

Indigenous Portrait:

McKinlay Shire

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

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Prepared for the Western Queensland Public Health Network

McKinlay 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 McKinlay 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 McKinlay 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 McKinlay 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 McKinlay 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: 4.9% of McKinlay's Census respondents said they had Indigenous origins, but another 8.4% 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: McKinlay Shire, 2016

- ⌘ In the 2016 Census, 39 of the 796 residents (4.9%) counted in McKinlay Shire said that they had Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origins, or both. Of these, 82% were Aboriginal.
 - ⌘ Between 2011 and 2016, the counted Indigenous population changed little, from 39; the overall population of McKinlay Shire fell by 24%.
 - ⌘ About 13% 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 McKinlay is significantly younger than the non-Indigenous population, with a median age of 28 vs 41 years.
 - ⌘ The proportion under 18 years old was higher: 21% compared with 15% for non-Indigenous.
 - ⌘ The proportion aged 65+ was lower: none compared with 13% for non-Indigenous.
- ⌘ Indigenous households had an average of 2.7 residents, which was larger than non-Indigenous households (2.4) in the Shire.
 - ⌘ Almost four in ten Indigenous households were couples with children.
 - ⌘ One in four Indigenous households were couples without children.
 - ⌘ A few of the Indigenous households were single persons (vs 36% of non-Indigenous households). Note: small numbers are randomised and so not precise.
- ⌘ Indigenous households most commonly lived in rented dwellings (54%).
 - ⌘ There were only a few Indigenous home-owners (with or without a mortgage)
- ⌘ The median income of Indigenous adults in McKinlay Shire was about \$575 a week, which was 68% that of all adult residents (\$842).
 - ⌘ The median income gap had reversed since 2011, after having reversed over the previous five years.
- ⌘ 61% of Indigenous adults were in the labour force, compared with 83% of non-Indigenous adults.
 - ⌘ None of the Indigenous workforce were unemployed, compared with 2% of the non-Indigenous workforce.
- ⌘ Three in ten Indigenous residents (12 people) were attending an educational institution.
 - ⌘ 13 Indigenous people had completed Year 12, which was 86% more than in 2011 and 44% more than in 2006.
 - ⌘ Compared with non-Indigenous residents of the same age, there were:
 - 77% more Indigenous people aged 5–14 year olds in education;
 - 33% fewer Indigenous people aged 15–19 year olds in education.
 - ⌘ 48% 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 4%. 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.
- ⌘ 31% of McKinlay's Indigenous households had an internet connection, which was 7% lower than in 2011.

Tracking changes in McKinlay Shire

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

Indicator	McKinlay Shire, 2016			Change in Indigenous rate	
	Indigenous	non-Indigenous	Gap in 2016	last 5 years 2011–2016	last decade 2006–2016
				up 23%	up 23%
home ownership % of households owning/buying their home	23%	57%	-34%	up 23%	up 23%
personal income* median weekly income of adults (15+)	\$575	\$842	-32%	dn 36%	up 13%
household income median weekly income of households	\$725	\$1,157	-37%	dn 30%	dn 34%
workforce participation % of adults 15+ in labour force	61%	83%	-22%	dn 15%	up 9%
unemployment % of unemployed in workforce	0%	2%	-2%	same	same
employment employed adults as % of population	36%	68%	-32%	dn 19%	up 1%
pre-school % of infants under 5 in education	0%	7%	-7%	same	same
teenage education % of 15–19 year-olds in education	0%	33%	-33%	same	same
children at school % of 5–14 year olds in education	100%	100%	same	same	same
Year 12 completion % of adults (15+) who have left school	52%	45%	+7%	up 28%	up 20%
average schooling average school Year completed	10.7 yrs	10.7 yrs	same	1.7 yrs	2.6 yrs
tertiary qualifications % of adults 15+ with a post-school qualification	48%	49%	-1%	up 6%	up 6%
degree % of adults 15+ with a degree or higher qualification	0%	12%	-12%	same	same
postgrad % of adults 15+ with a postgraduate qualification	0%	2%	-2%	same	same
disability* % of people with a severe, long-term disability	0.0%	2.8%	-2.8%	dn 8%	same

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

Indigenous population and growth

In the 2016 Census, McKinlay's Indigenous population was counted as 39 people, of whom 32 identified as Aboriginal and a few as Torres Strait Islander.

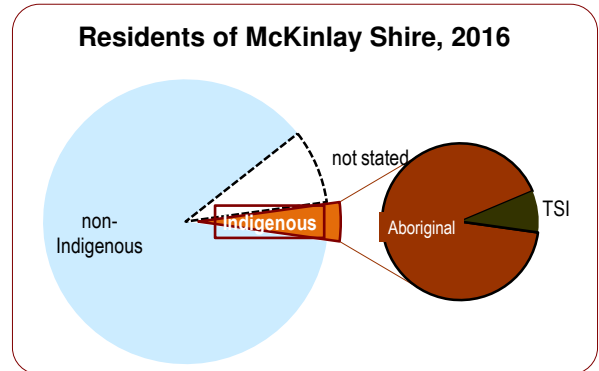
- ⌘ Indigenous people comprised 4.9% of McKinlay's population, compared with 4.0% in Queensland.

8.4% of McKinlay Shire people did not say whether they had Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origins.

- ⌘ Among the Indigenous people here, there were 112 males per 100 females.

There were 121 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.



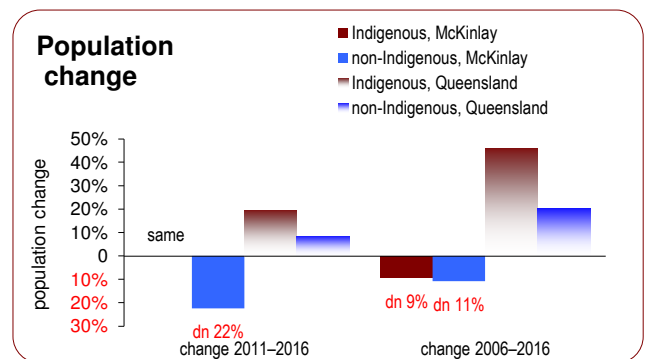
Between 2011 and 2016, the counted Indigenous population in McKinlay Shire changed little (by none) from 39; in total, McKinlay's population fell by 24%.

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, McKinlay's Indigenous population fell by 9% (from 43 in 2006).

McKinlay's non-Indigenous population fell by 11% over the decade.

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



On Census night 2016, 30 Indigenous residents of McKinlay were at home (77%), and a few were staying away from home (10%). Offsetting those away were 22 Indigenous visitors staying in McKinlay Shire that night, equivalent to 56% of the Indigenous resident population.

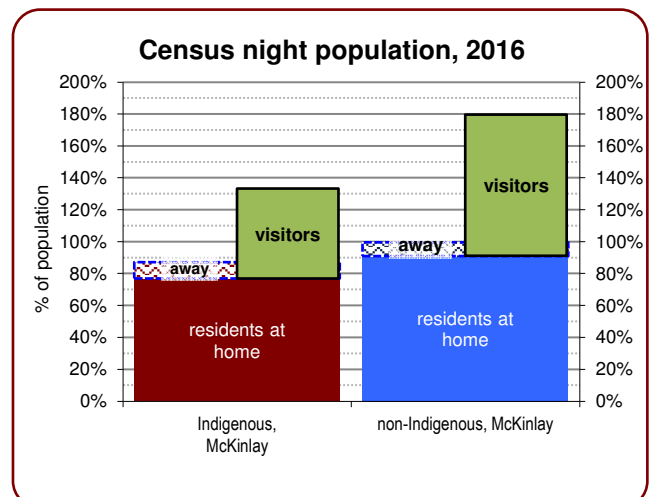
- ⌘ There were a few visitors from the same locality (eg. overnighing with neighbours).

86% of the visitors were from Queensland.

- ⌘ The proportion of Indigenous residents away from home on Census night was 3% higher than in 2011.

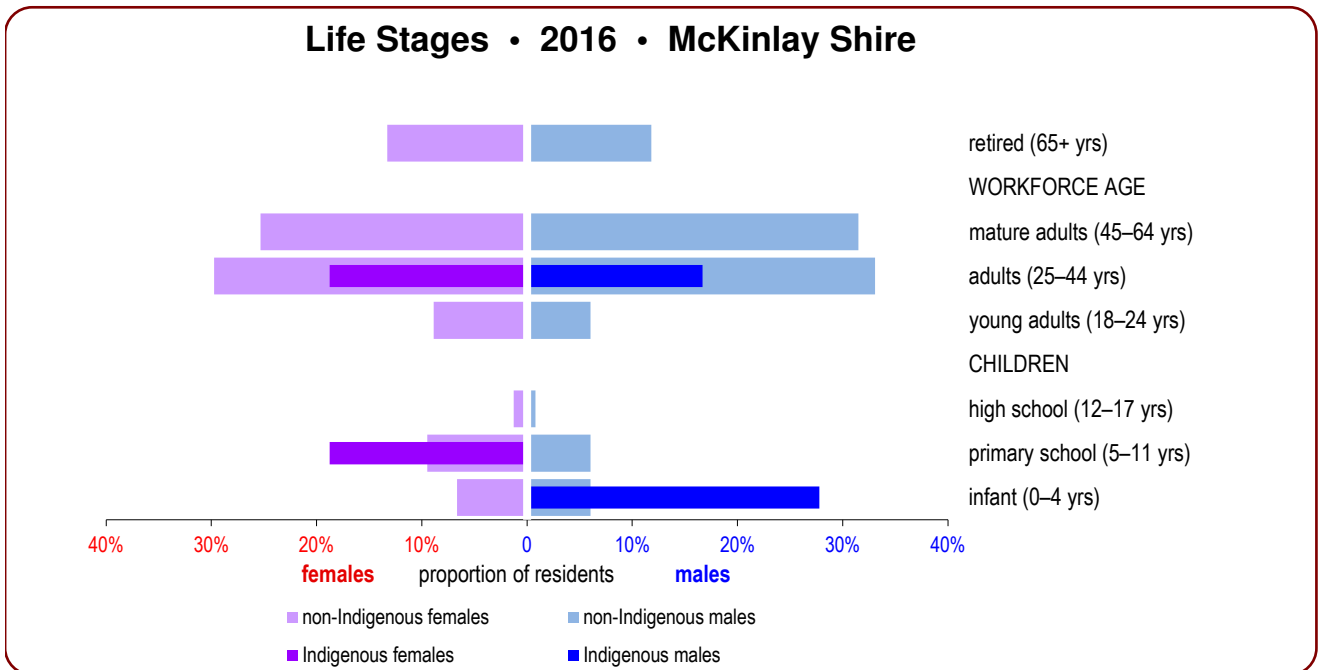
The proportion away from home was 2% higher than for non-Indigenous residents here; it was 4% higher than for Indigenous residents of Queensland.

- ⌘ There were no more Indigenous visitors than in 2011, when there were 21, equal to 53% of the Indigenous population.



Life stages

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



In McKinlay's Indigenous population in 2016:

- ⌘ 20 people (51% or five in ten) were adults aged 18–64.

- a few were aged 18–24
- 7 (or 18%) were aged 25–44
- 10 (or 26%) were aged 45–64

The number of adults aged 18–64 was down 26% from 2011; and down 20% from 2006.

- ⌘ 8 Indigenous residents (21% or one in five) were children under 18.

- a few (or 13%) were under five
- a few (or 8%) were aged 5–11
- none were aged 12–17

The number of children was down 47% since 2011; and down 47% since 2006.

- ⌘ None of Indigenous residents were aged 65+ years.

The number aged 65+ had fallen by 100% since 2011; it was 100% lower than in 2006.

The proportion aged 18–64 among Indigenous people was 18% lower than for non-Indigenous (70%).

Similar proportions of the Indigenous population were young adults (18–24 yrs), and 14% 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 McKinlay was 5% 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.

13% of non-Indigenous people in McKinlay 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 McKinlay Shire has an age profile that is significantly younger than the non-Indigenous population, with a much lower median age (28 vs 41 years).

For McKinlay's Indigenous population in 2016:

- ⌘ The average age was 29 years in 2016, with half the population aged under 28 years (the median age).
The largest 5-year age groups were 0–4 years (13%), 10–14 years (10%) and 30–34 years (10%).
- ⌘ The median age was one year lower than in 2011 and 8 years higher than in 2006.

Proportionally, the biggest increases since 2011 were of 0–4 year olds (67% more), 10–14 year olds (33% more) and 60–64 year olds (33% more).

- ⌘ No Indigenous people were aged 65+ years, compared with 13% of non-Indigenous residents.
- ⌘ There were only males among those aged 0–4 years, 40–44 years.

The average age was 12 years younger than for the non-Indigenous residents; the median age was 13 years younger.

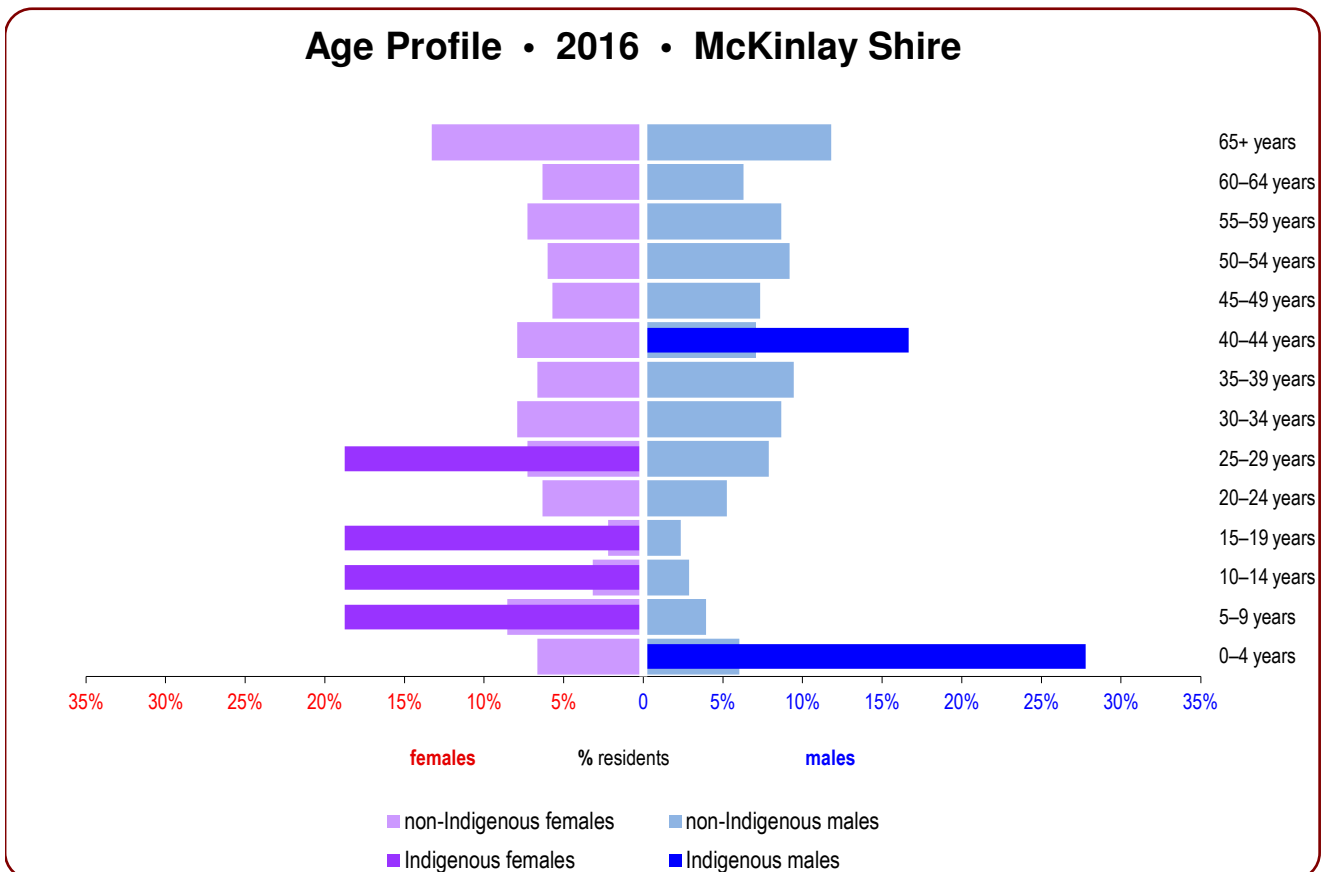
Non-Indigenous population: about 6% were 0–4 years, 3% were 10–14 years and 9% were 30–34 years.

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: 0–4 year olds (7%); 10–14 year olds (13%); and 60–64 year olds (45%).

The number aged 65+ was 100% lower than in 2011; the percentage of people this age was down by 7% since 2011, when it was 7%.

There were many more females than males among those aged 5–9 years, and those aged 10–14 years and 15–19 years.



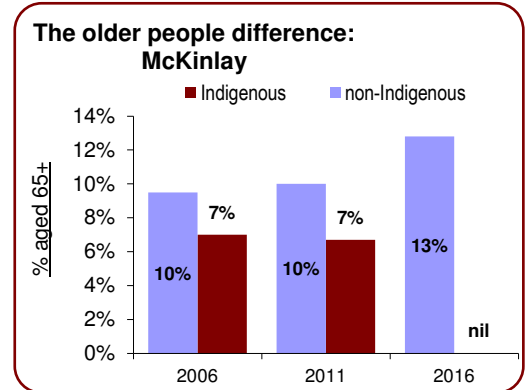
Population Indicators

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, none of McKinlay's Indigenous residents were aged 65 or over, compared with 12.8% of non-Indigenous residents. The older people difference was not applicable then.
- ⌘ The older people difference had increased by 10% since 2011, after having increased by 1% 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.

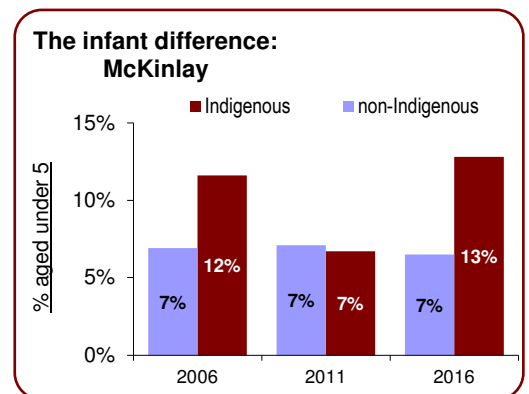


The infant difference

% 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, 12.8% of McKinlay's Indigenous residents were infants, compared with 7% of non-Indigenous residents. The infant difference was +6%.
- ⌘ The infant difference had reversed since 2011, after having reversed 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.

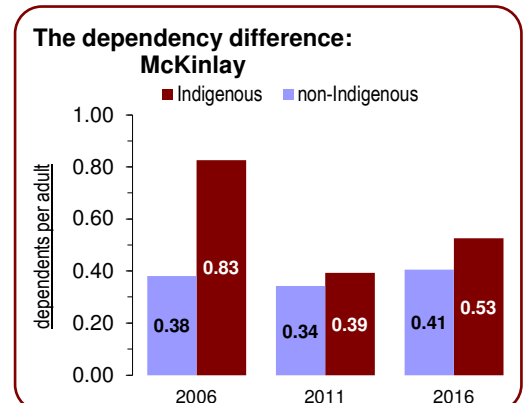


The dependency difference

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, McKinlay's Indigenous community had a dependency ratio of 0.53, compared with 0.41 for the non-Indigenous community. The Indigenous dependency ratio was 0.12 higher.
- ⌘ The dependency difference had increased by 0.07 since 2011, after having narrowed by 0.40 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.



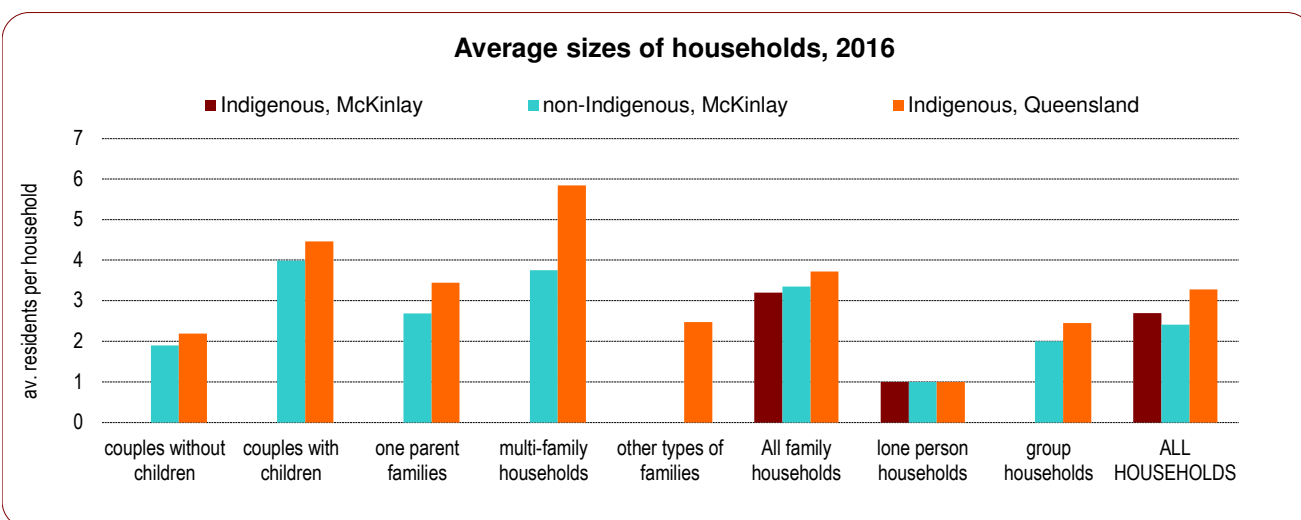
Household types and sizes

In 2016, the 39 Indigenous residents of McKinlay Shire were living in 13 households, 35% less than in 2011, but small numbers make analysis hard.

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

- ⌘ A few were couples with children. 11% higher than non-Indigenous here
- ⌘ A few were couples without children. 2% less than non-Indigenous
- ⌘ None were one parent families. 6% less than non-Indigenous
- ⌘ A few were one-person households. 13% 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.



McKinlay's Indigenous households had an average of 2.7 residents in 2016, which was similar to 2011, and 0.9 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 2.4 residents; Indigenous households were 12% larger, on average. The average size of non-Indigenous households changed little from 2011.
- ⌘ There were a few Indigenous people living alone. Indigenous households: 23% lone person; Other households: 36%.
- ⌘ 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.
- ⌘

Household Indicators

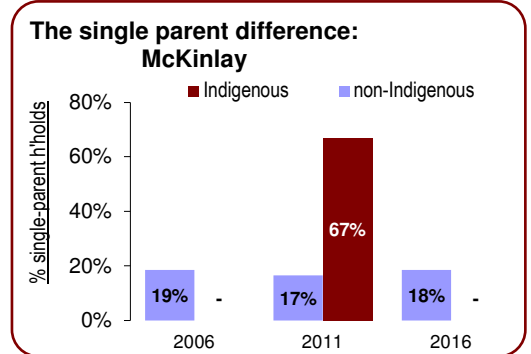
Note: these indicators are based on a small number of households so are not precise.

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, none of McKinlay's Indigenous family households with children had one parent, compared with 18% of non-Indigenous families. The difference was -18%.
- ⌘ The single parent difference had reversed since 2011, after having reversed 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.

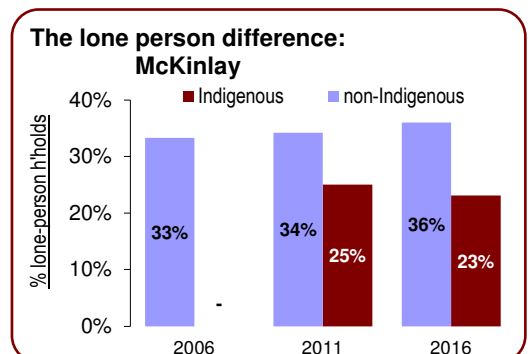


The lone person difference

% 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, 23% of McKinlay's Indigenous households were lone persons, compared with 36% of non-Indigenous households. The lone person difference was -13%.
- ⌘ The lone person difference had widened by 4% since 2011, after having reduced by 24% 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.

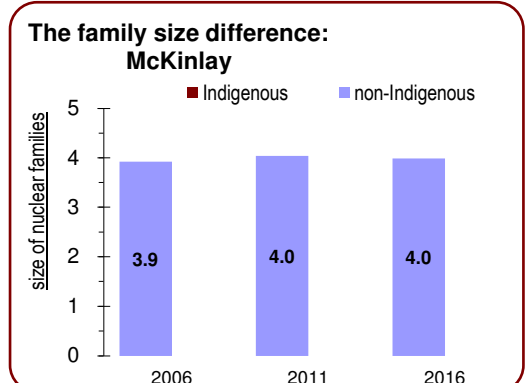


The family size difference

average size of two-parent families

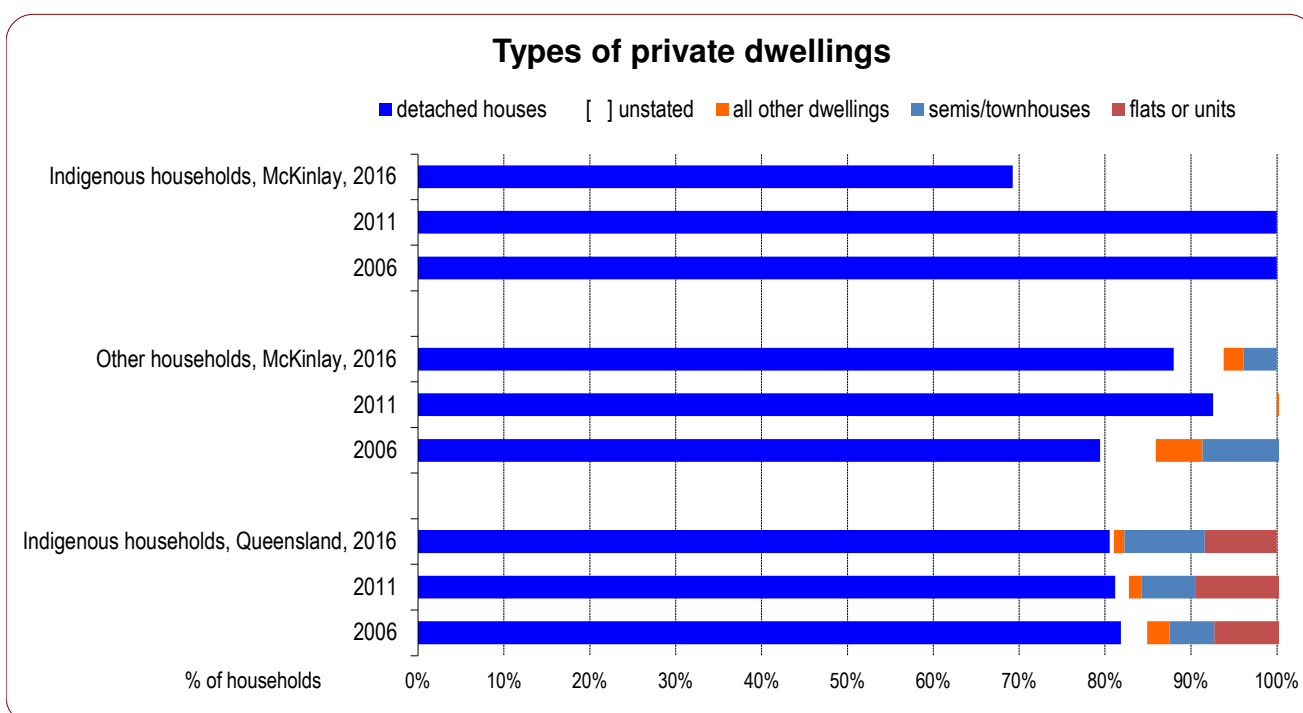
The family size difference is the gap between the average sizes of Indigenous and non-Indigenous 'nuclear families' (couples with children). Larger families have to spread their income among more members, so living standards tend to be lower.

- ⌘ In 2016, the average size of McKinlay's Indigenous nuclear families was not able to be calculated, due to small numbers. The average size of non-Indigenous families was 4.0 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 McKinlay Shire (69%) were living in detached houses, but numbers here were too small for accuracy.



A few Indigenous people in the Shire (12%) were counted living in institutional accommodation on Census night (eg. nursing homes, hospitals, boarding houses, correctional centres, barracks or boarding schools).

⌘ There were 11 Indigenous people living in institutional accommodation in McKinlay in 2011, and 12 in 2006.

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

In 2016, there were 93 people living in institutional accommodation in McKinlay Shire; 12% 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 McKinlay in 2016.

Housing costs and tenure

In 2016, Indigenous households in McKinlay Shire most commonly lived in dwellings that were rented (54% of the households). Another few lived in dwellings that were fully owned.

⌘ The proportion of Indigenous households that rented, 54%, was 17% higher than the rate for other households here.

The proportion living in rented dwellings was down by 21% since 2011, and was 15% lower than in 2006.

The median weekly rent paid by Indigenous households was \$140. It was \$125 in 2011 and \$46 in 2006.

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

The proportion living in mortgaged dwellings was little changed since 2011; and similar to 2006.

⌘ The number of fully-owned homes is too small for analysis.

Among Indigenous households, the proportion renting in McKinlay was 8% lower than the rate in Queensland.

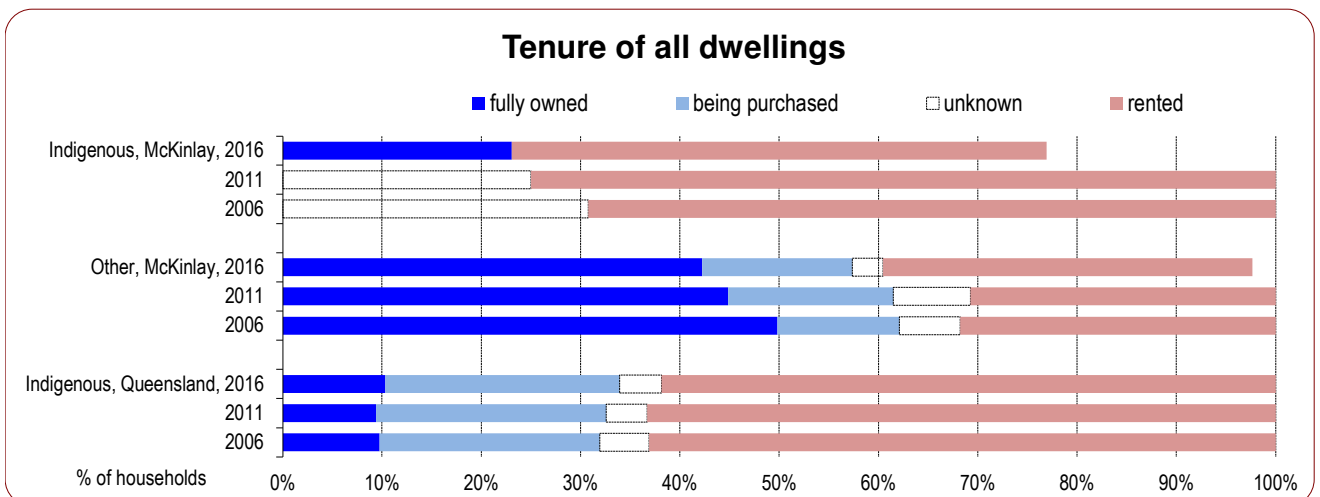
37% of Other households in McKinlay were renting, 6% higher than in 2011, and 5% higher than in 2006.

The median weekly rent paid by Other households in McKinlay was \$60. It was \$25 in 2011 and \$50 in 2006.

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

15% of the Other households in McKinlay had a mortgage, down by 1% since 2011, and up by 3% since 2006.

The median mortgage paid by Other households in McKinlay was \$650. It was \$975 in 2011 and \$778 in 2006.



7 Indigenous households were renting, too few for analysis.

⌘ No Indigenous households lived in public housing.

This number had fallen by 5 since 2011.

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

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

Housing Indicators

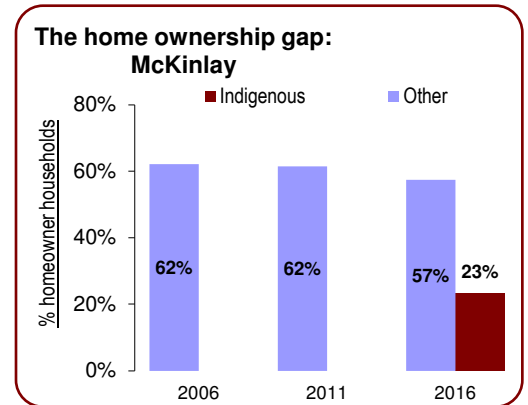
Note: these indicators are based on a small number of households so are not precise.

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 McKinlay 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.

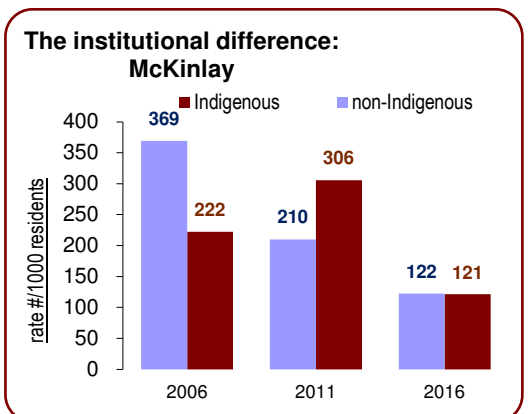


The institutional difference

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.

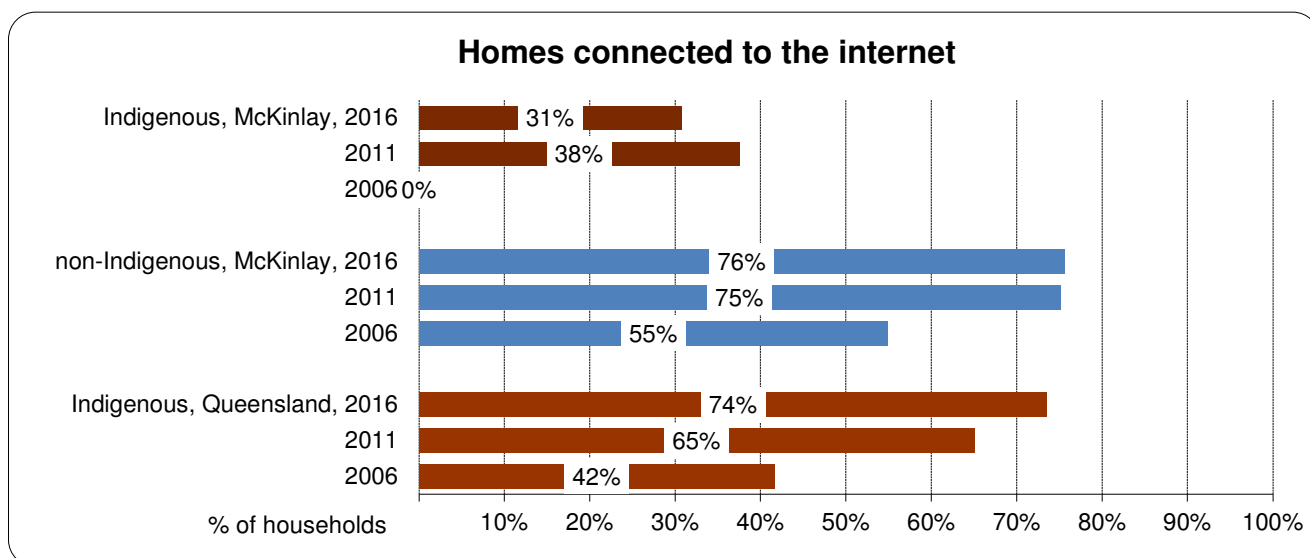
- ⌘ In 2016, there were 121 in every 1000 Indigenous residents in McKinlay living in institutional housing, compared with 122 per 1000 non-Indigenous residents. The institutional difference was -1 per 1000.
- ⌘ The institutional gap had reversed since 2011, after having reversed over the previous five 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, 31% of Indigenous households in McKinlay Shire had an internet connection while 31% did not (a few households).

- ⌘ The proportion of Indigenous households connected to the internet was 43% lower than in Queensland (74% connected), ... and 45% lower than non-Indigenous households in McKinlay (where 76% of homes were connected).
- ⌘ The proportion of Indigenous households with internet was down by 7% from 38% in 2011. The proportion was up by 8% for Indigenous households in Queensland. It was unchanged for non-Indigenous households in this Shire (from 75% in 2011).
- ⌘ In 2006, none of McKinlay's Indigenous people had the internet at home. This compared with 42% of Indigenous people in Queensland and 55% of non-Indigenous people in this Shire.



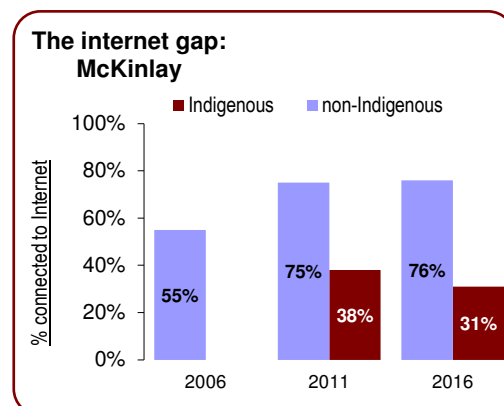
The internet gap

% of households with an internet connection

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

- ⌘ In 2016, 31% of McKinlay's Indigenous households had an internet connection, compared with 76% of other households, an internet gap of -45%.
- ⌘ The internet gap had widened by 8% since 2011, after having closed by 18% 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.

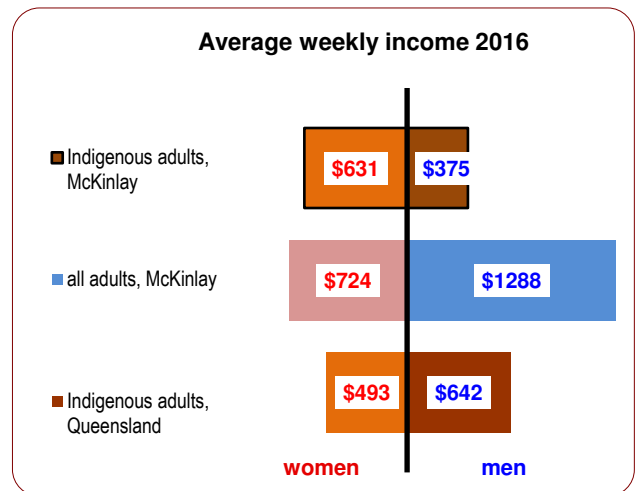
The 2006, 2011 and 2016 Censuses had different questions about the internet.



Personal income

In 2016, the average weekly income of Indigenous adults (aged 15+) in McKinlay Shire was about \$492, which was 18% less than that of Indigenous adults in Queensland (\$597), but 56% less than the average of all adults in the Shire (\$1,106).

- ⌘ Indigenous men in McKinlay averaged \$375 a week (29% of the overall male average here).
Indigenous women averaged \$631 a week (87% of the overall female average).
- ⌘ The average weekly income of Indigenous men was \$267 lower in the Shire than in Queensland.
The average weekly income of Indigenous women here was \$138 higher than in Queensland.
- ⌘ Half of the Indigenous adults received under \$575 a week (the median income).



Caution: McKinlay data is for small numbers of people and so is NOT accurate.

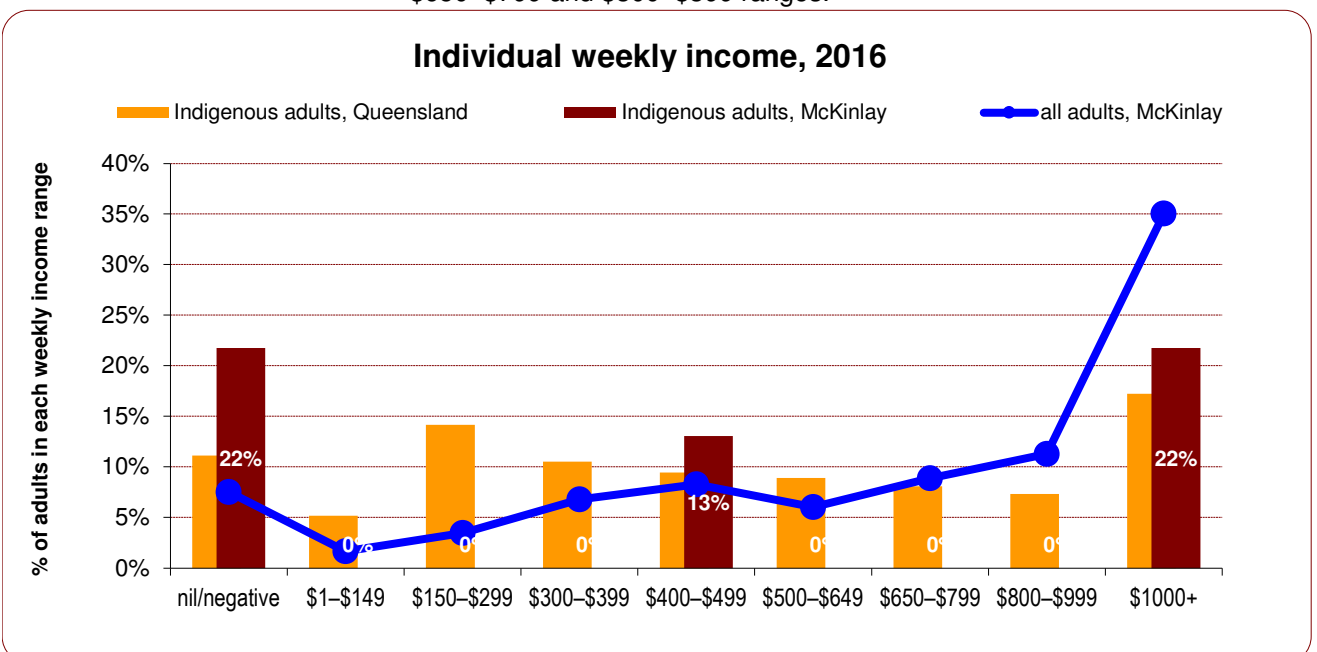
The income distribution pattern among Indigenous adults in McKinlay Shire was different from Indigenous adults in Queensland; it was different from all adults in the Shire.

Compared with Indigenous adults across Queensland:

- ⌘ proportionally more Indigenous adults here were in the nil/negative and \$1000+ ranges, and in the \$400–\$499 range.
- ⌘ fewer were in the \$150–\$299 and \$300–\$399 ranges, and in the \$500–\$649 and \$650–\$799 ranges.

Compared with all adults in this Shire:

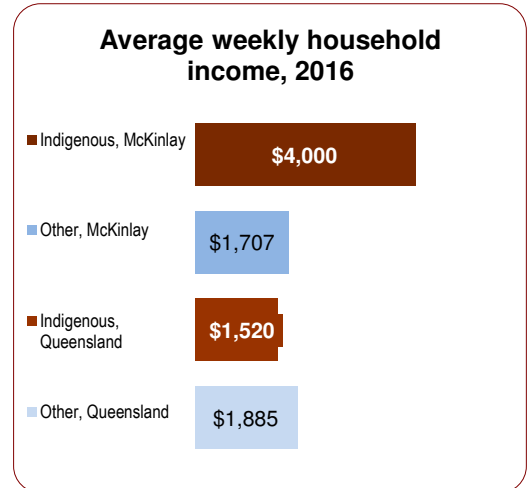
- ⌘ more Indigenous adults were in the nil/negative and \$400–\$499 ranges.
- ⌘ proportionally fewer were in the \$1000+ and \$800–\$999 range, and in the \$650–\$799 and \$300–\$399 ranges.



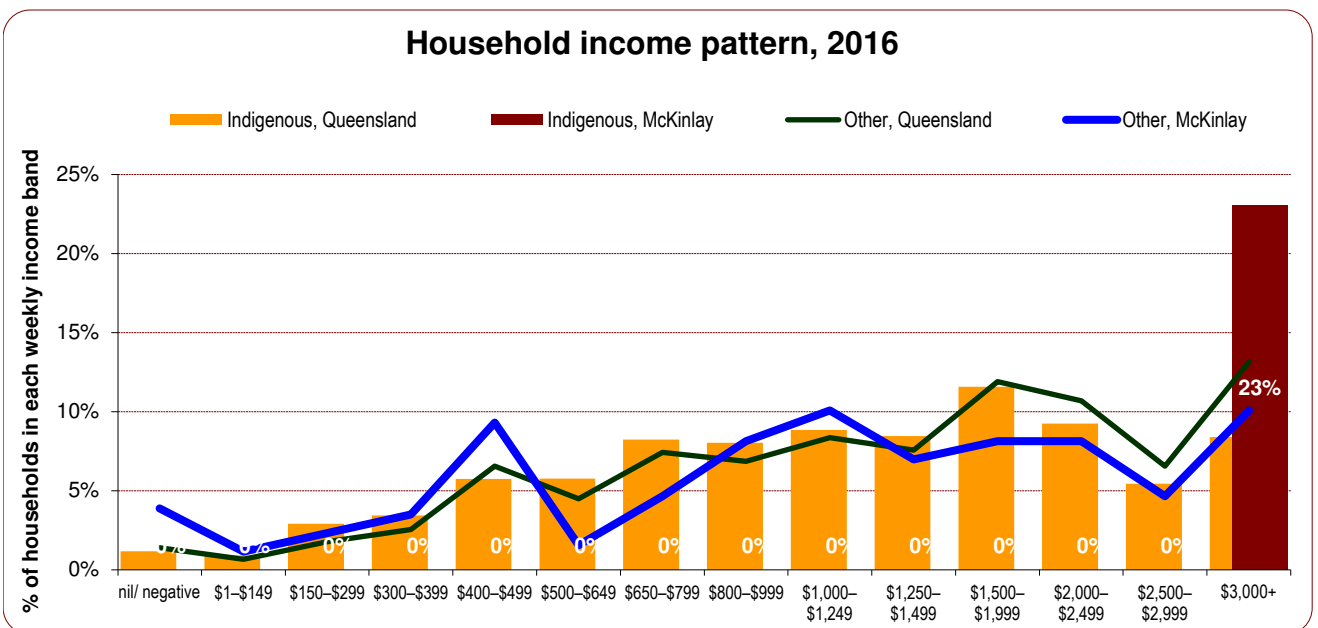
Household income

In 2016, the average income of 6 Indigenous households in McKinlay Shire was about \$4,000 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 McKinlay Shire was 163% more than the average of Indigenous households in Queensland (\$1,520 a week). Note: based on very small numbers.
- ⌘ It was 134% more than the average of other households in McKinlay – \$1,707 a week.
- ⌘ Half the Indigenous households received less than \$725 a week (the 'median household income').
- ⌘ The very small number of households means comparisons are imprecise.



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



Compared with Indigenous households across Queensland:

- ⌘ more Indigenous households here were in the \$3,000+ and \$1-\$149 income ranges.
- ⌘ there were many income ranges which no Indigenous households received.

Compared with non-Indigenous households in this Shire:

- ⌘ more Indigenous households were in the \$3,000+ and \$1-\$149 income ranges.
- ⌘ there were many income ranges which no Indigenous households received.

Income Indicators

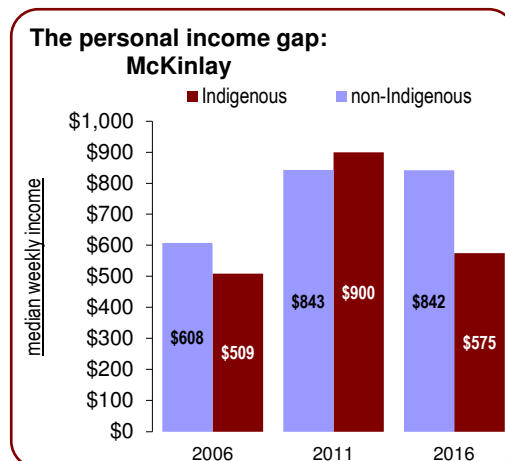
Note: these indicators are based on a small number so are not precise.

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 23 Indigenous adults in McKinlay was \$575, which was 68% that of non-Indigenous adults here (\$842). The personal income gap was -32%.
- ⌘ The personal income gap had reversed since 2011, after having reversed 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.

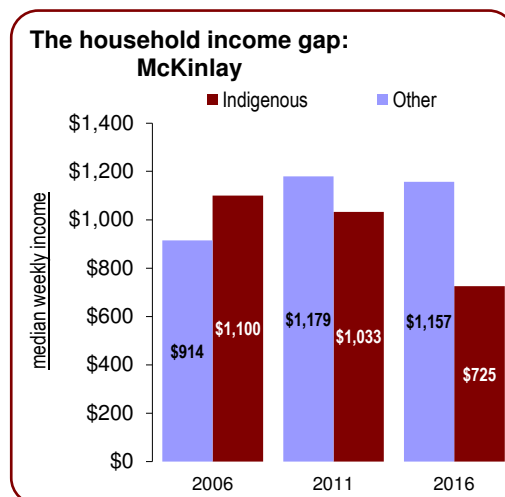


The household income gap

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 the few Indigenous households in McKinlay Shire was \$725, compared with \$1,157 for Other households in the Shire. This was 37% lower – this is the household income gap.
- ⌘ The household income gap had widened by about 25% since 2011, after having reversed 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

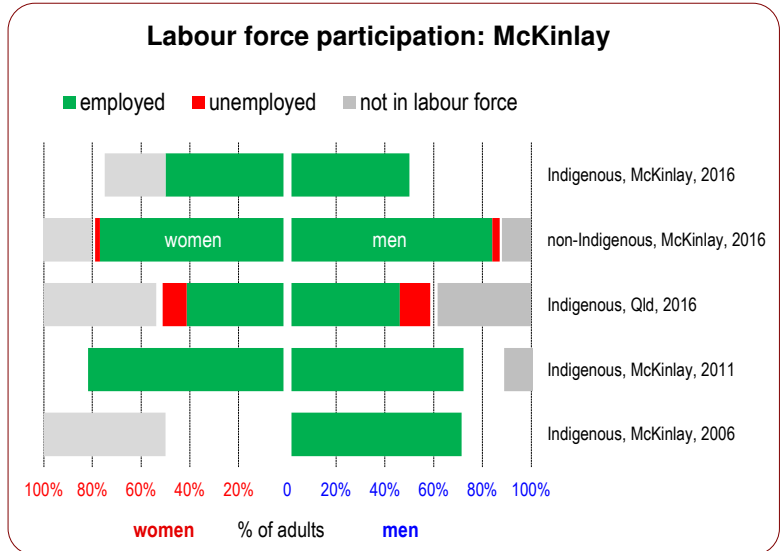
Employment is a prime determinant of a community's income, so it is an important indicator of well-being. In McKinlay, 14 out of 23 Indigenous adults (15+) were employed in 2016 – 61% of adults.

The workforce participation rate (employed + unemployed) was 61% of all Indigenous adults aged 15+.

Indigenous workforce participation was ...

- ⌘ similar for women at 50% and men at 50%.
- ⌘ 22% lower than the average for non-Indigenous adults in the Shire.
- ⌘ 6% higher than the average for Indigenous adults in Queensland.

The Indigenous workforce participation rate here was 15% lower than in 2011 and 9% higher than in 2006.



In 2016, the Indigenous unemployment rate in McKinlay was nil.

- ⌘ This rate was lower than the 2% rate among non-Indigenous adults here.
- ⌘ The Indigenous unemployment rate was nil for both men and women.
- ⌘ The Indigenous unemployment rate was steady since 2011, and the same as 2006.
- ⌘ Unemployment numbers are too small for accurate age-sex comparisons.

Workforce Gap Indicators

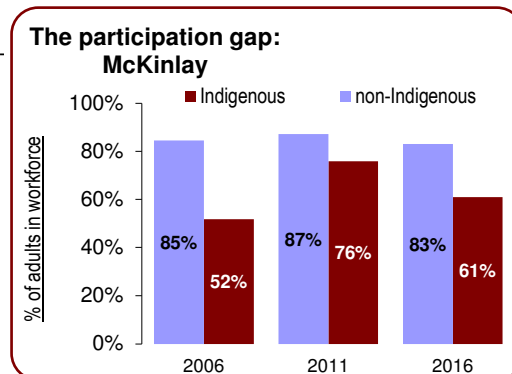
Note: these indicators are based on a small labour force so can fluctuate.

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 McKinlay, there were 14 Indigenous people in the workforce, 61% of the adult residents. The proportion of non-Indigenous adults in the workforce was 83%, so the participation gap was -22%.
- ⌘ The participation gap had widened by 11% since 2011, after having closed by 22% 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.

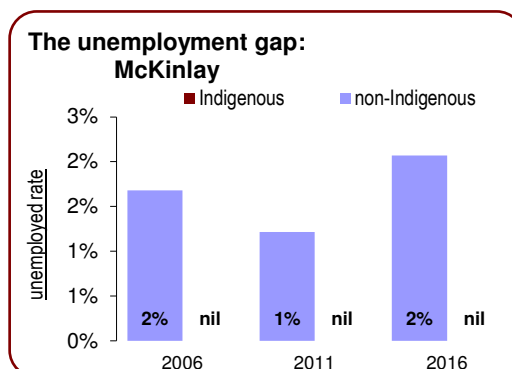


The unemployment gap

% 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, none of the Indigenous workforce in McKinlay were unemployed (none people), and 2% of the non-Indigenous workforce were unemployed. The unemployment gap was -2%.
- ⌘ The unemployment gap had widened by 1% since 2011, after having closed by 1% 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.

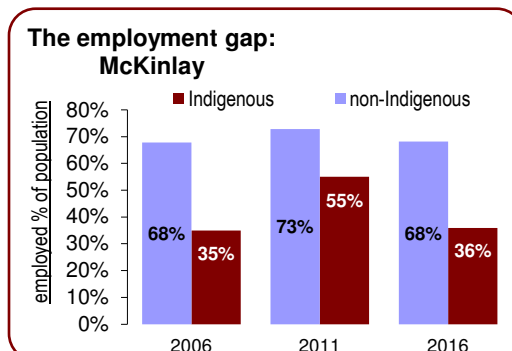


The employment gap

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 McKinlay Shire were employed (14 people), and 68% of the non-Indigenous workforce were employed. The employment gap was -32%.
- ⌘ The employment gap had widened by 14% since 2011, after having closed by 15% 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 McKinlay Shire, three in ten Indigenous residents (12 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 McKinlay were:

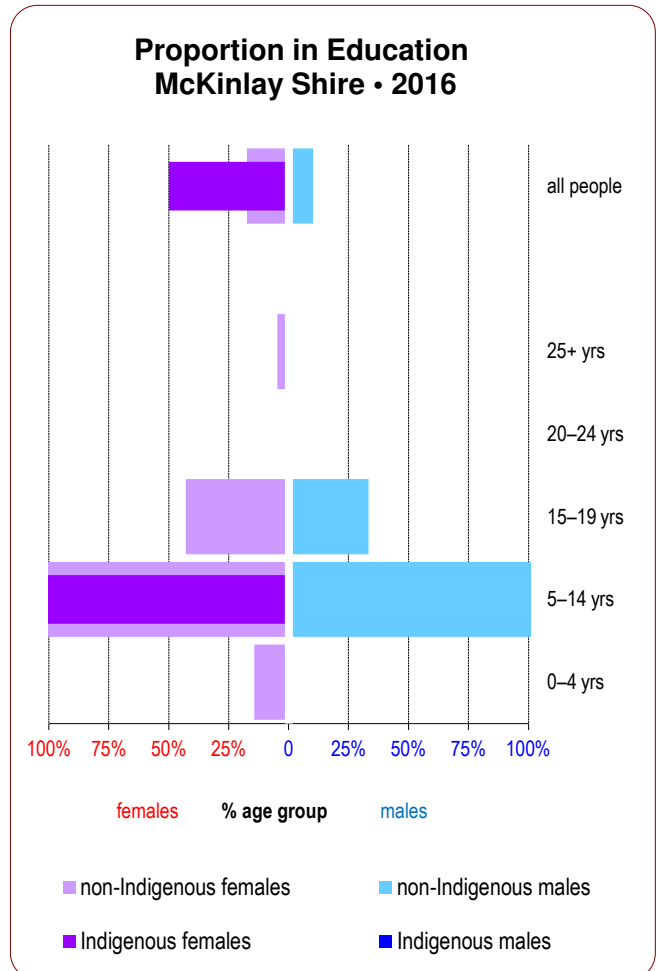
- none of the 0–4 year olds
- all of the 5–14 year olds
- none of the 15–19 year olds
- none of the 20–24 year olds
- 18% of those aged 25+.

Overall participation in education by Indigenous residents here, 31%, is much higher than for non-Indigenous, 13%. 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:

- 15% more Indigenous 25+ year olds
- no 20–24 year olds
- no 15–19 year olds
- 77% more Indigenous 5–14 year olds
- no 0–4 year olds

McKinlay Shire's Indigenous population had only females in education. This ratio varied with age. Of those in education, there were:

- too few to be sure for 0–4 year olds
- only 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 McKinlay Shire had increased by 21%, but this masks changes among the age groups.

- No 0–4 year olds were in education in 2011; the rate was unchanged since 2006.
- The proportion of 5–14 year olds in education was up by 80% since 2011, and up by 80% since 2006.
- No 15–19 year olds were in education in 2011, and steady since 2006.
- No 20–24 year olds were in education in 2011; the rate was steady over the decade.
- No 25+ year olds were in education in 2011. The rate was up by 18% from 2006.

Current education

In 2016, some 9 Indigenous children and teenagers in McKinlay Shire were attending school, with a few 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 little changed since 2011; it was 73% lower than in 2006.

The number of Indigenous secondary students (a few) was up by 3 since 2011 and from none in 2006.

No Indigenous residents of McKinlay Shire were in post-school education in 2016. This was little changed since 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.
- ⌘ 5% of non-Indigenous 15–24 year olds in this Shire attended TAFE, with none full-time.

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

- ⌘ 6% of Indigenous 15–24 year olds in Queensland were at university, with 84% full-time.
- ⌘ None of the non-Indigenous 15–24 year olds in this Shire were at university.

There were no Indigenous students aged 25+ from McKinlay 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 McKinlay were in university or other tertiary in 2016.

- ⌘ 3% of Indigenous 25–64 year olds in Queensland were at university, with 49% full-time.
- ⌘ 3% of non-Indigenous 25–64 year olds in this Shire were at university, with 31% full-time.

Education Attendance Indicators

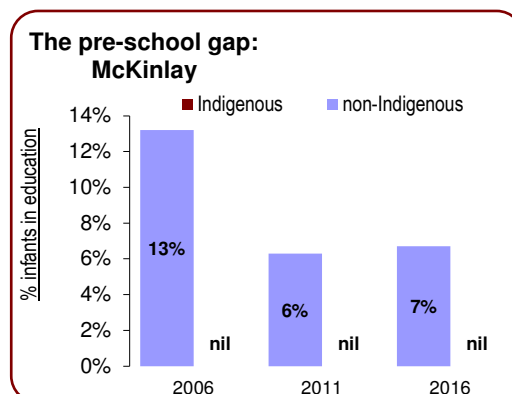
Note: these indicators are based on small numbers so are approximate.

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 McKinlay Shire were in education, compared with 7% of non-Indigenous infants. The pre-school gap was -7%.
- ⌘ The pre-school gap had changed little since 2011, after having closed by 7% 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.

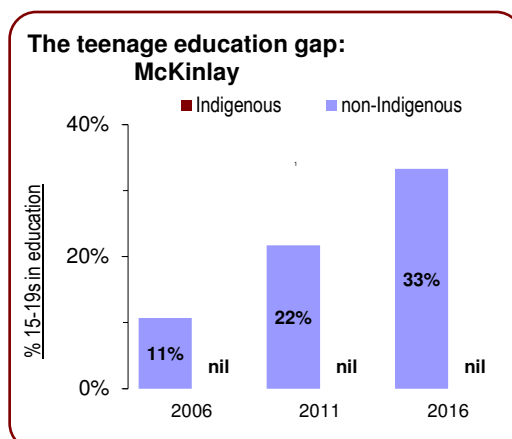


The teenage education gap

% 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 McKinlay Shire Indigenous teenagers aged 15–19 were in education, compared with 33% of non-Indigenous teenagers. The teenage education gap was -33%.
- ⌘ The teenage education gap had widened by 12% since 2011, after having widened by 11% 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.

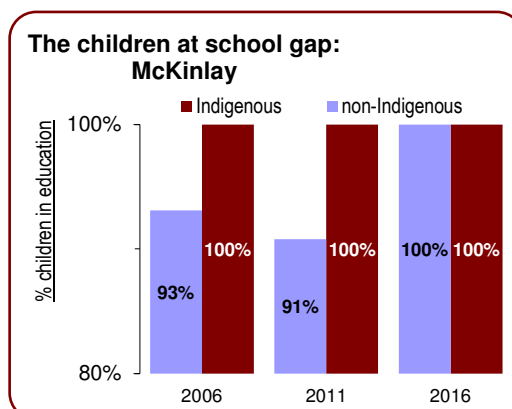


The children at school gap

% 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 McKinlay 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 closed by 9% 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 McKinlay Shire had completed an average of Year 10.7 of school, compared with Year 10.7 for non-Indigenous adults. In Queensland, Indigenous adults averaged Year 10.5.

⌘ 13 Indigenous adults in the Shire had completed Year 12 which was 86% more than in 2011, and 44% more than in 2006.

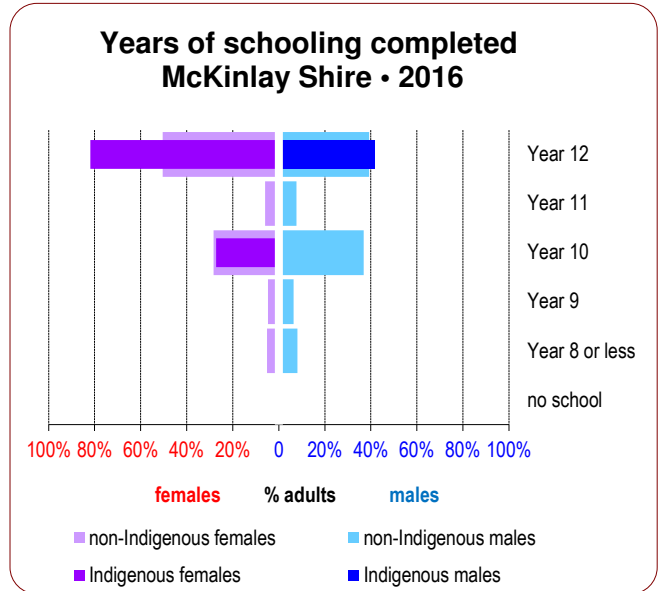
52% of Indigenous adults in the Shire had completed Year 12, which was 7% more than the rate for non-Indigenous adults.

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

⌘ 64% of Indigenous adults in the Shire had completed at least Year 10, which was 11% lower than for Indigenous adults in Queensland.

⌘ Of the others, none had completed Year 9 and 16% had completed Year 8 or lower; no adults did not go to school; 12% did not say.

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



The average Year when Indigenous people in McKinlay Shire left school had risen by one year 8 months since 2011, and was up by 2 years 7 months since 2006.

Over the decade to 2016, there was an increase of 44% in the number who had finished Year 12, and no change from none in the number who had finished school at Year 11.

For Indigenous adults in this Shire, average schooling trends are difficult to assess due to small numbers.

⌘ for men, numbers are very small.

⌘ for women, had risen by 5 months since 2011, and had fallen by 6 months since 2006.

For non-Indigenous adults, average schooling:

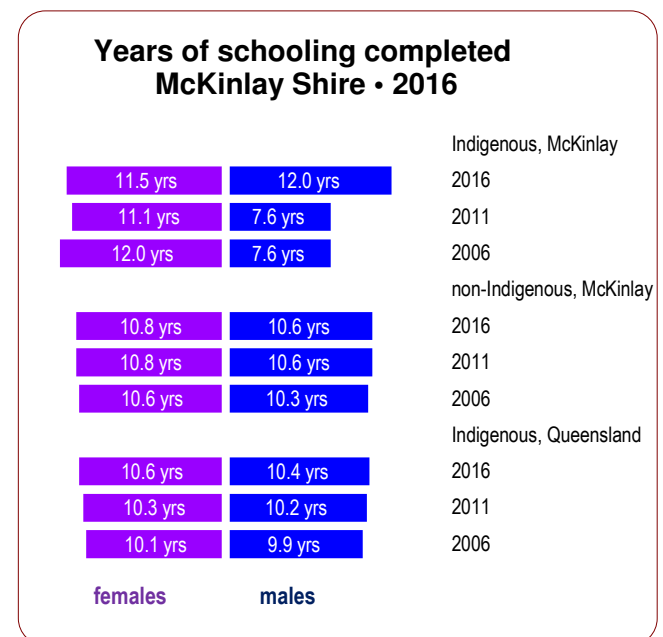
⌘ for men had changed little since 2011, and had risen by 4 months since 2006.

⌘ for women had changed little 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.



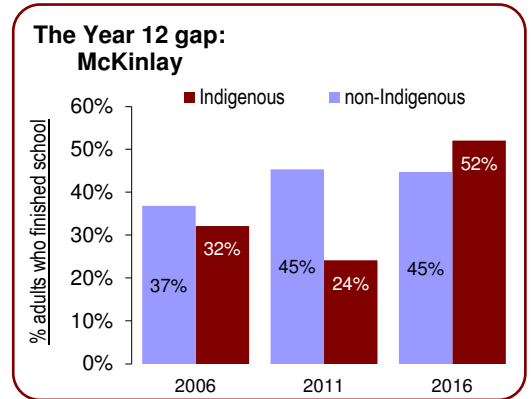
Education Achievement Indicators

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, 52% of McKinlay's 25 Indigenous adults had completed Year 12, compared with 45% of non-Indigenous adults. The Year 12 gap was +7%.
- ⌘ The Year 12 gap had reversed since 2011, after having widened by 17% 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.

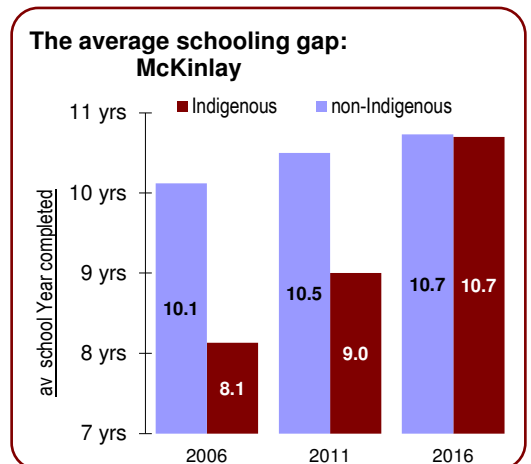


The average schooling gap

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 25 Indigenous adults in McKinlay had completed an average of Year 10.7 at school, compared with Year 10.7 for non-Indigenous adults. The average schooling gap was virtually zero years.
- ⌘ The average schooling gap had widened by one year 6 months since 2011, after having closed by 6 months over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The average schooling gap in Queensland was 6 months. It had changed little since 2011, after having changed little between 2006 and 2011.



Tertiary qualifications

The type and extent of post-school qualifications has a major influence on the earning capacities of a community. In the 2016 Census, a few Indigenous adults in McKinlay Shire reported having tertiary educational qualifications, which was 22% of the number aged 15+.

By comparison, 44% of Indigenous adults in Queensland and 48% of non-Indigenous adults in McKinlay 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.
- ⌘ 12% of the non-Indigenous residents of McKinlay had a degree or more.

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

- an unstated qual, held by a few people (22%);

While the number of Indigenous adults in McKinlay fell by 21% from 2011 to 2016, the number with qualifications fell by 58%

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

In the decade from 2006, the number of Indigenous adults in the Shire with qualifications decreased by 58%, while the adult population decreased by 21%. There were similar numbers with a postgraduate degree.

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

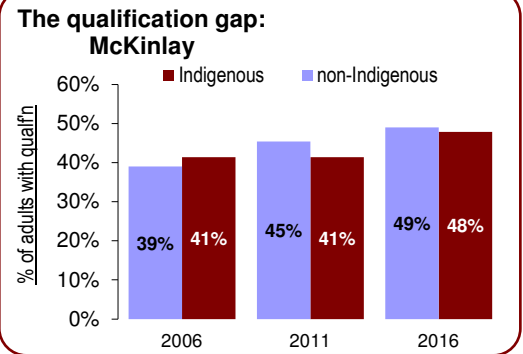
Note: these indicators are based on small, randomised numbers so are approximate.

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, 48% of McKinlay Shire Indigenous adults aged 15+ had a post-school qualification, compared with 49% of non-Indigenous adults. The qualification gap was -1%.
- ⌘ The qualification gap had closed by 3% since 2011, after having reversed 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.

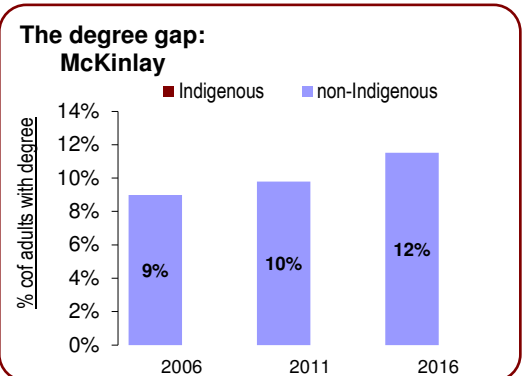


The degree gap

% 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 McKinlay Shire Indigenous adults aged 15+ had a degree or higher qualification, compared with 12% of non-Indigenous adults. The degree education gap was -12%.
- ⌘ The degree gap had widened by 2% since 2011, after having widened by 1% 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.

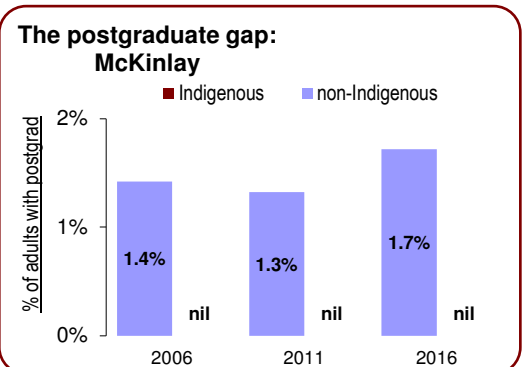


The postgraduate gap

% 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 McKinlay Indigenous adults aged 15+ had a post-graduate qualification, compared with 1.7% of non-Indigenous adults. The postgraduate gap was -1.7%.
- ⌘ The postgraduate gap had widened by 0.4% since 2011, after having changed little 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 McKinlay Shire, no Indigenous residents had a long-term severe disability. Among all McKinlay's residents, 2.8% reported a disability.

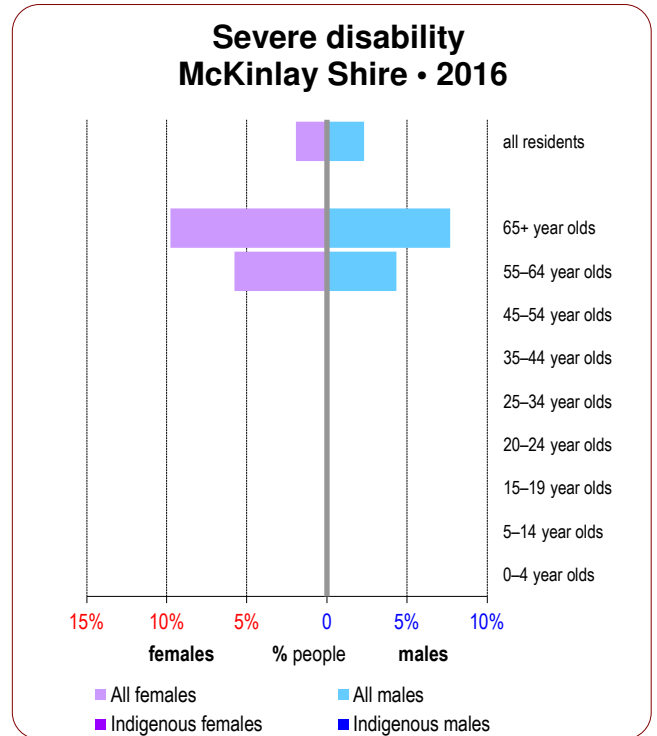
People with a long-term severe disability are those needing help or assistance with self-care, mobility or communication, because of a disability, long-term health condition or old age. This data compares Aboriginal people with the total population.

⌘ 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.

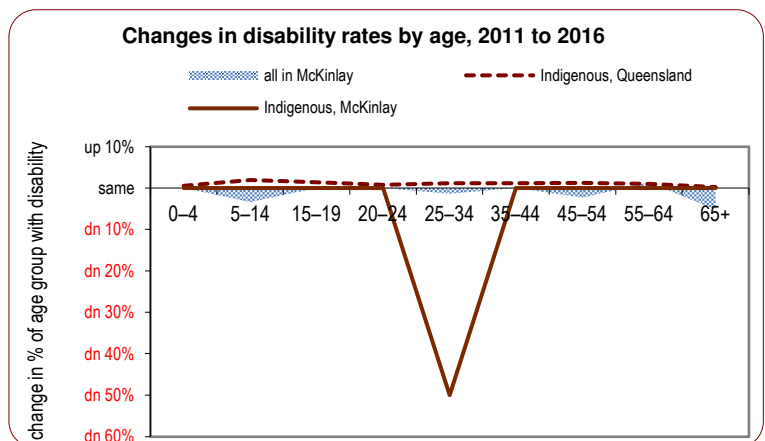


From 2011 to 2016, the overall disability rate among Indigenous residents of the Shire fell significantly from 7.9% to nil.

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%.

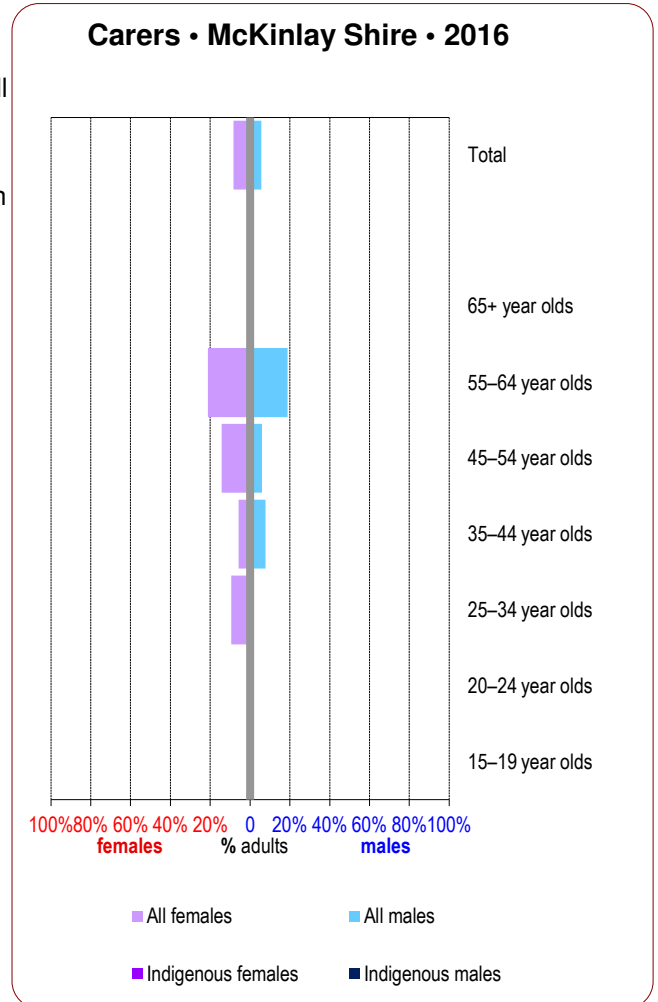
Among all McKinlay residents, the disability rate changed little, from 2.6% in 2011.



Disability care given

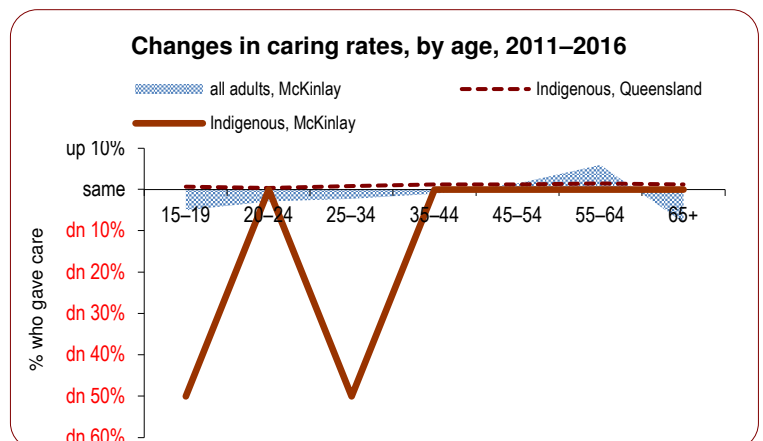
In the 2016 Census, no Indigenous adults in McKinlay Shire reported that they gave assistance to a person with a severe or profound disability. There were at that time no Indigenous residents who reported a severe or profound disability.

- ⌘ 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 (7%).
- ⌘ 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 McKinlay fell significantly from 20% to none, a decrease of 20% (rounded).

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



Disability Indicators

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

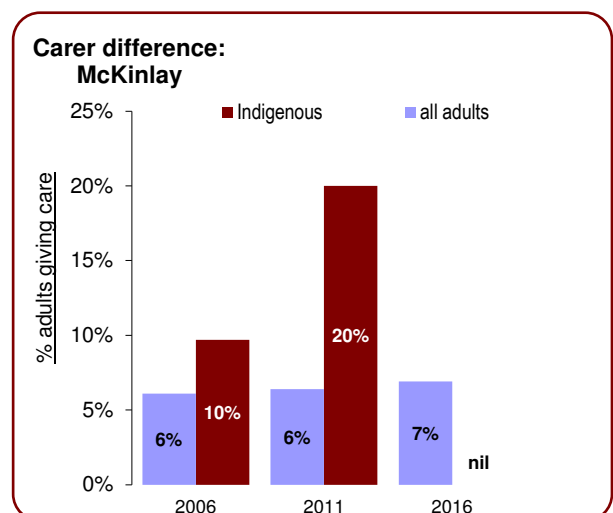
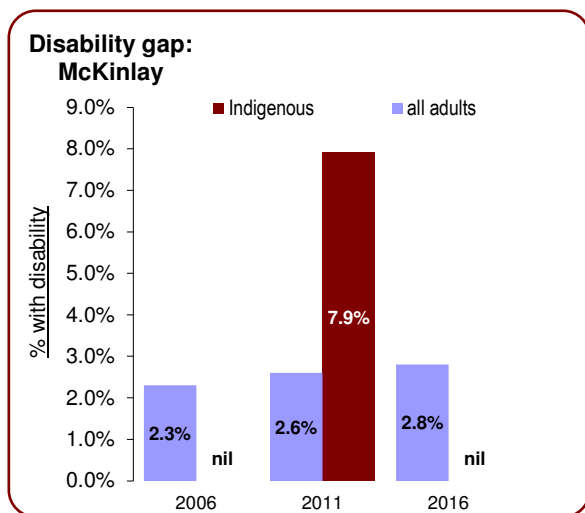
The disability gap

% 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 McKinlay's Indigenous residents had a severe, long-term disability, compared with 2.8% for all residents. The disability gap was -2.8%.
- ⌘ The disability gap in McKinlay Shire 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, none of McKinlay's Indigenous adults (aged 15+) provided assistance to a person with a severe disability, compared with 7% of all adults. The carer difference was -7%.
- ⌘ The carer difference in McKinlay Shire had reversed since 2011, after having widened by 10% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The carer difference in Queensland was +2% in 2016. This had changed little since 2011.