

# *Indigenous Portrait:*

# Cloncurry Shire

A profile of the Indigenous community of Cloncurry Shire, compared with Queensland, from the 2016 and earlier Censuses.

## Contents

<b>Overview</b>	Preface	2
	Snapshot	3
	Tracking changes	4
<b>Population</b>	Indigenous population and growth	5
	Life stages	6
	Age profile	7
	Population Indicators	8
<b>Households</b>	Household types and sizes	9
	Household Indicators	10
	Types of housing	11
	Housing costs and tenure	12
	Housing Indicators	13
	Internet @ home	14
<b>Incomes</b>	Personal income	15
	Household income	16
	Income Indicators	17
	Employment	18
	Workforce Gap Indicators	19
<b>Education</b>	Education participation by age	20
	Current education	21
	Education Attendance Indicators	22
	Schooling levels	23
	Education Achievement Indicators	24
	Tertiary qualifications	25
<b>Disability</b>	Higher Education Indicators	26
	Disability levels	27
	Disability care given	28
	Disability Indicators	29

**Prepared for the Western Queensland Public Health Network**

Cloncurry Shire is the Local Government Area in the 2016 Census.

## Preface

This report uses data from the Census, held every five years by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), to paint a profile of the Indigenous population of Cloncurry Shire as it was in August 2016, and show how it had changed over the previous decade.

**Language in this report** In this Portrait, the term 'Indigenous' is used to describe the 'first nations' peoples living in Cloncurry Shire, including Aboriginal nations and people from the Torres Strait. This recognises that Aboriginal people were the original inhabitants of Queensland.

**Who is included?** The people described in this Portrait were the usual residents of Cloncurry in 2016. They had lived there for more than half the year. They are counted as 'usual residents' even if they completed the Census away from home. People who were visiting Cloncurry on Census night, but did not live there, are not included.

**Who are Indigenous?** Indigenous people, in this Portrait, means all people who, in completing the Census, responded that they had Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origins, or both. Non-Indigenous people are those who said they did not have these origins. Note: the Census question asks people about their origins; it does not ask how they identify in their daily lives.

**Are all Indigenous people counted?** Not all Indigenous people completed the Census and identified their origins: 22.8% of Cloncurry's Census respondents said they had Indigenous origins, but another 14.5% did not answer this question. The ABS estimates that the net undercount rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples was 17.5% in 2016 (equivalent to 137,750 persons nationally). This is slightly higher than 2011 (17.2%). This means that, on average, the Indigenous population was about a fifth larger than counted. However, despite such omissions, the Census is a vital source of information about Indigenous Australians.

**National trends** Nationally, the number of people with Indigenous origins counted in the Census rose by a fifth (21%) between 2011 and 2016. Almost three-quarters of the increase was from births; the rest was caused by more people identifying Indigenous origins than previously.

**Sources of data** The data for this report are drawn from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples (Indigenous) Profiles and Community Profiles published by the ABS from the 2006, 2011 and 2016 Censuses. Data in this portrait for 2011 and 2006 censuses have been produced using the 2016 boundary regardless of changes to previous LGA or other geographical classifications over time.

**A warning about accuracy** Small Census numbers are not precise – they are randomised by the ABS to protect privacy. In this Portrait, numbers less than 5 are reported as 'a few'. Note: difference and changes shown in this Portrait are rounded to the nearest significant figure but are calculated from the unrounded data, so small anomalies are possible in the text.

### Copyright and disclaimer

While care has been taken to ensure that this Portrait accurately transcribes and reports on data loaded from the Australian Bureau of Statistics website, neither The Public Practice nor the Australian Bureau of Statistics, nor any publisher or distributor of this Portrait, in whatever format, gives any guarantee that this report is accurate and correct in every detail. Before making important decisions, you are advised to check the data and calculations yourself using original data sources.

The copyright in all Census data is held by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for the Commonwealth of Australia. The copyright in the design, text and software code used in this product, called an Indigenous Portrait, is held by The Public Practice Pty Ltd, ABN 003 052 140.

# Snapshot: Cloncurry Shire, 2016

- ⌘ In the 2016 Census, 692 of the 3,032 residents (22.8%) counted in Cloncurry Shire said that they had Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origins, or both. Of these, 92% were Aboriginal.
  - ⌘ Between 2011 and 2016, the counted Indigenous population fell by 1%, from 702; the overall population of Cloncurry Shire fell by 6%.
  - ⌘ About 9% of the Indigenous population were under 5 in 2016. This growth from births since 2011 was not enough to offset the population decline in other age groups.
- ⌘ The Indigenous community in Cloncurry is younger than the non-Indigenous population, with a median age of 27 vs 36 years.
  - ⌘ The proportion under 18 years old was higher: 36% compared with 18% for non-Indigenous.
  - ⌘ The proportion aged 65+ was similar: 9% compared with 10% for non-Indigenous.
- ⌘ Indigenous households had an average of 3.1 residents, which was larger than non-Indigenous households (2.3) in the Shire.
  - ⌘ Almost three in ten Indigenous households were couples with children.
  - ⌘ One in five Indigenous households were one parent families.
  - ⌘ 24% of the Indigenous households were single persons (vs 34% of non-Indigenous households).
- ⌘ Indigenous households most commonly lived in rented dwellings (69%), with 14% in mortgaged and 14% in fully owned dwellings.
  - ⌘ In all, 28% of Indigenous households in Cloncurry Shire were home-owners (with or without a mortgage), which was up by 8% since 2011.
- ⌘ The median income of Indigenous adults in Cloncurry Shire was about \$480 a week, which was 41% that of all adult residents (\$1,185).
  - ⌘ The median income gap had decreased by 2% since 2011, after having increased by 9% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ 55% of Indigenous adults were in the labour force, compared with 83% of non-Indigenous adults.
  - ⌘ 18% of the Indigenous workforce were unemployed, compared with 2% of the non-Indigenous workforce.
- ⌘ One in four Indigenous residents (167 people) was attending an educational institution.
  - ⌘ 132 Indigenous people had completed Year 12, which was 25% more than in 2011 and 59% more than in 2006.
  - ⌘ Compared with non-Indigenous residents of the same age, there were:
    - 4% more Indigenous people aged 5–14 year olds in education;
    - 13% fewer Indigenous people aged 20–24 year olds in education.
  - ⌘ 32% of Indigenous adults had some type of post-school qualification, compared with 57% of non-Indigenous adults in the Shire (3% had a degree or higher, compared with 20%).
- ⌘ 15 Indigenous people (2.2% of the Indigenous population) reported that they had a severe or profound disability.
  - ⌘ Among non-Indigenous residents, the disability rate was 2%. The numbers with disabilities was very small and so not precise.
  - ⌘ 8% of Indigenous adults (aged 15+) gave assistance to a person with a severe disability.
- ⌘ 49% of Cloncurry's Indigenous households had an internet connection, which was 12% higher than in 2011.

## Tracking changes in Cloncurry Shire

In the table below, some indicators of community structure and well-being are calculated for Indigenous people in Cloncurry Shire. The difference or gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in Cloncurry is shown for 2016. Changes in the Indigenous rates are tracked over the past five years and decade.

Indicator	Cloncurry Shire, 2016			Change in Indigenous rate	
	Indigenous	non-Indigenous	Gap in 2016	last 5 years 2011–2016	last decade 2006–2016
				up 8%	up 4%
<b>home ownership</b> % of households owning/buying their home	28%	46%	-18%	up 8%	up 4%
<b>personal income*</b> median weekly income of adults (15+)	\$480	\$1,185	-59%	up 18%	up 43%
<b>household income</b> median weekly income of households	\$1,135	\$1,860	-39%	up 8%	up 47%
<b>workforce participation</b> % of adults 15+ in labour force	55%	83%	-27%	dn 0%	dn 3%
<b>unemployment</b> % of unemployed in workforce	18%	2%	+16%	dn 1%	up 2%
<b>employment</b> employed adults as % of population	32%	67%	-36%	up 2%	up 2%
<b>pre-school</b> % of infants under 5 in education	5%	12%	-8%	up 5%	dn 7%
<b>teenage education</b> % of 15–19 year-olds in education	39%	42%	-3%	dn 4%	dn 5%
<b>children at school</b> % of 5–14 year olds in education	93%	89%	+4%	up 13%	up 5%
<b>Year 12 completion</b> % of adults (15+) who have left school	29%	51%	-22%	up 5%	up 10%
<b>average schooling</b> average school Year completed	9.9 yrs	10.9 yrs	-90%	0.4 yrs	0.3 yrs
<b>tertiary qualifications</b> % of adults 15+ with a post-school qualification	32%	54%	-22%	up 4%	up 3%
<b>degree</b> % of adults 15+ with a degree or higher qualification	3%	16%	-13%	up 1%	up 1%
<b>postgrad</b> % of adults 15+ with a postgraduate qualification	0%	4%	-4%	same	same
<b>disability*</b> % of people with a severe, long-term disability	2.2%	1.7%	+0.5%	dn 1%	up 0%

\* Personal income and disability data compare Indigenous rates with those of the whole population in Cloncurry Shire.

## Indigenous population and growth

In the 2016 Census, Cloncurry's Indigenous population was counted as 692 people, of whom 636 identified as Aboriginal and 26 as both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander; 24 identified as Torres Strait Islander.

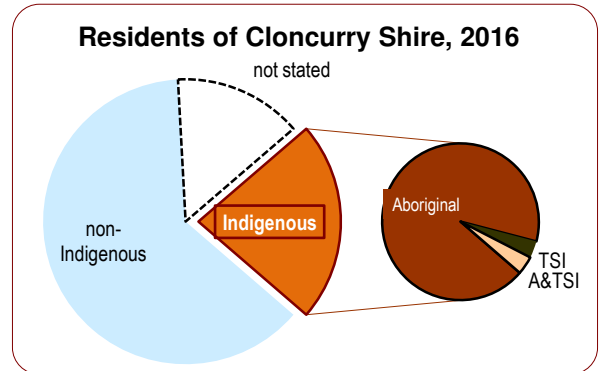
- ⌘ Indigenous people comprised 22.8% of Cloncurry's population, compared with 4.0% in Queensland.

14.5% of Cloncurry Shire people did not say whether they had Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origins.

- ⌘ Among the Indigenous people here, there were 105 males per 100 females.

There were 138 males per 100 females among non-Indigenous people.

- ⌘ The ABS estimates that the net Census undercount rate nationally for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples was 17.5% in 2016, meaning one in six was not counted.



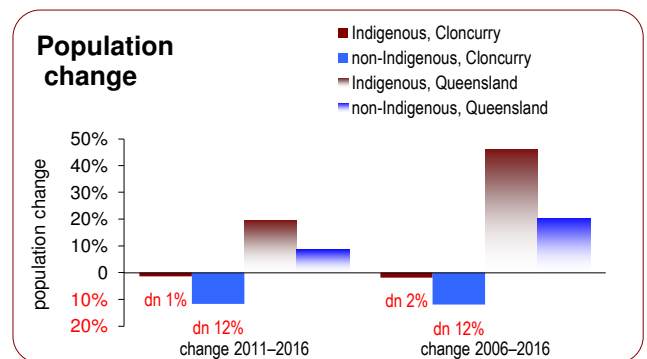
Between 2011 and 2016, the counted Indigenous population in Cloncurry Shire fell by 1% (by 10) from 702; in total, Cloncurry's population fell by 6%.

The number of infants born over the last five years was not enough to offset the population decline in other age groups.

- ⌘ Between 2006 and 2016, Cloncurry's Indigenous population fell by 2% (from 705 in 2006).

Cloncurry's non-Indigenous population fell by 12% over the decade.

The Indigenous population counted in Queensland rose by 46% over the decade.



On Census night 2016, 652 Indigenous residents of Cloncurry were at home (94%), and 39 were staying away from home (6%). Offsetting those away were 64 Indigenous visitors staying in the Shire that night, equivalent to 9% of the Indigenous resident population.

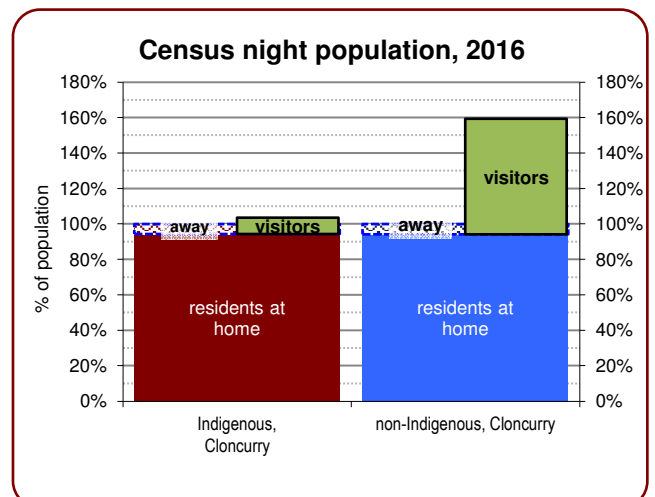
- ⌘ There were a few visitors from the same locality (eg. overnighing with neighbours).

77% of the visitors were from Queensland.

- ⌘ The proportion of Indigenous residents away from home on Census night was 4% lower than in 2011.

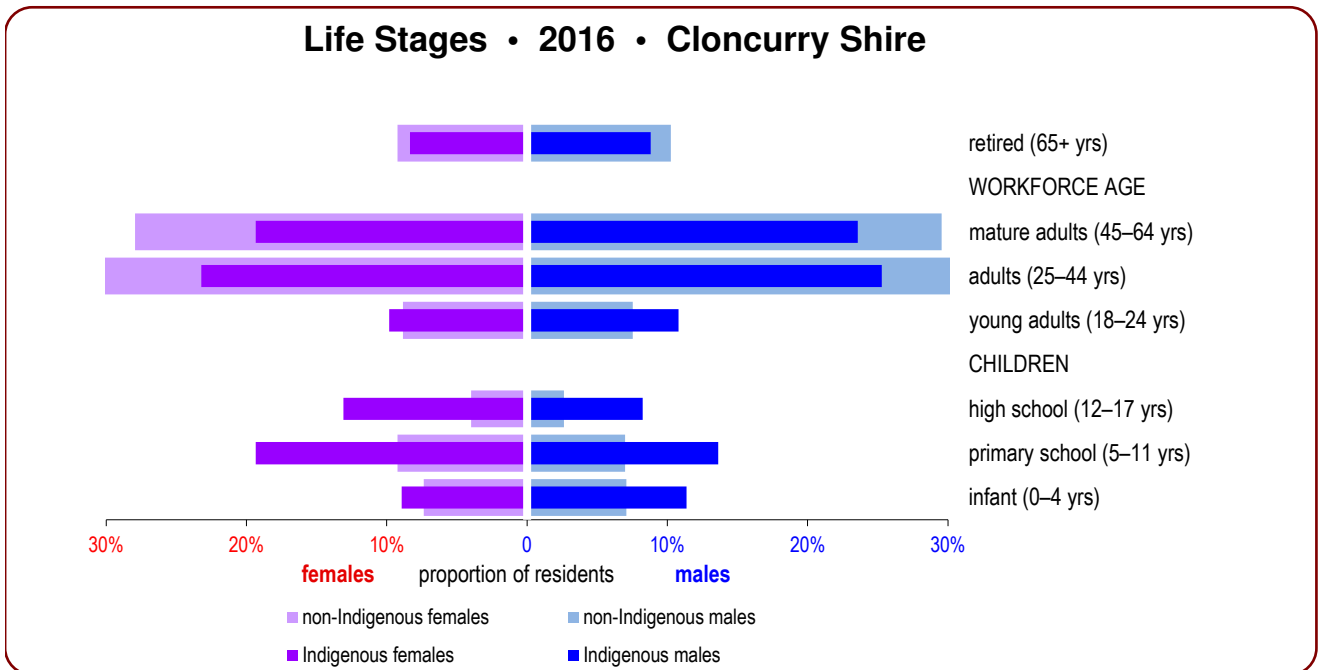
The proportion away from home was similar to non-Indigenous residents here; it was 1% lower than for Indigenous residents of Queensland.

- ⌘ There were 24 fewer Indigenous visitors than in 2011, when there were 88, equal to 13% of the Indigenous population.



## Life stages

The Indigenous population of Cloncurry Shire had a much smaller proportion in the working stage of life (15–64 years) than the non-Indigenous population, with a much higher proportion of children under 15 and a similar proportion of people aged 65 or older.



In Cloncurry's Indigenous population in 2016:

⌘ 396 people (57% or almost six in ten) were adults aged 18–64.

- 74 (or 11%) were aged 18–24
- 169 (or 24%) were aged 25–44
- 153 (or 22%) were aged 45–64

The number of adults aged 18–64 was little changed from 2011; and up 11% from 2006.

⌘ 250 Indigenous residents (36% or almost four in ten) were children under 18.

- 65 (or 9%) were under five
- 105 (or 15%) were aged 5–11
- 80 (or 12%) were aged 12–17

The number of children was down 7% since 2011; and down 22% since 2006.

⌘ 59 of Indigenous residents were aged 65+ years (9% of the total).

The number aged 65+ had risen by 44% since 2011; it was 97% higher than in 2006.

The proportion aged 18–64 among Indigenous people was 15% lower than for non-Indigenous (72%).

3% more of the Indigenous population were young adults (18–24 yrs), and 10% fewer were adults (25–44 yrs), compared with the non-Indigenous population of the Shire.

Those aged 18–64 made up 54% of the Indigenous community in Queensland; their number had risen by 23% from 2011.

The proportion of Indigenous children in Cloncurry was 18% higher than the average for non-Indigenous people.

In Queensland, 42% of the Indigenous community were children under 18; the number was up 13% since 2011.

10% of non-Indigenous people in Cloncurry were aged 65+.

Across Queensland, 4% of Indigenous people were aged 65+; their number had risen by 54% since 2011, and by 114% since 2006.

## Age profile

The Indigenous population of Cloncurry Shire has an age profile that is younger than the non-Indigenous population, with a much lower median age (27 vs 36 years).

For Cloncurry's Indigenous population in 2016:

- ⌘ The average age was 31 years in 2016, with half the population aged under 27 years (the median age).  
The largest 5-year age groups were 10–14 years (11%), 5–9 years (11%) and 0–4 years (9%).
- ⌘ The median age was similar to in 2011 and 6 years higher than in 2006.

Proportionally, the biggest increases since 2011 were of 55–59 year olds (82% more), 30–34 year olds (48% more) and 65+ year olds (44% more).

- ⌘ 59 Indigenous people (9%) were aged 65+ years, compared with 10% of non-Indigenous residents.
- ⌘ There were noticeably more males than females aged 30–34 years, 50–54 years and 45–49 years.

The average age was 7 years younger than for the non-Indigenous residents; the median age was 9 years younger.

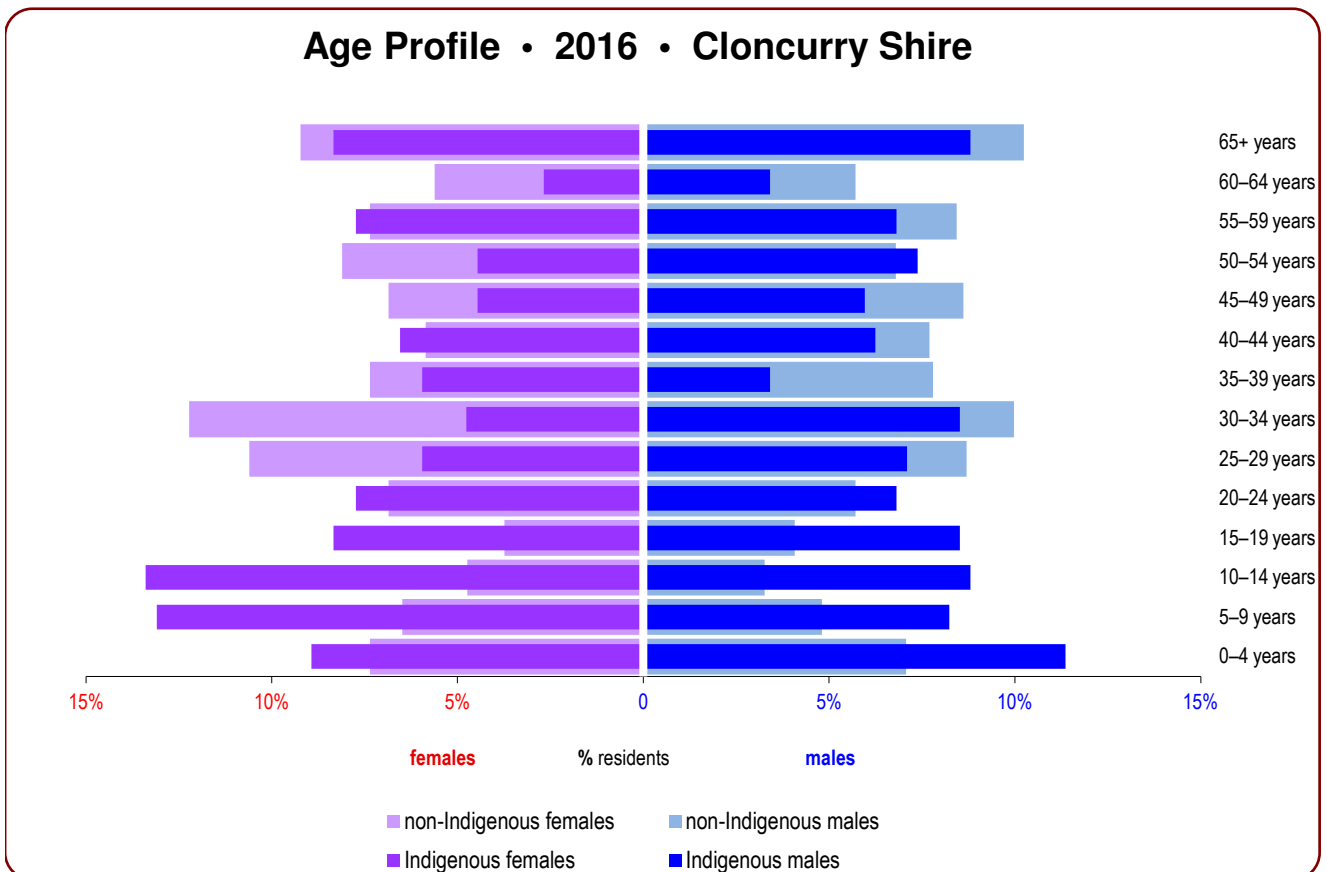
Non-Indigenous population: about 4% were 10–14 years, 5% were 5–9 years and 7% were 0–4 years.

The median age of Indigenous people in Queensland had risen by 2 years since 2011, but had changed little since 2006.

Among the State's Indigenous population, the increases since 2011 were: 55–59 year olds (41%); 30–34 year olds (19%); and 65+ year olds (54%).

The number aged 65+ was 44% higher than in 2011; the percentage of people this age was up by 3% since 2011, when it was 6%.

There were many more females than males among those aged 35–39 years, and those aged 5–9 years and 10–14 years.



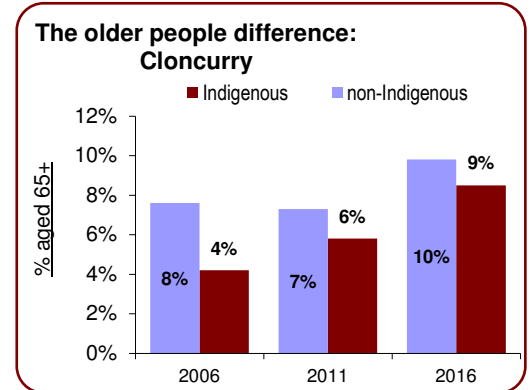
## Population Indicators

### The older people difference

% aged 65+ in population

Commonly, Indigenous communities have a lower proportion of people aged over 65, due to a shorter average life-span and higher birth rates.

- ⌘ In 2016, 8.5% of Cloncurry's Indigenous residents were aged 65 or over, compared with 9.8% of non-Indigenous residents. The older people difference was -1%.
- ⌘ The older people difference had changed little since 2011, after having decreased by 2% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The older people difference in Queensland was -11%. It had widened by 1% since 2011 and widened by 1% over the previous five years.

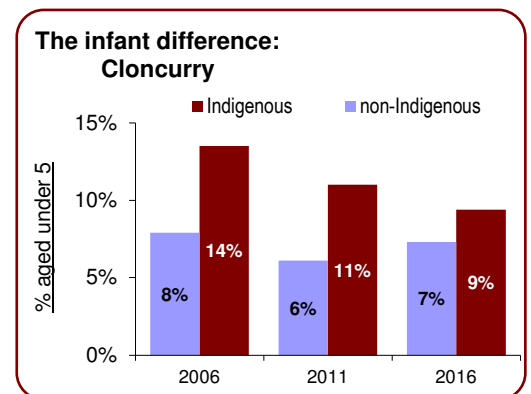


### The infant difference

% aged under 5 in population

Indigenous communities generally have a higher proportion of young people due to larger families and fewer older people.

- ⌘ In 2016, 9.4% of Cloncurry's Indigenous residents were infants, compared with 7% of non-Indigenous residents. The infant difference was +2%.
- ⌘ The infant difference had closed by 3% since 2011, after having closed by 1% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The infant difference in Queensland was +6%. It had closed by 1% since 2011 and changed little over 2006 to 2011.

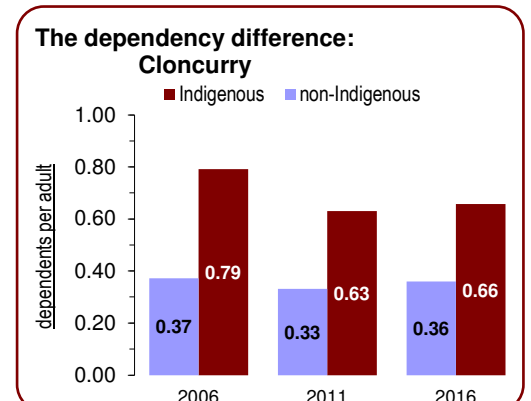


### The dependency difference

ratio of dependents to working age adults

The dependency ratio is the average number of people of dependent age (under 15 or 65+) for each person of working age. The national average is 0.5 dependents per adult. A higher ratio means each person of working age has more dependents to support, on average.

- ⌘ In 2016, Cloncurry's Indigenous community had a dependency ratio of 0.66, compared with 0.36 for the non-Indigenous community. The Indigenous dependency ratio was 0.30 higher.
- ⌘ The dependency difference had changed little since 2011, after having narrowed by 0.12 over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The dependency difference in Queensland was 0.14 and had closed by 0.06 since 2011. It had closed by 0.04 over 2006 to 2011.





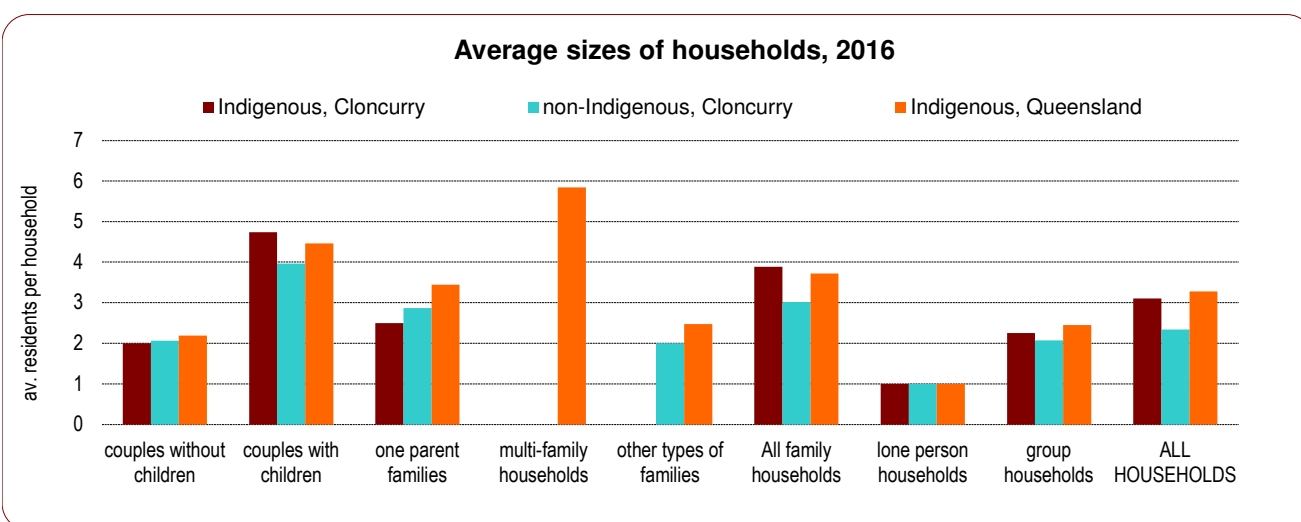
## Household types and sizes

In 2016, the 692 Indigenous residents of Cloncurry Shire were living in 258 households, 11% more than in 2011

The main types of Indigenous households\* in the Shire in 2016 were:

- ⌘ Almost three in ten were couples with children (71 households, or 28%). similar to non-Indigenous here
- ⌘ One in five were one parent families (53 households, or 21%). 17% more than non-Indigenous
- ⌘ One in six were couples without children (42 households, or 16%). 12% less than non-Indigenous
- ⌘ One in four were one-person households (63 households, or 24%). 10% less than non-Indigenous
- ⌘ There were 11 multi-family households, and 8 other types of households.

\* Indigenous households are those with at least one Indigenous resident.



Cloncurry's Indigenous households had an average of 3.1 residents in 2016, which was 0.2 lower than in 2011, and 0.4 lower than in 2006.

- ⌘ Indigenous households here were 0.2 persons smaller than in Queensland, which averaged 3.3 residents. The average size of the State's Indigenous households was down by 0.1 since 2011.
- ⌘ The average size of non-Indigenous households in the Shire was 2.3 residents; Indigenous households were 33% larger, on average. The average size of non-Indigenous households fell by 0.1 from 2011.
- ⌘ The larger average size of Indigenous households was partly due to lower proportions of people living alone. Indigenous households: 24% lone person; Other households: 34%.
- ⌘ Indigenous couple families here had an average of 2.7 children, compared with 2.0 for non-Indigenous families. Indigenous families in Queensland averaged 2.5 children. The average size of Indigenous nuclear families was down by 0.2 since 2011. It was little different from 2006.
- ⌘ Indigenous one-parent families here averaged 1.5 children compared with 2.4 in Queensland (non-Indigenous one-parent families here had 1.9). The average number of children in one-parent families was down by 1.1 since 2011. It was down by 1.6 since 2006.
- ⌘ At an average size of 3.1 persons, the 258 Indigenous households had some 800 members, but only 624 Indigenous people were counted in these households. This suggests that some 180 people in Cloncurry's Indigenous households (one in four) did not identify as Indigenous in the Census.

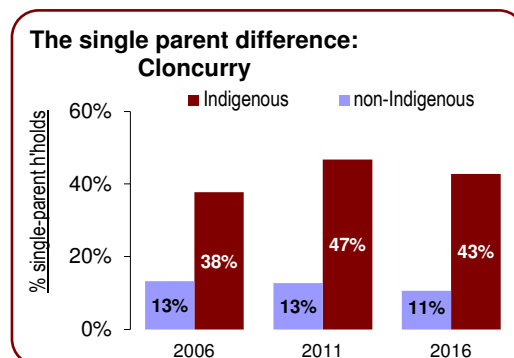
## Household Indicators

### The single parent difference

% of families with children having one parent

Single parent families often have low incomes because it is difficult for the parent to work without adequate child care and support. High proportions of one-parent families can indicate a higher need for support services.

- ⌘ In 2016, 43% of Cloncurry's Indigenous family households with children had one parent, compared with 11% of non-Indigenous families. The difference was +32%.
- ⌘ The single parent difference had decreased by 2% since 2011, after having increased by 10% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The single parent difference in Queensland was +19%. It had changed little since 2011 after having increased by 1% over 2006 to 2011.

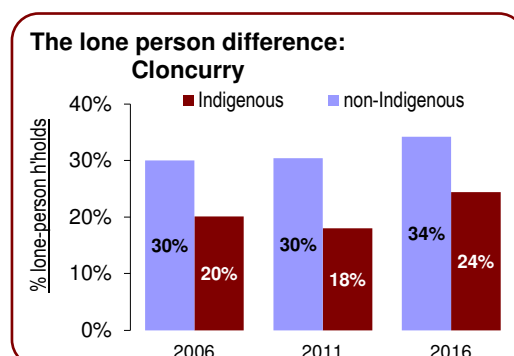


### The lone person difference

% of households with one person

Living alone is less common for Indigenous people than for others, so most communities have a large lone person difference. The difference is influenced locally by the availability of small dwellings.

- ⌘ In 2016, 24% of Cloncurry's Indigenous households were lone persons, compared with 34% of non-Indigenous households. The lone person difference was -10%.
- ⌘ The lone person difference had reduced by 3% since 2011, after having widened by 3% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The lone person difference in Queensland was -10% and had closed by 1% since 2011. It had changed little between 2006 and 2011.

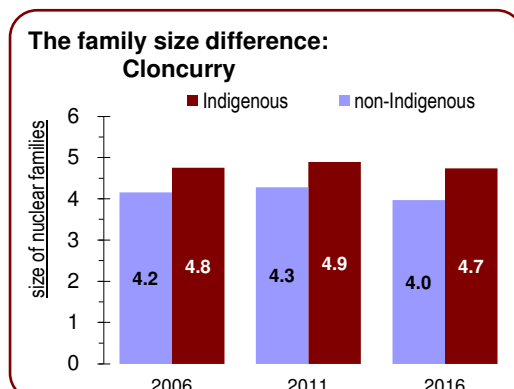


### The family size difference

average size of two-parent families

The family size difference is the gap between the average sizes of Indigenous and non-Indigenous 'nuclear families' (couples with children). Larger families have to spread their income among more members, so living standards tend to be lower.

- ⌘ In 2016, the average size of Cloncurry's Indigenous nuclear families was 4.7 persons (i.e. 2.7 children), compared with 4.0 persons (2.0 children) for non-Indigenous families, a difference of +0.8 children per family.
- ⌘ The family size difference had widened by 0.2 since 2011, after having changed little over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The family size difference in Queensland was 0.5 children per family, and had decreased by 0.1 since 2011. It had increased by 0.1 from 2006 to 2011.



## Types of housing

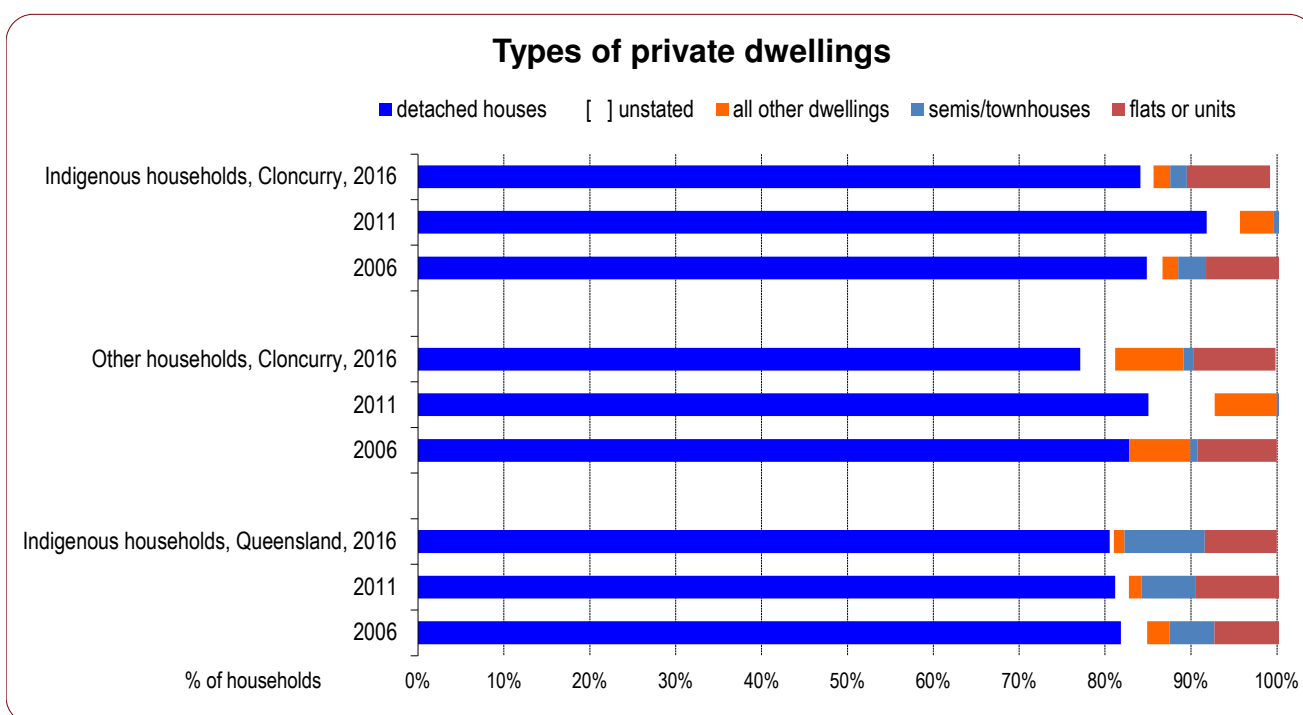
In 2016, most Indigenous households in Cloncurry Shire (84%) were living in detached houses, with 10% living in flats or units and 2% living in semis/townhouses.

⌘ Compared with other households in Cloncurry, 7% more Indigenous households lived in detached houses, and 6% fewer lived in caravans or cabins.

⌘ The proportion of Indigenous households living in detached houses in Cloncurry was down by 8% since 2011, and was 1% lower than in 2006.

The proportion in detached houses was 4% more than that of Indigenous households in Queensland; the proportion in semis/townhouses was 7% lower.

The proportion of non-Indigenous households in detached houses in Cloncurry was down by 8% since 2011 and down by 6% since 2006.



20 Indigenous people in the Shire (3%) were counted living in institutional accommodation on Census night (eg. nursing homes, hospitals, boarding houses, correctional centres, barracks or boarding schools).

⌘ There were 16 Indigenous people living in institutional accommodation in Cloncurry in 2011, and 32 in 2006.

⌘ There were 4.7 males per female among Indigenous people in institutional accommodation.

In 2016, there were 357 people living in institutional accommodation in Cloncurry Shire; 15% of the non-Indigenous population lived in institutions.

Note: very small numbers are randomly altered by the ABS to protect privacy, so are not precise.

No Indigenous people were reported living in improvised accommodation (eg. shacks, tents or sleeping out) in the Shire on Census night.

⌘ This was down by 8 since 2011.

There were no non-Indigenous people reported in improvised accommodation in Cloncurry in 2016.

## Housing costs and tenure

In 2016, Indigenous households in Cloncurry Shire most commonly lived in dwellings that were rented (69% of the households). Another 14% lived in dwellings that were being purchased, and 14% in homes that were fully owned.

⌘ The proportion of Indigenous households that rented, 69%, was 23% higher than the rate for other households here.

The proportion living in rented dwellings was unchanged since 2011, and was 3% lower than in 2006.

The median weekly rent paid by Indigenous households was \$165. It was \$130 in 2011 and \$90 in 2006.

⌘ The proportion living in dwellings that were being bought (14%) was 3% lower than for Other households.

The proportion living in mortgaged dwellings was up by 7% since 2011; and 3% higher than in 2006.

The median monthly mortgage paid by Indigenous households in the Shire in 2016 was \$1,540. It was \$1,200 in 2011 and \$850 for 2006.

⌘ The proportion of Indigenous households in fully owned dwellings (14%) was 15% lower than for non-Indigenous households.

The proportion in fully owned dwellings was up by 1% since 2011; and 2% higher than in 2006.

Among Indigenous households, the proportion renting in Cloncurry was 7% higher than the rate in Queensland.

46% of Other households in Cloncurry were renting, 2% lower than in 2011, and similar to 2006.

The median weekly rent paid by Other households in Cloncurry was \$132. It was \$75 in 2011 and \$71 in 2006.

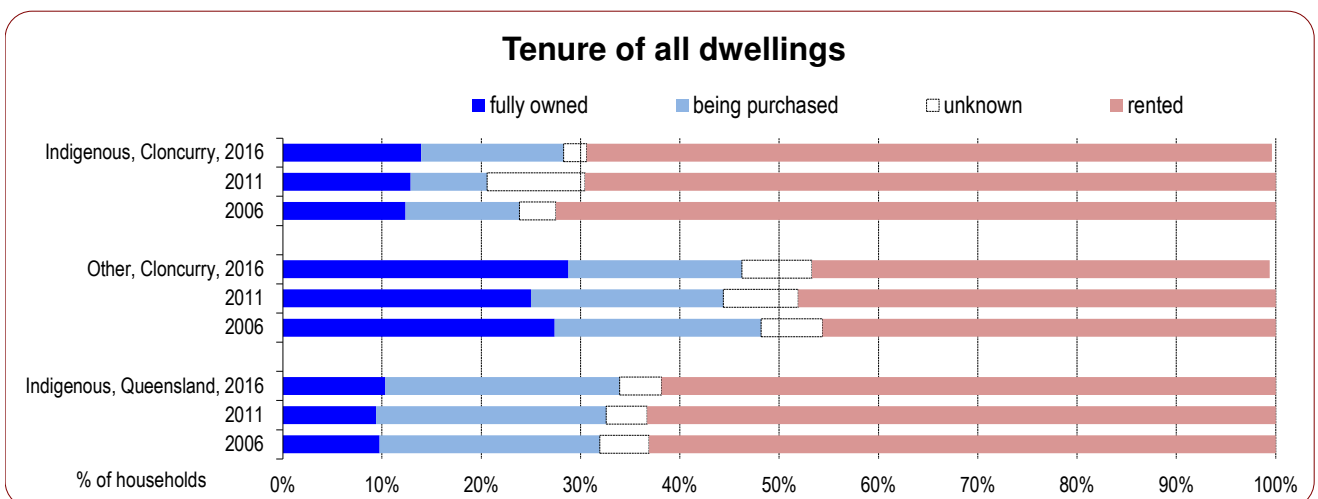
In Queensland, 24% of Indigenous households were home-buyers with a mortgage.

17% of the Other households in Cloncurry had a mortgage, down by 2% since 2011, and down by 3% since 2006.

The median mortgage paid by Other households in Cloncurry was \$1,500. It was \$1,560 in 2011 and \$1,000 in 2006.

The proportion of Indigenous households in fully owned dwellings in Cloncurry was 4% higher than the average in Queensland.

The proportion of Other households in fully owned dwellings in Cloncurry was up by 4% since 2011, and up by 1% since 2006.



Of 178 Indigenous rental households, 37% were managed by public housing and 26% were managed by real estate agents.

⌘ 66 Indigenous households lived in public housing (26% of all households).

This number had risen by 6 since 2011.

Only 3% of the Other households lived in public housing. Indigenous households occupied 78% of public housing.

The number of Other households in public housing in Cloncurry was little changed.

## Housing Indicators

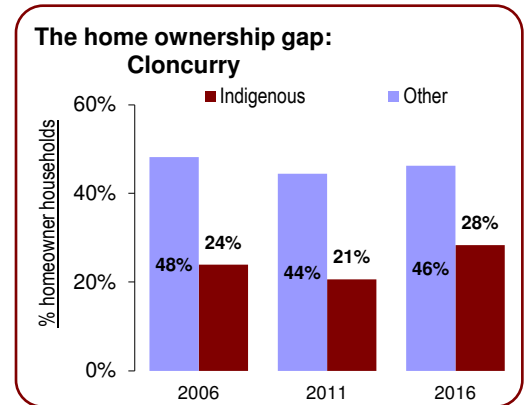
Note: these indicators are based on a small number of households so are not precise.

### The home ownership gap

% of households owning/buying their home

Ownership of a home is the main way that most Australians accumulate wealth and ensure secure accommodation.

- ⌘ In 2016, 28% of Indigenous households in Cloncurry Shire were either buying or owned their home, compared with 46% of Other households, a home ownership gap of -18%.
- ⌘ The gap had closed by 6% since 2011, after having changed little over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The home ownership gap in Queensland was -30% and had closed by 2% since 2011. It had closed by 3% between 2006 and 2011.

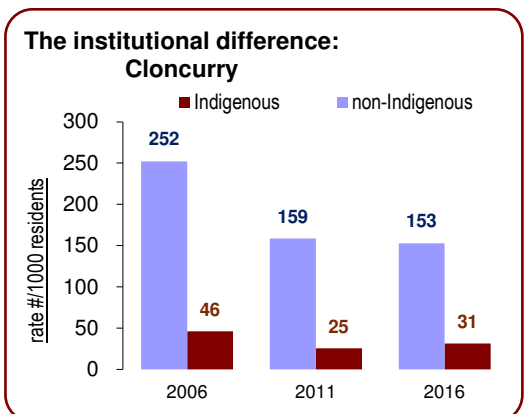


### The institutional difference

rate per 1000 of residents in non-private dwellings

Differences in proportion of people in institutional accommodation will reflect the nature and extent of these institutions in the area – they might include hotels, boarding houses, nursing homes, correctional centres, barracks or hospitals.

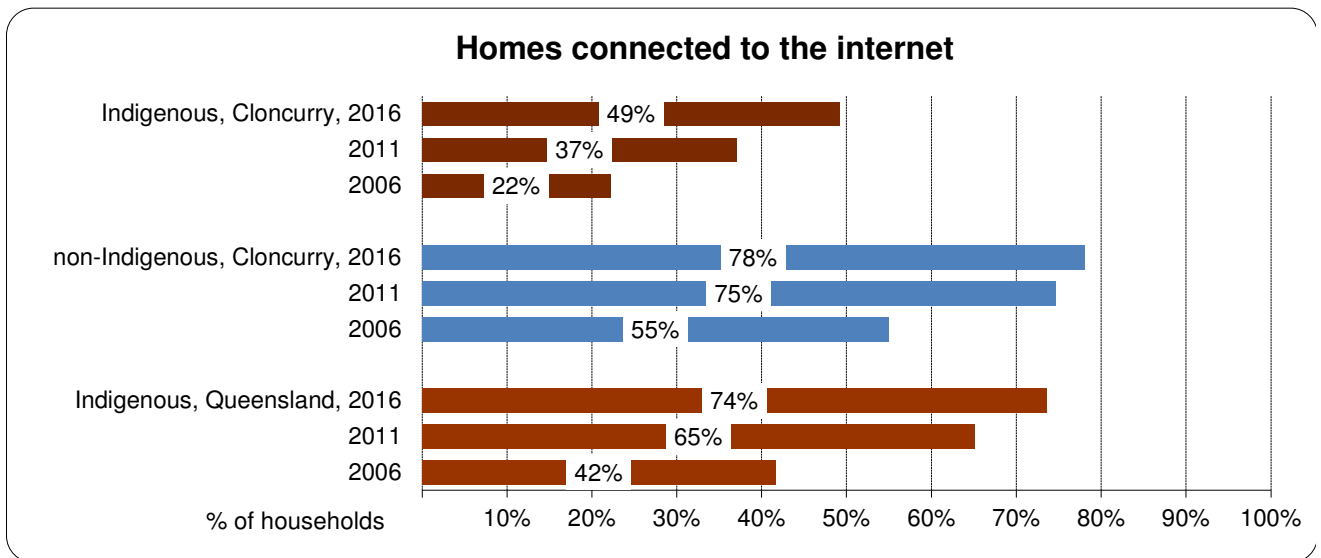
- ⌘ In 2016, there were 31 in every 1000 Indigenous residents in Cloncurry living in institutional housing, compared with 153 per 1000 non-Indigenous residents. The institutional difference was -122 per 1000.
- ⌘ The institutional gap had decreased by 12 per 1000 since 2011, after having decreased by 72 per 1000 over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The institutional difference in Queensland was 15 per 1000 and had increased by 1 per 1000 since 2011. It had fallen by 1 per 1000 between 2006 and 2011.



# Internet @ home

In 2016, 49% of Indigenous households in Cloncurry Shire had an internet connection while 47% did not (120 households); 3% did not answer the question.

- ⌘ The proportion of Indigenous households connected to the internet was 24% lower than in Queensland (74% connected), ... and 29% lower than non-Indigenous households in Cloncurry (where 78% of homes were connected).
- ⌘ The proportion of Indigenous households with internet was up by 12% from 37% in 2011. The proportion was up by 8% for Indigenous households in Queensland. It was up by 3% for non-Indigenous households in this Shire (from 75% in 2011).
- ⌘ In 2006, 22% of Cloncurry's Indigenous people had the internet at home. This compared with 42% of Indigenous people in Queensland and 55% of non-Indigenous people in this Shire.

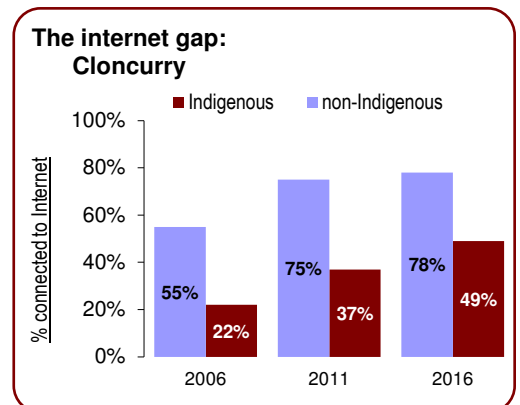


## The internet gap

% of households with an internet connection

The internet is increasingly important as a source of communication and exchange, and is becoming an essential service.

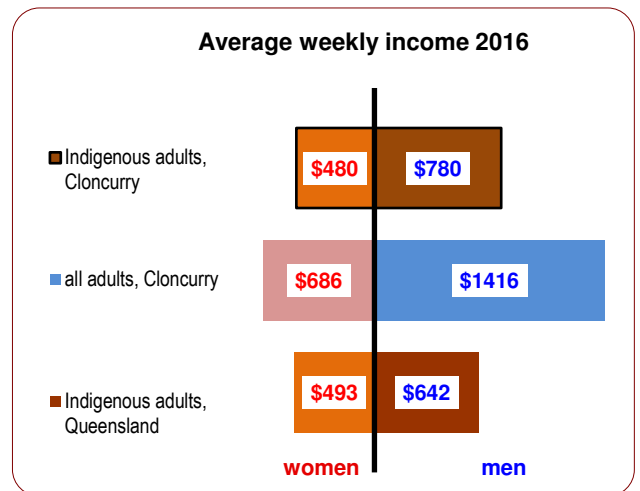
- ⌘ In 2016, 49% of Cloncurry's Indigenous households had an internet connection, compared with 78% of other households, an internet gap of -29%.
  - ⌘ The internet gap had closed by 9% since 2011, after having widened by 5% over the previous five years.
  - ⌘ The internet gap in Queensland was 10% and had narrowed by 4% since 2011. It narrowed by 7% between 2006 and 2011.
- The 2006, 2011 and 2016 Censuses had different questions about the internet.



## Personal income

In 2016, the average weekly income of Indigenous adults (aged 15+) in Cloncurry Shire was about \$686, which was 15% more than that of Indigenous adults in Queensland (\$597), but 45% less than the average of all adults in the Shire (\$1,239).

- ⌘ Indigenous men in Cloncurry averaged \$780 a week (55% of the overall male average here).  
Indigenous women averaged \$480 a week (70% of the overall female average).
- ⌘ The average weekly income of Indigenous men was \$138 higher in the Shire than in Queensland.  
The average weekly income of Indigenous women here was \$13 lower than in Queensland.
- ⌘ Half of the Indigenous adults received under \$480 a week (the median income).



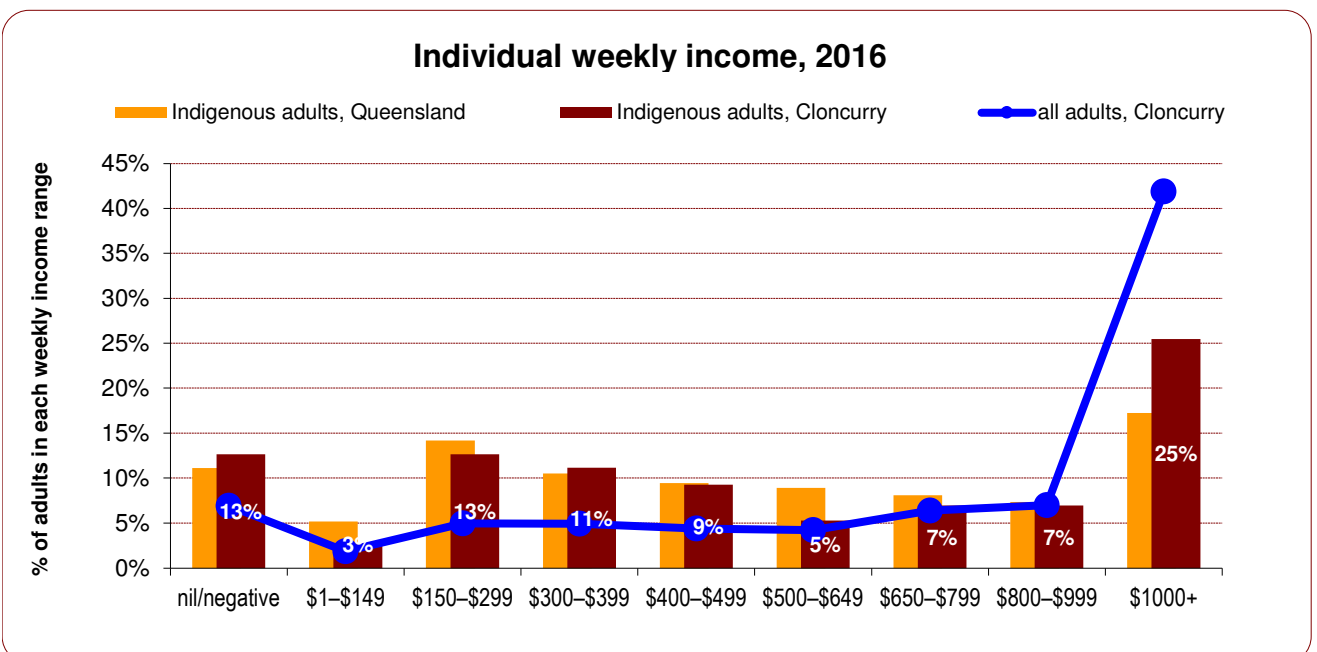
The income distribution pattern among Indigenous adults in Cloncurry Shire was slightly different from Indigenous adults in Queensland; it was different from all adults in the Shire.

Compared with Indigenous adults across Queensland:

- ⌘ proportionally more Indigenous adults here were in the \$1000+ and nil/negative ranges.
- ⌘ fewer were in the \$500–\$649 and \$1–\$149 ranges.

Compared with all adults in this Shire:

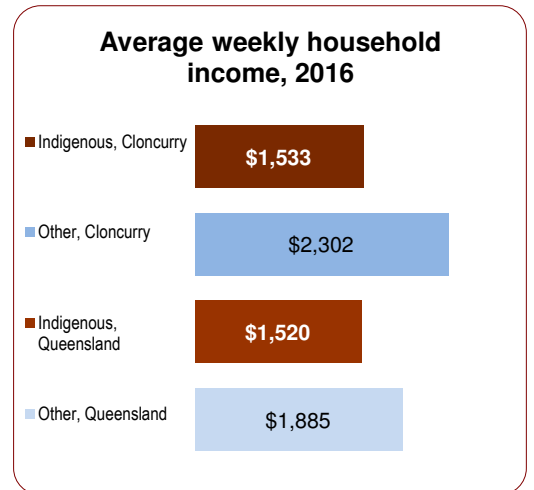
- ⌘ more Indigenous adults were in the \$150–\$299 and \$300–\$399 ranges, and in the nil/negative and \$400–\$499 ranges.
- ⌘ proportionally fewer were in the \$1000+ range.



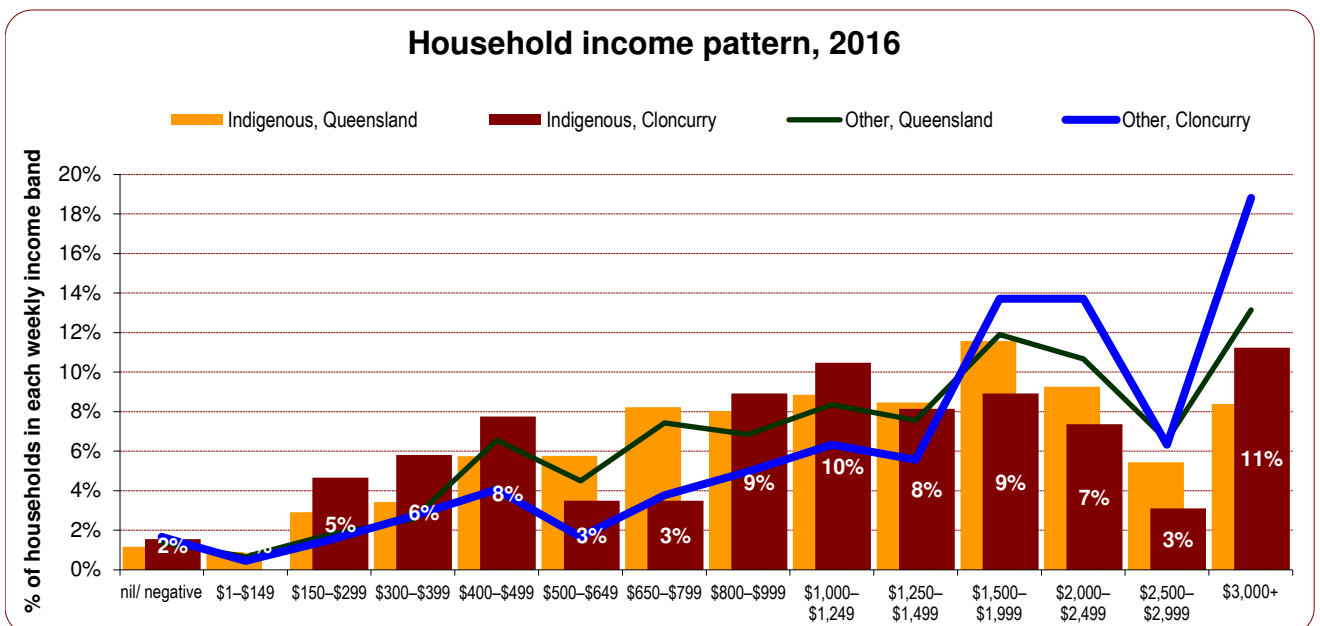
## Household income

In 2016, the average income of 248 Indigenous households in Cloncurry Shire was about \$1,533 a week. Household income is not a strong indicator of well-being because the benefit the income gives household members is affected by the household's size.

- ⌘ The average Indigenous household income in Cloncurry Shire was similar to the average of Indigenous households in Queensland (\$1,520 a week).
- ⌘ It was 33% less than the average of other households in Cloncurry – \$2,302 a week.
- ⌘ Half the Indigenous households received less than \$1,135 a week (the 'median household income').
- ⌘ Indigenous households in the Shire had an average size of 3.1 residents, compared with 2.3 for non-Indigenous households. Household incomes thus had to be spread among more people, compared to other households.



The income distribution pattern among Indigenous households in Cloncurry Shire was slightly different from the State's Indigenous households, but otherwise partly different from other households in the Shire.



Compared with Indigenous households across Queensland:

- ⌘ more Indigenous households here were in the \$3,000+ and \$300–\$399 income ranges, and in the \$400–\$499 range.
- ⌘ fewer Indigenous households were in the \$650–\$799 and \$1,500–\$1,999 income ranges, with fewer in the \$2,500–\$2,999 and \$500–\$649 ranges.

Compared with non-Indigenous households in this Shire:

- ⌘ more Indigenous households were in the \$1,000–\$1,249 and \$800–\$999 income ranges, and in the \$400–\$499 and \$150–\$299 ranges.
- ⌘ fewer Indigenous households were in the \$3,000+ and \$2,000–\$2,499 income ranges, or in the \$1,500–\$1,999 and \$2,500–\$2,999 ranges.



## Income Indicators

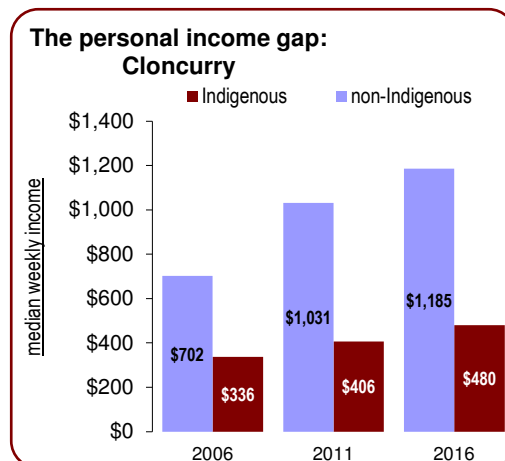
Note: these indicators are based on a small number so are not precise.

### The personal income gap

median weekly income of adults (15+)

Income is a major contributor to well-being. One indicator of disadvantage is a low median income – the amount which fewer than half the people earn.

- ⌘ In 2016, the median income of 475 Indigenous adults in Cloncurry was \$480, which was 41% that of non-Indigenous adults here (\$1,185). The personal income gap was -59%.
- ⌘ The personal income gap had closed by 2% since 2011, after having widened by 9% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The personal income gap in Queensland was -32% and had narrowed by 3% since 2011. It had increased 1% between 2006 and 2011.

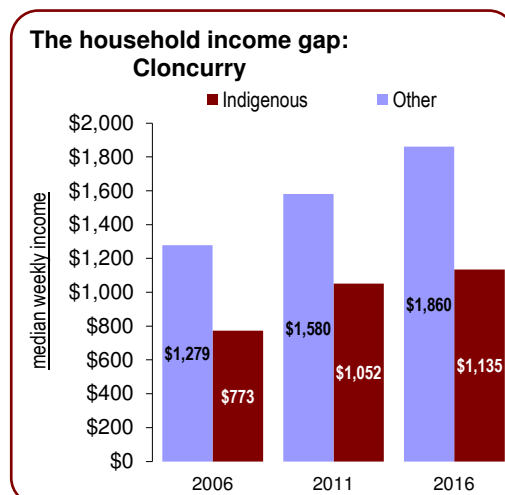


### The household income gap

median weekly income of households

Another indicator of disadvantage is a low median household income; half of all households receive less than this amount. However, Indigenous households tend to be larger, with more dependents, so household income does not reflect disadvantage as well as individual income does.

- ⌘ In 2016, the median income of 248 Indigenous households in Cloncurry Shire was \$1,135, compared with \$1,860 for Other households in the Shire. This was 39% lower – this is the household income gap.
- ⌘ The household income gap had widened by about 6% since 2011, after having narrowed by about 7% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The household income gap in Queensland was 13% and had closed by 1% since 2011. It had increased by 1% between 2006 and 2011.



[‘Other’ households are those that did not include any Indigenous people AND households that did not say.]

# Employment

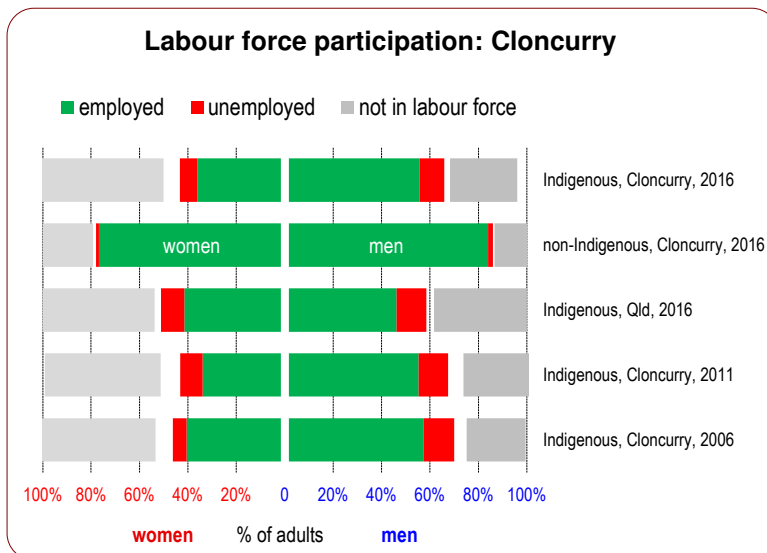
Employment is a prime determinant of a community's income, so it is an important indicator of well-being. In Cloncurry, 218 out of 475 Indigenous adults (15+) were employed in 2016 – 46% of adults.

The workforce participation rate (employed + unemployed) was 55% of all Indigenous adults aged 15+.

Indigenous workforce participation was ...

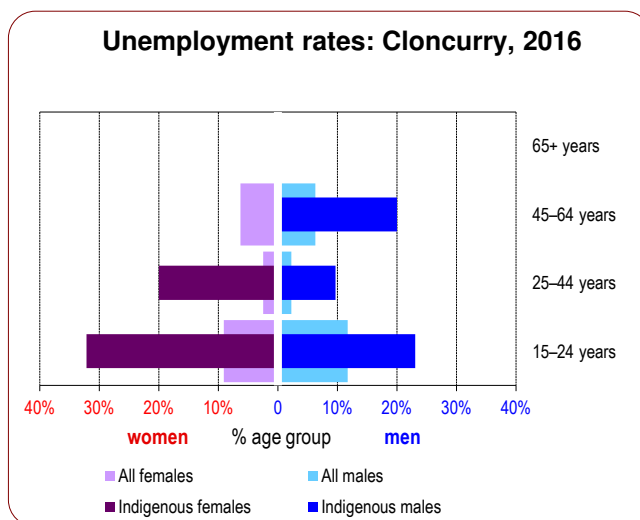
- ⌘ much lower for women at 42% than for men at 66%.
- ⌘ 27% lower than the average for non-Indigenous adults in the Shire.
- ⌘ similar the average for Indigenous adults in Queensland.

The Indigenous workforce participation rate here was similar to 2011 and 3% lower than in 2006.

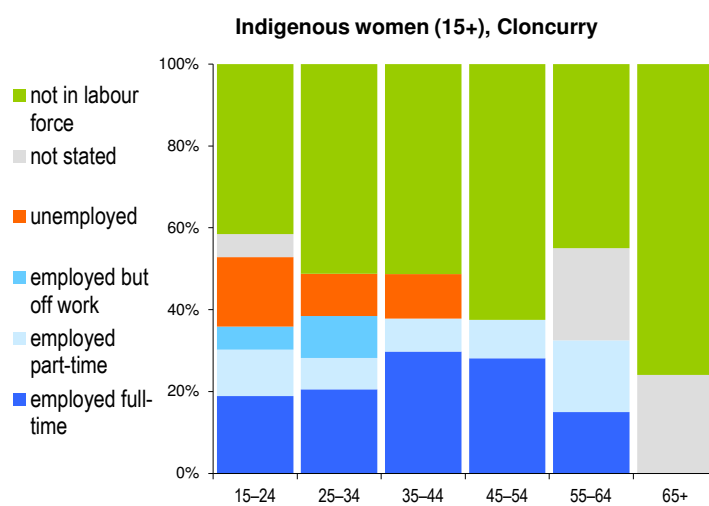
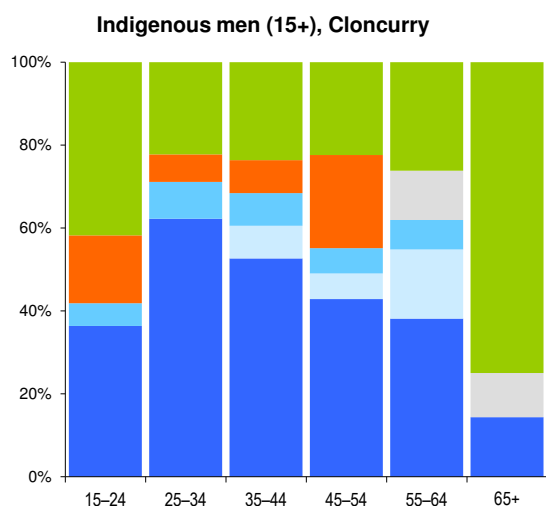


In 2016, the Indigenous unemployment rate in Cloncurry was 18%, with 48 people out of work.

- ⌘ This rate was much higher than the 2% rate among non-Indigenous adults here.
- ⌘ The Indigenous unemployment rate was 15% for men and 17% for women.
- ⌘ The Indigenous unemployment rate was 1% lower than in 2011, and 2% higher than in 2006.
- ⌘ Indigenous unemployment was highest among those aged 15–24 years (24%) and 45–64 years (17%). It was lowest among those aged 25–44 years (17%).



These graphs show the employment patterns for men and women, by age, in 2016.



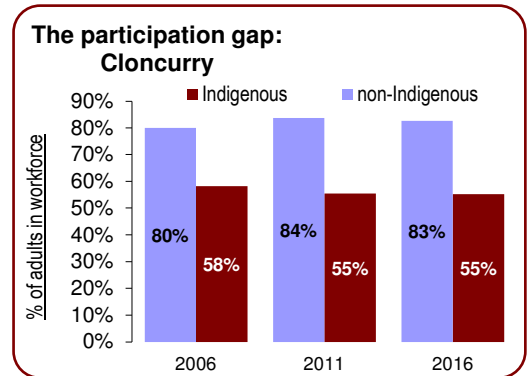
## Workforce Gap Indicators

### The participation gap

% of adults 15+ in labour force

Workforce participation, measured as the proportion of adults in the workforce, is an important indicator of a community's income and independence. When participation is low, communities become more dependent on income support, and poverty increases.

- ⌘ In 2016 in Cloncurry, there were 262 Indigenous people in the workforce, 55% of the adult residents. The proportion of non-Indigenous adults in the workforce was 83%, so the participation gap was -27%.
- ⌘ The participation gap had closed by 1% since 2011, after having widened by 6% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The participation gap in Queensland was -11% and had changed little since 2011. It had widened by 2% between 2006 and 2011.

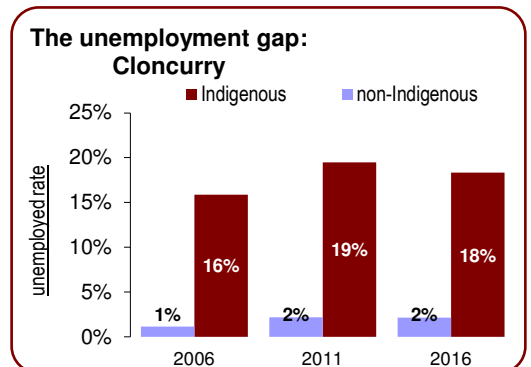


### The unemployment gap

% of unemployed in workforce

High unemployment indicates an absence of jobs in occupations for which local people have had training. High unemployment rates have many damaging effects on those unemployed and their community.

- ⌘ In 2016, 18% of the Indigenous workforce in Cloncurry were unemployed (48 people), and 2% of the non-Indigenous workforce were unemployed. The unemployment gap was +16%.
- ⌘ The unemployment gap had closed by 1% since 2011, after having widened by 2% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The unemployment gap between in Queensland was +13% and had widened by 1% since 2011. It had widened by 3% between 2006 and 2011.

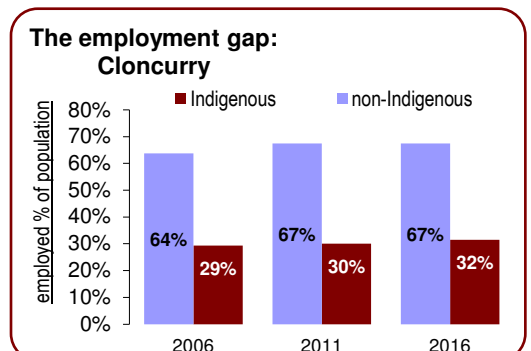


### The employment gap

employed adults as % of population

A useful indicator of the financial strength of a community is the proportion of the total population who are employed. A lower proportion means that, on average, each employed person has more people to support.

- ⌘ In 2016, 32% of the Indigenous population of Cloncurry Shire were employed (218 people), and 67% of the non-Indigenous workforce were employed. The employment gap was -36%.
- ⌘ The employment gap had closed by 1% since 2011, after having widened by 3% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The employment gap in Queensland was -21% and had closed by 1% since 2011. It had widened by 2% between 2006 and 2011.



## Education participation by age

Having high proportions of people in education is a good indicator of positive individual and community development. In Cloncurry Shire, one in four Indigenous residents (167 people) was attending an educational institution in 2016.

Indigenous participation in education varied with age. In education in Cloncurry were:

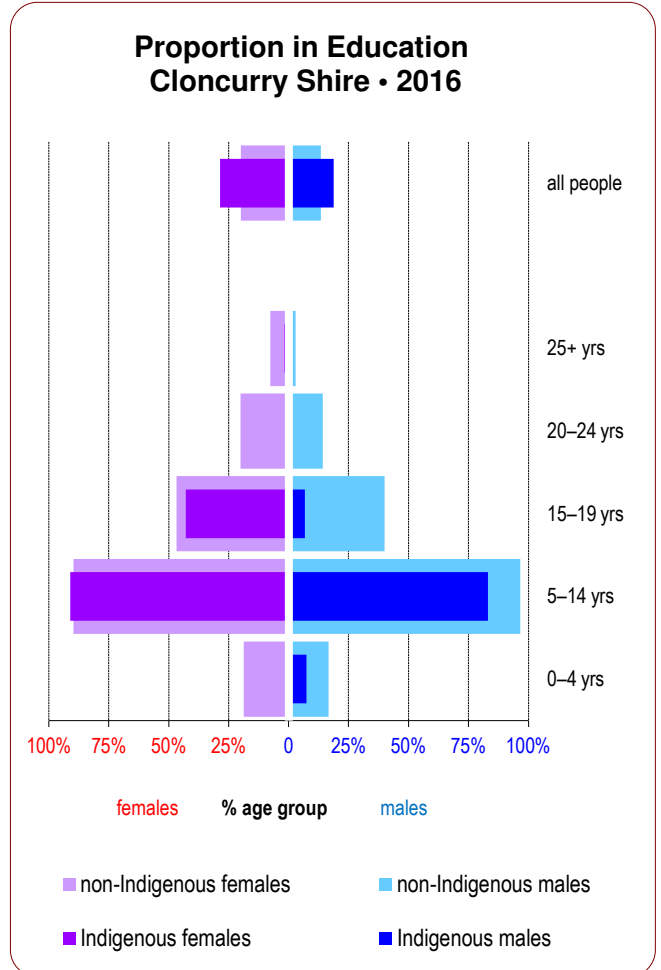
- 5% of the 0–4 year olds
- 93% of the 5–14 year olds
- 39% of the 15–19 year olds
- none of the 20–24 year olds
- 1% of those aged 25+.

Overall participation in education by Indigenous residents here, 24%, is higher than for non-Indigenous, 15%. This is partly because the Indigenous population has a much higher proportion of children under 18. Relative to non-Indigenous people of the same age, there were, in education:

- 4% fewer Indigenous 25+ year olds
- no 20–24 year olds
- 3% fewer Indigenous 15–19 year olds
- 4% more Indigenous 5–14 year olds
- 8% fewer Indigenous 0–4 year olds

Cloncurry Shire's Indigenous population had 145 females per 100 males in education. This ratio varied with age. Of those in education, there were:

- too few to be sure for 0–4 year olds
- 1.5 females per male among 5–14 year olds
- 2.0 females per male among 15–19 year olds
- too few to be sure for 20–24 year olds
- too few to be sure for 25+ year olds



Since 2011, overall participation in education by Indigenous people in Cloncurry Shire had increased by 2%, but this masks changes among the age groups.

- No 0–4 year olds were in education in 2011; the rate was down by 7% since 2006.
- The proportion of 5–14 year olds in education was up by 13% since 2011, and up by 5% since 2006.
- The proportion of 15–19 year olds in education was down by 4% since 2011, and down by 5% since 2006.
- No 20–24 year olds were in education in 2011; the rate was steady over the decade.
- The proportion of 25+ year olds in education was down by 1% since 2011. The rate was down by 1% from 2006.

## Current education

In 2016, some 161 Indigenous children and teenagers in Cloncurry Shire were attending school, with 8 in pre-school, 90 in primary school, and 63 in high school.

The number of Indigenous pre-schoolers was little changed since 2011; it was down by 43% since 2006.

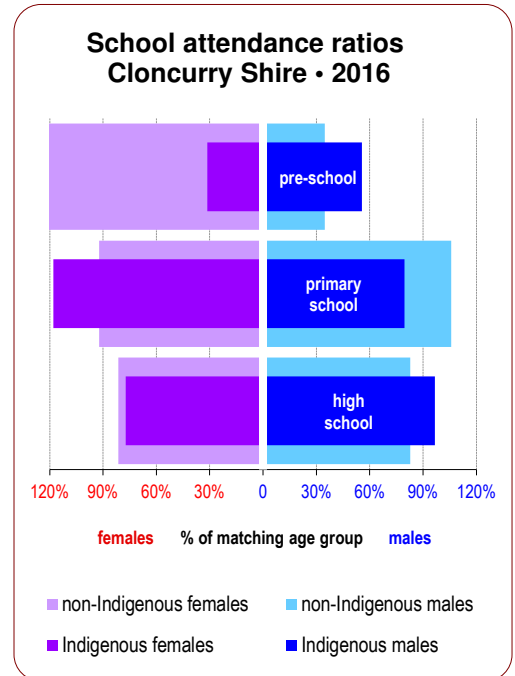
- ⌘ The 8 Indigenous pre-schoolers equalled 32% of the Indigenous children aged 4–5.
- ⌘ In Queensland, Indigenous pre-schoolers equalled 40% of the number aged 4–5 years. Non-Indigenous pre-schoolers in this Shire represented 70% of their age group.

The number of Indigenous primary students (90) was down by 10 or 10% since 2011; it was 31% lower than in 2006.

- ⌘ Indigenous primary students were 101% of the number aged 6–11. The rate exceeds 100% if children of other ages attend.
- ⌘ The Indigenous rate in Queensland was 107%; the non-Indigenous rate in Cloncurry was 107%.

The number of Indigenous secondary students (63) was up by 21 or 50% since 2011 and 21% higher than 2006.

- ⌘ Indigenous secondary students were 79% of the Indigenous children aged 12–17.
- ⌘ This rate was 3% higher than the rate for non-Indigenous secondary students here; it was similar to Indigenous students in Queensland.



No Indigenous residents of Cloncurry Shire were in post-school education in 2016. This was little changed since 2011, and 6 fewer than in 2006.

In 2016, there were no Indigenous 15–24 year olds from the Shire enrolled in TAFE.

- ⌘ 4% of Indigenous 15–24 year olds in Queensland attended TAFE, with 50% full-time.
- ⌘ 4% of non-Indigenous 15–24 year olds in this Shire attended TAFE, with 57% full-time.

No Indigenous 15–24 year olds from the Shire attended university or other tertiary education.

- ⌘ 6% of Indigenous 15–24 year olds in Queensland were at university, with 84% full-time.
- ⌘ 5% of the non-Indigenous 15–24 year olds in this Shire were at university, with 40% full-time.

There were a few Indigenous students aged 25+ from Cloncurry attending TAFE in 2016.

- ⌘ 2% of Indigenous 25–64 year olds in Queensland attended TAFE, with 37% full-time.
- ⌘ 2% of the non-Indigenous 25–64 year olds in this Shire attended TAFE, with none full-time.

No Indigenous residents aged 25+ from Cloncurry were in university or other tertiary in 2016.

- ⌘ 3% of Indigenous 25–64 year olds in Queensland were at university, with 49% full-time.
- ⌘ 3% of non-Indigenous 25–64 year olds in this Shire were at university, with none full-time.

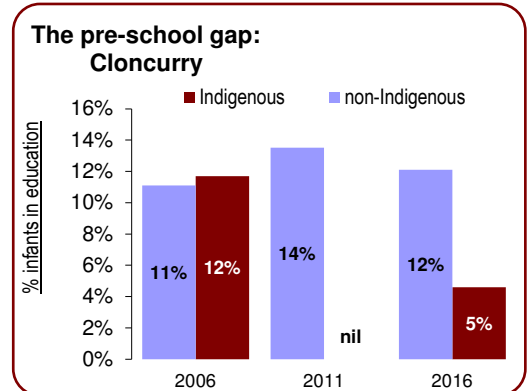
## Education Attendance Indicators

### The pre-school gap

Early childhood education is an important contributor to success in school and later education, and makes paid work more feasible for parents.

- ⌘ In 2016, 5% of Indigenous infants in Cloncurry Shire were in education, compared with 12% of non-Indigenous infants. The pre-school gap was -8%.
- ⌘ The pre-school gap had closed by 6% since 2011, after having reversed over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The pre-school rates of Indigenous and non-Indigenous infants in Queensland were 15% and 18% in 2016, a gap of -3%. This gap had narrowed by 1% since 2011.

% of infants under 5 in education

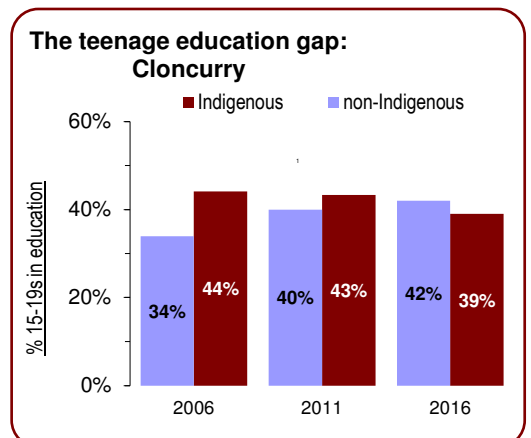


### The teenage education gap

Education of older teenagers is vital for their future employment, so low levels of participation in education indicates disadvantage.

- ⌘ In 2016, 39% of Cloncurry Shire Indigenous teenagers aged 15–19 were in education, compared with 42% of non-Indigenous teenagers. The teenage education gap was -3%.
- ⌘ The teenage education gap had reversed since 2011, after having closed by 7% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The teenage education gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous in Queensland was -17% and had narrowed by 2% since 2011. It widened by 1% over 2006 to 2011.

% of 15–19 year-olds in education

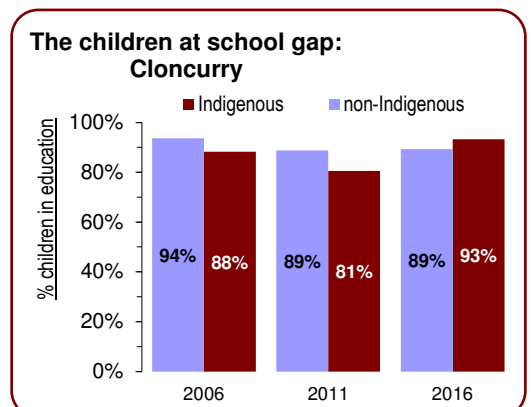


### The children at school gap

School is compulsory for children up to the age of 16. Low schooling rates suggest truancy and/or underage school leavers.

- ⌘ In 2016, 93% of Cloncurry Shire Indigenous children aged 5–14 were in education, and 89% of non-Indigenous of that age were. The schooling gap was +4%.
- ⌘ The schooling gap had reversed since 2011, after having widened by 2% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The schooling gap in Queensland was -5% and had narrowed by 3% since 2011. It changed little over 2006 to 2011.

% of 5–14 year olds in education



## Schooling levels

In 2016, the Indigenous adults (15+) in Cloncurry Shire had completed an average of Year 9.9 of school, compared with Year 10.9 for non-Indigenous adults. In Queensland, Indigenous adults averaged Year 10.5.

- ⌘ 132 Indigenous adults in the Shire had completed Year 12 which was 25% more than in 2011, and 59% more than in 2006.

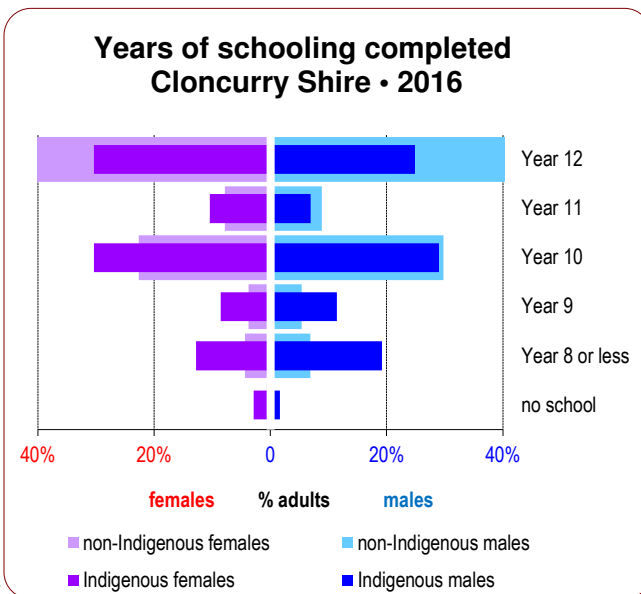
29% of Indigenous adults in the Shire had completed Year 12, which was 22% lower than the rate for non-Indigenous adults.

38% of Indigenous adults across Queensland had completed Year 12.

- ⌘ 67% of Indigenous adults in the Shire had completed at least Year 10, which was 8% lower than for Indigenous adults in Queensland.

- ⌘ Of the others, 9% had completed Year 9 and 16% had completed Year 8 or lower; 8 adults did not go to school (2%); 7% did not say.

The average Year of school is calculated by multiplying the number aged 15+ who had finished each Year's school by the Year, assuming those who replied '8 years or less' averaged 7 years schooling and those who responded 'no school' had 0 years. Those who did not respond and those still at school are npt included.



The average Year when Indigenous people in Cloncurry Shire left school had risen by 4 months since 2011, and was up by 4 months since 2006.

Over the decade to 2016, there was an increase of 59% in the number who had finished Year 12, and a decrease of 5% in the number who had finished school at Year 11.

For Indigenous adults in this Shire, average schooling:

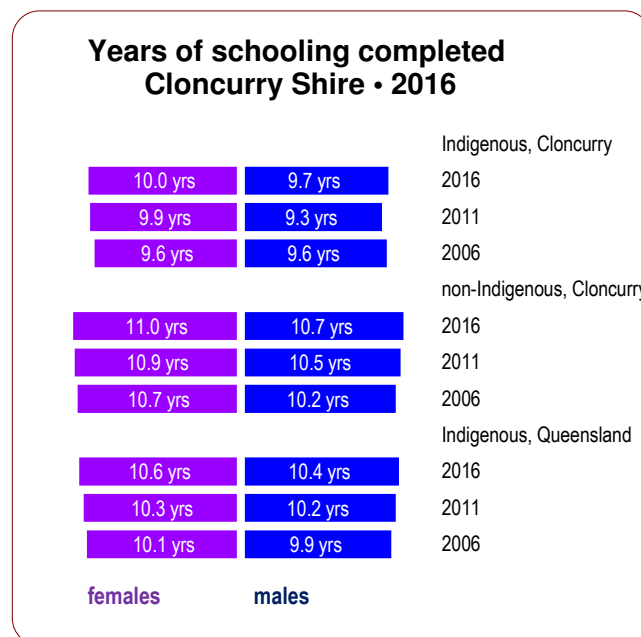
- ⌘ for men, had risen by 5 months since 2011, and had risen by one month since 2006.
- ⌘ for women, had risen by one month since 2011, and had risen by 5 months since 2006.

For non-Indigenous adults, average schooling:

- ⌘ for men had risen by 2 months since 2011, and had risen by 6 months since 2006.
- ⌘ for women had risen by one month since 2011, and had risen by 4 months since 2006.

The average schooling of Indigenous adults in Queensland:

- ⌘ for men had risen by 2 months since 2011, and risen by 6 months since 2006.
- ⌘ for women had risen by 4 months since 2011, and risen by 6 months since 2006.



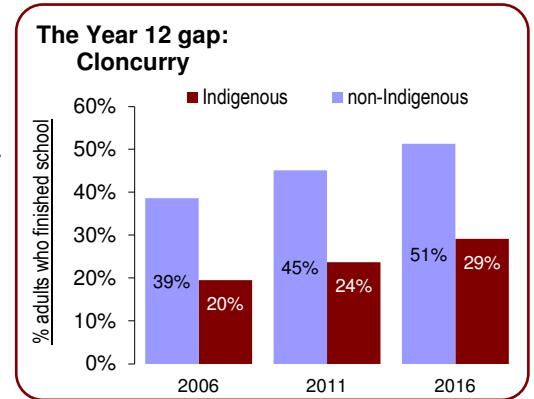
## Education Achievement Indicators

### The Year 12 gap

% of adults (15+) who have left school

The proportion of adults who have completed Year 12 is an important indicator of a community's educational resources. Nationally, over half of all adults (58%) have completed Year 12.

- ⌘ In 2016, 29% of Cloncurry's 453 Indigenous adults had completed Year 12, compared with 51% of non-Indigenous adults. The Year 12 gap was -22%.
- ⌘ The Year 12 gap had widened by 1% since 2011, after having widened by 2% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The Year 12 gap in Queensland was -19% and had narrowed by 1% since 2011. It widened by 1% between 2006 and 2011.

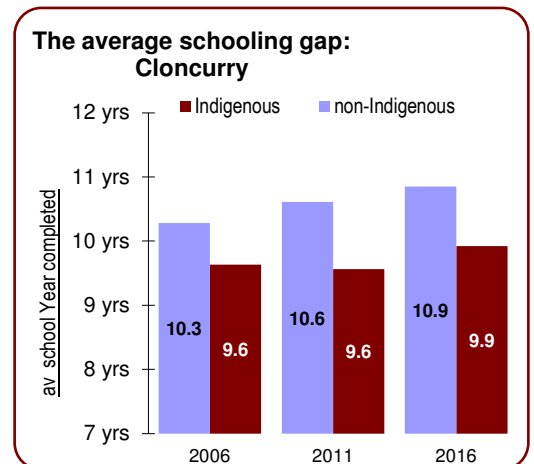


### The average schooling gap

average school Year completed

The average Year of schooling completed by adults is an indicator of a community's educational resources. Nationally, the average is Year 11.

- ⌘ In 2016, the 453 Indigenous adults in Cloncurry had completed an average of Year 9.9 at school, compared with Year 10.9 for non-Indigenous adults. The average schooling gap was -0.9 years.
- ⌘ The average schooling gap had closed by 2 months since 2011, after having widened by 6 months over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The average schooling gap in Queensland was 6 months. It had changed little since 2011, after having changed little between 2006 and 2011.





## Tertiary qualifications

The type and extent of post-school qualifications has a major influence on the earning capacities of a community. In the 2016 Census, 151 Indigenous adults in Cloncurry Shire reported having tertiary educational qualifications, which was 32% of the number aged 15+.

By comparison, 44% of Indigenous adults in Queensland and 54% of non-Indigenous adults in Cloncurry had a tertiary qualification.

12 Indigenous adults in the Shire had a degree or higher qualification (3%), with none having a postgraduate degree.

- ⌘ In Queensland, 5% of the Indigenous residents had a degree or higher qualification.
- ⌘ 16% of the non-Indigenous residents of Cloncurry had a degree or more.

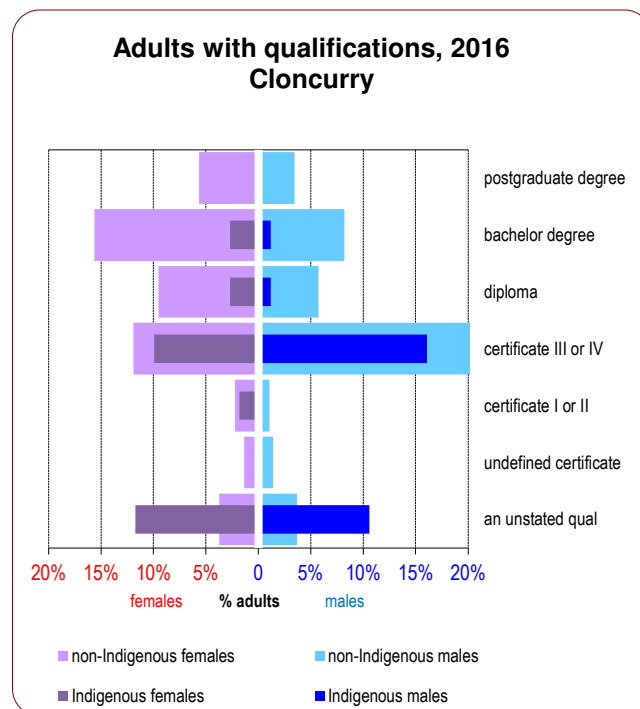
The most common highest qualification held by Indigenous adults here were:

- certificate III or IV, held by 64 people (13%);
- an unstated qual, by 53 people (11%);
- diploma, by 15 people (3%).

While the number of Indigenous adults in Cloncurry changed little from 2011 to 2016, the number with qualifications rose by 13%. There were:

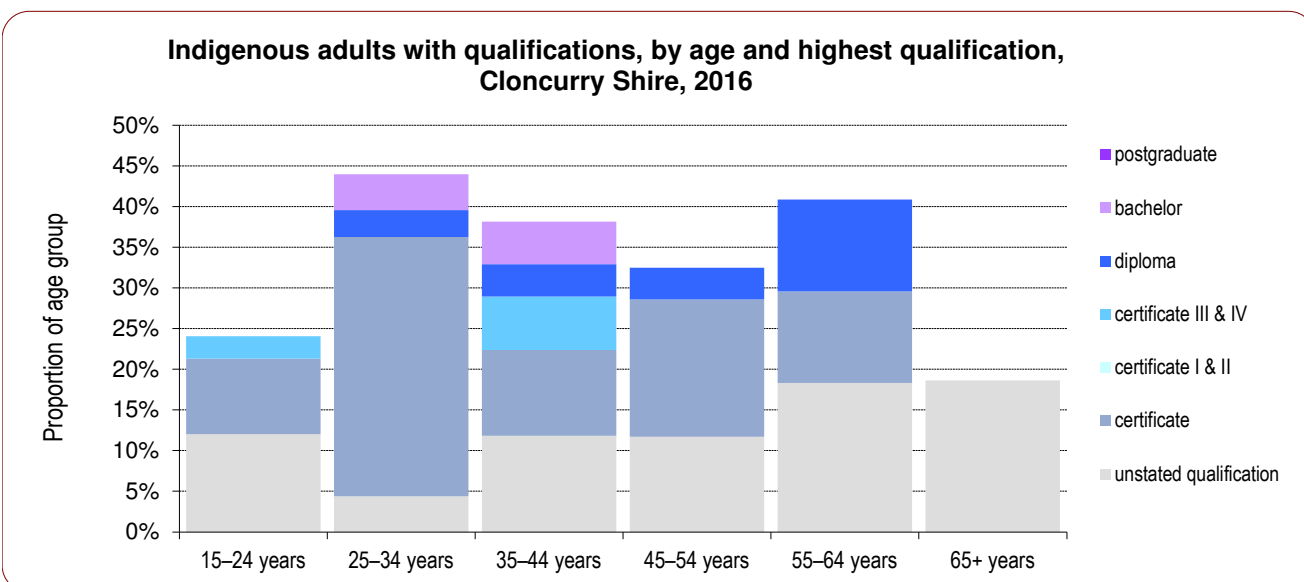
- 15 more with a certificate III or IV
- 10 more with a diploma
- 6 more with a bachelor degree

In the decade from 2006, the number of Indigenous adults in the Shire with qualifications increased by 25%, while the adult population increased by 12%. There were 33 more with a certificate III or IV.



In this decade, the number of Indigenous adults in Queensland with qualifications increased by 93%. There were 198% more with a postgraduate degree and 179% more with a diploma.

The chart below shows how the level of qualifications varies with age. Here, Indigenous people aged 25–34 years had the most higher qualifications, then people aged 55–64 years and 35–44 years.



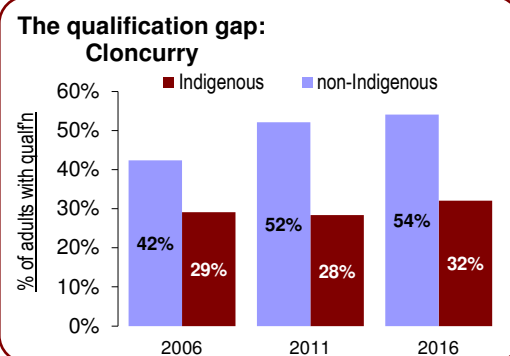
## Higher Education Indicators

### The qualification gap

% of adults 15+ with a post-school qualification

Tertiary and further education is becoming essential for many occupations, so the proportion of adults with post-school qualifications is a broad indicator of a community's earning capacity.

- ⌘ In 2016, 32% of Cloncurry Shire Indigenous adults aged 15+ had a post-school qualification, compared with 54% of non-Indigenous adults. The qualification gap was -22%.
- ⌘ The qualification gap had closed by 2% since 2011, after having widened by 11% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The qualification gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous adults in Queensland was -13% and had narrowed by 1% since 2011. It widened by 1% over 2006 to 2011.

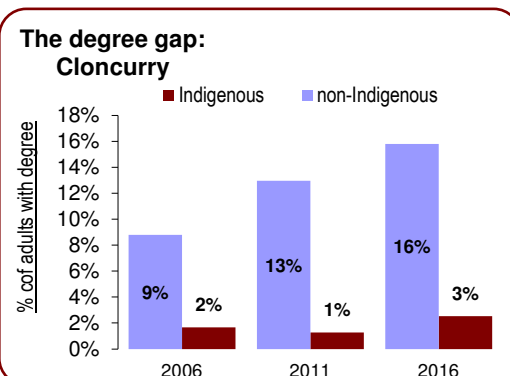


### The degree gap

% of adults 15+ with a degree or higher qualification

Most higher skilled and better paid jobs require a university degree or equivalent for entry, so the proportion of adults with a degree or higher indicates the community's capacity to gain these jobs.

- ⌘ In 2016, 3% of Cloncurry Shire Indigenous adults aged 15+ had a degree or higher qualification, compared with 16% of non-Indigenous adults. The degree education gap was -13%.
- ⌘ The degree gap had widened by 1% since 2011, after having widened by 5% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The degree gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous adults in Queensland was -15% and had widened by 2% since 2011. It widened by 2% over 2006 to 2011.

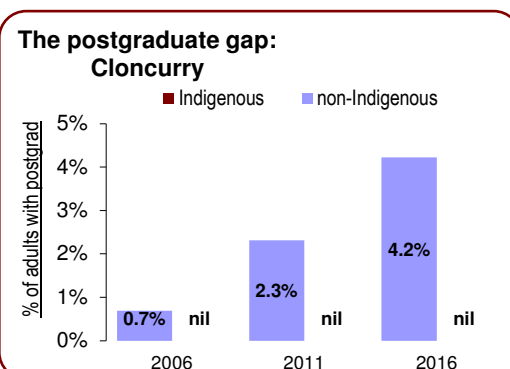


### The postgraduate gap

% of adults 15+ with a postgraduate qualification

Increasingly, getting promoted in many industries requires a post-graduate qualification, but the number of Indigenous people with post-graduate degrees has been low.

- ⌘ In 2016, none of Cloncurry Indigenous adults aged 15+ had a post-graduate qualification, compared with 4.2% of non-Indigenous adults. The postgraduate gap was -4.2%.
- ⌘ The postgraduate gap had widened by 1.9% since 2011, after having widened by 1.6% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The postgraduate gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous adults in Queensland was -4.3% and had widened by 0.8% since 2011. It widened by 1.8% over 2006 to 2011.



## Disability levels

In 2016 in Cloncurry Shire, 15 Indigenous residents had a long-term severe disability; 2.2% of the population. Among all Cloncurry's residents, 1.7% similarly reported a disability.

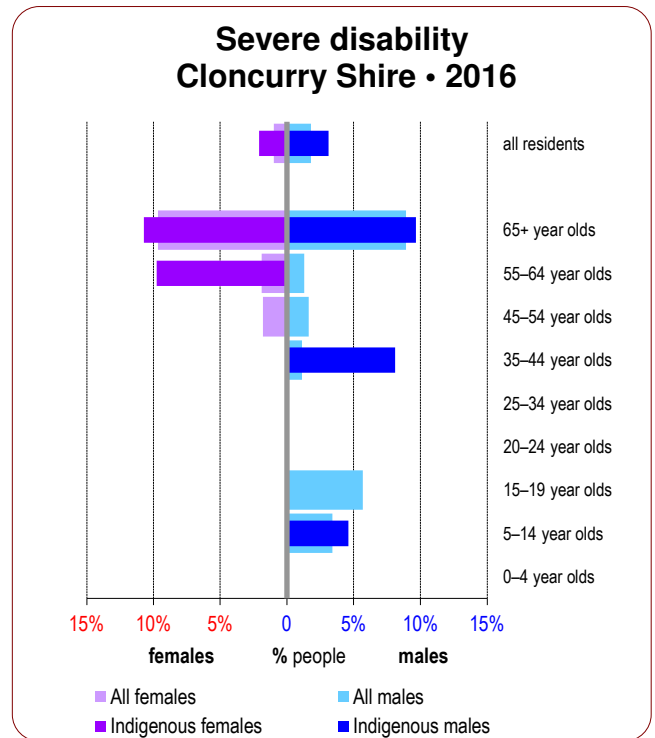
People with a long-term severe disability are those needing help or assistance with self-care, mobility or communication, because of a disability, long-term health condition or old age. This data compares Aboriginal people with the total population.

⌘ Disability rates tend to rise with age. Here, there were too few people with disabilities for this comparison in 2016.

Among younger Indigenous residents, the disability rate was highest among 35–44 year olds.

Because Indigenous communities tend to have fewer people in the oldest age groups where disability rates are much higher, the overall disability rate can be lower than in non-Indigenous communities. This can mask much higher rates in some age groups.

⌘ Here, the number with a disability is too small for more detailed analysis.

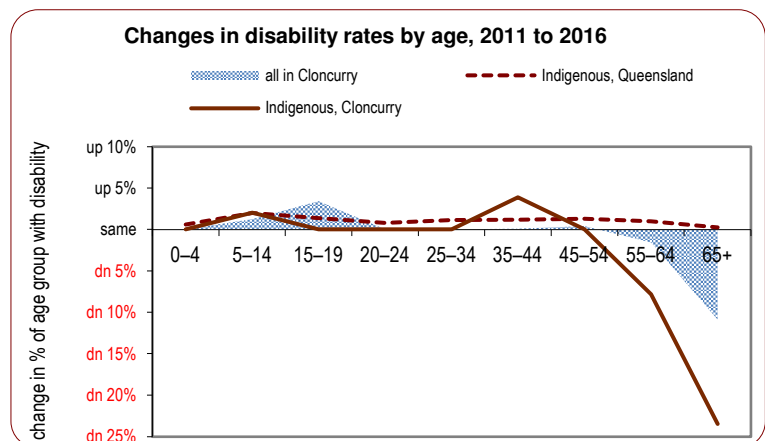


From 2011 to 2016, the overall disability rate among Indigenous residents of the Shire changed little from 2.8% to 2.2%.

This change is based on very small numbers so trends can be exaggerated.

Among Indigenous people in Queensland, the disability rate rose from 4.8% to 6.4%.

Among all Cloncurry residents, the disability rate changed little, from 2.0% in 2011.



## Disability care given

In the 2016 Census, 40 Indigenous adults in Cloncurry Shire, 8% of the adult population, reported that they gave assistance to a person with a severe or profound disability. There were at that time 15 Indigenous residents who reported a severe or profound disability.

⌘ Across the age groups, the proportion of Indigenous people caring for a person with a disability ranged from 13% of 35–44 year olds and 13% of 45–54 year olds to none of 15–19 year olds.

⌘ Carers are more often women than men. In this Indigenous community, there were 1.2 females per male among carers.

Female carers were most common among 45–54 year olds with 1.7 females per male caring, and among 25–34 year olds, with only females caring.

There were all male carers found among 20–24 year olds, 35–44 year olds. Male carers were most common among carers aged 55–64 with 1.3 males per female caring

⌘ The 8% carer rate among Indigenous residents was higher than the average for all adults in the Shire (6%).

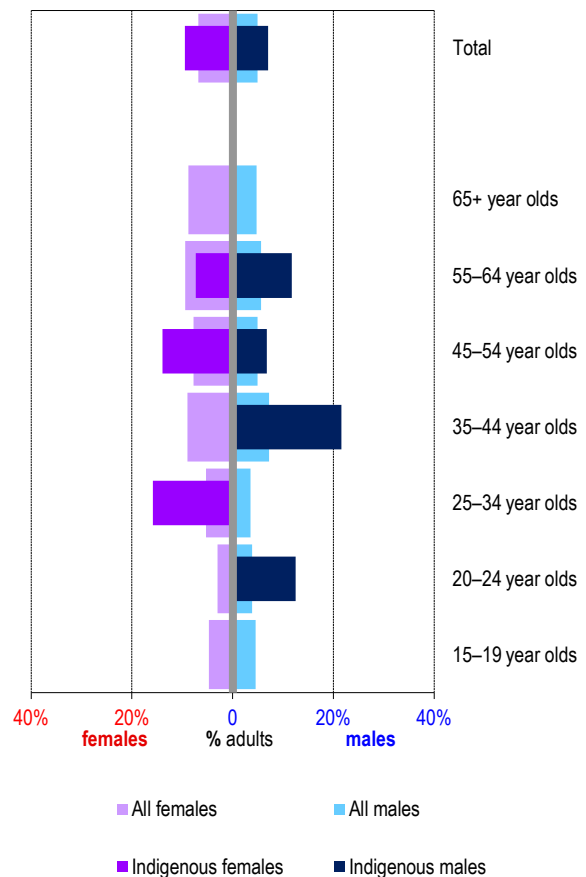
Among 20–24 year olds, the proportion of Indigenous carers was 3.0 times the average.

Among 45–54 year olds, the proportion of Indigenous carers was 2.0 times the average.

⌘ In Queensland, 13% of Indigenous adults were caring for a person with a disability.

Relative to the State's Indigenous community, there were 12% fewer carers among Indigenous people aged 65+ here, and 8% fewer carers among those aged 55–64.

Carers • Cloncurry Shire • 2016



From 2011 to 2016, overall caring rates among Indigenous adults in Cloncurry changed only slightly from 10% to 8% (rounded).

⌘ Among Indigenous adults in Queensland, caring rates rose by 1%.

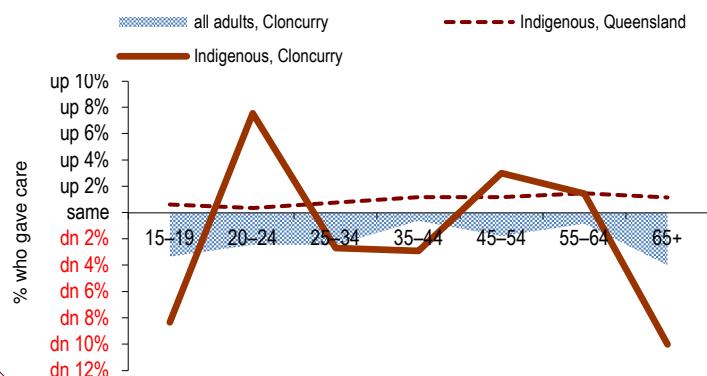
Among all Cloncurry's adults, caring rates fell by 1%.

⌘ In the Shire, Indigenous caring rates fell fastest among 65+ year olds, down 10% (from 10% in 2011 to none in 2016).

Caring rates also fell 8% among 15–19 year olds and 3% for 35–44 year olds.

Caring rates rose most among 20–24 year olds, up by 8%, and among those aged 45–54, up by 3%.

Changes in caring rates, by age, 2011–2016



## Disability Indicators

Note: these indicators are based on small, randomised numbers so are approximate.

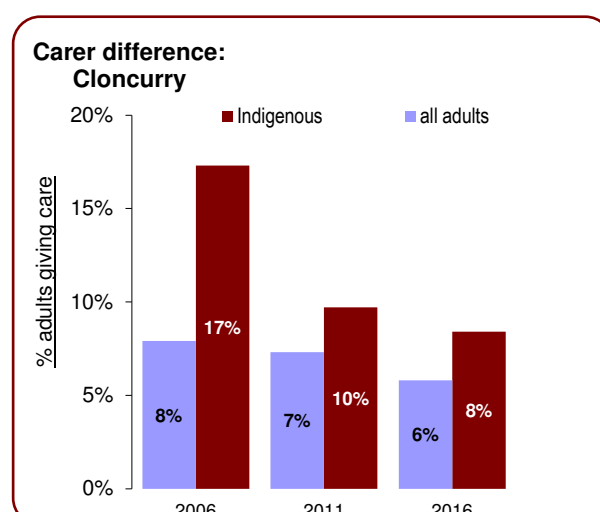
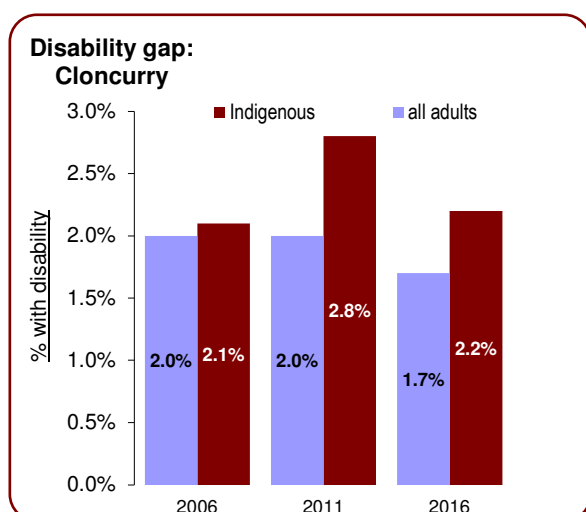
### The disability gap

% of people with a severe, long-term disability

Disability rates provide a useful indicator of a community's health and need for support services. Nationally, disability rates among Indigenous people are about 25% higher than overall rates, across most age groups.

- ⌘ In 2016, 2.2% of Cloncurry's Indigenous residents had a severe, long-term disability, compared with 1.7% for all residents. The disability gap was +0.5%. The Indigenous disability rate was 1.3 times the overall rate.
- ⌘ The disability gap in Cloncurry Shire had closed by 0.3% since 2011, after having widened by 0.7% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The disability gap in Queensland was +1.2% and had widened by 0.8% since 2011.

In the Census, people with disabilities are those with a severe or profound disability lasting more than six months, who require help with daily activities, self-care or communicating.



### The carer difference

% of adults caring for a person with a disability

Indigenous people have higher disability rates and larger families, so often have proportionally more carers than the general population.

- ⌘ In 2016, 8% of Cloncurry's Indigenous adults (aged 15+) provided assistance to a person with a severe disability, compared with 6% of all adults. The carer difference was +3% (rounded).
- ⌘ The carer difference in Cloncurry Shire had changed little since 2011, after having closed by 7% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The carer difference in Queensland was +2% in 2016. This had changed little since 2011.