

## *Indigenous Portrait:*

# Diamantina Shire

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

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

Diamantina 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 Diamantina 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 Diamantina 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 Diamantina 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 Diamantina 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: 14.8% of Diamantina's Census respondents said they had Indigenous origins, but another 13.1% 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. Numbers here are very small.** 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.

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# Snapshot: Diamantina Shire, 2016

- ⌘ In the 2016 Census, 43 of the 291 residents (14.8%) counted in Diamantina Shire said that they had Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origins, or both. Of these, all were Aboriginal.
  - ⌘ Between 2011 and 2016, the counted Indigenous population fell by 39%, from 70; the overall population of Diamantina Shire rose by 3%.
  - ⌘ About 7% 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 Diamantina is younger than the non-Indigenous population, with a median age of 25 vs 31 years.
  - ⌘ The proportion under 18 years old was higher: 33% compared with 21% for non-Indigenous.
  - ⌘ The proportion aged 65+ was similar: 7% compared with 6% for non-Indigenous.
- ⌘ Indigenous households had an average of 2.6 residents, which was similar to non-Indigenous households (2.6) in the Shire.
  - ⌘ One in three Indigenous households were couples with children.
  - ⌘ One in four Indigenous households were couples without children.
  - ⌘ 33% of the Indigenous households were single persons (vs 30% of non-Indigenous households).
- ⌘ Indigenous households most commonly lived in rented dwellings (79%).
  - ⌘ There were only a few Indigenous home-owners (with or without a mortgage)
- ⌘ The median income of Indigenous adults in Diamantina Shire was about \$585 a week, which was 74% that of all adult residents (\$789).
  - ⌘ The median income gap had increased by 17% since 2011, after having decreased by 1% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ 76% of Indigenous adults were in the labour force, compared with 88% of non-Indigenous adults.
  - ⌘ 21% of the Indigenous workforce were unemployed, compared with 3% of the non-Indigenous workforce.
- ⌘ One in four Indigenous residents (10 people) was attending an educational institution.
  - ⌘ 9 Indigenous people had completed Year 12, which was almost the same as in 2011 and almost the same as in 2006.
  - ⌘ Compared with non-Indigenous residents of the same age, there were:
    - 75% more Indigenous people aged 5–14 year olds in education;
    - 38% fewer Indigenous people aged 20–24 year olds in education.
  - ⌘ 27% of Indigenous adults had some type of post-school qualification, compared with 57% of non-Indigenous adults in the Shire (none had a degree or higher, compared with 20%).
- ⌘ No Indigenous people reported that they had a severe or profound disability.
  - ⌘ Among non-Indigenous residents, the disability rate was 5%. The numbers with disabilities was very small and so not precise.
  - ⌘ none of Indigenous adults (aged 15+) gave assistance to a person with a severe disability.
- ⌘ 42% of Diamantina's Indigenous households had an internet connection, which was 23% lower than in 2011.

## Tracking changes in Diamantina Shire

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

Indicator	Diamantina Shire, 2016			Change in Indigenous rate	
	Indigenous	non-Indigenous	Gap in 2016	last 5 years 2011–2016	last decade 2006–2016
				same	up
<b>home ownership</b> % of households owning/buying their home	0%	28%	<b>-28%</b>	same	dn 14%
<b>personal income*</b> median weekly income of adults (15+)	\$585	\$789	<b>-26%</b>	dn 8%	up 6%
<b>household income</b> median weekly income of households	\$1,562	\$1,833	<b>-15%</b>	up 168%	up 116%
<b>workforce participation</b> % of adults 15+ in labour force	76%	88%	<b>-12%</b>	dn 5%	dn 0%
<b>unemployment</b> % of unemployed in workforce	21%	3%	<b>+19%</b>	up 9%	up 15%
<b>employment</b> employed adults as % of population	42%	69%	<b>-27%</b>	dn 18%	dn 14%
<b>pre-school</b> % of infants under 5 in education	0%	16%	<b>-16%</b>	same	same
<b>teenage education</b> % of 15–19 year-olds in education	0%	0%	same	dn 100%	same
<b>children at school</b> % of 5–14 year olds in education	100%	100%	same	up 100%	up 36%
<b>Year 12 completion</b> % of adults (15+) who have left school	30%	61%	<b>-31%</b>	up 15%	up 15%
<b>average schooling</b> average school Year completed	10.3 yrs	11.1 yrs	<b>-90%</b>	1.4 yrs	0.7 yrs
<b>tertiary qualifications</b> % of adults 15+ with a post-school qualification	27%	53%	<b>-26%</b>	up 10%	up 16%
<b>degree</b> % of adults 15+ with a degree or higher qualification	0%	18%	<b>-18%</b>	same	same
<b>postgrad</b> % of adults 15+ with a postgraduate qualification	0%	5%	<b>-5%</b>	same	same
<b>disability*</b> % of people with a severe, long-term disability	0.0%	0.0%	same	dn 9%	same

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

# Indigenous population and growth

In the 2016 Census, Diamantina's Indigenous population was counted as 43 people, of whom all identified as Aboriginal.

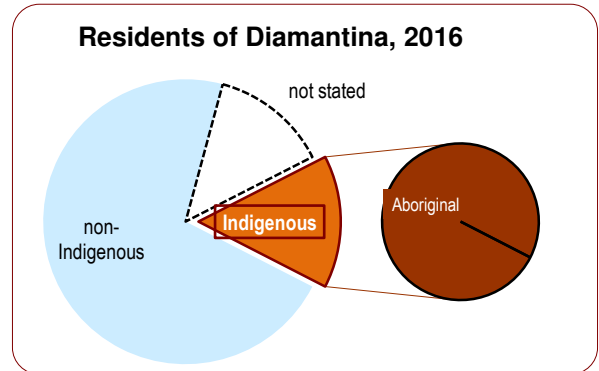
- ⌘ Indigenous people comprised 14.8% of Diamantina's population, compared with 4.0% in Queensland.

13.1% of Diamantina Shire people did not say whether they had Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origins.

- ⌘ Among the Indigenous people here, there were 125 males per 100 females.

There were 114 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.



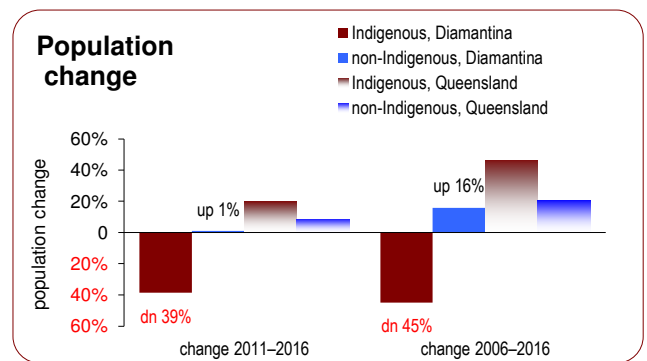
Between 2011 and 2016, the counted Indigenous population in Diamantina Shire fell by 39% (by 27) from 70; in total, Diamantina's population rose by 3%.

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, Diamantina's Indigenous population fell by 45% (from 78 in 2006).

Diamantina's non-Indigenous population rose by 16% over the decade.

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



On Census night 2016, 41 Indigenous residents of Diamantina were at home (95%), and 8 were staying away from home (19%). Offsetting those away were 16 Indigenous visitors staying in the Shire that night, equivalent to 37% of the Indigenous resident population.

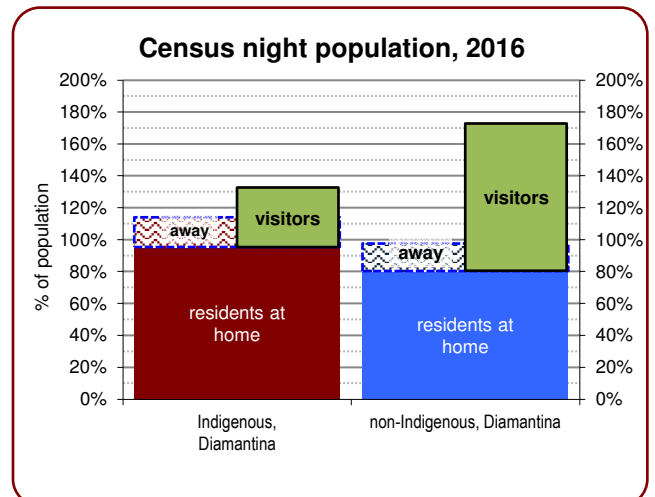
- ⌘ There were a few visitors from the same locality (eg. overnighing with neighbours).

25% of the visitors were from Queensland.

- ⌘ The proportion of Indigenous residents away from home on Census night was 6% lower than in 2011.

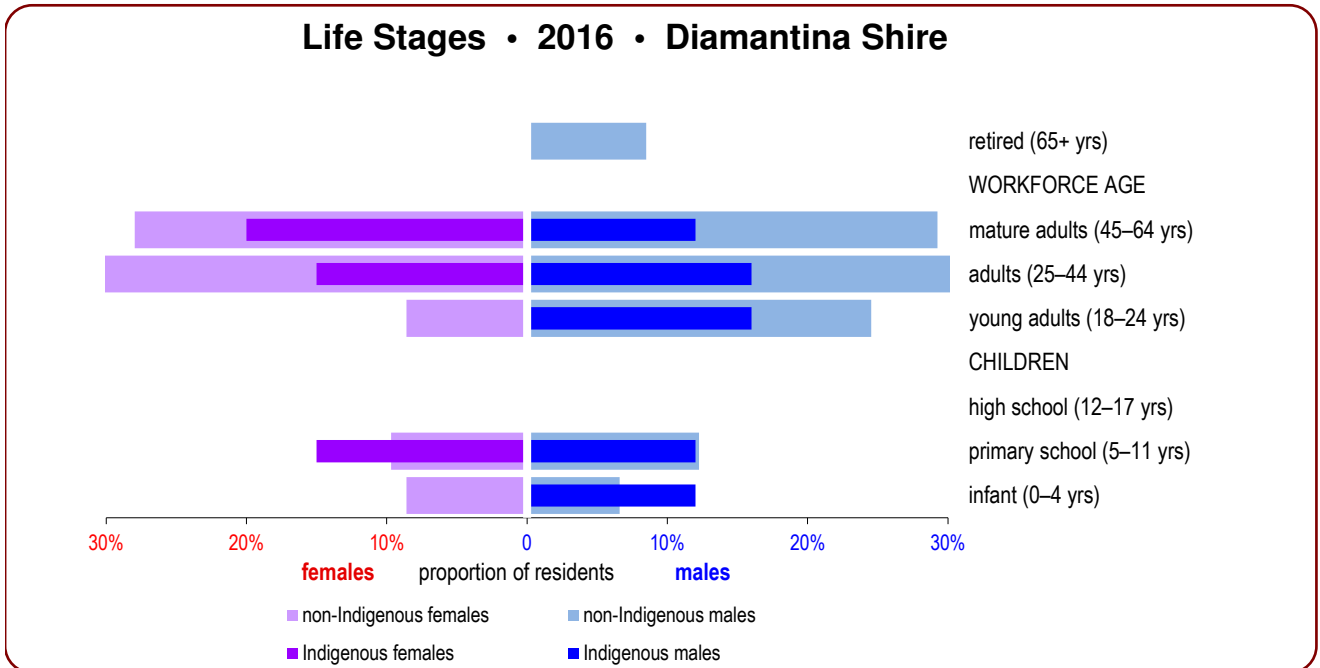
The proportion away from home was 2% higher than for non-Indigenous residents here; it was 12% higher than for Indigenous residents of Queensland.

- ⌘ There were no more Indigenous visitors than in 2011, when there were 12, equal to 18% of the Indigenous population.



## Life stages

The Indigenous population of Diamantina 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 Diamantina's Indigenous population in 2016:

⌘ 9 people (21% or one in five) were adults aged 18–64.

- a few were aged 18–24
- a few were aged 25–44
- a few were aged 45–64

The number of adults aged 18–64 was down 82% from 2011; and down 83% from 2006.

⌘ 14 Indigenous residents (33% or one in three) were children under 18.

- a few (or 7%) were under five
- 7 (or 16%) were aged 5–11
- a few (or 9%) were aged 12–17

The number of children was up 17% since 2011; and down 46% since 2006.

⌘ A few of Indigenous residents were aged 65+ years (7% of the total).

The number aged 65+ had not changed since 2011; there were none in 2006.

The proportion aged 18–64 among Indigenous people was 57% lower than for non-Indigenous (78%).

11% fewer of the Indigenous population were young adults (18–24 yrs), and 26% 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 Diamantina was 11% 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.

6% of non-Indigenous people in Diamantina 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 Diamantina Shire has an age profile that is younger than the non-Indigenous population, with a lower median age (25 vs 31 years).

For Diamantina's Indigenous population in 2016:

- ⌘ The average age was 25 years in 2016, with half the population aged under 25 years (the median age).  
The largest 5-year age groups were 15–19 years (19%), 10–14 years (9%) and 0–4 years (7%).
- ⌘ The median age was 19 years lower than in 2011 and 9 years higher than in 2006.

Proportionally, the biggest increases since 2011 were of 15–19 year olds (167% more), 5–9 year olds (unchanged) and 25–29 year olds (unchanged).

- ⌘ A few Indigenous people (7%) were aged 65+ years, compared with 6% of non-Indigenous residents.
- ⌘ There were only males among those aged 0–4 years, 5–9 years, 20–24 years, 40–44 years.

The average age was 9 years younger than for the non-Indigenous residents; the median age was 6 years younger.

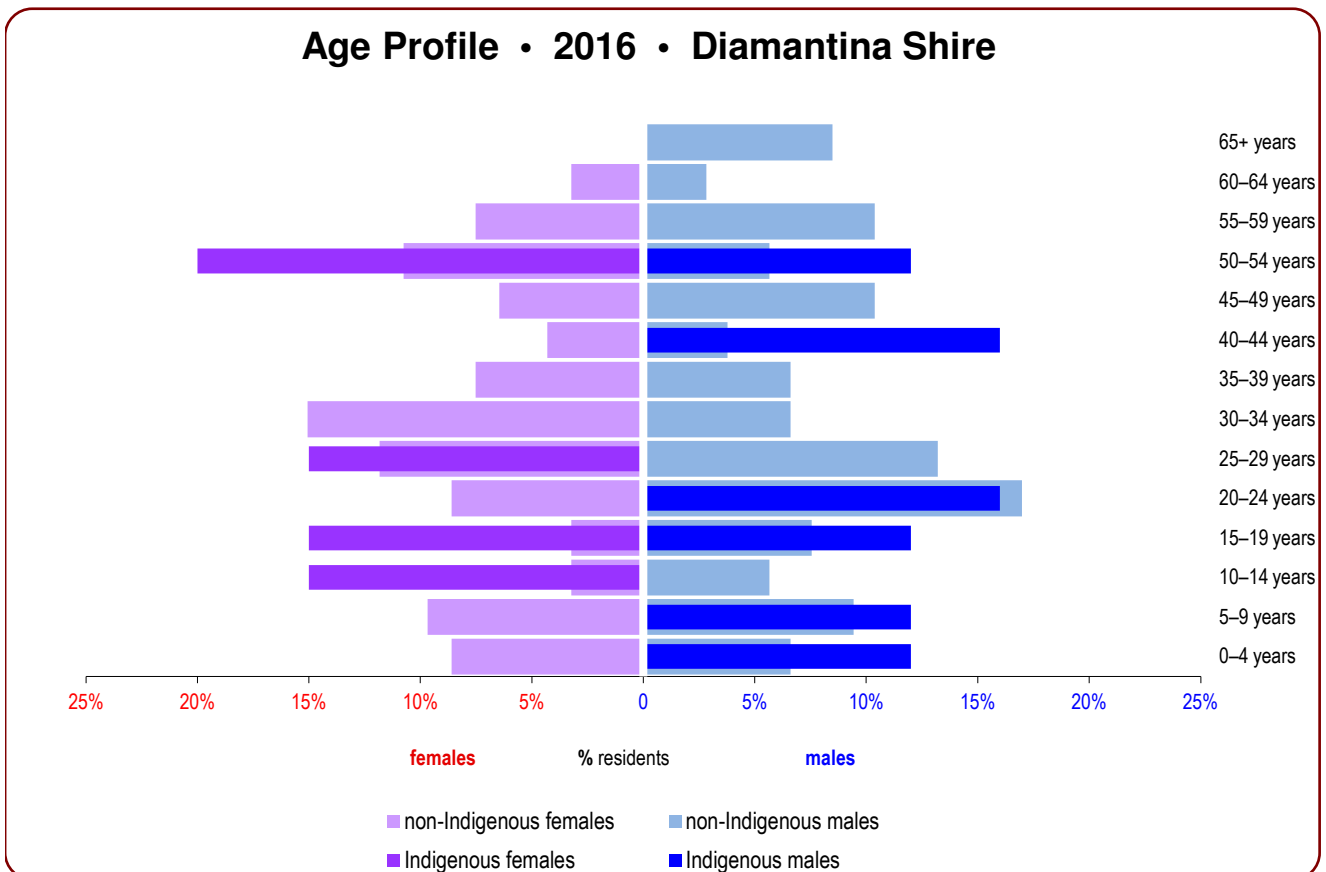
Non-Indigenous population: about 6% were 15–19 years, 3% were 10–14 years and 9% were 0–4 years.

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: 15–19 year olds (15%); 5–9 year olds (19%); and 25–29 year olds (24%).

The number aged 65+ was similar to in 2011; the percentage of people this age was up by 2% since 2011, when it was 5%.

There were many more females than males among those aged 50–54 years, and those aged 10–14 years and 25–29 years.



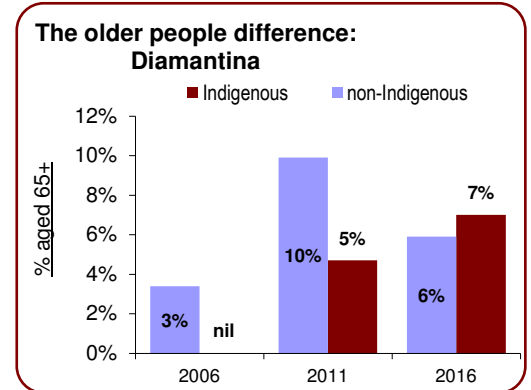
## Population Indicators

% aged 65+ in population

### The older people difference

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, 7.0% of Diamantina's Indigenous residents were aged 65 or over, compared with 5.9% of non-Indigenous residents. The older people difference was +1%.
- ⌘ The older people difference had reversed since 2011, after having increased 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.

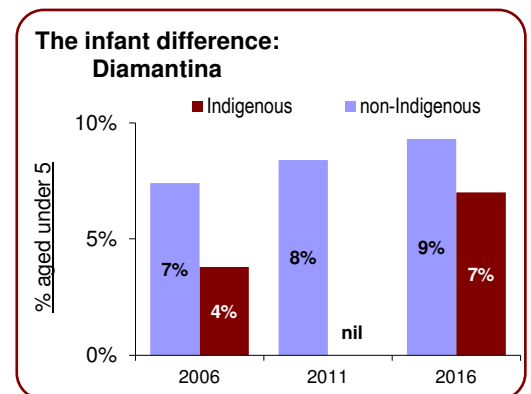


### The infant difference

% 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, 7.0% of Diamantina's Indigenous residents were infants, compared with 9% of non-Indigenous residents. The infant difference was -2%.
- ⌘ The infant difference had closed by 6% since 2011, after having widened by 5% 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.

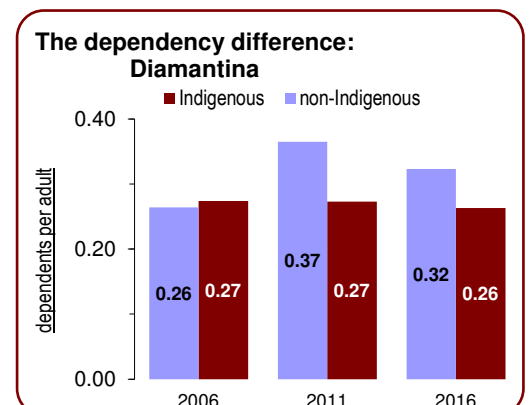


### The dependency difference

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, Diamantina's Indigenous community had a dependency ratio of 0.26, compared with 0.32 for the non-Indigenous community. The Indigenous dependency ratio was 0.06 lower.
- ⌘ The dependency difference had decreased by 0.03 since 2011, after having reversed 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.





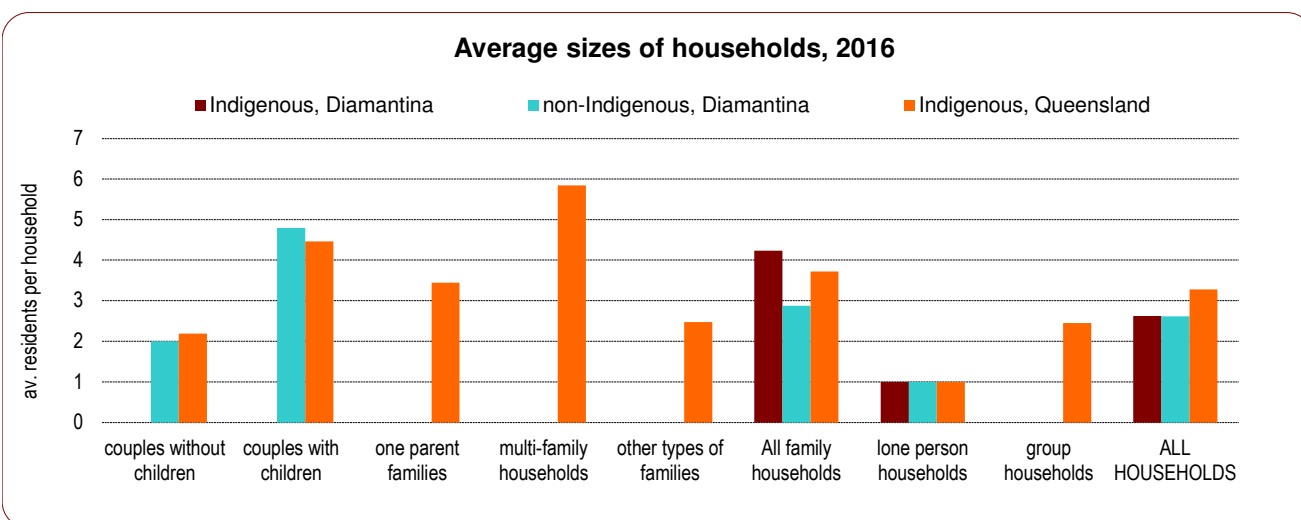
## Household types and sizes

In 2016, the 43 Indigenous residents of Diamantina Shire were living in 24 households, 17% less than in 2011

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

- ⌘ One in three were couples with children (8 households, or 33%). 5% higher than non-Indigenous here
- ⌘ A few were couples without children. 9% less than non-Indigenous
- ⌘ A few were one parent families (3 households, or 13%). 13% more than non-Indigenous
- ⌘ One in three were one-person households (8 households, or 33%). 4% more than non-Indigenous
- ⌘ There were no multi-family households, and a few other types of households.

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



Diamantina's Indigenous households had an average of 2.6 residents in 2016, which was 0.4 larger than in 2011, and 0.2 lower than in 2006.

- ⌘ Indigenous households here were 0.6 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 2.6 residents; Indigenous households were of similar size, on average. The average size of non-Indigenous households rose by 0.4 from 2011.
- ⌘ There were 8 Indigenous people living alone. Indigenous households: 33% lone person; Other households: 30%.
- ⌘ Indigenous couple families here were too few for analysis. Indigenous families in Queensland averaged 2.5 children. The average size of Indigenous nuclear families was not able to be calculated in 2011 and not able to be calculated in 2006.
- ⌘ There were too few Indigenous single-parent families here to comment on their average size. There were no one-parent families in 2011. There were no one-parent families in 2006.
- ⌘ At an average size of 2.6 persons, the 24 Indigenous households had some 63 members, but only 41 Indigenous people were counted in these households. This suggests that some 22 people in Diamantina's Indigenous households (one in three) did not identify as Indigenous in the Census.

## Household Indicators

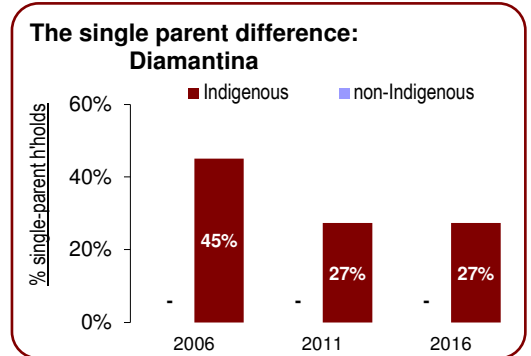
Note: these indicators are based on a small number of households so are not precise.

### 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, 27% of Diamantina's Indigenous family households with children had one parent, compared with none of non-Indigenous families. The difference was +27%.
- ⌘ The single parent difference had changed little since 2011, after having decreased by 18% 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.

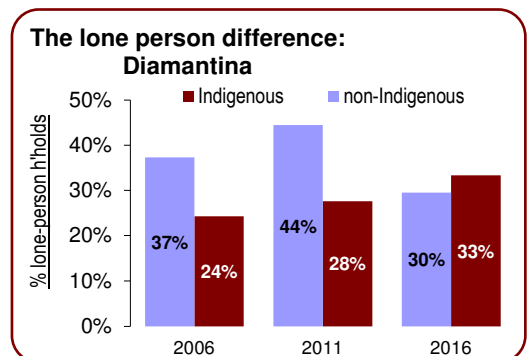


### The lone person difference

% 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, 33% of Diamantina's Indigenous households were lone persons, compared with 30% of non-Indigenous households. The lone person difference was +4%.
- ⌘ The lone person difference had reversed since 2011, after having widened by 4% 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.

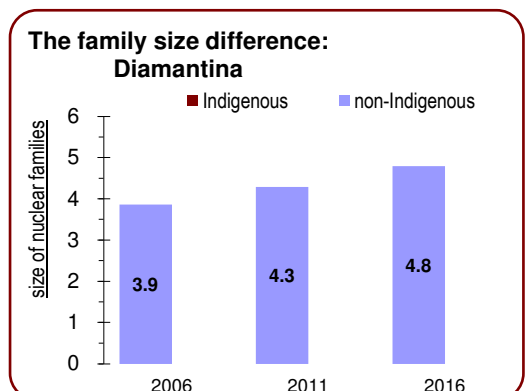


### The family size difference

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 Diamantina's Indigenous nuclear families was not able to be calculated, due to small numbers. The average size of non-Indigenous families was 4.8 persons. The gap was not relevant.
- ⌘ The family size difference had not applied in 2011 when there were not enough Indigenous nuclear families; there were no Indigenous nuclear families in 2006.
- ⌘ 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.



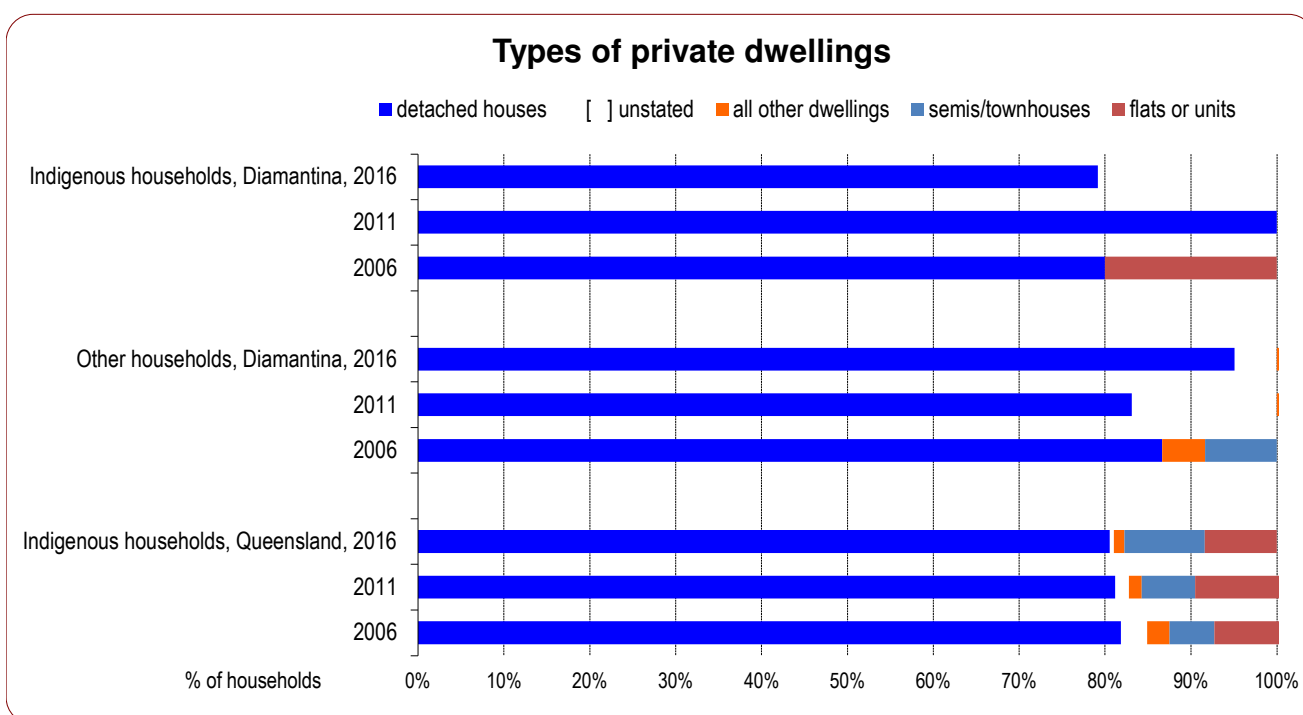
## Types of housing

In 2016, most Indigenous households in Diamantina Shire (79%) were living in detached houses, but numbers here were too small for accuracy.

- ⌘ Compared with other households in Diamantina, no more Indigenous households lived in semis/townhouses, and 16% fewer lived in detached houses.
- ⌘ The proportion of Indigenous households living in detached houses in Diamantina was down by 21% since 2011, and was 1% lower than in 2006.

The proportion in improvised shacks was similar to that of Indigenous households in Queensland; the proportion in semis/townhouses was 9% lower.

The proportion of non-Indigenous households in detached houses in Diamantina was up by 12% since 2011 and up by 8% since 2006.



No Indigenous people in the Shire were counted living in institutional accommodation on Census night (eg. nursing homes, hospitals, boarding houses, correctional centres, barracks or boarding schools).

- ⌘ There were 14 Indigenous people living in institutional accommodation in Diamantina in 2011, and 7 in 2006.
- ⌘ Note: very small numbers are randomly altered by the ABS to protect privacy, so are not precise.

In 2016, there were 25 people living in institutional accommodation in Diamantina Shire; 7% of the non-Indigenous population lived in institutions.

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

- ⌘ This was virtually unchanged since 2011.

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

## Housing costs and tenure

In 2016, Indigenous households in Diamantina Shire most commonly lived in dwellings that were rented (79% of the households).

⌘ The proportion of Indigenous households that rented, 79%, was 17% higher than the rate for other households here.

The proportion living in rented dwellings was down by 10% since 2011, and was 7% lower than in 2006.

The median weekly rent paid by Indigenous households was \$157. It was \$116 in 2011 and \$90 in 2006.

⌘ No dwellings were being bought by Indigenous households in 2016.

The proportion living in mortgaged dwellings was little changed since 2011; and 14% lower than in 2006.

⌘ No dwellings were fully owned by Indigenous households in 2016.

Among Indigenous households, the proportion renting in Diamantina was 17% higher than the rate in Queensland.

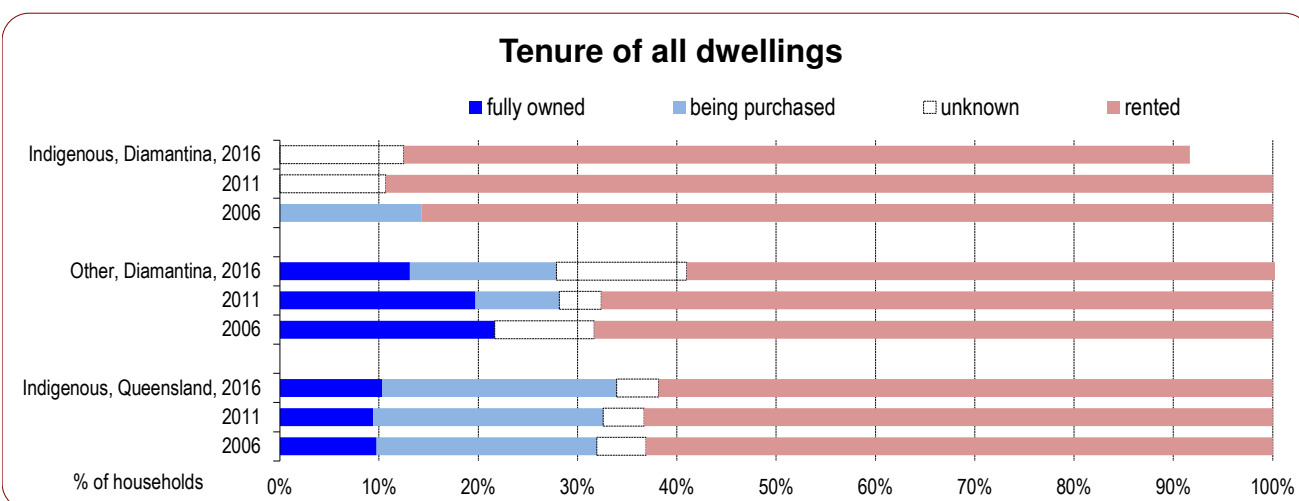
62% of Other households in Diamantina were renting, 5% lower than in 2011, and 6% lower than in 2006.

The median weekly rent paid by Other households in Diamantina was \$124. It was \$61 in 2011 and \$80 in 2006.

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

15% of the Other households in Diamantina had a mortgage, up by 6% since 2011, and up by 15% since 2006.

The median mortgage paid by Other households in Diamantina was \$1,500. It was \$780 in 2011 and \$ in 2006.



Of 19 Indigenous rental households, 68% were managed by public housing and a few were managed by absentee landlords.

⌘ 13 Indigenous households lived in public housing (59% of all households).

This number had risen by 5 since 2011.

Only 11% of the Other households lived in public housing. Indigenous households occupied 81% of public housing.

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

## Housing Indicators

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

### The home ownership gap

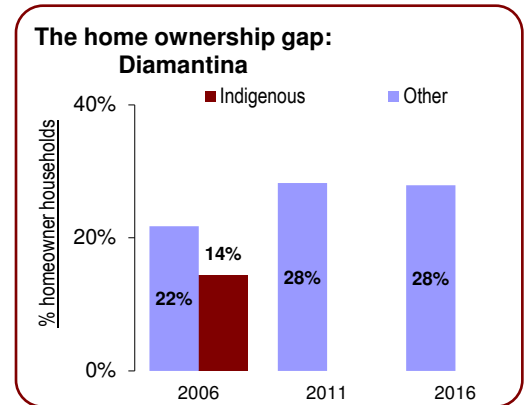
% of households owning/buying their home

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

⌘ In 2016, there were very few home owners or buyers in Diamantina Shire, so the home ownership gap cannot be calculated accurately.

⌘

⌘ 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

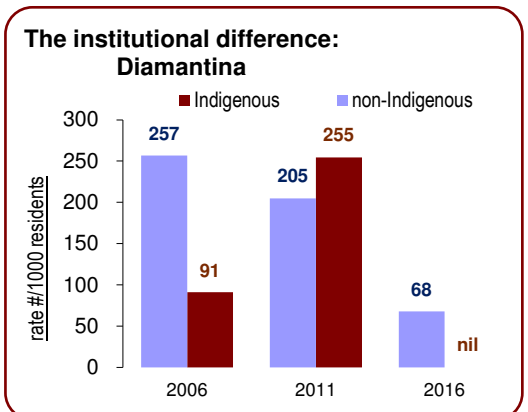
rate per 1000 of residents in non-private dwellings

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 no Indigenous residents in Diamantina living in institutional housing, compared with 68 per 1000 non-Indigenous residents. The institutional difference was -68 per 1000.

⌘ The institutional gap had reversed since 2011, after having reversed over the previous five years.

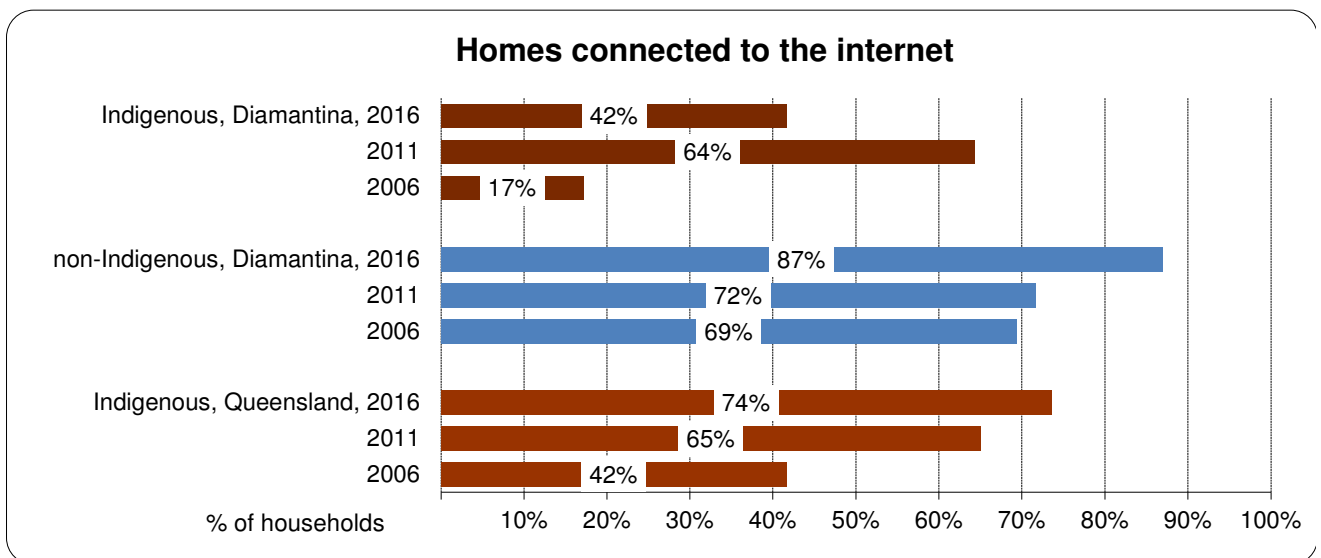
⌘ The institutional difference in Queensland was 15 per 1000 and had increased by 1 per 1000 since 2011. It had fallen by 1 per 1000 between 2006 and 2011.



## Internet @ home

In 2016, 42% of Indigenous households in Diamantina Shire had an internet connection while 21% did not (a few households); 13% did not answer the question.

- ⌘ The proportion of Indigenous households connected to the internet was 32% lower than in Queensland (74% connected), ... and 45% lower than non-Indigenous households in Diamantina (where 87% of homes were connected).
- ⌘ The proportion of Indigenous households with internet was down by 23% from 64% in 2011. The proportion was up by 8% for Indigenous households in Queensland. It was up by 15% for non-Indigenous households in this Shire (from 72% in 2011).
- ⌘ In 2006, 17% of Diamantina's Indigenous people had the internet at home. This compared with 42% of Indigenous people in Queensland and 69% of non-Indigenous people in this Shire.



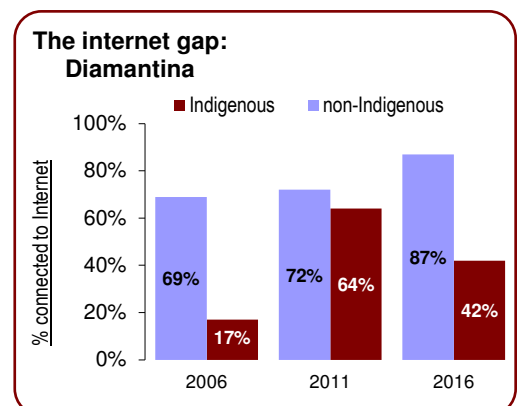
## The internet gap

% 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, 42% of Diamantina's Indigenous households had an internet connection, compared with 87% of other households, an internet gap of -45%.
- ⌘ The internet gap had widened by 37% since 2011, after having closed by 44% 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.

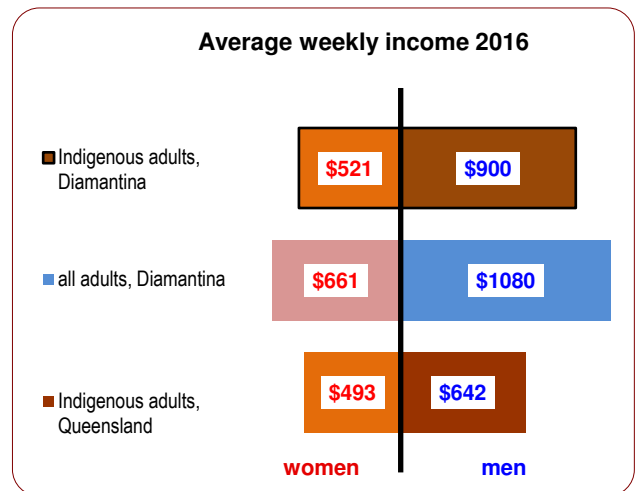
The 2006, 2011 and 2016 Censuses had different questions about the internet.



## Personal income

In 2016, the average weekly income of Indigenous adults (aged 15+) in Diamantina Shire was about \$635, which was 6% more than that of Indigenous adults in Queensland (\$597), but 39% less than the average of all adults in the Shire (\$1,043).

- ⌘ Indigenous men in Diamantina averaged \$900 a week (83% of the overall male average here).  
Indigenous women averaged \$521 a week (79% of the overall female average).
- ⌘ The average weekly income of Indigenous men was \$258 higher in the Shire than in Queensland.  
The average weekly income of Indigenous women here was \$28 higher than in Queensland.
- ⌘ Half of the Indigenous adults received under \$585 a week (the median income).



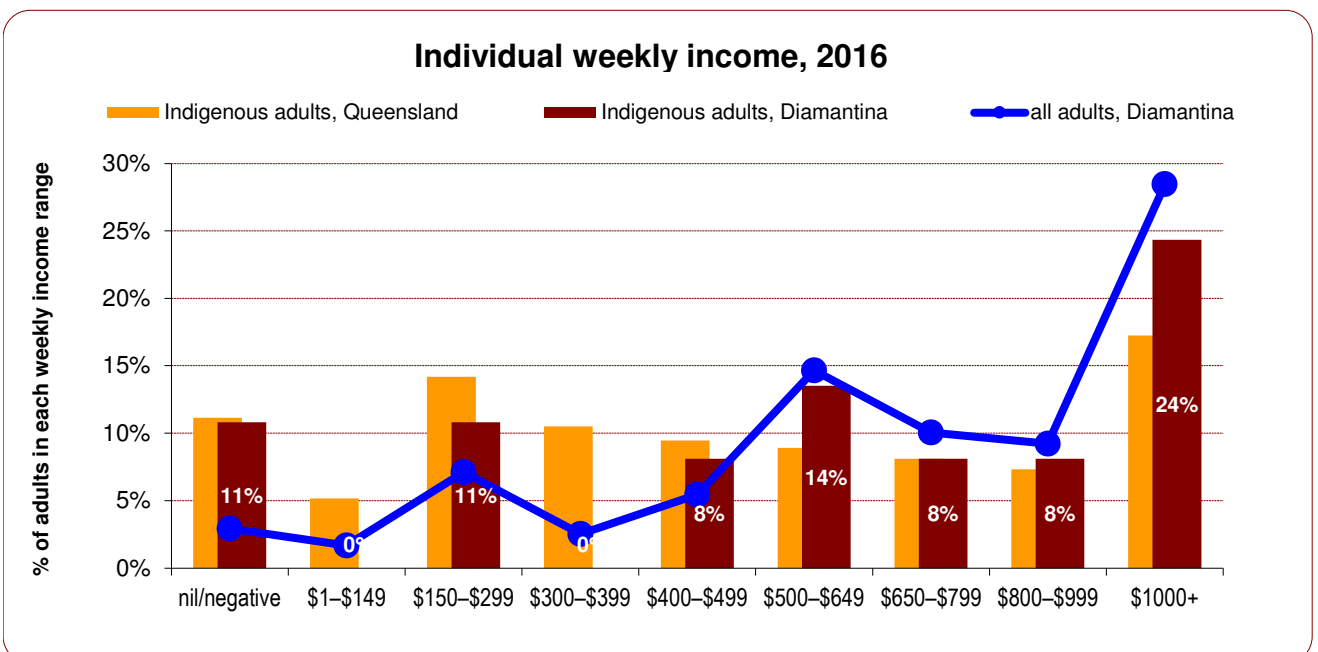
The income distribution pattern among Indigenous adults in Diamantina Shire was slightly different from Indigenous adults in Queensland; it was somewhat different from all adults in the Shire.

Compared with Indigenous adults across Queensland:

- ⌘ proportionally more Indigenous adults here were in the \$1000+ and \$500–\$649 ranges.
- ⌘ fewer were in the \$300–\$399 and \$1–\$149 ranges, and in the \$150–\$299 range.

Compared with all adults in this Shire:

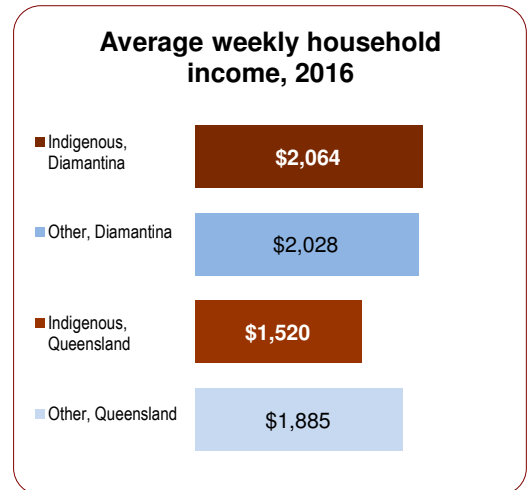
- ⌘ more Indigenous adults were in the nil/negative and \$150–\$299 ranges, and in the \$400–\$499 range.
- ⌘ proportionally fewer were in the \$1000+ and \$300–\$399 range.



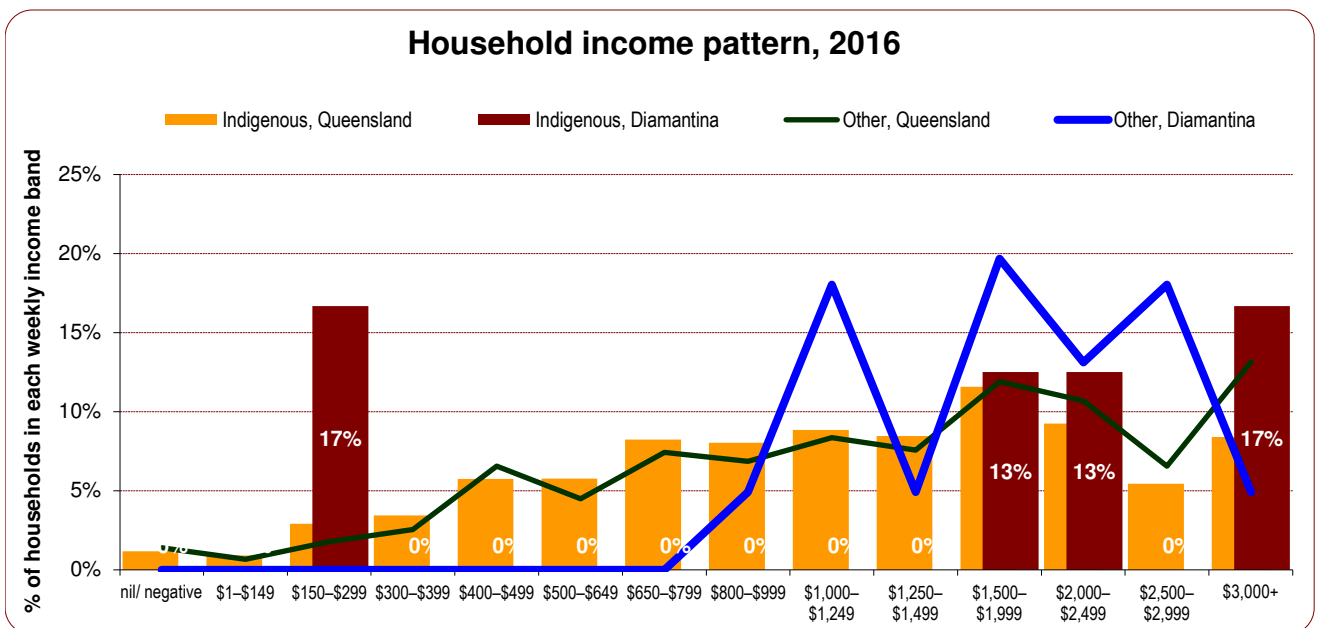
## Household income

In 2016, the average income of 23 Indigenous households in Diamantina Shire was about \$2,064 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 Diamantina Shire was 36% more than the average of Indigenous households in Queensland (\$1,520 a week).
- ⌘ It was very close to the average of other households in Diamantina – \$2,028 a week.
- ⌘ Half the Indigenous households received less than \$1,562 a week (the 'median household income').
- ⌘ Indigenous households in the Shire had an average size of 2.6 residents, compared with 2.6 for non-Indigenous households. Household incomes thus had to be spread among similar numbers of people, compared to other households.



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



Compared with Indigenous households across Queensland:

- ⌘ more Indigenous households here were in the \$150–\$299 and \$3,000+ income ranges, and in the \$2,000–\$2,499 range.
- ⌘ there were many income ranges which no Indigenous households received.

Compared with non-Indigenous households in this Shire:

- ⌘ more Indigenous households were in the \$150–\$299 and \$3,000+ income ranges.
- ⌘ there were many income ranges which no Indigenous households received.



## Income Indicators

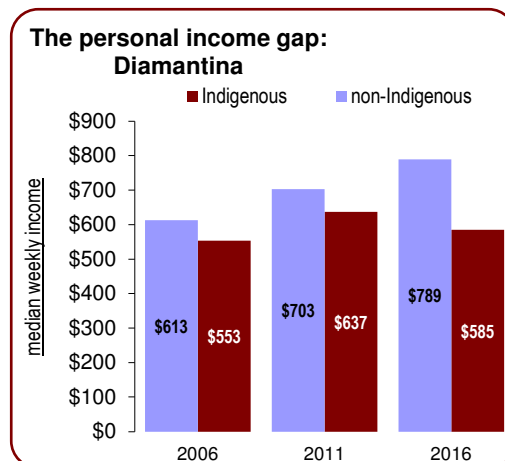
Note: these indicators are based on a small number so are not precise.

### 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 37 Indigenous adults in Diamantina was \$585, which was 74% that of non-Indigenous adults here (\$789). The personal income gap was -26%.
- ⌘ The personal income gap had widened by 17% since 2011, after having closed by 1% 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.

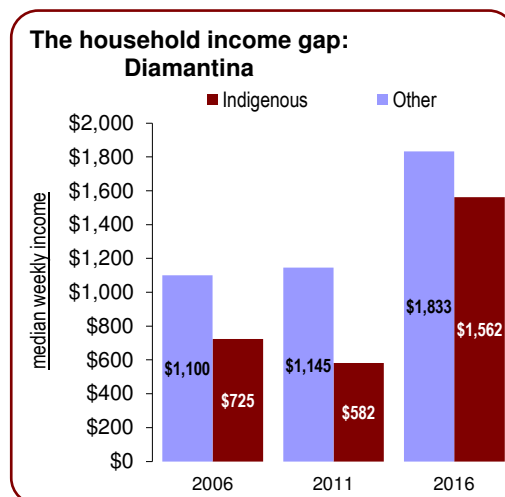


### The household income gap

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 23 Indigenous households in Diamantina Shire was \$1,562, compared with \$1,833 for Other households in the Shire. This was 15% lower – this is the household income gap.
- ⌘ The household income gap had narrowed by about 34% since 2011, after having widened by about 15% 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

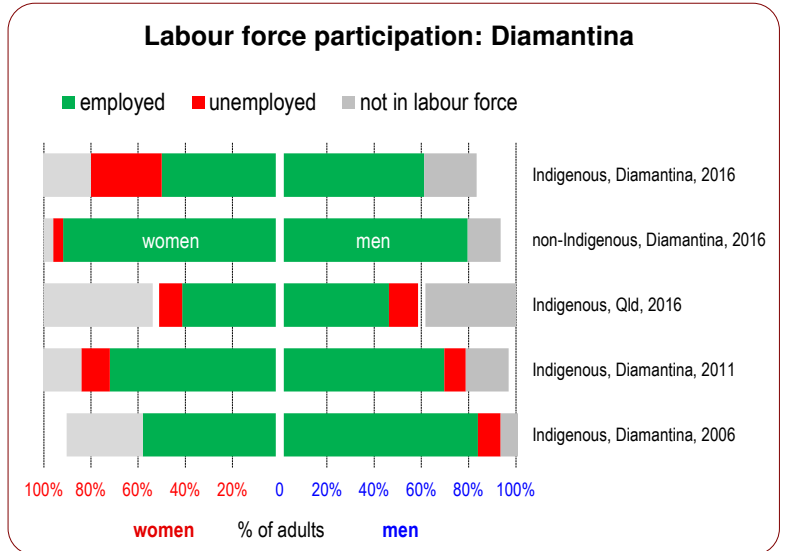
Employment is a prime determinant of a community's income, so it is an important indicator of well-being. In Diamantina, 18 out of 37 Indigenous adults (15+) were employed in 2016 – 49% of adults.

The workforce participation rate (employed + unemployed) was 76% of all Indigenous adults aged 15+.

Indigenous workforce participation was ...

- ⌘ much lower for women at 45% than for men at 61%.
- ⌘ 12% lower than the average for non-Indigenous adults in the Shire.
- ⌘ 21% higher than the average for Indigenous adults in Queensland.

The Indigenous workforce participation rate here was 5% lower than in 2011 and similar to 2006.



In 2016, the Indigenous unemployment rate in Diamantina was 21%, with a few people out of work.

- ⌘ This rate was much higher than the 3% rate among non-Indigenous adults here.
- ⌘ The Indigenous unemployment rate was nil for men and 67% for women.
- ⌘ The Indigenous unemployment rate was 9% higher than in 2011, and 15% higher than in 2006.
- ⌘ Unemployment numbers are too small for accurate age-sex comparisons.

## Workforce Gap Indicators

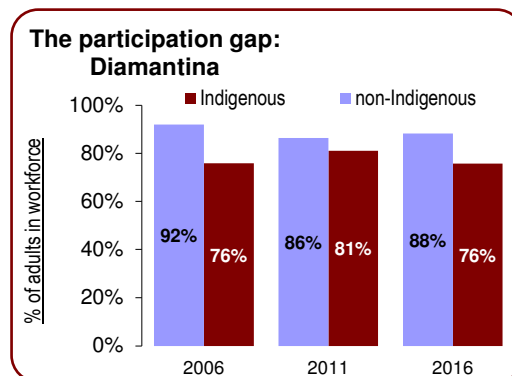
Note: these indicators are based on a small labour force so can fluctuate.

### 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 Diamantina, there were 28 Indigenous people in the workforce, 76% of the adult residents. The proportion of non-Indigenous adults in the workforce was 88%, so the participation gap was -12%.
- ⌘ The participation gap had widened by 7% since 2011, after having closed by 11% 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.

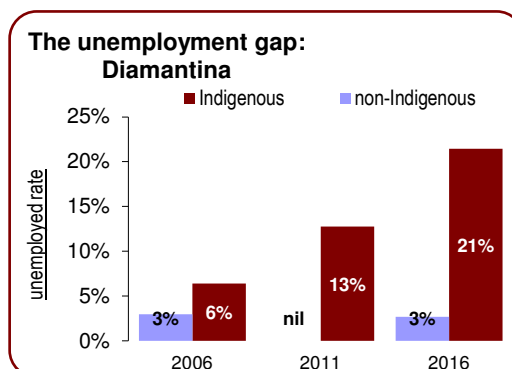


### The unemployment gap

% 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, 21% of the Indigenous workforce in Diamantina were unemployed (6 people), and 3% of the non-Indigenous workforce were unemployed. The unemployment gap was +19%.
- ⌘ The unemployment gap had widened by 6% since 2011, after having widened by 10% 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.

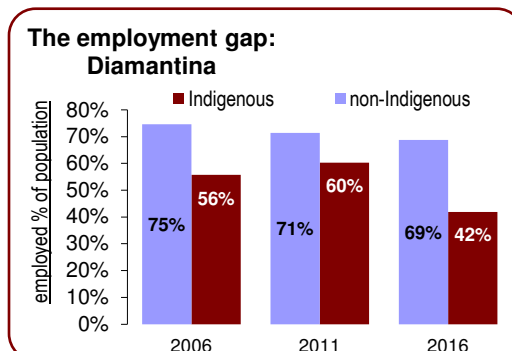


### The employment gap

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, 42% of the Indigenous population of Diamantina Shire were employed (18 people), and 69% of the non-Indigenous workforce were employed. The employment gap was -27%.
- ⌘ The employment gap had widened by 16% since 2011, after having closed by 8% 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 Diamantina Shire, one in four Indigenous residents (10 people) was attending an educational institution in 2016. (Note: numbers are very small so are not precise.)

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

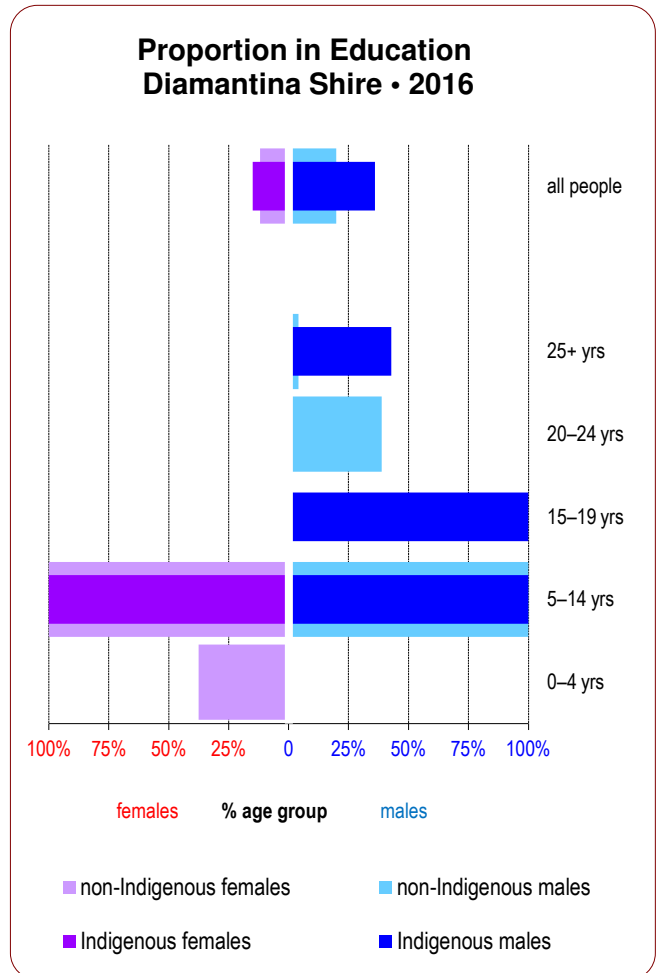
- none of the 0–4 year olds
- all of the 5–14 year olds
- none of the 15–19 year olds
- none of the 20–24 year olds
- 33% of those aged 25+.

Overall participation in education by Indigenous residents here, 23%, is close to for non-Indigenous, 20%. This is partly because the Indigenous population has a higher proportion of children under 18. Relative to non-Indigenous people of the same age, there were, in education:

- 27% more Indigenous 25+ year olds
- no 20–24 year olds
- no 15–19 year olds
- 75% more Indigenous 5–14 year olds
- no 0–4 year olds

Diamantina Shire's Indigenous population had 300 males per 100 females in education. This ratio varied with age. Of those in education, there were:

- too few to be sure for 0–4 year olds
- equally males and females among 5–14 year olds
- too few to be sure for 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 Diamantina Shire had increased by 13%, but this masks changes among the age groups.

- No 0–4 year olds were in education in 2011; the rate was unchanged since 2006.
- No 5–14 year olds were in education in 2011, and up by 111% since 2006.
- The proportion of 15–19 year olds in education was down by 100% since 2011, and steady 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 up by 25% since 2011. The rate was up by 33% from 2006.

## Current education

In 2016, some 7 Indigenous children and teenagers in Diamantina Shire were attending school, with none in pre-school, a few in primary school, and a few in high school.

The number of Indigenous pre-schoolers was little changed from none in 2011; it was none in 2006

- ⌘ Pre-school numbers are too small for analysis.
- ⌘ In Queensland, Indigenous pre-schoolers equalled 40% of the number aged 4–5 years. Non-Indigenous pre-schoolers in this Shire represented 57% of their age group.

The number of Indigenous primary students (a few) was up by 3 since 2011; it was 50% lower than in 2006.

The number of Indigenous secondary students (a few) was little changed since 2011 and 20% lower than 2006.

No Indigenous residents of Diamantina Shire were in post-school education in 2016. This was 5 less than in 2011, and none 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.
- ⌘ No non-Indigenous 15–24 year olds in this Shire attended TAFE.

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.
- ⌘ 25% of the non-Indigenous 15–24 year olds in this Shire were at university, with 70% full-time.

There were no Indigenous students aged 25+ from Diamantina attending TAFE in 2016.

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

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

- ⌘ 3% of Indigenous 25–64 year olds in Queensland were at university, with 49% full-time.
- ⌘ 5% of non-Indigenous 25–64 year olds in this Shire were at university, with 50% full-time.

## Education Attendance Indicators

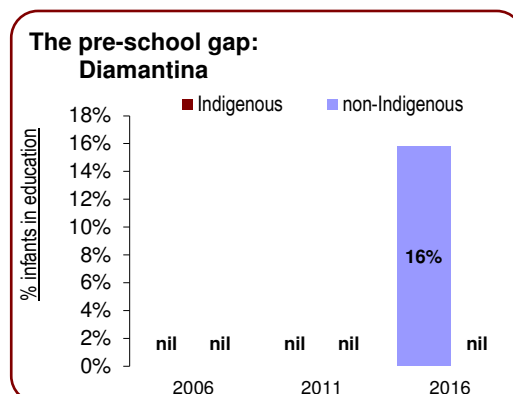
Note: these indicators are based on small numbers so are approximate.

### The pre-school gap

% of infants under 5 in education

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

- ⌘ In 2016, none of Indigenous infants in Diamantina Shire were in education, compared with 16% of non-Indigenous infants. The pre-school gap was -16%.
- ⌘ The pre-school gap had widened by 16% since 2011, after having changed little 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.

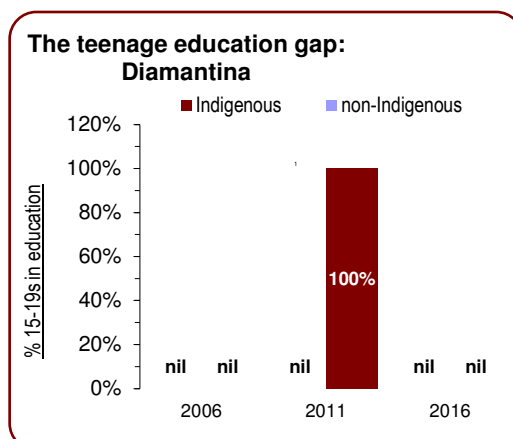


### The teenage education gap

% of 15–19 year-olds in education

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

- ⌘ In 2016, none of Diamantina Shire Indigenous teenagers aged 15–19 were in education, compared with none of non-Indigenous teenagers. The teenage education gap was nil.
- ⌘ The teenage education gap had closed by 100% since 2011, after having widened by 100% 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.

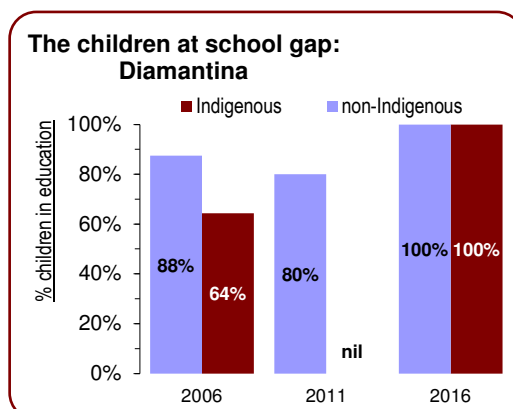


### The children at school gap

% of 5–14 year olds in education

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

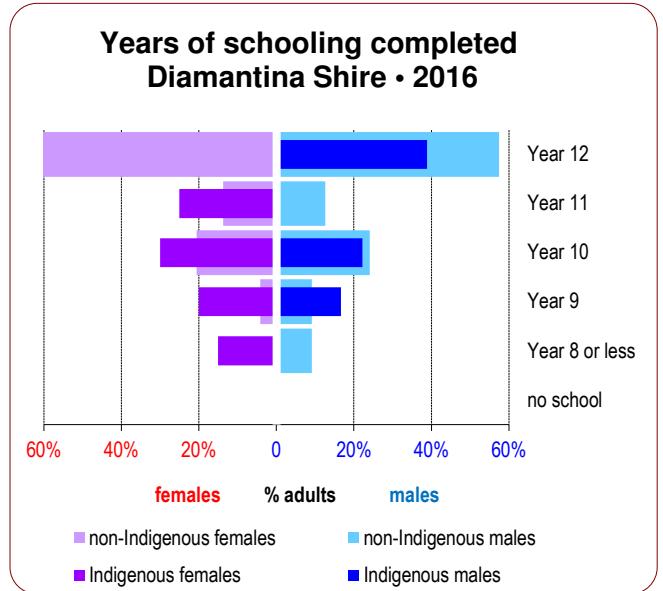
- ⌘ In 2016, 100% of Diamantina Shire Indigenous children aged 5–14 were in education, and 100% of non-Indigenous of that age were. The schooling gap was nil.
- ⌘ The schooling gap had widened by 80% since 2011, after having widened by 57% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The schooling gap in Queensland was -5% and had narrowed by 3% since 2011. It changed little over 2006 to 2011.



# Schooling levels

In 2016, the Indigenous adults (15+) in Diamantina Shire had completed an average of Year 10.3 of school, compared with Year 11.1 for non-Indigenous adults. In Queensland, Indigenous adults averaged Year 10.5.

- ⌘ 9 Indigenous adults in the Shire had completed Year 12 which was almost the same as in 2011, and almost the same as in 2006.
- 30% of Indigenous adults in the Shire had completed Year 12, which was 31% lower than the rate for non-Indigenous adults.
- 38% of Indigenous adults across Queensland had completed Year 12.
- ⌘ 90% of Indigenous adults in the Shire had completed at least Year 10, which was 15% more than for Indigenous adults in Queensland.
- ⌘ Of the others, 13% had completed Year 9 and 13% had completed Year 8 or lower; no adults did not go to school; 10% 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 not included.

The average Year when Indigenous people in Diamantina Shire left school had risen by one year 5 months since 2011, and was up by 8 months since 2006.

Over the decade to 2016, there was stability in the number who had finished Year 12, and a decrease of 13% in the number who had finished school at Year 11.

For Indigenous adults in this Shire, average schooling:

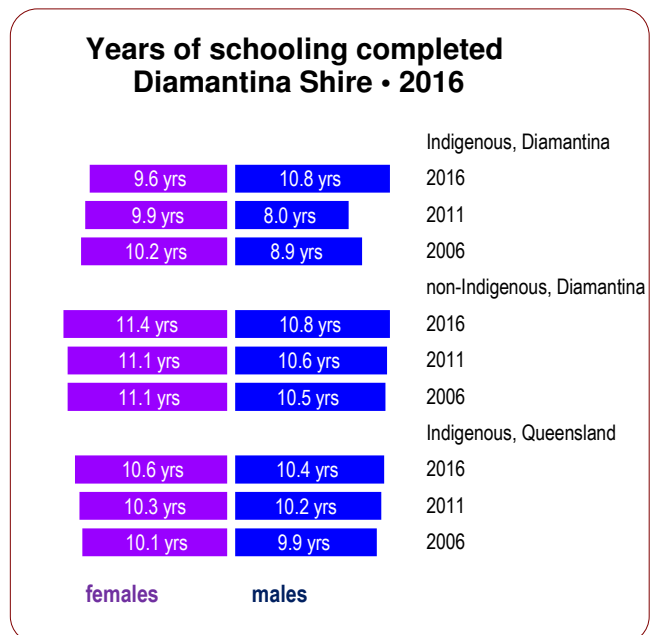
- ⌘ for men, had risen by 2 years 10 months since 2011, and had risen by one year 11 months since 2006.
- ⌘ for women, had fallen by 4 months since 2011, and had fallen by 7 months since 2006.

For non-Indigenous adults, average schooling:

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



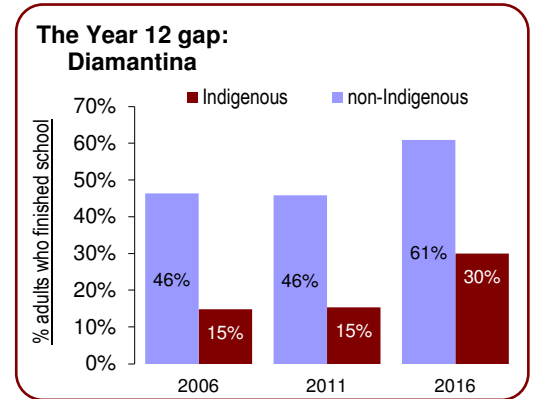
## Education Achievement Indicators

### 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, 30% of Diamantina's 30 Indigenous adults had completed Year 12, compared with 61% of non-Indigenous adults. The Year 12 gap was -31%.
- ⌘ The Year 12 gap had changed little since 2011, after having closed by 1% 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.

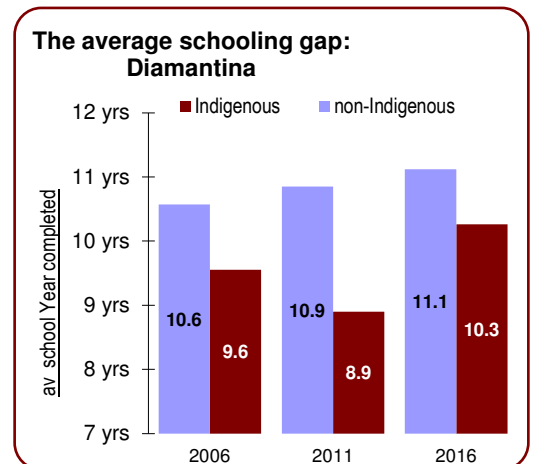


### The average schooling gap

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 30 Indigenous adults in Diamantina had completed an average of Year 10.3 at school, compared with Year 11.1 for non-Indigenous adults. The average schooling gap was -0.9 years.
- ⌘ The average schooling gap had closed by one year 1 month since 2011, after having widened by one year 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, 12 Indigenous adults in Diamantina Shire reported having tertiary educational qualifications, which was 32% of the number aged 15+.

By comparison, 44% of Indigenous adults in Queensland and 50% of non-Indigenous adults in Diamantina had a tertiary qualification.

No Indigenous adults in the Shire had a degree or higher qualification .

- ⌘ In Queensland, 5% of the Indigenous residents had a degree or higher qualification.
- ⌘ 18% of the non-Indigenous residents of Diamantina had a degree or more.

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

- certificate III or IV, held by a few people (16%);
- diploma, by a few people (8%);
- an unstated qual, by a few people (8%).

While the number of Indigenous adults in Diamantina fell by 36% from 2011 to 2016, the number with qualifications rose by 20%

- However, the numbers were too small for accurate analysis.

In the decade from 2006, the number of Indigenous adults in the Shire with qualifications increased by 9%, while the adult population decreased by 40%. There were 3 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.

## Higher Education Indicators

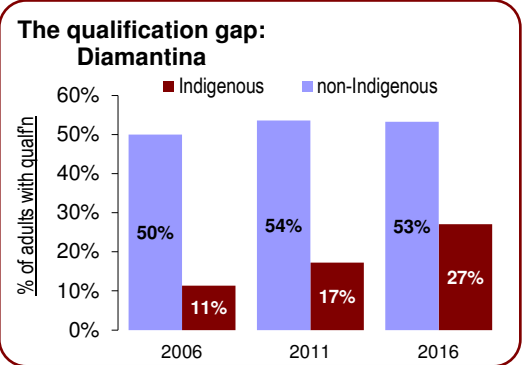
Note: these indicators are based on small, randomised numbers so are approximate.

### 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, 27% of Diamantina Shire Indigenous adults aged 15+ had a post-school qualification, compared with 53% of non-Indigenous adults. The qualification gap was -26%.
- ⌘ The qualification gap had closed by 10% since 2011, after having closed by 3% 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.

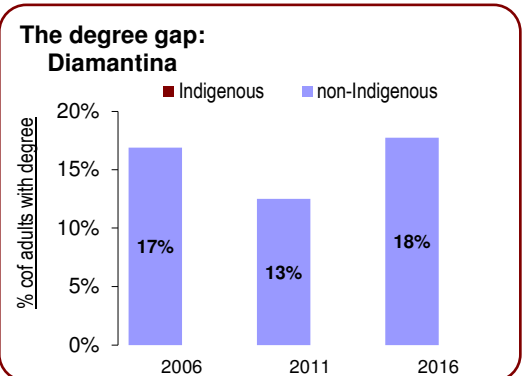


### The degree gap

% 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, none of Diamantina Shire Indigenous adults aged 15+ had a degree or higher qualification, compared with 18% of non-Indigenous adults. The degree education gap was -18%.
- ⌘ The degree gap had widened by 5% since 2011, after having closed by 4% 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.

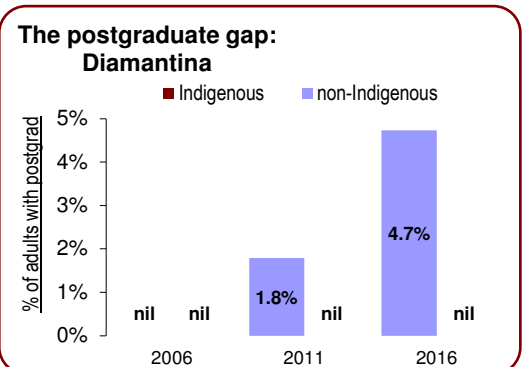


### The postgraduate gap

% 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 Diamantina Indigenous adults aged 15+ had a post-graduate qualification, compared with 4.7% of non-Indigenous adults. The postgraduate gap was -4.7%.
- ⌘ The postgraduate gap had widened by 2.9% since 2011, after having widened by 1.8% 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 Diamantina Shire, no Indigenous residents had a long-term severe disability. Among all Diamantina's residents, nil similarly reported a disability.

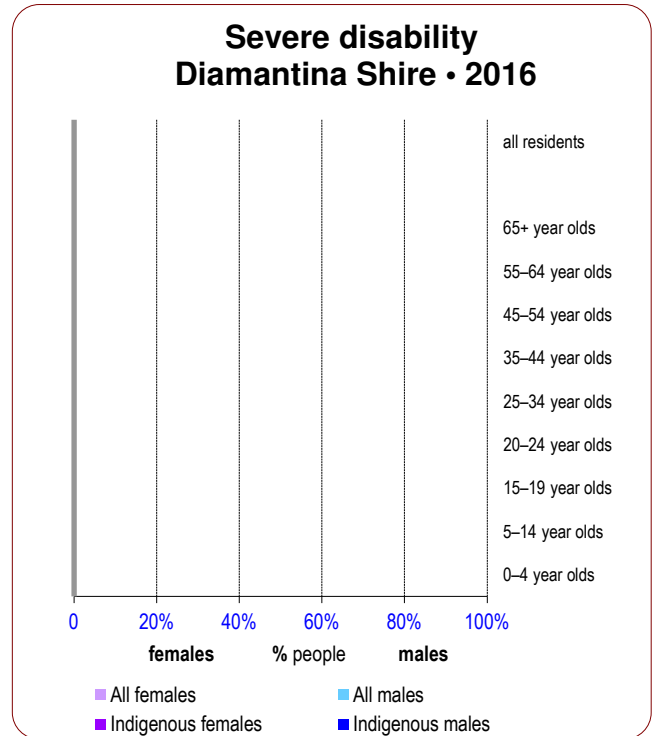
People with a long-term severe disability are those needing help or assistance with self-care, mobility or communication, because of a disability, long-term health condition or old age. This data compares Aboriginal people with the total population.

⌘ 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 nil.

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.

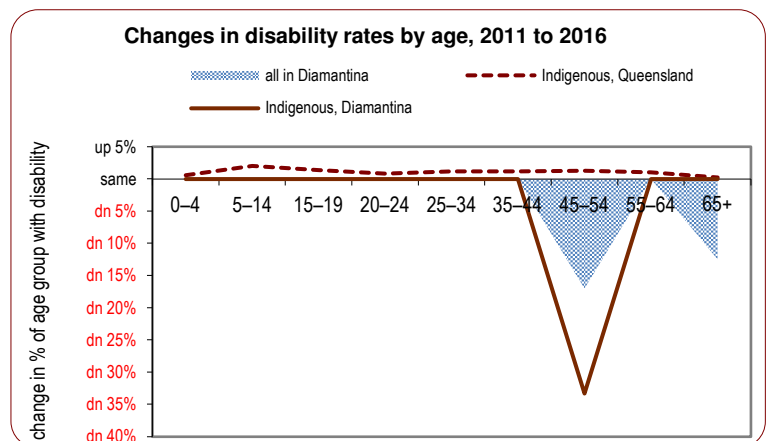


From 2011 to 2016, the overall disability rate among Indigenous residents of the Shire fell significantly from 9.0% to nil.

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%.

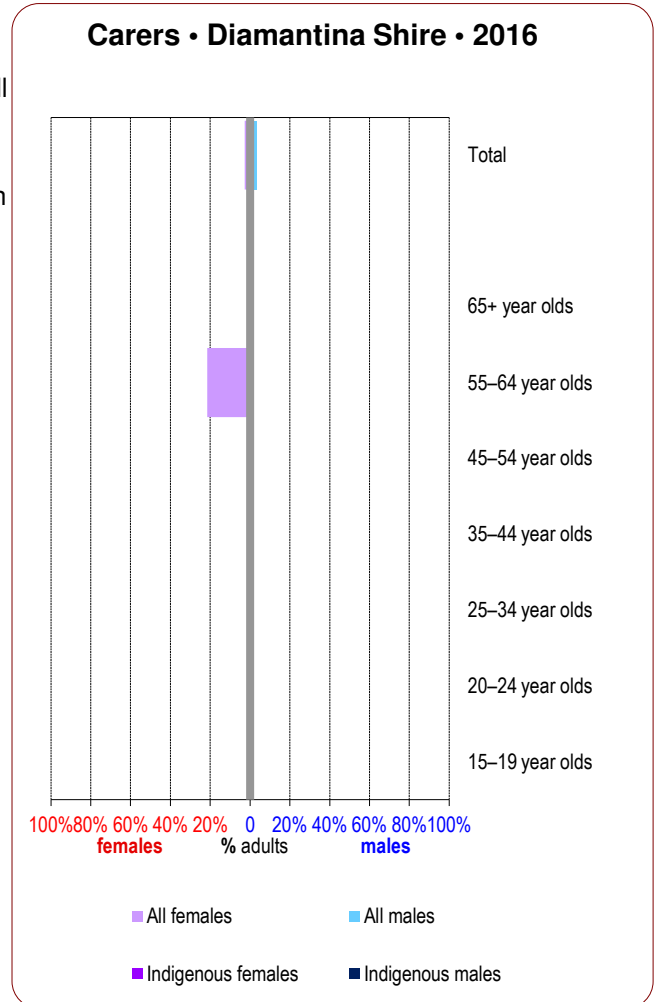
Among all Diamantina residents, the disability rate fell 3.8%, from 3.8% in 2011.



## Disability care given

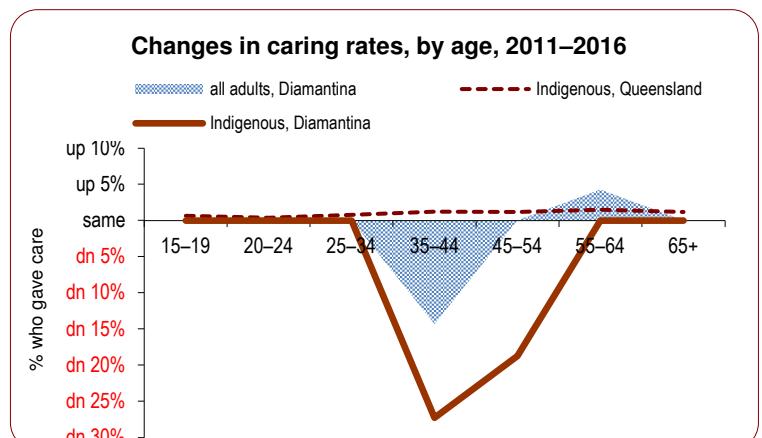
In the 2016 Census, no Indigenous adults in Diamantina Shire reported that they gave assistance to a person with a severe or profound disability. There were at that time no Indigenous residents who reported a severe or profound disability.

- ⌘ Across the age groups, the proportion of Indigenous people caring for a person with a disability is not accurate due to very small numbers being randomly adjusted..
- ⌘ Carers are more often women than men. In this Indigenous community, carer numbers were too small to calculate gender ratios.
- ⌘ The nil carer rate among Indigenous residents was much lower than the average for all adults in the Shire (4%).
- ⌘ In Queensland, 13% of Indigenous adults were caring for a person with a disability.



From 2011 to 2016, overall caring rates among Indigenous adults in Diamantina fell significantly from 10% to none, a decrease of 10% (rounded).

- ⌘ Among Indigenous adults in Queensland, caring rates rose by 1%.
- Among all Diamantina's adults, caring rates rose by 1%.



## Disability Indicators

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

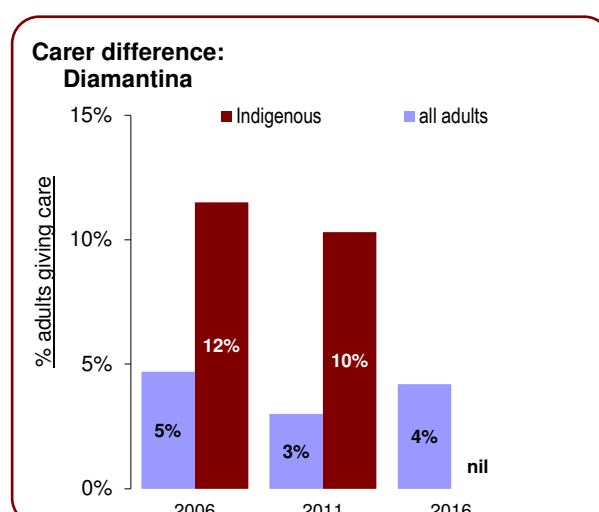
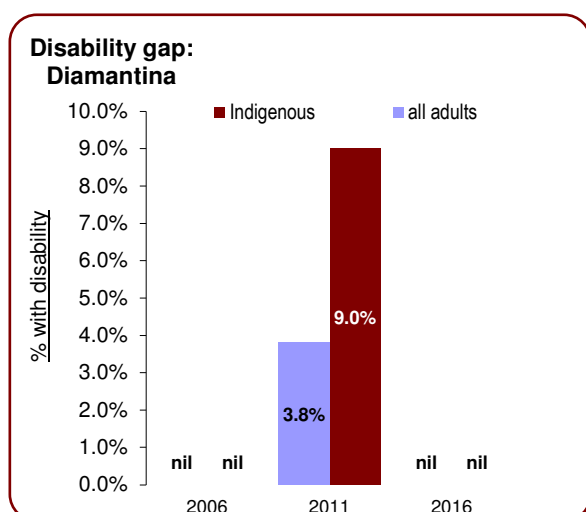
### The disability gap

% 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, none of Diamantina's Indigenous residents had a severe, long-term disability, compared with nil for all residents. The disability gap was nil.
- ⌘ The disability gap in Diamantina Shire had closed by 5.2% since 2011, after having widened by 5.2% 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, none of Diamantina's Indigenous adults (aged 15+) provided assistance to a person with a severe disability, compared with 4% of all adults. The carer difference was -4%.
- ⌘ The carer difference in Diamantina Shire had reversed since 2011, after having changed little over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The carer difference in Queensland was +2% in 2016. This had changed little since 2011.