

# *Indigenous Portrait:*

# Mornington Island

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

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

Mornington Island 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 Mornington Island 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 Mornington Island, 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 Mornington Is 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 Mornington Is 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: 86.0% of Mornington Island's Census respondents said they had Indigenous origins, but another 2.5% did not answer this question. The ABS estimates that the net undercount rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples was 17.5% in 2016 (equivalent to 137,750 persons nationally). This is slightly higher than 2011 (17.2%). This means that, on average, the Indigenous population was about a fifth larger than counted. However, despite such omissions, the Census is a vital source of information about Indigenous Australians.

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

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

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

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# Snapshot: Mornington Island, 2016

- ⌘ In the 2016 Census, 983 of the 1,143 residents (86.0%) counted in Mornington Island said that they had Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origins, or both. Of these, 98% were Aboriginal.
  - Between 2011 and 2016, the counted Indigenous population fell by 2%, from 1,005; the overall population of Mornington Island was virtually unchanged.
  - About 9% of the Indigenous population were under 5 in 2016. This growth from births since 2011 was not enough to offset the population decline in other age groups.
- ⌘ The Indigenous community in Mornington Is is younger than the non-Indigenous population, with a median age of 24 vs 35 years.
  - The proportion under 18 years old was higher: 41% compared with 13% for non-Indigenous.
  - The proportion aged 65+ was lower: 5% compared with 9% for non-Indigenous.
- ⌘ Indigenous households had an average of 4.1 residents, which was larger than non-Indigenous households (2.1) in the Shire.
  - Three in ten Indigenous households were couples with children.
  - One in four Indigenous households were one parent families.
  - 15% of the Indigenous households were single persons (vs 34% of non-Indigenous households).
- ⌘ Indigenous households most commonly lived in rented dwellings (99%).
  - There were only a few Indigenous home-owners (with or without a mortgage)
- ⌘ The median income of Indigenous adults in Mornington Island was about \$296 a week, which was 21% that of all adult residents (\$1,411).
  - The median income gap had increased by 4% since 2011, after having changed little over the previous five years.
- ⌘ 45% of Indigenous adults were in the labour force, compared with 92% of non-Indigenous adults.
  - 32% of the Indigenous workforce were unemployed, compared with none of the non-Indigenous workforce.
- ⌘ One in four Indigenous residents (246 people) was attending an educational institution.
  - 105 Indigenous people had completed Year 12, which was almost the same as in 2011 and almost the same as in 2006.
  - Compared with non-Indigenous residents of the same age, there were:
    - 6% more Indigenous people aged 5–14 year olds in education;
    - 44% fewer Indigenous people aged 0–4 year olds in education.
  - 41% of Indigenous adults had some type of post-school qualification, compared with 57% of non-Indigenous adults in the Shire (1% had a degree or higher, compared with 20%).
- ⌘ 33 Indigenous people (3.4% of the Indigenous population) reported that they had a severe or profound disability.
  - Indigenous people had higher disability rates than average in many age groups.
    - the disability rate for Indigenous people aged 55–64 year olds was 1.2 times the average for this age group in Mornington Is.
    - for 20–24 year olds, the Indigenous rate was 1.2 times the average in the Shire.
  - 13% of Indigenous adults (aged 15+) gave assistance to a person with a severe disability.
- ⌘ 43% of Mornington Island's Indigenous households had an internet connection, which was 28% higher than in 2011.

## Tracking changes in Mornington Island

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

Indicator	Mornington Island, 2016			Change in Indigenous rate	
	Indigenous	non-Indigenous	Gap in 2016	last 5 years 2011–2016	last decade 2006–2016
				up 2%	up 2%
<b>home ownership</b> % of households owning/buying their home	2%	0%	+2%	up 2%	up 2%
<b>personal income*</b> median weekly income of adults (15+)	\$296	\$1,411	-79%	up 10%	up 49%
<b>household income</b> median weekly income of households	\$772	\$2,250	-66%	dn 11%	up 21%
<b>workforce participation</b> % of adults 15+ in labour force	45%	92%	-46%	up 9%	dn 4%
<b>unemployment</b> % of unemployed in workforce	32%	0%	+32%	up 12%	up 27%
<b>employment</b> employed adults as % of population	21%	82%	-62%	up 3%	dn 10%
<b>pre-school</b> % of infants under 5 in education	16%	60%	-44%	up 5%	up 8%
<b>teenage education</b> % of 15–19 year-olds in education	13%	50%	-37%	dn 12%	dn 5%
<b>children at school</b> % of 5–14 year olds in education	86%	80%	+6%	up 3%	up 7%
<b>Year 12 completion</b> % of adults (15+) who have left school	17%	78%	-61%	dn 2%	same
<b>average schooling</b> average school Year completed	9.8 yrs	11.4 yrs	-170%	0.2 yrs	0.5 yrs
<b>tertiary qualifications</b> % of adults 15+ with a post-school qualification	41%	81%	-39%	up 21%	up 28%
<b>degree</b> % of adults 15+ with a degree or higher qualification	1%	42%	-40%	up 1%	same
<b>postgrad</b> % of adults 15+ with a postgraduate qualification	0%	8%	-7%	up 1%	up 1%
<b>disability*</b> % of people with a severe, long-term disability	3.4%	3.1%	+0.3%	up 1%	up 1%

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

## Indigenous population and growth

In the 2016 Census, Mornington Island's Indigenous population was counted as 983 people, of whom 959 identified as Aboriginal and 15 as both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander; a few identified as Torres Strait Islander.

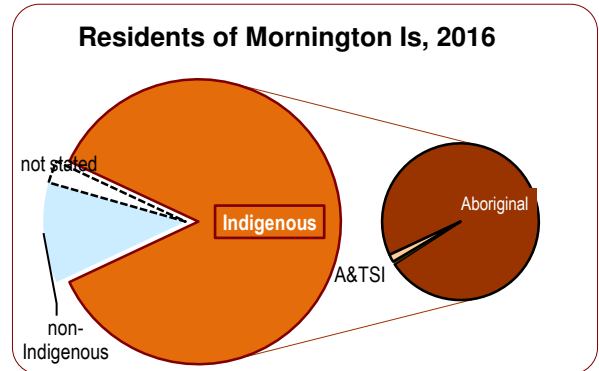
- ⌘ Indigenous people comprised 86.0% of Mornington Island's population, compared with 4.0% in Queensland.

2.5% of Mornington Island people did not say whether they had Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origins.

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

There were 133 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.



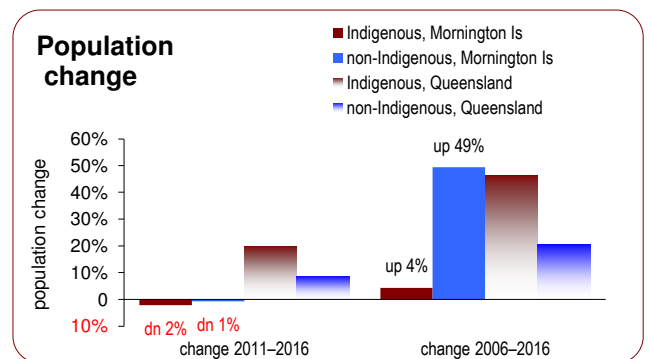
Between 2011 and 2016, the counted Indigenous population in Mornington Island fell by 2% (by 22) from 1,005; in total, Mornington Island's population was virtually unchanged.

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, Mornington Island's Indigenous population rose by 4% (from 942 in 2006).

Mornington Island's non-Indigenous population rose by 49% over the decade.

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



On Census night 2016, 914 Indigenous residents of Mornington Is were at home (93%), and 64 were staying away from home (7%). Offsetting those away were 33 Indigenous visitors staying in the Shire that night, equivalent to 3% of the Indigenous resident population.

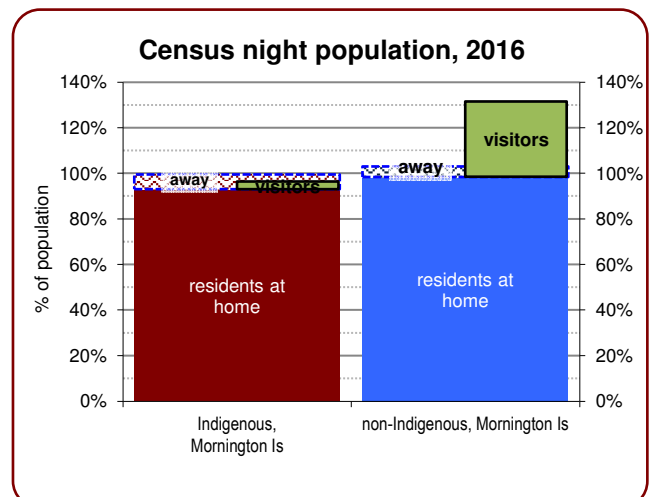
- ⌘ There were 21 visitors from the same locality (eg. overnighting with neighbours).

48% of the visitors were from Queensland.

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

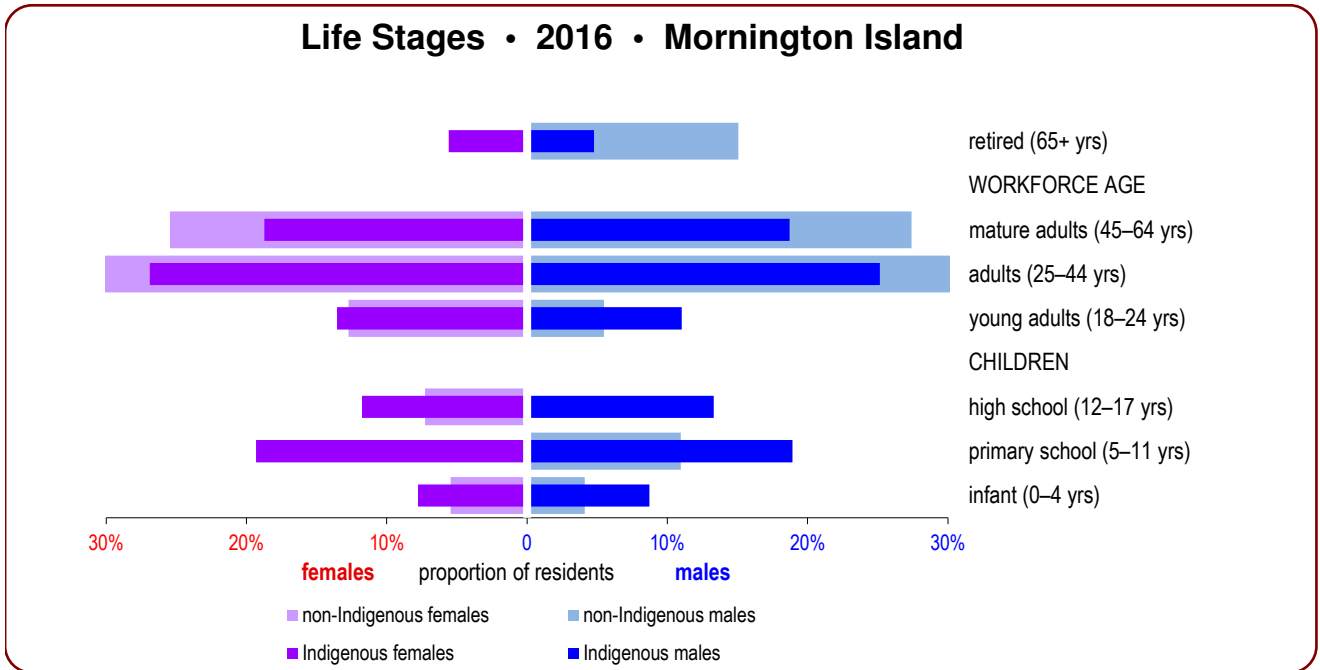
The proportion away from home was 2% higher than for non-Indigenous residents here; it was similar to Indigenous residents of Queensland.

- ⌘ There were no more Indigenous visitors than in 2011, when there were 36, equal to 4% of the Indigenous population.



## Life stages

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



In Mornington Island's Indigenous population in 2016:

⌘ 542 people (55% or over five in ten) were adults aged 18–64.

- 111 (or 11%) were aged 18–24
- 255 (or 26%) were aged 25–44
- 176 (or 18%) were aged 45–64

The number of adults aged 18–64 was up 4% from 2011; and up 1% from 2006.

⌘ 400 Indigenous residents (41% or four in ten) were children under 18.

- 88 (or 9%) were under five
- 189 (or 19%) were aged 5–11
- 123 (or 13%) were aged 12–17

The number of children was down 9% since 2011; and up 10% since 2006.

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

The number aged 65+ had risen by 9% since 2011; it was 13% higher than in 2006.

The proportion aged 18–64 among Indigenous people was 23% lower than for non-Indigenous (78%).

7% more of the Indigenous population were young adults (18–24 yrs), and 26% fewer were adults (25–44 yrs), compared with the non-Indigenous population of the Shire.

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

The proportion of Indigenous children in Mornington Is was 28% 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.

9% of non-Indigenous people in Mornington Is 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 Mornington Island has an age profile that is younger than the non-Indigenous population, with a much lower median age (24 vs 35 years).

For Mornington Island's Indigenous population in 2016:

- ⌘ The average age was 28 years in 2016, with half the population aged under 24 years (the median age).  
The largest 5-year age groups were 5–9 years (13%), 10–14 years (12%) and 15–19 years (10%).
- ⌘ The median age was 3 years higher than in 2011 and 4 years lower than in 2006.

Proportionally, the biggest increases since 2011 were of 20–24 year olds (37% more), 35–39 year olds (32% more) and 50–54 year olds (26% more).

- ⌘ 51 Indigenous people (5%) were aged 65+ years, compared with 9% of non-Indigenous residents.
- ⌘ There were noticeably more males than females aged 60–64 years, 10–14 years and 40–44 years.

The average age was 9 years younger than for the non-Indigenous residents; the median age was 11 years younger.

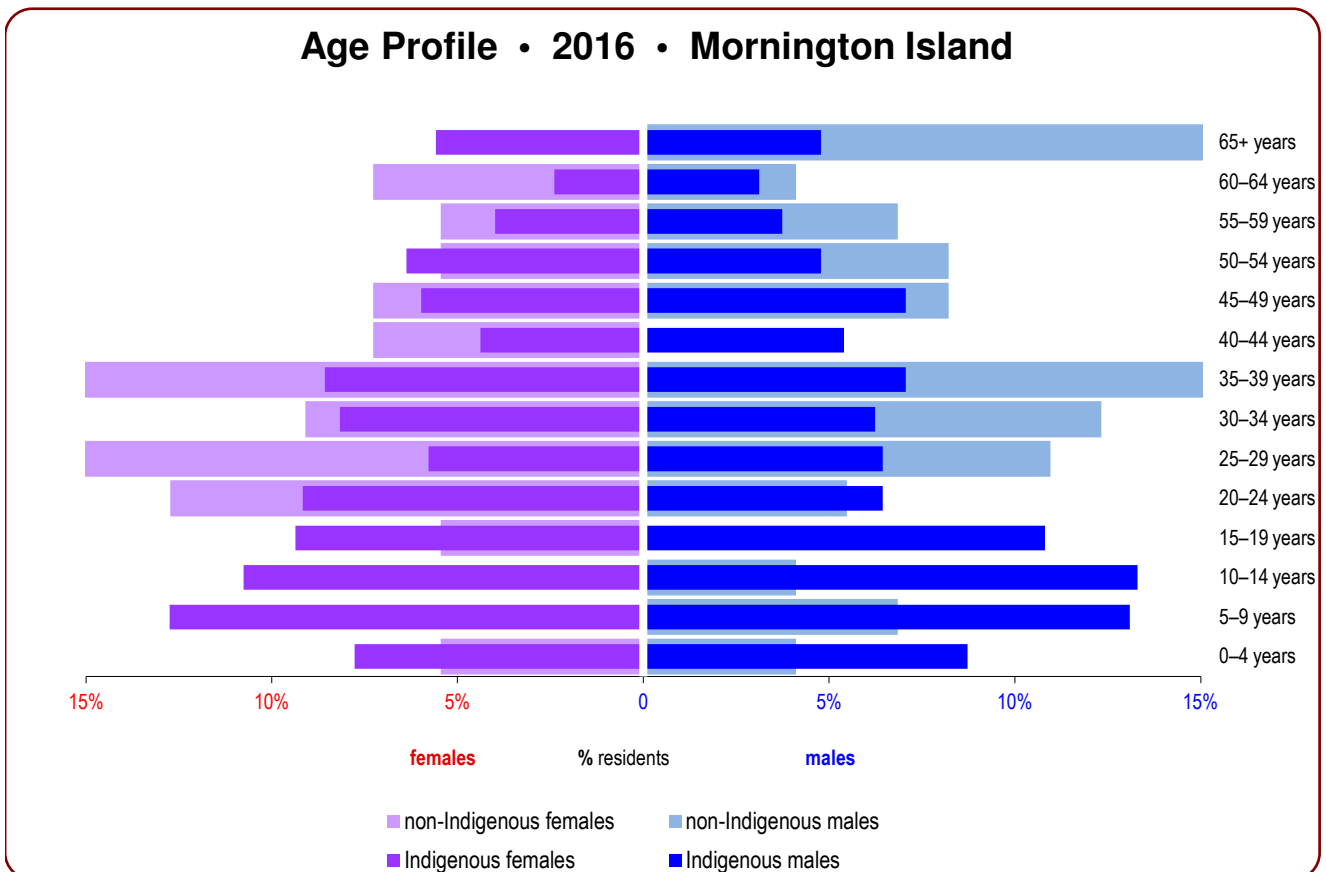
Non-Indigenous population: about 4% were 5–9 years, 2% were 10–14 years and 6% were 15–19 years.

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: 20–24 year olds (29%); 35–39 year olds (4%); and 50–54 year olds (33%).

The number aged 65+ was 9% higher than in 2011; the percentage of people this age was up by 1% since 2011, when it was 5%.

There were many more females than males among those aged 20–24 years, and those aged 50–54 years and 30–34 years.



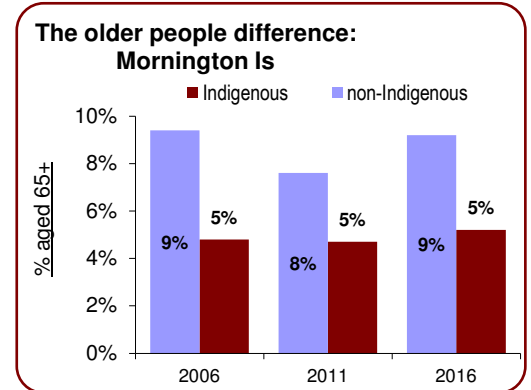
## Population Indicators

### 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, 5.2% of Mornington Island's Indigenous residents were aged 65 or over, compared with 9.2% of non-Indigenous residents. The older people difference was -4%.
- ⌘ The older people difference had increased by 1% since 2011, after having decreased by 2% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The older people difference in Queensland was -11%. It had widened by 1% since 2011 and widened by 1% over the previous five years.

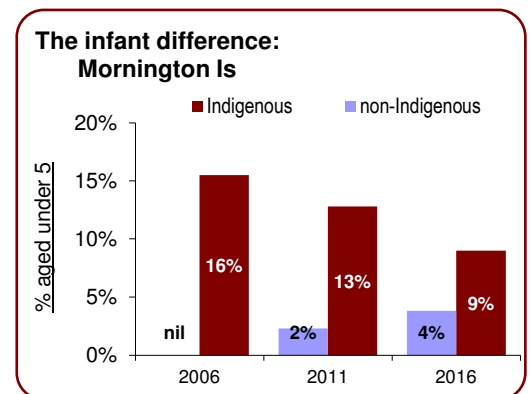


### The infant difference

% aged under 5 in population

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

- ⌘ In 2016, 9.0% of Mornington Island's Indigenous residents were infants, compared with 4% of non-Indigenous residents. The infant difference was +5%.
- ⌘ The infant difference had closed by 5% since 2011, after having closed by 5% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The infant difference in Queensland was +6%. It had closed by 1% since 2011 and changed little over 2006 to 2011.

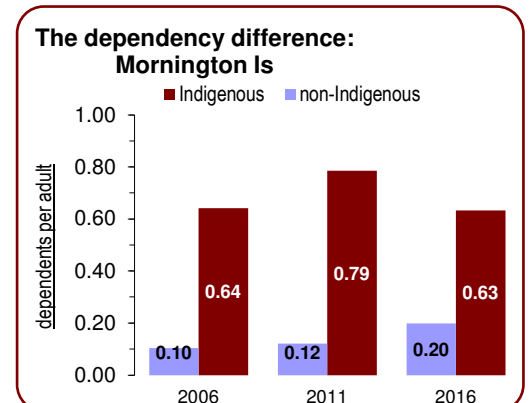


### The dependency difference

ratio of dependents to working age adults

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

- ⌘ In 2016, Mornington Island's Indigenous community had a dependency ratio of 0.63, compared with 0.20 for the non-Indigenous community. The Indigenous dependency ratio was 0.44 higher.
- ⌘ The dependency difference had decreased by 0.22 since 2011, after having widened by 0.12 over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The dependency difference in Queensland was 0.14 and had closed by 0.06 since 2011. It had closed by 0.04 over 2006 to 2011.





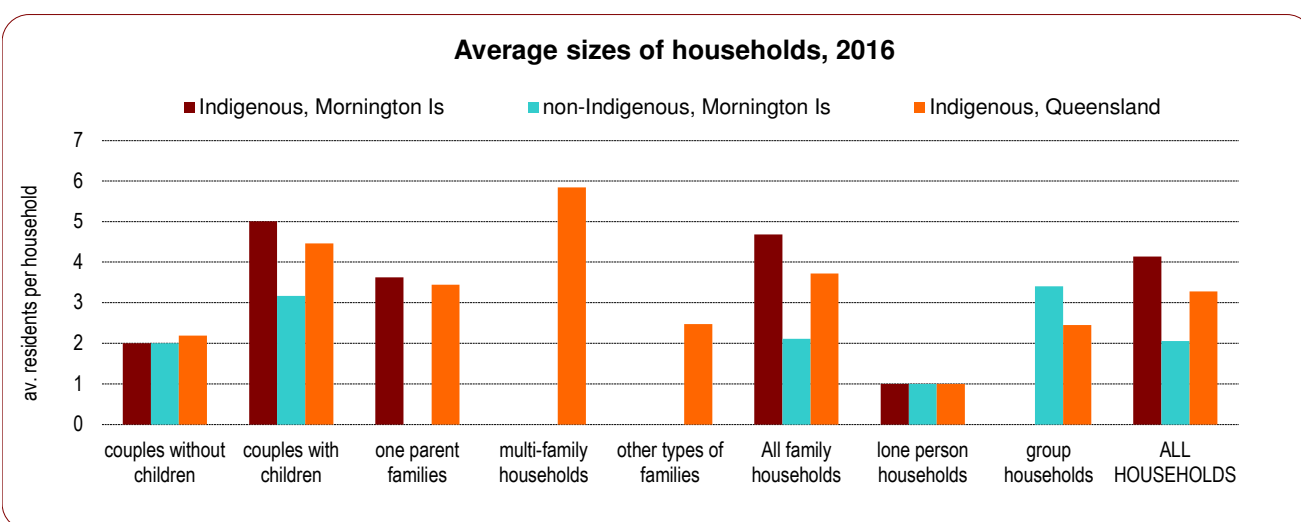
## Household types and sizes

In 2016, the 983 Indigenous residents of Mornington Island were living in 203 households, 5% more than in 2011

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

- ⌘ Three in ten were couples with children (59 households, or 29%). 8% higher than non-Indigenous here
- ⌘ One in four were one parent families (46 households, or 23%). 23% more than non-Indigenous
- ⌘ One in six were multi-family households (36 households, or 18%). 18% more than non-Indigenous
- ⌘ One in seven were one-person households (30 households, or 15%). 20% less than non-Indigenous
- ⌘ There were 24 couples without children, and 11 other types of households.

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



Mornington Island's Indigenous households had an average of 4.1 residents in 2016, which was 0.2 lower than in 2011, and 0.2 lower than in 2006.

- ⌘ Indigenous households here were 0.9 persons larger 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 2.1 residents; Indigenous households were 102% larger, on average. The average size of non-Indigenous households rose by 0.4 from 2011.
- ⌘ The larger average size of Indigenous households was partly due to lower proportions of people living alone. Indigenous households: 15% lone person; Other households: 34%.
- ⌘ Indigenous couple families here had an average of 3.0 children, compared with 1.2 for non-Indigenous families. Indigenous families in Queensland averaged 2.5 children. The average size of Indigenous nuclear families was down by 0.2 since 2011. It was little different from 2006.
- ⌘ Indigenous one-parent families here averaged 2.6 children compared with 2.4 in Queensland. The average number of children in one-parent families was down by 0.7 since 2011. It was down by 0.2 since 2006.
- ⌘ At an average size of 4.1 persons, the 203 Indigenous households had some 840 members, but only 905 Indigenous people were counted in these households. This suggests that a few people in Mornington Island's Indigenous households (almost one in a thousand) did not identify as Indigenous in the Census.

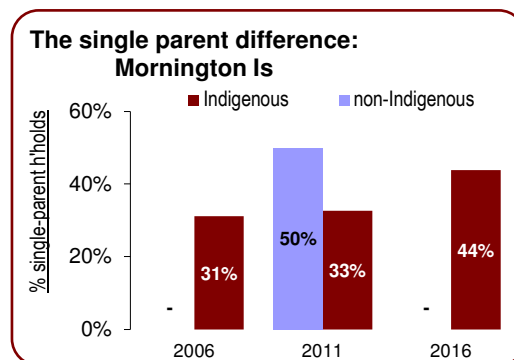
## Household Indicators

### 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, 44% of Mornington Island's Indigenous family households with children had one parent, compared with none of non-Indigenous families. The difference was +44%.
- ⌘ 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.

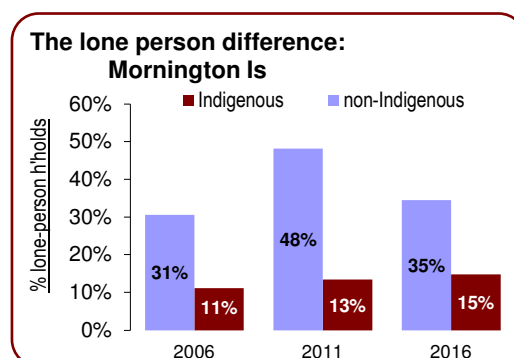


### The lone person difference

% 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, 15% of Mornington Island's Indigenous households were lone persons, compared with 35% of non-Indigenous households. The lone person difference was -20%.
- ⌘ The lone person difference had reduced by 15% since 2011, after having widened by 15% 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.

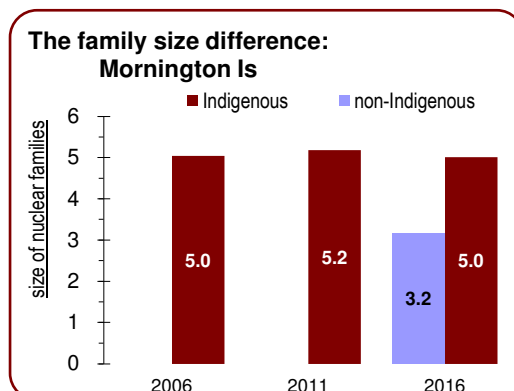


### The family size difference

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 Mornington Island's Indigenous nuclear families was 5.0 persons (i.e. 3.0 children), compared with 3.2 persons (1.2 children) for non-Indigenous families, a difference of +1.8 children per family.
- ⌘ The family size difference had not applied in 2011; the gap did not apply 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.



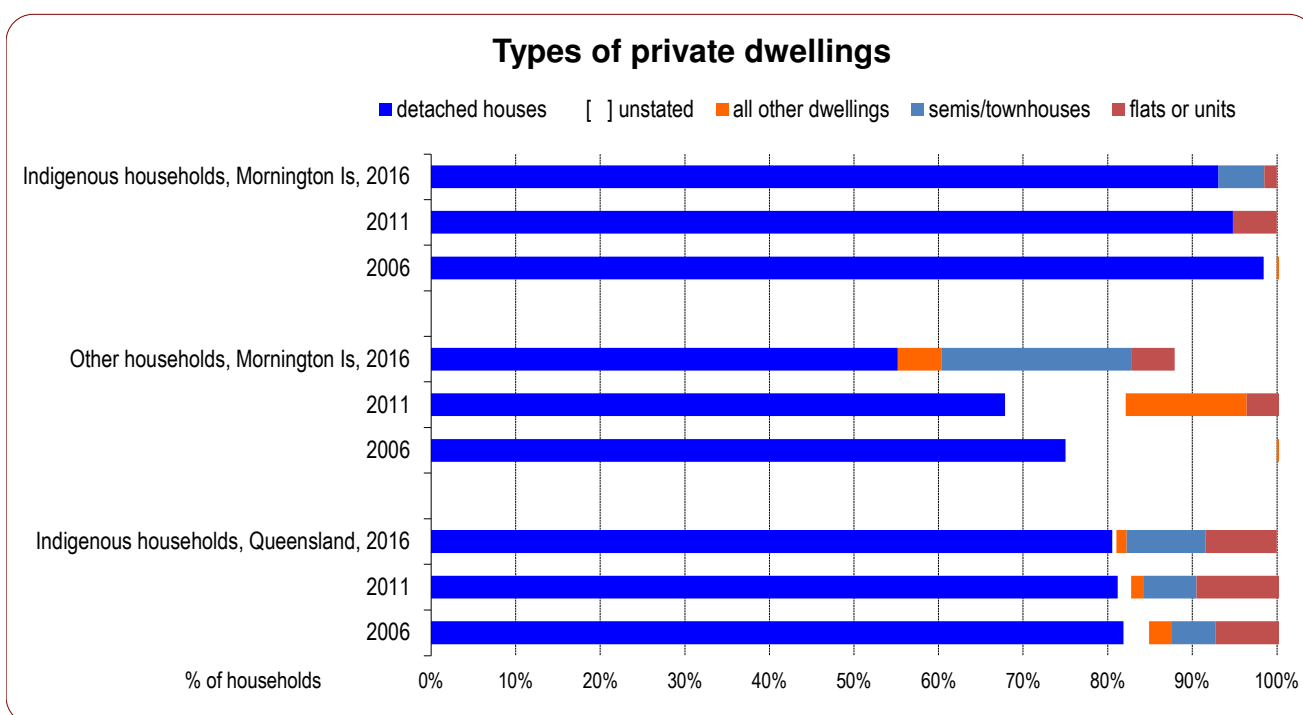
## Types of housing

In 2016, most Indigenous households in Mornington Island (93%) were living in detached houses, with 5% living in semis/townhouses and 1% living in flats or units.

- ⌘ Compared with other households in Mornington Is, 38% more Indigenous households lived in detached houses, and 17% fewer lived in semis/townhouses.
- ⌘ The proportion of Indigenous households living in detached houses in Mornington Is was down by 2% since 2011, and was 5% lower than in 2006.

The proportion in detached houses was 13% more than that of Indigenous households in Queensland; the proportion in flats or units was 7% lower.

The proportion of non-Indigenous households in detached houses in Mornington Is was down by 13% since 2011 and down by 20% since 2006.



10 Indigenous people in the Shire (1%) were counted living in institutional accommodation on Census night (eg. nursing homes, hospitals, boarding houses, correctional centres, barracks or boarding schools).

- ⌘ There were 13 Indigenous people living in institutional accommodation in Mornington Is in 2011, and 13 in 2006.
- ⌘ There were only females among Indigenous people in institutional accommodation.

In 2016, there were 27 people living in institutional accommodation in Mornington Island; 10% of the non-Indigenous population lived in institutions.

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

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

- ⌘ This was virtually unchanged since 2011.

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

## Housing costs and tenure

In 2016, Indigenous households in Mornington Island most commonly lived in dwellings that were rented (99% of the households).

⌘ The proportion of Indigenous households that rented, 99%, was 12% higher than the rate for other households here.

The proportion living in rented dwellings was up by 2% since 2011, and was similar to 2006.

The median weekly rent paid by Indigenous households was \$120. It was \$60 in 2011 and \$37 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 Mornington Is was 37% higher than the rate in Queensland.

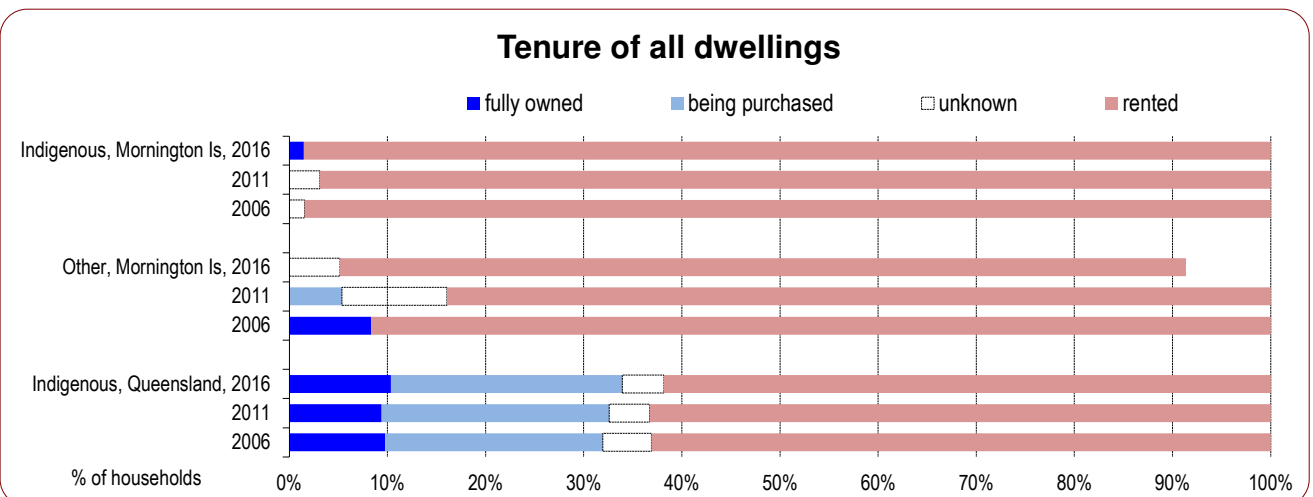
86% of Other households in Mornington Is were renting, 2% higher than in 2011, and 5% lower than in 2006.

The median weekly rent paid by Other households in Mornington Is was \$9. It was not available in 2011 and \$9 in 2006.

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

none of the Other households in Mornington Is had a mortgage, down by 5% since 2011, and steady since 2006.

The median mortgage paid by Other households in Mornington Is was not available. It was not available in 2011 and \$ in 2006.



Of 200 Indigenous rental households, 94% were managed by public housing and a few were managed by other landlords.

⌘ 187 Indigenous households lived in public housing (92% of all households).

This number had risen by 16 since 2011.

Only 16% of the Other households lived in public housing. Indigenous households occupied 95% of public housing.

The number of Other households in public housing in Mornington Is had risen by 6.

## Housing Indicators

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

### The home ownership gap

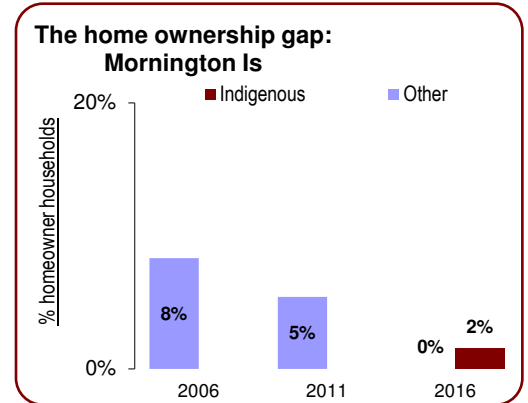
% of households owning/buying their home

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 Mornington Island, 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

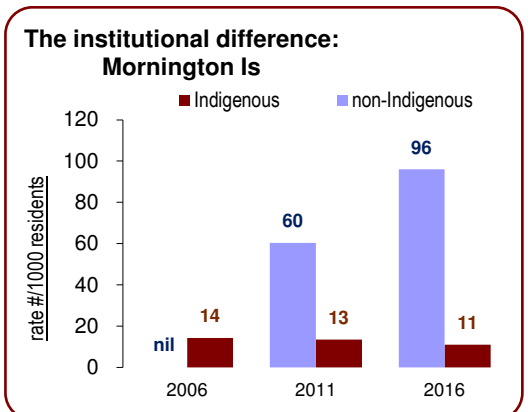
rate per 1000 of residents in non-private dwellings

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 11 in every 1000 Indigenous residents in Mornington Is living in institutional housing, compared with 96 per 1000 non-Indigenous residents. The institutional difference was -85 per 1000.

⌘ The institutional gap had increased by 38 per 1000 since 2011, after having reversed over the previous five years.

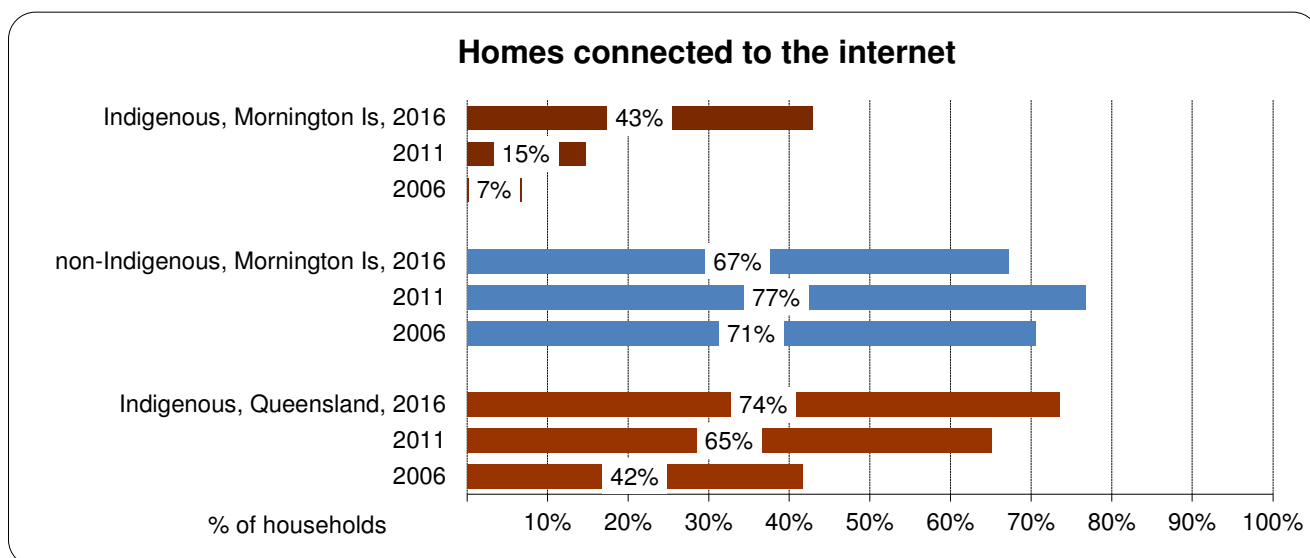
⌘ The institutional difference in Queensland was 15 per 1000 and had increased by 1 per 1000 since 2011. It had fallen by 1 per 1000 between 2006 and 2011.



## Internet @ home

In 2016, 43% of Indigenous households in Mornington Island had an internet connection while 53% did not (107 households); 2% did not answer the question.

- ⌘ The proportion of Indigenous households connected to the internet was 31% lower than in Queensland (74% connected), ... and 24% lower than non-Indigenous households in Mornington Is (where 67% of homes were connected).
- ⌘ The proportion of Indigenous households with internet was up by 28% from 15% in 2011. The proportion was up by 8% for Indigenous households in Queensland. It was down by 10% for non-Indigenous households in this Shire (from 77% in 2011).
- ⌘ In 2006, 7% of Mornington Island's Indigenous people had the internet at home. This compared with 42% of Indigenous people in Queensland and 71% of non-Indigenous people in this Shire.



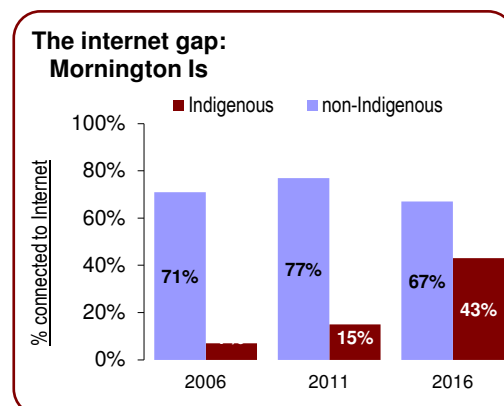
## The internet gap

% 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, 43% of Mornington Island's Indigenous households had an internet connection, compared with 67% of other households, an internet gap of -24%.
- ⌘ The internet gap had closed by 38% since 2011, after having closed by 2% 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.

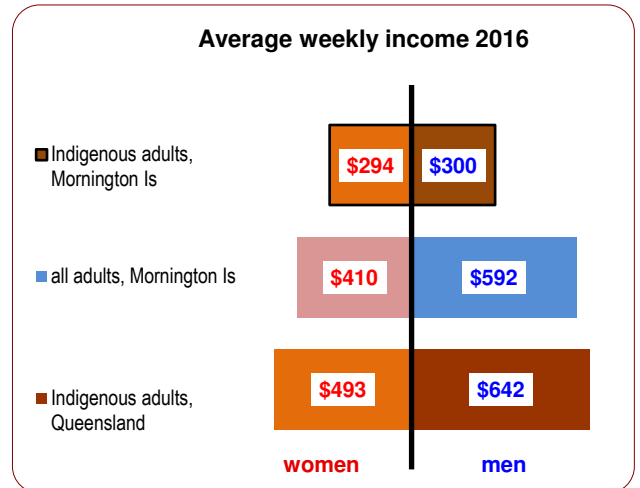
The 2006, 2011 and 2016 Censuses had different questions about the internet.



## Personal income

In 2016, the average weekly income of Indigenous adults (aged 15+) in Mornington Island was about \$358, which was 40% less than that of Indigenous adults in Queensland (\$597), and 41% less than the average of all adults in the Shire (\$609).

- ⌘ Indigenous men in Mornington Is averaged \$300 a week (51% of the overall male average here).  
Indigenous women averaged \$294 a week (72% of the overall female average).
- ⌘ The average weekly income of Indigenous men was \$342 lower in the Shire than in Queensland.  
The average weekly income of Indigenous women here was \$199 lower than in Queensland.
- ⌘ Half of the Indigenous adults received under \$296 a week (the median income).



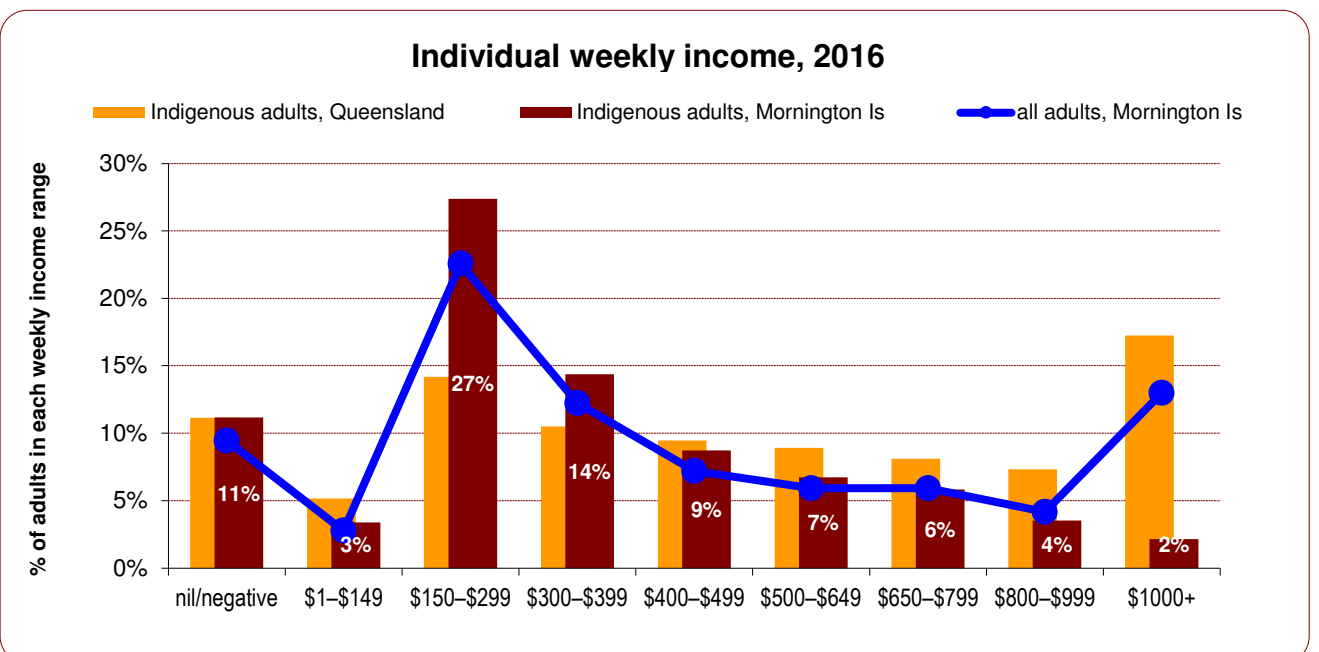
The income distribution pattern among Indigenous adults in Mornington Island was different from Indigenous adults in Queensland; it was somewhat different from all adults in the Shire.

Compared with Indigenous adults across Queensland:

- ⌘ proportionally more Indigenous adults here were in the \$150–\$299 and \$300–\$399 ranges.
- ⌘ fewer were in the \$1000+ and \$800–\$999 ranges, and in the \$650–\$799 and \$500–\$649 ranges.

Compared with all adults in this Shire:

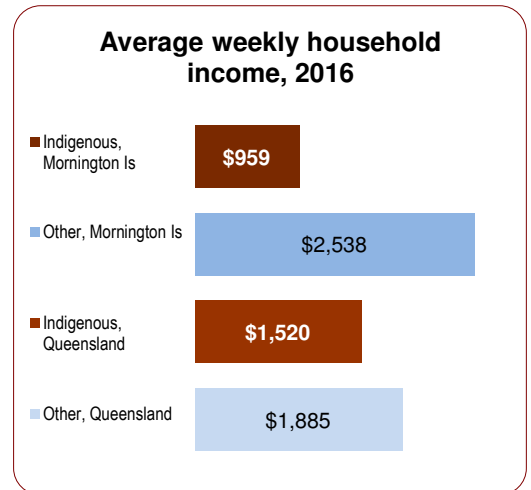
- ⌘ more Indigenous adults were in the \$150–\$299 and \$300–\$399 ranges.
- ⌘ proportionally fewer were in the \$1000+ range.



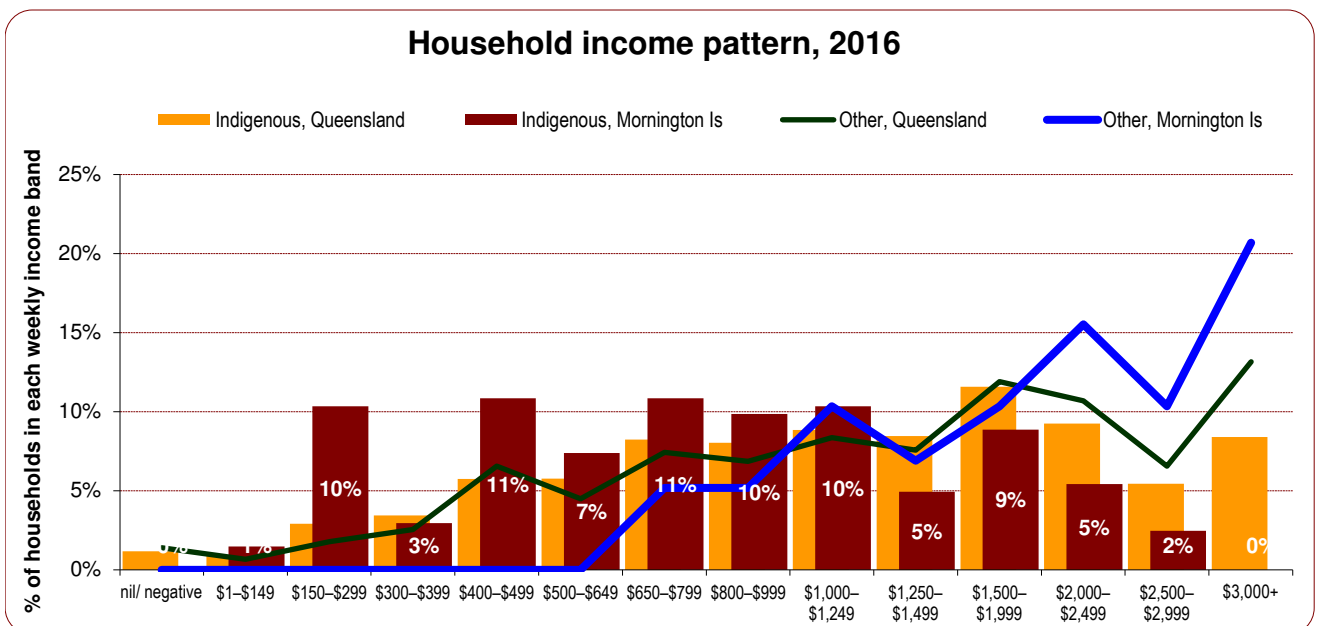
## Household income

In 2016, the average income of 209 Indigenous households in Mornington Island was about \$959 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 Mornington Island was 37% less than the average of Indigenous households in Queensland (\$1,520 a week).
- ⌘ It was 62% less than the average of other households in Mornington Is – \$2,538 a week.
- ⌘ Half the Indigenous households received less than \$772 a week (the 'median household income').
- ⌘ Indigenous households in the Shire had an average size of 4.1 residents, compared with 2.1 for non-Indigenous households. Household incomes thus had to be spread among many more people, compared to other households.



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



Compared with Indigenous households across Queensland:

- ⌘ more Indigenous households here were in the \$150–\$299 and \$400–\$499 income ranges, and in the \$650–\$799 range.
- ⌘ no Indigenous households were in the \$3,000+ and fewer in the \$2,000–\$2,499 income ranges, with fewer in the \$1,250–\$1,499 and \$2,500–\$2,999 ranges.

Compared with non-Indigenous households in this Shire:

- ⌘ more Indigenous households were in the \$400–\$499 and \$150–\$299 income ranges, and in the \$500–\$649 and \$650–\$799 ranges.
- ⌘ fewer Indigenous households were in the \$3,000+ and \$2,000–\$2,499 income ranges, or in the \$2,500–\$2,999 range.



## Income Indicators

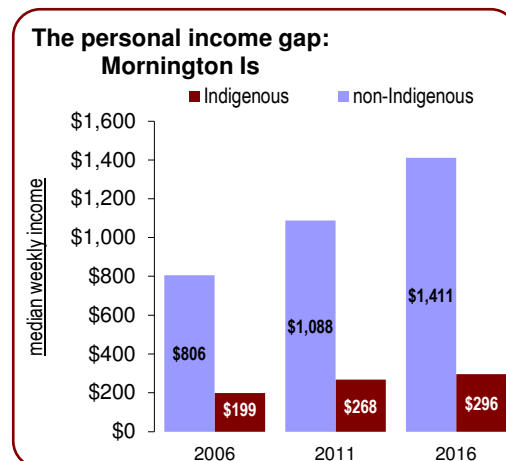
Note: these indicators are based on a small number so are not precise.

### 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 654 Indigenous adults in Mornington Is was \$296, which was 21% that of non-Indigenous adults here (\$1,411). The personal income gap was -79%.
- ⌘ The personal income gap had widened by 4% since 2011, after having changed little 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.

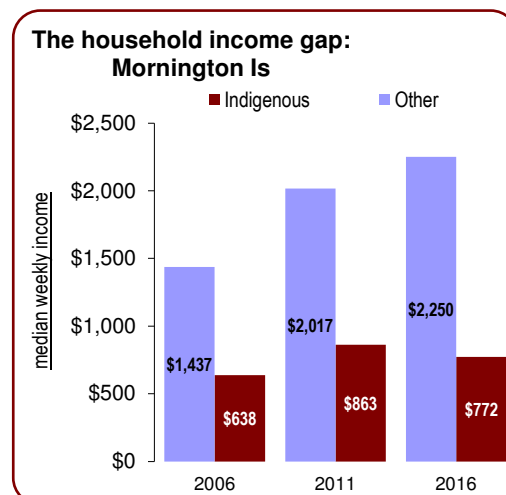


### The household income gap

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 209 Indigenous households in Mornington Island was \$772, compared with \$2,250 for Other households in the Shire. This was 66% lower – this is the household income gap.
- ⌘ The household income gap had widened by about 9% since 2011, after having changed little 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

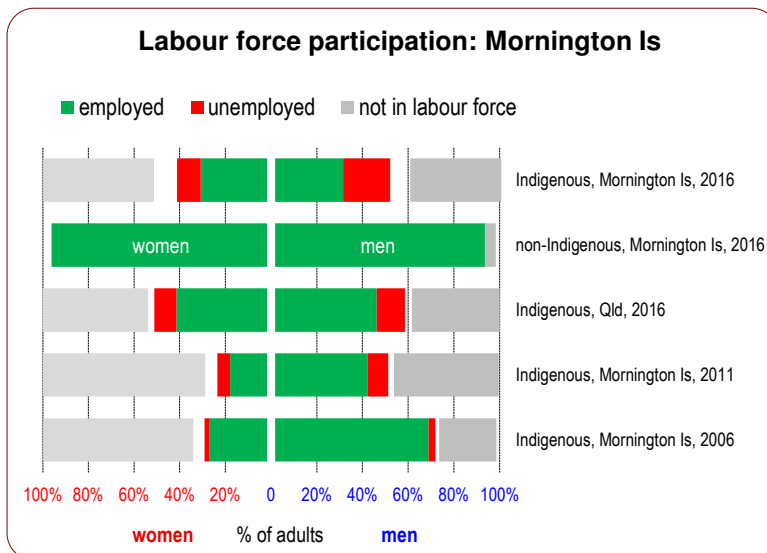
Employment is a prime determinant of a community's income, so it is an important indicator of well-being. In Mornington Is, 204 out of 654 Indigenous adults (15+) were employed in 2016 – 31% of adults.

The workforce participation rate (employed + unemployed) was 45% of all Indigenous adults aged 15+.

Indigenous workforce participation was ...

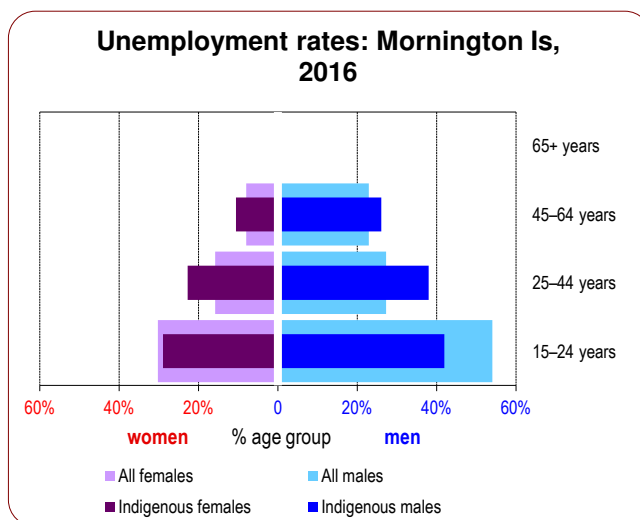
- ⌘ lower for women at 41% than for men at 50%.
- ⌘ 46% lower than the average for non-Indigenous adults in the Shire.
- ⌘ 9% lower than the average for Indigenous adults in Queensland.

The Indigenous workforce participation rate here was 9% higher than in 2011 and 4% lower than in 2006.

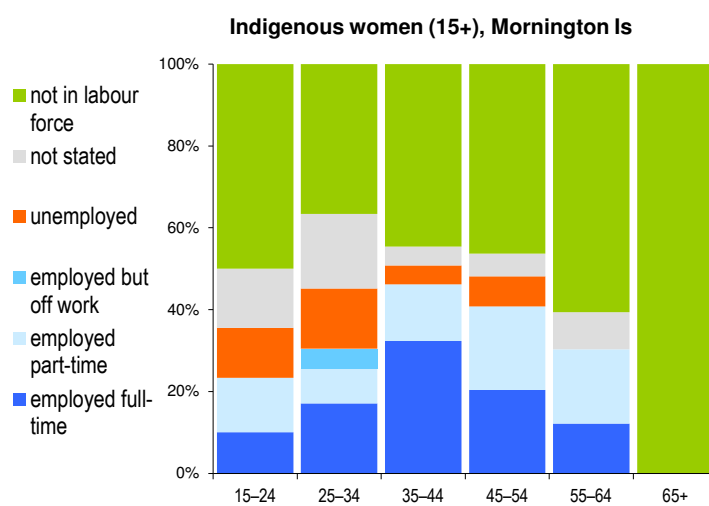
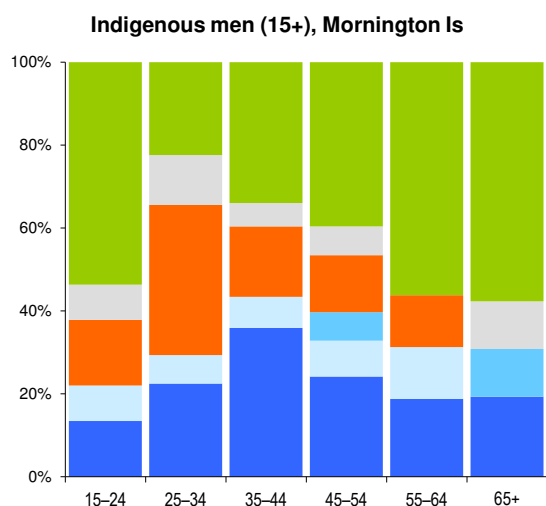


In 2016, the Indigenous unemployment rate in Mornington Is was 32%, with 94 people out of work.

- ⌘ This rate was much higher than the nil rate among non-Indigenous adults here.
- ⌘ The Indigenous unemployment rate was 41% for men and 25% for women.
- ⌘ The Indigenous unemployment rate was 12% higher than in 2011, and 27% higher than in 2006.
- ⌘ Indigenous unemployment was highest among those aged 15–24 years (36%) and 25–44 years (32%). It was lowest among those aged 45–64 years (25%).



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



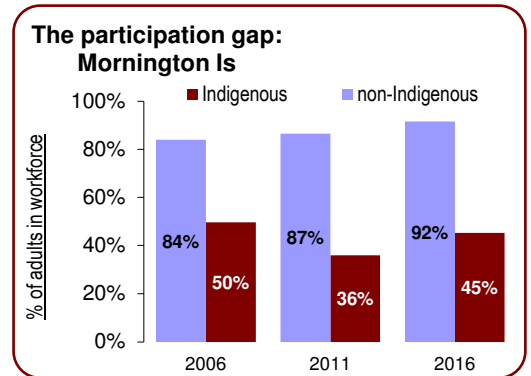
## Workforce Gap Indicators

### 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 Mornington Is, there were 296 Indigenous people in the workforce, 45% of the adult residents. The proportion of non-Indigenous adults in the workforce was 92%, so the participation gap was -46%.
- ⌘ The participation gap had closed by 5% since 2011, after having widened by 17% 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.

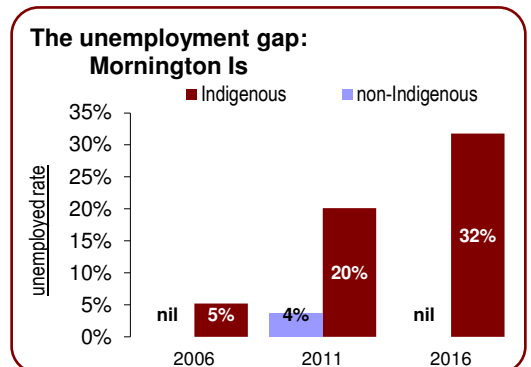


### The unemployment gap

% 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, 32% of the Indigenous workforce in Mornington Is were unemployed (94 people), and none of the non-Indigenous workforce were unemployed. The unemployment gap was +32%.
- ⌘ The unemployment gap had widened by 16% since 2011, after having widened by 11% 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.

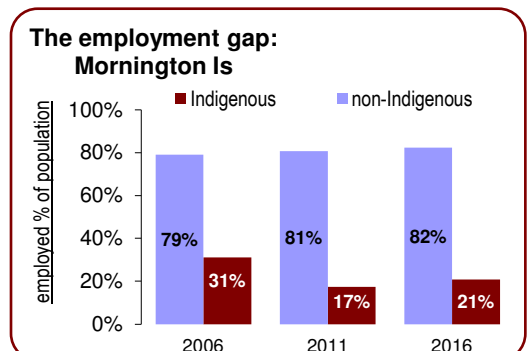


### The employment gap

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, 21% of the Indigenous population of Mornington Island were employed (204 people), and 82% of the non-Indigenous workforce were employed. The employment gap was -62%.
- ⌘ The employment gap had closed by 1% since 2011, after having widened 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 Mornington Island, one in four Indigenous residents (246 people) was attending an educational institution in 2016.

Indigenous participation in education varied with age. In education in Mornington Is were:

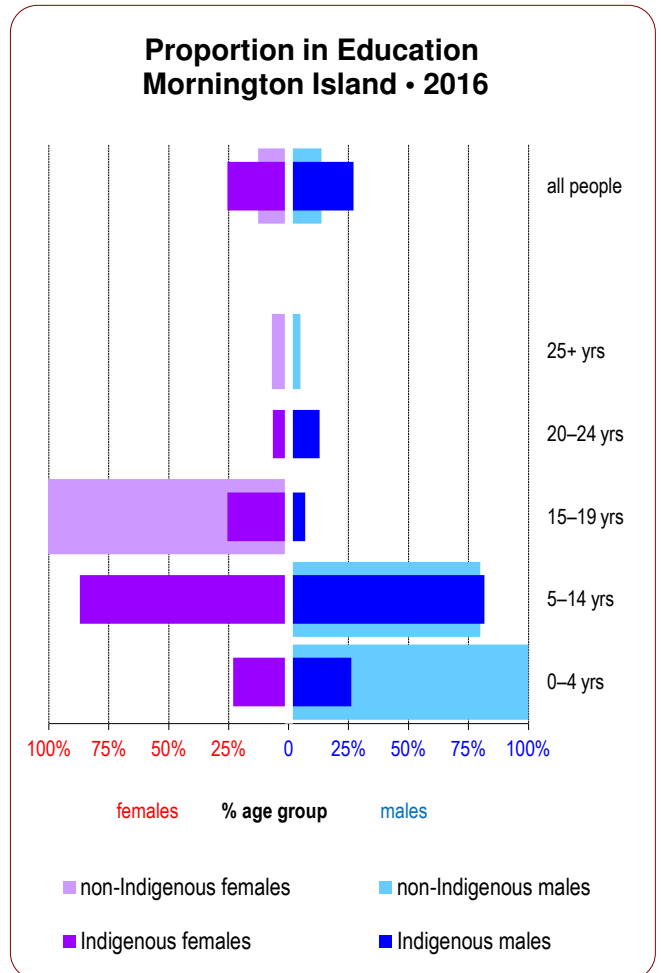
- 16% of the 0–4 year olds
- 86% of the 5–14 year olds
- 13% of the 15–19 year olds
- 4% of the 20–24 year olds
- 1% of those aged 25+.

Overall participation in education by Indigenous residents here, 25%, is much higher than for non-Indigenous, 13%. This is partly because the Indigenous population has a much higher proportion of children under 18. Relative to non-Indigenous people of the same age, there were, in education:

- 4% fewer Indigenous 25+ year olds
- 4% more Indigenous 20–24 year olds
- 37% fewer Indigenous 15–19 year olds
- 6% more Indigenous 5–14 year olds
- 44% fewer Indigenous 0–4 year olds

Mornington Island's Indigenous population had 102 males per 100 females in education. This ratio varied with age. Of those in education, there were:

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



Since 2011, overall participation in education by Indigenous people in Mornington Island had decreased by 1%, but this masks changes among the age groups.

- The proportion of 0–4 year olds in education was up by 5% since 2011; the rate was up by 8% since 2006.
- The proportion of 5–14 year olds in education was up by 3% since 2011, and up by 7% since 2006.
- The proportion of 15–19 year olds in education was down by 12% since 2011, and down by 5% since 2006.
- No 20–24 year olds were in education in 2011; the rate was up by 4% over the decade.
- The proportion of 25+ year olds in education was steady since 2011. The rate was unchanged from 2006.

## Current education

In 2016, some 232 Indigenous children and teenagers in Mornington Island were attending school, with 24 in pre-school, 158 in primary school, and 50 in high school.

The number of Indigenous pre-schoolers was up by 16 or 200% since 2011; it was up by 100% since 2006.

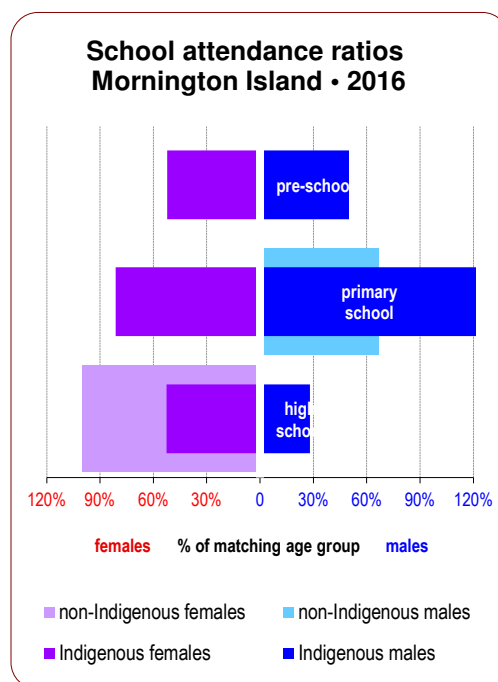
- ⌘ The 24 Indigenous pre-schoolers equalled 52% of the Indigenous children aged 4–5.
- ⌘ In Queensland, Indigenous pre-schoolers equalled 40% of the number aged 4–5 years.

The number of Indigenous primary students (158) was down by 22 or 12% since 2011; it was 24% higher than in 2006.

- ⌘ Indigenous primary students were 98% of the number aged 6–11.
- ⌘ This rate was 9% lower than the Indigenous rate in Queensland and 35% higher than for non-Indigenous children here.

The number of Indigenous secondary students (50) was down by 10 or 17% since 2011 and 67% higher than 2006.

- ⌘ Indigenous secondary students were 41% of the Indigenous children aged 12–17.
- ⌘ This rate was 59% lower than the rate for non-Indigenous secondary students here; it was 38% lower than for Indigenous students in Queensland.



A few Indigenous residents of Mornington Island 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 Shire enrolled in TAFE.

- ⌘ 4% of Indigenous 15–24 year olds in Queensland attended TAFE, with 50% full-time.
- ⌘ No non-Indigenous 15–24 year olds in this Shire attended TAFE.

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

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

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

- ⌘ 3% of Indigenous 25–64 year olds in Queensland were at university, with 49% full-time.
- ⌘ 8% of non-Indigenous 25–64 year olds in this Shire were at university, with none full-time.

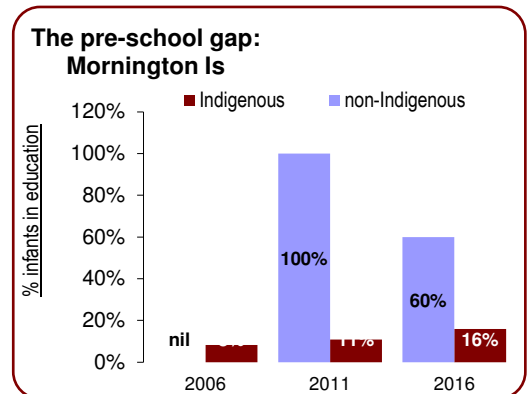
## Education Attendance Indicators

### 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, 16% of Indigenous infants in Mornington Island were in education, compared with 60% of non-Indigenous infants. The pre-school gap was -44%.
- ⌘ The pre-school gap had closed by 45% since 2011; the gap did not apply in 2006.
- ⌘ 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.

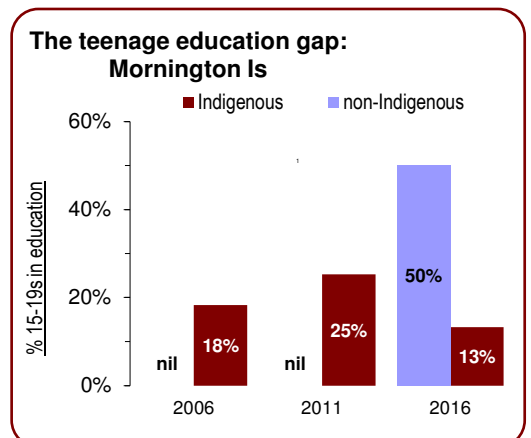


### The teenage education gap

% 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, 13% of Mornington Island Indigenous teenagers aged 15–19 were in education, compared with 50% of non-Indigenous teenagers. The teenage education gap was -37%.
- ⌘ There were not both Indigenous and non-Indigenous teenagers in 2011, so no gap could be measured.
- ⌘ 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.

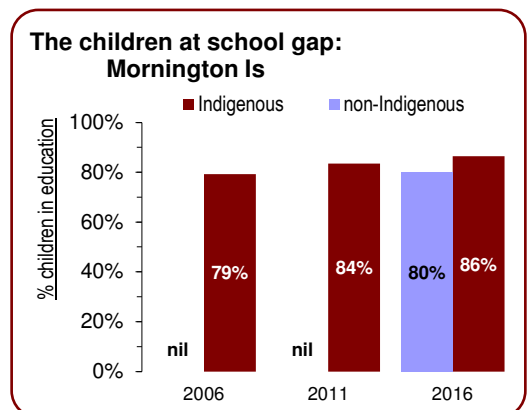


### The children at school gap

% 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.

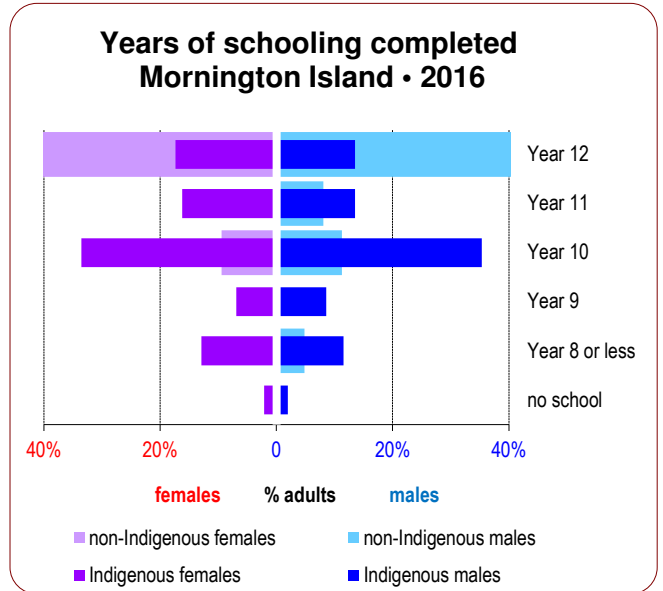
- ⌘ In 2016, 86% of Mornington Island Indigenous children aged 5–14 were in education, and 80% of non-Indigenous of that age were. The schooling gap was +6%.
- ⌘ The schooling gap had not applied in 2011; the gap did not apply in 2006.
- ⌘ The schooling gap in Queensland was -5% and had narrowed by 3% since 2011. It changed little over 2006 to 2011.



# Schooling levels

In 2016, the Indigenous adults (15+) in Mornington Island had completed an average of Year 9.8 of school, compared with Year 11.4 for non-Indigenous adults. In Queensland, Indigenous adults averaged Year 10.5.

- ⌘ 105 Indigenous adults in the Shire had completed Year 12 which was almost the same as in 2011, and almost the same as in 2006.
- 17% of Indigenous adults in the Shire had completed Year 12, which was 61% lower than the rate for non-Indigenous adults.
- 38% of Indigenous adults across Queensland had completed Year 12.
- ⌘ 66% of Indigenous adults in the Shire had completed at least Year 10, which was 9% lower than for Indigenous adults in Queensland.
- ⌘ Of the others, 8% had completed Year 9 and 12% had completed Year 8 or lower; 14 adults did not go to school (2%); 13% 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 Mornington Island left school had risen by 4 months since 2011, and was up by 6 months since 2006.

Over the decade to 2016, there was an increase of 3% in the number who had finished Year 12, and an increase of 74% in the number who had finished school at Year 11.

For Indigenous adults in this Shire, average schooling:

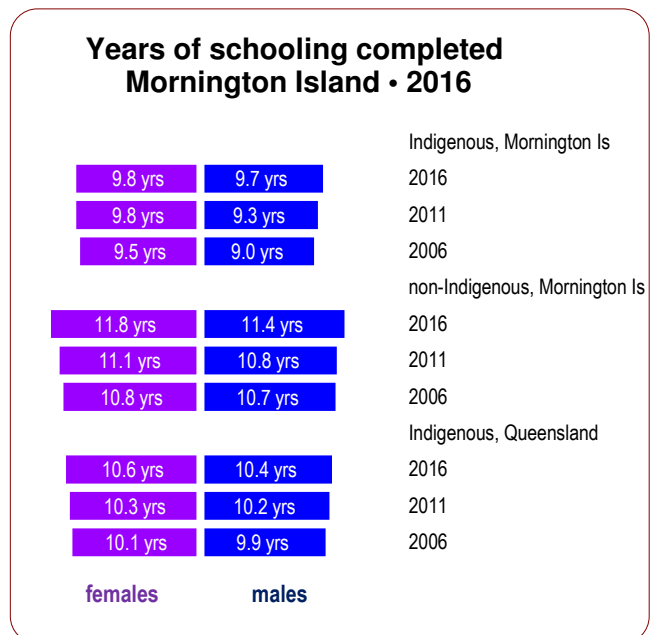
- ⌘ for men, had risen by 5 months since 2011, and had risen by 8 months since 2006.
- ⌘ for women, had changed little since 2011, and had risen by 4 months since 2006.

For non-Indigenous adults, average schooling:

- ⌘ for men had risen by 7 months since 2011, and had risen by 8 months since 2006.
- ⌘ for women had risen by 8 months since 2011, and had risen by one year 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.



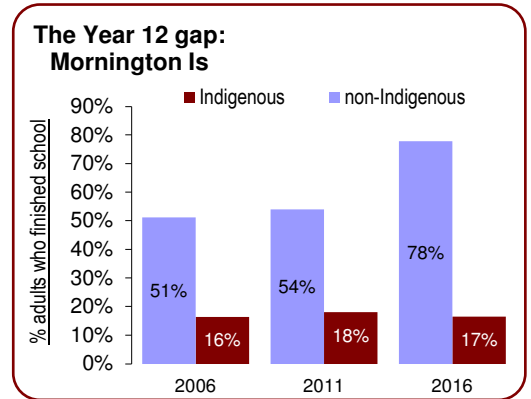
## Education Achievement Indicators

### 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, 17% of Mornington Island's 635 Indigenous adults had completed Year 12, compared with 78% of non-Indigenous adults. The Year 12 gap was -61%.
- ⌘ The Year 12 gap had widened by 25% since 2011, after having widened by 1% over the previous five years.
- ⌘ The Year 12 gap in Queensland was -19% and had narrowed by 1% since 2011. It widened by 1% between 2006 and 2011.

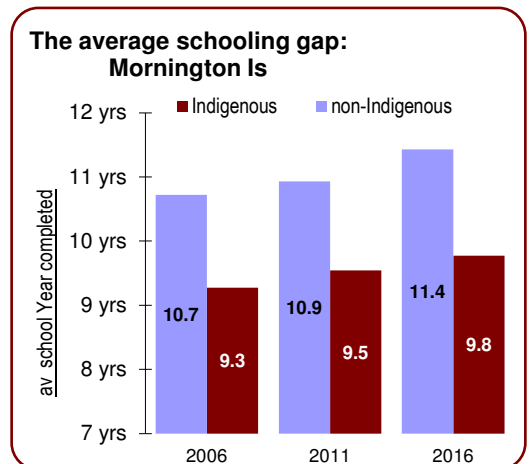


### The average schooling gap

average school Year completed

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

- ⌘ In 2016, the 635 Indigenous adults in Mornington Is had completed an average of Year 9.8 at school, compared with Year 11.4 for non-Indigenous adults. The average schooling gap was -1.7 years.
- ⌘ The average schooling gap had widened by 4 months since 2011, after having closed by one month 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, 266 Indigenous adults in Mornington Island reported having tertiary educational qualifications, which was 41% of the number aged 15+.

By comparison, 44% of Indigenous adults in Queensland and 80% of non-Indigenous adults in Mornington Is had a tertiary qualification.

7 Indigenous adults in the Shire had a degree or higher qualification (1%), with a few having a postgraduate degree.

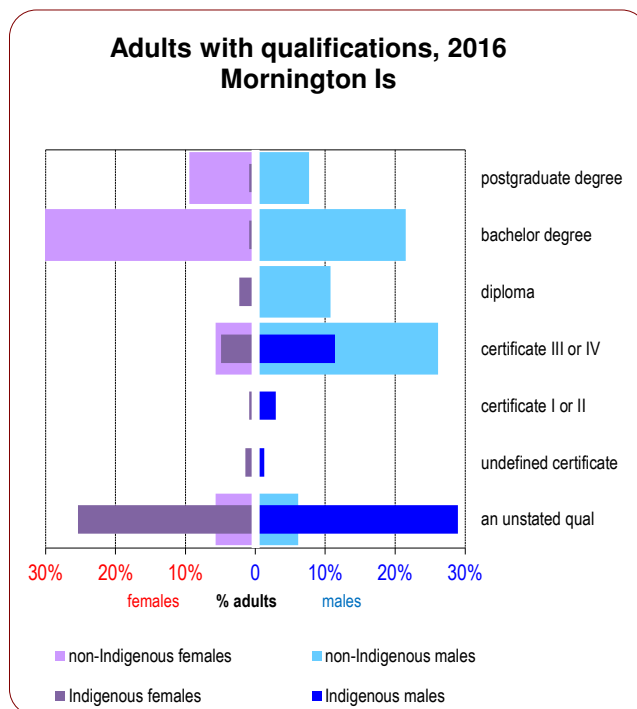
- ⌘ In Queensland, 5% of the Indigenous residents had a degree or higher qualification.
- ⌘ 42% of the non-Indigenous residents of Mornington Is had a degree or more.

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

- an unstated qual, held by 175 people (27%);
- certificate III or IV, by 57 people (9%);
- undefined certificate, by 10 people (2%).

While the number of Indigenous adults in Mornington Is rose by 7% from 2011 to 2016, the number with qualifications rose by 113%. There were:

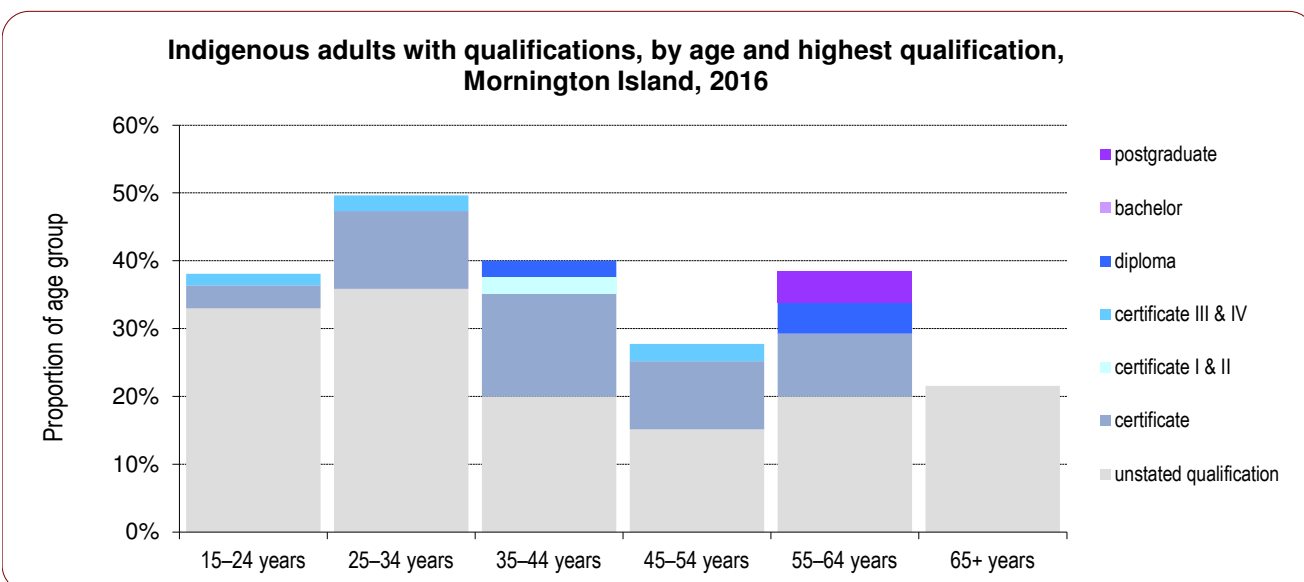
- 19 more with a certificate III or IV



In the decade from 2006, the number of Indigenous adults in the Shire with qualifications increased by 217%, while the adult population increased by 5%. There were 37 more with a certificate III or IV.

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

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



## Higher Education Indicators

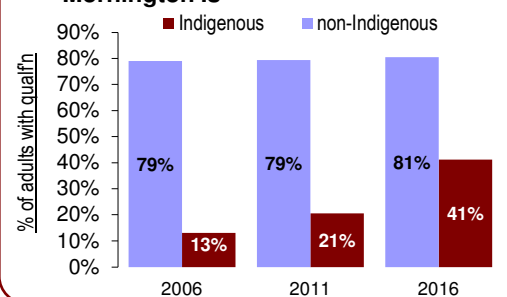
### The qualification gap

% of adults 15+ with a post-school qualification

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

- ⌘ In 2016, 41% of Mornington Island Indigenous adults aged 15+ had a post-school qualification, compared with 81% of non-Indigenous adults. The qualification gap was -39%.
- ⌘ The qualification gap had closed by 20% since 2011, after having closed by 7% 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 qualification gap: Mornington Is**



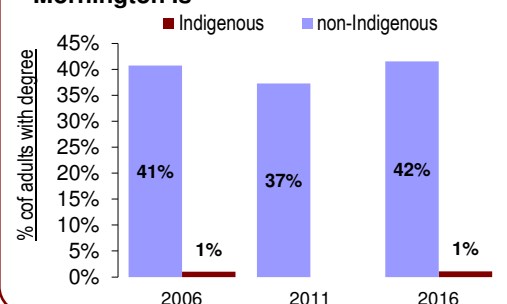
### The degree gap

% 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, 1% of Mornington Island Indigenous adults aged 15+ had a degree or higher qualification, compared with 42% of non-Indigenous adults. The degree education gap was -40%.
- ⌘ The degree gap had widened by 3% since 2011, after having closed by 3% 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 degree gap: Mornington Is**



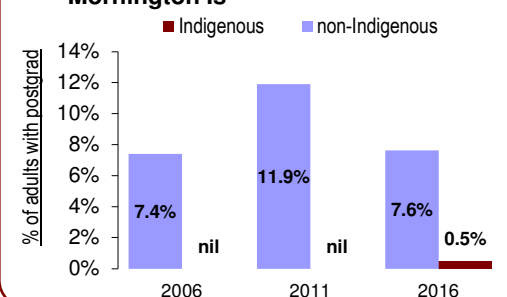
### The postgraduate gap

% 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, 0.5% of Mornington Is Indigenous adults aged 15+ had a post-graduate qualification, compared with 7.6% of non-Indigenous adults. The postgraduate gap was -7.2%.
- ⌘ The postgraduate gap had closed by 4.7% since 2011, after having widened by 4.5% 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.

**The postgraduate gap: Mornington Is**



## Disability levels

In 2016 in Mornington Island, 33 Indigenous residents had a long-term severe disability; 3.4% of the population. Among all Mornington Island's residents, 3.1% similarly reported a disability.

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

- ⌘ Disability rates tend to rise with age. In Mornington Is in 2016, they peaked among Indigenous 65+ year olds (12%) and 55–64 year olds (10%). Among younger Indigenous residents, the disability rate was highest among 20–24 year olds.

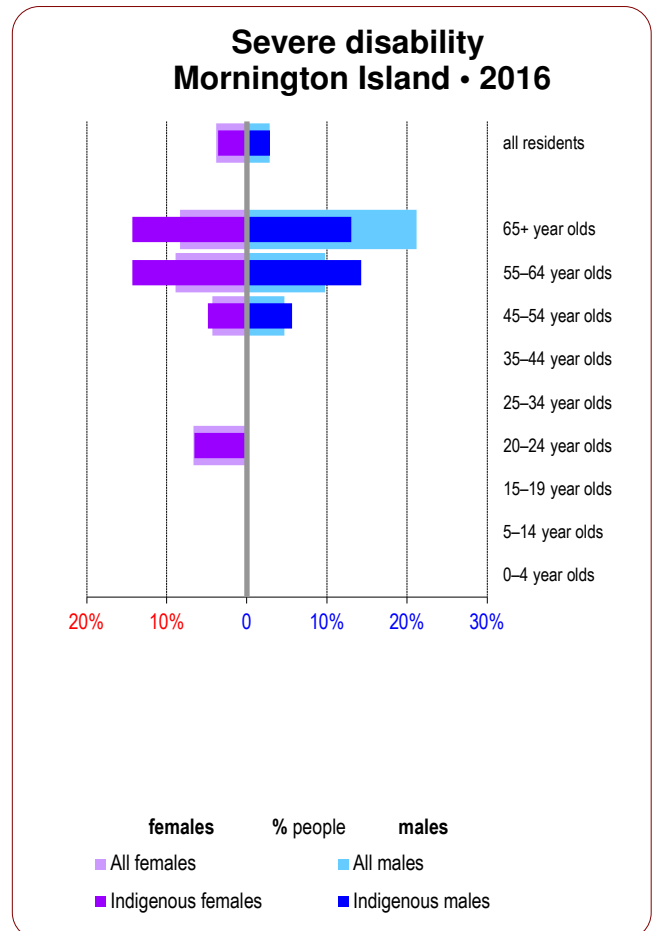
Because Indigenous communities tend to have fewer people in the oldest age groups where disability rates are much higher, the overall disability rate can be lower than in non-Indigenous communities. This can mask much higher rates in some age groups.

- ⌘ Here, the Indigenous disability rate was 1.1 times that in the overall population: 3.4% compared with 3.1%.

- ⌘ Indigenous disability rates were similar for men and women (2.9% : 3.6%). Among all residents, they were similar for men and women: 2.8% to 3.8%.

There were 1.3 females per male among 65+ year olds with a disability.

On the other hand, there were only females among 20–24 year olds with a disability..



From 2011 to 2016, the overall disability rate among Indigenous residents of the Shire changed little from 2.7% to 3.4%.

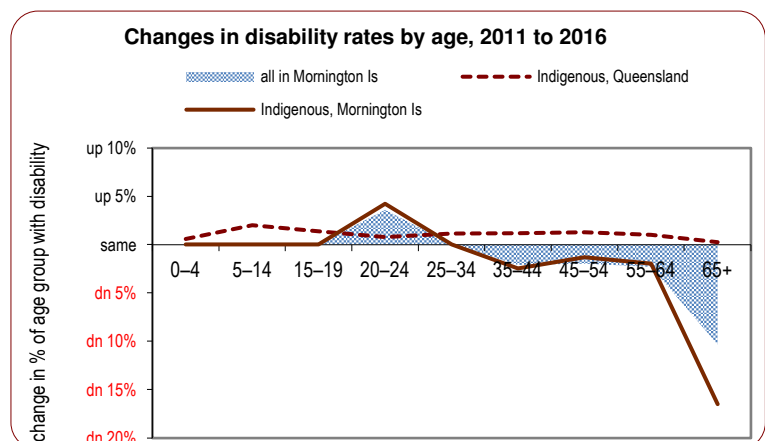
In the Shire, the greatest change in the Indigenous disability rate was the increase among those aged 20–24, from nil in 2011 to 4.2% in 2016.

Disability rates also rose among 0–4 year olds.

Disability rates fell most among those aged 65+ years.

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

Among all Mornington Is residents, the disability rate changed little, from 3.0% in 2011.



## Disability care given

In the 2016 Census, 86 Indigenous adults in Mornington Island, 13% of the adult population, reported that they gave assistance to a person with a severe or profound disability. There were at that time 33 Indigenous residents who reported a severe or profound disability.

⌘ Across the age groups, the proportion of Indigenous people caring for a person with a disability ranged from 21% of 35–44 year olds and 15% of 25–34 year olds to 6% of 65+ year olds.

⌘ Carers are more often women than men. In this Indigenous community, there were 1.7 females per male among carers.

Female carers were most common among 25–34 year olds with 2.5 females per male caring, and among 45–54 year olds, with 2.2 females per male caring.

Male carers were most common among carers aged 15–19 with 1.5 males per female caring

⌘ The 13% carer rate among Indigenous residents was similar to the average for all adults in the Shire (12%).

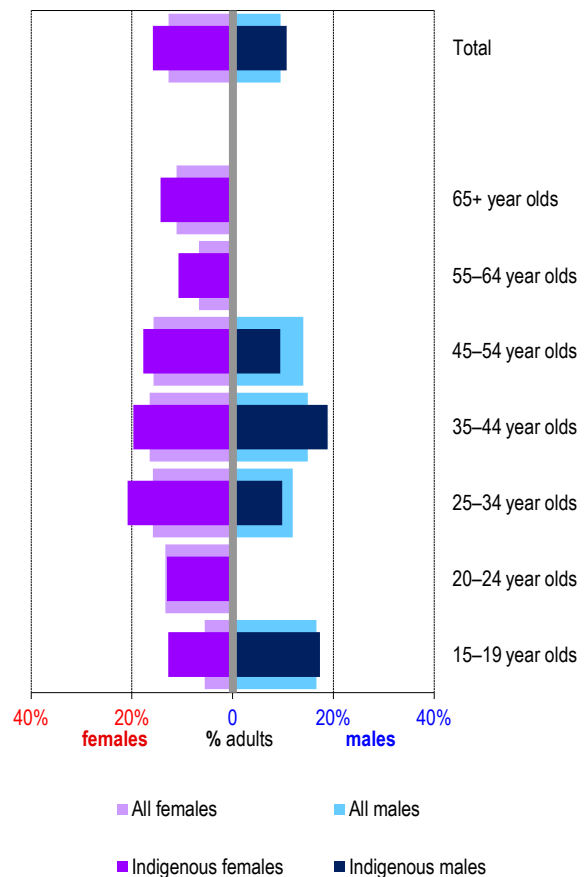
Among 55–64 year olds, the proportion of Indigenous carers was 1.9 times the average.

Among 15–19 year olds, the proportion of Indigenous carers was 1.3 times the average.

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

Relative to the State's Indigenous community, there were 6% more carers among Indigenous people aged 15–19 here, and 5% more carers among those aged 35–44.

Carers • Mornington Island • 2016



From 2011 to 2016, overall caring rates among Indigenous adults in Mornington Is changed only slightly from 13%.

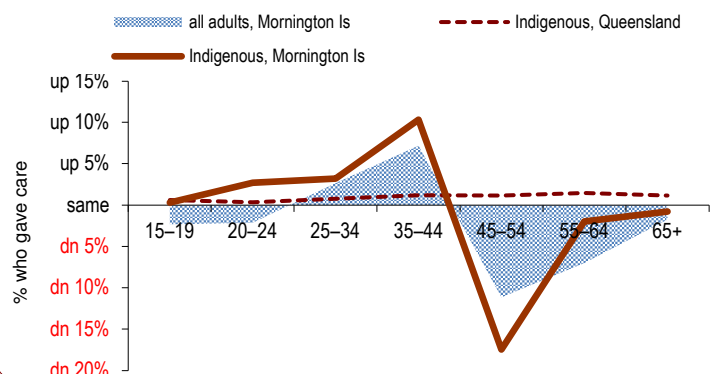
⌘ Among Indigenous adults in Queensland, caring rates rose by 1%.  
Among all Mornington Island's adults, caring rates fell by 1%.

⌘ In the Shire, Indigenous caring rates fell fastest among 45–54 year olds, down 17% (from 27% in 2011 to 9% in 2016).

Caring rates also fell 2% among 55–64 year olds and 1% for 65+ year olds.

Caring rates rose most among 35–44 year olds, up by 10%, and among those aged 25–34, up by 3%.

Changes in caring rates, by age, 2011–2016



## Disability Indicators

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

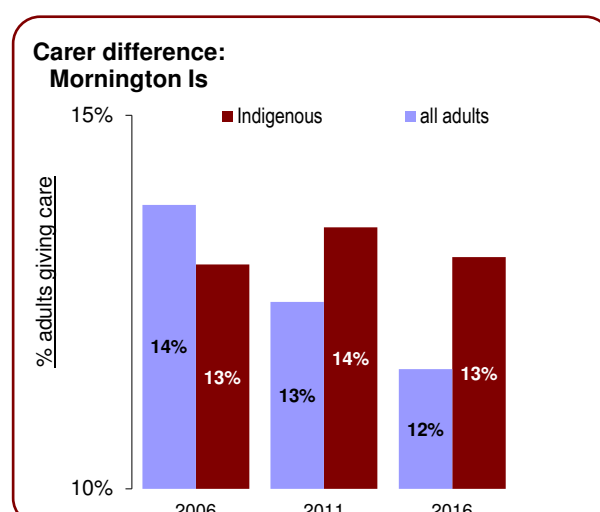
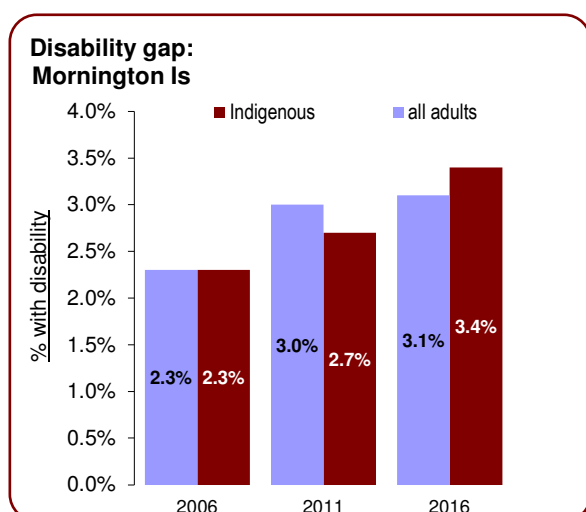
### The disability gap

% of people with a severe, long-term disability

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

- ⌘ In 2016, 3.4% of Mornington Island's Indigenous residents had a severe, long-term disability, compared with 3.1% for all residents. The disability gap was +0.3%. The Indigenous disability rate was 1.1 times the overall rate.
- ⌘ The disability gap in Mornington Island had reversed since 2011, after having widened by 0.3% 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, 13% of Mornington Island's Indigenous adults (aged 15+) provided assistance to a person with a severe disability, compared with 12% of all adults. The carer difference was +2% (rounded).
- ⌘ The carer difference in Mornington Island had changed little 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.