

## *Indigenous Portrait:*

# Longreach Regional Council

A profile of the Indigenous community of Longreach Regional Council, compared with Queensland, from the 2016 and earlier Censuses.

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

Longreach Regional Council 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 Longreach Regional Council as it was in August 2016, and show how it had changed over the previous decade.

<b>Language in this report</b>	In this Portrait, the term 'Indigenous' is used to describe the 'first nations' peoples living in Longreach Regional Council, including Aboriginal nations and people from the Torres Strait. This recognises that Aboriginal people were the original inhabitants of Queensland.
<b>Who is included?</b>	The people described in this Portrait were the usual residents of Longreach 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 Longreach on Census night, but did not live there, are not included.
<b>Who are Indigenous?</b>	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.
<b>Are all Indigenous people counted?</b>	Not all Indigenous people completed the Census and identified their origins: 5.3% of Longreach's Census respondents said they had Indigenous origins, but another 9.0% 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.
<b>National trends</b>	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.
<b>Sources of data</b>	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.
<b>A warning about accuracy</b>	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: Longreach Regional Council, 2016

- ⌘ In the 2016 Census, 195 of the 3,660 residents (5.3%) counted in Longreach Regional Council said that they had Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origins, or both. Of these, 87% were Aboriginal.
  - Between 2011 and 2016, the counted Indigenous population fell by 32%, from 285; the overall population of Longreach Regional Council fell by 13%.
  - About 11% 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 Longreach is significantly younger than the non-Indigenous population, with a median age of 22 vs 41 years.
  - The proportion under 18 years old was higher: 44% compared with 21% for non-Indigenous.
  - The proportion aged 65+ was lower: 5% compared with 16% for non-Indigenous.
- ⌘ Indigenous households had an average of 2.6 residents, which was larger than non-Indigenous households (2.3) in the Council.
  - Three in ten Indigenous households were couples with children.
  - Three in ten Indigenous households were one parent families.
  - 14% of the Indigenous households were single persons (vs 34% of non-Indigenous households).
- ⌘ Indigenous households most commonly lived in rented dwellings (67%), with 24% in mortgaged and 12% in fully owned dwellings.
  - In all, 36% of Indigenous households in Longreach Regional Council were home-owners (with or without a mortgage), which was up by 17% since 2011.
- ⌘ The median income of Indigenous adults was about \$468 a week, which was 64% that of all adult residents (\$737).
  - The median income gap had increased by 10% since 2011, after having decreased by 3% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ 63% of Indigenous adults were in the labour force, compared with 74% of non-Indigenous adults.
  - 17% of the Indigenous workforce were unemployed, compared with 3% of the non-Indigenous workforce.
- ⌘ Three in ten Indigenous residents (59 people) were attending an educational institution.
  - 41 Indigenous people had completed Year 12, which was 20% less than in 2011 and 21% more than in 2006.
  - Compared with non-Indigenous residents of the same age, there were:
    - 9% more Indigenous people aged 15–19 year olds in education;
    - 5% fewer Indigenous people aged 20–24 year olds in education.
  - 44% of Indigenous adults had some type of post-school qualification, compared with 57% of non-Indigenous adults in the Council (none had a degree or higher, compared with 20%).
- ⌘ 14 Indigenous people (7.2% of the Indigenous population) reported that they had a severe or profound disability.
  - Among non-Indigenous residents, the disability rate was 4%. The numbers with disabilities was very small and so not precise.
  - 6% of Indigenous adults (aged 15+) gave assistance to a person with a severe disability.
- ⌘ 69% of Longreach's Indigenous households had an internet connection, which was 8% higher than in 2011.

## Tracking changes in Longreach Regional Council

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

Indicator	Longreach Regional Council, 2016			Change in Indigenous rate	
	Indigenous	non-Indigenous	Gap in 2016	last 5 years 2011–2016	last decade 2006–2016
				up 17%	up 10%
<b>home ownership</b> % of households owning/buying their home	36%	57%	<b>-21%</b>	up 17%	up 10%
<b>personal income*</b> median weekly income of adults (15+)	\$468	\$737	<b>-36%</b>	dn 6%	up 23%
<b>household income</b> median weekly income of households	\$1,111	\$1,292	<b>-14%</b>	up 43%	up 74%
<b>workforce participation</b> % of adults 15+ in labour force	63%	74%	<b>-11%</b>	dn 1%	dn 4%
<b>unemployment</b> % of unemployed in workforce	17%	3%	<b>+14%</b>	up 6%	up 10%
<b>employment</b> employed adults as % of population	36%	59%	<b>-23%</b>	up 5%	dn 1%
<b>pre-school</b> % of infants under 5 in education	14%	18%	<b>-5%</b>	up 7%	dn 6%
<b>teenage education</b> % of 15–19 year-olds in education	59%	50%	<b>+9%</b>	up 18%	up 13%
<b>children at school</b> % of 5–14 year olds in education	98%	93%	<b>+5%</b>	up 18%	up 15%
<b>Year 12 completion</b> % of adults (15+) who have left school	36%	49%	<b>-13%</b>	up 2%	dn 1%
<b>average schooling</b> average school Year completed	10.5 yrs	10.8 yrs	<b>-30%</b>	0.3 yrs	0.1 yrs
<b>tertiary qualifications</b> % of adults 15+ with a post-school qualification	44%	53%	<b>-9%</b>	up 6%	up 16%
<b>degree</b> % of adults 15+ with a degree or higher qualification	0%	15%	<b>-15%</b>	dn 5%	same
<b>postgrad</b> % of adults 15+ with a postgraduate qualification	0%	4%	<b>-4%</b>	same	same
<b>disability*</b> % of people with a severe, long-term disability	7.2%	5.1%	<b>+2.1%</b>	up 6%	up 5%

\* Personal income and disability data compare Indigenous rates with those of the whole population in Longreach Regional Council.

## Indigenous population and growth

In the 2016 Census, Longreach's Indigenous population was counted as 195 people, of whom 170 identified as Aboriginal and 22 as Torres Strait Islander; 9 identified as both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.

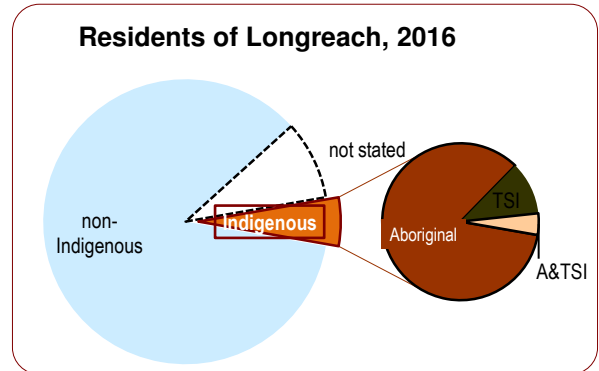
- ⌘ Indigenous people comprised 5.3% of Longreach's population, compared with 4.0% in Queensland.

9.0% of Longreach Regional Council people did not say whether they had Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origins.

- ⌘ Among the Indigenous people here, there were 104 males per 100 females.

There were 106 females per 100 males 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.



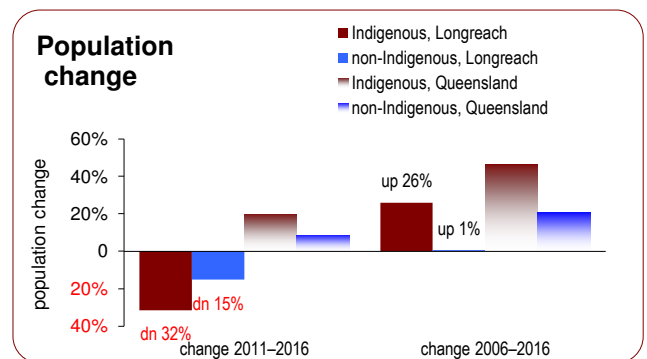
Between 2011 and 2016, the counted Indigenous population in Longreach Regional Council fell by 32% (by 90) from 285; in total, Longreach's population fell by 13%.

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, Longreach's Indigenous population rose by 26% (from 155 in 2006).

Longreach's non-Indigenous population rose by 1% over the decade.

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



On Census night 2016, 170 Indigenous residents of Longreach were at home (87%), and 24 were staying away from home (12%). Offsetting those away were 19 Indigenous visitors staying in the Council that night, equivalent to 10% of the Indigenous resident population.

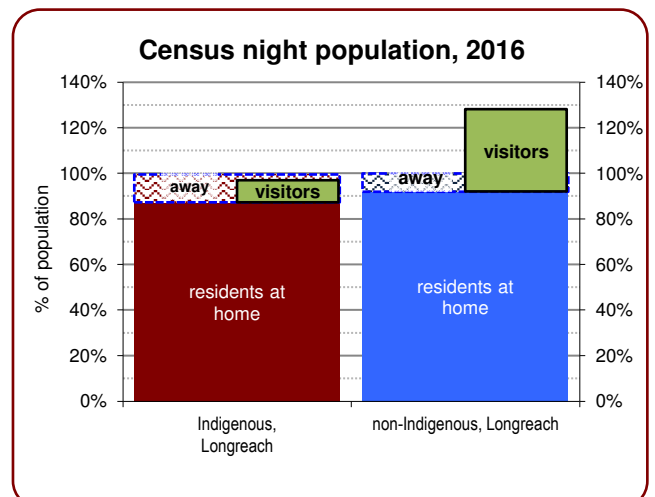
- ⌘ There were no visitors from the same locality (eg. overnighing with neighbours).

95% of the visitors were from Queensland.

- ⌘ The proportion of Indigenous residents away from home on Census night was 5% higher than in 2011.

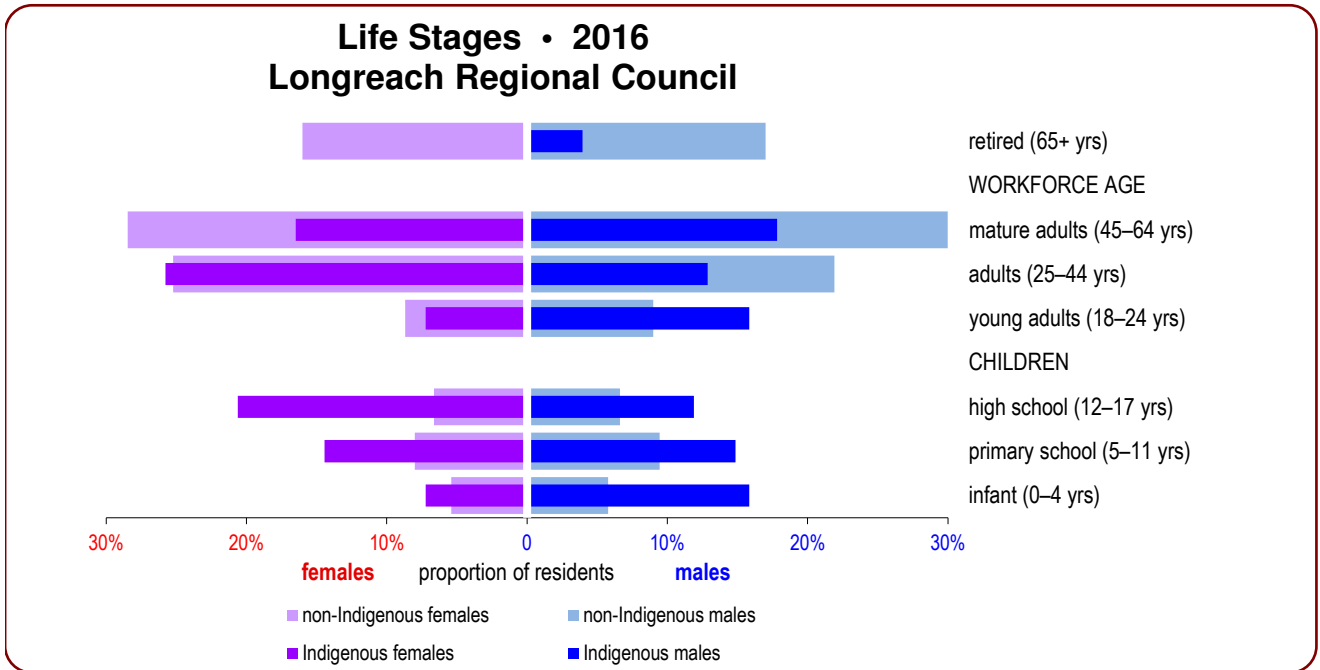
The proportion away from home was 4% higher than for non-Indigenous residents here; it was 6% higher than for Indigenous residents of Queensland.

- ⌘ There were 34 fewer Indigenous visitors than in 2011, when there were 53, equal to 18% of the Indigenous population.



## Life stages

The Indigenous population of Longreach Regional Council had a 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 much smaller proportion of people aged 65 or older.



In Longreach's Indigenous population in 2016:

⌘ 106 people (54% or over five in ten) were adults aged 18–64.

- 23 (or 12%) were aged 18–24
- 42 (or 22%) were aged 25–44
- 41 (or 21%) were aged 45–64

The number of adults aged 18–64 was down 21% from 2011; and up 43% from 2006.

⌘ 85 Indigenous residents (44% or over four in ten) were children under 18.

- 22 (or 11%) were under five
- 29 (or 15%) were aged 5–11
- 34 (or 17%) were aged 12–17

The number of children was down 43% since 2011; and up 18% since 2006.

⌘ 9 of Indigenous residents were aged 65+ years (5% of the total).

The number aged 65+ had risen by 200% since 2011; it was 13% higher than in 2006.

The proportion aged 18–64 among Indigenous people was 8% lower than for non-Indigenous (62%).

3% more of the Indigenous population were young adults (18–24 yrs), and 9% fewer were mature adults (45–64 yrs), compared with the non-Indigenous population of the Council.

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 Longreach was 22% 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.

16% of non-Indigenous people in Longreach 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 Longreach Regional Council has an age profile that is significantly younger than the non-Indigenous population, with a much lower median age (22 vs 41 years).

For Longreach's Indigenous population in 2016:

- ⌘ The average age was 28 years in 2016, with half the population aged under 22 years (the median age).  
The largest 5-year age groups were 10–14 years (16%), 0–4 years (11%) and 20–24 years (10%).
- ⌘ The median age was 4 years higher than in 2011 and one year lower than in 2006.

Proportionally, the biggest increases since 2011 were of 65+ year olds (200% more), 60–64 year olds (71% more) and 45–49 year olds (67% more).

- ⌘ 9 Indigenous people (5%) were aged 65+ years, compared with 16% of non-Indigenous residents.
- ⌘ There were only males among those aged 50–54 years, 65+ years.

The average age was 13 years younger than for the non-Indigenous residents; the median age was 19 years younger.

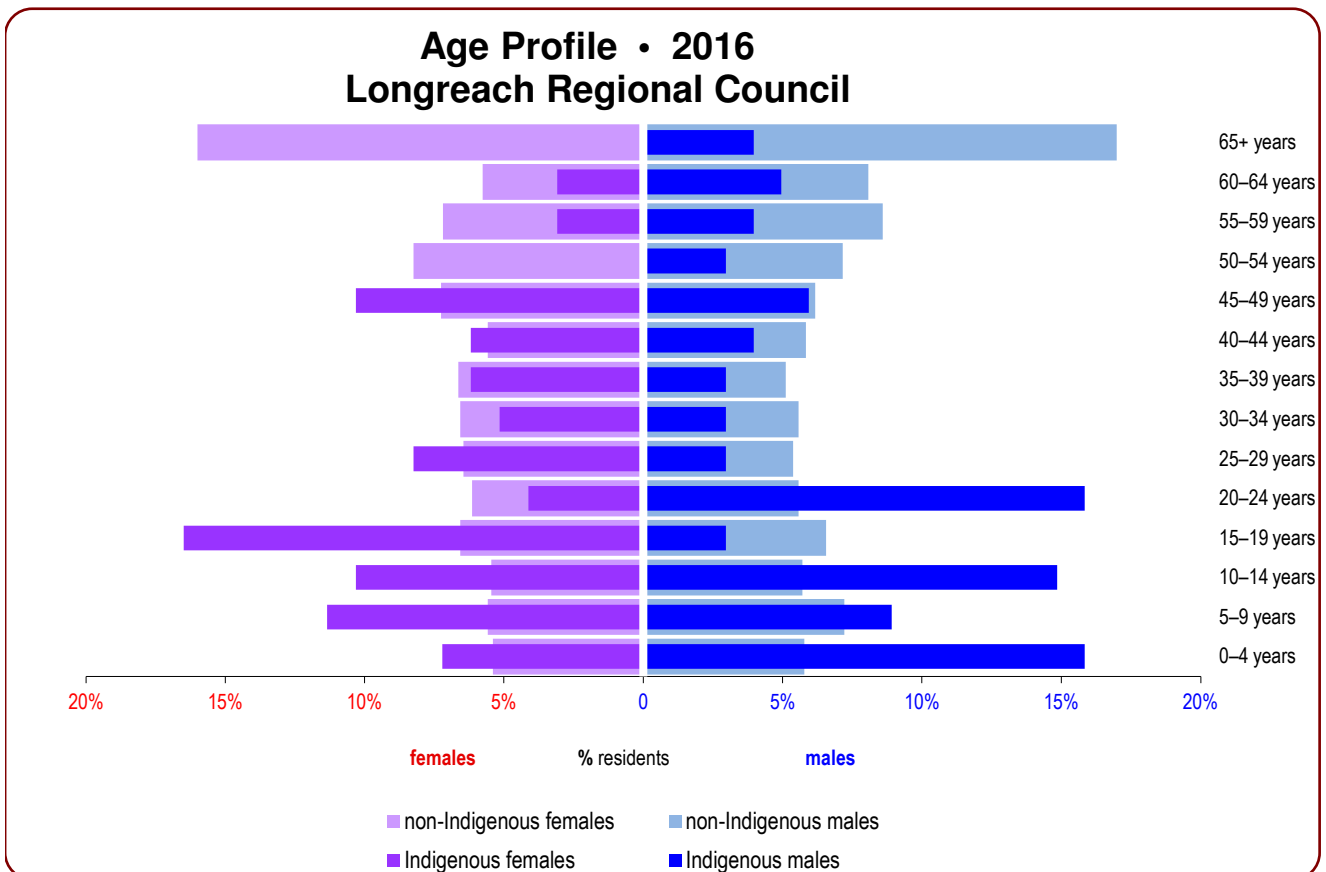
Non-Indigenous population: about 6% were 10–14 years and also 0–4 years and 20–24 years.

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: 65+ year olds (54%); 60–64 year olds (45%); and 45–49 year olds (26%).

The number aged 65+ was 200% higher than in 2011; the percentage of people this age was up by 4% since 2011, when it was 1%.

There were many more females than males among those aged 15–19 years, and those aged 25–29 years and 35–39 years.



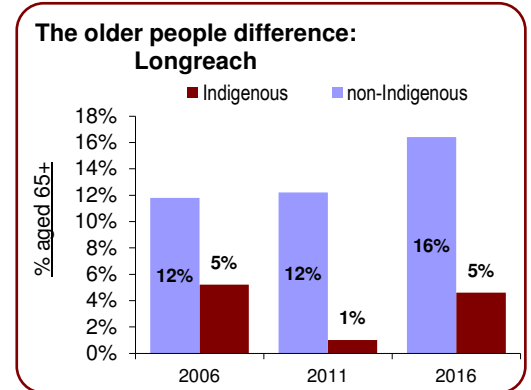
## Population Indicators

### 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, 4.6% of Longreach's Indigenous residents were aged 65 or over, compared with 16.4% of non-Indigenous residents. The older people difference was -12%.
- ⌘ The older people difference had increased by 1% since 2011, after having increased by 5% 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.

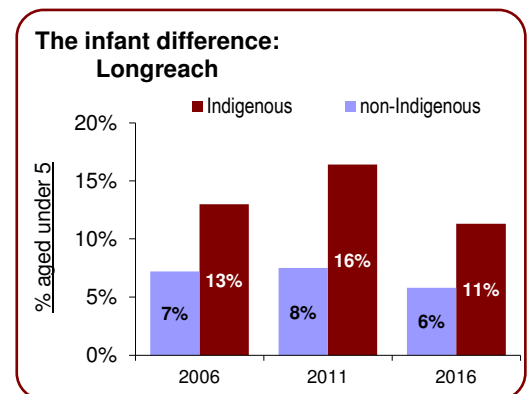


### The infant difference

% 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, 11.3% of Longreach's Indigenous residents were infants, compared with 6% of non-Indigenous residents. The infant difference was +6%.
- ⌘ The infant difference had closed by 3% since 2011, after having widened by 3% 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.

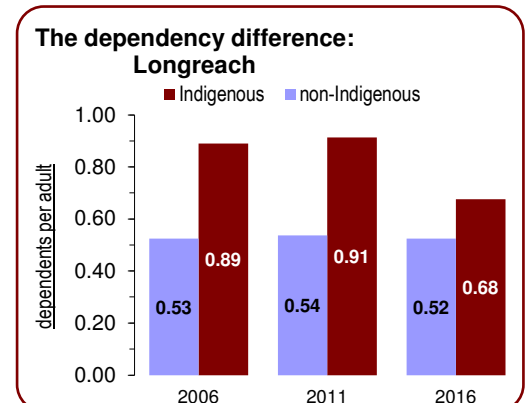


### The dependency difference

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, Longreach's Indigenous community had a dependency ratio of 0.68, compared with 0.52 for the non-Indigenous community. The Indigenous dependency ratio was 0.15 higher.
- ⌘ The dependency difference had decreased by 0.23 since 2011, after having changed little 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.





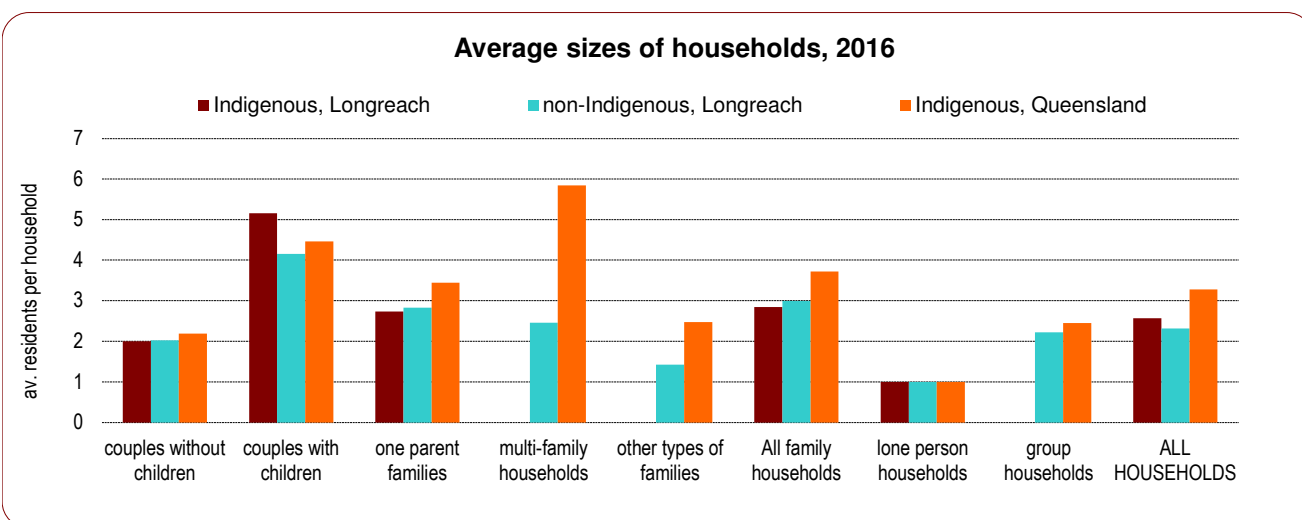
## Household types and sizes

In 2016, the 195 Indigenous residents of Longreach Regional Council were living in 86 households, 21% less than in 2011

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

- ⌘ Three in ten were couples with children (26 households, or 30%). 5% higher than non-Indigenous here
- ⌘ Three in ten were one parent families (25 households, or 29%). 22% more than non-Indigenous
- ⌘ Almost three in ten were couples without children (23 households, or 27%). 2% less than non-Indigenous
- ⌘ One in seven were one-person households (12 households, or 14%). 20% less than non-Indigenous
- ⌘ There were no multi-family households, and no other types of households.

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



Longreach's Indigenous households had an average of 2.6 residents in 2016, which was 0.8 lower than in 2011, and 0.9 lower than in 2006.

- ⌘ Indigenous households here were 0.7 persons smaller than in Queensland, which averaged 3.3 residents.
  - ⌘ The average size of non-Indigenous households in the Council was 2.3 residents; Indigenous households were 11% larger, on average.
  - ⌘ The larger average size of Indigenous households was partly due to lower proportions of people living alone.
  - ⌘ Indigenous couple families here had an average of 3.2 children, compared with 2.1 for non-Indigenous families. Indigenous families in Queensland averaged 2.5 children.
  - ⌘ Indigenous one-parent families here averaged 1.7 children compared with 2.4 in Queensland (non-Indigenous one-parent families here had 1.8).
  - ⌘ At an average size of 2.6 persons, the 86 Indigenous households had some 220 members, but only 167 Indigenous people were counted in these households.
- The average size of the State's Indigenous households was down by 0.1 since 2011.
- The average size of non-Indigenous households fell by 0.1 from 2011.
- Indigenous households: 14% lone person; Other households: 34%.
- The average size of Indigenous nuclear families was up by 0.6 since 2011. It was up by 0.8 from 2006.
- The average number of children in one-parent families was down by 0.8 since 2011. It was down by 1.9 since 2006.
- This suggests that some 54 people in Longreach's Indigenous households (one in four) did not identify as Indigenous in the Census.

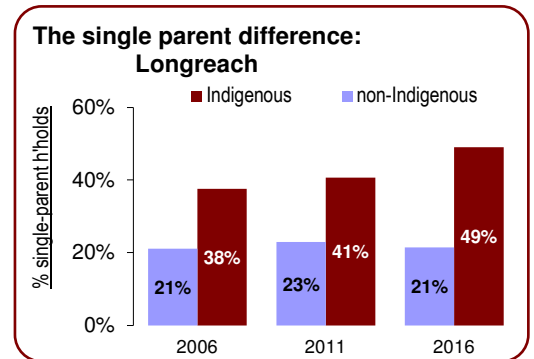
## Household Indicators

### 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, 49% of Longreach's Indigenous family households with children had one parent, compared with 21% of non-Indigenous families. The difference was +28%.
- ⌘ The single parent difference had increased by 10% since 2011, after having increased by 1% 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.

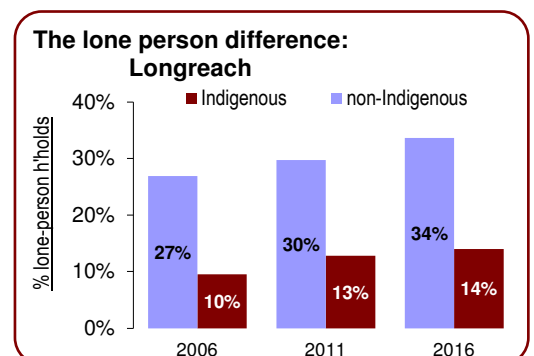


### The lone person difference

% 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, 14% of Longreach's Indigenous households were lone persons, compared with 34% of non-Indigenous households. The lone person difference was -20%.
- ⌘ The lone person difference had widened by 3% since 2011, after having changed little 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.

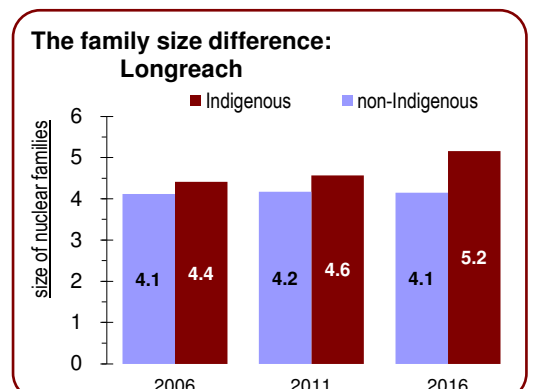


### The family size difference

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 Longreach's Indigenous nuclear families was 5.2 persons (i.e. 3.2 children), compared with 4.1 persons (2.1 children) for non-Indigenous families, a difference of +1.0 children per family.
- ⌘ The family size difference had widened by 0.6 since 2011, after having widened by 0.1 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.



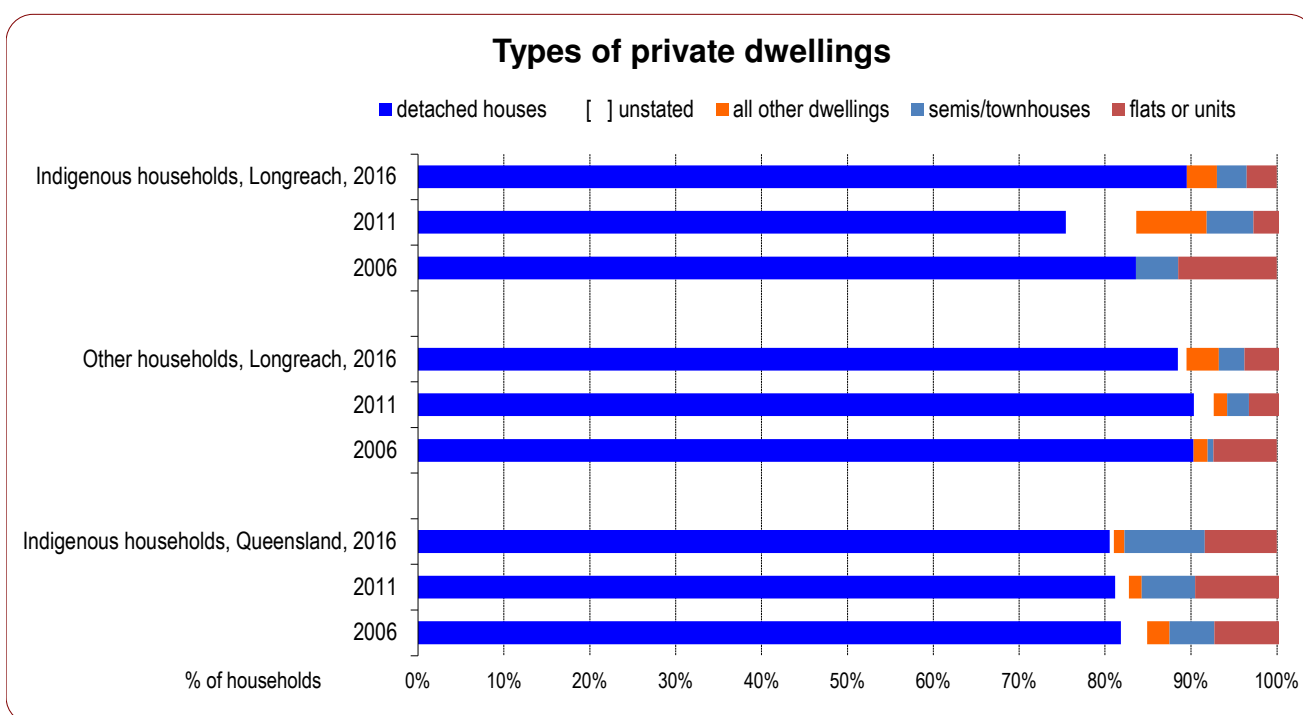
## Types of housing

In 2016, most Indigenous households in Longreach Regional Council (90%) were living in detached houses, with 3% living in semis/townhouses and 3% living in flats or units.

- ⌘ Compared with other households in Longreach, 1% more Indigenous households lived in detached houses.
- ⌘ The proportion of Indigenous households living in detached houses in Longreach was up by 14% since 2011, and was 6% higher than in 2006.

The proportion in detached houses was 9% more than that of Indigenous households in Queensland; the proportion in semis/townhouses was 6% lower.

The proportion of non-Indigenous households in detached houses in Longreach was down by 2% since 2011 and down by 2% since 2006.



A few Indigenous people in the Council (2%) were counted living in institutional accommodation on Census night (eg. nursing homes, hospitals, boarding houses, correctional centres, barracks or boarding schools).

- ⌘ There were no Indigenous people living in institutional accommodation in Longreach in 2011, and 11 in 2006.
- ⌘ Note: very small numbers are randomly altered by the ABS to protect privacy, so are not precise.

In 2016, there were 99 people living in institutional accommodation in Longreach Regional Council; 3% 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 Council on Census night.

- ⌘ This was down by 7 since 2011.

There were 3 non-Indigenous people reported in improvised accommodation in Longreach in 2016.

## Housing costs and tenure

In 2016, Indigenous households in Longreach Regional Council most commonly lived in dwellings that were rented (67% of the households). Another 24% lived in dwellings that were being purchased, and 12% in homes that were fully owned.

⌘ The proportion of Indigenous households that rented, 67%, was 30% higher than the rate for other households here.

The proportion living in rented dwellings was down by 8% since 2011, and was 1% lower than in 2006.

The median weekly rent paid by Indigenous households was \$200. It was \$170 in 2011 and \$122 in 2006.

⌘ The proportion living in dwellings that were being bought (24%) was 1% lower than for Other households.

The proportion living in mortgaged dwellings was up by 14% since 2011; and 10% higher than in 2006.

The median monthly mortgage paid by Indigenous households in the Council in 2016 was \$1,185. It was \$1,925 in 2011 and \$704 for 2006.

⌘ The proportion of Indigenous households in fully owned dwellings (12%) was 20% lower than for non-Indigenous households.

The proportion in fully owned dwellings was up by 3% since 2011; and similar to 2006.

Among Indigenous households, the proportion renting in Longreach was 6% higher than the rate in Queensland.

38% of Other households in Longreach were renting, 1% higher than in 2011, and 3% higher than in 2006.

The median weekly rent paid by Other households in Longreach was \$178. It was \$142 in 2011 and \$100 in 2006.

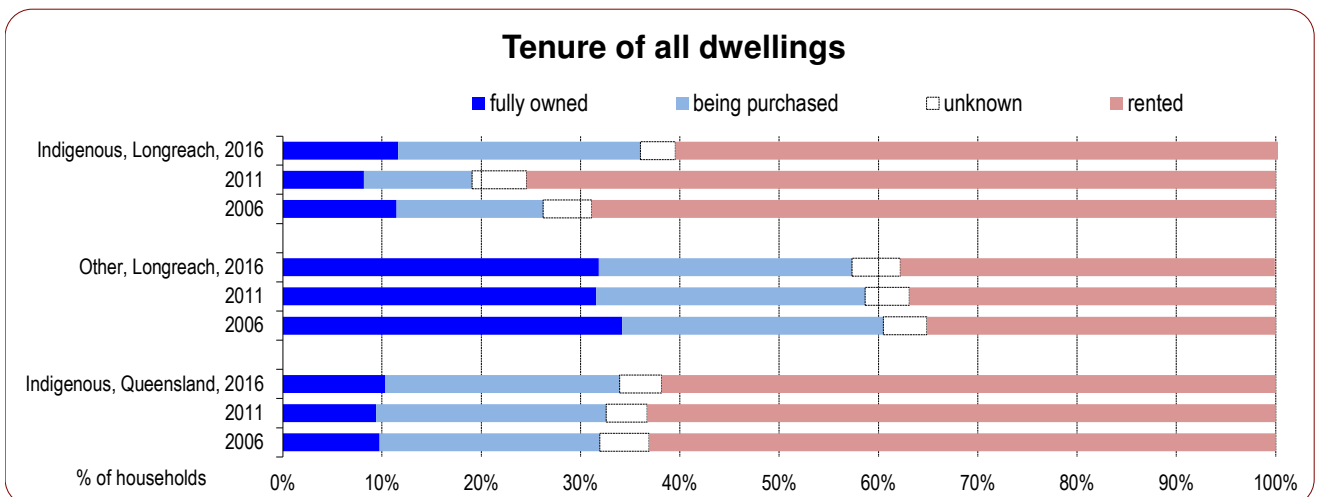
In Queensland, 24% of Indigenous households were home-buyers with a mortgage.

25% of the Other households in Longreach had a mortgage, down by 2% since 2011, and down by 1% since 2006.

The median mortgage paid by Other households in Longreach was \$1,300. It was \$1,350 in 2011 and \$867 in 2006.

The proportion of Indigenous households in fully owned dwellings in Longreach was very close to the average in Queensland.

The proportion of Other households in fully owned dwellings in Longreach was unchanged since 2011, and down by 2% since 2006.



Of 58 Indigenous rental households, 33% were managed by public housing and 29% were managed by real estate agents.

⌘ 19 Indigenous households lived in public housing (21% of all households).

This number was unchanged since 2011.

Only 4% of the Other households lived in public housing. Indigenous households occupied 26% of public housing.

The number of Other households in public housing in Longreach had fallen by 20.

## Housing Indicators

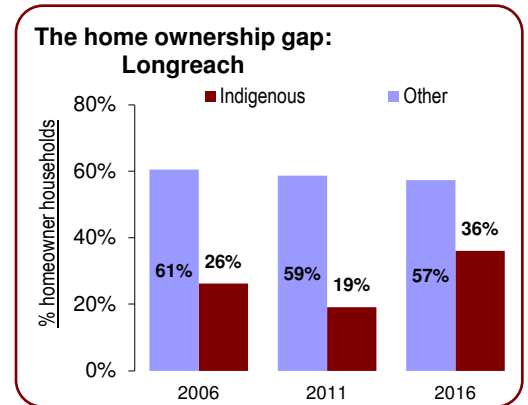
Note: these indicators are based on a small number of households so are not precise.

### 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, 36% of Indigenous households in Longreach Regional Council were either buying or owned their home, compared with 57% of Other households, a home ownership gap of -21%.
- ⌘ The gap had closed by 19% since 2011, after having widened by 6% 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.

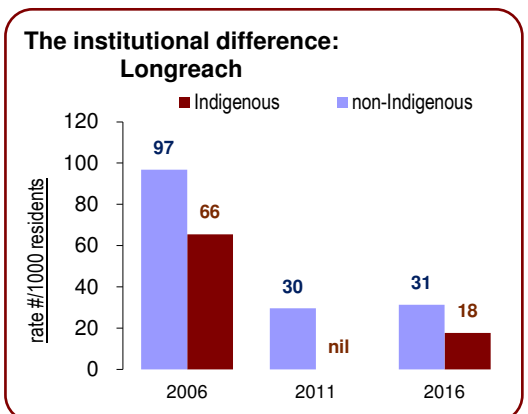


### The institutional difference

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.

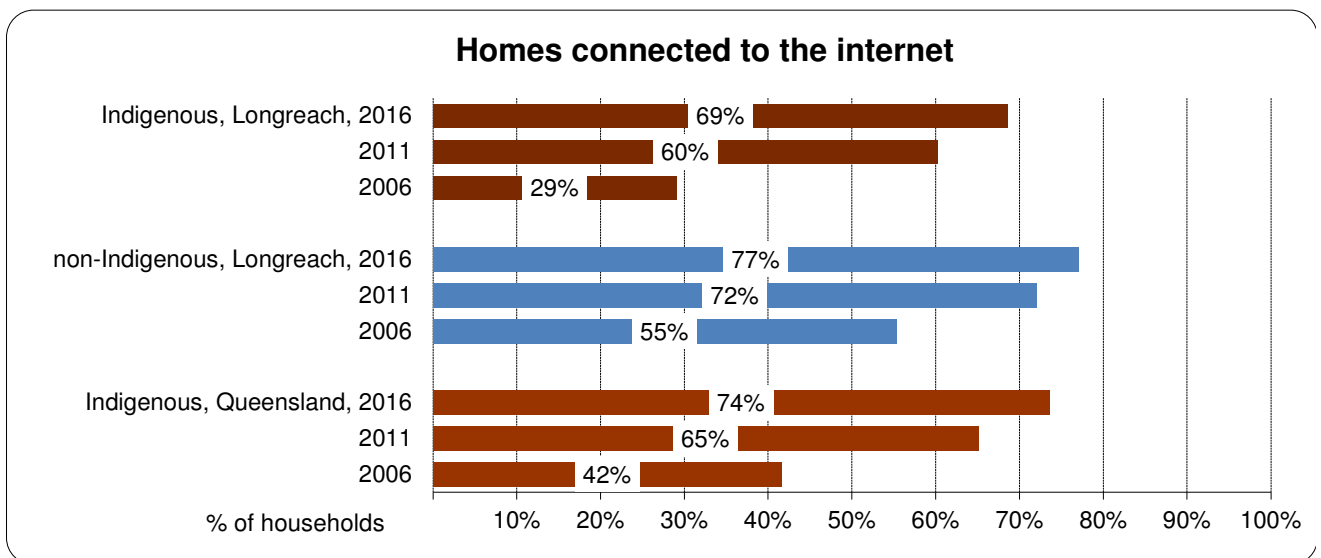
- ⌘ In 2016, there were 18 in every 1000 Indigenous residents in Longreach living in institutional housing, compared with 31 per 1000 non-Indigenous residents. The institutional difference was -14 per 1000.
- ⌘ The institutional gap had decreased by 16 per 1000 since 2011, after having decreased by 1 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, 69% of Indigenous households in Longreach Regional Council had an internet connection while 27% did not (23 households); 3% did not answer the question.

- ⌘ The proportion of Indigenous households connected to the internet was 5% lower than in Queensland (74% connected), ... and 8% lower than non-Indigenous households in Longreach (where 77% of homes were connected).
- ⌘ The proportion of Indigenous households with internet was up by 8% from 60% in 2011. The proportion was up by 8% for Indigenous households in Queensland. It was up by 5% for non-Indigenous households in this Council (from 72% in 2011).
- ⌘ In 2006, 29% of Longreach'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 Council.



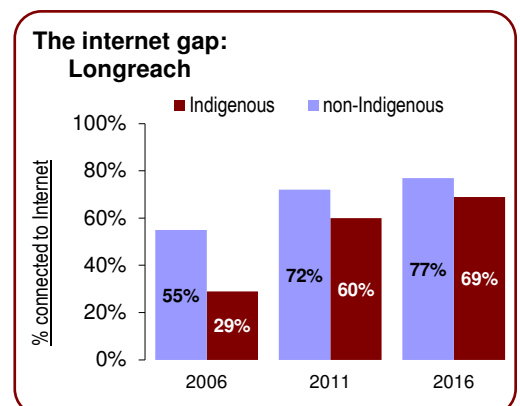
## The internet gap

% 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, 69% of Longreach's Indigenous households had an internet connection, compared with 77% of other households, an internet gap of -8%.
- ⌘ The internet gap had closed by 4% since 2011, after having closed by 14% 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.

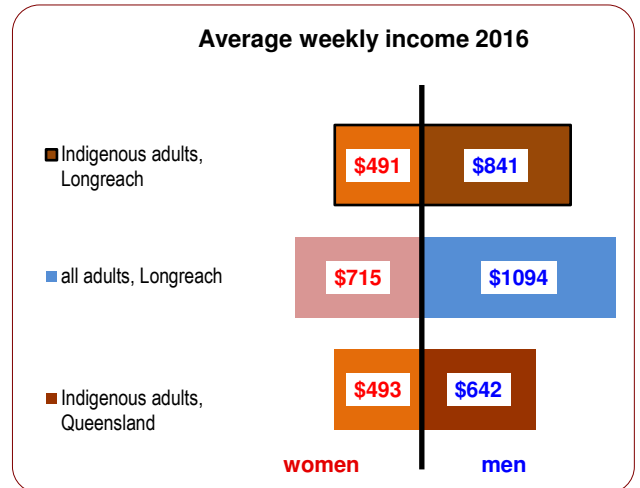
The 2006, 2011 and 2016 Censuses had different questions about the internet.



## Personal income

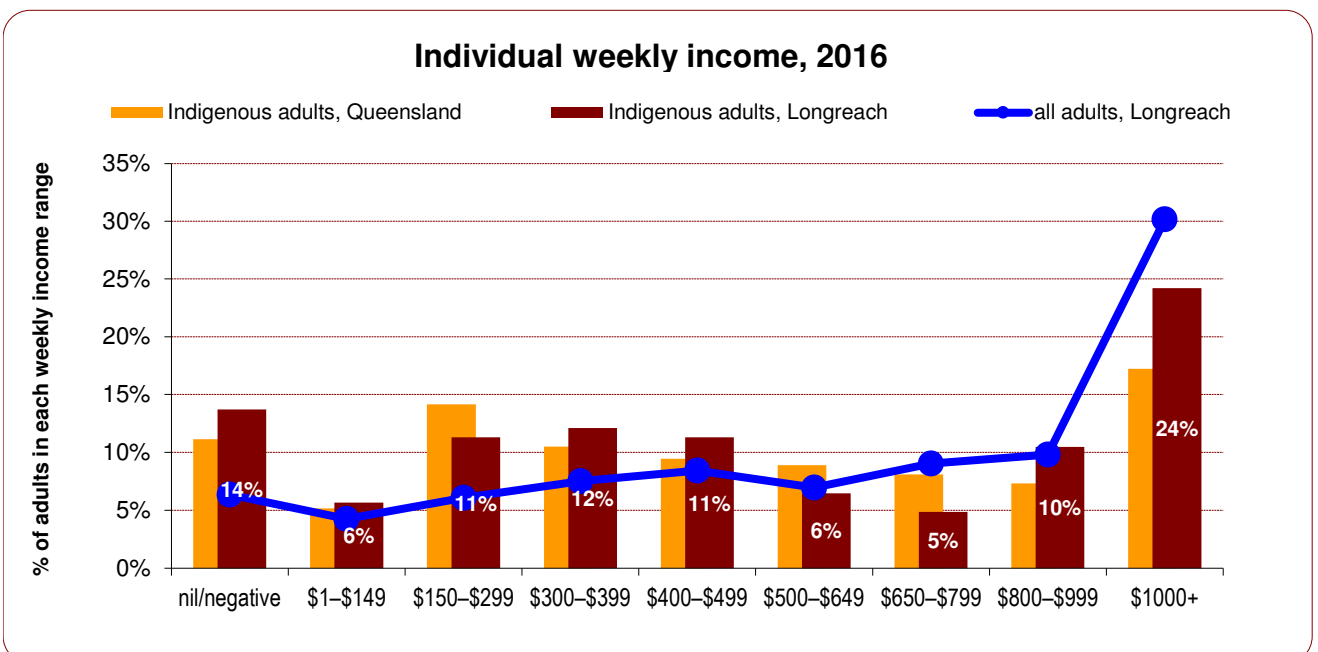
In 2016, the average weekly income of Indigenous adults (aged 15+) in Longreach Regional Council was about \$668, which was 12% more than that of Indigenous adults in Queensland (\$597), but 33% less than the average of all adults in the Council (\$994).

- ⌘ Indigenous men in Longreach averaged \$841 a week (77% of the overall male average here). Indigenous women averaged \$491 a week (69% of the overall female average).
- ⌘ The average weekly income of Indigenous men was \$199 higher in the Council than in Queensland. The average weekly income of Indigenous women here was similar to Queensland.
- ⌘ Half of the Indigenous adults received under \$468 a week (the median income).



The income distribution pattern among Indigenous adults in Longreach Regional Council was slightly different from Indigenous adults in Queensland; it was somewhat different from all adults in the Council.

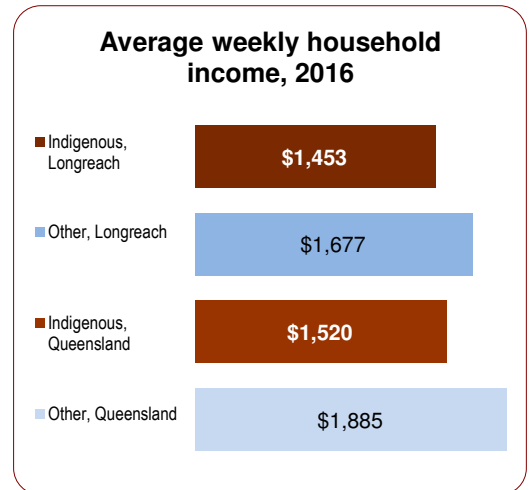
- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| Compared with Indigenous adults across Queensland: | ⌘ | proportionally more Indigenous adults here were in the \$1000+ and \$800–\$999 ranges, and in the nil/negative range.  |
|  | ⌘ | fewer were in the \$650–\$799 and \$150–\$299 ranges, and in the \$500–\$649 range.                                    |
| Compared with all adults in this Council:          | ⌘ | more Indigenous adults were in the nil/negative and \$150–\$299 ranges, and in the \$300–\$399 and \$400–\$499 ranges. |
|  | ⌘ | proportionally fewer were in the \$1000+ and \$650–\$799 range.  |



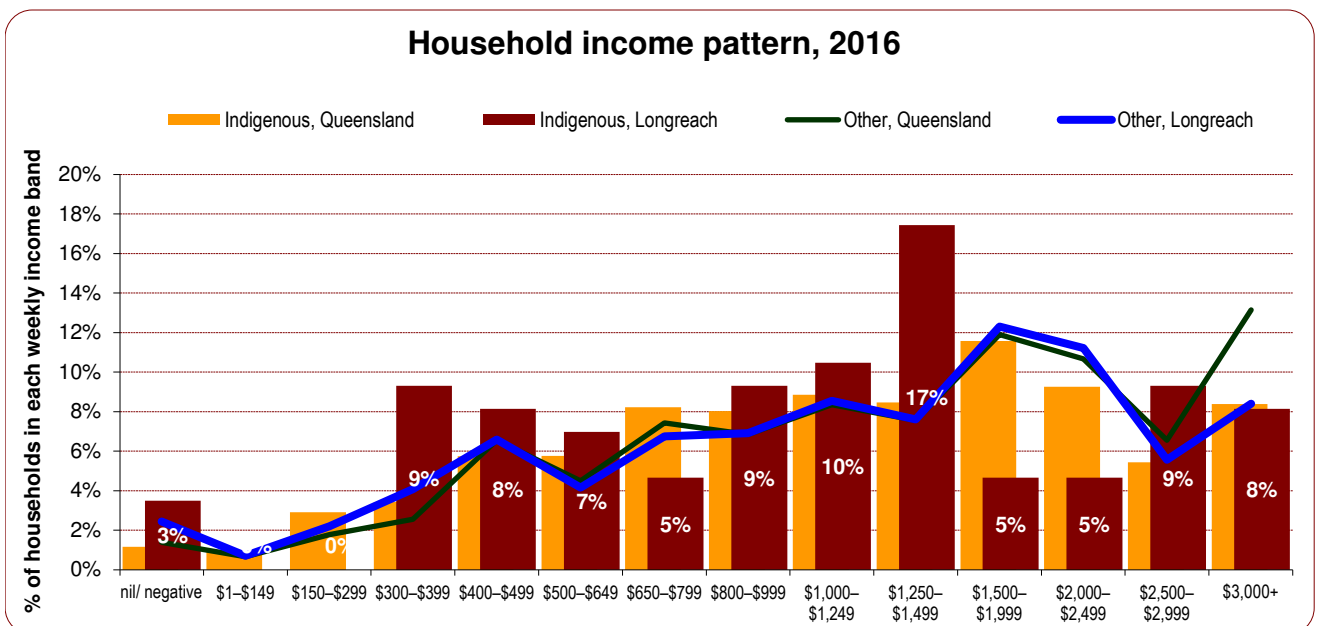
## Household income

In 2016, the average income of 95 Indigenous households in Longreach Regional Council was about \$1,453 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 Longreach Regional Council was similar to the average of Indigenous households in Queensland (\$1,520 a week).
- ⌘ It was 13% less than the average of other households in Longreach – \$1,677 a week.
- ⌘ Half the Indigenous households received less than \$1,111 a week (the 'median household income').
- ⌘ Indigenous households in the Council had an average size of 2.6 residents, compared with 2.3 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 Longreach Regional Council was different from the State's Indigenous households, and different from other households in the Council.



Compared with Indigenous households across Queensland:

- ⌘ more Indigenous households here were in the \$1,250–\$1,499 and \$300–\$399 income ranges, and in the \$2,500–\$2,999 and \$400–\$499
- ⌘ fewer Indigenous households were in the \$1,500–\$1,999 and \$2,000–\$2,499 income ranges, with fewer in the \$650–\$799 and \$150–\$299 ranges.

Compared with non-Indigenous households in this Council:

- ⌘ more Indigenous households were in the \$1,250–\$1,499 and \$300–\$399 income ranges, and in the \$2,500–\$2,999 and \$500–\$649 ranges.
- ⌘ fewer Indigenous households were in the \$1,500–\$1,999 and \$2,000–\$2,499 income ranges, or in the \$150–\$299 and \$650–\$799 ranges.



## Income Indicators

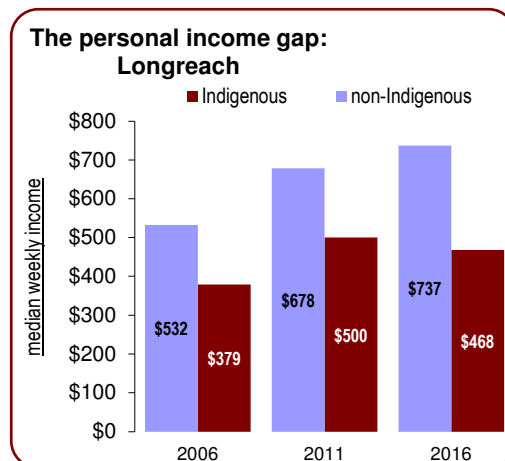
Note: these indicators are based on a small number so are not precise.

### 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 124 Indigenous adults in Longreach was \$468, which was 64% that of non-Indigenous adults here (\$737). The personal income gap was -36%.
- ⌘ The personal income gap had widened by 10% since 2011, after having closed by 3% 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.

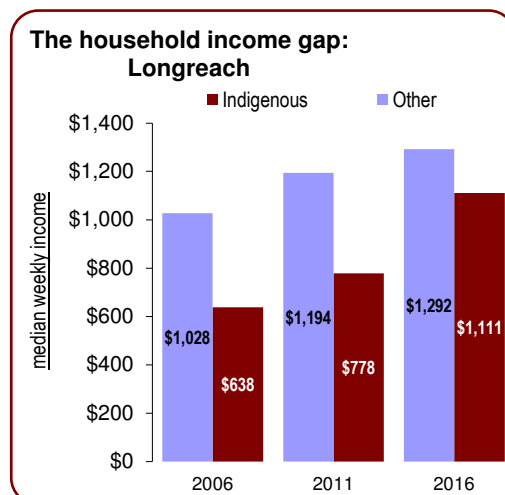


### The household income gap

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 95 Indigenous households in Longreach Regional Council was \$1,111, compared with \$1,292 for Other households in the Council. This was 14% lower – this is the household income gap.
- ⌘ The household income gap had narrowed by about 21% since 2011, after having narrowed by about 3% 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

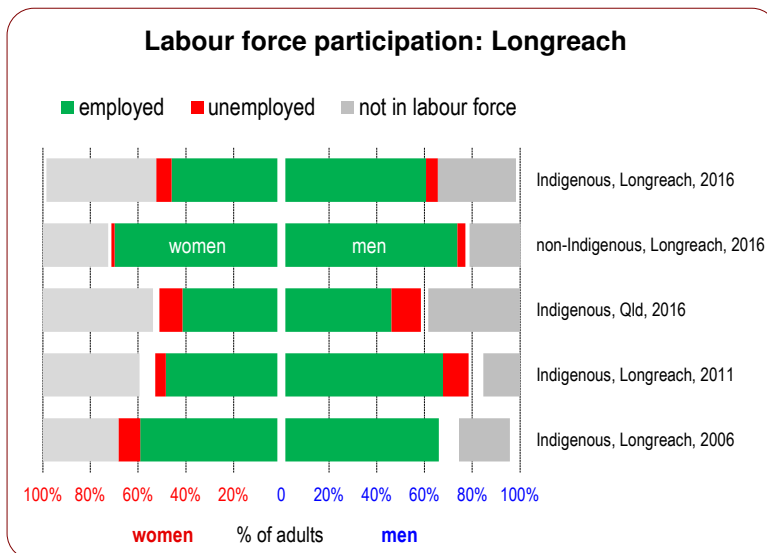
Employment is a prime determinant of a community's income, so it is an important indicator of well-being. In Longreach, 70 out of 124 Indigenous adults (15+) were employed in 2016 – 56% of adults.

The workforce participation rate (employed + unemployed) was 63% of all Indigenous adults aged 15+.

Indigenous workforce participation was ...

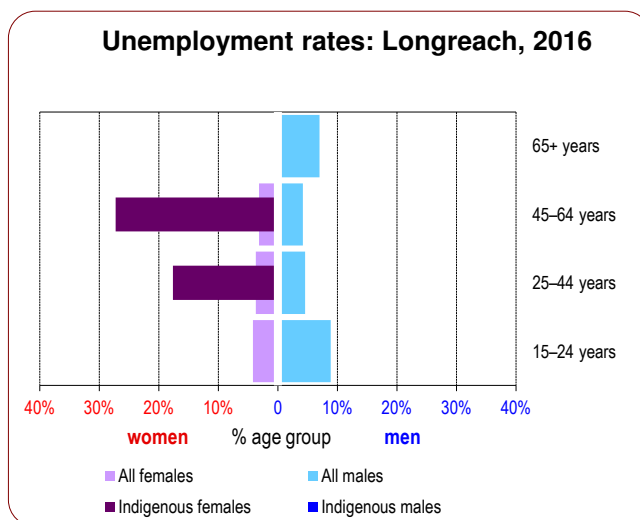
- ⌘ much lower for women at 62% than for men at 75%.
- ⌘ 11% lower than the average for non-Indigenous adults in the Council.
- ⌘ 8% higher than the average for Indigenous adults in Queensland.

The Indigenous workforce participation rate here was similar to 2011 and 4% lower than in 2006.

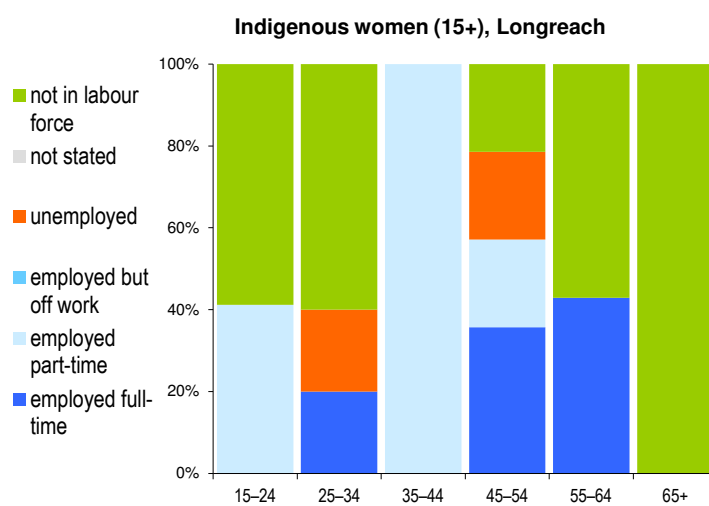
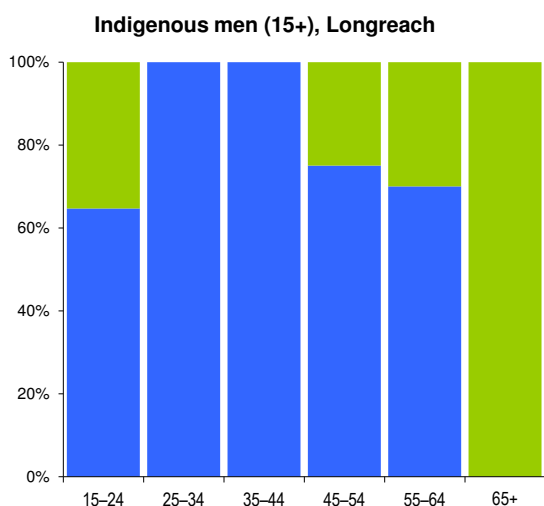


In 2016, the Indigenous unemployment rate in Longreach was 17%, with 13 people out of work.

- ⌘ This rate was much higher than the 3% rate among non-Indigenous adults here.
- ⌘ The Indigenous unemployment rate was 7% for men and 10% for women.
- ⌘ The Indigenous unemployment rate was 6% higher than in 2011, and 10% higher than in 2006.
- ⌘ Unemployment numbers are too small for accurate age-sex comparisons.



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



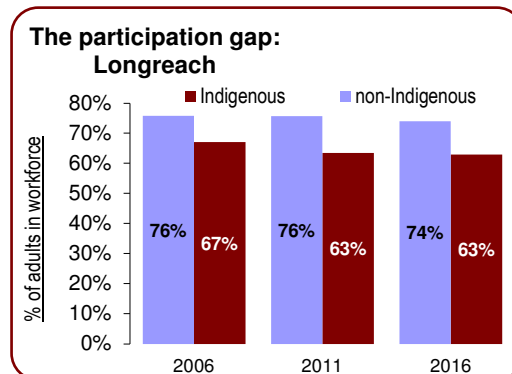
## Workforce Gap Indicators

### 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 Longreach, there were 78 Indigenous people in the workforce, 63% of the adult residents. The proportion of non-Indigenous adults in the workforce was 74%, so the participation gap was -11%.
- ⌘ The participation gap had closed by 1% since 2011, after having widened by 3% 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.

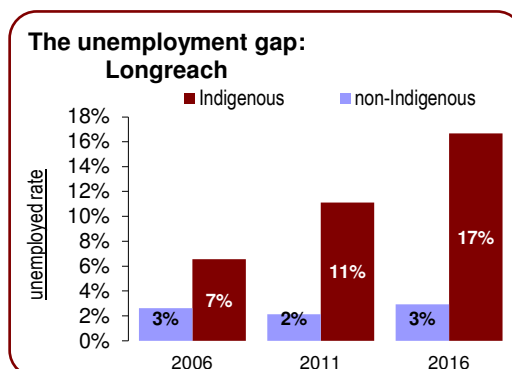


### The unemployment gap

% 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, 17% of the Indigenous workforce in Longreach were unemployed (13 people), and 3% of the non-Indigenous workforce were unemployed. The unemployment gap was +14%.
- ⌘ The unemployment gap had widened by 5% since 2011, after having widened by 5% 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.

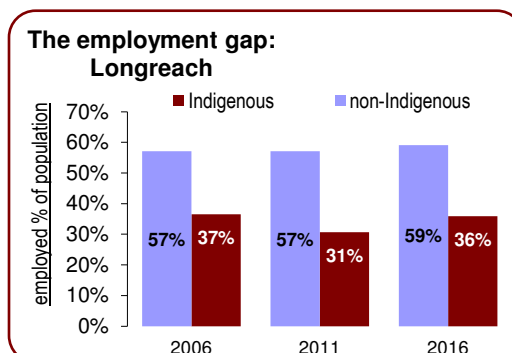


### The employment gap

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, 36% of the Indigenous population of Longreach Regional Council were employed (70 people), and 59% of the non-Indigenous workforce were employed. The employment gap was -23%.
- ⌘ The employment gap had closed by 3% since 2011, after having widened by 5% 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 Longreach Regional Council, three in ten Indigenous residents (59 people) were 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 Longreach were:

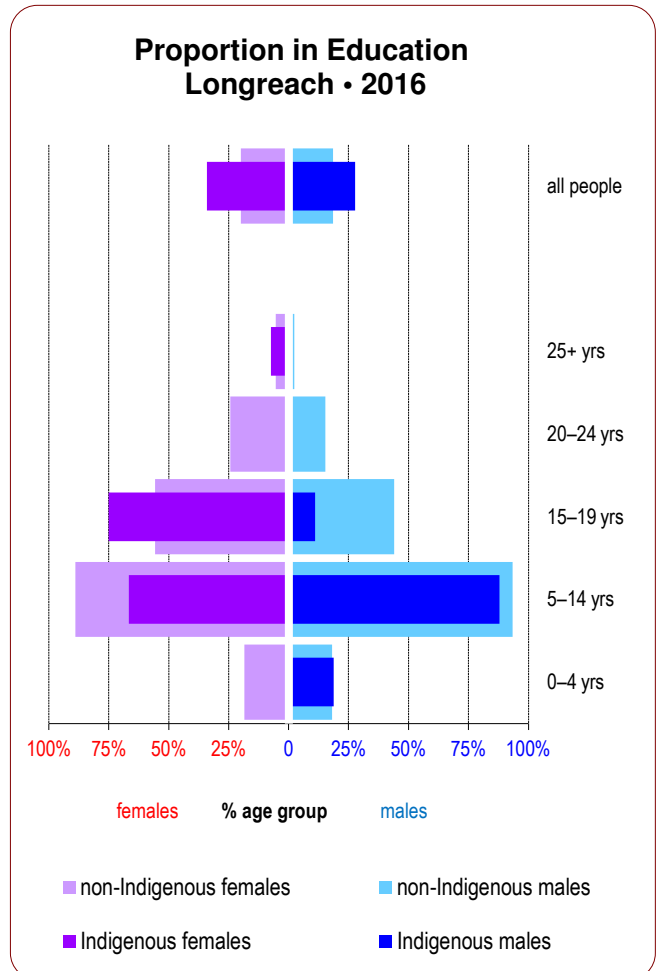
- 14% of the 0–4 year olds
- 98% of the 5–14 year olds
- 59% of the 15–19 year olds
- 15% of the 20–24 year olds
- none of those aged 25+.

Overall participation in education by Indigenous residents here, 30%, is much higher than for non-Indigenous, 19%. 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:

- no 25+ year olds
- 5% fewer Indigenous 20–24 year olds
- 9% more Indigenous 15–19 year olds
- 5% more Indigenous 5–14 year olds
- 4% fewer Indigenous 0–4 year olds

Longreach Regional Council's Indigenous population had 118 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
- 1.2 males per female among 5–14 year olds
- 4.0 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 Longreach Regional Council had remained stable, but this masks changes among the age groups.

- The proportion of 0–4 year olds in education was up by 7% since 2011; the rate was down by 6% since 2006.
- The proportion of 5–14 year olds in education was up by 18% since 2011, and up by 15% since 2006.
- The proportion of 15–19 year olds in education was up by 18% since 2011, and up by 13% since 2006.
- No 20–24 year olds were in education in 2011; the rate was up by 15% over the decade.
- The proportion of 25+ year olds in education was down by 5% since 2011. The rate was unchanged from 2006.

## Current education

In 2016, some 64 Indigenous children and teenagers in Longreach Regional Council were attending school, with a few in pre-school, 34 in primary school, and 24 in high school.

The number of Indigenous pre-schoolers was little changed since 2011; it was up by 50% since 2006.

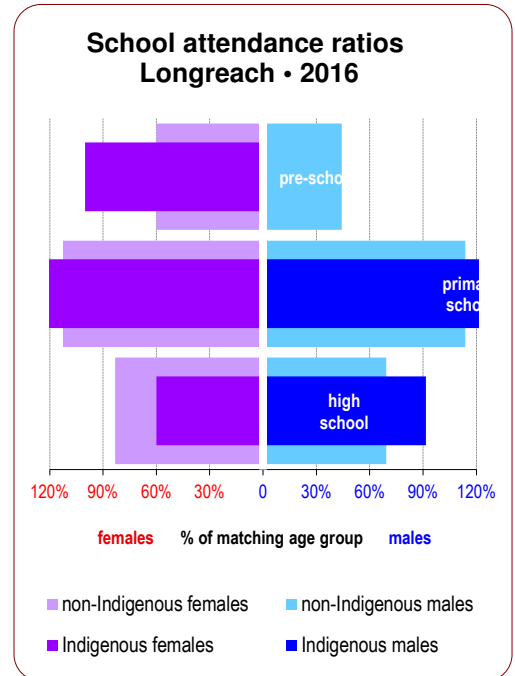
- ⌘ The 6 Indigenous pre-schoolers equalled 40% of the Indigenous children aged 4–5.
- ⌘ In Queensland, Indigenous pre-schoolers equalled 40% of the number aged 4–5 years. Non-Indigenous pre-schoolers in this Council represented 49% of their age group.

The number of Indigenous primary students (34) was down by 21 or 38% since 2011; it was 21% higher than in 2006.

- ⌘ Indigenous primary students were 148% of the number aged 6–11. This can be because very small counts are not accurate.
- ⌘ This rate was 41% higher than the Indigenous rate in Queensland and 90% higher than for non-Indigenous children here.

The number of Indigenous secondary students (24) was up by 2 since 2011 and 60% higher than 2006.

- ⌘ Indigenous secondary students were 71% of the Indigenous children aged 12–17.
- ⌘ This rate was 4% lower than the rate for non-Indigenous secondary students here; it was 8% lower than for Indigenous students in Queensland.



A few Indigenous residents of Longreach Regional Council were in post-school education in 2016. This was little changed since 2011, and none in 2006.

In 2016, there were a few Indigenous 15–24 year olds from the Council enrolled in TAFE.

- ⌘ 4% of Indigenous 15–24 year olds in Queensland attended TAFE, with 50% full-time.
- ⌘ 9% of non-Indigenous 15–24 year olds in this Council attended TAFE, with 61% full-time.

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

- ⌘ 6% of Indigenous 15–24 year olds in Queensland were at university, with 84% full-time.
- ⌘ 7% of the non-Indigenous 15–24 year olds in this Council were at university, with 50% full-time.

There were no Indigenous students aged 25+ from Longreach 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 Council attended TAFE, with 23% full-time.

No Indigenous residents aged 25+ from Longreach 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 Council were at university, with 19% full-time.

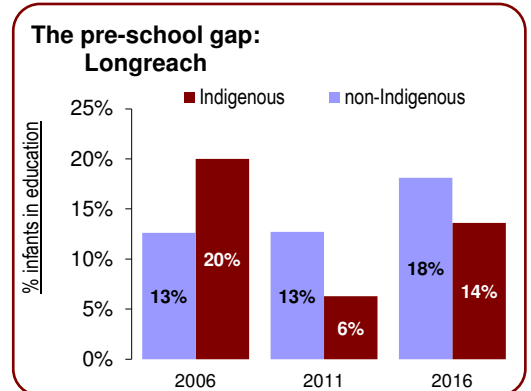
## Education Attendance Indicators

### 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, 14% of Indigenous infants in Longreach Regional Council were in education, compared with 18% of non-Indigenous infants. The pre-school gap was -5%.
- ⌘ The pre-school gap had closed by 2% 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.

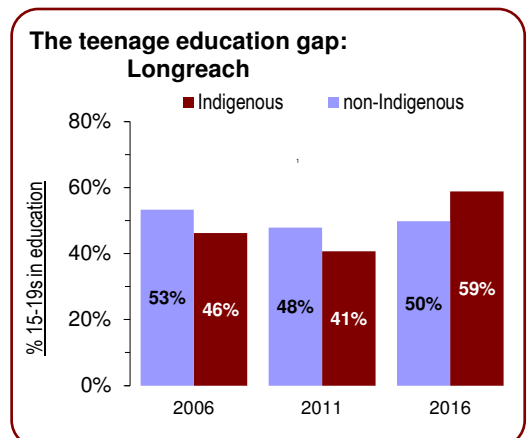


### The teenage education gap

% 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, 59% of Longreach Regional Council Indigenous teenagers aged 15–19 were in education, compared with 50% of non-Indigenous teenagers. The teenage education gap was +9%.
- ⌘ The teenage education gap had reversed since 2011, after having changed little 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.

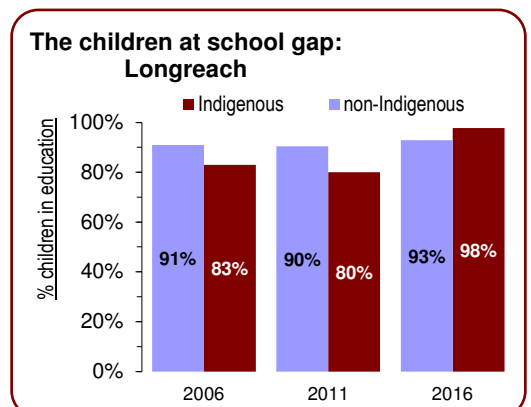


### The children at school gap

% 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.

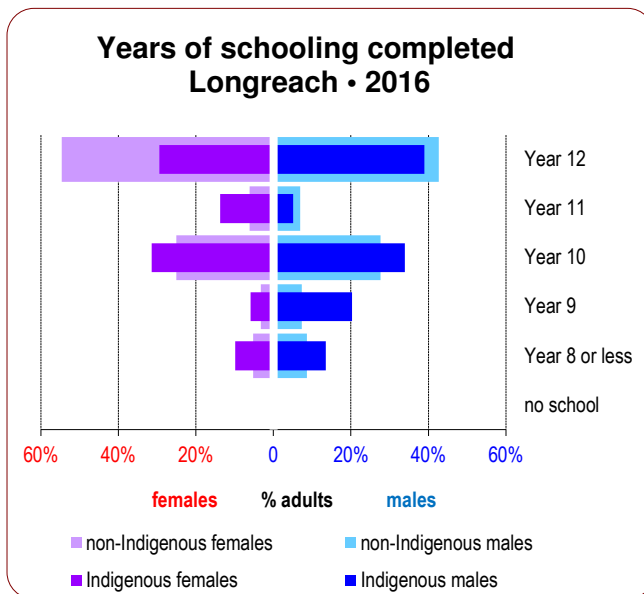
- ⌘ In 2016, 98% of Longreach Regional Council Indigenous children aged 5–14 were in education, and 93% of non-Indigenous of that age were. The schooling gap was +5%.
- ⌘ The schooling gap had reversed since 2011, after having widened by 2% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The schooling gap in Queensland was -5% and had narrowed by 3% since 2011. It changed little over 2006 to 2011.



## Schooling levels

In 2016, the Indigenous adults (15+) in Longreach Regional Council had completed an average of Year 10.5 of school, compared with Year 10.8 for non-Indigenous adults. In Queensland, Indigenous adults averaged Year 10.5.

- ⌘ 41 Indigenous adults in the Council had completed Year 12 which was 20% fewer than in 2011, and 21% more than in 2006.
- 36% of Indigenous adults in the Council had completed Year 12, which was 13% lower than the rate for non-Indigenous adults.
- 38% of Indigenous adults across Queensland had completed Year 12.
- ⌘ 74% of Indigenous adults in the Council had completed at least Year 10, which was similar to Indigenous adults in Queensland.
- ⌘ Of the others, 11% had completed Year 9 and 7% had completed Year 8 or lower; no adults did not go to school; 3% 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 Longreach Regional Council left school had risen by 4 months since 2011, and little changed since 2006.

Over the decade to 2016, there was an increase of 21% in the number who had finished Year 12, and an increase of 10% in the number who had finished school at Year 11.

For Indigenous adults in this Council, average schooling:

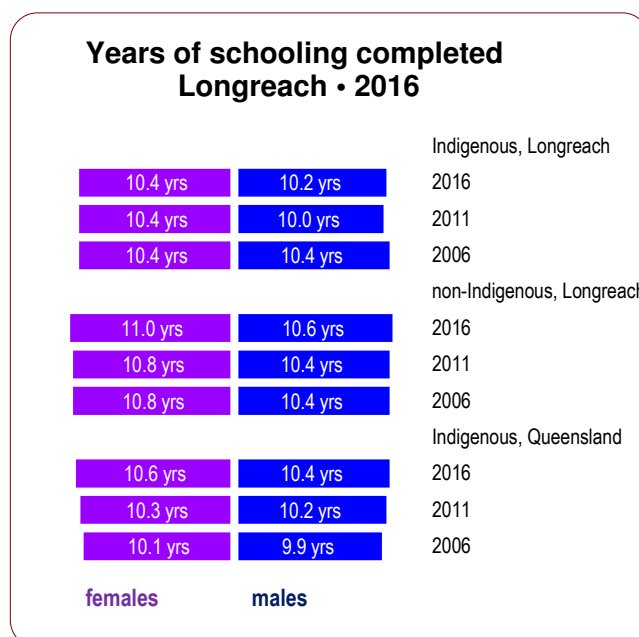
- ⌘ for men, had risen by 2 months since 2011, and had fallen by 2 months since 2006.
- ⌘ for women, had changed little since 2011, and had changed little since 2006.

For non-Indigenous adults, average schooling:

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



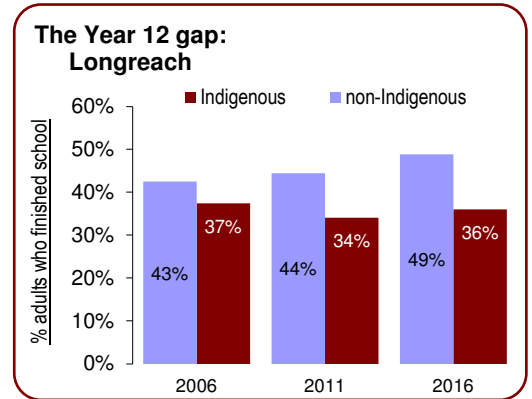
## Education Achievement Indicators

### 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, 36% of Longreach's 114 Indigenous adults had completed Year 12, compared with 49% of non-Indigenous adults. The Year 12 gap was -13%.
- ⌘ The Year 12 gap had widened by 2% since 2011, after having widened by 5% 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.

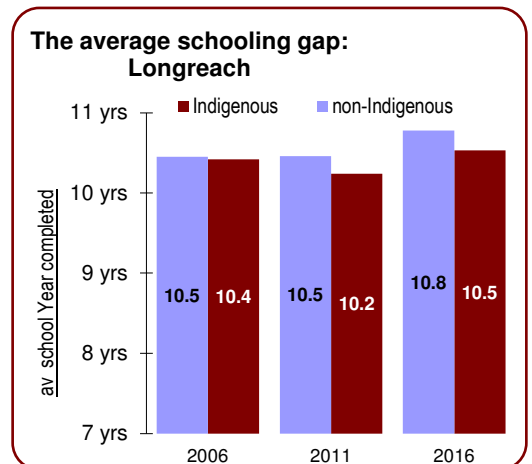


### The average schooling gap

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 114 Indigenous adults in Longreach had completed an average of Year 10.5 at school, compared with Year 10.8 for non-Indigenous adults. The average schooling gap was -0.3 years.
- ⌘ The average schooling gap had widened by one month since 2011, after having widened by 2 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, 51 Indigenous adults in Longreach Regional Council reported having tertiary educational qualifications, which was 41% of the number aged 15+.

By comparison, 44% of Indigenous adults in Queensland and 53% of non-Indigenous adults in Longreach had a tertiary qualification.

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

- ⌘ In Queensland, 5% of the Indigenous residents had a degree or higher qualification.
- ⌘ 15% of the non-Indigenous residents of Longreach had a degree or more.

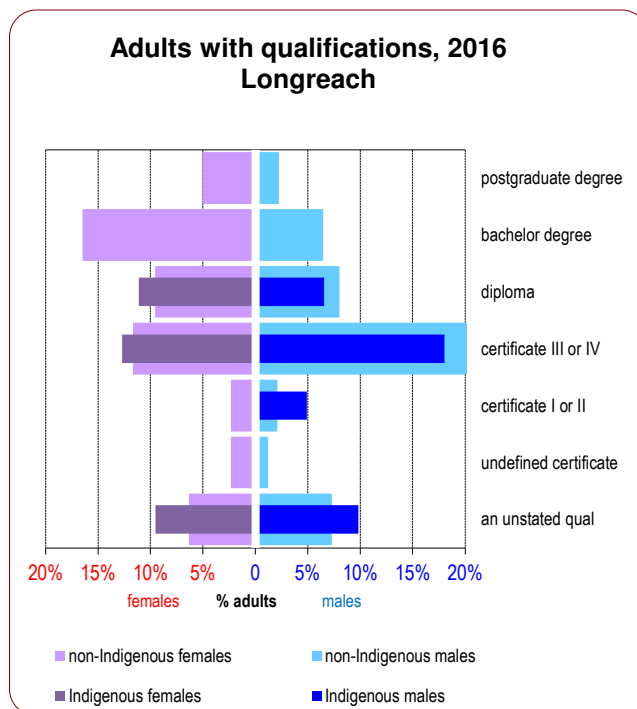
The most common highest qualification held by Indigenous adults here were:

- certificate III or IV, held by 24 people (19%);
- an unstated qual, by 16 people (13%);
- diploma, by 8 people (6%).

While the number of Indigenous adults in Longreach fell by 21% from 2011 to 2016, the number with qualifications fell by 14%. There were:

- 8 fewer with a bachelor degree

In the decade from 2006, the number of Indigenous adults in the Council with qualifications increased by 104%, while the adult population increased by 36%. There were 12 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.

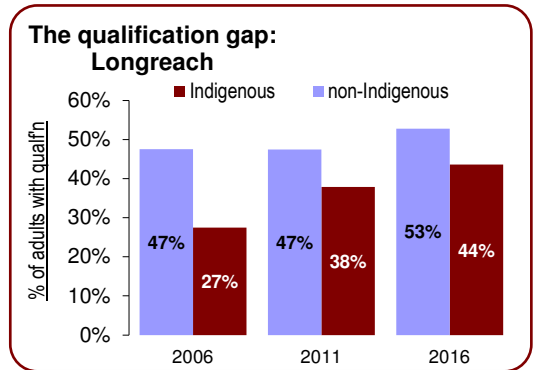
## Higher Education Indicators

### 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, 44% of Longreach Regional Council Indigenous adults aged 15+ had a post-school qualification, compared with 53% of non-Indigenous adults. The qualification gap was -9%.
- ⌘ The qualification gap had closed by 1% since 2011, after having closed by 10% 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.

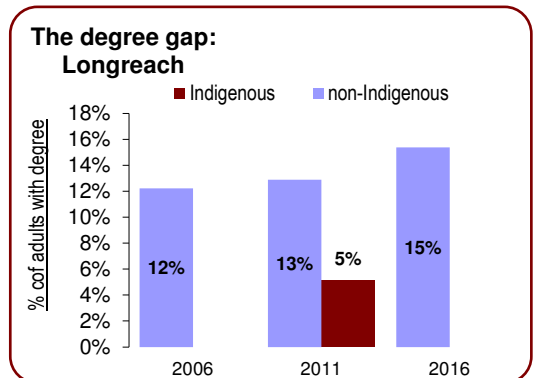


### The degree gap

% 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 Longreach Regional Council Indigenous adults aged 15+ had a degree or higher qualification, compared with 15% of non-Indigenous adults. The degree education gap was -15%.
- ⌘ The degree gap had widened by 7% 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.

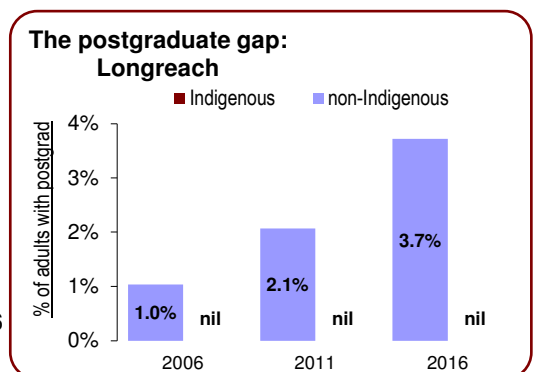


### The postgraduate gap

% 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 Longreach Indigenous adults aged 15+ had a post-graduate qualification, compared with 3.7% of non-Indigenous adults. The postgraduate gap was -3.7%.
- ⌘ The postgraduate gap had widened by 1.6% since 2011, after having widened by 1.1% 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 Longreach Regional Council, 14 Indigenous residents had a long-term severe disability; 7.2% of the population. Among all Longreach's residents, 5.1% reported a disability.

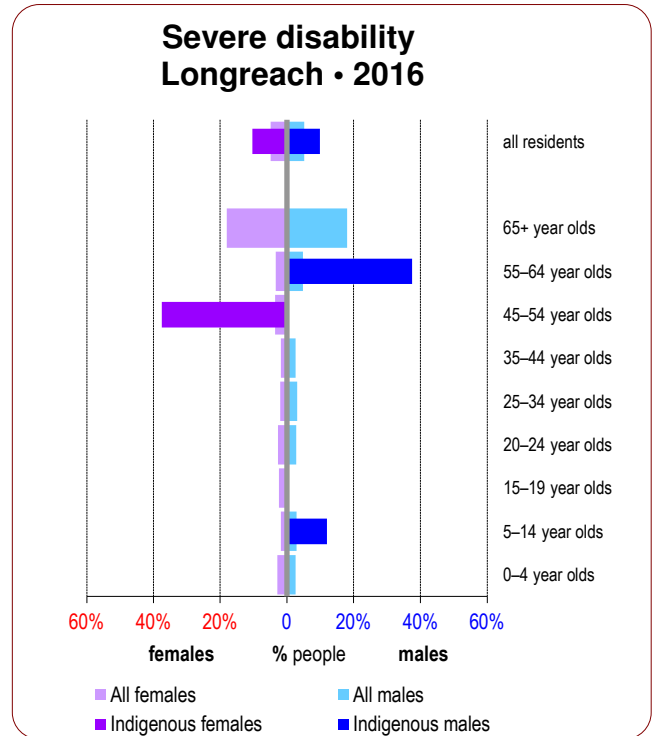
People with a long-term severe disability are those needing help or assistance with self-care, mobility or communication, because of a disability, long-term health condition or old age. This data compares Aboriginal people with the total population.

⌘ 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.

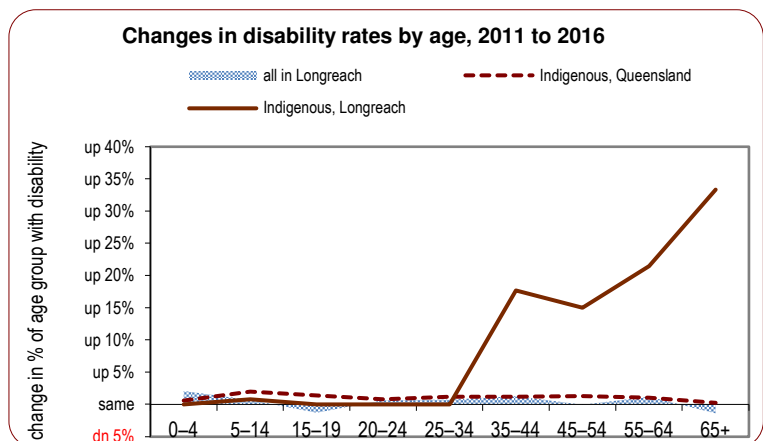


From 2011 to 2016, the overall disability rate among Indigenous residents of the Council rose significantly from 1.7% to 7.2%.

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%.

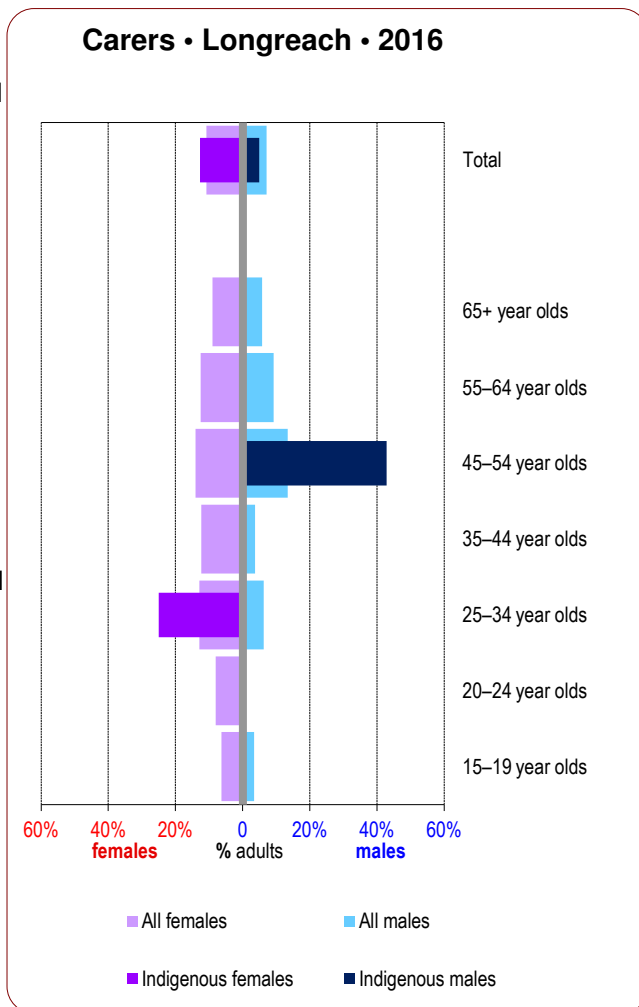
Among all Longreach residents, the disability rate rose 1.1%, from 4.0% in 2011.



## Disability care given

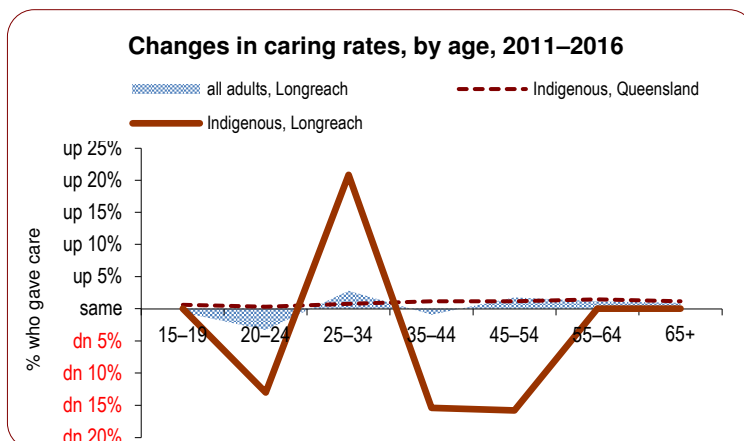
In the 2016 Census, 8 Indigenous adults in Longreach Regional Council, 6% of the adult population, reported that they gave assistance to a person with a severe or profound disability. There were at that time 14 Indigenous residents who reported a severe or profound disability.

- ⌘ 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 6% carer rate among Indigenous residents was lower than the average for all adults in the Council (9%).
- ⌘ 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 Longreach changed only slightly from 8% to 6% (rounded).

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



## Disability Indicators

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

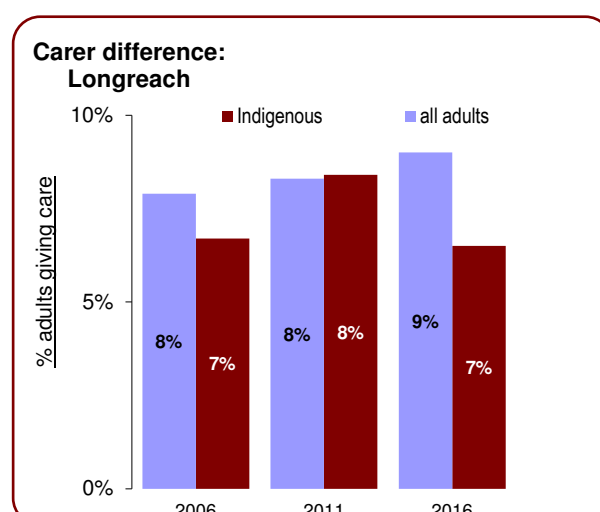
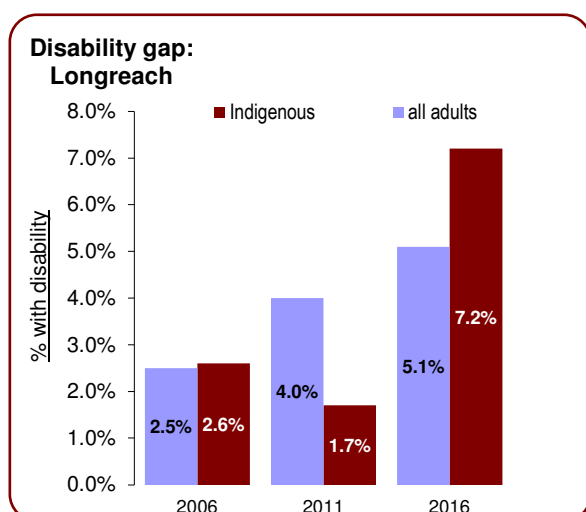
### The disability gap

% 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, 7.2% of Longreach's Indigenous residents had a severe, long-term disability, compared with 5.1% for all residents. The disability gap was +2.1%. The Indigenous disability rate was 1.4 times the overall rate.
- ⌘ The disability gap in Longreach Regional Council had reversed since 2011, after having reversed 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, 7% of Longreach's Indigenous adults (aged 15+) provided assistance to a person with a severe disability, compared with 9% of all adults. The carer difference was -3% (rounded).
- ⌘ The carer difference in Longreach Regional Council had reversed since 2011, after having reversed over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The carer difference in Queensland was +2% in 2016. This had changed little since 2011.