, including households where the reference person and/or spouse/partner did not state their Indigenous status.

Other family

A family with a different composition from an Indigenous family, including families where the reference person and/or spouse did not state their Indigenous status.

Place of enumeration basis

Refer Population count.

Population count

The number of people found physically present in an area on Census night. Population counts include usual residents who were found at home on Census night as well as visitors who stayed overnight in the area they were visiting temporarily (i.e. for less than six months). Visitors may usually reside elsewhere in Australia or be visiting from overseas. Australian residents who were temporarily overseas at the time of the Census are excluded from population counts. Other terms commonly used to denote the same concept as population count are Census count and the enumerated population.

Private dwelling

A dwelling is a building or structure in which people live. Private dwellings include separate houses as well as units, flats, town houses etc.

Proficiency in spoken English

For each person who most often speaks a language other than English at home, this variable attempts to measure their proficiency in spoken English. People who reported a language other than English have been categorised as speaking English 'very well', 'well', 'not well' or 'not at all'.

Reference person

The person who is used as the basis of determining the familial and non-familial relationships within a household. It is usually the person who has identified himself/herself as person one on the Household form.

Remoteness Areas

Within a State/Territory, each Remoteness Area represents an aggregation of non-contiguous geographical areas which share common characteristics of remoteness, determined in the context of Australia as a whole.

The delimitation criteria for Remoteness Areas are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) which measures the remoteness of a point based on the physical road distances to the nearest Urban Centre in each of the five class sizes. Therefore, not all Remoteness Areas are represented in each State or Territory. Using this classification system, each CD may be categorised as part of Major Cities; Inner Regional Australia, Outer Regional Australia; Remote Australia; Very Remote Australia; or Migratory.

Separate house

Separate dwelling or house which may contain more than one family or more than one household.

Statistical Local Area (SLA)

A spatial unit in the main structure of Australian Standard Geographical Classification consisting of one or more Census Collection Districts (CDs). They can be based on whole Local Government Areas, or parts thereof, or any unincorporated area. In aggregate, SLAs cover all of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Total fertility rate

Average number of children 1,000 women would bear in their entire (fertility) lifetime, if they reproduced in accordance with the age-specific birth rates of the year examined. Reproductive lifetimes are generally considered to relate to the ages 15 to 49 years.

Torres Strait Islander

A person who identifies, or is identified, as being of Torres Strait Islander origin. May also include those identified as being both Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal origin. See also Indigenous status.

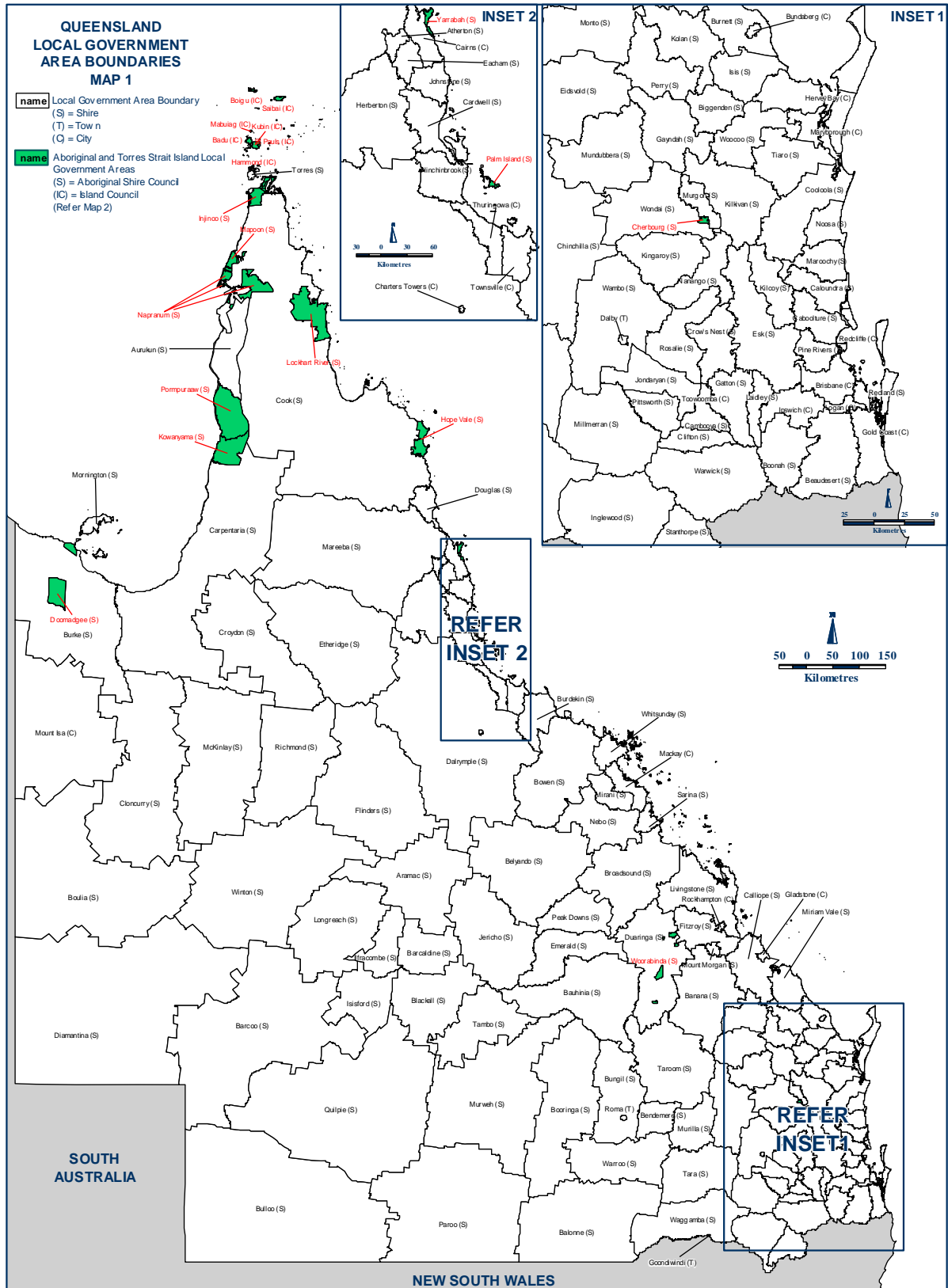
Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Usual residence

The address at which Census respondents lived (or intended to live) for six months or more during the Census year. The Australian Bureau of Statistics uses Census data to prepare three types of population estimates, namely population counts, estimated resident population and usual residence counts. Usual residence counts differ from estimates of the resident population because usual resident counts exclude overseas visitors and do not include estimates for Australians overseas at the time of the Census or estimates of Census under-enumeration.

Queensland Local Government Area Boundaries – Map 1



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01/07/2005

Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Local Government Area Boundaries – Map 2

